

# Modification and Functionalization of Zeolites for Curcumin Uptake

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**Table S1.** Optimization of different parameters in the application process of curcumin to a commercial FAU-type zeolite.

Material	Solvent	Amount of curcumin [mg]	Amount of piperyne [mg]	Tempe- rature [°C]	Mixing time [h]
FAU/M/CUR50	Ethanol/Acetone	50.00	-	RT	24
FAU/M/CUR100	Ethanol/Acetone	100.00	-	RT	24
FAU/M/CUR150	Ethanol/Acetone	150.00	-	RT	24
FAU/E/CUR50	Ethanol	50.00	-	RT	24
FAU/E/CUR100	Ethanol	100.00	-	RT	24
FAU/E/CUR150	Ethanol	150.00	-	RT	24
FAU/A/CUR50	Acetone	50.00	-	RT	24
FAU/A/CUR100	Acetone	100.00	-	RT	24
FAU/A/CUR150	Acetone	150.00	-	RT	24
FAU/E/CUR50/70	Ethanol	50.00	-	70	24
FAU/E/CUR 50/12h	Ethanol	50.00	-	RT	12
FAU/E/CUR 50/36h	Ethanol	50.00	-	RT	36
FAU/E/CUR50/48h	Ethanol	50.00	-	RT	48
FAU/A/CUR50/PIP0.25	Acetone	50.00	0.25	RT	24
FAU/A/CUR50/PIP0.50	Acetone	50.00	0.50	RT	24
FAU/A/CUR50/PIP1.00	Acetone	50.00	1.00	RT	24
FAU/A/CUR50/PIP2.00	Acetone	50.00	2.00	RT	24

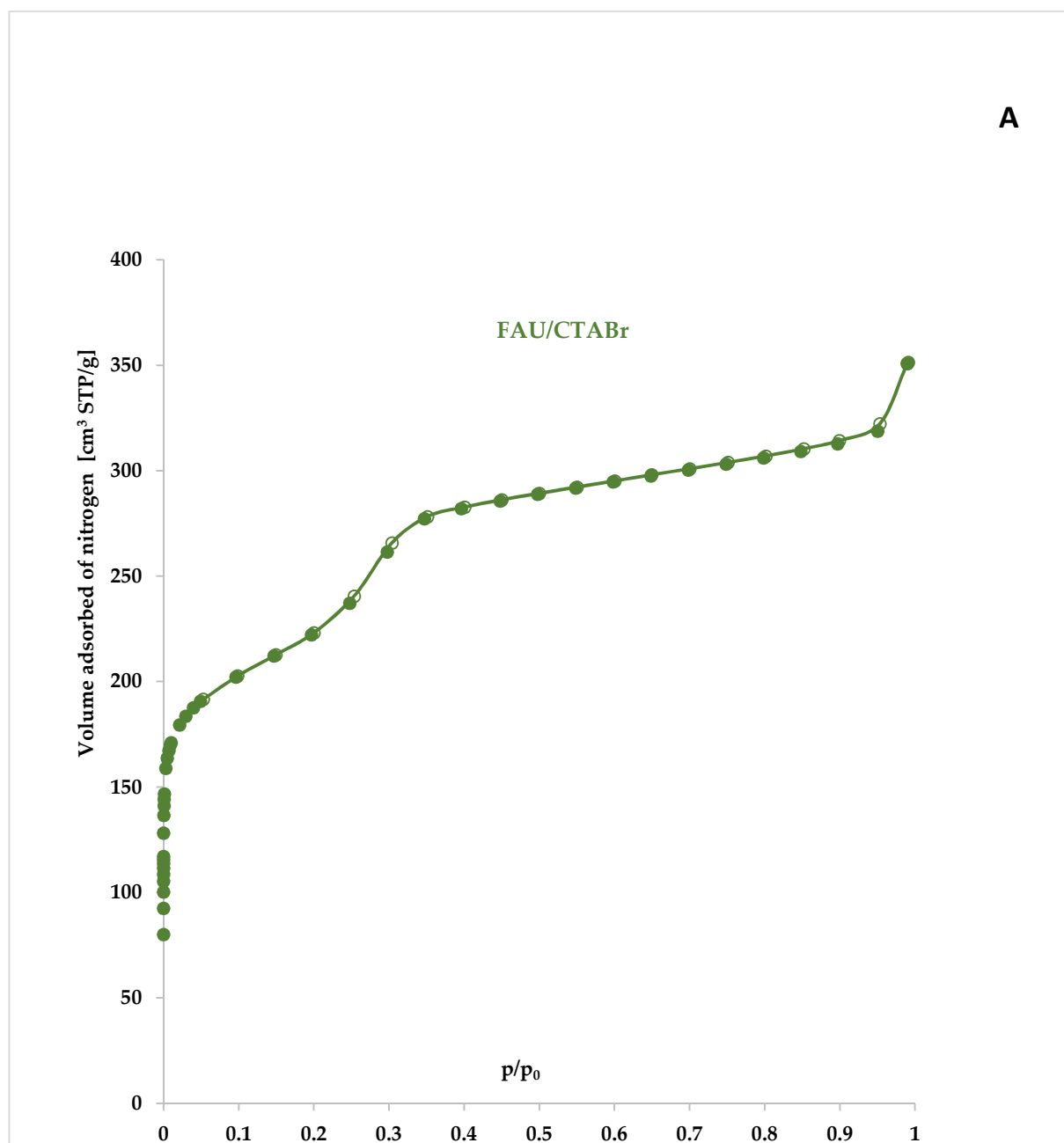
**Table S2.** Elemental analysis of commercial FAU zeolite, hierarchical materials obtained from its base before and after curcumin application.

