

Supplementary data

Sulfonic Functionalized Polydopamine Coatings with pH-Independent Surface Charge for Optimizing Capillary Electrophoretic Separations

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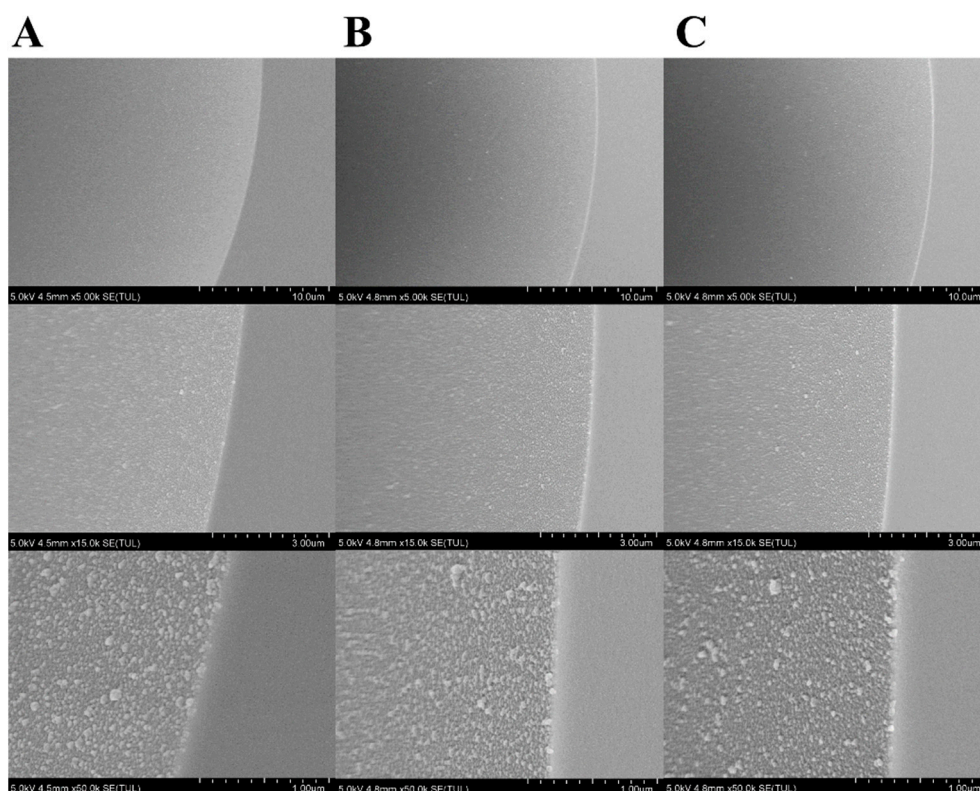


Figure S1. FESEM images of different cross-sections within a single PDA-SP@capillary.

