

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Fabrication of Functional bioMOF-100 Prototype as Drug Delivery System for Breast Cancer Therapy

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Figure S1. Analytical curve of the CCM in methanol solution obtained by the chromatographic method.

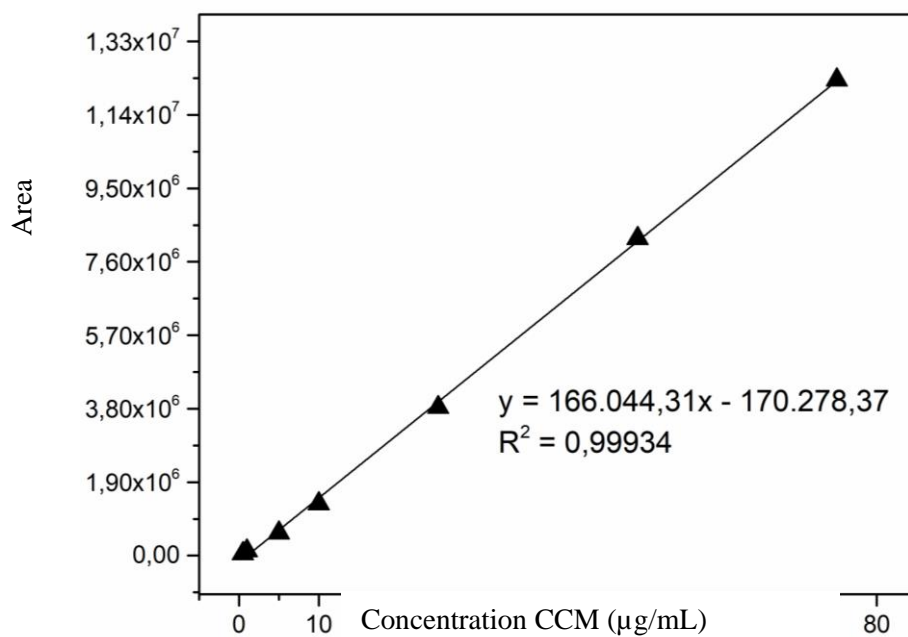


Figure S2. Optical polarized light microscopy of the solvated compounds: A) bioMOF-100, B) RCA.

