

Tracking Translocation of Glucan Microparticles Targeting M Cells: Implications on Oral Drug Delivery

(Supporting Information)

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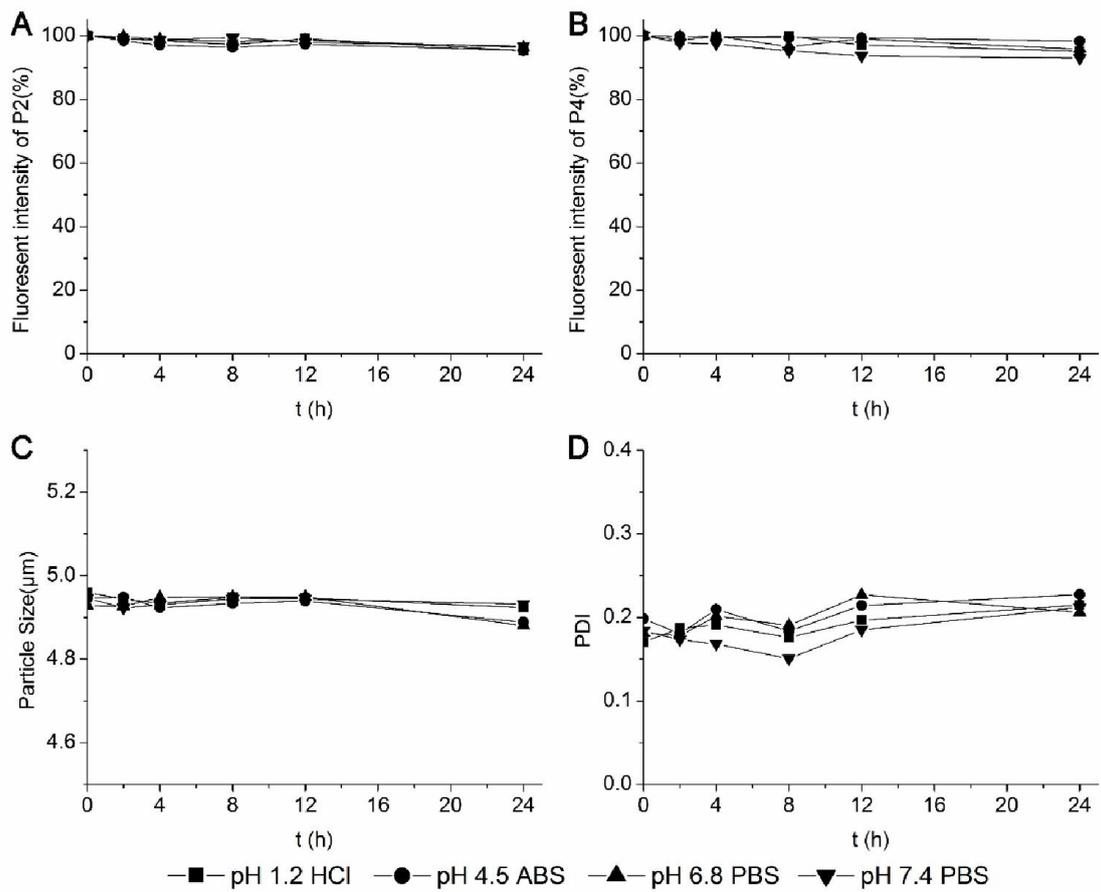


Figure S1 (A,B) Fluorescent intensity, (C) particle size and (D) PDI changes of P2/P4-GMs incubated in buffer solutions of different pHs.

