

## Nontoxic Amphiphilic Carbon Dots as Promising Drug Nanocarriers across the Blood-Brain Barrier and Inhibitors of $\beta$ -Amyloid

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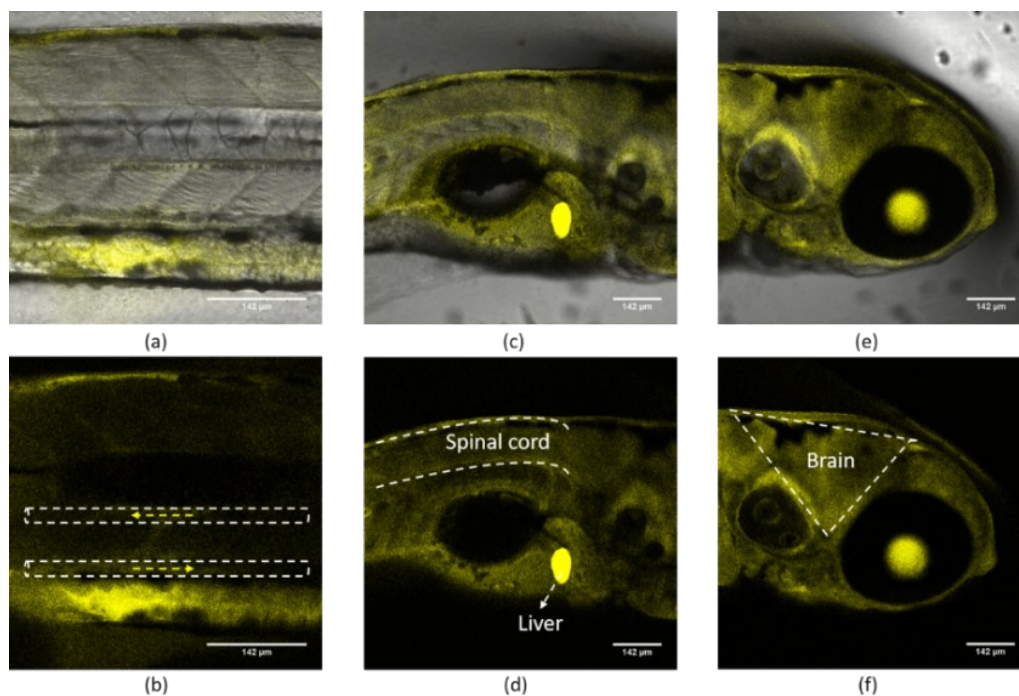
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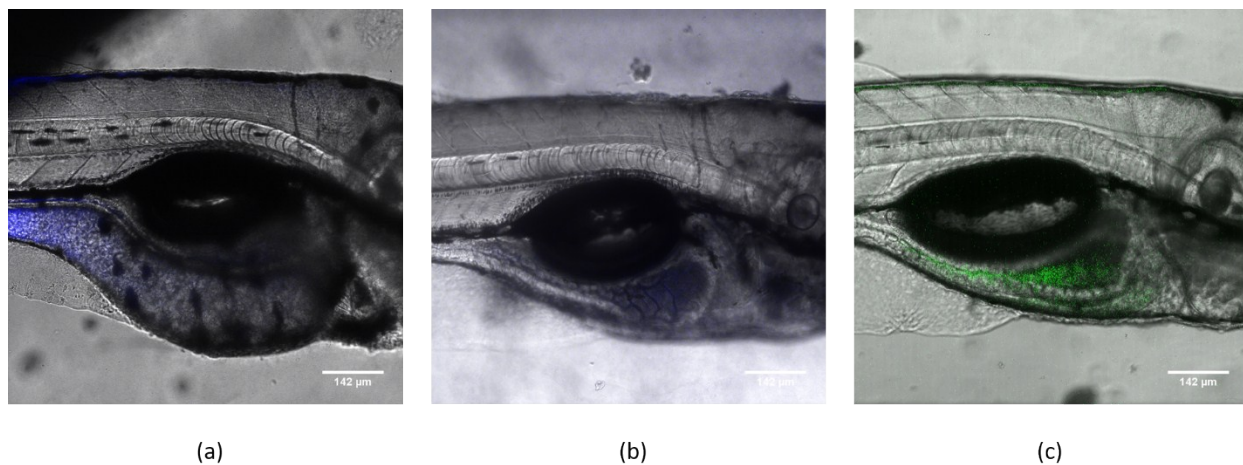
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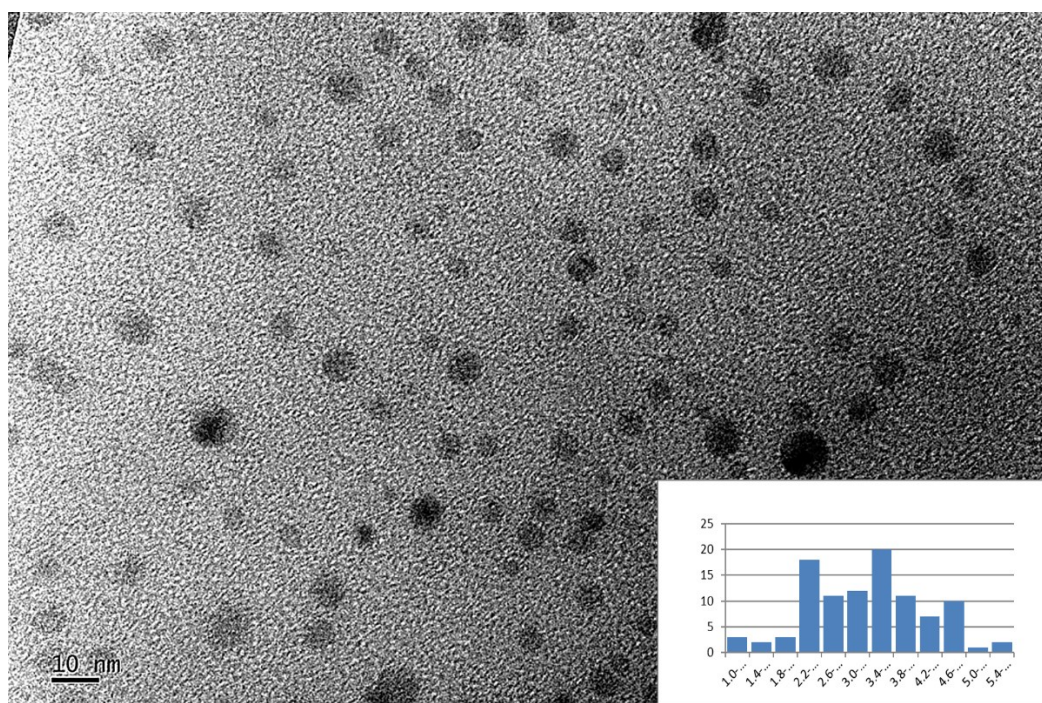
**Fig. S1.** Confocal images of Y-CDs aqueous dispersion (0.1 mg/mL) permeated into the blood (a, b) and CNS: spinal cord (c, d) and brain (e, f) of zebrafish. (a, c, e are merged images of bright field and under the excitation of 405 nm; b, d, f are images under the excitation of 405 nm only). The figure is adapted with the permission from the publisher.<sup>1</sup>



