

Supplementary Materials: Non-Destructive Monitoring Via Electrochemical NADH Detection in Murine Cells

Ju Kyung Lee ¹, Han Na Suh ², Sung Hoon Yoon ^{2,3}, Kyu Hong Lee ², Sae Young Ahn ^{4,5}, Hyung Jin Kim ⁶, Sang Hee Kim ^{1,*}

¹ Department of Medical IT Convergence, Kumoh National Institute of Technology, Gumi 39177, Korea; chejueyes@kumoh.ac.kr

² Korea Institute of Toxicology, Jeongeup 56212, Korea; hanna.suh@kitox.re.kr (H.N.S.); seonghoon.yoon@kitox.re.kr (S.H.Y.); khlee@kitox.re.kr (K.H.L.)

³ Department of Human and Environmental Toxicology, University of Science & Technology, Daejeon 34113, Korea

⁴ NDD Inc., Gumi 39253, Korea; sahn@nnd-inc.com

⁵ Fuzbien Technology Institute, Rockville, MD 20850, USA

⁶ Digital Health Care Research Center, Gumi Electronics and Information Technology Research Institute (GERI), Gumi 39253; hjkim745@geri.re.kr

* Correspondence: shkim@kumoh.ac.kr

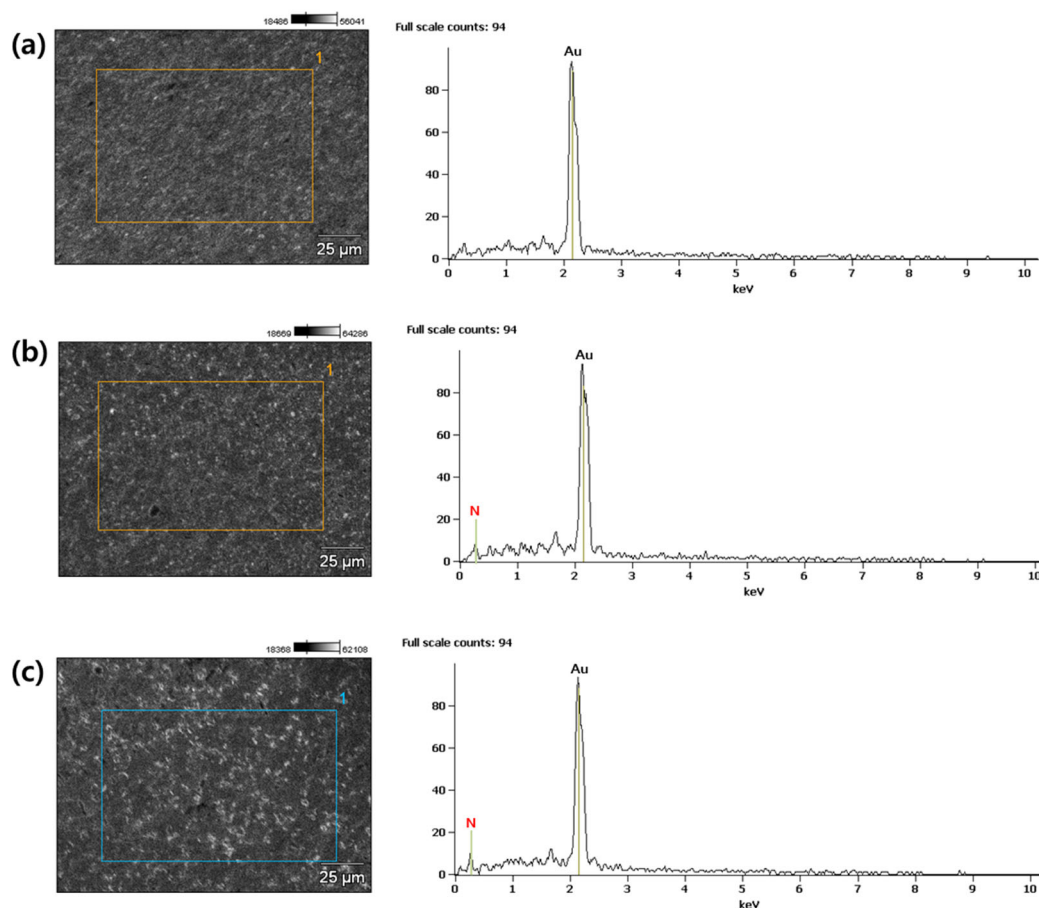


Figure S1. EDAX spectrum of (a) bare, (b) 4-ATP modified, (c) NPQD modified electrode.

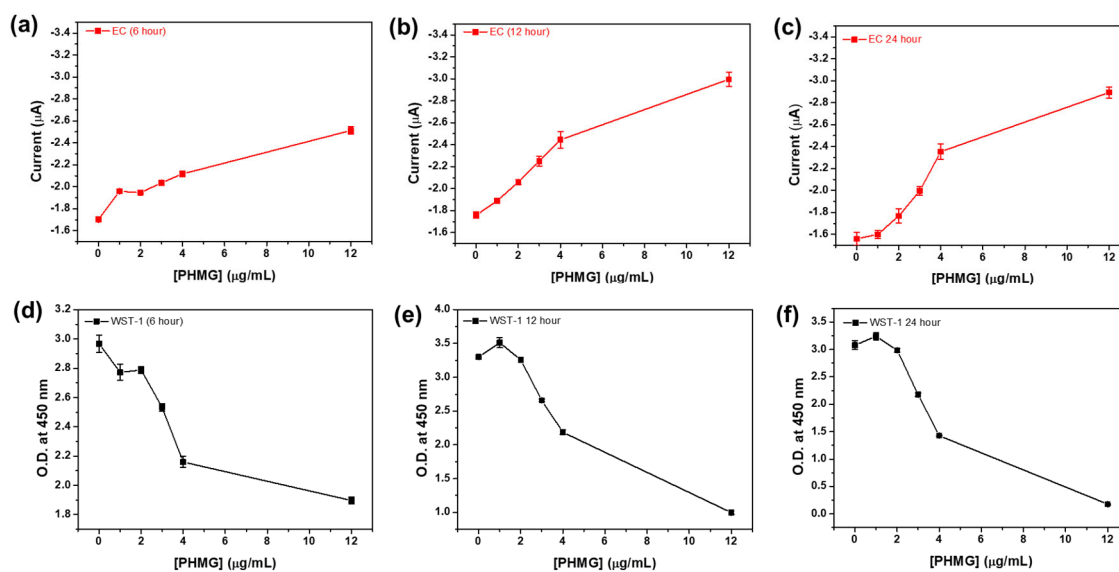


Figure S2. The electrocatalytic (a–c) and conventional WST-1 (d–f) sensing data for cell viability monitoring. PHMG was dosed for 6 hours (a,d), for 12 hours (b,e), for 24 hours (c,f).