

**Enhancing Photocatalytic CO₂ Reduction and Biological Activity Using Silver
Nanoparticles Decorated ZnTiO₃/Permutit Composite**

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Precursors

Permutit (PT) zeolite powder, purchased from Aladdin, was used in this study. Zinc nitrate ($\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and potassium titanyl oxalate ($\text{C}_4\text{K}_2\text{O}_9\text{Ti} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) were obtained from Sigma Aldrich. Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), ethylene glycol ($(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$), nitric acid (HNO_3), trisodium citrate ($\text{Na}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$, 98%), dilute ammonium hydroxide solution (NH_4OH 5% solution), and silver nitrate (AgNO_3) were sourced from Merck Co. Gibco in Germany provided Nutrient agar, Nutrient broth, NaCl DMEM low glucose medium culture, streptomycin, Trypsin/EDTA, and penicillin. MTT dye and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich in Munich, Germany.

Characterization method

The crystalline phases were analyzed by XRD spectra (Bruker D8 Advance, Cu $\text{K}\alpha$ radiation). FTIR spectra were acquired using a Bruker Vertex 70 spectrophotometer. Morphology and texture were examined via FESEM (XL30 model with EDX), while XPS spectra were obtained using a Shimadzu-Amics instrument. EPR spectra were measured with a Bruker E500 spectrometer, and electronic bandgaps were determined using a Shimadzu Solidspec-3700 DUV spectrometer.

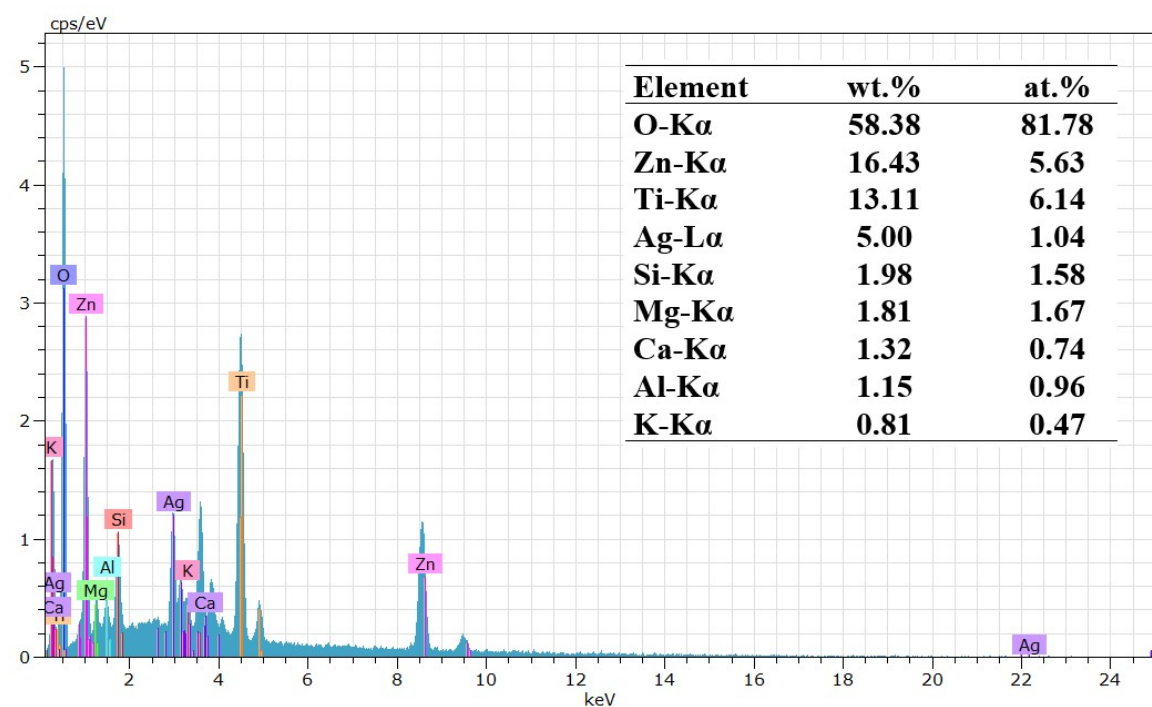


Figure S1. EDX spectrum (inset: weight % and atomic % table) of Ag/ZnTiO₃/PT.

