

Supporting Information

Intestinal oligopeptide transporter PepT1-targeted polymeric micelles for further enhancing oral absorption of water-insoluble agents

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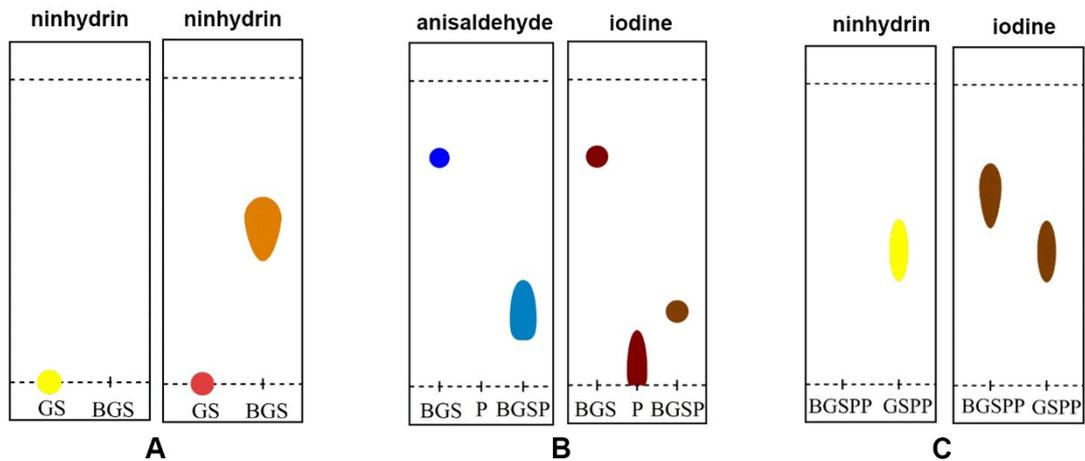


Fig. S1 (A) The TLC results of Gly-Sar (GS) and Boc-Gly-Sar (BGS) heated with hair dryer (left) and far infrared light (right). BGS was colorless at lower temperature and colored at higher temperature. (B) The TLC results of Boc-Gly-Sar (BGS), PEG (P) and Boc-Gly-Sar-PEG-OH (BGSP). Anisaldehyde (left) and iodine (right) were used as color reagent. (C) The TLC results of Boc-Gly-Sar-PEG-b-PLA (BGSP) and Gly-Sar-PEG-b-PLA (GSPP). Ninhydrin (left) and iodine (right) were used as color reagent.

