

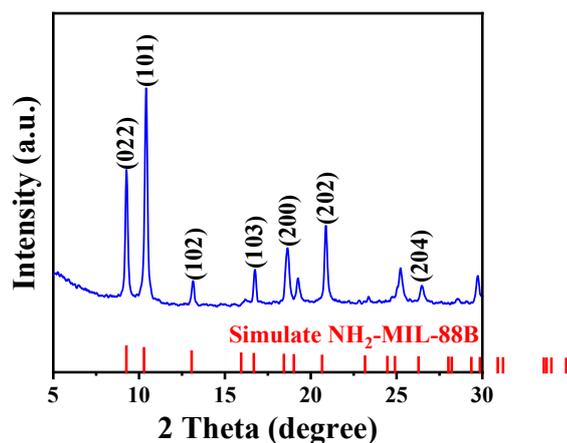
## Supplementary Material

*A colorimetric aptasensor based on NH<sub>2</sub>-MIL-88B for highly selective detection of trace oxytetracycline in water*

*Yuhao Lu, Tao Wang, Chengshun Tang, Qijian Niu\*, Tianyan You*

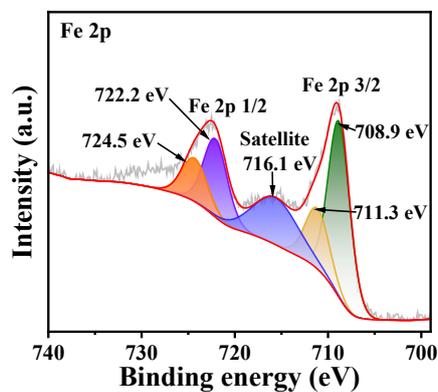
*Key Laboratory of Modern Agricultural Equipment and Technology, School of Agricultural Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu 212013, China*

\*Corresponding author: Qijian Niu      E-mail: niuqijian@ujs.edu.cn



**Fig. S1** The XRD pattern of NH<sub>2</sub>-MIL-88B.

As shown in Fig. S1, the observed characteristic peaks at 9.26°, 10.40°, 13.14°, 16.75°, 18.65°, 20.88° and 26.47° were corresponded to the (022), (101), (102), (103), (200), (202) and (204) planes of NH<sub>2</sub>-MIL-88B respectively, which were consistent with the simulated NH<sub>2</sub>-MIL-88B. The results of XRD pattern of NH<sub>2</sub>-MIL-88B indicated the successful synthesis of NH<sub>2</sub>-MIL-88B.



**Fig. S2** The high-resolution spectra of Fe 2p for NH<sub>2</sub>-MIL-88B.

Fig. S2 exhibited the high-resolution XPS spectra of Fe 2p. Two peaks at 722.5 and 709.1 eV were corresponded to Fe 2p<sub>1/2</sub> and Fe 2p<sub>3/2</sub> respectively, which could be split into several peaks at 724.5, 722.2, 711.3, and 708.9 eV belonging to Fe<sup>3+</sup>. Meanwhile, the shaking satellite of Fe<sup>3+</sup> at 716.1 eV could be observed<sup>1, 2</sup>. The high-resolution XPS spectra of Fe 2p showed that Fe<sup>3+</sup> species were the main active

sites in the NH<sub>2</sub>-MIL-88B, which played an important role in accelerating the redox reaction between H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and TMB.

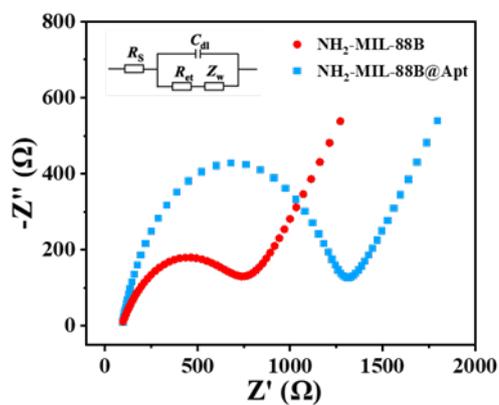


Fig. S3 EIS Nyquist plots of NH<sub>2</sub>-MIL-88B and NH<sub>2</sub>-MIL-88B@Apt.

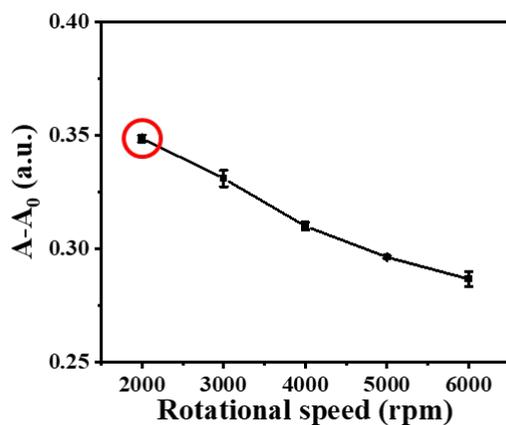


Fig. S4 Effect of centrifugal rotational speed on the colorimetric aptasensor for OTC detection.

**Table S1**

A comparison of the methods for OTC detection.

Method	Probe type	LOD (M)	Detection range (M)	References
SERS	COF <sub>HB</sub> / Au NPs	$1.40 \times 10^{-11}$	$5.00 \times 10^{-11}$ - $2.00 \times 10^{-9}$	3
Fluorescence	PicoGreen	$1.50 \times 10^{-8}$	$2.00 \times 10^{-10}$ - $2.00 \times 10^{-9}$ $2.00 \times 10^{-9}$ - $8.00 \times 10^{-7}$	4
Fluorescence	AuAg NCs	$32.6 \times 10^{-9}$	$0$ - $5.00 \times 10^{-5}$	5
Colorimetry	G-quadruplex DNAzyme	$3.30 \times 10^{-9}$	$2.00 \times 10^{-7}$ - $1.00 \times 10^{-6}$	6
Colorimetry	CeO <sub>2</sub> NPs	$10.2 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.00 \times 10^{-7}$ - $8.00 \times 10^{-7}$	7
Colorimetry	Au NCs	$3.00 \times 10^{-7}$	$5.00 \times 10^{-7}$ - $1.50 \times 10^{-5}$	8
Colorimetry	NH <sub>2</sub> -MIL-88B	$1.90 \times 10^{-11}$	$1.00 \times 10^{-10}$ - $3.00 \times 10^{-7}$	This work

**Real samples analysis by UPLC-MS/MS**

The water samples were filtered through 0.22  $\mu$ m filter membrane and then directly tested by UPLC-MS/MS.

**Chromatographic methods**

UPLC was carried out on an Acquity Cortecs UPLC C18 column (1.6  $\mu$ m particle size, 2.1 mm  $\times$  100 mm, Waters) at 40°C. The mobile phase consisted of a 0.1% formic acid-water solution (eluent A) and pure methanol (eluent B). The gradient elution program was as follows: 0 ~ 1 min, 80% A; 0.1 ~ 7.0 min, 20% A; and 7 ~ 8 min, 80% A. The total run time was 8 min, the flow rate was set at 0.35 mL/min, and the injection volume was 5  $\mu$ L.

**MS/MS conditions**

The mass spectrometer was operated in positive ion and negative ion modes as well as multiple reaction monitoring mode. The specific parameters are shown below: source

temperature 150°C, desolvation temperature 500°C, capillary voltage + 2.5 / - 0.8 kV, conical gas flow rate 150 L h<sup>-1</sup>, desolvation gas flow rate 1000 L h<sup>-1</sup>, capillary voltage 150 L h<sup>-1</sup>, and conical gas flow rate 150 L h<sup>-1</sup>.

## References

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