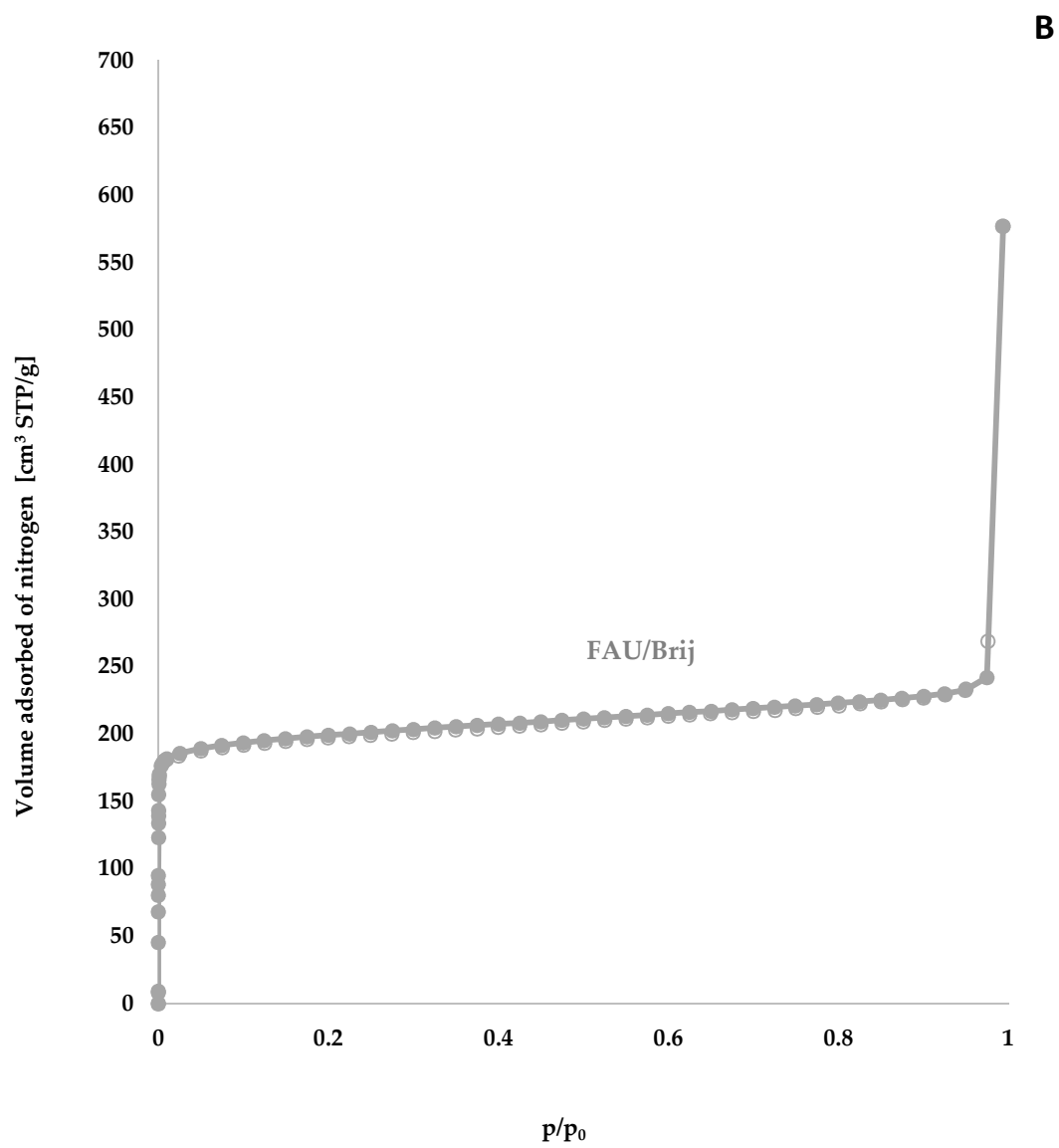
<b>Material</b>	<b>%N</b>	<b>%C</b>	<b>%H</b>	<b>%S</b>
<b>Pure hierarchical zeolites together with initial microporous material</b>				
<b>Commercial zeolite FAU</b>	0.12	0.74	0.35	0.07
<b>FAU/CTABr</b>	0.00	0.02	2.28	0.00
<b>FAU/Lutrol</b>	0.00	0.02	3.36	0.00
<b>FAU/Brij</b>	0.00	0.03	3.30	0.00
<b>Hierarchical materials with applied curcumin and curcumin standard</b>				
<b>Curcumin</b>	0.00	30.26	4.61	0.00
<b>FAU/CUR150</b>	0.00	5.69	2.64	0.00
<b>FAU/CTABr/CUR150</b>	0.00	17.30	3.24	0.00
<b>FAU/Lutrol/CUR150</b>	0.00	3.38	2.52	0.00
<b>FAU/Brij/CUR150</b>	0.00	5.30	2.81	0.00

