

Electronic Supplementary Information

Efficient cascade conversion of starch to gluconic acid by a chemoenzymatic system with co-immobilized Au nanoparticles and enzymes

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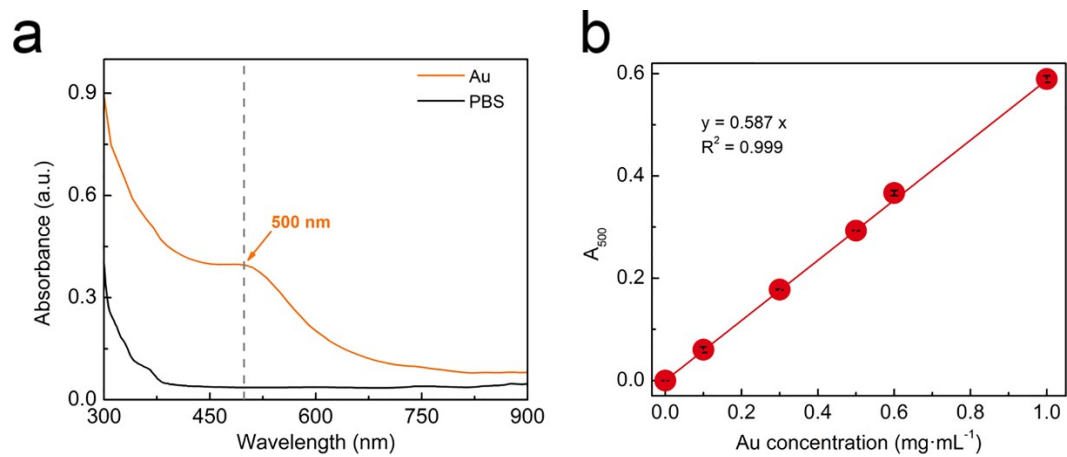


Fig. S1. (a) UV-Vis spectrum and (b) calibration curve of Au. Error bars represent standard deviations from triplicate experiments.

