

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

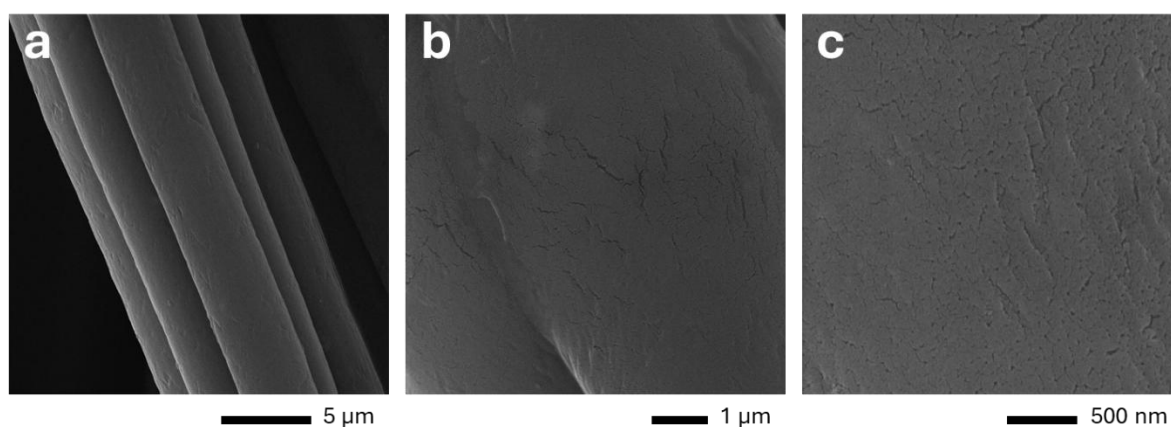
### Weaving New Smart Objects: Actuation and Sensing at a Single Electroactive Interface

