

One-pot cross-linked copolymerization for construction of robust antifouling and antibacterial composite membranes

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Supporting Information

Table S1 The water flux, rejection ratios (R_θ) and flux recovery ratios (F_{RR}) for the membranes throughout the BSA ultrafiltration experiment.

Membrane Samples	Flux of PBS (mL/m ² h.mmHg)	R_θ (%)	F_{RR} (%)
PES-DMC6	51.8	94.6	86.3
PES-DMC5-PEGMA1	82.4	93.8	82.7
PES-DMC3-PEGMA3	83.9	92.1	78.5
PES-DMC1-PEGMA5	71.8	93.9	93.9
PES-PEGMA6	65.1	91.2	98.7
Polydopamine coated PES membrane ¹	13.6	98	83.4
Amphiphilic terpolymer blended PES membrane ²	30.0-140.0	97.1	68.3-92.4
Poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) copolymer modified PES membrane ³	95.8	--	96.6
Heparin-mimicking polymers modified PES membrane ⁴	95.3	--	92.2

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As shown in the table, the composite membranes fabricated by one-pot cross-linked copolymerization exhibit comparable water flux, protein rejection ratio, and flux recovery ratio with earlier studies, especially the PES-DMC1-PEGMA5 and PES-PEGMA6.

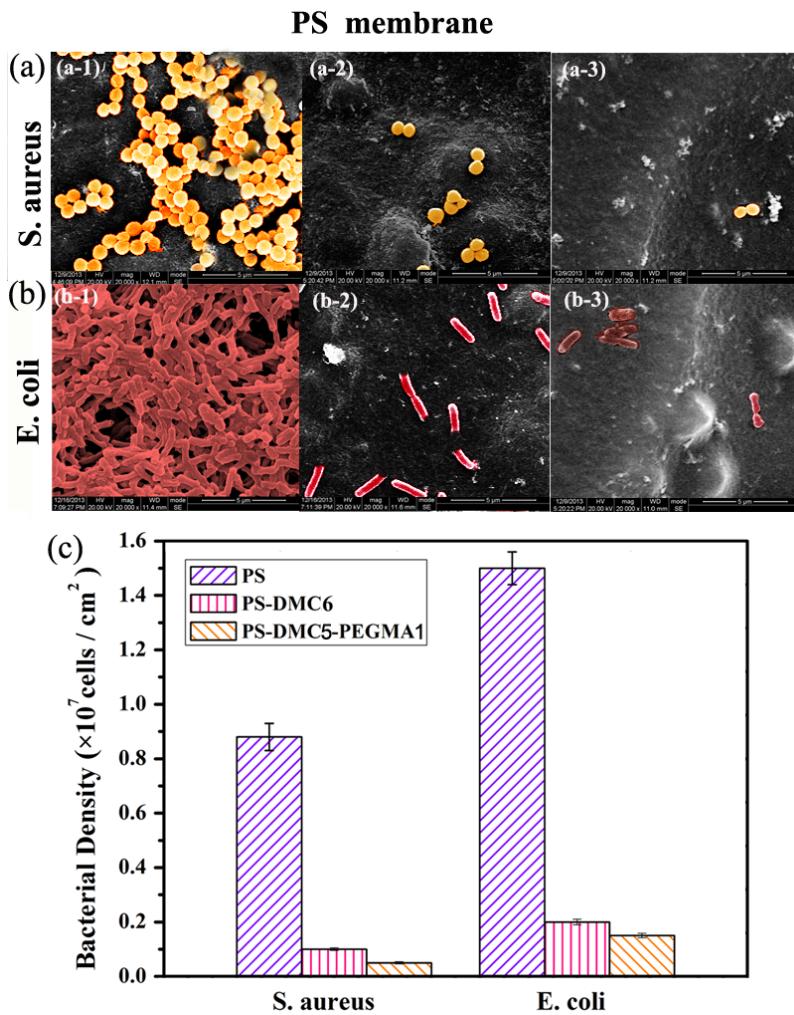


Fig. S1 (a) SEM images of *S. aureus* cells, and (b) SEM images of *E. coli* cells: (a-1) and (b-1) for PS membranes, (a-2) and (b-2) for PS-DMC6 membranes, (a-3) and (b-3) for PS-DMC5-PEGMA1 membranes. The scale bars for all SEM images are 5 μ m. *S. aureus* cells are marked with yellow colour and *E. coli* cells are marked with red colour to make them clearer for view. (c) Calculated average bacterial amount adhered on membrane surfaces, n=5.

