

Sequential release of paclitaxel and imatinib from core-shell microparticles prepared by coaxial electrospray for vaginal therapy of cervical cancer

Zhepeng Liu^{a*}, Haini Chen^a, Fengmei Lv^a, Jun Wang^{a,b}, Shoujin Zhao^a, Yijun Li^a, Xuexin Xue^a, Yu Liu^{b*}, Gang Wei^b, Weiyue Lu^b

^a*School of Medical Instrument and Food Engineering, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai 200093, China*

^b*Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, Fudan University & Key Laboratory of Smart Drug Delivery (Fudan University), Shanghai 201203, China*

Table S1. Gradient elution for HPLC analysis

Time (min)	Mobile phase A (per cent V/V)	Mobile phase B (per cent V/V)
0-5	100	0
5-15	70	30
15-23	100	0

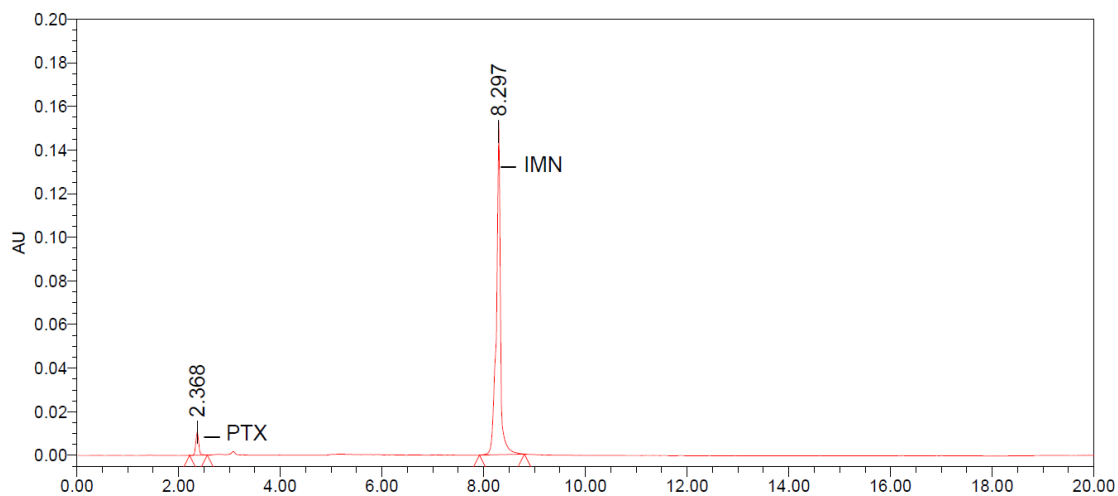


Fig.S1 The HPLC of PTX and IMN.

