

Supporting information

2. Experimental section

Buffer recipes (for 1L solution) used in optimization experiment for different buffer:

0.05M Tris-HCl: 6.05g Tris, 0.1M HCl, adjusted pH to 7.0.

0.05M PB: 8.9g Na₂HPO₄•2H₂O, 7.8g NaH₂PO₄•2H₂O, dissolved in water, adjusted pH to 7.0.

0.05M PBS: 8.9g Na₂HPO₄•2H₂O, 7.8g NaH₂PO₄•2H₂O, 8.775g NaCl, dissolved in water, adjusted pH to 7.0.

0.05M Na₂HPO₄-citric acid: 8.9g Na₂HPO₄•2H₂O, 0.1M citric acid, adjusted pH to 7.0.

0.05M KH₂PO₄-NaOH: 6.8g KH₂PO₃, 0.1M NaOH, adjusted pH to 7.0.

3. Results and discussion

Fig. S1 DPV curves of Cu-MOFs-Nafion/SPE in the absence (a) or presence of 400μM SA.

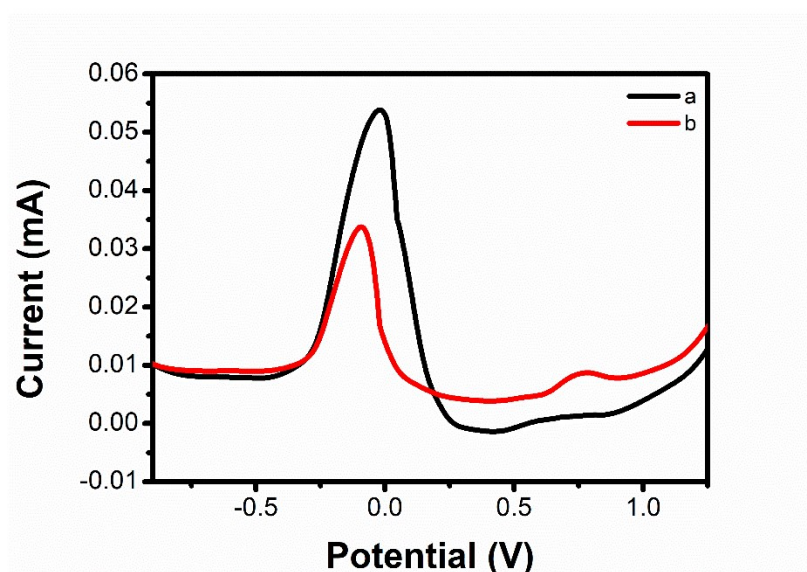


Fig S2: Effects of ratio of Cu-MOFs and KB (A), types of buffer (B) and concentration of buffer (C) on the ratiometric peak current intensities (I_{SA}/I_{Cu-MOF}) from DPV measurements of Cu-MOFs-KB-Nafion/SPE in the presence of 400 μ M SA. (Error bar=SD; n=5).

