
Supplementary information

Encapsulating and stabilizing enzymes using hydrogen-bonded organic frameworks

In the format provided by the
authors and unedited

Supplementary Information for

Encapsulating and stabilizing enzymes using hydrogen-bonded organic frameworks

Guosheng Chen^{a*}, Siming Huang^b, Xiaomin Ma^c, Rongwei He^d, Gangfeng Ouyang^{ad*}

^aMOE Key Laboratory of Bioinorganic and Synthetic Chemistry, School of Chemistry, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510275, China

^bSchool of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 511436, China

^cCryo-EM Center, Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen, 518055, China

^dSchool of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Sun Yat-sen University

*Corresponding authors, E-mail: chengsh39@mail.sysu.edu.cn (G. Chen), TEL: 020-84110953; cesoygf@mail.sysu.edu.cn (G. Ouyang), TEL: 020-84110845.

Supplementary Method 1 | ammoniation of enzyme

1. Add 2.4 mg ethylenediamine (EDA) into 10 mL of deionized water in a plastic tube
2. Transfer 2 mL of prepared EDA solution (4.01 mM) in a 20 mL glass vial
3. Adjust the pH of the EDA solution to 4.5 using 1 M HCl.
4. Add 20 mg enzyme into the EDA solution, followed by adding 7.2 mg of N-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-N'-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (0.038 mmol).
5. Stir the mixed solution on ice for 120 min to enable the ammoniation.
6. Transfer the ammoniated enzyme solution to a dialysis bag (molecular weight cut-off MWCO= 8 kDa), and remove the excess reagents and salts by dialysis in deionized water for 18 h (renew the deionized water every 6 h).
7. Concentrate the ammoniated enzyme to 2 mg/mL using deionized water.

■ **PAUSE POINT** This ammoniated enzyme solution can be stored at 4 °C in the refrigerator overnight if desired.

Supplementary Table 1. Summary of the protein loading efficiencies using this method and the isoelectric point of proteins

proteins	Loading efficiency ^a (% w/w)	isoelectric point ^b
BSA	33.2	5.8
Cyt c	32.7	9.1
HRP	34.2	9.6
CAT	47.9	7.6
MB	44.6	8.7
Pepsin	24.3	3.7
GOx	28.0	5.0
OVA	30.0	5.2
TRF	36.9	8.4

^athe loading efficiency is obtained from our primary research paper (Ref. 1)

^bthis parameters were supported by the SIB Bioinformatics Resource Portal, ExPASy.
(<https://www.expasy.org/>)

Supplementary Table 2^a. Comparison of the loading efficiencies between this protocol and other in situ MOF, COF and HOF methods for protein encapsulation

carriers	proteins	Loading (w/w, %)	Reference
ZIF-8	GOx, HRP, β -galactosidase, alcohol dehydrogenase, lactate dehydrogenase	< 5	<i>Nat. Catal.</i> 1, 689– 695 (2018).
ZIF-8	HRP, Cyt c, GOx	0.25-4.2	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> 59, 13947-13954 (2020).
ZIF-8	GOx, HRP	8.45%, 4.71	<i>Sci. Adv.</i> 6, eaax5785 (2020).
ZIF-8	Cyt c, HRP, CAT, Urate oxidase, alcohol dehydrogenase	0.7-4.2	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> 59, 2867 – 2874 (2020).
ZIF-8	GOx	~10	<i>Nat. Commun.</i> 10, 5165 (2019).
ZIF-90	CAT	6.0	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 139, 6530–6533 (2017).
ZIF-90	CAT	1.3	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 141, 2348–2355 (2019)
MAF-7 ^b	CAT	3.8, 7.0	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 141, 2348–2355 (2019)

MAF-2 ^c	GOx	7.0	<i>Chem. Eur. J.</i> 25,5463 – 5471 (2019)
UIO-66-NH ₂ ^d	β-glucosidase, invertase, β-galactosidase	~13.5, ~14.8, 12.3	<i>Nat. Commun.</i> 10, 5002 (2019).
COFs TpPa-1 ^e	Cyt c, HRP, lipase	21.7, 27.8, 12.5,	<i>Cell Rep. Phys. Sci.</i> 2022, 3, 101153
NKCOF-98 ^f , NKCOF-99 ^g ,	Lipase, Cyt c, GOx, BSA	~20.6-~42.5	<i>Angew. Chem.Int. Ed.</i> 2022, 61, e202208744
BioHOF-1 ^h	CAT, alcohol oxidase	~6.0, ~2.9	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 2019, 141, 36, 14298–14305
	BSA, Cyt c, HRP, CAT,		
HOF-101	MB, Pepsin, GOx, OVA, TRF	24.3-47.9	This method

^aSupplementary Table 2 is adapted from our primary research paper (Ref. 1)

^bMAF-7: Metal azolate frameworks-7, a Zn-MOFs with 3 - methyl - 1,2,4 - triazole as linker

^cMAF-2: Metal azolate frameworks-2, a Cu-MOFs with 3,5 - diethyl - 1,2,4 - triazole as linker

^dUIO-66: Zr-MOF with 1,4-benzene-dicarboxylate as linker

^eCOF TpaPa-1, a COF constructed by 1,3,5-triformylphloroglucinol and *p*-phenylenediamine

^fNKCOF-98, a COF constructed by 5-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)terephthalohydrazide and 1,3,5-triformylbenzene

^gNKCOF-99, a COF constructed by hydrazinehydrate and 1,3,5-triformylbenzene

^hBioHOF-1, a HOF constructed by *tetrakis*(4-amidiniumphenyl)methane and *tetrakis*(4-carboxylphenyl)methane

Supplementary Reference

1. Chen, G. et al. Protein-directed, hydrogen-bonded biohybrid framework. *Chem*, **7**, 2722–2742 (2021).