

## Electronic Supporting Information

A smartphone-based double-channel fluorescent device for immunoassay of carcinoembryonic antigen using CuS nanoparticles for signal amplification

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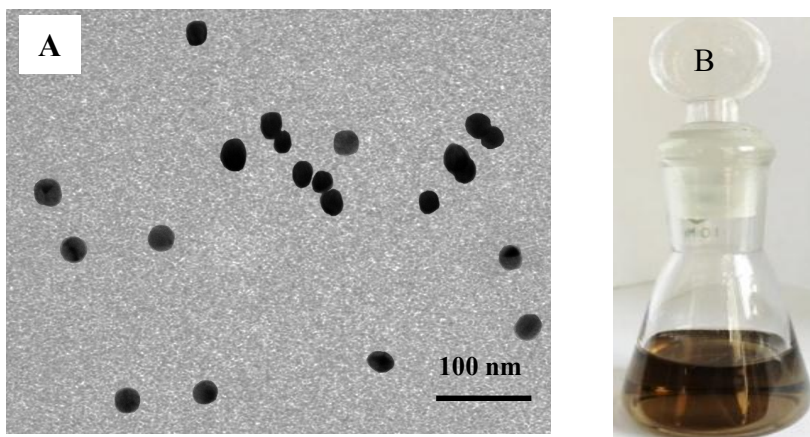
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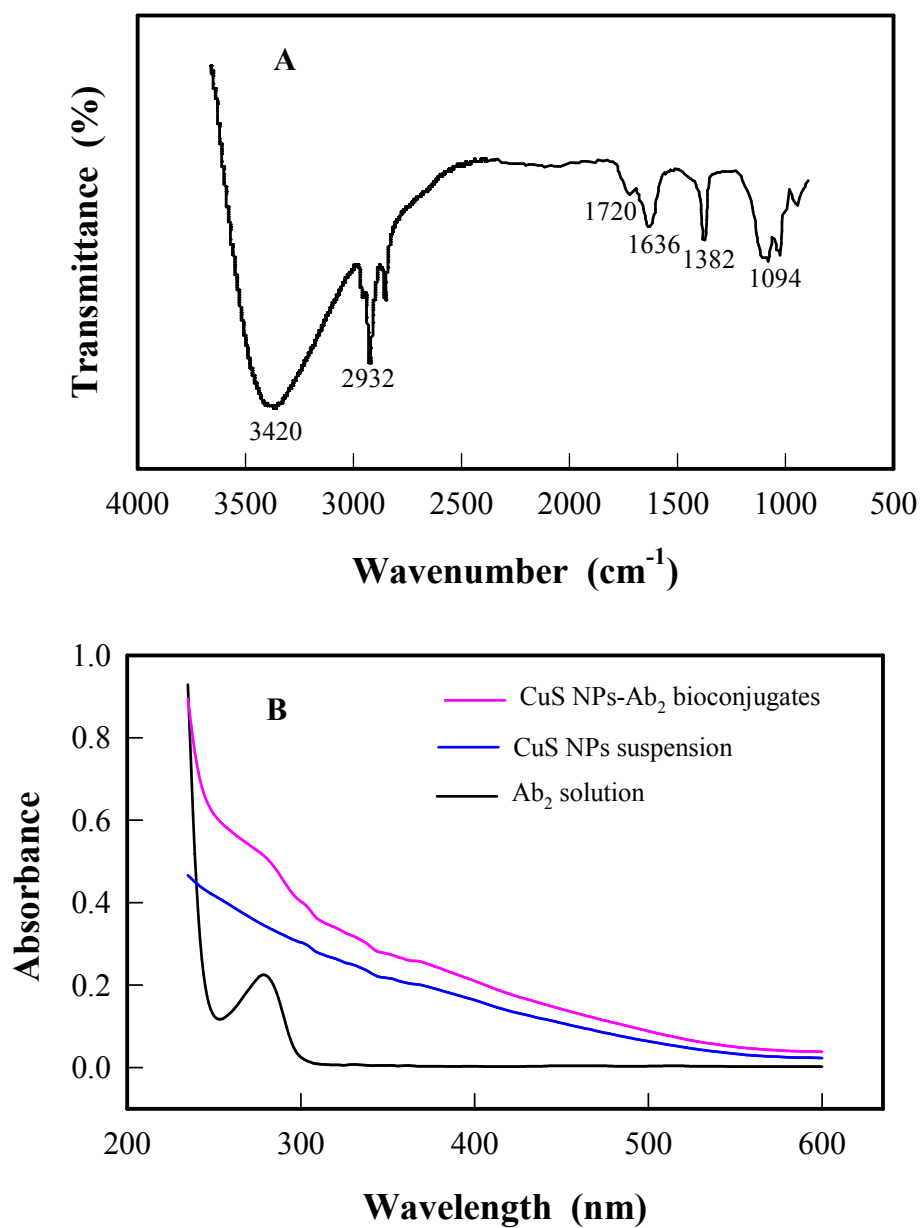
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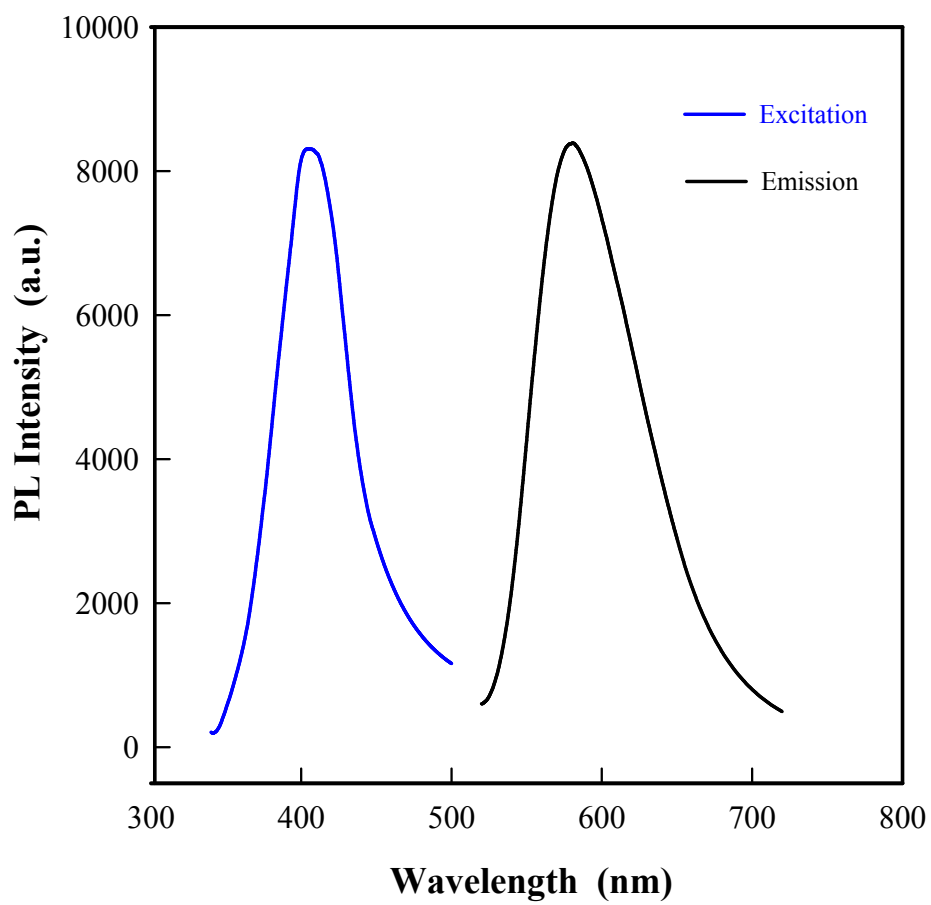
E-mail address: kangqi@sdnu.edu.cn (Q. Kang); dzshen@sdnu.edu.cn (D. Z. Shen).



