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Supporting Information

Carbon Nanotube-Alginate Composite Modified Electrode Fabricated by In Situ Gelation for Capillary Electrophoresis

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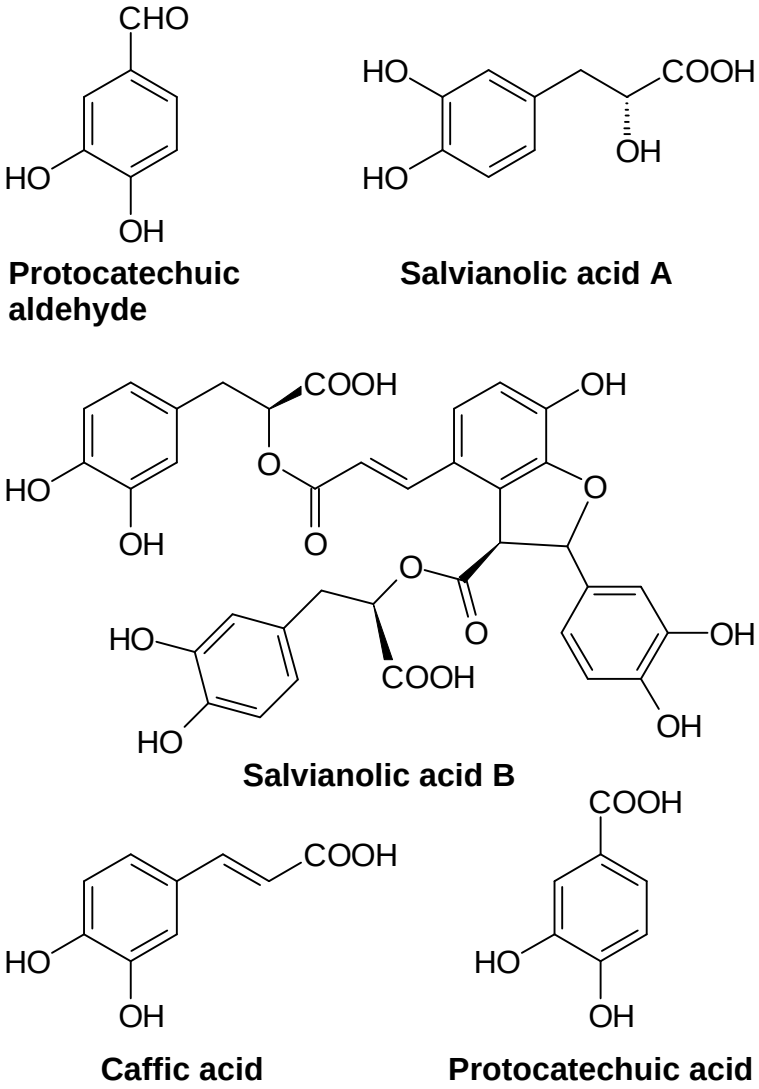

Figure S1. The molecular structures of protocathechulic aldehyde, salvianolic acid A, salvianolic acid B, caffeic acid, and protocathechulic acid.

