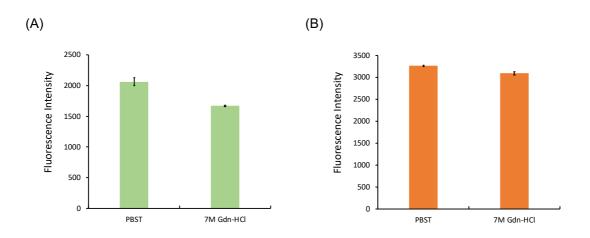
## Single-step detection of influenza virus hemagglutinin using bacterially produced Quenchbodies

## Hee-Jin Jeong 1, Jinhua Dong 2,3,4 and Hiroshi Ueda 4,\*

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Biological and Chemical Engineering, College of Science and Technology, Hongik University, Sejong-si, 30016, Korea; heejinjeong@hongik.ac.kr
- <sup>2</sup> Key Laboratory of Biological Medicine in Universities of Shandong Province, School of Bioscience and Technology, Weifang Medical University, Weifang 261042, China; dongjh@wfmc.edu.cn
- <sup>3</sup> Tokyo Tech World Research Hub Initiative (WRHI), and
- <sup>4</sup> Laboratory for Chemistry and Life Science, Institute for Innovative Research, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama 226-8503, Japan
- \* Correspondence: ueda@res.titech.ac.jp; Tel.: +81-45-924-5248



**Figure S1.** Peak fluorescence intensity of free ATTO520-COOH (A) and TAMRA-COOH (B) in PBST and denaturant (7M Gdn-HCl, 100 mM DTT). Excitation wavelength was  $520 \pm 2.5$  nm and  $546 \pm 2.5$  nm, respectively.