

## Supplementary Information

### **Short-term exposure of positively charged polystyrene nanoparticles causes oxidative stress and membrane destruction in cyanobacteria**

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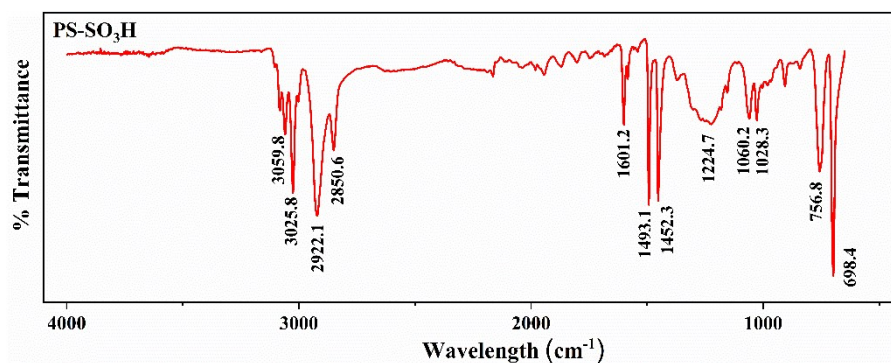
# These authors contributed equally to this work.

#### **Summary**

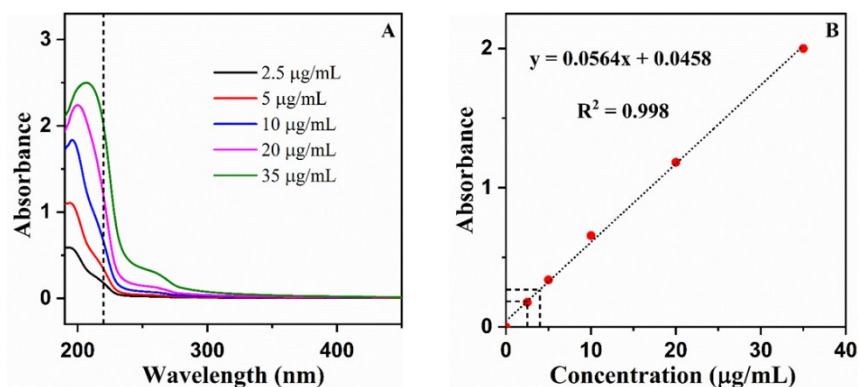
**Total 13 pages**

**7 figures**

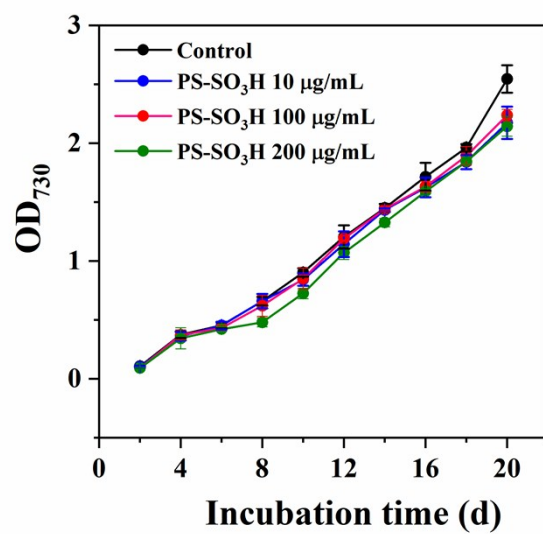
**5 tables**



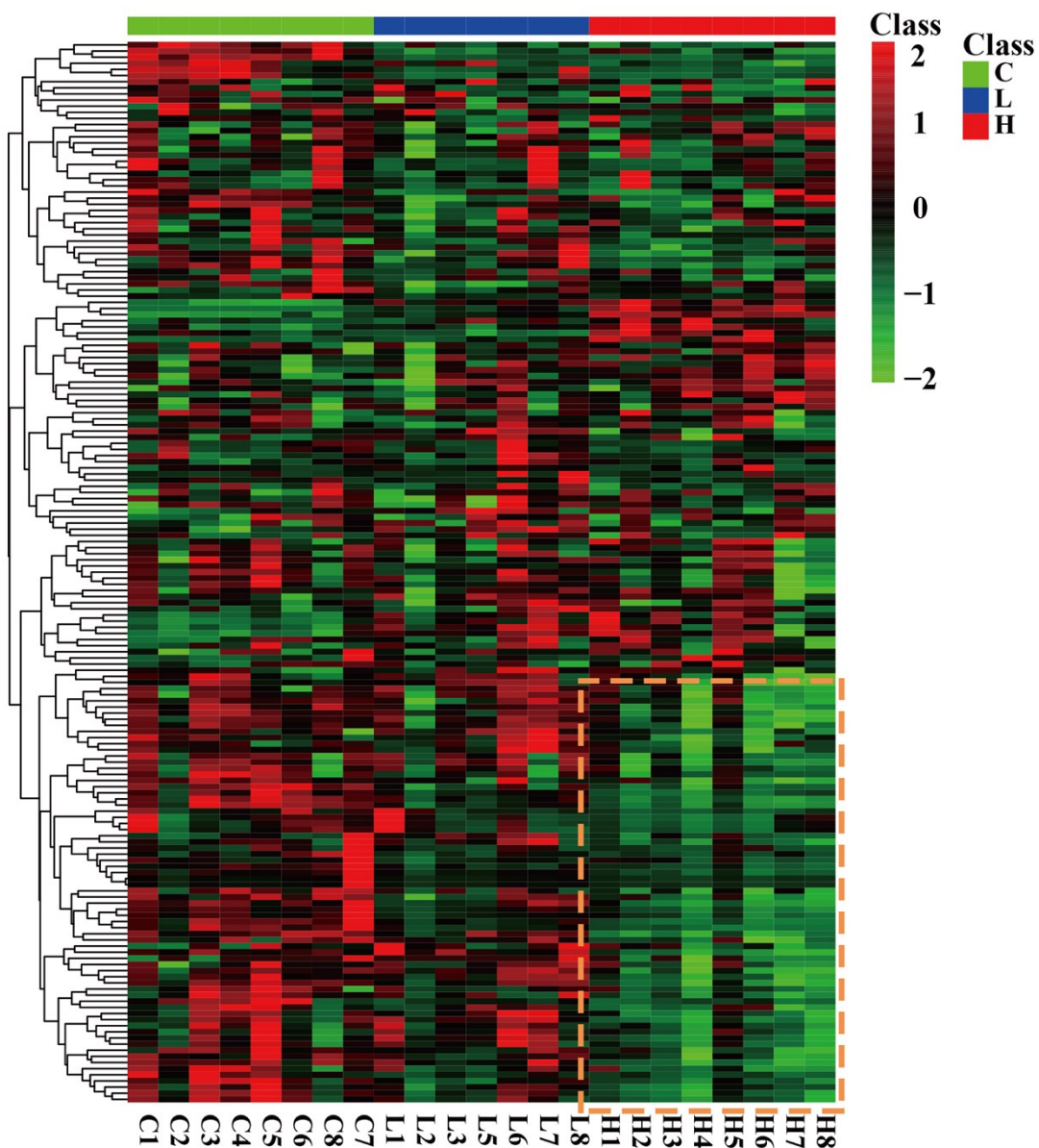
