

Supporting information

Fabrication of the QDs-Silica-Au NCs ternary hybrid spheres-based fluorescence bar codes by a post-encoding method

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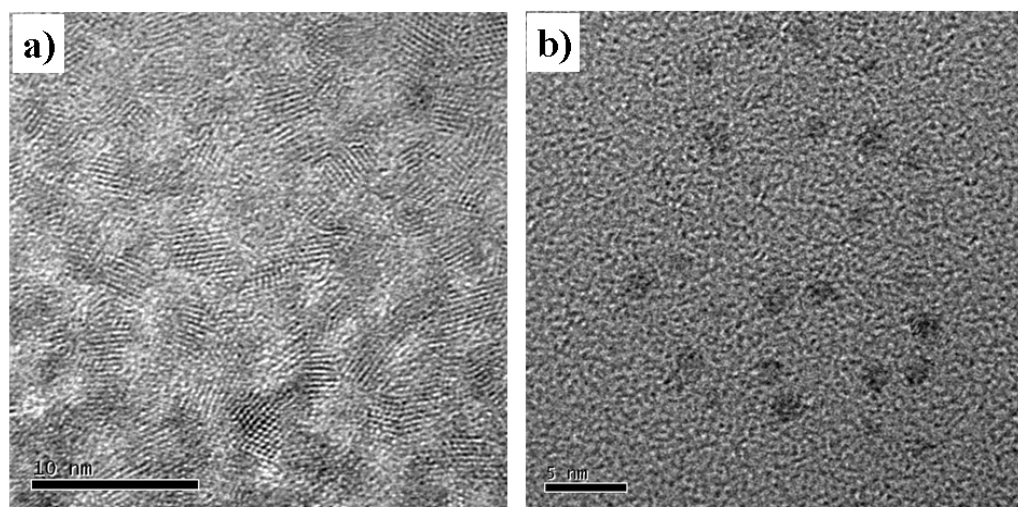


Fig. S1 HRTEM image of (a) CdTe QDs and (b) Au NCs.

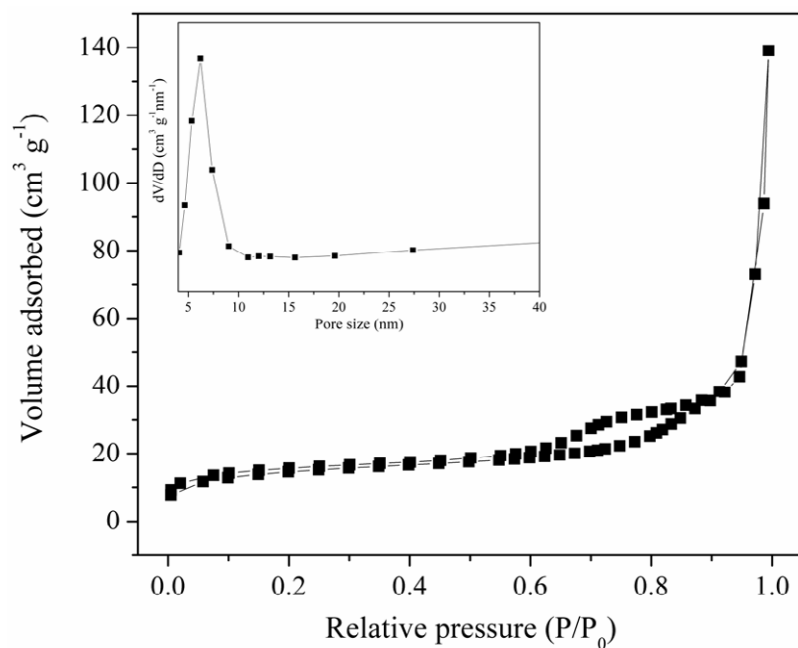


Fig. S2 N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms of the QDs-Silica-Au NCs hybrid spheres. Inset: Corresponding pore size distribution curve from desorption branch.

