

Supporting Information

Ultrahigh-yield Synthesis of N-doped Carbon Nanodots with Down-regulating ROS in Zebrafish

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Supplementary Figures

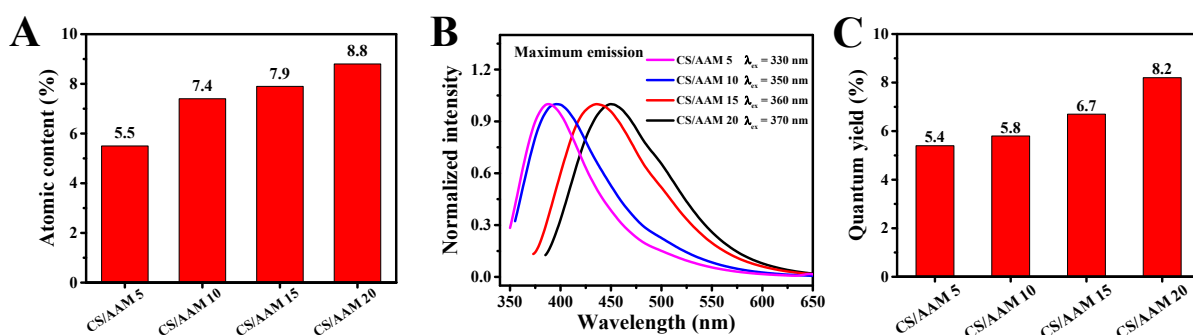


Figure S1. The effect of unsaturated amides, carboxylic acids or ester mass ratios (CS+AAM 5, CS/AAM 10, CS/AAM 15, CS/AAM 20) on (A) Nitrogen content (mol %); (B) Maximum emission; (C) Quantum yield of N-doped CNDs.

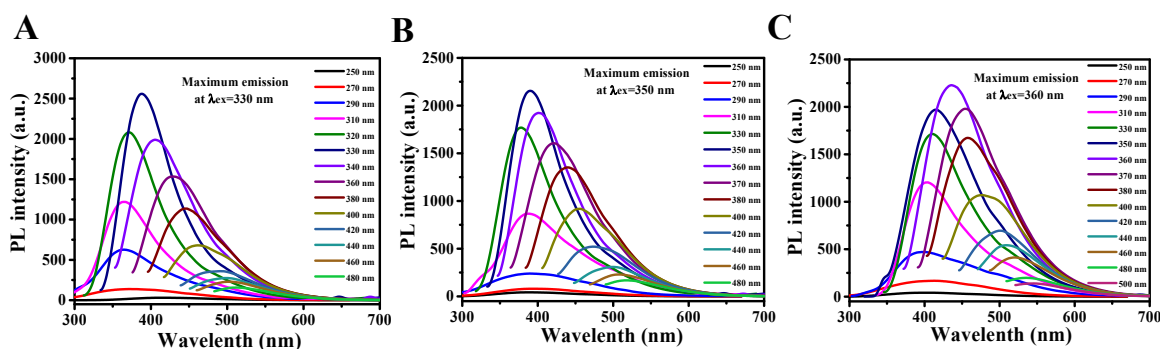


Figure S2. Excitation-dependent photoluminescence spectra of other N-doped CNDs (A: CS/AAM 5; B: CS/AAM 10; C: CS/AAM 15).

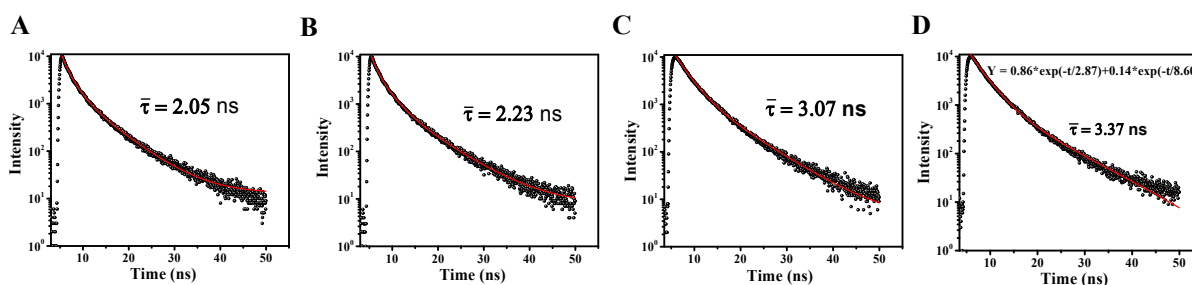


Figure S3. Typical time-resolved fluorescence-decay curve of other N-doped CNDs (A: CS/AAM 5; B: CS/AAM 10; C: CS/AAM 15; D: CS/AAM 20).

