

List of Supplementary Figures

Supp. Figure 1: XRD patterns of Sr_2PdO_3 and $\text{Sr}_{1.7}\text{M}_{0.3}\text{PdO}_3$ (with M= Ca, Mg and Ba) prepared by glycine-nitrate combustion method. Miller indices (h, l, k) are written in black line for Sr_2PdO_3 , red line for SrPd_3O_4 , the black symbol (0) for $\text{SrCl}_2 \cdot 6 \text{H}_2\text{O}$, red symbol (0) for KCl, blue symbol (0) for SrCO_3 and pink symbol (0) for PdO.

Supp. Figure 2: SEM micrographs of (A) graphite/ Sr_2PdO_3 and (B) graphite/ $\text{Sr}_{1.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{PdO}_3$ with magnification 20,000 \times .

Supp. Figure 3: The TEM diffraction patterns of (A) Sr_2PdO_3 and (B) $\text{Sr}_{1.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{PdO}_3$.

Supp. Figure 4: The particle size distribution of Sr_2PdO_3 and $\text{Sr}_{1.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{PdO}_3$.

Supp. Figure 5: CVs of 5 mM glucose/0.1 M NaOH at graphite/ $\text{Sr}_{1.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{PdO}_3$ at different scan rates (5–100 mV s^{-1}), the inset; the plot of the anodic peak current values versus square root of scan rate for 5 mM glucose/0.1 M NaOH at graphite/ $\text{Sr}_{1.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{PdO}_3$.

Supp. Figure 6: The effect of changing the pH value on the response of $\text{Sr}_{1.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{PdO}_3$ in 5 mM glucose solution prepared in 0.1 M PBS of pH range (11.0–12.5) and inset (2.7–9).

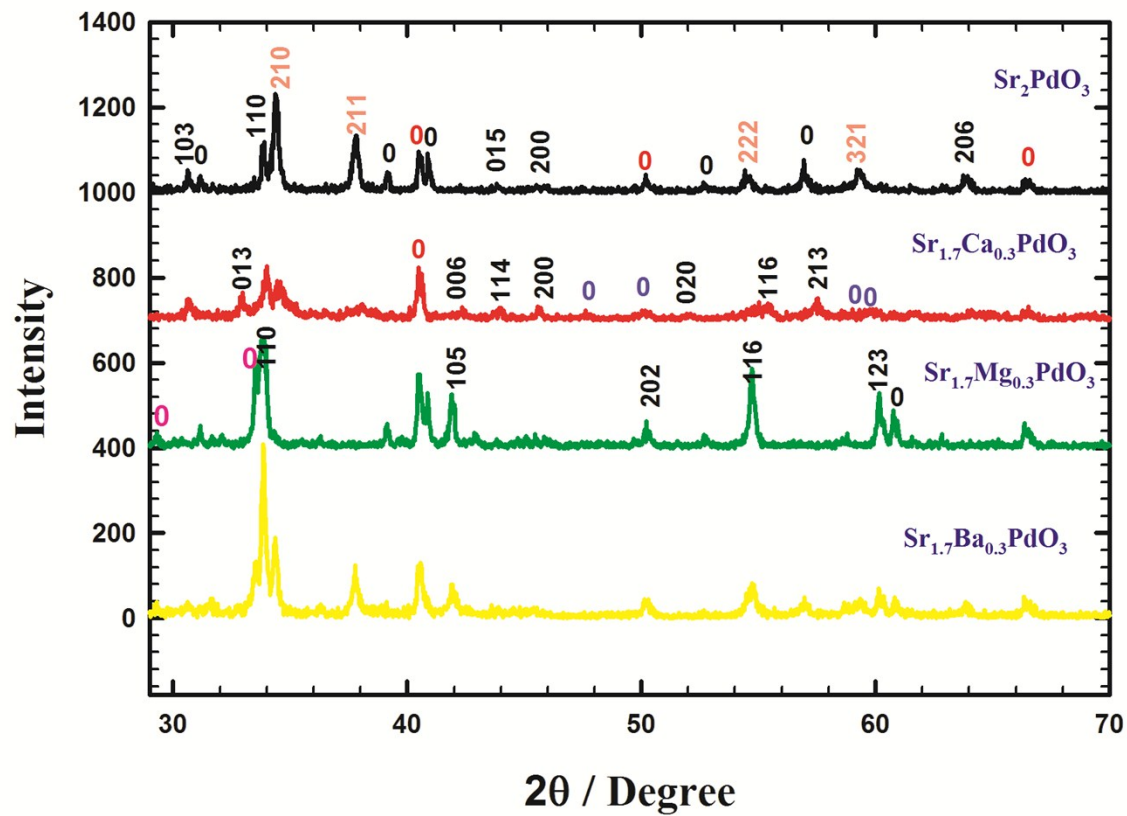
Supp. Figure 7: The effect of using different concentrations of NaOH (0.01 M - 0.5 M) on the anodic potential of 5 mM glucose at graphite/ $\text{Sr}_{1.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{PdO}_3$. Inset; the effect of using different concentrations of NaOH (0.01 M - 0.5 M) on the anodic peak current of 5 mM glucose at graphite/ $\text{Sr}_{1.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{PdO}_3$.

