

Supporting Information

Development of antithrombotic peptides based on the molecular interactions between von Willebrand factor and GPIIb/IIIa

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Table S1. Screening of inhibitor by docking and binding conformation

candidate	label	E_{vina} (kcal/mol)	RMSD(nm)
EWEYWDPD	I1	-7.5	0.341763
EPEGFDWD	I2	-7.5	0.357641
ESEYWDYD	I3	-7.5	0.362230
EPEGPDWD	I4	-7.5	0.365492
EAEYWDFD	I5	-7.6	0.366498
EGEYWDFD	I6	-7.5	0.374358
EGEPWDGD	I7	-7.7	0.377362
EPEWWDVD	I8	-8.2	0.379835
ESEYWDFD	I9	-7.5	0.380284
EPEWLDYD	I10	-7.7	0.381267
EPEPWDPD	I11	-7.9	0.385159
EPEWFDWD	I12	-7.8	0.385899
EDECGDWD	I13	-7.5	0.390631
EAEPFDCD	I14	-7.5	0.392722
EGEPWDL D	I15	-7.8	0.393510
EWEYWDDD	I16	-7.6	0.396083
EAEPWDPD	I17	-7.6	0.398703
EPEWDE D	I18	-7.9	0.399933

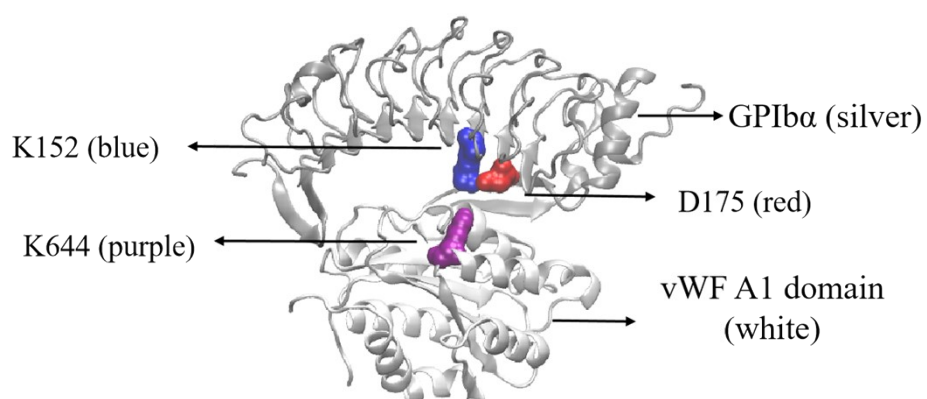


Figure S1. Molecular interface around K644.

