## Supplementary Information

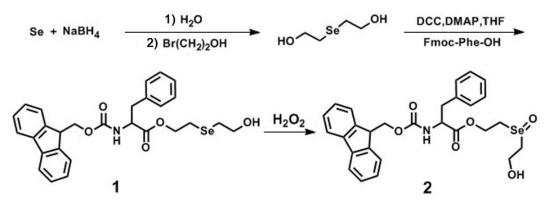
## Redox control of GPx catalytic activity through mediating self-assembly of Fmoc-phenyalanine selenide into switchable supramolecular architectures

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## Syntheses and characterizations



Scheme S1. Synthesis route of compounds 1 and 2

Synthesis and characterization of 2,2'-selenodicthanol: To a round-bottom flask containing selenium powder (789.5 mg, 10 mmol) and NaBH<sub>4</sub> (1.894 g, 50 mmol) under a nitrogen atmosphere, 10 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O was injected. The suspension was heated until NaBH<sub>4</sub> had completely reacted. After the mixture had been cooled down to room temperature, deoxygenized 2-bromoethanol (2.505 g, 20 mmol) was added. The mixture was then stirred over night. The solution was extracted with EtOAc, and the organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After filtration, the solvent was removed by vacuum. The resulting crude product was purified by flash chromatography (10:1 EtOAc : petroleum ether) to yield the product as a yellow liquid, total yield 35%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 25 °C)  $\delta$ (ppm): 2.22 (s, 1H), 2.84 (t, 3H), 3.85 (t, 2H).

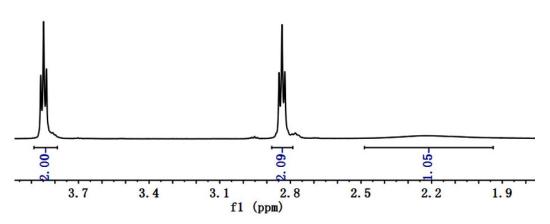


Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 2, 2'-selenodiethanol in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.

**Characterization of Compound 1** 

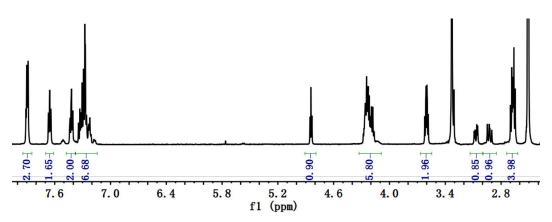
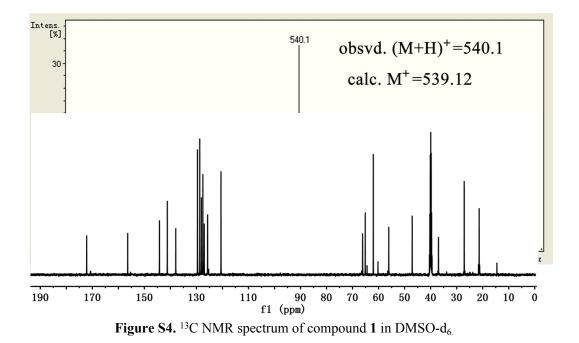


Figure S2. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 1 in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>.



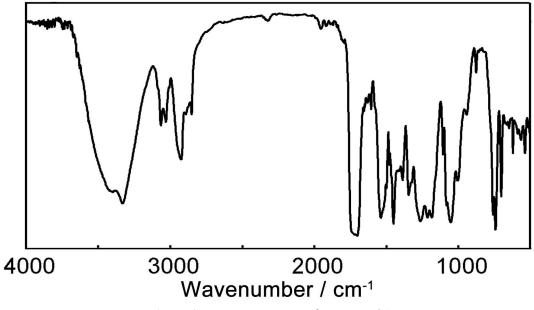
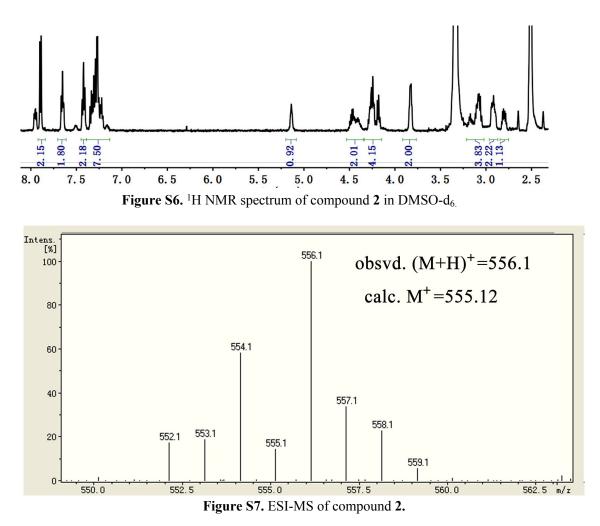


Figure S5. FT-IR spectrum of compound 1.

