

Supplementary Materials

Voltammetric Determination of 5-Hydroxyindoleacetic Acid at Poly (p-amino benzene sulfonic acid) Modified Sensor

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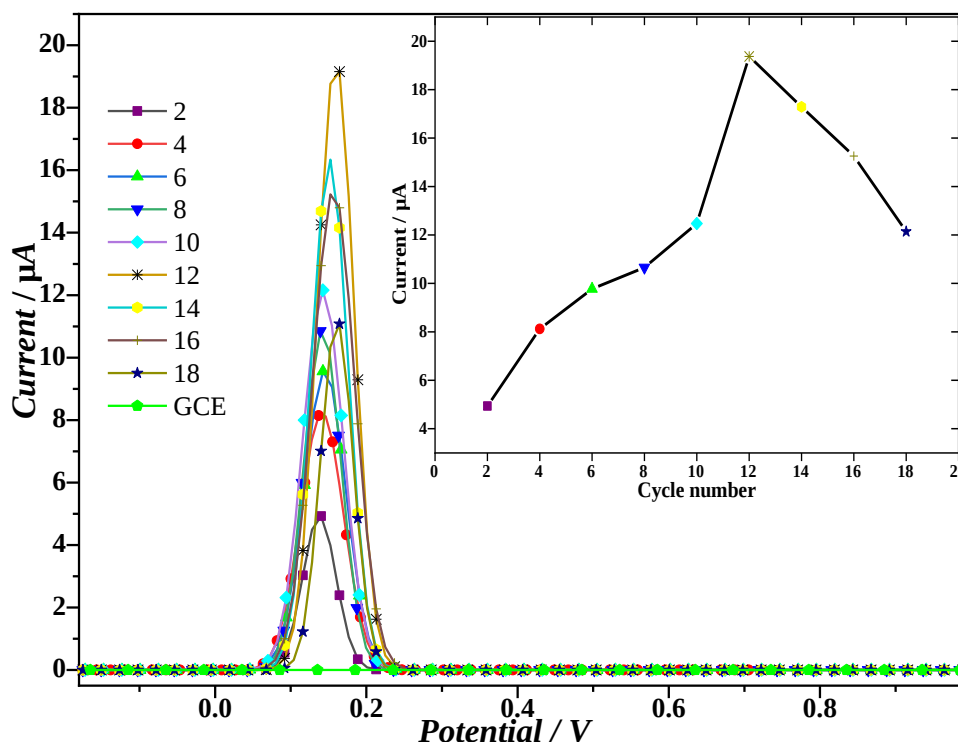


Figure S1. DPV responses for 0.1 mM HIAA in PBS pH 7.0 at the poly (*p*-ABSA) modified sensor of different thicknesses. Inset: Relationship of current-cycle number

