

Supplementary materials

New Probe Design Strategy by Cooperation of Metal/DNA-Ligation and Supramolecule Inclusion Interaction: Application to Detection of Mercury Ions(II)

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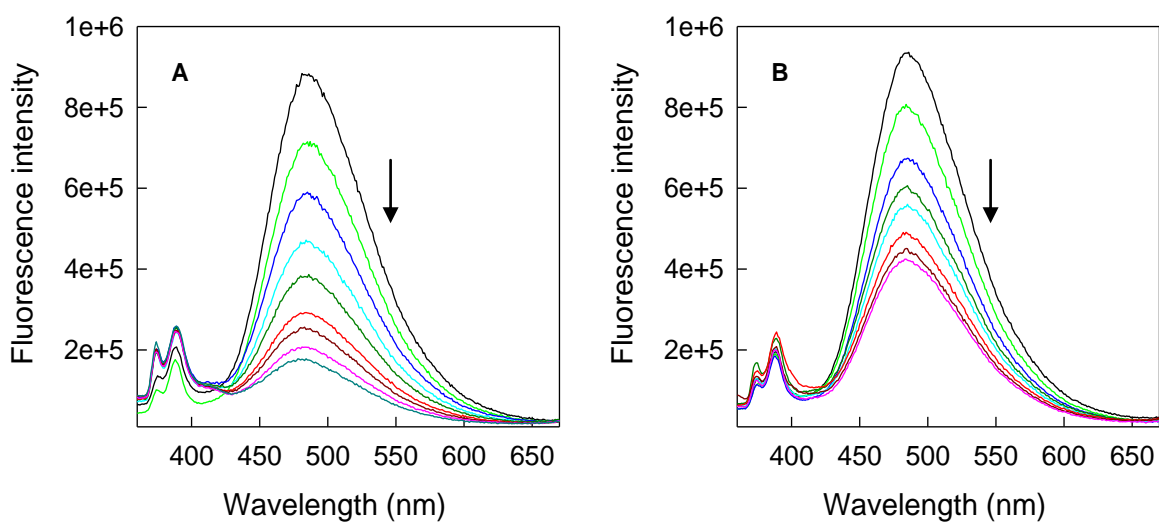


Figure S1. Spectra of 100 nM P2 upon different concentrations of Cu²⁺ (A) and Cd²⁺ (B). (Arrow is pyrene-dimer fluorescence change with the increase concentration of Cu²⁺ or Cd²⁺). Excitation wavelength was 345 nm.

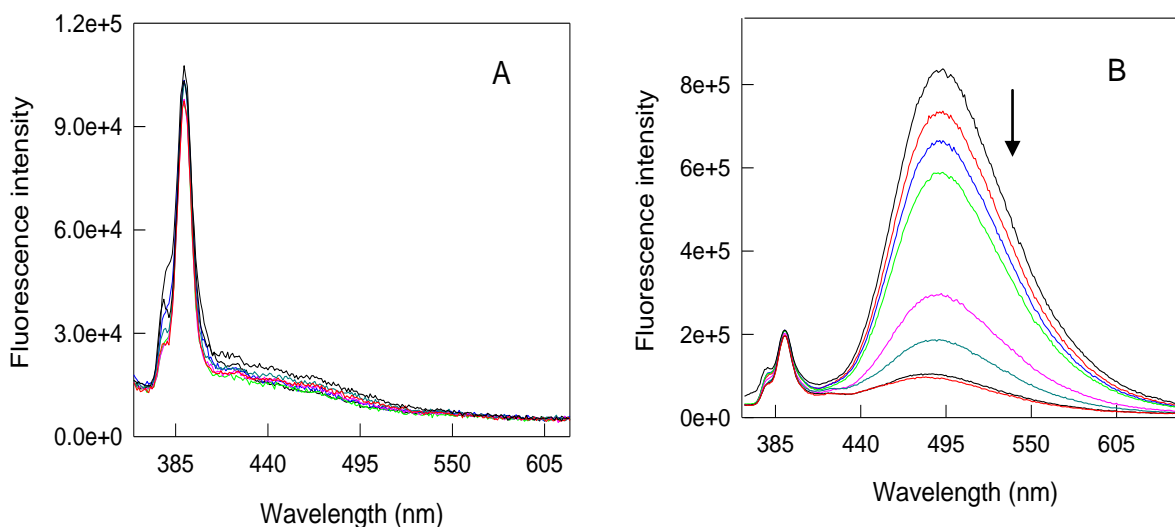


Figure S2. Fluorescence emission spectra of P1 (A) or P2 (B) upon different concentrations of Hg²⁺ (arrow is pyrene-dimer fluorescence change with the increase concentration of Hg²⁺). The concentration of P1 or P2 is 100 nM and the excitation was at 345 nm.

