

Supporting Information

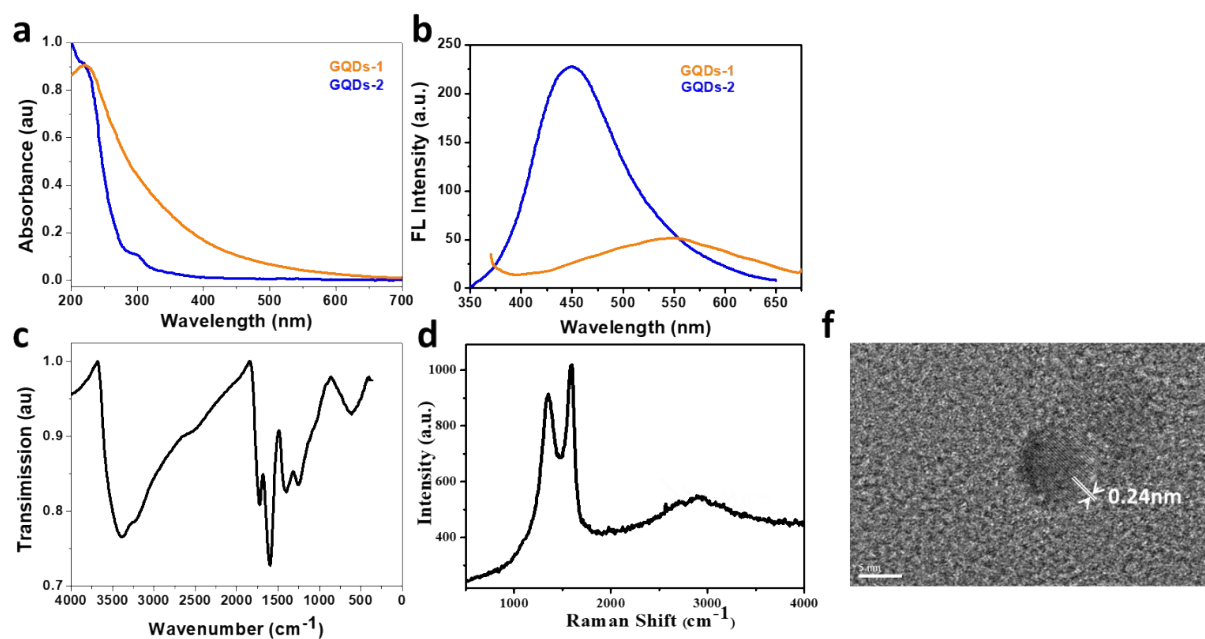
# Graphene Quantum Dots in Photodynamic Therapy

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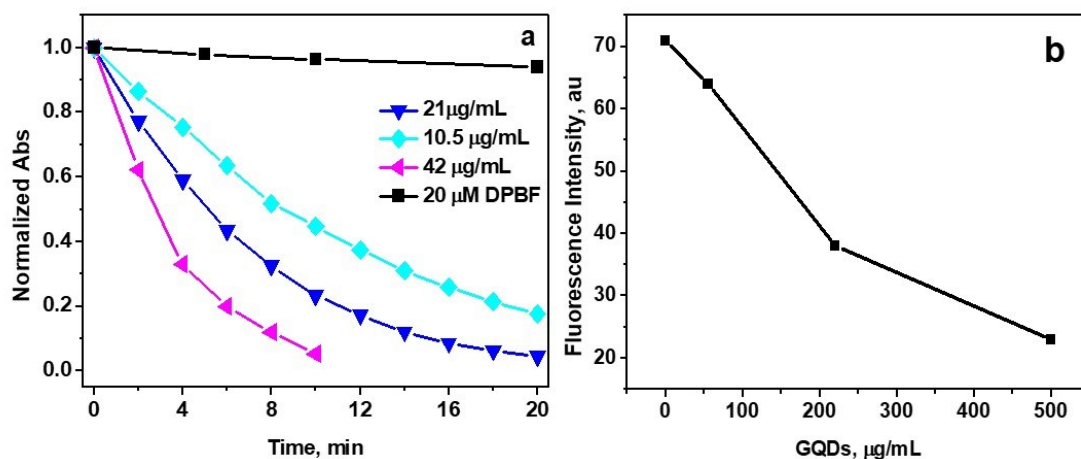
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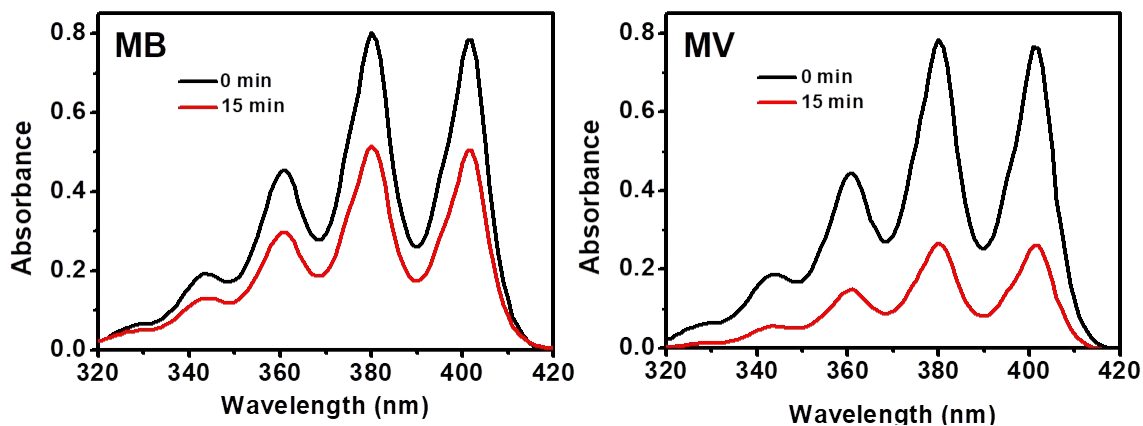
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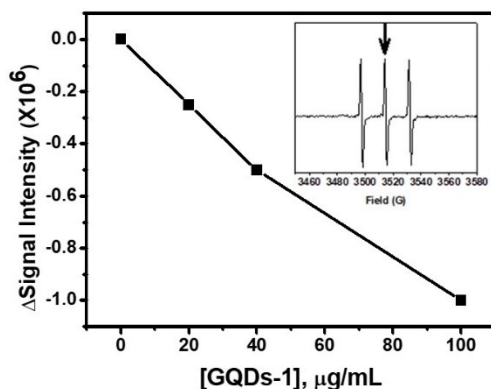
**Figure S1.** UV-vis (a), fluorescence (b), FT-IR (c), and Raman spectra (d) of the GQDs-1 and GQDs-2. e) high-resolution TEM image of the GQDs-1.



