Supporting Information

Formation of Au/Au₉Ga₄ Alloy Nanoshell on Bacterial Surface through Galvanic

Displacement Reaction for High-Contrast Imaging

Amanpreet Singh,^a Deepak Bains,^b Walid M. Hassen,^a Narinder Singh,^{b,*} Jan J. Dubowski^{a,*}

^aLaboratory for Quantum Semiconductors and Photon-Based BioNanotechnology, Interdisciplinary Institute for Technological Innovation (3IT), CNRS UMI-3463, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Université de Sherbrooke, 3000 boul. de l'Université, Sherbrooke, Québec J1K 0A5, Canada

^bDepartment of Chemistry, Indian Institute Technology Ropar, Punjab, 140001, India

Corresponding authors:

Prof. Jan J. Dubowski, Email: jan.j.dubowski@usherbrooke.ca Prof. Narinder Singh, Email: nsingh@iitrpr.ac.in

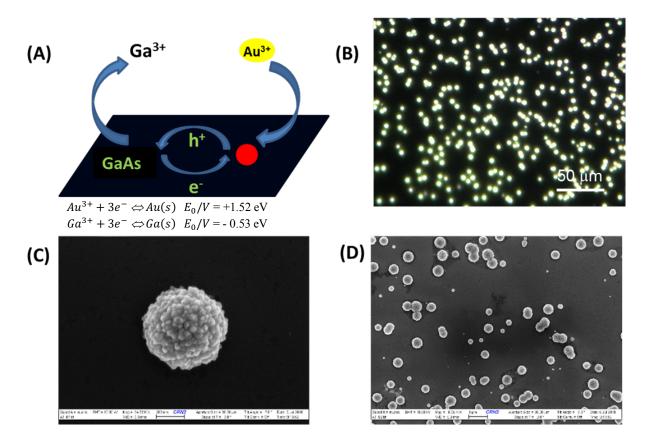


Figure S1: (a) Graphical representation of the electron transfer reaction between GaAs substrate and gold ion. (b) Optical microscopy image of gold nanoparticles developed on the surface of GaAs through the galvanic displacement reaction. (c) SEM image of a gold nanoparticle cluster developed on the GaAs surface. (d) Uniform distribution of gold nanoparticles on the GaAs substrate confirmed by an SEM image of the large surface area.

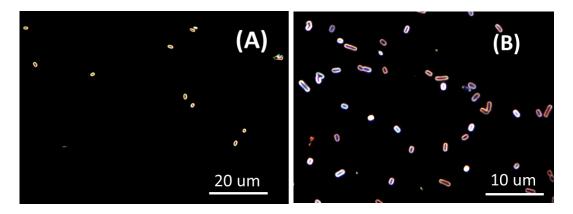


Figure S2: Optical microscopy images of (a) a non-functionalized chip exposed to 10^6 CFU/ml of gold coated *E. coli*, and (b) an antibody-functionalized chip exposed to 10^6 CFU/ml of gold coated *E. coli*.

Sample	Zeta potentials (mV)
E.coli	-51.6 ± 1.5
E.coli + I.L. 1a + AuCl ₃ (1mM for 10 ⁹ CFU/mL)	-41.0 ± 1.1
E.coli + I.L. 1a + AuCl ₃ (2mM for 10 ⁹ CFU/mL)	-30.6 ± 1.3
$E.coli + I.L. 1b + AuCl_3 (1mM for 109 CFU/mL)$	-43.0 ± 1.5
$E.coli + I.L. 1b + AuCl_3 (2mM for 109 CFU/mL)$	-34.2 ± 1.4

Table 1: Zeta potentials of *E. coli* before and after treatment in gold ionic liquid.

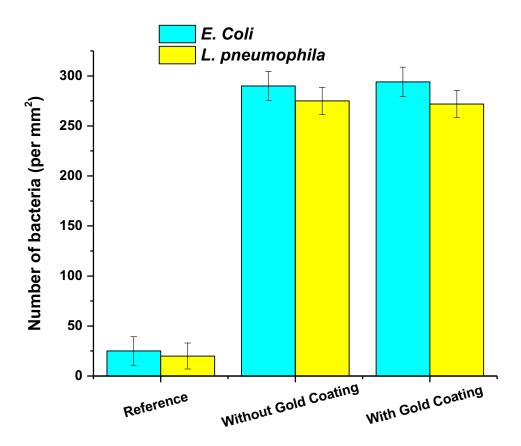


Figure S3: Comparison of bacteria capturing tendency of specific Ab functionalized samples exposed for 1 hour to respective bacteria in PBS at 10⁵ CFU/mL. The "Reference" corresponds to a non functionalized GaAs surface.



