Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Analytical Methods.

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL (ESI)

Development of biomimetic sensor for selective identification of cyanide

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S1. Voltammetric responses to eight different ions used the proposed sensor.

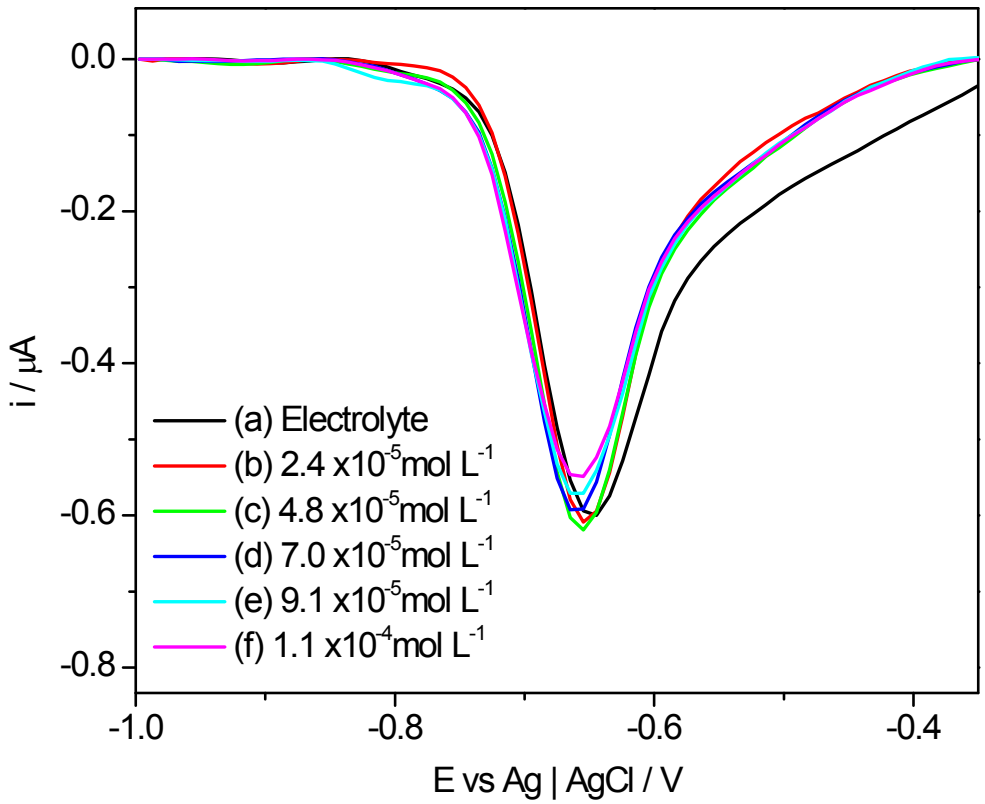

Figure S1: Results obtained to evaluate the interference of the sodium and acetate in the sensor response. Measurements were conducted with a supporting electrolyte of NaOH (pH 12.0), amplitude: 10 mV, frequency: 20 Hz and step potential: 10 mV. The concentrations corresponding to sucessive addition of sodium acetate.

