

Orange red emitting PVP-Copper nanocluster for endogenous GSH sensing to drive cancer cell recognition

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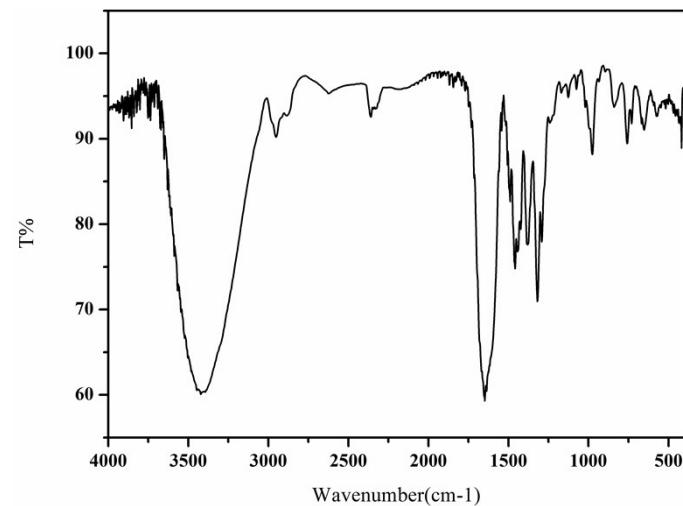