Figure S4: Contact angle measurements of the GaAs substrate exposed to 10^8 CFU/mL of (a) *L. pneumophila* bacteria, (b) gold functionalized *L. pneumophila* bacteria.

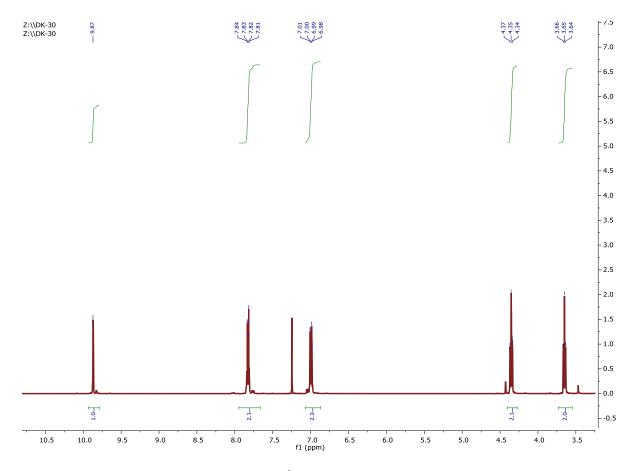


Figure S5: ¹H NMR of compound 2a.

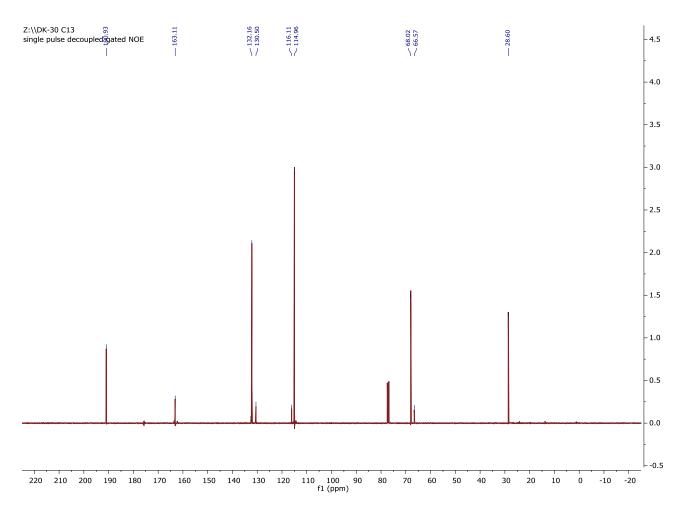


Figure S6: ¹³C NMR of compound 2a.

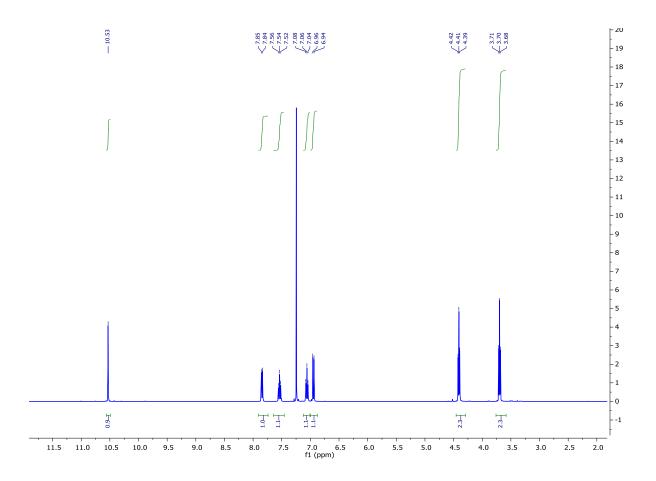


Figure S7: ¹H NMR of compound **2b**.

