Supporting Information

A Facile Surface-Imprinting Strategy for Trypsin-Imprinted Polymeric Chemosensors Using Two-Step Spin-Coating

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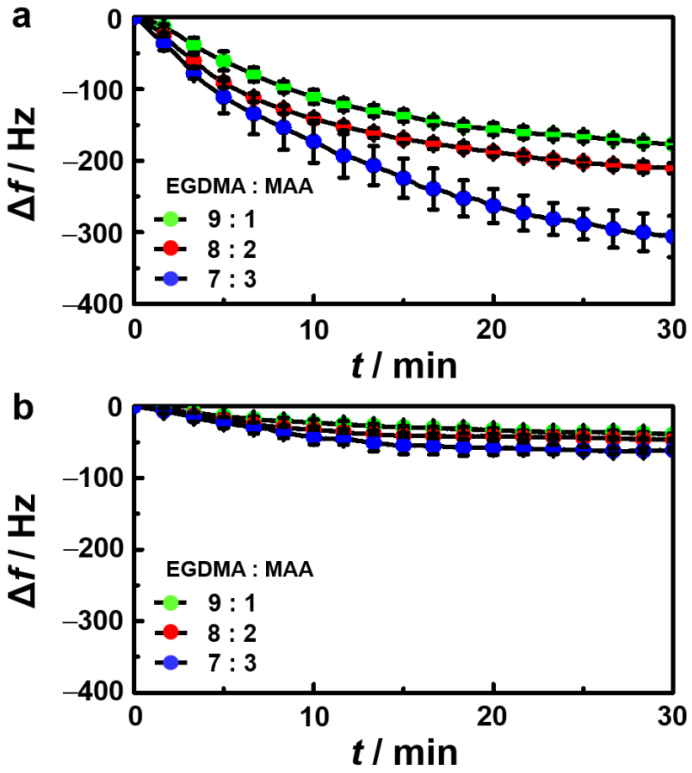

Figure S1. Frequency change (Δ*f*) of (**a**) MIP and (**b**) NIP sensors fabricated using different molar ratios of crosslinker and functional monomer, after 30 min of adsorption in a 75 mL PBS (10 mM, pH = 7.4) solution containing 0.24 μg/mL TRY protein (n = 3).

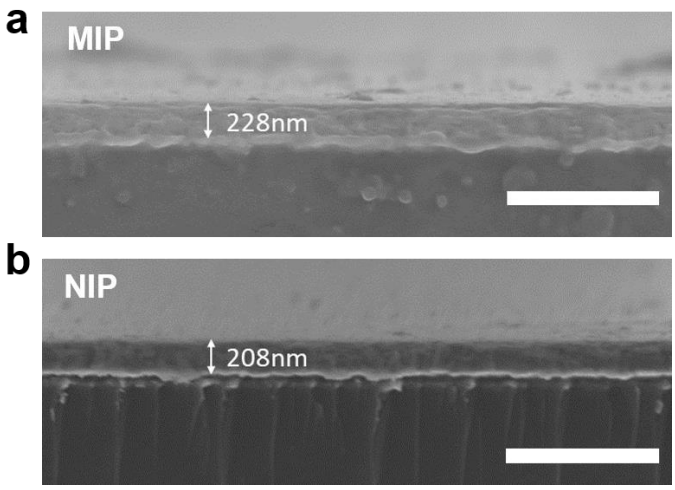

Figure S2. Cross-sectional SEM images of (**a**) MIP and (**b**) NIP films. All the scale bars are 1 μm.

