Characterization of C_{60}

C_{60} (Lot# MKBG0135V) was purchased from Aldrich, Catalog# 379646. HPLC analysis as described previously. (*J. Appl. Toxicology*; Sumner, Fennell, Snyder, Taylor, Lewin; 2010; **30**; 354-360) showed the isolated product to be 99% pure.

Formulation of C_{60}

Formulation of C_{60} (or [^{14}C(u)]C_{60}) was carried out by modification of the procedure of Yamakoshi *et al.* (*J Chem Soc Chem Commun*; Yamakoshi,, Yagami, Fukuhara, Sueyoshi, Miyata; 1994; 517-519) as describe previously (*J. Appl. Toxicology*; Sumner, Fennell, Snyder, Taylor, Lewin; 2010; **30**; 354-360). Specifically, a homogeneous suspension was prepared by adding a solution of PVP (94.5 mg) in $CHCl_3$ (3.15 mL) to a solution of C_{60} (0.63 mg) in toluene (0.78 mL) and stirring for 30 min. The solution was transferred quantitatively to a 5 mL volumetric flask and brought to volume with $CHCl_3$. Aliquots of 0.28 mL were removed using a calibrated syringe to generate sample of 0.035 mg of C60 and 5.29 mg PVP each..The volatiles were evaporated using ultra pure nitrogen and the residue was dissolved in 0.3 mL of ethanol. The volatiles were again evaporated using ultra pure nitrogen. This process was repeated once more. The residue was then kept under ultra high vacuum overnight. Sentinel samples were analyzed by GC (GC conditions: HP Series II 5890, column: HP-5, 30 meter; Nitrogen flow 6 mL/min; injector temp 225 °C, oven temp 30 °C, detector temp 225 °C)to determine the percent of toluene and $CHCl_3$ in the samples. Dose response curves using known concentrations of toluene and $CHCl_3$ in were generated to quantitate the amount of residual solvent in the dried C_{60}/PVP pellets. Sham pellets containing PVP only were likewise prepared and analyzed. The residual solvent content of each pellet was <0.006 mg of $CHCl_3$ and <0.003 mg of toluene.