## Supporting Information

## A Conjugated Carbon-Dots-Tyrosinase Bioprobe for Highly Selective and Sensitive Detection of Dopamine

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## **Supplementary Figures and Tables**



**Fig. S1.** Photostability of the CDs (normalized emission intensity at 465 nm) under continuous irradiation with a xenon lamp (150 W).



Fig. S2. The optimal fluorescence excitation ( $\lambda_{em} = 465$ , black line) and emission spectra ( $\lambda_{ex} = 350$  nm, red line) of the bioprobe (i.e. CDs-TYR).



**Fig. S3.** Photostability of the bioprobe (normalized emission intensity at 465 nm) under continuous UV-light irradiation.



Fig. S4. Normalized fluorescence intensity ( $\lambda_{ex} = 350 \text{ nm}$ ) of the bioprobe (i.e. CDs-TYR) measured at 465 nm under different pH values.



Fig. S5. Normalized fluorescence intensity ( $\lambda_{ex} = 350$  nm) of the bioprobe measured at 465 nm under different various ionic strengths (NaCl).



Fig. S6. Storage stability of the bioprobe (15  $\mu$ g/mL) in the absence and presence of dopamine (10  $\mu$ M).



Fig. S7. Time course of the fluorescence quenching of the bioprobe (15  $\mu$ g/mL) in the presence of dopamine (10  $\mu$ M).



Fig. S8. The quenching efficiency of the bioprobe (15  $\mu$ g/mL) upon the addition of dopamine (10  $\mu$ M) under different temperatures.



Fig. S9. Fluorescence emission spectra of CDs (10  $\mu$ g) in the absence (black line) and presence (red line) of TYR (5  $\mu$ g).



Fig. S10. Fluorescence decay profiles of the bioprobe (i.e. CDs-TYR, 15  $\mu$ g/mL) at  $\lambda_{em}$ = 465 nm without (a), and with (b) the addition of dopamine (10  $\mu$ M) under the excitation at 350 nm.

No	Added	Found	Recovery	RSD
	(µM)	(µM)	(%)	(n=3)
1	2.0	1.89	94.5	6.5%
2	3.0	3.10	103.3	7.0%
3	4.0	3.65	91.3	1.5%
4	5.0	5.20	104.0	2.4%

Table S1. Results of dopamine detection in human serum samples.