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Supporting information

Intracellular Trafficking of Silver Nanoparticles and Silver Ions Determined their Specific Mitotoxicity to Zebrafish Cell Line

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Figure S1. Characterization of synthesized AgNPs. (1) TEM images of Cit-AgNPs-1. (2) TEM images of Cit-AgNPs-2. (3) TEM images of AIE-AgNPs with distinct core part (AgNPs) and surface coating (AIEgen) as denoted by red arrows. (4) Size distribution of Cit-AgNPs-1, with the size is 53.94 nm, and the standard error (SD) of 1.78 nm (n=100). (5) Size distribution of Cit-AgNPs-2, with the size is 79.43 nm, and the SD of 0.636 nm (n=60). (6) Size distribution of surface coating AIEgens (Size, 13.18; SD, 0.235) and core part (AgNPs) (Size, 43.66 nm; SD, 1.645 nm) (n=60).



Figure S2. Dissolution kinetics of 500 µg/L of Cit-AgNPs and AIE-AgNPs in SM7 medium (pH=7.0).



Figure S3. Aggregation kinetics of AIE-AgNPs and Cit-AgNPs-1 (500 µg/L) in the SM7 medium.



Figure S4. TEM images of aggregated AIE-AgNPs accumulated in SM7 medium and the EDX mapping of selected elements (Ag, C and Si).



Figure S5. Fluorescence properties of AIE materials. (1) Emission of the AIE-AgNPs in SM7 medium, λ_{ex} =450 nm. (2) Emission of the TEZ-TPE-1 with different concentration of Ag⁺, λ_{ex} =365 nm. (3) Fluorescence intensity (I 501 nm) vs the concentration of Ag⁺.



Figure S6. Percentage viability of cells upon treatment with AgNO₃ and AgNPs by PrestoBlue test. The AgNPs exposure concentrations used in the study were 0, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100 mg/L. Data are expressed as mean \pm SE (n=5).



Figure S7. Bioaccumulation of AgNPs (AIE-AgNPs and Cit-AgNPs) and AgNO₃ in ZF4 cell lines exposed at different concentration after 24h exposure. Significant difference is found between Ag⁺ and AgNPs (both Cit-AgNPs and AIE-AgNPs) exposure groups (*P < 0.05) while no significance difference was found between Cit-AgNPs and AIE-AgNPs exposure groups (P > 0.05).



Figure S8. Bioaccumulated AgNPs in ZF4 cell lines after exposed to AgNPs (AIE-AgNPs and Cit-AgNPs-1) and AgNO₃ for 24 h followed with different washing methods reported in previous studies.¹⁻⁴ While significant difference was found between washing and non-washing groups for both the AgNPs (***p<0.0005) and AgNO₃ (***p<0.0005) exposure, no significant difference was found between different washing methods between the method used in present study and convenient methods.



Figure S9. 3D confocal images of cells with different channels. AIE-AgNPs and nucleus (a), the dissolved Ag⁺ with nucleus (b) and 3D reconstruction of cells with AIE-AgNPs-1, Ag⁺ and nucleus channels. The scale bar is 20 μ m.



Figure S10. Effect of different doses of TEZ-TPE-1 on the viability of ZF4 cell lines assessed by the MTT assay.



Figure S11. Confocal images of ZF4 cell lines exposed to Cit-AgNPs and mitochondria tracker.



Figure S12. Confocal images of Ag⁺ and lysosomes, and their corresponding colocalization analysis.



Figure S13. Representative scatter plot of ZF4 cell lines, FSC (forward scatter, OX- axis) provides information on the relative size of the analyzed events, while SSC (side scatter, OY-axis) estimates the granularity. (a) Flow cytometry analysis of ZF4 cell lines treated with 1 mg/L of Ag⁺ for 24 h. (b) Flow cytometry analysis of ZF4 cell lines treated with 1 mg/L of Ag⁺ for 24 h.



Figure S14. Dissolution kinetics of 500 µg/L of Cit-AgNPs-1 and AIE-AgNPs-1 in SM7 medium (pH=4.5).



Figure S15. Oxygen consumption rate (OCR) measured by Seahorse MitoStress assay of cells exposed to Cit-AgNPs-1 (1), Cit-AgNPs-2 (2) and AIE-AgNPs (3) at different time points.

Reference

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