

Supporting Information

NaBiF₄ Upconversion Nanoparticle-based Electrochemiluminescent Biosensor for *E. coli* O157:H7 Detection

Danqing Liu,^{*a} Xingxing Lv,^a Chaoyue Zhao,^a Jiayue Li,^a Jinmei Huang,^a Ling
Weng,^{*a} Liangcan He^{*b} and Shaoqin Liu^b

^a School of Material Science and Chemical Engineering, Harbin University of Science
and Technology, Harbin 150040, China.

^b Key Laboratory of Micro-systems and Micro-structures Manufacturing of Ministry
of Education, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China.

Corresponding author: danqingliu76@163.com (Danqing Liu)

wengling79@163.com (Ling Weng)

liangcanhe@hit.edu.cn (Liangcan He)

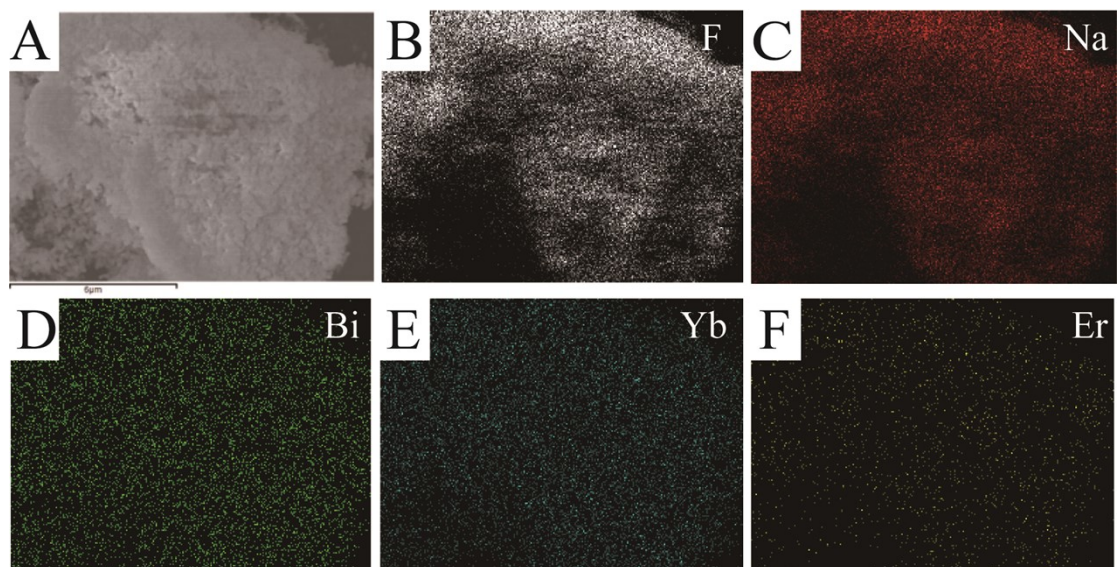


Figure S1. SEM elemental mapping of (B) F, (C) Na, (D) Bi, (E) Yb and (F) Er according to (A) the original SEM image of $\text{NaBiF}_4:\text{Yb}^{3+}/\text{Er}^{3+}$ UCNPs.

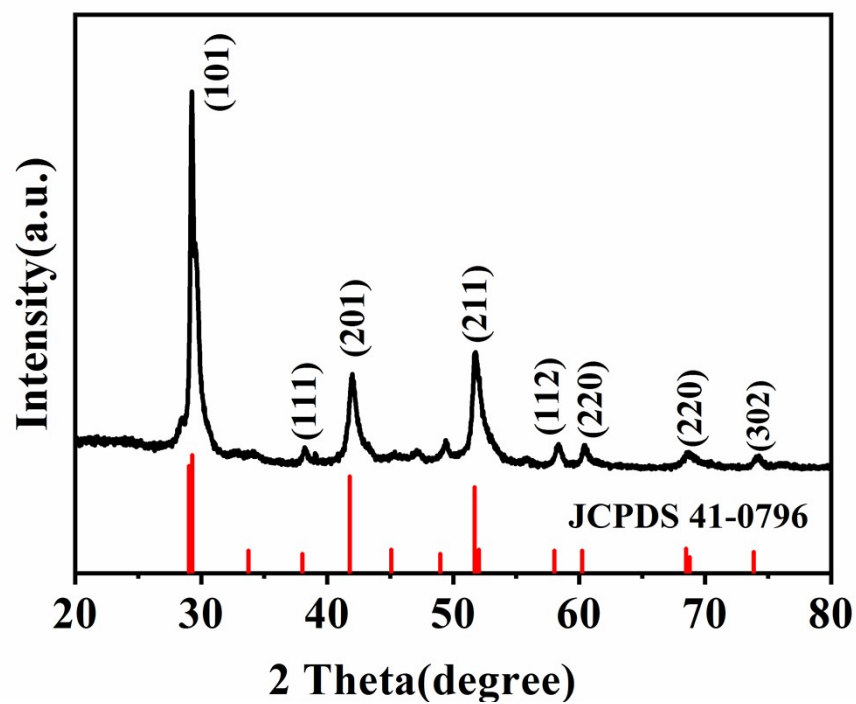


Figure S2. XRD pattern of NaBiF₄:Yb³⁺/Er³⁺ UCNPs in comparison with the standard peaks of hexagonal phase NaBiF₄.

