

On-Site Visual Discrimination of Transgenic Food by Water-soluble DNA-binding AIEgens

Zhe Jiao,^{a,b} Zongning Guo,^c Xuelin Huang,^c Hongbo Fan,^{*a} Miao Zhao,^d Dianming Zhou,^d Xiaolei Ruan,^e Pengfei Zhang^{*,f}, Sixing Zhou,^a Ben Zhong Tang^{*b}

^aSchool of Environment and Civil Engineering, Dongguan University of Technology, Dongguan 523808, China

^bDepartment of Chemistry, Hong Kong Branch of Chinese National Engineering Research Centre for Tissue Restoration and Reconstruction, Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong

^cIntegrated Technology Center of Dongguan Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Dongguan 523073, China

^dTianjin Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, Tianjin 300011, China

^eSchool of Agriculture, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642, China

^fGuangdong Key Laboratory of Nanomedicine, Shenzhen Engineering Laboratory of Nanomedicine and Nanoformulations, CAS Key Laboratory of Health Informatics, Institute of Biomedicine and Biotechnology, Shenzhen Institutes of Advanced Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenzhen 518055, China.

* Corresponding author Benzong Tang: Tel.: +852 2358 7375, E-mail: tangbenz@ust.hk

* Corresponding author Hongbo Fan: Tel.: +86 769 22861881, E-mail: fhb666666@126.com

* Corresponding author Pengfei Zhang: Tel.: +86 755 86392229, E-mail: pf.zhang@siat.ac.cn

