Silver confined within zeolite EMT nanoparticles: preparation and antibacterial properties

B. Dong,[a,b] S. Belkhair,[c] M. Zaarour,[a] L. Fisher,[c] J. Verran,[c] L. Tosheva,*[c] R. Retoux,[d] J.-P. Gilson[a] and S. Mintova*[a]

[a] *Laboratoire Catalyse & Spectrochimie, University of Caen, CNRS, 6, boulevard du Maréchal Juin, 14050 Caen Cedex, France. E-mail: svetlana.mintova@ensicaen.fr*
[b] *State Key Laboratory on Integrated Optoelectronics, College of Electronic Science and Engineering, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, P. R. China.*
[c] *Faculty of Science and Engineering, Manchester Metropolitan University, Chester St., Manchester, M1 5GD, UK. E-mail: l.tosheva@mmu.ac.uk*
[d] *CRISMAT, ENSICAEN, University of Caen, 6, boulevard du Maréchal Juin, 14050 Caen Cedex, France.*

Supporting information

Table S1. Zeta potential values of Ag-EMT samples.

Sample	Ag^+-EMT 2h	Ag^0-EMT 2h	Ag^+-EMT 4h	Ag^0-EMT 4h	Ag^+-EMT 6h	Ag^0-EMT 6h
Zeta potential / mV	-42.0	-43.2	-43.8	-42.4	-46.4	-41.1

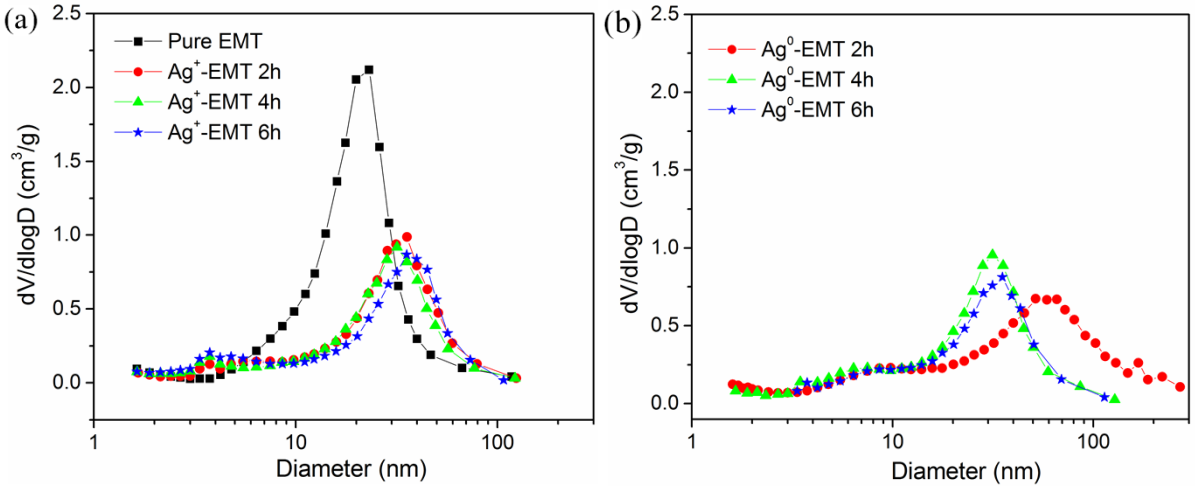

Fig. S1 Mesopore size distribution of (a) pure EMT and Ag^{+}-EMT 2h, 4h and 6h, and (b) Ag^{0}-EMT 2h, 4h and 6h samples.

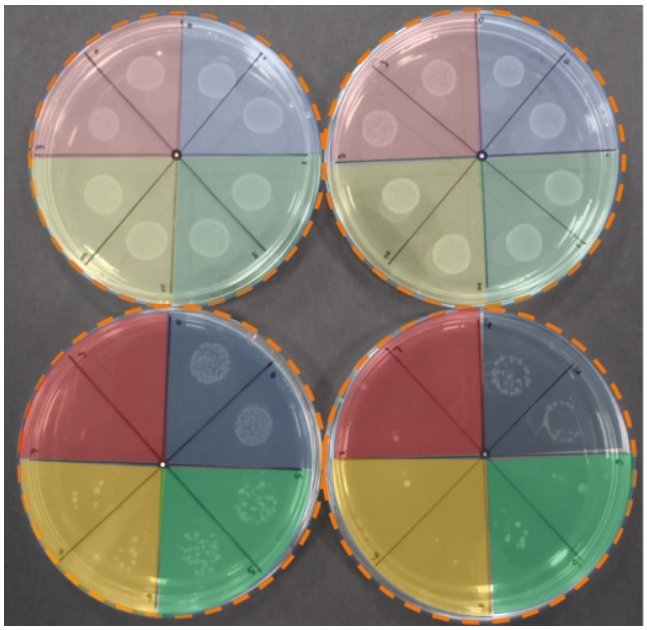

Fig. S2 Spot inoculation of *E. coli* onto thioglycollate agar plates (in duplicate) following one-minute interval exposure to Ag^{+}-EMT and Ag^{0}-EMT 2h zeolite samples. Each drawn slice above corresponds to one minute sampling time; the first duplicate sample is taken directly after mixing (0 min).