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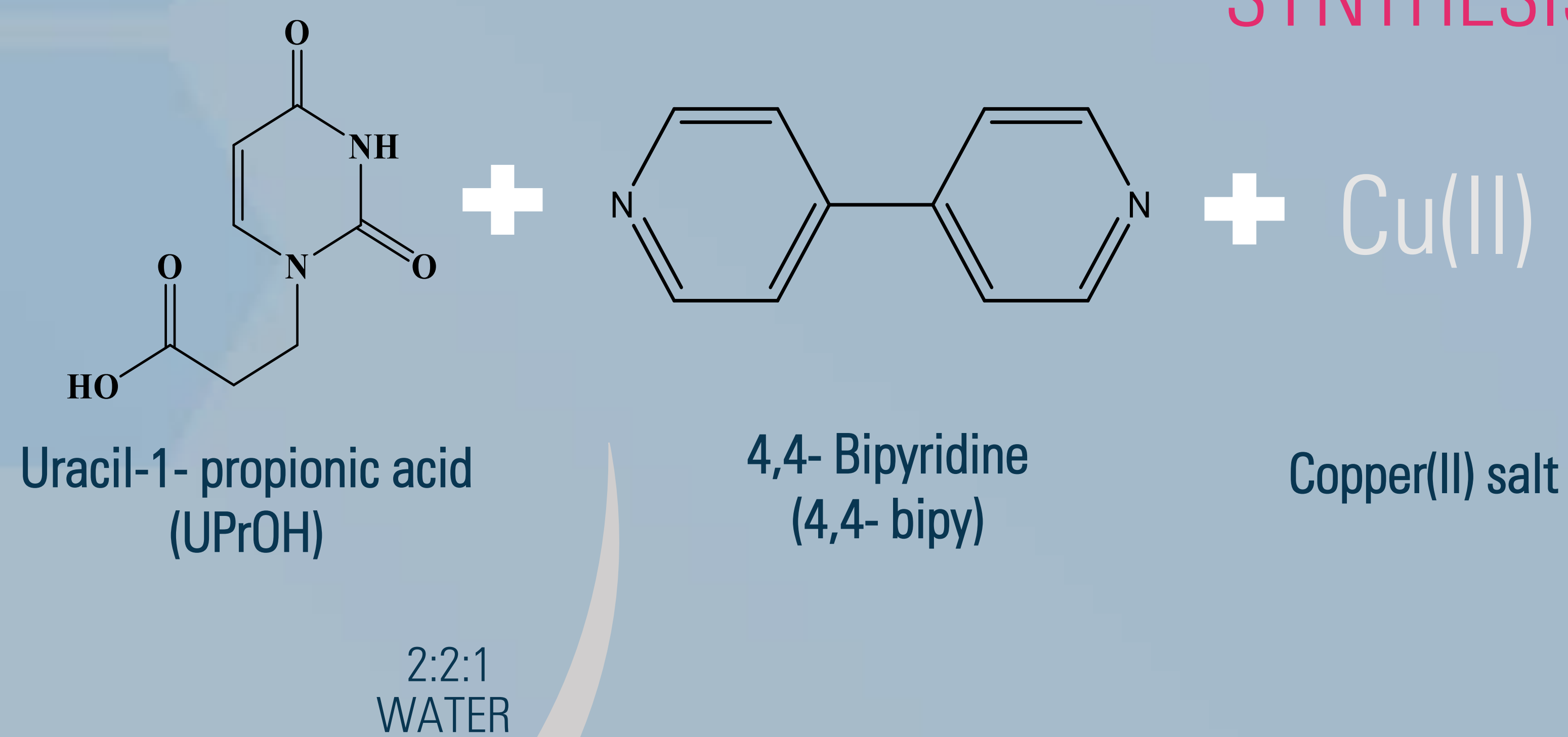
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SUPRAMOLECULAR GELS BASED ON COORDINATION POLYMERS

In this work, METAL-ORGANIC GELS (MOG) are formed by self-assembling mechanisms of Cu(II) METAL IONS (nodes) and DNA MODIFIED NUCLEOBASES (ligands), creating 3D nano-architectures thanks to the MOLECULAR RECOGNITION ability. In these colloidal systems, liquid phase can be removed by its drying with SUPERCRITICAL CO₂, preserving the pores and forming the METAL-ORGANIC AEROGEL (MOA).¹ These materials will be endowed with synergistic properties, such as structural flexibility, crystallinity, magnetism or stimulus-response.² Due to the characteristics of our material, we have adsorbed volatile substances such as IODINE (disinfectant)³ in order to RELEASE it in a controlled way, and we have designed an HPLC COLUMN using it as stationary phase to try enhancing the selectivity in analytical techniques.