**Table S3.** Final pH vs. initial pH for commercial materials.

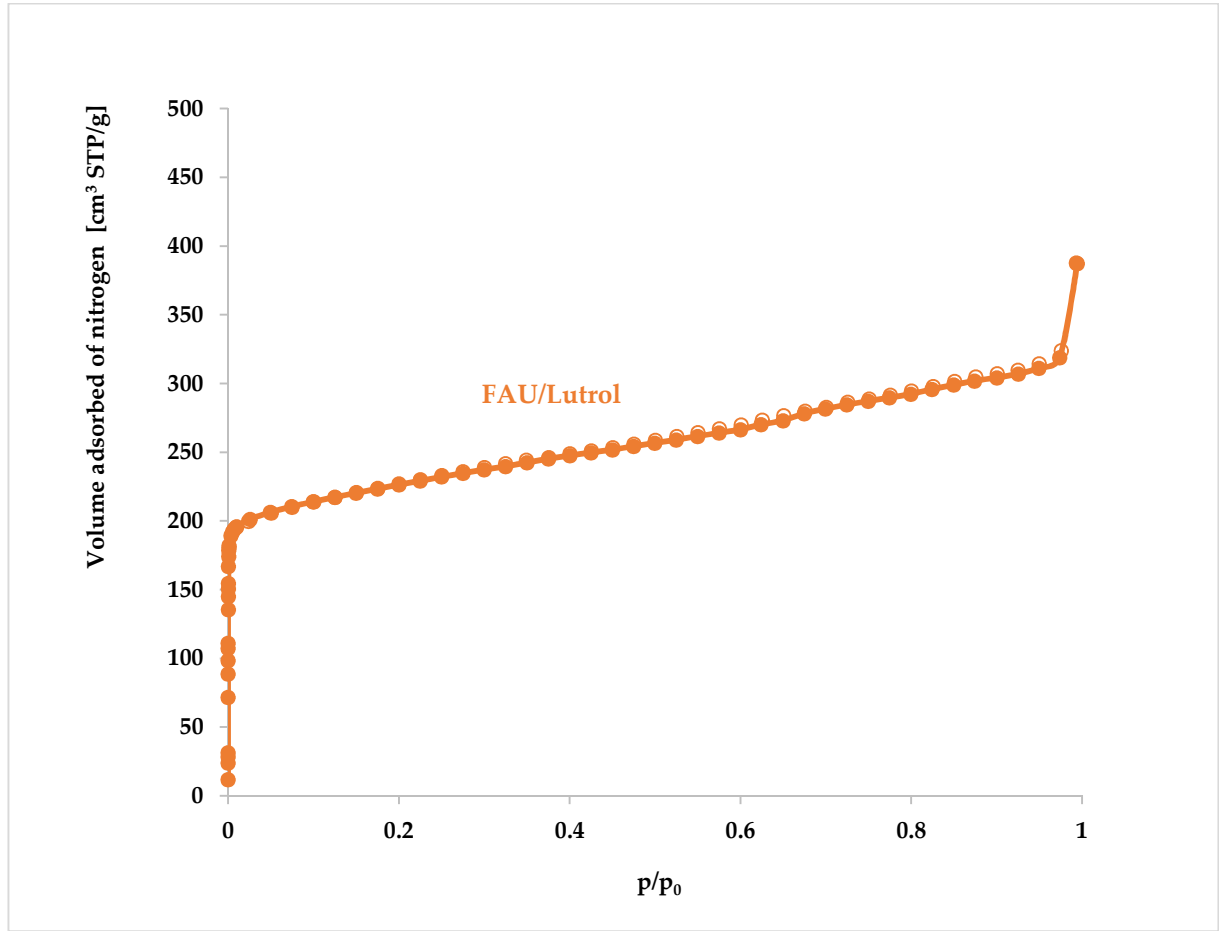
Commercial zeolite FAU		FAU/CTABr		FAU/Lutrol		FAU/Brij	
pH <sub>initial</sub>	pH <sub>final</sub>	pH <sub>initial</sub>	pH <sub>final</sub>	pH <sub>initial</sub>	pH <sub>final</sub>	pH <sub>initial</sub>	pH <sub>final</sub>
2.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.0
3.0	5.0	3.0	4.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.5
4.0	5.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.5	4.0	5.0
5.0	6.0	5.0	5.5	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.5
6.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0
7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5
8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0
9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.0
10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0
pH <sub>ZPC</sub> ~ 6.5		pH <sub>ZPC</sub> ~ 6.0		pH <sub>ZPC</sub> ~ 6.5		pH <sub>ZPC</sub> ~ 6.2	

**Figure S1.** Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms for hierarchical zeolites: FAU/CTABr (A), FAU/Brij (B) and FAU/Lutrol (C) derived from FAU-type commercial zeolite. Adsorption and desorption points are represented by closed and open circles. Note that for mesopores with diameters below 4-5 nm both adsorption and desorption branches coincide.

