

Fig. 1 Drug solubilization with polysorbate 80 (■), lithocholanoyl-DG (Δ), arachidonoyl-DG (▲), linoleoyl-DG (●) and stearoyl-DG (○) at room temperature ($20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2$), after 24h magnetic stirring.

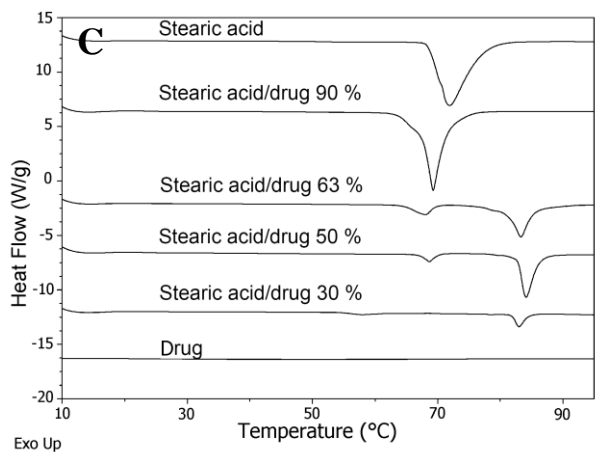
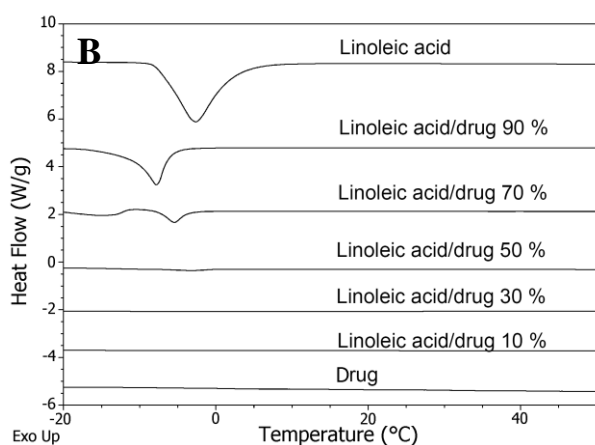
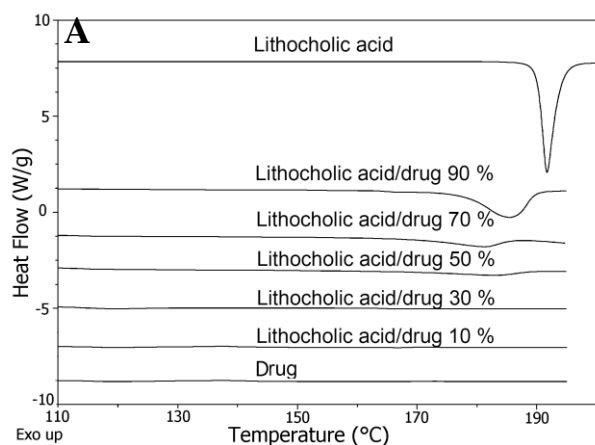


Fig. 2 DSC profiles of heating cycle of hydrophobic moieties/drug mixtures after their solubilization in ethanol followed by solvent evaporation. DSC profiles were recorded from -20°C to 200°C with a heating rate of $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$. Hydrophobic moieties studied were lithocholic acid (A), linoleic acid (B) and stearic acid (C).

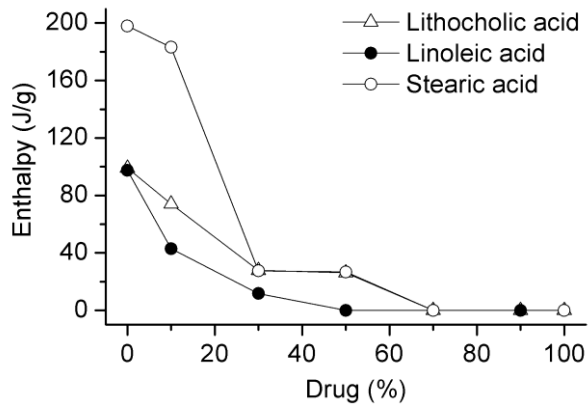


Fig. 3 Enthalpy values of lithocholic acid (Δ), linoleic acid (\bullet) and stearic acid (\circ) as a function of drug content (%).