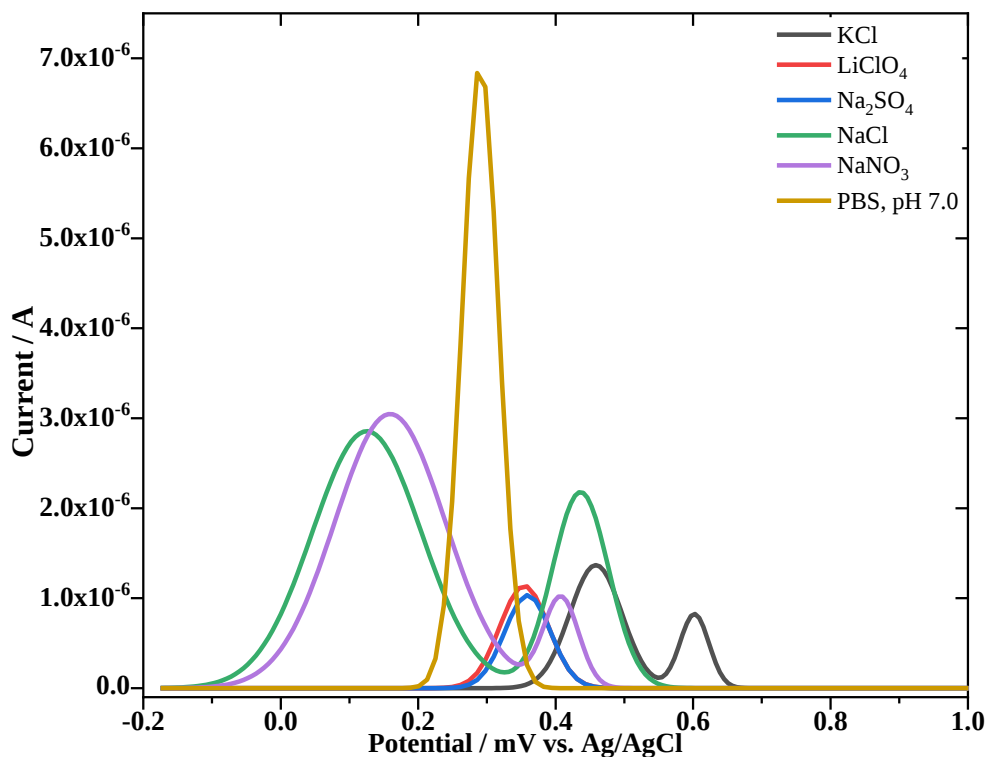


Figure S2. DPV responses of 0.1 mM HIAA prepared in different electrolyte solutions at the *p*-ABSA/GCE modified sensor

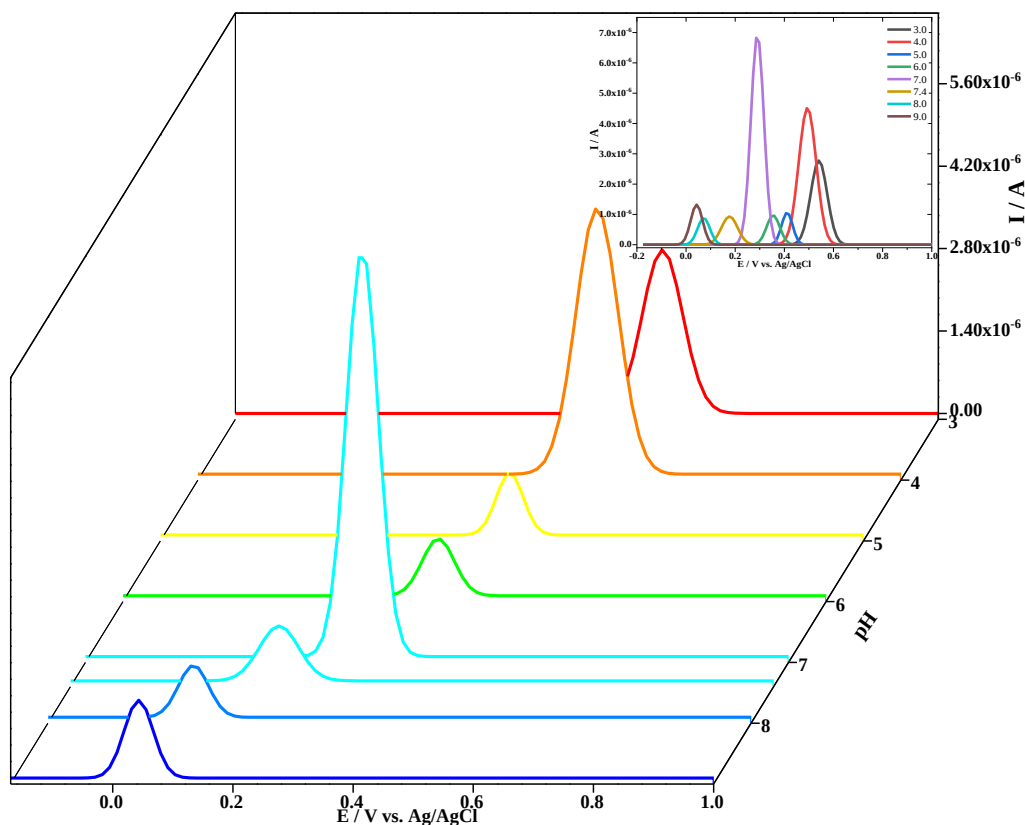


Figure S3. DPV responses in solutions of 0.1 mM HIAA prepared at different pHs of PBS

