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Supporting Information

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3 **Label-free Colorimetric Aptasensor for Detection of *Escherichia coli* Based on Gold**

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Nanoparticles with Peroxidase-like Amplification

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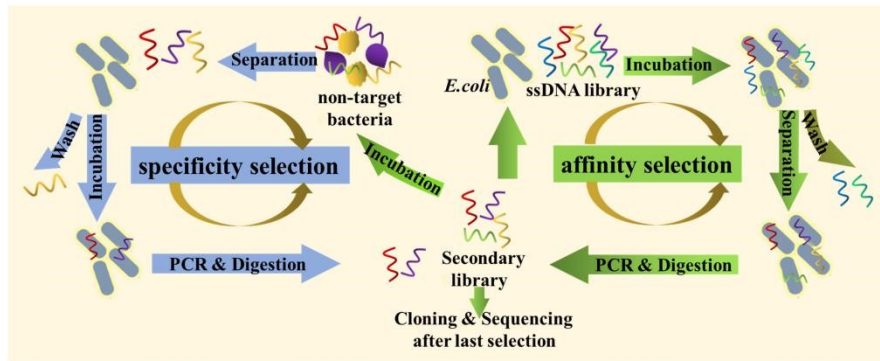
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20 Corresponding author:

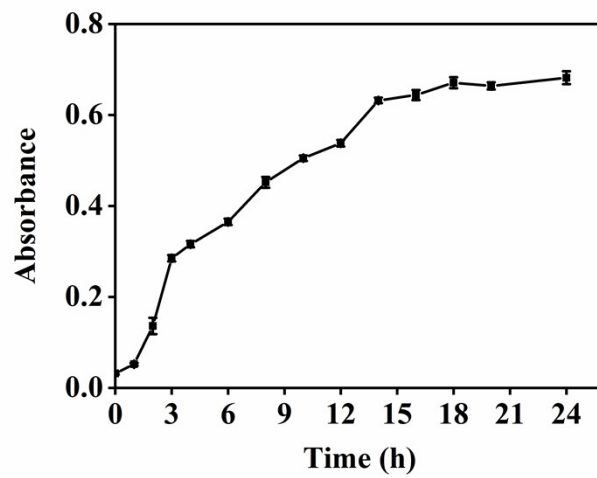
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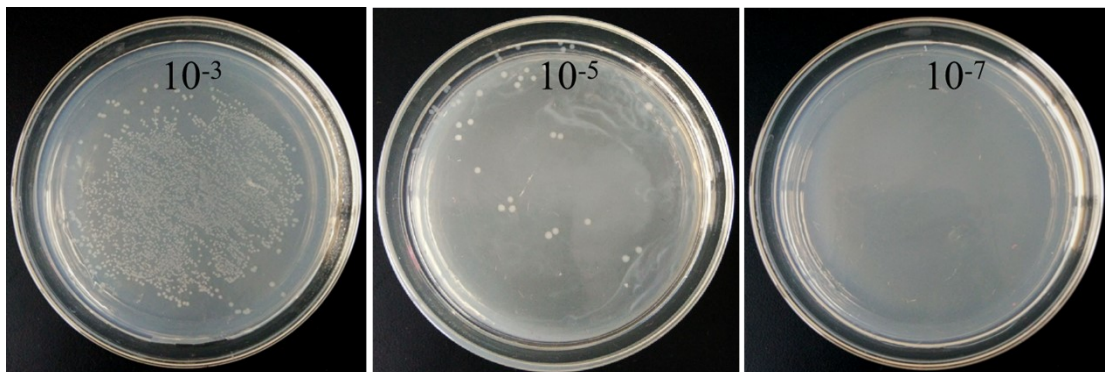
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Scheme S1. Schematic diagram of Cell-SELEX



