Morphology, Structure and Cytotoxicity of Dye-loaded Lipid Nanoparticles Based on Monoamine Pillar[5]arenes

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Fig. S1. 'H NMR spectrum of 4-N-[2-(2-aminopropylamino)propylacetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (**4**): a). CDCl₃, 298 K, 400 MHz; b). DMSO-*d*₆, 298 K, 400 MHz.



Fig. S2. ¹H NMR spectrum of 4-N-[2-(2-aminoethylhydroxy)ethyl]acetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (**5**): a). CDCl₃, 298 K, 400 MHz; b). DMSO-*d*₆, 298 K, 400 MHz.



Fig. S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of 4-N-[2-(2-aminomorpholine)propyl]acetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (6): a). CDCl₃, 298 K, 400 MHz; b). DMSO-*d*₆, 298 K, 400 MHz.



86 85 84 83 82 8.1 8.0 7.9 7.8 7.7 7.6 7.5 7.4 7.3 7.2 7.1 7.0 6.9 6.8 6.7 6.6 6.5 6.4 6.3 25 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.1 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.4 1.3 1.2 1.1 1.0 0.9

Fig. S4. ¹H NMR spectra of initial pillar[5]arene **5** and host/guest system for **5** and RhB (1:1) (DMSO-*d*₆, 298 K, 400 MHz).



Fig. S5. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 4-N-[2-(2-aminopropylamino)propyl]acetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (**4**), DMSO-*d*₆, 298 K, 100 MHz.



Fig. S6. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 4-N-[2-(2-aminoethylhydroxy)ethyl]acetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (**5**), DMSO-*d*₆, 298 K, 100 MHz.



Fig. S7. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 4-N-[2-(2-aminomorpholine)propyl]acetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (**6**), DMSO-*d*₆, 298 K, 100 MHz.



Fig. S8. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, 4-nitroaniline matrix) of 4-N-[2-(2-aminopropylamino)propyl]acetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (4).



Fig. S9. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, 4-nitroaniline matrix) of 4-N-[2-(2-aminoethylhydroxy)ethyl]acetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (**5**).



Fig. S10. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, 4-nitroaniline matrix) of 4-N-[2-(2-aminomorpholine)propyl]acetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (6).



Fig. S11. IR spectrum of 4-N-[2-(2-aminopropylamino)propyl]acetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (**4**).



Fig. S12. IR spectrum of 4-N-[2-(2-aminoethylhydroxy)ethyl]acetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (**5**).



Fig. S13. IR spectrum of 4-N-[2-(2-aminomorpholine)propyl]acetamidoxy-8,14,18,23,26,28,31,32,35-nonamethoxypillar[5]arene (**6**).

2. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) analysis of SLNs

TEM analysis of SLN-[4-6]



Fig. S15. TEM image of SLN-4 after the solvent evaporation.









Fig. S21. TEM image of SLN-6 after the solvent evaporation.





TEM analysis of SLN-[3-6]-Flu



Fig. S25. TEM image of SLN-3-Flu after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S26. TEM image of SLN-3-Flu after the solvent evaporation.







Fig. S29. TEM image of SLN-4-Flu after the solvent evaporation.





Fig. S31. TEM image of SLN-5-Flu after the solvent evaporation.



x5.0k Zoom-1 HC-1 100.0kV 2018/09/13 09:50:18 Hitachi TEM system. Fig. S32. TEM image of SLN-5-Flu after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S33. TEM image of SLN-5-Flu after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S34. TEM image of SLN-6-Flu after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S35. TEM image of SLN-6-Flu after the solvent evaporation.



TEM analysis of SLN-[3-6]-RhB



Fig. S37. TEM image of SLN-3-RhB after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S38. TEM image of SLN-3-RhB after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S39. TEM image of SLN-3-RhB after the solvent evaporation.







Fig. S43. TEM image of SLN-4-RhB after the solvent evaporation.



x100k Zoom-1 HC-1 100.0kV 2018/12/06 10:08:40 Hitachi TEM system. **Fig. S44.** TEM image of SLN-4-RhB after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S45. TEM image of SLN-5-RhB after the solvent evaporation.



x5.0k Zoom-1 HR-1 100.0kV 2018/10/24 10:19:07 Hitachi TEM system. Fig. S46. TEM image of SLN-5-RhB after the solvent evaporation.







Fig. S49. TEM image of SLN-**5**-RhB after the solvent evaporation.





