Intranasal delivery of phenytoin-loaded nanoparticles to the brain suppresses pentylenetetrazol-induced generalized tonic clonic seizures in epilepsy mouse model

Amal Yousfan^a, Noelia Rubio^b, Abdul Hakim Nattouf^{a,} Mohammad Al-Ali^c, Houmam Kafa^{c*}

^a Department of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology, Pharmacy College, Damascus University, Syria.

^b Department of Chemistry and Materials, Imperial College London, SW7 2AZ, UK

^c Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Atomic Energy Commission of Syria, Damascus, Syria.

*Corresponding author. Tel: +963940749813

E-mail address: hgkafa@gmail.com (Houmam Kafa)



Figure S1. Drug release kinetics of L₁₀**C**_i*. Best fitted models for L₁₀**C**_i according to the highest correlation (R²) value were Higuchi (R² = 0.811) and Korsmeyer–Peppas model (R² = 0.846) with release exponent (n)= 0.373.



Figure S2. Dosing efficiency of $L_{10}C_{i^{\ast}}.$ Negligible amounts of PHT were detected in the

Stomach



Lungs

Figure S3. HPLC chromatograms of accumulated amounts of PHT in stomach and lungs following 5 min of $L_{10}C_{i^+}$ and PHT/PEG administration at certain time points. PHT peaks in stomach and lungs were interrupted with the standard peak of PHT (50 µg/ ml), identified as a well defined peak by this method, and quantified as Area.

Brain



Figure S4. HPLC chromatograms of accumulated amounts of PHT in brain following $L_{10}C_{i^+}$ and PHT-IP administration at certain time points. PHT peaks in brain were interrupted with the standard peak of PHT (50 µg/ ml), identified as a well defined peak by this method, and quantified as Area.



Figure S5. HPLC chromatograms of accumulated amounts of PHT in plasma following $L_{10}C_{1}$ and PHT-IP administration at certain time points. PHT peaks in plasma were interrupted with the standard peak of PHT (50 µg/ ml), identified as a well defined peak by this method, and quantified as Area.



Figure S6. HPLC chromatograms of accumulated amounts of PHT in liver following $L_{10}C_{1}$ and PHT-IP administration at certain time points. PHT peaks in liver were interrupted with the standard peak of PHT (50 μ g/ ml), identified as a well defined peak by this method, and quantified as Area.



Figure S7. HPLC chromatograms of accumulated amounts of PHT in spleen following $L_{10}C_{i}$ and PHT-IP administration at certain time points. PHT peaks in spleen were interrupted with the standard peak of PHT (50 µg/ ml), identified as a well defined peak by this method, and quantified as Area.

Kidneys



Figure S8. HPLC chromatograms of accumulated amounts of PHT in kidneys following $L_{10}C_{i^+}$ and PHT-IP administration at certain time points. PHT peaks in kidneys were interrupted with the standard peak of PHT (50 µg/ ml), identified as a well defined peak by this method, and quantified as Area.



Figure S9. HPLC chromatograms of accumulated amounts of PHT in brain parenchyma and capillaries following following 4 h of $L_{10}C_{i^+}$ administration. PHT peaks in brain parenchyma and capillaries were interrupted with the standard peak of PHT (50 µg/ ml), identified as a well defined peak by this method, and quantified as Area.



Figure S10. HPLC chromatograms of accumulated amounts of PHT in brain parenchyma and capillaries following 4 h of PHT-IP administration. PHT peaks in brain parenchyma and capillaries were interrupted with the standard peak of PHT (50 μg/ ml), identified as a well defined peak by this method, and quantified as Area.

Brain sections



Figure S11. HPLC chromatograms of accumulated amounts of PHT in brain parenchyma and capillaries in brain sections following 4 h of $L_{10}C_{i^+}$ and PHT-IP administration. PHT peaks in brain parenchyma and capillaries were interrupted with the standard peak of PHT (50 µg/ml), identified as a well defined peak by this method, and quantified as Area.