

Supporting Information for
Single Molecule Dissociation of a Mycotoxin/Aptamer Complex
in an α -hemolysin Nanopore

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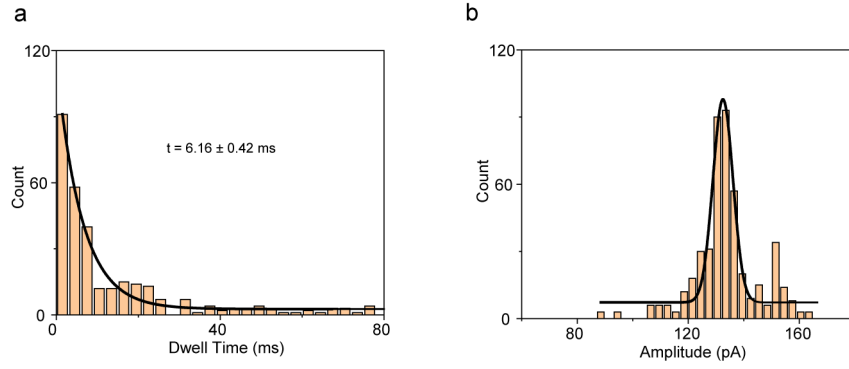


Fig. S1 The histogram distribution of dwell time (a) and amplitude (b) of blockage events for aptamer A₁ in α -HL. Condition: 1.2 mol/L NaCl, 50 mmol/L KCl, 50 mmol/L MgCl₂, and 10 mmol/L Tris-HCl at pH 8.5, -160 mV.

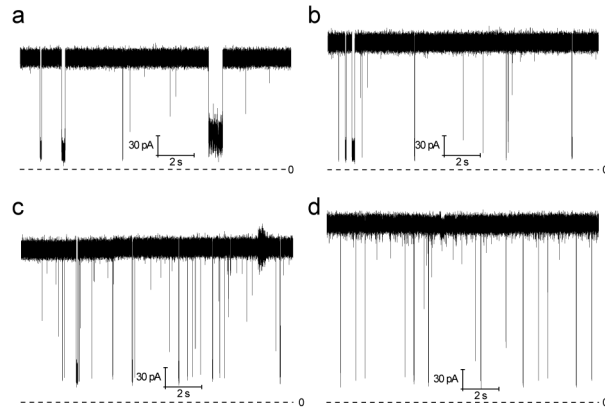


Fig. S2 Current traces of aptamer A₁ at voltage of -120 mV (a), -140 mV (b), -160 mV (c), -180 mV (d).

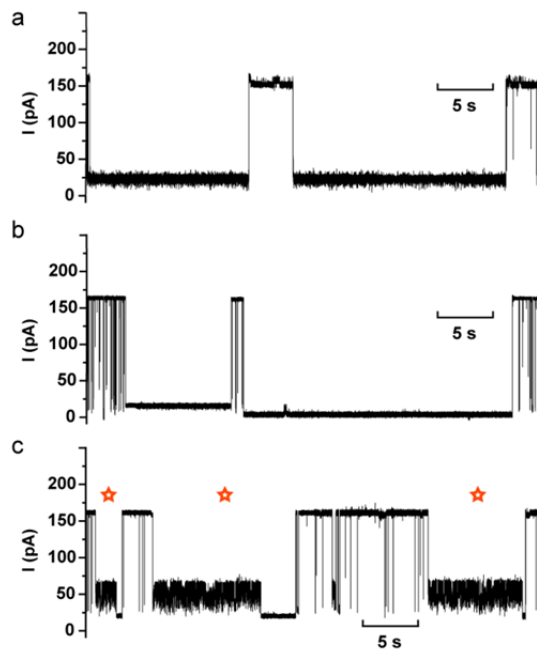


Fig. S3 The current traces of OTA/aptamer complex in α -HL obtained from (a) aptamer A₂/OTA, (b) aptamer A₃/OTA, and (c) aptamer A₁/OTA, respectively.

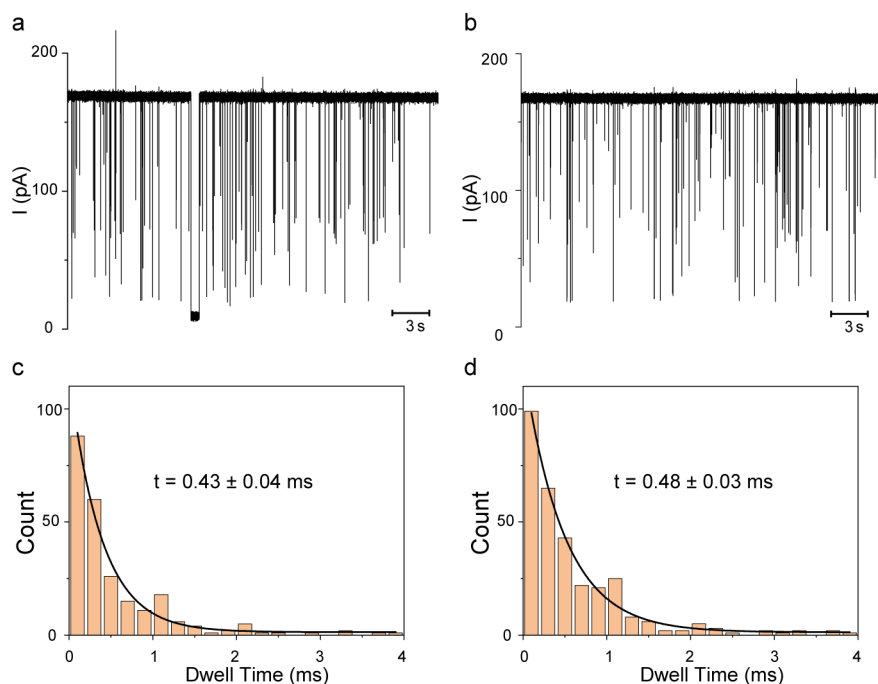


Fig. S4 The comparison of aptamer A₁ and OTA/aptamer A₁ complex current blockages in α -HL in the electrolytic buffer of 1 M CsCl and 10 mmol/L Tris-HCl at pH 8.5. (a) The current trace of aptamer A₁ (b) The current trace of OTA/aptamer A₁ complex. (c) The histogram distribution of dwell time for aptamer A₁ with an exponential fitting. (d) The histogram distribution of dwell time for OTA/aptamer A₁ complex with an exponential fitting.

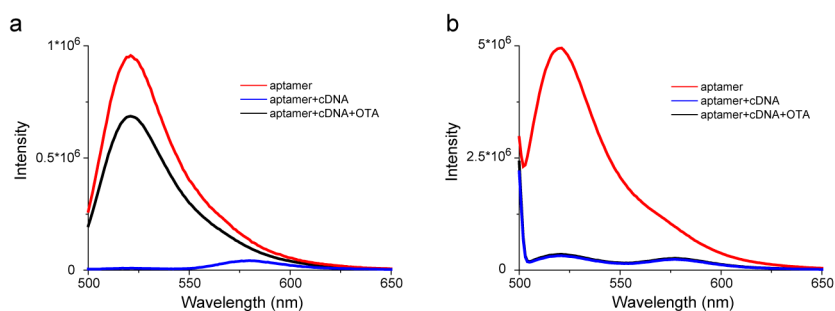


Fig. S5 The binding demonstration by the fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) assay. (a) FRET assay performed in 1mol/L NaCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, 10 mmol Tris-HCl at pH 8.5 (b) FRET assay performed in 1mol/L CsCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, 10 mmol Tris-HCl at pH 8.5.