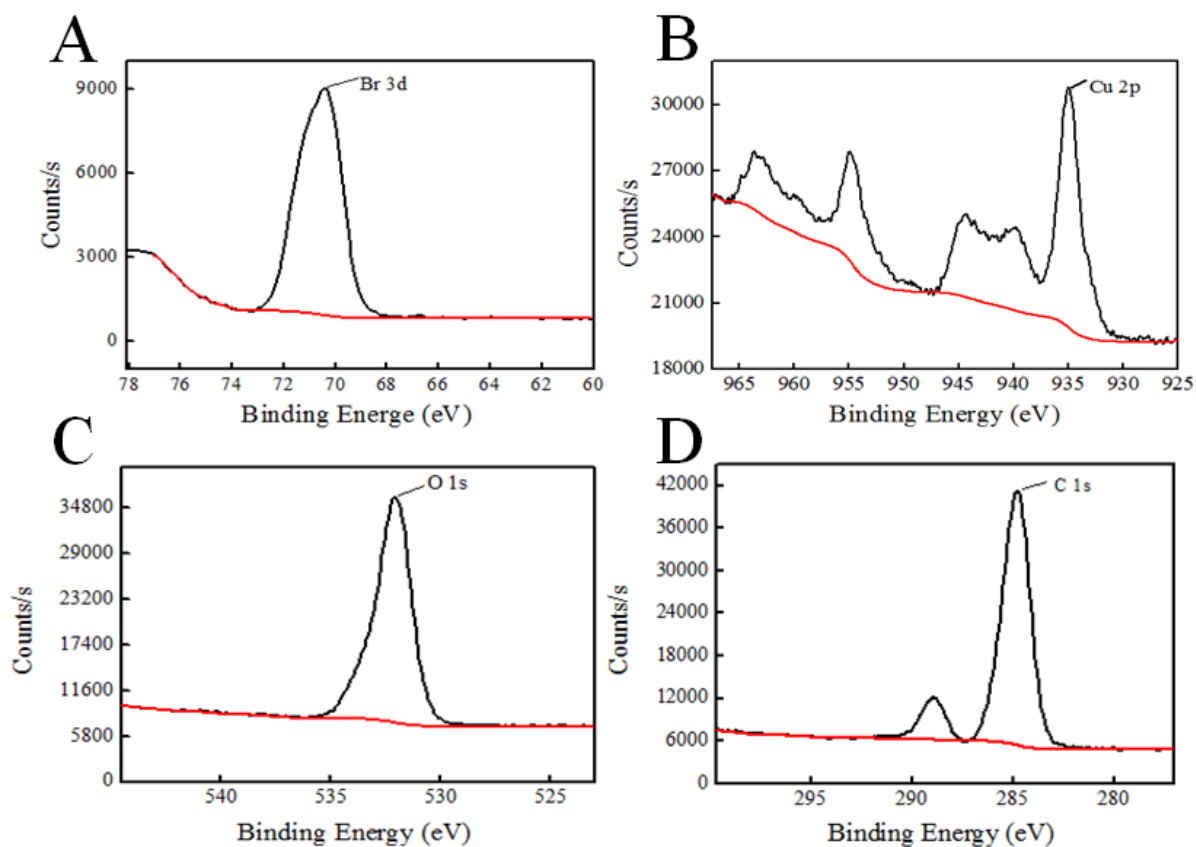


## Supporting Information

Copper metal-organic polyhedra nanorods with high intrinsic  
peroxidase-like activity at physiological pH for bio-sensing

