

Supplementary Information

**Facile fabrication of "off-on" photoelectrochemical aptasensor  
for kanamycin detection based on polypyrrole/CeO<sub>2</sub>**

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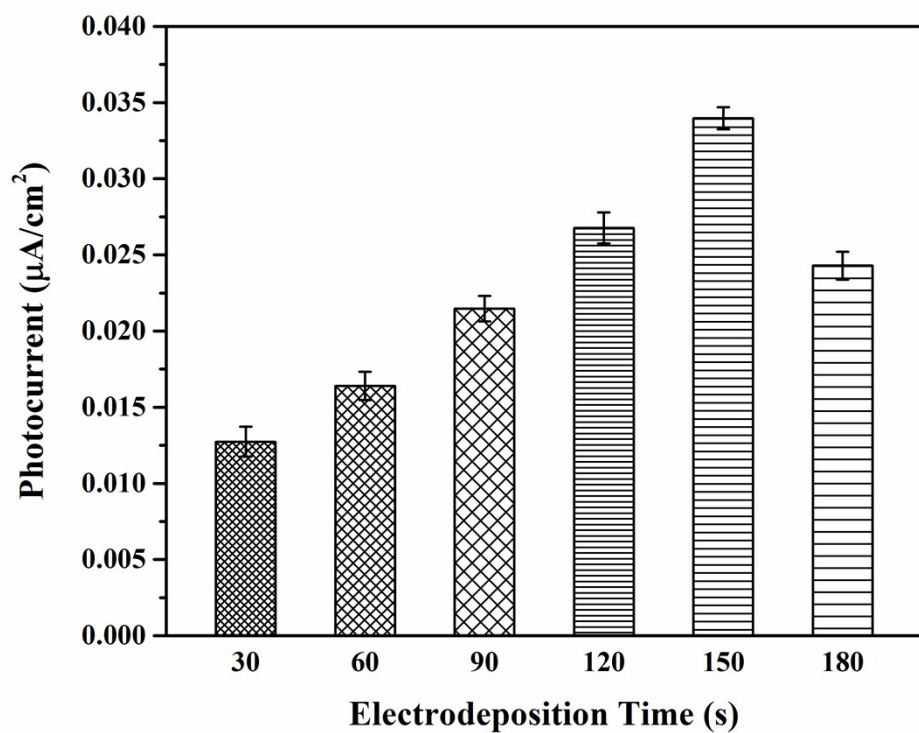
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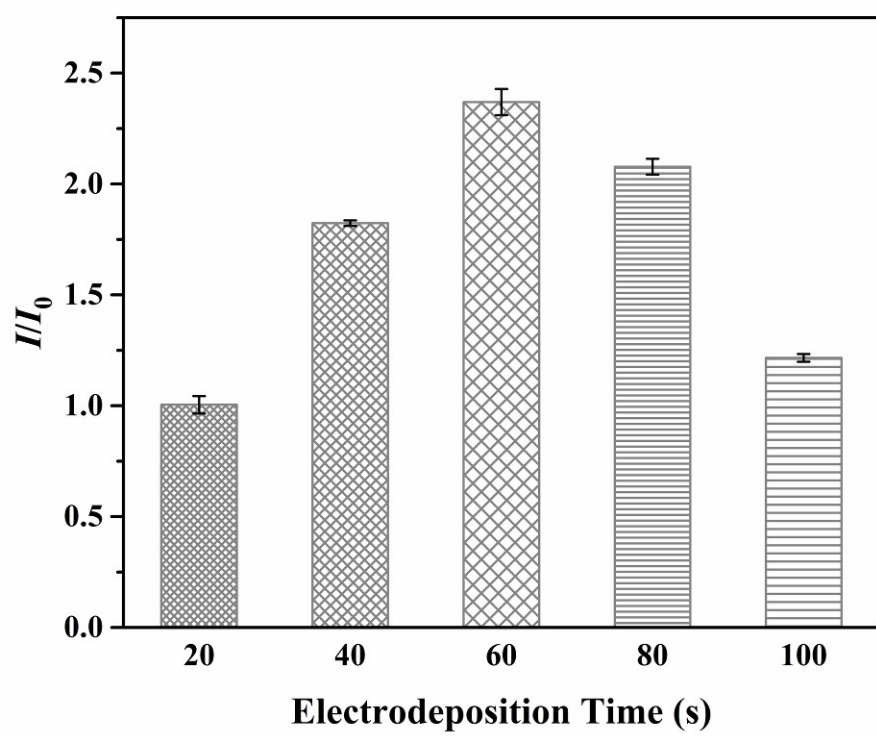
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**Fig. S1** Effects of CeO<sub>2</sub> deposition time on the photocurrent responses



