

A Ratiometric Fiber Optic Sensor Based on CdTe QDs Functionalized with Glutathione and Mercaptopropionic Acid for On-Site Monitoring of Antibiotic Ciprofloxacin in Aquaculture Water

Xiao-Lin Yuan ¹, Xiao-Yi Wu ^{1,2}, Miao He ¹, Jia-Ping Lai ^{1,*}, and Hui Sun ^{2,*}

¹ School of Chemistry, South China Normal University, Guangzhou 510006, China; 2018022153@m.scnu.edu.cn (X.-L.Y.); 2112004007@e.gzhu.edu.cn (X.-Y.W.); 2018022147@m.scnu.edu.cn (M.H.)

² College of Environmental Science & Engineering, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou 510006, China

* Correspondence: 20081223@m.scnu.edu.cn (J.-P.L.); esesunhui@gzhu.edu.cn (H.S.)

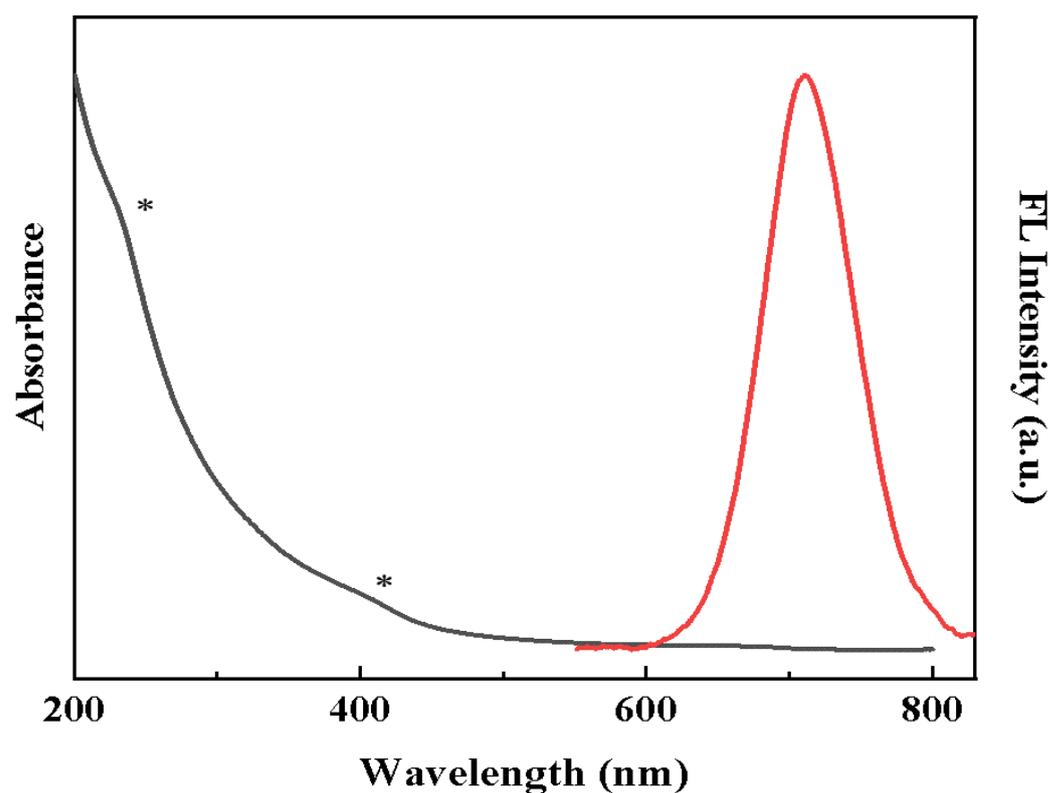


Figure S1. UV-absorption spectra and fluorescence emission spectra of GMPA@CdTe QDs.

