

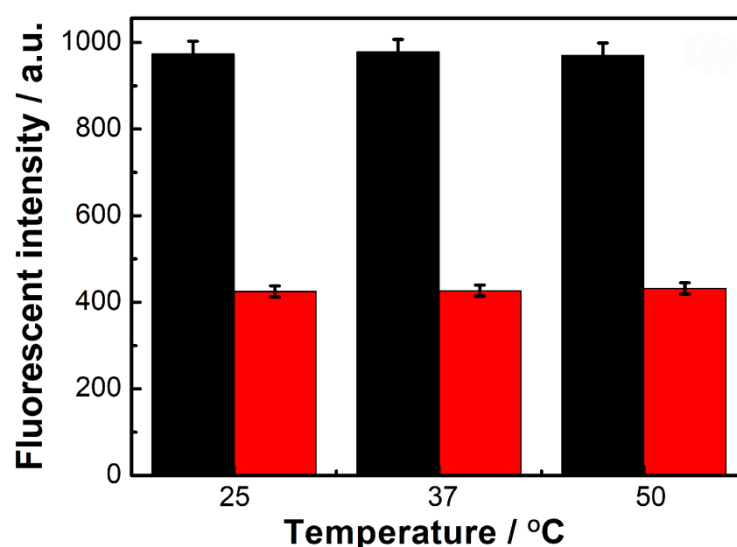
Supplementary Materials

# A Ratiometric Fluorescence Probe of Dopamine-Functionalized Carbon Nanodots for Hypochlorite Detection

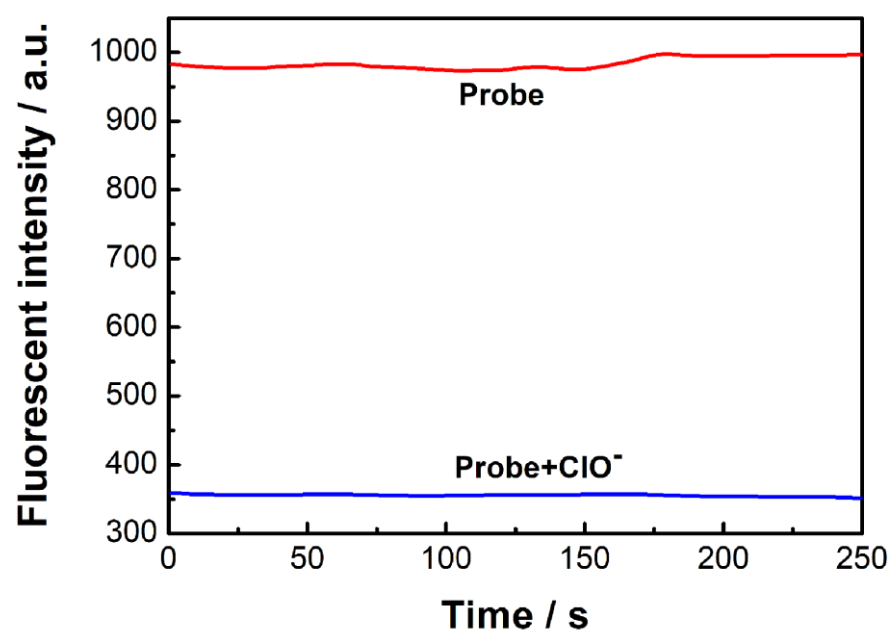
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**Figure S1.** The effect of temperature on the detection of  $\text{ClO}^-$ . Black columns represent the fluorescence intensity of the fluorescent probe; red columns represent the fluorescence intensity of the mixed solution after adding  $\text{ClO}^-$ .  $c(\text{probe}, \mu\text{L})$ : 20;  $c(\text{ClO}^-, \mu\text{M})$ : 50; 40 mM phosphate buffer solution; pH 8.0.  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$ : 285 nm;  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$ : 460 nm; All the error bars represent the standard deviation of three measurements.



**Figure S2.** Kinetic behavior of  $\text{ClO}^-$  detection. The reaction time between the probe and  $\text{ClO}^-$  (s): 0–250; temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ): 25 (room temperature);  $c(\text{probe}, \mu\text{L})$ : 20;  $c(\text{ClO}^-, \mu\text{M})$ : 50; 40 mM phosphate buffer solution: pH 8.0.  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$ : 285 nm;  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$ : 460 nm; The red line represents the fluorescence intensity value of the probe; the blue line represents the fluorescence intensity value of the mixed solution after adding  $\text{ClO}^-$ .