

Supporting Information

Novel autonomous protein-encoded aptamer nanomachines and isothermal exponential amplification for ultrasensitive fluorescence polarization sensing of small molecules

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Table S1 Oligonucleotide sequences used in this work.

Table S2 Analysis of different analytes by aptasensors.

Figure S1. The effect of CEA concentration on the relative FP value for detection of 40 μM AFB1 by using the amplified nanomachine-based FP sensing method. Error bars were derived from N=5 experiments.

Figure S2. The dependence of the relative FP value on the reaction time for detection of 4 μM AFB1 by using the amplified nanomachine-based FP sensing method. Error bars were derived from N=5 experiments.

Figure S3. The derived calibration curve corresponding to the increase of the relative P value of the protein-encoded aptamer nanomachine sensing system for AFB1 detection. The correlation equation was $\Delta P = 45.838\log C + 161.14$ ($R^2 = 0.9975$), where ΔP was the relative P value (mP) and C was the AFB1 concentration (nM). Error bars were derived from N=5 experiments.

Figure S4. The derived calibration curve corresponding to the increase of the relative P value of the protein-encoded aptamer nanomachine sensing system for cocaine detection. The correlation equation was $\Delta P = 42.333\log C + 68.829$ ($R^2 = 0.9966$), where ΔP was the relative P value (mP) and C was the cocaine concentration (nM). Error bars were derived from N=5 experiments.

Table S1

| Name | Sequences (5'→3') |
|----------|--|
| H1 | <i>GTTGGGCACGTGTTGTCTCTCTGTGTCTCGTGCCCTTCGCT</i> <i>AGGCCACGTTGCCTCAGCCTTACGTGGGCCTACTGTTTTT</i> <i>TTATACCAGCTTATTCAATT-2</i> |
| H2 | <i>GGGAGACAAGGATAAATCCTTCAATGAAGTGGGTCTCCCTA</i> <i>GCTGCCTCAGCCTTGCTAGGGAGACCTGTTTTTTTATACCAG</i> <i>CTTATTCAATT</i> |
| Primer-1 | FAM-CAGTAGG |
| Primer-2 | FAM-CAGTAGGC |
| Primer-3 | FAM-CAGTAGGCC |
| Primer-4 | FAM-CAGTAGGCCC |
| Primer-5 | FAM-CAGTAGGCCCA |
| Primer-6 | FAM-CAGGTCTC |

Table S2

| Method | Detection limit | Ref. |
|---|----------------------|-----------|
| AFB1 | | |
| Fluorescent aptasensors | 35 ng/L (0.11 nM) | 1 |
| | 0.1 ng/mL (0.3 nM) | 2 |
| Electrochemical aptasensor | 0.05 nM | 3 |
| Chemiluminescence aptasensor | 0.11 ng/mL (0.35 nM) | 4 |
| Amplified PCR-based fluorescent aptasensor | 25 fg/mL (0.1 pM) | 5 |
| Autonomous protein-encoded aptamer nanomachine | 0.24 pM | This work |
| Cocaine | | |
| Fluorescent aptasensors | 200 nM | 6 |
| | 0.1 μ M | 7 |
| | 190 nM | 8 |
| | 10 nM | 9 |
| Colorimetric aptasensors | 2 μ M | 10 |
| | 50 nM | 11 |
| Amplified eletrochemical aptasensors | 105 pM | 12 |
| | 0.21 nM | 13 |
| | 33 nM | 14 |
| Silica nanoparticle-enhanced fluorescent aptasensor | 209 pM | 15 |
| Autonomous aptamer machines | 5 μ M | 16 |
| | 1 μ M | 17 |
| Fluorescent aptasensor based on rolling circle amplification | 0.48 nM | 18 |
| SERS aptasensor based on proximity-dependent isothermal cycle amplification | 0.1 nM | 19 |
| Fluorescent aptasensor based on strand amplification | 2 nM | 20 |
| Exonuclease III amplified fluorescent aptasensor | 50 nM | 21 |
| Endonuclease amplified fluorescent aptasensors | 7 pM | 22 |
| Autonomous protein-encoded aptamer nanomachine | 18 pM | This work |

