pharmaceutics

Supplementary Materials: Gliadin nanoparticles containing doxorubicin hydrochloride: characterization and cytotoxicity

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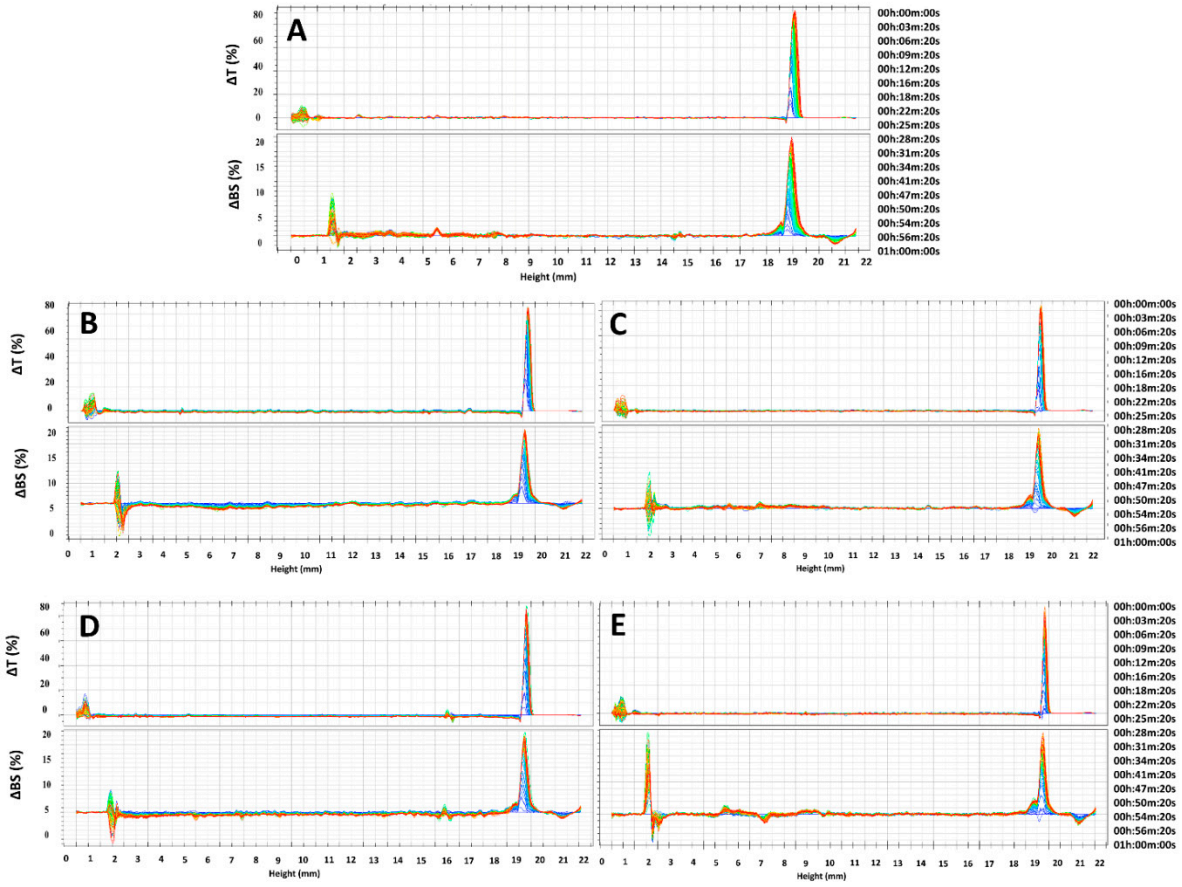

Figure S1. ΔT and ΔBS profiles of (A) empty GNPs and (B-E) DOX-loaded GNPs as a function of the drug concentration and incubation time. (B) 0.2 mg/mL; (C) 0.4 mg/mL; (D) 0.6 mg/mL and (E) 0.8 mg/mL. The analysis was performed at 25 °C for one hour.

