

**Supplementary Information**

Quantification of particulate Ag in rainbow trout organs following dietary exposure to silver nitrate, or two forms of engineered silver nanoparticles

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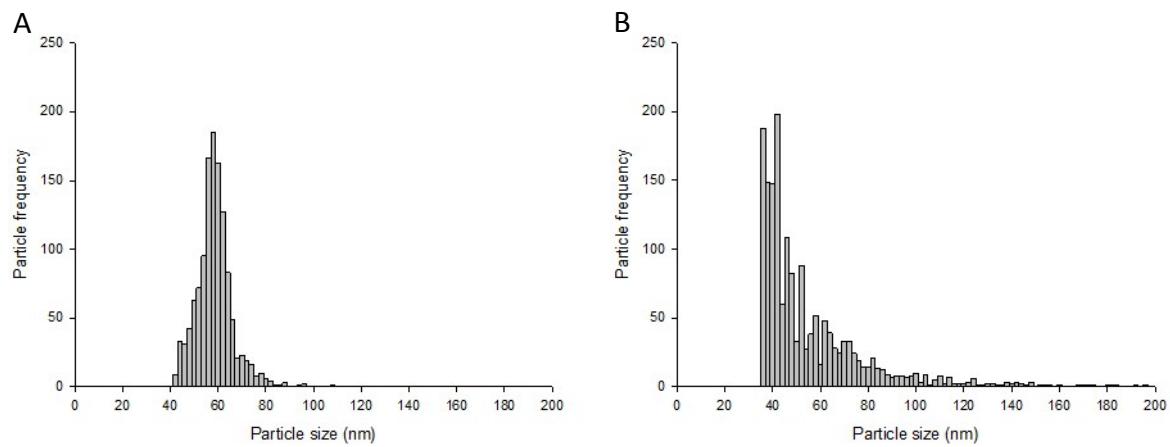


Figure S1. Example size distribution of (A) Ag NPs and (B) Ag<sub>2</sub>S NPs in deionised ultrapure water that were subsequently added to the fish diet.

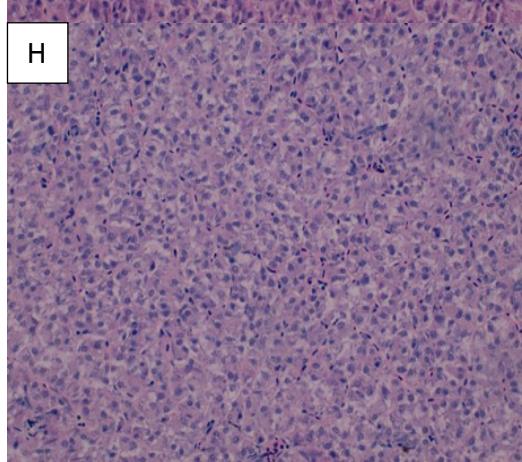
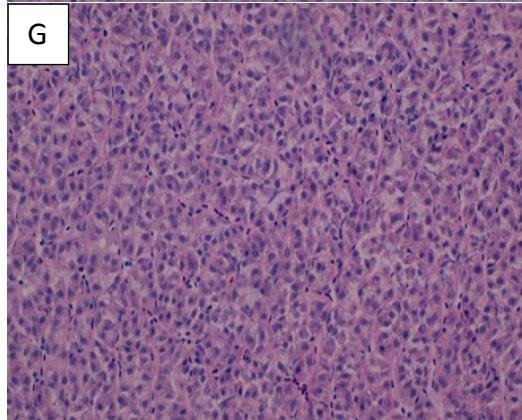
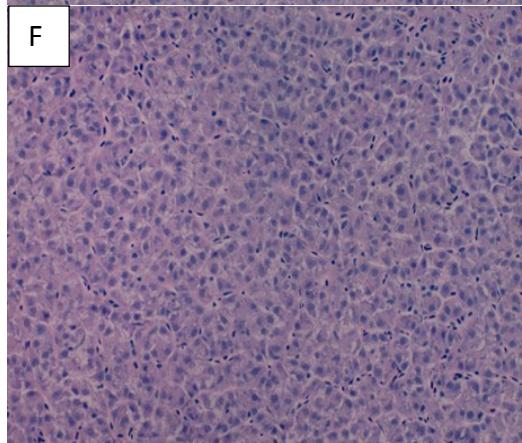
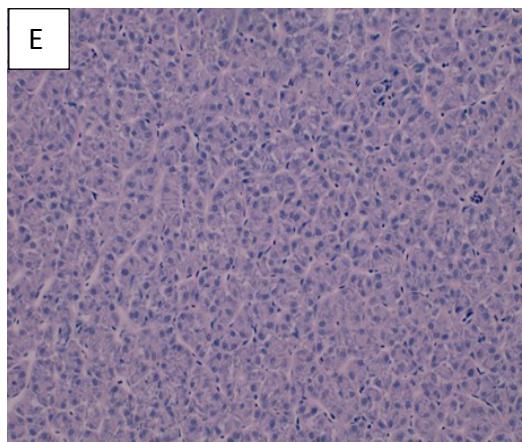
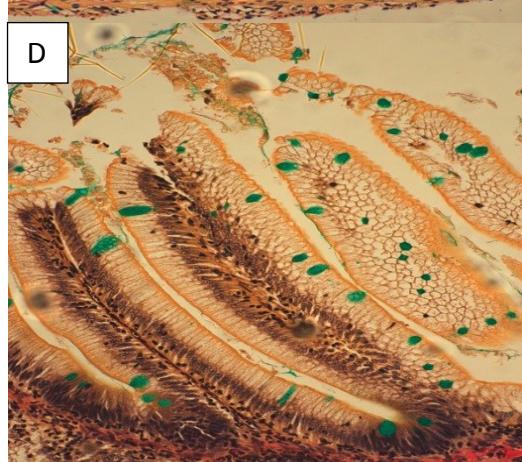
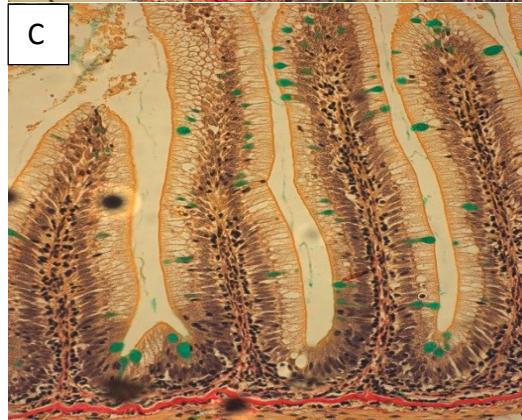
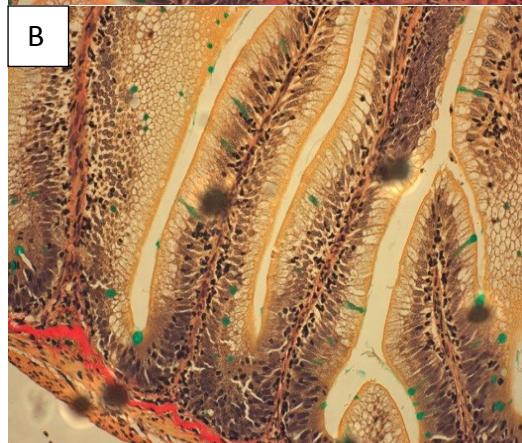
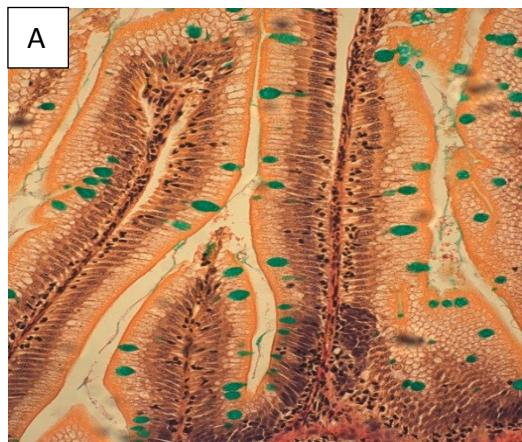


