

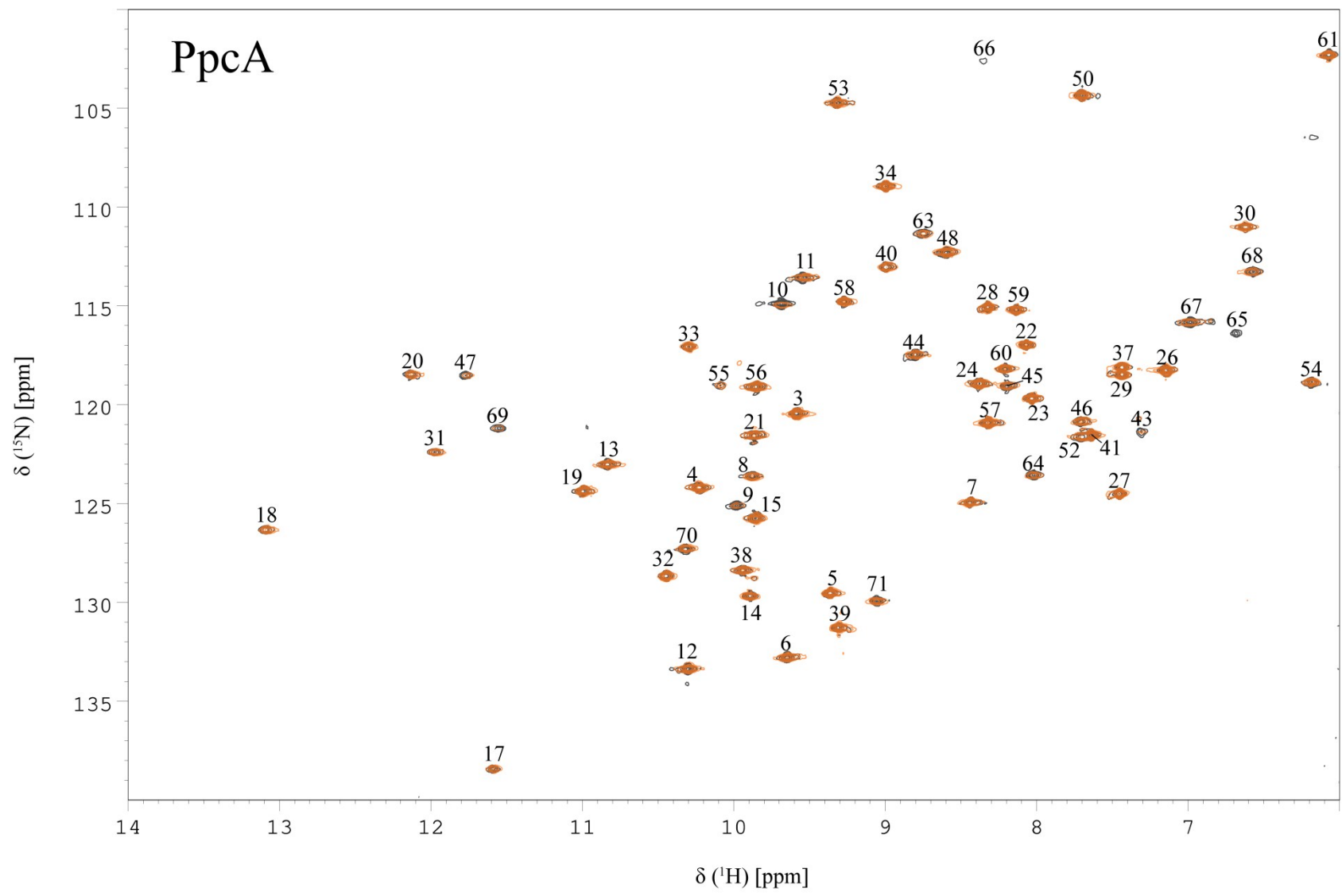
Electronic Supplementary Information

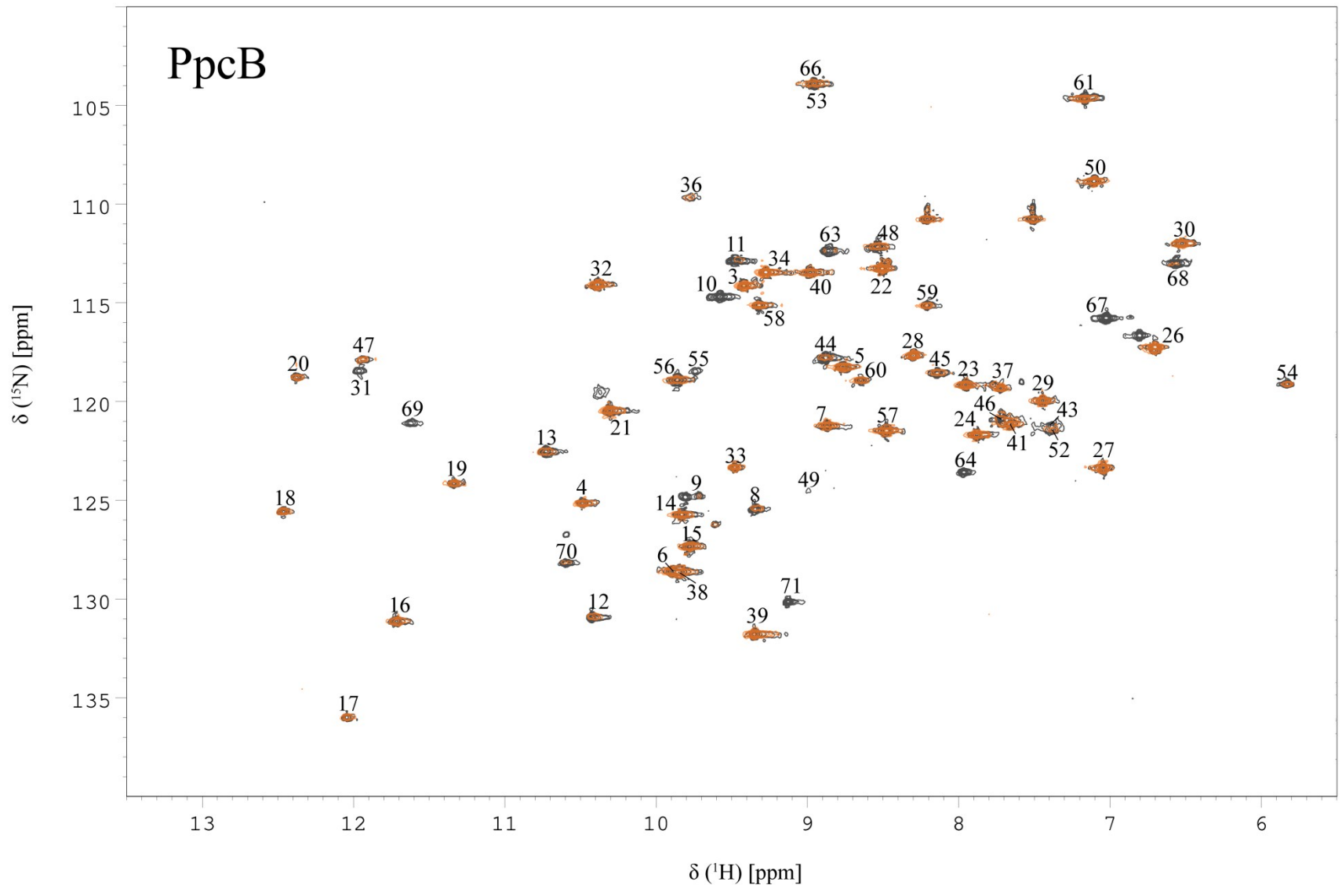
Molecular interactions between *Geobacter sulfurreducens* triheme cytochromes and the electron acceptor Fe(III) citrate studied by NMR

Marisa R. Ferreira^a, Joana M. Dantas^a, Carlos A. Salgueiro^{a,*}

^a UCIBIO-Requimte, Departamento de Química, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia,
Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Campus Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

