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Supplementary material

Sensitive and selective detection of the highly toxic pesticide carbofuran in

vegetable samples by a molecularly imprinted electrochemical sensor with

signal enhancement by AuNPs

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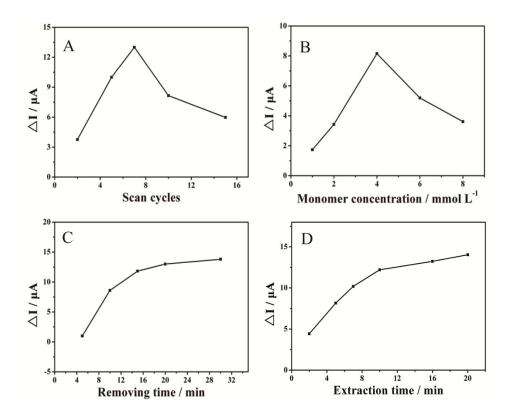


Fig.S1 Effect of (A) scan cycles, (B) monomer concentration, (C) removing time and (D) incubation time on the current response ( $\Delta I$ ) of the obtained sensor.

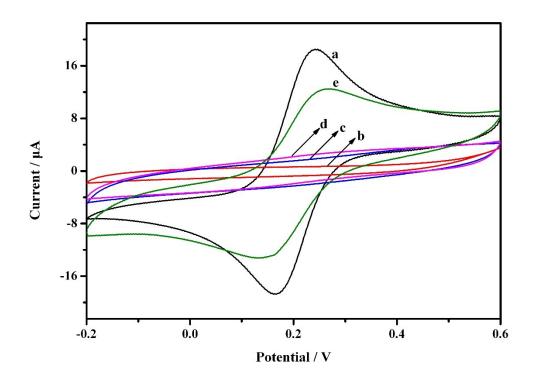


Fig.S2 (A) The selection of the solvent for template removal. Cyclic voltammograms of (a) AuNPs/GCE, (b) MIP/AuNPs/GCE before removing carbofuran, (c) MIP/Au NPs/GCE after removing carbofuran by methyl alcoholacetic acid (9:1, V/V) solution, (d) MIP/AuNPs/GCE after removing carbofuran by 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> sulphuric acid, and (e) MIP/AuNPs/GCE after removing carbofuran by 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> sodium hydroxide methanol. Detection solution: 1 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> K<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>/K<sub>4</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> (1:1) containing 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> KCl solution. Removal time: 20 min, scan rate: 0.05 V s<sup>-1</sup>.

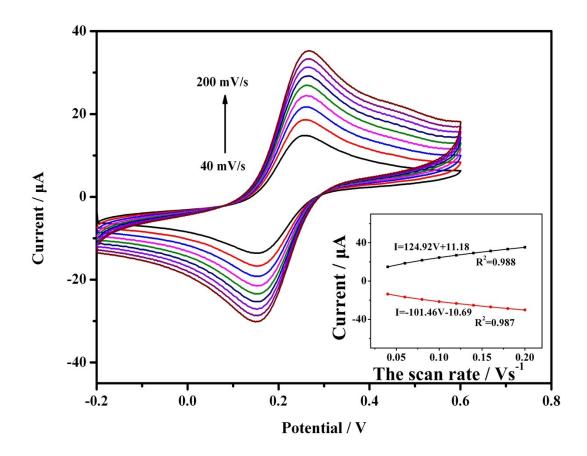


Fig.S3 Cyclic voltammograms of the MIP/Au NPs/GCE in 1 mmol  $L^{-1}$   $K_3Fe(CN)_6/K_4Fe(CN)_6$  (1:1) containing 0.1 mol  $L^{-1}KCl$  solution at the scan rate of 0.04, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1, 0.12, 0.14, 0.16, 0.18 and 0.2 V s<sup>-1</sup>. Inset: the anodic peak current (top) and catholic peak current (bottom) vs. the scan rate.