

Supplementary Information

A comparative binding mechanism between human serum albumin and α -1-acid glycoprotein with corilagin: Biophysical and computational approach

Daniel Pushparaju Yeggoni[†], Aparna Rachamallu[‡], Rajagopal Subramanyam^{*†}

[†]Department of Plant Sciences, School of Life Sciences, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
500046, India

[‡]National Institute of Animal Biotechnology, Axis Clinicals Building, Miyapur, Hyderabad,
500049, India

*Corresponding author
Rajagopal Subramanyam
Tel: +91-40-23134572
Fax: +91-40-23010120
Email: srgsl@uohyd.ernet.in

Figure S1.

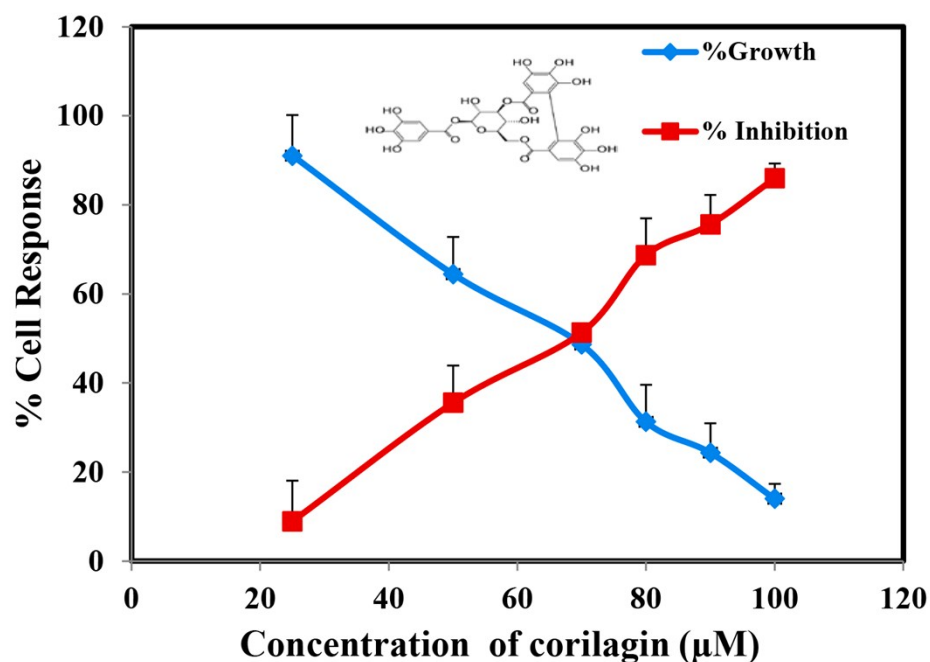


Figure S1.

Corilagin is showing anti-inflammatory properties against LPS induced mouse macrophages (RAW 264.7) in a dose-dependent manner. Cell growth was measured by the MTT assay. Insert shows the structure of Corilagin and the molecular formula (C₂₇H₂₂O₁₈) and mass, 634.45 Da, respectively.

Figure S2.

