Supporting Information

Colorimetric determination of phenytoin using indoxyl sulfate capped silver nanoparticles

Maryam Khoubnasabjafari1, Rana Salari2, Azam Samadi3,*, Vahid Jouyban-Gharamaleki4,
Abolghasem Jouyban3,5

1Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences,
Tabriz, Iran
2 Drug Applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
3 Pharmaceutical Analysis Research Center and Faculty of Pharmacy, Tabriz University of
Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
4Liver and Gastrointestinal Diseases Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences,
Tabriz, Iran
5Kimia Idea Pardaz Azarbayjan (KIPA) Science Based Company, Tabriz University

* Corresponding author
Email: Samadi_azam@yahoo.com; Tel: +984133379323
**Figure S1.** The maximum absorbance intensity ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 390$ nm) of InS-AgNPs stored at 4 °C at different times.

**Figure S2.** Fluorescence spectra of aqueous solutions of InS ($1.0 \times 10^{-2}$ M) and InS-AgNPs ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 370$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 420$ nm).
Figure S3. Optimization of the absorption intensity: (A) Effect of pH value. Conditions: InS-AgNPs (250 μL), PHT (100 μg L⁻¹), time (25 min); (B) Effect of BRT buffer volume. Conditions: (pH=7), other conditions are as in A. (C) Effect of InS-AgNPs solution volume. Conditions: (V_{BRT}=100 μL), conditions are as in C.
Figure S4. Effect of PHT on the fluorescence intensity of InS-AgNPs.