METAL IONS AND NUCLEOBASES AS BUILDING BLOCKS SYNTHESIS



SUPRAMOLECULAR GEL FORMATION

VIA TOP-DOWN

METAL-ORGANIC GEL (MOG)



i) 70 μ L AcOH + 4 mL MeOH
ii) 15' Sonication + 45 $^{\circ}$ C

BULK

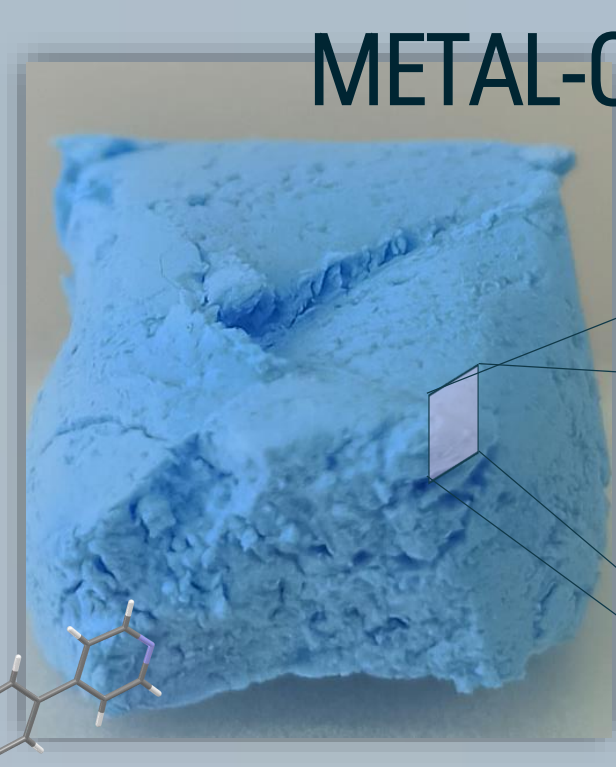


Methanol, Δ



POLIMERIZATION

METAL-ORGANIC AEROGEL (MOA)



PARAMAGNETIC

ANTIFERROMAGNETIC

PARAMAGNETIC

AEROGEL Vs BULK

Porous, even if starting compound is not

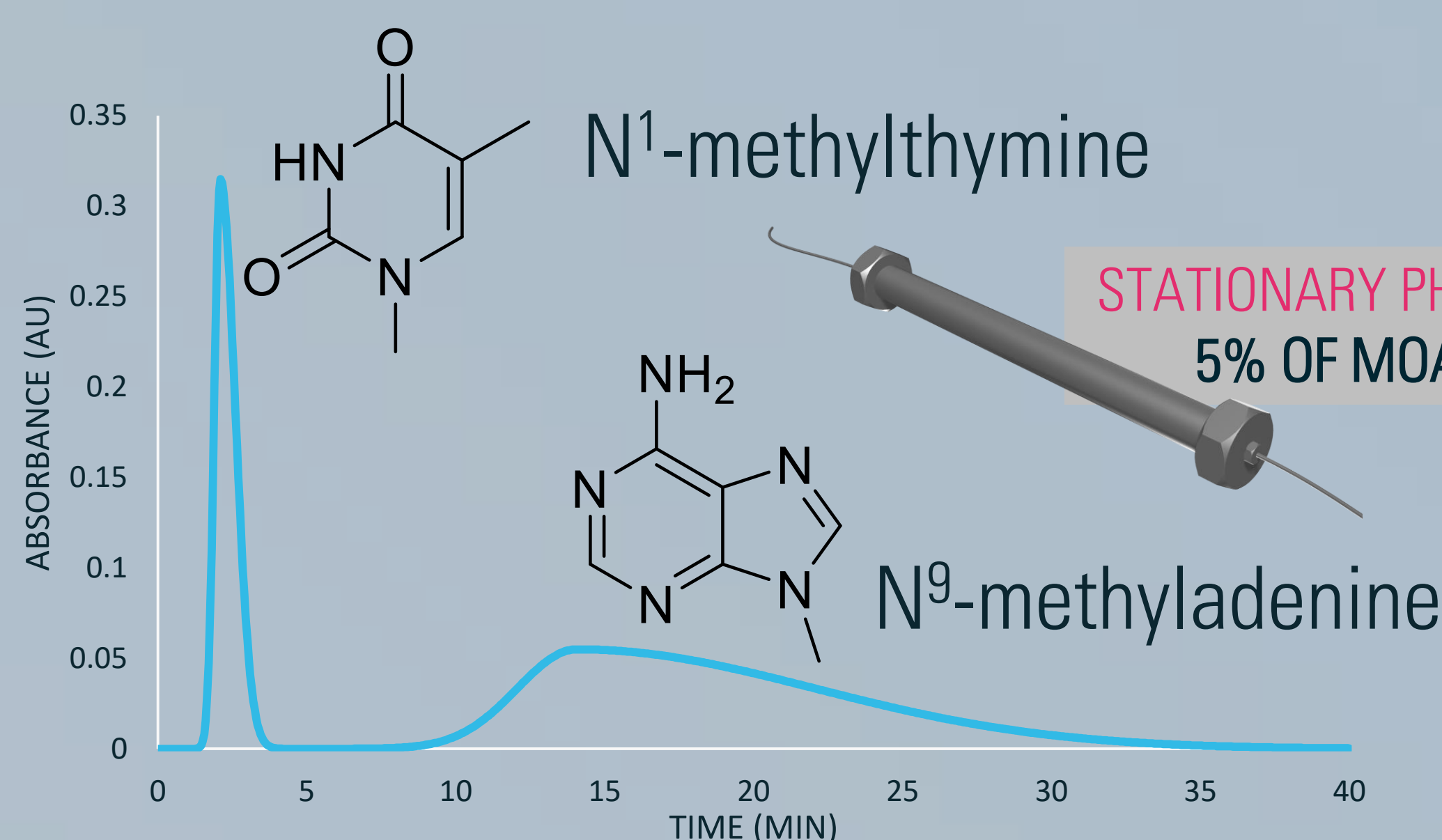
Mechanical and rheological properties; nanoprocessable

Different pore sizes

It is conserved Inherent bulk material properties like stimulus-response

Low density

APPLICATIONS HPLC COLUMN



APPLICATIONS I₂ CAPTURE-DELIVERY

