Colorimetric and Fluorescence Dual Modes Biosensor Based on Peroxidase-Like

Activity of the Co₃O₄ Nanosheets

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Contents

Figure S1. Catalytic activity comparision of Co ₃ O ₄ nanosheets with other materials	S3
Figure S2. The steady-state kinetic analysis of Co ₃ O ₄ nanosheets.	S4
Figure S3. Optimization experiments of TMB concentration	S5
Figure S4. Optimization experiments of pH	S6
Figure S5. Optimization experiments of temperature	S7
Figure S6. Optimization experiments of Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺ concentration.	S8
Figure S7. Selectivity investigation towards different targets	S9
Figure S8. The stability of the fabricated fluorescence sensor	S10
Table S1. Comparison of various assay methods for glucose	S11
Table S2. Colorimetric detection for H2O2 in artificial lake water	S12
Table S3. Fluorescence detection for glucose in fruit juice and blood samples	S13



Fig. S1 Catalytic activity of Co₃O₄ nanosheets compared with the earlier published peroxidase-like nanomaterials MnO₂, 2D Co-MOF.



Fig. S2 The steady-state kinetic analysis of Co_3O_4 nanosheets. (A) 5 mM H₂O₂ with different concentration of TMB; (B) Double-reciprocal plots of (A). Experimental conditions: 20 μ g·mL⁻¹ Co₃O₄ nanosheets in acetate buffer (pH 4.5) at room temperature.



Figure S3. Optimization experiments of TMB concentration. All the colorimetric tests were conducted in HAc-NaAc (0.01 M, pH 4.5) buffer solutions. The concentrations of Co_3O_4 and H_2O_2 were 20 µg/mL and 0.05 mM, respectively.



Figure S4. Optimization experiments of pH. All the colorimetric tests were conducted in HAc-NaAc (0.01 M) buffer solutions. The concentrations of Co_3O_4 , TMB and H_2O_2 were 20 µg/mL, 0.5 mM and 0.05 mM, respectively.



Figure S5. Optimization experiments of temperature. All the colorimetric tests were conducted in HAc-NaAc (0.01 M, pH 4.5) buffer solutions. The concentrations of Co_3O_4 , TMB and H_2O_2 were 20 µg/mL, 0.5 mM and 0.05 mM, respectively.



Figure S6. Optimization experiments of $Ru(bpy)_3^{2+}$ concentration. All the colorimetric tests were conducted in HAc-NaAc (0.01 M, pH 4.5) buffer solutions. The concentrations of Co₃O₄, TMB and H₂O₂ were 20 µg/mL, 0.5 mM and 0.05 mM, respectively.



Figure S7. Fluorescence intensity (at the emission wavelength of 610 nm) of the $Ru(bpy)_3^{2+}$ in the presence of glucose, fructose, ascorbic acid, maltose, mixture of glucose and sucrose, mixture of glucose and dopamine, respectively. The concentrations of the above analogue were all 10 μ M except that glucose concentration was 0.5 μ M. The error bars represent the standard deviation of three measurements.



Figure S8. The reproducibility of the fluorescence intensity (at the emission wavelength of 610 nm) of the $Ru(bpy)_3^{2+}$ in the presence of 0.2 and 1.5 μ M glucose based on 6 times detections of the proposed biosensing system. The error bars represent the standard deviation of three measurements.

Detection method	Linear range	LOD	References
Colormetry	$5-300\;\mu M$	2.9 µM	(Lin et al., 2014)
Colorimetry	$0.5-150\;\mu M$	0.2 µM	(Zhang et al., 2021)
Colorimetry	$1-50 \ \mu M$	65 nM	(Peng and Weng, 2017)
Electrochemical	0.1-5.0 mM	0.1µM	(Balouch et al., 2015)
Fluorescence	$0.5-24\ \mu M$	7.54 nM	(Lin et al., 2018)
Fluorescence	$0.02-2\ \mu M$	5.0 nM	This work

Table S1 Comparison of various glucose assay methods

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Samples	Amount measured (µM)	Amount added (µM)	Amount measured (µM)	RSD (%) (n=6)	Recovery (%)
Artificial lake water		5.00	10.73	4.05	106.6
	5.40	20.00	25.83	3.71	102.1
		100.00	104.62	6.66	99.2

 Table S2 Colorimetric detection for H2O2 in artificial lake water samples

Samples	Amount measured (mM)	Amount added (mM)	Amount measured (mM)	RSD (%) (n=6)	Recovery (%)
Fruit juice 1	335	50.0	389	5.05	108
Fruit juice 2	750	100.0	855	4.12	105
Fruit juice 3	250	50.0	297	4.91	94
Blood sample 1	5.20	5.00	10.55	6.30	107
Blood sample 2	4.90	10.0	14.66	6.68	97.6

 Table S3
 Fluorescence detection for glucose in fruit juice and blood samples