**Fig. S2** Effects of polypyrrole deposition time on the photocurrent responses

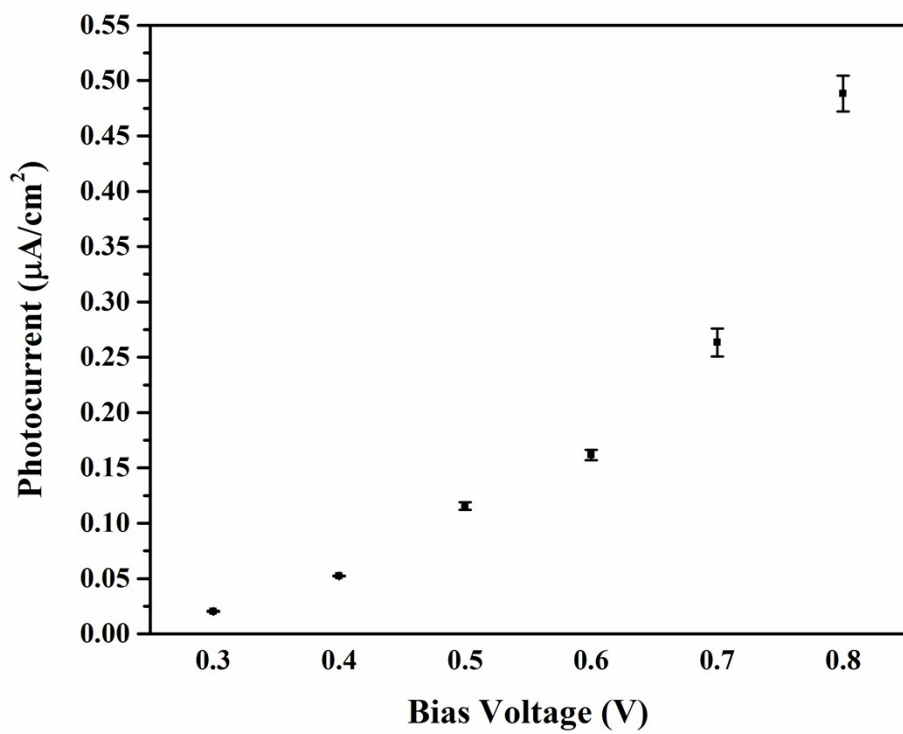
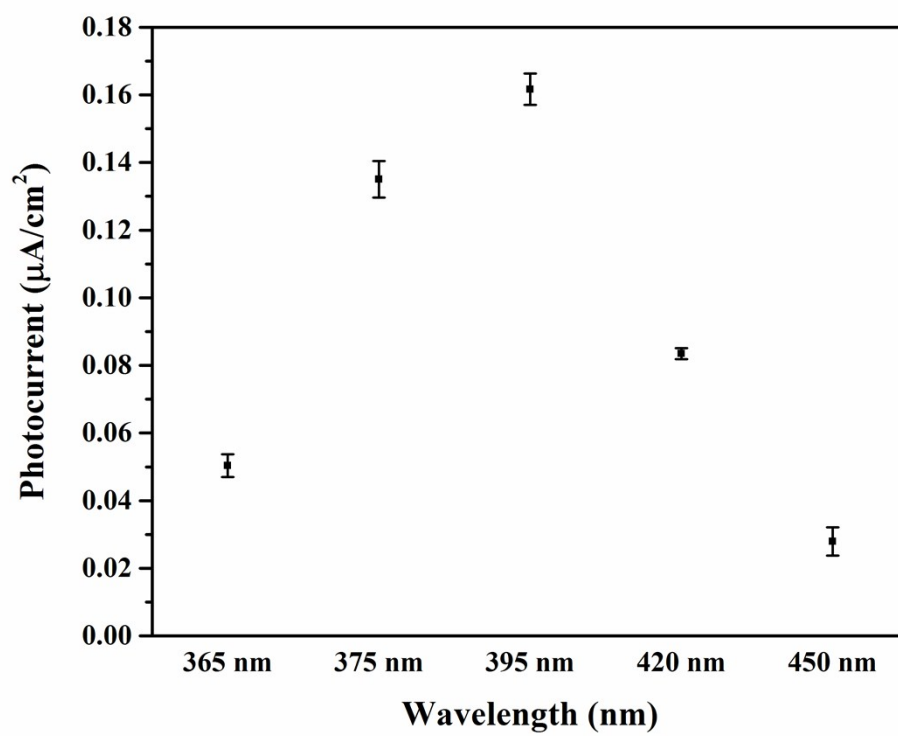


