

Supporting Information

Significant Accumulation of Polymyxin in Single Renal Tubular Cells: A Medicinal Chemistry and Triple Correlative Microscopy Approach

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Figure S1: Fluorescence spectra illustrating the concentration-dependent enhancement of fluorescence emission of FADDI-096 in water.

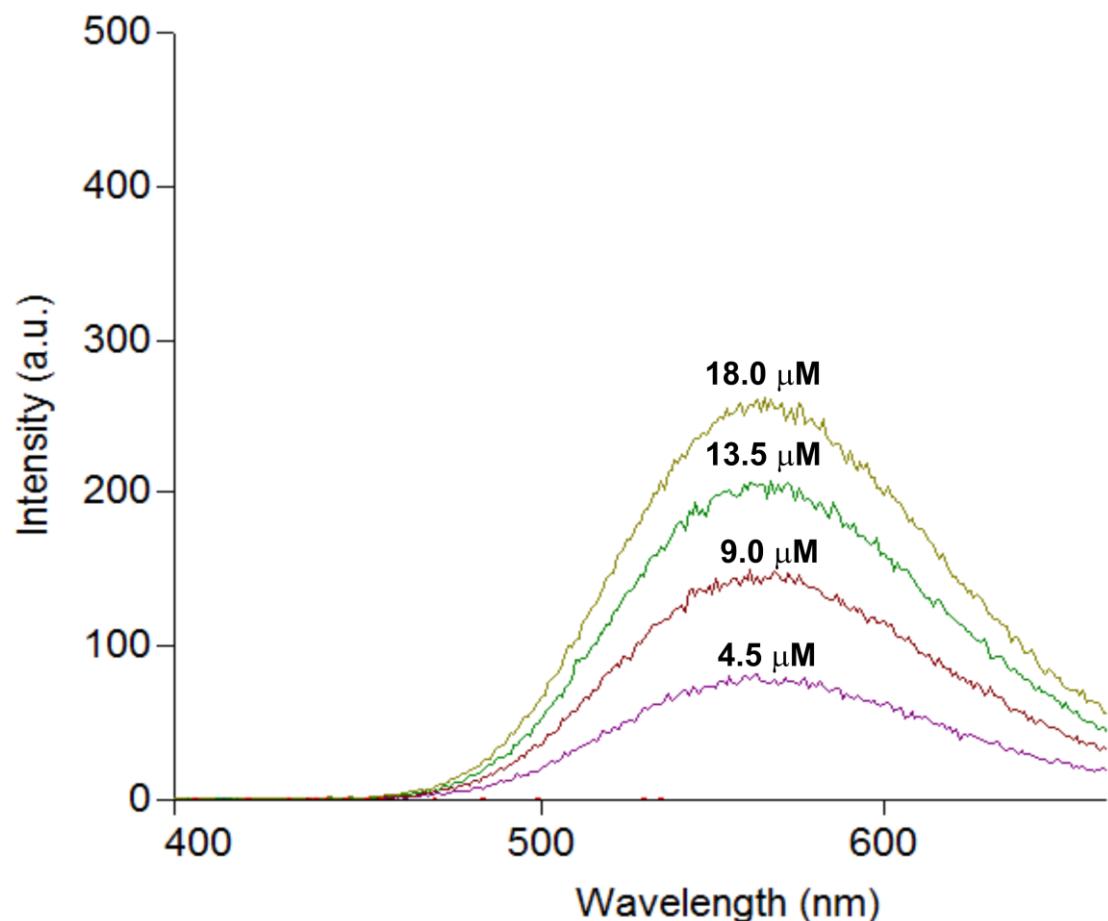
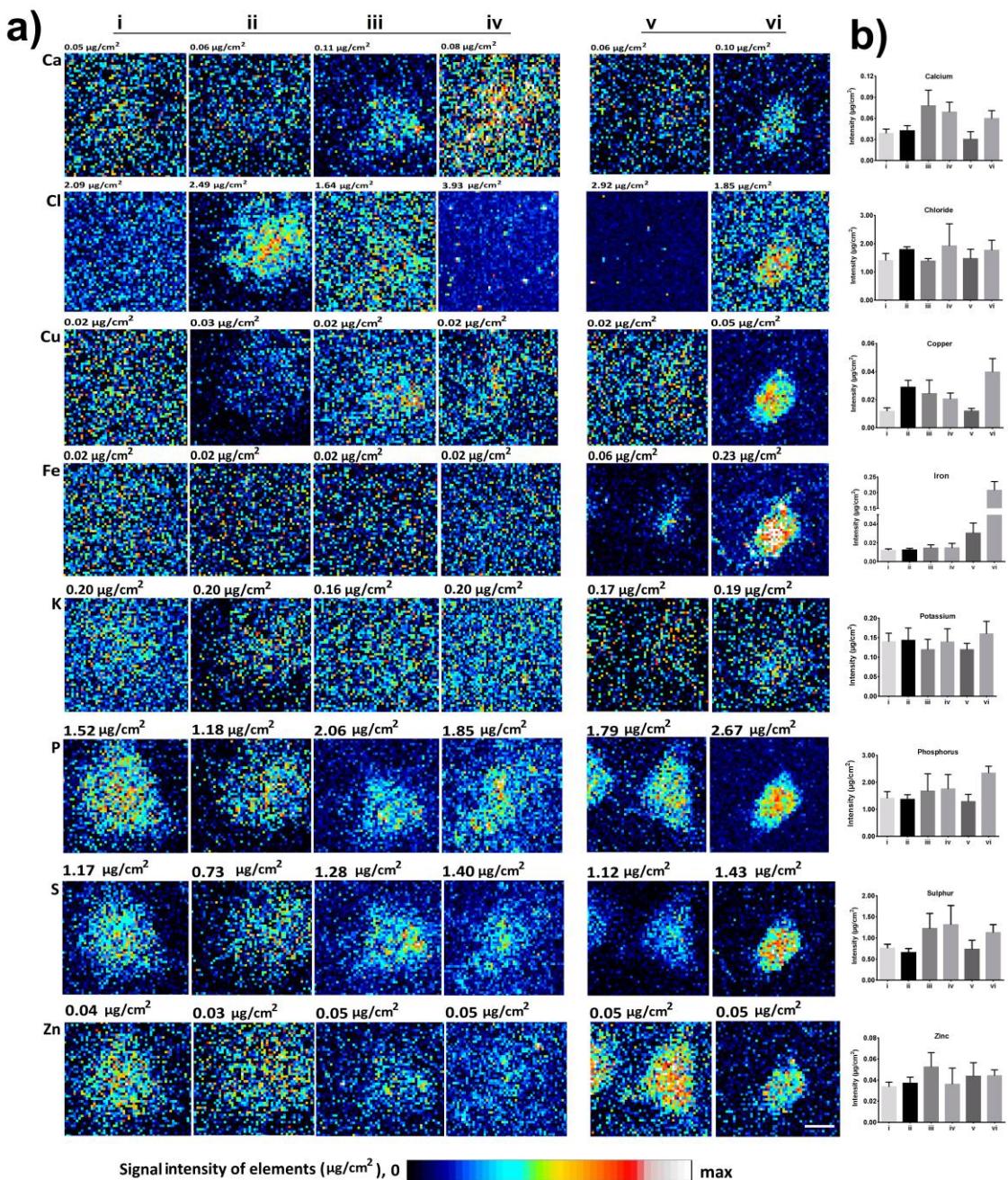


Figure S2: Distribution of elements (Ca, Cl, Cu, Fe, K, P, S and Zn) in single NRK-52E and HK-2 cells determined with X-ray fluorescence microscopy (XFM). a) NRK-52E cells (i) without treatment, (ii) treated with 5 μ M FADDI-096 for 4 h, (iii) treated with 50 μ M FADDI-096 for 1 h, (iv) treated with 50 μ M FADDI-096 for 4 h; and HK-2 cells (v) without treatment, (vi) treated with 10 μ M FADDI-096 for 4 h. Signal intensities are scaled separately for each element shown from zero to the maximum value; the numbers at the top of the relevant panels note the maximum pixel value (μ g/cm²) in each sample. Scale: 10 μ m. Similar elemental distributions were observed previously.¹⁻⁴ (b) Accumulation of elements in single NRK-52E and HK-2 cells as described in panel a, measured using XFM (mean \pm SD; n = 10).

Figure S2:



References:

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