

## ***Supporting Information***

### **Development point-of-care based lateral flow biosensor for the rapid detection of exosomes of subarachnoid hemorrhage patients**

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**Table S1. Typical techniques for exosomes detection**

Detection methods	Disease	Target protein	LOD	Ref.
Colorimetry	Breast cancer	CD63	$5.2 \times 10^5$ particles/ $\mu$ L	1
Nanoplasmonics	Lung cancer	EGFR	$9.72 \times 10^9$ exosomes/mL	2
LFIA	The human melanoma cell line	MICA、CD63	$5 \times 10^{10}$ exosomes/mL	3
Fuorescence	ovarian cancer	EpCAM	$7.5 \times 10^5$ particles/mL	4
SPR	Lung cancer	EGFR	$2 \times 10^{10}$ exosomes/mL	5
Electrochemical	HepG2 cell	CD63	$1 \times 10^6$ particles/mL	6
Electrochemical impedimetric	HEK293 cells	CD81	$1.9 \times 10^5$ particles/mL	7
SERS	SAH	CD9、CD81	$0.7 \times 10^4$ particles/mL	This work

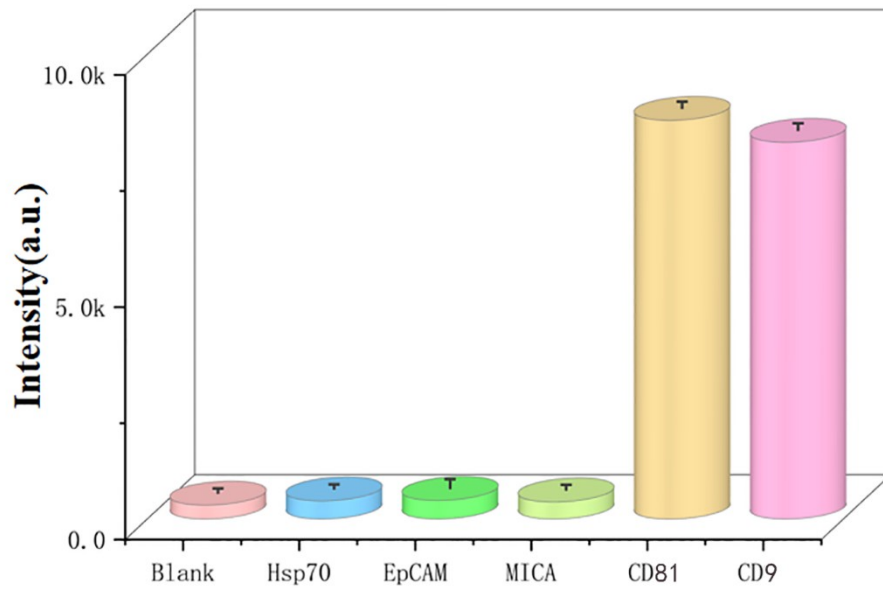


Fig.S1. Raman intensity of different types of exosome samples were detected by SERS probe at  $1090\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

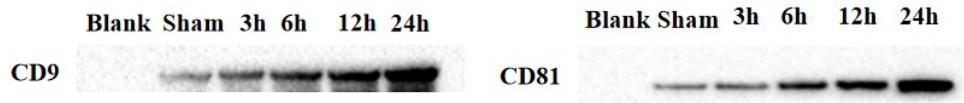


Fig.S2. Western blot analysis of isolated exosomes in the sham and SAH groups at different time points.

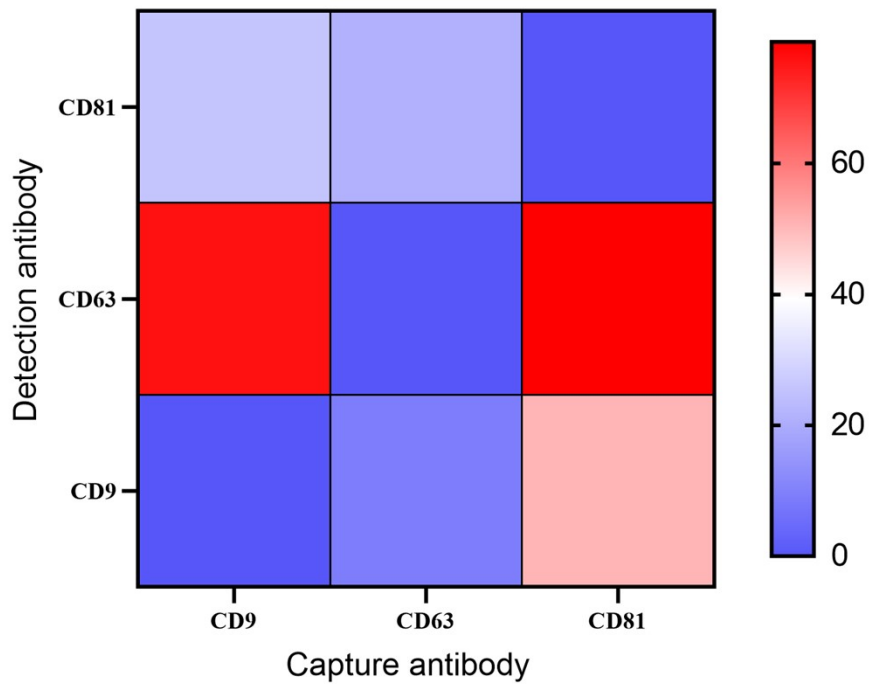


Fig.S3. Different combinations of capture and detection antibodies for LFA.

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