

Supplementary Information for

Porous microneedle-based electrochemical aptamer biosensor for collection and quantitative analysis of dry eye disease biomarkers

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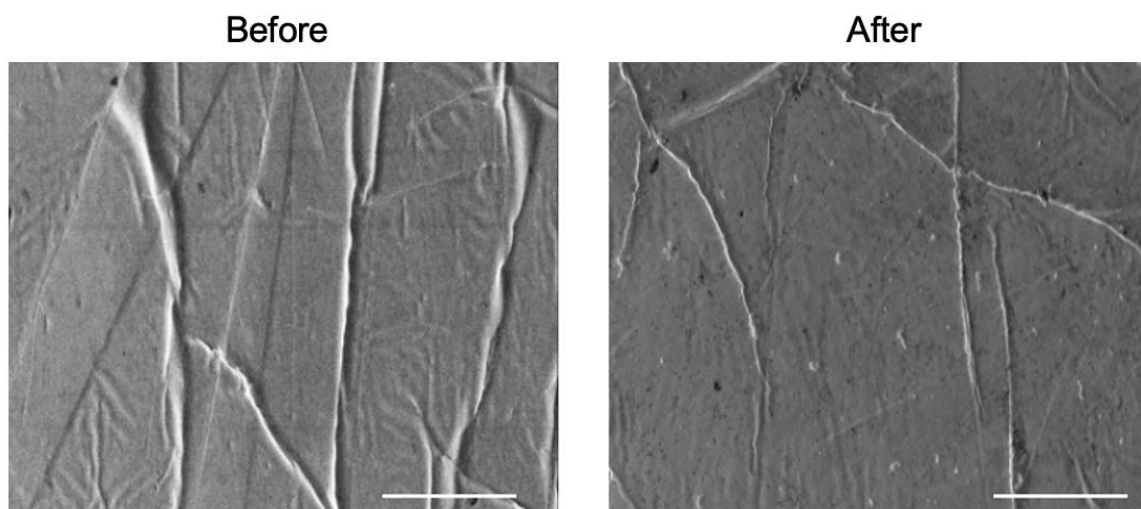


Figure S1. SEM of WE before and after electrochemical measurement with target (MMP-9), scale bar: 50 μm .