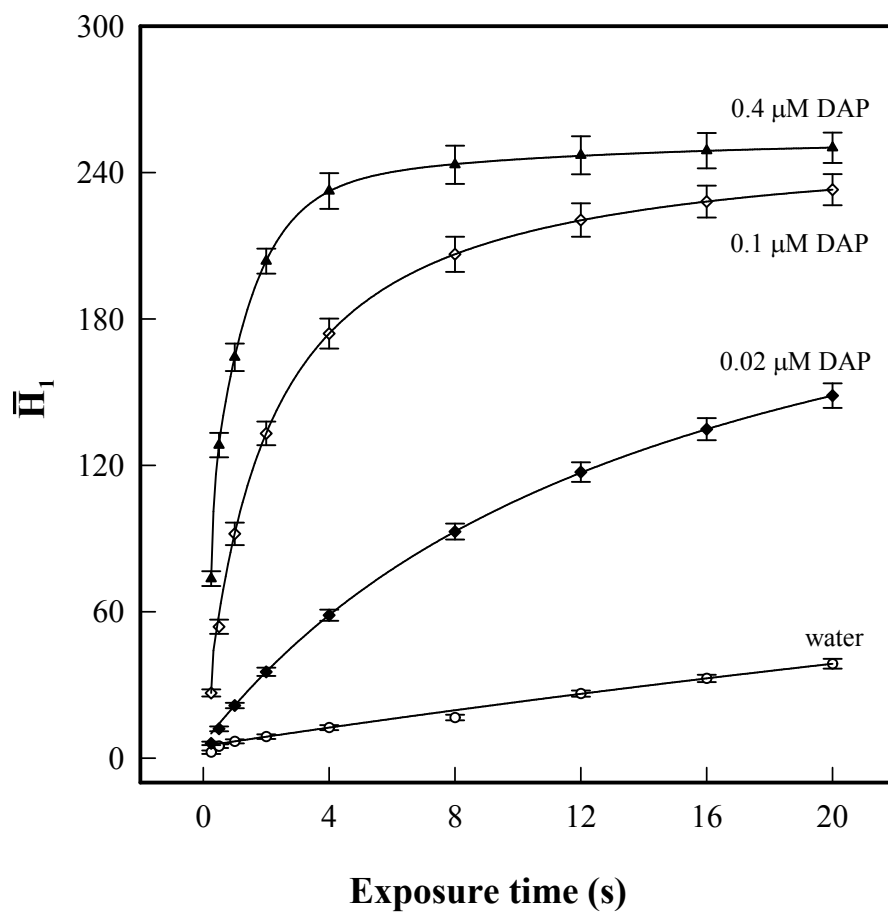
**Fig. S1.** TEM images of carboxylated CuS NPs (A). The photo of carboxylated CuS NPs suspension after being put aside for 24 hours (B).



