

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Novel Multi-functional Europium-Doped Gadolinium Oxide Nanoparticle Aerosols Facilitate the Study of Deposition in the Developing Rat Lung

Gautom K Das^{*a}, Donald S Anderson^{*b†}, Chris D Wallis^a, Sarah A. Carratt^b, Ian M Kennedy^a and Laura S Van Winkle^{b,c **}

a. Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of California Davis, Davis CA, USA 95616.

b. Center for Health and the Environment, University of California Davis, Davis CA, USA.

c. Department of Anatomy, Physiology and Cell Biology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California Davis, Davis CA, USA 95616.

*** Authors of equal contribution**

†Present Address: Center for Environmental Health Sciences, University of Montana, Missoula MT, USA 59812.

**Corresponding Author; E-mail: lsvanwinkle@ucdavis.edu

Table S1. Significant differences in regional deposition of Gd₂O₃:Eu³⁺ NPs between age groups.

(a) Statistical difference in total deposition of Gd₂O₃:Eu³⁺ NPs in each region measured (ng particles)

| Region | Neonate vs Juvenile | Neonate vs Adult | Juvenile vs Adult |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Left lobe | ** | ** | ** |
| Cranial lobe | ** | ** | * |
| Middle lobe | ** | ** | * |
| Caudal lobe | ** | ** | ** |
| Accessory lobe | ** | ** | ** |
| Trachea/Lobar Bronchus | ** | ** | * |
| Nose | n/a | n/a | * |
| All regions combined | ** | ** | ** |

(b) Statistical difference in deposition of Gd₂O₃:Eu³⁺ NPs per gram of tissue in each region measured (ng particles/g tissue)

| Region | Neonate vs Juvenile | Neonate vs Adult | Juvenile vs Adult |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Left lobe | ** | ** | ns |
| Cranial lobe | ** | ** | ns |
| Middle lobe | ** | ** | ns |
| Caudal lobe | ** | ** | ns |
| Accessory lobe | ** | * | ns |
| Trachea/Lobar Bronchus | * | ns | * |
| Nose | n/a | n/a | ns |

* p<0.05

** p<0.01

ns = not significant

n/a = not applicable due to neonate nose deposition below level of detection.

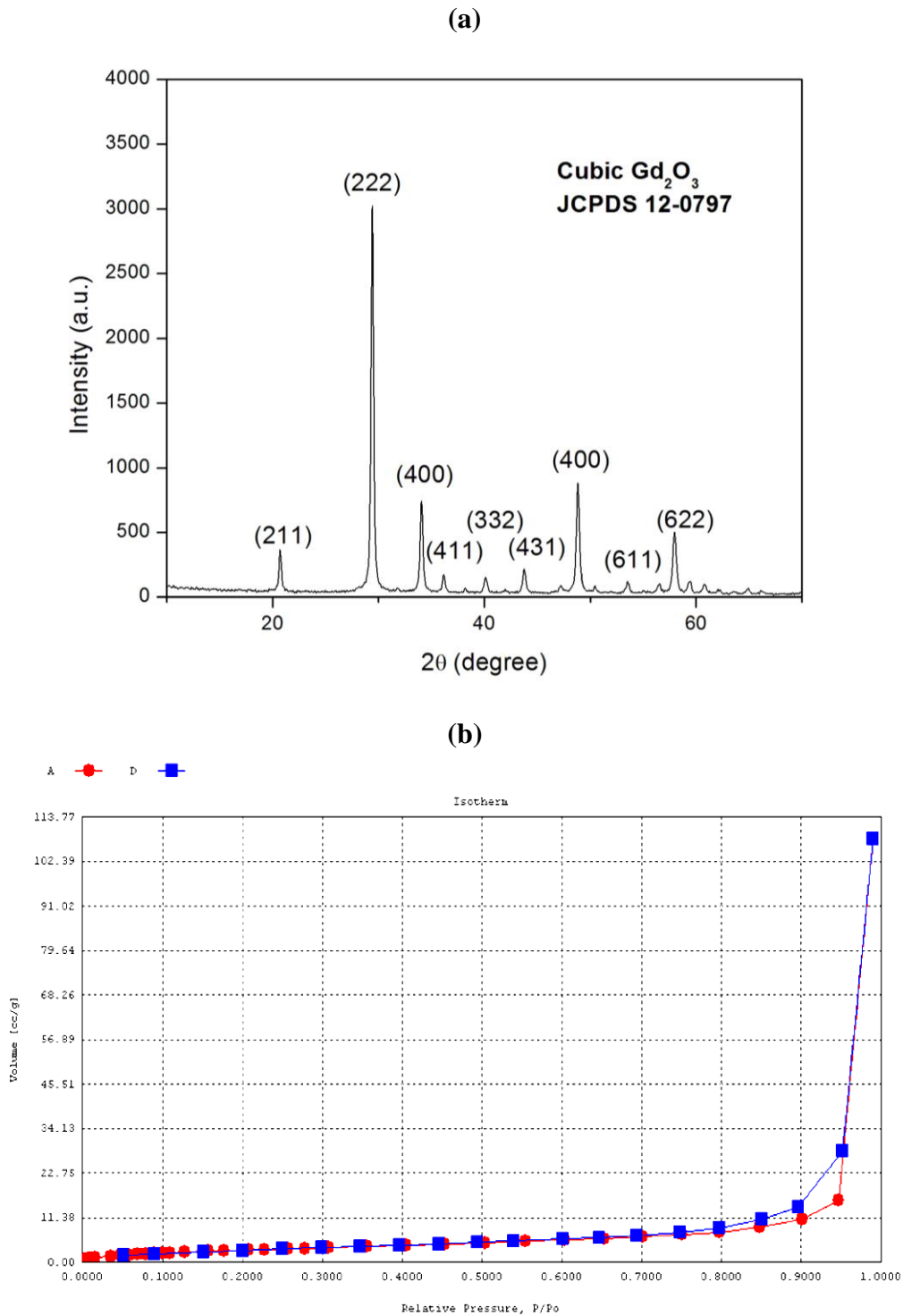


Figure S1. (a) XRD pattern suggesting the cubic crystallinity of the flame synthesized $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Eu}^{3+}$. (b) BET nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms, which determines the specific surface area of the nanoparticles. Red and blue points in the isotherm correspond to adsorption and desorption cycles, respectively. Estimation of surface area of the $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ NPs was $21.12 \text{ m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$.