**Figure S1** FTIR spectra of PS-SO<sub>3</sub>H after exposure to deionized water a for two days. A series of strong peaks at 3026, 2921, 1601, 1493, 1452, 757 and 698 cm<sup>-1</sup> correspond to the characteristic peaks of benzene in nanoplastics <sup>1</sup>.



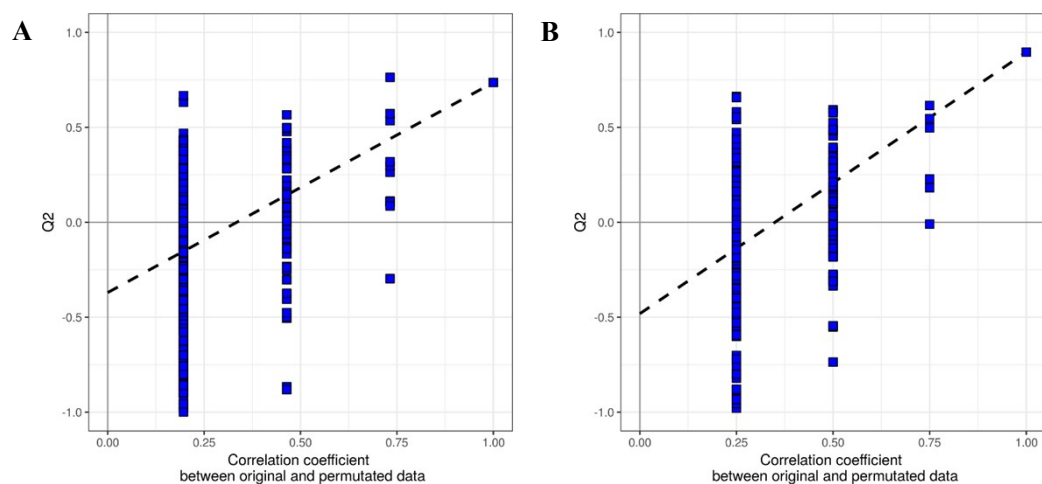
**Figure S2** The concentration of PS-NH<sub>2</sub> was detected via UV-Vis spectra. UV-Vis spectra of PS-NH<sub>2</sub> with different concentrations in deionized water (A). The absorbance of PS-NH<sub>2</sub> at 220 nm is fitted to its concentration in deionized water (B).



