

## **Supporting Information**

### **Metallic Transition Metal Dichalcogenide Nanosheets as an Effective and Biocompatible Transducer for Electrochemical Detection of Pesticide**

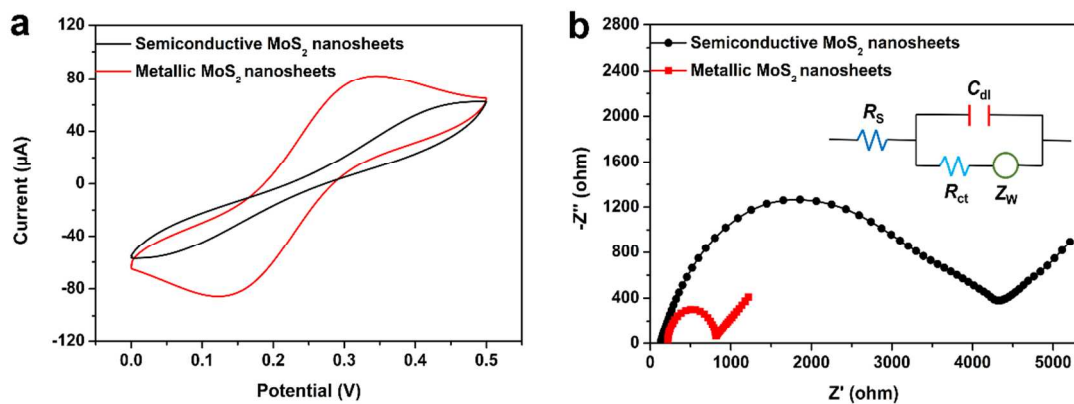
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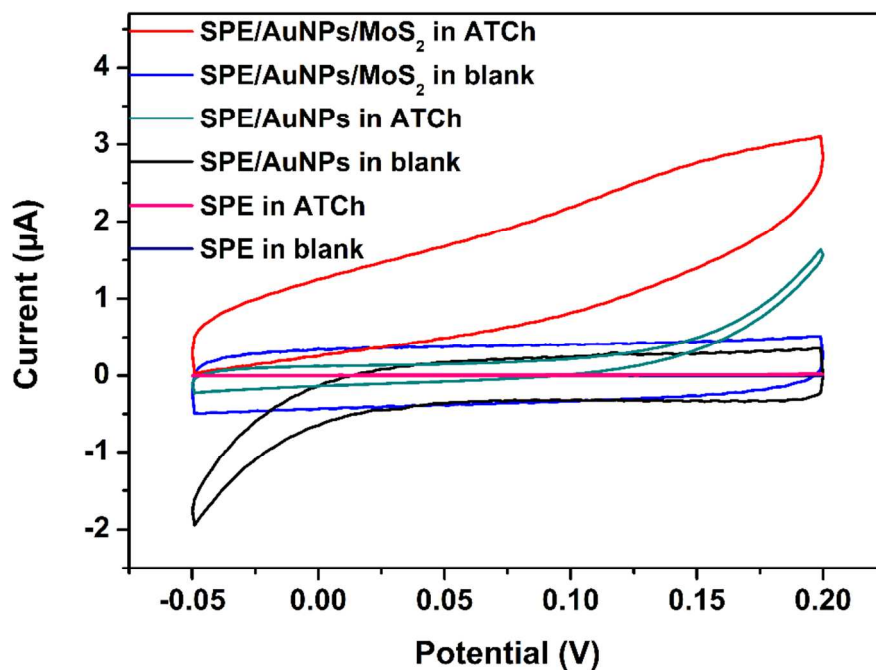
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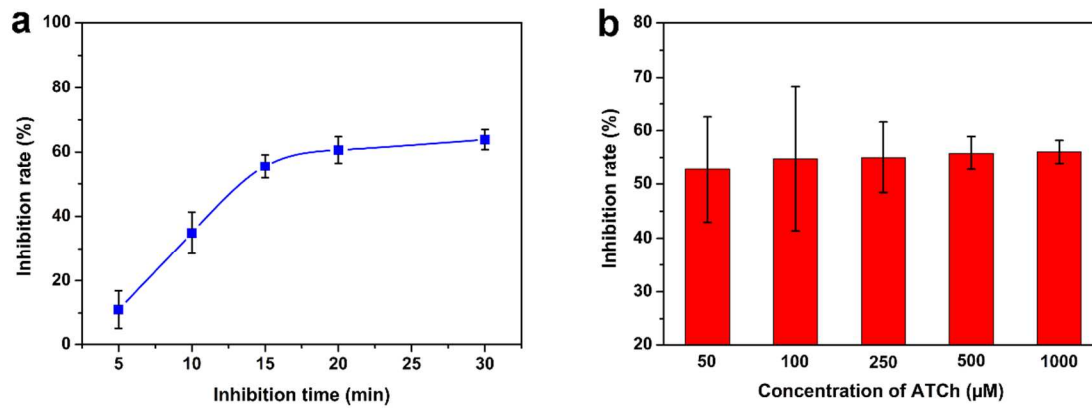
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**Figure S1.** (a) CV and (b) EIS of semiconductive  $\text{MoS}_2$  (2H-phase) and metallic  $\text{MoS}_2$  (1T-phase dominated) modified SPE in 0.1 M KCl solution containing 5.0 mM  $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ . For CV, the experimental conditions were as follows: scan potential from 0 to +0.5 V, scan rate is  $0.1 \text{ V s}^{-1}$ . For EIS, the experimental conditions were as follows: frequency ranges from 100 kHz to 0.01 Hz, and AC amplitude is 5 mV.



**Figure S2.** CV response of bare SPE, SPE/AuNPs, and SPE/AuNPs/MoS<sub>2</sub> with/without the addition of 500 µM ATCh. The experimental conditions were as follows: scan potential is from – 0.05 to +0.2 V, scan rate is 0.02 V s<sup>-1</sup>, and electrolyte is 0.01 M PBS (pH 7.4).



**Figure S3.** Optimization of (a) paraoxon inhibition time and (b) ATCh concentration.

**Table S1.** Comparison of different sensors for the detection of organophosphorus pesticides.

Sensor	Method	Pesticide	Linear range	LOD	Ref.
GCE/WS <sub>2</sub> /GA/AChE	Amperometry	fenitrothion	1.0–1000 nM	2.86 nM	1
GCE/MoS <sub>2</sub> -GR	Amperometry	methyl parathion	10–1.9×10 <sup>6</sup> nM	3.23 nM	2
SPE/GR/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> NPs+CS/A ChE	DPV	chlorpyrifos	0.1–285 nM	0.06 nM	3
MoS <sub>2</sub> QDs	Fluorescence	methyl parathion	379.9–1.1×10 <sup>5</sup> nM	322.9 nM	4
SPE/AuNPs/MoS <sub>2</sub> /GA/A ChE	Amperometry	paraoxon	3.6–3634 nM	0.04 nM	This work

GCE: glassy carbon electrode; GR: graphene; Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NPs: magnetic nanoparticles; CS: chitosan; DPV: differential pulse voltammetry; QDs: quantum dots.

## REFERENCES

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