

REVIEW

View Article Online
View Journal | View Issue

Cite this: *Nanoscale Adv.*, 2023, 5, 4337

Red emitting carbon dots: surface modifications and bioapplications

Dawson Benner,^a Pankaj Yadav^b and Dhiraj Bhatia *^b

Quantum dots (QDs), and carbon quantum dots (CDs) in particular, have received significant attention for their special characteristics. These particles, on the scale of several nanometers, are often produced using simple and green methods, with naturally occurring organic precursors. In addition to facile production methods, CDs present advantageous applications in the field of medicine, primarily for bioimaging, antibacterial and therapeutics. Also, CDs present great potential for surface modification through methods like doping or material mixing during synthesis. However, the bulk of current literature focuses on CDs emitting in the blue wavelengths which are not very suitable for biological applications. Red emitting CDs are therefore of additional interest due to their brightness, photostability, novelty and deeper tissue penetration. In this review article, red CDs, their methods of production, and their biological applications for translational research are explored in depth, with emphasis on the effects of surface modifications and doping.

Received 29th June 2023
Accepted 3rd August 2023

DOI: 10.1039/d3na00469d

rsc.li/nanoscale-advances

Introduction

QDs are quasi-spherical zero-dimensional nanomaterials, meaning they are below 100 nanometers in all three dimensions. When illuminated by UV light, they excite an electron to a higher energy state, resulting in the emission of energy as a wavelength of light.^{1,2} Due to this unique behavior and small size, QDs were of significant interest in the field of semiconductors.³ However, their applications were soon expanded to medical use as an imaging agent for a variety of organs in animals.⁴ Naturally, this necessitated greater focus on biocompatibility and reduced cytotoxicity, ruling out traditionally used elements like cadmium, which can cause cell death.⁵ However, a chance discovery by Xu *et al.* when purifying nanotubes resulted in CDs coming to the forefront of the medical field.⁶

Carbon has obvious benefits of improved biocompatibility, and its prevalence in the natural world opened many new avenues for synthesis when compared to heavy metal-based dots. For example, lemon peel waste has been used by Tyagi *et al.* to synthesize CDs for use in photocatalysis and sensing.⁷ Just as with synthetic material based QDs, CDs have been shown to produce a variety of different wavelengths when excited. Bao *et al.* have shown a method to create CDs in a range of colors from the same precursor (*Eleocharis dulcis*) by changing the hydrothermal temperatures at which the production took place. These dots served obvious purpose as tunable fluorescent agents and possess an ability to detect Fe³⁺ ions as well.⁸ In addition, blue

CDs have been successfully prepared from low-grade coal with an ability to sense silver ions and obvious use in imaging.⁹ However, most dots emit in the blue range and possess lower efficiency than traditional QDs. Also, blue/green CDs have been shown to cause autofluorescence in cells.¹⁰ These two factors primarily necessitate the synthesis of red, or near-infrared, CDs, a topic of high demand.

In addition to the increased focus on red CDs, there has been significant interest in doping quantum dots. This is a procedure in which impurities are intentionally introduced during the synthesis process to enhance various qualities of CDs. Nitrogen is typically used as a dopant in this process due to its widespread availability and improved effect on photoluminescence.¹¹ In short, N-doping, coincidentally carried out by nitrogen introduction, adds an extra electron to the QD which acts as an easily excitable negative charge carrier, hence the N. P-Doping, on the other hand, adds one too few electrons, creating a functionally positive hole which moves opposite to electrons and is the reasoning for this method's name.¹² Both strategies increase conductivity and are expanded upon in greater detail in a later section.

Similarly, to doping, surface modification is a technique which has great potential to change and enhance the behavior of QDs in a variety of ways. The most common method is material mixing, in which precursors are chosen in a manner that leads to modification during CD production. For example, Yin *et al.* used hyperbranched polymers to functionalize CDs that can respond to multiple stimuli, proving advantageous in both imaging and delivery of organic molecules.¹³ The introduction of other materials than carbon brings about new behaviors, presenting a wide range of potential to be explored.

^aDepartment of Engineering, Texas A&M University, College Station 77843, Texas, USA

^bBiological Engineering Discipline, Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, Palaj, 382355, Gujarat, India. E-mail: dhiraj.bhatia@iitgn.ac.in


To effectively evaluate the state of research on red-emitting CDs and surface modifications, it will be important to consider the processes by which CDs are produced and the applications for which CDs are used. The steps of synthesis for CDs, and varying methods, will be explored, as well as the techniques for analysis, characterization, and testing of CD behaviors. The processes of N/P-doping and surface modification of CDs are then explored, looking into the applications of pre- and post-synthesis modification. Finally, current findings on longer-wavelength CD applications in bioimaging and treatment of diseases are examined.

Synthesis of red CDs

Red CD production follows either top-down or bottom-up synthesis. Top-down operations typically involve carbon materials being broken down by primarily chemical and electrochemical processes. Dots have been formed from purification following the application of thermal energy to single-walled carbon nanotube fragments by electrophoresis; these particles varied in size and had yellow-orange emission properties.⁶ Top-down methods also often use filtration and centrifugation to purify their final product.¹⁴ Additionally, an electrochemical procedure involving cycling voltage has been described to synthesize blue-emitting CDs.¹⁵ While both methods successfully produce fluorescent CDs, there are obvious drawbacks to the top-down approaches of synthesis. Quantum yield (QY) is an important measurement and informally described as the number of photons emitted compared to the number of photons absorbed. Low QY was reported in both papers, with Xu achieving 1.6% and Zhou's procedures producing QY of 6.4%. In addition to low QY, only around 10% of material produced in these methods had QD characteristics, indicating an inefficient method of production.⁶ Thus, bottom-up synthesis processes have been of greater interest.

Bottom-up methods of synthesis come in several forms, each offering advantages over top-down synthesis. Among these, microwave irradiation is particularly interesting due to its low-cost, rapid nature.¹⁶ This process involves precursors added in solution (typically water or ethanol) which is then heated in a microwave; additional steps usually involve purification by dialysis or centrifugation.¹⁷ This process is also of interest due to the wide range of precursors which can be used, especially organic/waste molecules like coffee grounds.¹⁸

Attention must be paid to the precursors used during CD synthesis, especially when surface modifications are sought after. One common method is the use of two different precursors, one which supplies carbon and one which supplies another atom. A reaction between acetonitrile and sodium-naphthalene was carried out and shown to produce red CDs. Thanks to their nitrogen-doped quality, the dots possess narrow-band excitation-independent emission at 588 nm; they can easily be modified to be hydrophilic and thus optimal bioimaging agents.¹⁹ Similarly, Karakoçak *et al.* crafted N-doped CDs using citric acid and aliphatic diamines in various ratios. In addition to the benefits presented above, these CDs possessed tunable emissions and a high degree of control over size.¹¹

Other elements have been successfully introduced through precursor choice. Ge *et al.* successfully created sulfur-doped CDs using similar methods with polythiophene phenyl-propionic acid as a precursor.²⁰ This CD has advantageous properties in photothermal therapy and tumor imaging, showing the importance of surface modifications. In fact, CDs have been successfully enhanced in this way with multiple atoms, as shown by Lan *et al.* Through a hydrothermal treatment of diphenyl diselenide and polythiophene, they co-modified CDs with selenium and sulfur. These CDs, while platelet shaped, targeted HeLa cells with photothermal therapy.²¹

Additionally, the choice of solvent has a proven effect on the characteristics of resultant CDs. Using differing ratios of dimethylformamide, ethanol, and water, CDs emitting blue, green, yellow, and red wavelengths were synthesized.²² The latter was created using pure dimethylformamide as a solvent and 1,3,6-trinitropyrene as a carbon precursor and reported high yields of 92%; this occurs because dimethylformamide inhibits the formation of insoluble byproducts. By using normalized polarity parameters (based on interactions between solvent and target)²³ for ten different solvents,²⁴ it was discovered that increased relative solvent polarity generated binaphthyl-based CDs with higher absorption and emission wavelengths. This occurs because the nitrogen modified on the surface of these CDs easily attract charges present in the surrounding higher polarity solvent.²⁵ Dipole moments are also stronger in polar solvents, which means they require more energy to switch direction. As a result, the charge carriers are more likely to be attracted to the nitrogen present on CDs rather than to a solvent molecule.

The method of bottom-up synthesis has a general set of steps that are usually followed. A carbon precursor is first selected, usually from an organic source like lemon peel or coffee grounds.^{26,27} Then, the precursor is put into a choice of solvent, typically after drying or powderizing. Next, a method of temperature increase is selected, typically reflux, microwave, or hydrolysis.²⁸ Hydrolysis methods are followed with purification *via* annealing, while reflux and microwave synthesis can use multiple filtration techniques, including filtration and dialysis; this step yields the product of carbon dots (Fig. 1).

Surface modification

Pre-synthesis approaches

N-Doping. Doping is a strategy often used for semiconductors and traditional QDs due to the ability to greatly improve conductivity; naturally, it has applications to the field of CDs as well. Doping is described as the intentional introduction of impurities to a semiconductor or dot with the intent of improving qualities like conductivity, fluorescence, and quantum yield. The process of N-doping is often carried out using nitrogen (because of its five valence electrons). N-Doping covalently bonds four of nitrogen's valence electrons with the four valence electrons from carbon, leaving one free charge carrying electron from nitrogen which can be seen in Fig. 2. This requires less energy to be excited and greatly increases the



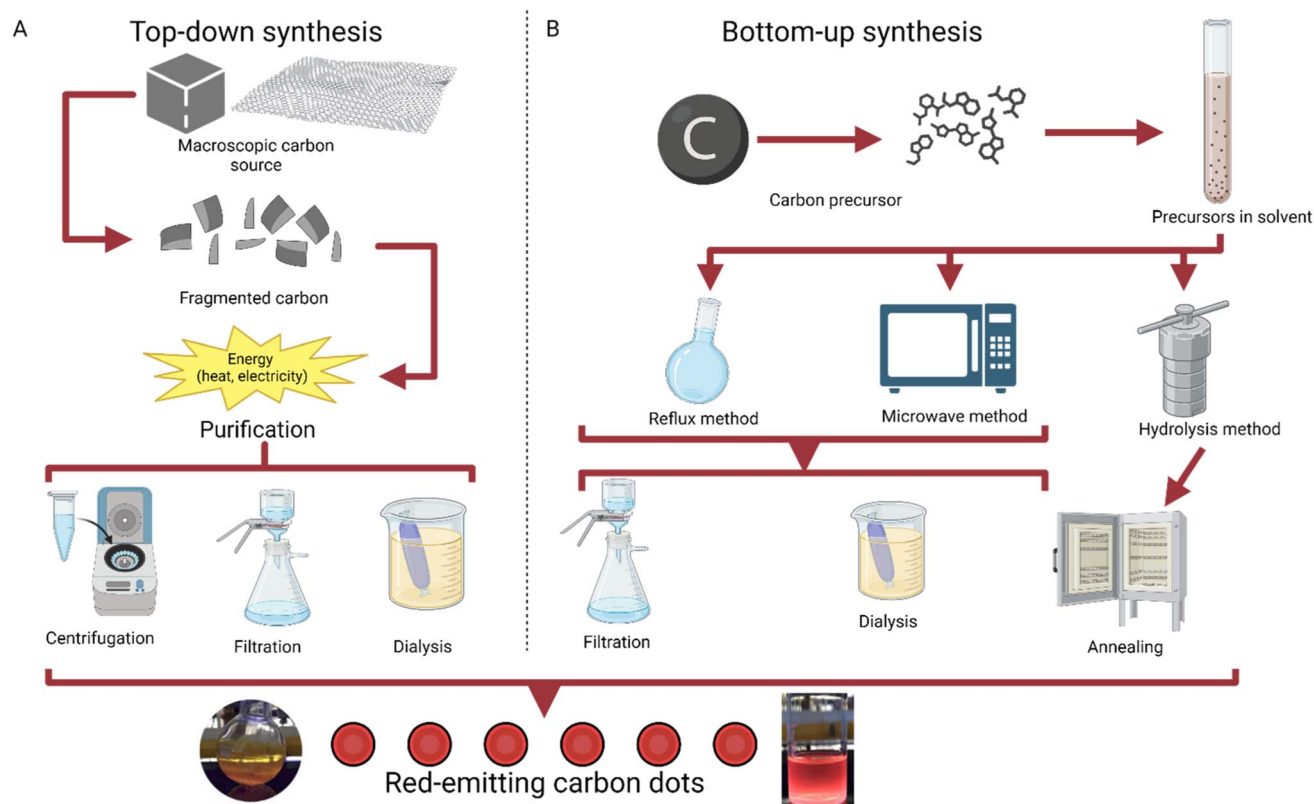


Fig. 1 Graphical explanation of top-down and bottom-up synthesis.²⁹ (A) Methods of top-down synthesis, going from a macroscopic carbon source to carbon dots.³⁰ (B) Methods of bottom-up synthesis, working from a molecular carbon precursor to carbon dots through reflux, microwave synthesis, or hydrolysis.^{31,32}

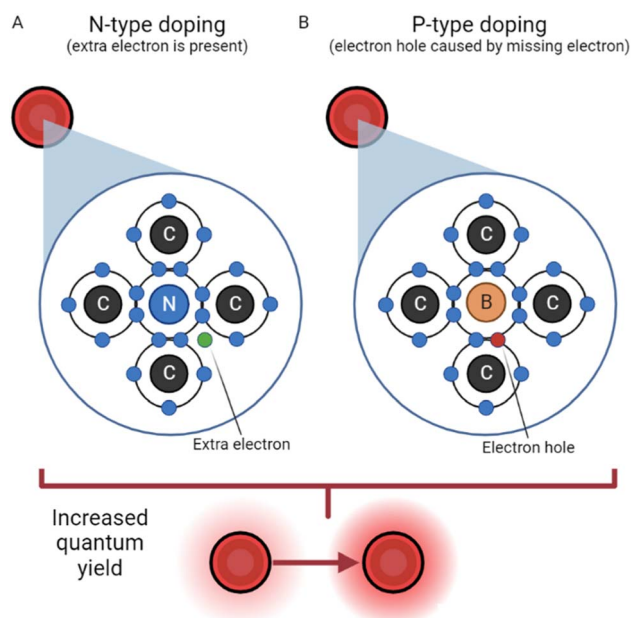


Fig. 2 N-Type doping vs. P-type doping.³³ (A) N-Type doping, reliant on the presence of an extra electron in the carbon dot structure. (B) P-Type doping, where an electron hole acts as a positive particle.

luminescence properties of CDs.³³ The name N-doping comes from the fact that the free electron provides a negative surface charge.

