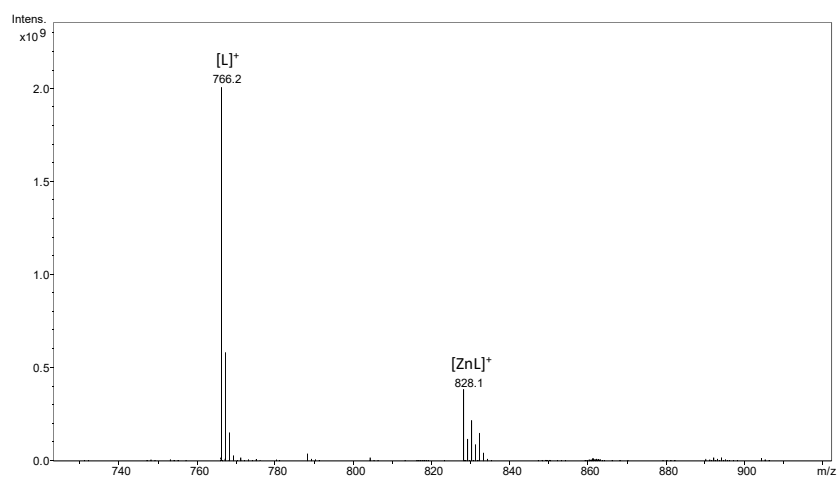


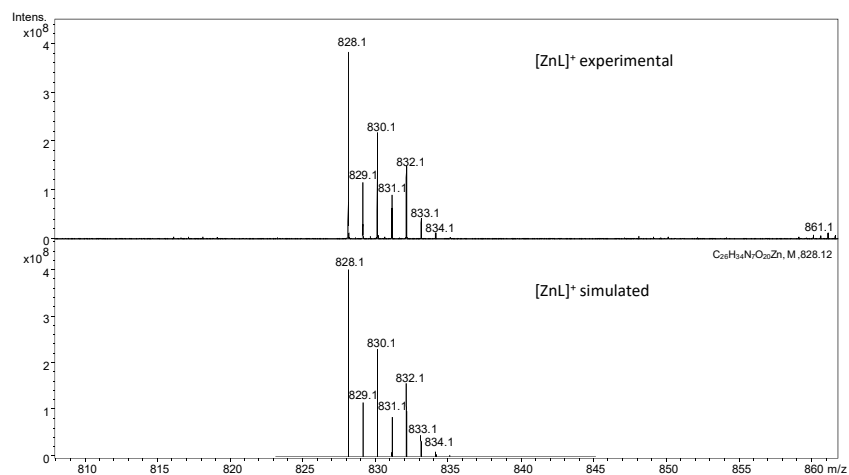
Supplementary Information

Zn-enhanced Asp-rich antimicrobial peptides: N-terminal coordination by Zn(II) and Cu(II), which distinguishes Cu(II) binding to different peptides

