

Supplementary Data

For

**A novel electrochemical lung cancer biomarker cytokeratin 19 fragment antigen 21-1
immunosensor based on Si₃N₄/MoS₂ incorporated MWCNTs and core-shell type
magnetic nanoparticles**

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2.7. Sample preparation

In this study, voltammetric CYFRA21-1 immunosensor was applied to plasma samples to present the application of immunosensor. CYFRA21-1 free plasma samples were obtained from Blood Bank in TURKEY.

For the experiments of recovery, four different plasma samples were prepared (Plasma sample1, Plasma sample2, Plasma sample3 and Plasma sample4). The contents of solutions were listed below:

(1): 0.100 pg mL⁻¹ CYFRA21-1, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ CEA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ AA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ DA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ UA and 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ BSA

(2): 0.100 + 0.200 pg mL⁻¹ CYFRA21-1, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ CEA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ AA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ DA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ UA and 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ BSA

(3): 0.100 + 0.400 pg mL⁻¹ CYFRA21-1, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ CEA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ AA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ DA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ UA and 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ BSA

(4): 0.100 + 0.600 pg mL⁻¹ CYFRA21-1, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ CEA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ AA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ DA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ UA and 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ BSA

The standard CEA, AA, DA, UA, and BSA solutions (10.00 pg mL⁻¹) were firstly added into CYFRA21-1 free plasma samples (Plasma sample1). After that, 0.200, 0.400 and 0.600 pg mL⁻¹ standard CYFRA21-1 solutions were added into the solutions one by one, respectively (Plasma sample2, Plasma sample3 and Plasma sample4). After each addition of CYFRA21-1 solutions, plasma samples were spiked as follows:

1:2 mL methanol was added to an aliquot of 0.4 mL plasma sample in a 2.0 mL plastic centrifuge tube. After that, the centrifugation at 20000 rpm was performed for 15 minutes. The upper clear layer solution was diluted with 0.1 M PBS, pH 7.0 for analysis. The voltammograms were recorded in the potential range from +0.1 V to +0.5 V by voltammetric CYFRA21-1 immunosensor.

