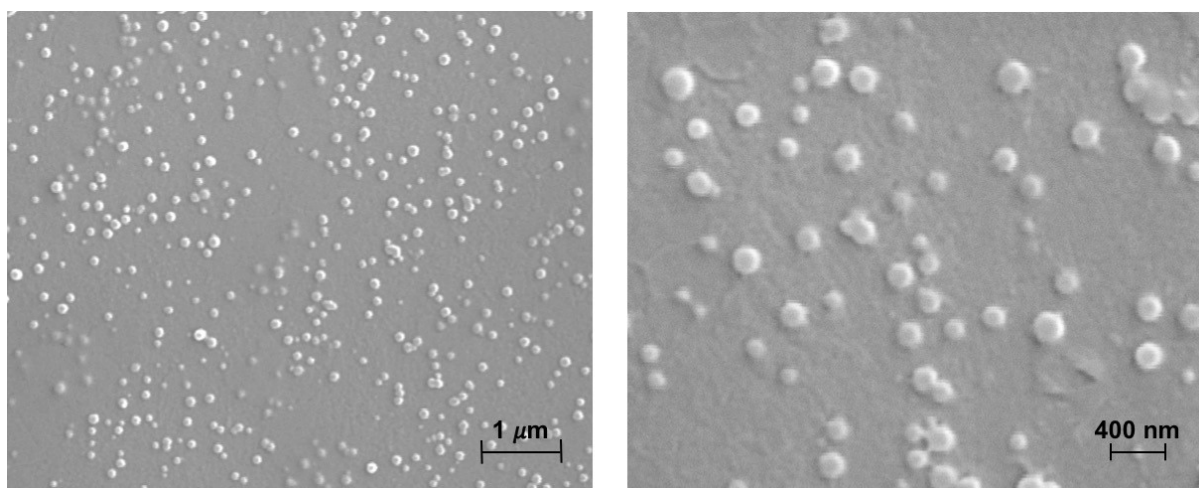


## Supplementary Information: Figs S1 to S8

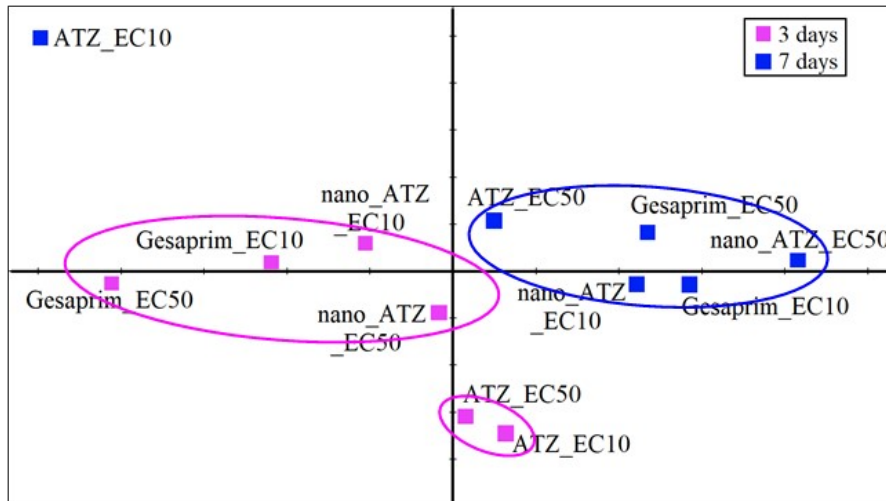
### High-throughput transcriptomics reveals mechanisms of nanopesticides – nanoformulation, commercial, active ingredient – finding safe and sustainable-by- design (SSbD) options for the environment

*Susana I. L. Gomes\**, *Estefânia V. R. Campos*, *Leonardo F. Fraceto*, *Renato Grillo*, *Janeck J. Scott-Fordsmand*, and *Mónica J. B. Amorim\**

\*Corresponding authors' e-mails: [susana.gomes@ua.pt](mailto:susana.gomes@ua.pt); [mjamorim@ua.pt](mailto:mjamorim@ua.pt)

