

Supporting information

Mussel-inspired PDA-based MIP-SERS sensor for the detection of trace MG in environmental water

Xiang Zhang^a, Longlong Luan^b, Ying Huang^a, Mingming Yao^a, Pan Li,^{c*} Weiping Xu^{a,d*}

a. The First Affiliated Hospital of USTC, Division of Life Sciences and Medicine, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230001, China

b. School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hefei University of Technology, Anhui, Hefei 230009, China

c. Institute of Health and Medical Technology, Hefei Institutes of Physical Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei, Anhui 230031, China

d. Anhui Provincial Key Laboratory of Tumor Immunotherapy and Nutrition Therapy, Anhui, Hefei 230001, China

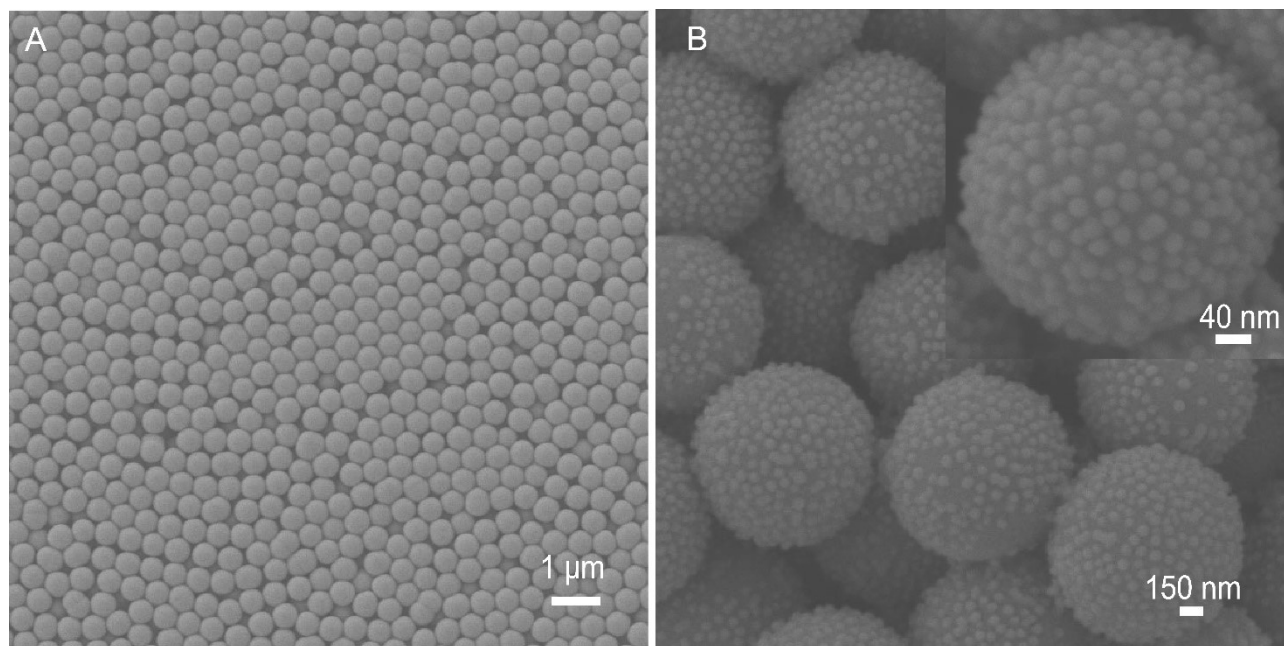


Figure S1. SEM images of SiO₂ NPs (A) and SiO₂@Au NPs (B).