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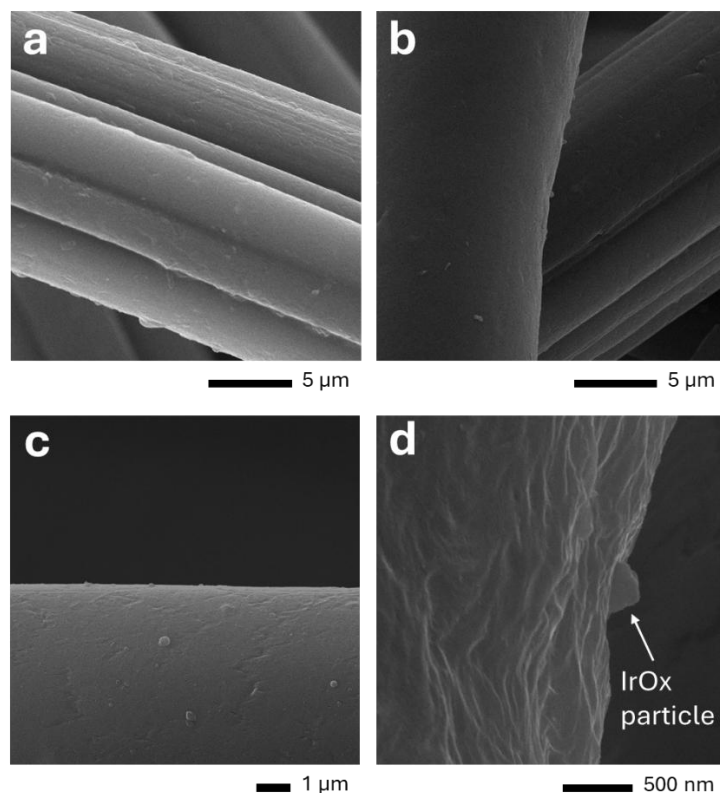
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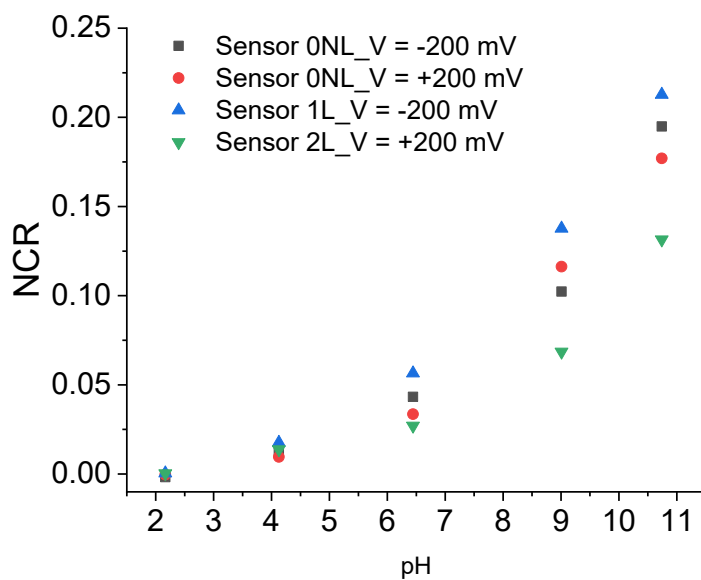
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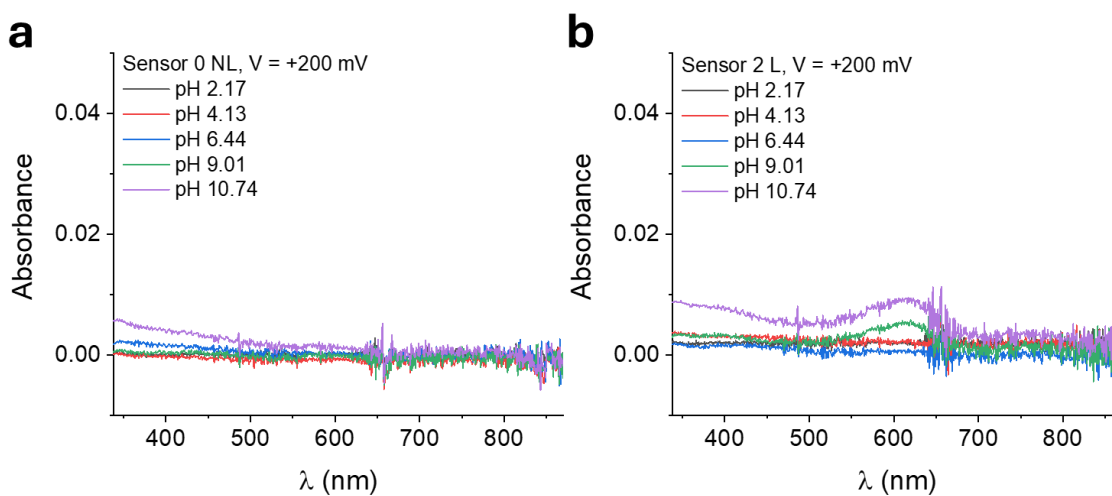
**Figure S1.** FEG-SEM pictures of a Au-sputtered, screen-printed PEDOT:PSS textile electrode: yarn structure (a) and surface topography (b, c).