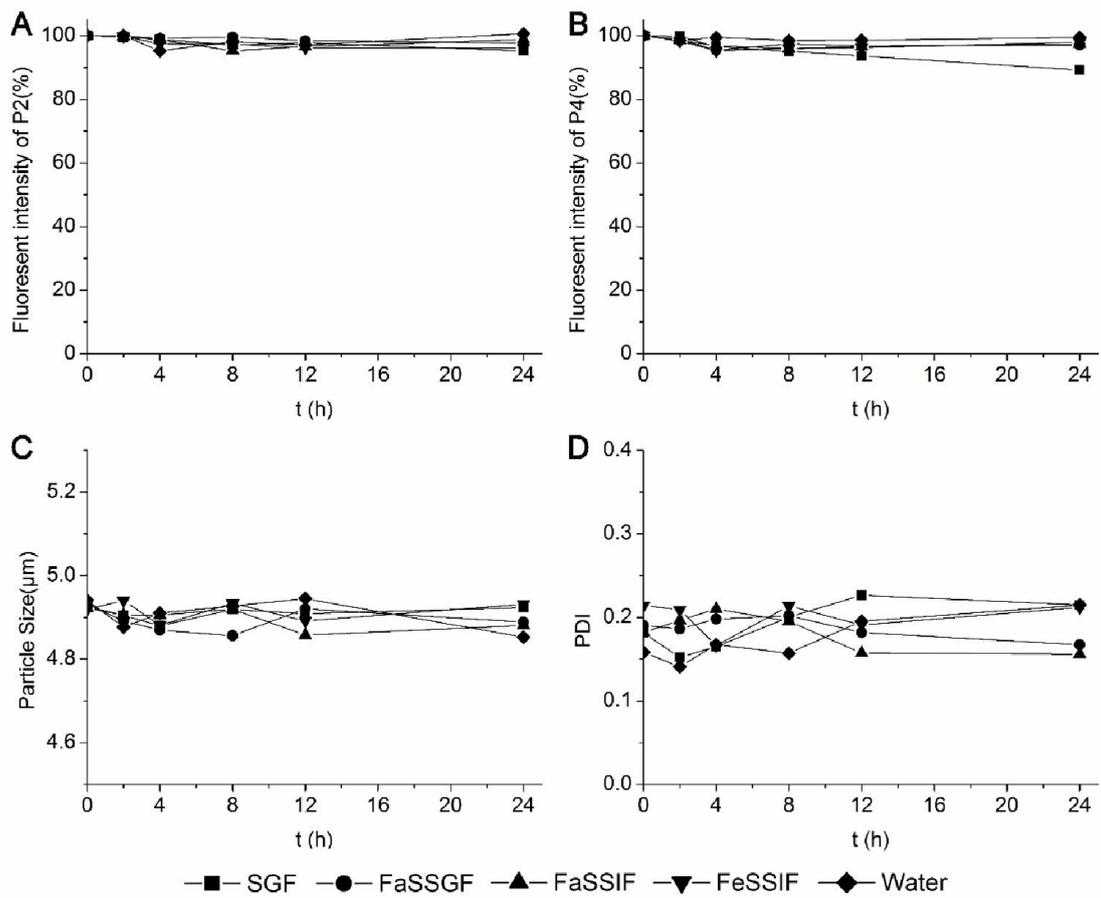


Figure S2 (A,B) Fluorescent intensity, (C) particle size and (D) PDI changes of P2/P4-GMs incubated in different simulated gastric or intestinal fluid.

