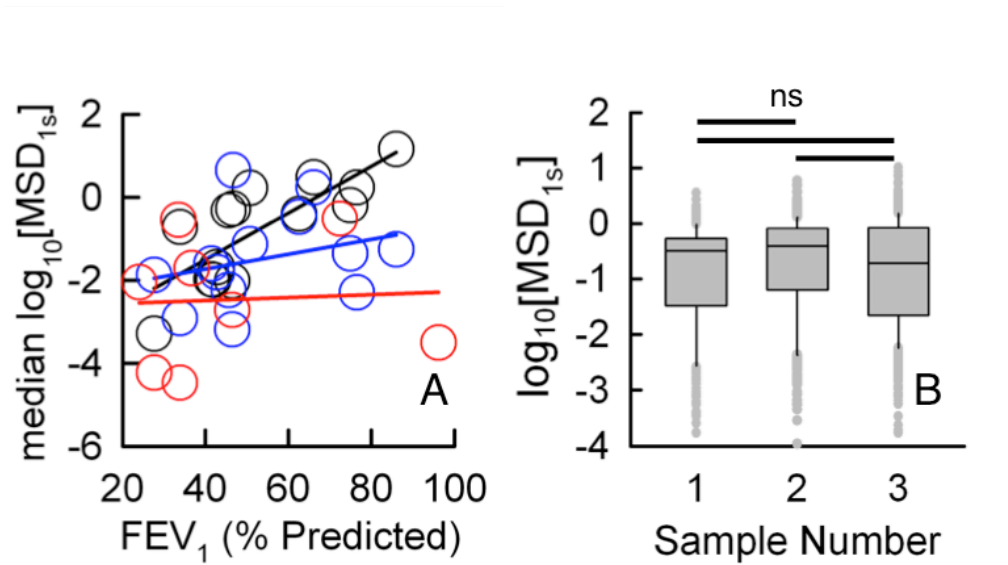


## Microstructural Alterations of Sputum in Cystic Fibrosis Lung Disease

Gregg A. Duncan, James Jung, Andrea Joseph, Abigail L. Thaxton, Natalie E. West, Michael P. Boyle, Justin Hanes, Jung Soo Suk

