

## Supporting Information

# Automated Study on Kinetics and Biosensing of Glow-Type Luminescence Reaction via Digital Microfluidic-Chemiluminescence

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## 1. Reagents and Apparatus

Luminol, L-Cysteine (Cys) and glucose oxidase (GOD) were purchased from Aladdin Chemistry Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). PBS powder was purchased from Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). Copper sulphate (II) pentahydrate, cobalt chloride hexahydrate and glucose was obtained from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). L-Histidine (His) was purchased from Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan). Superoxide dismutase (SOD) was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). Teflon AF was obtained from Dupont (China). Fluorinert FC-40 was obtained from 3M (USA). All the other reagents were analytical grade and used directly without further treatments. PBS (10 mM phosphate buffer, 137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, pH 7.4) was used for the dilution of Cu/Cys and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Ultrapure water was utilized throughout the experiments. The CL spectrum was measured with a Fluoromax-4 spectrofluorometer (Horiba, USA). The contrast CL kinetics curve was recorded using commercial IFFL-D CL analyser (Xi'an Ruimai Electronic Sci. Tech. Co., Ltd., China). Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) images were taken by a SU8220 field emission scanning electron microscopy (Hitachi, Japan). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image was carried out using a Tecnai G2 F20 electron microscope (FEI, America). Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were measured on a Tensor Spectrophotometer (Bruker, Germany) in the 500-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup> region. X-ray photoelectron spectra (XPS) were performed using an XPS spectrometer (AXIS ULTRA, Kratos Analytical Ltd., U.K.). Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectra were recorded by JES FA200 spectrometer (JEOL Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). A D8 Advance diffractometer (Bruker, Germany) was employed to record X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns.

## 2. Repeatability of 11 parallel CL measurements

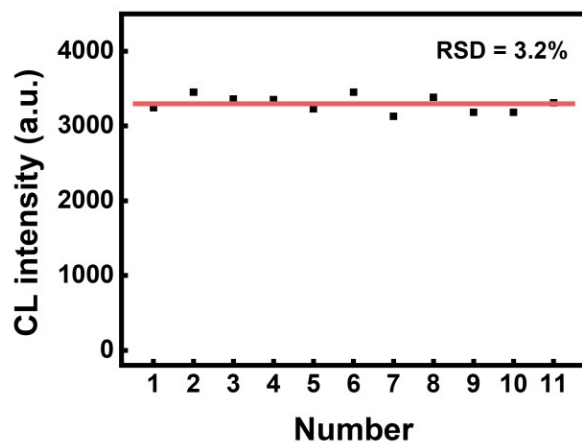


Figure S1. 11 parallel CL measurements.

## 3. Areas uniformity of asymmetrical splitting

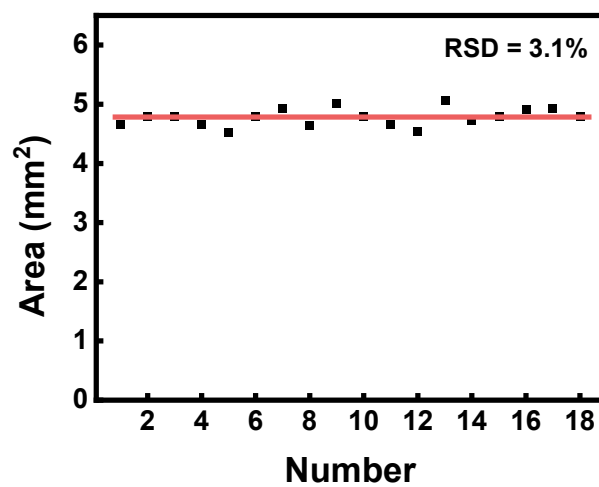


Figure S2. Areas uniformity of 18 droplets obtained from asymmetrical splitting.

#### 4. Normalized kinetics curves of glow- and flash-type CL reactions

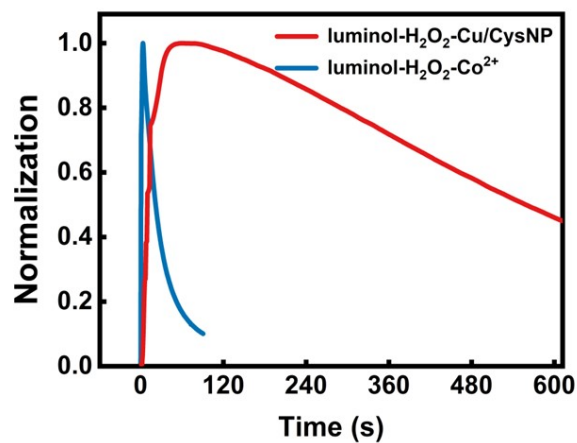


Figure S3. Normalized CL kinetics curves of luminol-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-Cu/CysNP and luminol-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-Co<sup>2+</sup>

