

Supplementary Information Available

Selective vancomycin detection using long period grating fibres functionalised with molecularly imprinted polymer nanoparticles

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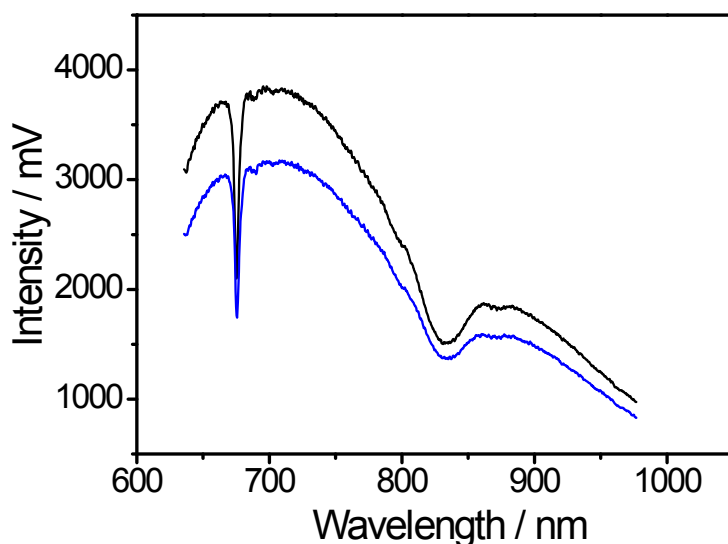


Figure S1. TS of the nanoMIPs-coated LPG modified with the measured in air in two different days. The difference in intensity is due to fluctuations in the light source.

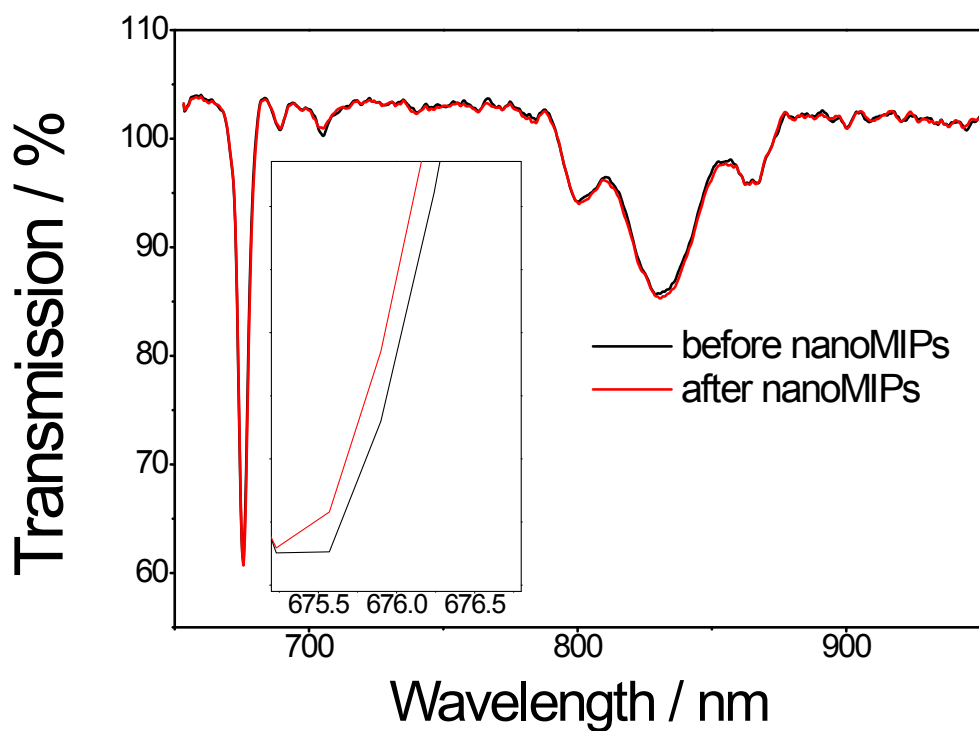


Figure S2. TS of the LPG measured in air: black line, before nanoMIPs deposition; and red line, after nanoMIPs deposition.

