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Arribas Perez, M, Moriones, OH, Bastús, NG et al. (3 more authors) (2019)
Mechanomodulation of Lipid Membranes by Weakly Aggregating Silver Nanoparticles.
Biochemistry, 58 (47). pp. 4761-4773. ISSN 0006-2960

<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.biochem.9b00390>

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Mechanomodulation of lipid membranes by weakly aggregating silver nanoparticles

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Keywords: Nanotoxicology, colloidal stability, medium effects, mechanobiology, lipid bilayer, vesicles

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.

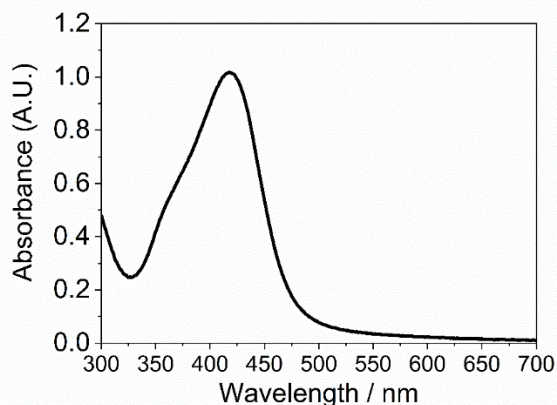


Figure SI-1. Experimental absorbance spectrum of AgNPs. The maximum absorption peak is observed at 417.4 nm.

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 ρ is the density of silver. The results are summarised in table S1.

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

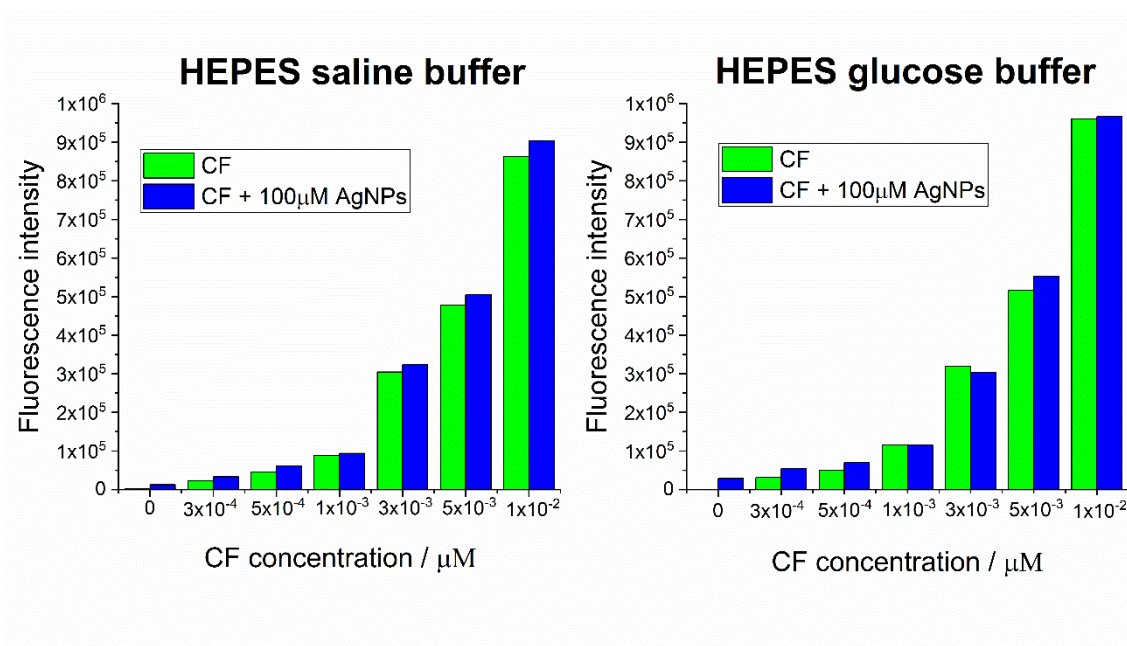


Figure SI-2. Comparison of fluorescence intensity signal of CF samples at different concentrations in the presence and absence of $100 \mu\text{M}$ AgNPs. The presence of AgNPs barely affect the fluorescence intensity of CF.

Evaluation of the effect of Ag⁺ in DOPC GUVs

To assess whether the membrane perturbations observed in physiological ionic strength buffer are produced by the release of Ag⁺ or by the AgNPs themselves, we performed control experiments adding AgNO₃ at concentrations equivalent to the AgNPs. Our results show that Ag⁺ do not induce changes in membrane permeability, morphology, fluidity and mechanics (Figure S3 a-d).

