The following supplement accompanies the article

Treatment of *Francisella* infections via PLGA- and lipid-based nanoparticle delivery of antibiotics in a zebrafish model

Lilia S. Ulanova*, Marina Pinheiro, Carina Vibe, Claudia Nunes, Dorna Misaghian, Steven Wilson, Kaizheng Zhu, Federico Fenaroli, Hanne C. Winther-Larsen, Salette Reis, Gareth Griffiths

*Corresponding author: lily.s.de@gmail.com

Diseases of Aquatic Organisms 125: 19–29 (2017)

Table S1. Disease score means with standard error for different infected and an uninfected group of embryos.

Group/treatment	Disease score, mean ± SEM
Infected/ NLC-RIF	8.3 ± 0.6
Infected/ PBS	5.9 ± 0.7
Infected/ RIF bath	5.5 ± 0.9
Infected/ NLC-OXA	4.3 ±1.2
Infected/ OXA bath	1.1 ± 1.1
Infected/ PLGA-RIF	0 ± 0
Uninfected/ PBS	0 ± 0

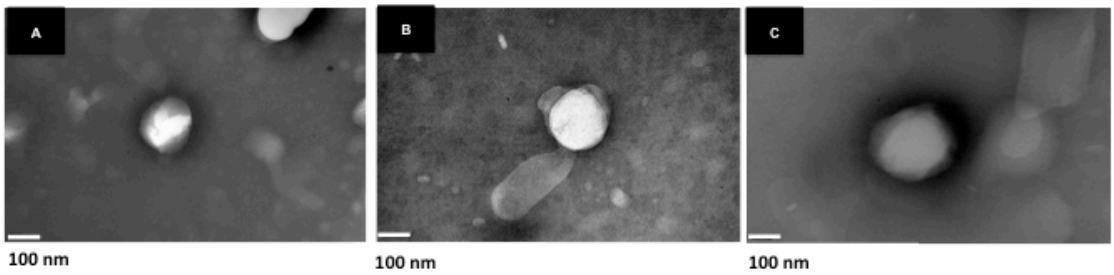

Figure S1. TEM images of NLCs. **A.** unloaded NLC **B.** OXA-NLC **C**. RIF-NLC. All types of particles appeared to be round and of approximately 200 nm in diameter, which coincides with the data obtained by DLS, see Table 1.Images were obtained using negative staining technique (TEM Jeol JEM-1400; JEOL Ltd., Tokyo, Japan).

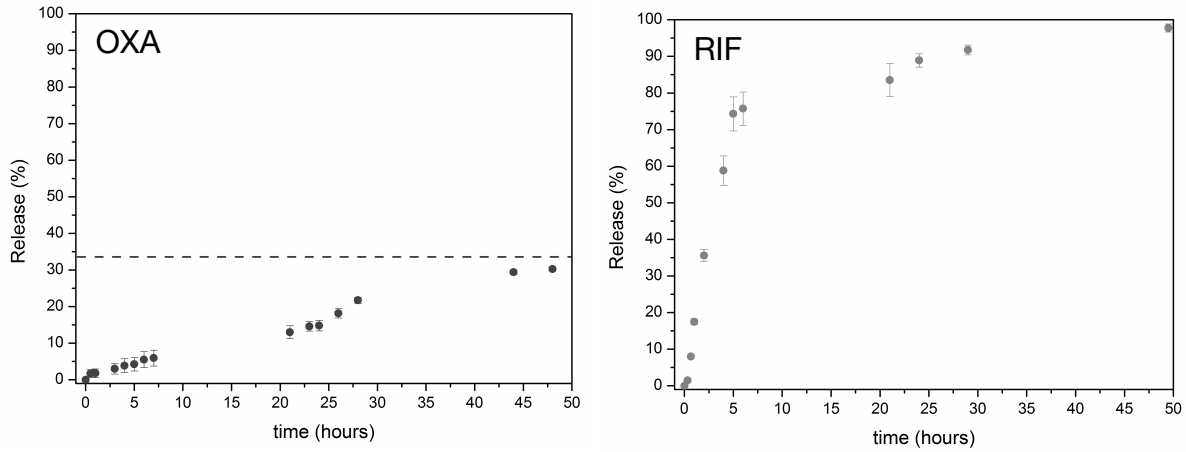

Figure S2. Release profiles of drugs from NLC in PBS pH7.4 In vitro release analysis showed that OXA showed a slow kinetic with 5% being released over the first 5 hours and in total 30% over 50 hours. In contrast RIF release profile shows burst release of about 70% over the first 5 hours, reaching almost 100% by 50-hour tine point. **A. Release profile of OXA from NLC. B. Release profile of RIF from NLC.** In vitro drug release study was performed by filling dialysis bags (Cellu.Sep T2 with a nominal molecular weight cut off 6000-8000 kDa [Frilabo, Milheiros, Maia,Portugal] with 2 ml of the samples, immersing them in PBS pH 7.4 and stirring at 100 rpm at 37 ºC for 50 hours. At regular intervals, 300 µL of the solution was collected to quantify the drug release and the same volume of buffer was replaced to maintain the sink conditions. The OXA and RIF release was quantified by spectroscopy using a plate reader at 257nm and 471 nm respectively. The cumulative percentage of drug release was determined using the average of the triplicates.