

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

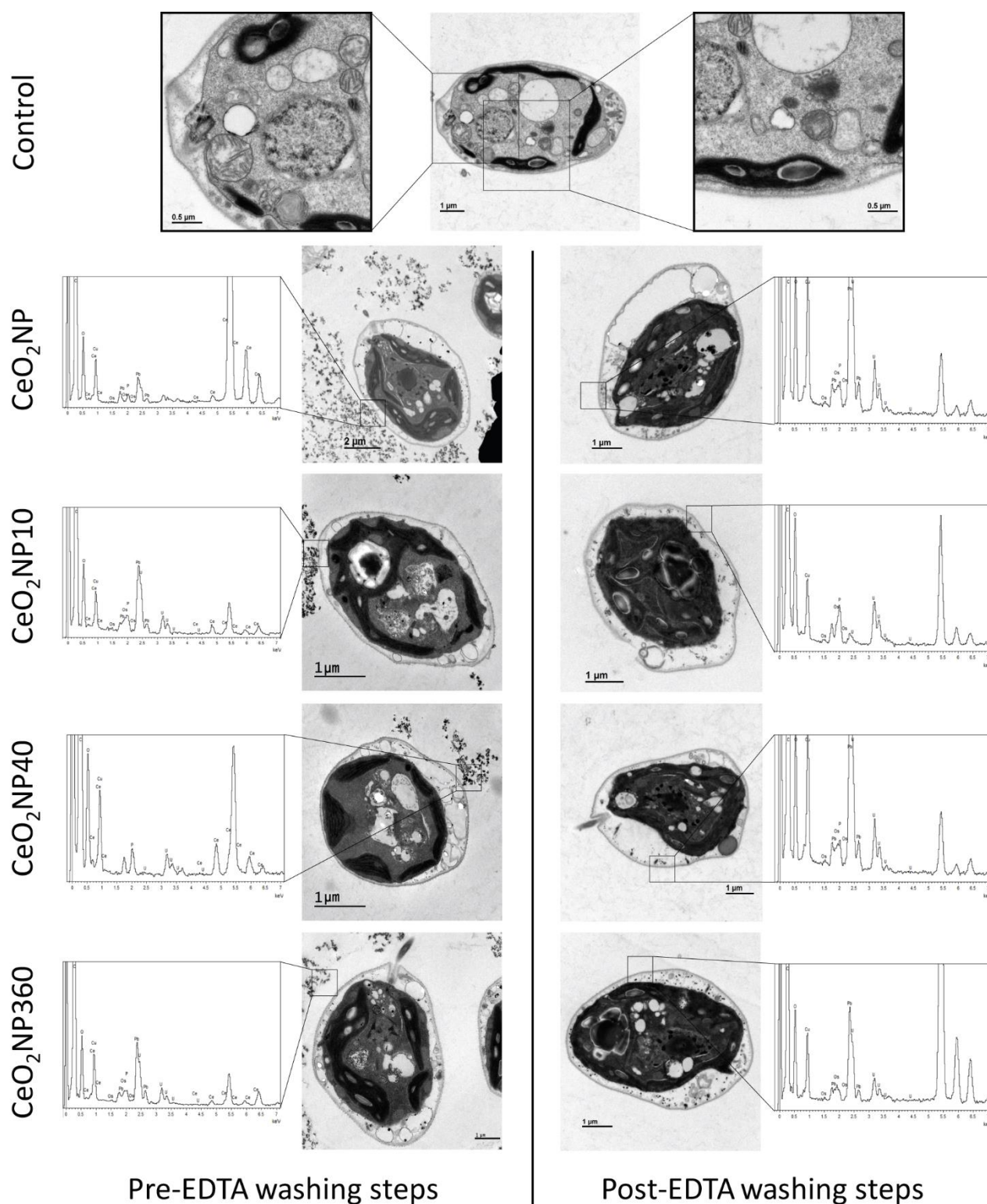


Figure S1. TEM images and EDX spectra of *C. reinhardtii* cells before (left column) and after (right column) the application of EDTA washing steps.