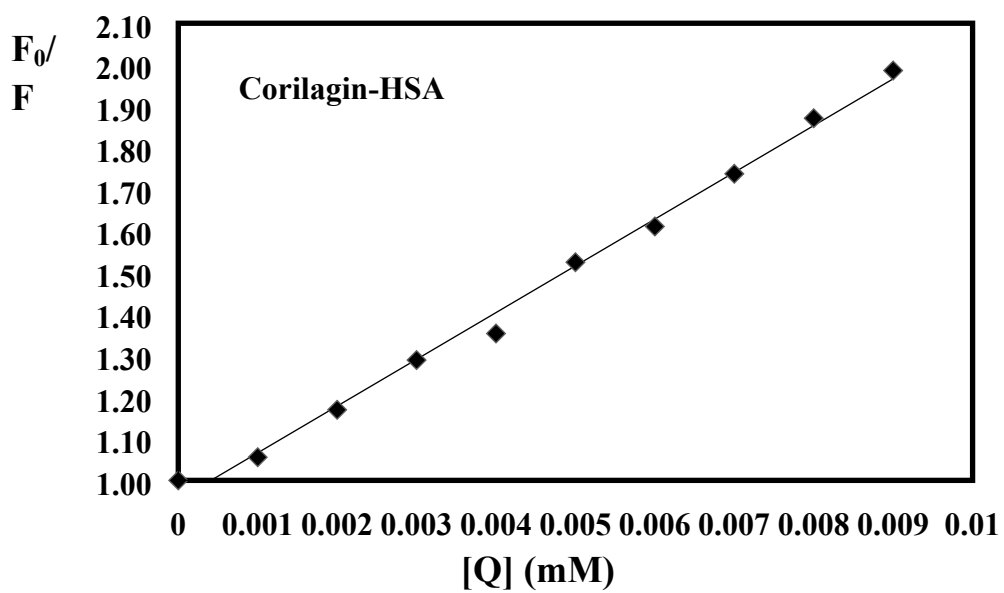


Figure S2.

Stern-Volmer plots of HSA- Corilagin complexes showing fluorescence quenching constant (K_q) and plot of F_0/F against $[Q]$ for Corilagin.

Figure S3.

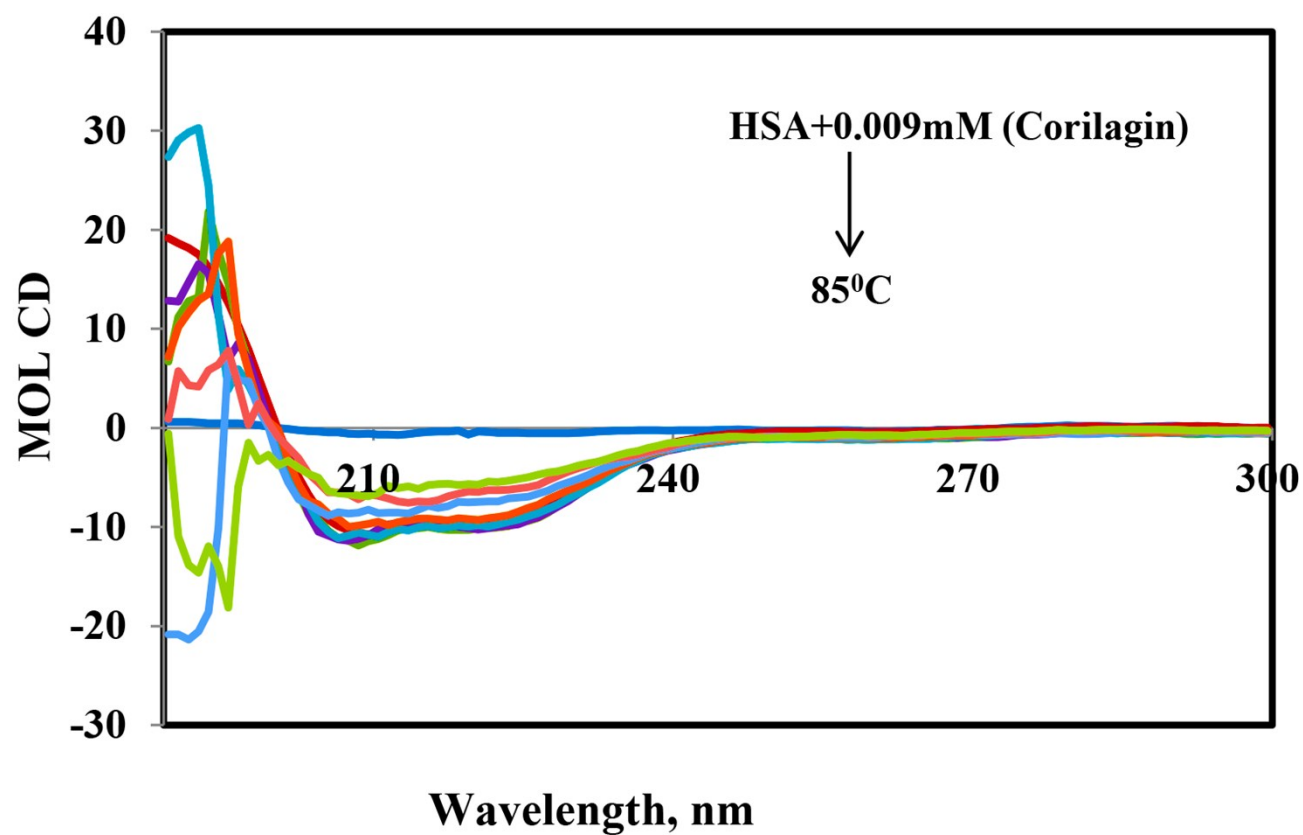


Figure S3.

