Supporting Information

Supramolecular tuning of Thioflavin-T aggregation hosted by polystyrene sulfonate

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Figure S1. Ground-state absorption for ThT in PSS and SBE- β -CD at varying concentration of 1-adamantanol. (1) 0 mM (2) 4.2 mM. The dotted blue represents ground-state spectra for ThT in PSS.



Figure S2: Ground-state absorption spectra of (1) water (dotted red line) (2) 0.2 mM PSS (dashed blue line (3) ThT in water (solid green line).



Figure S3: Steady-state emission spectra (λ_{ex} = 410 nm) of ThT in PSS at various concentrations of Lysine (1) 0 mM (2) 0.12 mM (3) 0.84 mM (4) 1.30 mM (5) 2.10 mM (6) 3.42 mM (7) 5.83 mM (8) 9.02 mM (9) 21.99 mM. Inset: Variation in the emission intensity at 560 nm with increasing concentrations of Lysine. I₅₆₀ = -492 [Lysine]/mM+2287, R² = 0.977, LOD = 26.4 μ M.



Figure S4: Ground-state absorption spectra of ThT in water (dashed blue line), ThT in 0.2 μ M PSS (dotted red line) and ThT-PSS complex in presence of 21.99 mM Lysine.



Figure S5: Transient emission decay traces of ThT in PSS (λ_{ex} = 406 nm, λ_{em} = 560 nm) at varying concentration of Lysine (1) 0 mM (2) 5.6 mM (3) 7.5 mM (4) 10.8 mM (5) 12.8 mM (6) 24.8 mM. The black dotted line represents the Instrument response function. Inset: Variation in excited-state lifetime (τ_{avg}) for ThT-PSS complex at varying concentration of Lysine.