Supplementary Information

Dynamic Light Scattering as Efficient Tool to Study Glyconanoparticle-Lectin Interactions

Xin Wang[1], Olof Ramström[2,*], Mingdi Yan[1,2*]

[1]*Department of Chemistry, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon, 97207-0751;* [2]*Department of Chemistry, KTH - Royal Institute of Technology, Teknikringen 30, S-10044 Stockholm, Sweden*

Table of Contents

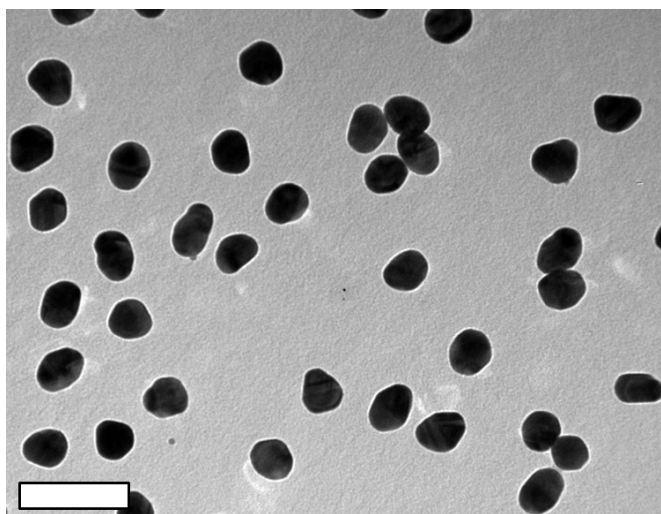## 1. TEM and DLS of 40 nm Au NPs

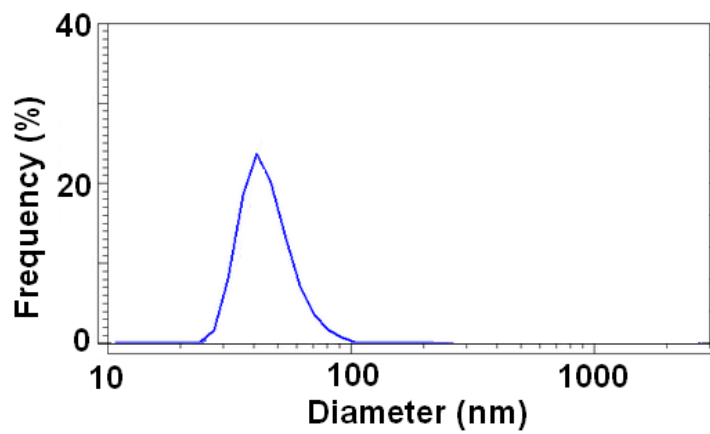**Fig. 1S** TEM image of Au NPs (scale bar: 100 nm).

Fig. 2S DLS size distribution of Au NPs.
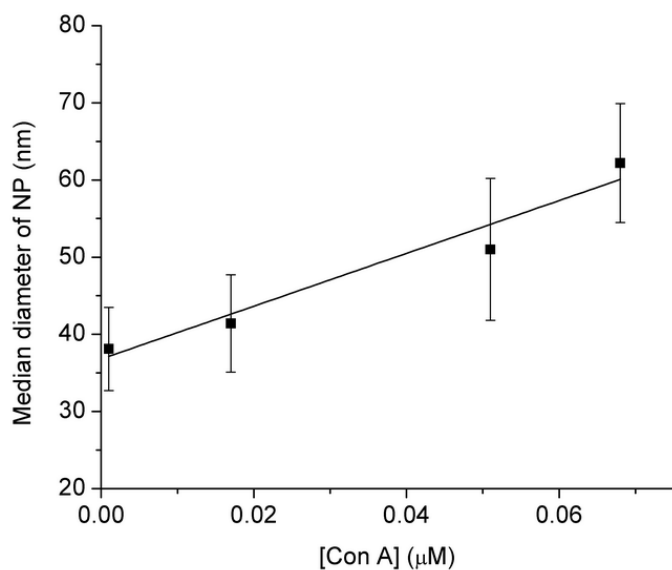
2. LOD of Au-M-GNP with Con A

Fig. 3S Dynamic linear range of median diameter of **Au-M-GNP** vs. Con A concentration, from which the LOD was determined to be 15 nM according to Eq. 1 (see article text).

