A facile and cost-effective electroanalytical strategy for the quantification of deoxyguanosine and deoxyadenosine in oligonucleotides using screen printed graphite electrodes

Ariadna Brotons\textsuperscript{a}, Ignacio Sanjuán\textsuperscript{a}, Christopher W. Foster\textsuperscript{c}, Craig E. Banks\textsuperscript{c}, Francisco José Vidal-Iglesias\textsuperscript{a}, José Solla-Gullón\textsuperscript{a} and Jesús Iniesta \textsuperscript{a,b,*}

\textsuperscript{a} Institute of Electrochemistry, University of Alicante, 03690, San Vicente del Raspeig, Alicante, Spain
\textsuperscript{b} Physical Chemistry Department, University of Alicante, 03690, San Vicente del Raspeig, Alicante, Spain
\textsuperscript{c} Faculty of Science and Engineering, School of Chemistry and the Environment, Division of Chemistry and Environmental Science, Manchester Metropolitan University, Chester Street, Manchester M1 5GD, Lancs, UK

\textsuperscript{*} e-mail: jesus.iniesta@ua.es Tel: +34 965909850
**Fig. ESI-1.** Comparison of the SWV response of 17 µM of polyA (equivalent concentration: 102 µM of dAMP), stopping (solid line) and not stopping (dotted line) the reaction with EDTA (acetate buffer 0.1 M pH 5.0).
Fig. ESI-2. SWV response of 300 μM polyC (solid line) and 18 μM dCMP from the enzymatically treated polyC (dashed line) in 0.1 M acetate buffer solution pH 5.0.
Fig. ESI-3. SWV responses of 300 μM 5’-CGCGCG-3’ (plot A solid line); 300 μM 5’-AAACGC-3’ (plot B, solid line); 18 μM of dGMP from the enzymatically treated 5’-CGCGCG-3’ (plot A, dashed line) and 18 μM of dAMP from the enzymatically treated 5’-AAACGC-3’ (plot B, dashed line). 0.1 M acetate buffer solution pH 5.0.