

# **Biotransformation of food-grade and nanometric TiO<sub>2</sub> in the oral-gastro-intestinal tract: driving forces and effect on the toxicity toward intestinal epithelial cells**

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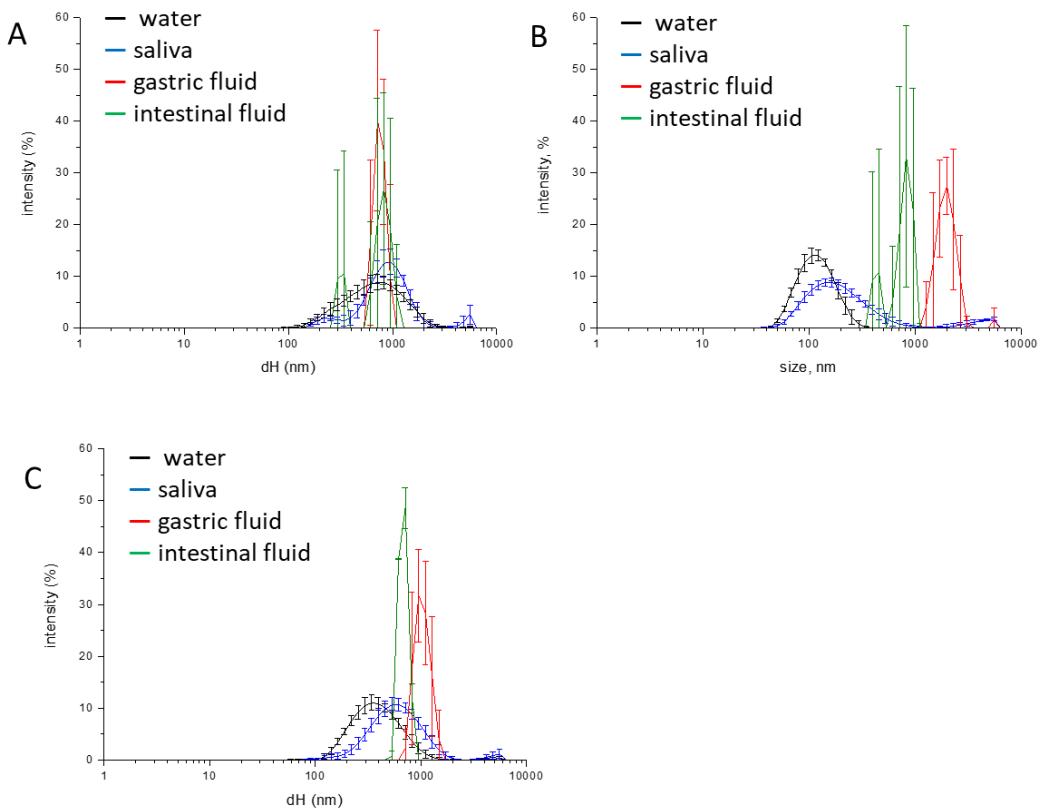
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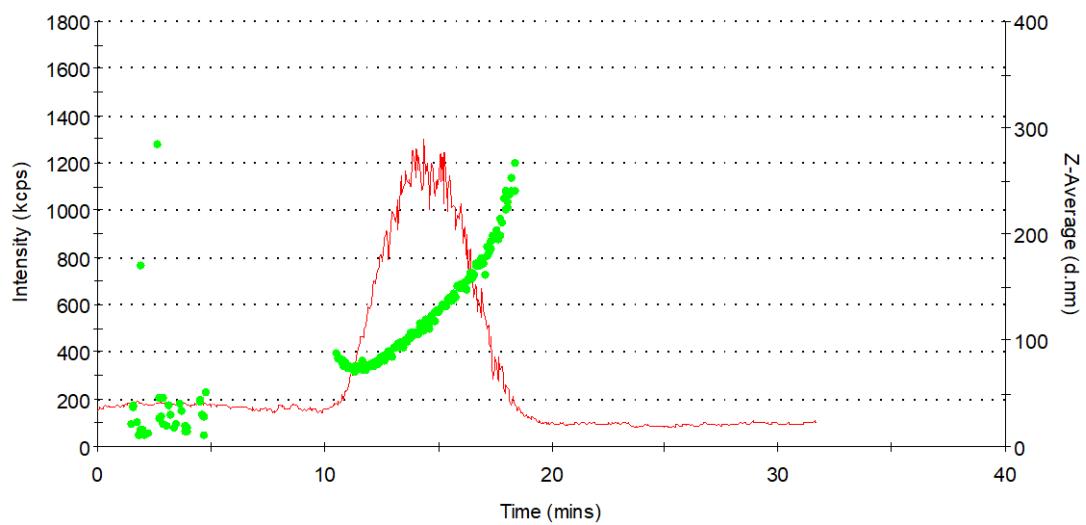
## **Supplementary materials**

