

Supporting Information

Strong Anodic Electrochemiluminescence from Dissolved Oxygen with 2-(Dibutylamino) ethanol for Glucose Oxidase Assay

Shou-Nian Ding,* Chun-Lan Zheng and Osman Kargbo

*School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Southeast University, 211189
Nanjing, China.*

**Corresponding Author. Fax: +86-25-52090621; Tel: +86-25-52090621; E-mail:
sning@seu.edu.cn*

Chemicals and solutions

2-(Dibutylamino) ethanol (DBAE, 99%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Tri-*n*-propylamine (TPrA) was purchased from Aladdin (Shanghai, China). Glucose oxidase (GOD, >100U/mg) was obtained from Sangon Biotech Co. Ltd. (Shanghai, China). D-(+)-Glucose (C₆H₁₂O₆·H₂O) was purchased from Shanghai Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd. (Shanghai, China). Phosphate buffer solutions (PBS, 0.1 M) were prepared by varying the ratio of Na₂HPO₄ to NaH₂PO₄·2H₂O. Double distilled water was used throughout.

The physical images of the detection equipment

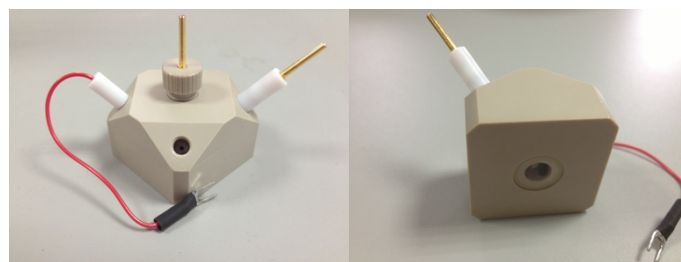


Fig. S1 The photograph of the ECL cell taken from the top (the left) and the bottom (the right).

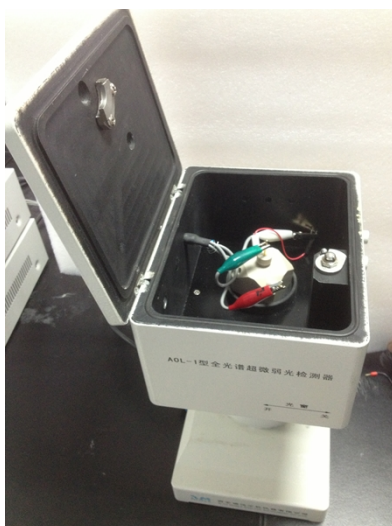


Fig. S2 The photograph of ECL cell located upon the PMT on a black box.



Fig. S3 The photograph of our detection equipment.