

Table 1S. The statistical summary data of the linear regression line for the turbidimetric determination of CPZ by the colorimetric assay

Parameter	CPZ
Linearity ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	0.1-30
Regression equation	$0.3673 \pm 0.00126 + 0.0547 \pm 0.0009x^a$
Slope	0.0547 ± 0.0009
Intercept	0.3673 ± 0.00126
Correlation coefficient, r	0.9983
coefficient of determination, r^2	0.9967
LOD ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) ^b	0.069
LOQ ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) ^c	0.23
% RSD ^d	1.52
% E ^e	0.51

^a The detector signal in mV for the concentration of X $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$

^b Limit of detection

^c Limit of quantification

^d Relative standard deviation percentage for three replicate samples

^e Error percentage for three replicate samples

Table 2S. The intra and inter-day precision of the developed colorimetric assay.

[CPZ] $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$	Found [CPZ \pm SD ^a] $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$	RSD%
Intra-day (n=6)		
10	10.221	1.22
20	30.211	2.65
Inter-day one (n=6)		
10	10.3143 \pm 0.0717	1.81
20	20.522 \pm 0.8424	0.93
Inter-day two (n=6)		
10	10.2141 \pm 0.3411	2.54
20	20.7855 \pm 0.4262	3.10
Inter-day three (n=6)		
10	10.2331 \pm 0.3315	2.98
20	20.0855 \pm 0.2145	1.54

^a The average of five replicate analyses

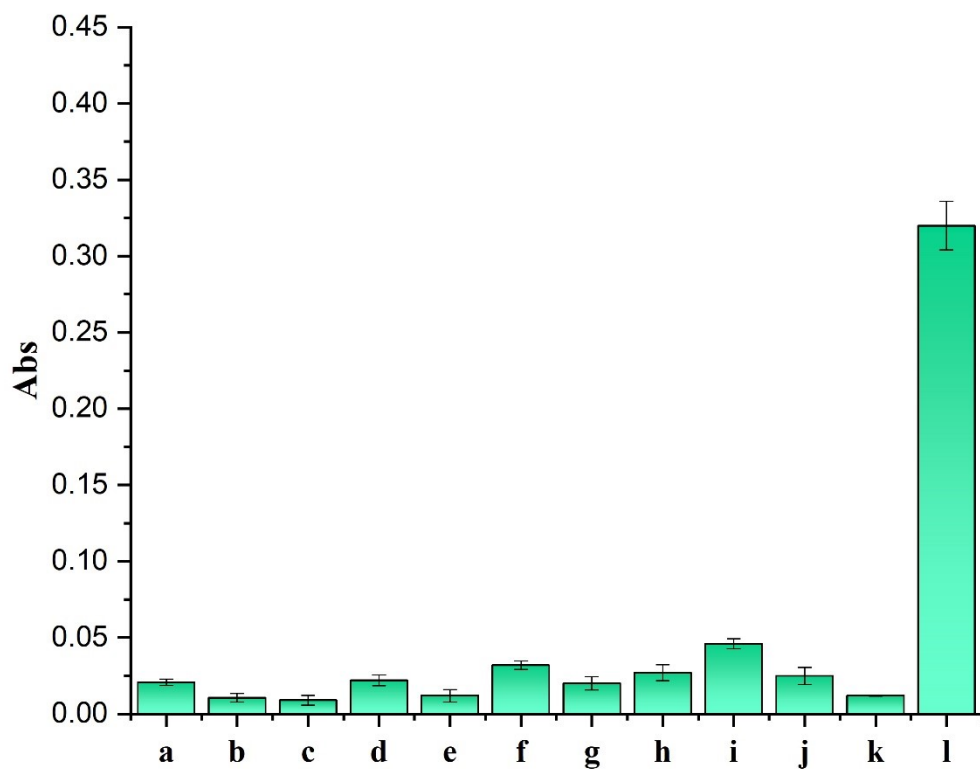


Figure 1S: The absorbance at 527 nm under optimum conditions upon addition the followings: (a) methanol (1:4 v/v), (b) ethanol (1: 4 v/v), (c) creatinine (1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), (d) uric acid (1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), (e) urea (1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), (f) xanthine (1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), (g) catechol (1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), (h) lactose (1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), (i) sucrose (1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), (j), glucose (1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), (k) fructose (1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), (l) ascorbic acid (5000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$).