



Supporting Information

for

Effect of alkaline precipitation chemistry on morphology, colloidal stability, and antibacterial activity of ZnO nanoparticles synthesized using plant extracts

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Total polyphenol and flavonoid contents of the plant extracts and representative microdilution assay images

Table S1: Total polyphenol and flavonoid contents in the aqueous extracts of *P. auritum* and *M. pudica*. Polyphenol content is expressed as mg of gallic acid equivalents (GAE) per g of extract, and flavonoid content as mg of quercetin equivalents (QE) per g of extract.

Plant extract	Polyphenols (mg GAE g ⁻¹ extract)	Flavonoids (mg QE g ⁻¹ extract)
<i>Piper auritum</i>	6.74 ± 0.51	6.19 ± 0.08
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	16.62 ± 0.24	10.1 ± 0.09

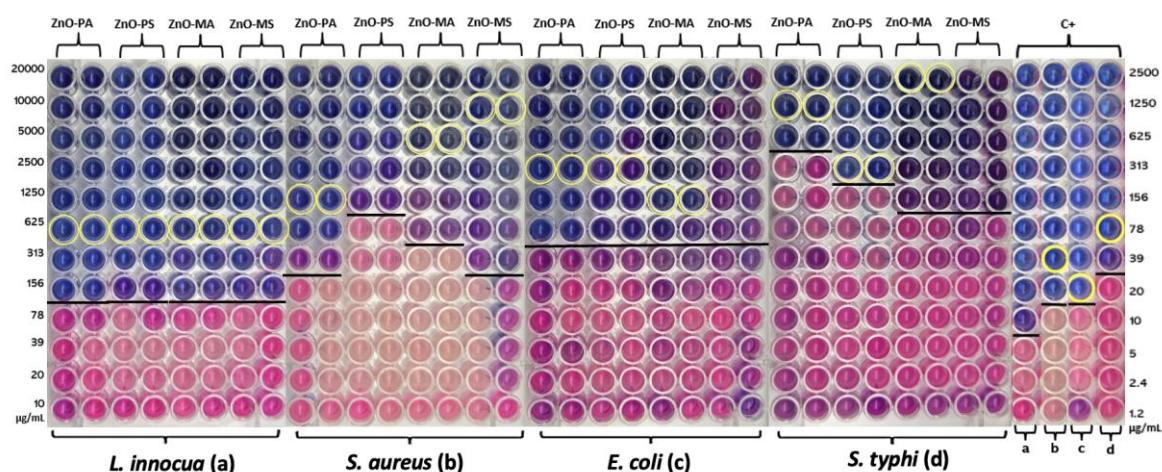


Figure S1: Broth microdilution assay used to determine the antibacterial activity of the synthesized ZnO nanoparticles against *L. innocua* (a), *S. aureus* (b), *E. coli* (c) and *S. typhimurium* (d). The black line indicates the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), while the yellow circle indicates the minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC). Amikacin was used as the positive control (C+).