Supplementary Material



Figure S1. TEM result of the AuNPs. (a) the appearance of the AuNPs; (b) the aggregated AuNPs.

Name	Sequence (5' to 3')
Sensing probe	GTA AGT CAG CGA TTT TCC ACA TGT CAG CGA TAC
	TGC TAG ACA TGT GGA AAA TCT CTA GCA GT GTG TCA
	CGG GAG CGC ACC CAT GTA AGT TG
M probe	GTA AGT CAG CGA TAC TGC TAG AGA TTT TCC ACA
	TGT CTA GCA GTA TCG CTG ACA TGT GGA AAC ACC
	CAT GTA AGT TG
Trigger	ACT GCT AGA GAT TTT CCA CAT
sequence	
H1 probe	GCG CTA GAG ATT TTC CAC ATA CAA CTT TrAG GAC
	TTA CCT AGC GC
CD63 protein	CAC CCC ACC TCG CTC CCG TGA CAC TAA TGC TAC
aptamer	TAT CCT

Table 52. A brief comparison of the method with former ones	Table	S2. A	brief	comparison	of the	method	with	former ones
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Title	Principle	Sensitivity	Signal	Advantages and disadvantages	Ref
The method	CHA+ DNAzyme	3.08 particles/µL	DSL	Advantages: high sensitivity; easy-to-design;	
	assisted signal cycle			enzyme-free; portability;	
				Disadvantages: low universality.	
CRISPR-Cas12a	Trans-cleavage of	3×10^3 particles/µL	Fluorescence	Advantages: high specificity;	1
	Cas12a			Disadvantages: low universality; low sensitivity;	
				require multiple enzymes; low portability.	
Allosteric probe	Chain extension+	1×10^2 particles/µL	Fluorescence	Advantages: high sensitivity; wash-free;	2
	trans-cleavage of			Disadvantages: low universality; require multiple	
	Cas12a			enzyme; low portability; complicated probe	
				design.	
AcmPLA	RCA	1×10^3 particles/µL	Fluorescence	Advantages: high specificity;	3
				Disadvantages: low universality; low sensitivity;	
				require multiple enzymes; low portability.	
Immobilization	Dual signal	100 particles/µL	Fluorescence	Advantages: high sensitivity;	4
coupling with	amplification			Disadvantages: low universalityrequire multiple	
aptamer				enzymes; low portability.	

RCA, rolling circle amplification; CHA, catalytic hairpin assembly; DSL, diameter light scattering;

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