

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR:

**Solvent-driven transformation of Zn/Cd²⁺-
deoxycholate assemblies**

Rachelle M. S. Smith¹, Mehran Amiri¹, Nicolas P. Martin^{1,2}, Alice
Lulich¹, Lauren N. Palys,¹ Guomin Zhu³, James J. De Yoreo^{3,4} and May
Nyman^{1*}

¹Department of Chemistry, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97330 USA

²current address: Institut Jean Lamour, UMR 7198 CNRS – Université de Lorraine,
Campus ARTEM, 2 allée André Guinier, 54011, Nancy, France

³Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Washington, Seattle,
WA, 98195

⁴Physical Sciences Division, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA
99354

*corresponding author: may.nyman@oregonstate.edu

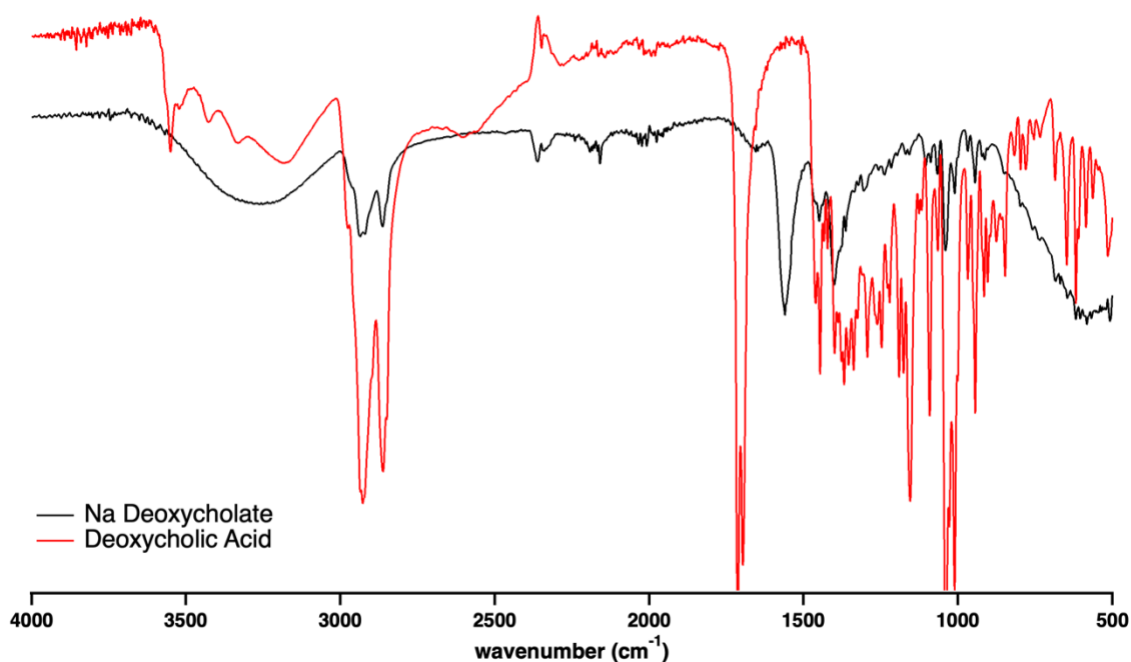


Figure S1. FT-IR of the synthesized sodium deoxycholate (Na-DOC). The formation of the salt is evident by the disappearance of the peaks from $\sim 3600\text{--}3450\text{ cm}^{-1}$ which is the bonded OH on the carboxylic acid. The shift of the peak at $\sim 1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ to 1600 cm^{-1} , as well, shows the change from a carboxylic acid to a carboxylate species.

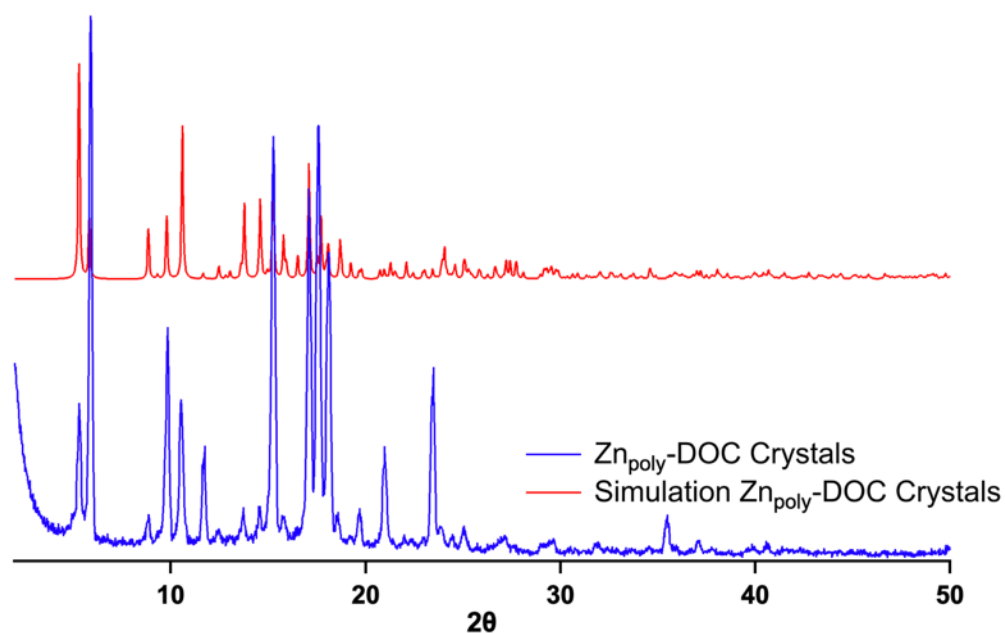


Figure S2. PXRD of $\text{Zn}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$ shows the bulk purity of the crystals. They show clear preferential orientation.

