

Convenient colorimetric assay for Cr(VI) detection based on the nanozyme Cu-4PDA-NH₂ with oxidoreductase-like activity

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Supplementary Information

Materials and reagents

All chemicals were of analytical grade and were used without further purification. Potassium dichromate ($\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$), sodium hypochlorite (NaClO), sodium nitrite (NaNO_2), sodium nitrate (NaNO_3), sodium sulfide (Na_2S), sodium sulfite (Na_2SO_3), sodium thiosulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$), sodium hydroxide (NaOH), glacial acetic acid (CH_3COOH), sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4), sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), sodium hydrogen carbonate (NaHCO_3), sodium acetate (CH_3COONa), potassium iodide (KI), potassium nitrate (KNO_3), potassium fluoride (KF), potassium bromide (KBr), Potassium permanganateiron (KMnO_4), trichloride (FeCl_3), iron(II) chloride (FeCl_2), aluminium potassium sulfate dodecahydrate ($\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$), manganese chloride (MnCl_2), zinc chloride (ZnCl_2), magnesium chloride hexahydrate (MgCl_2), cobalt (II) chloride hexahydrate (CoCl_2), copper (II) chloride dehydrate ($\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), potassium chloride (KCl), calcium chloride anhydrous (CaCl_2), mercury(II) chloride (HgCl_2), chromium(III) chloride hexahydrate (CrCl_3), nickel(II) chloride hexahydrate (NiCl_2), hydrochloric acid (HCl), cadmium chloride hemi(pentahydrate) (CdCl_2), 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB), 2,4-dichlorophenol (2,4-DP), 4-aminoantipyrine (4-AP), 2,2'-Azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS), tert-Butanol, 1, 4-benzoquinone were purchased from Macklin Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). Sodium chloride (NaCl) were obtained from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). 3-Amino-4-pyridazinecarboxylic Acid (4PDA-

NH₂) were purchased from Bidepharm (Shanghai, China). The solution used in the experiment was Wahaha pure water.

Characterization

PH measurements were made using a PHS-3 C pH meter (Shanghai, China) following standard protocols. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images were acquired using a field emission scanning electron microscope JSM-7900 F (Japan). UV-visible spectroscopic measurements were performed on a Mapada UV-670 spectrophotometer (Shanghai, China) following established procedures. Centrifugal processing was performed using a HC-2062 high-speed centrifuge (Hefei, China). The Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of the materials in the range of 4000-400 cm⁻¹ were carried out on a SHIMADZU IRTracer-100 FTIR spectrometer (Japan). The zeta potential was collected from a Zetasizer Nano ZS (Malvern, UK).