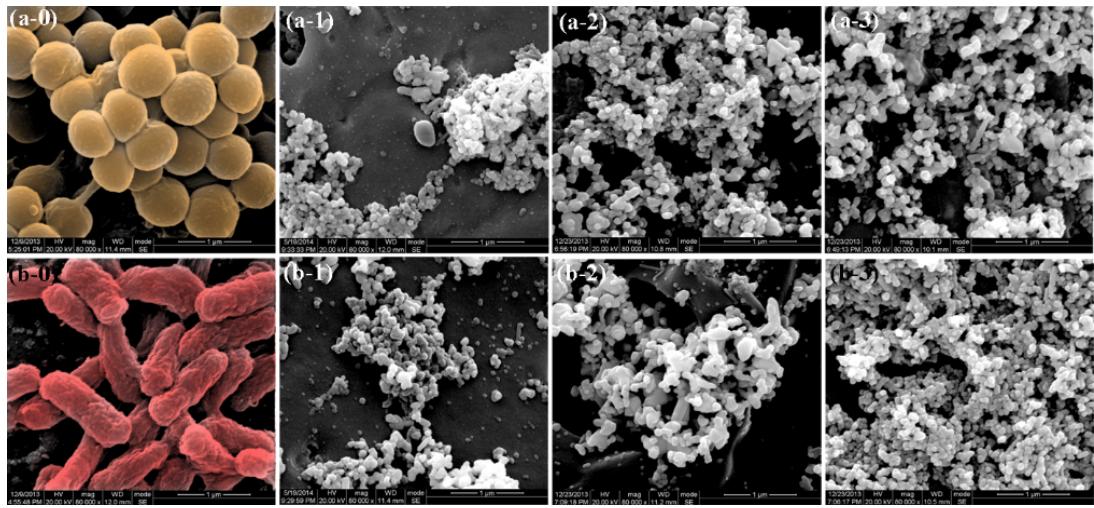


Fig. S2 SEM images of the morphologies of adhered bacteria on the Ag NPs coated membranes. (a) for *S. aureus* and (b) for *E. coli*, (a-0) and (b-0) PES membrane, (a-1) and (b-1) PES-DMC6-Ag-1 membrane, (a-2) and (b-2) PES-DMC6-Ag-5 membrane, (a-2) and (b-2) PES-DMC6-Ag-10 membrane. *S. aureus* cells are marked in yellow colour and *E. coli* cells are marked in red colour to make them clearer.

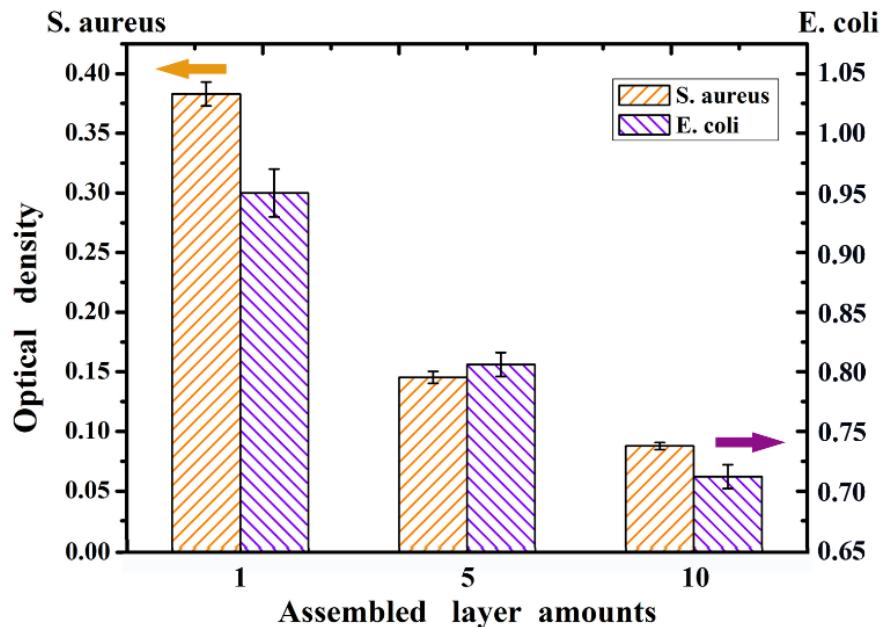


Fig. S3 Optical densities for the Ag NPs-PDMC coated membranes in different bilayers.