



## Supplementary Material

# A Visual Discrimination of Existing States of Virus Capsid Protein by a Giant Molybdate Cluster

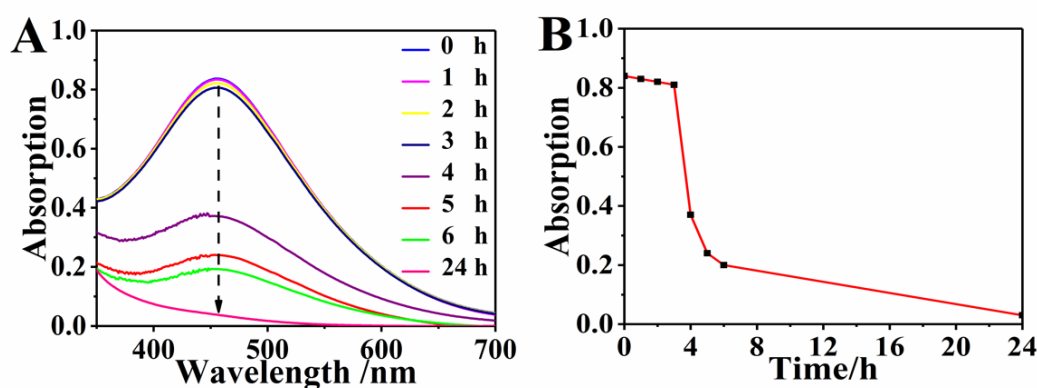
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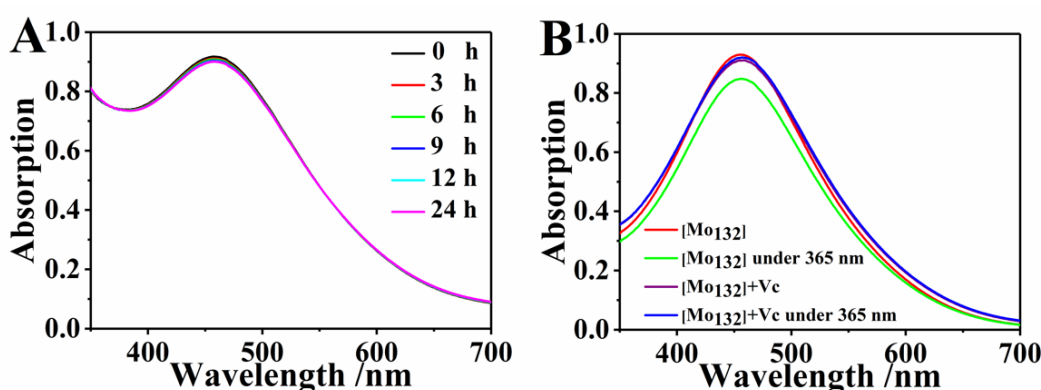
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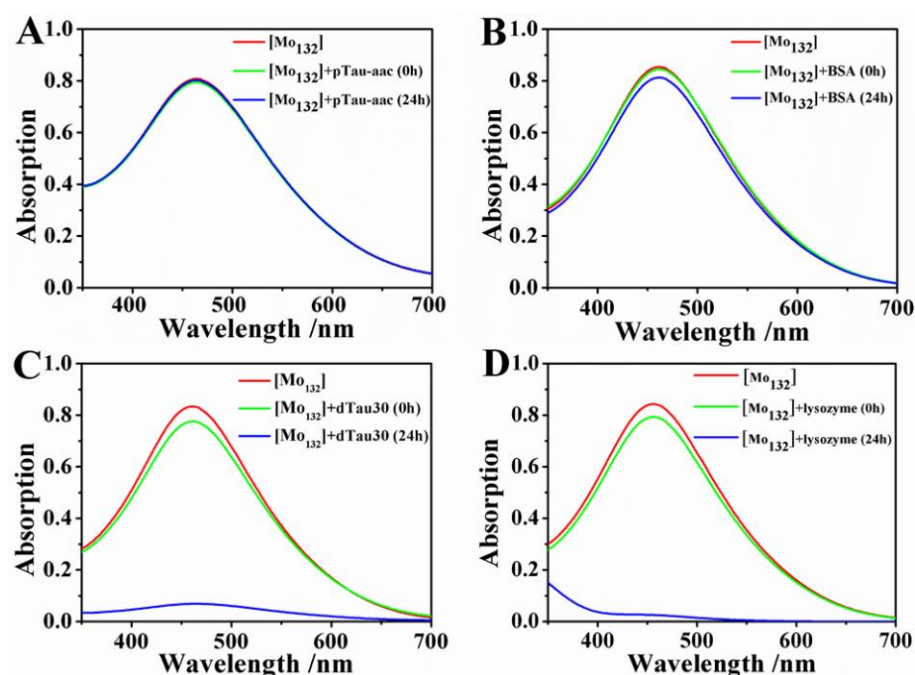
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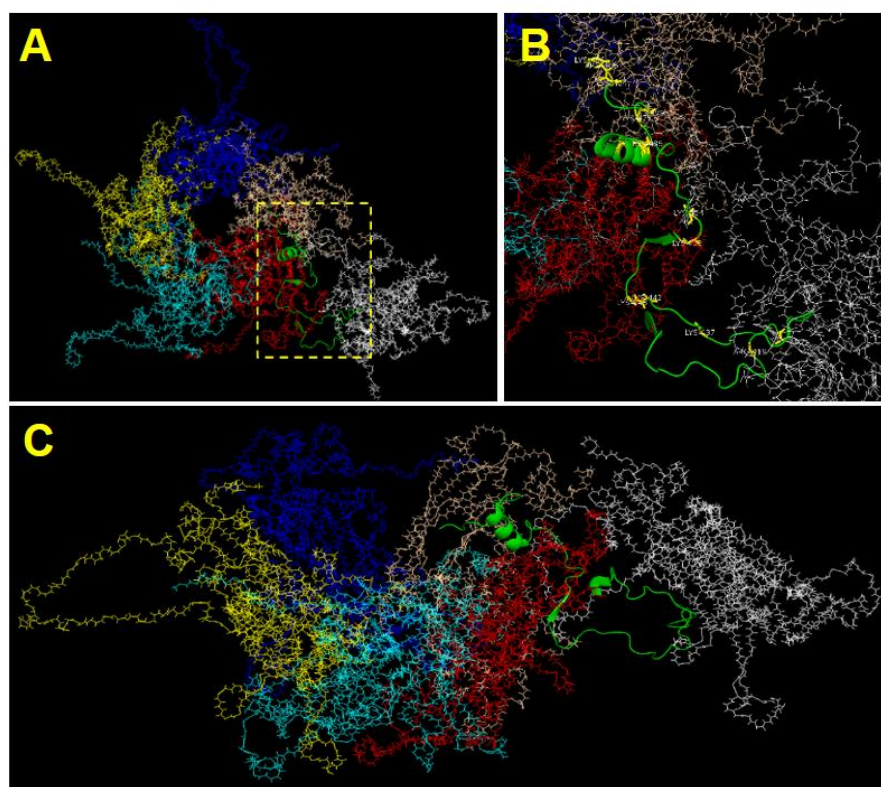
**Figure S1.** (A) Time-dependent UV-vis absorption spectra of [Mo<sub>132</sub>]@VLPs in disassembly buffer, to induce the disassembly of VLPs into L1-p again; (B) The plots of corresponding intensity in (A), which show obvious hypochromicity after 3 h incubation. Finally, more than 90% color was diminished again.



