Electronic SupplementaryInformation

Target-induced and equipment-free biosensor for amplified visual detection of pesticide acetamiprid with high sensitivity and selectivity

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Circular dichroism (CD) experiment

CD spectra were measured on a Chirascan Circular Dichroism Spectrometer (Applied Photophysics Ltd, England, UK) at room temperature. The hairpin probe solution (5 μ M) was prepared in 20 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, pH 7.4. The solution at different temperatures were tested. CD spectra from 320 to 220 nm were recorded in 1 mm path length cuvettes and averaged from three scans with the buffer background subtracted.

CD was used to characterize the secondary structure change of the hairpin probe at different temperatures. As shown in Fig. S1, at 25 °C, the hairpin probe showed a positive peak near 275 nm and a negative peak near 245 nm, which referred to the typical characteristic of B-form DNA double helix structure in the hairpin probe.¹⁻³When the temperature raised to 37 °C, the value of peaks decreased obviously at 245 nm and 275 nm, indicating the decrease of the base pairs in hairpin probe. When the temperature was at 45 °C, the hairpin conformation would be destroyed. In this state, the peaks at 245 nm and 275 nm were almost disappeared. In our experiments, 25 °C was considered to be the optimum incubation temperature.

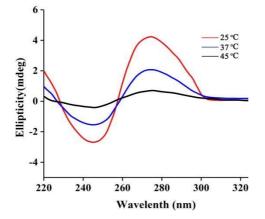


Fig. S1 CD spectra for analyzing the hairpin probe structure at different temperatures (25, 37, and 45 °C). Concentrations of the HP probe were 5 μ M.

Sensing Strategy	Detection Limit	References
FRET-based chemosensor	20 nM	4
Aptamer based fluorometric assay	127 pM	5
Fluorescent assay based on gold nanoparticles	7.29 nM	6
and quantum dots		
Electrochemical sensor based on the use of an	153 pM	7
unmodified gold electrode		
Photoelectrochemical aptasensing based on	16.7 fM	8
MoS ₂ nanoplates and quantum dots.		
Triple-helix molecular switch for fluorescent	9.12 nM	9
detection		
A colorimetric detection based on Au	400 nM	10
nanoparticles		
Colorimetric aptasensor based on	40 nM	11
hemin-functionalized reduced graphene oxide		
Photoelectrochemical aptasensor based on	180 pM	12
magnetic semiconductor nanoparticles		
Impedimetric aptasensor based on microwires	1 pM	13
formed by platinum nanoparticles		
Target-induced and equipment-free biosensor for	10 pM	This work
amplified visual detection		

Table S1 Comparison of the sensing methods for acetamiprid detection

References

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