Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.

Characterization of the interaction between acotiamide hydrochloride and human serum albumin: ^{1}H STD NMR spectroscopy, electrochemical measurement, and docking investigations Supporting information

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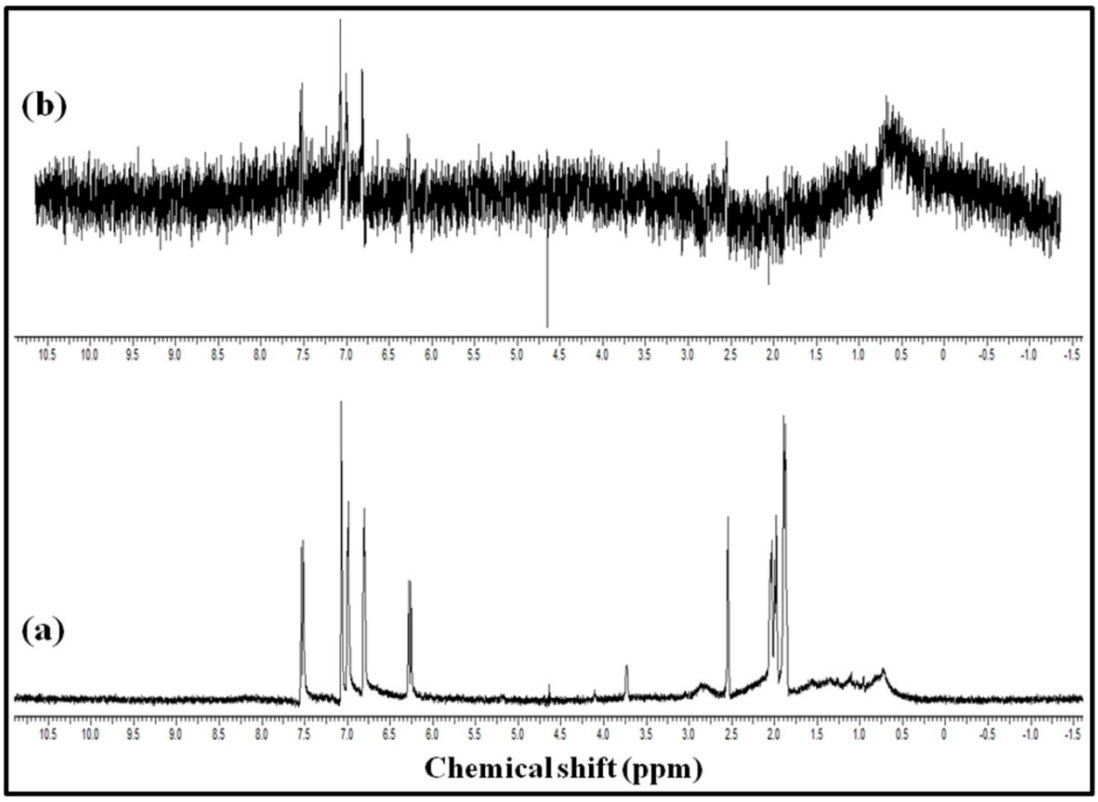

Fig. S1 The full ^{1}H NMR spectrum of Z-338 and HSA in 40 : 1 ratio obtained with a Watergate scheme for solvent suppression (a) and the corresponding STD spectrum (b).