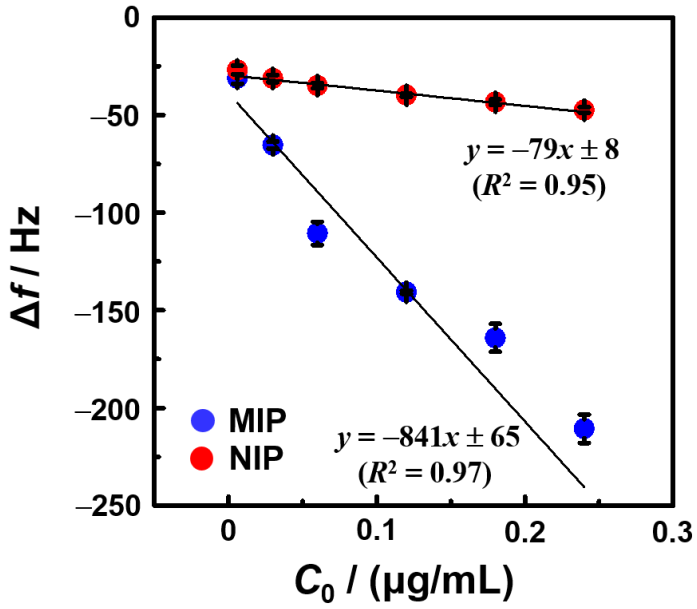

Figure S3. Δf values as a function of TRY concentration (C_0) for the MIP/NIP film-coated QCM sensors. The measurements were performed individually in a 75 mL PBS (10 mM, pH = 7.4) solution containing TRY concentration ranging from 0.006 μg/mL to 0.240 μg/mL.

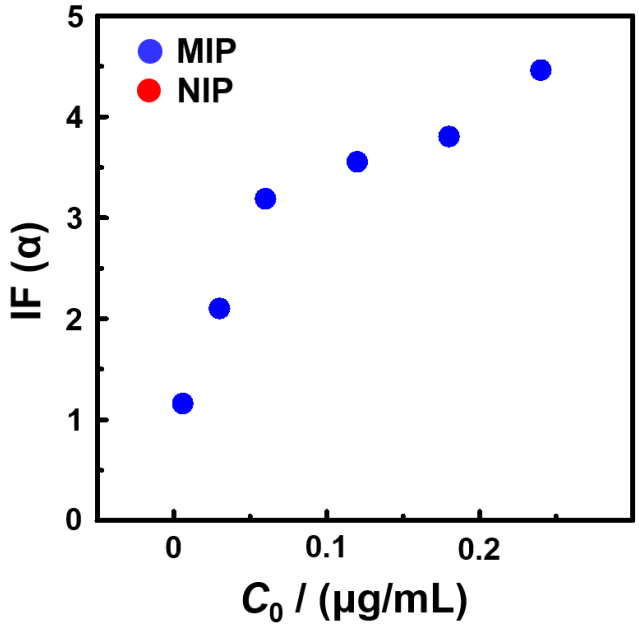

Figure S4. Imprinting factor (α) as a function of TRY concentration for the MIP/NIP film-coated QCM sensors. The measurements were performed in an individual 75 mL PBS (10 mM, pH = 7.4) solution containing TRY concentration ranging from 0.006 μg/mL to 0.240 μg/mL.

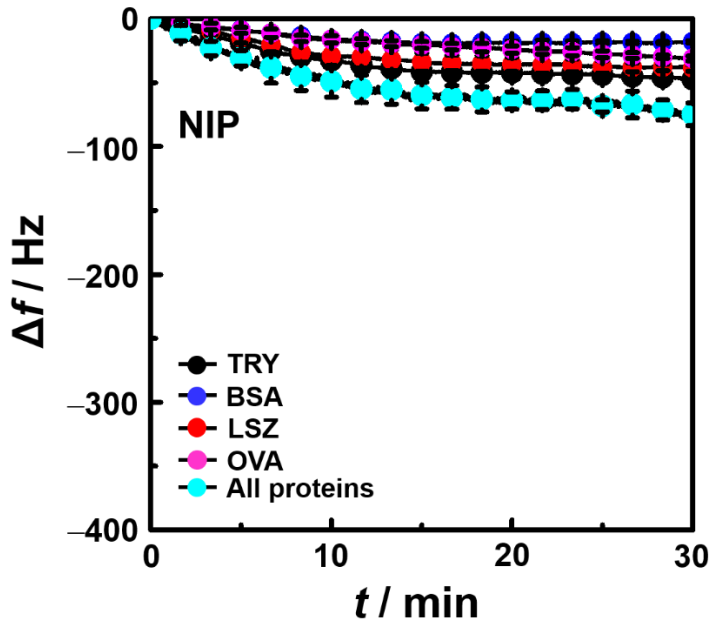

Figure S5. Δ*f* as a function of time on the NIP film in a 75 mL PBS (10 mM, pH = 7.4) solution containing individual proteins of 0.24 μg/mL or all proteins (total concentration = 0.96 μg/mL during the adsorption.