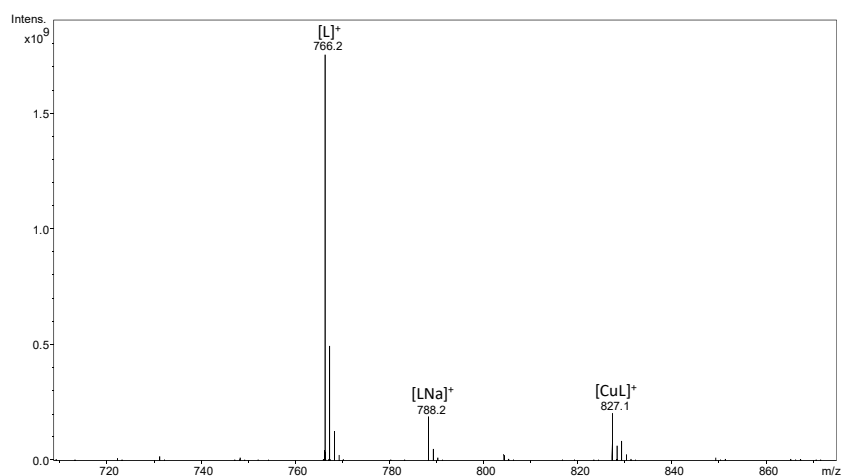
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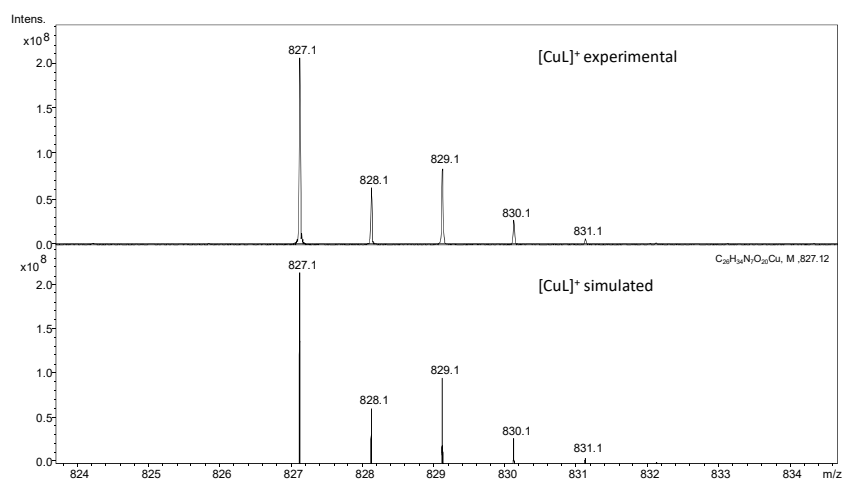
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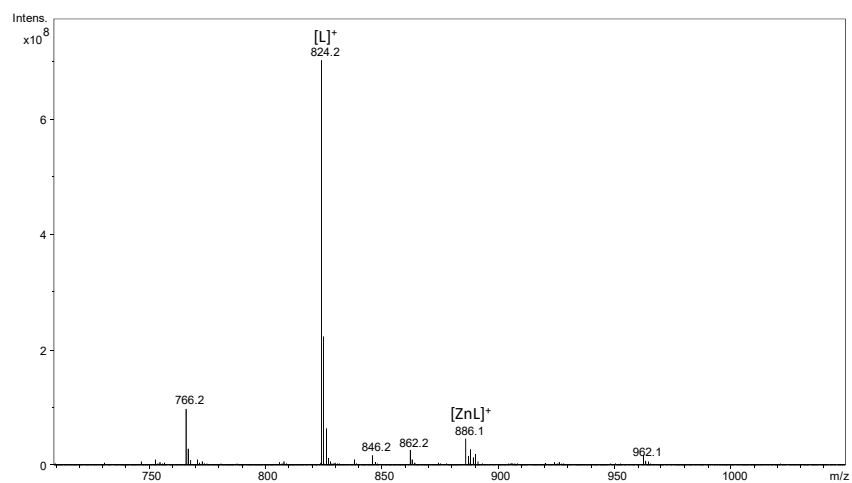
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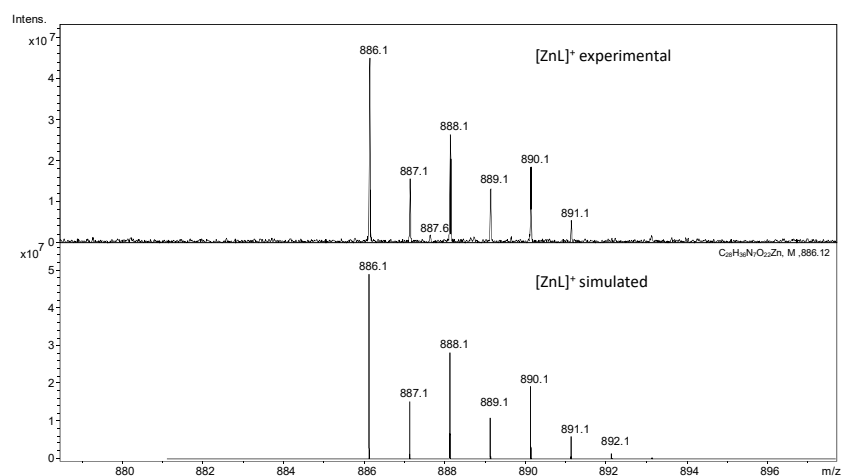
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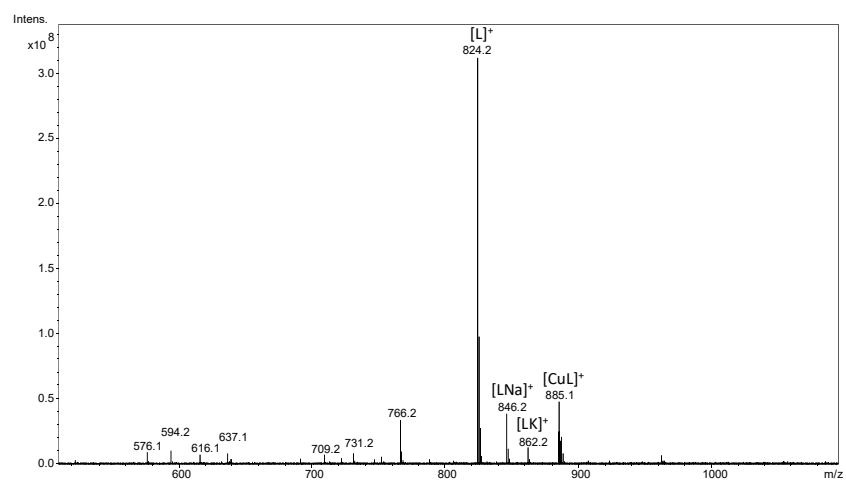
