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There has been extensive research in order to bring reduced graphene oxide (rGO) to printed and flexible electronics. While originally preparation techniques relied on chemical reduction of graphene oxide (GO) and the use of solvents to promote the transfer of rGO to the substrate, recent developments have simplified the process and made it more convenient. By using a laser, GO can be selectively patterned and transferred onto virtually any substrate in dry conditions, including paper. [1] The interest of paper lays upon the fact that it is an excellent material to accomplish the requirements that make a point-of-care biosensor, due to it being cheap, easy to transport and moreover it can be easily modified with bioreceptors. Therefore, laser-reduced graphene oxide (rGO) electrodes transferred onto nitrocellulose were fabricated and integrated in order to merge the beneficial features of both materials within a platform with potential application in disposable biosensors.

## References

[1] C. Giacomelli, R. Álvarez-Diduk, A. Testolin, A. Merkoçi, 2D Materials, 7, (2020) 024006.