

Cytosine-functionalized bioinspired hydrogels for ocular delivery of antioxidant transferulic acid

Angela Varela-Garcia,^a Angel Concheiro^a and Carmen Alvarez-Lorenzo^{a,*}

^aDepartamento de Farmacología, Farmacia y Tecnología Farmacéutica, I+D Farma, Facultad de Farmacia and Health Research Institute of Santiago de Compostela (IDIS), Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, 15782 Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

* Corresponding author. E-mail address: carmen.alvarez.lorenzo@usc.es; phone: +34-881815239; fax: +34-981547148

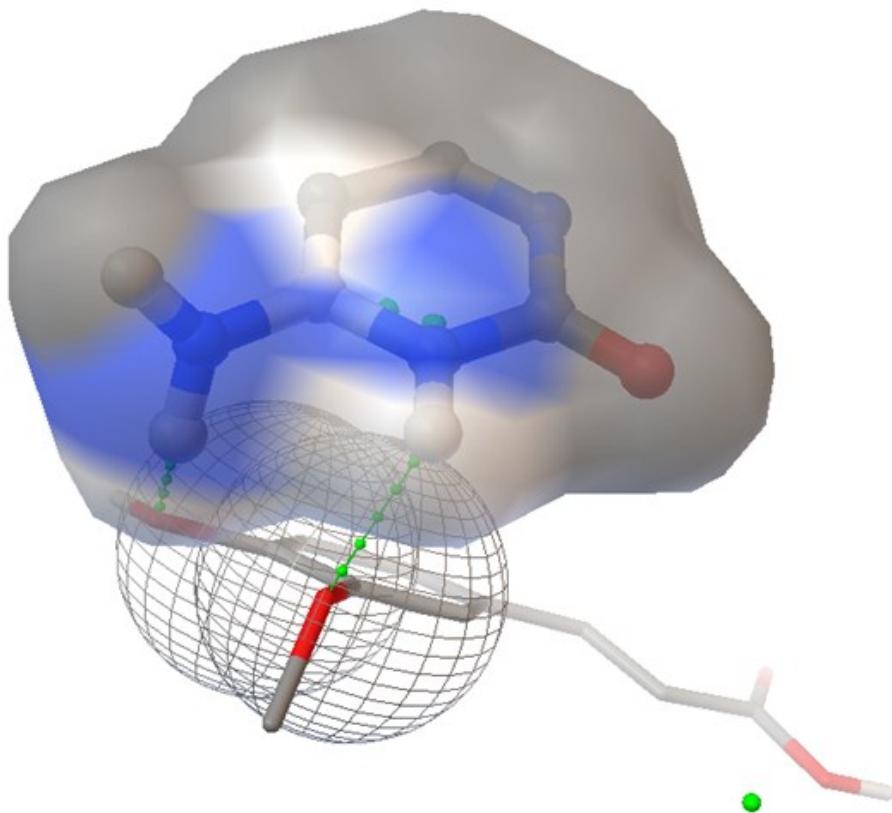


Fig. S1. AutoDock modelling of cytosine-TA interactions (AutoDock 4.2; The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, USA). Estimated free energy of binding -2.21 Kcal/mol.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

