

Self-assembly Dynamics and Antimicrobial Activity of All L- and D-amino Acid Enantiomers of a Designer Peptide

Zhou Ye^a, Xiao Zhu^{a,b}, Sergio Acosta^c, Dhiraj Kumar^a, Ting Sang^{a,d}, Conrado Aparicio^{a}*

a MDRCBB, Minnesota Dental Research Center for Biomaterials and Biomechanics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, United States

b The State Key Laboratory Breeding Base of Basic Science of Stomatology & Key Laboratory of Oral Biomedicine Ministry of Education, School of Stomatology, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430079, China

c G.I.R. Bioforge, University of Valladolid, CIBER-BBN, Paseo de Belén 11, 47011 Valladolid, Spain

d Jiangxi Provincial Key Laboratory of Oral Biomedicine, School of Stomatology, Nanchang University, Nanchang 330006, China

*[*apari003@umn.edu](mailto:apari003@umn.edu)*

Critical aggregation concentration by Nile Red assay

Nile Red has high affinity to the hydrophobic region of the self-assembled peptide nanofibers. In aqueous solution without hydrophobic environment, the fluorescent signal is very weak¹. Nile Red concentrated stock solution was prepared at 2 mM in methanol and was then diluted in pH 10.8 borax-NaOH buffer to a final concentration of 1 μ M. L-GL13K stock solution was prepared at 20 mM in DI water and was diluted in pH 10.8 borax-NaOH buffer to the concentration range of 0.2 μ M-1 mM. Equal volume (100 μ l) of 1 μ M Nile Red solution and L-GL13K solution at different concentration was added and mixed in 96-well black microplates. The fluorescence assay was conducted at an excitation wavelength of 530 nm and an emission wavelength of 590 nm using a BioTek Synergy HT microplate reader (Winooski, VT, USA). The fluorescence intensity was plotted against the logarithm of L-GL13K concentration. When the concentration was close to the critical aggregation concentration, a sharp increase in the intensity should be observed due to the hydrophobic environment.

Reference:

1 R. M. P. Da Silva, D. Van Der Zwaag, L. Albertazzi, S. S. Lee, E. W. Meijer and S. I. Stupp, *Nat. Commun.*, DOI:10.1038/ncomms11561.

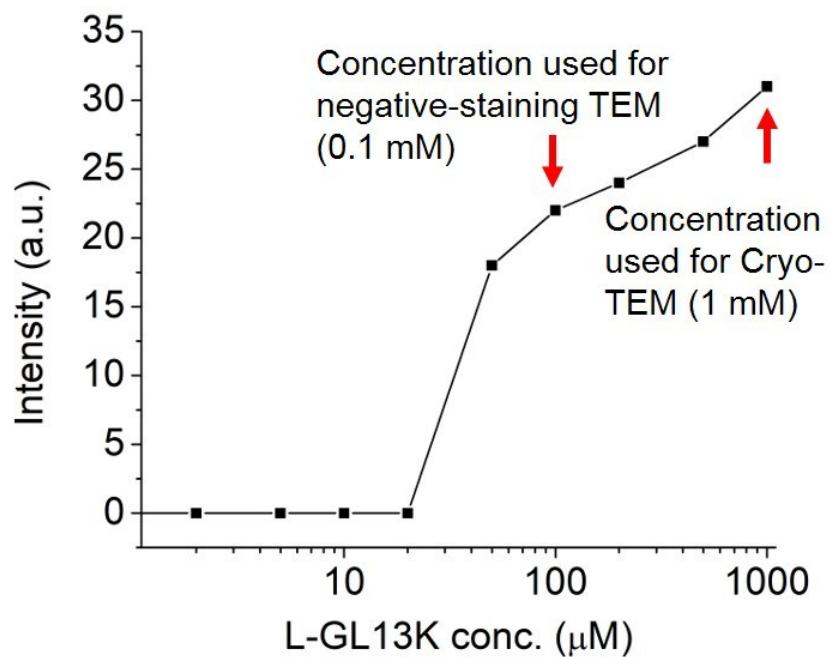


Figure S1. Nile Red assay of L-GL13K at the concentration range of 0.2 μ M to 1.0 mM. The critical aggregation concentration was between 20 to 50 μ M.

