

Biocompatibility evaluation of TiO_2 , Fe_3O_4 , and $\text{TiO}_2/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ nanomaterials: insights into potential toxic effects in erythrocytes and HepG2 cells

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Electronic Supplementary Material

Table S1. Determination of biocompatibility through hemolysis assay.

Tube	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	NMs (μL)	PSS (mL)	distilled water (mL)	Blood (μL)
Control +	-	-	0	10	100
Control -	-	-	10	0	100
1	10	100	9.9	0	100
2	30	300	9.7	0	100
3	50	500	9.5	0	100
4	70	700	9.3	0	100

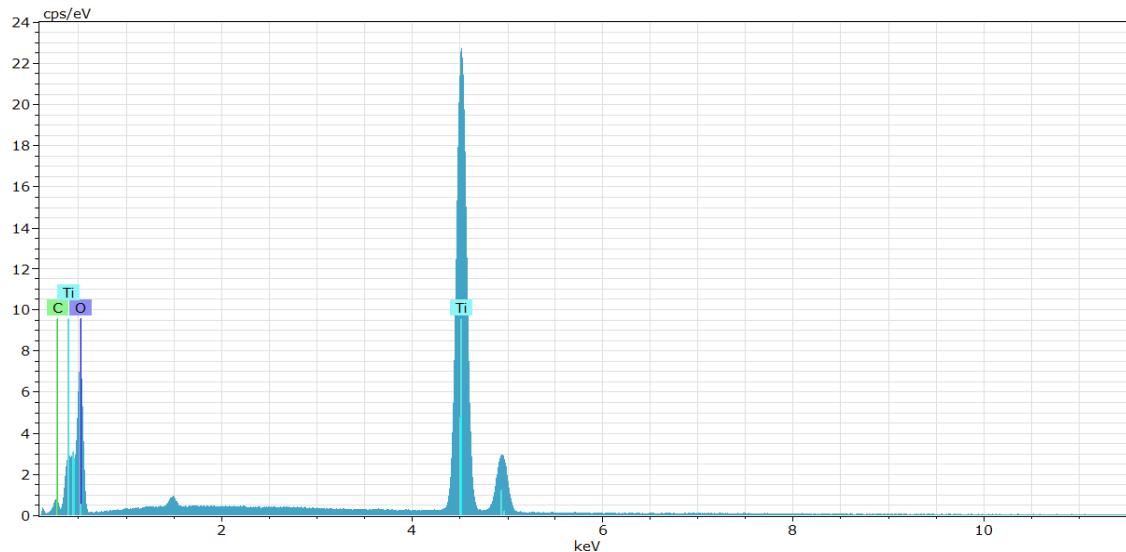


Figure S1. EDX elemental spectra of TiO_2

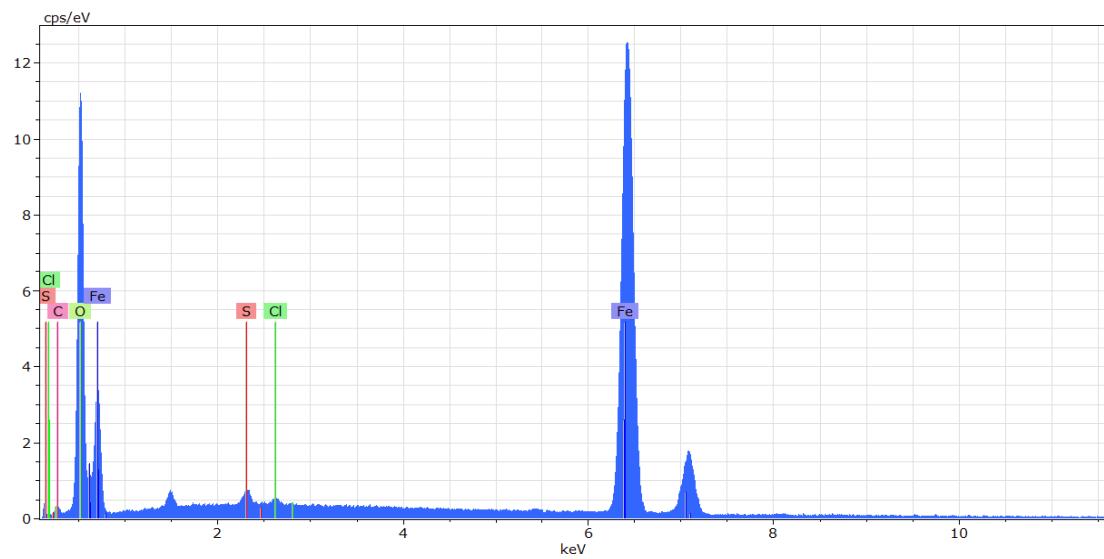


Figure S2. EDX elemental spectra of Fe₃O₄

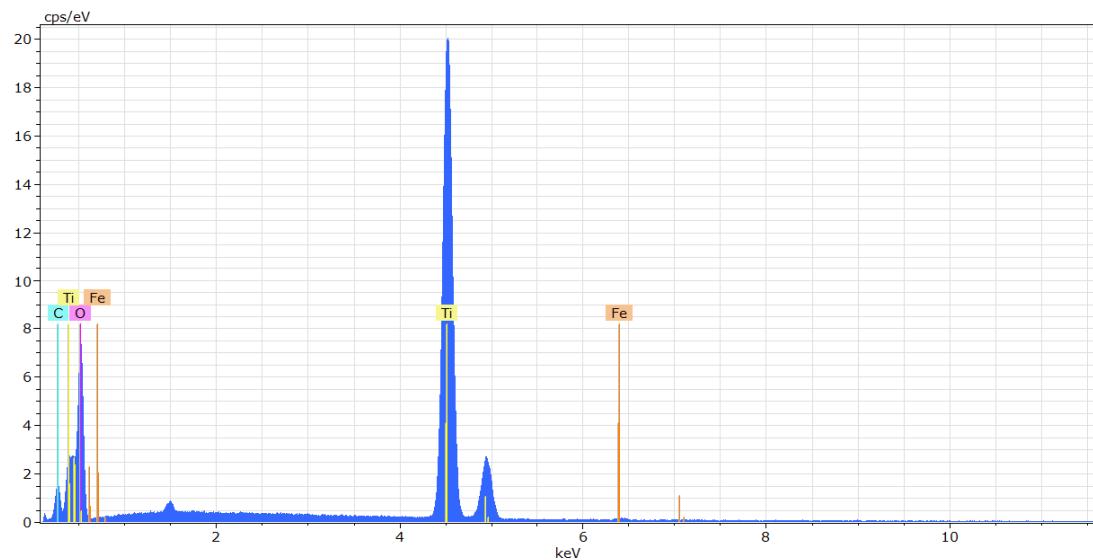


Figure S3. EDX elemental spectra of TiO₂/Fe₃O₄ composite.

