## **Supporting Information**

# Ultrasensitive Colorimetric Assay of Cadmium Ion Based on Silver Nanoparticles Funtionalized with 5-Sulfosalicylic Acid for Wide Practical Applications

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#### **Pretreatment for real samples**

The milk samples pretreatment procedure was carried out following the general procedure.<sup>1</sup> Briefly, 2 g milk product was added into 1.5 mL of 10% trichloroacetic acid and 5.0 mL of acetonitrile mixture to remove proteins. The mixture solution was transferred to centrifugal tube to undergo sonication for 10 min and then centrifuged at 12, 000 rpm for 15 min. The supernatant was filtered through a 0.22  $\mu$ M membrane filter to remove lipids. The pH of filtrate was adjusted to 6.8, and the filtrate was filtered through 0.22  $\mu$ M membrane filter again after centrifugation. The filtered liquid was diluted with water to 10 mL for further analysis.

 $500 \ \mu$ L of human serum was placed in a centrifuge tube and 2.0 mL of acetonitrile was added to precipitate proteins. After vortex-mixing, the sample was centrifuged at 4, 000 rpm for 15 min, and the supernatant was transferred into a 25 mL volumetric flask and diluted to the mark with deionized water. An appropriate aliquot of this solution was taken for analysis according to the general procedure.

Urine samples were diluted by 100-fold and an appropriate aliquot of this solution was taken for analysis according to the general procedure. No further pretreatment was necessary.

Water samples were deposited overnight.



Fig. S1 Particle size distribution histogram of SAA-AgNPs.



**Fig. S2** Absorption spectra of SAA-AgNPs (black line), SAA-AgNPs-Cd<sup>2+</sup> (blue line) and SAA-AgNPs-Cd<sup>2+</sup> (red line) in the presence of chelating agent EDTA.



Fig. S3 Absorbance changes of the AgNPs upon the addition of  $Cd^{2+}$  at 25 °C for 5 h (A) and

stored at 4 °C in the dark for 18 days (B), respectively.



Fig. S4 Absorption spectra of (A) SAA-AgNPs in the presence and absence of metal ions (0.7  $\mu$ M) and (B) SAA (0.1 mM) in the presence and absence of metal ions (70  $\mu$ M).



Fig. S5 Relationship between the ratio  $A_{540nm}/A_{390nm}$  and the concentration of  $Cd^{2+}$  detection in distilled water, serum, urine, milk and water samples.

# Table S1 Cd<sup>2+</sup> Detection Methods Published.

Method	Linearity	LOD	Response to	Recovery	Ref.
	range		ions	matrices	
N-(2-hydroxybenzyl)-isoleucine	NA	8.9	Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Hg <sup>2+</sup> ,	water	26
functionalized AgNPs		μM	Pb <sup>2+</sup>		
4-amino-3-hydrazino-5-mercapto -	0.06-0.48	0.03	Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup> ,	water	23
1,2,4-triazole modified AuNPs	μM	μM	Ni <sup>2+</sup> , Co <sup>2+</sup> ,		
			Zn <sup>2+</sup> , Hg <sup>2+</sup>		
AuNPs based lateral flow	3.6-89 nM	0.90	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	water	24
Immunodevice		nM			
Label-Free AuNPs	None	5.0	$Cd^{2+}$	rice	25
		μM			
Peptide-modified AuNPs	0.50-2.0	50 <i>n</i> M	Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> ,	water	27
	μM		Co <sup>2+</sup>		
Polymer mediated aggregation of	0-0.4 μM	4.6	Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Hg <sup>2+</sup> ,	none	S1
AuNPs		nM	Pb <sup>2+</sup> , Cu <sup>2+</sup> ,		
			$Zn^{2+}$		
Quantum dots CdTe conjugated	0.1-15 μM	12 <i>n</i> M	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	water	S2
fluorescein				HSA	
Turn-on fluorescent InP nanoprobe	0.2-10 μM	0.10	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	water	S3
		μM			
ZnS:Mn nanoparticles functionalized	23.4-1100	23.44	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	water	S4
by PAMAM-OH dendrimer based	μM	μM			
fluorescence ratiometric probe					
Colorimetric and fluorogenic	0-4 μM	0.70	Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Zn <sup>2+</sup> ,	none	S5
detection of Cd <sup>2+</sup>		μM	Cu <sup>2+</sup>		
Two-Photon fluorescent Probe	NA	23.63	Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Zn <sup>2+</sup>	live cells	34
		nM		image	
Ratiometric indicator based surface-	0.01-0.21	2.9	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	water	S6
enhanced raman spectroscopy	μM	nM			
Ratiometric electrochemical sensor	0.1-10 μM	10 nM	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	water	S7
Voltammetric detection of cadmium	NA	5.0	Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup> ,	none	S8
ions		nM	Cu <sup>2+</sup>		
Electrochemical sensor for the	2.22-44.5	0.03	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	water	S9
sensitive detection of	nM	nM			
Cd <sup>2+</sup> nanographeneand Nafion					
Photoelectrochemical detection of	10-9-10-2	0.35	$Cd^{2+}$	water	S10
Cd <sup>2+</sup> based on electrodeposited on	М	nM			
TiO <sub>2</sub> nanotubes					
SnO <sub>2</sub> /reduced graphene oxide	0-1.3 μM	0.101	Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Cu <sup>2+</sup> ,	none	S11
nanocomposite for the simultaneous		nM	$Hg^{2+}, Pb^{2+}$		
electrochemical detection					

Maize tassel-MWCNTs composite for	0.018-0.27	4.5	$Cd^{2+}$	water	S12
Cd <sup>2+</sup> detection using <b>cyclic</b>	μM	nM			
voltammetry					
Determination of lead, cadmium and	0-0.36 μM	27 nM	Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup> ,	plant	S13
copper by flame atomic absorption			Cu <sup>2+</sup>	leaves	
spectrometry					
Determination of Cd <sup>2+</sup> in urine by	0.0018-1.8	1.8	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	urine	S14
tungsten-coil ICP-AES	μM	nM			
Direct fluorescence detection of	5-200 nM	3.3	Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup>	water	S15
Pb <sup>2+</sup> and Cd <sup>2+</sup> by <b>HPLC</b>		nM			
New magnetic polymeric	7.1-534	0.80	$Cd^{2+}$	diesel oil	S16
nanoparticles	nM	nM			
Magnetic nanoparticles as asorbent	0.089-4.4	0.033	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	food	S17
for the preconcentration and	nM	nM		water	
determination of Cd <sup>2+</sup>					
SAA modified AgNPs	0.05-1.0	3.0	$Cd^{2+}$	water	This
	μM	nM		serum	work
				milk	

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