

Supporting information

Nanoarchitectonics of Congo Red Dye to Biocompatible Fluorescent Carbon Dots for Highly Sensitive Fe³⁺ and Ferritin Detection

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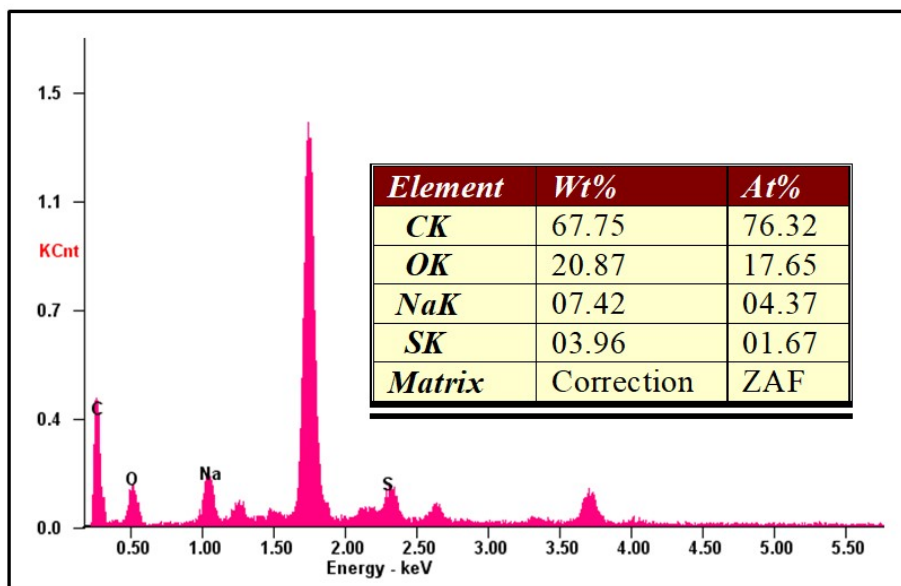


Figure S1: EDAX spectrum of CDs particles.

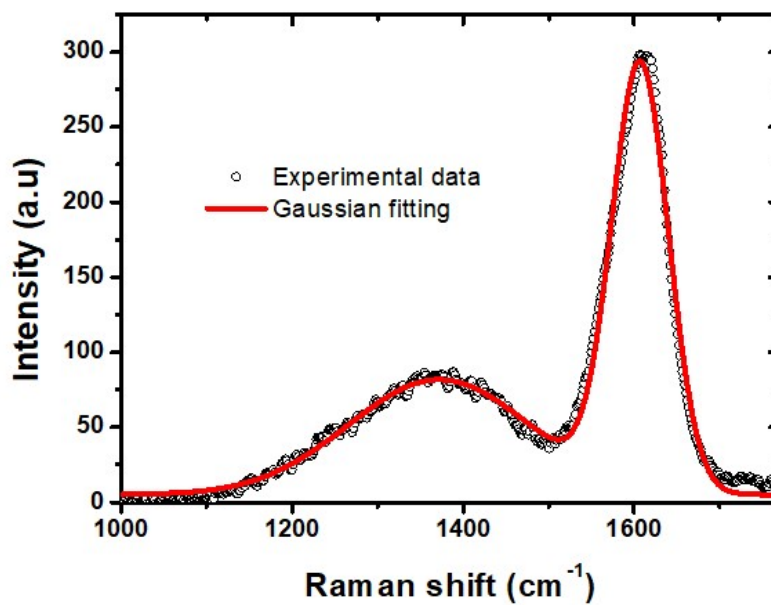


Figure S2: Raman spectrum of as-synthesized CDs.

