

Supplementary Materials

Enhanced Electropolymerization of Poly (Xanthurenic Acid)-MoS₂ Film for Specific Electrocatalytic Detection of Guanine and Adenine

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S1. Choice of the ultrasonic time of MoS₂

S2. Optimization of the concentration of MoS₂

S3. Optimization of solution pH

S4. Determination of sole guanine

S5. Determination of sole adenine

S6. Comparison of different modified electrodes with previous reports for guanine and adenine

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References

S1.Choice of the ultrasonic time of MoS₂

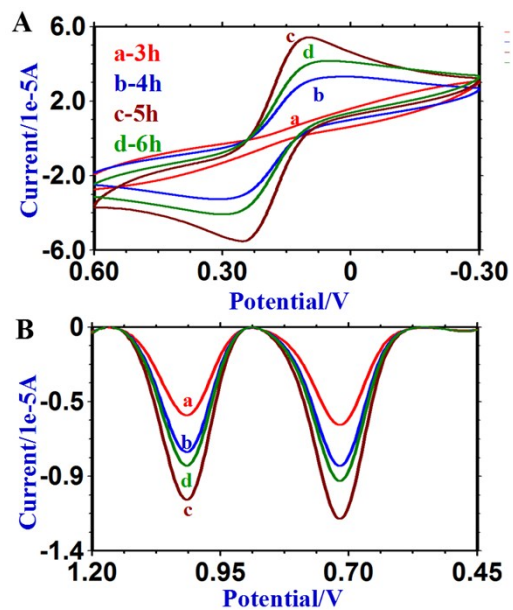


Fig. S1 (A) CVs of [Fe(CN)₆]^{3-/4-} at MoS₂/CPE; (B) DPVs of guanine and adenine in B-R buffer solutions (pH 7.0) recorded at MoS₂-PXa/CPE, where MoS₂ obtained from different ultrasonic time: (a) 3 h, (b) 4 h, (c) 5 h, (d) 6 h

S2. Optimization of the concentration of MoS₂

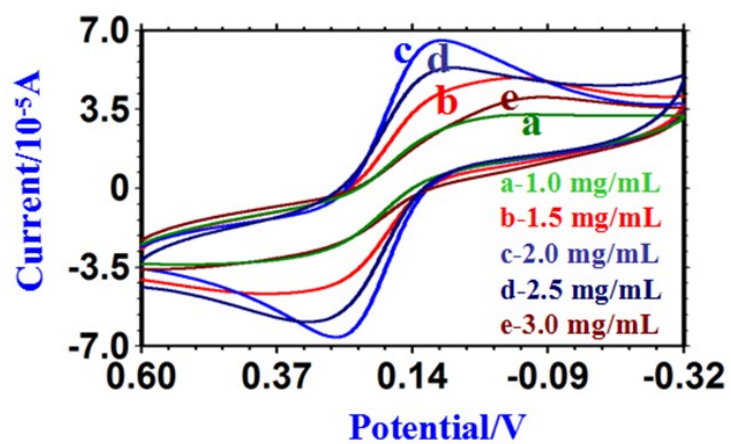


Fig. S2 CVs of [Fe(CN)₆]^{3-/4-} at PXa-MoS₂/CPE electropolymerized on various concentration of MoS₂: a (1 mg/mL); b (1.5 mg/mL); c (2 mg/mL); d (2.5 mg/mL); e (3 mg/mL).

