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## Electrochemical immunosensor for simultaneous determination of interleukin-1 beta and tumor necrosis factor alpha in serum and saliva using dual screen printed electrodes modified with functionalized double-walled carbon nanotubes

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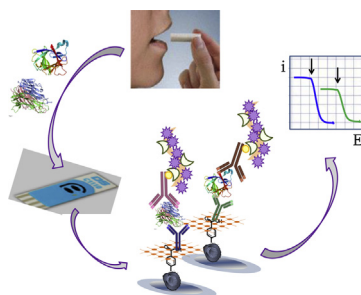
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### HIGHLIGHTS

- Electrochemical immunosensor for simultaneous determination of IL- $\beta$ 1 and TNF- $\alpha$  cytokines.
- Oriented immobilization of capture antibodies and signal amplification.
- Improved analytical performance with respect to previous approaches and ELISA methods.
- Application to human serum and saliva.

### GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



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### ABSTRACT

Dual screen-printed carbon electrodes modified with 4-carboxyphenyl-functionalized double-walled carbon nanotubes (HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCEs) have been used as scaffolds for the preparation of electrochemical immunosensors for the simultaneous determination of the cytokines Interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ) and factor necrosis tumor  $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ). IL-1 $\beta$ . Capture antibodies were immobilized onto HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCEs in an oriented form making using the commercial polymeric coating Mix&Go™. Sandwich type immunoassays with amperometric signal amplification through the use of poly-HRP-streptavidin conjugates and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> as HRP substrate and hydroquinone as redox mediator were implemented. Upon optimization of the experimental variables affecting the immunosensor performance, the dual immunosensor allows ranges of linearity extending between 0.5 and 100 pg/mL and from 1 to 200 pg/mL for IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$ , respectively, these ranges being adequate for the determination of the cytokines in clinical samples. The achieved limits of detection were 0.38 pg/mL (IL-1 $\beta$ ) and 0.85 pg/mL (TNF- $\alpha$ ). In addition, the dual immunosensor exhibits excellent reproducibility of the measurements, storage stability of the anti-IL-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE and anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE conjugates, and selectivity as well as negligible cross-talking. The dual immunosensor was applied to the simultaneous determination of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  in human serum spiked at clinically relevant concentration levels and in real saliva samples.

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## 1. Introduction

Cytokine detection is important for prognosis and diagnosis of different diseases related with inflammation, immunology, atherosclerosis and cancer [1]. However, monitoring of these proteins show some challenges related to their low concentration ranges in biological samples [2], which makes it difficult obtaining accurate and reliable analytical results. Moreover, as cytokines are known to work in concert to operate on the network of effectors [1] efficient analytical strategies should be implemented in the form of multiplexed detection [3]. It is well known that multianalyte approaches provide more information for each single sample and lead to faster and low-cost assays.

In this paper, we report the construction and analytical performance of an electrochemical platform for the simultaneous detection of two important cytokines: Interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ) and factor necrosis tumor  $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ). IL-1 $\beta$  is a pro-inflammatory cytokine produced by a variety of cells including pancreatic cells, adipocytes or macrophages. Similar to other cytokines, the determination of IL-1 $\beta$  is relevant for monitoring inflammatory and immune processes, but it is also significant in some specific cases. For instance, elevation of the IL-1 $\beta$  concentration is a typical reaction of the brain to acute injury and it can be found in a number of chronic neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer [4]. In addition, high glucose concentrations induce the pancreatic expression of IL-1 $\beta$  leading to alteration of insulin secretion, as well as a decrease in cellular proliferation and apoptosis of pancreatic beta cells. On the other hand, the role of TNF- $\alpha$  is critical in many diseases including rheumatoid arthritis [5] or cancer [6].

Biological activities of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$ , have been reported to be synergistic and overlapping [7]. For instance, both proteins exert an important inhibitory function on erythropoiesis blunting the

endogenous production of EPO, and might play a role in the pathogenesis of anemia of chronic disorders or that of cancer patients which respond to recombinant EPO [8]. Moreover, increased IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  levels in vitreous humor and serum of patients with proliferative diabetic retinopathy has also been described [9]. Elevated levels of various cytokines, including IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$ , have also been identified in the circulation of traumatic brain injury (TBI) patients within hours of injury [10]. Interestingly, both proteins can be used as biomarkers to predict side effects of cancer therapy such as inflammatory oral mucositis [11]. In addition, determination of salivary contents of both cytokines in patients with leukoplakia and oral cancer has a great interest [12] and very recently they have also been considered as novel biomarkers for the detection of periodontal diseases [13].

Due to the normal levels of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  in biological fluids are in the concentration range of few pg/mL, sufficient sensitivity is a requirement for the developed analytical methods. Therefore, enhancement in sensitivity has been a common issue for the previously reported electrochemical immunosensors. As Table 1 shows [14–30], the number of sensors described for TNF- $\alpha$  is relatively high whereas those for IL-1 $\beta$  are very scarce. Diverse electrode modifiers [15,16], signal amplifiers [16,17] and a variety of electrochemical techniques [18,19] have been employed to attain the required detection limits. Regarding the simultaneous determination of these cytokines, only three electrochemical immunoassay configurations have been reported (Table 1). An ultrasensitive microfluidic array was developed for TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6, IL-1 $\beta$ , and C-reactive protein to assess oral mucositis risk in cancer patients. Magnetic beads were used to capture the analytes from serum and detected with a sensor array coated with gold nanoparticles and antibodies [11]. A fully integrated BioMEMS was also developed to simultaneously detect various interleukins (IL-1, IL-10, and IL-6) [3].

**Table 1**  
Electrochemical immunosensors reported in the literature for the determination of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$

Biomarker	Immunosensor	Technique	L.R., pg/mL	LOD, pg/mL	Assay time <sup>a</sup>	Sample	Ref.
TNF $\alpha$	SiO <sub>2</sub> -PGMA-QDs-anti-TNF- TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-poly( <i>o</i> -ABA)/AuE	SWV	10–10 <sup>6</sup>	3	90 min	–	[14]
TNF $\alpha$	AuNPs/PSA-AP-anti-TNF-TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF/PANI/PAA/GCE	DPV	20–20000	10	2 h 50 min	Spiked serum	[15]
TNF $\alpha$	PB-CeO <sub>2</sub> -anti-TNF-TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-AuNPs/CNTs/GCE	amperom.	5–5000	2	2 h 30 min	Spiked serum	[16]
TNF $\alpha$	AP/PS-anti-TNF-TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-AuNPs/hydrogel + Chit/GCE	SWV	1–10000	0.5	2 h 30 min	Spiked serum	[17]
TNF $\alpha$	GOx/GNR-anti-TNF-TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-AuNPs/Fc-FF/PDDA/GCE	SWV	5–10000	5	2 h 30 min	Spiked serum	[18]
TNF $\alpha$	TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-poly( <i>o</i> -ABA)/SPCE	EIS	up to 100	5	2 h	Spiked serum	[19]
TNF $\alpha$	HRP-anti-TNF-TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-poly( <i>o</i> -ABA)/SPCE	DPV	up to 50	3.2	3 h	Spiked serum	[19]
TNF $\alpha$ , IL-12	Ab-16-MHDA-AuNPs/AuE	EIS	–	60; 3.4	30 min	–	[20]
TNF $\alpha$	AP-Strept-Biotin-anti-TNF-TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-MBs-Prot G/SPCE	DPV	up to 5000	44	2 h 40 min	Spiked serum	[21]
TNF $\alpha$	TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-PGMA-PFMA-AuE	CV	1–10 <sup>6</sup>	3.9	2 h 30 min	–	[22]
TNF $\alpha$	TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-Nafion/K-Chit-GA/GCE	CV	20–34000	10	60 min + blocking	Spiked serum	[23]
TNF $\alpha$	TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-DSP-Au micro-array	EIS	1–10	1	1 h 15 min	Cell culture	[24]
IL-1, IL-6, IL-10	Ab-Au microelectrode (BioMEMS).	EIS	1–15	–	–	–	[3]
TNF $\alpha$	HRP-Strept-Biotin-anti-TNF-TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-MBs-COOH/SPCE	amperom.	5 - 5 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	2	3 h 10 min	Spiked serum	[25]
TNF $\alpha$	TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-MBs-COOH/CSGM	EIS	1–1000	1	1 h 25 min	Spiked serum	[26]
TNF $\alpha$	TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-Ag@Pt/MWCNTs/Chit/SPCE	DPV	6–60	1.6	>8 h	Spiked serum	[27]
TNF $\alpha$	anti-TNF/IL/C <sub>60</sub> -MWCNTs/SPCE	DPV	5–75	2	>8 h	Spiked serum	[34]
TNF $\alpha$	AP-Strept-Biotin-anti-TNF-TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-poly( <i>p</i> -ABA)-SPCE	DPV	3250–50000	4100	3 h 10 min	Spiked serum	[29]
TNF $\alpha$ , IL-6, IL-1 $\beta$ , CRP	HRP-MBs-Ab1- Ag -Ab2-GSH-AuNPs/PDDA/SPCE (microfluidic array)	amperom.	0.04–22 (IL)	0.04 (IL)	2 h 22 min	Spiked and real serum	[11]
TNF $\alpha$	AP-IgG-anti-TNF-TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF (affibody <sup>®</sup> ) -MBs-COOH/SPCE	DPV	76–5000	38	3 h 30 min	Spiked serum	[30]
IL-1 $\beta$	poly-HRP-Strept-Biotin-anti-TNF-TNF $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE	amperom.	0.5–100 (IL)	0.38 (IL)	2 h 30 min	Spiked serum, saliva	This work
TNF $\alpha$			1 - 200 (TNF)	0.85 (TNF)			