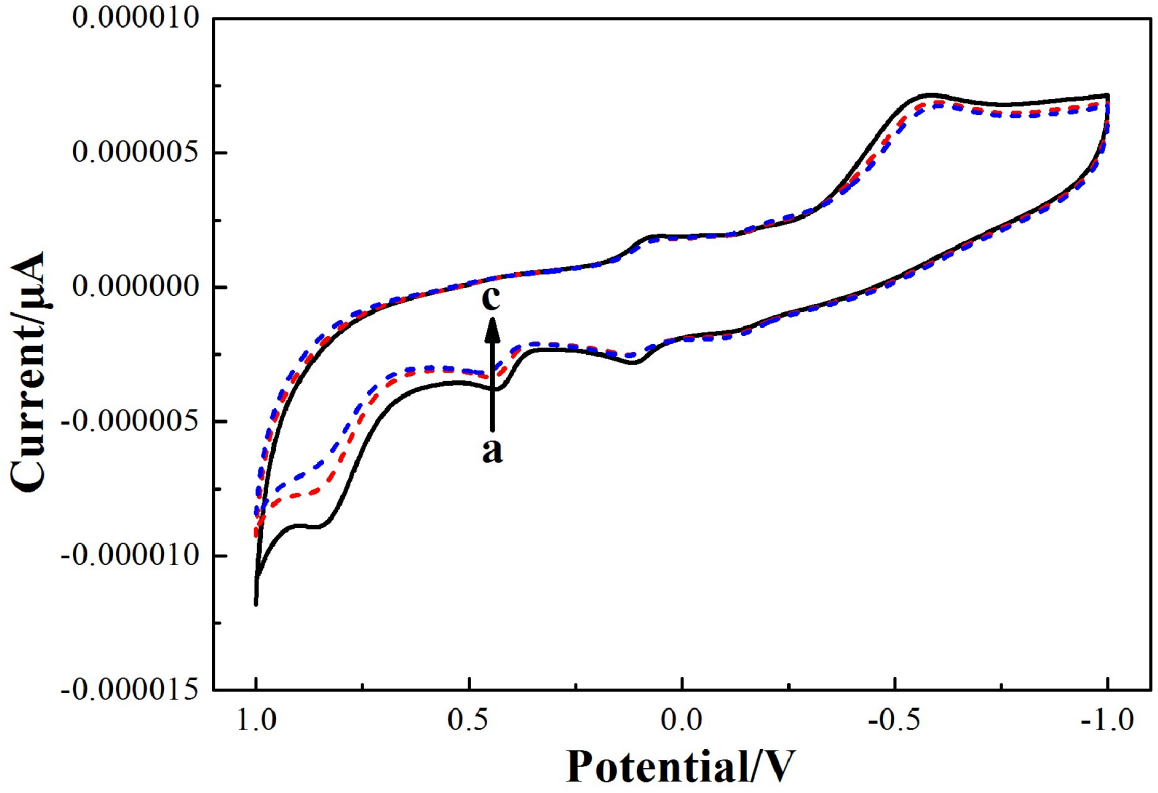

Fig. S2 CV curves of Z-338 in the absence and presence of HSA. [Z-338] = 5.0×10^{-4} M. [HSA] = 0, 1.0×10^{-5} M and 2.0×10^{-5} M (a–c, respectively).