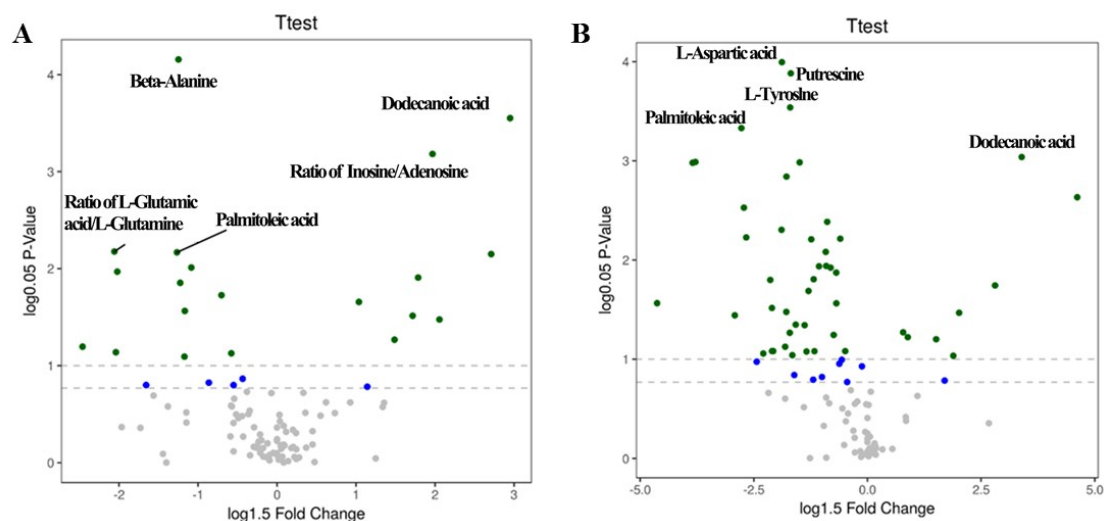
**Figure S3** Effects of different concentrations of PS-SO<sub>3</sub>H on the cell density of *S. elongatus* PCC 7942.



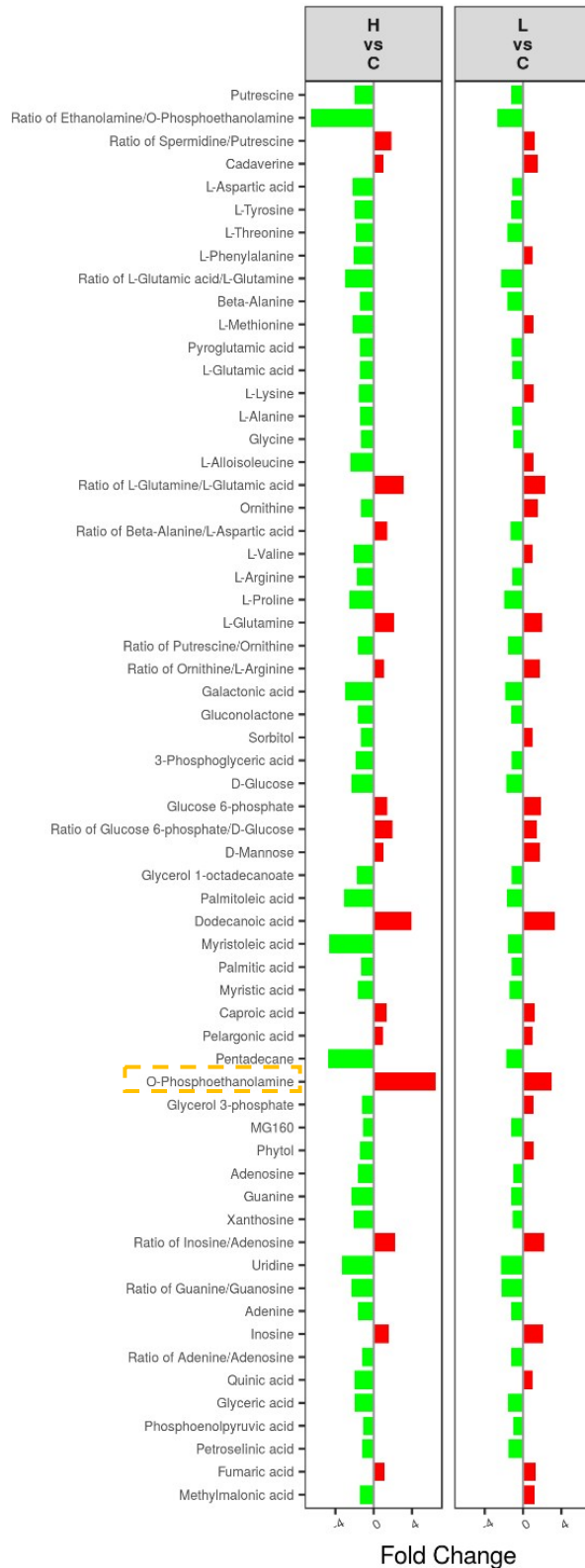
**Figure S4** The hierarchical clustering heat map presents a global view of metabolite changes in *Synechococcus* exposed to different concentrations of PS-NH<sub>2</sub> and control. Significantly inhibited metabolites are circled by a dotted orange box. “C” refers to the control group. “L” and “H” refer to low and high concentrations of PS-NH<sub>2</sub>, respectively.