#### 5. Additional Characterization of Cu/CysNP

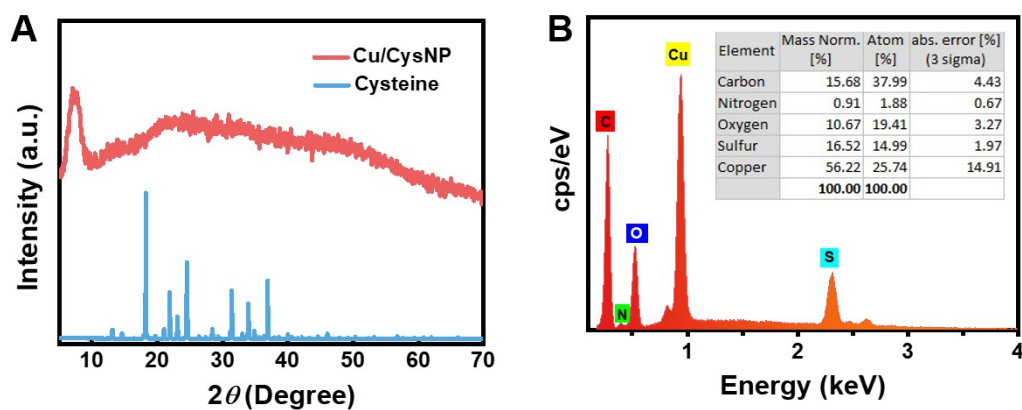


Figure S4. (A) XRD patterns of the Cu-CysNP and cysteine. (B) EDS line scanning and the corresponding atomic fraction percent of Cu/CysNP.

## 6. UV-vis Spectra of TMB

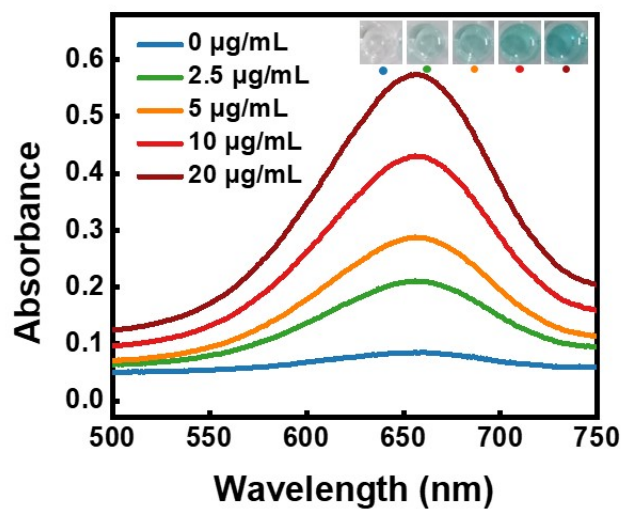


Figure S5. UV-vis Spectra of TMB-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution in the presence of Cu/CysNP with different concentrations in NaAc-HAc buffer (50 mM, pH 4.5). The concentrations of TMB and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> are 1 mM and 2.5 mM, respectively.

## 7. Optimization of reaction conditions

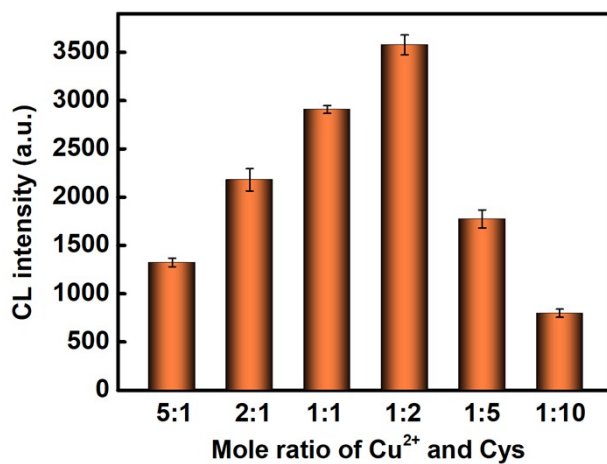


Figure S6. CL intensity of luminol-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> catalyzed by different Cu/CysNP. Experimental conditions: 0.1 mM luminol, 0.3 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 4 mM NaOH, 5 µg/mL Cu/CysNP.

