Supporting Information on:

Photocatalytic antibacterial application of zinc oxide nanoparticles and self-assembled networks under dual UV irradiation for enhanced disinfection

Su-Eon Jin^{1,*}, Jun Eon Jin², Woochul Hwang³, and Seok Won Hong⁴

¹ Research Institute for Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, Inha University, Incheon, 22212, Korea

² College of Electrical Engineering, Korea University, Seoul, 02841, Korea

³ ECOSET Co., Ltd., Ansan, 15610, Korea

⁴ Korea Institute of Science and Technology, Seoul, 02792, Korea

*Correspondence:

Su-Eon Jin, Ph.D.

Research Institute for Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, Inha University, 100 Inharo, Michuhol-gu, Incheon, 22212, Korea

E-mail: jins@inha.ac.kr

Field emission-scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM) of conventional ZnO particles

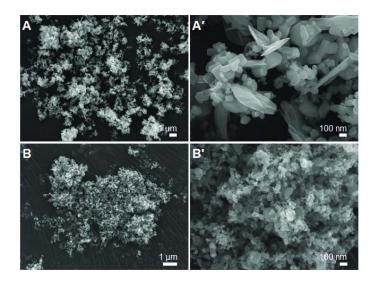


Figure S1 FE-SEM images of conventional ZnO particles: (A, A') nano- to micro-ZnO (hybrid-ZnO) and (B, B') nano-ZnO.

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of ZnO particles

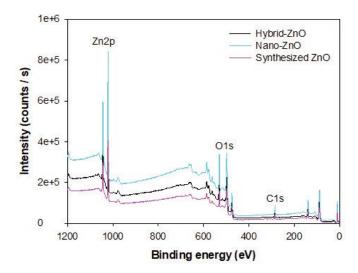


Figure S2 XPS spectra of ZnO particles. Binding energy peaks of ZnO particles were respectively detected at 1,021 eV and 1,044 eV for Zn2p, 530 eV for O1s and 285 eV for C1s.

FE-SEM of conventional ZnO particles immobilized on Si wafers

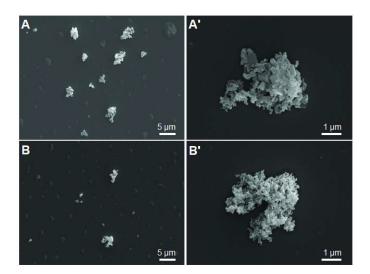


Figure S3 FE-SEM images of (A, A') hybrid-ZnO and (B, B') nano-ZnO on Si wafers. Their concentrations were fixed at 0.5 mg/wafer.

Inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)

The concentrations of Zn ion released from ZnO particles immobilized on Si wafers were monitored using an ICP-MS (ELAN6100, PerkinElmer, USA). Water samples were collected after 24-h incubation and directly injected into the equipment without further treatment at the flow rate of 0.5 mL/min. Operation conditions were 1,500 W, 18 L/min, 1.25 L/min, and 1.02 L/min of RF power, plasma gas flow, auxiliary gas flow, and nebulizer gas flow, respectively.

Table S1 Zn ion release from ZnO particles immobilized on Si wafer (n=3).

Immobilized particles	Hybrid-ZnO	Nano-ZnO	Synthesized ZnO
(concentration)		(0.05 mg/Si wafer)
Zn ion detection	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

N.D.: not detected

Gene ontology (GO) analysis

Table S2 Gene ontology (GO) of oxidative stress in *E. coli* (EcoCyc).

GO-terms	Parents of GO class	Children of GO class	GO term members
GO:0006979 -	GO:0006950 -	GO:0071450 - cellular	DUF1107 domain-containing protein YtfK
response to	response to stress	response to oxygen radical	fused DNA-binding transcriptional repressor / proline dehydrogenase / 1-pyrroline-
oxidative stress		GO:0071451 - cellular	5-carboxylate dehydrogenase PutA
		response to superoxide	3-mercaptopyruvate sulfurtransferase
		GO:0000303 - response to	molecular chaperone Hsp33
		superoxide	cell division protein required during stress conditions
		•	ferrous iron transport system protein EfeO
		GO:0071731 - response to	periplasmic protein-L-methionine sulfoxide reductase catalytic subunit
		nitric oxide	2,3-bisphosphoglycerate-independent phosphoglycerate mutase
		GO:1901530 - response to	ATP-dependent Clp protease ATP-binding subunit ClpA
		hypochlorite	putative hydratase YbhJ
		GO:0034599 - cellular	flavin reductase lipoamide dehydrogenase
		response to oxidative stress	Fe-S cluster scaffold complex subunit SufD
		GO:0000305 - response to	isocitrate dehydrogenase
		oxygen radical	sulfate adenylyltransferase subunit 2
		GO:0033194 - response to	conserved inner membrane protein YidH
		hydroperoxide	protein RseC
		GO:0070301 - cellular	ferredoxin-type protein
			putative transporter YaaU
		response to hydrogen	Sel1 repeat-containing protein YbeQ
		peroxide	ferritin iron storage protein
		GO:0071732 - cellular	sulfur acceptor for SufS cysteine desulfurase
		response to nitric oxide	alkyl hydroperoxide reductase, AhpC component
		GO:0033195 - response to	thioredoxin/glutathione peroxidase
		alkyl hydroperoxide	catalase II
		GO:0000302 - response to	redox-responsive ATPase YchF
		reactive oxygen species	hydroperoxidase I
		GO:0042542 - response to	nucleotide binding filament protein small regulatory RNA MicF
		hydrogen peroxide	fumarase C
		GO:0034614 - cellular	peptidyl-lysine acetyltransferase
			FMN dependent NADH:quinone oxidoreductase
		response to reactive oxygen	osmotically inducible peroxiredoxin
		species	CPS-53 (KpLE1) prophage; protein YfdS
			CPS-53 (KpLE1) prophage; putative defective phage replication proteinO

