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Supplementary Material

Role of Chemical Reduction and Formulation of Graphene Oxide on Its Cytotoxicity Towards Human Epithelial Bronchial Cells

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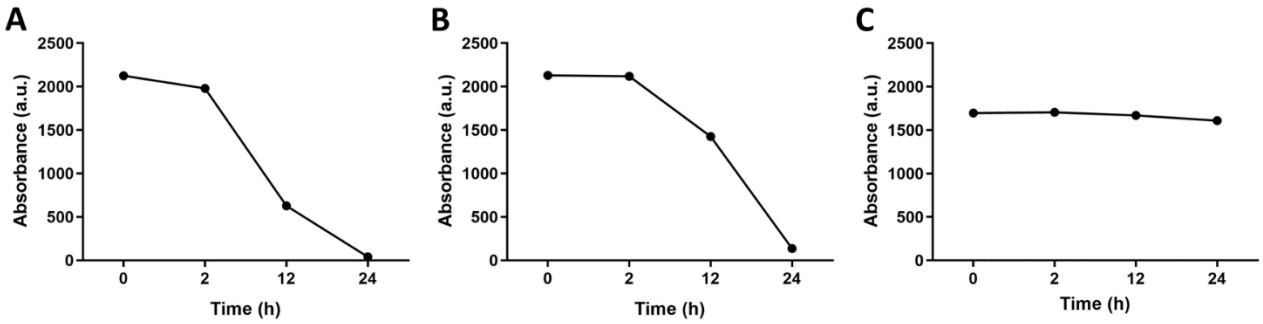
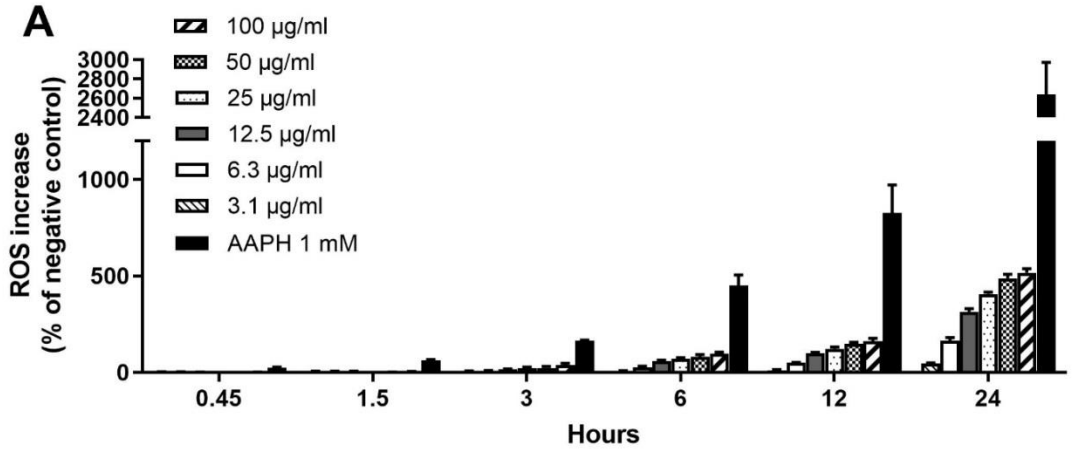


Figure S1. Stability of GBM dispersions. Absorbance values at 660 nm of GO (**A**), rGO (**B**) and wdGO (**C**) dispersion (1 mg/mL) in 0.1% BSA up to 24 h.



