
Supplementary Material

How Meaningful Are Minor Details in the Generation of Nanomodified Electrochemical Enzyme Biosensors? Exploring the Scenario with Sinusoidal Approaches

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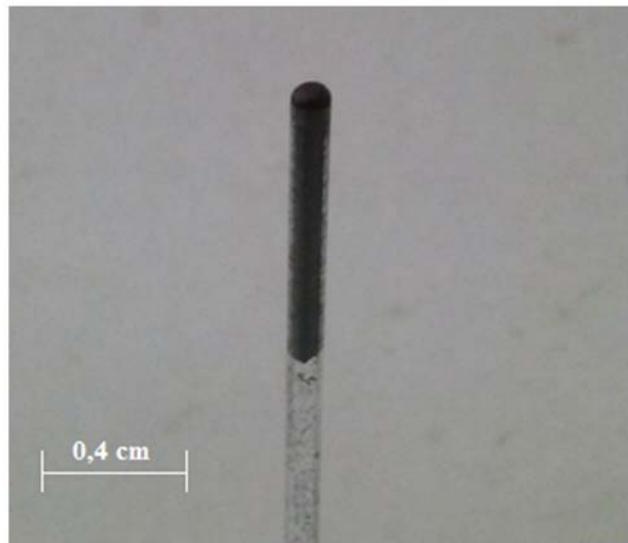
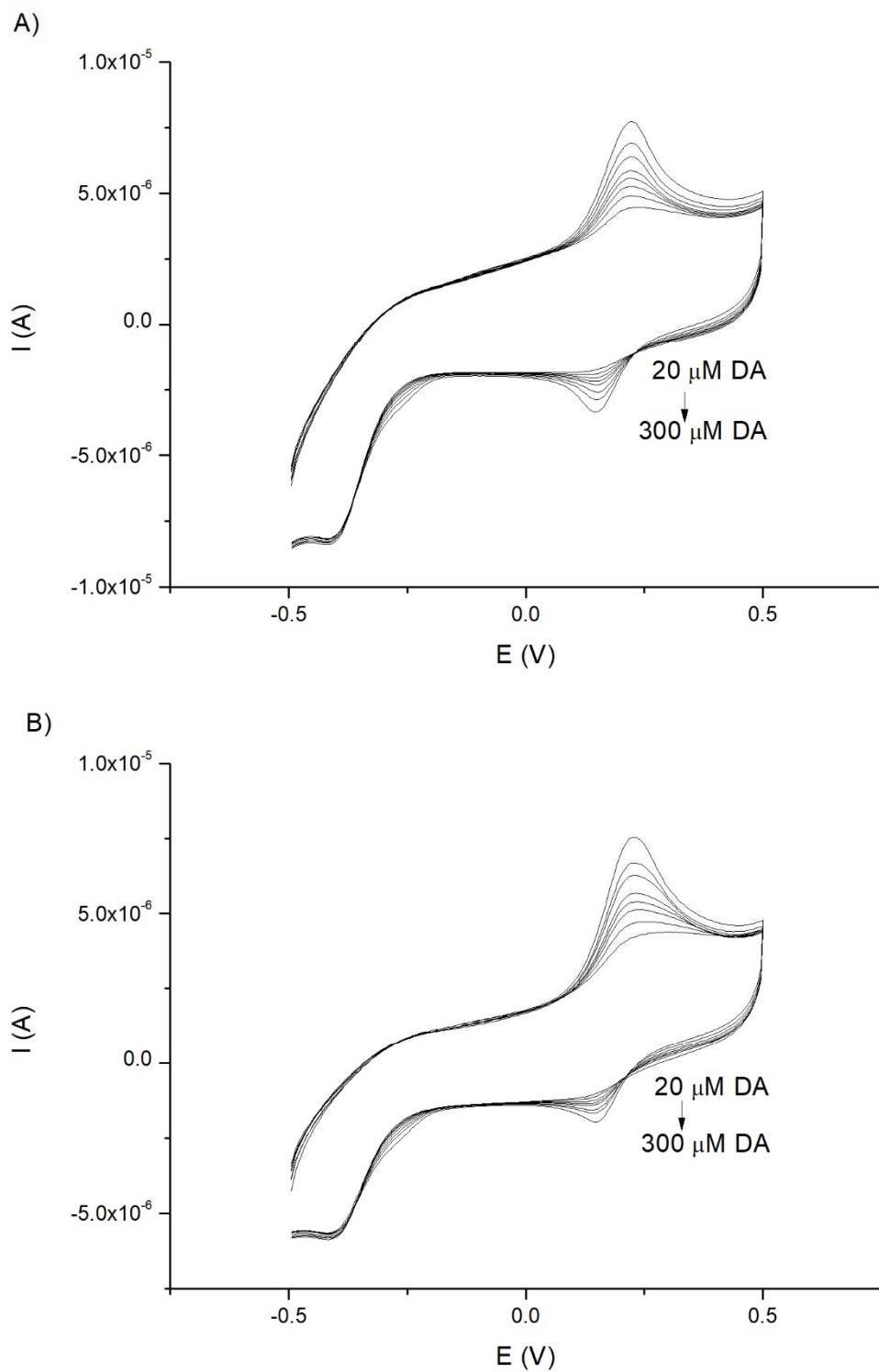


Figure S1. Picture of a tyrosinase and gold nanoparticles-modified SNGC electrode by using drop-casting method.



