Supplementary Information

Submitted to Analytical Methods

Designing a Biostable L-DNAzyme for Lead (II) Ion Detection in

Practical Samples

Hao Liang,^a Sitao Xie,^a Liang Cui,^{*a} Cuichen Wu^b and Xiaobing Zhang^{*a}

^a Molecular Science and Biomedicine Laboratory, State Key Laboratory for Chemo/Bio Sensing and Chemometrics, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, College of Biology, and Collaborative Research Center of Molecular Engineering for Theranostics, Hunan University, Changsha 410082, China. E-mail: cuiliang@hnu.edu.cn, xbzhang@hnu.edu.cn

^b Attribute Sciences, Amgen, One Amgen Center Drive, Thousand Oaks, California 91320, United States

Supplemental figures



Fig. S1 Response of Pb^{2+} -dependent D-DNAzyme-based sensor to various concentrations (0, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 and 1000 nM) of Pb^{2+} in buffer (A) and control metal ions (B).



Fig. S2 Response of Pb^{2+} -dependent D-DNAzyme-based sensor to various concentrations (0, 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 and 1000 nM) of Pb^{2+} in real water samples (A) and with control metal ions (B)



Fig. S3 Response of Pb²⁺-dependent D-DNAzyme-based sensor to various concentrations (0, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 5000 and 10000 nM) of Pb²⁺ in 5% FBS (A) and mixed control metal ions (B). The sensing system was on exposure to 1 μ M Pb²⁺ (red) and the mixture containing 10 μ M Ca²⁺, Cd²⁺, Co²⁺, Cu²⁺, Fe²⁺, Hg²⁺, Mg²⁺, Ni²⁺, Zn²⁺ and Mn²⁺ (black).