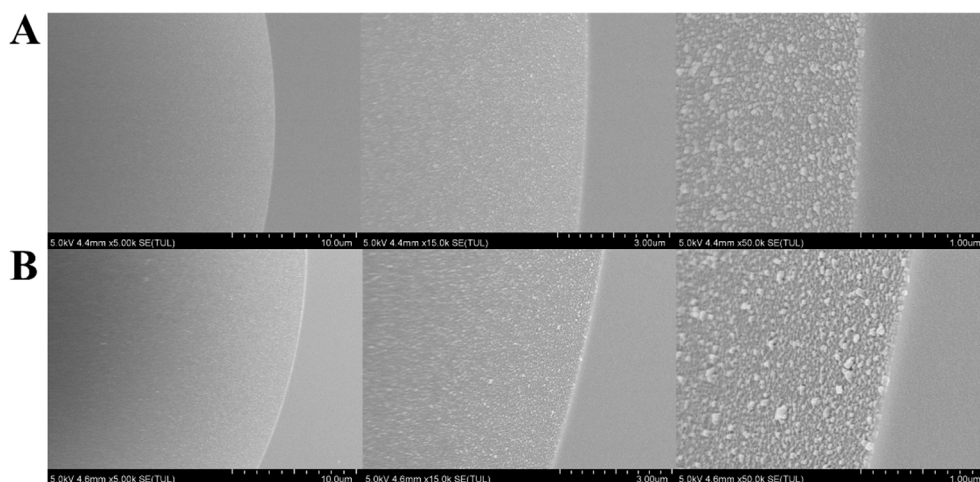


Figure S2. FESEM images of the inner wall of PDA-SP@capillary after washing treatment with HCl (pH 2.0) (A) and NaOH (pH 10.0) (B) solutions for 12 h.

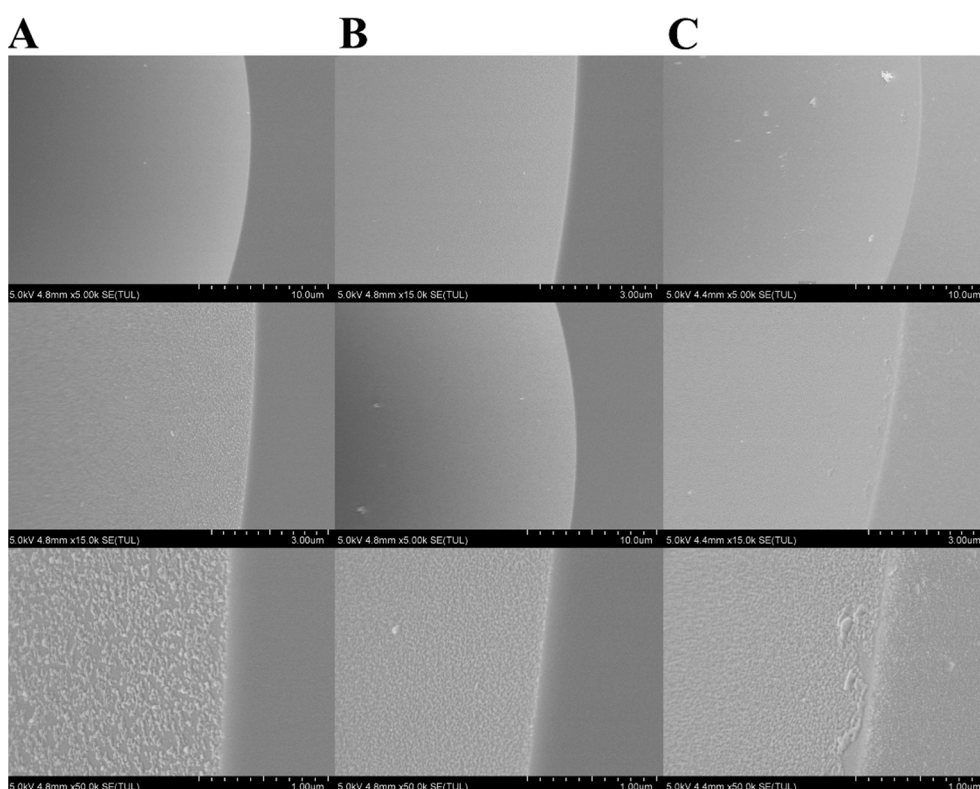


Figure S3. FESEM images of different cross-sections within a single PDA-Tris@capillary.

