Electronic Supplementary Information

Carbon-dot targeting to lead(II)-adsorbed plant cell walls for in-situ multi-color fluorescence imaging

Zheng Yao, Zhiqiang Lai, Chengchi Chen, Suting Xiao, Peihui Yang*

Department of Chemistry, College of Chemistry and Materials Science,Jinan University, Guangzhou 510632, PR China

** Corresponding author. Tel.: +86 02085223039; fax: +86 02085223039.*

E-mail address:typh@jnu.edu.cn(P. H. Yang).

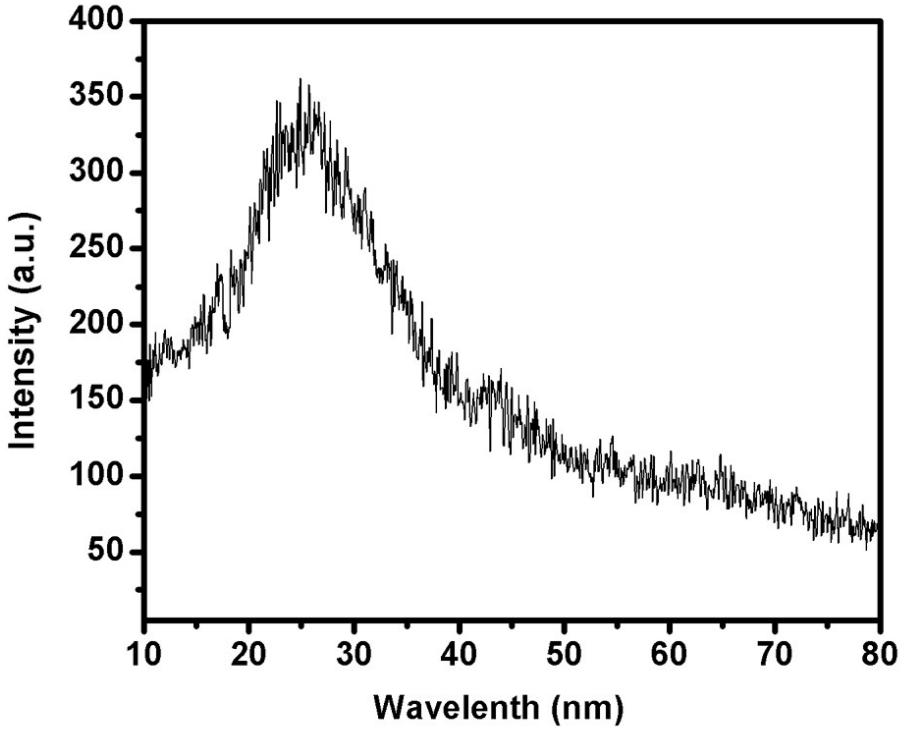

Fig. S1 The XRD spectrum of the F-CDs

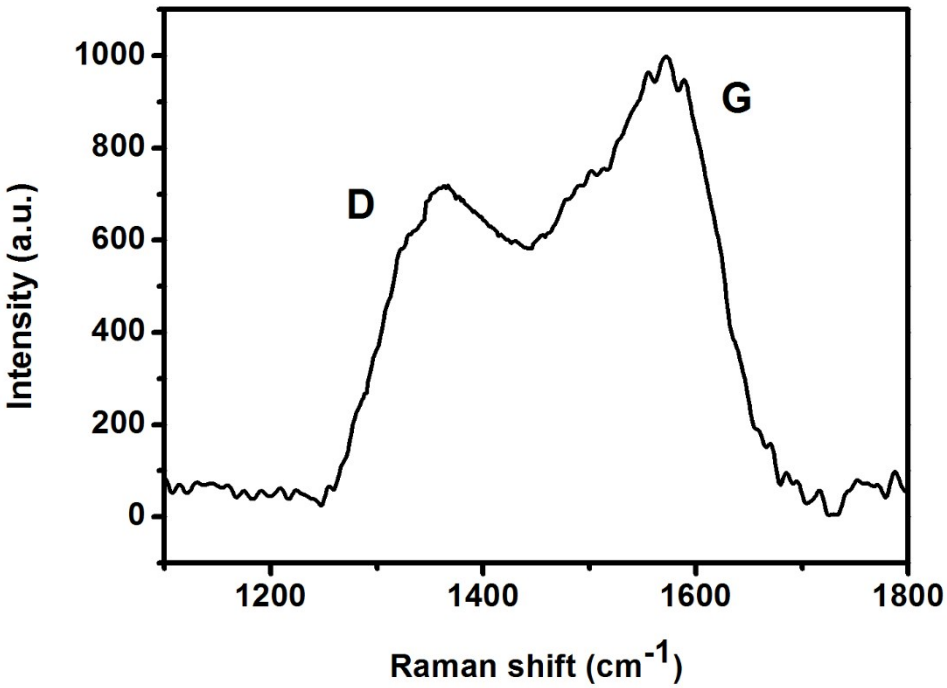

Fig. S2 Raman spectrum of the F-CDs

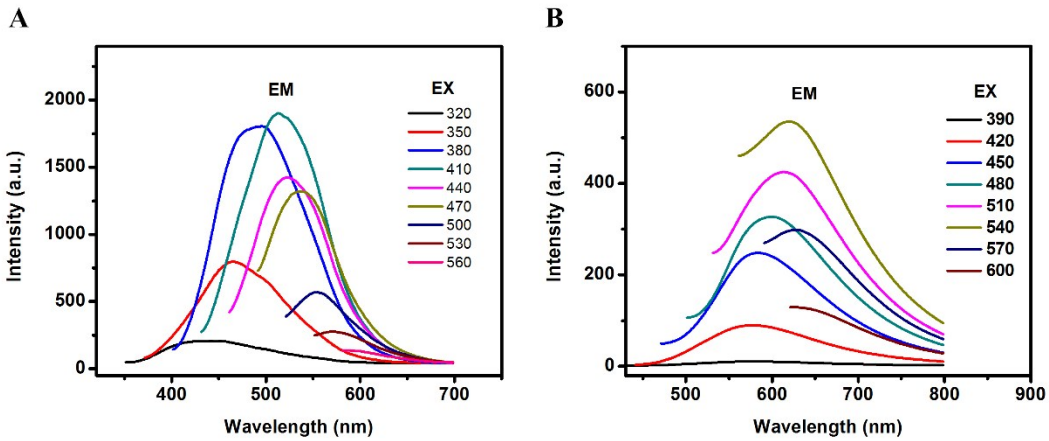

Fig. S3 Fluorescence spectrum of carbon dots prepared by (A) L-tryptophan and (B) luminol, respectively