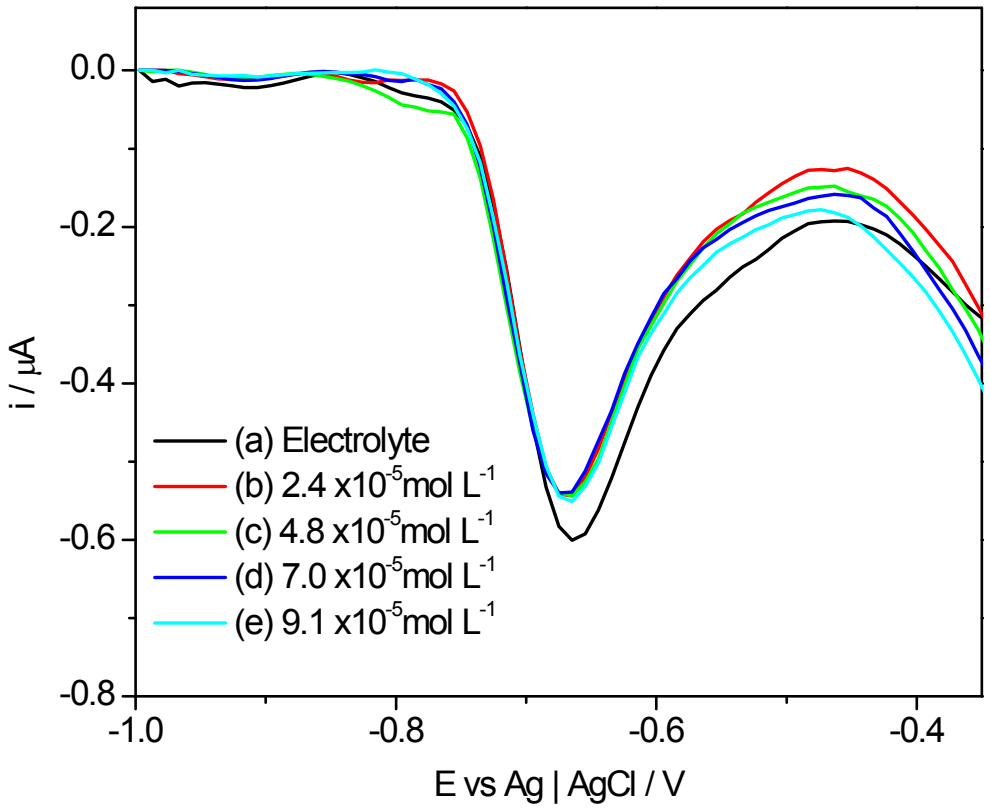

Figure S2: Results obtained to evaluate the interference of the borate in the sensor response. Measurements were conducted with a supporting electrolyte of NaOH (pH 12.0), amplitude: 10 mV, frequency: 20 Hz and step potential: 10 mV. The concentrations corresponding to sucessive addition of sodium borate.

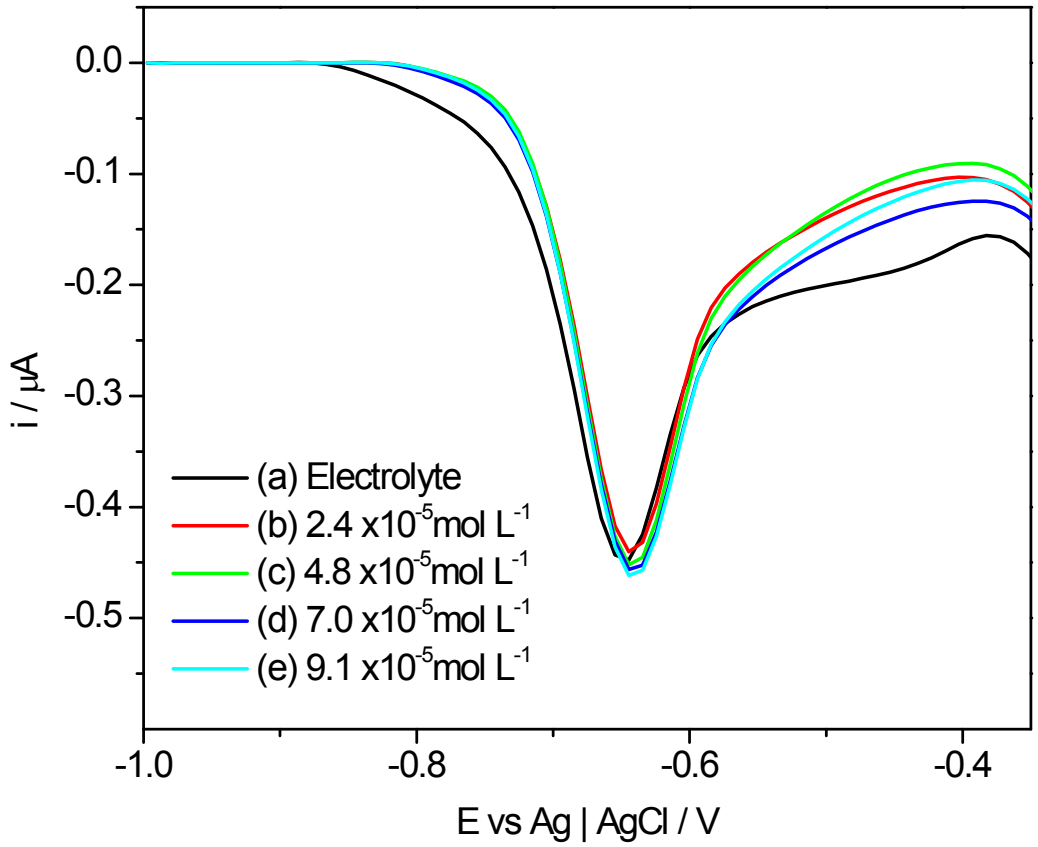

Figure S3: Results obtained to evaluate the interference of the Ca^{2+} and Cl^{-} in the sensor response. Measurements were conducted with a supporting electrolyte of NaOH (pH 12.0), amplitude: 10 mV, frequency: 20 Hz and step potential: 10 mV. The concentrations corresponding to sucessive addition of calcium chloride.

