

ARTICLE

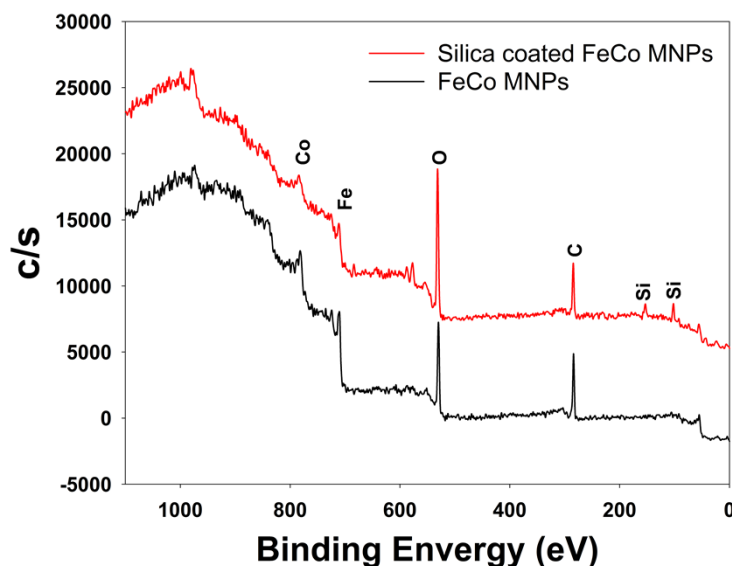
Electronic supplementary information (ESI)

## Bacteriophage-based Nanoprobes for Rapid Bacteria Separation

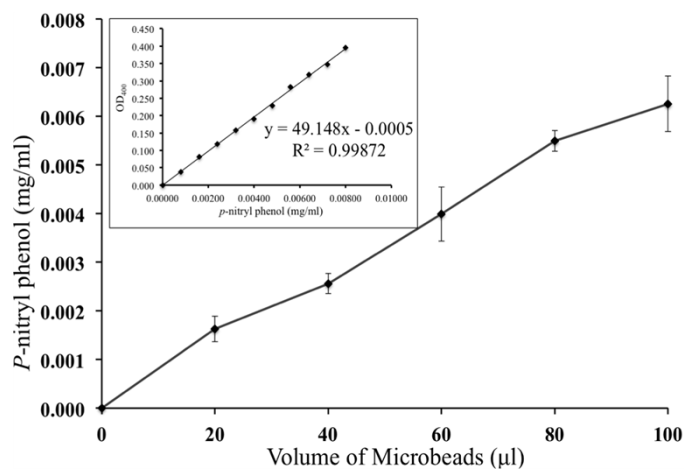
Juhong Chen,<sup>a</sup> Bradley Duncan,<sup>b</sup> Li-Sheng Wang,<sup>b</sup> Vincent M. Rotello<sup>\*b</sup> and Sam R. Nugen<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Food Science, University of Massachusetts, 102 Holdsworth Way, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, USA. E-mail: snugen@foodsci.umass.edu; Tel: +1-413-545-1025; Fax: +1-413-545-1262

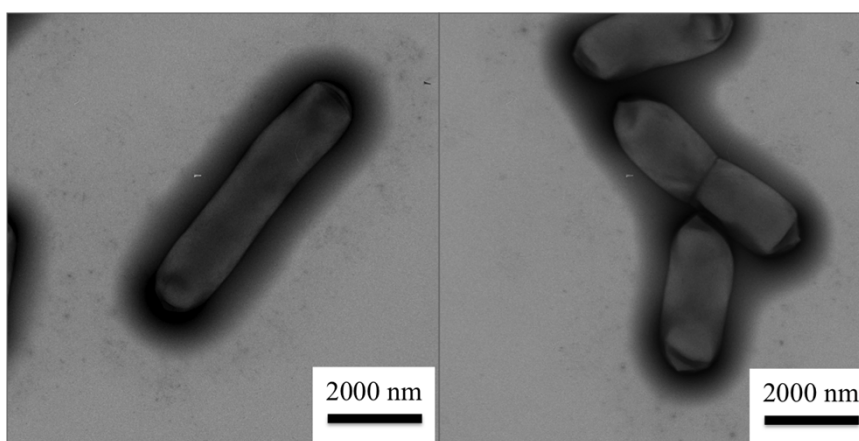
<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Massachusetts, 710 North Pleasant Street, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, USA. E-mail: rotello@chem.umass.edu; Tel.: +1-413-545-2058; Fax: +1-413-545-4490



