

Supporting Information

Aptamer induced multi-colored AuNCs-WS₂ “Turn on” FRET nano platform for dual-color simultaneous detection of aflatoxin B₁ and zearalenone

Imran Mahmood Khan,^{†,‡,||,⊥} Sobia Niazi,^{†,‡,||,⊥} Ye yu,[#] Ali Mohsin,[§] Bilal Sajid Mushtaq,^{†,‡} Muhammad Waheed Iqbal,^{†,‡} Abdur Rehman,^{†,‡} Wasim Akhtar,^{†,‡} and Zhouping Wang*,^{†,‡,⊥,||}

[†]State Key Laboratory of Food Science and Technology, Jiangnan University, Wuxi, 214122, China

[‡]School of Food Science and Technology, Jiangnan University, Wuxi, 214122, China

[§]East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, 200000, China

[⊥]International Joint Laboratory on Food Safety, Jiangnan University, Wuxi, 214122, China

^{||}Synergetic Innovation Center of Food Safety and Quality Control of Jiangsu Province, Wuxi 214122, China

[#]Technology Center of Zhangjiagang Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Zhangjiagang, 214114, China

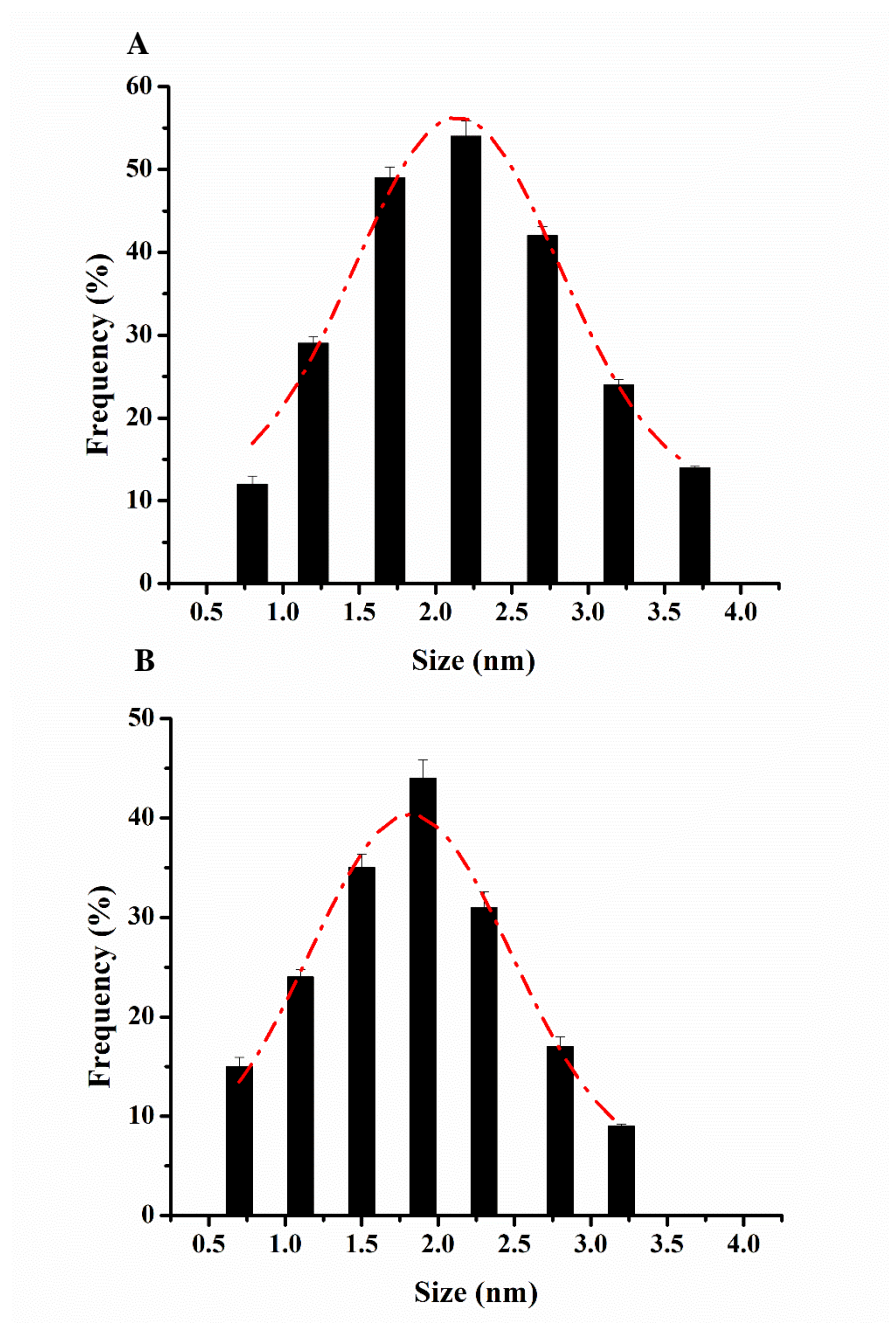
Section 1

Sample preparation and measurement.

5 g of each grounded maize sample and NaCl was taken into 100 mL flask and extraction solution (CH₃OH + H₂O; 7:3 (v: v)) was added in the flask up to the mark. The above mixture was homogenized very well, stirred at 3000 rpm and extracted for 2 min. Subsequently, the supernatant solution was filtered with glass filter. Afterward, 10 ml filtrate was added into 40 mL water and filtered again until clear solution was obtained. The samples were used for standard addition and

21 recovery analysis. The standard solutions of AFB₁ and ZEN were pipetted into the ground maize
22 specimens before the addition of extracting solution.

23



24

25 **Fig. S1.** Size distribution of Lp-AuNCs (A) and BSA-AuNCs (B).

