Supporting Information

Antibacterial activities of Cu-MOFs containing glutarates and bipyridyl ligands

Jin Hyoung Jo,^a Hyun-Chul Kim,^{a,c} Seong Huh^{*,a}, Youngmee Kim^{*,b} and Do Nam Lee^{*,c}

^aDepartment of Chemistry and Protein Research Centre for Bio-Industry, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Yongin 17035, Korea. E-mail: shuh@hufs.ac.kr; Fax: +82 31 330 4566; Tel: +82 31 330 4522

^bInstitute of Nano-Bio Technology and Department of Chemistry and Nano Science, Ewha Womans University, Seoul 03760, Korea. E-mail: ymeekim@ewha.ac.kr; Fax: +82 2 3277 2385; Tel: +82 2 3277 4164

^cIngenium College of Liberal Arts (Chemistry), Kwangwoon University, Seoul 01897, Korea. E-mail: donamlee@hanmail.net ; Fax: +82 2 940 5532; Tel: +82 2 940 5658

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Y.K. (email: ymeekim@ewha.ac.kr), to S.H. (email: shuh@hufs.ac.kr) or to D.N.L. (e-mail: donamlee@hanmail.net).

Table	S1 .	Concentrations	of	Cu ^{II}	ions	released	from	Cu-MOF	2	after	antibacterial	tests
(ppm).												

	Control	After antibacterial test
E. coli	0.002	0.243
S. aureus	0.004	0.036
P. aeruginosa	0.002	0.079



Fig. S1. Three-dimensional frameworks of $[Cu_2(Glu)_2(bpy)]$ (1) (a), $[Cu_2(Glu)_2(bpa)]$ (2) (b), $[Cu_2(Glu)_2(bpe)]$ (3) (c), and $[Cu_2(Glu)_2(bpp)]$ (4) (d) without water solvate molecules.



Fig. S2. PXRD of Cu-MOF 1.



Fig. S3. PXRD of Cu-MOF 2.



Fig. S4. PXRD of Cu-MOF 3.



Fig. S5. PXRD of Cu-MOF 4.



Fig. S6. TGA profile for Cu-MOF 1.



Fig. S7. TGA profile for Cu-MOF 2.



Fig. S8. TGA profile for Cu-MOF 3.



Fig. S9. TGA profile for Cu-MOF 4.



Fig. S10. The lengths between the nitrogen atoms of the bipyridyls in Cu-MOFs.



Figure S11. SEM images of Cu-MOF 4: before (a) and after (b) grinding.



Figure S12. SEM EDS elemental mapping images for Cu-MOF 2-treated bacteria.