Supporting Information

Presence of mercury selenide in various tissues of the striped dolphin: evidence from μ-XRF-XRD and XAFS analyses

Emiko Nakazawa,[a] Tokutaka Ikemoto,[b] Akiko Hokura,[a,c] Yasuko Terada,[d] Takashi Kunito,[e]

Shinsuke Tanabe,[b] Izumi Nakai*[a]

[a] *Department of Applied Chemistry, Tokyo University of Science, 1-3 Kagurazaka, Shinjuku, Tokyo 162-8601, Japan*

[b] *Center for Marine Environmental Studies (CMES), Ehime University, 2-5 Bunkyo-cho, Matsuyama, Ehime 790-8577, Japan*

[c] *Department of Green and Sustainable Chemistry, School of Engineering, Tokyo Denki University, 2-2 Kanda-Nishikicho, Chiyoda, Tokyo 101-8457 Japan*

[d] *SPring-8, Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute (JASRI), 1-1-1 Kouto, Sayo-cho, Sayo-gun, Hyogo 679-5198, Japan*

[e] *Department of Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Science, Shinshu University, 3-1-1 Asahi, Matsumoto, Nagano 390-8621, Japan*

* Corresponding author. phone: +81-3-3260-3662; fax: +81-3-5261-4631; e-mail: inakai@rs.kagu.tus.ac.jp

5 pages; 4 figures (Figure S1, S2, S3, and S4).

