

Electronic Supplementary Information

**Peroxidase-Like Activity of MoS<sub>2</sub> Nanoflakes with Different  
Modifications and Their Application for H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and Glucose Detection**

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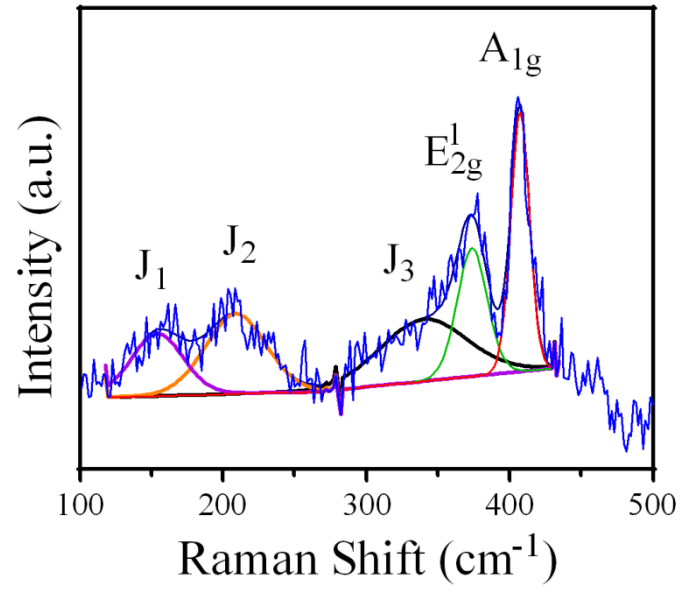
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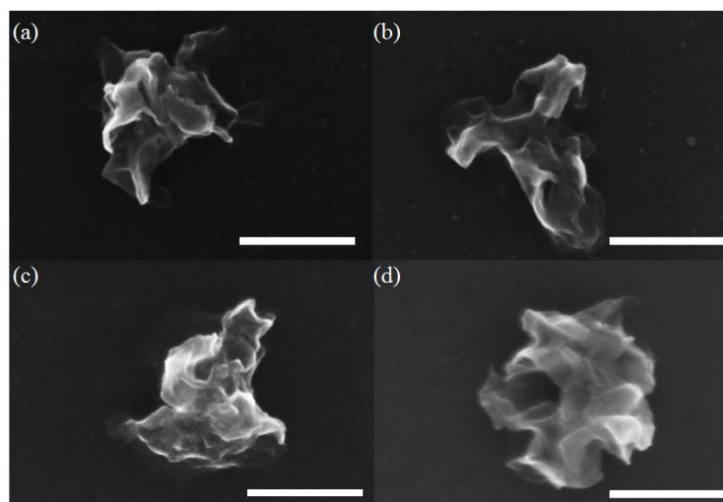
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**The descriptions about interactions between the MoS<sub>2</sub> and functionalization molecules:**

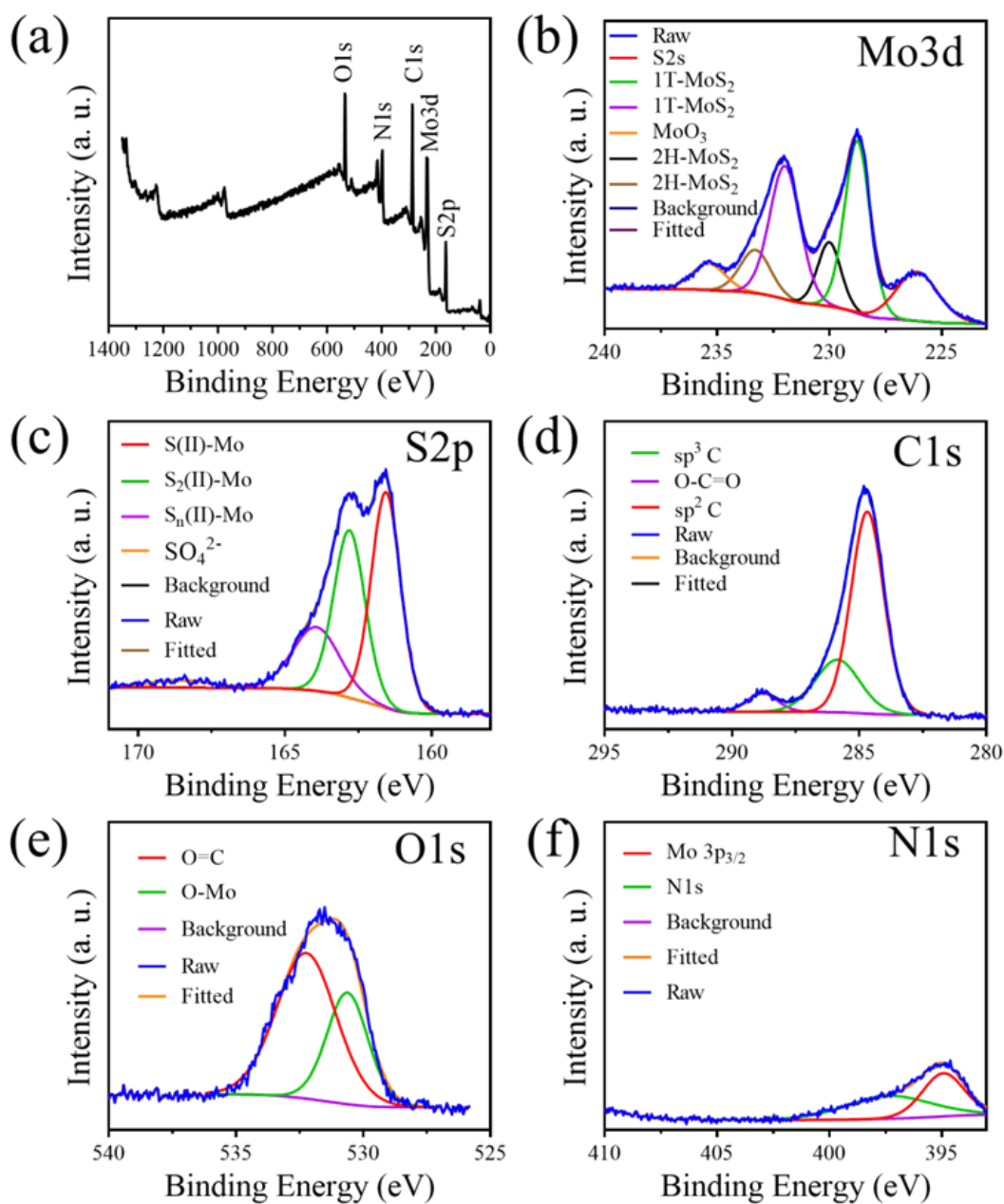
There are three types of interaction between MoS<sub>2</sub> and functionalization molecules, including electrostatic interaction (PEI-MoS<sub>2</sub>), hydrophilic/hydrophobic interaction (PVP-MoS<sub>2</sub>, or PAA-MoS<sub>2</sub>), and covalent interaction (Cys-MoS<sub>2</sub>). Briefly, (1) for MoS<sub>2</sub>-Cys, the S vacancy could exist in 2H and 1T phases of MoS<sub>2</sub>, which are all layered structure except for the different atomic arrangement of S in their crystal phase.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the S vacancy provided an active site to form covalent bond between Cys and MoS<sub>2</sub> via thiol group;<sup>2</sup> (2) For MoS<sub>2</sub>-PEI, due to the negatively charged MoS<sub>2</sub> with 1T and 2H phase, the PEI molecule with positive charge can adsorb onto the surface of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs via electrostatic interaction; (3) For PVP- or PAA-MoS<sub>2</sub>, the hydrophobic alkyl chains in PVP and PAA molecule provided hydrophilic/hydrophobic interaction between MoS<sub>2</sub> and PAA/PVP, thus the mixed phase of MoS<sub>2</sub> were involved and hydrophobic interaction may play a key role in PAA- and PVP- MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs.