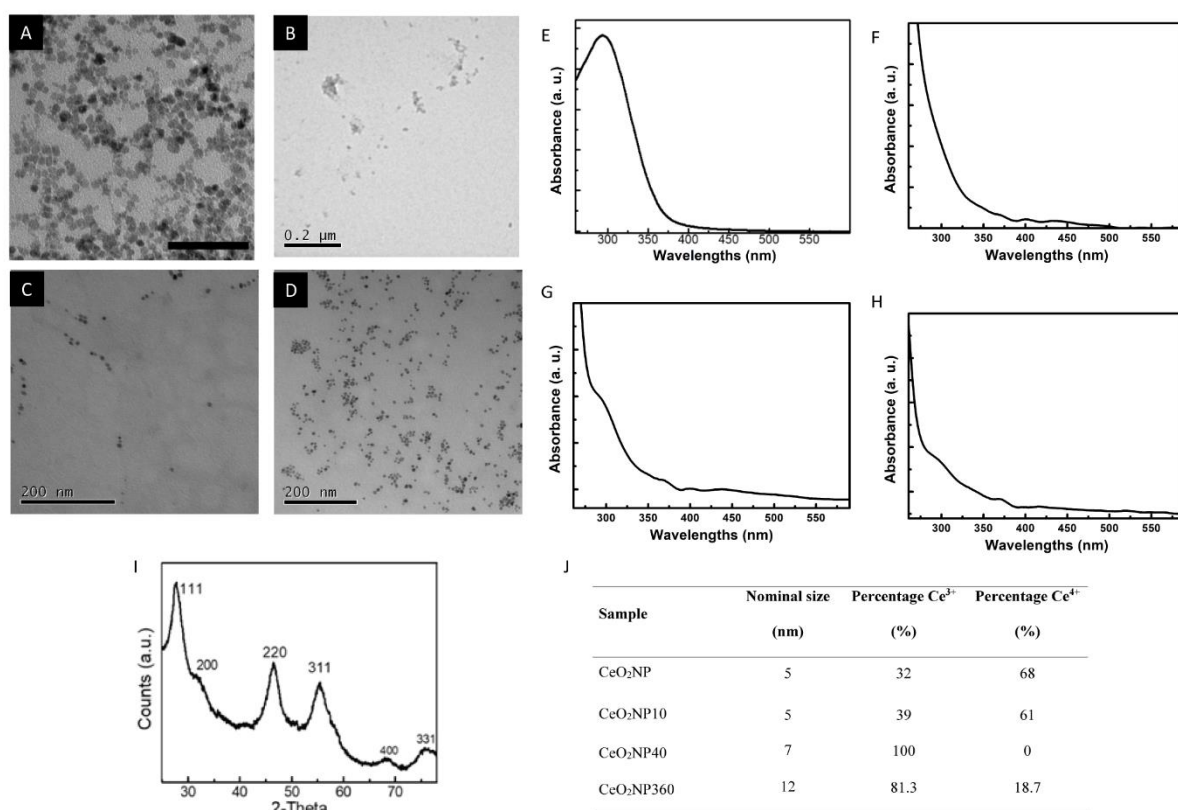


Figure S2. Characterization of the non-coated and coated CeO₂NPs used in this work. TEM image of CeO₂NP (A – scale bar: 50 nm), CeO₂NP10 (B), CeO₂NP40 (C) and CeO₂NP360 (D). UV-vis absorbance spectrum of CeO₂NP, CeO₂NP10, CeO₂NP40 and CeO₂NP360 is shown in E, F, G and H, respectively. XRD spectra of the CeO₂NP showing the characteristics peaks of CeO₂ crystals is shown in I (there was no good XRD data for PVP-coated nanoparticles due to the external presence of PVP as capping agent). Section J shows the nominal size and percentage of surface Ce³⁺/Ce⁴⁺ of CeO₂NPs calculated by X-Ray photoelectron spectroscopy. TEM and UV-Vis spectra of PVP-coated CeO₂NPs are reproduced from Briffa *et al* (2017) with permission from the Royal Society of Chemistry. Additional characterization of these NPs can be also found in the cited reference.

