Supporting Information

N-gene-Complementary Antisense-Oligonucleotides Directed Molecular Aggregation of Dual-Colour Carbon Dots, Leading to Efficient Fluorometric Sensing of SARS-COV-2 RNA

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Table of contents

Figures	
Figure S1	3
Figure S2	4
Figure S3	5
Figure S4	6
Figure S5	7
Figure S6	8
Figure S7	9
Figure S8	10
Figure S9	11
Figure S10	12



Figures.

Supplementary Figure S1. Representative TEM images of yCDs (a-b) and bCDs (c-d) before ASOconjugation. Yellow circles in the insets b and d were included to denote the representative particles.



Supplementary Figure S2. Common, expected products from the synthesis of yCDs (reaction between citric acid and urea), the synthesis of bCDs (reaction between citric acid and ammonia), and the fragmentation of the antisense oligonucleotides. AMP, GMP, TMP, and CMP respectively stand for adenine monophosphate, guanine monophosphate, threonine monophosphate, and cytosine monophosphate.



Supplementary Figure S3. High-resolution MALDI and ESI TOF mass spectroscopy data of yCDs.



Supplementary Figure S4. High-resolution MALDI and ESI-TOF mass spectroscopy data of bCDs.







Supplementary Figure S6. High-resolution MALDI and ESI-TOF mass spectroscopy data of B2.



Supplementary Figure S7. The DLS measured number-averaged hydrodynamic sizes of bCDs, yCDs, B2s, Y1s, the Y1B2 mixture without SARS-CoV-2 RNA, and Y1B2 with RNA.



Supplementary Figure S8. Normalized, average change in intensity at 450 nm and 540 nm for a mixture of yCDs conjugated with ASO1 and bCDs conjugated with ASO2 (Y1B2), a mixture of yCDs conjugated with ASO1 and yCDs conjugated with ASO2 (Y1Y2), and a mixture of Y2 and bCDs conjugated with ASO2 (Y2B2) after excitation at 360 nm.



Supplementary Figure S9. Fluorescence intensity vs. wavelength plot showing the dependence

of Y1B2's emission intensity on SARS-CoV-2 RNA concentration.



Supplementary Figure S10. The average intensity-weighted hydrodynamic sizes of Y1B2 particles at different time points after the addition of SARS-CoV-2 RNA.