Effects of Interactions between ZnO Nanoparticles and Saccharides on Biological Responses

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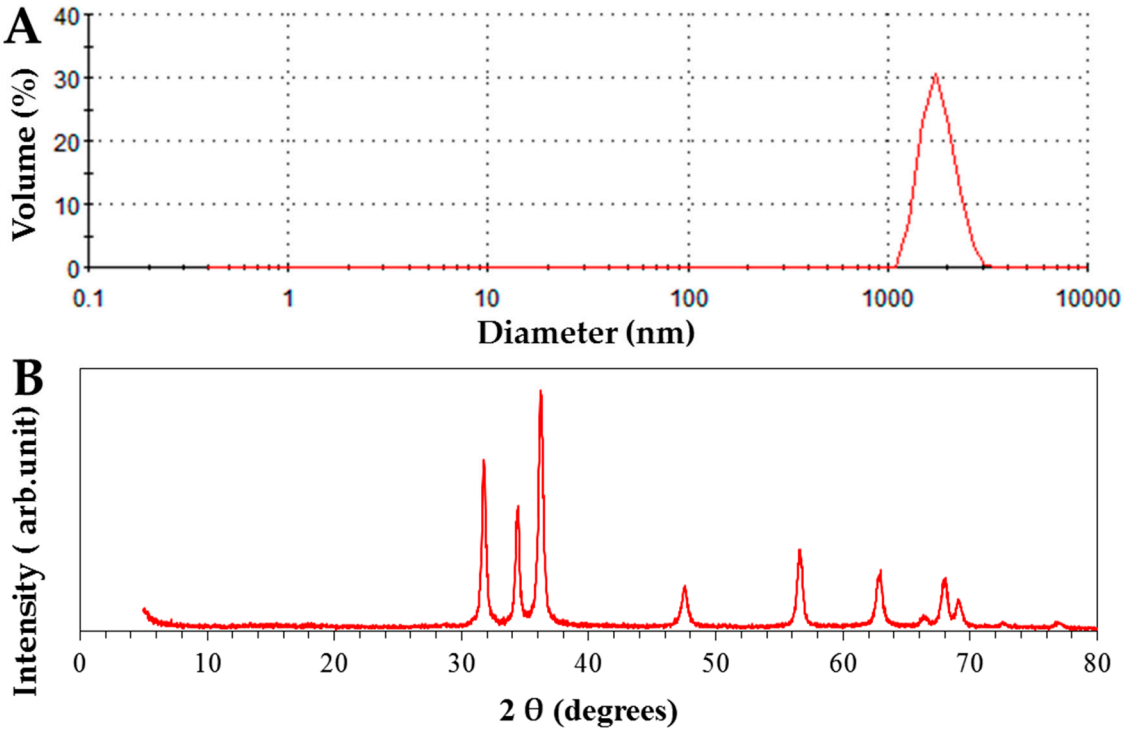

Figure S1. (**A**) Hydrodynamic particle size distribution and (**B**) powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of ZnO NPs.

