

Electronic Supplementary Information

Preparation of functionalized Magnetic Nanoparticles conjugated with feroxamine and their application for pathogen detection

Diana Martínez-Matamoros,^a Socorro Castro-García,^a Miguel Balado^b, Adriana Matamoros-Veloza,^c Miller Alonso Camargo-Valero,^{d,f} Oscar Cespedes,^e Jaime Rodríguez,^{a*} Manuel L. Lemos,^b and Carlos Jiménez^{a*}

^a *Centro de Investigaciones Científicas Avanzadas (CICA), Departamento de Química, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidade da Coruña, 15071 A Coruña, Spain*

^b *Department of Microbiology and Parasitology, Institute of Aquaculture, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Campus Sur, Santiago de Compostela 15782, Spain*

^c *Institute of Thermofluids, School of Mechanical Engineering, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 2JT, UK*

^d *BioResource Systems Research Group, School of Civil Engineering, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK*

^e *Faculty of Mathematics and Physical Sciences School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK*

^f *Departamento de Ingeniería Química, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Campus La Nubia, Manizales, Colombia*

Table of contents

Figure S1. Comparison of MNP (Fe_3O_4) (blue) and magnetite pattern (black) diffractograms.	3
Figure S2. FT-IR spectra of $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH}_2$, $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH@Fa}$ (4), $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NHBoc}$, $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NHBoc@Fa}$ (5), $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NHCOOH}$ and $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NHCOOH@Fa}$ (6).....	3
Figure S3. A) Hysteresis cycle of the magnetization for the initial MNP (Fe_3O_4), and the subsequent components added in different layers to the MNP, MNP@SiO_2 , $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH}_2$, and $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH@Fa}$ (4) and B) their corresponding hysteresis loops.	4
Figure S4. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH@Fa}$ (4), $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NHBoc@Fa}$ (5) and $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NHCOOH@Fa}$ (6).....	5
Figure S5. SEM images of <i>Y. enterocolitica</i> WC-A interacting with $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH@Fa}$ (4).....	6
Figure S6. TEM images of <i>Y. enterocolitica</i> WC-A interacting with $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH@Fa}$ (4). a) Attachment of nanoparticles to the surface of a single bacterial cell; b) and c) detail of the attachment at two different regions of the bacterial membrane.....	7
Figure S7. EDX maps of <i>Y. enterocolitica</i> WC-A interacting with $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH@Fa}$ (4).....	8
Figure S8. CFU of <i>Y. enterocolitica</i> WC-A (wild type) captured per 100 μg of magnetic nanoparticles in iron and iron deficiency growth conditions.	9
Figure S9.- Attraction of the conjugate $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH@Fa}$ (4) in solution in the presence of a magnet.....	9

