

Supporting Information

Drug-Loaded PLGA Electrospraying Porous Microspheres for the Local Therapy of Primary Lung Cancer via Pulmonary Delivery

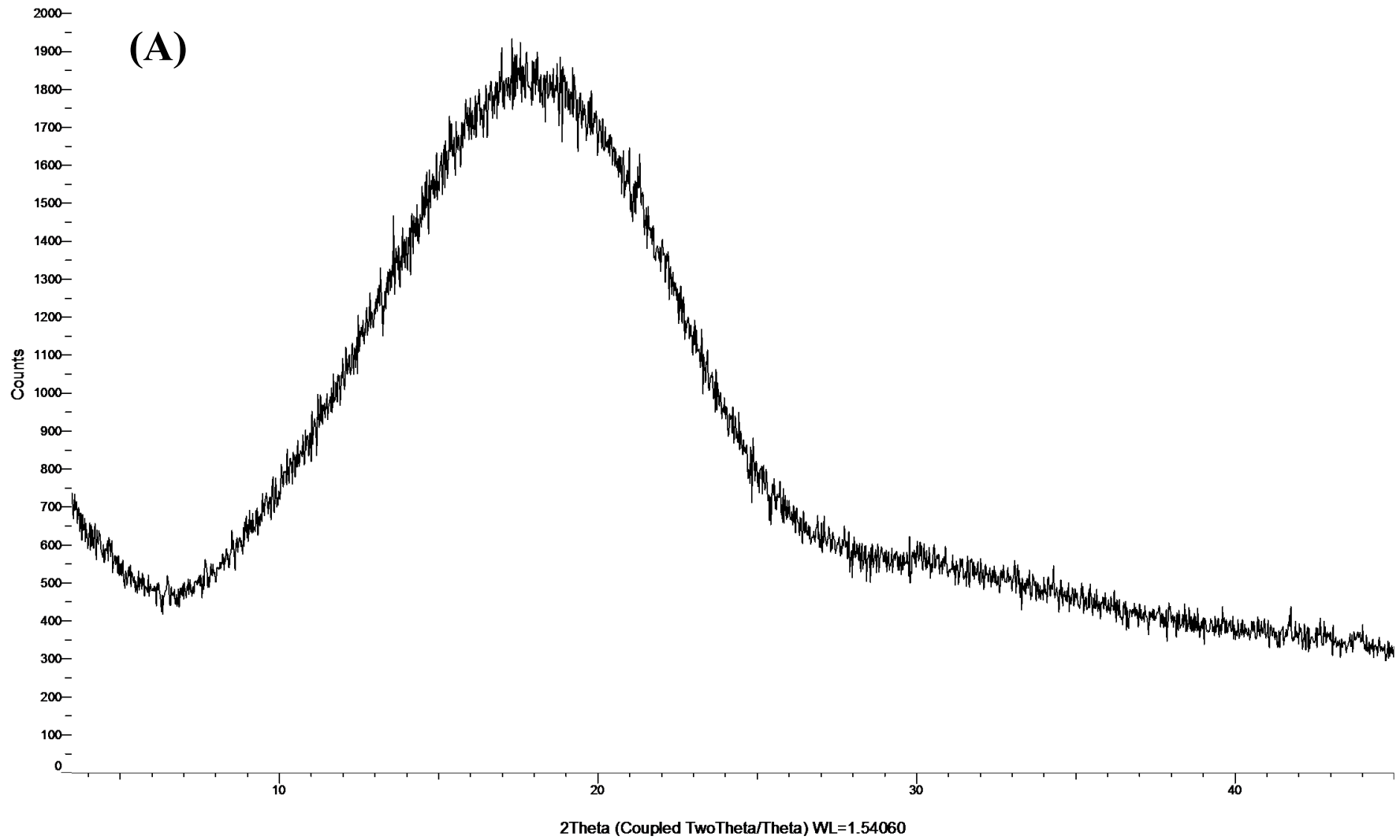
Lifei Zhu,^{†,‡} Miao Li,[†] Xiaoyan Liu,[†] and Yiguang Jin^{*,†,‡}

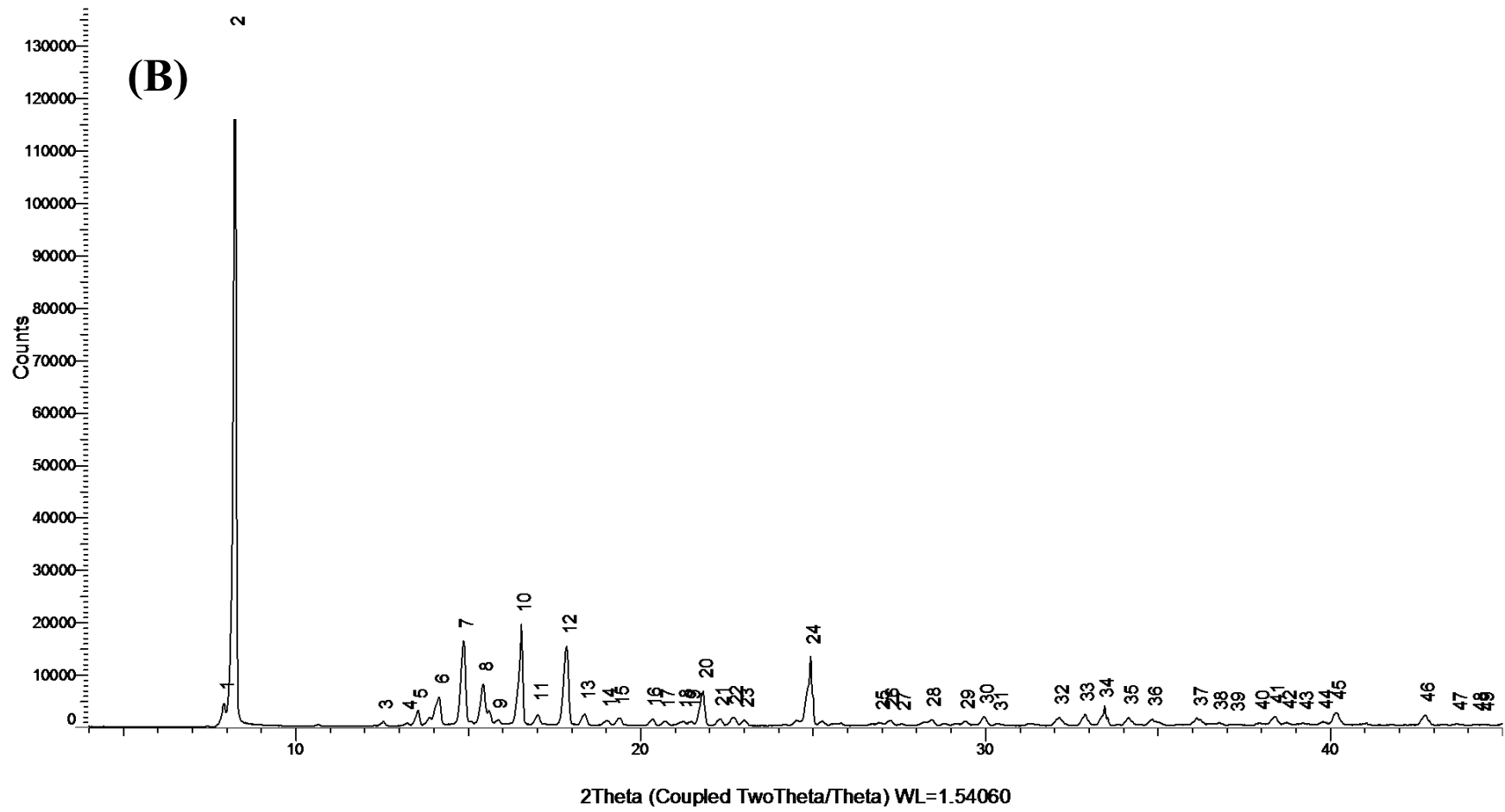
[†]Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Beijing Institute of Radiation Medicine, 27 Taiping Road, Beijing 100850, China, e-mail address:

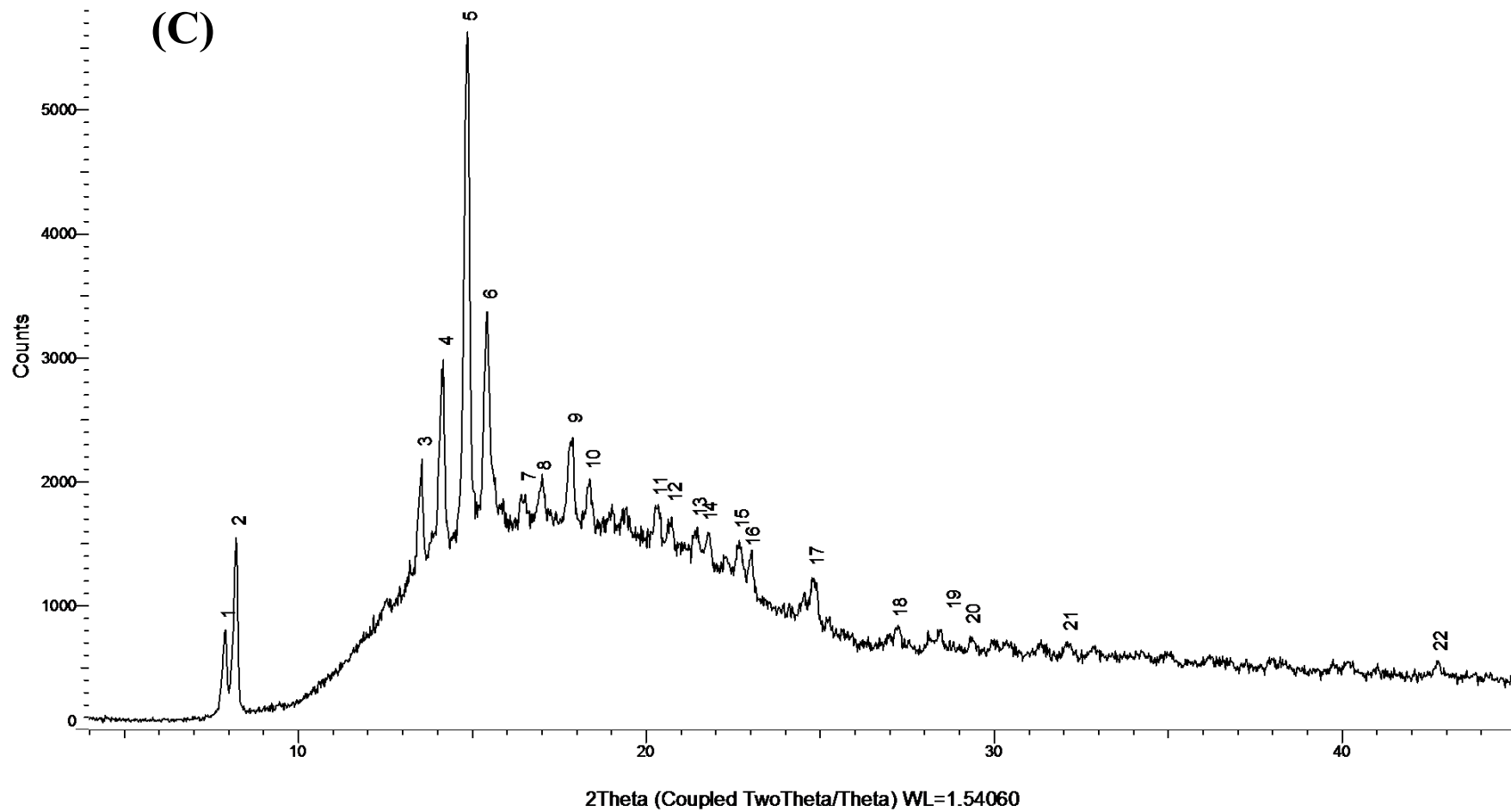
jinyg@sina.com

[‡]Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230001, China

L.Z. and M.L. contributed equally to this manuscript.







