

Supporting Information

Materials and chemicals

Levonorgestrel was purchased from Hubei Goto Biopharm Co., Ltd. $\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $[\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4]\text{PF}_6$, 1-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide (EDC) and N-Hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) were purchased from Energy Chemical. Poly (styrene-*co*-maleic anhydride) (PSMA) was purchased from Macklin® Co., Ltd. 4-morpholineethanesulfonic acid (MES) was purchased from Aladdin® Co., Ltd. Monoclonal mouse antibodies for IL-6 (Ab1 and Ab2 recognize the different position of IL-6), goat anti-mouse IgG, IL-6 standard were purchased from Suzhou Hongxin Biotechnology Co., Ltd. sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) was purchased from Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd.

Instrumentation

TEM images were acquired with a Tecnai G2 F20 S-TWIN transmission electron microscope and JOEL JEM-2100 (operated at an acceleration voltage of 200 kV). DLS and Zeta potential measurements were performed on a Horiba SZ-100 Nanoparticle Size Analyzer. UV-Vis spectroscopy was acquired using a TU-1901 double-beam UV-Vis spectrophotometer. Steady-state emission spectra of the compound were analyzed using a Horiba FluoroLog-3 spectrofluorometer. ESI-TOF-MS spectroscopy was conducted on an AB SciexX500R Q-TOF spectrometer. Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy was conducted using a Bruker TENSOR 27 FT-IR spectrometer in the 1000–4000 cm^{-1} region with KBr pellet method. Elemental analyses (EA) were carried out with a Perkin-Elmer 240 elemental analyser.

Synthesis of Pt_2Cu_4 cluster

Pt_2Cu_4 cluster was prepared according to a previously reported method. 1 mL $\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (6.25 μmol) dissolved in methanol was added to 0.5 mL levonorgestrel solution in CH_2Cl_2 , followed by addition of 8 μL Et_3N . 1 mL $[\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4]\text{PF}_6$ (4.6 mg, 12.5 μmol) in DCM was added, and then stirred for 2 h. The resultant suspension was centrifuged at 10000 rpm for 3 min, then allowed to evaporate slowly at room temperature to yield yellow strip crystals.

Preparation of carboxyl Pt₂Cu₄ nanobeads (NBs)

15 mg PSMA and 5 mg Pt₂Cu₄ cluster were dissolved in 5 mL DCM, then slowly added to 45 mL water containing 20 mg SDS for crushing with ultrasound at a power of 500W for 30 minutes. The obtained solution was stirred at room temperature for 12 h and centrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 10 min, then suspended in water. Carboxyl Pt₂Cu₄ NBs was acquired by hydrolysis of the anhydride groups with addition of ammonia.

Antibody conjugation to Pt₂Cu₄NBs (Pt₂Cu₄NBs-Ab1)

100 μL carboxyl Pt₂Cu₄NBs in MES buffer (pH 5.0, 50 mM) was activated with addition of 10 μL NHS (2 mg/mL) and 10 μL EDC (2 mg/mL) for 30 min. The above solution was centrifuged and suspended in CBS buffer (pH 9.6, 50 mM), followed by addition of 5 μL IL-6 Ab1 for 2 h. Then, 20 μL 4% BSA solution was added and stirred for 2 h to block the surface of nanospheres, and centrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 15 min at 4 °C.

Fabrication of Pt₂Cu₄-based immunochromatography test strips

The test strip consists of nitrocellulose membrane, sample pad and absorbent pad. The IL-6 antibody Ab2 and goat anti-mouse IgG was diluted to proper concentrations, filtered, and dispensed on test line (T line) and control line (C line) at a jetting rate of 1 μL/cm respectively. The distance between T line and C line was approximately 10 mm, and the width of strip was allowed cutting to 4 mm.

Lateral flow immunoassay for IL-6

20 μL sensing probe and 80 μL sample with different concentrations of IL-6 were mixed in micro-well for 5 min reaction. Then, the strips were taken out for fluorescence imaging under UV light. Images were analyzed by image-J software to calculate the ratio of fluorescence intensity of test and control zones.

