## Supplementary material for the article:

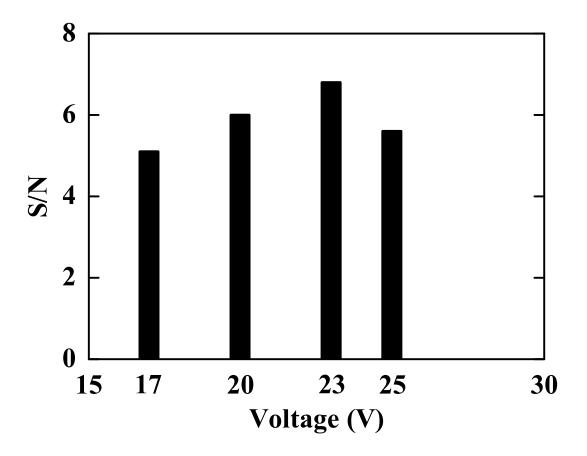
Fukushi, K.; Fujita, Y.; Nonogaki, J.; Tsujimoto, J.-I.; Hattori, T.; Inui, H.; Beškoski, V. P.; Hotta, H.; Hayashi, M.; Nakano, T. Capillary Zone Electrophoresis Determination of Fluoride in Seawater Using Transient Isotachophoresis. *Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry* **2018**, *410* (6), 1825–1831. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s00216-017-0838-0">https://doi.org/10.1007/s00216-017-0838-0</a>

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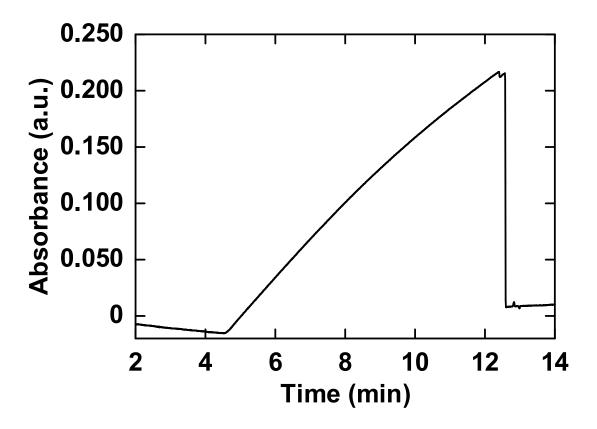
**Electronic Supplementary Material** 

Capillary zone electrophoresis determination of fluoride in seawater using transient isotachophoresis

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**Fig. S1** Effect of applied voltage on S/N for  $F^-$ . Electrophoretic conditions: capillary, 87.4 cm total length (75 cm effective length) and 75  $\mu$ m i.d. (375  $\mu$ m o.d.); BGE, 5 mM 2,6-pyridinedicarboxylic acid (PDC) adjusted to pH 3.5 with 1 M NaOH containing 0.03% m/v hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC); voltage, 17–25 kV with the sample inlet side as the cathode; wavelength for detection, 200 nm; sample, 0.14 mg/L  $F^-$ /ten-fold diluted artificial seawater (ASW); vacuum injection period, 3 s (ca. 152 nL); two or three determinations for each voltage.



**Fig. S2** Whole electropherogram of the surface seawater sample 11 (ten-fold diluted) in Table 2. Electrophoretic conditions: capillary, 87.4 cm total length (75 cm effective length) and 75  $\mu$ m i.d. (375  $\mu$ m o.d.); BGE, 5 mM 2,6-pyridinedicarboxylic acid (PDC) adjusted to pH 3.5 with 1 M NaOH containing 0.03% m/v hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC); voltage, 23 kV with the sample inlet side as the cathode; wavelength for detection, 200 nm; sample, ten-fold diluted seawater 11 (Table 2); vacuum injection period, 5 s (ca. 254 nL).