Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Environmental Science: Nano. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2023

Pre-emergence herbicidal efficiency and uptake of atrazine-loaded zein nanoparticles: a sustainable alternative to weed control

Lucas Bragança Carvalho¹, Isabela Silva Godoy^{2,3}, Ana Cristina Preisler^{2,3}, Patrícia Luiza de Freitas Proença¹, Telma Saraiva-Santos⁴, Waldiceu Aparecido Verri Jr⁴, Halley Caixeta Oliveira², Giliardi Dalazen³, Leonardo Fernandes Fraceto¹

- ¹ Institute of Science and Technology, São Paulo State University (UNESP), Av. Três de Março 511, 18087-180 Sorocaba, SP, Brazil
- ² Department of Animal and Plant Biology, State University of Londrina, PR 445, km 380, 86057-970 Londrina, PR, Brazil
- ³ Department of Agronomy, State University of Londrina, PR 445, km 380, 86057-970 Londrina, PR, Brazil
- ⁴ Department of Pathology, State University of Londrina, PR 445, km 380, 86057-970 Londrina, PR, Brazil

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Table S1 The concentration of salts presents in the nutrient solution.

Salt	Concentration		
KH ₂ PO ₄	1 mM		
$Ca(NO_3)_2.4H_2O$	4 mM		
K_2SO_4	2 mM		
$(NH_4)_2SO_4$	4 mM		
$MgSO_4.7H_2O$	2 mM		
H_3BO_3	92.5 μΜ		
$MnCl_2.4H_2O$	18 μΜ		
$ZnCl_2$	1.5 μΜ		
$Na_2MoO_4.2H_2O$	0.56 μΜ		
CuCl ₂ .2H ₂ O	0.66 μΜ		
$FeSO_4$	100 μΜ		

Table S2 Physico-chemical properties of soil.

Parameters	Medium clay soil ^a		
Total sandy (g.kg ⁻¹)	691		
Silt (g.kg ⁻¹)	48		
Clay (g.kg ⁻¹)	261		
pH (CaCl ₂)	5.3		
$OM (g.dm^{-3})$	67		
$P (mg.dm^{-3})$	77		
K (mmolc.dm ⁻³)	10.6		
Ca (mmolc.dm ⁻³)	41		
Mg (mmolc.dm ⁻³)	20		
H+Al (mmolc.dm ⁻³)	28		
SB (mmolc.dm ⁻³)	71.6		
CEC (mmolc.dm ⁻³)	99.6		
V (%)	72		

^aSoil analyzed at the Laboratory of Mineral Fertilizers of the Superior School of Agriculture "Luiz de Queiroz", University of São Paulo, Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil. OM: organic matter; H+Al: acidity potential; SB: sum of exchangeable bases; CEC: cation exchange capacity; V: base saturation.

Table S3 Atrazine contents in roots stems and leaves of (c) *Bidens pilosa* and (d) *Zea mays* subjected to treatment with zein nanoparticles containing the herbicide (ZNP-ATZ) and commercial herbicide (ATZ). Values are represented by the mean \pm SD (n=3), with exposure times to each treatment of 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48 h. Different letters indicate that the values were significantly different according to the Tukey test (p < 0.05). Lowercase letters compare values as a function of exposure time and uppercase letters compare values between treatments.