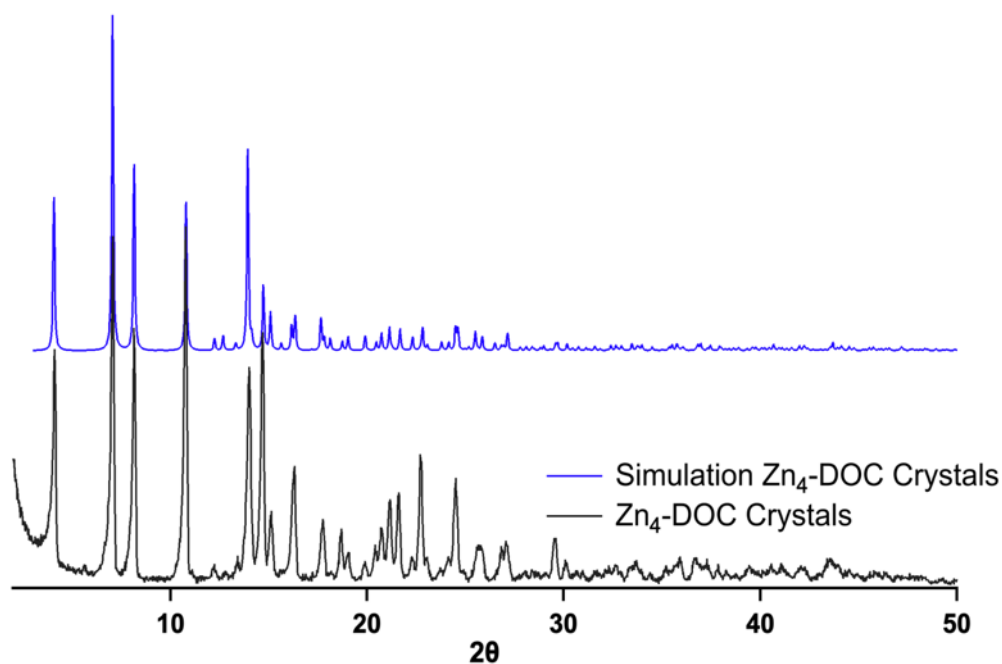


Figure S3. $\text{Zn}_4\text{-DOC}$ bulk purity shown by PXRD.

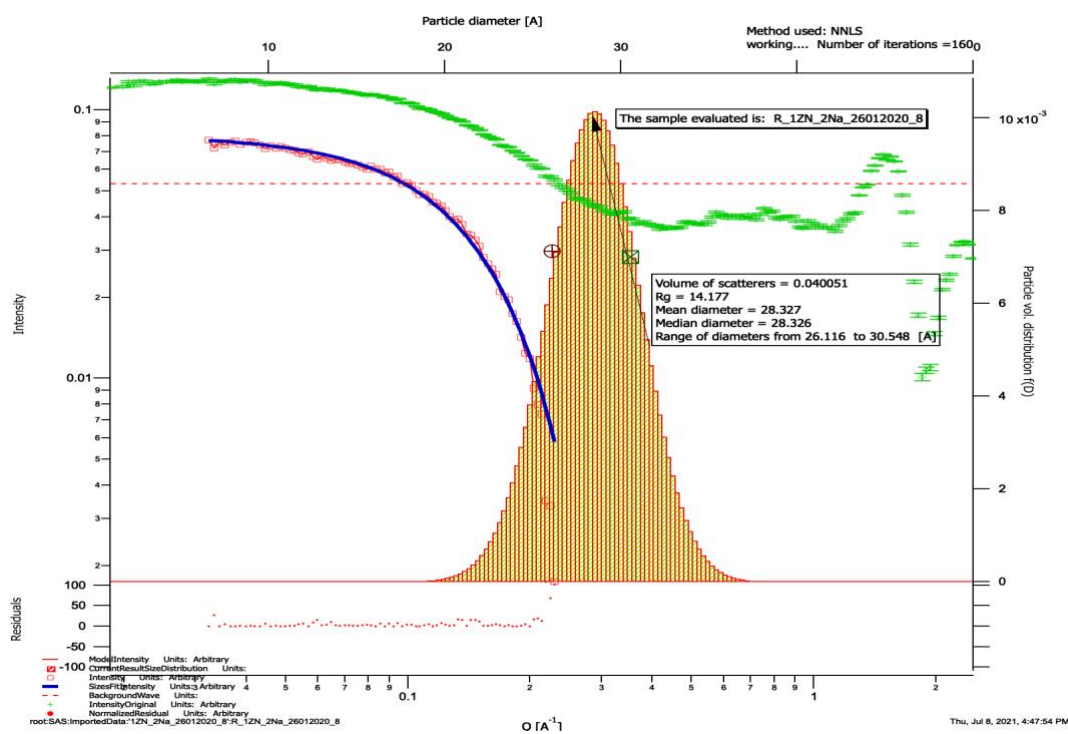


Figure S4. Size distribution of the $\text{Zn}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$ bulk precipitate dissolved in MeOH. Green curve is the original scattering curve, red curve is the original curve minus a flat background, background is the red dashed horizontal line. Blue line is the model of the fit as a spherical particle. Red and green bar graph is the results of the size distribution analysis (also shown in **figure 4B**).

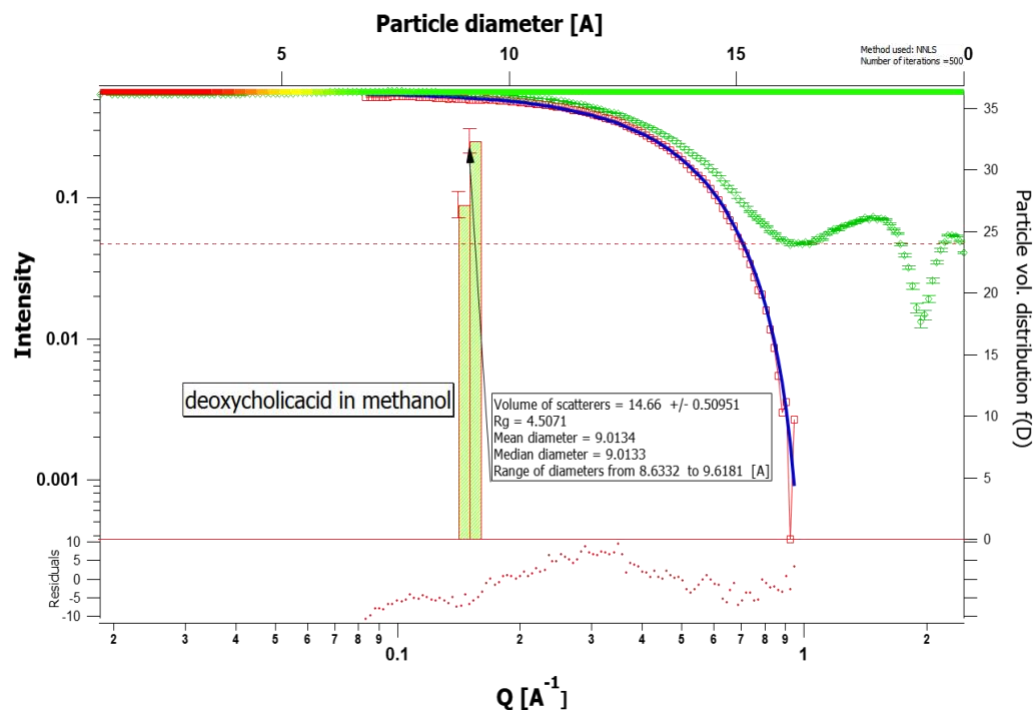


Figure S5. Size distribution of deoxycholic acid in methanol shows an extremely narrow shape indicating that it is a more spherical shape. We see a diameter of 9Å which indicates one individual deoxycholate in solution as opposed to a dimer or larger aggregates.