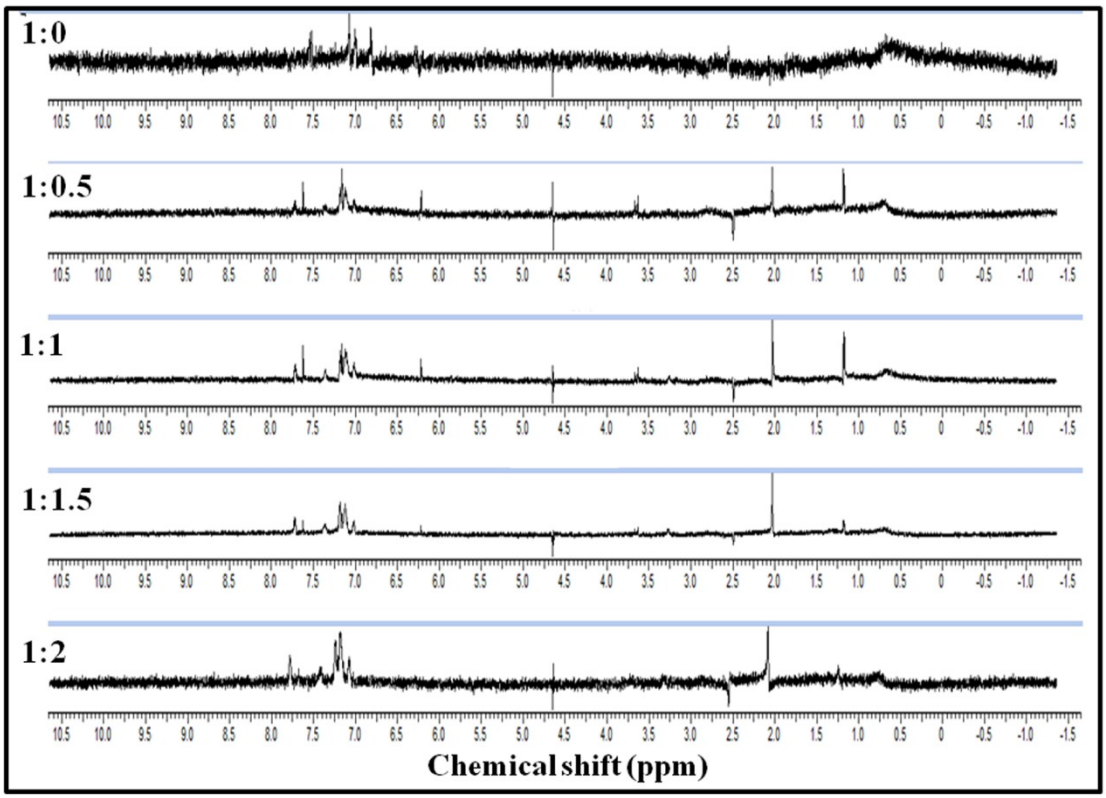

Fig. S3 The full STD NMR spectra of HSA-Z-338 system without and with warfarin. The concentration of HSA (1.0×10^{-5} M) and Z-338 (4.0×10^{-4} M) was keep constant. The concentration of warfarin was 0, 2.0×10^{-4} M, 4.0×10^{-4} M, 6.0×10^{-4} M and 8.0×10^{-4} M, respectively.

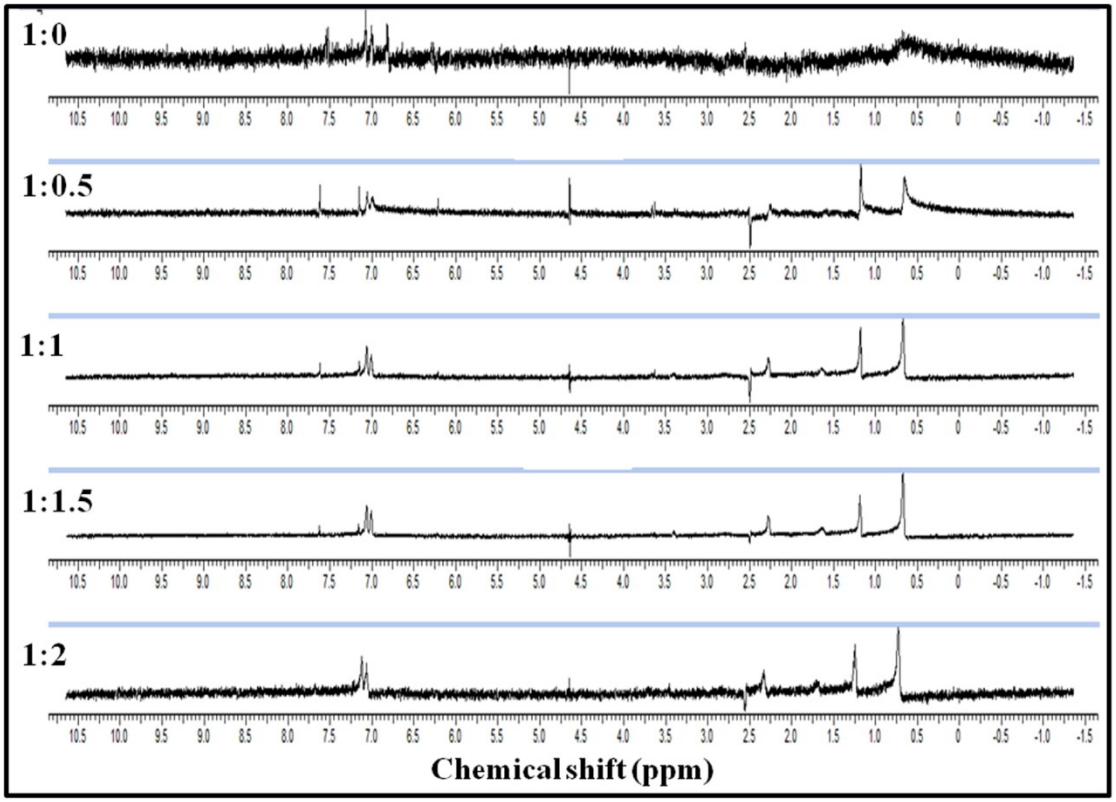

Fig. S4 The full STD NMR spectra of HSA-Z-338 system without and with ibuprofen. The concentration of HSA (1.0×10^{-5} M) and Z-338 (4.0×10^{-4} M) was keep constant. The concentration of ibuprofen was 0, 2.0×10^{-4} M, 4.0×10^{-4} M, 6.0×10^{-4} M and 8.0×10^{-4} M, respectively.