Antimicrobial power of biosynthesized Ag nanoparticles using refined *Ginkgo biloba* leaf extracts

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Supplementary materials

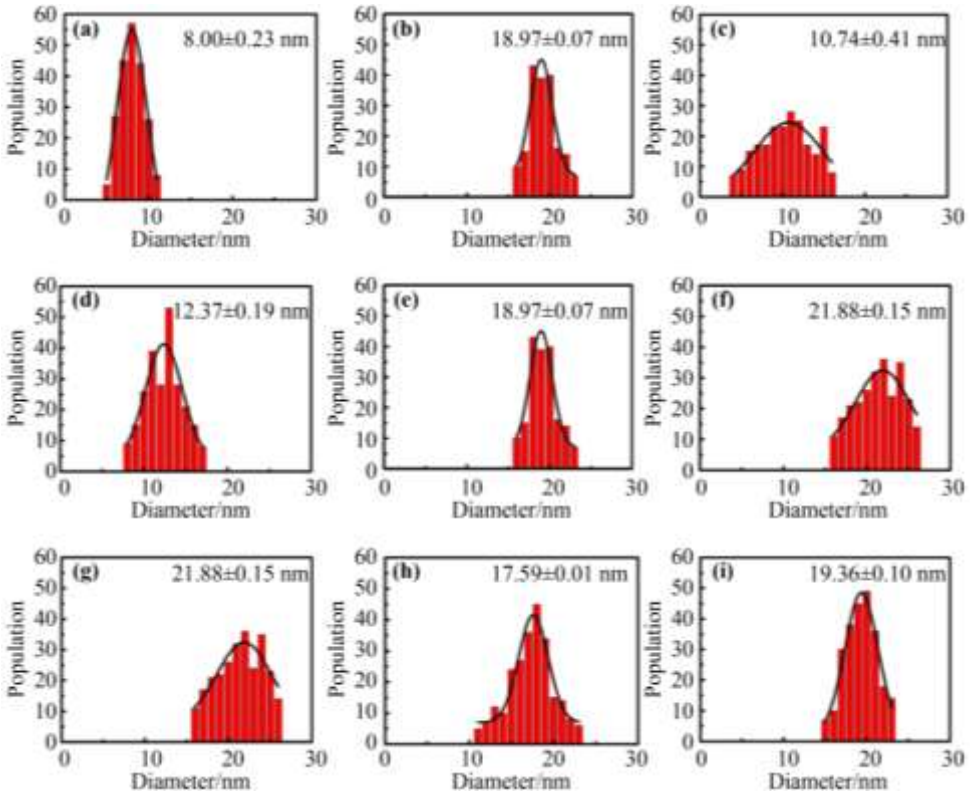

Fig. S1 Particle size distribution histograms of Ag NPs corresponding to TEM images in Fig. 1 of Ag NPs synthesized at different synthesis conditions (*Ginkgo biloba* extracts, reaction temperature, and reaction time): **(a)** *R* = 0.3, 40 ℃, 30 min; **(b)** *R* = 0.6, 40 ℃, 30 min; **(c)** *R* = 0.9, 40 ℃, 30 min; **(d)** *R* = 0.6, 40 ℃, 5 min; **(e)** *R* = 0.6, 40 ℃, 30 min; **(f)** *R* = 0.6, 40 ℃, 120 min; **(g)** *R* = 0.6, 40 ℃, 120 min; **(h)** *R* = 0.6, 60 ℃, 120 min; **(i)** *R* = 0.6, 80 ℃, 120 min.