Figure S1

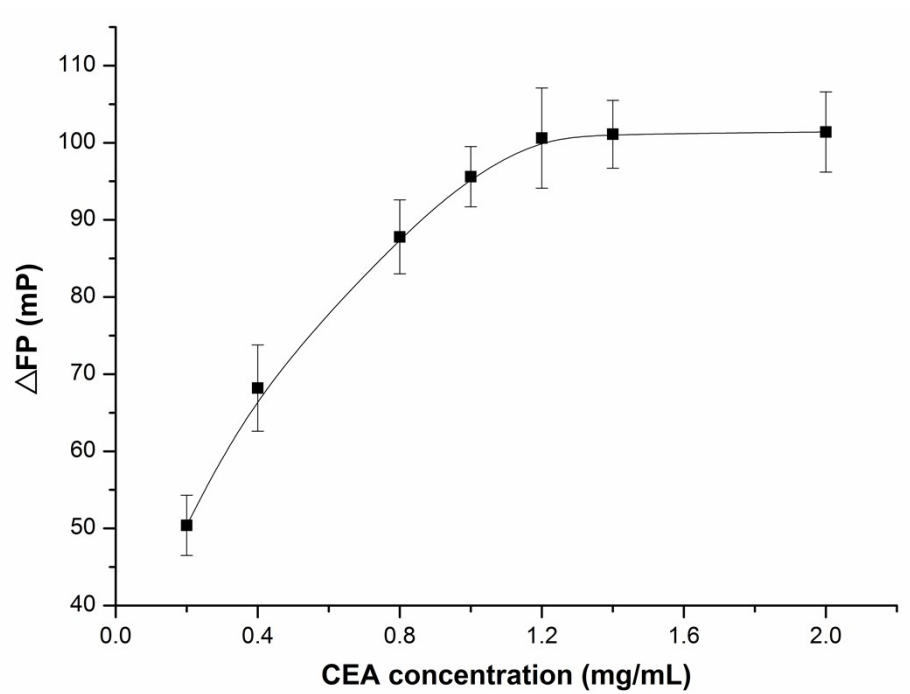


Figure S2

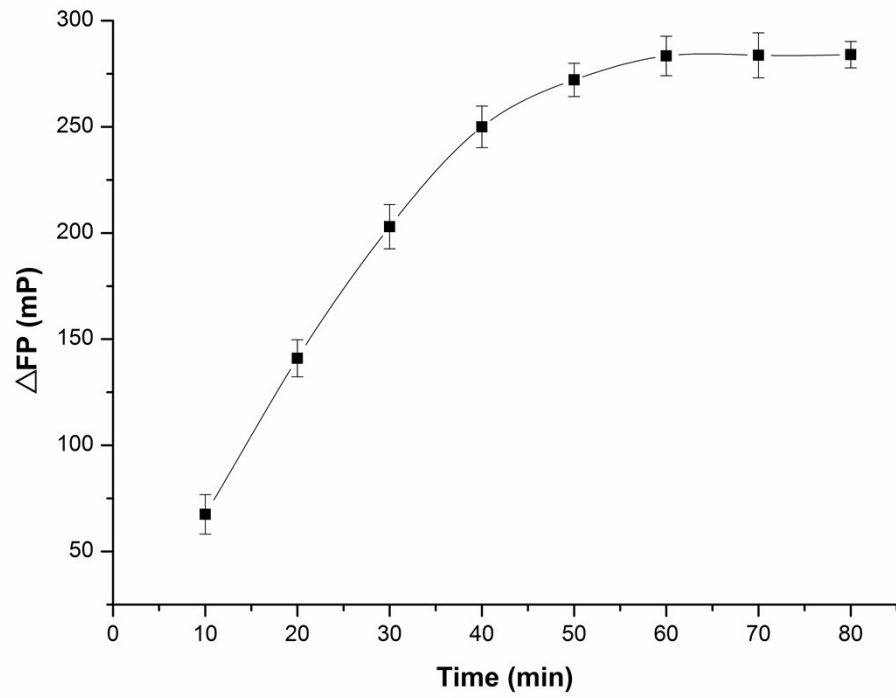


Figure S3