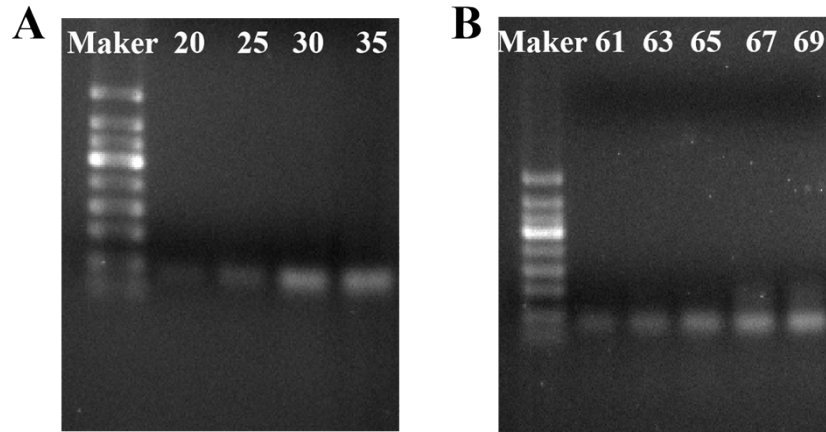
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Figure S1. Growth curve of *E.coli*

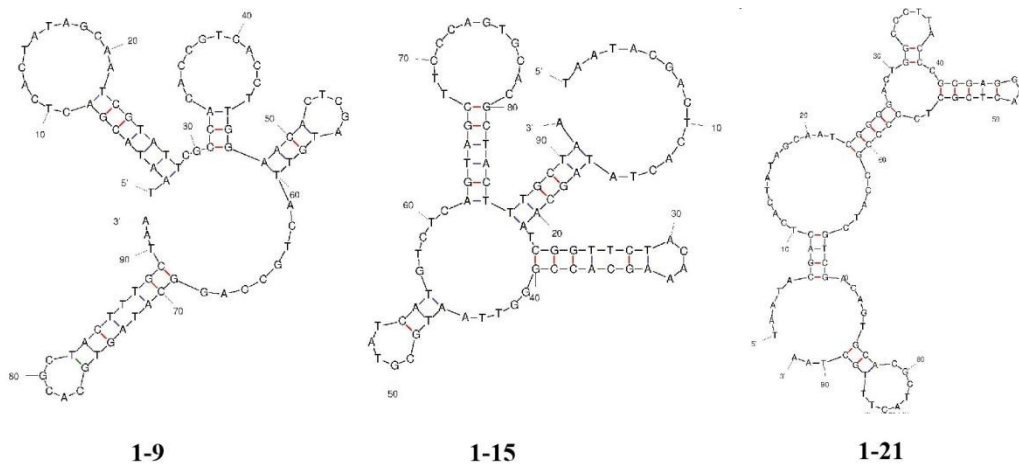


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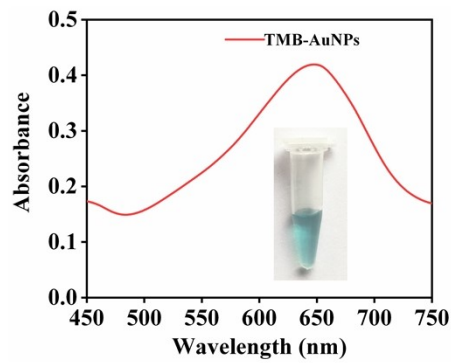
Figure S2. Colony diagram of *E.coli*



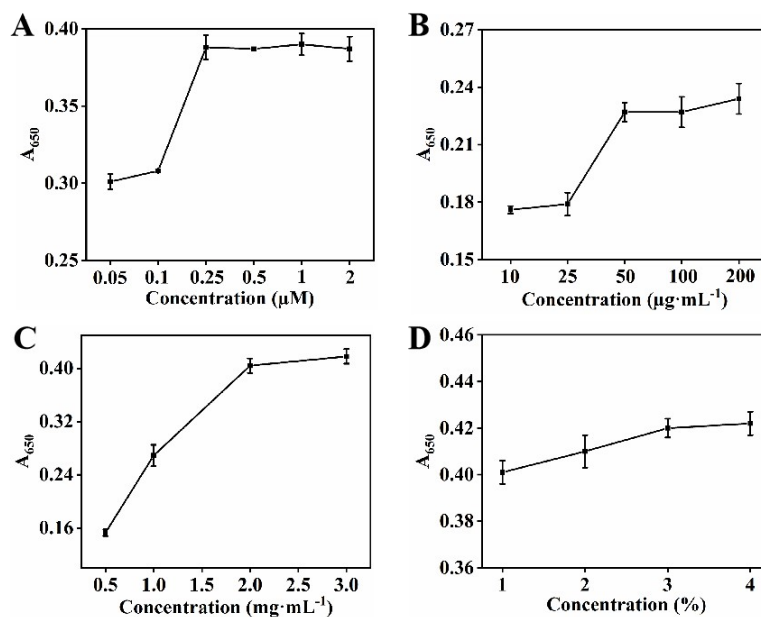
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33 Figure S3. Optimization of PCR conditions (A) Number of cycles; (B) Annealing temperature;
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36 Figure S4. Secondary structures of sequences
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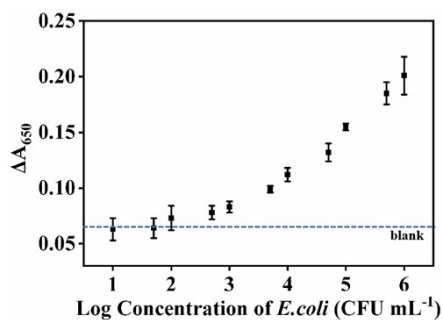


