Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Analyst.
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Supporting information

Section 1. Molecular modelling for FB1 enantiomers

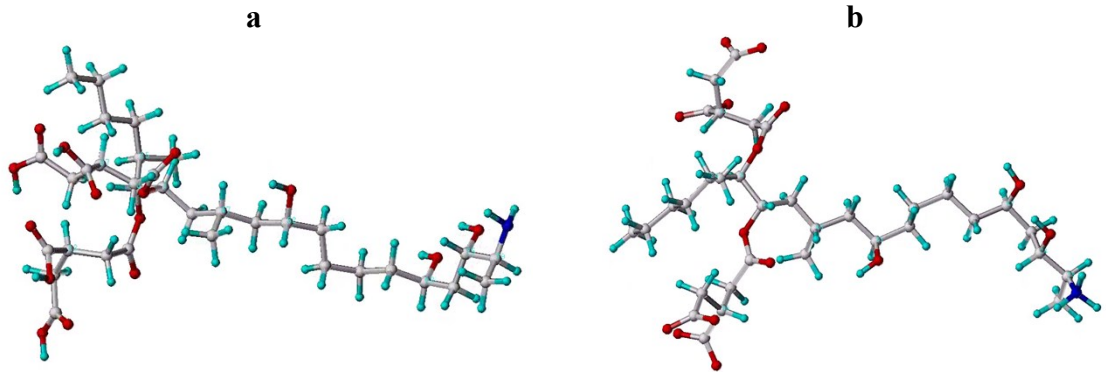

Figure S1. Three dimensional minimised structure of the R enantiomer FB1 in (a) vacuum and in (b) water (hydrogen: cyan, oxygen: red, nitrogen: blue, carbon: white)

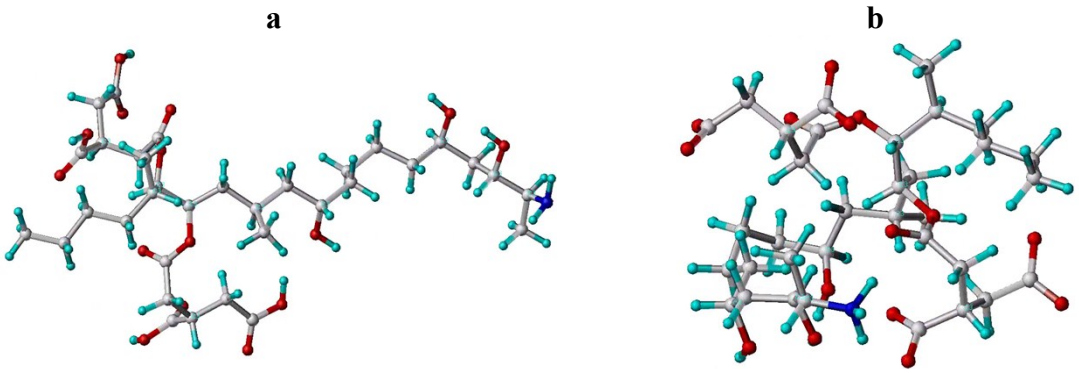

Figure S2. Three dimensional minimised structure of the S enantiomer FB1 in (a) vacuum and in (b) water (hydrogen: cyan, oxygen: red, nitrogen: blue, carbon: white)