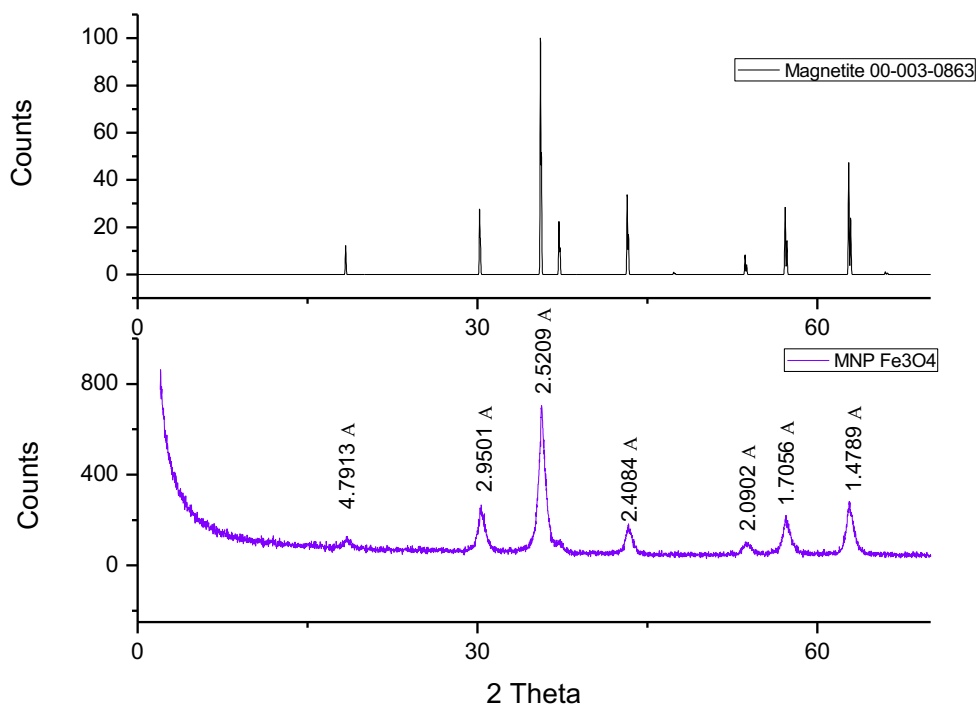


Figure S1. Comparison of MNP (Fe_3O_4) (blue) and magnetite pattern (black) diffractograms.

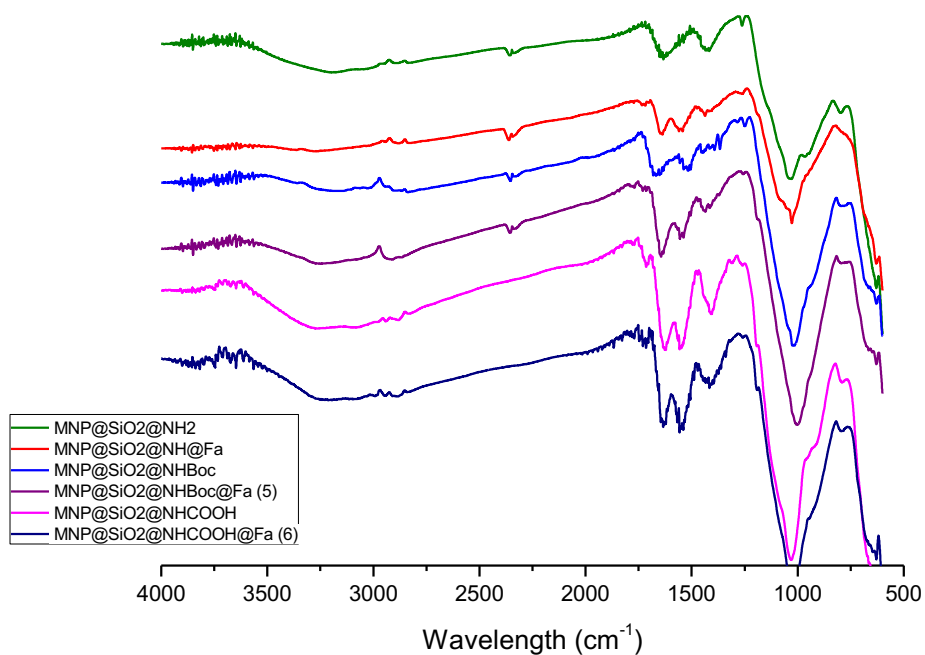


Figure S2. FT-IR spectra of MNP@SiO₂@NH₂, MNP@SiO₂@NH@Fa (4), MNP@SiO₂@NHBoc, MNP@SiO₂@NHBoc@Fa (5), MNP@SiO₂@NHCOOH and MNP@SiO₂@NHCOOH@Fa (6).

