Tetrahedral DNA Nanostructure-Corbelled Click Chemistry-based Large-scale assembly of Nanozyme for ratiometric fluorescence Assay of DNA Methyltransferase Activity

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Oligonucleotide Sequence(5'-3')					
DNA <sub>1</sub>	biotin-TTTTTTTTGGACGGAACAGCTTTGATCGCGAACC				
DNA <sub>2</sub>	HS-TTTTTTTTTTCTTCGGTTCGCGATCAAAGCTGTTCCG				
Tetra-7A	GAGCGTTAGCCACACACACAGTCTTTTTTT <u>TGAGGT</u> -alkyne				
Tetra-7B	NH2-C6-TTAGGCGAGTGTGGCAGAGGTGT				
Tetra-7C	NH2-C6-CGCCTAAACAAGTGGAGACTGTG				
Tetra-7D	NH <sub>2</sub> -C6-AACGCTCACCACTTGAACACCTC				
Tetra-13A	ACACTACGTCAGAACAGCTTGCATCACTGGTCACCAGAGTATTTTTTTT				
Tetra-13B	NH2-C6-ACGAGCGAGTTGATGTGATGCAAGCTGAATGCGAGGGTCCT				
Tetra-13C	NH2-C6-TCAACTCGCTCGTAACTACACTGTGCAATACTCTGGTGACC				
Tetra-13D	NH2-C6-TCTGACGTAGTGTATGCACAGTGTAGTAAGGACCCTCGCAT				
Tetra-17A	ACATTCCTAAGTCTGAAACATTACAGCTTGCTACACGAGAAGAGCCGCCATAGTATTTT				
	TTTT <u>TGAGGT</u> -alkyne				
Tetra-17B	NH2-C6-TATCACCAGGCAGTTGACAGTGTAGCAAGCTGTAATAGATGCGAGGGTCCAA				
	TAC				
Tetra-17C	NH2-C6-TCAACTGCCTGGTGATAAAACGACACTACGTGGGAATCTACTATGGCGGCTC				
	TTC				
Tetra-17D	NH <sub>2</sub> -C6-TTCAGACTTAGGAATGTGCTTCCCACGTAGTGTCGTTTGTATTGGACCCTCG				
	CAT				
Tetra-26A	GCCTGGAGATACATGCACATTACGGCTTTCCCTATTAGAAGGTCTCAGGTGCGCGTTTC				
	GGTAAGTAG ACGGGACCAGTTCGCC TTTTTTTT <u>TGAGGT</u> -alkyne				
Tetra-26B	NH2-C6-CGCGCACCTGAGACCTTCTAATAGGGTTTGCGACAGTCGTTCAACTAGAATG				
	CCCTTTGGGCTGTTCCGGGTGTGGCTCGTCGG				
Tetra-26C	NH2-C6-GGCCGAGGACTCCTGCTCCGCTGCGGTTTGGCGAACTGGTCCCGTCTACTTA				
	CCGTTTCCGACGAGCCACACCCGGAACAGCCC				
Tetra-26D	NH <sub>2</sub> -C6-GCCGTAATGTGCATGTATCTCCAGGCTTTCCGCAGCGGAGCAGGAGTCCTCG				
	GCCTTTGGGCATTCTAGTTGAACGACTGTCGC				
<i>l</i> DNA	Azide-AGTA GGTTGTATAGTT				

 Table S1. Sequence information for the nucleic acids used in this study.

