

Supporting information

Adverse effects of fluorescent carbon dots from canned yellow croaker on cellular respiration and glycolysis

Dongmei Li^{1,2,3}, Xiaokang Na^{1,2,3}, Wanru Zhou^{1,2,3}, Congcong Wang^{1,2,3}, Yulian Li^{1,2,3},
Bei-Wei Zhu^{1,2,3} and Mingqian Tan^{1,2,3*}

¹*School of Food Science and Technology Polytechnic University, Qinggongyuan1,
Ganjingzi District, Dalian, Liaoning 116034, People's Republic of China*

²*National Engineering Research Center of Seafood, Dalian, Liaoning 116034, People's
Republic of China*

³*Engineering Research Center of Seafood of Ministry of Education of China, Dalian,
Liaoning 116034, People's Republic of China*

*Corresponding author (Tel & Fax: +86-411-86318657, E-mail: M. Tan,
2468750030@qq.com, ORCID: 0000-0002-7535-0035)

Experimental

The fluorescence intensity of 200 μL of CDs (1.0 mg/mL) aqueous solution was recorded after addition of 1,800 μL of 1.0 mg/mL of D-ribose, D-xylose, D-fructose, glutamic acid, arginine, leucine, and adenosine triphosphate (ATP), respectively, using the CDs aqueous solution without adding any molecules as a control. The relative fluorescence intensities of the tested samples divided by that of the blank control were shown in Fig.S1.

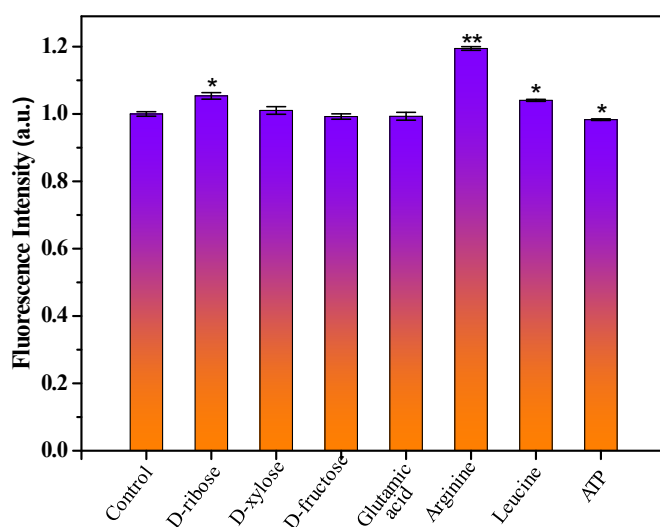


Figure S1. The fluorescence intensity changes when the CDs interact with of D-ribose, D-xylose, D-fructose, and amino acids including glutamic acid, arginine and leucine, and adenosine triphosphate (ATP).

* indicates difference with $p < 0.05$, ** means significant difference with $p < 0.01$.