SUPPORTING MATERIAL

A Biocompatible ZnNa₂-based Metal-Organic Framework with high Ibuprofen, Nitric Oxide and Metal Uptake Capacity

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	NUIG1	
Formula	$C_{33}H_{22}NNaO_{11}Zn$	
Mw	696.87	
Crystal System	Monolinic	
Space group	C 2/c	
a/ Å	17.1793(16)	
<i>b/</i> Å	21.2560(13)	
c/ Å	24.5546(16)	
6/ °	106.191(8)	
V/ Å ³	8610.8(12)	
Ζ	8	
Т/ К	298(2)	
λ/ Å	0.71073	
D _c /g cm ⁻³	1.075	
µ(Mo Ka)/mm⁻¹	0.627	
Reflections collected	16960	
Independent reflections	7571	
R_1^{a}	0.0882	
w <i>R</i> 2 ^{<i>b</i>}	0.1093	
Goodness of fit on F ²	1.044	
Δρmax/min/e Å ⁻³	2.707 /-0.901	
^{<i>a</i>} $R_1 = \Sigma(F_o - F_c)/\Sigma / F_o /; b wR_2 = [\Sigma[w(Fo^2 - Fc^2)^2]/\Sigma[wFo^2)^2]^{1/2}$		

Table S1: Crystallographic data for NUIG1

Table S2: Extracted experimental shift and quadrupolar interaction parameters ($P_q=C_q \sqrt{1 + \eta^2/3}$, with Cq being the quadrupolar coupling and η the asymmetry parameter). C_q range was determined considering the asymmetry parameter η varies between 0 and 1.

	δ_{iso}	P _q [MHz]	C _q [MHz]
MOF Na 1	0+/-1	2.4+/-0.2	2.1- 2.4
MOF Na 2	3+/-2	3.6+/-0.2	3.1- 3.6
MOF+ibu Na 1	-1+/-3	2.7+/-0.4	2.4- 2.7
MOF+ibu Na 2	2+/-1	3.6+/-0.1	3.1- 3.6

Metal ion	$q_{\rm e} ({\rm mg \ g^{-1}})$	$k_2 (\mathrm{mg \ g^{-1} \ h^{-1}})$	R^2
C0 ²⁺	74.07	0.6075	0.9887
Cu ²⁺	52.63	0.7220	0.9880
Ni ²⁺	20.283	2.2124	0.9796

Table S3: Fitting parameters of the metal adsorption data to the pseudo-second order kinetic model.



Figure S1: Simplified 5-nodal net of the **NUIG1** crystal structure in the standard representation of valence-bonded MOFs with new topology; nodes ZA1 and ZA2 correspond to benzophenone-4,4'-dicarboxylate ligands, ZC1 and ZC2 correspond to Na1 and Na2 atoms, and ZD1 correspond to Zn atoms, respectively.



MOF: Ibu	mg Ibu / L solution	mg Ibu / g MOF
1:2	9200	1640
1:3	13000	2280
1:4	18000	2650
1:5	23000	2700
1:6	27000	2800

0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0 6.5 7.0 Retention Time (min)





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S3: The uptake kinetics of and Ibu where the drug was

absorbed within 144 hours.

Figure

NUIG1



Figure S4: TGA showing the encapsulation of Ibu (in green), Ibu@**NUIG1** (in blue) and **NUIG1** (in red). The TGA plot of Ibu@**NUIG1** reveals an additional two-step mass loss between ca. 300 and 400°C, attributed to the decomposition of the drug. The drug uptake based on the TGA is

approximately 1300 mg Ibu/gMOF, which is in close agreement with the value of 1600mg Ibu/g NUIG1 expected for an 1:2 MOF: Ibu ratio.



Figure S5: The 2-D ${}^{1}H \rightarrow {}^{13}C$ HETCOR spectrum for the Ibuprofen loaded **NUIG1** sample, correlating carbon shifts in the direct dimension to proton shifts in the indirect dimension. Not marked peaks are attributed to the spinning sideband manifold.



Figure S6: DQF-TOP-STMAS ²³Na spectra of unloaded MOF. Similarly, to the loaded MOF, two separate resonances (1) and (2) can be identified. It is also possible to identify the sharp peak arising from the impurity signal which is not shifted by the QIS. The horizontal extracted slices of resonances (1) and (2) are also represented. The arrow indicates the direction of the QIS.



Figure S7: Release kinetics of Ibu@NUIG1 in water (black) and phosphate buffer solution (red).



Figure S8: Biological toxicity of **NUIG1** (blue) and Ibu@**NUIG1** (orange) usingMCF-7 cells and MTT assay showing the framework is not toxic.



Figure S9: Picture showing the colour change of **NU**IG1 (white) upon metal encapsulation.



Co@NUIG1

Cu@NUIG1





Figure S10: UV Vis data for the metal encapsulation by **NUIG1**.



Figure S11: Fitting of the metal adsorption data to the Langmuir model.



Figure S12: TGA plots for the three M@**NUIG1** samples.



Figure S13: Representation of the χ_{M} for Co@NUIG1 (left), and Ni@NUIG1 (right) under 0 dc applied magnetic field.



Figure S14: Isosteric heat of adsorption of NO at the MOF of this study at 298 K



Figure S15: Maximum loading capacity of ibuprofen at different MOF structures as a function of Pore volume of the MOF.