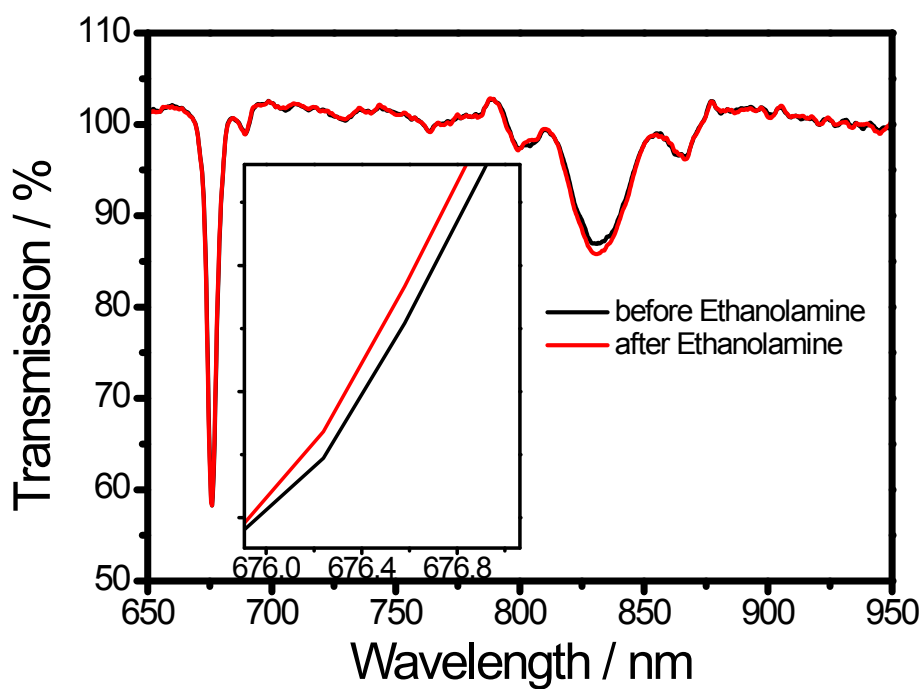


Figure S3. TS of the nanoMIPs-coated LPG measured in air: black line, before blocking; and red line, after blocking using Ethanolamine.

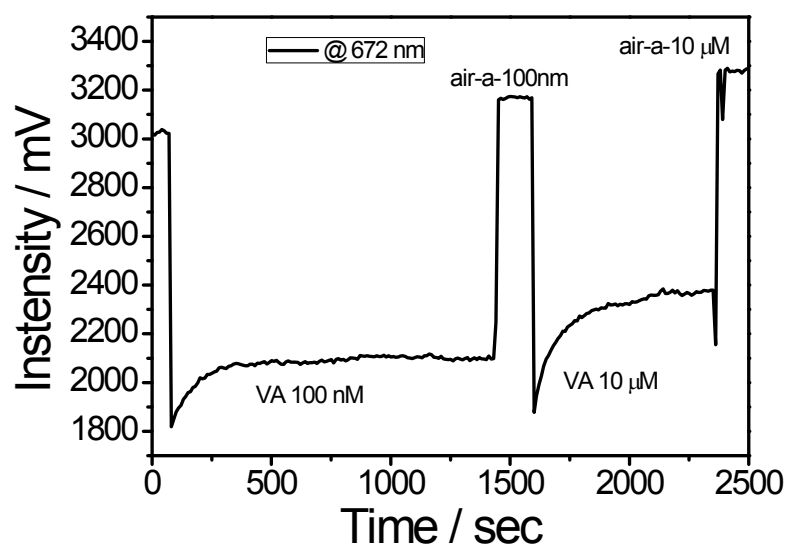


Figure S4. Dynamic signal change, measured at 672 nm, during the immersion of the nano-MIPs-coated LPG into VA 100 nM and 10 μM.

