

## Article

# Efficient Oxidase Biosensors Based on Bioelectrocatalytic Surfaces of Electrodeposited Ferrocenyl Polycyclosiloxanes—Pt Na-nanoparticles

Alvaro Boluda <sup>1</sup>, Carmen M. Casado <sup>2</sup>, Beatriz Alonso <sup>2</sup> and M. Pilar García Armada <sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Industrial Chemical Engineering, Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros Industriales, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, José Gutiérrez Abascal, 2, 28006 Madrid, Spain; Aboludacalvo@gmail.com,

<sup>2</sup> Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Cantoblanco, 28049 Madrid, Spain; carmenm.casado@uam.es (C.M.C.); beatriz.alonso@uam.es (B.A.)

\* Correspondence: pilar.garcia.armada@upm.es

## Levich Plots of Modified Electrodes:

**Citation:** Boluda, A.; Casado, C.M.; Alonso, B.; Garcia Armada, M.P. Efficient Oxidase Biosensors Based on Bioelectrocatalytic Surfaces of Electrodeposited Ferrocenyl Polycyclosiloxanes—Pt Nanoparticles. *Chemosensors* **2021**, *9*, 81. <https://doi.org/10.3390/chemosensors9040081>

Academic Editor: Eugenia Fagadar-Cosma

Received: 9 March 2021

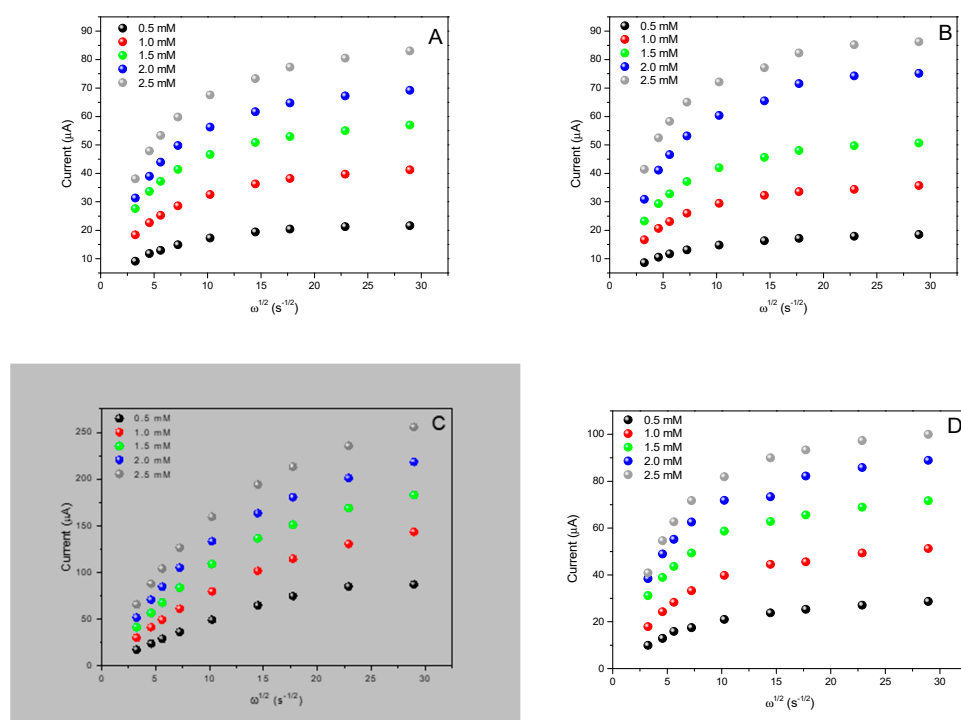
Accepted: 10 April 2021

Published: 16 April 2021

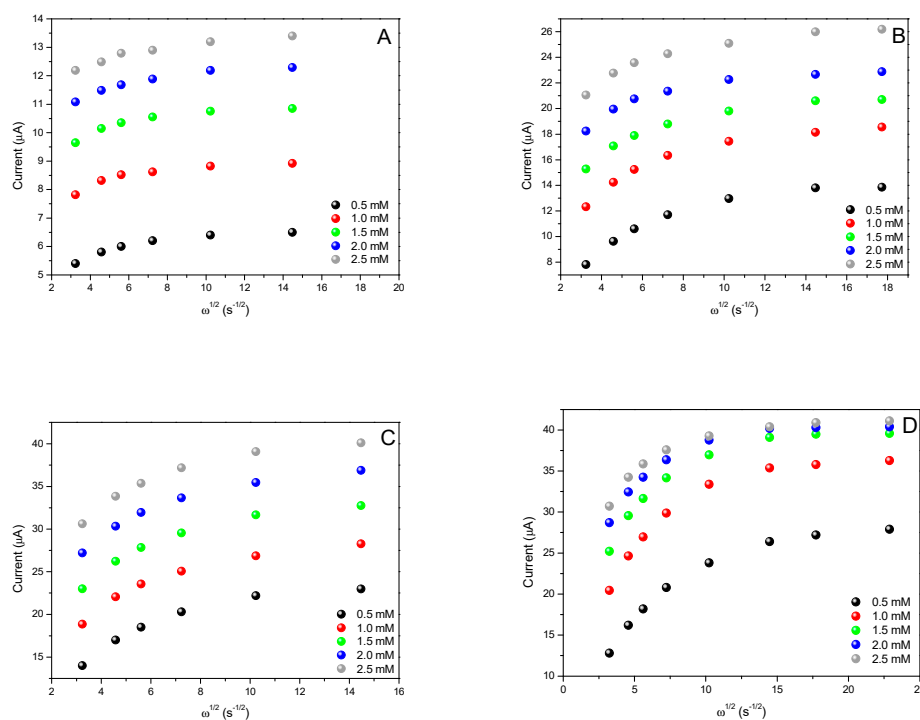
**Publisher's Note:** MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



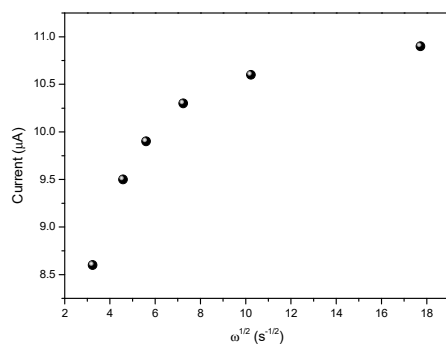
**Copyright:** © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).