As mentioned previously, N-doping has been used to create CDs with sensing capabilities, specifically for Fe^{3+} ions.⁸ These dots possess tunable emission wavelengths, and the N-doping lends them a lower detecting sensitivity, proving useful in detection of potentially harmful ions. Additionally, Yang *et al.* used this process to generate excitation-independent red emission agents, critical for bioimaging.¹⁹ The N-doping contributes to their intensity, which will contrast well with natural fluorescence. N-Doped CDs have also recently been produced to accomplish both goals at once, detecting IO_4^- ions well below standard limits and providing *in vivo* imaging.³⁴ This example highlights the need for effective doping strategies, as by simply introducing other elements during fabrication, the traits of CDs can be enhanced greatly. Facile methods have been detailed to produce N-doped CDs from natural materials (citric acid) and ethylenediamine, indicating that the technique is both cost-effective and useful in practice.¹¹ Low cytotoxicity remains a constant among N-doped CDs, proving they are more viable for medical use than their metal-derived precursors.

P-Doping. In a somewhat reversed process, P-doping requires an atom with three valence electrons, like boron. In this process, however, boron has one too few valence electrons to bond covalently with carbon. As a result, an electron hole is



created with a functionally positive charge, depicted in Fig. 2. This hole's behavior has been described, in a simplified manner, as an air bubble in a water bottle, moving the opposite direction as electrons.³⁵ The hole attracts electrons from another atom, leaving a hole in another atom, and the process repeats. Thus, P-doping increases conductivity and luminescence by creating a positively charged quasiparticle.

Boron has, interestingly, been used as a co-dopant with nitrogen to enhance the CDs reported on previously.³⁴ This was done to further increase the sensitivity and detection range, yielding a linear response to IO_4^- in the form of fluorescence quenching. Further exploration of co-doping with nitrogen and boron produced red-emitting CDs which are capable of targeting lysosomes, an organelle crucial to cell survival and internal balances (Deng *et al.*, 2023).³⁶ These CDs boast improved QY and highly specific targeting abilities which can be used translationally for apoptosis. Additionally, the tracking ability has been traced back to the addition of boron as a dopant, indicating the powerful role played by doping CDs. High QY boron-doped CDs have been tweaked to yield either highly fluorescent red or green emissions, dependent on the concentration of boron in the production process.³⁷ This highly scalable framework and P doping both have major implications for the field of biosensing.

Since CDs contain abundant amino/carboxyl groups on their surfaces, they can amidate easily with amino compounds as ligands for surface modification,³⁸ a process depicted in Fig. 3.

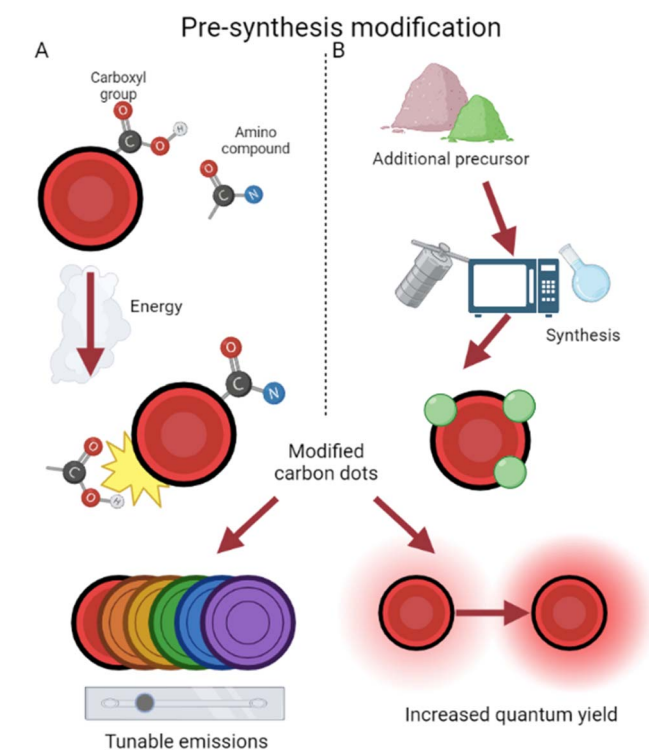


Fig. 3 Pre-synthesis surface modification approaches. (A) The affinity of CDs for amino compounds during synthesis results in modified CDs.³⁸ (B) The choice of an additional precursor often modifies CDs during production.⁴⁶

This has been used to increase quantum yield and fluorescence emission by preventing the recombination of electron-hole pairs.^{39,40} QY has increased from 1.3% to 3% using these methods, and amino group modification ensures biological compatibility. Additionally with an imaging focus, surface modification has been demonstrated to enable tunable wavelengths in CDs. Glucose-synthesized CDs were prepared in the presence of monopotassium phosphate, resulting in particles which emit different wavelengths depending on the phosphate concentration.⁴¹ By increasing the phosphate concentration, particle size increases, along with wavelength emitted as a result. Amine group functionalization has also been further utilized by Hao *et al.*⁴² to boost quantum yield and fluorescence. This study prepared CDs from tris(hydroxymethyl) amino-methane, subsequently modifying the surface with betaine hydrochloride and distributing them in a polyethylene glycol (PEG) film. This process creates CDs which are dispersible in water,⁴³ while the PEG film stabilizes surface sites and reduces radiative recombination,⁴⁴ thereby increasing quantum yield. In addition, by tweaking the weights of PEG added, Hao *et al.*⁴² tuned emissions and synthesized high yield red CDs.

In addition, CDs have been surface modified by the introduction of other non-amine ligands during production. This occurs with the selection of precursors containing the desired modifier elements (Fig. 3). For example, CDs have been prepared from *Hypericum perforatum* and tuned *via* the changing of reactive solvents, resulting in regulated quantum yield and different reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation.⁴⁵ This helps to overcome current chemotherapy limits of one-typed photothermal therapy and improves efficiency even under low-oxygen tumor environments. By use of selenocystine as a precursor, Zhou *et al.* were able to synthesize selenium-functionalized CDs which, due to functionalized α -carboxyl groups, function like large amino acids and inhibit amyloid-beta aggregation.⁴⁶ Amyloid-beta assemblies are a hallmark of inhibited neurological activity,⁴⁷ and by surface modification, these CDs act like leading Alzheimer's disease treatment.⁴⁸ The enlarged size of these conjugates also results in their emission shifting closer towards red, lending them potential in simultaneous imaging and therapy for Alzheimer's disease. CDs have been produced and modified on the surface with hexadecylamine ligands, revealing that smaller ligands resulted in easier electron transport and thus higher conductivity.⁴⁹

Post-synthesis surface modification approaches. Post-synthesis surface modification is often used to introduce more complicated molecules to CDs once their size and other traits have been properly tuned.⁵⁰ One leading technique is a reaction which is abbreviated as EDC/NHS and shown in Fig. 4, resulting in covalent surface coupling between a carbon dot and an amino group.⁵¹ Named after the chemicals ethyl-(dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide (EDC) and *N*-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS), the process requires a precursor with a carboxyl group (CDs) and an amino group which is later reacted.⁵² The carboxyl group reacts with EDC to form an unstable reactive ester; next, NHS bonds, forming an amine-reactive ester. Afterwards, the free amino group attaches to form a stable amide bond; this process is often used to attach



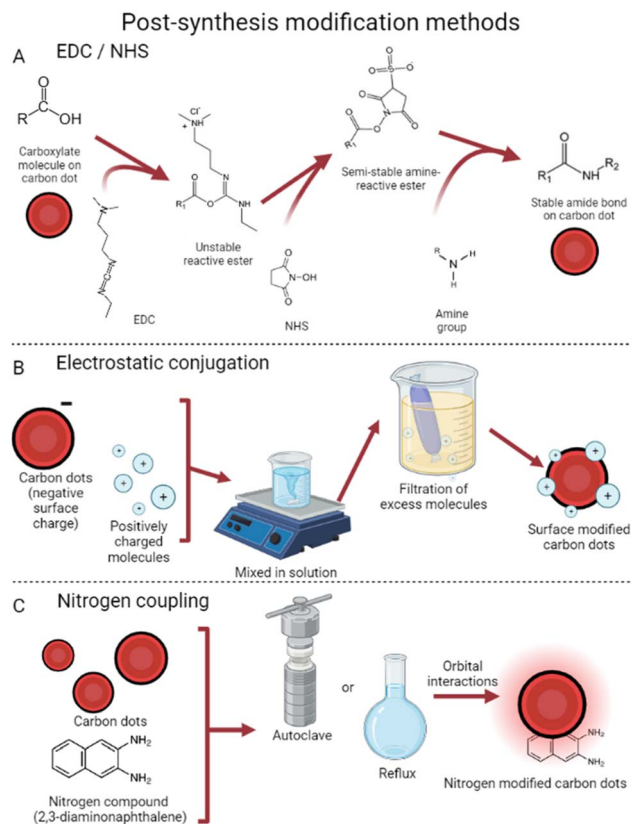


Fig. 4 Post-synthesis surface modification. (A) EDC/NHS reactions are used to activate CDs for subsequent modification with larger amine groups.⁷⁰ (B) Electrostatic conjugation uses surface charge differences for bonding.⁵⁹ (C) Nitrogen coupling relies on orbital interactions to attach nitrogen compounds to CDs.⁶⁵

compounds with amino groups to the surface of CDs.⁵⁰ EDC/NHS has been used by Zheng *et al.* to attach oxaliplatin, a chemotherapeutic, to the surface of highly luminescent carbon dots, creating effective theranostic agents.⁵³ Quinoline derivatives have been conjugated with CDs for sensing of zinc,⁵⁴ showing potential for EDC/NHS as a tool to enhance biosensing agents. Similarly, EDC/NHS successfully conjugated CDs with oligodeoxyribonucleotides as fluorescent mercury ion monitors; the quenching of CD fluorescence allowed for highly selective and low-limit sensing.⁵⁵ In another direction, Disha *et al.* used EDC/NHS to covalently attach the progesterone monoclonal antibody to a CD, with the intent of detecting progesterone levels.⁵⁶ They used fluorescence resonance energy transfer with graphene oxide as a quencher; when in the presence of progesterone, the graphene is displaced, and fluorescence turns on.⁵⁷ While studies in this area are limited, these results show potential for antibody-functionalized CDs for detection of hormones or antigens on cancer cells, viruses, or bacteria.

Another common method of post-synthesis modification is based on surface electrostatic interactions⁵⁸ which rely on differences in surface charges to conjugate CDs and the desired surface modifier. This method, visualized in Fig. 4, tends to require fewer steps to use and is thus very popular. With the use of electrostatic interactions, doxorubicin has been successfully

attached to CDs.⁵⁹ Due to the nitrogen groups on CDs synthesized from 4-aminophenol and potassium periodate,⁶⁰ targeted drug delivery was achieved successfully. This technique takes advantage of small CD size to reduce cancer cell viability to 21% (vs. 50% with free doxorubicin) by penetrating the cell nucleus.⁶¹ Additionally, these dots provide their traditional deep red fluorescence, enabling strong visualization within the tumor 12 hours after injection. Conjugation has also been achieved with cisplatin, a normally neutrally charged molecule, by attaching a Pt(IV) prodrug instead.⁶² This molecule becomes cisplatin in the reducing environment of cancer cells,⁶³ both reducing effects in benign cells⁶⁴ and enabling covalent CD conjugation.

