Section 1. Molecular modelling for FB1 enantiomers

Figure S1. Three dimensional minimised structure of the R enantiomer FB1 in (a) vacuum and in (b) water (hydrogen: cyan, oxygen: red, nitrogen: blue, carbon: white)

Figure S2. Three dimensional minimised structure of the S enantiomer FB1 in (a) vacuum and in (b) water (hydrogen: cyan, oxygen: red, nitrogen: blue, carbon: white)
Section 2. DLS measurements for cold and hot water fraction

Figure S3. Diagram of the size distribution against intensity for cold water fraction at 40 °C.

Figure S4. Diagram of the size distribution against intensity for hot water fraction at 60 °C.
Section 3. Optimisation of HRP-FB1 conjugate and nanoMIPs concentration.

**Figure S5.** Plot HRP-FB1 absorbance at 450 nm against HRP-FB1 concentration. Microplates were previously coated with a fixed nanoMIPs concentration (0.03 mg mL\(^{-1}\)), the blocking solution was incubated for 2 h, TMB substrate was incubated for 5 min, and then quenched with sulfuric acid. The control experiment was performed without nanoMIPs.

**Figure S6.** Optimisation of nanoMIPs concentration. Microplate was coated with nanoMIPs concentration ranging from 0.006 to 0.06 mg mL\(^{-1}\). The HRP-FB1 conjugate at 1:800 dilution, the blocking agent was incubated 2 h, TMB substrate was incubated for 5 min and then quenched with sulfuric acid.
**Figure S7.** Plot absorbance at 450 nm against HRP and HRP-FB1 concentration in a nanoMIPs. The concentration used of HRP and HRP-FB1 were dilutions from 1:12800 to 1:400. Microplates were previously coated with a fixed nanoMIPs concentration (0.06 mg mL$^{-1}$), the blocking solution was incubated for 2 h, TMB substrate was incubated 5 min and then quenched with sulfuric acid.