Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Analytical Methods. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2014

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

for

A new spectrofluorometric method for pyrophosphate assay based on the fluorescence enhancement of trypsin-stabilized copper clusters

Wei Wang, a Lei Zhan, Yu Qing Du, Fei Leng, and Cheng Zhi Huang*a,b

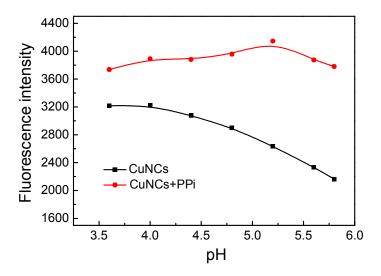


Fig. S1 Effect of acidity on the fluorescence intensity of this system in CH₃COOH-CH₃COONa buffers (pH: 3.6, 4.0, 4.4, 4.8, 5.2, 5.6, 5.8).

^a Key Laboratory of Luminescent and Real-Time Analytical Chemistry (Southwest University), Ministry of Education, College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Southwest University, Chongqing 400716, P. R. China.

^b College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, P. R. China.

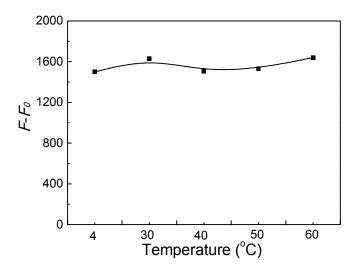


Fig. S2 Effect of temperature $(4, 30, 40, 50, 60 \, ^{\circ}\text{C})$ on the fluorescence intensity of this system in CH₃COOH-CH₃COONa buffer (pH: 5.2).

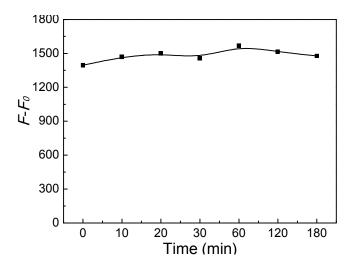


Fig. S3 Effect of reaction times (0, 10, 20, 30, 60, 120, 180 min) on the fluorescence intensity of this system in CH₃COOH-CH₃COONa buffer (pH: 5.2).

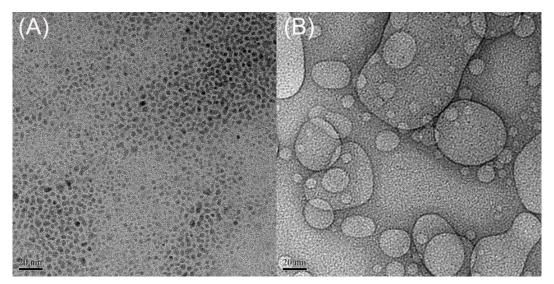


Fig. S4 TEM images (scale bar: 20 nm) of the CuNCs before(A) and after(B) reacting with PPi (10000 μ M) in CH₃COOH-CH₃COONa buffer (pH: 5.2).

Table S1 Photophysical data for the CuNCs before and after reacting with different concentrations of PPi.

Sample	Fluorescence	Quantum yield	Radiative
	lifetime (ns)	(%)	decay rate constant
CuNCs	4.1	1.0	0.2439
CuNCs+2500 μM PPi	3.9	1.1	0.2821
CuNCs+20000 μM PPi	3.6	1.3	0.3611

Table S2 The average hydrodynamic diameters of CuNCs before and after reacting with different concentrations of PPi in CH₃COOH-CH₃COONa buffer (pH 5.2).

Samples	hydrodynamic diameter (nm)	
CuNCs	1835	
CuNCs+625 μM PPi	1166	
CuNCs+10000 μM PPi	637.6	
CuNCs+20000 μM PPi	484.8	