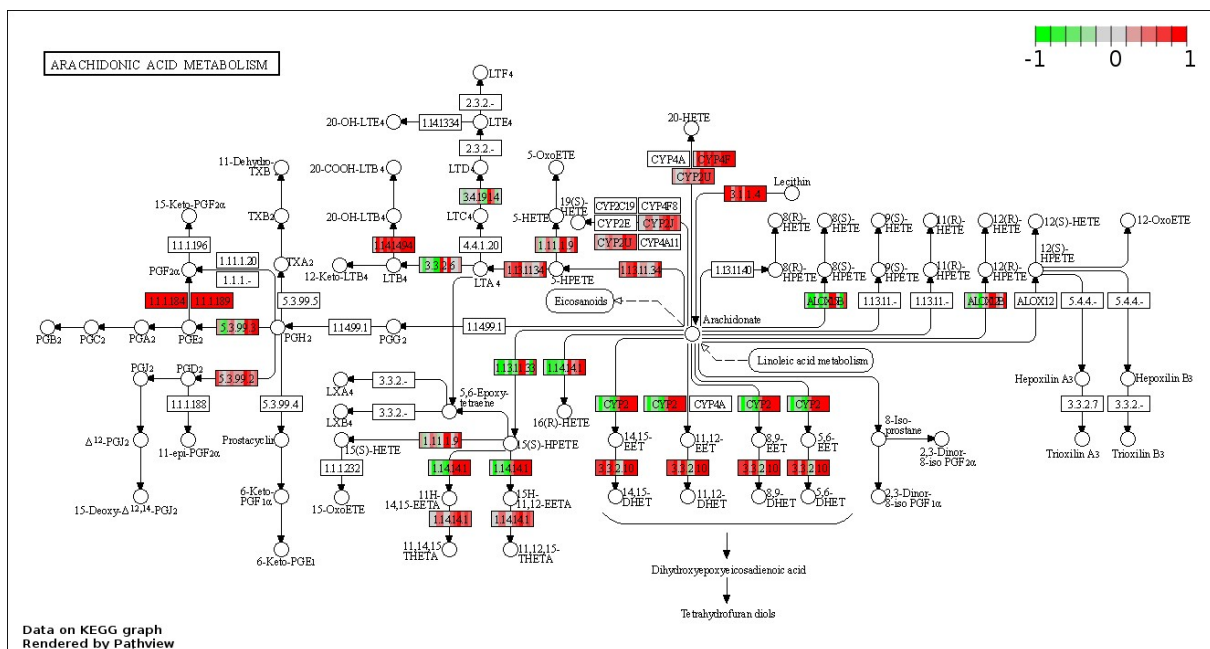
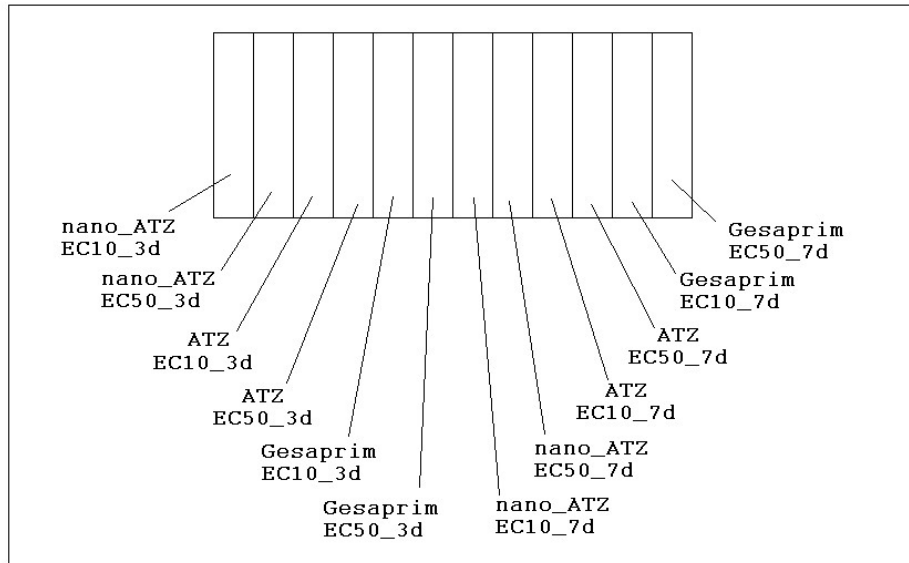


**Fig. S1.** Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) of the nano\_ATZ formulation with 30 000x (left) and 50 000x (right) magnification, providing information about the size and the shape of the nanoformulation.

