Electronic Supplementary Information for:

Dengue diagnosis on laser printed microzones using smartphone-based detection and multivariate image analysis

Karoliny A. Oliveira\textsuperscript{a,b}, Deangelis Damasceno\textsuperscript{a,d}, Cristina R. de Oliveira\textsuperscript{c}, Lucimeire A. da Silveira\textsuperscript{c}, Anselmo E. de Oliveira\textsuperscript{a} and Wendell K.T. Coltro\textsuperscript{a,b}

\textsuperscript{a}Instituto de Química, Universidade Federal de Goiás, 74690-900, Goiânia/GO, Brazil
\textsuperscript{b}Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia de Bioanalítica (INCTBio), Campinas/SP, Brazil
\textsuperscript{c}Instituto de Patologia Tropical e Saúde Pública, Universidade Federal de Goiás, Goiânia/GO, Brazil
\textsuperscript{d}Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de Goiás, 75250-000, Senador Canedo/GO, Brazil
Fig. S1 Hue average color channel histograms for digital images captured after ELISA experiments dedicated to (A) IgM and (B) IgG detection. Abbreviations mean: (B) blank, (PC) positive and (NC) negative controls and (PS) positive and (NS) negative samples.
Fig. S2 Scheme of the in-house algorithms developed to analyze the data recorded with smartphone-based detection.
Direct ELISA

Direct ELISA procedure was performed on printed microzones as recently described.\(^1\)

First, human IgG were immobilized on polyester surface using 10-\(\mu\)L aliquots from 0 to 100 \(\mu\)g/mL IgG solution prepared in carbonate buffer at pH 9.6. The sample was added on each zone and kept overnight at 4°C. Microzones were then washed and blocked the same procedure described before. After that, a 10-\(\mu\)L aliquot containing the peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (anti-human IgG) diluted (1:250) in blocking buffer was added to each zone and kept during 1 hour. The zones were washed twice with PBS-T solution. After washing step, 10 \(\mu\)L of the colorimetric substrate solution was added to the test zone and the colour-producing enzymatic reaction was allowed to proceed during 30 minutes under absence of light.

Digital images were acquired of direct ELISA and the region of interest (ROI) was decomposed and converted the same procedure described in the main text. The analytical parameters used to obtain analytical curve were performed through effective absorbance (eq. 1), where \(A_H\), \(A_S\), \(A_I\) are the effective absorbance for hue, saturation and intensity\(^2\).

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\begin{align*}
A_H &= -\log(H_c/H_b) \\
A_S &= -\log(S_c/S_b) \\
A_I &= -\log(I_c/I_b)
\end{align*}
\]

\(H_c\), \(S_c\), \(I_c\), \(H_b\), \(S_b\) and \(I_b\) are the average of the H, S and I channels. Afterwards, the total absorbance was found for each concentration. The calibration curve was performed using the total absorbance values (\(A_T\)), which represents the sum of \(A_H\), \(A_S\) and \(A_I\). The concentration values (predicted values) achieved with smartphone were compared to the values found with microplate reader. As it can be seen in Figure S2, the relationship
exhibited a linear behavior with $R^2$ value equal to 0.990 in a human IgG concentration range between 0 and 100 µg/mL.

![Graph showing predicted versus reference values for IgG detection using direct ELISA procedure. Predicted and reference values are associated with the concentration values achieved with smartphone and microplate readers, respectively.](image)

**Fig. S3** Presentation of the predicted versus reference values for IgG detection using direct ELISA procedure. Predicted and reference values are associated with the concentration values achieved with smartphone and microplate readers, respectively.

**References**
