

Supporting Information

Double strand DNA-templated copper nanoclusters as a novel fluorescent probe for label-free detection of rutin

Yanqiong Lai^a, Xia Teng^a, Yanli Zhang^{a,*}, Hongbin Wang^a, Pengfei Pang^{a,*}, Chun Yang^b,
Wenrong Yang^c, Colin J. Barrow^c

^a National and Local Joint Engineering Research Center for Green Preparation Technology of Biobased Materials, Yunnan Minzu University, Kunming 650500, P. R. China

^b Shaanxi Geological Survey Center, Xi'an 710068, P. R. China

^c School of Life and Environmental Sciences, Deakin University, Geelong, VIC 3217, Australia

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +86 871 65910017; fax: +86 871 65910017.

E-mail address: ylzhang@ynni.edu.cn (Y. Zhang), pfpang@ynni.edu.cn (P. Pang)

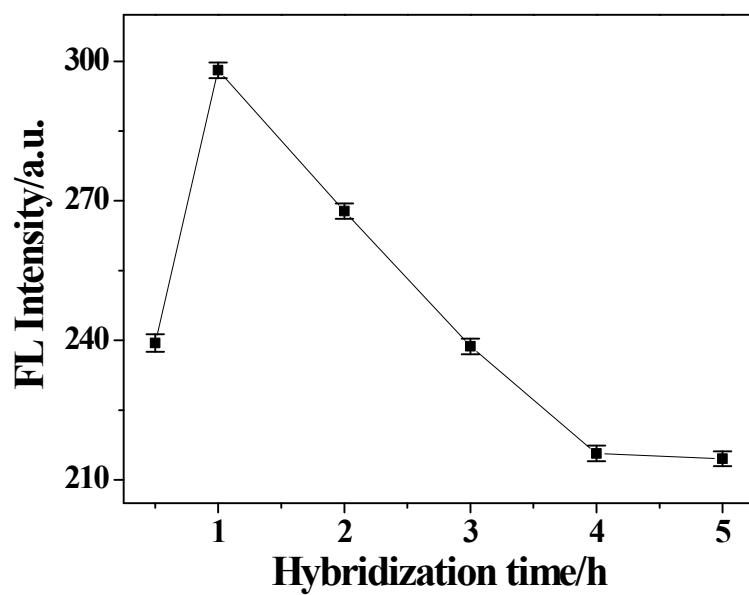


Fig. S1 Effect of hybridization time of DNA1 and DNA2 on the fluorescent intensity of dsDNA-CuNCs probe.

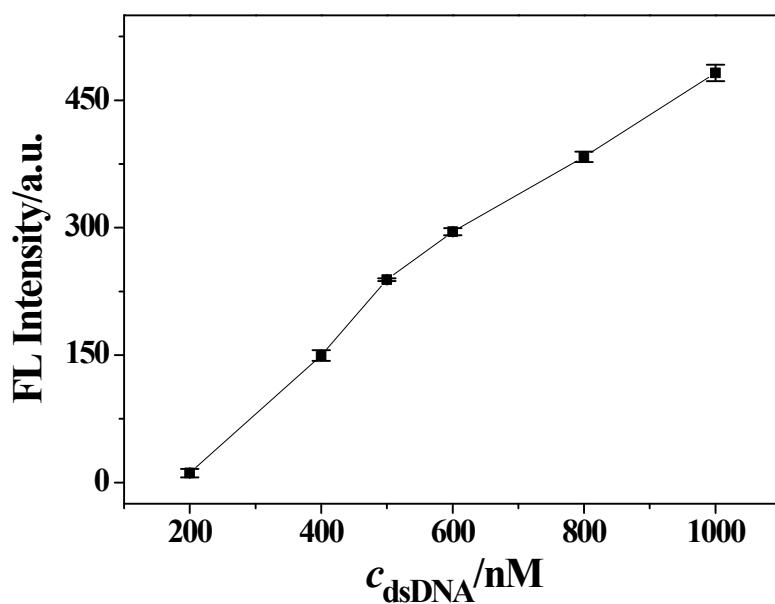


Fig. S2 Effect of dsDNA concentration on the fluorescent intensity of dsDNA-CuNCs probe.

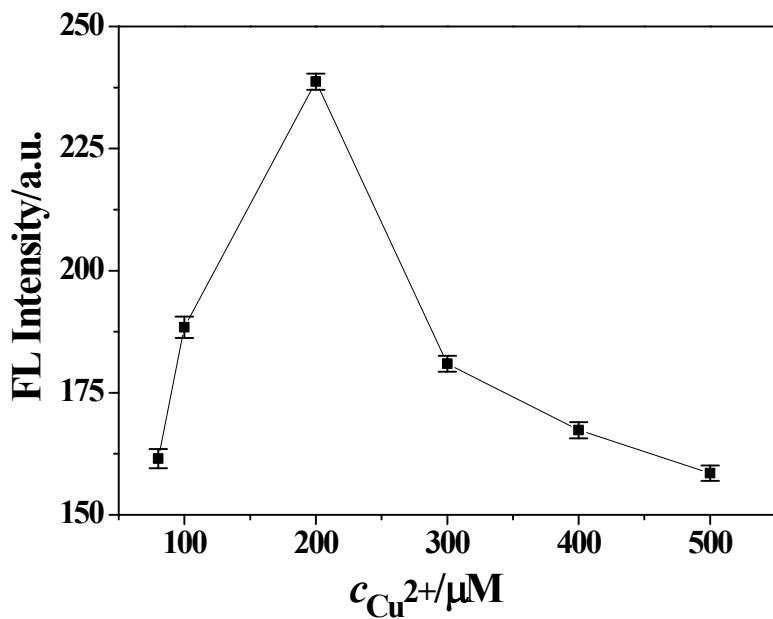


Fig. S3 Effect of Cu^{2+} concentration on the fluorescent intensity of dsDNA-CuNCs probe.