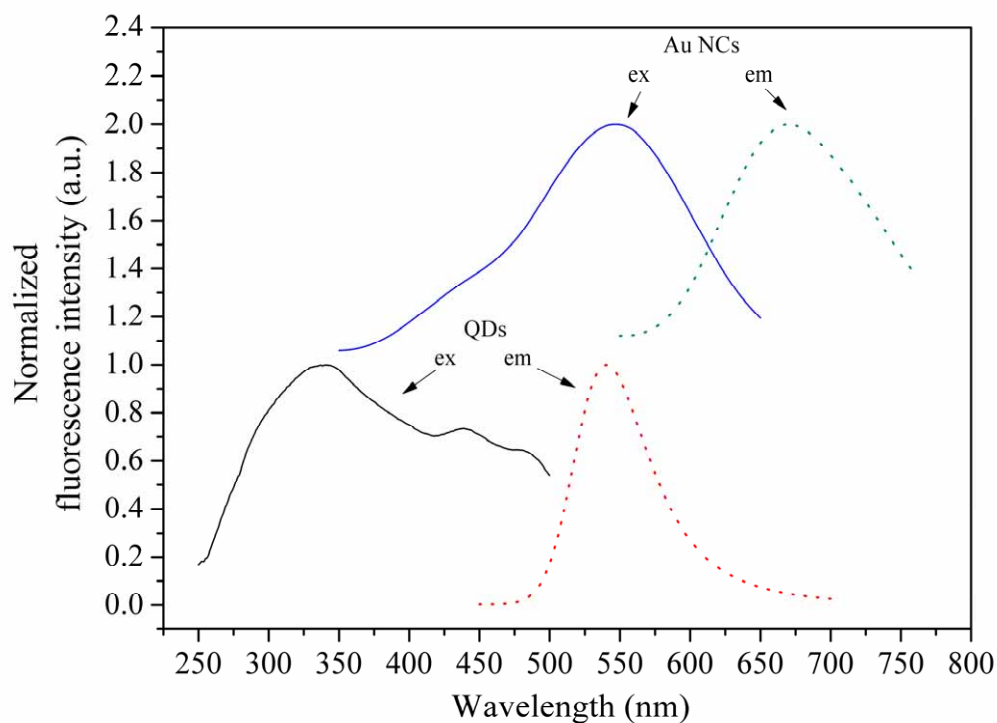


Fig. S3 The normalized fluorescence excitation (solid line) and emission spectra (dashed line) for the original CdTe QDs and Au NCs, respectively.

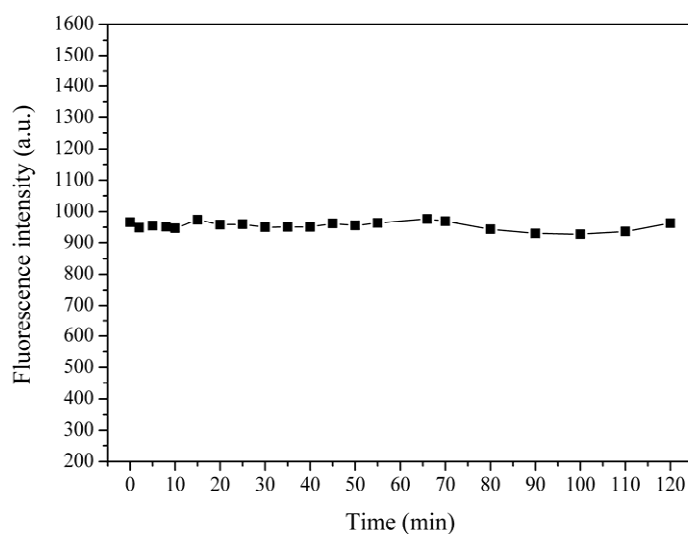


Fig. S4 The fluorescence stability of the control sample (QDs-Silica-core/silica shell without Au NCs).

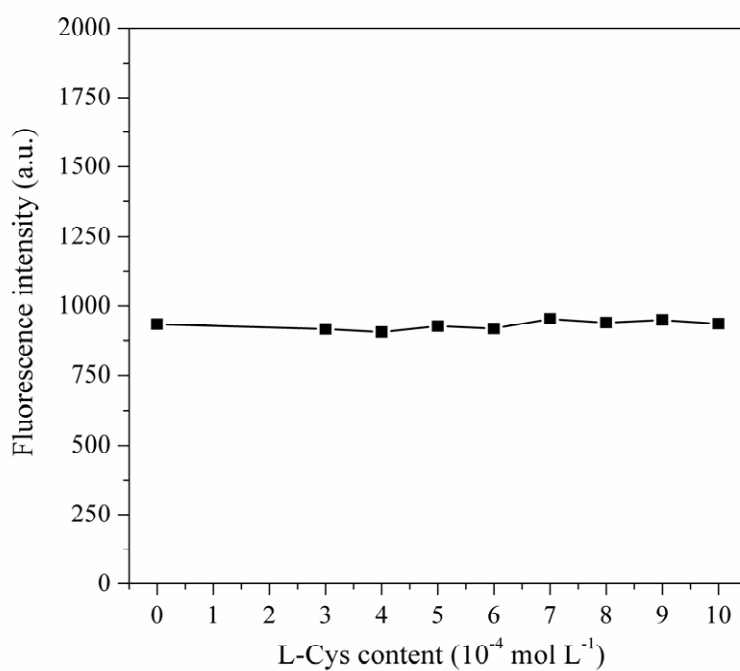


Fig. S5 The fluorescence intensity of the control sample (QDs-Silica-core/silica shell without Au NCs) when incubated with increasing concentration of L-Cys from 3.0×10^{-4} M to 10.0×10^{-4} M.

