Supporting Information

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Synthesis, Characterization, and Catalytic Application of Networked Au Nanostructures Fabricated using Peptide Templates

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(6 pages)



Figure S1. Image demonstrating the solution color and intensity with increased Au loading for the Au30 and Au60 NPN samples. Parts (A and B) represent the Au30 ratio with the R5 peptide before and after reduction, respectively, while parts (C and D) present the same images for the Au60 materials.



Figure S2. EDS analysis of the Au30 NPNs. The Au peaks arise from the peptide-based materials, while the Cu peaks arise from the Cu grid used during the analysis.



Figure S3. QCM plot for the R5 peptide binding of a metallic Au surface where an increase in mass is observed that reaches saturation at $\sim 65 \text{ ng/cm}^2$.



Figure S4. TEM and UV-vis analysis for the Au30 and Au60 materials prepared in the absence of the R5 peptide. Part (a) presents the TEM image of the peptide-free Au30 structures, while part (b) displays the image of the un-capped Au60 materials. As is evident, the structures are polydisperse in both size and shape due to the lack of a peptide template that controls the particle morphology. Part (c) presents the UV-vis analysis of the materials presented in parts (a and b).

Peptide					No Peptide			
Particle Shape	Au30		Au60		Au30		Au60	
	Percent	Size/width(nm)	Percent	Size/width (nm)	Percent	Size/width (nm)	Percent	Size/width (nm)
Spheres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	7.7 ± 2.3	31.0	18.3 ± 4.2
NPNs	100.0	6.7 ± 1.1	100.0	7.1 ± 1.3	67.0	10.3 ± 1.9	31.0	15.0 ± 2.5
Cubes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	177 ± 57
Ferns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	205 ± 35

Figure S5. Size and shape distribution analysis for the materials fabricated with and without the R5 peptide template.