**Table S1.** Composition of simulated OGI fluids

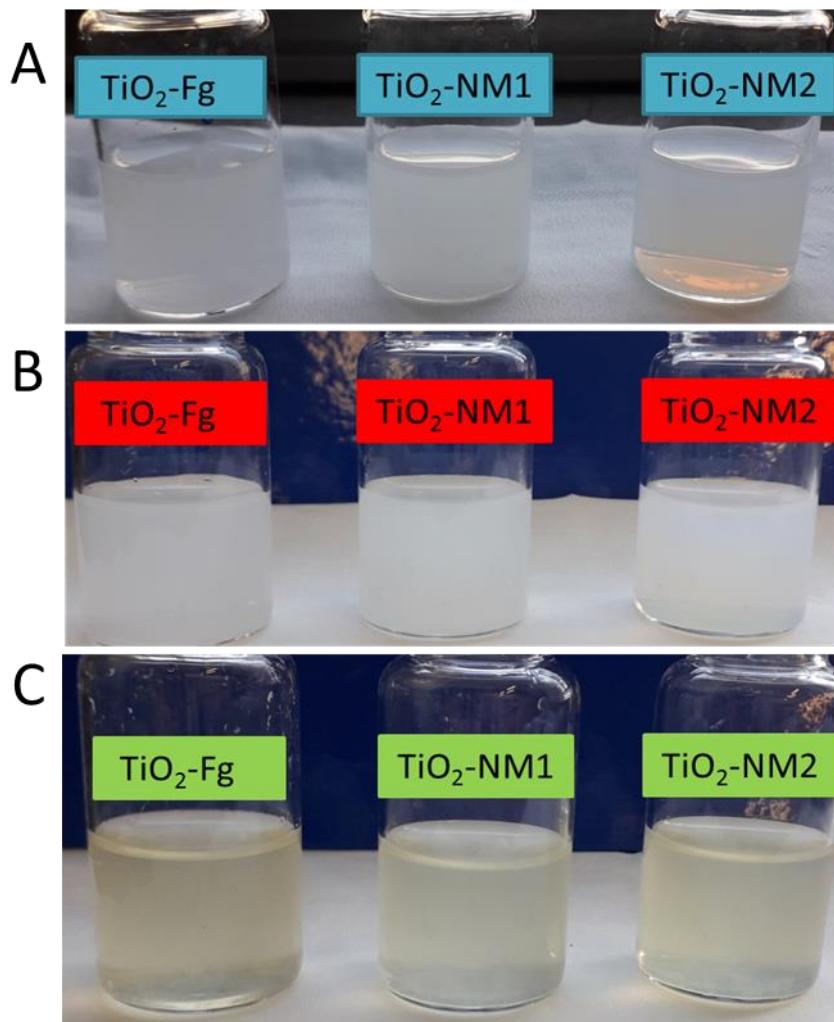
	Simulated saliva	Simulated gastric fluid	Simulated intestinal fluid
pH	6.5 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.1	8.1 ± 0.1
Inorganic components (g/L)	KCl 0.90 KSCN 0.20 NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> x H <sub>2</sub> O 1.02 Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 0.57 NaCl 0.30	KCl 0.82 NH <sub>4</sub> Cl 0.31 CaCl <sub>2</sub> x 2H <sub>2</sub> O 0.40 NaCl 2.75 NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> x H <sub>2</sub> O 0.31	MgCl <sub>2</sub> x 6H <sub>2</sub> O 0.05 KCl 0.94 KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> 0.08 NaHCO <sub>3</sub> 9.17 NaCl 12.27 CaCl <sub>2</sub> x 2H <sub>2</sub> O 0.42
Organic components (g/L)	Urea 0.20	Urea 0.09 D-Glucose 0.65 Glucuronic acid 0.02 D-Glucosamine hydrochloride 0.33	Urea 0.35
Active components (g/L)	Mucin 0.05 Uric acid 0.016 α - amylase 0.145	Mucin 3 BSA 1 Pepsin 1	Pancreatin 3.00 Lipase 0.5 Bile 6.00 BSA 2.8



**Figure S1.** Size distribution monitored by DLS of A)  $\text{TiO}_2\text{-NM1}$ ; B)  $\text{TiO}_2\text{-NM2}$ ; C)  $\text{TiO}_2\text{-FG}$  during the digestion cascade in the absence of proteins. The hydrodynamic diameters ( $d_H$ ) distribution (% intensity) is expressed as mean value of 5 measurements in three independent experiments  $\pm \text{SD}$ .



**Figure S2.** AF4/DLS fractogram of TiO<sub>2</sub>-S. Concentration of the injected suspension: 50 mg L<sup>-1</sup>. Mean diameter: 77.3 nm.



**Figure S3.** Appearance of the suspensions of the  $\text{TiO}_2$  samples during the digestion cascade. A) saliva; B) gastric fluid; C) intestinal fluid.