Supplementary information

Triblock copolymer micelles enhance solubility, permeability and activity of a quorum sensing inhibitor against Pseudomonas aeruginosa biofilms

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Figure S1: DMF-SEC chromatograms of prepared polymers.



Figure S2: ¹H NMR spectra of polymers in chloroform-d recorded at 25°C with a Bruker NMR400 MHz.



Figure S3: QSI release from NAM_{150} -(HDD-PIP)- NAM_{150} (pink) and DMA_{150} -(HDD-PIP)-DMA₁₅₀ (green) particles and unloaded QSI (purple) in phosphate buffer pH 7.4, containing



0.01% Tween 20, at 37^{°°}C, across 48 h, with and without esterase presence samples analysed by HPLC.

Figure S4: Effect of QSI and QSI loaded polymers on a P_{pqsA} -*lux* transcriptional fusion, which reports the PQS-dependent activation of the *pqs* operon mediated by PqsR. **a**) QSI concentrations at 0.5 μ M QSI and non-loaded particles at corresponding concentrations; **b**) QSI concentrations at 5 μ M QSI and non-loaded particles at corresponding concentrations; **c**) QSI concentrations at 50 μ M QSI and non-loaded particles at corresponding concentrations. Values given are averages from three different cultures for QSI activity testing and two different cultures for the testing of non-loaded polymeric particles and correspond to the relative light units normalized to culture density (Lux/OD₆₀₀) over time (20 h).



Figure S5: Antimicrobial activity of polymeric particles with and without QSI61 addition. a) Concentration curves of NAM₁₅₀-(HDD-PIP)-NAM₁₅₀ (pink) with and without QSI61 addition against planktonic *P. aeruginosa*; **b**) Concentration-activity curves of DMA₁₅₀-(HDD-PIP)-DMA₁₅₀ (green) with and without QSI61 addition against planktonic *P. aeruginosa*. Heat maps to show effects of combinations of **c**), CIP +QSI, **d**, NAM₁₅₀-(HDD-PIP)-NAM₁₅₀ and QSI, and **e**) DMA₁₅₀-(HDD-PIP)-DMA₁₅₀ and QSI.



Figure S6: CIP concentration-activity curves with and without QSI61 addition against planktonic *P. aeruginosa*



Figure S7: Confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM) images the biofilm penetration of rhodamine-tagged DMA₁₅₀-(HDD-PIP)-DMA₁₅₀ (**a**) and NAM₁₅₀-(HDD-PIP)-NAM₁₅₀ particles (**b**) (red) in mature *P. aeruginosa* PA01L biofilms (1-day old) stained with SYTO9 (blue) following a 4 h incubation.



Figure S8: Antimicrobial activity of polymeric particles in *P. aeruginosa* biofilms; **a**) Bar charts showing viability in mature *P. aeruginosa* biofilms, quantified after treatment with NAM₁₅₀-(HDD-PIP)-NAM₁₅₀ (pink) and DMA₁₅₀-(HDD-PIP)-DMA₁₅₀ (green) particles with no encapsulated QSI; measurements were performed in duplicate, using biologically independent replicates and the error bars represent the mean ± standard deviation; **b**) Bar charts showing viability in mature *P. aeruginosa* biofilms, quantified after treatment with CIP (60 µg mL⁻¹) and NAM₁₅₀-(HDD-PIP)-NAM₁₅₀ (pink) and DMA₁₅₀-(HDD-PIP)-DMA₁₅₀ (green) particles with no encapsulated QSI administered in combination with CIP (60 µg mL⁻¹); measurements are an average of 15 coverslip measurements using one biological replicate and the error bars represent the mean ± standard deviation with a one-way ANOVA followed by a post-hoc Tukey test to identify individual comparisons. Statistical significance is represented as **p* < 0.05, ***p* <0.01, ****p* < 0.001, *****p* < 0.0001.