Supplement Table 1: Comparison for determination of glucose at various modified electrodes-based literature reports.

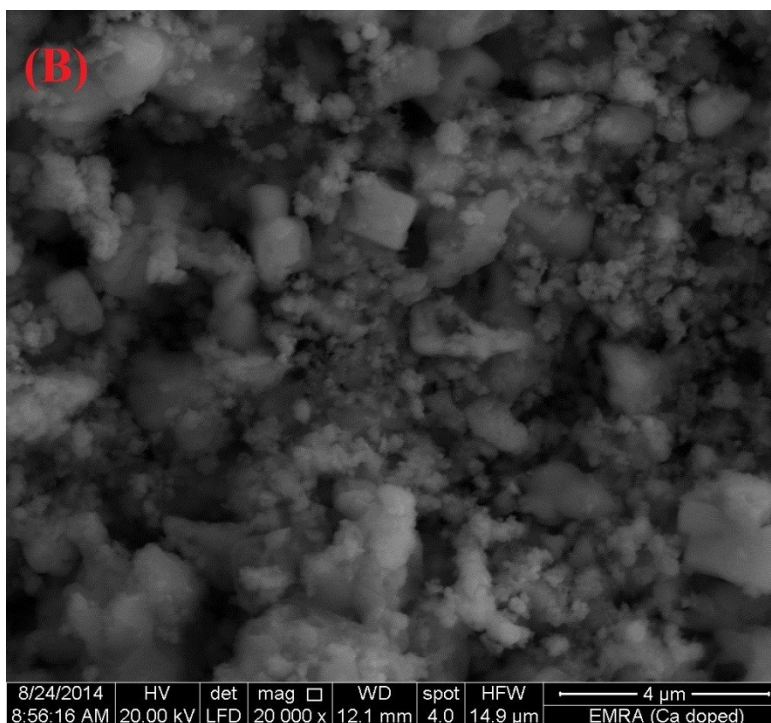
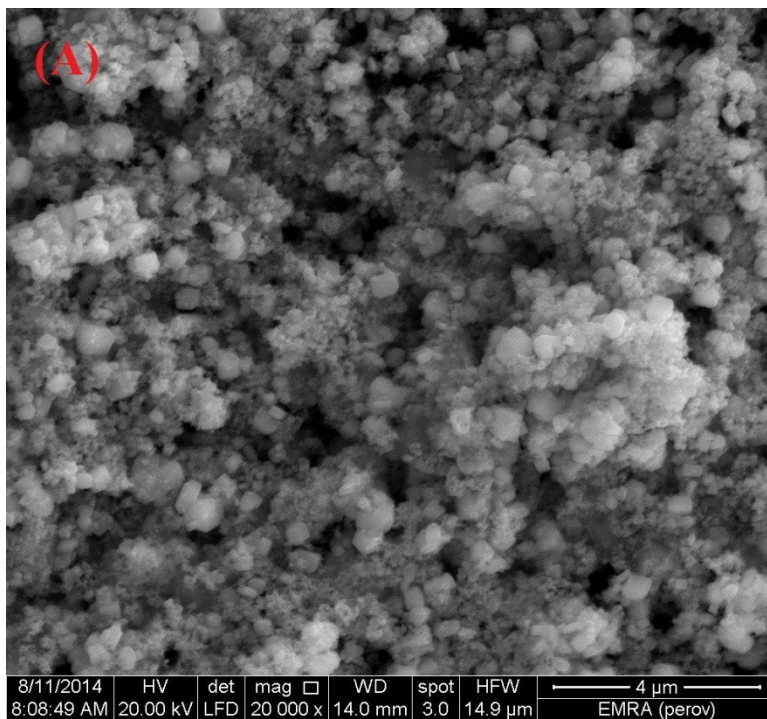
Electrode	Technique	Electrolyte	LDR	Sensitivity ($\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$)	LOD (μM)
Pt/Ni–Co nanowires [1]	Amperometric	0.1 M NaOH	0–0.2 mM	1125	1
LaNiO₃ nanofibers [2]	Amperometric	0.1 M NaOH	1 μM – 1000 μM	42.321	0.32
P4VP-co-PAN [6]	Amperometric	0.1 M PBS, pH 7.4	2.5 μM – 0.58 mM	1382.8	0.58
Cu-Co NSs/RGO-CHIT/GCE [7]	Amperometric	0.1 M NaOH	0.015 mM – 6.95 mM	1921	10
Pt/PGA/GCE [8]	Amperometric	0.2 M PBS, pH 7.4	0.05 – 5.95 mM	Not reported	11
Gold nanoparticles [11]	Voltammetric	0.1 M NaOH	0.1 mM – 25 mM	87.5	50
CNT/Au [12]	Voltammetric	0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2	0 mM – 20 mM	18.6	100
CS-RGO–NiNPs [13]	Amperometric	0.1 M NaOH	0.2 mM – 9 mM	318.4	4.1
PtNFs-GO [14]	Amperometric	0.05 M PBS, pH 7.4	2 μM – 10.3 mM	1.26	2
La_{0.6}Sr_{0.4}Co_{0.2}Fe_{0.8}O_{3-δ} [17]	Amperometric	0.1 M KOH	0 μM – 200 μM	285	7
graphite/Sr_{1.7}Ca_{0.3}PdO₃ (This work)	Voltammetric	0.1 M NaOH	5 μM – 5.6 mM	5166.7	0.0845