**Figure S5** The permutation testing was employed to assess validation of the classification mode. “A” for assessing OPLS-DA model of low concentration group vs control group, “B” for assessing OPLS-DA model of high concentration group vs control group. The intercept of  $Q_2Y$  with a threshold less than zero indicates a valid model.



**Figure S6** An enhanced volcano plot showed the differential metabolites selected with the multicriteria assessment. The differential metabolites were obtained using univariate statistical analysis, student T-test. “A” for low concentration group vs control group, “B” for high concentration group vs control group. The p-value together with log 1.5 (fold change) are introduced with a cutoff value of 0.05, 0.01 for p value and 1.5 for log1.5 FC, respectively.



**Figure S7** Fold changes of differential metabolites in low- (L) and high-concentration (H) group vs control group (C). “C” refers to the control group. “L” and “H” refer to low and high concentrations of PS-NH<sub>2</sub>, respectively.





**Table S1** The strains and plasmids used in this study.

<b>Strain</b>	<b>Relevant genotypes</b>	<b>Reference</b>
PCC7942	Wild-type	
JW11	Same as wild-type, but $\Delta gp$	This work
JW12	<i>Ptrc::pssA</i> integrated at NSI	This work
Plasmid	Genotypes	
pUC18	Amp <sup>R</sup> ; broad host range vector	Takara
PSHG299	Kan <sup>R</sup> ; plasmid containing kanamycin resistance	Takara
pAM2991	Spec <sup>R</sup> ; NSI targeting vector; <i>Ptrc</i>	
pGP1	Amp <sup>R</sup> ; <i>gp</i> knockout vector	This work
pJW1	Spec <sup>R</sup> ; NSI targeting vector; <i>Ptrc::pssA</i>	This work

**Table S2** Primers for construction of the mutant strains used in this study.

<b>Primers</b>	<b>Sequences (5' - 3')</b>
GP1	GCCTGCAGGTCGACTCTAGAGGATCCAACCACGACTGGCCTGA GGGCTACTTCGAA
GP2	GACGTTTCCCGTTGAATATGGCTCATGTAACCGCAGTAGGAGG CCACGTTGACAATC
GP3	TCATTTGATGCTCGATGAGTTTTTCTAAGTCTTAGCCCGCTTCA AGAGTGGCGTTGC
GP4	GACCATGATTACGAATTCGAGCTCGGTATCAGGTTCCGCAACA CGGATTACCGTCGAT
GP5	GATTGTCAACGTGGCCTCCTACTGCGGTTACATGAGCCATATTC AACGGGAAACGTC
GP6	GCAACGCCACTCTTGAAGCGGGCTAAGACTTAGAAAACTCAT CGAGCATCAAATGA
GP7	ATCGACGGTAATCCGTGTTGGCGAACCTGATACCGAGCTCGAA TTCGTAATCATGGTC
GP8	TTCGAAGTAGCCCTCAGGCCAGTCGTGGTTGGATCCTCTAGAG TCGACCTGCAGGC
YZ05	CGATCGCTTTTACAGCAATGACAT
YZ06	ACCTCCTCAA AATTGTTTGCGCCTATC
JW2	CGGTACCCGGGGATCCATGTTGTCAA AATTTAAGCGTAAT
JW3	CGACTCTAGAGGATCCTTACAGGATGCGGCTAATTA

**Table S3** Metabolite annotation results for the study samples.

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Counts</b>
Detected	153
Annotated	82
Metabolite Ratios	20
Unknowns	71





## Reference

1. Z. Dong, W. Zhang, Y. Qiu, Z. Yang, J. Wang and Y. Zhang, Cotransport of nanoplastics (NPs) with fullerene (C60) in saturated sand: Effect of NPs/C60 ratio and seawater salinity, *Water Res.*, 2018, **148**, 469-478.