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39 Figure S5. Spectrum and color image of TMB-AuNPs



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Figure S6. Optimization of the detection conditions (A) Aptamer concentration; (B) CTAB concentration; (C) TMB concentration; (D) H_2O_2 concentration;



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Figure S7. Changes of ΔA_{650} at the concentration of *E. coli* from 1×10^1 to 1×10^6

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Table S1 The conditions for aptamers selection

Selection round	ssDNA (nmol)	Concentration of E.coli (CFU/mL)	counter target (CFU/mL)	Incubation time of ssDNA library and targets (min)
1	250	10 ⁵	-	120
2	150	10 ⁵	-	90
3	150	10 ⁵	-	90
4	150	10 ⁵	-	90
5	100	10 ⁵	-	60
6	100	10 ⁵	-	60
7	100	10 ⁵	-	60
8	50	10 ⁵	10 ⁵	40
9	50	10 ⁵	-	40
10	50	10 ⁵	-	40
11	50	10 ⁵	-	40

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Table S2 The sequences from 5'-3'

Name	Sequences 5'-3'
1-9	TAATACGACTCACTATAGCAATCGTATTCGCCACACCGTCACCTTGGAACACTCGA TGTTACTGCCAGGCATAGTGCACGCTACTTTGCTAA
1-15	TAATACGACTCACTATAGCAATCGGTTCTACAAAGCACCGGGTTAATGCGTATCAT GTCTCAGTAGCTTCCCAGTGCACGCTACTTTGCTAA
1-21	TAATACGACTCACTATAGCAATCGGGGACTGGCCCTTACCCGCGAGGAACTCGCT CCCCCGCCATCGTCGACAGTGCACGCTACTTTGCTAA

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Table S3 Comparison of colorimetric methods for *Escherichia coli* detection

Analyte	Strategy	Linear range	LOD	Matrix	Ref
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	based on bacterial inhibition of glucose oxidase-catalyzed reaction	10^4 - 10^8 CFU mL ⁻¹	7.48×10^3 CFU mL ⁻¹	/	[1]
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	aptamers immobilized on nitrocellulose membranes housed within a microfluidic system and HRP-TMB color reaction	/	10^4 CFU mL ⁻¹	joint fluids	[2]
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	dependent on the electrostatic interaction between bacteria and negatively charged AuNPs by adjusting the pH	/	4.4×10^7 CFU mL ⁻¹	/	[3]
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	based on 4-mercaptophenylboronic acid functionalized AuNPs	10^4 - 10^7 CFU mL ⁻¹	1.02×10^3 CFU mL ⁻¹	tap water; bottled water	[4]
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	using the peroxidase-like activity of chitosan-coated iron oxide magnetic nanoparticles	10^2 - 10^6 CFU mL ⁻¹	10^2 CFU mL ⁻¹	/	[5]
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	based on label-free aptamers and AuNPs	/	10^5 CFU mL ⁻¹	/	[6]
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	through the capture of AuNPs by chimeric phages	/	10^2 CFU mL ⁻¹	/	[7]
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	using a supramolecular enzyme-nanoparticle	/	10^4 CFU mL ⁻¹	/	[8]
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	based on the enzyme-induced metallization of gold nanorods	/	10^5 CFU mL ⁻¹	/	[9]
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	using AuNPs with peroxidase-like activity to catalyze the oxidation of TMB by hydrogen peroxide to produce color development	5×10^2 - 10^6 CFU mL ⁻¹	75 CFU mL ⁻¹	water; juice; milk	this work

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