SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Electrochemical Immunosensor for Ultra-low Detection of Human Papillomavirus Biomarker for Cervical Cancer

Siwaphiwe Peteni¹, Okoroike C. Ozoemena^{1#}, Tobile Khawula¹, Aderemi B. Haruna¹, Frankie J. Rawson², Leshweni J. Shai³, Oluwafunmilayo Ola^{4*}, and Kenneth I. Ozoemena^{1,*}

 ¹Molecular science Institute, School of Chemistry, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
²School of Pharmacy, Biodiscovery Institue, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK
³Department of Biomedical Sciences, Tshwane University of Technology, Pretoria, South Africa
⁴Advanced Materials Group, Faculty of Engineering, The University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK

^{*}Authors to whom correspondence should be addressed: O. Ola (email: <u>Oluwafunmilola.Ola@nottingham.ac.uk;</u> and K.I. Ozoemena (e-mail: <u>Kenneth.ozoemena@wits.ac.za</u>).

[#] The author was a visiting student to the School of Chemistry, University of the Witwatersrand during this work. He has relocated to the Department of Chemistry, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

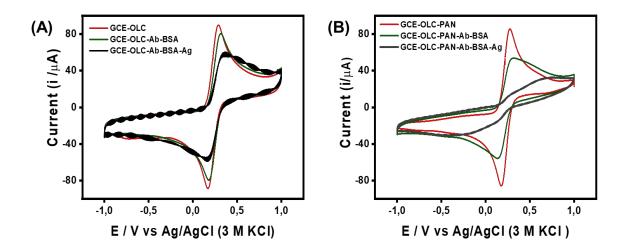


Fig. S1:Comparative cyclic voltammograms before and after antigen-antibody complexation: (A) OLC-based electrode and (B) OLC-PAN-based electrodes. All data were collected with HPV-16 L1 antigen ($1.96 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mg/mL}$) in the redox probe ($0.1 \text{ mM} [Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}/[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$ in PBS/AE, pH 7.4) at 20 mVs⁻¹.