Electronic Supplementary Information on

Sonochemical synthesis of highly fluorescent glutathione-stabilized Ag nanoclusters and S²⁻ sensing

Tingyao Zhou,^a Mingcong Rong,^a Zhimin Cai,^a Chaoyong James Yang^a, and Xi Chen^{a,b}*
^a Department of Chemistry and Key Laboratory of Analytical Sciences of Xiamen University,
College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005, China.
Fax: +86 592 2184530; Tel: +86 592 2184530; E-mail: xichen@xmu.edu.cn
^b State Key Laboratory of Marine Environmental Science, Xiamen University, Xiamen

ey Laboratory of Marine Environmental Science, Alamen Oniversity, 2

361005, China

Experimental Section

Chemicals.

L-Glutathione (GSH, reduced, 99%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Silver nitrate (ACS, 99.9+%) was purchased from Alfa Aesar. All chemicals were used without further purification. Ultra-pure water with a resistivity 18.2 M Ω cm obtained from a Millipore purification system was used for the experiments.

Synthesis of Ag nanoclusters (AgNCs).

Briefly, 21.2 mg AgNO₃ dissolved in 5.0 mL water was slowly added to 153.6 mg GSH in 20 mL water with vigorous stirring. The solution became turbid due to the formation of a silver thiolate suspension¹, then the pH was adjusted by dropwise addition of a 1 M solution of NaOH until the turbid solution became clear (pH~5.0). The mixture was irradiated with ultrasound (Ultrasonic Cleaner AS2060B, 40 KHz, 60 W) in the dark for different times.

Characterization

UV-Vis absorption and fluorescence spectra were obtained with a UV2300 spectrophotometer (Techcomp) and a F-4500 spectrophotometer (Hitachi), respectively. 0.9 mL AgNCs solution without post-preparative treatment was diluted with 2.1 mL water for recording the spectra. Transmission electron microscope (TEM) images and energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectra were collected using a TECNAI F-30(Netherlands). FT -IR spectra were recorded with a Nicolet 380

spectrophotometer. Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrum analysis with positive-ion mode was conducted with a Bruker Daltonics - microflex MALDI TOF-MS. The MALDI sample was prepared by mixing dialyzed AgNCs with an equal volume of α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid.

References

1. I. G. Dance, Polyhedron, 1986, 5, 1037.

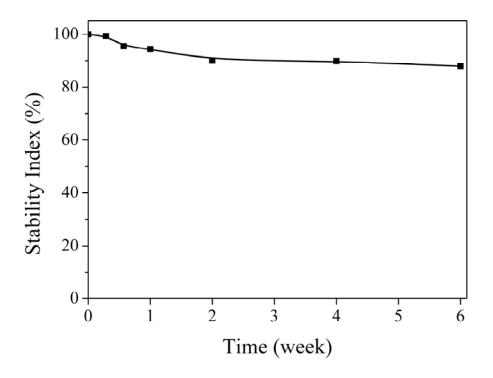


Fig. S1 The stability of the as-prepared fluorescent AgNCs at different storage time.

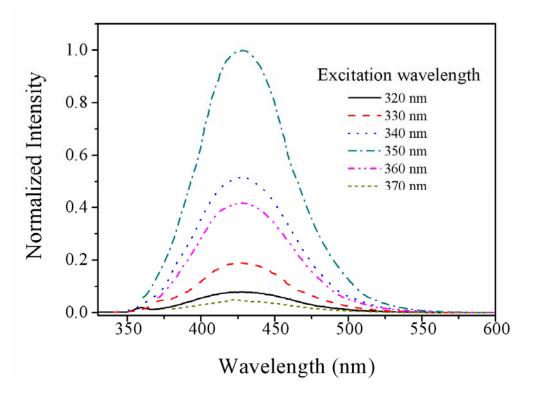


Fig. S2 Emission spectra of fluorescent AgNCs prepared by sonochemical synthesis with different excitation wavelengths from 320 to 370 nm.

