

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION for

Liposomes can both enhance or reduce drugs penetration through the skin

*Ma. F. Peralta^{a‡}; Ma. L. Guzmán^{b‡}; A. P. Pérez^c; G. A. Apezteguia^c; Ma. L. Fórmica^b; E. L. Romero^c;
Ma. E. Olivera^b; D. C. Carrer^{a*}*

[‡]These authors contributed equally to this work.

^aInstituto de Investigación Médica M y M Ferreyra - CONICET- Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina.

^bUNITEFA - CONICET; Pharmaceutical Sciences Department, School of Chemistry, National University of Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina.

^cNanomedicine Research Program, National University of Quilmes, Quilmes, Argentina.

*Corresponding author: Dolores C. Carrer, dolorescarrer@immf.uncor.edu

Supplementary Table 1

Validated methods for extraction and quantification of each drug for *in vitro* experiments performed in section 2.4 and 2.5: *In vitro* human skin penetration and drug extraction from skin and validation of quantification methods.

Table S1 Methods for drug extraction and quantification from epidermis and dermis on human skin.

Drug	Drug extraction from epidermis	Drug extraction from dermis	HPLC quantification
AmB	Extractive solution: 1 ml of methanol. 1. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm 2. Sonication for 10 min 3. Incubation at room temperature for 24 hs 4. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm 5. Sonication for 30 min	Extractive solution: 2 ml of methanol. 1. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm 2. Sonication for 30 min 3. Incubation at room temperature for 24 hs 4. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm 5. Sonication for 30 min 6. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm	Column: reverse C18, 250x4 mm, 5 µm packing. Mobile phase: acetonitrile/sodium acetate solution 0.05 M (45/55). Flux: 1 ml/min. Injection volume: 20 µl. Temperature: 25 °C. Wavelength: 405 nm.
Imiq	Extractive solution: 1 ml of 7:3 (v/v) MeOH: acetate buffer (pH 4.0, 100 mM). 1. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm 2. Sonication for 10 min 3. Incubation at room temperature for 24 hs 4. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm 5. Sonication for 30 min	Extractive solution: 2 ml of 7:3 (v/v) MeOH: acetate buffer (pH 4.0, 100 mM). 1. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm 2. Sonication for 30 min 3. Incubation at room temperature for 24 hs 4. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm 5. Sonication for 30 min 6. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm	Column: C8, 125x4 mm, 5 µm packing. Mobile phase: acetonitrile/sodium acetate solution 100 mM pH4/Diethylamine (30/69.85/0.15 v/v). Flux: 1 ml/min. Injection volume: 20 µl. Temperature: 25 °C. Wavelength: 242 nm.

Ind	Extractive solution: 1 ml of methanol.	Extractive solution: 1 ml of methanol.	Column: C18, 250x4 mm, 5 μ m packing.
	1. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm	1. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm	Mobile phase: phosphate buffer 100 mM
	2. Sonication for 10 min	2. Sonication for 10 min	pH3/acetonitrile 60:40 v/v.
	3. Incubation at room temperature for 24 hs	3. Incubation at room temperature for 24 hs	Flux: 1 ml/min.
	4. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm	4. Vortexing for 1 min, 800 rpm	Injection volume: 20 μ l.
5. Sonication for 30 min	5. Sonication for 30 min	Temperature: 38 $^{\circ}$ C.	Wavelength: 271 nm.

AmB HPLC method was taken from Salerno et al., 2013¹; Imiq HPLC method from De Paula et al., 2008² and Ind method was developed for this work³.

Supplementary Figure 1

Topical application of ultraflexible liposomes suspensions including drugs and DiIC18, for the experiments of section 2.7: In vivo skin penetration in mice.



Figure S1 Application of ultraflexible liposomes suspensions including drugs and DiIC18 on the back of anesthetized Balb/C mice.

Supplementary Table 2

Results of extraction calibration experiments performed to measure drug retention in human skin.

Table S2 Assessment of linearity, precision and accuracy of the methods used to quantify the amount of each drug in human skin samples. E=epidermis. D=dermis.

	AmB	Ind	Imiq
Linearity	0.05 - 5 μ g/ml for E 0.1 - 5 μ g/ml for D	0.3 - 3 μ g/ml for E 0.5 - 30 μ g/ml for D	0.1-5 μ g/ml for E and D
Calibration curve for E	Y = 93815X-2770 R ² = 0.9993	Y = 58193X-5071.3 R ² = 0.9982	Y = 130480X - 6383.2 R ² = 0.999
Calibration curve for D	Y = 88694X-5169.8 R ² = 0.999	Y = 35756X-1271.7 R ² = 0.9964	Y = 116785X-6210.3 R ² = 0.9982
Recovery percentages	81.34 \pm 2.86 % for E 66.9 \pm 2.37 % for D	84.21 \pm 2.33 % for E 55.53 \pm 2.47 % for D	91.51 \pm 1.6 % for E 69.17 \pm 5.17 % for D
Lower limit of Quantification	0.05 μ g/ml for E 0.1 μ g/ml for D	0.3 μ g/ml for E 0.5 μ g/ml for D	0.1 μ g/ml for E and D

References

1. Salerno, C. *et al.* Lipid-based microtubes for topical delivery of amphotericin B. *Colloids Surf. B. Biointerfaces* **107**, 160–166 (2013).
2. De Paula, D., Martins, C. A. & Bentley, M. V. L. B. Development and validation of HPLC method for imiquimod determination in skin penetration studies. *Biomed. Chromatogr.* **22**, 1416–1423 (2008).
3. Peralta, M. F.; Formica, M. L.; Palma, S. D.; Carrer, D. C. Development and validation of an HPLC method for quantification of Indole in a liposomal formulation. *Anal. Methods*. *Submitted*