

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Copper-phthalocyanine coordination polymer as a reusable catechol oxidase biomimetic catalyst

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NMR characterization:

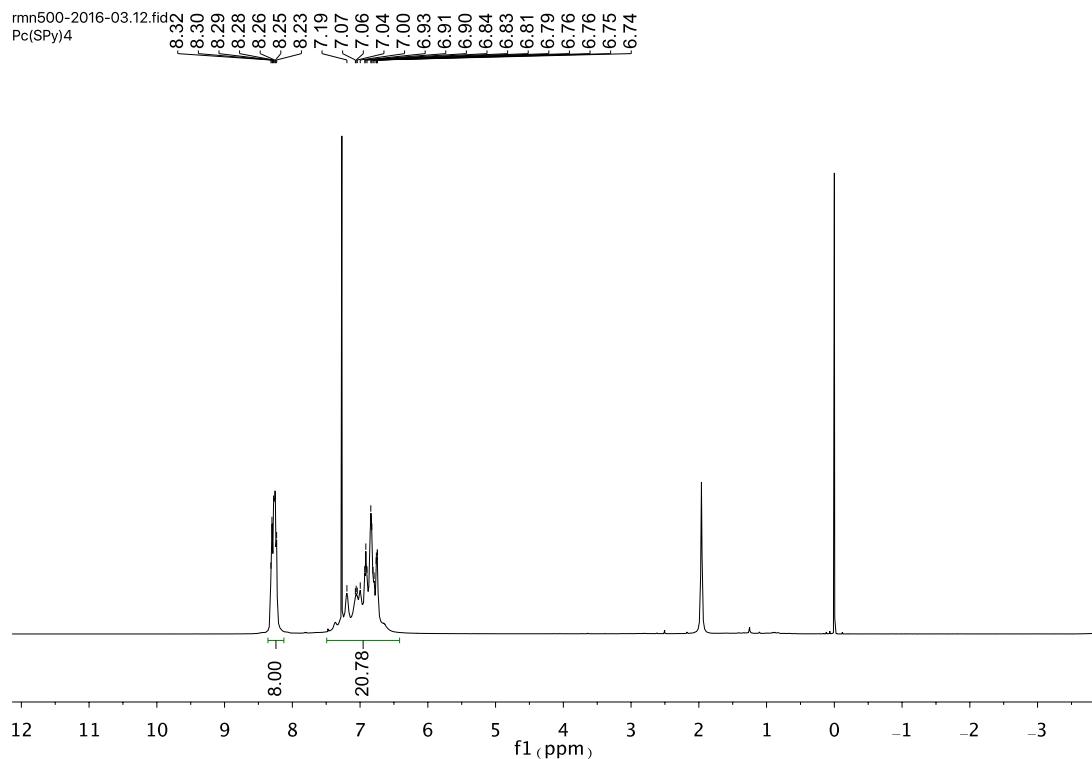


Figure S1. ^1H -NMR spectrum of H_2PcSPy .