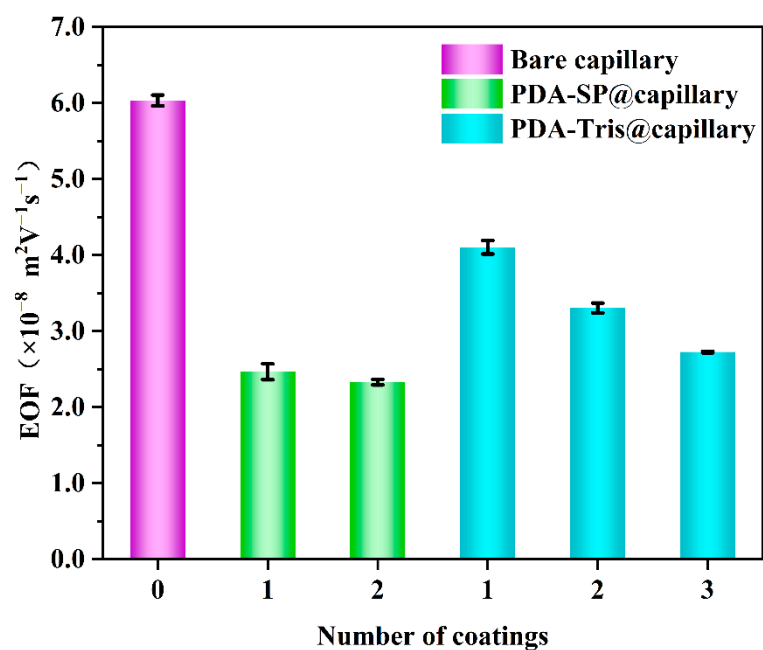


Figure S4. Effect of the number of repeated coatings of PDA-SP@capillary and PDA-Tris@capillary on their EOF mobilities at pH 8.0. All other CE experimental conditions are the same as Figure 4.

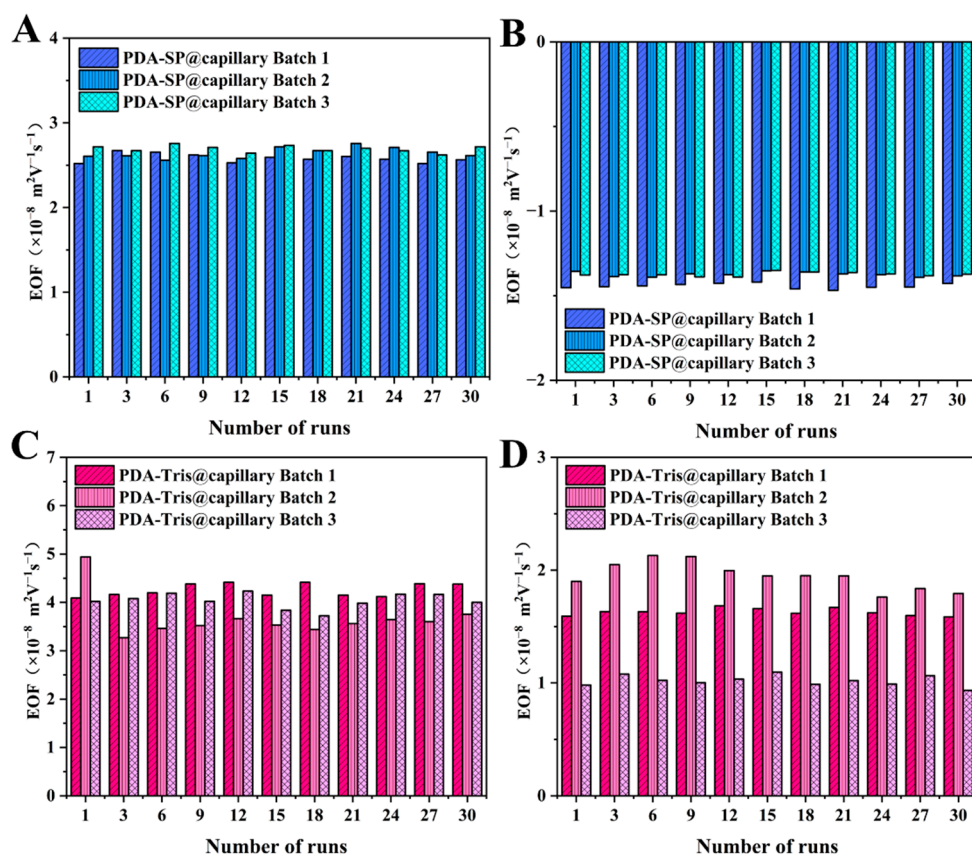


Figure S5. EOF stability of PDA-SP@capillary at pH 8.0 (A) and pH 4.0 (B) and PDA-Tris@capillary at pH 8.0 (C) and pH 4.0 (D). All other CE experimental conditions are the same as Figure 4.