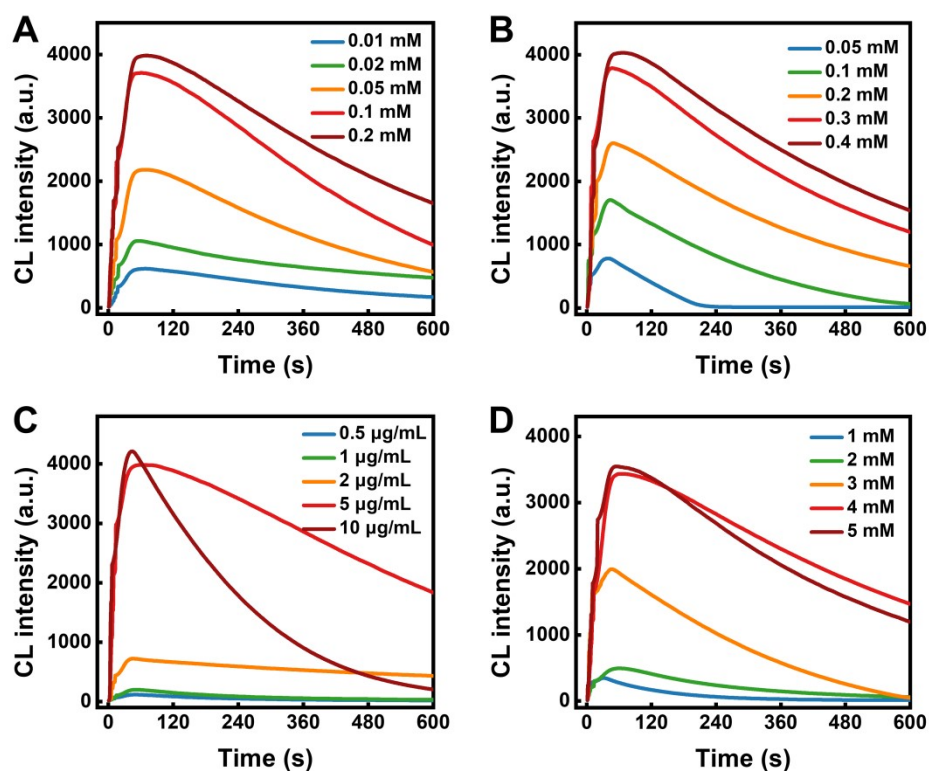


Figure S7. Effect of (A) luminol, (B)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , (C) Cu/CysNP and (D) NaOH concentrations on the CL intensity of the luminol- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ -Cu/CysNP reaction.

## 8. Linear relationship curve and selectivity result for detection of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$

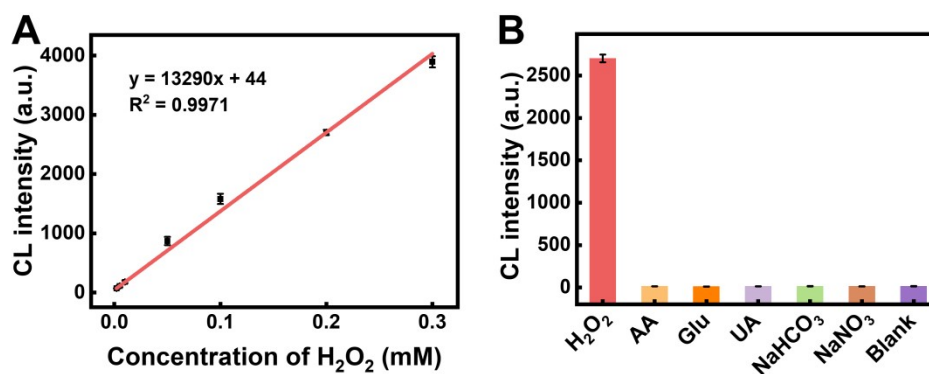


Figure S8. (A) Linear relationship between CL intensity and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  concentration. (B) CL responses upon addition of 0.2 mM  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and interferences (0.2 mM UA, 2 mM AA, Glu,  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , and  $\text{NaNO}_3$ ).

## 9. Comparison of the glucose detection performance

Table S1. Comparison of the glucose detection performance with different methods

Method	Sensing material	Linear range ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Detection limit ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Ref.
EC	Cu@C nanocubes	40–40,000	21.35	[1]
	GOD/PtNPs/SiC@C	-	41	[2]
FL	AgNC–GOx/Ag + -FP	50–5000	50	[3]
	APBA/QDs	100–2000	4.5	[4]
	Fe-Phen-CFs	0.5–200	0.19	[5]
CL	GOD/graphene oxide	50–5000	44	[6]
	GOD/g-CNOX	50–500	-	[7]
	GOD/Cu/CysNP	20–500	17	present work

## 10. Detection of glucose in diluted human serum samples

Table S2. Detection of glucose in diluted human serum samples

Samples	Added ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Found ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Recovery (%)	RSD (%)
1	50.0	47.8	95.6	3.7
2	100.0	98.9	98.9	4.2
3	200.0	206.3	103.2	3.2

## References

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