Ab, antibody; AuE, gold electrode; AP, alkaline phosphatase; AuNPs, gold nanoparticles; Chit, chitosan; CNTs, carbon nanotubes; CSGM, comb structured gold microelectrode array; DPV, differential pulse voltammetry; DSP, dithiobis-succinimidylpropionate; EIS, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy; Fc, ferrocene; FF, diphenylalanine; GCE, glassy carbon electrode; GA, glutaraldehyde; GNR, gold nanorod; GOx, glucose oxidase; IL-12, interleukin-12; K-Chit-GA, K<sub>3</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]-chitosan-glutaraldehyde; MBs, magnetic beads; 16-MHDA, 16-mercaptohexadecanoic acid; *o*-ABA, *ortho*-aminobenzoic acid; *p*-ABA, *para*-aminobenzoic acid; PAA, poly(acrylic acid); PANI, polyaniline; PB, Prussian Blue; PDDA, polydiallyldimethylammonium; PFMA, polyferrocenemethylmethacrylate; PGMA, polyglycidylmethacrylate; PS, polyethylene sphere; PSA, poly(styrene-co-acrylic acid); QDs, quantum dots; SPCE, screen-printed carbon electrode; SWV, square wave voltammetry.

<sup>a</sup> Counted once the antibody was immobilized.

Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy was also used to determine TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-12 with limits of detection of 60 and 3.4 pg/mL, respectively, by conjugation of antibodies to gold nanoparticles through self-assembled monolayers of 16-mercaptopentadecanoic acid [20]. It is worth to mention that commercial ELISA kits for the single determination of IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$  are available but they are characterized by the long assay times required and the relatively large sample volumes.

The immunosensor described in this work for the simultaneous determination of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  involves the use of dual screen-printed carbon electrodes (SPCEs) modified with 4-carboxyphenyl-functionalized double-walled carbon nanotubes (HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs) as electrochemical scaffolds for immobilization of the specific anti-IL-1 $\beta$  and anti-TNF- $\alpha$  antibodies. As it is known, DWCNTs possess several beneficial properties with respect to MWCNTs for the preparation of electrochemical biosensors such as improved lifetimes and high stability under chemical, mechanical and thermal treatments [31]. Moreover, DWCNTs provide better electrochemical behavior than SWCNTs enhancing electron transfer and allowing significant overpotential reduction for various species. Furthermore, they show a higher reactivity, probably as a consequence of the larger number of lattice defects in DWCNTs [32]. Furthermore, upon chemical modification of DWCNTs, the outer cylinder acts as a protective sheath that preserves the electronic properties of the inner tube. Therefore, covalent sidewall chemistry can be performed onto DWCNTs without loss of the intrinsic properties [33].

Capture antibodies were immobilized onto HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCEs in an oriented form making use of the commercial polymeric coating Mix&Go™. This polymer contains several metallic complexes with a high efficiency to bind proteins [34]. Sandwich type immunoassays with signal amplification through the use of poly-HRP-streptavidin conjugates were performed for each cytokine. This simple and relatively low cost immunosensor configuration allowed the development of a sensitive method for the simultaneous determination of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  exhibiting improved overall analytical performance with respect to previously reported data. In addition and in order to demonstrate the analytical usefulness of the developed methodology, the dual immunosensor was applied to the determination of both proteins in human serum and saliva.

## 2. Experimental

### 2.1. Reagents and solutions

Mouse TNF $\alpha$  capture antibody (anti-TNF), biotinylated goat TNF $\alpha$  detection antibody (biotin-anti-TNF), mouse IL1 $\beta$  capture antibody (anti-IL), and biotinylated goat IL1 $\beta$  detection antibody (biotin-anti-IL) were used. These immunoreagents as well as human TNF $\alpha$  and IL1 $\beta$  proteins were those included in the DuoSet® ELISA Development Systems DY201-05 (IL1 $\beta$ ), and DY210-05 (TNF $\alpha$ ) from R&D Systems. Solutions of the respective capture antibodies at a concentration level of 240  $\mu$ g/mL were prepared by dissolving the product in 500  $\mu$ L PBS. Working solutions were prepared by dilution into a 25 mM buffer solution of 2-(*N*-morpholino) ethanesulfonic acid (MES, Gerbu) of pH 5.0. Solutions of the respective detection antibodies at 18  $\mu$ g/mL (TNF $\alpha$ ) or 12  $\mu$ g/mL (IL1 $\beta$ ) concentrations were prepared by dissolving the product in 1 mL PBS and 1% BSA. Phosphate buffer saline solution (PBS) consisted of a 137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 8.1 mM Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, and 1.5 mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> solution of pH 7.4.

Streptavidin labeled with horseradish peroxidase (HRP-Strept, Roche), poly-HRP-Strept (85-R200) conjugate (Fitzgerald), poly-HRP-Strept (S2438) conjugate (Sigma), and HRP-Strept-AuNPs

(Nanovex Biotechnologies) were tested. Solutions from each conjugate at the working concentration were prepared in PBS. Double-walled carbon nanotubes functionalized with *p*-aminobenzoic acid (HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs) were provided by Instituto de Nanociencia, Nanotecnología y Materiales Moleculares (INAMOL) de la Universidad de Castilla La Mancha (Toledo), Mix&Go™ polymer was from Anteo Diagnostics. Hydroquinone (HQ) and hydrogen peroxide (30%, w/v) were from Sigma. Bovine serum albumin (BSA) was from GERBU Biotechnik, GmbH. Blocker® Casein in PBS was from Thermo Fisher. Adiponectin (APN, Abcam), ceruloplasmin (Cp, Abcam), ghrelin (GHRL, Anaspec) bovine serum albumin (BSA, Gerbu), cholesterol (Chol, Sigma), transforming growth factor  $\beta$ 1 (TGF  $\beta$ 1, R&D Systems), hemoglobin (Hb, Sigma), C-reactive protein (CRP, Fitzgerald), interleukin 6 (IL-6, Abcam), interleukin 8 (IL-8, Abcam), bilirubin (BIL, Aldrich), and leptin (Lep, R&D Systems) were tested as potential interfering compounds. Deionized water was from a Millipore Milli-Q purification system (18.2M $\Omega$  cm at 25 °C).

### 2.2. Apparatus and electrodes

All electrochemical measurements were carried out with a potentiostat from INBEA Biosensores S.L. equipped with the IbGraph software. Screen-printed carbon electrodes (SPCEs, 110 DRP,  $\phi$  4 mm), and dual SPCEs (C 1110 DRP) consisted of two elliptic carbon working electrodes with surface area of 5.6 mm<sup>2</sup>, were from DropSens (Oviedo, Spain). These electrodes include a carbon counter electrode and a silver pseudo-reference electrode. An Elmasonic S-60 (Elma) ultrasonic bath, a Gyrozen 416 centrifuge (Controltechnica Instruments), and a Vortex homogenizer (Velp Scientifica) were also used. pH measurements were performed using a Crison Basic 20+ pH-meter. All experiments were performed at room temperature.

### 2.3. Samples

The samples analyzed were lyophilized human serum (S2257, Sigma) spiked with 2.5, 5 and 7.5 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  and 5, 10 and 15 pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$ , and saliva samples obtained from two lab researcher (male smoker and female nonsmoker volunteers) and collected using a Salivette® collection device (Sarstedt).