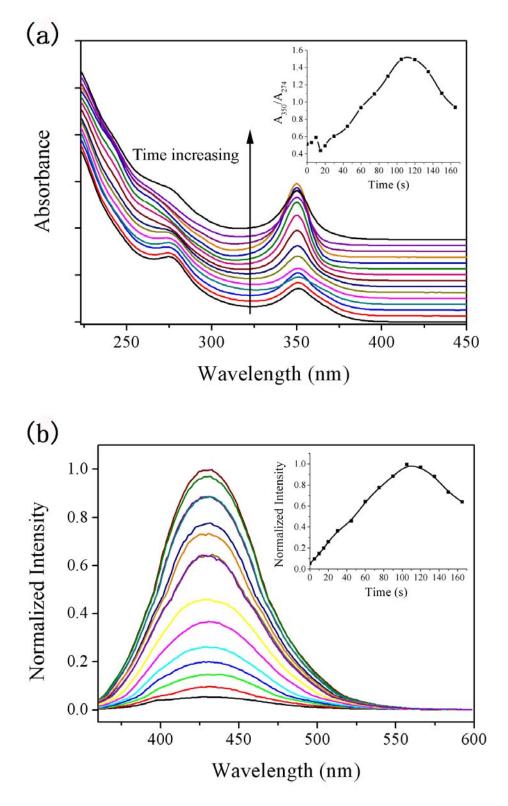


Fig. S3 UV-Vis absorption spectra (a) and emission spectra (b) of fluorescent AgNCs under different ultrasonic irradiation times. The excitation wavelength was 350 nm.

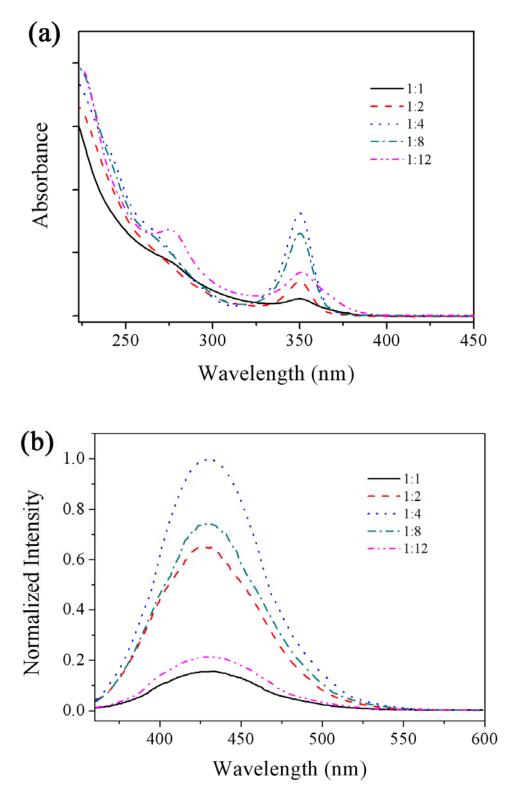


Fig. S4 UV-Vis absorption spectra (a) and emission spectra (b) of fluorescent AgNCs prepared by sonochemical synthesis with different ratios of Ag^+ to GSH.

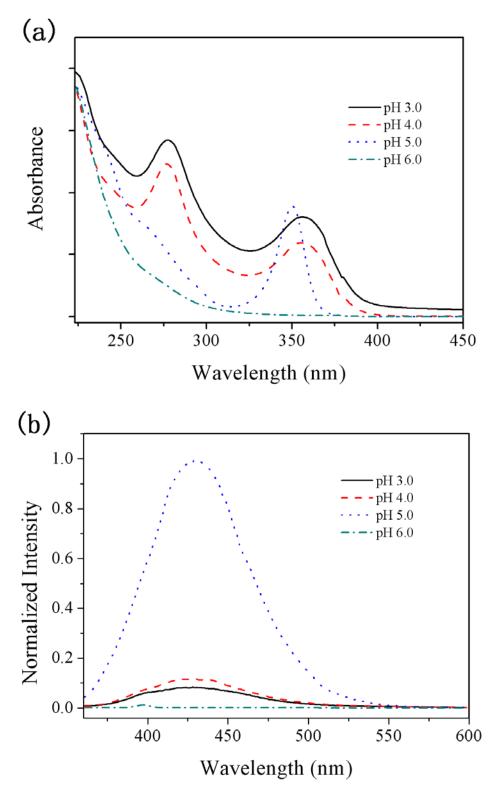


Fig. S5 UV-Vis absorption spectra (a) and emission spectra (b) of fluorescent AgNCs prepared by sonochemical synthesis under different pH conditions.

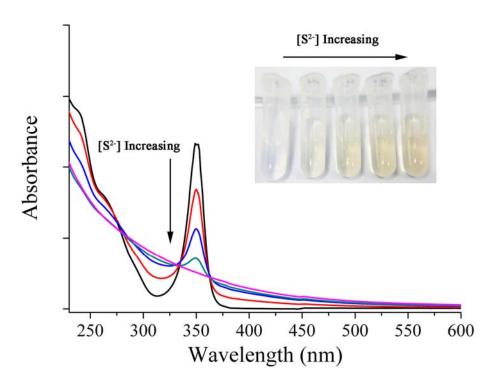


Fig. S6 UV-Vis absorption spectra of fluorescent AgNCs in the presence of different concentrations of S^{2-} . Inset: photographs of fluorescent AgNCs in the presence of different concentrations of S^{2-} .