Supplementary Materials

An anti-passivation ink for the preparation of electrodes for use in electrochemical immunoassays

Qi-qi ZHENG[1,2], Yuan-chao LU[1,2], Zun-zhong YE[1,2], Jian-feng PING[1,2], Jian WU[†1,2], Yi-bin YING[1,2,3]

[1]*College of Biosystems Engineering and Food Science, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, China*

[2]*Key Laboratory of on Site Processing Equipment for Agricultural Products, Ministry of Agriculture, Hangzhou 310058, China*

[3]*Faculty of Agricultural and Food Science, Zhejiang A&F University, Hangzhou 311300, China*

[†]E-mail: wujian69@zju.edu.cn

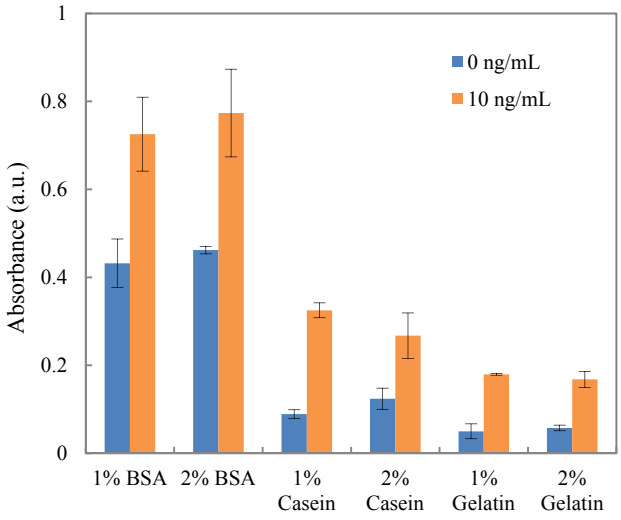

Fig. S1 Absorbance of test solution with different kinds of blocking solutions

The concentrations were: capture antibody, 13.2 μg/ml; ALP conjugated antibody, 10 μg/ml; cTnI, 0 ng/ml (blue bar) and 10 ng/ml (orange bar). The concentrations of BSA and casein: 1%=0.01 g/ml, 2%=0.02 g/ml

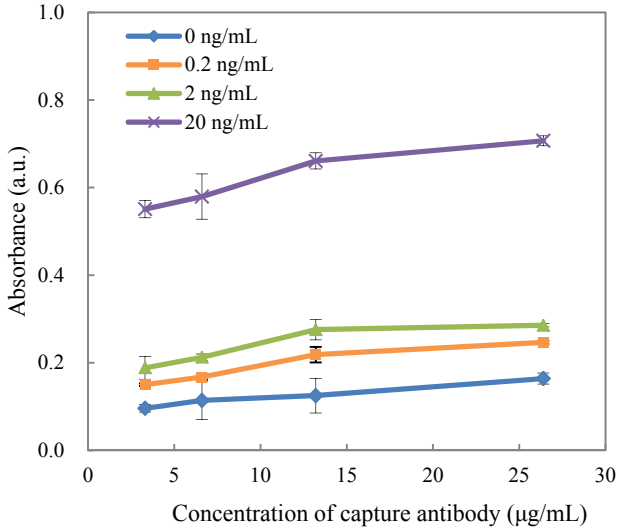

Fig. S2 Absorbance of test solution with different concentrations of capture antibody

Conditions of the experiment: 1% (0.01 g/ml) casein as blocking solution; 15 μg/ml ALP-conjugated antibody, and cTnI antigen (0, 0.2, 2, and 20 ng/ml)

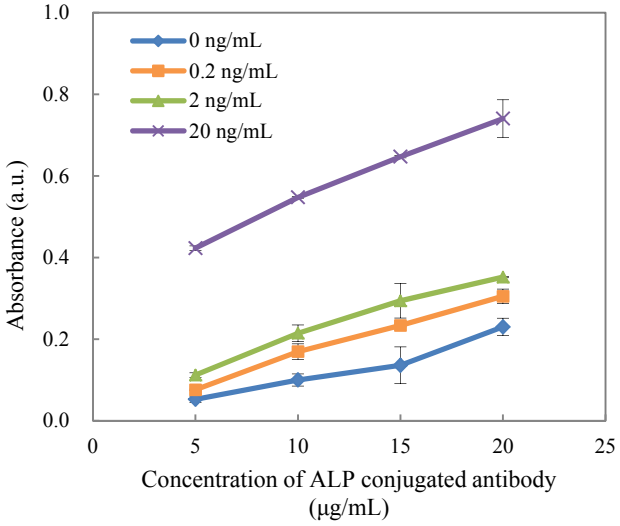

Fig. S3 Absorbance of test solution with different concentrations of ALP-conjugated antibody

Conditions of the experiment: 1% (0.01 g/ml) casein as blocking solution, 13.2 μg/ml capture antibody, and cTnI antigen (0, 0.2, 2, and 20 ng/ml)