

Supporting Information for

Molecularly imprinted polymer-based potentiometric sensor based on covalent recognition for determination of dopamine

Chan Wang^{a,#}, Longbin Qi^{b,#}, Rongning Liang^{b,*}

^a *Yantai Center of Shandong Integrated Technology Transfer Center, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Yantai, Shandong 264003, China*

^b *Key Laboratory of Coastal Environmental Processes and Ecological Remediation, Yantai Institute of Coastal Zone Research (YIC), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS); Shandong Provincial Key Laboratory of Coastal Environmental Processes, YICCAS, Yantai, Shandong 264003, China*

*E-mail: rnliang@yic.ac.cn

Tel: +86-535-2109234

Fax: +86-535-2109000

Contributed equally to this work.

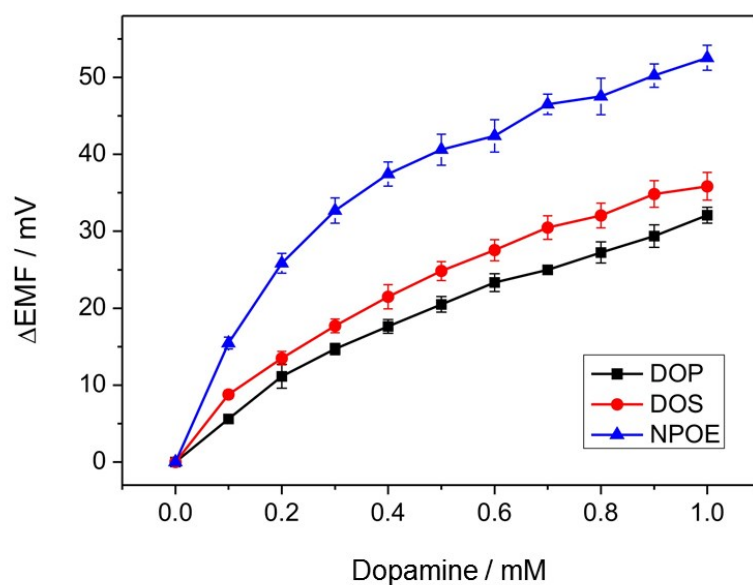


Fig. S1. Effect of the plasticizer on the potential response of the DA-MIP-ISE. Unless indicated otherwise, the membrane composition was as follows: DA-MIP (6.0 wt%), NaTFPB (1.0 wt%), ETH 500 (2.0 wt%), plasticizer (60.7 wt%) and PVC (30.3 wt%). Each error bar represents one standard deviation for three measurements.

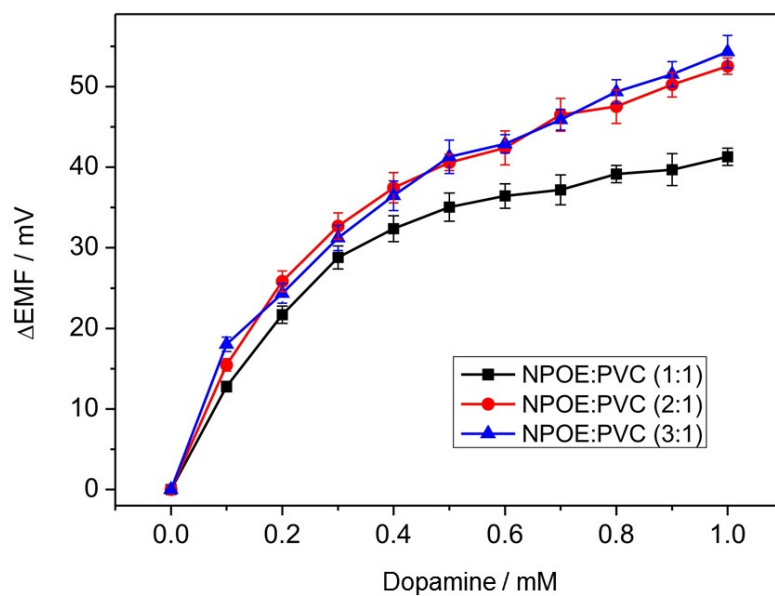


Fig. S2. Influence of the ratio of *o*-NPOE/PVC on the potential response of the DA-MIP-ISE. Other conditions are as given in Fig. S1. Each error bar represents one standard deviation for three measurements.

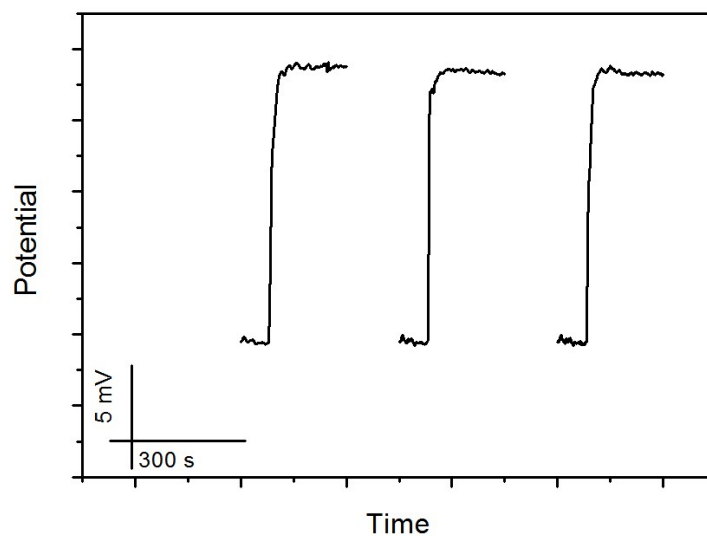


Fig. S3. Regenerability of the DA-MIP-based membrane electrode for detection of 0.1 mM DA. After each measurement, a 10 mM HCl solution was employed to regenerate the electrode. All electrodes were finally reconditioned in a 2 mM PBS background with a pH of 6.5 for 10 min before next measurement.

Table S1. Application of the DA-MIP-ISE to determination of DA in spiked human urine samples

Sample ^a	Final concentration of DA in diluted samples (10^{-5} M)		Recovery (%)
	Amount added	Amount found ^b	
Diluted urine 1	1.0	1.0 ± 0.2	90
Diluted urine 2	3.0	3.2 ± 0.4	107

^a All samples were diluted 10-fold with 2 mM PBS of pH 6.5 before measurement.

^b Average value of three determinations $\pm$ SD.