

Preparation of core-shell Fe_3O_4 @poly(dopamine) magnetic nanoparticles for biosensor construction

Miriam Martín^{a, b}, Pedro Salazar^{* a, c}, Reynaldo Villalonga^d, Susana Campuzano^d, José Manuel Pingarrón^d, José Luis González-Mora^a

^aNeurochemistry and Neuroimaging group, Faculty of Medicine, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

^bAtlántica Biomédica, Tenerife, Spain

^cInformática y Equipamiento Médico de Canarias, Tenerife, Spain

^dDepartment of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Complutense University of Madrid, 28040, Madrid, Spain

Supplementary materials

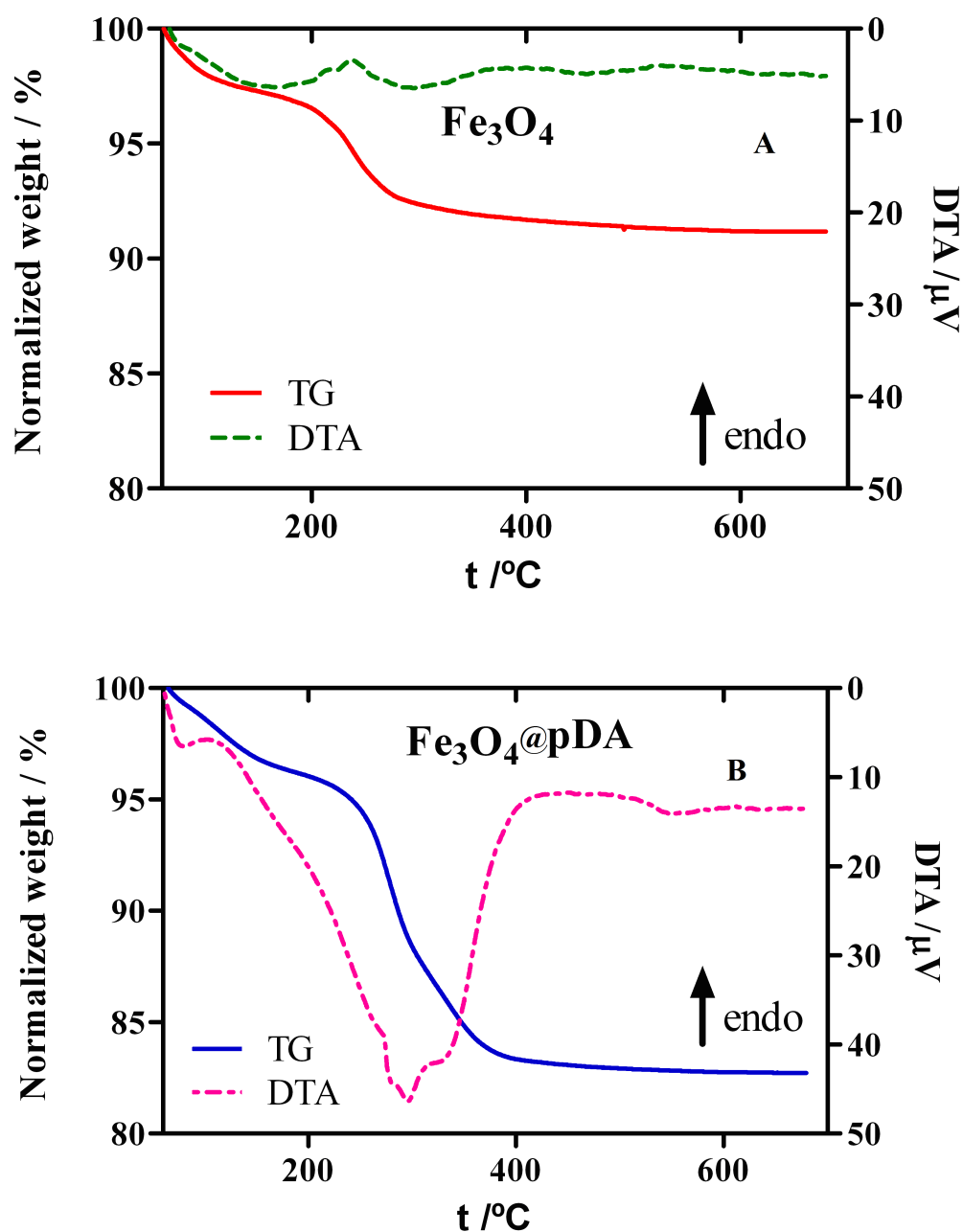


Figure SM1. Thermal analysis (TG and TDA) of Fe_3O_4 (A) and Fe_3O_4 @pDA (B) nanoparticles.

