

Supporting information to the paper

Small Angle Neutron Scattering Studies of Phospholipid - NSAID Adducts

Mohan Babu Boggara and Ramanan Krishnamoorti*

Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering,

University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77204.

Optimization Method and Constraints:

In order to perform fitting of the SFF model to the SANS data, multiobjective optimization program based on Genetic Algorithm called Non-dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm (NSGA-II) was used^{1,2} which was downloaded from Dr. Kalyanmoy Deb's website (<http://www.iitk.ac.in/kangal/>). The objective to be optimized was the reduced χ^2 defined as,

$$red \chi^2 = \frac{1}{N_{data} - f} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{data}} \left[\frac{I_{model} - I_{expt}}{\sigma_{expt}} \right]^2$$

where N_{data} and f are the number of data points and the number of free parameters respectively, along with following constraints,

$$0 < p < 0.6$$

$$d_C, d_H, N_w \text{ and } bkg \text{ are } > 0$$

$$0 < A_L < 70 \text{ \AA}^2$$

$$\text{Bilayer Thickness} (d_H + d_C) \leq R_{av} (1 - 2p)$$

$$300 < R_{av} < 800$$

$$0 < x_{drug} < 1$$

The data at low- q region ($q < 0.02 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$) is only sensitive to the exact values of vesicle radius and polydispersity while the data in the intermediate- q region ($0.02 \text{ \AA}^{-1} < q < 0.2 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$) is only sensitive to the bilayer structure.³ Thus the data was fitted in two regions separately and the physically meaningful values for vesicle radius R_{av} and the polydispersity p were extracted from low- q while that of d_H and N_w were obtained from the intermediate- q region. The low- q data was fitted first for R_{av} and p , which were fixed at these values while doing the fitting at intermediate- q .

Scattering length density profiles from the SFF fitting:

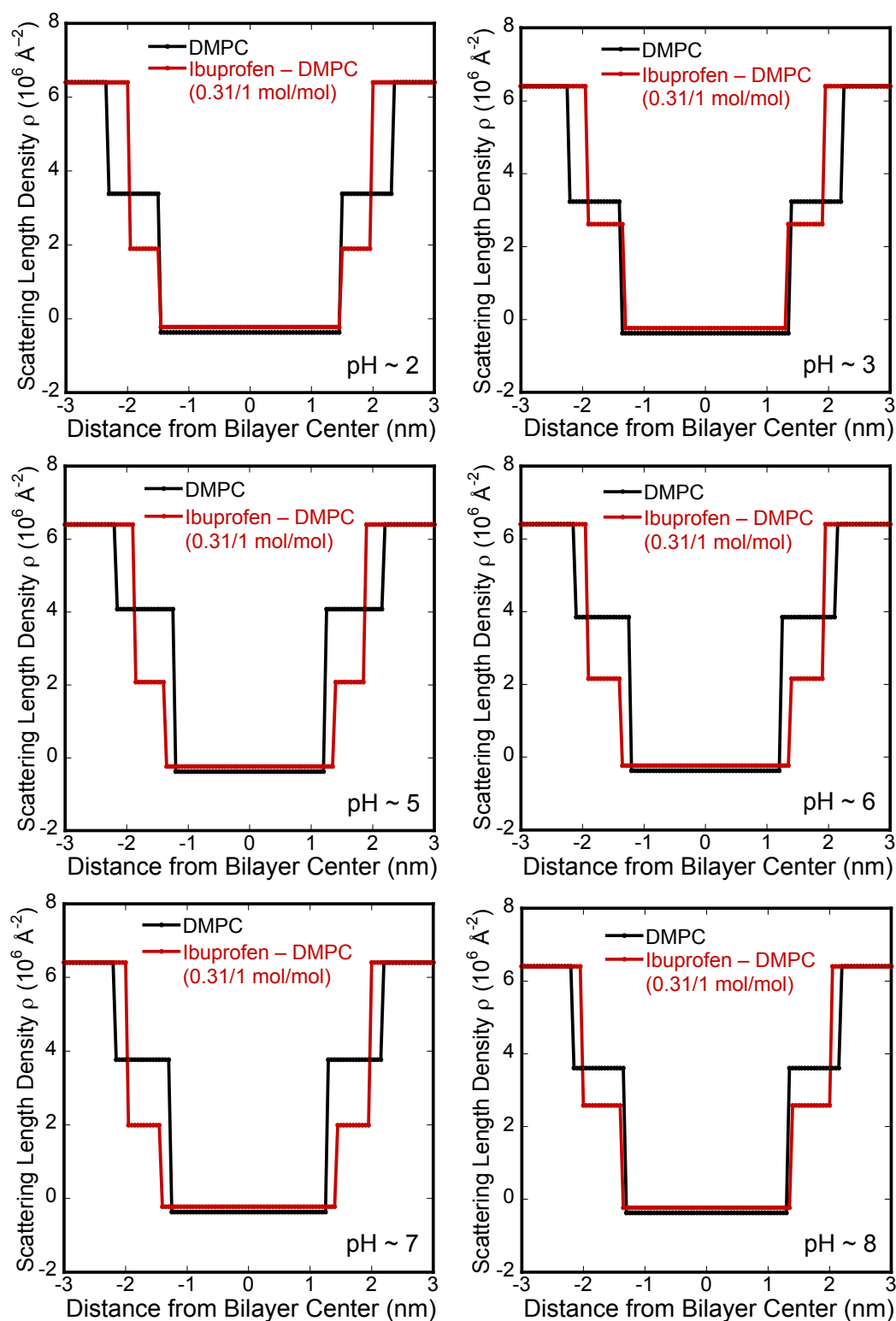


Figure S1. The scattering length density profiles for DMPC and Ibuprofen – DMPC (0.31/1 mol/mol) system at each pH value studied.

Modified Kratky-Porod plots for all pH values:

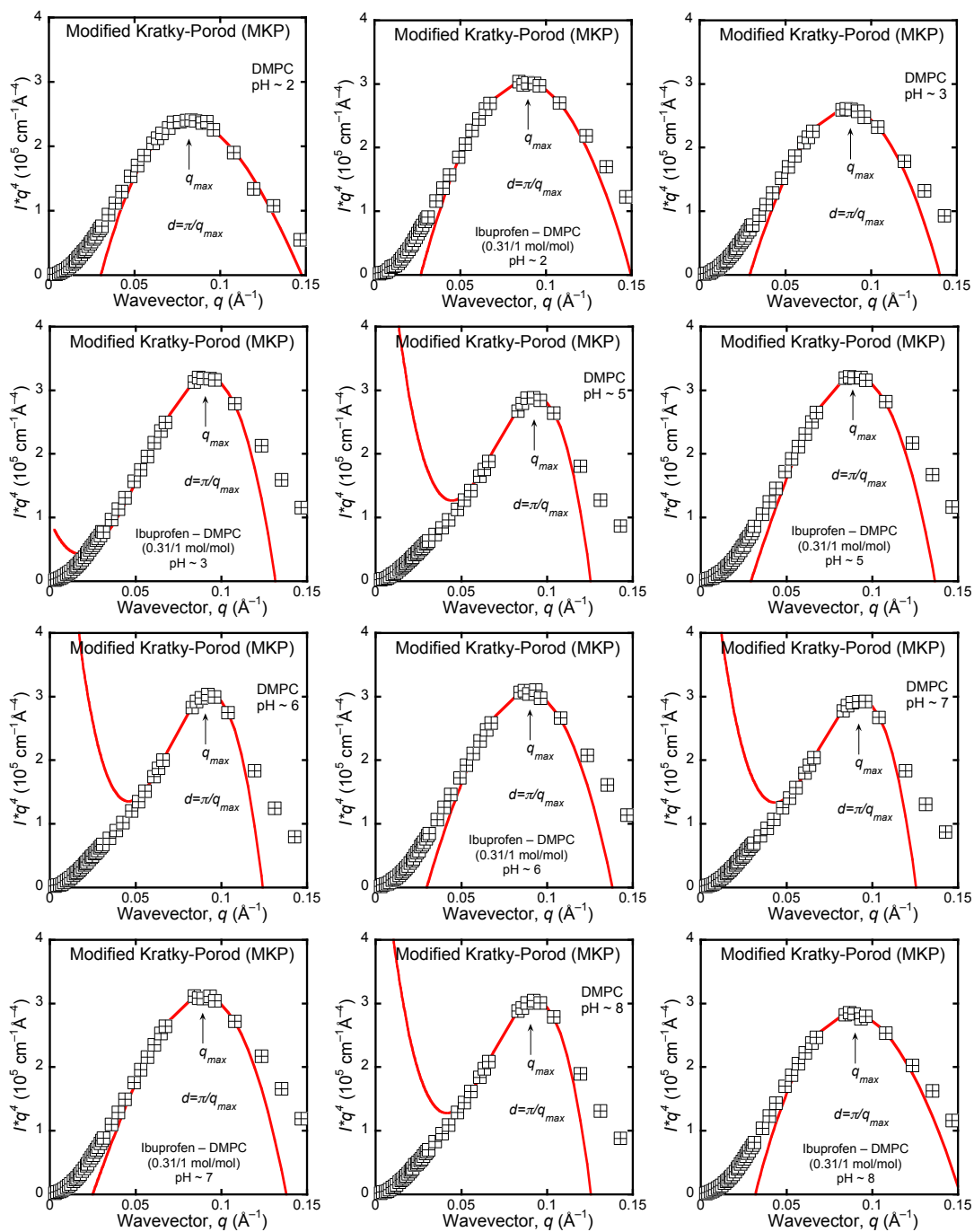


Figure S2. The modified Kratky-Porod (MKP) plots for the DMPC and ibuprofen – DMPC (0.31/1 mol/mol) samples at pH values of ~ 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Table S1. Fitted Parameters from the SFF model.

