

Supplementary Information

Effective Optical Image Assessment of Cellulose Paper Immunostrips for Blood Typing

Katarzyna Ratajczak ¹, Karolina Skłodowska-Jaros ¹, Ewelina Kalwarczyk ¹, Jacek A. Michalski ^{2,*}, Sławomir Jakiela ^{1,*} and Magdalena Stobiecka ^{1,*}

¹ Department of Physics and Biophysics, Institute of Biology, Warsaw University of Life Sciences (SGGW), 159 Nowoursynowska Street, 02776 Warsaw, Poland

² Faculty of Civil Engineering, Mechanics and Petrochemistry, Institute of Chemistry, Warsaw University of Technology, Ignacego Łukasiewicza 17, 09-400 Płock, Poland

* Correspondence: jacek.michalski@pw.edu.pl (J.A.M.); slawomir_jakiela@sggw.edu.pl (S.J.); magdalena_stobiecka@sggw.edu.pl (M.S.); Tel.: 48-24-367-2193 (J.A.M.); +48-22-593-8626 (S.J.); +48-22-593-8614 (M.S.).

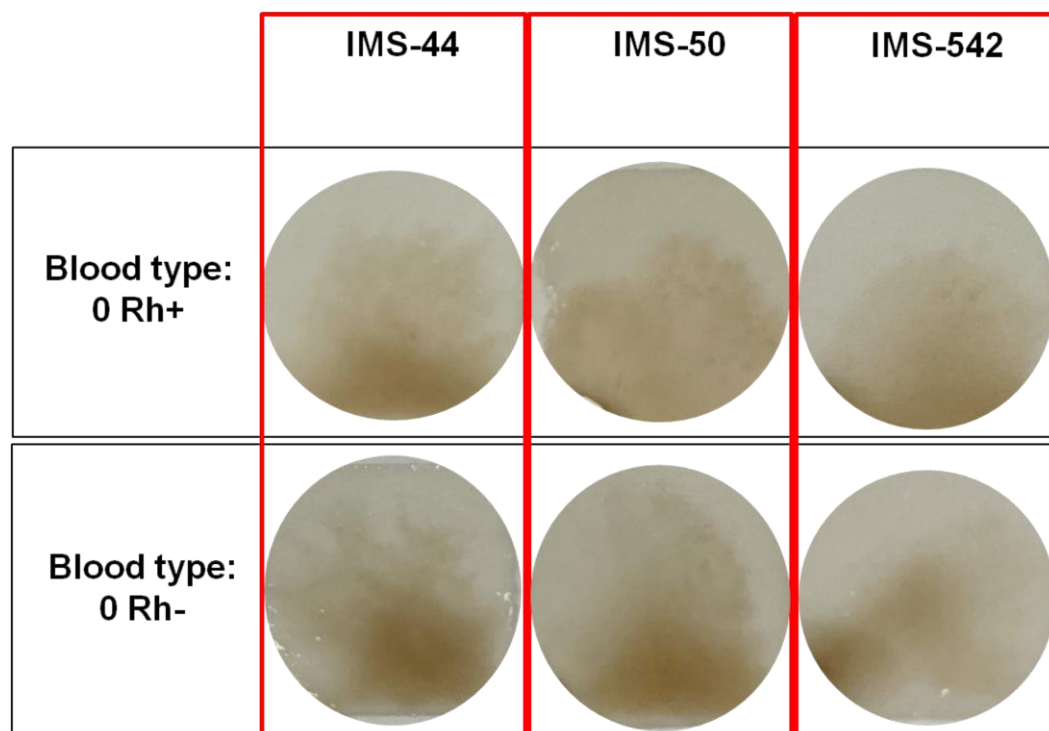


Figure S1. Patterns of the negative control performed on uncoated strips on the surface of cellulose membrane IMS-44, IMS-50 and IMS-542 as a result of application of whole blood of different types: 0+ and 0-.