Nitrogen coupling has also been used in a variety of ways to modify the surface of CDs.⁶⁵ This strategy allows for modification of the highest occupied/lowest unoccupied molecular orbitals, which in turn causes tunable emission wavelengths and quantum yield. Carbon dots were synthesized which, once coupled with diaminonaphthalene, exhibited increased red emissions.⁶⁶ This process took synthesized graphene carbon dots and placed them with diaminonaphthalene in an autoclave at 180° for 12 hours. Dubbed DAN-GQDs, the resulting dots also exhibited the highest quantum yield in their study, at 15.4%.⁶⁵ These nitrogen-coupled particles still possess low cytotoxicity, showing potential for nitrogen to enhance imaging applications.⁶⁷ Numerous other methods exist involving nitrogen coupling, all achieving similar results of enhanced photoluminescence and boosted quantum yield. Interestingly, Babar *et al.* were able to create explosive-detecting by the addition of nitrogen post-CD production.⁶⁸ This method refluxed a mixture of CDs (synthesized from dextrose⁶⁹) and HNO₃, later decanting off the nitric acid and leaving behind nitrogen-coupled CDs. These dots showed linearly quenched fluorescence in the presence of increasing concentrations of trinitrophenol, a dangerous explosive, further showing the widespread applications of post-synthesis CD surface modification.

Applications of red CDs

Bioimaging. The current state of red CDs in bioimaging relies on their red/NIR properties when excited and the fact that these molecules tend to avoid autofluorescence in cells.¹⁰ Confocal microscopy is one of the most successful methods at capturing high-quality imaging in thick tissue or of small particles.⁷¹ Laser light is directed at differing frequencies using a microscope so that each color (red, green, and blue) can be isolated. This ensures the red CDs can be viewed clearly in contrast to other cell parts which may be treated with dyes.⁷² One trait sometimes sought after that red CDs offer is wavelength-independent emission;⁷³ however, many CDs can be 'turned' red because they possess tunable emissions. While exhibiting wavelength-dependent emission, CDs synthesized by Hua *et al.* have shown to accumulate in the mitochondria, giving them potential for mitochondrial imaging.⁷⁴ Synthesized from chitosan, ethylenediamine and mercaptosuccinic acid in varying ratios, these dots almost exclusively stained mitochondria due to their positive charge and lipophilicity. Additionally,



Zhang *et al.* synthesized CDs with emission wavelengths of 680 nm which have a propensity to accumulate in tumors.⁴⁵ Excitation dependent, deep red-emitting CDs have been synthesized from citric acid and ethylenediamine and were able to diffuse to the cornea, providing potential for ocular bioimaging.¹¹

The presence of surface modifiers often takes red CD fluorescence and applications to a new level. The addition of fluorine increased the pH range of stability, red shifted emissions, and improved fluorescence properties.⁷⁵ Fluorinated polymers are more likely to associate with themselves because fluorine decreases the surface energy of most polymers;⁷⁶ this synergistic effect improves their visibility in bioimaging. Amine surface modifications have been used to increase the specificity of CDs, endowing them with increased targeting abilities. For example, high QY (84%) CDs have been functionalized with the use of an amine precursor for imaging specifically in the lysosome.⁷⁷ These CDs also emit a narrow range of wavelengths when excited with varying emissions, making them easily distinguishable in imaging applications. This behavior has been replicated with additional boron and nitrogen doping,³⁶ further enhancing the visibility of CDs. The pathway of clathrin-mediated endocytosis⁷⁸ is believed to influence uptake of CDs *in vivo*, explaining their increased endocytosis in kidney and liver. This pathway, in conjunction with amine modified red CDs, has enabled ultra-fast (40 seconds) imaging of lysosomes.⁷⁹ Monitoring lysosomes is important for understanding the breakdown of macromolecules,⁸⁰ neurodegenerative diseases,⁸¹ and autoimmune diseases (due to their influence on the production of cytokines).⁸² Thus, surface modifications of CDs with amines may prove beneficial to multiple avenues of medical research.

Therapeutic applications. A major area for focus with red CDs, due to their ability to penetrate tissue well, is the treatment of diseases, especially cancer. Photothermal therapy (PTT) is a field which involves artificially increasing the cell temperature to trigger cell death, or apoptosis.⁸³ Typically, a photothermal agent is administered and 'activated' in the presence of NIR light. However, traditional PTT agents encounter issues when they cause death to non-cancerous tissue. CDs take advantage of enhanced permeability and retention (EPR) of tumors⁸⁴ and use their small size to accumulate passively in tumors. Bao's nanoparticles, synthesized with bottom-up methods from citric acid, DMSO, and urea, emit at 720 nm and are successful PTT agents due to their heat generation when excited (X. Bao *et al.*, 2018).⁸⁵ Lan *et al.* have also crafted NIR CDs, though from diphenyl diselenide and polythiophene, with similar PTT success.²¹ These CDs, which end up co-doped with sulfur and selenium, targeted HeLa cells and inhibited tumor growth. More recently, photodynamic therapy (PDT) has been administered using red CDs to produce reactive oxygen species (ROS).⁴⁵ In this method, CDs are activated by the appropriate wavelengths of light, exciting oxygen species into ROS which bring about apoptosis.⁸⁶ However, tumors often have low oxygen environments,⁸⁷ something overcome by Zhang's CDs. Even in tumor hypoxia environments, these CDs generated ROS sufficient to inhibit tumors without damage to other organs in the

mice.⁴⁵ This presents a significant advance and application for chemotherapy with red CDs.

Red CDs have also been synthesized with the purpose of delivering drugs. For example, Hu *et al.* were able to use Osmanthus seeds to synthesize red CDs which were later bonded to cisplatin *via* surface modification.⁶² This anticancer drug was then released in slightly acidic, high glutathione environments, both of which are hallmark tumor traits. Naturally, targeted delivery reduces the common side effects of extraneous tissue death when administering chemotherapy. Similarly, work has been done using doxorubicin loaded onto the surface of CDs for targeting cancer cells and cancer stem cells.⁸⁸ CDs were synthesized by heating 4-aminophenol and potassium periodate, and doxorubicin was attached due to favorable charge interactions. The drug-modified CDs were then able to penetrate the nucleus of malignant cells, reducing tumors to 1/6 of their initial size. Red CDs have been used to encapsulate liposomes and trace the anticancer agent cinobufagin, additionally increasing the efficiency of cinobufagin.⁸⁹ This increased photoluminescence by up to five times, and it takes advantage of the well-researched behavior of liposomes as drug delivery devices.⁹⁰ However, it is by modification with red CDs that this approach achieves more efficient results. This effect has been replicated in additional studies, utilizing the fluorescence of CDs as a method for tracking doxorubicin *in vivo*.⁹¹ This takes advantage of the covalent bonding between doxorubicin and CDs, enabling localized treatment of cancer.

CDs with near-infrared irradiation have also been developed for boosted therapeutic efficiency.⁹² In this experiment, the long wavelength allows for fluorescent and photoacoustic imaging while also triggering tumor ablation with sufficient photothermal energy. These hold the additional benefit of many chemotherapeutic red CDs of reduced non-tumor cell death, indicating a promising agent for translational research. In fact, significant research has been conducted with the goal of further enhancing near-infrared CDs as chemotherapeutic agents. These particles, often doped by other atoms on their surfaces,⁹³ take advantage of enhanced photothermal conversion to deliver targeted tumor death. These approaches are facilitated by the small particle size, which allows increased tumor uptake⁹⁴ and therefore reduced side effects. In addition, a variety of carbon sources have been used successfully, including polymers, NIR dyes, and porphyrin derivatives,^{95–97} demonstrating that chemotherapeutic properties are not unique to one specific precursor and its use in synthesis. The wide range of approaches to red CD use in chemotherapy is promising for researchers, but it also indicates that there is significant room for improvement in terms of optimizing and honing results.⁹⁸

Sensing. Another common application of CDs is the detection of various harmful elements in trace amounts, usually by the mechanism of fluorescent quenching. This process decreases CD visibility by either dynamic or static quenching.⁹⁹ Dynamic quenching involves transfer of an electron from a donor (in this case CDs) to an acceptor, which is the ion being detected. Static quenching, however, happens when a compound forms between the fluorophore and its quencher. These two methods together explain interactions between ions



and CDs that enable their detection, an enticing quality for particles which are harmful even in trace amounts.

For example, chromium(III) sensing has been facilitated by red CDs which were synthesized from wine lees, a residual from wine production.¹⁰⁰ These dots function by emitting fluorescence, at around 675 nanometers, until the presence of a chromium(III) ion quenches this fluorescence. The dot also exhibits a linear relationship between pH and intensity. Additionally, through the power of surface modifications, Wu *et al.* created boron/nitrogen co-doped dots that respond to periodate (IO_4^-).³⁴ This method boasts a lower detection limit than current standards and a remarkably high QY of $\approx 87\%$ while following the green methods described earlier. While yellow green in color, CDs have been synthesized to detect phoxim, a harmful pesticide, below the regulation levels; this method is also more cost efficient and faster.¹⁰¹ Interestingly, red CDs have been synthesized with multi-ion detection properties; Gao *et al.* created stable CDs with quenching response to Pt^{2+} , Au^{3+} , and Pd^{2+} ions.¹⁰² These dots benefitted from N-doping and possessed sensitive and low detection limits.

In an influential study, Ge *et al.* synthesized red CDs doped with sulfur and nitrogen which exhibit high sensitivity for detection of Fe^{3+} and whose fluorescence can be recovered.²⁰ The addition of ascorbic acid to quenched CDs releases the $-\text{COOH}$ and $-\text{SCN}$ groups which Fe^{3+} binds to, thus allowing the CDs to regain most of their fluorescence. Another interesting application has been their use to detect mitoxantrone, an anticancer drug, in human serum. These red CDs exhibited a wide linear range of detection with low limit of detection, proving a use in ensuring proper drug administration.¹⁰³ Additionally, these CDs were synthesized using citric acid for carbon and formamide for nitrogen, further showing the importance of precursor selection and surface modification.¹⁰⁴ Other red CDs have been functionalized to detect gold ions as well as reducing them to Au^0 *via* redox with a surface thioether group on the CDs (Li *et al.*, 2022)⁹⁵ at 29 nM, well below the. The detection *via* quenching began to occur at 29 nM, well below the reported 100 μM value at which a marked cell viability decrease occurs.¹⁰⁵ The dual function of red CDs, in this case detecting and reducing ions, is often referred to as theranostics and will be discussed in detail later.

The detection capability of red CDs extends beyond ions and into pH sensing, which can play a variety of roles from spotting illnesses to imaging organelles. For example, Chen *et al.* synthesized red CDs which are responsive to pH change in the range of 4.0 to 8.0.¹⁰⁶ These CDs shift color under ambient light from red to yellow as pH rises, and their fluorescence under UV also changes from purple to orange to yellow. Like many other reports, these dots possess nitrogen on their surface, showing the versatility of surface modification. Red CDs have further been fabricated whose responsiveness spans the range 1.0 to 9.0.¹⁰⁷ These positively charged particles can enter lysosomes and decrease in fluorescence as pH increases. Nitrogen/sulfur co-doped CDs have been used to primarily detect extreme changes in pH, with higher emission corresponding to more acidic solutions.¹⁰⁸ This study has also indicated that nitrogen and sulfur dopants play an important role in increasing QY and

creating a reversible pH change detector. These studies, all relatively recent, indicate relatively novel and attractive potential for red CDs as pH sensors.

Theranostics. A novel field as well, theranostics represents a combination of diagnostic and therapeutic techniques, providing simultaneous imaging and treatment primarily for cancer. As the capabilities of red CDs for *in vivo* imaging, high permeability, and their biocompatibility have already been expanded upon, they act as an obvious candidate for theranostics. One common method is the concurrent use of imaging and photothermal therapy (PTT) in cancer cells. Due to the EPR of tumors and the small size of CDs, the dots naturally accumulate in cancer cells, making them advantageous for both imaging and treatment of diseases.¹⁰⁹ CDs have been synthesized from a hydrophobic cyanine dye [2-((*E*)-2-((*E*)-2-chloro-3-((*E*)-2-(1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3,3-dimethylindolin-2-ylidene)ethylidene)cyclohex-1-en-1-yl)vinyl)-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3,3-dimethyl-3*H*-indol-1-ium iodide, CyOH] and the addition of PEG800 to modify water solubility.¹¹⁰ These dots exhibit NIR fluorescence and, like the examples mentioned previously, have PTT higher than CDs on their own. However, surface modification has also been shown to increase the theranostic potential of red CDs. Getachew *et al.* were able to create a prodrug platform by doping red CDs with N, Cl, S, as well as Se, N, and CL, for on demand drug release and greatly improved optic qualities.¹¹¹ This study depicts a major step forward in terms of chemotherapeutic red CDs, as it provided a greater level of control than many contemporary efforts.

Near-infrared CDs have been created which accumulated in tumors and provided PTT efficiency on par with current standards.⁸⁵ These agents are advantageous due to their distinct NIR emission, providing stark contrast for imaging; in addition, these CDs were excreted renally almost entirely over the course of 24 hours. By preparation of polythiophene (PT2) and diphenyl diselenide in an alkaline solution, Lan *et al.* synthesized near-infrared CDs which proved function in two photon excitation imagery and in PTT.²¹ These dots surpass ordinary CDs in photothermal conversion efficiency due to their selenium and sulfur doping, which also provide wavelength independent NIR emission. As mentioned previously, CDs have been created with the curious ability to accumulate in mitochondria; these CDs also possess PTT potential as they generate ROS which trigger apoptosis (X.-Q. Wang *et al.*, 2023).⁸⁶ These red-emitting CDs excite nearby oxygen when irradiated with a 635 nm laser and harm the mitochondria of the tumors in which they accumulate while also being potent imaging agents. Furthermore, scientists have functionalized near-infrared CDs into agents for photodynamic therapy and bioimaging, combining the imaging and treatment of tumors *in vivo*.¹¹² These dots have advantageously high ROS generation and provide high-specificity imaging of tumors in mouse studies. Red-emitting CDs, relying heavily on formamide as a solvent, have been synthesized to exhibit both one-photon and two-photon fluorescence, further expanding their use in the field of imaging.¹¹³ These dots are also noteworthy for their ability to, upon photothermal activation, trigger cancerous cell death.