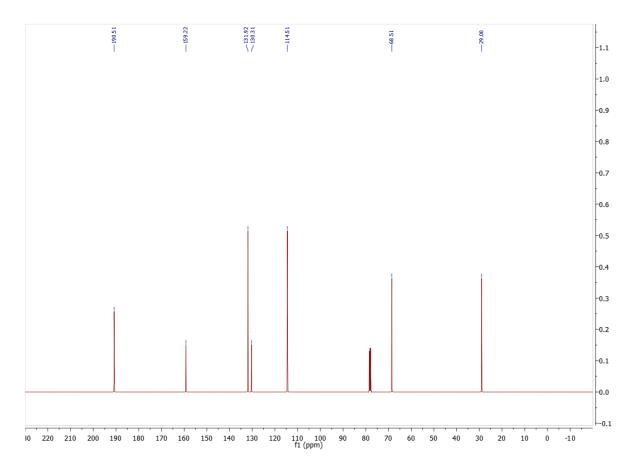


Figure S8: ¹³C NMR of compound 2b.

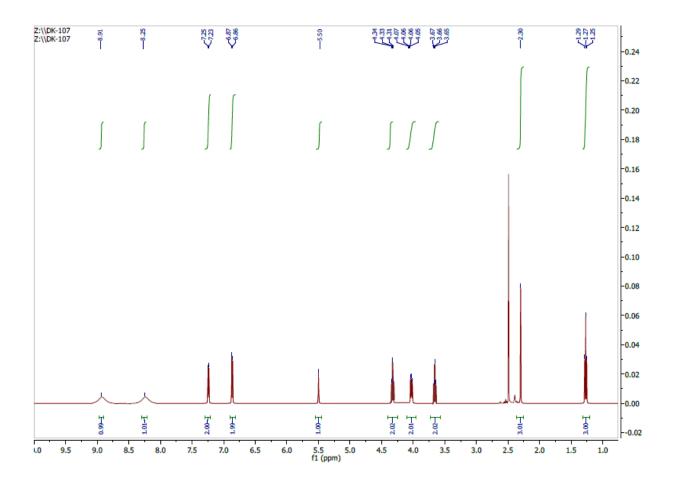


Figure S9: ¹H NMR of compound 3a.

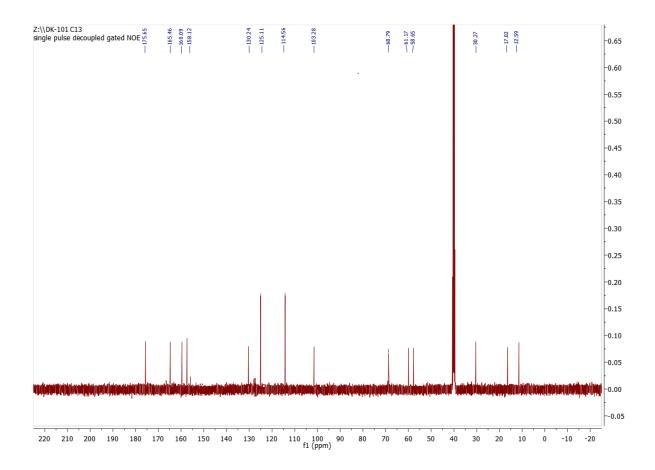


Figure S10: ¹³C NMR of compound **3a**.

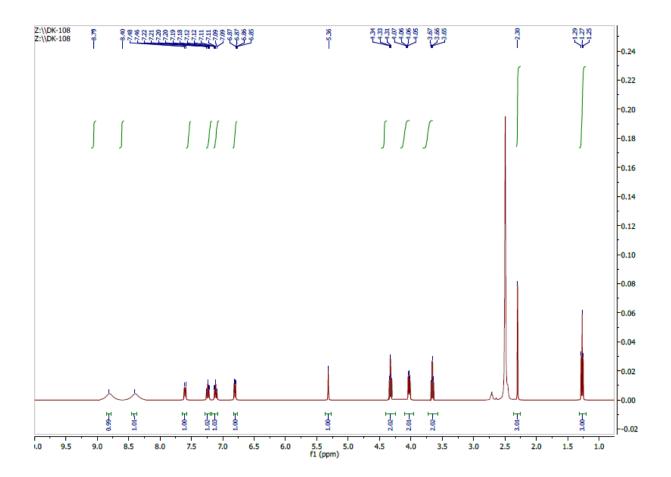


Figure S11: ¹H NMR of compound **3b**.