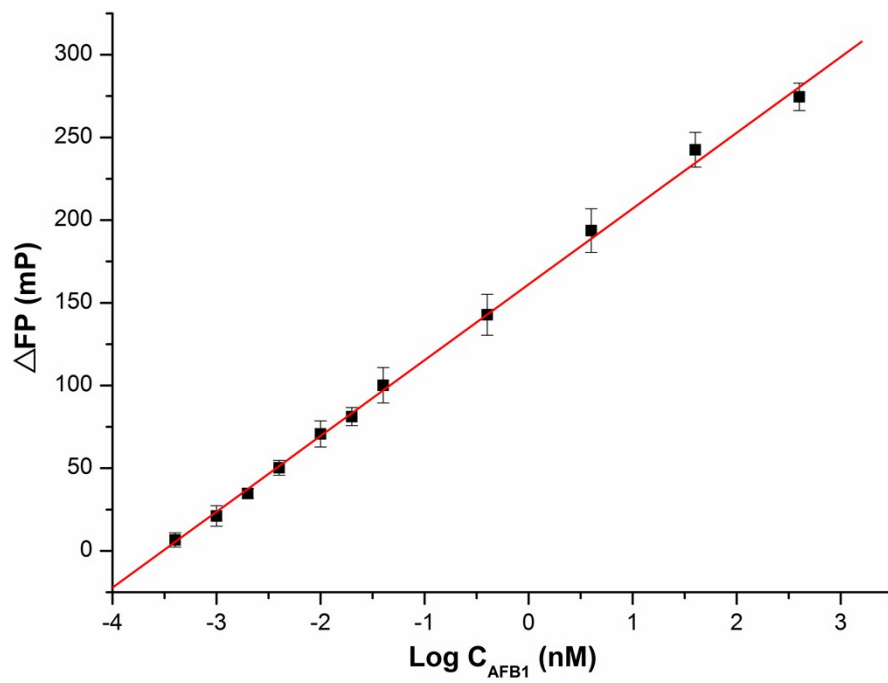
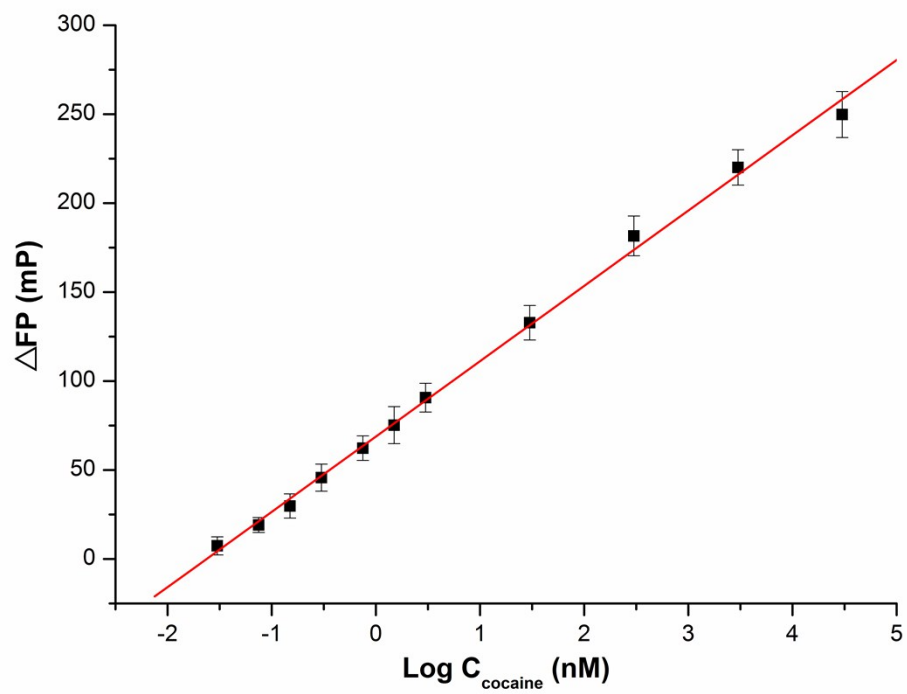


Figure S4



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