

Nanoparticle-Based Visual Detection of Amplified DNA for Diagnosis of Hepatitis C Virus

Soo-Kyung Kim ¹, Yoon-Hee Oh ², Dae-Hyun Ko ², Heungsup Sung ², Heung-Bum Oh ² and Sang-Hyun Hwang ^{2,*}

¹ Department of Laboratory Medicine, Ewha Womans University College of Medicine, Seoul 07985, Korea

² Department of Laboratory Medicine, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul 05505, Korea

* Correspondence: mindcatch@amc.seoul.kr; Tel.: +82-2-3010-4502


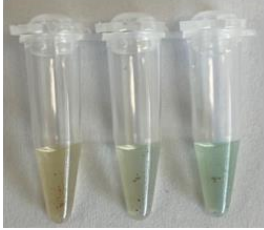

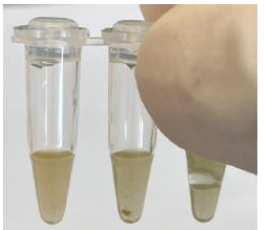
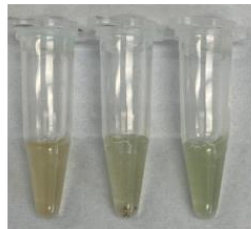

Streptavidin-coated magnetic particles	Anti-digoxigenin alpha particles (0.5 μ L, 1.0 μ L, or 2.0 μ L were added to each tube, from left to right)	
	1 min after addition	2 min after addition
0.5 μ L		
1.0 μ L		
2.0 μ L		

Figure S1. Streptavidin-coated magnetic particles and anti-digoxigenin antibody-coated alpha particles were added at 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 μ L to produce a clear visualization of particle-amplicon aggregations. All experiments were performed in triplicate, at least. Mixing 1 μ L or 2 μ L of streptavidin-coated magnetic particles with 1 μ L of anti-digoxigenin polystyrene particles led to the formation of particles-HCV amplicon complexes within 1 min. Prominent aggregation of particles-amplicon complexes was observed after 2 min when using 2 μ L of streptavidin-coated particles, regardless the concentration of anti-digoxigenin particles.