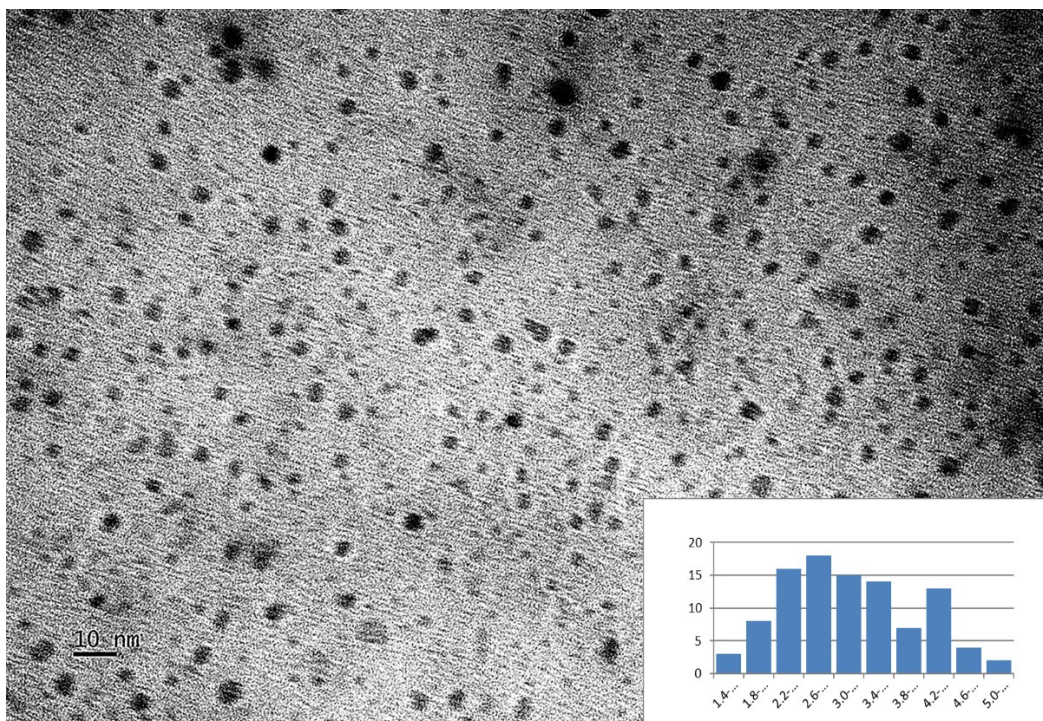
**Fig. S2.** Confocal images of zebrafish soaked in different carbon dots solutions (0.1 mg/mL). (left-right: control (a), carbon dots from carbon nanopowder (b), and from BSA (c)).