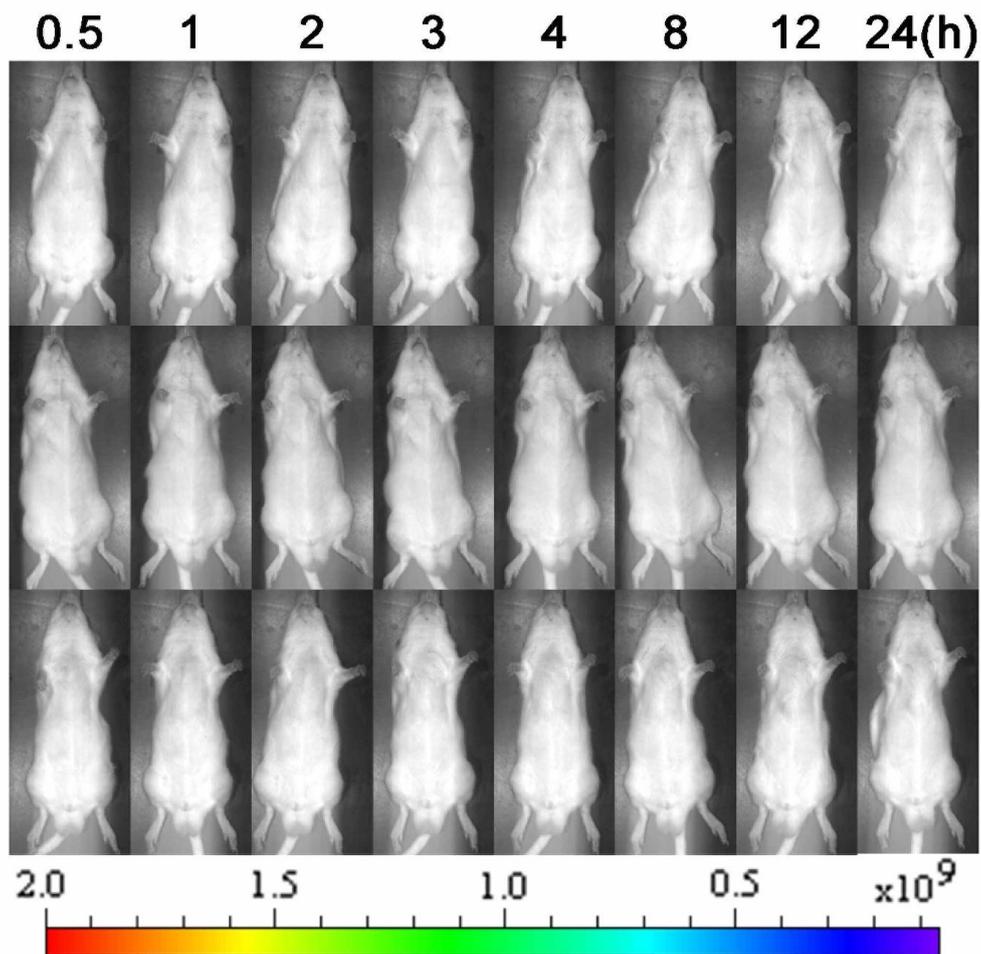


Figure S3 In vivo live imaging of SD rats after gavage administration of P2 DMSO-water solution (same concentration as in P2-GMs) under fasted state. No signals are detected under the same operating conditions, confirming presence of little interference due to quenched dyes.

