



Article In Vitro and In Vivo Assessment of PEGylated PEI for Anti-IL-8/CxCL-1 siRNA Delivery to the Lungs

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Supplementary Materials:



Figure S1. GPC size and purity analysis of synthesised PEI-LPEG overlaid with its respective starting materials.



Figure S2. PEI-LPEG carboxylic bonding presence was shown in ¹³C NMR at 164 ppm.



Figure S3. ¹H NMR of synthesised PEI-LPEG polymer with PEI present at 2.5 ppm and PEG present at 3.5 ppm.



Figure S4. Rat Demonstration 7-Plex Ultra-Sensitive Kit analysis of inflammatory cytokine responses elicited by intratracheal instillation of PBS-PBS, PBS-LPS, non-targeting (NT) or anti-CXCL-1 siRNA nanoparticles in a rat model. (**A**) interferon- γ (IFN- γ) (**B**) interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) (**C**) IL-13 (**D**) IL-4 (**E**) IL-5, and (**F**) umour necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α) (significance vs. PBS-LPS treated samples, Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn's post-hoc test, min of *n* = 3 ± SD, ** *p* < 0.01).



Figure S5. BAL cytokine expression levels in PBS-PBS treated rats (minimum $n = 3 \pm SD$, Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn's post-hoc test, * p < 0.05).



Figure S6. Pulmonary histopathology semi quantitative scoring of neutrophil-rich inflammation. Haemotoxylin and eosin stained lung sections from top PBS, PBS-LPS and siRNA nanoparticle treated rats were scored based on the degree of neutrophil-rich inflammation observed (– absent, + mild, ++ moderate and +++ highly inflamed). Images were acquired at 40×, 200× and 600× magnification with

arrows indicating evidence of inflammation and of blood and protein in the alveoli and loss of the alveolar lining at higher levels of severity.



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