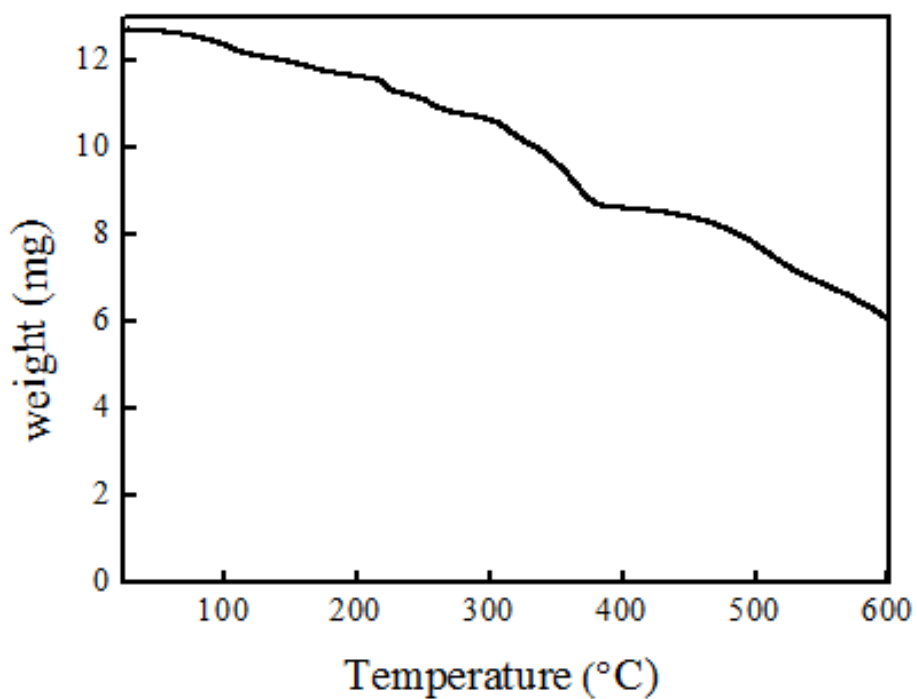
*Yu Qin, Qin Zhang, Yande Li, Xiaolan Liu, Zhixiang Lu, Liyan Zheng,\* Shixi Liu,\* Qiu-e*

