SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A New Substrate for Alkaline Phosphatase Based on Quercetin

Pentaphosphate

Samuel K. Mwilu, Veronica A. Okello, Francis Osonga, Seth Miller, Omowunmi A.

Sadik*

Department of Chemistry

Center for Advanced Sensors & Environmental Monitoring (CASE)

State University of New York-Binghamton

P. O. Box 6000

Binghamton, NY 13902

United States Environmental Protection Agency

/Office of Research & Development

National Environmental Research

P.O. Box 93478

Las Vegas, NV 89193-3478

The purpose of this section is to provide additional information of interest to the reader: The information include, a pictogram showing changes of QPP solution before and after reacting with AP, changes in QPP absorbance and Rabbit anti-BG conjugated with ALP response of QPP substrate.



Scheme 1S: Synthetic procedures for QPP according to reference # 14



Figure S1. Pictogram showing the changes in color of a QPP solution after interaction with ALP. (A) before addition of ALP (B) 5 min after adding ALP to one vial (C) 10 min (D) 30 min



Figure S2. CV obtained for the oxidation of quercetin adsorbed on gold working electrode scan rate 50 mV/s; $1\mu A/V$. All experiments were carried out in phosphate buffer pH 7.03; potential range -200 - 600 mV vs Ag/AgCl. The blank contains phosphate buffer only.



Figure S3. Change in absorbance $(Abs_{410nm} - Abs_{324nm})$ in the presence of different concentrations of ALP. The absorbance readings were taken 18 minutes after incubation with ALP enzyme in DEA buffer and corrected for blank.



Figure S4. Rabbit anti-BG conjugated with ALP response of QPP substrate. Absorbance $(\lambda_{410}-\lambda_{324}nm)$ response with increasing concentrations of the BG spores when QPP was used as substrates. A limit of detection of 5998 spores/ml was achieved. $R^2=0.989$