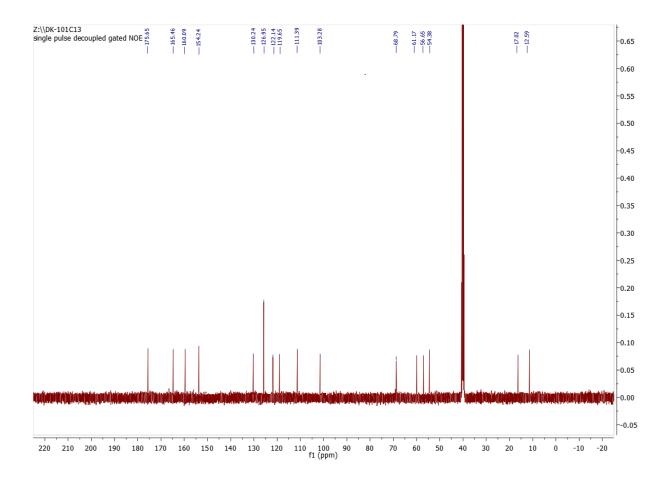


Figure S12: ¹³C NMR of compound 3b.

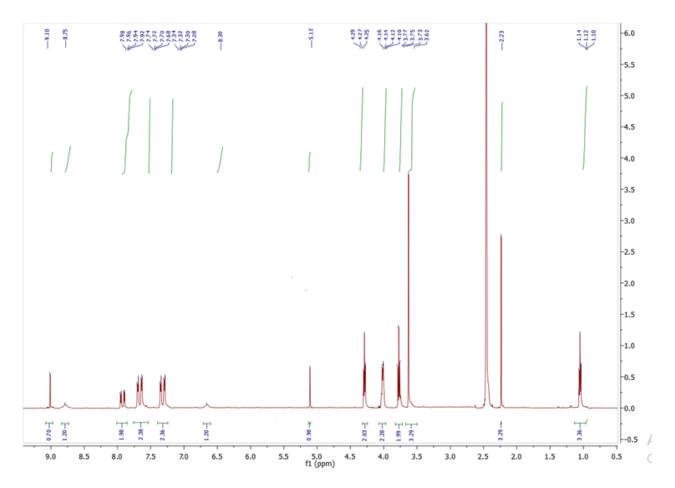


Figure S13: ¹H NMR of compound IL-1a.

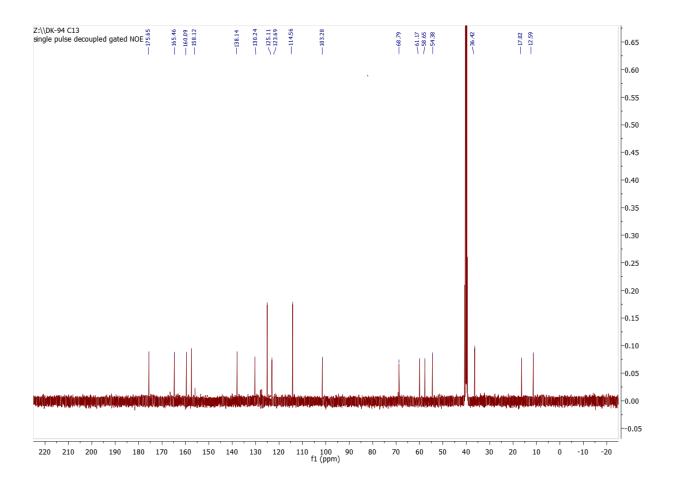


Figure S14: ¹³C NMR of compound IL-1a.

