Electronic Supporting Information

Gold nanoparticles as a substrate in bio-analytical near-infrared surface-enhanced Raman scattering

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Summary

Number of Pages: 4
Number of Figures: 3
Number of Tables: 0

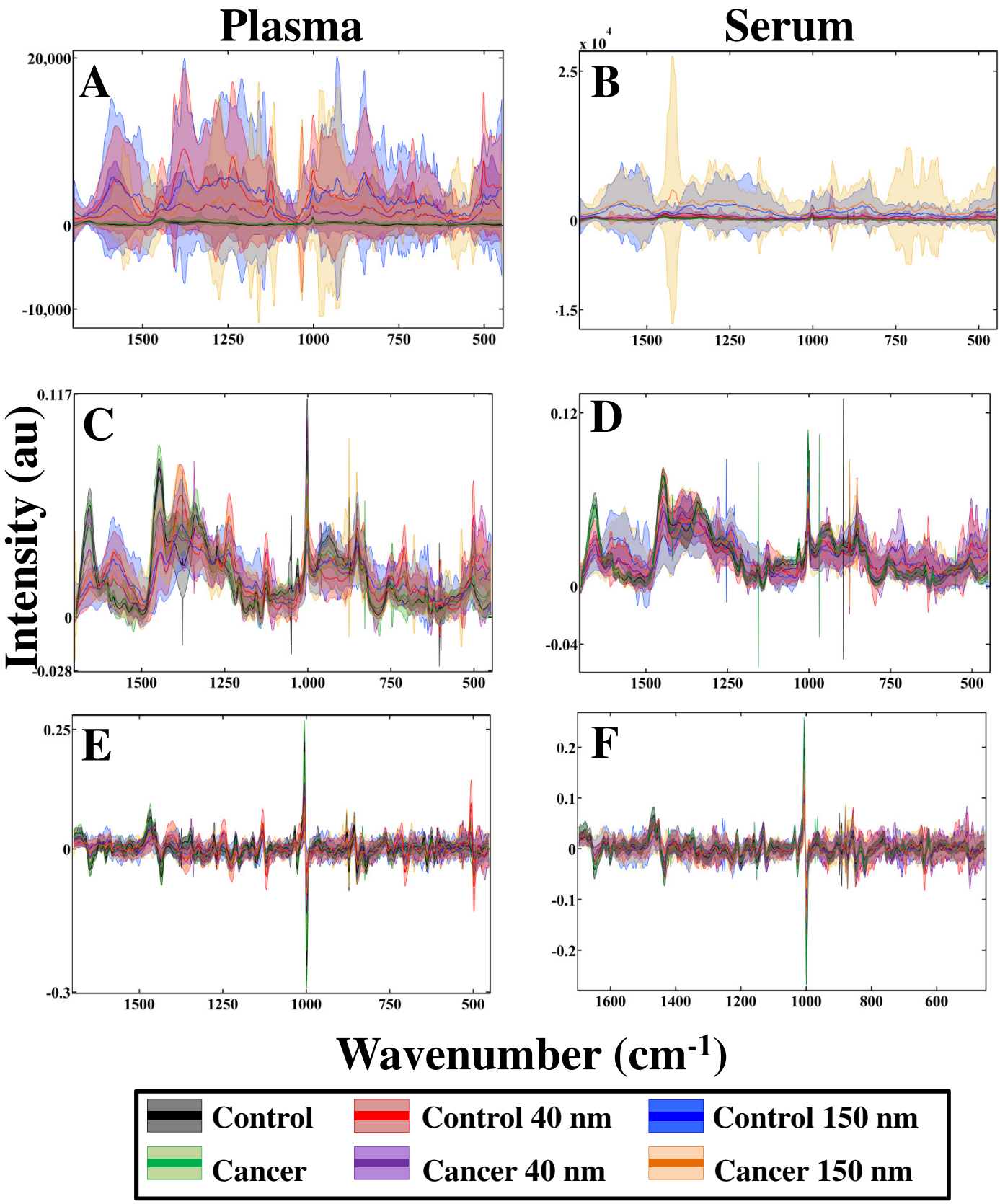

Figure S1. Influence of nanoparticles on SERS effect in blood plasma or serum samples. Raman spectra (class means with standard deviation) of blood plasma (**A**, **C**, **E**) or serum samples (**B**, **D**, **F**) with or without gold nanoparticles: following polynomial baseline correction to show raw enhancement (**A**, **B**), polynomial baseline correction followed by vector normalisation (**C**, **D**) or 1st order differentiation followed by vector normalisation (**E**, **F**).

