

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL to:

Towards Molecularly Imprinted Polypyrrole-Based Sensor for the Detection of Methylene Blue

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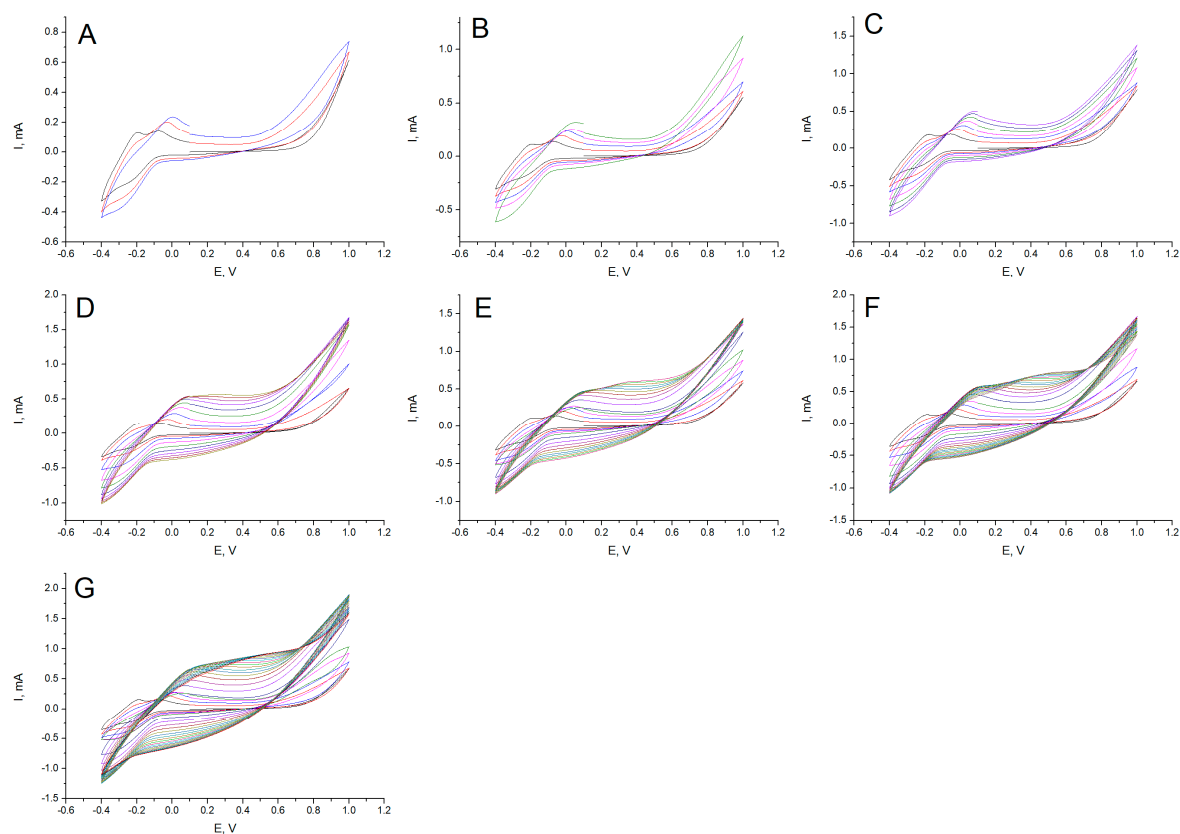


Figure S1. Cyclic voltammograms of Ppy-MB during electrochemical deposition. Ppy-MB layers deposited by (A-G) 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25 potential cycles, respectively. Other conditions: potential was swept from -0.4 V to $+1$ V at a scan rate of 50 mV/s, and a step potential of 2.44 mV. Electrochemical polymerisation was performed in a three-electrode system, in which glass/ITO was used as the working electrode Ag/AgCl as the reference electrode, and platinum wire as the counter electrode.