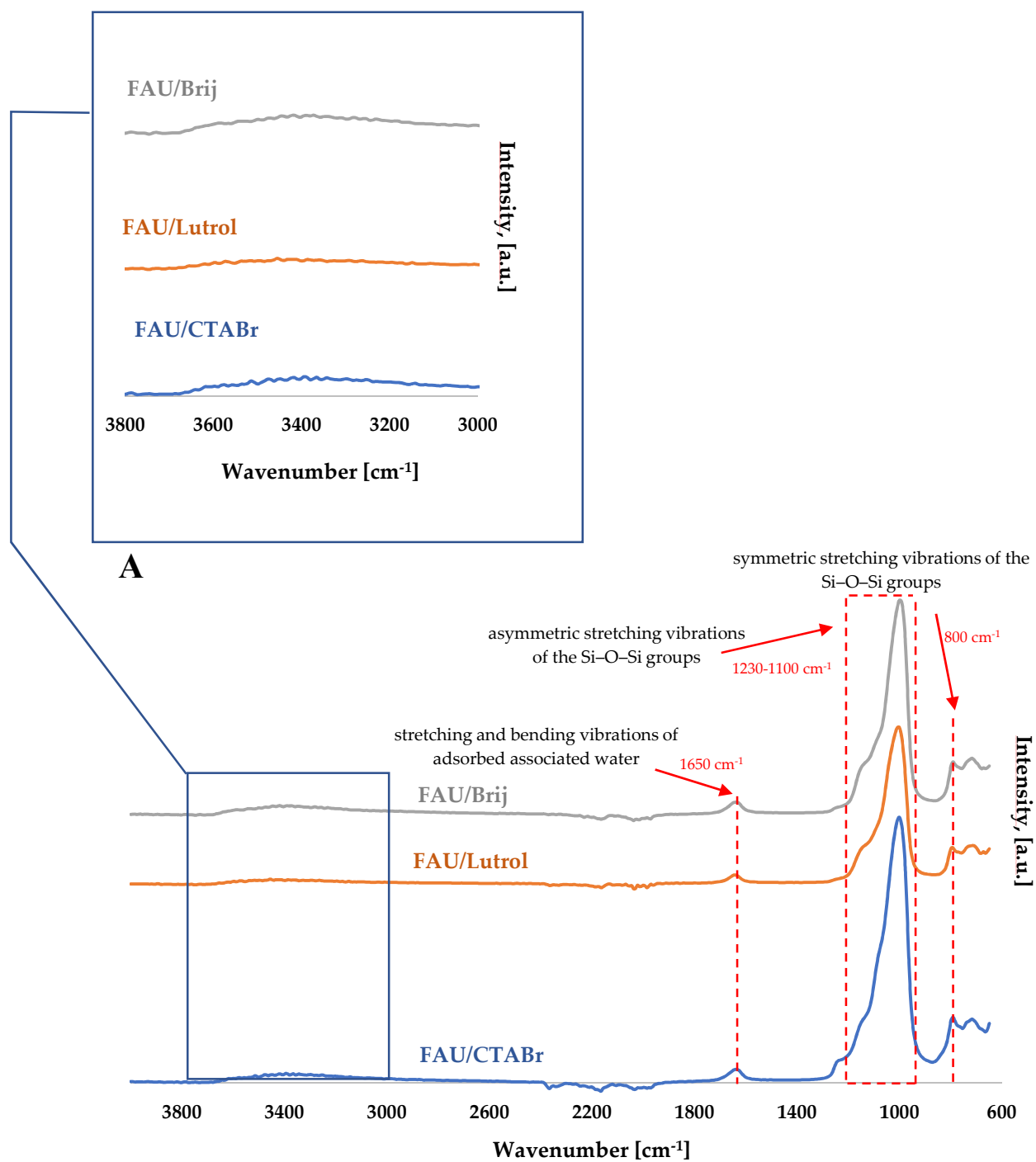


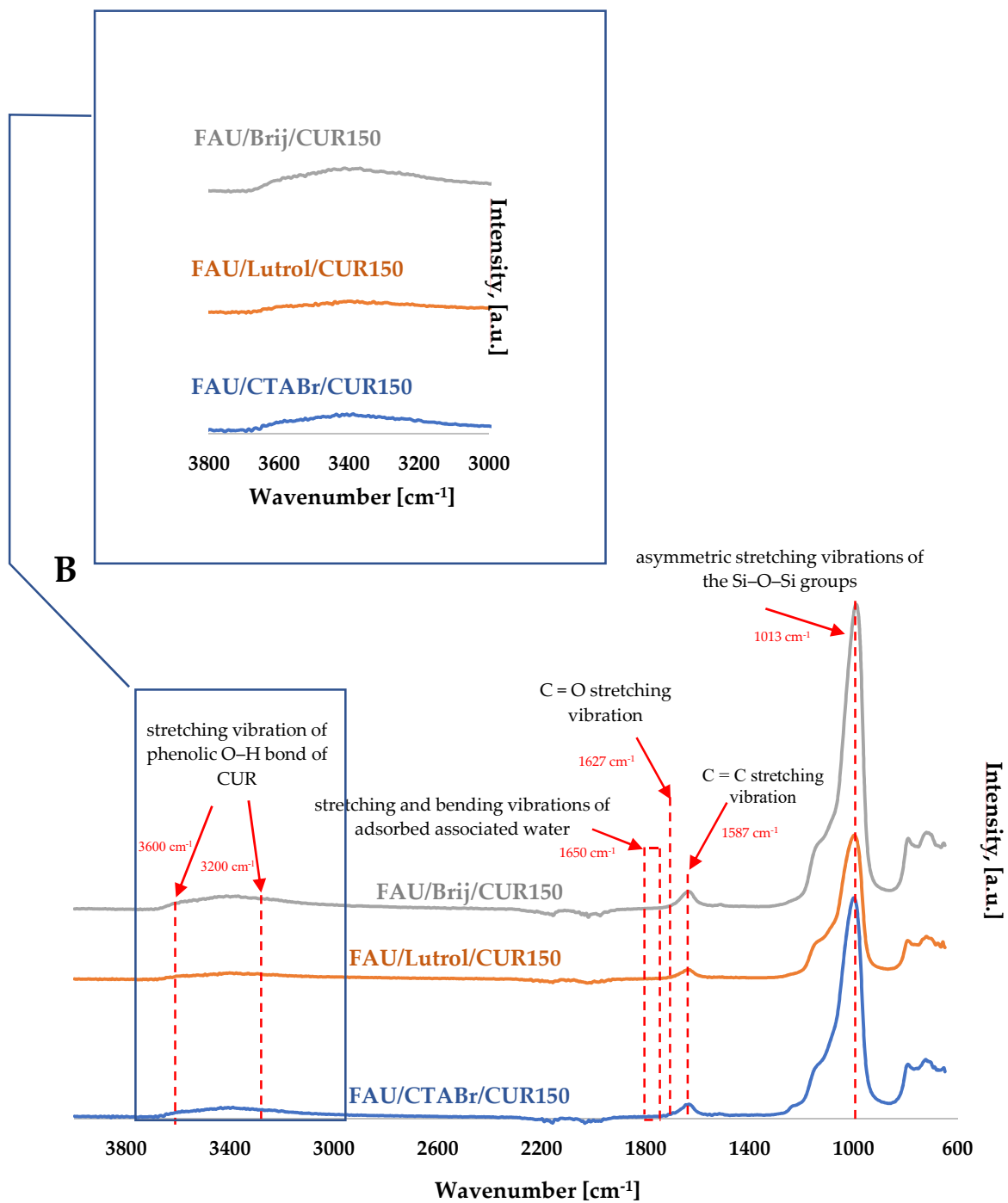


C



**Figure S2.** FTIR spectra in the wavenumber range from 600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  to 4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  of hierarchical materials based on commercial FAU zeolite (panel A) and these materials modified with curcumin (panel B). The enlarged portion corresponding to the range from 3000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  to 3800  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  is shown at the top of each panel.

