Supplementary Material

Biotemplated fabrication of size controlled palladium nanoparticle chains

Xingfei Zhou1*, Lifei Zheng2, Rong Li1, Bin Li4, Saju Pillai3, Peng Xu1, Yi Zhang4*

1 Department of Physics, Ningbo University, Ningbo, 315211, China.
2 Department of Polymer Chemistry, Zernike Institute for Advanced Materials, University of Groningen, Nijenborgh 4, 9747 AG Groningen, The Netherlands.
3 Department of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering, Aalborg University, 9220, Aalborg, Denmark
4 Laboratory of Physical Biology, Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 201800, China.

* Email: zhangyi@sinap.ac.cn; zhouxingfei@nbu.edu.cn
Fig. S1. CD spectra of the glucagon solution incubated at different periods of time. Black curve: 0.5 hour; Red curve: 3 days.
**Fig. S2.** High-magnification AFM height images of palladium oxide NP chains obtained by incubating aged sodium tetrachloropalladate (II) at different concentrations with glucagon fibrils. (a1) 1mM; (b1) 2.5 mM; (c1) 5 mM, respectively. (a2-c2): The cross section profile of NP chains along the color dotted lines marked in AFM images shown in the right of each image, which clearly indicated that the diameter of NPs increased with an increase of ion concentration.
**Fig. S3.** SEM and AFM images of metallic palladium NP chains obtained by reduction of palladium oxide NP chains with DMAB. (a) SEM image; (b) AFM image; (c) High-magnification AFM image revealing the details of metallic palladium NP chains.