

Supporting Information

Self-Encapsulating Poly(Lactic-*co*-Glycolic Acid) (PLGA) Microspheres for Intranasal Vaccine Delivery

Brittany A. Bailey, Kashappa-Goud H. Desai, Lukasz J. Ochyl, Susan M. Ciotti, James J. Moon, and Steven P. Schwendeman

EXPERIMENTAL

Materials

RPMI 1640 medium, heat-inactivated FBS, L-glutamine, penicillin/streptomycin, 2-mercaptoethanol, and ACK lysis buffer were purchased from Invitrogen (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., USA). PMA/ionomycin (Cell Stimulation Cocktail) was purchased from eBioscience (USA).

Distribution of CaHPO₄ Gel within Microspheres

To view the distribution of CaHPO₄ gel within the particles after microsphere preparation, the gel was pre-loaded with a fluorescent OVA conjugate. CaHPO₄ gel was incubated with an Alexa Fluor 647-OVA conjugate at a ratio to meet the capacity of the gel for the OVA. The mixture was incubated at 37°C for 2 h under mild agitation on a table-top shaker. Following loading of the protein onto the gel, the gel was then used in the inner water phase for microsphere preparation. Lyophilized microspheres were resuspended in ddH₂O and placed on a glass slide and covered with a coverslip. The sample was viewed using a Nikon A-1 spectral confocal microscope with NIS Elements software (Nikon Instruments).

Evaluation of OVA Stability During Self-Encapsulation

OVA stability in the conditions for self-healing encapsulation was investigated by incubating OVA solutions at the different temperatures required for the encapsulation process. OVA solutions (0.5 mg/mL) in 10 mM MOPS buffer, pH 7.4, were incubated under mild agitation on a rotator. One sample each was incubated at 4°C for 24 h, 25°C for 24 h, 42°C for 48 h, and 4°C for 24 h + 25°C for 24 h + 42°C for 48 h. A separate sample was incubated at 80°C for 24 h to induce denaturation. The samples were then analyzed by SE-HPLC to examine for OVA aggregation.

Cytokine Response

On day 42, mouse spleens were collected under sterile conditions. Splenocytes were isolated by gentle disruption of the spleen through a mesh filter, and red blood cells were lysed with ACK lysis buffer and washed. Cells were plated at 5×10^5 cells/well in a 96-well tissue culture plate (Corning Inc., USA) with RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/mL penicillin, 100 µg/mL streptomycin, and 55 µM 2-mercaptoethanol. Cells were tested in duplicate and treated with medium (negative control), 2

$\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$ PMA/ionomycin (positive control), or $25 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ whole OVA. After 96 hours of incubation (37°C , $5\% \text{CO}_2$), the well supernatants were collected and stored at -80°C until analysis. Samples were submitted to the Immunology Core at the University of Michigan Cancer Center for ELISA analysis of cytokine response.

FIGURES

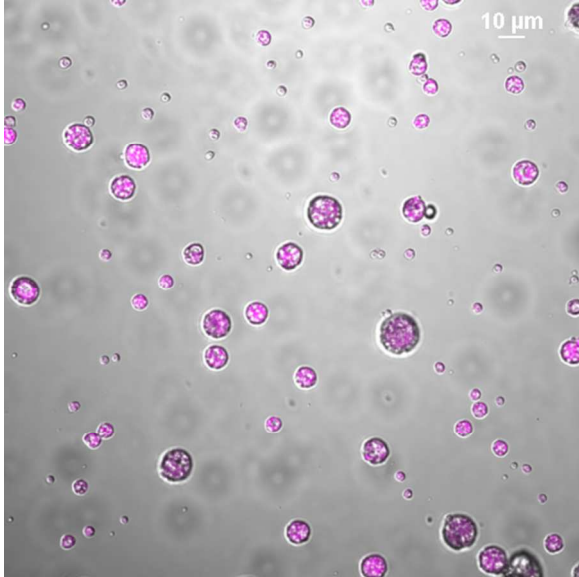


Figure S1. Confocal microscopy (fluorescent and brightfield image overlay) of the distribution of calcium phosphate gel (violet) in microspheres. The gel was pre-loaded with Alexa Fluor 647-OVA prior to incorporation in the inner water phase for microsphere production.

