

**Intraperitoneal delivery of a novel drug-like compound improves disease severity
in severe and intermediate mouse models of Spinal Muscular Atrophy**

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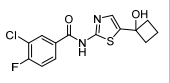
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Supplementary Table 1A and B

Structure	Solubility (pH 7.4)	SMN2 EC50	Mouse μ some $T_{1/2}$	Human μ some $T_{1/2}$	Plasma stability
	31 μ M	0.28 μ M	39 min	>120 min	326 min

Dose (mg/kg)	Plasma C_{max} (ng/mL)	Plasma AUC _{0-24h} (ng.h/mL)	Plasma T_{max} (h)	Plasma $T_{1/2}$ (h)	Brain C_{max} (ng/mL)	Brain AUC _{0-24h} (ng.h/mL)	Brain T_{max} (h)	Brain $T_{1/2}$ (h)	B/P
20 mpk IP	7660	34291	0.5	2.2	13500	51310	0.5	1.9	1.5/1

Supplementary Tables 1A and B LDN-2014 characteristics and pharmacokinetic properties

Tables are adapted from previously published data for compound LDN-2014 (compound 27, ¹⁶). (A) General characteristics of LDN-2014. (B) Mouse pharmacokinetic properties of LDN-2014

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1 *In vivo* efficacy of LDN-2014 in *Smn*^{2B/-} mice

LDN-2014 (5 mg/kg), 76-series analog (5 mg/kg) or vehicle (DMSO) injections were administered by IP every other day. Representative images of general appearance of LDN-2014 treated mice in comparison to mice treated with the 76-series analog at age of P60. Development of spinal deformity (kyphosis) can be clearly seen in animals treated with the 76-series analog.