

Supporting Information

Ratiometric fluorescence detection of moxifloxacin based on fluorescence resonance energy transfer from carbon quantum dots to moxifloxacin

Zhiwen Li^{1,2}, Jiyue Zhang^{1,2}, Qiyao Sun^{1,2}, Wenwen Shi^{1,2}, Tingxian
Tao^{1,2*} and Yingqiang Fu^{1,2,a,*}

¹School of Chemical and Environmental Engineering, Anhui polytechnic University,
Wuhu, Anhui 241000, P. R. China

²Anhui Province Key Laboratory of Functional Coordinated Complexes for Materials
Chemistry and Application, Wuhu, Anhui 241000, P. R. China

^aEmail: fyq@ahpu.edu.cn

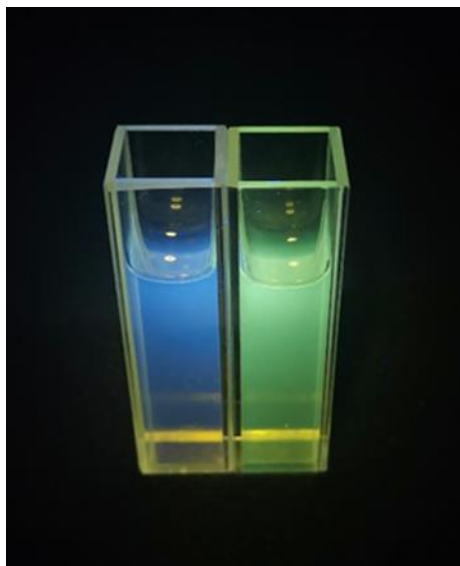


Figure S1 Fluorescence of CQDs (left) and MOX/CQDs (right) under 365 nm UV lamp irradiation

Figure S2 shows the HRTEM image of CQDs. As can be seen synthesized CQDs have a good spherical structure with a size distribution between 2.0 and 5.5 nm.

