

Table S1 Sequence information of aptamers.

Aptamer name	Aptamer sequence (5'-3')	Length (base)
A15-1	GTG GGG TTG AAA ACG CCG GAG AGG GTG TGT GGG TGG GGT A	40
A16-1Y	TGG GTG GGG TTG TCG CTA GGG GTT TAA GGG GTC GTC GTG A	40
#1J	ATC CAG AGT GAC GCA GCA GCC AAC GTG CTT TCT ACC TTA TTT TCC GTC ACT CTC ACT CTG GAC ACG GTG GCT TAG T	76
L14-2	CCG ATT CTA CGG AGT GAA GGC CCT TTA GGG CCG GTA CCG C	40
L7-2	GTA ACC GGT TGT CTG GGG TTT CGG TGT GGG AGA AAG ATG G	40
Random library	ATC CAG AGT GAC GCA GCA-[N] ₄₀ -TGG ACA CGG TGG CTT AGT	76

Note: [N]₄₀ indicates 40 random bases; All the labels including fluorescence dyes and biotin are modified at the 5'-terminal of those sequences.

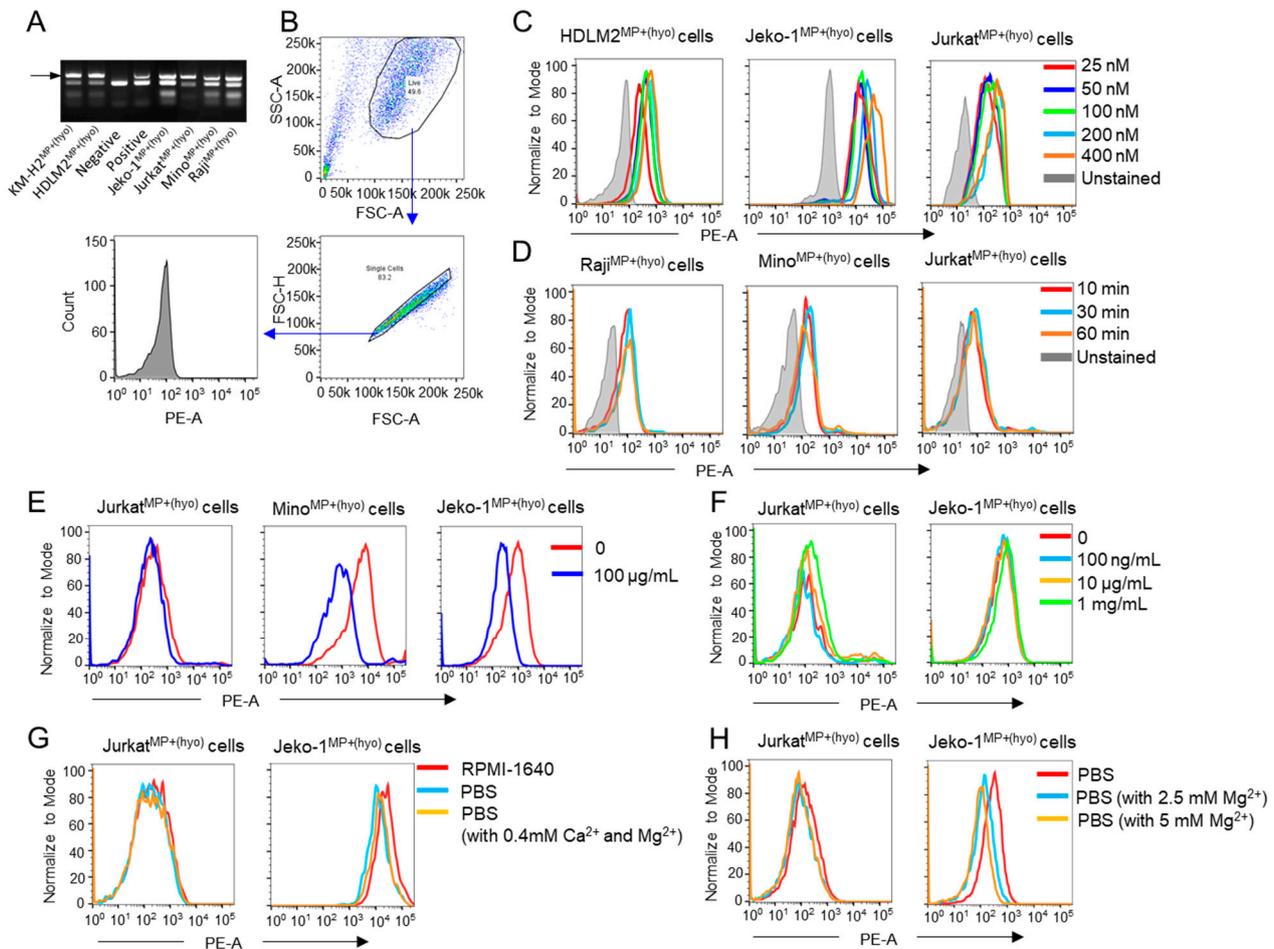


Figure S1. Optimizing cell binding conditions of A15-1 aptamer. The optimal cell binding buffer, bind concentration, and binding time of A15-1 aptamer are 1X PBS (without tRNA, BSA, Mg^{2+} , or Ca^{2+}), 50 nM, and 10 min. **(A)** Mycoplasma-infected cells confirmed by PCR assays. The PCR amplicons were analyzed by 2% agarose gel electrophoresis, and the samples in each lane were indicated below; Arrows shows the PCR amplicons of mycoplasma DNA; **(B)** Gate strategy of flow cytometry assays; **(C)** Test cells were incubated with different concentrations of A15-1 aptamer as indicated in RPMI-1640 binding buffer (RPMI-1640 medium supplied with 1 mg/mL BSA and 0.1 mg/mL tRNA) for 30 min. Resultant cell binding was evaluated by flow cytometry; **(D)** The cells were incubated with 50 nM A15-1 aptamer in RPMI-1640 binding buffer for 10, 30, or 60 min, and changes in cell binding affinity was examined by flow cytometry; **(E-H)** PBS-washed cells were incubated with 50 nM A15-1 aptamer in following binding buffer for 10 min, and then the binding affinity was tested by using flow cytometry: **(E)** RPMI-1640 binding buffer or tRNA-free RPMI-1640 binding buffer; **(F)** RPMI-1640 medium supplied with different concentration of BSA; **(G)** RPMI-1640 medium, PBS, or PBS supplied with 0.4 mM Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+} ; **(H)** PBS, PBS with 2.5 mM or 5 mM Mg^{2+} . Data show the representative results from three independent experiments with similar findings.

