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## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

# Mechanomodulation of lipid membranes by weakly aggregating silver nanoparticles

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## UV–Vis Spectroscopy

UV–visible spectra were acquired with a Shimadzu UV-2401 PC spectrophotometer. A 10% (v/v) of Ag NP solution was placed in a cell and the spectral analysis was performed in the 300–800 nm wavelength range at room temperature.

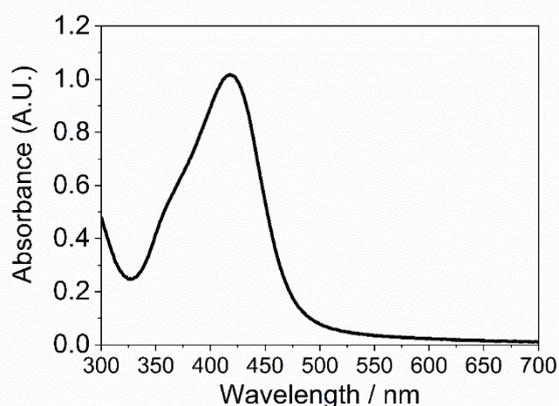


Figure SI-1. Experimental absorbance spectrum of AgNPs. The maximum absorption peak is observed at 417.4 nm.

## AgNPs concentration conversion

For the calculating the aggregation kinetics, the concentration of AgNPs was converted from from moles Ag / L ( $c$ ) to number of particles /  $m^3$  ( $N$ ) using the following equation:

$$N = c \frac{3}{4\pi r^3 \rho}$$

Where  $r$  is the radius of the AgNPs obtained by TEM and  $\rho$  is the density of silver. The results are summarised in table S1.

<b>Table S1. Concentration of AgNPs in <math>\mu\text{moles Ag / L}</math> (<math>c</math>) and number of particles / <math>m^3</math> (<math>N</math>)</b>	
<b><math>c</math> (<math>\mu\text{M}</math>)</b>	<b><math>N</math></b>
50	$9.29 \times 10^{16}$
100	$1.86 \times 10^{17}$
250	$4.64 \times 10^{17}$

## Leakage assay interference control

The dye 5(6)-Carboxyfluorescein (CF) was diluted in 20mM HEPES 150mM NaCl (HEPES saline buffer) or 20mM HEPES 300mM glucose (HEPES glucose buffer) at concentrations from  $3 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{M}$  to  $0.01 \mu\text{M}$ . Two sets of samples were prepared, one of them with  $100 \mu\text{M}$  AgNPs and one without NPs. The samples were incubated 30 minutes and then the fluorescence intensity was measured at 514 nm.

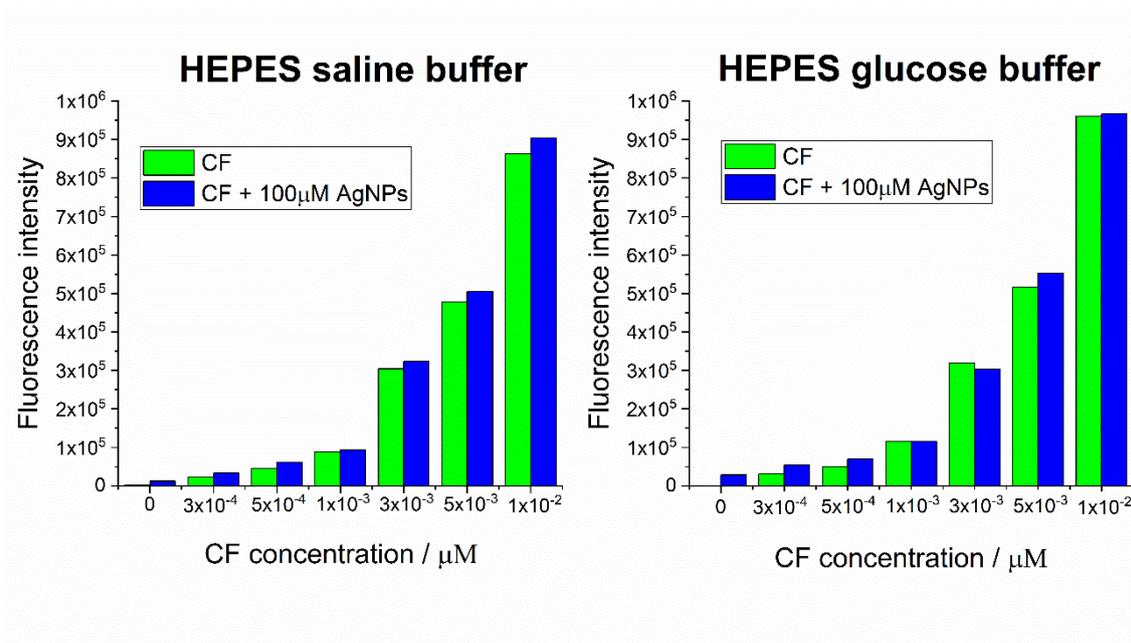


Figure SI-2. Comparison of fluorescence intensity signal of CF samples at different concentrations in the presence and absence of  $100 \mu\text{M}$  AgNPs. The presence of AgNPs barely affect the fluorescence intensity of CF.

