Supplementary Information for

“Traumatic brain injury opens blood brain barrier to stealth liposomes via an Enhanced Permeability and Retention (EPR)-like effect”

Ben J. Boyd^{a,b}, Adam Galle^c, Jeffrey V. Rosenfeld^{d,e,f}, Robert Medcalf^{c*}*

^a Drug Delivery, Disposition and Dynamics - Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Monash University (Parkville Campus), 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, VIC 3052, Australia

^b ARC Centre of Excellence in Convergent Bio-Nano Science and Technology, Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Monash University (Parkville Campus), 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, VIC 3052, Australia

^c Australian Centre for Blood Diseases, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria 3004, Australia

^d Department of Surgery, Monash University Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, Victoria 3004, Australia

^e Adjunct Professor in Surgery, F. Edward Hébert School of Medicine, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland, USA

^f Monash Institute of Medical Engineering, Monash University, Victoria, Australia

*Corresponding Authors.

Figure SI-1 – Biodistribution data for liposomes (measured by ^{14}C -cholesterol (left column), and ^3H -DPPC (right column) after administration immediately after trauma in TBI rats (data are mean $\pm$ sem, n=5).

Figure SI-2 Concentration of liposomes in plasma over time in animals with and without TBI. Elimination half-life calculated from slope/ -0.693 to be 23.1 ± 3.2 hr for TBI cohort, and 26.3 ± 3.3 hr for Control cohort.

Figure SI-3 Accumulation of radioactivity in brain at all time points when liposomes were administered immediately after the injury in the case of TBI rats.

Figure SI-4 Correlation between liposome and albumin accumulation in the brain at each time point, indicating the same process leading to extravasation in for albumin and for liposomes.