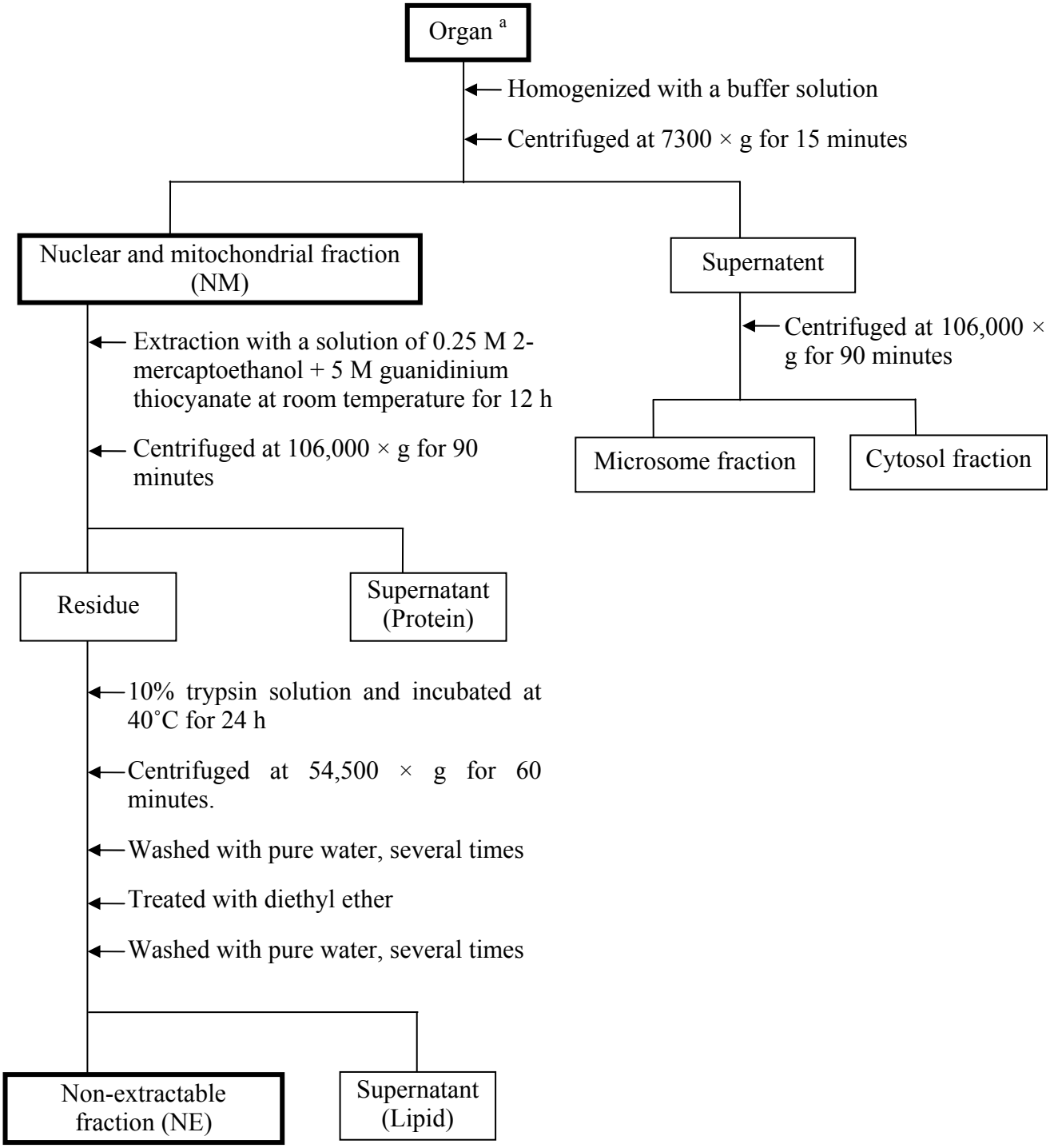

Figure S1. Procedures of sample preparation for XAFS analysis.

[a] various tissues of liver, kidney, lung, spleen, pancreas, muscle, and brain.

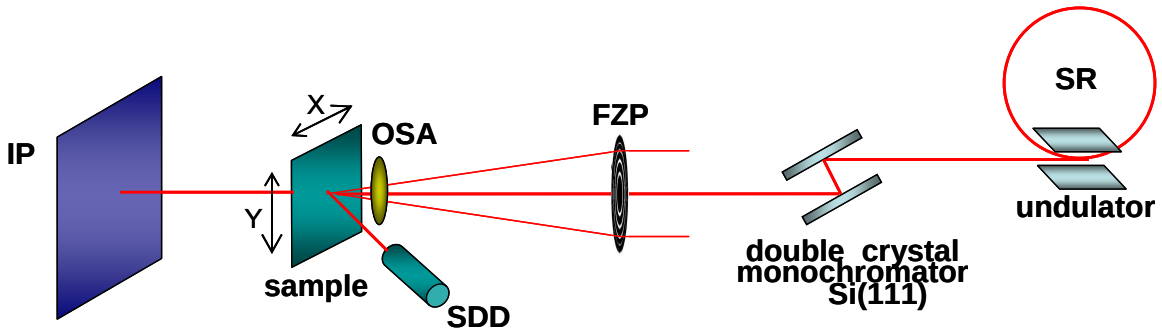

Figure S2. Schematic diagram of the combination system of μ-XRF and μ-XRD analysis.

SR: synchrotron radiation, FZP: Fresnel zone plate, OSA: order-selecting aperture, SDD: silicon drift detector, IP: imaging plate.

