

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# Electrospun TiO<sub>2</sub>-Nanofibers Integrated Lab-on-a-Disc for Ultrasensitive Protein Detection from Whole Blood

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**Fig. S1.** Experimental set up for chemiluminescence detection on a disc. The chemiluminescence signal is measured by a home built detection system equipped with a cooled PMT module (PMC-100-1, Becker & Hickl GmbH)

**Fig. S2.** Microscopic analyses of the electrospun TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs prepared at various flow rates (a, d) 0.3 mL h<sup>-1</sup>, (b, e) 1 mL h<sup>-1</sup>, and (c, f) 3 mL h<sup>-1</sup> at an applied voltage of 15 kV and a fixed distance of 10 cm between the needle and the grounded substrate.

**Fig. S3.** Comparison of the TiO<sub>2</sub> NF mats on PDMS pre-cured for 3 min and 30 min: (a) TiO<sub>2</sub> NF mat submerged into PDMS pre-cured for 3 min and (b) detachment of the TiO<sub>2</sub> NF mat from the PDMS pre-cured for 30 min at 65°C.

**Fig. S4.** Tack test to measure the adhesion force of the pre-cured PDMS layer, cured for different lengths of time.

**Fig. S5.** TEM-EDS analysis of electrospun TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs.

**Fig. S6.** Histogram of the TiO<sub>2</sub> NF diameter for NFs fabricated at a flow rate of 0.3 mL h<sup>-1</sup>, an applied voltage of 15 kV, and a distance of 10 cm between the needle and the grounded substrate.

**Fig. S7.** Standard curves for the optimization of capture and secondary antibody concentrations.

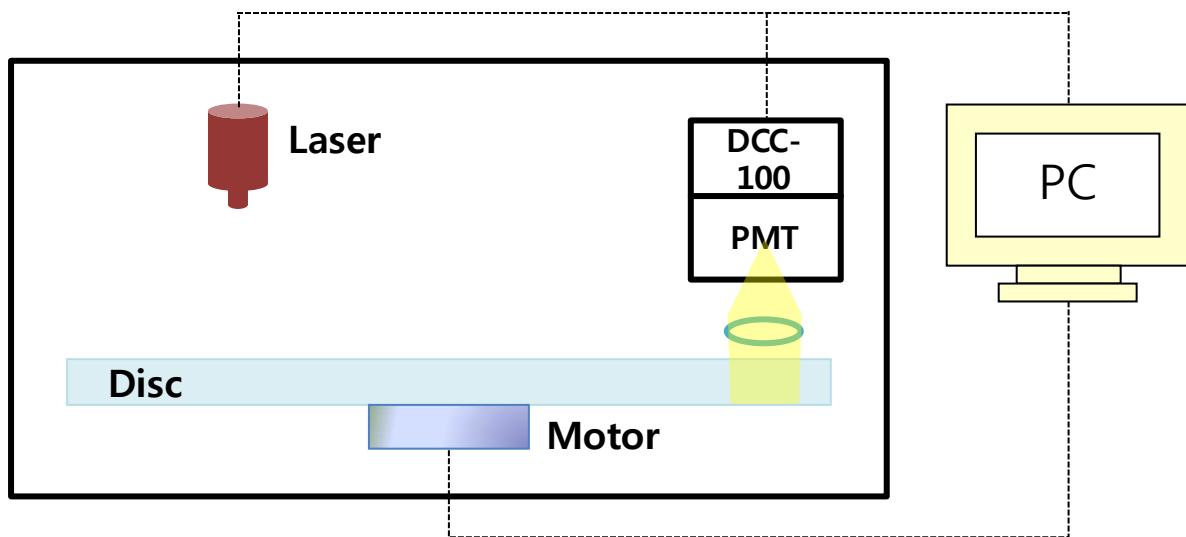
**Fig. S8.** Calibration graphs for the detection of CRP spiked in a CRP-free serum created by plotting the RLU versus the CRP concentration for a 96-well plate [LOD: 286 pg/mL (2288 fM)], LD TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs assembled on a Si substrate [LOD: 8 pg/mL (64 fM)], HD TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs assembled on a Si substrate [LOD: 2.5 pg/mL (20 fM)], and HD TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs assembled on a lab-on-a-disc [LOD: 0.8 pg/mL (~6 fM)]. Error bars indicate the standard deviation of at least three independent measurements.

