

Supporting Information

Reversible DNA-silver nanoclusters-based molecular fluorescence switch and its use for logic gate operation

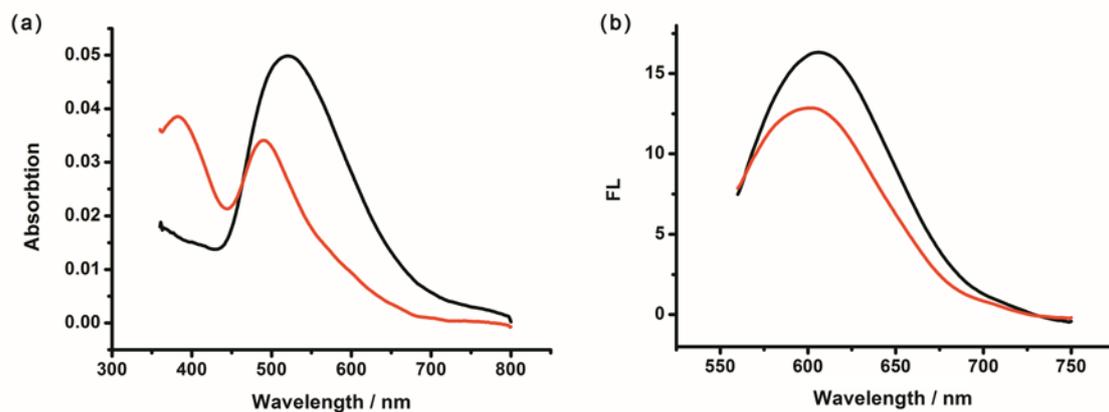


Figure S1. (a) Absorption spectra and (b) fluorescence emission spectra upon the excitation of 540 nm of PAA-templated AgNCs (black) and tr-DNA 1-AgNCs (red).

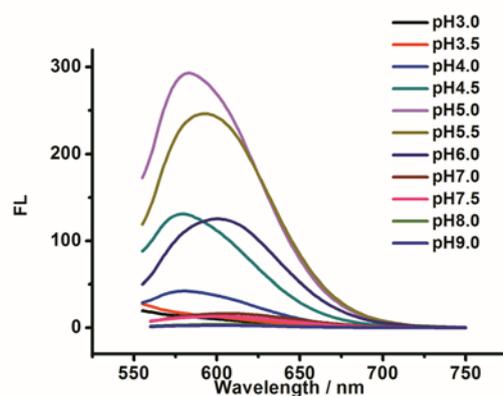


Figure S2. Fluorescence emission spectra of tr-DNA 1-AgNCs upon the excitation of 540nm at different pH conditions.

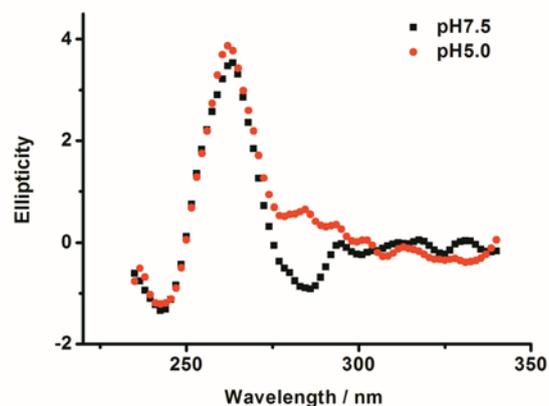


Figure S3. CD spectra of random DNA-AgNCs at pH 7.5 (black) and 5.0 (red), respectively.
DNA sequence: dTATCCGTGGGGGACGGATA.

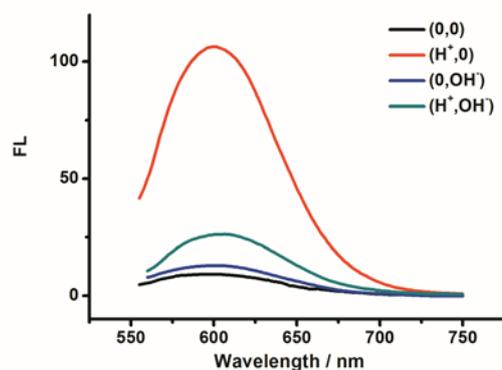


Figure S4. Fluorescent spectra of AgNCs-based molecular INHIBIT gate with different combinations of the input: no input (black line); INHIBIT -input-1(H⁺, red line, pH6.0); INHIBIT -input-2 (OH⁻, blue line, pH8.0); INHIBIT -input-1 (H⁺) and INHIBIT -input-2 (OH⁻, green line) when excited at a wavelength of 540 nm.

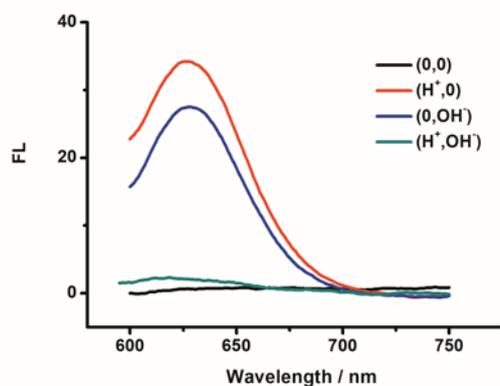


Figure S5. Fluorescent spectra of AgNCs-based XOR gate with different combinations of the input: no input (black line); XOR -input-1(H⁺, red line, pH5.0); XOR -input-2 (OH⁻, blue line, pH9.0); XOR -input-1 (H⁺) and XOR -input-2 (OH⁻, green line) when excited at a wavelength of 580 nm.

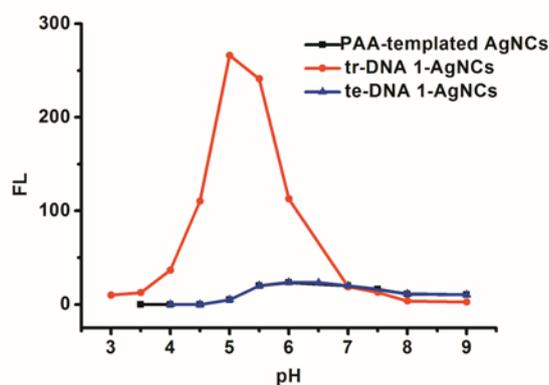


Figure S6. Fluorescence intensities at 601nm (540 nm excitation) of PAA-templated AgNCs, tr-DNA 1-AgNCs and te-DNA 1 -AgNCs as a function of pH.

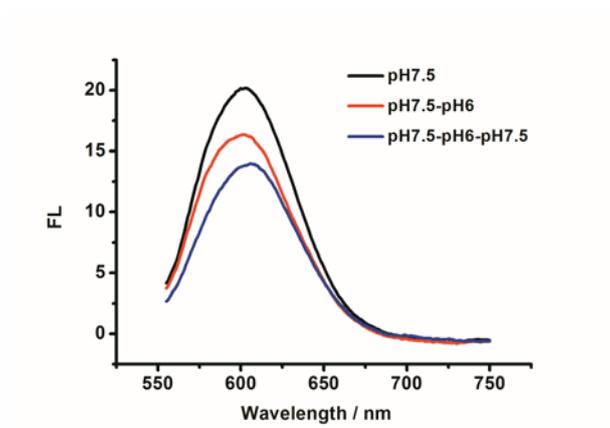


Figure S7. Irreversible change of fluorescence properties of te-DNA-1-AgNCs upon pH switching.