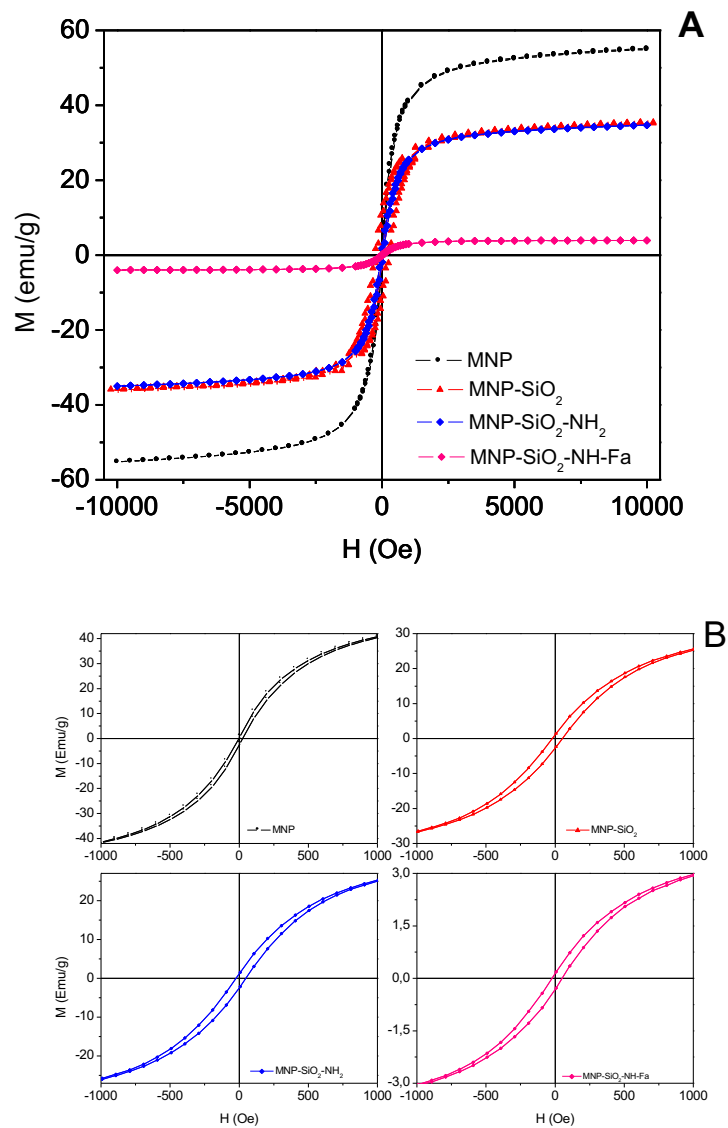


Figure S3. A) Hysteresis cycle of the magnetization for the initial MNP (Fe_3O_4), and the subsequent components added in different layers to the MNP, MNP@SiO_2 , $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH}_2$, and $\text{MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH@Fa}$ (**4**) and **B)** their corresponding hysteresis loops.

