

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Kynurenic Acid Electrochemical Immunosensor: Blood-based Diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease

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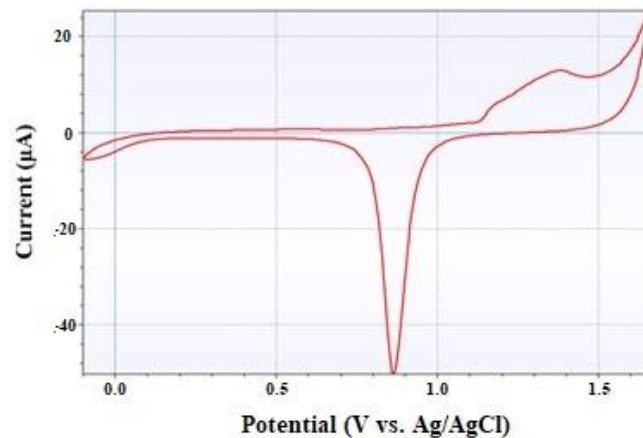


Figure S1. Electrochemical cleaning of the gold electrodes by cyclic voltammogram from -0.2 V to 1.6 V, using a scan rate of 150 mV/s in a solution of 0.5 M H₂SO₄.

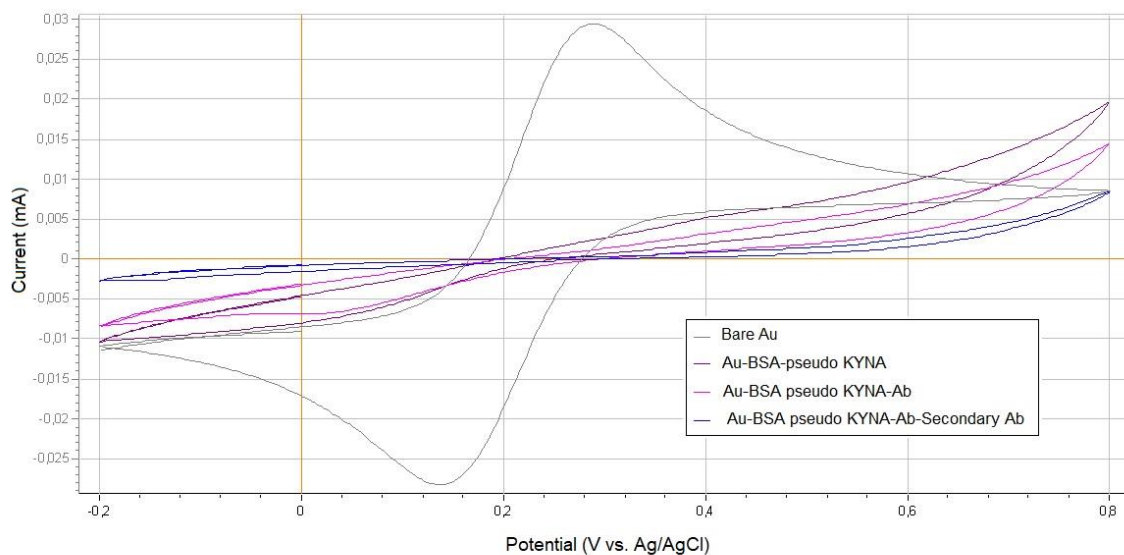


Figure S2. Characterisation of the layer-by-layer modified sensor by cyclic voltammetry in 5mM of K₃[Fe(CN)₆]/K₄[Fe(CN)₆].

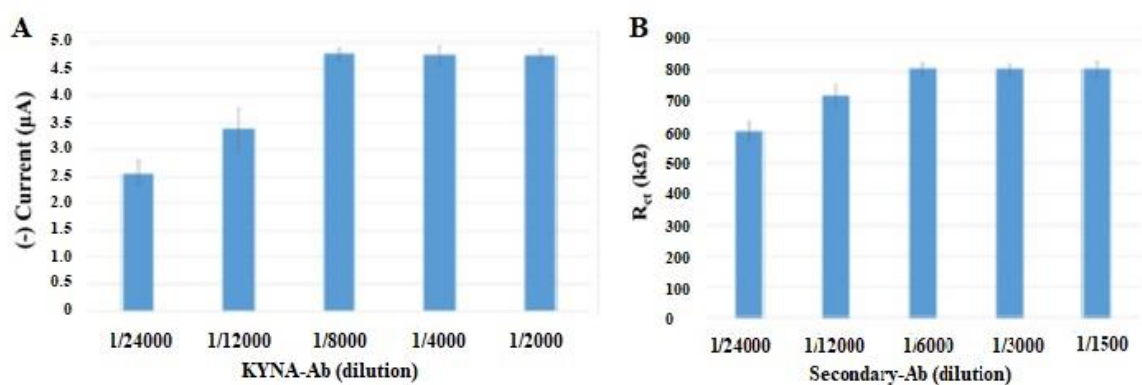


Figure S3. (A) KYNA-Ab concentration optimization for sensor functionalization, characterized by CA; (B) Secondary-Ab concentration optimization characterized with EIS.

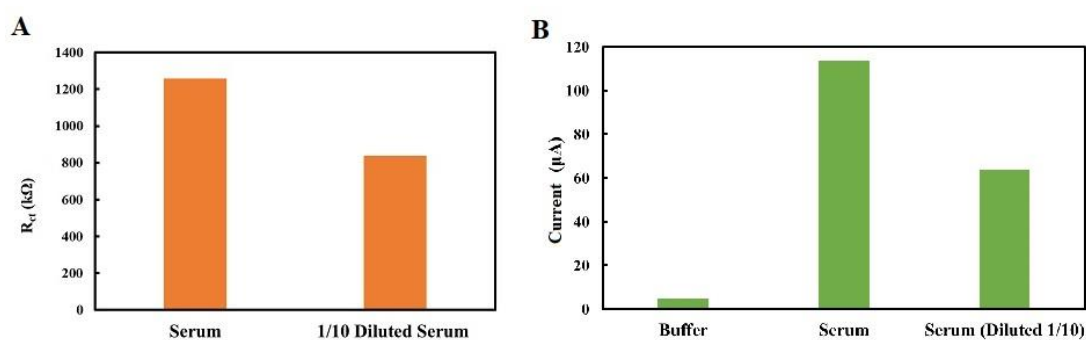


Figure S4. Matrix effect study. (A) Serum matrix adsorption on the biosensor platform (Au-SAM-BSA). (B) non-specific Secondary-Ab adsorption on different sample matrix media.

Table S1. Comparative table of LOD and LOQ of the CA and EIS based on several media.

	Buffer		Serum		Serum (1/10)	
	CA	EIS	CA	EIS	CA	EIS
LOD (nM)	0.016	0.037	0.81	0.36	0.39	0.24
LOQ (nM)	0.091	1.22	$6.19 \cdot 10^6$	441.6	$2.94 \cdot 10^5$	618.7