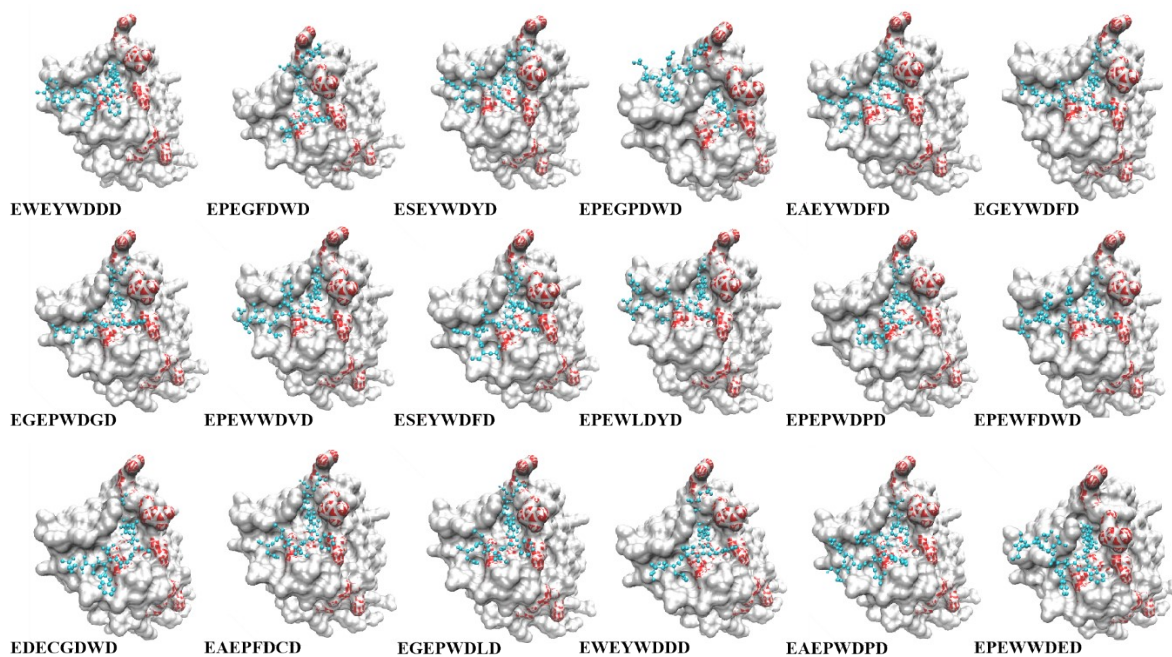


Figure S2. Binding conformation of inhibitors. vWF A1 domain is shown as a Surf structure and the key amino acid residues are in red. The inhibitors are shown as a CPK structure in cyan.

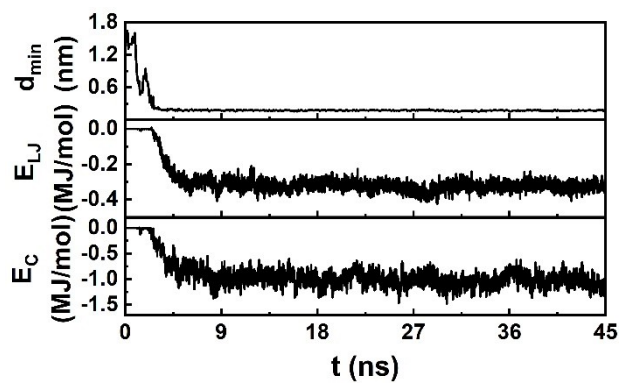


Figure S3. Time courses of d_{\min} , E_C and E_{LJ} between vWF A1 domain and GPIIb.

