

Supporting information

PB@Co₃O₄ nanoparticles as both oxidase and peroxidase mimics and their application for colorimetric detection of glutathione

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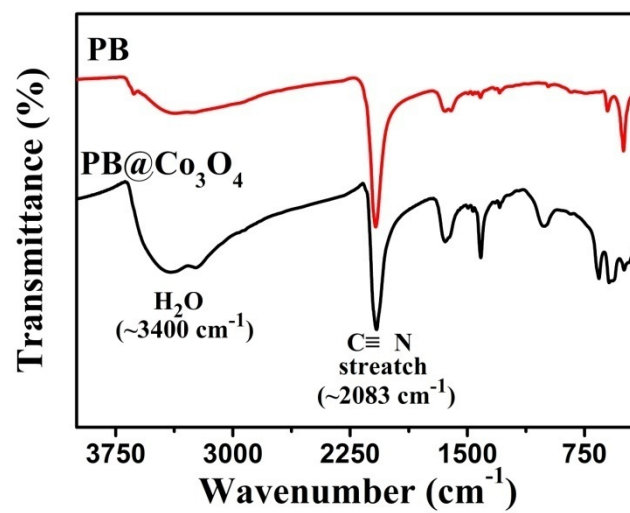


Fig. S1 The FTIR spectra of PB and PB@Co₃O₄ NPs.

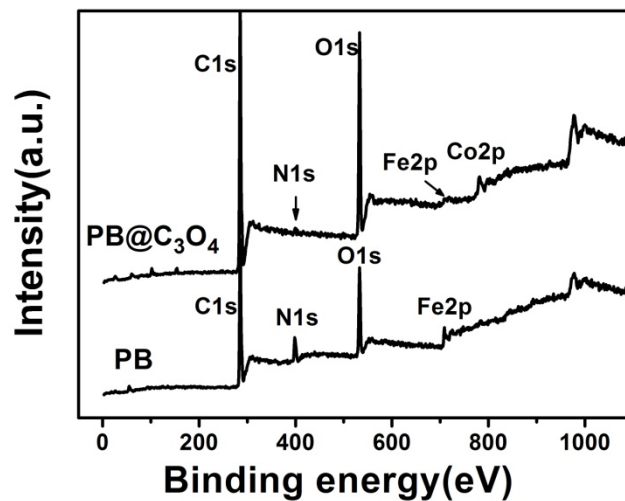


Fig. S2 XPS spectra of PB nanocubes and PB@Co₃O₄ NPs.

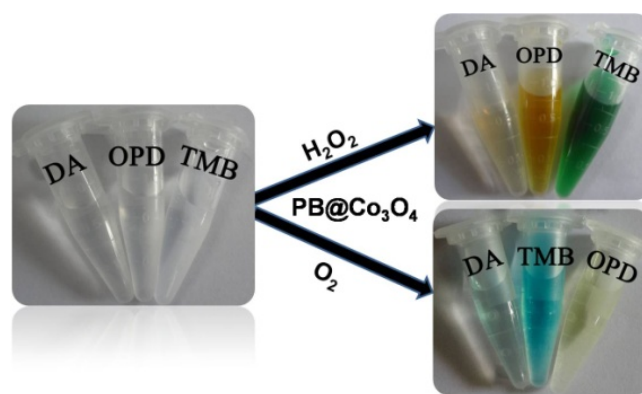


Fig. S3 Optical photographs of the oxidation reaction of TMB, DA (dopamine) and OPD (O-phenylenediamine) by PB@Co₃O₄ NPs with/without H₂O₂.

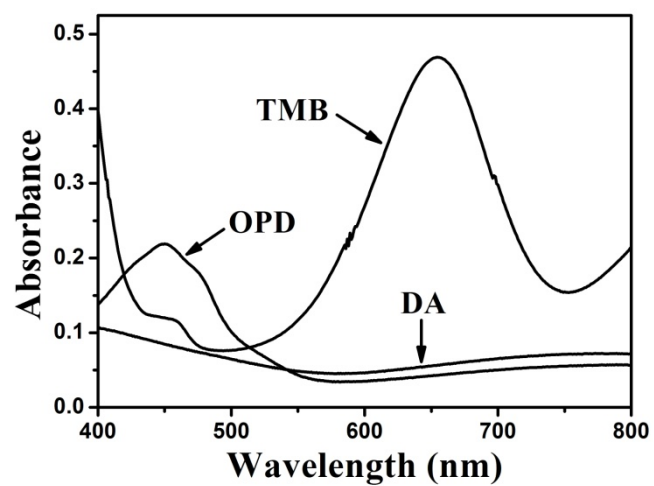


Fig. S4 UV/Vis spectra of TMB, DA and OPD solutions in 0.1 M NaAc-HAc buffer (pH 3.0) at 60 °C for 10 min.

