

# SUPPORTING INFORMATION

## Sustained Release of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) from Poly( $\epsilon$ -caprolactone-PEG- $\epsilon$ -caprolactone)-*b*-poly(L-lactide) Multi-block Copolymer Microspheres

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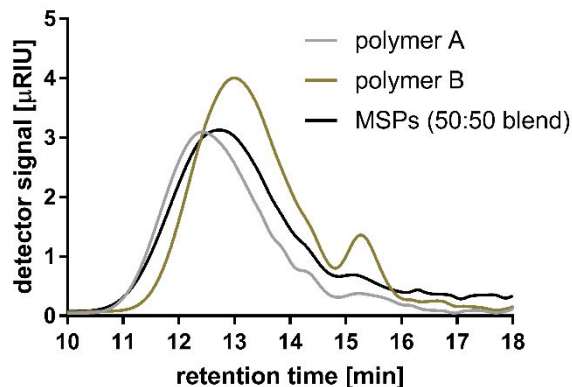


Figure S1: GPC chromatograms of multi-block copolymers A and B (“polymer A” and “polymer B”), and of (placebo) microspheres prepared with a 50:50 blend of polymer A and B (MSPs: microspheres).

Table S1: Molecular weights of multi-block copolymers A and B and placebo microspheres.

	$M_n$ [kDa]	$M_w$ [kDa]	$M_p$ [kDa]	PDI [ $M_w / M_n$ ]
<b>polymer A</b>	21.7	53.7	52.4	2.59
<b>polymer B</b>	13.7	31.6	30.5	2.31
<b>placebo microspheres (50:50 blend)</b>	17.2	45.6	39.1	2.64

Polymer A: multi-block copolymer A, Polymer B: multi-block copolymer B. Placebo microspheres (50:50 blend): Microspheres prepared with a 50:50 blend of polymer A and B. Molecular weights are based on GPC measurements (as shown in figure S1).

Table S2: Size characteristics of VEGF-loaded microspheres ( 0.2 wt% target loading) prepared with various polymer A and B blends.

<b>blend ratio polymer A : polymer B</b>	<b>average size [<math>\mu\text{m}</math>] ; CV [%]</b>
100:0	45 ; 14
90:10	n.d.*
80:20	46 ; 28
70:30	51 ; 12
60:40	42 ; 16
50:50	48 ; 21
0:100	43 ; 28

\*not determined.

