Electronic Supplementary Information

Simultaneous electrochemical detection of multiple antibiotic residues in milk based on aptamers and quantum dots

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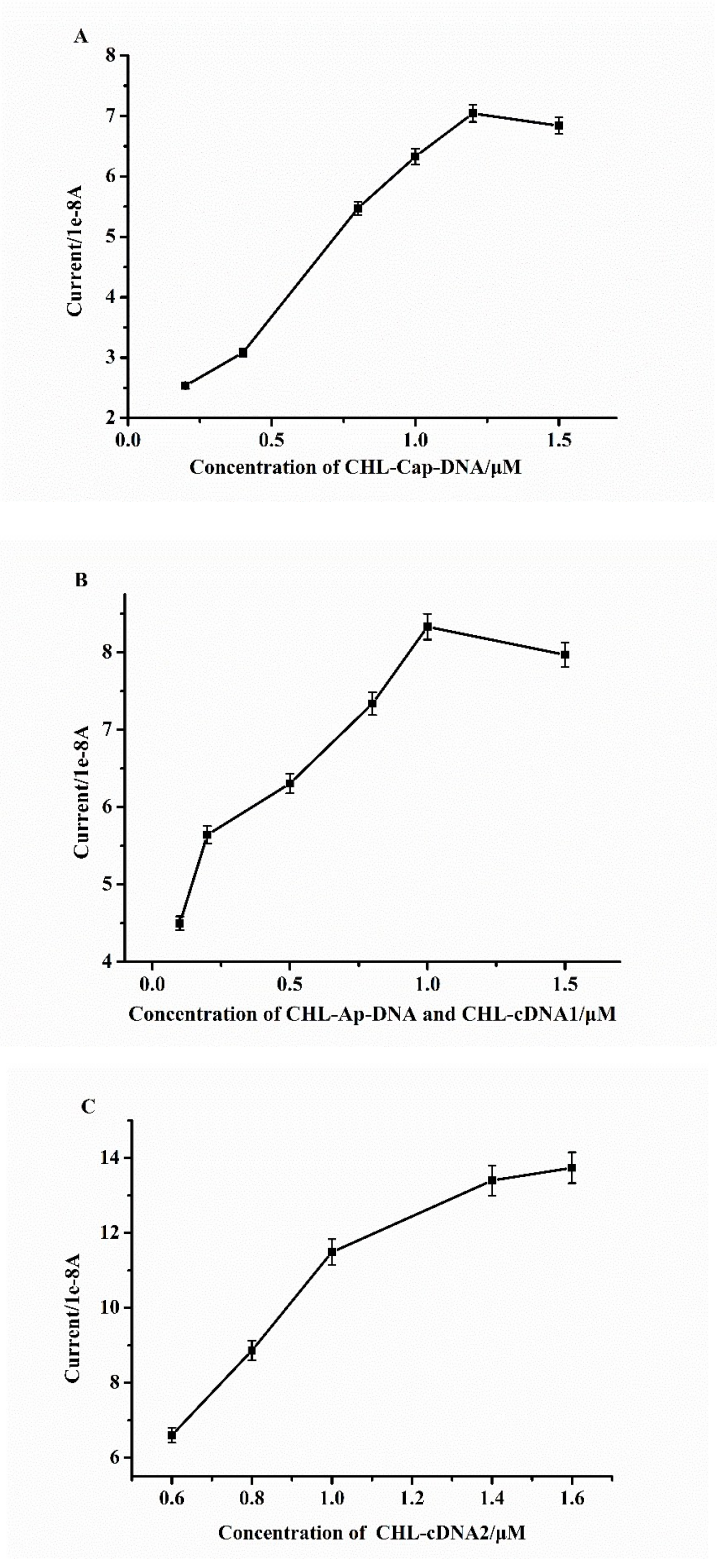

Fig. S1. The effect of (A) the concentration of CHL-Cap-DNA used to modify gold electrode, (B) the concentration of CHL-Ap-DNA/CHL-cDNA1, and (C) the concentration of CHL-cDNA2, on the electrochemical response in SWASV.

