

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### **An “off-on” Electrochemiluminescence Biosensor Based on CRISPR-Cas12a for Ultrasensitive Detection of Aflatoxin B1**

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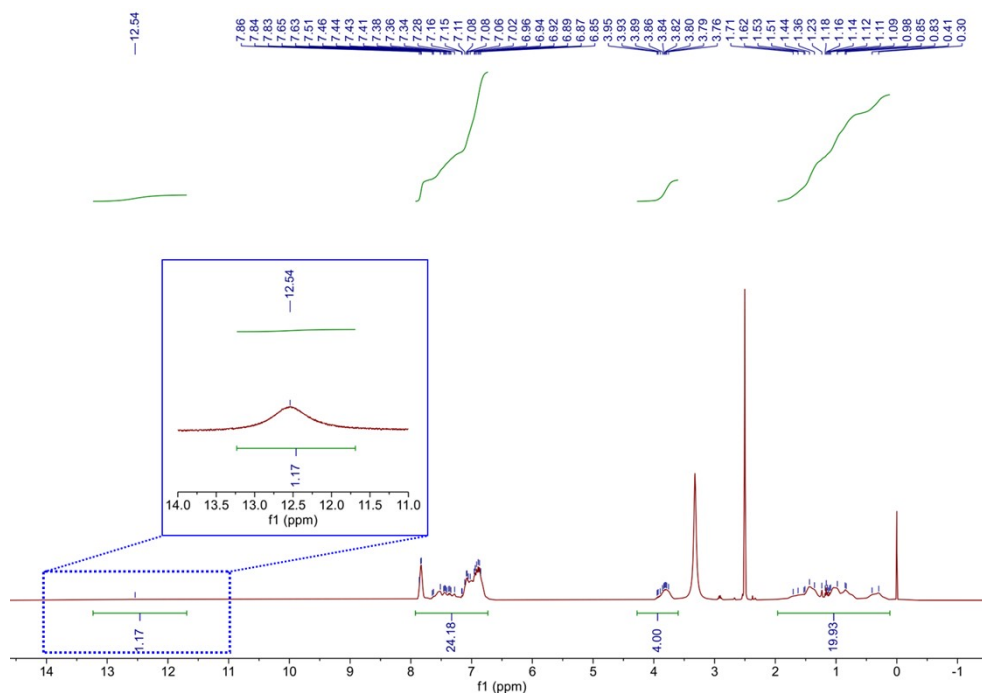
### **1. Preparation of Pdots.**

Pdots were prepared via a nano-coprecipitation method.<sup>1,2</sup> First, a THF solution of 100 µg/mL polymer was as the stock solution. Then, 2 mL polymer solution was quickly injected into the ultrapure water, which was degassed by sonication before use. After continued sonication for 3 min, the solution was concentrated to 2 mL by vacuum distillation through a rotary evaporator. Finally, the reaction solution was filtered to obtain a Pdots suspension with carboxyl groups.

### **2. Treatment of real samples**

For the spiked sample assays, *Anoectochilus roxburghii* was first pulverized using a grinder to yield a homogeneous powder. Spiked samples were then prepared by incorporating specific amounts of AFB1 standards into the homogenized powder. Subsequently, 30 mL of a mixed organic solvent (methanol/water, 70:30, v/v) was added, and the mixture was stirred thoroughly for 30 min. Following vacuum filtration, the resulting filtrate was collected, appropriately diluted, and subjected to ECL scanning analysis.

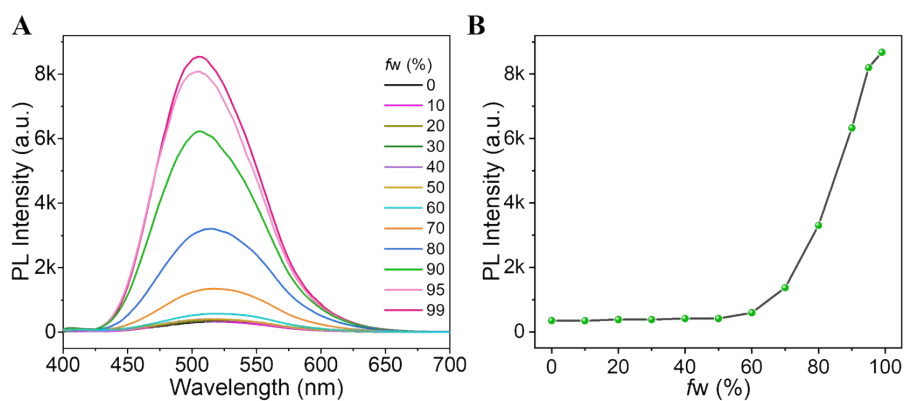
### 3. $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectrum of polymer



