1	Supporting Information
2	New functional tracers—two dimensional nanosheets based
3	immunochromatographic assay for Salmonella enteritidis detection
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Fig. S1 FTIR spectra of the MoS₂ (red curve) and Graphene (black curve).

FT-IR spectra of the MoS_2 and Graphene were recorded between 4000 and 400 24 25 cm⁻¹. The peaks at 1410 and 2940 cm⁻¹ were assigned to the -CH₂ and -CH bendings, respectively, while a series of overlapping peaks located in the region of 1180-953 26 cm⁻¹ resulted from vibration modes such as the stretchings of C-C and C-O, and the 27 28 bending mode of C-H bonds.¹ As for the Graphene (Fig. S1), absorption peak at 3428 cm⁻¹ was attributed to O-H stretching vibration. The absorption at 1728 cm⁻¹ 29 corresponded to the stretching band of C=O in carboxylic acid. The peaks at 1396 30 cm⁻¹ and 1068 cm⁻¹ corresponded to the stretching vibrations of C-OH and C-O-C, 31 respectively.² 32



Fig. S2 Zeta potentials of the MoS_2 and MoS_2 -S. *enteritidis* complex.

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35 Characterization of McAb by ELISA

The sensitivity and specificity of the McAb used in this work were characterized by an in-ELISA. According to the criterion,³ P/N \ge 2.1 was positive and P/N < 2.1 was negative results. As shown in Fig. S3, the sensitivities of McAb for *S. enteritidis* was 10³ CFU/mL. Moreover, ELISA results (Fig. S4) showed that except for *S. enteritidis*, the P/N values of McAb for other bacteria were all below 2.1. In summary, the prepared antibodies used in this work performed high sensitivity and specificity.



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43 **Fig. S3** Sensitivity analysis curve of the McAb for *Salmonella* detection. The green







46 **Fig. S4** Specificity test results of anti-*S. enteritidis* McAb with different pathogens as

47 interfering bacteria. The green dash line indicates the criterion (2.1) for results48 judgement of positive and negative.

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