*Cao, Zhongtao Ding*

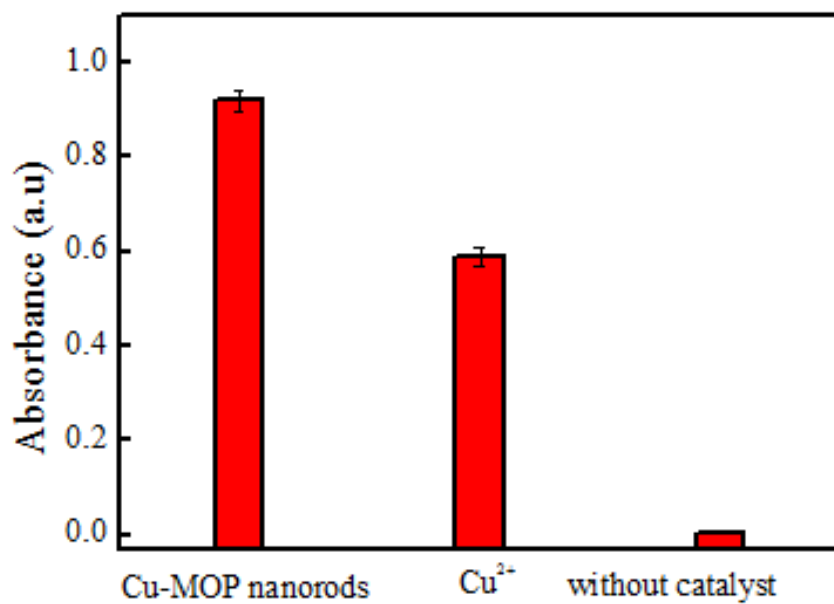


**Figure S1.** XPS spectra of Cu-MOP nanorods. (A) Br 3d peak. (B) Cu 2p peak. (C) O 1s peak. (D)

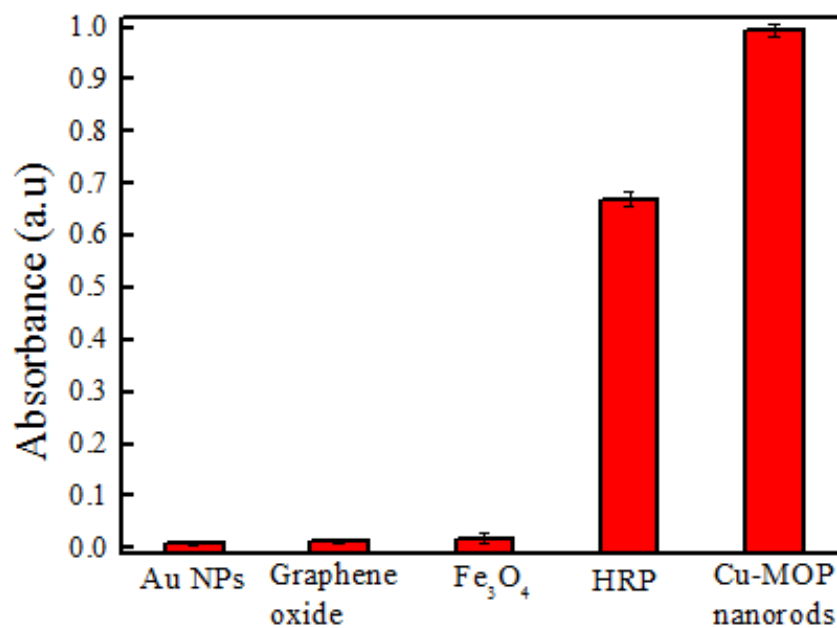
C 1s peak.



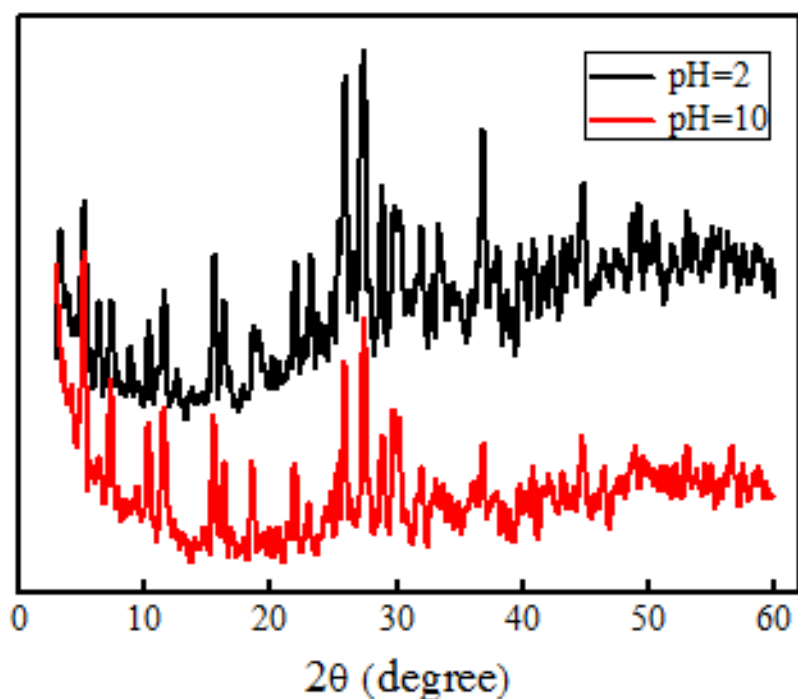
**Figure S2.** TGA spectrum of Cu-MOP nanorods.



