

**CuO nanorods decorated hemin-graphene with enhanced  
peroxidase-mimic performance for colorimetric and electrochemical  
determination of 4-aminophenol with a smartphone**

Miaomiao Li<sup>a</sup>, Xiuying Peng<sup>b</sup>, Zhiguang Liu<sup>a</sup>, Yan Dai<sup>a</sup>, Yujie Han<sup>a</sup>, Lifang Fan<sup>a</sup>, Yujing Guo<sup>a,\*</sup>

*a. Institute of Environmental Science, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shanxi  
University, Taiyuan 030006, China*

*b. Department of environmental and safety engineering, Taiyuan institute of technology, Taiyuan  
030008, China*

*\*Corresponding author. Tel & Fax: (+86)-351-7011011.*

*E-mail: guoyj@sxu.edu.cn*

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References

## Chemicals and instruments

### Chemicals

Graphite was provided by Alfa Aesar. Hemin, o-phenylenediamine (OPD), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP), ammonia solution ( $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 25% wt), hydrazine hydrate ( $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 80 wt%), NaOH,  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , meso-tetra(4-carboxyphenyl)porphine (TCPP), KCl,  $\text{AlCl}_3$ , tetrachlorobiphenyl (PCB72), atrazine (ATZ), terephthalic acid (TA), 4-aminophenol (4-AP), phenylamine (Pha), phenol (Ph), 4-chlorophenol (4-CP), 4-nitrophenol (4-NP), 2-aminophenol (2-AP), 3-aminophenol (3-AP), 3-nitrophenol (3-NP), 3-chlorophenol (3-CP), resorcinol (RC), bisphenol (BPA), KCl and  $\text{MgCl}_2$  were bought from Shanghai Aladdin Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) was bought from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.). Hydrogen peroxide ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , 30% wt) was bought from Tianli Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. (Tianjin, China). Ethyl alcohol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ) and 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS), were bought from Innochem Co., Ltd. (Beijing, China). 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline-N-oxide (DMPO) were bought from Dojindo China Co., Ltd. (Shanghai: Subsidiary). All reactions were prepared with HAc-NaAc buffer (pH 4.0, 0.20 M).

### Instruments

Ultraviolet-visible (UV-vis) spectrum was carried out on an Agilent Cary 8454 ultraviolet visible spectrophotometer (Agilent, U.S.A.). Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) images were taken with merlin compact (Zeiss, Germany). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images were obtained with JEM 2100 (Japan). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis of CuO/H-Gr nanocomposites was conducted on Escalab 250Xi (Thermo, U.S.A.). Electron spin resonance (ESR) measurements were performed via a Bruker EMXPLUS10/12 spectrometer. The electrochemical experiments were carried out on an electrochemical workstation (CHI 660C, Shanghai Chenhua Instruments Company, China) with three-electrode system.

## The synthesis of CuO, CuO/PVP-Gr and CuO/TCPP-Gr

PVP-Gr was prepared via the following approach. Briefly, 7.0 mg of PVP was dispersed in 10 mL of GO ( $0.50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ ). Then 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (25 wt%) and 80  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (80 wt%) were successively added into the above-mentioned solution. After stirring for 15 min, the mixture was heated at  $60^\circ\text{C}$  in a water bath for 3.5 h. Finally, the obtained stable black suspension was centrifuged (12,000 rpm, 10 min) and washed for two times with distilled water to obtain PVP-Gr.

TCPP-Gr was prepared via the following approach. Briefly, 7.0 mg of TCPP was dispersed in 10 mL of GO ( $0.50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ ). Then 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (25 wt%) and 80  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (80 wt%) were successively added into the above-mentioned solution. After stirring for 15 min, the mixture was heated at  $60^\circ\text{C}$  in a water bath for 3.5 h. Finally, the obtained stable black suspension was centrifuged (12,000 rpm, 10 min) and washed for two times with distilled water to obtain TCPP-Gr.

CuO was prepared through the following procedure: 1.0 mL of NaOH (0.50 M) was quickly added to 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.020 M) stirring for 5 min at  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . The obtained suspension was centrifuged and washed with distilled water to gain CuO.

The CuO/PVP-Gr was synthesized according to the following method: 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.020 M) was dissolved in 2.0 mL of PVP-Gr aqueous ( $0.50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ ) with vigorous stirring at ambient temperature. Subsequently, the homogeneous dispersion was heated at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  with vigorous stirring. Then 1.0 mL of NaOH (0.50 M) was quickly mixed with the above solution, keeping for 5 min. Finally, the solution was washed and redispersed in distilled water. The CuO/TCPP-Gr was prepared by an analogous approach.

## 1. The CV curves of H-Gr

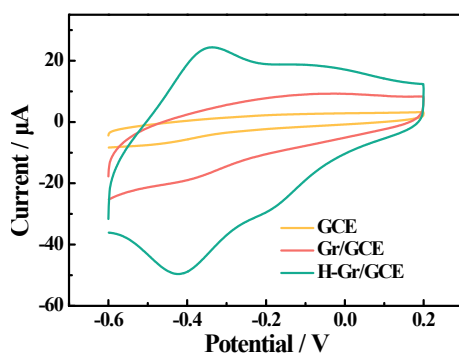


Fig. S1 CV curves of GCE, Gr/GCE and H-Gr/GCE in 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.0).

## 2. XPS spectrum

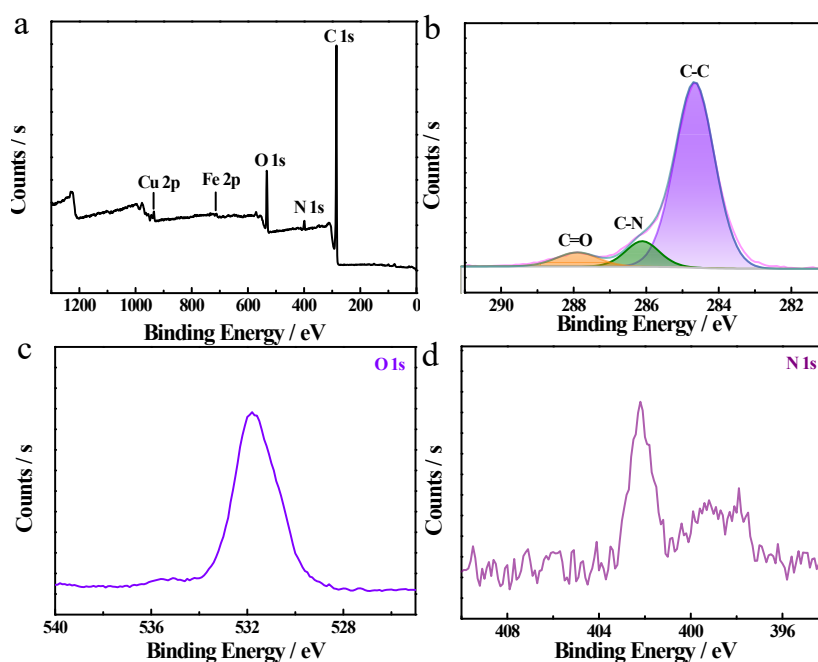


Fig. S2 (a) XPS spectrum of CuO/H-Gr nanomaterial; (b) XPS spectrum of C 1s; (c) XPS spectrum of O 1s; (d) XPS spectrum of N 1s.

## 3. EDX spectroscopy of CuO/H-Gr

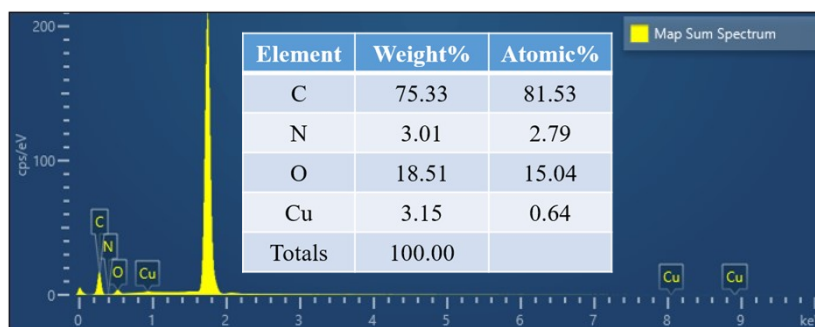


Fig. S3 EDX spectroscopy of CuO/H-Gr.

#### 4. The CuO/H-Gr catalyze oxidation of various substrates



Fig. S4 The CuO/H-Gr catalyze oxidation of various peroxidase substrates in the presence of  $H_2O_2$  to produce different color reactions.

#### 5. The effects of different factors on the peroxidase-like activity of CuO/H-Gr

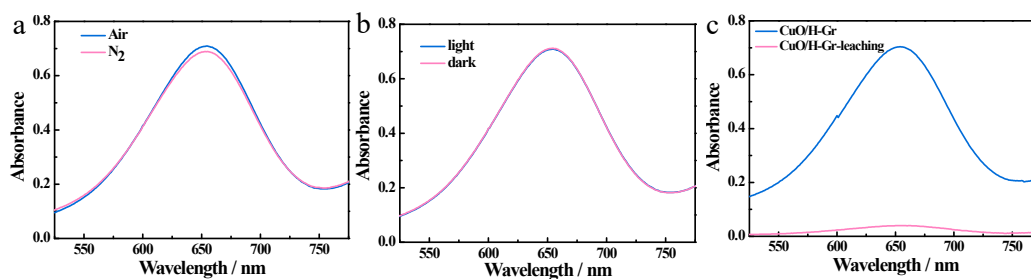


Fig. S5 The effects of different factors on the peroxidase-like activity of CuO/H-Gr.

