



SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

In vitro effects of particulate matter associated with a wildland fire in the North-West of Italy

Marta Gea¹, Sara Bonetta^{1*}, Daniele Marangon², Francesco Antonio Pitasi², Caterina Armato¹, Giorgio Gilli¹, Fabrizio Bert¹, Marco Fontana², Tiziana Schilirò¹

¹ Department of Public Health and Pediatrics, University of Torino, Piazza Polonia 94, 10126 Torino, Italy.

² Regional Agency for Environmental Protection of Piedmont (ARPA Piemonte), 10135 Torino, Italy.

***Corresponding author:**

Corresponding author:

Sara Bonetta

sara.bonetta@unito.it

Department of Public Health and Pediatrics,

University of Torino,

Piazza Polonia 94, 10126 Torino, Italy.

Phone: +39 011 6708192

CONTENTS:

Table S1

Figure S1

Figure S2

Figure S3

Figure S4

Figure S5

Submitted to **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH**

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Table S1. Concentrations of PM tested in the biological assays expressed as m³/ml and µg/ml. F1 – PM₁₀ collected in Chiomonte (wildland fire); T – PM₁₀ collected in Torino; C – PM₁₀ collected in Ceresole Reale; F2 – PM_{2.5} collected in Chiomonte (wildland fire); N – PM_{2.5} collected in Novara.

		m³/ml	µg/ml
F1	dose 1	0.5	25.5
	dose 2	1.0	51.0
	dose 3	2.0	102.0
	dose 4	2.5	127.5
T	dose 1	0.5	39.5
	dose 2	1.0	79.0
	dose 3	2.0	158.0
	dose 4	2.5	197.5
C	dose 1	0.5	15.0
	dose 2	1.0	30.0
	dose 3	2.0	60.0
	dose 4	2.5	75.0
F2	dose 1	0.5	21.5
	dose 2	1.0	43.0
	dose 3	2.0	86.0
	dose 4	2.5	107.5
N	dose 1	0.5	18.0
	dose 2	1.0	36.0
	dose 3	2.0	72.0
	dose 4	2.5	90.0