**Fig. S9.** Calibration graphs for the detection of cTnI spiked in healthy serum and PBS created by plotting the RLU versus the cTnI concentration in serum for HD TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs assembled on a disc [LOD: 37 pg/mL (1.5 pM)], 96-well plate [LOD: 824 pg/mL (33 pM)], HD TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs assembled on a Si substrate [LOD: 64 pg/mL (2.6 pM)], and cTnI in PBS for HD TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs assembled on a Si substrate [LOD: 4.4 pg/mL (0.18 pM)]. Error bars indicate the standard deviation of at least three independent measurements.

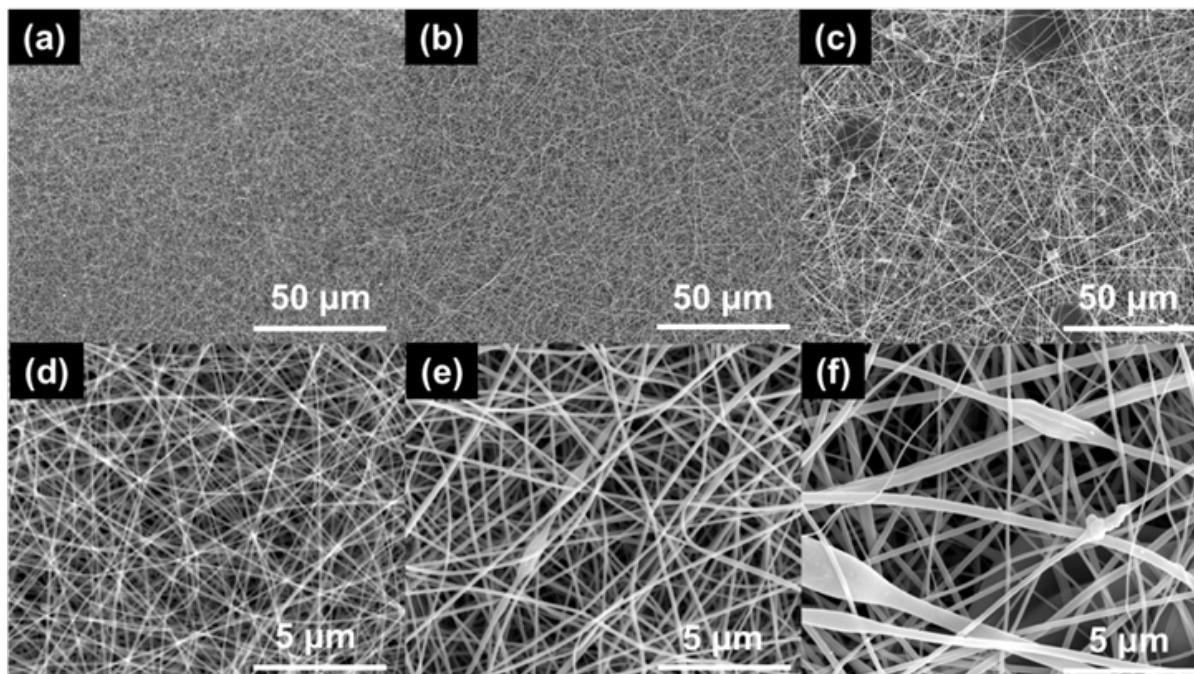
**Table S1.** Weight and atomic composition of a single TiO<sub>2</sub> NF by TEM-EDS analysis.

