Electronic Supplementary Information

Systematical investigation of in vitro molecular interaction between fluorescent carbon dots and human serum albumin

Shan Huang[a,b], Hangna Qiu[a], Jiangning Xie[a], Chusheng Huang[a], Wei Su[a], Baoqing Hu[b] and Qi Xiao[a,b,*]

[a] *College of Chemistry and Materials Science, Guangxi Teachers Education University, Nanning 530001, P. R. China*

[b] *Key Laboratory of Beibu Gulf Environment Change and Resources Utilization (Guangxi Teachers Education University), Ministry of Education, P. R. China*

[*] Corresponding author. Tel.: +86 771 3908065; Fax: +86 771 3908065;
E-mail address: qi.xiao@whu.edu.cn

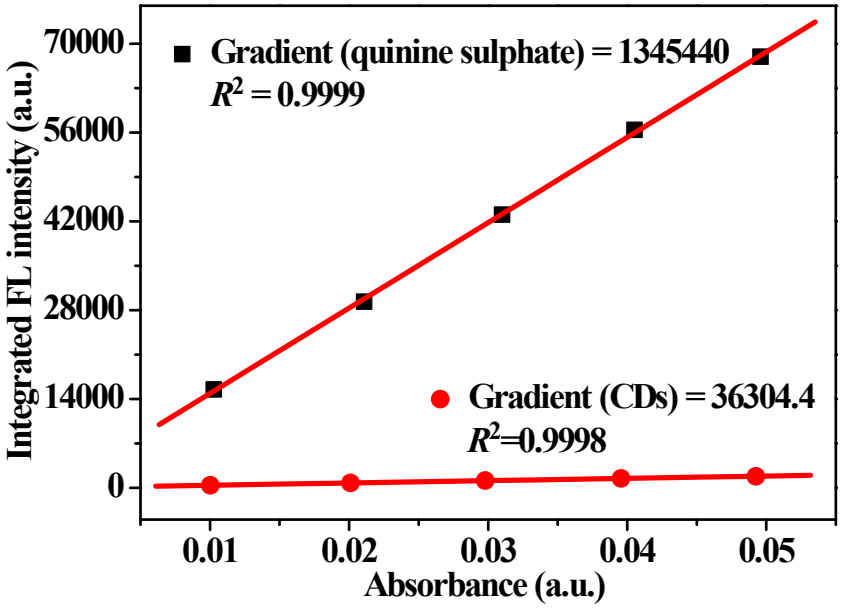

Fig. S1. The relative quantum yield of CDs.

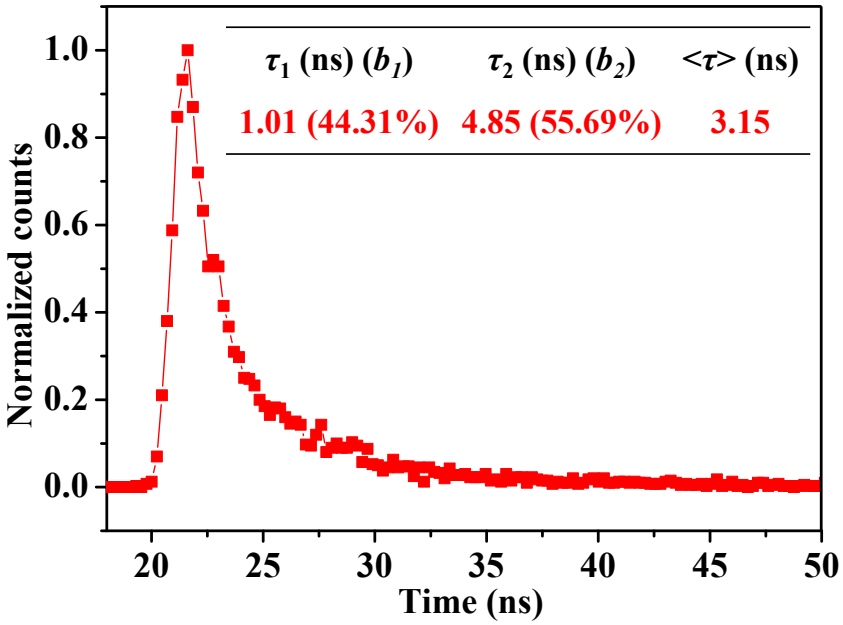

Fig. S2. Fluorescence decay traces of CDs.

