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ARTICLE

Slowing down lipolysis significantly enhances the oral absorption of intact solid lipid nanoparticles

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Table 1S Fluorescence Intensity of SLN, PEG-SLN and OLST-SLN (Mean ± SD, n = 3)

	P2 (μg)	P4 (μg)	Fluorescence Intensity (Total, ×10^9) P2	P4
SLN	300	20	12.15±0.5	3.98±0.08
PEG-SLN	300	20	13.12±0.7	4.41±0.09
OLST-SLN	300	20	11.33±0.6	3.54±0.09

Table 2S Lymph transport (%) of SLN, PEG-SLN and OLST-SLN

Time (h)	SLN	PEG-SLN	OLST-SLN
0	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	0.128	0.173	0.062
4	0.414	0.298	0.124
6	0.441	0.214	0.641
8	0.190	0.280	1.629
10	0.101	0.199	2.074
12	0.000	0.137	1.833
16	0.000	0.208	0.700
20	0.000	0.147	0.493
24	0.000	0.000	0.008

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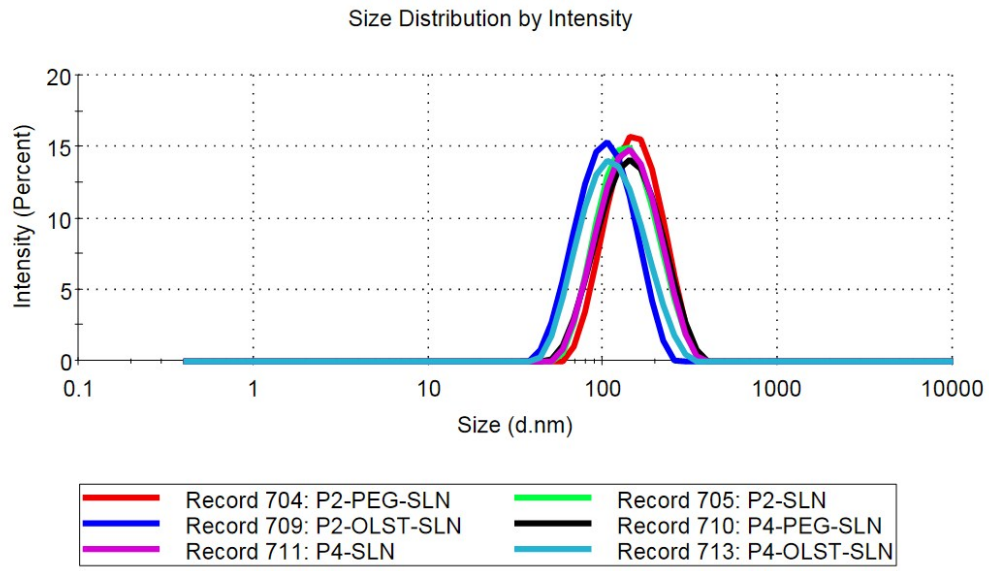

Fig. 1S Particle size and distribution of fluorescence-labelled SLN, PEG-SLN and OLST-SLN.

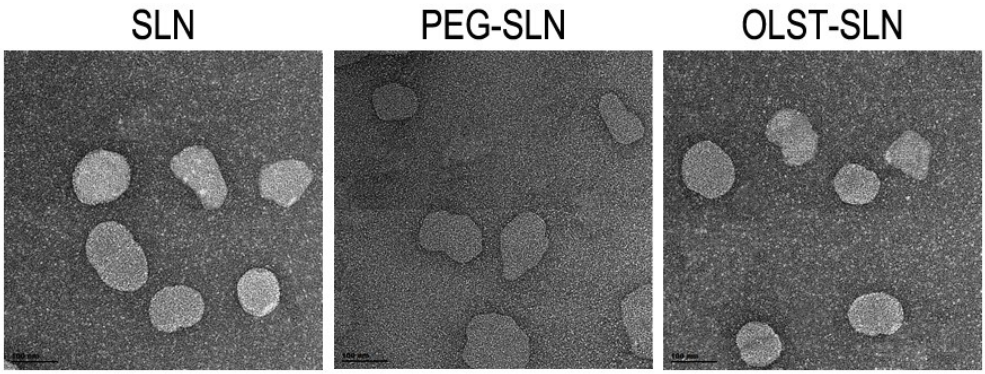

Fig. 2S TEM observation of SLN, PEG-SLN and OLST-SLN.

