



## Supporting Information

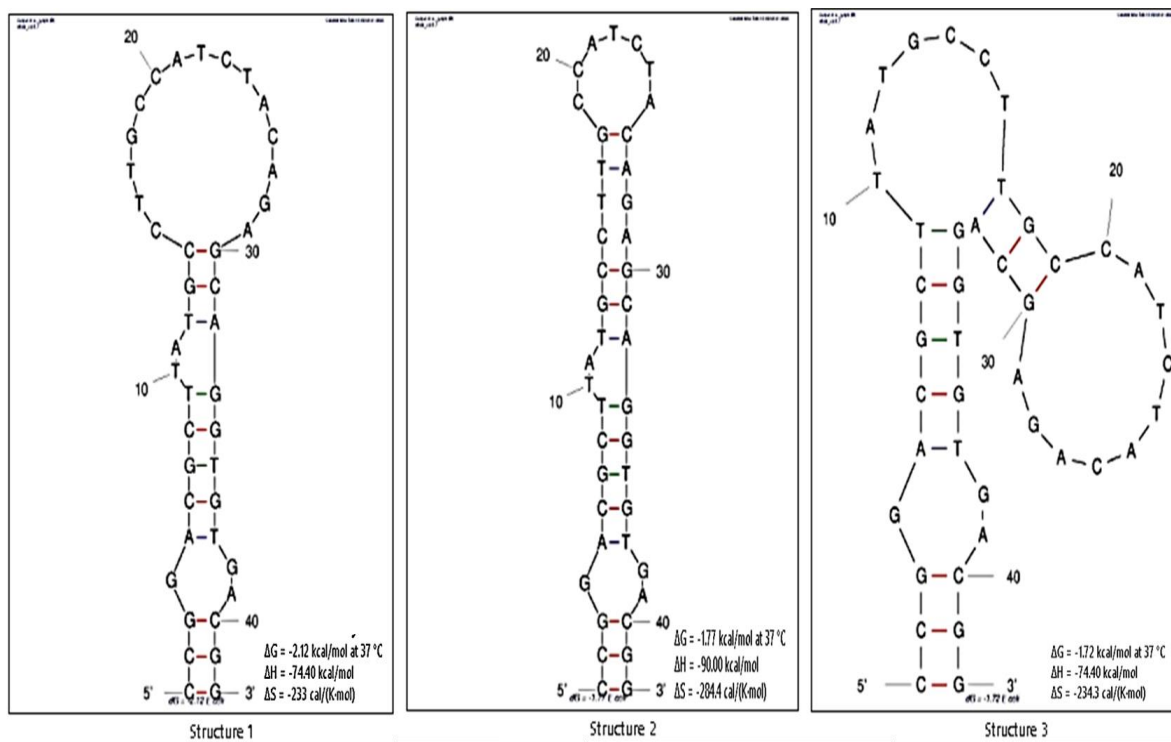
for

### **New application of bimetallic Ag/Pt nanoplates in a colorimetric biosensor for specific detection of *E. coli* in water**

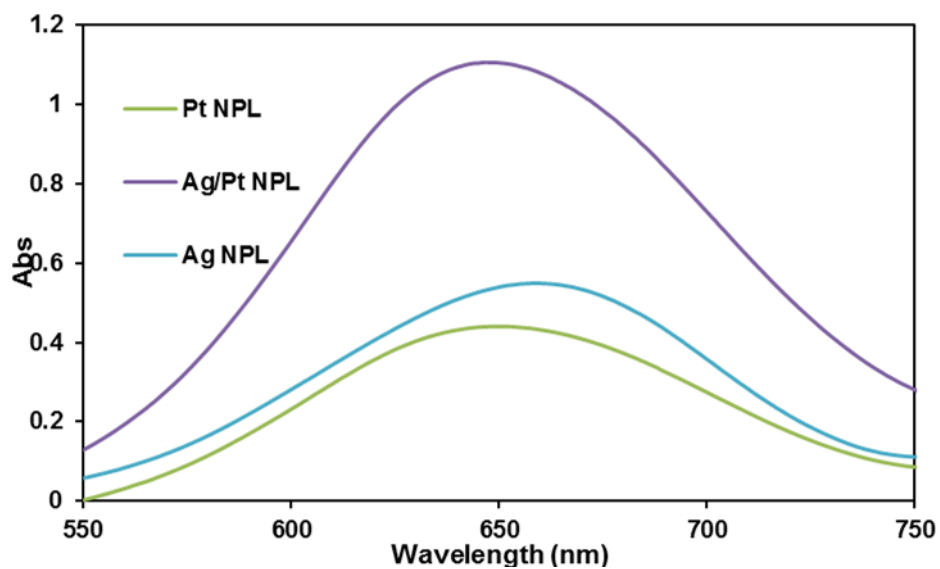
Azam Bagheri Pebdeni, Mohammad N. AL-Baiati and Morteza Hosseini