**Figure S1.** Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy ( $^1\text{H}$  NMR) of polymer. Inset: enlarged region of dashed box.

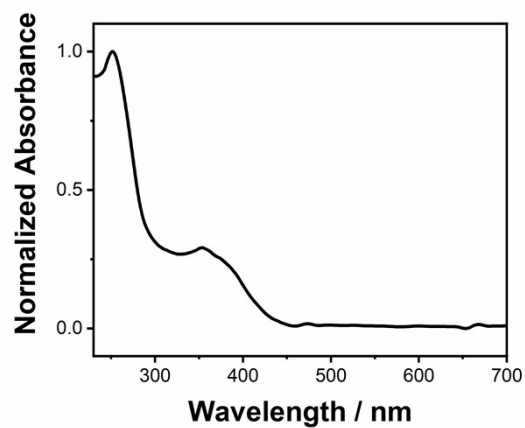
$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  (ppm): 12.54 (s), 7.86-6.85 (m, 24H), 3.95-3.76 (m, 4H), 1.71-0.30 (m, 20 H).

### 4. PL spectra and PL trends of polymer with different water fractions



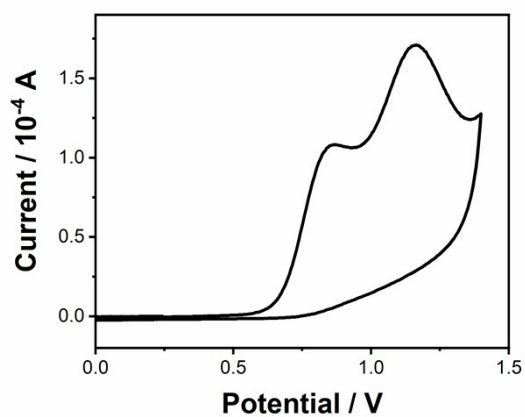
**Figure S2.** PL spectra (A) and PL trends (B) of polymer in THF/H<sub>2</sub>O mixtures with different  $fw$ s ( $10^{-5}$  mol L $^{-1}$ ).

## 5. UV-vis absorption spectrum of Pdots



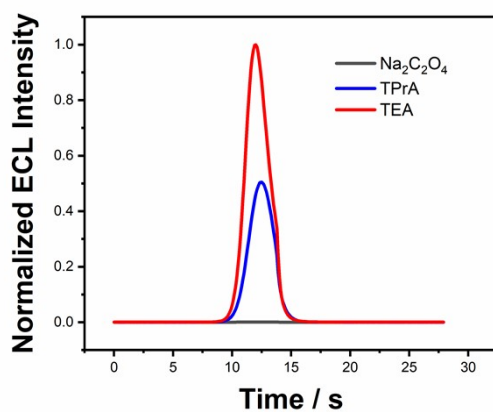
**Figure S3.** UV-vis absorption spectrum of Pdots.

## 6. CV diagram of Pdots in TEA



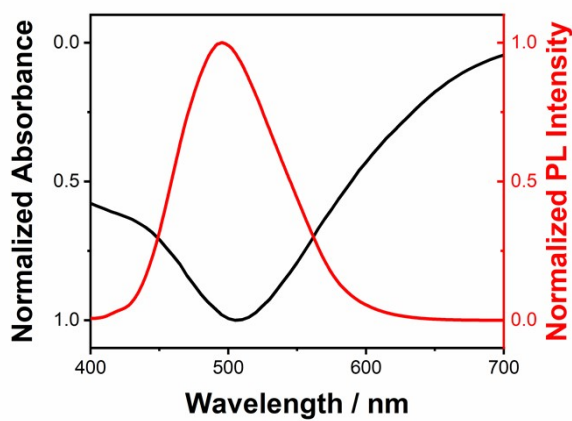
**Figure S4.** CV diagram of Pdots in TEA

