

Supplementary Materials: Monoketonic curcuminoid-lidocaine co-deliver using thermosensitive organogels: from drug synthesis to epidermis structural studies

Aryane A. Vigato, Ian P. Machado, Matheus del Valle, Patricia A. da Ana, Anderson F. Sepulveda, Fabiano Yokaichiya, Margareth K. K. D. Franco, Messias C. Loiola, Giovana R. Tófoli, Cintia Maria S. Cereda, Mirela I. de Sairre and Daniele R. de Araujo

¹H NMR

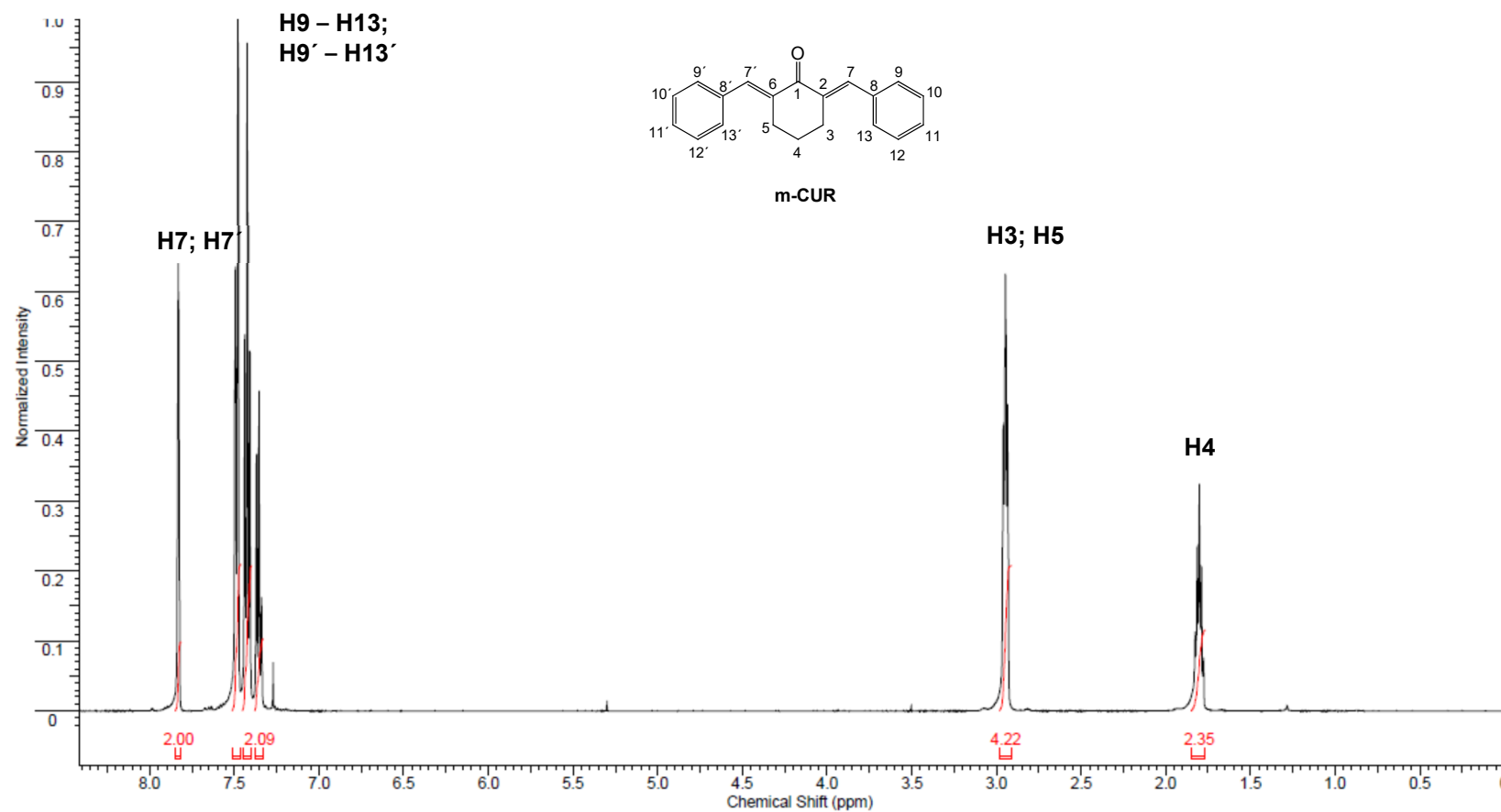


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectrum of m-CUR molecule in CDCl₃.

