## 1 Supporting Information for

# BRET Nano Q-body: A Nanobody-Based Ratiometric Bioluminescent 2 **Immunosensor for Point-of-Care Testing** 3 4 Yinghui Yang<sup>1</sup>, Akihito Inoue<sup>1</sup>, Takanobu Yasuda<sup>2</sup>, Hiroshi Ueda<sup>2,†</sup>, Bo Zhu<sup>2</sup>, Tetsuya Kitaguchi<sup>2,\*</sup> 5 6 7 <sup>1</sup> Graduate School of Life Science and Technology, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Kanagawa, 8 Japan <sup>2</sup> Laboratory for Chemistry and Life Science, Institute of Innovative Research, Tokyo Institute of 9 10 Technology, Kanagawa, Japan 11 <sup>†</sup> Deceased 12 13 14 \* Correspondence: 15 Tetsuya Kitaguchi, Ph. D. 16 kitaguc.t.aa@m.titech.ac.jp 17 Table of Contents 18 19 Table S1. Primers used in this study 20 Figure S1. DNA and amino acid sequences of BRET nano Q-bodies 21 Figure S2. The fluorescence spectra of BRET nano Q-bodies with various concentrations of 22 MTX during optimizing the linker flexibility 23 Figure S3. The bioluminescence photos of BRET nano Q-body with various concentrations of 24 MTX taken by smartphone

Primer	Sequence (5' - 3')
Inf_Nluc_EagI_back	GATCGACTATTTCGGACG
Overlap_G4S_NlucMTX_for	AGAGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCAGAATGCGTTCG
Overlap_G4S_NlucMTX_back	GGCGGCGGCGGCTCTCATATGGCTCAAATCGAAG
Inf_Nluc_XhoI_for	GGTGGTGGTGCTCGAG
Overlap_EAAAK_NlucMTX_for	ATGTTTAGCTGCCGCTTCCGCCAGAATGCGTTC
Overlap_EAAAK_NlucMTX_back	GGAAGCGGCAGCTAAACATATGGCTCAAATCGAAG
Overlap_G4S_2_Nluc_for	TGAACCTCCCCTCCACTACCGCCTCCACCCGCCA
	G
Overlap_G4S_2_MTX_back	AGTGGAGGGGGGGGGGGTTCACATATGGCTCAAATCGA
	AG
Overlap_G4S_3_MTX_back	AGTGGAGGGGGGGGGGTTCAGGCGGTGGGGGTTCTC
	ATATGGCTCAAATC

NanoLuc	L	С	VHH	н	F

5'-

а

b

### -3'

#### **DNA Sequences of linker**

No linker:	5'- no DNA sequence -3'
Flexible linker:	5'- GGT GGA GGC GGT TCT -3'
	5'- GGT GGA GGC GGT AGT GGA GGG GGA GGT TCA -3'
	5'- GGT GGA GGC GGT AGT GGA GGG GGA GGT TCA GGC GGT GGG GGT TCT -3'
Rigid linker:	5'- GAA GCG GCA GCT AAA -3'

#### С

MVFTLEDFVGDWRQTAGYNLDQVLEQGGVSSLFQNLGVSVTPIQRIVLSGENGLKIDIHVIIPYEGLSGDQMGQIEKIFKVVYP VDDHHFKVILHYGTLVIDGVTPNMIDYFGRPYEGIAVFDGKKITVTGTLWNGNKIIDERLINPDGSLLFRVTINGVTGWRLCERIL A-Linker-HMAQIEVNCSNETGQVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASRRSSRSWAMAWFRQAPGKEREFVAKISGDGRLTT YGDSVKGRFTISRDNAEYLVYLQMDSLKPEDTAVYYCAADDNYVTASWRSGPDYWGQGTQVTVSSLEHHHHHHGSDYKDD DDK\*

### Amino acid sequences of linker

No linker:	no amino acid sequence
Flexible linker:	GGGGS
	GGGGSGGGGS
	GGGGSGGGGSGGGGS
Rigid linker:	EAAAAK

**Figure S1.** DNA and amino acid sequences of BRET nano Q-bodies. (a) The schematic structure of BRET nano Q-bodies. (b) The DNA sequences of BRET nano Q-bodies. The letters colored dark blue represent NanoLuc; The letters highlighted with dark grey represents linkers. The letters colored light yellow represent cys-tag and cystine was bold ang underlined. The grey represents anti-MTX VHH.  $6 \times$  His-tag and FLAG-tag were highlighted with light grey and ice blue, respectively. (c) The amino acid sequences of BRET nano Q-bodies.



**Figure S2.** The fluorescence spectra of BRET nano Q-bodies with various concentrations of MTX during optimizing the linker flexibility. F.I.; fluorescence intensity. (a) NanoLuc-TAMRA-MTXVHH. (b) NanoLuc-GGGGGS<sub>1</sub>-TAMRA-MTXVHH. (c) NanoLuc-EAAAK<sub>1</sub>-TAMRA-MTXVHH.



MTX Conc. (nM)

**Figure S3.** The bioluminescence photos of BRET nano Q-body with various concentrations of MTX taken by smartphone.