*Beilstein J. Nanotechnol.* **2024**, *15*, 95–103. [doi:10.3762/bjnano.15.9](https://doi.org/10.3762/bjnano.15.9)

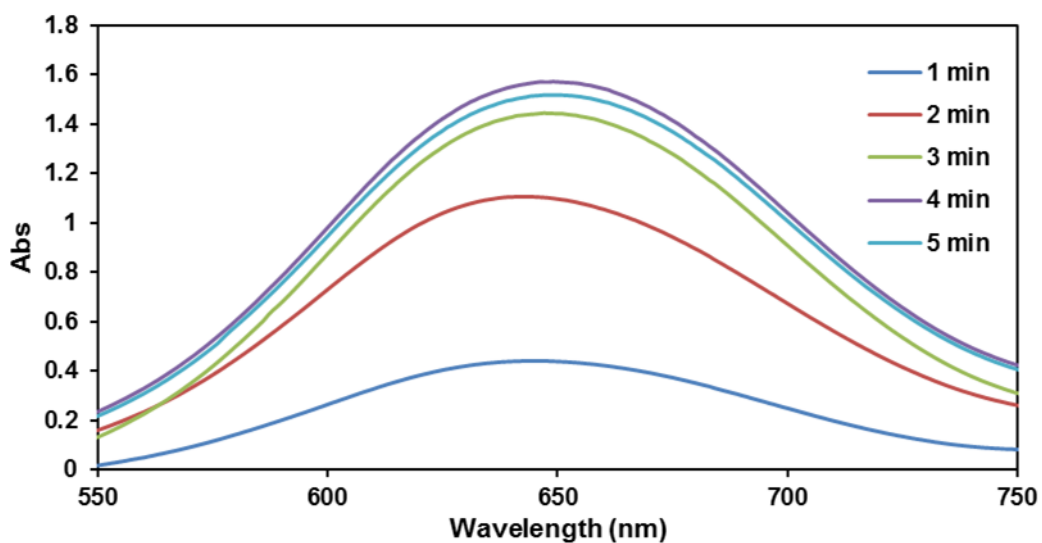
## Additional figures and tables



**Figure S1:** The predicted secondary structure of the sequence of specific aptamers of *E. coli*.

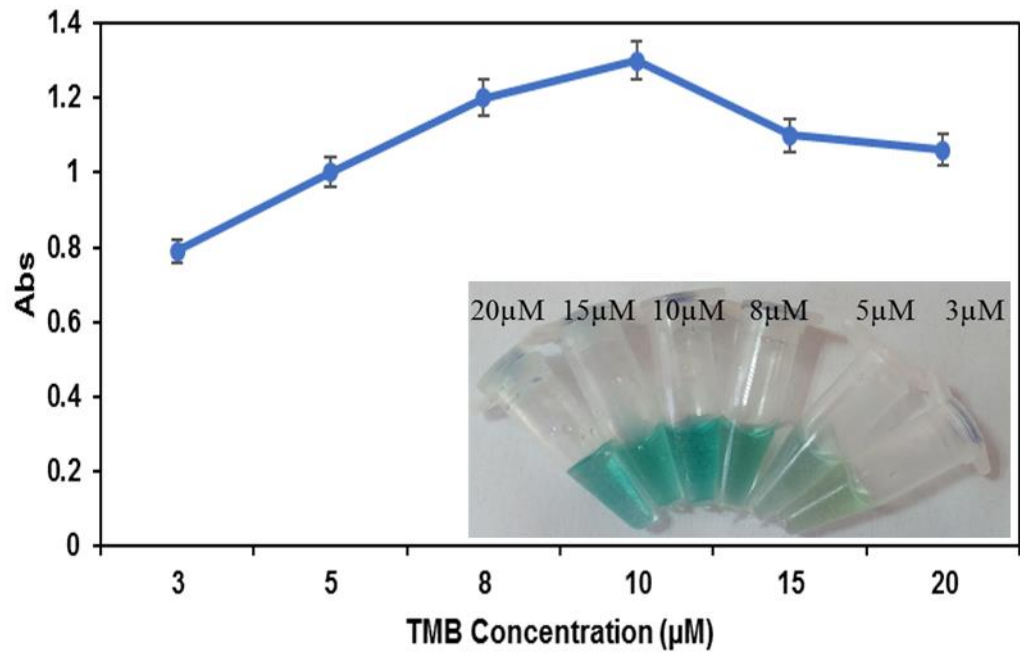


a