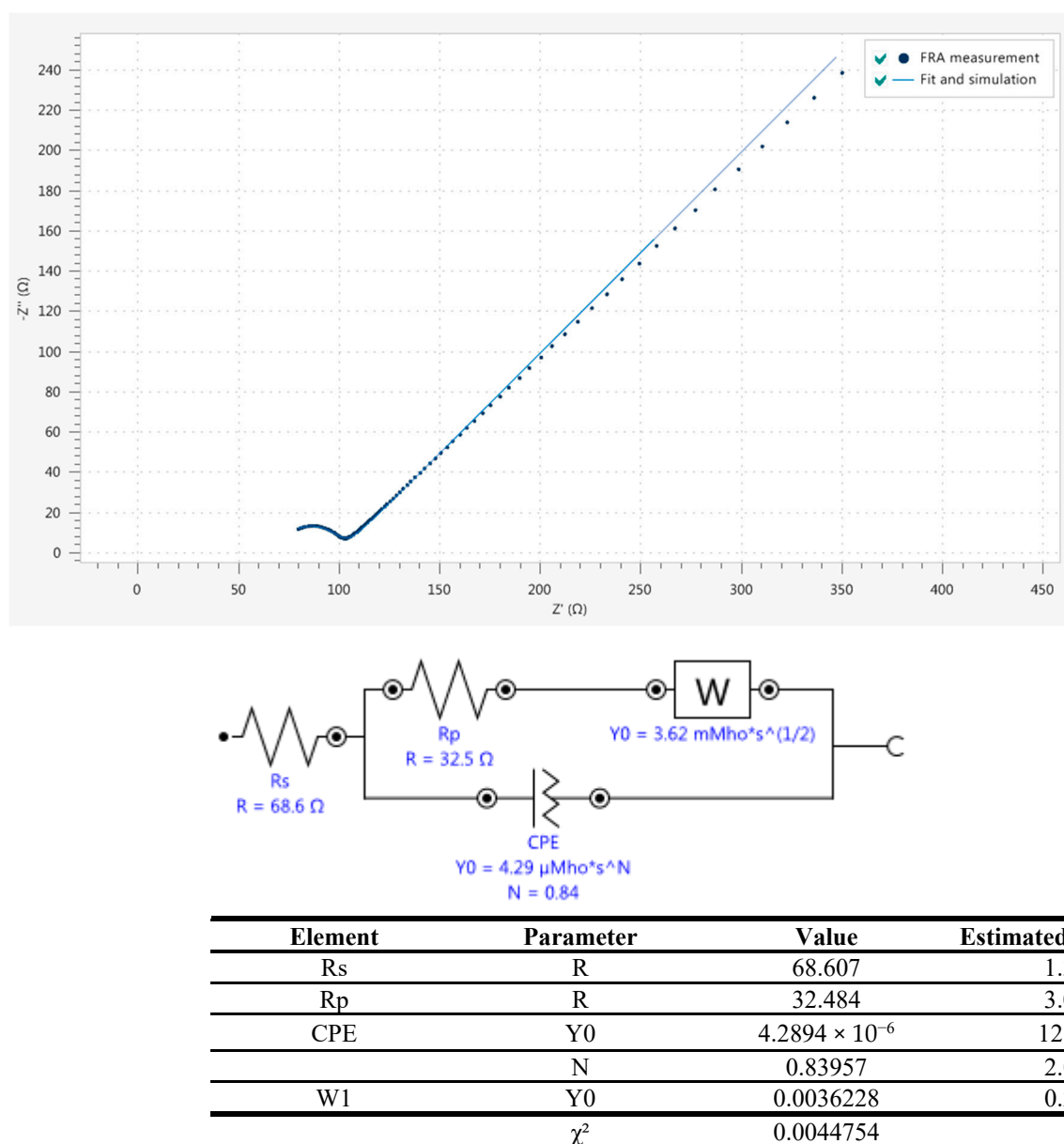
**Figure S1.** Levich plots for catalytic oxidation of hydrogen peroxide in deaerated phosphate buffer (pH = 7.0)/NaClO<sub>4</sub> (0.1 M) solution with (A) a FPP ( $\Gamma = 4.24 \times 10^{-10}$  molFc/cm<sup>2</sup>), (B) a MFPP ( $\Gamma = 1.17 \times 10^{-10}$  molFc/cm<sup>2</sup>), (C) a PtNPs/FPP ( $3.19 \times 10^{-10}$  molFc/cm<sup>2</sup>), and (D) a PtNPs/FPP ( $3.08 \times 10^{-10}$  molFc/cm<sup>2</sup>) modified electrodes. The working potential was 0.5 V vs. SCE.



