Supporting Information

An electrochemical sensor for detecting triglyceride based on biomimetic polydopamine and gold nanocomposite

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Table S1 Performances of various types of lipase-based triglyceride biosensors

Immobilization matrix	Enzyme	Detection range	Detection limit	Sensitivity	K_m	Shelf-life	Ref
Si-SiO_2	Lipase	0.5-10 m M	10 μM	500 μM	----	2 weeks	[1]
CeO_2/ITO	Lipase	50-500 mg•dL^{-1}	32.8 mg•dL^{-1}	0.195 mA•mg^{-1} dL^{-1} •cm^{-2}	22.27 mg•dL^{-1}	70 days with 70 %	[2]
Nanoporous gold	Lipase	50-250 mg•dL^{-1}	2.68 mg•dL^{-1}	0.30 μA•mg^{-1} dL^{-1}• cm^{-2}	10.67 mg •dL^{-1}	55 days with 95 %	[3]
lipase/GNPs@PDA /ITO	Lipase	50-300 mg•dL^{-1}	0.81 mg•dL^{-1}	0.38 μA•mg^{-1} dL^{-1} •cm^{-2}	7.94 mg •dL^{-1}	2 months with 90 %	This paper

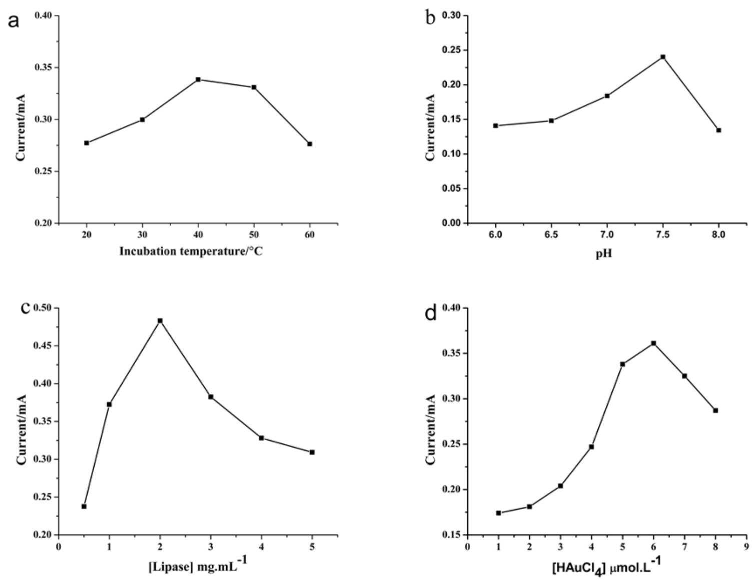

Fig. S1 Effect of (a) incubation temperature; (b) pH; （c）the concentration of lipase and (d)the concentration of chloroauric acid. All the experiments were performed in 200 mg•dL^{-1} TG in PBS.

References

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