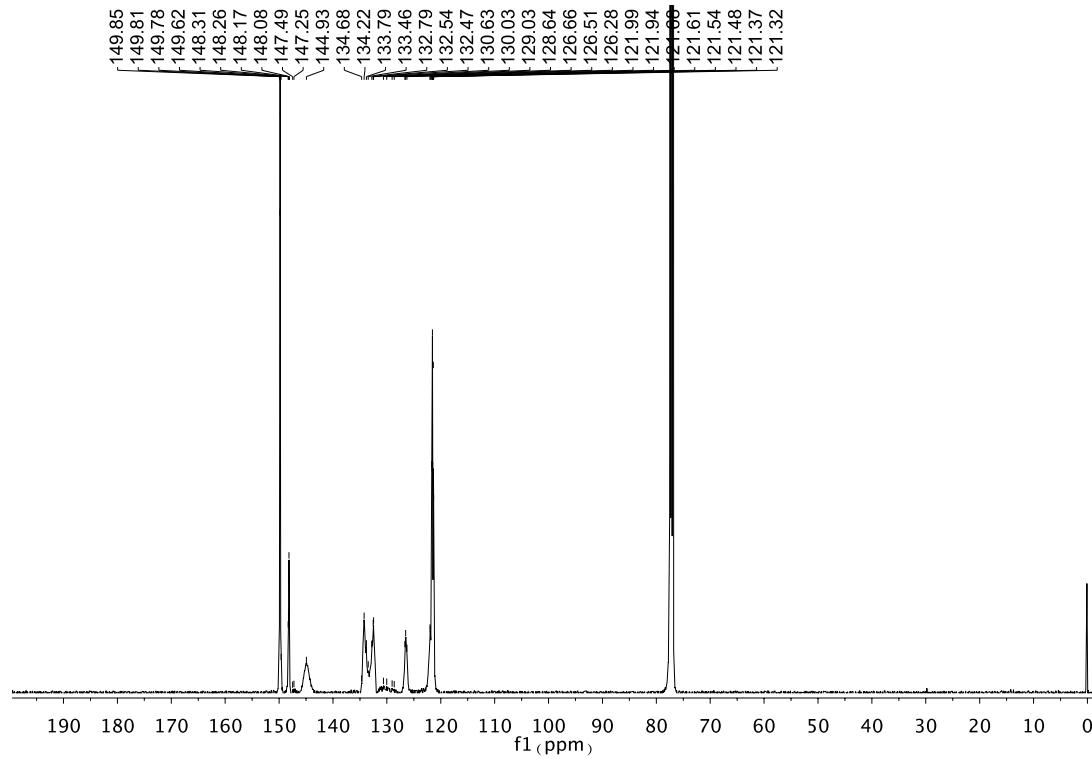


Figure S2. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of H_2PcSPy .

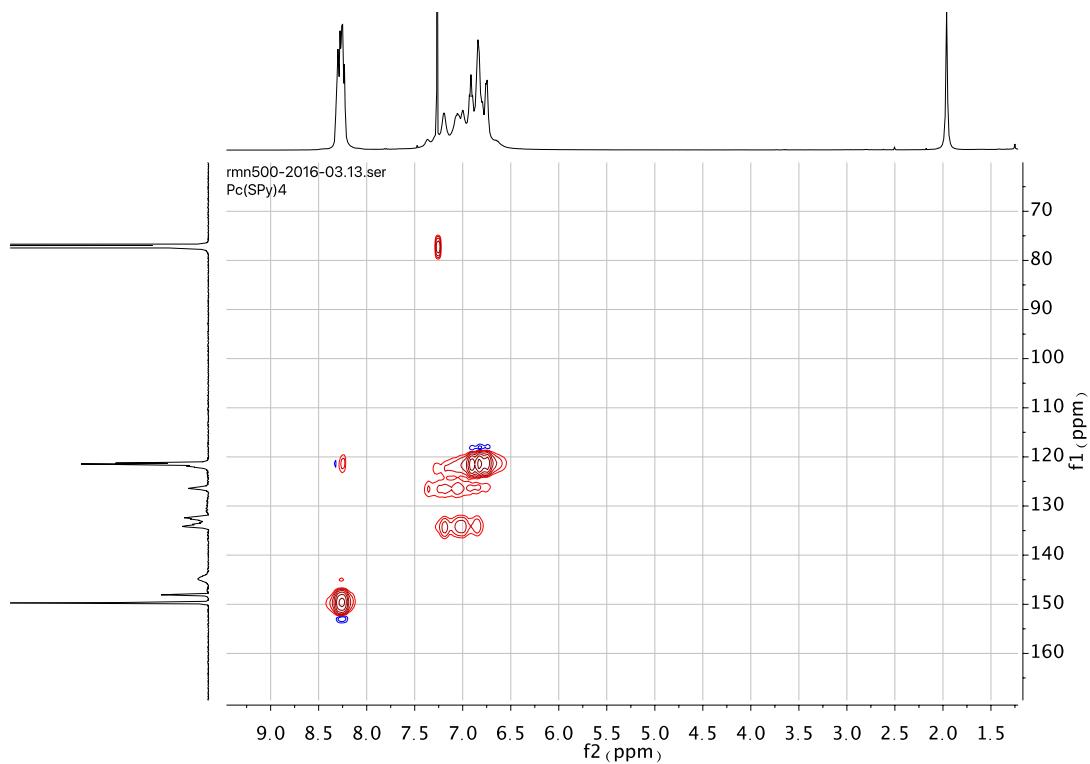


Figure S3. HSQC spectrum of H_2PcSPy .

Mass spectrometry:

