Table 1 Suppl. Dynamic light scattering (DLS) characterization of stock suspensions (1 g dm^{-3}) and of two final concentrations (50 and 150 mg dm^{-3}). Hydrodynamic diameters, polydispersity index (PdI) and zeta potential of nanoparticle (NP) suspensions. Mean size [nm] indicate the peak values in the hydrodynamic diameter distribution. Percentages indicate the proportion of NPs (in number) in peak 1. Means ± SD, n = 3. Adapted from Silva *et al.* (2016).

Nanoparticles	Concentration [mg dm^{-3}]	Mean size [nm]	Number [%]	PdI	Zeta potential [mV]
Rutile + anatase	1000	121.8 ± 9.01	100.0 ± 0.00	0.19± 0.023	35.5± 0.15
	50	104.8 ± 27.30	100.0 ± 0.00	0.17± 0.011	34:7± 0.36
	150	102.0 ± 49.72	95.5 ± 7.74	0.18± 0.021	35.7± 0.23
Anatase	1000	73.5 ± 4.79	100.0 ± 0.00	0.70± 0.123	35.1± 0.21
	50	81.7 ± 18.59	100.0 ± 0.00	0.50± 0.106	27.0± 0.95
	150	85.3 ± 9.64	99.5± 0.29	0.54± 0.056	14.6± 5.80

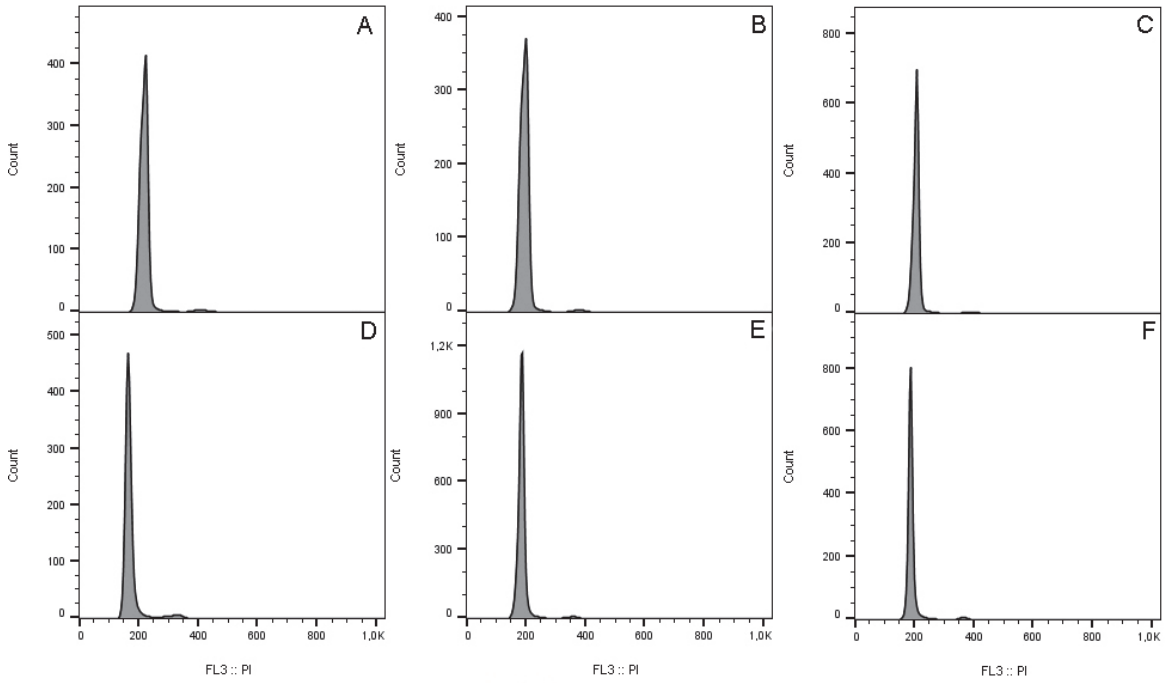

Fig. 1 Suppl. Flow cytometry representative histograms of basil (*A* - *C*) and lettuce (*D* - *F*) root cell cycle. *A*, *D* - control roots; *B*, *E* - roots exposed to 150 mg dm^{-3} anatase; *C*, *F* - roots exposed to 150 mg dm^{-3} rutile + anatase.

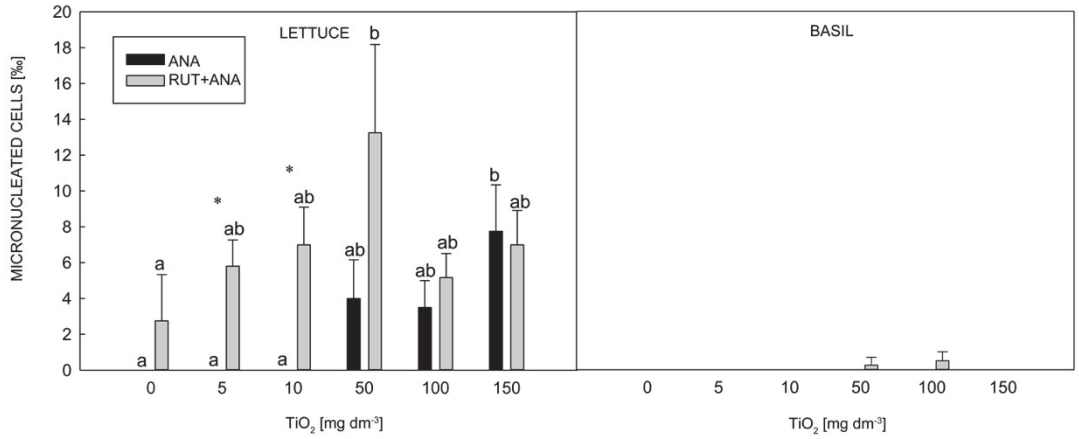

Fig. 2 Suppl. Number of cells with micronucleus in lettuce and basil roots exposed to rutile + anatase (RUT+ANA) or anatase (ANA) (5, 10, 50, 100, and 150 mg dm^{-3}). Means ± SD, $n = 6 \times 1000$ cells. Different letters denote significant differences ($P < 0.05$) between control and treated seedlings and asterisks denote significant differences between ANA and RUT+ANA.