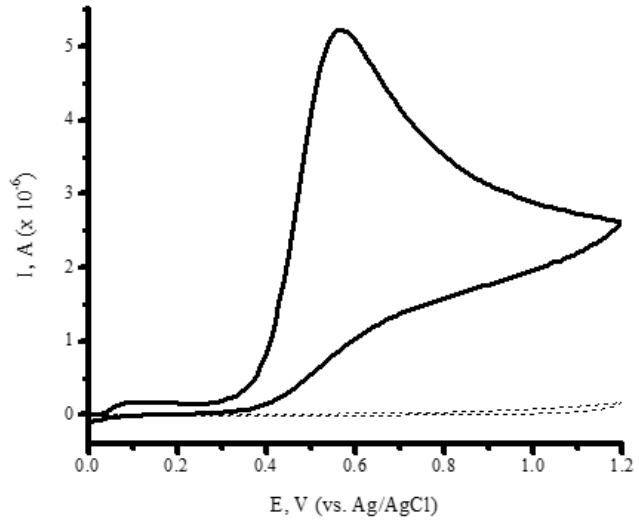


Fig. 1. Cyclic voltammograms acquired on PGE in the 0.1 M potassium phosphate buffer containing 50 mM NaCl, pH 7.4, in the absence (---) or presence (-) of the 1 mM drug A, potential scan rate 0.08 V/s, potential step 0.01 V

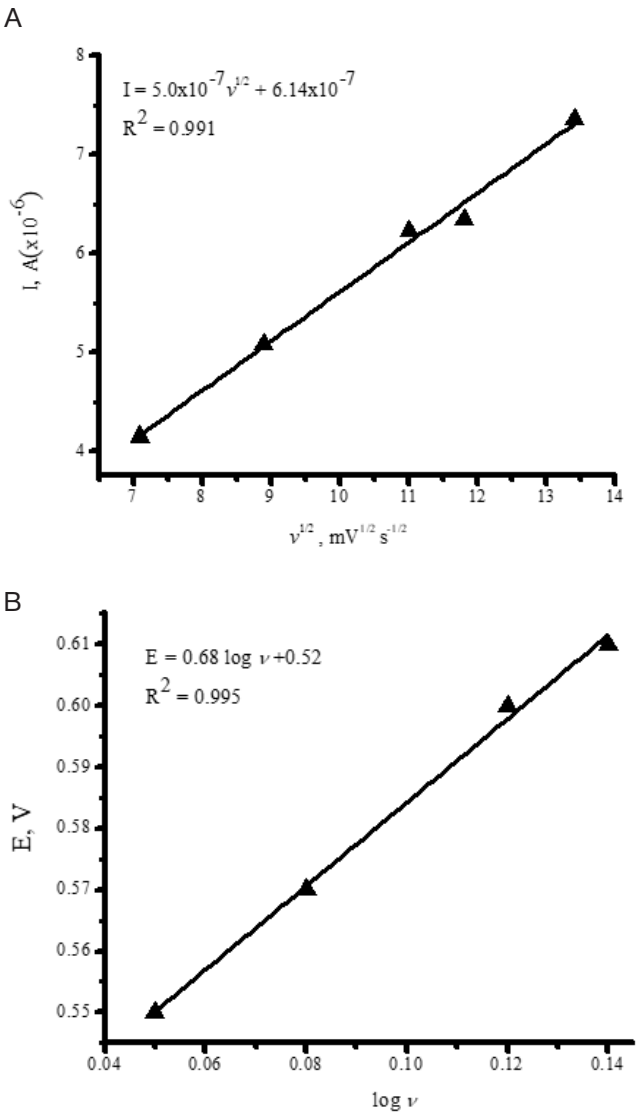


Fig. 2. A. Relationship between the oxidation peak current and the square root of the potential scan rate $v^{1/2}$. **B**. Shift in oxidation peak potential from log v for the cyclic voltammograms of the 1 mM drug A in the potential scan rate range of 0.05–0.18 V/s

