

Supporting information for

An amphiphilic-ligand-modified gold nanoflower probe for enhancing the stability of lateral flow immunoassays in dried distillers' grains

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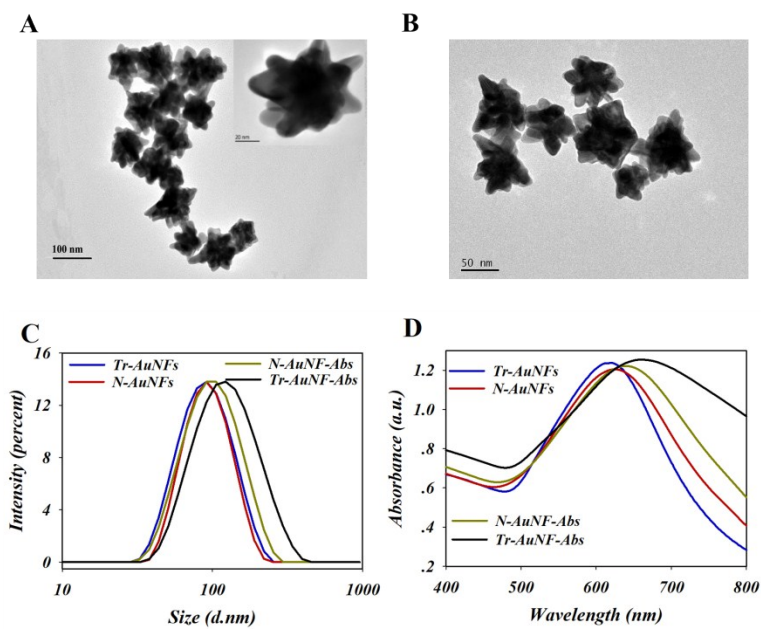


Fig. S1. Characterization of the 80 nm Tr-AuNFs, N-AuNFs, N-AuNF-Abs, and Tr-AuNF-Abs: (A) TEM images of the 80 nm Tr-AuNFs, (B) TEM image of the 80 nm N-AuNFs. (C) DLS analysis and (D) UV-Vis spectra of the 80 nm Tr-AuNFs, N-AuNFs, N-AuNF-Abs, and Tr-AuNF-Abs.

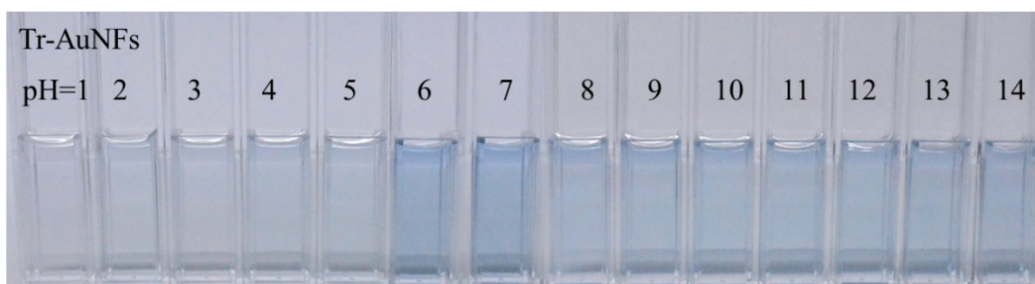
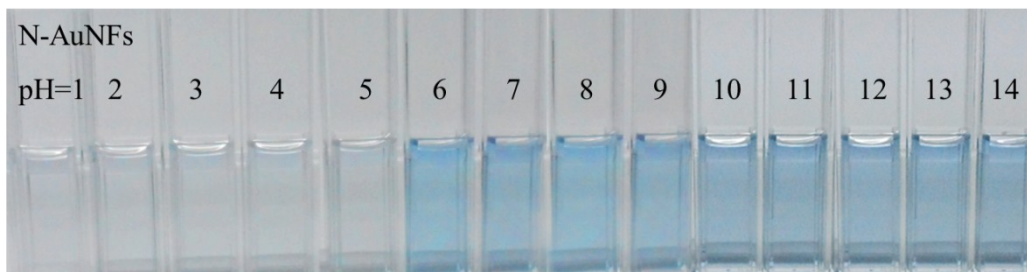
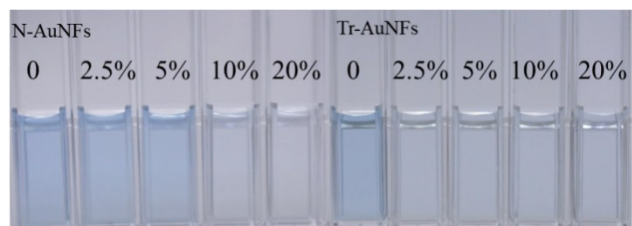


