

**Emerging investigator series: Chemical transformation of silver and zinc oxide nanoparticles  
in the simulated human tear fluids: Influence of biocorona**

Lingxiangyu Li,<sup>\*,†</sup> Ashfeen Ubaid Khan,<sup>‡</sup> Xiang Zhang,<sup>#,§,†</sup> Xiaoting Qian,<sup>‡</sup> and Yawei Wang<sup>†,#,§</sup>

<sup>†</sup> School of Environment, Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hangzhou 310024, China

<sup>‡</sup> Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou 310018, China

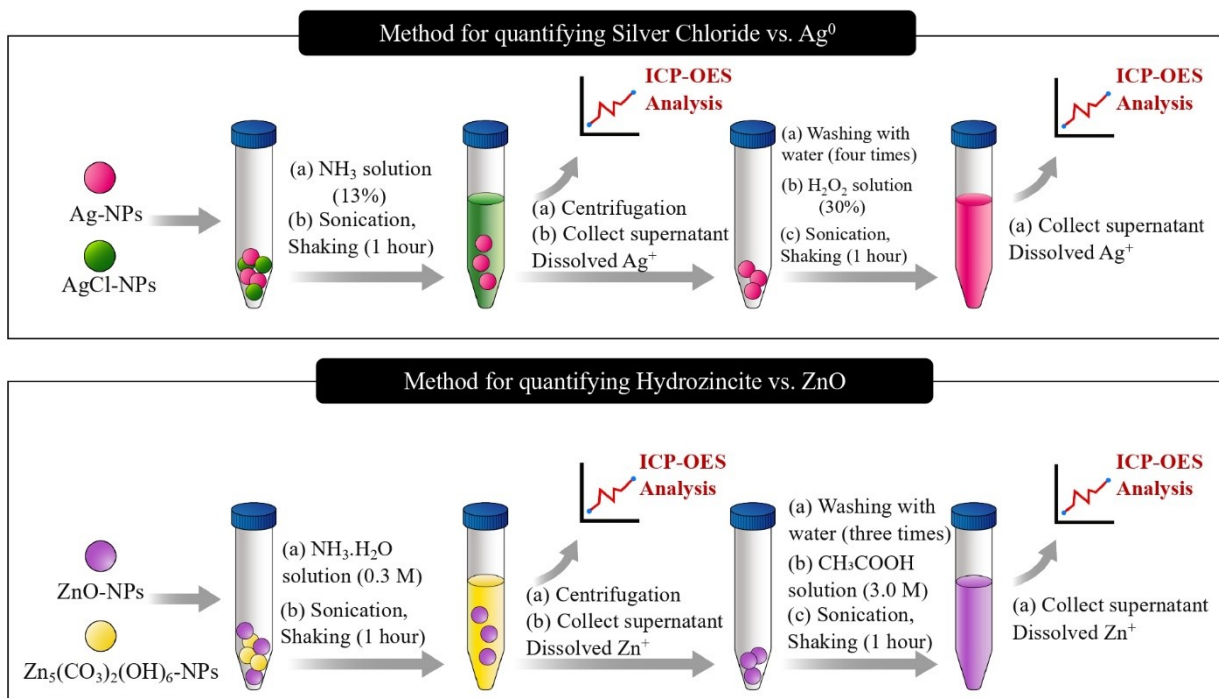
<sup>#</sup> State Key Laboratory of Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100085, China

<sup>§</sup> College of Resources and Environment, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