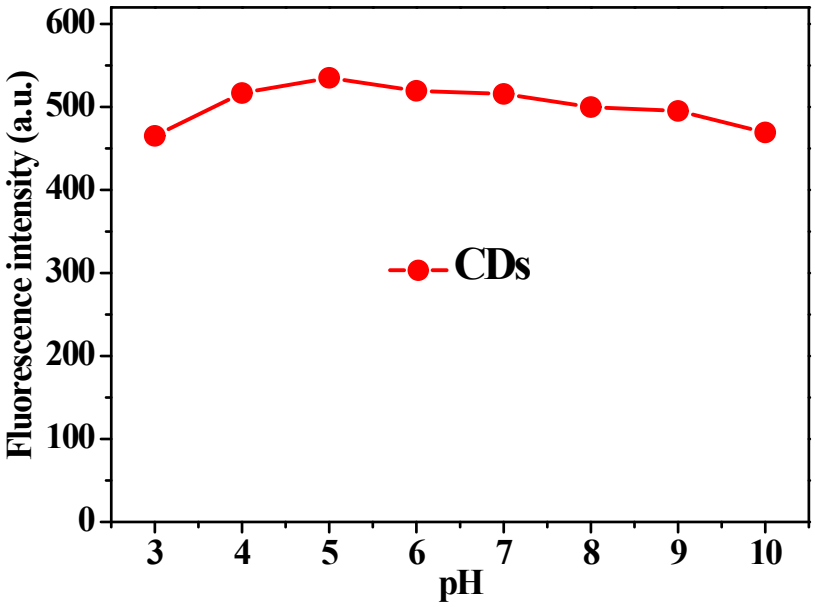

Fig. S3. Influence of pH value on the fluorescence property of CDs.

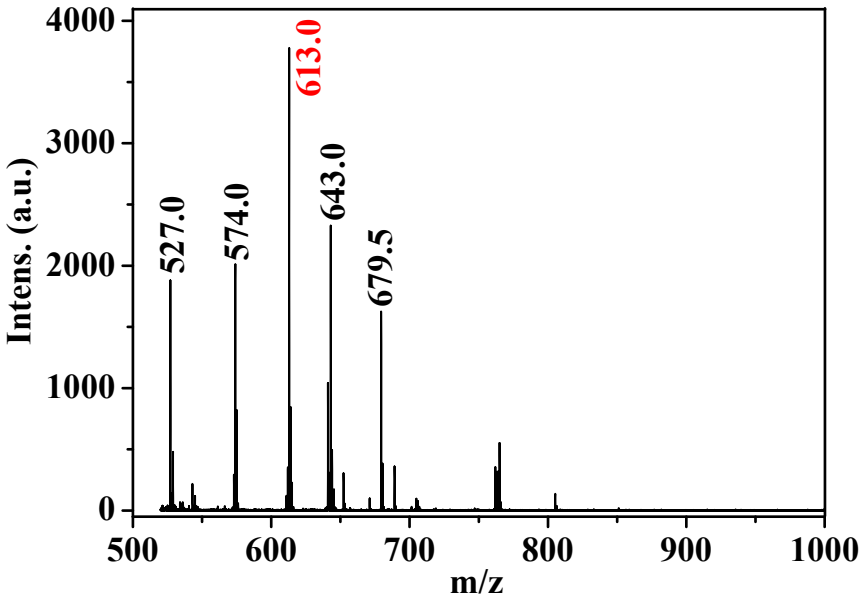

Fig. S4. MALDI-TOF-MS of CDs.