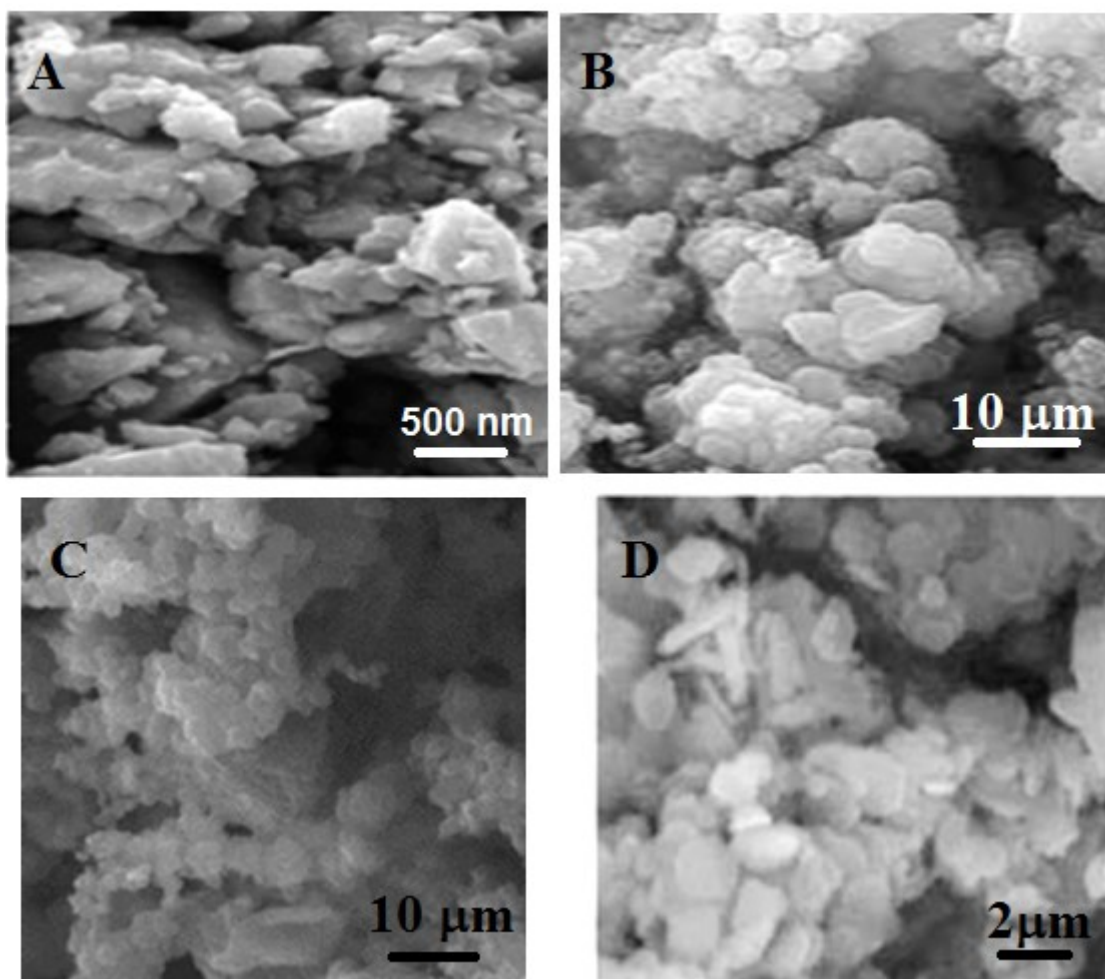


Fig. S1. SEM images of (A) Si₃N₄, (B) MoS₂ and (C-D) Si₃N₄/MoS₂ composite

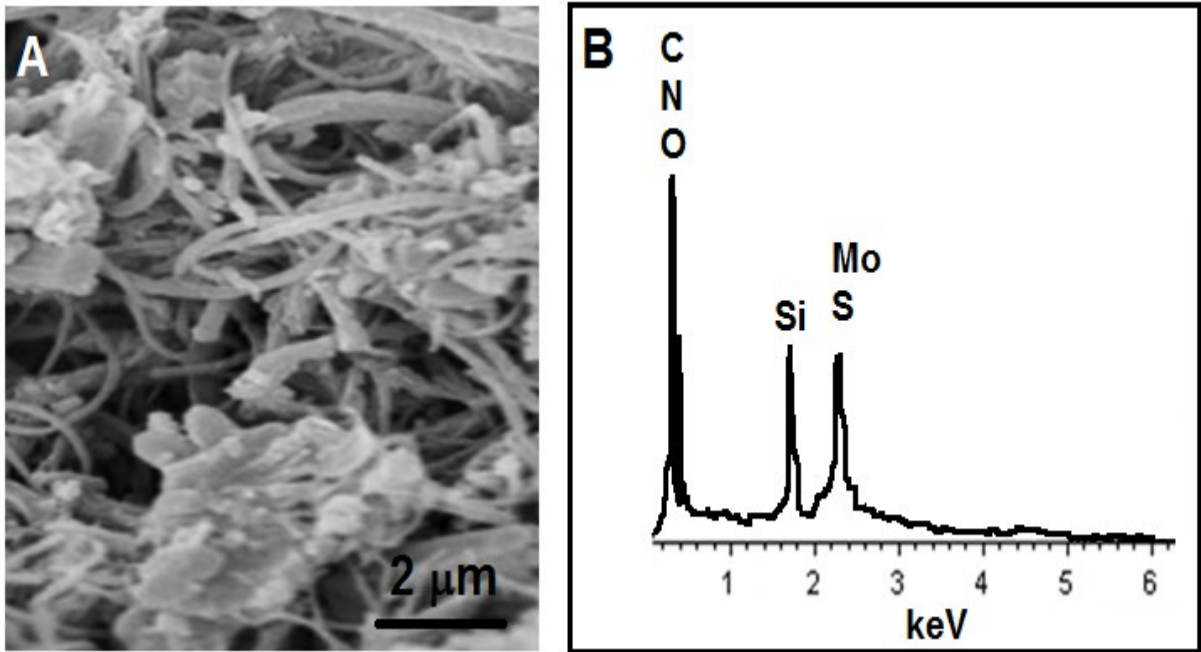


Fig. S2. SEM image of (A) Si₃N₄/MoS₂-MWCNTs and EDX spectra of (B) Si₃N₄/MoS₂-MWCNTs

