Peptide-based FeS$_4$ complexes: the zinc ribbon fold is unsurpassed to stabilize both the Fe$^{II}$ and Fe$^{III}$ states

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Supporting Information


Figure S2. CD (dashed line) and MDC (solid line) spectra of reduced (left) and oxidized (right) forms of Clostridium pasteurianum rubredoxin taken from W. A. Eaton and W. Lovenberg, in Iron-Sulfur Proteins, ed. W. Lovenberg, Academic Press, New York, 1973, vol. 2, pp. 131–162.
**Figure S3.** (A) UV-Vis monitoring of the reduction of Fe$^{III}$·L$_{ZR}$ under argon. (B) Redox cycling between Fe$^{II}$·L$_{ZR}$ and Fe$^{III}$·L$_{ZR}$ monitored at 491 nm. Red and black arrows indicate when air and argon was bubbled in the solution.

**Figure S4.** Absorbance (497 nm) monitoring of the stability of Fe$^{III}$·L$_{TC}$ (39 µM) under air in HEPES buffer 20 mM pH 7.5, TCEP 750 µM, 298 K.