Supplementary Material

Photocatalytic and Antibacterial activity of graphene oxide/cellulose-doped TiO₂ quantum dots: In silico molecular docking studies

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Fig. S1: (a) HR-TEM, (b) SEM, and (c) Atomic Force Microscopy images of GO



Fig. S2: Energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (EDS) results obtained from (a) CNC, (b) TiO_2 , (c) CNC: TiO_2 and (d) GO:CNC: TiO_2



Figure S3. Photocatalysis of CNC, TiO₂, CNC/TiO₂, GO/CNC/TiO₂ in (a) basic and (b) acidic medium, respectively



Figure S4. Dye degradation in the dark for comparison.



Fig. S5: In vitro antibacterial activity of (a, a') CNC and (b, b'-c, c') bare and doped TiO_2 for low and high concentration against SA and EC, respectively.



Figure S6: Binding interaction pattern inside active pocket of FabI from *E. coli* (a). TiO_2 -CNC, (b). GO/CNC-doped TiO_2 , (c). Superimposed docked complexes of TiO_2 -CNC and GO/CNC-doped TiO_2 with FabI



Figure S7: Binding interaction pattern inside active pocket of FabI from *S. aureus* (a). TiO_2 -CNC, (b). GO/CNC-doped TiO_2 , (c). Superimposed docked complexes of TiO_2 -CNC and GO/CNC-doped TiO_2 with FabI

Figure S8 demonstrated that the MB degradation occurs around λ of 665 nm for MV = 605 and CF = 290 nm, respectively. Dyes degrade gradually under illumination upon doping GO/CNC doped TiO2, while observed UV-Vis spectra are given below.



Figure S8. Represents the CF, MV, and MB absorption peaks for the neutral medium of the prepared sample

	S. aureus		E. coli	
Samples	Inhibition zone ^a (mm)		Inhibition zone ^b (mm)	
	1 %	2 %	1 %	2 %
CNC	0.95±0.05	1.67±0.06	3.36±0.07	4.49±0.05
TiO ₂	0 ± 0.00	1.26 ± 0.03	0 ± 0.00	0 ± 0.00
CNC:TiO ₂	0 ± 0.00	1.73 ± 0.07	3.17±0.02	4.52 ± 0.02
GO/CNC:TiO ₂	1.03 ± 0.12	2.10±0.05	3.49±0.05	5.21±0.02
Ciprofloxacin	7.75 ± 0.00	7.75 ± 0.00	7.15±0.00	7.15±0.00
DIW	0 ± 0.00	0 ± 0.00	$0{\pm}0.00$	0 ± 0.00

^a Inhibition zone (mm) of GO/CNC-doped TiO₂ for *S. aureus*

^b Inhibition zone measurements for *E. coli*.