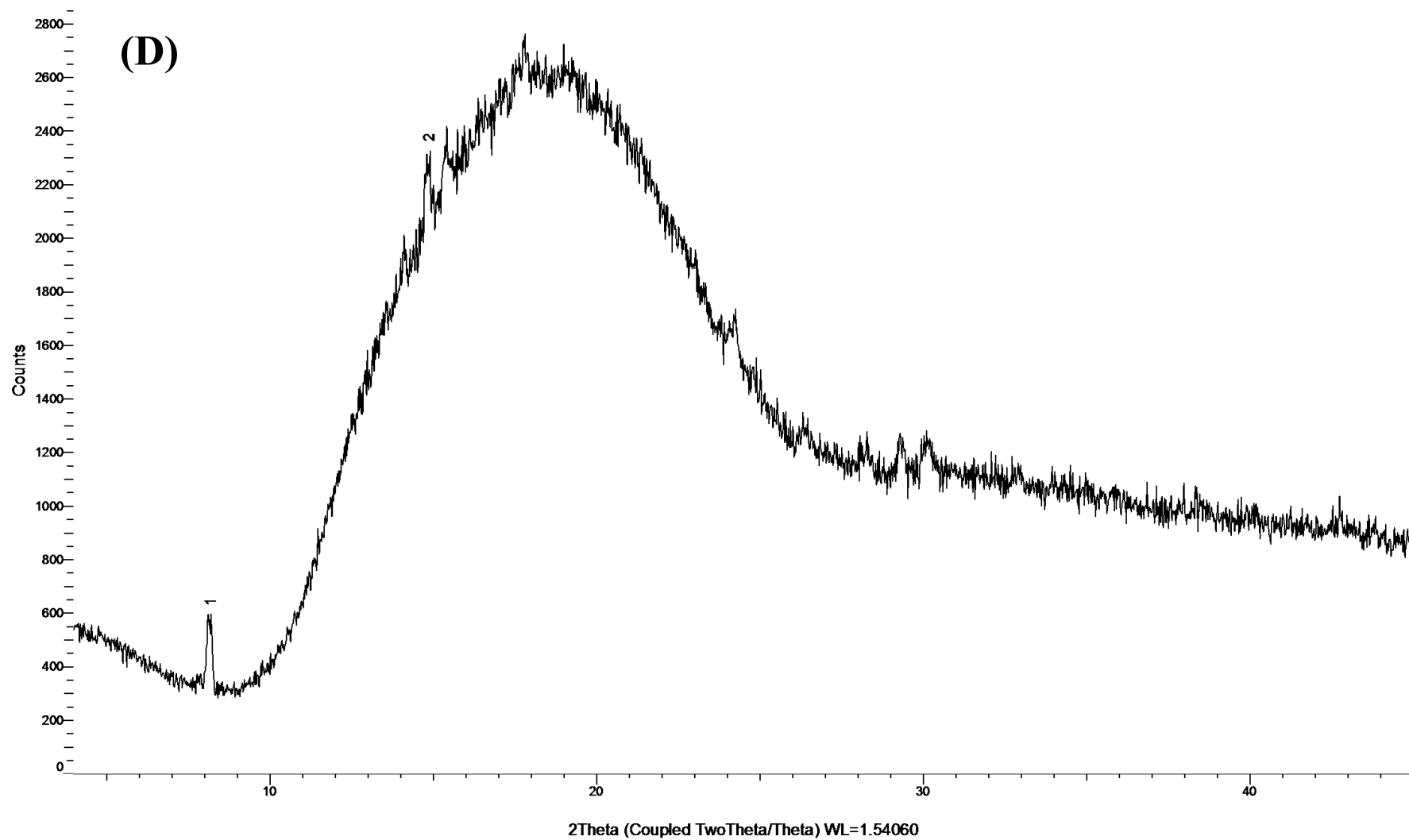
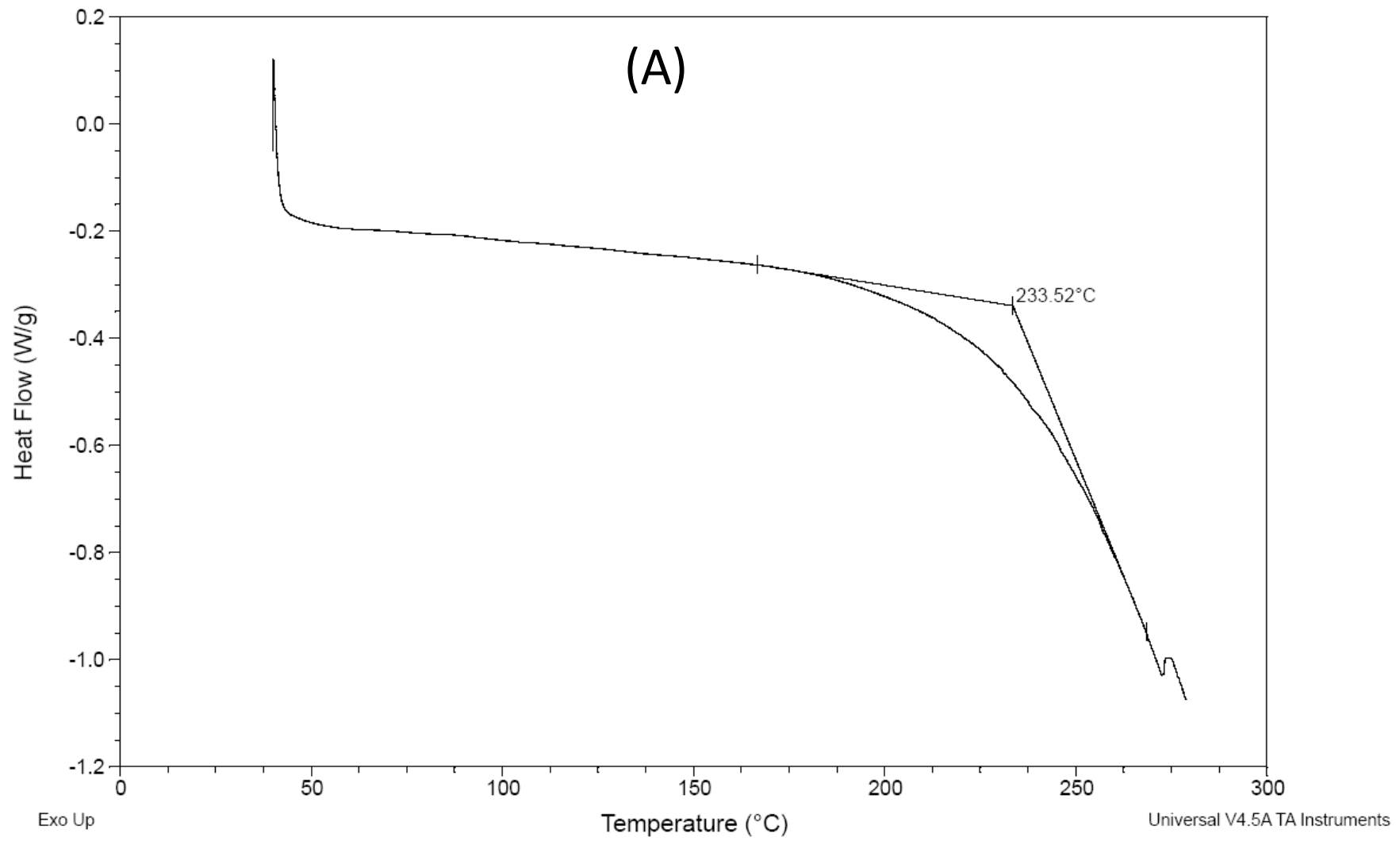
