

Silica Capsules Enclosing P123 Triblock Copolymer Micelles for Flurbiprofen Storage and Release

Stef Kerkhofs,^a Fadila Saïdi,^b Niels Vandervoort,^a Guy Van den Mooter,^c Charlotte Martineau,^b Francis Taulelle,^{a,b} and Johan A. Martens^{a*}

^a Centre for Surface Chemistry and Catalysis, KU Leuven, Heverlee, Belgium. E-mail: Johan.Martens@biw.kuleuven.be

^b Tectospin, Institut Lavoisier, Université de Versailles St Quentin en Yvelines, France

^c Drug Delivery and Disposition, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Supplementary Information

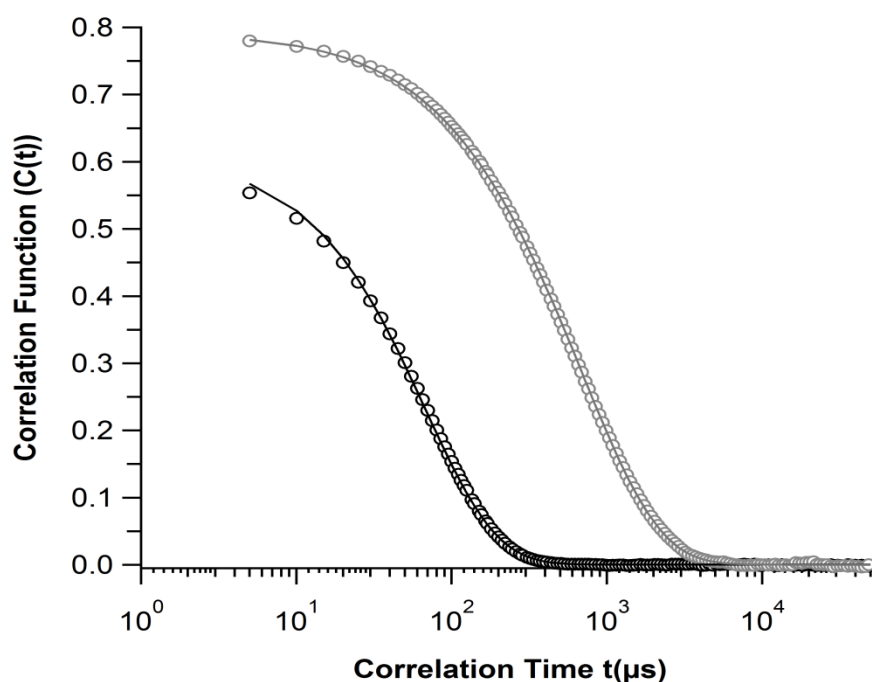


Figure S1. Autocorrelation data from DLS measurement of 3.7 wt% P123 solution in citrate buffered solution. Before flurbiprofen addition (black), and after 0.6 wt% flurbiprofen addition (grey). Experimental data (\circ) is modeled using the Maximum Entropy Method (solid line). Decay times were converted with the Stokes-Einstein law to hydrodynamic radii, yielding intensity weighted size distributions.

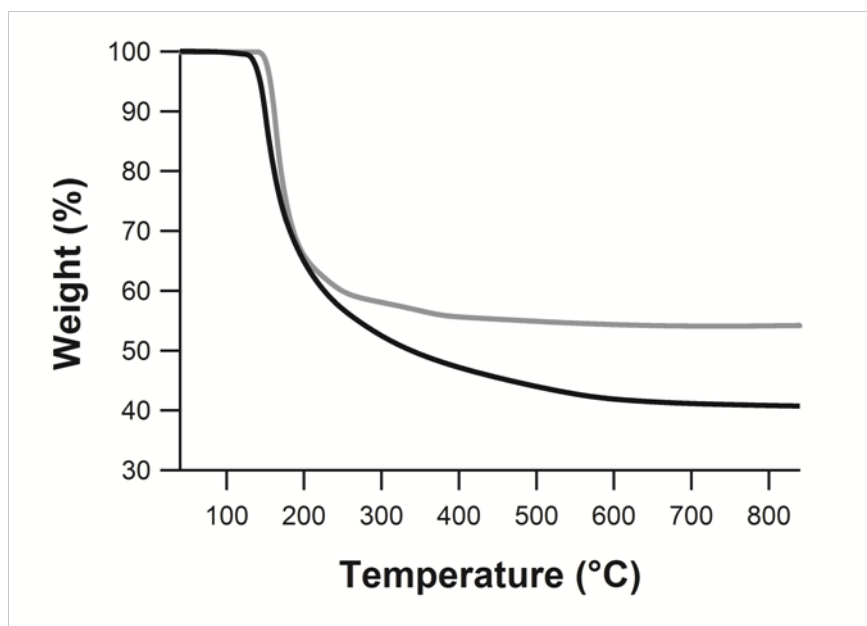


Fig. S2. Thermal gravimetrical analysis of flurbiprofen-P123-silica (FPS) capsule (black) and not loaded COK-12 (grey).

