Supplementary Information

ADHESION MECHANISM IN A DOPA-DEFICIENT FOOT PROTEIN
FROM GREEN MUSSELS

Dong Soo Hwang\textsuperscript{1,4,§,*}, Hongbo Zeng\textsuperscript{2, §, *}, Qingye Lu\textsuperscript{2},
Jacob Israelachvili\textsuperscript{3,4,*}, and J. Herbert Waite\textsuperscript{4,5,*}

\textsuperscript{1}Ocean Science and Technology Institute, Pohang University of Science and Technology, Hyoja-Dong, Nam-Gu, Pohang, Gyeongbuk, 790-784, Korea

\textsuperscript{2}Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2V4 Canada

\textsuperscript{3}Department of Chemical Engineering, \textsuperscript{4}Materials Research Laboratory, and \textsuperscript{5}Department of Molecular, Cell and Developmental Biology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA

\textbf{Figure S1.} Adhesion energy per unit area, $W_{ad}$, changes between two pvfp-1 coated surfaces in 0.1 M sodium acetate, 0.25 M KNO\textsubscript{3}, pH 5.5 due to addition of 10 μM CuCl\textsubscript{2}. Each value and error bar represents the mean of duplicated (n=2) samples and its standard deviation.
Figure s2. UV-Vis spectrum of 7-hydroxyindole with 10 μM CuCl₂ in 0.1 M sodium acetate, 0.25 M KNO₃, pH 5.5. Addition of FeCl₃ also showed trends similar to CuCl₂.

Figure s3. AFM image (tapping mode) of pvfp-1 film deposited on freshly cleaved mica.

Figure s4. Hydrodynamic radius distribution of pvfp-1 in 0.1 M acetic acid (pH 3.0) depending on salt concentration by Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS)