

Electronic Supplementary Information

Fluorescent Graphitic Carbon Nitride Nanosheet Biosensor for Highly Sensitive, Label-Free Detection of Alkaline Phosphatase

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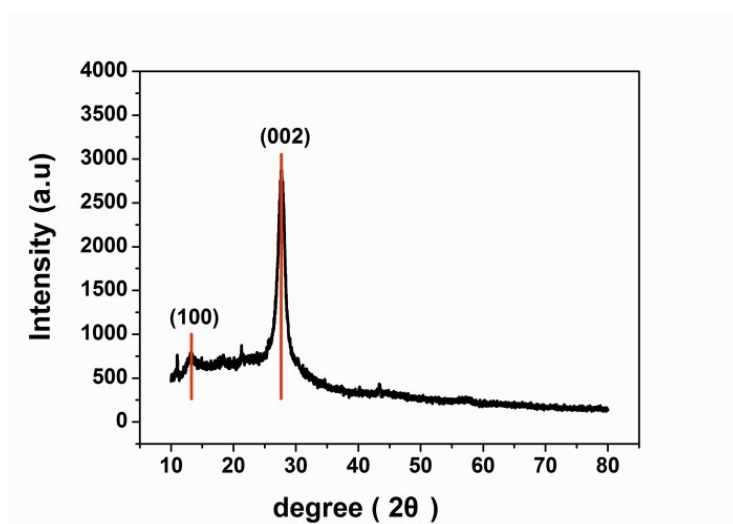


Fig. S1. The typical powder XRD pattern of the as-prepared ultrathin g-C₃N₄ nanosheets.

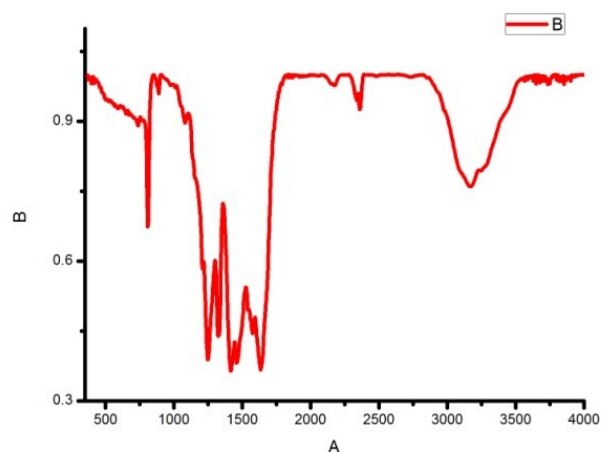


Fig. S2. FT-IR spectrum of the g-C₃N₄ nanosheets. The peak at 811 cm⁻¹ was attributed to the vibration of the triazine ring. The peaks around 1000 and 1800 cm⁻¹ represented the stretching modes of CN heterocycles (C-N(-C)-C and C-NH-C). The peaks between 3000 and 3600 cm⁻¹ corresponded to N-H and O-H stretching.

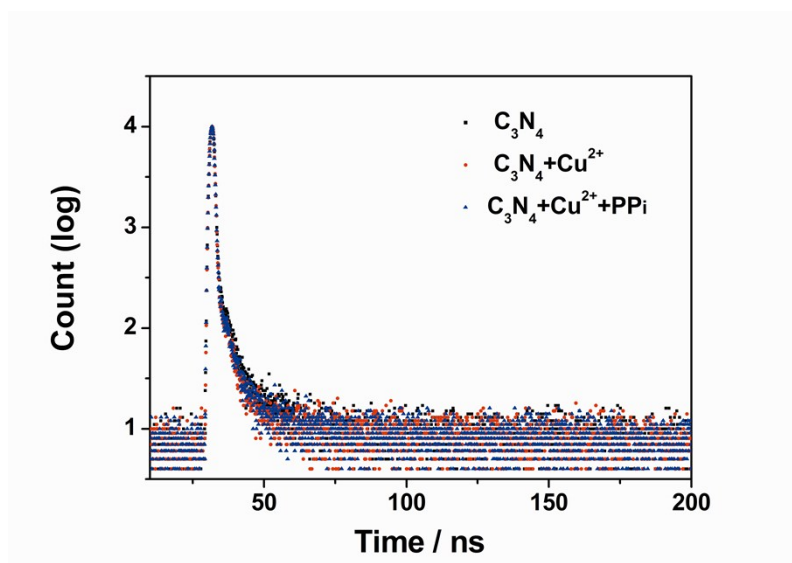


Fig. S3. Fluorescence lifetime decay curves of g- C_3N_4 (black), and g- $\text{C}_3\text{N}_4 + \text{Cu}^{2+}$ (red) and g- $\text{C}_3\text{N}_4 + \text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{PPI}$ (blue), respectively