To evaluate specificity of the as-fabricated sensor, normal cytokines and proteins such as IL-12, IL-10, TNF-α, IFN-γ, HSA and BSA were tested.

To verify the applicability of this method in serum samples, 100, 1000 and 5000 pg/mL IL-6 in bovine serum were tested.

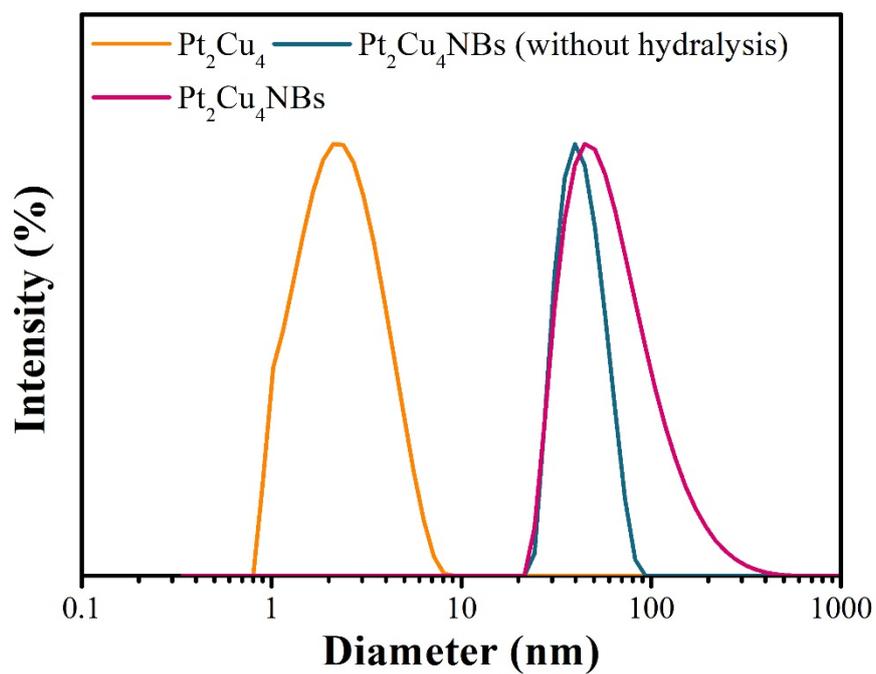


Fig. S1. Hydrodynamic diameter of Pt₂Cu₄, Pt₂Cu₄NBs without hydrolysis and Pt₂Cu₄NBs.

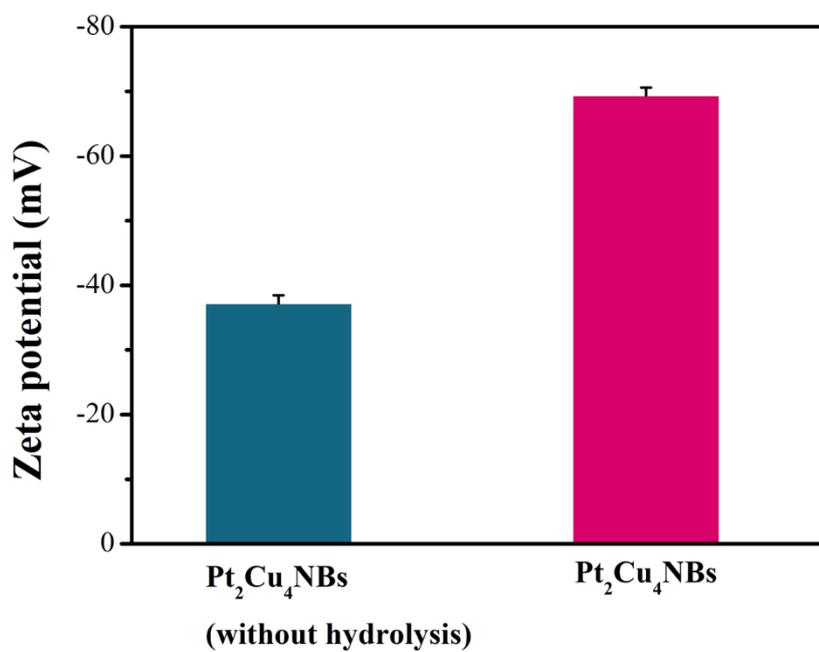


Fig. S2. Zeta potential of Pt₂Cu₄NBs without hydrolysis and Pt₂Cu₄NBs.