## Evaluation of the effect of Ag<sup>+</sup> in DOPC GUVs

To assess whether the membrane perturbations observed in physiological ionic strength buffer are produced by the release of Ag<sup>+</sup> or by the AgNPs themselves, we performed control experiments adding AgNO<sub>3</sub> at concentrations equivalent to the AgNPs. Our results show that Ag<sup>+</sup> do not induce changes in membrane permeability, morphology, fluidity and mechanics (Figure S3 a-d).

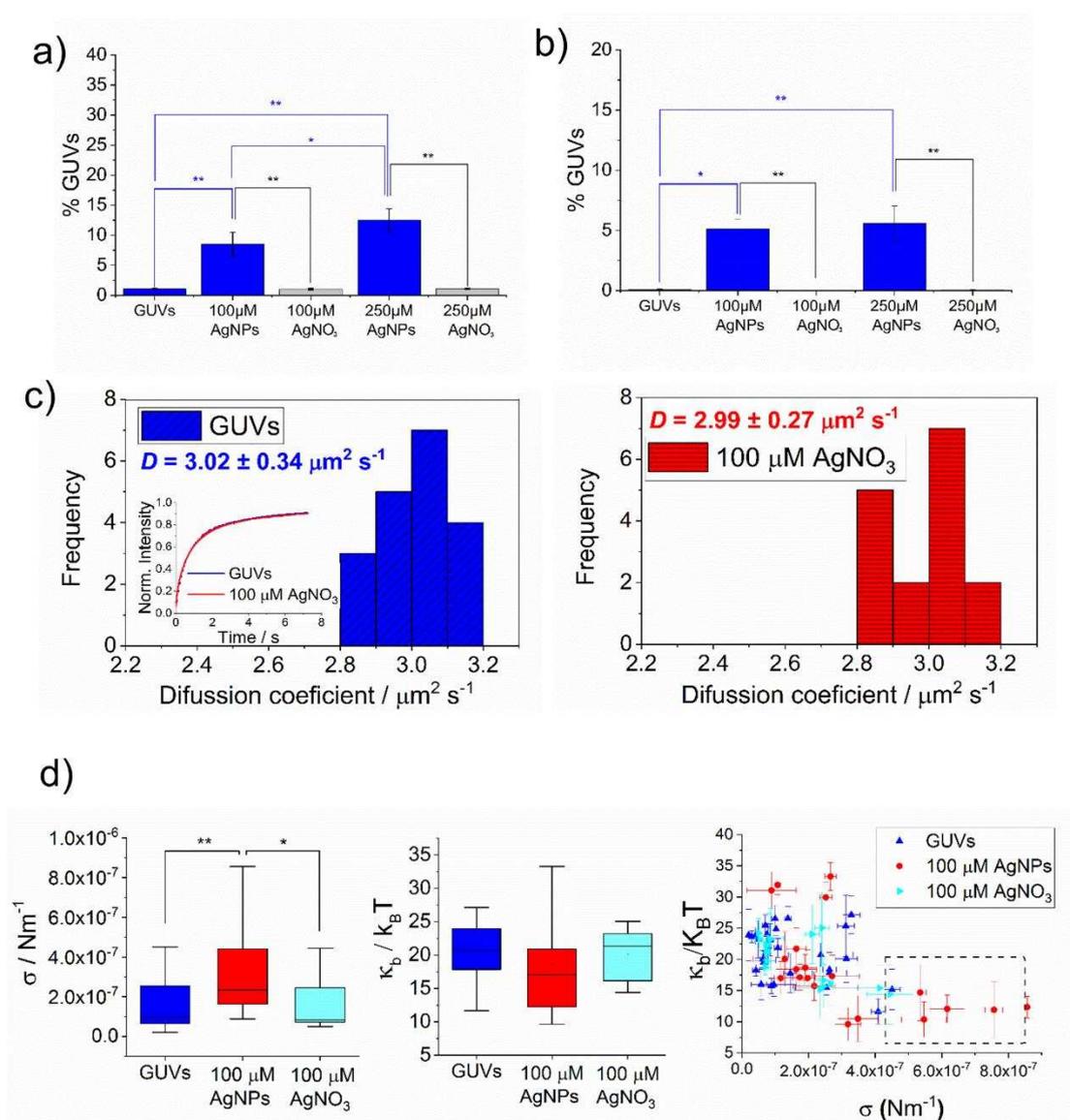


Figure S3. Summary of results from control experiments with Ag<sup>+</sup>. a) Comparison between the effect of AgNPs and AgNO<sub>3</sub> in the permeability of DOPC GUVs to 10 kDa dextran. b) Comparison between the proportion of DOPC GUVs with ILVs after exposure to AgNPs and AgNO<sub>3</sub>. c) Distribution of diffusion coefficients obtained from FRAP recovery curves of DOPC GUVs before and after exposure to 100 μM AgNO<sub>3</sub>. d) Comparison between the effect of AgNPs and AgNO<sub>3</sub> in the mechanical properties of DOPC GUVs.