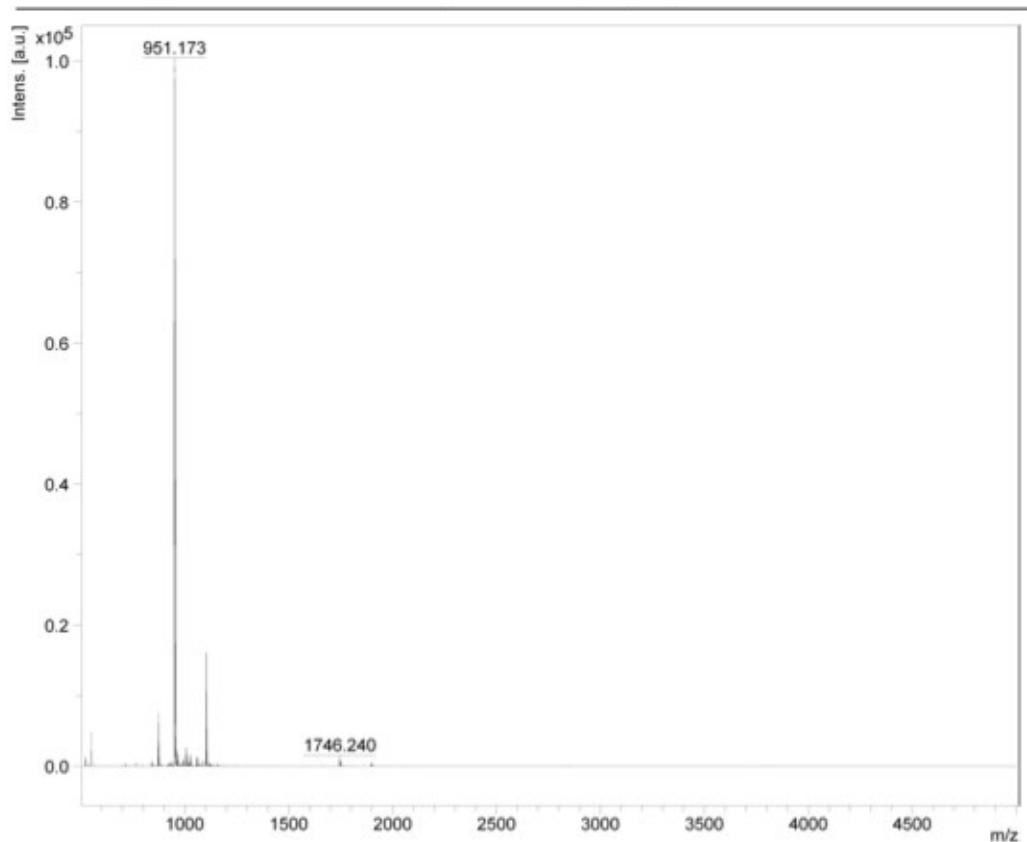


Figure S4. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of H_2PcSPy .

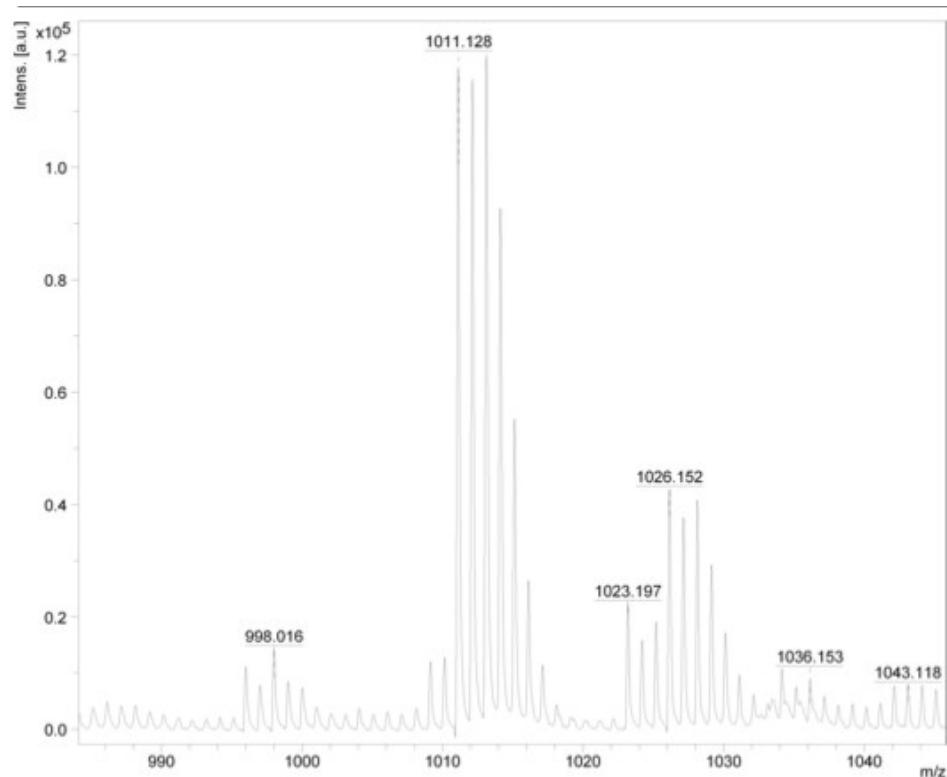


Figure S5. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of CuPcSPy

Fluorescence:

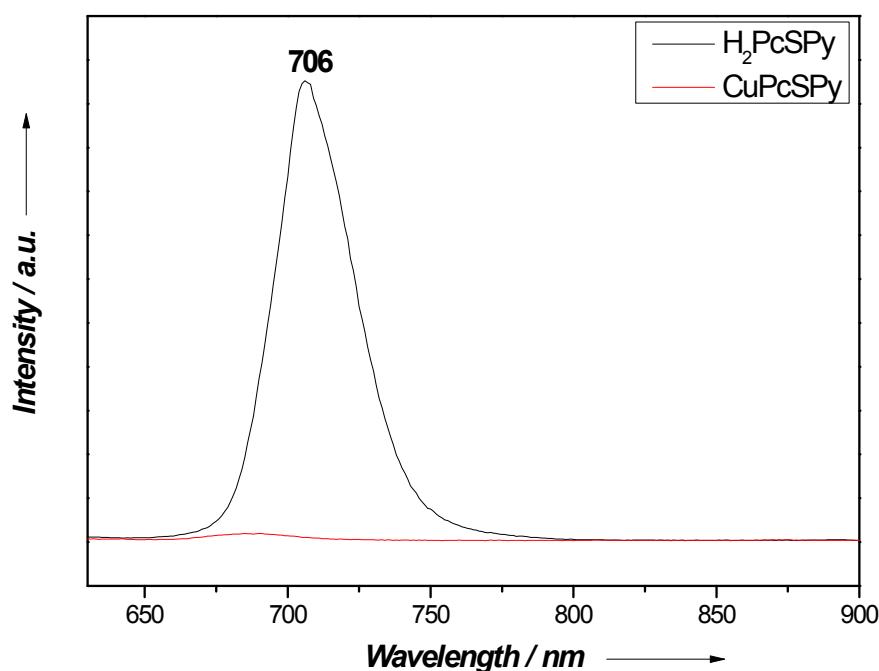


Figure S6. Normalized fluorescence spectra of compounds H_2PcSPy and CuPcSPy by excitation at $\lambda = 610$ nm (OD for samples at 610 nm = 0.05).

ATR-FTIR Spectroscopy:

Table S1. Band assignments for phthalocyanine and copper-phthalocyanines.

| H ₂ PcSPy | CuPcSPy | Cu ₄ CuPcSPy | Band assignment |
|----------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3282 | | | NH stretching |
| 3039 | 3054 | | Ar-H stretching |
| | 1706 | | C=O stretching from DMF molecules |
| 1603 | | | N–H deformation |
| 1569 | 1573 | 1571 | C=C stretching |
| 1536 | 1542 | | C=N stretching |
| 1500 | 1506 | 1505 | C–N stretching |
| 1477 | 1479 | 1482 | C–H in-plane bending |
| 1442 | 1439 | 1442 | C–C stretching in isoindole |
| 1299 | | | N–H deformation |
| 1256 | 1253 | 1256 | C–N stretching in isoindole |
| | 1143 | 1139 | C–H in-plane deformation |
| 1128 | | | C–H in-plane deformation |
| 1102 | 1100 | 1098 | C–H in-plane deformation |
| 1061 | 1064 | 1062 | C–H in-plane deformation |
| 1006 | | | N–H in-plane bending vibration |
| | 918 | 919 | Metal ligand vibration |
| 741 | 744 | 743 | C–H out-of-plane deformation |
| | | 724 | C–H out-of-plane deformation |
| 700 | 704 | 706 | C–H out-of-plane deformation |
| 669 | 671 | 673 | C–S–C stretching |
| 636 | 638 | 637 | C–C out-of-plane ring deformation |

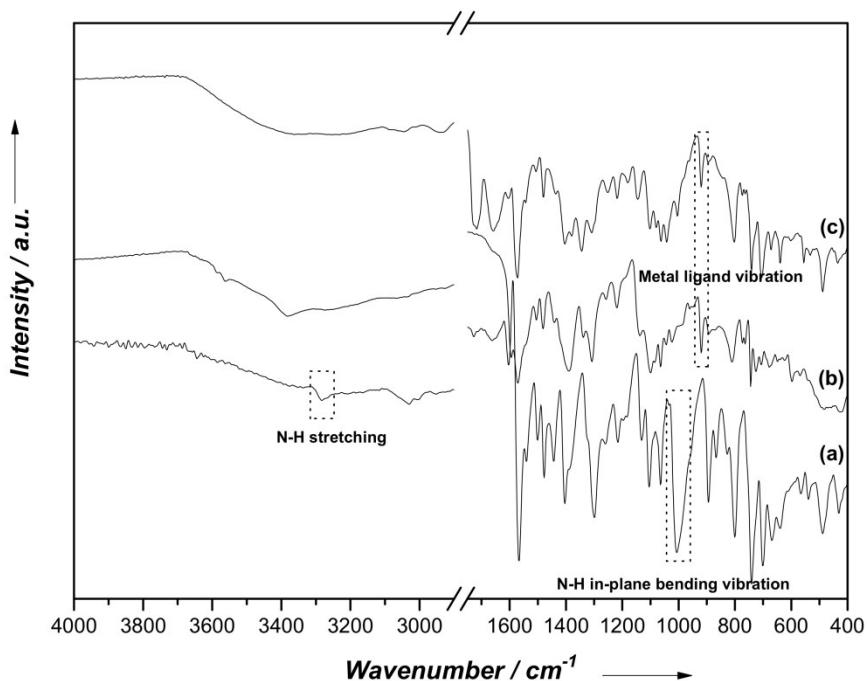


Figure S7. ATR-FTIR spectra of the metal-free phthalocyanine and copper phthalocyanines: (a) H₂PcSPy, (b) Cu₄CuPcSPy and (c) CuPcSPy.

Electrochemical studies:

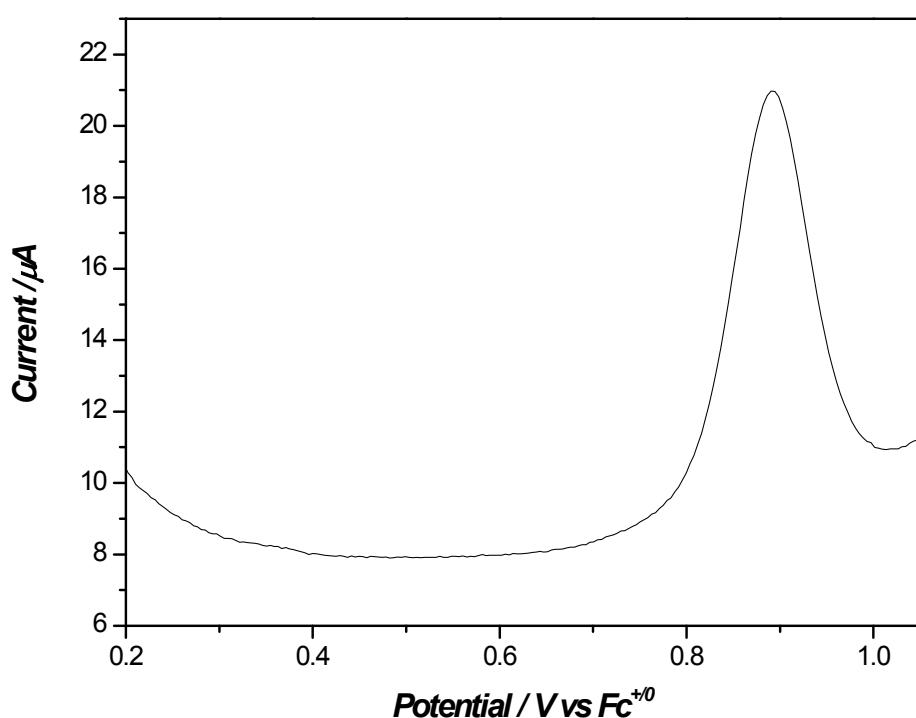
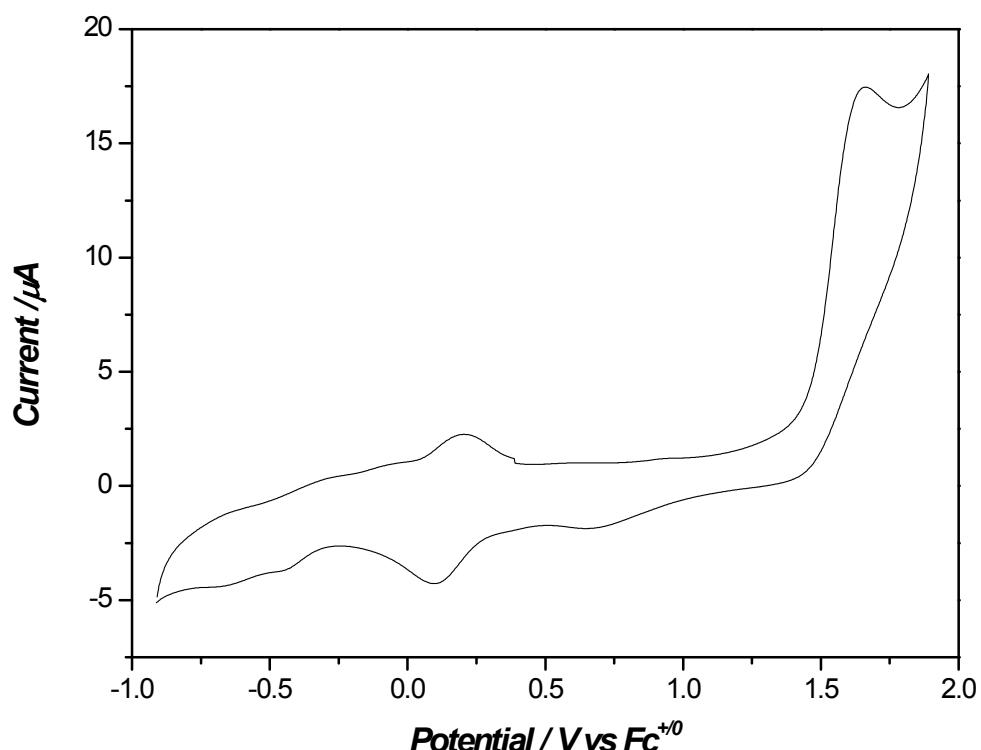


Figure S8. Cyclic voltammetry of 0.1 mM of **H₂PcSPy** in 0.1 M TBAPF₆ in dimethylformamide as support electrolyte. Ferrocene (Fc) in DMF (+0.39 V versus Ag/AgCl) was employed as internal standard.