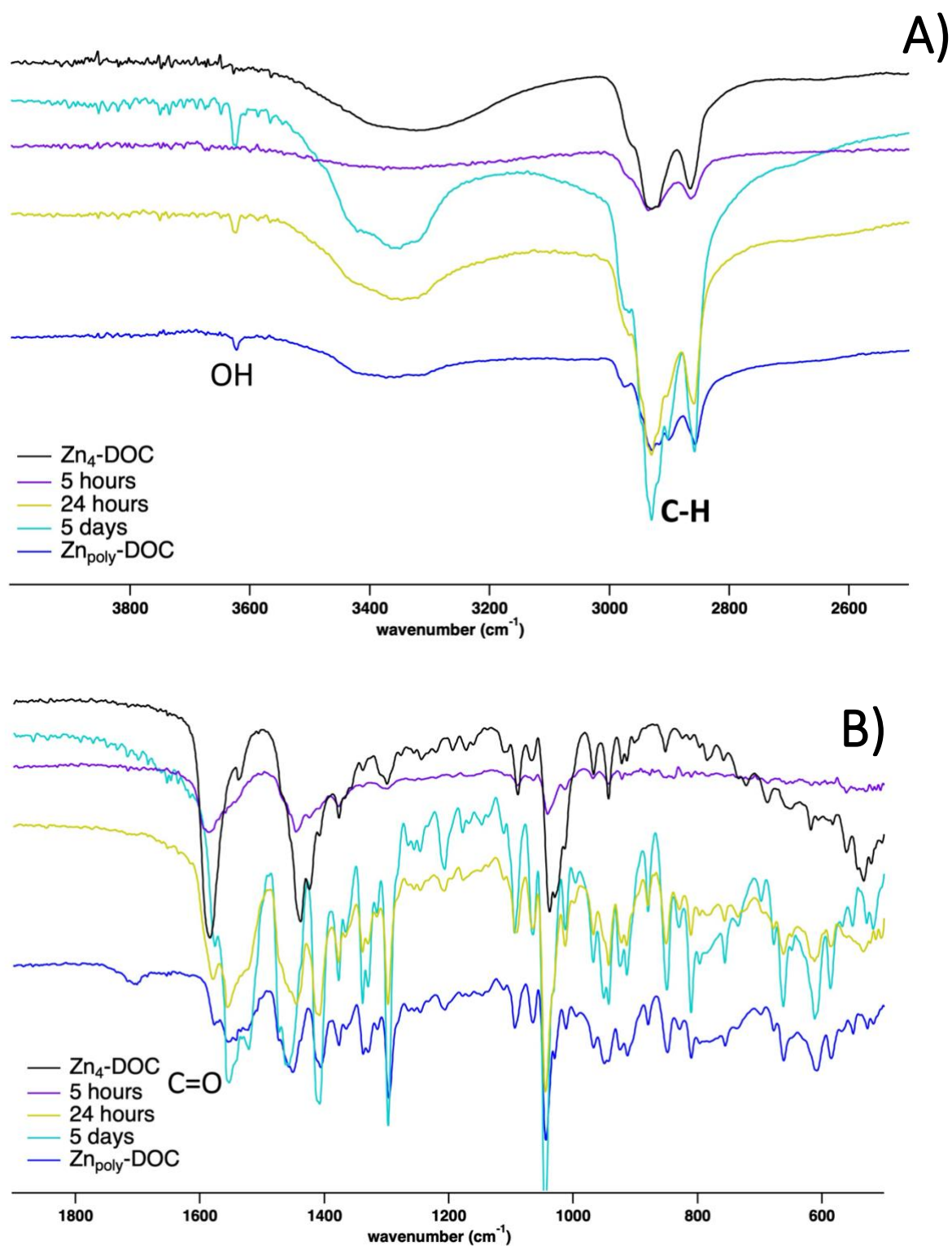


Figure S6. FT-IR shows the transformation from $\text{Zn}_4\text{-DOC}$ to $\text{Zn}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$ upon soaking in water. Key features are highlighted: **A)** shows the growth of a sharp and small peak at $\sim 3600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. This is the water bonded to the Zn in the $\text{Zn}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$. Here it increases until 5 days. **B)** shows the more complex fingerprint regions. Focusing on the carboxylate bands at $\sim 1600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $\text{Zn}_4\text{-DOC}$ has one strong band, since all the deoxycholate ligands bridge the zinc-centers in the same way. The carboxylates of $\text{Zn}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$ bonding is both monodentate and bidentate, yielding a split peak.

