Electronic supplementary information

DNA Aptamers for Common Buffer Molecules: Possibility of Buffer Interference in SELEX

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Table S1. The DNA sequence used in this work

DNA names	Sequences (from 5' to 3')
N36 library	GGAGGCTCTCGGGACGAC-N36-GTCGTCCCGATCACTTGAATGGTCT
Biot-Column	GTCGTCCCGAGAGCCATA /3BioTEG/
Forward primer (FP)	GGAGGCTCTCGGGACGAC
Biot-Reverse primer (RP)	/5Biosg/ AGACCATTCAAGTGATCGGGACG
T14N1	GACGAC GTGGGGGAGTCTTCGCTTGCCTCATCCGCACACCAT GTCGTC
Tris1Δ4	AC GTGGGGGAGTCTTCGCTTGCCTCATCCGCACACCAT GT
Tris1Δ7	TGGGGGAGTCTTCGCTTGCCTCATCCGCACACCA
Tris1-TG	GACGAC GTGGGGGATGCTTCGCTTGCCTCATCCGCACACCAT GTCGTC
R10G2	GACGAC ACCAACCGGTATTTCGGGTCTGTAATGGAT GTCGTC

Note: /5Biosg/ is biotinylation at the 5′-end, /3BioTEG/ is biotinylation at the 3′-end. The reverse primer did not fully cover the 3′ side of the fixed region, leaving two nucleotides unpaired

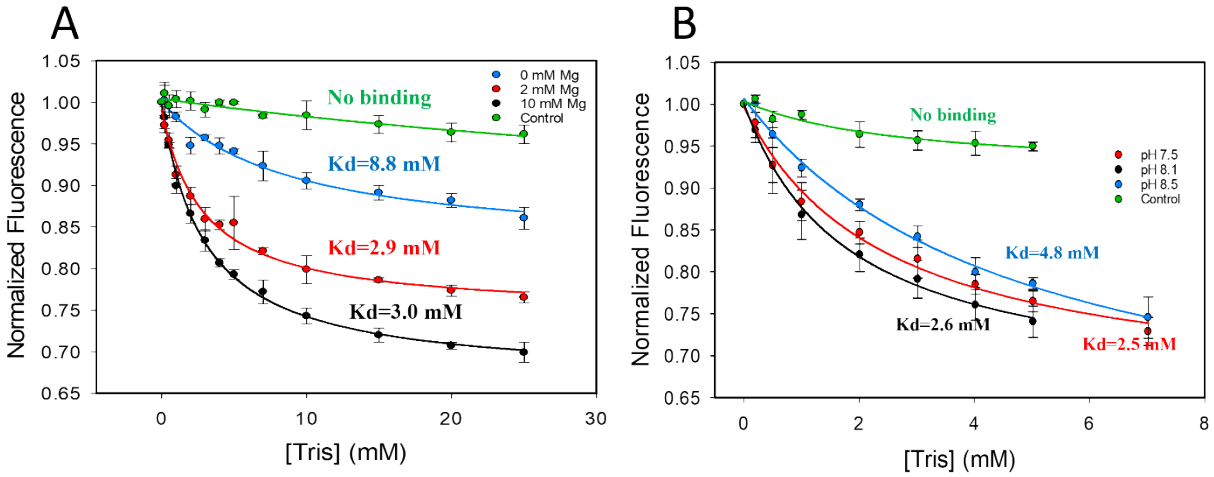

Figure S1. The ThT fluorescence titration curve of T14N1 aptamer in different (A) Mg^{2+} concentration and (B) pH conditions. R10G2 used for control experiments.