Supporting information

A Novel Supramolecular Plaster Based on An Organic Acid-Base Compound: Synthesis, Structure, Mechanical Properties and Sterilizing Performance

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Figure S-1. PXRD patterns of the supramolecular plaster and PXRD pattern of compound 1 which is calculated by the single crystal data.

Table S-2. The absorbency of formazan derivative in 0D 570nm by the MTT method. The lower the number of absorbency is, the higher the sterilizing effect is. 0.000 means the bacteria are completely killed.

The MTT (3-(4,5)-dimethylthiahiazo (-z-y1)-3,5-di-phenytetrazoliumromide) is a yellow tetrazolium salt, it can be cleaved by dehydrogenases inside mitochondria or in other cellular locations possessing dehydrogenase activity to form its purple formazan derivative, which can be measured spectrophotometrically at 570 nm. MTT is cleaved by all living, metabolically active fungi independent of proliferation and irrespective of unicellular or multicellular growth and thus is a measure of metabolic activity.

contents	Bacillus thuringiensis	Escherichia coli	Bacillus megaterium	Bacillus pumilus	Staphylococc us aureus
20mg/mL supramolecular plaster.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10mg/mL supramolecular plaster.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5mg/mL supramolecular plaster	1.046	0.326	0.989	0.004	0.969
5mg/mL penicillin	1.286	0.686	0.000	1.086	1.502
H ₂ O (Negative comparison)	1.468	0.873	0.991	1.392	1.604
High temperature (Positive comparison)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

S-3. Cif file of compound 1.