Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Analytical Methods.

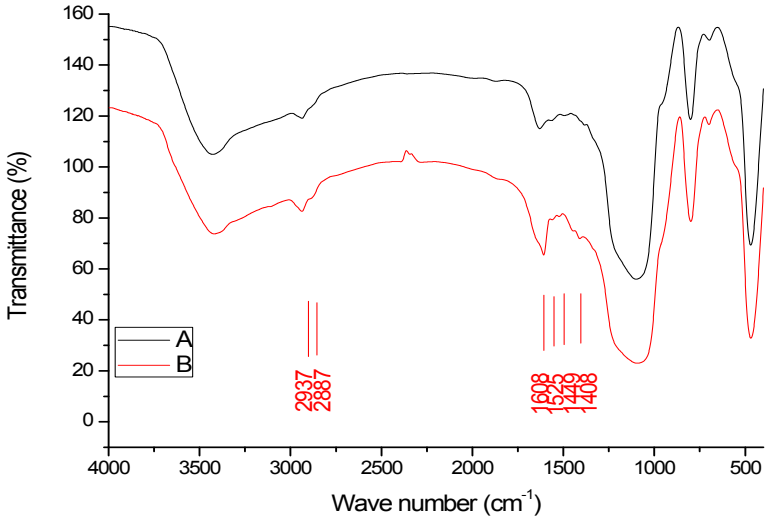

Fig. S1. FTIR spectra ABS (A) and NFcSi sorbent (B).

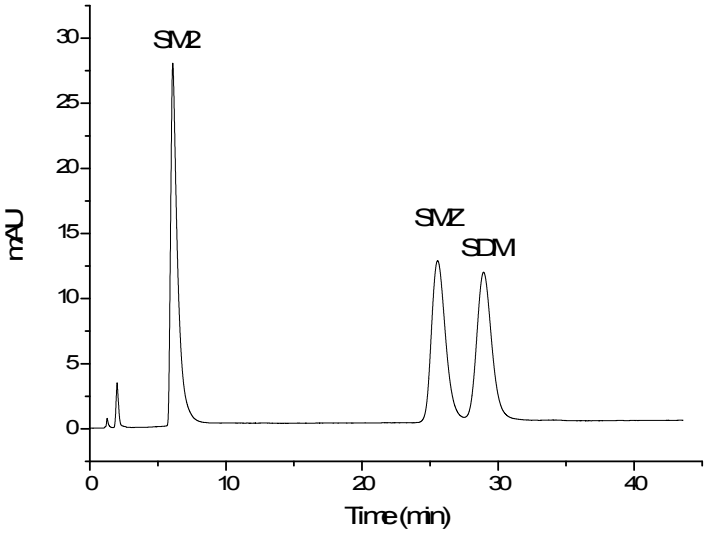

Fig. S2. Chromatogram of three sulfonamides on NFcS column.
Conditions: mobile phase, methanol (100%); flow rates, 1.0 mL/min; detection wavelength, 270 nm; column temperature, 30 ^{o}C.

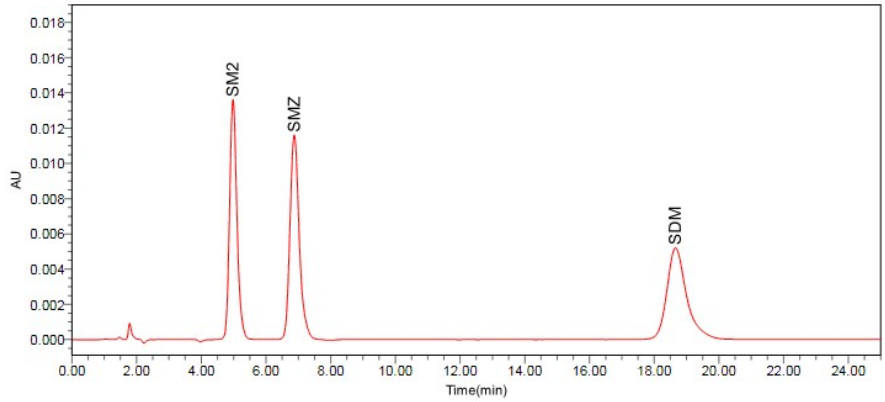

Fig. S3. Chromatogram of three sulfonamides on ODS column. Conditions: mobile phase, MeOH/0.1% acetic acid-water (30:70, v/v); flow rate, 1.0 mL/ min; detection wavelength, 270 nm; column temperature, 30°C.

Standard sulfonamides were dissolved in methanol at a concentration of 10 μg/mL and stored at 4 °C as stock solutions. Six standard solutions at different concentration (10, 25, 50, 100, 500 and 5000 ng/mL) were prepared by diluting the standard stock solution with the matrix of blank pork. Three sulfonamides are prepared together in blank pork. Calibration curves were constructed by plotting peak area (y) versus the corresponding concentration of sulfonamides (x, ng/mL) (Fig. S4). When freedom is 4 (6 – 2 = 4) and confidence level is 99%, the critical value of R is 0.917. The coefficients of correlation R^2 for three sulfonamides are all 0.9998 and the R is 0.9999, which is bigger than 0.917. It is confirmed that there are good linear relationship between peak area (y) and the corresponding concentration of sulfonamides (x, ng/mL).

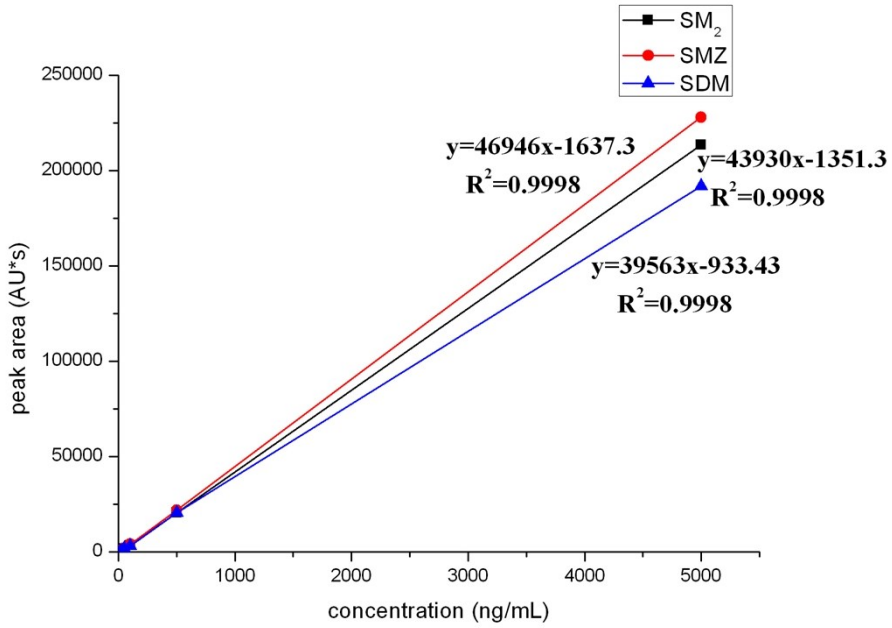

Fig. S4. The calibration curves of three sulfonamides.