¹³C NMR

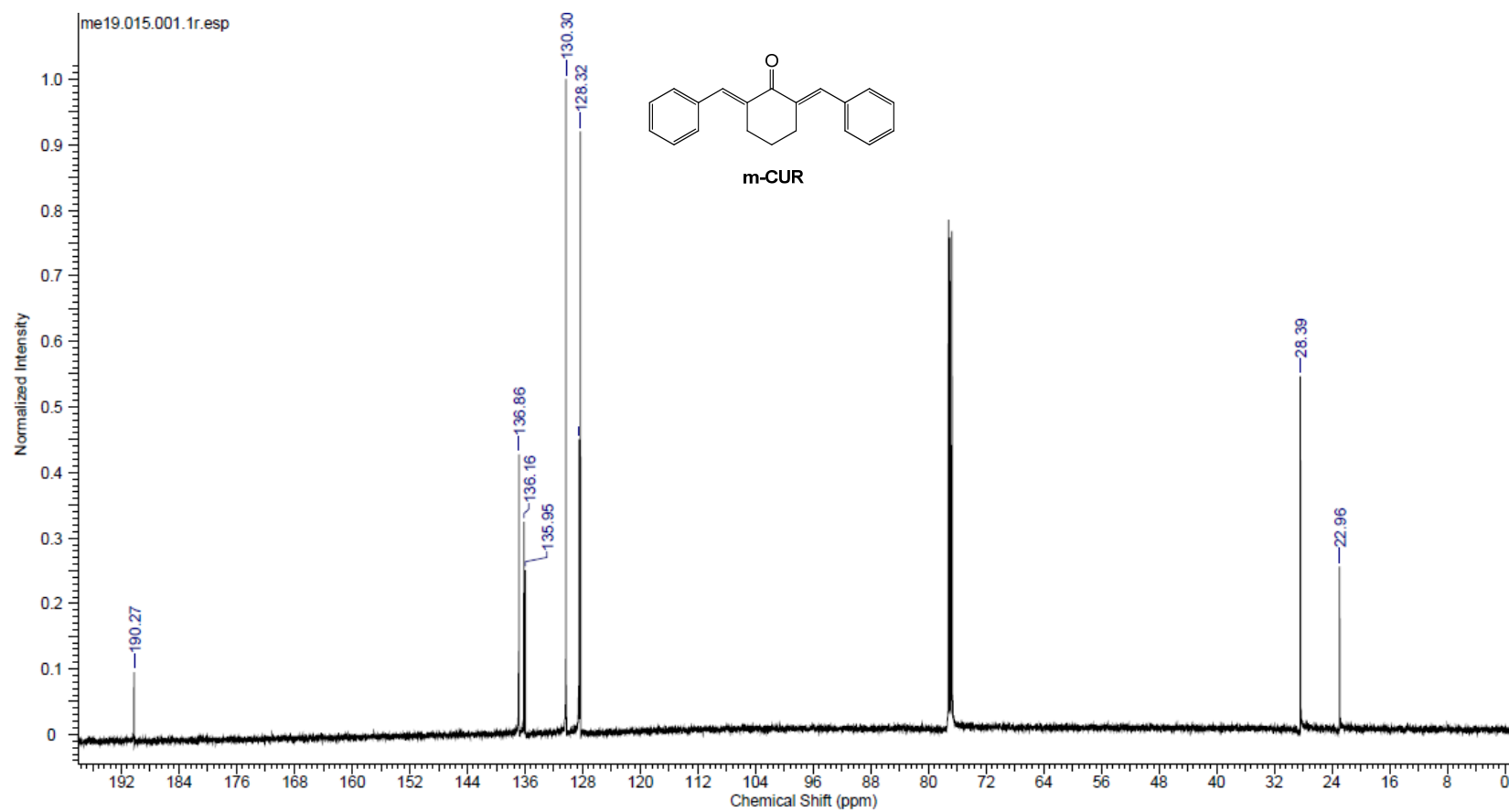
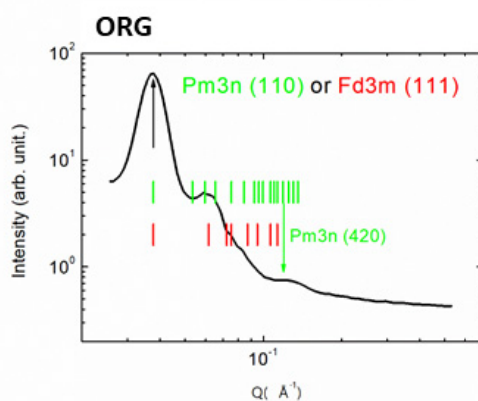


