Figure S1. Human IgG immobilization efficacy of gold biochips with three different chemical modifications. Serial two-fold dilutions of human IgG with concentrations ranging between 0.001 and 10 μg/ml were prepared to test the protein-binding efficiency of the chemically modified biochips. Binding efficacies of human IgG protein were revealed on (A) PDITC-modified biochip, (B) PAMAM-modified biochip and (C) PDITC-activated PAMAM-modified biochip. Fluorescence intensity indicates strength of binding. IgG, immunoglobulin G; PDITC, 1, 4-phenylene diisothiocyanate; PAMAM, polyamidoamine.

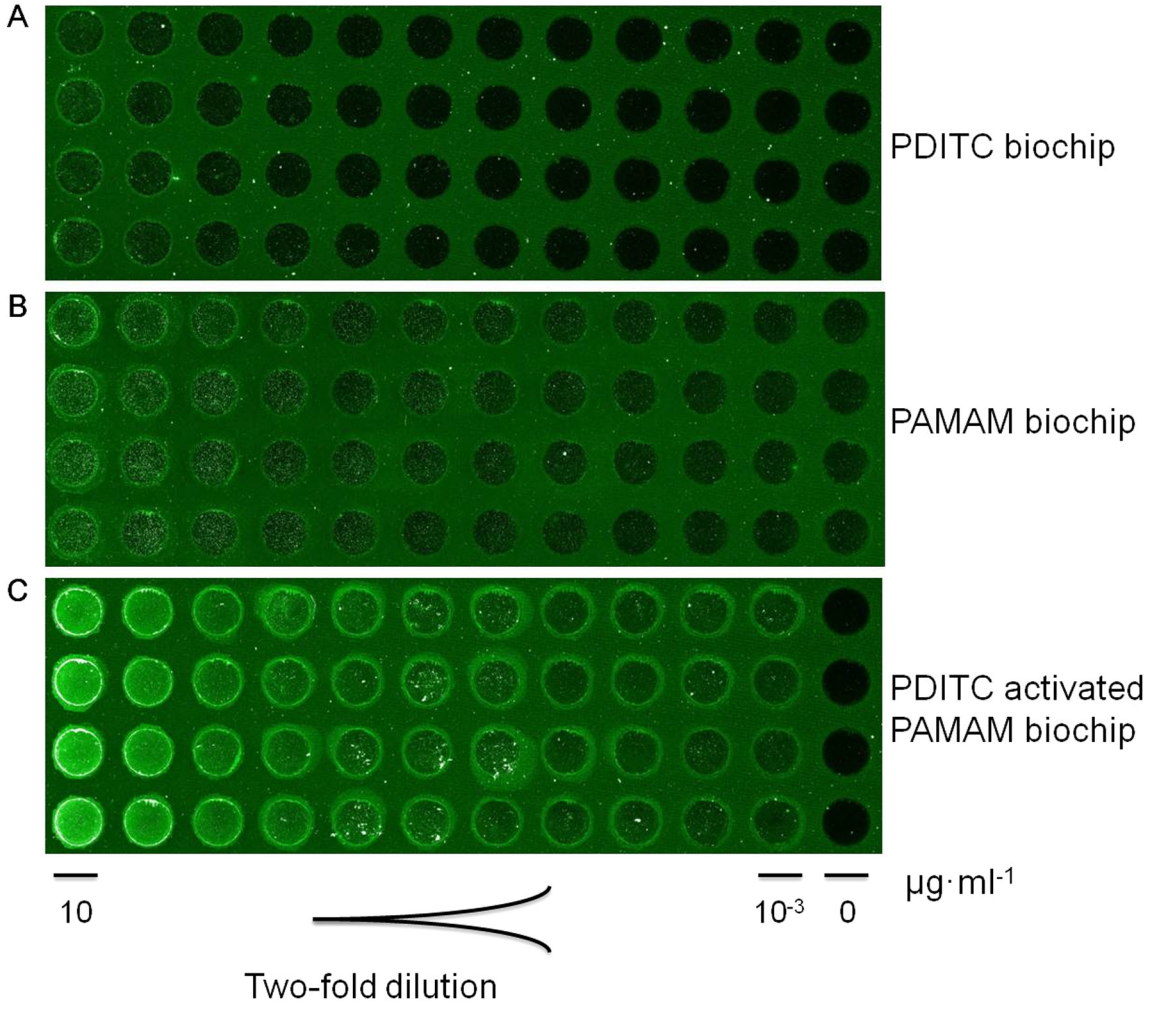

Figure S2. Optimization of the immobilization concentration of anti-human interferon-γ pAb (capture Ab) on the biochip. Fluorescence intensity indicates strength of binding. The three rows represent three repeats. The data are presented as the mean ± SD. Ab, antibody.