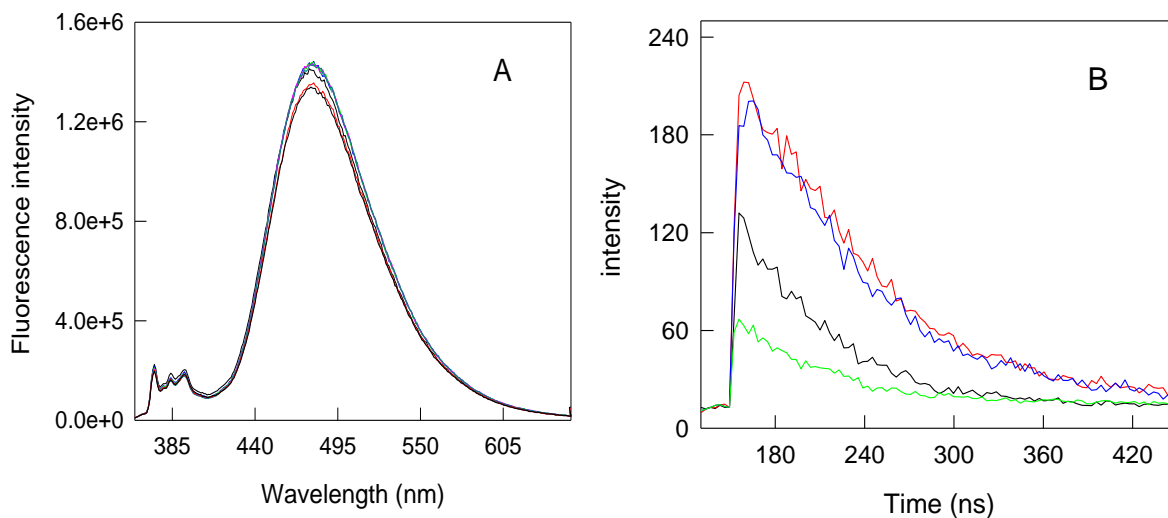


Figure S3. Effect of γ -CD on the pyrene dimer. (A) Fluorescence records of 100 nM P2 upon different concentrations of Hg²⁺ in the presence of 5mM γ -CD. (B) Fluorescence decays of P2 under different conditions. Curve a, 100 nM of P2; Curve b, 100 nM of P2 + 5 μ M of Hg²⁺; Curve c, 100 nM of P2 + 5 mM of γ -CD; Curve d, 100 nM of P2 + 5 mM of γ -CD + 5 μ M of Hg²⁺.

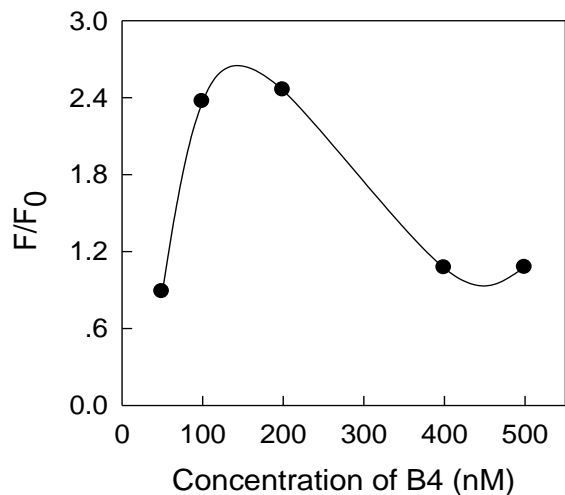


Figure S4. Optimization of the concentration of block DNA (B4). Excitation wavelength was 345 nm and fluorescence records were carried out at 478nm. Where F_0 and F are the fluorescence intensity of P1 in the absence and presence of $5 \mu\text{M Hg}^{2+}$, respectively. The reaction solution contains 100 nM of P1 and 5 mM of $\gamma\text{-CD}$.

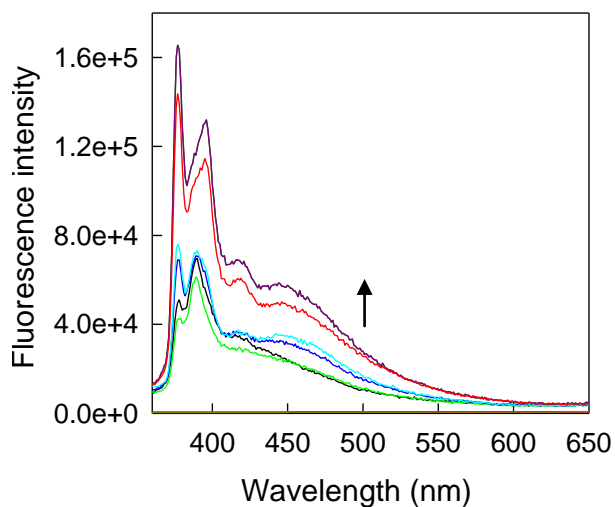


Figure S5. Fluorescence spectra of 100 nM of P1 and 200 nM of B4 with different concentration of $\gamma\text{-CD}$. Excitation wavelength was 345 nm (arrow is pyrene-dimer fluorescence change with the increase concentration of $\gamma\text{-CD}$).