

# Label-free fluorescent detection of melamine with a truncated aptamer

Chunmei Gu<sup>ab</sup>, Yu Xiang<sup>bc\*\*</sup>, Hongli Guo<sup>ab</sup>, Hanchang Shi<sup>ab\*</sup>

*a. State Key Joint Laboratory of ESPC, School of Environment, Tsinghua University,*

*Beijing 100084, China*

*b. Research Centre of Environmental and Health Sensing Technology, School of*

*Environment, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China*

*c. Department of Chemistry, Beijing Key Laboratory for Microanalytical Methods*

*and Instrumentation, Key Laboratory of Bioorganic Phosphorus Chemistry and*

*Chemical Biology (Ministry of Education), Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084,*

*China*

*Corresponding author: hanchang@tsinghua.edu.cn;*

*Co-corresponding author: xiang-yu@tsinghua.edu.cn.*

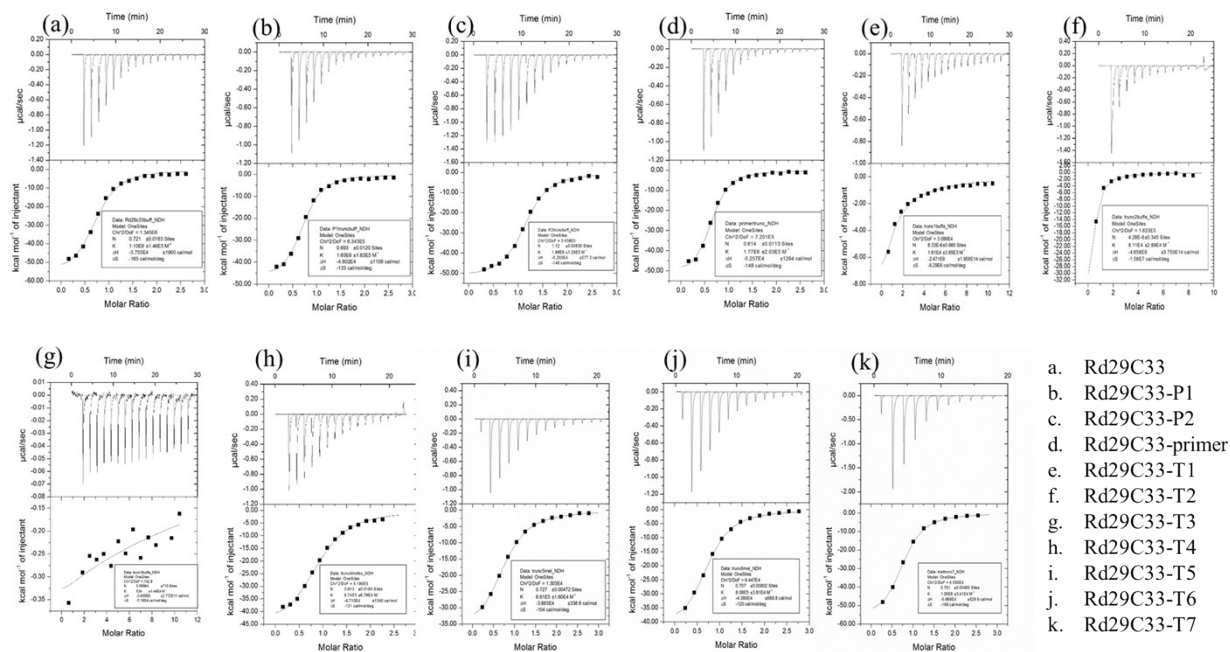


Fig. S1 ITC data of different melamine aptamers, including (a) Rd29C33, (b) Rd29C33-P1, (c) Rd29C33-P2, (d) Rd29C33-primer, (e) Rd29C33-T1, (f) Rd29C33-T2, (g) Rd29C33-T3, (h) Rd29C33-T4, (i) Rd29C33-T5, (j) Rd29C33-T6 and (k) Rd29C33-T7 against melamine.