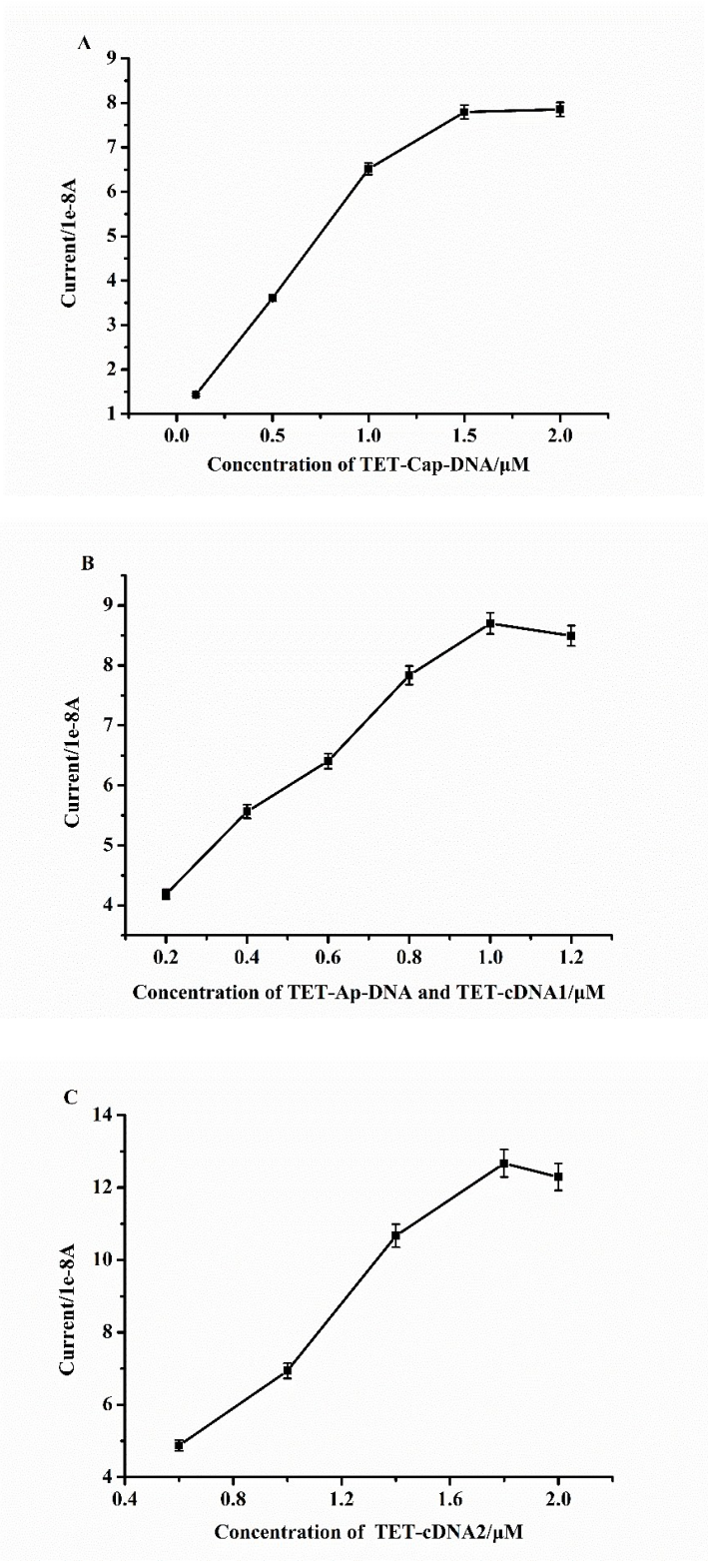

Fig. S2. The effect of (A) the concentration of TET-Cap-DNA used to modify gold electrode, (B) the concentration of TET-Ap-DNA/TET-cDNA1, and (C) the concentration of TET-cDNA2, on the electrochemical response in SWASV.

