

Smart immunosensors for point-of-care serological tests aimed at assessing natural or vaccine-induced SARS-CoV-2 immunity

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Supplementary material

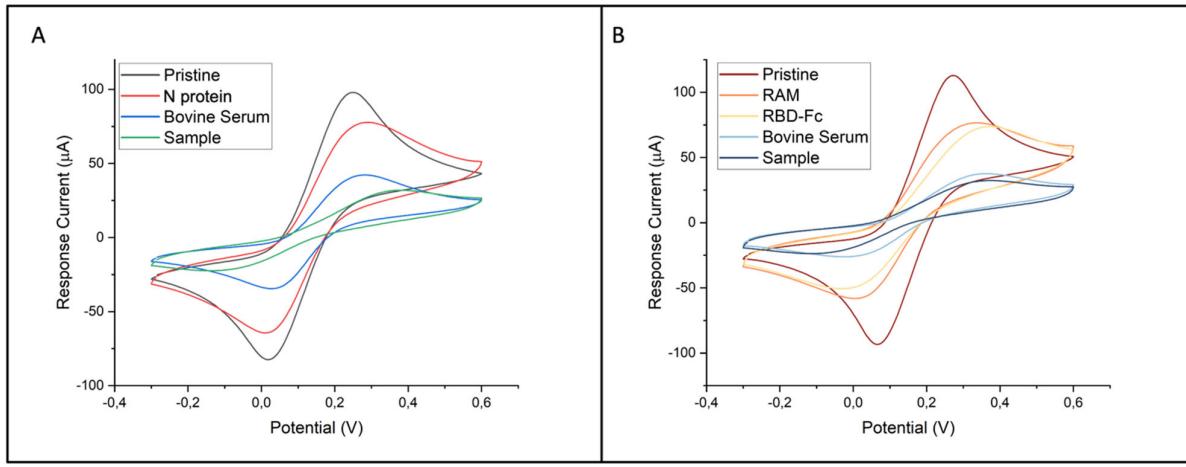


Figure S1. Cyclic voltammograms acquired after each functionalization step for (A) anti-N immunosensor on SWCNT/GNP-SPEs and (B) anti-S immunosensor on SWCNT-SPEs using ferrocyanide as redox probe for the characterization of SPEs functionalization.

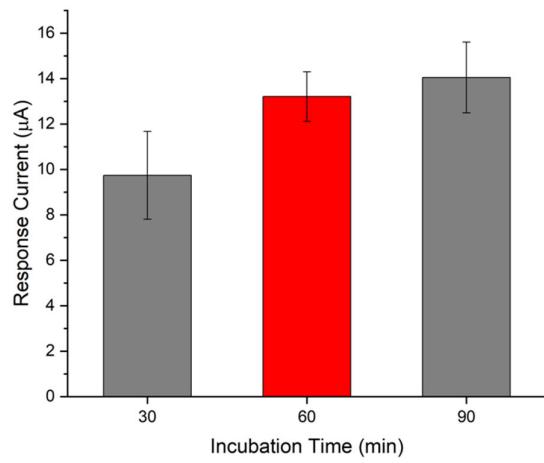


Figure S2. Effect of sample incubation time on the response current measured using the anti-S immunosensor based on RBD-Fc.