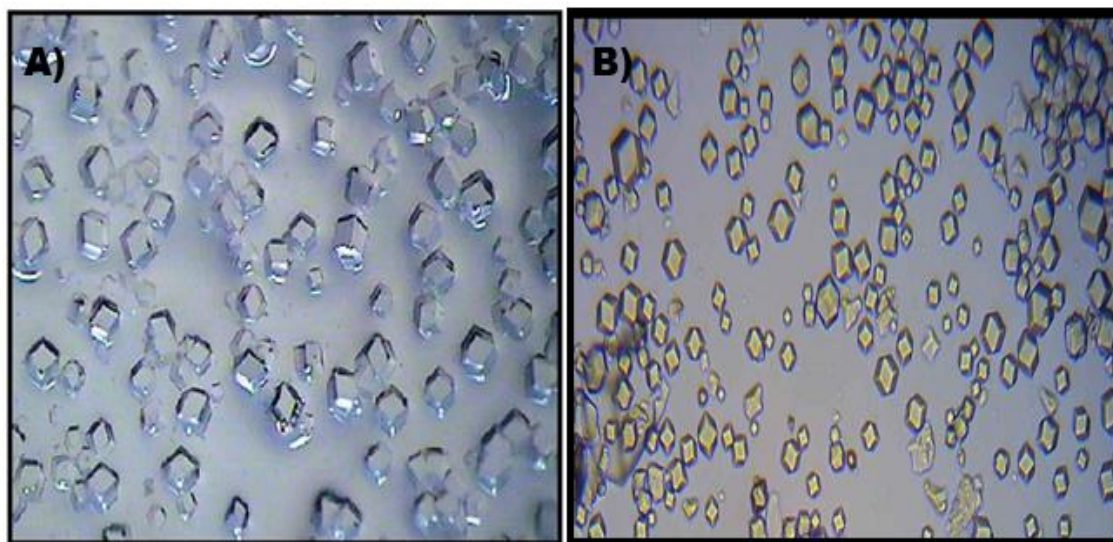
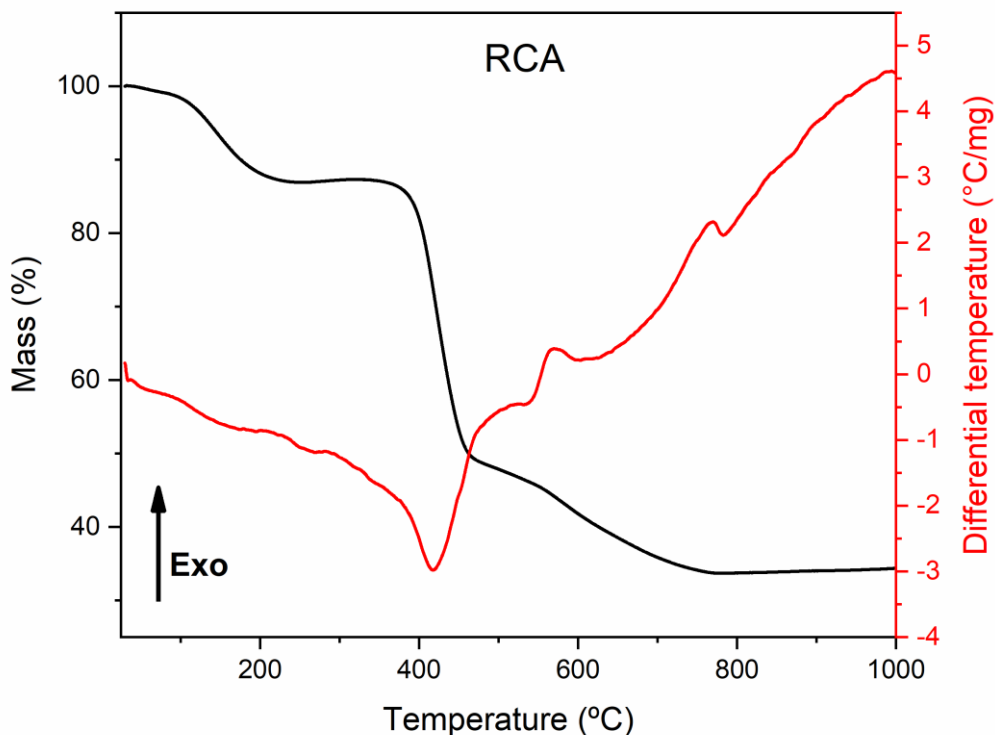


Figure S3. TGA-DSC curves of the RCA compound.



The TG curve shows mass losses in three stages, presenting two well-defined levels. The mass loss observed at the beginning of heating, between 30-113 °C (3.84%) can be attributed to the dehydration of the material. The second weight loss of 11.43%, observed between 113-374 °C, suggests the elimination of the DMF solvent and dimethylammonium cations, resulting from the thermal decomposition of DMF under solvothermic conditions. The third mass loss of 50.75%, observed between 374 and 782 °C, corresponds to the endothermic peak in the DSC curve at 417 °C, followed by two exothermic events at 571 and 767 °C, which may refer to the decomposition of the two ligands, followed by pyrolysis of the material.

Figure S4. Simulated crystalline structure of BioMOF-100, which has 85.5% voids/cell. The probe used consisted of a spherical molecule of $H_{2(g)}$, containing 1.2 Å radius.

