Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry.

Table S1. Comparison of performance of different methods for lysozyme detection

Type	Sensing system	Linear range (ng mL^{-1})	Detection limit (ng mL^{-1})	Reference
HPLC	Reversed-phase HPLC	0~111	800	[1]
ELISA	Competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay using a commercially available monoclonal antibody against hen egg white lysozyme.	3.125~800	2.73	[2]
Resonance Rayleigh scattering (RRS)	Cd-doped ZnSe quantum dots as probe	80~2000	0.65	[3]
Voltammetric	Aptamer-Based Biosensors for Label-Free Voltammetric Detection of Lysozyme	500~5×10^4	200	[4]
Colorimetric	Dual-readout sensor (colorimetric andfluorometric) with triazolylcoumarin molecules quenching by AuNPs	50~2.5×10^4	23	[5]
	Gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) covalently bonded with human serum albumin (HSA) as sensor	1.44×10^3~4×10^4	720	[6]
Fluorescence	Fluorescence turn-on system based on fluorophore labeled aptamer	0~1.44×10^6	1.45	[7]
	Fluorescence Turn-On system based on CuInS2 quantum dots	0.6~4.6	288	[8]
	Fluorescence probe based on L-cysteine-capped CdTe quantum dots	0~1000	28.33	This work

Table S2. Comparison of performance of different methods for trypsin detection

Type	Sensing system	Linear range ($ng\ mL^{-1}$)	Detection limit ($ng\ mL^{-1}$)	Reference
HPLC	HPLC method and Mass Spectrometry	—	10^6	[9]
Colorimetric	Au-NPs incubating with Arg_6 as sensor	0~8.0	1.6	[10]
Electrochemistry	Amperometric biosensor	1~250	1.0	[11]
Fluorescence	Fluorescence turn-on strategy based on conjugated polyelectrolyte PFP-CO_2Na	120~960	40.8	[12]
	Fluorescence “Turn-On” Detection Using Conjugated Polyelectrolyte	0~8000	52.5	[13]
	Graphene quantum dots based biosensor	$0\sim9.6\times10^6$	33	[14]
	Fluorescent probe based on BSA-stabilized gold nanoclusters	$10–1\times10^5$	2.0	[15]
	Optical nanoprobe based on Mn-doped ZnSe quantum dots	$0.100\sim1.2\times10^6$	40	[16]
	Fluorescence probe based on L-cysteine-capped CdTe quantum dots	0~500	8.35	This work

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