## **Supporting Information**

## Fenton reagent-tuned DNA-Ag fluorescent nanoclusters as a versatile fluorescence probe and logic device

Li-Pei Zhang, Xiao-Xing Zhang, Bo Hu, Li-Ming Shen, Xu-Wei Chen\*, Jian-Hua Wang\* Research Center for Analytical Sciences, Colleges of Sciences, Northeastern University, Box 332, Shenyang 110819, China



Figure S1 CD spectra of the following solutions at pH 7. a: DNA (10  $\mu$ M); b: DNA (5  $\mu$ M) + AgNO<sub>3</sub> (30  $\mu$ M); c: DNA-Ag NCs (0.1X); d: DNA-Ag NCs (0.1X) + 5  $\mu$ M Cu<sup>2+</sup>; e: DNA-Ag NCs (0.1X) + 5  $\mu$ M Cu<sup>2+</sup> + 5  $\mu$ M AA; f: DNA-Ag NCs (0.1X) + 5  $\mu$ M Cu<sup>2+</sup> + 5  $\mu$ M AA; f: DNA-Ag NCs (0.1X) + 5  $\mu$ M Cu<sup>2+</sup> + 5  $\mu$ M AA + 1 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

Sample	$\tau_1$ / ns	A <sub>1</sub> / %	$\tau_2$ / ns	$A_1^{/}$ %	$\chi^2$	τ / ns
1	0.36	46.82	2.46	53.18	1.139	0.66
2	0.54	41.4	2.5	58.6	1.095	0.99
3	0.46	44.74	2.48	55.26	0.842	0.84
4	0.41	48.13	2.43	51.87	1.288	0.71
5	0.66	39.58	2.64	60.42	0.82	1.21
6	0.27	44.59	2.44	55.41	1.265	0.54
7	0.29	48.69	2.40	51.31	1.221	0.53
8	0.19	51.32	2.43	48.68	1.33	0.34

Table S1 Fitted decay lifetime components for DNA-Ag NCs and Fenton reagent.

(1) DNA-Ag NCs (0.03X), (2) DNA-Ag NCs (0.03X) + 1  $\mu$ M Cu<sup>2+</sup>, (3) DNA-Ag NCs (0.1X) + 5  $\mu$ M Cu<sup>2+</sup> + 1  $\mu$ M AA, (4) DNA-Ag NCs (0.03X) + 1 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, (5) DNA-Ag NCs (0.03X) + 1  $\mu$ M Cu<sup>2+</sup> + 1  $\mu$ M AA, (6) DNA-Ag NCs (0.03X) + 1  $\mu$ M Cu<sup>2+</sup> + 1 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, (7) DNA-Ag NCs (0.03X) + 1  $\mu$ M AA + 1 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, (8) DNA-Ag NCs (0.03X) + 1  $\mu$ M Cu<sup>2+</sup> + 1  $\mu$ M AA + 1 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

All the data were analyzed using the multi-exponential model described by Equation 1:

$$I(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_i}\right)$$

Where  $\tau_i$  is the decay time,  $\alpha_i$  is the amplitude of the components at t = 0, and n is the number of decay time. The resulting decay time  $\tau_i$ , their fractional contributions Ai, the average decay lifetime  $\tau$  (calculated from Equation 2), and the value of the goodness-of-fit parameter  $\chi^2$ , are summarized in Table S1.

$$\overline{\tau} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \tau_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \tau_i}$$