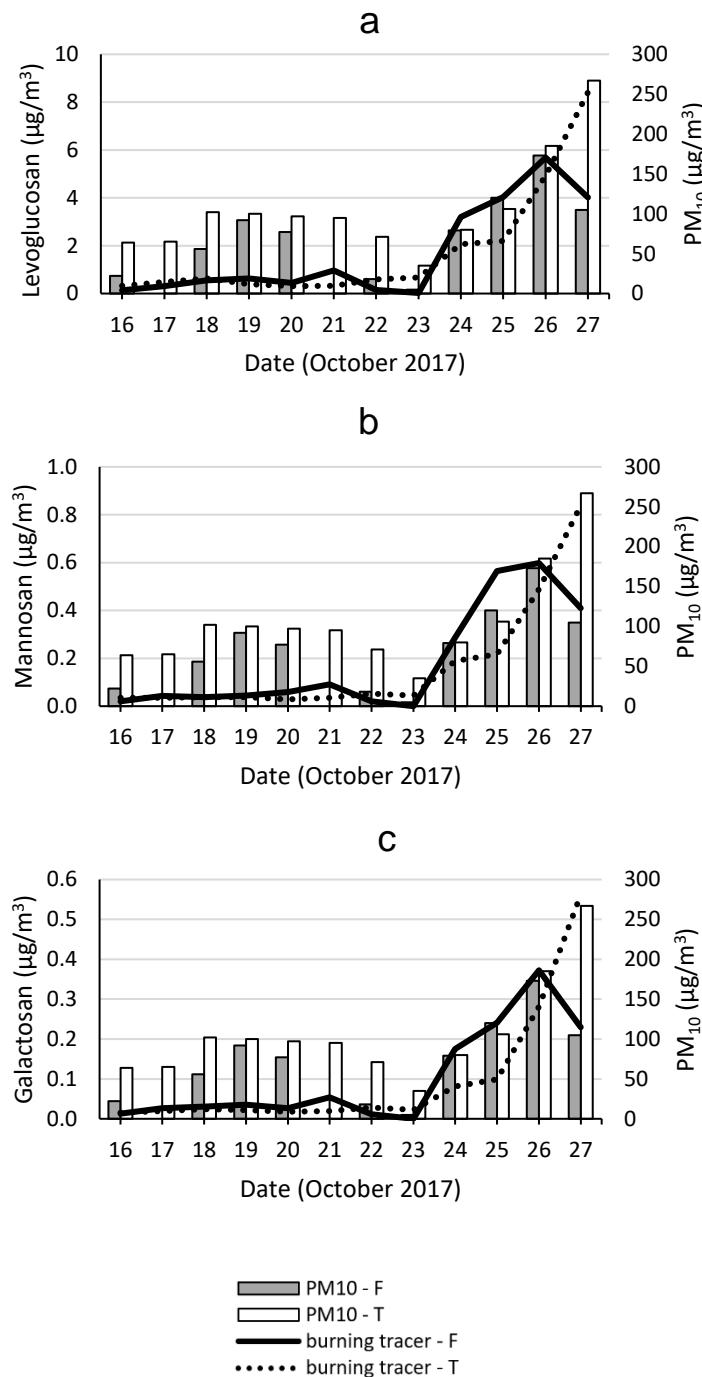


Figure S1. Daily concentrations of biomass burning tracers in the rural site F (Chiomonte) and in urban site T (Torino): levoglucosan concentrations (a), mannosan concentrations (b), galactosan concentrations (c). Data are compared with the PM₁₀ concentrations measured in the same sites (PM₁₀ concentrations are not available for 17th and 21st October 2017 in site F).