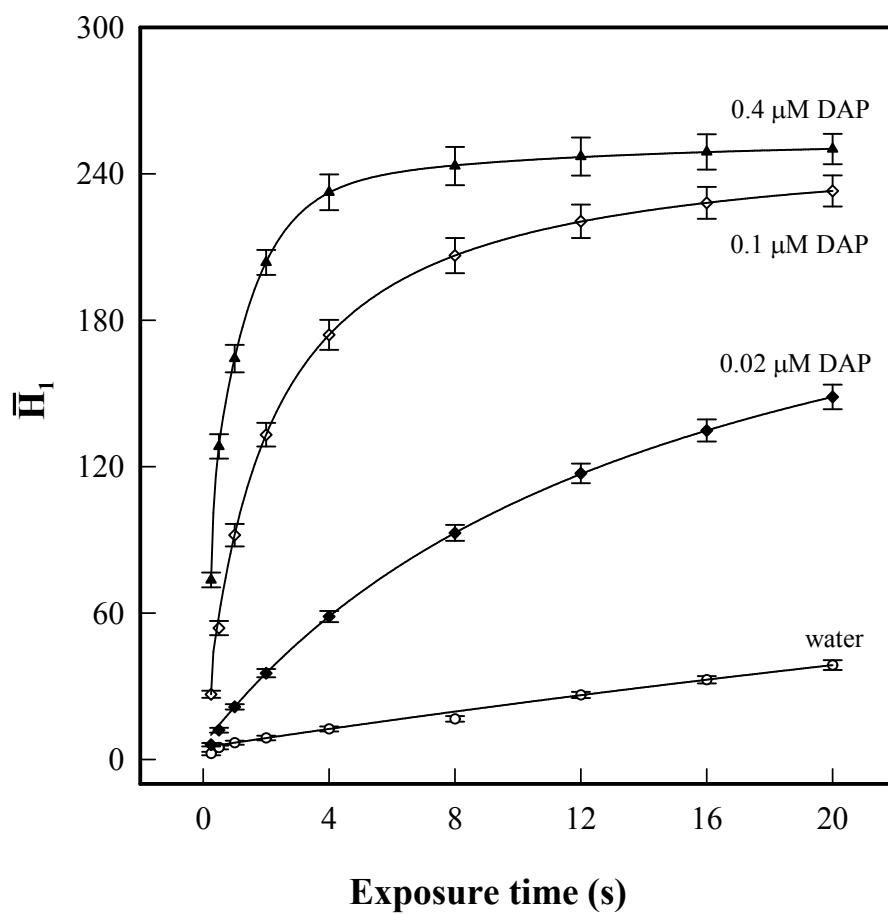
**Fig. S2.** FTIR spectrum of carboxylated CuS NPs (A). UV-Vis absorption spectra of Ab<sub>2</sub> solution, CuS NPs suspension, and CuS-Ab<sub>2</sub> bioconjugates (B).