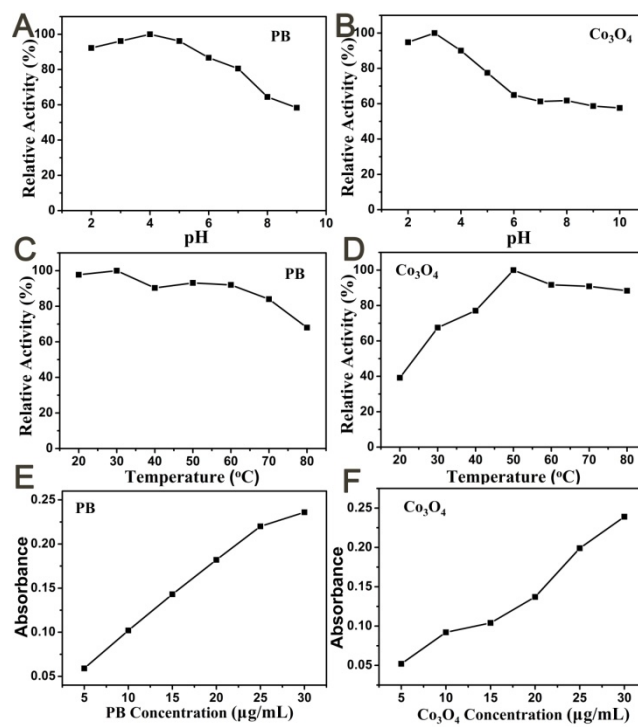


Fig. S5 Dependence of the catalytic activity toward TMB of PB (A, C, E) and Co₃O₄ NPS (B, D, F) on pH, temperature and catalyst concentration in the absence of H₂O₂.

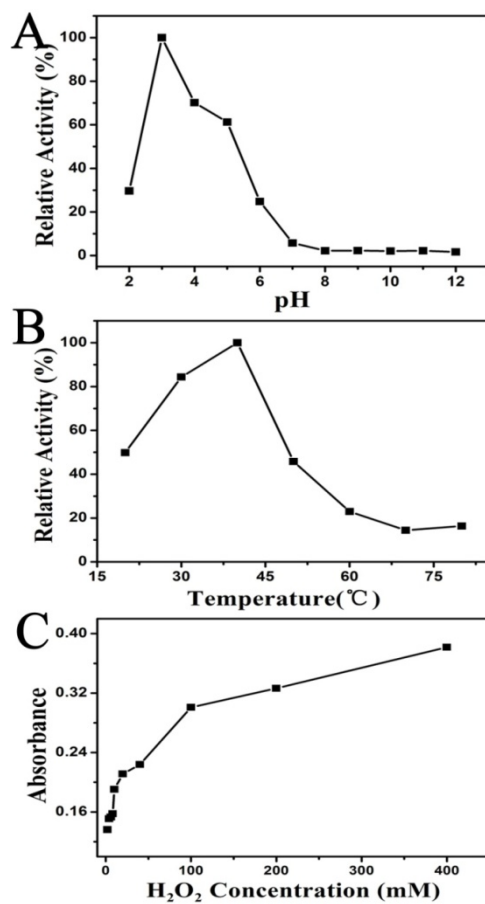


Fig. S6 Dependence of the peroxidase-like activity of PB@Co₃O₄ NPs on pH (A), temperature (B) and H₂O₂ concentration (C).

