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Supporting Information

Oxidant mediated one-step complete conversion of multiwalled carbon nanotubes to

graphene quantum dots and their bioactivity against mammalian and bacterial cells

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Tables

Table S1	The Raman	mode	nositions	for	MWCNTs	and GC)Dc
Table S1.	The Kaman	moue	positions	101		anu Gy	ZDS.

Samples	D-band (cm ⁻¹)	G-band (cm ⁻¹)		
MWCNTs	1320	1605, 1575 (tan)		
GQDs	1353	1621, 1582 (tan)		

* tan = tangential G-band

Table S2. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of GQDs against bacterial cultures.

Name of the microorganism	Minimum inhibitory concentration (µg mL ⁻¹)
<i>E. coli</i> NCIM 2931	256
P. aeruginosa NCIM 5029	512
S. aureus NCIM 5021	512
B. subtilis NCIM 2063	256

Note: All experiments were performed in triplicates and standard deviations were negligible.

Concentration of GQDs (µg mL ⁻¹)	Growth rate (h ⁻¹)
0	0.055
100	0.057
150	0.033
200	0.015
250	0
300	0
350	0

Table S3. Growth rate of *E. coli* at different concentration of GQDs.

Abbreviations: GQDs, graphene quantum dots.



Figure S1. HRTEM images of MWCNTs before hydrothermal treatment depicting the wall thickness.



Figure S2. HRTEM images of sodium bismuthate treated MWCNTs after different time interval (a) 1.5 h, (b) 3 h, (c) 6 h, and (d) 12 h.



Figure S3. Aqueous suspension stability of as-synthesized GQDs. Photographs of MWCNTs, GQDs (before and after 7 days).



Figure S4. AFM images of as-synthesized GQDs (a) 3D image, (b) 2D image, and (c) section analysis.



Figure S5. XPS survey scan of as-synthesized GQDs showing the presence of C, N, and O atoms without any Bi impurity.



Figure S6. XPS spectrum of nitrogen 1s for as-synthesized GQDs.



Figure S7. Fourier transformed infrared spectrum of as-synthesized GQDs.



Figure S8. Proposed mechanism behind the oxidant (sodium bismuthate) mediated cutting of MWCNTs.



Figure S9. Cytotoxicity of GQDs for HEK 293T cells using MTT assay. The results show that the GQDs were non-cytotoxic up to the concentration of ~ 200 μ g/mL.