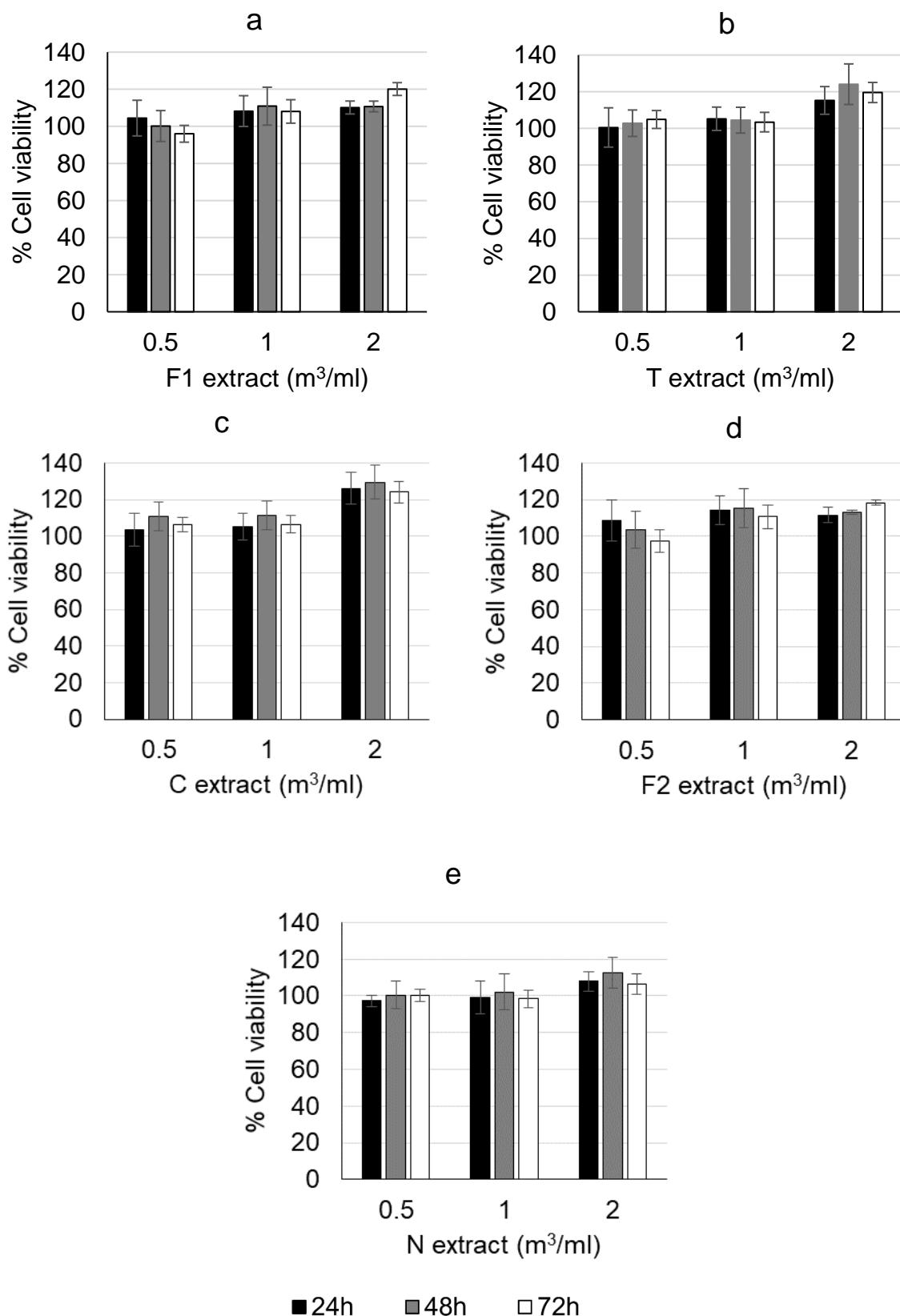


Figure S2. Cell viability detected using WST-1 assay in PM_{10} extracts collected in (a) Chiomonte (wildland fire), (b) Torino, (c) Ceresole Reale and in $PM_{2.5}$ extracts collected in (d) Chiomonte (wildland fire), (e) Novara. Data expressed as % of cell viability (means and standard deviations) with respect to negative control (C- = 100%). T-test was not significant (data vs C-, $p > 0.05$).