Fig. S2. Real photos of both the Tr-AuNFs and N-AuNFs treated with different concentrations of NaCl (0-20 wt.%) and different pH values (1-14)

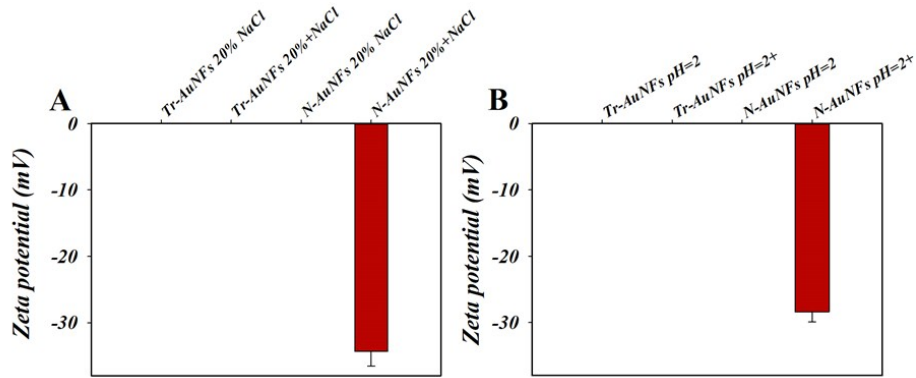


Fig. S3. (A) Zeta potentials of N-AuNFs and Tr-AuNF treated with 20% of NaCl solution (wt.%); (B) Zeta potential of N-AuNFs and Tr-AuNFs treated with a strongly acidic solution (pH = 2); N-AuNFs 20% NaCl and Tr-AuNFs 20% NaCl represent that N-AuNFs and Tr-AuNFs dissolve in 20% of NaCl solution (wt.%); N-AuNFs 20%+NaCl and Tr-AuNFs 20%+NaCl represent that the aggregated N-AuNFs and aggregated Tr-AuNFs recovered by centrifugation were resuspended in pure water; N-AuNFs pH=2 and Tr-AuNFs pH=2 represent that N-AuNFs and Tr-AuNFs dissolve in a strongly acidic solution (pH = 2); N-AuNFs pH=2+ and Tr-AuNFs pH=2+ represent that the aggregated N-AuNFs and Tr-AuNFs recovered by centrifugation were resuspended in pure water.

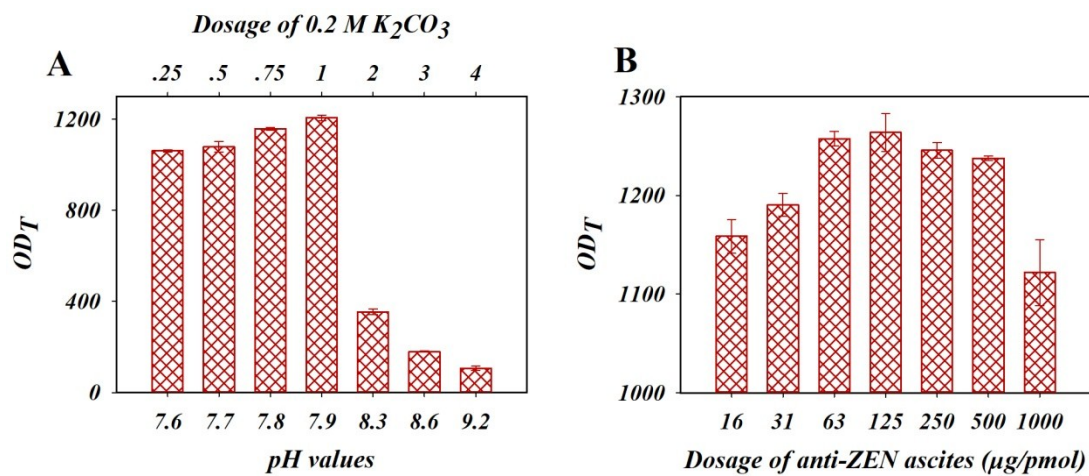


Fig. S4. Parameter optimization for the preparation of Tr-AuNF-Abs. OD_T values of test strips based on Tr-AuNF-Abs prepared using different (A) pH values, which were adjusted by adding 0.2 M K₂CO₃ to the Tr-AuNF solution (20 pM), and (B) dosages of anti-ZEN ascites.

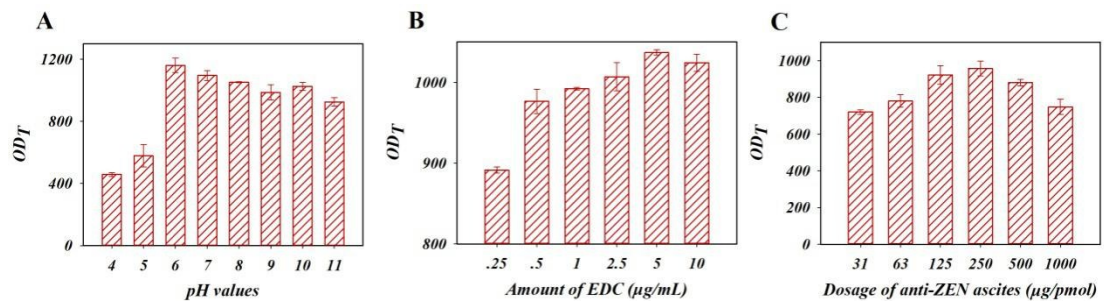


Fig. S5. Parameter optimization for the preparation of N-AuNF-Abs. OD_T values of test strips based on Tr-AuNF-Abs prepared using different (A) pH values, (B) amounts of EDC, and (C) dosages of anti-ZEN ascites.

Table S1 Optimization of the parameters of the (A) N-AuNF-Abs- and (B) Tr-AuNF-Abs-based ZEN-LFA strips.

A

No.	N-AuNF-Abs on conjugate pad (fmol/cm)	ZEN-BSA on T line ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}$)	Negative Sample		5 ng/ml ZEN Sample
			OD _T	OD _C	Competitive inhibition ratio
1	1	0.37	443 \pm 24	325 \pm 21	41.6
2	1	0.74	536 \pm 99	137 \pm 23	52.5
3*	1	1.48	618 \pm 80	108 \pm 8	63.7
4	1.5	0.37	578 \pm 51	430 \pm 28	33.5
5	1.5	0.74	658 \pm 51	173 \pm 25	42.7
6	1.5	1.48	831 \pm 94	149 \pm 21	48.2
7	2	0.37	653 \pm 119	520 \pm 77	28.5
8	2	0.74	690 \pm 94	193 \pm 38	42.7
9	2	1.48	1016 \pm 28	180 \pm 36	51.7