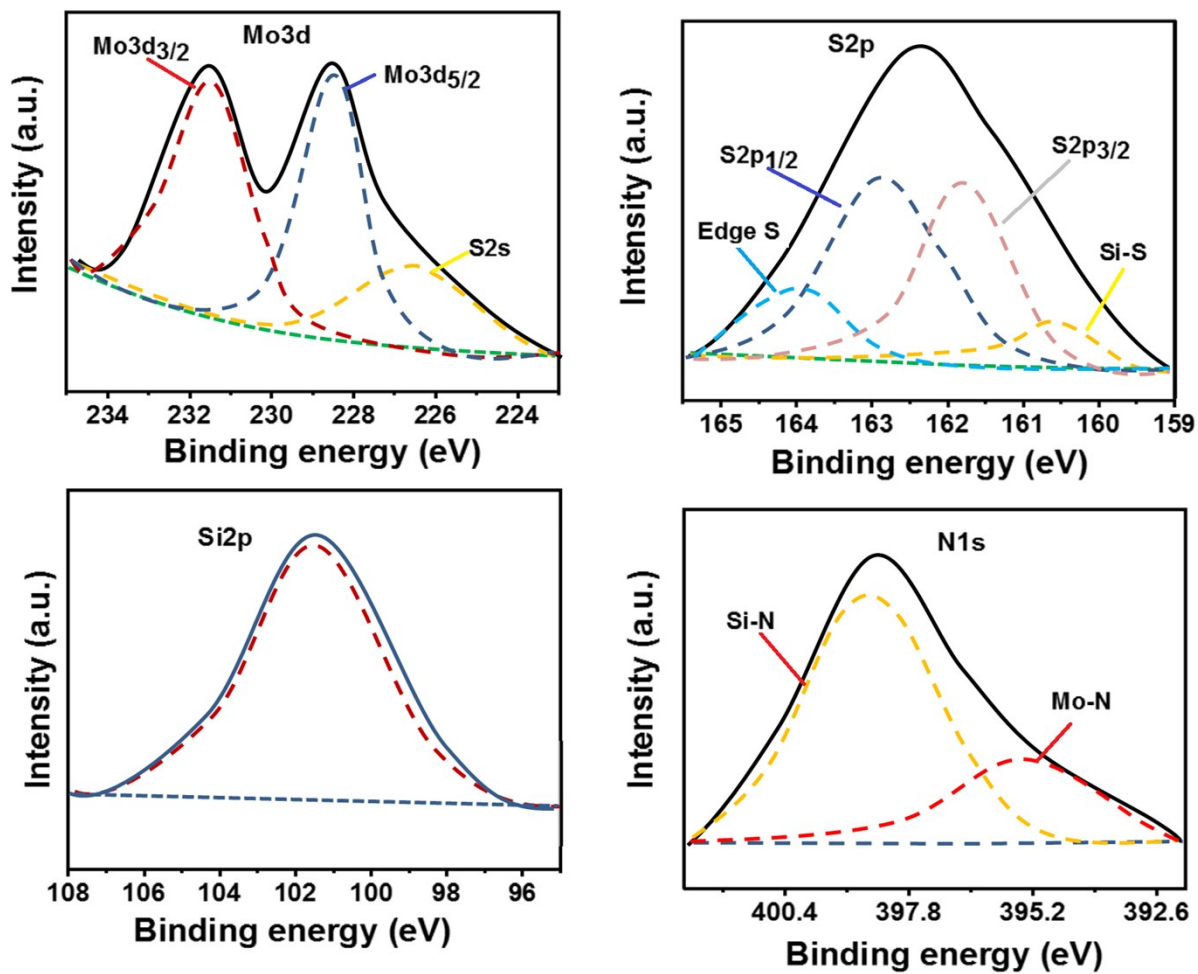


Fig. S3. XPS spectra of $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{MoS}_2$ composite

