

Supporting Information: A nanoelectronic-enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
(ne-ELISA) for detection of proteins in physiological solutions

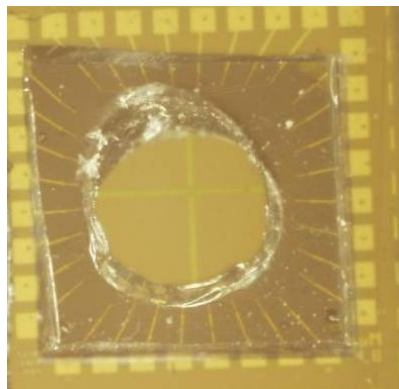
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Sensing Calculation. In order to calculate the number of urease molecules present in the sensing reservoir, we began by determining the increase in $[H^+]$. For the 1.6 pg/mL IL-2 sample, the pH increased by 0.05 units, corresponding to $\sim 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$ M, or $\sim 4.3 \times 10^{-15}$ mol in the 4 μ L reservoir. This pH change is solely due to the urease (Fig. S2), thus, using the unit definition of urease obtained from the manufacturer, this corresponds to $\sim 6.7 \times 10^{-11}$ mg urease. Converting to mols (480 kDa) yields $\sim 1.4 \times 10^{-19}$ mol or $\sim 8.4 \times 10^4$ molecules. Accounting for a ~ 100 nm² antibody hydrodynamic footprint, a maximum of $\sim 10^9$ IL-2 molecules can bind the (gold) lead surface area ($\sim 10^5$ μ m²) in the 4 μ L reservoir, thus a maximum of $\sim 10^9$ IL-2 molecules (or $\sim 1.7 \times 10^{-15}$ mol) can be bound. The reservoir solution volume is 4 μ L, but only a small percentage of the IL-2 molecules in the reservoir will be exposed to the surface and, thus, able to bind.

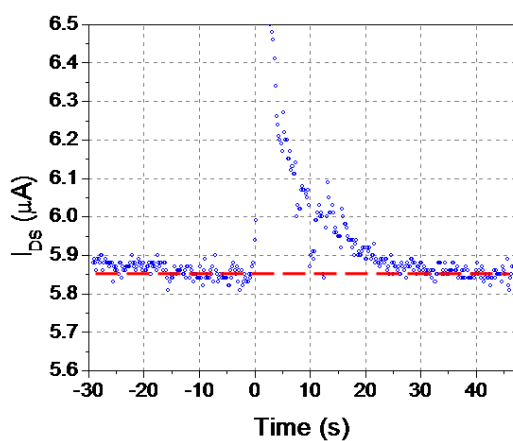
Sensitivity Calculations. The change in pH plotted in Fig. 9 was calculated by first determining

the normalized $\Delta I_{DS}/\text{pH}$ unit $\left(\frac{\Delta I_{DS}}{\text{pH unit}} = g_m(\text{wet}) \cdot m + b \right)$, where m and b are the slope and

intercept, respectively, of the trendline from Fig. 7. The observed change in channel current (I_{DS}) was then divided by this value to obtain the calculated change in pH.

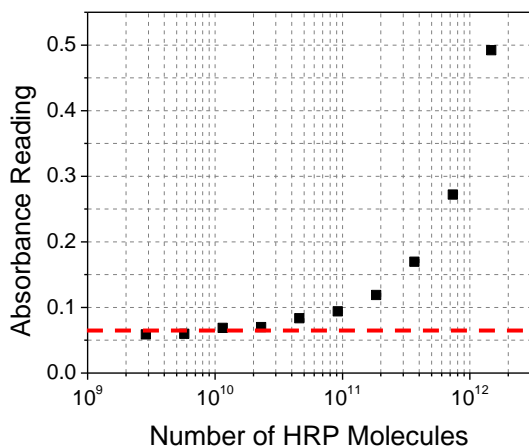


Supplementary Fig. S1. Optical micrograph of a single die with a reservoir defined by a PDMS gasket. Contact pads on the die edges fan into parallel Ni/Au leads, which contain nanowire devices such as that shown in Fig. 2.



Supplementary Fig. S2. Response [$I_{DS}(time)$] of a sensor configured for IL-2 detection with no IL-2 added during the protein-binding step (Fig. 1Biii). At $time = 0$ the 100 mM urea solution

was added to the pH 8.0 buffer. The dashed red line shows the initial current level. For this device, $\Delta I_{pH} = 1.8$ nA.



Supplementary Fig. S3. Plot of the absorbance reading ($\lambda = 450$) vs. streptavidin-HRP concentration after a 15 min reaction with TMB as the substrate. The red dashed line shows the average reading for 12 control wells to which no enzyme was added (OD = 0.0611).