Section 2. DLS measurements for cold and hot water fraction

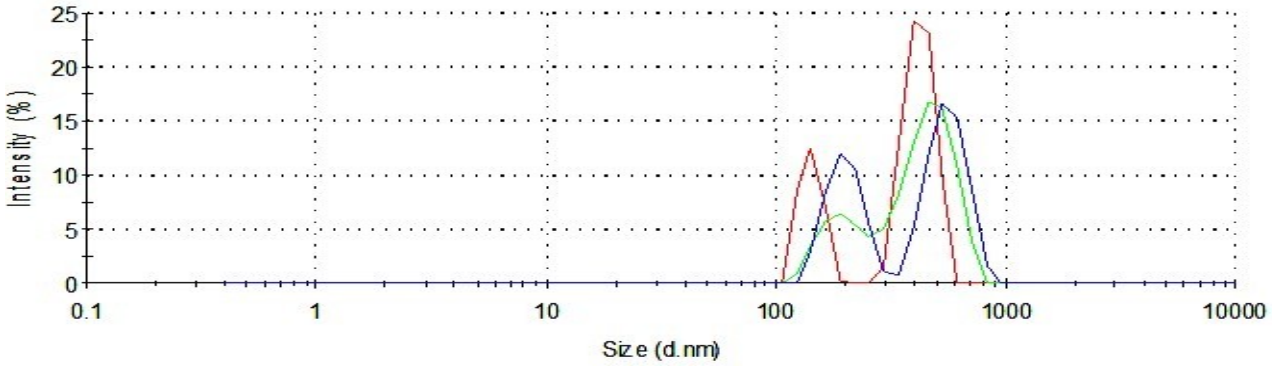

Figure S3. Diagram of the size distribution against intensity for cold water fraction at 40 ˚C.

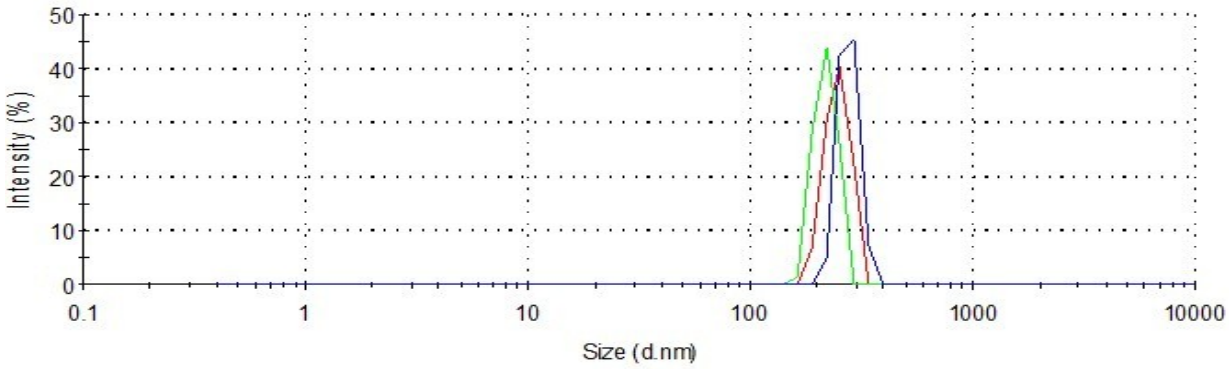

Figure S4. Diagram of the size distribution against intensity for hot water fraction at 60 °C.

Section 3. Optimisation of HRP-FB1 conjugate and nanoMIPs concentration.

