

Supporting information

Photoluminescent Gold/BSA Nanoclusters (AuNC@BSA) as Sensors for Red-Fluorescence Detection of Mycotoxins

Ivana Fabijanić ¹, Marta Jurković ¹, Daniela Jakšić ² and Ivo Piantanida ^{1,*}

Figure S1. Size distribution of AuNC@BSA.

Figure S2. UV/Vis spectrum and excitation spectrum of AuNC@BSA.

Table S1. Lifetime data obtained by measuring lifetime decay of AuNC@BSA at 273 K at different pH values.

Figure S3. Fluorescent emission data of HSA upon titration with STC.

Figure S4. Fluorescent emission data of BSA upon titration with FBi.

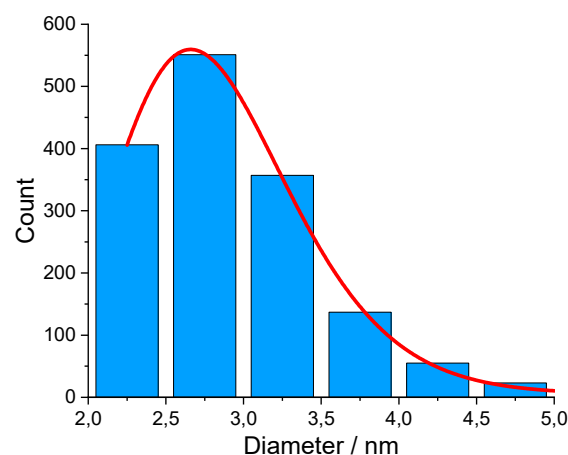
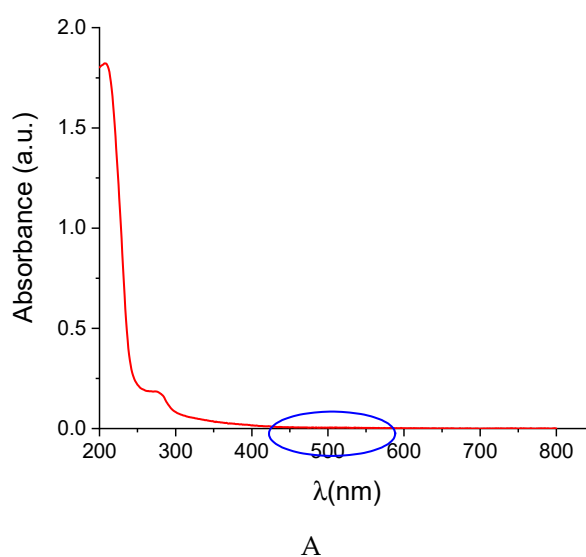


Figure S1. Size distribution of AuNC@BSA. The average nanocluster diameter measured from TEM images using ImageJ software [1] is 2.8 ± 0.2 nm.



