Superparamagnetic Core-Shell Polymer Particles for Efficient Purification of His-Tagged Proteins**

Weijun Fang, Xiaolan Chen, and Nanfeng Zheng*

State Key Laboratory for Physical Chemistry of Solid Surfaces and Department of Chemistry, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005, China

Email: nfzheng@xmu.edu.cn

Figure S1. The XRD pattern of the as-prepared Fe_3O_4 spheres. The pattern matches that of inverse spinel magnetite (Fe_3O_4) (JCPDS 82-1533) shown at the bottom.



Figure S2. Zeta potentials of $Fe_3O_4@SiO_2$ spheres, $Fe_3O_4@SiO_2-NH_2$ spheres and $Fe_3O_4@SiO_2/NTA$ spheres in ultra-pure water.



Figure S3. TGA curves of a) Fe₃O₄@SiO₂/MA spheres and b) Fe₃O₄@SiO₂/P(St-alt-MAn) spheres.



Figure S4. The hysteresis loops of a) Fe₃O₄ spheres, b) Fe₃O₄@SiO₂/P(St-alt-MAA)/ Ni-NTA spheres.



Figure S5. The fluorescence spectra showing the charge of emission intensity in the GFP capturing experiments with different amount of magnetic spheres. a) 6.0 μ g of His-tagged GFP was mixed with 10μ g $_{2}0\mu$ g $_{3}0\mu$ g $_{4}0\mu$ g and 48μ g of Fe₃O₄@SiO₂/Ni-NTA spheres in PBS buffer. b) 6.0 μ g of His-tagged GFP was mixed with 5μ g $_{8}\mu$ g $_{1}0\mu$ g and 12μ g of Fe₃O₄@SiO₂/P(St-alt-MAA)/Ni-NTA spheres in PBS buffer. The spectra were measured from the supernatants after the separation of magnetic spheres.