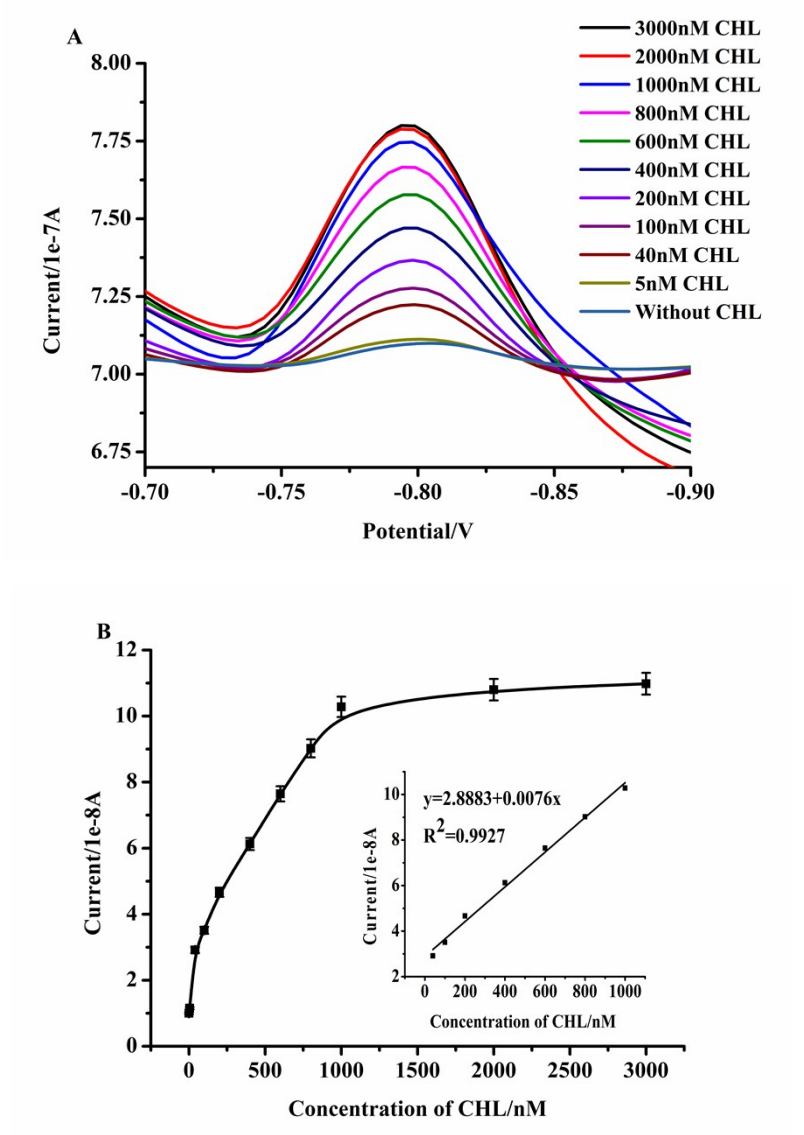

Fig. S3. (A) SWASV curves obtained with different concentration of CHL in test samples; (B) The calibration curve corresponding to the relationship between the peak current in SWASV and the concentration of CHL. Inset indicates the linear relationship. Error bars represent the standard deviations of measurements (n=3).

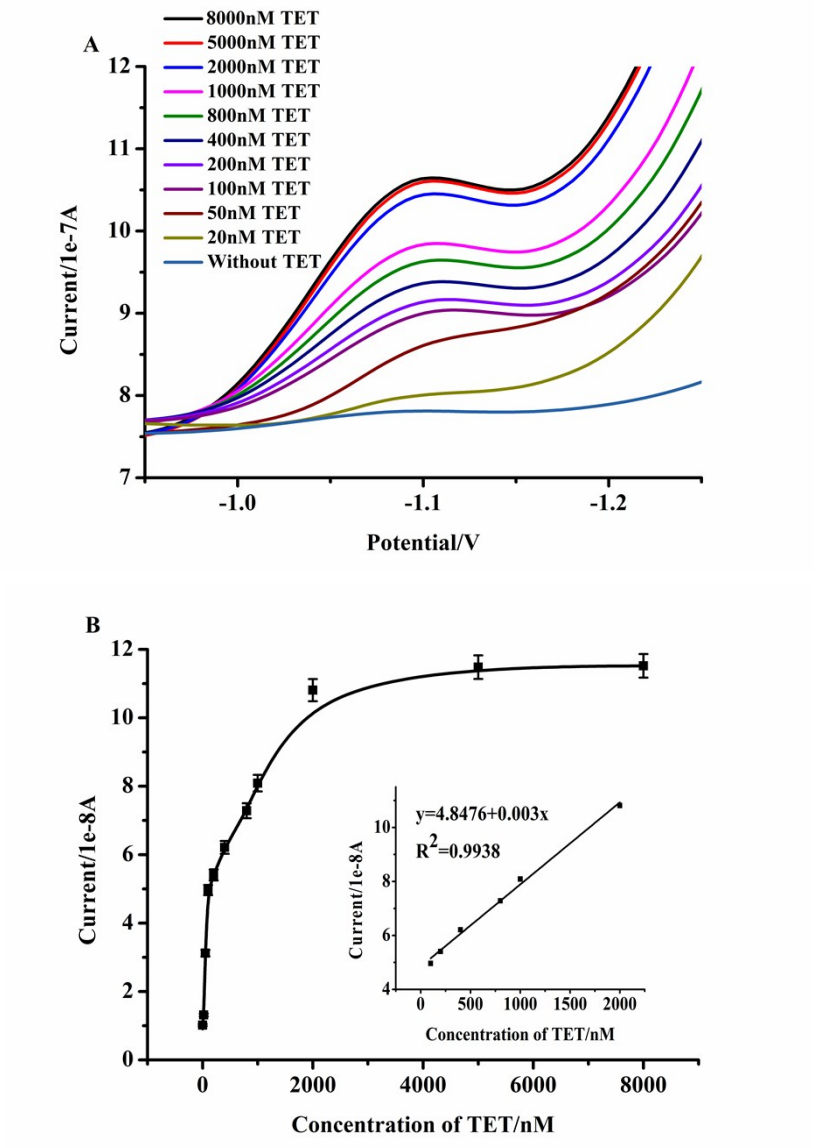

Fig. S4. (A) SWASV curves obtained with different concentration of TET in test samples; (B) The calibration curve corresponding to the relationship between the peak current in SWASV and the concentration of TET. Inset indicates the linear relationship. Error bars represent the standard deviations of measurements (n=3).