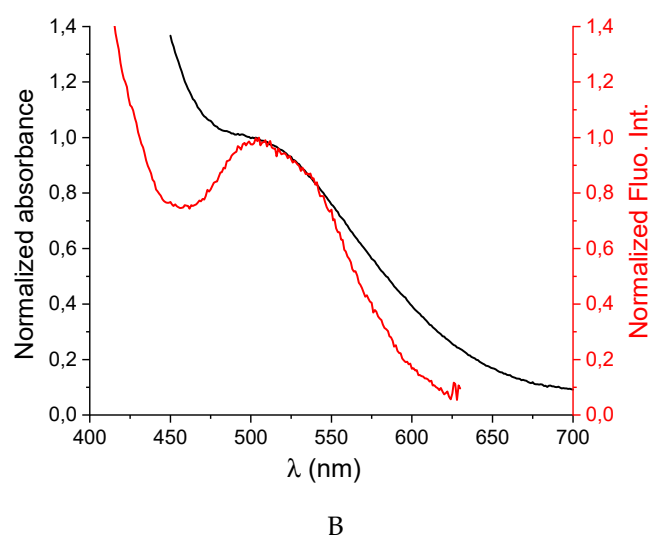


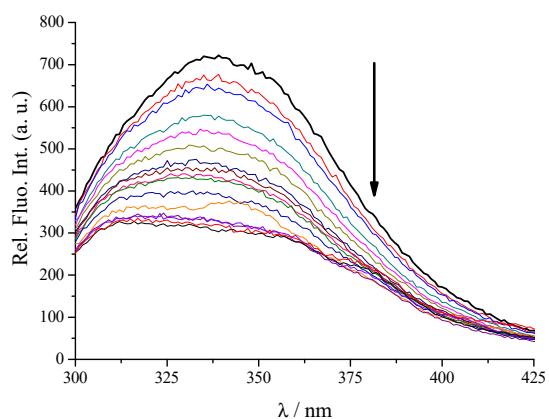
Figure S2. A) UV/Vis spectrum of AuNC@BSA in water; B) Enlarged area of A) marked by blue circle: UV/Vis spectrum (**black** line) and excitation spectrum (**red** line - $\lambda_{em}=680$ nm) of AuNC@BSA in water.

Table S1. Lifetime data obtained by measuring lifetime decay of AuNC@BSA at 273 K.

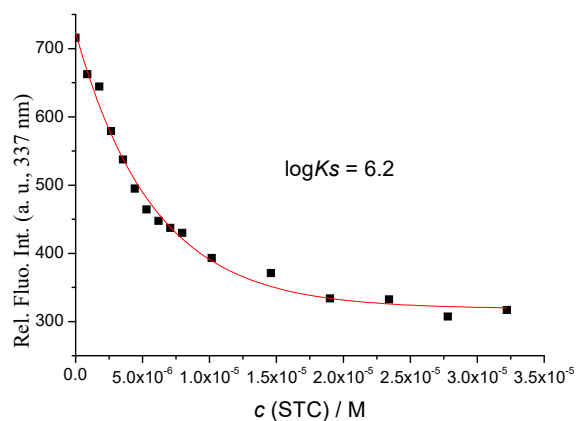
	AuNC@BSA (ELED340)/ns						AuNC@BSA** (ELED560)/ns			
	pH = 7.3*		pH = 10.3		pH = 12		pH = 10.3		pH = 12	
	τ	Rel/%	τ	Rel/%	τ	Rel/%	τ	Rel/%	T	Rel/%
τ_1	24.30 (± 10.18)	0.42	169.8 (± 31.74)	2.24	168.1 (± 25.99)	2.81	8.569 (± 1.982)	0.24	54.68 (± 9.0141)	0.85
τ_2	607.3 (± 45.21)	15.86	877.9 (± 100.3)	33.47	833.4 (± 77.03)	32.16	366.5 (± 26.51)	8.63	579.497 (± 62.86)	19.97
τ_3	1849 (± 36.88)	83.72	1891 (± 122.8)	64.29	1812 (± 73.36)	65.03	1446 (± 27.03)	91.13	1637 (± 109.9)	79.18
χ^2	1.0001		0.9914		0.9892		1.0070		1.0502	

* 4 μ L of stock solution of AuNC@BSA (pH = 12) in 2 mL of ultrapure water has pH = 7.3. The BSA concentration in a cuvette is 7.15×10^{-7} M.

** measurements done with the stock solution ($c(\text{BSA}) = 3.58 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M or $c(\text{Au}_{25}, \text{AuNC@BSA}) = 190$ μ M).

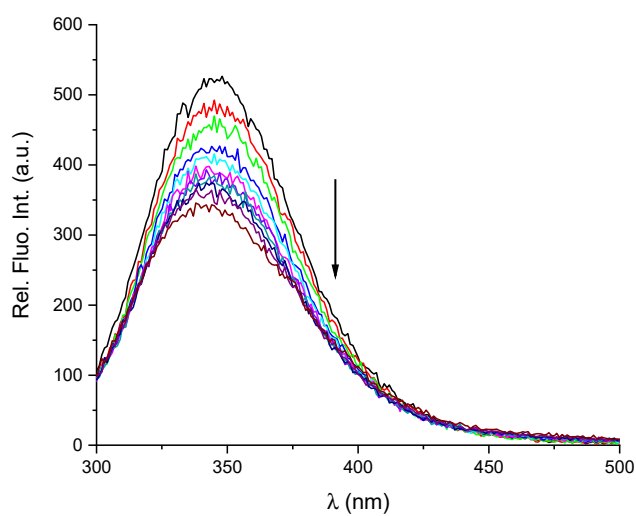


A)



B)

Figure S3. A) Changes in HSA emission spectra ($c = 1 \times 10^{-6}$ M, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 280$ nm) upon titration with STC ($c_{\text{stock}} = 9 \times 10^{-3}$ M, in MeCN). B) emission changes at $\lambda = 337$ nm fitted to the 1:1 stoichiometry complex (—). Performed at pH 7.0, Na-cacodylate buffer, $I = 0.05$ M.



