Supporting Information

Direct Plasmon-Enhanced Electrochemistry for Enabling
Ultrasensitive and Label-Free Detection of Circulating Tumor
Cells in Blood

Shan-Shan Wang,[†] Xiao-Ping Zhao,[†] Fei-Fei Liu,[†] Muhammad Rizwan Younis,[‡] Xing-Hua Xia,^{*‡} Chen Wang^{*†}

[†]Key Laboratory of Drug Quality Control and Pharmacovigilance, Ministry of Education; Key Laboratory of Biomedical Functional Materials, School of Science, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, 211198, China

[‡]State Key Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry for Life Science, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: <u>xhxia@nju.edu.cn;</u> wangchen@cpu.edu.cn

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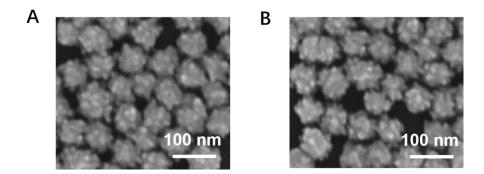


Figure S1. SEM images of the AuNSs deposited on GC substrate before (A) and after (B) experiment.

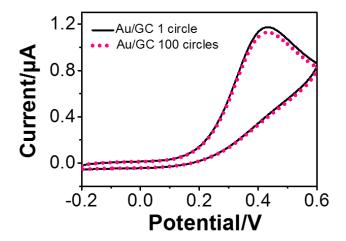


Figure S2. CV curves of the AuNSs/GC electrode in the presence of 1 mM AA at 1st circle and 100th circle.

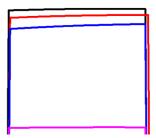


Figure S3. The magnification of I-t curves of Figure 2B.

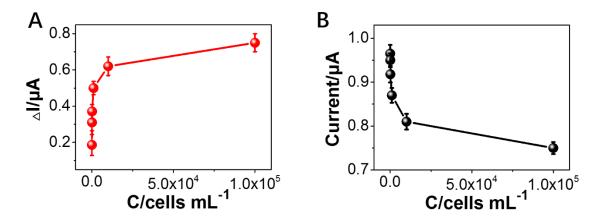


Figure S4. (A) The changed current value versus the concentrations of CCRF-CEM cells ranging from 5 to 1×10^5 cells/mL. (B) The peak current values in Figure 5C versus the concentrations of CCRF-CEM cells ranging from 5 to 1×10^5 cells/mL.

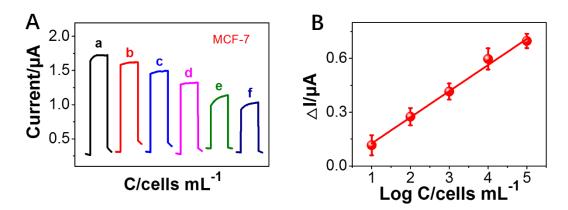


Figure S5. (A) I-t curves of the electrode after capturing different concentrations of MCF-7 cells with light on and off. The concentration of curve (a-f) is 0, 10, 1×10^2 , 1×10^3 , 1×10^4 , 1×10^5 cells/mL respectively. (B) The linear relationship between the current change (ΔI) and the logarithm value of cells concentration in the range from $10 \text{ to } 1 \times 10^5 \text{ cells/mL}$.

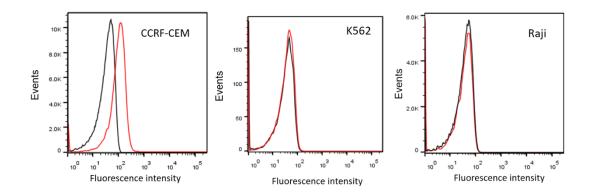


Figure S6. Flow cytometry analysis of CCRF-CEM, K562, Raji cells (Black curves, cells before incubation with FAM-sgc8c; Red curves, cells after incubation with FAM-sgc8c).

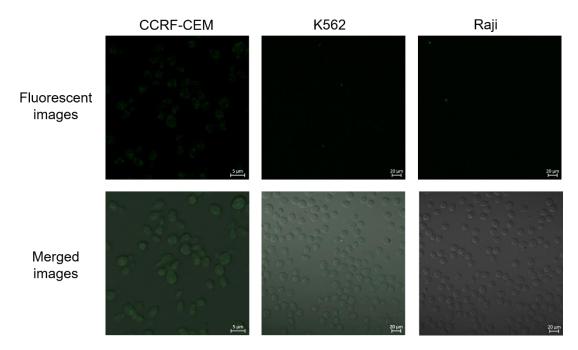


Figure S7. Confocal microscopy images of CCRF-CEM, K562, Raji cells incubated with FAM-Sgc8c.

