

## Supporting Information

### **An Array of Individually Addressable Micro-needles for Mapping pH Distributions**

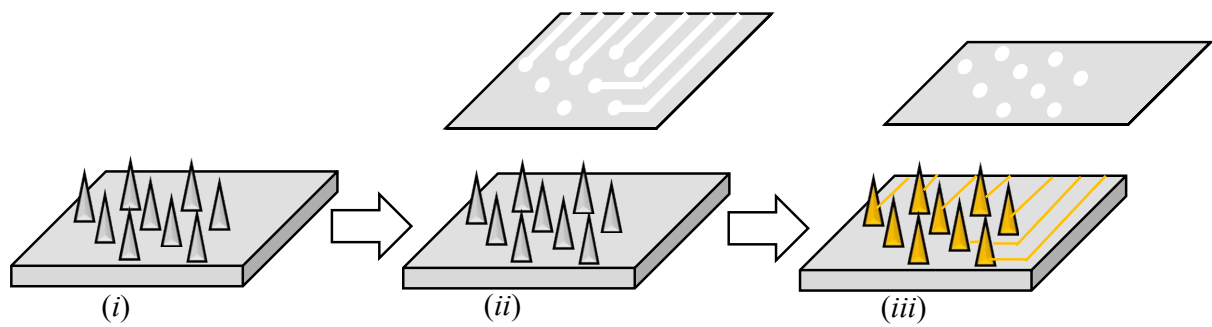
Claudio Zuliani<sup>\*†</sup>, Fu Siong Ng<sup>‡</sup>, Andrea Alenda <sup>†</sup>, Amir Eftekhari<sup>†</sup>, Nicholas S. Peters<sup>‡</sup>,  
Christofer Toumazou<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Centre for Bioinspired Technology, Electrical and Electronic Engineering Department,  
Imperial College London, South Kensington, London, UK

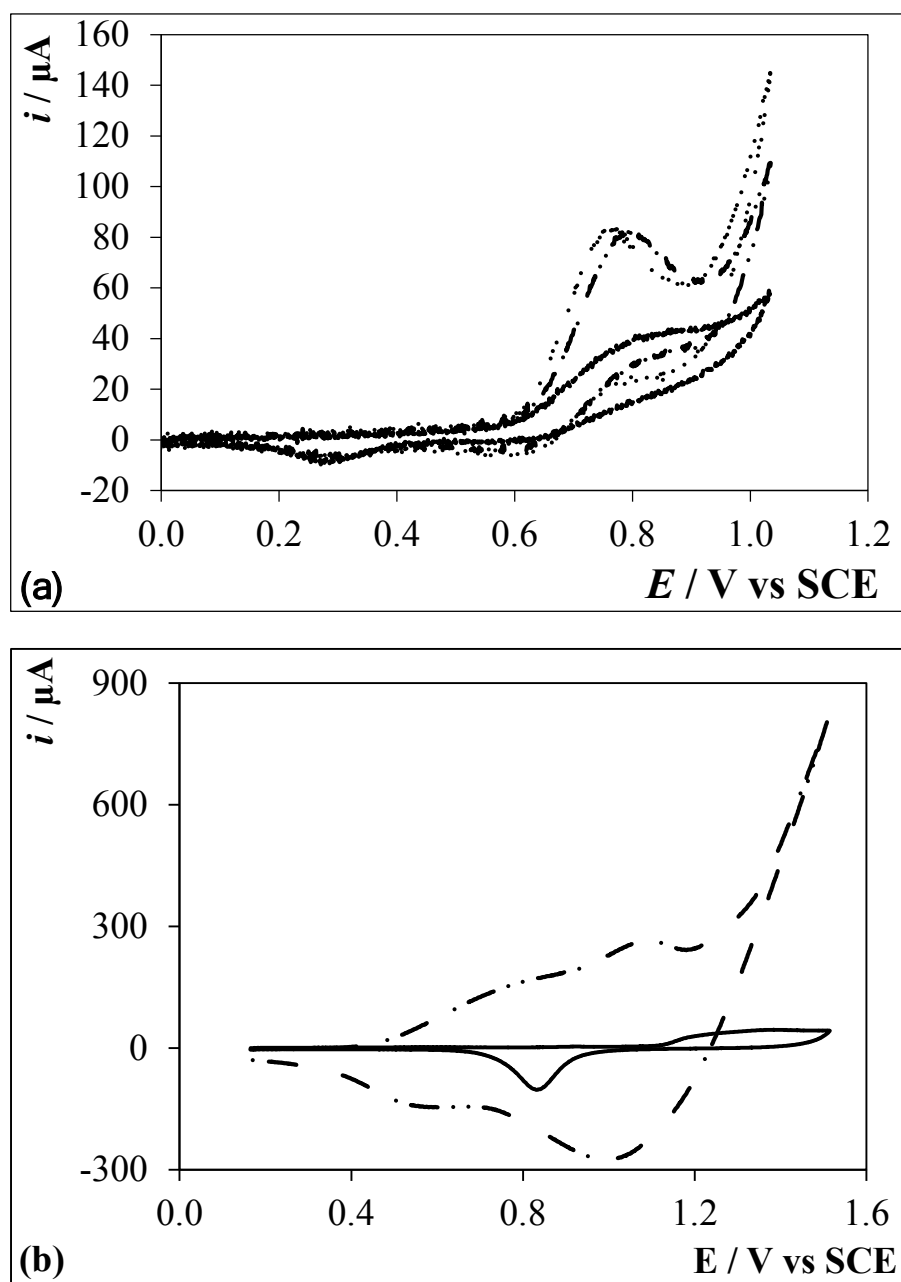
<sup>‡</sup> National Heart & Lung Institute, Imperial College London, London, UK