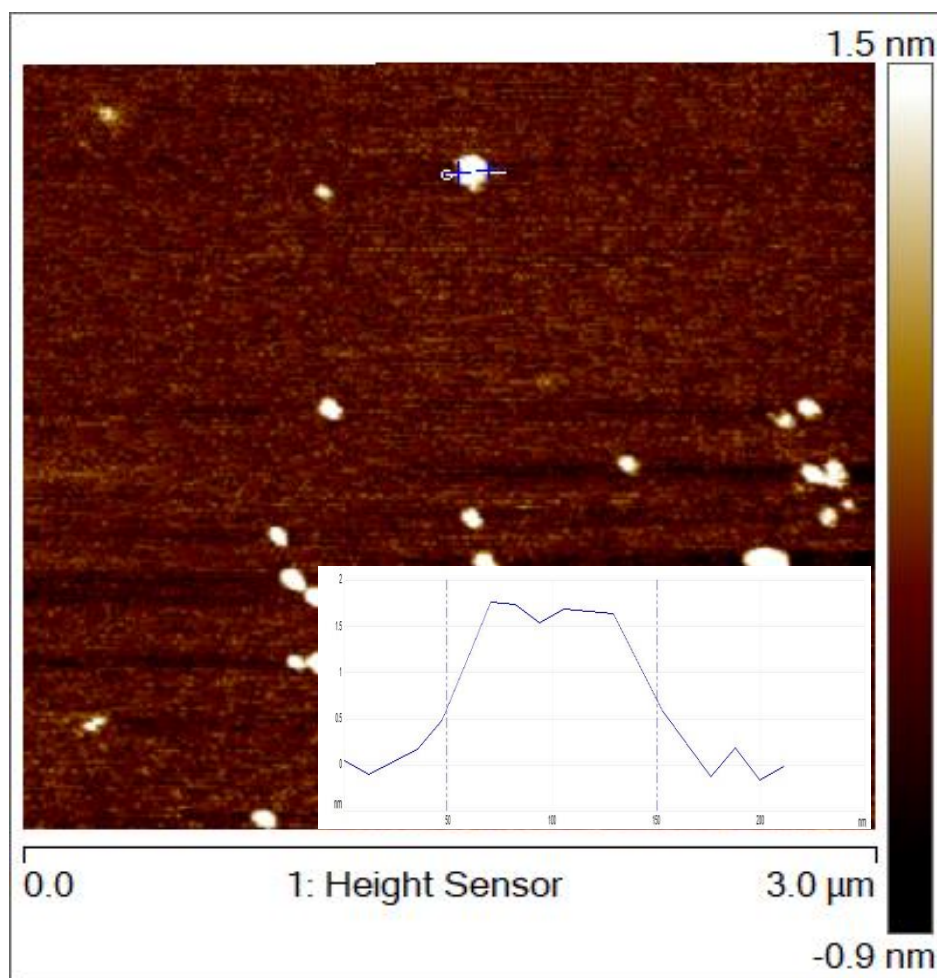
