

Supporting Information for “*Immobilization of dengue specific IgM antibodies on magnetite nanoparticles by using facile conjugation strategies*”, by G. A. Ortega, J. C. Zuaznabar-Gardona, O. Morales, and E. Reguera

S1: Magnetic characterization of magnetite nanoparticles to be conjugated.

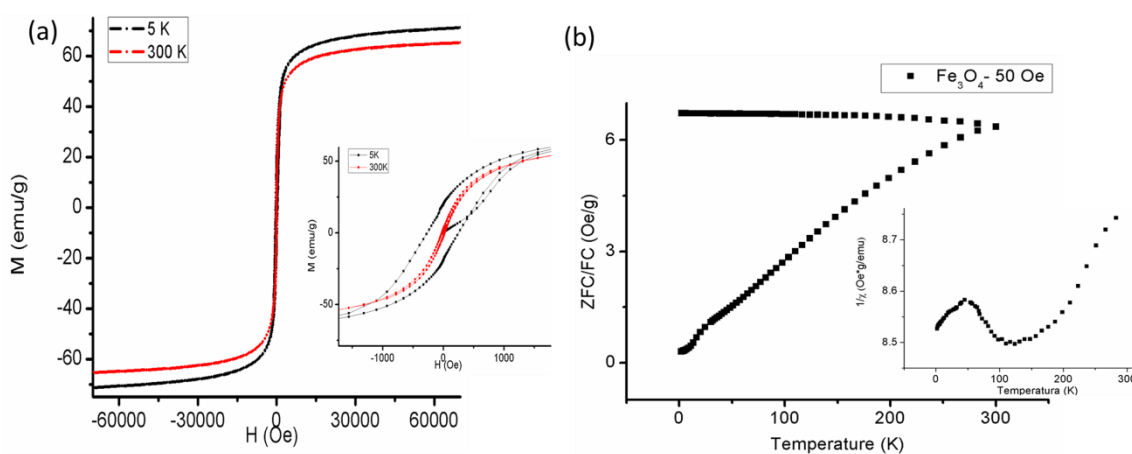


Figure S1: a) Mass magnetization versus applied field for magnetite nanoparticles at 5 K (black line) and 300 K (red line). Insets: amplification of the hysteresis loop. b) ZFC/FC curves of magnetite nanoparticles. Inset: Inverse susceptibility versus temperature curve.

S2: SDS-Page analysis.

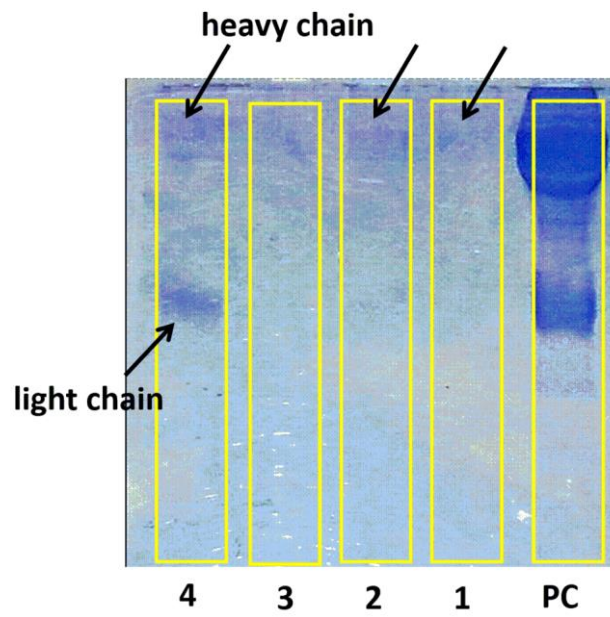


Figure S2: SDS-Page analysis: (line PC) 34.21 ug of positive control of IgM-dengue; (line 1) Fe_3O_4 -IgM; (line 2) Fe_3O_4 @PEG-COOH-IgM; (line 3) Fe_3O_4 @PEG-CONHNH₂-IgM and (line 4) Fe_3O_4 @PDA-IgM.

S3: Measurement of efficacies of the IgM-Fe₃O₄ conjugation strategies.