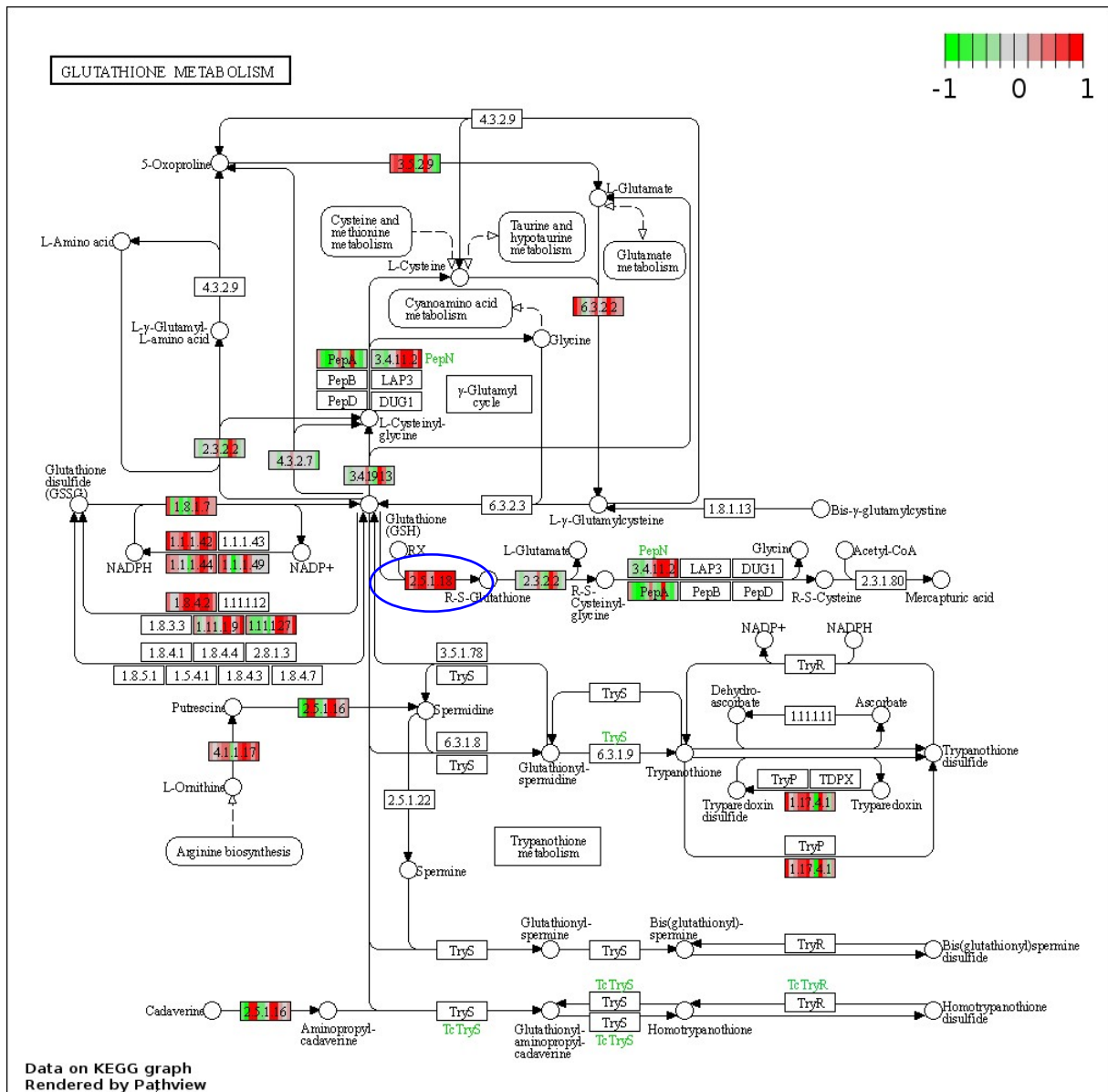


**Fig. S2.** Principal component analysis (PCA) of the samples (treatments) based on all the DEGs, in at least one test condition (adjusted  $p < 0.05$ ) in *Enchytraeus crypticus* when exposed to nanocapsules containing atrazine (nano\_ATZ), pure atrazine, a.i. (ATZ), and Gesaprim, at reproduction effect concentrations EC10 and EC50, in LUFA 2.2 soil for 3 and 7 days. The first two components presented explain 48.9% of the data variance (PC1-x axis = 28.4%, PC2-y axis = 20.5%).

