Supplementary Information (SI) for New Journal of Chemistry.
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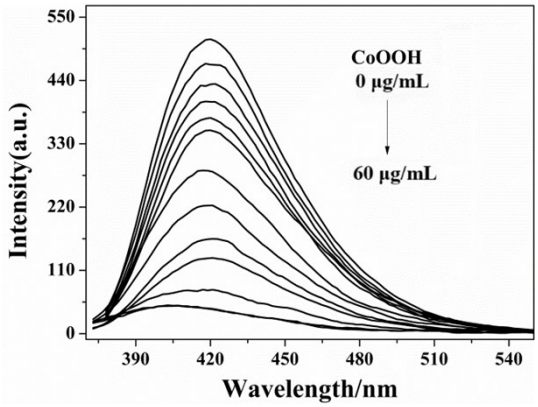

Figure S1. Effect of CoOOH concentration on fluorescence quenching of N, S-GQDs.

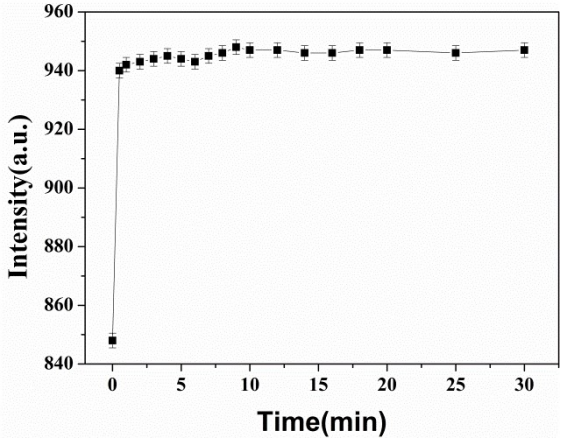

Figure S2. Effect of reaction time on N, S-GQDs/CoOOH fluorescence recovered by AA.

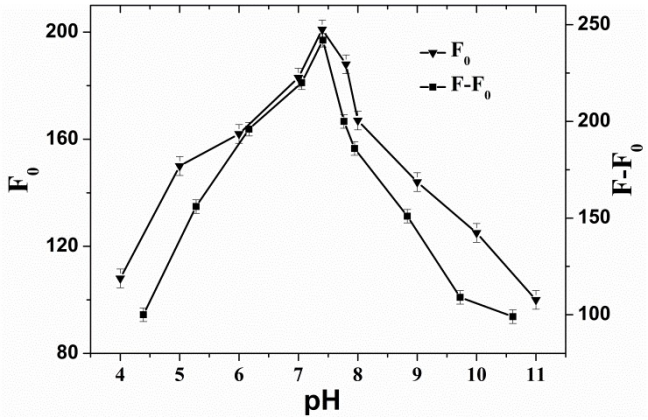

Figure S3. Effect of pH value on the fluorescence responses of N, S-GQDs/CoOOH with/without AA.

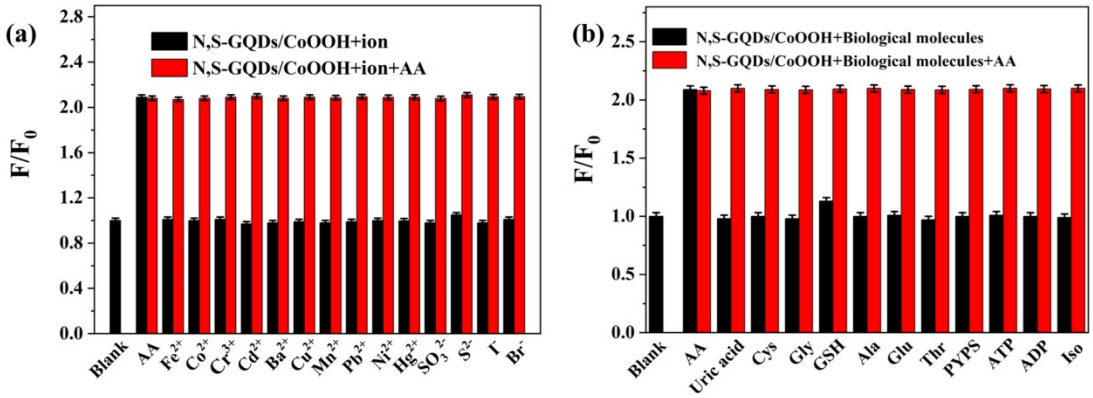

Figure S4. (a)Fluorescence response of different ions to N, S-GQDs/CoOOH and N, S-GQDs/CoOOH +AA. (b) Fluorescent response of common biological disturbance substances to N, S-GQDs/CoOOH and N, S-GQDs/CoOOH +AA.