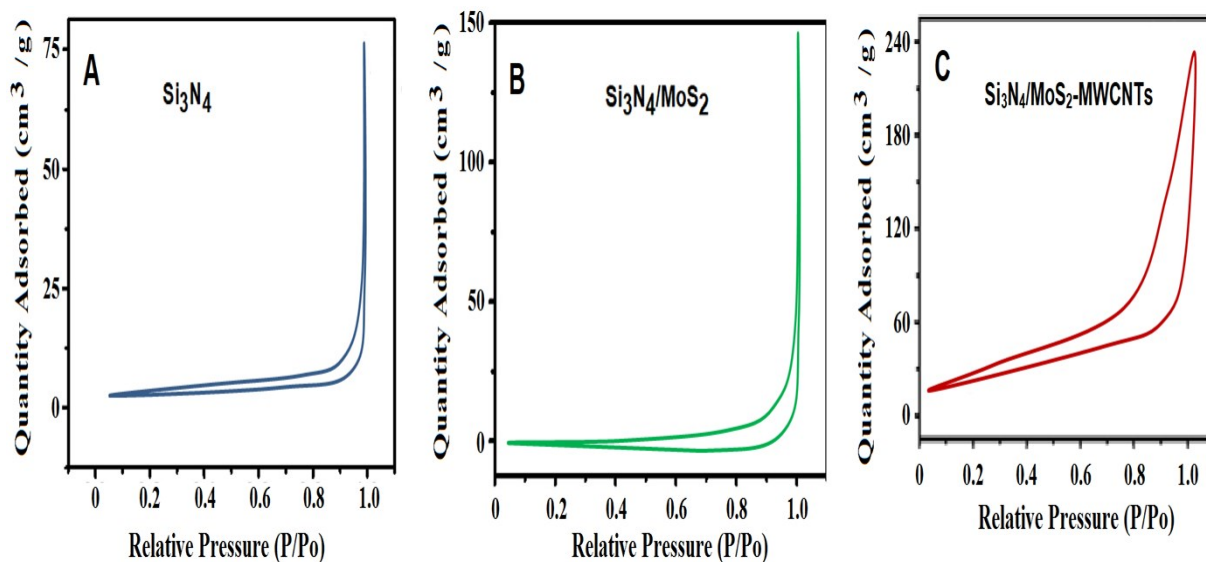


Fig. S4. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of (A) Si₃N₄, (B) Si₃N₄/MoS₂ and (C) Si₃N₄/MoS₂-MWCNTs

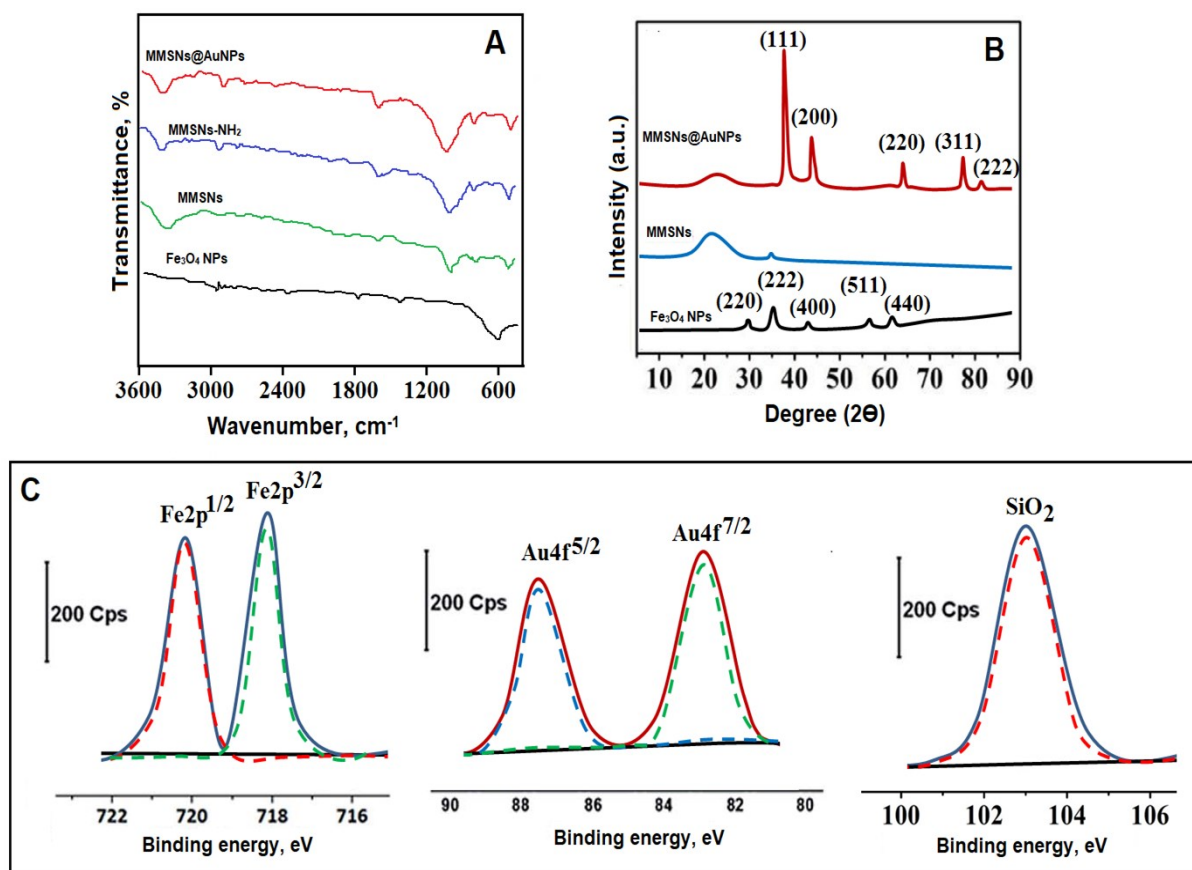


Fig. S5. (A) FTIR spectra of Fe₃O₄ NPs, MMSNs, MMSNs-NH₂ and MMSNs@AuNPs, (B) XRD patterns of Fe₃O₄ NPs, MMSNs and MMSNs@AuNPs, (C) Narrow region XPS spectra of Fe₂p, Au₄f, Si₂p