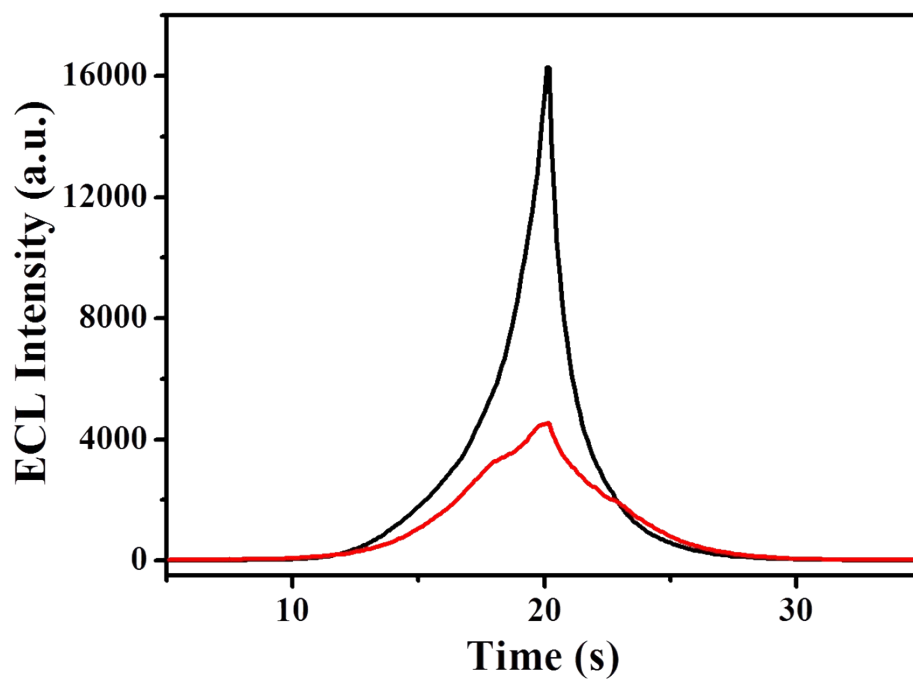


Figure S3. Comparison of ECL intensity of NaBiF₄:Yb³⁺/Er³⁺ UCNPs in PBS (0.1 M, pH 7.4) with (black curve) or without 0.1 M K₂S₂O₈ (red curve). The scan rate was 100 mV s⁻¹ and the PMT voltage was 800 V, respectively.

Table S1 Comparison of ECL intensity for different materials with or without doping elements.

materials	ECL intensity (a.u.)
NaBiF ₄ :Yb ³⁺ /Er ³⁺ UCNPs	14600±114.2
NaBiF ₄ :Yb ³⁺ UCNPs	3500±56.8
NaBiF ₄ UCNPs	440±15.6