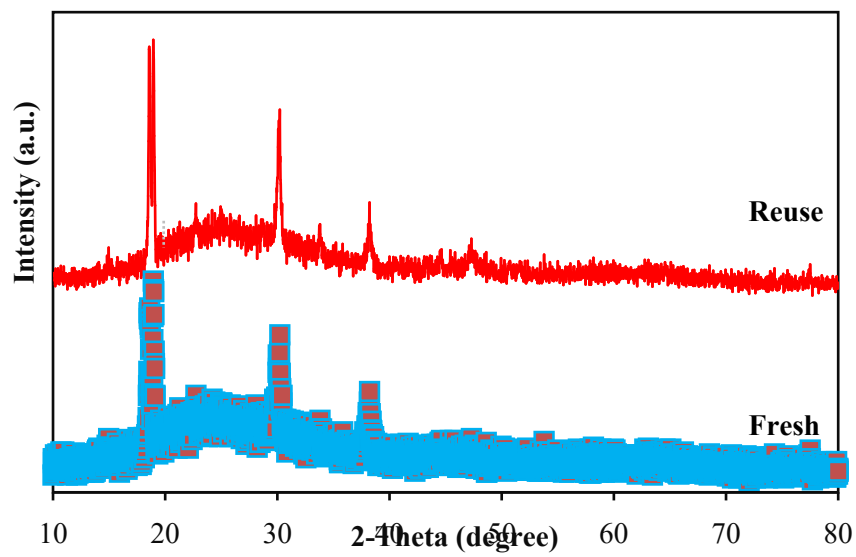


Figure S2. XRD patterns of the Ag/ZnTiO₃/PT composite before (Fresh) and after (Reuse) the recycling experiment.

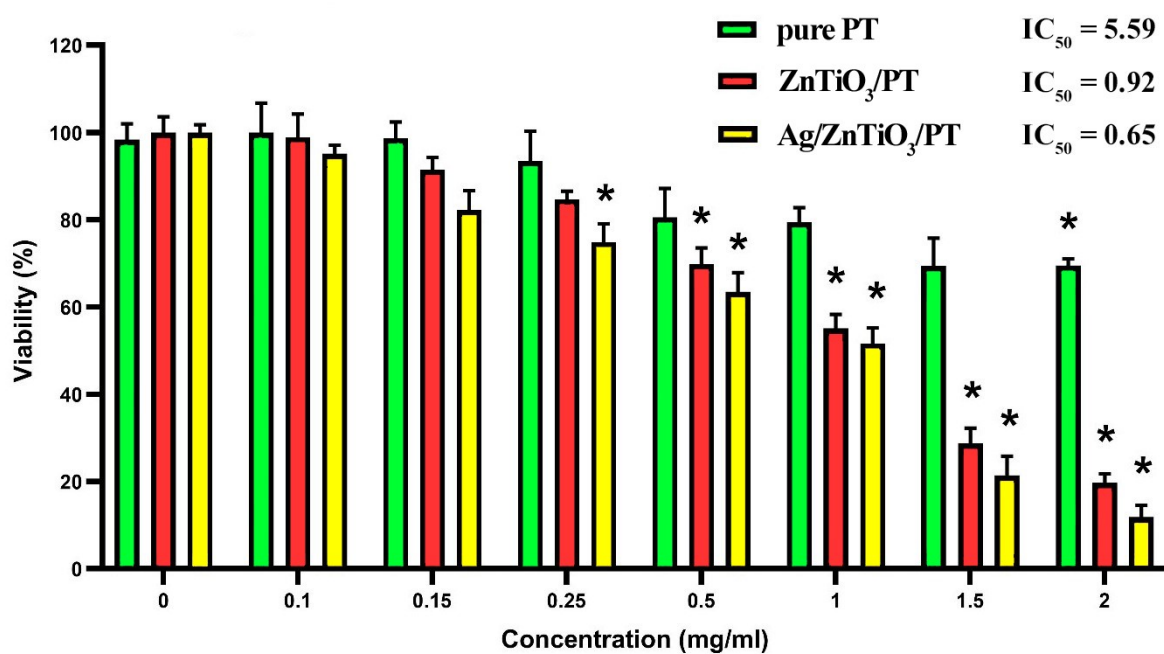


Figure S3. Assessment of ZnTiO₃/PT and Ag/ZnTiO₃/PT effects on MDA-MB-231 cell viability using the MTT assay after 24 h. Results are mentioned as mean \pm SD from at least three independent experiments (* $P \leq 0.05$). 50% inhibitory concentrations were depicted.