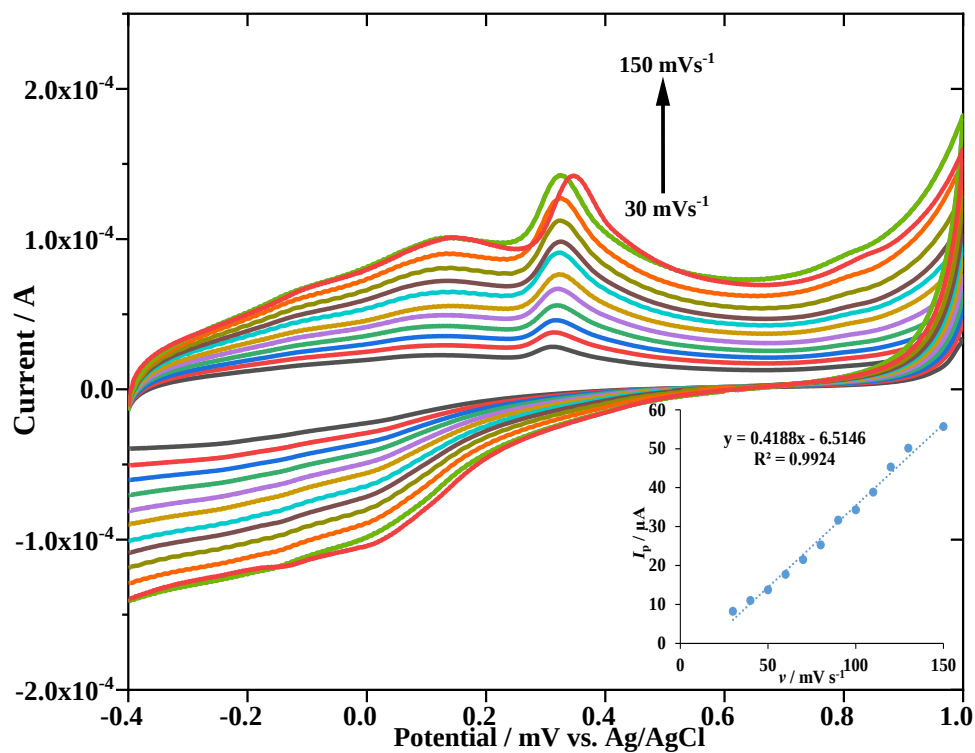


Figure S4. CV responses of 0.1 mM HIAA at the p-ABSA/GCE modified sensor, in PBS pH 7.0, at different scanning rates

