

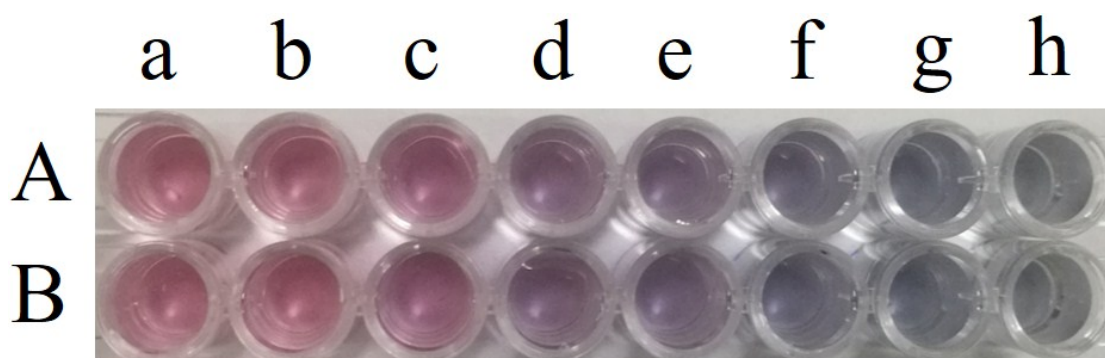
## **Electronic supplementary information**

### **Novel chemiluminescent immunochromatographic assay using dual-readout signal probe for multiplexed detection of pesticide residues**

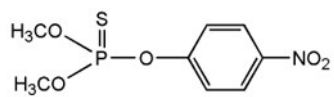
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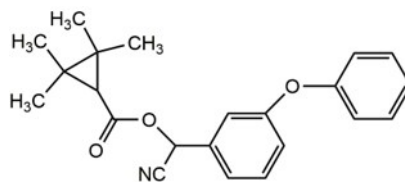
E-mail addresses: wenwenwang2013@163.com (W. Wang), fuzf@swu.edu.cn (Z. Fu)



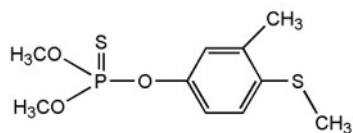
**Fig. S1.** (A) Photograph showing the color of the mixed solutions of 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of LRAuNPs, 70  $\mu\text{L}$  of 10% NaCl and 30  $\mu\text{L}$  of methyl parathion antibody at (a) 1.0, (b) 10, (c) 25, (d) 75, (e) 150, (f) 300 (g) 600 and (h) 1000  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ . (B) Photograph showing the color of the mixed solutions of 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of LRAuNPs, 70  $\mu\text{L}$  of 10% NaCl and 30  $\mu\text{L}$  of fenpropathrin antibody at (a) 1.0, (b) 10, (c) 25, (d) 75, (e) 150, (f) 300, (g) 500 and (h) 1000  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .



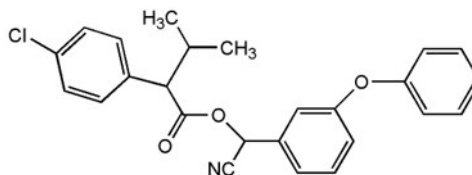
Methyl parathion



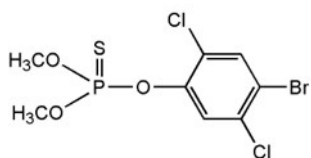
Fenpropathrin



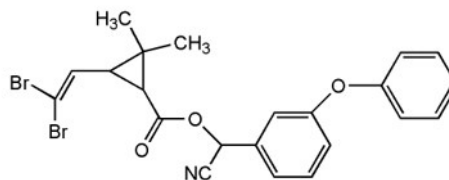
Fenthion



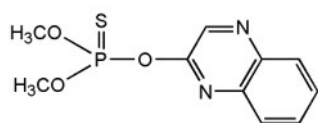
Fenvalerate



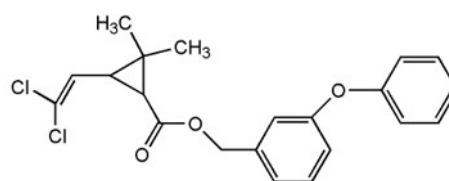
Methyl bromophos



Deltamethrin

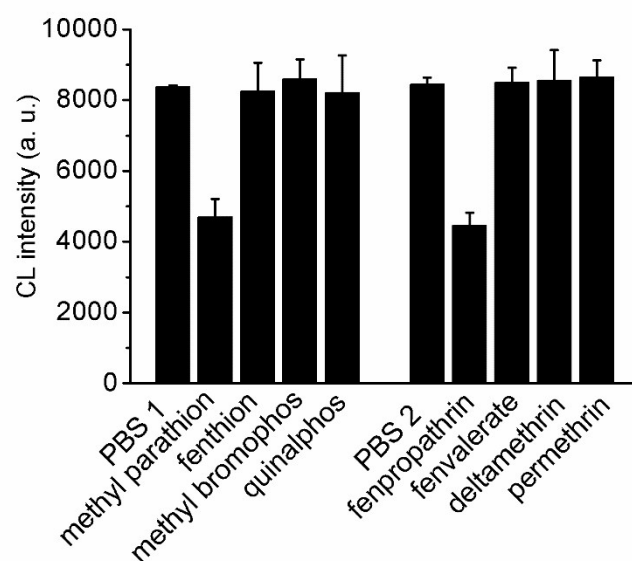


Quinalphos



Permethrin

**Fig. S2.** The chemical structures of 8 pesticides.



**Fig. S3.** CL signals of the proposed ICA protocol from PBS 1 and PBS 2 (as the blanks for methyl parathion and fenprothrin, respectively), methyl parathion, fenprothrin, methyl bromophos, quinalphos, fenprothrin, fenvalerate, deltamethrin and permethrin. The concentrations of all these pesticides were 100 ng/mL,  $n = 3$ .

**Table S1.** Comparison of analytical parameters of different methods for methyl parathion and fenpropathrin detections.

| Method                               | Analyte          | Detection range                    | LOD         | Reference              |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Chemiluminescent ICA                 | methyl parathion | 0.1–250 ng/mL                      | 0.058 ng/mL | S1                     |
| Nonenzymatic electrochemical sensor  | methyl parathion | 10–500 ng/mL                       | 1.21 ng/mL  | S2                     |
| Tapered-fiber optic biosensor        | methyl parathion | 55.1–1.23×10 <sup>6</sup><br>ng/mL | 6.3 ng/mL   | S3                     |
| Imprinted polymers-based sensor      | methyl parathion | 263–2.29×10 <sup>4</sup><br>ng/mL  | 17.9 ng/mL  | S4                     |
| Liquid–liquid microextraction–HPLC   | methyl parathion | 58–500 ng/mL                       | 17 ng/mL    | S5                     |
| Solid-phase microextraction–HPLC     | fenpropathrin    | 1.5–1.25×10 <sup>3</sup> ng/g      | 0.5 ng/g    | S6                     |
| Gas chromatography                   | fenpropathrin    | 1.0–100 ng/g                       | 0.3 ng/g    | S7                     |
| Colorimetric immunochip assay        | methyl parathion | 2.63–108.68 ng/mL                  | 0.82 ng/mL  | S8                     |
|                                      | fenpropathrin    | 0.24–12.92 ng/mL                   | 0.13 ng/mL  |                        |
| Liquid–liquid microextraction–HPLC   | fenpropathrin    | 2–500 ng/mL                        | 1.54 ng/mL  | S9                     |
| Gas chromatography–mass Spectrometry | fenpropathrin    | 10–1000 ng/g                       | 3 ng/g      | S10                    |
| Dual-response ICA strategy           | methyl parathion | 0.50–200 ng/mL                     | 0.17 ng/mL  | The proposed<br>method |
|                                      | fenpropathrin    | 0.30–200 ng/mL                     | 0.10 ng/mL  |                        |

## References

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