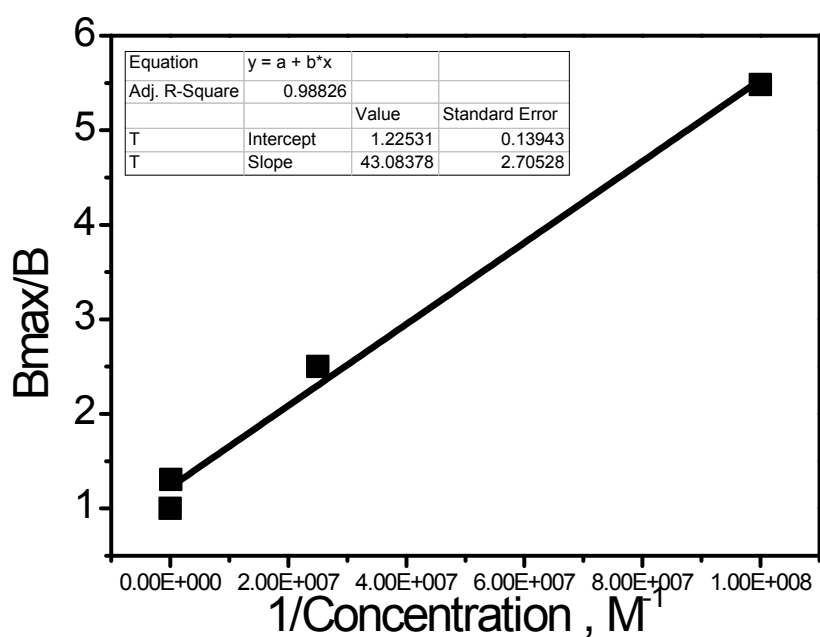


Figure S5. The data obtained were plotted as they were with the saturation equation for specific binding ($B = B_{max}c / K_d + c$, where c is the concentration of VA and B the fraction of sites bound). Data were linearized with a variation of the Scatchard-Rosenthal plot, using the equation, $B_{max}/B = K_d / c + 1$.

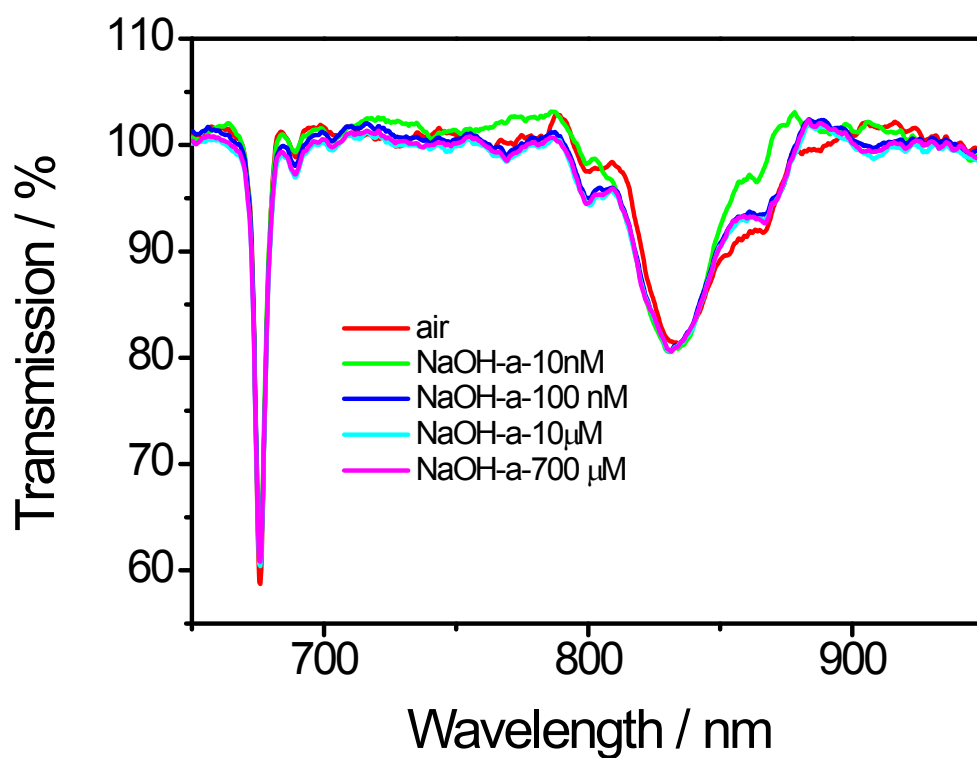


Figure S6. TS of the nanoMIPs-coated LPG, measured in air after exposure to NaOH (0.1 M) for signal recovery.