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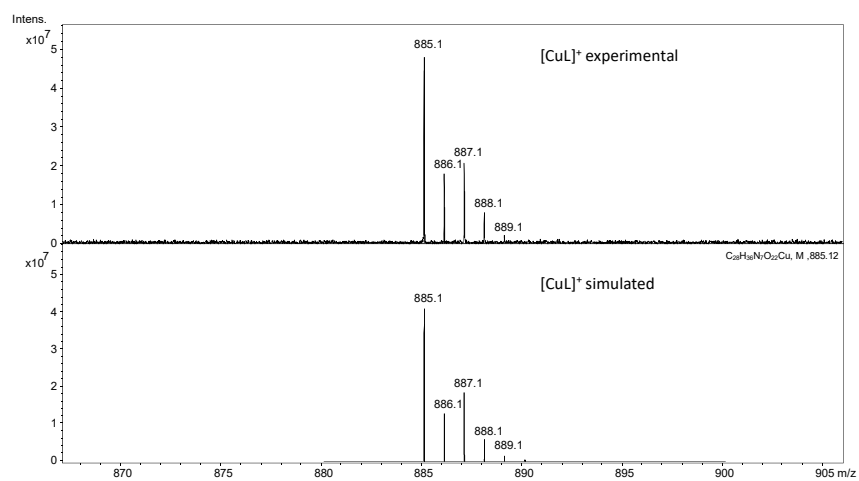
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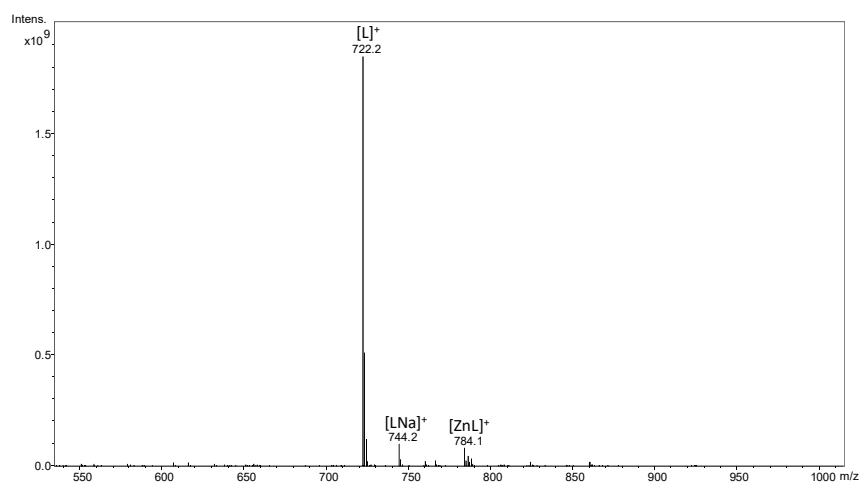
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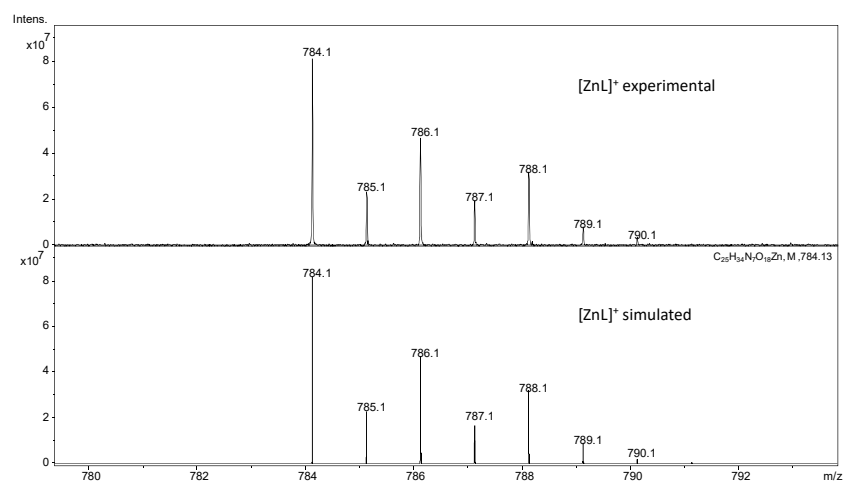
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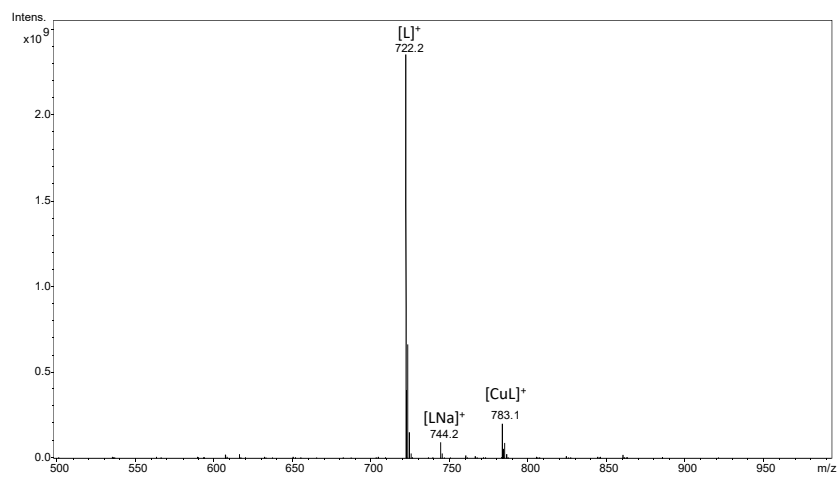
I.