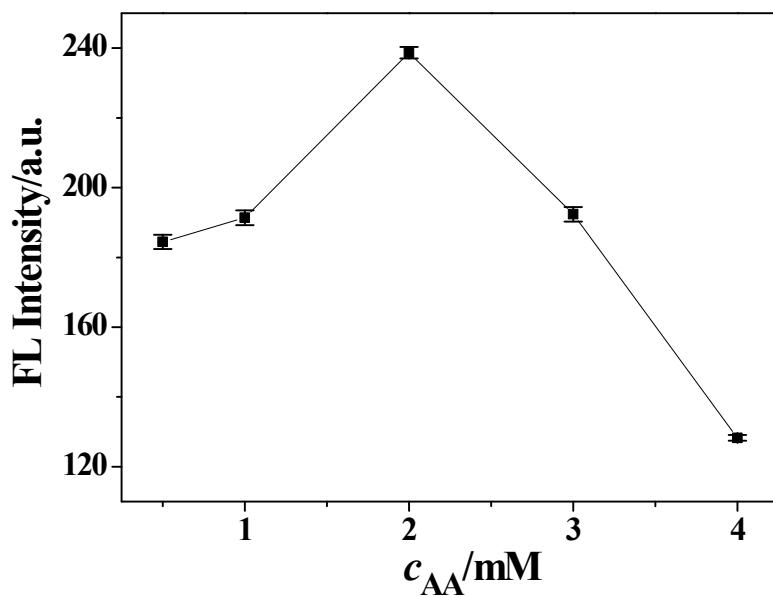


Fig. S4 Effect AA concentration on the fluorescent intensity of dsDNA-CuNCs probe.

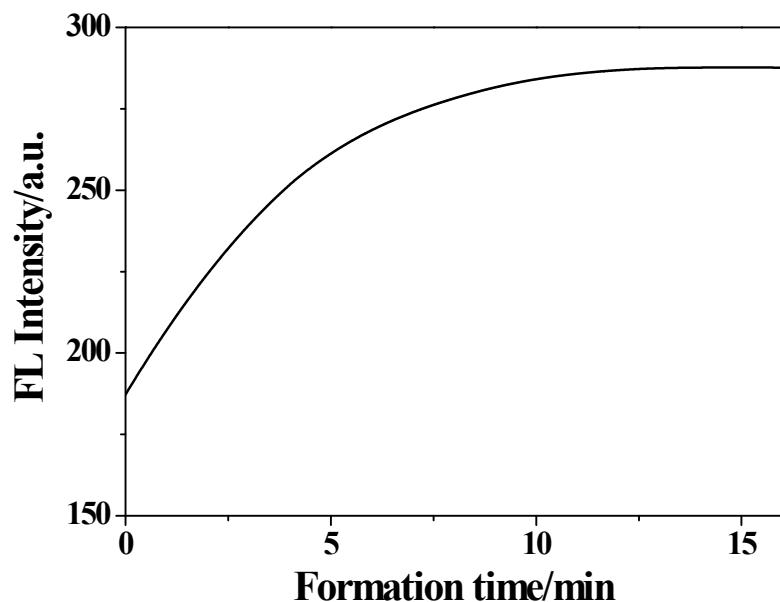


Fig. S5 Effect of formation time of dsDNA-CuNCs on the fluorescent intensity of dsDNA-CuNCs probe.

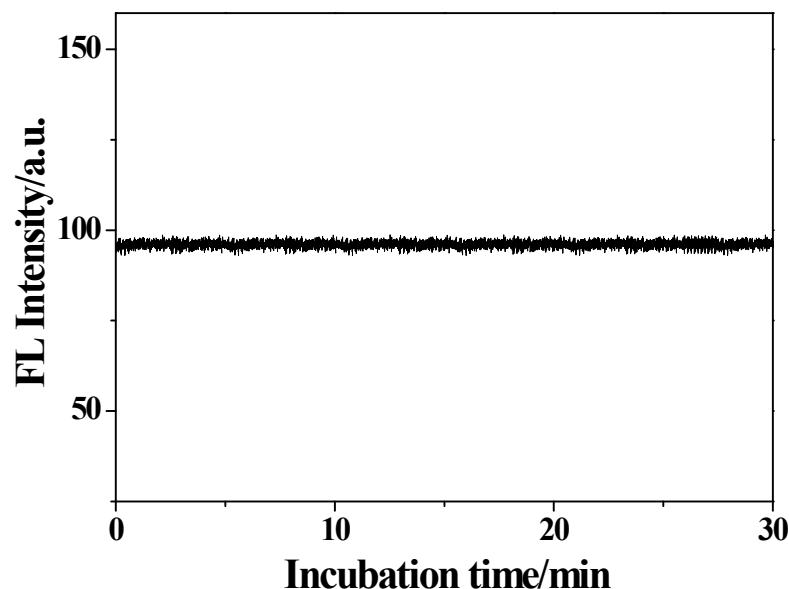


Fig. S6 Effect of incubation time of rutin and dsDNA-CuNCs on the fluorescent intensity of dsDNA-CuNCs probe.