Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for:

Improving dissolution of fenofibrate with yeast cells-derived hollow core/shell carbon microparticles

Xiaoxi Huang,^a Tao Zhang,^b Xiaoxin Zou,^c Zhimin Tao^{*a} and Tewodros Asefa^{* a,b,d}

^a Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, New Jersey, 08854, United States

^b Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, New Jersey, 08854, United States

^c State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis and Preparative Chemistry, International Joint Research Laboratory of Nano-Micro Architecture Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China

^d Institute for Advanced Materials, Devices and Nanotechnology (IAMDN), Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854, United States

* Corresponding Authors: (T.A.) tasefa@rci.rutgers.edu; (Z.T.) tzmsyr@yahoo.com

 Table S1. Eelemental composition of HCSC600 obtained from XPS data.

Elements	С	Ν	0	Si	Fe	Р
Atomic %	85.44	2.77	9.15	2.26	0.13	0.25

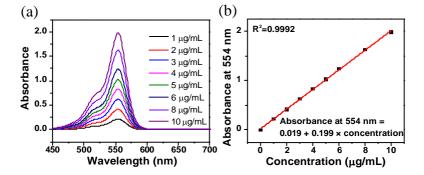


Fig. S1 (a) UV-Vis absorption spectra of different concentrations of rhodamine B (RhB) in aqueous solutions. (b) Calibration curve of RhB in aqueous solutions using its absorbance at 554 nm.

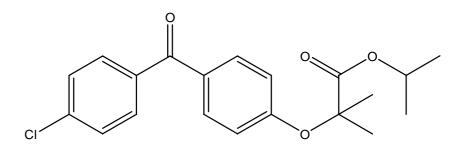


Fig. S2 Molecular structure of fenofibrate (FFB).

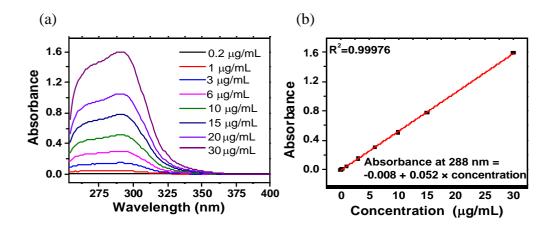


Fig. S3 (a) UV-vis spectra of different concentrations of FFB in PBS solution containing 0.3% SDS. (b) Calibration curve of FFB in aqueous solutions using its absorbance at 288 nm.

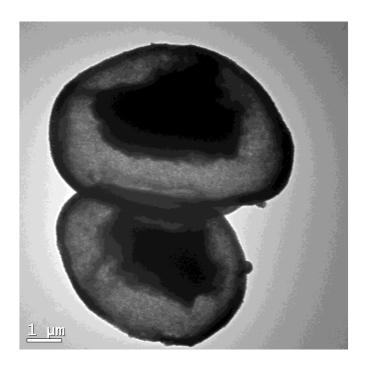


Fig. S4 TEM image of the HCSC600 after the FFB release experiment.

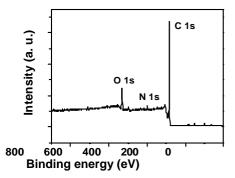


Fig. S5 XPS survey spectra of HCSC600.