-Supporting information-

A universal photoelectrochemical biosensor for dual microRNAs detection based on two CdTe nanocomposites

Nan Hao^a, Jinwen Lu^a, Mingji Chi^a, Meng Xiong^c, Ying Zhang^a, Rong Hua^a, Kun

Wang^{a,b,*}

^aSchool of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang 212013, PR China

^b Key Laboratory of Optic-electric Sensing and Analytical Chemistry for Life Science, Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266042, PR China

^c School of Biotechnology, Jiangsu University of Science and Technology, Zhenjiang 212018, PR China

*E-mail address: wangkun@ujs.edu.cn; Tel/Fax: +86 511 88791800

1. Optimization of Experimental conditions

To construct a highly sensitive biosensor, some detection conditions were optimized. In Fig. S1A, the cathodic and anodic photocurrent values gradually declined with the increasing probe DNAs concentrations because of the enhanced steric hindrance. When the concentration reached 1 μ M, the cathodic and anodic photocurrents became steady because the ITO electrode surface was saturated. Therefore, the 1 μ M was chosen as the optimal probe DNA concentration. Likewise, as shown in Fig. S1B, the photocurrents of cDNA-Au/target /probeDNA/CdTe-3DGH/CdTe-C₃N₄ ITO electrodes decreased after 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 min binding time between the probe DNA and target. It was clear that 40 min was enough for probe DNA and miRNA to react and was the best choice.



Fig. S1 Photocurrents of CdTe-3DGH/CdTe-C₃N₄ ITO electrodes in different concentrations of probe DNAs (A); photocurrents of cDNA-Au/target /probeDNA/CdTe-3DGH/CdTe-C₃N₄ after different binding time(B).



2. The photocurrents of different modified electrodes

Fig. S2 The photocurrent reponses of a (CdTe-3DGH), a' (probe1/a), T1/a' (miRNA141/a'), Au1/a' (cDNA1-Au/ a') and Au1/T1/a' modified ITO electrodes at 0.27 V and b (CdTe-C₃N₄), b'

(probe2/b), T2/b´ (miRNA21/b´), Au2/b´ (cDNA2-Au/b´) and Au2/T2/b´ modified ITO electrodes at -0.109 V

3. Comparison of different detection methods

Detectin Method	Target	Detection limit	Detection range	Reference
CV and ECL	miRNA21	0.02-150 pM	6.3 fM	1
	miRNA141	0.03-150 pM	8.6 fM	
ECL	miRNA 21	0.005-500 pM	1.51 fM	2
	miRNA 155	0.005-500 pM	1.67 fM	
Fluorescence	miRNA21	5-5×10 ⁴ pM	1.5 pM	3
	miRNA141	5-5×10 ⁴ pM	1.5 pM	
SWV	miRNA21	0.005-50 pM	3.0 fM	4
	miRNA141	0.005-50 pM	4.2 fM	
DPV	miRNA21	1-1×10 ³ pM	0.46 fM	5
	miRNA141	1-1×10 ³ pM	0.44 fM	
This work	miRNA21	0.001-100 pM	0.31 fM	
	miRNA141	0.001-10 pM	0.29 fM	

Table S1. Comparison of different methods for miRNA21 and miRNA141 detection.

References

- X. Feng, N. Gan, H. Zhang, T. Li, Y. Cao, F. Hu and Q. Jiang, *Biosensors & Bioelectronics*, 2016, 75, 308-314.
- 2. L. Peng, P. Zhang, Y. Chai and R. Yuan, Analytical Chemistry, 2017, 89, 5036-5042.

- 3. G. Jie, Y. Zhao, X. Wang and C. Ding, *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 2017, **252**, 1026-1034.
- C. Yang, B. Dou, K. Shi, Y. Chai, Y. Xiang and R. Yuan, *Analytical Chemistry*, 2014, 86, 11913-11918.
- 5. Y.-H. Yuan, Y.-D. Wu, B.-Z. Chi, S.-H. Wen, R.-P. Liang and J.-D. Qiu, *Biosensors and Bioelectronics*, 2017, **97**, 325-331.