pH-Responsive Lipid Nanocapsules: A Promising Strategy for Improved Resistant Melanoma Cell Internalization

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Figure S1. Stability of Blank LNC ("BLK") and modified LNC with polymer $C_{18}H_{37}$ -PNVP₄₉ ("P1"), $C_{18}H_{37}$ -P(NVP₁₅-co-Vim₅) ("P2"), $C_{18}H_{37}$ -P(NVP₂₂-co-Vim₈) ("P3"), $C_{18}H_{37}$ -P(NVP₃₅-co-Vim₁₀) ("P4") and $C_{18}H_{37}$ -P(NVP₂₁-co-Vim₁₅) ("P5"). Stability was assessed by measuring the hydrodynamic diameter (nm) at pH 7.4 (A) and 6 (B), and zeta potential (mV) at pH 7.4 (C) and 6 (D) every week for 4 weeks. Results (n = 3) are expressed as mean measure ± standard deviation * p < 0.05.



Figure S2. Confocal imaging of SK-Mel 28 cells after 2 h of incubation Blank LNC ("BLK") and LNC post-inserted by C₁₈H₃₇-PNVP₄₉ ("P1"), C₁₈H₃₇-P(NVP₁₅-co-Vim₅) ("P2"), C₁₈H₃₇-P(NVP₂₂-co-Vim₈) ("P3"), C₁₈H₃₇-P(NVP₃₅-co-Vim₁₀) ("P4") and C₁₈H₃₇-P(NVP₂₁-co-Vim₁₅) ("P5") at pH 7.4, 6.8, 6.5 and 6. Cell nucleus was stained with DAPI (in blue), green signal comes from the fluorescent LNC. Objective used: 63x/NA 1.40 oil with 2x numerical zoom, white lines represent two orthogonal sections used to analyze nanoparticle uptake. Scale bars correspond to 10 μm.