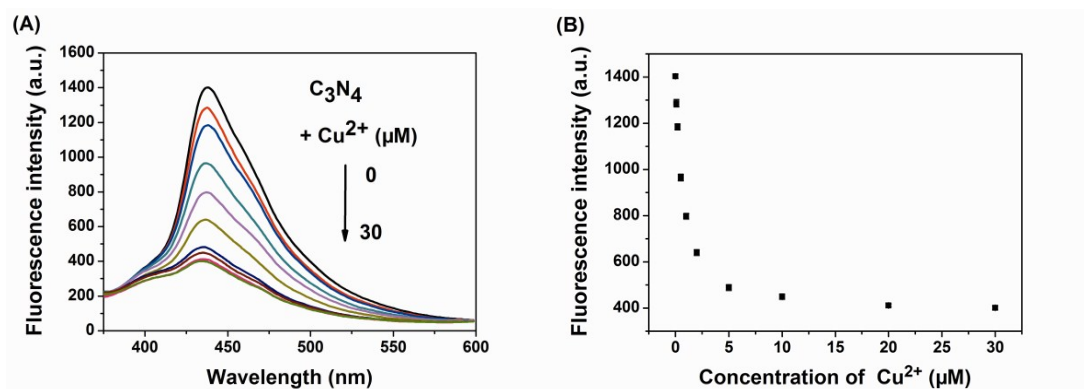


Fig. S4. The optimized concentration of Cu²⁺. (A) Fluorescence emission spectra of the g-C₃N₄ with addition of different Cu²⁺ concentrations increasing from 0 to 30 μM (top to bottom). (B) The fluorescence intensity for g-C₃N₄ versus the Cu²⁺ concentrations. Measurements were performed by using g-C₃N₄ solution (final concentration of 5 μg mL⁻¹) in 10 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.4, 5 mM MgCl₂) at 37 °C. Excitation: 310 nm and emission: 440 nm.

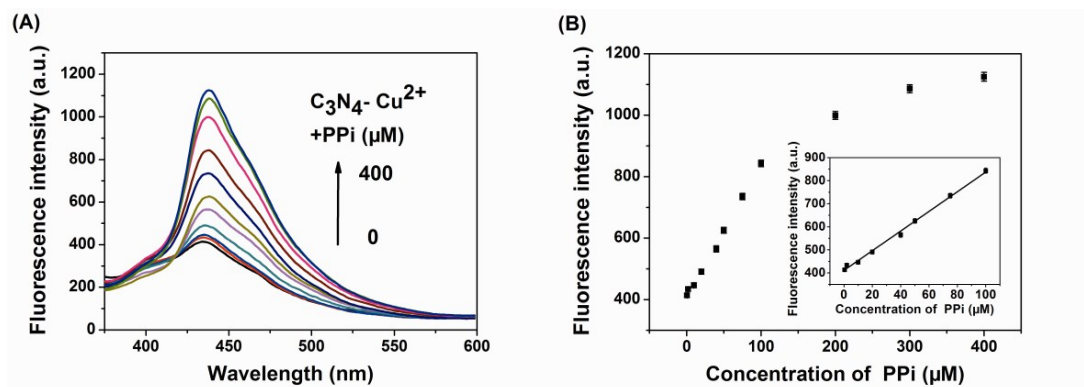


Fig. S5. The optimized concentration of PPI. (A) Fluorescence emission spectra of the $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4\text{-Cu}^{2+}$ complexes with addition of different PPI concentrations increasing from 0 to 400 μM (bottom to top). (B) The fluorescence intensity for $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4\text{-Cu}^{2+}$ versus the PPI concentrations. Inset: expanded linear region. Measurements were performed by using $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ solution ($5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) in 10 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.4) containing Cu^{2+} (20 μM), and Mg^{2+} (5 mM) at 37 $^\circ\text{C}$. Excitation: 310 nm and emission: 440 nm.

