

Supporting Information

Pharmaceutical Cocrystals of Naringenin with Improved Dissolution Performance

Chun Luo ^{a,b}, Wendong Liang ^a, Xin Chen ^b, Jianming Wang ^c, Zongwu Deng ^b, Hailu Zhang ^{b,*}

^a College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Wuhan University of Science and Technology,
Wuhan 430081, People's Republic of China.

^b Laboratory of Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy and Imaging, Suzhou Institute of Nano-tech and
Nano-bionics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Suzhou 215123, People's Republic of China.

^c Crystal Pharmatech, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou 215123, People's Republic of China.

*Corresponding author:

Tel: +86-512-62872713, Fax: +86-512-62603079, E-mail: hlzhang2008@sinano.ac.cn.

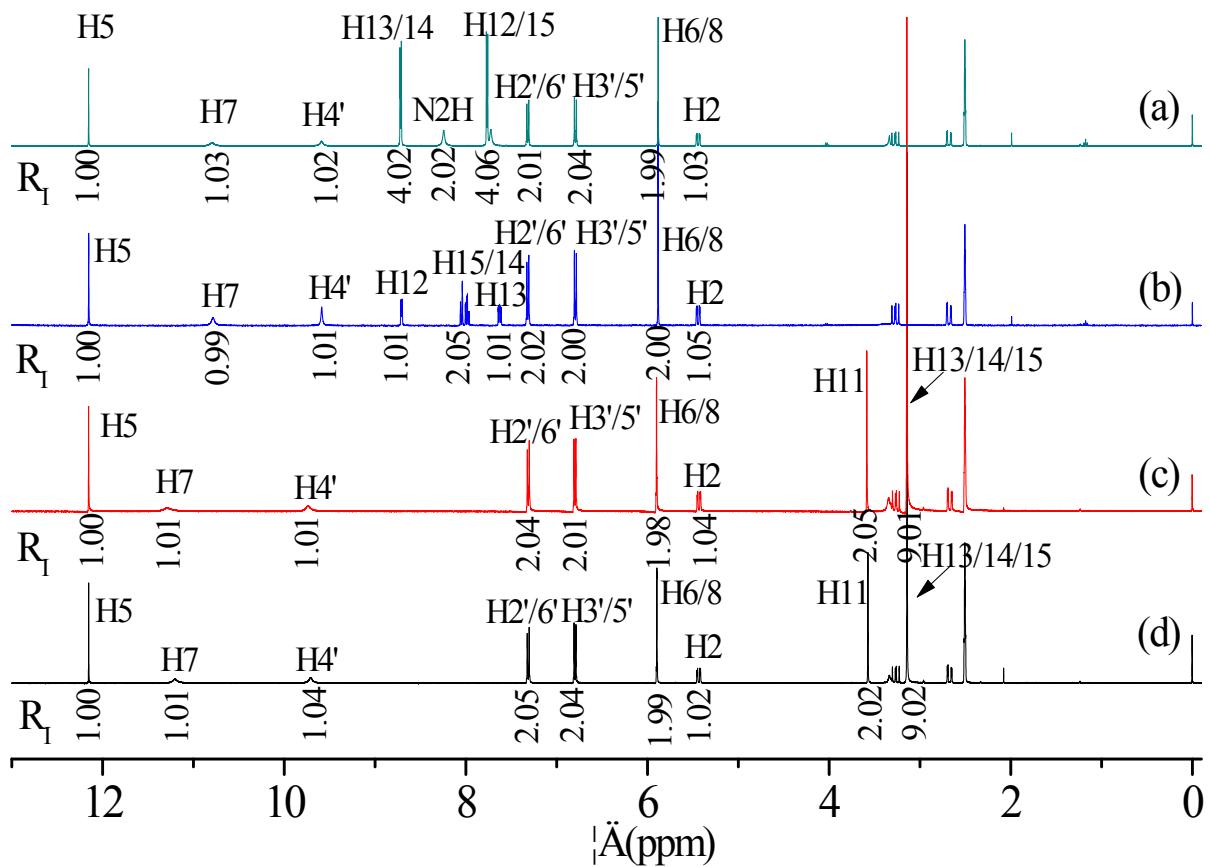


Fig. S1. ¹H NMR spectra of (a) NAR-INM, (b) NAR-PCA, (c) NAR-BTN form A, (d) NAR-BTN form B. RI: relative integrals of the ¹H signals.

