Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Solvothermal synthesis of organoclay/Cu-MOF composite and its application in film modified GCE for simultaneous electrochemical detection of deoxyepinephrine, acetaminophen and tyrosine

Edwige Mouafo-Tchinda[a,b], Justin Claude Kemmegne-Mbouguen[a,*], Charles Nanseu[b], Henrietta W. Langmi[c], Chrispin Kowenje[d], Nicholas M. Musyoka[e], Robert Mokaya*[f]

[a]Laboratory of Porous Materials for Sensors and Energy, Faculty of Science, University of Yaounde 1, P.O.Box 812 Yaoundé, Cameroon.

[b]Laboratoire d'Electrochimie et de Génie des Materiaux, Faculté des Science, B.P 812Yaoundé, Cameroon.

[c]Department of Chemistry, University of Pretoria, Private Bag, X20 Hatfield, 0028, South Africa.

[d]Department of Chemistry, Maseno University, P. O. Box 333-40105, Maseno, Kenya.

[e]Centre for Nanostructures and Advanced Materials (CeNAM), Chemicals Cluster, Council for research for Scientific and Industrial Research, Meiring Naude Road, Brummeria, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa.

[f]School of Chemistry , University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, UK.

To whom correspondence should be addressed:

Email; jkemmeg@yahoo.fr and r.mokaya@nottingham.ac.uk

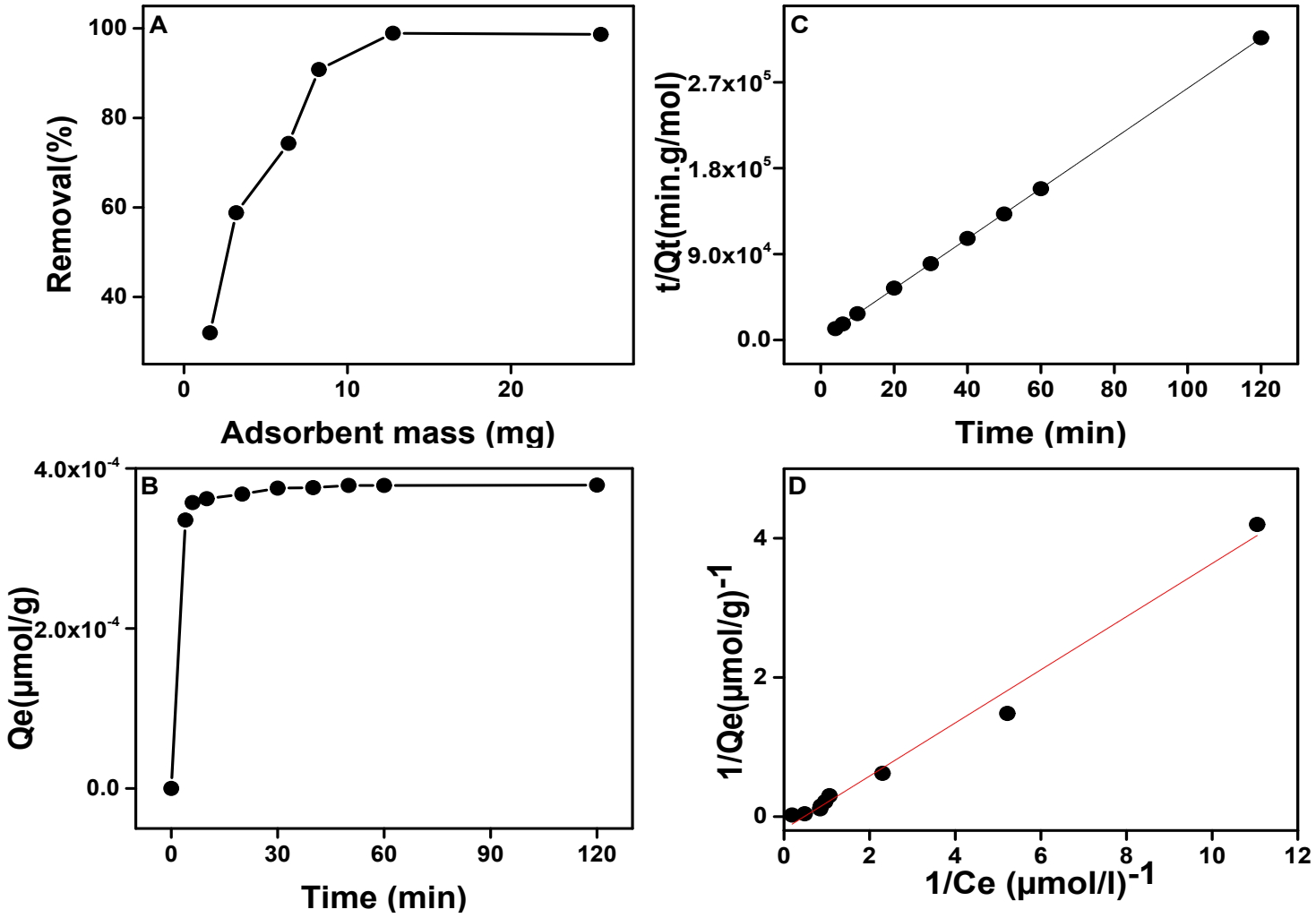

Fig. S1. Effect of the (A) mass of clay and (B) time on the dye adsorption, (C) Pseudo second order model and (D) Langmuir plots

