Supporting Information of

Bacteria and fungus cells imaging using fluorescent carbon dots prepared from *Punica granatum* juice

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Experimental

Determination of the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC):

MICs can be determined on plates of solid growth medium, or broth dilution methods. Broth dilution is a technique in which containers holding in dental volumes of broth with antimicrobial solution in incrementally (usually geometrically) increasing concentration, are inoculated with a certain number of bacteria. MIC of the synthesized C-dots determined by conventional agar dilution method. Briefly, two milliliters of *B. subtillis* culture was placed in a water bath overnight at 37°C. The cultures were diluted with sterile Muller–Hinton broth. The compounds were resuspended in a 10-well micro-plate. A similar twofold serial dilution of ciprofloxacin (as control drug) was used as positive control against bacterium. 100 μ L of bacterial culture was added to each well. The plates were covered and incubated overnight at 35-37°C.



Figure S1. (a) FT-IR spectrum and (b) XRD pattern of synthesized C-dots.



Figure S2. The decay curves of C-dots in water collected at 453 nm when excited at 383 nm.



Figure S3. Photograph image of the inhibition zone of C-dots against *B. subtillis*