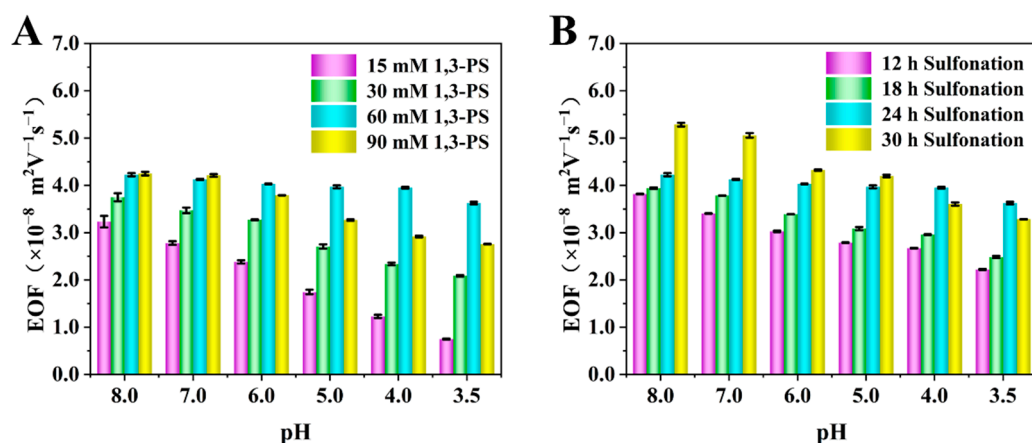


Figure S6. Effect of 1,3-PS concentration (A) and sulfonation time (B) on EOF mobilities of SPD@capillary. All other CE experimental conditions are the same as Figure 4.

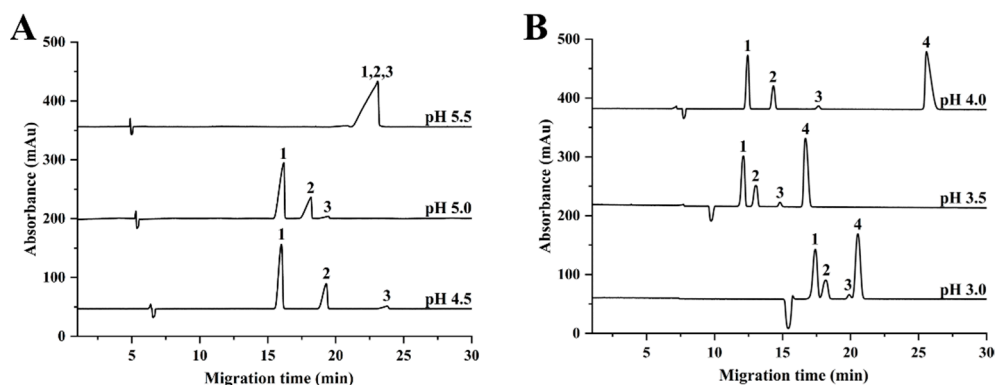


Figure S7. Electropherograms of six aromatic acids on bare column at different pH. All other CE experimental conditions are the same as Figure 5.