H1*	AGTAGGTTGTATAGTTCAAAGTAACTATACAACCTACTACCTCA-SH
H2*	SH-ACTTTGAACTATACAACCTACTTGAGGTAGTAGGTTGTATAGTT



**Figure S1.** (A) Gel electrophoresis analysis of Dam MTase: (Lane 1) 0.5  $\mu$ M dsDNA + 10 U/mL Dam MTase; (Lane 2) 0.5  $\mu$ M dsDNA + 20 U/mL Dpn I; (Lane 3) 0.5  $\mu$ M dsDNA + 10 U/mL Dam MTase + 20 U/mL Dpn I. (B) Fluorescence response of Alk-DTN-MBs under different conditions after "click" chemistry reaction: Cy3 labeled azide-*I*DNA + Cu<sup>+</sup> + Alk-DTN-MBs (a), Cy3 labeled azide-*I*DNA + Alk-DTN-MBs (b). (C) Gel electrophoresis analysis of the "click" chemistry reaction-mediated hybridization chain reaction: (Lane 1) azide-*I*DNA; (Lane 2) alkyne-tetra-A; (Lane 3) azide-*I*DNA + alkyne-tetra-A + Cu<sup>+</sup>; (Lane 4) azide-*I*DNA + alkyne-tetra-A; (Lane 5) azide-*I*DNA + alkyne-tetra-A + H1 + H2; (Lane 6) azide-*I*DNA + alkyne-tetra-A + Cu<sup>+</sup> + H1 + H2. (D) The feasibility of the sensor for Dam MTase assay under different conditions: (a) in the presence of Dam MTase (10 U/mL); (b) in the absence of Dam MTase.



**Figure S2**. Effects of **(A)** methylation time, **(B)** DpnI concentration, **(C)** DTN probe concentration, **(D)** H1 (or H2) probe concentration, and **(E)** oPD concentration. The Dam concentration is 10 U/mL. Error bars represent the standard deviation from three independent experiments.

**Table S2.** Determination of Dam MTase in the spiked human serum samples using the developed method

Samples	Added (U/mL)	Found (U/mL)	RSDs (%, n=3)	Recovery (%)
1	0.1	0.0972	3.2	97.2
	0.1	0.1025	3.7	102.5
	0.1	0.0983	3.6	98.3
2	1.0	1.032	4.2	103.2
	1.0	0.969	3.9	96.9
	1.0	1.027	4.5	102.7
3	10.0	10.39	2.5	103.9
	10.0	10.15	3.5	101.5
	10.0	9.96	4.0	99.6



**Figure S3.** The proposed strategy-based detection of Dam MTase in complex biological sample: PBS buffer, JM110 and DH5 $\alpha$  E. coli cell lysates.

	r paononou	Linear range	Detection limit	
Analytical method	Strategy	(U mL <sup>-1</sup> )	(U mL <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
SERS	Au nanocube enhanced SERS biosensor coupled with strand	10 <sup>-4</sup> - 0.5	$8.65 \times 10^{-5}$	1
SEDS	displacement amplification (SDA) Nanoholes array (NHA) with the	0.002 - 200	2×10-4	2
SERS	Reaction (HCR) Strand displacement amplification	0.002 200	2^10	2
ICP-MS/cascade	(SDA) and multicomponent nucleic acid enzyme (MNAzyme) AuNPs/ERGO hybrids and	0.001-0.2	1.51 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	3
Electrochemistry	Hybridization Chain Reaction (HCR) strategy	0.02–10	0.0073	4
Electrochemistry	Porous organic polymer inorganic nanocomposite(Cu <sub>2</sub> O@FePPO <sub>PBADE</sub> )	0.005 - 100	0.0014	5
Ratiometric ECL	Polyaniline and anti-fouling peptidemodified electrode	0.05 - 100	0.02	6
Fluorescence	induced activators to unlock the collateral cleavage activities (trans- cleavage) of CRISPR/Cpf 1 (TdT-IU- CRISPR/ Cpf 1)	$1.59 \times 10^{-3}$ - $3.18 \times 10^{-1}$	1.26 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	7
Fluorescence	Singlemoleculefluorescencecorrelationspectroscopy(FCS)andPolystyrene polymer dots	0.025 - 3	0.025	8
Fluorescence	Isothermal autocatalytic hybridization reaction (AHR) circuit	0-1.0	0.011	9
Fluorescence	Cascade invasive reactions Entropy-driven reaction and toehold-	0.1 - 10	0.002	10
Fluorescence	initiated rolling circle amplification (TIRCA)	0.1 - 40	0.06	11
Fluorescence	Dissipative DNA networks HpaII-assisted and linear	0.001 - 0.2	0.113	12
Fluorescence	amplification-enhanced exponential amplification strategy	0.125 - 8	0.034	13
Single-molecule detection	(APE1)-mediated cascade signal amplification platform Tetrahedral DNA Nanostructure-	1.0 × 10 <sup>-4</sup> - 15	$6.72 \times 10^{-5}$	14
Fluorescence	Braced click chemistry based Large- scale assembly of Nanozyme	0.0025-10	0.001	This work

## Table S3. Comparison with other published methods for Dam MTase activity

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