Surface modifications have also been used to functionalize CDs as nanoscale drug carrying devices. As mentioned previously, red CDs have been created from 4-aminophenol and potassium periodate which proved useful for delivery of doxorubicin.⁸⁸ Doxorubicin was attached by addition in solution of PBS buffer, and the CDs absorbed it *via* π - π stacking interactions, indicating a simple procedure for drug loading. In addition, the CD-doxorubicin complex maintained its imaging use, displaying strong red emission in the nuclei of HeLa and breast cancer cells. The CD-doxorubicin compound also proved to be much more effective than doxorubicin on its own, killing 79% *vs.* 50% of cancer cells. Additionally, CDs have been functionalized with cisplatin, another common chemotherapeutic, to minimize the effects of cisplatin on benign tissue.⁶² This CD-cisplatin complex accumulates in tumors, releasing the medicine and providing near-infrared emission for imaging. This molecule relies highly on surface modifications, as the CD-cisplatin complex must be coated in polyethylene glycol-chitosan-2,3-dimethyl maleic anhydride polymer (PEG-CS-DA) to achieve a negative surface charge; this prevents the adsorption of normal molecules like proteins during transit.¹¹⁴ Once the

compounds reach tumor site, the slight acidity of the tumor flips the charge, releasing Pt(IV); high levels of glutathione in tumors then reduce this to Pt(II), which is toxic and brings about tumor death. However, it also acts as a PTT agent, emitting enough heat when absorbing near-infrared light. This example is especially exciting due to its multifunctional nature and ability to reduce tumors in a variety of ways. One study by Li *et al.* created CDs which mimic large amino acids, enabling photoacoustic imaging and subsequent improved delivery of chemotherapeutics.¹¹⁵ This takes advantage of transporters like LAT-1, a technique which has been shown to increase accumulation of doxorubicin by at least threefold.¹¹⁶ Together with one of the aforementioned drug delivery methods, this could provide a novel and effective method for cancer inhibition.

Antibacterial uses. Due to the prevalence of bacterial infections worldwide, in both developed and developing nations, finding new ways to prevent and treat bacterial infections is of great importance.¹¹⁷ Gram-negative bacteria (like *Escherichia coli*) and drug-resistant bacteria are particularly difficult due to the severity of their infections and their ability to avoid antibiotics with the use of biofilms.^{118,119} As such, surface modified

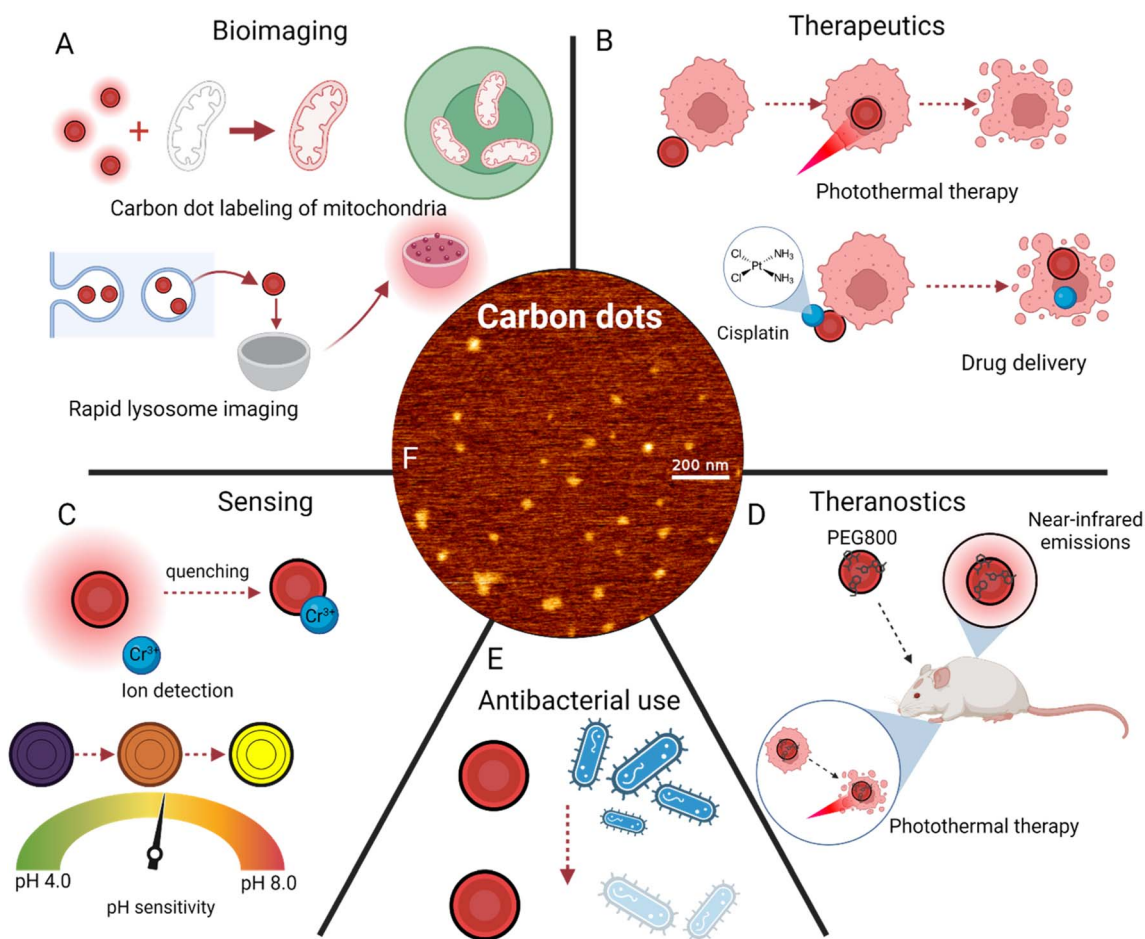


Fig. 5 Applications of carbon dot surface modifications. (A) Bioimaging applications, including mitochondria labeling⁷⁴ and lysosome imaging.⁷⁹ (B) Disease treatment techniques, primarily photothermal therapy²¹ and drug delivery.⁶² (C) Sensing of ions¹⁰⁰ and pH changes.¹⁰⁶ (D) Theranostics, or simultaneous imaging and cancer treatment.¹¹⁰ (E) Antibacterial uses of red carbon dots. (F) Atomic force microscopy imaging of red carbon dots.²⁹



red-emitting CDs have been employed in a variety of antibacterial uses, helping to overcome issues like drug resistance or difficulties in detection of bacteria.¹²⁰ These techniques mainly function in one of two different ways, either killing mature bacteria and biofilm, or inhibiting their growth and formation.¹²¹ Low cytotoxicity remains a primary goal for these antibacterial approaches, and the use of red CDs does not indicate significant cell death aside from the targeted bacteria.

Targeting mature bacteria and biofilm functions largely based on physical or oxidative damage to the bacteria. Interestingly enough, some of these approaches function similarly to many anti-cancer approaches, taking advantage of photo-thermal efficiency of CDs to target and kill drug-resistant bacteria. Mice with bacterial infections were treated photo-thermally with varying doses of red CDs and exhibited faster and fuller recoveries than their control groups, also showing no side effects in their organs.¹²⁰ Even at low concentrations, CDs have been used to kill bacteria by destroying bacterial walls and inhibiting expression of genes.¹²² This broad-spectrum result is interesting not only because of its multifunctional mechanisms but also because it is self-degrading, preventing collateral damage *in vivo* and subsequent pollution.¹²³ Nanoparticles for antibacterial use is not a novel field, as quantum dots and metal-based nanocomposites have demonstrated the ability to generate ROS in bacteria.^{124,125} However, CDs are unique in their ability to be synthesized from organic, and therefore safer, precursors, reducing harm to the environment and to non-bacterial cells.¹²⁶

While many approaches are currently focused on killing bacteria, there is also significant research behind red CDs for the prevention of bacterial growth. Studies on CDs have shown that the presence of surface groups improves their ability to inhibit bacteria growth.¹²⁷ Going forward from this result, scientists have used N- and P-doped CDs for inhibiting the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* and simultaneously detecting the potentially harmful Sudan Red I at low levels *via* fluorescence quenching.^{128,129} Additionally, nitrogen-modified red-emitting CDs have been used to inhibit progression of both cancerous cells and bacteria.¹³⁰ Oxidative stress inducing DNA degradation was identified as the primary cause of bacterial inhibition, as the bacteria which could not develop properly was unable to spread.^{131,132} Interestingly, this study also revealed that monosaccharides as precursors had the best emission profiles among the 28 synthesized. Further pursuit of cheap and green methods of CD synthesis will doubtlessly benefit the field of antibacterial research (Fig. 5).

Discussion

Limitations in biological applications

Red CDs are evidently a powerful agent for applications ranging from imaging and sensing to therapeutics and antibacterial treatments. However, there are still significant issues that must be faced before their widespread adoption. Red CDs are produced with multiple different synthesis methods, most of which are bottom-up and thus less impactful on the environment.¹³³ Additionally, these synthesis techniques often rely on

cheaper materials and machinery, indicating a large degree of scalability. These greener methods, however, often lack as precise of control over size,¹¹ indicating a need to hybridize with modern QD synthesis methods to balance lower cost with a higher degree of CD property control. One major issue faced by red CD synthesis is increasing the sensitivity of dots while maintaining a high degree of selectivity.¹³⁴ Especially for sensing applications, it is hard to create CDs which have lower limits of detection without creating probes which are triggered by more ions than their desired target. Also, it is well reported that CDs should be kept below 10 nanometers in diameter to optimize their fluorescence and uptake properties.¹³⁵ Because increasing particle size typically increases the wavelength emitted,¹³⁶ it is a challenge to synthesize red CDs that remain below this size threshold. Additionally, surface functionalization often further increase size,²² making it of greater importance to better understand the role played by each part of the CD synthesis and modification process.

The processes of red CD synthesis and surface modification both rely on many different factors, with the main components being precursor choice, solvents used, pH, method of synthesis, and time and temperature used in synthesis.³⁸ While versatility is something to celebrate in the stages of discovery, it is evident that synthesis and modification methods will need to become more streamlined and standardized before red CDs can be produced and used *en masse*. The precursor used has been shown to change many CD characteristics, most notably size and emission wavelength;^{41,137} using the right precursor can make the production of surface modified red-emitting CDs much easier. In addition, the solvent used has been demonstrated to impact quantum yield and emission wavelength,²⁴ making it an important consideration during production. Solvent choice can also impact the outcome of surface modification methods, either by introducing new elements or preventing surface interactions.²² pH influences the color of CDs¹³⁸ and their efficiency,¹³⁷ both during production and in applications like pH sensing.¹³⁹ Thus, the pH of solvent must be considered, and the pH range of the CD application must also be tested. As explained previously, there are many different methods which have successfully been used to synthesize red CDs.¹⁴⁰ However, due to the effects that reaction time, pressure, and temperature^{8,141} play on the resultant CDs, it is important to choose a methodology that allows greater control; this is why bottom-up synthesis is increasingly common. As microwave synthesis, hydrolysis, and reflux have all created red CDs with modifications,¹⁴⁰ these methods should be further studied so that specific, replicable protocol can be written. Without confirmation of the effects that each element in synthesis has on the final product, it is unlikely that red CDs will see implementation in a clinical setting.

In addition, a few issues present themselves due mainly to the novelty of CD research. While some studies have examined surface modification of CDs with bioagents, like antibodies,⁵⁶ there is very limited research regarding specifically red CDs in this aspect. This likely stems from the fact that carbon dot structure is still not fully understood, and many professionals do not agree on the origin of their emissions.¹⁴² Current



methods of characterization, like atomic force microscopy, reveal evidence of carbon dot formation but it is still unknown how atoms orient themselves at such a small level. As imaging advances, so will the understanding of the molecular interactions behind carbon dot structure. Finally, a major limitation is that, although carbon dots have proven anticancer behavior, they have yet to be tested clinically in humans. Obviously, this is a major roadblock which will be approached as the previously mentioned limitations are addressed, but it is important that further research regarding carbon dots and their surface modifications keeps clinical trials on the horizon.

Prospects in translation

Red carbon dots, especially when surface modified, have a variety of appealing uses in medicine, ranging from bio-imaging of specific organelles to therapeutics for diseases like cancer. However, there are significant limitations in current research, including poorly understood structure and a lack of defined synthesis procedures. As such, it is important to identify what should be focused on as carbon dot research progresses. One major medical challenge is crossing the blood-brain barrier, with implications ranging from Alzheimer's treatment to enhanced tumor targeting.¹⁴³ The small size and easily modifiable surface nature of red carbon dots makes them particularly appealing. Also, since other synthesized nanoparticles have successfully crossed the blood-brain barrier,¹⁴⁴ there is interest in doing the same with carbon dots. A more biocompatible, more sustainable nanocarrier, red CDs are seeing significant interest in the field of targeted medicine for brain conditions.