Figure S2. Digital photograph of the nanoparticles pellet excited with a UV lamp (254 nm) shows typical red emission from Eu^{3+} ions.

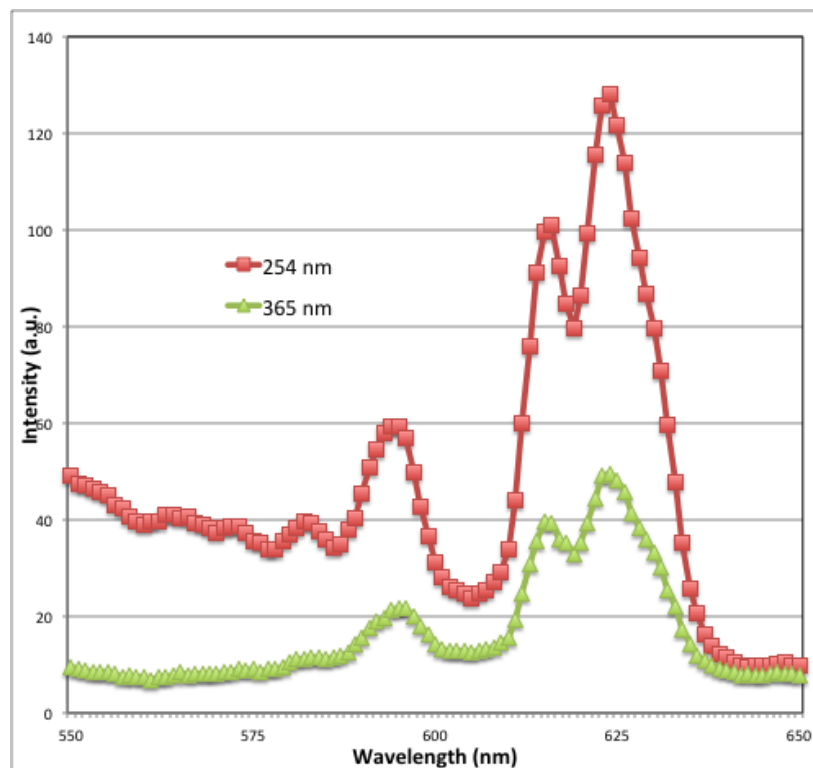


Figure S3. PL spectra of the $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ nanoparticles at 254 nm and 365 nm excitation showing identical emission bands of the same shapes and positions, however relative emission intensity upon 254 nm is stronger.

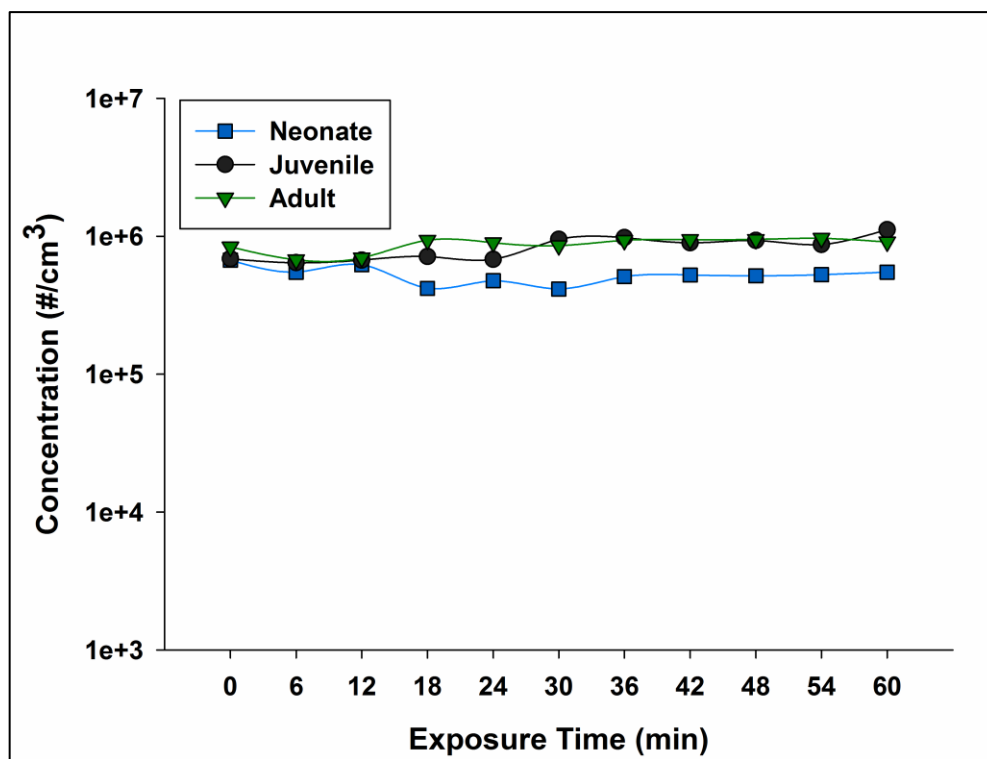


Figure S4. Particle number concentration during the duration of exposure using SMPS.