**Fig. S3.** TEM images of other two CDs aqueous dispersions (0.1 mg/mL). (a) CDs prepared from carbon nanopowder; (b) CDs prepared from BSA.

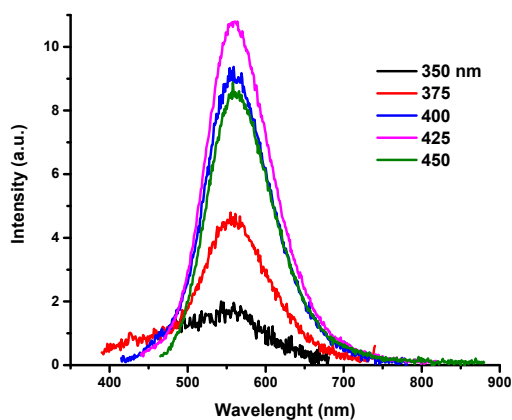


(a)

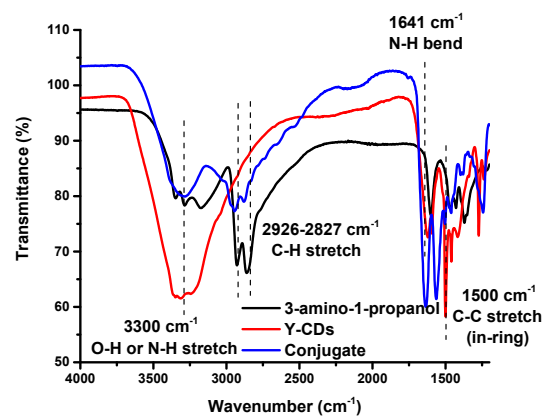


(b)

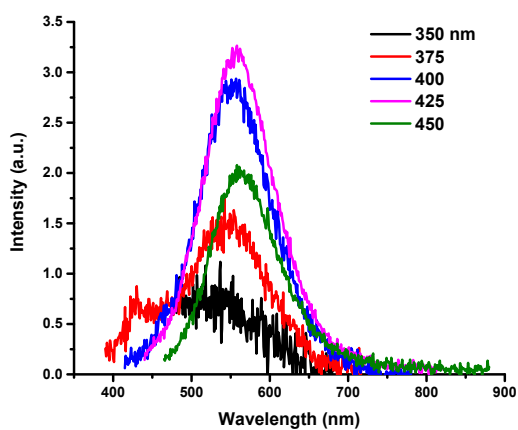
**Fig. S4.** The fluorescence emission spectra of Y-CDs coated with 3-amino-1-propanol (a) or DEA (c) measured with a 1 cm quartz cuvette; FTIR spectra of Y-CDs coated with 3-amino-1-propanol (b) or DEA (d) with air as the background.



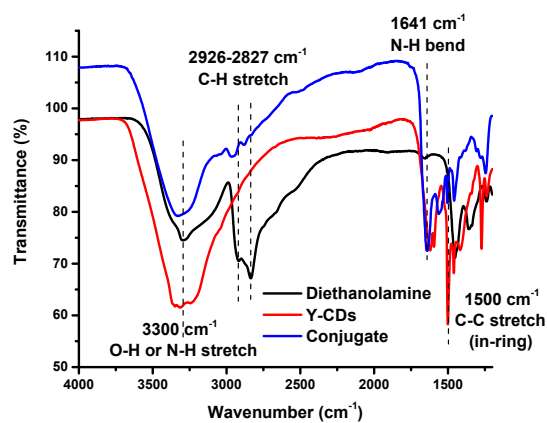
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

**Table 1.** Zeta potential values of all the three CDs aqueous dispersions (0.1 mg/mL).

	Black CDs	Y-CDs	BSA CDs
<b>Zeta potential (mV)</b>	-13.9	-15.3	-12.7

**Table 2.** Particle sizes of all the three types of CDs.

	Black CDs	Y-CDs	BSA CDs
<b>Mean (nm)</b>	3.34	3.416	3.227
<b>STDEV</b>	0.988	0.985	0.937
<b>Minimum (nm)</b>	1.154	1.351	1.538
<b>Maximum (nm)</b>	6.401	5.731	6.866

## References

1. Y. Zhou, K. J. Mintz, S. K. Sharma and R. M. Leblanc, *Langmuir*, 2019, **35**, 9115-9132.