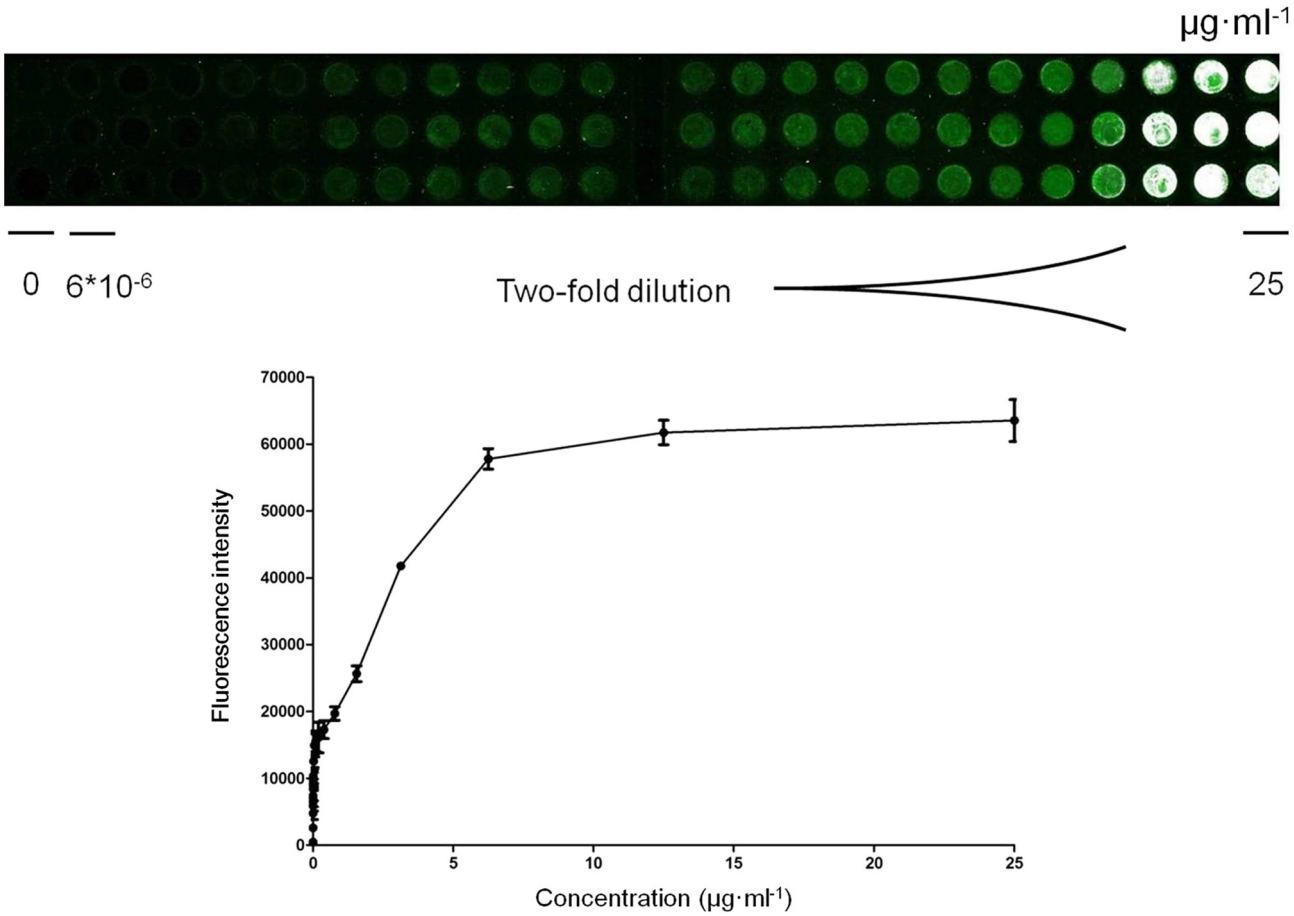

Figure S3. Optimization of the reaction concentration of anti-human interferon-γ mAb (detection Ab) on the biochip. The green fluorescence represents stronger binding strength. The three rows represent three repeats. The data are presented as the mean ± SD (n=3). Ab, antibody.