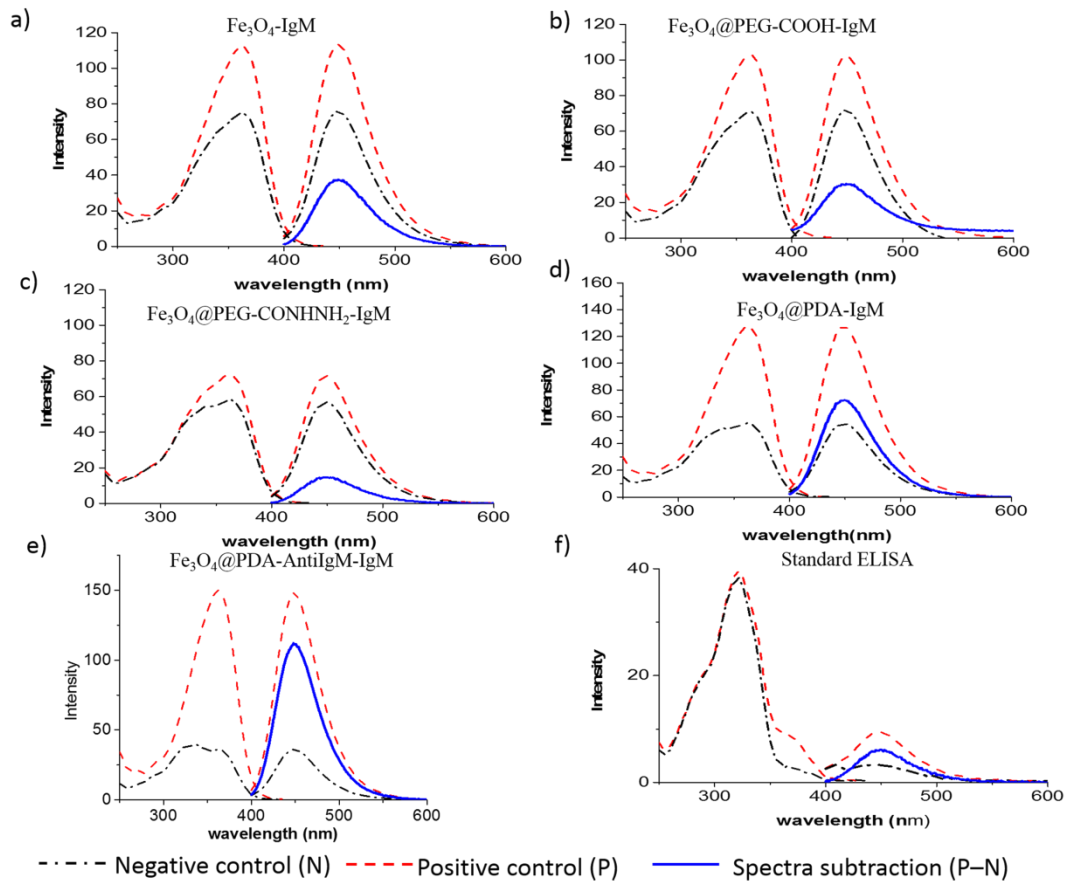


Figure S3: Fluorescence spectra for ELISA assays for IgM-dengue (negative and positive controls) coupled on magnetite nanoparticles by the different strategies.

S4. Synthesis of Polyethyleneglycol dicarboxylic acid (HOOC-PEG-COOH)

1 g of poly(ethylene glycol) (average molecular weight 1500 Da), 5 eq of succinic anhydride (0.325 g) and 0.1 eq of 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine (DMAP) (0.04 g) were dissolved in 15 mL of dichloromethane. The mixture was stirred for 72 hours at room temperature. The white solid precipitated was filtered over a plug of celite and the solvent was evaporated by using a rotary evaporator till get a transparent oil. The raw product was purified multiple times (approximately 3–5) by adding 5 mL of cool ether to precipitate byproducts. Figure 1S shows FTIR spectra of used reagents and the product.

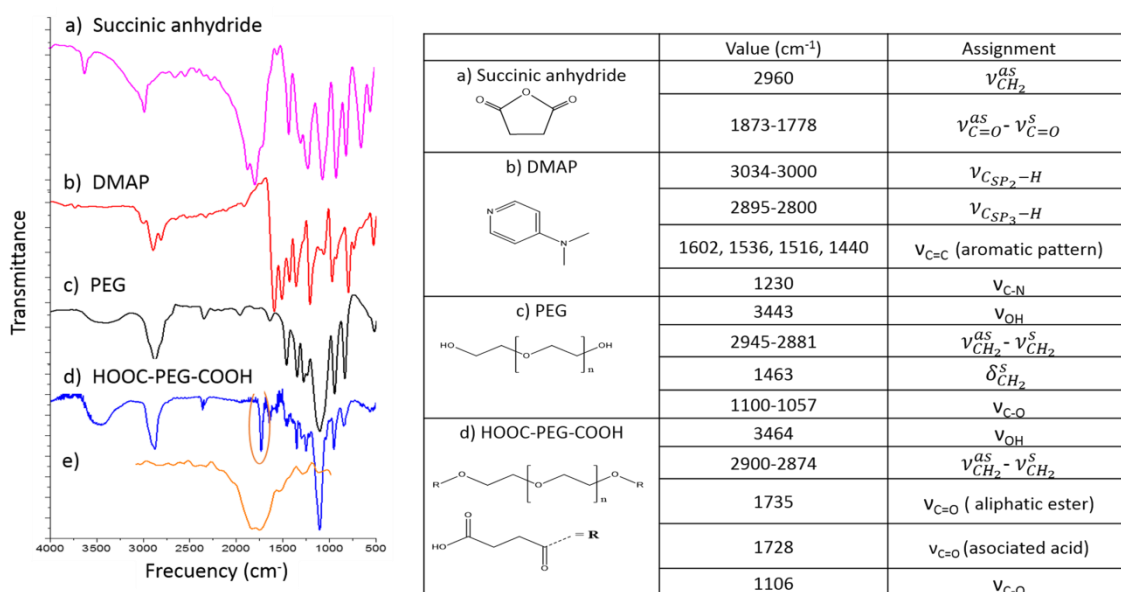


Figure S4: FTIR spectra and assignation of the bands of used reagents and the product (HOOC-PEG-COOH).