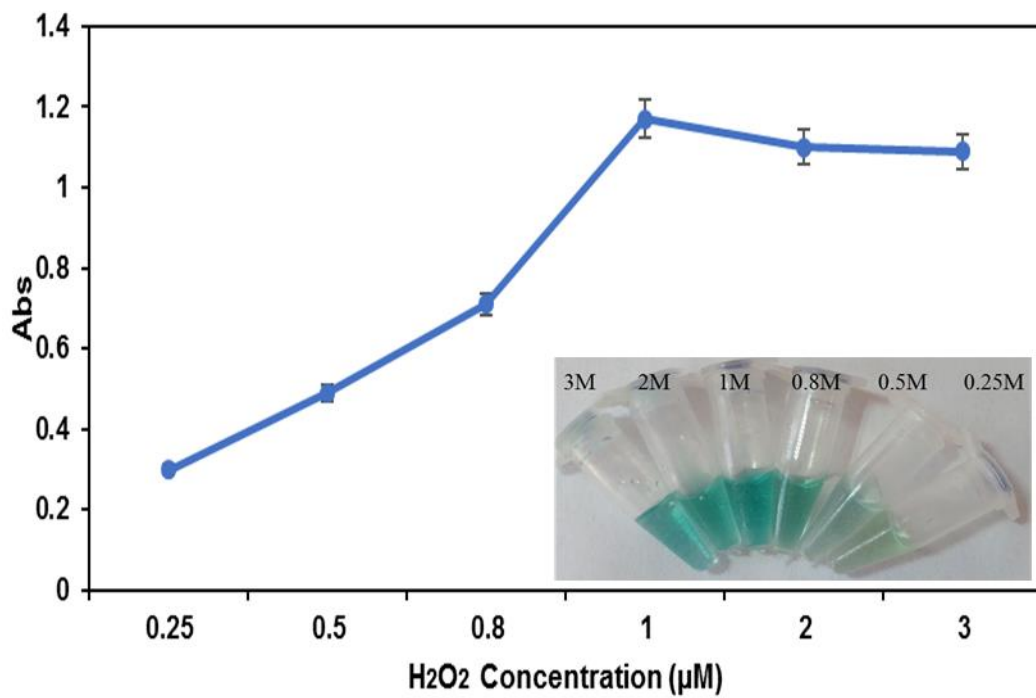


b

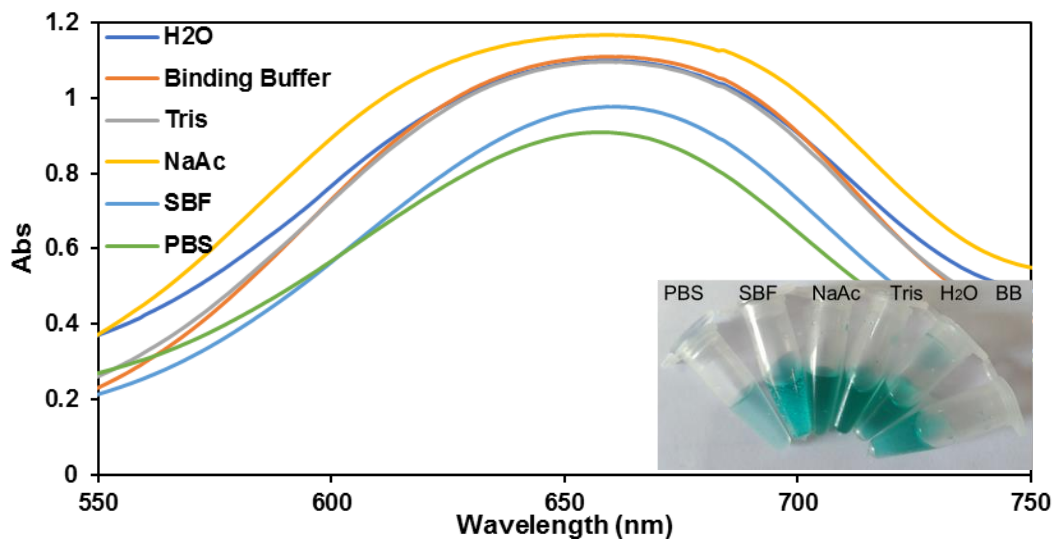
**Figure S2:** a) Comparison of peroxide activity of Ag NPL, Pt NPL, and Ag/Pt NPL after addition of TMB and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. b) The peroxidase activity of Ag/Pt NPL after addition of TMB and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.



