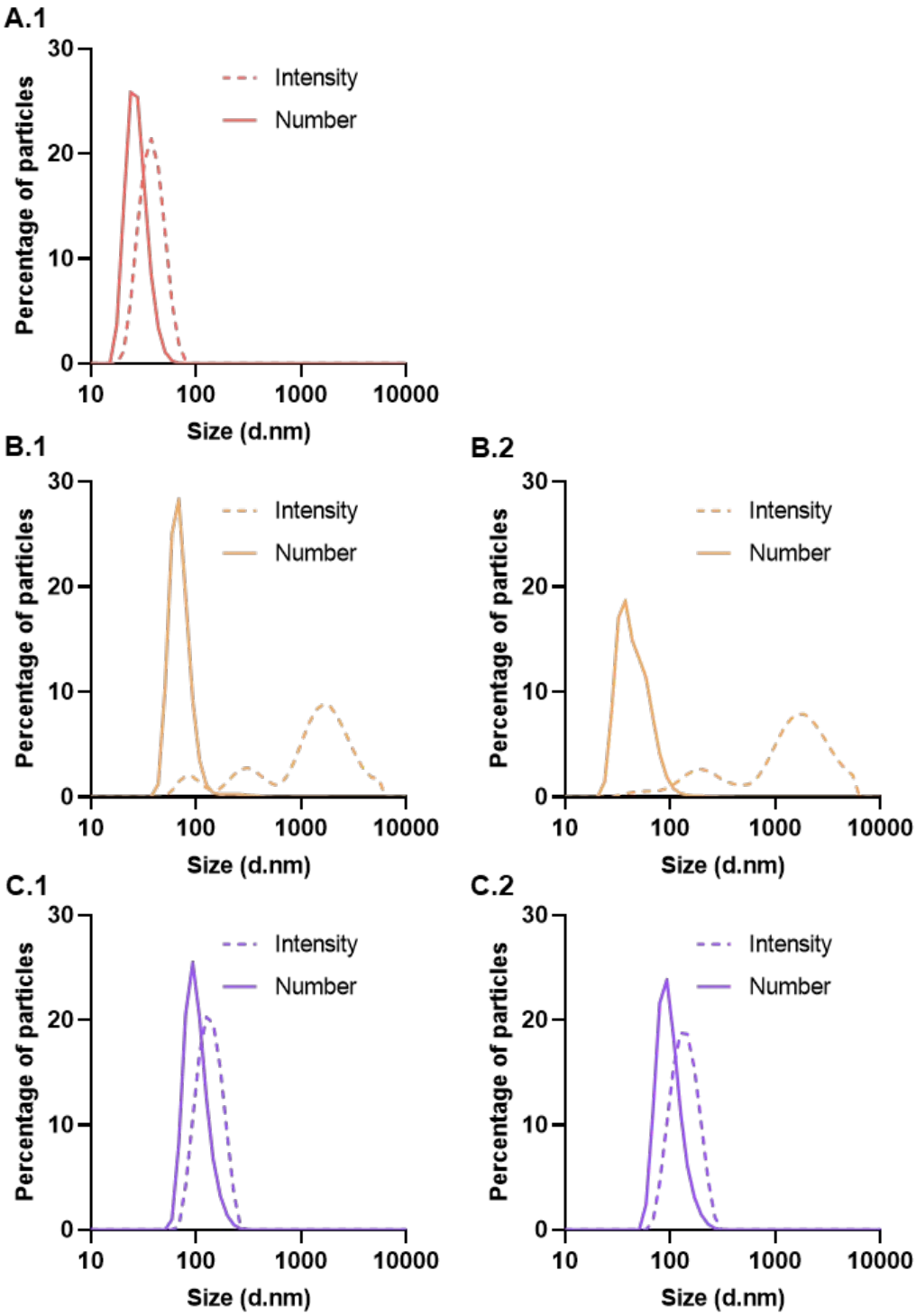
Supplementary Material

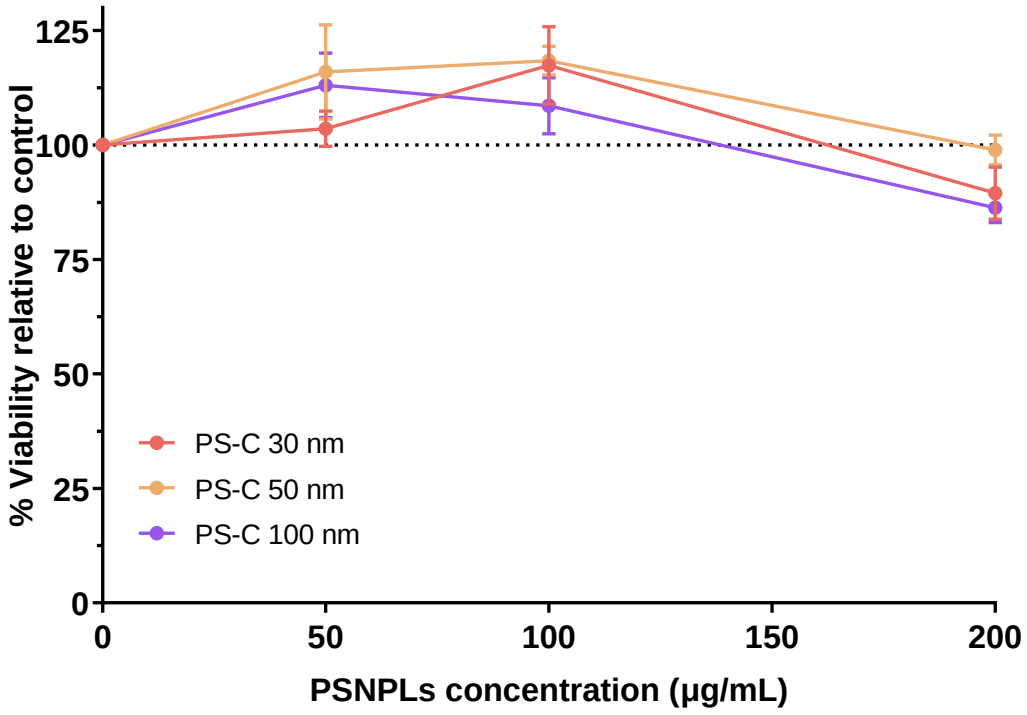
1 Transcriptomic and functional profiling of endothelial dysfunction induced by polystyrene nanoplastics

Joan Martín-Pérez, Aliro Villacorta, Javier Gutierrez-García, Raquel Egea, Michelle Morataya-Reyes, Mireia Cassú-Casadevall, Irene Barguilla, Ricard Marcos, Alba Hernández*, Alba García-Rodríguez*