#### 6. The peroxidase-like activity of different nanomaterials

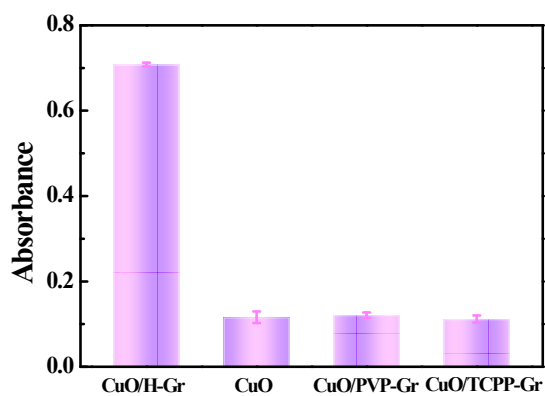


Fig. S6 The peroxidase-like activity of different nanomaterials.

## 7. Steady-state kinetic assays and corresponding double reciprocal (Lineweaver-Burk) plots of CuO/H-Gr

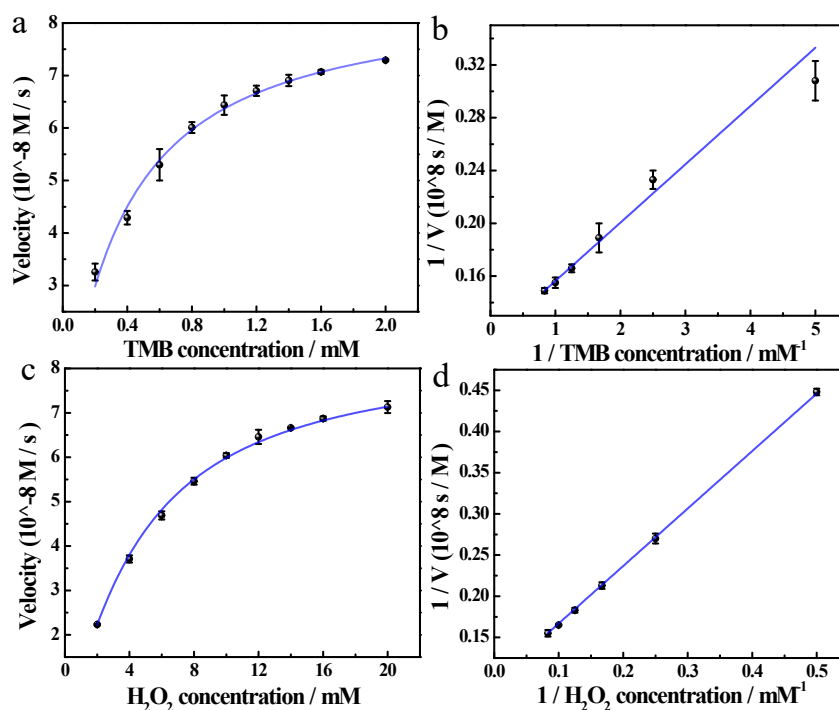


Fig. S7 Steady-state kinetic assays (a, c) and corresponding double reciprocal (Lineweaver-Burk) plots (b, d) of CuO/H-Gr.