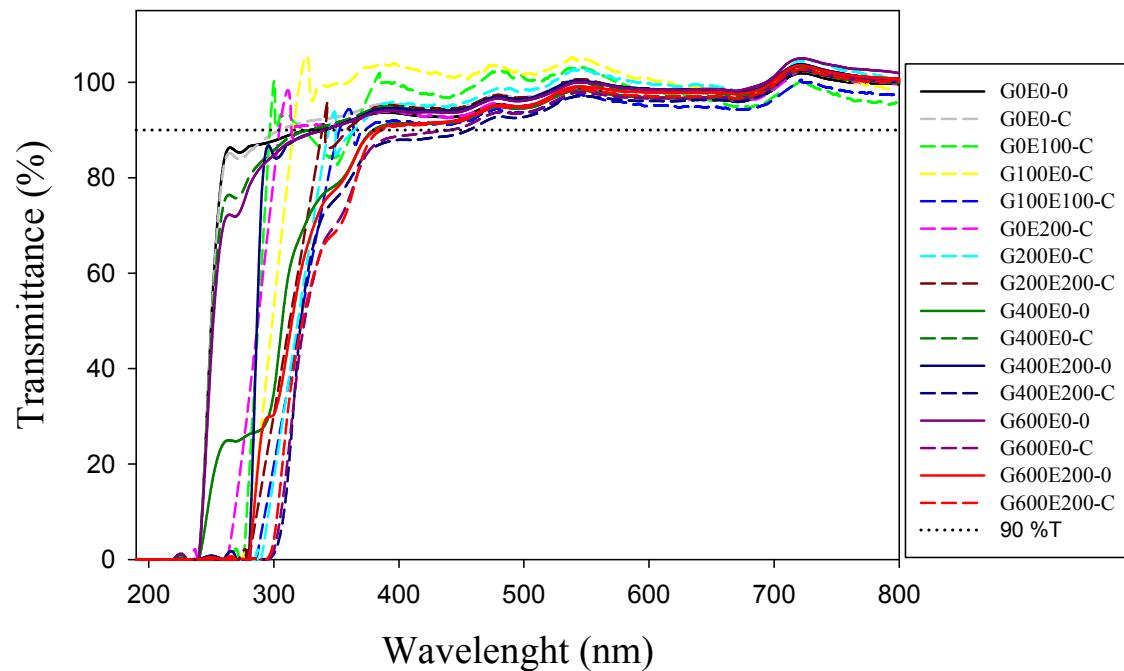


Fig. S2. Light transmittance patterns recorded for hydrogel discs before (continuous lines) and after (dashed lines) functionalization with cytosine after swelling in SLF. Acceptance value of 90% transmittance is shown as a dotted line.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

