



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	Vascular-targeted nanotherapy for obesity: Unexpected passive targeting mechanism to obese fat for the enhancement of active drug delivery
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Supplement figure legends

Fig. S1. Determination of conjugation efficiency of Peptide and mal-PEG_{5kDa}-DSPE by proton NMR spectroscopy.

Peptide and mal-PEG_{5kDa}-DSPE were separately dissolved in deuterium oxide (D₂O). Conjugate (Peptide-S-PEG_{5kDa}-DSPE) was prepared by incubating a 1:1 peptide and mal-PEG_{5kDa}-DSPE (mol/mol) for 24 h at 30°C with continuous shaking on a Bio-shaker. Then, Peptide, mal-PEG_{5kDa}-DSPE and conjugate was analyzed by a JEOL ¹HNMR spectrometer. NMR Spectrums of peptide (A), mal-PEG_{5kDa}-DSPE (B) and Pep-PEG_{5kDa}-DSPE conjugate (C) were shown.

Fig. S2. Less distribution of PTNP into off-targeted tissues in normal mice

DIO mice were *i.v.*-injected with rhodamine-loaded PTNP (red). At 5h after injection, the tissue pieces of brain, lung and kidney were stained with Alexa647-GSIB4 (green). Scale bars represent 100 μm.

Fig. S3. Less distribution of PTNP into off-targeted tissues in DIO mice

DIO mice were *i.v.*-injected with rhodamine-loaded PTNP (red). At 5h after injection, the tissue pieces of brain, heart, lung, kidney, liver and spleen were stained with Alexa647-GSIB4 (green). Scale bars represent 100 μm.

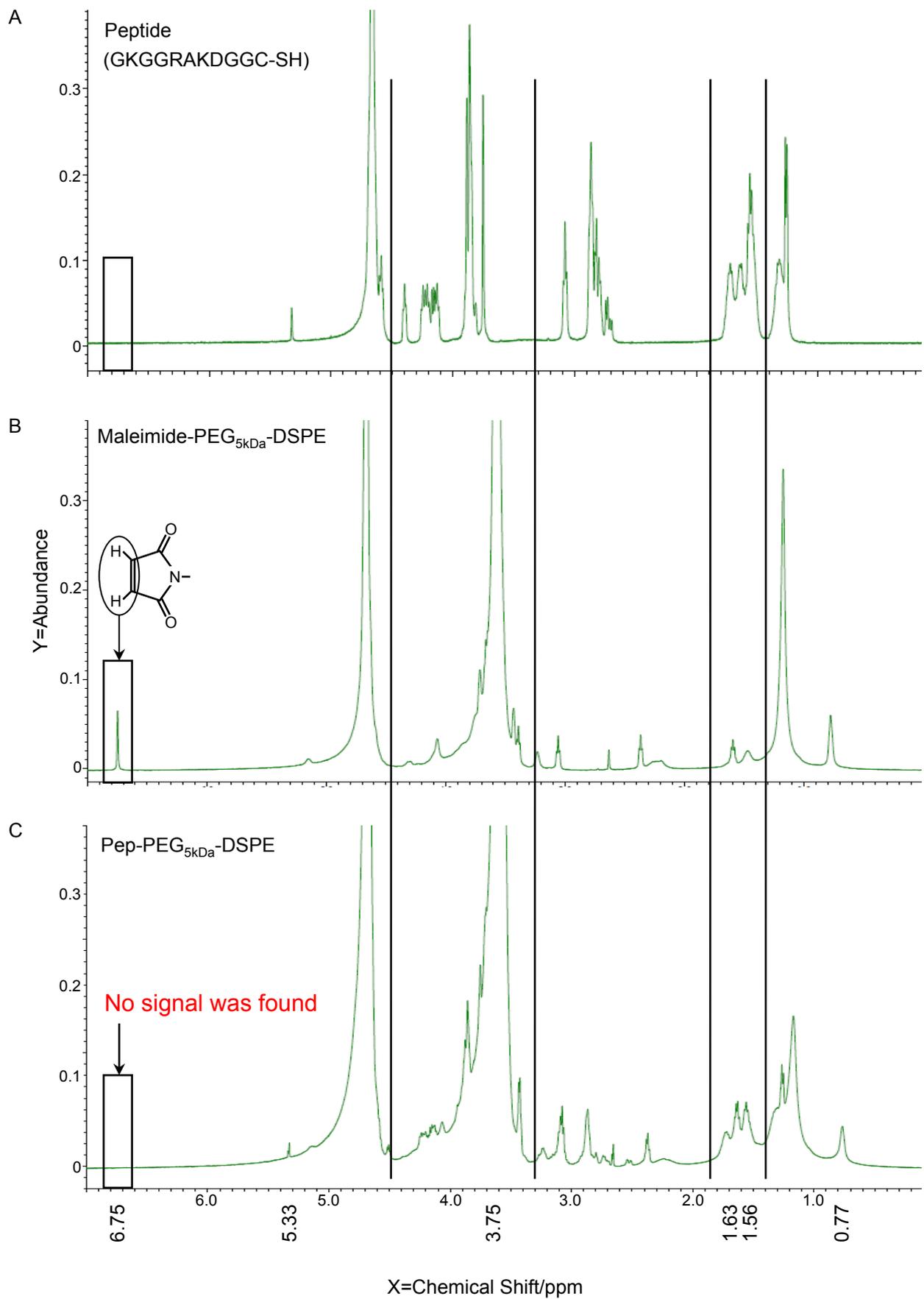


Figure S1

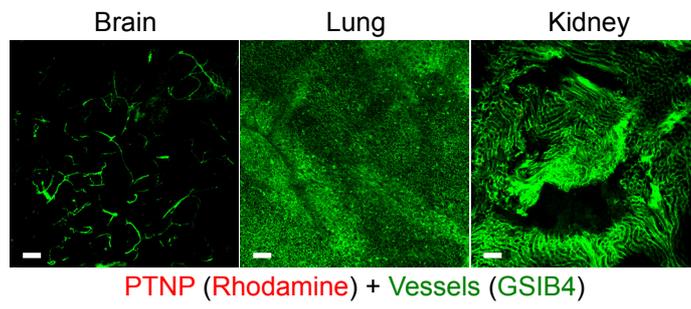


Figure S1

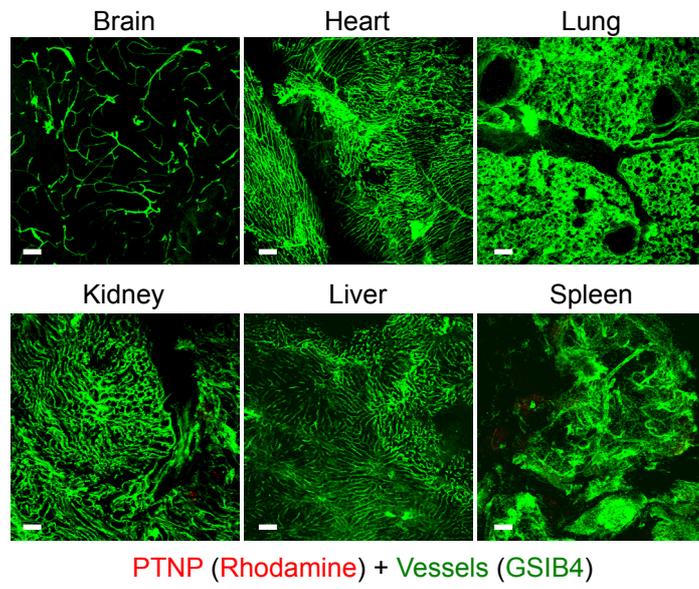


Figure S2