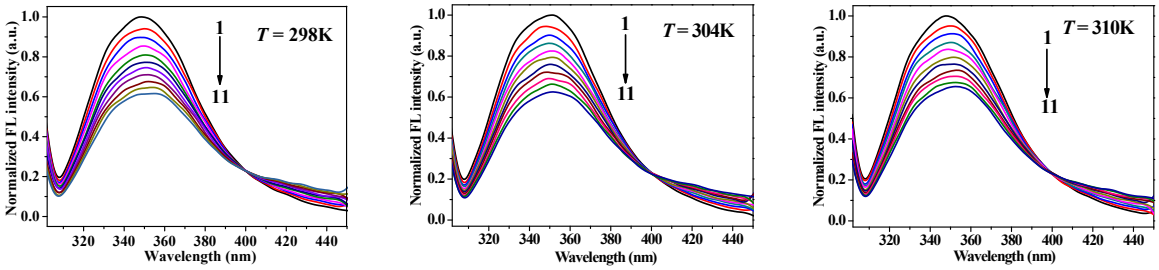

Fig. S5. Influences of CDs with different concentrations on the steady-state fluorescence intensity of HSA at 298 K, 304 K and 310 K.

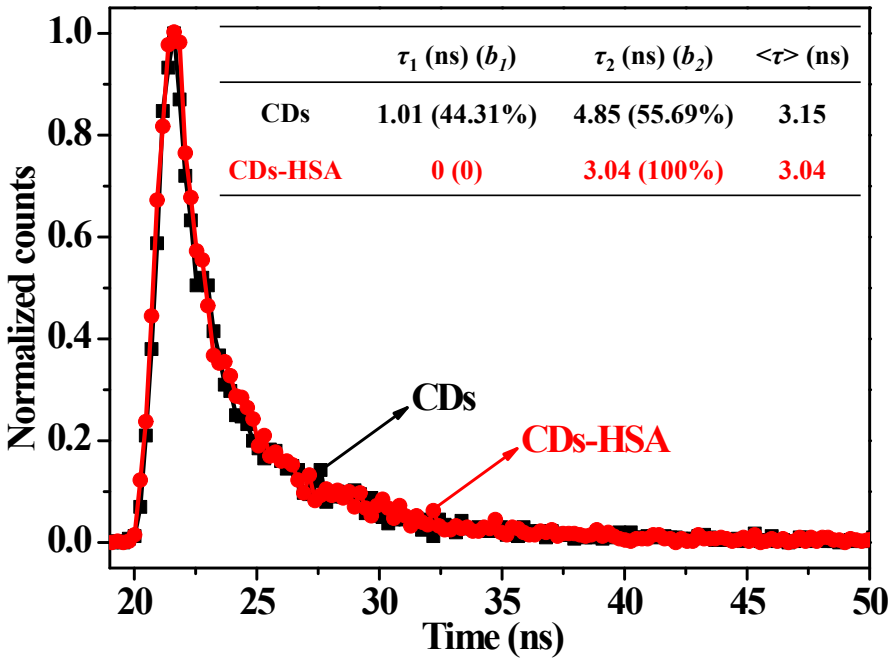

Fig. S6. Fluorescence decay curves of CDs and HSA-CDs system.

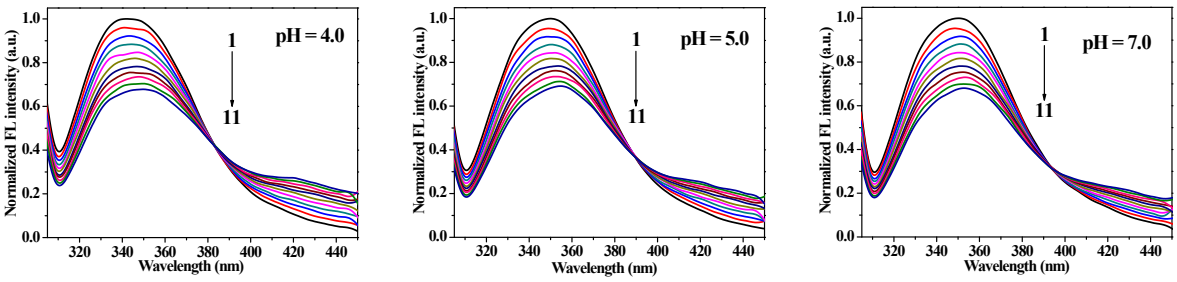

Fig. S7. Influences of CDs with different concentrations on the steady-state fluorescence intensity of HSA at three different pH values (pH 4.0, 5.0 and 7.0).

