Supporting information

An innovative transportable immune-device for the recognition of *a*-Synuclein using KCC-

1-nPr-CS₂ modified silver nano-ink: Integration of pen-on-paper technology with

biosensing toward early-stage diagnosis of Parkinson

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Scheme S1. Indicates the connection of the designed three-electrode system by conductive Agink (reference, working and counter electrode) to the electrochemical device.





Figure S2. EDS results of A: bulk Ag ink (41), B: Ag ink/(KCC-1-NH-CS₂)-Ab, and C: Ag ink/(KCC-1-NH-CS₂)-Ab/BSA/Ag.



Figure S3. A) ChAs of immunosensor in the presence of various concentrations of α -syn antigen (0.002, 0.02, 16, 64, and 128 ng/ml) spiked with human plasma samples in 0.01M [Fe(CN)₆]^{3-/4-}/KCl solution as electrochemical probe in E=0.6 V, duration time=150, **B)** Calibration curve of current intensity changes against α -synuclein antigen concentrations spiked with human plasma samples.







Figure S4. ChAs related to stability analysis of prepared sensor in the presence of 0.01M $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-/4-}/KCl$ solution as electrochemical probe in E=0.25 V, duration time=150: A) Interday stability and its histogram, B) Repeatability, and C) Cyclic stability and its histogram (c).

Table S1. The repeatability of α -Syn immunosensor.

a

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Concentration(ng/ml)	I ₁ /µA	I ₂ /µA	I ₂ /µA	SD	AVE _{STDV}
2	278	276	270	3.59	
8	299	295	297	2.66	
32	372	369	368	2.82	
128	610	612	608	1.41	2.26