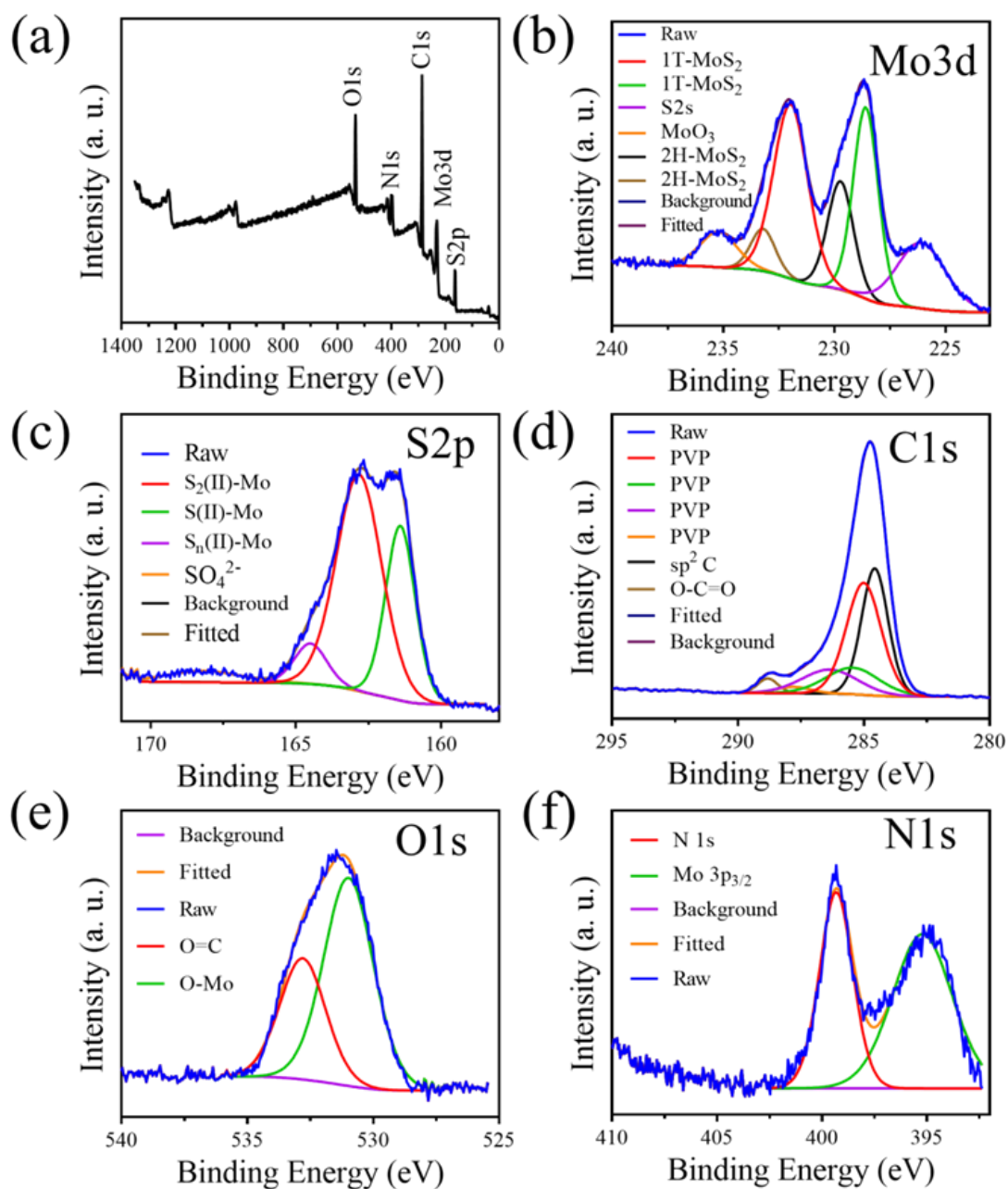
**Fig. S1.** Raman spectrum of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. The peaks of J<sub>1</sub>, J<sub>2</sub>, and J<sub>3</sub> were attributed to the 1T phase of MoS<sub>2</sub>.