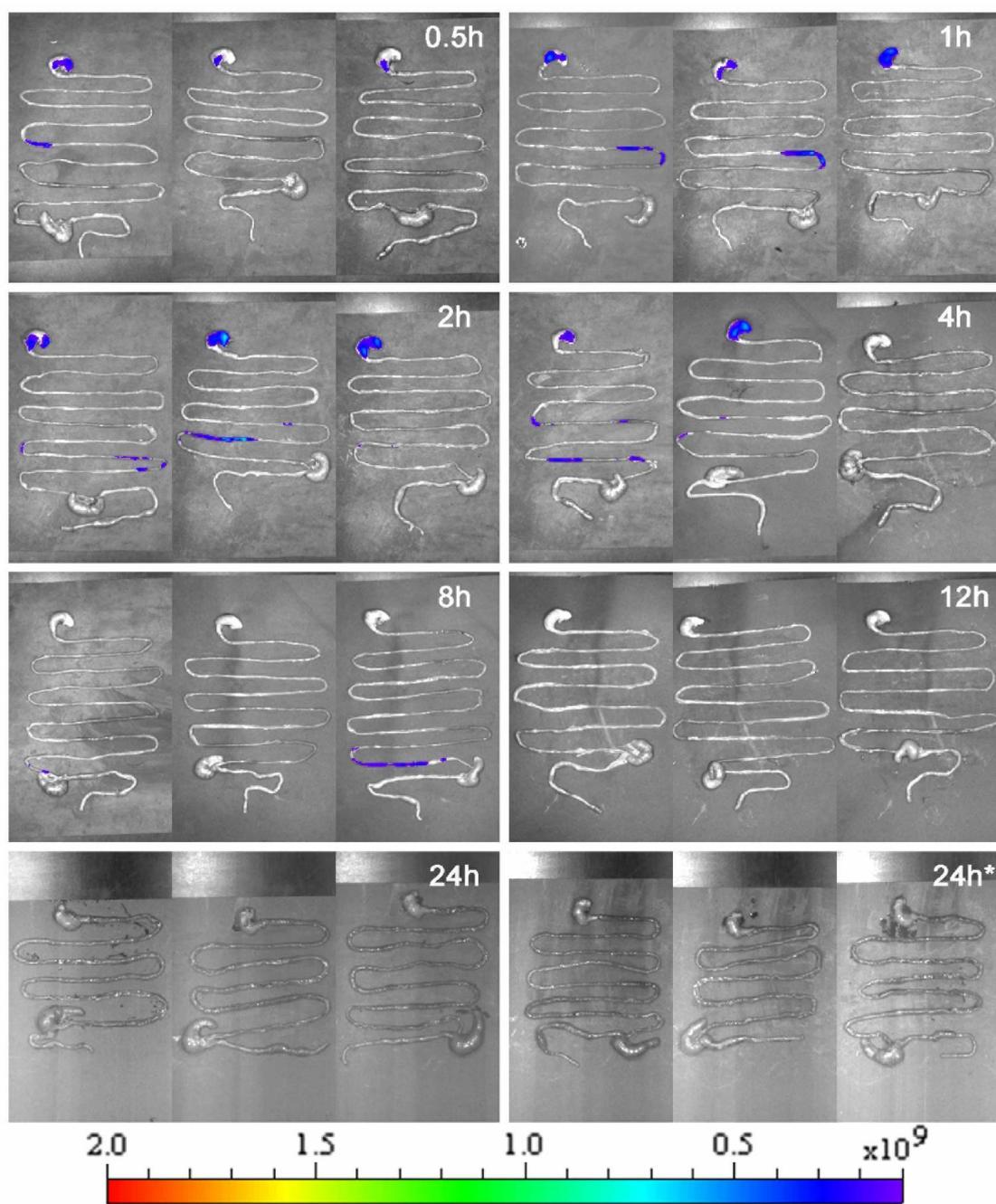


Figure S4 Ex vivo live imaging of the whole isolated GI segments following oral administration of P2 DMSO-water solution (same concentration as in P2-GMs) under fasted state. Only faint signals are detected, and the signals reside mostly in the stomach.

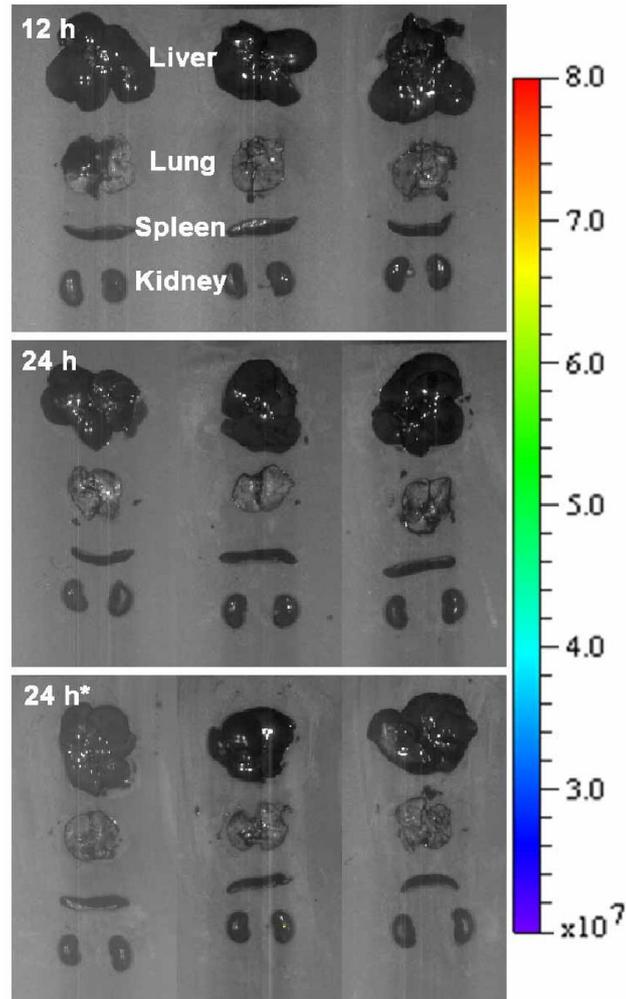


Figure S5 Ex vivo imaging of RES organs isolated from rats following oral administration of P2 DMSO-water solution (same concentration as in P2-GMs). No signals are detected under the same operating conditions, confirming presence of little interference due to quenched dyes.

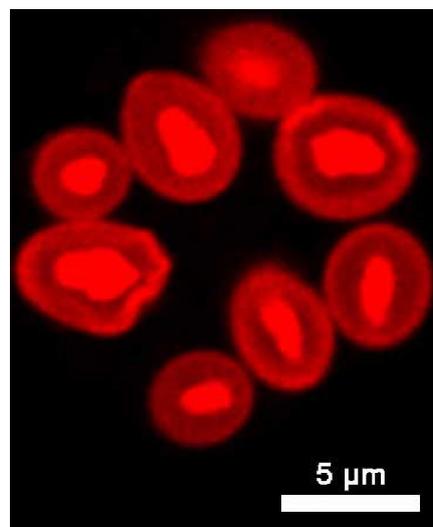


Figure S6 Confocal fluorescence imaging of P4-GMs