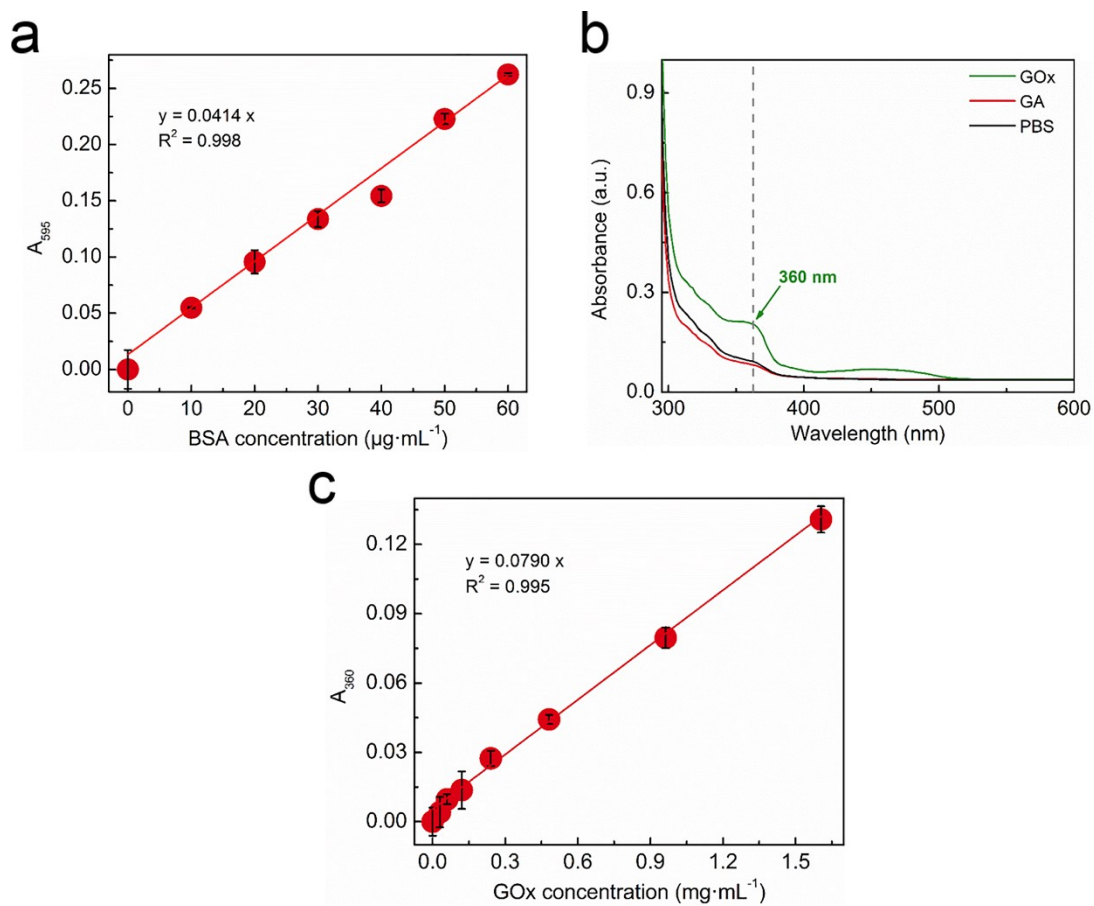


Fig. S2. (a) Calibration curve of BSA measured by Bradford method; (b) UV-Vis spectrum and (c) calibration curve of GOx. Error bars represent standard deviations from triplicate experiments.