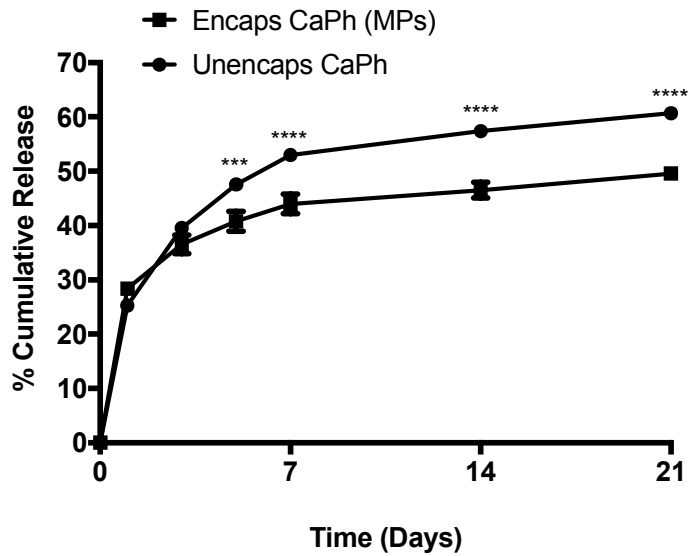


Figure S2. Cumulative release of OVA from PLGA self-encapsulated microspheres compared with that from unencapsulated calcium phosphate (CaPh) gel. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 3$). All groups were compared using two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post-test (** $p \leq 0.001$, and **** $p \leq 0.0001$).

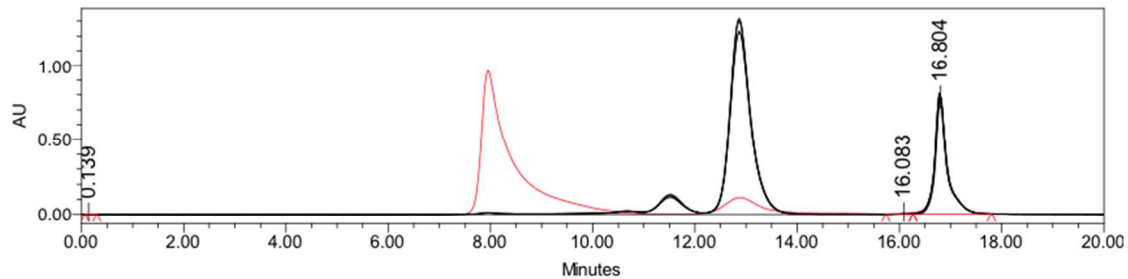


Figure S3. HP-SEC chromatograms of OVA incubated in MOPS buffer at different temperatures. The overlaid black curves represent OVA incubated at the temperatures of the self-encapsulation protocol individually and as one process (4°C for 24 h, 25°C for 24 h, 42°C for 48 h, and 4°C (24 h) + 25°C (24 h) + 42°C (48 h)). The red curve represents OVA treated at 80°C for 24 h to denature the protein.

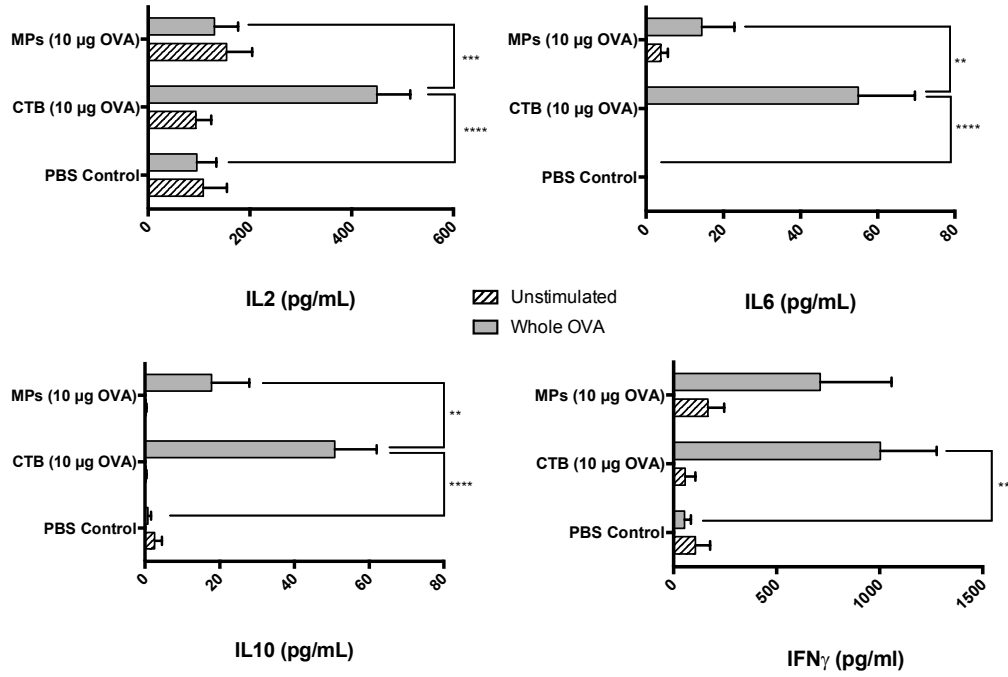


Figure S4. Analysis of cytokines produced from mouse splenocytes restimulated *ex vivo* with whole OVA protein. Splenocytes from intranasally-immunized mice were collected three weeks post booster immunization. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$). All groups were compared using two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post-test (* $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$, and **** $p \leq 0.0001$).