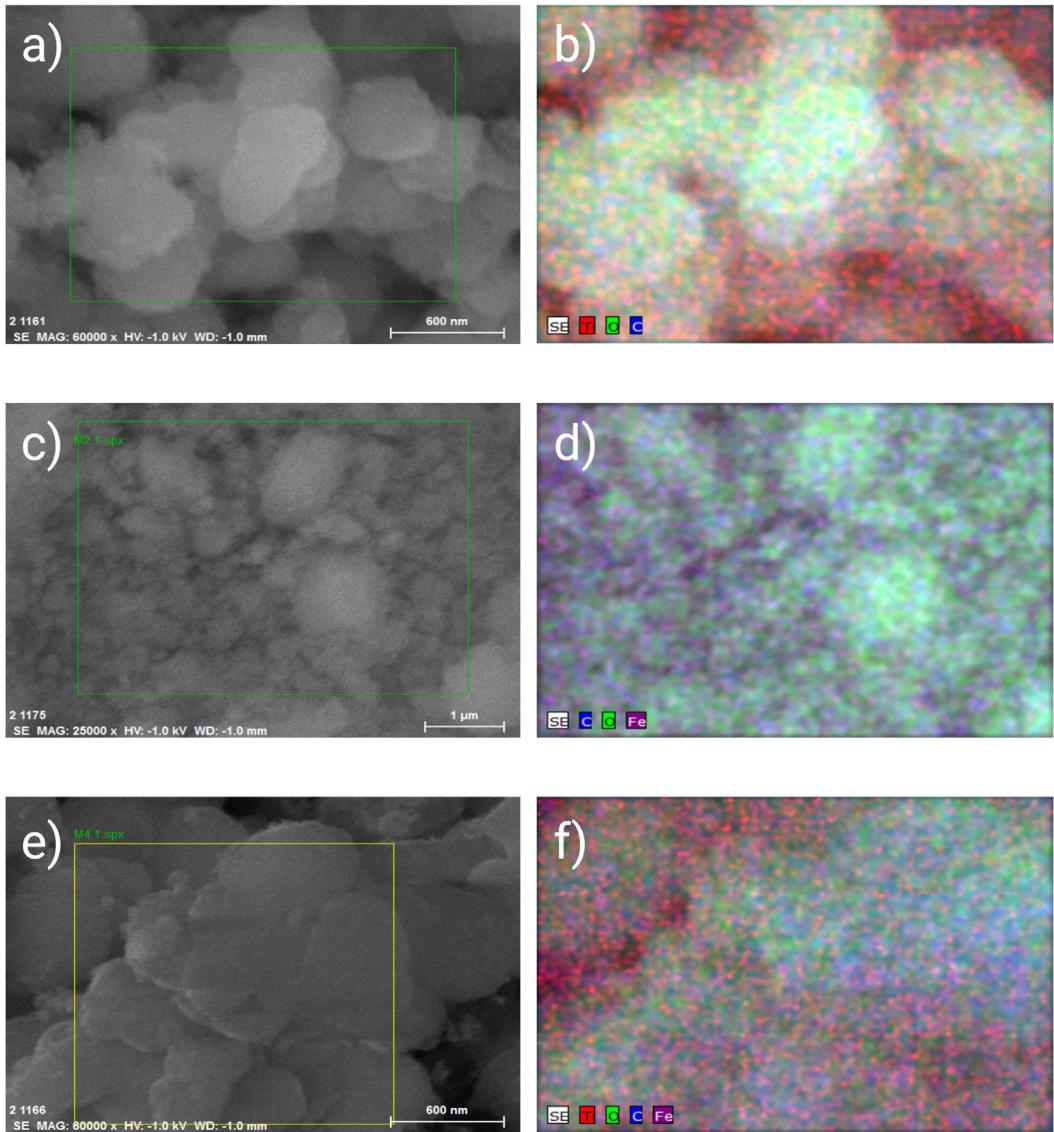


Figure S4. EDX elemental mapping zone and elemental mapping of a,b) TiO₂, b,c) Fe₃O₄ and e,f) TiO₂/Fe₃O₄.