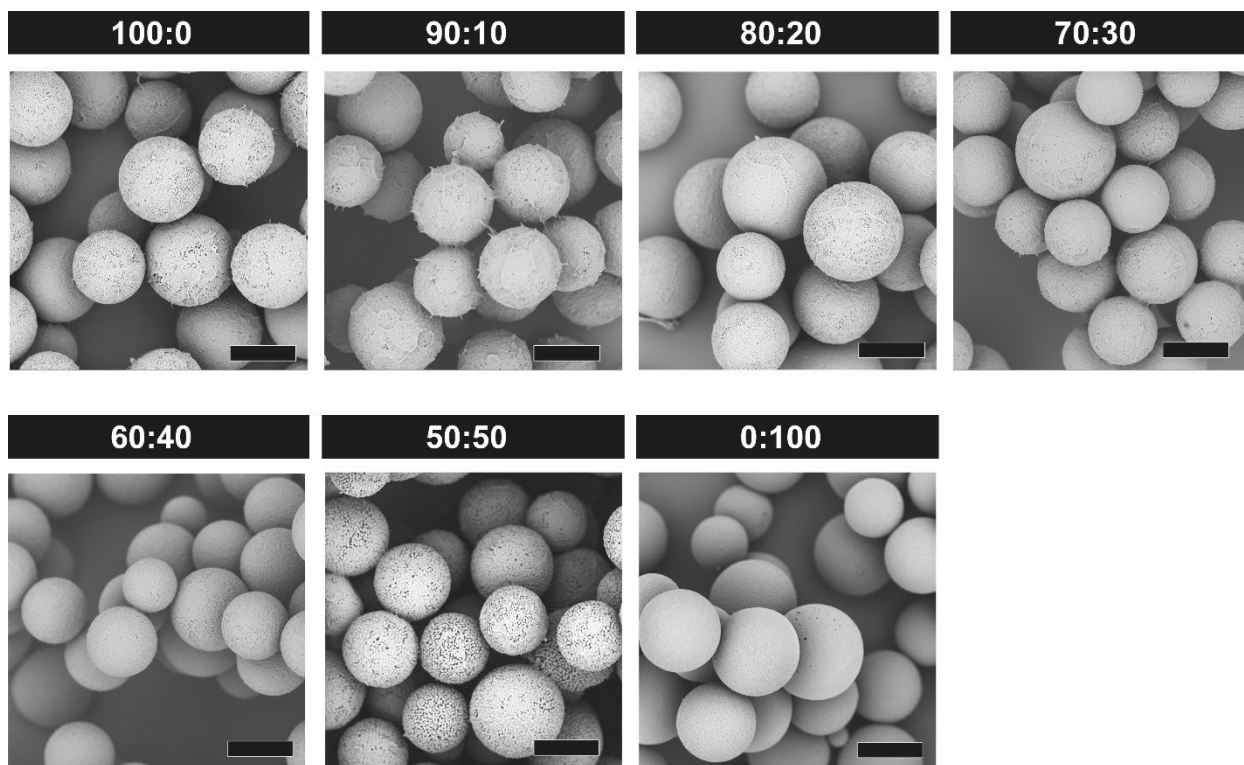


Figure S2: SEM images of VEGF-loaded microspheres (0.2 wt% target loading). The blend ratio of polymer A and B used for each batch is indicated on the bar above each image. Black scale bar represents 30 μm.

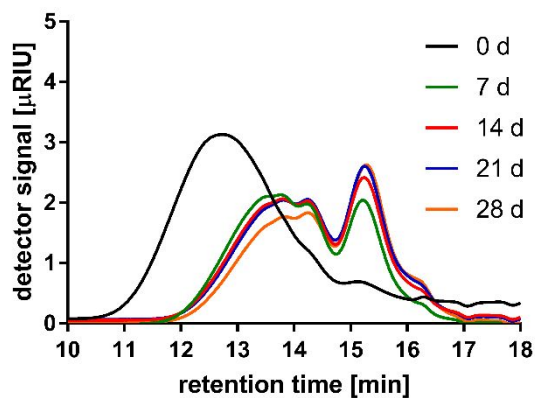


Figure S3: GPC chromatograms of (placebo) microsphere degradation samples. The time of incubation in IVR buffer (PBS pH 7.4, supplemented with 0.025% Tween 20 and 0.02% NaN<sub>3</sub>) at 37 °C is indicated in the legend (d: days). The GPC chromatogram of freshly prepared microspheres is shown in black (“0 d”).