P4VP-co-PAN; poly(4-vinylpyridine)-co-poly(acrylonitrile) copolymer, Cu-Co NSs/RGO-CHIT/GCE; dendritic copper-cobalt nanostructures/reduced graphene oxide-chitosan modified glassy carbon electrode, Pt/PGA/GCE; Pt onto a poly(glutamic acid) film modified glassy carbon electrode, CS-RGO–NiNPs; nanocomposites of chitosan-reduced graphene oxide– nickel nanoparticles, PtNFs-GO; glassy carbon electrode modified with platinum nanoflowers supported on graphene oxide and CNT/Au; nanosized gold onto carbonnanotubes.

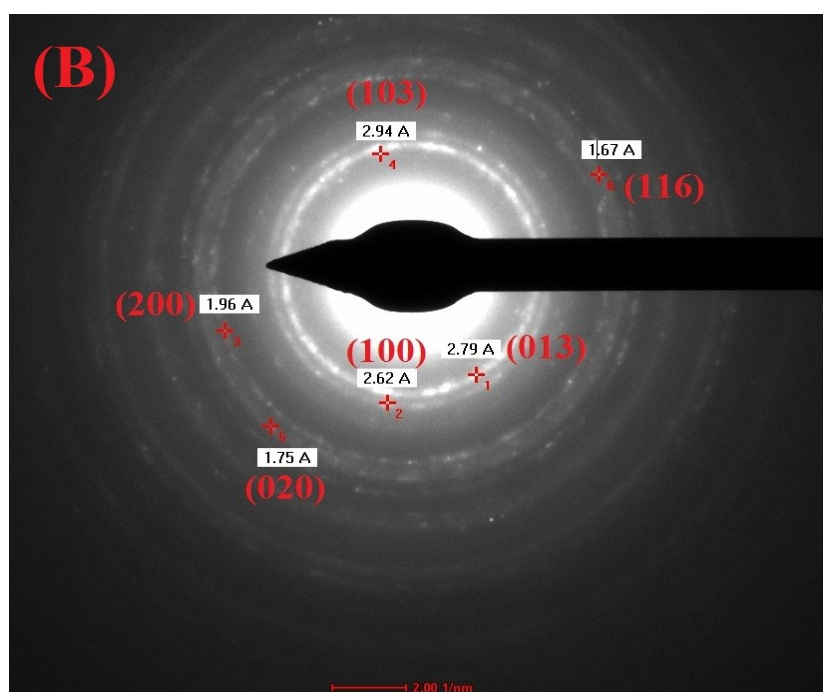
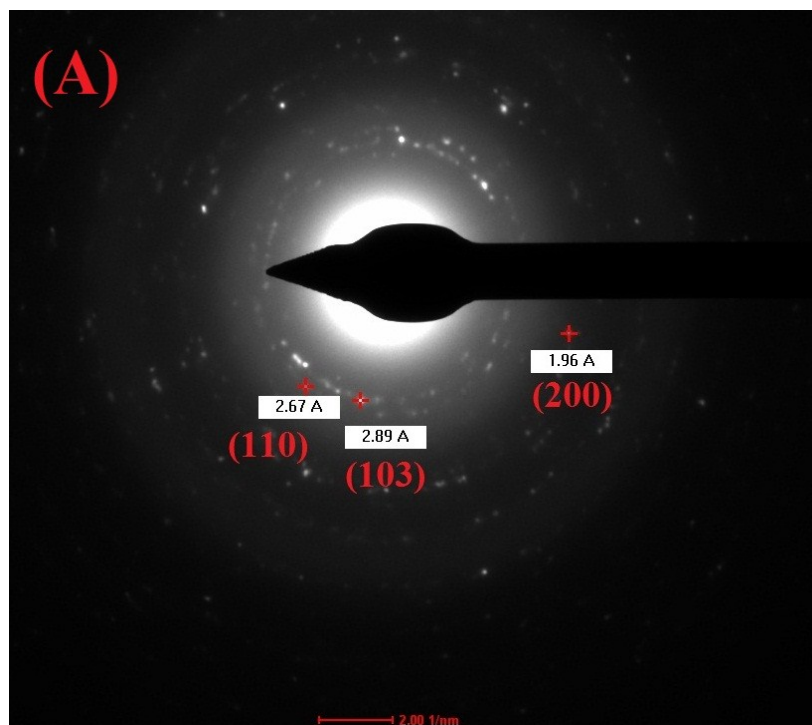
Supp. Fig. 1



