Controlled release of an Anthrax toxin-neutralizing antibody from hydrolytically degradable polyethylene glycol hydrogels

Supporting Information

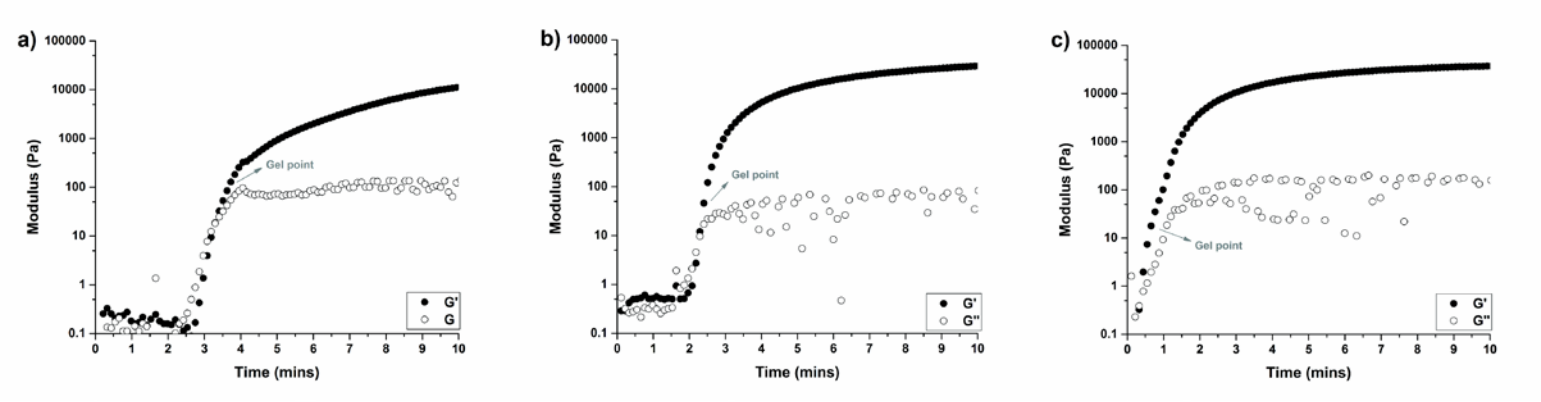

Figure S1. *In situ* gelation of 20wt% 4-arm 10/5K hydrogel (a), 8-arm 20/5K hydrogel (b) and 8-arm 10K/700 hydrogel (c), as characterized by oscillatory rheology. The evolution of G' (storage modulus) and G" (loss modulus) was monitored as a function of time.

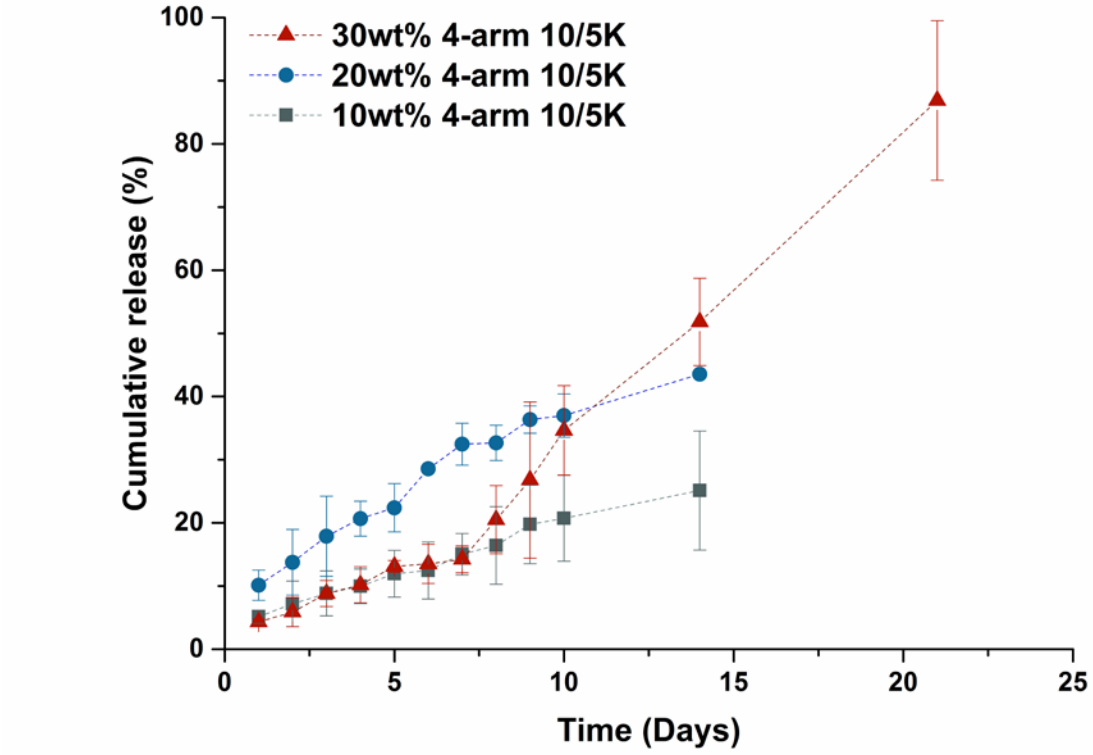

Figure S2. In vitro cumulative release of PANG from 4-arm 10/5K PEG hydrogels at different precursor concentrations, with an initial loading concentration of 5 mg/mL, as a function of time. The release of protein was monitored by measuring the absorbance, at 280 nm, of the buffer solution above the gel at the indicated time intervals.