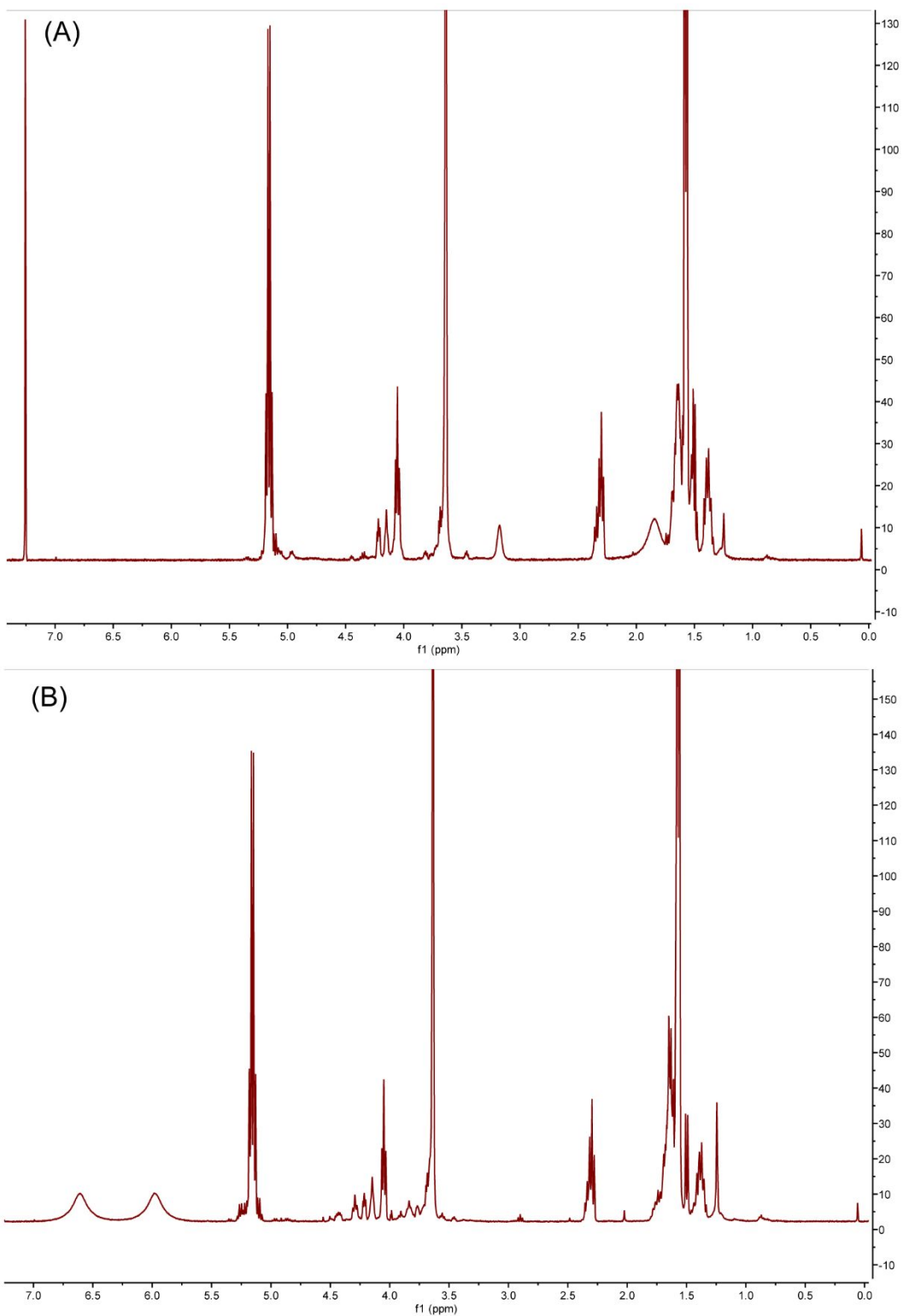


Figure S4:  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra of freeze-dried placebo microspheres directly after preparation (A). Figure B: After addition of shift reagent TAIC a small additional peak at  $\sim \delta$  4.5 is visible.