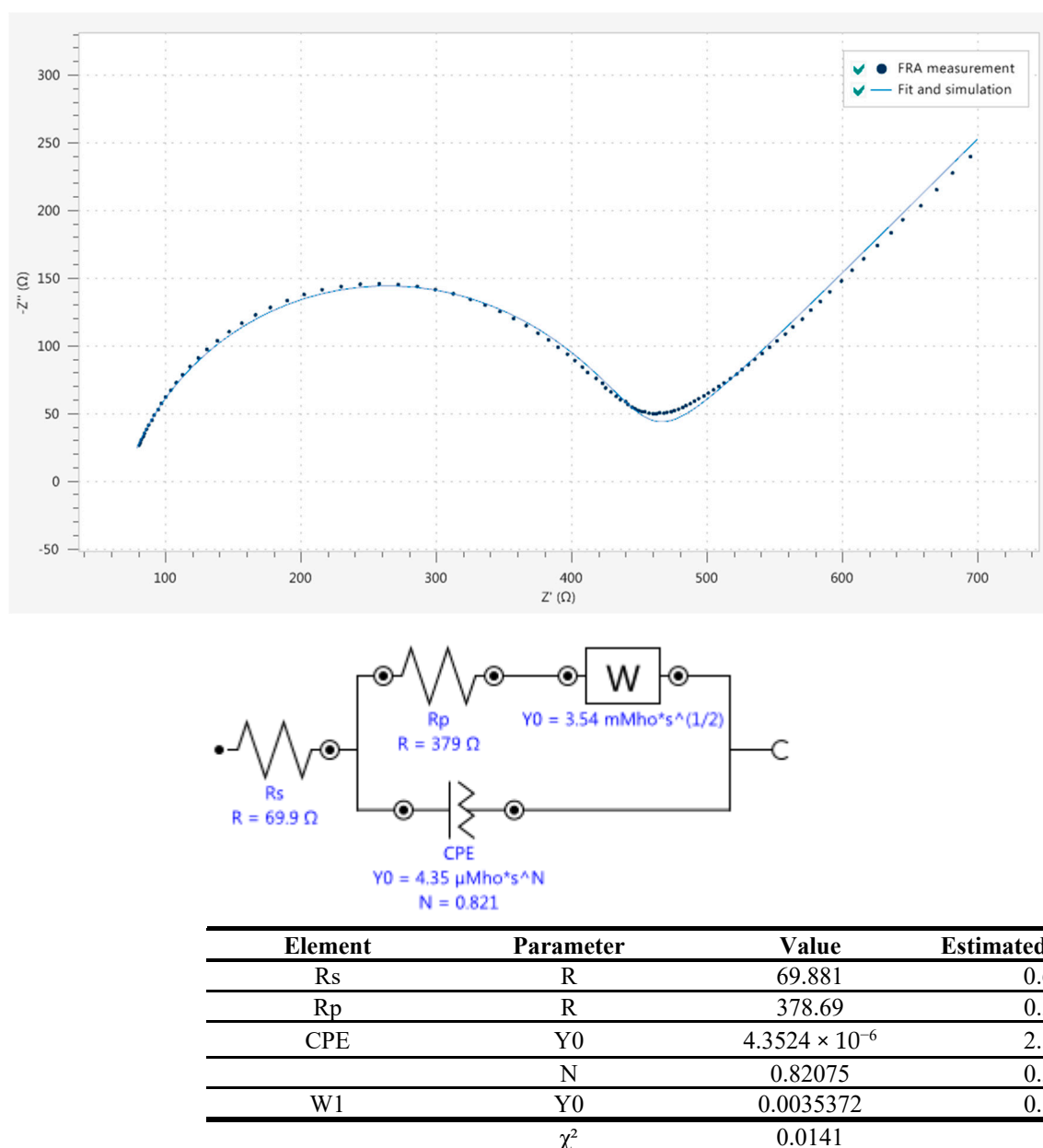
**Figure S2.** Levich plots for catalytic reduction of hydrogen peroxide in deaerated phosphate buffer (pH = 7.0)/NaClO<sub>4</sub> (0.1 M) solution with (A) a FPP ( $\Gamma = 4.24 \times 10^{-10}$  molFc/cm<sup>2</sup>), (B) a MFPP ( $\Gamma = 4.14 \times 10^{-10}$  molFc/cm<sup>2</sup>), (C) a PtNPs/FPP ( $3.29 \times 10^{-10}$  molFc/cm<sup>2</sup>), and (D) a PtNPs/MFPP ( $3.19 \times 10^{-10}$  molFc/cm<sup>2</sup>) modified electrodes. The working potential was −0.1 V vs. SCE.