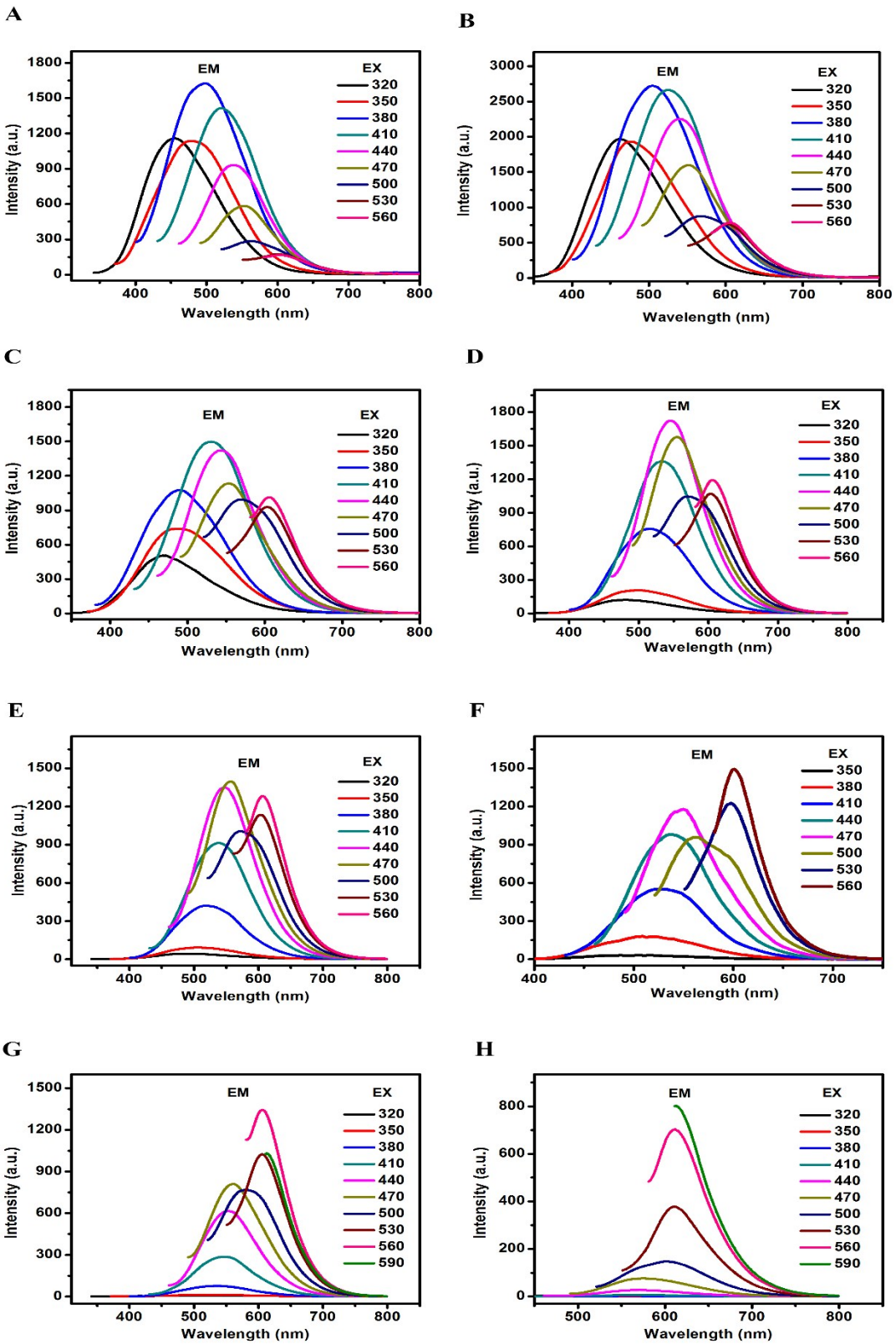

Fig. S4 Fluorescence spectra of F-CDs with different concentrations from (A) 0.020, (B) 0.10, (C) 0.15, (D) 0.20, (E) 0.25, (F) 0.30, (G) 0.40 to (H) 0.50 mg/mL under different excitation wavelengths

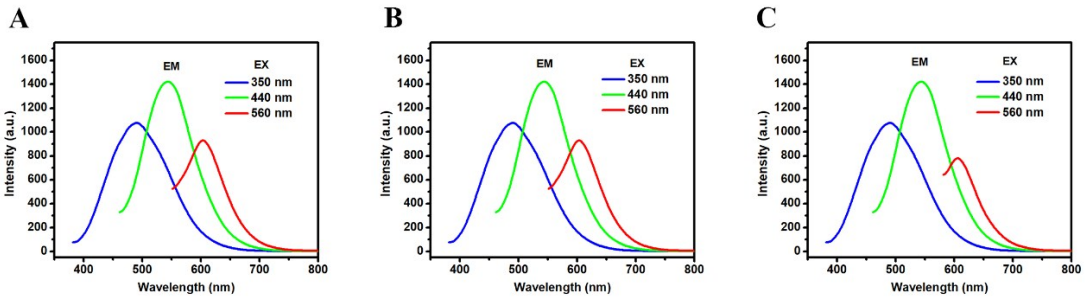