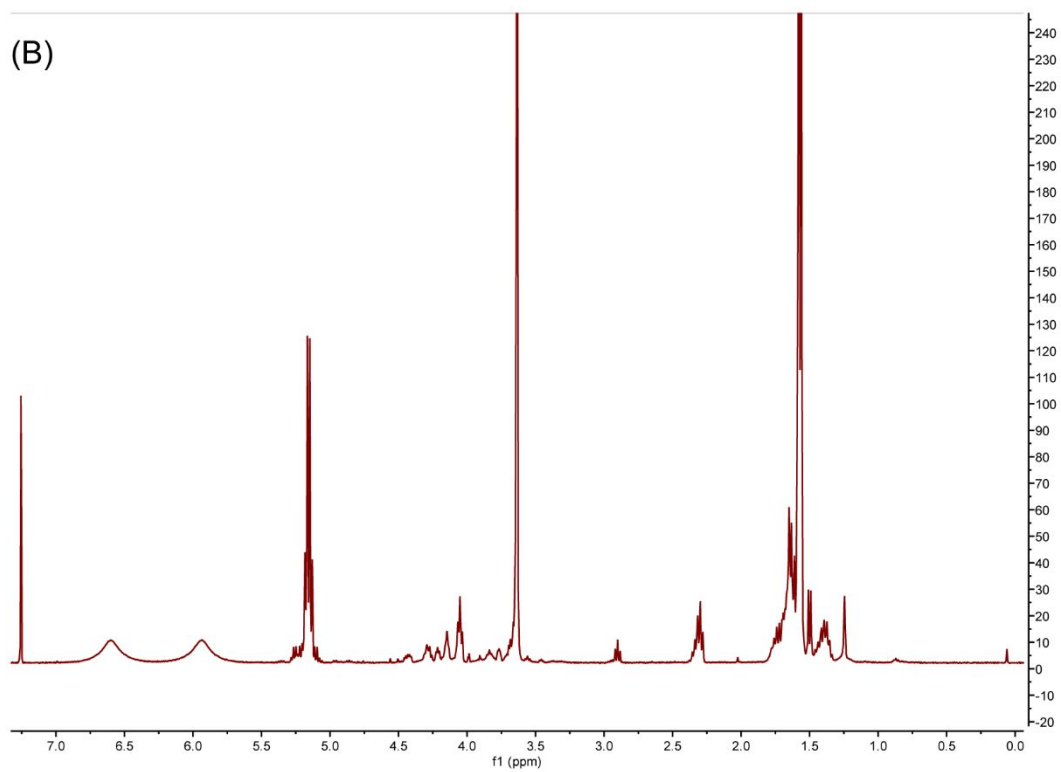
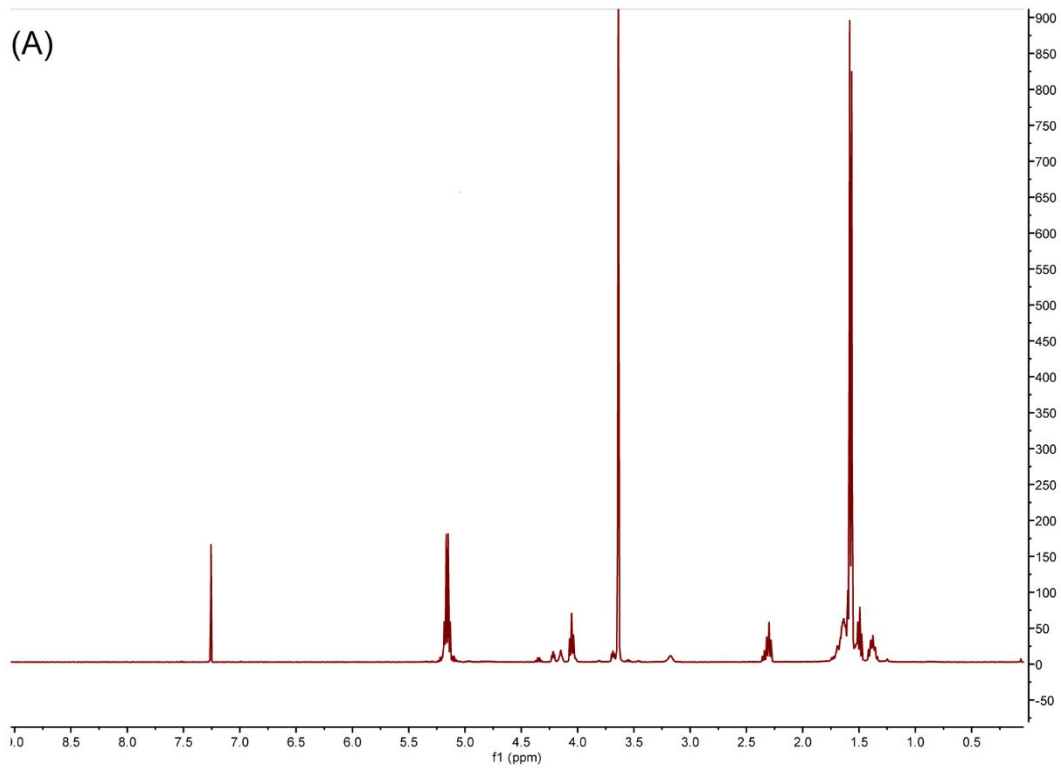


Figure S5:  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra of freeze-dried placebo microspheres after incubation in IVR buffer (PBS pH 7.4, 0.025% Tween 20, 0.02%  $\text{NaN}_3$ ) at 37 °C for 28 days (figure A). Figure B: After addition of shift reagent TAIC a small additional peak at  $\sim \delta 4.5$  is visible.

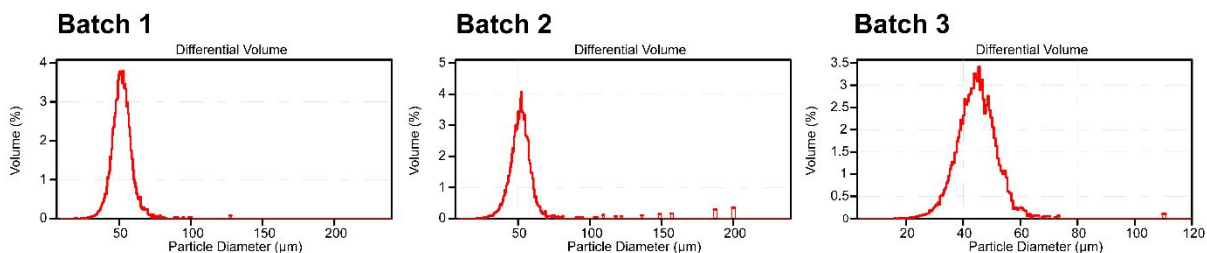


Figure S6: Size distribution plots, measured by Coulter Counter, of 3 microsphere batches prepared with 50:50 blend ratio of polymer A and B, 1 wt% target VEGF loading.

