

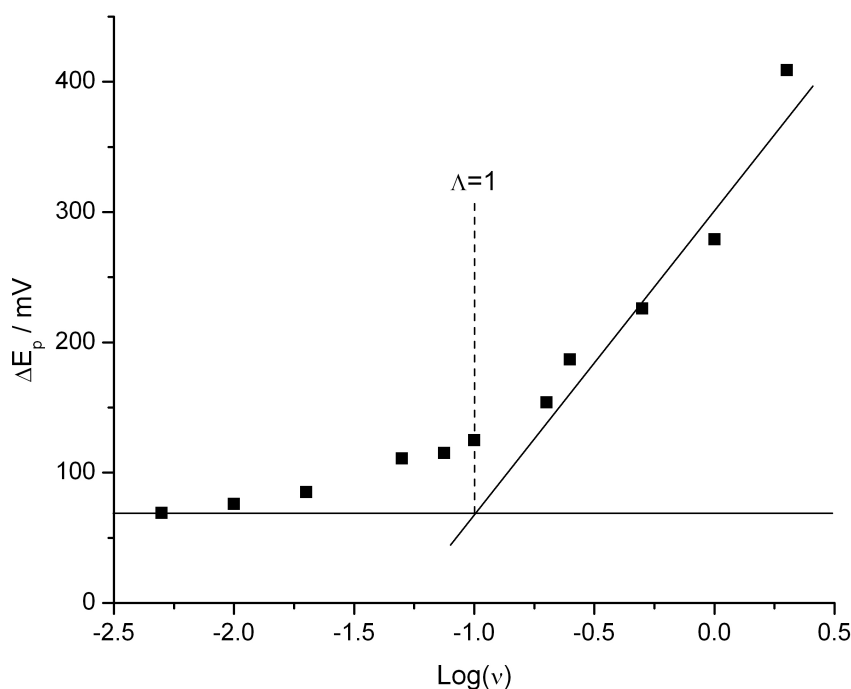
## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Rapid Prototyping of Screen-Printed Electrodes: Developing Electrochemical Detectors for Lateral Flow Applications.