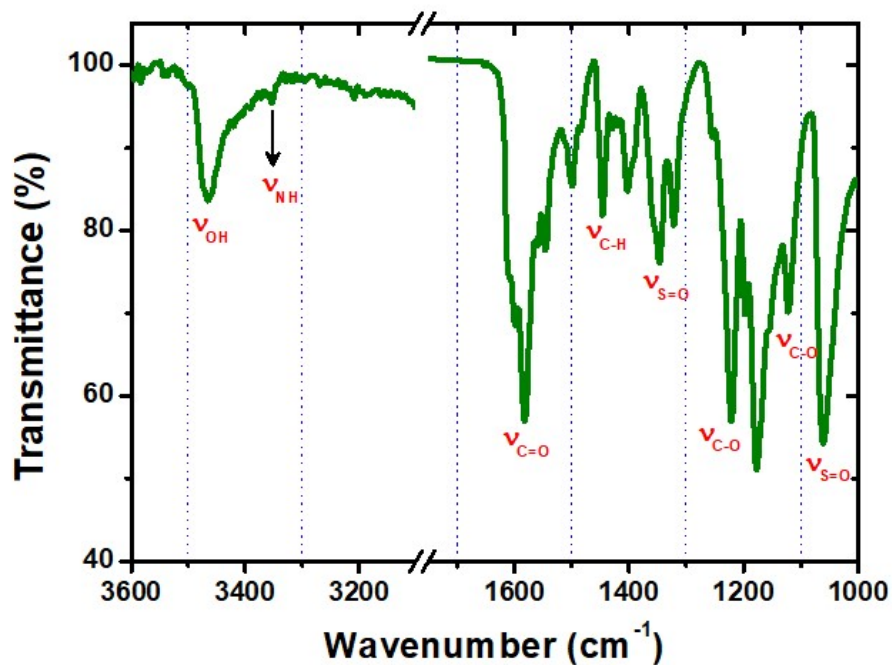


Figure S3: FTIR spectrum of as-synthesized CDs particles.

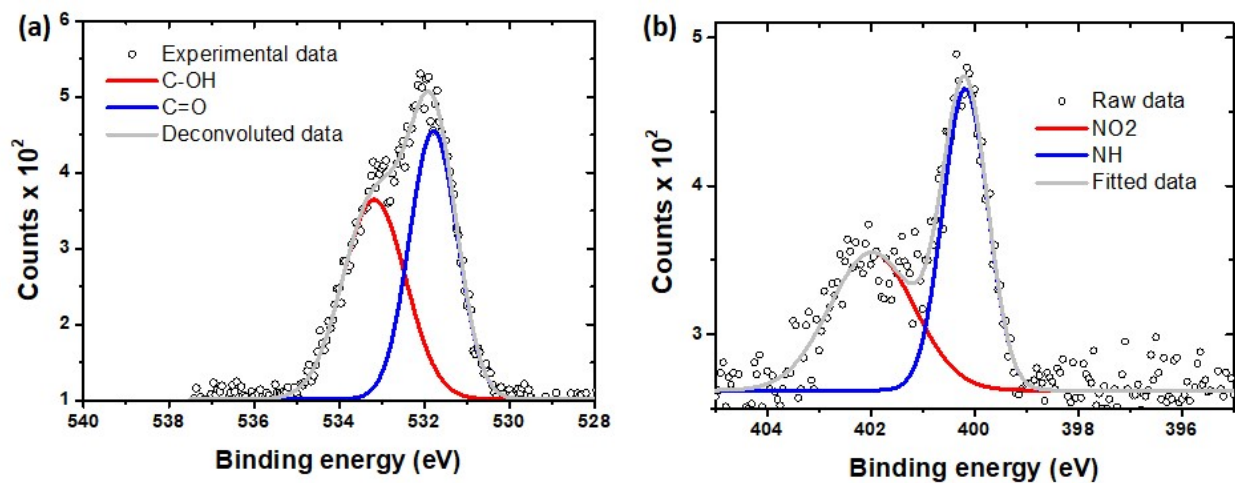


Figure S4: (a) O1s and (b) N1s spectra of CDs.

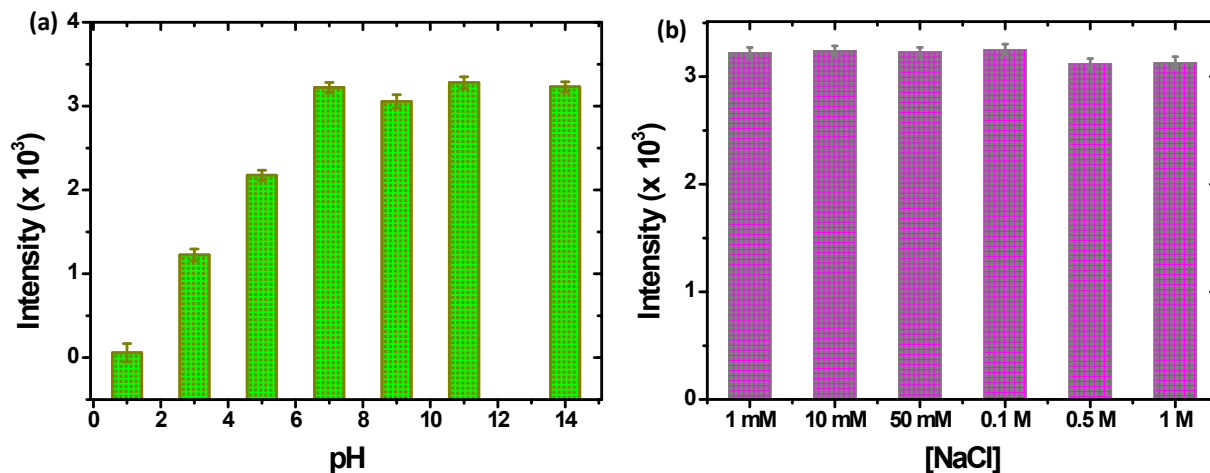


Figure S5: The fluorescence intensity responses of CDs (a) at different pH and (b) as a function of concentration of NaCl.

