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Supporting Information

Selenium-Doped Carbon Quantum Dots Act as Broad-Spectrum Antioxidants for Acute Kidney Injury Management

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Figure S1. Pictures of SeCQDs under (a) normal and (b) UV/Blue light.



Figure S2. Zeta potential of (a) SeCQDs and (b) DFO-SeCQDs



Figure S3. XRD spectra of SeCQDs.



Figure S4. UV-Vis Spectrum of SeCQDs. **a** UV-Vis measurements at various concentrations (**b**) Correlation used to relate absorbance and concentration at 280 nm.



Figure S5. Fluorescence spectra of SeCQDs.



Figure S6. XPS studies of oxidized SeCQDs using H_2O_2 . **a** Survey spectra of oxidized SeCQDs. High resolution spectra of (**b**) carbon, (**c**) selenium, and (**d**) nitrogen.



Figure S7. MTT assay of SeCQDs using HEK293 cells for toxicity evaluation.



Figure S8. Representative mitochondrial staining of HEK-293 cells treated with H_2O_2 and SeCQDs. Scale bar 20 um.



Figure S9. FTIR spectra for DFO-SeCQDs, SeCQDs, and SeC.



Figure S10. TEM image of DFO-SeCQDs. Scale bar 200 nm.



Figure S11. Comparison of Zr-89 radioactivity eluted from PD-10 columns when labeled with SeCQDs (⁸⁹Zr+SeCQDS) or DFO-SeCQDs (⁸⁹Zr+DFO-SeCQDs).



Figure S12. Radiolabeling stability of SeCQDs. **a** representative TLC radiolabeling image. **b** TLC radiolabeling stability over a 1 h period (n=3).



Figure S13. Radiolabeling stability of 89 Zr-DFO-SeCQDs incubated in (a) 50% FBS and (b) PBS + EDTA at 37°C.



Figure S14. The percent injected dose (%ID) was quantified using ROI analysis in (**a**) healthy, (**b**) RM-AKI, and (**c**) CP-AKI mice to evaluate the overall retention of SeCQDs in mice at different time points.



Figure S15. Comparison of renal uptake of ⁸⁹Zr-DFO-SeCQDs in healthy and RM-AKI mice. P-values were calculated by two-tailed Student's (**P<0.01).



Figure S16. CP-AKI model establishment. Development of the CP-AKI animal model was monitored over 72 h by measuring (**a**) CRE and (**b**) BUN serum concentrations. P values were calculated using one-way ANOVA with Tukey's honest significant difference post-hoc test (****P<0.0001, ns: not significant).



Figure S17. H&E staining of CP-AKI model establishment. The histological changes in kidney tissues was monitored by H&E staining as the CP-AKI model progressed from (**a**) healthy mice to (**b**) 24 h, (**c**) 48 h, and (**d**) 72 h after administering cisplatin. Scale bar: 100 μ m.



Figure S18. Summary of (a) CRE and (b) BUN for all groups and doses of RM-AKI mice. P values were calculated using one-way ANOVA with Tukey's honest significant difference posthoc test (**P<0.01, ****P<0.0001, NS: not significant).



Figure S19. Summary of (a) CRE and (b) BUN for all groups and doses of CP-AKI mice. P values were calculated using one-way ANOVA with Tukey's honest significant difference posthoc test (P<0.05, P<0.01, P<0.01, P<0.01, P<0.001, P>0.001, P



Figure S20. Representative H&E staining of kidney sections from RM-AKI mice treated with (a) $3.5 \mu g$ or (b) 10 μg of SeCQDs. Scale bar: 100 μm .



Figure S21. Representative H&E staining of kidney sections from CP-AKI mice treated with 10 μ g of SeCQDs. Scale bar: 100 μ m.



Figure S22. Cleaved caspase-3 staining for RM-AKI mice. Scale bar: 100 µm.



Figure S23. Cleaved caspase-3 staining for CP-AKI mice. Scale bar: 100 μ m.

Table S1.	Calculations t	o determine	equivalent	doses of	SeCQDs	and	AMF.	SeCQDs	were
found to be	29% Se (by w	eight) using	XPS.						

Sample	Model	Dose (ug)	Dose of Se (ug)	umol of Se	umol of S	AMF (ug)
SeCQD	RM-AKI	1	0.29	0.004	-	-
SeCQD	CP-AKI	50	14.5	0.184	-	-
AMF	RM-AKI	-	-	-	0.004	1.0
AMF	CP-AKI	-	-	-	0.184	49.3