Supplementary information

Reactivity of nanoceria particles exposed to biologically relevant catechol-containing molecules

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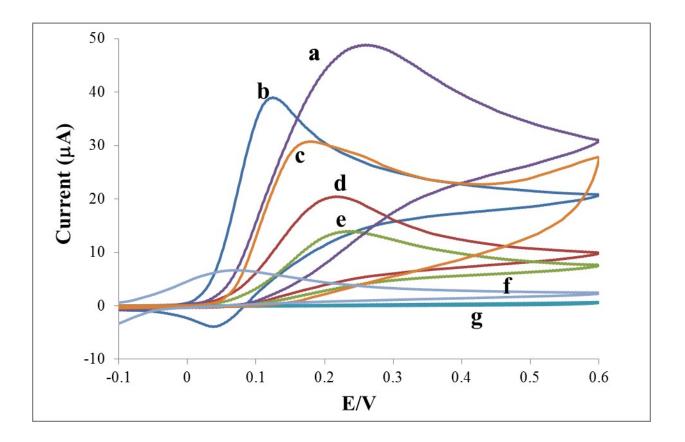


Figure S1. Electrochemical behavior of the representative molecules (1.5 mM) tested in this work, recorded using screen printed electrodes: a) norepinephrine, b) dopamine, c) serotonin, d) epinephrine, e) L-DOPA, f) DOPAC and g) phenylalanine.

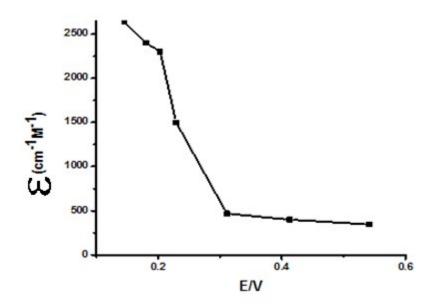


Figure S2. Correlation of the extinction coefficient values of catecholic molecules exposed to nanoceria particles (e.g. catechol-nanoceria complexes) versus the oxidation potential (E_{oxi}) of these molecules, from low to high E_{oxi} catechol, ascorbic acid, 1-naphthol, hydroquinone, bisphenol A, phenol, ochratoxin A in that order.

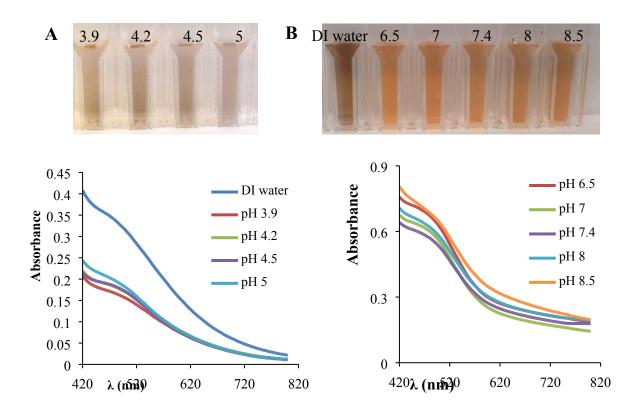


Figure S3. Interaction of nanoceria with L-dopa (0.1 mM) at varying pH values in A) acetate and B) phosphate buffers.



Figure S4. Interaction of nanoceria (5 mg/mL) with benzoquinone (0.5 mM); a) free benzoquinone and b) benzoquionone after incubation with particles.

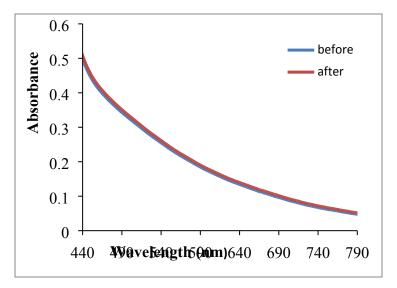


Figure S5. Absorption spectra of L-DOPA (0.1 mM) in the presence of nanoceria (5 mg/mL) before and after application of electrochemical potential.

Molecule name/ Chemical structure	Extinction Coefficient of Complex (cm ⁻¹ M ⁻¹)	Electrochemi cal stability	Redox potential	Complex Formation/ Adsorption
Hydroquinone но—Он	1500	Active	0.229V	Complex Formation
Catechol OH OH	2638.9	Active	0.145V	Complex Formation
Phenol	400	Active	0.412V	Complex Formation
1-naphthol OH	2302.5	Active	0.203V	Complex Formation
Ascorbic acid OH HO HO HO OH	2400	Active	0.180V	Complex Formation
Bisphenol A но СН ₃ Он	468.1	Active	0.311V	Complex Formation

Table S1. Summary of the chemical structures and the main characteristics of molecules from

 the catechol family and related aromatic compounds studied.

