

## Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

# Revisiting Mg solubility in CuO nanorods : limit probed by neutron diffraction and effect on the particle toxicity towards bacteria in water

*Batiste CLAVIER*<sup>1</sup>, *Antonii ZHADAN*<sup>1</sup>, *Téo BAPTISTE*<sup>1</sup>, *Fabien BOUCHER*<sup>2</sup>,  
*Amandine GUIET*<sup>1</sup>, *Florence PORCHER*<sup>3</sup>, *Vlasta BREZOVÁ*<sup>4</sup>, *Christine ROQUES*<sup>5,6</sup> and  
*Gwenaël CORBEL*<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institut des Molécules et Matériaux du Mans (IMMM), UMR-6283 CNRS, Le Mans Université, Avenue Olivier Messiaen, 72085 Le Mans Cedex 9, France

<sup>2</sup> Institut Universitaire de Technologie du Mans, Le Mans Université, Avenue Olivier Messiaen, 72085 Le Mans Cedex 9, France

<sup>3</sup> Laboratoire Léon Brillouin, CEA-CNRS, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex, France

<sup>4</sup> Institute of Physical Chemistry and Chemical Physics, Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Radlinského 9, SK-812 37 Bratislava, Slovakia

<sup>5</sup> Laboratoire de Génie Chimique, UMR-5503 CNRS, Faculté de Pharmacie, Université Paul Sabatier - Toulouse III, 35, chemin des maraîchers, 31 062 Toulouse Cedex 4, France

<sup>6</sup> Centre Hospitalier Universitaire (CHU) de Toulouse, Institut Fédératif de Biologie (IFB), Laboratoire de Bactériologie et Hygiène, 330 Avenue de Grande Bretagne, 31059 Toulouse Cedex 9, France

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed

Institut des Molécules et Matériaux du Mans (IMMM)

UMR-6283 CNRS, Le Mans Université

Avenue Olivier Messiaen, 72085 Le Mans Cedex 9, France

Tel.: +33 (0)2 43 83 26 48

FAX : +33 (0)2 43 83 35 06

E-mail: [gwenael.corbel@univ-lemans.fr](mailto:gwenael.corbel@univ-lemans.fr)