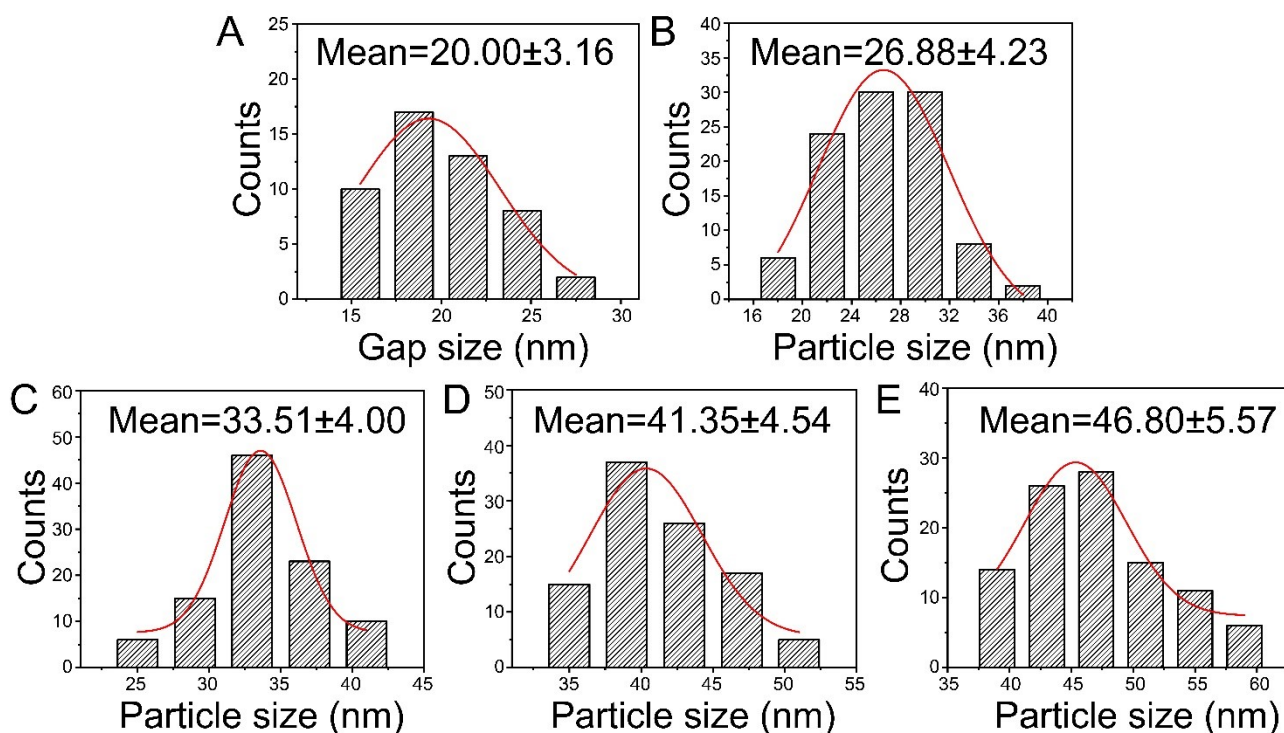


Figure S2. (A) SA surface gold nanoparticle gap. The size of Au NPs on the surface of SA (B), SA-50 (C), SA-100 (D) and SA-200 (E).

