

Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications  
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## **Label Free Visual Detection of Nucleic Acid in Biological Samples with Single Base Mismatch Detection Capability**

Yanling Song<sup>a</sup>, Weiting Zhang<sup>a</sup>, Yuan An<sup>b</sup>, Liang Cui<sup>a</sup>, Chundong Yu<sup>b</sup>, Zhi Zhu<sup>a\*</sup>, Chaoyong James Yang<sup>a\*</sup>

*a: State Key Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of Solid Surfaces, Department of Chemical Biology, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering; b: State Key Laboratory of Cellular Stress Biology, College of Life Sciences, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005 (China) E-mail: [zhuzhi@xmu.edu.cn](mailto:zhuzhi@xmu.edu.cn), [cyyang@xmu.edu.cn](mailto:cyyang@xmu.edu.cn)*

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## Chemicals and Reagents

All probes used are listed in Table S1 and were synthesized in house on a PolyGen DNA synthesizer. DNA synthesis reagents were purchased from Glen Research (VA, USA). Agilent 1100 HPLC with a Promosil C18 reversed phase column (5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 250 $\times$ 4.6 nm) was used for probe purification. Absorbance was measured on an Agilent 8453 UV/Vis spectrometer for concentration calculation. Streptavidin beads were obtained from GE Healthcare (NJ, USA). Hemin and ABTS were purchased from Sigma (Shanghai, China).

**Table S1.** DNA sequences of probes used in this work

Name	Sequence
$\beta$ -Actin-aMB	ATTGACCGCTGTGTGACGCAACACTCAATTTCTCCAGTGTAGTATTAGG CAATGAAATTGAGTGTT
Flag-aMB	ATTGACCGCTGTGTGACGCAACACTCAATGCCCGGGCTCTTATCGTCGTC ATGGGCATTGAGTGT
SNP-aMB	ATTGACCGCTGTGTGACGCAACACTCAATTCTGGTCTGAAGGTTTAT TGAATTGAGTGTT
SNP-cDNA	AAT AAA CCT TCA GAC
G-quartet probe	AGGGAGGGAGGGAGGGTCAACACTCAAT

## Visual Detection Experiment

First, 500nM aMB probe and target DNA/RNA were incubated in 200 $\mu\text{L}$  Tris-HCl buffer system (25mM Tris-HCl, 120mM NaCl, 5mM KCl, pH 7.4) for 10 minutes at 95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and then annealed to room temperature in about 25minutes. Secondly, 5 $\mu\text{L}$  Streptavidin beads( $7.5 \times 10^4$ ) were added and incubated for 45 minutes at room temperature. After removing the solution by the tips with filter, the beads were

washed with  $3 \times 100 \mu\text{L}$  Tris-HCl buffer. Then, the beads were transferred to  $200 \mu\text{L}$  Tris-HCl buffer containing  $2 \mu\text{M}$  G-quartet Probe, and incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. The beads was washed and transferred to  $20 \mu\text{L}$  Tris-HCl buffer system containing  $2 \mu\text{L}$   $10 \mu\text{M}$  hemin,  $0.8 \mu\text{L}$   $50 \text{mM}$  ABTS,  $1.4 \mu\text{L}$   $58 \text{mM}$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , and  $15.8 \mu\text{L}$  Tris-HCl buffer. Hemin was added ahead of ABTS and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  about 20 minutes, in order to stabilize the structure of G-quartet and promote the interaction between them. About 15 minutes later, a color change phenomenon can be observed in solution.

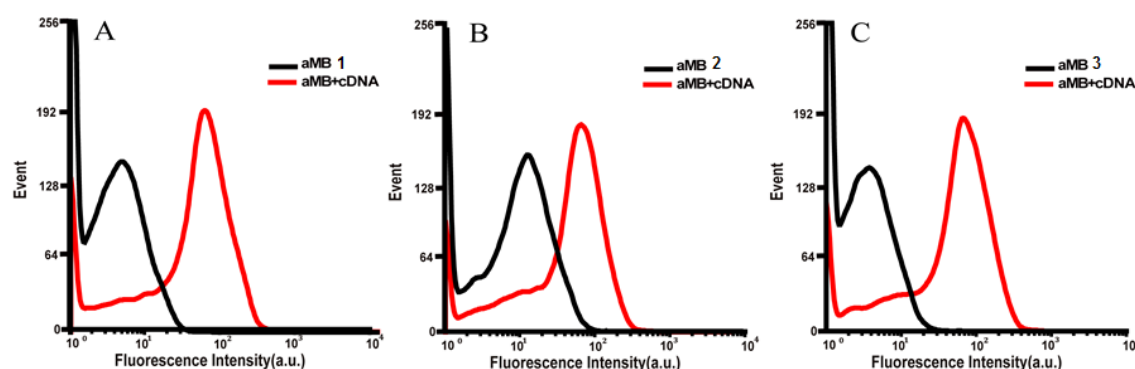
### $\beta$ -Actin-aMB Design

**Table S2.** DNA sequences of TMR-labeled  $\beta$ -Actin-aMB

Name	Sequence
$\beta$ -Actin-aMB1	ATTGACCGCTGTGTGACG CAACACTCAATAGGAAGGAAGGCTGG AAG <u>AG CCTATT GAGTGT</u> -TMR
$\beta$ -Actin-aMB2	ATTGACCGCTGTGTGACG CAACACTCAATAGGAAGGAAGGCTGG AAG <u>AGCCTATTGAGT</u> -TMR
$\beta$ -Actin-aMB3	ATTGACCGCTGTGTGACG CAACACTCAATAGGAAGGAAGGCTGG AAG <u>AG TCCT ATT GAG TGTT</u> -TMR

Underline indicates the stem.

These three probes have different lengths of stem, tested by flow cytometry to find the one performing best.



**Fig. S1** Flow cytometry analysis of  $500 \text{nM}$  aMB and  $500 \text{nM}$  aMB+ $2.5 \mu\text{M}$  cDNA

### **HEK-293FT PEI transfection**

HEK-293 FT cells were splitted one day before transfection in DMEM/10% FBS medium (10cm dish:  $4.0 \times 10^6$  cells). Prior to transfection, all reagents were brought to room temperature. Total plasmid DNA (ug) were diluted in a sterile tube with serum-free DMEM w/o phenol red (volume of media is 10% of final volume in culture vessel). The transgene was prepared by mixing viral packaging (psPAX2), viral envelope (pMD2G) and DNA at 4:2:1 ratio. For 10cm dish, the total volume is 1mL with 7-8 ug of total DNA. PEI (1ug/uL) was added to the diluted DNA, mixed immediately by vortexing or pipeting, and incubated at room temperature for 15 minutes. The volume of PEI used is based on a 3:1 ratio of PEI (ug) : total DNA(ug). For 10cm dish, 21ul of PEI (1ug/uL), that is 21ug, was added. Then the mixture was added to cells. After 24 hours post-transfection, the transfected cells were harvested.

### **Western Blot**

Equal amounts of protein lysate were subjected to SDS-PAGE and transferred onto nitrocellulose membranes. Blots were probed with the specific primary antibodies. Antibodies used for Western blot were as follows: antibodies against Flag (Sigma), beta-actin (Sigma). After extensive washing, blots were then incubated with horseradish peroxidase conjugated secondary antibody.