The field of chemotherapy is another target for red CDs as discussed previously. The CDs, through multiple studies, have shown increased uptake within tumor cells and high levels of subsequent tumorous cell death, all without reducing the viability of benign cells.¹⁴⁵ In addition, surface modifications with molecules like dopamine have been beneficial to the compatibility of nanoscale chemotherapeutics.¹⁴⁶ Compared to current chemotherapy regimens, which are plagued with off-target effects, this demonstrates a major step forward. Red CDs also solve the issue of imaging and therapeutics together, further reducing stress on patients and likely being a cost-effective method.¹⁴⁷ However, before CDs see widespread adoption in this area, their synthesis methods need to be further refined in regard to their scalability and quality control.¹⁴⁸

One major effort for translational chemotherapy is passive tumor targeting and subsequently triggered cell death, facilitated primarily by inorganic nanoparticles.¹⁴⁹ For carbon dot clinical use, there are several precedents in modern chemotherapy that must be considered. Primarily, the small size of nanoparticles enables them to infiltrate tumors in higher quantities, preventing accumulation and further growth. Quantum dots and CDs, therefore, are an obvious candidate due to their ease of synthesis and small sizes.¹⁵⁰ However, to prevent renal filtration and subsequent kidney damage, sizes are mostly kept above 10 nanometers.¹⁵¹ This stresses the

importance of refined CD synthesis procedures, so that output size can be precisely monitored. However, since red CDs tend to have larger sizes corresponding with a larger wavelength, red CDs in specific have more potential use. Another important factor in clinical translation is that most nanoparticles in use currently are inorganic, with gold being a forerunner.^{152,153} This can have unintended cytotoxic effects, putting further stress on the bodies of cancer patients.¹⁵⁴ Organic-based nanoparticles, therefore, should be further developed so that their non-toxic nature can be fully used.

The second main method of chemotherapy is targeted treatment by means of photothermal and photodynamic therapy. Due to the unique characteristics of high quantum yield and excellent photothermal conversion,¹¹⁶ quantum dots have been used *in vivo* and *in vitro* to reduce tumor size. Their luminescence also allows easy tracking and subsequent imaging of the successes or failures of treatment.¹⁵⁵ To maintain sufficiently large size, as mentioned above, carbon dot aggregates have been recently created, with an added initiative of improved quantum yield.¹⁵⁶ This approach synergizes well with longer wavelength CDs, as the aggregation further boosts their photothermal conversion efficiency, and longer wavelengths are shown to penetrate tissue more.¹⁵⁷ This property of long-wavelength light has led to significant efforts to tune CD emissions towards the near-infrared region.¹⁵⁸ By attaching surface molecules and adjusting precursors, more effective photothermal agents can easily be developed, indicating the large potential for clinical use of red, surface modified CDs.¹⁵⁹ The main drawback noted in current photothermal/photodynamic chemotherapy approaches is phototoxicity, which is a negative reaction of tissue to the light that is required to activate PTT agents.^{160,161} CDs have been functionalized with Chlorin-e6 through amide reaction to reduce phototoxicity when activated with a laser.¹⁶² This novel method also yielded simultaneous photothermal therapy and photodynamic therapy under one-laser activation, presenting a safer and simpler process for targeted chemotherapy. As efforts continue to reduce phototoxicity, red CDs could see clinical use in conjunction with other medications for a holistic approach to cancer treatment.

Finally, as mentioned previously, efforts have been made to use CDs as drug delivery devices to treat tumors in a localized manner.¹⁶³ Because red CDs are the largest of their family,¹⁶⁴ it makes sense to use them to encapsulate drug molecules or bond with them on their surface. Dopamine has been successfully electrostatically conjugated to the surface of red CDs, increasing uptake *in vivo* and reducing cancer cell viability by as much as 50%.²⁹ In addition, doxorubicin has been attached to CDs for delivery to human breast cancer cells.⁵⁹ Obviously, one major drawback to drug delivery CDs is that their novelty prevents them from experiencing any clinical trials. As there are many different approaches yielding varying degrees of chemotherapeutic success, further research will be required before a consensus is reached on the optimal path to carbon-based drug delivery.¹⁶⁵ This method also suffers from additional required focus on cytotoxicity and side effects, as accumulation of both CDs and the associated drug must be monitored and



controlled.¹⁶⁶ An interesting study managed to reduce cytotoxicity by embedding CDs in a PEG matrix and subsequently using them for chemotherapy.¹⁶⁷ This method, however, works by reducing the ROS generation from CDs, eliminating its use for passive targeting chemotherapy or photothermal therapy. Still, it is important to note that efforts are being made to improve safety along with efficiency for translational red CD use.

Conclusion

The study of carbon dots has already progressed greatly, from an accidental discovery to an emerging prospect for bioimaging and drug delivery. Red carbon dots provide distinct imaging advantages due to high contrast and ease of surface modification. A variety of methods exist to modify carbon dots, each with its own advantages and applications. Further focus on red carbon dot modification to increase their uptake in specific cell types/organs, as well as development of a well-understood synthesis process, will ensure that surface-modified red carbon dots remain at the forefront of biomedical research. In focusing on clinical translation of carbon dot treatment regimens, it is important to thoroughly understand the drawbacks and positive traits of carbon dots. As they remain a novel nanomaterial, this will undoubtedly come with continued research of reduced cytotoxicity, enhanced targeting, and better control of size during synthesis.

Conflicts of interest

No conflicts of interest were declared by the authors.

Acknowledgements

The authors sincerely thank all the members of the D. B. group for critically reading the manuscript and for their valuable feedback. D. G. B. thanks the Craig and Galen Brown Foundation Scholarship for their education funding, Halliburton Global Engineering Program for raising awareness about the research opening, and Mr Pankaj Yadav for mentorship and supervision. D. B. thanks SERB, GoI for Ramanujan Fellowship, IITGN for the start-up grant, and Gujcost-DST, GSBTM, BRNS-BARC, and HEFA-GoI for research grants. D. B. is a member of the Indian National Young Academy of Sciences (INIAS).

References

- 1 Z. Hallaji, Z. Bagheri, S.-O. Kalji, E. Ermis and B. Ranjbar, Recent advances in the rational synthesis of red-emissive carbon dots for nanomedicine applications: a review, *FlatChem*, 2021, **29**, 100271.
- 2 Y. Wang and A. Hu, Carbon quantum dots: synthesis, properties and applications, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2014, **2**, 6921.
- 3 T. J. Bukowski and J. H. Simmons, Quantum Dot Research: current State and Future Prospects, *Crit. Rev. Solid State Mater. Sci.*, 2002, **27**, 119–142.
- 4 X. Michalet, F. F. Pinaud, L. A. Bentolila, J. M. Tsay, S. Doose, J. J. Li, G. Sundaresan, A. M. Wu, S. S. Gambhir and S. Weiss, Quantum Dots for Live Cells, in Vivo Imaging, and Diagnostics, *Science*, 2005, **307**, 538–544.
- 5 A. M. Derfus, W. C. W. Chan and S. N. Bhatia, Probing the Cytotoxicity of Semiconductor Quantum Dots, *Nano Lett.*, 2004, **4**, 11–18.
- 6 X. Xu, R. Ray, Y. Gu, H. J. Ploehn, L. Gearheart, K. Raker and W. A. Scrivens, Electrophoretic Analysis and Purification of Fluorescent Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Fragments, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2004, **126**, 12736–12737.
- 7 A. Tyagi, K. M. Tripathi, N. Singh, S. Choudhary and R. K. Gupta, Green synthesis of carbon quantum dots from lemon peel waste: applications in sensing and photocatalysis, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**, 72423–72432.
- 8 R. Bao, Z. Chen, Z. Zhao, X. Sun, J. Zhang, L. Hou and C. Yuan, Green and Facile Synthesis of Nitrogen and Phosphorus Co-Doped Carbon Quantum Dots towards Fluorescent Ink and Sensing Applications, *Nanomaterials*, 2018, **8**, 386.
- 9 T. Das, B. K. Saikia, H. P. Dekaboruah, M. Bordoloi, D. Neog, J. J. Bora, J. Lahkar, B. Narzary, S. Roy and D. Ramaiah, Blue-fluorescent and biocompatible carbon dots derived from abundant low-quality coals, *J. Photochem. Photobiol., B*, 2019, **195**, 1–11.
- 10 Z. Zhu, Y. Zhai, Z. Li, P. Zhu, S. Mao, C. Zhu, D. Du, L. A. Belfiore, J. Tang and Y. Lin, Red carbon dots: Optical property regulations and applications, *Mater. Today*, 2019, **30**, 52–79.
- 11 B. B. Karakoçak, J. Liang, S. Kavadiya, M. Y. Berezin, P. Biswas and N. Ravi, Optimizing the Synthesis of Red-Emissive Nitrogen-Doped Carbon Dots for Use in Bioimaging, *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.*, 2018, **1**, 3682–3692.
- 12 M. Makkar and R. Viswanatha, Frontier challenges in doping quantum dots: synthesis and characterization, *RSC Adv.*, 2018, **8**, 22103–22112.
- 13 J.-Y. Yin, H.-J. Liu, S. Jiang, Y. Chen and Y. Yao, Hyperbranched Polymer Functionalized Carbon Dots with Multistimuli-Responsive Property, *ACS Macro Lett.*, 2013, **2**, 1033–1037.
- 14 F. Bruno, A. Sciortino, G. Buscarino, M. L. Soriano, Á. Ríos, M. Cannas, F. Gelardi, F. Messina and S. Agnello, A Comparative Study of Top-Down and Bottom-Up Carbon Nanodots and Their Interaction with Mercury Ions, *Nanomaterials*, 2021, **11**(5), 1265.
- 15 J. Zhou, C. Booker, R. Li, X. Zhou, T.-K. Sham, X. Sun and Z. Ding, An Electrochemical Avenue to Blue Luminescent Nanocrystals from Multiwalled Carbon Nanotubes (MWCNTs), *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2007, **129**, 744–745.
- 16 H. Zhu, X. Wang, Y. Li, Z. Wang, F. Yang and X. Yang, Microwave synthesis of fluorescent carbon nanoparticles with electrochemiluminescence properties, *Chem. Commun.*, 2009, 5118.
- 17 T. V. de Medeiros, J. Manioudakis, F. Noun, J.-R. Macairan, F. Victoria and R. Naccache, Microwave-assisted synthesis of carbon dots and their applications, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2019, **7**, 7175–7195.