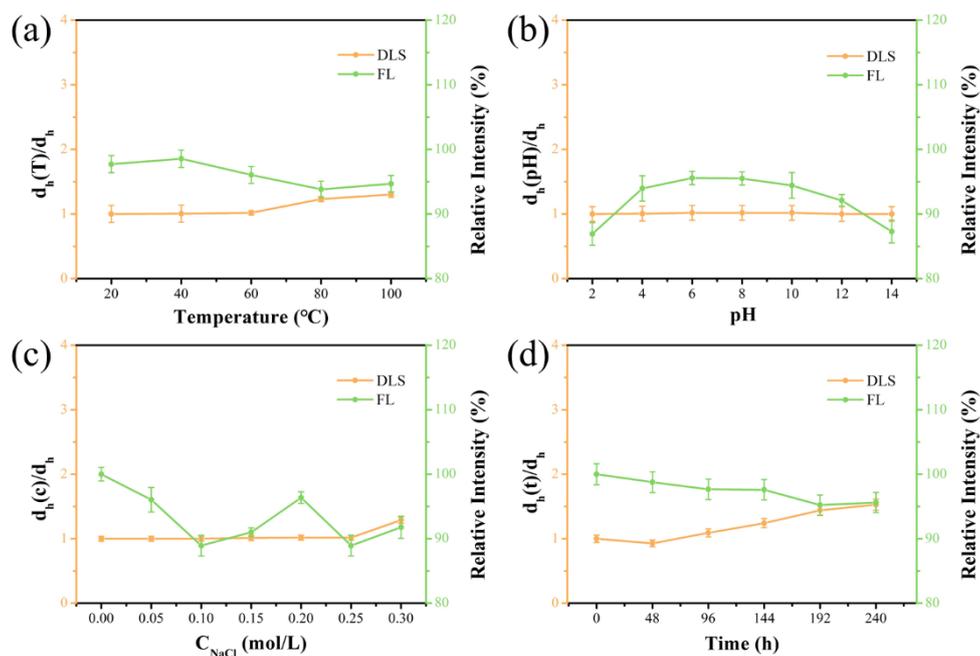


Fig. S3. Stability of Pt₂Cu₄NBs under (a) different temperatures, (b) different pH values, (c) different concentrations of NaCl solution, and (d) PBS for different time. $d_h(C)$, $d_h(pH)$, $d_h(T)$, and $d_h(t)$ are the size of Pt₂Cu₄NBs in tested physiological environments, which was normalized to the DLS diameter (d_h) of Pt₂Cu₄NBs in Milli-Q water at 25 °C, respectively.