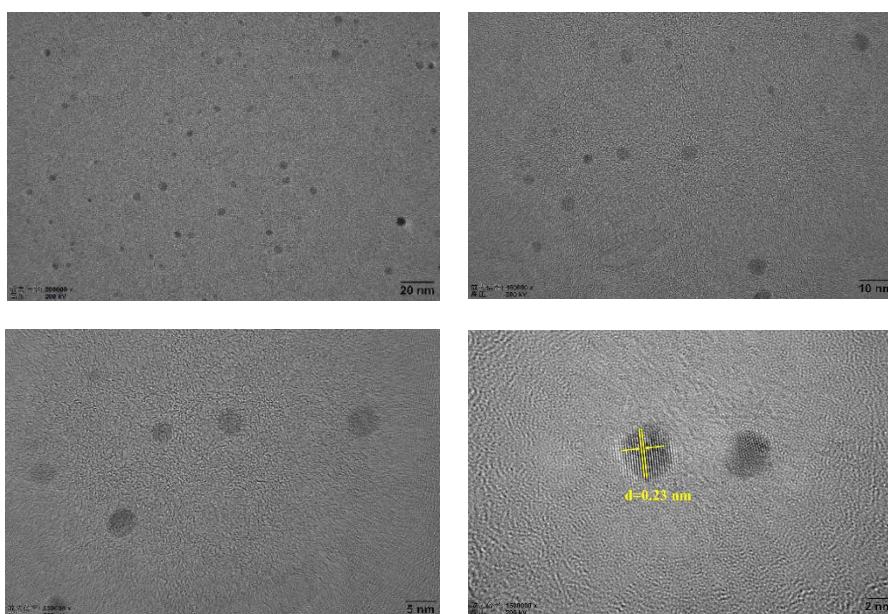


Figure S2 The HRTEM image of CQDs

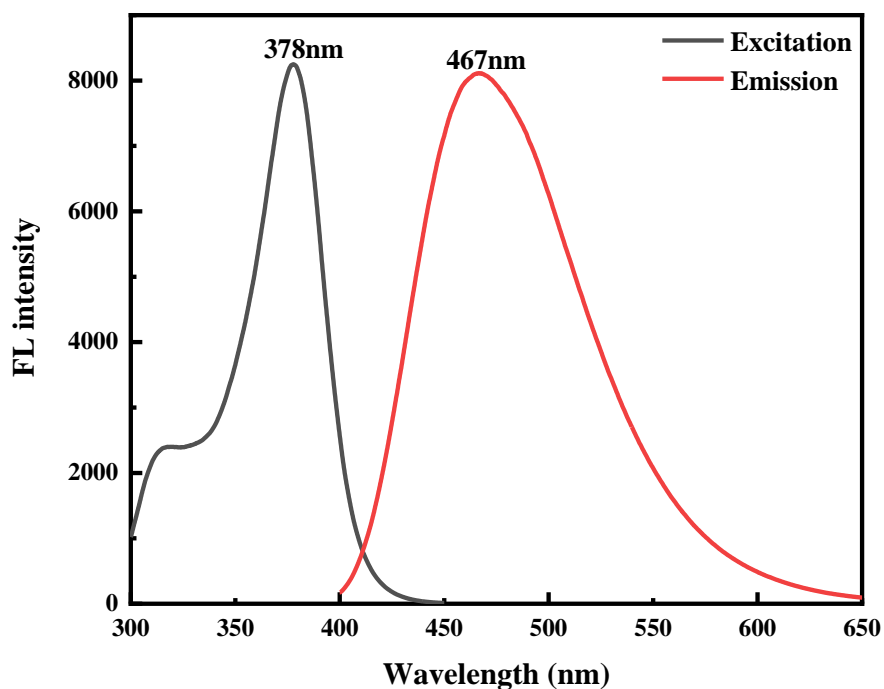


Figure S3 Fluorescence spectrum of MOX

In order to explore the effect of pH on the fluorescence intensity of CQDs (Figure S4) and CQDs/MOX F_{497}/F_{435} (Figure S5), a series of buffer solvents with pH (2.46~12.50) were accurately configured through a pH meter. The results showed that the fluorescence intensity of CQDs increased slightly in the range of pH 4.43 to 8.25, CQDs/MOX F_{497}/F_{435} is almost unchanged in the pH range of 4.43 to 11.44.

