### **Electronic Supplementary Information**

An ultrasensitive electrochemical immunoassay based on proximity hybridization-triggered three-layer cascade signal amplification strategy

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# (1) Sequences of oligonucleotides

Oligonucleotides	Sequences (from 5' to 3')		
DNA1	CTGACTGA AT TCG GAGTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT-SH		
DNA2	SH-TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTCTC CGA CGACATCT		
	AACCTAGC TTTTT		
DNA3	SH–TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGGC CGA CGACATCT		
	AACCTAGC TTTTT		
DNA4	SH-TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTAACTC CGA CGACATCT		
	AACCTAGC TTTTT		
	SH-TTTTTTTTTTTTAAAACTC CGA CGACATCT		
DNA5	AACCTAGC TTTTT		
HP1	CGACATCT AACCTAGC TCACTGAC TTTT		
	GCTAGGTT AGATGTCG TCAGTCAG		
HP2	GTCAGTGA GCTAGGTT AGATGTCG CCATGTGTAGA		
	CGACATCT AACCTAGC CCTTGTCA-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> -SH		
MB-HP2	MB–(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> –GTCAGTGA GCTAGGTT AGATGTCG		
	CCATGTGTAGA CGACATCT AACCTAGC CCTTGTCA-		
	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> –SH		
HP3	AGATGTCG TCTACACATGG CGACATCT AACCTAGC		
	CCATGTGTAGA AGTGC		

 Table S1 Sequences of oligonucleotides used in this work.

Linear padlock	phosphate-TACACATGG CCT CTC CCT CTC CCA CAC
probe	CTC TCC CAC CCT GCACTTC
Primer probe	AGG CCATGTGTAGA AGTGC AGG GTG

#### (2) Determination of surface coverage

10 µL of 1 µM methylene blue labeled-thiolated HP2 (MB-HP2) was added onto the Au electrode surface and kept overnight at room temperature to obtain MB-HP2/Au electrode. After that, the resulting electrode was soaked in 2 mM MCH solution for 1 h to obtain MCH/MB-HP2/Au electrode. After that, the final electrode was measured via square wave voltammetry (SWV) in 10 mM PBS buffer (50 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 7.4). Thus, based on the integral voltammetric charge (*Q*) of SWV curve, the *Q* value of  $2.39 \times 10^{-9}$  C was obtained. Afterwards, based on the equation,

 $N = Q/n \cdot e \cdot N_{\rm A}$ 

The amount of substance (*N*) of MB was calculated as  $1.24 \times 10^{-14}$  mol. Where *Q* is the integral voltammetric charge, *N* is the amount of substance of MB, *n* is the number of electronic consumptions during MB redox process (*n* = 2), *e* is the electron charge ( $1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C), *N*<sub>A</sub> is the Avogadro constant ( $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  mol<sup>-1</sup>). Therefore, the assembled density of the MB-HP2 on the Au electrode (2 mm in diameter) surface is  $2.38 \times 10^{11}$  molecules/cm<sup>2</sup>.

#### (3) PAGE analysis



**Fig. S1** PAGE analysis after T4 ligation and enzymes degradation: lane 1, linear padlock probe; lane 2, circular padlock probe after T4 ligation and enzymes degradation; lane 3, circular padlock probe after T4 ligation without enzymes degradation.

After T4 ligation and enzymes degradation, since the circular padlock probe could not be degraded by Exo I and Exo III, so it could be verified by 10% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) operated in 1× TBE buffer at 200 V for 3 h and followed by staining in SYBR Gold dye solution. The gel was scanned using the ChemiDoc MP imaging system. As shown in Fig. S1, lane 1 showed the band of linear padlock probe. After T4 ligation and enzymes degradation, lane 2 showed a clear band of circular padlock, which ran a little slower than linear padlock probe maybe due to its circular structure. Compared with lane 2, lane 3 showed many different side-bands without enzymes degradation. These results revealed that clean circular padlock probe was obtained after T4 ligation and enzymes degradation.

### (4) Effect of MB concentration



Fig. S2 Effect of MB concentration. Error bars represent standard deviations.

## (5) Comparison of various analytical methods for CEA determination

Analytical Methods	Detection limit	Linear range	Reference
Colorimetry	$1 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ ng mL}^{-1} \sim 50 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$	1
Colorimetry	$0.45 \text{ pg mL}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ pg mL}^{-1} \sim 100 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$	2
Fluorescence	10 pg mL <sup>-1</sup>	$20 \text{ pg mL}^{-1} \sim 200 \text{ pg mL}^{-1}$	3
Fluorescence	$1.5 \text{ pg mL}^{-1}$	$4.5 \text{ pg mL}^{-1} \sim 30 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$	4
Photoelectrochemistry	$1.4 \text{ pg mL}^{-1}$	5 pg mL <sup>-1</sup> ~20 ng mL <sup>-1</sup>	5
Photoelectrochemistry	$0.16 \text{ pg mL}^{-1}$	$0.5 \text{ pg mL}^{-1} \sim 100 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$	6
Electrochemiluminescence	1.67 pg mL <sup>-1</sup>	$5 \text{ pg mL}^{-1} \sim 500 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$	7
Electrochemiluminescence	0.28 pg mL <sup>-1</sup>	$0.8 \text{ pg mL}^{-1} \sim 4 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$	8
Electrochemistry	$10 \text{ pg mL}^{-1}$	$50 \text{ pg mL}^{-1} \sim 20 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$	9
Electrochemistry	$0.49 \text{ pg mL}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ pg mL}^{-1} \sim 10 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$	10
Electrochemistry	4.2 fg mL <sup><math>-1</math></sup>	$10 \text{ fg mL}^{-1} \sim 100 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$	this work

 Table S2 Comparison of various analytical methods for CEA determination.

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