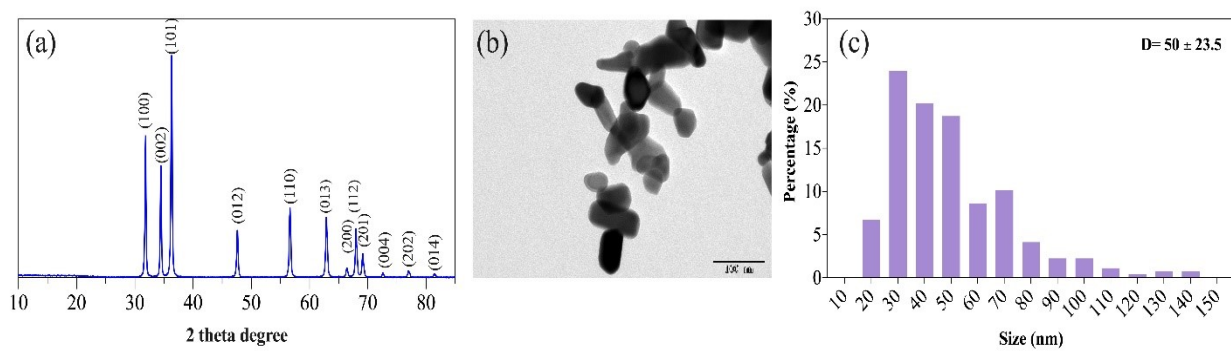
**Corresponding Author:**

\* Dr. Lingxiangyu Li

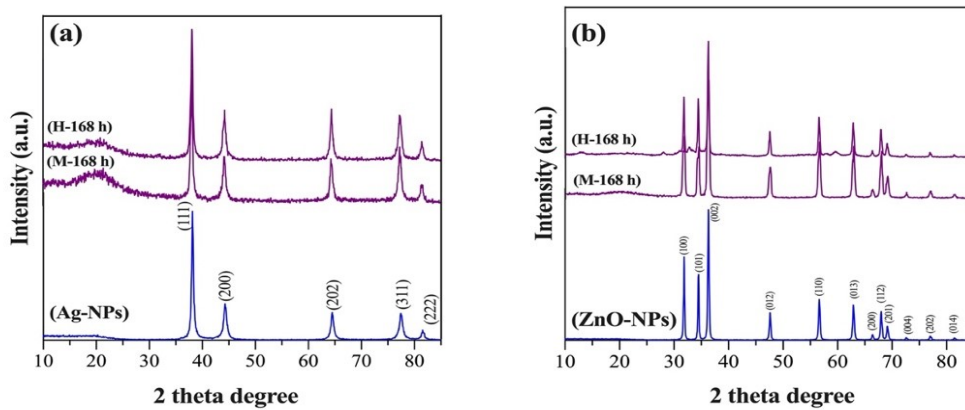
E-mail: [lingxiangyu.li@ucas.ac.cn](mailto:lingxiangyu.li@ucas.ac.cn)



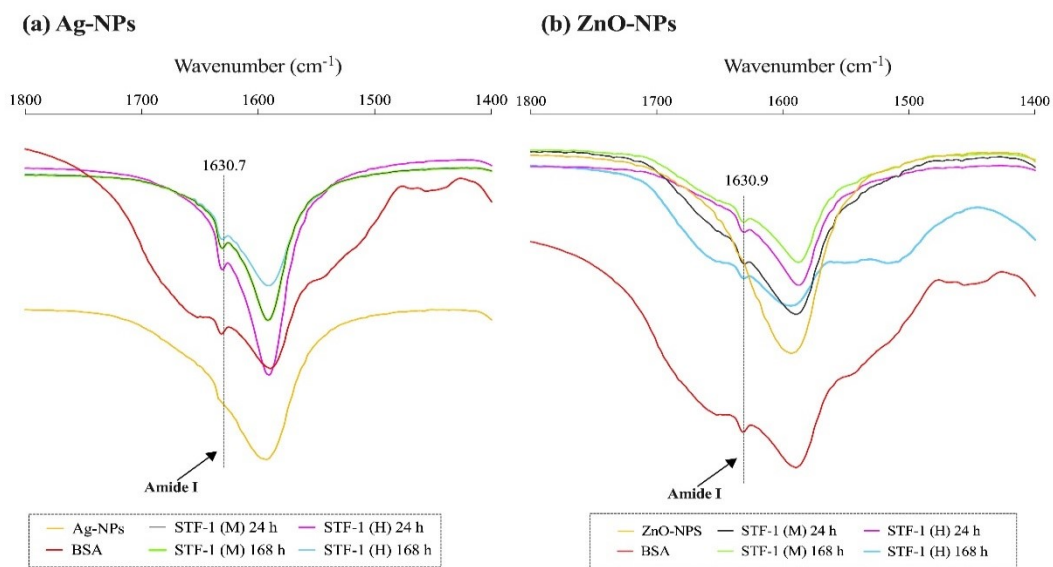
**Scheme S1.** Schematic representation of the experimental procedure for the selective dissolution of AgCl-NPs against Ag-NPs or Zn<sub>5</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>6</sub>-NPs against ZnO-NPs.