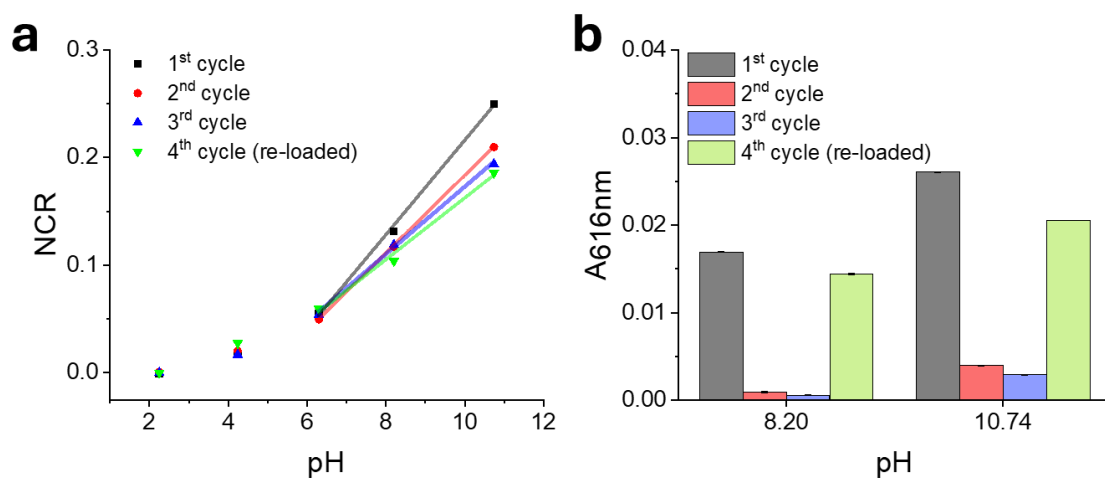
**Figure S2.** FEG-SEM pictures of a Au-sputtered, screen-printed PEDOT:PSS textile electrode with electrodeposited IrOx Ps: yarn structure (a), surface topography (b, c) and detail of an IrOx particle protruding from the film (d, identified via Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectroscopy microanalysis).



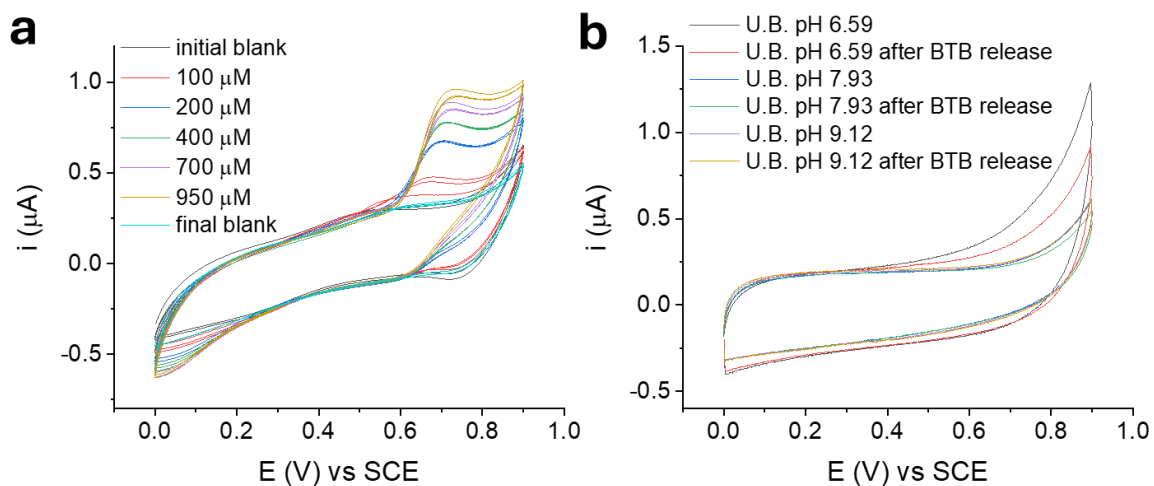
**Figure S3.** Normalized calibration curves of BTB-loaded (1 L, 2 L) and not loaded (0 NL) sensors.



