Supplementary materials TiO₂-Based Bioprobe Enabling Excellent SERS Activity in Detection of Diverse Circulating Tumor Cells

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Figure S1. Size distribution of TiO_2 -AR-rBSA-FA and TiO_2 NPs.



Figure S2. (A) XRD spectrum of TiO₂ NPs and (B) TEM image of TiO₂-AR-rBSA.



Figure S3.(A) UV-Vis absorption spectra of FA with different concentrations and (B) the relationship between FA concentration and UV-Vis absorbance.

The grafting rate of FA on TiO_2 -AR-rBSA-FA can be calculated by mass balance method, as shown in below:

Firstly, the UV-Vis absorbance of activated FA with different concentrations can be measured before binding to the TiO₂-AR-rBSA, as shown in Figure S3A. We can get the relationship between FA concentration and absorbance by standard calibration curve, which is y=11.11647x+0.04586, R^2 =0.99882 (Figure S3A).

Secondly, the TiO_2 -AR-rBSA-FA can be obtained by centrifugation after activated FA reacted with TiO_2 -AR-rBSA for 2 h. Next, the absorption peak at 348 nm of residual FA in supernatant was measured by ultraviolet spectrophotometer, and the content of residual FA was acquired by standard calibration curve.

Finally, the conjugation efficiency (CE%) of FA on TiO₂-AR-rBSA-FA can be calculated according to the following formula:

$$CE\% = \frac{weight of initial FA - weight of residual FA}{weight of (TiO_2 - AR - rBSA - FA)}$$



Figure S4. (A) Peak intensity at 1594 cm⁻¹ in the TiO₂-4-MBA versus the molecule concentrations of 4-MBA. (B) SERS spectrum of 4-MBA molecule (5 \times 10⁻⁵ M) adsorbed on TiO₂ NPs and pure SERS signal of 4-MBA molecules (5 \times 10⁻² M).



Figure S5. SERS spectra of TiO₂-AR and AR, the concentration of AR is 10^{-5} M.



Figure S6. UV-Vis spectroscopy of TiO₂, AR and TiO₂-AR, respectively.



Figure S7. FCS analysis of (A)SY5Y, (B)H226, (C)KYSE-150 and (D)Hela cells incubated with 20 uL FA-PEG-FITC, respectively.