

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

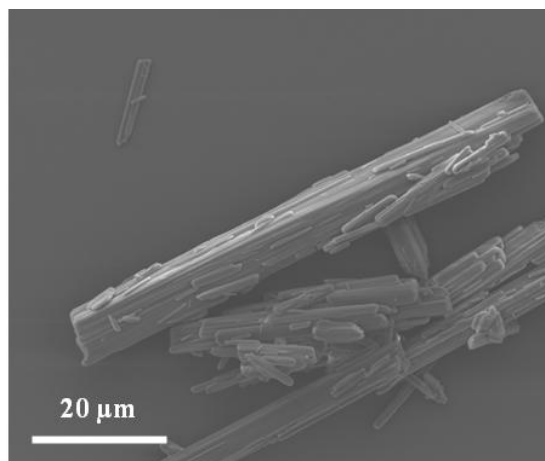


Figure S1: SEM micrograph of ritonavir seed crystal before crystal growth experiment.

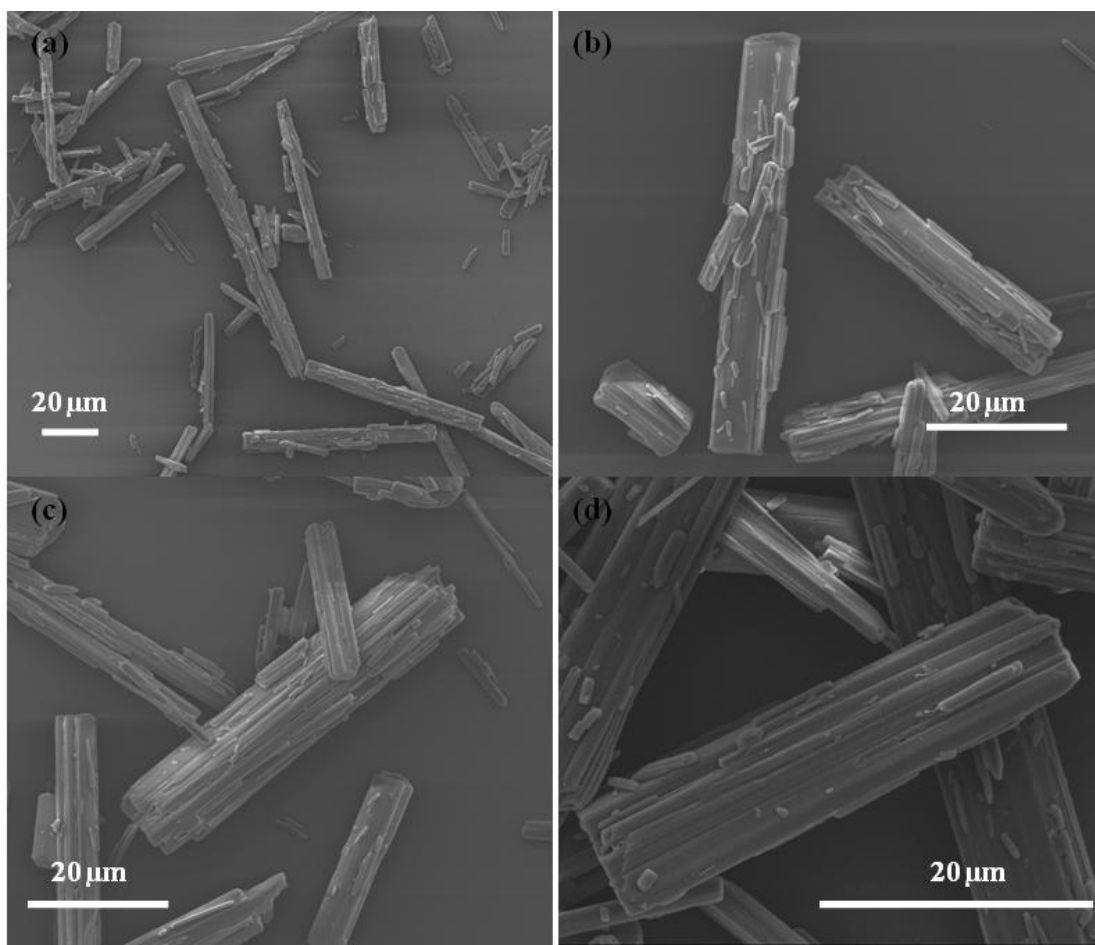


Figure S2: SEM micrograph of ritonavir seed crystals grown at an initial ritonavir concentration of 10 μg/mL ($S = 7.6$) in the (a) absence of polymer and in the presence of 5 μg/mL of (b) CAP Adp 0.85, (c) Pn-IPAAmd and (d) CAP Adp 0.85-Pn-IPAAmd (1:1) combination.

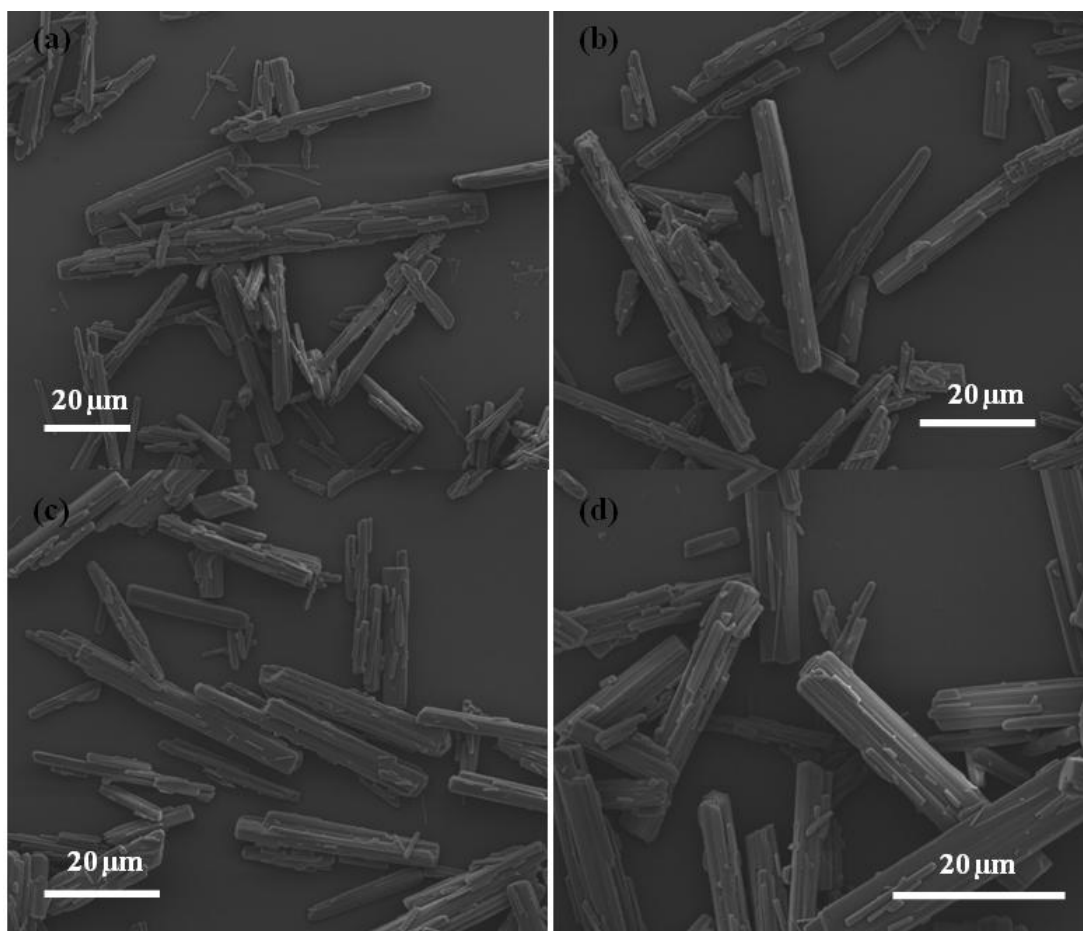


Figure S3: SEM micrograph of ritonavir seed crystals grown at an initial ritonavir concentration of 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ($S = 15.4$) in the (a) absence of polymer and in the presence of 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of (b) CAP Adp 0.85, (c) Pn-IPAAmd and (d) CAP Adp 0.85-Pn-IPAAmd (1:1) combination.

