Peptide-based FeS_4 complexes: the zinc ribbon fold is unsurpassed to stabilize both the Fe^{II} and Fe^{III} states

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Supporting Information

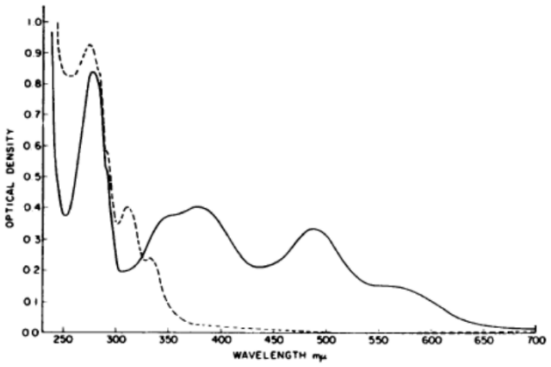

Figure S1. Absorption spectra of reduced (dashed line) and oxidized (solid line) forms of *Clostridium pasteurianum* rubredoxin taken from W. Lovenberg and B. E. Sobel, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 1965, **54**, 193–199.

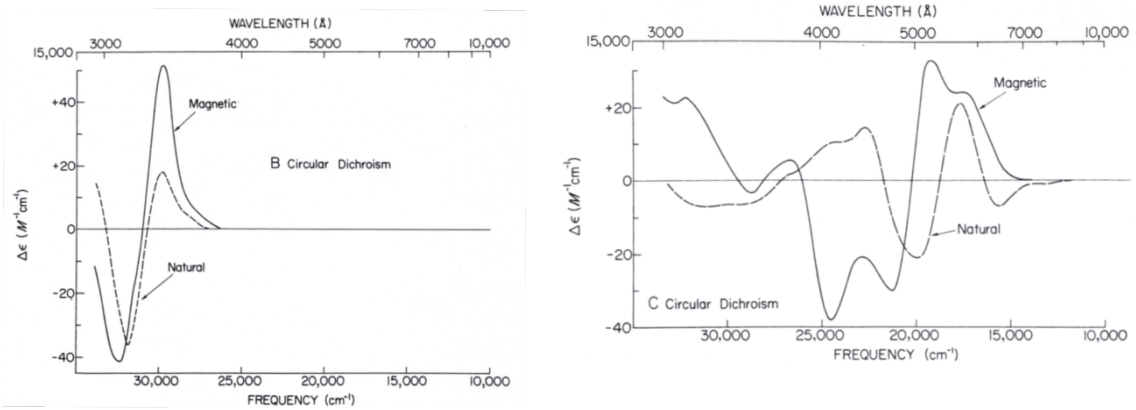

Figure S2. CD (dashed line) and MDC (solid line) spectra of reduced (left) and oxidized (right) forms of *Clostridium pasteurianum* rubredoxin taken from W. A. Eaton and W. Lovenberg, in *Iron-Sulfur Proteins*, ed. W. Lovenberg, Academic Press, New York, 1973, vol. 2, pp. 131–162.

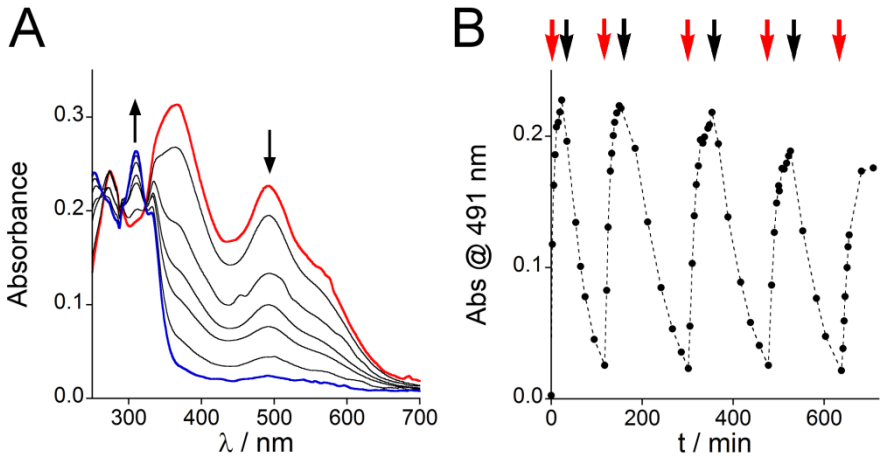

Figure S3. (A) UV-Vis monitoring of the reduction of $Fe^{III}{\cdot}L_{ZR}$ under argon. (B) Redox cycling between $Fe^{II}{\cdot}L_{ZR}$ and $Fe^{III}{\cdot}L_{ZR}$ monitored at 491 nm. Red and black arrows indicate when air and argon was bubbled in the solution.

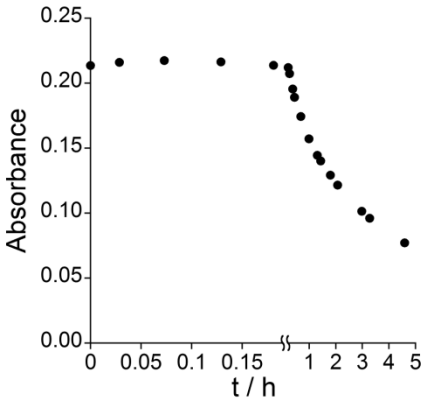

Figure S4. Absorbance (497 nm) monitoring of the stability of $Fe^{III}{\cdot}L_{TC}$ (39 µM) under air in HEPES buffer 20 mM pH 7.5, TCEP 750 µM, 298 K.