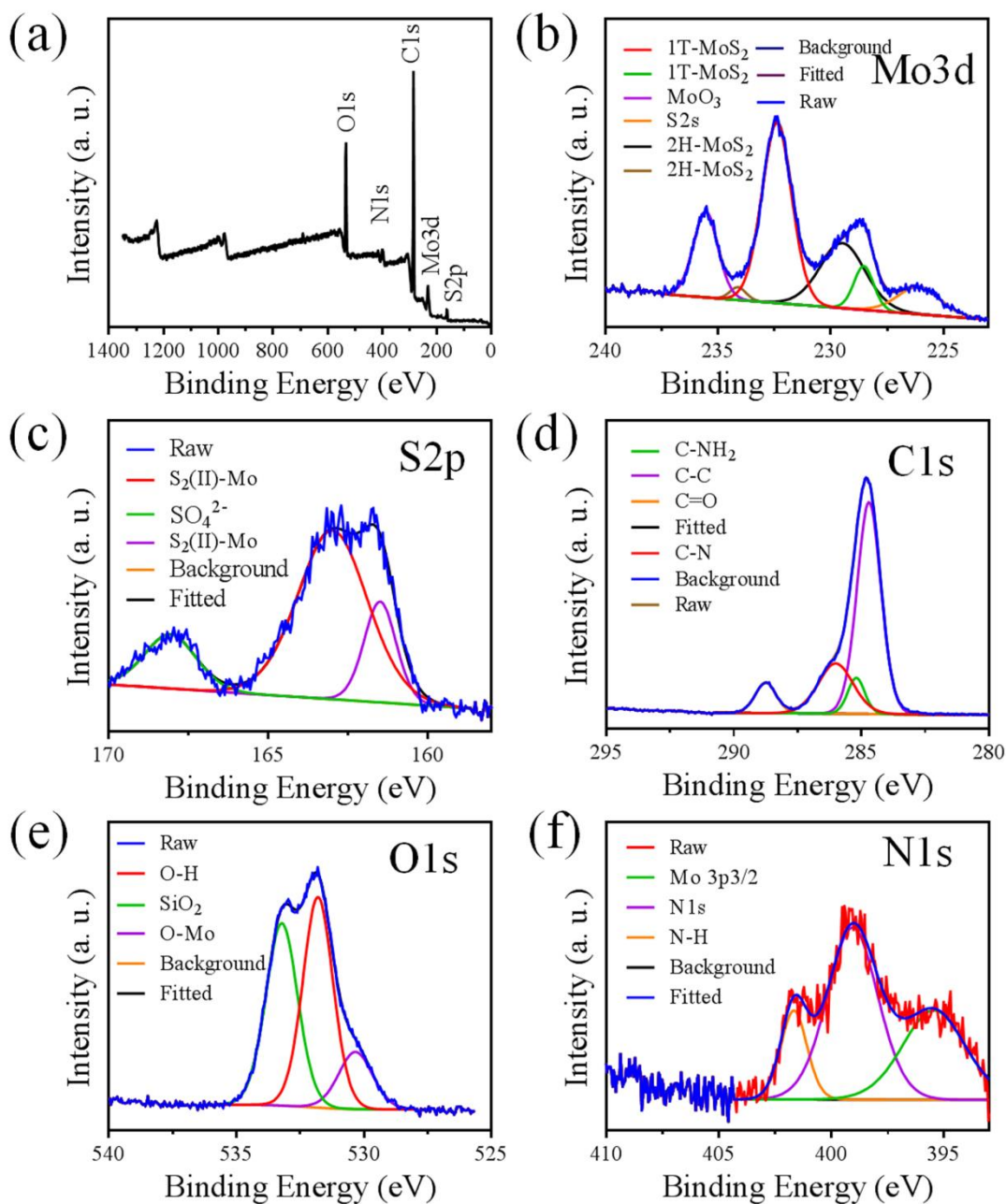
**Fig. S2.** FE-SEM images of (a) PVP-MoS<sub>2</sub>, (b) PEI-MoS<sub>2</sub>, (c) PAA-MoS<sub>2</sub>, and (d) Cys-MoS<sub>2</sub>. Scale bar: 200 nm.