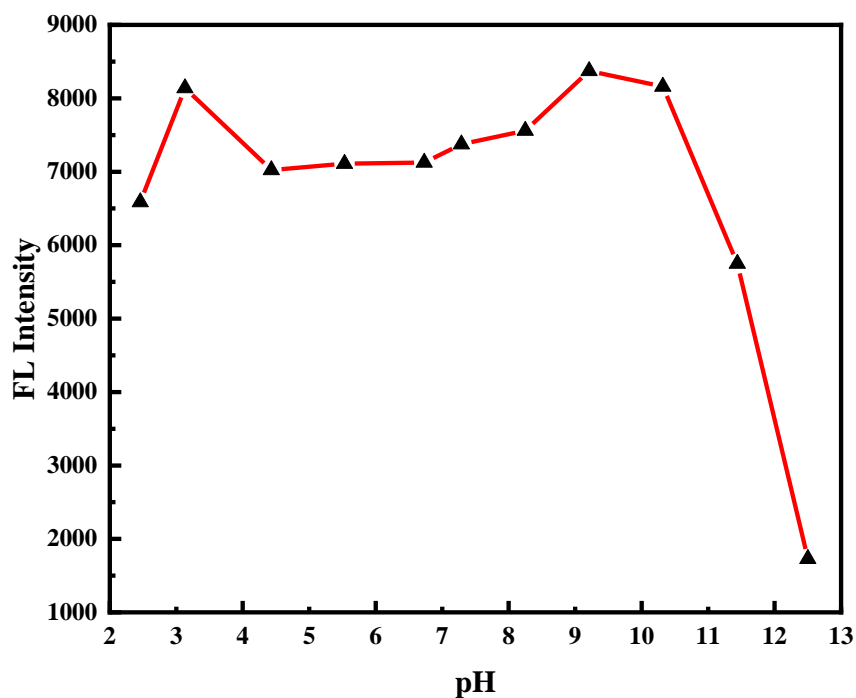


Figure S4 Effect of solution pH on fluorescence intensity of CQDs

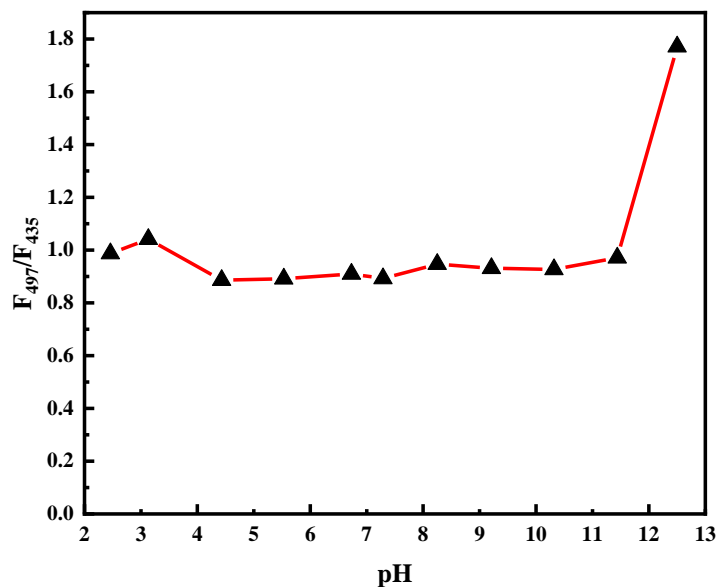


Figure S5 Effect of solution pH on CQDs/MOX F_{497}/F_{435}

Figure S6 shows CQDs fluorescence intensity changes with storage time, The fluorescence intensity of CQDs decreases slightly as time increases; Figure S7 shows the relationship between CQDs/MOX F_{497}/F_{435} and reaction time, with the extension of the reaction time, it remains basically unchanged after 5 minutes.

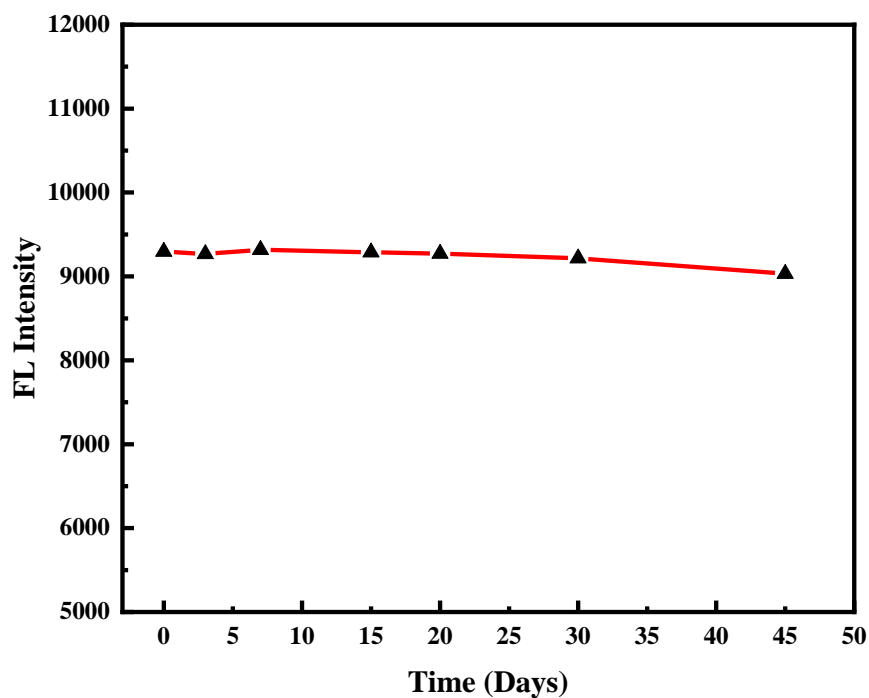


Figure S6 CQDs fluorescence intensity changes with storage time

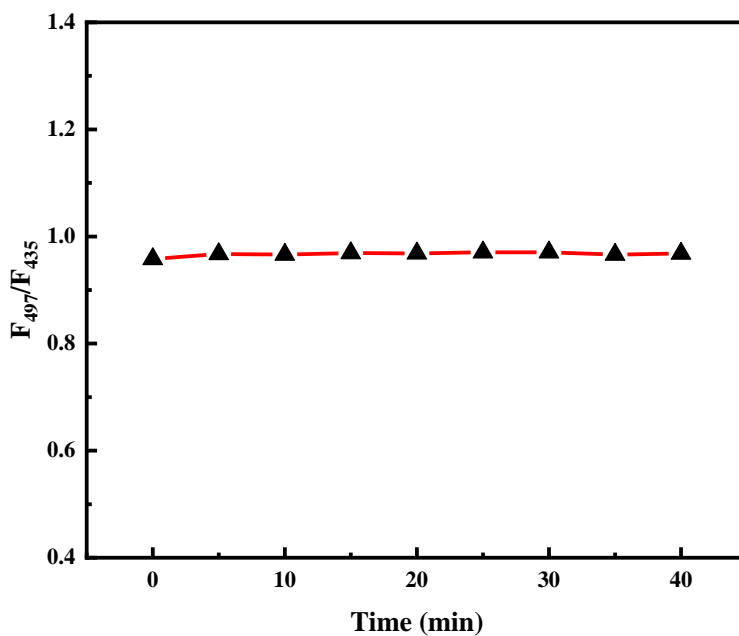


Figure S7 Relationship between CQDs/MOX F_{497}/F_{435} and reaction time