Preparation of core-shell Fe_3O_4 @poly(dopamine) magnetic nanoparticles for biosensor construction

Miriam Martín^{a, b}, Pedro Salazar^{* a, c}, Reynaldo Villalonga^d, Susana Campuzano^d, José Manuel Pingarrón^d, José Luis González-Mora^a

^aNeurochemistry and Neuroimaging group, Faculty of Medicine, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

^bAtlántica Biomédica, Tenerife, Spain

^cInformática y Equipamiento Médico de Canarias, Tenerife, Spain

^dDepartment of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Complutense University of Madrid, 28040, Madrid, Spain



Figure SM2. Functionalized magnetic nanoparticles (Fe_3O_4 @pDA/HRP) under magnetic field.

Preparation of core-shell Fe₃O₄@poly(dopamine) magnetic nanoparticles for biosensor construction

Miriam Martín^{a, b}, Pedro Salazar^{* a, c}, Reynaldo Villalonga^d, Susana Campuzano^d, José Manuel Pingarrón^d, José Luis González-Mora^a

^aNeurochemistry and Neuroimaging group, Faculty of Medicine, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

^bAtlántica Biomédica, Tenerife, Spain

^cInformática y Equipamiento Médico de Canarias, Tenerife, Spain

^dDepartment of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Complutense University of Madrid, 28040, Madrid, Spain

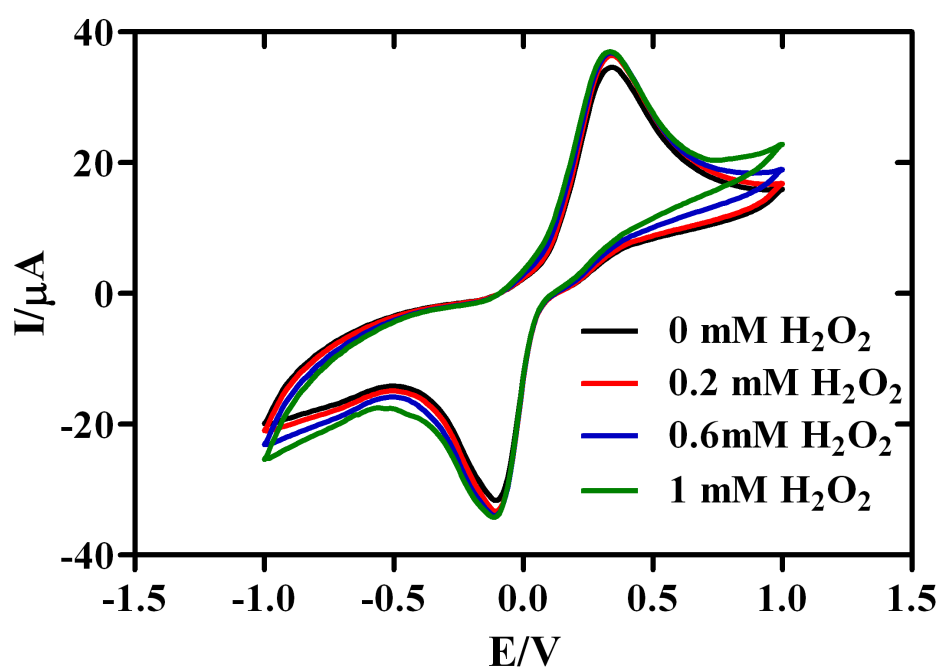


Figure SM3. CVs for GCE/Fe₃O₄@pDA recorded in PBS solution, pH 7.4 containing 1.5 mM HQ and 0, 0.2, 0.6, 1 mM H₂O₂ (scan rate: 100 mV/s).