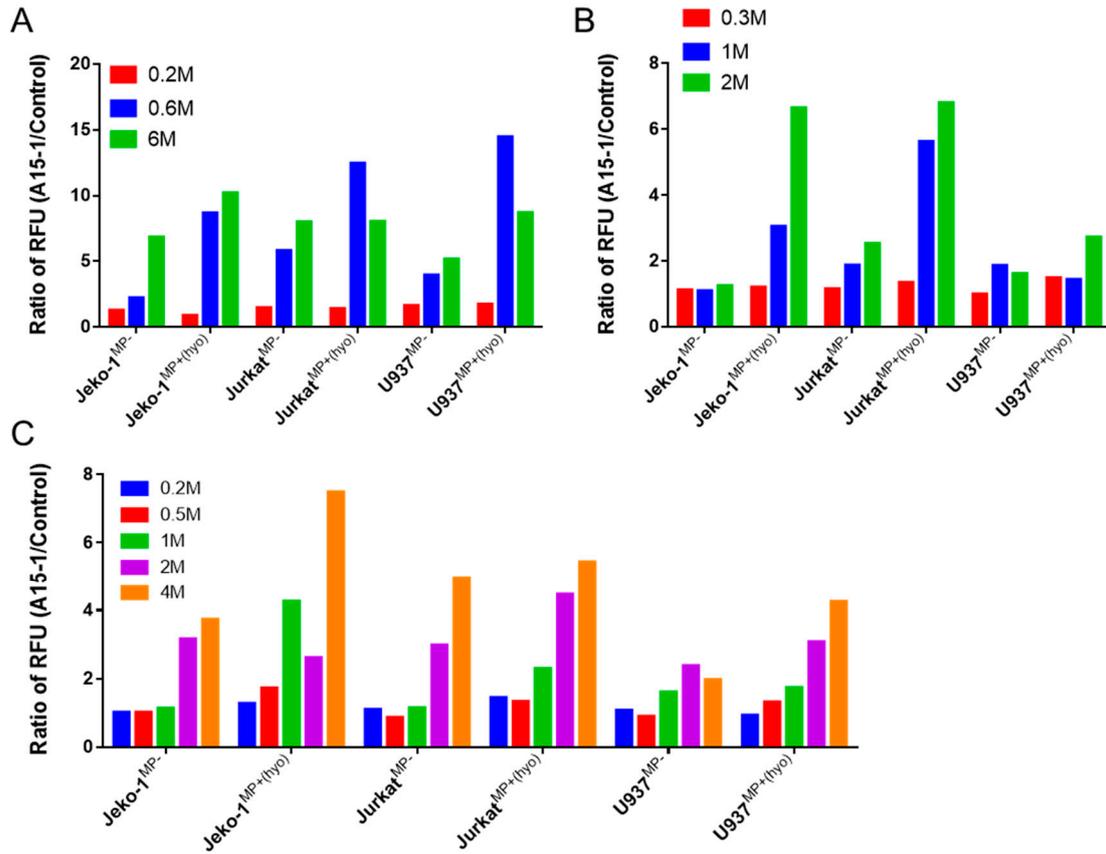


Figure S2. Cell count affects relative fluorescence unit ratios between Cy3-labeled A15-1 and control (L14-2) aptamer-bound cells. Different amounts of *M. hyorhina* positive (MP^{+(hyo)}) or mycoplasma negative (MP⁻) Jeko-1, Jurkat, or U937 cells were collected and incubated with either Cy3-labeled A15-1 or control aptamer. After washing cells by 0.01% Tween-20 containing 1×PBS once, the fluorescence intensities of those cells were measured using a microplate reader. **(A)** The cell counts are 0.2, 0.6, and 6 million; **(B)** The cell counts are 0.3, 1, and 2 million; **(C)** The cell counts are 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 4 million.

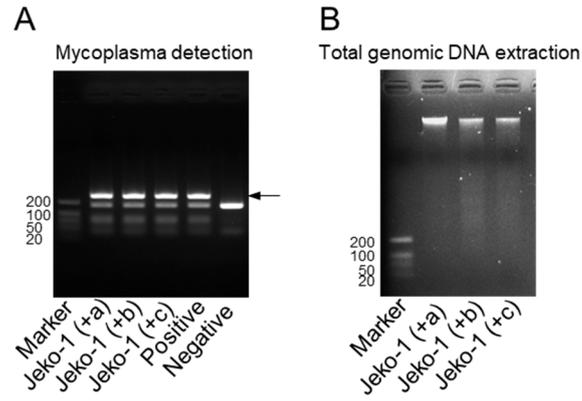


Figure S3. Verification of mycoplasma contamination and total DNA isolation. (A) Different species of mycoplasmas were detected using a PCR assay. Arrow shows the PCR amplicons of mycoplasma DNA (B) The isolated total DNA including cell DNA and mycoplasma DNA was verified using agarose gel electrophoresis.