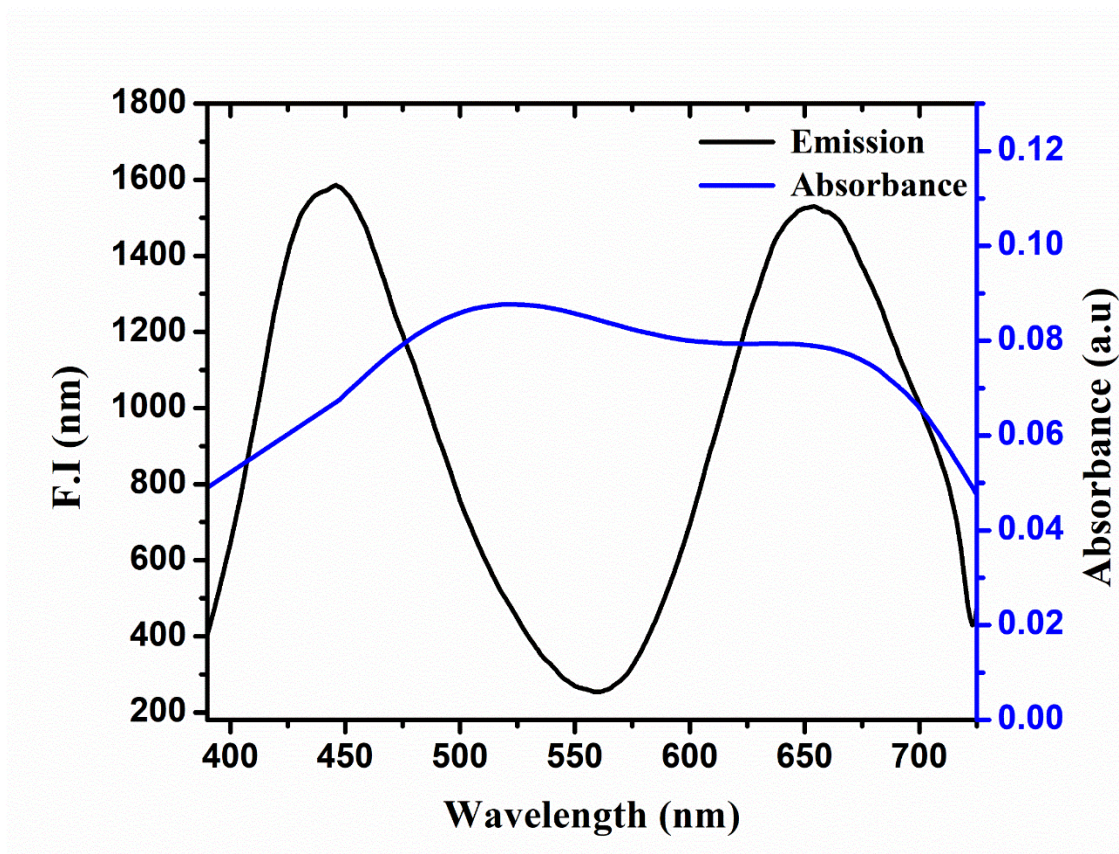