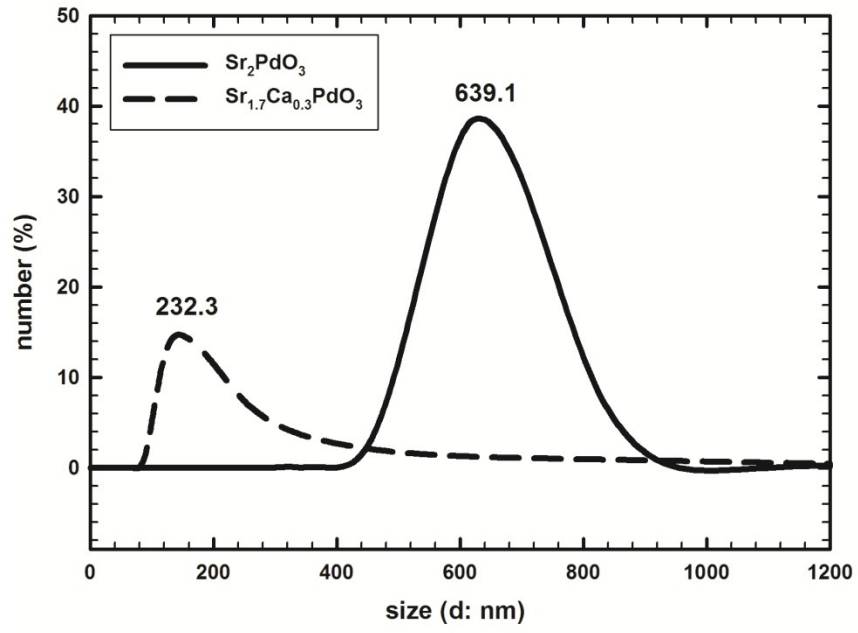
Supp. Fig. 2



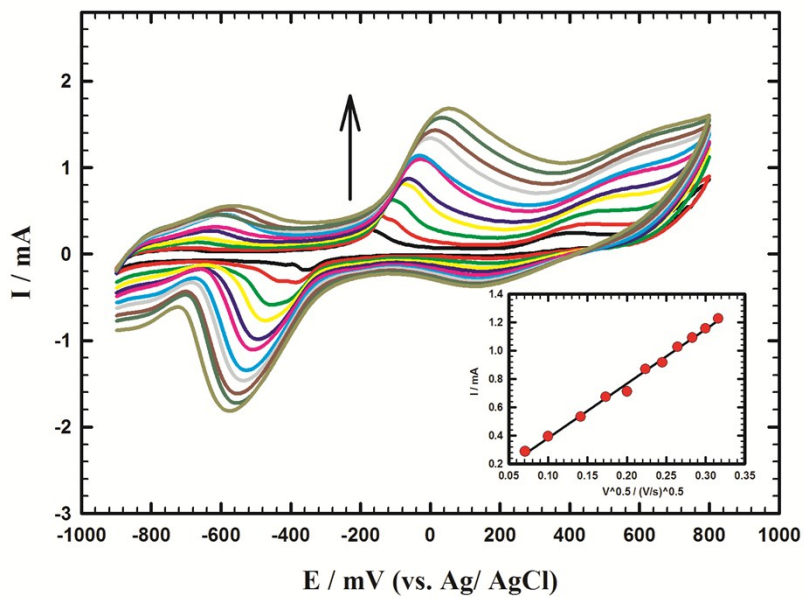
Supp. Fig. 3



