Supplementary Information

Phagocytosis Modulated by a Pt^{II} Complex with Triphenylphosphine and 5-Heptyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-(3*H*)-thione in a Microemulsion System

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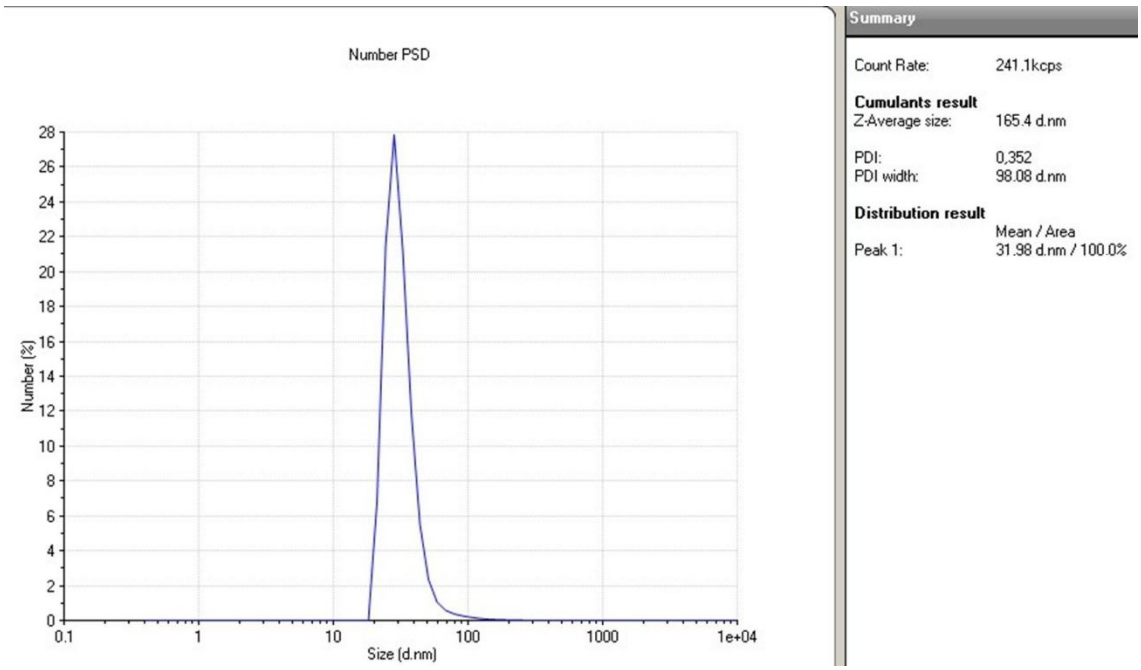

Figure S1. Particle size and polydispersity index for the control microemulsion sample, without *trans*-[Pt(L)$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$] complex; L = 5-heptyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-(3*H*)-thione associated.

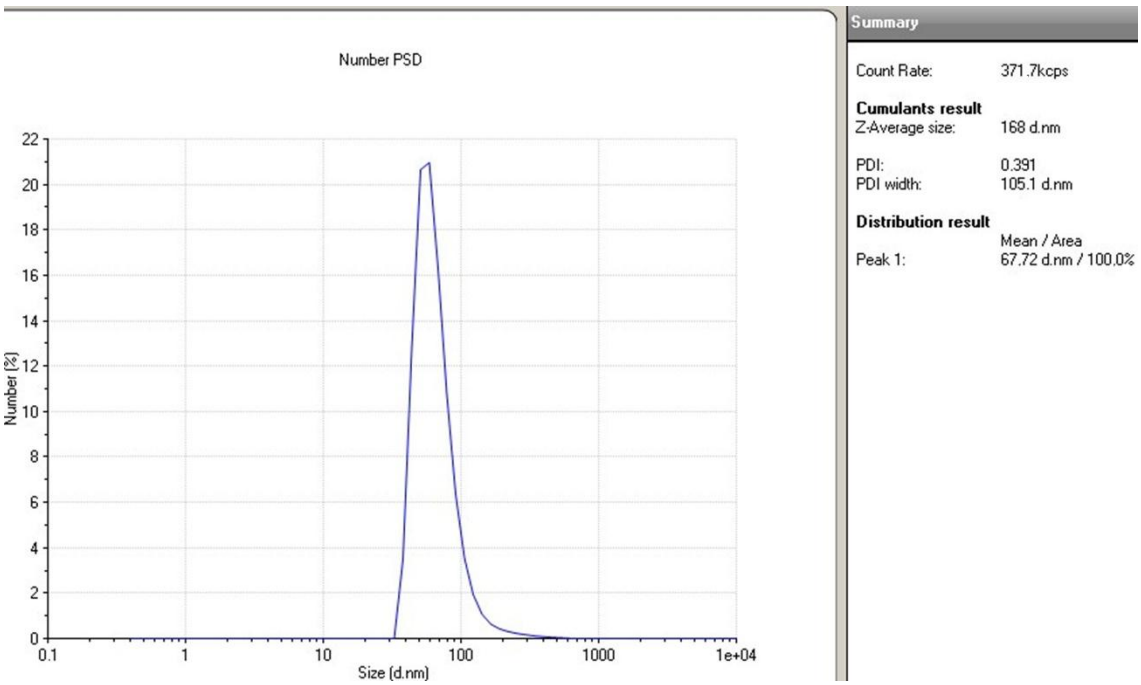

Figure S2. Particle size and polydispersity index for the microemulsion sample, with *trans*-[Pt(L)$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$] complex; (L = 5-heptyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-(3*H*)-thione) associated.

