

Dynamic control of nanoprecipitation in a nanopipette

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Fig. S1. Voltage threshold for ion current blockage.

Fig. S2. Current blockage in a poly-L-lysine (PLL) coated pipette.

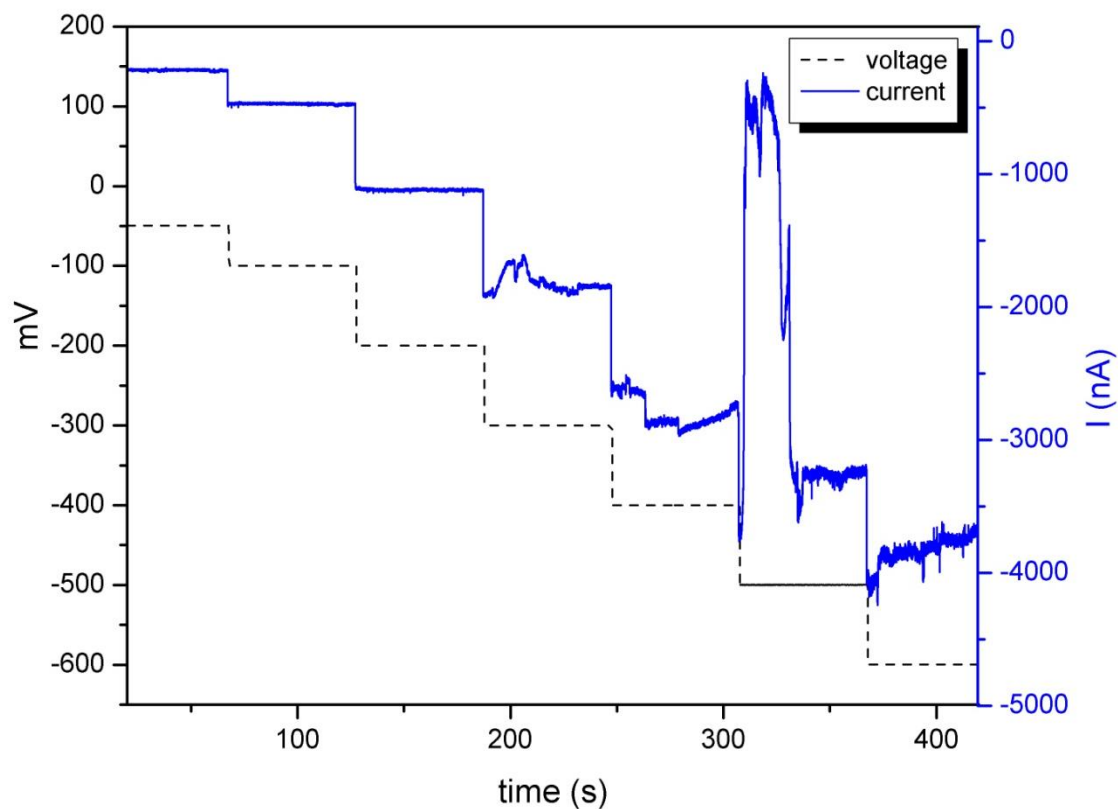


Fig. S1. Voltage threshold for ion current blockage. Increasing voltage of negative potential was applied to a pipette filled with buffer (Tris-HCl, pH 7) and placed in a bath of phosphate buffer (pH 7). A threshold at -300 mV can be seen for ion current blockage due to nanoprecipitation.

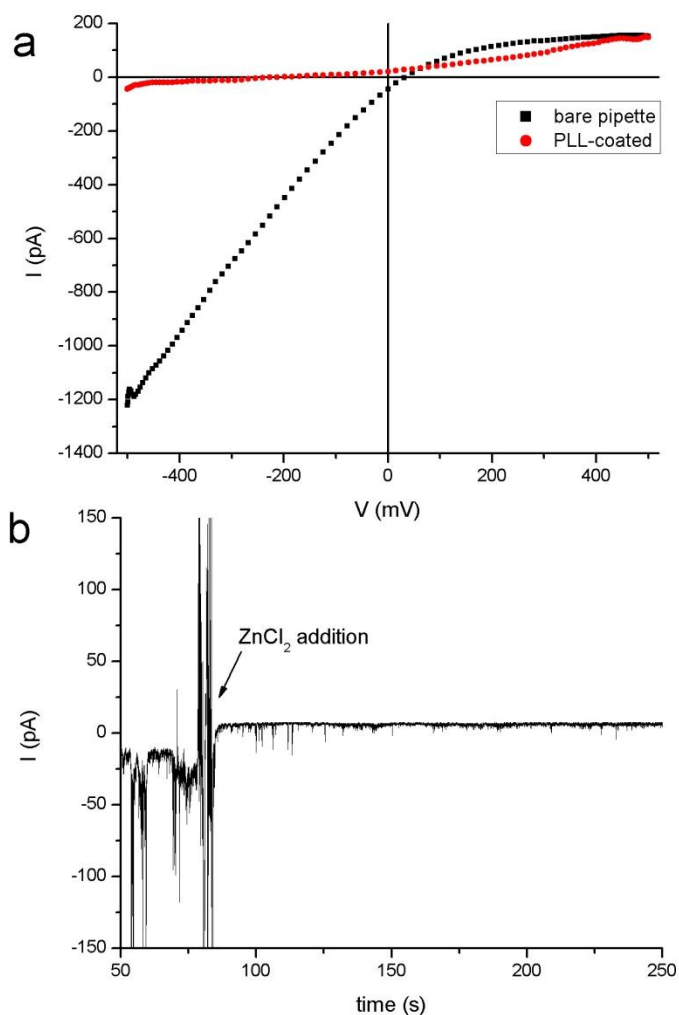


Fig. S2. Current blockage in a poly-L-lysine (PLL) coated pipette. **a**, rectification in a bare pipette (black squares) and a PLL-coated pipette (red circles). The PLL was adsorbed to the surface by dipping in a PLL-solution (10 ppm) and followed by immersion in buffer, where the positively rectified signal was stable over 5 minutes. **b**, while applying a potential of -500 mV to the positively rectified pipette, an aliquot of zinc chloride was added to give a concentration of 0.02 mM in the bath. The pipette contained pH 7 phosphate buffer and was immersed in pH 7 Tris buffer.