Sequence-specific electrochemical detection of double-strand PCR amplicons of PML/RARα fusion gene in acute promyelocytic leukemia

Yun Lei · Mei-juan Feng · Kun Wang · Li-qing Lin · Yuan-zhong Chen · Xin-hua Lin

**Fig. S1.** Chronoamperometric curves of LNA probe after hybridizing with different hybridization probes: complementary ss-DNA target (a); denatured ds-DNA target (b); native ds-DNA target (c), the concentrations of all the sequence were 10 nM. Inset shows the bar graph of current
Fig. S2. Comparison of the hybridization currents for LNA probe hybridized with complementary ss-DNA target and denatured ds-DNA solutions of the same concentration (from (a) to (d): 5 nM, 1 nM, 500 pM, 100 pM)
Fig. S3. (A) Electrophoresis of PCR products. The lanes from left to right: (1) DL2000 DNA marker (the brands from up to down: 2000, 1000, 750, 500, 250, 100 bp); (2) negative PCR products; (3) positive amplification products; (4) PCR products with 10 times dilution. (B) Chronoamperometric curves of probes after hybridizing with NB4 cell PCR products (a), negative PCR products (b) and PCR blank buffer (c). Inset shows the bar graph of current when probes hybridize with different samples.