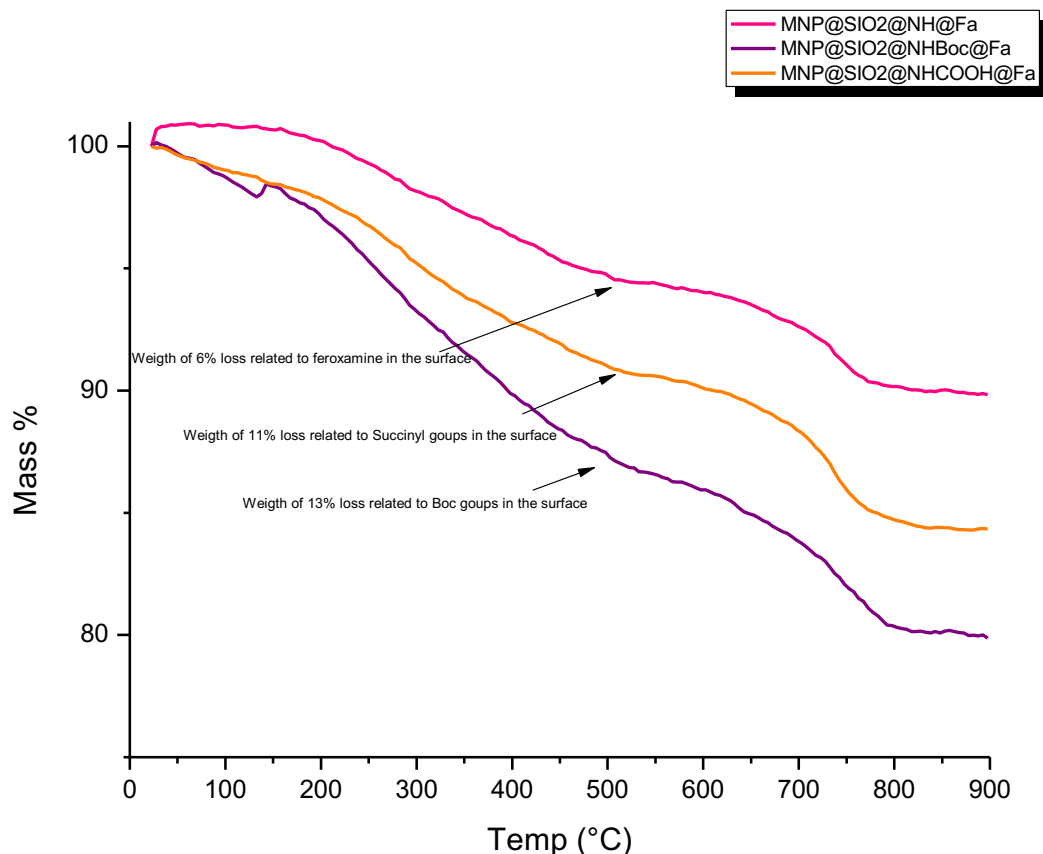


Figure S4. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of MNP@SiO₂@NH@Fa (4), MNP@SiO₂@NHBoc@Fa (5) and MNP@SiO₂@NHCOOH@Fa (6).

Estimation of feroxamine bonded to a 1 mg of MNP@SiO₂@NH₂:

Weight loss of MNP@SiO₂@NH₂ = 5.6 %

Weight loss of MNP@SiO₂@NH@Fa = 11.1 %

Expected Weight loss for MNP@SiO₂@NH@Fa:

$$= (\% \text{ Wt loss of MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH@Fa}) - (\% \text{ Wt loss of MNP@SiO}_2\text{@NH}_2)$$

$$= (11.1 - 5.6) \% = \mathbf{5.44\%}$$

Weight loss of feroxamine from 1 mg of conjugate:

$$1\text{mg} \frac{5.44 \% \text{ of feroxamine}}{100} = 0.0544 \text{ mg of feroxamine}$$

$$\frac{5.44 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g}}{713.98 \text{ mg /mmol}} = 7.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mmol of feroxamine}$$

The amount of feroxamine per mg of MNP@SiO₂@NH₂ is 0.0544 mg, approximately. The conjugation was carried out using an excess of feroxamine to ensure that several amine groups were successfully coupled to the siderophore.