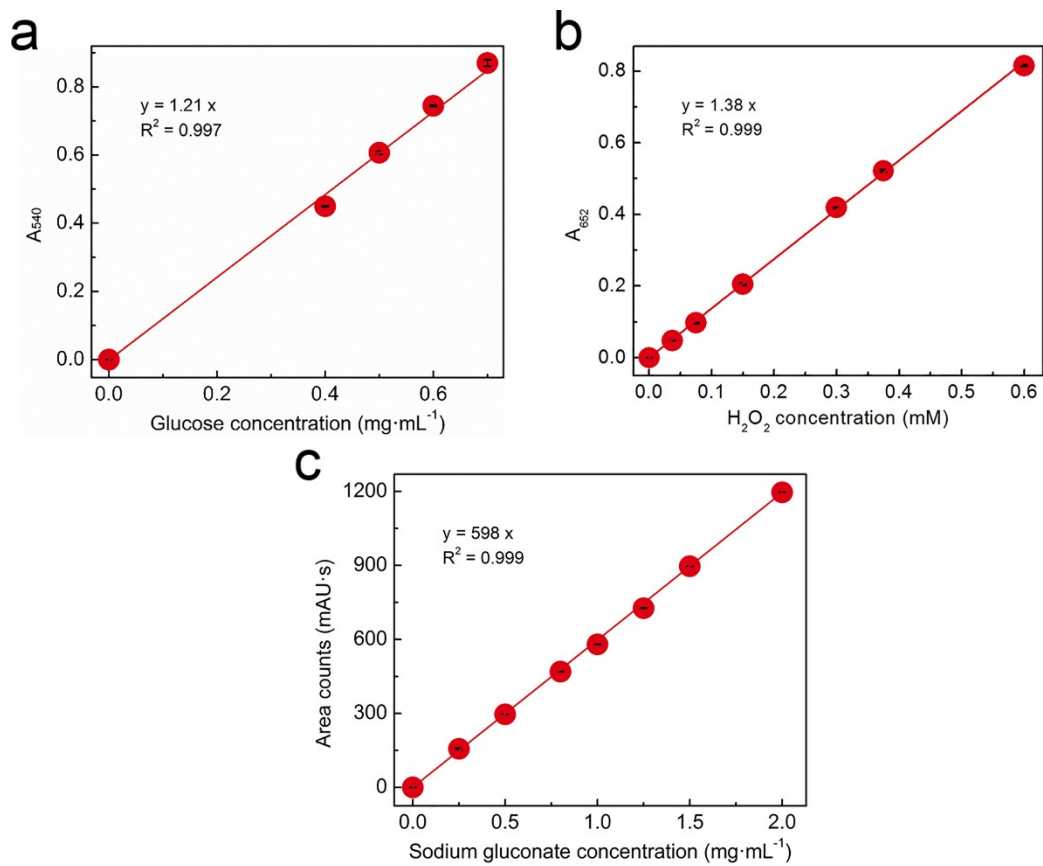


Fig. S3. Calibration curves of (a) glucose, (b) H_2O_2 , and (c) sodium gluconate. Error bars represent standard deviations from triplicate experiments.

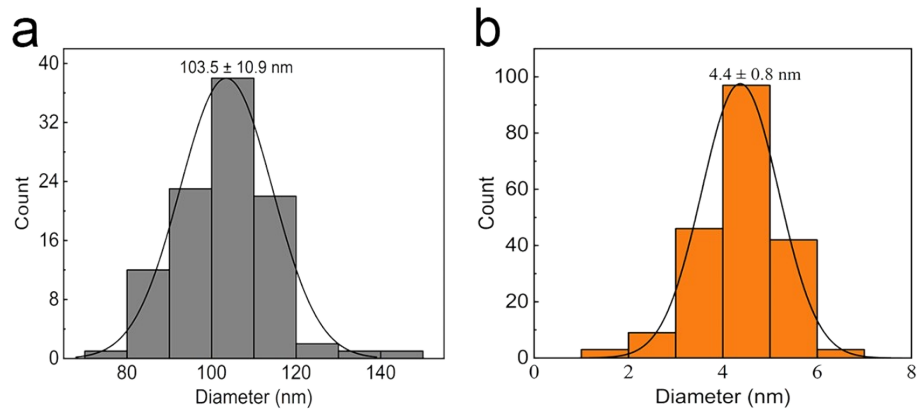


Fig. S4. Size distributions of (a) SiO₂ and (b) Au NPs.