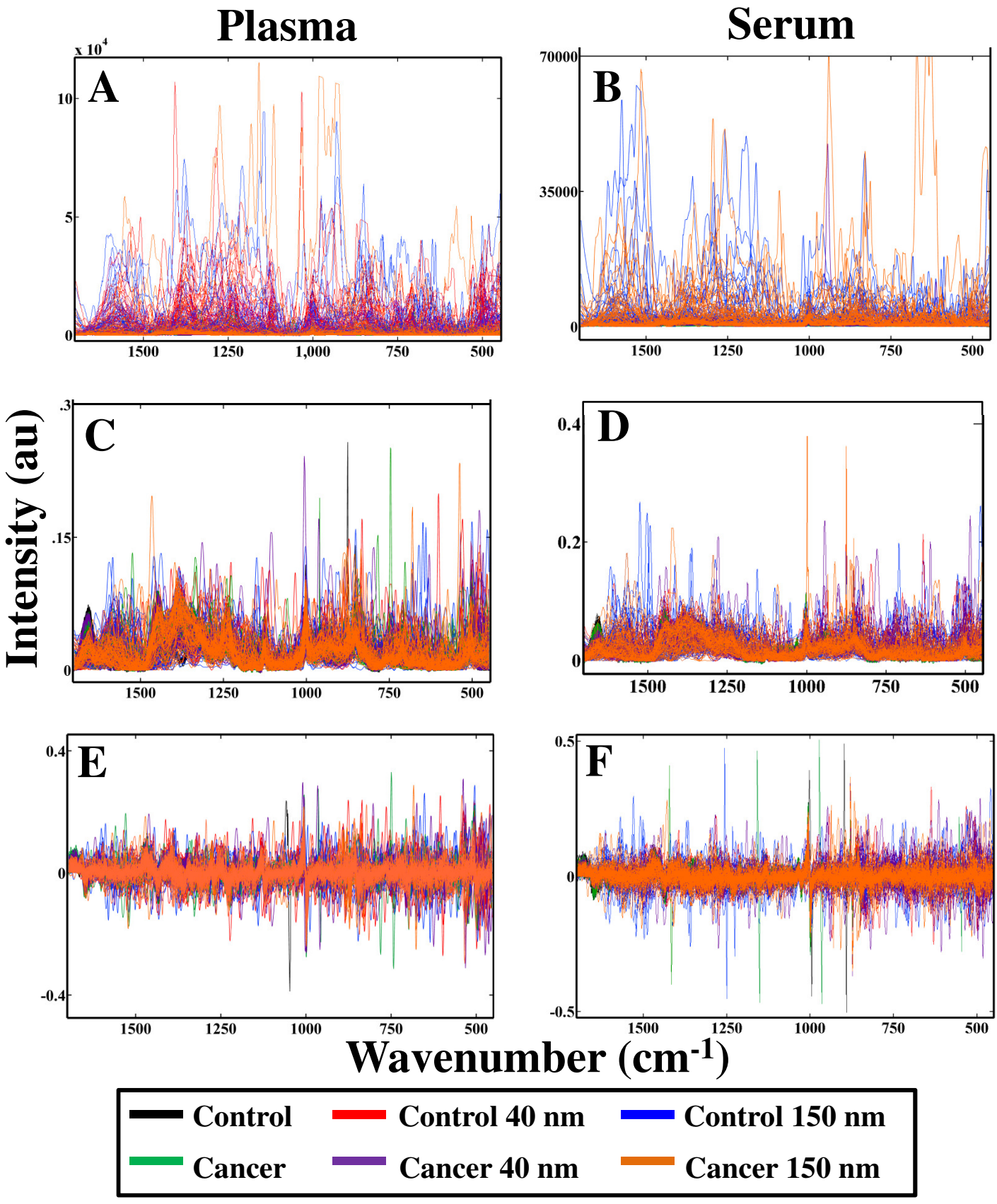

Figure S2. Influence of nanoparticles on SERS effect in blood plasma or serum samples. Raman spectra (all spectra in dataset) of blood plasma (**A**, **C**, **E**) or serum samples (**B**, **D**, **F**) with or without gold nanoparticles: following polynomial baseline correction to show raw enhancement (**A**, **B**), polynomial baseline correction followed by vector normalisation (**C**, **D**) or 1st order differentiation followed by vector normalisation (**E**, **F**).

