Supplementary Materials

An Electrode Based on the Manganese Dioxide Nanorods and Hexadecylpyridinium Bromide for the Rosmarinic Acid Voltammetric Assay

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Table S1. Comparison of rosmarinic acid analytical characteristics on various electrodes.

Electrode	Method	Detection limit, M	Linear dynamic range, M	Ref.
Carbon paste electrode/Carbon nanotubes dispersed in chitosan/ DNA	SWV*	1.4×10^{-8}	$4.0 \times 10^{-8} - 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$	[3]
Carbon nanotube paste electrode with n-octyl-pyridinium hexafluorophosphate	DPV**	1.5×10^{-8}	$0.0 - 6.8 \times 10^{-4}$	[4]
Carbon paste electrode with [Fe^{III}Z-n^{II}(μ-OH)(2-[bis(2-pyridylmethyl)aminomethyl]-6-[(2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl)(2-pyridyl-methyl)aminomethyl]-4-methylphenol)](ClO$_4$)$_2$	SWV	2.3×10^{-6}	$2.98 \times 10^{-5} - 3.83 \times 10^{-4}$	[5]
Glassy carbon electrode/poly(o-phenylenediamine)/Pt nanoparticles	CA***	5×10^{-7}	$(1-55) \times 10^{-6}$	[6]
Carbon paste electrode/MMIP**** Fe$_3$O$_4$@SiO$_2$@NH$_2$ nanoparticles	DPV	8.5×10^{-8}	$1 \times 10^{-7} - 1 \times 10^{-4}$ and $1 \times 10^{-4} - 5 \times 10^{-4}$	[7]
GCE/MnO$_2$ nanorods–hexadecylpyridinium bromide	DPV	9.7×10^{-9}	$2.5 \times 10^{-8} - 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$ and $1.0 \times 10^{-6} - 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$	This work

* Square-wave voltammetry. ** Differential pulse voltammetry. *** Chronoamperometry.
**** Magnetic functionalized molecularly imprinted polymer.