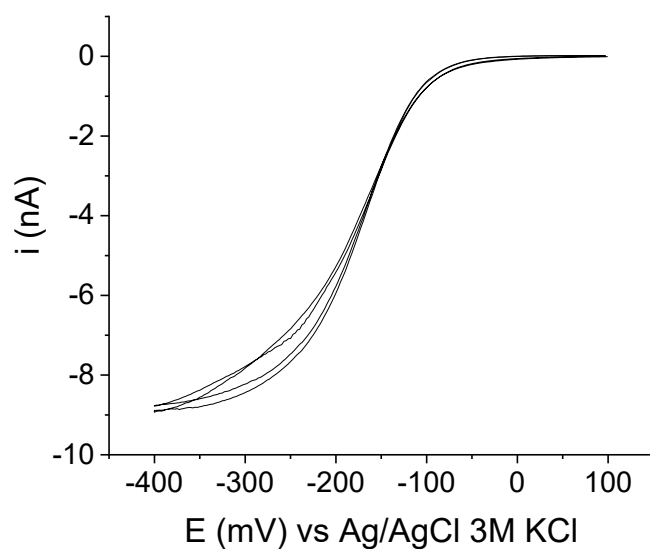
**Figure S4.** UV-Vis spectra recorded from U.B. aliquots sampled from the electrochemical cell during pH sensing using a not loaded (a) and a loaded (b) sensor at  $V = +200$  mV.



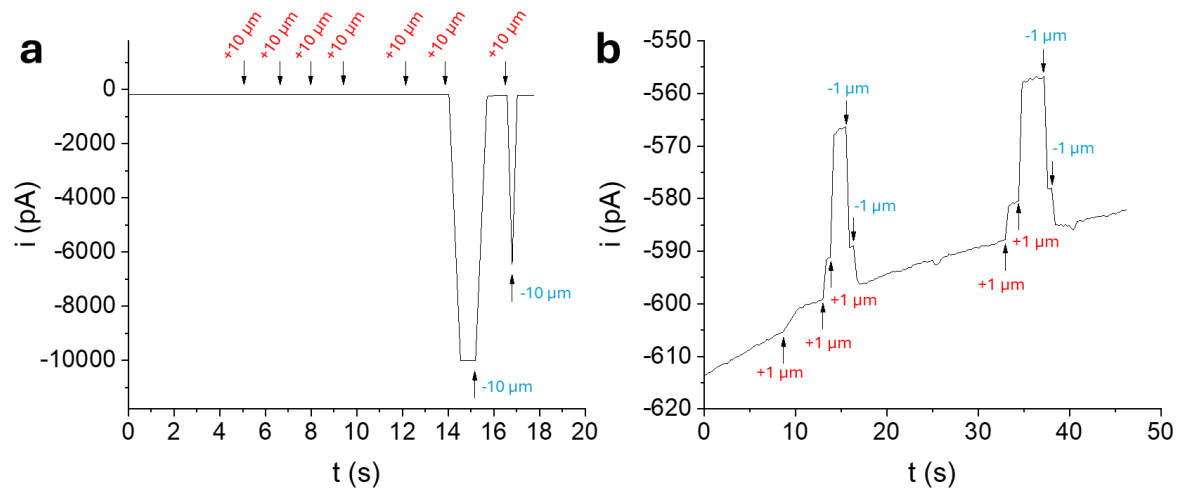
**Figure S5.** Device stability across multiple sensing-release cycles. Normalized sensitivity (a) and BTB release ability (b, evaluated as the Absorbance at 616 nm) obtained with a textile BTB-loaded device.  $V = -200$  mV.  $R^2 = 0.998$  (1<sup>st</sup>), 0.999<sub>9</sub> (2<sup>nd</sup>), 0.998 (3<sup>rd</sup>) and 0.992 (4<sup>th</sup>).



