Supporting information

Silk fibroin nanoparticles as drug delivery system of 3,3´-diindolylmethane with potential anti-obesogenic activity

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Content

Supplementary Figure S3.

Supplementary Figure S4.

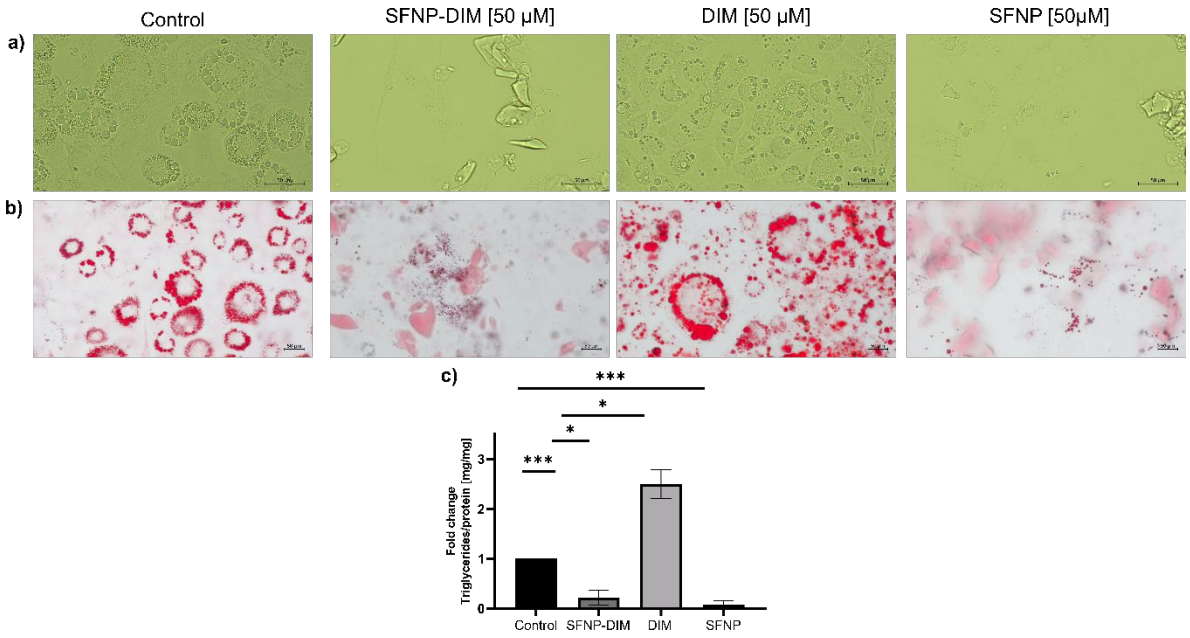

Figure S1. Morphology of a) white-like adipocytes at 10 days of differentiation, b) oil red staining of white-like adipocytes at 10 days of differentiation, and c) triglycerides quantification of white-like adipocytes at 10 days of differentiation treated with 5 µM of DIM, SFNP, and SFNP-DIM. The equivalent concentration of SFNP-DIM was determined based on DIM drug loading. Scale bar 50 µm. Data are presented as a mean ± SEM of triplicates of at least three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$.

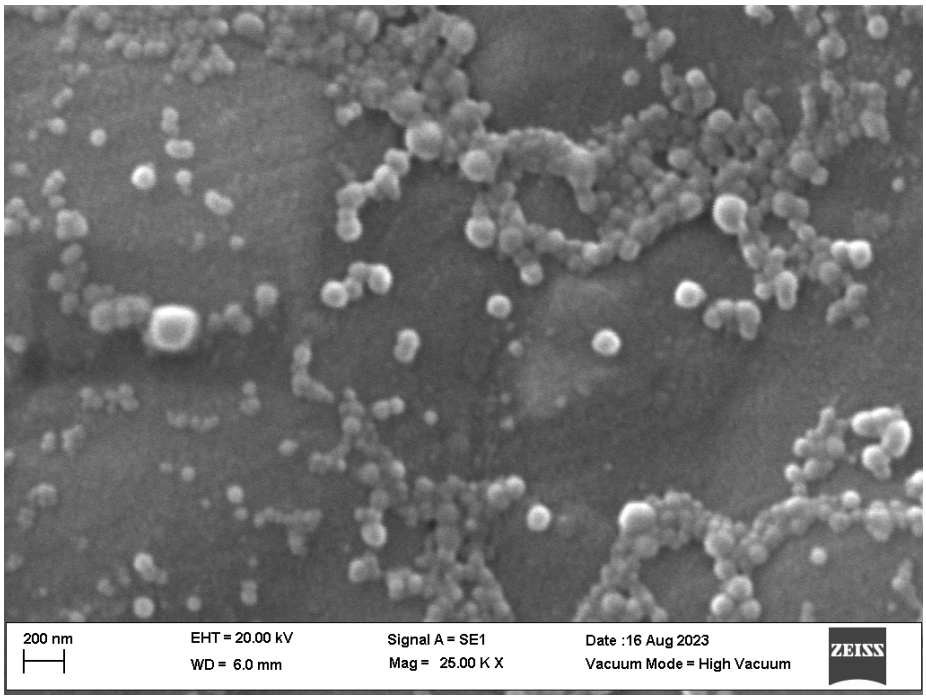

Figure S2. Raw micrographs of silk fibroin nanoparticles using acetone as solvent. Nanoparticles prepared by the reverse microemulsion method using 5 % w/v of silk fibroin solution.