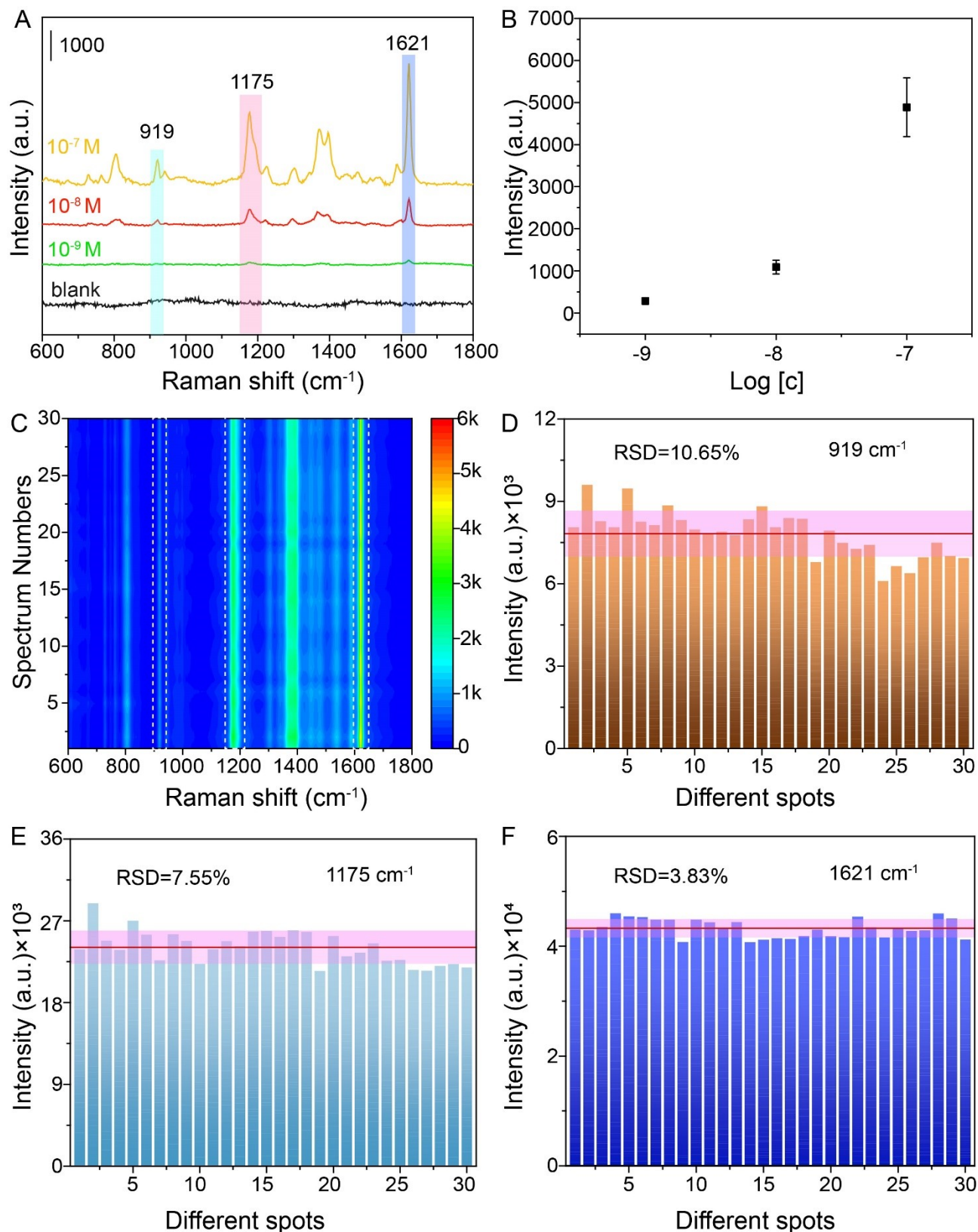


Figure S3. (A) SERS spectra of different CV concentrations. (B) Relationship between SERS intensity at 1621 cm⁻¹ and MG concentration. (C) 2D image of 30 spectra randomly collected from 30 spots with 1 × 10⁻⁵ mol/L CV. (D) Histogram of SERS intensity at 919 cm⁻¹ from 30 spectra. (E) Histogram of SERS intensity at 1175 cm⁻¹ from 30 spectra. (F) Histogram of SERS intensity at 1621 cm⁻¹ from 30 spectra.

