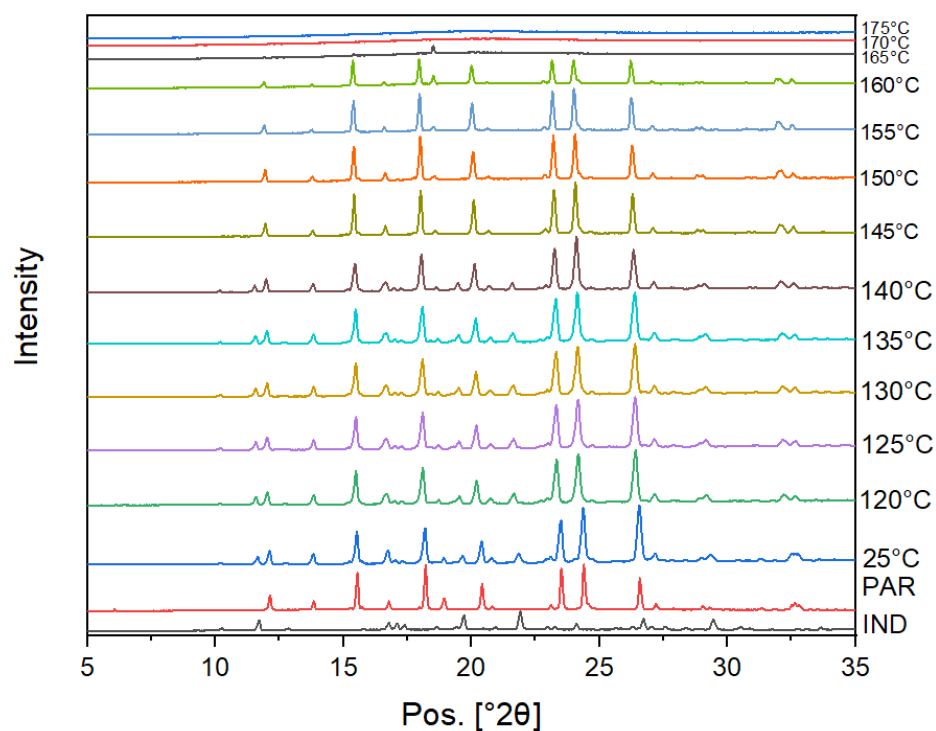


Supplementary Materials: Destabilization of Indomethacin-Paracetamol Co-Amorphous Systems by Mechanical Stress

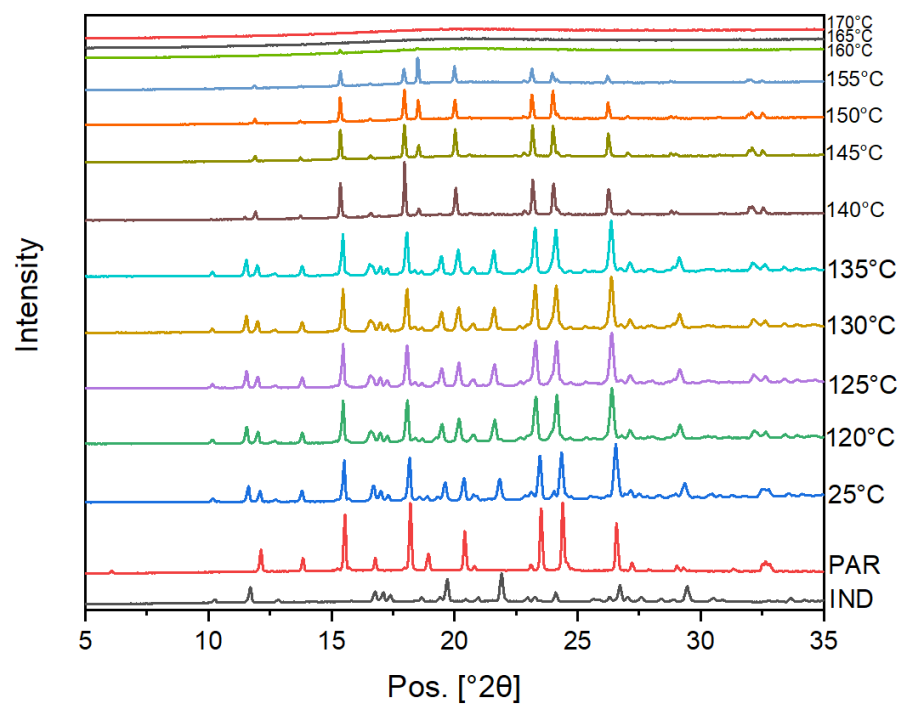
Rong Di, Thomas Rades * and Holger Grohgan

Figure S1. VT-XRPD diffractograms of IND – PAR PM with different drug ratios.