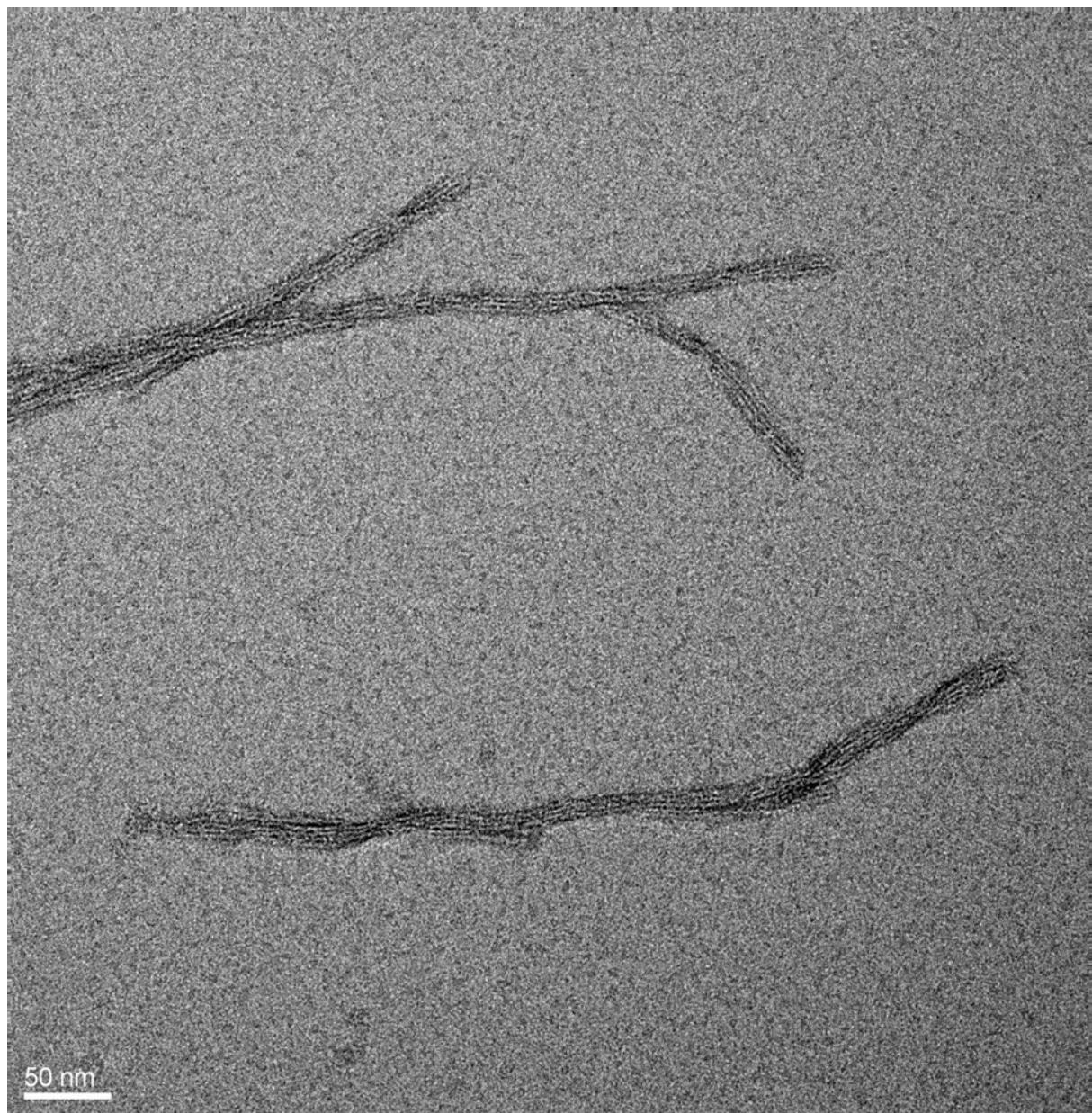


Figure S2. High-resolution TEM image of 0.1 mM L-GL13K in pH 9.8 borax-NaOH solution for 8 days.