pH	Ibuprofen – DMPC	R (nm)	p	d_C (nm)	d_H (nm)	t (nm)	A_L (nm ²)	N_w	$\frac{\rho_H}{10^4 \text{ nm}^{-2}}$	ρ_C
2	0	69.0±0.4	0.2	1.4 ₅ ±0.0 ₂	0.8 ₉ ±0.0 ₄	4.6 ₉ ±0.1 ₁	0.53 ₈ ±0.00 ₆	5.4±0.6	3.3 ₉ ±0.1 ₁	-3.7 ₂
	0(D54)	58.5±0.4	0.3	1.4 ₇ ±0.0 ₄	0.8 ₇ ±0.1 ₂	4.6 ₈ ±0.2 ₀	0.53 ₂ ±0.01 ₅	4.9±2.9	3.2 ₃ ±0.4 ₃	6.8 ₂
	0.06	56.7±1.5	0.3	1.4 ₉ ±0.0 ₁	0.6 ₉ ±0.0 ₃	4.3 ₇ ±0.0 ₇	0.53 ₆ ±0.00 ₃	1.8±0.4	2.5 ₂ ±0.1 ₃	-3.4 ₁
	0.19	55.0±0.4	0.2	1.4 ₇ ±0.0 ₁	0.5 ₉ ±0.0 ₂	4.1 ₂ ±0.0 ₇	0.56 ₄ ±0.00 ₅	0.4±0.4	2.0 ₆ ±0.1 ₄	-2.8 ₂
	0.31	51.6±0.4	0.2	1.4 ₅ ±0.0 ₁	0.5 ₄ ±0.0 ₁	3.9 ₈ ±0.0 ₄	0.59 ₄ ±0.00 ₆	0.0±0.1	1.9 ₀ ±0.0 ₄	-2.2 ₈
	0.33(D54)	58.3±8.4	0.2	1.5 ₀ ±0.0 ₂	0.5 ₅ ±0.0 ₁	4.1 ₂ ±0.0 ₆	0.57 ₇ ±0.00 ₈	0.0±0.1	1.8 ₉ ±0.0 ₅	6.2 ₆
	0.62	52.0±0.3	0.2	1.4 ₄ ±0.0 ₂	0.4 ₉ ±0.0 ₁	3.8 ₆ ±0.0 ₆	0.65 ₃ ±0.00 ₉	0.0±0.2	1.9 ₁ ±0.0 ₈	-1.0 ₈
3	0	61.5±0.3	0.2	1.4 ₀ ±0.0 ₂	0.8 ₁ ±0.0 ₃	4.4 ₂ ±0.0 ₉	0.56 ₀ ±0.00 ₇	4.6±0.4	3.2 ₃ ±0.0 ₈	-3.7 ₂
	0.31	58.1±2.9	0.3	1.3 ₂ ±0.0 ₂	0.5 ₈ ±0.0 ₄	3.8 ₁ ±0.1 ₂	0.65 ₄ ±0.01 ₁	2.1±0.7	2.6 ₂ ±0.1 ₉	-2.2 ₈
5	0	53.4±0.6	0.2	1.2 ₁ ±0.0 ₂	0.9 ₆ ±0.0 ₄	4.3 ₄ ±0.1 ₂	0.64 ₇ ±0.01 ₁	10.1±0.5	4.0 ₈ ±0.0 ₆	-3.7 ₂
	0.31	54.7±1.3	0.3	1.3 ₇ ±0.0 ₂	0.5 ₃ ±0.0 ₃	3.7 ₉ ±0.0 ₉	0.63 ₁ ±0.00 ₇	0.5±0.5	2.0 ₈ ±0.1 ₇	-2.2 ₈
6	0	53.0±1.1	0.3	1.2 ₅ ±0.0 ₂	0.9 ₀ ±0.0 ₃	4.3 ₀ ±0.0 ₉	0.62 ₈ ±0.00 ₈	8.3±0.5	3.8 ₅ ±0.0 ₆	-3.7 ₂
	0.31	48.9±2.6	0.3	1.4 ₀ ±0.0 ₁	0.5 ₅ ±0.0 ₃	3.8 ₉ ±0.0 ₈	0.61 ₇ ±0.00 ₆	0.7±0.5	2.1 ₆ ±0.1 ₇	-2.2 ₈
7	0	51.1±0.9	0.3	1.2 ₇ ±0.0 ₂	0.8 ₉ ±0.0 ₄	4.3 ₃ ±0.1 ₁	0.61 ₄ ±0.00 ₈	7.6±0.6	3.7 ₇ ±0.0 ₉	-3.7 ₂
	0.31	55.6±3.4	0.3	1.4 ₂ ±0.0 ₂	0.5 ₄ ±0.0 ₂	3.9 ₁ ±0.0 ₆	0.60 ₈ ±0.00 ₆	0.3±0.3	1.9 ₉ ±0.1 ₂	-2.2 ₈
	0	51.9±1.0	0.3	1.3 ₁ ±0.0 ₂	0.8 ₆ ±0.0 ₄	4.3 ₄ ±0.1 ₁	0.59 ₉ ±0.00 ₇	6.6±0.6	3.6 ₁ ±0.1 ₀	-3.7 ₂
	0(D54)	58.2±0.9	0.3	1.4 ₂ ±0.0 ₃	0.9 ₈ ±0.0 ₈	4.8 ₀ ±0.1 ₃	0.55 ₂ ±0.01 ₄	7.5±1.8	3.7 ₂ ±0.2 ₃	6.8 ₂
8	0.06	57.1±2.1	0.3	1.3 ₈ ±0.0 ₁	0.6 ₈ ±0.0 ₂	4.1 ₃ ±0.0 ₇	0.57 ₇ ±0.00 ₄	2.4±0.4	2.7 ₂ ±0.1 ₀	-3.4 ₁
	0.19	60.0±3.1	0.3	1.4 ₃ ±0.0 ₂	0.6 ₁ ±0.0 ₃	4.0 ₇ ±0.0 ₉	0.58 ₂ ±0.00 ₆	1.2±0.5	2.3 ₄ ±0.1 ₅	-2.8 ₂
	0.31	54.4±4.8	0.3	1.4 ₀ ±0.0 ₂	0.6 ₂ ±0.0 ₄	4.0 ₃ ±0.1 ₀	0.61 ₆ ±0.00 ₈	2.0±0.6	2.5 ₈ ±0.1 ₇	-2.2 ₈
	0.33(D54)	47.2±0.3	0.4	1.5 ₂ ±0.0 ₂	0.5 ₆ ±0.0 ₁	4.1 ₇ ±0.0 ₆	0.57 ₀ ±0.00 ₉	0.0±0.2	1.9 ₀ ±0.0 ₈	6.2 ₆
	0.62	51.7±5.3	0.4	1.4 ₄ ±0.0 ₂	0.4 ₉ ±0.0 ₂	3.8 ₆ ±0.0 ₇	0.65 ₄ ±0.01 ₁	0.0±0.2	1.9 ₁ ±0.0 ₇	-1.0 ₈

1. Deb, K. *Multi-Objective Optimization Using Evolutionary Algorithms*, 1st ed.; John Wiley & Sons: New York, 2001.
2. Deb, K.; Pratap, A.; Agarwal, S.; Meyarivan, T. *IEEE Transac. Evolut. Comp.* **2002**, *6*, 182-197.
3. Kučerka, N.; Nagle, J. F.; Feller, S. E.; Balgavý, P. M. *Phys. Rev. B* **2004**, *69*, 51903.