**Table S2.** Surface atomic composition of TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs from XPS

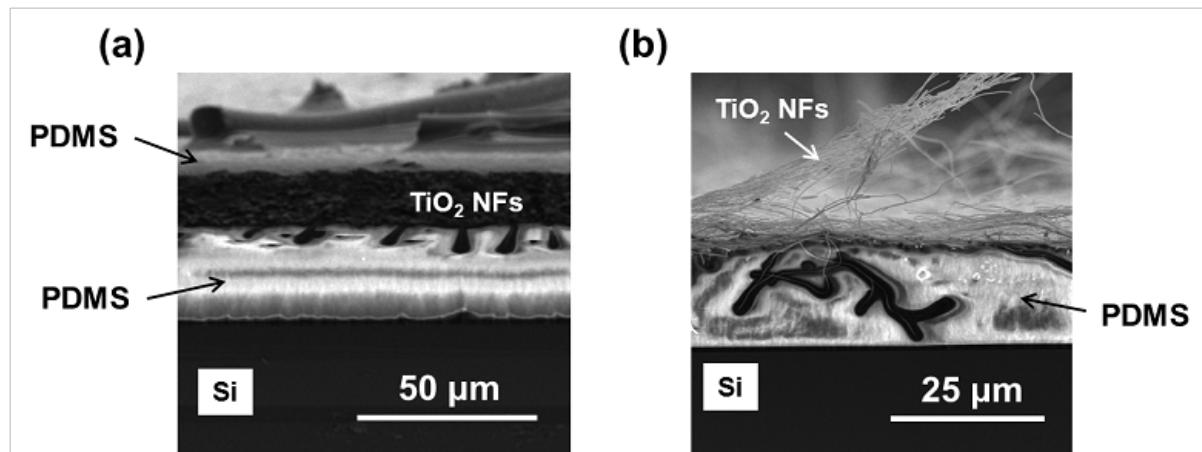
**Table S3.** Spin program for the immunoassay in a centrifugal microfluidic disc.



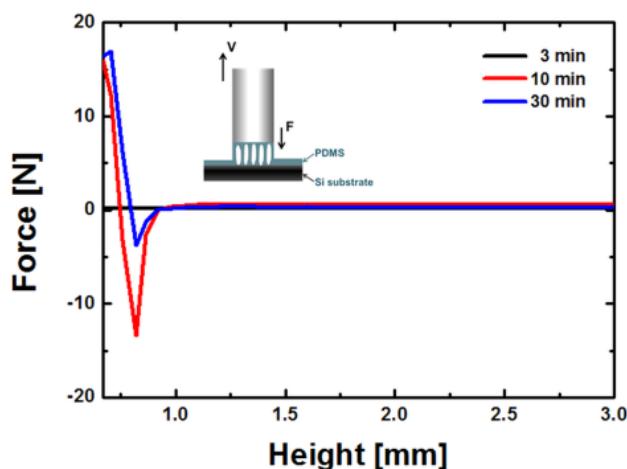
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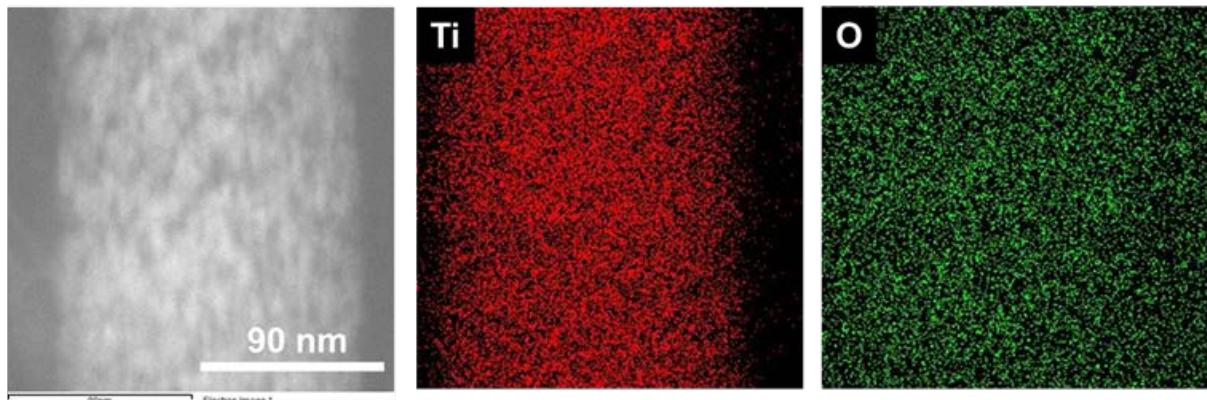
**Fig. S2.** Microscopic analyses of the electrospun  $\text{TiO}_2$  NFs prepared at various flow rates (a, d)  $0.3 \text{ mL h}^{-1}$ , (b, e)  $1 \text{ mL h}^{-1}$ , and (c, f)  $3 \text{ mL h}^{-1}$  at an applied voltage of  $15 \text{ kV}$  and a fixed distance of  $10 \text{ cm}$  between the needle and the grounded substrate.