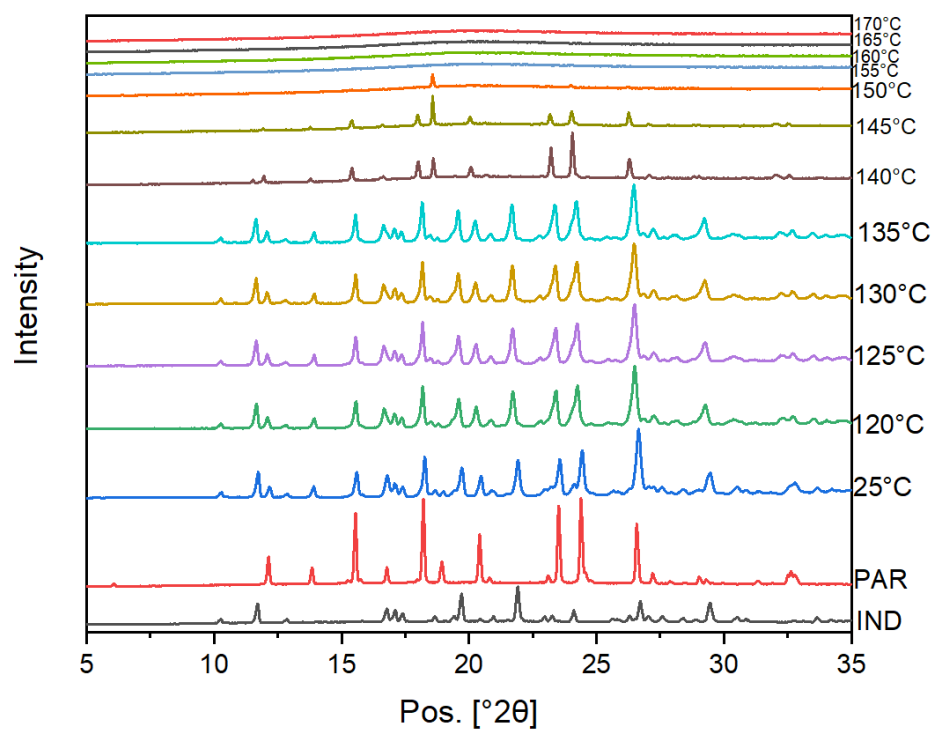
(10% IND – 90% PAR).