A)

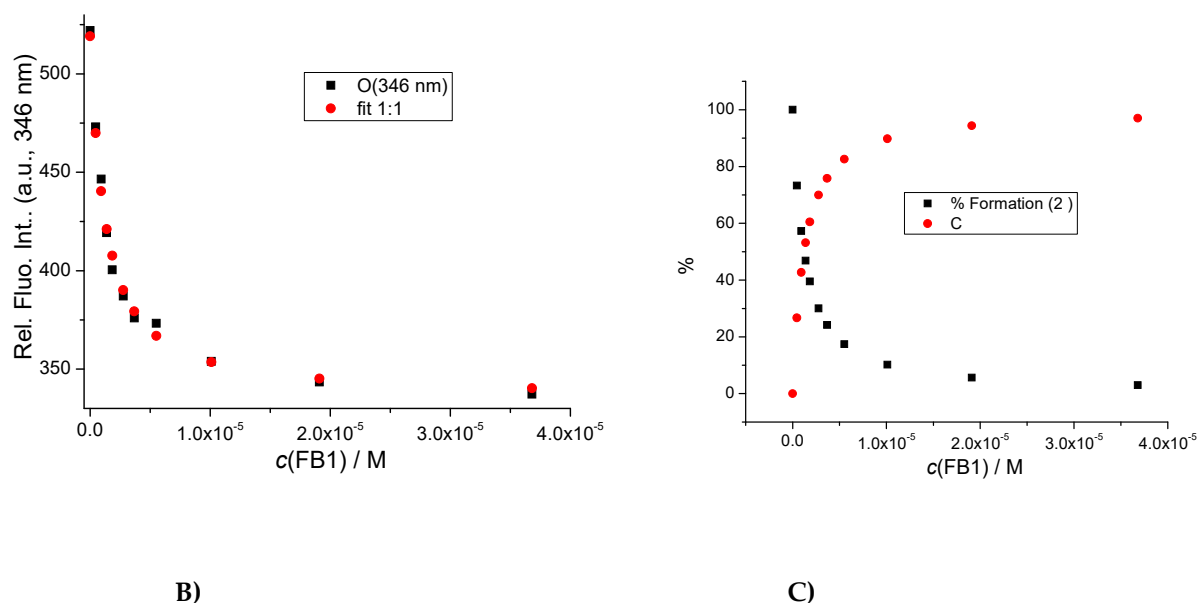


Figure S4. **A)** Fluorescent emission spectra of BSA ($c(\text{BSA}) = 1.86 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ M}$ in a cuvette) upon titration with FB1 in water ($\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 280 \text{ nm}$, slit: 10 10) at 298 K. Specfit [2] parameters for fluorimetric titration of BSA with FB1 . **B)** Emission dependence of BSA on $c(\text{FB1})$ at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 346 \text{ nm}$ (black squares – experimental data, red diamonds – fit for 1: 1 (BSA: FB1) stoichiometry). **C)** distribution of spectroscopically active species (black squares - free BSA, red diamonds - BSA- FB1 complex in 1:1 stoichiometry).

1. Schneider, C. A., Rasband, W. S., & Eliceiri, K. W. (2012). NIH Image to ImageJ: 25 years of image analysis. *Nature Methods*, 9(7), 671–675. doi:10.1038/nmeth.2089
2. SPECFIT GLOBAL ANALYSIS, a Program for Fitting, Equilibrium and Kinetic Systems, using Factor Analysis & Marquardt Minimization; Maeder, M., Zuberbuhler, A. D. Nonlinear Least-Squares Fitting of Multivariate Absorption Data, *Anal. Chem.* 1990, 62, 2220-2224