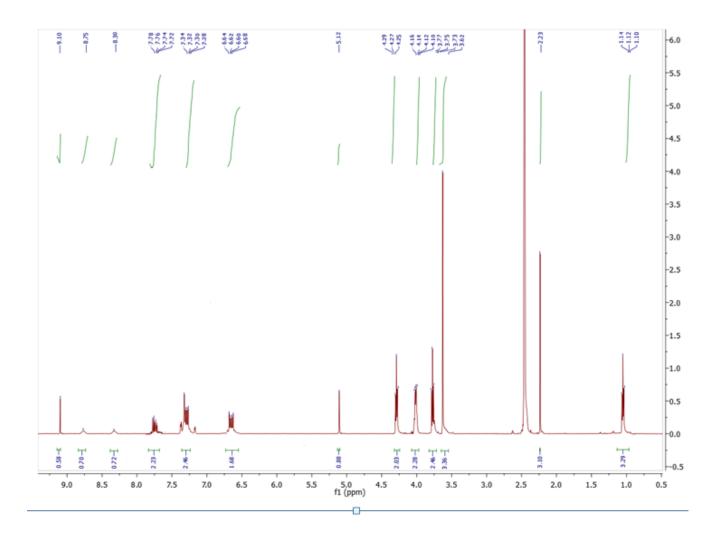


Figure S15: ¹H NMR of compound IL-1b.

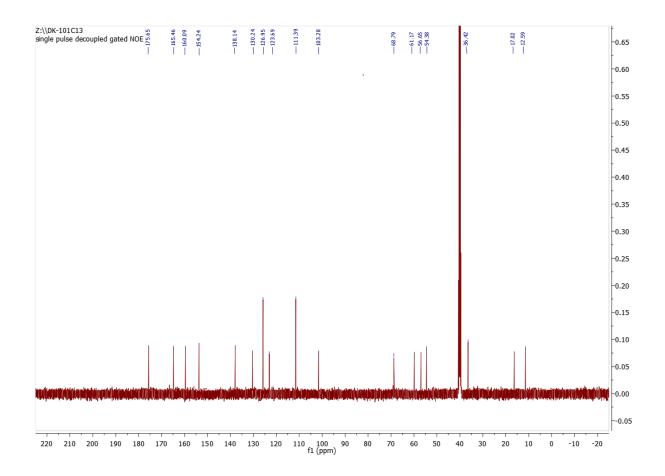


Figure S16: ¹³C NMR of compound IL-1b.

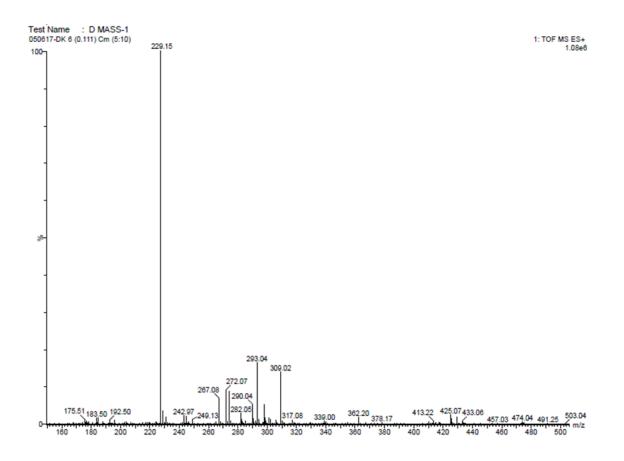


Figure S17: Massspectrum of compound 2a.

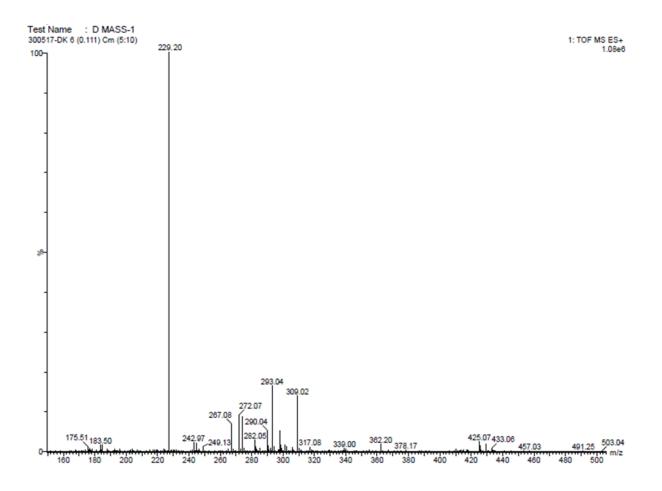


Figure S18: Massspectrum of compound 2b.

