Supporting Information

Graphene as Spacer to Layer-by-Layer Assemble Electrochemically Functional Nanostructures for Molecular Bioelectronic Devices

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Figure S1 – L. Mao *et al*.

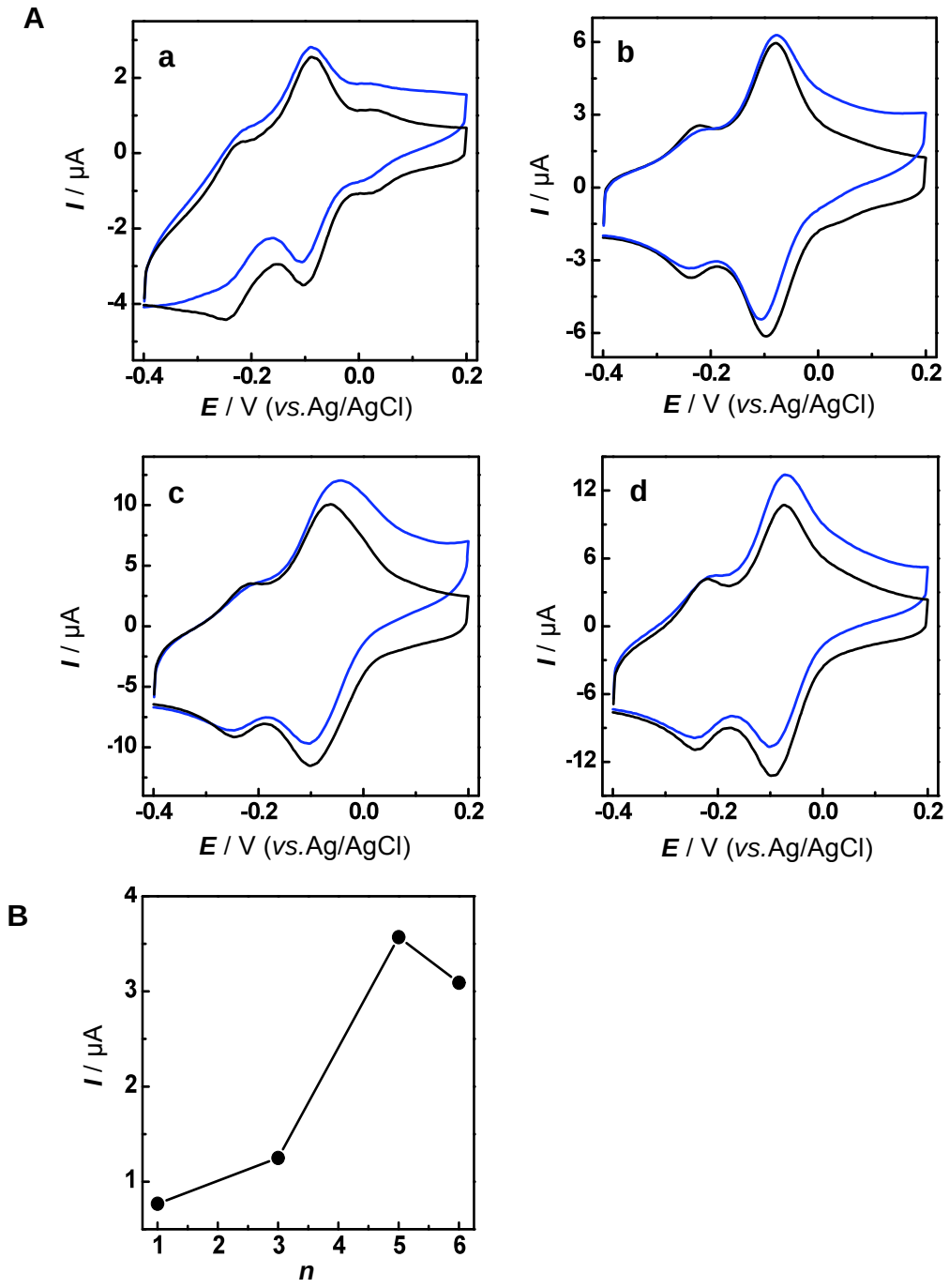

Figure S1. (A) Typical CVs obtained at the (graphene/MG)$_n$-modified GC electrodes in 0.10 M phosphate buffer (pH 6.0) in the absence (black curve) and presence (blue curve) of 2 mM NADH. (a) n = 1, (b) n = 3, (c) n = 5 and (d) n = 6. Scan rate, 10 mV s^{-1}. (B) Plot of the electrocatalytic currents for NADH oxidation measured at 0 V (*vs*. Ag/AgCl) versus the number of (graphene/MG) bilayers.

Figure S2 – L. Mao *et al*.

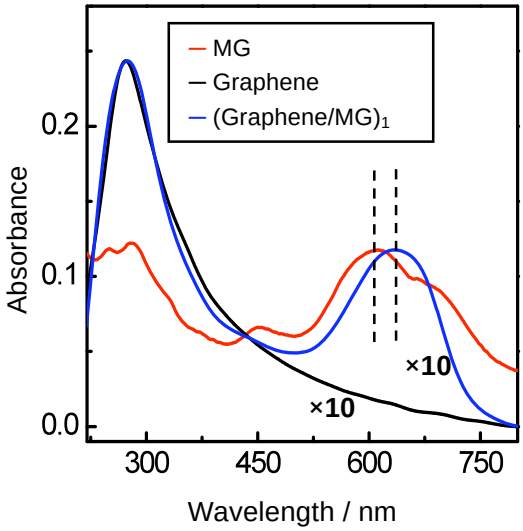

Figure S2. UV-*vis* spectra of MG (red curve), graphene (black curve), and (graphene/MG)$_1$ (blue curve) all adsorbed onto a quartz slide. The absorbance of both graphene and (graphene/MG)$_1$ was amplified by 10 times for a convenient comparison.

Figure S3 – L. Mao *et al*.

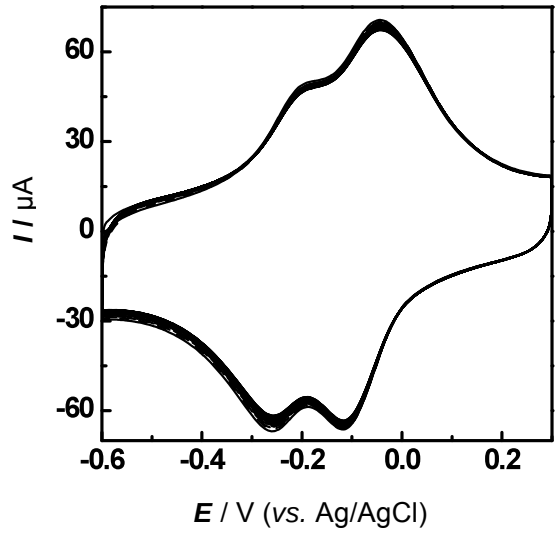

Figure S3. Consecutive cyclic voltammograms obtained at the (graphene/MG)$_5$ multilayer films assembled onto GC electrode in 0.10 M phosphate buffer (pH 6.0) for 50 cycles. Scan rate, 100 mV s^{-1}.