

# Ultrasensitive Photoelectrochemical Immunoassay Strategy Based on $\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3/\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$ for the Detection of the Inflammation Marker Procalcitonin

## 1. Materials

Thioglycolic acid (TGA) was obtained from Macklin Reagent Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) and N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) were obtained from Aladdin Reagent Database Inc. (Shanghai, China). Bismuth nitrate pentahydrate ( $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), sodium sulfide ( $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ ), silver nitrate ( $\text{AgNO}_3$ ), ascorbic acid (AA), absolute ethanol, isopropyl alcohol and acetone were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. (Beijing, China). Phosphate buffered solution (PBS,  $1/15 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  and  $1/15 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ ) containing AA was used as an electrolyte for the PEC measurements. All other chemicals in the experiment were analytical grade and were used as received without further purification.

## 2. Apparatus

Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images and energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) were obtained by using a field-emission SEM (Zeiss, Gemini 300, Germany). Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) analysis was performed with an RST5200F electrochemical workstation (Zhengzhou Shiruisi Technology Co., Ltd, China) with a three-electrode system in a  $5.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$  solution containing  $0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ KCl}$ . UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectrum measurements were performed with a Shimadzu UV-3101PC spectrometer (Japan). All PEC experiments were measured on a CHI760E electrochemical workstation (Chenhua Instrument Shanghai Co., Ltd, China) by using a conventional three-electrode system comprising of a saturated calomel electrode as reference electrode, a platinum wire as a counter-electrode, and the as-prepared  $\text{SnO}_2/\text{BiOI}/\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  modified ITO electrode ( $2.5 \times 1.0 \text{ cm}^2$ ) as working electrode.

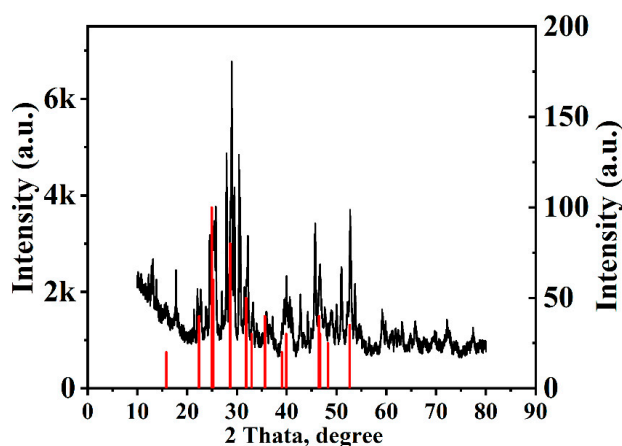
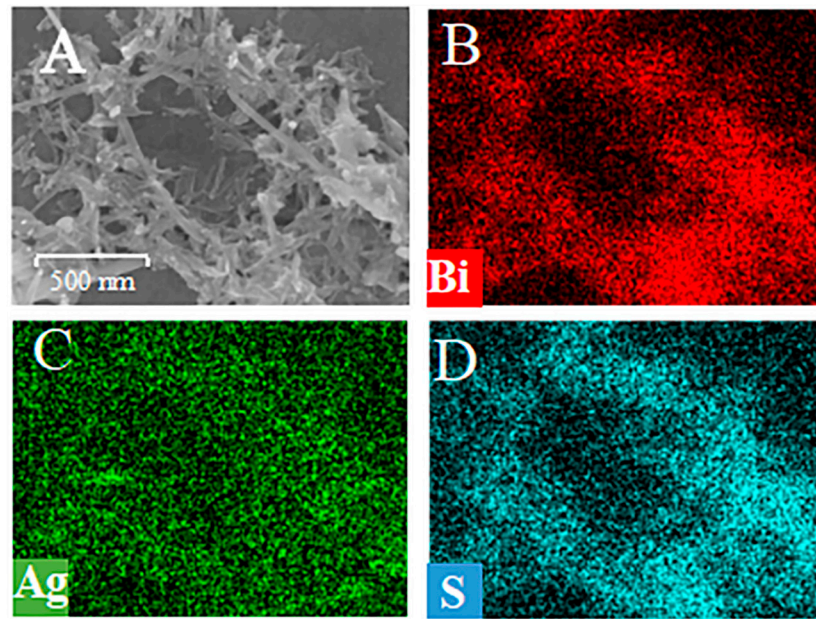


Figure S1. The XRD spectrum of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3$ .



**Figure S2.** The SEM image of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3/\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  composites (A); the corresponding EDS mapping images of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3/\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  composites with elements of Bi (B), Ag (C), and S (D).

**Table S1.** Comparison for the performance of the proposed and referenced methods for PCT detection.

Methods	linear range ( $\text{ng mL}^{-1}$ )	detection limit ( $\text{pg mL}^{-1}$ )	References
Electrochemical immunosensor	0.001-100	0.3	1
Fiber optic nanogold-linked immunosorbent assay	0.0001~50	0.083	2
A dual-mode PCT electrochemical immunosensor	0.001~100	0.095	3
Double antibody sandwich method	0.1~10	250	4
SERS magnetic immunoassay	0~20	42	5
Gold-based paper sensor	0.49-13.90	100	6
Signal-Off ECL sensing model	0.0005~50	0.18	This work

**Table S2.** The results of the PCT determination in human serum samples.

Content in samples ( $\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ )	Added content ( $\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ )	Average content ( $n=11$ ) ( $\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ )	RSD ( $n=11$ , %)	Recovery (%)
0.100	0.100	0.199	3.6	90%
	0.200	0.298	3.1	98%
0.500	0.300	0.804	4.1	101%
	0.600	1.013	3.7	86 %

## References

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