## Fluorescein-based ionic liquid sensor for label-free detection of serum albumins

## **Supporting Information**

Indika Galpothdeniya,<sup>1</sup> Bishnu P. Regmi,<sup>1</sup> Susmita Das,<sup>1</sup> Sergio L. De Rooy,<sup>1</sup> Suzana Hamdan,<sup>1</sup> and Isiah M. Warner<sup>\*1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA70803, USA

\* Corresponding author: Isiah M. Warner, email: iwarner@lsu.edu, Phone: 1-225-578-2829, Fax: 1-225-578-3458



**Fig. S1.** Fluorescence emission spectra ( $\lambda_{ex}$  = 490 nm) of 40 µM [P<sub>66614</sub>]<sub>2</sub>[FL] nanodroplets in the presence of same concentration (1.5 µM) of different albumins and non-albumins







**Fig. S2.** Fluorescence emission spectra ( $\lambda_{ex}$  = 490 nm) of 40 µM (A) Na<sub>2</sub>FL, (B) [TPP]<sub>2</sub>[FL] and (C) [4NB]<sub>2</sub>[FL] with eight different proteins at the concentration of 1.5 µM







d





**Fig. S3.** Fluorescence emission spectra ( $\lambda_{ex}$  = 490 nm) of (a) Eosin B, (b) Eosin Y, (c) Phloxine B (d) Erythrosin B and, (e) Rose Bengal nanoparticles dispersed in different concentrations of BSA



**Fig S4.** Relationship between relative fluorescence intensity at 512 nm and HSA concentration in human serum. Human serum samples were diluted for 1000 times before analysis. (concentration of  $[P_{66614}]_2[FL]$ - 24 µM)



Fig. S5. The fluorescence emission spectra ( $\lambda_{ex}$  = 490 nm) of 24 µM dispersions of [P<sub>66614</sub>]<sub>2</sub>[FL] at 0 and 120 minutes

[P <sub>66614</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> [FL] Concentration(µM)	A <sub>ag(530)</sub> /A <sub>m(490)</sub> ratio
40	1.9
32	1.9
24	1.9
16	1.6
08	1.1

Table S1. Aggregate to monomer peak ratio  $A_{ag(530)}/A_{m(490)}$  derived from absorbance spectra

 $A_{ag}$  – Absorbance of the aggregate peak,  $A_m$  – Absorbance of the monomer peak