- 18 P.-C. Hsu, Z.-Y. Shih, C.-H. Lee and H.-T. Chang, Synthesis and analytical applications of photoluminescent carbon nanodots, *Green Chem.*, 2012, **14**, 917.
- 19 C. Yang, S. Zhu, Z. Li, Z. Li, C. Chen, L. Sun, W. Tang, R. Liu, Y. Sun and M. Yu, Nitrogen-doped carbon dots with excitation-independent long-wavelength emission produced by a room-temperature reaction, *Chem. Commun.*, 2016, **52**, 11912–11914.
- 20 J. Ge, Q. Jia, W. Liu, L. Guo, Q. Liu, M. Lan, H. Zhang, X. Meng and P. Wang, Red-Emissive Carbon Dots for Fluorescent, Photoacoustic, and Thermal Theranostics in Living Mice, *Adv. Mater.*, 2015, **27**, 4169–4177.
- 21 M. Lan, S. Zhao, Z. Zhang, L. Yan, L. Guo, G. Niu, J. Zhang, J. Zhao, H. Zhang, P. Wang, G. Zhu, C.-S. Lee and W. Zhang, Two-photon-excited near-infrared emissive carbon dots as multifunctional agents for fluorescence imaging and photothermal therapy, *Nano Res.*, 2017, **10**, 3113–3123.
- 22 J. Zhan, B. Geng, K. Wu, G. Xu, L. Wang, R. Guo, B. Lei, F. Zheng, D. Pan and M. Wu, A solvent-engineered molecule fusion strategy for rational synthesis of carbon quantum dots with multicolor bandgap fluorescence, *Carbon*, 2018, **130**, 153–163.
- 23 C. Reichardt, Solvatochromic dyes as solvent polarity indicators, *Chem. Rev.*, 1994, **94**, 2319–2358.
- 24 W. Wang, J. Wu, Y. Xing and Z. Wang, Solvent-dependent red emissive carbon dots and their applications in sensing and solid-state luminescence, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2022, **360**, 131645.
- 25 S. Lin, C. Lin, M. He, R. Yuan, Y. Zhang, Y. Zhou, W. Xiang and X. Liang, Solvatochromism of bright carbon dots with tunable long-wavelength emission from green to red and their application as solid-state materials for warm WLEDs, *RSC Adv.*, 2017, **7**, 41552–41560.
- 26 W. Zhang, L. Jia, X. Guo, R. Yang, Y. Zhang and Z. Zhao, Green synthesis of up- and down-conversion photoluminescent carbon dots from coffee beans for Fe³⁺ detection and cell imaging, *Analyst*, 2019, **144**, 7421–7431.
- 27 S. Ahmadian-Fard-Fini, M. Salavati-Niasari and D. Ghanbari, Hydrothermal green synthesis of magnetic Fe₃O₄-carbon dots by lemon and grape fruit extracts and as a photoluminescence sensor for detecting of *E. coli* bacteria, *Spectrochim. Acta, Part A*, 2018, **203**, 481–493.
- 28 X. Lin, M. Xiong, J. Zhang, C. He, X. Ma, H. Zhang, Y. Kuang, M. Yang and Q. Huang, Carbon dots based on natural resources: synthesis and applications in sensors, *Microchem. J.*, 2021, **160**, 105604.
- 29 P. Yadav, B. Dawson, R. Varshney, K. Kansara, K. Shah, L. Dahle, A. Kumar, R. Rawal, S. Gupta and D. Bhatia, Dopamine Functionalized, Red Carbon Quantum Dots for In Vivo Bioimaging, *Cancer Therapeutics, and Neuronal Differentiation*.
- 30 L. Cui, X. Ren, M. Sun, H. Liu and L. Xia, Carbon Dots: Synthesis, Properties and Applications, *Nanomaterials*, 2021, **11**, 3419.
- 31 A. Döring, E. Ushakova and A. L. Rogach, Chiral carbon dots: synthesis, optical properties, and emerging applications, *Light: Sci. Appl.*, 2022, **11**, 75.
- 32 T.-Y. Wang, C.-Y. Chen, C.-M. Wang, Y. Z. Tan and W.-S. Liao, Multicolor Functional Carbon Dots via One-Step Refluxing Synthesis, *ACS Sens.*, 2017, **2**, 354–363.
- 33 S. Kadian, G. Manik, A. Kalkal, M. Singh and R. P. Chauhan, Effect of sulfur doping on fluorescence and quantum yield of graphene quantum dots: an experimental and theoretical investigation, *Nanotechnology*, 2019, **30**, 435704.
- 34 Y. Wu, D. Qin, Z. Luo, S. Meng, G. Mo, X. Jiang and B. Deng, High Quantum Yield Boron and Nitrogen Codoped Carbon Quantum Dots with Red/Purple Emissions for Ratiometric Fluorescent IO₄ – Sensing and Cell Imaging, *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.*, 2022, **10**, 5195–5202.
- 35 W. Zhou, J. Vavro, N. M. Nemes, J. E. Fischer, F. Borondics, K. Kamarás and D. B. Tanner, Charge transfer and Fermi level shift in p-doped single-walled carbon nanotubes, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2005, **71**, 205423.
- 36 Y. Deng, Y. Long, A. Song, H. Wang, S. Xiang, Y. Qiu, X. Ge, D. Golberg and Q. Weng, Boron Dopants in Red-Emitting B and N Co-Doped Carbon Quantum Dots Enable Targeted Imaging of Lysosomes, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2023, **15**, 17045–17053.
- 37 R.-S. Juang, C.-T. Hsieh, C.-P. Kao, Y. A. Gandomi, C.-C. Fu, S.-H. Liu and S. Gu, Highly fluorescent green and red emissions from boron-doped graphene quantum dots under blue light illumination, *Carbon*, 2021, **176**, 61–70.
- 38 F. Yan, Y. Jiang, X. Sun, Z. Bai, Y. Zhang and X. Zhou, Surface modification and chemical functionalization of carbon dots: a review, *Microchim. Acta*, 2018, **185**, 424.
- 39 W. Dong, S. Zhou, Y. Dong, J. Wang, X. Ge and L. Sui, The preparation of ethylenediamine-modified fluorescent carbon dots and their use in imaging of cells, *Luminescence*, 2015, **30**, 867–871.
- 40 H. Wu, J. Jiang, X. Gu and C. Tong, Nitrogen and sulfur co-doped carbon quantum dots for highly selective and sensitive fluorescent detection of Fe(III) ions and L-cysteine, *Microchim. Acta*, 2017, **184**, 2291–2298.
- 41 Z.-C. Yang, M. Wang, A. M. Yong, S. Y. Wong, X.-H. Zhang, H. Tan, A. Y. Chang, X. Li and J. Wang, Intrinsically fluorescent carbon dots with tunable emission derived from hydrothermal treatment of glucose in the presence of monopotassium phosphate, *Chem. Commun.*, 2011, **47**, 11615.
- 42 Y. Hao, Z. Gan, J. Xu, X. Wu and P. K. Chu, Poly(ethylene glycol)/carbon quantum dot composite solid films exhibiting intense and tunable blue–red emission, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2014, **311**, 490–497.
- 43 A. B. Bourlinos, R. Zbořil, J. Petr, A. Bakandritsos, M. Krysmann and E. P. Giannelis, Luminescent Surface Quaternized Carbon Dots, *Chem. Mater.*, 2012, **24**, 6–8.
- 44 Y.-P. Sun, B. Zhou, Y. Lin, W. Wang, K. A. S. Fernando, P. Pathak, M. J. Meziani, B. A. Harruff, X. Wang, H. Wang, P. G. Luo, H. Yang, M. E. Kose, B. Chen, L. M. Veca and S.-Y. Xie, Quantum-Sized Carbon Dots for Bright and Colorful Photoluminescence, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 7756–7757.
- 45 Y. Zhang, Q. Jia, F. Nan, J. Wang, K. Liang, J. Li, X. Xue, H. Ren, W. Liu, J. Ge and P. Wang, Carbon dots



- nanophotosensitizers with tunable reactive oxygen species generation for mitochondrion-targeted type I/II photodynamic therapy, *Biomaterials*, 2023, **293**, 121953.
- 46 X. Zhou, S. Hu, S. Wang, Y. Pang, Y. Lin and M. Li, Large Amino Acid Mimicking Selenium-Doped Carbon Quantum Dots for Multi-Target Therapy of Alzheimer's Disease, *Front. Pharmacol.*, 2021, **12**, 778613.
 - 47 J. J. Palop and L. Mucke, Amyloid- β -induced neuronal dysfunction in Alzheimer's disease: from synapses toward neural networks, *Nat. Neurosci.*, 2010, **13**, 812–818.
 - 48 P. Zhang, Y. Kishimoto, I. Grammatikakis, K. Gottimukkala, R. G. Cutler, S. Zhang, K. Abdelmohsen, V. A. Bohr, J. Misra Sen, M. Gorospe and M. P. Mattson, Senolytic therapy alleviates A β -associated oligodendrocyte progenitor cell senescence and cognitive deficits in an Alzheimer's disease model, *Nat. Neurosci.*, 2019, **22**, 719–728.
 - 49 W. Kwon, S. Do, D. C. Won and S.-W. Rhee, Carbon Quantum Dot-Based Field-Effect Transistors and Their Ligand Length-Dependent Carrier Mobility, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2013, **5**, 822–827.
 - 50 W. Liu, C. Li, Y. Ren, X. Sun, W. Pan, Y. Li, J. Wang and W. Wang, Carbon dots: surface engineering and applications, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2016, **4**, 5772–5788.
 - 51 Q. Yan, H.-N. Zheng, C. Jiang, K. Li and S.-J. Xiao, EDC/NHS activation mechanism of polymethacrylic acid: anhydride versus NHS-ester, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 69939–69947.
 - 52 J. Bart, R. Tiggelaar, M. Yang, S. Schlautmann, H. Zuilhof and H. Gardeniers, Room-temperature intermediate layer bonding for microfluidic devices, *Lab Chip*, 2009, **9**, 3481.
 - 53 M. Zheng, S. Liu, J. Li, D. Qu, H. Zhao, X. Guan, X. Hu, Z. Xie, X. Jing and Z. Sun, Integrating Oxaliplatin with Highly Luminescent Carbon Dots: An Unprecedented Theranostic Agent for Personalized Medicine, *Adv. Mater.*, 2014, **26**, 3554–3560.
 - 54 Z. Zhang, Y. Shi, Y. Pan, X. Cheng, L. Zhang, J. Chen, M.-J. Li and C. Yi, Quinoline derivative-functionalized carbon dots as a fluorescent nanosensor for sensing and intracellular imaging of Zn²⁺, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2014, **2**, 5020–5027.
 - 55 X. Cui, L. Zhu, J. Wu, Y. Hou, P. Wang, Z. Wang and M. Yang, A fluorescent biosensor based on carbon dots-labeled oligodeoxyribonucleotide and graphene oxide for mercury (II) detection, *Biosens. Bioelectron.*, 2015, **63**, 506–512.
 - 56 Disha, P. Kumari, M. K. Patel, P. Kumar and M. K. Nayak, Carbon Dots Conjugated Antibody as an Effective FRET-Based Biosensor for Progesterone Hormone Screening, *Biosensors*, 2022, **12**, 993.
 - 57 G. W. Gordon, G. Berry, X. H. Liang, B. Levine and B. Herman, Quantitative Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer Measurements Using Fluorescence Microscopy, *Biophys. J.*, 1998, **74**, 2702–2713.
 - 58 Z. Tang, K. Jiang, S. Sun, S. Qian, Y. Wang and H. Lin, A conjugated carbon-dot-tyrosinase bioprobe for highly selective and sensitive detection of dopamine, *Analyst*, 2019, **144**, 468–473.
 - 59 T. Kong, L. Hao, Y. Wei, X. Cai and B. Zhu, Doxorubicin conjugated carbon dots as a drug delivery system for human breast cancer therapy, *Cell Proliferation*, 2018, **51**, e12488.
 - 60 W. Su, R. Guo, F. Yuan, Y. Li, X. Li, Y. Zhang, S. Zhou and L. Fan, Red-Emissive Carbon Quantum Dots for Nuclear Drug Delivery in Cancer Stem Cells, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2020, **11**, 1357–1363.
 - 61 X.-W. Hua, Y.-W. Bao, J. Zeng and F.-G. Wu, Nucleolus-Targeted Red Emissive Carbon Dots with Polarity-Sensitive and Excitation-Independent Fluorescence Emission: High-Resolution Cell Imaging and in Vivo Tracking, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 32647–32658.
 - 62 Y. Hu, L. Zhang, S. Chen, L. Hou, S. Zhao, Y. Huang and H. Liang, Multifunctional carbon dots with near-infrared absorption and emission for targeted delivery of anticancer drugs, tumor tissue imaging and chemo/photothermal synergistic therapy, *Nanoscale Adv.*, 2021, **3**, 6869–6875.
 - 63 H. Xiao, H. Song, Y. Zhang, R. Qi, R. Wang, Z. Xie, Y. Huang, Y. Li, Y. Wu and X. Jing, The use of polymeric platinum(IV) prodrugs to deliver multinuclear platinum(II) drugs with reduced systemic toxicity and enhanced antitumor efficacy, *Biomaterials*, 2012, **33**, 8657–8669.
 - 64 H. Xiao, H. Song, Q. Yang, H. Cai, R. Qi, L. Yan, S. Liu, Y. Zheng, Y. Huang, T. Liu and X. Jing, A prodrug strategy to deliver cisplatin(IV) and paclitaxel in nanomicelles to improve efficacy and tolerance, *Biomaterials*, 2012, **33**, 6507–6519.
 - 65 H. Tetsuka, A. Nagoya, T. Fukusumi and T. Matsui, Molecularly Designed, Nitrogen-Functionalized Graphene Quantum Dots for Optoelectronic Devices, *Adv. Mater.*, 2016, **28**, 4632–4638.
 - 66 A. T. Smith, A. M. LaChance, S. Zeng, B. Liu and L. Sun, Synthesis, properties, and applications of graphene oxide/reduced graphene oxide and their nanocomposites, *Nano Mater. Sci.*, 2019, **1**, 31–47.
 - 67 C. Hu, Y. Liu, Y. Yang, J. Cui, Z. Huang, Y. Wang, L. Yang, H. Wang, Y. Xiao and J. Rong, One-step preparation of nitrogen-doped graphenequantum dots from oxidized debris of graphene oxide, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2013, **1**, 39–42.
 - 68 D. G. Babar and S. S. Garje, Nitrogen and Phosphorus Co-Doped Carbon Dots for Selective Detection of Nitro Explosives, *ACS Omega*, 2020, **5**, 2710–2717.
 - 69 D. G. Babar, S. K. Sonkar, K. M. Tripathi and S. Sarkar, P₂O₅ Assisted Green Synthesis of Multicolor Fluorescent Water Soluble Carbon Dots, *J. Nanosci. Nanotechnol.*, 2014, **14**, 2334–2342.
 - 70 Y. Li, Z.-Y. Zhang, H.-F. Yang, G. Shao and F. Gan, Highly selective fluorescent carbon dots probe for mercury(II) based on thymine-mercury(II)-thymine structure, *RSC Adv.*, 2018, **8**, 3982–3988.
 - 71 H. Ding, Y. Ji, J.-S. Wei, Q.-Y. Gao, Z.-Y. Zhou and H.-M. Xiong, Facile synthesis of red-emitting carbon dots from pulp-free lemon juice for bioimaging, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2017, **5**, 5272–5277.