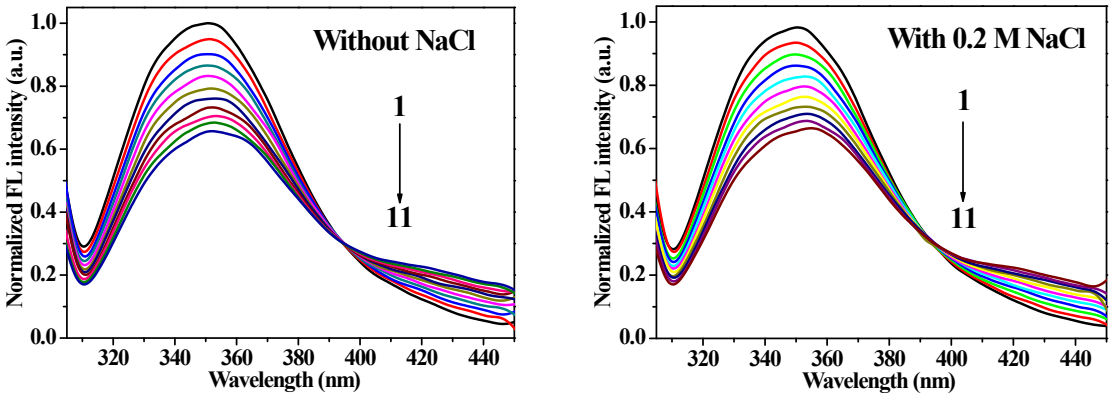

Fig. S8. Influences of CDs with different concentrations on the steady-state fluorescence intensity of HSA in the absence and presence of 0.2 M NaCl.

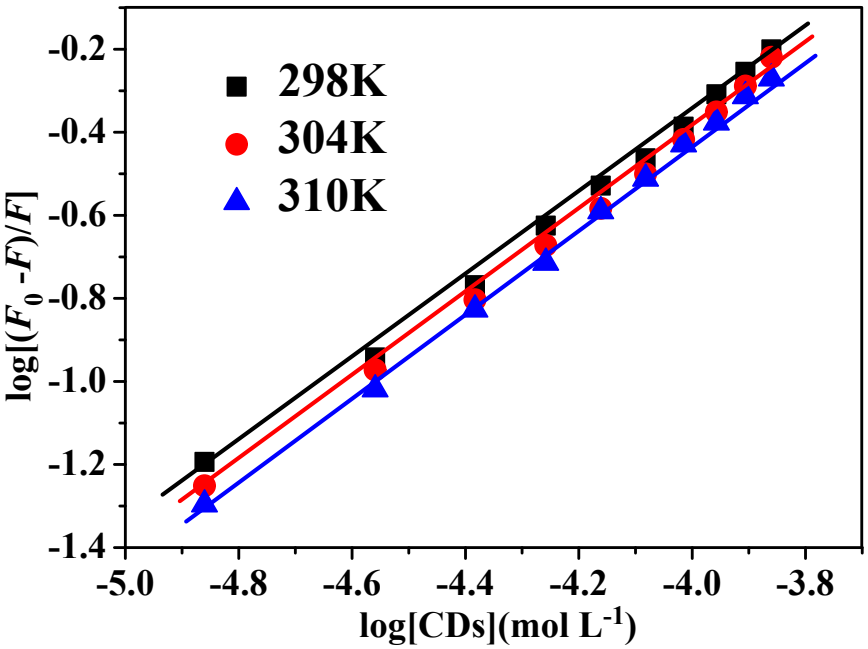

Fig. S9. Plots of log(F_0–F)/F versus log[CDs] for HSA-CDs system at three different temperatures.