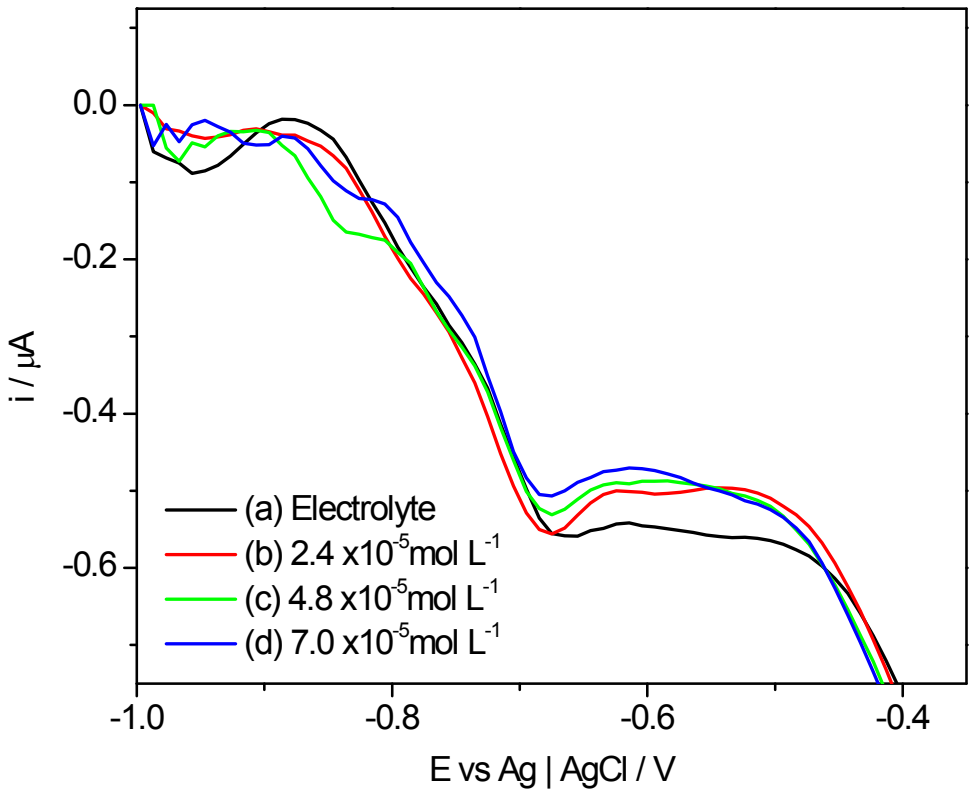

Figure S4: Results obtained to evaluate the interference of the Pb^{2+} and NO_3^- in the sensor response. Measurements were conducted with a supporting electrolyte of NaOH (pH 12.0), amplitude: 10 mV, frequency: 20 Hz and step potential: 10 mV. The concentrations corresponding to sucessive addition of calcium chloride.

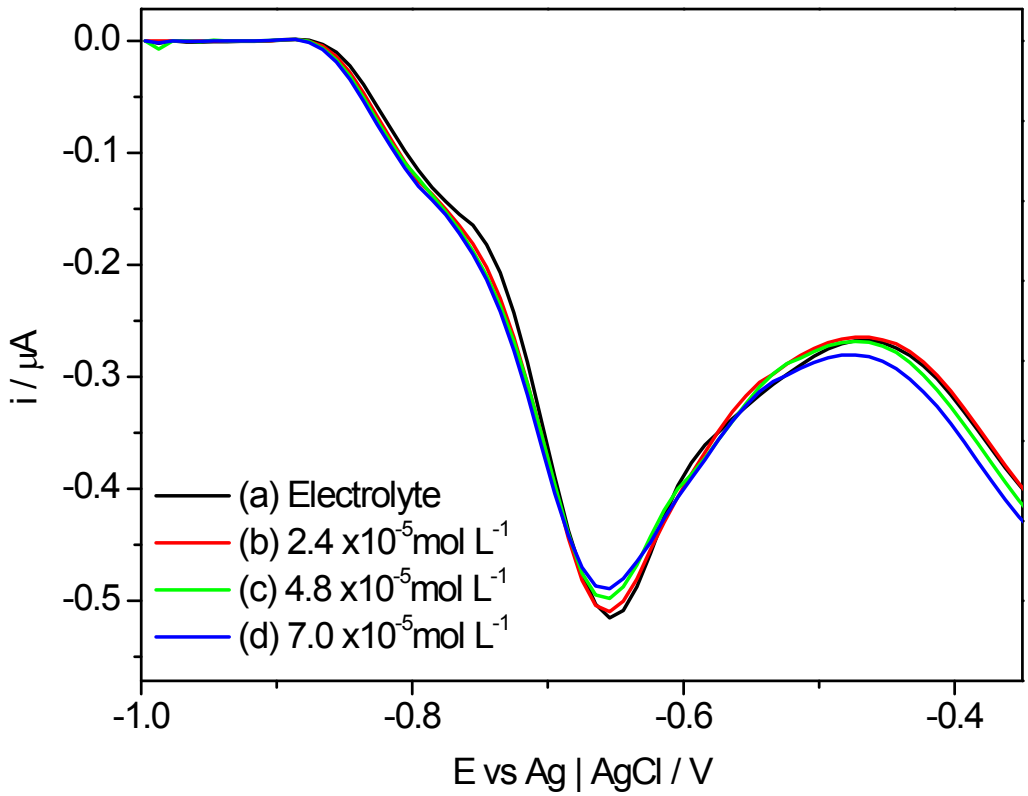

Figure S5: Results obtained to evaluate the interference of the NH_4^+ and MoO_4^{2-} in the sensor response. Measurements were conducted with a supporting electrolyte of NaOH (pH 12.0), amplitude: 10 mV, frequency: 20 Hz and step potential: 10 mV. The concentrations corresponding to sucessive addition of calcium chloride.