

Supplementary Materials: Spray Dried Levodopa-doped Powder Potentially for Intranasal Delivery

Xuan Liu, Shen Yan, Mengyuan Li, Shengyu Zhang, Gang Guo, Quanyi Yin, Zhenbo Tong, Xiao Dong Chen and Winston Duo Wu

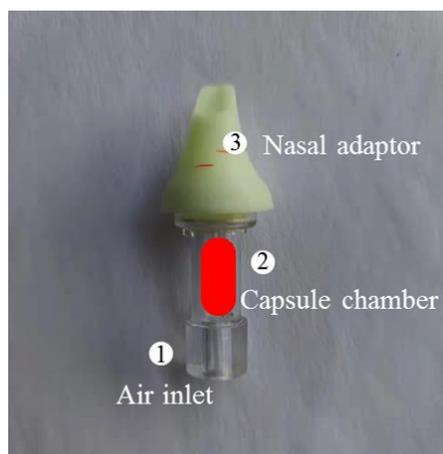


Figure S1. A simplified 3D-printed nasal powder delivery device to simulate the breath-powered Bi-Directional™ device 1-air inlet, 2-capsule chamber, 3-nasal adaptor.

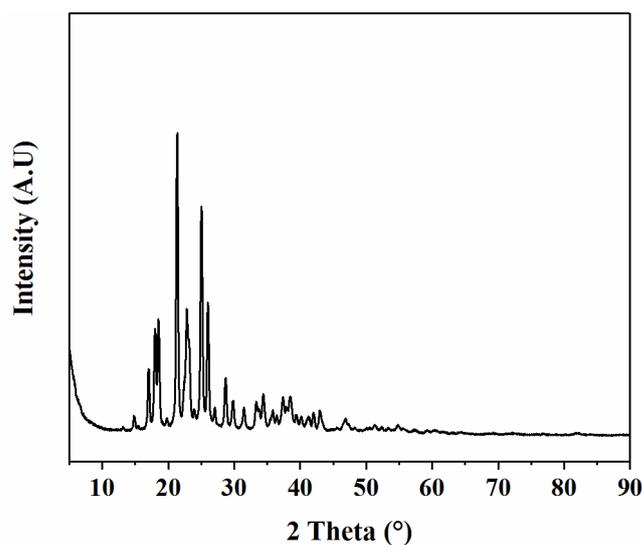


Figure S2. XRD patterns of the SD-L-dopa after storage.