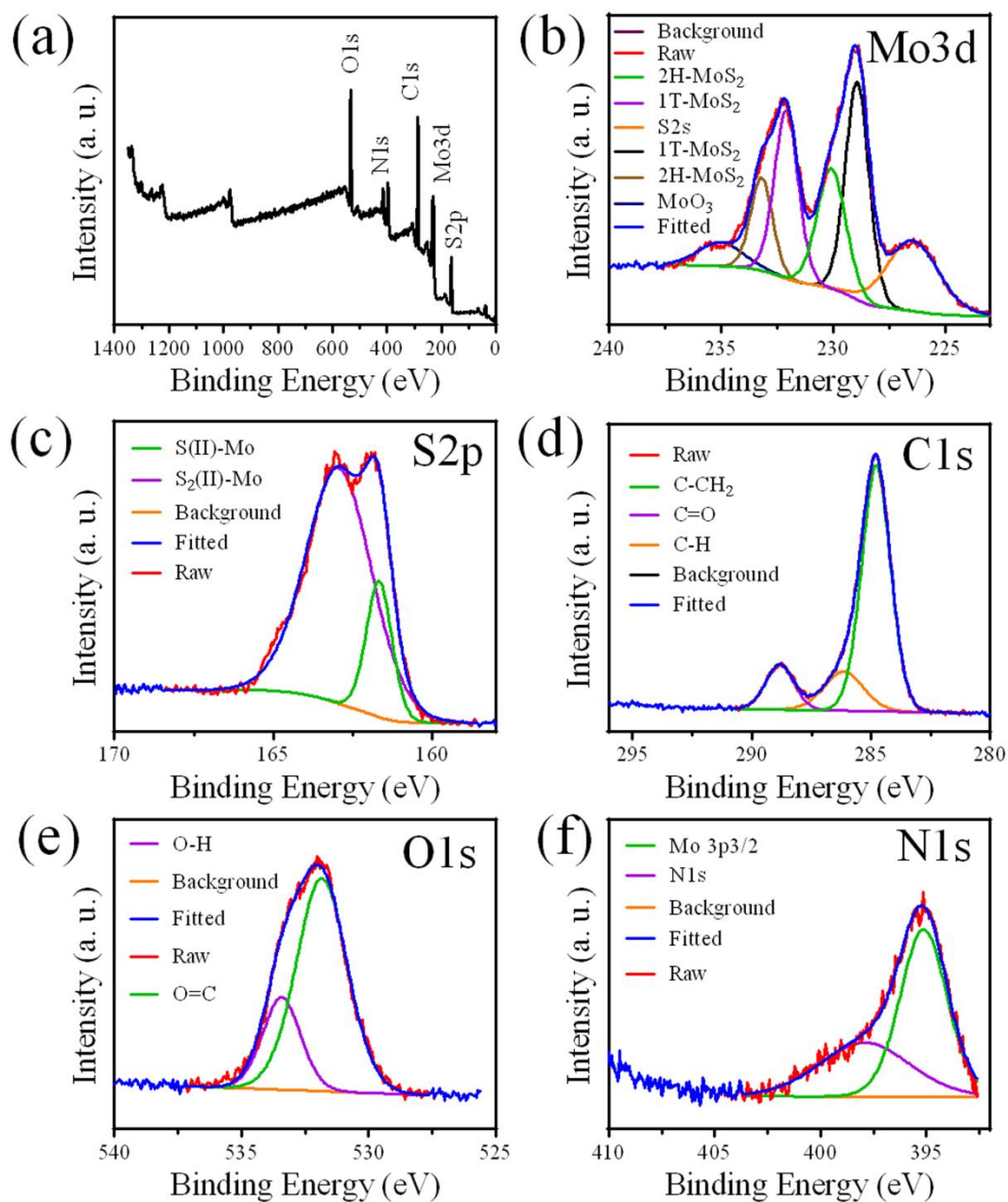
**Fig. S3.** XPS spectra of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. (a) Survey plot, (b-f) high-resolution XPS spectra: (b) Mo3d, (c) S2p, (d) C1s, (e) O1s, and (f) N1s.



**Fig. S4.** XPS spectra of PVP-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. (a) Survey plot, (b-f) high-resolution XPS spectra: (b) Mo3d, (c) S2p, (d) C1s, (e) O1s, and (f) N1s.

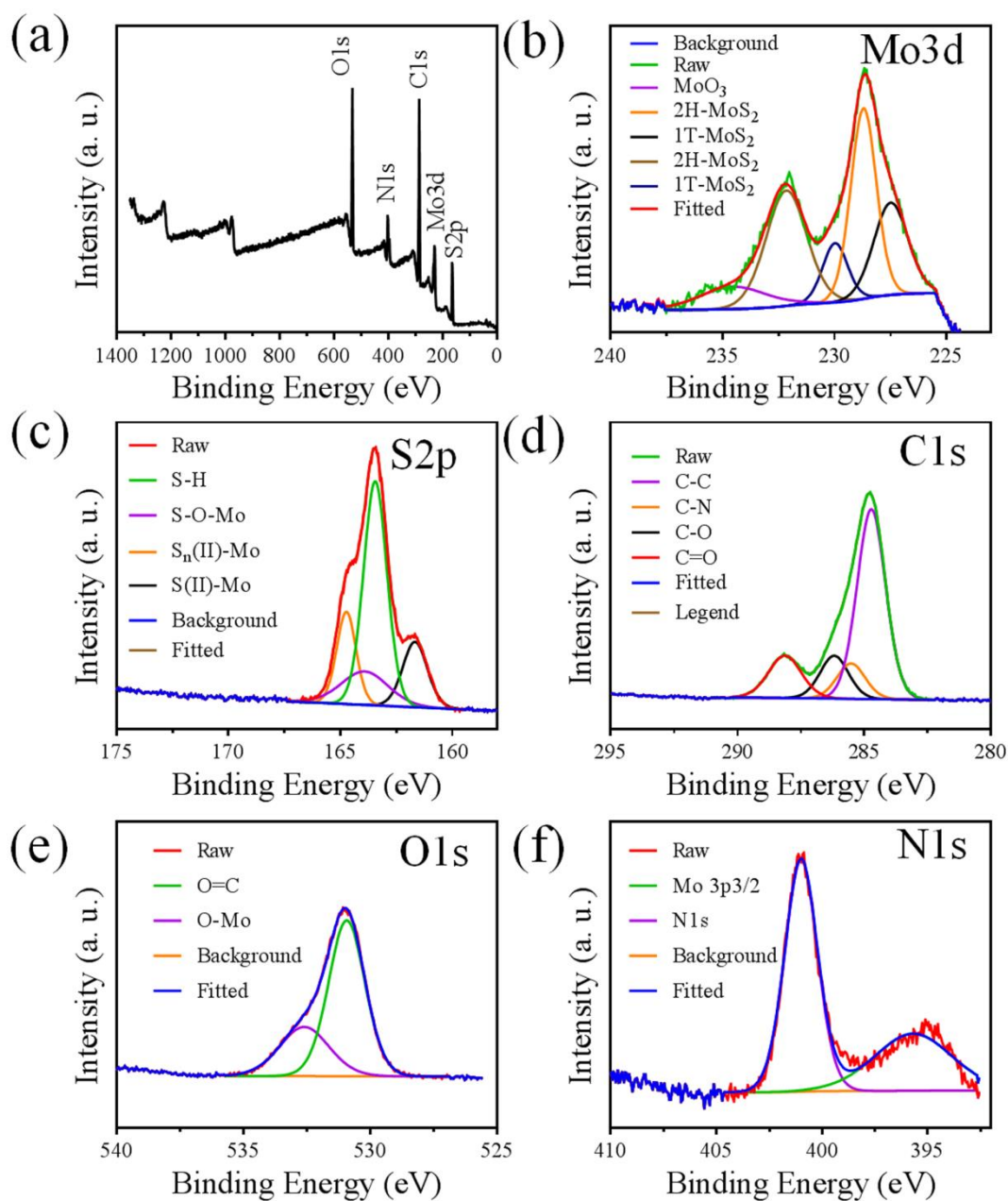


**Fig. S5.** XPS spectra of PEI-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. (a) Survey plot, (b-f) high-resolution XPS spectra: (b) Mo3d, (c) S2p, (d) C1s, (e) O1s, and (f) N1s.