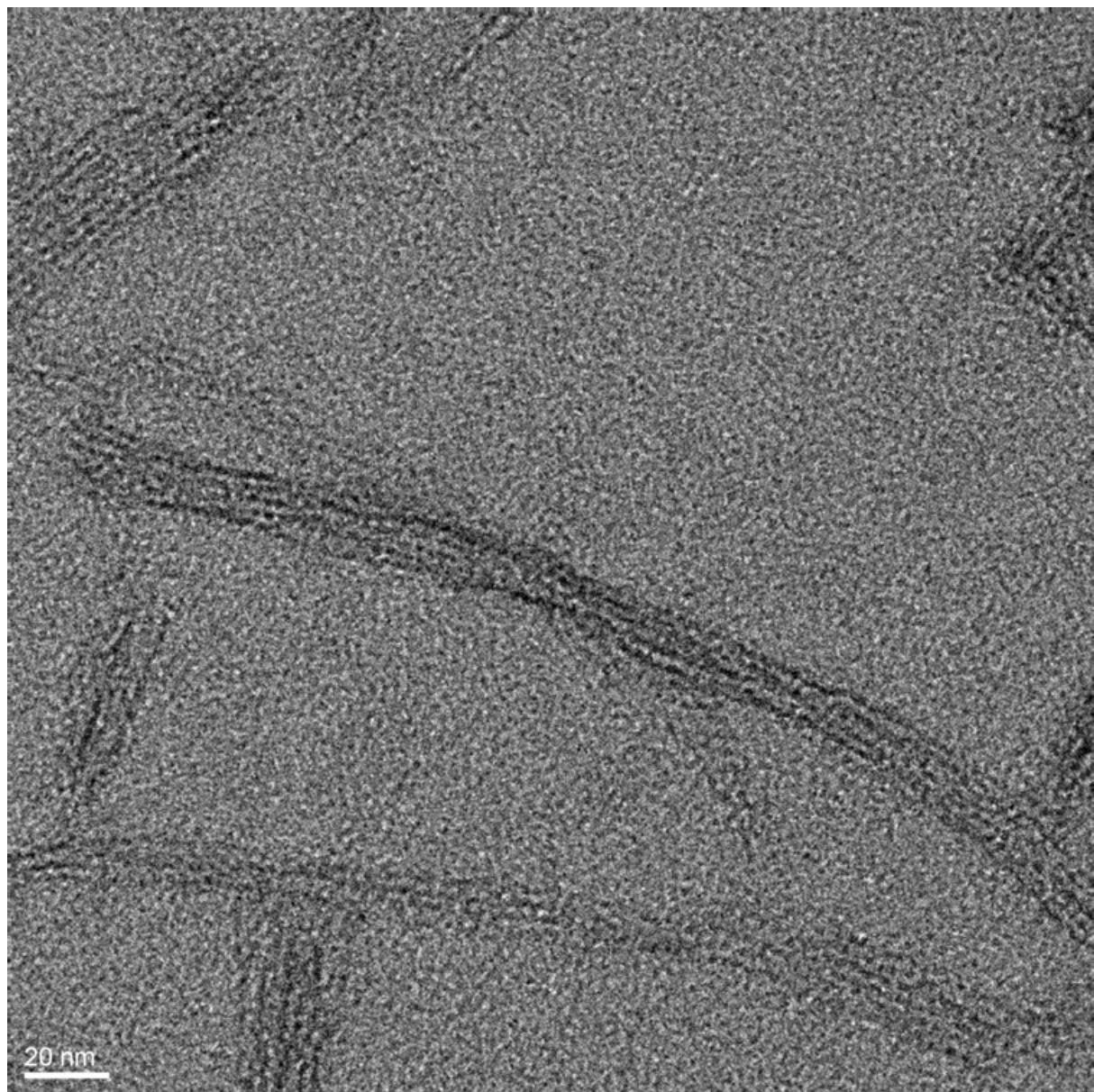


Figure S3. High-resolution TEM image of 0.1 mM L-GL13K in pH 10.8 borax-NaOH solution for 2 days.