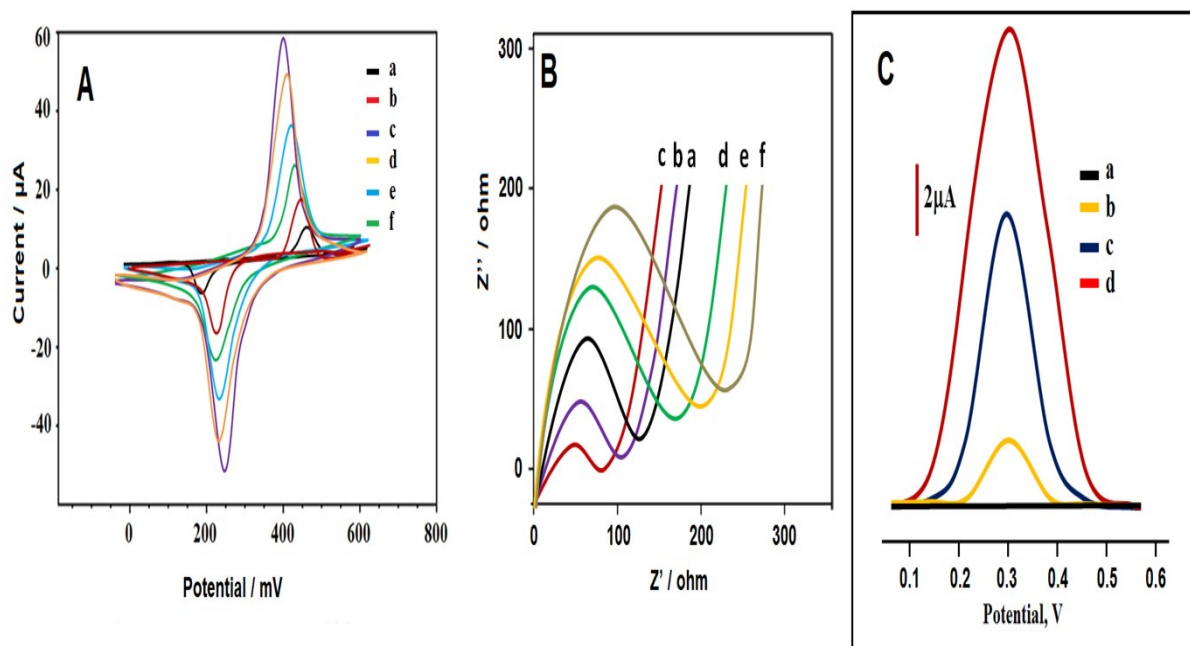


Fig. S6. (A) Cyclic voltammograms, (B) EIS responses at (a) bare GCE, (b) MWCNTs/GCE, (c) $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{MoS}_2\text{-MWCNTs/GCE}$, (d) anti-CYFRA21-1- $\text{Ab}_1/\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{MoS}_2\text{-MWCNTs/GCE}$, (e) BSA/anti-CYFRA21-1- $\text{Ab}_1/\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{MoS}_2\text{-MWCNTs/GCE}$, (f) CYFRA21-1/anti-CYFRA21-1- $\text{Ab}_1/\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{MoS}_2\text{-MWCNTs/GCE}$ (scan rate of 100 mV s^{-1}) and (C) DPV responses of the proposed immunosensors incubated with 0.10 pg mL^{-1} antigen CYFRA21-1 using (curve b) anti-CYFRA21-1- $\text{Ab}_2/\text{CYFRA21-1/anti-CYFRA21-1-Ab}_1/\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{MoS}_2\text{-MWCNTs/GCE}$, (curve c) AuNPs/anti-CYFRA21-1- $\text{Ab}_2/\text{CYFRA21-1/anti-CYFRA21-1-Ab}_1/\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{MoS}_2\text{-MWCNTs/GCE}$, (curve d) MMSNs@AuNPs/anti-CYFRA21-1- $\text{Ab}_2/\text{CYFRA21-1/anti-CYFRA21-1-Ab}_1/\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{MoS}_2\text{-MWCNTs/GCE}$ in absence of H_2O_2 (curve a) and in presence of $1.0 \text{ mM H}_2\text{O}_2$