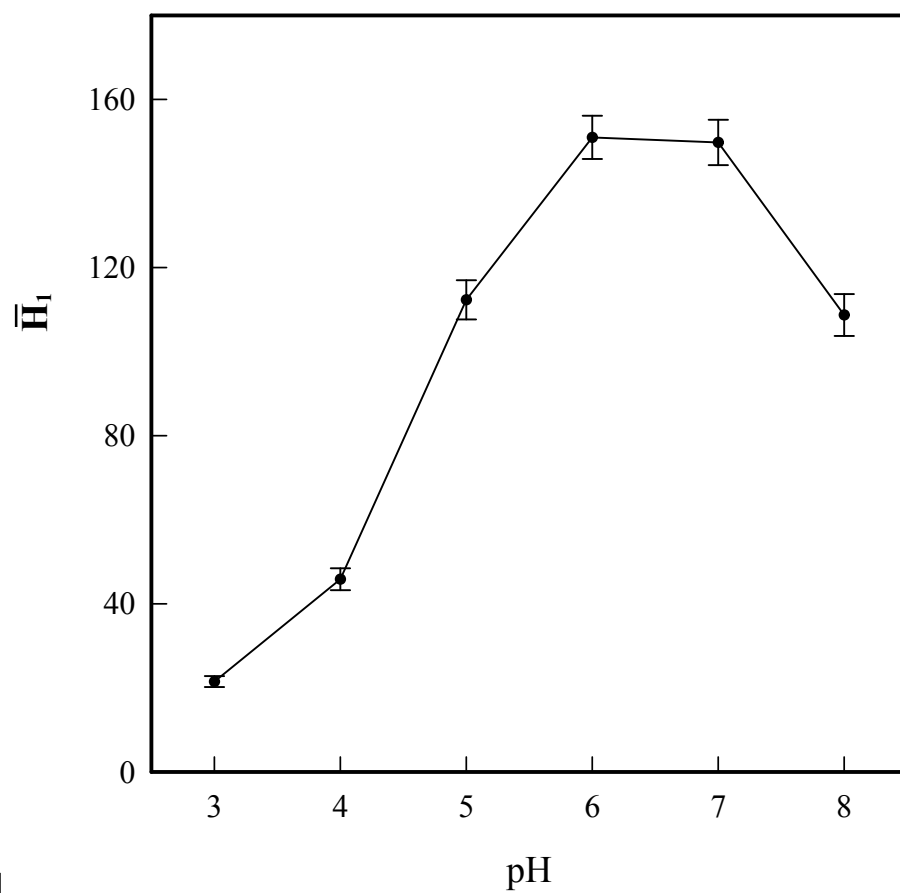
**Fig . S3** Excitation and emission spectra of DAP. Concentration of DAP was 0.4  $\mu$ M, pH=6.0.