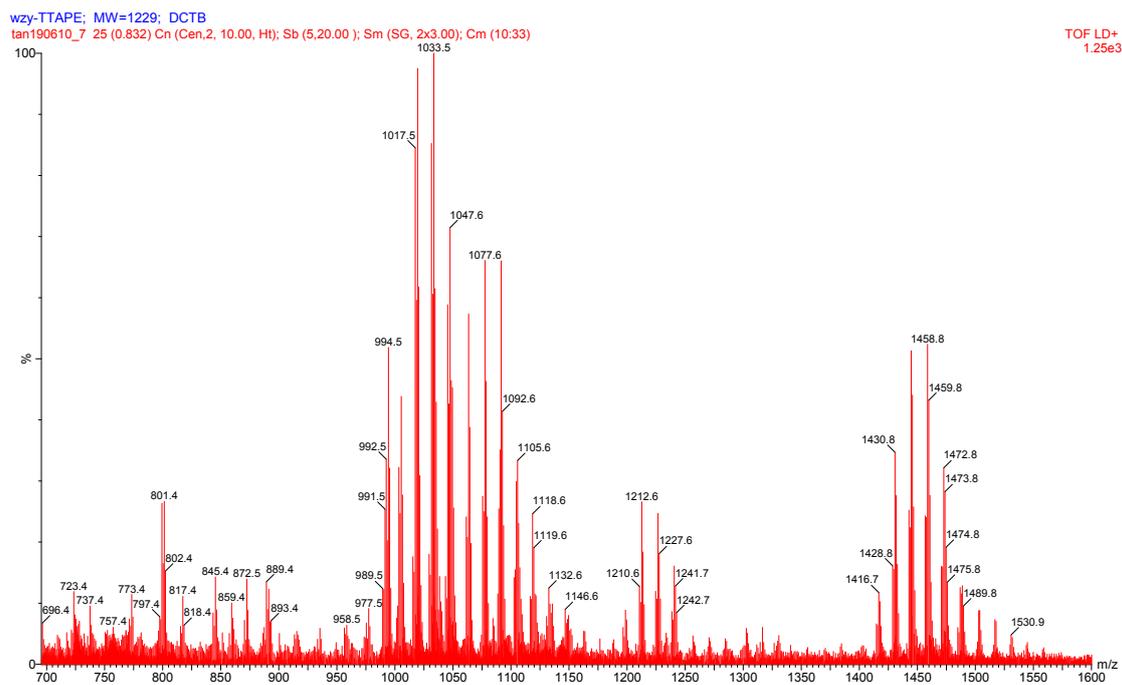


Fig. S1 The mass spectra of TTAPe

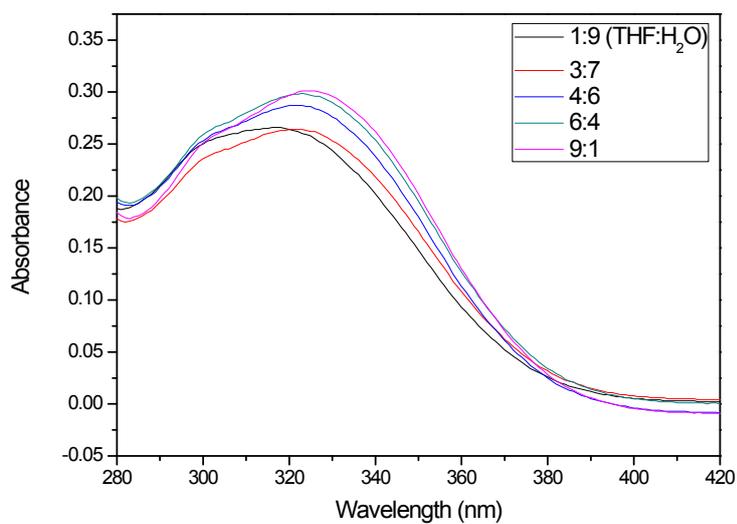


Fig. S2 The UV spectra of TTAPe in different solutions

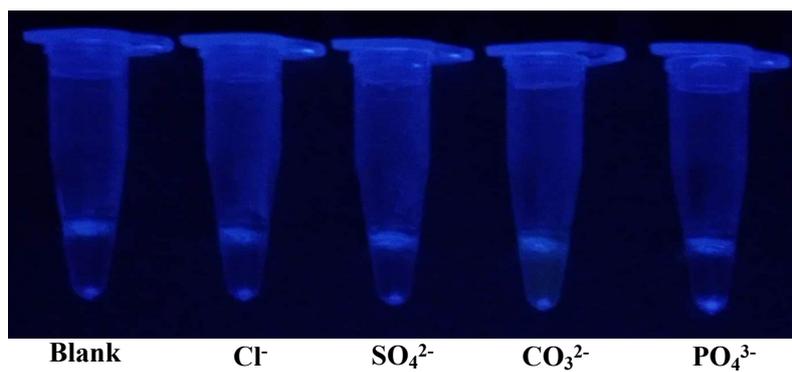


Fig. S3 Interference of negatively charged compounds on the emission of TTAPE

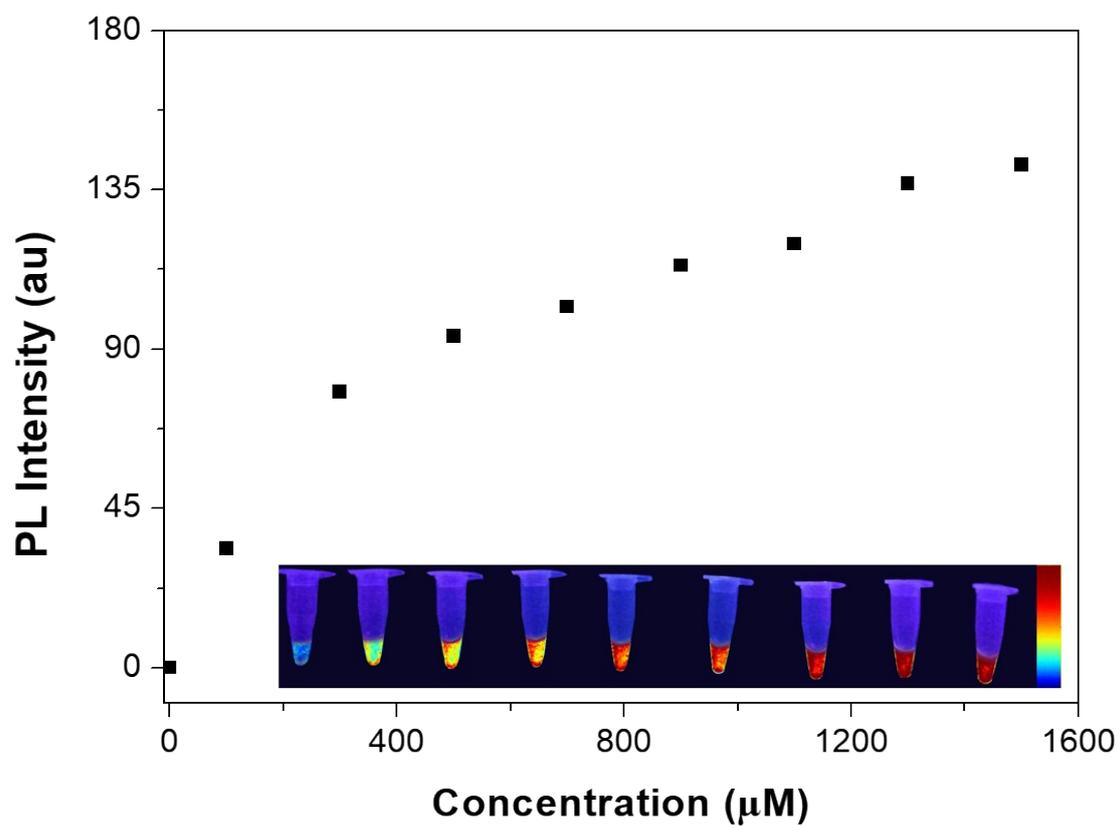


Fig. S4. The PCR product of Rep genes with different concentrations of TTAPE. The results were obtained with the portable spectrometer.