### 2.4. Procedures

#### 2.4.1. Preparation of the immunosensors

A homogeneous dispersion of HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs was prepared by suspending 1 mg of the product in 2 mL distilled water, addition of 27.4  $\mu$ L of Tween® 20, and ultrasonic stirring for 60 min. Thereafter, modification of the electrodes was made by casting 0.5  $\mu$ L of the HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs dispersion onto the electrode surface and allowing drying under IR radiation. This procedure was repeated until a total dispersion volume of 1.5  $\mu$ L was deposited. Next, 2.5  $\mu$ L of Mix&Go solution were added and incubated for 60 min. Thereafter, the modified electrode was rinsed with water and allowed drying. This washing was accomplished after each electrode modification once incubation was made. Then, the corresponding capture antibody (anti-IL or anti-TNF) was immobilized by casting 2.5  $\mu$ L of 4  $\mu$ g/mL solution of each antibody and incubating for 60 min. Blocking with 2.5  $\mu$ L of a 2% BSA solution in PBS for 30 min was then made to minimize unspecific interactions. Thereafter, 2.5  $\mu$ L of the antigen (IL-1 $\beta$  and/or TNF- $\alpha$ ) standard solution or the sample were added and incubated for 60 min. Next, 2.5  $\mu$ L of 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL biotinylated antibody solution (Biotin-anti-IL or Biotin-anti-TNF) were added and incubated for 45 min. Finally, 2.5  $\mu$ L of a 1/500 diluted poly-HRP-Strept solution were dropped

on the modified electrode allowing incubation for 15 min.

#### 2.4.2. Simultaneous determination of IL- $\beta$ and TNF- $\alpha$

The determination of both cytokines was accomplished by dropping 45  $\mu$ L of a 1 mM HQ solution onto the surfaces of the dual SPCE immunosensor horizontally positioned and applying a detection potential of  $-0.20$  V. Once the background current was stabilized (approx.100 s), 5 mL of a 50 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution was added and allowed standing for 200 s. The steady state current corresponding to the electrochemical reduction of benzoquinone was used as the analytical readout.

#### 2.4.3. Samples analysis

Lyophilized serum was firstly reconstituted by dissolving 370 mg in 5 mL of deionized water mixing with gentle stirring. Then, the serum was spiked with 2.5, 5 or 7.5 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  and 5, 10 or 15 pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$ , and the determination of both proteins was performed by application of the procedures 2.4.1 and 2.4.2. and interpolation of the amperometric responses in the respective calibration plot constructed with standard solutions.

Regarding saliva, samples were collected from the volunteers after rinsing the mouth thoroughly with water and chewing a cotton swab for 5 min. Then, the swap saturated with saliva was inserted into a vial, sealed with the cap and centrifuged for 10 min at 3000  $\times$  g. The determination was performed immediately by applying the procedure described above using 5- $\mu$ L aliquots of the undiluted sample.

### 3. Results and discussion

The methodologies employed in this work involved the immobilization of capture antibodies onto SPCEs modified with 4-carboxyphenyl-functionalized double-walled carbon nanotubes (HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs) and application of sandwich type immunoassays for each cytokine with signal amplification through the use

of poly-HRP-streptavidin conjugates. These strategies took advantage of: i) the well-known enhancement of electron transfer processes occurring on DWCNTs-modified electrode surfaces, ii) the high availability of surface confined carboxyl groups onto HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs, iii) the oriented immobilization of antibodies by means of Mix&Go polymer, and iv) the amplification of the electrochemical responses with poly-HRP-Strept.

The protocols used for the preparation of the dual immunosensor are described in the Experimental section and schematically displayed in Fig. 1. Once Mix&Go was dropped onto each surface of HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs-modified dual SPCE, anti-IL and anti-TNF antibodies were immobilized and a subsequent blocking step of the remaining active free sites on the electrode surfaces was carried out. Then, sandwich type assays involving the target cytokines and biotinylated detector antibodies were accomplished. A further conjugation with poly-HRP-Strept allowed the amperometric determination of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  to be performed using H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> as HRP substrate and hydroquinone (HQ) as the redox mediator.

#### 3.1. Optimization of the experimental variables involved in the preparation of the dual immunosensor

Variables involved in the preparation of the dual immunosensor for the simultaneous determination of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  were optimized. These studies were performed individually for each cytokine using single modified-SPCEs and included: a) the antibody (anti-IL or anti-TNF) loading onto HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE and the time for incubation; b) the Biotin-antibody loading onto IL-1 $\beta$ -anti-IL-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE or TNF- $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE and the time for incubation; c) the blocking step, and d) the type of enzyme label and the loading of poly-HRP-Strept onto Biotin-anti-IL-IL1 $\beta$ -anti-IL-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE or Biotin-anti-TNF-TNF- $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE. Other variables involved in the preparation of the modified electrodes such as the loading of HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs onto SPCE and the loading of Mix&Go onto HOOC-Phe-

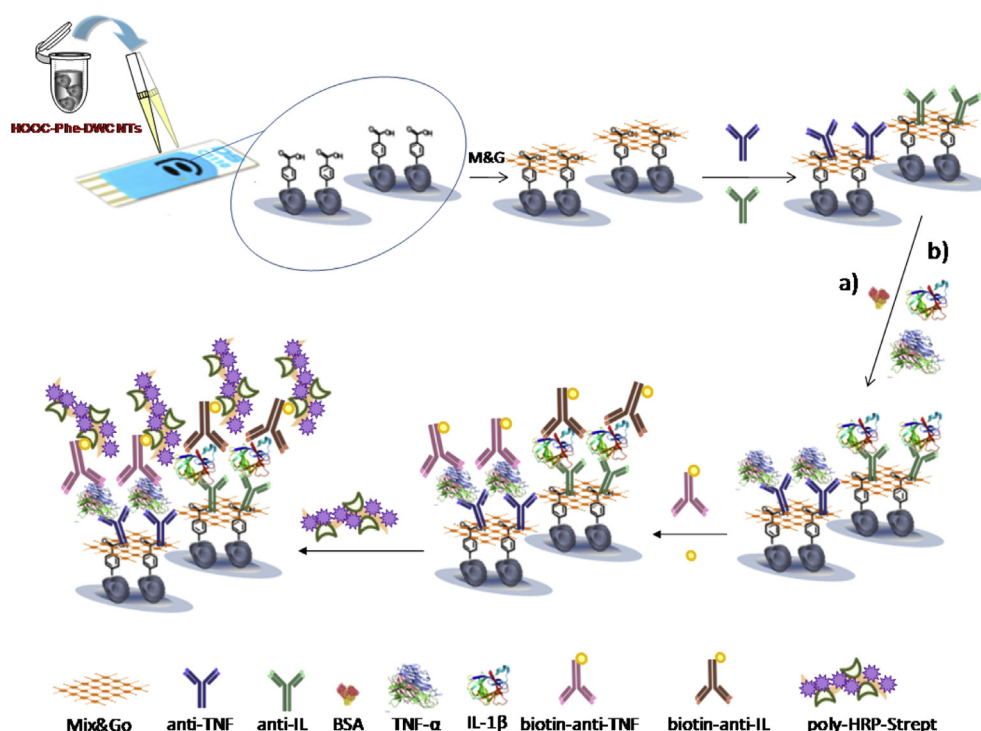


Fig. 1. Schematic display of the different steps involved in the preparation of the dual electrochemical immunosensor for multiplexed determination of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  cytokines.

DWCNTs/SPCE, as well as those implied in the electrochemical detection such as the detection potential value or the concentration of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and HQ were the same than those employed in previous papers [35,36]. Details on these optimization studies are provided in Supplementary material and Figs. S1–S4 and summarized in Table 2.

