

Supplementary Information for:

Droplet-based fluorescence anisotropy insulin immunoassay

Damilola I. Adeoye^{1*}, Rafael A. Masitas^{1*}, James Thornham², Xiangyue Meng¹, Daniel
J. Steyer¹, and Michael G. Roper^{#,1,2}

¹Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, Florida State University

²Program in Molecular Biophysics, Florida State University

*Authors contributed equally

Analyzed droplet data and reproducibility are shown.

Corresponding author:

Michael G. Roper

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry

Florida State University

95 Chieftain Way

Tallahassee, FL 32306, USA

mroper@fsu.edu

850-644-1846

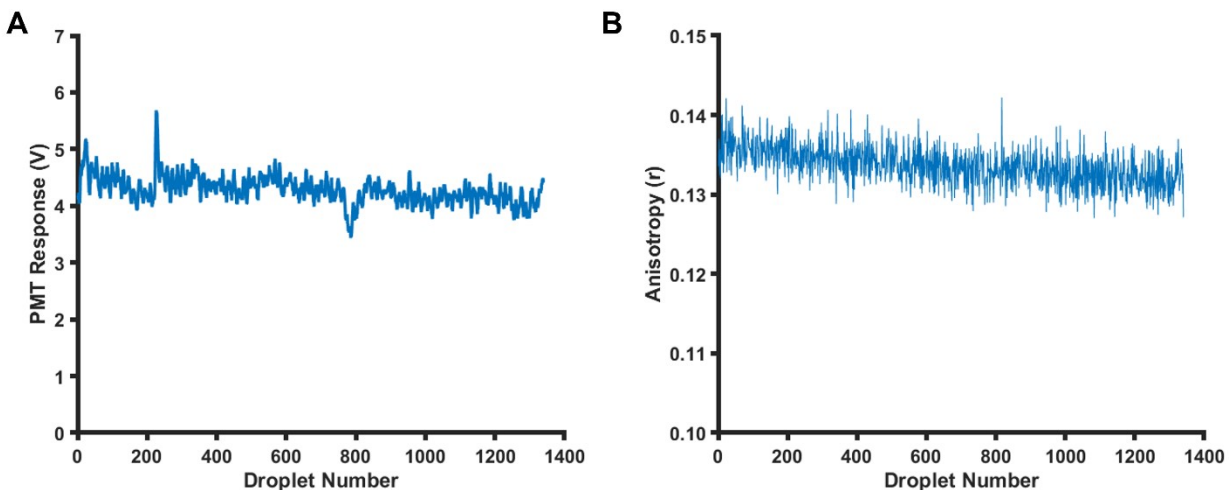


Figure S-1. Representative droplet data. The data from PMT1 in Figure 2 is shown. **A.** The data within 0.1 V of the maximum from each droplet were averaged and plotted as a function of droplet number. **B.** The average intensity per droplet from both PMTs were used to calculate the average anisotropy per droplet using equation 1.

Table S-1. Reproducibility of responses.

[Insulin] (nM)	Avg FA	%RSD FA (%)	Avg fluorescence intensity^a (V)	%RSD fluorescence intensity^a (%)
0	0.1872	1.8	5.08	4.7
50	0.1337	1.8	4.28	5.8
100	0.1262	1.5	3.96	4.6
200	0.1211	1.6	4.83	5.0
500	0.1184	1.5	3.91	6.1

^aCalculated from PMT 1.