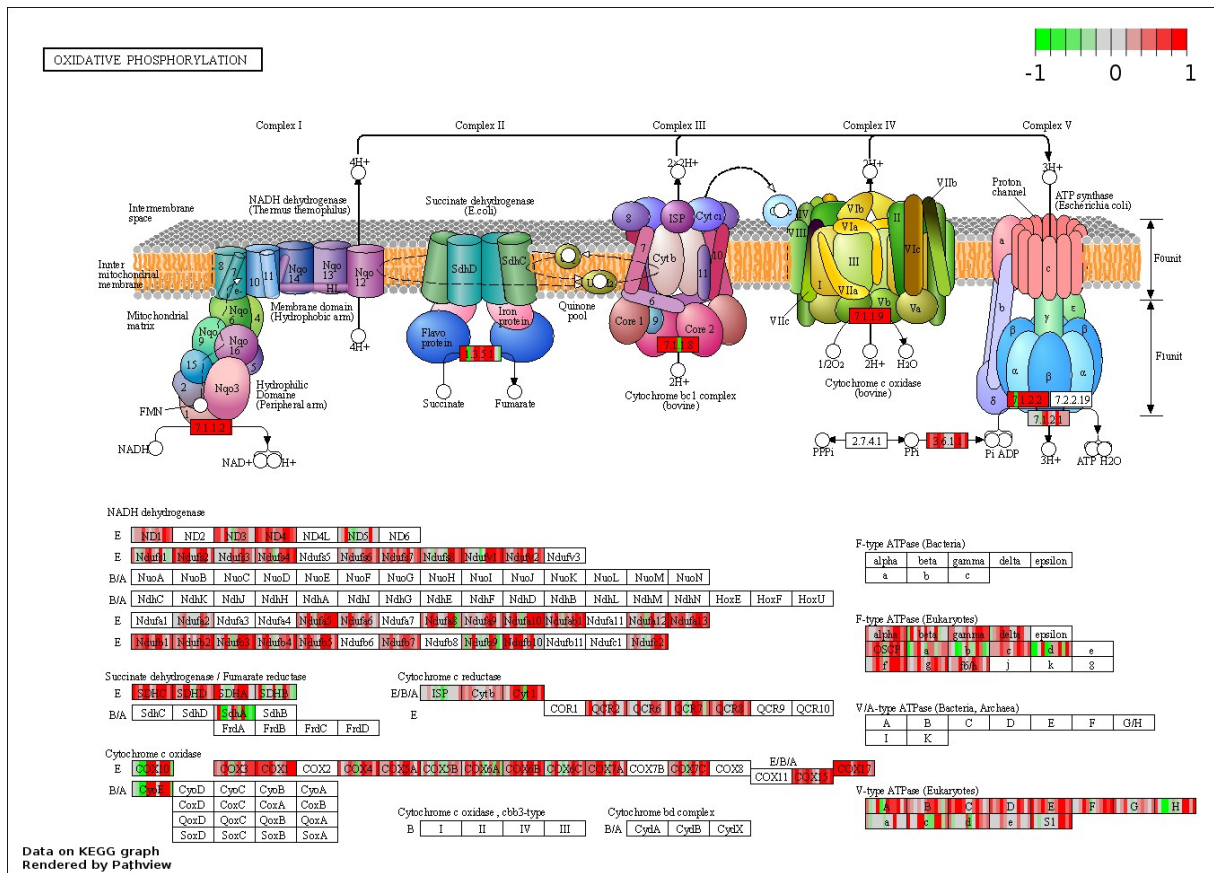
**For Figs. S3 to S8, KEGG graphs – rendered by Pathview:** Fold-change (treatments versus control) of genes representing components of the different KEGG pathways, as examples of pathways that are significantly affected by atrazine exposure, in *Enchytraeus crypticus*. Green and red indicate down- and up-regulation, respectively. Each rectangle (corresponding to a gene) is divided in 12, corresponding to: nano\_ATZ\_EC10\_3d, nano\_ATZ\_EC50\_3d, ATZ\_EC10\_3d, ATZ\_EC50\_3d, Gesaprim\_EC10\_3d, Gesaprim\_EC50\_3d, nano\_ATZ\_EC10\_7d, nano\_ATZ\_EC50\_7d, ATZ\_EC10\_7d, ATZ\_EC50\_7d, Gesaprim\_EC10\_7d, Gesaprim\_EC50\_7d, as depicted bellow:



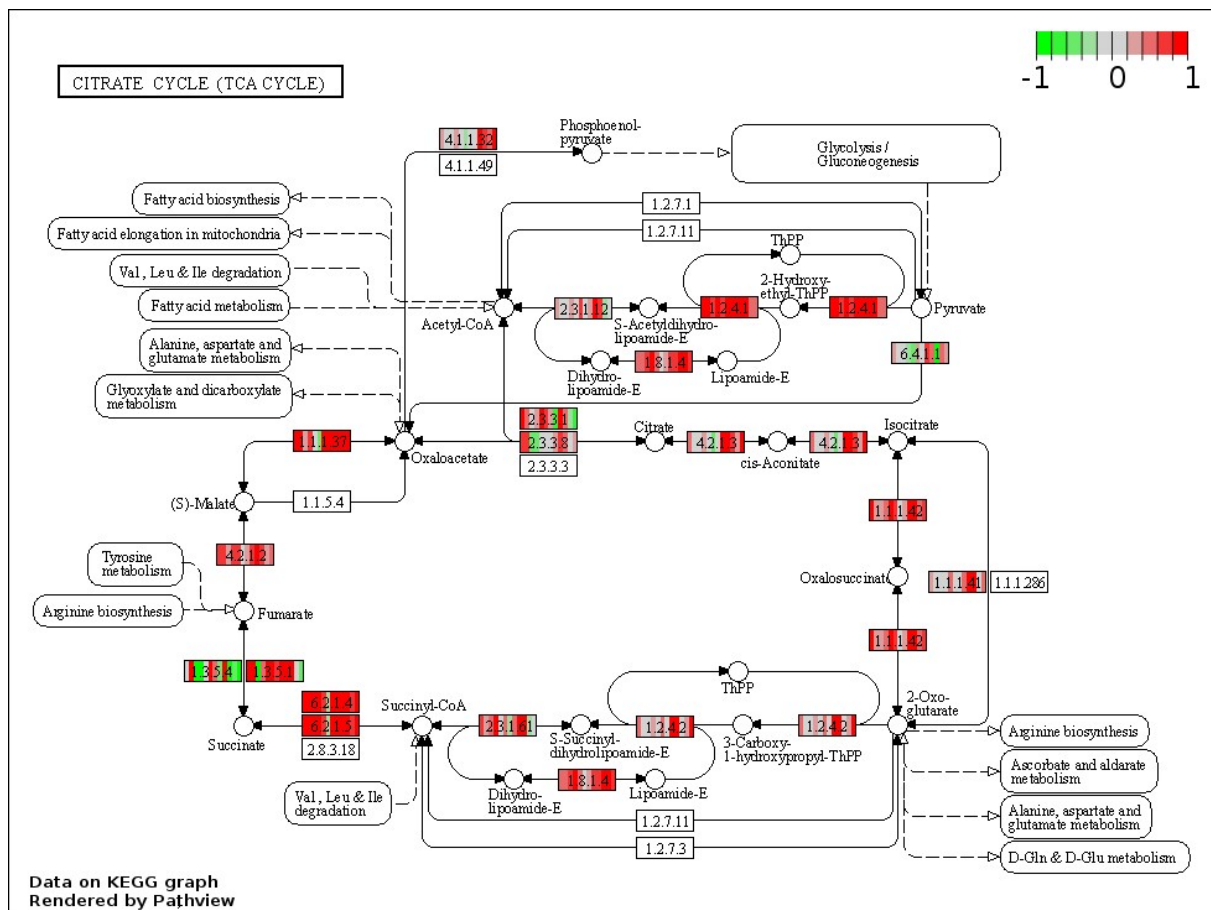
**Fig. S3.** Details in this pathway can be retrieved from the KEGG website: [https://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show\\_pathway?ko00590](https://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show_pathway?ko00590).