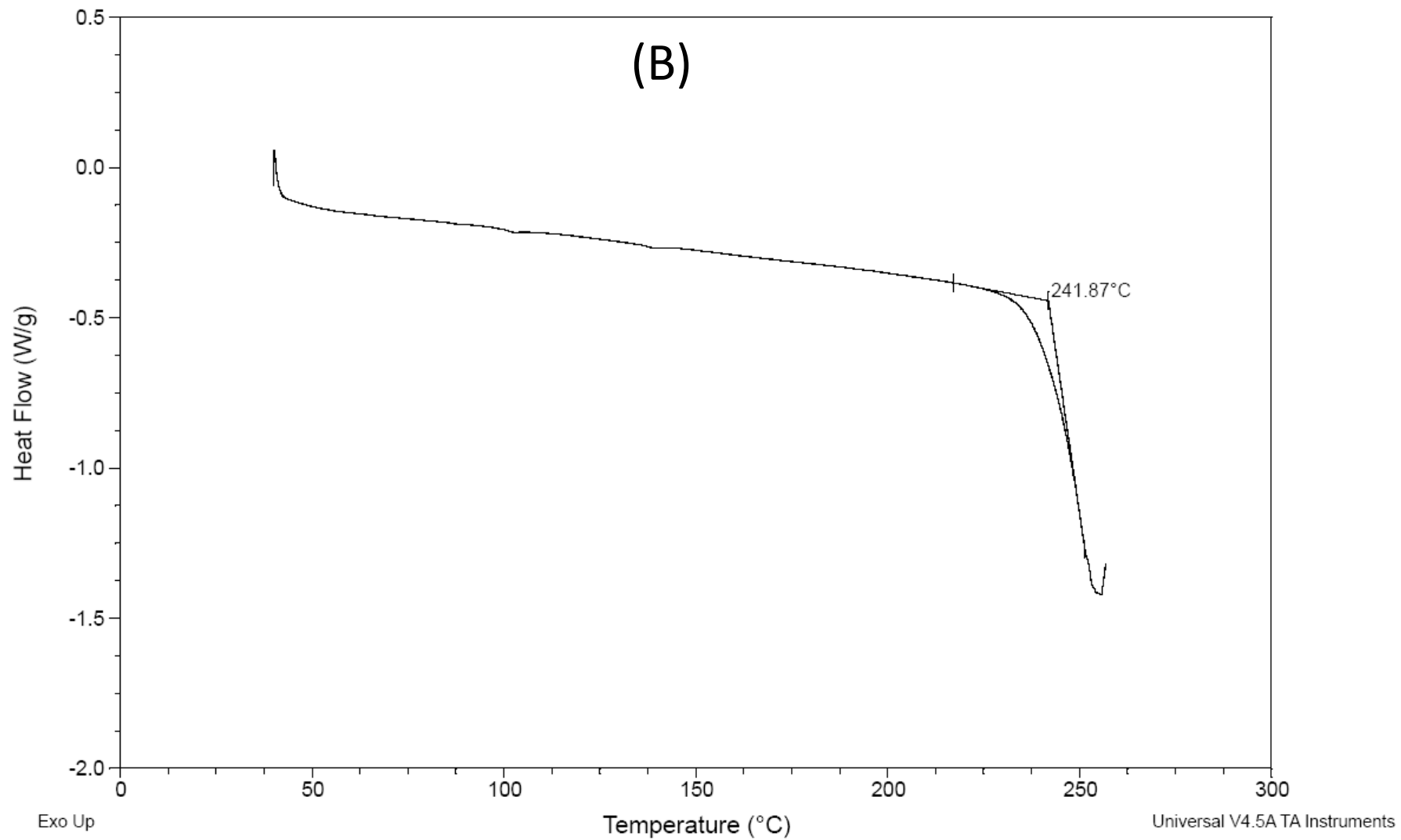
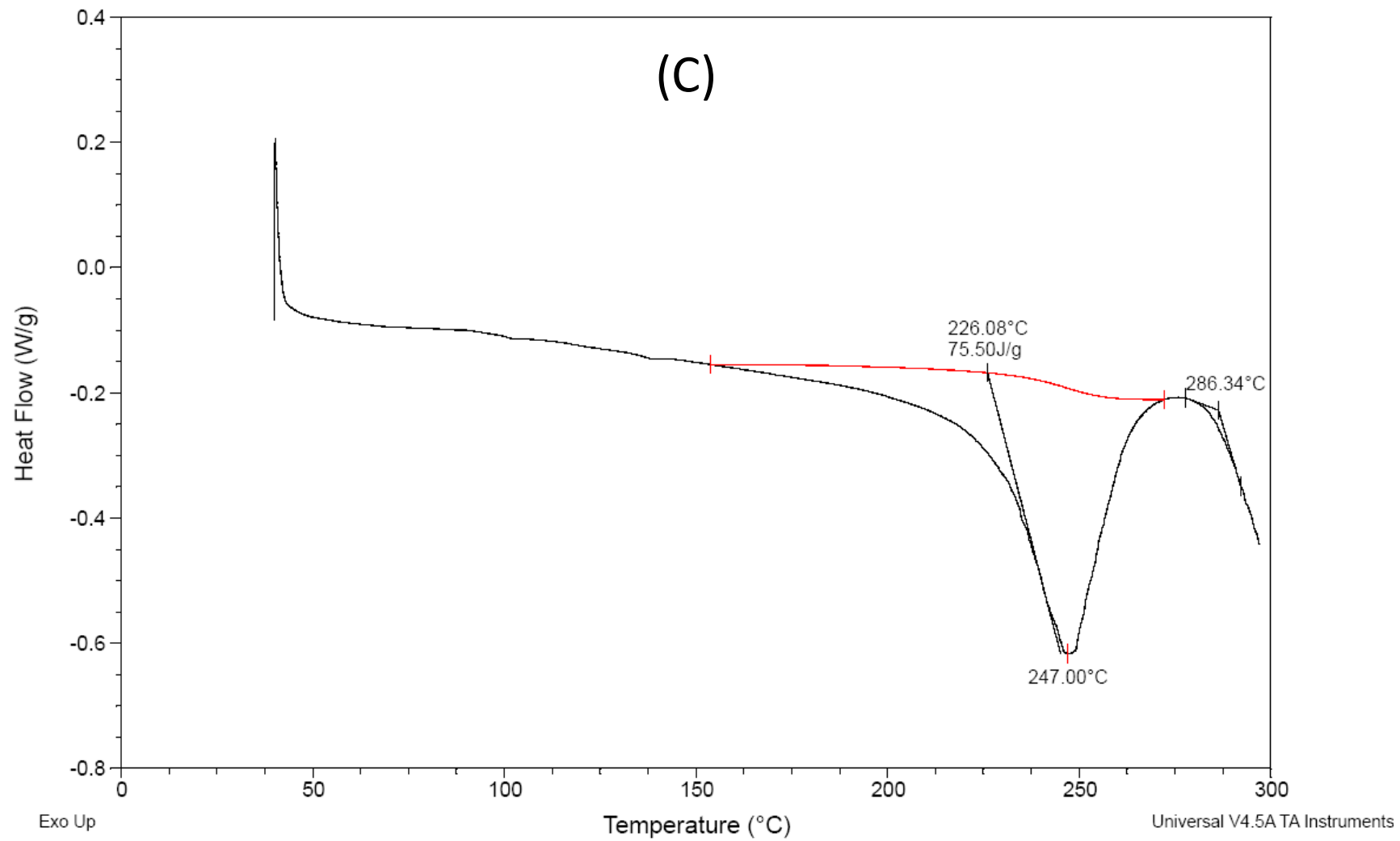