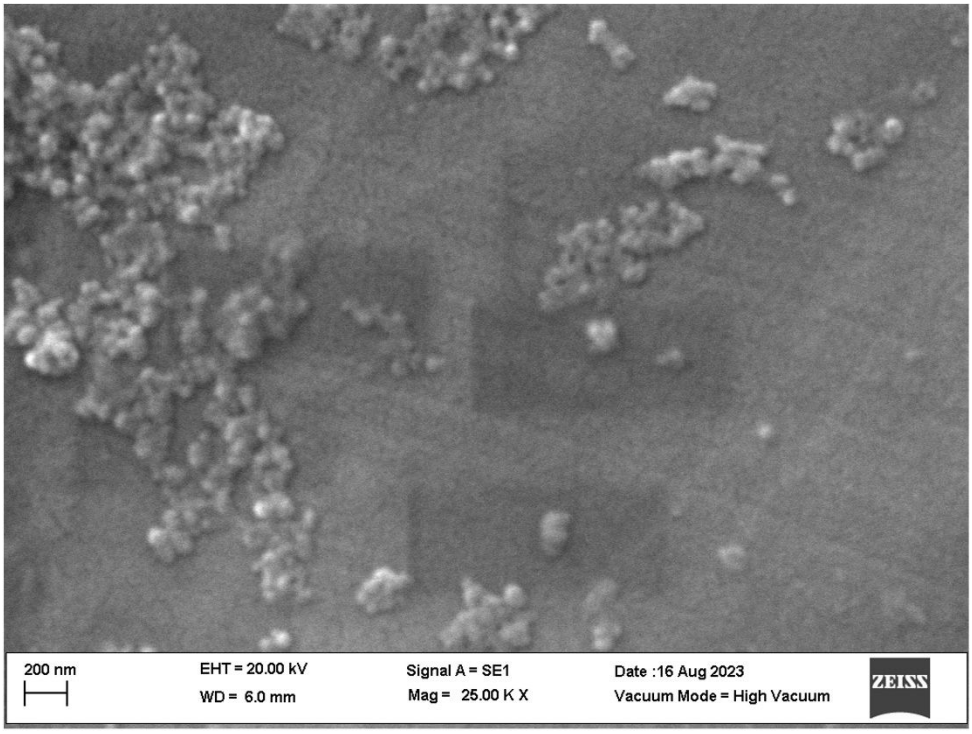

Figure S3. Raw micrographs of silk fibroin nanoparticles using ethanol as solvent. Nanoparticles prepared by the reverse microemulsion method using 5 % w/v of silk fibroin solution.

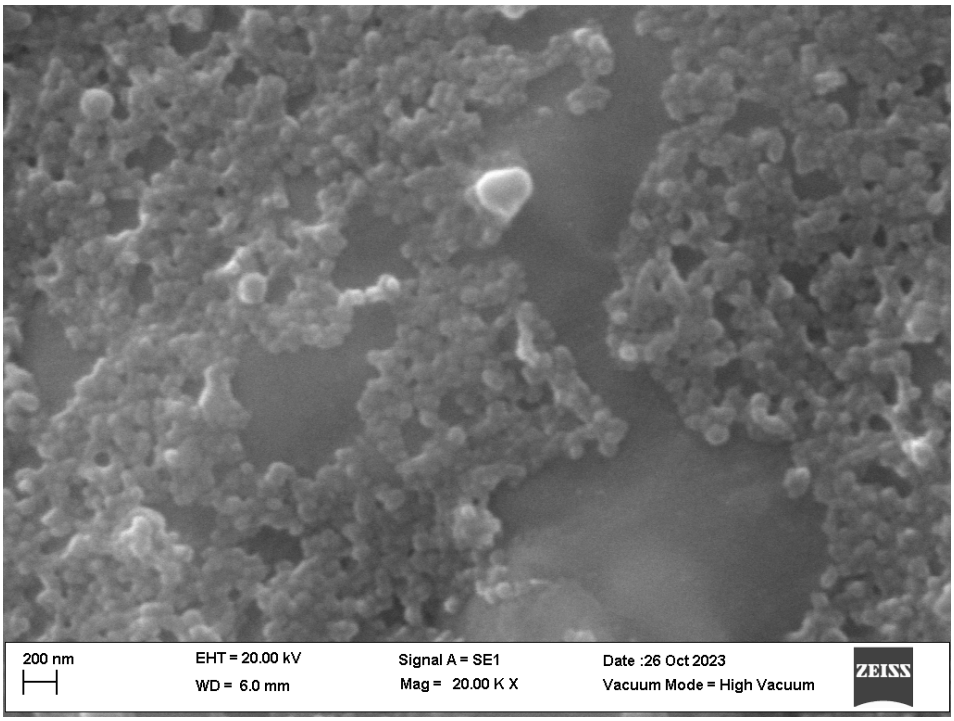

Figure S4. Raw micrographs of silk fibroin nanoparticles loaded with DIM. Nanoparticles prepared by the reverse microemulsion method using 5 % w/v of silk fibroin solution at DIM:fibroin mass ratio 1:1.