Figure S2. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of m-CUR molecule in CDCl₃

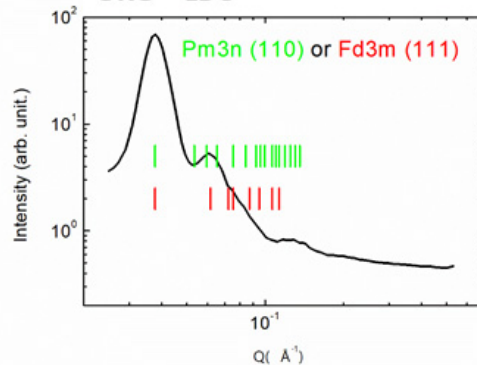
25 °C

Without
LDCWith
LDC

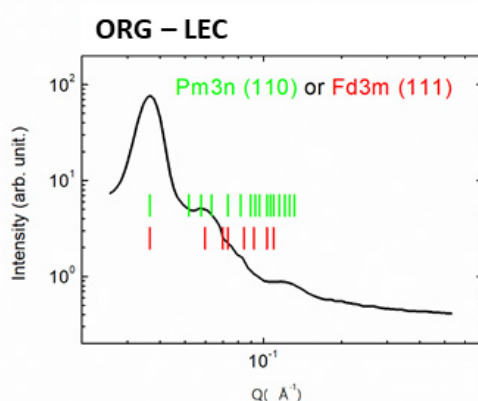
ORG



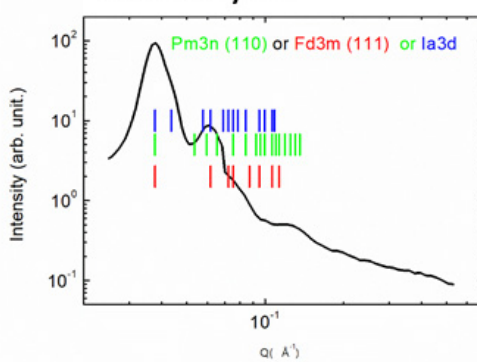
ORG – LDC



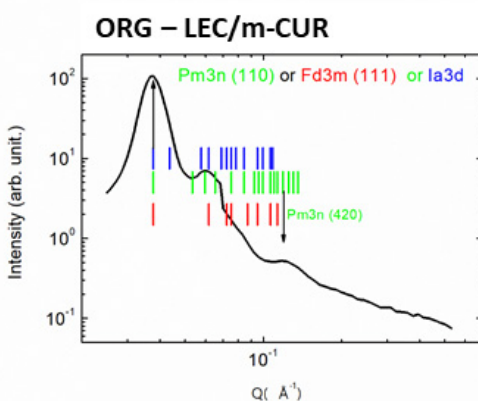
ORG - LEC



ORG – LDC/LEC



ORG - LEC/m-CUR



ORG – LDC/LEC/m-CUR

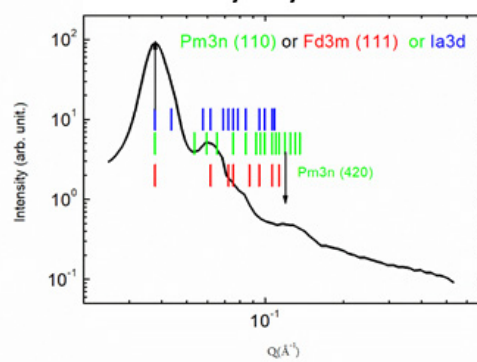


Figure S3. Small-angle neutron scattering (SANS) patterns of ORG formulations without (left) and with (right) lidocaine hydrochloride (LDC). $1/q$ parameter was fitted to found three different cubic structures – $Pm\bar{3}n$, $Fd\bar{3}m$, and $Ia\bar{3}d$. All measurements were performed at room temperature – 25 °C.

