Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Analytical Methods.

Table S1. Effect of CAS blocking at the bare electrode on the signal stabilization using different incubation times of capybara IgG.

Time (min)	Rct(kΩ)		
	^{A}GCE:Ag	^{A}GCE^{CAS}:Ag	^{A}GCE/Ab^{CAS}:Ag
0	0.034	0.185	0.268
5	0.045	0.424	0.570
10	0.052	0.486	0.643
15	0.084	0.493	0.684
20	0.099	0.491	0.691

Table S2. Statistical analysis of the obtained results.

Test	**α = 0.05** Significance level	P-value
F Test Anova slope	< 0.05	2.5097^{-31}
T Test of Student Linear coefficient	> 0.05	0.1232
Shapiro-Wilk waste normality	> 0.05	0.2472
Breusch Pagan homoscedasticity	> 0.05	0.6270

As the p-value (0) found in the ANOVA F test is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis (zero slope) at the significance level of 5%, whereas the p-value of 0.1232 of the t-test is greater than 0.05, therefore, we do not reject the null hypothesis (intercept equal to zero) at the significance level of 5%. The correlation coefficient found of 0.99 is satisfactory, so we conclude that there is an adequate linear relationship, as the p-value of 0.6270 of the Breusch Pagan Test is greater than 0.05, we do not reject the hypothesis of equality of variances at the level of significance. of 5%, therefore, we have a homoscedastic model, finally, as the p-value of 0.2472 of the Shapiro-Wilk test is greater than 0.05, we do not reject the hypothesis of normality of residues at the level of significance of 5%.