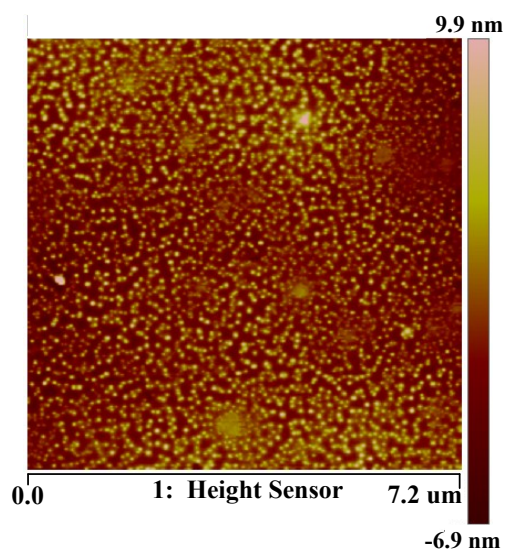


Figure S4. AFM topography image of N-doped CNDs on a silicon substrate

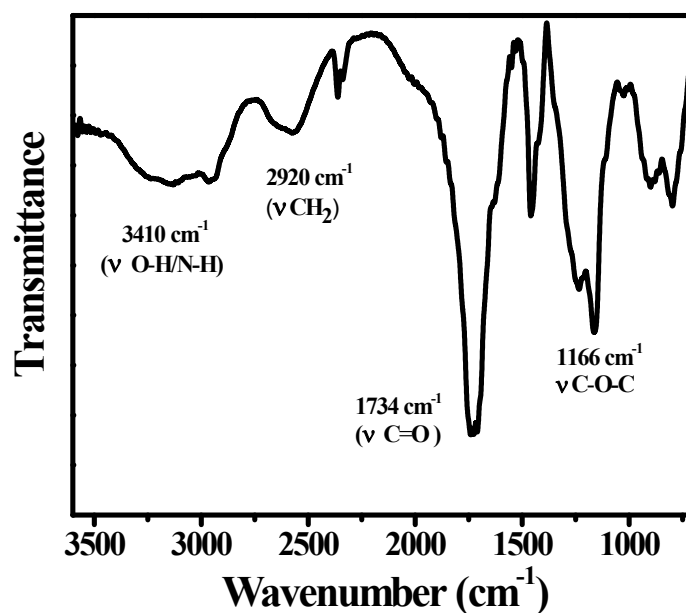


Figure S5. FTIR spectra of N-doped CNDs.

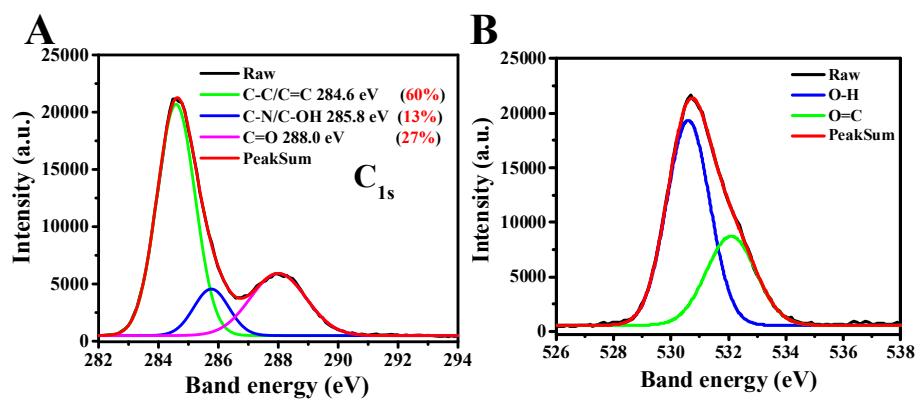


Figure S6. XPS high resolution scans of the C_{1s} (A) and O_{1s} (B).

