An electrochemiluminescent-supramolecular approach to sarcosine detection for early diagnosis of prostate cancer.

Giovanni Valenti,[a] Enrico Rampazzo,[a] Elisa Biavardi,[b] Elena Villani,[a] Giulio Fracasso,[c] Massimo Marcaccio,[a] Federico Bertani,[b] Dunia Ramarli,[c] Enrico Dalcanale,[b] Francesco Paolucci,[a] and Luca Prodi.*[a]

[a.] *Department of Chemistry "G. Ciamician", University of Bologna, Via Selmi 2, 40126 Bologna, Italy; E-mail: luca.prodi@unibo.it*
[b.] *Dipartimento di Chimica Organica e Industriale, University of Parma and Consorzio Interuniversitario Nazionale per la Scienza e Tecnologia dei Materiali Unità di Ricerca Parma, Parco Area delle Scienze 17/A, 43124 Parma, Italy; E-mail: enrico.dalcanale@unipr.it*
[c.] *Department of Pathology and Diagnostics, Immunology Section, University of Verona,Verona, Italy*

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

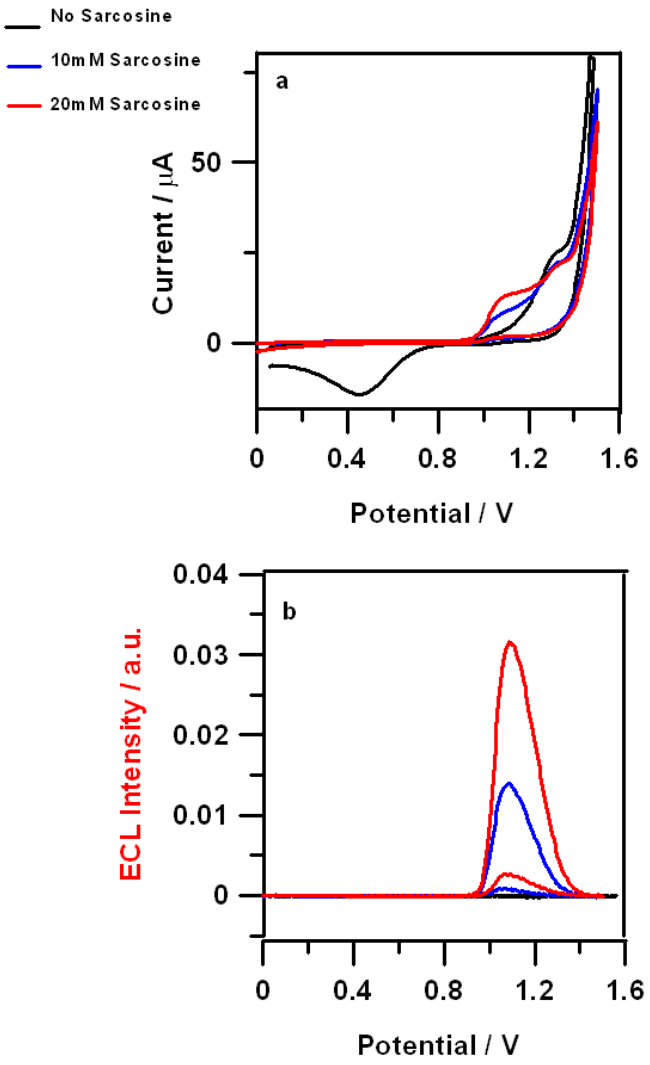

Figure S1 Cyclic Voltammetry (a) and ECL of $Ru(bpy)_3^{2+}$ 1 mM solution in phosphate buffer without (black line) and with 10 mM (blue line) and 20mM (red line) of sarcosine.

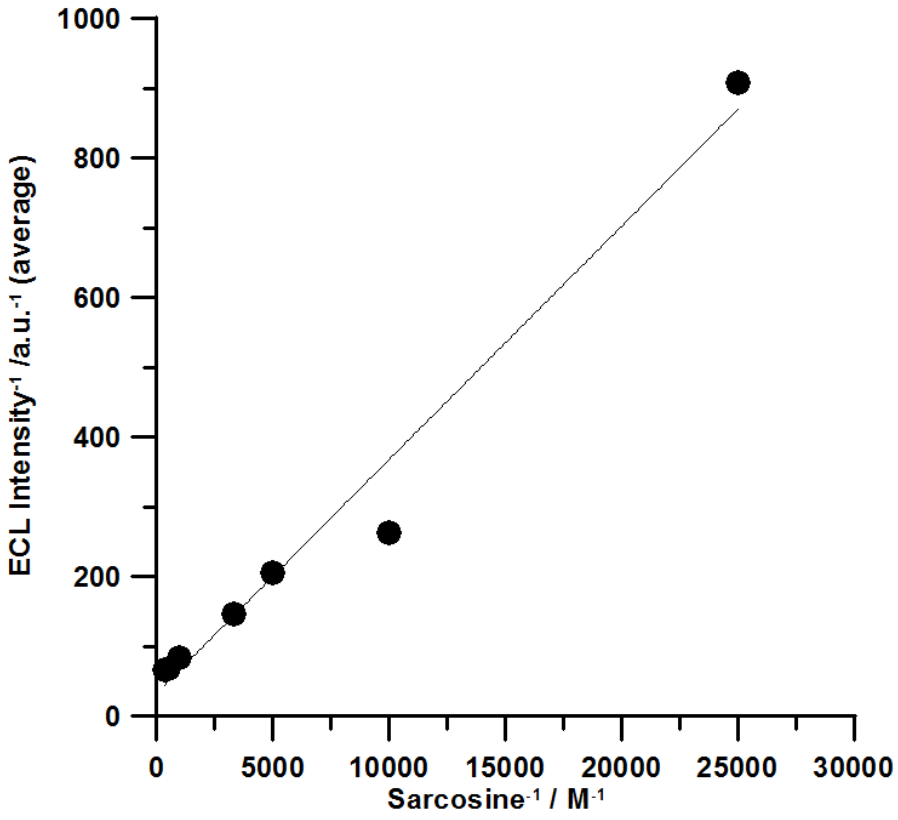

Figure S2 Linearization of the ECL intensity *vs* sarcosine concentration (50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 1000, 2000, 3000 µM), obtain from PB (pH 9) solution, 20 µM $Ru(bpy)_3^{2+}$ the potentials applied versus Ag/AgCl is 1.45 V. MMBs are previously functionalize with the **Tiiii**, after the **Tiiii@MMB** were incubate with the sarcosine at pH 5 for 1 h. The **Tiiii@MMB** -Sarcosine hydrochloride complex were washed three times with 0.05% Tween 20 and PB pH 5. Inset, the linear part in the calibration curve. Error bars show standard deviations (n=3).