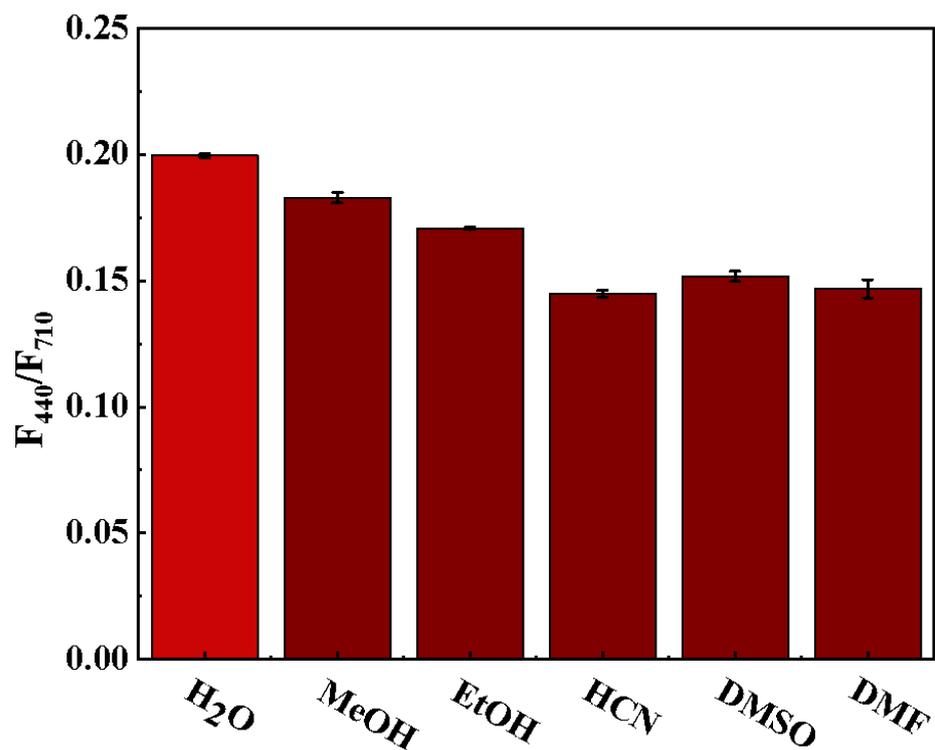


Figure S2. The influence of solvents on the signal of F440/F710.

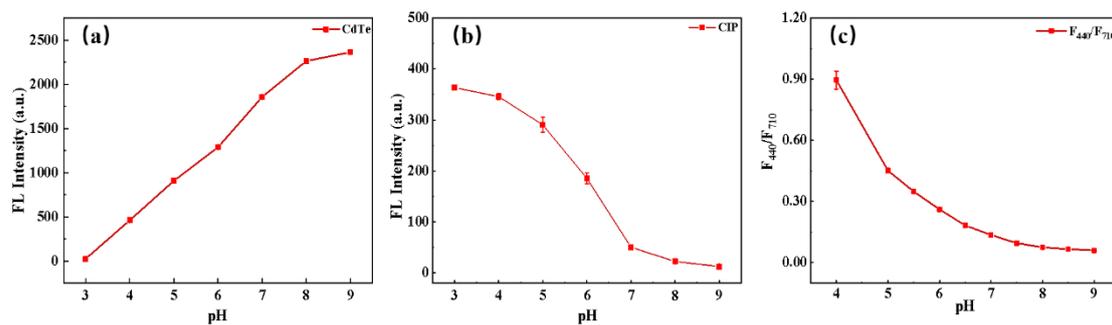


Figure S3. The influence of pH to the interaction between GMPA@CdTe QDs and CIP.

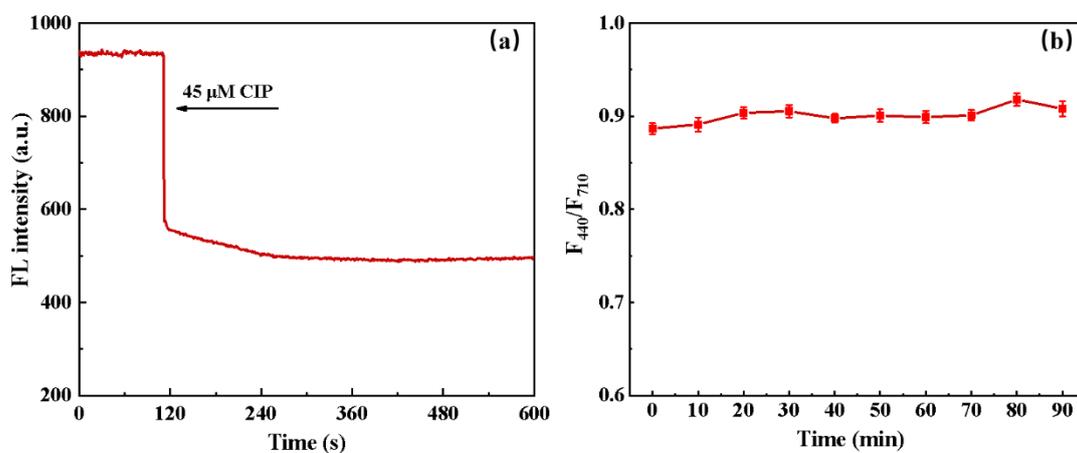


Figure S4. (a) The response time of the interaction between GMPA@CdTe QDs and CIP; (b) The stability of the fluorescence ratio (F_{440}/F_{710}) of GMPA@CdTe QDs in PBS.