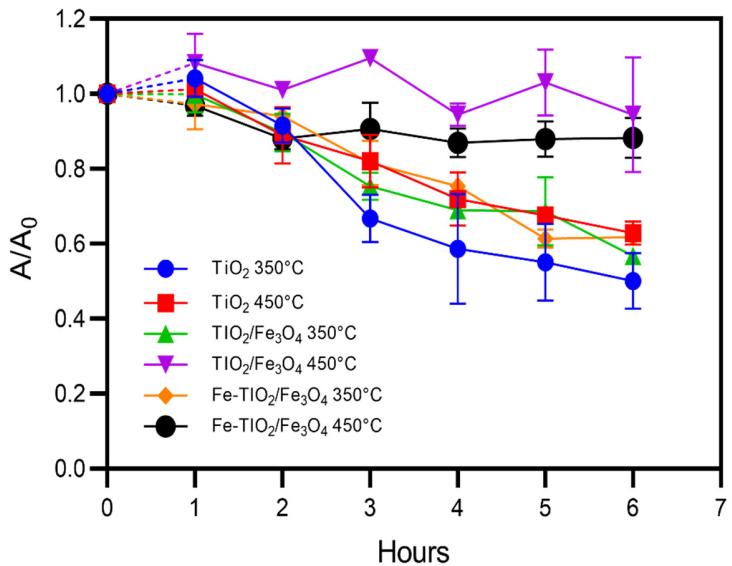


Figure S5. Photocatalytic degradation of paracetamol under UV light.

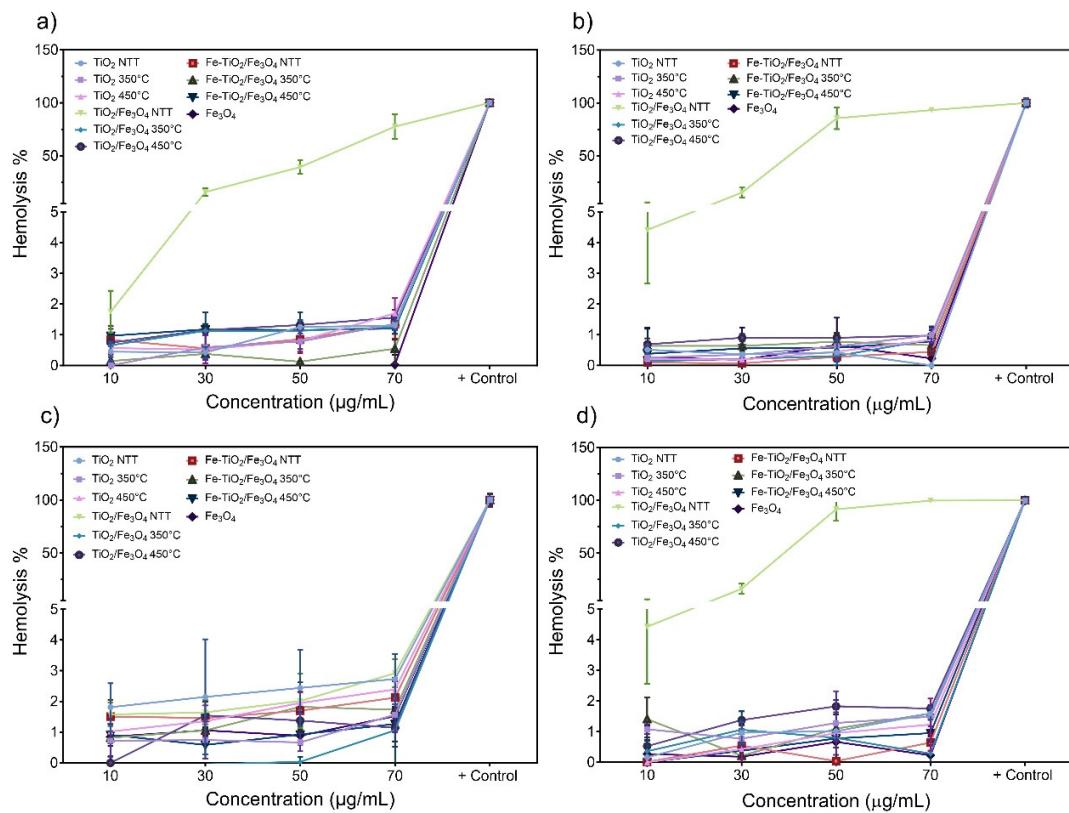


Figure S6. Hemolysis assay of NMs interaction with a) blood and plasma in a dark environment, b) blood and plasma under light exposure, c) blood without plasma under a dark environment, and d) blood without plasma under light exposure.