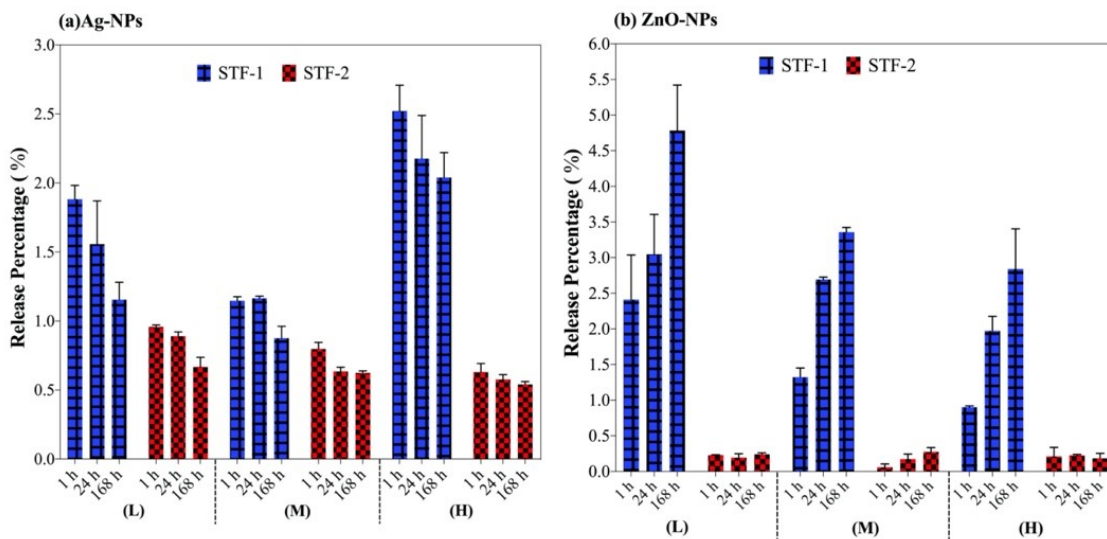
**Figure S1.** Physicochemical characterization of pristine ZnO-NPs used in this study.



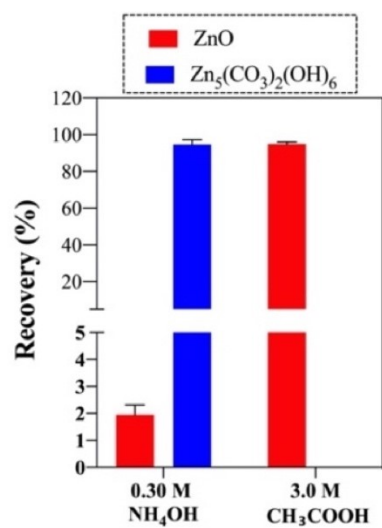
**Figure S2.** XRD spectra of pristine Ag-NPs and ZnO-NPs and their transformed products from the STF-1 with middle and high particle loadings. (a) Ag-NPs. (b) ZnO-NPs.