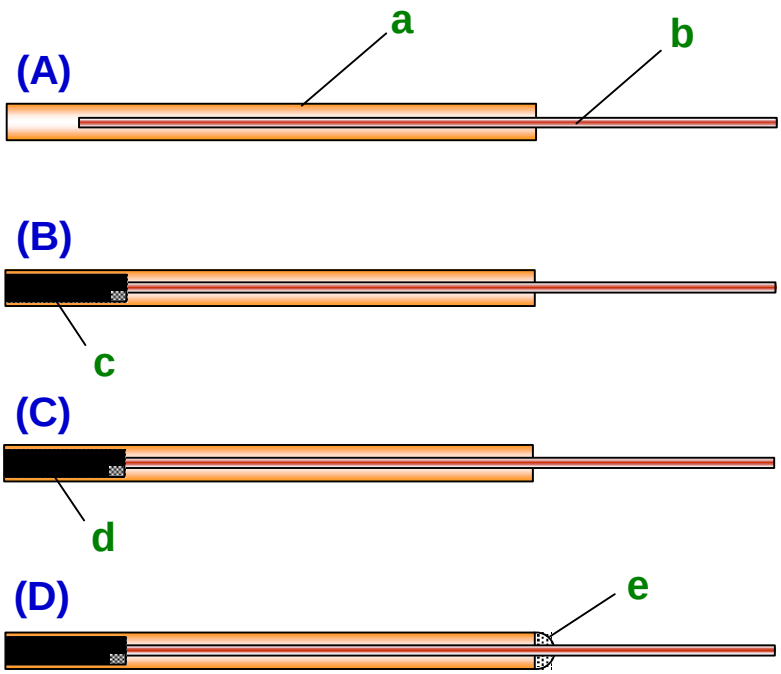

Figure S2. Schematic diagrams showing the fabrication process of a carbon disc electrode. (A) Inserting a piece of copper wire (b, 10 cm long, 150 µm diameter) into a 3.0 cm long fused-silica capillary (a, 320 µm I.D. × 450 µm O.D.); (B) filling the empty end of (a) with graphite-epoxy composite (c); (C) curing to form rigid graphite-epoxy composite (d); (D) applying hot melt adhesive (e) to glue (b) in place.

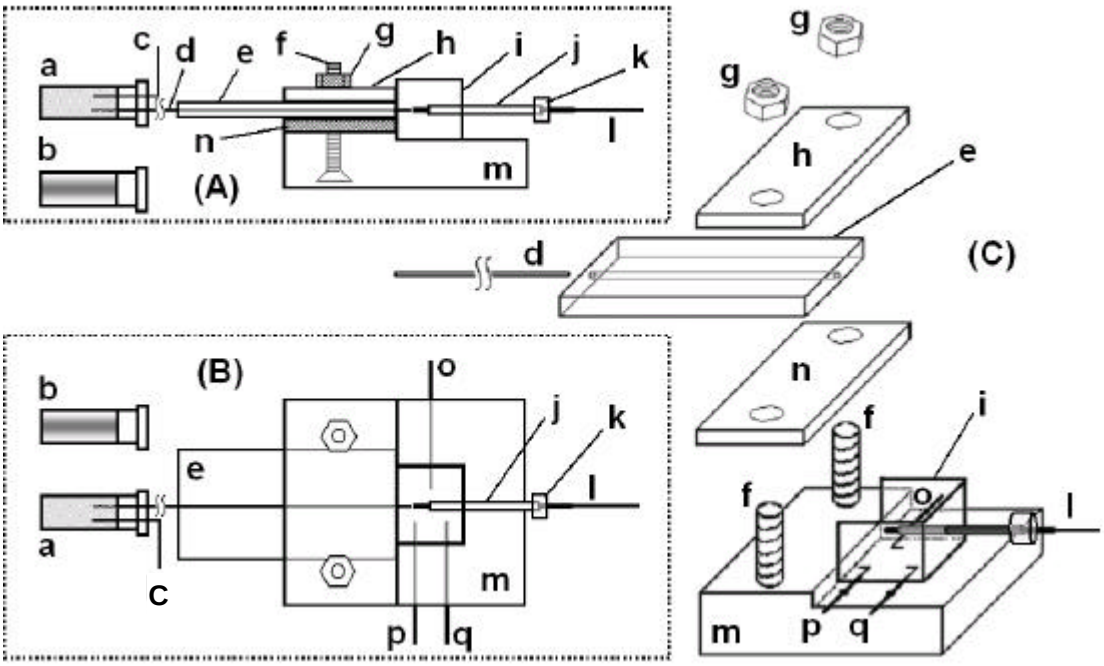

Figure S3. Schematic diagrams of a three-dimensionally adjustable device for the amperometric detection of capillary electrophoresis. (A) Side view, (B) top view, as well as (C) expanded view. (a) Buffer vial, (b) sample vial, (c) high voltage platinum electrode, (d) fused silica capillary, (e) Plexiglas glass plate with a guiding channel drilled inside, (f) screw bolt, (g) screw nut, (h) Plexiglas cover plate, (i) detection cell, (j) stainless-steel guiding tube, (k) silicon rubber holder, (l) capillary-based disc detection electrode, (m) Plexiglas holder, (n) silicon rubber sheet, (o) grounding platinum electrode, (p) auxiliary electrode, (q) reference electrode. Dimensions are not in scale.