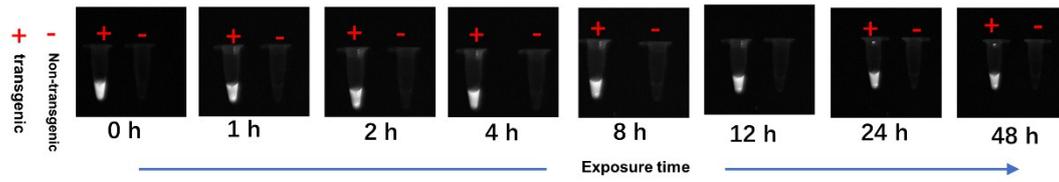


Fig. S5. The stability for visual discrimination during different time periods. The results were obtained with smartphone.

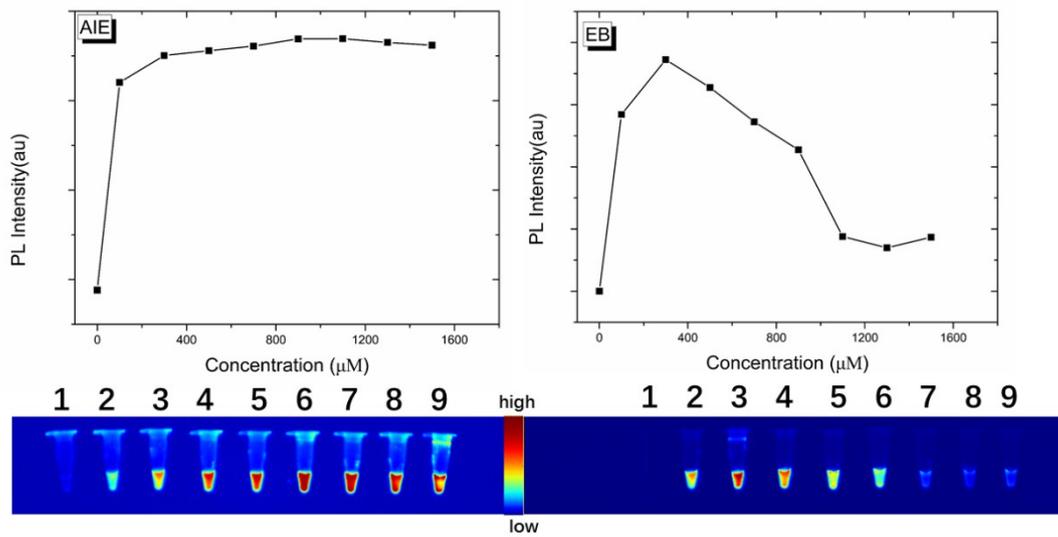


Fig. S6 The PCR product of Rep genes with different concentrations of TTape and ethidium bromide (EB). 1-blank, 2-100 μM , 3-300 μM , 4-500 μM , 5-700 μM , 6-900 μM , 7-1100 μM , 8-1300 μM , 9-1500 μM .

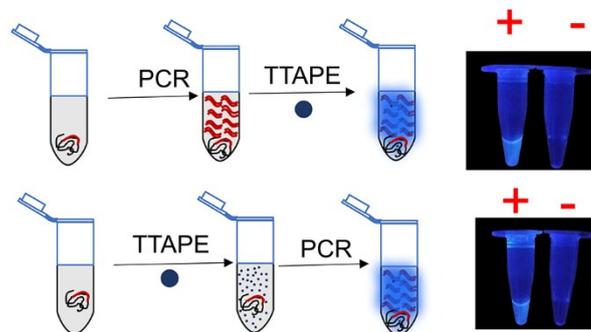


Fig. S7. The influence of TTape on PCR process. “+” represented Transgenic sample, “-” represented non-transgenic sample. The results were obtained with smartphone.

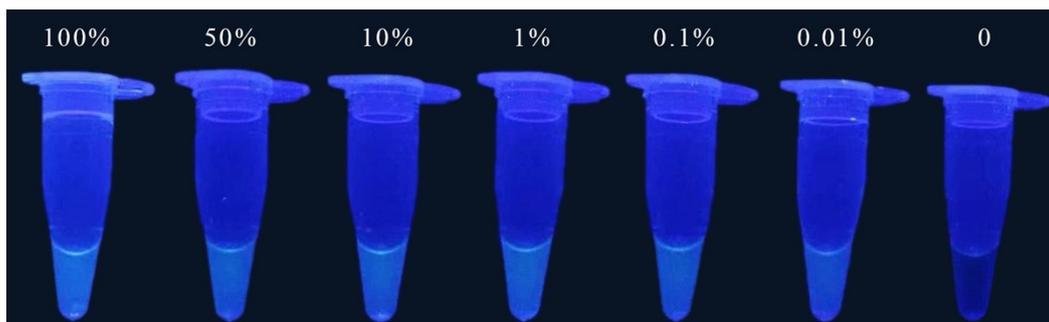


Fig. S8. The limit of detection of the assay for the presence of transgenic material in model mixtures. The sample was prepared by mixing the transgenic sample with the non-transgenic sample to obtain the final mixture with 0.01 to 100 wt% of transgenic sample. All these mixtures were analyzed with our method. The results were obtained with smartphone.