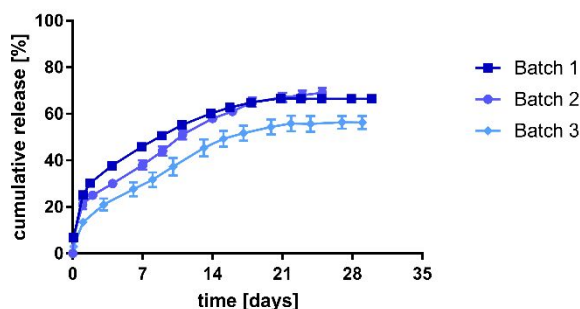


Figure S7: Cumulative release of VEGF from three microsphere batches (50:50 blend ratio polymer A and B) prepared with a target VEGF loading of 1wt%. The release was performed at 37 °C in IVR buffer (PBS pH 7.4, supplemented with 0.025% Tween 20 and 0.02%  $\text{NaN}_3$ ). Released VEGF was quantified by SE-UPLC.

Table S3: VEGF quantification by SE-UPLC and ELISA.

theoretical VEGF concentration [ $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ]	measured VEGF concentration [ $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ]	
	SE-UPLC	ELISA
6	$6 \pm 0$	$4 \pm 0$
16	$60 \pm 1$	$44 \pm 2$
160	$158 \pm 0$	$92 \pm 3$

Theoretical concentrations [ $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ] are based on the amount of lyophilized VEGF per vial, as received by the supplier. The content of a vial (1 mg lyophilized VEGF) was reconstituted in 1 ml IVR buffer, resulting in a 1 mg/ml VEGF solution. This solution was further diluted to the concentrations stated in this table.

Table S4: Quantification of released and freshly spiked VEGF by SE-UPLC and ELISA.

IVR sample	VEGF spike [ $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ]	measured VEGF concentration [ $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ]	
		SE-UPLC	ELISA
Day 1	0	$18 \pm 0$	$5 \pm 1$
	50	$70 \pm 1$	$45 \pm 4$
Day 11	0	$8 \pm 0$	$3 \pm 0$
	50	$57 \pm 0$	$32 \pm 1$
Day 18	0	$5 \pm 0$	$2 \pm 0$
	50	$55 \pm 1$	$38 \pm 9$
-	50	$52 \pm 1$	$31 \pm 1$

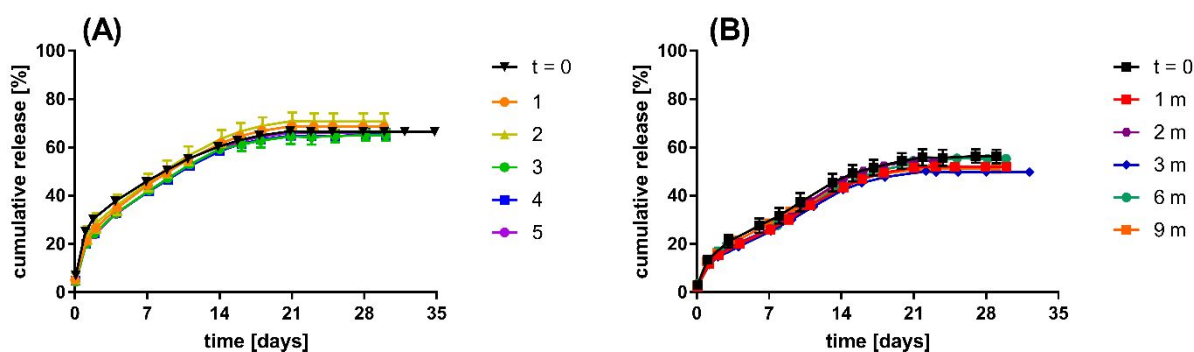


Figure S8: Cumulative release of VEGF [%] from freeze-dried microspheres. A: after repeated freezing and storage  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , B: after long-term storage at  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 1, 2, 3, 6 months compared to directly after freeze-drying ( $t=0$ ). The release was performed at  $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  in PBS pH 7.4, supplemented with 0.025% Tween 20 and 0.02%  $\text{NaN}_3$ . Released VEGF was quantified by SE-UPLC.

