Interaction of Solid Lipid Nanoparticles and specific proteins of the corona studied by Surface Plasmon Resonance

Di Ianni, Mauricio E.[1], Islan, Germán A.[2], Chain, Cecilia. Y.[3], Castro, Guillermo R.[2], Talevi, Alan[1] and Vela, María. E.[3]*

1- Laboratorio de Investigación y Desarrollo de Bioactivos (LIDeB), Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina.

2-Laboratorio de Nanobiomateriales, Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de Fermentaciones Industriales CINDEFI (UNLP-CONICET, CCT La Plata), Departamento de Química, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Calle 47 y 115, La Plata, Argentina.

3- Instituto de Investigaciones Fisicoquímicas Teóricas y Aplicadas INIFTA (CONICET-UNLP) CC16 Suc4, 1900, La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Supplementary information

Figure S1- Histograms of SLN size distribution obtained from PCS measurements in PBS and FBS for (a) P188+, (b) P188, (c) PVA, (d) CL and (e) CM.

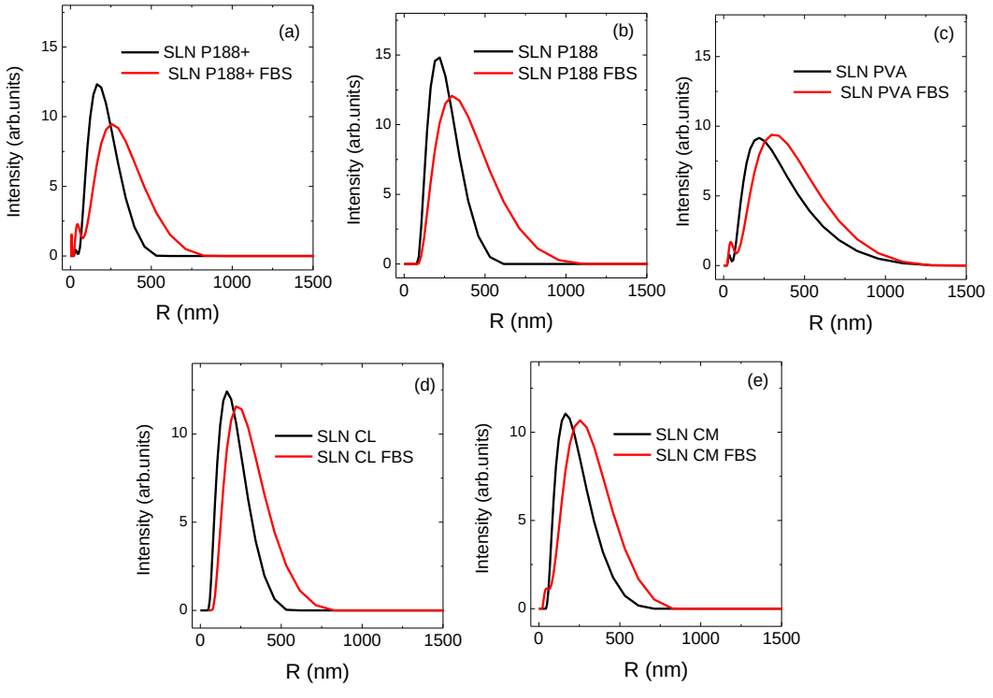

Figure S2: Typical sensorgram showing the SPR response corresponding to the covalent immobilization of a protein (in this case it is shown the case of IgG) and the subsequent flow of a SLN formulation. The shift in the SPR signal at around 125 min is due to the change in the running buffer, from milliQ water to PBS. The calculation of the normalized SPR signal takes into account the SPR signal corresponding to the flow of a certain SLN over the immobilized protein (B) and the SPR signal due to the immobilization of the protein (A). The corrected SPR signal is calculated as B/A.