J.



K.



L.

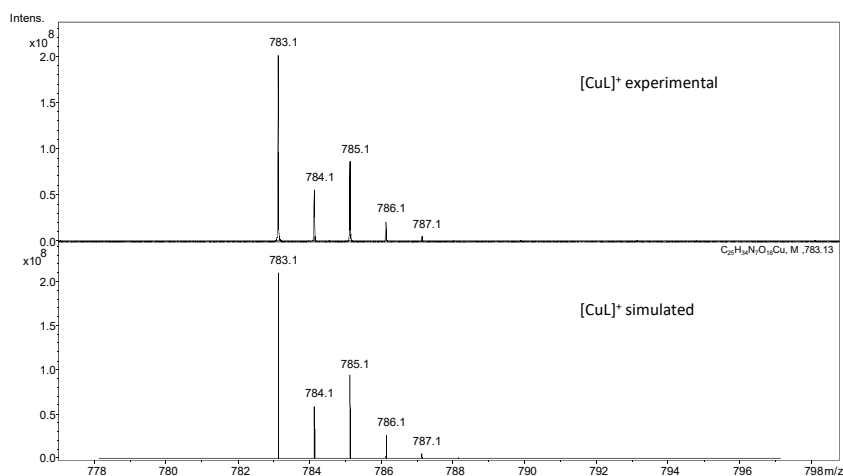
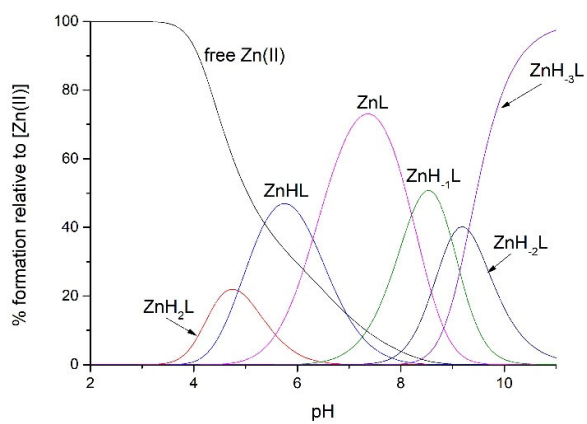
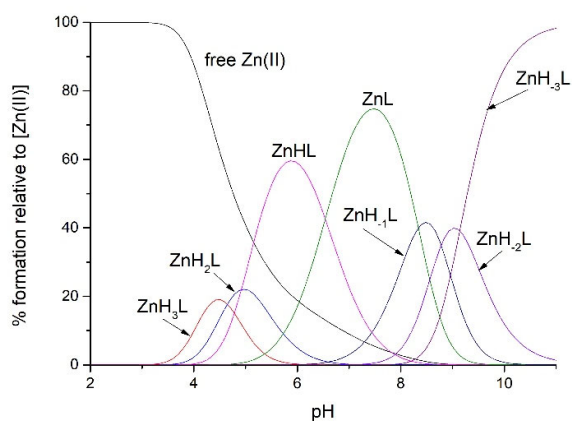


