

Supplementary Information

**Poly(Aspartic Acid) Biohydrogels as
Hybrid Conducting Materials Based**

Adrián Fontana-Escartín,^{1,2} Guillem Ruano,^{1,2} Fiorella M. Silva,¹

Francesc Estrany,^{1,2} Jordi Puiggalí,^{1,2} Carlos Alemán,^{1,2} and Juan

Torras^{1,2,*}

¹ *Departament d'Enginyeria Química, EEBE, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, C/ Eduard*

Maristany 10-14, Ed. I2, 08019 Barcelona, Spain

² *Barcelona Research Center for Multiscale Science and Engineering, Universitat Politècnica*

de Catalunya, Eduard Maristany 10-14, 08019 Barcelona, Spain

* Corresponding author: joan.torras@upc.edu

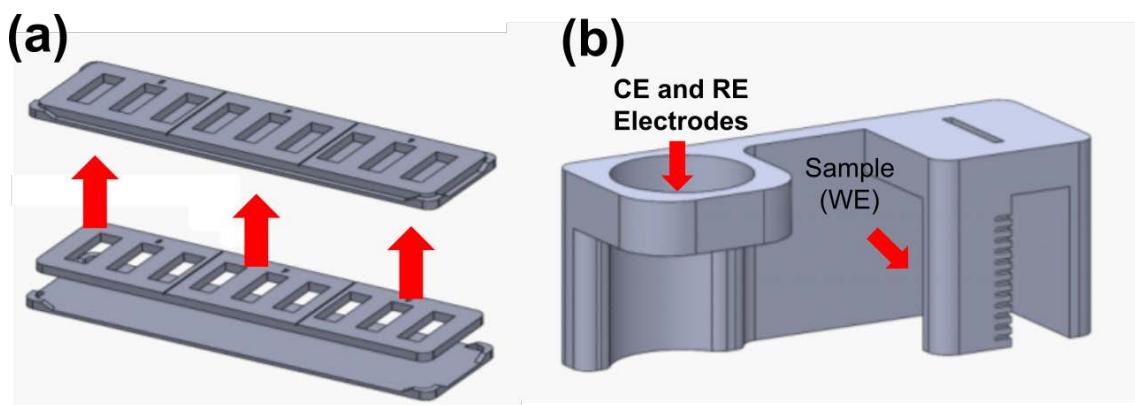


Figure S1. (a) Molds for the synthesis of the PASP and PASP/PEDOT hydrogels ; (b) Sample support device used in the electropolymerization of PHMeDOT and its electrochemical characterization.

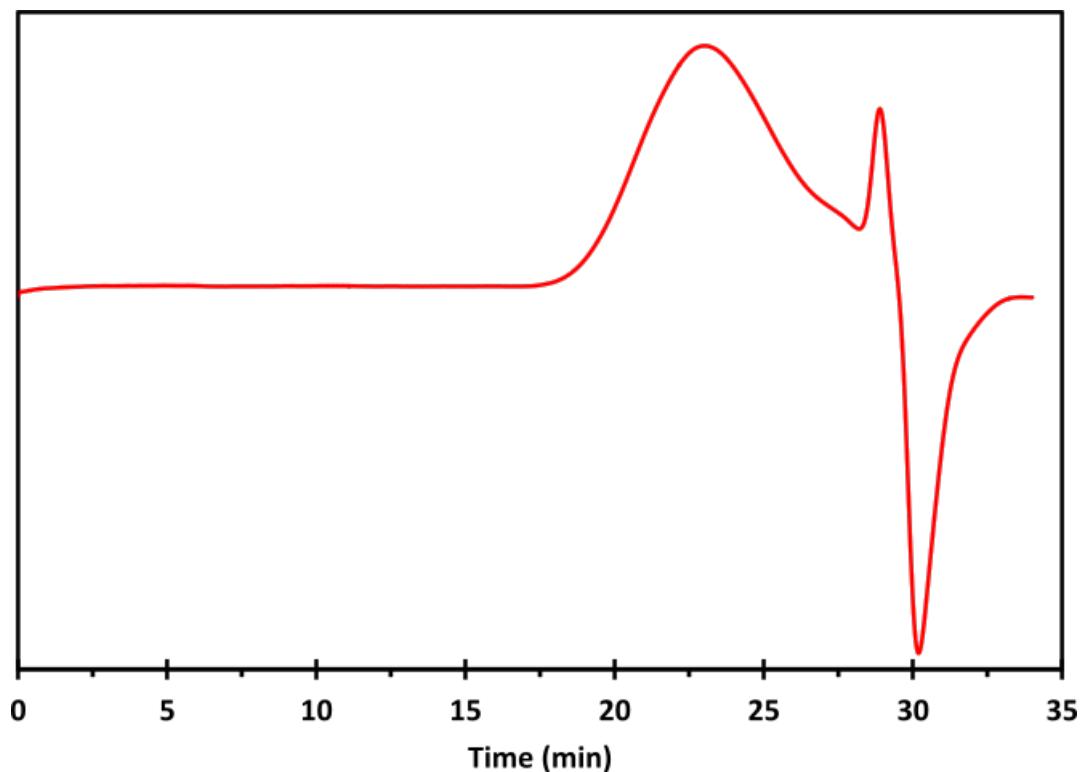


Figure S2. Elution diagram of PSI by gel permeation chromatography (GPC)