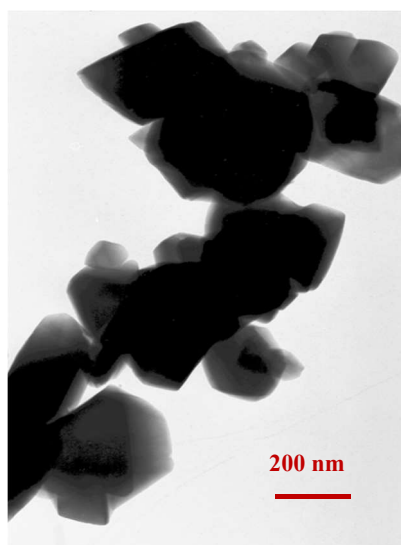




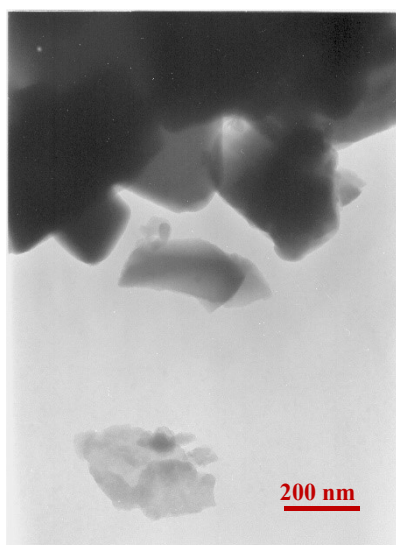


**Figure S3.** TEM images of synthesized hierarchical zeolites, at 200 nm magnification.

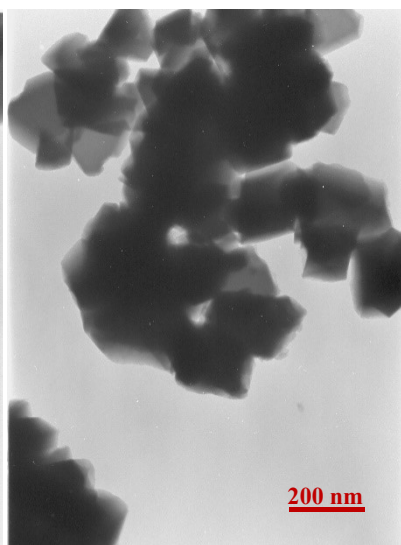
**Commercial zeolite FAU**



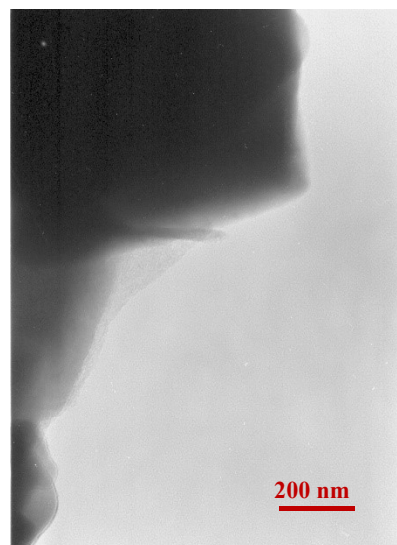
**FAU/CTABr**



**FAU/Lutrol**



**FAU/Brij**



**Figure S4.** pH<sub>final</sub> vs. pH<sub>initial</sub> for mixture of commercial zeolite FAU, FAU/CTABr/ FAU/Lutrol and FAU/Brij.

