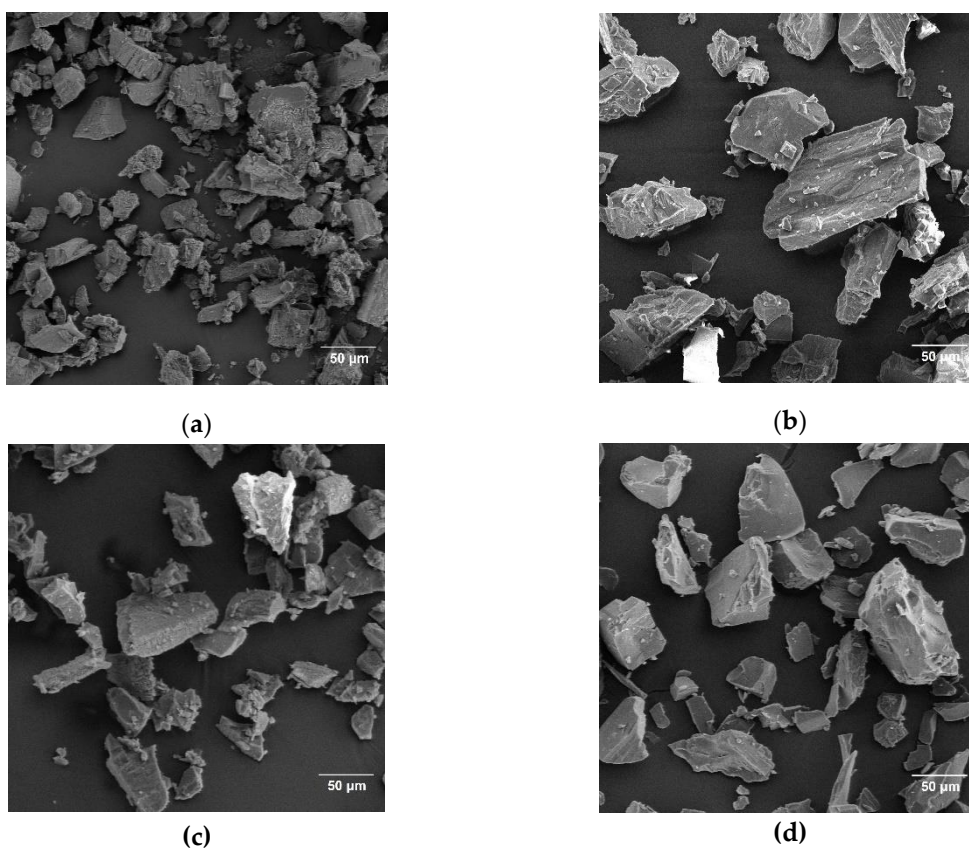
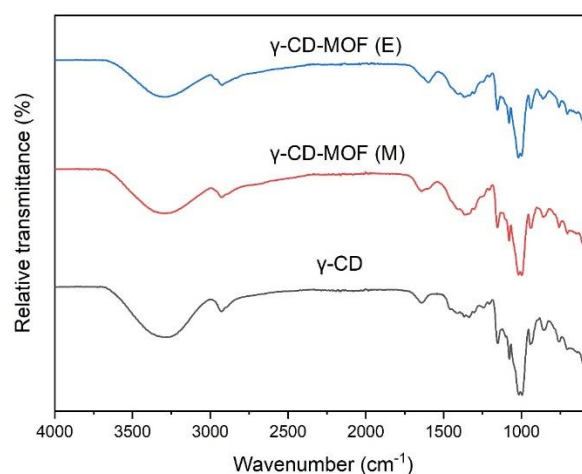


## Supporting Information

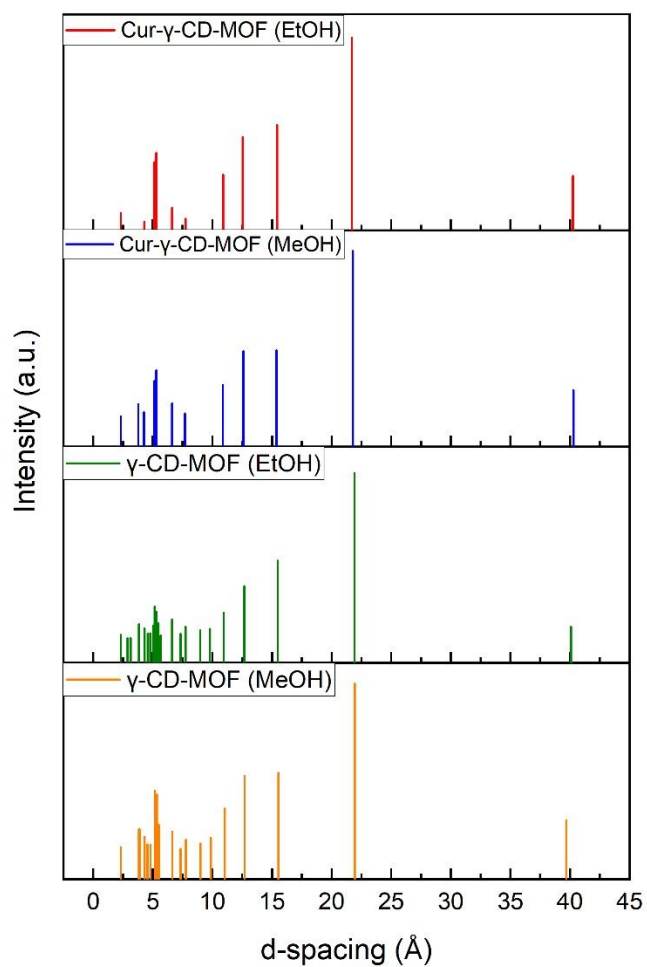


**Figure S1.** SEM images of: (a) curcumin-loaded  $\gamma$ -CD-MOFs (methanol-synthesised crystals, encapsulated via methanol), (b) curcumin-loaded  $\gamma$ -CD-MOFs (methanol-synthesised crystals, encapsulated via ethanol), (c) curcumin-loaded  $\gamma$ -CD-MOFs (ethanol-synthesised crystals, encapsulated via methanol), and (d) curcumin-loaded  $\gamma$ -CD-MOFs (ethanol-synthesised crystals, encapsulated via ethanol).



**Figure S2.** FT-IR patterns of  $\gamma$ -CD,  $\gamma$ -CD-MOFs (methanol-synthesised), and  $\gamma$ -CD-MOFs (ethanol synthesised).

The FT-IR spectra of  $\gamma$ -CD, methanol-synthesised  $\gamma$ -CD-MOFs, and ethanol-synthesised  $\gamma$ -CD-MOFs shown in Figure S2 have similar characteristic peaks. The strong, broad peak at 3000 – 3500  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  indicated -OH stretching vibration; peak at approximately 1637  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  accounted for a hydrate water vibration whereas 1360  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  corresponded to -OH plane bending vibration. Thus, indicating that the change in synthesis solvent does not affect the intermolecular interaction in the  $\gamma$ -CD-MOFs significantly.



**Figure S3.** Diffraction peaks expressed in d-spacing of free  $\gamma$ -CD-MOFs and curcumin-loaded  $\gamma$ -CD-MOFs.