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding Author. Claudio Zuliani, email: [c.zuliani@imperial.ac.uk](mailto:c.zuliani@imperial.ac.uk)

**FIGURE S1**

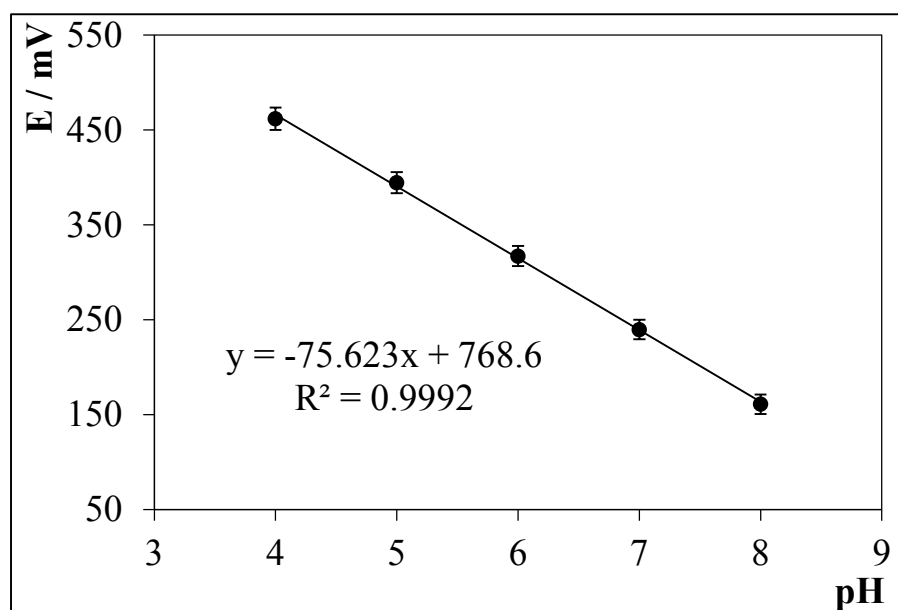


**Figure S1.** Stepwise procedure for gold patterning onto the surface of the (i) microneedles substrate. (ii) A 500  $\mu\text{m}$  Mylar<sup>®</sup> stencil was laser micro-machined to provide apertures in correspondence of the needles and conductive tracks. The stencil was positioned on top of the substrate which was then gold coated using a sputter coater. (iii) The stencil was lifted and a Mylar<sup>®</sup> sheet laminated together with a double adhesive was laid onto the coated surface thus to leave needles and conductive pads exposed. Dimensions of the sketch are not in scale.

