AuNPs-capped cage fluorescent biosensor based on controlledrelease and cyclic enzymatic amplification for ultrasensitive detection of ATP

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Characterization of the synthesized AuNCs

UV-visible-near-IR absorbance spectrum of AuNCs (Figure. S1) is proved here to exhibit its surface plasmon resonance peak.

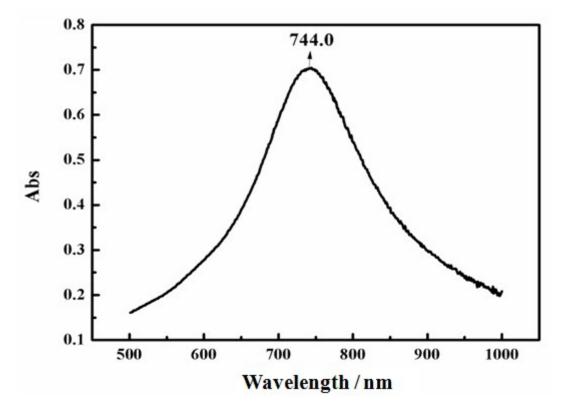


Figure. S1 UV-visible-near-IR absorbance spectrum of AuNCs.

Characterization of the synthesized AuNPs

UV-visible-near-IR absorbance spectrum of AuNPs (Figure. S2) is proved here to exhibit its absorption peak.

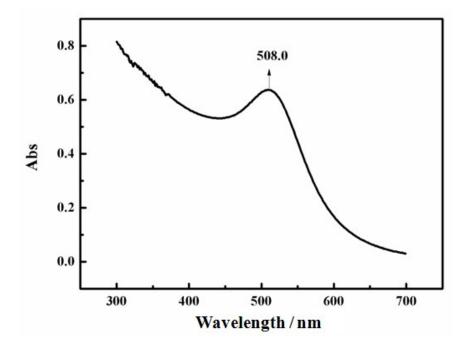


Figure. S2 UV-visible-near-IR absorbance spectrum of AuNPs.

TEM image of the synthesized AuNPs-capped AuNCs.

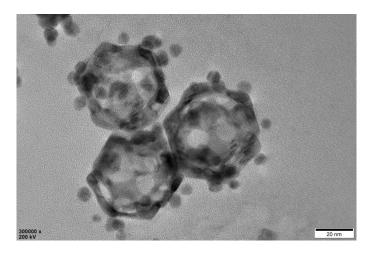


Figure. S3 TEM image of the synthesized AuNPs-capped AuNCs.

Optimization of the incubation temperature

Figure. S4 showed the different fluorescence signals of the sensing system in the presence of the 1.0×10^{-7} M ATP at different temperature.

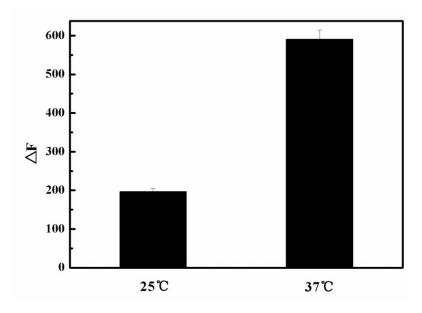
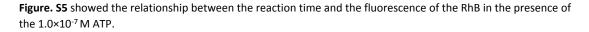
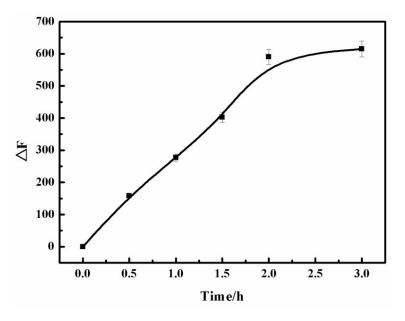
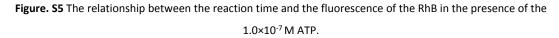


Figure. S4 The different fluorescence signals between Exo III reaction with the corresponding blank at different temperature.

Optimization of the reaction time







Preliminary analysis of the biosensor in tumor cells

Fig S6 showed the fluorescence intensity of RhB from the hollow interiors of AuNCs toward Hela cell lysate (curve a) and PBS (curve b).

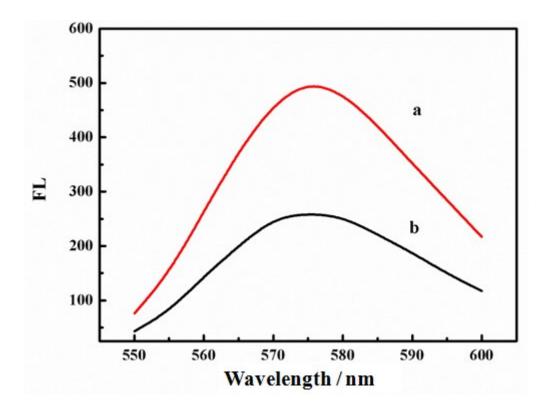


Fig. S6 The fluorescent signal of RhB released from the hollow interiors of AuNCs toward Hela cells lysate (a) and PBS (b).

Table. S1 Comparison of different methods for assay of ATP.

Methods	Detection Limit	Linear Range	Refs
Ratiometric biosensor	1.3 μM	0 – 150 µM	[1]
Fluorescent sensor	42.3 nM	$0-20 \ \mu M$	[2]
GSH-AuNCs complex	1 µM	$0 - 100 \ \mu M$	[3]
Fluorescent probe	5 μΜ	0 – 140 µM	[4]
DNAzyme amplification	150 nM	$2-90 \ \mu M$	[5]
G-quadruplex sensor	3.5 µM	10 – 50 µM	[6]
Ratiometric sensor	65 nM	0.1 – 10 μM	[7]
GO-allosteric aptasensor	31 nM	50 – 500 nM	[8]
Fluorescent biosensor	0.88 nM	1 – 100 nM	This work

References

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