## Supporting information

## Development of Phenyllactic Acid Ionic Liquids and Evaluation of Cytotoxicity to Human

## **Cervical Epithelial Cells**

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Fig. S2: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of Chol:D-PLA (1:1)









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**Figure S13**: The overlay HPLC chromatogram of D-PLA, L-PLA, Chol:D-PLA (1:1), Chol:L-PLA (1:1), Chol:D-PLA (1:2), Chol:L-PLA (1:2), Car:D-PLA and Car:L-PLA. (concentration: 60 µM).

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**Figure S14.** PLA ILs causes no morphological changes to human cervical epithelial cells at low concentrations ( $\leq$ 12.5 mM). Microscopy images, at X10 magnification, of crystal violet stained cervical epithelial (A2EN) cells, grown as monolayers, following 24- hr treatment with varying concentrations of (**A**) Chol:D-PLA (1:1) and Chol:L-PLA (1:1), (**B**) Chol:D-PLA (1:2) and Chol:L-PLA (1:2), and (**C**) Car:D-PLA (1:1) and Car:L-PLA, and (**D**) HCI control solutions. Deionised water and 1% Conceptrol were used as negative and positive controls respectively.



**Figure S15.** Low pH of HCI control solutions are cytotoxic to human epithelial cells. Percentage cell viability was determined by MTT assay following 24-hr treatment of cervical epithelial (A2EN) cell monolayers with HCI control solutions ranging from 4-7.5 pH. Absorbance was measured at 570 nm (650 nm reference). Percentage cell viability was calculated relative to untreated control (100%) and plotted as mean ± SEM, using 6 independent experiments per pH solution.