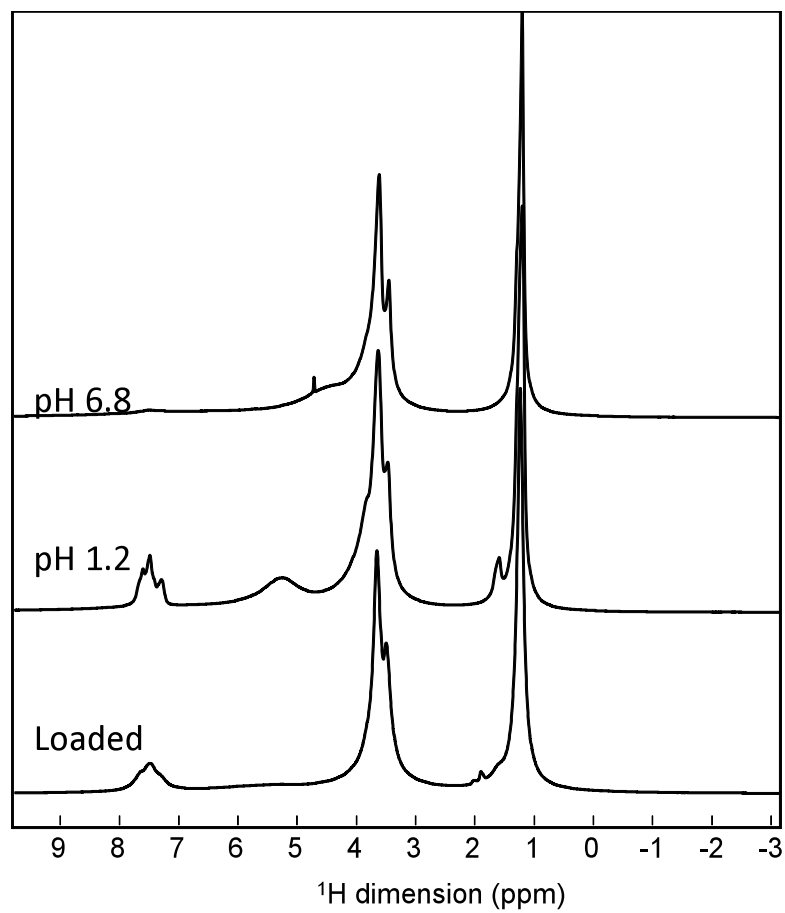


Figure S3. ^{13}C single-pulse MAS NMR spectra of FPS initial sample (loaded), and of the sample after release experiments in solutions of pH 1.2 and 6.8.

