

Supplementary Materials



## Gold-Deposited Nickel Foam as Recyclable Plasmonic Sensor for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring in Blood by Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy

Saiqa Muneer<sup>1</sup>, Daniel K. Sarfo<sup>1</sup>, Godwin A. Ayoko<sup>1</sup>, Nazrul Islam<sup>2</sup> and Emad L. Izake<sup>1,\*</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> School of Chemistry and Physics, Science and Engineering Faculty, Queensland University of Technology, 2 George St, Brisbane, QLD, 4000, Australia; saiqa.muneer@hdr.qut.edu.au (S.M.); daniel.sarfo@qut.edu.au (D.K.S.); g.ayoko@qut.edu.au (G.A.A.)
- <sup>2</sup> School of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Health, Queensland University of Technology, 2 George St, Brisbane, QLD, 4000, Australia; nazrul.islam@qut.edu.au
- \* Correspondence: e.kiriakous@qut.edu.au; Tel.: +61-7-3138-2501

## Surface-Enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) Quantification Using Raman Probe

SERS enhancement factor was calculated by the deposition of 10<sup>-12</sup> M solution of 2-Quinoline thiol, 2-QT (Raman probe) on plasmonic nickel substrate and 10<sup>-2</sup> M on bare Ni-F for 15 min. The acquired SERS spectra of QT before and after deposition of gold on SERS substrate are depicted in Figure S1.







**Figure S1.** (a) SEM images of gold deposition on nickel foam at different acquisition times 600, 900, and 1200 s (resolution 1  $\mu$ m); (b) SERS spectrum of 2-QT (10<sup>-6</sup> M) at different acquisition times 600, 900, and 1200 s; (c) 2-QT on bare nickel foam substrate (10<sup>-2</sup> M); (d) 2-QT on plasmonic nickel foam substrate (10<sup>-12</sup> M).



Figure S2. Chemical structure of: (a) meropenem; (b) paracetamol.



**Figure S3.** (a) Reproducibility of SERS measurements in human blood plasma (RSD = 2.86%); (b) reproducibility of signals on SERS measurements in aqueous solution (RSD = 5.52%) (MPN conc. 200  $\mu$ g/mL, 5 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M).



**Figure S4.** Degradation of drug in aqueous medium over time measured by plasmonic nickel SERS sensor.





**Figure S6.** (a) Trend of SERS signal intensity of MPN in human blood plasma in concentration range of  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  M to  $1 \times 10^{-12}$  M; (b) SERS calibration plot of MPN in human blood plasma within the same concentration range.





**Figure S5.** SERS spectra of (**a**) meropenem (MPN) spiked in human blood plasma; (**b**) MPN in aqueous solution; (**c**) blank plasmonic nickel substrate.

**Figure S7.** (a) MPN high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) chromatograms (n = 3) (RT = 5.22 min): (i) blank solvent, (ii) standard MPN in aqueous solution, (iii) blank human plasma, (iv) MPN spiked in human plasma; (b) calibration curve of MPN by HPLC (working concentration range 0.25 to 18 µg/mL).



**Figure S8.** SERS spectra of (**a**) (i) MPN on plasmonic nickel SERS substrate (ii) SERS substrate after desorption of MPN (iii) Fresh aliquot of MPN on recycled SERS substrate (**b**) Repeated cycles of measurements.



**Figure S9.** SERS spectra of  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  M MPN on plasmonic nickel foam. The spectra were acquired by the handheld Raman spectrometer (**a**) using automatic background correction, (**b**) without background correction.

## Calculation of Limit of Quantification (LOQ) by SERS

For SERS measurements, limit of quantification (LOQ) is calculated by the formula;  $LOQ = 10^*$  (standard deviation of low concentration/slop of calibration curve) [1].

[1] Shrivastava, A.; Gupta, V.B. Methods for the determination of limit of detection and limit of quantitation of the analytical methods. *Chron. Young. Sci.* **2011**, *2*, 21–25.