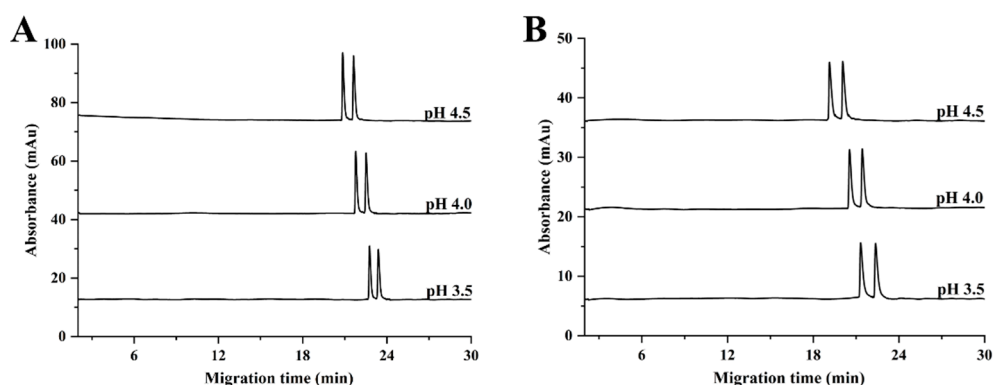


Figure S8. Electropherograms of (A) isoproterenol and (B) ofloxacin on bare capillary at different pH. All other CE experimental conditions are the same as Figure 6.

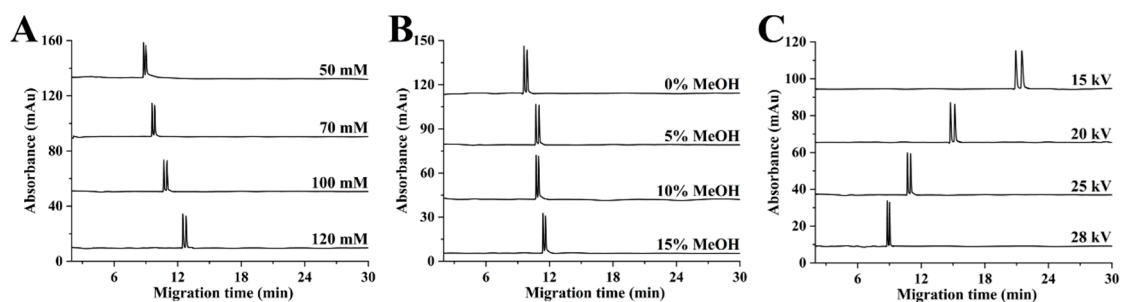


Figure S9. Electropherograms of isoproterenol on SPD@capillary at (A) different buffer concentration, (B) methanol concentration and (C) applied voltage. All other CE experimental conditions are the same as Figure 6.

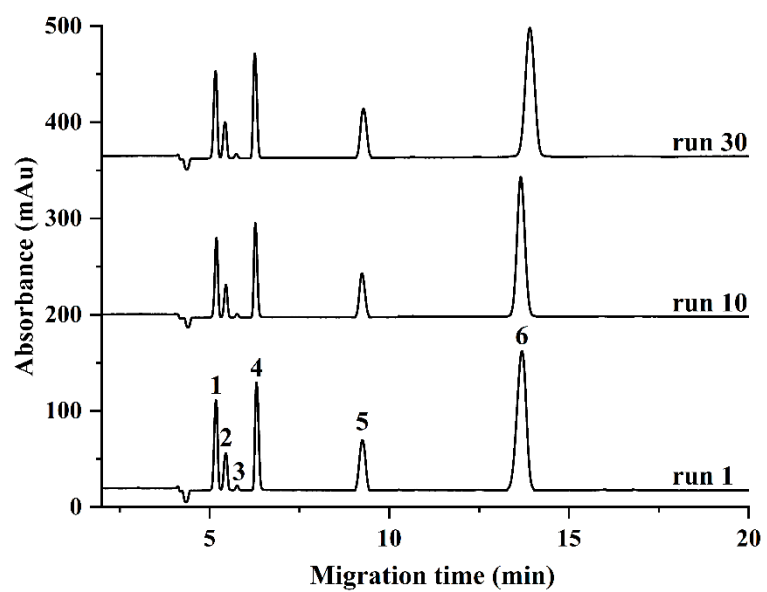


Figure S10. Electropherograms of six aromatic acids of different runs on SPD@capillary. All other CE experimental conditions are the same as Figure 5.