## Egg-shell Derived Carbon Dots for Base Pair Selective DNA Binding and Recognition

Srikrishna Pramanik<sup>a</sup>, Sabyasachi Chatterjee<sup>t</sup>, Gopinatha Suresh Kumar<sup>b</sup> and Parukuttyamma Sujatha Devi<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Sensor and Actuator Division, CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata 700 032, India.

<sup>b</sup>Biophysical Chemistry Laboratory, Organic and Medicinal Chemistry Division, CSIR-Indian

Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata 700 032, India.

‡ Current address: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, LHU Health Science Center, New Orleans, LA, USA

DNA sample	<b>Base Pair Contents</b>		Molar Absorption Coefficient ( $\epsilon$ ) $M^{-1}$	
			cm <sup>-1</sup>	
	A-T (mol%)	G-C (mol%)		
СТ	58	42	13200	
EC	50	50	13000	
ML	28	72	13,800	
poly(dA).poly(dT)	100	0	12,200	
poly(dG).poly(dC)	0	100	16,800	
poly(dA-dT).poly(dA-dT)	100	0	13,200	

Table S1: Summary of Molar Absorption Coefficients of Different Nucleic Acids.



Fig. S1: Average particle size distribution obtained from the TEM images.



**Fig. S2:** (a) Emission spectrum of C400 at 350 nm excitation, (b) absorbance spectrum (c) the Raman spectrum and (d) XRD of C400.



Fig. S3. TEM images of carbon prepared 400 °C.



Fig. S4. (a), (b), (c) and (d) represent fluorescence titration of CD with increasing concentration of different nucleobases (0-  $6.2 \mu$ M) at 350 nm excitation.



**Fig. S5.** (a), (b) (c) and (d) represent the binding constant of CD to adenine, guanine, thymine and cytosine, respectively.



**Fig. S6.** Fluorescence spectra of CD in the presence of different concentration of ds DNA, ss CT DNA and tRNA.

DNA	% AT content	$T_m (^0 \mathrm{C})$	DNA + CD	$T_m$ ( <sup>0</sup> C)	$\Delta T_m (^0 \mathrm{C})$
CT DNA	58	65.26			4.9
			CT DNA+ CD	70.16	
EC DNA	50	69.83			2.3
			EC DNA + CD	72.13	
ML DNA	28	88.17			1.9
			ML DNA + CD	90.2	
Poly(dA).Poly(dT)	100	45.24			8.2
			Poly(dA).Poly(dT) + CD	53.44	
Poly(dG).Poly(dC)	0	7857			1.68
			Poly(dG).Poly(dC) + CD	80.25	
Poly(dA-dT).Poly(dA-dT)	100	39.43			10.09
			Poly(dA-dT).Poly(dA-dT) +CD	49.52	

**Table S2.** Melting Temperature Changes ( $\Delta T_m$ ) of different DNAs and CDs system.



Fig. S7. (a) and (b) Electrophoretic mobility of CD and CD in the presence of different kinds of double stranded DNA, (c) is the fluorescence spectra of CD with increasing % glycerol.



**Fig. S8.** (a), (b) and (d) are the bright field TEM images of CD and CT DNA complex and (c) is the EDAX data.



Fig. S9. XRD pattern of the ESM derived carbon dots (CD) with and without CT DNA.



**Fig. S10.** FTIR spectra of CD in the presence of (a) CT DNA, (b) poly(dA).poly(dT) and (c) poly(dG).poly(dC).



**Fig. S11.** (a) Survey XPS of CD and CT DNA system, (b)-(f) represents high resolution XPS spectrum of  $C_{1s}$ ,  $O_1s$ ,  $N_{1s}$ ,  $S_{2p}$  and  $P_{2p}$ , respectively and comparison with XPS of bare CD.



**Fig. S12:** Excitation dependent emission spectra and emission dependent emission dependent excitation spectra of CD and CT DNA system.