Supporting Information

Aggregation-induced Emission Enhancement of Gold Nanoclusters in Metal–organic Frameworks for Highly Sensitive Fluorescent Detection of Bilirubin

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Section S1. Characterization of ZIF-8 and AuNCs@ZIF-8



Figure S1.SEM images of ZIF-8(A) ,AuNCs@ZIF-8(B) and AuNCs@ZIF-8 after adding BR(C,D)



Figure S2. TEM images of ZIF-8(A,B) and AuNCs@ZIF-8(C,D,E,F)



Figure S3. FTIR spectra for ZIF-8(a) and AuNCs@ZIF-8(b) (The peak at 422 cm⁻¹ is attributed to the Zn-N stretching vibration. The bands in the spectral region of 500–1350 cm⁻¹ (994 cm⁻¹, 1145 cm⁻¹ and 1308 cm⁻¹)are assigned as the plane bending and stretching of imidazole ring, respectively. The C=N stretch mode which is expected at 1459 cm⁻¹ and 1581 cm⁻¹. The absorption peaks at 2924 cm⁻¹ and 3129 cm⁻¹ are due to the N-H and C-H stretching vibrations, respectively. ^{1, 2})



Figure S4. Zeta potential for ZIF-8, AuNCs and AuNCs@ZIF-8



Figure S5. TGA curve of ZIF-8(a) and AuNCs@ZIF-8(b)



Figure S6. (A) UV–vis absorption spectra of ZIF-8(a), AuNCs (b), and AuNCs @ZIF-8 (c). The inset shows the photographs of ZIF-8(a), AuNCs (b), and AuNCs@ZIF-8 (c) under daylight. (B) Fluorescence intensity variation in AuNCs@ZIF-8 for 120 min.



Figure S7. XPS spectrum of Au NCs (A) and AuNCs@ZIF-8 (B)

Section S2. Response time of AuNCs@ZIF-8 to BR



Figure S8. Time-dependent fluorescence emission intensity of AuNCs@ZIF-8 upon the addition of bilirubin (6 μ M)

Section S3. Possible mechanism of AuNCs@ZIF-8 for sensing BR



Figure S9. Fluorescence emission spectra of Zn^{2+} (10 μ M, A) or Zn^{2+} (100 μ M, B) with different concentrations of BR. (C) Fluorescence emission intensity (660 nm) of different concentrations of Zn^{2+} with different concentrations of BR.



Figure S10. (A) UV–vis absorption spectra of BR (2 μ M, a) with Zn²⁺ (50 μ M, b) or AuNCs@ZIF-8 (0.06 mg/mL, c) after centrifugation (inset: magnified view between 500–700 nm). (B) UV–vis absorption spectra of BR (10 μ M, a) with Zn²⁺(50 μ M, b) or AuNCs@ZIF-8 (0.06 mg/mL, c) after centrifugation (inset: magnified view between 500–700 nm)



Figure S11. Emission spectra of Au NCs containing different concentrations of BR.

Table S1. Comparison of the performance of methods for detection of BR									
Materials	Principle	Linear Range	LOD	Reference					
HAS-AuNCs	Interaction between BR and HSA	1-50 μM	0.248 μM	3					
HSA–CuNCs	Binding attraction between	1.25-7.50 μM	0.035µM	4					
	BR and HAS-CuNCs	5.00-28.75 μM	0.145µM	4					
BSA-Cu Nanoclusters	Fluorescence regain by the addition of BR to $Fe^{3+} + BSA-CuNCs$	0.1 pM-0.1µM	6.62 nM	5					
Mn:ZnS QDs	PET*	10.99 - 63.84 μM	1.8 µM	6					
MoS_2QDs	FRET* and IIF*	0.5 - 10 μM	2.1 nM	7					
UiO-66(COOH) ₂ :Eu	FRET	0-15 μΜ	0.45µM	8					
Eu-MOFs	PET and IIF	0-56.6 µM	1.75 μM	9					
Eu(tta) ₃	Special σ -hole bonding between Htta and BR	0-50 μΜ	0.068 μΜ	10					
AuNCs@ZIF-8	AIEE*	0.1-5 μΜ	0.07 μΜ	This work					

Section S4. Comparison of the performance of methods for detection of BR

Table S1. C	Comparison	of the	performance	of methods	for	detection	of BR

(PET*: Photoinduced Electron Transfer. FRET*: Fluorescent Resonant Energy Transfer. IIF*: Inner Filter Effect. AIEE*: Aggregation-induced Emission Enhancement)

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