**Characterization of Compound 2** 



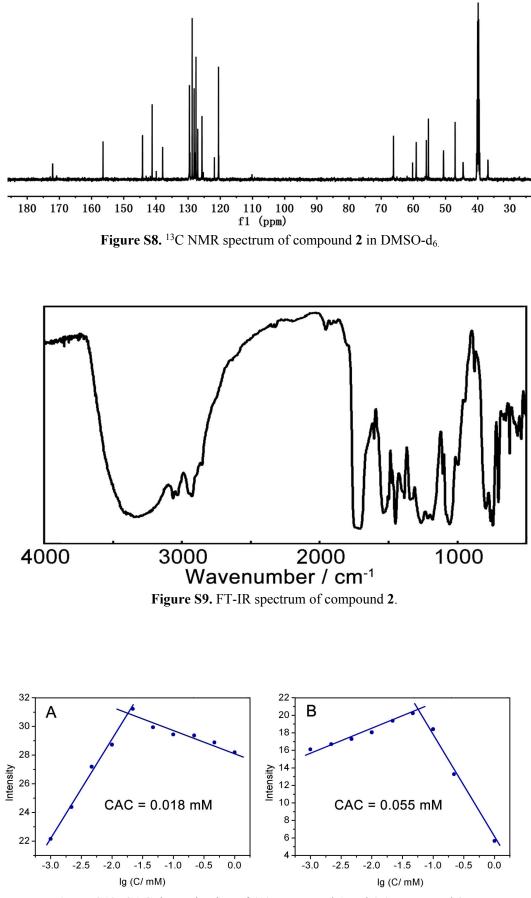


Figure S10. CAC determination of (A) compound 1 and (B) compound 2.

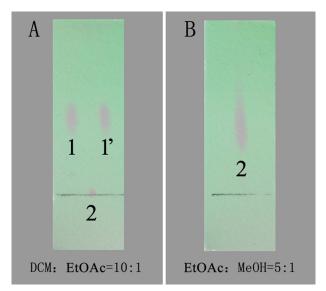
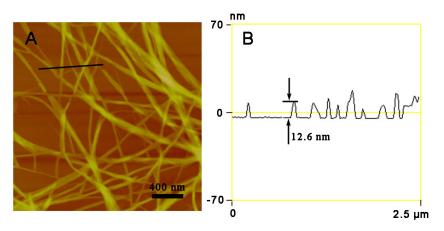


Figure S11. TLC of compound 1 and 2. (A) After the addition of 2 equiv. of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> to the methanol solution of 1, 2 is obtained. The treatment of 2 with 2 equiv. of GSH produces 1', whose Rfs value is the same with that of 1, implying the reversible conversion between 1 and 2. (B) The produced 2 can be eluted by polarer developing solvent. No obvious impurity points can be observed in both A and B indicates the conversion is almost quantitative.



**Figure S12.** (A) AFM image of the NTs self-assembled from compound **2** in aqueous solution at concentration of 1 mM. (B) Height curve of the NTs from panel A.

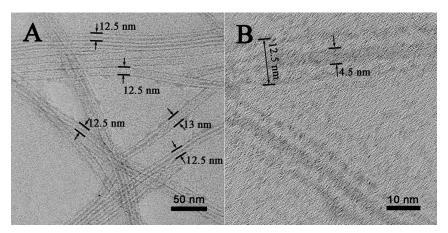


Figure S13. (A) TEM and (B) HR-TEM images of the NTs self-assembled from compound 2 in aqueous solution at concentration of 1 mM.

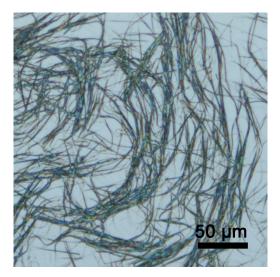


Figure S14. Optical microscopy image of the NTs self-assembled from compound 2 in aqueous solution at concentration of 1 mM.

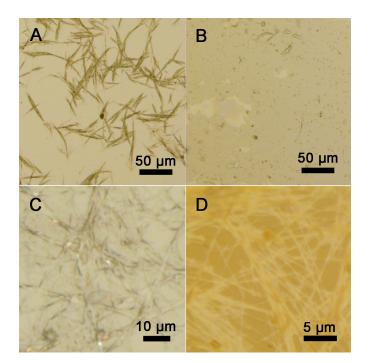


Figure S15. Optical microscopic pictures of the self-assemblies. (A) NTs self-assembled from compound 2 at 1 mM. (B) After addition of 2 equiv. of GSH to the solution of A. (C) After addition of 10 equiv. of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> to the solution of B. (D) After addition of 1 equiv. of CUOOH to the solution of B.

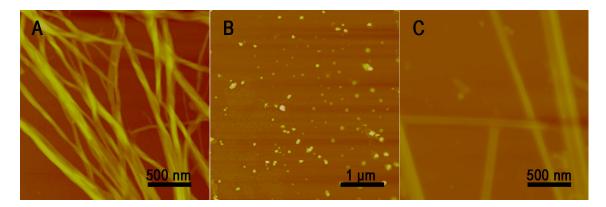


Figure S16. AFM images of the self-assemblies. (A) NTs self-assembled from compound 2 at 1 mM.(B) After addition of 2 equiv. of GSH to the solution of A. (C) After addition of 1 equiv. of CUOOH to the solution of B.

ROOH	Catalyst <sup>a</sup>	Activity <sup>b</sup> (µM min <sup>-1</sup> µmol <sup>-1</sup> )
СООН	NSs NTs	0.00284 0.108
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	NSs NTs	Not detected 0.059

## Table S1 The activities for the reduction of ROOH (250 $\mu$ M) by GSH (1.0 mM) in the presence of catalysts at pH 7.0 (50 mM PBS) and 37 °C.

<sup>a</sup> The initial rate of reaction was corrected for the spontaneous oxidation. <sup>b</sup> The concentration of catalysts was 0.2 mM.