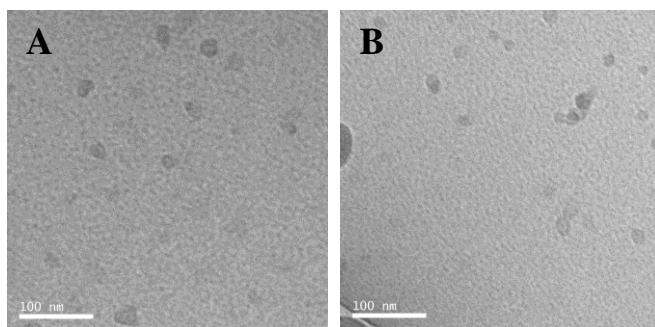


Fig. 4 Cryo-TEM observations of stearyl-DG micelles in presence of 35 mg/mL surfactant without drug (A) and with drug (B). Scale bar represents 100 nm.

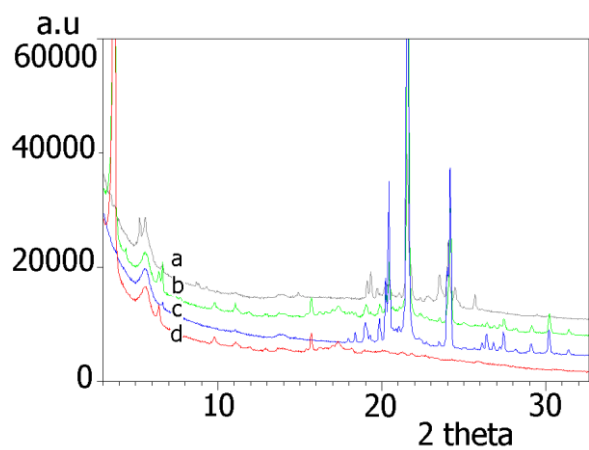


Fig. 5 XRD characterization of stearic acid/drug 1:1 mixture after their solubilization in ethanol followed by solvent evaporation (a), stearic acid/drug 1:1 physical mixture (b), pure stearic acid (c), pure drug (d) to assess crystallinity and amorphous state.



Fig. 6 Repeated toxicity study protocols with rats. Black arrows indicate intravenous injections of stearyl-DG in caudal vein. All animals were dosed for 7 days except one male given 9 mg/kg and all males given 18 mg/kg, dosed for 5 days instead of 7 days (*). One male given 9 mg/kg was dosed for 6 days instead of 7 days (**). Dotted grey arrows indicate blood collections.

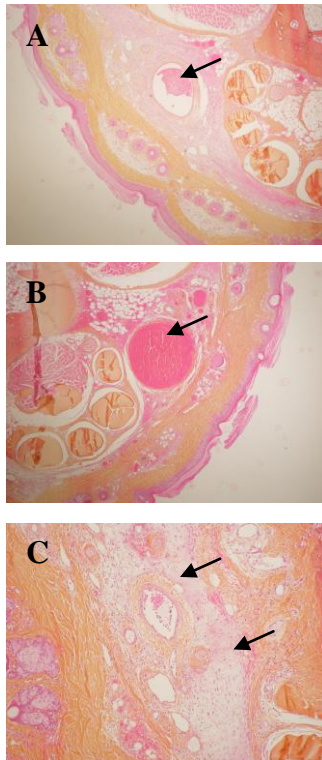


Fig. 7 Microscopic observations of injection site (tail) of rats treated with stearyl-DG, 18 mg/kg, for 7 days. **A: intravenous thrombus (black arrow; objective x4), B: Venous dilation and congestion (black arrow, objective x4), C: Perivenous exudate and oedema (black arrows, objective x10).**