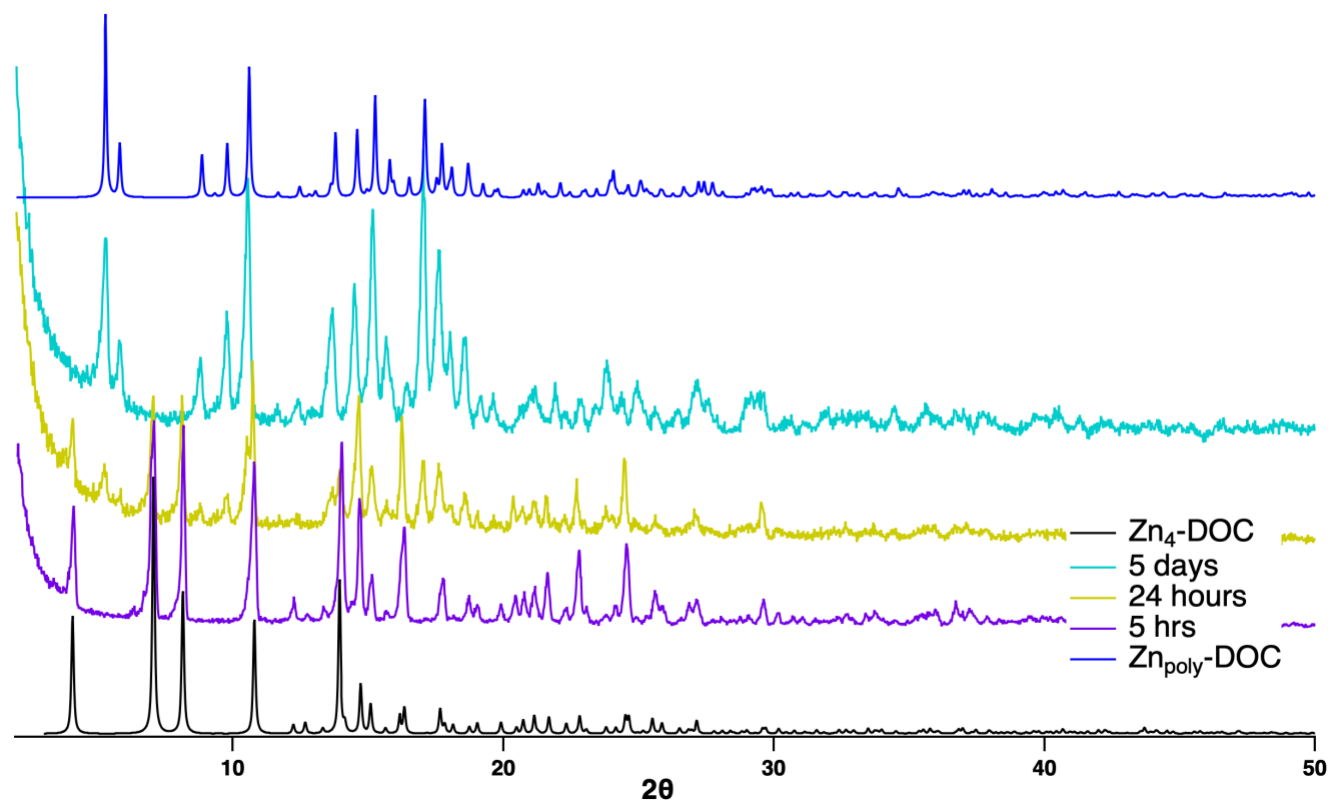


Figure S7. PXRD change shows the transformation from $\text{Zn}_4\text{-DOC}$ to $\text{Zn}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$. The black and blue spectra are simulated from single-crystal X-ray data, and the green, purple, green and turquoise are experimental.

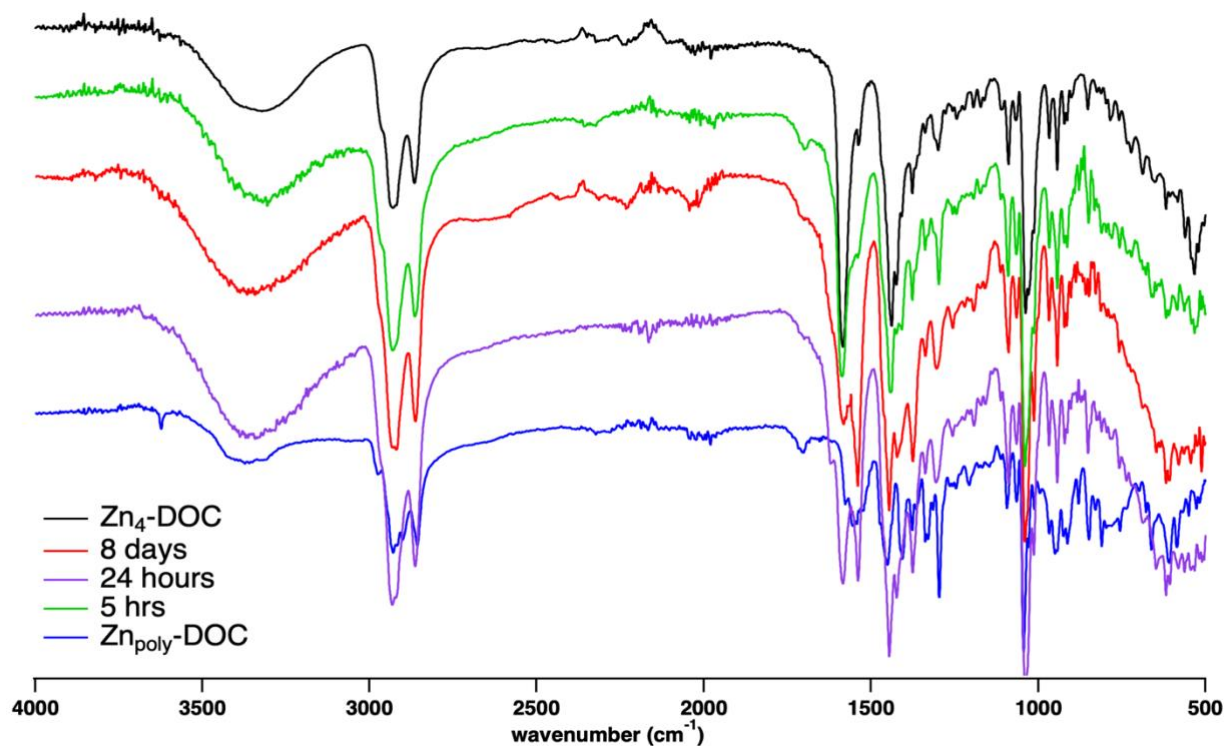


Figure S8. FT-IR shows the transformation of $\text{Zn}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$ to $\text{Zn}_4\text{-DOC}$ that results from MeOH diffusion. After 5 hours (green), we observe a match with pristine $\text{Zn}_4\text{-DOC}$ (black). The peak at 3600 cm^{-1} which is one of the key characteristics of the $\text{Zn}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$ disappeared.

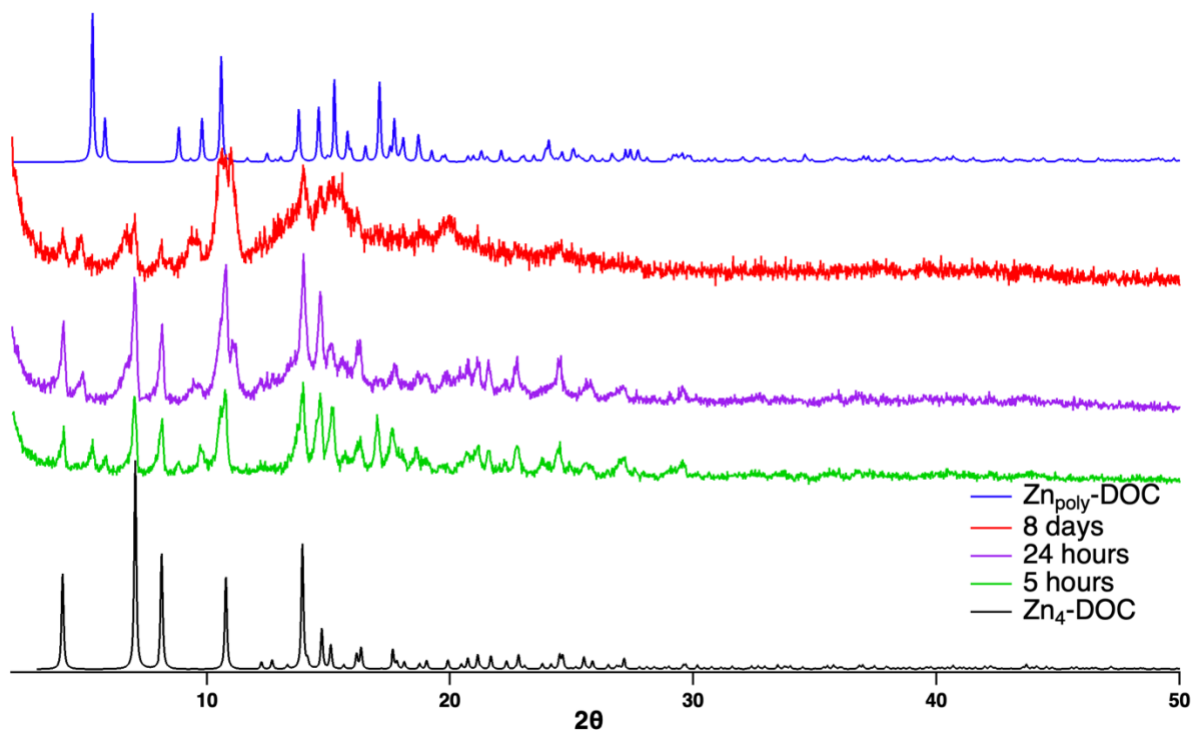


Figure S9. PXRD of the MeOH diffusion of $\text{Zn}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$, showing loss of long-range order. The black and blue spectra are simulated from single-crystal X-ray data, and the green, purple and red are experimental.