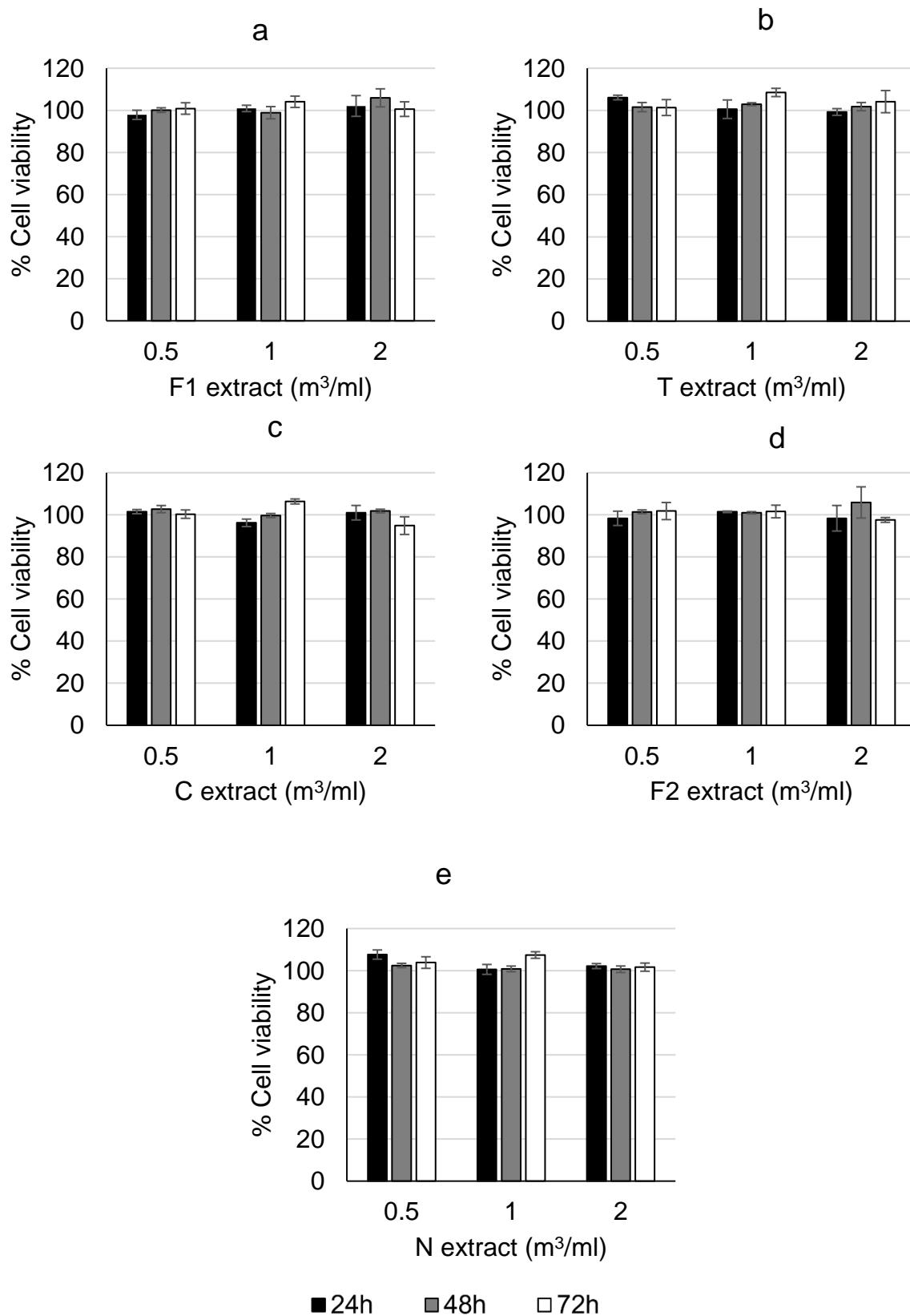


Figure S3. Cell viability detected using LDH assay in PM_{10} extracts collected in (a) Chiomonte (wildland fire), (b) Torino, (c) Ceresole Reale and in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ extracts collected in (d) Chiomonte (wildland fire), (e) Novara. Data expressed as % of cell viability (means and standard deviations) with respect to negative control (C- = 100%). T-test was not significant (data *vs* C-, $p > 0.05$).