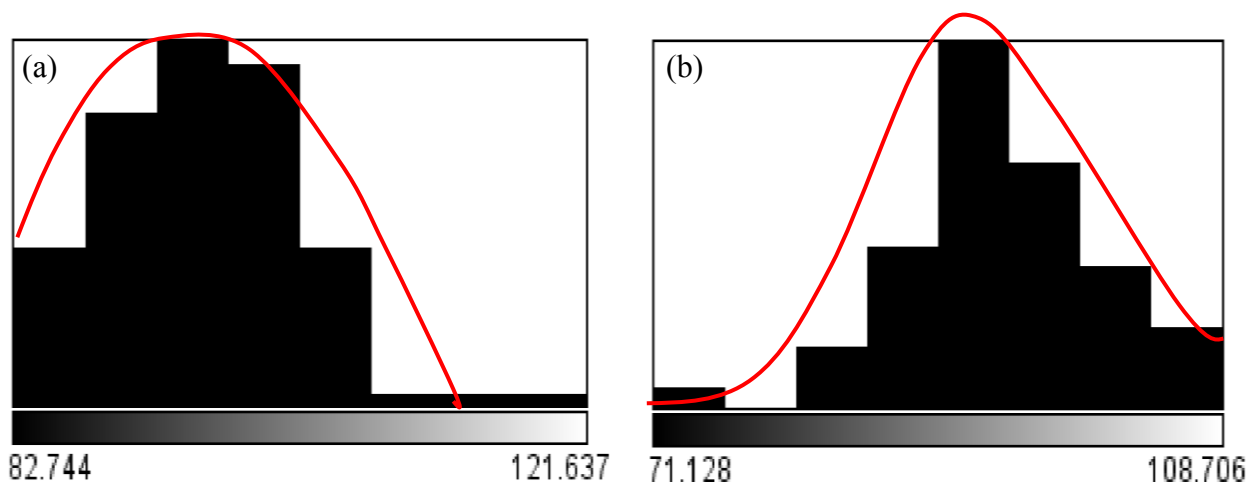


Figure S4: Particle size distribution (PSD) of ritonavir seed crystals (a) before and (b) after crystal growth experiment in the absence of polymer at an initial concentration of 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. The horizontal axis represents the pixels not actual crystal size. The PSD after crystal growth experiment is mono-modal; an indicator of absence of significant secondary nucleation.

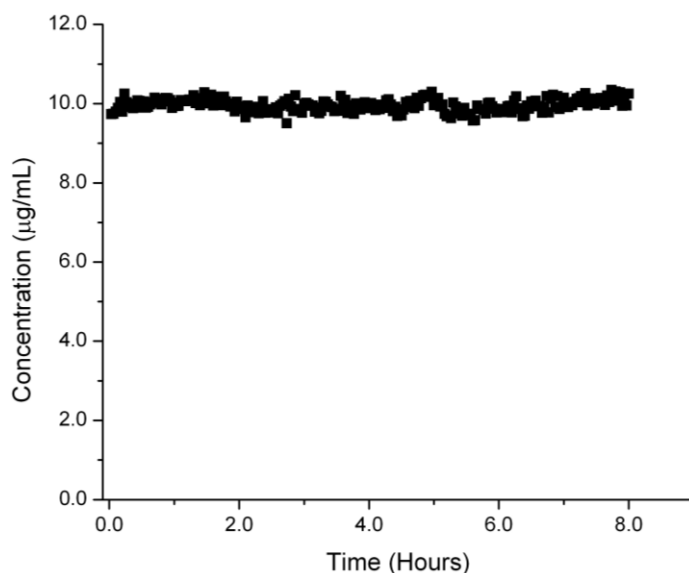


Figure S5: Unseeded desupersaturation profile of ritonavir at an initial concentration of 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. The experiment was performed under similar conditions as seeded desupersaturation experiments, (37°C, pH 6.8, 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer). Desupersaturation was not observed over the duration of the experiment (8 hours).