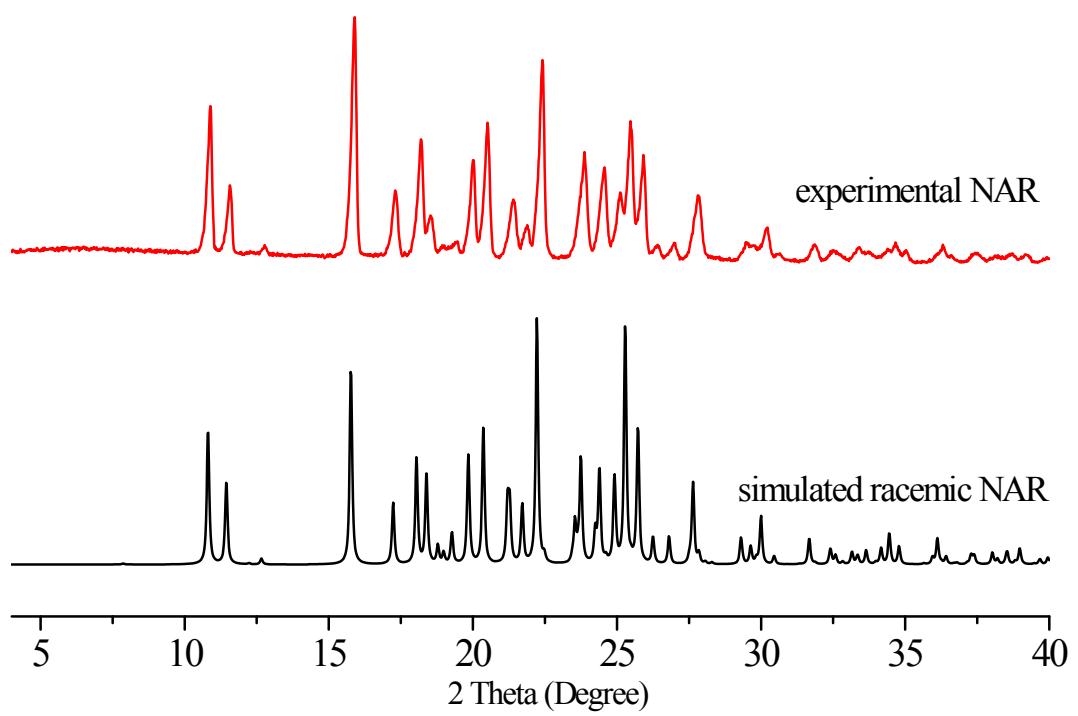


Fig. S2. Powder XRD patterns of experimental material and simulated racemic crystal form (CCDC: 1143928) of NAR.

