

Supplemental Data

Specific tumor localization of immunogenic lipid-coated mesoporous silica nanoparticles following intraperitoneal administration in a mouse model of serous epithelial ovarian cancer

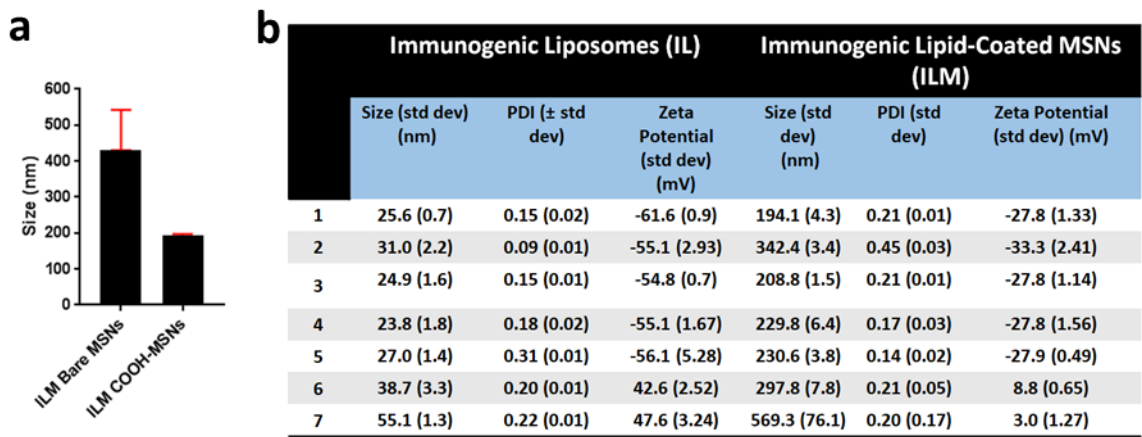


Fig. S1. MSN-COOH form stable lipid-coated particles. a) Colloidal size comparison of ILM made using bare MSN vs MSN-COOH particles. Based on superior size stability for ILM created with MSN-COOH, this core was used to create all ILMs studied. b) Size, polydispersity index, and zeta potential measurements of ILs and their corresponding ILMs (made using MSN-COOH; numbers represent formulations presented in Fig. 2a).

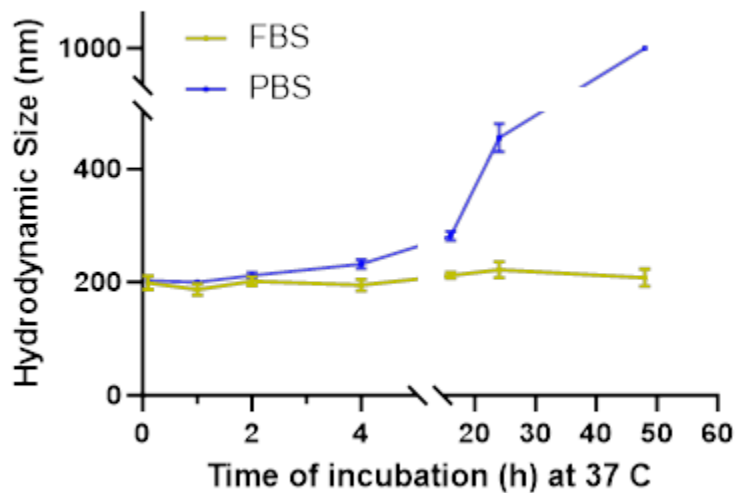


Fig. S2. Serum maintains ILM stability. DLS measurements of hydrodynamic size evolution of ILM during incubation in PBS or serum (FBS) at physiological temperature over 50 hours.