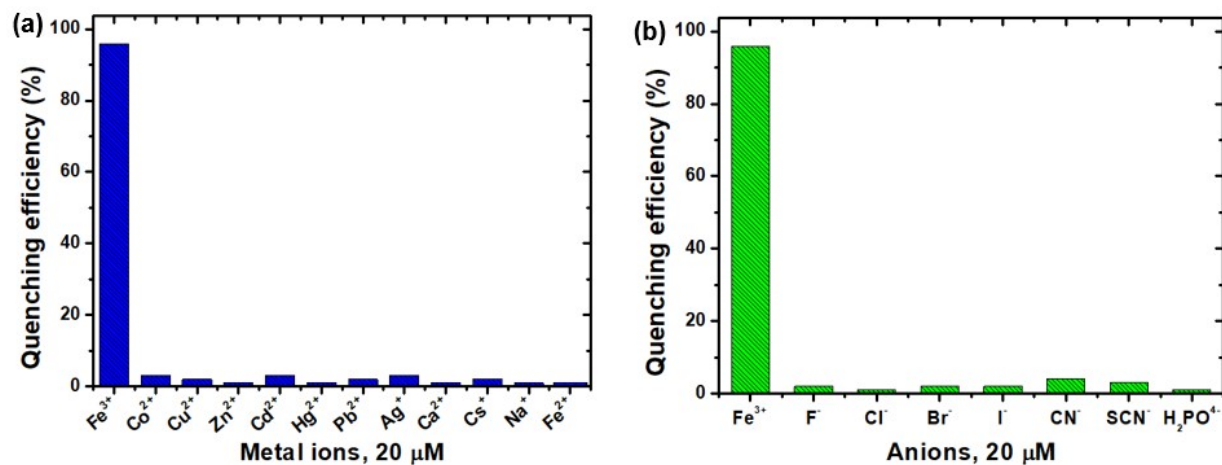


Figure S6: Selectivity of the fluorescence quenching ability of the CDs towards Fe³⁺ over other (a) cations; (b) anions

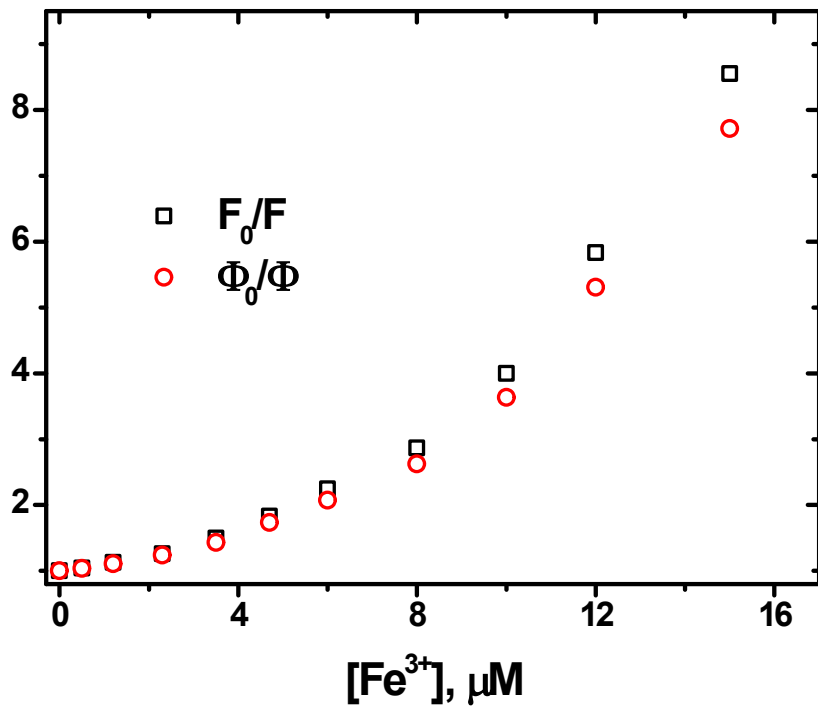


Figure S7: Stern-Volmer plot for the fluorescence quenching of CDs with respect to Fe³⁺ ions.