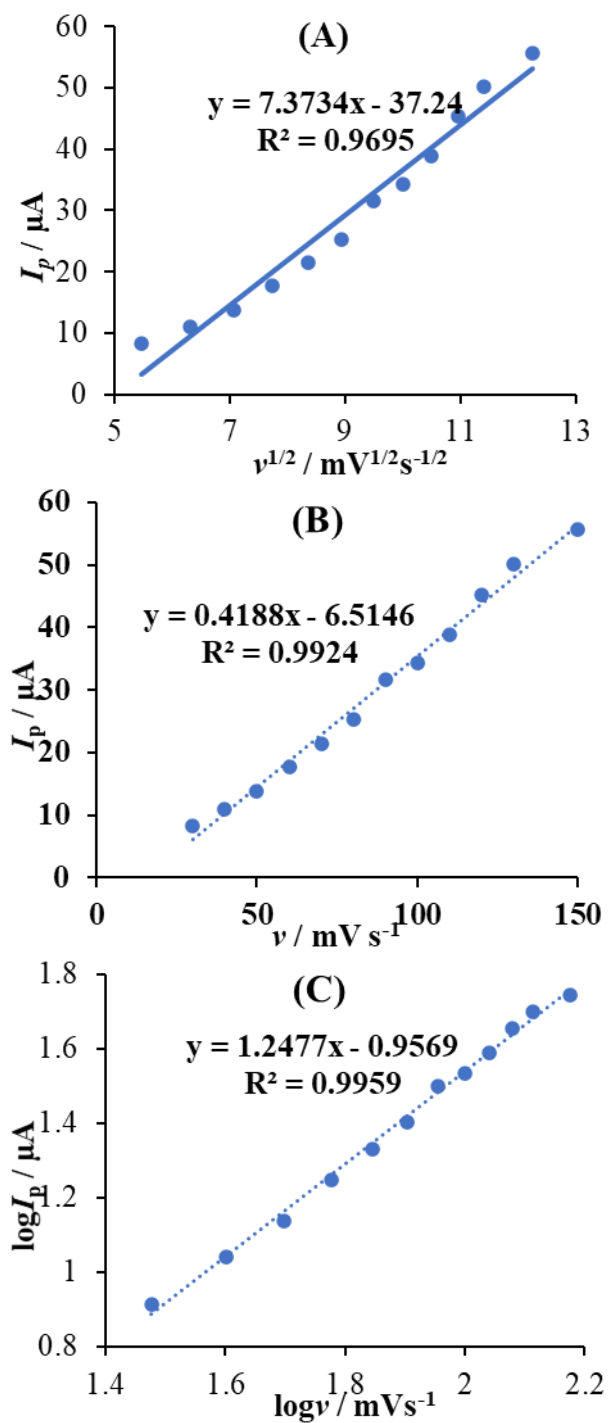


Figure S5. The variation of I_p versus $v^{1/2}$ (A), I_p versus v (B), and $\log (I_p / \mu A)$ versus $\log (v / mV s^{-1})$ (C) at the *p*-ABSA/GCE modified sensor.

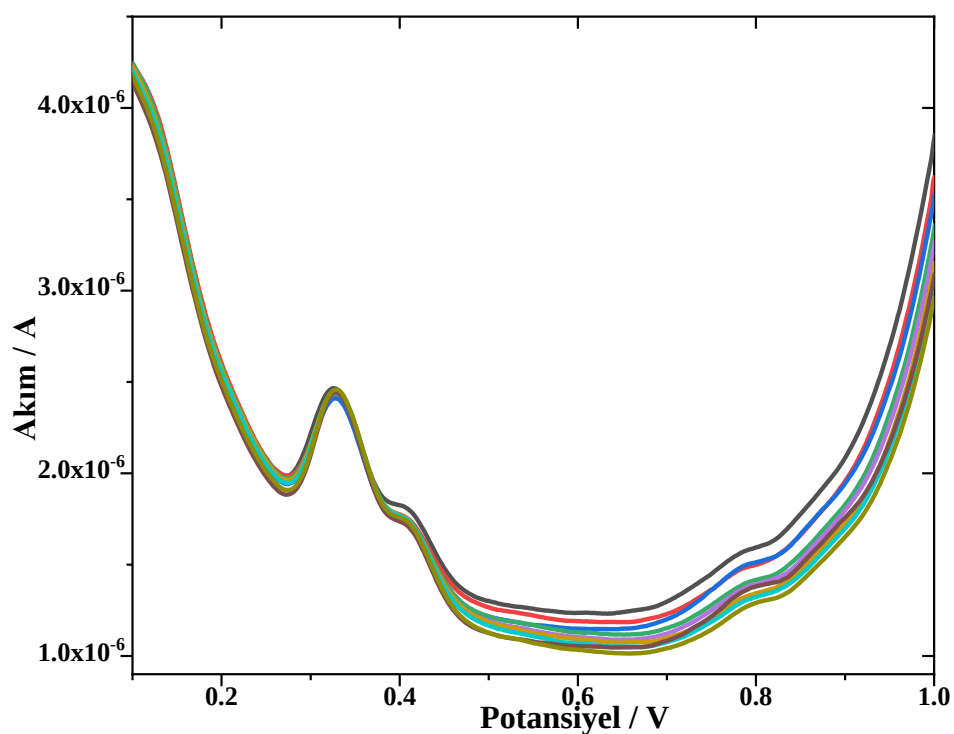


Figure S6. Stability test of 10^{-5} M HIAA's DPV responses at the *p*-ABSA/GCE modified sensor in PBS pH 7.0.