Figure S1 MS spectra of Zn(II)-SAAP2 (A,B), Cu(II)-SAAP2 (C,D), Zn(II)-SAAP3 (E,F), Cu(II)-SAAP3 (G,H), Zn(II)-SAAP6 (I,J), Cu(II)-SAAP6 (K,L) samples. In the B, D, F, H, J, and L spectra, the experimental (top) and simulated (bottom) results are compared to clearly show the presence of the complex. Conditions: $[\text{Zn(II)}] = [\text{Cu(II)}] = [\text{SAAP2}] = [\text{SAAP3}] = [\text{SAAP6}] = 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ in a 1:1 methanol-water mixture; M^{2+} :peptide ratio was 1:1

A.



B.



C.

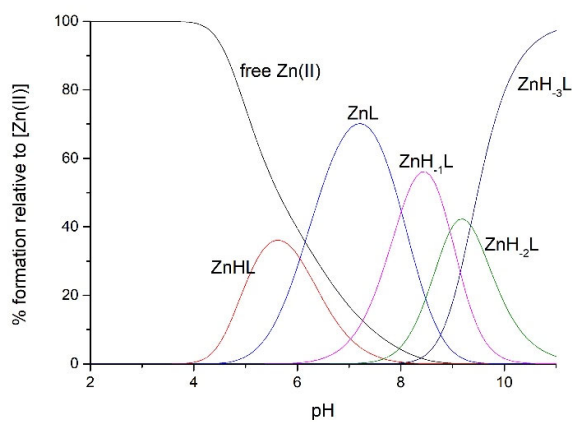
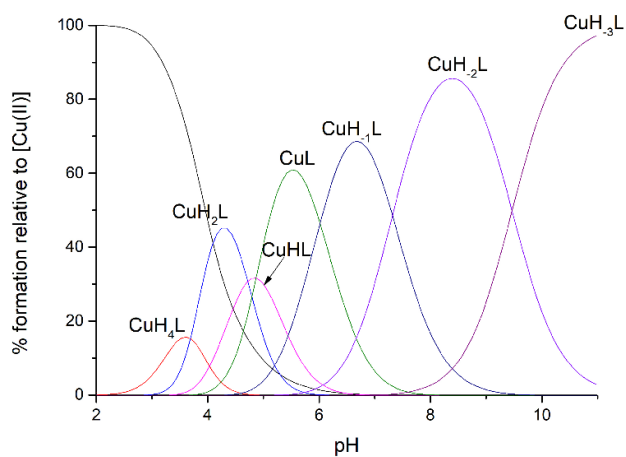
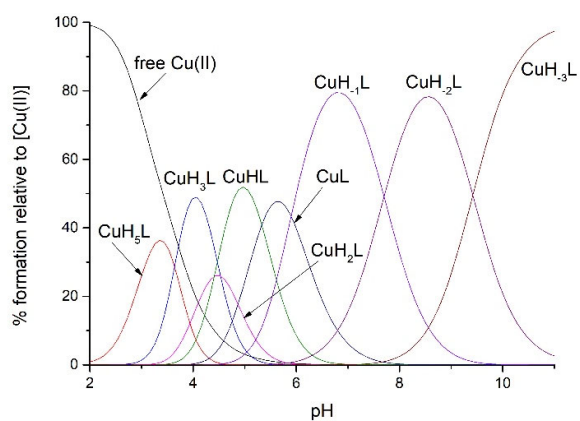


Figure S2 Distribution diagrams for Zn(II) complexes with SAAP2 (A), SAAP3 (B) and SAAP6 (C); $T = 298\text{ K}$, 0.1 M NaClO_4 , $[\text{Zn(II)}] = 0.5 \times 10^{-3}\text{ M}$; Zn(II):peptide molar ratio = 1:1

A.



B.



C.

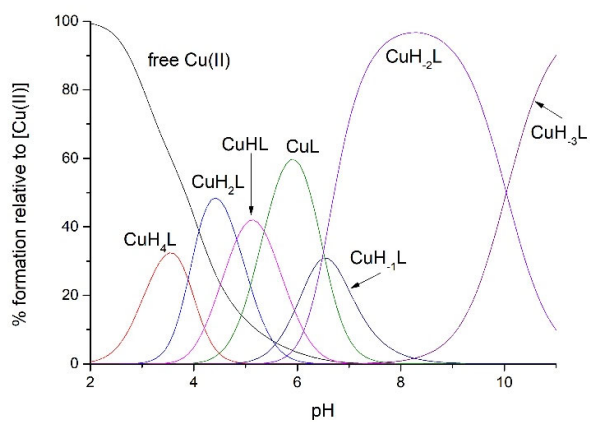


Figure S3 Distribution diagrams for Cu(II) complexes with SAAP2 (A), SAAP3 (B) and SAAP6 (C); $T = 298\text{ K}$, 0.1 M NaClO_4 , $[\text{Cu(II)}] = 0.5 \times 10^{-3}\text{ M}$; Cu(II):peptide molar ratio = 1:1

