Electronic Supplementary Information

for

Papain-templated Cu nanoclusters: assaying and exhibiting

dramatically antibacterial activity cooperating with H₂O₂

Hong Miao,^a Dan Zhong,^a Zinan Zhou^b and Xiaoming Yang^{*a}

- ^a College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Key Laboratory of Luminescence and Real-Time Analytical Chemistry (Southwest University), Ministry of Education, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China
 - E-mail: ming4444@swu.edu.cn.
- ^b Department of Medicine and Cardiovascular Institute, University of Pennsylvania, 3400 Civic Center Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA

Figures



Figure S1 (A) Fluorecence spectra of CuNCs, Papain and CuSO₄; (B) FTIR spectra of CuNCs and Papain.



Figure S2 Two-dimensional fluorescent code produced by CuNCs under daylight (left) and UV light (right).



Figure S3 XPS spectra for S 2p of the CuNCs.



Figure S4 XPS spectra for C 1s (A) and O 1s (B) of the CuNCs



Figure S5 Varying volume of CuSO₄ (A), concentations of NaOH (B), different reaction temperature (C) and time (D) for synthesizing CuNCs.



Figure S6 Influence of varying pH on the fluorescence stability of CuNCs in water.



Figure S7 Influence of varying time on the fluorescence stability of CuNCs in water.



Figure S8 Influence of various temperatures on the fluorescence stability of CuNCs in water.



Figure S9 (A) Fluorescence intensities of CuNCs by adding concentrations of NaCl; (B) Fluorescence intensities of CuNCs in various organic solvents.



Figure S10 Effect of varying temperature on the fluorescence quenching of CuNCs by H_2O_2 .



Figure S11 Effect of varying pH on the fluorescence quenching of CuNCs by H₂O₂.



Figure S12 Effect of varying time on the fluorescence quenching of CuNCs by H₂O₂.



Figure S13 Influence by various interferences (GSH, Vc, glucose, Pb²⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺, Mn²⁺, Fe²⁺, Cd²⁺, K⁺, Zn²⁺, each for 10⁻³ M) on the fluorescence intensity of CuNCs reacting with H₂O₂.