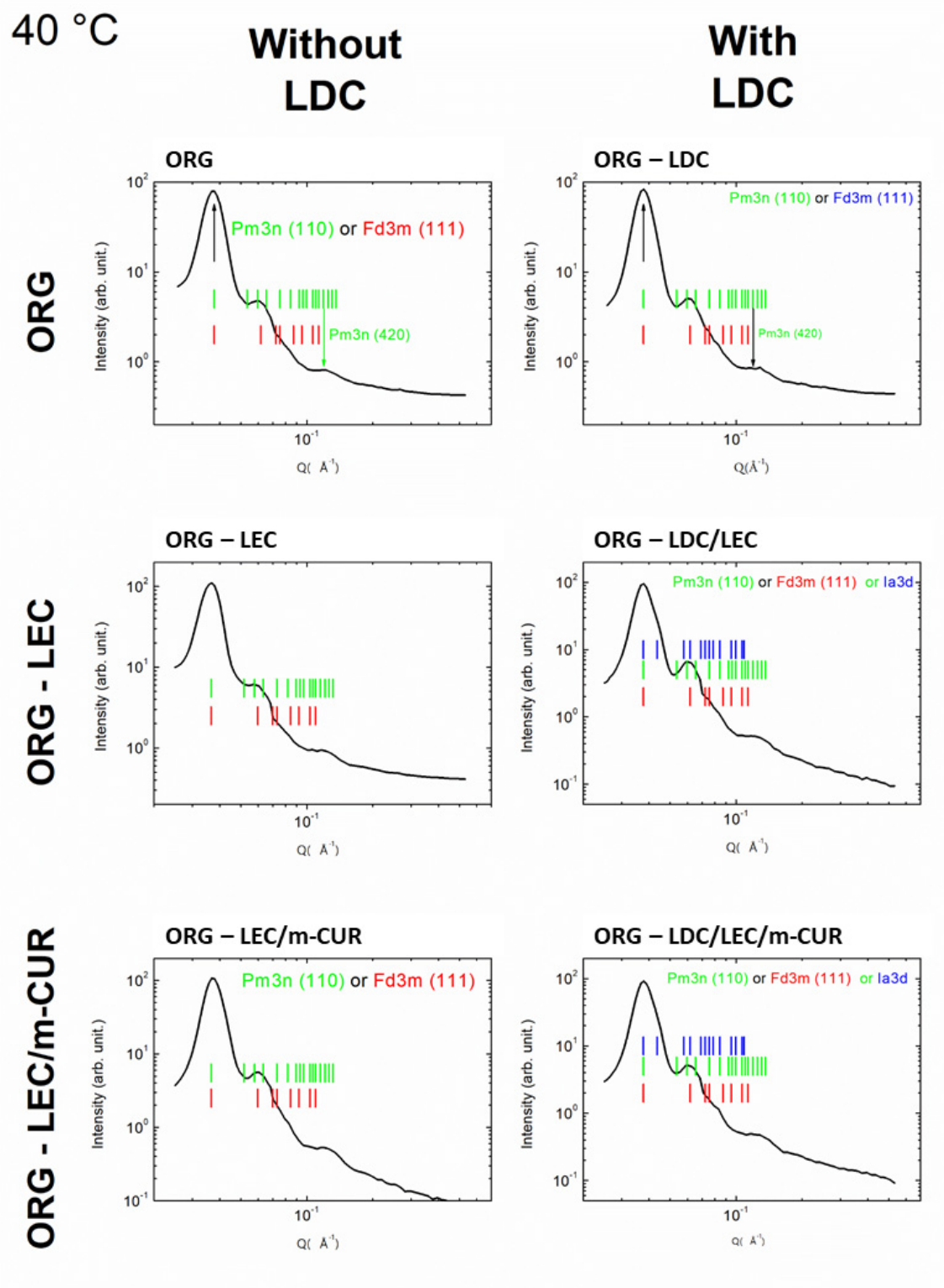


Figure S4. Small-angle neutron scattering (SANS) patterns of ORG formulations without (left) and with (right) lidocaine hydrochloride (LDC). In this case, measurements were performed at 40 °C.