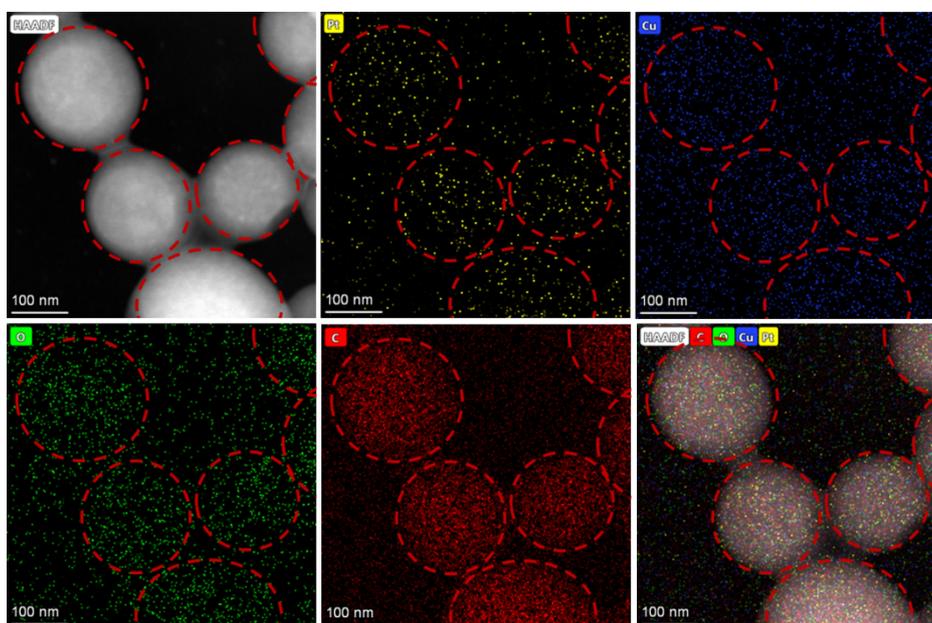


Fig. S4. TEM-EDXS mapping for Pt₂Cu₄ NBs.

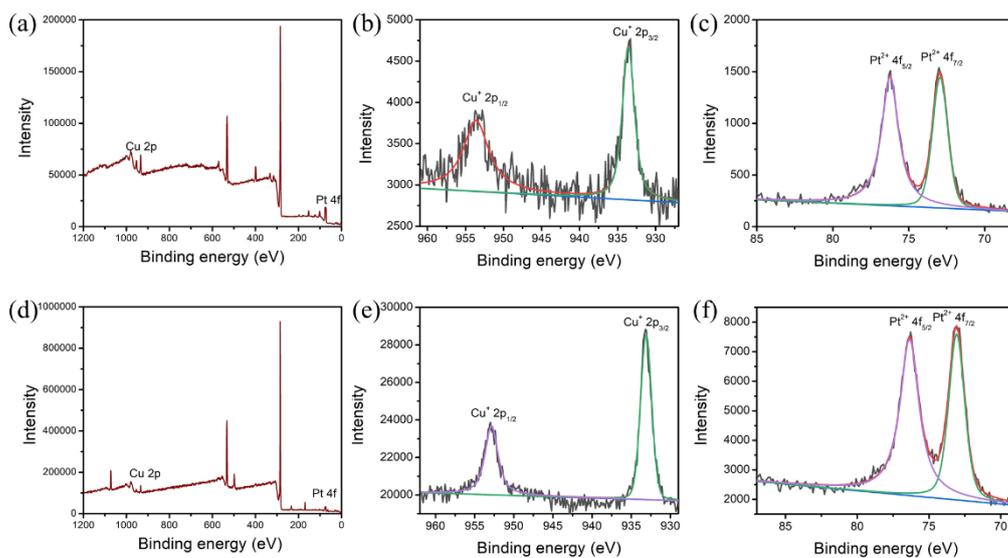


Fig. S5. XPS analysis for Pt₂Cu₄ (a-c) and Pt₂Cu₄ NBs (d-f).

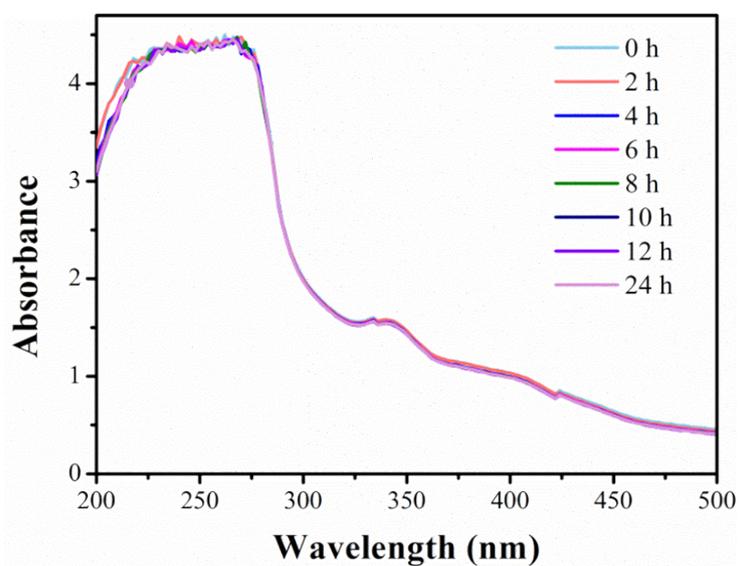


Fig. S6. The stability of UV-Vis absorption of Pt₂Cu₄NBs-Ab1.