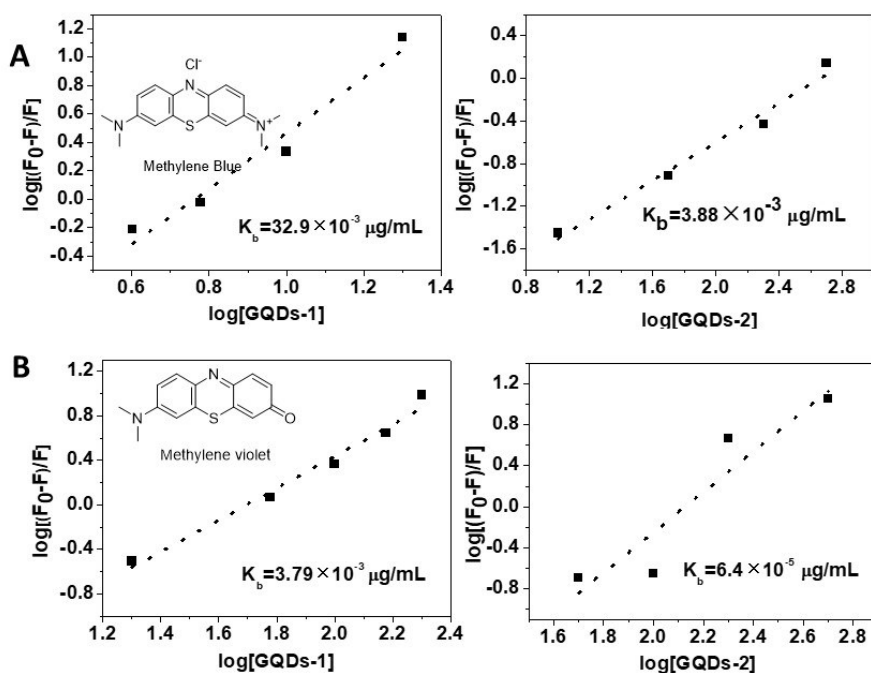
**Figure S2.** Comparison of the  $^1\text{O}_2$  detection methods. a) DPBF method. Absorbances of the different concentrations of GQDs-1 with 20  $\mu\text{M}$  DPBF solutions (DMF/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , v/v=1) under irradiation of the halogen lamp with a 550 nm cutoff filter. b) SOSG method. Fluorescence intensities of the SOSG solution with different GQDs-1 after 10 min of the irradiation. Excitation 488 nm.



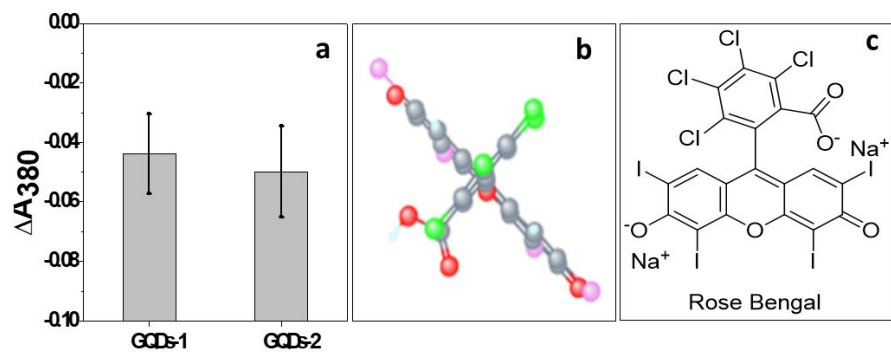
**Figure S3.** ADMA absorption changes in the presence of photosensitizers MB and MV under irradiation of a 660 nm laser for 15 min. MB was 0.5  $\mu\text{M}$ , and MV was 2  $\mu\text{M}$ .



**Figure S4.** The change of EPR signal intensity of samples of the MB (0.1 mM)/TEMP in the presence of different concentrations of the GQDs-1. The samples were measured after the irradiation with a 660 nm laser for 15 min. Insert is the EPR spectrum of the starting sample, and arrow indicates the peak that intensity is measured.



**Figure S5.** The change of fluorescence intensity of MB (A) and MV (B) with different concentrations of GQDs-1 and GQDs-2 in 10 mM PBS buffer (pH 7.4). The excitation wavelength was 650 nm (A) and 610 nm (B), respectively.



**Figure S6.** (a) Photoactivity change of rose bengal (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the presence of GQDs-1 and GQDs-2 (50  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) under the irradiation of halogen light for 15 min. (b-c) Three dimensional and chemical structure of rose Bengal.