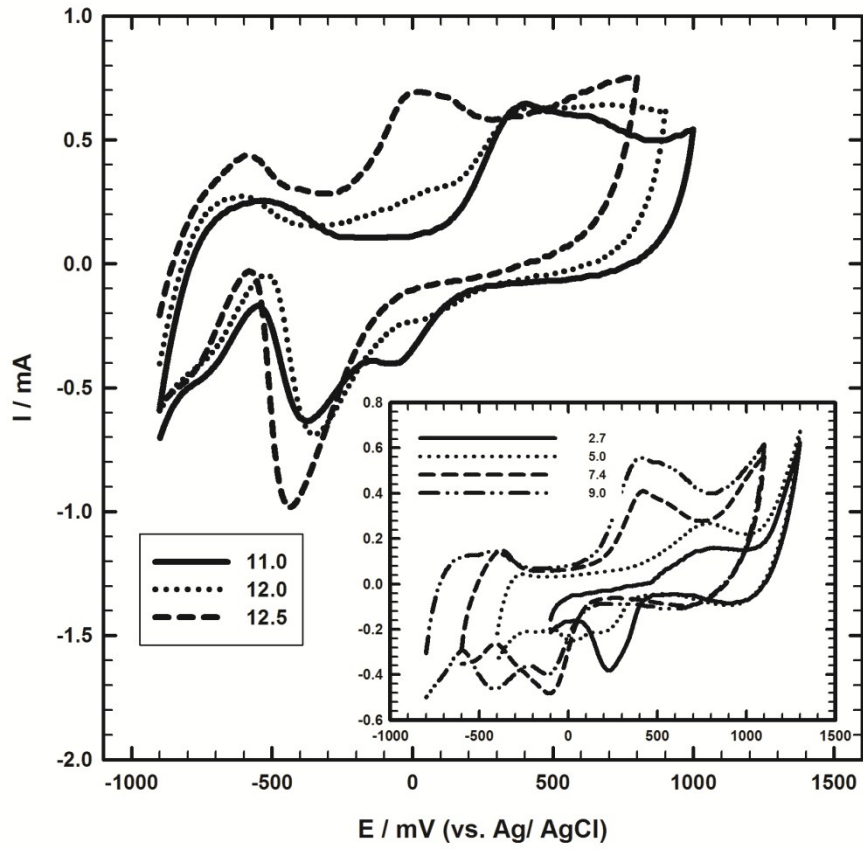
Supp. Fig. 4



Supp. Fig. 5



Supp. Fig. 6



Supp. Fig. 7