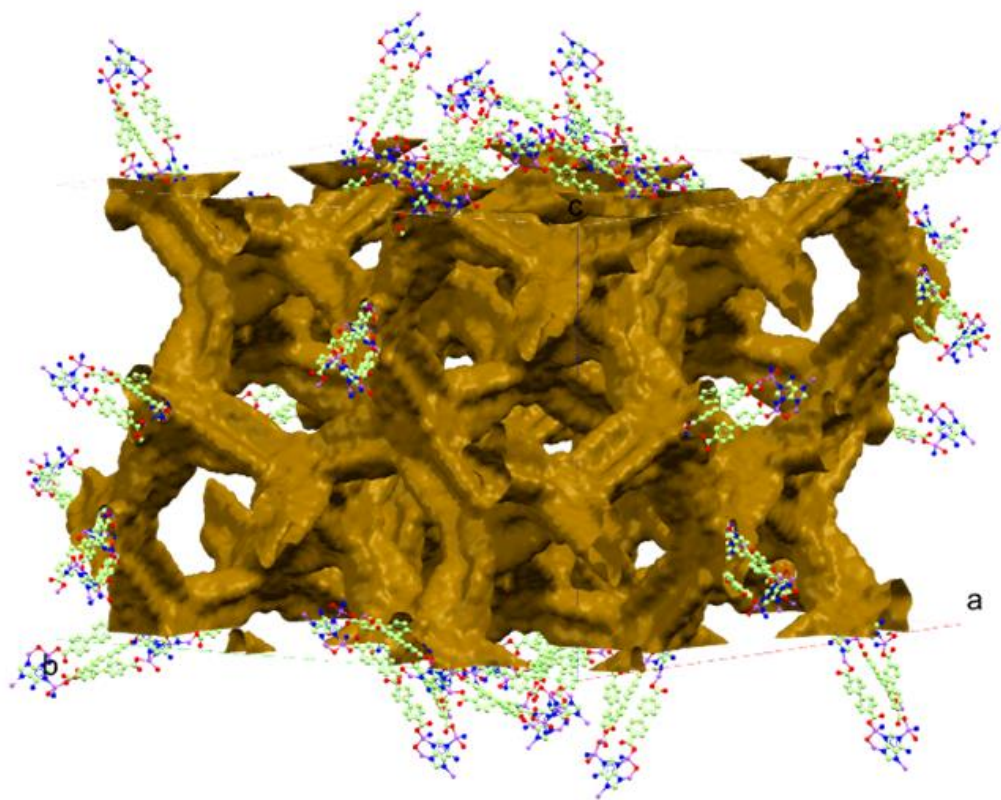


Figure S5. (a-b) accessible cavities referring to the existing solvent channels along the crystallographic direction [110].

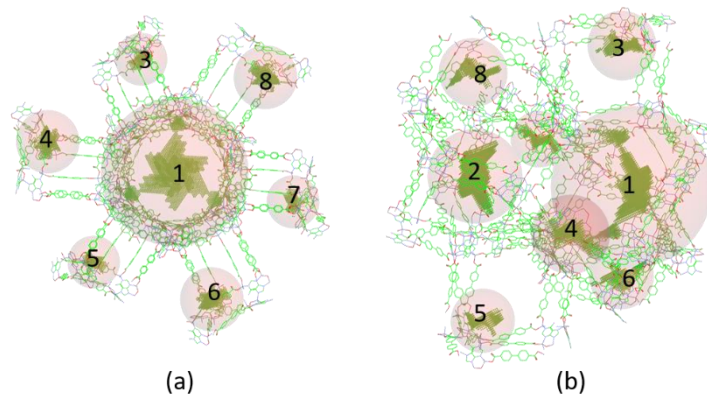
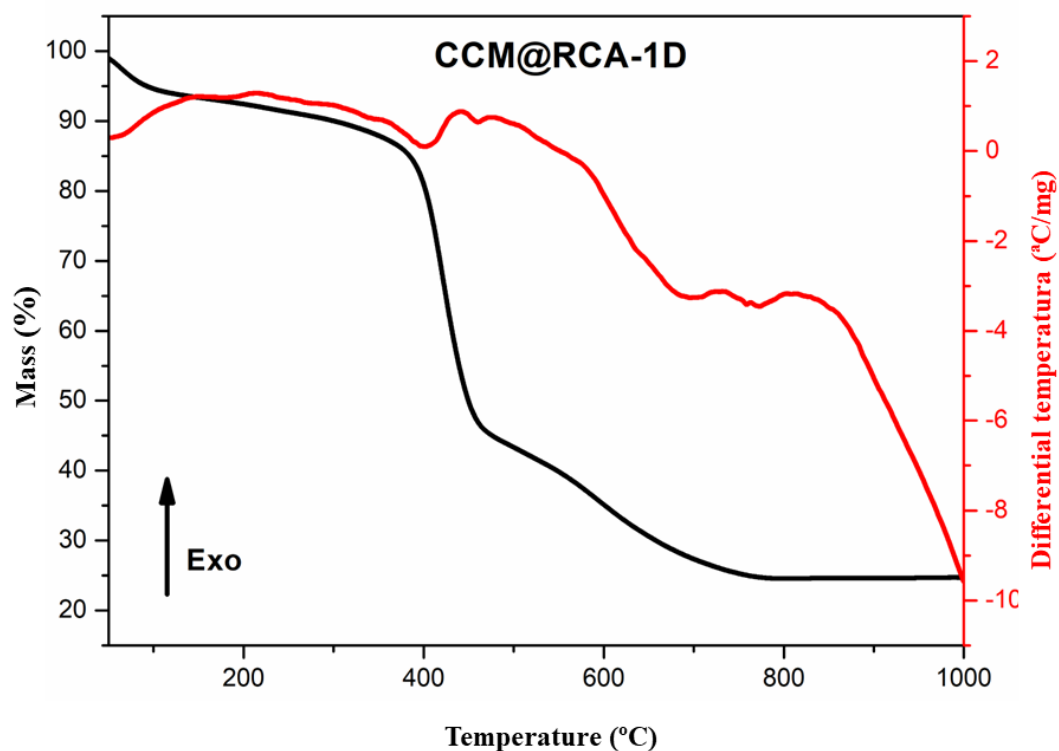