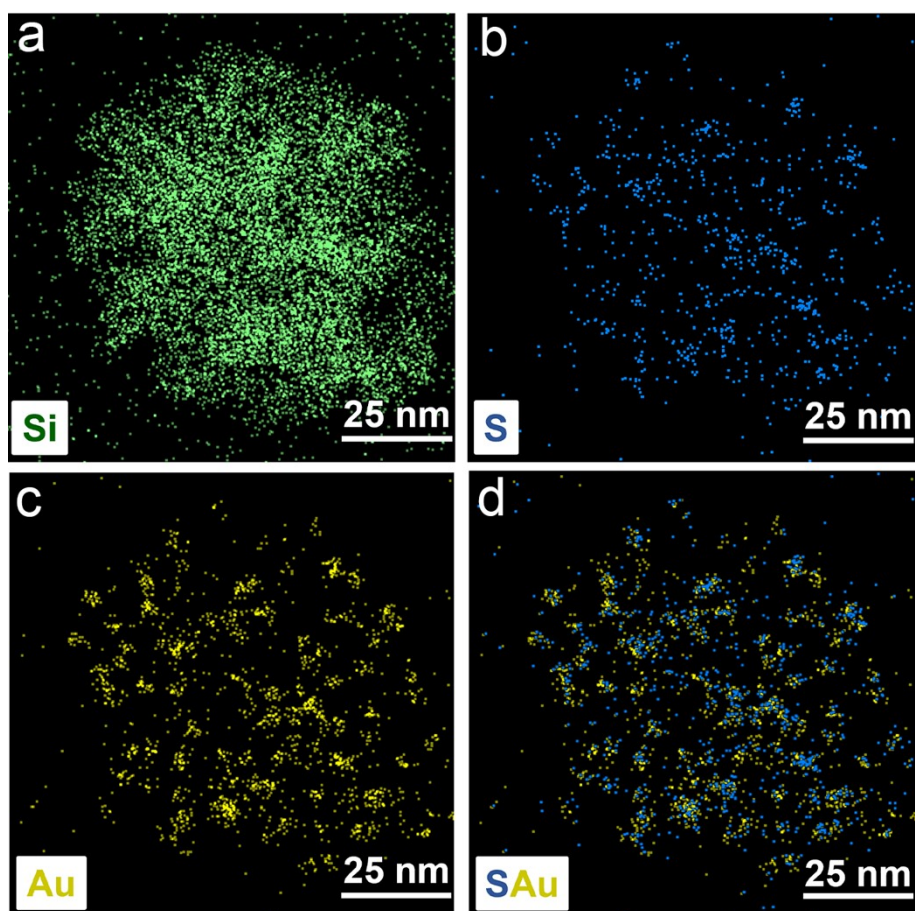


Fig. S5. EDX mapping images of Au-SiO₂, (a) Si, (b) S, (c)Au, and (d) S&Au.