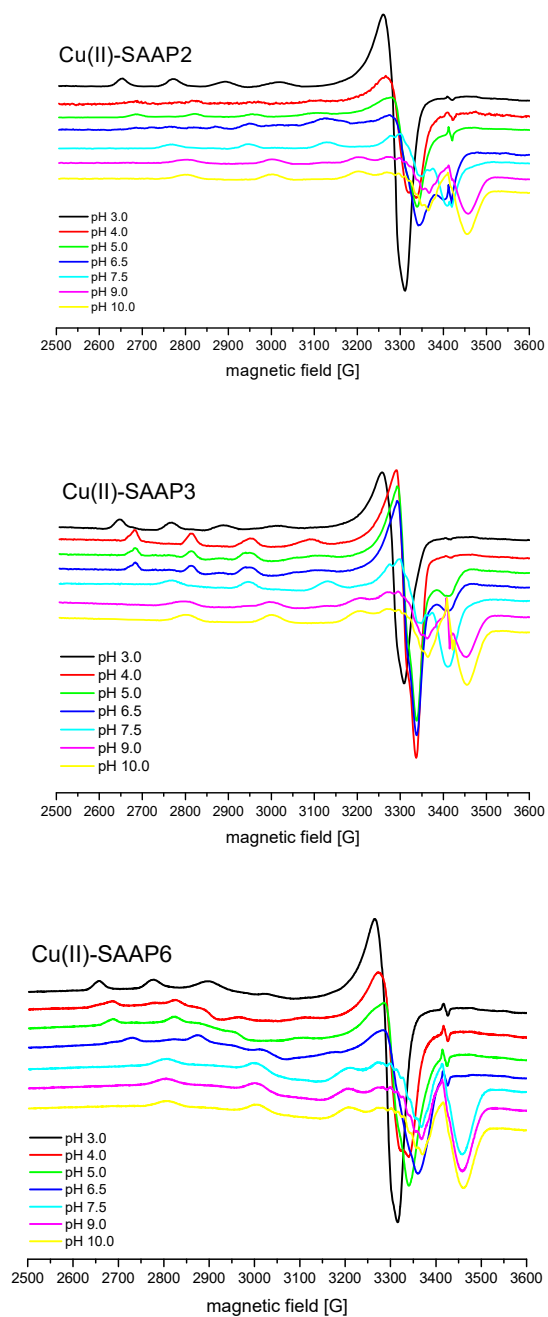
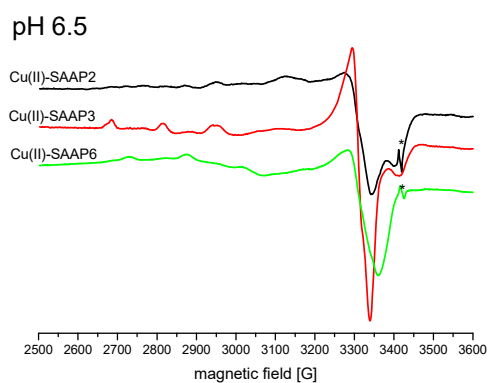
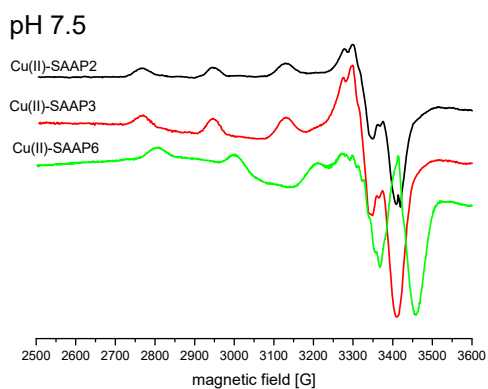


Figure S4 X-band EPR spectra of frozen solutions (77 K) of Cu(II)-SAAP2, Cu(II)-SAAP3 and Cu(II)-SAAP6 at pH values between 3.0 and 10.0 (Cu(II)-peptide molar ratio = 1:1). Samples were in a buffered aqueous solution with 30% ethylene glycol as a cryoprotectant. Note, sharp signal at 3420 G is due to a contaminant in the cavity (see Figure S7).