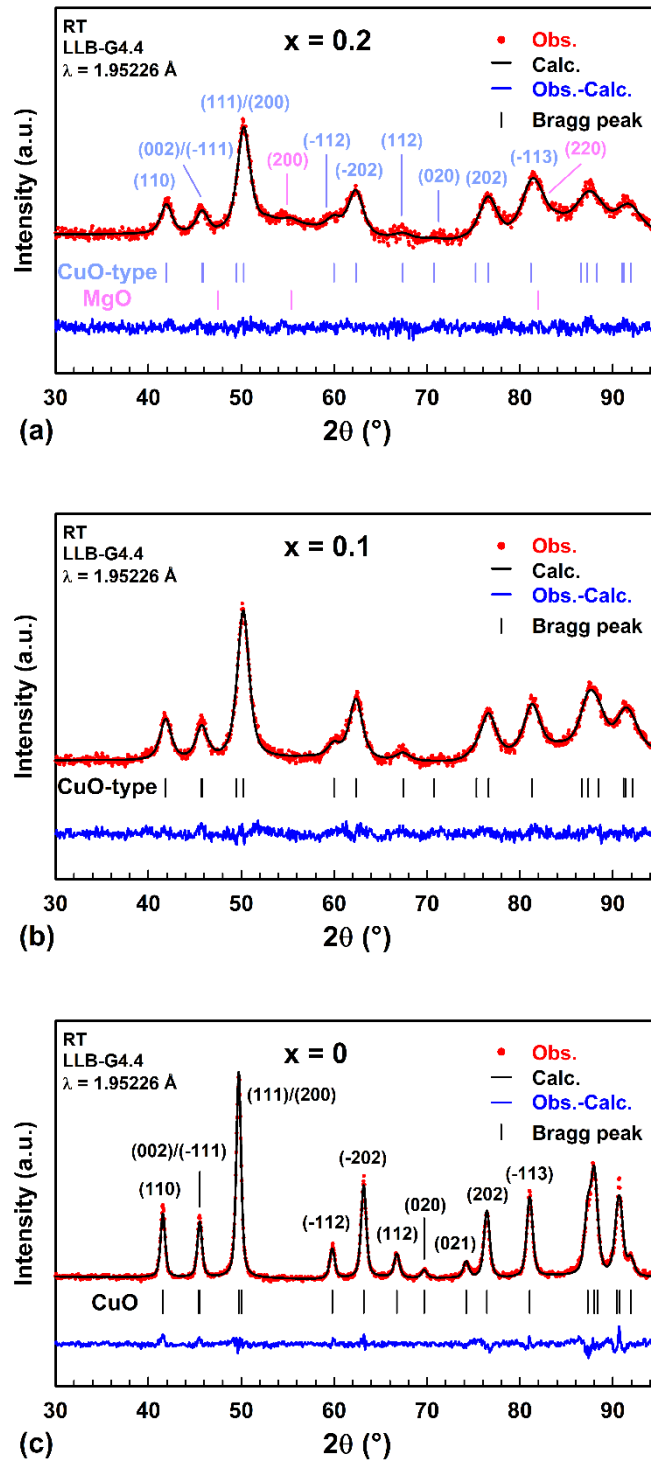
ORCID: 0000-0003-2605-7702

## S1. Crystallographic data of $\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Mg}_x\text{O}$ samples from X-Ray Powder Diffraction

**Table S1.** Results of Le Bail refinement for  $\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Mg}_x\text{O}$  nanorods (monoclinic space group C 2/c (No.15)) from X-Ray Powder Diffraction (XRPD) Data. For each magnesium content  $x$ , the monoclinic cell parameters  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $\beta$  are listed.

Magnesium content $x$	$a$ (Å)	$b$ (Å)	$c$ (Å)	$\beta$ (°)
0	4.6971(2)	3.4312(2)	5.1349(2)	99.486(3)
0.05	4.7110(3)	3.4110(2)	5.1314(3)	99.789(3)
0.10	4.7626(7)	3.3907(5)	5.1278(7)	100.134(4)
0.15	4.7639(9)	3.3939(9)	5.1275(9)	100.242(7)
0.20	4.7735(9)	3.3880(8)	5.115(1)	100.22(1)

**S2. Le Bail fits of the neutron powder diffraction patterns of CuO ( $x = 0$ ), Cu<sub>0.9</sub>Mg<sub>0.1</sub>O ( $x = 0.1$ ) and Cu<sub>0.8</sub>Mg<sub>0.2</sub>O ( $x = 0.2$ ) samples**



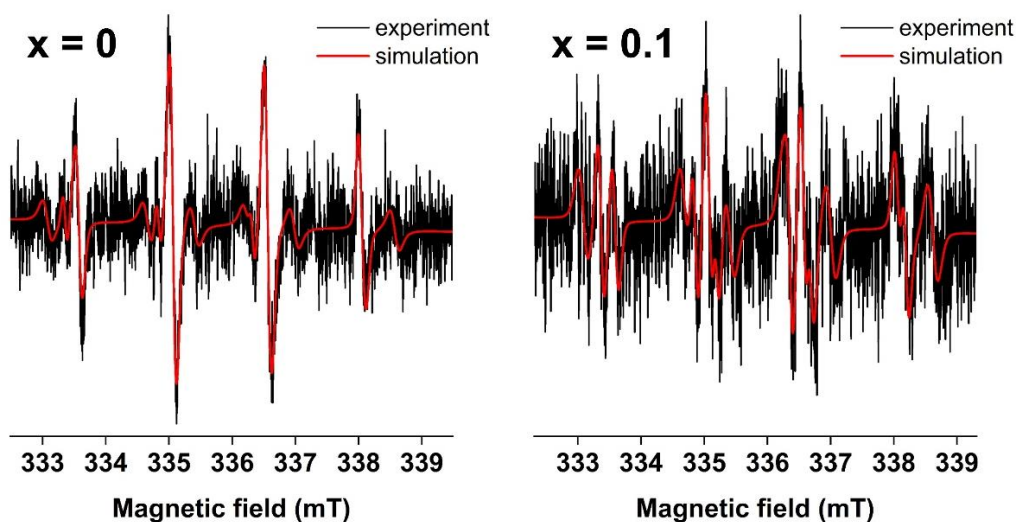
**Fig. S1.** Comparison of the observed NPD patterns (red dots) with the patterns calculated by the Le Bail method (black line) for raw powder samples of "Cu<sub>0.8</sub>Mg<sub>0.2</sub>O" ( $x = 0.2$ ) (a), Cu<sub>0.9</sub>Mg<sub>0.1</sub>O ( $x = 0.1$ ) (b) and CuO ( $x = 0$ ) (c). The blue curve corresponds to the difference between observed and calculated patterns. Vertical markers give Bragg peak positions for MgO and the CuO-type phase (space groups F m-3m (No.225) and C2/c (No.15), respectively).

**Table S2.** Results of Le Bail refinement for  $\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Mg}_x\text{O}$  nanorods (monoclinic space group  $C 2/c$  (No.15)) from Neutron Powder Diffraction (NPD) Data. For each magnesium content  $x$ , the monoclinic cell parameters  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $\beta$  are listed.