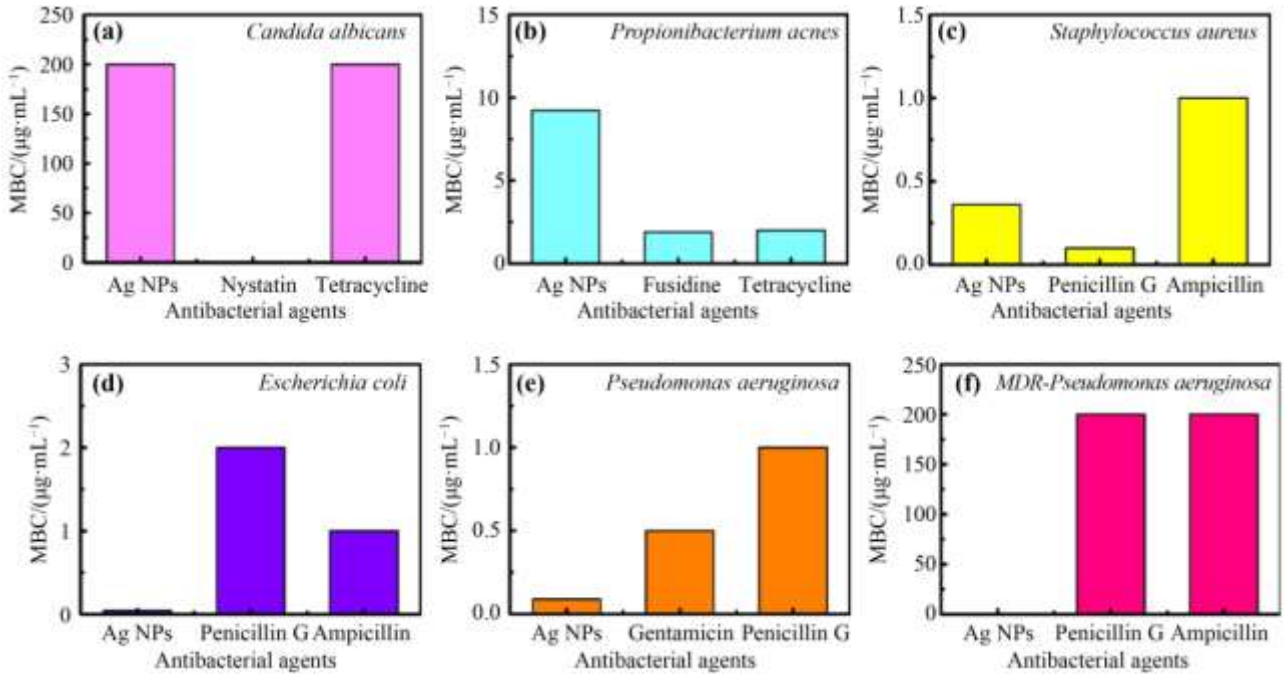

Fig. S2 The antimicrobial ability of Ag NPs: **(a)** the MBC of Ag NPs for *Candida albicans*; **(b)** the MBC of Ag NPs for *Propionibacterium acnes*; **(c)** the MBC of Ag NPs for *Staphylococcus aureus*; **(d)** the MBC of Ag NPs for *Escherichia coli*; **(e)** the MBC of Ag NPs for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; **(f)** the MBC of Ag NPs for MDR-*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Commercial antibiotics such as penicillin G, ampicillin, gentamicin, tetracycline, fusidine and nystatin were used as positive control or negative control according to their mechanisms of actions.

Table S1 Synthesis of Ag NPs from various plant extracts

Plant origin	Nanoparticle	Size/nm	Morphology	Ref.
Aloe barbadensis Miller	Au and Ag	10–30	Spherical, triangular	[S1]
Carica papaya	Ag	60–80	Spherical	[S2]
Camellia sinensis	Au and Ag	20	Spherical	[S3]
Acalypha indica	Ag	20–30	Spherical	[S4]
Avena sativa	Au	5–20	Rod-shaped	[S5]
Eucalyptus hybrida	Ag	50–150	Crystalline, spherical	[S6]
Jatropha curcas	Ag	15–50	Spherical	[S7]
Nelumbo nucifera	Ag	25–80	Spherical, triangular	[S8]

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