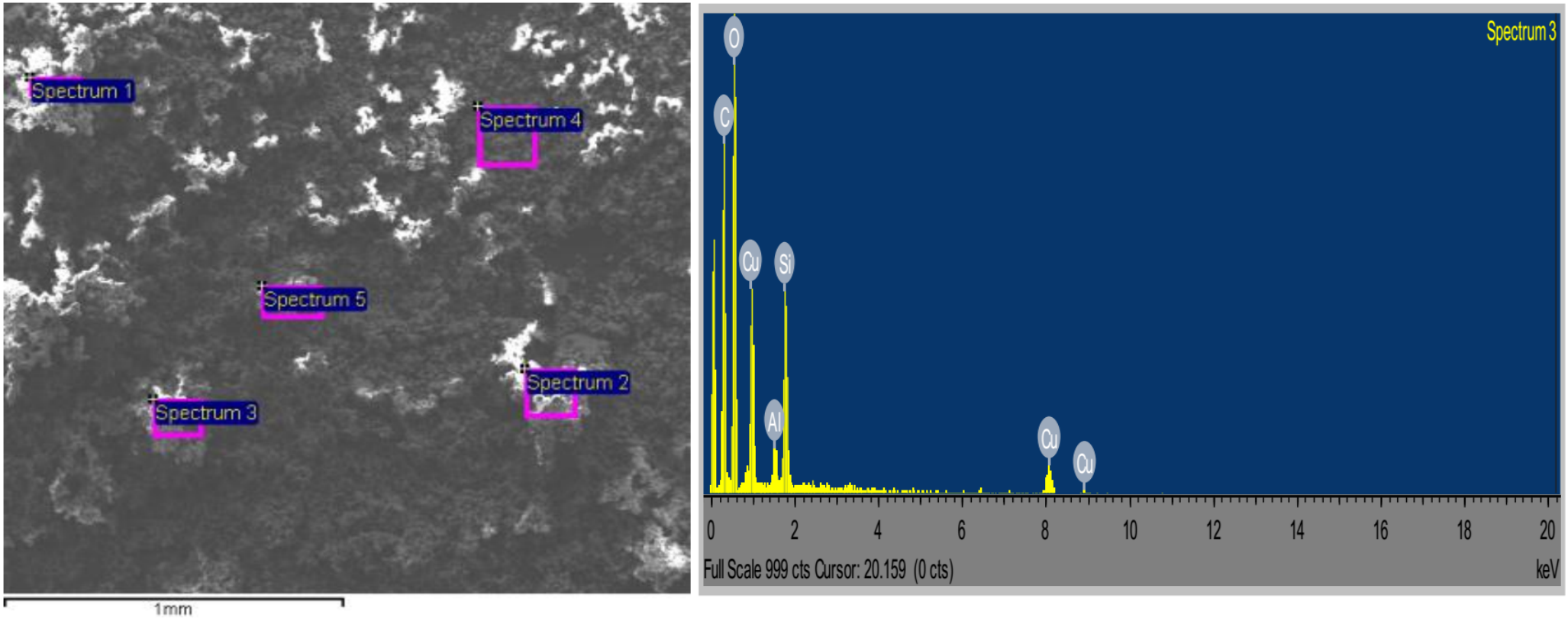

Fig. S2. EDS analysis and spectra of Sa-TN_{10}/$Cu_3(BTC)_2$

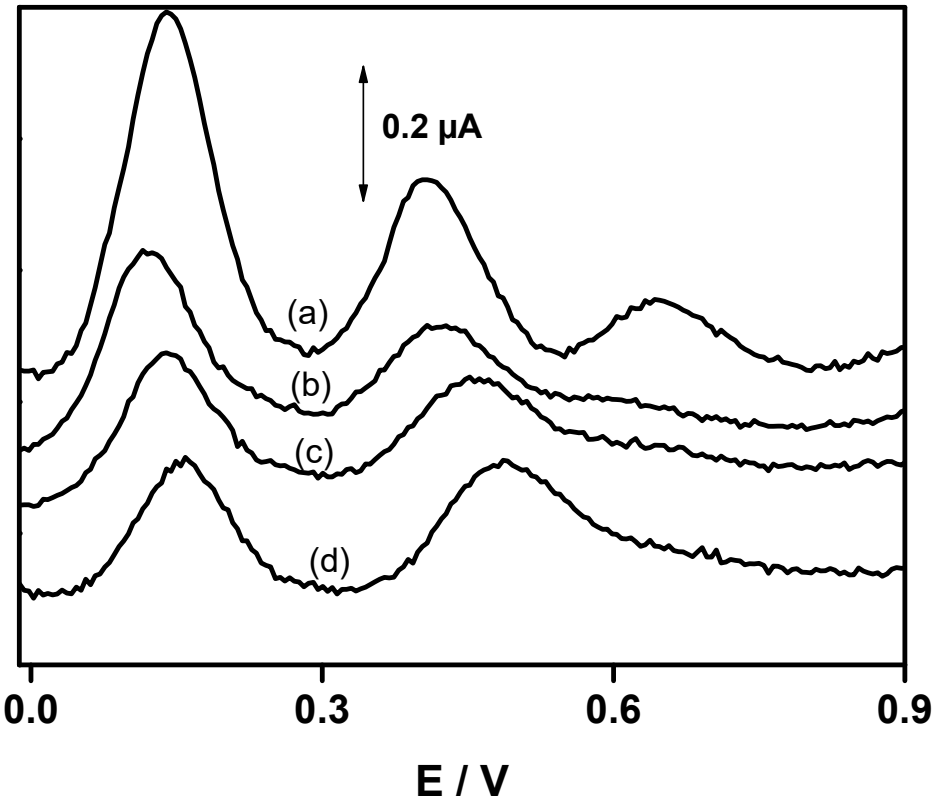

Fig. S3. DPVs recorded at different scan rates at Sa-TN_5/$Cu_3(BTC)_2$/GCE (a), Sa-TN_{10}/$Cu_3(BTC)_2$/GCE, Sa-TN_{25}/$Cu_3(BTC)_2$/GCE and Sa-TN_{50}/$Cu_3(BTC)_2$/GCE in AcB pH 5 containing either: (A) 19.8 µM DXEP, (B) 23.8 µM AC or (C) 24.2 µM TYR.