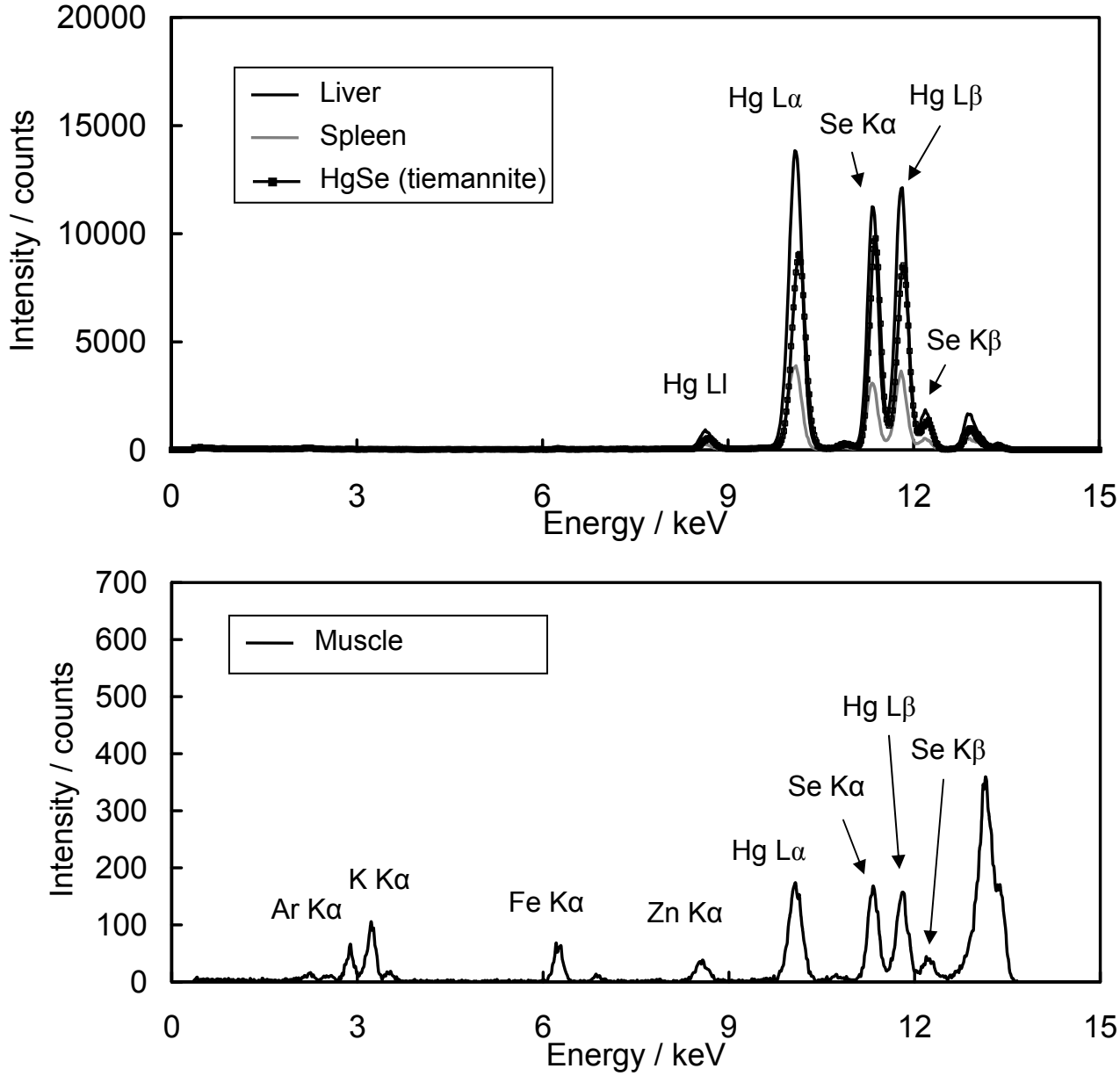

Figure S3. μ-XRF spectra measured at the points with the strongest intensities of Hg and Se (point A for the liver, point B for the spleen and point C for the muscle in Figure 1). Measurement time: 600 s.

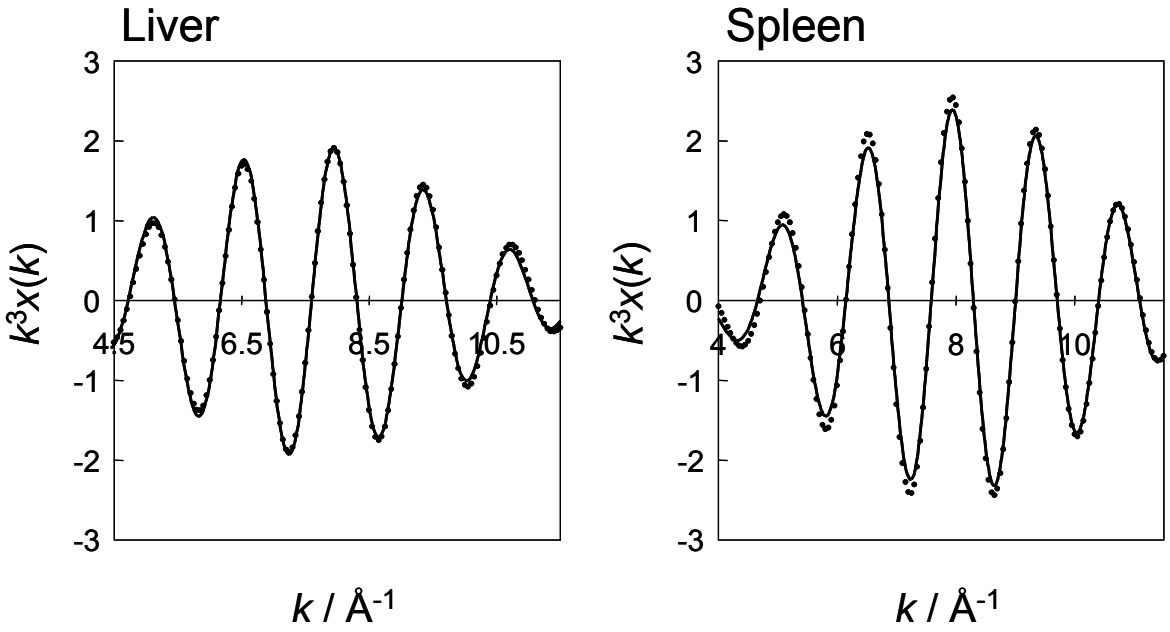

Figure S4. $k^3\chi(k)$ of Fourier-filtered (solid) and fitted (dotted) from curve-fitting analysis for the liver and spleen of the striped dolphin.