## **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL:**

## Voltammetric Detection of Hg<sup>2+</sup> Using Peptide Functionalized Polymer Brushes

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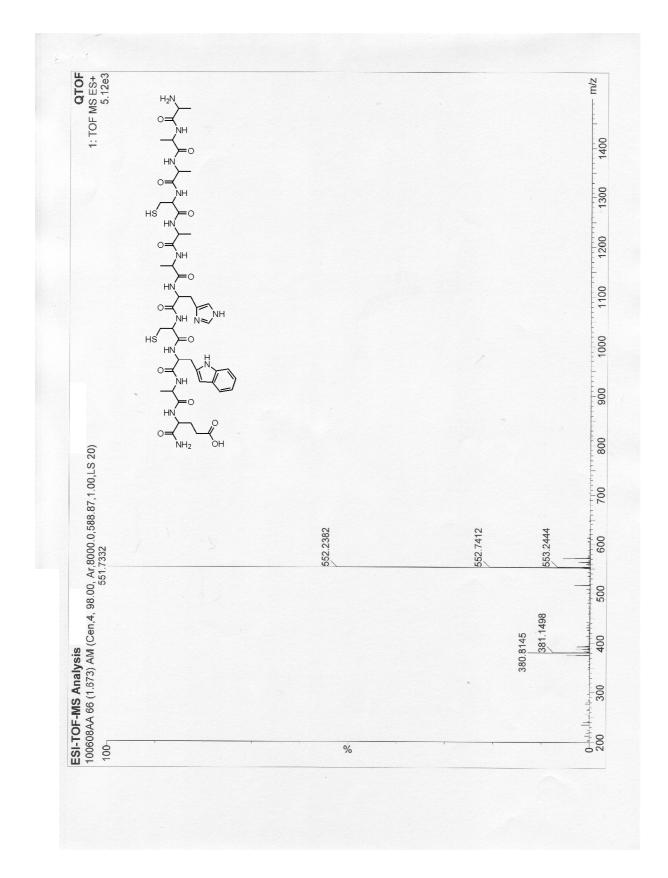
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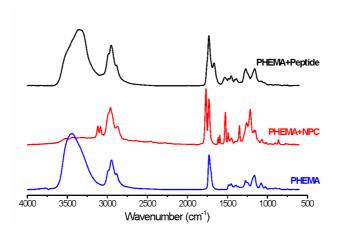
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Table S1. Static water contact angles of different surfaces.

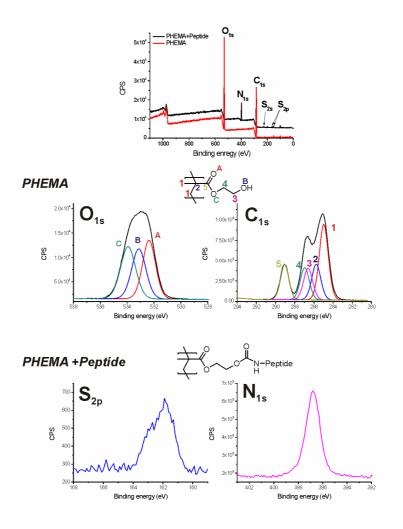
Sample	Water contact angle
	(°)
Gold surface	$28^{\circ} \pm 2$
Gold surface + ATRP initiator	79° ± 5
Gold surface + PHEMA brush	$45^{\circ} \pm 4$
Gold surface + peptide functionalized PHEMA brush	$50^{\circ} \pm 3$



**Figure S1.** ESI-TOF-MS of the Hg<sup>2+</sup> binding peptide.



**Figure S2.** FTIR spectra of a PHEMA brush, an NPC activated PHEMA brush and a PHEMA brush post-modified with the mercury binding peptide (polymer brush thickness ~ 180 nm).



