Supporting information

Enhancing electrochemical properties of two-dimensional zeolitic imidazole framework by incorporating conductive polymer for

dopamine detection

Jing Liu,^a Bing Yin,^{*a} Xiaobo Liu,^a Cheng Yang,^a Shiyu Zang,^a Shuo Wu^{*a} ^a School of Chemistry, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116023, PR, China. *E-mail: Bingyin@dlut.edu.cn; wushuo@dlut.edu.cn



Fig. S1 Schematic diagram of screen printing electrode size (250 mesh count, 0.4 mm wire diameter, standard mesh tension, $68 \mu \text{m}$ mesh thickness).



Fig. S2 Electrochemical impedance spectra of ZIF-L and ZIF-L/PEDOT electrodes in 10 mM Fe(CN)₆ ^{3-/4-} containing 0.1 M KCl frequency range from 10^5 to 10^{-1} Hz with amplitude of 5 mV at direct current bias potential of 0.24V.



Fig. S3 CV curves peak current of ZIF-L/PEDOT at 300 μ M DA in different pH, Scan rate: 50 mV s⁻¹, Inset: CV curves at different pH.



Fig. S4 The corresponding response current of ZIF-L/PEDOT exposed to DA and other interferences.



Fig. S5 Interference test of ZIF-L/PEDOT electrode for (A) 100 μ M AA, 50 μ M DA and 500 μ M L-Ala, 500 μ M L-Tyr, 500 μ M H₂O₂, 500 nM EP, 500 nM NE, 500 nM DOPAC, and 5 mM Glu in 0.01 M PBS at -0.15V, (B) 50 μ M DA and 100 μ M AA in 0.01 M PBS at 0.25V.



Fig. S6 Reproducible current response of eight ZIF-L/PEDOT electrodes in 0.01 M PBS containing 300 μ M DA.



Fig. S7 Current response of 100 μ M DA after 0, 7, 14, 21, 28 days in 0.01 M PBS.