

One-pot synthesis of polyaniline-gold nanocomposite and its enhanced electrochemical properties for biosensing application

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Supporting information

Figure S1. DLS measurements representing (a) particle size distribution of AuNPs. (b) zeta potential values of AuNPs (c) zeta potential values of PANI-Au nanocomposite synthesized by chemical route.

Figure S2. BET surface area analysis of (i) EC-PANI-Au nanocomposite (ii) PANI-Au nanocomposite synthesized by chemical route.

Figure S3. FT-IR spectra of (a) PANI/ITO electrode (b) EPD-PANI-Au/ITO electrode (c) pDNA/EPD-PANI-Au/ITO bioelectrode.

Figure S4. Cyclic voltammetric analysis of (a) (i) bare ITO (ii) pDNA/EPD-PANI-Au/ITO electrode (iii) pDNA/EC-PANI-Au/ITO electrode (iv) EPD-PANI-Au/ITO (v) EC-PANI-Au/ITO at 50 mVs^{-1} . CV analysis of (b) EPD-PANI-Au/ITO electrode (c) EC-PANI-Au/ITO electrode with varying scan rates in PBS (100 mM, pH 7.0, 0.9% NaCl) containing $5 \text{ mM } [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$. Inset figures show linearity plot of the peak current values as a function of square root of scan rate and the plot of peak potential values as a function of log of scan rate.

Figure S5. (a) Percentage change in hybridization efficiency for pDNA/EPD-PANI-Au/ITO bioelectrode with repeated denaturation and rehybridization process. (b) Stability of the electrode after 14 weeks.

Figure S1.

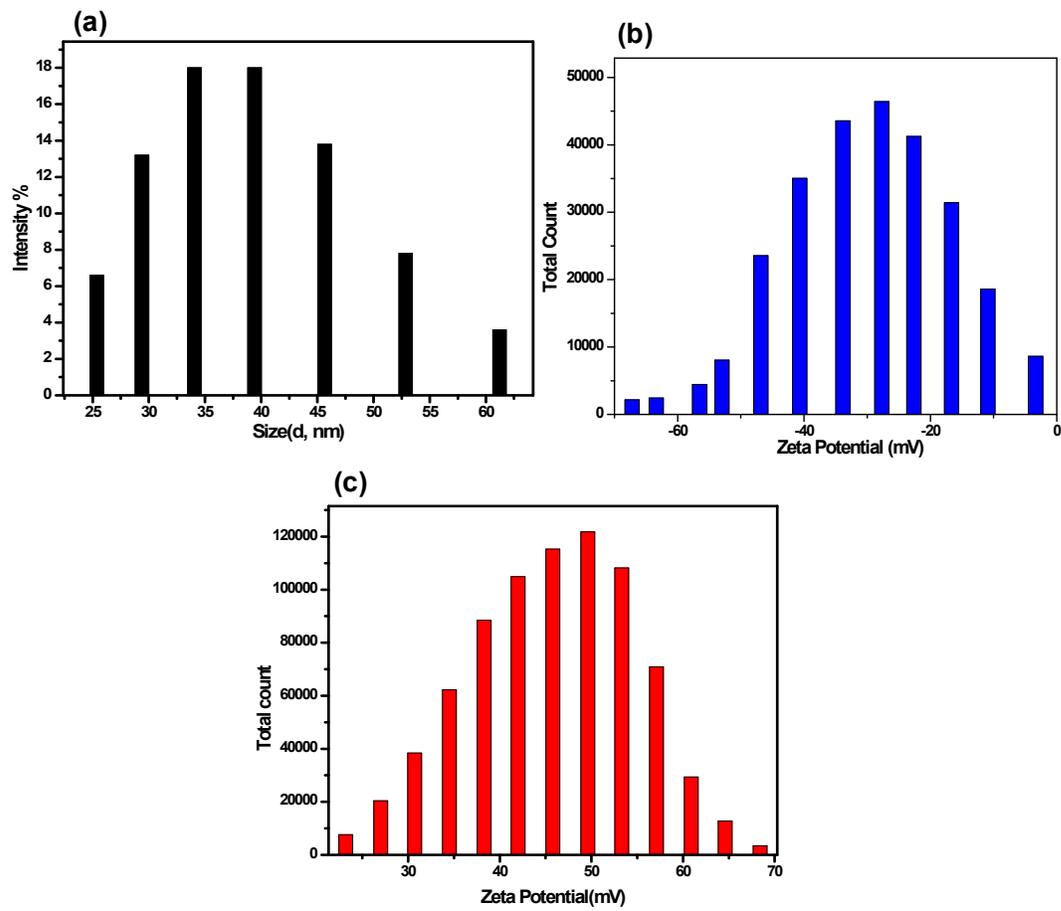


Figure S2.

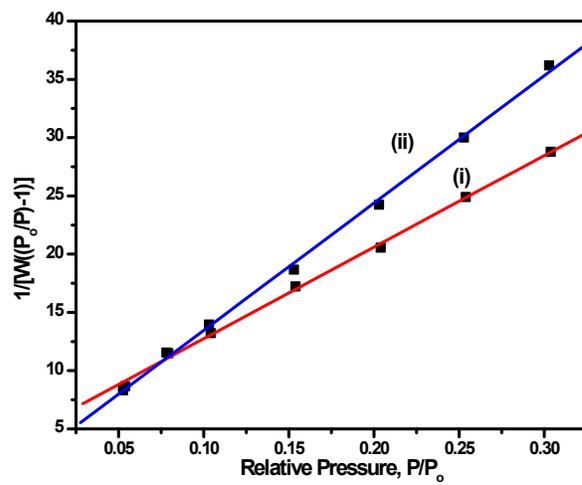


Figure S3.

