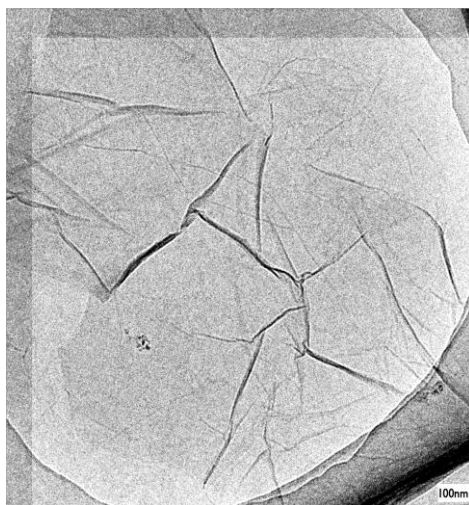


## Supporting Information

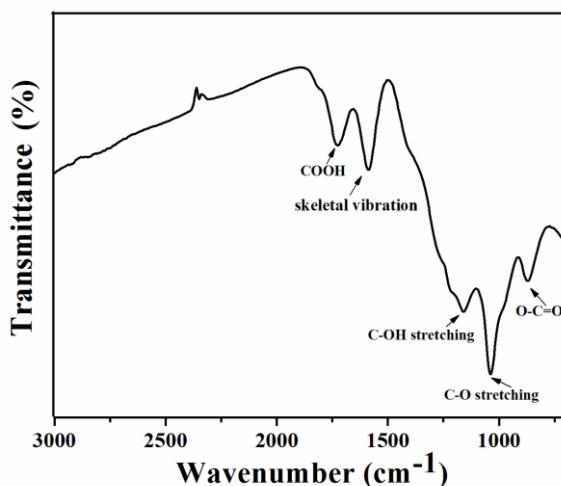
# A highly sensitive and selective aptasensor based on graphene oxide fluorescence resonance energy transfer for the rapid determination of oncoprotein PDGF-BB

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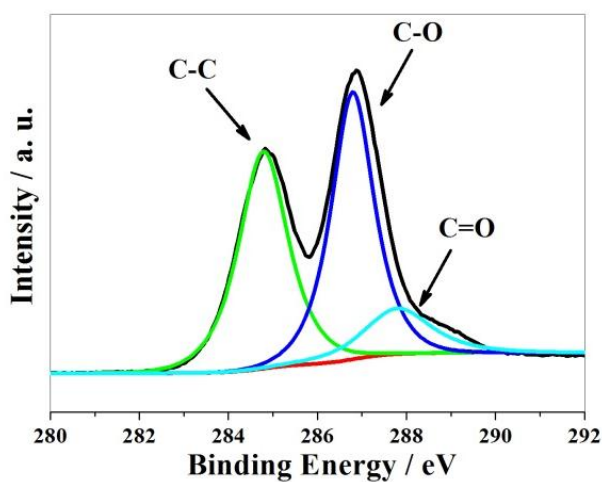


**Fig. S1.** TEM image of GO, the presence of wrinkles and folds on the sheet is the characteristic feature of a single-layer GO sheet.



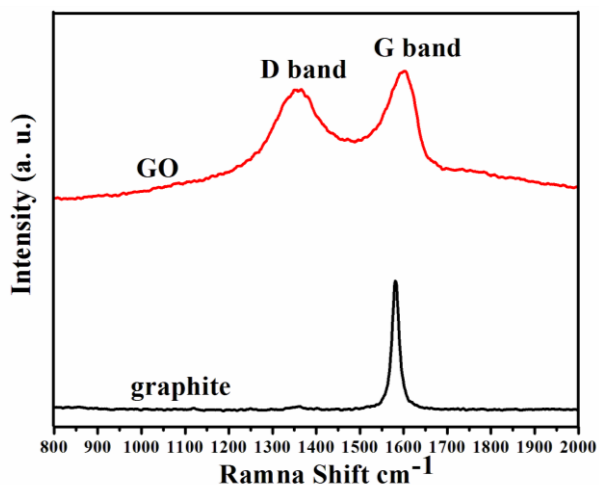
**Fig. S2.** FT-IR spectrum of the as-prepared GO

The FTIR spectra of GO shows COOH( $1735\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), C-OH stretching ( $1220\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), and C-O stretching vibrations ( $1052\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) O-C=O( $827\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). A peak around  $1620\text{ cm}^{-1}$  due to the skeletal vibrations of unoxidized graphite domains.

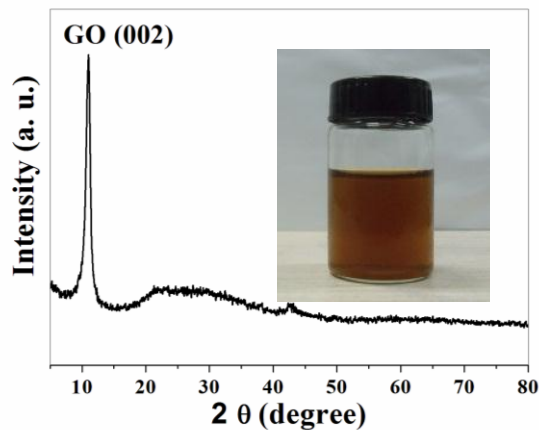


**Fig. S3.** C 1s XPS spectra of GO

The core-level XPS signals of GO is shown in Figure. S3. The binding energies located at 286.8 eV and 287.9 eV are due to carbon atoms connecting with oxygenate groups, such as C-O and O-C=O, respectively. The binding energies centered at about 284.7 eV originated from the graphitic  $sp^2$  carbon atoms.

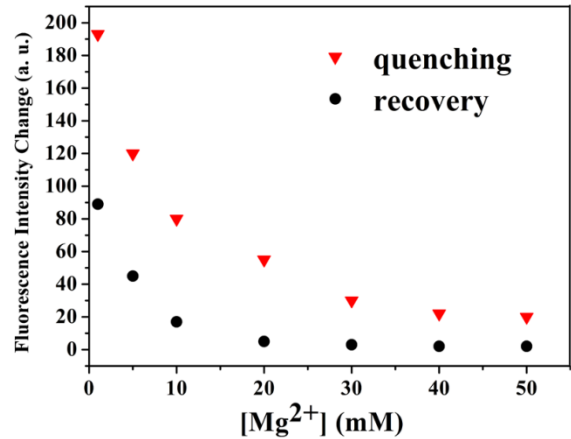


**Fig. S4.** The Raman spectra of GO and graphite



**Fig S5.** XRD patterns of GO, the inset is the photograph of the GO solution

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**Fig. S6** Effects of Mg<sup>2+</sup> contraction on fluorescence quenching and recovery. The experiment was conducted in Tris-HCl 20 buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>). FAM-aptamer concentration: 20 nM. GO concentration: 3.23 µg/mL. PDGF-BB concentration: 667 pM. Excitation wavelength: 490 nm.

**Table S1. Analytical results for PDGF-BB in serum samples.**

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Serum Sample <sup>a)</sup>	Add (nM)	Found (nM)	Recoveries (%)
1	1	0.973	97.3
2	0.8	0.809	101.1
3	0.6	0.578	96.3
4	0.4	0.381	95.2
5	0.2	0.206	103

a The serum sample was diluted 50 times.