**FIGURE S2**

**Figure S2.** (a) Voltammograms obtained during the (—) 1<sup>st</sup>, (— · · —) 2<sup>nd</sup> (· · ·) and 3<sup>rd</sup> scans of an Au-coated needle immersed in the IrOx plating solution. The peak current increases during these scans, *i.e.*, 41, 78 and 83  $\mu\text{A}$ , respectively and the peak potential shifts negatively with the scans,  $\sim 0.83$ ,  $0.79$  and  $0.76$  V, respectively. Scan rate was  $50 \text{ mVs}^{-1}$  and a Pt coiled wire was used as counter electrode. (b) Cyclic voltammograms of (—) Au-coated and (— · · —) IrOx-coated needles immersed in a  $0.5 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution. The voltammograms of the former contains two distinctive redox couples which have been ascribed to  $\text{IrO}_2/\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_3$  ( $E^0 \sim 0.65 \text{ V}$ ) and to higher valent oxide ( $E^0 \sim 1.05 \text{ V}$ ) transitions.

**FIGURE S3**



**Figure S3.** Calibration plot of an array of microneedles which were coated by IrOx deposited by applying a potential of 0.935 V for 600 s.  $\Delta E$  values between the sensor and a double junction Ag/AgCl reference electrode were measured with the electrodes dipped in buffer solutions of pH 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 during 3 minutes. Each point in the plot represents the  $\Delta E$  obtained by averaging the values of the potential bias of the individual needles (n=7). Error bars in the graph represent the standard deviation.



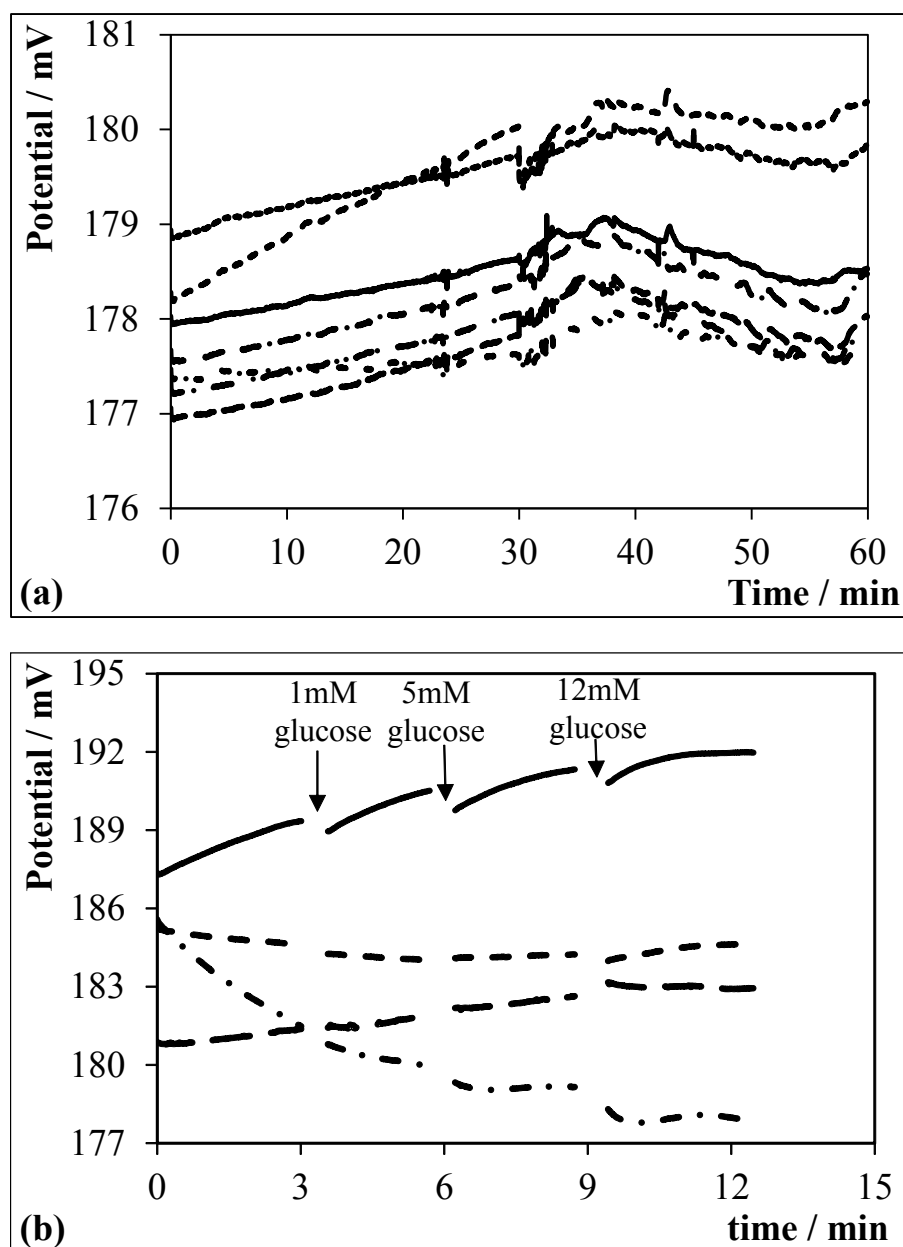
**Table S-2.** Individual values of slope and offset as calculated from the linear regression carried out from the calibration of two microneedles array substrate. Each substrate consists of 7 IrOx-coated individually addressable needles. IrOx was deposited from the plating solution by applying a potential equal to 0.935 V vs SCE. The parameter  $t$  stands for time, i.e., days from the electrodeposition of the IrOx coating.