### 3.2. Analytical characteristics of the dual immunosensor

The calibration plots for IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  constructed with the dual immunosensor under the optimized working conditions are shown in Fig. 2. Error bars were calculated from the measurements carried out with three different dual immunosensors for each concentration. The steady state current vs. IL-1 $\beta$  concentration (Fig. 2a) followed the adjusted equation  $I, nA = (624 \pm 15) \log C, \text{pg/mL} + 393 \pm 18$  ( $r^2 = 0.996$ ), with a range of linearity extending between 0.5 and 100 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$ . Fig. 2b displays the calibration plot for TNF- $\alpha$  with an equation  $I, nA = (746 \pm 16) \log C, \text{pg/mL} + (245 \pm 22)$  ( $r^2 = 0.999$ ), with a range of linearity from 1 to 200 pg/mL. It is worth to mention that these ranges, covering two orders of magnitude, are adequate for the determination of the cytokines in clinical samples taking into account the expected concentrations at the level of few pg/mL [19]. The achieved limits of detection were 0.38 pg/mL (IL-1 $\beta$ ) and 0.85 pg/mL (TNF- $\alpha$ ) and were calculated by using the  $3s_b$  criterion, where  $s_b$  was estimated as the standard deviation expressed in concentration units ( $n = 10$ ) of the measured currents for the blank (0 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$ ).

When these analytical characteristics are compared with those reported for other electrochemical immunosensors (Table 1), it can be concluded that the developed methodology can be ranked among the most sensitive exhibiting low detection limits and linear ranges covering low concentration ranges. It should also be remarked that this excellent analytical performance is accompanied by a relatively short time of analysis. In fact, the whole experimental procedure, once the capture antibodies are immobilized, took 2 h 30 min. This period is much shorter than that required when commercial ELISA kits for IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$  are employed. For example, the assays with the DuoSet<sup>®</sup> ELISA from R&D Systems [www.rndsystems.com] last 4 h 40 min.

The reproducibility of the measurements was tested with different dual immunosensors prepared on the same day and on different days, and in the absence or in the presence of 50 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or 100 pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$ . The relative standard deviation (RSD) values obtained were 0.6 and 2.7% (IL-1 $\beta$ ) ( $n = 4$ ), and 0.3 and 0.7%

(TNF- $\alpha$ ) ( $n = 5$ ), respectively, for the assays performed on the same day, and 0.8% and 3.7% (IL-1 $\beta$ ) ( $n = 4$ ), and 0.5 and 0.7% (TNF- $\alpha$ ) ( $n = 5$ ) respectively, for the measurements made on different days. These results indicated the good level of precision achieved in the fabrication and functioning of the developed dual electrochemical immunosensing platform.

In addition, the storage stability of the anti-IL-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE and anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE conjugates, once they were blocked with 2% BSA, was tested under storage at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$  in a dry environment. Several bioconjugates were prepared on the same day, stored, and used to construct on different days, poly-HRP-Strept - Biotin - anti - IL - IL1 $\beta$  - anti - IL - Phe - DWCNTs/SPCE and poly - HRP-Strept-Biotin-anti-TNF-TNF- $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE dual immunosensors. The amperometric currents measured for 50 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  and 100 pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$  solutions (Fig. S5) remained within the control limits set by  $\pm 3$  times the standard deviation of the measurements ( $n = 3$ ) carried out on the first day, during at least 40 days. This excellent storage stability suggests the possibility of preparing a set of anti-IL-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE and anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE conjugates and storing them under the above mentioned conditions until their use for the preparation of the immunosensors was requested.

### 3.3. Selectivity studies

The effect of potential interfering compounds that may be present together with the target cytokines in biological samples on the electrochemical responses obtained with the dual immunosensors was studied. As the used antibodies exhibit demonstrated specificity for IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$  against other cytokines such as IL-1 $\alpha$ , or TNF- $\beta$ , TNF-RI and TNF-TII, respectively, the compounds tested were: adiponectin (APN), bovine serum albumin (BSA), cholesterol (Chol), C-reactive protein (CRP), hemoglobin (Hb), interleukin 6 (IL-6), interleukin-8 (IL-8), transforming growth factor  $\beta 1$  (TGF- $\beta 1$ ), bilirubin (BIL), ceruloplasmin (Cp), ghrelin (GHRL) and leptin (LEP). Fig. 3 shows a comparison of the amperometric responses obtained with the dual immunosensor for 0 and 10 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$  in absence and in the presence of each tested compound at their normal concentration levels in human serum. As it is clearly shows, no significant effect on the dual electrochemical immunosensor response was apparent in the presence of any non-target compound, thus demonstrating the excellent selectivity of the proposed configuration for simultaneous IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  determination.

Moreover, the possible cross-talking between the adjacent working modified SPCEs in the dual configuration and reaction products was evaluated by comparing the amperometric responses recorded at the poly-HRP-Strept-Biotin-anti-IL-IL1 $\beta$ -anti-IL-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE where 10 pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$  were deposited, and at the poly-HRP-Strept-Biotin-anti-TNF-TNF- $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE with 25 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$ , with those obtained for 0 or 25 pg/mL IL- $\beta 1$  and 10 pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$ , respectively. Fig. 4 shows clearly that no significant differences in the amperometric responses of immunosensors exist in the absence of the non-target antigen, thus demonstrating that no appreciable cross-talking occurred with the developed dual immunosensor.

### 3.4. Simultaneous determination of IL-1 $\beta$ and TNF- $\alpha$ in spiked serum and saliva

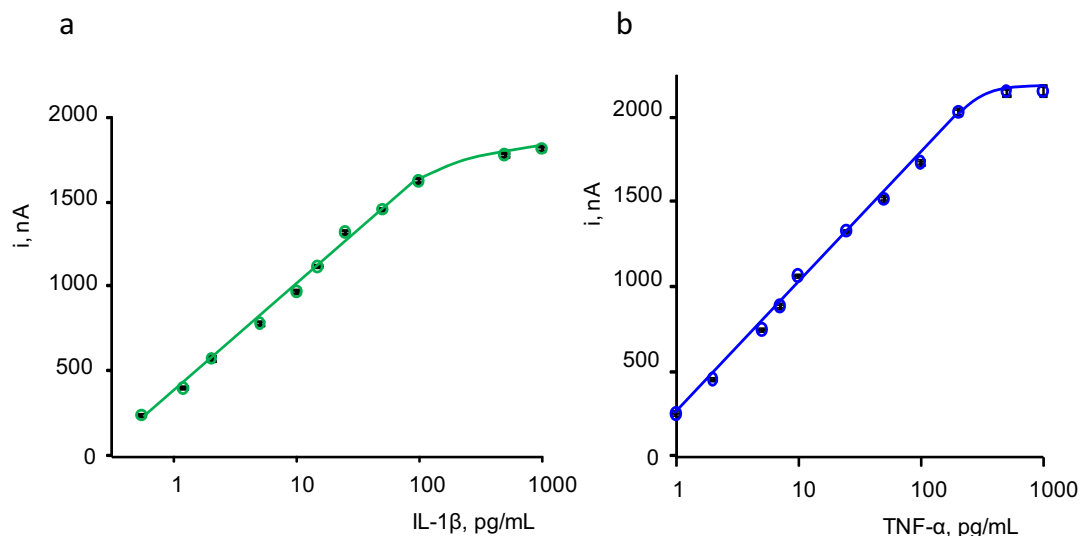
The developed dual immunosensor was applied to the simultaneous determination of IL-1 $\beta$  and TGF- $\beta$  in human serum spiked at clinically relevant concentration levels [37,38] and in real saliva samples. Regarding serum, the possible existence of matrix effects was initially evaluated by constructing a calibration plot in the

**Table 2**

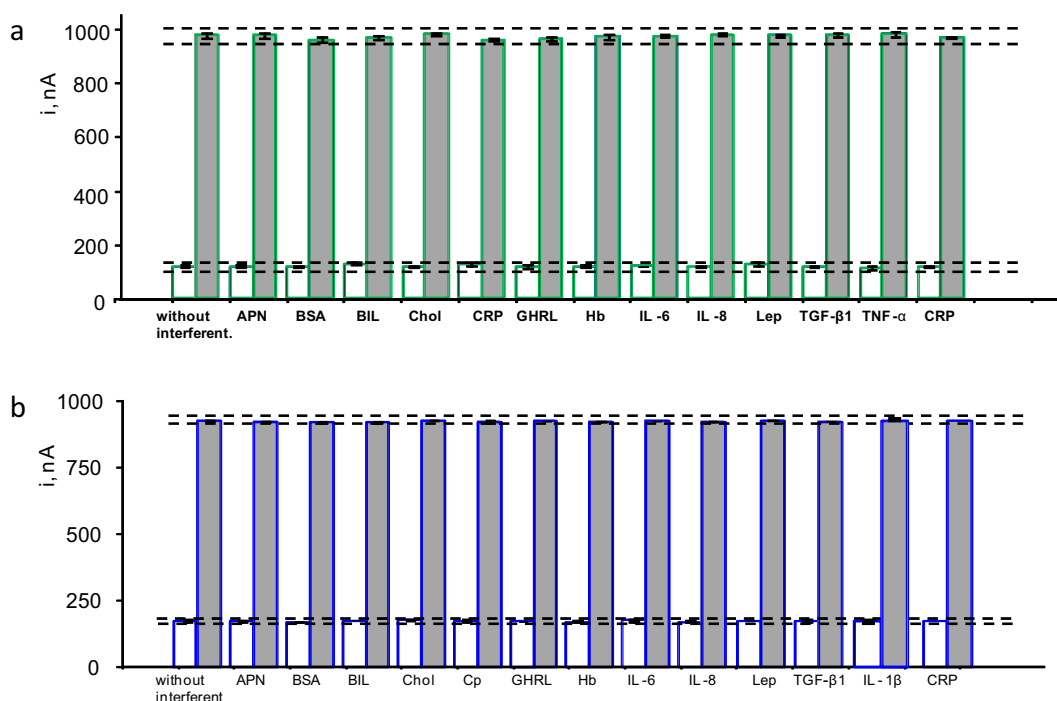
Optimization of the experimental variables affecting the performance of poly-HRP-Strept-Biotin-anti-IL-IL1 $\beta$ -anti-IL-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE and poly-HRP-Strept-Biotin-anti-TNF-TNF- $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE immunosensors.