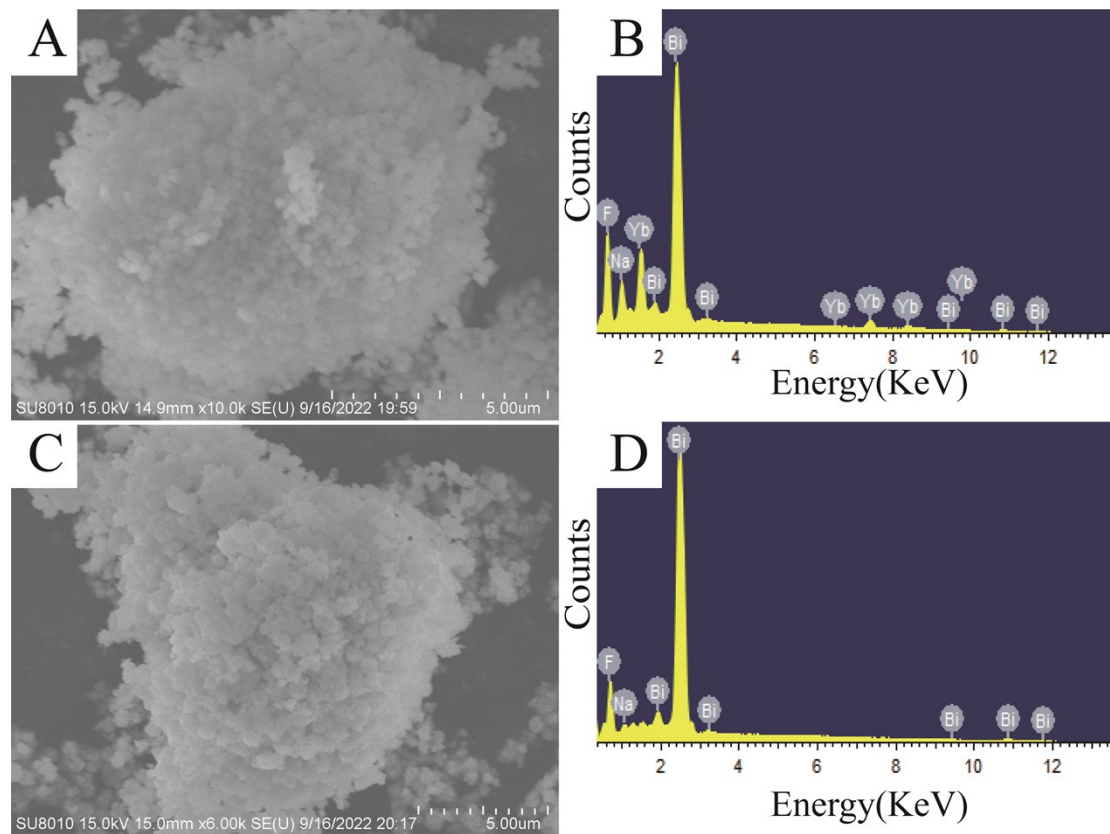


Figure S4. (A) SEM image and (B) EDS of NaBiF₄:Yb³⁺ UCNPs, (C) SEM image and (D) EDS of NaBiF₄ UCNPs

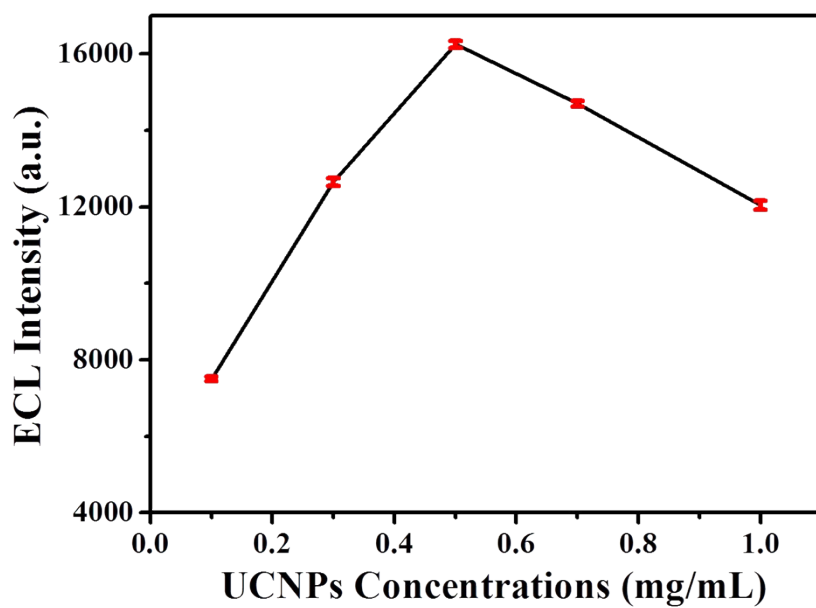


Figure S5. Effect of the concentration of UCNPs solution on ECL intensity of NaBiF₄:Yb³⁺/Er³⁺ UCNPs/GCE. Electrolyte: PBS (0.1 M, pH 7.4) with 0.1 M K₂S₂O₈. The scan rate was 100 mV s⁻¹ and the PMT voltage was 800 V, respectively..

