

# **Highly sensitive quantification of Alzheimer's Disease biomarkers by aptamer-assisted amplification**

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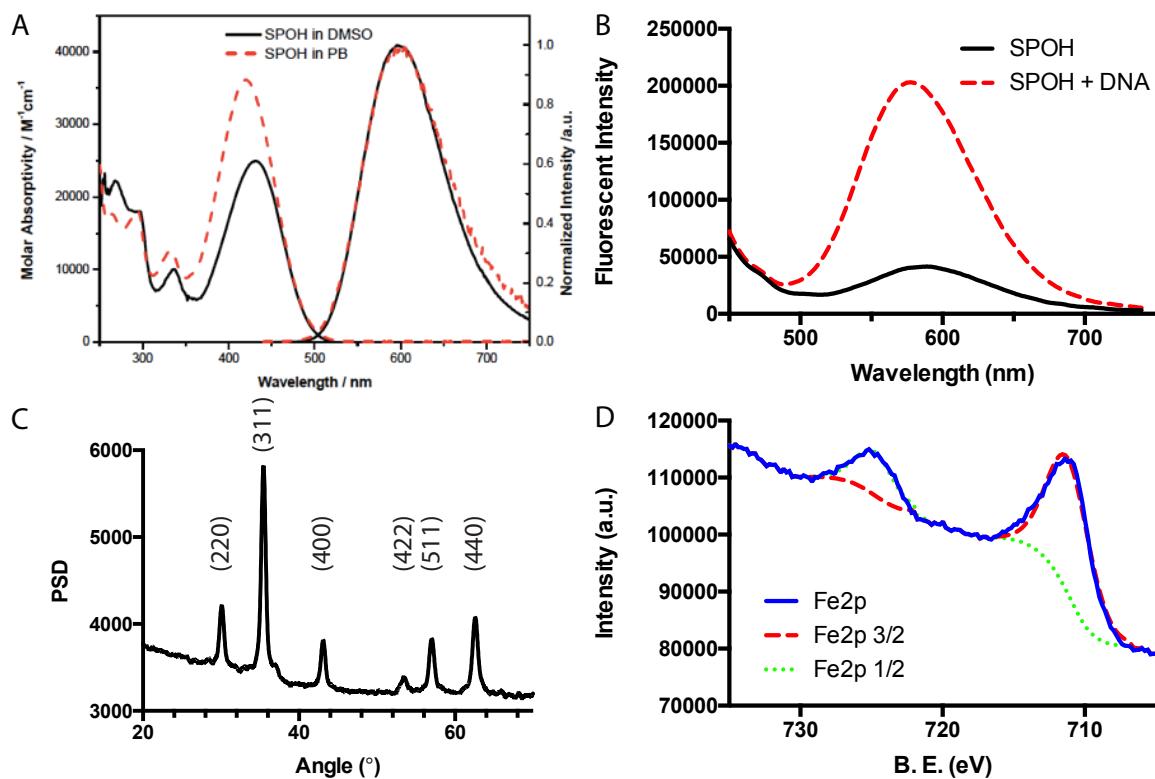


Figure S 1. (A) UV-Vis absorption and emission spectra of SPOH. (B) The fluorescence response of SPOH in the absence or presence of DNA in TNE buffer. (C) XRD spectra of iron oxide nanoparticles. (D) XPS spectra of iron oxide nanoparticles

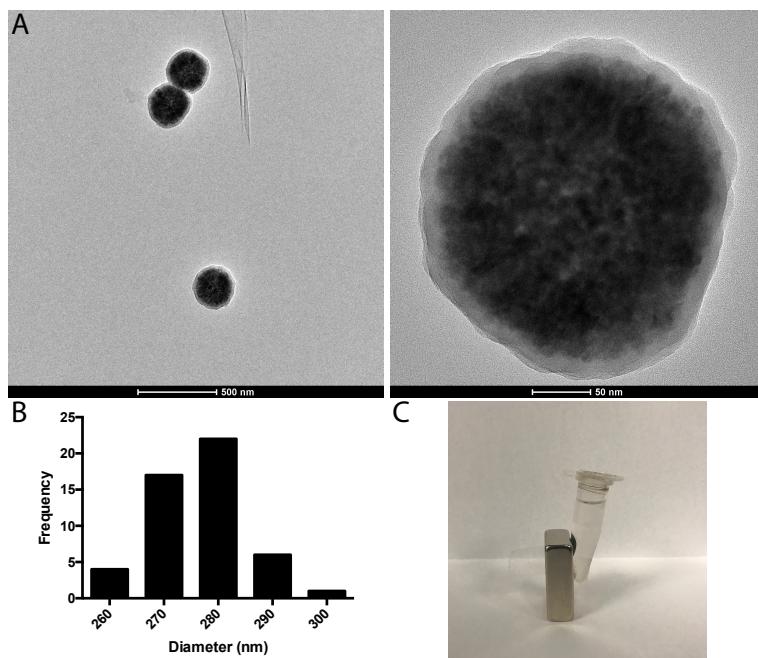


Figure S 2. (A) TEM images of the silica coated-iron oxide nanoparticles. (B) Size distribution of the silica coated-iron oxide nanoparticle,  $n=50$ . (C) Images of the silica coated-iron oxide nanoparticles in the presence of a magnetic bar.