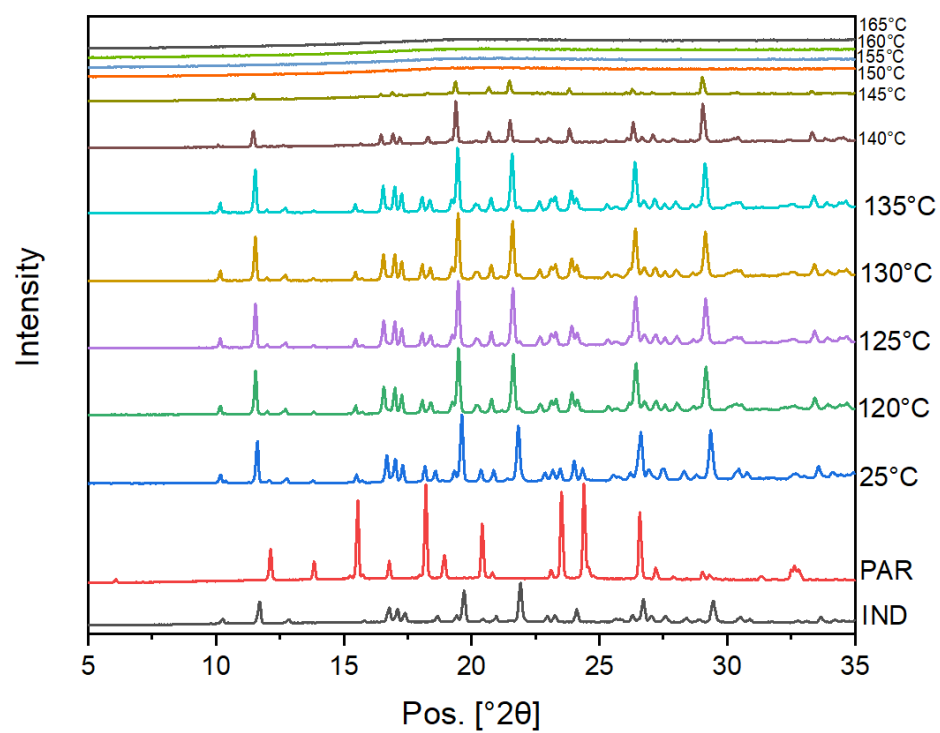
20% IND – 80% PAR



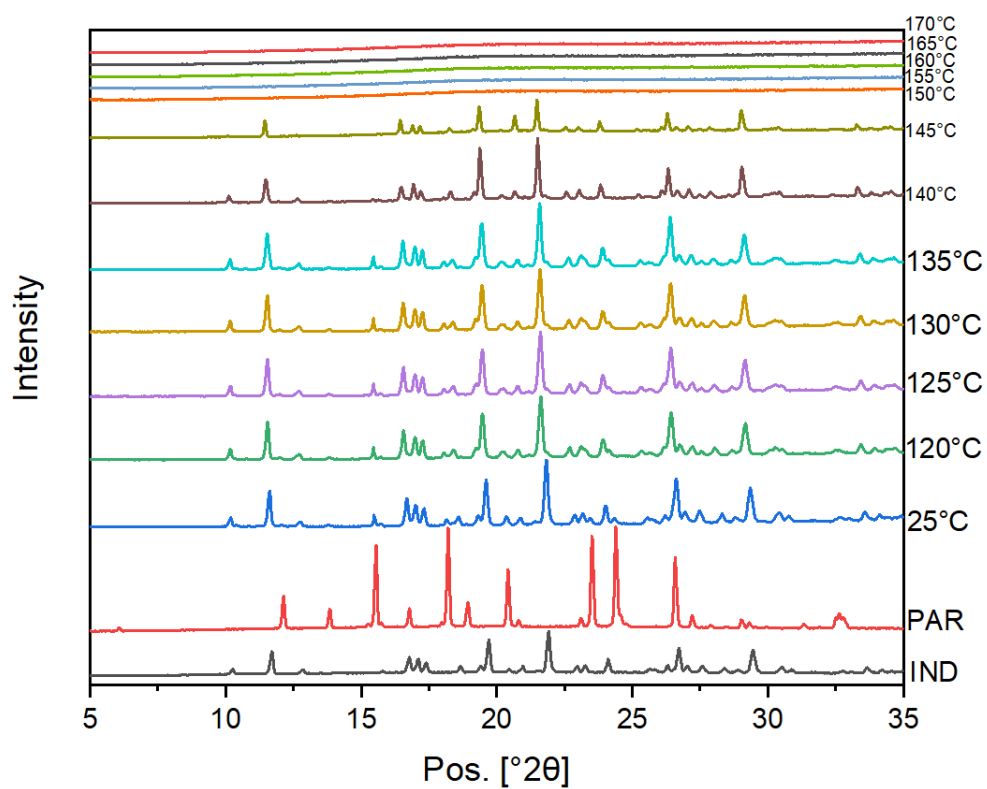
30% IND – 70% PAR



70% IND – 30% PAR



80% IND – 20% PAR



90% IND – 10% PAR

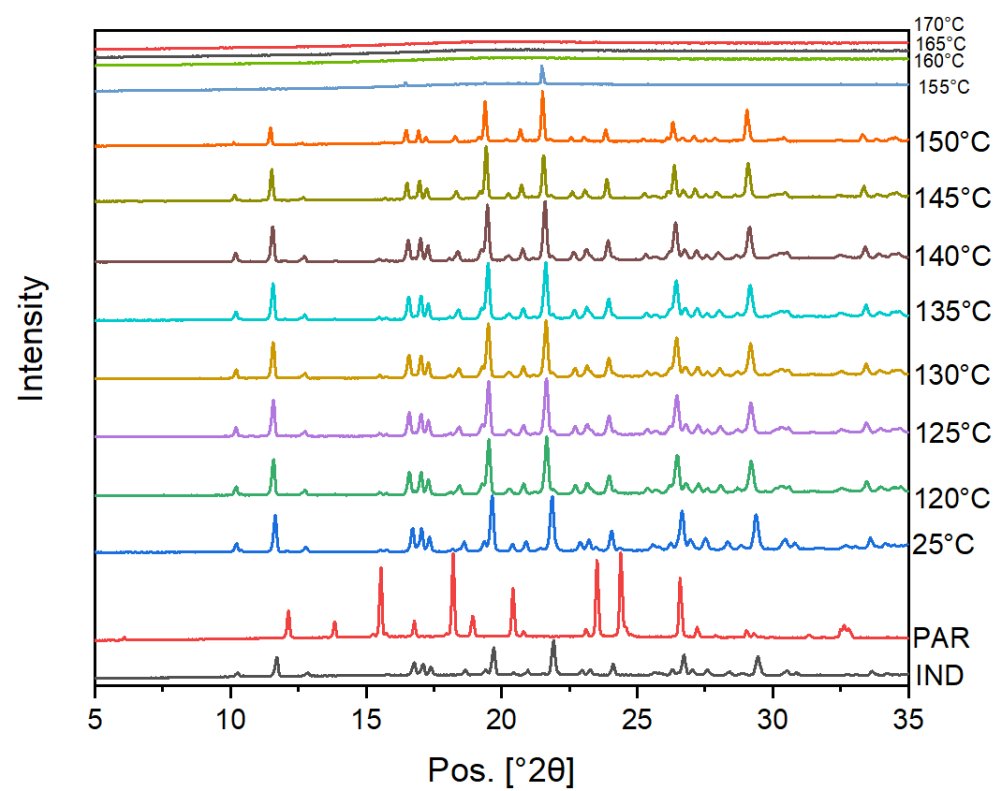


Figure S2. Comparison of the theoretical T_g (calculated with the Gordon–Taylor equation) and the experimental T_g (obtained from DSC results) of IND – PAR co-amorphous systems at different mixing ratios (from 90% IND – 10% PAR to 10% IND – 90% PAR (mol/mol)). The T_g of amorphous IND and amorphous PAR were obtained from DSC measurements.

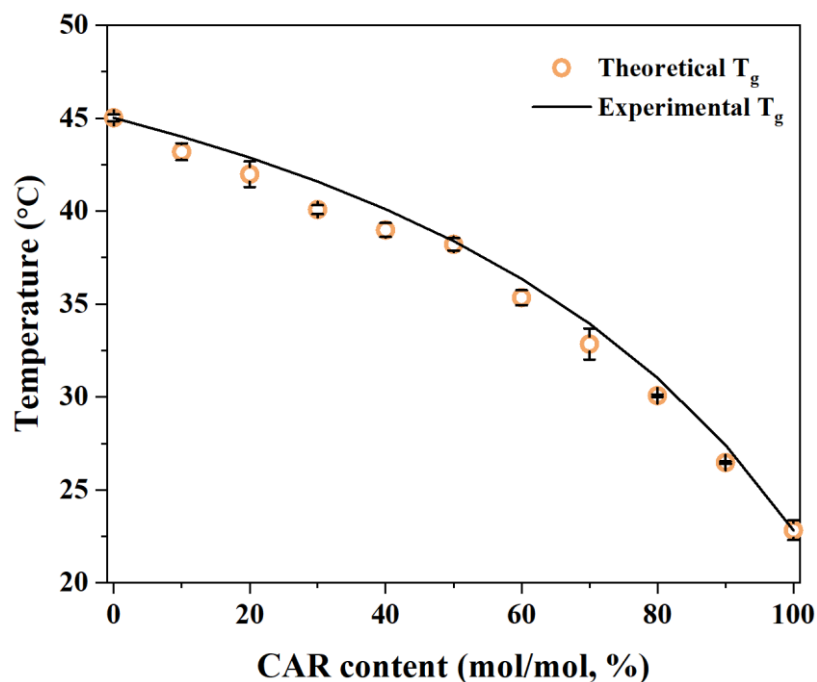


Figure S3. Stability test results of IND – PAR CAMS with various mixing ratios (from 90% IND – 10% PAR to 10% IND – 90% PAR (mol/mol)). The XRPD diffractograms of crystalline IND and crystalline PAR are also shown in the figure. Black arrows indicate crystalline reflections. "w" in the figure represents "week.".

