Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Fluorescence Carbon Nanoparticles Derived from Natural Material of Mango Fruit for Bio-imaging Probes

Chan Jin Jeong,^a Arup Kumer Roy,^b Sung Han Kim,^d Jung-Eun Lee,^c Ji Hoon Jeong,^c Insik In*^{a,b} and Sung Young Park*^{a,d}



Fig. S1 Freeze dried mango fruit powder (starting material).

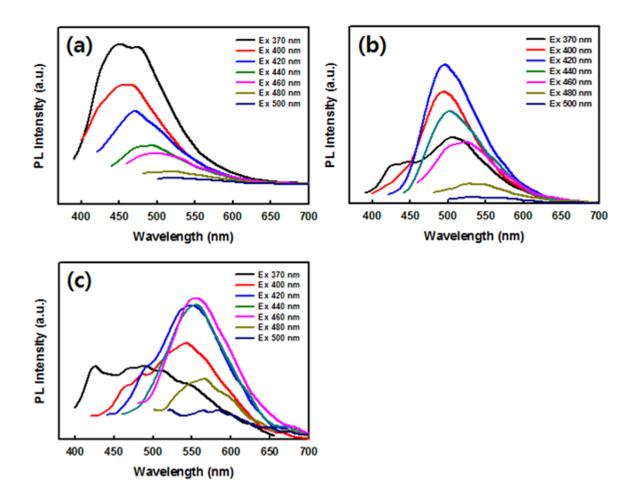


Fig. S2 Fluorescence emission spectra of (a) FCP-B, (b) FCP-G and (c) FCP-Y at different

excitation wavelengths.

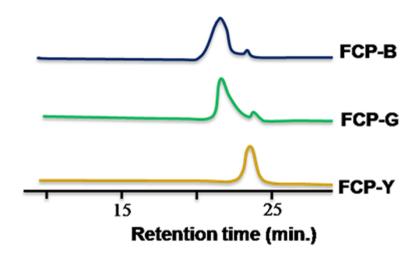


Fig. S3 Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) retention time (min) of FCP-B, FCP-G and FCP-Y, respectively.

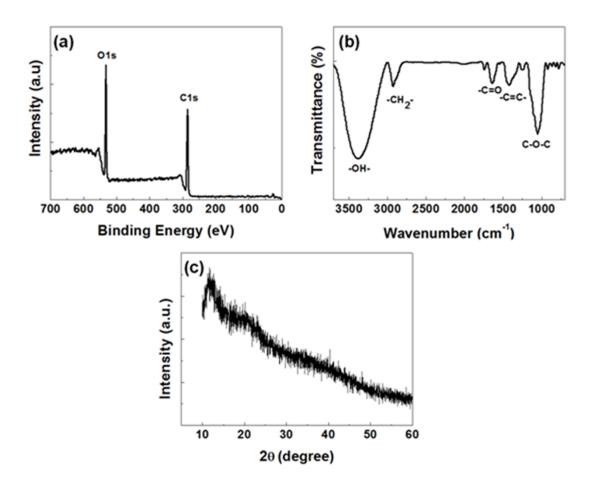


Fig. S4 XPS survey scans (a), FT-IR (b), and XRD patterns (c) of the freeze dried mango fruit powder (starting material, mango fruit).

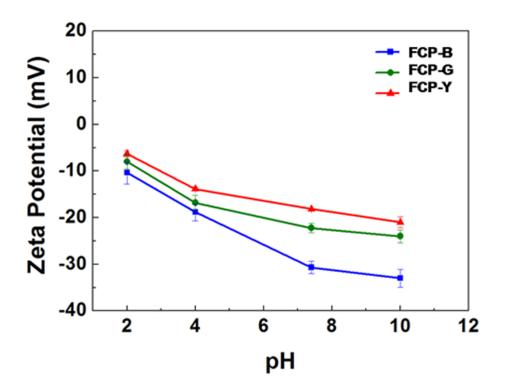


Fig. S5 pH-dependent zeta potential of FCP-B, FCP-G and FCP-Y.

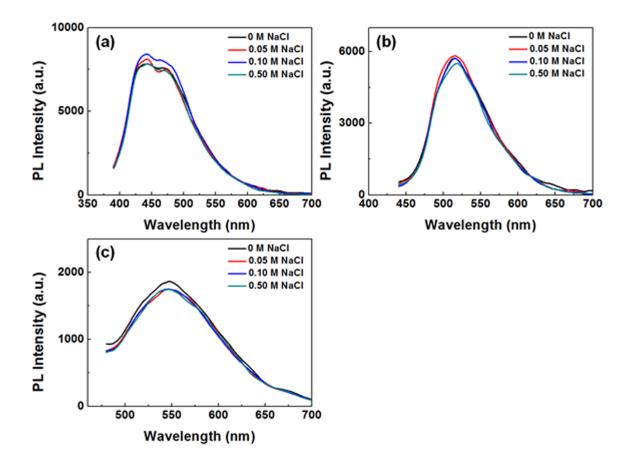


Fig. S6 Fluorescence emission spectra of (a) FCP-B, (b) FCP-G and (c) FCP-Y at different

concentrations of NaCl solution.

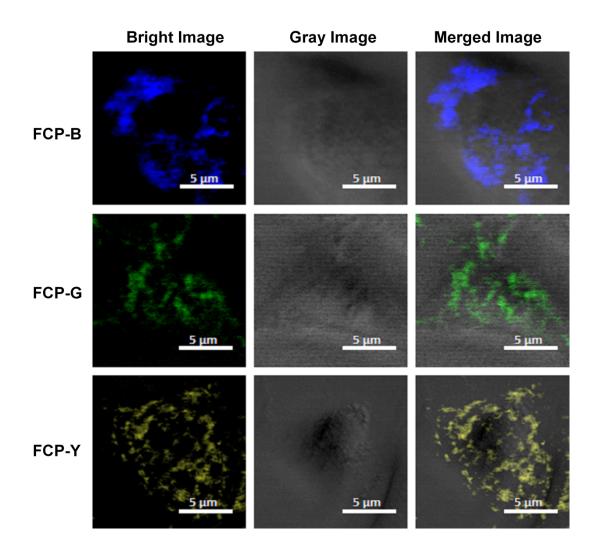


Fig. S7 Confocal fluorescence microphotograph of A549 cells with FNPs (FCP-B, FCP-G and FCP-Y) at 37 ^oC for 4 h incubation.

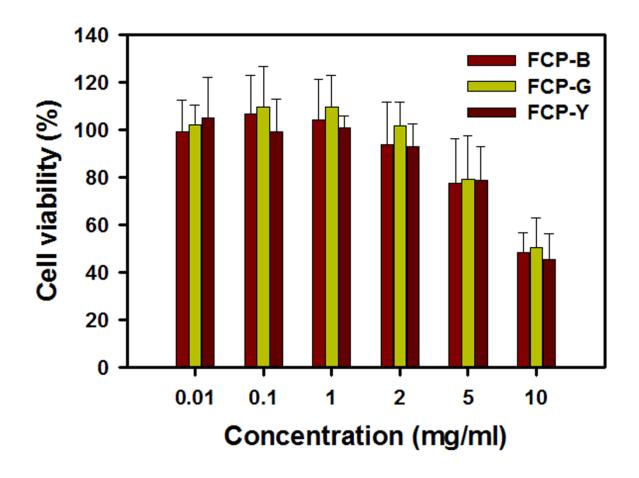


Fig. S8 MTT assay for *in vitro* cytotoxicity measurement of FCP-B, FCP-G and FCP-Y, respectively, after 24 h of incubation with A549 cells.