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Supplemental Material

Effect of Atmospheric Aging on Soot Particle Toxicity in Lung Cell Models at the Air–Liquid Interface: Differential Toxicological Impacts of Biogenic and Anthropogenic Secondary Organic Aerosols (SOAs)

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Figure S1. Stability of β -pinene and naphthalene aging, respectively over 4 h exposure time measured with different methods and on different days (A) organic content measured by AMS (B) black carbon (BC) measured by Aethalometer (C) d9-butanol measured by PTR-MS (D) ozone measured by an ozone monitor (E) PN and (F) size distribution measured by SMPS. (A-E) Results are shown of one representative exposure with either SOA β PIN-SP, SOA β NAP-SP or with SP (E-F), respectively. All exposures were conducted on different days. Corresponding numeric data are found in Excel Tables S1-S6, respectively. Note: SOA β NAP-SP/SOA β PIN-SP, soot particles (SP, CAST soot; 1 mg m⁻³) together with either naphthalene or β -pinene (4 mg m⁻³) photochemically aged with OH radicals in a potential aerosol mass reactor, SP; pure SP (CAST soot; 1 mg m⁻³) were fed into the potential aerosol mass reactor without aging; AMS, high-resolution time-of-flight aerosol mass spectrometer; PTR-MS, quadrupole proton-transfer reaction mass spectrometer; SMPS, scanning mobility particle sizer.

Figure S2. TEM micrographs of SP, SOA β NAP-SP and SOA β PIN-SP. Representative TEM micrographs of 1 mg m⁻³ SP (A), photochemically-aged SP (1 mg m⁻³) coated by naphthalene (4 mg m⁻³, SOA β NAP-SP) (B) and β -pinene (4 mg m⁻³, SOA β PIN-SP) (C) aging products, scale bar 200 nm. Note: TEM, Transmission electron microscopy; SP; pure SP (CAST soot; 1 mg m⁻³) were fed into the potential aerosol mass reactor without aging; SOA β NAP-SP/SOA β PIN-SP, soot particles (SP, CAST soot; 1 mg m⁻³) together with either naphthalene or β -pinene (4 mg m⁻³) photochemically aged with OH radicals in a potential aerosol mass reactor.

Figure S3. GC \times GC-TOFMS contour plots for SOA β PIN-SP (A) and SOA β NAP-SP (B). Note: GC \times GC-TOFMS, comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography - time-of-flight mass spectrometer; SOA β NAP-SP/SOA β PIN-SP, soot particles (SP, CAST soot; 1 mg m⁻³) together with either naphthalene or β -pinene (4 mg m⁻³) photochemically aged with OH radicals in a potential aerosol mass reactor.

Figure S4. Relative cumulative abundance of the 100 peaks with the highest intensities in GC \times GC-TOFMS (ranked from compounds with highest to lowest areas). Compounds were identified via NIST mass spectral library match and retention indices for (A) SOA β NAP-SP and (B) SOA β PIN-SP. Processing was done with a minimum peak S/N of 1000. Compounds marked in red were detected in both aerosol types. The numeric data corresponding to this figure is shown in the column cumulative abundance [%] of Table S1 for SOA β NAP-SP and of Table S2 for SOA β PIN-SP. Note: SOA β NAP-SP/SOA β PIN-SP, soot particles (SP, CAST soot; 1 mg m⁻³) together with either naphthalene or β -pinene (4 mg m⁻³) photochemically aged with OH radicals in a potential aerosol mass reactor; GC \times GC-TOFMS, comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography - time-of-flight mass spectrometer.

Figure S5. Diagram of the relative AMS intensity fraction of m/z 43 vs m/z 44 (f_{44} vs. f_{43}) for $\text{SOA}_{\beta\text{PIN}}\text{-SP}$ and $\text{SOA}_{\text{NAP}}\text{-SP}$. Corresponding numeric data are shown in Table S5. Note: AMS, high-resolution time-of-flight aerosol mass spectrometer; $\text{SOA}_{\text{NAP}}\text{-SP}/\text{SOA}_{\beta\text{PIN}}\text{-SP}$, soot particles (SP, CAST soot; 1 mg m^{-3}) together with either naphthalene or β -pinene (4 mg m^{-3}) photochemically aged with OH radicals in a potential aerosol mass reactor.

Additional File- Excel Document