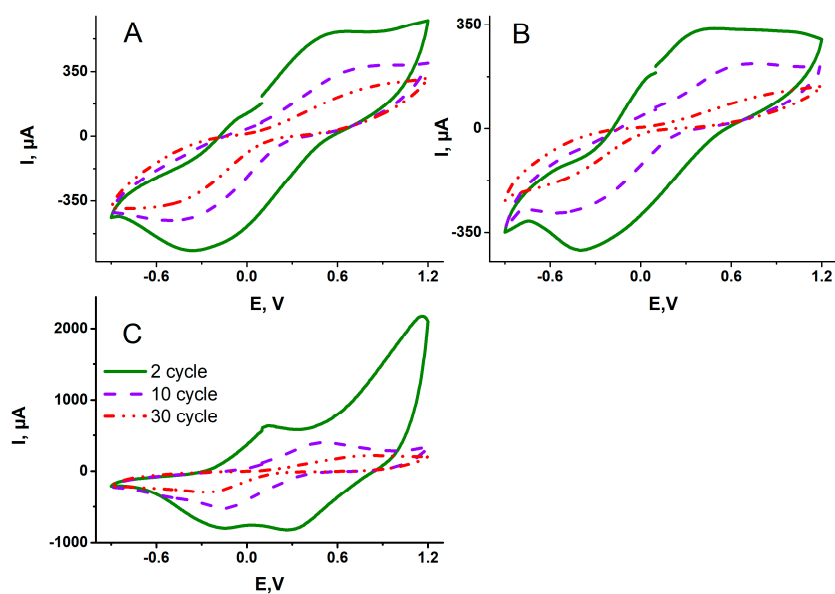
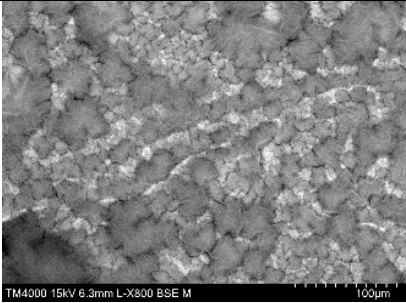
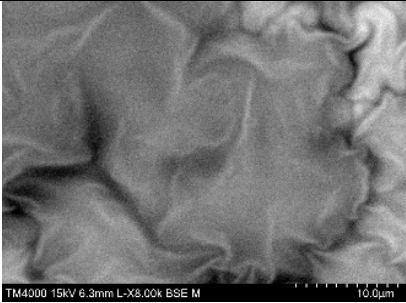
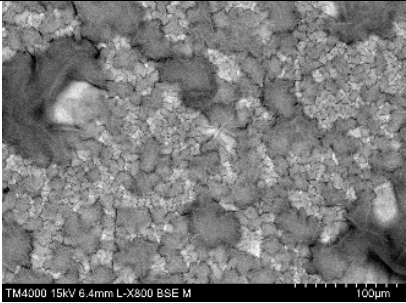
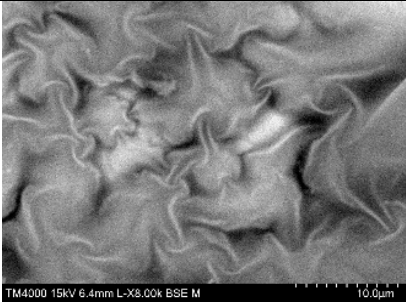
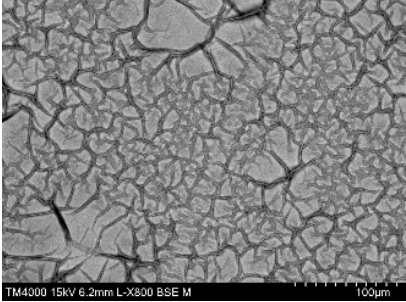
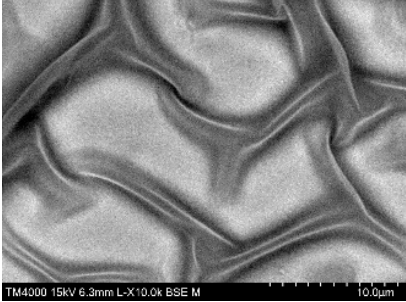
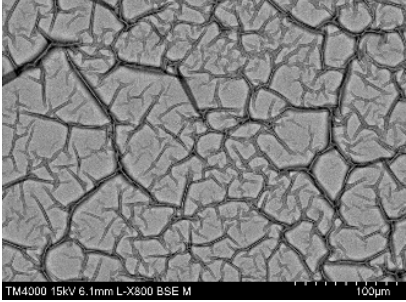
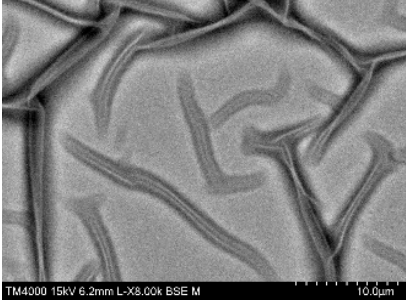
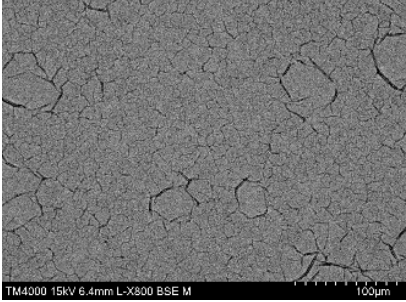
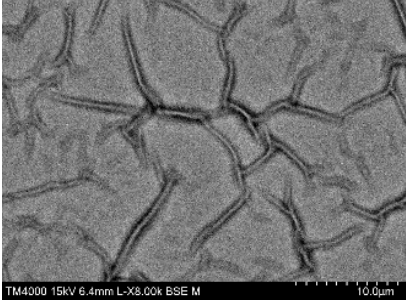


