

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

**An electrochemical sensor of dopamine based
poly(*o*-phenylenediamine) functionalized the electrochemically
reduced graphene oxide**

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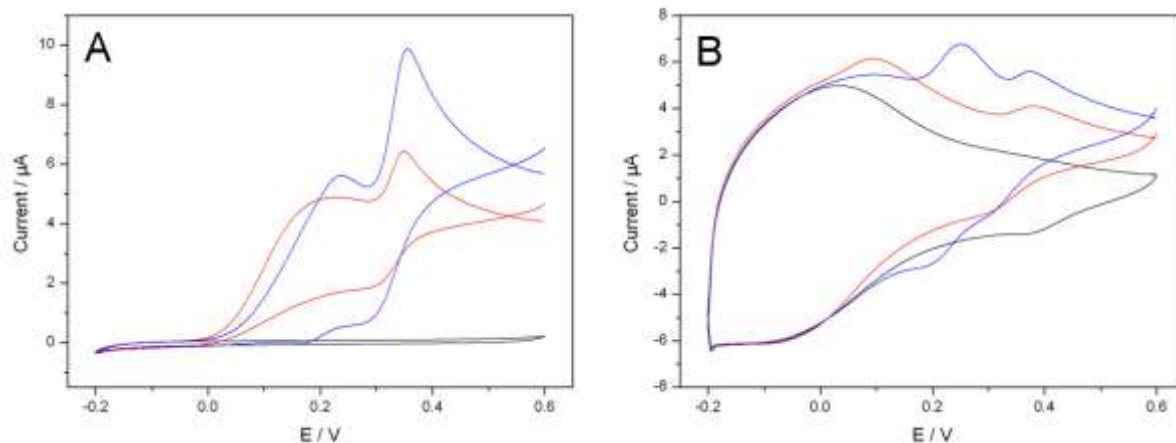


Fig. S1. Cyclic voltammograms of (A) bare GCE and (B) E-RGO modified GCE dipped in PBS (0.1 M, pH 7.1) at the scan rate of 50 mV/s: (black curve) in the absence of AA, UA and DA; (red curve): in the presence of 1 mM AA and 1 mM UA; (blue curve) in the presence of 1 mM AA, 1 mM UA and 100 μ M DA.

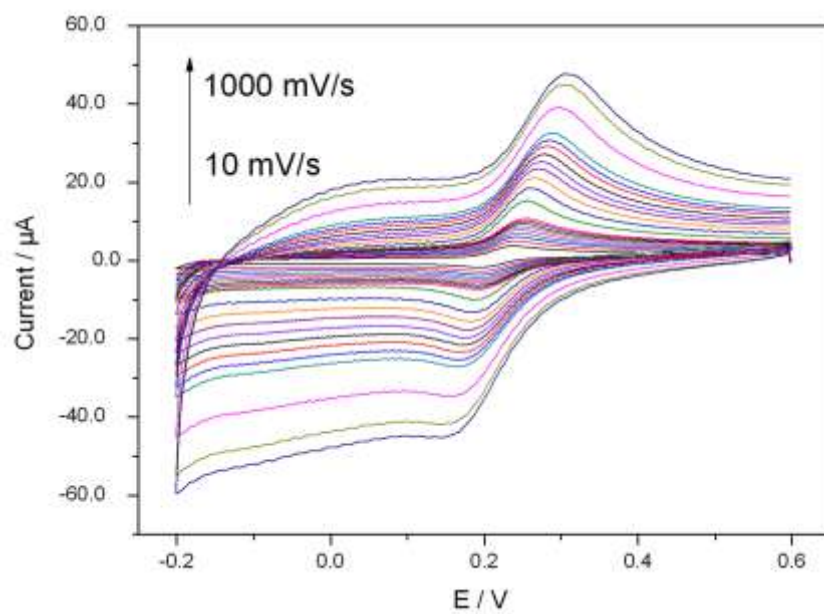


Fig. S2. Cyclic voltammograms of 300 μM of DA at PoPD/E-RGO modified GCE in 0.1 M PBS (pH=7.1) at different scan rates.

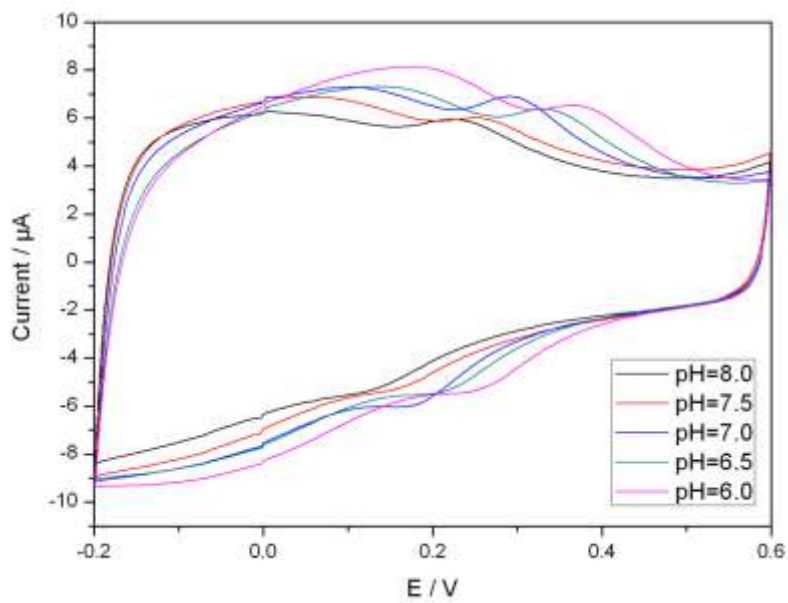


Fig. S3. Cyclic voltammograms of 0.1 mM DA on the P α PD/E-RGO modified GCE in 0.1M PBS at different pH values. Scan rate: 50 mV/s.