## 7. Optimization of oxidative-reductive coreactants



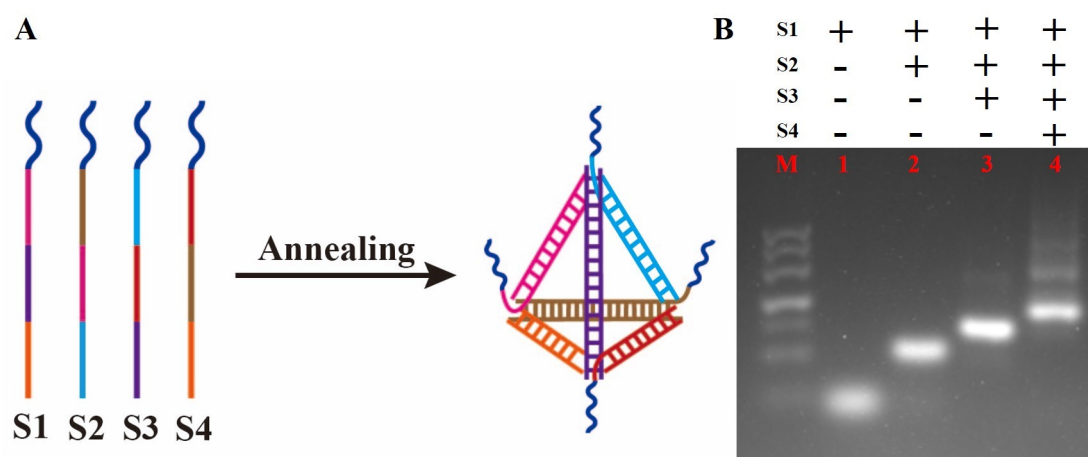
**Figure S5.** ECL intensity-time curves of Pdots/GCE in 0.1 M PBS with different co-reactants (25 mM).

## 8. UV-vis absorption spectrum of BHQ and PL emission spectrum of Pdots



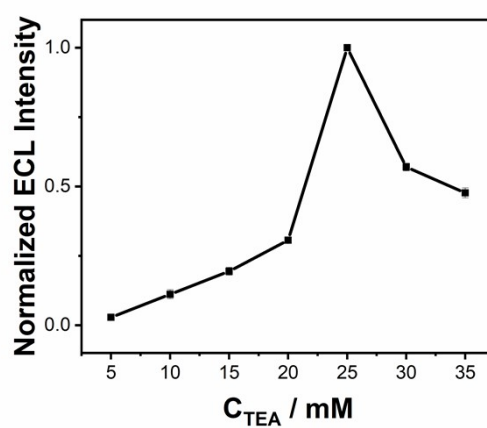
**Figure S6.** UV-vis absorption spectrum of BHQ and PL emission spectrum of Pdots.

## 9. PAGE of TDN.



**Figure S7.** (A) Assembling of TDNs. (B) PAGE analysis of TDN.

## 10. Optimization of the TEA concentration.



**Figure S8.** Optimization of the TEA concentration.

## 11. Comparison of the proposed ECL biosensor and previous reports on AFB1 detection

**Table S1.** Comparison of the current approach and previous reports on AFB1 detection

Methods	Dynamic range	Detection limit	Reference
Fluorescence	0.10-400 ng/mL	0.09 ng/mL	[3]
Fluorescence	0-3.33 ng/mL	0.08 ng/mL	[4]
Fluorescence	0.01-100 ng/mL	5.81 pg/mL	[5]
Electrochemistry	0.05-360 ng/mL	3.5 pg/mL	[6]
Electrochemistry	0.001-1000 ng/mL	0.34 pg/mL	[7]
Electrochemistry	0.001-1000 ng/mL	0.17 pg/mL	[8]
ECL	0.05-100 ng/mL	0.01 ng/mL	[9]
ECL	0.001-1000 ng/mL	0.46 pg/mL	[10]
ECL	0.1-1000 pg/mL	0.06 pg/mL	This work

## 12. References

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