Table S5: Similarity factor  $f_2$  of VEGF release curves from microspheres after 1 to 5 times of freezing to and storage at  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  compared to VEGF release curve from microspheres after preparation and freeze-drying.

freezing cycles	$f_2$
1	81

2	74
3	74
4	74
5	75

Table S6: Similarity factor  $f_2$  of VEGF release curves from microspheres after various months of storage at -20 °C and VEGF release curves from microspheres after preparation and freeze-drying (batch 3).

storage time	$f_2$
1 month	63
2 months	68
3 months	59
6 months	73
9 months	65

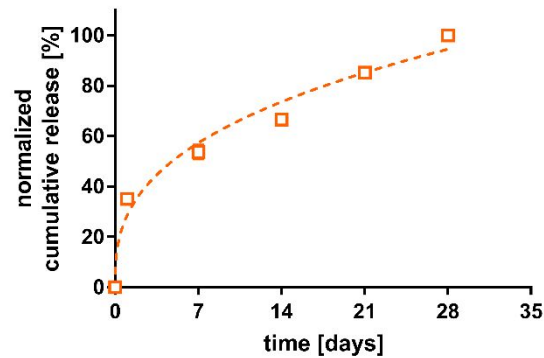


Figure S9: Normalized cumulative release profiles of VEGF from microspheres. Release was performed at 37 °C in bioactivity IVR buffer (PBS pH 7.4, supplemented with 0.5% BSA, 30 µg/ml and 15 ng/ml amphotericin). Korsmeyer-Peppas model fitting (orange dotted line): correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ): 0.98, Diffusional exponent ( $n$ ):  $0.36 \pm 0.05$ , 95% confidence interval: 0.22 – 0.55.



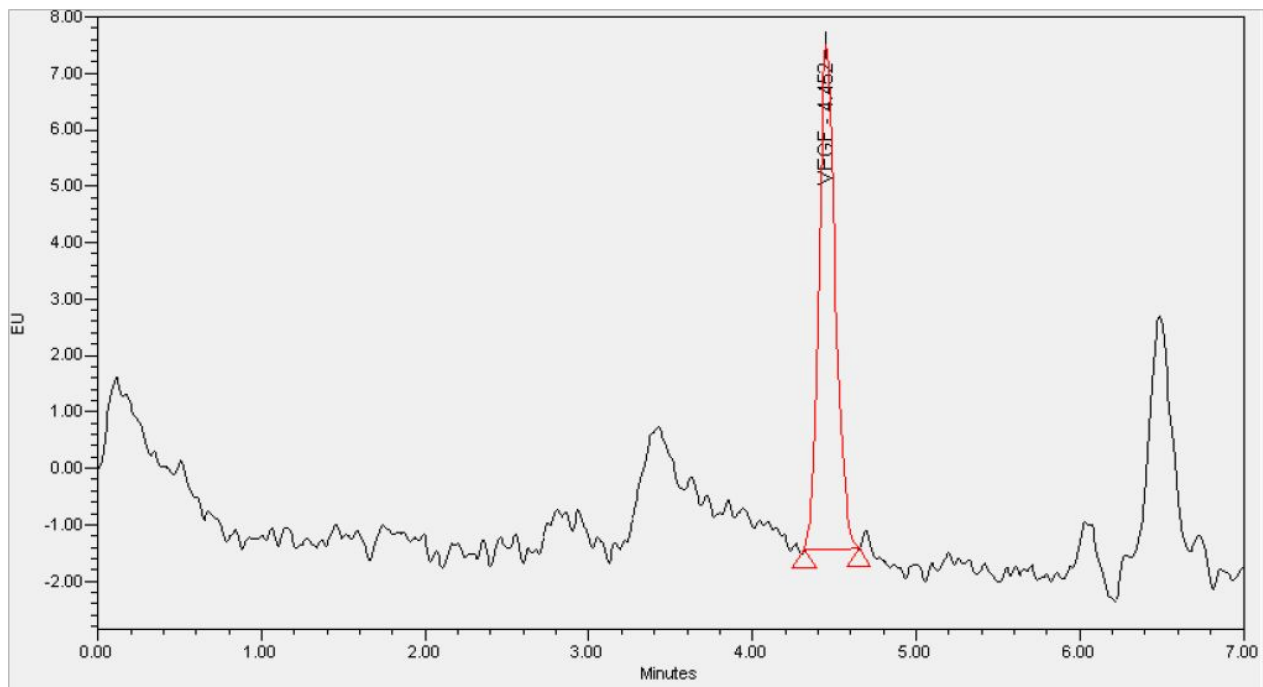


Figure S10: Representative SE-UPLC chromatogram for VEGF quantification. Peaks at 3.5 minutes, 6 minutes and 6.5 minutes have not been identified.