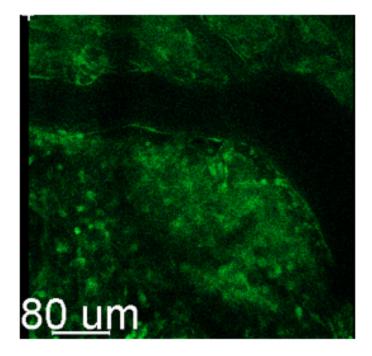
Supporting Information

Multiple Administrations of Viral Nanoparticles Alter in Vivo Behavior—Insights from Intravital Microscopy

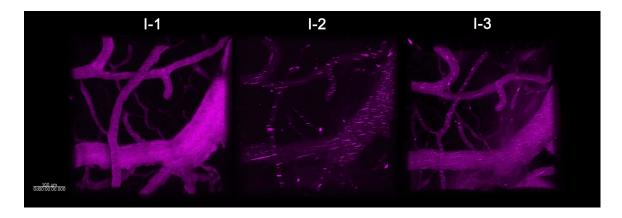
Sourabh Shukla,^{†,‡,#}R. Dixon Dorand,^{§,#}Jay T. Myers,[#] Sarah E. Woods,[†] Neetu M. Gulati, ^LPhoebe L. Stewart, ^L Ulrich Commandeur, ^{*} Alex Y. Huang,^{*,‡,§,#} and Nicole F. Steinmetz, ^{*,†,‡,#,},^{*}

[†]Department of Biomedical Engineering, ‡Case Comprehensive Cancer Center, [§]Pathology, [#]Pediatrics, ^LPharmacology, and Cleveland Center for Membrane and Structural Biology, [#]Radiology, [§]Macromolecular Science and Engineering, [°]Materials Science and Engineering, Case Western Reserve University, 10900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, United States.

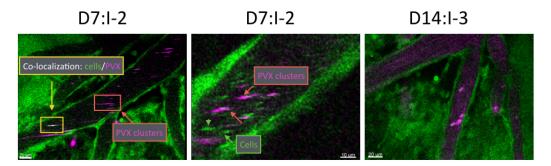
[◆]Institute for Molecular Biotechnology, RWTH Aachen University, Worringer Weg 1, 52074 Aachen, Germany.



Supporting Figure S1: C57BL/6-Tg(UBC-GFP) mice express green fluorescent protein (GFP) in all tissues under the control of the human ubiquitin C promoter,⁴⁹ which enables visualization of vasculature clearly via absence of fluorescence signal as compared to the surrounding tissue.



Supporting Figure S2: Intravital imaging performed over 10 min post-injection of PVX-A647 particles upon the three weekly i.v. administrations (video files). Imaging data shows bright and uniform fluorescence signals (in pink) after first injection (I-1), formation of clusters following the second injection (I-2); fewer clusters are observed after the third injection (I-3).



Supporting Figure S3: GFP expressing circulating monocytes showed insignificant colocalization with PVX-A647 clusters on days 7 and 14 following injections I-2 and I-3, respectively, thereby ruling out possibility of cellular phagocytosis as a major cause of cluster formation.