

## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

**Carboxylated graphene nanodisks/glucose oxidase nanotags and Mn:CdS/TiO<sub>2</sub>**

**matrix based dual signal amplification strategy for ultrasensitive**

**photoelectrochemical detection of tumor markers**

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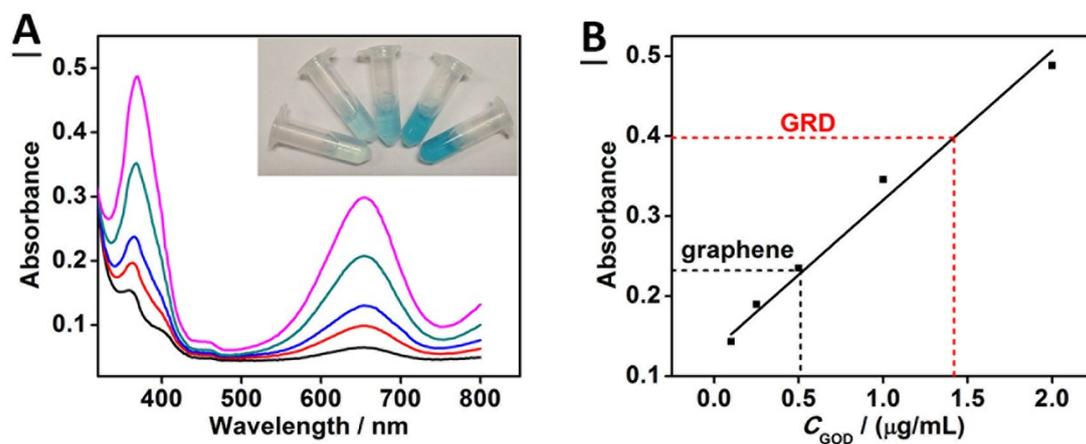
Email: [wushuo@dlut.edu.cn](mailto:wushuo@dlut.edu.cn)

## Section 1: Experimental section

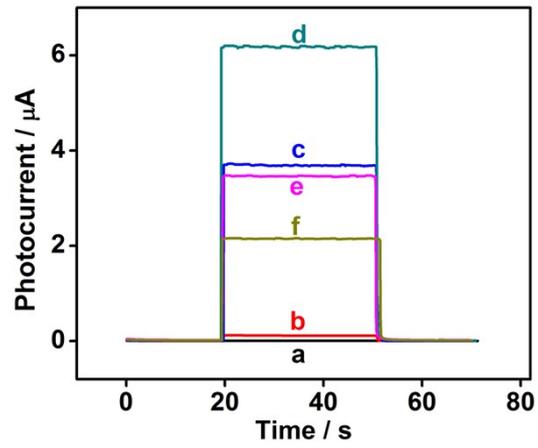
### Preparation of CdS:Mn/TiO<sub>2</sub>/FTO electrode

Before modification, the FTO slices were sequentially cleaned by acetone, 1 M NaOH of water/ethanol mixture (1:1, v/v) and 30% of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Then, they were treated with TiCl<sub>4</sub> to form a homogeneous and stable TiO<sub>2</sub> nano-seed layer on their surface. A 4 μL of the TiO<sub>2</sub> gel (prepared by adding 75 mg of the TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles into 4.26 mL of terpineol solution dissolved with 81 mg of ethyl cellulose) was dropped onto the surface of the TiCl<sub>4</sub> treated FTO, and sintered at 450 °C for 1 h. After cooling down to room temperature, the CdS:Mn QD multiple films were deposited according to a successive ionic layer adsorption and reaction (SILAR) method with some modifications<sup>1</sup>, using Na<sub>2</sub>S·9H<sub>2</sub>O (0.1 M) methanol/water solution and the mixture of Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O (0.1 M) and Mn(Ac)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O (0.08 M) as reaction solutions. This SILAR cycle was repeated 6 times and the CdS:Mn/TiO<sub>2</sub>/FTO was acquired.