Variable	Tested	Selected
Capture antibody (Ab), $\mu\text{g/mL}$	2-8 (IL-1 $\beta$ ); 1-5 (TNF- $\alpha$ )	6 (IL-1 $\beta$ ); 4 (TNF- $\alpha$ )
Incubation time for Ab, min	30-90 (IL-1 $\beta$ ); 30-60 (TNF- $\alpha$ )	60
Biotinylated antibody (Biotin-Ab), $\mu\text{g/mL}$	0.25–1 (IL-1 $\beta$ ); 0.25–0.75 (TNF- $\alpha$ )	0.5
Incubation time for Biotin-Ab), min	30–90	60
Blocking agent type	1%BSA, 2%BSA, casein, milk powder	2% BSA
HRP- Strept label type	HRP-Strept, HRP-Strept-AuNPs, poly-HRP-Strept (F), poly-HRP-Strept (S)	poly-HRP-Strept (F),
poly-HRP-Strept, dilution	1/500 - 1/1000 (IL- $\beta 1$ ) 1/250 - 1/2000 (TNF- $\alpha$ )	1/500

(F) Fitzgerald; (S) Sigma.



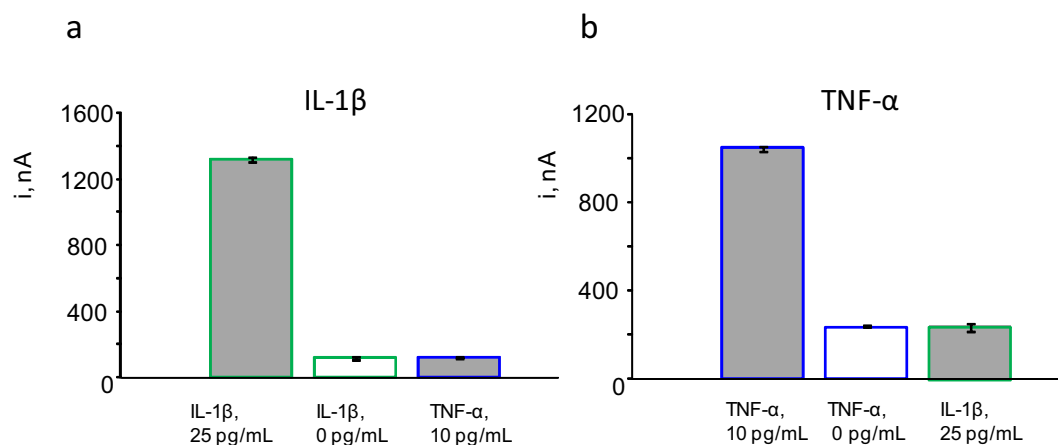
**Fig. 2.** Calibration plots for IL-1 $\beta$  (green) and TNF- $\alpha$  (blue) obtained with the dual poly-HRP-Strept-Biotin-anti-IL-1 $\beta$ -anti-IL-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE and poly-HRP-Strept-Biotin-anti-TNF-TNF- $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE immunosensor. See text for other conditions. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)



**Fig. 3.** Effect of the presence of 20  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  APN, 5 mg/mL BSA, 190 ng/mL bilirubin (BIL), 20  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  Chol, 500  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  ceruloplasmin (Cp), 500 pg/mL ghrelin (GHRL), 50  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  Hb, 50 pg/mL IL-6, 30 pg/mL IL-8, 5 ng/mL leptin (Lep), 500 pg/mL TGF- $\beta$ 1, 100 pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$  (a) or 50 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  (b), 1  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  CRP on the amperometric responses obtained for 0 (white) and 10 (grey) pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  (a) or TNF- $\alpha$  (b) at the dual electrochemical immunosensor. See the text for more information.

sample (lyophilized serum from Sigma) which was spiked with IL-1 $\beta$  over the 2.5–7.5 pg/mL, and with TNF- $\alpha$  over the 5–15 pg/mL concentration ranges, respectively. The equations obtained for the respective calibration graphs were  $I, \text{nA} = (597 \pm 6) \log C, \text{pg/mL} + (400 \pm 4)$ , ( $r^2 = 0.9998$ ), and  $I, \text{nA} = (766.3 \pm 0.2) \log C, \text{pg/mL} + (237.8 \pm 0.2)$ , ( $r^2 = 0.9999$ ) for IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$ , respectively. The comparison of the slope values with those calculated for the calibration plots constructed with standard solutions by applying the Student's  $t$ -test showed  $t_{\text{exp}}$  values 1.655 (IL-1 $\beta$ ) and 1.231 (TNF- $\alpha$ ) lower than that tabulated  $t$ , 2.306, therefore indicating that no

statistically significant differences existed between the slopes values for both types of calibration plots. Therefore, the determination of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  could be carried out by interpolation of the current values measured for the serum samples into the calibration plots constructed with the standard solutions. Table 3 summarizes the results obtained by triplicate analysis of samples spiked at three different concentration levels: 2.5, 5.0 and 7.5 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  and 5, 10 and 15 pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$ . As it can be seen, recoveries ranged between 98 and 104%, indicating the reliability of the approach to determine low IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  concentrations in



**Fig. 4.** Amperometric responses recorded with the dual immunosensor at poly-HRP-Strept-Biotin-anti-IL-1β-anti-IL-1-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE for 25 or 0 pg/mL IL-1β (green), or 10 pg/mL TNF-α (blue) (a), and at poly-HRP-Strept-Biotin-anti-TNF-α-anti-TNF-α-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE for with 10 or 0 pg/mL TNF-α (blue), or 25 pg/mL IL-1β (green) (b). See the text for more information. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

serum following a simple working protocol.

Furthermore, two different saliva samples corresponding to a male smoker and a female nonsmoker volunteers were analyzed to determine the endogenous content of both IL-1β and TNF-α. Considering the complexity of saliva, we also evaluated the potential occurrence of matrix effect. A calibration plot was constructed by adding known cytokine concentrations between 0.5 and 50 pg/mL for IL-1β and 2 and 40 pg/mL for TNF-α to saliva from both patients. The respective slope values of the linear ranges ( $630 \pm 14$  and  $627 \pm 5$  for IL-1β;  $745 \pm 37$  and  $758 \pm 5$  for TNF-α) were statistically compared with those calculated from the calibration graphs with IL-1β or TNF-α standards. ( $624 \pm 15$  and  $746 \pm 16$  nA per decade of concentration). No significant difference for a 95% confidence interval ( $t_{\text{exp}} = 0.27$  and  $0.17$  (IL-1β) and  $0.10$  and  $0.67$  (TNF-α) were lower than  $t_{\text{tab}} = 2.201$ ). Accordingly, the determination of IL-1β and TNF-α in saliva was accomplished by

interpolation of the measured current in the samples into the calibration plot constructed with standard solutions. Table 4 summarizes the results obtained in the analysis of saliva. Interestingly, the found values are consistent with those reported using other approaches and, as expected, no significant differences in salivary concentrations of the cytokines are apparent between smoker and non smoker individuals.