Temperature-dependent CD-Spectra of HSA+corilagin complexes. HSA-corilagin complexes with temperature dependent. The temperature dependence for HSA-corilagin complexes from 25°C to 85°C with an interval of 10°C.

Figure S4.

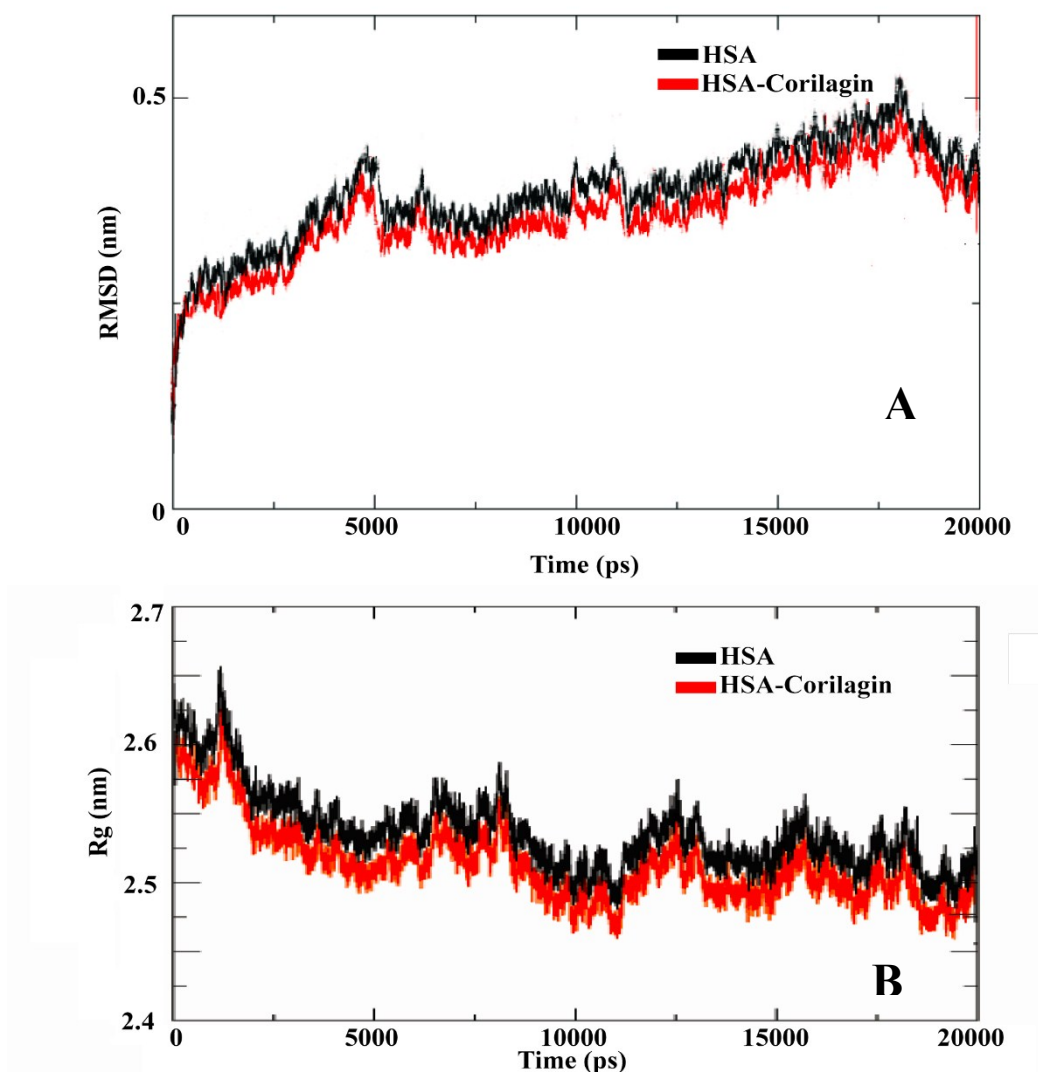


Figure S4.

(A) The Root mean square deviation (nm) of unligand HSA and ligand HSA (HSA- corilagin) for 20ns . (B) The Time dependence of the radius of gyration (Rg) for the backbone atoms of unligand HSA and ligand HSA (HSA- corilagin) for 20ns.