3.4. Optimization for voltammetric measurements

3.4.1. MMSN@AuNPs/anti-CYFRA21-1-Ab₂ concentration effect

MMSN@AuNPs/anti-CYFRA21-1-Ab₂ concentration has important effect on the developed immunosensor performance. The optimal and symmetrical peaks were observed up to 15.0 mg mL⁻¹. Especially, after 15.0 mg mL⁻¹ MMSN@AuNPs/anti-CYFRA21-1-Ab₂, the optimal and symmetrical peaks remained constant. Because of this, the optimal concentration of MMSN@AuNPs/anti-CYFRA21-1-Ab₂ was selected as 15.0 mg mL⁻¹ (Fig. S7A) (In the presence of 1.0 mM H₂O₂ in 0.1 M PBS, pH 7.0).

3.4.2. pH effect

Secondly, pH effect was investigated on immunosensor performance. The immunosensor response increased up to pH 7.0. Furthermore, highly acidic or alkaline medium damages the structures of immobilized proteins. Hence, optimal pH was selected to be pH 7.0 (close to physiological pH) (Fig. S7B) (In the presence of 1.0 mM H₂O₂).

3.4.3. H₂O₂ concentration effect

In this study, different H₂O₂ concentrations were tried for obtaining optimal immunosensor signals (Fig. S7C). When H₂O₂ concentration gradually increased to 1.0 mM, the peak current gradually increased. After 1.0 mM H₂O₂, peak current decreased inversely. Due to overdose of H₂O₂ catalyst causing the inhibition of catalytic reaction, the activity of the proteins was negatively affected. Thus, the optimal signals were obtained in 1.0 mM H₂O₂ in 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.0).

3.4.4. Immune reaction time effect

When incubation time increased from 10 min to 30 min, peak current responses increase rapidly. After 30 min, immunosensor signals (μA) slightly diminished. Thus, optimal immune reaction time was selected to be 30 min (Fig. S7D) (In the presence of 1.0 mM H₂O₂ in 0.1 M PBS, pH 7.0).