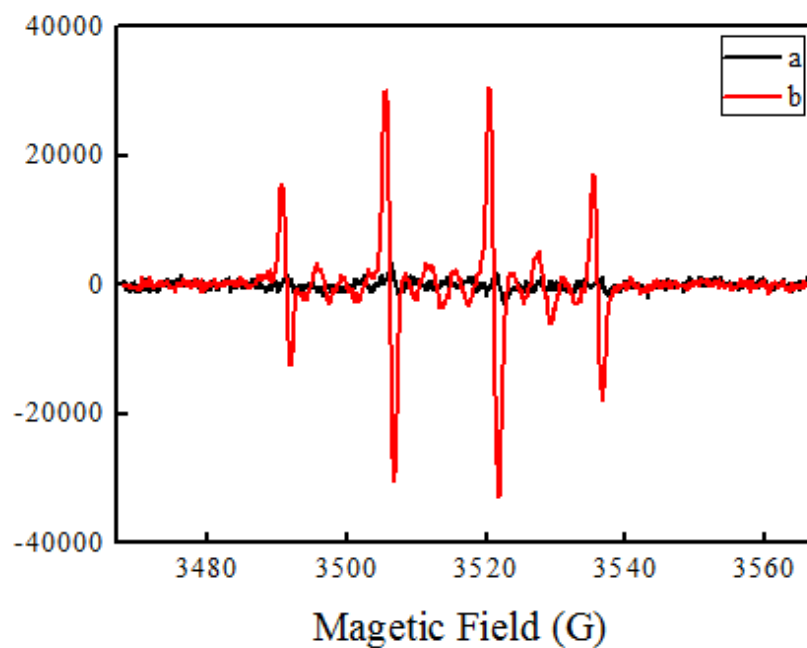
**Figure S3.** The degree of enhancement of reactions using the Cu-MOP nanorods.



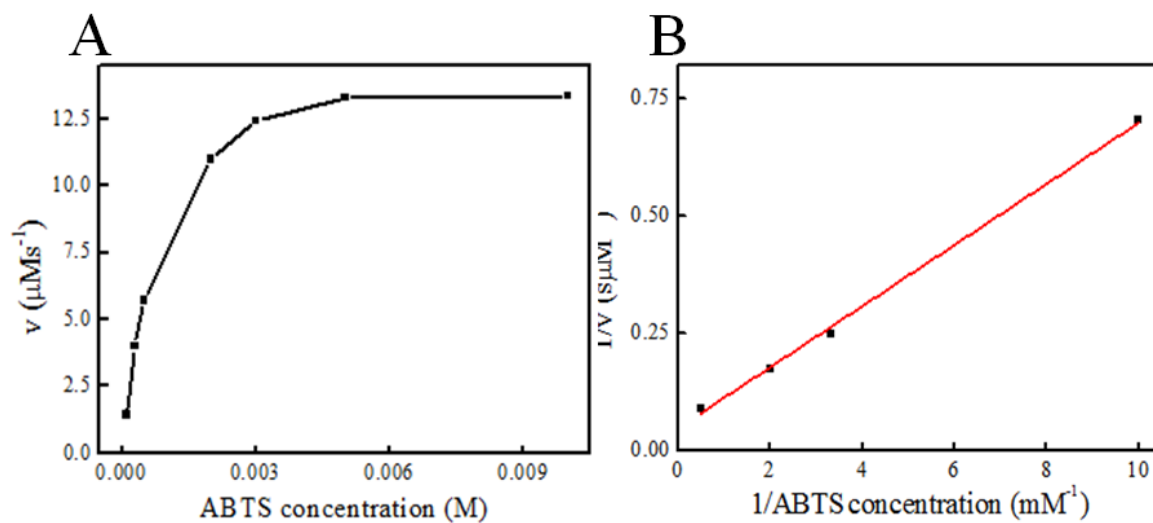
**Figure S4.** The catalytic efficiency of all nano-enzyme use the concentrations in reference.