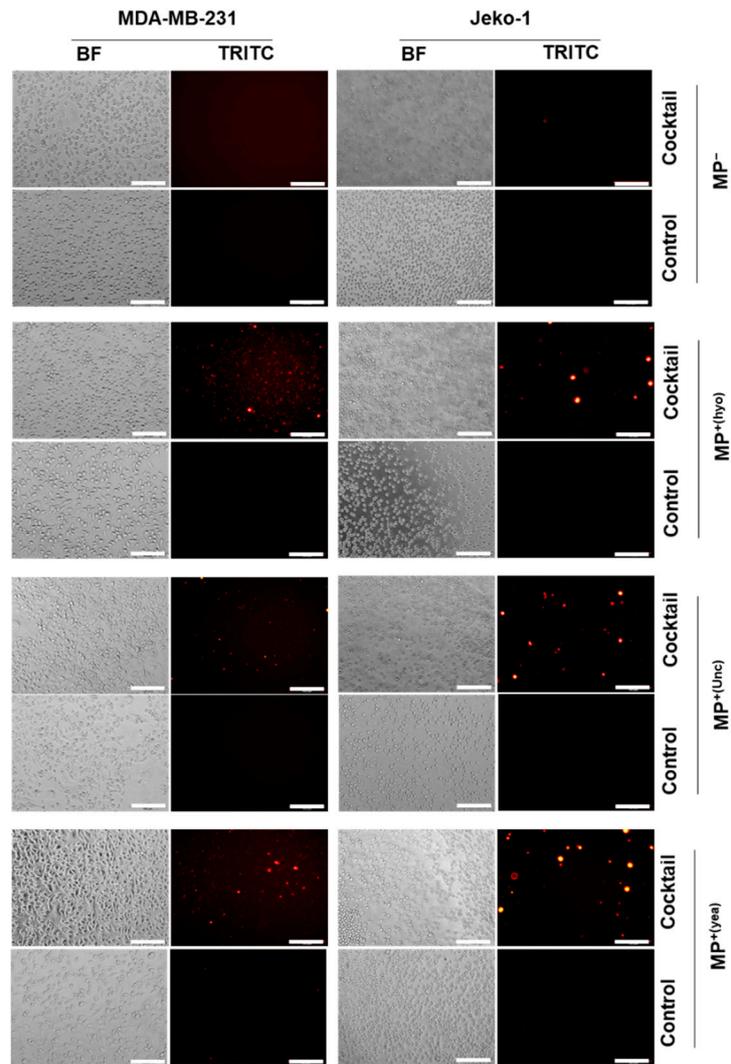


Figure S4. Fluorescence imaging for Cy3-labeled aptamer cocktail- or control (L14-2) aptamer-bound MDA-MB-231 and Jeko-1 cells. MDA-MB-231 cells (1×10^5 /well) were seeded into a 48-well plate, and 1×10^6 /ml of Jeko-1 cells were seeded into a T25 flask for overnight culture. Then, cells were infected with different species of mycoplasma for further culture. Forty-eight hours later, 2×10^5 /sample of Jeko-1 cells were harvested and washed with $1 \times$ PBS once, while MDA-MB-231 cells were washed with $1 \times$ PBS in wells once. After that, cells were incubated with 100 nM of either Cy3-labeled aptamer cocktail or Cy3-labeled L14-2 in $1 \times$ PBS for 10 min, followed by washing with $1 \times$ PBS once. Jeko-1 cells were transferred into a 96-well plate. The fluorescence of those cells was observed by using a fluorescence microscope. Scale bar = 100 μ m. BF, bright field; MP⁻, mycoplasma negative; MP^{+(hyo)}, *M. hyorhinis* positive; MP^{+(Unc)}, unclassified mycoplasma negative; MP^{+(yea)}, mixed mycoplasma positive

