Supporting Information

Highly selective fluorescence detection of L-selenium-methylselenocysteine in Selenium-enriched *Cardamine violifolia*

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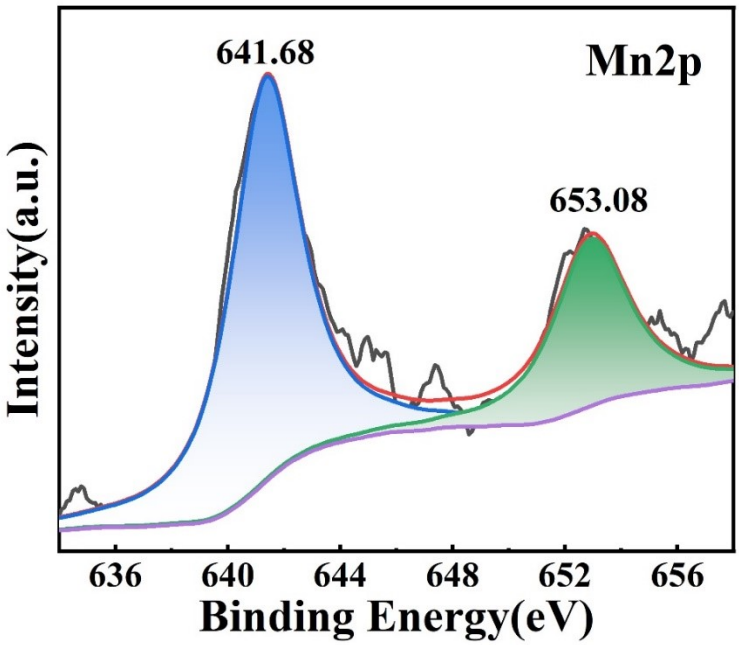

Figure S1. High resolution Mn (2p) XPS spectra of g-C_3N_4 -MnO_2 nanocomposite.

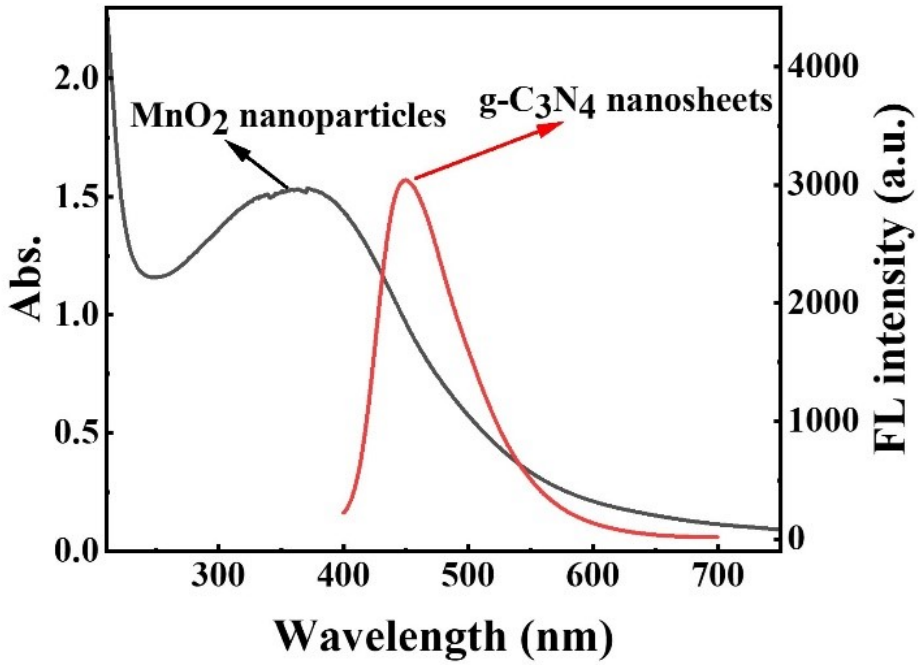

Figure S2. Spectral overlap showing the UV-vis absorption spectrum of MnO_2 nanoparticles (black) and the fluorescence emission spectrum of the g-C_3N_4 nanosheet (red).

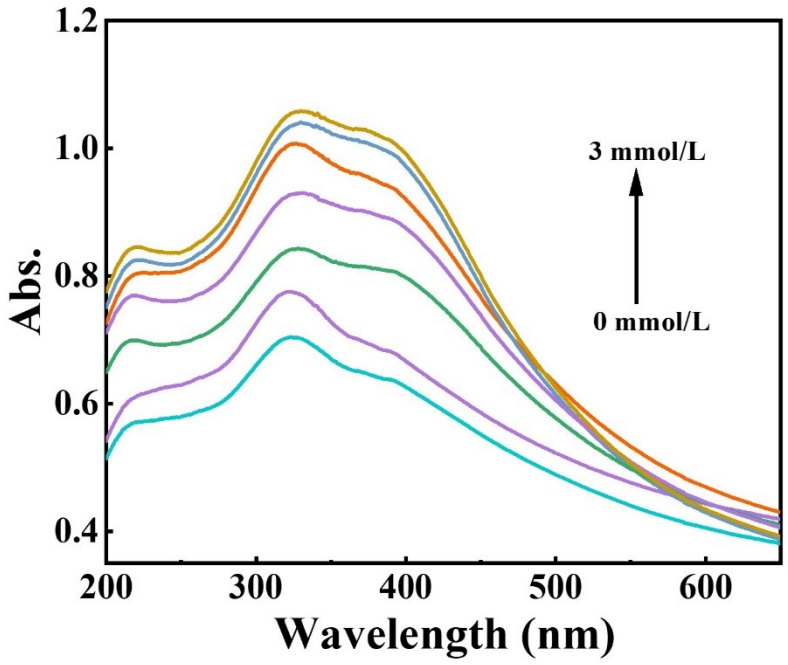

Figure S3. UV-vis absorption spectrum of g-C_3N_4 nanosheet prepared by different concentrations of $KMnO_4$(0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 3 mmol/L)

