

Supporting Information for

Sensitive salivary SARS-CoV-2 antibody detection using S1-RBD protein-immobilized 3D melt electrowritten poly(ϵ -caprolactone) scaffolds

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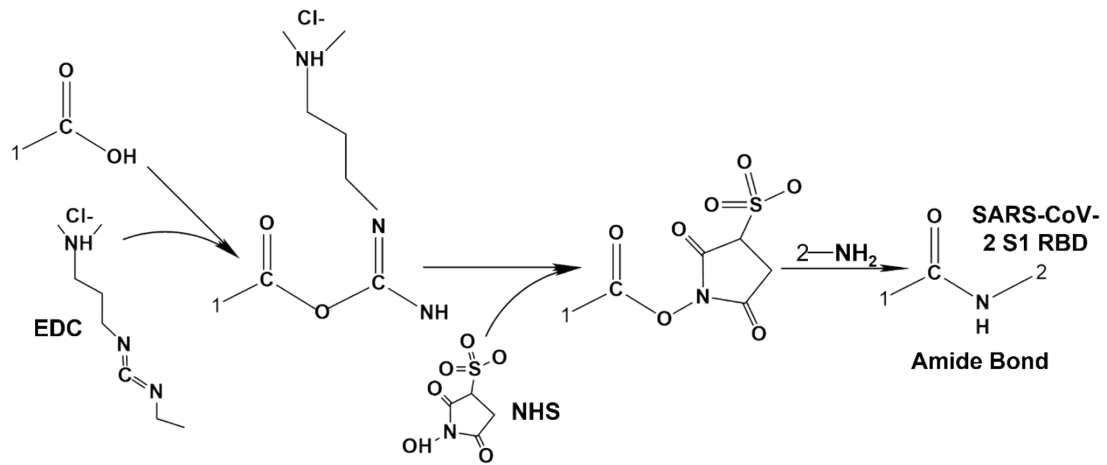
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Supplementary Table 1. Relative elemental concentrations of the PCL scaffolds from XPS (atomic %; mean \pm SD).

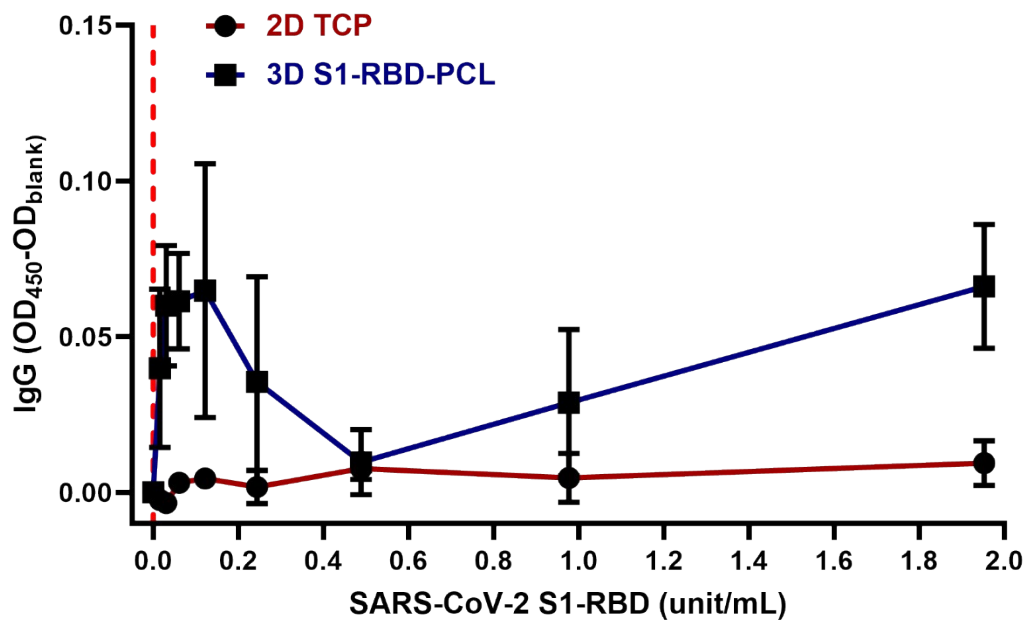
	C 1s	O 1s	N 1s
S1-RBD-PCL	79.7 \pm 0.36	18.4 \pm 0.19	1.83 \pm 0.43
Blank PCL	82.6 \pm 0.47	17.4 \pm 0.47	

Supplementary Table 2. The percentage of positive immune responses over time.