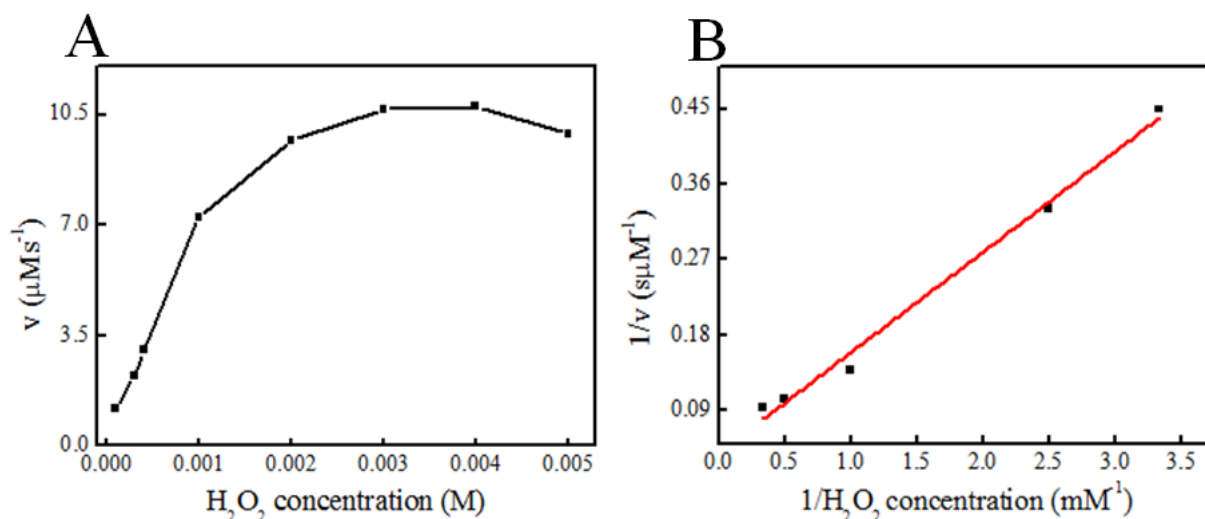
**Figure S5.** PXRD of Cu-MOP nanorods immersed in different pH value buffer solution for one day.



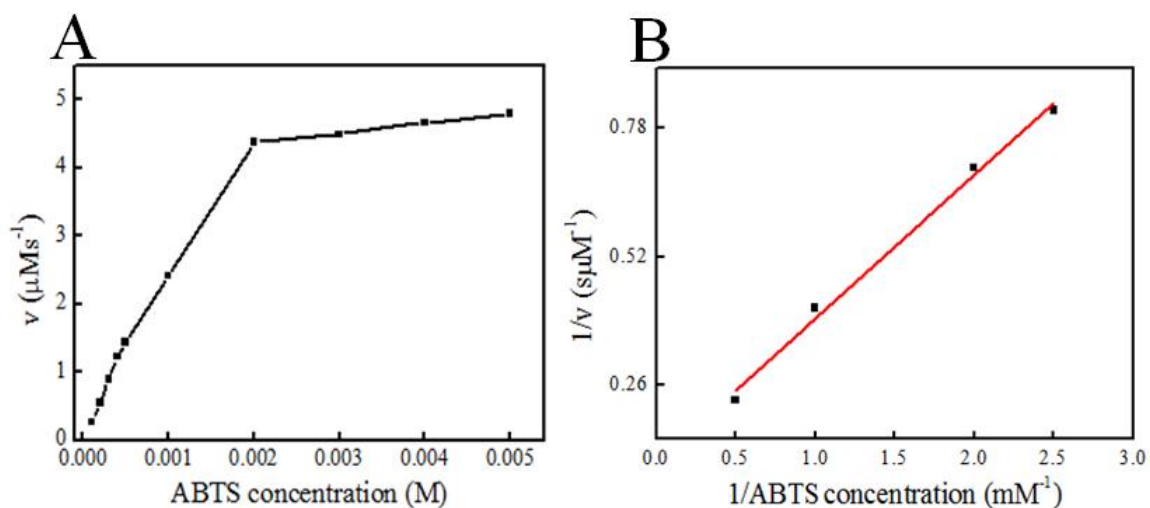
**Figure S6.** EPR spectra of DMPO- $\cdot$ OH adduct in the absence (a) and presence (b) of Cu-MOP nanorods.



