Supporting Information for

## A Novel Green Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles by the Residues of Chinese Herbal Medicine and their Biological Activities

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	pH of waste extract								
Times/h	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0		
1.0	$104.7 \pm 0.7$	36.6±0.6	77.8±1.4	99.7±0.1	94.1±1.3	129.9±3.5	31.9±1.6		
2.0	112.3±0.2	$62.5 \pm 2.7$	98.2±1.6	$79.8 \pm 2.9$	$81.9 \pm 5.2$	$176.0{\pm}3.7$	32.3±1.8		
3.0	109.6±1.0	$39.8 \pm 0.8$	70.4±2.2	93.1±8.1	95.1±3.7	122.1±1.9	25.1±1.0		
4.0	71.9±0.4	$60.1 \pm 1.0$	64.8±1.3	85.3±11.8	$70.3 \pm 0.2$	$121.0{\pm}1.8$	34.2±0.9		
5.0	94.8±1.1	44.5±0.3	79.4±1.3	59.8±0.3	71.7±0.4	98.3±1.9	23.7±1.2		
6.0	130.9±1.8	38.1±1.4	83.4±1.1	73.1±5.6	110.4±8.3	122.4±6.4	22.2±0.5		

Table S1 The average size of AgNPs obtained at different biosynthesis parameters with the material proportion of waste extract:  $AgNO_3 = 1:1$ .

Table S2 The average size of AgNPs obtained at different material proportion (pH 10.0) after 2 h reaction.

	Waste extract:AgNO <sub>3</sub>							
	2:1	1:1	1:2	1:3	1:5			
Size/nm	49.6±0.8	32.3±1.8	35.8±1.2	54.8±3.9	53.4±3.3			



Figure S1 Zeta potential of biosynthesized AgNPs under the most efficient parameters



Figure S2 The average size of biosynthesized AgNPs after 2 month storage



Figure S3 FT-IR spectra of Bazheng Mixture residue extract (the peak at 3402 cm<sup>-1</sup> corresponds almost entirely to the N–H stretching vibrations of the peptide linkages. The peak at 2931 cm<sup>-1</sup> belongs to the stretching vibration of methyl groups. The broad peak from 2287 to 1193 cm<sup>-1</sup>, which has a sharp peak locating at 1457 cm<sup>-1</sup>, are attributed to C=O stretching vibrations of cyclic esters from the vitamins, germinal methyl groups, amide I groups of proteins, and the bending vibration of C–OH groups and the anti-symmetric stretching band of C–O–C groups of polysaccharides and/or chlorophyll, respectively)