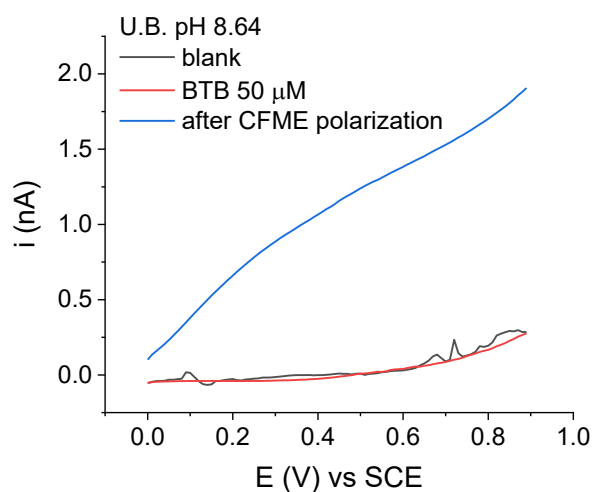
**Figure S6.** Cyclic voltammograms recorded at a 3 mm diameter glassy carbon electrode (a) in 0.1 M KCl with increasing concentration of BTB and (b) in U.B. solutions where the only possible source of BTB was a loaded textile device. Scan rate  $10 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .



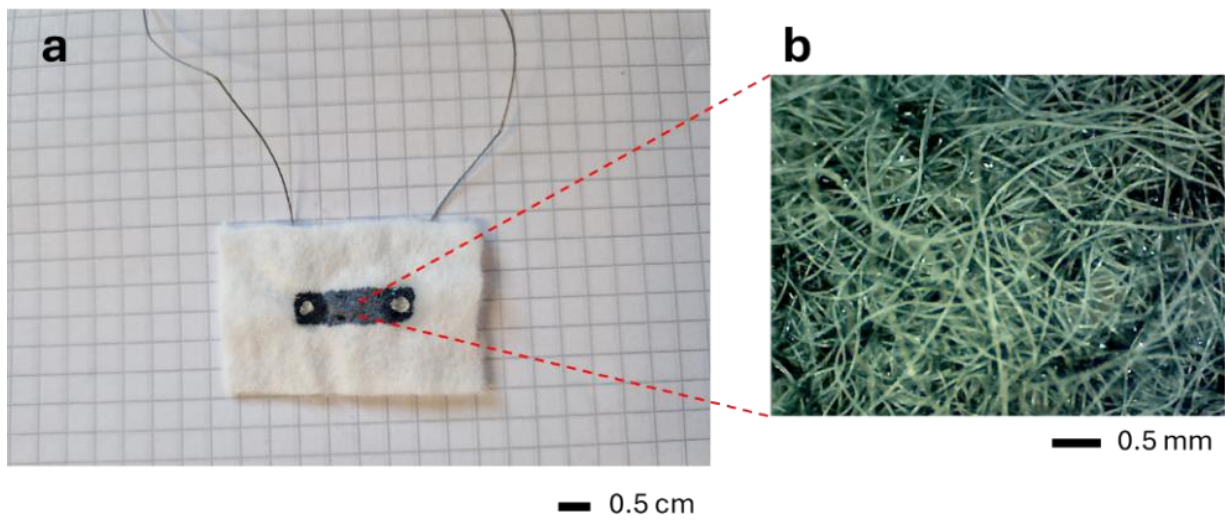
**Figure S7.** Cyclic voltammograms of a carbon fiber microelectrode in a 5 mM  $[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$  and 0.1 M KCl solution demonstrating the size of the carbon fiber disk electrode. Scan rate  $50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .



**Figure S8.** CFME positioning on the loaded textile device in 0.1 M PBS (pH 6.96). (a) Unsuccessful approach leading to current overflow upon contact between the probe and the substrate when a standard 10  $\mu\text{m}$  step approach is used. (b) Two consecutive approaches and retractions from the textile surface were obtained using 1  $\mu\text{m}$  increments in the manual approach. Approach steps are labelled in red (+) and retractions in blue (-).



**Figure S9.** Electrochemical response of a CFME in a U.B. solution (pH 8.64) containing 50  $\mu\text{M}$  BTB before (red curve) and after (blue curve) polarization of the CFME at -600 mV for 600 s. Scan rate 100  $\text{mV s}^{-1}$ .



**Figure S10.** Picture of a fully assembled textile device after functionalization and BTB loading (a) and optical microscope image of the active area showing the non-woven structure of the fabric coated by the semiconductor (b).