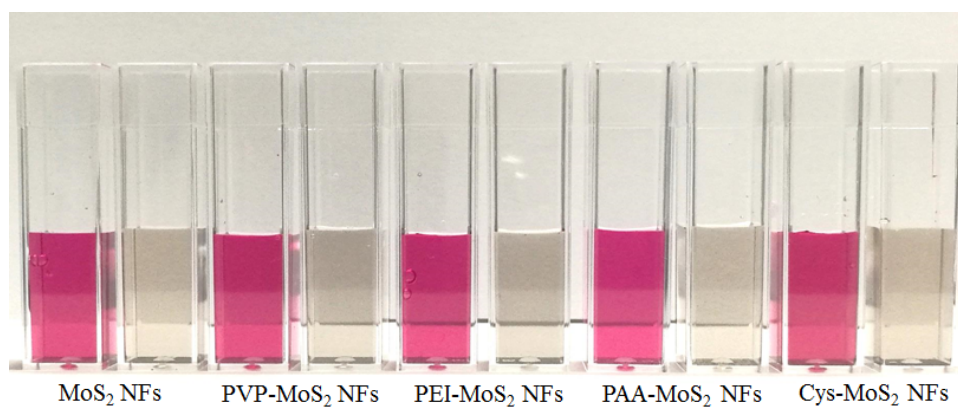


**Fig. S6.** XPS spectra of PAA-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. (a) Survey plot, (b-f) high-resolution XPS spectra: (b) Mo3d, (c) S2p, (d) C1s, (e) O1s, and (f) N1s.

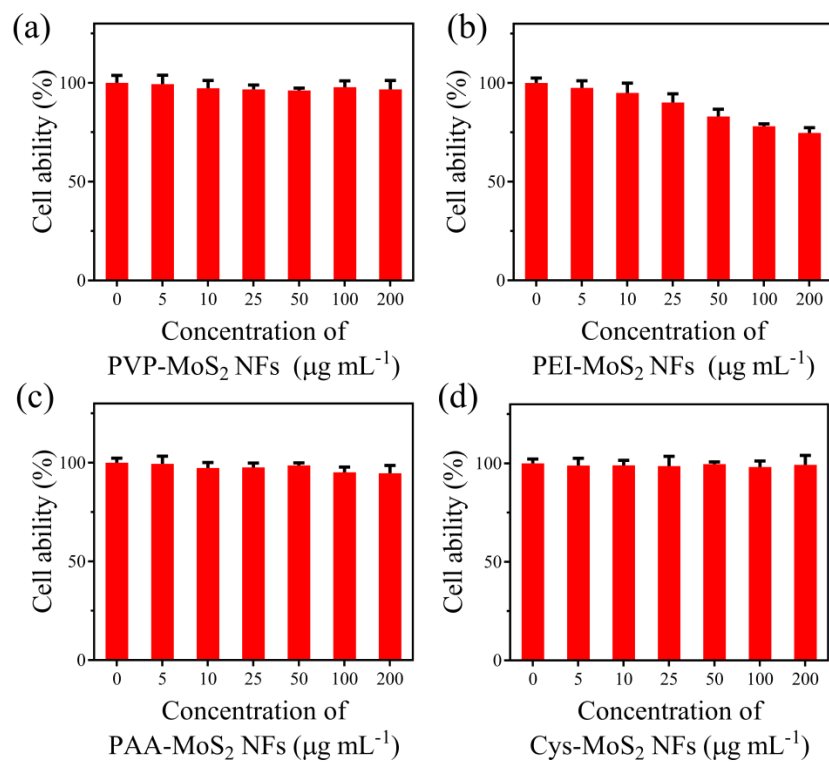




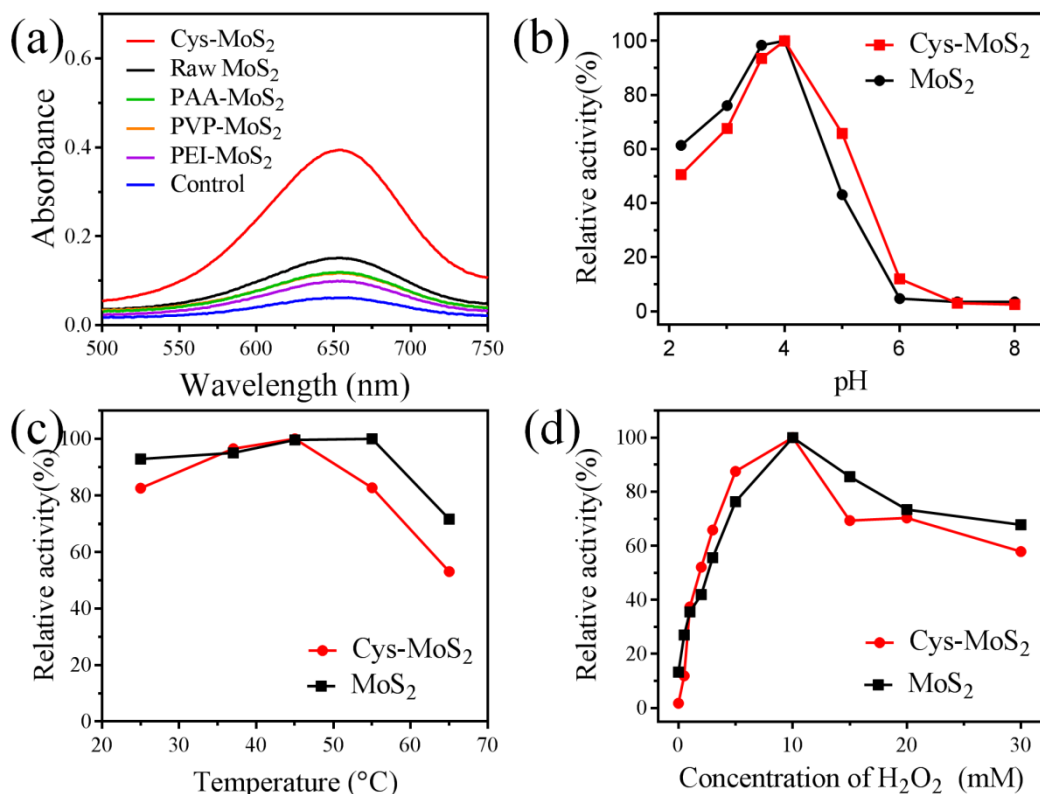
**Fig. S7.** XPS spectra of Cys-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. (a) Survey plot, (b-f) high-resolution XPS spectra: (b) Mo3d, (c) S2p, (d) C1s, (e) O1s, and (f) N1s.