Figure S1. X-ray diffraction (XRD) graphs of PLGA (A), raw oridonin powders (B), the physical mixture of them (C), and the oridonin-loaded PLGA EPMs (D).







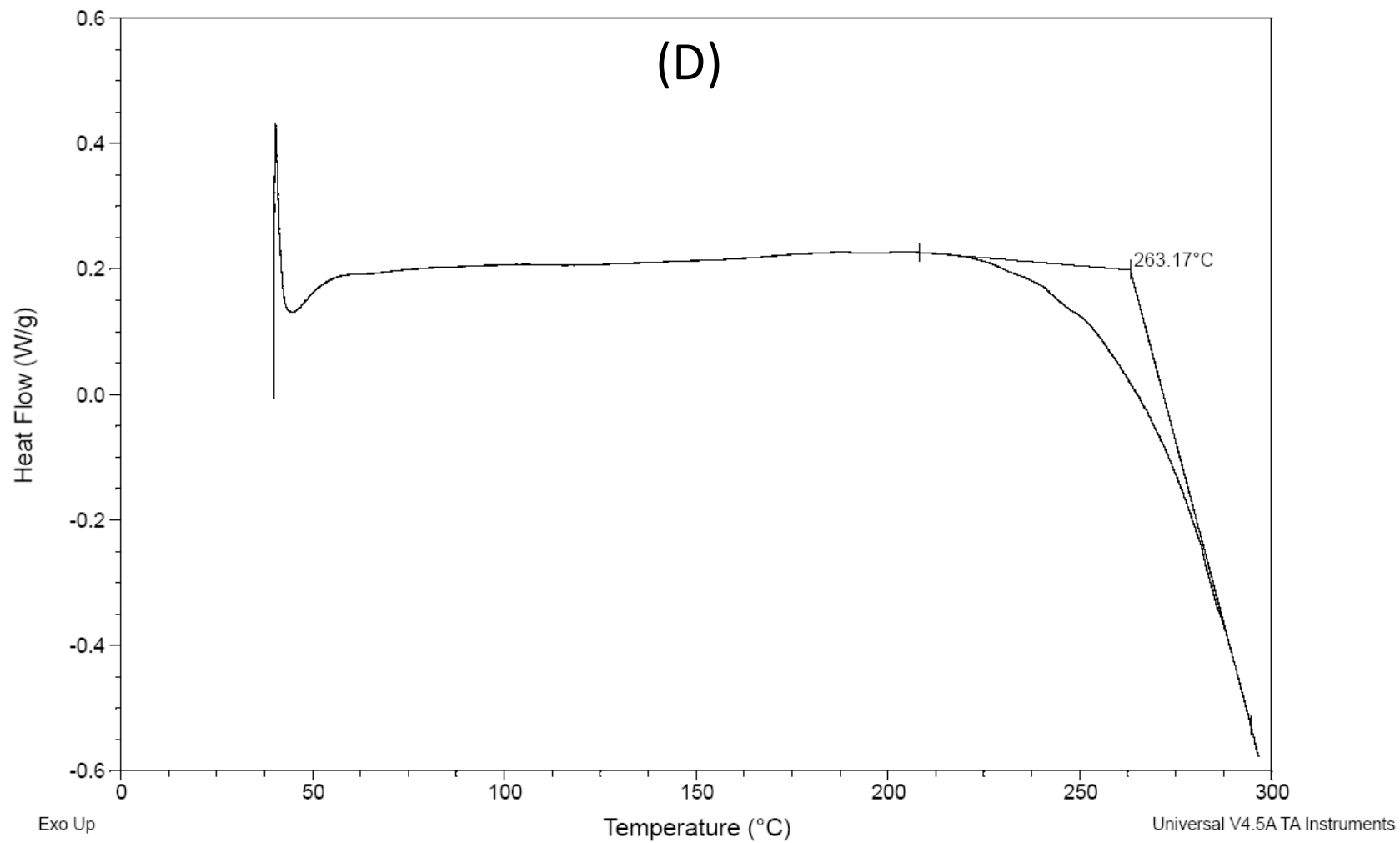