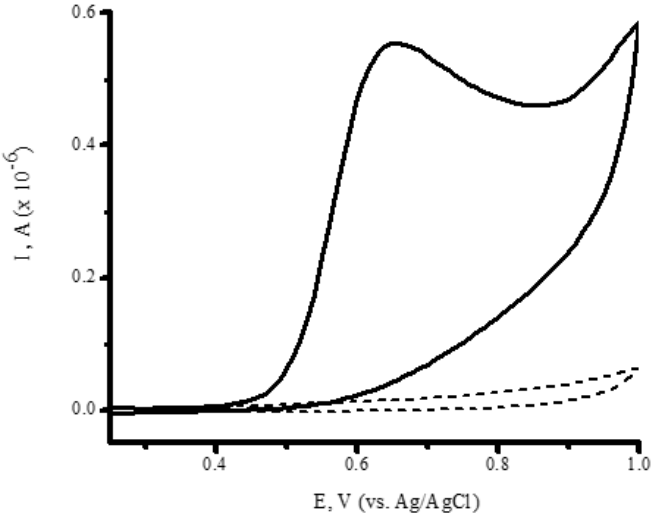


Fig. 3. Cyclic voltammograms acquired on PGE in the 0.1 M potassium phosphate buffer containing 50 mM NaCl (pH 7.4) in the absence (---) or presence (-) of the 100 μM drug D, potential scan rate 0.08 V/s, potential step 0.01 V

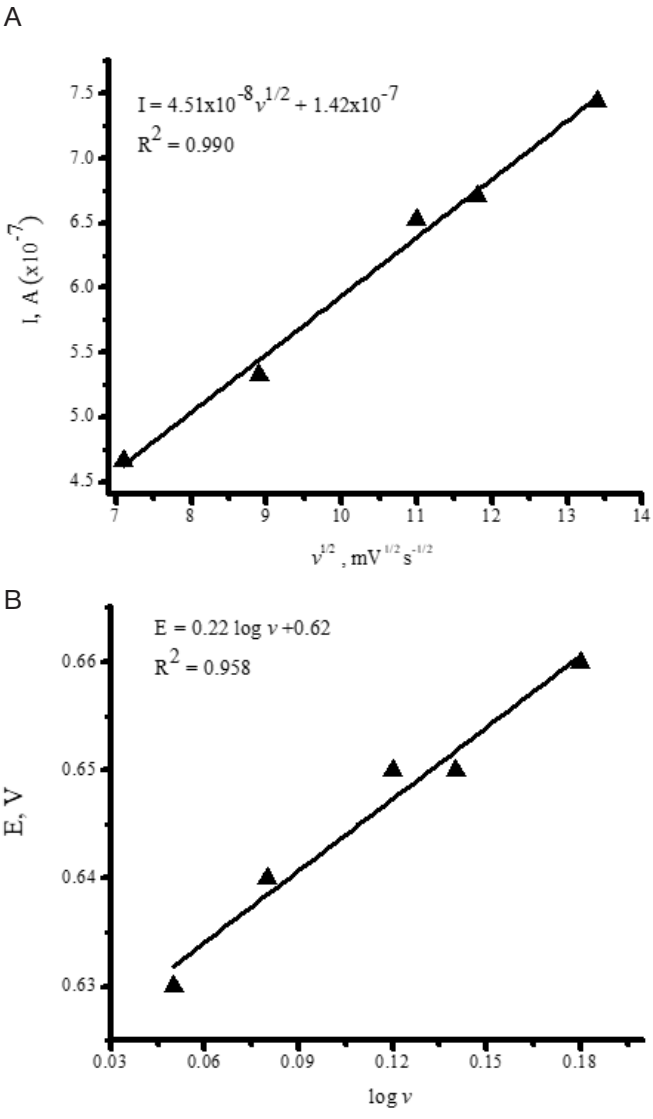


Fig. 4. A. Relationship between the oxidation peak current and the square root of the potential scan rate $v^{½}$. B. Shift in oxidation peak potential from log v for the cyclic voltammograms of the 100 μM drug D in the potential scan rate range of 0.05–0.18 V/s