In addition, the results were compared with those obtained using the DuoSet® ELISA Development Systems DY201-05 (IL1β), and DY210-05 (TNFα) from R&D Systems. The ELISA protocols were similar for both cytokines and, briefly, involved incubating the capture antibody solution into the wells overnight at room temperature, followed by washing and blocking with BSA for a minimum of 1 h. Then, 100 μL of the sample or standards per well were added and incubated 2 h at room temperature. After washing, 100 μL of the detection antibody (biotinylated antibody) were added to each well and incubated 2 h at room temperature. Once washed, 100 μL of the HRP-Strept solution were added to each well leaving for 20 min at room temperature, and color development was achieved by the addition of TMB substrate solution. Finally, after 20 min, an acid “stop solution” was added, and the absorbance was measured at 450 nm. As it can be deduced from Table 4, the results obtained are consistent with those provided by the immunosensor. Indeed, the concentration values found by both methods were statistically compared by means of the Student's *t*-test. The  $t_{\text{exp}}$  values, 0.30 and 0.15 for IL-1β and 0.55 and 0.30 for TNF-α, were lower than the tabulated *t* value (2.16) and, therefore, no significant differences were found between both methodologies at a significance level of 0.05. These results demonstrate clearly the usefulness of the developed immunosensor to determine simultaneously IL-1β and TNF-α at clinically relevant concentrations in biological fluids such as serum or saliva.

**Table 3**

Simultaneous determination of IL-1β and TNF-α in spiked serum with the dual immunosensor.

IL-1β, pg/mL	IL-1β found <sup>a</sup> , pg/mL	Recovery, %
2.5	2.5 ± 0.2	99 ± 8
5.0	4.9 ± 0.4	98 ± 6
7.5	7.3 ± 0.5	98 ± 8
TNF-α, pg/mL	TNF-α found <sup>a</sup> , pg/mL	Recovery, %
5	5.1 ± 0.2	102 ± 7
10	10.2 ± 0.6	102 ± 5
15	15.7 ± 0.9	104 ± 6

<sup>a</sup> Mean value ±  $ts/\sqrt{n}$ .

**Table 4**

Simultaneous determination of IL-1β and TNF-α in saliva with the dual immunosensor.

	Immunosensor*	ELISA**
	IL-1β, pg/mL	IL-1β, pg/mL
Male smoker	52 ± 1	51.8 ± 0.5
Female nonsmoker	46.5 ± 0.5	46.5 ± 0.4
	TNF-α, pg/mL	TNF-α, pg/mL
	Male smoker	13.3 ± 0.5
Female nonsmoker	11.2 ± 0.3	11.3 ± 0.7

Mean value ±  $ts/\sqrt{n}$  (\**n* = 8; \*\**n* = 4).

#### 4. Conclusions

An electrochemical dual platform for the simultaneous determination of IL-1β and TNF-α cytokines is reported in this work. The platform profits the benefits inherent to electrode modification with 4-carboxyphenyl-functionalized double-walled carbon nanotubes where specific anti-IL-1β and anti-TNF-α antibodies were immobilized in an oriented manner using the commercial polymeric coating Mix&Go™. Sandwich type immunoassays with signal amplification by means of poly-HRP-streptavidin conjugates

allowed the development of a sensitive method for the simultaneous determination of IL- $\beta$ 1 and TNF- $\alpha$  with improved analytical performance with respect to previously reported approaches and commercial ELISA kits. The dual immunosensor was successfully applied to the determination of both cytokines at clinically relevant concentrations in biological fluids such as serum or saliva. In this context, an important point to be remarked is the simultaneous assay takes about 2 h 30 min once the capture antibodies were immobilized. Conversely, ELISAs require 4 h 40 min for each determination. Moreover, the reagents consumption is much lower in the method using the dual immunosensor since it only requires 2.5  $\mu$ L each time while 100  $\mu$ L of the same reagents are needed in the ELISA protocol.

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### Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data related to this article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.aca.2016.12.034>.

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## Supplementary information

# Electrochemical immunosensor for simultaneous determination of interleukin-1 beta and tumor necrosis factor alpha in serum and saliva using dual screen printed electrodes modified with functionalized double-walled carbon nanotubes

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## Contents

*S1. Optimization of the experimental variables involved in the preparation and functioning of the immunosensor.*

*S1.1. Effect of the antibodies loading and the time for incubation.*

*Figure S1.*

*S1.2. Effect of the biotinylated antibodies loading and the time for incubation.*

*Figure S2.*

*S1.3. Optimization of the blocking step.*

*Figure S3.*

*S1.4. Optimization of the type and concentration of the HRP-label*

*Figure S4*

*S1.5. Storage stability of the immunosensor.*

*Figure S5*

### S1.1. Effect of the antibodies loading and the time for incubation.

The influence of the amount of anti-IL or anti-TNF antibodies immobilized onto HOOC-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCEs using Mix&Go polymer was evaluated by checking the amperometric responses obtained with different immunosensors for 0 (unspecific) and 50 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$ . The immunosensors preparation involved deposition of 5  $\mu$ L of anti-IL or anti-TNF solutions prepared in the 2- 8  $\mu$ g/mL or 1-5  $\mu$ g/mL concentration range, respectively, and applying the procedure described in sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 with 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL Biotin-anti-IL or Biotin-anti-TNF and 5  $\mu$ g/mL of 1/2000 diluted poly-HRP-Strept. Figure S1a shows as the measured current values for IL-1 $\beta$  reached a maximum value for anti-IL loadings between 4 and 6  $\mu$ g/mL. Regarding TNF- $\alpha$ , current values increased with anti-IL loading up to 4  $\mu$ g/mL and slightly decreased for larger loading. Furthermore, the mentioned concentrations also provided the maximum specific to unspecific current ratios. Therefore, 6  $\mu$ g/mL anti-IL and 4  $\mu$ g/mL anti-TNF were selected for the preparation of the immunosensors. The time elapsed in incubation of anti-IL or anti-TNF was also optimized over the 30 to 90 min (IL-1 $\beta$ ) and 30 to 60 (TNF- $\alpha$ ) ranges. Results shown in Figure S1b and S1d indicated that an incubation time of 60 min was adequate for the preparation of both immunosensors.

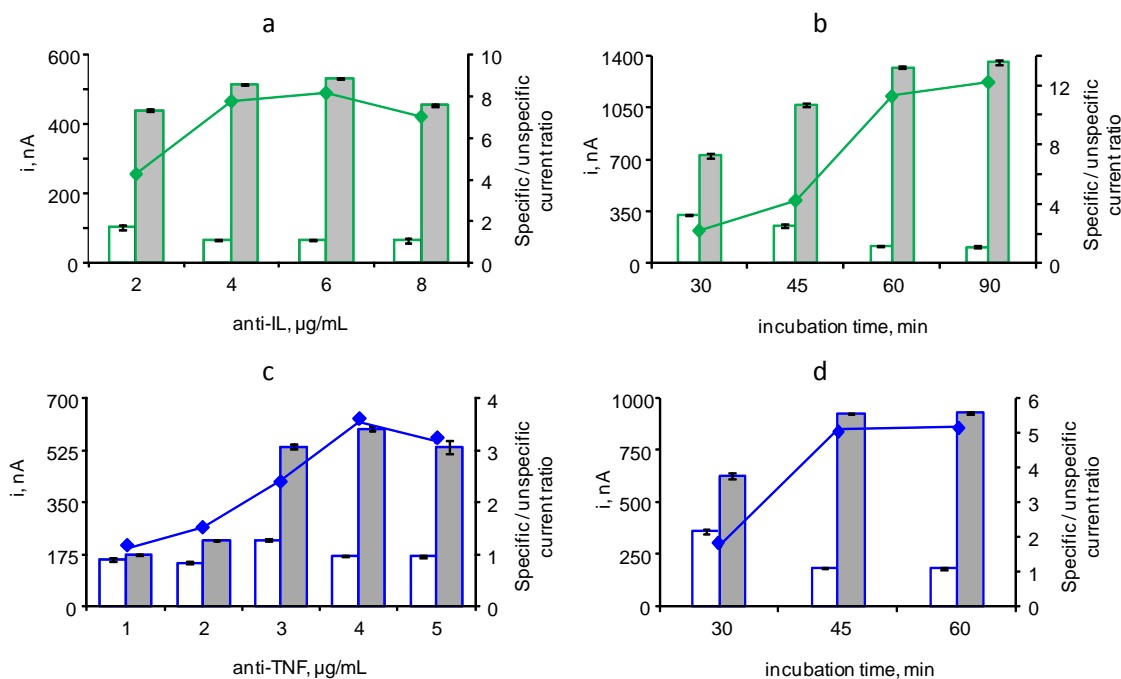


Figure S1. Effect of the antibodies loading (a) and (c) and incubation time (b) and (d) on the amperometric responses provided by the immunosensors constructed for the determination of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$ . Operational conditions: 3  $\mu$ L COOH-Phe-DWCNTs; 5  $\mu$ L Mix&Go, 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L anti-IL (a) or anti-TNF (c), 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L 2%