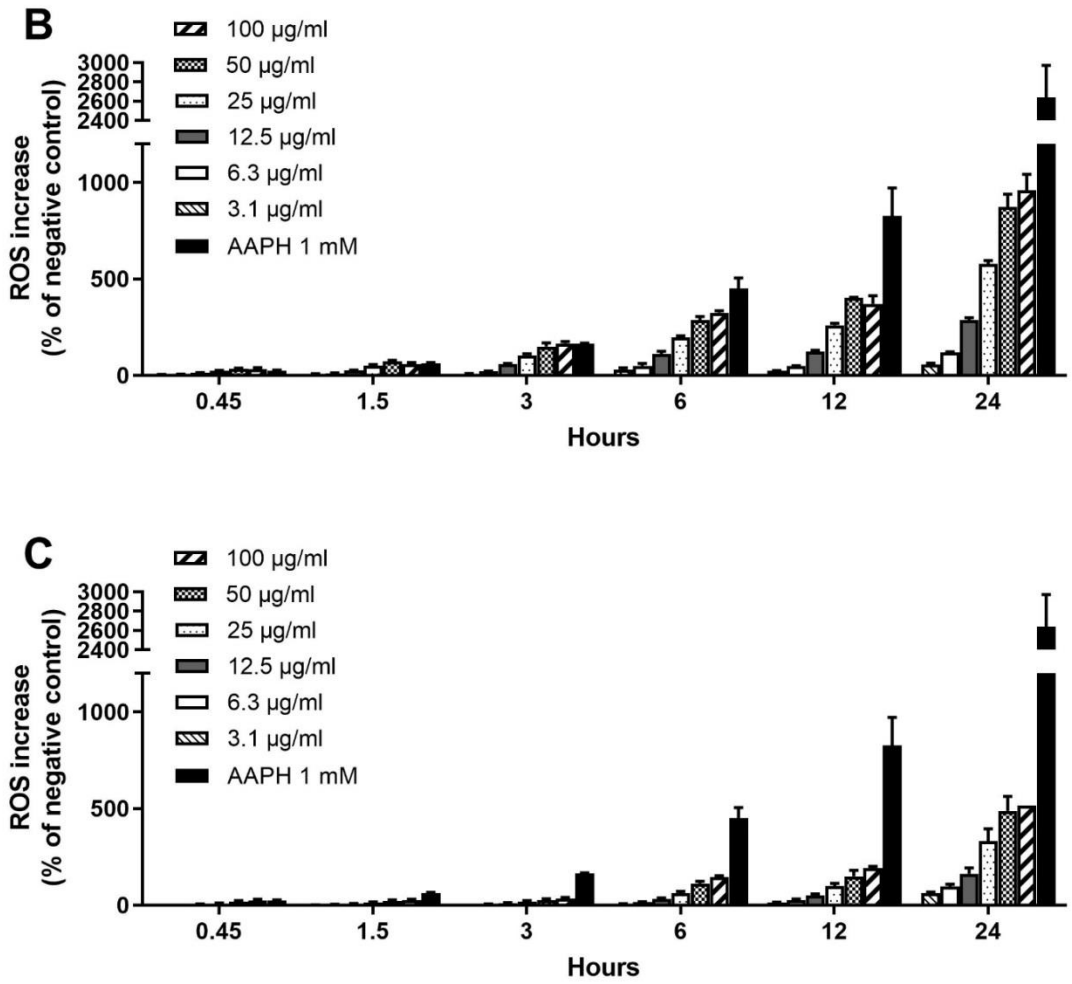


Figure S2. Kinetic of ROS production in 16HBE14o- cells exposed to GO (**A**), rGO (**B**) or wd(GO) (**C**). Cells were exposed to each material for increasing time intervals (from 45 min up to 24 h) and ROS production was evaluated by the DCFDA fluorescence assay. As positive controls, cells were exposed to 1 mM AAPH. Results are reported as % of ROS production with respect to untreated controls and are the mean ± SE of 3 independent experiments.

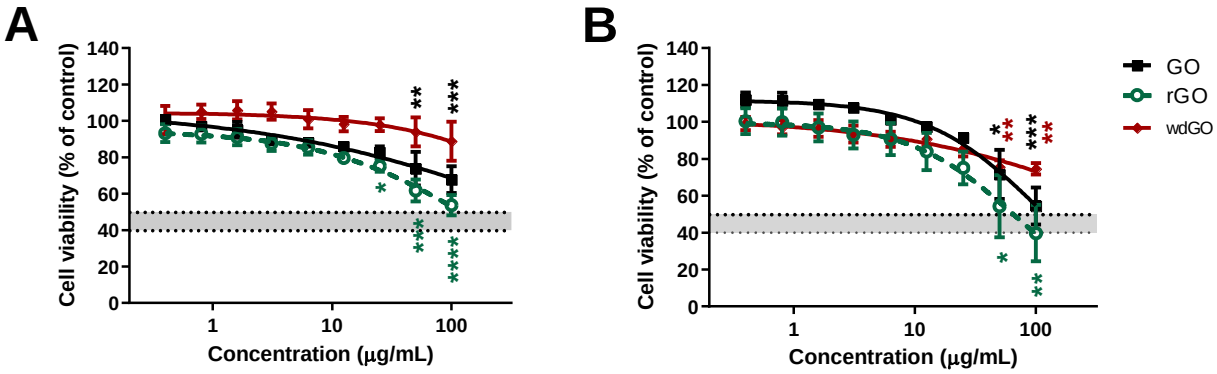


Figure S3. Effects of GO, rGO and wdGO on 16HBE14o− cells viability evaluated by the CellTiter-GloVR Luminescent Cell Viability Assay after 3 h (**A**) and 24 h (**B**) exposure. Data are reported as % of cell viability in cells exposed to GBMs with respect to untreated control cells (negative control) and are the mean ± SE of 3 independent experiments performed in quadruplicate. Statistical differences vs negative control: *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$ (One-way ANOVA and Dunnett's post-

test). The range of 45±5 % cell viability (corresponding to the 55±5% cytotoxicity) is indicated in each graph.