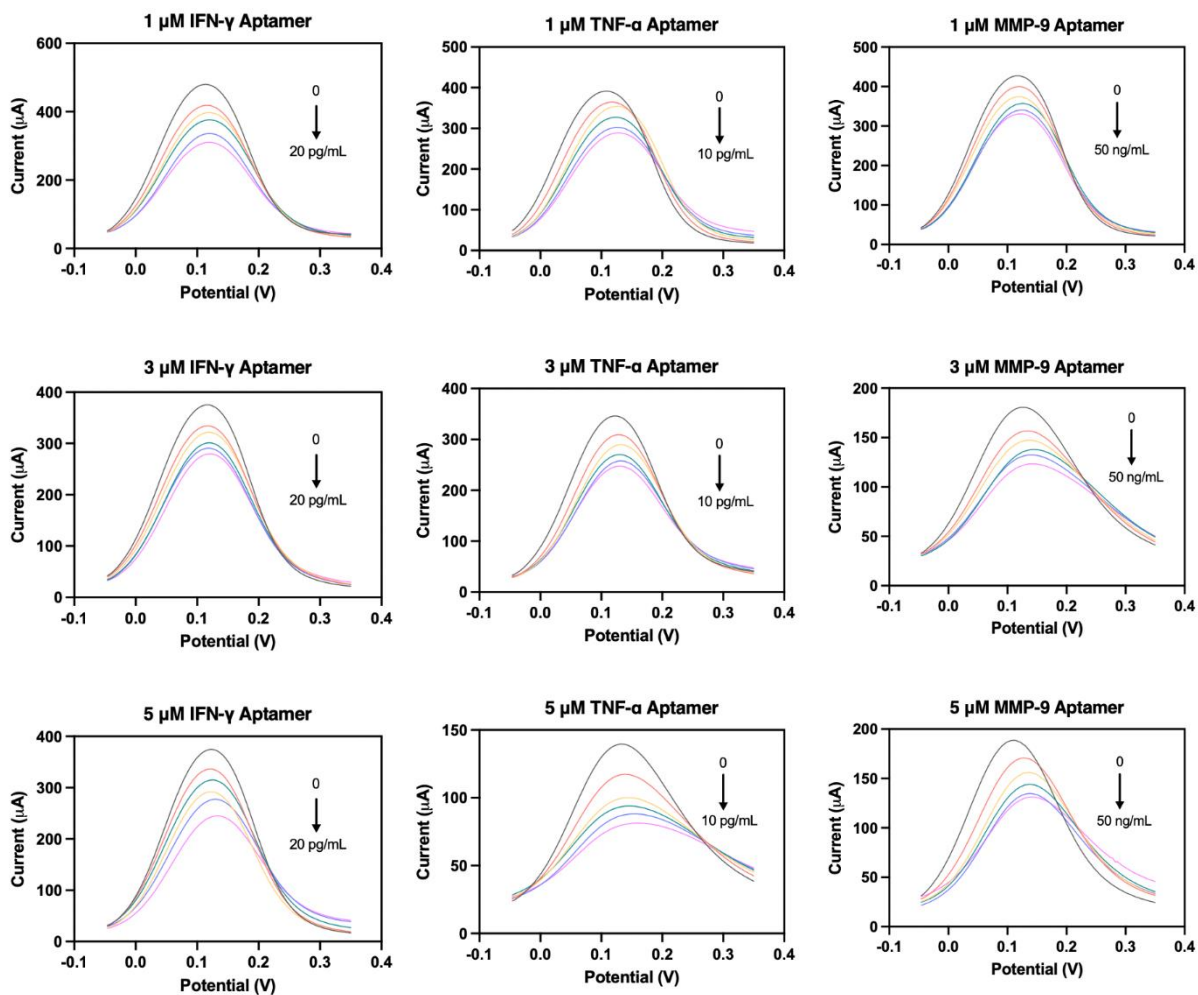


Figure S2. SWV responses of 1, 3, and 5 μM aptamers in 0-20 pg/mL IFN- γ , 0-10 pg/mL TNF- α , and 0-50 ng/mL MMP-9.

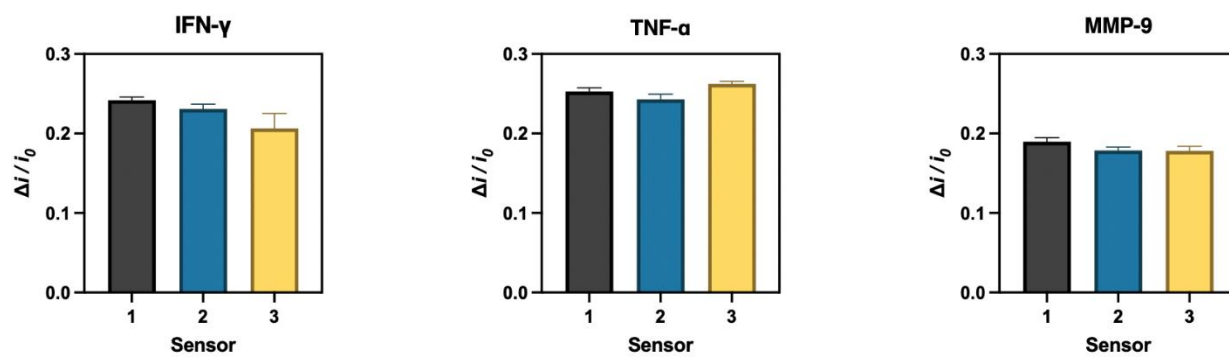


Figure S3. Reproducibility of IFN- γ , TNF- α , and MMP-9 sensors in 5 pg/mL IFN- γ , 0.5 pg/mL TNF- α , and 20 ng/mL MMP-9 respectively.