Supplementary Figures

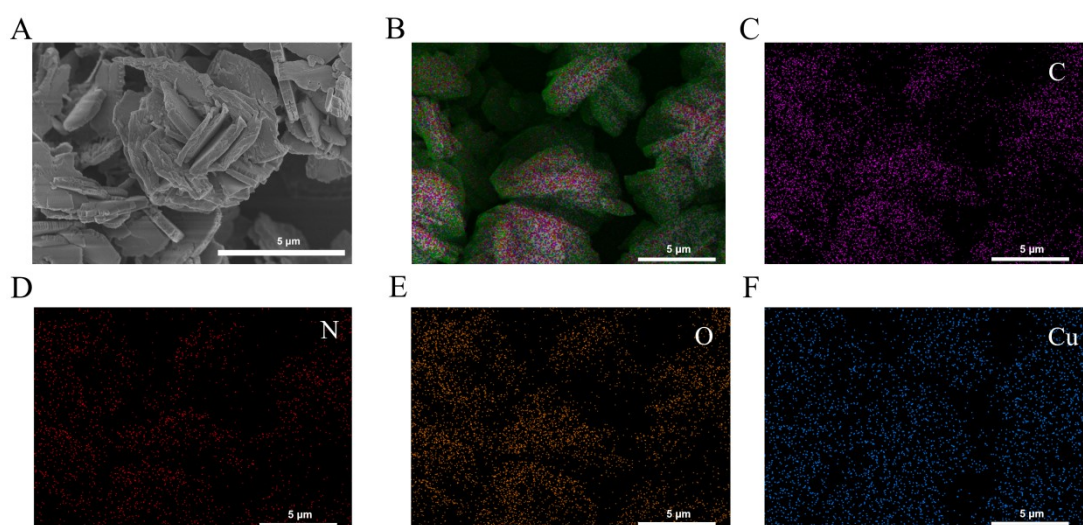


Fig. S1. (A) SEM image; (B) EDS layered images; (C-F) elemental mapping of Cu-

4PDA-NH₂. [C (pink), N (red), O (orange), and Cu (blue)]

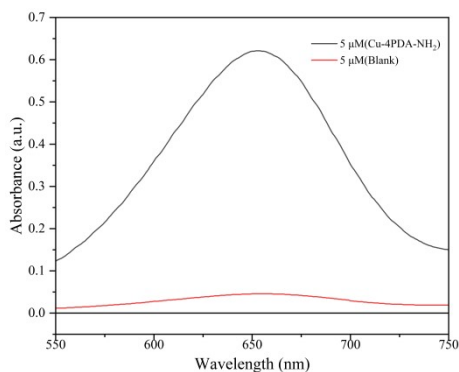


Fig. S2. Comparison of catalytic activity between the presence and absence of Cu-4PDA-NH₂.

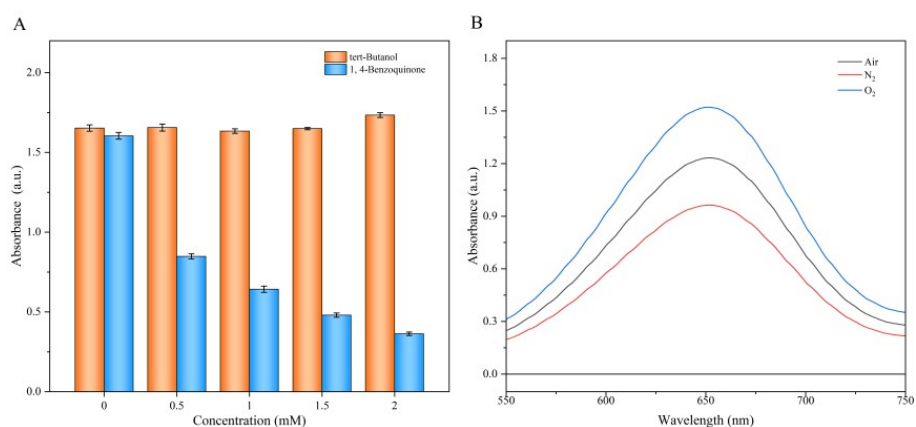


Fig. S3. (A) The effect of 1, 4-Benzoquinone and tert-Butanol on the reaction system.

(B) Catalytic reaction of Cu-4PDA-NH₂ in air, N₂, and O₂.

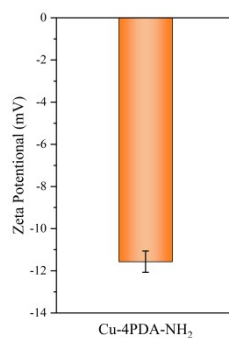


Fig. S4. Zeta potential measurements of Cu-4PDA-NH₂.