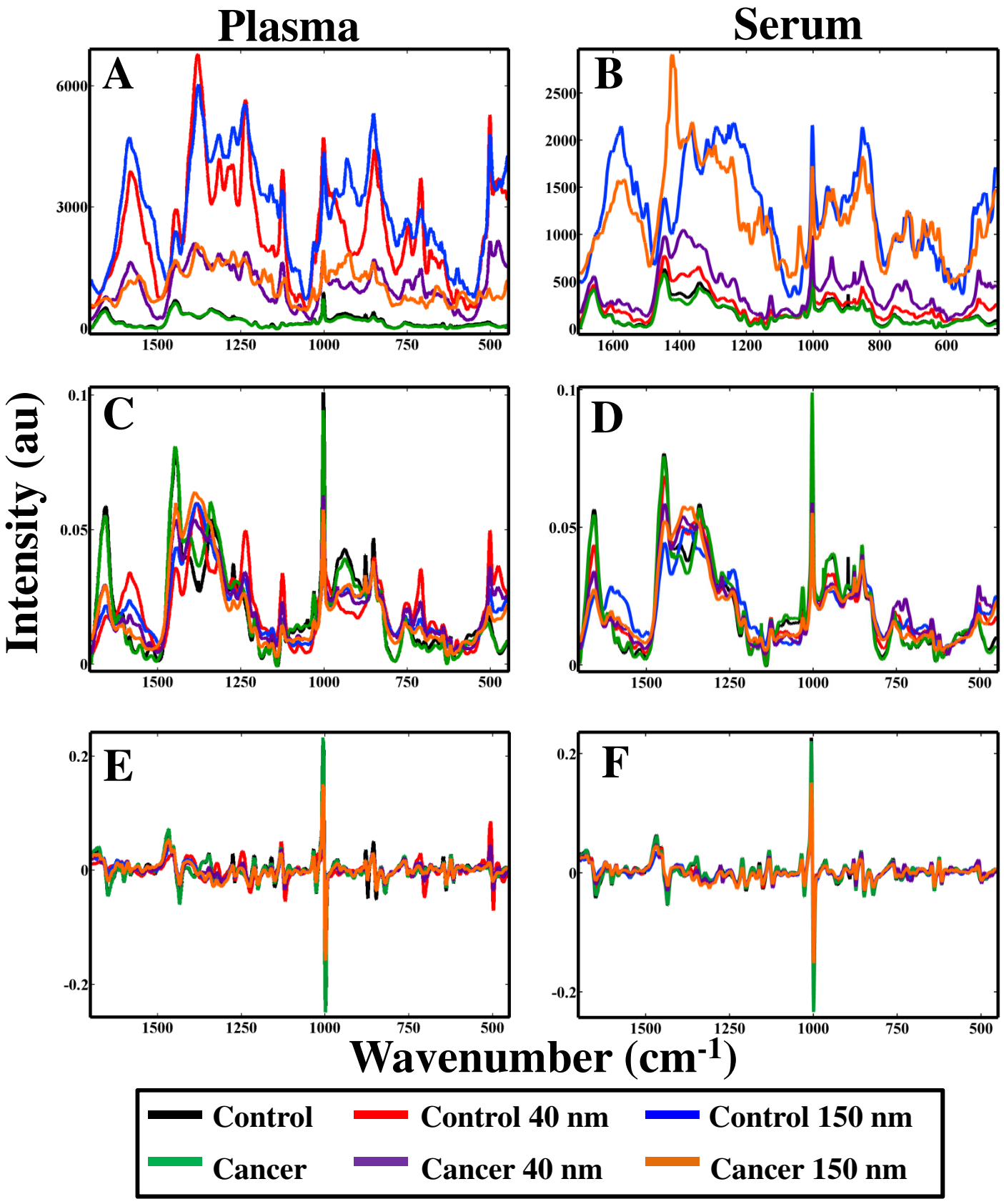

Figure S3. Influence of nanoparticles on SERS effect in blood plasma or serum samples. Class means spectra of all data acquired in this study, including non-enhanced spectra. Blood plasma (**A**, **C**, **E**) or serum samples (**B**, **D**, **F**) with or without gold nanoparticles: following polynomial baseline correction to show raw enhancement (**A**, **B**), polynomial baseline correction followed by vector normalisation (**C**, **D**) or 1st order differentiation followed by vector normalisation (**E**, **F**).