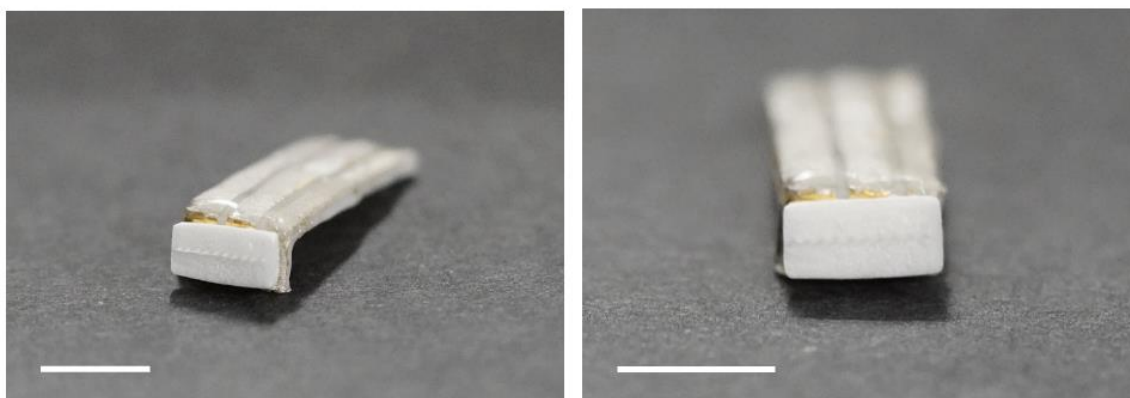


Figure S4. Digital images of the device with MN and aptamer sensor, scale bar: 7.5 mm.

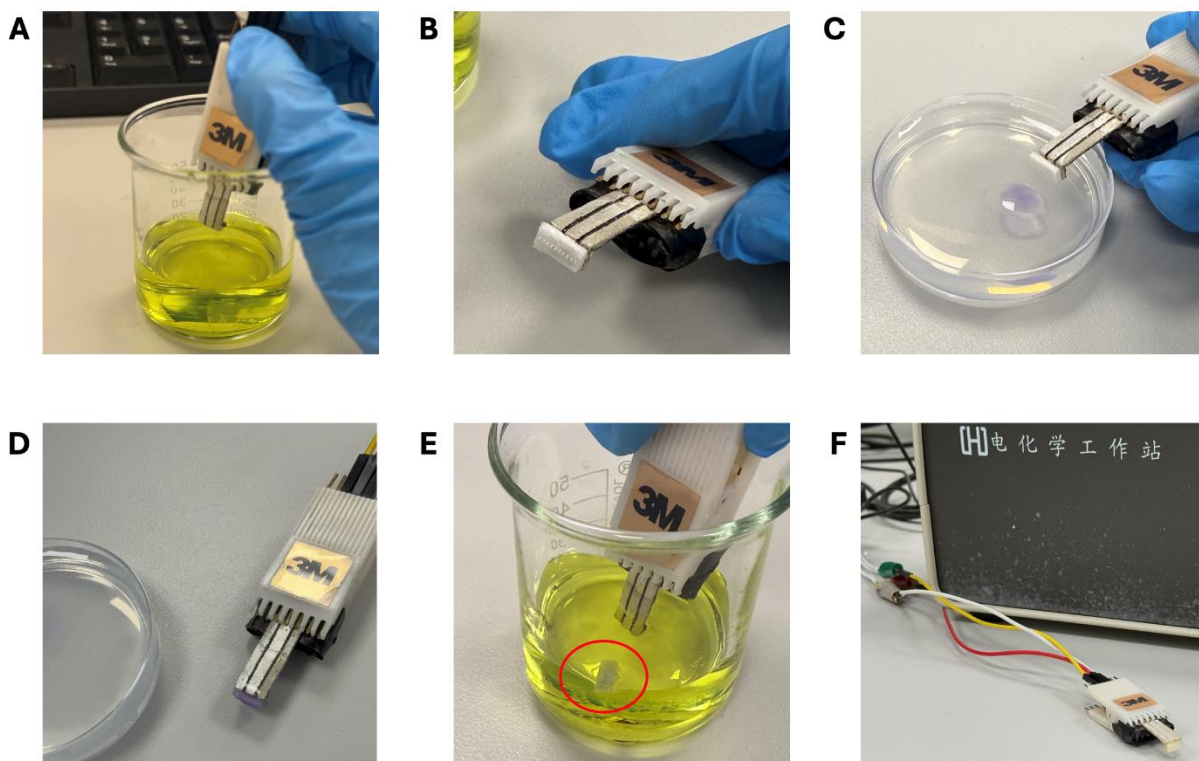


Figure S5. Demonstration of the collection-to-detection workflow *in vitro*. Digital images of (A) the baseline SWV measurement of aptamer sensor in $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-/4-}$; (B) the completion of the integrated device by attaching APC-MN; (C) the collection of crystal violet dye from hydrogel model; (D) the absorption of crystal violets dye from MN tips to base which is in direct contact with the sensing interface; (E) the detachment of MN (circled in red) from the device when immersed in $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-/4-}$; (F) the set-up of device connected to the electrochemical workstation.

Supporting Video S1. Absorption of crystal violet dye from hydrogel model to APC-MN using the integrated device.

Supporting Video S2. Detachment of APC-MN from device in $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-/4-}$.