a

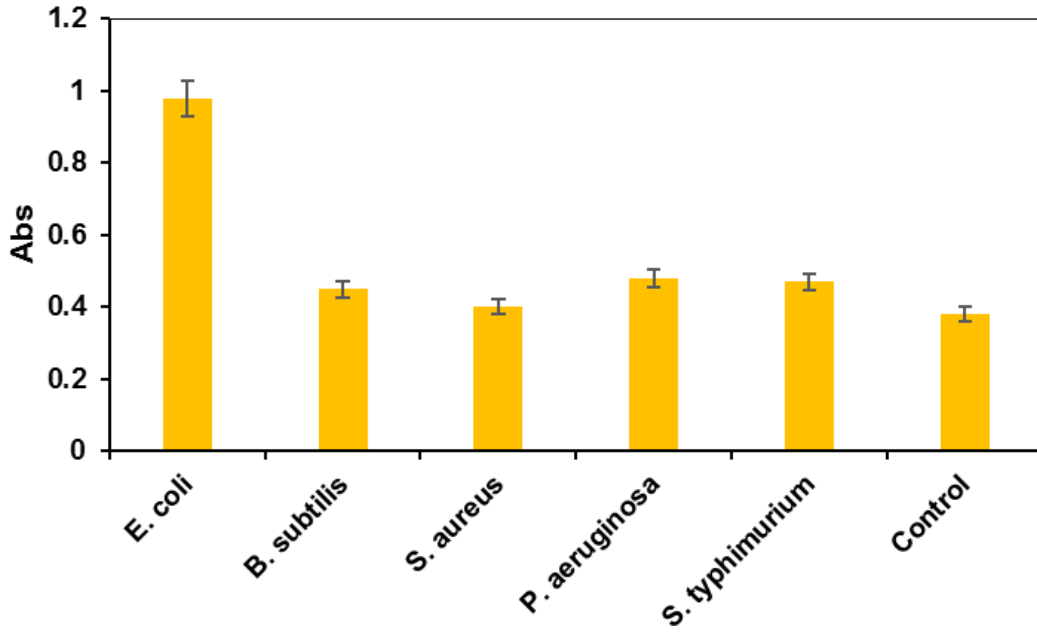


b



c

**Figure S3:** Catalytic optimization analysis of Ag/Pt NPL in different concentrations of a) TMB (3, 5, 8, 10, 12 mM) ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 1 \text{ M}$ ), b)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  concentration (0.5, 1, 2, 3 M) (TMB = 10  $\mu\text{M}$ ). c) Stability of peroxide-like activity of NPL in different buffers.



**Figure S4:** The selectivity of the aptamer-NPL by the same concentration of different bacteria ( $10^8$  CFU·mL<sup>-1</sup>).

**Table S1:** Analytical results of different concentration of *E. coli* in drinking water.

Sample	Spiked concentration (CFU·mL <sup>-1</sup> )	Measured concentration (CFU·mL <sup>-1</sup> )	Recovery (%)	RSD (n = 3, %)
Tap water	1 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	0.95 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	95	2.3
Tap water	1 × 10 <sup>5</sup>	0.94 × 10 <sup>5</sup>	94	3.7
Tap water	1 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	103 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	103	1.9