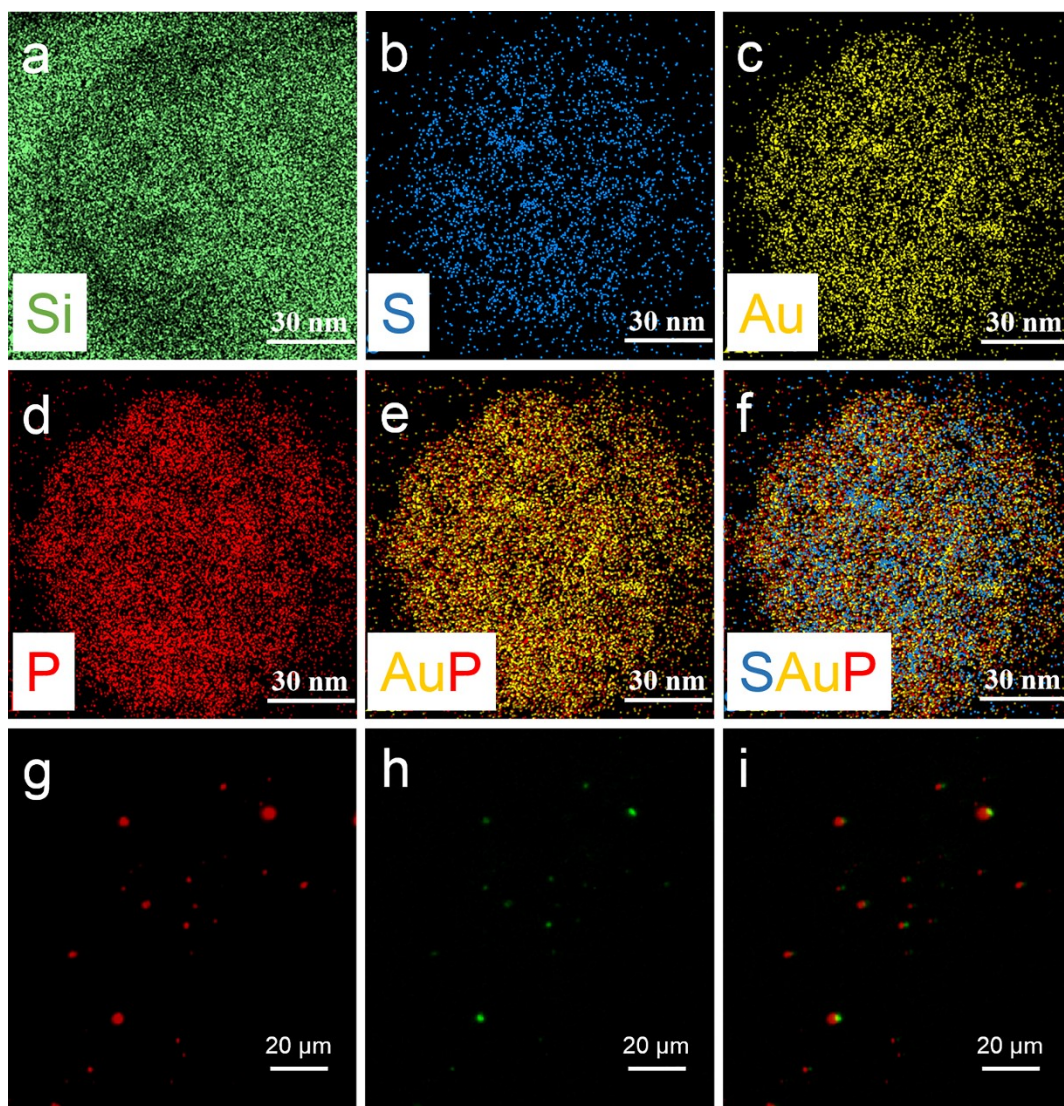


Fig. S6. EDX mapping images of GA&GOx@Au-SiO₂, (a) Si, (b) S, (c) Au, (d) P, (e) Au&P, and (f) S&Au&P. Confocal microscopy images of GA&GOx@Au-SiO₂ (g-i), GA was labeled with RhB (red) (g) and GOx was labeled with FITC (green) (h).

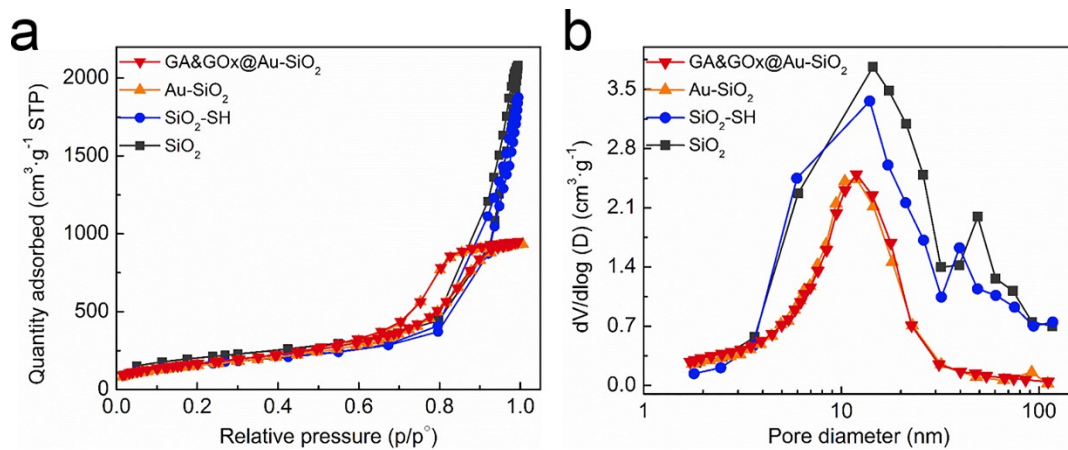


Fig. S7. (a) N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) pore size distributions of SiO₂, SiO₂-SH, Au-SiO₂, and GA&GOx@Au-SiO₂.