*Corresponding author: csalgueiro@fct.unl.pt





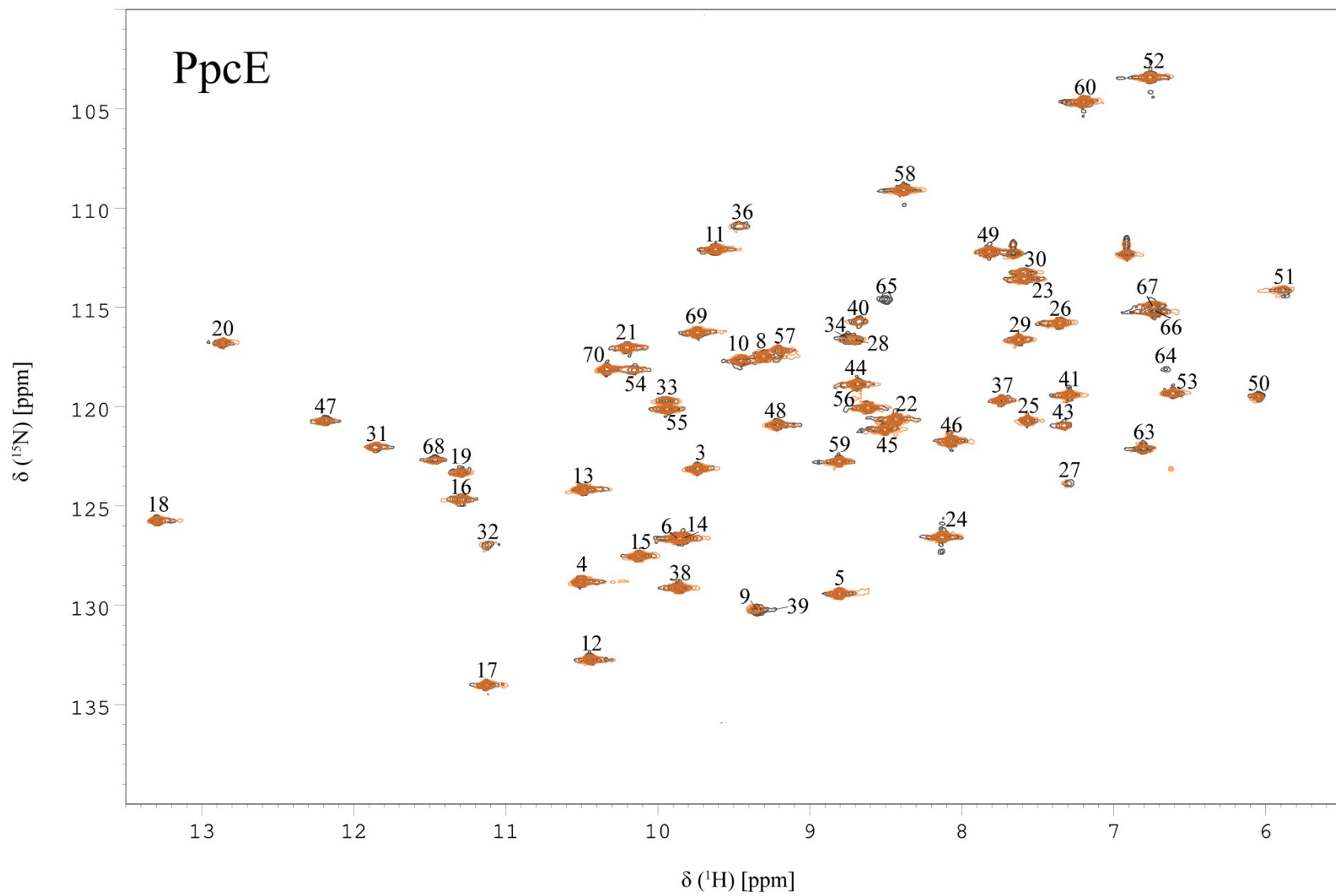
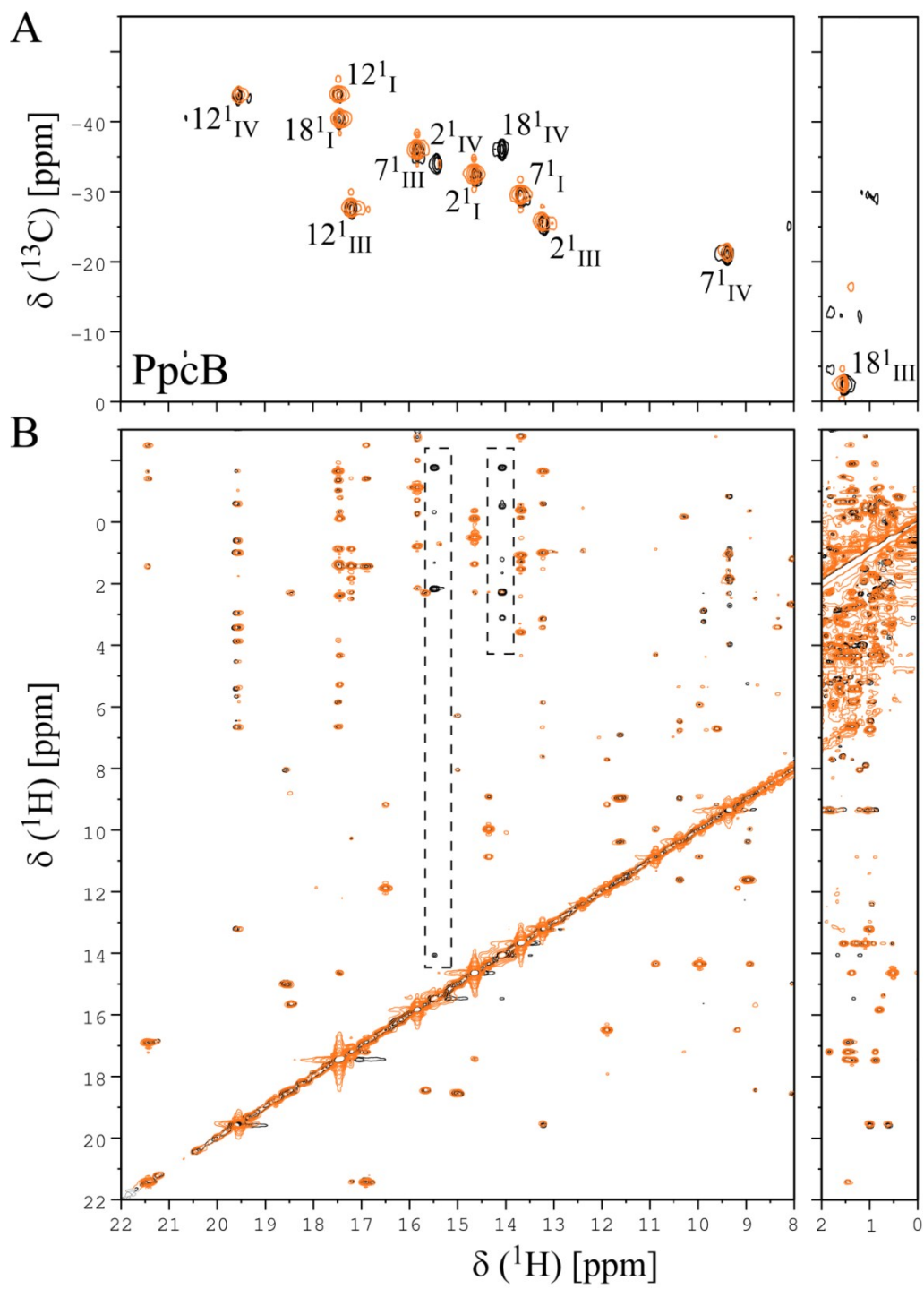