- 72 S. K. Das, C. M. Luk, W. E. Martin, L. Tang, D. Y. Kim, S. P. Lau and C. I. Richards, Size and Dopant Dependent Single Particle Fluorescence Properties of Graphene Quantum Dots, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2015, **119**, 17988–17994.
- 73 Y. Zhang, Y. Wu, J. Wang, Y. Hu, W. Fang, J. Dang, Y. Wu, X. Li, H. Zhao and Z. Li, Optimization of Ionic Liquid-Mediated Red-Emission Carbon Dots and Their Imaging Application in Living Cells, *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.*, 2020, **8**, 16979–16989.
- 74 X.-W. Hua, Y.-W. Bao, Z. Chen and F.-G. Wu, Carbon quantum dots with intrinsic mitochondrial targeting ability for mitochondria-based theranostics, *Nanoscale*, 2017, **9**, 10948–10960.
- 75 G. Zuo, A. Xie, J. Li, T. Su, X. Pan and W. Dong, Large Emission Red-Shift of Carbon Dots by Fluorine Doping and Their Applications for Red Cell Imaging and Sensitive Intracellular Ag⁺ Detection, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2017, **121**, 26558–26565.
- 76 V. Percec, M. Glodde, T. K. Bera, Y. Miura, I. Shivanovskaya, K. D. Singer, V. S. K. Balagurusamy, P. A. Heiney, I. Schnell, A. Rapp, H.-W. Spiess, S. D. Hudson and H. Duan, Self-organization of supramolecular helical dendrimers into complex electronic materials, *Nature*, 2002, **419**, 384–387.
- 77 Y. Liu, H. Gou, X. Huang, G. Zhang, K. Xi and X. Jia, Rational synthesis of highly efficient ultra-narrow red-emitting carbon quantum dots for NIR-II two-photon bioimaging, *Nanoscale*, 2020, **12**, 1589–1601.
- 78 P. Yadav, K. Shah, K. Kansara, A. Kumar, R. Rawal and D. Bhatia, Tissue-Derived Primary Cell Type Dictates the Endocytic Uptake Route of Carbon Quantum Dots and *In Vivo* Uptake, *ACS Appl. Bio Mater.*, 2023, **6**, 1629–1638.
- 79 Y. Sun, H. Qin, X. Geng, R. Yang, L. Qu, A. N. Kani and Z. Li, Rational Design of Far-Red to Near-Infrared Emitting Carbon Dots for Ultrafast Lysosomal Polarity Imaging, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 31738–31744.
- 80 C. Settembre, C. Di Malta, V. A. Polito, M. G. Arencibia, F. Vetrini, S. Erdin, S. U. Erdin, T. Huynh, D. Medina, P. Colella, M. Sardiello, D. C. Rubinsztein and A. Ballabio, TFEB Links Autophagy to Lysosomal Biogenesis, *Science*, 2011, **332**, 1429–1433.
- 81 T. Shachar, C. Lo Bianco, A. Recchia, C. Wiessner, A. Raas-Rothschild and A. H. Futerman, Lysosomal storage disorders and Parkinson's disease: Gaucher disease and beyond, *Mov. Disord.*, 2011, **26**, 1593–1604.
- 82 W. Ge, D. Li, Y. Gao and X. Cao, The Roles of Lysosomes in Inflammation and Autoimmune Diseases, *Int. Rev. Immunol.*, 2015, **34**, 415–431.
- 83 H. S. Jung, P. Verwilt, A. Sharma, J. Shin, J. L. Sessler and J. S. Kim, Organic molecule-based photothermal agents: an expanding photothermal therapy universe, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2018, **47**, 2280–2297.
- 84 J. Wu, The Enhanced Permeability and Retention (EPR) Effect: The Significance of the Concept and Methods to Enhance Its Application, *J. Pers. Med.*, 2021, **11**(8), 771.
- 85 X. Bao, Y. Yuan, J. Chen, B. Zhang, D. Li, D. Zhou, P. Jing, G. Xu, Y. Wang, K. Holá, D. Shen, C. Wu, L. Song, C. Liu, R. Zbořil and S. Qu, In vivo theranostics with near-infrared-emitting carbon dots—highly efficient photothermal therapy based on passive targeting after intravenous administration, *Light: Sci. Appl.*, 2018, **7**, 91.
- 86 X.-Q. Wang, W. Wang, M. Peng and X.-Z. Zhang, Free radicals for cancer theranostics, *Biomaterials*, 2021, **266**, 120474.
- 87 X. Zhao, J. Liu, J. Fan, H. Chao and X. Peng, Recent progress in photosensitizers for overcoming the challenges of photodynamic therapy: from molecular design to application, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2021, **50**, 4185–4219.
- 88 W. Su, R. Guo, F. Yuan, Y. Li, X. Li, Y. Zhang, S. Zhou and L. Fan, Red-Emissive Carbon Quantum Dots for Nuclear Drug Delivery in Cancer Stem Cells, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2020, **11**, 1357–1363.
- 89 W. Ren, S. Chen, Y. Liao, S. Li, J. Ge, F. Tao, Q. Huo, Y. Zhang and Z. Zhao, Near-infrared fluorescent carbon dots encapsulated liposomes as multifunctional nano-carrier and tracer of the anticancer agent cinobufagin in vivo and in vitro, *Colloids Surf., B*, 2019, **174**, 384–392.
- 90 W. T. Al-Jamal and K. Kostarelos, Liposomes: From a Clinically Established Drug Delivery System to a Nanoparticle Platform for Theranostic Nanomedicine, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2011, **44**, 1094–1104.
- 91 Q. Zeng, D. Shao, X. He, Z. Ren, W. Ji, C. Shan, S. Qu, J. Li, L. Chen and Q. Li, Carbon dots as a trackable drug delivery carrier for localized cancer therapy in vivo, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2016, **4**, 5119–5126.
- 92 Y. Han, H. Liu, M. Fan, S. Gao, D. Fan, Z. Wang, J. Chang, J. Zhang and K. Ge, Near-infrared-II photothermal ultra-small carbon dots promoting anticancer efficiency by enhancing tumor penetration, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2022, **616**, 595–604.
- 93 B. Zhou, Z. Guo, Z. Lin, L. Zhang, B.-P. Jiang and X.-C. Shen, Recent insights into near-infrared light-responsive carbon dots for bioimaging and cancer phototherapy, *Inorg. Chem. Front.*, 2019, **6**, 1116–1128.
- 94 M. Sudolská, M. Dubecký, S. Sarkar, C. J. Reckmeier, R. Zbořil, A. L. Rogach and M. Otyepka, Nature of Absorption Bands in Oxygen-Functionalized Graphitic Carbon Dots, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2015, **119**, 13369–13373.
- 95 Y. Li, X. Zheng, X. Zhang, S. Liu, Q. Pei, M. Zheng and Z. Xie, Porphyrin-Based Carbon Dots for Photodynamic Therapy of Hepatoma, *Adv. Healthcare Mater.*, 2017, **6**, 1600924.
- 96 Q. Jia, X. Zheng, J. Ge, W. Liu, H. Ren, S. Chen, Y. Wen, H. Zhang, J. Wu and P. Wang, Synthesis of carbon dots from *Hypocrella bambusae* for bimodal fluorescence/ photoacoustic imaging-guided synergistic photodynamic/ photothermal therapy of cancer, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2018, **526**, 302–311.
- 97 L. Zhang, Z. Lin, Y.-X. Yu, B.-P. Jiang and X.-C. Shen, Multifunctional hyaluronic acid-derived carbon dots for self-targeted imaging-guided photodynamic therapy, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2018, **6**, 6534–6543.
- 98 A. Lv, Q. Chen, C. Zhao, S. Li, S. Sun, J. Dong, Z. Li and H. Lin, Long-wavelength (red to near-infrared) emissive carbon dots: key factors for synthesis, fluorescence



- mechanism, and applications in biosensing and cancer theranostics, *Chin. Chem. Lett.*, 2021, **32**, 3653–3664.
- 99 Y. Song, S. Zhu, S. Xiang, X. Zhao, J. Zhang, H. Zhang, Y. Fu and B. Yang, Investigation into the fluorescence quenching behaviors and applications of carbon dots, *Nanoscale*, 2014, **6**, 4676.
 - 100 J. Tang, J. Zhang, W. Zhang, Y. Xiao, Y. Shi, F. Kong and W. Xu, Modulation of red-light emission from carbon quantum dots in acid-based environment and the detection of chromium (III) ions, *J. Mater. Sci. Technol.*, 2021, **83**, 58–65.
 - 101 X. Huo, L. Liu, Y. Bai, J. Qin, L. Yuan and F. Feng, Facile synthesis of yellowish-green emitting carbon quantum dots and their applications for phoxim sensing and cellular imaging, *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 2022, **1206**, 338685.
 - 102 W. Gao, H. Song, X. Wang, X. Liu, X. Pang, Y. Zhou, B. Gao and X. Peng, Carbon Dots with Red Emission for Sensing of Pt^{2+} , Au^{3+} , and Pd^{2+} and Their Bioapplications in Vitro and in Vivo, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2018, **10**, 1147–1154.
 - 103 Y. Zhong, A. Chen, X. Yin, R. Li, Q. Deng and R. Yang, Red emission carbon dots for mitoxantrone detection, *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2023, **382**, 133535.
 - 104 X. Li, Q. Hu, K. Yang, S. Zhao, S. Zhu, B. Wang, Y. Zhang, J. Yi, X. Song and M. Lan, Red fluorescent carbon dots for sensitive and selective detection and reduction of Au^{3+} , *Sens. Actuators, B*, 2022, **371**, 132534.
 - 105 T. P. Shareena Dasari, Y. Zhang and H. Yu, Antibacterial Activity and Cytotoxicity of Gold (I) and (III) Ions and Gold Nanoparticles, *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 2015, **4**(6), 199.
 - 106 Y. Chen, C. Wang, Y. Xu, G. Ran and Q. Song, Red emissive carbon dots obtained from direct calcination of 1,2,4-triaminobenzene for dual-mode pH sensing in living cells, *New J. Chem.*, 2020, **44**, 7210–7217.
 - 107 X. Ye, Y. Xiang, Q. Wang, Z. Li and Z. Liu, A Red Emissive Two-Photon Fluorescence Probe Based on Carbon Dots for Intracellular pH Detection, *Small*, 2019, **15**, 1901673.
 - 108 M. Zhang, R. Su, J. Zhong, L. Fei, W. Cai, Q. Guan, W. Li, N. Li, Y. Chen, L. Cai and Q. Xu, Red/orange dual-emissive carbon dots for pH sensing and cell imaging, *Nano Res.*, 2019, **12**, 815–821.
 - 109 H. Maeda, J. Wu, T. Sawa, Y. Matsumura and K. Hori, Tumor vascular permeability and the EPR effect in macromolecular therapeutics: a review, *J. Controlled Release*, 2000, **65**, 271–284.
 - 110 M. Zheng, Y. Li, S. Liu, W. Wang, Z. Xie and X. Jing, One-Pot To Synthesize Multifunctional Carbon Dots for Near Infrared Fluorescence Imaging and Photothermal Cancer Therapy, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2016, **8**, 23533–23541.
 - 111 G. Getachew, C.-H. Hsiao, A. Wibrianto, A. S. Rasal, W. Batu Dirersa, C.-C. Huang, N. Vijayakameswara Rao, J.-H. Chen and J.-Y. Chang, High performance carbon dots based prodrug Platform: Image-Guided photodynamic and chemotherapy with On-Demand drug release upon laser irradiation, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2023, **633**, 396–410.
 - 112 Y. Wen, Q. Jia, F. Nan, X. Zheng, W. Liu, J. Wu, H. Ren, J. Ge and P. Wang, Pheophytin Derived Near-Infrared-Light Responsive Carbon Dot Assembly as a New Phototheranotic Agent for Bioimaging and Photodynamic Therapy, *Chem. – Asian J.*, 2019, **14**, 2162–2168.
 - 113 S. Sun, L. Zhang, K. Jiang, A. Wu and H. Lin, Toward High-Efficient Red Emissive Carbon Dots: Facile Preparation, Unique Properties, and Applications as Multifunctional Theranostic Agents, *Chem. Mater.*, 2016, **28**, 8659–8668.
 - 114 Y. H. Bae and K. Park, Targeted drug delivery to tumors: myths, reality and possibility, *J. Controlled Release*, 2011, **153**, 198–205.
 - 115 W. Wu, Y. Dong, J. Gao, M. Gong, X. Zhang, W. Kong, Y. Li, Y. Zeng, D. Si, Z. Wei, X. Ci, L. Jiang, W. Li, Q. Li, X. Yi and C. Liu, Aspartate-modified doxorubicin on its N-terminal increases drug accumulation in LAT1-overexpressing tumors, *Cancer Sci.*, 2015, **106**, 747–756.
 - 116 S. Li, W. Su, H. Wu, T. Yuan, C. Yuan, J. Liu, G. Deng, X. Gao, Z. Chen, Y. Bao, F. Yuan, S. Zhou, H. Tan, Y. Li, X. Li, L. Fan, J. Zhu, A. T. Chen, F. Liu, Y. Zhou, M. Li, X. Zhai and J. Zhou, Targeted tumour theranostics in mice via carbon quantum dots structurally mimicking large amino acids, *Nat. Biomed. Eng.*, 2020, **4**, 704–716.
 - 117 C. M. Rosenberger and B. B. Finlay, Phagocyte sabotage: disruption of macrophage signalling by bacterial pathogens, *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.*, 2003, **4**, 385–396.
 - 118 L. Hall-Stoodley, J. W. Costerton and P. Stoodley, Bacterial biofilms: from the Natural environment to infectious diseases, *Nat. Rev. Microbiol.*, 2004, **2**, 95–108.
 - 119 J. Davies and D. Davies, Origins and Evolution of Antibiotic Resistance, *Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev.*, 2010, **74**, 417–433.
 - 120 W. Liu, H. Gu, B. Ran, W. Liu, W. Sun, D. Wang, J. Du, J. Fan and X. Peng, Accelerated antibacterial red-carbon dots with photodynamic therapy against multidrug-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Sci. China Mater.*, 2022, **65**, 845–854.
 - 121 M. Yu, P. Li, R. Huang, C. Xu, S. Zhang, Y. Wang, X. Gong and X. Xing, Antibacterial and antibiofilm mechanisms of carbon dots: a review, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2023, **11**, 734–754.
 - 122 H. Li, J. Huang, Y. Song, M. Zhang, H. Wang, F. Lu, H. Huang, Y. Liu, X. Dai, Z. Gu, Z. Yang, R. Zhou and Z. Kang, Degradable Carbon Dots with Broad-Spectrum Antibacterial Activity, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2018, **10**, 26936–26946.
 - 123 H. Li, Z. Kang, Y. Liu and S.-T. Lee, Carbon nanodots: synthesis, properties and applications, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2012, **22**, 24230.
 - 124 R. Moosavi, S. Ramanathan, Y. Y. Lee, K. C. Siew Ling, A. Afkhami, G. Archunan, P. Padmanabhan, B. Gulyás, M. Kakran and S. T. Selvan, Synthesis of antibacterial and magnetic nanocomposites by decorating graphene oxide surface with metal nanoparticles, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 76442–76450.
 - 125 A. Mazumdar, Y. Haddad, V. Milosavljevic, H. Michalkova, R. Guran, S. Bhowmick and A. Moulick, Peptide-Carbon Quantum Dots conjugate, Derived from Human Retinoic Acid Receptor Responder Protein 2, against Antibiotic-Resistant Gram Positive and Gram Negative Pathogenic Bacteria, *Nanomaterials*, 2020, **10**, 325.