$t$	Array C ( $E=0.935V$ )							Array D ( $E=0.935V$ )							
	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	
1	75.3	75.5	75.5	76.6	75.3	76.4	74.7	74.1	73.3	74.6	74.2	73.4	73.7	73.7	Slope
3	68.4	67.8	68.3	68.5	69.9	67.6	66.1	67.9	67.6	67.6	66.5	67.1	66.7	67.2	
5	66.2	64.5	65.0	64.1	66.6	65.8	65.3	66.1	66.0	65.3	65.3	65.1	65.8	65.9	
1	767.5	756.1	778.4	776.8	774.2	781.9	745.4	727.8	718.7	743.8	733.1	721.8	738.7	732.5	Offset
3	599.4	591.0	611.4	603.8	632.9	610.0	590.7	580.7	572.4	570.3	559.8	569.4	570.0	576.1	
5	544.0	517.4	527.3	524.6	546.8	542.5	552.6	549.1	543.5	533.3	535.6	540.8	541.0	550.9	
1	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	1.000	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	R <sup>2</sup>
3	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	1.000	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	1.000	0.999	
5	0.999	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.999	0.999	1.000	0.999	0.999	0.999	1.000	

**Table S-3.** Individual values of slope and offset as calculated from the linear regression carried out from the calibration of two microneedles array substrate. Each substrate consists of 7 IrOx-coated individually addressable needles. IrOx was deposited from the plating solution by applying a potential equal to 1.035 V vs SCE. The parameter  $t$  stands for time, i.e., days from the electrodeposition of the IrOx coating.