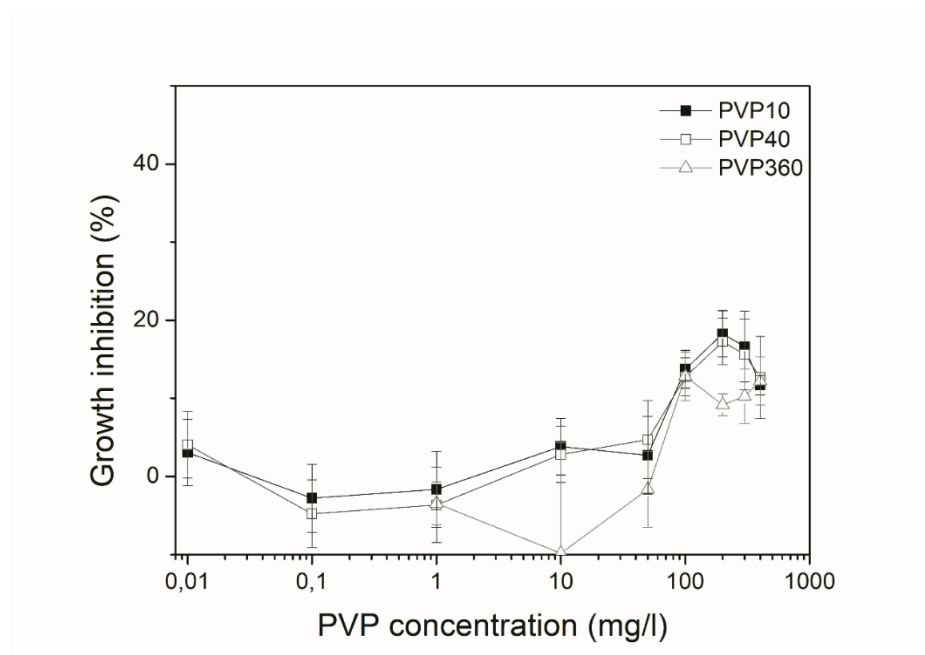


Figure S3. The biological effect of 72 h exposure to the three PVP used to synthesize the different CeO₂NPs on the growth of *C. reinhardtii*. Data are expressed as percentages of the value of untreated cells (mean $\pm$ standard deviation).

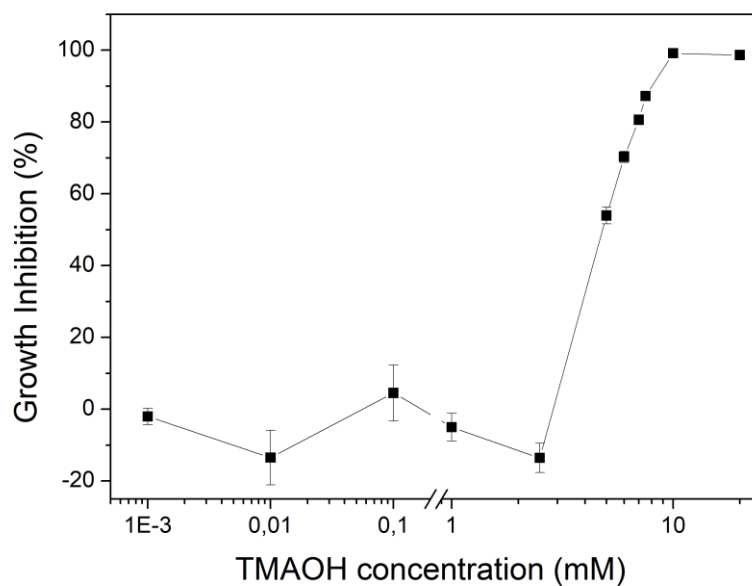


Figure S4. The biological effect of 72 h exposure to TMAOH used to stabilize the uncoated CeO₂NPs on the growth of *C. reinhardtii*. Data are expressed as percentages of the value of untreated cells (mean $\pm$ standard deviation).