Fig. S5 Fluorescence intensity comparison between (A) 0.15mg/mL F-CDs (B) 0.15mg/mL L-cysteine modified F-CDs and (C) B treated with 0.1mM Pb^{2+} ions

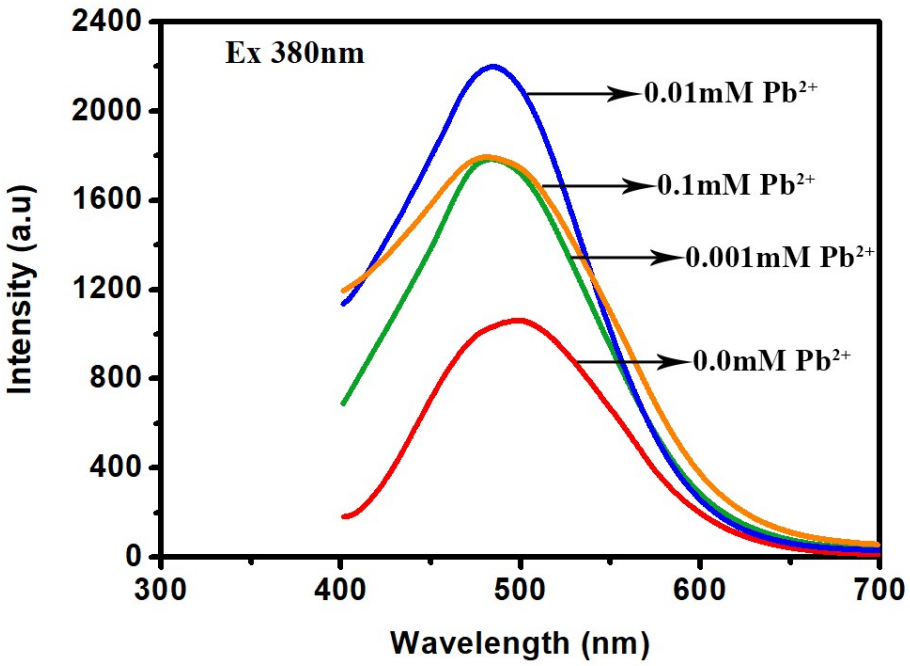

Fig. S6 Fluorescence spectra of thiolated F-CDs-treated cells under 0.0mM (red), 0.001mM (green), 0.01mM (blue) and 0.1mM (orange) Pb(II)-ion treatment