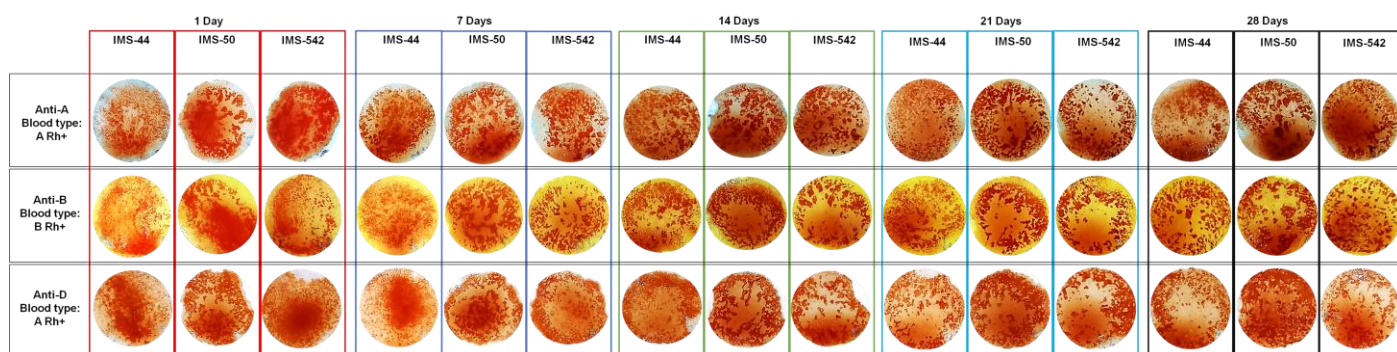


Figure S2. Stability of antibodies immobilized on immunostrips IMS-44, IMS-50 and IMS-542 by as a result of interactions of blood of different types: A+, B+ with different kinds of antibodies: anti-A, anti-B, anti-D. All experiments were performed on immunostrips and reagents warmed to room temperature. All immunostrips were stored at room temperature.

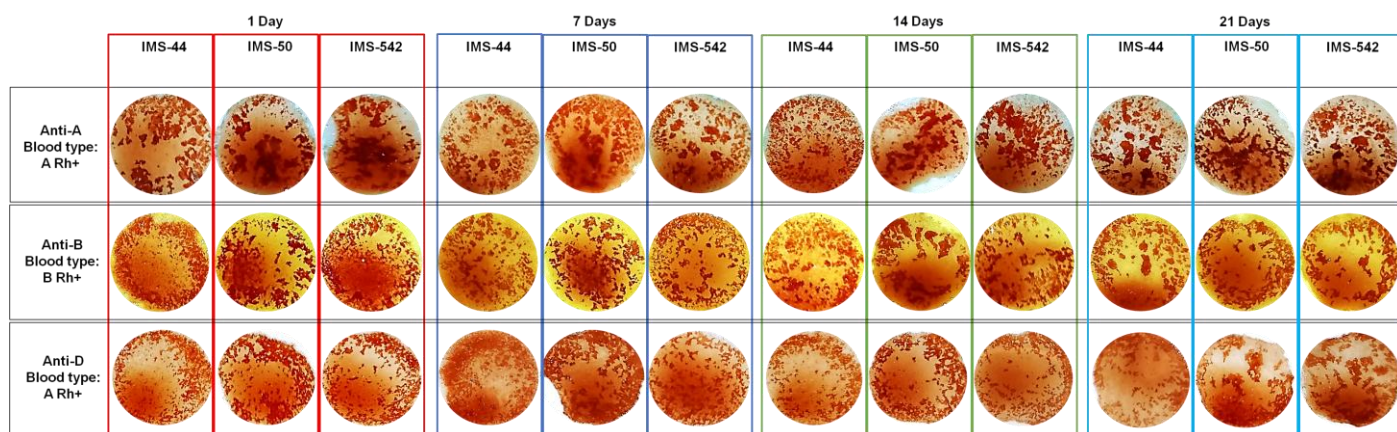


Figure S3. Stability of antibodies immobilized on immunostrips IMS-44, IMS-50 and IMS-542 by as a result of interactions of blood of different types: A+, B+ with different kinds of antibodies: anti-A, anti-B, anti-D. All experiments were performed on immunostrips and reagents warmed to room temperature. All immunostrips were stored at 4 °C.