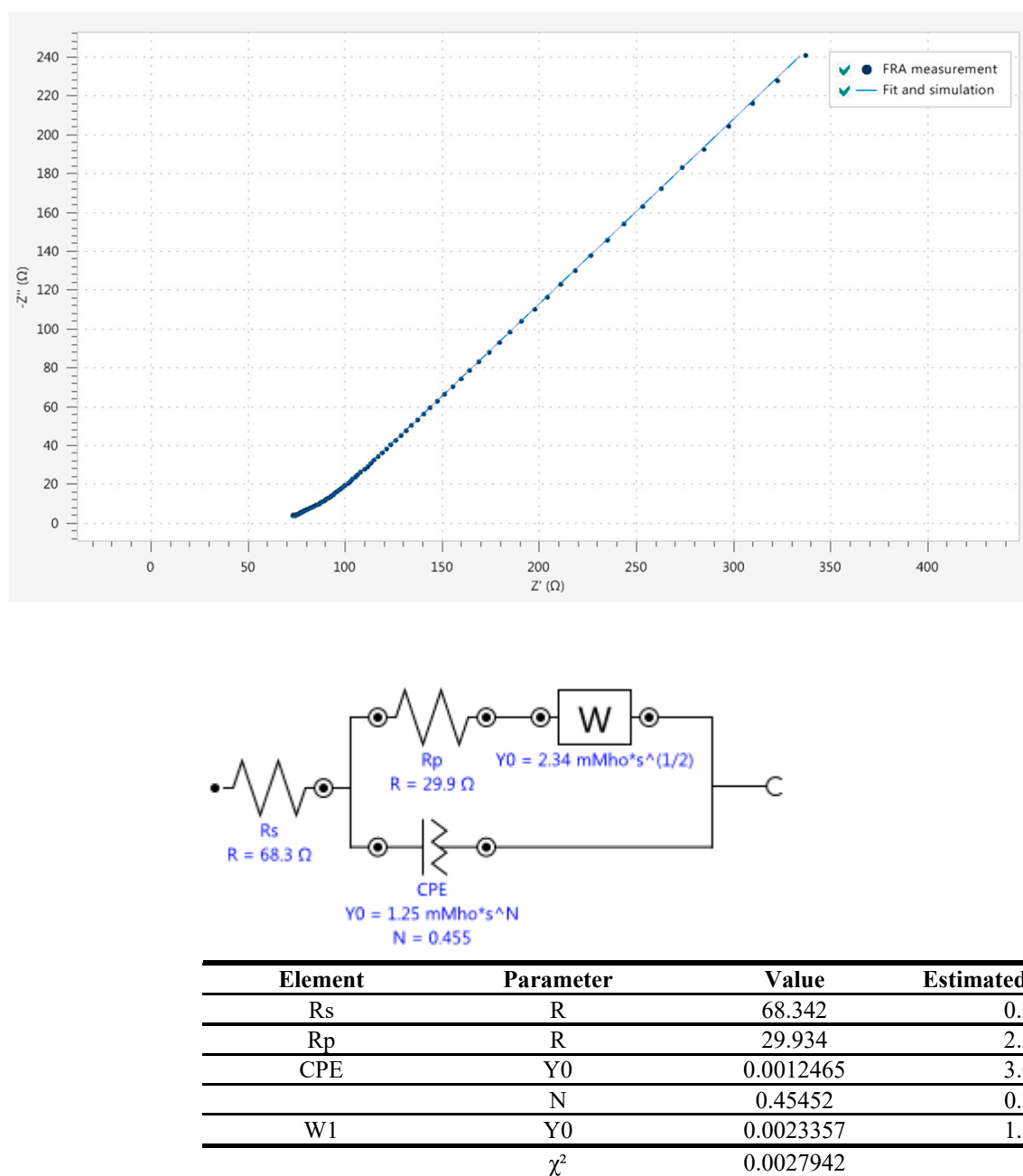
**Figure S3.** Levich plot for catalytic reduction of oxygen in oxygen saturated (24° C) phosphate buffer (pH = 7.0)/NaClO<sub>4</sub> (0.1 M) solution at a PtNPs/FPP ( $\Gamma = 4.85 \times 10^{-10}$  molFc/cm<sup>2</sup>) modified electrode. The working potential was −0.1 V vs. SCE.



**Figure S4.** Nyquist plot, fit and simulation, equivalent circuit and impedance data of a Pt bare electrode.



**Figure S5.** Nyquist plot, fit and simulation, equivalent circuit and impedance data of a FPP modified electrode.



**Figure S6.** Nyquist plot, fit and simulation, equivalent circuit and impedance data of a PtNPs/FPP modified electrode.