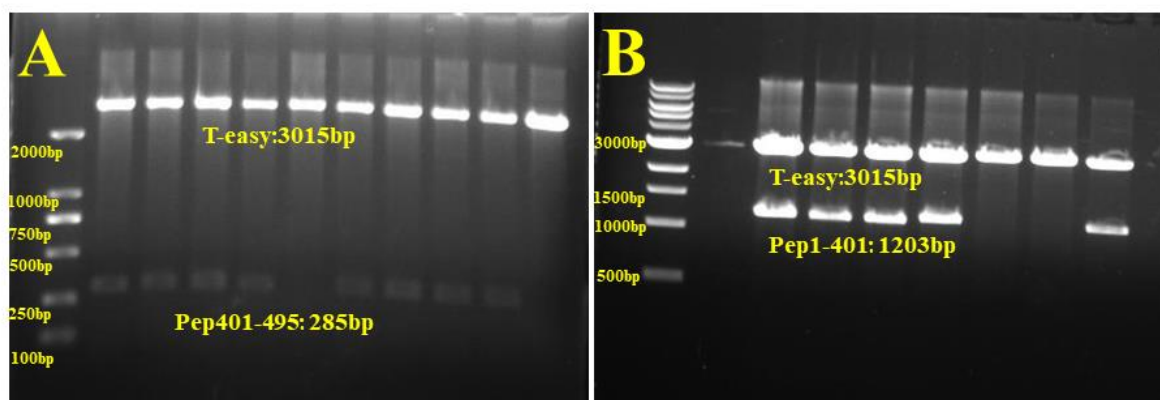
**Figure S2.** Time-dependent UV-vis absorption spectra of [Mo<sub>132</sub>] in buffer A (2.5 μM) (A) in the presence of Vc (10.0 μM) under white light; (B) in the absence and presence of Vc (10.0 μM) under the irradiation of white light or 365 nm, respectively.



