The Kinetics of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Aggregation in Aqueous Media Is Sensitive to Surface Charge

Byumseok Koh and Wei Cheng

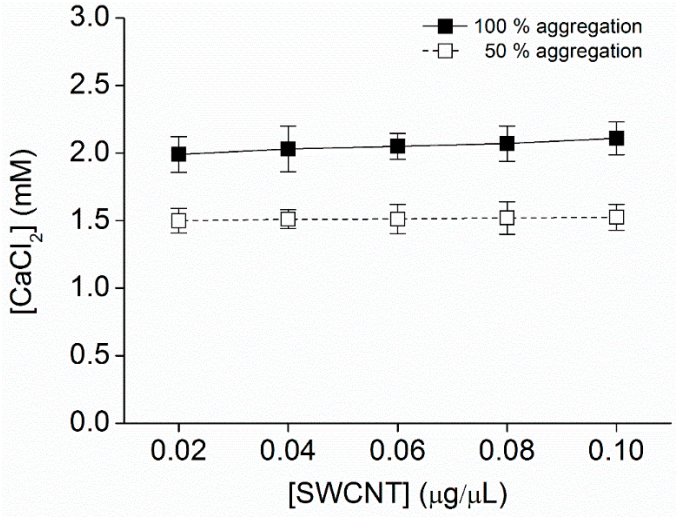

Figure S1. The concentration of $CaCl_2$ to induce 50% and 100% aggregation of SWCNT/30-mer DNA is independent of the initial concentrations of dispersed SWCNTs. Error bars represent the standard deviation from three independent repeats of the same experiments.

Figure S2. Agarose gel showing the different gel mobilities of SWCNT-COOH and SWCNT/30-mer DNA. The gel was run using a Bio-Rad horizontal electrophoresis systems (Mini-Sub cell GT) for 5 h at room temperature with a constant voltage of 30 V.

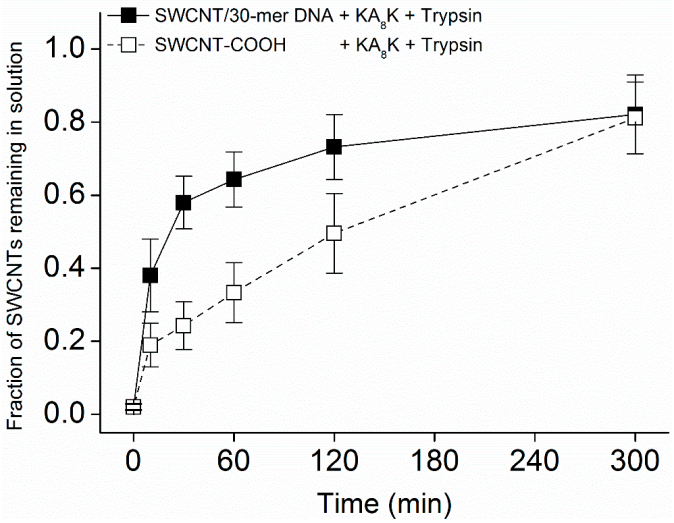

Figure S3. Re-dispersion kinetics of SWCNT/$(dT)_{30}$ and SWCNT-COOH aggregates by the addition of trypsin. Error bars represent the standard deviation from three independent repeats of the same experiments.