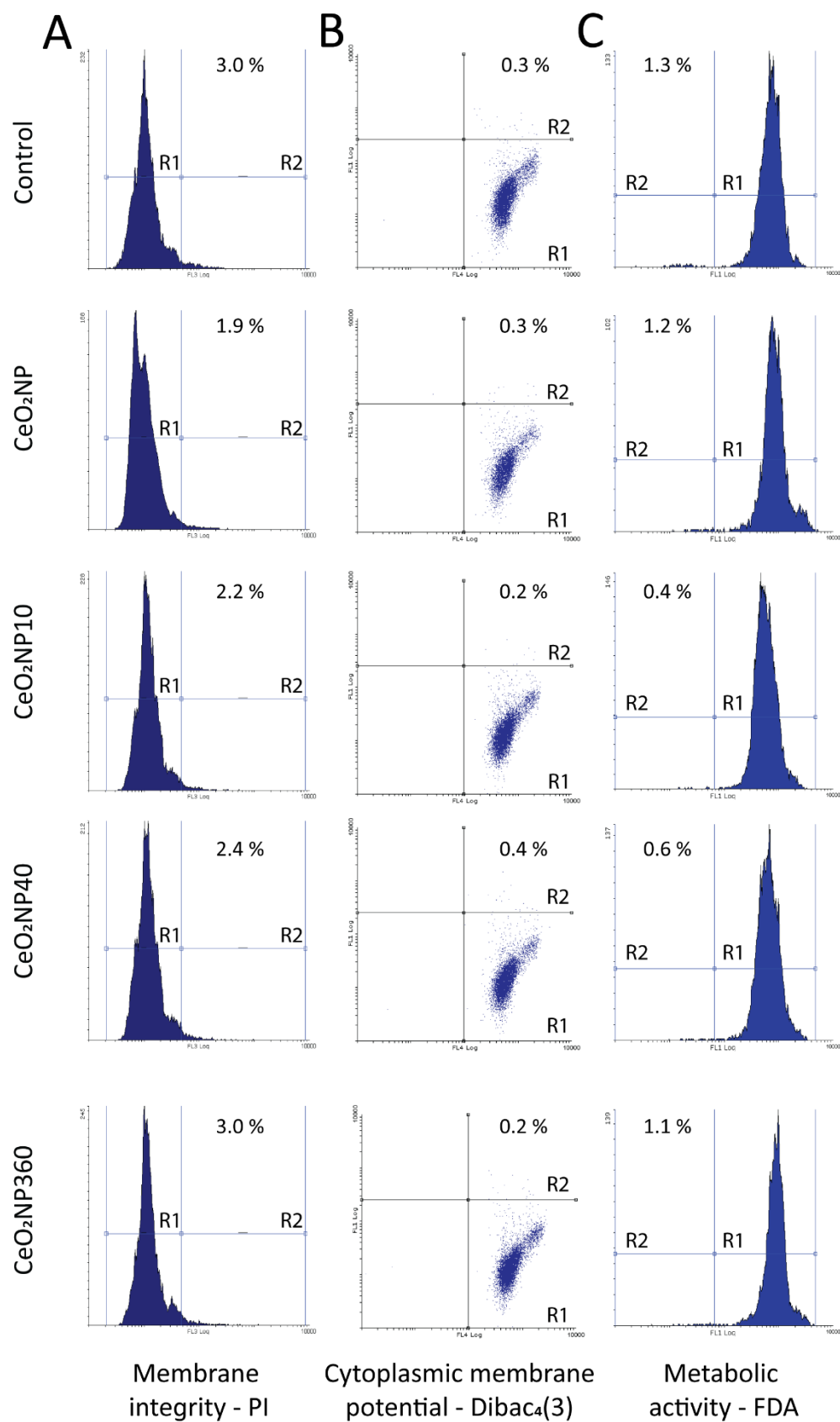


Figure S5. The biological effect of 0.1 mg/L of CeO₂NP, CeO₂NP10, CeO₂NP40 and CeO₂NP360 on cell membrane integrity (A), cytoplasmic membrane potential (B) and metabolic activity (C) of *C. reinhardtii*.

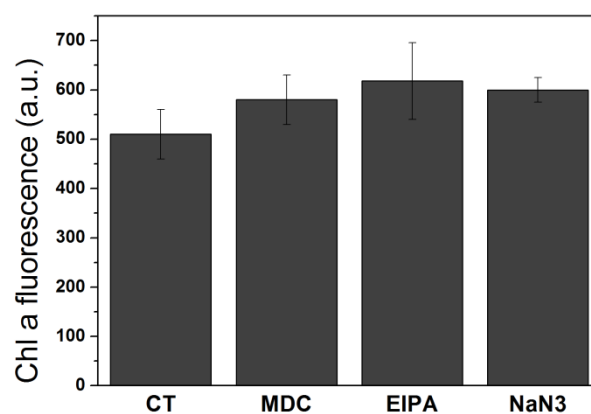


Figure S8. The effect of the different endocytic inhibitors towards chlorophyll a fluorescence of *C. reinhardtii*. CT: control. MDC: monodansylcadaverine. EIPA: 5-(N-ethyl-N-isopropyl)-amiloride. NaN₃: Sodium azide.