Preparation of core-shell Fe₃O₄@poly(dopamine) magnetic nanoparticles for biosensor construction

Miriam Martín^{a, b}, Pedro Salazar^{* a, c}, Reynaldo Villalonga^d, Susana Campuzano^d, José Manuel Pingarrón^d, José Luis González-Mora^a

^aNeurochemistry and Neuroimaging group, Faculty of Medicine, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

^bAtlántica Biomédica, Tenerife, Spain

^cInformática y Equipamiento Médico de Canarias, Tenerife, Spain

^dDepartment of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Complutense University of Madrid, 28040, Madrid, Spain

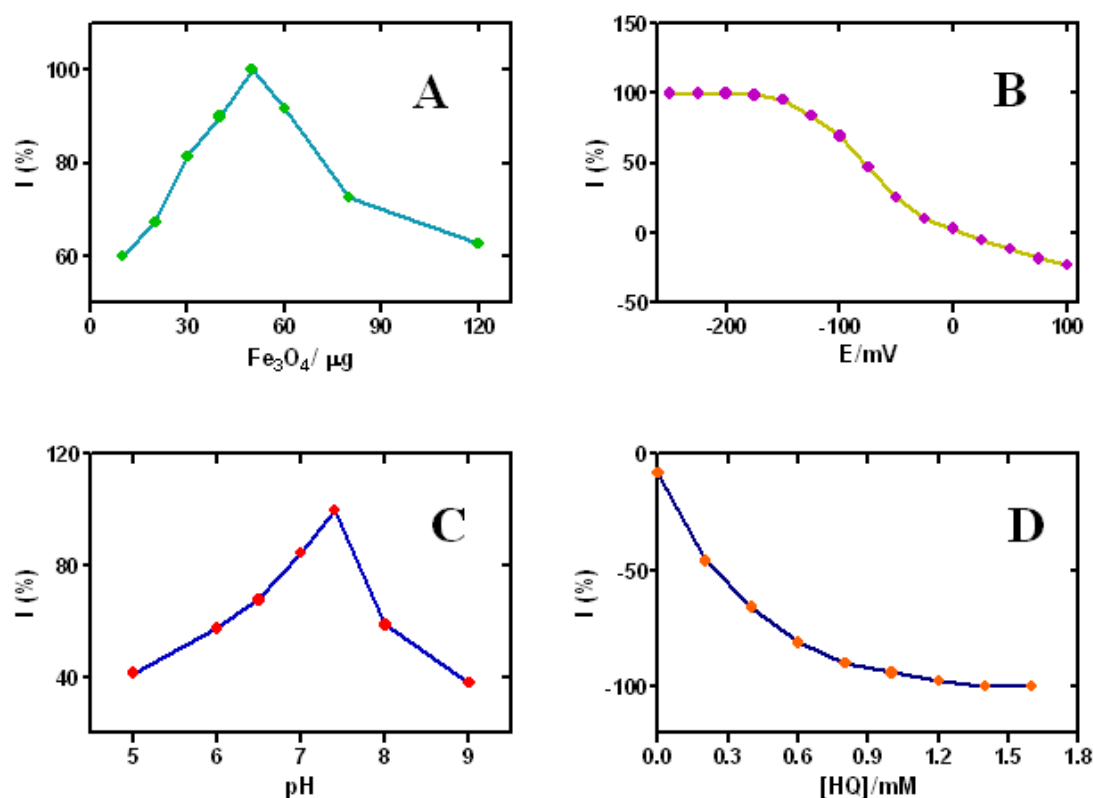


Figure SM4. Dependence of the: amount of Fe₃O₄@pDA/HRP nanoparticles (A), applied potential (B), pH of PBS solution (C) and hydroquinone concentration (D) on the current response for 0.5 mM H₂O₂ (in PBS containing 1.5 mM HQ) at GCE/Fe₃O₄@pDA/HRP.