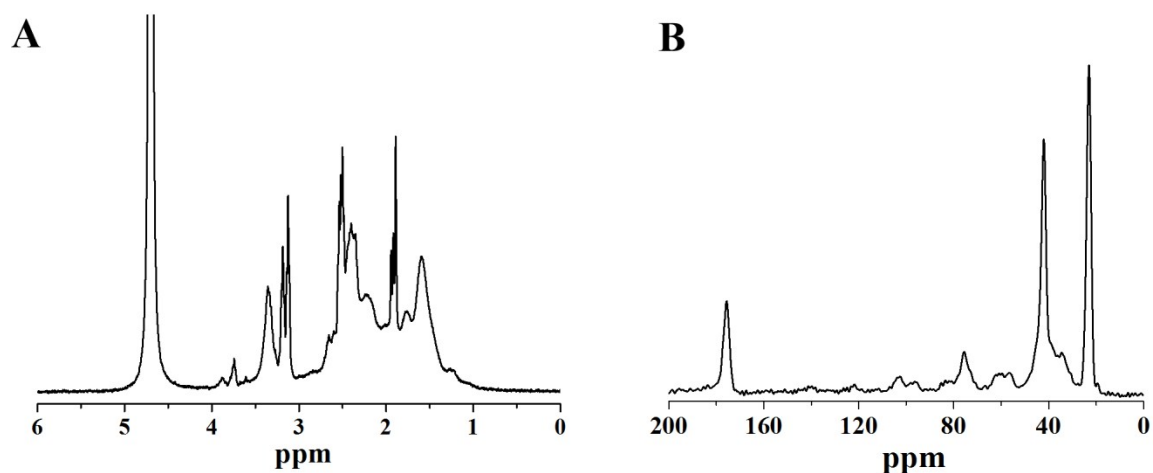


Figure S7 (A) ^1H -NMR and (B) ^{13}C -NMR spectra of the N-doped CNDs

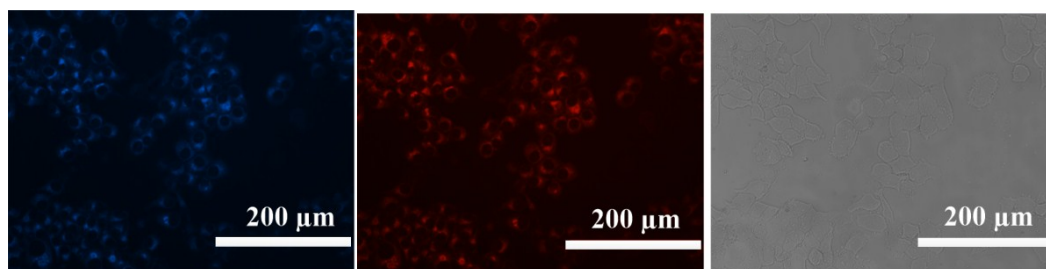


Figure S8 Fluorescence images of HCT116 cells treated with N-doped CNDs under fluorescence field (365~405 nm, 550~570 nm) and bright field.

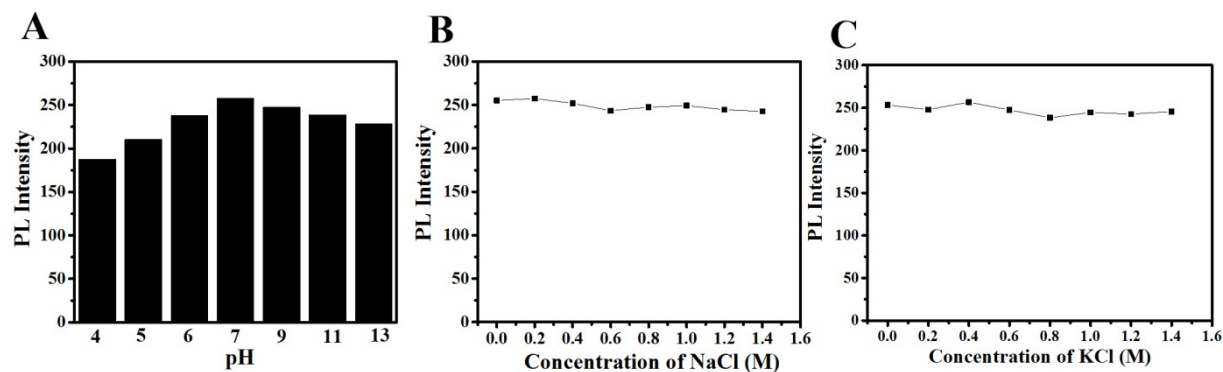


Figure S9 Effect of pH (A), Na^+ (B) and K^+ (C) on the PL intensity of N-doped CNDs.