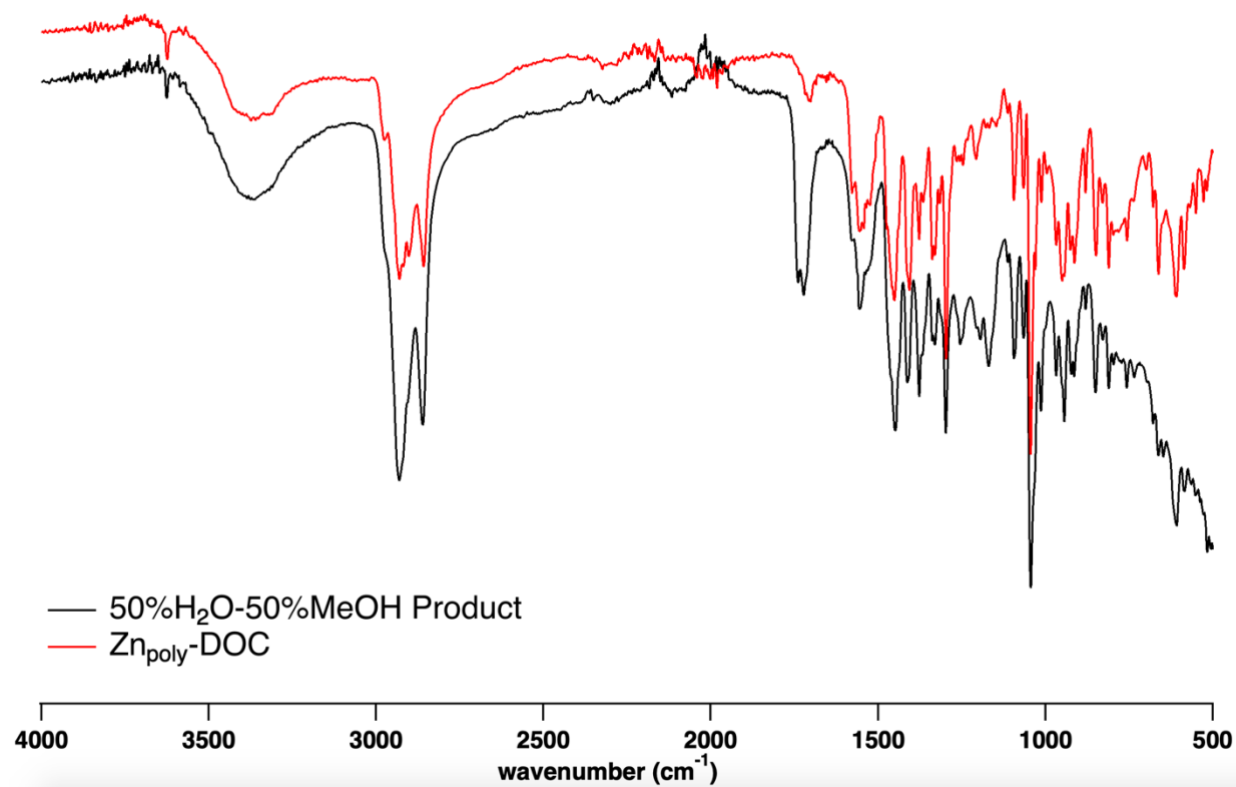


Figure S10. Synthesis in mixed solvent shows the preferential structure is the $\text{Zn}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$ polymeric structure. We do see a peak at 1700 cm^{-1} which indicates that some of the deoxycholate is protonated.

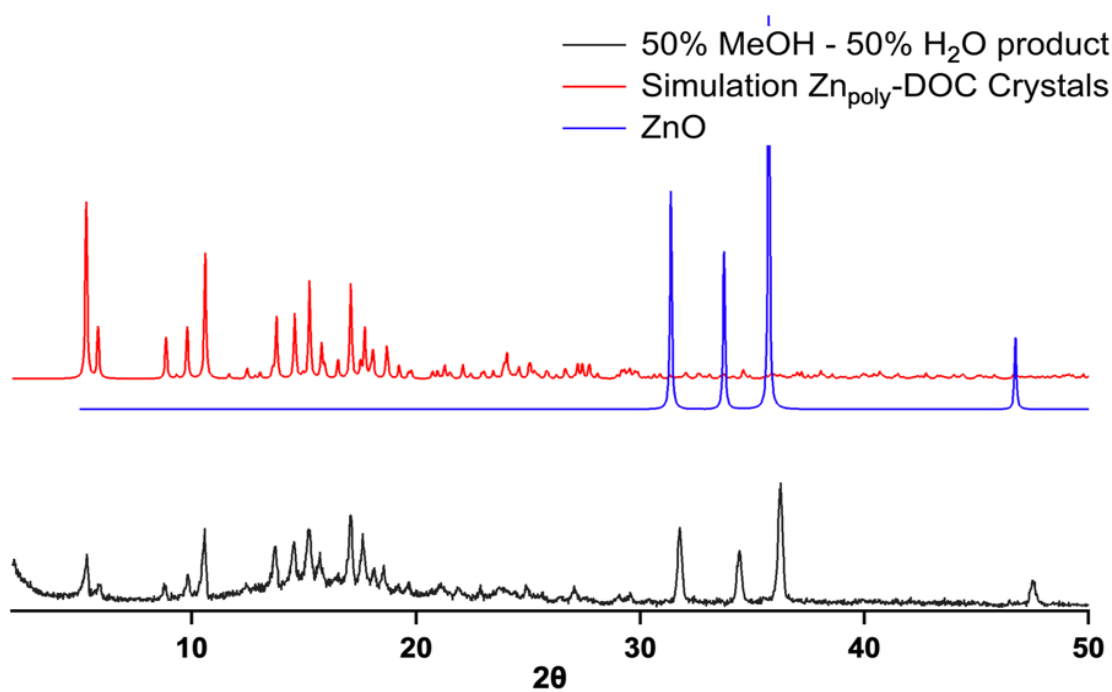


Figure S11. PXRD of mixed solvent shows that the product matches $\text{Zn}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$ with some ZnO byproduct. The blue and red spectra are simulated from single-crystal X-ray data, and the black is experimental.