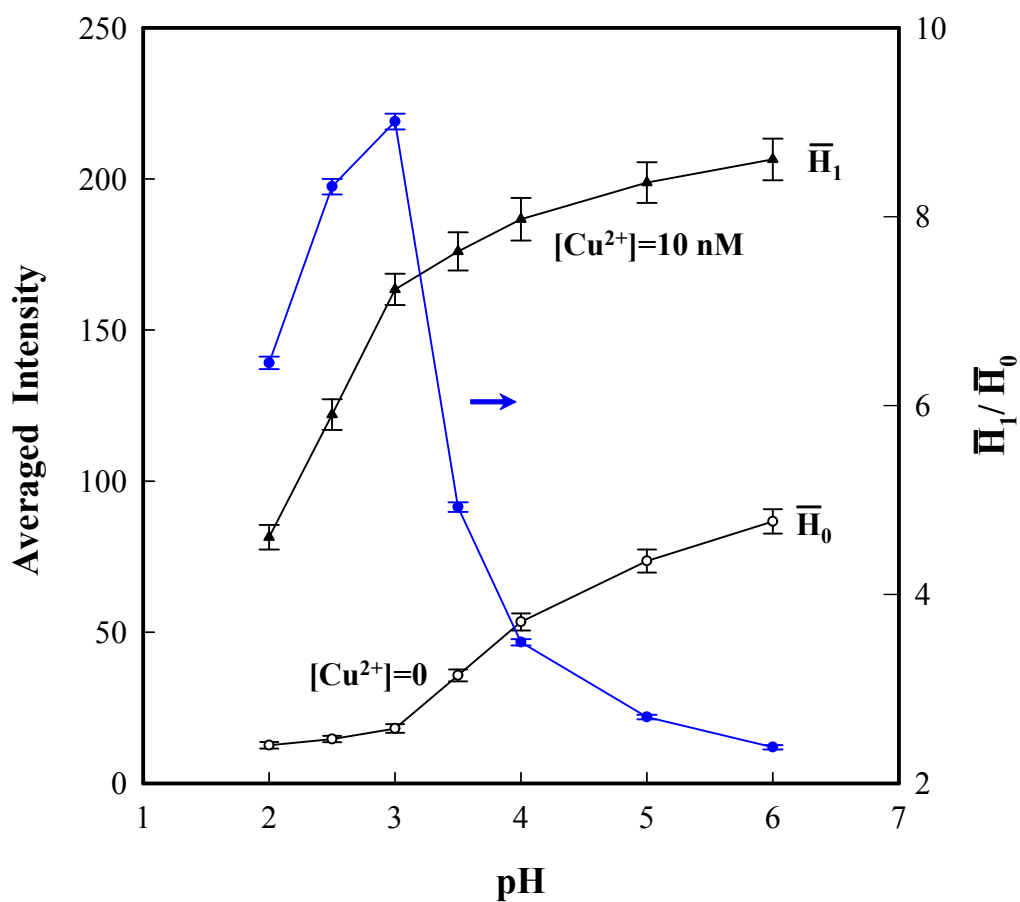
**Fig. S4** Influence of the exposure time on averaged brightness of the fluorescence images of DAP solutions (ISO = 400).



**Fig. S5** Influence of the ISO value on averaged brightness of the fluorescence images of DAP solutions (exposure time = 0.5 s)