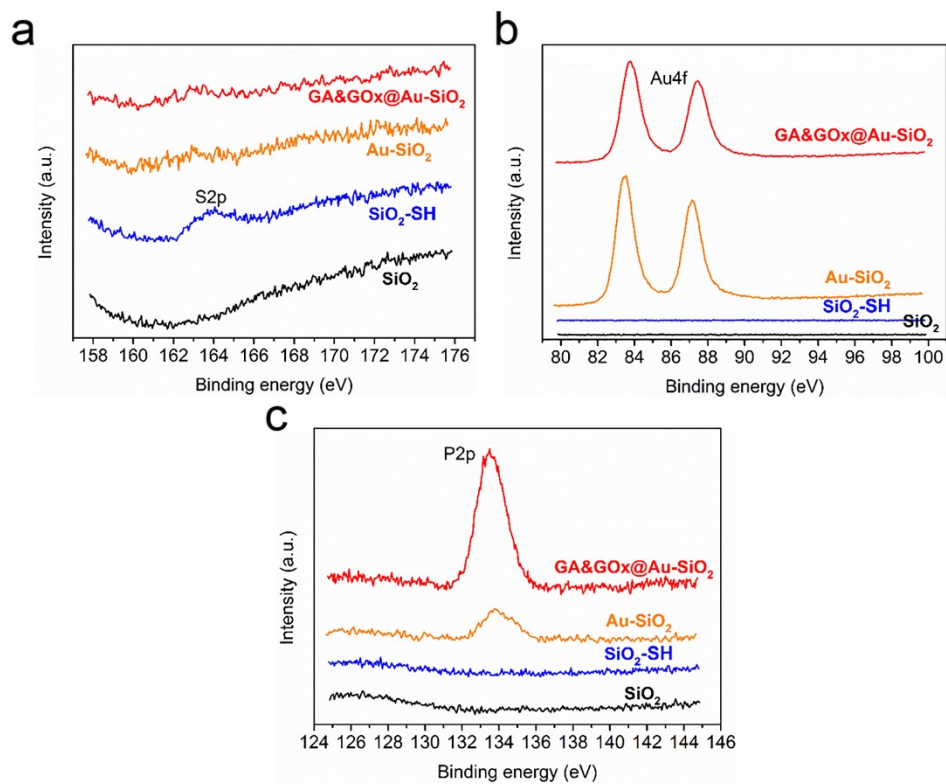


Fig. S8. XPS spectra of (a) S 2p, (b) Au 4f, and (c) P 2p of SiO_2 , $\text{SiO}_2\text{-SH}$, Au-SiO_2 , and GA\&GOx@Au-SiO_2 .