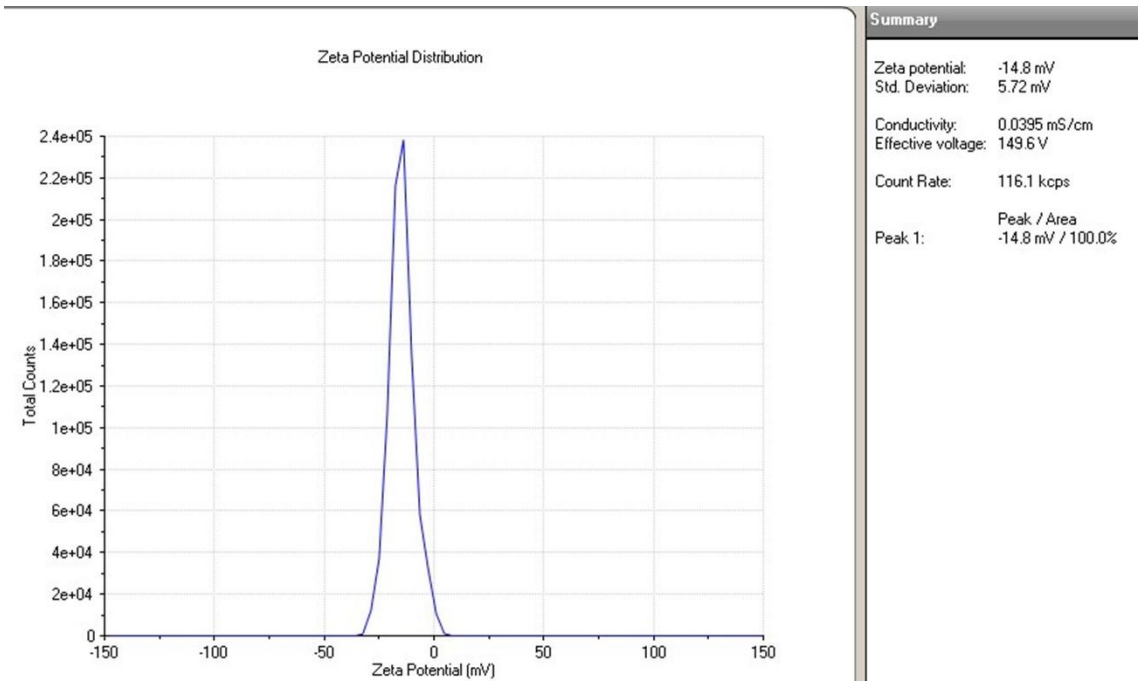

Figure S3. Zeta potential profile for the control microemulsion sample without *trans*-[Pt(L)$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$] complex; (L = 5-heptyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-(3*H*)-thione) associated, reflecting the colloidal stability of the blank formulation.