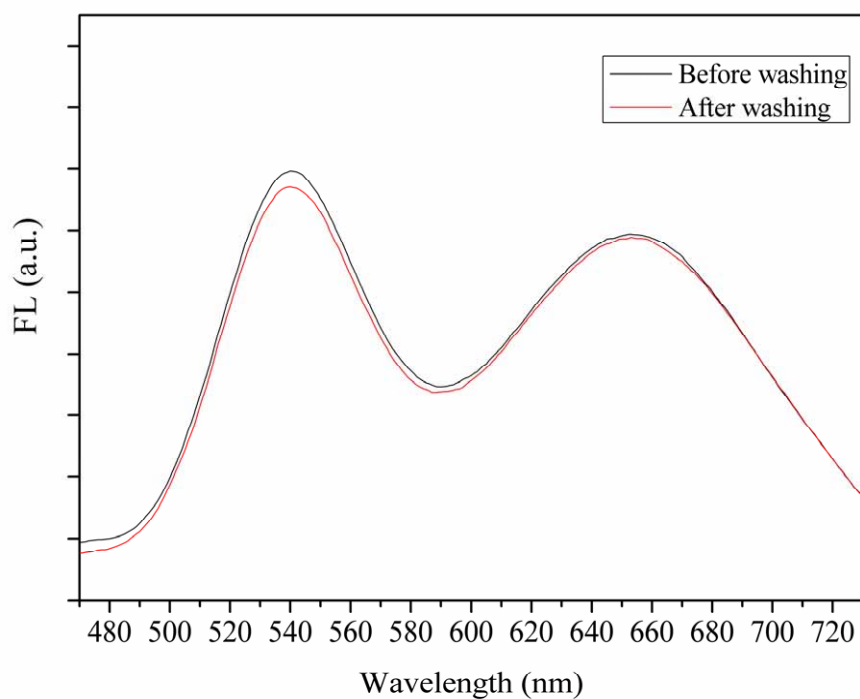


Fig. S6 The nonreversibility property of the bar codes before and after being washed.
(The bar code was fabricated by incubation with 6.0×10^{-4} mol L⁻¹ of L-Cys)

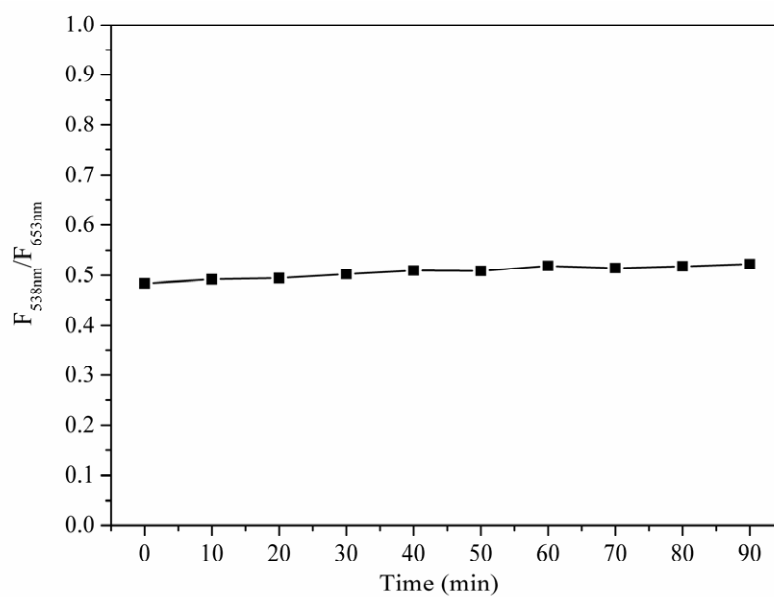


Fig. S7. The photophysical stability property of the fluorescence bar codes fabricated
by encoding the precursor with 3.0×10^{-4} M of L-Cys.

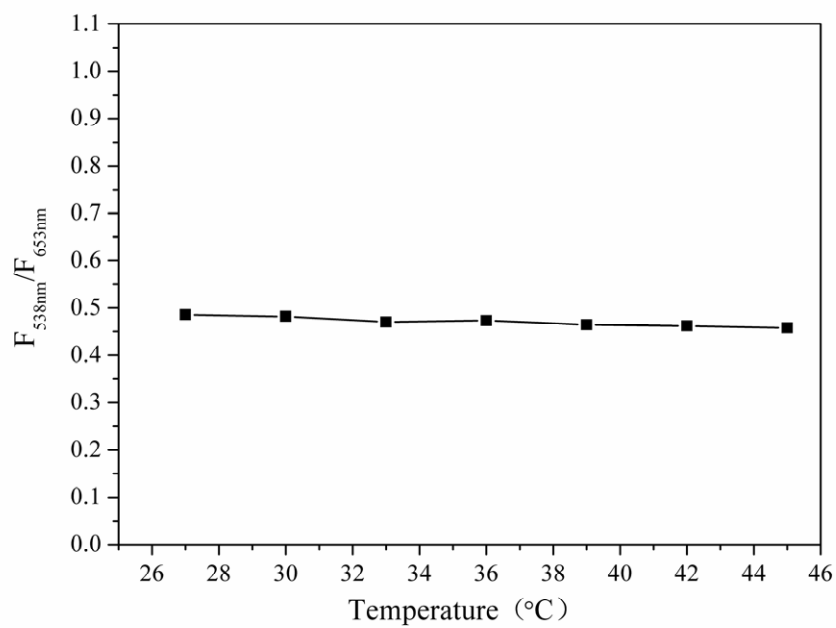


Fig. S8 The thermal stability property of the fluorescence bar codes fabricated by encoding the precursor with 3.0×10^{-4} M of L-Cys.