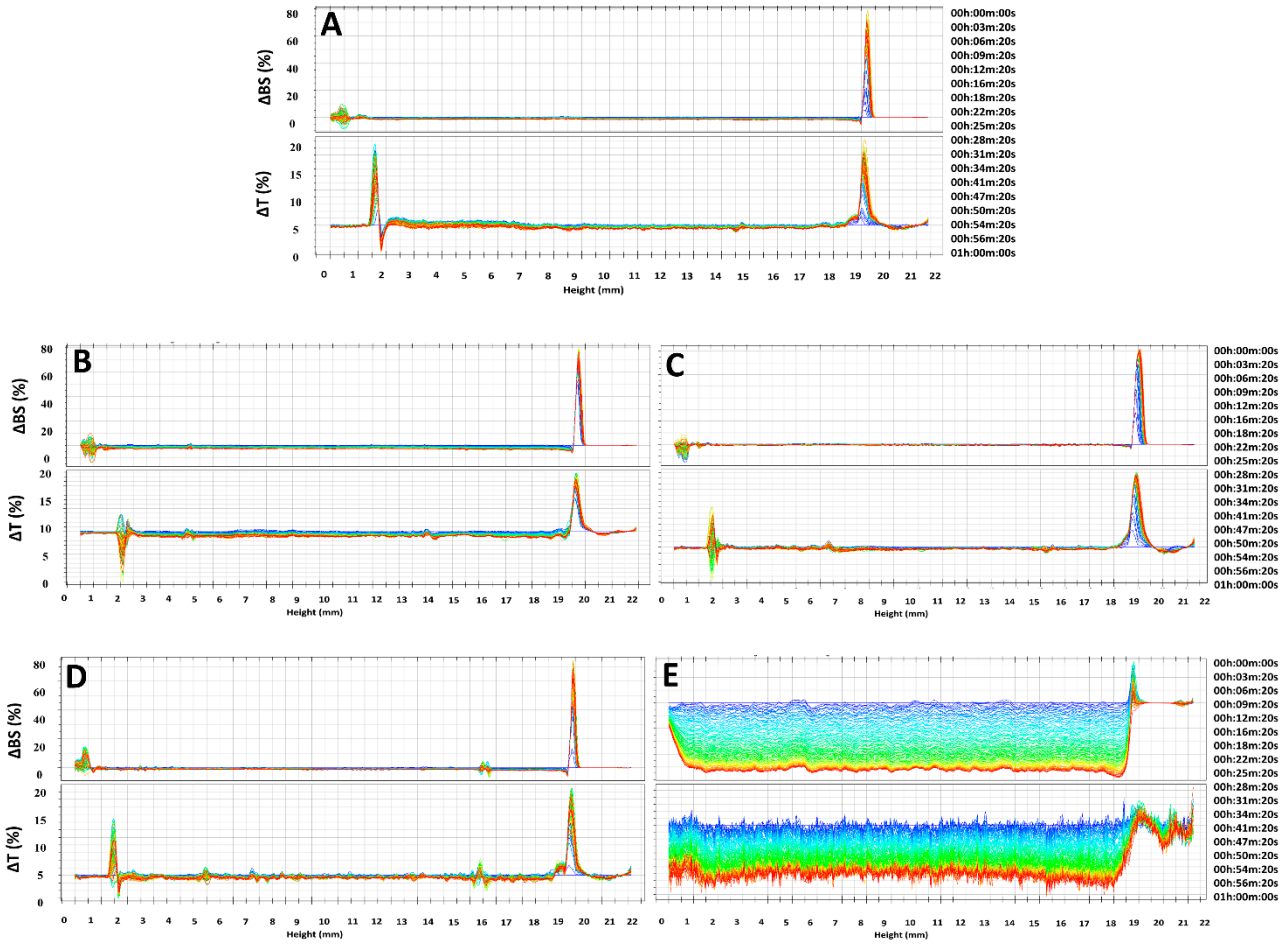

Figure S2. ΔT and ΔBS profiles of (A) empty GNPs and (B-E) DOX-loaded GNPs as a function of the drug concentration and incubation time. (B) 0.2 mg/mL; (C) 0.4 mg/mL; (D) 0.6 mg/mL and (E) 0.8 mg/mL. The analysis was performed at 37 °C for one hour.