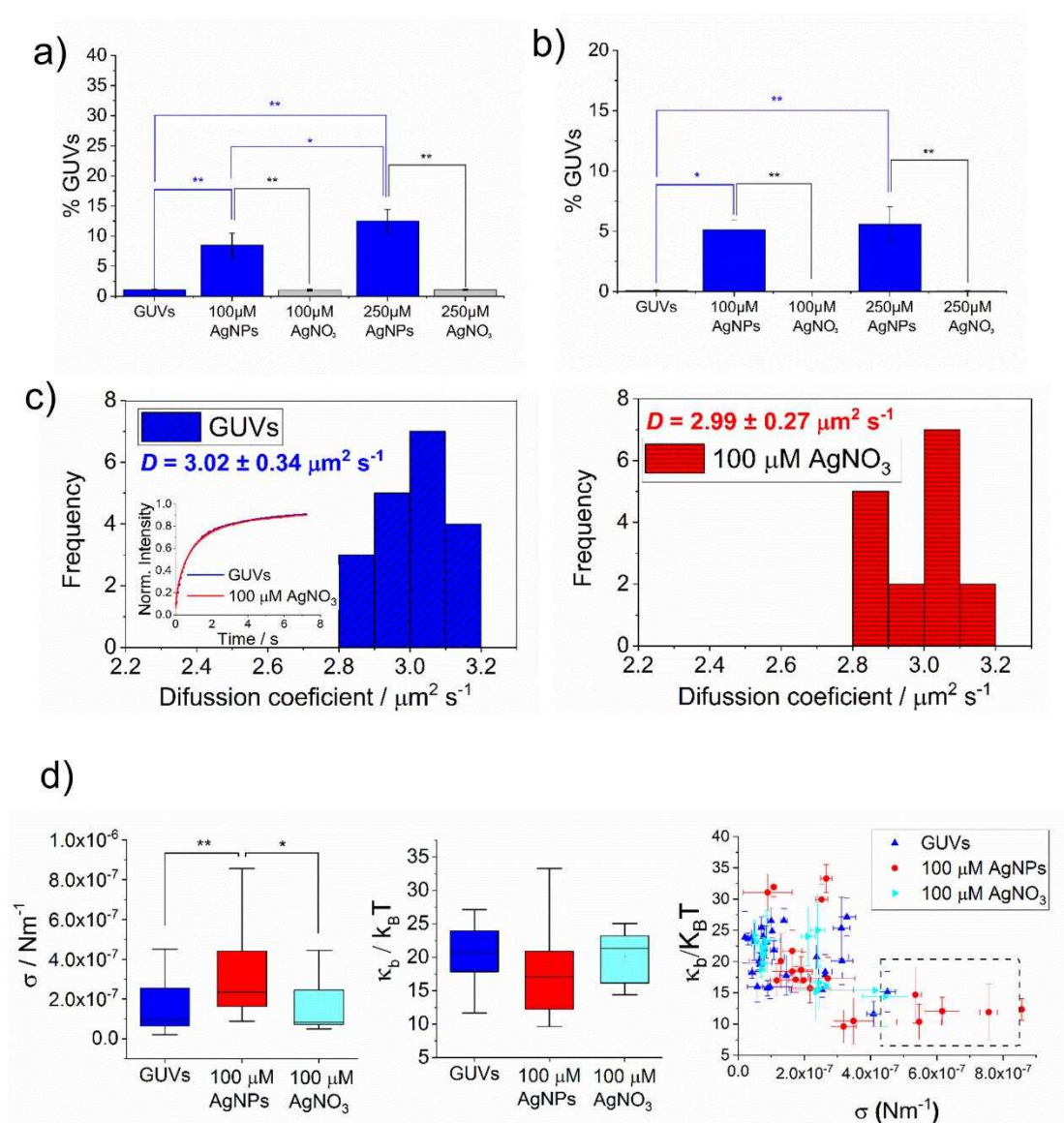


Figure S3. Summary of results from control experiments with Ag⁺. a) Comparison between the effect of AgNPs and AgNO₃ in the permeability of DOPC GUVs to 10 kDa dextran. b) Comparison between the proportion of DOPC GUVs with ILVs after exposure to AgNPs and AgNO₃. c) Distribution of diffusion coefficients obtained from FRAP recovery curves of DOPC GUVs before and after exposure to 100 μM AgNO₃. d) Comparison between the effect of AgNPs and AgNO₃ in the mechanical properties of DOPC GUVs.