BSA, 30 min; 5  $\mu$ L 0 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$  (white), and 50 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$  (grey), 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL Biotin-anti-IL (a) or Biotin-anti-TNF (c), 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L 1/2000 diluted HRP-Strept, 20 min; 5  $\mu$ L 6  $\mu$ g/mL anti-IL (b) or 4  $\mu$ g/mL anti-TNF (d); 5  $\mu$ L 2% BSA, 30 min; 5  $\mu$ L 0 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$  (white), 25 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  (grey) or 10  $\mu$ g/mL TNF- $\alpha$  (grey), 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL Biotin-anti-IL (c) or Biotin-anti-TNF (d), 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L 1/500 diluted poly-HRP-Strept (b) or 1/1000 diluted poly-HRP-Strept (d), 15 min.

### *S1.2. Effect of the biotinylated antibodies loading and the time for incubation.*

In order to optimize the concentrations of Biotin-anti-IL and Biotin-anti-TNF, different immunosensors were prepared by incubating for 60 min IL-1 $\beta$ -anti-IL-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE or TNF- $\alpha$ -anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE, prepared in the absence (white) or in the presence of 250 pg/mL (IL-1 $\beta$ ) (grey) (a) and in the absence (white) or 50 pg/mL (TNF- $\alpha$ ) (grey) (c), in 0.25-1.0  $\mu$ g/mL Biotin-anti-IL or 0.25-0.75  $\mu$ g/mL Biotin-anti-TNF solutions. As it can be seen in Figure S2, specific and unspecific currents increased slightly for both cytokines in the tested concentration ranges showing the largest specific-to-unspecific current ratios at a 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL concentration of each biotinylated antibody, which, accordingly, were selected for further work. Moreover, the effect of the incubation time in Biotin-anti-IL (b) or Biotin-anti-TNF (d) solutions was also evaluated over the 30 to 90 min interval by testing the amperometric responses obtained with the respective immunosensor in the absence of IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$  (white), or in the presence of 25 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or 10 pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$  (grey). In both cases the largest specific-to-unspecific current ratio was obtained at 60 min and, therefore, this time was selected as the incubation time in this step.

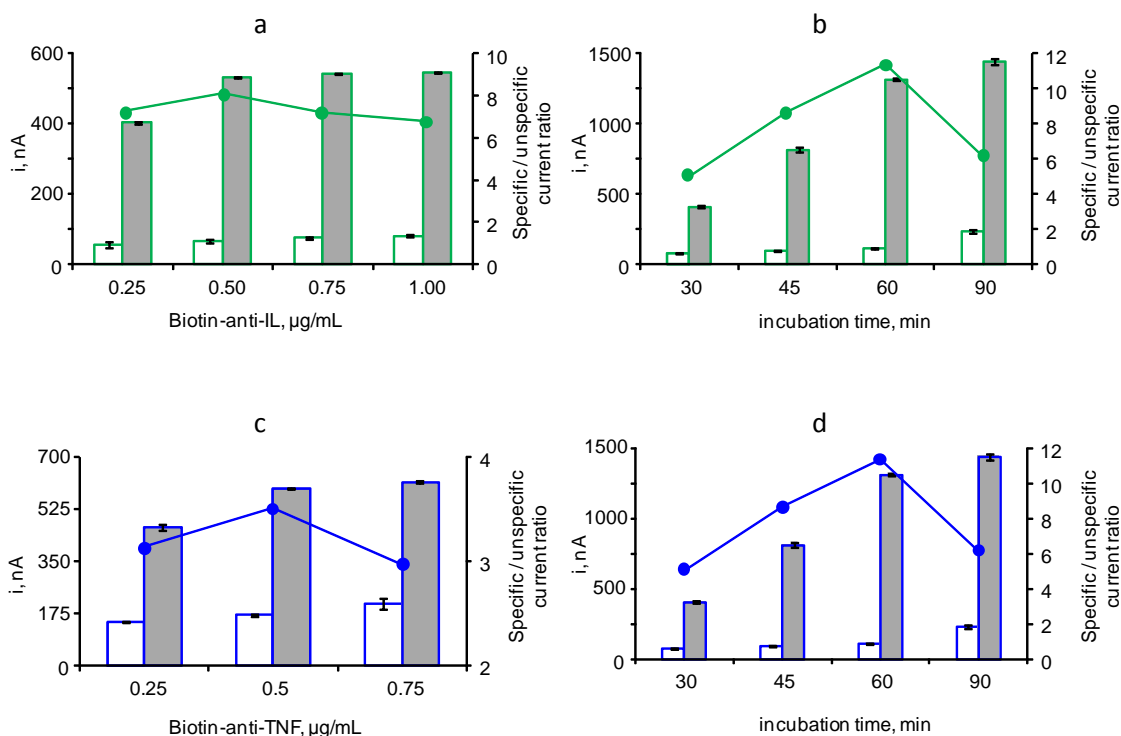


Figure S2. Effect of the biotinylated antibodies loading (a) and (c) and the incubation time (b) and (d) on the amperometric responses provided by the immunosensors constructed for the determination of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$ . 3  $\mu\text{L}$  COOH-Phe-DWCNTs; 5  $\mu\text{L}$  Mix&Go, 60 min; 5  $\mu\text{L}$  6  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  anti-IL (a) or 4  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  anti-TNF (c), 60 min; 5  $\mu\text{L}$  2% BSA, 30 min; 5  $\mu\text{L}$  0 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$  (white), 250 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or 50 pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$  (grey), 60 min; 5  $\mu\text{L}$  Biotin-anti-IL (a) or Biotin-anti-TNF (c), 60 min; 5  $\mu\text{L}$  1/2000 diluted HRP-Strept, 20 min; 5  $\mu\text{L}$  6  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  anti-IL (b) or 4  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  anti-TNF (d); 5  $\mu\text{L}$  2% BSA, 30 min; 5  $\mu\text{L}$  0 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or TNF- $\alpha$  (white), 25 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  or 10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  TNF- $\alpha$  (grey), 60 min; 5  $\mu\text{L}$  0.5  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  Biotin-anti-IL (c) or Biotin-anti-TNF (d); 5  $\mu\text{L}$  1/500 diluted poly-HRP-Strept (b) or 1/1000 diluted poly-HRP-Strept (d), 15 min.

### S1.3. Optimization of the blocking step.

In order to minimize unspecific adsorptions of immunoreagents on the electrode surface, various blocking strategies were evaluated. Various suitable reagents for this purpose (1% BSA, 2% BSA, casein, and powder milk) were tested. The protocol consisted of adding 5  $\mu\text{L}$  of each blocking solution onto the anti-IL-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE or the anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE allowing incubation for a pre-established time of 30 min. Then, each immunosensor was prepared in the absence or in the presence of 6  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  anti-IL or 4  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  anti-TNF. The results shown in Figure S3a revealed a similar behaviour for IL-1 $\beta$  immunosensors using BSA or casein, whereas in

the case of TNF- $\alpha$  (Figure S3b), the largest specific-to-unspecific current ratio was obtained using 2% BSA. Therefore, this was selected as the blocking agent for further work. Moreover, 60 min incubation was selected as it was considered sufficient to effectively minimize unspecific adsorptions.