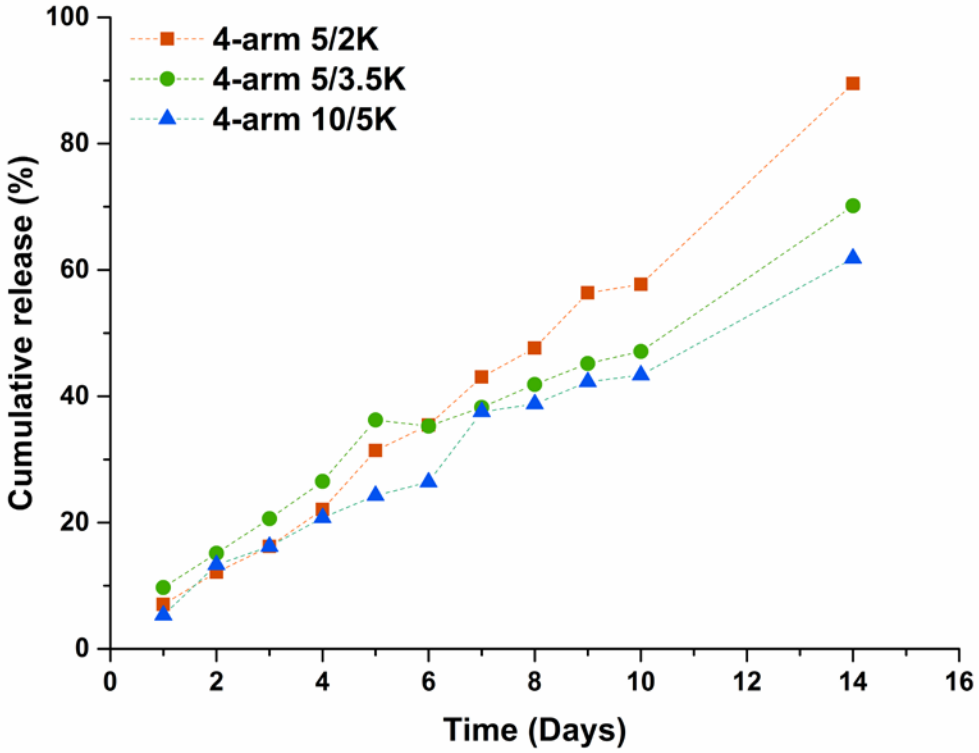

Figure S3. In vitro cumulative release of PANG from various 20wt% 4-arm hydrogels with different precursor molecular weights, with an initial loading concentration of 2.5 mg/mL, as a function of time. The release of protein was monitored by measuring the absorbance, at 280 nm, of the buffer solution above the gel at the indicated time intervals.

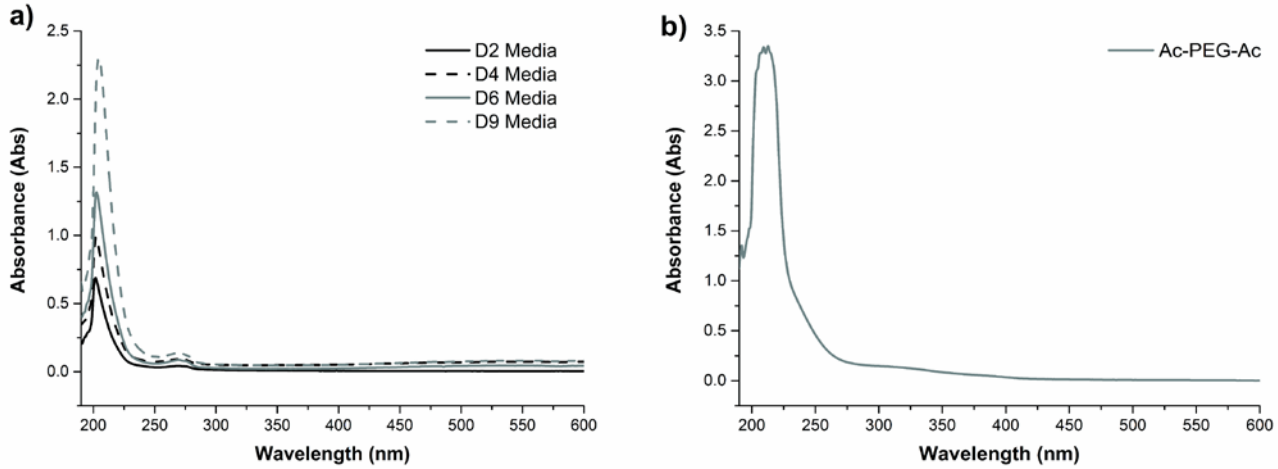

Figure S4. UV-Vis spectra of the release media from 20%wt 4-arm 10/5K hydrogel control (a) (without PANG) and linear PEG acrylate (2K) polymer solution (b). Absorption was observed at 280 nm