Supporting Information

Exposure-dependent Ag^+ release from silver nanoparticles and its complexation in AgS_2 sites in primary murine macrophages

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Figure S1: Transmission electron microscopy imaging of Ag-NP intracellular accumulation. Murine primary macrophages were exposed for 24 h to 5 µg/mL of Ag-NPs then embedded in epoxy resin, cut and observed by transmission electron microscopy (a) and scanning-transmission electron microscopy (b). These images show electron-dense deposits (*) composed of Ag as proved by their energy dispersive spectroscopy analysis (c). E.c., extracellular compartment; c., cytoplasm; p., phagosome; n., nucleus.

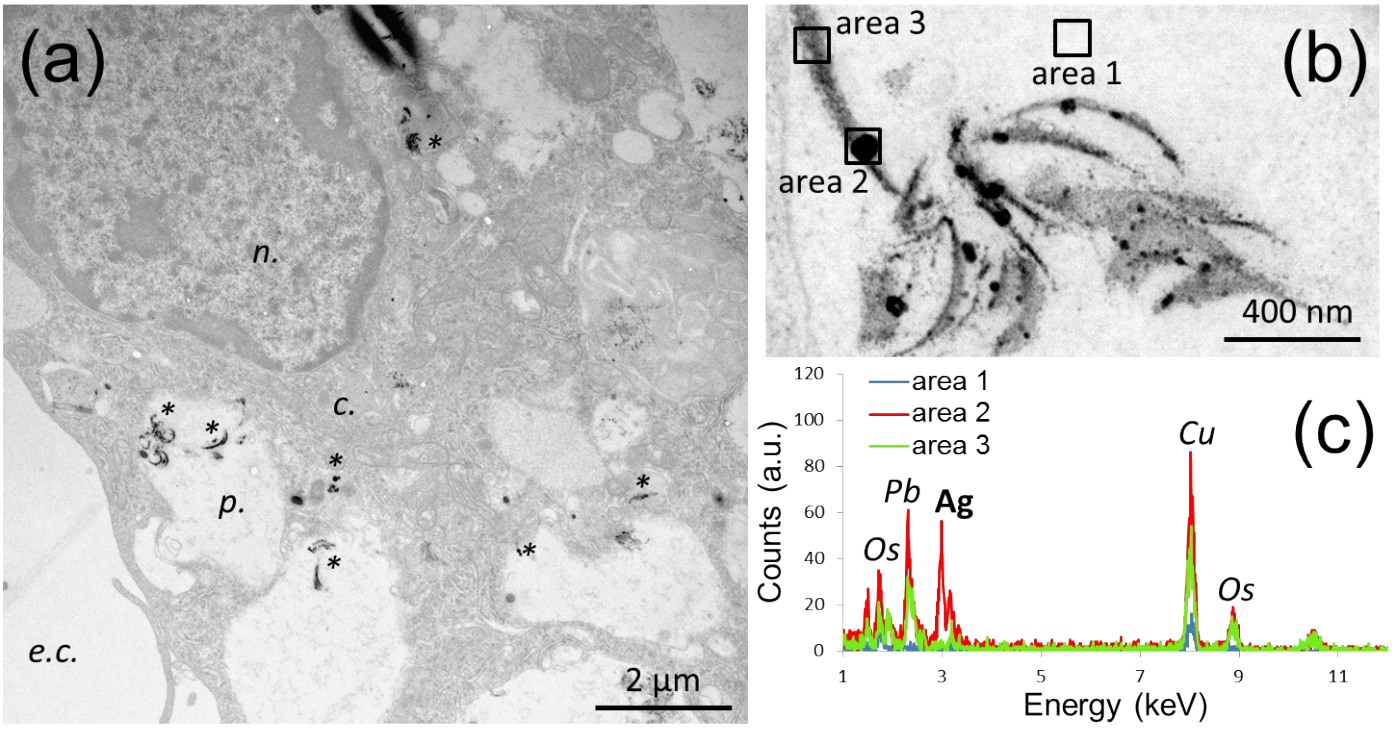

Figure S2: Imaginary part of the Fourier-Transformed Ag K-edge EXAFS spectra of silver nanoparticles and of primary murine macrophages exposed to silver nanoparticles following different protocols: 6 h or 24 h exposure to a single 5 µg/mL dose, or chronic exposure over 96 h to 1.25 µg/mL daily. Experimental data (black solid curves) were fitted with *ab initio* models (red dashed curves, best fits); an Ag-S contribution (green curve) must be included in the model to correctly reproduce the [1.5; 2.5] Å region of the spectra of cellular samples.