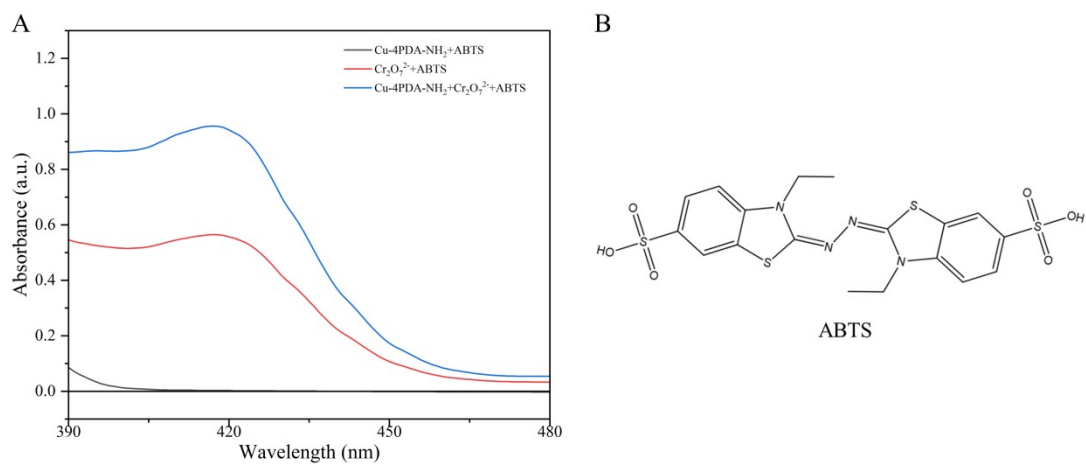


Fig. S5. (A) UV-vis absorption spectra of catalytic activity of ABTS in different reaction systems; (B) Chemical structure of ABTS.

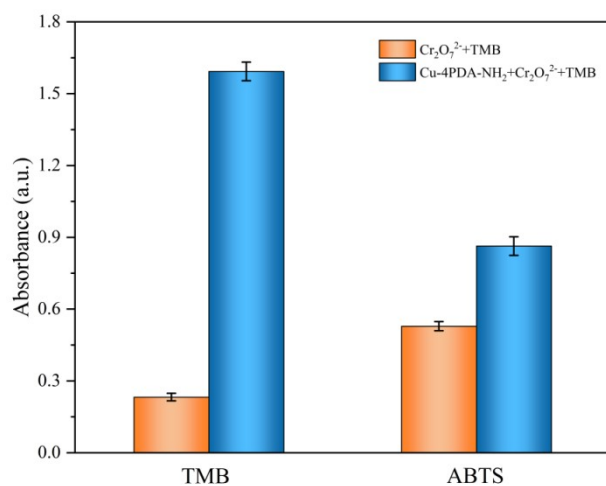


Fig. S6. Comparison of TMB and ABTS catalyzed by Cu-4PDA-NH₂.

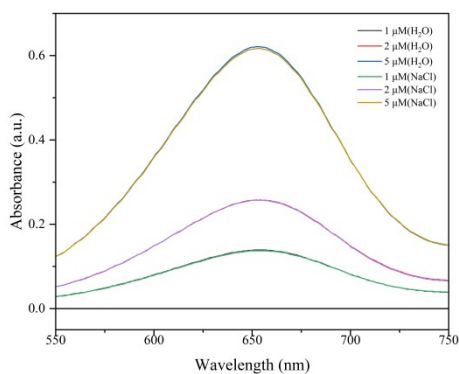


Fig. S7. Relative activity of different concentrations of Cu-4PDA-NH₂ in 500 mM NaCl and pure water.

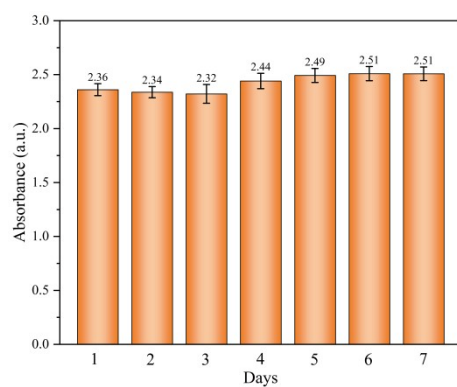


Fig. S8. The change in catalytic activity of Cu-4PDA-NH₂ over a 7-day period.