

Supplemental Data

Intranasal delivery of cell-penetrating therapeutic peptide enhances brain delivery, reduces inflammation, and improves neurologic function in moderate TBI

Yaswanthi Yanamadala¹, Ritika Roy¹, Afrika Williams¹, Navya Uppu¹, Audrey Yoonsun Kim², Mark A. DeCoster¹, Paul Kim², Teresa Ann Murray^{1*}

¹Center for Biomedical Engineering and Rehabilitation Sciences, Louisiana Tech University; ² Department of Biological Sciences, Grambling State University

*Corresponding author: tmurray@latech.edu

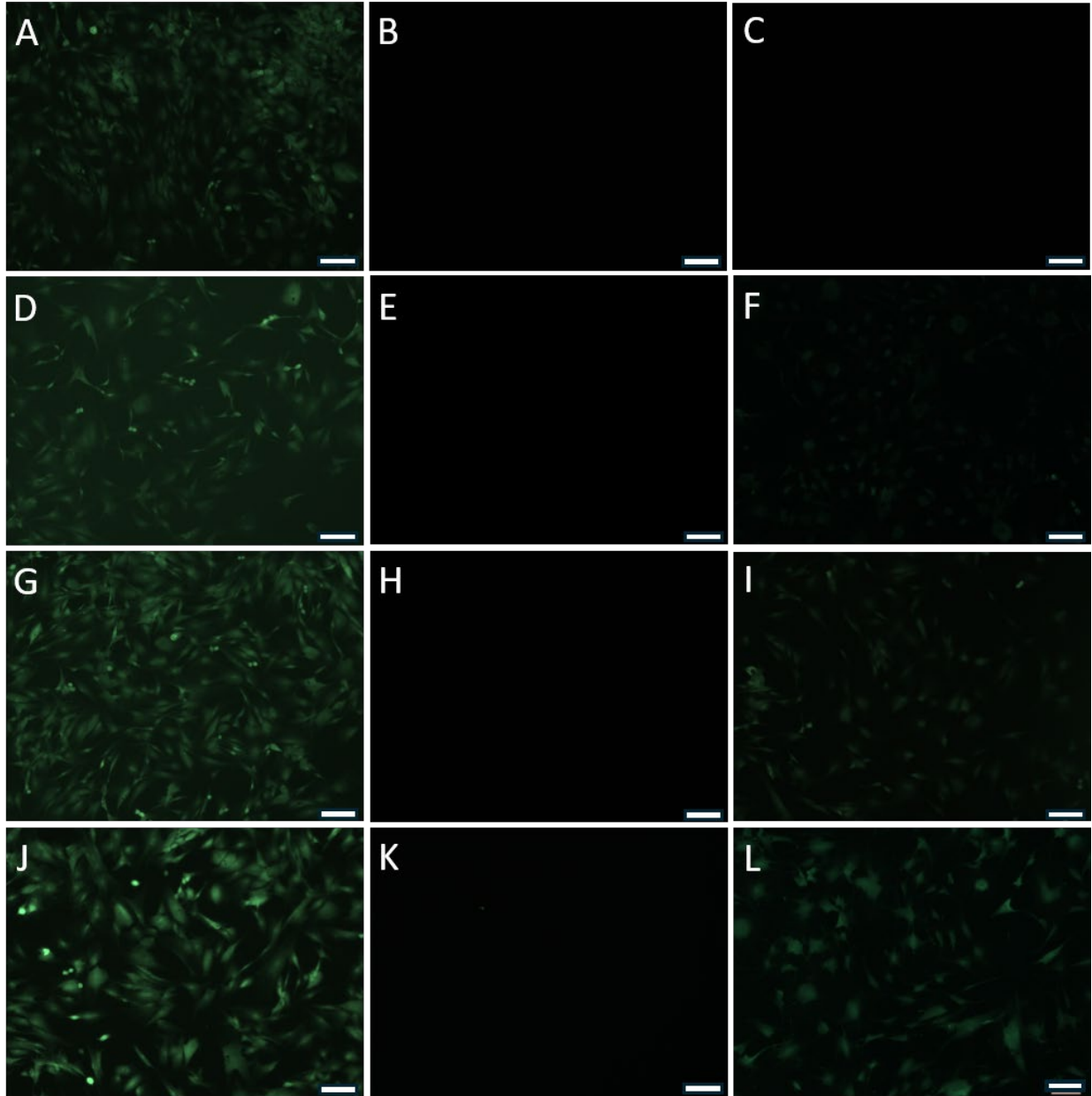


Figure S1. Representative images showing the uptake levels of FITC-labeled peptides in BMVECs after 4 hours of treatment with varying concentrations of peptides. The cells in the first column (A, D, G, J) were treated with FITC-KAFAK, the cells in the second column (B, E, H, K) were treated with FITC-AIP-1, and the cells in the third column (C, F, I, L) were treated with FITC-L57-AIP-1. Cells in the top row (A-C) were incubated with 20 μ M of the respective treatment. The next three rows are representative images of cells treated with 30, 50 and 75 μ M of the respective treatment (second, third and fourth rows, respectively). Scale bars denote 100 μ m.