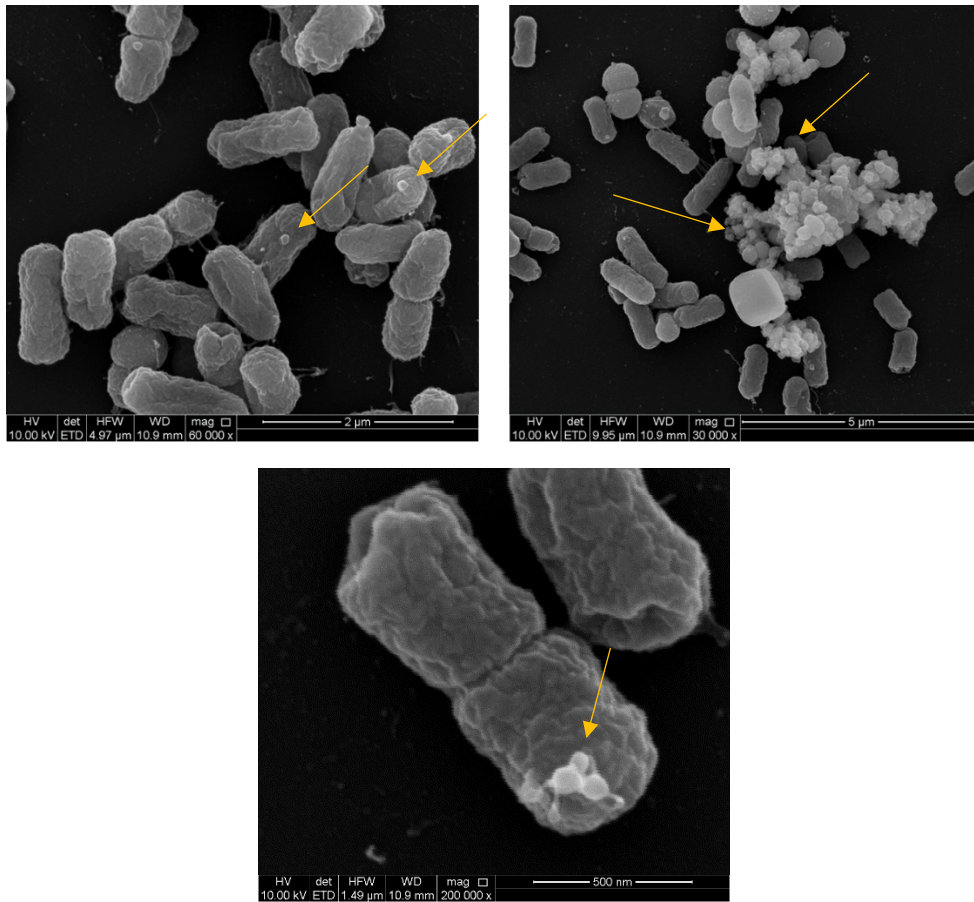


Figure S5. SEM images of *Y. enterocolitica* WC-A interacting with MNP@SiO₂@NH@Fa (4).

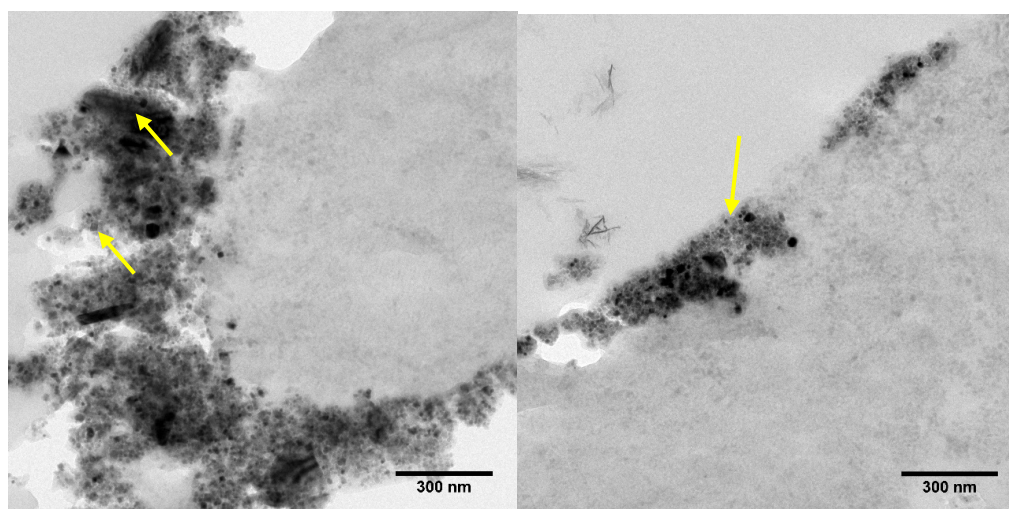
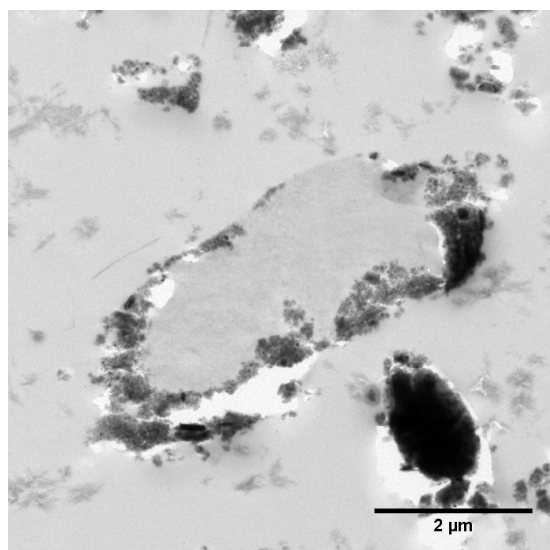


Figure S6. TEM images of *Y. enterocolitica* WC-A interacting with MNP@SiO₂@NH@Fa (4). a) Attachment of nanoparticles to the surface of a single bacterial cell; b) and c) detail of the attachment at two different regions of the bacterial membrane.

