

Supplementary Materials

DNase-activatable fluorescence probes visualizing the degradation of exogenous DNA in living cells

Ping Gong[‡], Bihua Shi[‡], Pengfei Zhang, Dehong Hu, Mingbin Zheng, Cuifang Zheng, Duyang Gao and Lintao Cai*

CAS Key Laboratory for Health Informatics, Shenzhen Key laboratory of Cancer Nanotechnology, Shenzhen Institutes of Advanced Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenzhen, China.

Corresponding author: Shenzhen Institutes of Advanced Technology, Chinese Academy of Science, Shenzhen 518055, China.

Address correspondence: Tel: 86-755-86392210; Fax: 86-755-86392299; E-mail: lt.cai@siat.ac.cn (Lintao Cai).

Fig. S1A showed that the fluorescence signal of SYBR Green I decreased with the increase of DNase I concentration. Fig. S1B is the correlation between the fluorescence signal of SYBR Green I and the DNase I concentration, respectively.

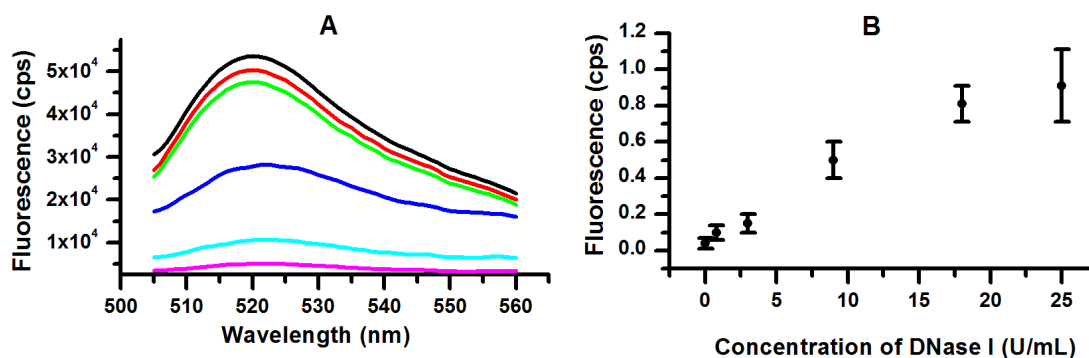


Fig. S1. (A) Fluorescence emission curves of DFProbes ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 497 \text{ nm}$) catalyzed by various concentrations of DNase I (from top to bottom for 0.03 U/ mL, 0.8 U/ mL, 3.0 U/ mL, 9.0 U/ mL, 18 U/ mL and 25 U/ mL); (B) Plot of $(F-F_0)/F_0$ ratio as a function of the concentrations of DNase I is obtained from (A).