B

No.	Tr-AuNF-Abs on conjugate pad (fmol/cm)	ZEN-BSA on T line ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}$)	Negative Sample		5 ng/ml ZEN Sample
			OD _T	OD _C	Competitive inhibition ratio
1*	3	0.37	547 \pm 39	248 \pm 25	55.6
2	3	0.74	566 \pm 29	136 \pm 34	48.9
3	3	1.48	752 \pm 31	59 \pm 7	39
4	3.5	0.37	541 \pm 16	299 \pm 32	30.5
5	3.5	0.74	651 \pm 58	123 \pm 10	27.1
6	3.5	1.48	738 \pm 13	59 \pm 21	53.4
7	4	0.37	580 \pm 14	314 \pm 38	33.2
8	4	0.74	674 \pm 34	154 \pm 27	27.8
9	4	1.48	844 \pm 4	756 \pm 13	17

*: represents the optimum parameters for the preparation of ZEN-LFA strip

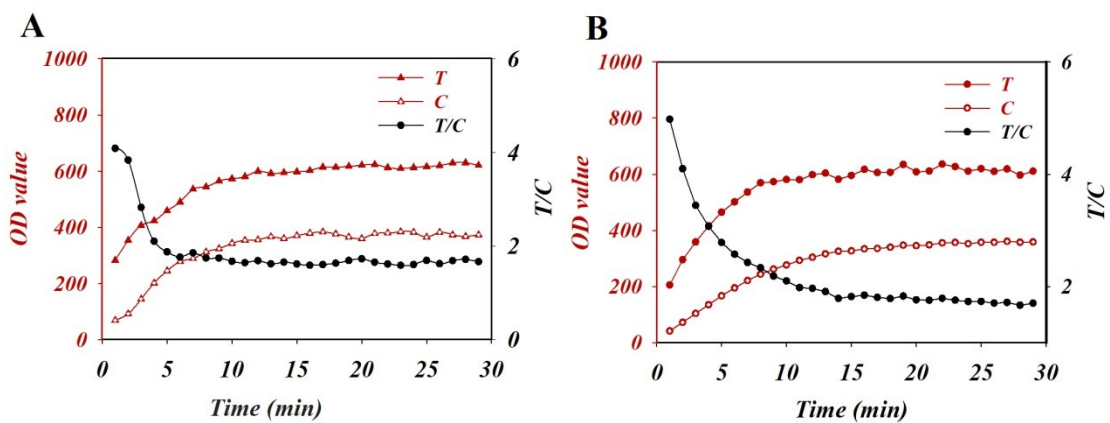


Fig. S6. Immunoreaction dynamic curves for the (A) N-AuNF-Abs- and (B) Tr-AuNF-Abs-based ZEN-LFA strips.

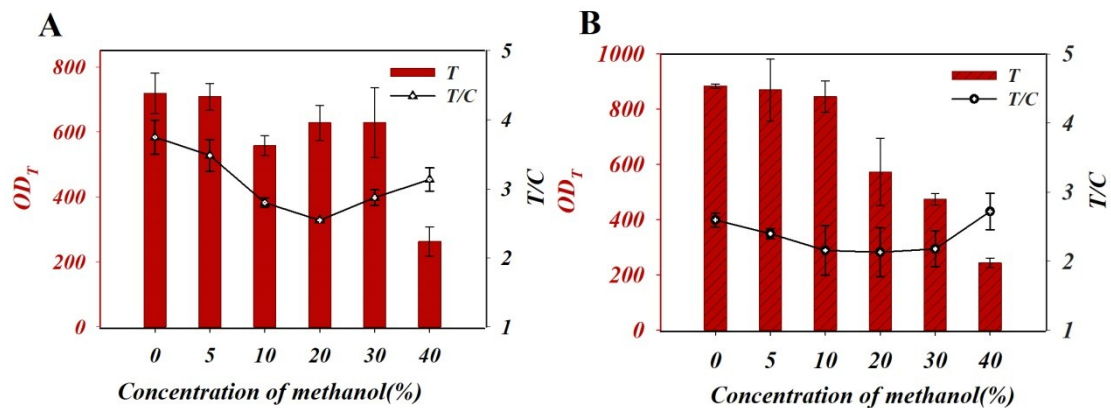


Fig. S7. Effects of the methanol content on the detection performance of the (A) N-AuNF-Abs- and (B) Tr-AuNF-Abs-based ZEN-LFA strips.