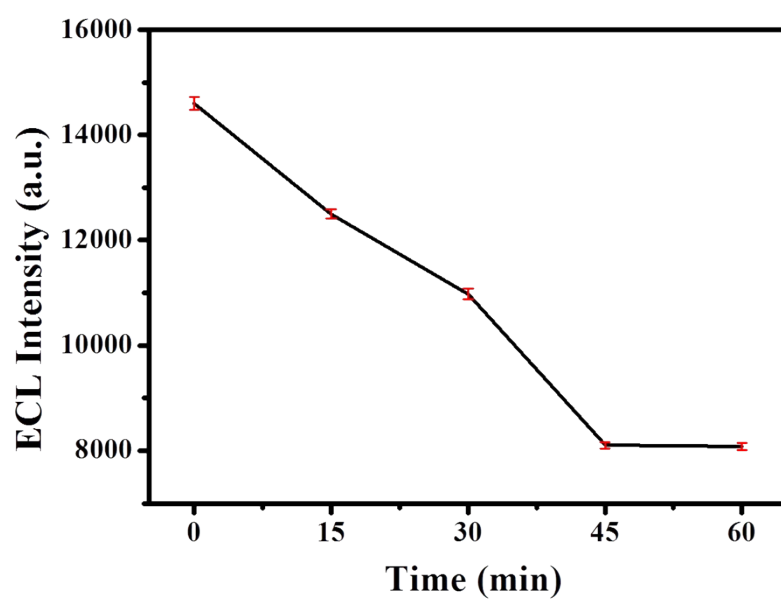


Figure S6. Effect of incubation time on ECL intensity of *E. coli* O157:H7 antibody/Au/NaBiF₄:Yb³⁺/Er³⁺ UCNPs/GCE. The electrode was incubated with 10⁴ CFU mL⁻¹ *E. coli* O157:H7 suspension solution for 0, 15, 30, 45 and 60 min. Electrolyte: PBS (0.1 M, pH 7.4) with 0.1 M K₂S₂O₈. The scan rate was 100 mV s⁻¹ and the PMT voltage was 800 V, respectively.

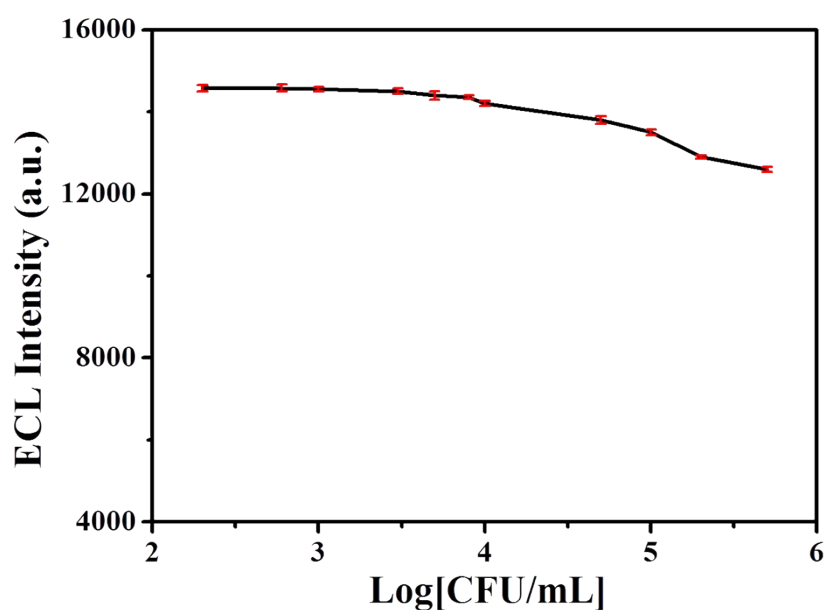


Figure S7. The relationship between the ECL peak intensity and the logarithm of *E. coli* Top 10 concentrations with the anti- *E. coli* O157:H7/Au/ NaBiF₄:Yb³⁺/Er³⁺ UCNPs/GCE incubated with *E. coli* Top 10. The concentrations of *E. coli* Top 10 is 200, 600, 1000, 3000, 5000, 8000, 10000, 50000, 100000, 200000 and 500000 CFU mL⁻¹, respectively. Error bar=RSD (n=5).

Table S2 The long-time stability of as-prepared biosensors.

samples	ECL intensity (0 day, a.u.)	ECL intensity (7 day, a.u.)	ECL intensity (14 day, a.u.)	Percentage of remained intensity
Biosensor 1	14680	14331	13800	94%
Biosensor 2	14640	14108	13545	92.5%
Biosensor 3	14515	14240	13710	94.5%

Table S3 The selectivity and specificity of the biosensor.

samples	Incubated bacteria (CFU/mL)	ECL intensity (a.u.)	RSD comparing with blank
Biosensor with antibody 1	<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7, <i>E. coli</i> JM109, <i>E. coli</i> DH5 α and <i>E. coli</i> Top, 1000	11243 \pm 82.7	2.4%
Biosensor with antibody 2	<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7, 1000	11520 \pm 103.9	
Biosensor without antibody 1	<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7, 10000	15359 \pm 95.6	4.6%
Biosensor without antibody 2	<i>E. coli</i> Top 10, 10000	15327 \pm 112.3	4.8%
Biosensor without antibody 3	No	16100 \pm 125.6	