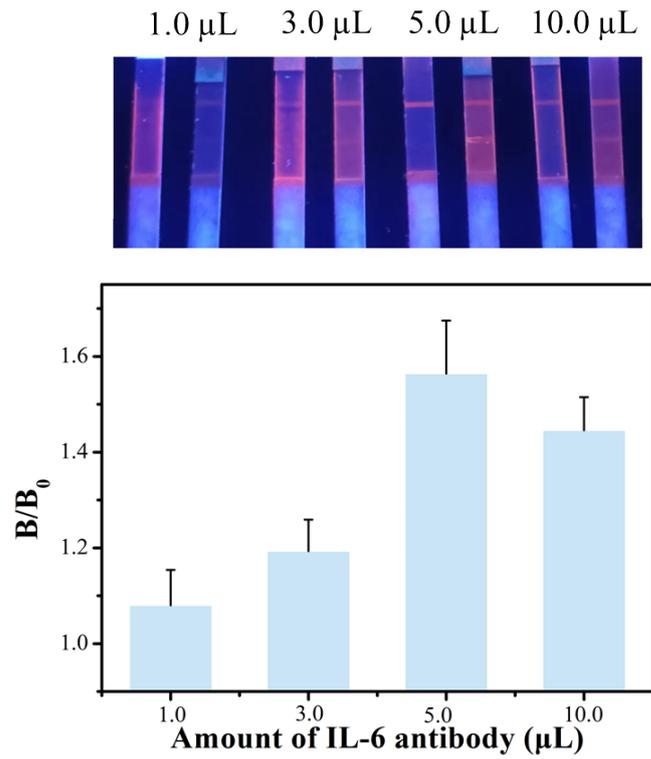


Fig. S7. Optimization of amount of IL-6 Ab for conjugation.

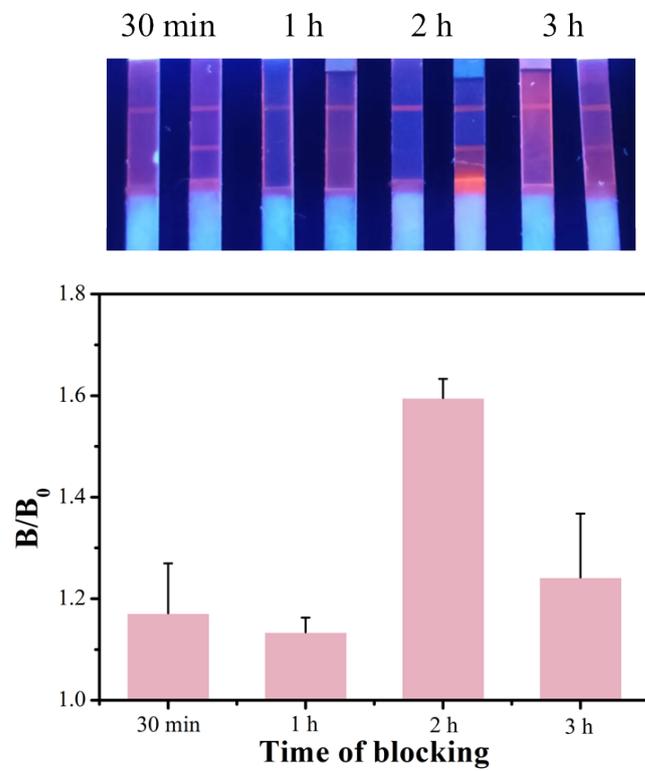


Fig. S8. Optimization of different time of blocking.

