

Supporting Information

Developing a tissue glue by engineering the adhesive and hemostatic properties of metal oxide nanoparticles.

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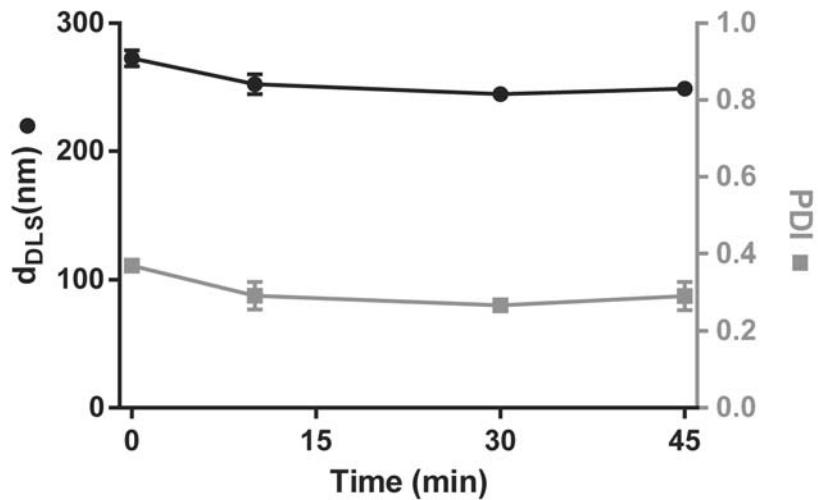


Figure S1: DLS diameter and polydispersity index of bioglass/ceria particles over time.

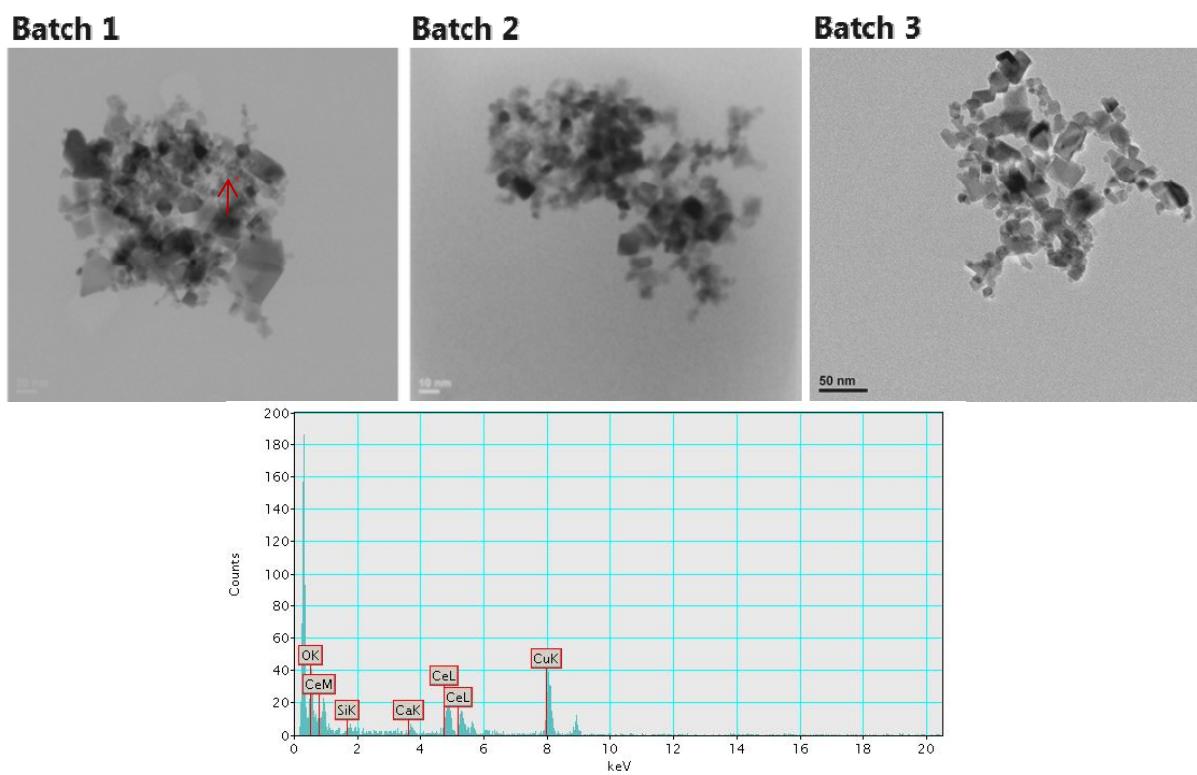


Figure S2: Scanning transmission electron micrograph of three different batches of bio-glass/ceria particles. All batches show larger ceria crystallites surrounded by fine bioglass particles. An energy-dispersive x-ray spectrum (EDS) of one sample (red arrow indicates the spot) was recorded and confirms the occurrence of both ceria and bioglass (Si and Ca).

