

Supporting Information

An efficient electrochemical sensor driven by hierarchical hetero-nanostructures consisting of RuO₂ nanorods on WO₃ nanofibers for detecting biologically relevant molecules

Hyerim Lee [†], Yeomin Kim [†], Areum Yu, Dasol Jin, Ara Jo, Youngmi Lee ^{*}, Myung Hwa Kim ^{*} and Chongmok Lee ^{*}

Department of Chemistry & Nanoscience, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, 03760, Korea

^{*} Correspondence: youngmilee@ewha.ac.kr (Y.L.), myungkim@ewha.ac.kr (M.H.K.), cmlee@ewha.ac.kr (C.L.); Tel.: +82-2-3277-6652 (Y.L.), +82-2-3277-2344 (C.L.), +82-2-3277-4131 (M.H.K.)

[†] Authors contribute this work equally.

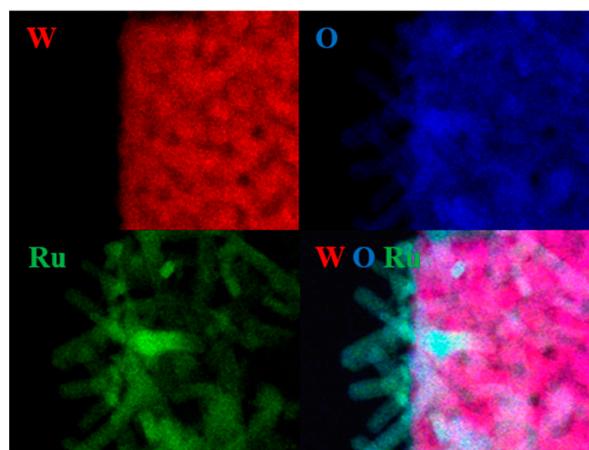


Figure S1. EDS elemental mappings for RuO₂ NRs-WO₃ NFs.

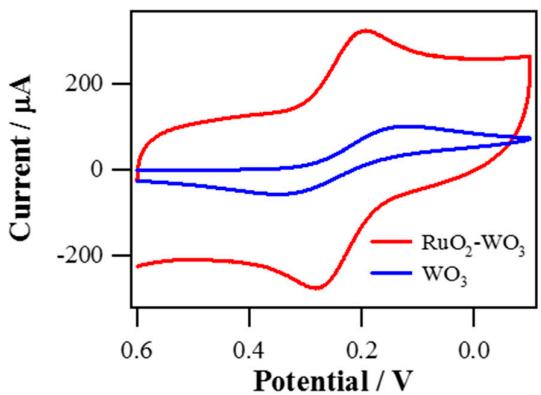


Figure S2. Cyclic voltammograms of RuO_2 NRs- WO_3 NFs and WO_3 NFs in 10 mM $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ aqueous solution containing 1 M KCl at a scan rate 100 mV s⁻¹.

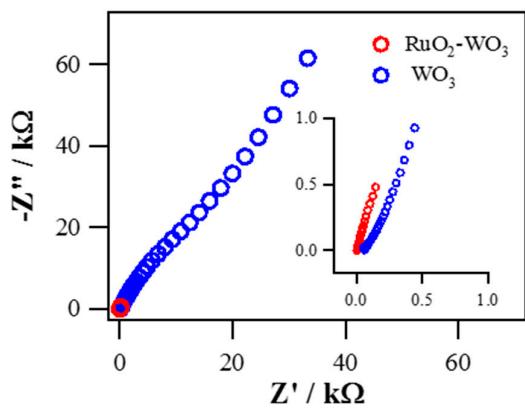


Figure S3. Nyquist plots of RuO_2 NRs- WO_3 NFs and WO_3 NFs in 1 M H_2SO_4 solution with a frequency range of 0.1 Hz – 1000 kHz at 0.5 V (vs. S.C.E.).

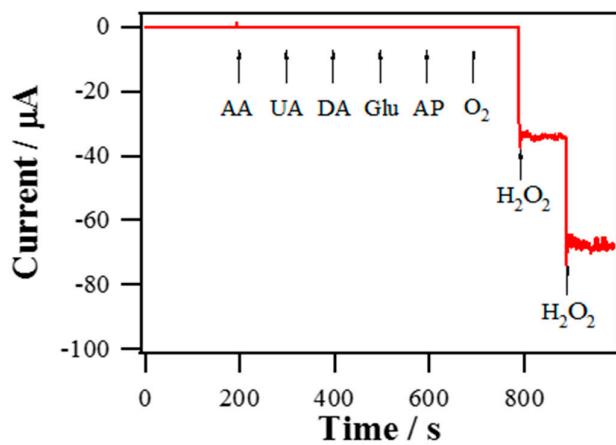


Figure S4. Amperometric response of RuO₂ NRs-WO₃ NFs to sequential additions of 0.1 mM AA, 0.1 mM UA, 0.1 μM DA, 5 mM glucose, 0.1 mM AP, 30 μM O₂, 0.5 mM H₂O₂ and 1 mM H₂O₂ to 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.4) with $E_{\text{app}} = -0.2$ V (vs. S.C.E.).