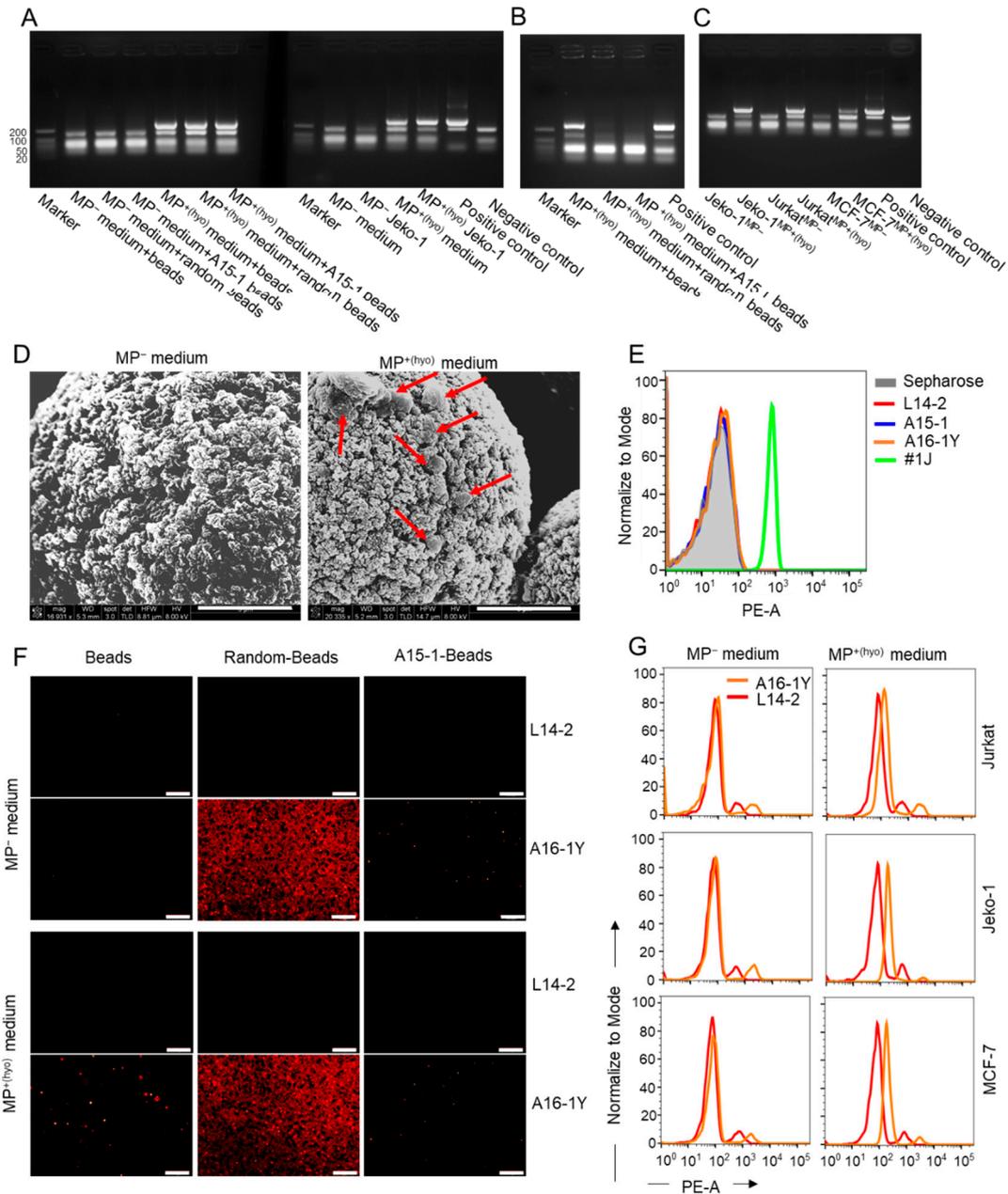


Figure S5. Streptavidin-immobilized sepharose capture mycoplasma from contaminated cell culture supernatant. (A-C) Mycoplasma detection for cell culture supernatant and cell culture supernatant-incubated sepharoses using PCR assays; (D) SEM micrographs of sepharose-adherent mycoplasma. The scale bar for MP⁻ medium and MP^{+(hyo)} medium is 5 μ m. Red arrows show mycoplasma attachment to streptavidin-immobilized sepharose; (E) Binding affinity test for L14-2, A15-1, A16-1Y, and #1J aptamers to streptavidin-immobilized sepharose; (F) Fluorescence images for *M. hyorhinis*-adherent sepharose after incubating with Cy3-labeled A16-1Y or L14-2 aptamer. Streptavidin-immobilized sepharose (beads), random ssDNA linked sepharose (random-beads), and A15-1 aptamer-linked sepharose (A15-1-beads) were incubated with different cell culture supernatant samples containing either Cy3-labeled A16-1Y or L14-2 aptamer. Fluorescence was observed using a fluorescence microscope. The scale bar for those fluorescence images is 500 μ m; (G) MP⁻ or MP^{+(hyo)} cell culture medium were incubated with streptavidin-immobilized sepharose and either Cy3-labeled A16-1Y or L14-2 aptamer. The binding of Cy3-labeled A16-1Y to the sepharose was tested using a flow cytometer. MP⁻, mycoplasma negative; MP^{+(hyo)}, *M. hyorhinis* positive.