A.



B.



C.

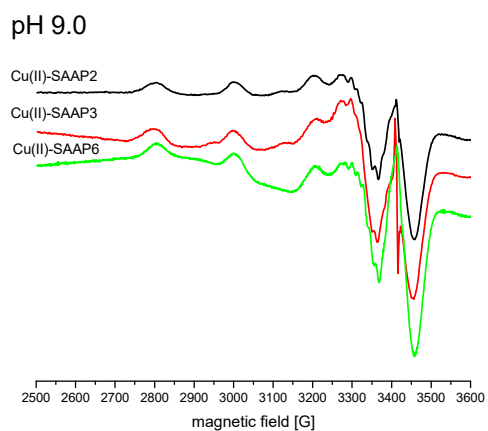


Figure S5 Comparison of experimental X-band EPR spectra of frozen solutions (77 K) of Cu(II)-SAAP2 (black), Cu(II)-SAAP3 (red) and Cu(II)-SAAP6 (green) (Cu(II)-peptide molar ratio = 1:1) at pH 6.5 (A), 7.5 (B) and 9.0 (C). Samples were in a buffered aqueous solution with 30% ethylene glycol as a cryoprotectant. Note, sharp signal at 3420 G is due to a contaminant in the cavity (see Figure S7).

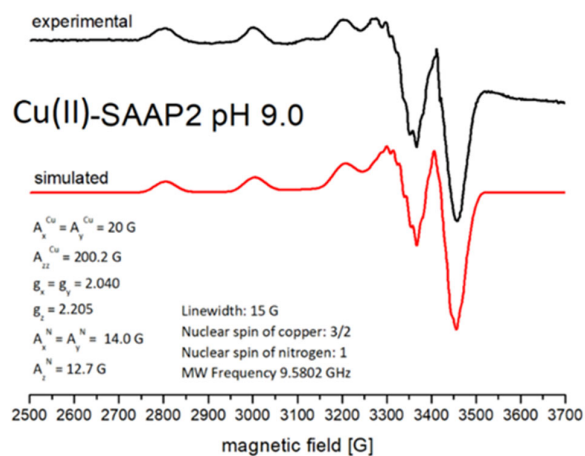


Figure S6 Experimental (black) and simulated (red) EPR spectra of Cu(II)-SAAP2, confirming 4N coordination at pH 9. Similar simulation values were obtained for the analogous EPR spectra of Cu(II)-SAAP3 and Cu(II)-SAAP6.

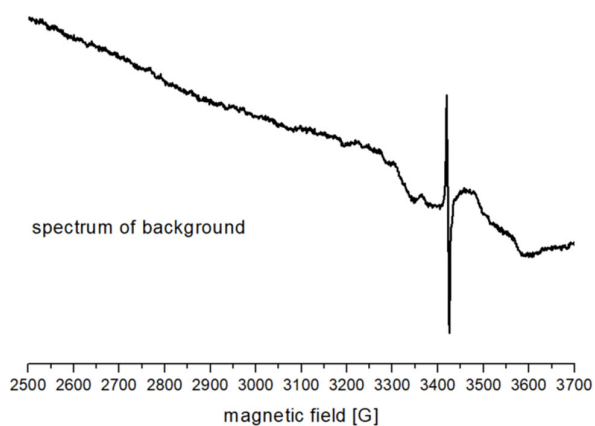


Figure S7 The background spectrum obtained from the Bruker ELEXSYS E500 CW-EPR spectrometer before measurements of the Cu(II)-SAAP samples.