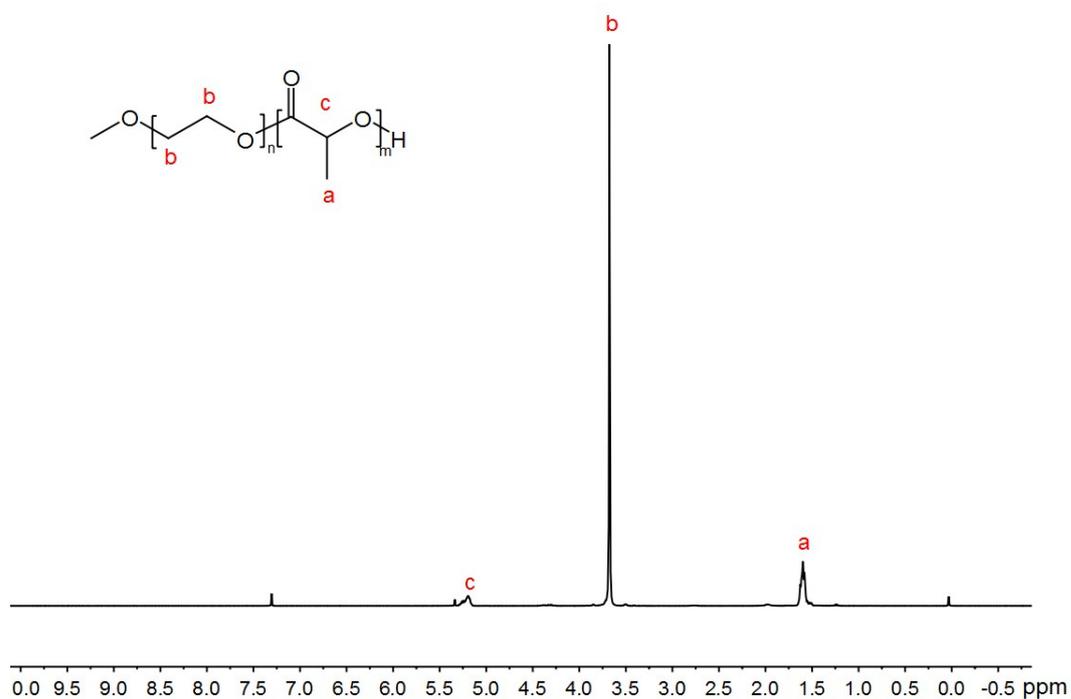


Fig. S2 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of mPEG-*b*-PLA in CDCl_3 .

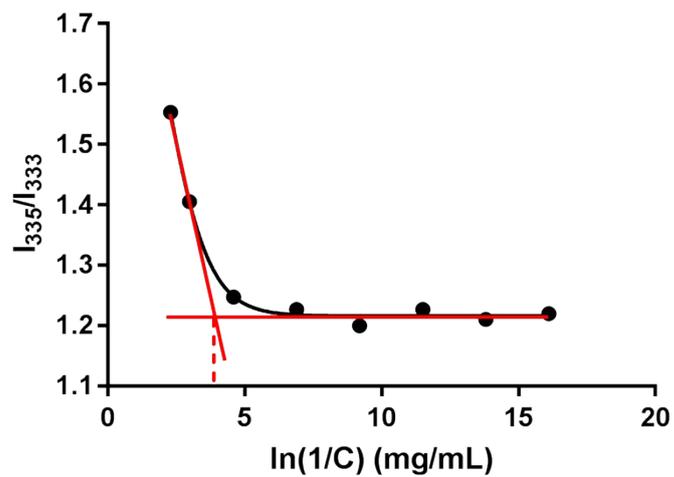


Fig. S3 Plot of I_{335}/I_{333} vs $\ln(1/C)$ of mPEG-b-PLA.