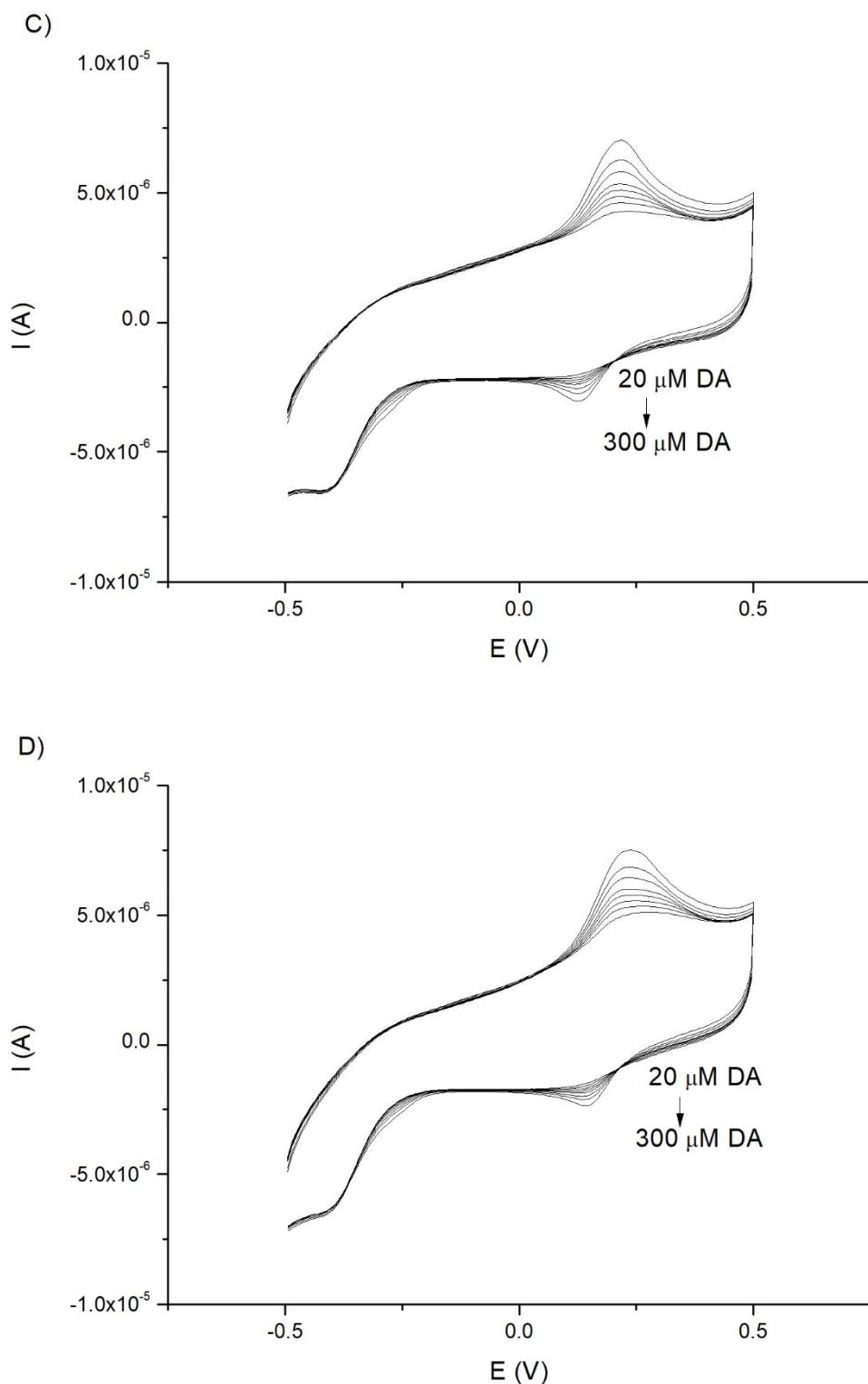
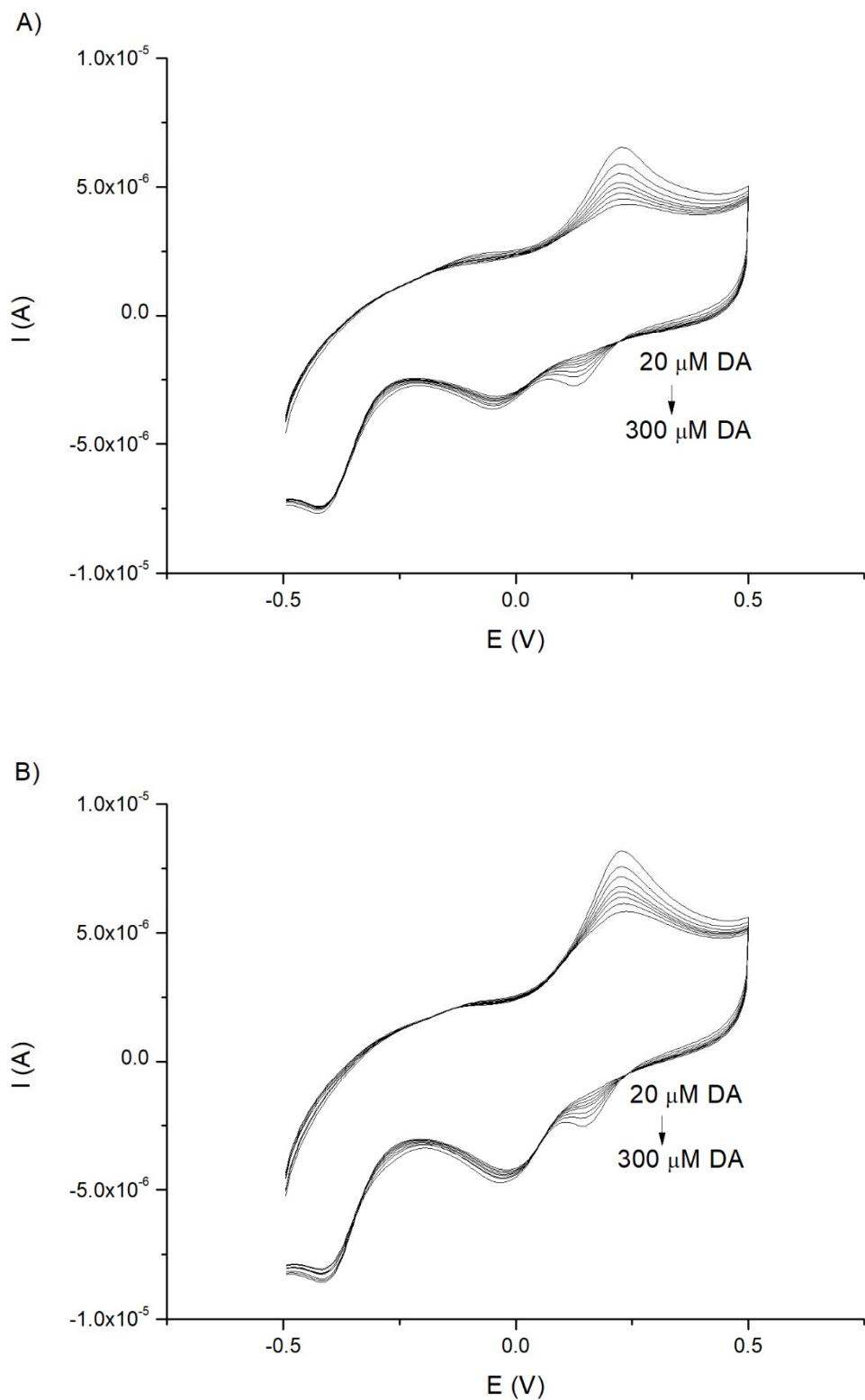


Figure S2. Cyclic voltammograms for the determination of dopamine in presence of different concentrations of AA, using a SNGC/PEDOT+Tyr-SC biosensor: (A) 500 μM and (B) 1000 μM , and a SNGC/PEDOT+Tyr-SC/AuNPs (*drop*) biosensor: (C) 500 μM and (D) 1000 μM .