Figure S2. Electrode storage in different mediums (layer polymerized with 25 cycles), after 12 days, **(A)** 0,01 M BR buffer solution, pH 3; **(B)** in water; **(C)** in air. Cycling voltammograms performed in the range from -0.9 V to +1.2 V vs. Ag/AgCl_{3M KCl} at a scan rate of 50 mV/s, a step potential of 2.44 mV, and 30 potential cycles were applied.

	Magnification ×800		Magnification ×8000
A		B	
C		D	
E		F	
G		H	
I		J	

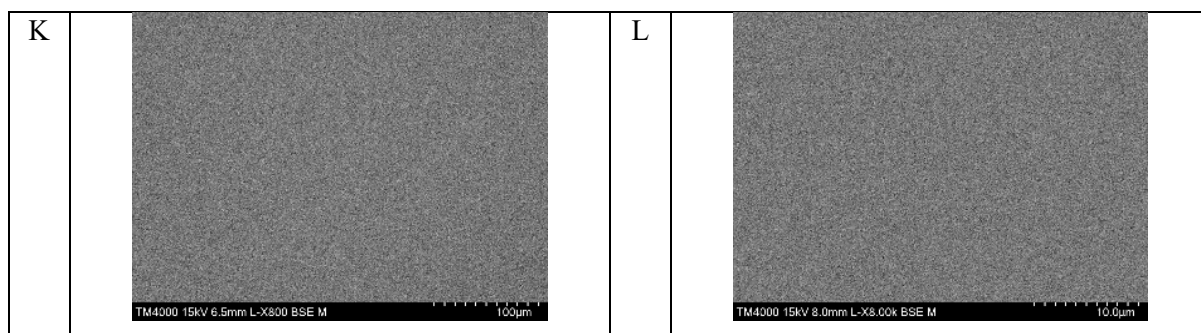


Figure S3. SEM images of Ppy-MB which were electropolymerized by: 25 potential cycles at magnification $\times 800$ (**A**) and $\times 8000$ (**B**), 20 potential cycles at magnification $\times 800$ (**C**) and $\times 8000$ (**D**), 15 potential cycles at magnification $\times 800$ (**E**) and $\times 8000$ (**F**), 10 potential cycles at magnification $\times 800$ (**G**) and $\times 8000$ (**H**), 7 potential cycles at magnification $\times 800$ (**I**) and $\times 8000$ (**J**), and 5 potential cycles at magnification $\times 800$ (**K**) and $\times 8000$ (**L**). Images of different magnifications were taken for layers of different heights (according to the number of deposition cycles), each time analysing the same layer, and choosing a similar point.