Preparation of core-shell Fe₃O₄@poly(dopamine) magnetic nanoparticles for biosensor construction

Miriam Martín^{a, b}, Pedro Salazar^{* a, c}, Reynaldo Villalonga^d, Susana Campuzano^d, José Manuel Pingarrón^d, José Luis González-Mora^a

^aNeurochemistry and Neuroimaging group, Faculty of Medicine, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

^bAtlántica Biomédica, Tenerife, Spain

^cInformática y Equipamiento Médico de Canarias, Tenerife, Spain

^dDepartment of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Complutense University of Madrid, 28040, Madrid, Spain

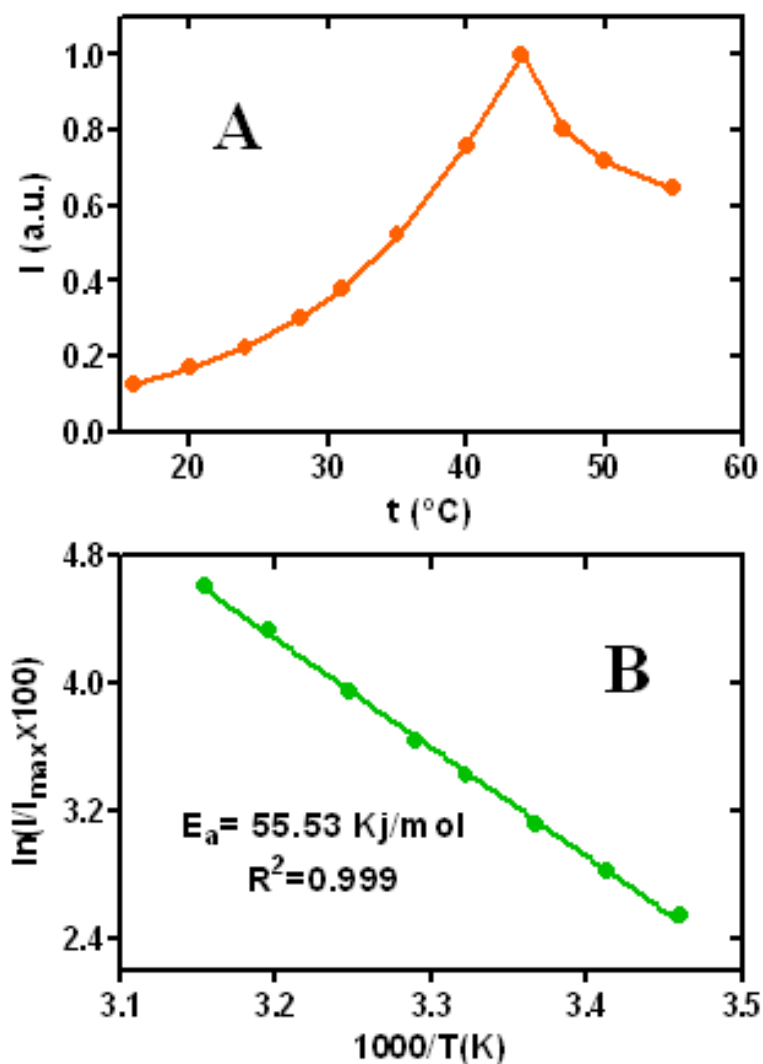


Figure SM5. (A) Dependence of the temperature on the current response for 0.5 mM H₂O₂ (in PBS containing 1.5 mM HQ) at GCE/Fe₃O₄@pDA/HRP and (B) Semi-log Arrhenius-type plot obtained for previous data.