Fig. S3 Influences of bias potential on PEC responses of apt/Au/Ppy/CeO<sub>2</sub>/ITO



**Fig. S4** Influences of the wavelength of exciting light on PEC responses of apt/Au/Ppy/CeO<sub>2</sub>/ITO

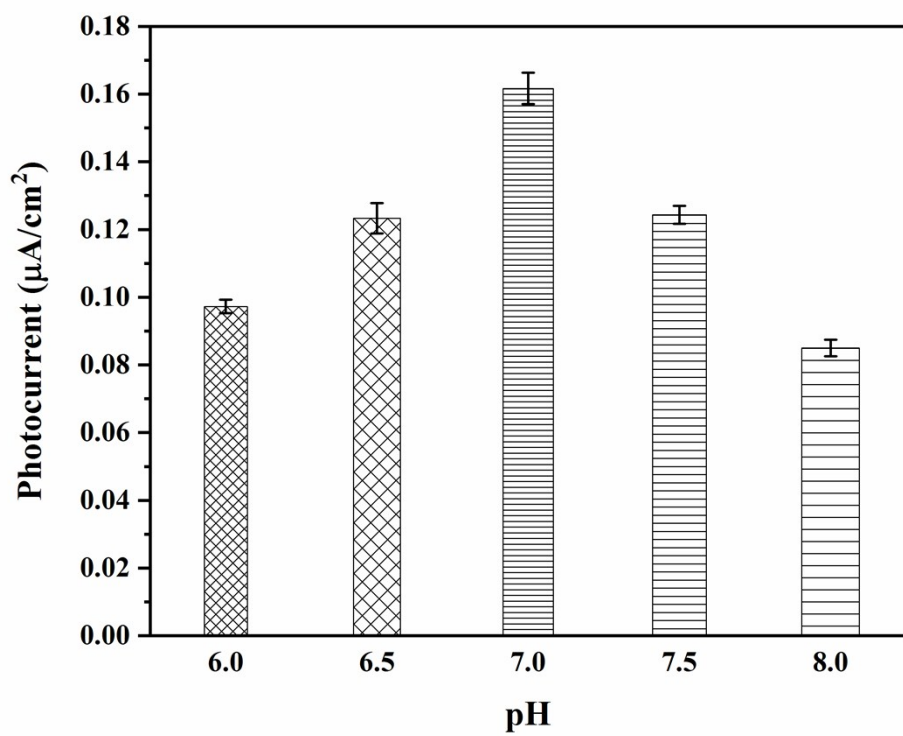
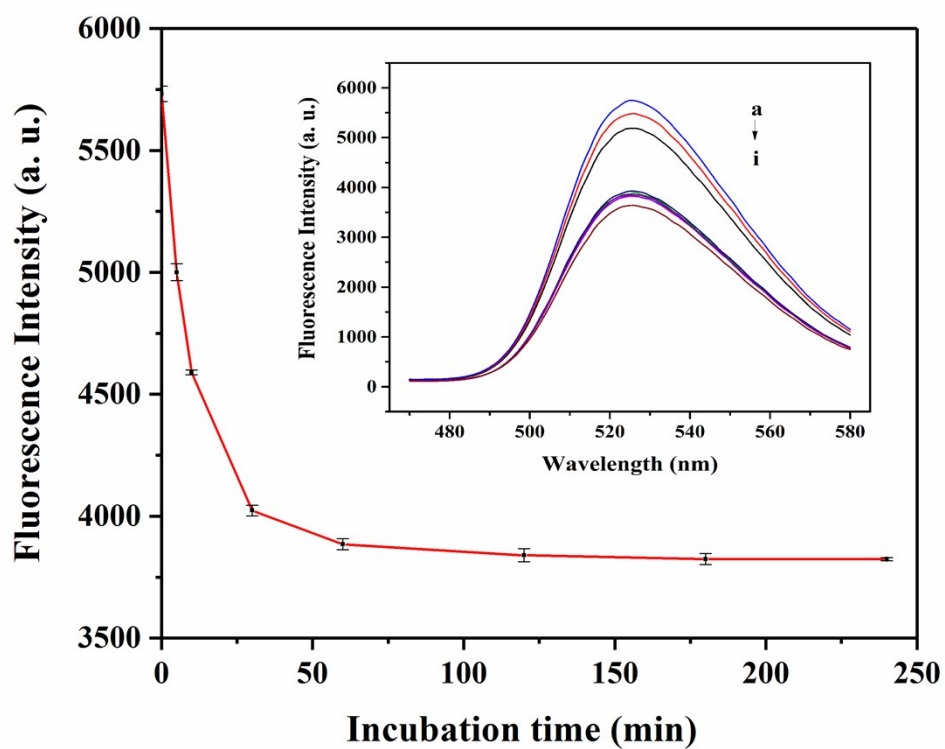
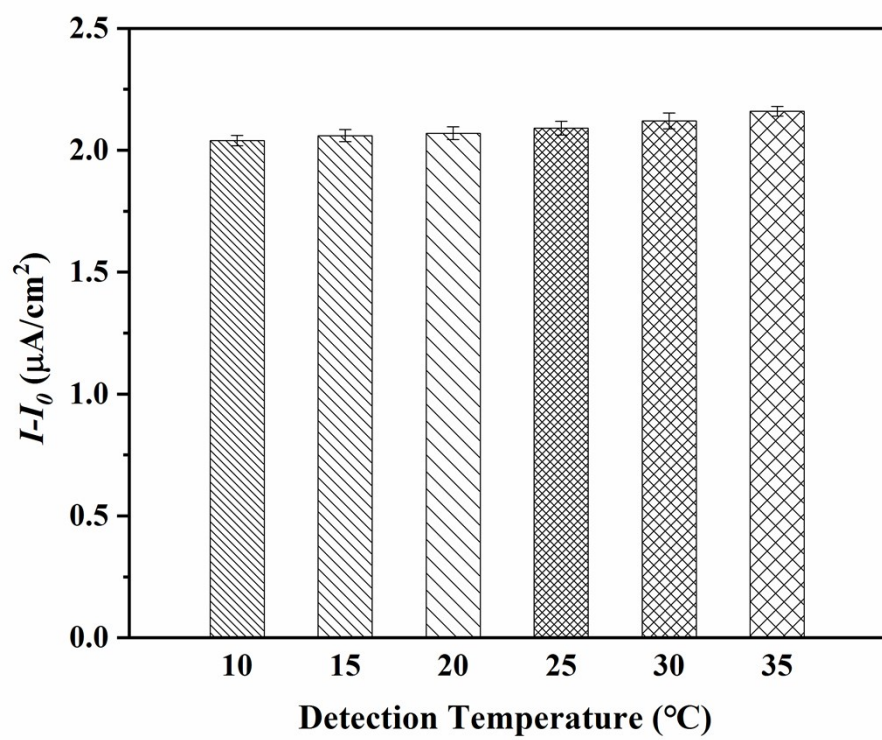


