## **Supplementary Information**

Rapid and sensitive detection of NGAL for prediction of acute kidney injury via polydopamine nanosphere/aptamer nanocomplex coupled with DNase I-assisted recycling amplification

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Fig. S1 Clarity and color of the DA and PDANS solution.



Fig. S2 Hydrodynamic diameters and PDI of PDANS with different stirring times.



Fig. S3 Quenching efficiency of PDANS with different stirring times.



Fig. S4 Stability of Zeta potential for PDANS.



**Fig. S5** Normalized fluorescence spectra of different fluorophores-labeled DNA (red lines) and their corresponding fluorescence spectra with enough amounts of PDANS (blank lines): (A) FAM, (B) R6G, (C) Texas Red, (D) Cy7.



**Fig. S6** Normalized fluorescence intensity of different types of DNAs-labeled fluorophores after binding to PDANS.



**Fig. S7** (A) Fluorescence quenching kinetics of 600 nM FAM-labelled DNA in the presence of 0.3 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PDANS. (B) Fluorescence intensity of 600 nM FAM-labelled DNA versus PDANS concentrations.



Fig. S8 Quenching efficiency of different concentrations of PDANS in the present of 600 nM FAM-labeled aptamer.



Fig. S9 Fluorescence intensity of FAM-labeled aptamer in the present of 5 U DNase I for

different incubating times.



Fig. S10 Fluorescence intensity of FAM-labeled aptamer in the present of 10 U DNase I for

different incubating times.



Fig. S11 Fluorescence intensity of FAM-labeled aptamer in the present of 20 U DNase I for

different incubating times.



Fig. S12 Fluorescence intensity of FAM-labeled aptamer in the present of 30 U DNase I for

different incubating times.



Fig. S13 Normalized fluorescence intensity of FAM-labeled aptamer in the present of

different concentrations of DNase I for different incubating times.



Fig. S14 Concentrations of NGAL in urine after intraperitoneal injection of Cisplatin measuring by ELISA method.