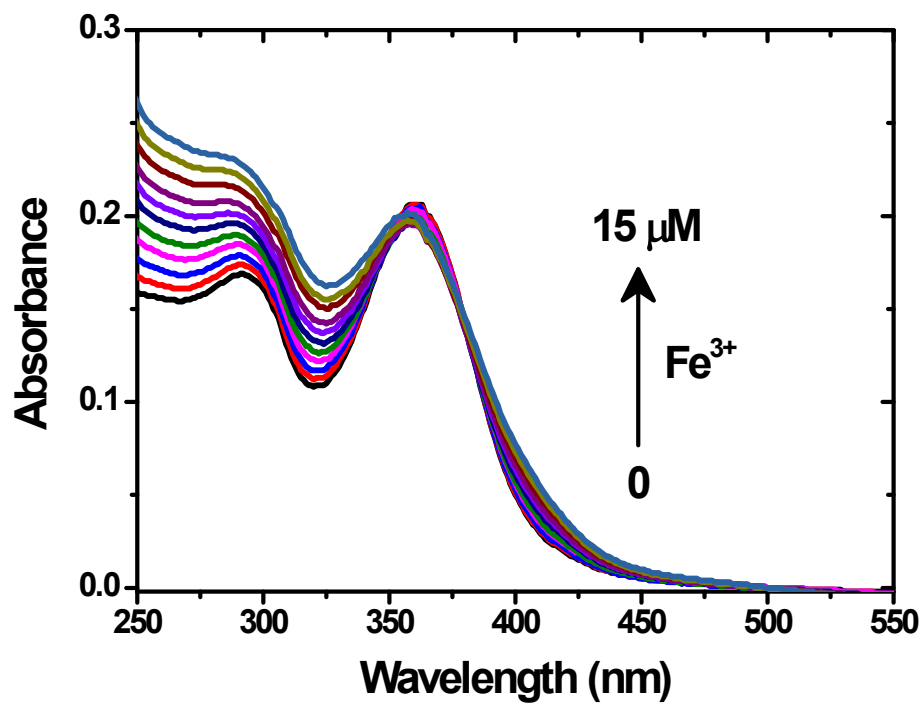


Figure S8: Absorption spectra of CDs with increasing concentration of Fe³⁺ (0 to 15 μM) in water

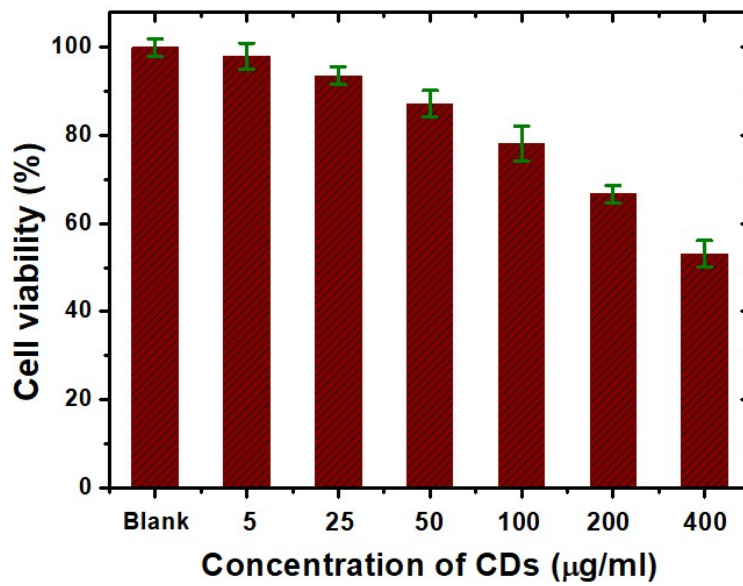


Figure S9: Cell viability of breast cancer cells (MDA-MB-231) incubated with different concentrations (5, 25, 50, 100, 200 and 400 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) of CDs for 24 h. The percentage of cell viability was calculated with respect to 100% control.

Table S1: Comparison of previously reported CDs probes for Fe³⁺ detection with their respective LOD, with present work.

S.No.	Sources of CDs	LOD	Ref.
1	Yellow banana peel	211 nM	1
2	Straw	200 nM	2
3	Soybean oil	60 nM	3
4	Colistin	56 nM	4
5	Tuberlose	200 nM	5
6	Urea and citric acid	50 nM	6
7	Salicylic acid	52 nM	7
8	Dried astragalus	92 nM	8
9	Betel leaves	50 nM	9
10	N-methyl 2-pyrrolidone	66 nM	10
11	Congo red	12 nM	This work

Table S2: Determination of Fe³⁺ concentrations in spiked-water samples.

Sample	Added (μM)	Found (μM)	Recovery (%)	RSD (% $, n=3$)
Pond water	0.5	0.51	102	1.14
	1	1.00	100	0.35
	3	2.94	98	1.41
	5	5.00	100	0.14
Lake water	0.5	0.51	102	1.07
	1	1.00	101	0.70
	3	2.90	97	0.45
	5	5.01	100	0.21
Tap water	0.5	0.51	102	1.00
	1	0.99	99	1.77
	3	2.95	98	0.75
	5	4.97	99	0.78

References

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