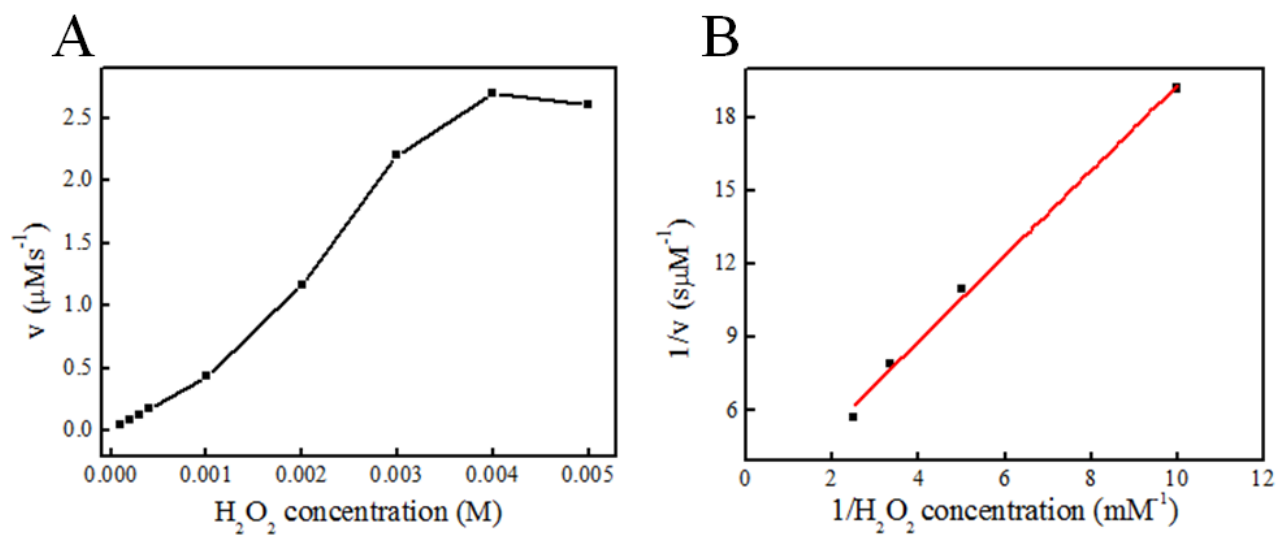
**Figure S7.** Steady-state kinetic assay and catalytic mechanism of HRP: The velocity ( $v$ ) of the reaction was measured using 10  $\mu\text{L}$  10 mg/mL HRP in 364  $\mu\text{L}$  acetate buffer solutions at pH 7.0 and 45  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . (A and B). The concentration of ABTS was 0.01 M for HRP and the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  concentration varied.



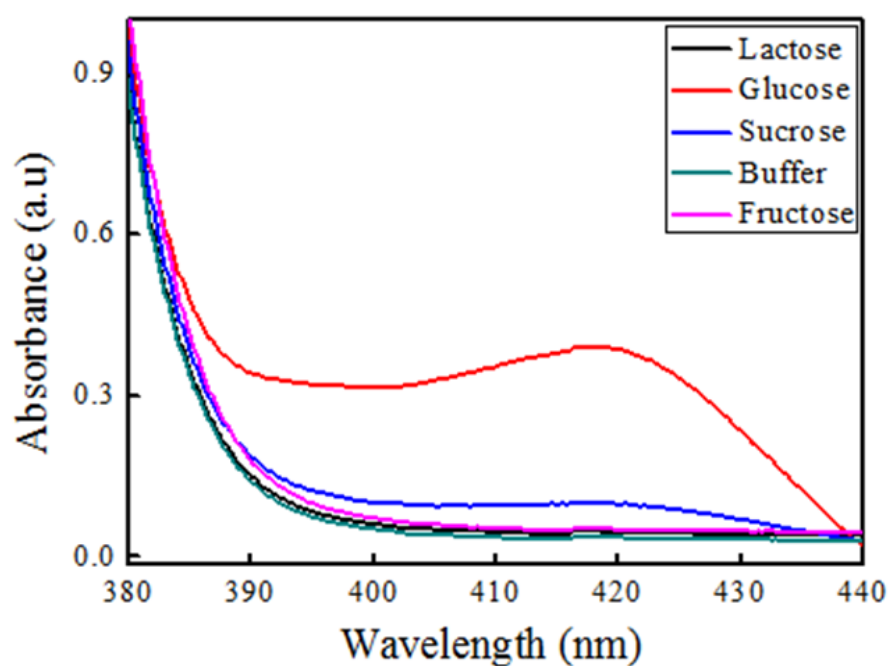
**Figure S8.** Steady-state kinetic assay and catalytic mechanism of HRP: The velocity ( $v$ ) of the reaction was measured using 10  $\mu\text{L}$  10 mg/mL HRP in 364  $\mu\text{L}$  acetate buffer solutions at pH 7.0 and 45 °C. (A and B) The concentration of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  was 0.005 M for HRP and the ABTS concentration varied.