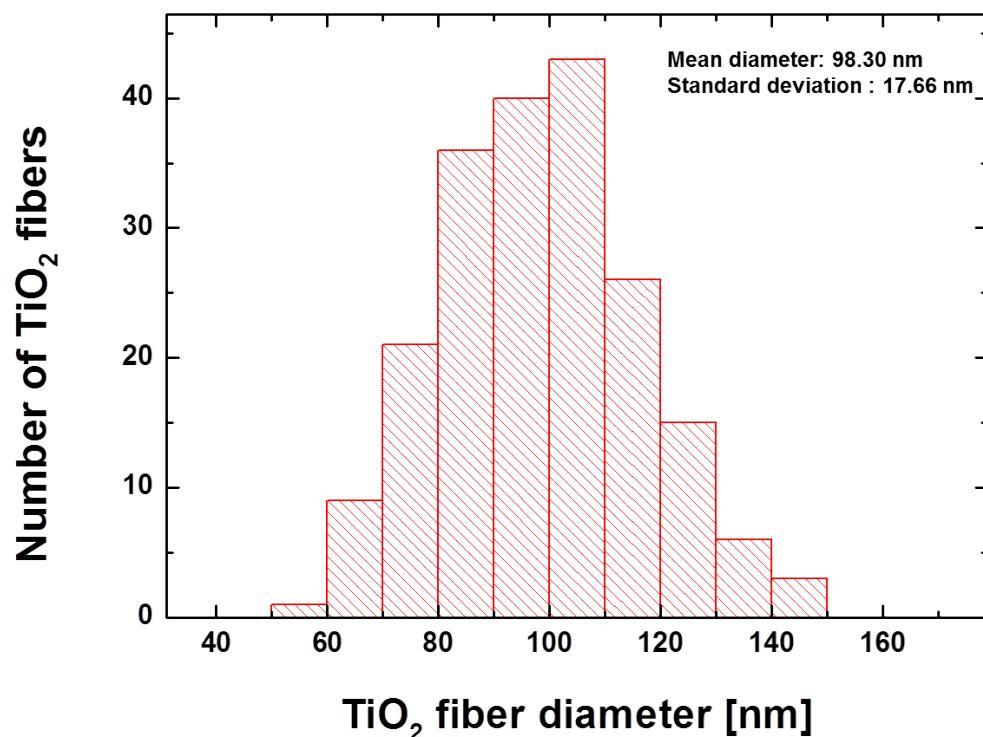
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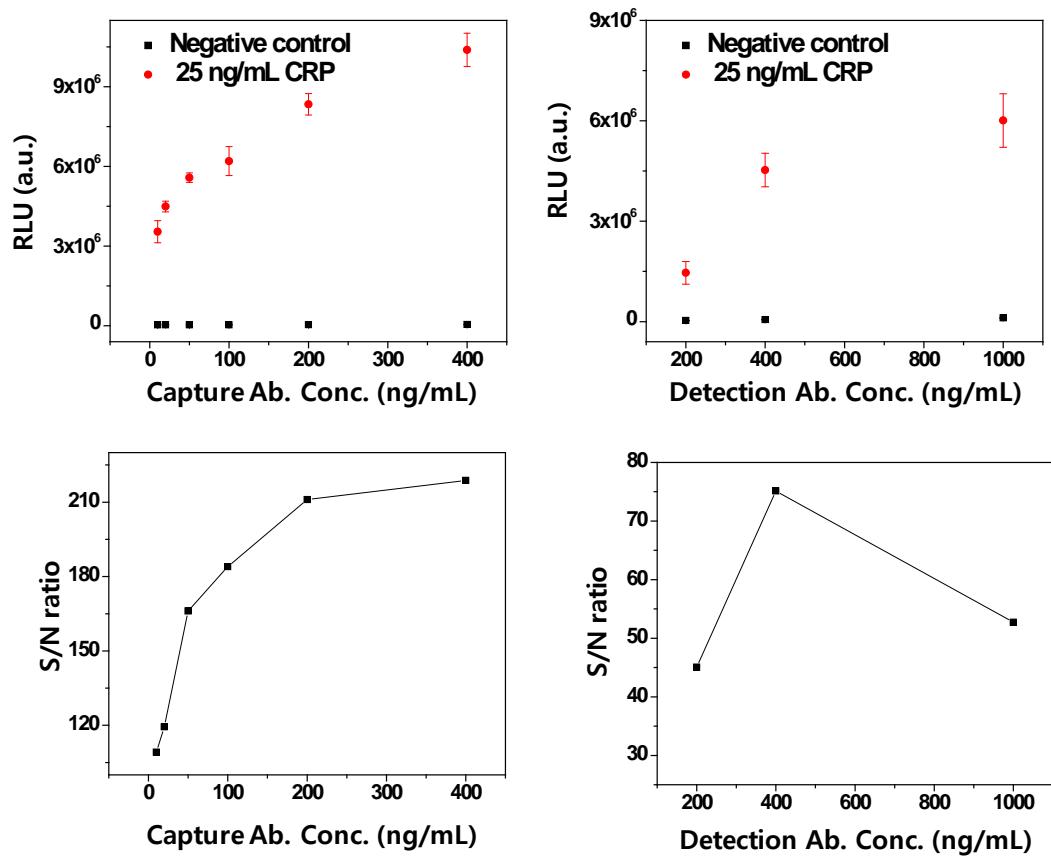