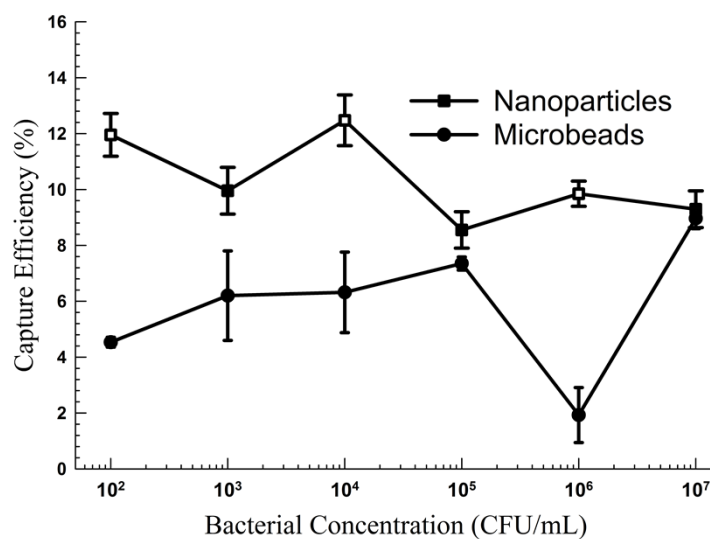
**Fig. S1** The XPS spectra of FeCo MNPs (black line) and silica coated FeCo MNPs (red line).



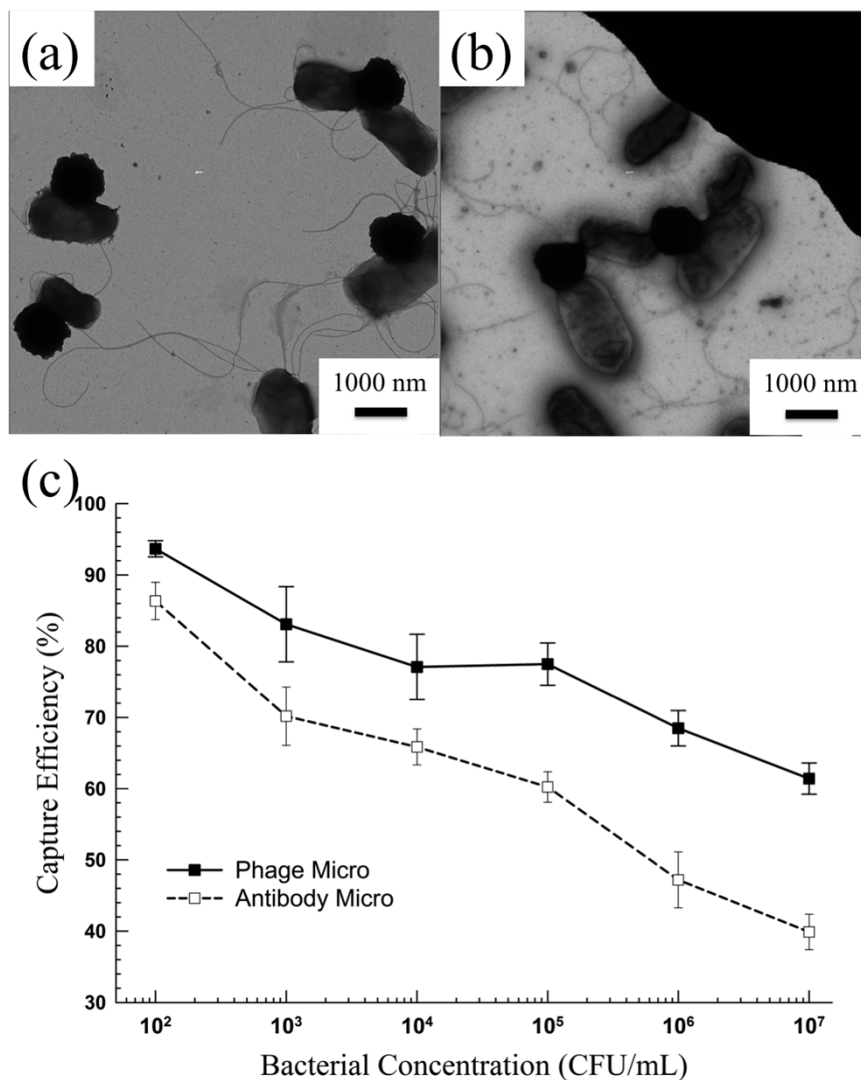
**Fig. S2** Biotin binding capacity of streptavidin-coated microbeads.



**Fig. S3** Transmission electron microscope images of negative uranyl acetate staining of *E. coli* K21 cells.



**Fig. S4** The capture efficiency of streptavidin coated magnetic nanoparticles (square line) and streptavidin coated magnetic microbeads (round line).



**Fig. S5** TEM images of microprobes bound to *E. coli* K12: a) antibody-conjugated microbeads and b) phage-conjugated microbeads, c) comparison the capture efficiency between the two magnetic microprobes: phage magnetic microprobes (solid square line) and antibody magnetic microprobes (hollow square line).