

Supplementary Table S2 – Comparative table of the effects of GO published against our results. Alterations in photosynthetic pigments (chlorophyll a, b and c, carotenoids and fucoxanthin), cell metabolism (lipid content and intracellular carbohydrates), antioxidant and biotransformation activity (SOD and GSTs) and cellular damage (reactive oxygen species, lipid peroxidation and protein carbonylation).

Parameter	Effect	Organism	[GO]	Reference
Chlorophyll a	Decrease	<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> , <i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i>	10 mg/L	[24], [26]
	Increase	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> , <i>Cyclotella</i> sp		[24]
	Decrease	<i>Myrocystis aeruginosa</i>	20 mg/L	[25], [16]
	Increase	Fluvial biofilm	10, 20 mg/L	Present study
Chlorophyll b	Increase	Fluvial biofilm	10, 20 mg/L	Present study
Chlorophyll c	Increase	Fluvial biofilm	10, 20 mg/L	Present study
Carotenoids	Increase	Fluvial biofilm	10 mg/L	Present study
Fucoxanthin	Increase	Fluvial biofilm	20 mg/L	Present study
Lipid content	Increase	Fluvial biofilm	10, 20 mg/L	Present study
Intracellular carbohydrates	Increase	Fluvial biofilm	0.1, 1, 10 mg/L	Present study
SOD activity	Increase	<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> , <i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i> , <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> , <i>Cyclotella</i> sp	10 mg/L	[24]
	Increase	Fluvial biofilm	10, 20 mg/L	Present study
GSTs activity	Increase	Fluvial biofilm	10, 20 mg/L	Present study
ROS	Increase	<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> , <i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> , <i>Cyclotella</i> sp	10 mg/L	[24]
	Increase	<i>Myrocystis aeruginosa</i>	10, 20 mg/L	[24], [25]
	Increase	<i>Chlorella</i> sp.	10, 20 mg/L	[38]
Lipid peroxidation	Decrease	Fluvial biofilm	10, 20 mg/L	Present study
Protein carbonylation	Increase	Fluvial biofilm	10 mg/L	Present study