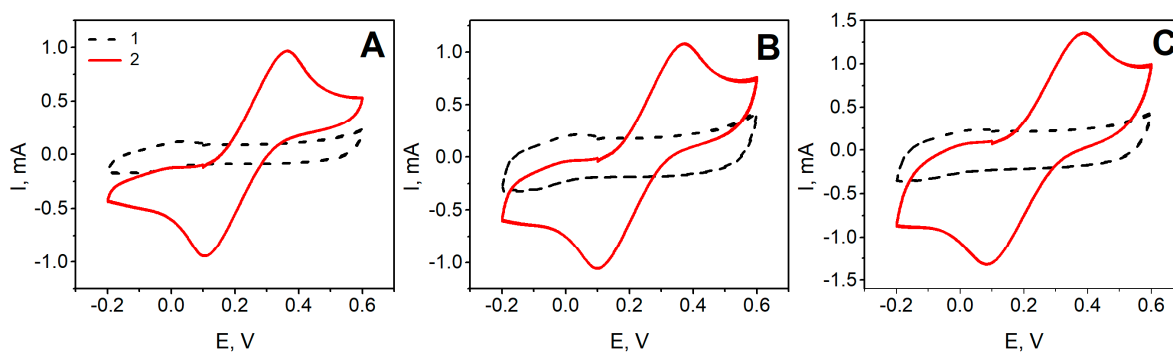


Figure S4. Cyclic voltammograms of differently modified electrodes were recorded immediately after deposition in the BR buffer solution without (1) and with (2) $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]/\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ as a redox probe. **(A)** Ppy-MB-5, **(B)** Ppy-MB-7, **(C)** Ppy-MB-10 electrode. Cyclic voltammograms were recorded in the potential range from -0.2 V to $+0.6$ V vs. $\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}_{3\text{M KCl}}$, at the scan rate of 50 mV/s and step lift of 2.44 mV, in total 3 potential cycles.

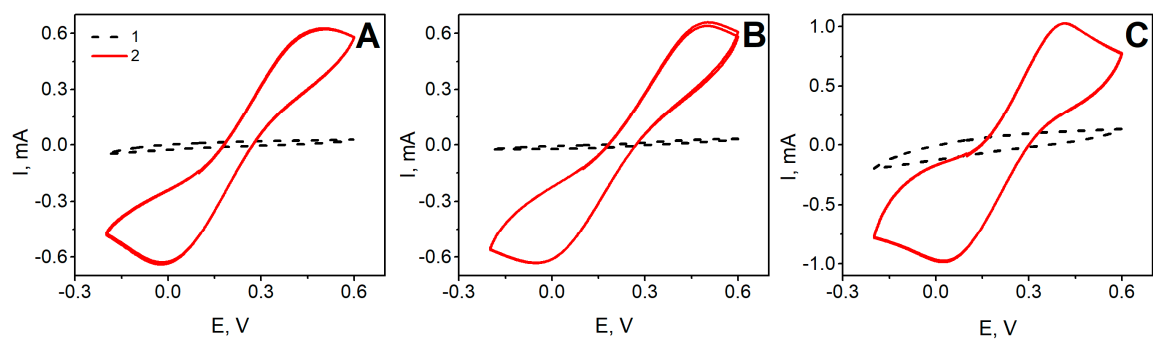


Figure S5. Cyclic voltammograms of differently modified electrodes were recorded six weeks after deposition in the BR buffer solution without (1) and with (2) $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]/K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ as a redox probe. **(A)** Ppy-MB-5, **(B)** Ppy-MB-7, **(C)** Ppy-MB-10 electrode. CV conditions the same as described in Figure 4S.