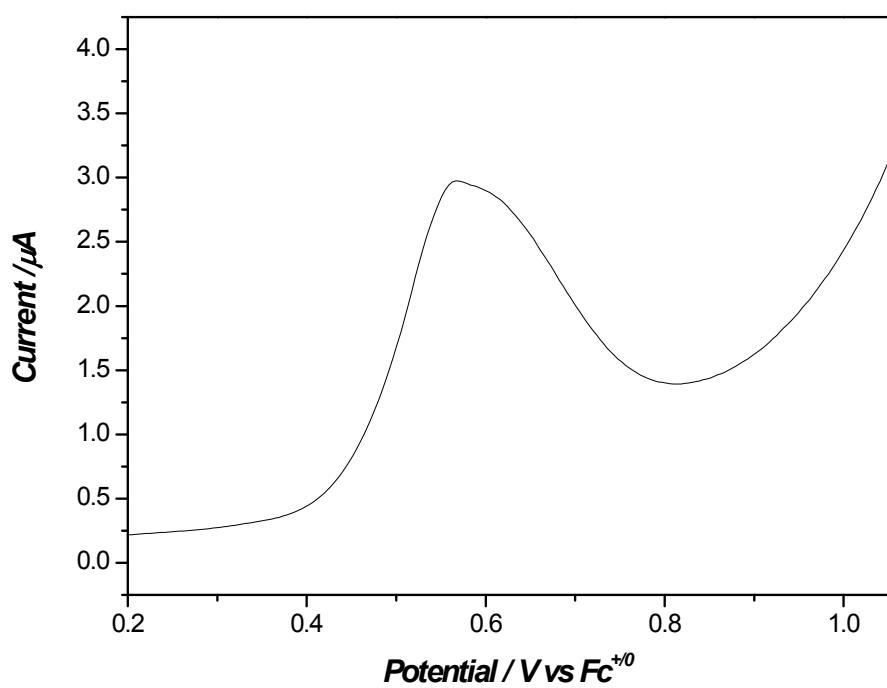
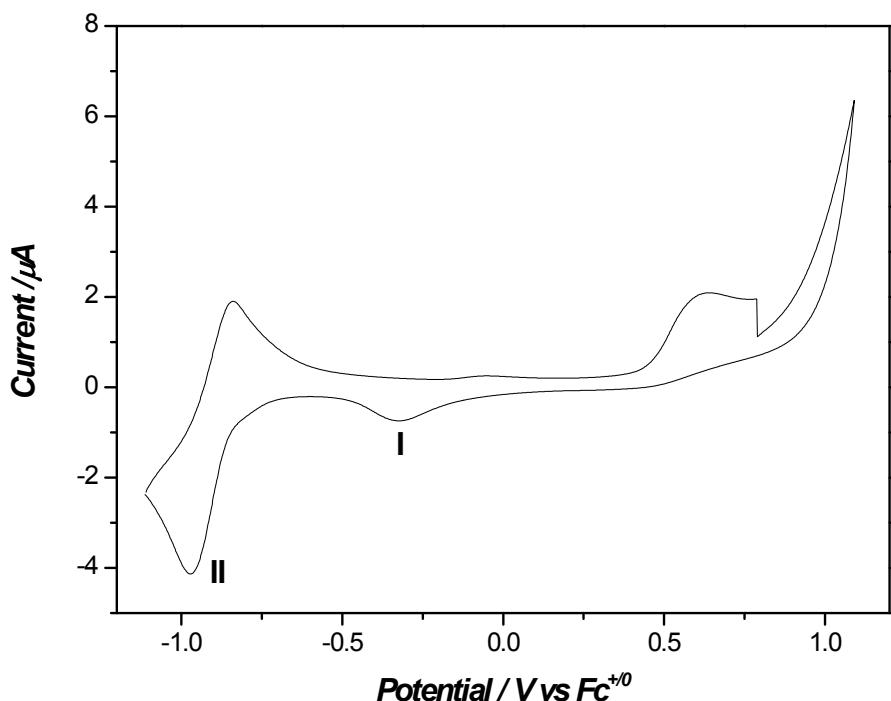


Figure S9. Cyclic voltammetry of 0.1 mM of **CuPcSPy** in 0.1 M TBAPF₆ in dimethylformamide as support electrolyte. Ferrocene in DMF (+0.39 V versus Ag/AgCl) was employed as internal standard.