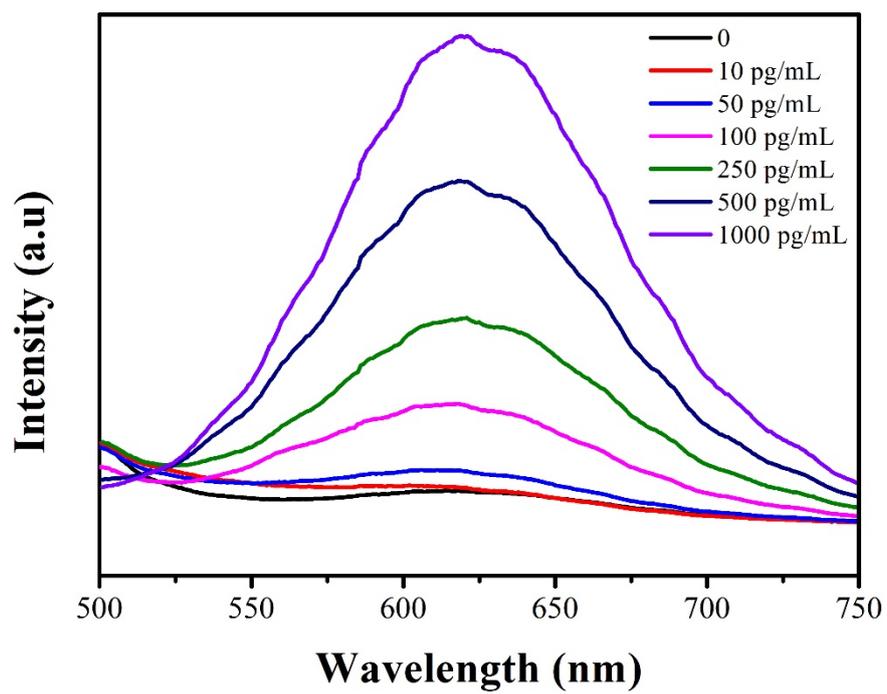


Fig. S9. Fluorescence spectrum of T lines with addition of 0–1000 pg/mL IL-6 under 365 nm laser excitation.

Table S1. EA (%) data of Pt₂Cu₄ clusters.

| Sample | Element | Calculated (%) | Experimental (%) |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------------|------------------|
| Pt ₂ Cu ₄ | Carbon | 64.35 | 63.41 |
| | Hydrogen | 6.94 | 6.97 |

Table S2. Comparison of different sensor platforms for the detection of IL-6.

| Signal probe type | Detection or amplification strategy | Limit of detection | Incubation time (min) | Real sample analysis | Reference |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| AuNP | LFICS | 65.2 ng/mL | 10 | Serum | [1] |
| Label free | Voltammetric immunosensors | 4.8 pg/mL | 30 | Serum | [2] |
| TiO ₂ /CdS/CdSe | Photoelectrochemical | 0.38 pg/mL | 60 | / | [3] |
| Thermal | Functionalized screen-printed electrodes | 3.4 pg/mL | 45 | Plasma | [4] |
| Au@Fe ₃ O ₄ | SERS | 0.028 pg/mL | 60 | Serum | [5] |
| AuNPs | Electrochemical immunosensor | 0.654 pg/mL | About 13 h | Serum | [6] |
| Fluorescence cluster | LFICS | 42.66 pg/mL | 15 | Serum | This work |

Table S3. Recovery of IL-6 in serum samples.

| Sample | Spiked concentration (pg/mL) | Detect concentration (pg/mL) | Recovery (%) | CV(%) |
|--------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Serum | 10 | 9.84±1.05 | 98.1 | 8.53 |
| | 100 | 96.79±6.16 | 95.8 | 6.33 |
| | 500 | 491.01±56.84 | 97.7 | 8.79 |

Table S4. Standard addition experiment of IL-6 in serum.

| Sample | Spiked concentration (pg/mL) | Detected concentration (pg/mL) | Calculation of unknown concentration | Calculated value of addition |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Serum | 20 | 30.93±0.76 | 10.93±0.76 | |
| | 50 | 58.79±1.39 | 8.79±1.39 | 9.37±1.87 |
| | 100 | 108.39±3.48 | 8.39±3.48 | |

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