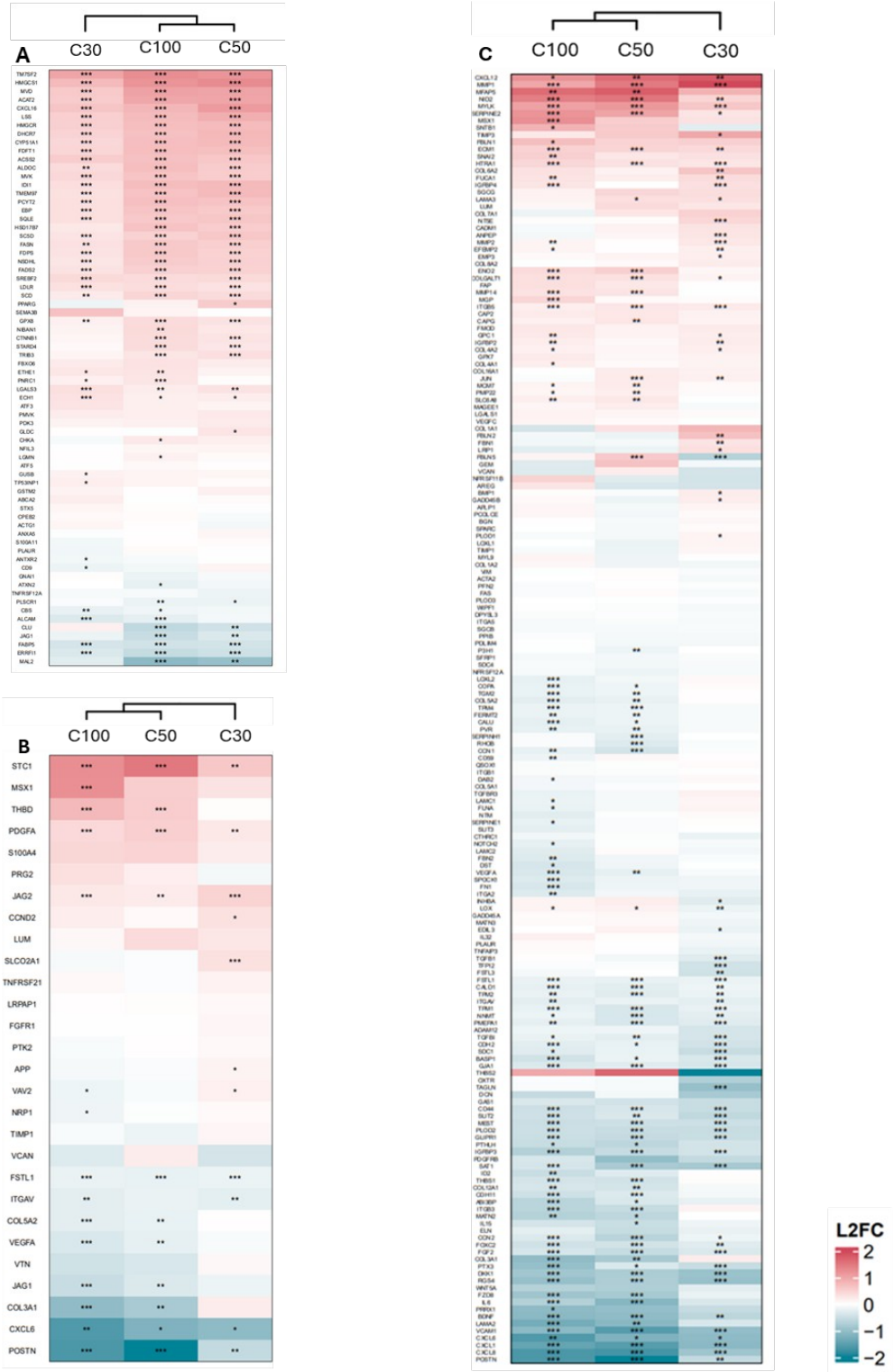
1.1 Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure S1. Size distribution of PS-C-NPLs in EGM-2 medium measured by DLS. The graphs show the size distribution as a percentage of particles by number (solid line) and intensity (dotted line) for the different PS-C-NPL sizes. (A.1) PS-C 30 FL, (B.1) PS-C 50 FL, (B.2) PS-C 50 NL, (C.1) PS-C 100 FL, and (C.2) PS-C 100 NL.



Supplementary Figure S2. Cell viability effects of different sizes and concentrations of PS-C-NPLs in HUVECs after 24 hours of treatment. Viability is represented as the percentage of viability relative to the negative control (untreated cells).



Supplementary Figure S3. Heatmaps for different MSigDB hallmark gene sets, including: Cholesterol Homeostasis (A), Angiogenesis (B), and Endothelial-Mesenchymal Transition (C), with dendrograms to cluster the treatments according to their gene expression patterns. Gene expression values are represented as log2 fold-change values (L2FC). Statistical significance is denoted as $*p \leq 0.05$, $**p \leq 0.01$, and $***p \leq 0.001$.