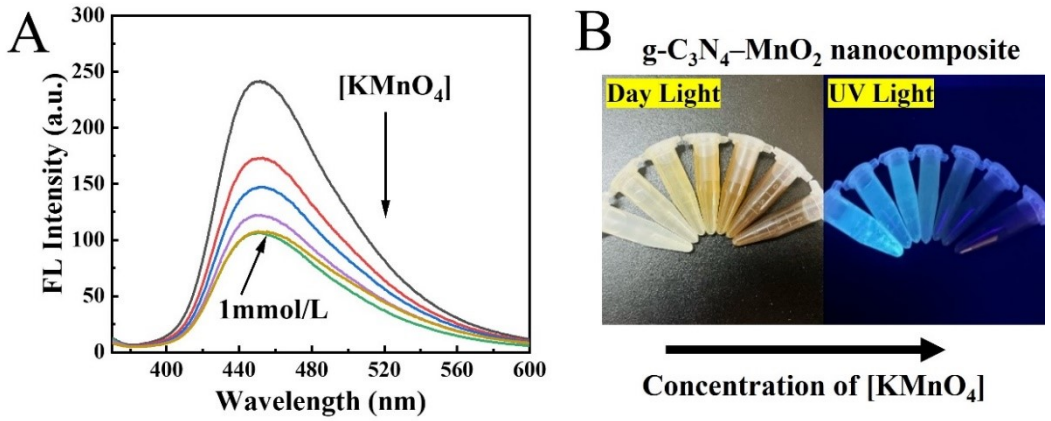

Figure S4. (A) Fluorescence spectra of g-C_3N_4 nanosheet prepared by different concentrations of $KMnO_4$, excitation wavelength was 320 nm. (B) corresponding photographs of the g-C_3N_4-MnO_2 nanocomposite aqueous solutions formed with increasing $KMnO_4$ concentrations.

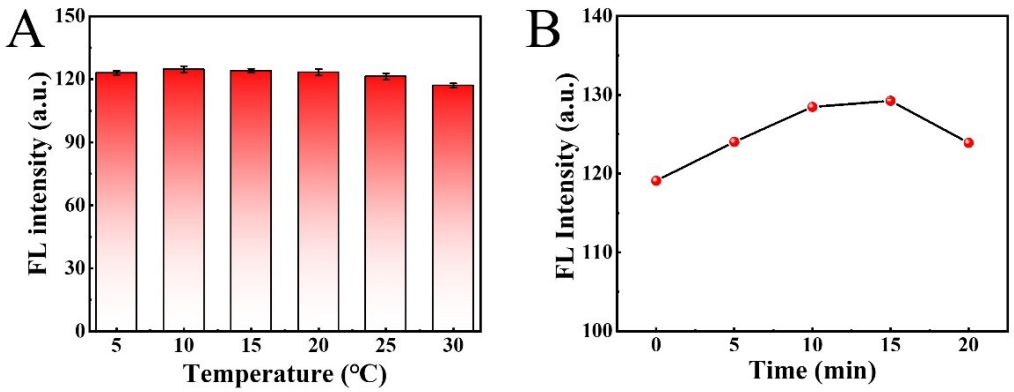

Figure S5. Fluorescence intensity of L-SeMC and g-C_3N_4-MnO_2 nanocomposite mixed at different temperatures (A) and times (B).

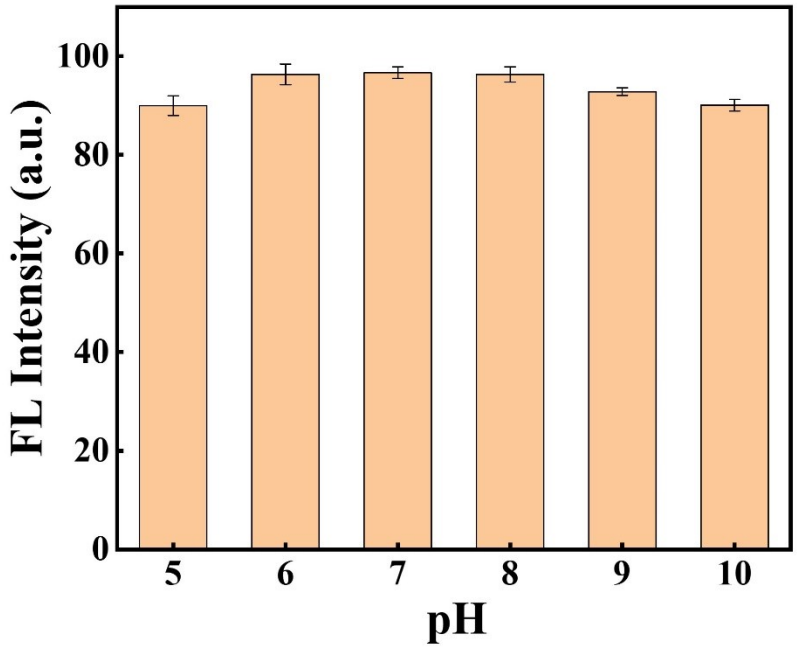

Figure S6. The influence of pH on the fluorescence detection of L-SeMC by the g-C_3N_4–MnO_2 nanocomposite.