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Influence of bridging atom in coppor-based coordination

polymers for enhancing urease inhibition activity

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Cu-CP	1	2
Empirical formula	$C_{49}H_{55}ClCu_2N_8O_{16}\\$	$C_{30}H_{24}Cu_{3}N_{4}O_{12}$
$F_{ m w}$	1174.54	823.15
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Triclinic
Space group	C2/c	<i>P</i> –1
a (Å)	14.4011(8)	8.3526(10)
b (Å)	16.9452(8)	8.6543(10)
c (Å)	22.2478(12)	10.7547(13)
α (°)	90	85.213(2)
β (°)	101.857(2)	75.719(2)
γ (°)	90	80.446(2)
$V(\text{\AA}^3), Z, T(\text{K})$	5313.3(5), 4, 296(2)	742.20(15), 1, 296(2)
$D_{\rm c}/{\rm g~cm^{-3}},{\rm F}(000)$	1.468, 2432	1.842, 415
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.030	1.019
Reflections collected	42125	3804
Unique data, $R_{\rm int}$	6977, 0.0495	2586, 0.0107
θ Range (°)	2.23-28.92	1.96–25.00
$R_1 (I > 2\sigma(I))^a$	0.0437	0.0296
wR_2^b (all data) ^a	0.1256	0.0842

Table S1 Crystallographic data for Cu-CP-1 and Cu-CP-2.

^a $R_1 = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$, ^b $wR_2 = \Sigma [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \Sigma [w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$.

Cu(1)–O(3)	1.9646(16)	Cu(1)–O(1)	1.9850(17)
Cu(1)–N(1)	2.025(2)	Cu(1)–N(2)	2.055(2)
Cu(1)–Cl(1)	2.5447(7)	O(3)–Cu(1)–O(1)	159.83(8)
O(3)–Cu(1)–N(1)	89.05(8)	O(1)–Cu(1)–N(1)	87.76(8)
O(3)–Cu(1)–N(2)	90.64(7)	O(1)–Cu(1)–N(2)	90.56(7)
N(1)-Cu(1)-N(2)	174.25(8)	O(3)–Cu(1)–Cl(1)	111.19(6)
O(1)–Cu(1)–Cl(1)	88.96(6)	N(1)-Cu(1)-Cl(1)	95.81(6)
N(2)–Cu(1)–Cl(1)	89.65(6)		

Table S2 Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for Cu-CP-1.

Table S3 Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for Cu-CP-2.

Cu(1)–O(6)	1.892(2)	Cu(1)–O(6)#1	1.892(2)
Cu(1)–O(1)#1	1.940(2)	Cu(1)–O(1)	1.940(2)
N(1)–Cu(2)	2.069(2)	Cu(2)–O(6)	1.880(2)
Cu(2)–O(3)#2	1.9641(19)	Cu(2)–O(2)	1.972(2)
O(6)-Cu(1)-O(6)#1	180	O(6)-Cu(1)-O(1)#1	86.95(9)
O(6)#1-Cu(1)-O(1)#1	93.05(9)	O(6)–Cu(1)–O(1)	93.05(9)
O(6)#1–Cu(1)–O(1)	86.94(9)	O(1)#1-Cu(1)-O(1)	180
O(6)-Cu(2)-O(3)#2	95.65(9)	O(6)–Cu(2)–O(2)	89.56(8)
O(3)#2-Cu(2)-O(2)	161.52(10)	O(6)–Cu(2)–N(1)	177.11(9)
O(3)#2-Cu(2)-N(1)	86.62(8)	O(2)–Cu(2)–N(1)	87.74(9)

Symmetry codes: #1 - x + 1, -y, -z; #2 - x + 2, -y, -z.

Table S4 Hydrogen bonding geometries (Å, °) of Cu-CP-1.

Cu-CP	D–H···A	D–H	Н…А	D····A	D–H…A
1	$N4-H4A\cdots O2^{i}$	0.86	2.10	2.8908	153
	Service stars as day i 1/2	1/2	L 1/2	_	

Symmetry code: i 1/2 - x, -1/2 + y, 1/2 - z.

Matariala	Percentage inhibition rate	$IC_{50}\pm SEM$	Defense
Materials	(100 µM) ^a	(µM) (3h) ^b	Kelerence
Cu ²⁺	87.50%		S1
3-dpye			
HBCA			
1,2-H ₂ BDC			
DMSO			
AHA	84.30%	37.20 ± 4.00	S2
$[2HL]^{2+} \cdot [CuCl_4]^{2-}$			
$L = N^1, N^1, N^2, N^2$ -tetrakis(2-	07 700/	1.87 ± 0.01	S3
fluorobenzyl)ethane-1,2-	96.70%		
diamine			
[Cu(Hpz) ₄ Cl ₂]	00.700/	0.02 + 0.01	6.4
Hpz = pyrazole	99.70%	0.93 ± 0.01	54
tetrakis(m-bromo)-bis(m-4-			
chloro-2-((2-(piper idin-1-		1.00	
yl)ethyl)carbonoimidoyl)phen	_	1.00	20
olato)-tri-copper(II)			
$Cu(C_{19}H_{16}NO_2)_2$	_	1.45	S6
	05.00	0.00 . 0.01	This
Cu-CP-1	95.08	0.83 ± 0.01	work
			This
Cu-CP-2	90.96	2.53 ± 0.01	work

Table S5 Comparison of inhibition of urease by the Cu-CPs and other materials.

 a The concentration of the tested material is 100 $\mu M.$

 $^{b}\,IC_{50}$ values represent mean \pm SD from three different experiments.



Fig. S1 Experimental (red) and simulated (blue) PXRD patterns of Cu-CP-1 (a) and Cu-CP-2 (b).



Fig. S2 IR spectra of Cu-CP-1 (a) and Cu-CP-2 (b).



Fig. S3 TGA curves of Cu-CP-1 (a) and Cu-CP-2 (b).



Fig. S4 Different kinds of inhibitors



Fig. S5 Binding mode of **Cu-CP-1** (a) and **Cu-CP-2** (b) with urease in 2D representation. Hydrogen bonds are presented as light dotted lines.

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