Supplementary Information

Highly Flexible and Stable Aptamer-Caged Nanoparticles for Control of Thrombin Activity

Chia-Lun Hsu,[a] Shih-Chun Wei,[a] Jyun-Wei Jian,[a] Huan-Tsung Chang,[b] Wei-Hsi Chen,[c] and Chih-Ching Huang*[a]

[a] *Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology and Center of Excellence for Marine Bioenvironment and Biotechnology (CMBB), National Taiwan Ocean University, 2, Pei-Ning Road, Keelung, 20224, Taiwan. E-mail: huanging@ntou.edu.tw; Fax: +011-886-2-24622034; Tel: +011-886-2-24622192#5517*

[b] *Department of Chemistry, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan*

[c] Chemical Analysis Division, Institute of Nuclear Energy Research, Taoyuan, Taiwan

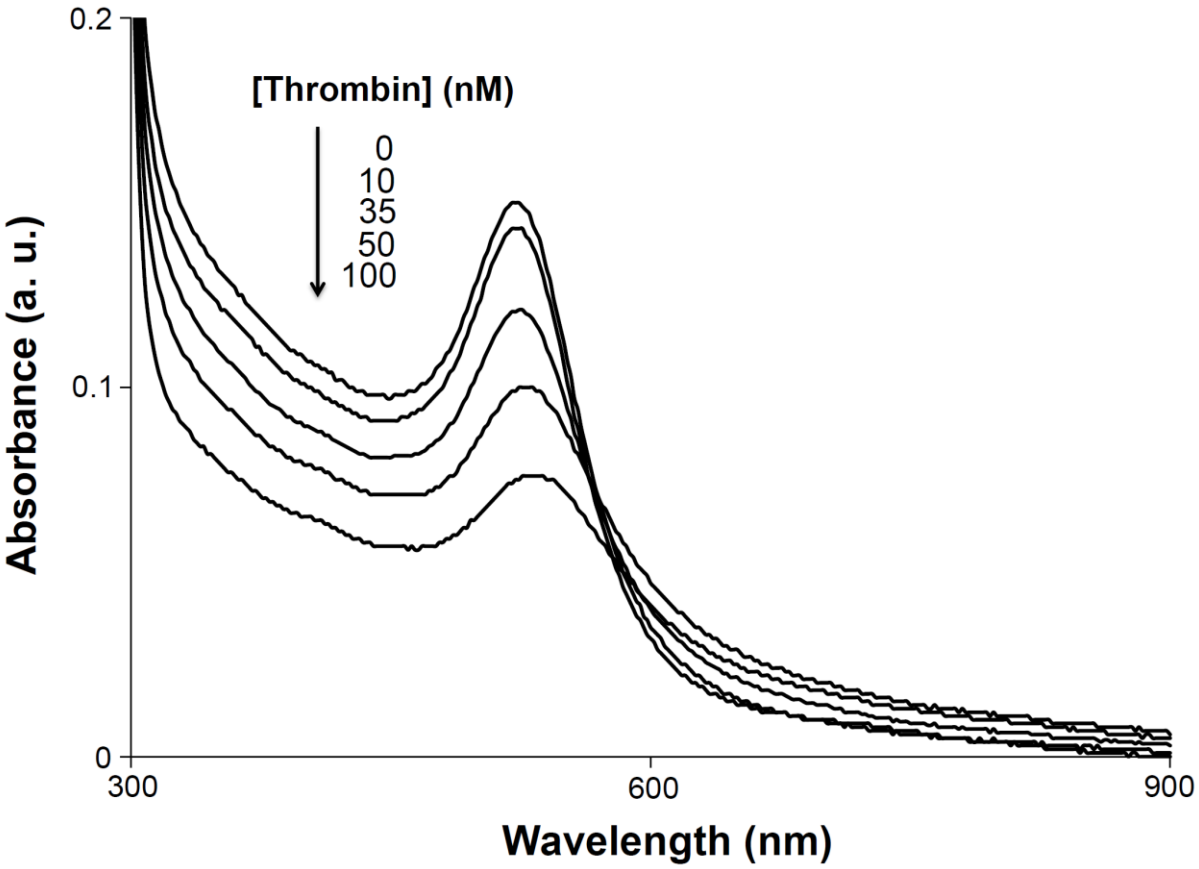

Fig. S1 The UV-Vis absorption spectrum of TBA_{15}/TBA_{29}-P_8T_{15}–Au NPs (1.0 nM) in the presence of thrombin (0–100 nM) with the physiological buffer containing 100 μM BSA. Other conditions were the same as those described in Figure 1.