**Figure S3.** XPS survey scan and  $O_{1s}$ ,  $C_{1s}$ ,  $S_{2p}$  and  $N_{1s}$  high-resolution spectra of a PHEMA brush and of a PHEMA brush modified with the  $Hg^{2+}$  binding peptide (polymer brush thickness ~ 180 nm).

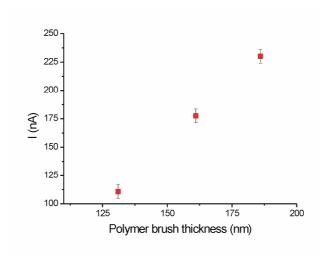
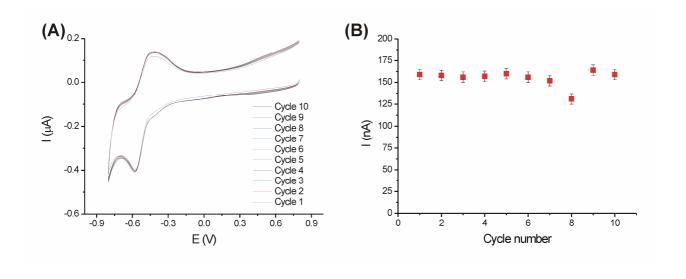
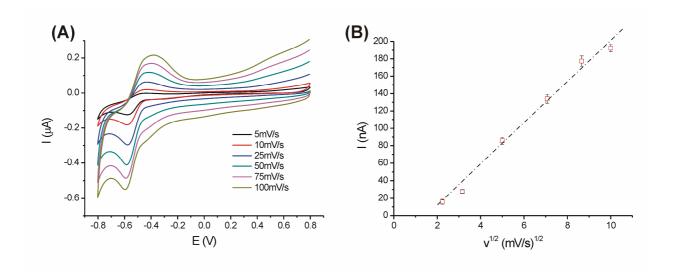


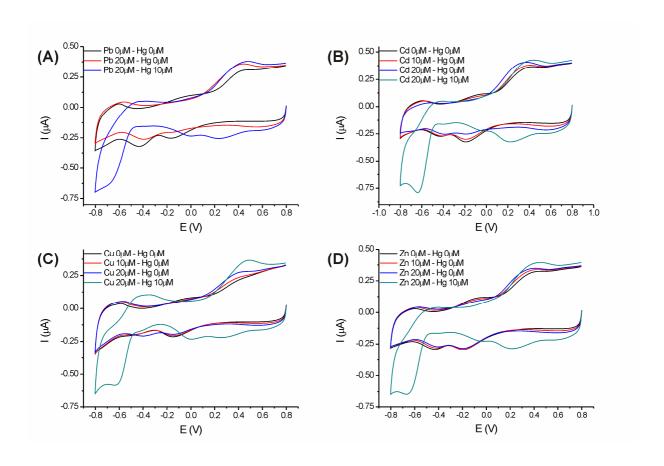
Figure S4. Cyclic voltammetry re-oxidation peak current intensity as a function of polymer brush thickness. ([Hg $^{2+}$ ] = 10  $\mu$ M; CV scan rate 50mV/s).



**Figure S5.** (A) Cyclic voltammograms and (B) corresponding re-oxidation peak intensity versus cycle number recorded upon exposure of a peptide functionalized polymer coated AuNP-IrMA to 8  $\mu$ M Hg<sup>2+</sup> (CV scan rate 50mV/s, brush thickness ~ 131 nm).



**Figure S6.** (A) Cyclic voltammograms and (B) re-oxidation current intensity versus square root of the scan rate recorded using a peptide functionalized polymer coated AuNP-IrMA upon exposure to a 8  $\mu$ M Hg<sup>2+</sup> solution (CV scan rate 50mV/s, brush thickness ~ 131 nm).



**Figure S7.** Cyclic voltammograms recorded using a 186 nm thick peptide functionalized polymer brush modified AuNP-IrMA upon exposure to various (mixed) heavy metal ion solutions.