Supporting information for:

Size-dependent programming of the dynamic range of graphene oxide-DNA interaction based ion sensors

*Huan Zhang[1, ‡], Sisi Jia [1, ‡], Min Lv[1], Jiye Shi[2], Xiaolei Zuo[1], Shao Su[3], Lianhui Wang[3], Wei Huang[3], Chunhai Fan[1], Qing Huang[1, *]*

[1]Division of Physical Biology & Bioimaging Center, Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility, Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China

[2] UCB Pharma, Slough, UK

[3] Key Laboratory for Organic Electronics & Information Displays (KLOEID) and Institute of Advanced Materials (IAM), Nanjing University of Posts & Telecommunications, Nanjing, China

[‡]Huan Zhang and Sisi Jia contributed equally.
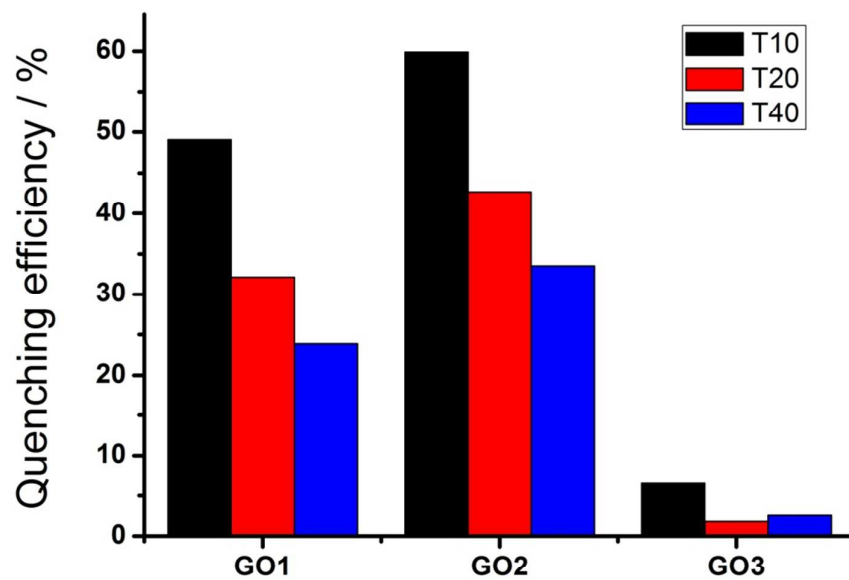
Email: huangqing@sinap.ac.cn

Fax: 021-39194173

Figure S1. The interaction of DNAs with consecutive thymines with GO1, GO2 and GO3. The overall quenching efficiency of GO2 is higher than that of GO1and GO3. Along with the increase of the DNA length, the quenching efficiency decreases.
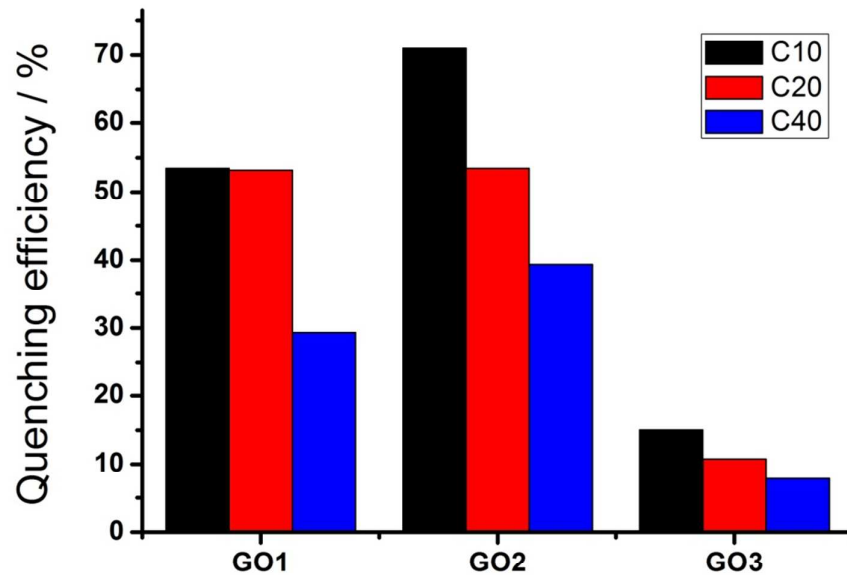
Figure S2. The interaction of DNAs with consecutive cytosines with GO1, GO2 and GO3. The similar trends to figure S1 were observed.