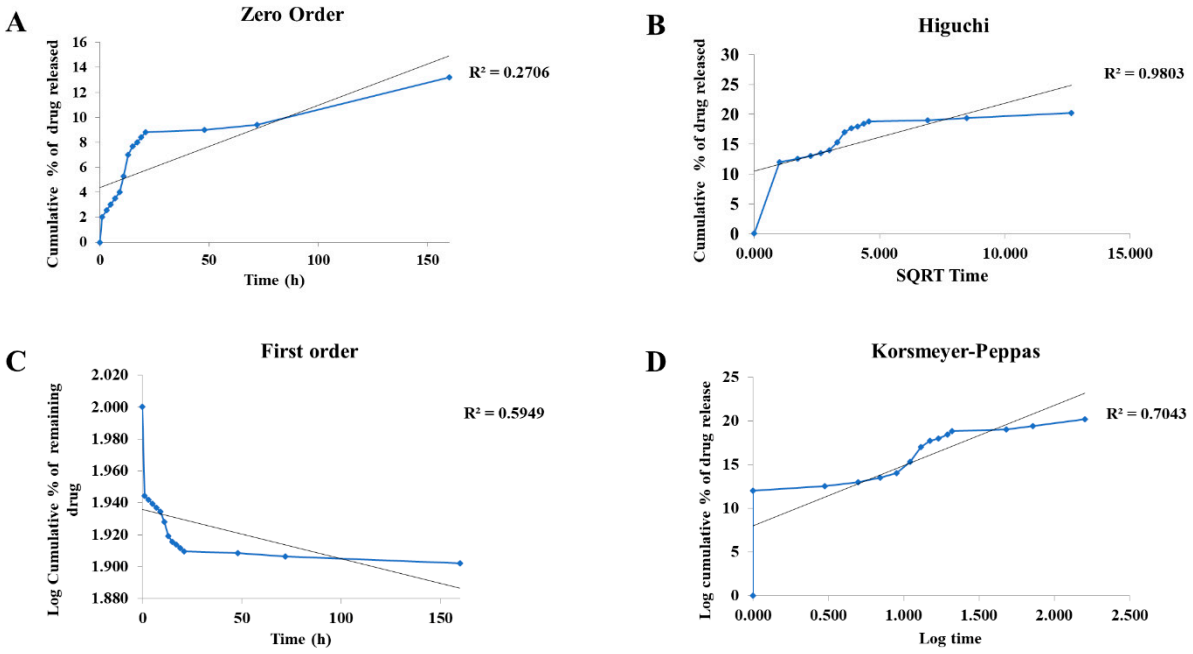

Figure S3. Drug release kinetics of DOX from DOX-loaded GNPs (600 μg/mL of drug) evaluated in physiological conditions and fitted against (**A**) Zero order, (**B**) Higuchi, (**C**) First order and (**D**) Korsmeyer-Peppas mathematical models. SQRT: Square root of time.

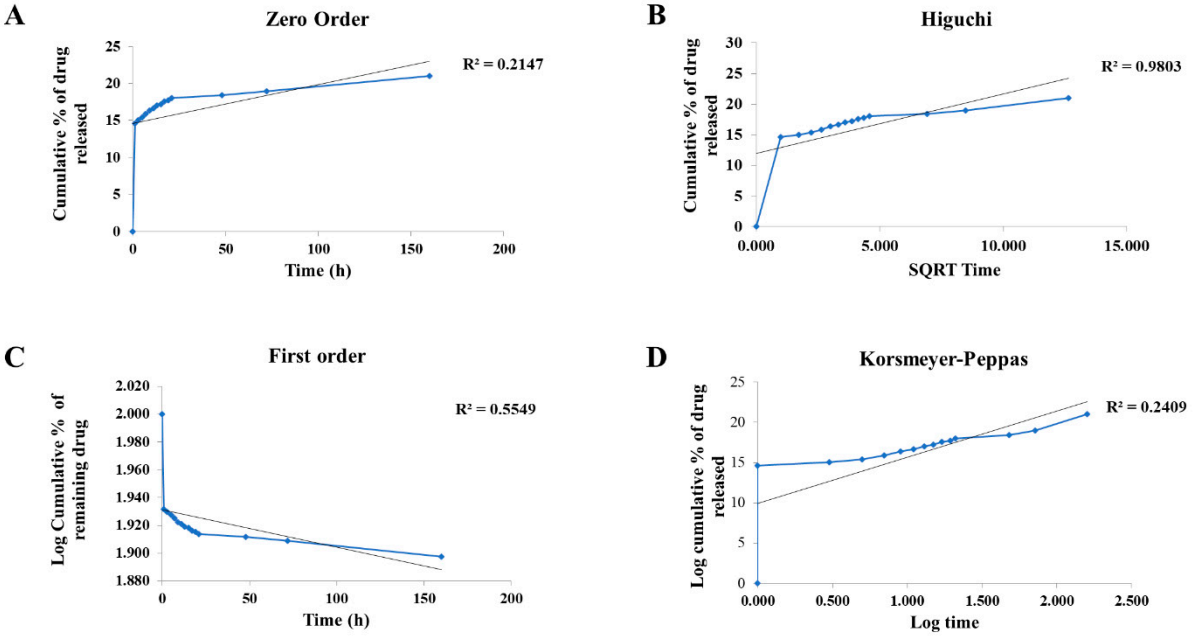

Figure S4. Drug release kinetics of DOX from DOX-loaded GNPs (600 μg/mL of drug) evaluated in simulated tumor conditions and fitted against (**A**) Zero order, (**B**) Higuchi, (**C**) First order and (**D**) Korsmeyer-Peppas mathematical models. SQRT: Square root of time.