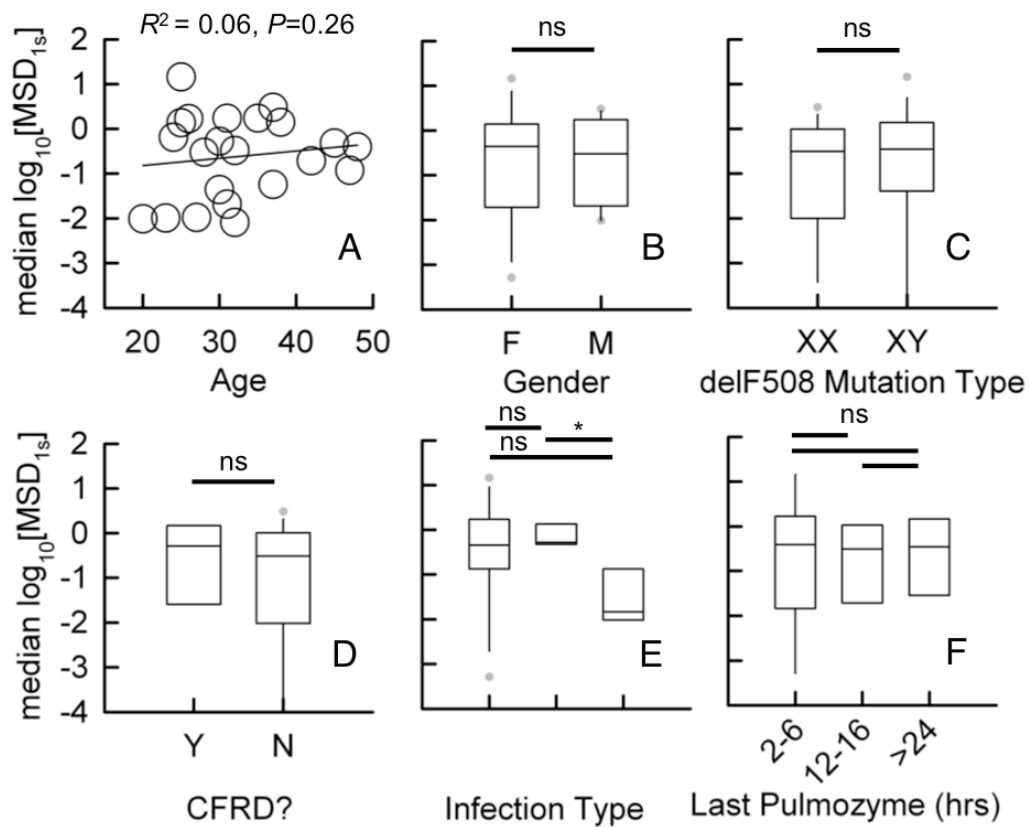
### Supplementary Figures

Figure S1



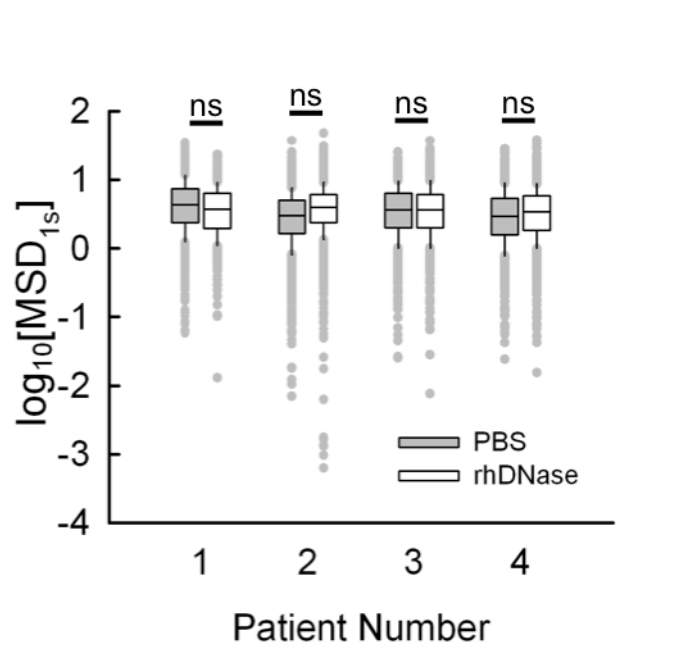
**Figure S1.** 100, 200, and 500 nm MIP transport in CF sputum versus patient clinical status and 100 nm MIP transport in multiple samples collected from the same patient. **(A)** The correlations of median  $\log_{10}[\text{MSD}_{1s}]$  measured with 100 nm (black,  $n = 15$ ), 200 nm (blue,  $n = 14$ ) and 500 nm (red,  $n = 8$ ) MIP versus  $\text{FEV}_1$ . Results of the linear regression analysis were as follows:  $R^2 = 0.62$ ,  $P < 0.001$  for 100 nm MIP;  $R^2 = 0.08$ ,  $P = 0.35$  for 200 nm MIP;  $R^2 < 0.001$ ,  $P = 0.89$  for 500 nm MIP. **(B)**  $\log_{10}[\text{MSD}_{1s}]$  of 100 nm MIP in 3 sputum samples collected from the same patient with ~10 minutes between expectorations. A Mann-Whitney test was used to compare between samples and were considered significant when  $P < 0.05$ .

**Figure S2**



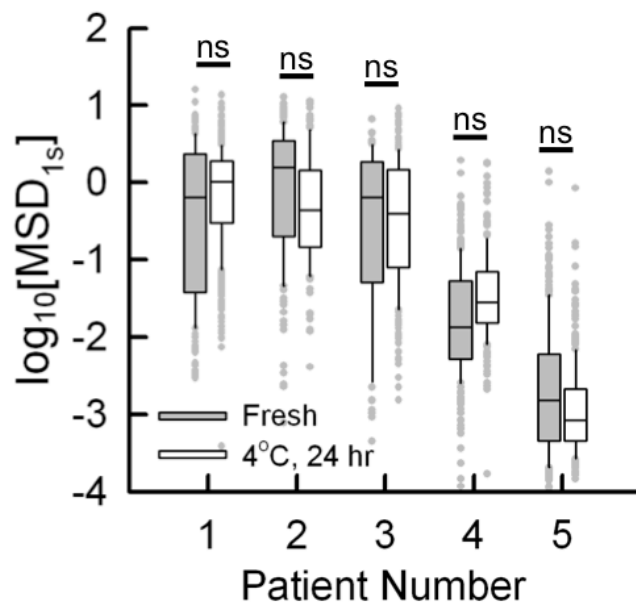
**Figure S2.** Effect of age, gender, mutation type, CF-related diabetes (CFRD), infection type and time since the patients' last Pulmozyme (rhDNase) inhalation on CF sputum microstructure measured with 100 nm MIP. (A-F) The correlations of median  $\log_{10}[\text{MSD}_{1s}]$  versus (A) age, (B) gender, (C) delF508 mutation type (homozygous=XX; heterozygous=XY) (D) CF-related diabetes (CFRD) status, (E) infection types (*P. aeruginosa* = PsA; *Methicillin-resistant Staph. aureus* = MRSA) and (F) time since the last rhDNase (Pulmozyme) treatment. A student's t-test was used to compare between conditions in part D (ns =  $P > 0.05$ ; \* =  $P < 0.05$ ).

