Supporting Information in

THE MOLECULAR ARCHITECTURE OF NANOCAPSULES, BILAYER ENCLOSED SOLID PARTICLES OF CISPLATIN

Vladimir Chupin, Anton I. P. M. de Kroon, and Ben de Kruijff

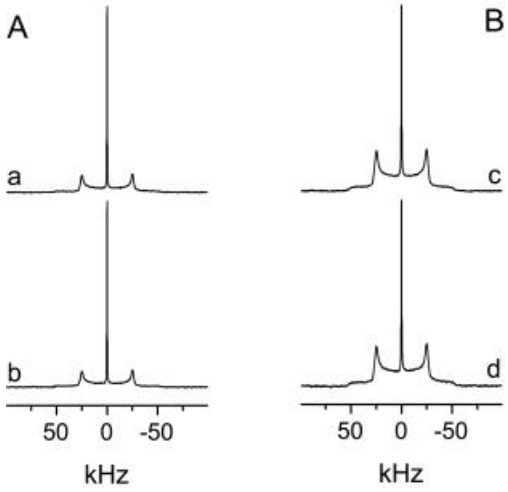

Figure 1S. (A) ^{2}H NMR spectra of ^{2}H labeled cisplatin in nanocapsules recorded after preparation (a) and after storage during 3 weeks at 4^{O}C (b). (B) ^{2}H NMR spectra of the crystalline ^{2}H labeled cisplatin dispersed in deuterium depleted water (200 mM) recorded after preparation (c) and after storage during 3 weeks at 4^{O}C (d).

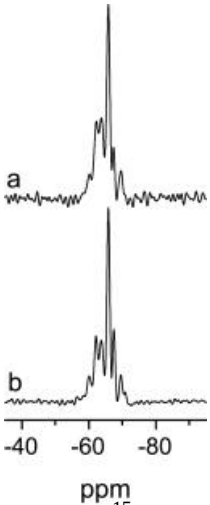

Figure 2S. MAS ^{15}N NMR spectra of a lyophilized sample of an equilibrated aqueous solution of cisplatin (a) and nanocapsules (b).

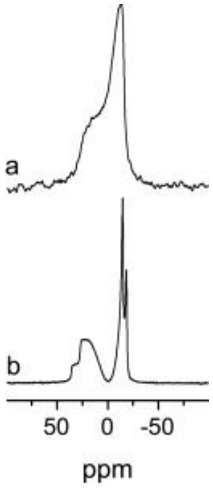

Figure 3S. ^{31}P NMR spectra of nanocapsules (a) and of an equimolar mixture of DOPC/DOPS dispersion in water (b). The spectra were recorded using CP with a contact time of 10ms. Reduced intensity around the isotropic position in (b) indicates increase mobility of phospholipids in (b) compared with (a) (see ref.[9])

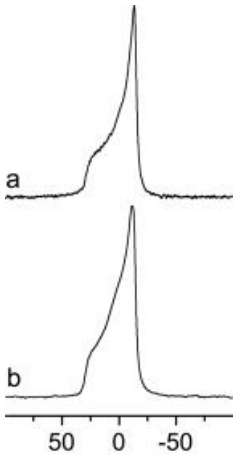

Figure S4. ^{31}P NMR spectra of a dispersion of an equimolar mixture of DOPC/DOPS dispersion in aqueous solution of cisplatin (a) and of a dispersion of an equimolar mixture of the DOPC/DOPS-cisplatin complex dispersion in water (b).

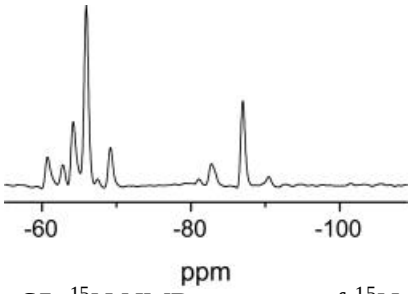

Figure S5. ^{15}N NMR spectrum of ^{15}N labeled cisplatin in aqueous solution after disruption of the lipid coat by sonication.