Analysis of bodily fluids using Vibrational Spectroscopy: A direct comparison of Raman scattering and Infrared absorption techniques for the case of glucose in blood serum

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Supplementary information

1. When the entire fingerprint region was selected for PLSR analysis, the resultant PLSR coefficient displayed a negative peak at ~1000cm^{-1} which could potentially derive from other LMWF species such as urea (1)

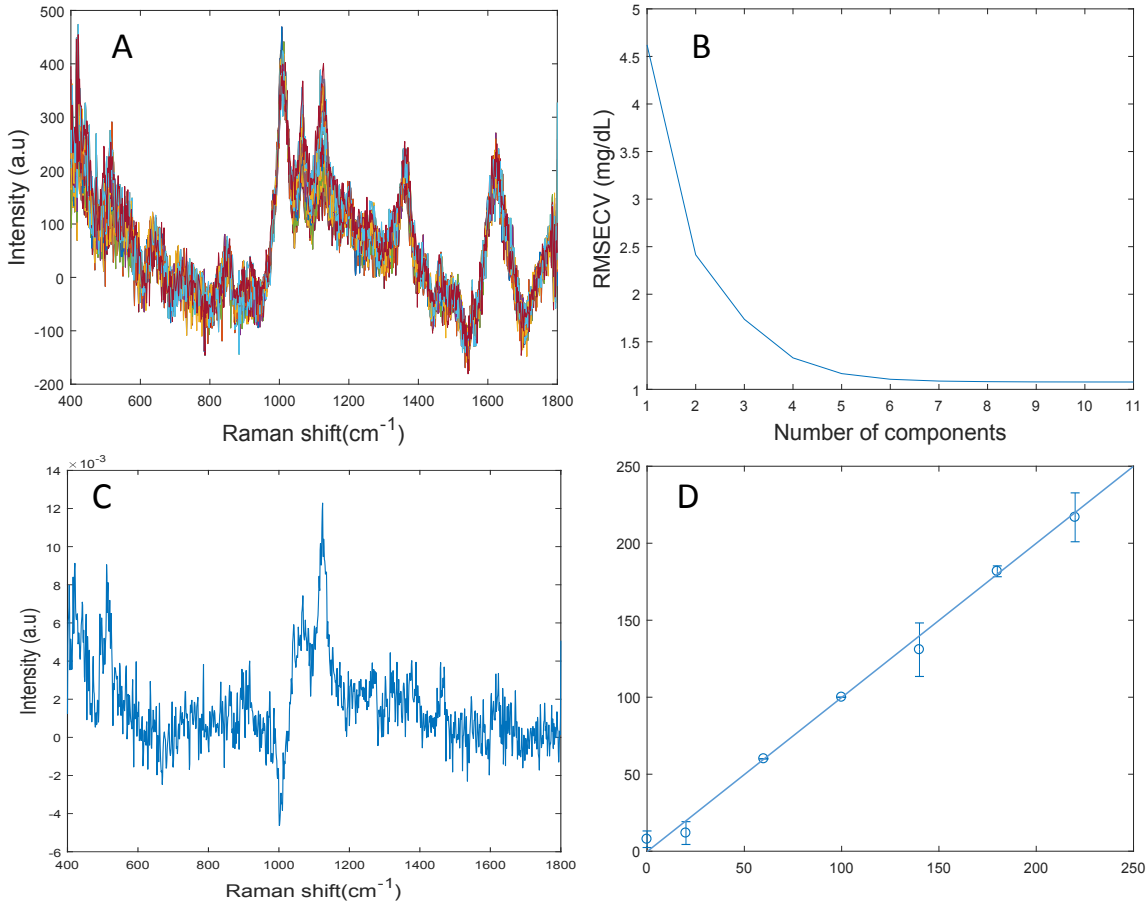

Fig S1 (A): EMSC corrected Raman spectra of filtrate obtained after centrifugal filtration with 10kDa filters of serum samples, (B): Evolution of the RMSECV on the validation model, (C): PLSR coefficient shows a negative peak ~1000cm^{-1}, (D): Predictive model built from the PLSR analysis.

Reference

1. Saatkamp CJ, de Almeida ML, Bispo JAM, Pinheiro ALB, Fernandes AB, Silveira L. Quantifying creatinine and urea in human urine through Raman spectroscopy aiming at diagnosis of kidney disease. J Biomed Opt. 2016;21(3):037001. 37001