Supporting Information (SI) for:

Multi-Site Orbital Coupling in Ru-based High-Entropy Alloy Enabled Hydroxyl Spillover for Boosted Peroxidase-like Activity

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Density Functional Theory Calculations

Geometry optimizations and total energy estimations utilized the generalized gradient approximation (GGA), particularly the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) functional, which was enhanced by the addition of van der Waals interactions using the DFT-D3BJ method.¹⁻³ A rigorous energy cut-off was established at 500 eV, while Gaussian smearing was applied at 0.05 eV to improve the precision of the computational processes. The integration over the Brillouin zone was precisely carried out using a $(3\times3\times1)$ Monkhorst-Pack k-point grid.⁴ The accuracy of the computations was maintained by setting stringent convergence thresholds for the electronic structure and ionic forces, specifically at 10⁻⁵ eV and 0.02 eV Å⁻¹, respectively. These calculations were performed using the Vienna Ab initio Simulation Package (VASP), which employs the projector-augmented wave (PAW) method for the generation of pseudopotentials.⁵⁻⁷

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Figure S1. XRD pattern of RuPtIrRhCu HEAzymes containing the standard diagram of Pt, Ir, Ru, Rh, Cu.



Figure S2. Size distribution of RuPtIrRhCu HEAzymes.



Figure S3. Typical XPS survey of (a) RuPtIrRhCu HEAzymes, (b) Ru 3p, (c) Pt 4f, (d) Ir 4f, (e) Rh 3d, (e) Cu 2p.



Figure S4. (a) UV-Vis absorption spectra of TMB catalyzed oxidation with or without HEAzymes. (b) Histogram of POD- and OXD-like activity of HEAzymes and single metal NPs at 25 °C. (c) Histogram of POD-like activity of HEAzymes at different pH. (d) Histogram of POD-like activity of HEAzymes at different temperatures.



Figure S5. (a) ESR spectra of H₂O₂+DMPO, H₂O₂+DMPO+M (M=Pt, Ir, Ru, Rh, Cu, RuPtIrRhCu HEAzyme). (b) ESR spectra of Fe²⁺ H₂O₂, Fe²⁺+H₂O₂+DMPO+M (M=Pt, Ir, Ru, Rh, Cu, RuPtIrRhCu HEAzyme).



Figure S6. The calculated PDOS for pure metals and their alloy. The dash lines indicate the d-band centers.

species	crystal	surface	supercell	lattice parameters		
		index				
Rh	fcc ^a	(111)	5×5	$a = b = c = 3.8044, \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90.0^{\circ}$		
Ir	fcc	(111)	5×5	$a = b = c = 3.8389, \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90.0^{\circ}$		
Cu	fcc	(111)	5×5	$a = b = c = 3.6147, \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90.0^{\circ}$		
Ru	hcp ^b	(111)	2×2	a = b = 2.7058, c=4.2816,		
				$\alpha = \beta = 90.0^\circ, \gamma = 120.0^\circ$		
Pt	fcc	(111)	5×5	$a = b = c = 3.9239, \ \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90.0^{\circ}$		
alloy	fcc	(111)	5×5	$a=b=c=3.6147,\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90.0^\circ$		
^a face centered cubic						
^b hexagonal close-packed						

 Table S1. Structural details of the related materials during calculation.

Table S2. Comparison of POD-like kinetic parameters among the nanozymes. V_{max} represents the reaction activity, and K_{m} indicates the affinity of the enzyme towards the substrate, respectively. The higher the V_{max} value, the greater the peroxidase-like activity and the lower the K_{m} value, the stronger the affinity.

Catalyst	Substrate	K _m (mM)	V _{max} (10 ⁻⁸ M·s ⁻¹)	Reference
HRP	H_2O_2	3.70	8.71	Lizeng Gao,et al ⁸
	TMB	0.43	10.00	
FeCuAgCeGd	H_2O_2	756	9.65	Sheng Rui et al ⁹
	TMB	6.6	16.9	
PtPdNDs/GNs	H_2O_2	3.45	12.24	Xiaomei Chen ¹⁰
	TMB	0.04	42.67	
Pt@Pd	H_2O_2	4.46	15.7	Mengdie Lei,et al ¹¹
	TMB	0.46	46.3	
AuPtCo	H_2O_2	2.59	10.16	Xiaoyan Zhou,et al ¹²
	TMB	0.14	1.80	
NCFs@PtNi CSSs	H_2O_2	2.58	5.87	Yanwen Mao,et al ¹³
	TMB	1.40	15.7	
Pd-Ir cubes	H_2O_2	340	5.1	Xiaohu Xia,et al ¹⁴
	TMB	0.13	6.5	
PtRuTe	H_2O_2	0.89	26.5	Changshuai Shang,et al ¹⁵
	TMB	0.013	22.30	
PtIrRuRhCu	H_2O_2	0.66	18.33	This work
	TMB	0.017	21.81	

Sample	Added (mM)	Measured (mM)	Recovery (%)	RSD (%, n = 3)
		0.0584	116.84	7.23
1	0.05	0.0505	101.07	
		0.0549	109.89	
-		0.0995	99.46	6.62
2	0.1	0.1017	101.70	
		0.1124	112.40	
-		0.1990	103.78	8.32
3	0.2	0.2143	117.10	
		0.2086	100.21	

 Table S3. Recovery rate of acetylcysteine in the amino acid injection.

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