Fig. S51. TEM image of SLN-6-RhB after the solvent evaporation.





Fig. S53. TEM image of SLN-6-RhB after the solvent evaporation.

TEM analysis of SLN-[3-6]-Rh6G



Fig. S54. TEM image of SLN-3-Rh6G after the solvent evaporation.









x15.0k Zoom-1 HC-1 100.0kV 2018/12/06 10:52:06 Hitachi TEM system. Fig. S59. TEM image of SLN-4-Rh6G after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S60. TEM image of SLN-5-Rh6G after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S61. TEM image of SLN-**5**-Rh6G after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S62. TEM image of SLN-**5**-Rh6G after the solvent evaporation.







Fig. S65. TEM image of SLN-6-Rh6G after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S67. TEM image of SLN-6-Rh6G after the solvent evaporation.

3. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analysis of SLNs



Fig. S68. SEM image of SLN-3-Rh6G after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S69. SEM image of SLN-3-Rh6G after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S70. SEM image of SLN-3-Rh6G after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S71. SEM image of SLN-5-RhB after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S72. SEM image of SLN-5-RhB after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S73. SEM image of SLN-5-RhB after the solvent evaporation.



Fig. S76. Size distribution by intensity for $4 (1 \times 10^{-3} \text{M})$ in CHCl₃.



Fig. S79. Size distribution by intensity for **5** $(1 \times 10^{-3} \text{M})$ in DMSO.



Fig. S82. Size distribution of the particles by intensity for SLN-3 $(3 \times 10^{-5} \text{M})$ in water.



Fig. S85. Zeta potential distribution of the particles SLN-4 $(3 \times 10^{-5} \text{M})$ in water.



Fig. S88. Size distribution of the particles by intensity for SLN-6 $(3 \times 10^{-5} \text{M})$ in water.



Fig. S91. Zeta potential distribution of the particles SLN-**3**-Flu $(3 \times 10^{-5} \text{M})$ in water.



Fig. S94. Size distribution of the particles by intensity for SLN-**5**-Flu $(3 \times 10^{-5} \text{M})$ in water.



Fig. S97. Zeta potential distribution of the particles SLN-6-Flu $(3 \times 10^{-5} \text{M})$ in water.



Fig. S100. Size distribution of the particles by intensity for SLN-4-RhB $(3 \times 10^{-5} \text{M})$ in water.



Fig. S103. Zeta potential distribution of the particles SLN-5-RhB $(3 \times 10^{-5} \text{M})$ in water.



Fig. S106. Size distribution of the particles by intensity for SLN-3-Rh6G $(3 \times 10^{-5} \text{M})$ in water.



Fig. S109. Zeta potential distribution of the particles SLN-4-Rh6G $(3 \times 10^{-5} \text{M})$ in water.



Fig. S112. Size distribution of the particles by intensity for SLN-6-Rh6G $(3 \times 10^{-5} \text{M})$ in water.



Fig. S113. Zeta potential distribution of the particles SLN-6-Rh6G (3×10^{-5} M) in water.

I am 20 µm

5. Confocal microscopy

Fig. S114. Confocal microscopy image for SLN-5-RhB.





Fig. S115. UV titration spectra for the system 3/RhB.



Fig. S116. UV titration spectra for the system 4/RhB.



Fig. S117. UV titration spectra for the system 5/RhB.



Fig. S118. UV titration spectra for the system 6/RhB.

7. Determination of the stability constant and stoichiometry of the complex by the UV titration and isomolar series method

UV-visible spectra were recorded on the Shimadzu UV-3600 spectrophotometer using a 1 cm quartz cuvette at 25 °C. The 3.0×10^{-5} M solution of the pillar[5]arene **3-6** (300, 500, 600, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1300, 1500 and 2000 µl) in water was added to 30 µl of the solution of guest (Flu/RhB/Rh6G) (1.0×10^{-3} M) in water and diluted to final volume of 3 ml with water. The UV spectra of the solutions were then recorded. The stability constant and stoichiometry of complexes were calculated. Three independent experiments were carried out for each series. Student's t-test was applied in statistical data processing.



Fig. S119. Cytotoxic activity of SLNs-[3-6]-Flu to A549 cells.



Fig. S120. Cytotoxic activity of SLNs-[3-6]-Rh6G to A549 cells.



Fig. S121. Cytotoxic activity of SLNs-[3-6]-RhB to A549 cells.