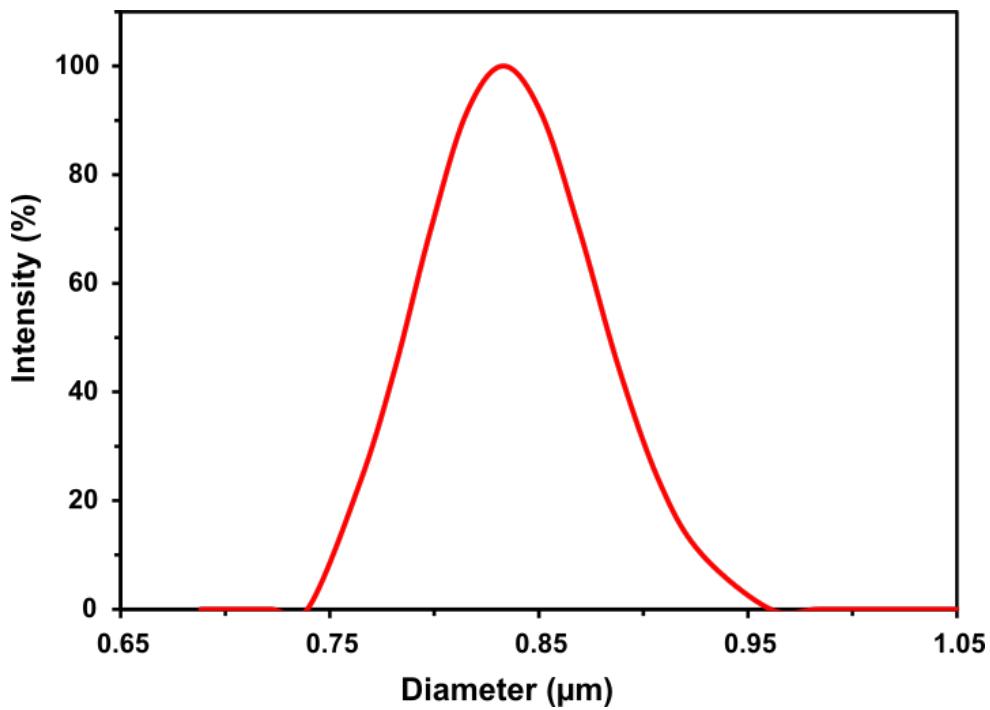


Figure S3. Dynamic light scattering (DLS) spectrum of synthetized PEDOT MPs.

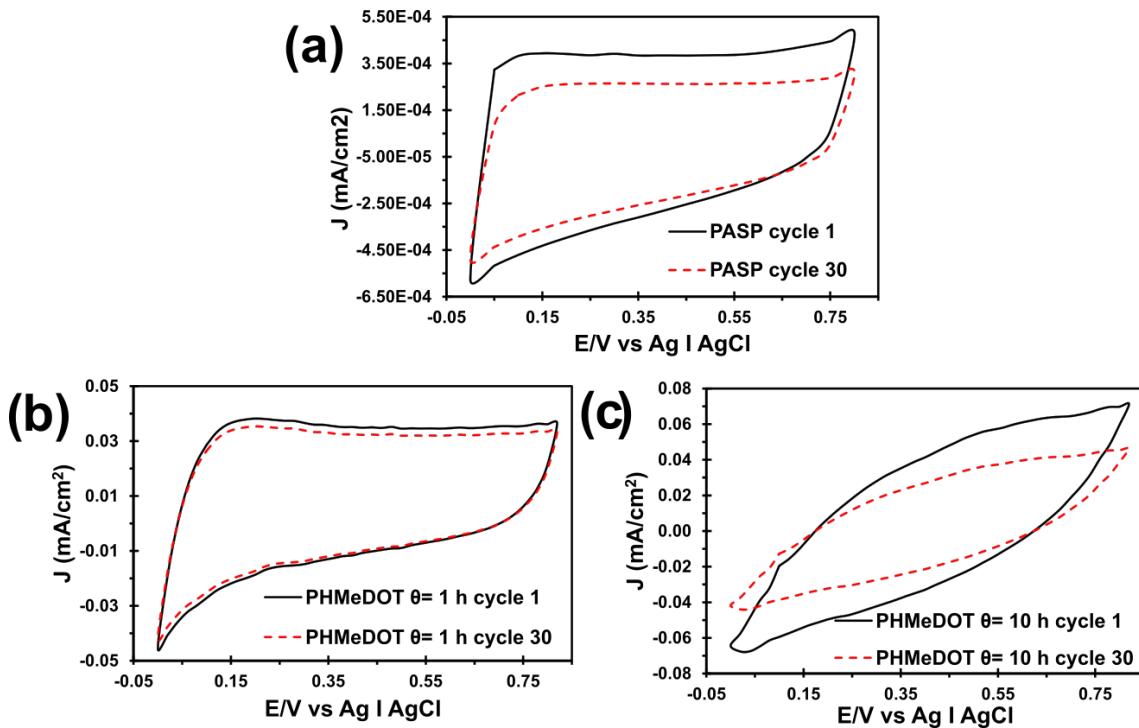


Figure S4. Voltammograms for (a) PASP Hydrogel; (b) [PASP/PEDOT] PHMeDOT ($\theta = 1 \text{ h}$); and (c) [PASP/PEDOT] PHMeDOT ($\theta = 10 \text{ h}$). Both the control voltammogram (first redox cycle) and the voltammogram after 30 consecutive redox cycles are shown.