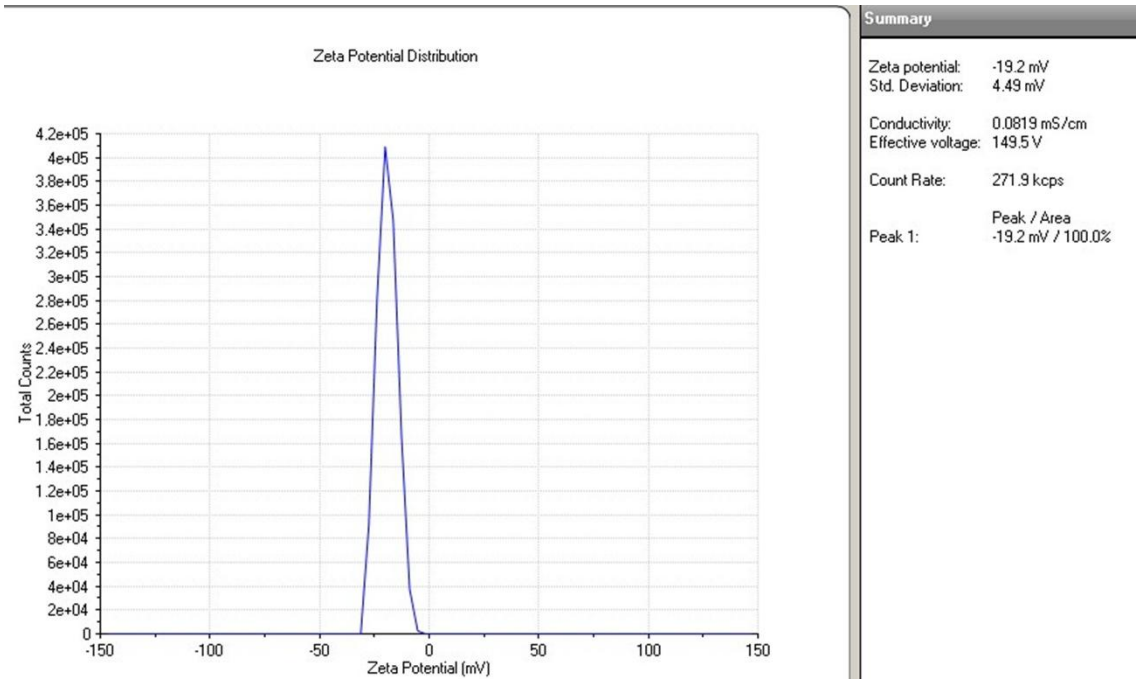

Figure S4. Zeta potential profile for the microemulsion sample containing the *trans*-[Pt(L)$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$] complex; (L = 5-heptyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-(3*H*)-thione), indicating the impact of the association, whereas maintaining stability.

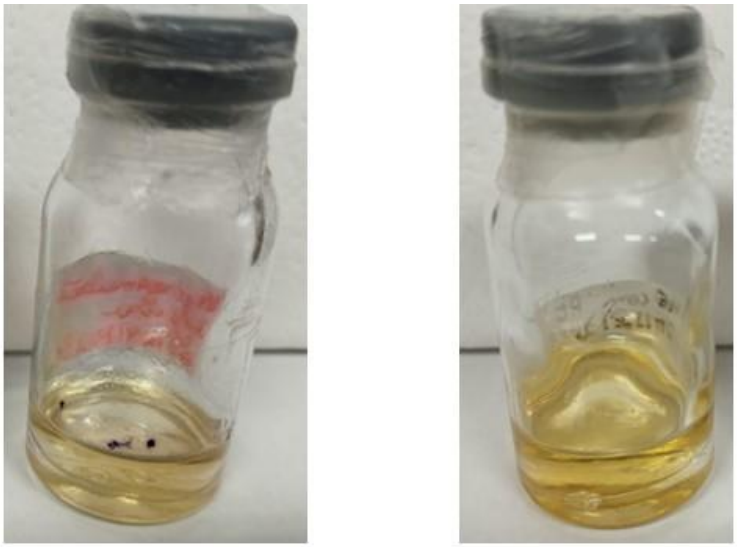

Figure S5. Preparation steps of the microemulsion system (SP/TW/BT 3.5:5.5:1.0, surfactant mixture) individually and in combination with the associated *trans*-[$Pt(L)_2(PPh_3)_2$] complex, where L = 5-heptyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-(3*H*)-thione, visually showing its physical characteristics.

Figure S6. Physical appearance of the platinum(II) complex powder. Shows the solid *trans*-[$Pt(L)_2(PPh_3)_2$] complex (L = 5-heptyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-(3*H*)-thione) used for association into the microemulsion system.

Table S1. Cell viability test for peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) exposed to microemulsion and the microemulsion with *trans*- [$Pt(L)_2(PPh_3)_2$] complex associated. It presents the percentages of viability (± SD) for the control, only the microemulsion and the microemulsion loaded with the platinum complex, quantifying the cytotoxic effects of the formulation components

	Cell viability / %
Control group	98.80 ± 0.45
ME	96.80 ± 2.17
ME/Pt^{II} complex	97.40 ± 1.34

Analyze significant statistics when *p*-value is less than 0.01 ($p < 0.01$); ME: microemulsion.

Table S2. Phagocytosis index for peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) is treated with microemulsion and platinum(II) complex associated into microemulsion. Summarizes the quantitative phagocytosis results (mean ± SD) comparing untreated cells, treated with EM alone, and treated with EM containing *trans*-$[Pt(L)_2(PPh_3)_2]$; L = 5-heptyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-thione

	Phagocytosis index / %
Control group	27.63 ± 6.12
ME	24.67 ± 3.79
ME/Pt^{II} complex	39.25 ± 2.95

Analyze significant statistics when *p*-value is less than 0.01 ($p < 0.01$). ME: microemulsion.

Table S3. Surfactant mixture composition and calculated hydrophilic-lipophilic balance (HLB) values for the microemulsion system. Details the percentages of SP, TW and BT surfactants in the microemulsion formulation and the resulting HLB values, calculated for each mixture

Surfactant mixture	SP / %	TW / %	BT / %	HLB_r
SP/TW/BT	35	55	10	10.8

HLB_r: HLB resulting from the mixture of surfactants. SP: Span 80; TW: Tween 80; BT: 1-butanol.