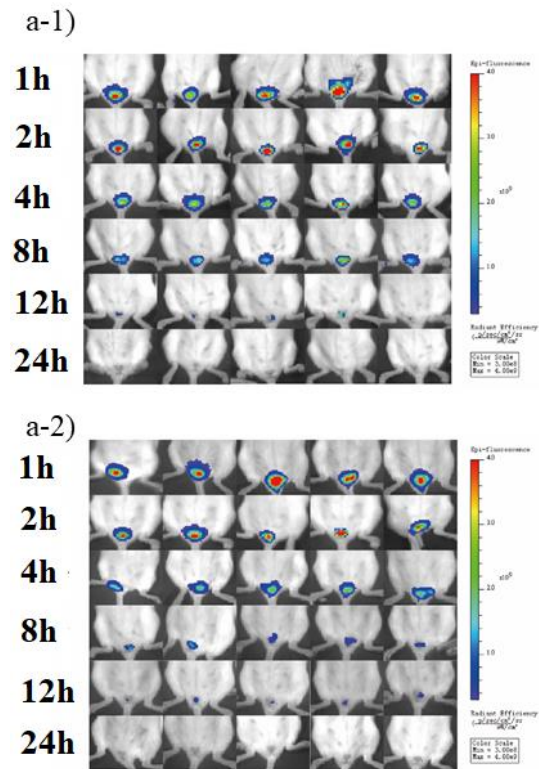
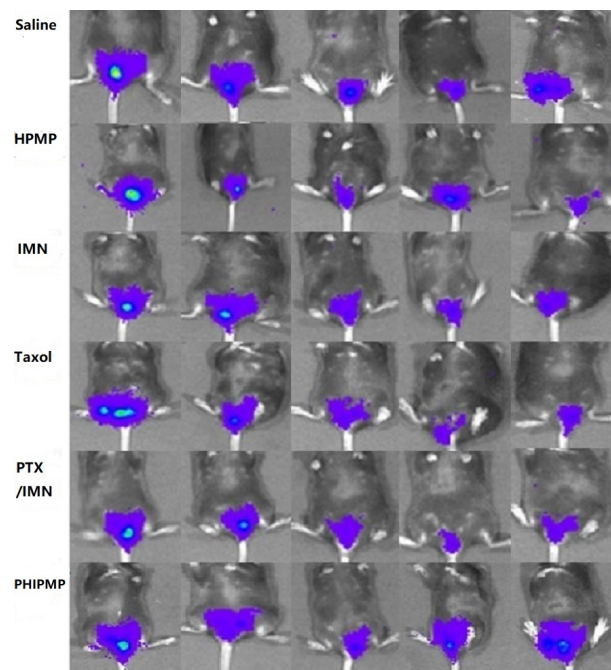
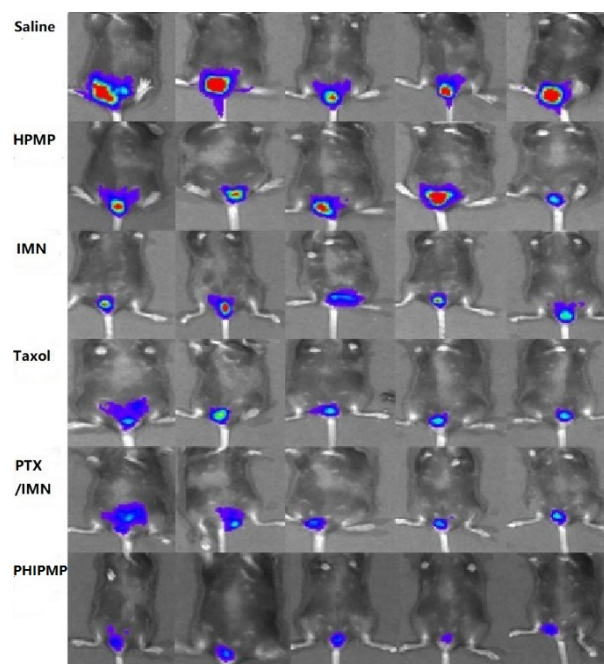


Fig.S2 The fluorescence comparison of PHIPMP and IPNP in vaginal at 1, 2, 4, 8 and 12 hours (a-1. PHIPMP; a-2. IPNP).