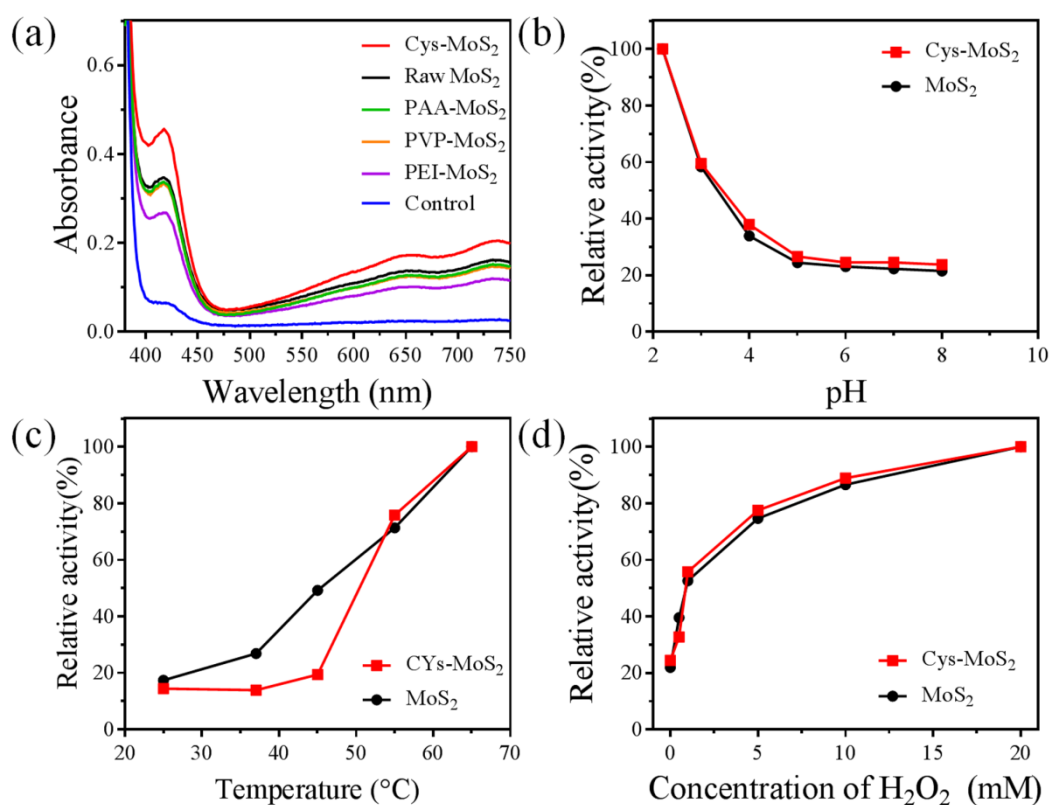
**Fig. S8.** Stability tests of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs and modified MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs in DMEM (left) and water (right) solutions. The concentration of each MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs solution was 100  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ .



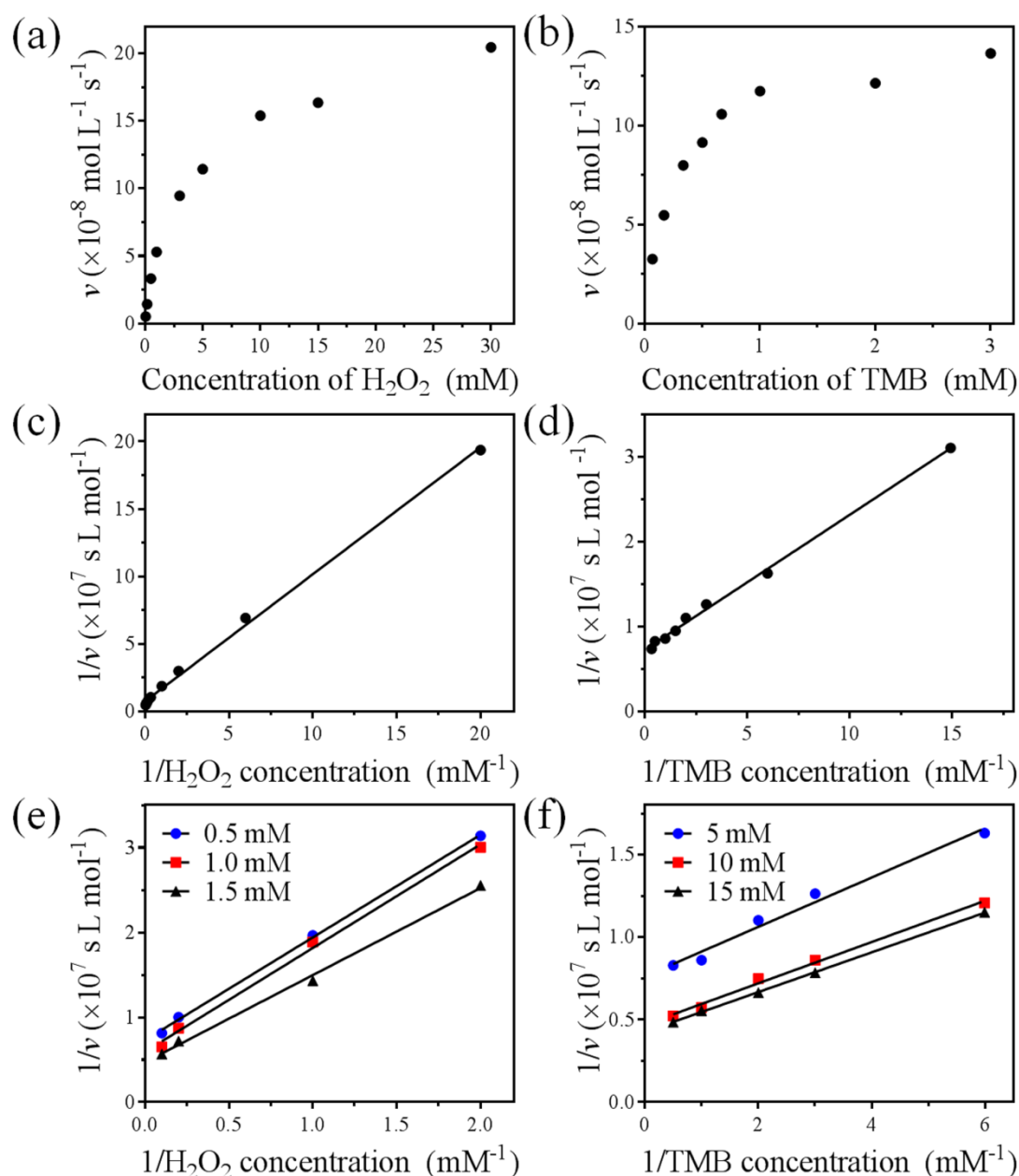
**Fig. S9.** Cell viabilities of (a) PVP-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs, (b) PEI-MoS<sub>2</sub>, (c) PAA-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs, and (d) Cys-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs after incubation with HUVEC cells for 24 h.