Fig. S1 FTIR spectra of PVP--2-mercaptobenzothiazole and CuNCs

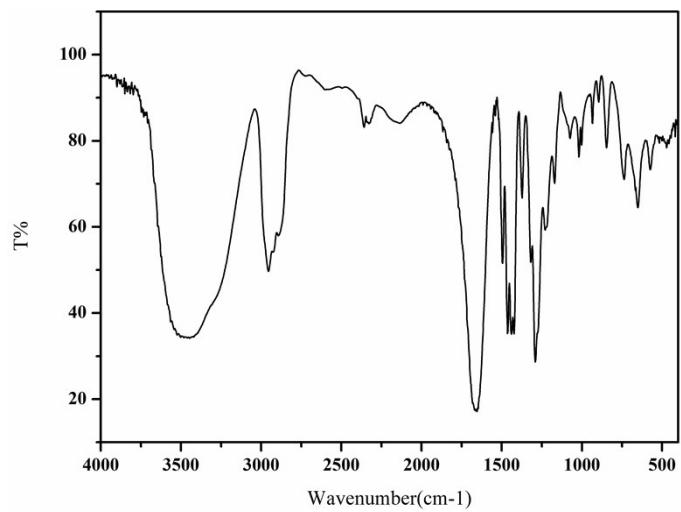


Fig. S2 FTIR spectra of PVP

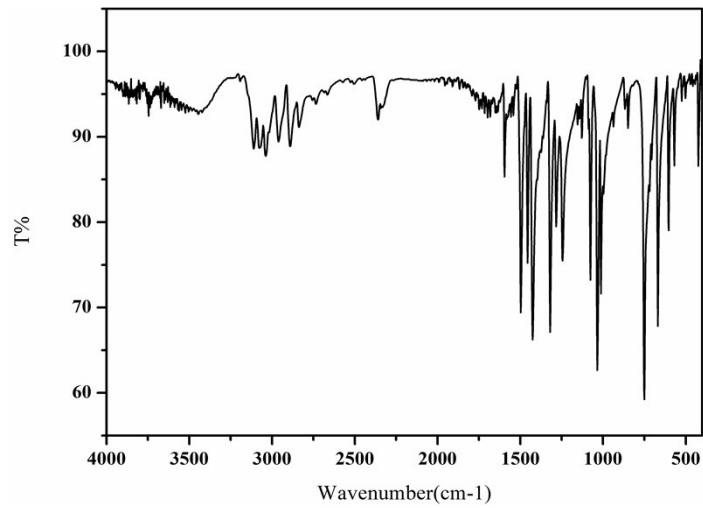


Fig. S3 FTIR spectra of MBT

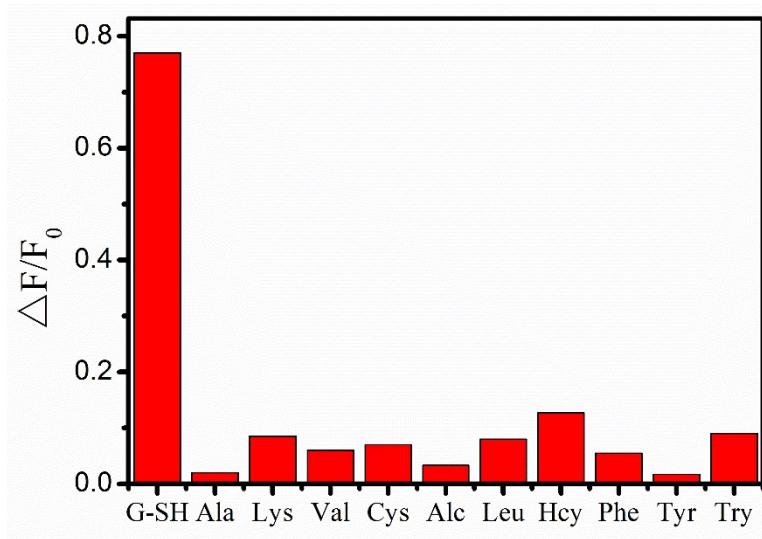


Fig. S4 Relative emission intensity ($\Delta F/F_0$) of the CuNCs in the presence of various interfering substances (Nitrite、Tryptophan、Phenylalanine、Leucine、Valine、Alanine、Cysteine、Tyrosine、Lysine).

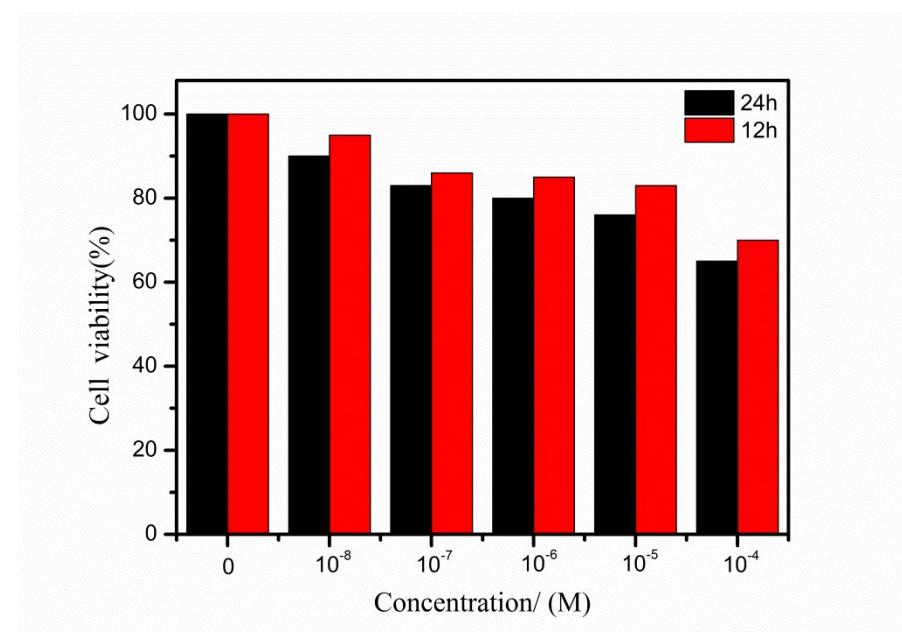


Fig. S5 Cell viability after incubation with CuNCs

Table S1 Comparison of property for red CuNCs.

main reagent	wavelength	Detection object	quantum yield	Reference
L-methionine	590 nm	norfloxacin	4.37%	[1]
cysteine	605 nm	Zn ²⁺	-	[2]
BSA	650 nm	RDX	20.3%	[3]
HSA	646 nm	bilirubin	3.6%^	[4]
ovalbumin	625 nm	FA	3.95%	[5]
Penicillamine	650 nm	acid phosphatase	8.9%	[6]
MBT/PVP	606 nm	GSH	75%	The work

BSA: Bovine Serum Albumin

HAS: human serum albumin

MBT: 2-mercaptobenzothiazole

RDX: 1,3,5-trinitrotriazine

FA: Folic acid

Table S2 Comparison of methods for GSH determination.

Nanomaterials	Sensing strategy	Linear range (μM)	Detection Limit (μM)	Reference
Cu/Ag NCs	FL ratiometric	0.1-70	0.06	[7]
BSA -MnO ₂	Nanozyme	0.26-26	0.1	[8]
C-dot	Nanozyme	0-7	0.3	[9]
AuNPs-AA	Aggregation	0.25-2.5	0.1	[10]
AuNPs	Aggregation	0.5-2.5	0.5	[11]
AgNPs	Etching	0.5-10	0.368	[12]
GNR/ AgNPs	Aggregation	1-75	0.23	[13]
CuNDs	Aggregation	0.06-40	0.012	The work

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