## Facile preparation of fluorescent water-soluble noneconjugated polymer dots and fabricating acetylcholinesterase biosensor

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(A) UV-vis absorption spectra of NCPDs, PEI and Pyrogallol, respectively (B) The EDS of NCPDs(C) NMR spectra of Pyrogallol (D) FT-IR spectroscopy of Pyrogallol





(A) The EDS of  $MnO_2$  nanosheets (B) The FT-IR spectra of  $MnO_2$  nanosheets



Relationship between fluorescent intensity and diluted folds of NCPDs

Fig. S3





(A) The relationship between relatively fluorescent intensity  $(F/F_0)$  of NCPDs and storage time (B) Fluorescent emission spectra of NCPDs fresh prepared (black line) and after preserved 6 months (red line) The inset photographs showed new and old NCPDs under UV light

Fig. S5



The stability of NCPDs at various PH values

Fig. S6



UV-vis absorption spectra of NCPDs adding with  $MnO_2$  nanosheets, PEI and Pyrogallol



Response time of the NCPDs–MnO<sub>2</sub> biosystem (12.3  $\mu$ M)

Fig. S8



The overlap of excitation and emission spectra of NCPDs and UV–vis absorption spectra of  $MnO_2$  nanosheets

Fig. S9



Decay curves of NCPDs in the absence (black curve) and presence (red curve) of MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets,  $\lambda_{ex} = 396$  nm and  $\lambda_{em} = 507$  nm

Fig. S10



The overlap of excitation spectra of NCPDs and emission spectrum of  $MnO_2$  nanosheets

Fig. S11



Optimization the substrate concentration

IE was analyzed by the following equation:

$$IE = \frac{F_{no-inhibitor} - F_{inhibitor}}{F_{no-inhibitor} - F_{0}}$$
(1)

 $F_{inhibitor}$  and  $F_{no-inhibitor}$  represent the fluorescent intensity of AChE-NCPDs-MnO<sub>2</sub> system and AChE-NCPDs-MnO<sub>2</sub>-inhibitor system, respectively.  $F_0$  refers to the fluorescent intensity of the NCPDs-MnO<sub>2</sub> system without AChE and inhibitor.<sup>1</sup>

**Fig. S12** 



Cuvette geometry and parameters used in equation

$$\frac{F_{cor}}{F_{obsd}} = \frac{2.3 dA_{ex}}{1 - 10^{-dA_{ex}}} 10^{gA_{em}} \frac{2.3 sA_{em}}{1 - 10^{-SA_{em}}}$$
(2)

Table S1 IFE of MnO<sub>2</sub>nanosheets on the fluorescence of NCPDs

MnO <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>ex</sub>	A <sub>em</sub>	$\mathbf{F}_{obsd}$	F <sub>cor</sub>	CF	F <sub>cor</sub> /F <sub>coro</sub>
μΜ						
0.00	0.28152	0.075	5.03E+06	7.44E+06	1.48	1.00
1.27	0.34388	0.095	4.40E+06	7.09E+06	1.61	1.05
1.86	0.36919	0.105	4.10E+06	6.84E+06	1.67	1.09
2.92	0.44468	0.129	3.85E+06	7.12E+06	1.85	1.13
3.42	0.49078	0.148	3.64E+06	6.57E+06	1.98	1.03
6.81	0.71132	0.229	2.78E+06	7.34E+06	2.64	1.01

 $F_{obsd}$  is the observed fluorescence intensity and  $F_{cor}$  is the corrected fluorescence

intensity by removing IFE contribution from . and represent the absorbance at the excitation wavelength ( =396 nm) and maximum emission wavelength (  $_m$ =507 nm), respectively; s is the thickness of excitation beam (5 nm), g is the distance between the edge of the excitation beam and the edge of the cuvette (0.60 cm in this case) and d is the width of the cuvette (1.00 cm) (Table S1 summarizes the parameters used in calculating the contribution of IFE to the fluorescence quenching process. Corrected factor (CF) is defined as CF=

 $/_{obsd}$ . The maximum value of CF could not exceed 3; otherwise, the correction is not convincing.  $_0$  and are the corrected fluorescence intensities of NCPDs in the absence and presence of MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets, respectively.

## **Calculation of the Quenching Efficiency**

The quenching efficiency (E) was calculated according to the formula

$$E = \frac{1 - \frac{F}{F_0}}{100\%} \square \square (3)$$

 $F_0$  is the fluorescence intensity of NCPDs and F represents the fluorescence intensity of NCPDs quenched by MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets.

## **Reference:**

 Y. Zhang, T. Hei, Y. Cai, Q. Gao and Q. Zhang, Anal. Chem, 2012, 84, 2830-2836.