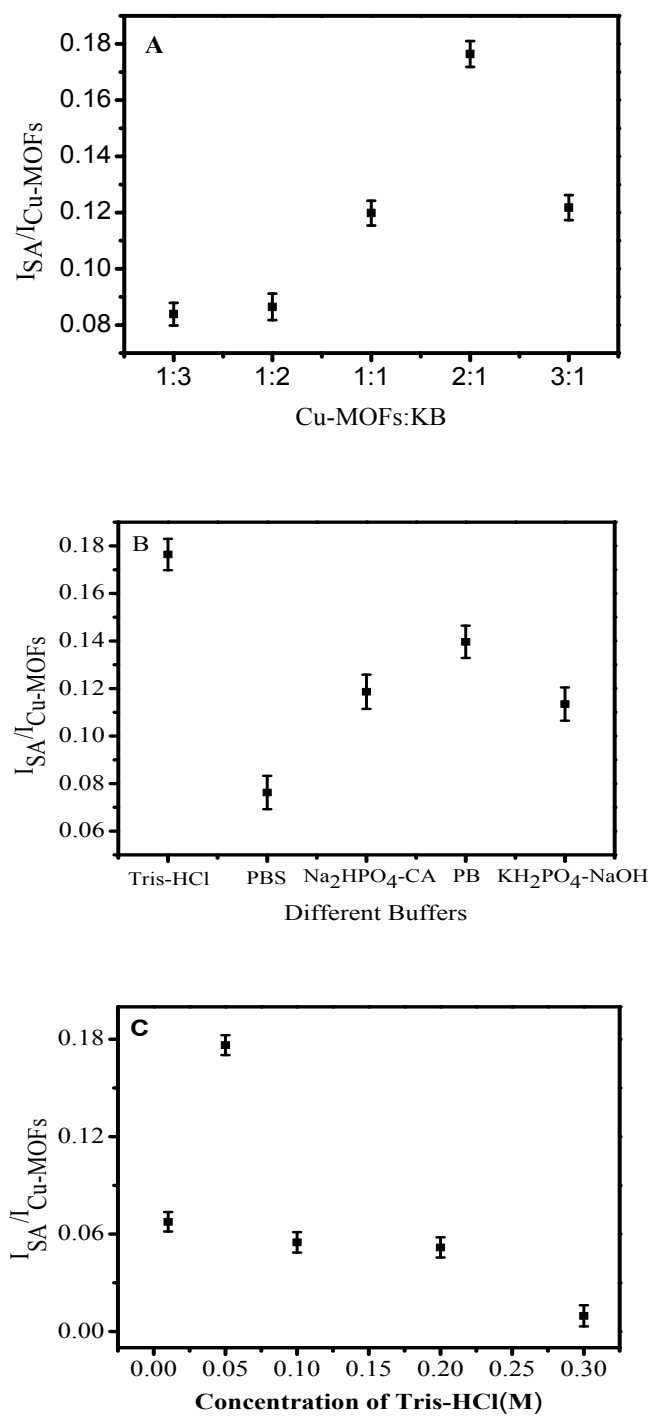


Fig S3 Stability for the Cu-MOFs-KB-Nafion/SPE sensor.

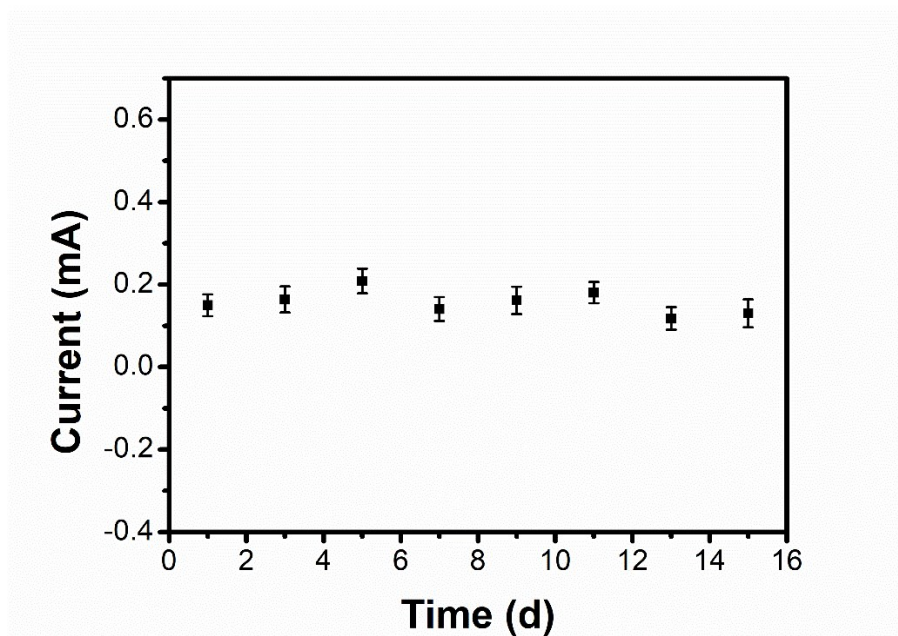


Fig.S4 The photograph for the in vivo detection of IAA.