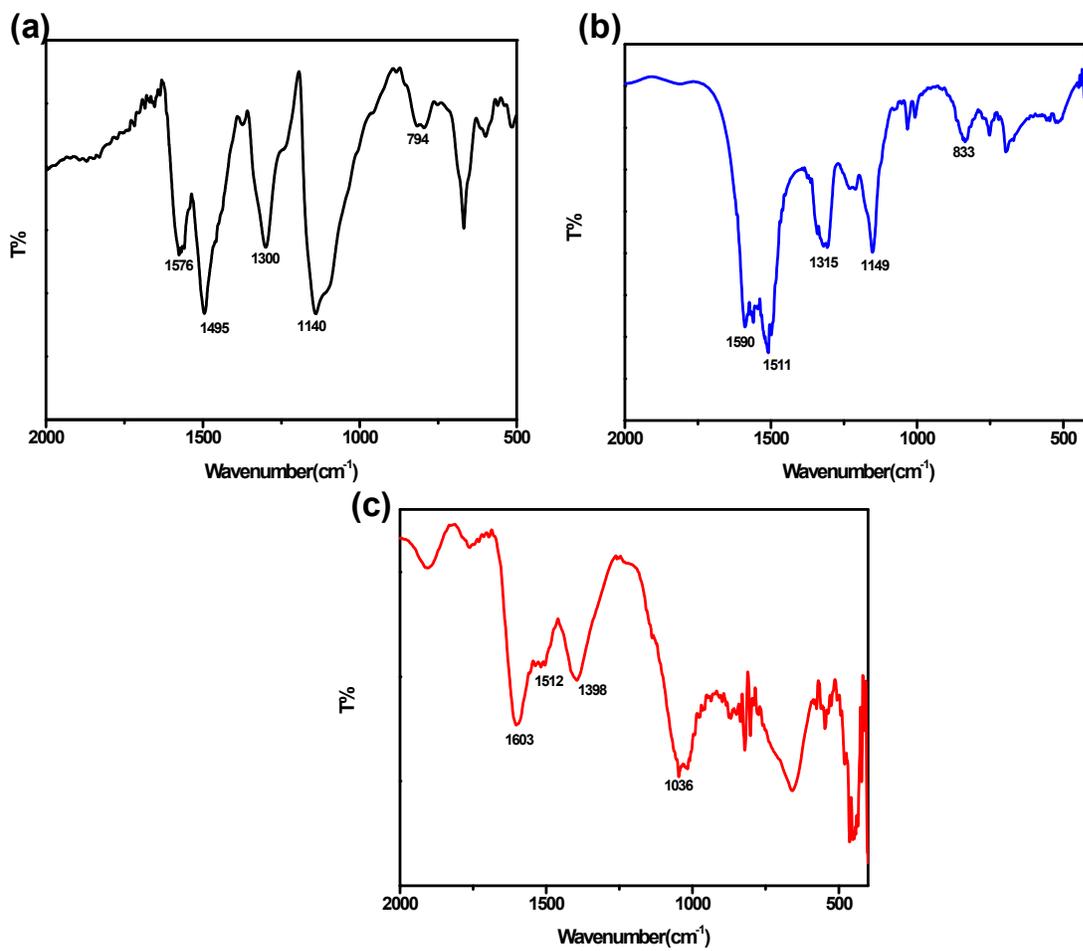


Figure S4.

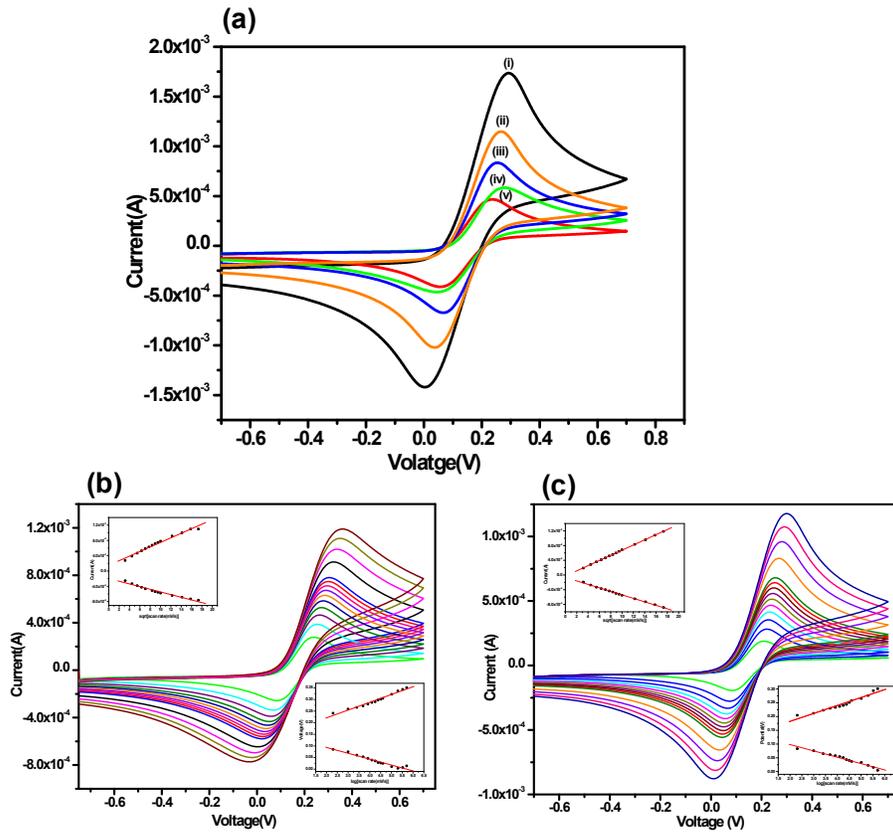


Figure S5.

