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An aptasensor by dsDNA for rapid and highly sensitive detection of kanamycin in milk

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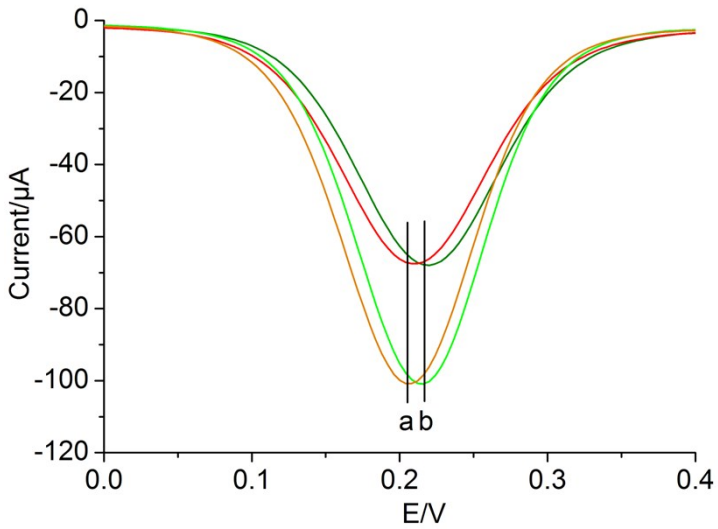

Fig. S1. The dpv of modified the same concentration aptamer to different electrodes.

Table S1 Comparison with other electrochemistry methods in the determination of kanamycin.

Method of detection	Limit of detection (M)	Linear range (M)	References
Fluorescence detection	8.95×10^{-9}-2.56×10^{-8}	2.7×10^{-8}-6.7×10^{-5}	[37]
FPIA ELISA	1.24×10^{-8} 1.76×10^{-9}	-	[38]
Colorimetric detection	4×10^{-9}	5×10^{-9}-1×10^{-7} 1×10^{-7}-2×10^{-5}	[39]
Colorimetric detection	4.6×10^{-9}	8.8×10^{-8}-1.59×10^{-6}	[36]
Cantilever array sensor	5×10^{-5}	1×10^{-7}-1×10^{-2}	[40]
“turn-off/turn-on” biosensing	4.52×10^{-9}	1×10^{-9}-1×10^{-7}	[41]
Aptasensor detection	8.6×10^{-9} M	1.7×10^{-11}-3.4×10^{-7}	[42]
Aptasensor detection	5.8×10^{-9} M	1.7×10^{-8}-2.6×10^{-7}	[14]
Aptasensor detection	9.76×10^{-9} 2.85×10^{-9}	1×10^{-8}-4.5×10^{-7} 1×10^{-8}-4.5×10^{-7}	this work