S3. Optimization of solution pH

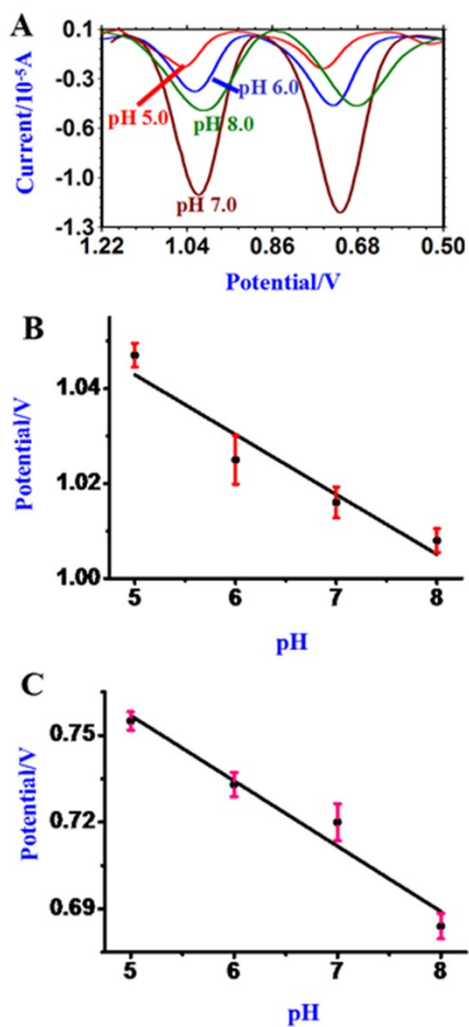


Fig. S3 (A) DPV of guanine and adenine recorded in B-R buffer solution with different values of pH (5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0); Calibration plots of the oxidation peak potential of guanine (B) and adenine (C) versus different values of pH.

S4. Determination of sole guanine

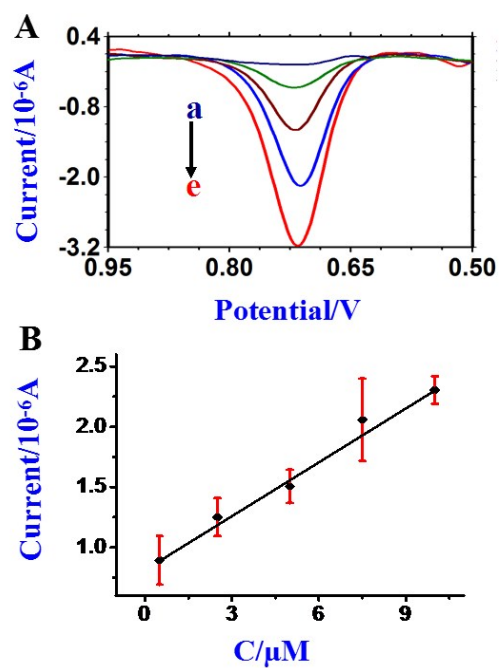


Fig. S4 (A) DPVs of different guanine concentration at the electrodes modified by PXa-MoS₂; (B) Calibration plots of the oxidation peak current versus different concentration of guanine: a to e: 0.5, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 μM.

S5. Determination of sole adenine

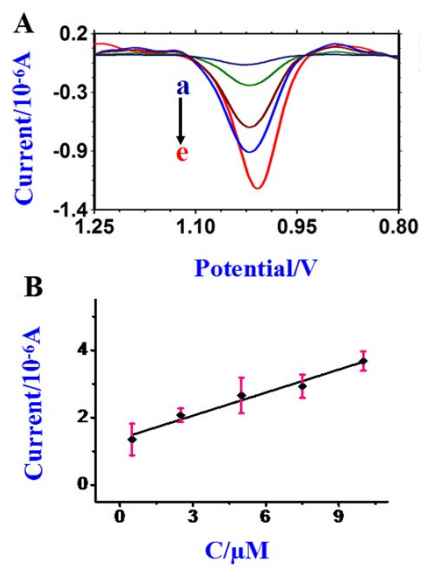


Fig. S5 (A) DPVs of different adenine concentration at the electrodes modified by PXa-MoS₂; (B) Calibration plots of the oxidation peak current versus different concentration of adenine: a to e: 0.5, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 μM.

S6. Comparison of different modified electrodes with previous reports for guanine and adenine.

Tab. S1. Comparison of different modified electrodes for guanine (G) and adenine (A) detection.

