

**Proposal Abstract:**

In general, main sequence stars (MSs) are commonly identified as optical companions of pulsars. Spectroscopic or photometric measurements of these optical companions provide more accurate constraints on various parameters of pulsars, including their mass, distance or age. Gaia DR3 provides an impressive collection of data on single-lined spectroscopic binaries (SB1), enabling the search for binary systems that were rare or previously unidentified. Our objective is to identify potential pulsar-MS binaries within the Gaia DR3 SB1 catalogue. We select SB1 sources that exhibit ellipsoidal-like variation and have an inferred mass for the unseen component ranging between 1.3 and 2.5 solar mass. As a result, we obtain 16 pulsar-MS candidates. Among these candidates, we anticipate that seven of them will exhibit radio pulse signals detectable by the FAST. The total tracking observation time we request for 7 proposed targets is 7 hours.