



Supplementary Materials: Increasing Brain Permeability of PHA-767491, a Cell Division Cycle 7 kinase Inhibitor, with Biodegradable Polymeric Nanoparticles

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Table 1. PAMPA-BBB assay permeability (reported and experimental) of ten commercial drugs used as controls and experimental permeability of PHA with its predictive penetration into the CNS. a) Reference [1]. b) Data represent the mean ⊚ SD of 2 independent experiments. c) Experimental prediction of BBB permeation by passive diffusion: CNS+: high BBB permeability, CNS-: low BBB permeability, CNS+/ CNS -: intermediate BBB permeability.

Compound	Bibl. a	Pe (10 ⁻⁶ cm s ⁻¹) ^b	Prediction ^c
Atenolol	0.8	0.3 ± 0.2	CNS -
Caffeine	1.3	0.7 ± 0.0	CNS -
Desipramine	12.0	11.1 ± 0.8	CNS+
Enoxacin	0.9	0.3 ± 0.2	CNS -
Hydrocortisone	1.9	2.0 ± 0.3	CNS +/ CNS -
Ofloxacin	0.8	0.2 ± 0.1	CNS -
Piroxicam	2.5	0.8 ± 0.1	CNS +/ CNS -
Promazine	8.8	10.0 ± 1.4	CNS+
Testosterone	17.0	14.4 ± 2.6	CNS+
Verapamil	16.0	13.2 ± 2.4	CNS+
PHA		1.9 ± 0.1	CNS -

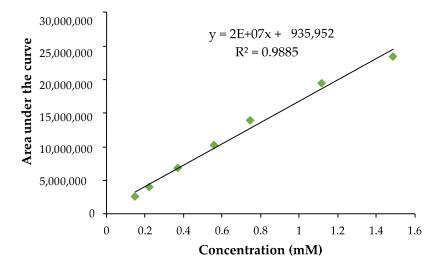


Figure S1. HPLC analysis. Linear correlation between the area under the curve and the concentration of free PHA.

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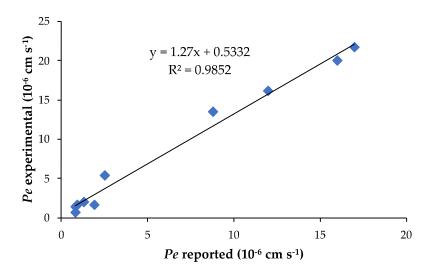


Figure S2. PAMPA-BBB assay. Linear correlation between experimental and reported permeability of ten commercial drugs used for the experiment validation.

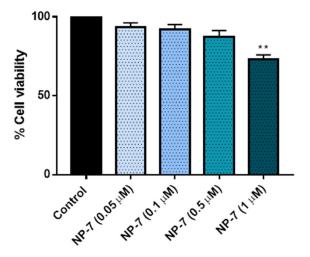


Figure S3. Cell viability of SH-SY5Y in the presence of NP-7 at 0.05, 0.1, 0.5 and 1 μ M of encapsulated PHA. Cell viability was measured 24 h after treatment by MTT assay. Data represent the mean \pm SEM of 3 different experiments. (**p < 0.01 significantly different from control).

References

1. Di, L.; Kerns, E. H.; Fan, K.; McConnell, O. J.; Carter, G. T., High throughput artificial membrane permeability assay for blood-brain barrier. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2003**, 38 (3), 223–232.