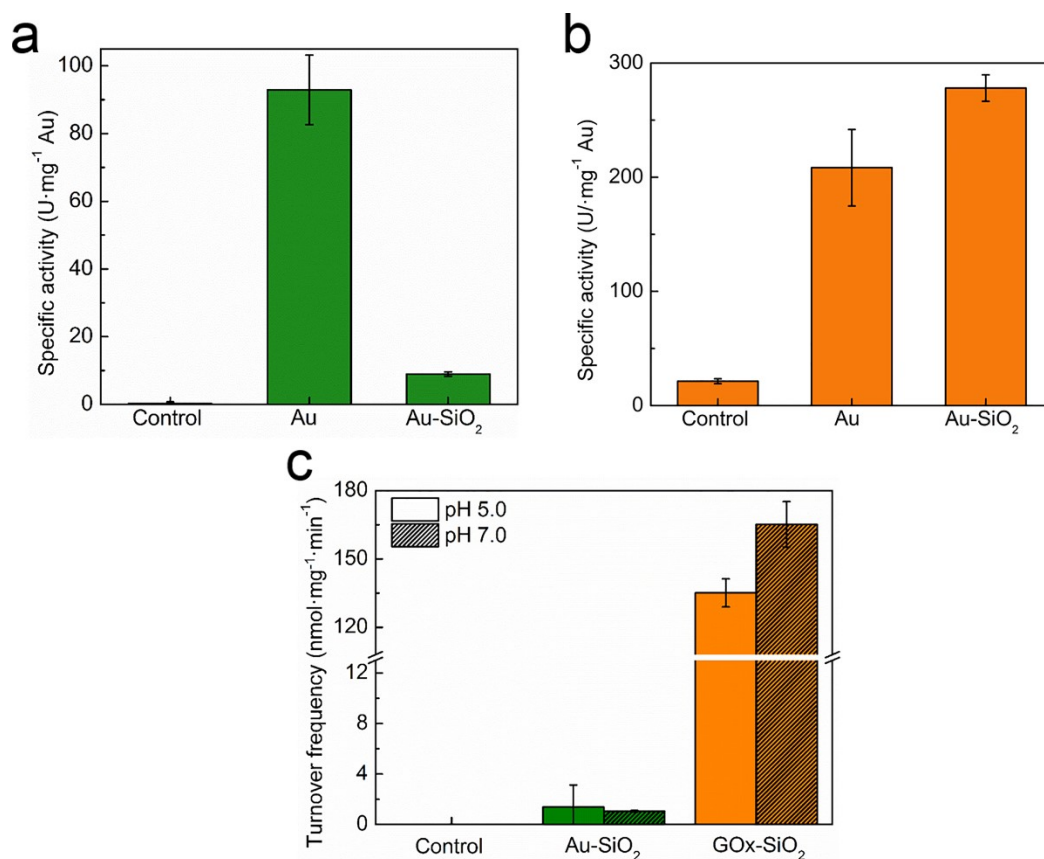


Fig. S9. Specific activities of Au and Au-SiO₂ for (a) glucose oxidation and (b) H₂O₂ decomposition. Reaction condition: 1 mg·mL⁻¹ glucose or 10 mM H₂O₂, 100 mM PBS (pH 5.0, containing 10 mM NaCl), 40 °C. Error bars represent standard deviations from triplicate experiments. (c) Turnover frequencies of Au-SiO₂ and GOx-SiO₂ for glucose oxidation. Reaction condition: 1 mg·mL⁻¹ glucose, 100 mM PBS (pH 5.0 or 7.0, containing 10 mM NaCl), 40 °C. Error bars represent standard deviations from triplicate experiments.