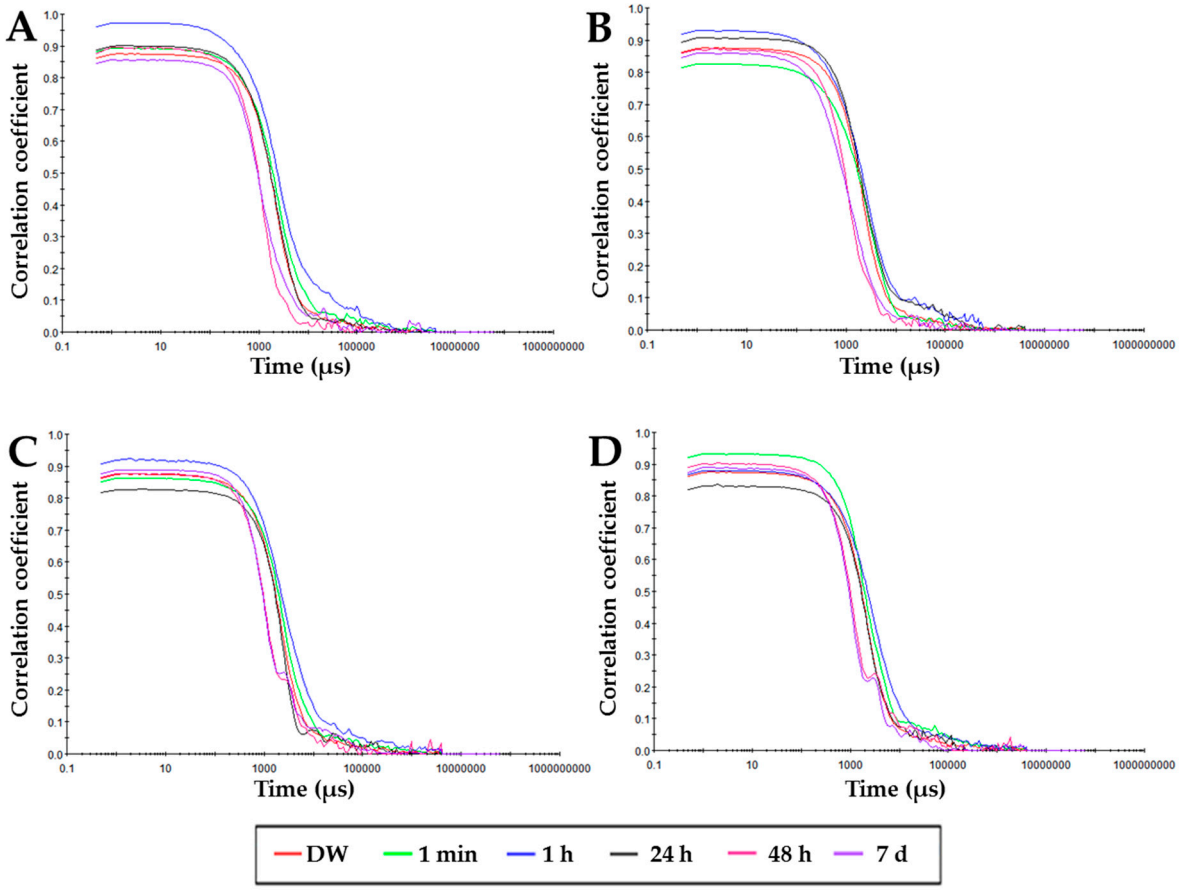

Figure S2. Correlation functions of DLS studies of ZnO NPs in (**A**) 1%, (**B**) 2%, and (**C**) 5%, and (**D**) 10% honey.