Figure S2. Histological sections of the hind intestine (left) and liver (right) following 4 weeks exposure to control (no added Ag; A, E), or 100 mg/kg of Ag as  $\text{AgNO}_3$  (B, F), Ag NPs (C, G) or  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  NPs (D and H). The intestines were stained using haematoxylin/ alcian blue/ van Gieson to highlight collagen (red), mucins (blue/turquoise), muscle and red blood cells (yellow), cytoplasm (pink/yellow) and nuclei (black/brown). The liver was stained with Haematoxylin and Eosin. Note: there was no evidence of pathology in the hind intestine or the liver.

Table S1. The speciation of 0.93 mmol  $\text{L}^{-1}$  dissolved silver as percentage (%) of total Ag speciation under different physiological compartments at different concentrations.

Compartment	Percent species (%)
Stomach pH 2	
$\text{Ag}^+$	0.045
$\text{AgCl}$ (aq)	6.725
$\text{AgCl}_2^-$	74.719
$\text{AgCl}_3^{2-}$	18.512
Upper GIT pH 7.8	
$\text{Ag}^+$	0.044
$\text{AgCl}$ (aq)	6.741
$\text{AgCl}_2^-$	74.769
$\text{AgCl}_3^{2-}$	18.444
Lower GIT pH 9	
$\text{Ag}^+$	0.044
$\text{AgCl}$ (aq)	6.741
$\text{AgCl}_2^-$	74.769
$\text{AgCl}_3^{2-}$	18.445
Blood compartment pH 7.8	
$\text{Ag}^+$	0.039
$\text{AgCl}$ (aq)	6.528
$\text{AgCl}_2^-$	74.887
$\text{AgCl}_3^{2-}$	18.546
Intracellular compartments pH 7.4	
$\text{Ag}^+$	0.032
$\text{AgCl}$ (aq)	5.865
$\text{AgCl}_2^-$	73.860
$\text{AgCl}_3^{2-}$	20.242

The GIT saline components were (in mmol  $\text{L}^{-1}$ )  $\text{NaCl}$  (117.5),  $\text{KCl}$ , (5.7),  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , (2.5) and  $\text{MgSO}_4$  (1.2; Clark et al. 2019), with the only change between calculations the pH. The blood compartment saline components were (in mmol  $\text{L}^{-1}$ )  $\text{NaCl}$  (121.4),  $\text{KCl}$  (5.1),  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (1.4) and  $\text{MgSO}_4$  (1.9) at pH 7.8 (Clark et al. 2019). The intracellular components were (in mmol  $\text{L}^{-1}$ )  $\text{KCl}$  (140),  $\text{Na}$  (10),  $\text{MgSO}_4$  (1) and  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (0.1).