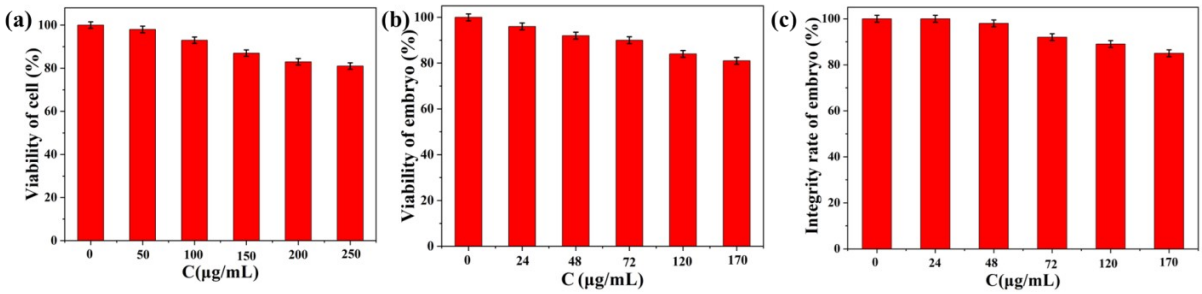

Figure S5. (a)Effect of different concentrations of N, S-GQDs/CoOOH on the viability of MCF-7 cells, (b)Effects of different concentrations of N, S-GQDs/CoOOH on zebrafish embryo survival, (c) Effects of different concentrations of N,S-GQDs/CoOOH on zebrafish teratogenesis.

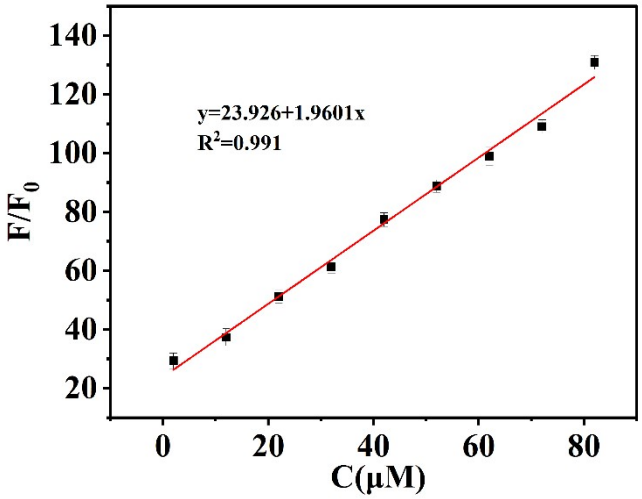

Figure S6. Plot of F/F0 versus the concentration of AA. F and F0 are the fluorescence intensity of N, S-GQDs/CoOOH (0.7 mg/mL) with or without AA, respectively.

The detection limit (LOD) was found to be 48.3 nM, as determined by the equation LOD = 3σ/k. (σ =0.032, k = 1.9601, σ is the standard deviation of background, k represents the slope of the equation)

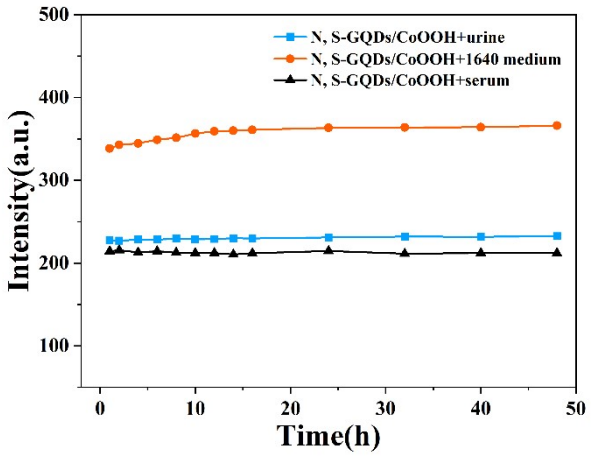

Figure S7. The fluorescence stability of N, S-GQDs/CoOOH in urine, 1640 medium and serum solution.

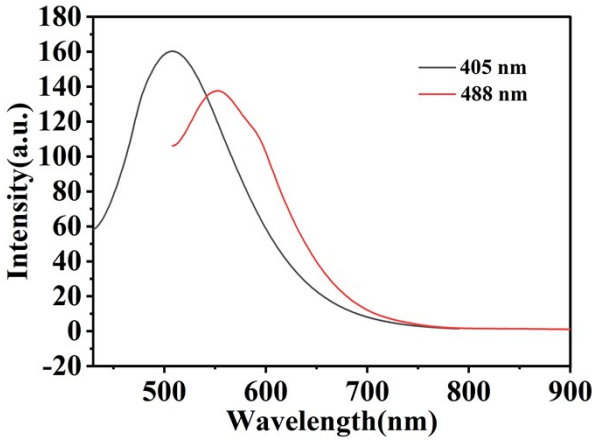

Figure S8. The fluorescence spectrum of N, S-GQDs/CoOOH at various excitation wavelengths.