Functionalization of 3D porous copper(II) Metal-organic framework and its capacity for loading and delivery of Ibuprofen drug

Adedibu C. Tella^{a*}; Sunday J. Olatunji^{a,b}, Peter A. Ajibade^b;

^a Department of Chemistry, P.M.B.1515, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria

^b School of Chemistry and Physics, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Private Bag X01, Scottsville 3209, South Africa



Supplementary Information

Wavelength (nm) Figure S1: Electronic Spectra of 4,4',4"-Tri-tert-Butyl-2,2':6',2"-terpyridine, 5-Nitroisophthalic acid, Cu(CH₃COO)₂.H₂O and 1.



Figure S2: FT-IR spectra of 4,4',4"-Tri-tert-Butyl-2,2':6',2"-terpyridine, 5-Nitroisophthalic acid, Cu(CH₃COO)₂.H₂O and 1.



Figure S3: Mass spectra of 1.



Figure S4: Comparison of the FT-IR spectra of ethylenediamine, as-synthesized, activated, and functionalized MOFs



Figure S5: Comparison of the PXRD spectra of as-synthesized 1 and functionalized MOFs 2



Figure S7: SEM images of 2 at different magnification



Figure S8: EDX Spectra of 1 and 2



Figure S9: Infrared spectra of 1 before and after loading of Ibuprofen.



Figure S10: Infrared spectra of **2** before and after loading of Ibuprofen.



Figure S11: PXRD spectra of 1 before and after loading of Ibuprofen.



Figure S12: PXRD spectra of **2** before and after loading of Ibuprofen.



(b)



 $\label{eq:Figure S13: SEM Image of (a) [Cu(npd)(N_3ttb)].(C_2H_6NCHO)(H_2O) (b) [Cu(npd)(N_3ttb)]-ED (c) [Cu(npd)(N_3ttb)]@IBU (d) [Cu(npd)(N_3ttb)]-ED@IBU$



Figure S14: Infrared spectra of [Cu(npd)(N₃ttb)]@IBU (Loading and released)



Figure S15: Infrared spectra of [Cu(npd)(N₃ttb)]-ED@IBU (Loading and released).



Figure S16: Comparison of the PXRD spectra of $[Cu(npd)(N_3ttb)]$ -ED@IBU (Loaded and released) MOFs.



Figure S17: Comparison of the FT-IR spectra of Ethylenediamine and Simulated body fluid.



Figure S18: Calibration plot of standard ethylenediamine by HPLC method.



Figure S19: Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm plot for 1



Figure S20: Pore size distribution for 1



Figure S21: Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm plot for 2



Figure S22: Pore size distribution for 2



Figure S23: Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm plot for [Cu(npd)(N₃ttb)]@IBU



Figure S24: Pore size distribution for [Cu(npd)(N₃ttb)]@IBU



Figure S25: Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm plot for [Cu(npd)(N₃ttb)]-ED@IBU



Figure S26: Pore size distribution for [Cu(npd)(N₃ttb)]-ED@IBU



ELEMENT	[Cu(npd)(N ₃ ttb)].(C ₂ H ₆ NCHO)(H ₂ O)		[Cu(npd)(N ₃ ttb)]-ED	
	Wt%	Wt% Sigma	Wt%	Wt% Sigma
Carbon	66.17	0.60	44.28	0.35
Nitrogen	10.14	0.75	24.45	0.48
Oxygen	11.51	0.25	19.68	0.25
Copper	12.18	0.17	11.56	0.13
Total	100		100	

S/No	MOFs Loading Capacity		Author	
		(mg/g)		
1	2	1,530.2	This Research	
2	1	916.4	This Research	
3	$[Zn(BDC)(H_2O)_2]_n$	445.0	62	
4	MIL-100	347.0	59	
5	MIL-100(Fe)	330.0	63	
6	MIL-100	330.0	60	
7	MIL-53	220.0	60	
8	MIL-53(Cr)	220.0	64	
9	MIL-53(Fe)	210.0	64	
10	MIL-53	190	65	
11	MIL-47	120	65	
12	MOF-2	70.0	66	
13	MOF-3	50.0	66	
14	MOF-1	25.0	66	
15	MOF-4	10.0	66	

Table T2: Comparison of the loading of Ibuprofen in different MOFs. 59-67

Time (h)	Concentration (ppb)	
0	0.00	
3	0.02	
6	0.00	
12	0.05	
24	0.01	
48	0.01	

Table T3: Conc. of Cu²⁺ (ppb)

Table T4: Conc. of Ethylenediamine (ppb)

Time (h)	Concentration (ppb)	
0	0.00	
3	0.00	
6	0.00	
12	0.00	
24	0.00	
48	0.00	

MOFs	Surface Area	Pore Volume	Volume Filled	
	(m ² /g)	(cc/g)	(%)	
[Cu(npd)(N ₃ ttb)].(C ₂ H ₆ NCHO)(H ₂ O)	527.645	0.466	0.00	
[Cu(npd)(N ₃ ttb)]@IBU	211.494	0.191	59.01	
[Cu(npd)(N ₃ ttb)]-ED	497.591	0.425	0.00	
[Cu(npd)(N ₃ ttb)]-ED@IBU	235. 505	0.213	49.88	

Table T5: BET surface area & pore volume comparison of 1 and 2 before & after drug Loading.