

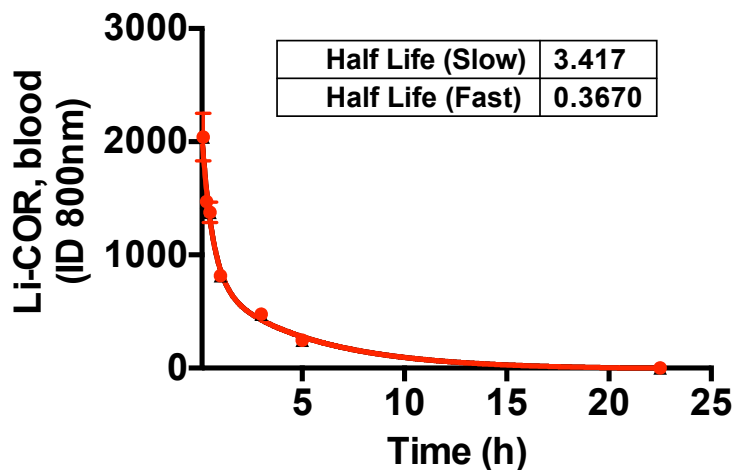
Supplemental data for:

Longitudinal monitoring of skin accumulation of nanocarriers and biologicals with fiber optic near infrared fluorescence spectroscopy (FONIRS)

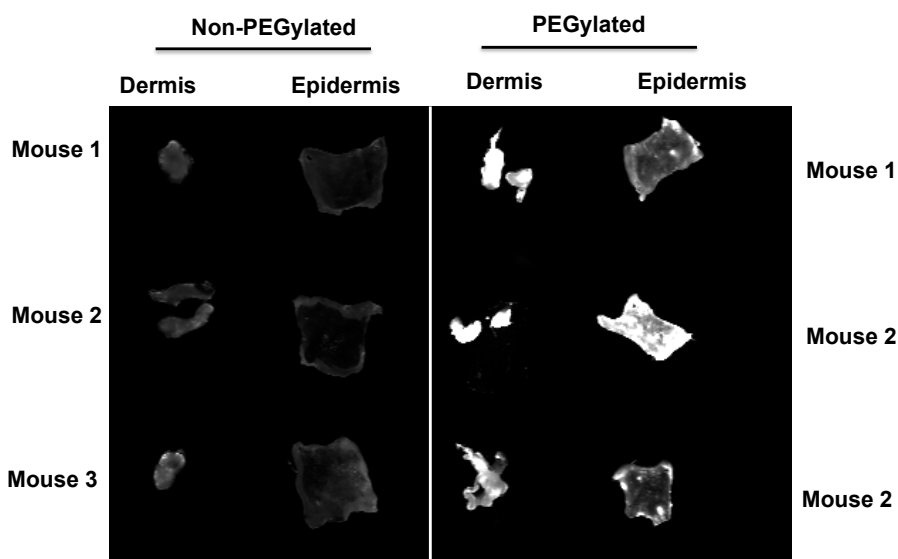
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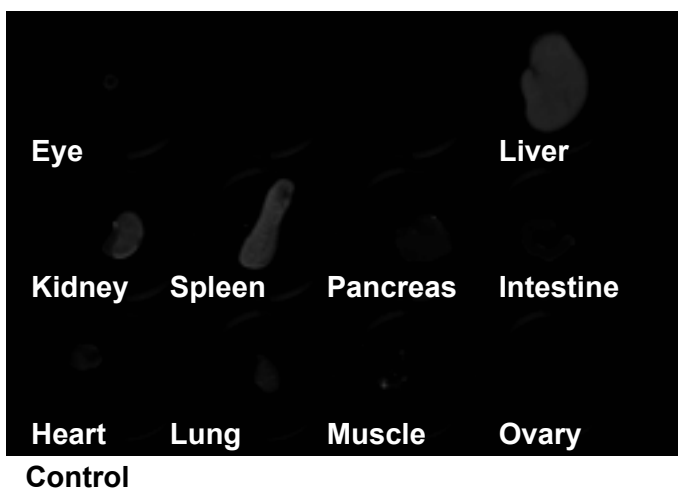
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Supplemental Fig. S1. Elimination profile of IR Dye 800-dextran 500kDa. Box shows half-life (biexponential half-life, hours). N=2.

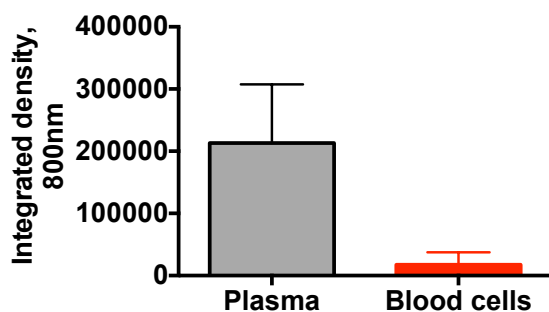


Supplemental Fig. S2. Deposition of liposomes in the skin. The skins from experiment in Fig. 5 were used. Epidermis was separated from dermis with a blade, and both parts were scanned with Li-COR (800nm channel). Most of fluorescence is in the dermis, although in some mice the epidermis also contained some liposomes (possibly due to incomplete separation of the dermal layer).

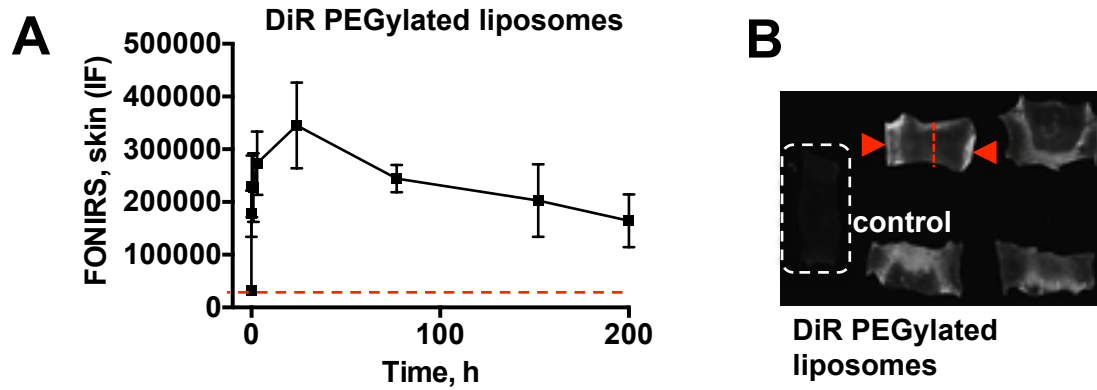


Supplemental Fig. S3. Scan of organs from control (non-injected) mouse.

Organs show some fluorescence in the 700 nm channel (autofluorescence) but no signal in the 800 nm channel.



Supplemental Fig. S4. Blood from a mouse injected with DiR labeled PEGylated liposomes was separated into plasma and blood cells, applied on a membrane (2 μ l spot on a nitrocellulose membrane) and fluorescence was measured with Li-COR. Majority of fluorescence was associated with plasma fraction (5h post-injection).



Supplemental Fig. S5. Nude mice were injected with PEGylated DiR labeled liposomes (similar to Fig. 5). **A)** FONIRS profile in the skin measured over time. Dotted line is a baseline (n=4); **B)** whole skin fluorescence (800nm channel–Li-COR). The fluorescence was more abundant on the flanks (red arrows) than along the spine (red dotted line).