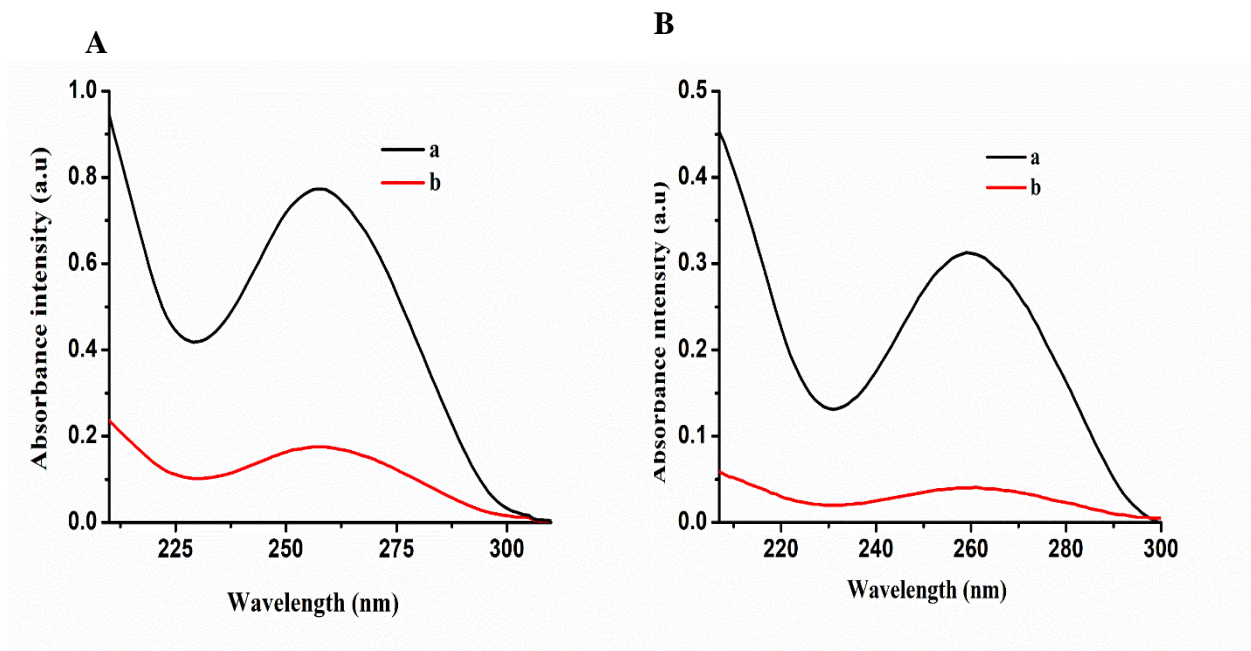
Fig. S2 AFM of WS₂



29

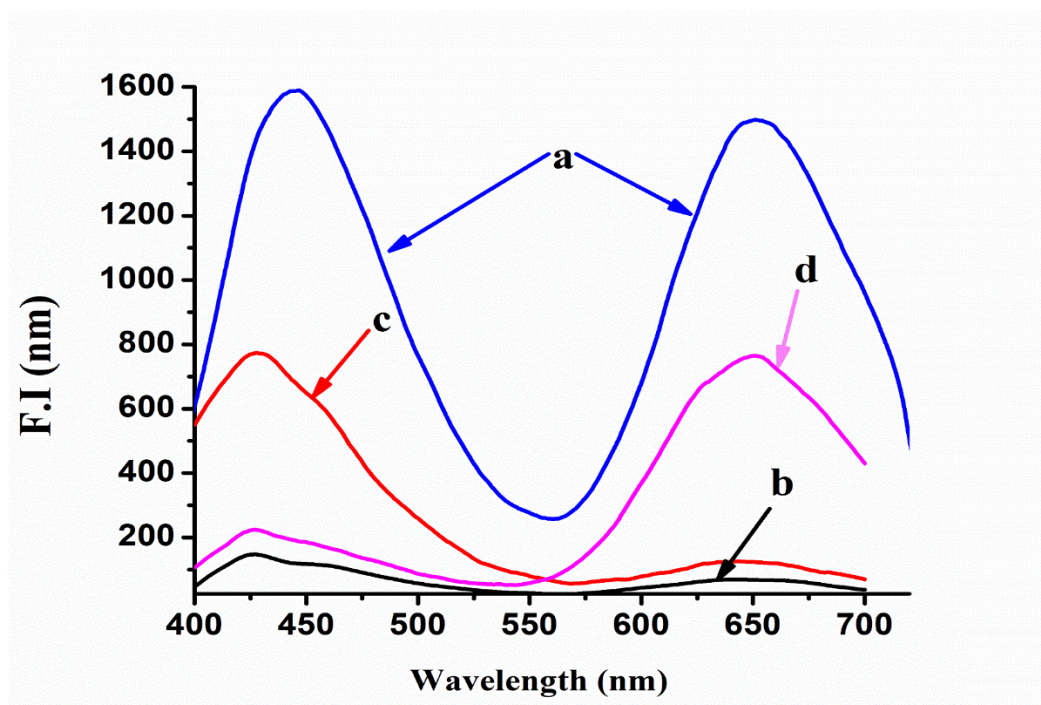
30

Fig. S3. Overlap between UV-vis spectra of WS₂ and emission spectra of AuNCs



31

32 **Fig. S4** UV-vis spectrum. (A) AFB₁ aptamer (curve a) and AFB₁ aptamer after conjugation with Lp-
 33 AuNCs in the filtrate solution (curve b, red line). (B) ZEN aptamer (curve a, black line) and ZEN
 34 aptamer after conjugation with BSA-AuNCs in the filtrate solution (curve b, red line).