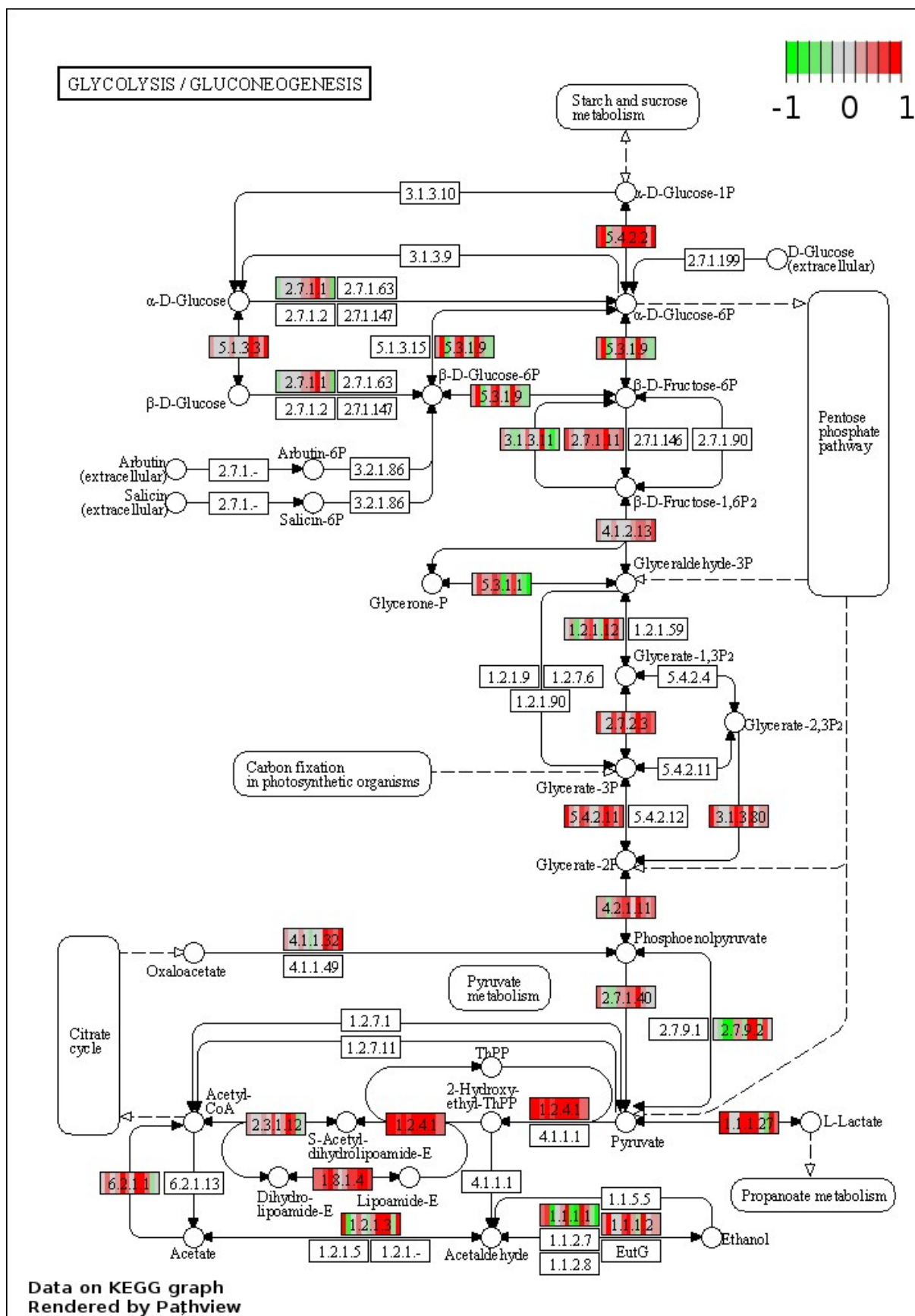
**Fig. S4.** Details in this pathway can be retrieved from the KEGG website: [https://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show\\_pathway?ko00480](https://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show_pathway?ko00480). Blue circle marks glutathione S-transferase (GST).



**Fig. S5.** Details in this pathway can be retrieved from the KEGG website: [https://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show\\_pathway?ko00190](https://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show_pathway?ko00190).



**Fig. S6.** Details in this pathway can be retrieved from the KEGG website: [https://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show\\_pathway?ko00020](https://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show_pathway?ko00020).



**Fig. S7.** Details in this pathway can be retrieved from the KEGG website: [https://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show\\_pathway?ko00010](https://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show_pathway?ko00010).