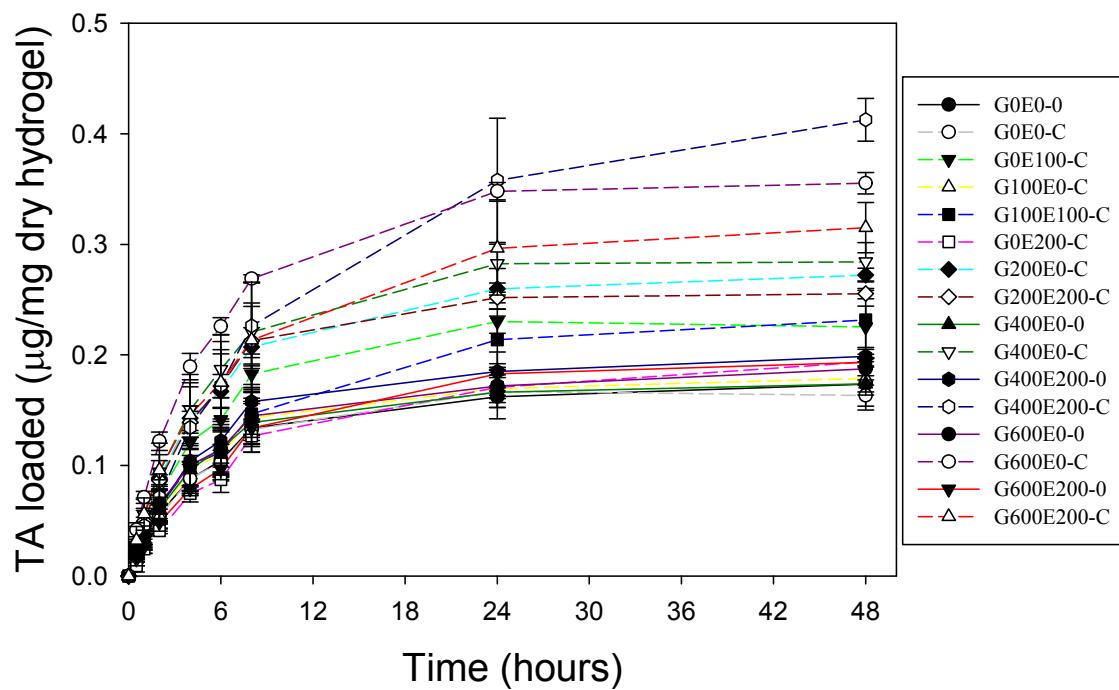


Fig. S3. Amount of TA loaded by hydrogel discs before (continuous lines) and after (dashed lines) functionalization with cytosine during soaking in a 5 mL of aqueous solution of TA (0.01 mg/mL) prepared with 0.05% EDTA, at 25 °C. Mean values and standard deviations (n=3).

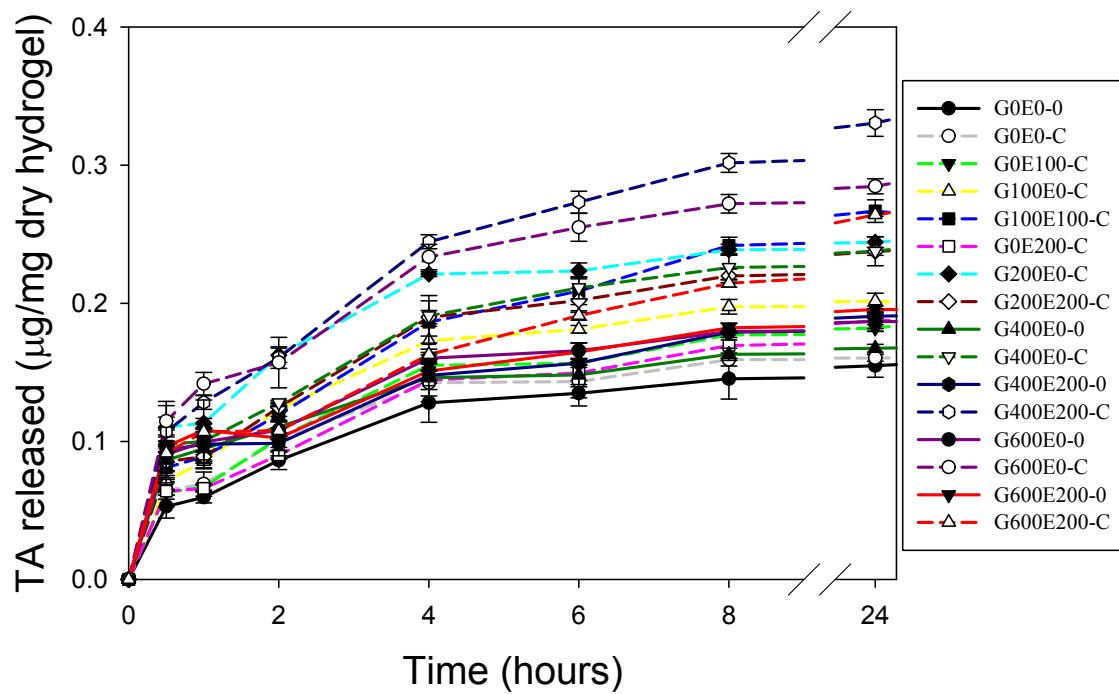


Fig. S4. Amount of TA released in simulated lachrymal fluid at 35 °C by non-functionalized (continuous lines) and cytosine-functionalized (dashed lines) hydrogels (loaded with the amounts shown in Fig. S2). Mean values and standard deviations ($n=3$).