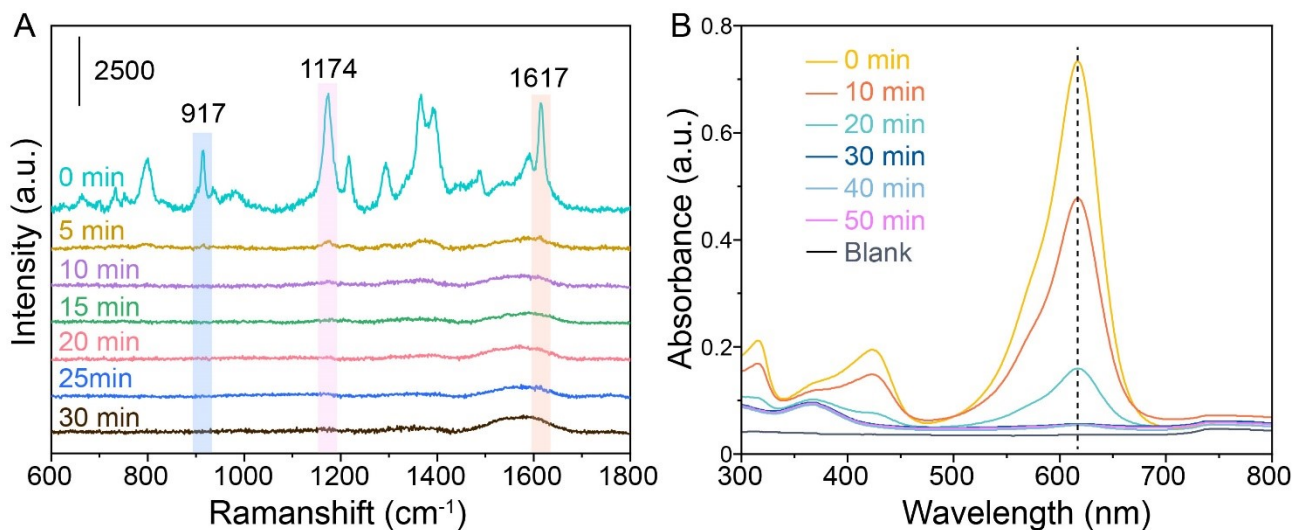


Figure S4. (A) SERS spectra of SA-100@PDA under different elution times. (B) UV-vis absorption spectra of MG solution under different adsorption time.

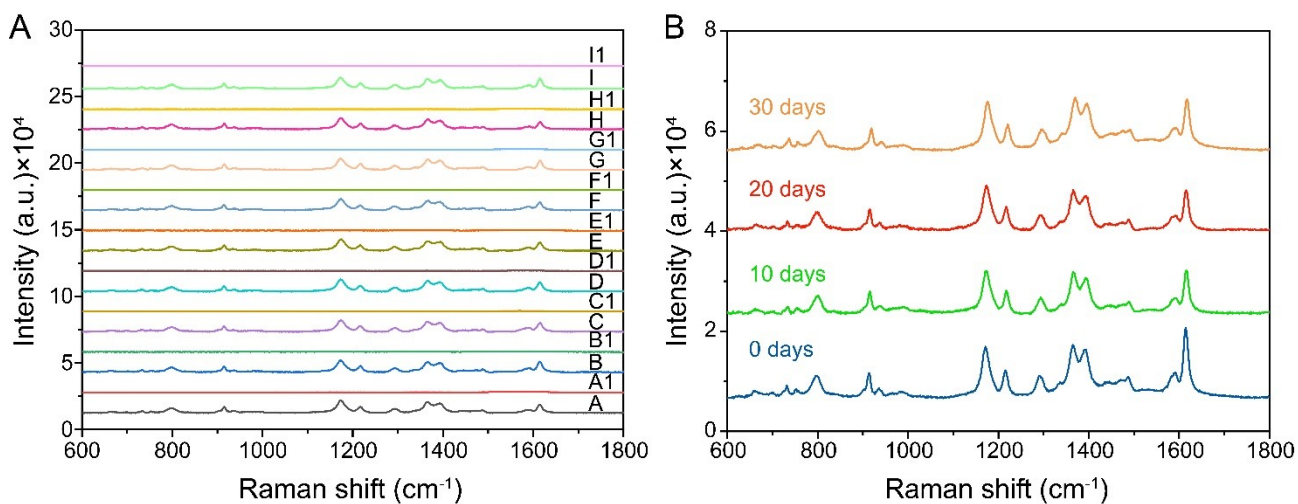


Figure S5. SERS spectra of MG (1×10^{-5} mol/L) under different elution times (A) and different storage times (B).