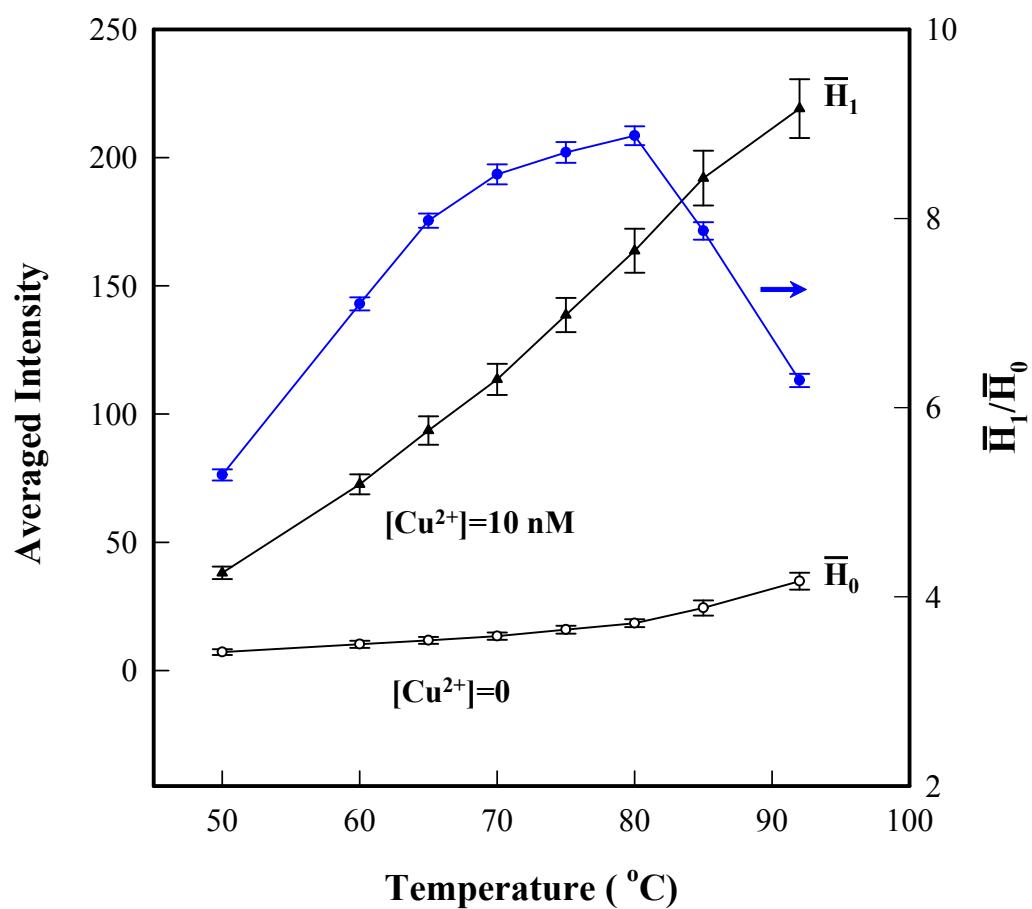


**Fig. S6** Influence of pH on the image intensity in 0.4  $\mu\text{M}$  PAD solution. Exposure time = 0.5 s, ISO = 400.

