

Supplementary Information

Rapid Immunoenzyme Assay of Aflatoxin B1 Using Magnetic Nanoparticles. *Sensors* 2014, 14, 21843-21857

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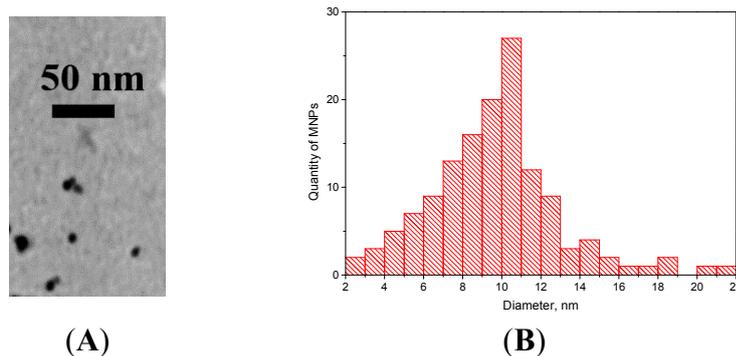
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1. Characterisation of Magnetic Nanoparticles

Transmission Electron Microscopy

Preparations of magnetic nanoparticles were applied to 300-mesh grids (Pelco International, USA) coated with a support film of poly(vinyl formal) dissolved in chloroform. The images were obtained with a JEM CX-100 electron microscope (JEOL, Akishima, Tokyo, Japan) operating at 80 kV. The digital images were analysed with the Image Tool program (University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, TX, USA) (Figure S1).

Figure S1. Study of magnetic nanoparticles: fragment of microphotography (A) and size distribution based on the data of transmission electron microscopy (B).



2. Calculation of Surface Area for Immune Interaction in the Course of the Proposed MNPs-Based ELISA

The reaction mixture during the competitive stage of the ELISA has volume of 150 μL and contains MNP-antibody conjugate with concentration (by MNP) 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Thus, the reaction mixture contains 4.5 μg of MNPs. One MNP with diameter 9 nm has volume $\sim 380 \text{ nm}^3$ and surface area $\sim 255 \text{ nm}^2$.

As well as magnetite density is near 5 g/mL ($5 \times 10^6 \text{ g per m}^3$), the weight of one nanoparticle is $380 \times 10^{-27} \times 5 \times 10^6 \text{ g} = 1.9 \times 10^{-18} \text{ g} = 1.9 \times 10^{-12} \mu\text{g}$. Thus, the reaction mixture contains 2.4×10^{12} particles with total surface $255 \times 10^{-18} \times 2.4 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^2 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$.

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