Analysis of bodily fluids using Vibrational Spectroscopy: A direct comparison of Raman scattering and Infrared absorption techniques for the case of glucose in blood serum

Drishya Rajan Parachalil\textsuperscript{a,b}, Clément Bruno\textsuperscript{c,d,e}, Franck Bonnier\textsuperscript{e}, Hélène Blasco\textsuperscript{d,e}, Igor Chourpa\textsuperscript{e}, Matthew J. Baker\textsuperscript{f,g}, Jennifer McIntyre\textsuperscript{a}, and Hugh J. Byrne\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a} FOCAS Research Institute, Technological University Dublin, Kevin Street, Dublin 8, Ireland
\textsuperscript{b} School of Physics and Optometric & Clinical Sciences, Technological University Dublin, Kevin Street, Dublin 8, Ireland
\textsuperscript{c} Université de Tours, UFR sciences pharmaceutiques, EA 6295 Nanomédicaments et Nanosondes, 31 avenue Monge, 37200 Tours, France.
\textsuperscript{d} CHRU de Tours, Laboratoire de Biochimie et Biologie Moléculaire, Tours, France.
\textsuperscript{e} Université de Tours, iBrain, UMR INSERM U1253, 37032, France.
\textsuperscript{f} WestCHEM, Department of Pure & Applied Chemistry, Technology and Innovation Centre, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, G1 1RD, UK
\textsuperscript{g} ClinSpec Diagnostics Ltd (ClinSpec Dx), Level 7, Technology and Innovation Centre, 99 George Street, Glasgow, G1, 1RD, UK

*Corresponding Author: drishyarajan.parachalil@mydit.ie

Supplementary information

1. When the entire fingerprint region was selected for PLSR analysis, the resultant PLSR coefficient displayed a negative peak at \(~1000\text{cm}^{-1}\) which could potentially derive from other LMWF species such as urea (1)
**Fig S1** (A): EMSC corrected Raman spectra of filtrate obtained after centrifugal filtration with 10kDa filters of serum samples, (B): Evolution of the RMSECV on the validation model, (C): PLSR coefficient shows a negative peak ~1000 cm$^{-1}$, (D): Predictive model built from the PLSR analysis.

**Reference**