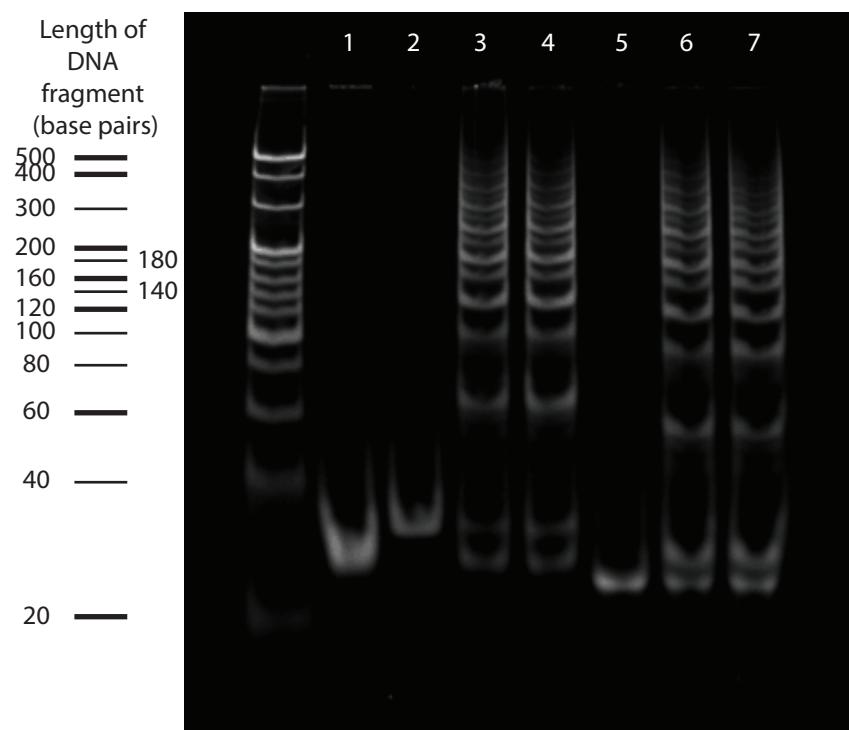


Figure S 3. Gel electrophoresis of mixtures of am1 and am2 (Lane 1), A $\beta$  P (Lane 2), mixtures of A $\beta$  P, am1 and am2 with the absent (Lane 3) and present (Lane 4) of A $\beta$ 42, tau P (Lane 5) and mixtures of tau P, am1 and am2 with the absent (Lane 6) and present (Lane 7) of tau441.

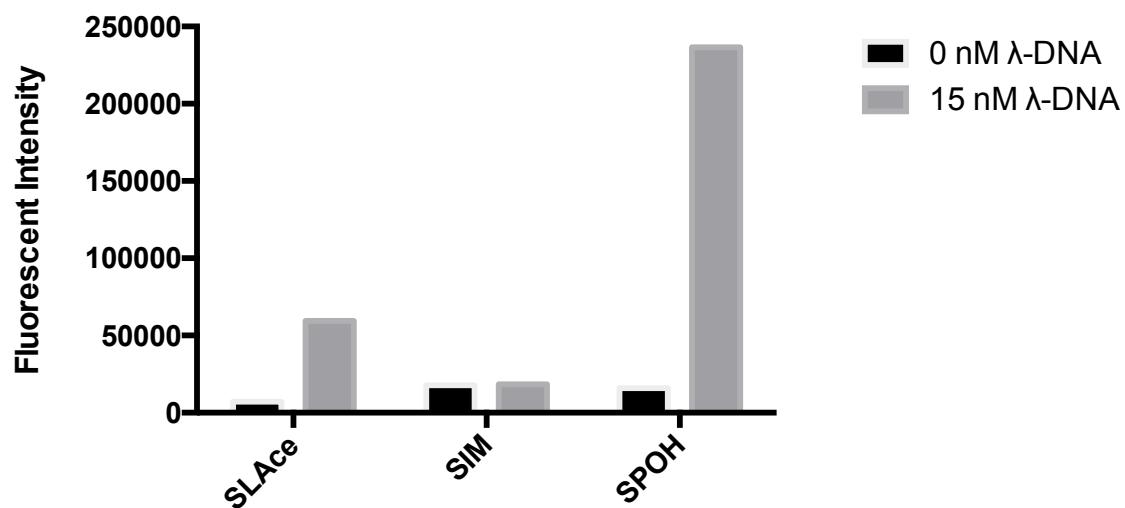


Figure S 4. The fluorescence response of SLAce, SIM and SPOH in the absence or presence of  $\lambda$ -DNA in TNE buffer.