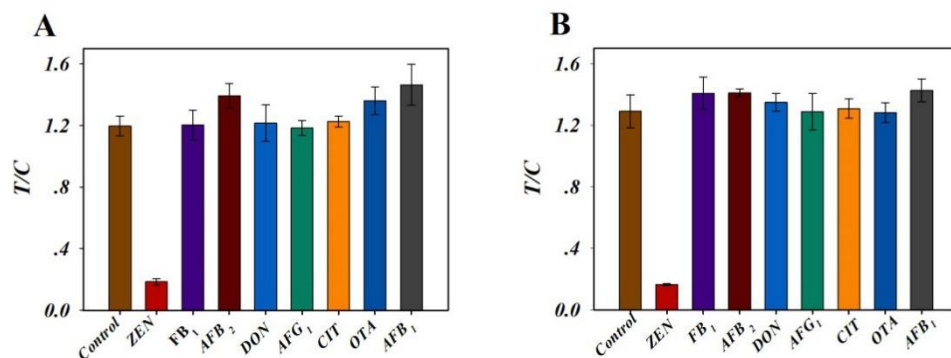


Fig. S8. (A) Specificity evaluation of the N-AuNF-Abs based ZEN-LFA strips, in which PB buffer (0.01 M, pH=7, 5% methanol) spiked with various mycotoxins was tested. Samples spiked with 800 ng/mL FB₁, AFB₂, DON, AFG₁, CIT, OTA, and AFB₁ and 80 ng/mL of ZEN were used as the positive control, while blank PB buffer was used as the negative control (B) Specificity evaluation of Tr-AuNF-Abs based ZEN-LFA strips, in which PB buffer (0.01 M, pH=7, 5% methanol) spiked with various mycotoxins was tested. Samples spiked with 1600 ng/mL of FB₁, AFB₂, DON, AFG₁, CIT, OTA, and AFB₁ and 160 ng/mL of ZEN were used as the positive control, while blank PB buffer was used as the negative control.