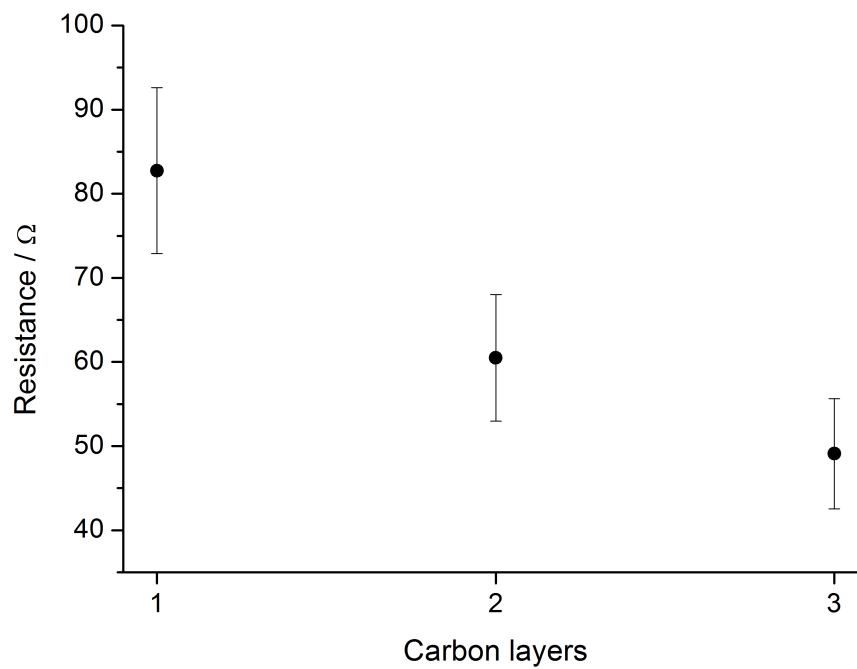
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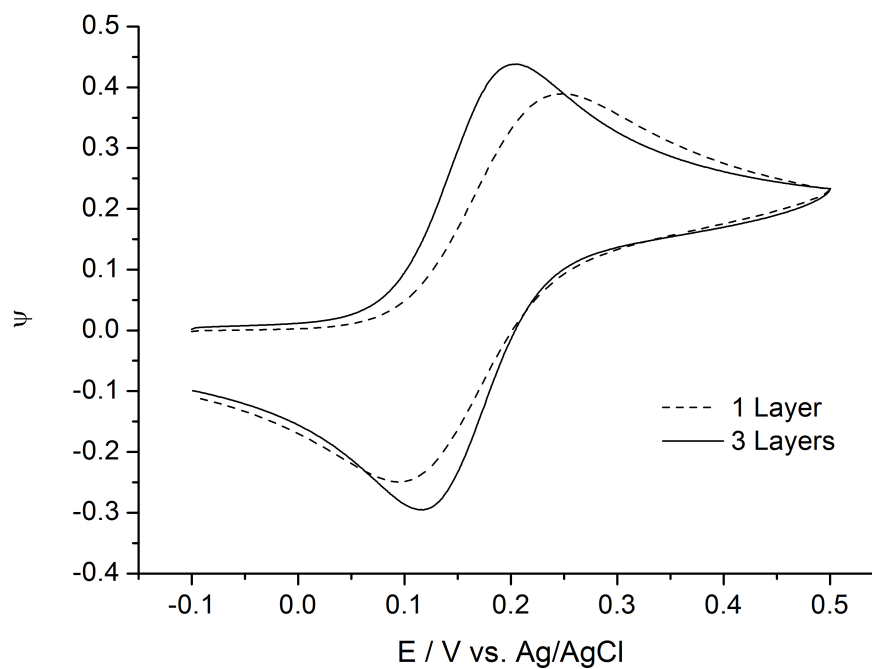
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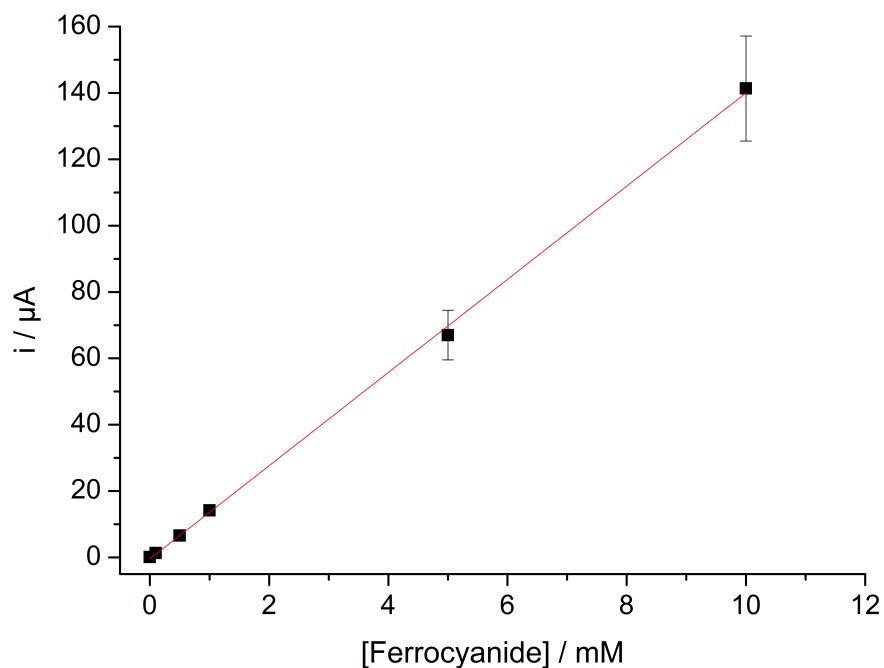
**Figure 1 S:** Variation of the peak to peak separation with the logarithm of the scan rate for a 3 mm chip in ferrocyanide 5 mM in PBS 50mM + KCl 0.1M.



