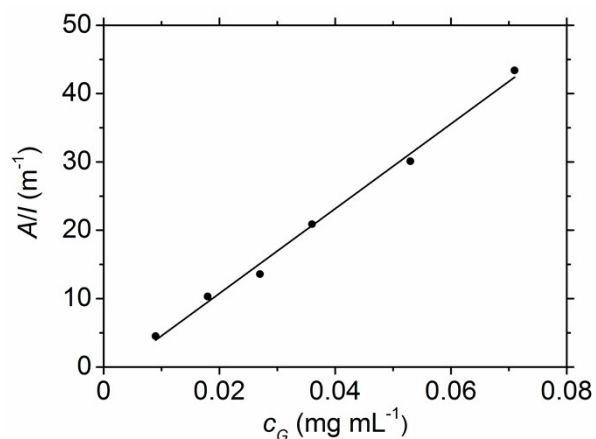## Supplementary Information

Phospholipid-mediated exfoliation as a facile preparative method for graphene suspensions

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Determination of extinction coefficient:

Figure S1. Absorbance at λ = 660 nm per unit length as a function of the concentration of DOPC-stabilized dispersed graphene, c_G, in deionized water. The initial graphite and DOPC concentrations were 5.0 and 0.2 mg mL^{-1} respectively.

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA):

TGA measurements on a graphene reference (exfoliated in NMP) were performed on a Q500 instrument (TA Instruments, USA) under a nitrogen atmosphere and at 10 °C min^{-1} using a temperature range of 20-800 °C, with isothermal stages at 300 °C and 500 °C.
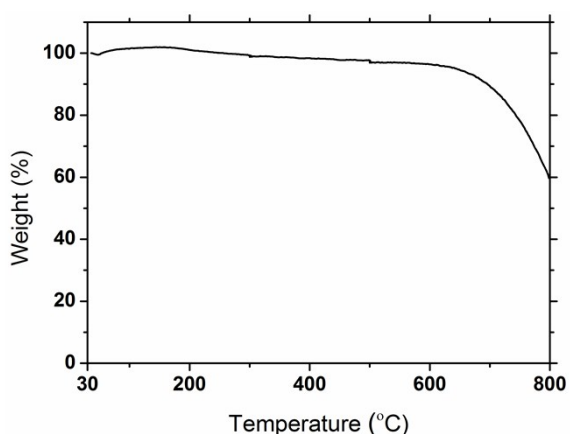
Figure S2. TGA of graphene; prepared from exfoliation in NMP for reference.

Equation 1 (DOPC surface coverage of graphene flakes):

Under the assumption of complete adsorption, an approximated area per adsorbed DOPC molecule can be calculated by dividing the total of DOPC molecules ($\frac{c_P}{MW_P}N_A$; the DOPC molecular weight is 786 g mol^{-1}) by the available surface area of graphene. The latter can be estimated from the concentration of graphene divided its density (corresponding to the volume fraction of graphene in the sample) and the average thickness of the flakes through the equation:

$$\theta = 0.5\frac{c_P \rho_G \bar{z}}{c_G MW_P}N_A$$

where ρ_G is the density of the graphite used (2200 kg m^{-3}), and $\bar{z}$ is the mean height of the flakes (assumed to be 6.4 nm, see the AFM data). The factor 0.5 takes into account that the flakes have two surfaces. The ratio $\frac{c_P}{c_G}$ is constant in the 'linear' part of the graph and corresponds roughly to 1.5.
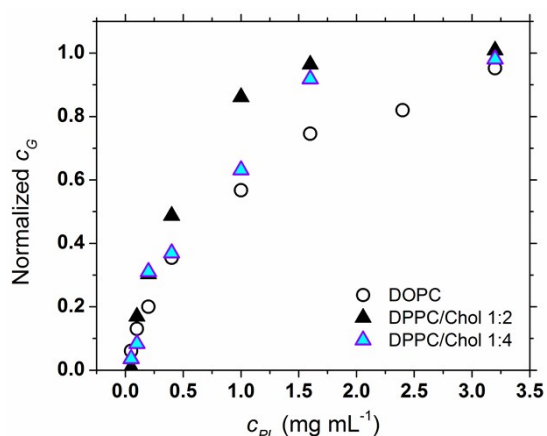
Figure S3. Data from Figure 1F plotted by normalizing the graphene concentration (1 = asymptotic values).

Raman spectroscopy:
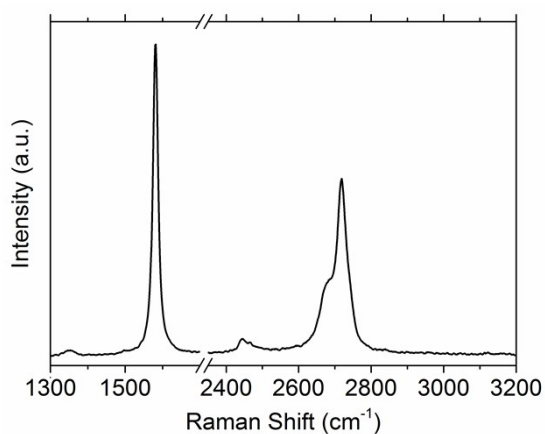
Figure S4. Raman spectrum of the graphite powder used.