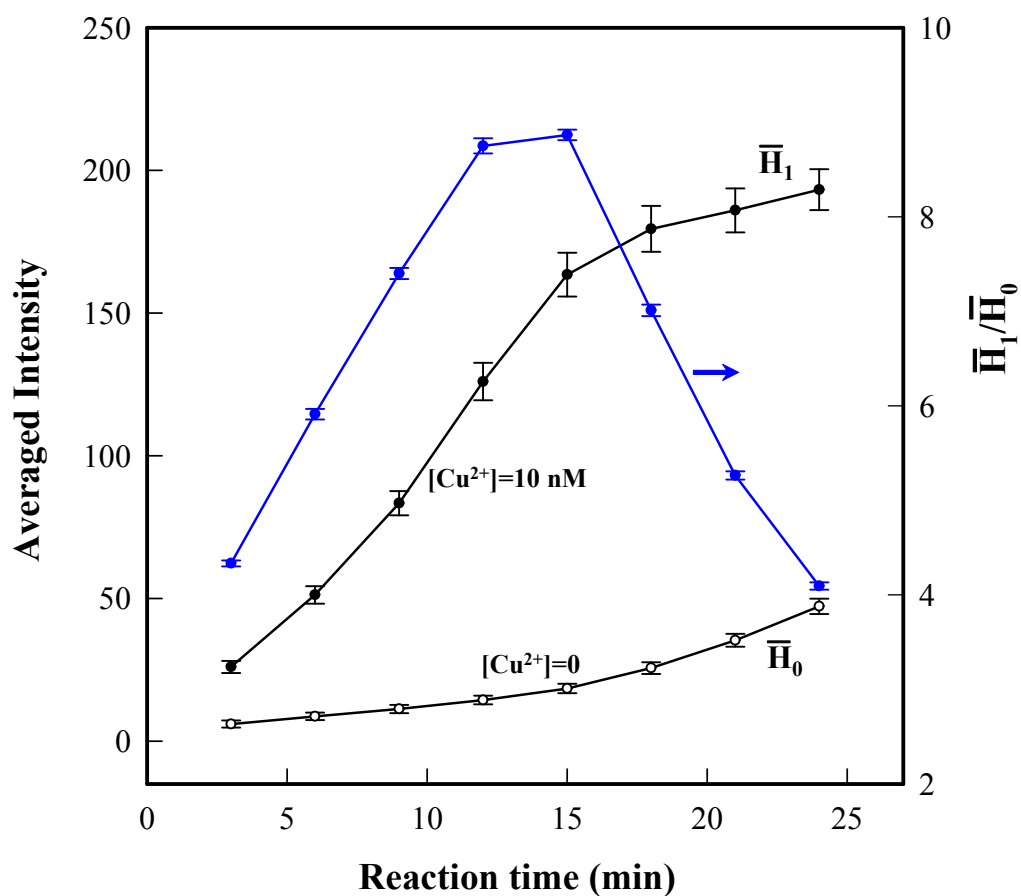


**Fig. S7** Influence of pH on the image intensity in the catalytic reaction system. Reaction conditions: Temperature = 80 °C, reaction time = 15 min, [OPD]=0.8 mM, measurement condition: pH=6; exposure time = 0.5 s, ISO=400, room temperature.