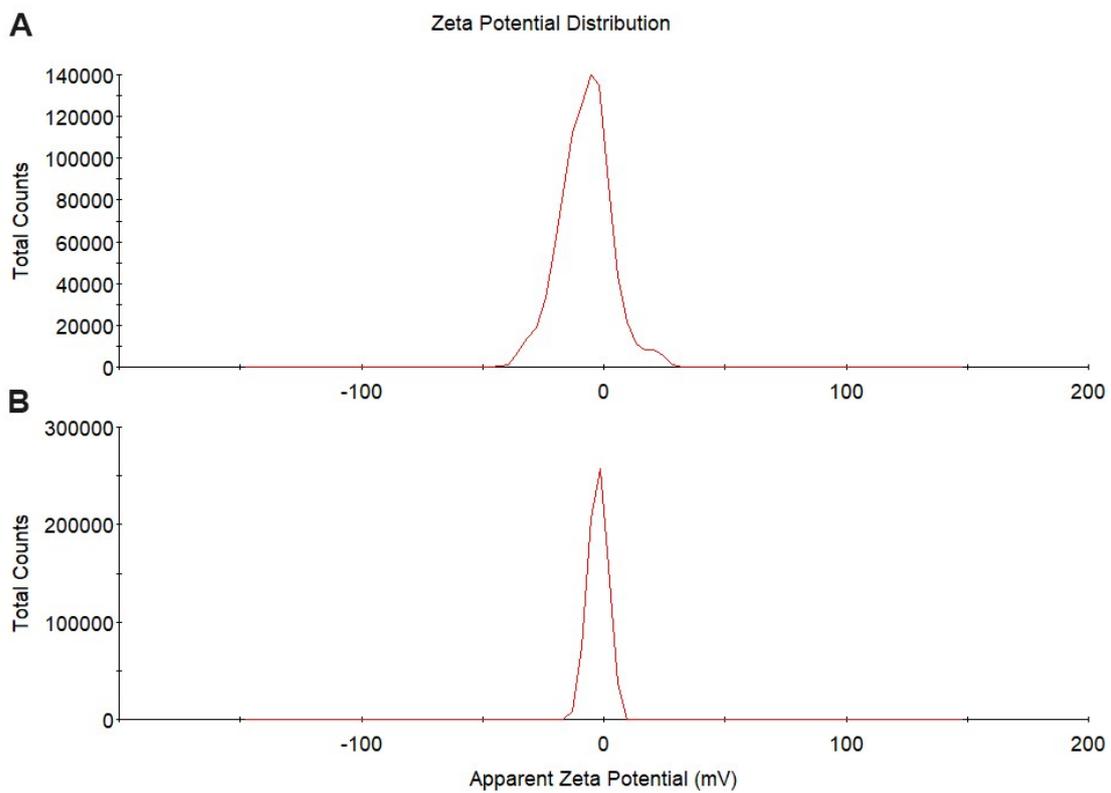


Fig. S4 The apparent zeta potential of C6/PP-PMs (A) and C6/GS-PP-PMs (B).

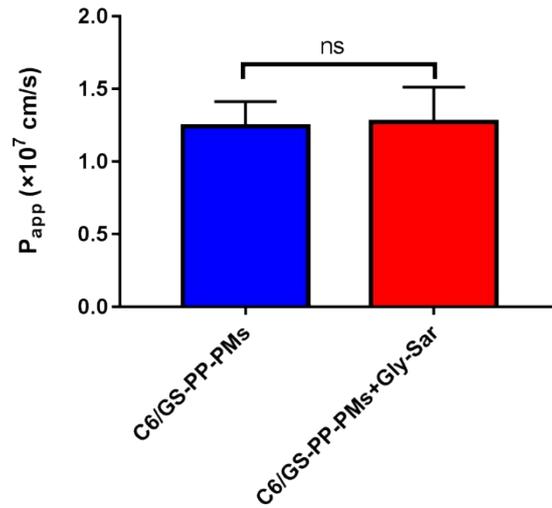


Fig. S5 The effect of Gly-Sar on the transmembrane transport of C6/GS-PP-PMs ($n=3$). $^{ns}p>0.05$.

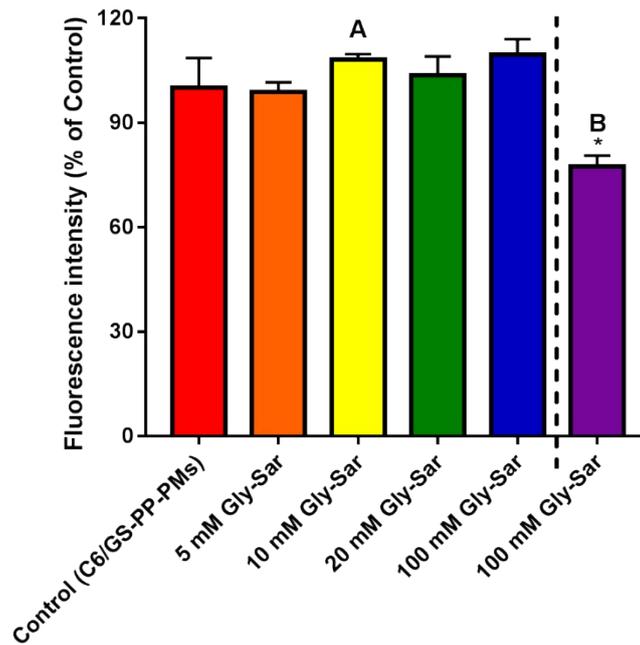


Fig. S6 The effect of Gly-Sar on the uptake of C6/GS-PP-PMs by Caco-2 cells. Incubation of C6/GS-PP-PMs and free Gly-Sar with Caco-2 cells for 1 h (A) and 20 min (B). $*p<0.05$.