Exposure _ time (h) _	Atrazine quantification (μg g ⁻¹)						
	Root		Stem		Leaf		
	ATZ	ZNP-ATZ	ATZ	ZNP-ATZ	ATZ	ZNP-ATZ	
2	$32.65 \pm 0.60~^{\mathrm{aBC}}$	$16.24\pm3.16~^{\mathrm{aA}}$	1.31 ± 1.12 aA	$1.83\pm1.19~^{\mathrm{aA}}$	0 aA	0 aA	
4	$25.98 \pm 4.63~^{aB}$	$25.82 \pm 3.90~^{bB}$	$2.60 \pm 0.81~^{\mathrm{aA}}$	$3.68 \pm 0.81~^{abAB}$	$0.15 \pm 0.25~^{\mathrm{aA}}$	$0.32 \pm 0.56~^{aA}$	
8	$35.64 \pm 7.91~^{\mathrm{aBC}}$	$29.07 \pm 5.53~^{bcB}$	$6.33 \pm 0.52~^{\mathrm{bBCD}}$	$6.38 \pm 1.91~^{bcBC}$	$0.80 \pm 0.77~^{\mathrm{aA}}$	$0.49 \pm 0.28~^{aA}$	
12	$29.56 \pm 4.25~^{\mathrm{aBC}}$	$31.04 \pm 5.35~^{bcB}$	$6.43\pm0.54~^{bCD}$	$7.02 \pm 0.54~^{\text{cdC}}$	$1.60 \pm 1.49~^{\mathrm{aA}}$	$6.95 \pm 1.62~^{\text{bB}}$	
24	$30.46 \pm 4.28~^{\mathrm{aBC}}$	$35.28 \pm 4.95~^{bcB}$	$6.63\pm0.81~^{bCD}$	$8.80\pm1.25~^{\rm dD}$	$8.43\pm1.33~^{\rm bB}$	$10.97\pm1.57~^{\mathrm{bB}}$	
36	$29.17 \pm 5.78~^{\mathrm{aBC}}$	$36.03\pm5.58~^{bcB}$	$5.61\pm0.44~b^{BC}$	$5.60 \pm 0.18~^{\text{bcC}}$	$18.96\pm0.49^{\text{cC}}$	$11.35 \pm 4.30~^{\mathrm{bB}}$	
48	$32.66 \pm 4.65~^{\mathrm{aBC}}$	$43.56 \pm 4.49 \; ^{cC}$	$5.63\pm0.60~b^{BC}$	$5.65 \pm 0.38~^{\text{bcC}}$	$28.06\pm2.97~^{\mathrm{dD}}$	$19.16\pm0.97~^{cC}$	

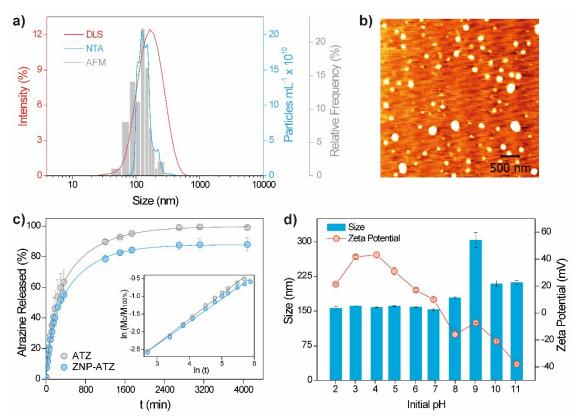


Fig. S1 Characterization of zein nanoparticles with atrazine (ZNP-ATZ). (a) Size distribution by DLS, NTA, and AFM techniques; (b) AFM micrograph of ZNP-ATZ nanoparticles; (c) *In vitro* release profile of commercial atrazine (ATZ) and encapsulated in zein nanoparticles, followed by adjustment of release kinetics for ATZ and ZNP-ATZ to the mathematical model of Korsmeyer-Peppas; (d) Hydrodynamic size and zeta potential of nanoparticles as a function of pH.