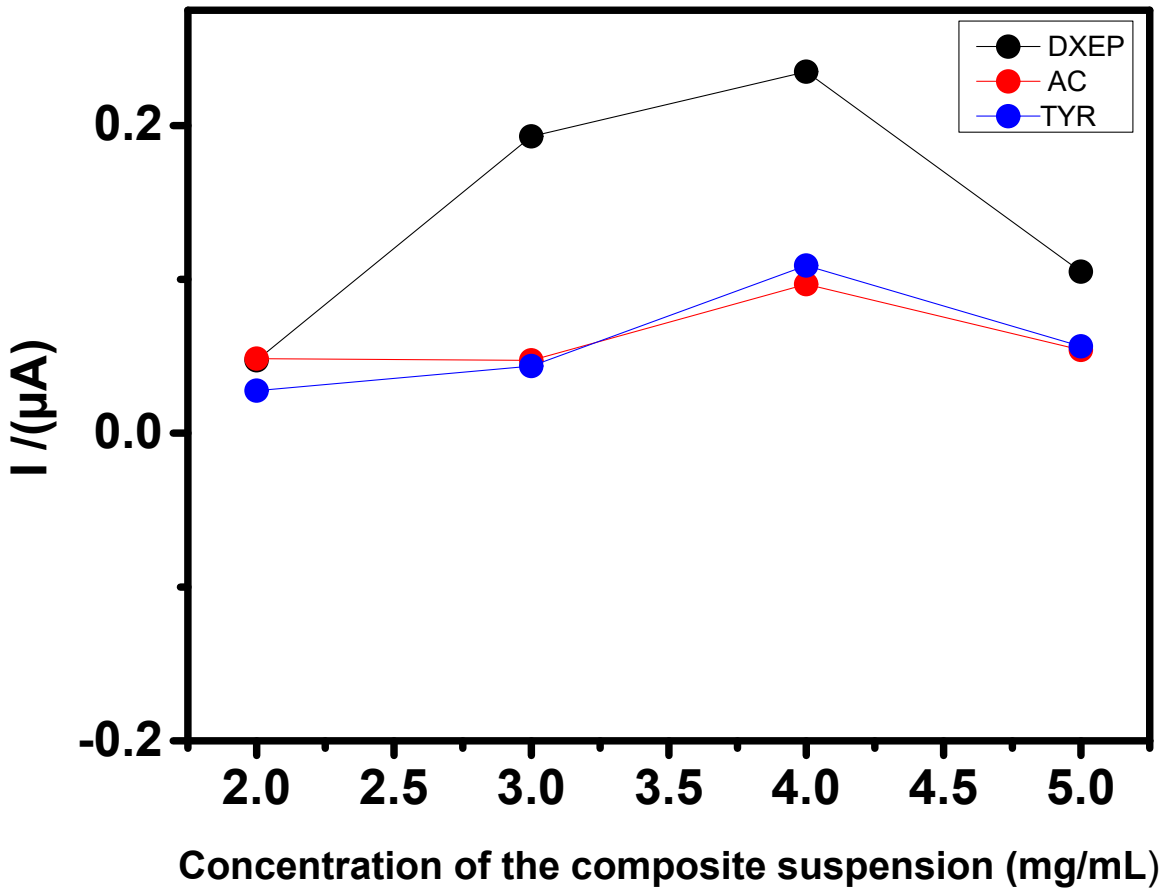

Fig. S4. Dependence of electrochemical response on suspension concentration of Sa-$TN_{50}/Cu_3(BTC)_2$ dropped coasting on GCE

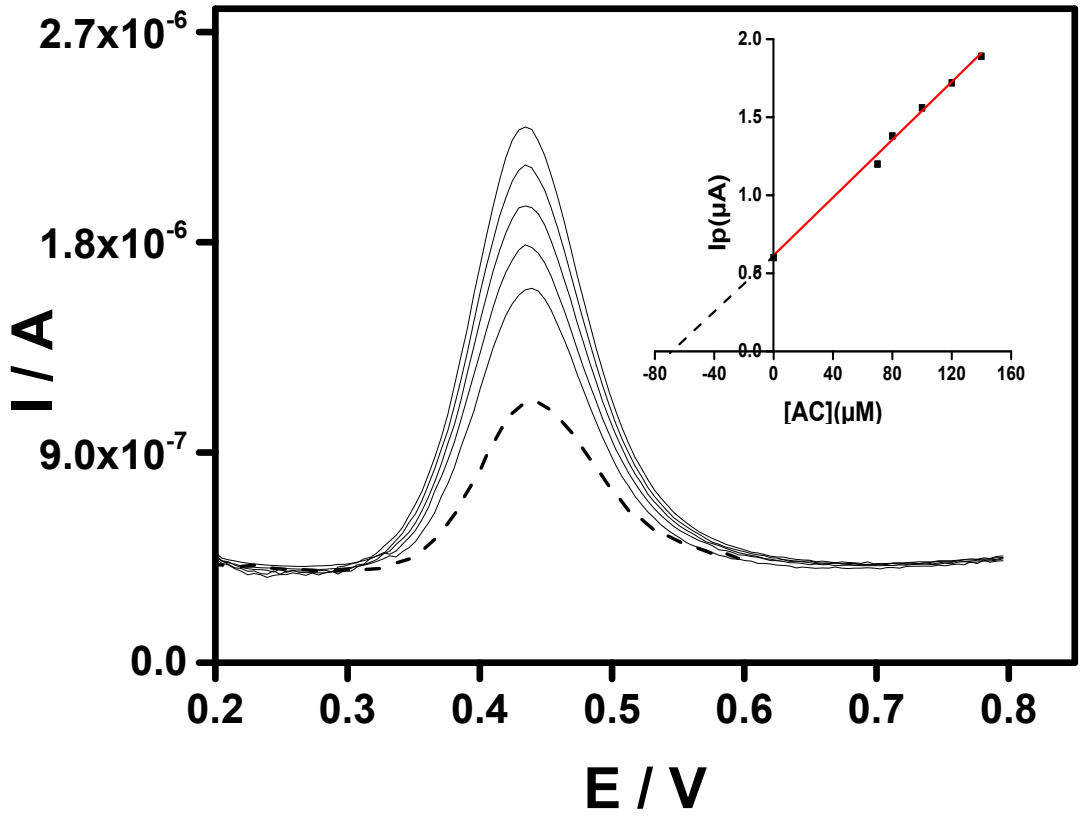

Fig. S5. DPVs recorded at Sa-TN_{50}/$Cu_3(BTC)_2$/GCE in Ac buffer solution with pH 5 in which AC sample was added (dashed line) followed by 5 successive additions of AC standards (solid lines). Inset shows plot of peak current vs. AC concentration.

Table S1. Thionin acetate kinetic parameters obtained from the pseudo-second order models

Experimental data	**Value**
$q_{e(exp)}$	379.1µmol/g
Pseudo second-order	
q_{e2}	381µmol/g
h	776µmol/g.min
k_2	5344.295 g/mol.min
R^2	0.9999

Table S2. Determination of DXEP, AC and TYR contained in tap water.

Added (µmol/L)			Found (µmol/L)			Recovery %		
DXEP	AC	TYR	DXEP	AC	Tyr	DXEP	AC	TYR
2	1	2	1.95	0.90	1.95	97.5	90.0	97.5
4	2	4	4.33	1. 99	3.65	108.2	99.5	91.3