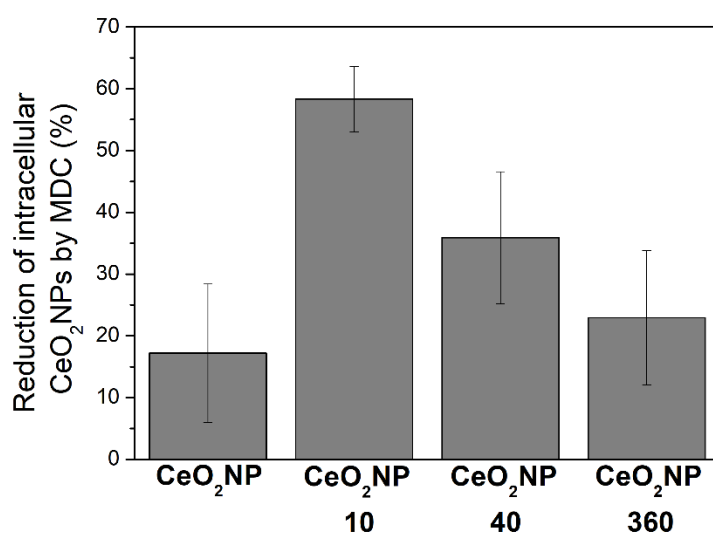


Figure S9. The level of reduction of intracellular CeO₂NPs after the treatment with the MDC inhibitor. Data are expressed as percentage of reduction in comparison with CNPs samples without inhibitor (mean ± standard deviation).

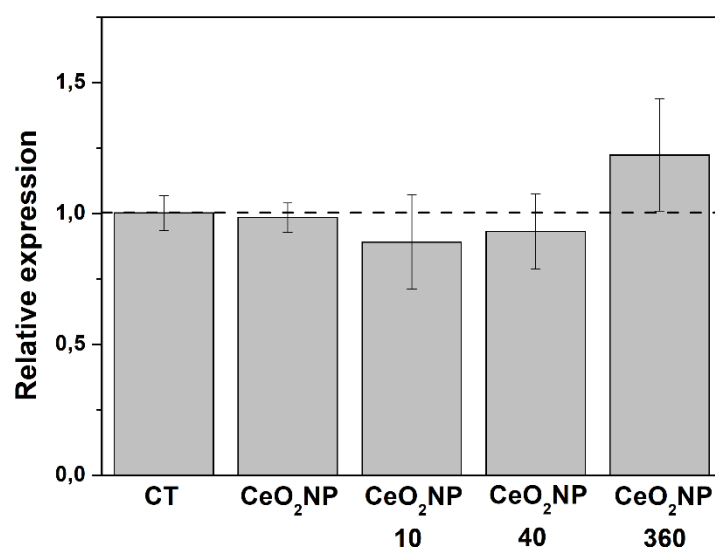


Figure S10. Effect of CeO_2NPs on expression of *CHC1* gene after 4 h of exposure. Data are represented as relative expression of the genes with respect to the unexposed control. Control values were set to 1 for easy comparison.

Table S1: Fluorochromes used to analyze several physiological parameters of *C. reinhardtii* by flow cytometry.

Fluorochrome	Acronym	Applications	Stock concentration (mg mL ⁻¹)	Final concentration (µg mL ⁻¹)	Incubation time (min)
Dihydrorhodamine123	DHR 123	Intracellular levels of hydrogen peroxide	2	10	40
Hydroethidine	HE	Intracellular levels of superoxide anion	3.154	5	30
Propidium iodide	IP	Membrane integrity	1	5	10
Fluorescein Diacetate	FDA	Unspecific esterase activity	5	2.5	15
bis-(1,3-dibutylbarbituric acid) trimethine oxonol	DiBAC₄(3)	Cytoplasmic membrane potential	0.5	2.5	10
5-Butyl-4,4-Difluoro-4-Bora-3a,4a-Diaza-s-Indacene-3-Nonanoic Acid	BODIPY- C4-C9	Lipid peroxidation	101.08	0.01	10
MitoTracker® Orange CM-H2TMRos	Mitotracker	Mitochondrial ROS homeostasis	0.05	2.5	60

References

Briffa, S. M., Lynch, I., Trouillet, V., Bruns, M., Hapiuk, D., Liu, J., ... & Valsami-Jones, E. (2017). Development of scalable and versatile nanomaterial libraries for nanosafety studies: polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) capped metal oxide nanoparticles. *RSC Advances*, 7(7), 3894-3906.