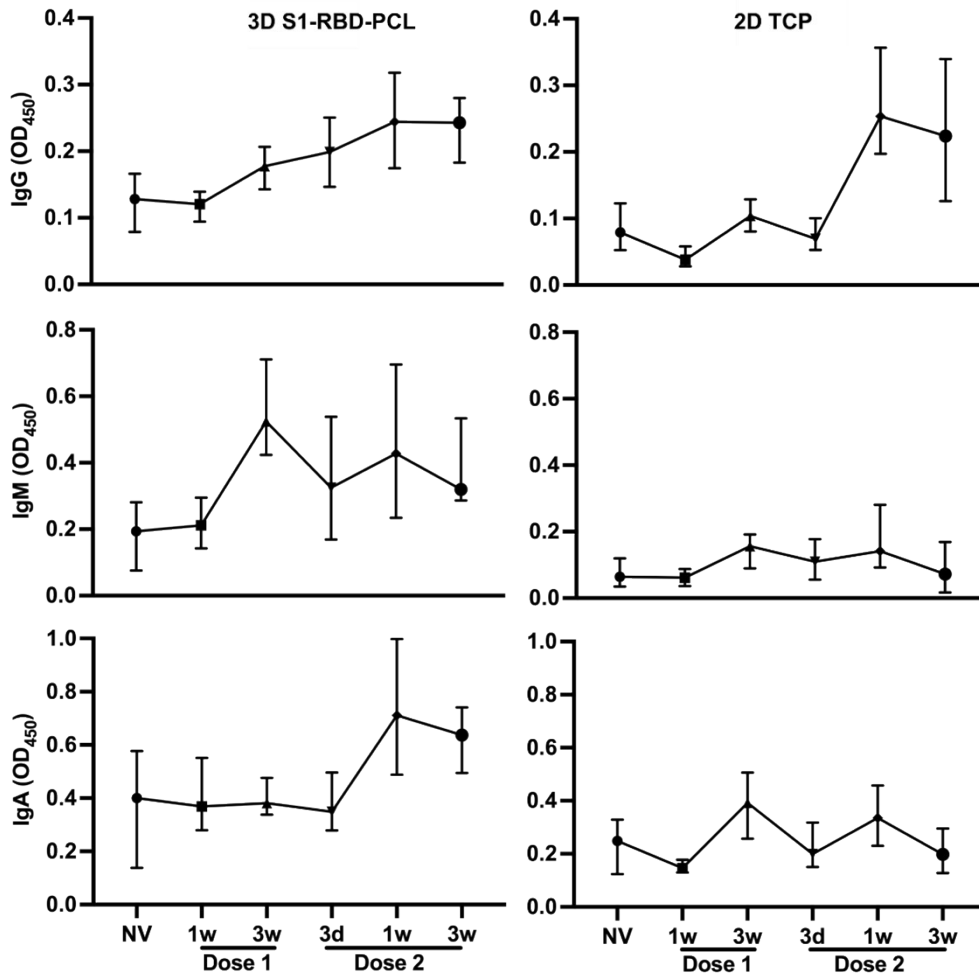
	N V	Post-vaccine dose 1		Post-vaccine dose 2				Total				
		1 week	3 weeks	3 days	1 week	3 weeks						
n	14	20	20	19	19	19	111					
		% Positive		% Positive								
Anti-SARS-CoV-2 S1 RBD		3D	2D	3D	2D	3D	2D					
	IgG	15	5	55	25	60	10.5	89.	94.	84.	73.	
	IgM	15	10	89.	66.	50	47.3	68.	63.	44.	38.	
	IgA	25	5	15	55	15.	15.8	63.	42.	61.	16.	
						8		2	1	1	7	



Supplementary Figure 1. Carbodiimide crosslinker chemistry is used to immobilise S1-RBD on PCL scaffolds.



Supplementary Figure 2. The detection limits assay using 8 additional concentrations of positive controls that provided by the kit for 3D and 2D assays. .



Supplementary Figure 3. The kinetics trend of salivary antibody against SARS-CoV-2 S1-RBD with time for 3D and 2D assays. Data are displayed as median \pm 95 % confidence interval.