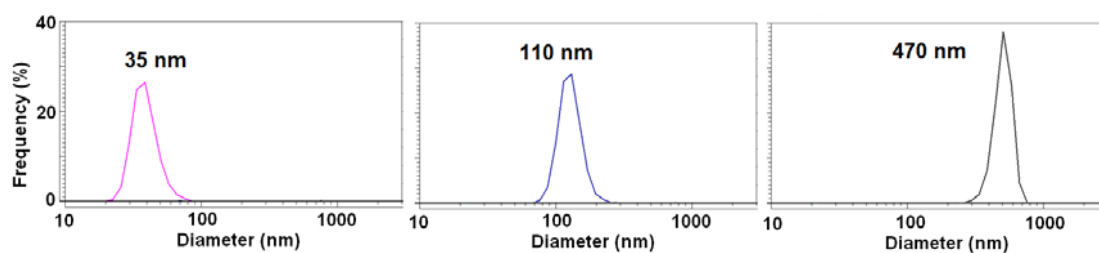## 3. DLS of 35 nm, 110 nm, 470 nm silica particles

Fig. 4S DLS particle size distribution of synthesized silica particles.
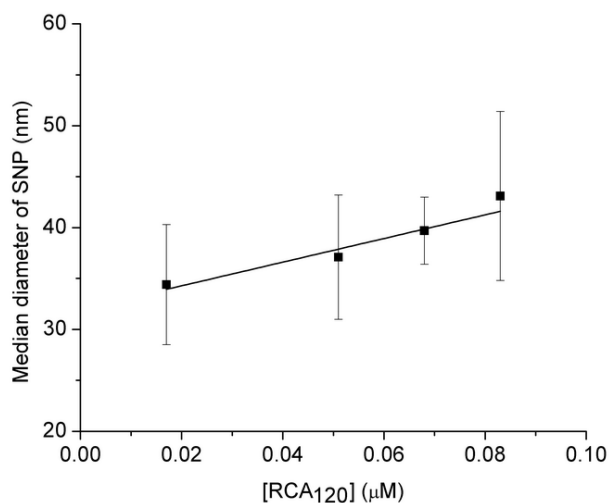
4. LOD of S-G-GNP with RCA_{120}

Fig. 5S Dynamic linear range of median diameter of **S-G-GNP** vs. RCA_{120} concentration, from which the LOD was determined to be 6.6 nM according to Eq. 1 (see article text).

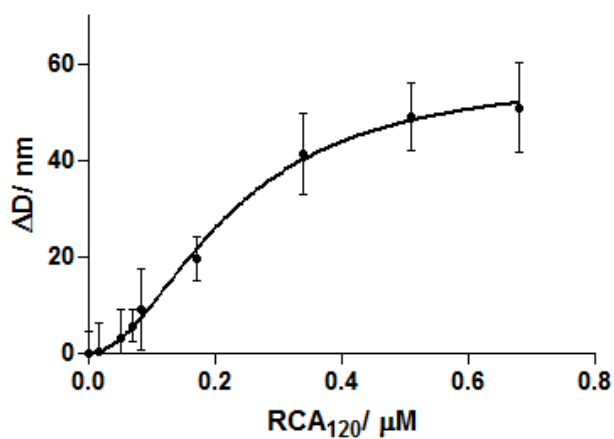## 5. Saturation curves of S-G-GNP with RCA_{120} and Au-M-GNP with Con A

Fig. 6S The change in particle diameter (ΔD) of **S-G-GNP** vs. RCA_{120} concentration: experimental data (solid circles) and the corresponding Hill fitting curve (line).
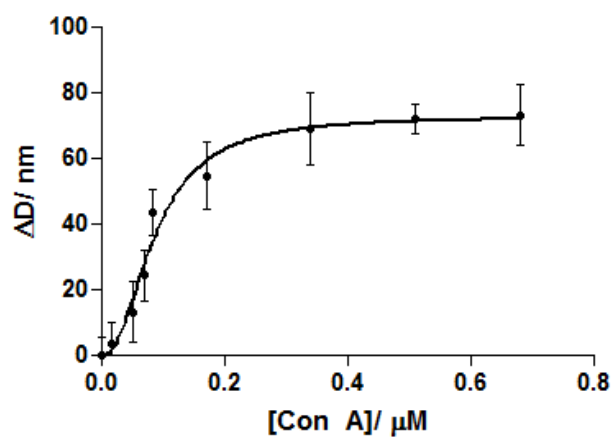
Fig. 7S The change in particle diameter (ΔD) of **Au-M-GNP** vs. Con A concentration: experimental data (solid circles) and the corresponding Hill fitting curve (line).