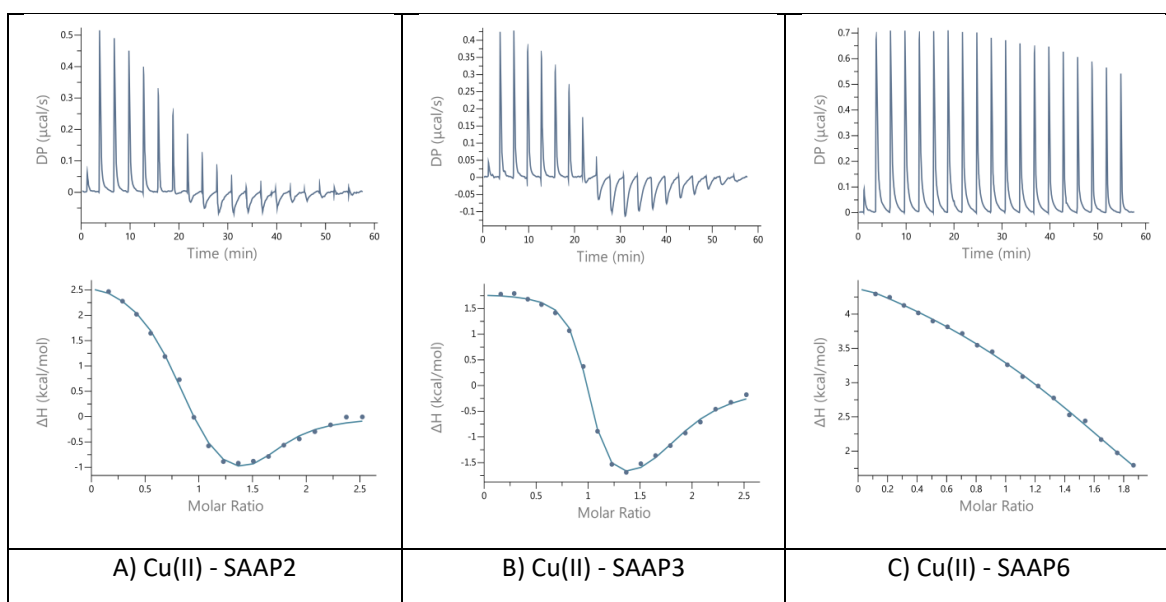


Figure S8 ITC titrations (raw data above; plots of integrated concentration-normalized data below) of 1.8-2 mM Cu(II) titrated into 150-200 μ M of: A) SAAP2; B) SAAP3; and C) SAAP6 peptides (25 mM Caco buffer, pH 6.8).

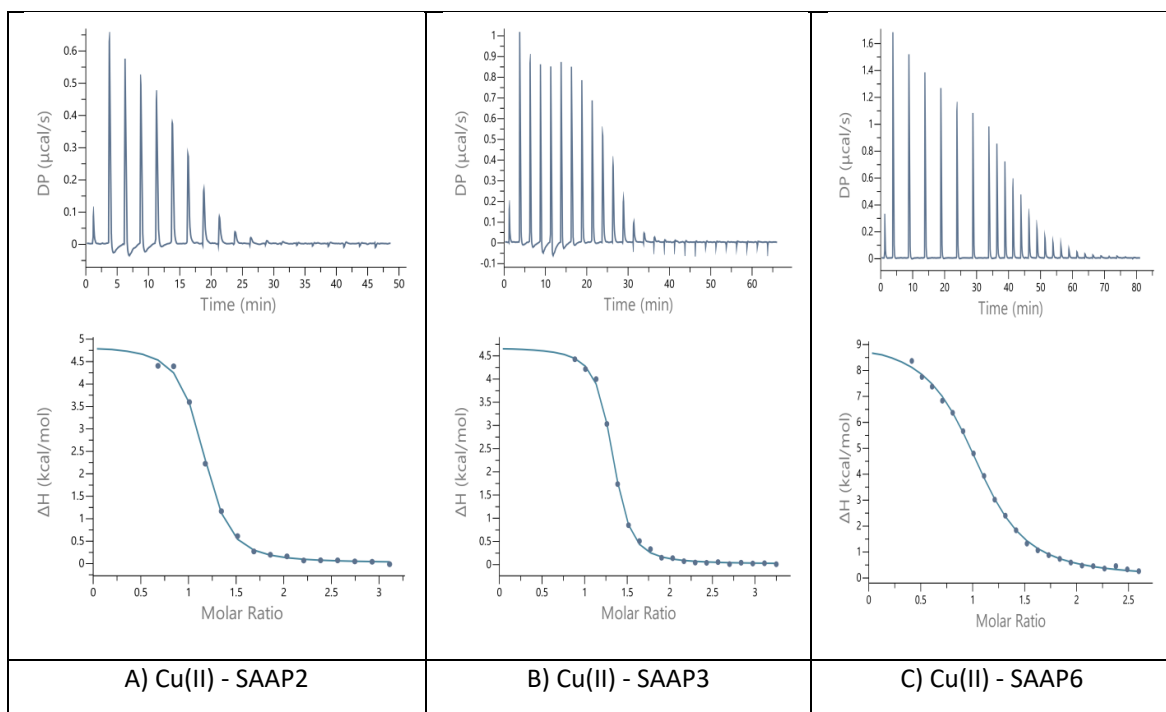


Figure S9 ITC titrations (raw data above; plots of integrated concentration-normalized data below) of A) SAAP2, B) SAAP3 and C) SAAP6 peptides titrated into solutions of Cu(II) ions (25 mM Caco buffer, pH 6.8).