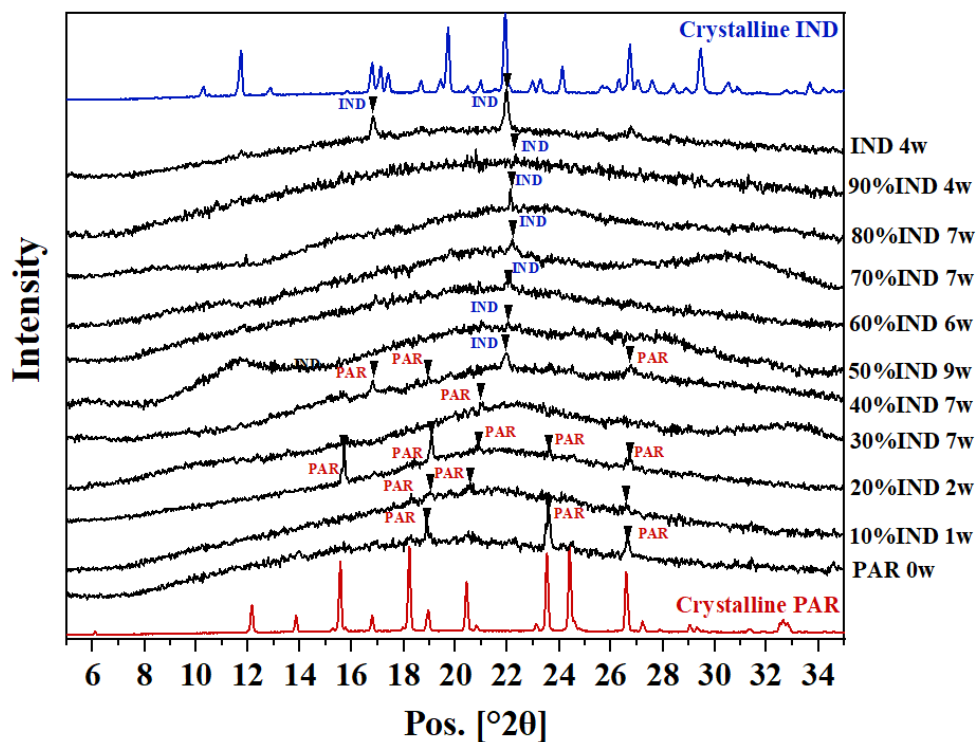
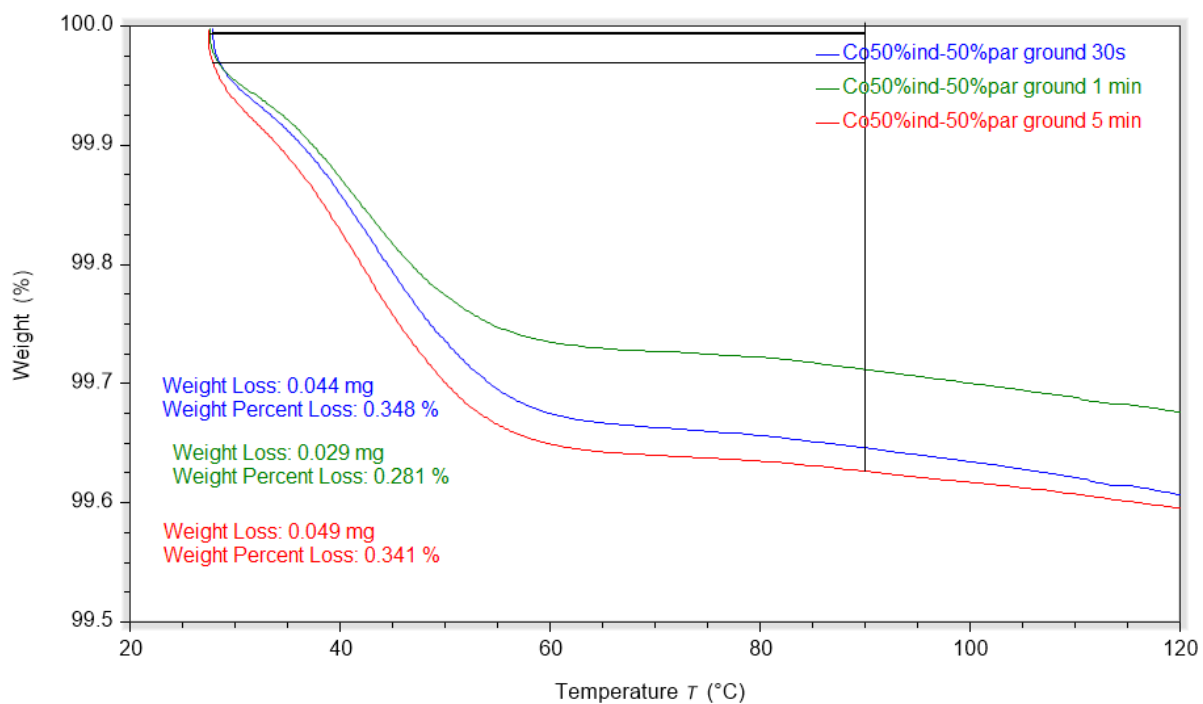