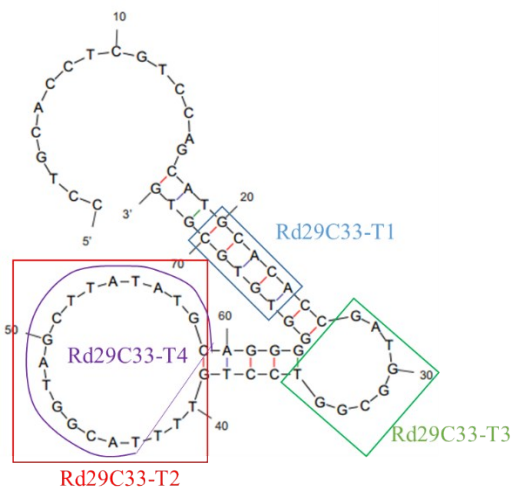


Fig. S2 Secondary structure prediction of Rd29C33-P2

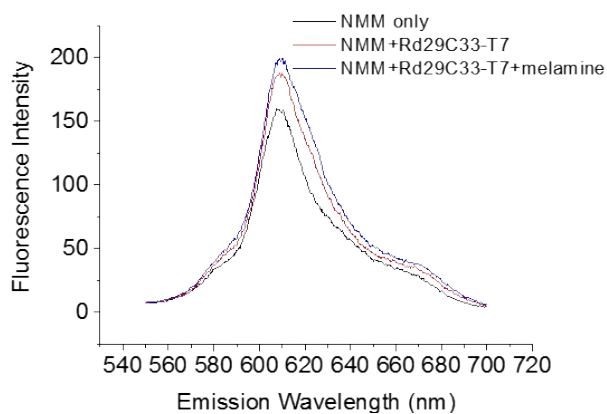


Fig. S3 Binding of NMM with Rd29C33-T7 and melamine.

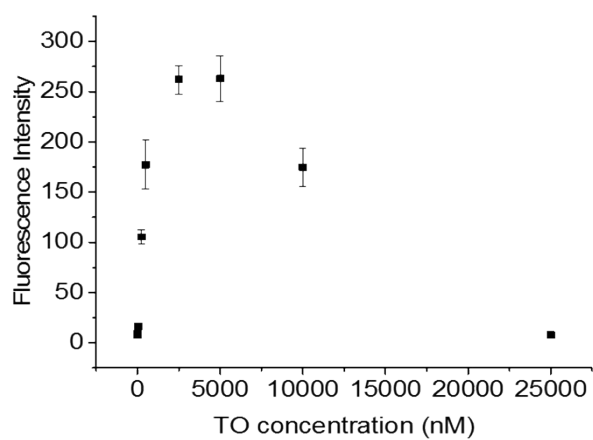


Fig. S4 Relationship of induced fluorescence intensity of TO after the binding of Rd29C33-T7 with different concentrations of TO.

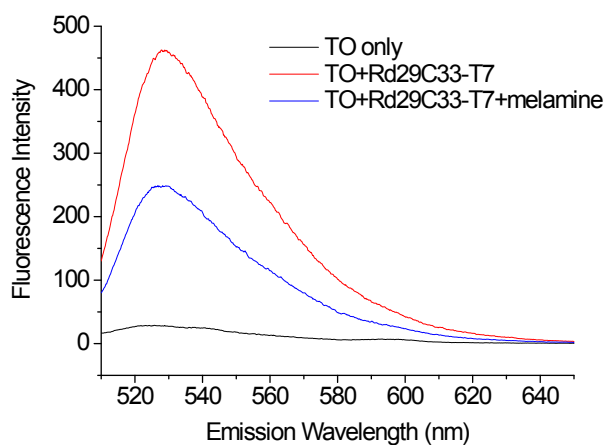


Fig. S5 Binding of TO with Rd29C33-T7 and melamine.