Fig. S5 Optimization of electrolyte pH



**Fig. S6** Optimization of incubation time. Inset: Effects of incubation time on fluorescence responses (a) 0 min, (b) 5 min, (c) 10 min, (d) 30 min, (e) 60 min, (f) 120 min, (g) 180 min, (h) 240 min. (i) sterile water combines with 4S Green Plus.



**Fig. S7** Optimization of detection temperature.



**Table S1** Comparison of different methods for kanamycin determination

Detection methods	Liner range ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Detection limit ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Reference
Electrochemiluminescence	2 ~ 100	0.67	[1]
Electrochemiluminescence	$8.7 \times 10^{-2} \sim 9.9 \times 10^7$	$2.6 \times 10^{-2}$	[2]
Colorimetry	200 ~ 2000	39	[3]
Colorimetry	50 ~ 600	2.6	[4]
Fluorescence	0.174 ~ 26.1	0.070	[5]
Fluorescence	0.29 ~ 11.6	0.13	[6]
Electrochemistry	0.010 ~ 150	0.005	[7]
Electrochemistry	0.0005 ~ 50	0.00042	[8]
Photoelectrochemistry	0.58 ~ 134	0.12	[9]
Photoelectrochemistry	0.12 ~ 117	0.06	[10]
Photoelectrochemistry	0.5 ~ 200	0.2	This work

## References

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