

# NET4mPLASTIC Project

## Work Package 4.4

### Deliverable 4.4.2

### **Supplementary Materials**

#### DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF CONTAMINANTS AT SINGLE CELL LEVELS

June, 27, 2022 - Version 1.0



#### Mahlavu + PS-beads\_24h



Mahlavu + PS-beads\_48h

HCT-116 + PS-beads\_48h



#### HCT-116 + PS-beads\_24h

150 150 Untreated Untreated 0.1 µm 0.1 µm 100 1.1 µm % viability 100 1.1 µm % viability 3 µm 3 µm Doxorubicin 1 µM Doxorubicin 1 µM 50 50 ٥ Boxonthein 1 hn 0 Untreated 0.1 µm Doroubien 1M Untreated 0.1 41 A549 + PS-beads\_24h A549 + PS-beads\_48h 150 150 Untreated Untreated 0.1 µm 0.1 µm % viability 100 1.1 µm % viability 100 1.1 µm 3 µm 3 µm Doxorubicin 1 µM Doxorubicin 1 µM 50 50 Boxonnein nu 0 0 Dozorubicin 1 M Untreated Untreated ed with with with

**Figure 1.** Cell viability of Mahlavu, HCT-116 and A549 cell lines exposed to  $0.1 - 1.1 - 3 \mu m$  PS-MPs at the concentration of 20,000 beads/mm<sup>2</sup> for 24 and 48 h, using CCK8 assay. Data represent the percentage of PS-MPs treated live cells compared to the control (untreated cells). Samples treated with Doxorubicin 1  $\mu$ M were used as control of cytotoxicity within the assays. \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\*\* p < 0.0001 (GraphPad Prism 8).





**Figure 2.** Analysis of HCT-116 cellular proliferation following treatment with  $0.1 - 1.1 - 3 \mu m$  PS-MPs at the concentration of 20,000 beads/mm<sup>2</sup> for 24 and 48 h, by Trypan Blue. Both 1.1 and 3  $\mu m$  treated HCT-116 showed reduction of cell number at 24 and 48 h compared to the control. Data represent means of three counts for each condition of a single experiment. \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01 (GraphPad Prism 8).





**Figure 3.** Cell cycle analysis of HCT-116 cells untreated and treated with  $1.1 - 3 \mu m$  PS-MPs for 24 and 48 h: a) Untreated 24 h, b) 1.1  $\mu m$  treated 24 h, c) 3  $\mu m$  treated 24 h, d) Untreated 48 h, e) 1.1  $\mu m$  treated 48 h, f) 3  $\mu m$  treated 48 h. Percentage of gated cells in GO/G1, S and G2/M phase were calculated maintaining the same gates for all the samples by CellQuest Pro Software (FACSCalibur, BD Biosciences).





**Figure 4**. TEM images of Mahlavu cells untreated (ctrl, left) and 0.1  $\mu$ m PS-MPs treated (0.1  $\mu$ m, right). Magnification: 20,000x.



**Figure 5.** Western-blot assays to investigate autophagy response with LC3A/B isoforms detection in A549 treated with 10,000 beads/mm<sup>2</sup> and HCT-116 treated with 20,000 beads/mm<sup>2</sup> for 48 h: a) LC3A/B detection in A549 protein extracts, b) LC3A/B detection in HCT-116 protein extracts. Doxorubicin 1  $\mu$ M and BGT-226 0.5  $\mu$ M were used as controls for autophagy activation.





**Figure 6.** Western-blot assays to examine apoptosis by means of PARP cleavage in A549 treated with 10,000 beads/mm<sup>2</sup> and HCT-116 treated with 20,000 beads/mm<sup>2</sup> for 48 h: a) PARP/cleaved PARP detection in A549 protein extracts, b) PARP/cleaved PARP detection in HCT-116 protein extracts. Doxorubicin 1  $\mu$ M and BGT-226 0.5  $\mu$ M were used as controls for apoptosis activation. Yellow square denotes increasing band due to apoptosis pathway activation in PS-MPs treated HCT-116.