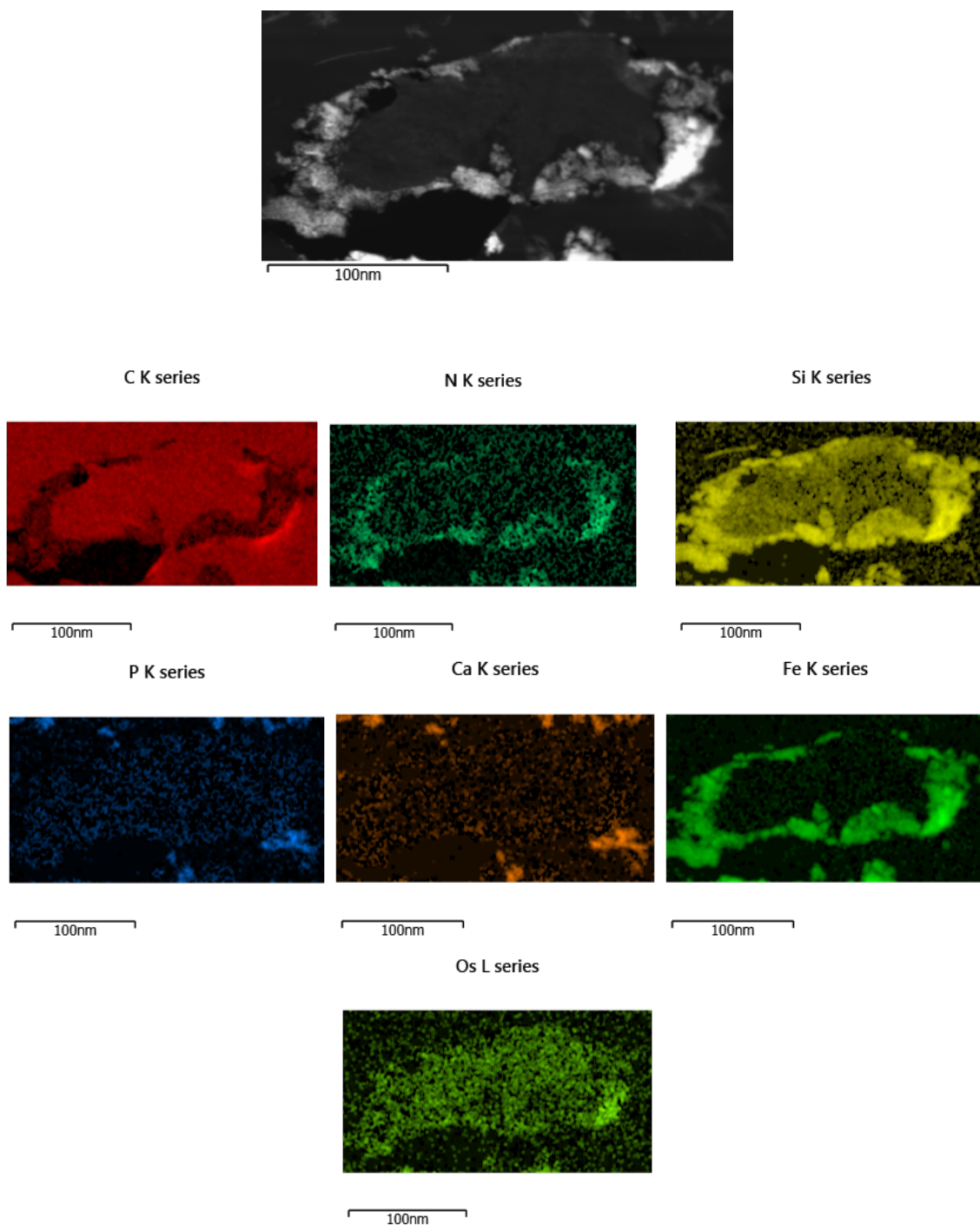


Figure S7. EDX maps of *Y. enterocolitica* WC-A interacting with MNP@SiO₂@NH@Fa (4).