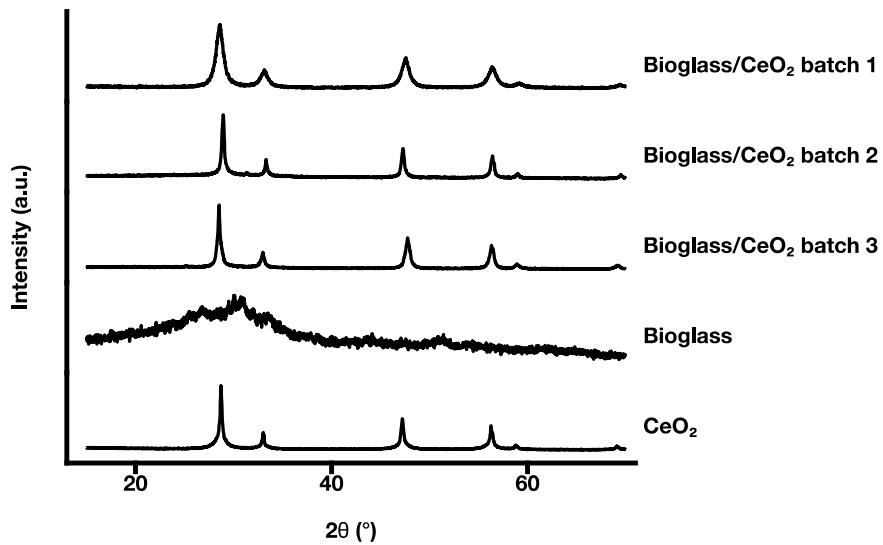


Figure S3: X-ray diffractograms of CeO_2 , Bioglass and different batches of Bioglass/ CeO_2 particles.

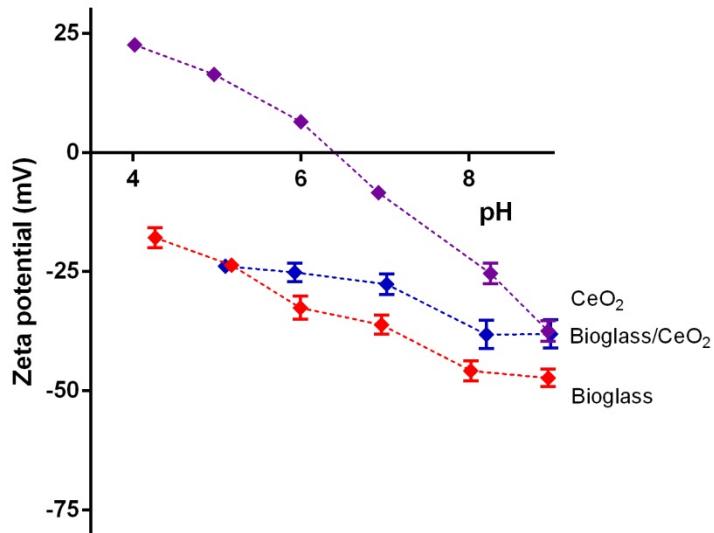


Figure S4: Zeta potential measurements of CeO_2 , Bioglass and Bioglass/ CeO_2 particles at different pH values. $n=3$ measurements per pH. The mean values and SD are displayed.

Table S1: DLS size measurement in distilled water. Mean values \pm SD are reported.

Nanoparticle	d _{DLS} [nm]	PDI
Bioglass	2700 \pm 200	0.40
Bioglass stabilized with TWEEN 20	600 \pm 300	1.00
Borate glass	3300 \pm 700	0.45
CeO₂	510 \pm 60	0.36
Fe₂O₃	185 \pm 6	0.38
SiO₂	235 \pm 4	0.39
Bioglass/CeO₂ batch 1	450 \pm 20	0.64
Bioglass/CeO₂ batch 2	273 \pm 6	0.37
Bioglass/CeO₂ batch 3	440 \pm 30	0.41

Figure S5: (a,b) Absorbance at 490 nm after particle removal by centrifugation at $6000 \times g$. (c) LDH cytotoxicity assay for concentrations ranging from 0.01 – 1 mg per mL. (d) Trypan blue assay for iron oxide nanoparticle concentrations of 0.01- 1 mg per mL