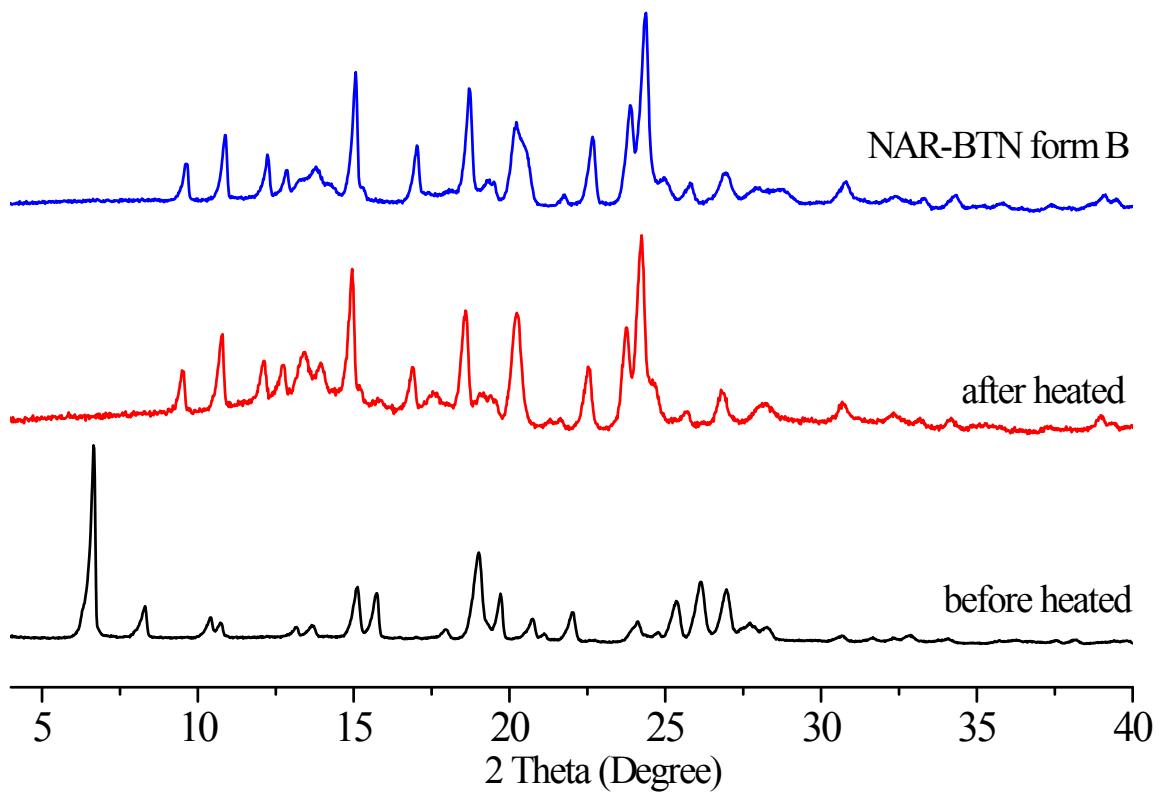


Fig. S3. Powder XRD patterns of NAR-BTN form A before and after heated (155 °C, 5 minutes).

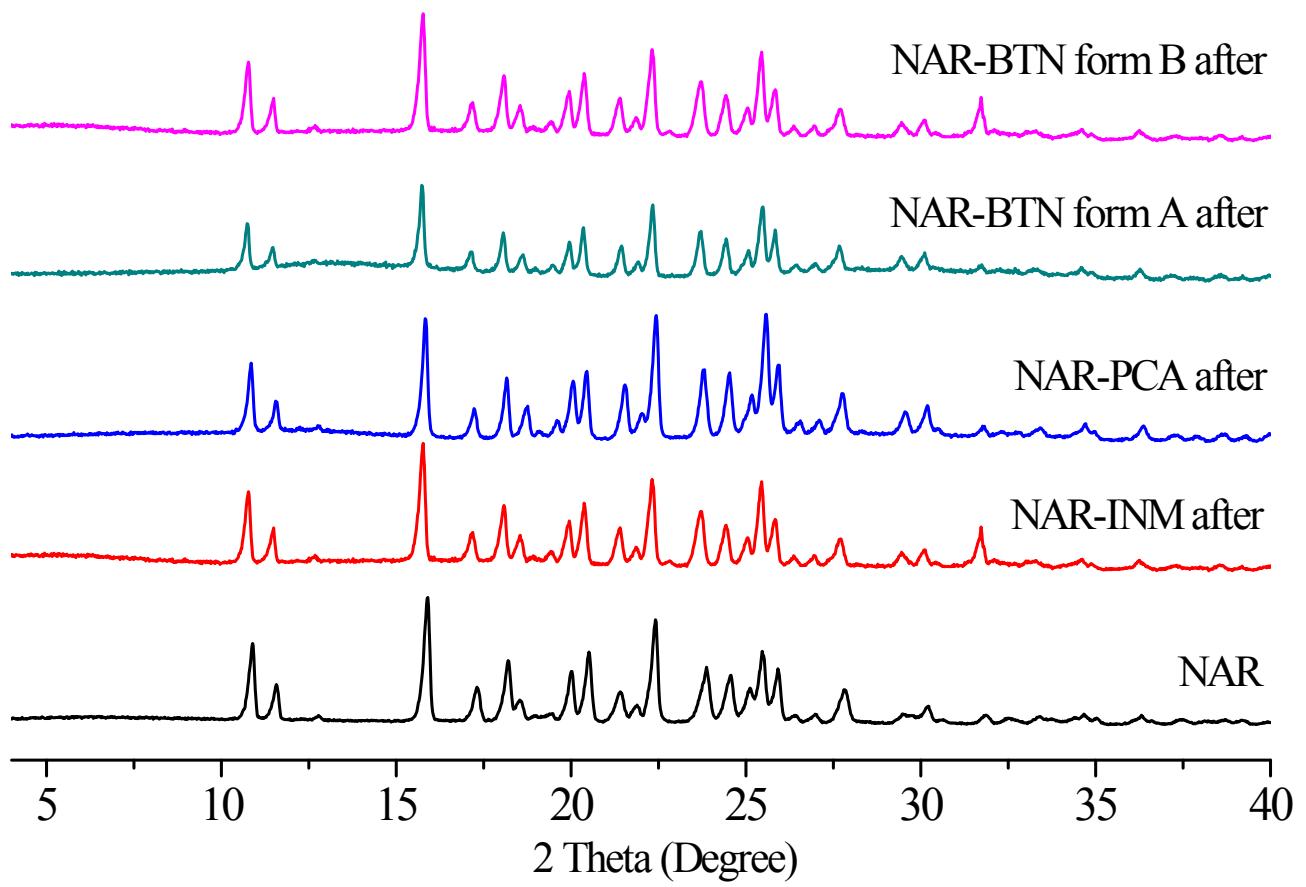


Fig. S4. Powder XRD patterns of NAR-INM, NAR-PCA, NAR-BTN form A and NAR-BTN form B after dissolution experiments.