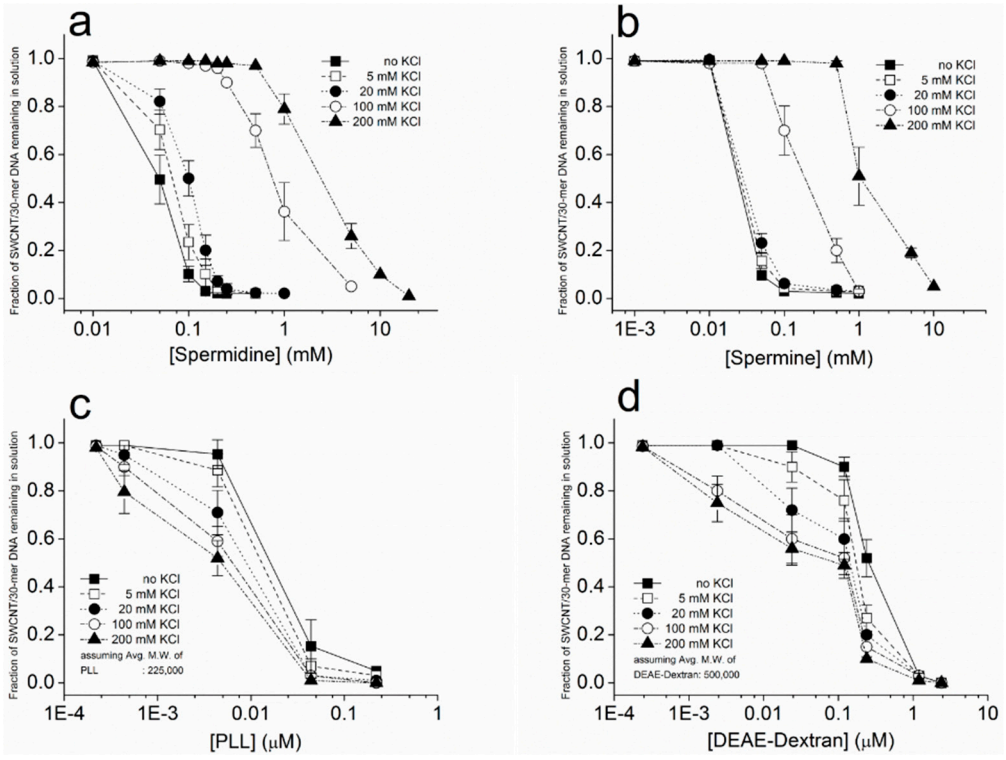

Figure S4. KCl concentration dependence of SWCNT/30-mer DNA aggregation by (**a**) spermine (**b**) spermidine (**c**) poly-L-lysine (PLL) and (**d**) diethylaminoethyl (DEAE)-dextran. Error bars represent the standard deviation from three independent repeats of the same experiments.

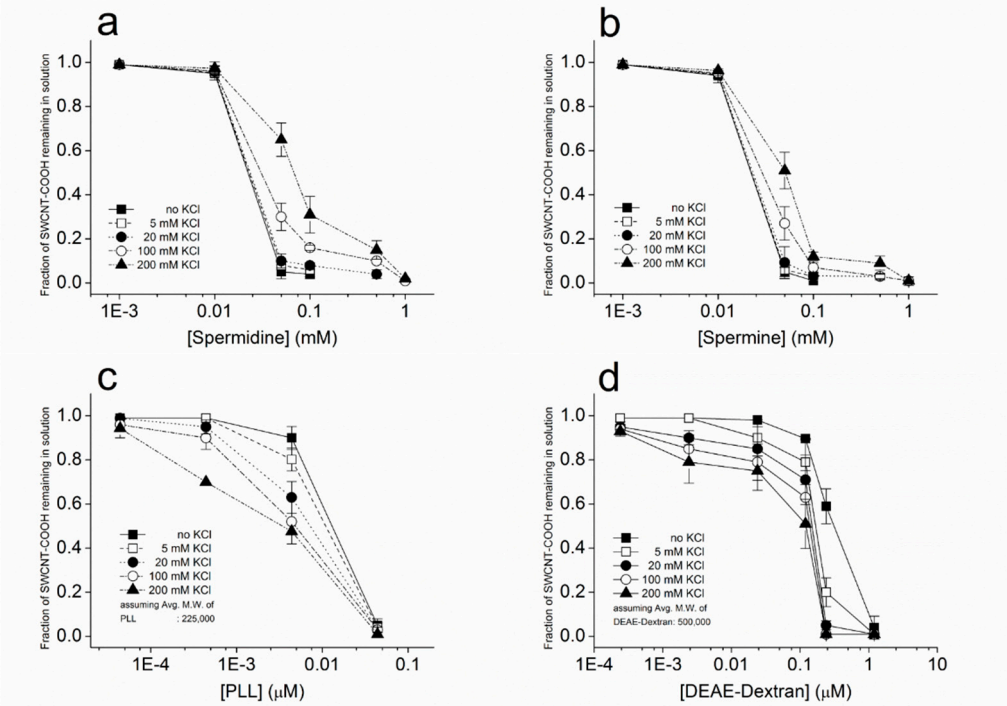

Figure S5. KCl concentration dependence of SWCNT-COOH aggregation by (**a**) spermine (**b**) spermidine (**c**) PLL and (**d**) DEAE-dextran. Error bars represent the standard deviation from three independent repeats of the same experiments.