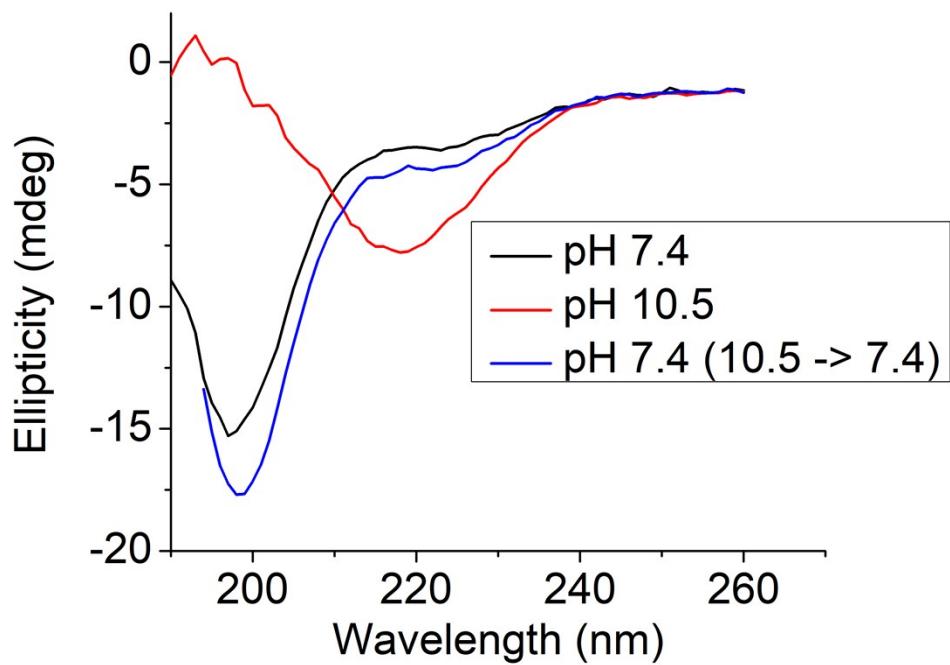


Figure S4. CD spectra of 0.1 mM L-GL13K in buffer solutions at pH 7.4, pH 10.5 and titrated from pH 10.5 to pH 7.4.

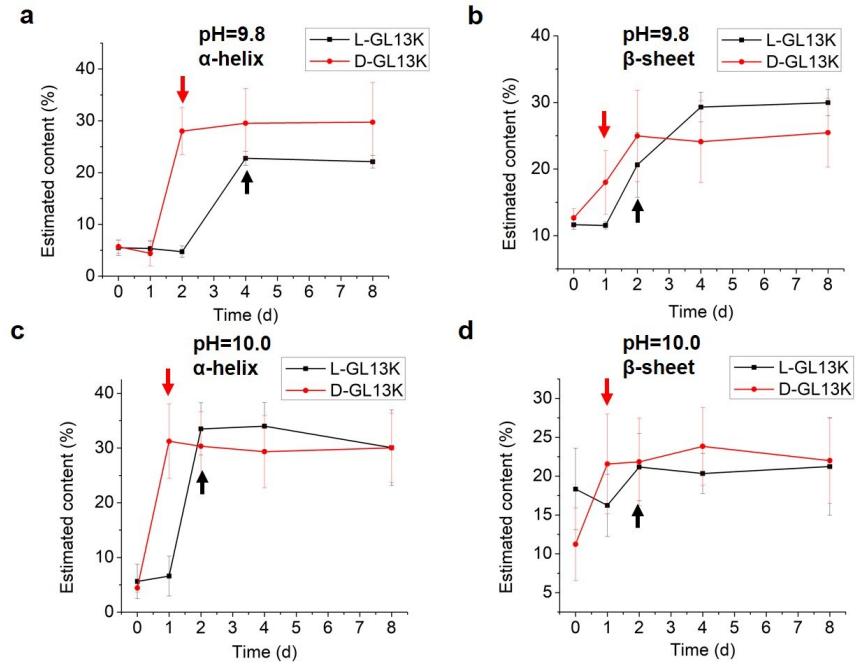


Figure S5. Estimation of secondary structure (a, c, α -helix; b, d, β -sheet) contents of L- and D-GL13K in pH 9.8 and pH 10.0 solutions for up to 8 days. The time for sharp increase in content change was marked by black (L-GL13K) and red (D-GL13K) arrows.