

Supporting Information

A versatile ultrafine and super-absorptive H⁺-modified montmorillonite: application for metabolic syndrome intervention and gastric mucosal protection

Qiwen Wang^{‡a, b}, *Jie Shen*^{‡c}, *Enqi Mo*^b, *Haotian Zhang*^d, *Jianwei Wang*^b, *Xiurong Hu*^b, *Jun Zhou*^b, *Hongzhen Bai*^{b, *}, *Guping Tang*^{b, *}

^a Department of Cardiology, The First Affiliated Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310003, P. R. China

^b Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028, P. R. China

^c School of Medicine, Zhejiang University City College, Hangzhou 310015, P. R. China

^d School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, P. R. China

[‡] Both authors contributed equally to this work

** To whom correspondence should be addressed:*

Hongzhen Bai: hongzhen_bai@zju.edu.cn,

Guping Tang: tangguping@zju.edu.cn.

Electronic Supplementary Information (2 pages)

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. FT-IR spectra | S2 |
| 2. Sections from hamsters treated with high dose of simvastatin | S3 |

1. FT-IR spectra

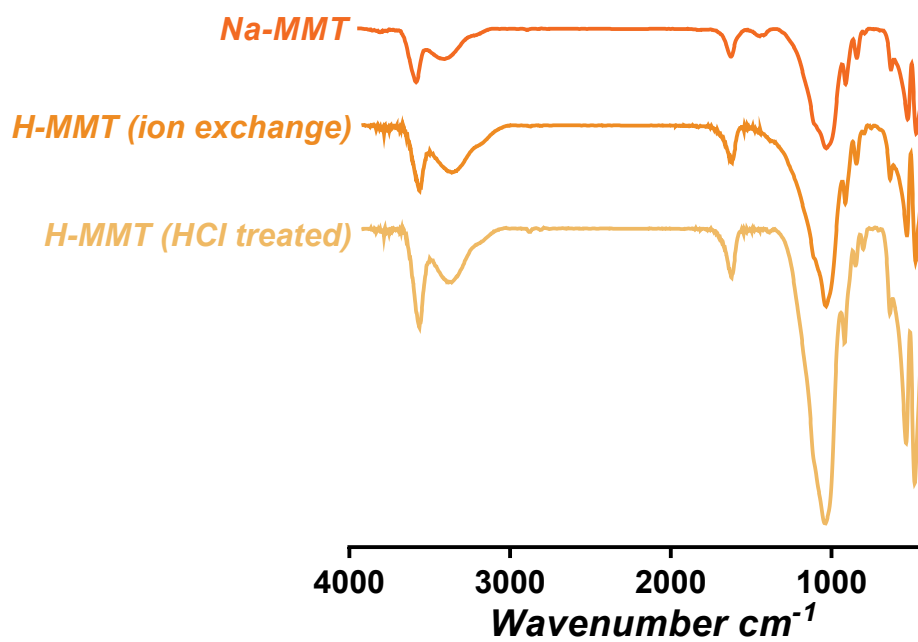


Figure S1 FT-IR spectra of Na-MMT, H-MMT (ion exchange) and H-MMT (HCl treated).

2. Sections from hamsters treated with high dose of simvastatin

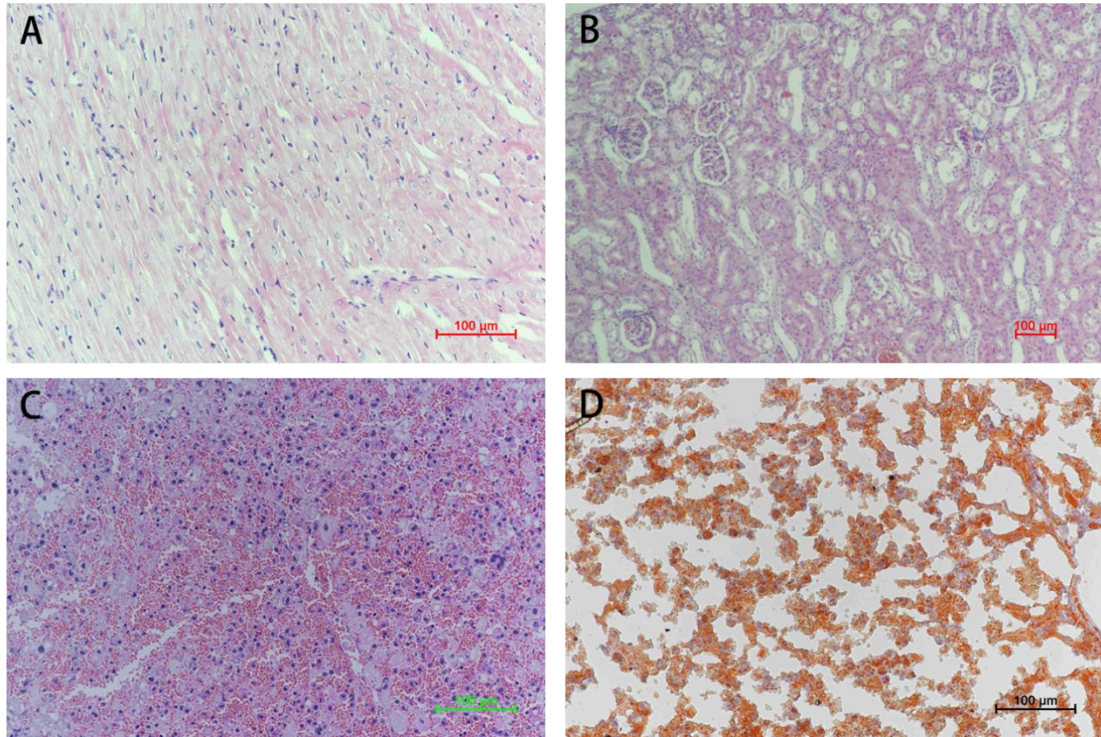


Figure S2 H&E staining of heart (A), kidney (B), liver (C) sections and oil red O staining of liver (D) sections from hamsters treated with high dose of simvastatin (10 mg/kg).

3. Intestinal tract sections from hamsters treated with different formulations

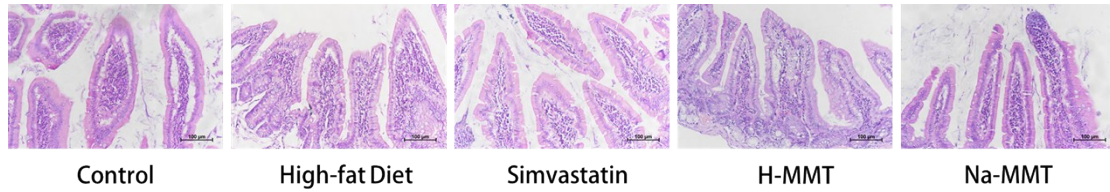


Figure S3 H&E staining of intestinal tract sections from hamsters treated with normal diet (control), high-fat diet, high-fat diet with simvastatin, high-fat diet with H-MMT and high-fat diet with Na-MMT, respectively.