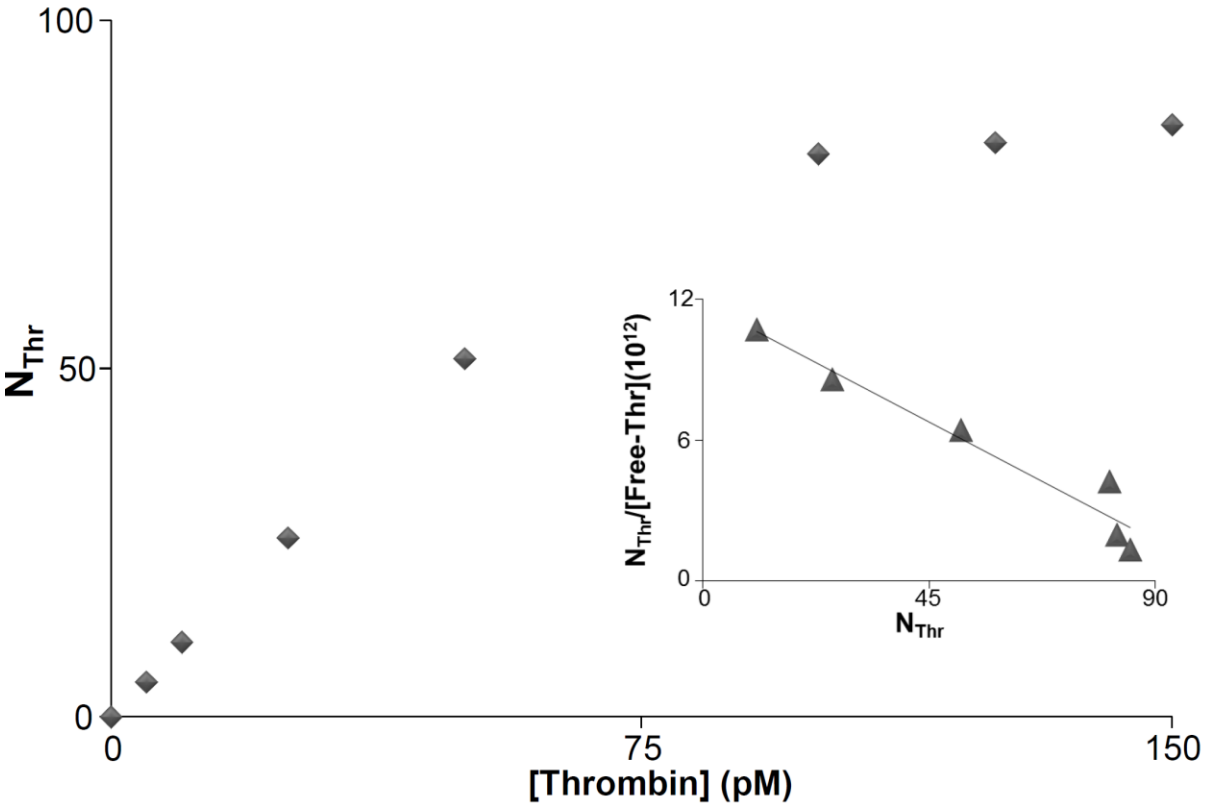

Fig. S2 Dissociation constant K_d for thrombin–TBA_{15}/TBA_{29}-P_8T_{15}–Au NPs complexes, determined from a plot of N_{Thr}/[Free-Thr] versus N_{Thr}.

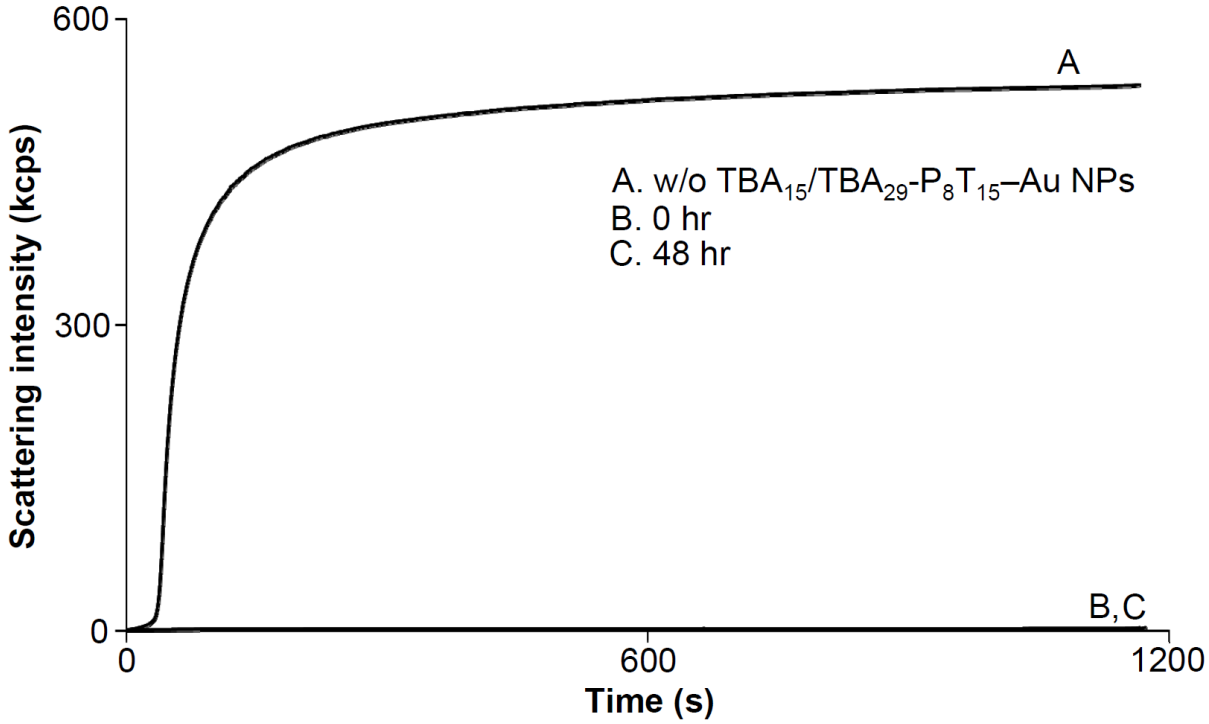

Fig. S3 Scattering intensity as a function of time, validating the use of TBA_{15}/TBA_{29}-P_8T_{15}–Au NPs as a stable anticoagulant agent in a representative human-plasma sample. TBA_{15}/TBA_{29}-h_8T_{15}–Au NPs (1 nM, 990 μL) were incubated in two-fold-diluted human-plasma samples for 0 and 48 h, followed by the addition of thrombin (500 nM, 10 μL). Other conditions were the same as those described in Figure 1.