

Supplemental Materials

LSPR Biosensing Approach for the Detection of Microtubule Nucleation

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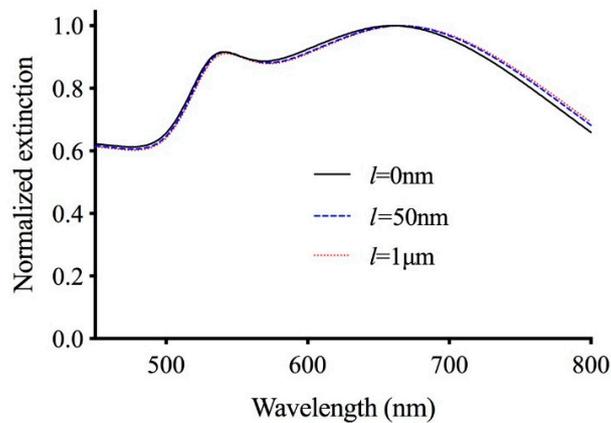


Figure S1. Calculated normalized extinction spectra for AuNPs with diameter $2a_0 = 160\text{nm}$, $t = 0$, and various MT layer thickness l . Peaks near $\lambda = 660\text{nm}$ and $\lambda = 540\text{nm}$ correspond to the dipole and quadrupole modes, respectively.

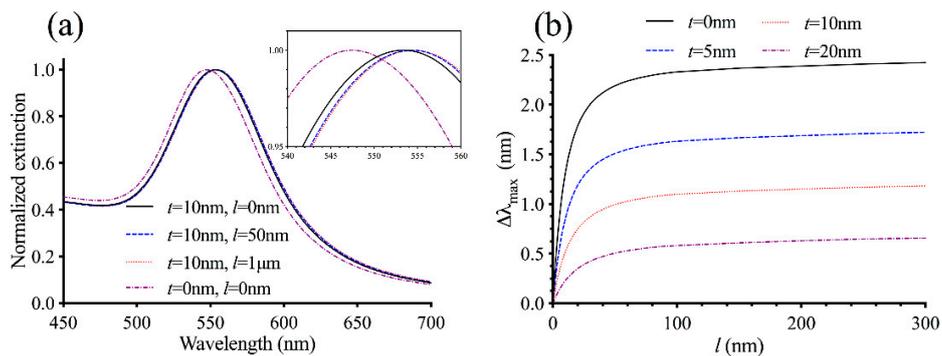


Figure S2. Calculated LSPR response of 80nm AuNPs with the intermediate layer and $n_1 = 1.4$. (a) Calculated normalized extinction spectra for AuNPs with diameter $2a_0 = 80\text{nm}$, intermediate layer with thickness $t = 10\text{nm}$ and refractive index $n_1 = 1.4$, and various MT layer thickness l . The inset shows a magnified view of the spectra near their peaks. (b) The spectral shift $\Delta\lambda_{\text{max}} = \lambda_{\text{max}}(l) - \lambda_{\text{max}}(0)$ as a function of the MT layer thickness l for nanoparticles with different values for t .

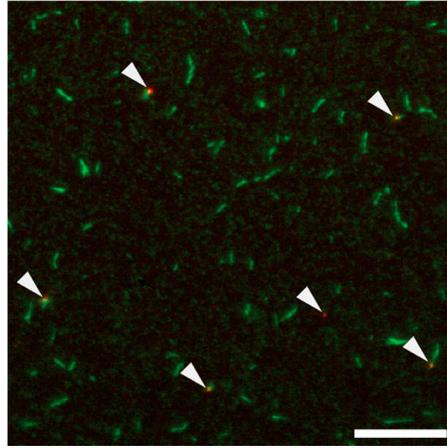


Figure S3. Fluorescence image of paclitaxel-stabilized sample after 1-minute incubation at 37°C. Representative fluorescence image of biotin-PEG AuNPs decorated with neutravidin and ATTO655-streptavidin (red, also indicated with white arrowheads) and tubulin mixture containing biotinylated tubulin and Rhodamine-labeled tubulin (green) after a 1-minute incubation at 37°C in the presence of GMPCPP. Scale bar, 10 μ m..

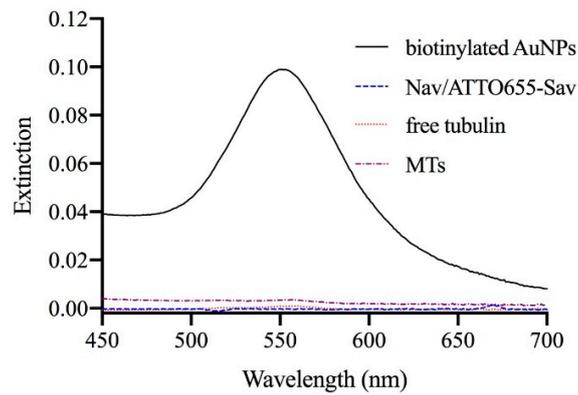


Figure S4. Comparison of the extinction spectra of biotin-PEG AuNPs, neutravidin (Nav) and ATTO655-streptavidin (Sav), free tubulin and MTs containing 4% Rhodamine-labeled tubulin.