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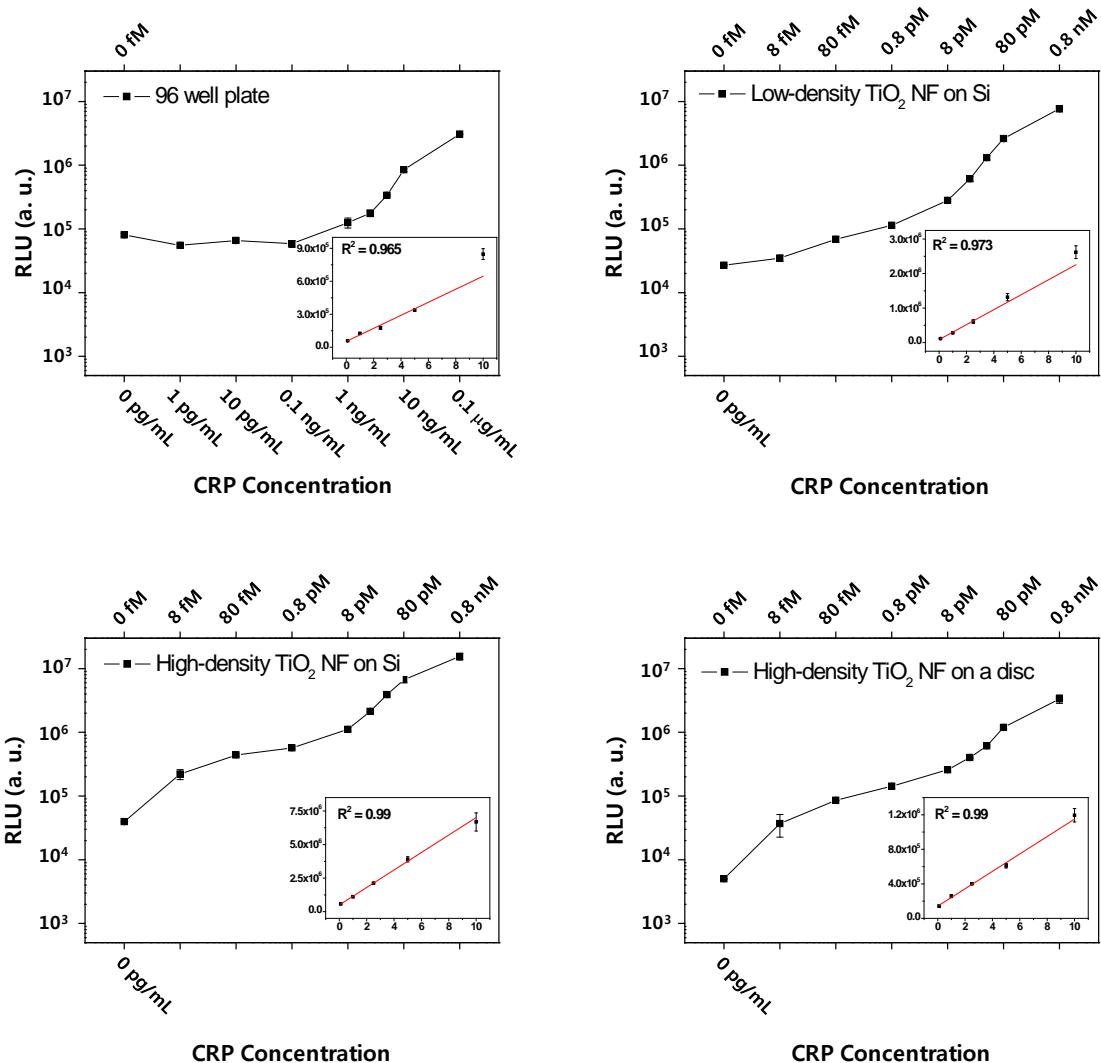
**Fig. S5.** TEM–EDS analysis of electrospun  $\text{TiO}_2$  NFs.