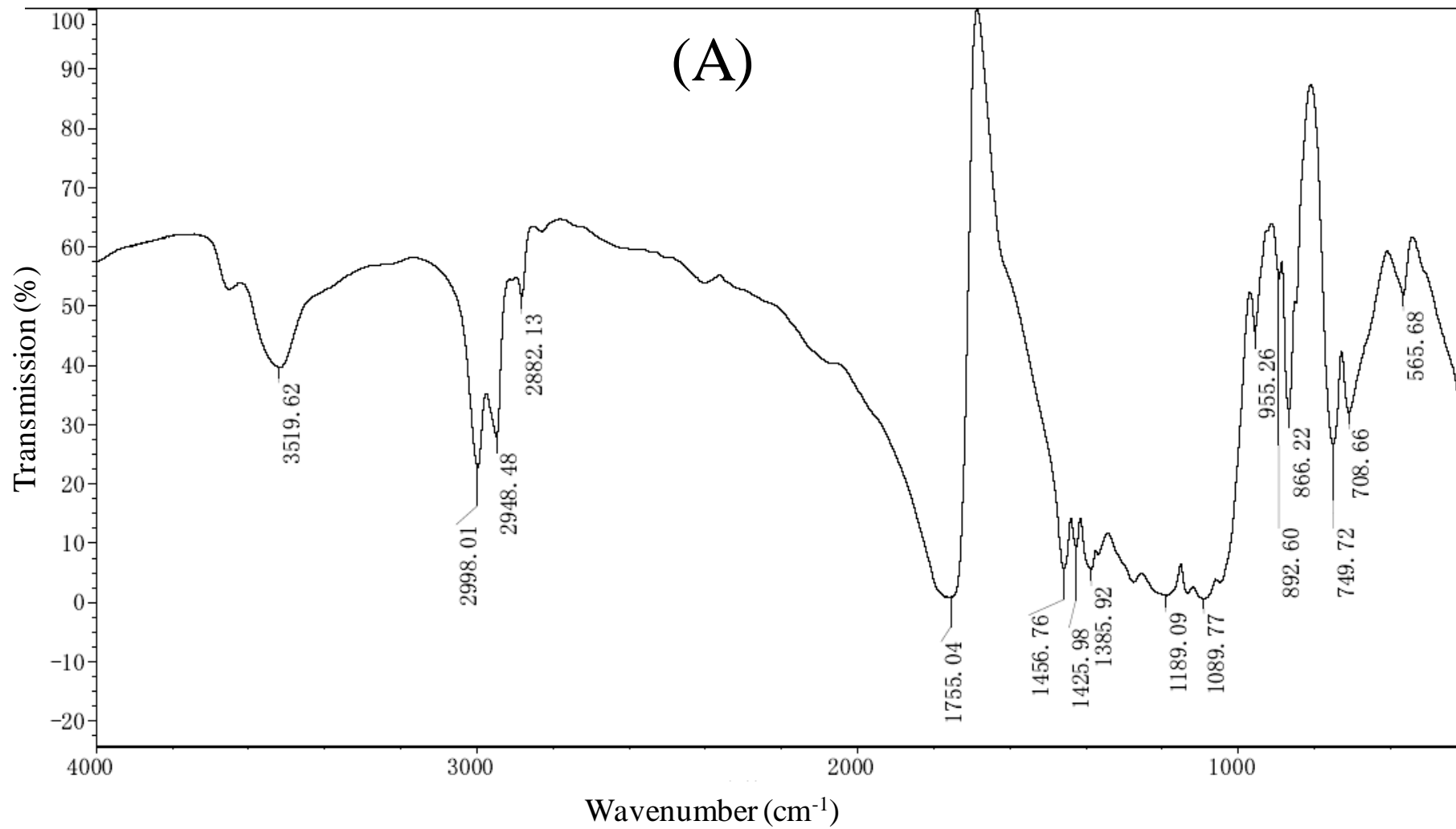
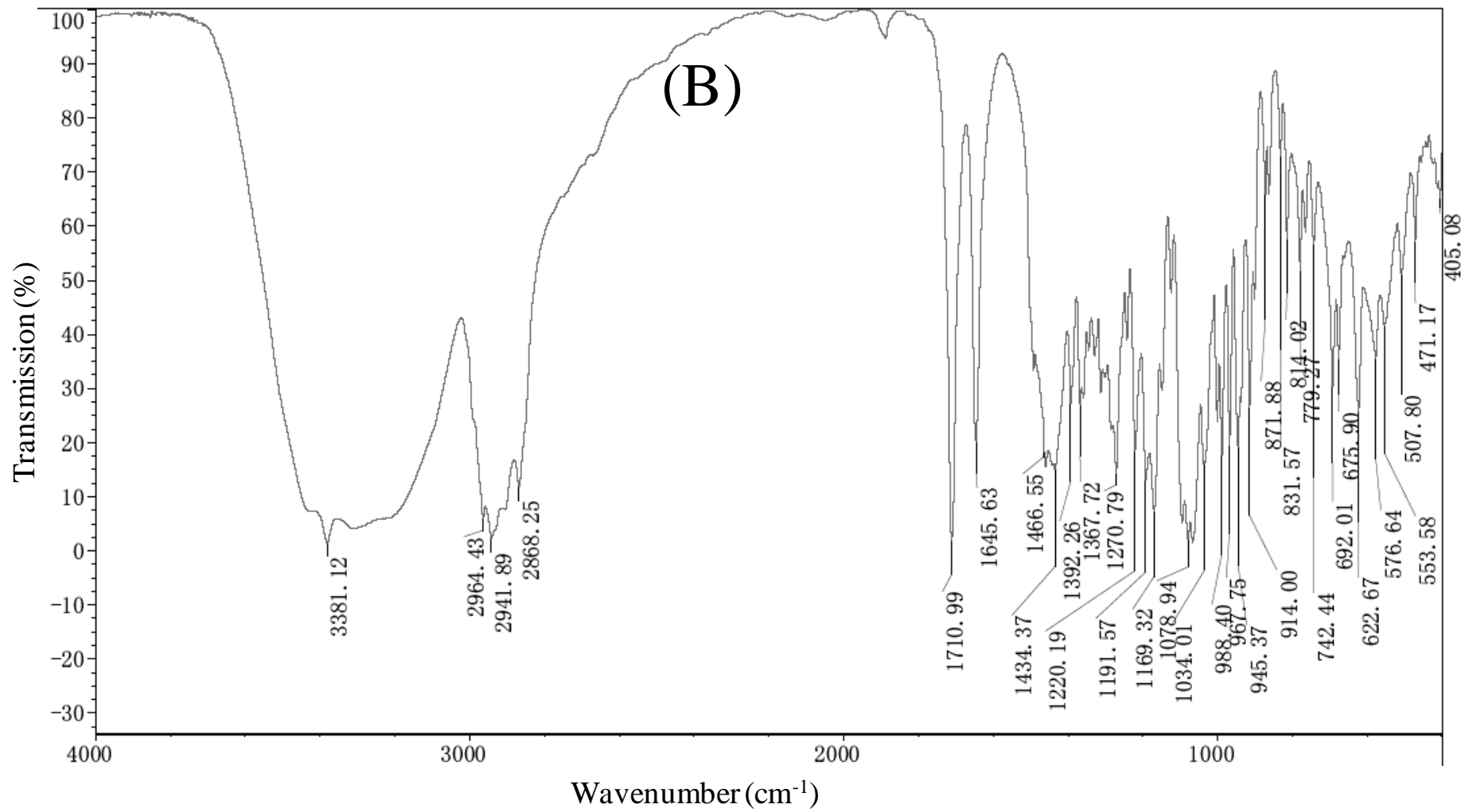
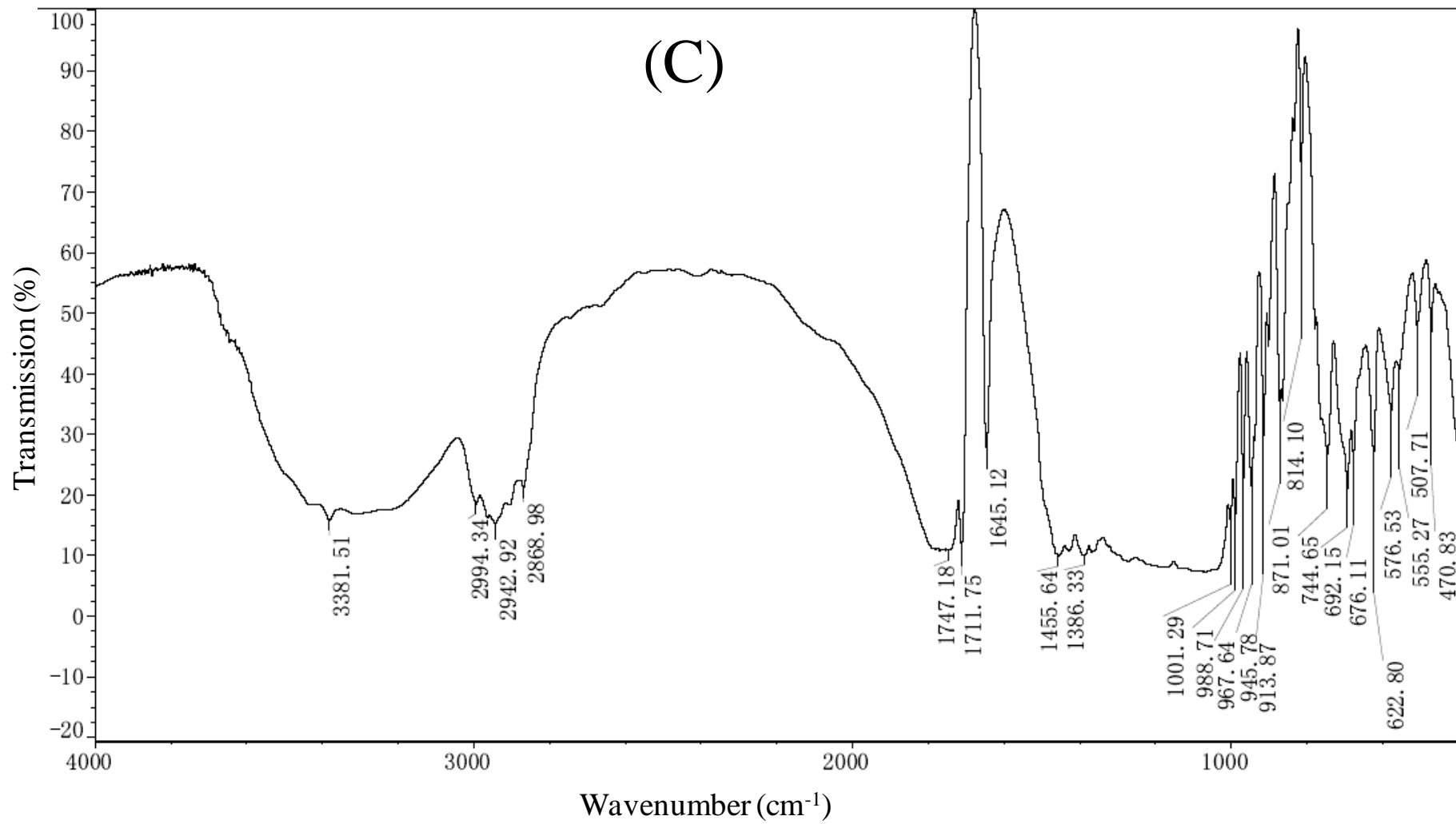


