Microorganism-mediated synthesis of chemically difficult-tosynthesize Au nanohorns with excellent optical properties in the presence of hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride

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Figure S1. XRD pattern of AuNHs synthesized through the reduction of aqueous HAuCl₄ (0.25 mM) with AA (0.5 mM) in the presence of the dried PPCs (0.005 g) and CTAC concentration of 5.0 mM.



Figure S2. SEM images of Au nanostructures synthesized through the reduction of aqueous HAuCl₄ (0.25 mM) with AA (0.5 mM) at 30 $^{\circ}$ C in the presence of the dried PPCs (0.005 g) using different CTAC concentrations: (a) 0.002, (b) 0.01, and (c) 0.05 M.



Figure S3. SEM images of Au nanostructures synthesized through the reduction of aqueous HAuCl₄ (0.25 mM) at different concentration of AA: (a) 0.25 and (b) 1.0 mM in the presence of the dried PPCs (0.005 g) and CTAC (5.0 mM) at 30 $^{\circ}$ C.



Figure S4. SEM images of Au nanostructures synthesized through the reduction of aqueous HAuCl₄ at (a) 0.5, (b) 0.125, and (c) 0.05mM with AA (0.5 mM) and CTAC (5.0 mM) in the presence of dried PPCs (0.005g) at 30 $^{\circ}$ C.



Figure S5. UV-vis absorption spectrum of the PPCs.



Figure S6. Raman spectrum of pure PPCs in the presence of 10^{-9} M Rhodamine 6G..



Figure S7. AuNHs synthesized after more than one month of their preparation.