Magnesium content $x$	$a$ (Å)	$b$ (Å)	$c$ (Å)	$\beta$ (°)
0	4.66(5)	3.41(5)	5.11(6)	99.5(5)
0.10	4.75(3)	3.37(3)	5.10(3)	100.3(3)
0.20	4.76(6)	3.39(6)	5.12(5)	100.3(3)

### S3. EPR spectra of the aerated water suspensions of $\text{CuO}$ ( $x = 0$ ) and $\text{Cu}_{0.9}\text{Mg}_{0.1}\text{O}$ ( $x = 0.1$ ) nanorods in the presence of DMPO spin trapping agent

Low-intensity EPR signals were measured for both aerated water suspensions of  $\text{CuO}$  ( $x = 0$ ) and  $\text{Cu}_{0.9}\text{Mg}_{0.1}\text{O}$  ( $x = 0.1$ ) nanorods containing only DMPO spin trapping agent (Fig. S2). Each experimental EPR spectrum can be satisfactorily fitted with three superimposed signals: i) 4-line signal of  $\bullet\text{DMPO-OH}$  spin adduct ( $a_N = 1.507 \pm 0.004$  mT,  $a_H^\beta = 1.477 \pm 0.007$  mT,  $g = 2.0057$ )<sup>1, 2</sup>, ii) 6-line signal with parameters typical for DMPO-adduct with carbon-centered radical ( $a_N = 1.602 \pm 0.005$  mT,  $a_H^\beta = 2.331 \pm 0.008$  mT,  $g = 2.0055$ ) and iii) 6-line signal compatible with  $\bullet\text{DMPO-C(O)R}$  spin adduct ( $a_N = 1.493 \pm 0.004$  mT,  $a_H^\beta = 1.843 \pm 0.004$  mT,  $g = 2.0059$ )<sup>3</sup>.

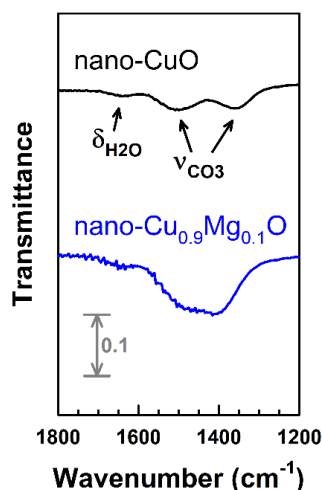


**Fig. S2.** Normalized experimental (black line) and simulated (red line) EPR spectra measured 22 min after the addition of DMPO spin trapping agent ( $c_0(\text{DMPO}) = 0.04$  M) to the aerated water suspensions of  $\text{CuO}$  ( $x = 0$ ) and  $\text{Cu}_{0.9}\text{Mg}_{0.1}\text{O}$  ( $x = 0.1$ ) nanorods (loading  $1 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ).

As shown in Fig. S3 (see the next section S4), few carbonate groups are mono-coordinated to terminal divalent cations (Mg and Cu) at the surface of nanorods. Carbonate  $\text{CO}_3^{\bullet-}$  radicals (oxygen-centered radical anions) could be produced from the reaction of  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  anions with hydroxyl radicals  $\text{HO}^\bullet$ <sup>4</sup>. However, the rate constant for reaction of  $\text{HO}^\bullet$  with bicarbonate ions ( $8.5 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ <sup>5</sup>) is lower than the rate constant for the trapping of  $\text{HO}^\bullet$  by DMPO ( $3.4 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ <sup>6</sup>). Most hydroxyl radicals are thus rapidly trapped by DMPO. For  $\text{CO}_3^{\bullet-}$  radicals that could still be produced, their detection in our experimental conditions is unlikely. Indeed, Zhang *et al.*<sup>7</sup> showed that  $\text{CO}_3^{\bullet-}$  radicals promote the

oxidation of the spin trap DMPO to DMPO<sup>•+</sup> cation radicals which in turn easily reacts with water molecules to form the <sup>•</sup>DMPO-OH spin adduct. Thereby, the production of low concentration of carbon-centered radicals (and its corresponding DMPO-adducts) may reflect a partial decomposition of DMPO in contact with Cu<sup>2+</sup> ions.

#### S4. IR transmission spectra of CuO (x = 0) and Cu<sub>0.9</sub>Mg<sub>0.1</sub>O (x = 0.1) nanorods



**Fig. S3.** Selected portion of IR transmission spectra of CuO (x = 0) and Cu<sub>0.9</sub>Mg<sub>0.1</sub>O (x = 0.1) nanorods.

#### S5. References

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