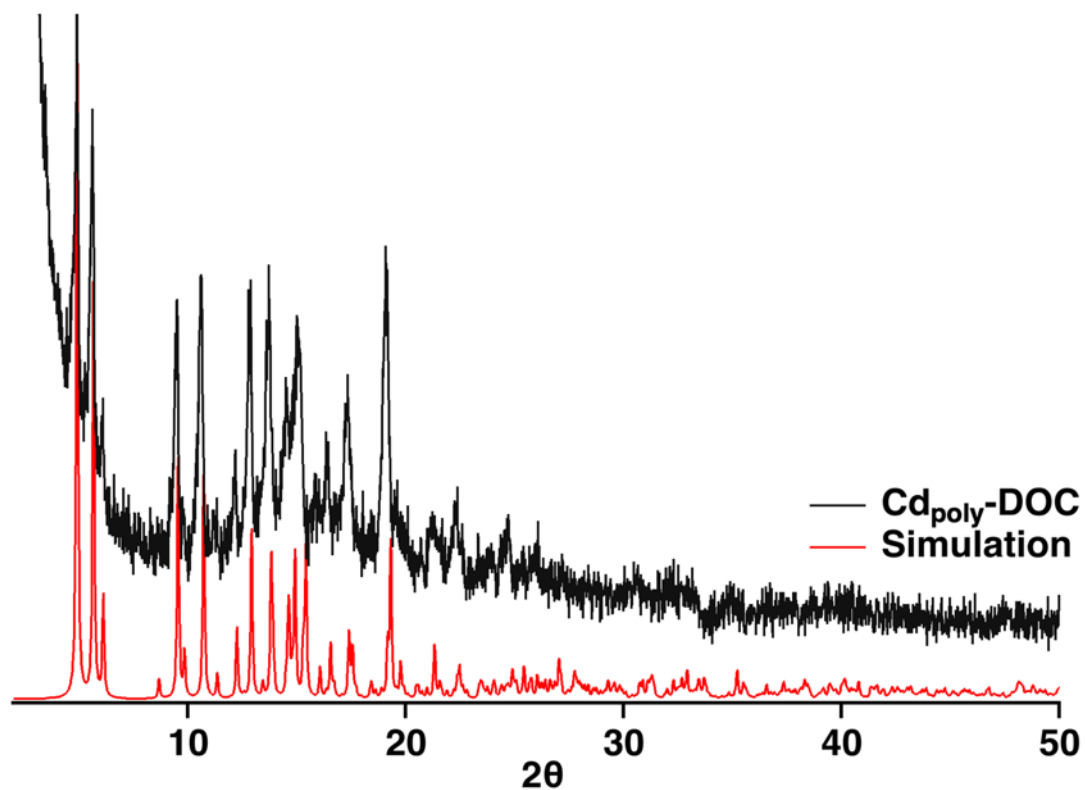


Figure S12. PXRD of $\text{Cd}_{\text{poly}}\text{-DOC}$ shows a match with the PXRD simulated from the single-crystal structure.

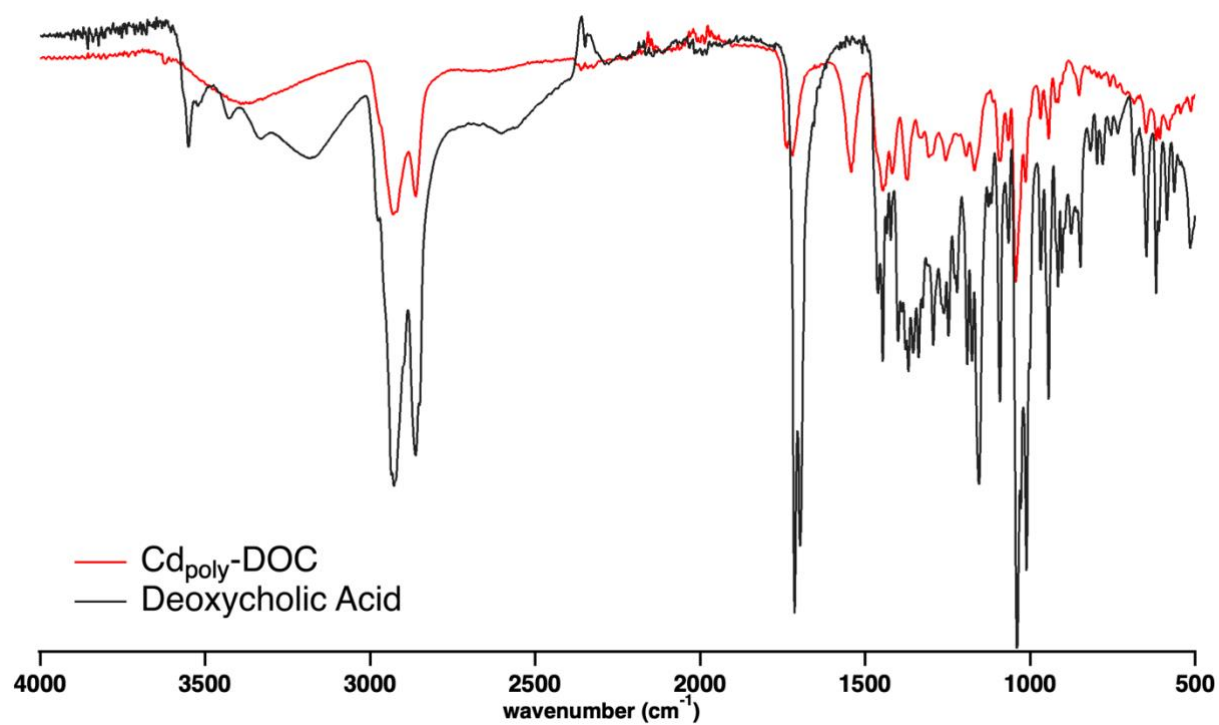


Figure S13. FT-IR of Cd_{poly}-DOC crystals compared to that of deoxycholic acid.

