Electronic Supplementary Information

for

A sensitive spectrofluorometry of cellular prion protein based on the on/off interaction between fluorescent dye-labeled aptamer and multi-walled carbon nanotubes

Lei Zhan, [a] Li Peng, [b] Yan Yu, [c] Shu Jun Zhen, [a] and Cheng Zhi Huang*[a c]

[a]*Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Luminescence and Real-Time Analysis, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China*

[b]*College of Life Sciences, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China*

[c]*College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China*

Fax: +86-23-68866796; Tel: +86-23-68254659; E-mail: chengzhi@swu.edu.cn (C. Z. Huang)

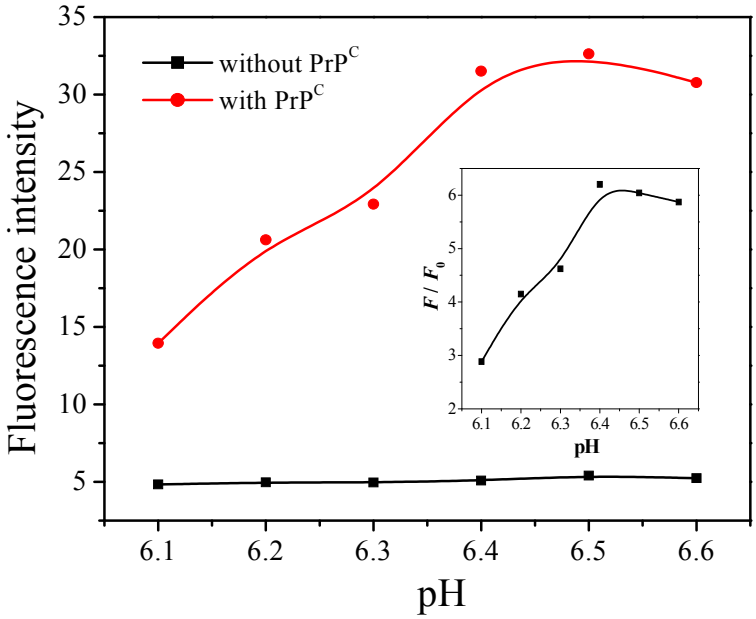

Fig. S1 Effect of pH on the fluorescence intensity of Apt-MWCNTs conjugates with and without PrP^C. Inset: the relative fluorescence intensity (F/F_0) versus pH. TAMRA-aptamer concentration：25 nM. PrP^C concentration: 50 nM. Excitation wavelength: 525 nm.

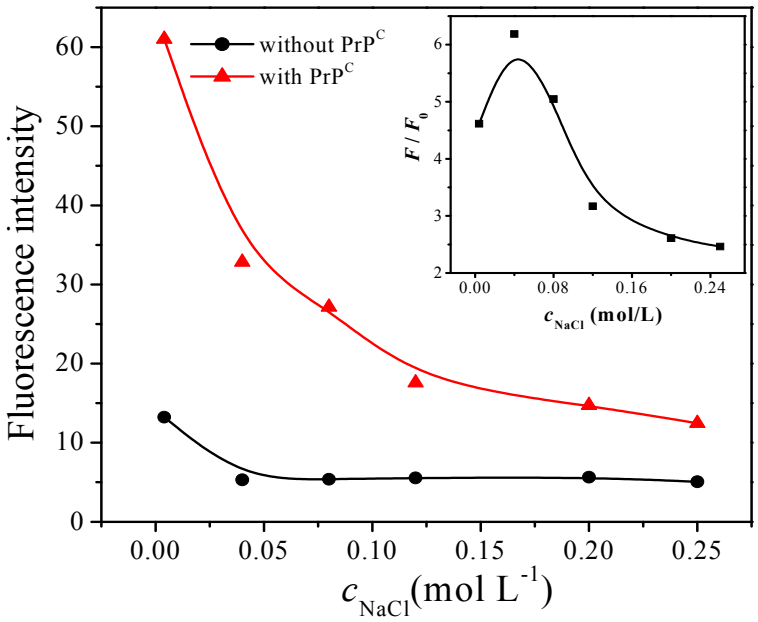

Fig. S2. Effect of ionic strength on fluorescence intensity of Apt-MWCNTs conjugates in the absence and presence of PrP^C. Inset: the relative fluorescence intensity (F/F_0) versus different concentration of NaCl. TAMRA-aptamer concentration: 25 nM. PrP^C concentration: 50 nM. Excitation wavelength: 525 nm.

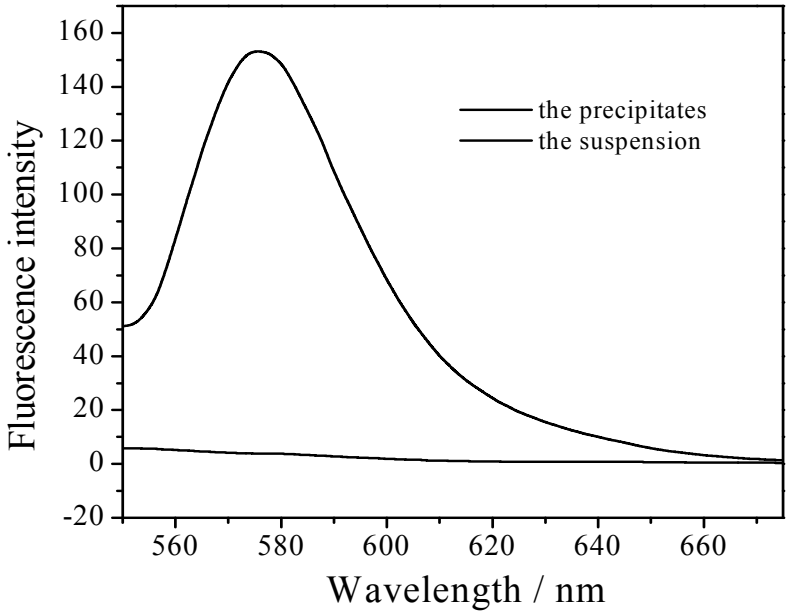

Fig. S3 Fluorescence spectra of the suspension and precipitates after removing the MWCNTs. TAMRA-aptamer concentration: 25 nM. PrP^C concentration: 50 nM. Excitation wavelength: 525 nm.