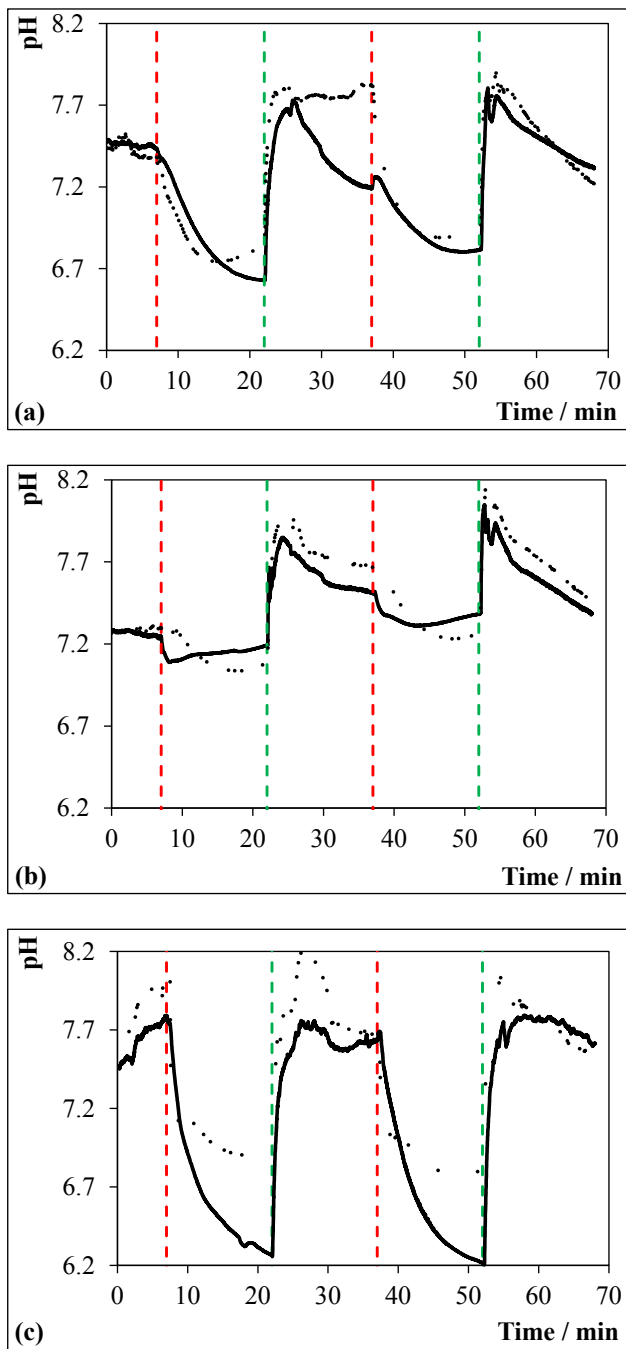
$t$	Array E ( $E=1.035V$ )							Array F ( $E=1.035V$ )							
	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	
1	72.8	71.5	71.5	71.8	69.0	72.3	72.6	70.8	70.5	70.0	70.8	66.9	71.5	74.7	Slope
3	67.2	69.6	67.5	68.9	68.4	68.6	50.4	63.4	66.5	66.9	62.4	65.1	66.5	68.4	
5	64.4	52.8	64.8	65.4	66.7	65.9	50.0	62.0	65.5	64.5	61.8	63.6	64.1	65.9	
1	699.6	697.0	686.6	686.0	661.7	691.2	711.4	705.4	708.4	713.4	723.0	696.6	727.2	748.2	Offset
3	600.6	653.1	613.0	638.7	605.3	637.0	497.3	521.5	569.1	574.8	603.3	577.7	601.0	600.8	
5	567.8	489.8	568.8	548.9	572.8	57.3	488.8	518.5	541.3	543.4	526.5	534.0	540.8	552.6	
1	0.998	0.997	0.998	0.997	0.998	0.998	0.998	0.998	0.997	0.996	0.996	0.997	0.997	0.999	R <sup>2</sup>
3	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	1.000	0.999	0.998	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.998	0.997	0.999	
5	1.000	0.998	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000	0.998	0.998	1.000	1.000	0.997	0.999	1.000	1.000	

FIGURE S4



**Figure S4.** Each line corresponds to the potentiometric trace of IrO<sub>x</sub>-coated needles which were immersed in a phosphate buffer (pH=6.80 ± 0.05) containing 0.1 M KNO<sub>3</sub>. (a) After 30 minutes immersion the solution was replaced with an identical one which was saturated with N<sub>2</sub>. (b) The buffer was spiked with 0.96 M aqueous glucose solution at the time indicated by the arrows to obtain a concentration equal to the ones reported in the graph.

**FIGURE S5**



**Figure S5.** Traces of pH as measured by the microneedles (a) N3 (—) and N7 (···) belonging to group *i*, (b) N1 (—) and N2 (···), group *ii* and (c) N5 (—) and N4 (···), group *iii*. Microneedles were inserted into an explanted heart and after 8 minutes background recording, the rat heart underwent two cycles of global heart ischemia/reperfusion. Ischemia occurred at  $t=8$  min and 38 min while reperfusion was started at  $t=22$  min and 52 min as indicated by the red and green dashed vertical lines, respectively.