Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Environmental Science: Nano. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2016

## **1** Supporting information

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## **3** Trophic transfer of TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles from marine microalga

- 4 (Nitzschia closterium) to scallop (Chlamys farreri) and related
- 5 toxicity
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Figure S1. Sedimentation of TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs aggregates (1 mg/L) in filtered seawater for 24
h. The ordinate represents the percentage of initial TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs remaining in the water
column.

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29 Figure S2. Mass percentages (%, dry weight) of gills, digestive gland, mantle and

30 other tissues in the whole scallops.

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Figure S3. Intracellular and cell-wall-bound Ti contents of controls and cells treated by 1 mg/L TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs after 24 h exposure. Asterisk indicates significant differences between TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs treatment and controls (p < 0.05). Different letters (a–b) indicate significant differences between the intracellular and cell wall-bound Ti contents.





- 40 Figure S4. TEM images of mitochondria in digestive gland of scallops. (A) Control;
- 41 (B) Dietary exposure; (C) Aqueous exposure. M: Mitochondria
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45 Table S1. Hydrodynamic size, zeta potential, and polydispersity index (PDI) of TiO<sub>2</sub>

Medium	Hydrodynamic size	Zeta potential	PDI <sup>a</sup>	Purity (%) <sup>b</sup>	Crystalline
	(nm) <sup>a</sup>	(mV) <sup>a</sup>			structure <sup>b</sup>
Ultrapure water	238.1±17.7	-11.0±1.3	$0.38 \pm 0.07$	>99.5	Anatase: 98.6%
Filtered seawater	1354±245	-9.3±0.5	$0.89 \pm 0.03$		Rutile: 1.4%

46 NPs in ultrapure water and filtered seawater after 6 h.

47 <sup>a</sup>: Measured in ultrapure water and filtered seawater (pH 7.9);

48 <sup>b</sup>: Characterized and provided by our previous study (Xia et al., 2015).

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## 50 **References:**

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- 52 with the marine microalga *Nitzschia closterium*: Growth inhibition, oxidative stress

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