Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Toxicology Research. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2016

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Cell mechanotatic and cytoxic response to Zinc oxide nanorods depends on substrate stiffness



Fig. S1 X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) survey of the ZnO-Nrd coated substrates: glass vs PDMS. The peaks show the presence of Zinc for as-prepared NRs as well as signals due to the Auger transitions.



Fig. S2 Fluorescence images of Annexin V/Propidium Iodate staining after 24 hours of incubation of 3T3 fibroblasts (A,B,C,D), HeLa cells (E,F,G,H), and MG63 osteoblasts (I,J,K,L) on glass (A,E,I), ZnO-Nrds coated glass (B,F,J), PDMS (C,G,K) and ZnO-Nrds coated PDMS (D,H,L). A representative result of three independent experiments is shown. Scale bars: 25 μm.



Fig. S3 Fluorescence images of Hoechst staining after 24 hours of incubation of 3T3 fibroblasts (A,B,C,D), HeLa cells (E,F,G,H), and MG63 osteoblasts (I,J,K,L) on glass (A,E,I), ZnO-Nrds coated glass (B,F,J), PDMS (C,G,K) and ZnO-Nrds coated PDMS (D,H,L). A representative result of three independent experiments is shown. Scale bars: 25 μm.

| Substrates | ZnO Morphology | Method of deposition | Cells | Mechanisms of ZnO toxicity | References |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| Glass | ZnO NRs* and ZnO thin film relatively flat | Hydrothermal growth for NRs; Commercial film for flat | NIH 3T3 fibroblasts, Human umbilical cord vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) Bovine capillary endothelial cells (BCEs) | Toxicity due to chemically conjugating toxins and maybe nanotopography effect | Lee et al. [15] |
| Glass | ZnO NRs | Sonochemical growth | NIH 3T3 fibroblasts, bacterial culture | Glutathione oxidation, superoxide production, and membrane damage. | Okyay et al. [25] |
| PDMS | Ag NPs** on ZnO NRs | Hydrothermal growth for NRs | NIH 3T3 fibroblasts, bacterial culture | No significant toxic effect. | Chen et al. [24] |
| Glass | Ag NPs on ZnO NRs | Hydrothermal growth for NRs | Human hepatocarcinoma cells (HepG2), bacterial culture | No cytotoxic effects. Arginine may inhibit ROS- induced cytotoxicity. | Agnihotri et al. [26] |
| Glass and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) discs | ZnO NRs and ZnO thin film relatively flat | Hydrothermal growth for NRs; Sputtered ZnO for flat | Macrophages | Toxicity due to dissolved Zn and maybe nanotopography effect | Zaveri et al. [20] |
| Impregnated sterile gauze | ZnO ointment, | Commercial | Human dermal fibroblasts | The ointment vehicle induced cytotoxicity | Argen et al. [22] |
| Dispersion with culture medium | ZnO NRs | Hydrothermal synthesis | Bacterial culture | Particle size and morphology affect the antibacterial properties | Stanković et al. [18]Talebian et al. [19] |
| Dispersion with culture medium | ZnO NRs | Hydrothermal synthesis | Hela Cells (CCL-2) | No significant induction of oxidative stress and cell death | Gopikrishnan et al. [28] |
| Dispersion with culture medium | DNR loaded ZnO NRs | Hydrothermal synthesis | Human hepatocarcinoma SMMC-772 | No cytotoxicity effects. Growth inhibition of cancer cells by photocatalysis of ZnO nanorods | Zhang et al. [27] |
| Dispersion with culture medium | ZnO tetrapods and ZnO NPs | Flame transport synthesis | Normal human dermal fibroblasts (NHDF) | Cytotoxicity depends on particle size and morphology and release of zinc ions | Papavlassopoul os et al. [16] |
| PDMS and glass | ZnO NRs | Hydrothermal synthesis | NIH 3T3 fibroblasts, Hela Cells,osteoblast-like cells MG63 | Toxicity may depend on mechanotactic properties of the substrate. | Present work |

* NRs: nanorods **Nps: nanoparticles

Table S1 Literature reports on ZnO nanoparticles and nanorods structure, synthesis, substrates and cells.

| | | PDMS | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|------------------|
| Name | Peak BE | FWHM eV | Atomic % | Bond |
| Si ₂ p ₃ - 1 | 102.4 | 1.37 | 24.3 | $C_3 - Si - O$ |
| Si ₂ p ₃ - 2 | 103.0 | 1.37 | 5.5 | $C - Si - O_2$ |
| Cls | 285.0 | 1.3 | 43.3 | C – Si |
| O1s - 1 | 532.5 | 1.25 | 23.4 | $C_3 - Si - O$ |
| O1s - 2 | 533.4 | 1.25 | 3.5 | H ₂ O |

| | | ZnO on Glass | S | |
|------------------|---------|--------------|----------|----------------|
| Name | Peak BE | FWHM eV | Atomic % | Bond |
| C1s-1 | 285.0 | 2.53 | 9.8 | C – C |
| C1s-2 | 289.5 | 2.22 | 9.7 | O - C = O |
| Ols | 531.2 | 2.34 | 53.4 | ZnO, O - C = O |
| $Zn2p_{3/2} - 1$ | 1021.1 | 1.92 | 23.8 | ZnO |
| $Zn2p_{3/2}-2$ | 1022.2 | 1.92 | 4.0 | ZnO(OH) |

| | | ZnO on PDMS | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Name | Peak BE | FWHM eV | Atomic % | Bond |
| Si2p _{3/2} | 102.3 | 1.33 | 23.1 | C3 – Si – O |
| Cls | 285.0 | 1.21 | 40.3 | C3 - Si - O |
| O1s – 1 | 530.7 | 1.33 | 5.2 | ZnO(OH) |
| O1s-2 | 532.7 | 1.45 | 27.5 | C3 – Si – O |
| Zn2p _{3/2} | 1021.9 | 1.67 | 3.8 | ZnO(OH) |

Table S2 X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) quantitative analysis and BE (eV) data for PDMS and ZnO-Nrd coated substrates on glass and PDMS.

| Sample | S | urface Free Energy (mJ/ | m ²) |
|----------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | γ | γ^{d} | γ^{p} |
| PDMS | 21.1 | 20.0 | 1.1 |
| Glass | 46.3 | 26.8 | 19.5 |
| Glass-ZnO-Nrds | 72.55 | 39.56 | 32.99 |
| PDMS-ZnO-Nrds | 89.22 | 64.37 | 24.88 |

Table S3 Surface free energies for ZnO-Nrd coated substrates.