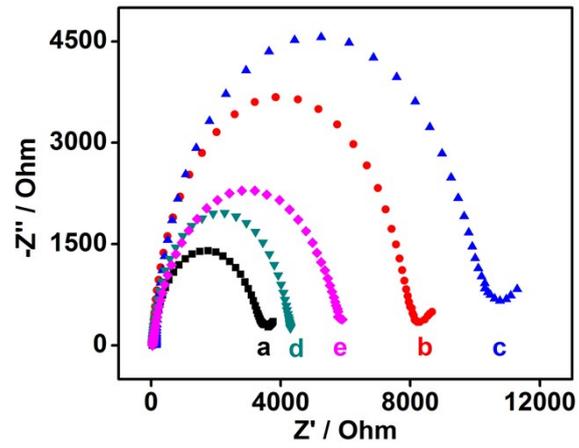
## Section 2: Figures and Tables



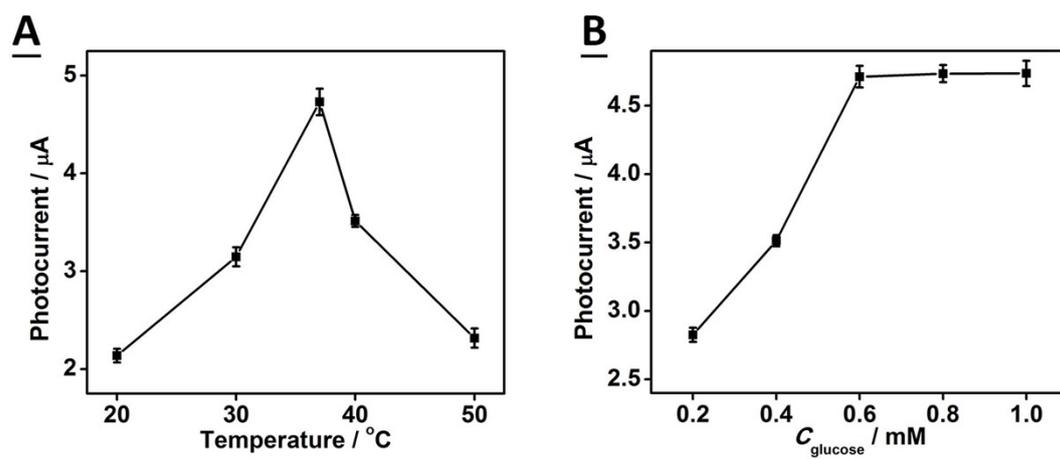
**Fig. S1.** (A) From down to top: UV-vis absorption spectra of 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  GOD mixed with 35  $\mu\text{M}$  glucose, and then reacted with 1  $\mu\text{M}$  TMB and 60  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  HRP, respectively. (B) the calibration plots of the colorimetric assay toward different-concentration GOD standards (Insets: the corresponding photographs.)



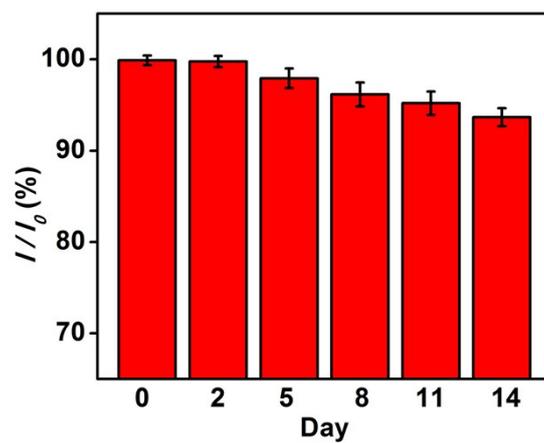
**Fig. S2.** The photocurrent responses of the bare (a) FTO, (b)  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{FTO}$ , (c)  $\text{CdS}/\text{TiO}_2/\text{FTO}$ , (d)  $\text{CdS:Mn}/\text{TiO}_2/\text{FTO}$ , (e)  $\text{Ab}/\text{CdS:Mn}/\text{TiO}_2/\text{FTO}$ , and (f)  $\text{BSA}/\text{Ab}/\text{CdS:Mn}/\text{TiO}_2/\text{FTO}$ , respectively.



**Fig. S3.** The EIS plots of (a) CdS:Mn/TiO<sub>2</sub>/FTO, (b) Ab/CdS:Mn/TiO<sub>2</sub>/FTO, (c) BSA/Ab/CdS:Mn/TiO<sub>2</sub>/FTO, (d) GRD-CEA/BSA/Ab/CdS:Mn/TiO<sub>2</sub>/FTO, and (e) GRD-GOD-CEA/BSA/Ab/CdS:Mn/TiO<sub>2</sub>/FTO respectively.



**Fig. S4.** The influence of (A) incubation time and (B) glucose concentration on the photocurrent of the immunosensor.



**Fig. S5.** The photocurrent of the PEC immunosensors after they were stored at 4 °C for different time.

**Table S1.** Comparison of the analytical performances of our PEC sensor with the previously reported method.

Method	Linear Range	Detection Limit	Reference
Enzymatic biocatalytic precipitation	0.5 pg-5 ng/mL	0.5 pg/mL	2
Dual-signal amplification strategy	0.5 pg-10 µg/mL	0.13 pg/mL	3
Co-sensitization strategy	1.0 pg-100 ng/mL	0.38 pg/mL	4
Sandwich type using SnO <sub>2</sub> -graphene as labels	0.005-10 ng/mL	0.036 pg/mL	5
Cathode PEC immunoassay	1 pg-100 ng/mL	0.32 pg/mL	6
Sandwich type based on Ab <sub>2</sub> -CuS	0.5 pg-100 ng/mL	0.16 pg/mL	7
Semiautomated support immunoassay	10 pg-100 ng/mL	4.0 pg/mL	8
Label-free type based on CdTe/Au-TiO <sub>2</sub> matrix	50 pM-50 µM	50 pM	9
Dual-signal amplification coupling dual inhibition effect	0.001-1µg/mL	0.3ng/mL	10
Label-free immunoassay based on Energy transfer effect	5.0 pg-20 ng/mL	1.756 pg/mL	11
GOD-GRD based dual-signal amplification strategy	10 fg-1 ng/mL	5.65 fg/mL	This work

## References

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