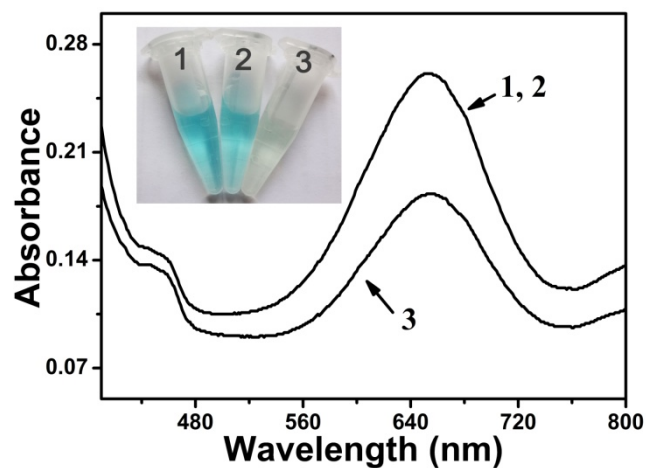


Fig. S7 Effect of radical inhibitors on the absorbance PB@Co₃O₄ NPs-TMB system in the absence (1) and presence of isopropyl alcohol (2) and benzoquinone (3). Experiment condition: 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of PB@Co₃O₄ NPs, 0.5 mM of TMB, 0.5 mM of isopropyl alcohol and benzoquinone, in buffer solution (pH 3.0) incubating 10 minutes at 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

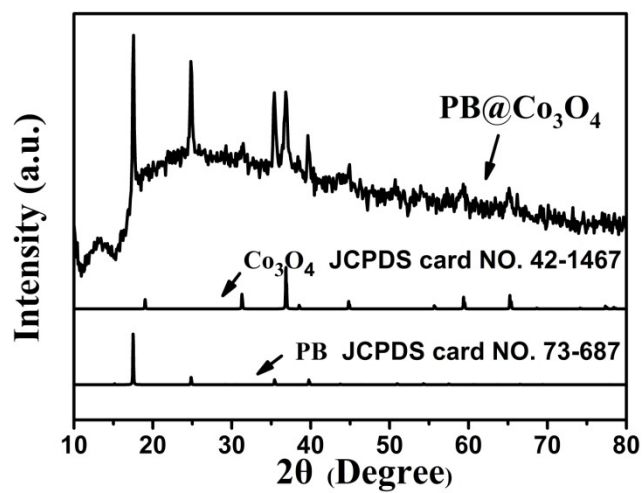


Fig. S8 XRD pattern of PB@Co₃O₄ NPs after the catalytic reaction toward TMB without H₂O₂.

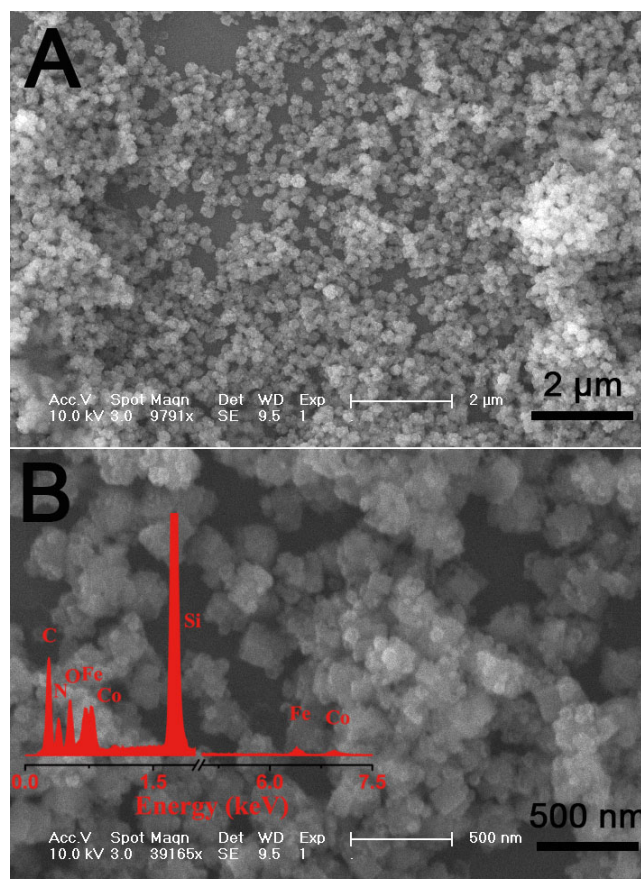


Fig. S9 SEM images and EDX spectrum of PB@Co₃O₄ NPs after the catalytic reaction toward TMB without H₂O₂.