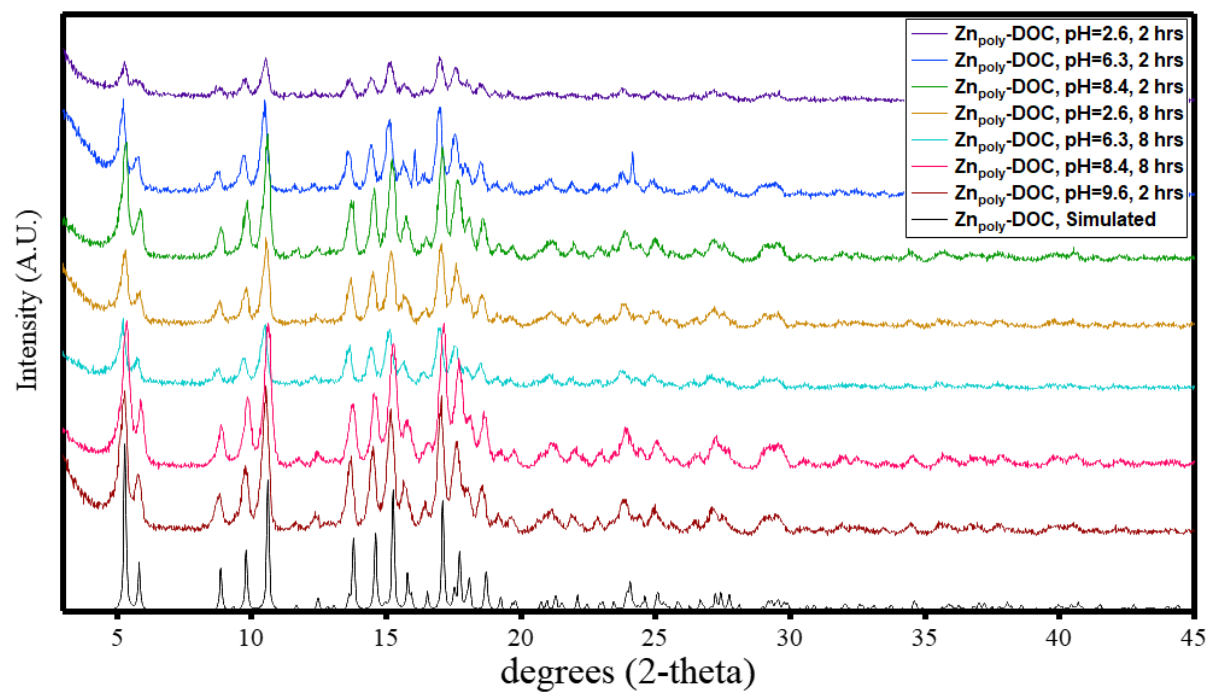


Figure S14. PXRD of **Zn_{poly}-DOC** pH-stability tests, showing stability between pH ~ 6 to 9.

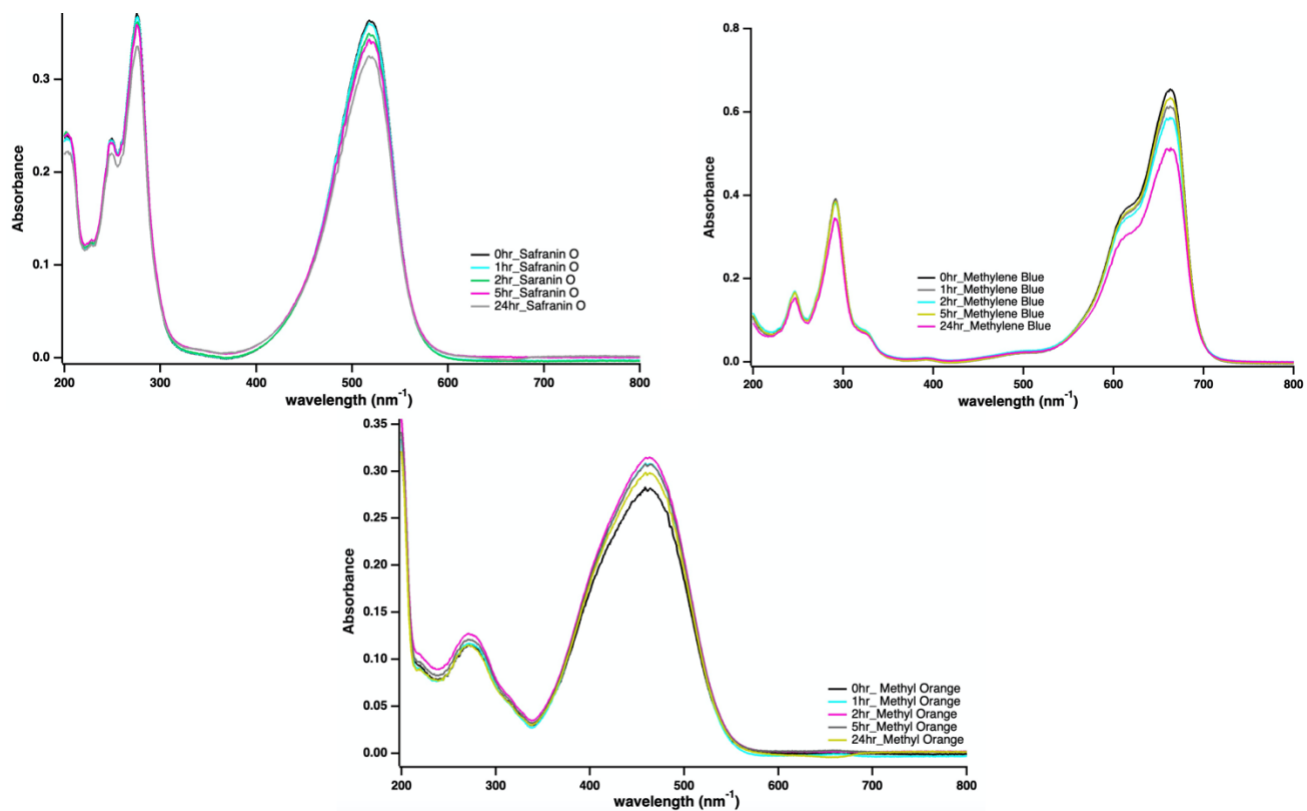


Figure S15. Control experiments of Safranin O and Methylene Blue left in ambient conditions for 24 hours.

