#### **Supporting Information**

# Electropolymerization of chitosan in the presence of CuNPs on the surface of copper electrode: An advanced nanocomposite for determination of mefenamic acid and indomethacin in human plasma samples and prevention of drug poisonings

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#### **Characterizations**

### The TEM, FE-SEM, and EDS of Cu nanocubes

To investigate the mechanism of copper nanoparicles formation and surface morphology, FE-SEM and TEM images were recorded in Fig. S1. FE-SEM images revealed that PCS with amine group bind to Cu and beautiful cubes formed. Likewise, reasonably distributed particles can be seen from the TEM picture shown in Fig. S1.













Fig.S1: (A) FE-SEM, (B) EDS and (C) TEM images of copper nanoparticles.

#### Characterization of modified electrodes morphology

To investigate the presence of the copper nanoparticles and poly-chitosan modified copper nanoparticle on the surface of copper electrode, field emission scanning electron microscope images recovered. The FE-SEM images of copper nanoparticles electrode and poly chitosan modified copper nanoparticles are presented in Figs. S2 & S3.

The copper nanoparticles are closely spaced and make a regular matrix (Fig. S3). Also, polychitosan formed a regular polymer film. These results confirmed that copper electrode was successfully coated by and poly chitosan modified copper nanoparticles film leading to a change in the level of electrode activity (Fig.4). All of these results were confirmed by EDS.

The EDS showed high concentration of copper on the and poly chitosan modified copper nanoparticles modified copper electrode. In addition to this, the concentration of carbon was also high on the and poly chitosan modified copper nanoparticles. The reason for such higher concentration is associated to the present of chitosan.





Fig. S2. (A & B) FE-SEM images and EDS of the CuNPs on Cu electrode.









Fig. S3. (A & B) FE-SEM images and EDS of PCS-CuNPs modified CuE.



*Fig. S4. A) CV* of *PCS-CuNCs/CuE* in different cycle numbers in 1Mm of Fe (CN)<sub>6</sub><sup>3-/4-</sup> (**B**) Related histogram. *C) CV* of *CuNCs/CuE* in different cycle numbers in 1Mm Fe (CN)<sub>6</sub><sup>3-/4-</sup>.

Analytical parameters	MEF	IND
Linear range (µM)	0.004-10000	0.001-10000
RSD (%)	2.89	3.27
LLOD (µmol.L <sup>-1</sup> )	0.001	0.001
Slope (M)	-17.679	-7.3167
R <sup>2</sup>	0.9439	0.9502

## **Table S1**: Analttical parameters for determination of IND and MEF.

## Table S2. Copartion of the analytical results for determination of IND and MEF using different

methods

DRUG	METHOD	LINEARRANGE	LOD	REF
IND	LSV DPV	10μM-30 Mm 85 n M-15μM	1.5µM 50n M	1
	Colorimetric	3.3-11µ gm/L	0.90µg/L	2
	DPV	-	3.21µM	3
	Micellarelectrokinetic chromatography with UV detection	0.3-10.0µg/mL	0.1µg/mL	4
	HPLC with <i>in situ</i> electrogenerated Mn(III)chemiluminescence's detection	0.01-10µgmL	8ng/mL	5
	HPLCwith column switching	50-10000ng/mL	50ng/mL	6
	Sequential injection analysis	0.565 ng/mL	0.15ng/mL	7
	Moleculeimprinting-chemiluminescence	0.1-10 ng/mL	4ng/mL	8
MEF	Atomic absorption	30–241 µg/mL	5 µg/mL	9
	CV	20–4000 nM	6.0 pM	10
	Flowinjection analysis	0.05–6.0 mg/mL	0.21 µM	11
	spectrophotometric (ratiospectra derivative spectrophotometry)	2–10 µg/mL	1.15 μg/mL	12
	Potentiometricm	10mM-1.0µ M	0.62 µM	13
	Liquid chromatography	25-2000 ng/mL	25 ng/mL	14
MEF IND	DPV/ Electrochemical	0.02-150μM 0.08-435μM	0.02μM 0.08μM	15
IND MEF	DPV/ Electrochemical	10 mM to 1nM 10 mM to 4nM	0.001µM 0.004µM	Present study

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