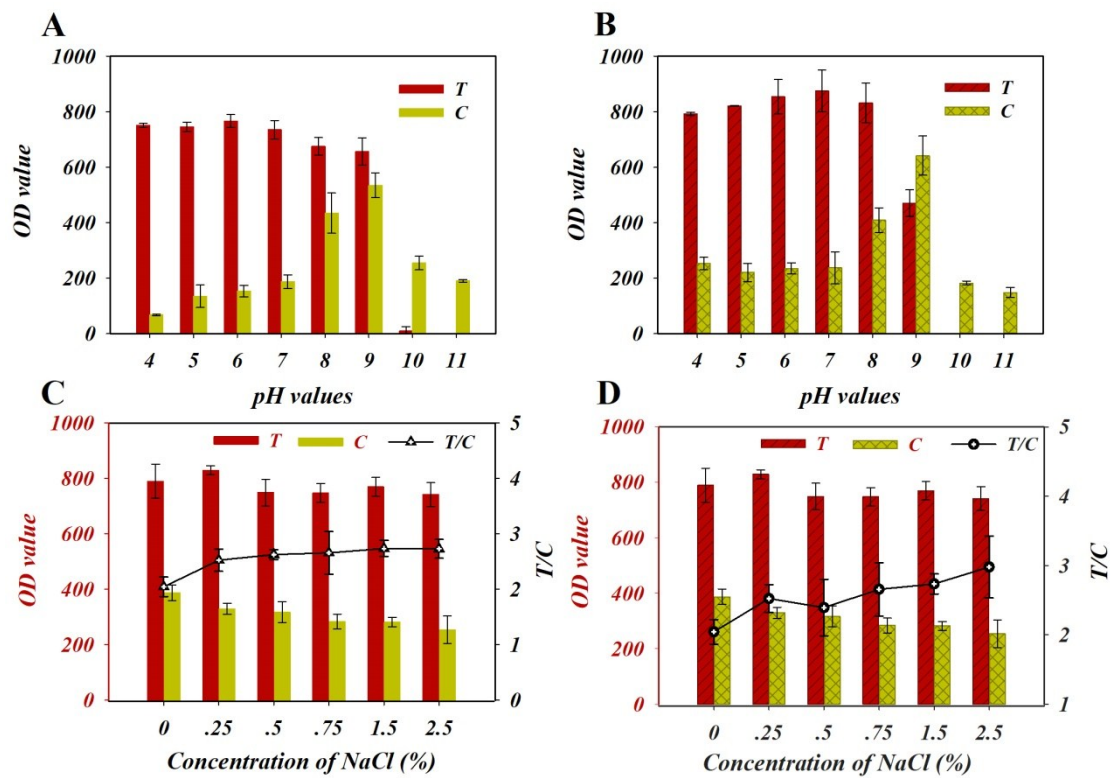


Fig. S9. Effects of some common matrix interferents on the N-AuNF-Abs based strip (A, C) and Tr-AuNF-Abs based strip (B, D); different pH values (A, B) and ionic strengths (C, D) were evaluated.

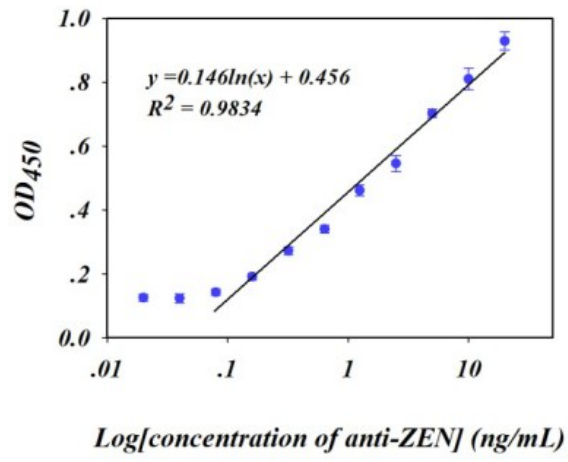


Fig. S10. Indirectly ELISA for anti-ZEN antibody determination

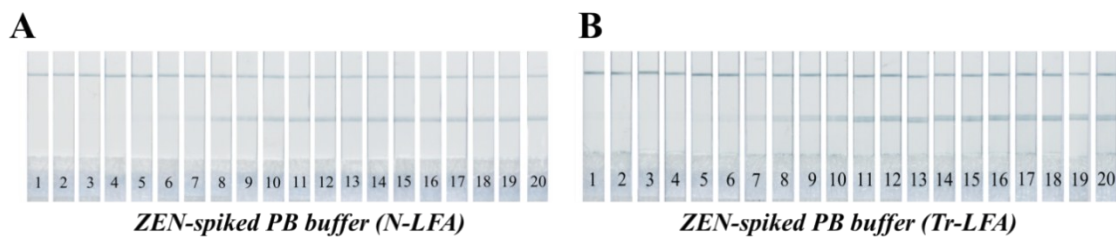


Fig. S11. Images of test strip responses to PB buffer. (A) N-AuNF-Abs- and (B) Tr-AuNF-Abs- based strips with ZEN-spiked PB buffer. Samples 1-20 of each group were spiked with different concentrations of ZEN from 0 to 7.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (The corresponding concentrations of 1-20 are 7.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 5.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 1.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 625 ng/mL, 313 ng/mL, 156 ng/mL, 78 ng/mL, 39 ng/mL, 20 ng/mL, 9.8 ng/mL, 4.9 ng/mL, 2.45 ng/mL, 1.225 ng/mL, 0.613 ng/mL, 0.3 ng/mL, 0.15 ng/mL, 0.075 ng/mL, 0.038 ng/mL, and 0, respectively).