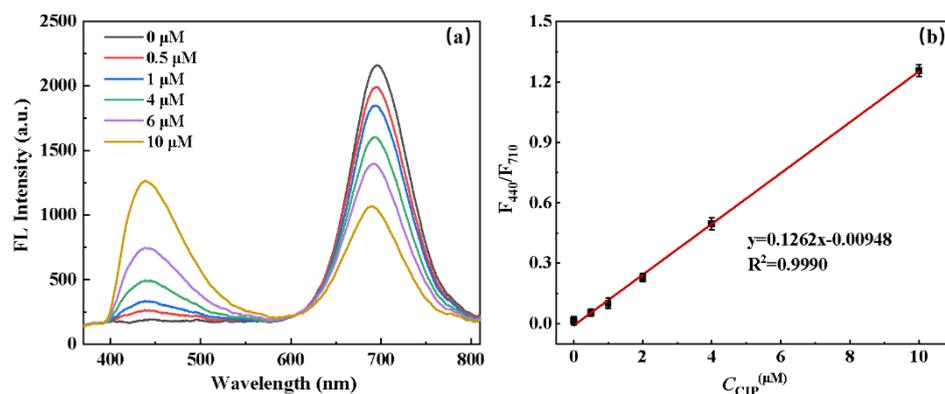


Figure S5. (a) Fluorescence spectra of the GMPA@CdTe QDs in the presence of various concentrations of CIP (0-10 mM); (b) The influence of CIP (0-10 mM) to the interaction between F440/F710 (FL-4600) (n=3).

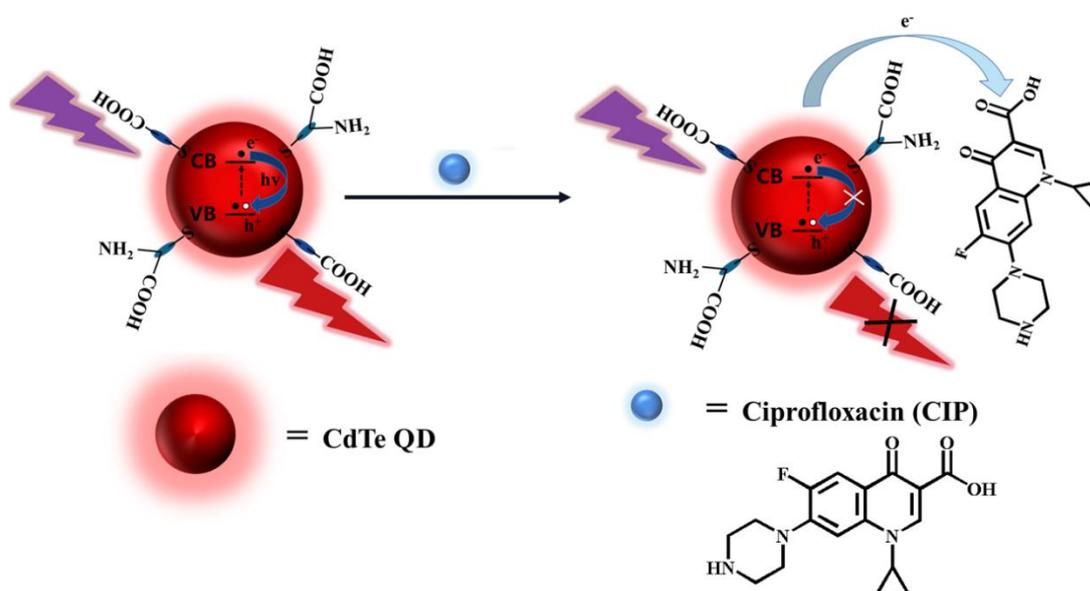


Figure S6. Schematic illustration of GMPA@CdTe QDs quenching by CIP.