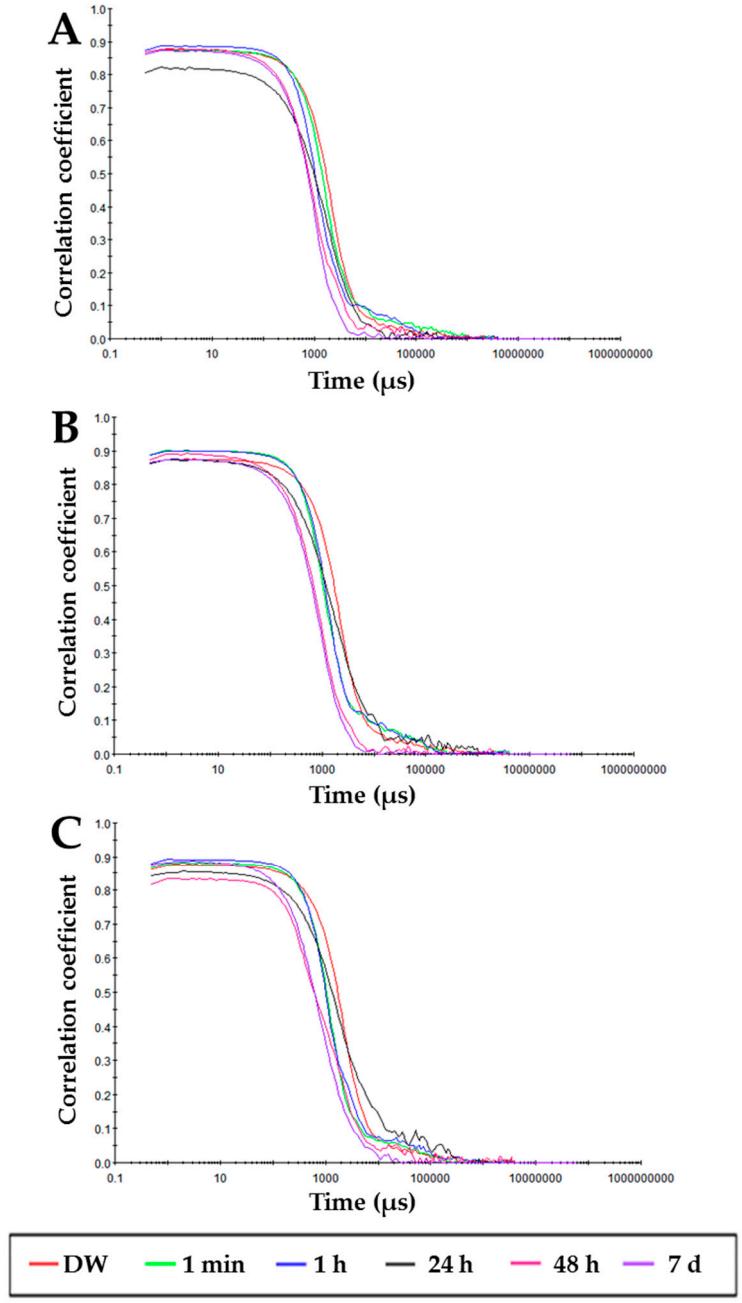

Figure S3. Correlation functions of DLS studies of ZnO NPs in (**A**) 1%, (**B**) 2%, and (**C**) 5% sugar mixture.