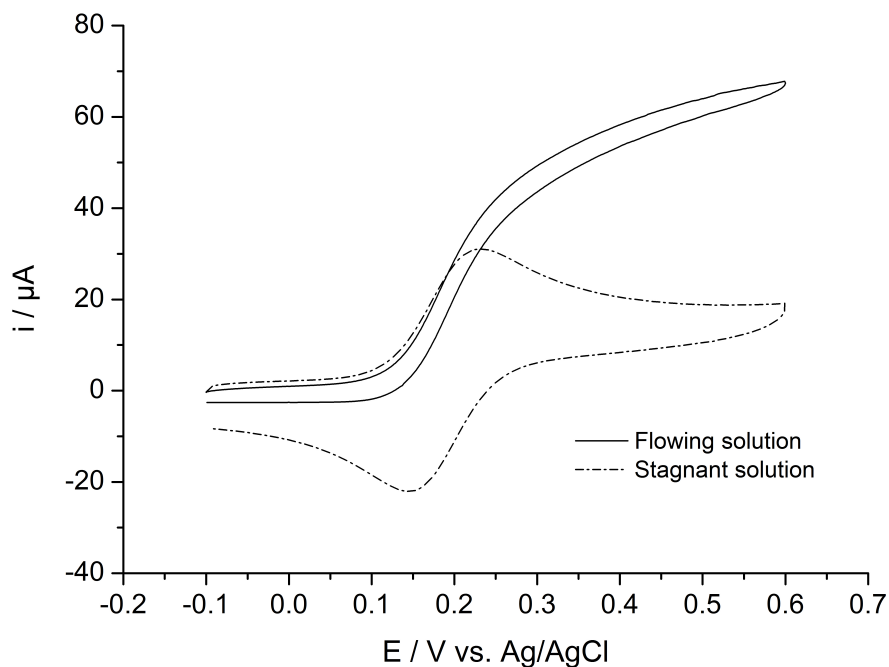
**Figure 2 S:** Resistance measured for counter working electrodes of different layers ( $n=5$ ).



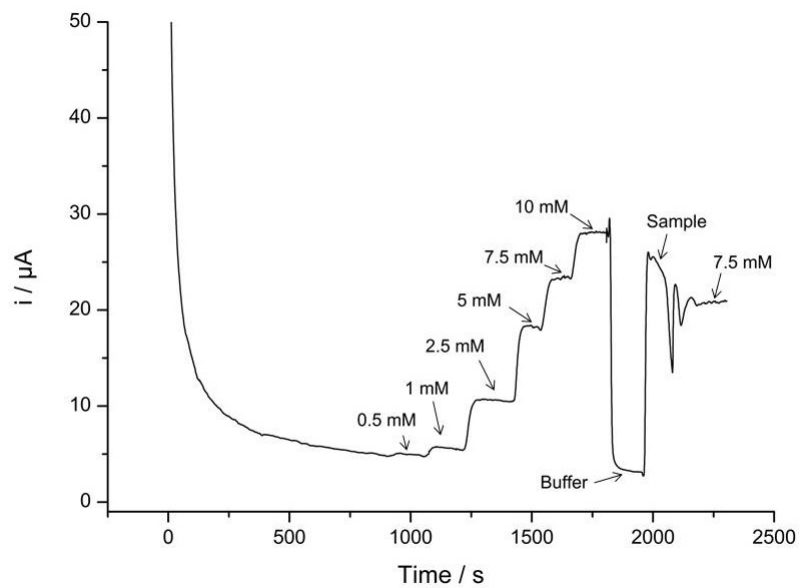
**Figure 3 S:** Comparison of one and three-layer devices cured for the same amount of time (45 min). Voltammograms obtained for ferrocyanide 5 mM in PBS 50mM + KCl 0.1M. Scan rate of 20 mVs<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure 4 S:** Variation of current intensity with ferrocyanide concentration at a fixed potential of 0.4 V vs. Ag/AgCl pseudo-reference electrode. Ferrocyanide concentrations of 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 5.0 and 10 mM.



**Figure 5 S:** Cyclic voltammograms obtained for ferrocyanide 5 mM in supporting electrolyte in a stagnant solution or in fully-wetted mode. Scan rate of 10 mVs<sup>-1</sup>



**Figure 6 S:** Chronoamperometric response of the biosensor to successive glucose additions and to a blood sample addition. Working potential of 0.2 V vs. Ag/AgCl pseudo-reference electrode.