Supplemental Materials

Characterization of silver and silver nanoparticle interactions with zinc finger peptides

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Figure SI.1. TEM sizing. Samples at the right (A, C, E, G and I) all contain 10 nm AgENMs and to the left (B, D, F, H and J) contain 40 nm AgENMs. The AgENMs in the top row (A & B) have not been reacted with peptide; second row (C & D) reacted with apo-NCp7_C; third row (E & F) reacted with Zn(II) NCp7; fourth row (G & H) reacted with apo CP-CCHC; and bottom row (I & J) reacted with Zn(II) CP-CCHC.
Figure SI.2. Aqueous silver titrations into buffer. Control of Ag(I) titrated into 5 mM sodium citrate buffer (A), into 60 μM NCp7_C in water (B) and 60 μM CP-CCHC in water (C). The apopeptide spectra were used as baselines to give differential absorption as Ag(I) was titrated into the sample.
Figure SI.3. FluoZin controls. Relative change in fluorescence of FluoZin-3 in water after each of the following was added: 20 μM ZF peptide, 20 μM Ag(I), 0.0187 nM 10 nm AgENMs, and 0.001165 nM 40 nm AgENMs. Samples were allowed to react with Ag(I) for 30 min before spectra were taken.