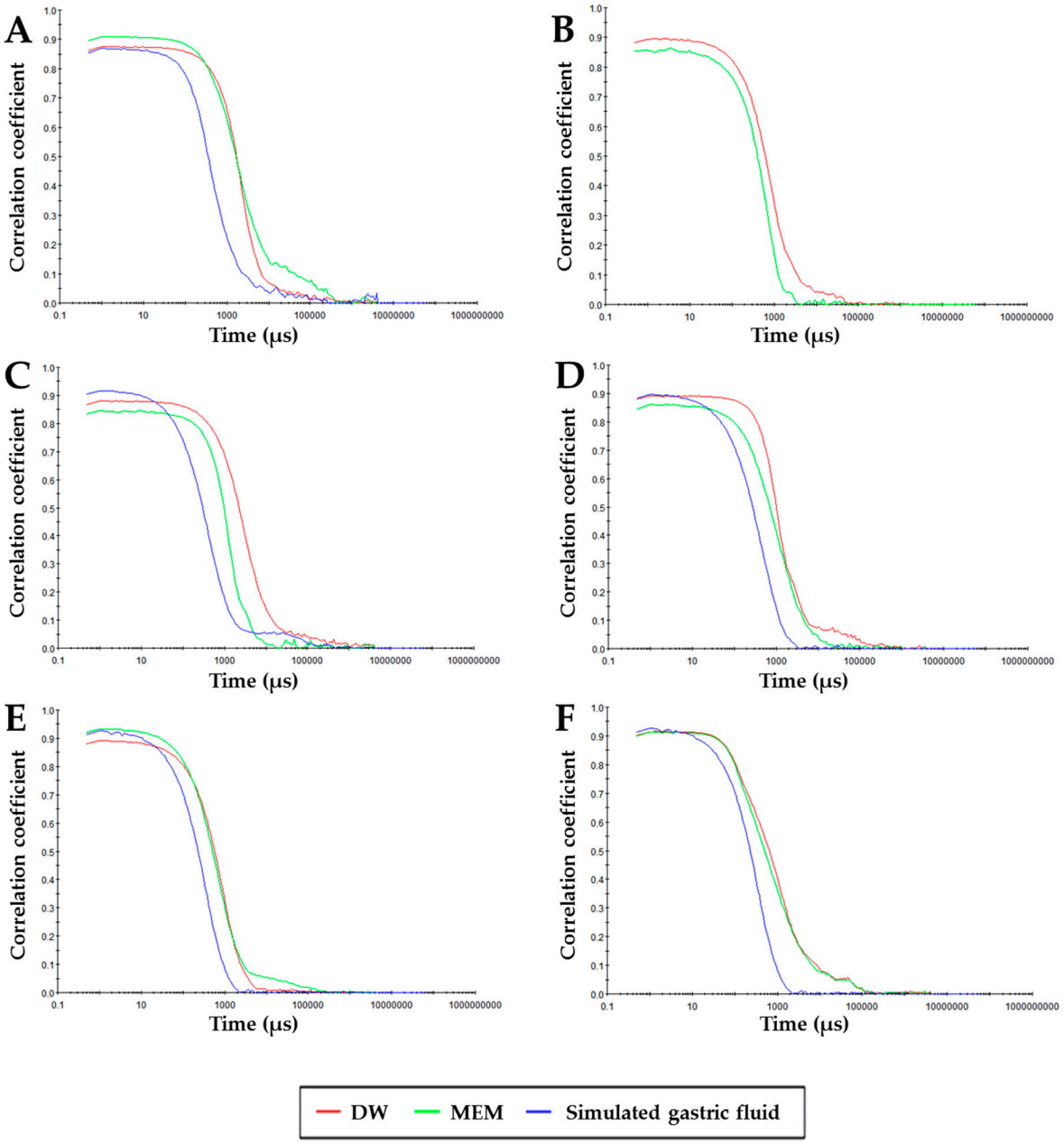

Figure S4. Correlation functions of DLS studies of ZnO NPs dispersed in (**A**) DW, (**B**) minimum essential medium (MEM), (**C**) 10% honey, (**D**) 5% sugar mixture, (**E**) 5% fructose, and (**F**) 5% glucose for 1 h, and then, measured in biological fluids (MEM and simulated gastric fluid) or DW as a control.

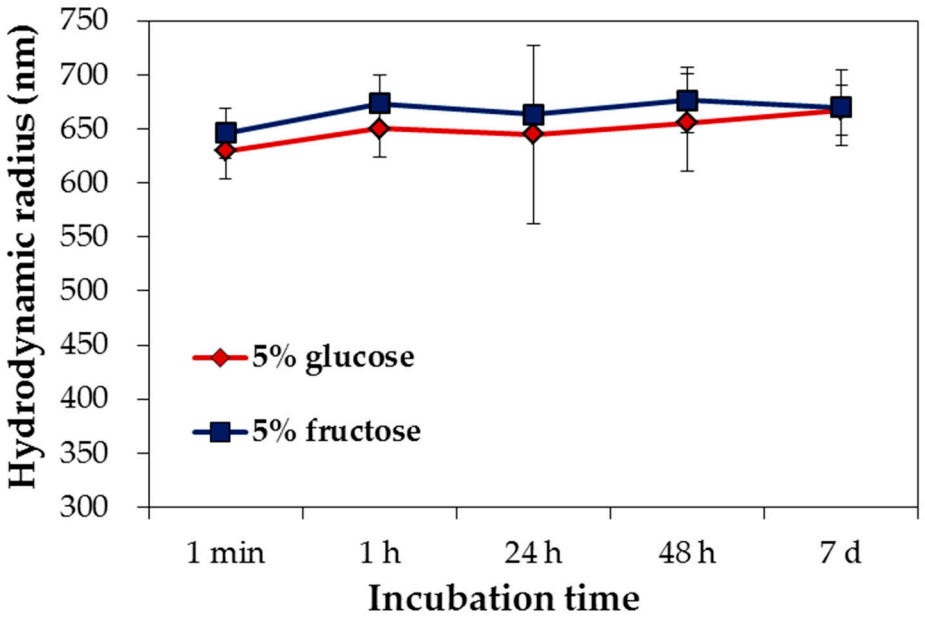

Figure S5. Hydrodynamic radii of ZnO NPs in 5% glucose and 5% fructose solutions for 7 days.