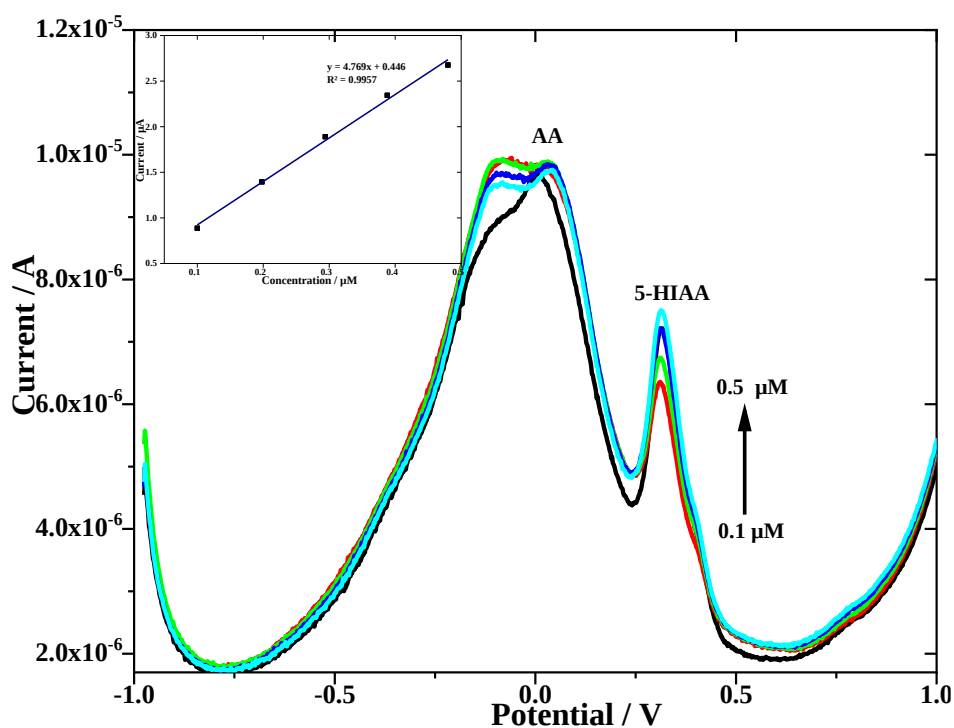


Figure S7. DPV responses obtained as a result of increasing 5-HIAA concentrations (0.10, 0.20, 0.29, 0.39, 0.48 μ M) by keeping 100 μ M AA concentration constant in PBS pH 7.0 at the *p*-ABSA/GCE modified sensor. Inset: It shows the relationship between the peak currents received in response to increasing 5-HIAA concentrations

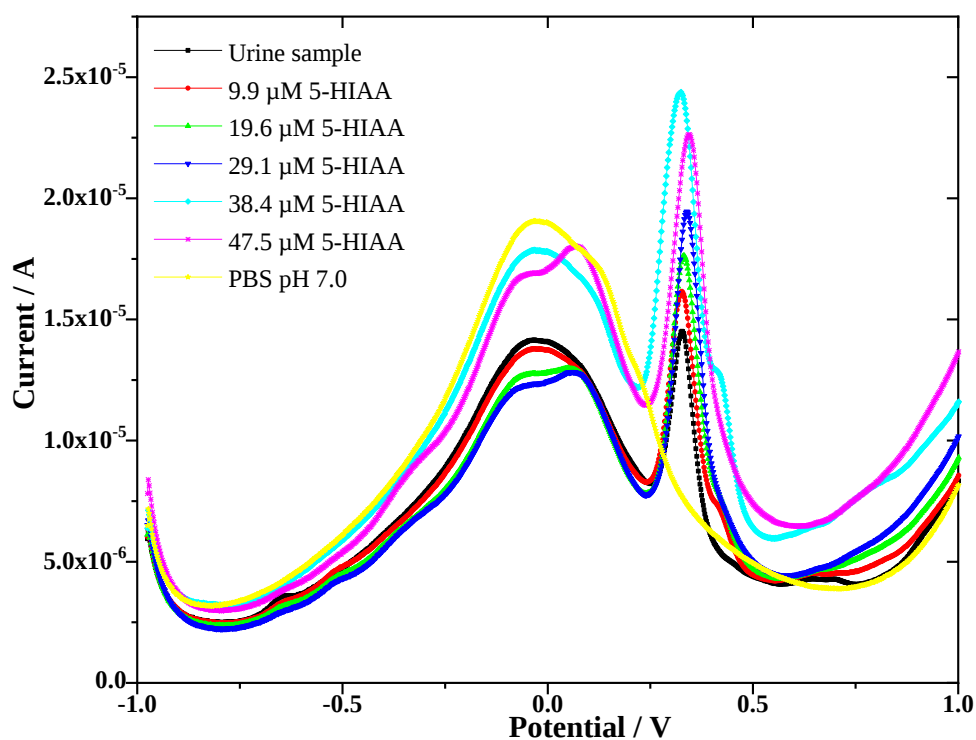


Figure S8. DPV responses at the *p*-ABSA/GCE modified sensor by addition of the standard 5-HIAA solution to the urine sample