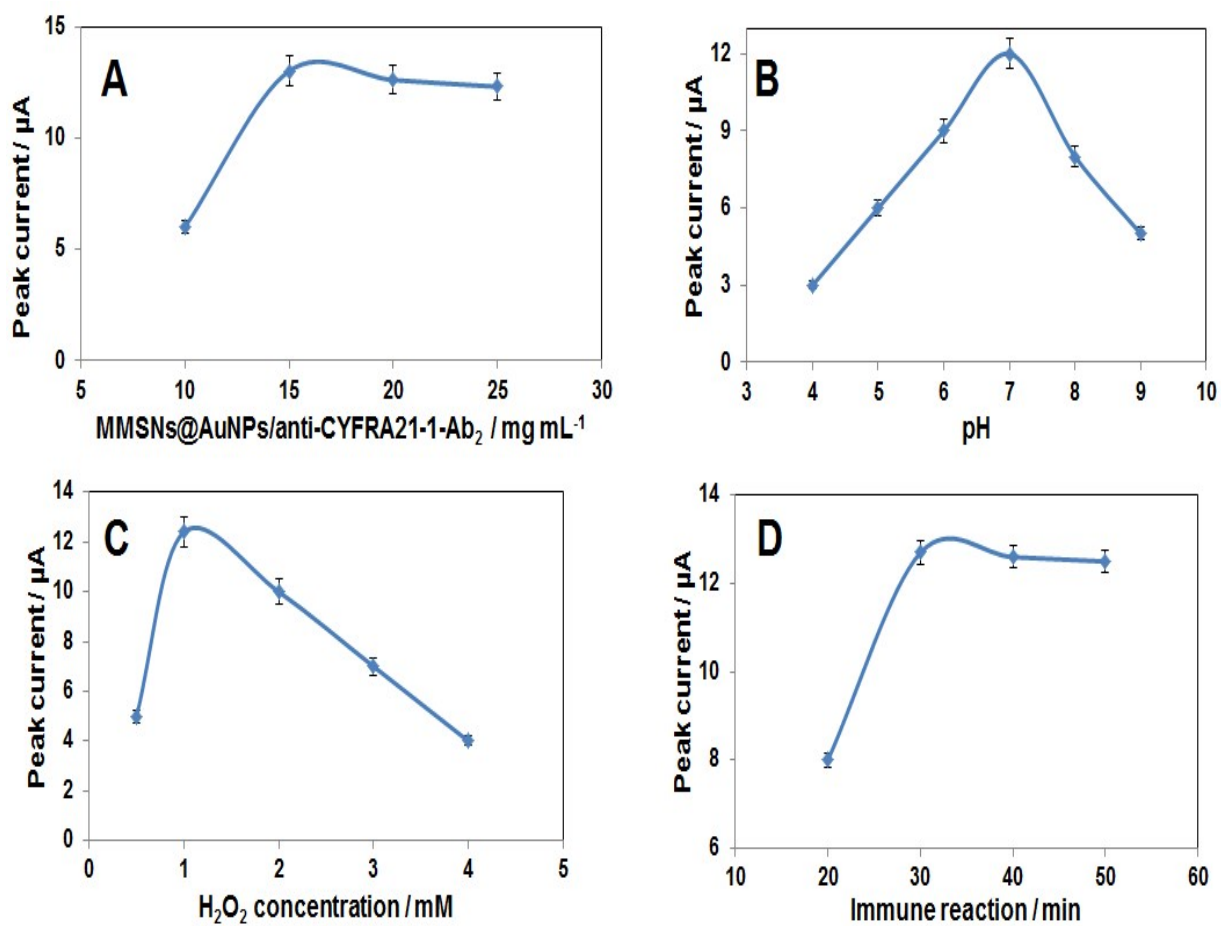


Fig. S7. Effect of (A) MMSNs@AuNPs/anti-CYFRA21-1-Ab₂ concentration, (B) pH, (C) H₂O₂ concentration, (D) immune reaction time (Antigen CYFRA21-1 concentration: 0.1 pg mL⁻¹, frequency of 50 Hz, pulse amplitude of 20 mV, scan increment of 3 mV for DPV measurements) (n = 6)

3.6. Recovery

Table S1. Recovery of CYFRA21-1 in 1.0 mM H₂O₂ in pH 7.0, 0.1 M PBS (n=6)

Plasma sample	Added CYFRA21-1 (pg mL ⁻¹)	Found CYFRA21-1 (pg mL ⁻¹)	Recovery (%)
^a Sample (1)	0.100	0.104 ± 0.001	-
^b Sample (2)	Sample(1) + 0.200	0.302 ± 0.002	99.34 ± 0.01
^c Sample (3)	Sample(1) + 0.400	0.501 ± 0.004	99.40 ± 0.02
^d Sample (4)	Sample(1) + 0.600	0.700 ± 0.003	99.43 ± 0.02

^acontaining 0.100 pg mL⁻¹ CYFRA21-1, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ CEA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ AA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ DA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ UA and 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ BSA

^bcontaining 0.100 + 0.200 pg mL⁻¹ CYFRA21-1, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ CEA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ AA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ DA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ UA and 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ BSA

^ccontaining 0.100 + 0.400 pg mL⁻¹ CYFRA21-1, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ CEA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ AA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ DA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ UA and 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ BSA

^dcontaining 0.100 + 0.600 pg mL⁻¹ CYFRA21-1, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ CEA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ AA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ DA, 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ UA and 10.00 pg mL⁻¹ BSA