			CPS-53 (KpLE1) prophage; putative tail fiber assembly protein YfdK putative pyruvate-flavodoxin oxidoreductase superoxide dismutase (Mn) 2-octaprenyl-6-methoxyphenol hydroxylase iron-sulfur cluster insertion protein SufA thiol peroxidase iron-sulfur cluster carrier protein NfuA protein/nucleic acid deglycase 2 NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase small regulatory RNA OxyS DNA-binding transcriptional dual regulator SoxR DNA-binding transcriptional dual regulator OxyR disulfide reductase methionine sulfoxide reductase B methionine sulfoxide reductase A periplasmic serine endoprotease DegP aconitate hydratase 1
GO:0034599 - cellular response to oxidative stress	GO:0006979 - response to oxidative stress GO:0033554 - cellular response to stress GO:0070887 - cellular response to chemical stimulus	GO:0071450 - cellular response to oxygen radical GO:0071451 - cellular response to superoxide GO:0070301 - cellular response to hydrogen peroxide GO:0071732 - cellular response to nitric oxide GO:0034614 - cellular response to reactive oxygen species	frataxin CyaY putative quinone oxidoreductase 1 reduced thioredoxin 2 thioredoxin 1 membrane-bound lytic murein transglycosylase C putative Fe ²⁺ -trafficking protein glucose-6-phosphate isomerase protein/nucleic acid deglycase 3 Mn ²⁺ /Fe ²⁺ : H ⁺ symporter MntH lipid hydroperoxide peroxidase

Microscopic analysis of HaCaT cells after ZnO nanoparticle treatment

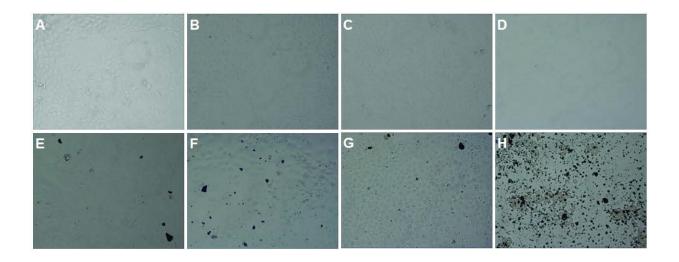


Figure S4 Representative HaCaT images after 48-h treatment of synthesized ZnO nanoparticles. Concentrations were used at (A) 0, (B) 0.01, (C) 0.1, (D) 1.0, (E) 2.0, (F-G) 5.0, and (H) 10.0 mg/mL.

Phototoxicity of conventional ZnO particles

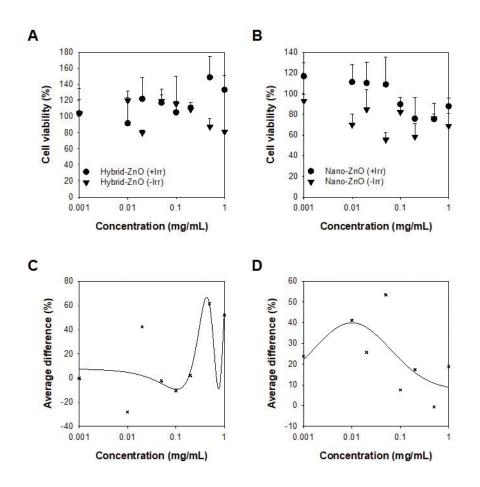


Figure S5 Phototoxicity of ZnO particles, (A, C) hybrid-ZnO and (B, D) nano-ZnO: (A, B) cell viability in Balb/c 3T3 cells and (C, D) average difference of cell viability levels with and without UV irradiation (+Irr, with UV irradiation; -Irr, without UV irradiation).