Appendix A. Supplementary information

Atorvastatin calcium loaded PCL nanoparticles: development, optimization, in-vitro and in-vivo assessments

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Table S1 Different release kinetic model of ALPNs release study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release kinetic model of ALPNs</th>
<th>Zero order</th>
<th>First order</th>
<th>Higuchi model</th>
<th>KP model</th>
<th>Hixson-Crowell model</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R^2$</td>
<td>$K_0$ (%/h)</td>
<td>$R^2$</td>
<td>$K_H$ (%h$^{-1/2}$)</td>
<td>$R^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.844</td>
<td>0.801</td>
<td>0.807</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>8.573</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. S1 Gas chromatogram of (a) standard acetone (1000 ppm) and internal standard 1-propanol (1500 ppm) in deionised water (b) aqueous sample of ALPNs with internal standard 1-propanol (1500 ppm)
Fig. S2 Depicting the *in vitro* atorvastatin release profile of ALPNs and pure ATR suspension in simulated gastric fluid (pH 1.2) for first 2 h and in simulated intestinal fluid (pH 6.8) for rest of 96 h, subsequently.