## **Supplementary Material**

# Sensitive detection of synthetic cannabinoids in human blood using magnetic polydopamine molecular imprinted polymer nanocomposites

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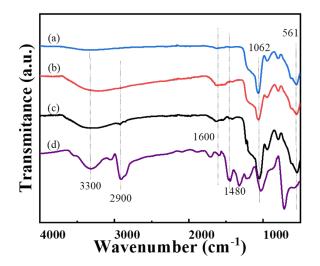


Figure S1. FT-IR spectra of (a) Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs (b) PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NIP, (c) PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> MIP with 9CH embedded and (d) 9CH.

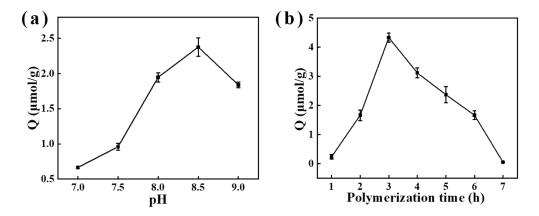


Figure S2. Optimization of (a) pH and (b) polymerization time for the synthesis of PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> MIP

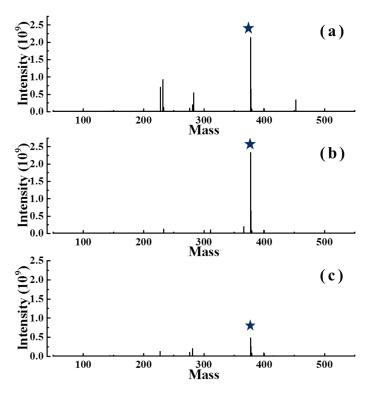


Figure S3. Mass spectrometry is used to analyze the content of 5F-PB-22 in human blood. (a) without MIP pretreatment, (b) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> MIP, and(c) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NIP.

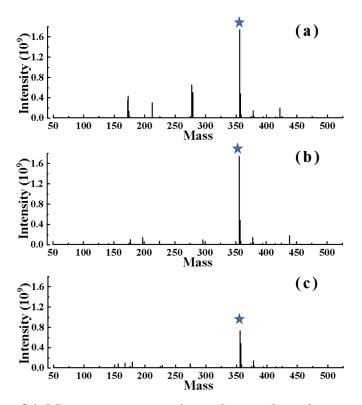


Figure S4. Mass spectrometry is used to analyze the content of JWH-122 in human blood. (a) without MIP pretreatment, (b) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> MIP, and(c) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NIP.

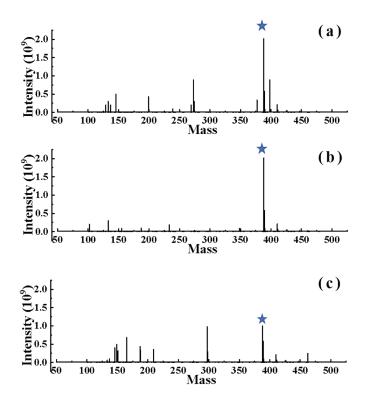


Figure S5. Mass spectrometry is used to analyze the content of EAM-2201 in human blood. (a) without MIP pretreatment, (b) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> MIP, and(c) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NIP.

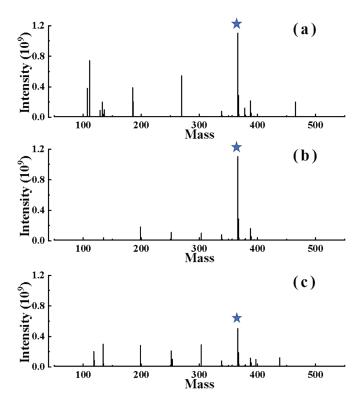


Figure S6. Mass spectrometry is used to analyze the content of APINACA in human blood. (a) without MIP pretreatment, (b) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> MIP, and(c) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NIP.

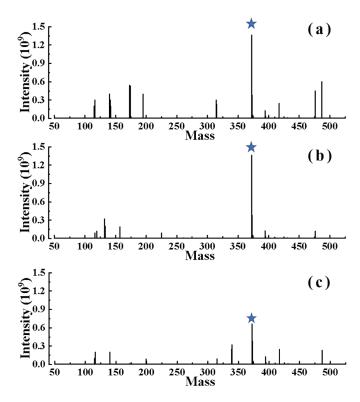


Figure S7. Mass spectrometry is used to analyze the content of JWH-081 in human blood. (a) without MIP pretreatment, (b) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> MIP, and(c) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NIP.

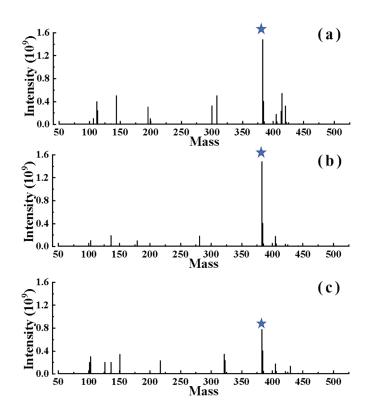


Figure S8. Mass spectrometry is used to analyze the content of STS-135 in human blood. (a) without MIP pretreatment, (b) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> MIP, and(c) extracted by PDA@Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NIP.

HPLC parameters					
Columns	Agilent Eclipse plus C18 (3 x 100 mm x 2.1 μm)				
Eluent	A: Methanol B:5 mmol Ammonium formate /0.1% Methanoic acid				
Injection Volume	10 µL				
Flow Rate Column temperature	500 μL/mL 40 °C				

## Table S1: Conditions for liquid chromatography

MS parameters					
Polarity	Positive				
Ionization source	Electrospray Ionization				
Sweep gas flow rate	2 arb				
Spray voltage	3.5 kV				
Sheath gas flow rate	45 arb				
Aux gas flow rate	10 arb				
Aux gas heater temp	400 °C				
Capillary temp	320 °C				
Resolution	70000				
Automatic gain control (AGC) target	2e6				
Collision energy (CE)	40 eV				
Scan range	50 to 400 m/z				
Maximum IT	100 ms				

## Table S2: Conditions for mass spectrometry

Compounds	RT	Precursor ion	Fragmentation ions
	(min)	$[M+H]^{+}(m/z)$	(m/z)
JWH-122	10.37	356.2010	214.1227, 169.0649
JWH-081	9.82	372.1954	214.1227, 185.0597
EAM2201	5.70	388.2069	232.1130, 183.0804
5F-PB-22	8.15	377.1662	232.1133, 144.0444
STS-135	15.26	383.2486	232.1133, 135.1169
APINACA	8.34	366.2540	135.1168, 107.0855

 Table S3. Mass spectrometric characterization parameters of six synthetic cannabinoids

Entry	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (mg)	DA (mg)	9CH (mg)	Q (µmol·g <sup>-1</sup> )
1	10	5	10	4.33
2	10	7	10	5.74
3	10	10	10	4.12
4	10	15	10	5.34
5	10	7	10	4.21
6	10	7	20	5.55
7	10	7	30	6.26
8	10	7	40	6.07

Table S4. Optimization of the ratio of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, DA and 9CH

Other synthesis conditions: polymerization time = 3 h, polymerization of Tris Buffer (10 mL, pH = 8.5) solution.

The concentration of each SC is 1  $\mu g/mL$  for the adsorption capacity evaluation.