Electrodes	Bases	Methods	Potential (V)	Linear rang ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Detection limit ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Stability	Reproducibility (RSD)
er-GO/GCE ¹	G+A	DPV	0.74 (G)	0.4-16 (G)	0.15 (G)	96.1% (G)	
			1.01 (A)	0.6-20 (A)	0.20 (A)	95.9%(A)	
GS/IL/CS/GCE ²	G+A	DPV	0.74 (G)	2.5-225 (G)		91.0%	2.3% (G)
			1.04 (A)	3.5-125 (A)		91.0%	1.3% (A)
PAR/Graphene/GCE ³	G+A	DPV	0.62 (G)	2.5-22.5 (G)		94.9%	3.2% (G)
			0.91 (A)	5-45 (A)		96.3%	2.1% (A)
TiO ₂ -graphene/GCE ⁴	G+A	DPV	0.97 (G)	0.5-20,20-200 (G)	0.15(G)	92.0%	4.1% (G)
			1.26 (A)	0.5-20,20-200 (A)	0.10 (A)	92.0%	4.6% (A)
graphene-Nafion/GCE ⁵	G+A	DPV	0.82 (G)	4-200 (G)		3.3% (G)	4.2% (G)
			1.18 (A)	8-150 (A)		2.1% (A)	3.7% (A)
PTH/NPAu/MWNTs/GCE ⁶	G+A	DPV	0.60 (G)	0.05-5 (G)	0.010 (G)		2.8%(G)
			0.90 (A)	0.05-5 (A)	0.008 (A)		2.8%(A)
PXa-ERGNO/GCE (PPM) ⁷	G+A	DPV	0.65 (G)	1-10,10-300 (G)	0.55 (G)	91.1%	7.6%(G)
			0.95 (A)	1-10,10-300 (A)	0.73 (A)	87.8%	7.6%(A)
PXa-ERGNO/GCE (CV) ⁸	G+A	DPV	0.70 (G)	0.5-10,10-300 (G)	0.045 (G)	96.3%	6.5% (G)
			1.02 (A)	0.5-10,10-300 (A)	0.083 (A)	96.1%	6.2% (A)
PXa-MoS ₂ /CPE (CV, this work)	G+A	DPV	0.72 (G)	0.5-10 (G)	0.017 (G)	97.54%	5.4% (G)
			1.06 (A)	0.5-10 (A)	0.03 (A)	96.23%	5.9% (A)

S7. The primary detection of dGTP

Fig. S7 shows the oxidation signals of detecting dGTP at the various electrodes in 0.3 mol/L PBS (pH 7.0). Compared with the signal of PXa-MoS₂/CPE (curve a), MoS₂/CPE (curve b) and CPE (curve c) show lower signals of oxidation peaks. The enhanced current could be attributed to the synergistic effect between PXa and MoS₂, which obviously improved the activity of catalyzing dGTP. In addition, if dGTP is absent in PBS (pH 7.0), no obvious oxidation peak appeared, which is shown in Fig. S8 curve a.

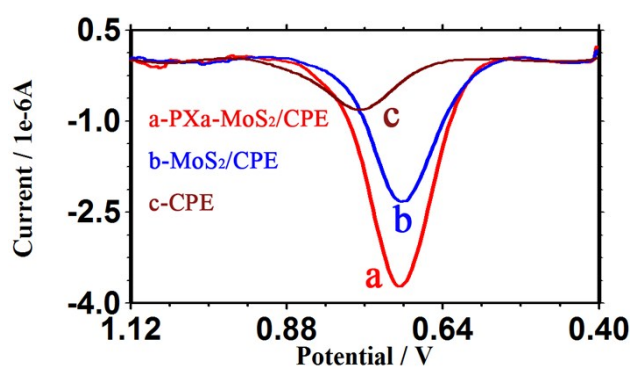


Fig. S7 DPVs of dGTP in PBS (pH 7.0) recorded at different electrodes: (a) PXa-MoS₂/CPE, (b) MoS₂/CPE, (c) CPE.

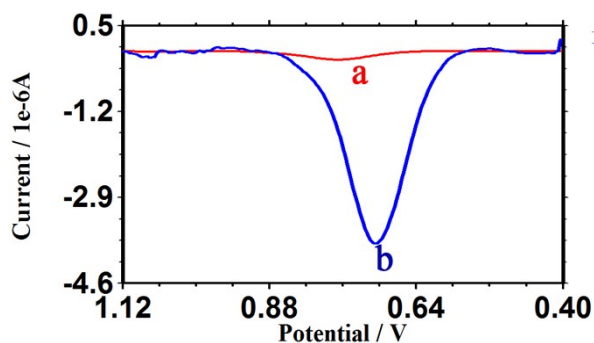


Fig. S8 DPVs of PXa-MoS₂/CPE recorded in the absence (a) and presence of dGTP (b) in PBS (pH 7.0).

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