

Preventing carbon nanoparticle induced lung inflammation reduces antigen-specific sensitization and subsequent allergic reactions in a mouse model

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Physical analysis of carbon nanoparticle suspensions

Method: Particles were suspended in PBS [1 mg/ml] by ultrasound desintegration. Suspensions were subjected to transmission electron microscopy (JEM-2100 LaB6, JEOL, Tokyo, Japan) and dynamic light scattering (Zetasizer, Malvern Instruments, Malvern, UK). Analyses were performed in triplicate. When applicable, means and standard deviations were calculated.

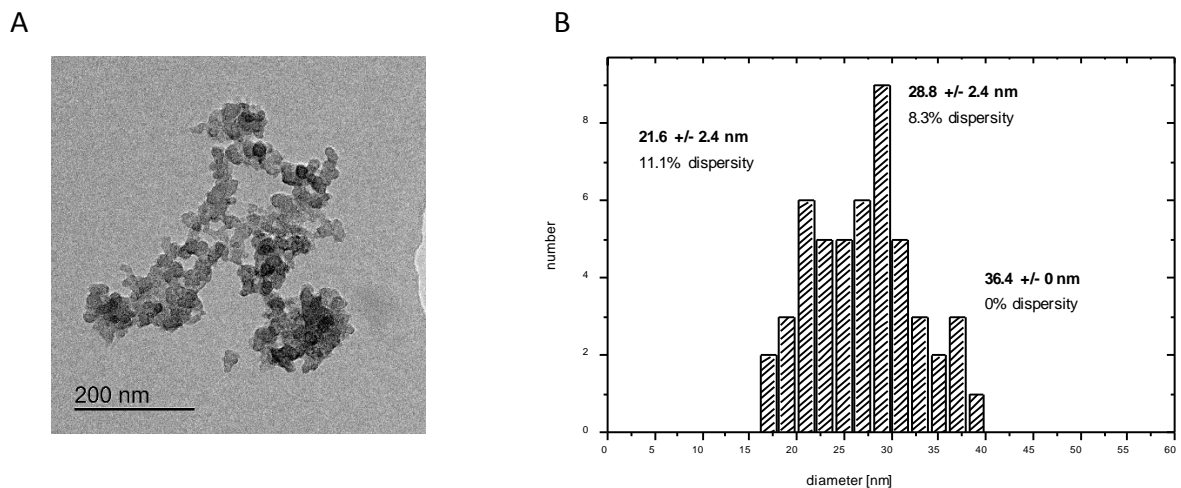


Figure S1
Primary physical characteristics of CNP determined as suspension in H₂O. A. Transmission electron micrograph. B. Agglomerate size distribution.

Table S1: Physical characteristics of CNP suspension in PBS.

zeta potential [mV]	mobility [μmcm/Vs]	conductivity [mS/cm]	size [nm] peak1 [%]	size [nm] peak2 [%]	size [nm] peak3 [%]
-22.4	-1.755	-16.56	887 (±197) 88.8	118 (±126) 10.5	1798 (±3114.8) 0.7