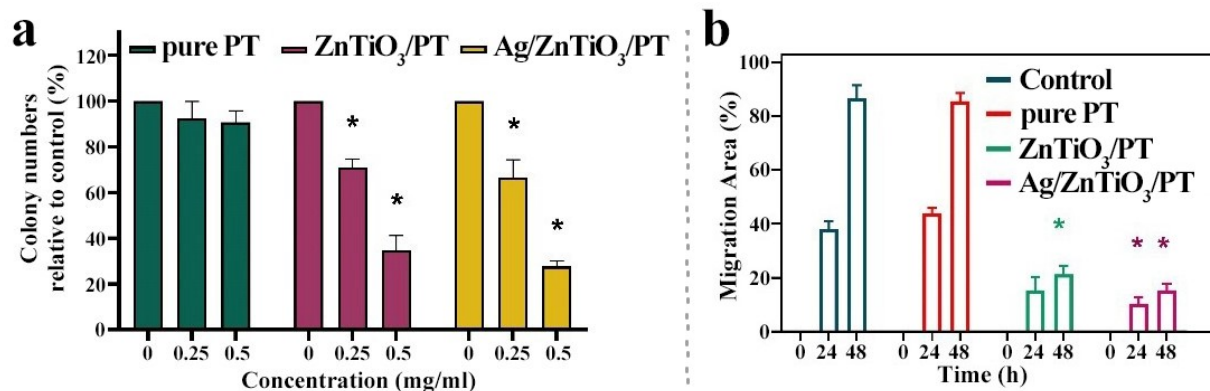


Figure S4. The bar graph (a) shows the colony percentage formed at various concentrations of ZnTiO₃/PT and Ag/ZnTiO₃/PT. The bar chart (b) represents a quantitative analysis of scratch closure changes. Compared to control, ZnTiO₃/PT and Ag/ZnTiO₃/PT treatments significantly showed anti-migratory effects on cells. Data are mean \pm SD (* P < 0.05) of three experiments.

Table S1. The performance of Ag/ZnTiO₃/PT for photocatalytic CO₂RR using water vapor as reducing agent in comparison to previously-reported catalysts.

Sample	Irradiation source	Products	Yields ($\mu\text{mol g}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$)	CO selectivity	References
Ag-TiO ₂ /Zeolite TS-1	UV-Vis ^a	CH ₄ /CO	0.47/3.16	~87%	1
TiO ₂ /ZnO	UV-Vis ^a	CH ₄ /CO	12.87/2.13	~14%	2
Ag _{3.0%} /TiO ₂	UV-Vis ^a	CH ₄ /CO	17.2/44.1	~72%	3
Cu NCs/defective TiO ₂	UV-Vis ^a	CH ₄ /CO	19.63/2.0	~9%	4
Zeolite HZSM-5	UV ^b	H ₂ /CO	0.65/3.32	~84%	5
Zn ₂ Ti ₃ O ₈ /ZnTiO ₃	UV ^c	CH ₄ /CO	0.56/3.68	~87%	6
P25 (TiO ₂)	Visible ^{a*}	CH ₄ /CO	0.16/0.53	~77%	7
SnO/CSO	Visible ^{a*}	CH ₄ /CO	1.18/10.8	~90%	8
Ag/ZnTiO ₃ /PT	Visible ^{a*}	CH ₄ /CO	0.73/13.01	~95%	This work

^a 300 W Xe lamp; ^b fluorescent UV tube; ^c Philips TUV 4W; * with a $\lambda \geq 420$ nm cut-off filter.

Table S2. MICs and MBCs for pure PT, ZnTiO₃/PT, and Ag/ZnTiO₃/PT nanocomposites on *P. aeruginosa* and *S. aureus* in mg/mL.

Sample	<i>S. aureus</i>		<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	
	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC
pure PT	2	-	4	-
ZnTiO ₃ /PT	0.5	2	2	4
Ag/ZnTiO ₃ /PT	0.5	1	1	2

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