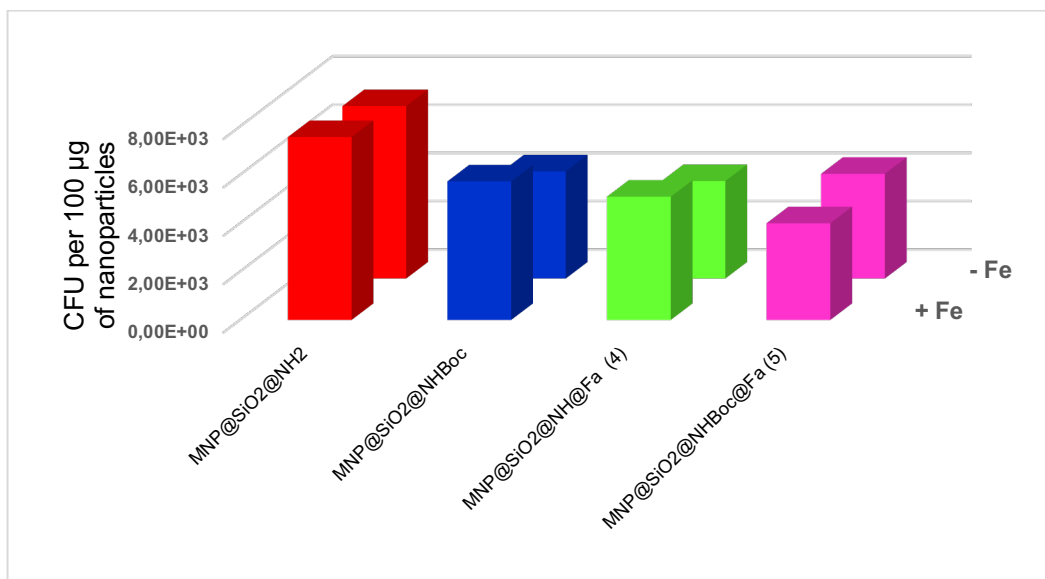


Figure S8. CFU of *Y. enterocolitica* WC-A (wild type) captured per 100 µg of magnetic nanoparticles in iron and iron deficiency growth conditions.

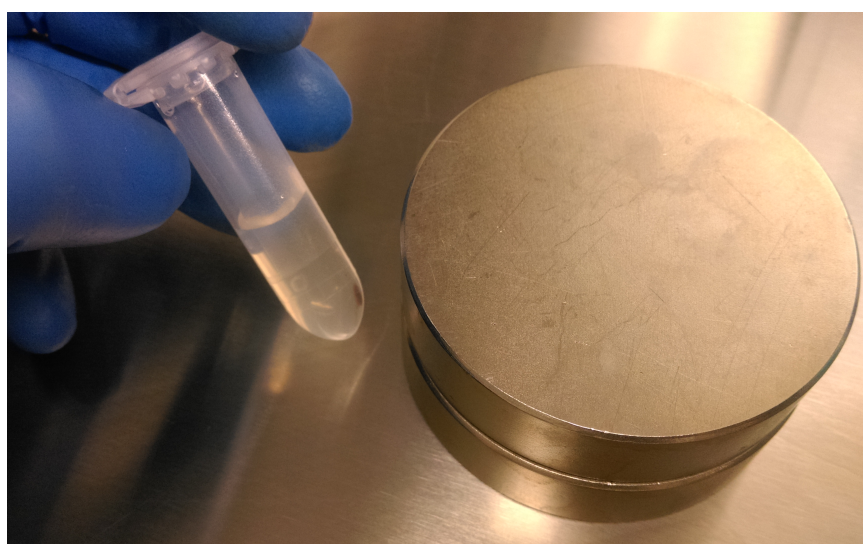


Figure S9. Attraction of the conjugate MNP@SiO₂@NH@Fa (4) in solution in the presence of a magnet.