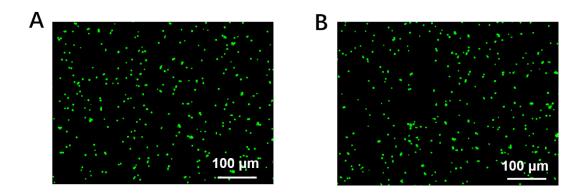


Figure S8. Fluorescence microscope images of CCRF-CEM cells after and before 808 nm laser irradiation (200 mW).

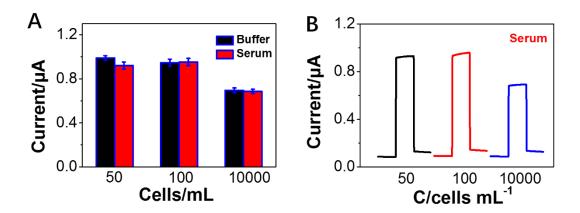


Figure S9. (A) The detection CTCs in different samples. Results were obtained from the PBS buffer solution and diluted human serum samples. (B) *I-t* curves of the aptamer/AuNSs/GC electrode incubation with different concentrations of CCRF-CEM cells in serum with light on and off.

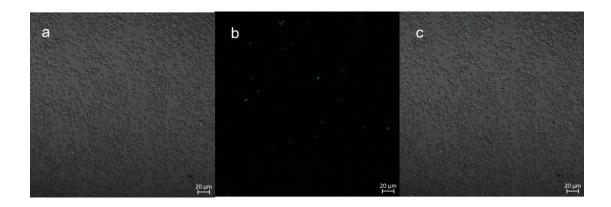


Figure S10. Confocal microscopy images of blood cells incubated with FAM-Sgc8c (a, Bright-field image; b, Fluorescent image; c, Merged image)

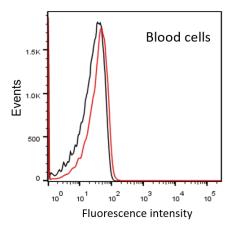


Figure S11. Flow cytometry analysis of blood cells. (Black curves, cells before incubation with FAM-sgc8c; Red curves, cells after incubation with FAM-sgc8c).

Table S1: Values of Rct for the Stepwise Construction of the Cytosensor

assembly process	Rct (Ω)
bare GCE	444.523
AuNSs	402.190
Aptamer	520.683
MCH	587.951
CCRF-CEM cells	7117.912

Table S2: Comparison of Cytosensors Performance for CCRF-CEM

Cytosensor	Detection method	Linear range	Detection limit	Reference
aptamer/GO	Fluorescence	$1\times10^2\text{-}1\times10^7$	100	S1
aptamer/GMNPs	DPV	$10-1 \times 10^6$	10	S2
aptamer/ZnO NDs@g-C3N4 QDs	I-t	$20-2 \times 10^4$	20	S3
aptamer-PCR	Fluorescence	$100-2 \times 10^3$	100	S4
aptamer/PAA	LSV	$100-1 \times 10^6$	100	S5
aptamer- microfluidic	Fluorescence	$25-2.5 \times 10^4$	25	S 6
aptamer/Ag NCs	Flow cytometry	$7.5 \times 10^3 - 6.25 \times 10^5$	7500	S7
HA-MNPs	QCM	$8 \times 10^3 - 1 \times 10^5$	8000	S8
aptamer/APBA-MWCNTs	EIS	$1\times10^3\text{-}1\times10^7$	1000	S9
aptamer/AuNSs	I-t	$5-1 \times 10^5$	5	this work

Notes: GO: graphene oxide; GMNPs: gold nanoparticles-coated magnetic Fe₃O₄

nanoparticles; ZnO NDs@g-C₃N₄ QDs: ZnO nanodisks@g-C₃N₄ quantum dots; PCR: polymerase chain reaction; PAA: porous anodic alumina; Ag NCs: silver nanoclusters; HA-MNPs: hyaluronic acid-coated magnetic nanoparticles; APBA-MWCNTs: 3-aminophenylboronic acid-functionalized multiwalled carbon nanotubes; DPV: differential pulse voltammetry; LSV: linear sweep voltammetry; QCM, quartz crystal microbalance; EIS: electrochemical impedance spectroscopy.

Table S3: Determination of CCRF-CEM Cells in Human Blood (n=5) with the Cytosensors.

Spiked cells (cells mL ⁻¹)		Recovery	RSD
	Detected cells (cells mL ⁻¹)	(%)	(%)
50	58	116.00	6.88
100	106	106.00	5.33
1000	933	93.30	4.34
10000	9268	92.68	3.68

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