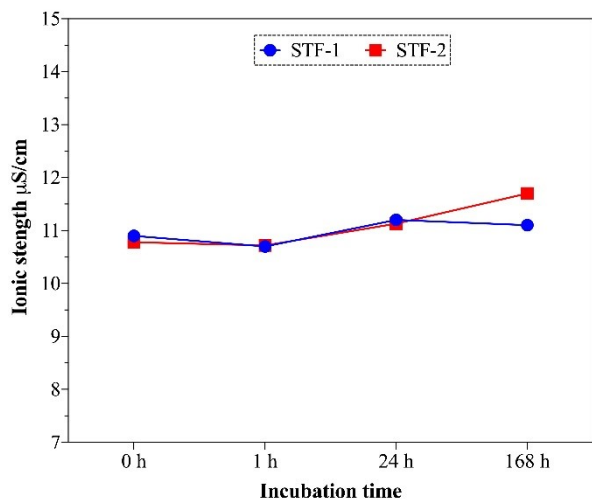
**Figure S3.** FT-IR spectra of precipitate collected from the STF-1 with Ag-NPs or ZnO-NPs. (a) Ag-NPs. (b) ZnO-NPs.



**Figure S4.** The dissolution of Ag-NPs and ZnO-NPs in the simulated tear fluids. The percentage represented the dissolved ions accounting for nanoparticles added at the beginning of exposure.

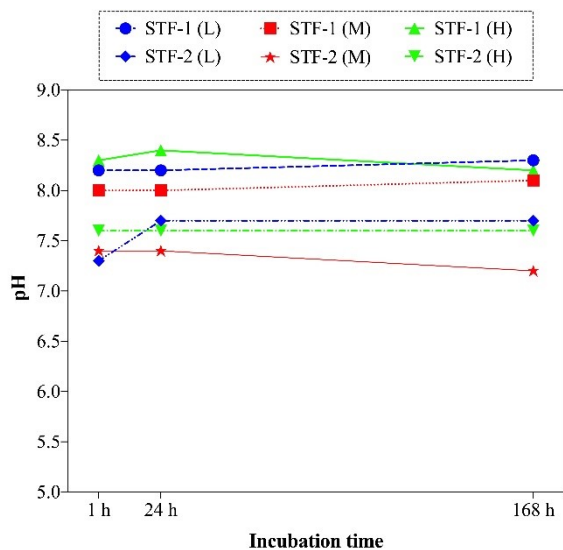


**Figure S5.** Selective dissolution of Zn<sub>5</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>6</sub> against ZnO by using ammonia solution (0.3 M) and acetic acid solution (3.0 M).



**Figure S6.** Ionic strength of STF-1 and STF-2 as a function of incubation time.





**Figure S7.** pH of STF-1 and STF-2 as a function of incubation time.

**Table S1.** Composition of the simulated tear fluids used in this study

Chemical composition	Concentration (g/L)	
	STF-1 (pH 8.0) <sup>1</sup>	STF-2 (pH 7.4) <sup>2</sup>
Sodium bicarbonate	2.18	1.924
Sodium chloride	6.78	6.782
Potassium chloride	1.38	1.11
Calcium chloride	0.0084	0.0024
Albumin (BSA)	6.69	
Glucose	0.025	

**Table S2.** sp-ICP-MS instrumental and analytical details.

Parameter group	Parameter	Parameter value
ICP-MS component	ICP-MS model	Agilent 7900
	Nebulizer	MicroMist, glass
	Spray chamber	Quartz
ICP-MS settings	RF power	1550 W
	Nebulizer gas flow	1.00 L/min
	Sample flow rate	0.270 mL/min
	Dwell time	100 $\mu$ s
	Total acquisition time	60 s
	Data acquisition mode	TRA
Reaction gas	No gas	$^{107}\text{Ag}^+$ , $^{197}\text{Au}^+$
	He	$^{66}\text{Zn}^+$

TE (%): 6.8-8.5

## References

1. Hedberg, Y.; Gustafsson, J.; Karlsson, H. L.; Moller, L.; Wallinder, I. O. Bioaccessibility, bioavailability and toxicity of commercially relevant iron- and chromium-based particles: in vitro studies with an inhalation perspective. *Part. Fibre. Toxicol.* 2010, 7, 23.
2. Margues, M. R. C.; Loebenberg, R.; Almukainzi, M. Simulated biological fluids with possible application in dissolution testing. *Dissolut. Technol.* 2011, 18, 15-28.