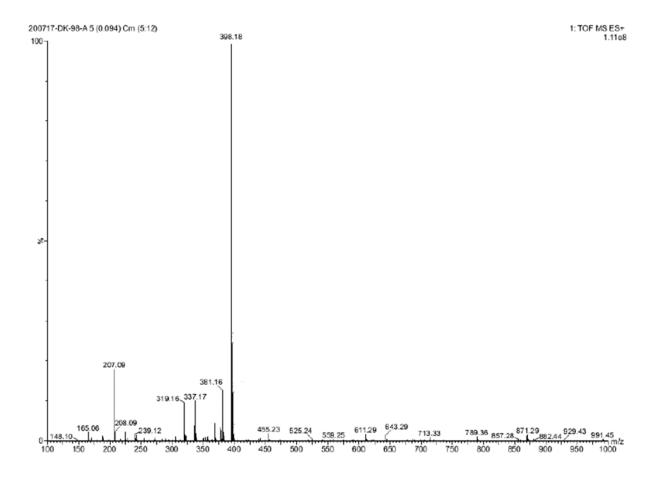


Figure S19: Massspectrum of compound 3a.

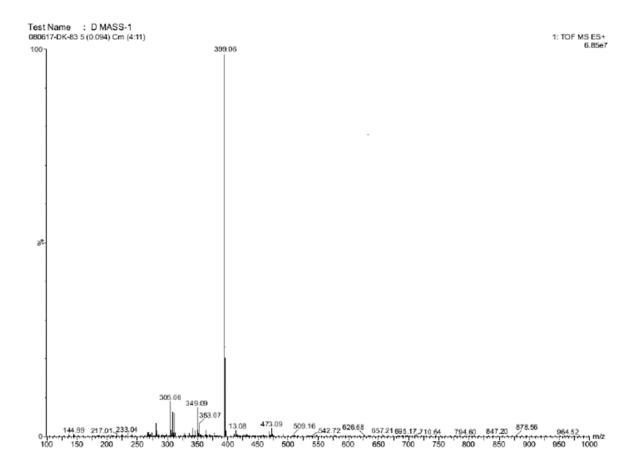


Figure S20: Massspectrum of compound 3b.

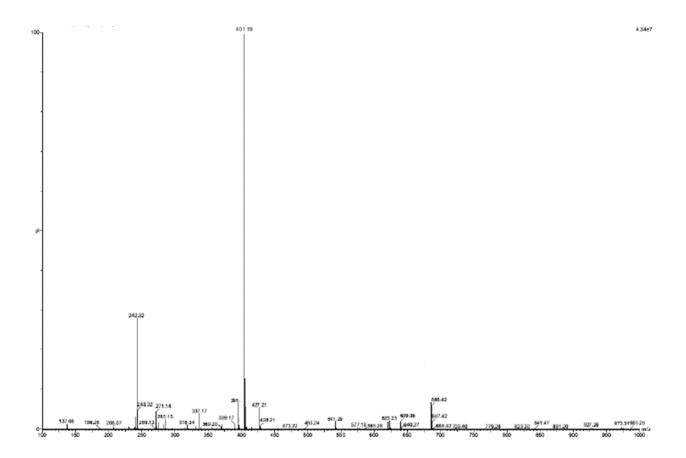


Figure S21: Massspectrum of compound IL-1a.

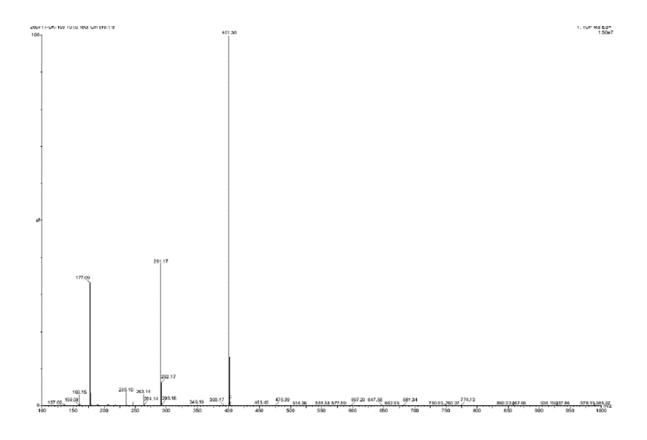


Figure S22: Massspectrum of compound IL-1b.