35

36 **Fig. S5** Interference study. (a) Original emission spectra of AuNCs (Aptamer- Lp-AuNCs and BSA-
 37 AuNCs) (b) Quenched emission spectra of AuNCs with WS₂ (c) AuNCs +WS₂+ AFB₁ (d) AuNCs
 38 +WS₂+ ZEN

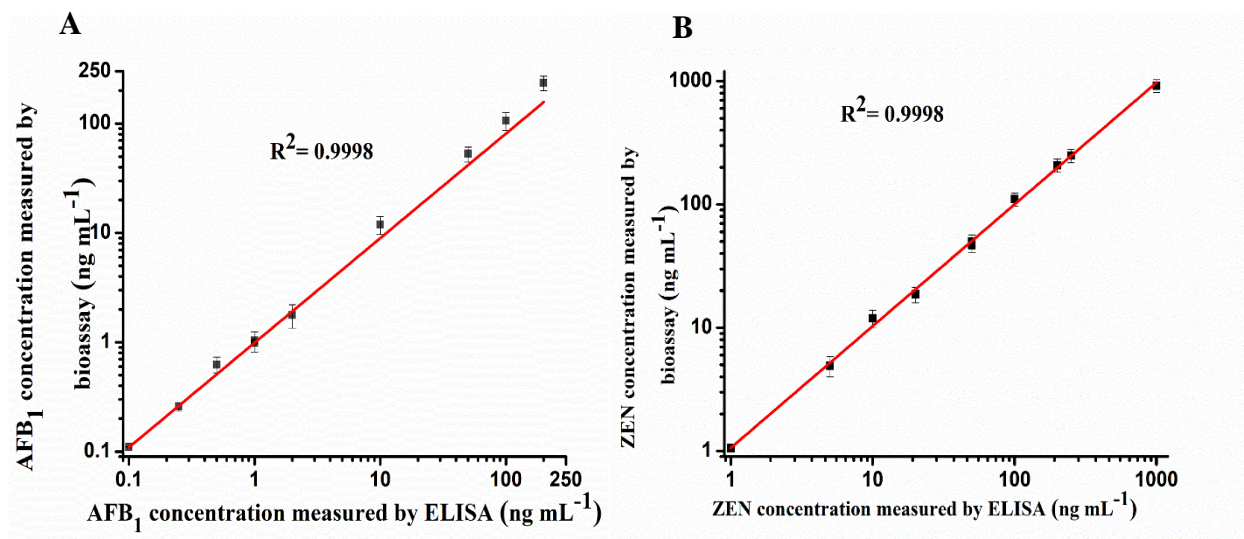


Fig. S6. Relationship between developed and standard ELISA method for the detection AFB₁(A) and ZEN (B).

42 **Table. S1**

43 Recovery results for the added standard AFB₁ and ZEN from maize samples

		Added	background	Detected	Recovery
		concentration	content	concentration	(%)
		(ng mL⁻¹)	(ng mL⁻¹)	(ng mL⁻¹)	
Maize 1	AFB1	1	0.01 ± 0.001	0.99 ± 0.049	98
	ZEN		0.04 ± 0.003	1.06 ± 0.092	102
Maize 2	AFB1	10	0.03 ± 0.002	11.9 ± 1.924	118.73
	ZEN		0.92 ± 0.088	11.96 ± 2.893	110.4
Maize 3	AFB1	50	0.09 ± 0.005	52.79 ± 7.934	105.4
	ZEN		0.03 ± 0.001	47.21 ± 9.783	94.36
Maize 4	AFB1	100	3.06 ± 0.245	106.3 ± 12.79	103.19
	ZEN		2.67 ± 0.311	110.4 ± 14.06	107.73
Maize 5	AFB1	200	2.58 ± 0.392	235.5 ± 21.01	116.435
	ZEN		4.65 ± 0.413	207.8 ± 18.54	101.575

44