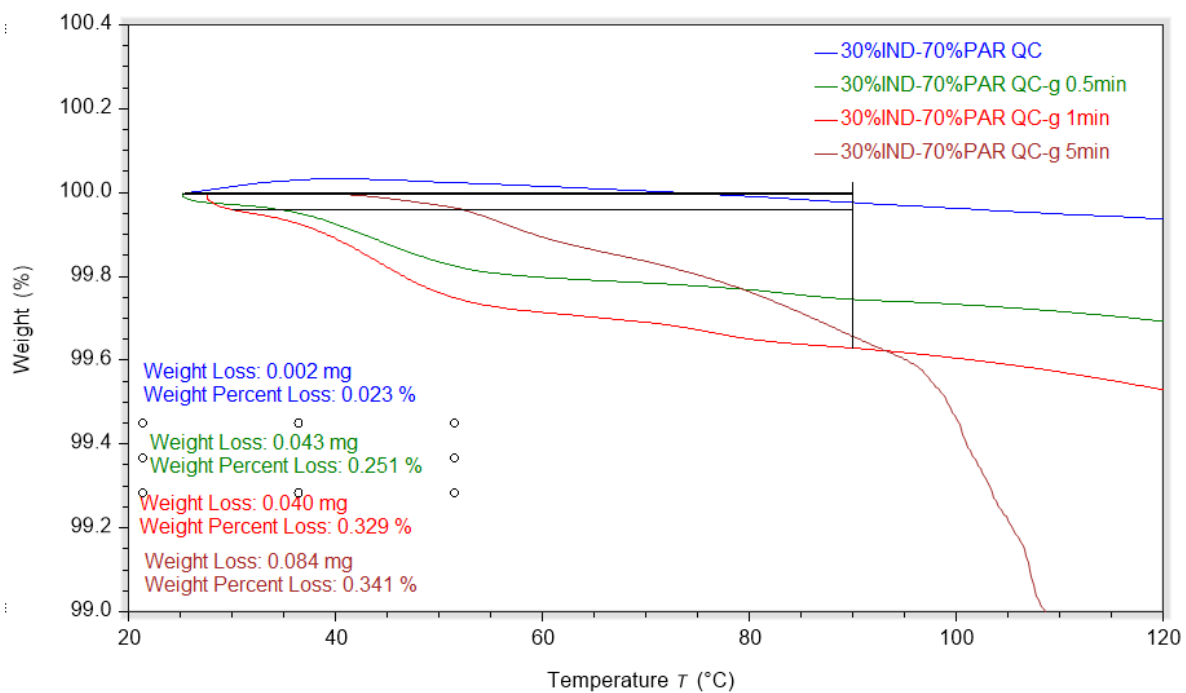