**Figure S3**



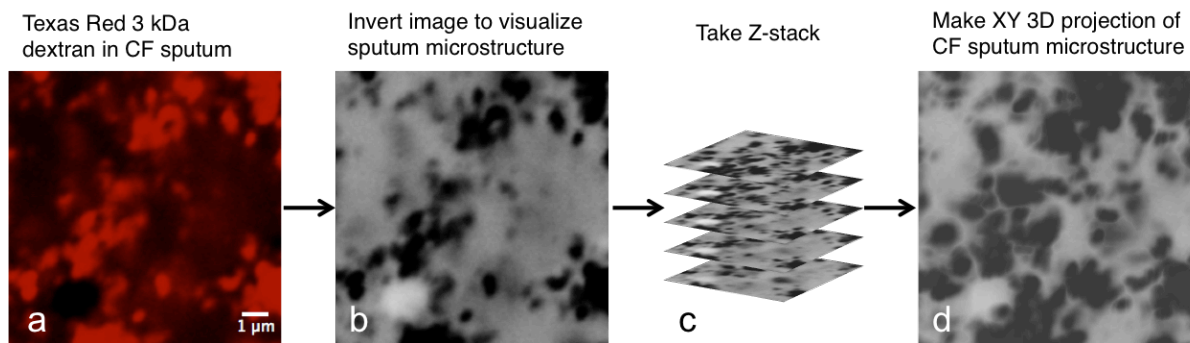
**Figure S3.** 100nm MIP transport in interstitial fluid from CF sputum before and after rhDNase treatment. Box-and-whisker plots of measured MSD per  $\mu\text{m}^2$  at time  $\tau = 1$  s ( $\text{MSD}_{1s}$ ) of 100 nm muco-inert nanoparticles (MIP) in interstitial fluid from sputum collected from 4 CF patients before treatment (gray bars) and after treatment with rhDNase (white bars). Whole sputum samples were treated with 7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  rhDNase for 30 min at 37°C. CF sputum interstitial fluid was characterized by centrifuging PBS and rhDNase-treated sputum samples at 21,000 $\times g$  for 1 hr and measuring MIP diffusion in the supernatant by MPT. A Mann-Whitney test was used to compare between samples and were considered significant when  $P < 0.05$ .

Figure S4



**Figure S4.** 100nm MIP transport in CF sputum immediately after collection (fresh) versus samples stored at 4°C for 24 hr. Box-and-whisker plots of measured MSD per  $\mu\text{m}^2$  at time  $\tau = 1$  s ( $\text{MSD}_{1s}$ ) of 100 nm muco-inert nanoparticles (MIP) in sputum collected from 5 CF patients immediately after collection (fresh; gray bars) and after refrigeration for 24 hours at 4°C (4°C, 24 hrs; white bars). A Mann-Whitney test was used to compare between samples and were considered significant when  $P < 0.05$ .

**Figure S5**



**Figure S5.** Visualizing porous structure of CF sputum using low molecular weight Texas red-labeled dextran. **(a)** Confocal imaging of 3 kDa Texas red-labeled dextran in CF sputum sample. **(b)** Inverted image of dextran in CF sputum shows solid matrix of CF sputum (white) and dextran-stained fluid filled pores (black). **(c)** Z stacking process of images to visualize 3D structure. **(d)** 3D reconstructed image of sputum generated by stacking 2D images.

## Supplementary Tables

**Table S1.** Eigenvalues and percentage variation explained for each principal components determined after principal component analysis of measured CF sputum properties, including  $\log_{10}[\text{MSD}_{1s}]$  (microstructure), mucin, DNA, cystine (disulfide bond), and total solids content for n=18 patients. Components considered significant when eigenvalues > 1 (labeled with \*).

Principal Component	Eigenvalues	Variation Explained (%)
1*	3.51	65.2
2	0.84	15.6
3	0.48	9.0
4	0.30	5.6
5	0.25	4.6

**Table S2.** Principal Component 1 (PC1) Correlation Coefficients for  $\log_{10}[\text{MSD}_{1s}]$  (microstructure), mucin, DNA, cystine (disulfide bond), and total solids content for n=18 patients. Correlation coefficients with an absolute value >0.4 were considered significant (labeled with \*).

Parameter	PC1 Correlation Coefficient
$\log_{10}[\text{MSD}_{1s}]^*$	-0.51
Mucin*	0.42
DNA*	0.49
Cystine	0.29
Percentage Solids*	0.48