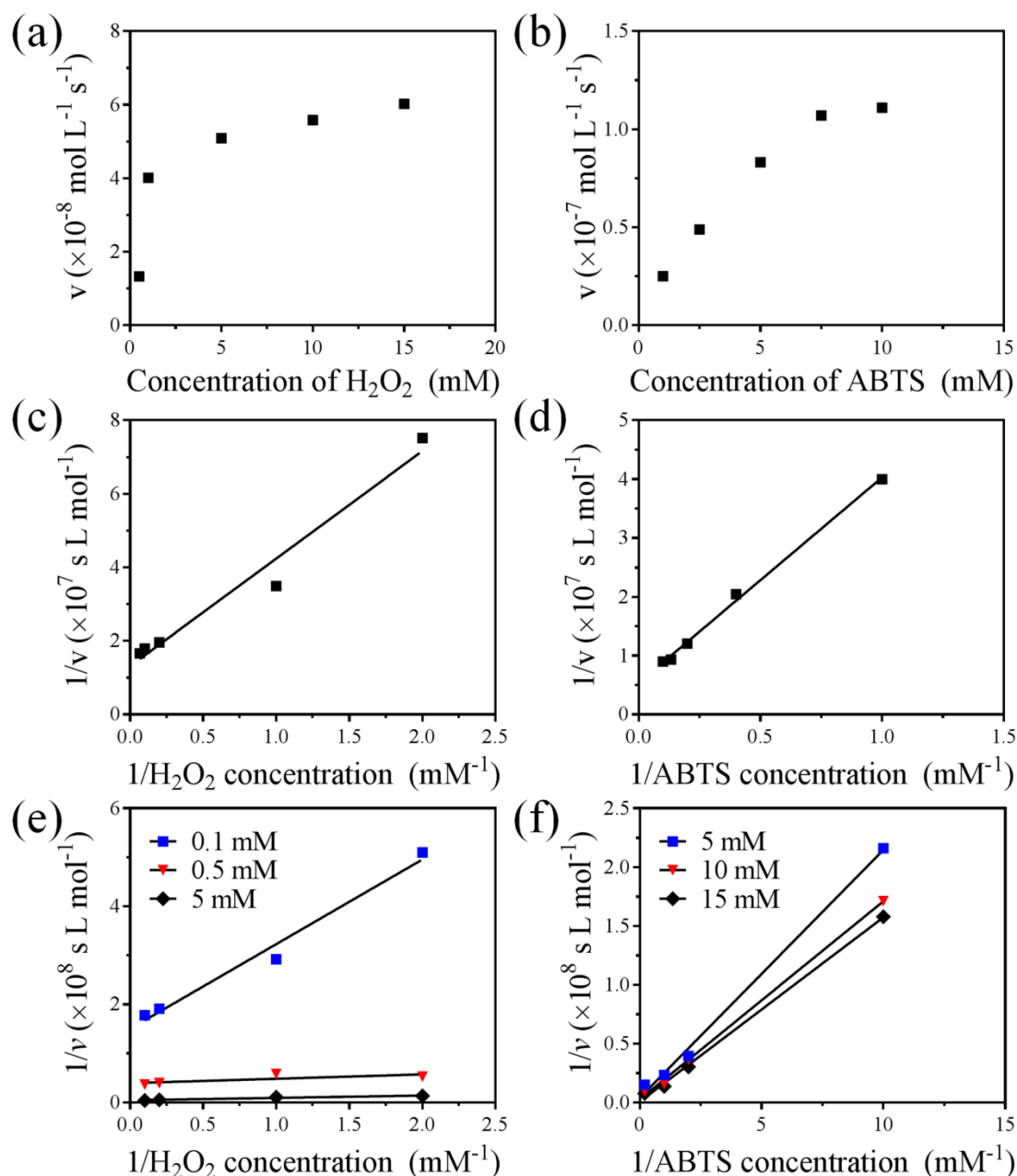
**Fig. S10.** Peroxidase-like catalytic activity of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs toward TMB with or without modifications. (a) UV-Vis spectra of raw MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs and modified MoS<sub>2</sub> NF. (b) pH- and (c) temperature-dependent activities of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs and Cys-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. (d) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concentration-dependent peroxidase activity of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs and Cys-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. The concentrations of NFs and TMB were respectively 33  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  and 1 mM for all the experiment. The concentration of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> for absorbance, pH and temperature measurements was 10 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>. The solution containing 1 mM of TMB and 10 mM of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was used as control.