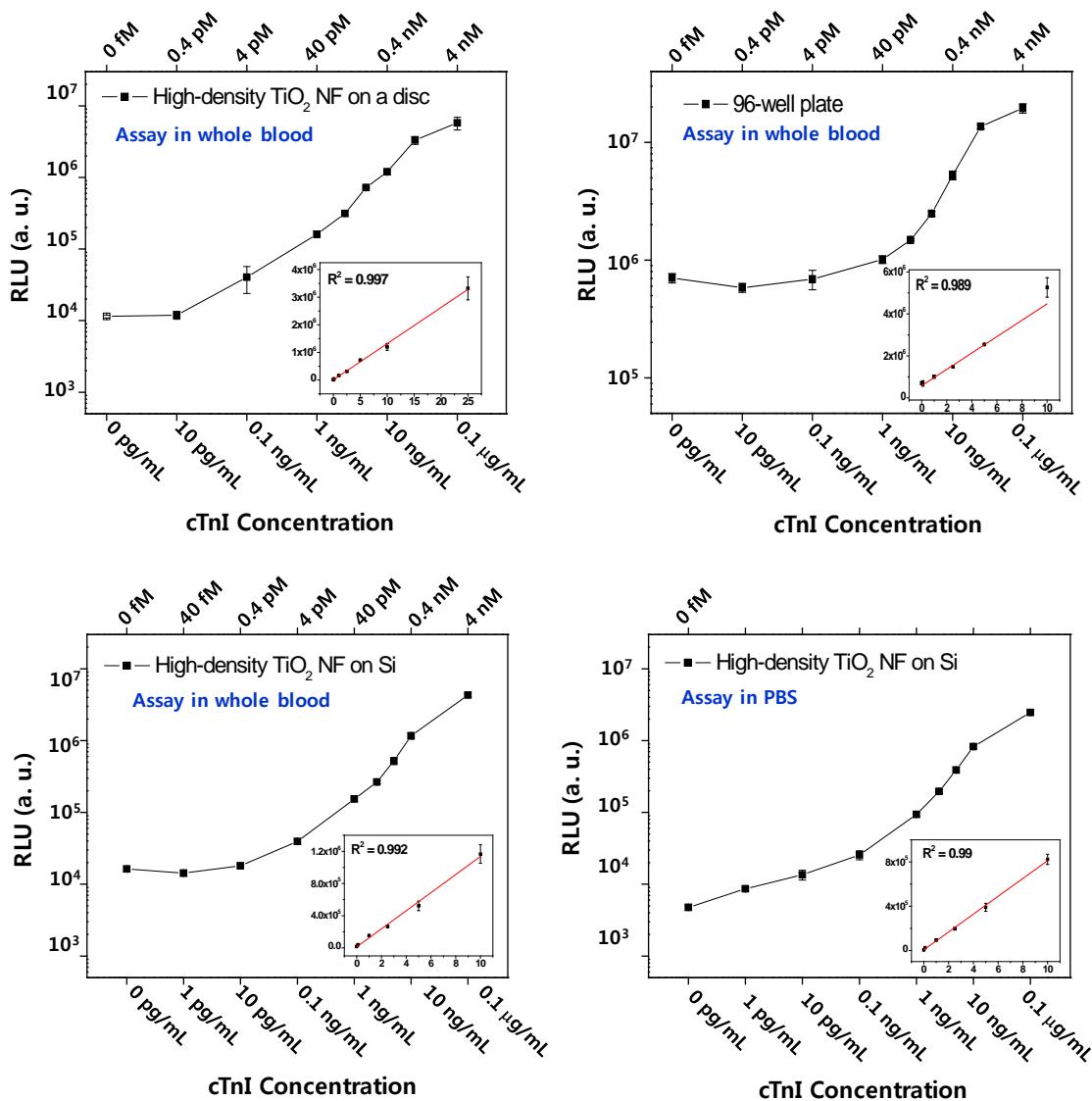
**Fig. S6.** Histogram of the  $\text{TiO}_2$  NF diameter for NFs fabricated at a flow rate of  $0.3 \text{ mL h}^{-1}$ , an applied voltage of 15 kV, and a distance of 10 cm between the needle and the grounded substrate.