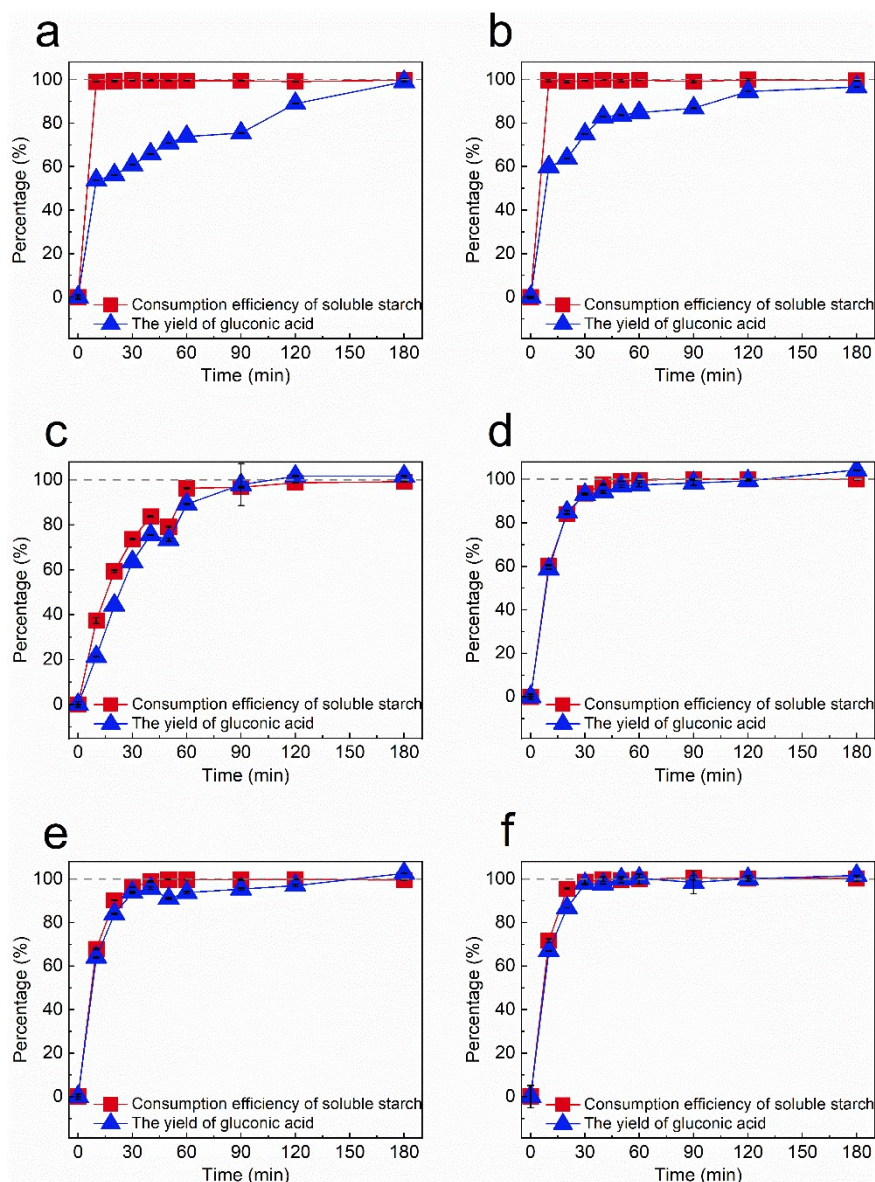


Fig. S10. Time course of the consumption efficiency of soluble starch and the yield of gluconic acid in the reactions catalyzed by (a) free enzymatic cascade system (GA and GOx), (b) free chemoenzymatic cascade system (GA, GOx, and Au-SiO₂), (c) partly integrated system (GA&GOx@SiO₂ and Au-SiO₂), and highly integrated system (GA&GOx@Au-SiO₂) with the GA/GOx ratios of (d) 1/1.48, (e) 1.06/1, and (f) 1.44/1 with different loadings of GA and GOx. Reaction condition: 100 mM PBS (pH 5.0, containing 10 mM NaCl), 40 °C, 0.5 mg·mL⁻¹ soluble starch. Error bars represent standard deviations from triplicate experiments.

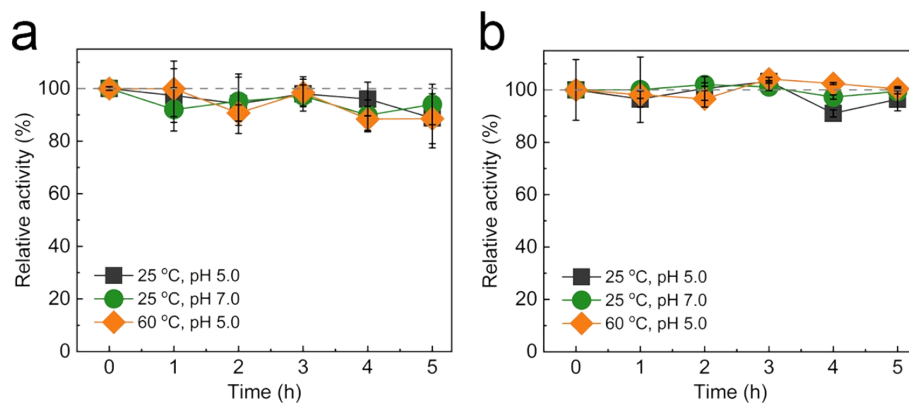


Fig. S11. The stability of Au-SiO₂ with (a) glucose and (b) H₂O₂ as substrates at different conditions. Reaction condition: 100 mM PBS (pH 5.0, containing 10 mM NaCl), 40 °C, 1 mg·mL⁻¹ glucose or 10 mM H₂O₂, 0.2 mg·mL⁻¹ Au-SiO₂. Error bars represent standard deviations from triplicate experiments.

Table S1.Pore structure characteristics of SiO₂, SiO₂-SH, Au-SiO₂ and GA&GOx@Au-SiO₂.

Samples	Specific surface area (m ² ·g ⁻¹)	Pore volume (cm ³ ·g ⁻¹)	Average pore size (nm)
SiO ₂	706.4	3.18	8.29
SiO ₂ -SH	567.3	2.92	8.43
Au-SiO ₂	606.7	0.14	7.22
GA&GOx@Au-SiO ₂	560.8	0.13	7.13

Table S2.

The isoelectric points of SiO₂, SiO₂-SH, Au NPs, and Au-SiO₂.

Samples	Isoelectric point
SiO ₂	4.48
SiO ₂ -SH	3.90
Au	1.52
Au-SiO ₂	3.69