

*Supporting Information*

# Origami Paper-Based Electrochemical Immunosensor with Carbon Nanohorns-Decorated Nanoporous Gold for Zearalenone Detection

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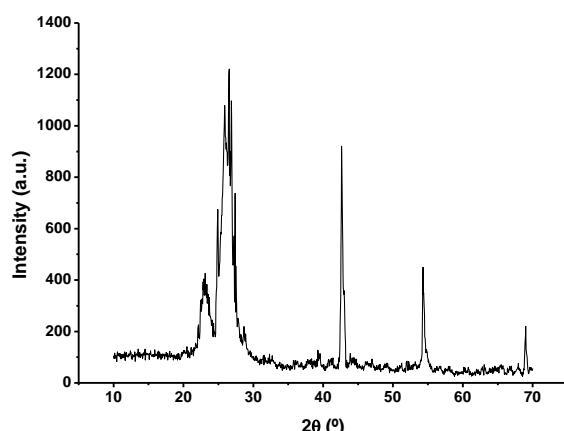
## S1. Theoretical model

In order to know the electroactive surface area, the Randles–Sevcik equation was used at scan rate from 20 to 300 mV s<sup>-1</sup> [1,2].

$$I_p = \pm 2.69 \times 10^5 n^{3/2} D^{1/2} A C v^{1/2}$$

where  $I_p$  is the anodic or cathodic peak current,  $C$  is the  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$  concentration in bulk solution (1 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>).  $D$  is the standard diffusion coefficient of  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$  in solution ( $7.6 \times 10^{-6}$  cm<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> at 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> KCl),  $v^{1/2}$  is the square root of potential scan rate and  $A$  is the electroactive surface area (cm<sup>2</sup>).

## S2. XRD spectrum



**Figure S1.** The XRD pattern of the GPE/CNH/GNP crystalline structure.



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## References

1. Bard, A.J.; Faulkner, L.R. *Electrochemical Methods: Fundamentals and Applications*, 2nd ed.; John Wiley & Sons, Inc.: Hoboken, NJ, USA, 2000.
2. Laviron E. General expression of the linear potential sweep voltammogram in the case of diffusionless electrochemical systems. *J. Electroanal. Chem. Interfacial Electrochem.* **1979**, *101*, 19–28.

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