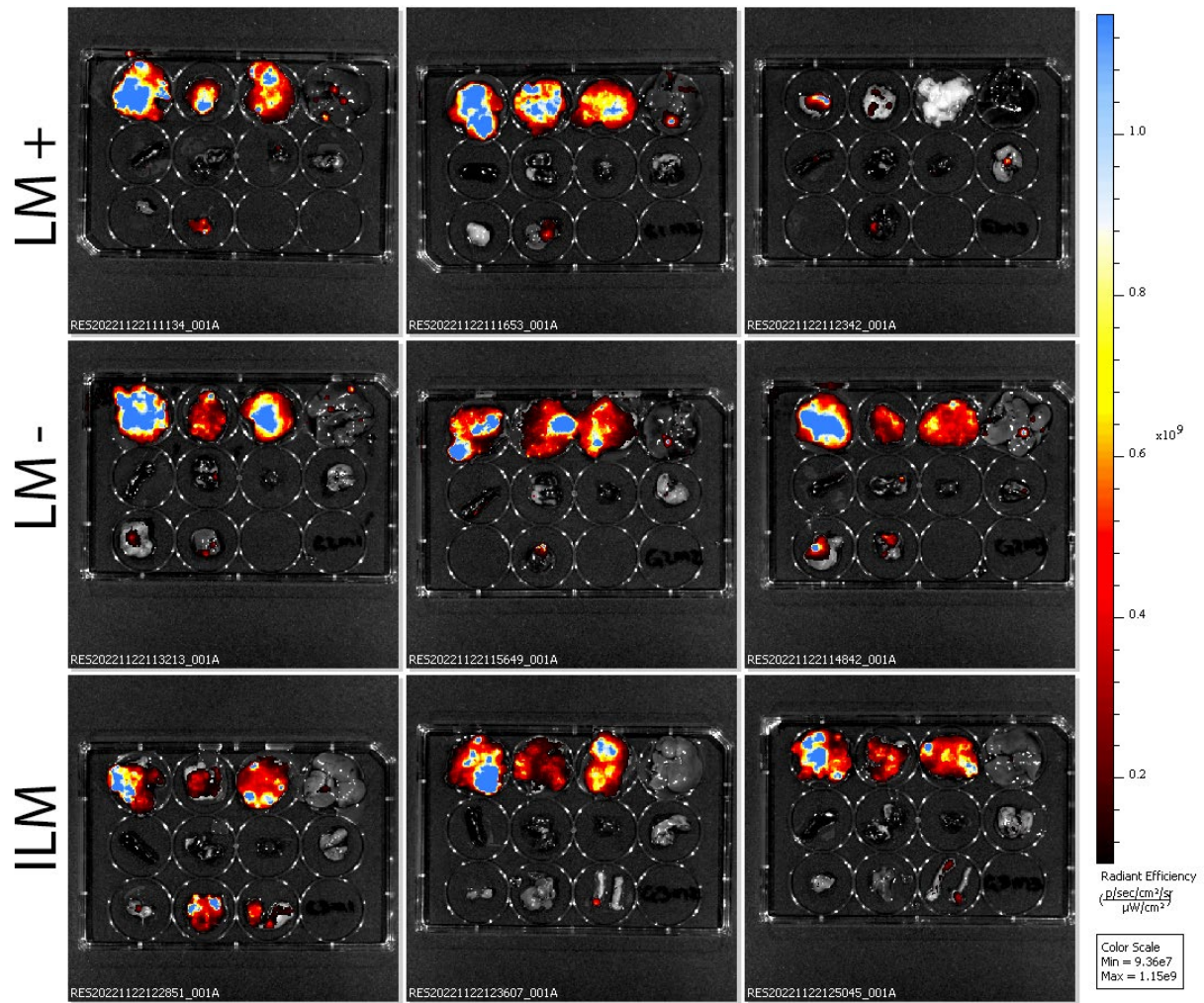


Fig. S3. Nanoparticles accumulate in tumor-burdened peritoneal tissues 24 hours post intraperitoneal administration. Fluorescent LM and ILM- were administered by intraperitoneal injection to female FVB mice 19 days post BR5-akt tumor challenge. Images of harvested peritoneal organs were acquired 24 post nanoparticle injection with omentum, mesentery and fatpad shown in the first 3 wells of each organ presentation.