**Figure S3.** Time-dependent UV-vis absorption spectra of  $[Mo_{132}]$  in buffer A ( $2.5 \mu M$ ) in the presence of the negative (A) peptide, pTau-aac ( $10.0 \mu M$ ,  $pI = 4.5$ ), (B) protein, BSA ( $10.0 \mu M$ ,  $pI = 4.6$ ); and positive (C) peptide, dTau30 ( $10.0 \mu M$ ,  $pI = 10.4$ ), (D) protein, lysozyme ( $10.0 \mu M$ ,  $pI = 11.0$ ), respectively.



**Figure S4.** Illustration of 3D structural relationship between one HPV16 L1-p and its neighbor. The model is obtained from a Cryo-EM reconstruction structure (PDB ID, 3J6R).<sup>S1</sup> (A) Top view on L1-p; (B) the enlarge part in a box of (A), highlighting the involved arginine and lysine, respectively; (C) Side view of L1-p to show more clearly the burial of pep401–495 segment by the neighboring L1-p in VLP.



**Figure S5.** Agarose gel electrophoresis to assay the DNA sequence of two peptides derived from HPV 16L1. (A) Enzyme digestion of T-easy-peptide 401–495. The gene of peptide 401–495 was 285 bp, corresponding to the site between 250 to 500 bp in marker. (B) Enzyme digestion of T-easy-peptide 1–401. The gene of peptide 1–401 is 1203 bp, corresponding to the site between 1000 to 1500 bp in marker.

**Table S1.** Integrated area of the simulated peak for Mo(V) and Mo(VI) from the XPS results in Figure 8A,B, and C, respectively, and the ratio of them.

	[Mo <sub>132</sub> ]	[Mo <sub>132</sub> ] + L1-p	[Mo <sub>132</sub> ] + VLPs
Mo(V)	115359.60+43910.59	15696.10+18827.48	17349.15+21444.59
Mo(VI)	147757.50+82513.98	58321.11+28475.33	26737.09+32049.94
Area ratio Mo(VI) to Mo(V)	1.45 : 1	2.5 : 1	1.5 : 1

## References:

- Cardone, G.; Moyer, A.L.; Cheng, N.; Thompson, C.D.; Dvoretzky, I.; Lowy, D. R.; Schiller, J.T.; Steven, A.C.; Buck, C.B.; Trus, B.L. Maturation of the Human Papillomavirus 16 Capsid. *mBio* **2014**, *5*(4), e011104–e011114.