Supporting Information for:

Using the inherent chemistry of the endothelin-1 peptide to develop a rapid assay for pre-transplant donor lung assessment

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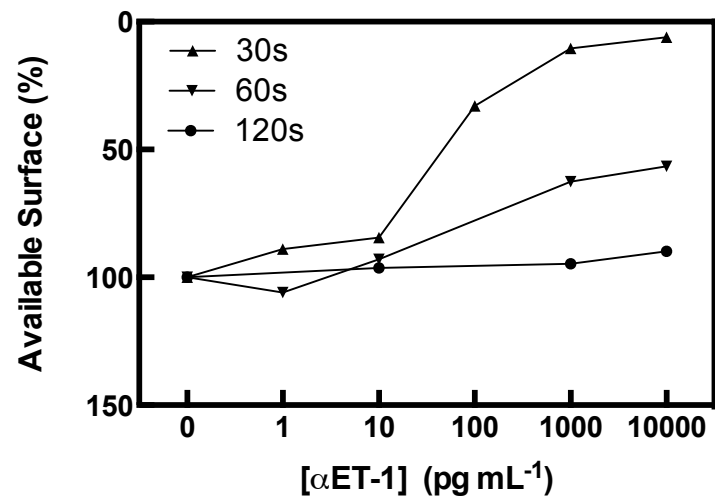d Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5S 3M2, Canada.
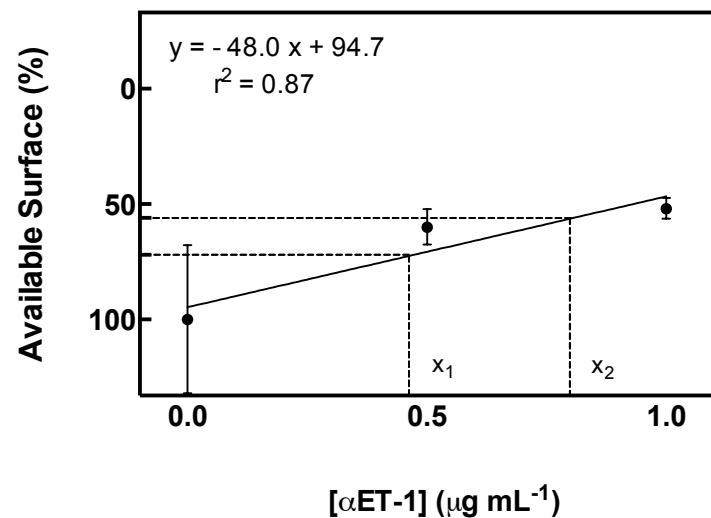*shana.kelley@utoronto.ca

SI Figure 1. ET-1 biosensor characteristics. Currents obtained (reported as % available surface for various concentrations of ET-1 antibody bound to the ET-1 peptide SAM (1 ng mL^{-1}) for sensors that were electrodeposited for 30 (triangles), 60 (inverted triangles), or 120 (circles) seconds.

SI Figure 2. ET-1 detection in PBS. Currents obtained (reported as % available surface) for the oxidation of ferrocyanide at the electrode surface for the detection of ET-1 in PBS. The equation and goodness of fit for the standard curve (circles, solid line) are shown in the upper left quadrant of the graph. Each point represents n = 5 different sensors and error-bars indicate s.e.m. The dashed lines represent the observed % available surface for two unknown ET-1 concentrations, x_1 and x_2, extrapolated to theoretical anti-ET-1 concentrations.

SI Table 1. Estimated ET-1 concentrations in PBS.

Buffer	Unknown Sample	% Available Surface	[αET-1] Calculated (ng mL^{-1})	[ET-1] Calculated (ng mL^{-1})*	[ET-1] Actual (ng mL^{-1})
PBS	x_1	72.0	472	528	500
	x_2	56.0	806	194	250

*Calculated [ET-1] is obtained from the following equation: [ET-1]calc. = [αET-1] added – [αET-1] calculated where [αET-1] added is 1 µg mL^{-1} and [αET-1] calculated is obtained by solving the equation of the line in SI Fig 2. .