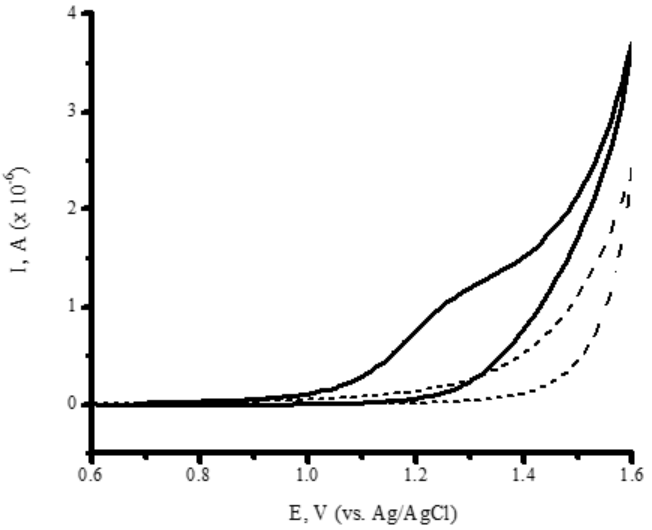
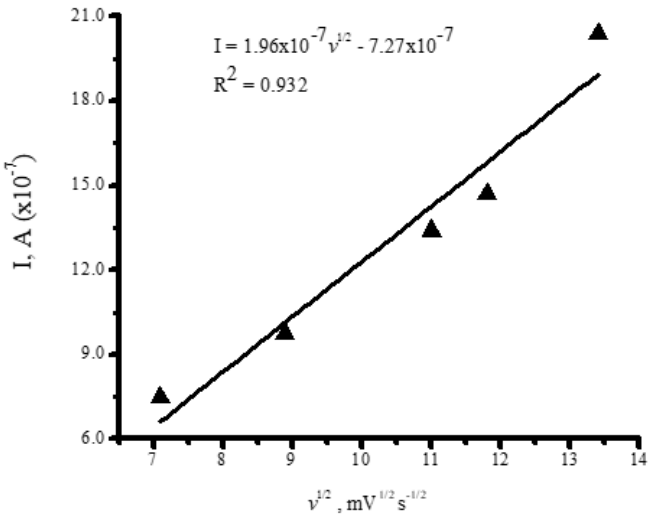


Fig. 5. Cyclic voltammograms acquired on PGE in the 0.1 M potassium phosphate buffer containing 50 mM NaCl (pH 7.4) in the absence (---) or presence (-) of the 5 mM drug I, potential scan rate 0.08 V/s, potential step 0.01 V

A



B

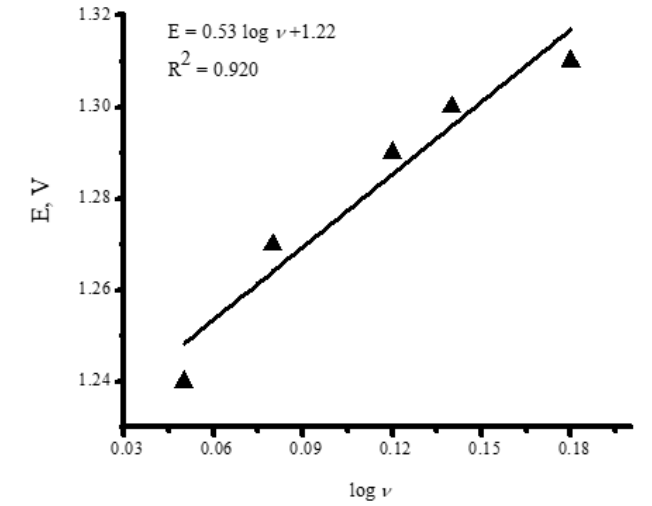


Fig. 6. A. Relationship between the oxidation peak current and the square root of the potential scan rate ν½. B. Shift in oxidation peak potential from log ν for the cyclic voltammograms of the 5 mM drug I in the potential scan rate range of 0.05–0.18 V/s