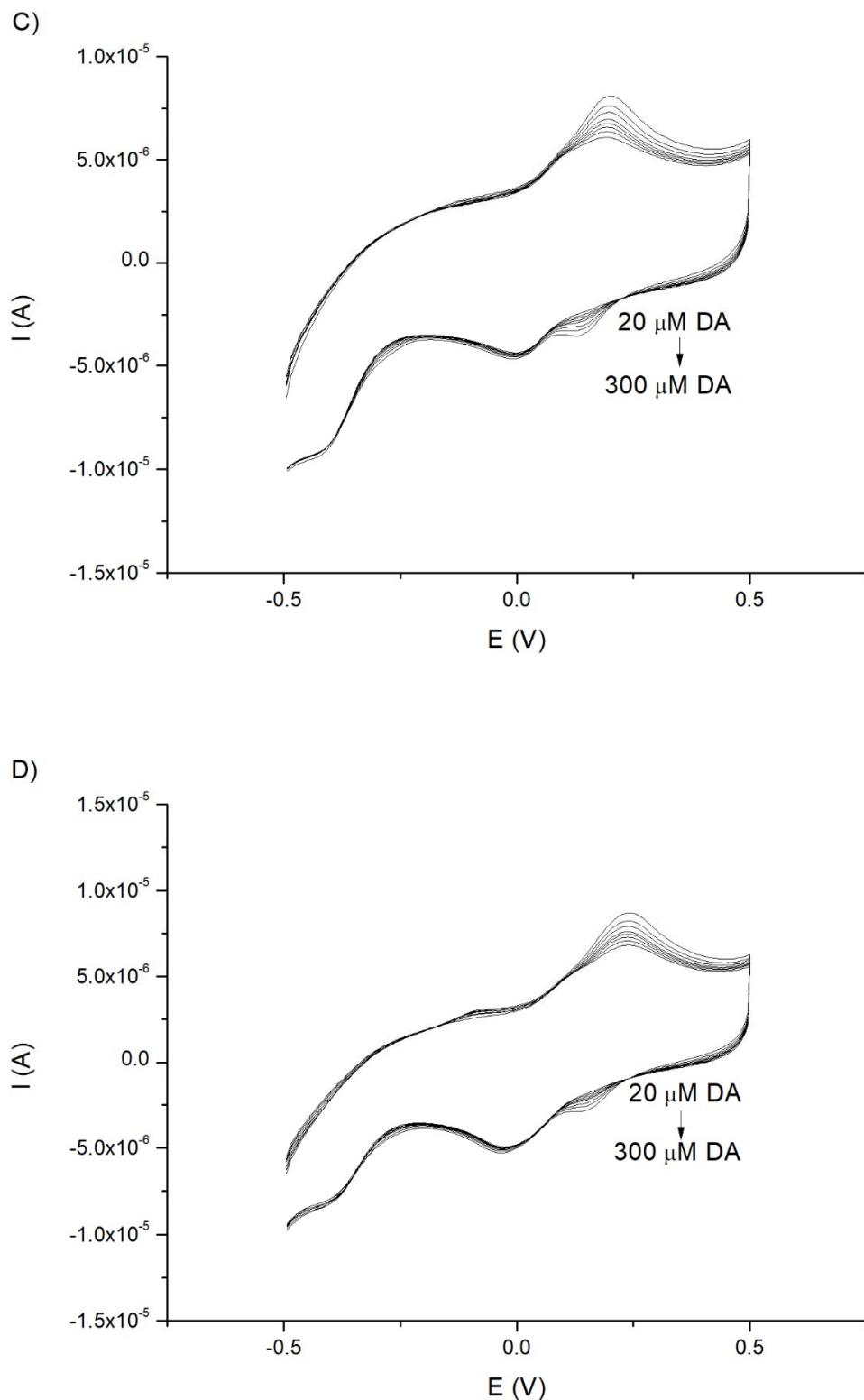
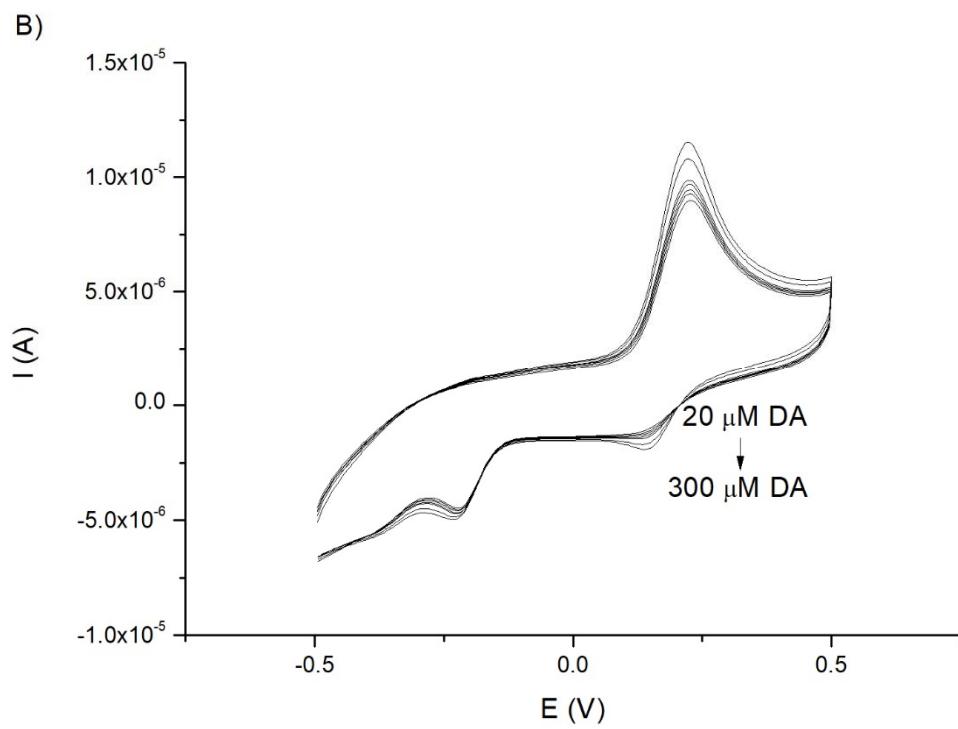
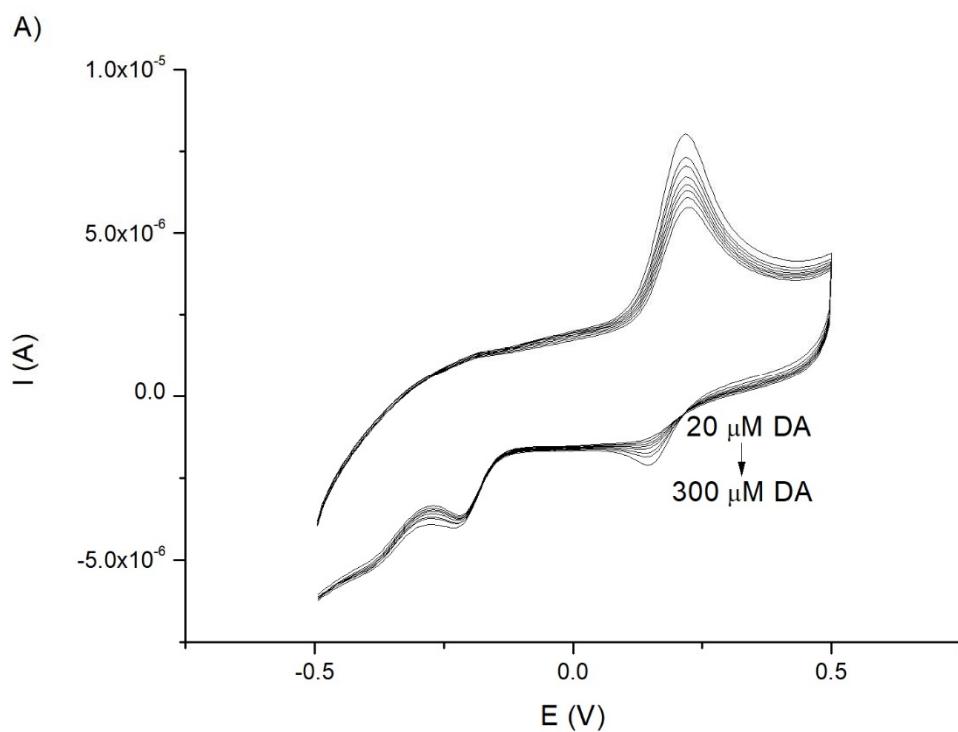


Figure S3. Cyclic voltammograms for the determination of dopamine in presence of different concentrations of HQ, using a SNGC/PEDOT+Tyr-SC biosensor: (A) 500 μ M and (B) 1000 μ M, and a SNGC/PEDOT+Tyr-SC/AuNPs (drop) biosensor: (C) 500 μ M and (D) 1000 μ M.



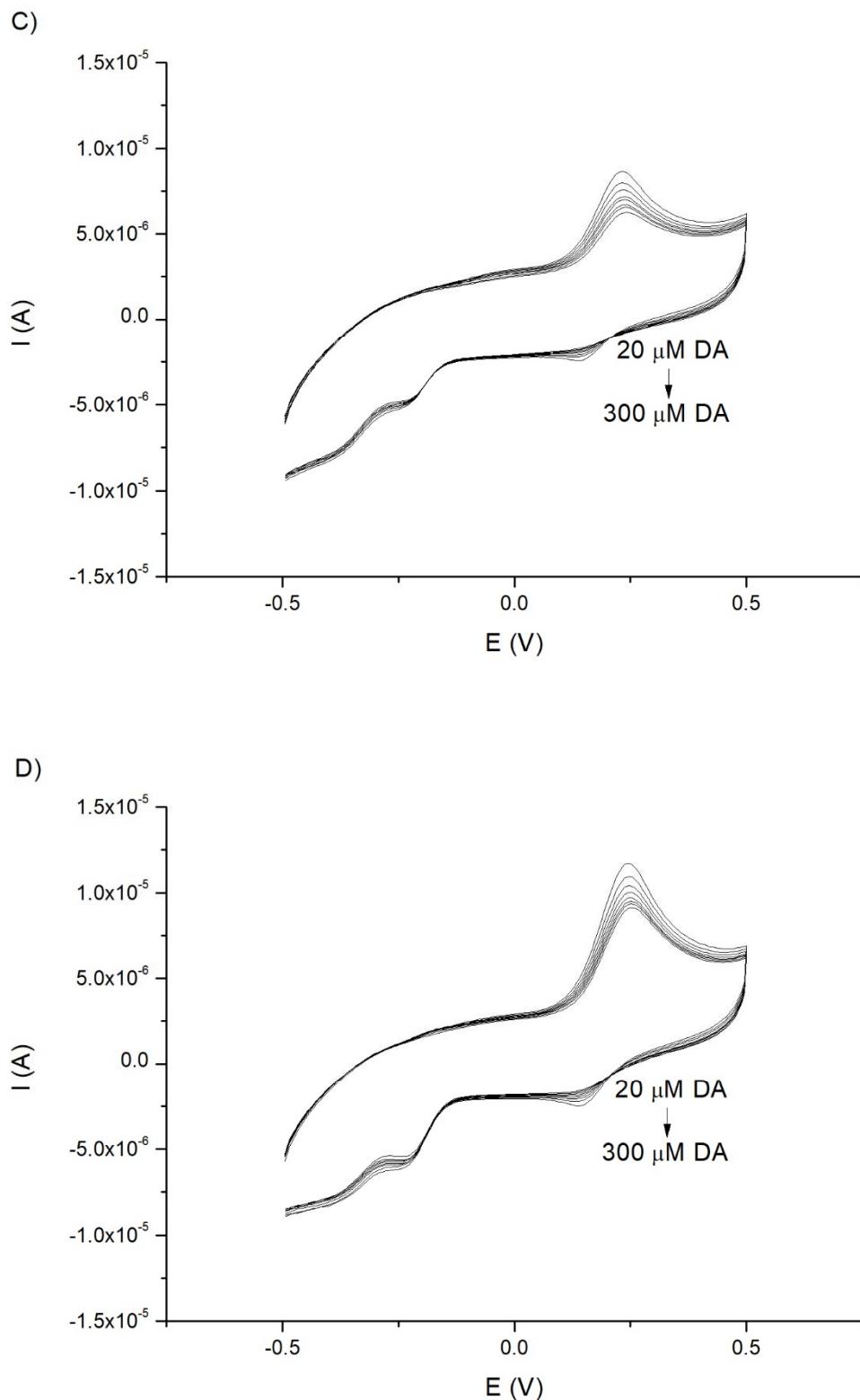


Figure S4. (A) Cyclic voltammograms for the determination of dopamine in presence of different concentrations of EPI, using a *SNGC/PEDOT+Tyr-SC* biosensor: (A) 500 μM and (B) 1000 μM , and a *SNGC/PEDOT+Tyr-SC/AuNPs (drop)* biosensor: (C) 500 μM and (D) 1000 μM .