## 8. Steady-state kinetic assays and corresponding double reciprocal (Lineweaver-Burk) plots of CuO

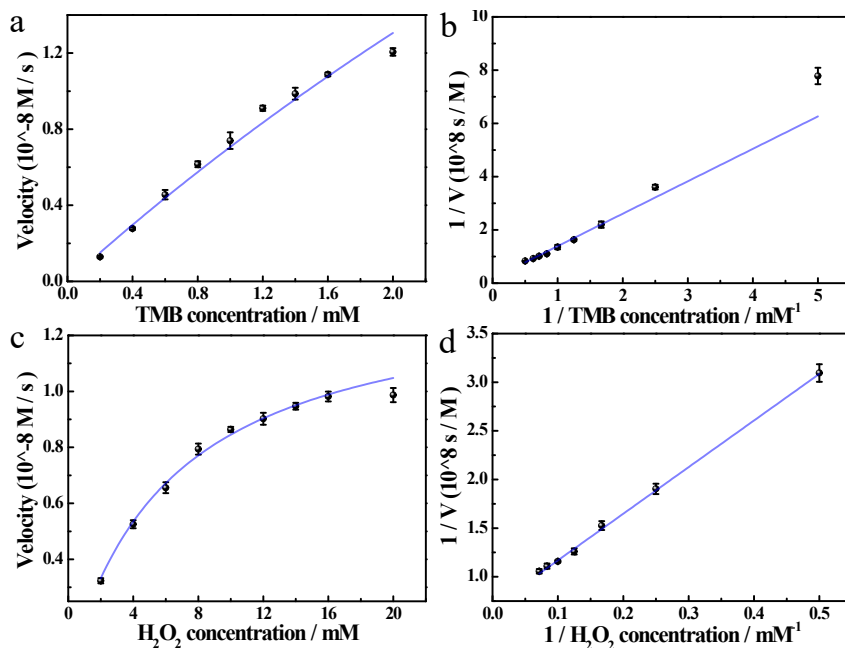


Fig. S8 Steady-state kinetic assays (a, c) and corresponding double reciprocal (Lineweaver-Burk) plots (b, d) of CuO.

### 9. The fluorescence spectrum

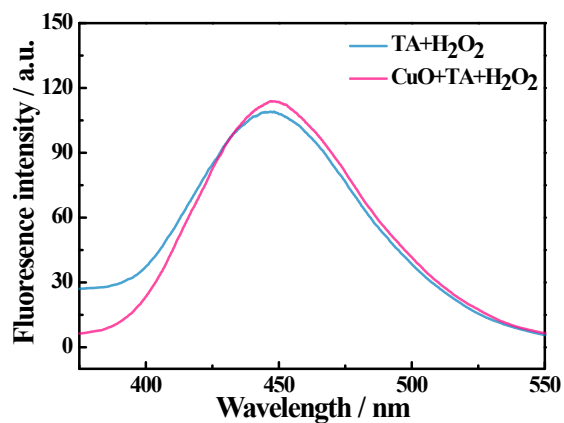


Fig. S9 The fluorescence spectrum of different systems.

### 10. The fluorescence spectrum

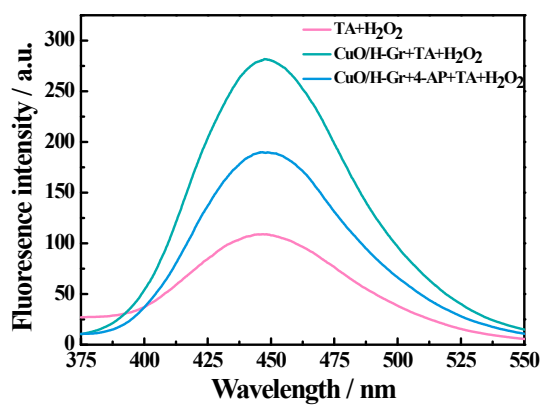


Fig. S10 The fluorescence spectrum of different systems.

### 11. DPV curves

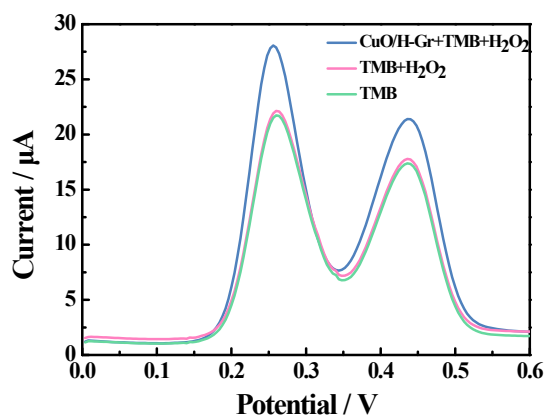


Fig. S11 The DPV curves of different systems.

## 12. Comparison of the proposed assay method with this work for 4-AP detection.

**Table S1** Comparison of the proposed assay method with this work for 4-AP detection.

Method	Materials	Linearity range ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	LOD ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	References
Colorimetric method	Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @Rh NC	1.70-105	0.680	1
	Mo <sub>5</sub> N <sub>6</sub> Ns	1.00-80.0	0.560	2
	Au@Ag nanocrystals	1.00-70.0	0.640	3
	Ag NPs	0-85.0	0.320	4
	CuO/H-Gr	1.00-200	0.687	This work
	D-h-BN/GCE	0.0100-30.0	0.00330	5
Electrochemical method	Au/Pd/rGO	1.00-300	0.120	6
	BN-IL-WS <sub>2</sub> /GCE	0.0100-50.0	0.00300	7
	ZnO/NPC/GCE	5.00-120	0.0140	8
	rGO/AuNPs/MWCTs	0.0500-25.0	0.00295	9
	Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /SPE	0.0500-780	0.0150	10
	N-rGO/CuO/ILCPE	0.100-800	0.0270	11
	CuO/H-Gr	0.0100-300	0.00756	This work

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