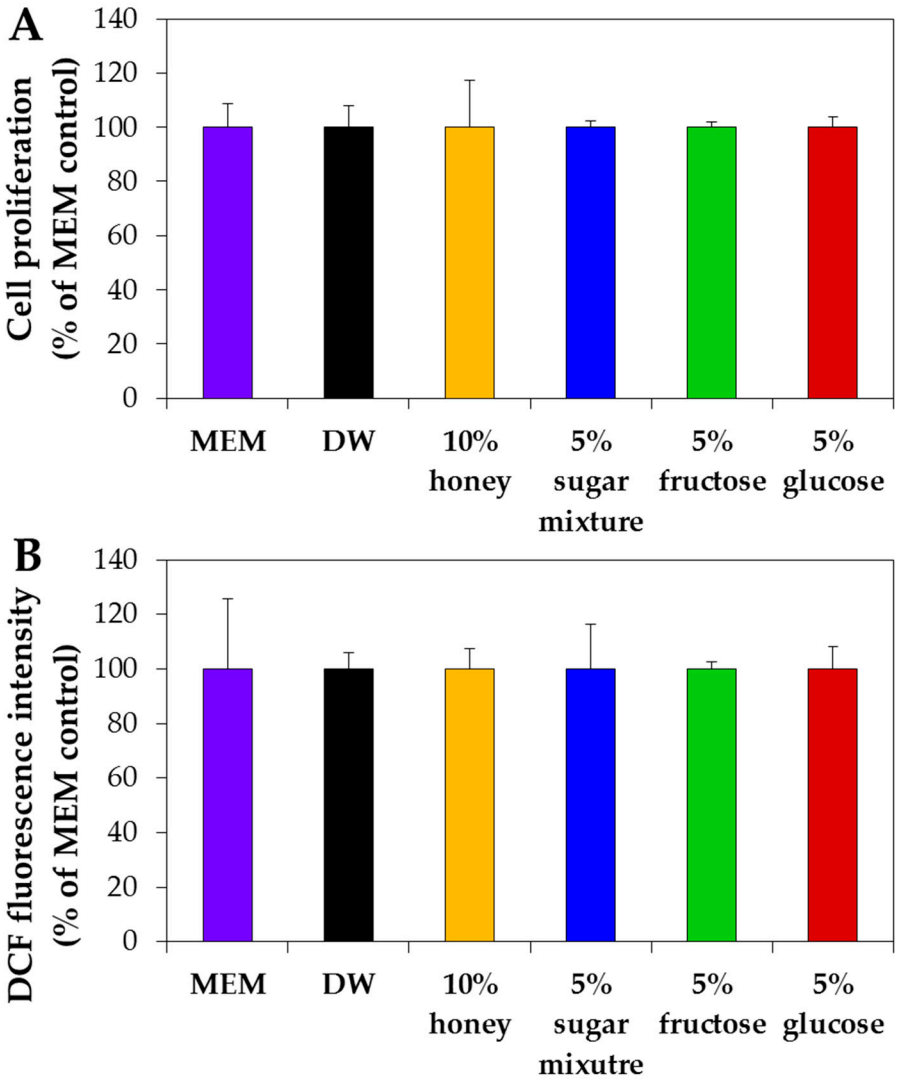

Figure S6. Effect of DW or different saccharide solutions on (**A**) Caco-2 cell proliferation and (**B**) intracellular ROS generation after 24 h.