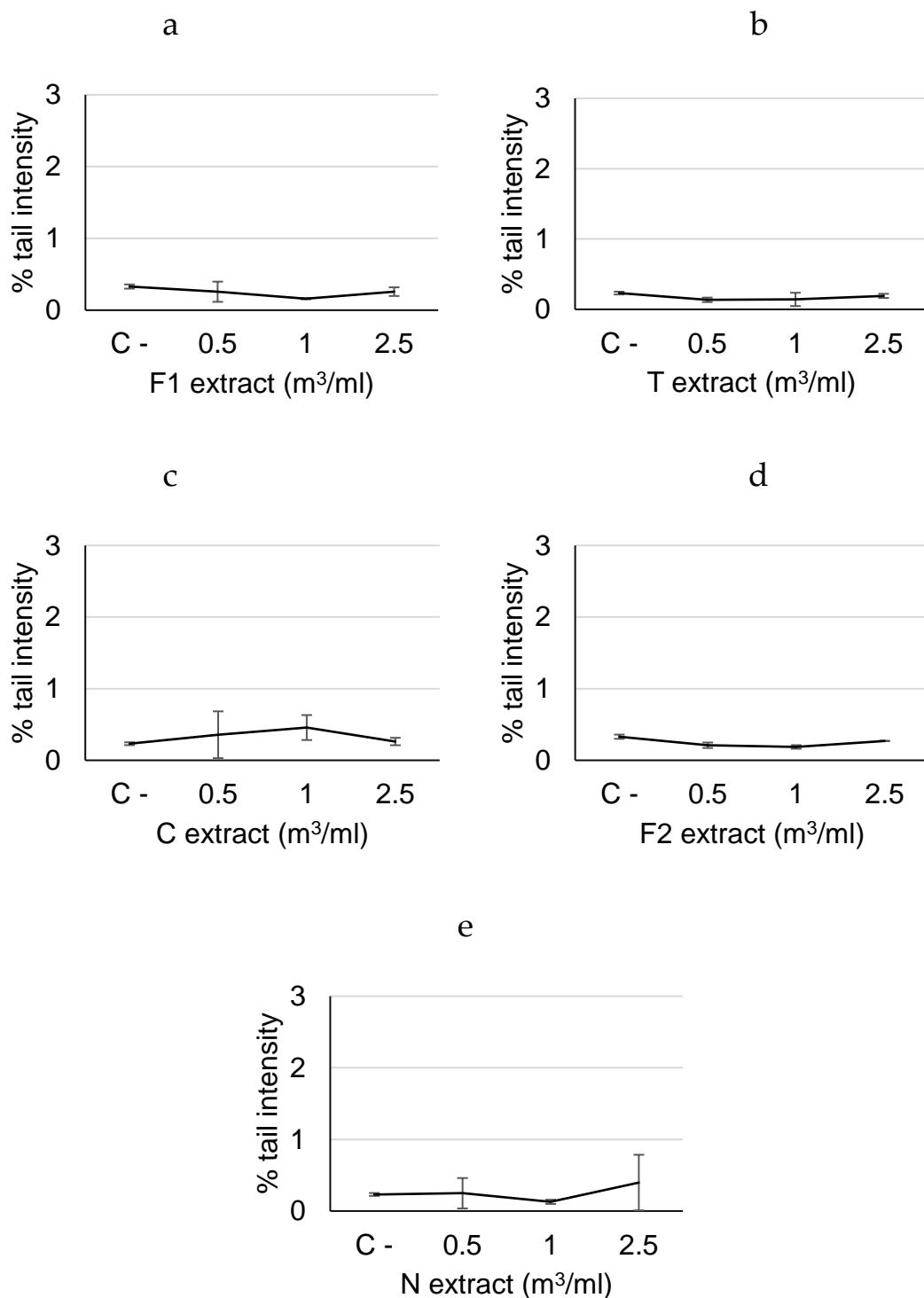


Figure S4. DNA damage detected using Comet assay in PM_{10} extracts collected in (a) Chiomonte (wildland fire) – F1; (b) Torino – T; (c) Ceresole Reale – C and in $PM_{2.5}$ extracts collected in (d) Chiomonte (wildland fire) – F2 (e) Novara – N. Data expressed as % of tail intensity (means and standard deviations). One-way ANOVA test followed by *post-hoc* Dunnett test not significant (data *vs* C-, $p > 0.05$).

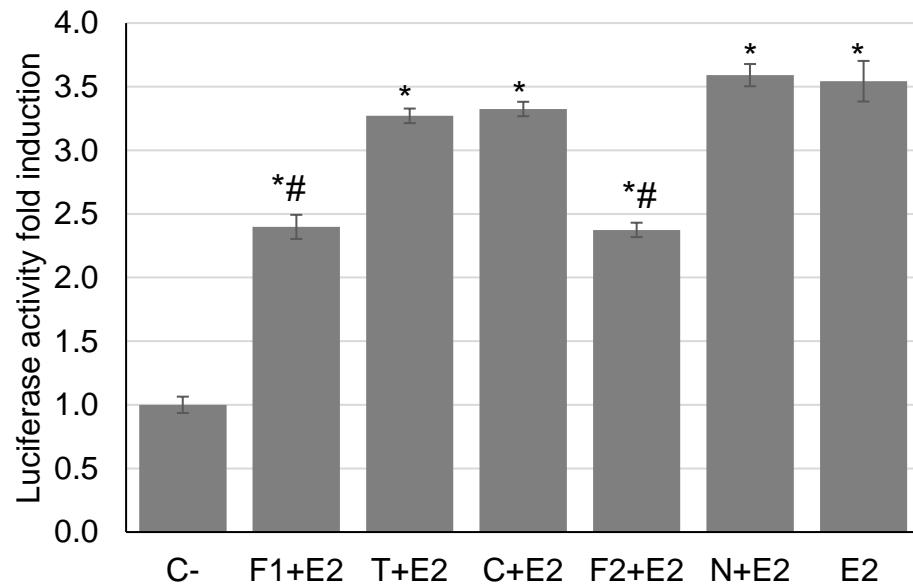


Figure S5. Estrogenic activity detected using luciferase gene reporter assay in the PM extracts ($1 \text{ m}^3/\text{ml}$) tested in combination with 17β -estradiol (10^{-10} M). The results are expressed as luciferase activity fold induction (means and standard deviations) respect to negative control (C- = 1). E2 = 17β -estradiol (10^{-10} M). * $p < 0.05$ vs C- according to T- test. # $p < 0.05$ vs E2 according to t-test.