**Supporting Information** 

## Electrochemical glucose biosensor based on graphene composites: Use of dopamine as reducing monomer and as site for covalent immobilization of enzyme<sup>†</sup>

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Fig.S1 Scheme of Self-Polymerization of Dopamine [1-4]



Fig.S2 The Michal addition reaction between PDA and GOD [2, 5-6]



Fig. S3 The distribution of the particle number on the surface of GCE/PDA-RGO/GOD/Pt NPs



**Fig. S4** Cyclic voltammograms at different modified electrodes in PBS solution in the absence and in the presence of 0.2mM glucose in pH 7.4 PBS at the rate of 0.1V/s. (A)GOD, (B)PDA, (C)RGO-PDA, (D)RGO-PDA/PtNPs, (E)RGO-PDA/GOD, (F)RGO-PDA/GOD/PtNPs.



Fig.S5 The current responses of GCE/PDA-RGO/GOD/PtNPs to 0.2 mM glucose in five measurements.



Fig.S6 Cyclic voltammograms of GCE/PDA-RGO/GOD/PtNPs in pH 7.4 PBS at the rate of 0.1V/s recorded at the

 $1^{st}$  (a), and the 50th cycle (b). Curve c is CV of the modified electrode after has been stored in PBS at 4°C for a

week.



Fig.S7 Cyclic voltammograms of GCE/PDA-RGO/GOD/PtNPs in pH 7.4 PBS at the rate of 0.1V/s in the presence

of 0.2mM glucose.



Fig.S8 The current response on the GCE/PDA-RGO/GOD/PtNPs with different substance, respectively

## Sensing mechanism of GCE/PDA-RGO/GOD/PtNPs in different conditions [7-9]

In the pH 7.4 PBS (N<sub>2</sub>-saturated) solution

$$GOD(FAD) + 2e^{-} + 2H^{+} \rightleftharpoons GOD(FADH_{2})$$
<sup>(1)</sup>

$$GOD(FADH_2) - 2e^- \rightleftharpoons GOD(FAD) + 2H^+$$
 (2)

In the pH 7.4 PBS (air-saturated) solution

$$GOD(FAD) + 2e^{-} + 2H^{+} \rightleftharpoons GOD(FADH_{2})$$
(3)

$$GOD(FADH_2) + O_2 \rightarrow GOD(FAD) + H_2O_2$$
(4)

$$H_2O_2 - 2e^- \rightarrow 2H^+ + O_2 \tag{5}$$

In pH 7.4 PBS(Air-saturated) solution with the adding of glucose

$$GOD(FAD) + 2e^{-} + 2H^{+} \rightleftharpoons GOD(FADH_{2})$$
 (6-1)

$$GOD(FAD)$$
+glucose  $\rightarrow$  gluconolactone+ $GOD(FADH_2)$  (6-2)

$$GOD(FADH_2) + O_2 \rightarrow GOD(FAD) + H_2O_2$$
(7)

$$H_2O_2 - 2e^- \rightarrow 2H^+ + O_2 \tag{8}$$

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