a) the 4th day



b) the 14th day



c) the 25th day

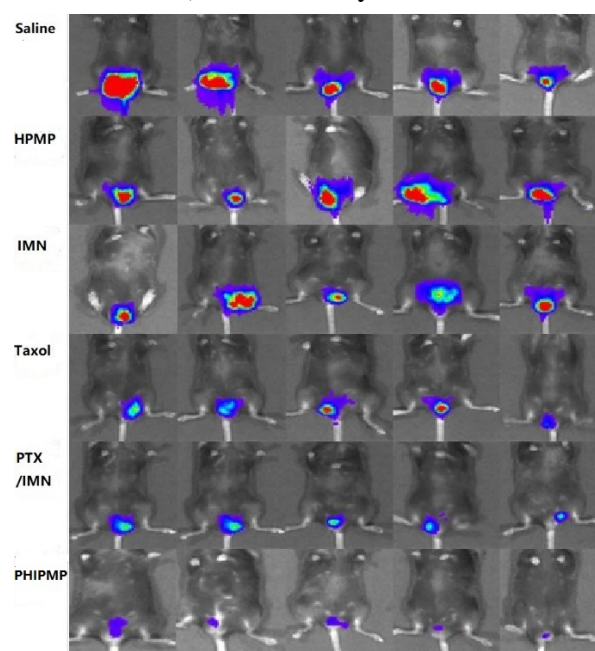
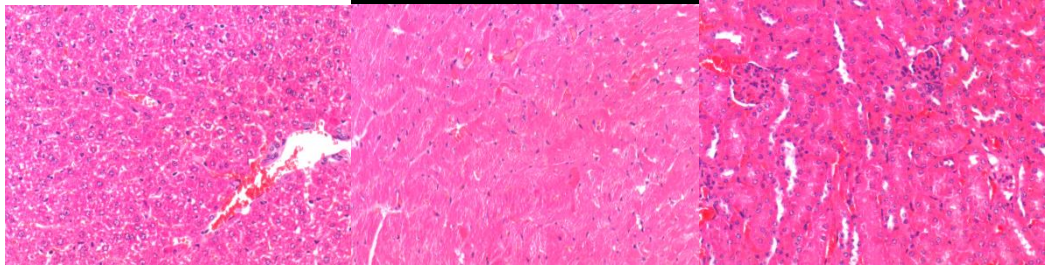


Fig.S3 The bioluminescence intensity imaging of PHIPMP, PTX/IMN physical mixture solution, Taxol, IMN solution, HPMP and saline group to the tumor-bearing mice at the 4th, 14th and 25th day (n=5).

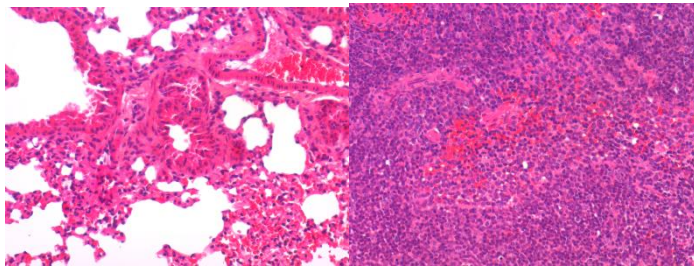
a)



liver

heart

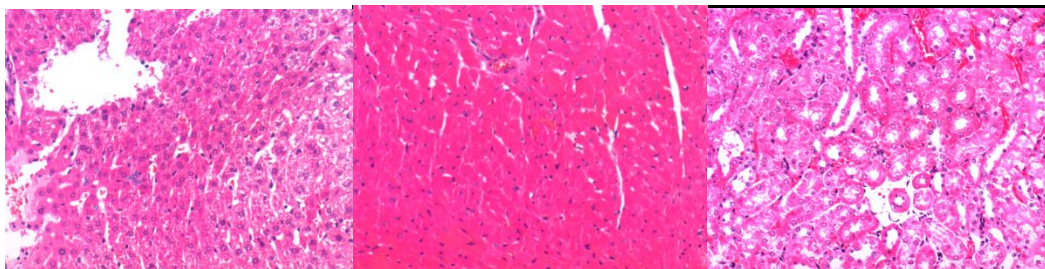
kidney



lung

spleen

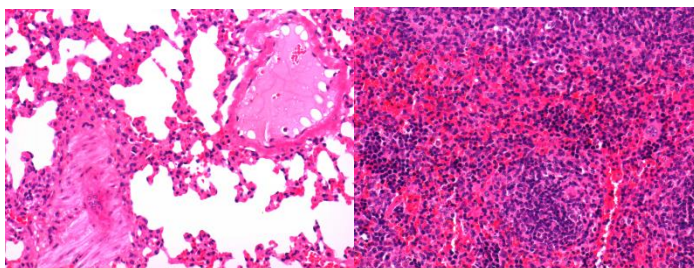
b)



liver

heart

kidney



lung

spleen

Fig. S4 Tissues stained with H&E of liver, heart, kidney, lung and spleen (a. PHIPMP; b.saline)