PXRD:

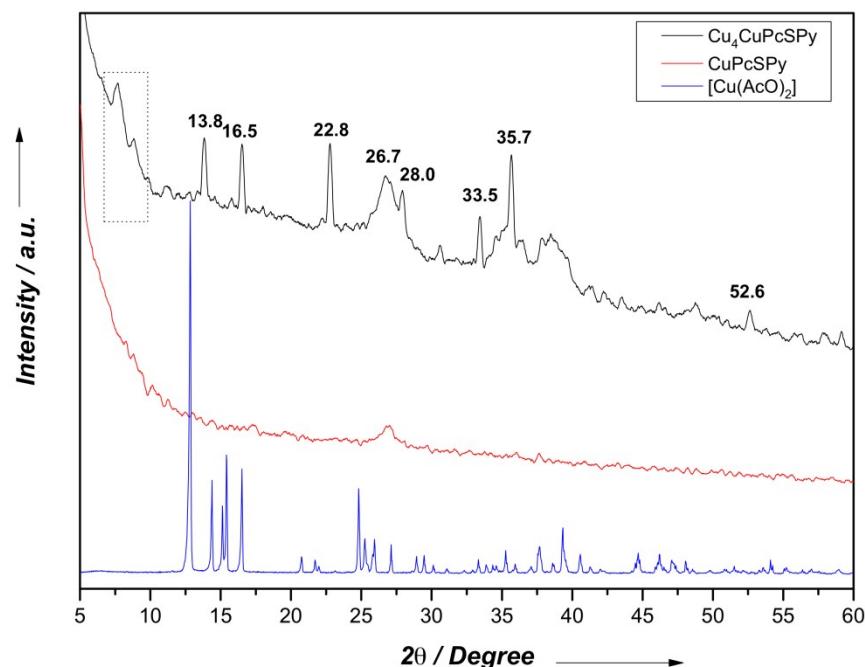


Figure S10. PXRD patterns of $\text{Cu}_4\text{CuPcSPy}$ (black line), CuPcSPy (red line) and $[\text{Cu}(\text{AcO})_2]$ (blue line).

EPR:

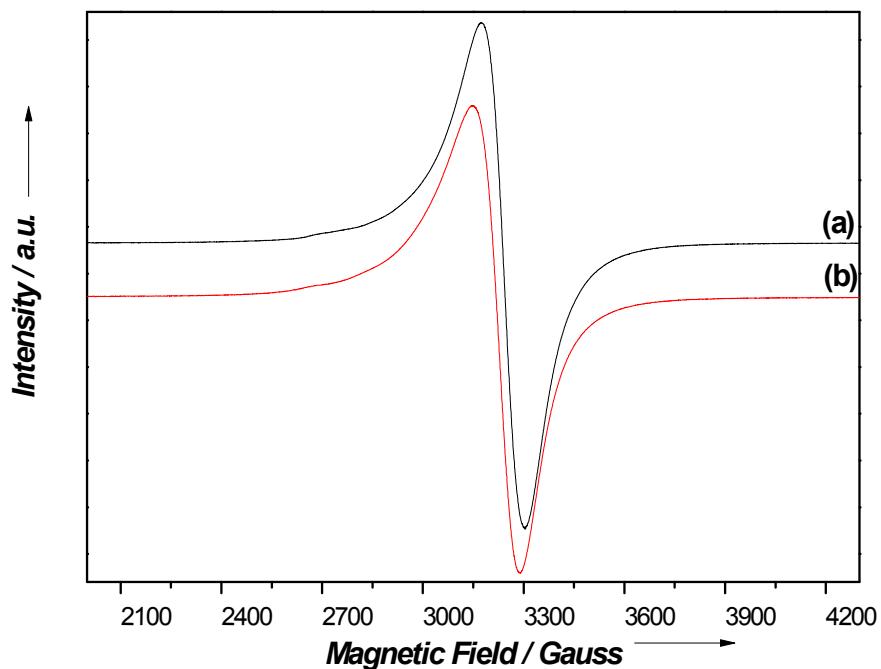


Figure S11. EPR spectra of powder samples at 77 K for (a) CuPcSPy and (b) $\text{Cu}_4\text{CuPcSPy}$.

UV-Vis spectrophotometry:

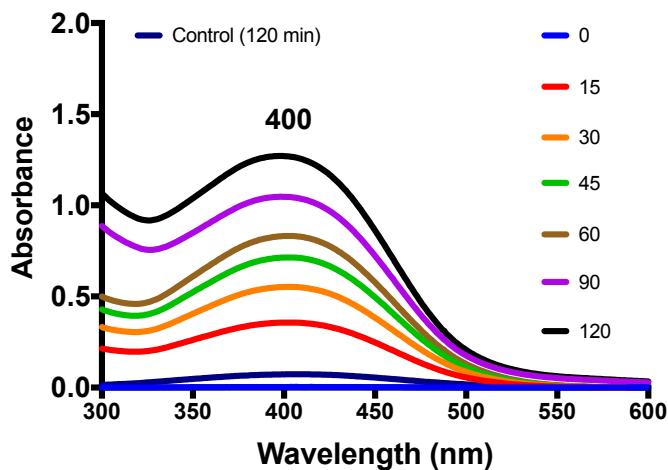


Figure S12. UV-Vis scans for the formation of the 3,5-DTBQ from 3,5-DTBC as a function of time.

Stability of the Cu₄CuPcSPy catalyst

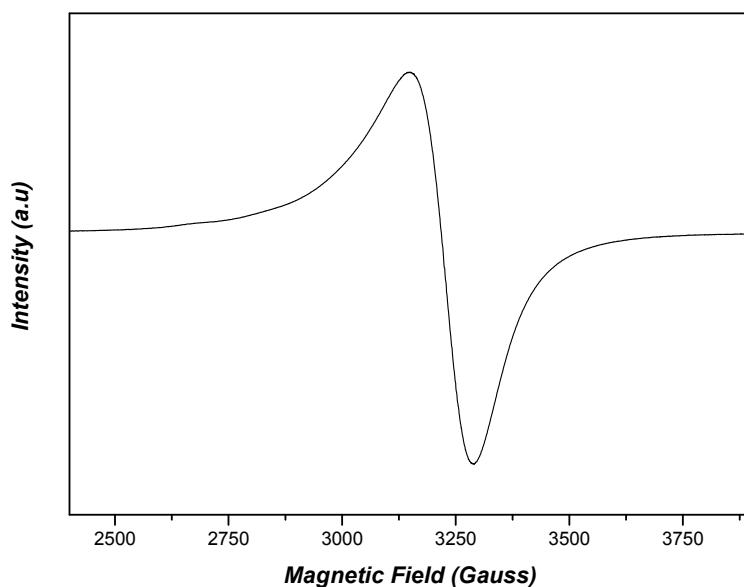


Figure S13. EPR spectrum for Cu₄CuPcSPy recovered after the first reuse as catalyst in 3,5-DTBC oxidation.

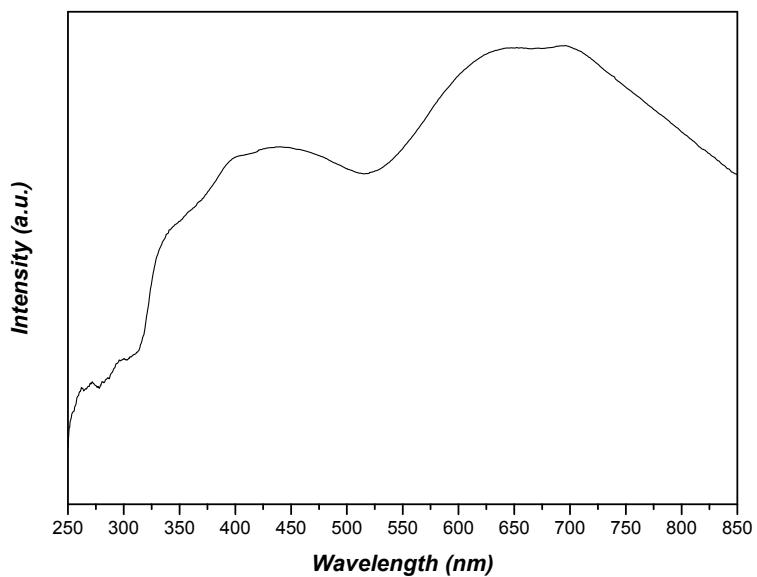


Figure S14. UV-Vis spectrum for **Cu₄CuPcSPy** recovered after the first reuse as catalyst in 3,5-DTBC oxidation.

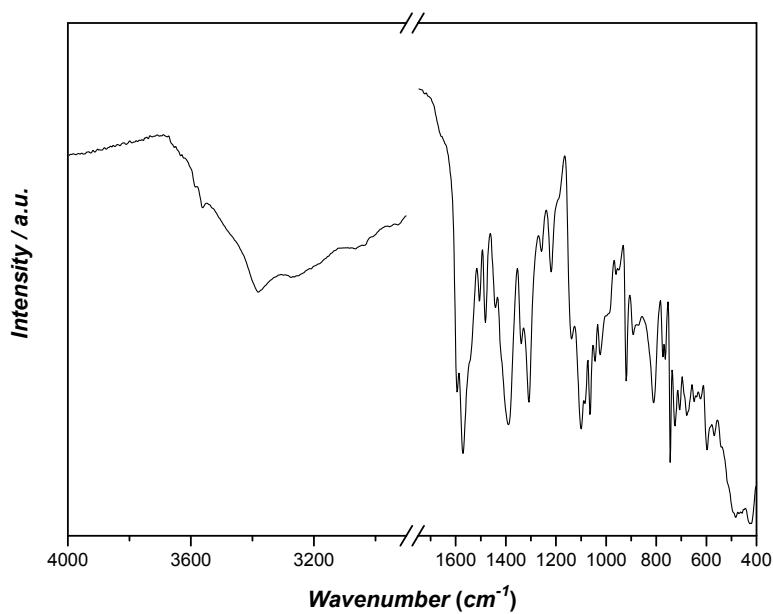


Figure S15. ATR-FTIR spectrum for **Cu₄CuPcSPy** recovered after the first reuse as catalyst in 3,5-DTBC oxidation.