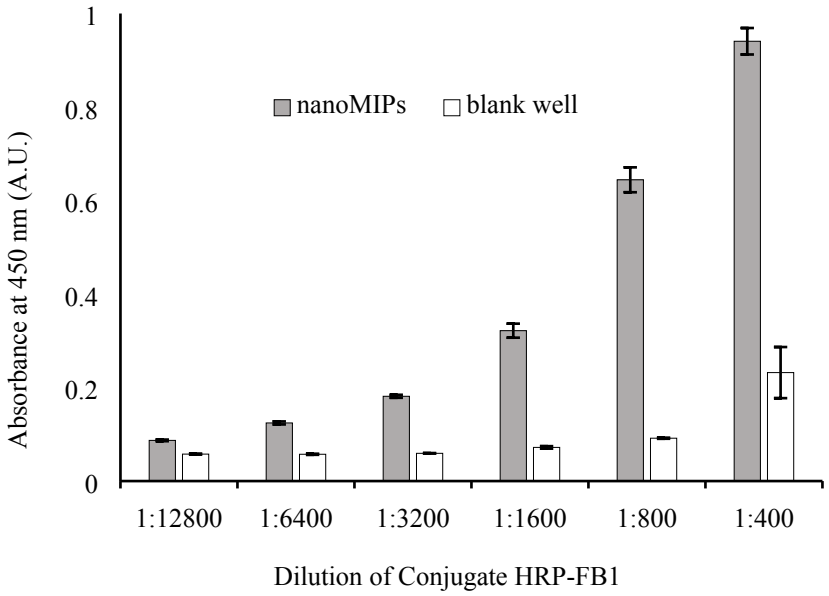

Figure S5. Plot HRP-FB1 absorbance at 450 nm against HRP-FB1 concentration. Microplates were previously coated with a fixed nanoMIPs concentration (0.03 mg mL^{-1}), the blocking solution was incubated for 2 h, TMB substrate was incubated for 5 min, and then quenched with sulfuric acid. The control experiment was performed without nanoMIPs.

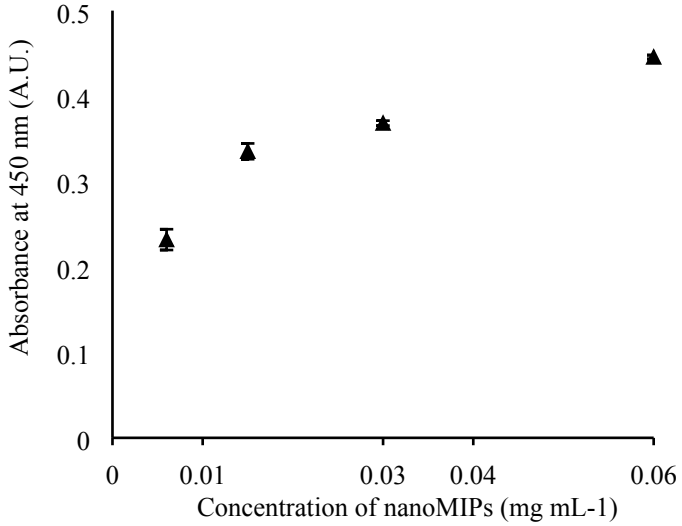

Figure S6. Optimisation of nanoMIPs concentration. Microplate was coated with nanoMIPs concentration ranging from 0.006 to 0.06 mg mL^{-1}. The HRP-FB1 conjugate at 1:800 dilution, the blocking agent was incubated 2 h, TMB substrate was incubated for 5 min and then quenched with sulfuric acid.

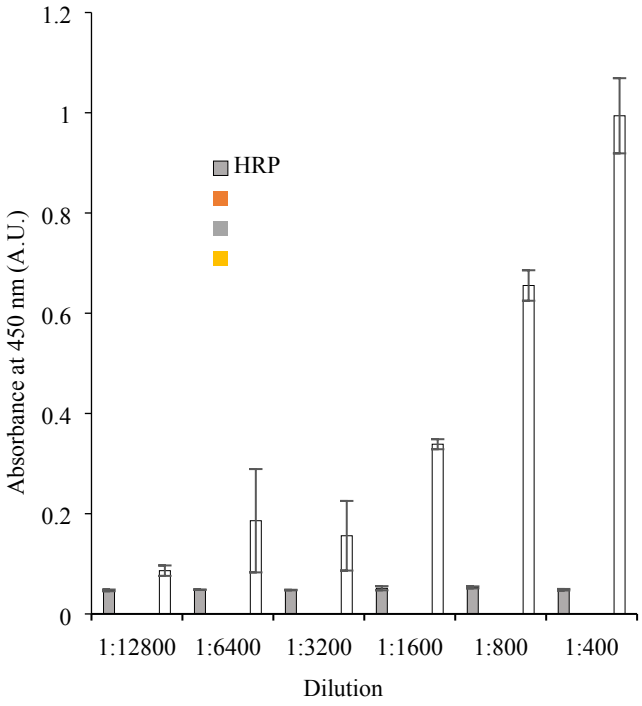

Figure S7. Plot absorbance at 450 nm against HRP and HRP-FB1 concentration in a nanoMIPs. The concentration used of HRP and HRP-FB1 were dilutions from 1:12800 to 1:400. Microplates were previously coated with a fixed nanoMIPs concentration (0.06 mg mL^{-1}), the blocking solution was incubated for 2 h, TMB substrate was incubated 5 min and then quenched with sulfuric acid.