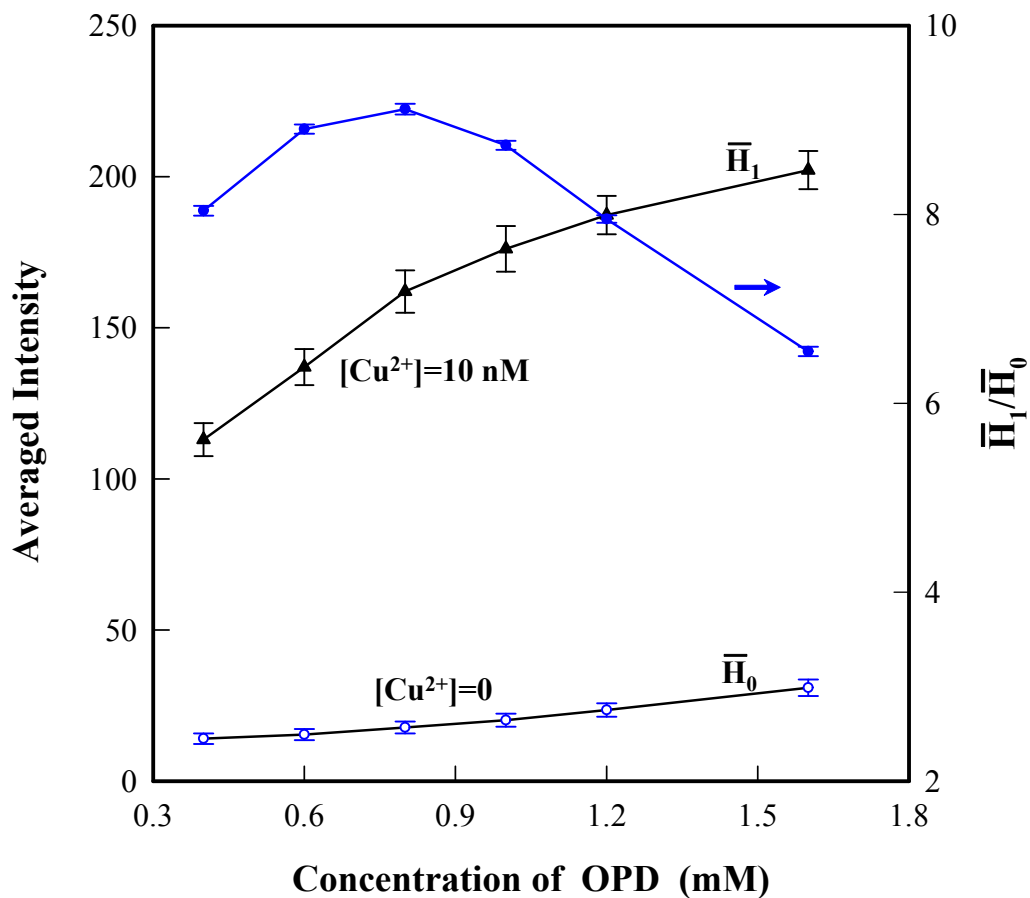




**Fig. S8** Influence of temperature on the image intensity in the catalytic reaction system. Reaction conditions: pH = 3.0, reaction time = 15 min, [OPD]=0.8 mM, measurement conditions are the same as **Fig.S7**.



**Fig. S9** Influence of reaction time on the image intensity in the catalytic reaction system. Reaction conditions: Temperature = 80 °C, pH = 3.0, [OPD]=0.8 mM, measurement conditions are the same as **Fig.S7**.



**Fig. S10** Influence of OPD concentration on the image intensity in the catalytic reaction system. Reaction conditions: Temperature = 80 °C, pH = 3.0, reaction time = 15 min, measurement conditions are the same as Fig.S7.

**Table S1.** Comparison of analytical performance of some immunoassay methods for CEA detection

Immunoprobe *	Methods **	Linear range (ng mL <sup>-1</sup> )	LoD (ng mL <sup>-1</sup> )	Refs.
Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA	CI	0.0001–10	1×10 <sup>-4</sup>	1
CEA-Ag@Au-Ab <sub>1</sub>	DLS	0.06– 50	0.04	2
GO-Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA-Apt.-Ag NCs-HRP	EC	0.001–10	5×10 <sup>-4</sup>	3
3D-G-Con A- HRP-Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA	EC	0.1–750	0.09	4
GO-Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA-Ab <sub>2</sub> -AuNPs/g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	ECL	0.001 –10	4×10 <sup>-4</sup>	5
Apt.-CEA-Apt.-Ru@SiO <sub>2</sub> - Au NPs	ECL	5×10 <sup>-6</sup> –0.05	1.5×10 <sup>-6</sup>	6
Au NPs Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA	EIS	0.05 –80	0.001	7
CEA-Au@Ag-Ab <sub>1</sub>	Fluorescence	0.02–0.2	0.01	8
QBs-Ab <sub>1</sub>	ICTS	1–100	0.04	9
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA-Ab <sub>2</sub> -CeO <sub>2</sub> @SiO <sub>2</sub>	ICP-MS	0.001–5	3.6×10 <sup>-4</sup>	10
Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA-Ab <sub>2</sub> -Cy3	LIF	0.3–100	0.01	11
Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA-Ab <sub>2</sub> -Au NPs	Love wave	0.01~10	0.004	12
Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA-Ab <sub>2</sub> -Dynabeads	MI	0.001–10	0.001	13
ZnO-Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA-Ab <sub>2</sub> - CdS@Cu <sub>2</sub> O	PEC	0.001– 80	4×10 <sup>-4</sup>	14
Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA-Ab <sub>2</sub> -Au NPs	SAW	1–16	1	15
Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA-Ab <sub>2</sub> -Au NPs	SPR	1–60	1	16
MB-Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA -Ab <sub>2</sub> -Eu <sup>3+</sup>	TRFIA	1–1000	0.5	17
Ab <sub>1</sub> -CEA-Ab <sub>2</sub> -CuS NPs	Smartphone fluorescence	1×10 <sup>-4</sup> ~0.001	5×10 <sup>-5</sup>	This work

\* Apt.: aptamer, GO: graphene oxide, MB: magnetic beads, QBs: quantum dot nanobeads.

\*\* CI: contactless impedance, DLS: dynamic light scattering, EC: electrochemistry, ECL, electrochemiluminescence, EIS: electrochemical impedance spectroscopy, ICP-MS: inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry, ICTS: immunochromatographic test strip, LIF: laser-induced fluorescence, MI: magnetoimpedance, PEC: photoelectrochemical, SAW :surface acoustic wave, SPR: surface plasmon resonance, TRFIA: time-resolved fluoroimmunoassay.

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