Preparation of core-shell Fe₃O₄@poly(dopamine) magnetic nanoparticles for biosensor construction

Miriam Martín^{a, b}, Pedro Salazar^{* a, c}, Reynaldo Villalonga^d, Susana Campuzano^d, José Manuel Pingarrón^d, José Luis González-Mora^a

^aNeurochemistry and Neuroimaging group, Faculty of Medicine, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

^bAtlántica Biomédica, Tenerife, Spain

^cInformática y Equipamiento Médico de Canarias, Tenerife, Spain

^dDepartment of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Complutense University of Madrid, 28040, Madrid, Spain

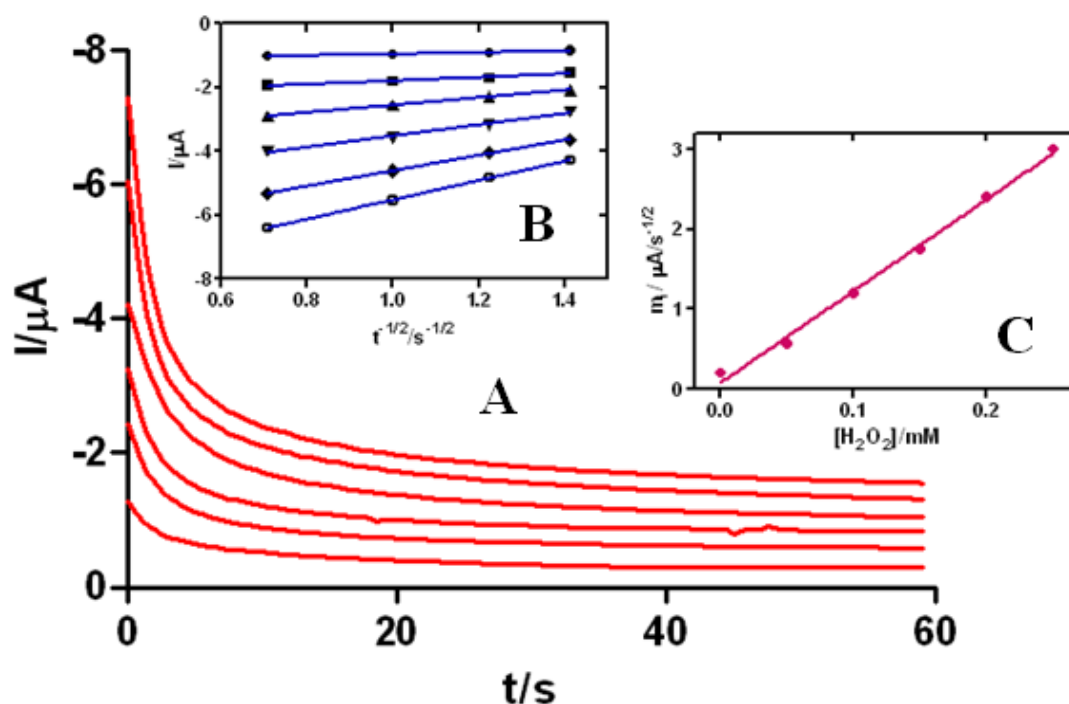


Figure SM6. (A) Chronoamperograms obtained for 0.0-1.0 mM H_2O_2 (in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 1.5 mM HQ at GCE/ Fe_3O_4 @pDA/HRP ($E_{\text{app}} = -0.15$ V) (B) plots of I vs. $t^{-1/2}$ obtained from the data of (A); (C) plot of the absolute values of the slopes (m_i) obtained from (B) vs. the concentration of H_2O_2 .

Preparation of core-shell Fe₃O₄@poly(dopamine) magnetic nanoparticles for biosensor construction

Miriam Martín^{a, b}, Pedro Salazar^{* a, c}, Reynaldo Villalonga^d, Susana Campuzano^d, José Manuel Pingarrón^d, José Luis González-Mora^a

^aNeurochemistry and Neuroimaging group, Faculty of Medicine, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

^bAtlántica Biomédica, Tenerife, Spain

^cInformática y Equipamiento Médico de Canarias, Tenerife, Spain

^dDepartment of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Complutense University of Madrid, 28040, Madrid, Spain

Compound	Interference ratio*
glucose	1
lactate	1
l-glutamate	1
choline	1
uric acid	0,92
ascorbic acid	0,52

* $I_{(0,1 \text{ interference} + 1 \text{ mM H}_2\text{O}_2)} / I_{(1 \text{ mM H}_2\text{O}_2)}$

Table SM1. Possible interferents tested with the GCE/Fe₃O₄@pDA/HRP biosensor.