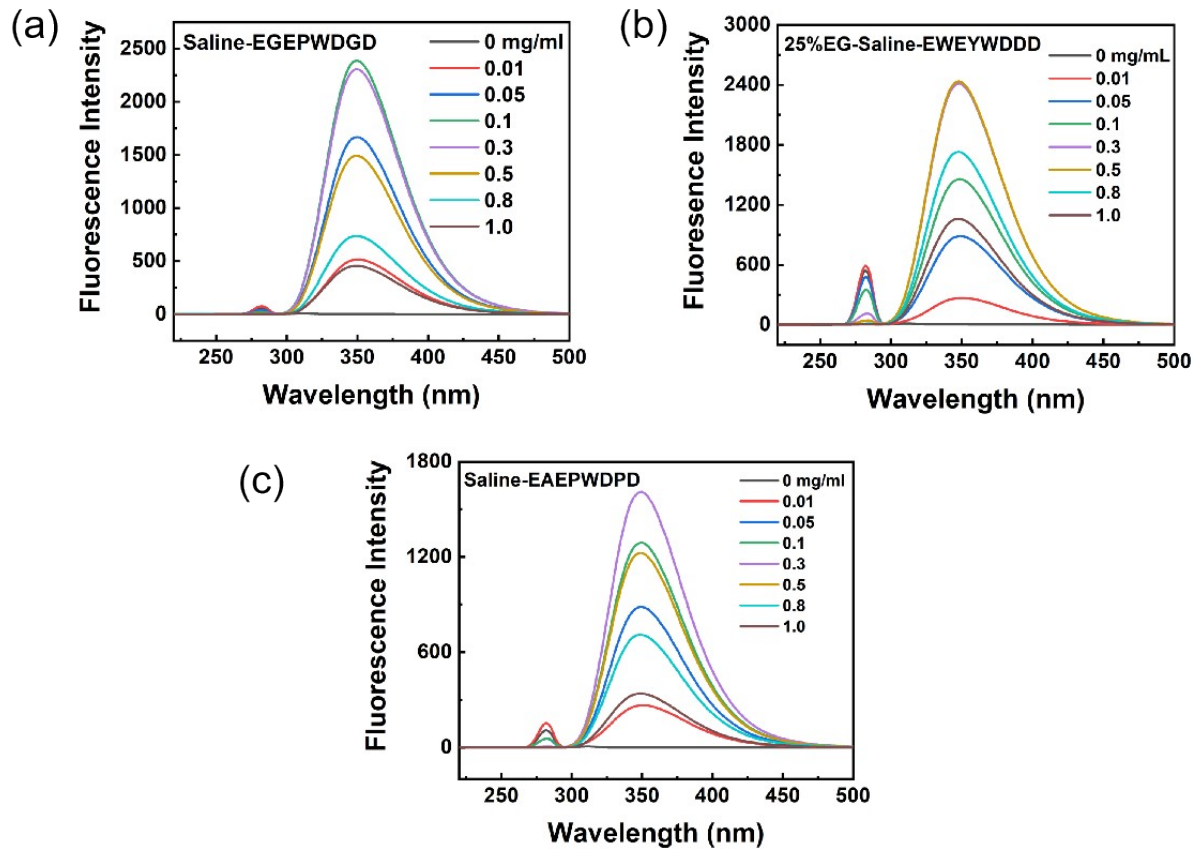


Figure S4. Fluorescence spectra of EGEPWDGD (a), EWEYWDDD (b), EAEPWDPD (c).

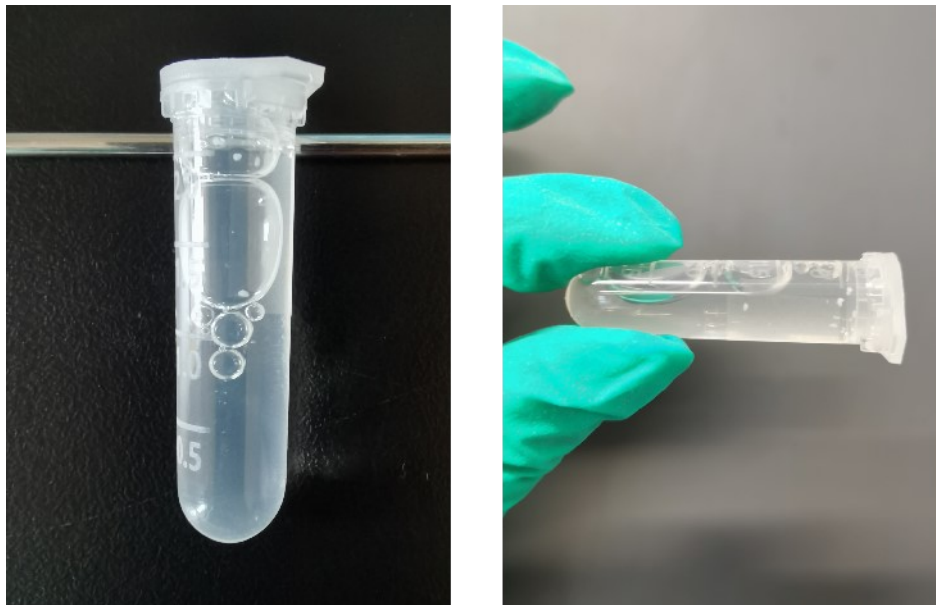


Figure S5. Dissolution of I16 in PRP.