

Supporting information

**Title: Dose-dependent effects of CeO₂ nanomaterials on tomato plant chemistry
and insect herbivore resistance**

Zhengao Xiao ^{a, b, c}, Ningke Fan ^{a, b, c}, Le Yue ^{a, b, c}, Feiran Chen ^{a, b, c}, Haihua Ji ^{a, b, c},
Yinghua Shu ^d, Sergio Rasmann ^e, and Zhenyu Wang ^{a, b, c*}

^a Institute of Environmental Processes and Pollution Control, and School of Environmental and Civil Engineering, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China

^b Jiangsu Engineering Laboratory for Biomass Energy and Carbon Reduction Technology, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China

^c Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Anaerobic Biotechnology, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China

^d Department of Ecology, College of Natural Resources and Environment, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642, China

^e Institute of Biology, University of Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel 2000, Switzerland

*Corresponding author: Dr. Zhenyu Wang

E-mail address: wang0628@jiangnan.edu.cn

Table S1. Correlation table between root morphology traits and plant (shoot, root and total) biomass. Shown are coefficient of correlations and p values based on Pearson's correlation analyses.

Root morphology traits	Shoot biomass	Root biomass	Total biomass
Root length	r = 0.33, p = 0.160	r = 0.52, p = 0.019	r = 0.44, p = 0.049
Root surface area	r = 0.59, p = 0.005	r = 0.63, p = 0.003	r = 0.69, p < 0.001
Root tips	r = 0.48, p = 0.033	r = 0.39, p = 0.089	r = 0.51, p = 0.019
Root volume	r = 0.73, p < 0.001	r = 0.66, p = 0.002	r = 0.82, p < 0.001

Table S2. Two-way ANOVA table for determining the interactive effects of CeO₂ treatment and herbivore *Helicoverpa armigera* on tomato plant growth, nutrient and chemical defense traits. The results are shown with the test statistic F-value and significance levels (***p* < 0.001, ***p* < 0.01, **p* < 0.05 and ^{NS} *p* > 0.05).

Plant traits	CeO ₂ treatment	Herbivore	CeO ₂ treatment × Herbivore
Shoot biomass	3.90 *	1.34 ^{NS}	0.15 ^{NS}
Root biomass	2.24 ^{NS}	3.94 ^{NS}	0.70 ^{NS}
Shoot height	5.64 **	0.31 ^{NS}	0.51 ^{NS}
Stem thickness	0.67 ^{NS}	2.47 ^{NS}	0.20 ^{NS}
Leaf chlorophyll	7.37 ***	11.21 **	1.87 ^{NS}
Root length	2.58 ^{NS}	0.57 ^{NS}	0.62 ^{NS}
Root surface area	5.82 **	1.78 ^{NS}	0.39 ^{NS}
Root volume	5.87 **	0.65 ^{NS}	0.92 ^{NS}
Root tips	8.26 ***	9.84 **	2.68 ^{NS}
Leaf Ce	3.20 *	7.31 *	0.92 ^{NS}
Root Ce	13.78 ***	0.92 ^{NS}	0.93 ^{NS}
Leaf C	3.97 *	0.04 ^{NS}	2.59 ^{NS}
Leaf N	3.57 *	17.31 ***	1.90 ^{NS}
Leaf Fe	9.21 ***	0.26 ^{NS}	8.21 ***
Leaf Mn	3.18 *	0.20 ^{NS}	1.54 ^{NS}
Leaf Cu	1.94 ^{NS}	4.79 *	2.24 ^{NS}
Leaf Si	5.46 *	0.11 ^{NS}	1.33 ^{NS}
Leaf soluble sugars	18.53 ***	3.56 ^{NS}	0.07 ^{NS}
Leaf amino acids	70.38 ***	2.58 ^{NS}	0.11 ^{NS}
Leaf total phenolics	11.45 ***	0.24 ^{NS}	0.46 ^{NS}
Leaf flavonoids	12.63 ***	0.62 ^{NS}	0.28 ^{NS}

Table S3. Correlation table for assessing the relationship between plant chemical traits and larva weight gain of *Helicoverpa armigera*. Shown are coefficient of correlations and p values based on Pearson's correlation analyses.

Plant chemical traits	Larva weight gain of <i>H. armigera</i>
Leaf Ce	r = 0.17, p = 0.483
Leaf C	r = 0.001, p = 0.997
Leaf N	r = 0.025, p = 0.279
Leaf Fe	r = -0.35, p = 0.127
Leaf Mn	r = -0.48, p = 0.033
Leaf Cu	r = -0.28, p = 0.226
Leaf Si	r = -0.47, p = 0.035
Leaf soluble sugars	r = 0.10, p = 0.657
Leaf amino acids	r = 0.27, p = 0.238
Leaf phenolics	r = -0.76, p < 0.001
Leaf flavonoids	r = -0.07, p = 0.769

Figure S1

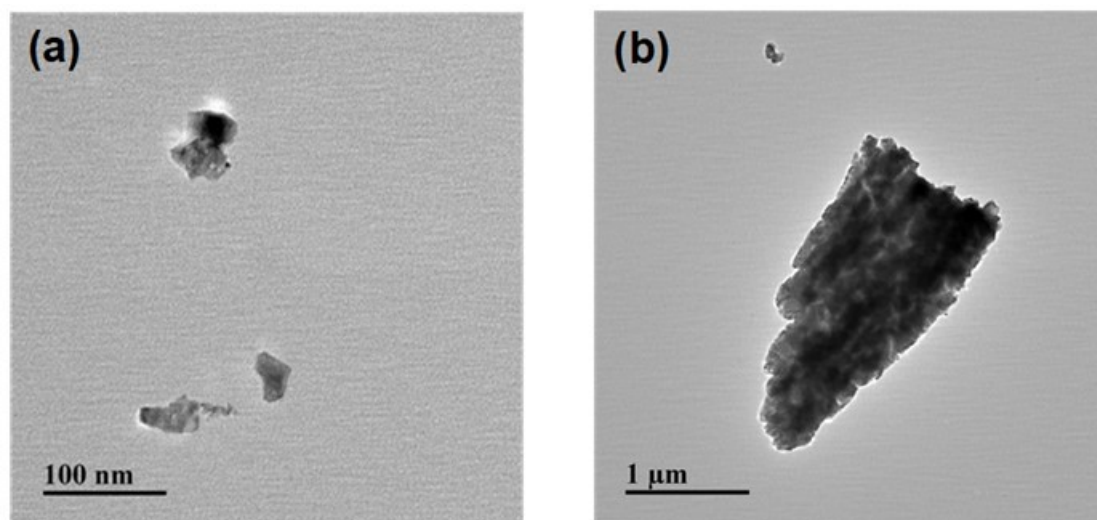


Fig. S1. Characterization of CeO₂ NMs and CeO₂ bulk materials (BMs) suspended in Milli-Q water. TEM images show the size and shape of CeO₂ NMs (a) and CeO₂ BMs (b), respectively.