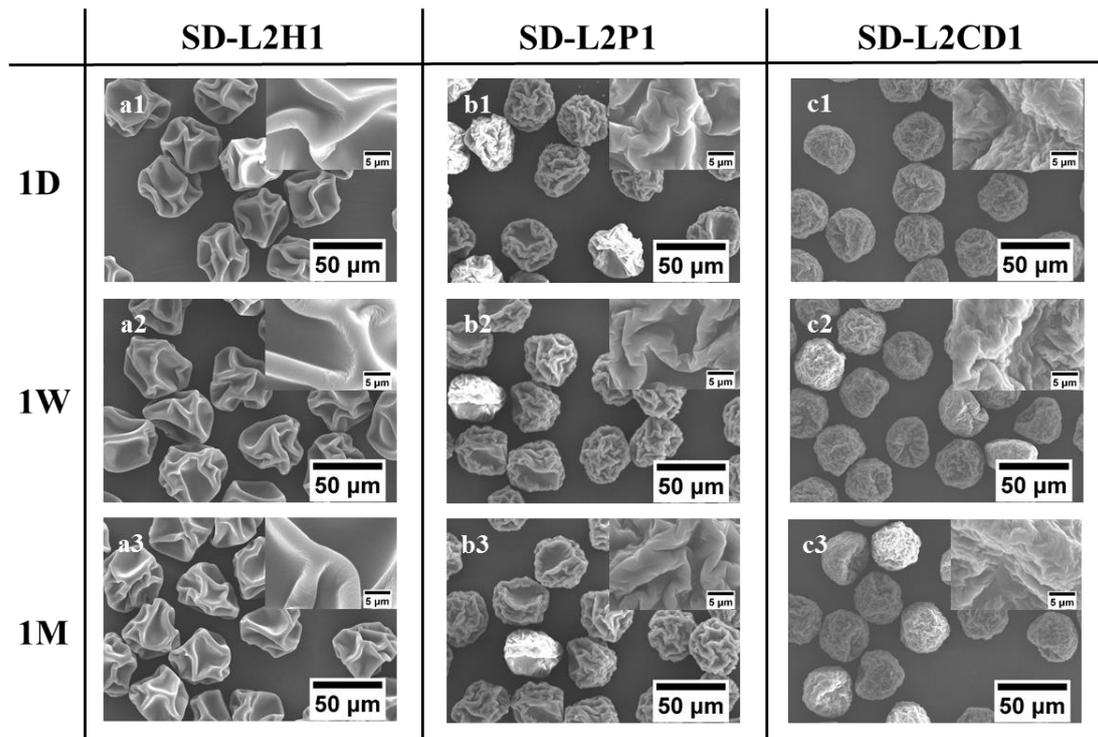


Figure S3. SEM images of SD samples after storage for different time: SD-L2H1 (a1-3); SD-L2P1 (b1-3) and SD-L2CD1 (c1-3) under the storage condition of 22 °C/18% RH for one day (1D, a1, b1 and c1), one week (1W, a2, b2 and c2) and one month (1M, a3, b3 and c3), respectively.

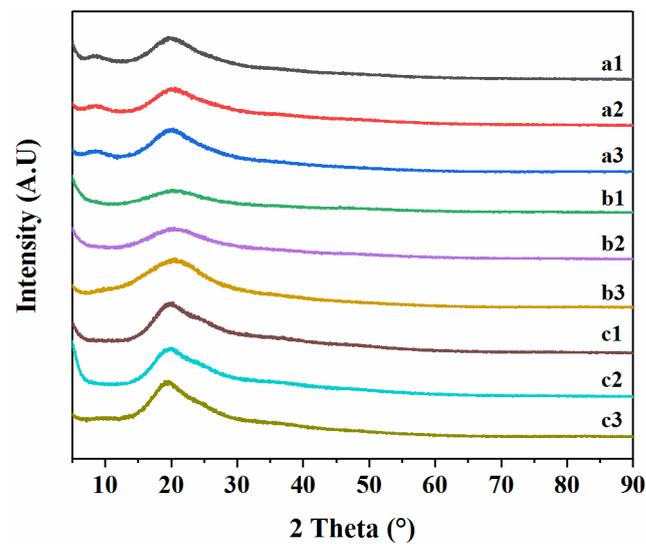


Figure S4. XRD patterns of SD samples after storage for different time: SD-L2H1 (a1-3); SD-L2P1 (b1-3) and SD-L2CD1 (c1-3) under the storage condition of 22 °C/18% RH for one day (a1, b1 and c1), one week (a2, b2 and c2) and one month (a3, b3 and c3), respectively.

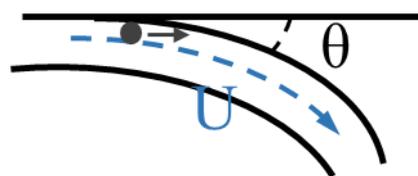


Figure S5. Schematic diagram of the inertial impaction process of particles.

Table S1. Emitted fraction and recovery fraction of SD-L1H2, -L1P2 and -L1CD2.

Scheme	Emitted Fraction (Total Dose %)	Recovery Fraction (Total Dose %)
SD-L1H2	99.33 ± 0.26	92.80 ± 6.01
SD-L1P2	99.38 ± 0.23	88.24 ± 2.04
SD-L1CD2	99.50 ± 0.02	90.56 ± 5.43