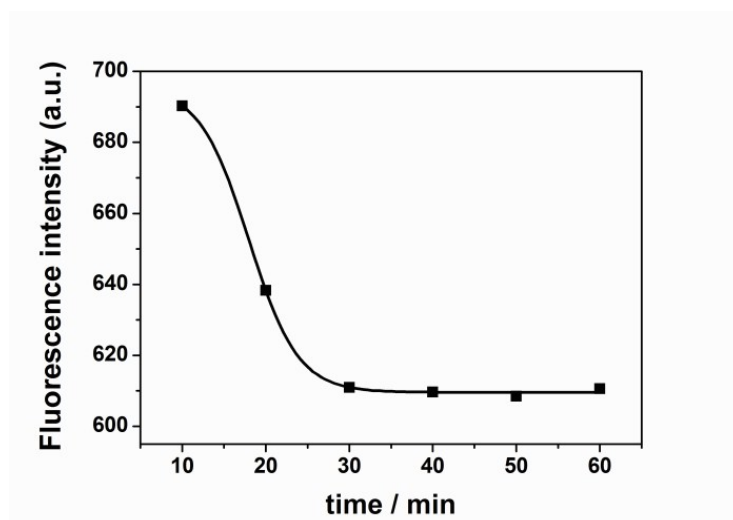


Fig. S6. The optimization of the reaction time of ALP and PPI. Measurements were performed by using g-C₃N₄ solution (5 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) in 10 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.4) containing Cu²⁺ (20 μM), PPI (100 μM), ALP (2000 U/L) and Mg²⁺ (5 mM) at 37 °C.

Table S1. Fluorescence lifetimes obtained with biexponential fitting of the fluorescence decay curves of g-C₃N₄, g-C₃N₄-Cu²⁺ complex and the mixture of g-C₃N₄ + Cu²⁺ + PPI.

Samples	$\tau_1/\text{ns}(\%)$	$\tau_2/\text{ns}(\%)$
g-C ₃ N ₄	3.30 (5.75)	13.22 (94.25)
g-C ₃ N ₄ + Cu ²⁺	3.16 (3.62)	12.64 (96.38)
g-C ₃ N ₄ + Cu ²⁺ + PPI	3.10 (4.12)	12.42 (95.88)

Table S2. Comparison of analytical performance of some assays for ALP detection.

Analysis methods	Detection limit	Linear range	Ref.
Fmoc-K(FITC)FFYp	0.06 U/mL	0– 2.8 U/mL	<i>S1</i>
Coumarin@Tb-GMP ICPs	10 U/L	25 – 200 U/L	<i>S2</i>
ESIPT / AIE	0.15 U/L	0 –150 U/L	<i>S3</i>
CdTe QDs	10 U/L	0 – 800 U/L	<i>S4</i>
Tb-GMP	0.001 U/L	0.001 – 200 U/L	<i>S5</i>
CQDs-Ce³⁺/ATP	1.4 U/L	4.6 – 383.3 U/L	<i>S6</i>
DNA-CuNPs	0.3 U/L	0.3 – 7.5 U/L	<i>S7</i>
AuNP-ATP/Pb²⁺	0.1 U/L	0.2 – 20 U/L	<i>S8</i>
ECL/CdSe NPs	2 U/L	2 –25 U/L	<i>S9</i>
Electrochemistry	0.1 U/mL	1 – 20 U/mL	<i>S10</i>
C3N4 /Cu2+ /PPi	0.08 U/L	0.10– 1000 U/L	<i>This work</i>

References

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Table S3. Recovery experiments of ALP in human serum samples.

Samples	Added ALP (U/L)	Detected ALP ^a (U/L)	Recovery (%)	
1	0.10	0.101 ± 0.005	101	
2	1.00	0.932 ± 0.007	93.2	
3	10.00	9.15 ± 0.06	91.5	
4	100.00	94.4 ± 0.5	94.4	^a Average of three determinations

ations $\pm$ standard deviation