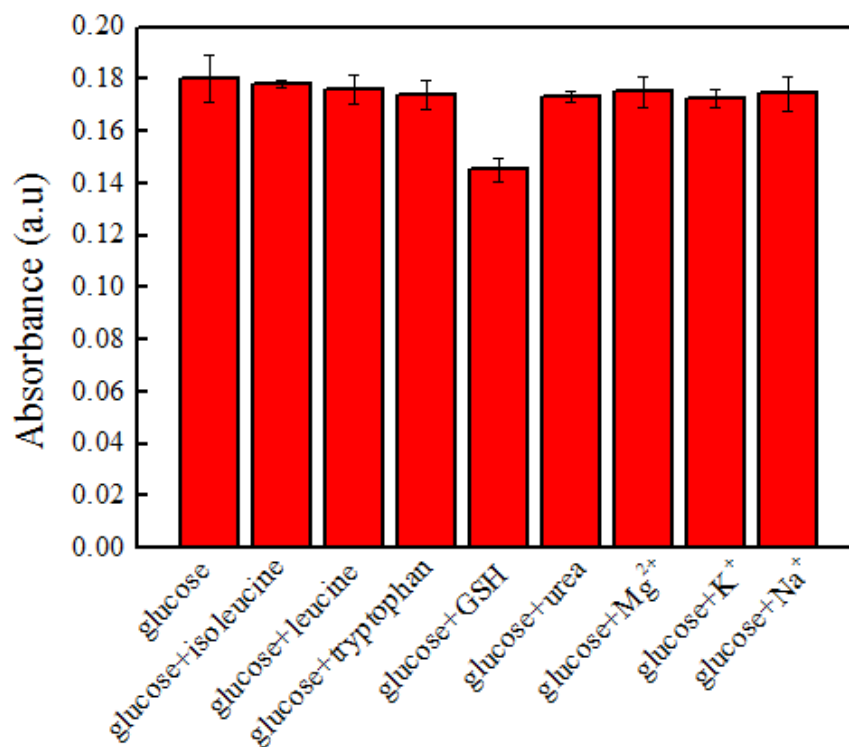
**Figure S9.** Steady-state kinetic assay and catalytic mechanism of Cu-MOP nanorods: The velocity ( $v$ ) of the reaction was measured using 10  $\mu\text{L}$  6.7 mg/mL  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ -ligand in 364  $\mu\text{L}$  acetate buffer solutions at pH 7.0 and 45 °C. (A and B) The concentration of ABTS was 0.01 M for Cu-MOP nanorods and the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  concentration varied.



**Figure S10.** Steady-state kinetic assay and catalytic mechanism of Cu-MOP nanorods: The velocity ( $v$ ) of the reaction was measured using 10  $\mu\text{L}$  6.7 mg/mL  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ -ligand in 364  $\mu\text{L}$  acetate buffer solutions at pH 7.0 and 45  $^\circ\text{C}$ . (A and B) The concentration of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  was 0.005 M for Cu-MOP nanorods and the ABTS concentration varied.



**Figure S11.** Typical absorption profiles for glucose detection with the colorimetric method developed using GOx and the as-prepared Cu-MOP nanorods (black line, 0.01 M lactose; red line, 0.001 M glucose; green line, buffer; blue line, 0.01 M sucrose; and pink line, 0.01 M fructose).



**Figure S12.** The interference experiment in serum. The concentrations of Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup> and urea are 10 times of glucose. The concentrations of isoleucine, leucine, tryptophan and GSH are 50μM, 50μM, 0.8μg/mL and 0.4 mM which are the same with their concentrations in serum. The concentration of glucose is 1mM.