

# Supplementary Information

## Molecular gated nanoporous anodic alumina for the detection of cocaine

Àngela Ribes,<sup>1,2</sup> Elisabet Xifré-Pérez,<sup>3</sup> Elena Aznar,<sup>1,2</sup> Félix Sancenón,<sup>1,2</sup> Teresa Pardo,<sup>1,2</sup> Lluís F. Marsal,<sup>3,\*</sup> and Ramón Martínez-Mañez<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Instituto Interuniversitario de Investigación de Reconocimiento Molecular y Desarrollo Tecnológico (IDM). Universitat Politècnica de València, Universitat de València, Departamento de Química, Universitat Politècnica de València, Camino de Vera s/n, 46022, Valencia, Spain

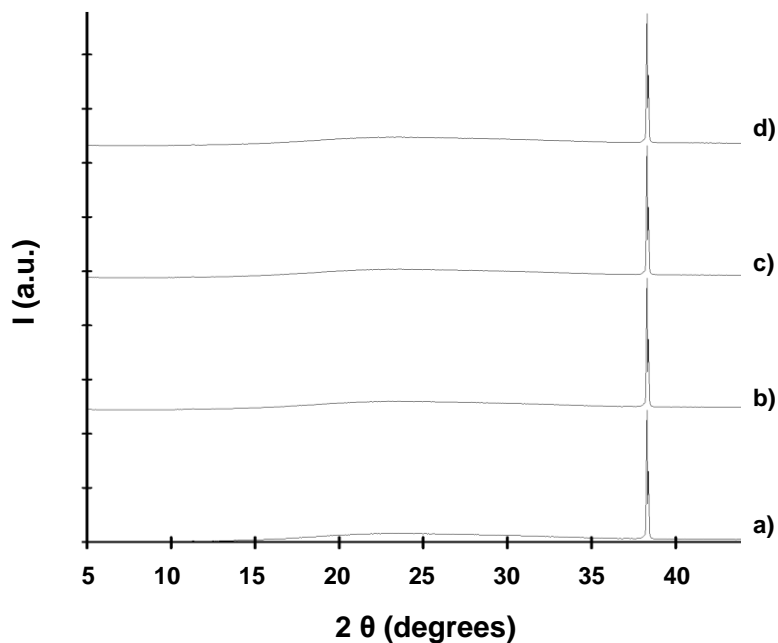
<sup>2</sup>CIBER de Bioingeniería, Biomateriales y Nanomedicina (CIBER-BBN)

<sup>3</sup>Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica, Eléctrica y Automática, Universidad Rovira i Virgili, Avda. Països Catalans 26, 43007, Tarragona, Spain

\*[rmaez@qim.upv.es](mailto:rmaez@qim.upv.es)

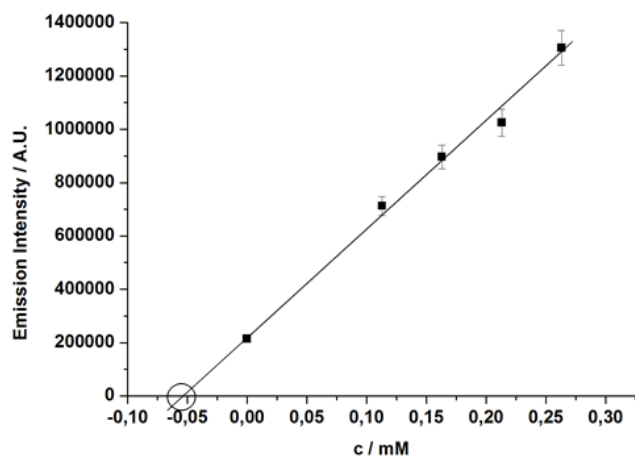
\*[lluis.marsal@urv.cat](mailto:lluis.marsal@urv.cat)

### Powder X-Ray diffraction



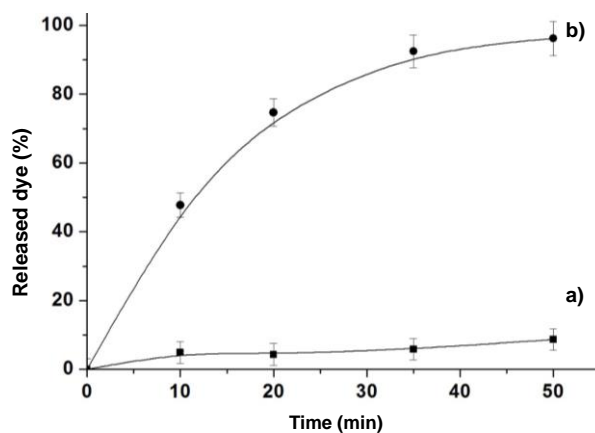
**Figure S1.** Powder X-ray diffraction pattern for a) as synthesized NAA support, b) **S1**, c) **S2** and d) gated **S3**.

### Detection of cocaine in saliva samples

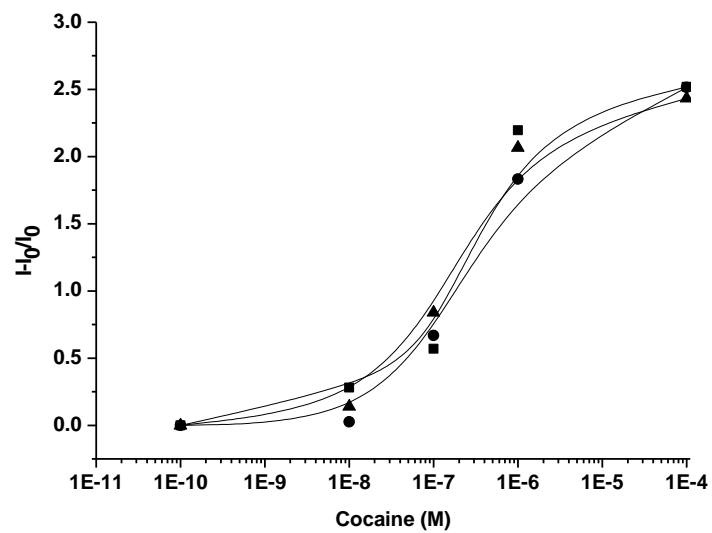


**Figure S2.** Standard addition method using **S3** for the detection of cocaine in a saliva sample spiked with cocaine ( $63 \mu\text{M}$ ). From the intercept of the curve with the x-axis a concentration of cocaine of  $56 \mu\text{M}$  was determined.

### Release experiments of S3-R after calcination



**Figure S3.** Release of rhodamine B from support **S3-R** in the absence (a) and in the presence (b) of cocaine (1 mM).



**Figure S4.** Release profiles of solid **S3-R** in the presence of increasing quantities of cocaine for three successive recycling calcination processes.