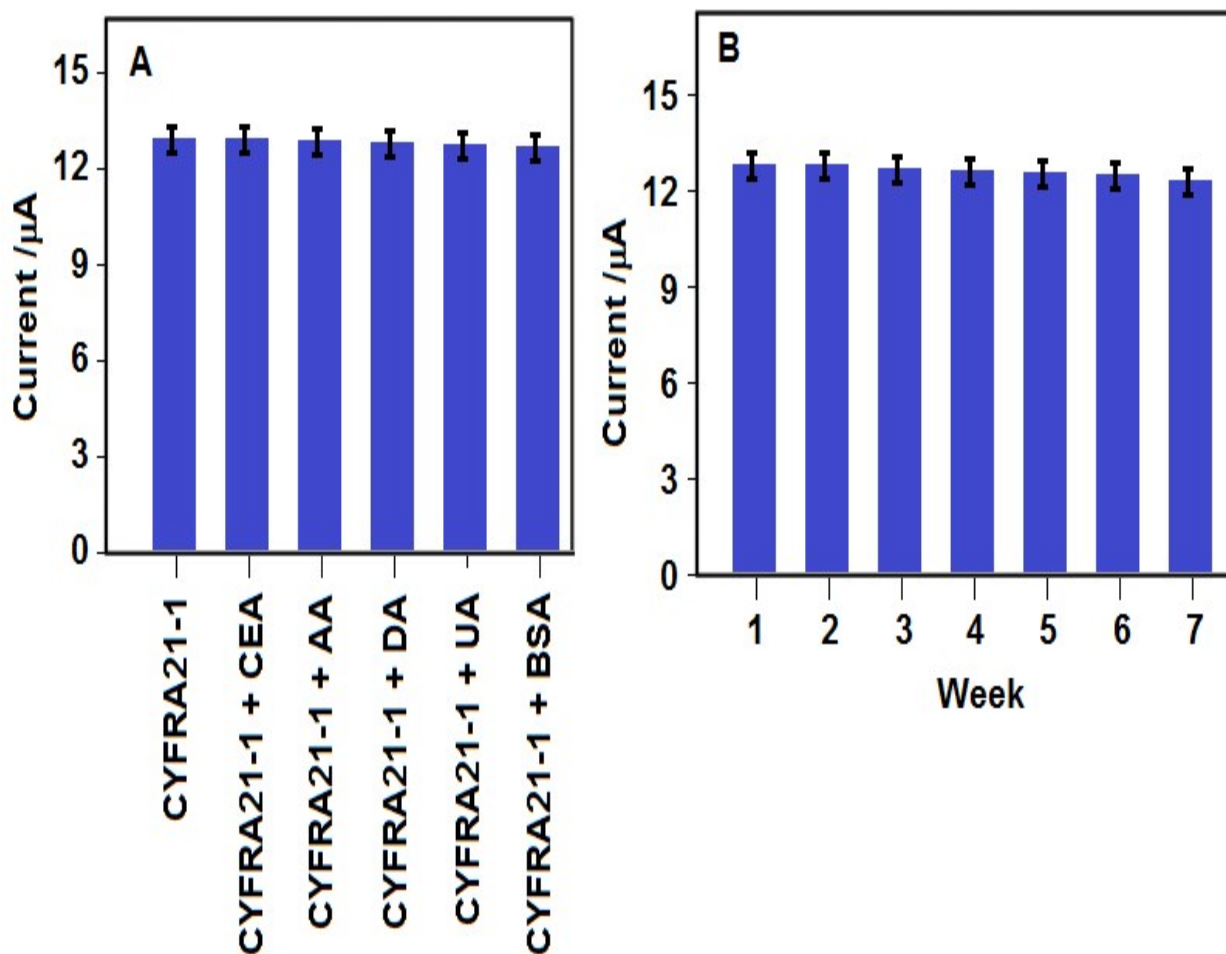


Fig. S8. (A) Immunosenor responses against the prepared solutions ($n = 6$): (i) 0.100 pg mL^{-1} CYFRA21-1, (ii) 0.100 pg mL^{-1} CYFRA21-1 + 10.00 pg mL^{-1} CEA, (iii) 0.100 pg mL^{-1} CYFRA21-1 + 10.00 pg mL^{-1} AA, (iv) 0.100 pg mL^{-1} CYFRA21-1 + 10.00 pg mL^{-1} DA, (v) 0.100 pg mL^{-1} CYFRA21-1 + 10.00 pg mL^{-1} UA, (vi) 0.100 pg mL^{-1} CYFRA21-1 + 10.00 pg mL^{-1} BSA; (B) Stability test of voltammetric CYFRA21-1 immunosensors including 0.100 pg mL^{-1} antigen CYFRA21-1 ($n = 6$)

3.8. Precision and Accuracy

Table S2. Intra-day and inter-day precision and accuracy results of CYFRA21-1 in 1.0 mM H₂O₂ in pH 7.0, 0.1 M PBS (n=6)

Added pg mL ⁻¹	Intra-day			Inter-day		
	Found ^a (pg mL ⁻¹)	Precision ^b (%)	Accuracy ^c (%)	Found ^a (pg mL ⁻¹)	Precision ^b (%)	Accuracy ^c (%)
0.100	0.101 ± 0.0001	0.243	1.00	0.101 ± 0.0002	0.485	1.00
0.200	0.201 ± 0.0003	0.366	0.50	0.199 ± 0.0002	0.246	0.50
0.500	0.499 ± 0.0001	0.049	0.20	0.501 ± 0.0002	0.098	0.20

^aMean ± Standart Error, ^bPrecision %: Relative Standart Deviation (RSD), ^cBias %: [(found – added)/added]×100%