

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded from: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/pharmaceutics15061723/s1>.

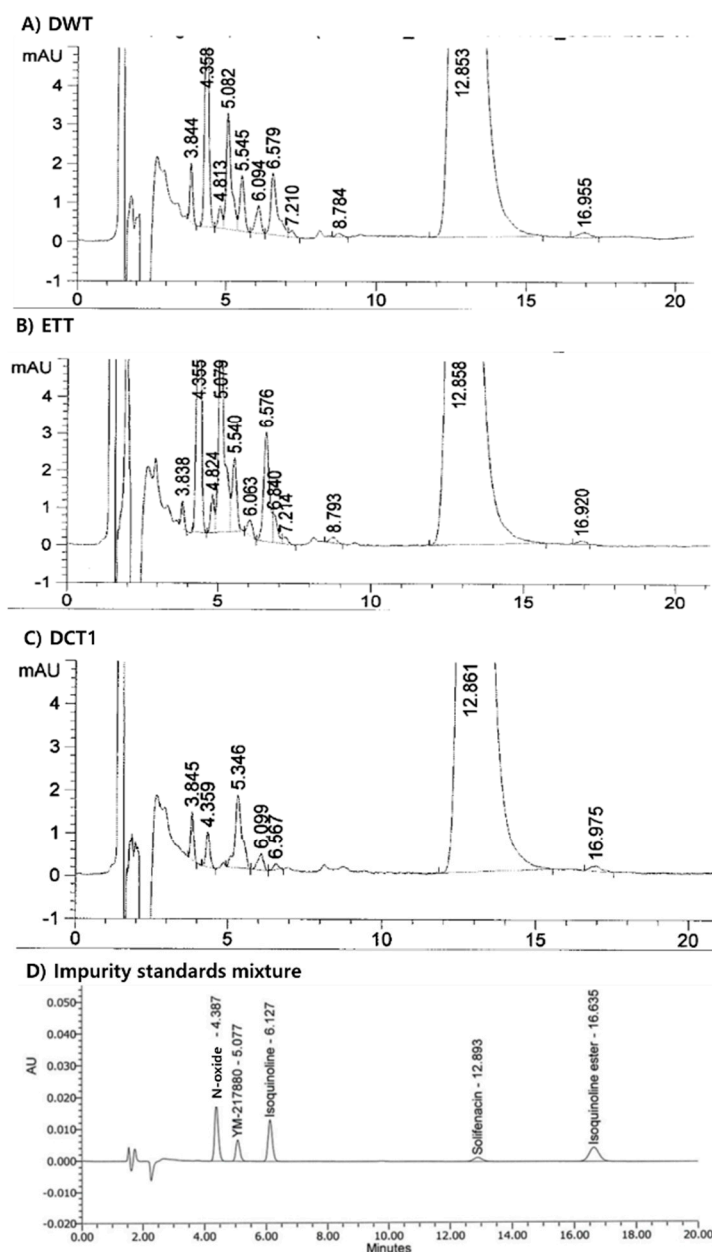


Figure S1. HPLC chromatograms of A) DWT, B) ETT, and DCT1 after two weeks of storage under accelerated conditions (40°C, RH75%), and D) pharmaceutical standard mixture of potent degradation products of SOL, such as solifenacin N-oxide, YM217880 ((+)-(R)-quinuclidin-3-yl [2-(2-benzoylphenyl)ethyl]carbamate), isoquinoline ((1S-1-Phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-isoquinoline), and isoquinoline ester ((1S-ethyl-1-Phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-isoquinoline carboxylate).

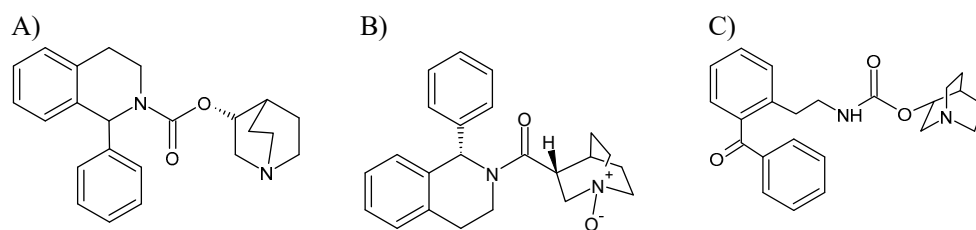


Figure S2. Chemical structures of A) SOL, B) solifenacin N-oxide, and C) YM217880 ((+)-(R)-quinuclidin-3-yl [2-(2-benzoylphenyl)ethyl]carbamate), the two major degradation products of the SOL-loaded tablets.

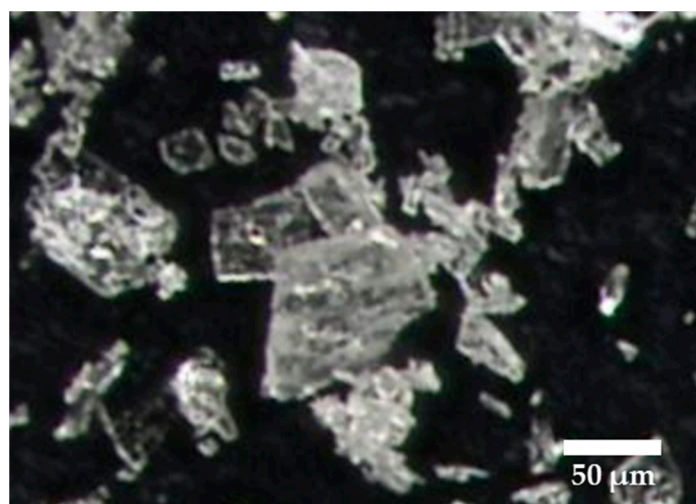


Figure S3. Optical microscopy images of the drug powder.