Figure S4. TGA results of CAMS and G-CAMS with different mixing ratios.



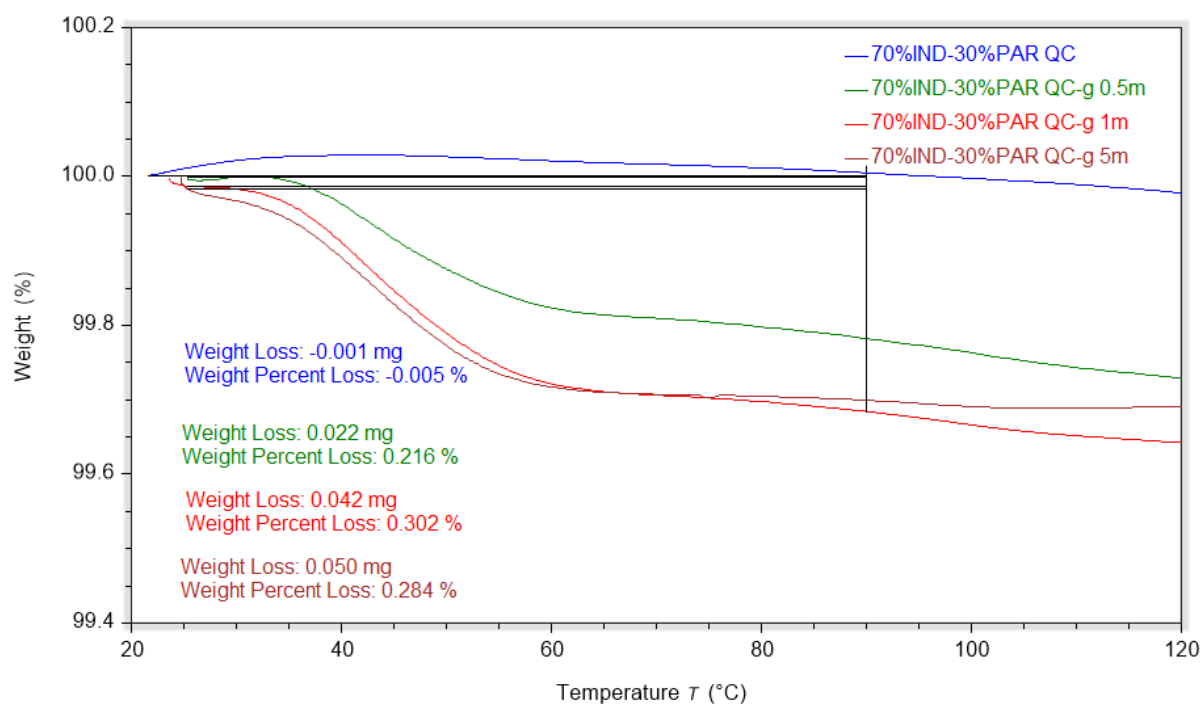


Figure S5. DSC and XRPD results of ground amorphous IND and ground amorphous PAR.

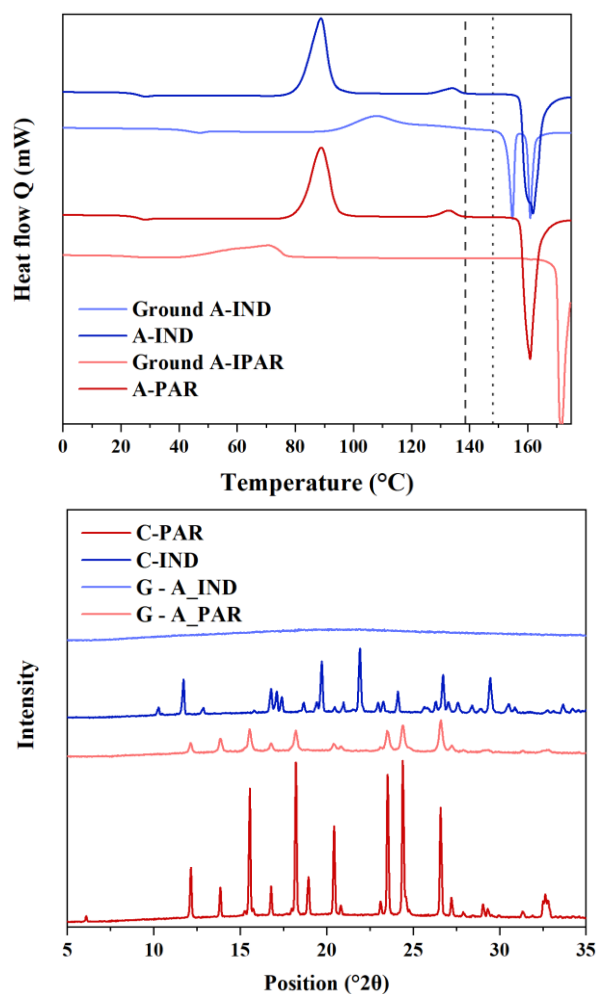


Figure S6. DSC thermographs of 30% IND - 70% PAR G-CAMS at different grinding times.

