Supporting Information

Lateral Flow Assay Ruler for Quantitative and Rapid Point-of-care

Testing

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Figure S1. Photographs of the 3D printed strip cassette (A and B) and LFA ruler (C). After assembling the substrate and cover of strip cassette, the operation of LFA strip tests can start from loading sample solution into the sample chamber. After LFA completion, a blade is inserted into the slots to cut the test zone of LFA strips. Then the pads are transferred from the well of strip cassette to the reaction chamber in the LFA ruler. The LFA ruler contains microchannel, distance markers, ink chamber, balance reservoir, reaction chamber, outlet and sealing tapes. The ink advancement distance is proportional to the amount of target molecules in the sample, which achieves instrument-free quantitative detection of biomarkers by the naked eye. Scale bar, 1 cm.



Figure S2. (A) Time-dependent ink advancement with the application of H₂O₂ (30%) and different concentrations of PtNPs. The number of PtNPs is 0, 2.8 × 10^4 , 5.6 × 10^4 , 1.4 × 10^5 , and 2.8 × 10^5 , respectively. (B) Ink advancement after 12 min plotted against the number of PtNPs (H₂O₂, 30%). (C) Time-dependent ink advancement with the application of PtNPs (1.4 × 10^5) and different concentrations of H₂O₂. The number of H₂O₂ is 0, 5%, 10%, 20%, and 30%, respectively. (D) Ink advancement after 12 min plotted against the concentrations of H₂O₂ (PtNPs, 1.4×10^5).



Figure S3. Comparison of catalytic activity of PtNP and Ab-PtNP. The number of tested nanoparticles is 0.7×10^5 and 1.4×10^5 . (A) The ink advancement in LFA rulers. (B) The distance value histogram (mean ± standard error), tested in triplicates. At the same concentration, the catalytic activity of Ab-PtNP is approximately half that of PtNP.



Figure S4. (A) The images of LFA strips. There is no difference in color between the blank strip (0 ng/mL PSA) and the positive strip (8 ng/mL PSA) with naked eyes. (B) The ink advancement distances of the test/control zone from the blank strip (0 ng/mL PSA) and the positive strip (8 ng/mL PSA) is significantly different in the LFA rulers.



Figure S5. Optimization experiment of Ab-PtNP conjugates for PSA LFA strips. The number of Ab-PtNP conjugates added to the LFA strips was 1.0×10^7 , 3.0×10^7 and 5.0×10^7 , respectively. The concentration of PSA was 0 ng/mL (blank strip, black column) and 4 ng/mL (positive strip, red column). The ink advancement distances of positive strips increased significantly when adding more Ab-PtNP conjugates. However, the ink advancement distances of blank strip far exceeded "0" when adding 5.0×10^7 Ab-PtNP conjugates. Thus, we chose to add 3.0×10^7 Ab-PtNP conjugates to the LFA strips in the subsequent PSA testing experiments.



Figure S6. The ink advancement in LFA rulers with the application of PtNP (5.6 \times 10⁴), H₂O₂ (30%), and different concentration of ascorbic acid (AA). The concentration of AA is 0, 25, 50, and 100 mM, respectively. The reaction between PtNP and H₂O₂ is not affected by AA, even at the concentrations that are much higher than the blood concentration of people who are supplemented with vitamin C.



Figure S7. The prototype of fully 3D-printed LFA ruler with the advantages of multiplexed quantification and ease of use. (A) There are three components of 3D-printed LFA ruler, including strip cassette, slider, and LFA ruler. After LFA completion, slider slides into the slot (the sliding direction shown as the yellow hollow arrow), bringing the test/control pads affixed at the bottom of the slider's pillars into the reaction wells in the LFA ruler for the subsequent quantitative tests. The PtNPs on the pads react with H₂O₂ pre-loaded in the reaction wells to generate oxygen that pushes the ink to advance in the channels. The red and blue ink advancement distances correspond to the quantitative results of test and control pads, respectively. (B) Bottom view photo of the slider with control/test pads affixed at the bottom of pillars. Scale bar, 1 cm.