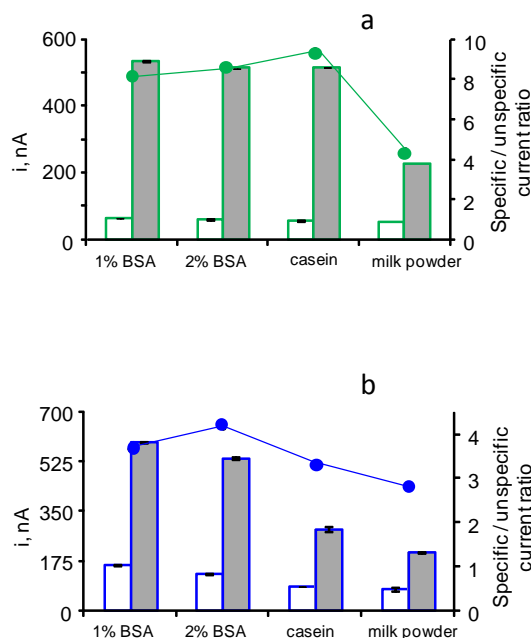


Figure S3. Optimization of the blocking step in the preparation of immunosensors for IL-1 $\beta$  (a) and TNF- $\alpha$  (b); 3  $\mu$ L COOH-Phe-DWCNTs; 5  $\mu$ L Mix&Go, 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L 6  $\mu$ g/mL anti-IL (a) or 4  $\mu$ g/mL anti-TNF (b), 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L blocking agent, 30 min; 5  $\mu$ L 0 (white) or 250 (grey) pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  (a), 0 (white) or 250 (grey) pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$  (b), 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL Biotin-anti-IL (a) or Biotin-anti-TNF (b), 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L 1/2000 HRP-Strept, 20 min.

#### *S1.4. Optimization of the type and concentration of the HRP-label*

The effect of different HRP-labels on the response of the immunosensors for IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  was also studied. Figure S3 a and c show the results obtained by using HRP-Strept, HRP-Strept-AuNPs, and two poly-HRP-Strept conjugates designed by (F) (from Fitzgerald) and (S) (from Sigma). As it was expected, HRP-Strept polymers provided a much bigger specific current in both cases because the more elevated concentration of enzymes in the label and, subsequently, the higher number of enzymes per antigen. As it can also be seen, poly-HRP-Strept (F) provided the highest current and the best specific-to-unspecific current ratio, and thus, it was selected for further work.

Regarding the effect of the poly-HRP-Strept (F) dilution, Figure S4 b and d show a similar behavior for the specific currents with both immunosensors, exhibiting a decrease as the concentration of the enzyme label was lower. However, the specific-to-unspecific current ratio remained practically constant over the whole studied range of dilution factors for IL-1 $\beta$  immunosensors whereas slightly increased up to a 1/1000 dilution for the TNF- $\alpha$  immunosensors. These results led us to select 1/500 dilution of poly-HRP-Strept (F) for the preparation of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  immunosensors.

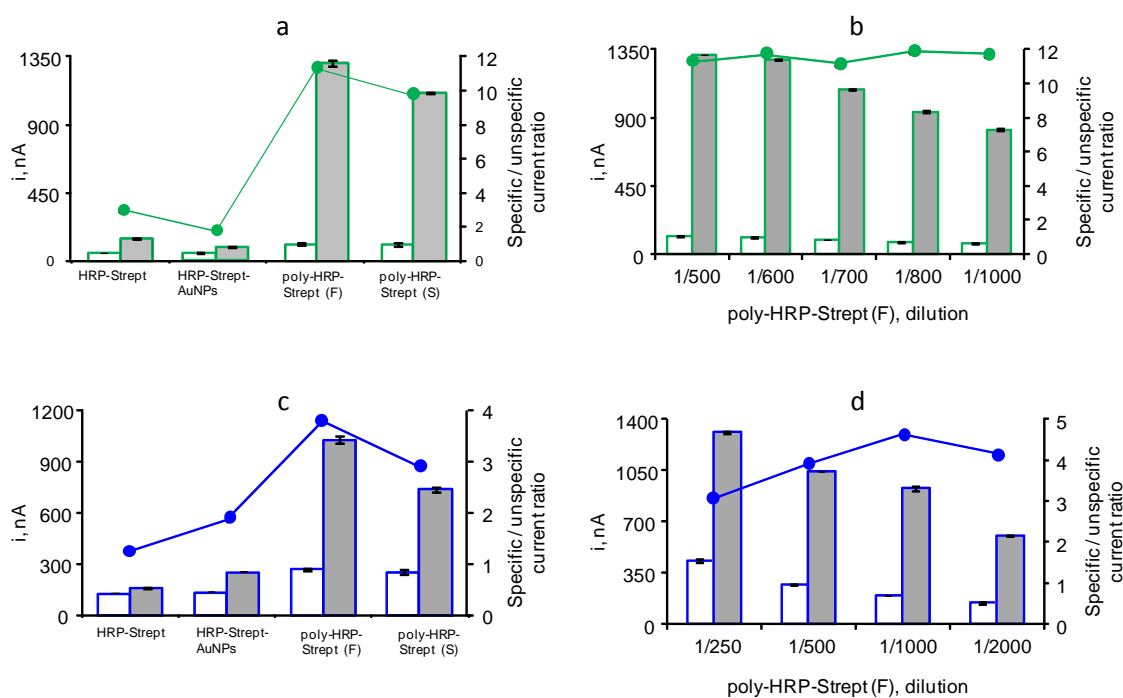


Figure S4. Optimization of the type (a,c) and concentration (b,d) of the HRP-label in the preparation of immunosensors for IL-1 $\beta$  (a, b) and TNF- $\alpha$  (c, d); 3  $\mu$ L COOH-Phe-DWCNTs; 5  $\mu$ L Mix&Go, 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L 6  $\mu$ g/mL anti-IL (a, b) or 4  $\mu$ g/mL anti-TNF (c, d), 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L blocking agent, 30 min; 5  $\mu$ L 0 (white) or 25 (grey) pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  (a, c), 0 (white) or 10 (grey) pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$  (c, d), 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL Biotin-anti-IL (a, b) or Biotin-anti-TNF (c, d), 60 min; 5  $\mu$ L poly-HRP-Strept (F) (b, d), 20 min.

### 1.5. Storage stability of the immunosensor

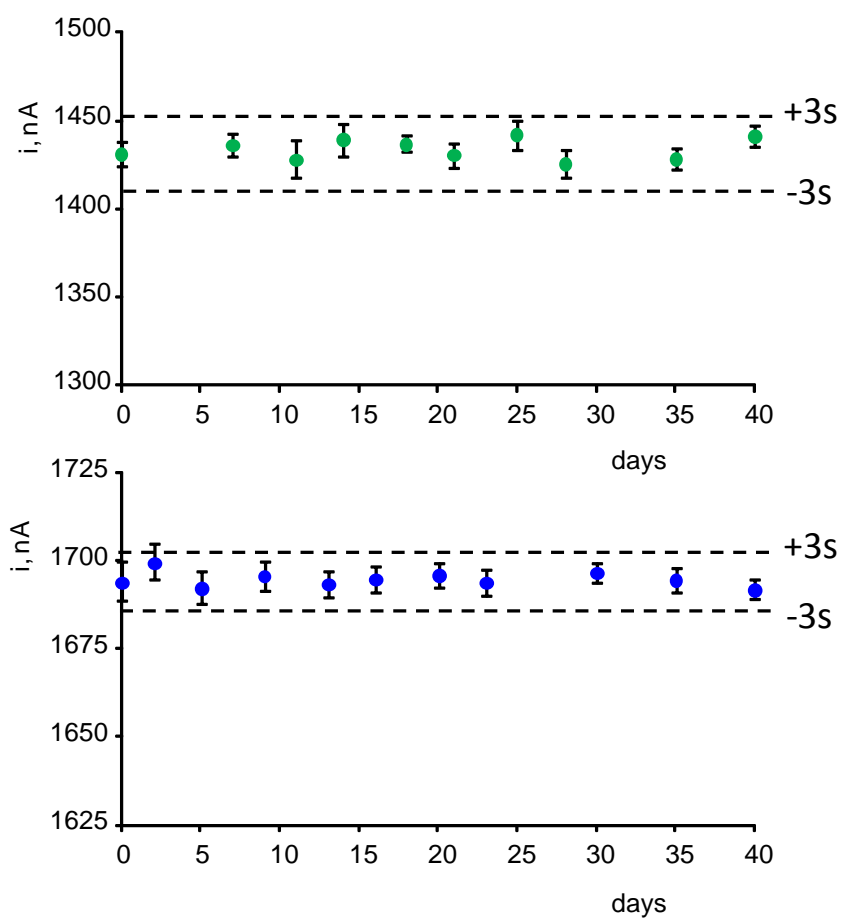


Figure S5. Control charts constructed to evaluate the storage stability of anti-IL-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE and anti-TNF-Phe-DWCNTs/SPCE conjugates. Each point corresponded to the mean value of three successive measurements for 50 pg/mL IL-1 $\beta$  (green) or 100 pg/mL TNF- $\alpha$  (blue).