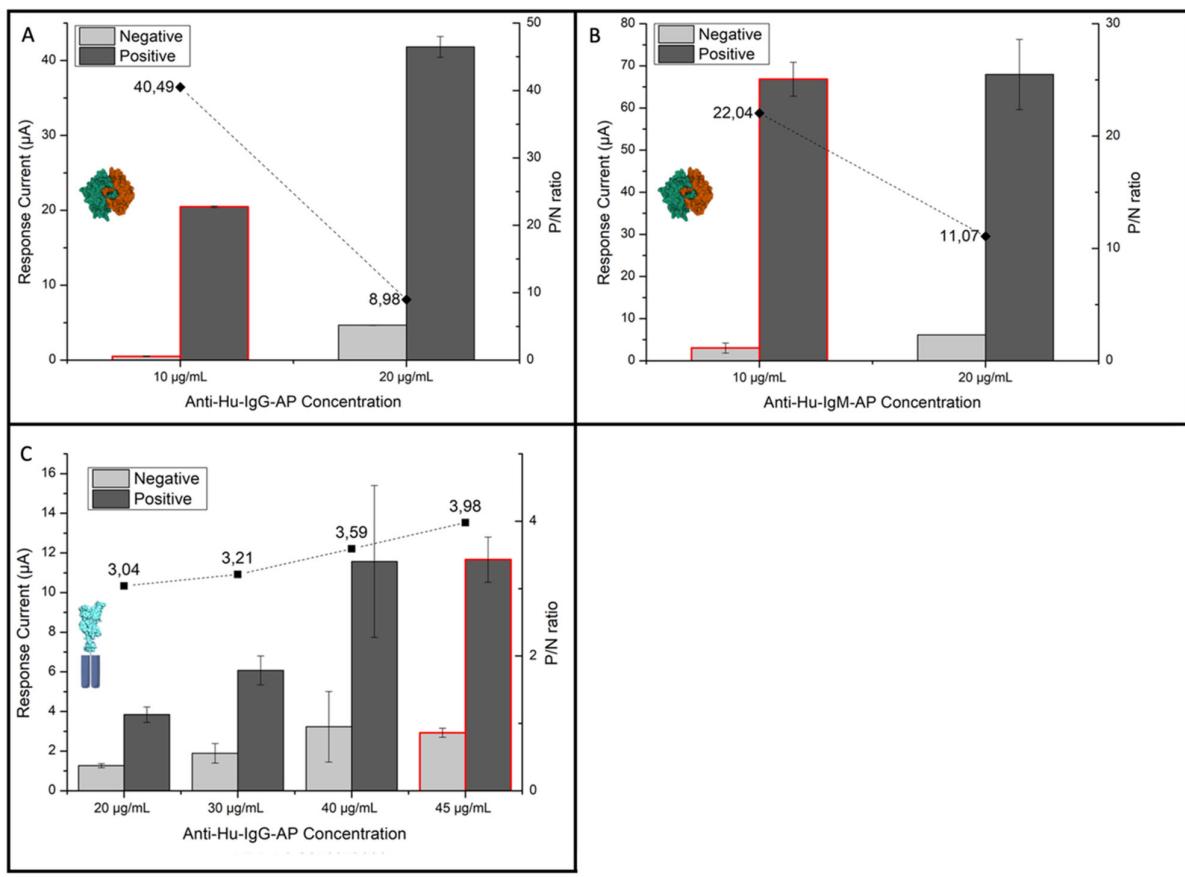


Figure S3. Effect of AP-conjugated secondary antibodies concentration on the response current of (A) anti-N IgG, (B) anti-N IgM, (C) anti-S IgG; red-contoured columns refer to the selected concentration.

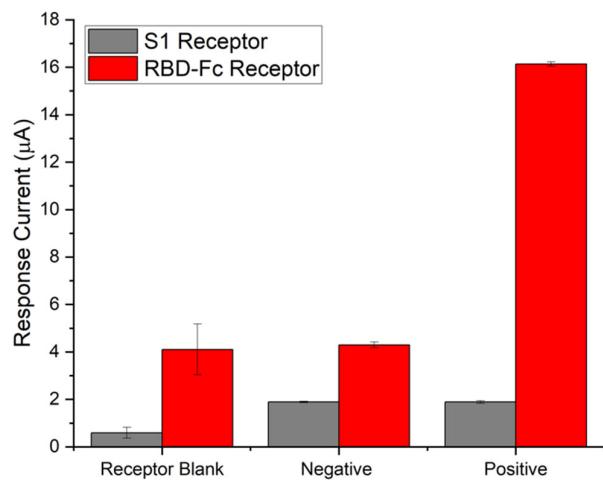


Figure S4. Comparison of response current observed by incubating negative samples in the presence and absence of S1 and RBD-Fc receptors and positive sample in the presence of receptors.