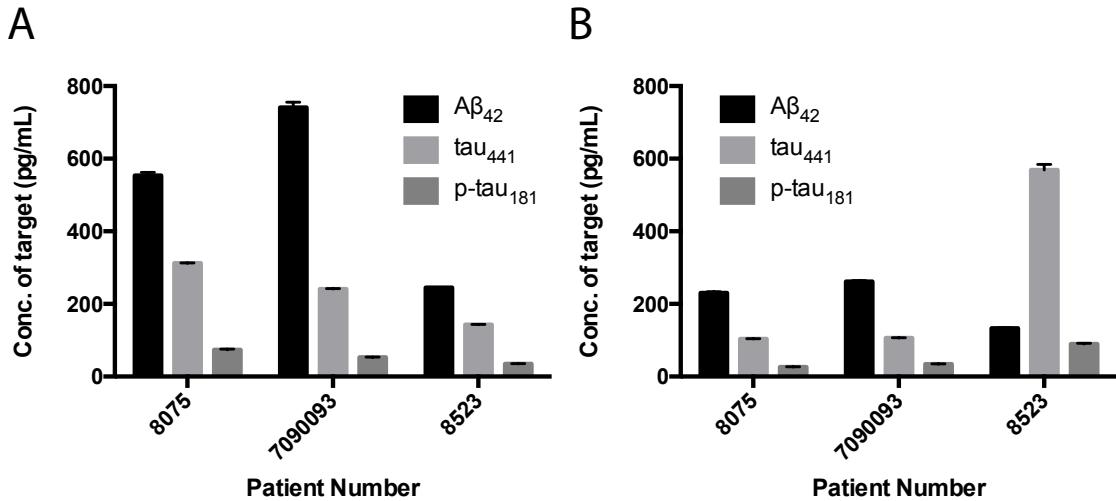


Figure S 5. The profile of AD biomarkers  $\text{A}\beta_{42}$ ,  $\text{tau}_{441}$  and  $\text{p-tau}_{181}$  in (A) human CSF and (B) serum samples from AD patient (# 8075) and healthy donors (# 7090093 and 8523). Error bars, standard error of mean n=3. (Average net intensity =  $(1 \times 1$  square pixel of 50 individual MNCs) –  $(1 \times 1$  square pixel of 50 individual background area on the image) / 50).

| Assay type                             | Limit of detection  | Detection range   | Cost (USD) | First author                   |
|--|---|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Microarray                             | $\text{A}\beta_{42}$ : 73 pg/mL   | 0.1-100 ng/mL     |            | Gagni et al. (2013) [3]        |
| Electrochemical                        | $\text{A}\beta_{42}$ : 5 pM   | 0.2-1.5 nM        |            | Liu et al. (2013) [6]          |
| Electrochemical                        | $\text{A}\beta$ : 1 pg/mL   | 1 pg/mL – 1 ng/mL |            | Oh et al. (2013) [7]           |
| Electrochemical                        | $\text{A}\beta_{42}$ : 100 pg/mL  | 0.5-500 ng/mL     |            | Rama et al. (2014) [8]         |
| Chip-based SPR                         | $\text{A}\beta_{42}$ : 500 pg/mL  | 100-2000 pg/mL    |            | Lee et al. (2014) [9]          |
| Electrochemical                        | $\text{A}\beta$ : 28 pM   | 0.1-2 ng/mL       |            | Yu et al. (2015) [10]          |
| SERS                                   | $\text{A}\beta$ : 312 pg/mL<br>$\text{Tau}$ : 150 pg/mL                                       | 0-6 pg/mL         |            | Demeritte et al. (2015) [11]   |
| Electrochemical                        | $\text{A}\beta$ : 700 pg/mL   |                   |            | Vestergaard et al. (2005) [12] |
| Chip-based optical                     | $\text{A}\beta_{42}$ : 7.8 pg/mL<br>$\text{t-tau}$ : 15.6 pg/mL                               | 62.5-500 pg/mL    |            | Song et al. (2018) [22]        |
| Fluorescent (Antibody-Antibody system) | $\text{A}\beta_{42}$ : 23 fM<br>$\text{Tau}_{441}$ : 14 fM<br>$\text{p-tau}_{181}$ : 34 fM    | 5-1000 fM         | 17         | Chan et al. (2017) [32]        |
| Fluorescent (Antibody-aptamer system)  | $\text{A}\beta_{42}$ : 8.4 fM<br>$\text{Tau}_{441}$ : 4.3 fM<br>$\text{p-tau}_{181}$ : 3.6 fM | 0.05-1000 fM      | 6          | Newly developed method         |

Table S 1. Summary of the previous reported assay for Alzheimer's disease.