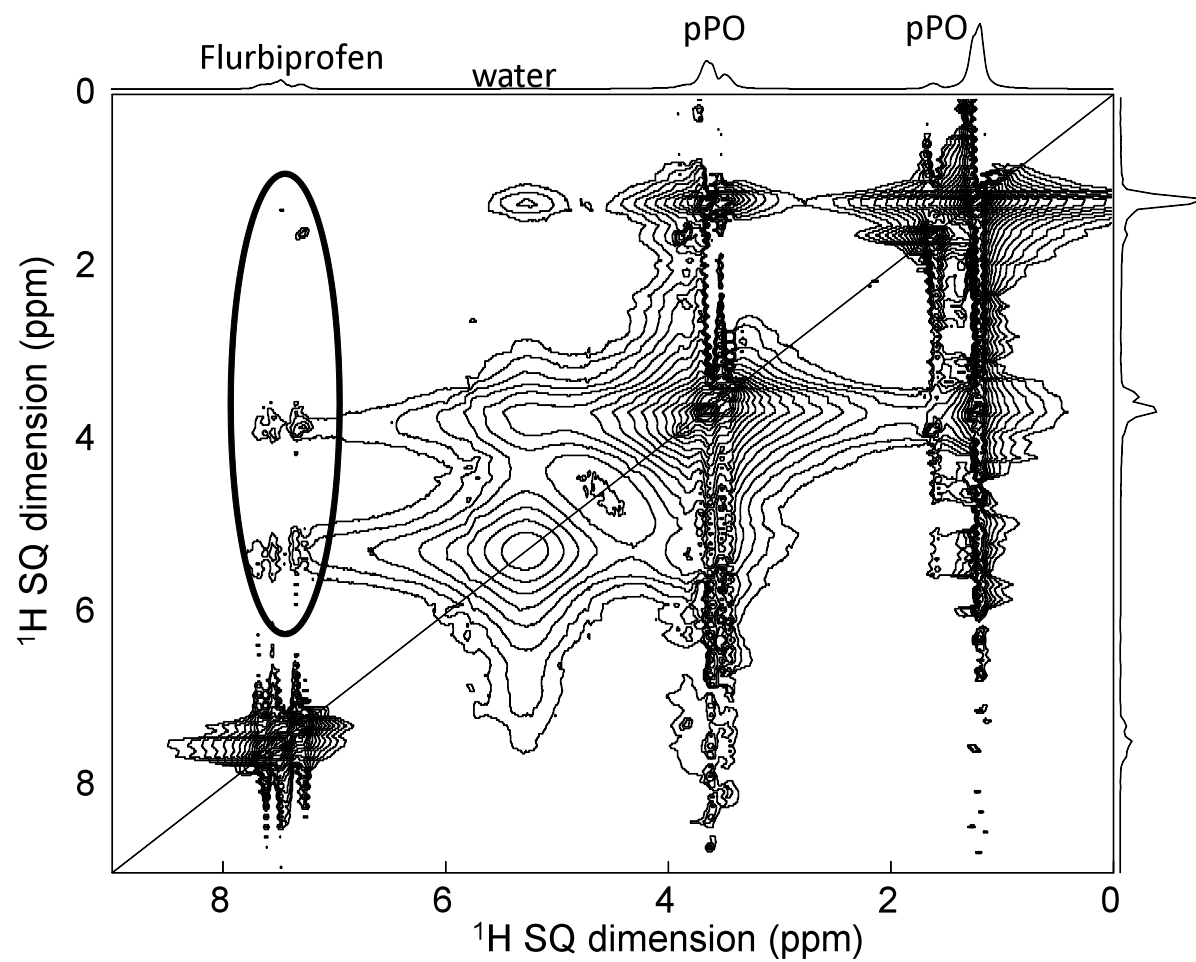


Fig. S4. ^1H - ^1H 2D MAS NMR spectrum of FPS sample after release experiment in pH 1.2.

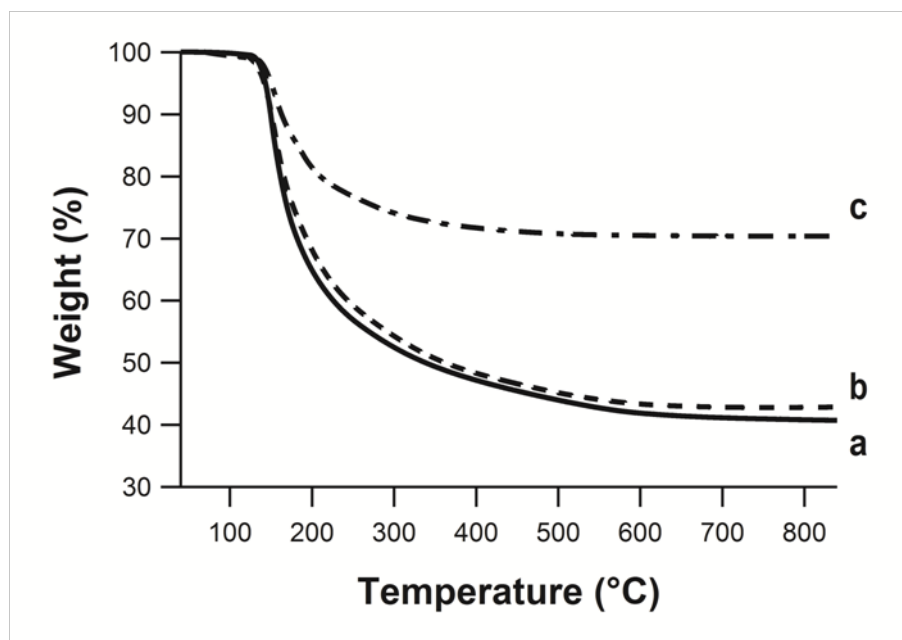


Fig. S5. thermal gravimetric analysis of (a) parent FPS material and after 4 h release in (b) simulated gastric fluid (0.1 M, pH 1.2) or (c) phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 6.8) at 120mg flurbiprofen l⁻¹ dosage.