- 126 T. Boobalan, M. Sethupathi, N. Sengottuvelan, P. Kumar, P. Balaji, B. Gulyás, P. Padmanabhan, S. T. Selvan and A. Arun, Mushroom-Derived Carbon Dots for Toxic Metal Ion Detection and as Antibacterial and Anticancer Agents, *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.*, 2020, **3**, 5910–5919.
- 127 N. A. Travlou, D. A. Giannakoudakis, M. Algarra, A. M. Labella, E. Rodríguez-Castellón and T. J. Bandoz, S- and N-doped carbon quantum dots: Surface chemistry dependent antibacterial activity, *Carbon*, 2018, **135**, 104–111.
- 128 T. He, G. N. Wang, J. X. Liu, W. L. Zhao, J. J. Huang, M. X. Xu, J. P. Wang and J. Liu, Dummy molecularly imprinted polymer based microplate chemiluminescence sensor for one-step detection of Sudan dyes in egg, *Food Chem.*, 2019, **288**, 347–353.
- 129 D. Zhao, Z. Zhang, X. Liu, R. Zhang and X. Xiao, Rapid and low-temperature synthesis of N, P co-doped yellow emitting carbon dots and their applications as antibacterial agent and detection probe to Sudan Red I, *Mater. Sci. Eng. C*, 2021, **119**, 111468.
- 130 S. Walia, A. K. Shukla, C. Sharma and A. Acharya, Engineered Bright Blue- and Red-Emitting Carbon Dots Facilitate Synchronous Imaging and Inhibition of Bacterial and Cancer Cell Progression via $^1\text{O}_2$ -Mediated DNA Damage under Photoirradiation, *ACS Biomater. Sci. Eng.*, 2019, **5**, 1987–2000.
- 131 T. A. Tabish, C. J. Scotton, D. C. J. Ferguson, L. Lin, A. van der Veen, S. Lowry, M. Ali, F. Jabeen, M. Ali, P. G. Winyard and S. Zhang, Biocompatibility and toxicity of graphene quantum dots for potential application in photodynamic therapy, *Nanomedicine*, 2018, **13**, 1923–1937.
- 132 T. Gregersen, Rapid method for distinction of gram-negative from gram-positive bacteria, *Eur. J. Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.*, 1978, **5**, 123–127.
- 133 Z. Ramezani, M. Qorbanpour and N. Rahbar, Green synthesis of carbon quantum dots using quince fruit (*Cydonia oblonga*) powder as carbon precursor: Application in cell imaging and As³⁺ determination, *Colloids Surf., A*, 2018, **549**, 58–66.
- 134 X. He, Y. Li, C. Yang, L. Lu, Y. Nie and X. Tian, Carbon dots–MnO₂ nanocomposites for As(III) detection in groundwater with high sensitivity and selectivity, *Anal. Methods*, 2020, **12**, 5572–5580.
- 135 S. N. Baker and G. A. Baker, Luminescent Carbon Nanodots: Emergent Nanolights, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2010, **49**, 6726–6744.
- 136 P. Saheeda, K. Sabira, J. Joseph and S. Jayalekshmi, On the intriguing emission characteristics of size tunable carbon dots derived from functionalized multi-walled carbon nanotubes, *Mater. Chem. Phys.*, 2019, **225**, 8–15.
- 137 E. A. Stepanidenko, I. A. Arefina, P. D. Khavlyuk, A. Dubavik, K. V. Bogdanov, D. P. Bondarenko, S. A. Cherevko, E. V. Kundele, A. V. Fedorov, A. V. Baranov, V. G. Maslov, E. V. Ushakova and A. L. Rogach, Influence of the solvent environment on luminescent centers within carbon dots, *Nanoscale*, 2020, **12**, 602–609.
- 138 J. Xu, L. Sun, X. Guo, H. Zhang and X. Zhao, pH and solvent induced discoloration behavior of multicolor fluorescent carbon dots, *Colloids Surf., A*, 2022, **648**, 129261.
- 139 S. Dutta Choudhury, J. M. Chethodil, P. M. Gharat, P. P. K. and H. Pal, pH-Elicited Luminescence Functionalities of Carbon Dots: Mechanistic Insights, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2017, **8**, 1389–1395.
- 140 X. Shi, H. Meng, Y. Sun, L. Qu, Y. Lin, Z. Li and D. Du, Far-Red to Near-Infrared Carbon Dots: Preparation and Applications in Biotechnology, *Small*, 2019, **15**, 1901507.
- 141 T. Ye, P. Cheng, H. Zeng, D. Yao, X. Pan, H. Jiang and J. Ding, Pressure-Induced Bifurcation in the Photoluminescence of Red Carbon Quantum Dots: Coexistence of Emissions from Surface Groups and Nitrogen-Doped Cores, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2022, **13**, 4768–4777.
- 142 R. de Boëver, J. R. Town, X. Li and J. P. Claverie, Carbon Dots for Carbon Dummies: The Quantum and The Molecular Questions Among Some Others, *Chem. –Eur. J.*, 2022, **28**(47), e202200748.
- 143 R. Daneman and A. Prat, The Blood–Brain Barrier, *Cold Spring Harbor Perspect. Biol.*, 2015, **7**, a020412.
- 144 Y. Zhou, Z. Peng, E. S. Seven and R. M. Leblanc, Crossing the blood–brain barrier with nanoparticles, *J. Controlled Release*, 2018, **270**, 290–303.
- 145 S. Batool, S. Sohail, F. ud Din, A. H. Alamri, A. S. Alqahtani, M. A. Alshahrani, M. A. Alshehri and H. G. Choi, A detailed insight of the tumor targeting using nanocarrier drug delivery system, *Drug Delivery*, 2023, **30**(1), 2183815.
- 146 H. Li, Y. Jia, H. Peng and J. Li, Recent developments in dopamine-based materials for cancer diagnosis and therapy, *Adv. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2018, **252**, 1–20.
- 147 J. Ruan, Y. Wang, F. Li, R. Jia, G. Zhou, C. Shao, L. Zhu, M. Cui, D.-P. Yang and S. Ge, Graphene Quantum Dots for Radiotherapy, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2018, **10**, 14342–14355.
- 148 V. Mishra, A. Patil, S. Thakur and P. Kesharwani, Carbon dots: emerging theranostic nanoarchitectures, *Drug Discovery Today*, 2018, **23**, 1219–1232.
- 149 Z. Chen, R. K. Kankala, L. Long, S. Xie, A. Chen and L. Zou, Current understanding of passive and active targeting nanomedicines to enhance tumor accumulation, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2023, **481**, 215051.
- 150 L. Carmès, M. Banerjee, P. Coliat, S. Harlepp, X. Pivot, O. Tillement, F. Lux and A. Detappe, Toward Clinical Transfer of Tumor-Targeted Ultrasmall Inorganic Nanoparticles, *Adv. Ther.*, 2023, 2300019.
- 151 C. Recordati, M. De Maglie, S. Bianchessi, S. Argenti, C. Cella, S. Mattiello, F. Cubadda, F. Aureli, M. D'Amato, A. Raggi, C. Lenardi, P. Milani and E. Scanziani, Tissue distribution and acute toxicity of silver after single intravenous administration in mice: nano-specific and size-dependent effects, *Part. Fibre Toxicol.*, 2015, **13**, 12.
- 152 J. B. Vines, J.-H. Yoon, N.-E. Ryu, D.-J. Lim and H. Park, Gold Nanoparticles for Photothermal Cancer Therapy, *Front. Chem.*, 2019, **7**, 167.



- 153 L. Xu, X. Wang, R. Wang, S. Liu and M. Xu, Engineered Macrophages: A Safe-by-Design Approach for the Tumor Targeting Delivery of Sub-5 nm Gold Nanoparticles, *Small*, 2023, **19**, 2205474.
- 154 A. Lin, C. J. Giuliano, A. Palladino, K. M. John, C. Abramowicz, M. Lou Yuan, E. L. Sausville, D. A. Lukow, L. Liu, A. R. Chait, Z. C. Galluzzo, C. Tucker and J. M. Sheltzer, Off-target toxicity is a common mechanism of action of cancer drugs undergoing clinical trials, *Sci. Transl. Med.*, 2019, **11**(509), eaaw8412.
- 155 T. Liu, C. Guo, S. Xu, G. Hu and L. Wang, A Novel Strategy to Improve Tumor Targeting of Hydrophilic Drugs and Nanoparticles for Imaging Guided Synergetic Therapy, *Adv. Healthcare Mater.*, 2023, e2300883.
- 156 J. Wu, J. H. Lei, B. He, C. Deng, Z. Tang and S. Qu, Generating long-wavelength absorption bands with enhanced deep red fluorescence and photothermal performance in fused carbon dots aggregates, *Aggregate*, 2021, **2**, e139.
- 157 M. Shamsipur, A. Barati and S. Karami, Long-wavelength, multicolor, and white-light emitting carbon-based dots: Achievements made, challenges remaining, and applications, *Carbon*, 2017, **124**, 429–472.
- 158 T. Zhang, J. Wu, Z. Tang and S. Qu, Tuning the photothermal properties of carbon dots in the deep-red to near-infrared wavelength regions for tumor therapy, *Mater. Chem. Front.*, 2023, **7**, 2359–2372.
- 159 F. A. Permatasari, H. Fukazawa, T. Ogi, F. Iskandar and K. Okuyama, Design of Pyrrolic-N-Rich Carbon Dots with Absorption in the First Near-Infrared Window for Photothermal Therapy, *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.*, 2018, **1**, 2368–2375.
- 160 K. Kim, H. Park and K.-M. Lim, Phototoxicity: Its Mechanism and Animal Alternative Test Methods, *Toxicol. Res.*, 2015, **31**, 97–104.
- 161 J. Icha, M. Weber, J. C. Waters and C. Norden, Phototoxicity in live fluorescence microscopy, and how to avoid it, *BioEssays*, 2017, **39**, 1700003.
- 162 L. Song, H. Cheng, Z. Ren, H. Wang, J. Lu, J. Zhang, Q. Zhao and S. Wang, Red light-emitting carbon dots for reduced phototoxicity and photothermal/photodynamic-enhanced synergistic tumor therapy, *Colloids Surf., A*, 2023, **659**, 130763.
- 163 M. C. Biswas, M. T. Islam, P. K. Nandy and M. M. Hossain, Graphene Quantum Dots (GQDs) for Bioimaging and Drug Delivery Applications: A Review, *ACS Mater. Lett.*, 2021, **3**, 889–911.
- 164 Q. Wang, X. Huang, Y. Long, X. Wang, H. Zhang, R. Zhu, L. Liang, P. Teng and H. Zheng, Hollow luminescent carbon dots for drug delivery, *Carbon*, 2013, **59**, 192–199.
- 165 J. Ma, K. Kang, Y. Zhang, Q. Yi and Z. Gu, Detachable Polyzwitterion-Coated Ternary Nanoparticles Based on Peptide Dendritic Carbon Dots for Efficient Drug Delivery in Cancer Therapy, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2018, **10**, 43923–43935.
- 166 D. Iannazzo, I. Ziccarelli and A. Pistone, Graphene quantum dots: multifunctional nanoplatfoms for anticancer therapy, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2017, **5**, 6471–6489.
- 167 A. Chandra, S. Deshpande, D. B. Shinde, V. K. Pillai and N. Singh, Mitigating the Cytotoxicity of Graphene Quantum Dots and Enhancing Their Applications in Bioimaging and Drug Delivery, *ACS Macro Lett.*, 2014, **3**, 1064–1068.

