

Figure S3: Characterization of PI103-cholesterol conjugate. HPLC trace shows the purity of PI-103-cholesterol conjugate.

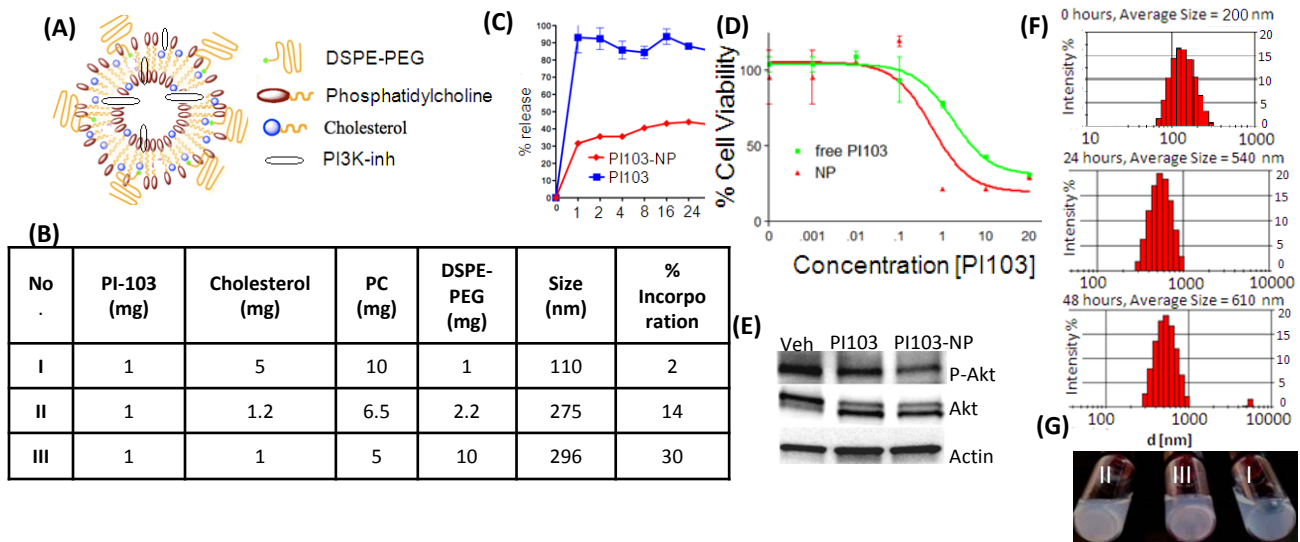


Figure S4: Synthesis and characterization of PI103-encapsulated nanoparticles. (A) Representation shows PI103 encapsulated nanoparticles synthesized by self-assembly from phosphatidylcholine (PC), cholesterol conjugate and DSPE-PEG; (B) Table shows effect of different nanoparticle formulations on size and incorporation efficiency of PI-103; (C) Release kinetics studies of PI103 as a free drug and from PI103 encapsulated nanoparticle; MTS assay showing the effect of free PI-103 or PI103 encapsulated nanoparticle at different concentrations on cell viability of 4T1 cells (D) at 48h; (E) Expression of phospho AKT and Total AKT in 4T1 cells at 48 hours after treatment with either 5 μ M of Free PI103 or PI-103 encapsulated nanoparticle; (F) Physical stability of PI103 encapsulated nanoparticles at different time intervals as shown by DLS graphs; (G) Pictorial presentation showing the physical stability of different PI-103 nanoformulation during storage conditions at 4 $^{\circ}$ C after 24h. In case of formulation I and II, the nanoparticles showed significant instability as seen by settling.

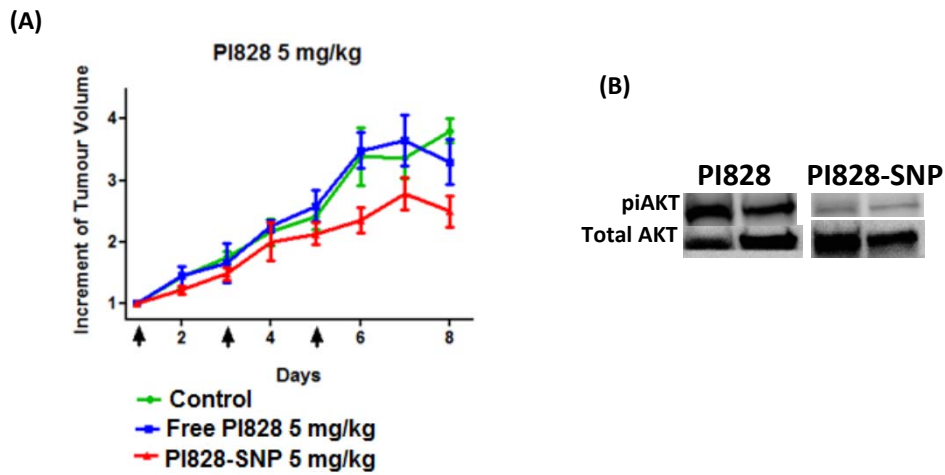


Fig. S5: *In vivo* efficacy of PI828-SNPs in 4T1 breast cancer BALB/c mice bearing 8 day old subcutaneous tumors. Each animal were injected with three doses of either PBS (for control group), 5 mg/kg of free PI828, 5mg/kg of PI828-SNP at same dose on each alternate days. **(A)** Graph shows tumor volumes measured starting Day 8 post-implantation. End point for each animal was tumor size >2000cm³ or tumor ulceration or necrosis or animal death. **(B)** Expression of piAKT in tumour after 72 hours of treatment with either free or Nanoparticle of PI828 in 5mg/Kg dose.