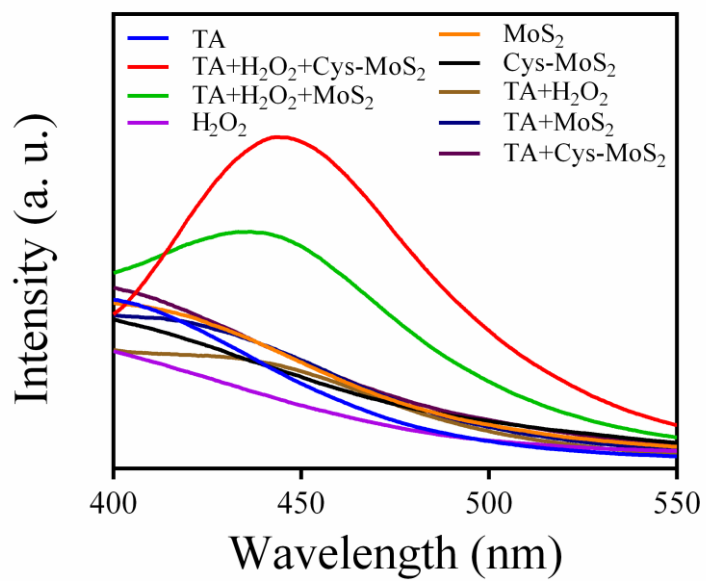
**Fig. S11.** Peroxidase-like catalytic activity of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs toward ABTS with or without modifications. (a) UV-Vis spectra of raw MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs and modified MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. (b) pH- and (c) temperature-dependent activities of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs and Cys-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. (d) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concentration-dependent peroxidase-like catalytic activity of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs and Cys-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. The concentrations of NFs and ABTS were respectively 33  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  and 1 mM for all the experiment. The concentration of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> for absorbance, pH and temperature measurements was 10 mM. The solution containing 1 mM of ABTS and 10 mM of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was used as control.



**Fig. S12.** Steady-state kinetic assay and catalytic mechanism of raw MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. The velocity was determined by measuring the absorbance of oxidized TMB under different (a) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and (b) TMB concentrations. (c-d) Corresponding double-reciprocal plots of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs at a fixed concentration of one substrate *versus* varying the concentration of another (c) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> or (d) TMB. (e-f) Lineweaver-Burk plots of raw MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs at each concentration of one substrate *versus* varying concentration of another substrate.

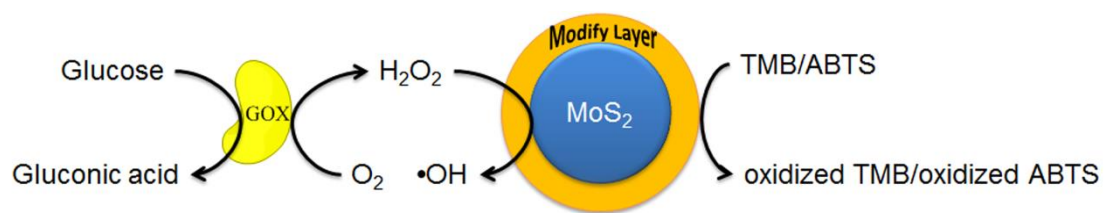


**Fig. S13.** Steady-state kinetic assay and catalytic mechanism of raw MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs. The velocity was determined by measuring the absorbance of oxidized ABTS under different (a) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and (b) ABTS concentrations. (c-d) Corresponding double-reciprocal plots of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs at a fixed concentration of one substrate *versus* varying the concentration of (c) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> or (d) ABTS. (e-f) Lineweaver-Burk plots of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs at each concentration of one substrate *versus* varying concentration of another substrate.



**Fig. S14.** TA as fluorescent probe to test the formation of  $\cdot\text{OH}$  at  $\text{pH} = 4.0$ . Reaction conditions:  $1.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of Cys-MoS<sub>2</sub> and MoS<sub>2</sub>,  $100 \mu\text{M}$  of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>,  $0.5 \text{ mM}$  of TA, and  $0.1 \text{ M}$  acetate buffer ( $\text{pH} = 4.0$ ) at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  for  $12 \text{ h}$ .





**Scheme S1.** Illustration of MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs and Cys-MoS<sub>2</sub> NFs used for H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and glucose detection.

**Table S1.** Comparisons of various methods for glucose detection.

Materials	Method	Linear Range (mmol L <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
Hollow Pt/MWCNTs	electrochemistry	0.0012–8.4	3
PVP-Ag nanowires	electrochemistry	2–20	4
Cu <sub>2</sub> O nanocubes/graphene	electrochemistry	0.3–3.3	5
Au nanoclusters	fluorimetry	0.01- 0.5	6
B-doped carbon quantum dot	fluorimetry	0.008-0.08	7
QDs-ConA-β-CDs-AuNP	fluorimetry	0.0001-0.05	8
Fe-Phen-CFs	fluorimetry	0.0005-0.2	9
Graphene oxide	colorimetry	0.001-0.02	10
Carbon nanodots	colorimetry	0.001-0.5	11
ZnFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanoparticles	colorimetry	0.0012-0.019	12
SDS-MoS <sub>2</sub>	colorimetry	0.002-0.1	13
PVP-MoS <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles	colorimetry	1-10	14
CoOOH nanoflakes	colorimetry	0.0053–0.5	15
Porphyrin-CeO <sub>2</sub>	colorimetry	0.019-0.15	16
MoS <sub>2</sub> /graphene oxide	colorimetry	0.001-0.05	17
MoS <sub>2</sub> NFs	colorimetry	0.1-1	This work
Cys-MoS <sub>2</sub> NFs	colorimetry	0.05-1	This work

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