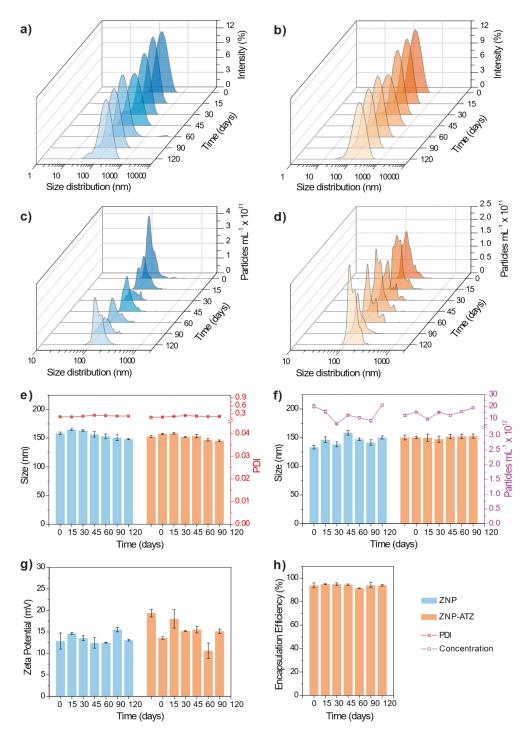


Fig. S2 Characterization and stability of zein nanoformulations on days 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, and 120 days after preparation, performed at 25 °C (n=3). Distribution of the hydrodynamic diameter of (a) zein nanoparticles (ZNP) and (b) zein nanoparticles with atrazine (ZNP-ATZ) obtained by DLS. Size distribution of (c) ZNP and (d) ZNP-ATZ nanoparticles obtained by NTA. (e) average hydrodynamic size and polydispersity index of ZNP and ZNP-ATZ nanoparticles. (f) average size and concentration of ZNP and ZNP-ATZ nanoparticles, obtained by NTA. (g) zeta potential of ZNP and ZNP-ATZ nanoparticles. (h) encapsulation efficiency of atrazine in zein nanoparticles.

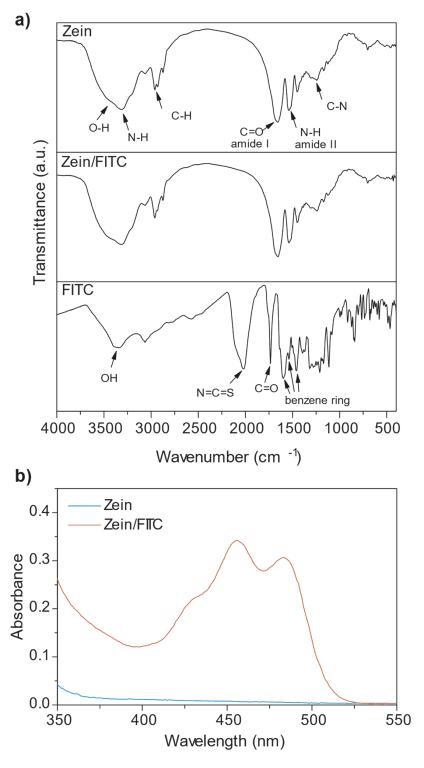


Fig. S3 (a) Infrared spectra for zein, fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), and FITC-labeled zein. (b) Absorption curves in the visible region for zein and FITC-labeled zein solution.

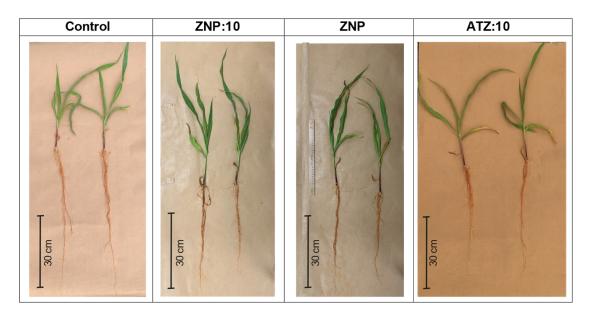




Fig. S4 Visual symptoms in *Zea mays* plants from the pre-emergence experiment were submitted to the following treatments: control, nanoparticles without atrazine (ZNP), commercial atrazine (ATZ), and nanoparticles with atrazine (ZNP-ATZ) at doses of 2000 g ha⁻¹ and 200 g ha⁻¹ (indication of :10).