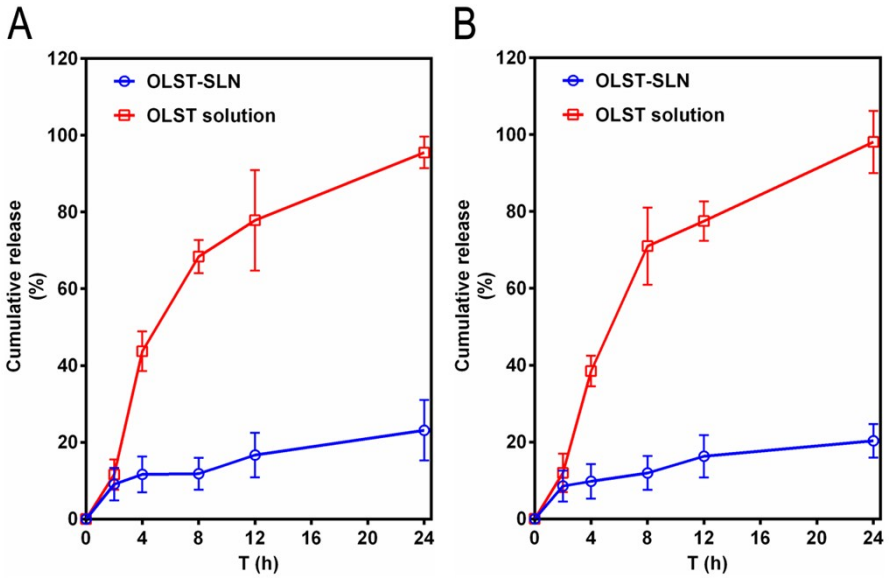

Fig. 3S *In vitro* release of OLST (A: cumulative OLST release in pH=1.2 HCl; B: cumulative OLST release in pH=6.8 PBS)

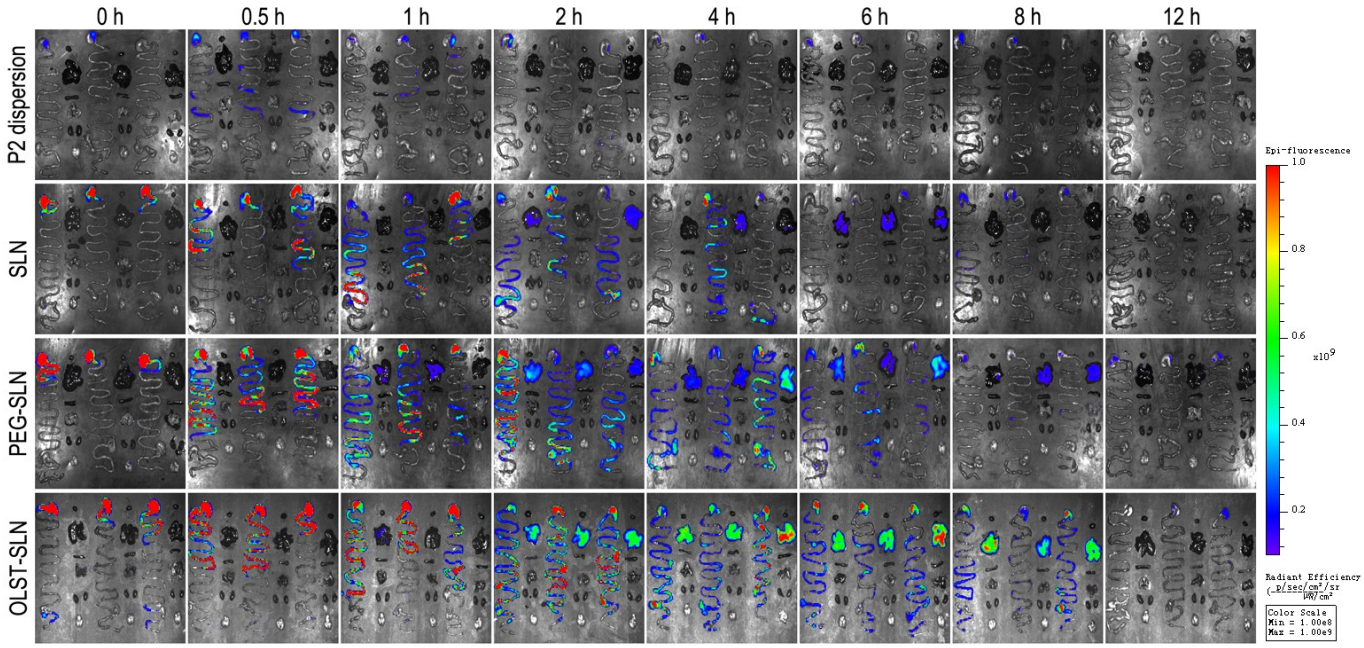

Fig. 4S Biodistribution of quenched P2 dispersion (control), SLN, PEG-SLN and OLST-SLN following oral administration. Tissues and organs were placed in the following sequence: GI tract (on the left); heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney and brain (on the right, from top to bottom) and each image comprised three parallels.