Figure S2. Differential scanning calorimetric (DSC) graphs of PLGA (A), raw oridonin powders (B), the physical mixture of them (C), and the oridonin-loaded PLGA EPMs (D).







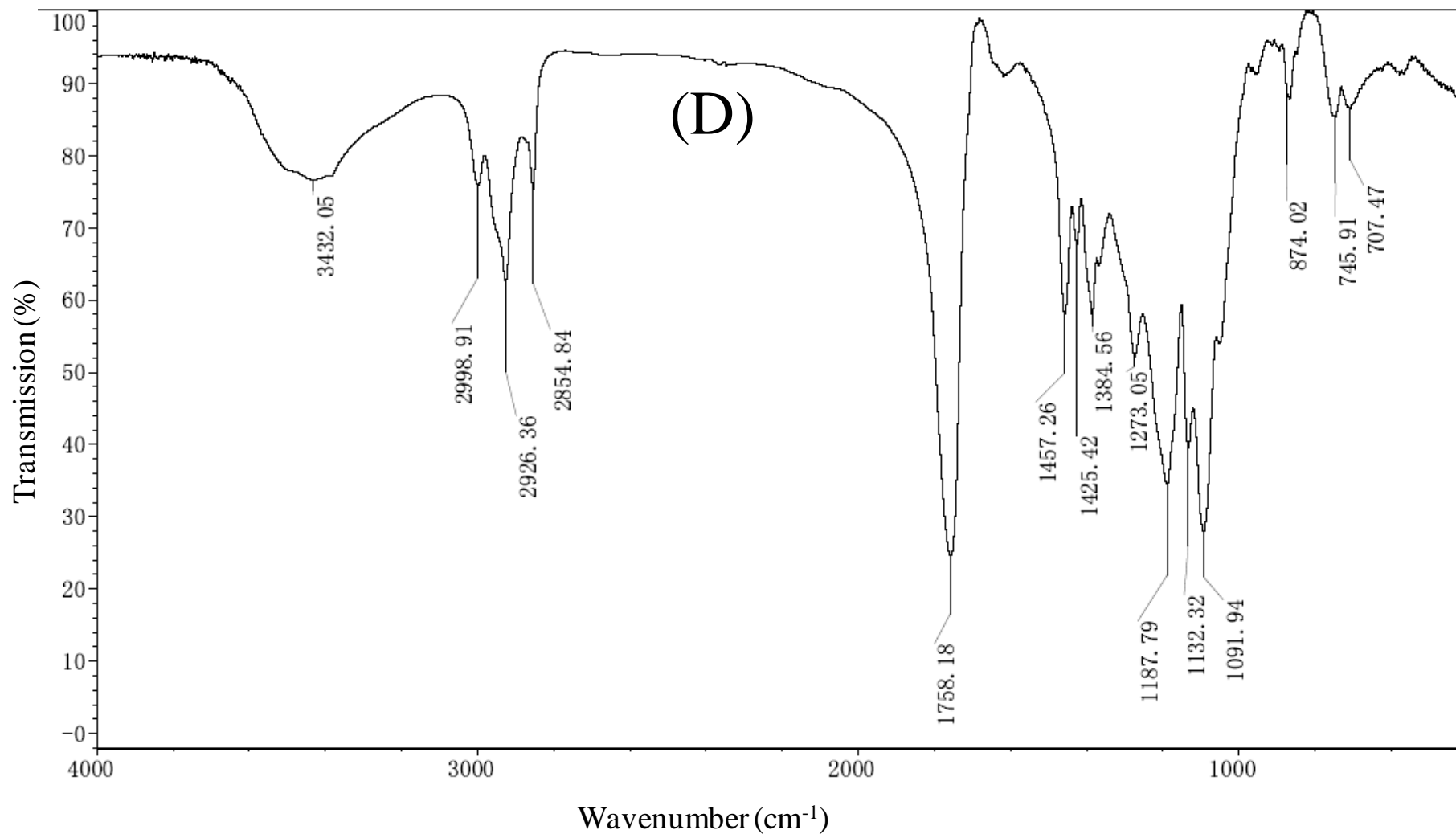


Figure S3. Infrared (IR) spectra of PLGA (A), raw oridonin powders (B), the physical mixture of them (C), and the oridonin-loaded PLGA EPMS (D).

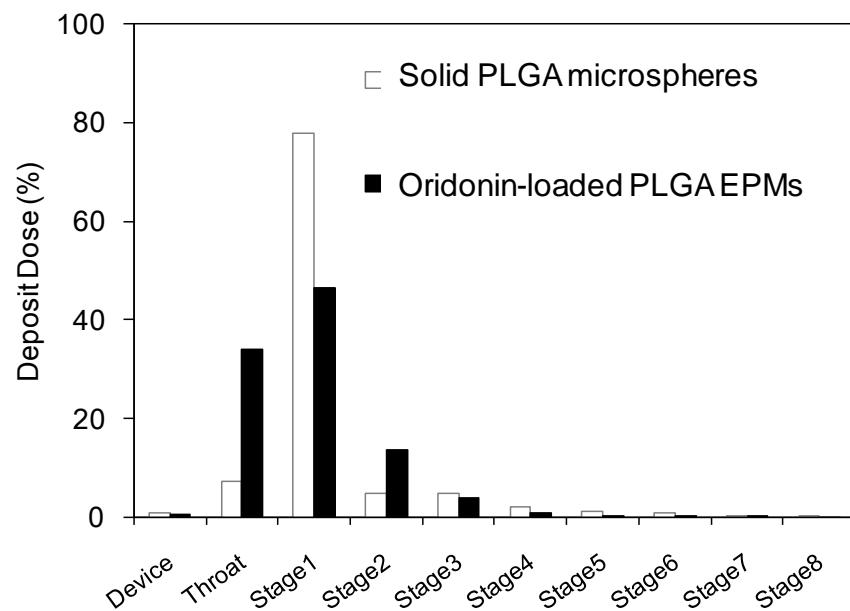


Figure S4. *In vitro* distribution of non-porous oridonin-loaded solid PLGA microspheres and oridonin-loaded PLGA EPMS using the NGI. The stage numbers indicate the deposition site of lung. Higher numbers indicate the deeper deposition sites. Generally, Stages 2~8 indicate effective lung deposition.