**Fig. S7.** Standard curves for the optimization of capture and secondary antibody concentrations.



**Fig. S8.** Calibration graphs for the detection of CRP spiked in a CRP-free serum created by plotting the RLU versus the CRP concentration for a 96-well plate [LOD: 286 pg/mL (2288 fM)], LD TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs assembled on a Si substrate [LOD: 8 pg/mL (64 fM)], HD TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs assembled on a Si substrate [LOD: 2.5 pg/mL (20 fM)], and HD TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs assembled on a lab-on-a-disc [LOD: 0.8 pg/mL (~6 fM)]. Error bars indicate the standard deviation of at least three independent measurements.



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**Table S1.** Weight and atomic composition of a single TiO<sub>2</sub> NF by TEM–EDS analysis.

Element	Weight (%)	Atomic (%)
C K	53.79	72.70
O K	17.22	17.47
Ti K	29.00	9.83
Totals	100.00	100.00

**Table S2.** Surface atomic composition of TiO<sub>2</sub> NFs from XPS.

Element	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Ab <sub>1</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub>	CRP/Ab <sub>1</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub>
	Atomic (%)	Atomic (%)	Atomic (%)
Si2p	15.86	7.88	6.11
S2p	-	0.34	0.59
C1s	23.48	47.36	54.27
N1s	1.17	9.43	12.39
Ti2p	8.09	3.25	1.56
O1s	51.4	31.74	25.07
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table S3.** Spin program for the immunoassay in a centrifugal microfluidic disc.

Spin No.	Speed (rpm)	Valve No.	Time (s)	Operation
1	3600		60	blood separation
2	2400	1	3	open valve to transfer the plasma into the chamber containing 8 $\mu$ L of detecting antibodies conjugated with HRP
3	15 Hz, 15°		5	mix plasma and detecting antibodies
4	2400	2	3	open valve to transfer the mixture into binding reaction chamber
5	60 Hz, 2°		1200	mix capture antibodies on $TiO_2$ NF mat and plasma-detecting antibodies mixture
6	2400	3	10	open valve to remove the mixture
7	2400	4	4	open valve to transfer washing buffer
8	30 Hz, 30°		120	mix washing buffer and wash $TiO_2$ NF mat
9	2400		4	transfer washing buffer
10	30 Hz, 30°		120	mix washing buffer and wash $TiO_2$ NF mat
11	2400		4	transfer washing buffer
12	30 Hz, 30°		120	mix washing buffer and wash $TiO_2$ NF mat
13	2400		20	remove the remaining washing buffer
14		5		close valve
15	2400	6	10	open valve and transfer the chemiluminescent substrate
16	30 Hz, 2°		60	mix substrate and the immunoreagents on $TiO_2$ NF mat
17	2400	7	10	open valve and transfer the reacted substrate to the detection chamber
Total time		~ 30 min		