Figure S6. TG-DSC curves of the CCM@RCA-1D compound



TG-DSC curves of the compound obtained after the CCM encapsulation test with a contact time of 1 day (CCM@RCA-1D). The TG curve presents mass losses in three stages, the first being 5.77% between 30-110 °C, which can be attributed to the dehydration of the material. The second loss of 6.07% of mass, observed between 110-355 °C, suggests the exit of solvent molecules and CCM molecules retained in the pores and/or on the surface of the material

Figure S7. Analytical curves of CCM in receptor medium obtained by the chromatographic method: A) at pH = 5.0 and B) at pH = 7.4.

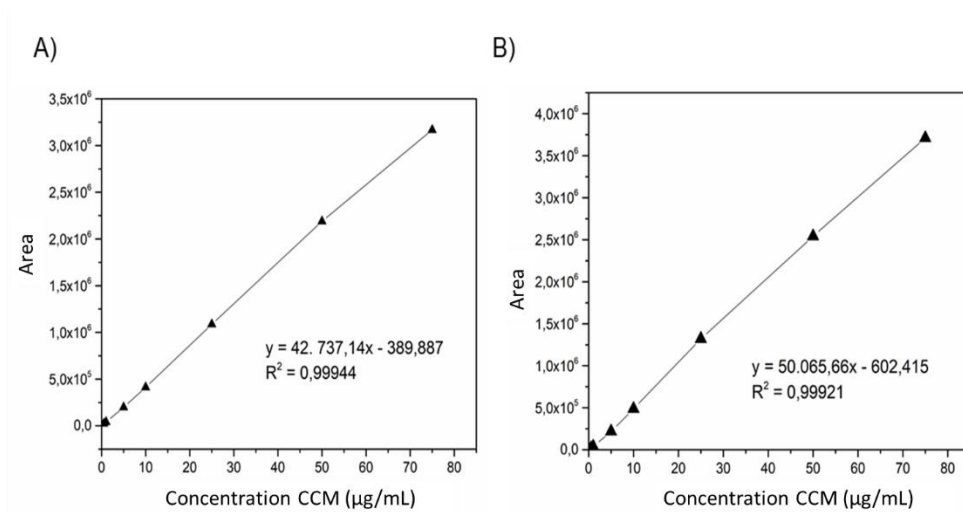


Table S1. Probability level relationship, conformer identification and RMSD.

Probability	Conformer	RMSD / Å
1	40	0,8902
1	14	0,9107
1	41	0,9509
1	12	0,9808
1	19	0,9974

Table S2. Percentage of CCM released from samples after 132 hours of experiment.

pH	Compounds	% CCM released
5,0	CCM@RCA-1D	28,14
	CCM@RCA-1D/FA	9,89
7,4	CCM@RCA-1D	9,58

Table S3. IC₅₀ values of RCA precursors and series of compounds along with their IS values. IS^{*}=IC₅₀ (NIH/3T3) / IC₅₀(MCF-7); IS^{**}= IC₅₀ (NIH/3T3) / IC₅₀(MDA-MB-321) e IS^{***}= IC₅₀ (NIH/3T3) / IC₅₀(4T1).

Composts	IC ₅₀ (µg/mL)						
	NIH/3T3	MCF-7	IS [*]	MDA-MB-231	IS ^{**}	4T1	IS ^{***}
Adenine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BPDC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CCM	25,87 ± 7,3	27,40 ± 6,23	0,94	26,63 ± 5,8	0,97	–	–
Acid Folic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RCA	42,85 ± 4,05	56,55 ± 7,01	0,76	84,51 ± 6,02	0,51	–	–
CCM@RCA-1D	34,19 ± 6,14	49,25 ± 6,05	0,70	69,00 ± 5,15	0,50	93,33 ± 9,9	0,37
CCM@RCA-1D/FA	–	35,61 ± 3,07	–	713,9 ± 9,38	–	97,64 ± 10,96	–