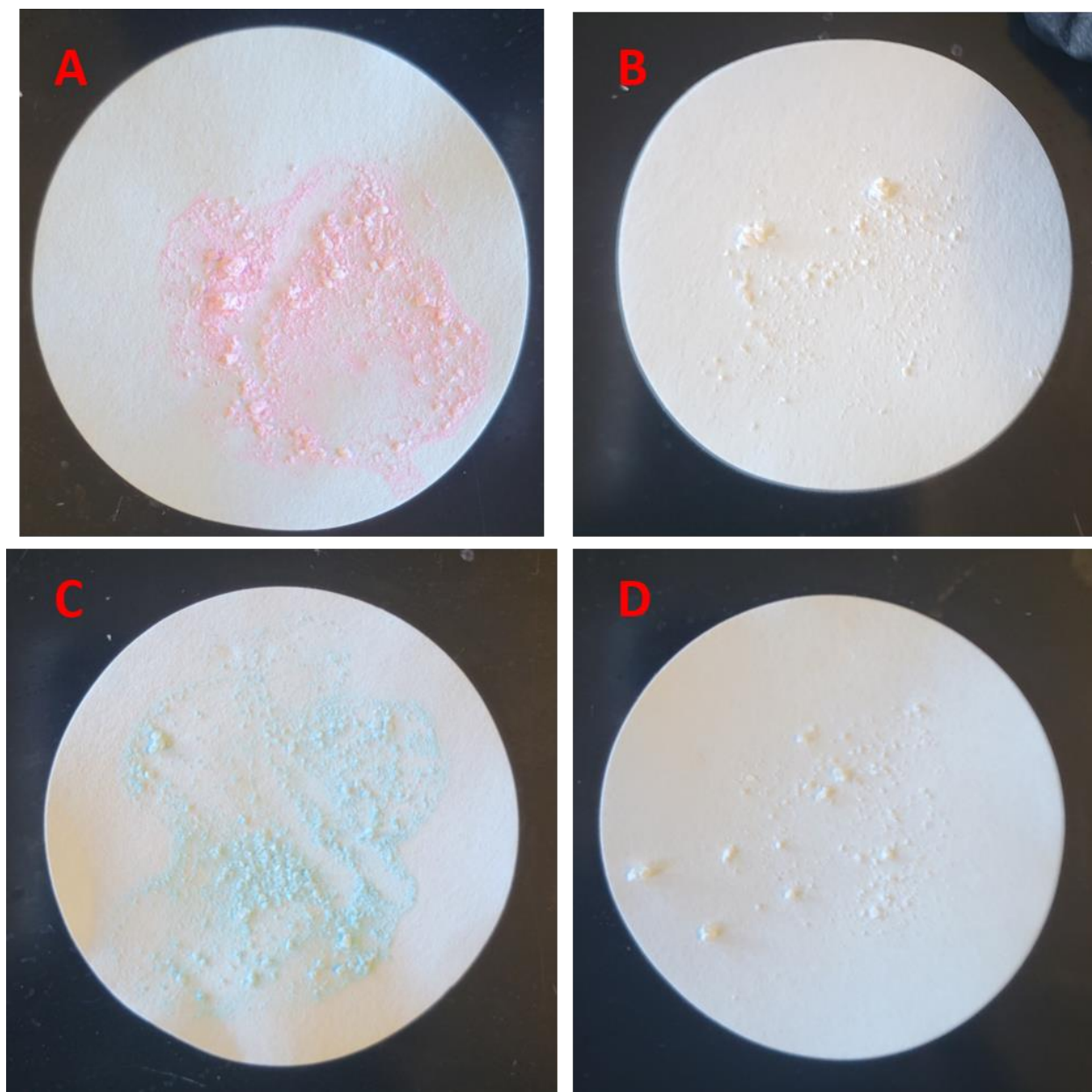


Figure S16. Visual demonstration of back-extraction of SO and MB with ethanol. **A)** **Zn_{poly}-DOC** with adsorbed SO displaying pink color. **B)** **Zn_{poly}-DOC** after back-extraction of SO with ethanol. **C)** **Zn_{poly}-DOC** with adsorbed MB displaying blue color. **D)** **Zn_{poly}-DOC** after back-extraction of MB with ethanol.

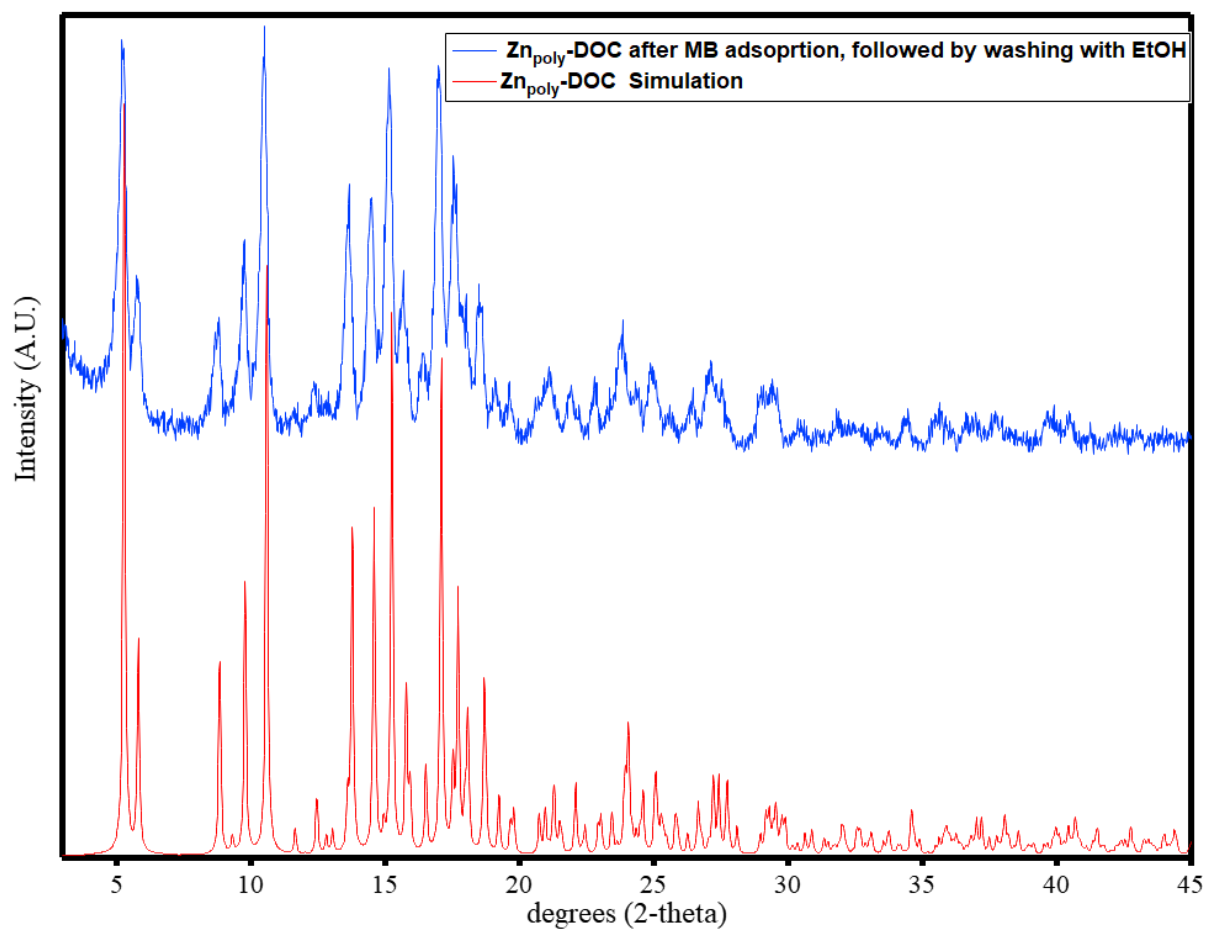


Figure S17. PXRD of **Zn_{poly}-DOC** after adsorption of MB (methylene blue), followed by washing with ethanol, demonstrating that, unlike methanol, the ethanol wash does not change the polymeric structure.