Methodology of selection, acquisition and evaluation of toxicological publications in the Project DaNa $^{2.0}$

Paper:				
Assessment Criteria		must	might	fulfilled?
1. Physico-chemical NM properties (powders or suspensions as prepared or delivered):				
Name of substance (or CAS-No), form of delivery (powder, suspension)		Х		
Chemical composition: Purity, contaminations (e.g. elements, element concentrations, endotoxins)		Х		
Particle size, size distribution in suspensions (incl. dispersion medium)		Х		
Specific surface area of powders (e.g. BET surface)		Х		
Surface chemistry (functionalisation, hydrophobic, hydrophilic,) / coatings / modifications		х		
Morphology (shape)		Х		
Crystallography (crystalline or amorphous phase); phase analysis (pure or mixed)			Х	
Surface reactivity and / or surface charge (zeta potential, isoelectric point)			Х	
Formation of radicals, (photo-)catalytic activity			Х	
Porosity, defect density, magnetic properties			Х	
stock solution or direct dosing, way of dispersal, energy input, nominal concentration) Extent of agglomeration / aggregation resp. particle size distribution under experimental conditions (e.g. culture medium, nutrient solutions w/o proteins) Water solubility (discriminate between soluble, metastable and persistent particles; metastable: soluble within days or weeks)		X	X	
3. Testing parameters:				
Controls (positive and negative controls), check for interferences		Х		
Concentration administered: in μg/ml, μg/cm²; N (particle)/cell or pg/cell		Х		
Dosage used classified clearly to be "non-overload" or "overload conditions"		Х		
Method 1 for biological endpoints		Х		
Additional 2nd method for biological endpoints			Х	
Use of reference material			X	
4. General aspects:				
Data evaluation / statistics		Х		
Criteria of standardisation (e.g. SOPs used, OECD guidelines)			Х	
Final evaluation:				
Evaluated by:	Date			

Issues to be considered / decided based on expert knowledge:

Clear description of any additive used in combination with the nanomaterial during all steps of testing: (1) during NM production/synthesis, (2) during suspension preparation, (3) during biological testing. (E.g. (1) PVP is added to nAg to stabilize particles during synthesis; (2) Cysteine is added to the nAg suspension to complex free silver ions, (3) during biological testing, the silver particles interact with serum)

Consideration of aging, do NM powders / suspension change over time (oxidation / reduction)?

Information on agglomeration and sedimentation behavior during the test (either descriptive or quantitative)

Specific for ecotoxicological studies

Real exposure concentrations during the test determined (Nominal vs. real concentration)