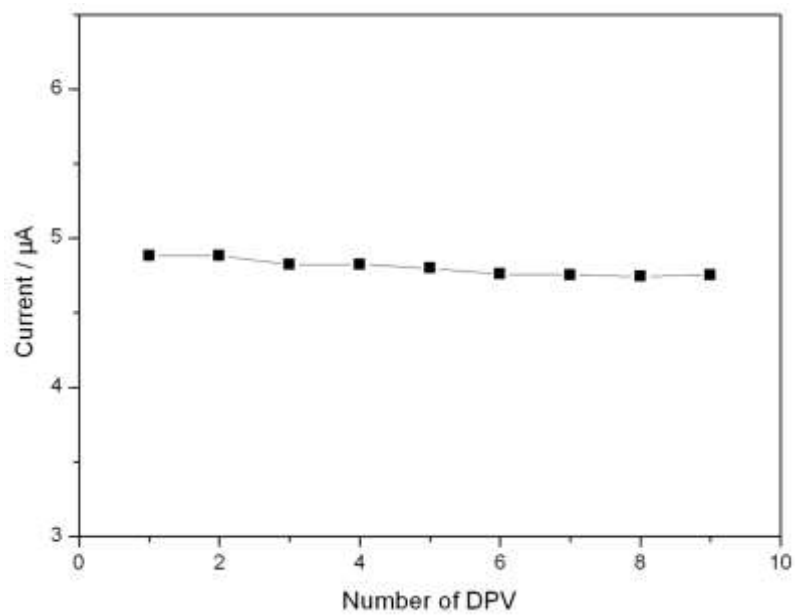


Fig. S4. The stability of PoPD/E-RGO modified GCE for 9 measurements.

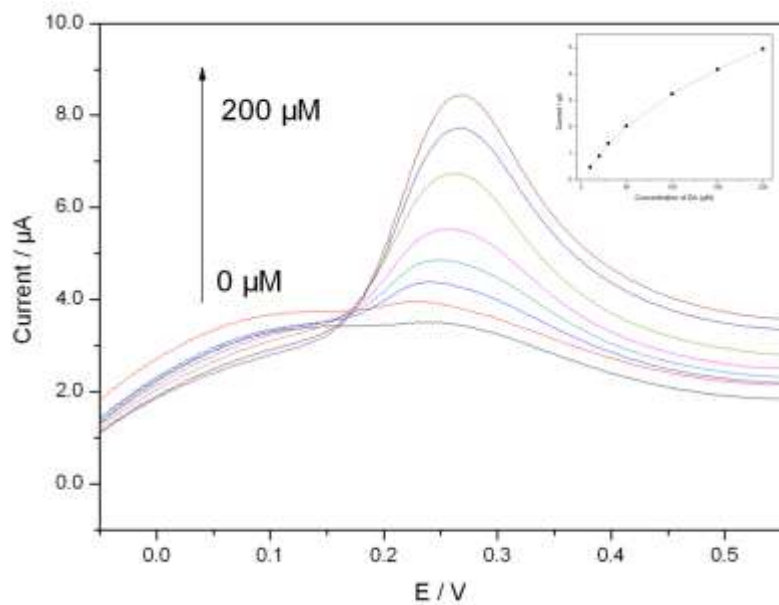


Fig. S5. DPV peak currents of different concentrations of DA in human urine sample. *Inset:* the calibration curve of DA.

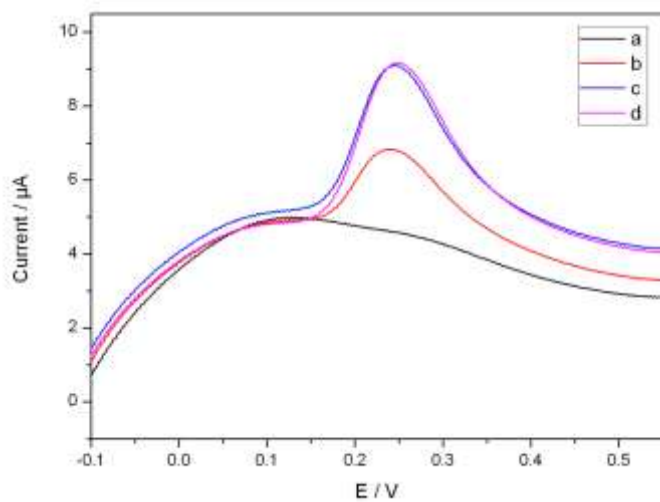


Fig. S6. DPV peak currents of different concentrations of DA in human urine sample: (curve a) 0 μM , (curve b) 50 μM , (curve c) 150 μM , (curve d) added 40 μL urine sample.