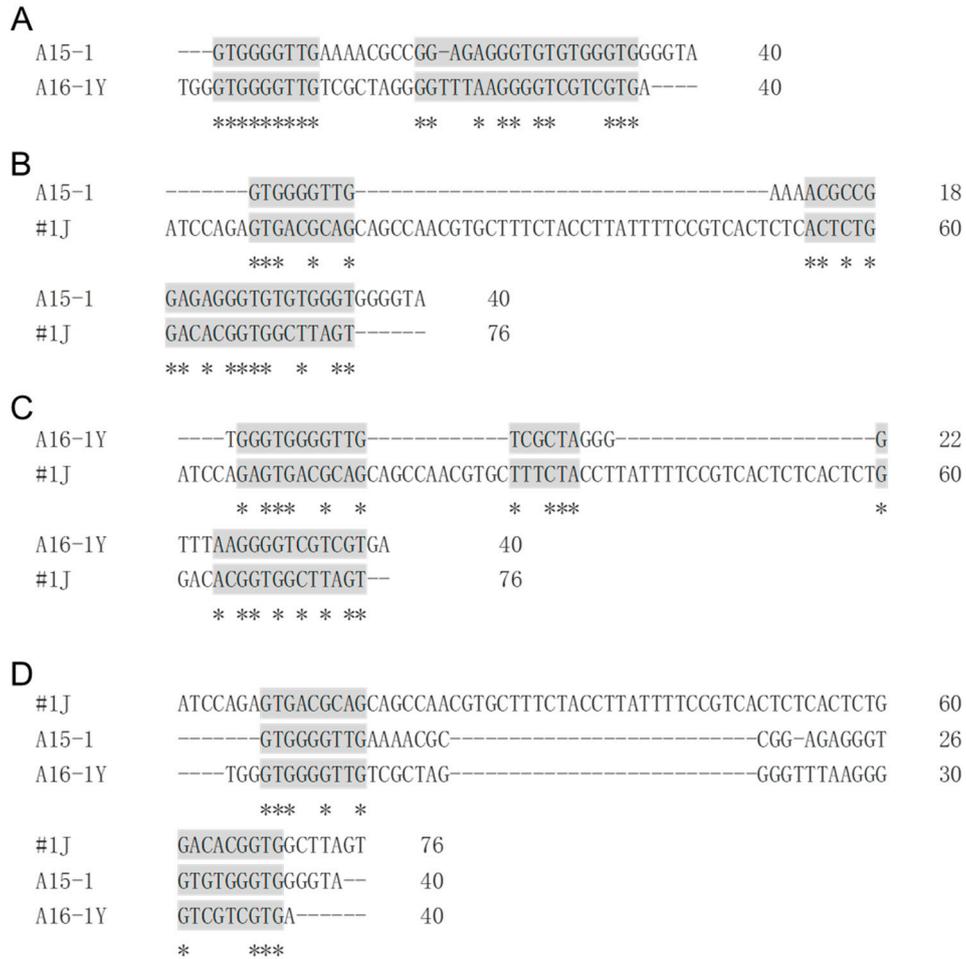


Figure S6. Sequence alignment analysis for A15-1, A16-1Y, and #1J aptamers. Sequence alignment for A15-1 and A16-1Y (A), A15-1 and #1J (B), A16-1Y and #1J (C), and A15-1, A16-1Y and #1J (D). Sequences with gray background in each alignment result are the similar motifs. Asterisk indicates the identical bases. Sequences were aligned by using the Clustal Omega (version 1.2.4) online tool (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalo/>).