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

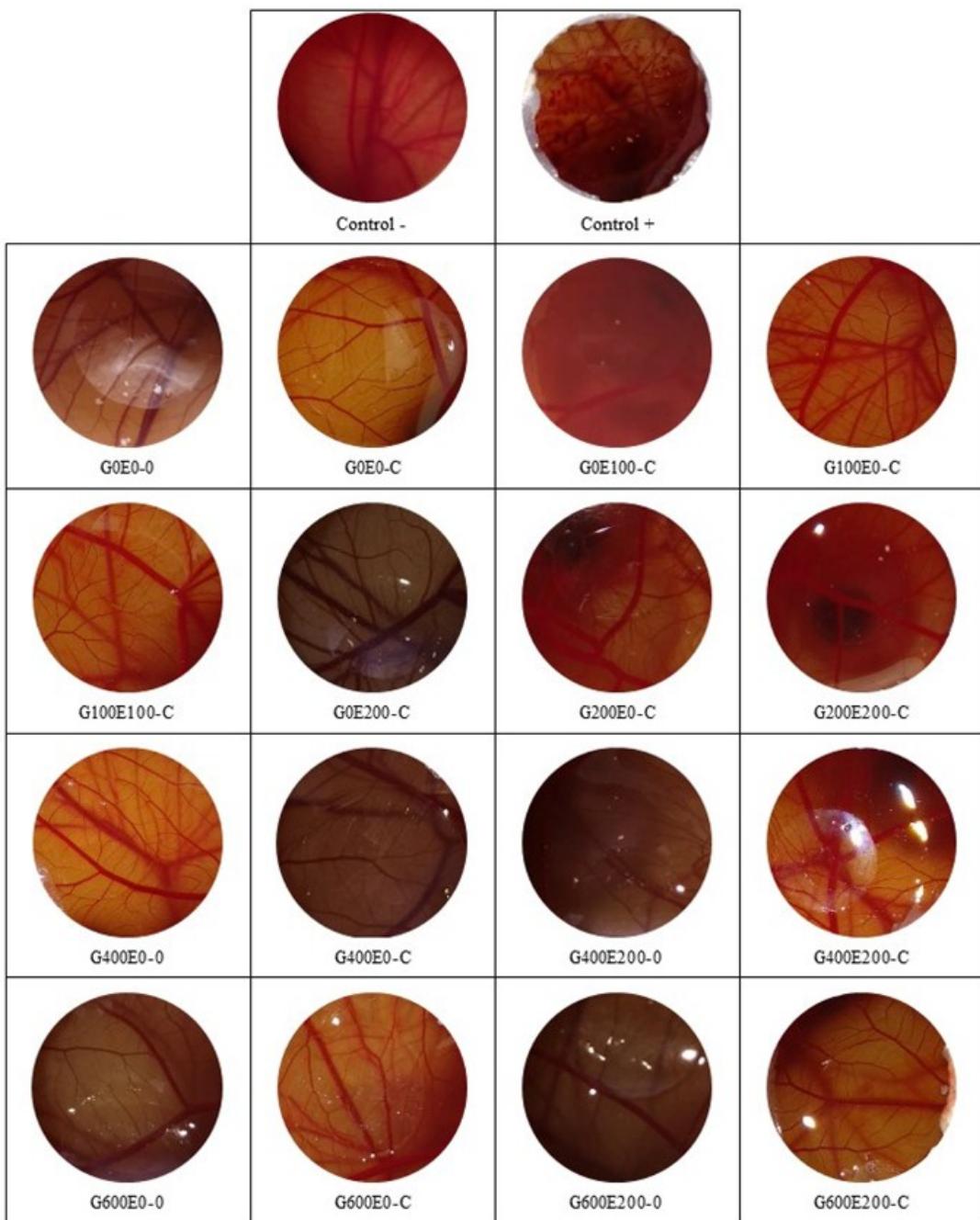


Fig. S5. Pictures of chorallantoic membranes during the HET-CAM test after 5 min contact with TA-loaded non-functionalized and cytosine-functionalized hydrogels. Control – and + refer to 0.9% NaCl and 0.1 N NaOH solutions, respectively.