Fig. S1 Overlay of the 2D $^1\text{H},^{15}\text{N}$ HSQC NMR spectra of ^{15}N -enriched PpcA, PpcB and PpcE in the absence (black) and in the presence (orange) of Fe(III) citrate. The assignments of the NH signals are indicated.



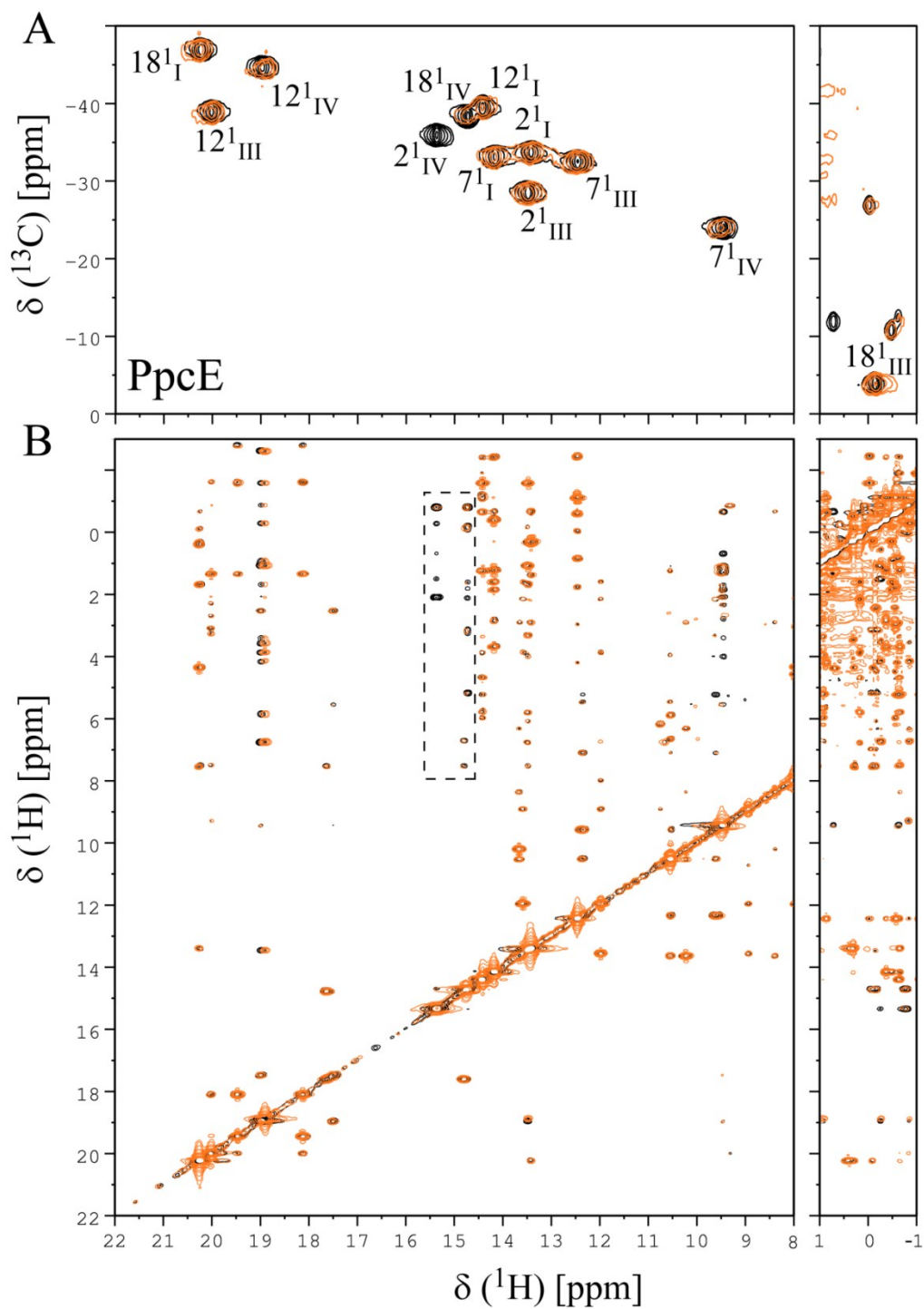


Fig. S2 Selected regions of 2D $^1\text{H},^{13}\text{C}$ HMQC (A) and 2D ^1H NOESY (B) NMR spectra of PpcB and PpcE in the absence (black) and presence (orange) of Fe(III) citrate. The dashed rectangles show the NOE connectivities of heme methyls $2^1\text{CH}_3^{\text{IV}}$ and $18^1\text{CH}_3^{\text{IV}}$ whose signals showed significantly broadening upon addition of Fe(III) citrate.

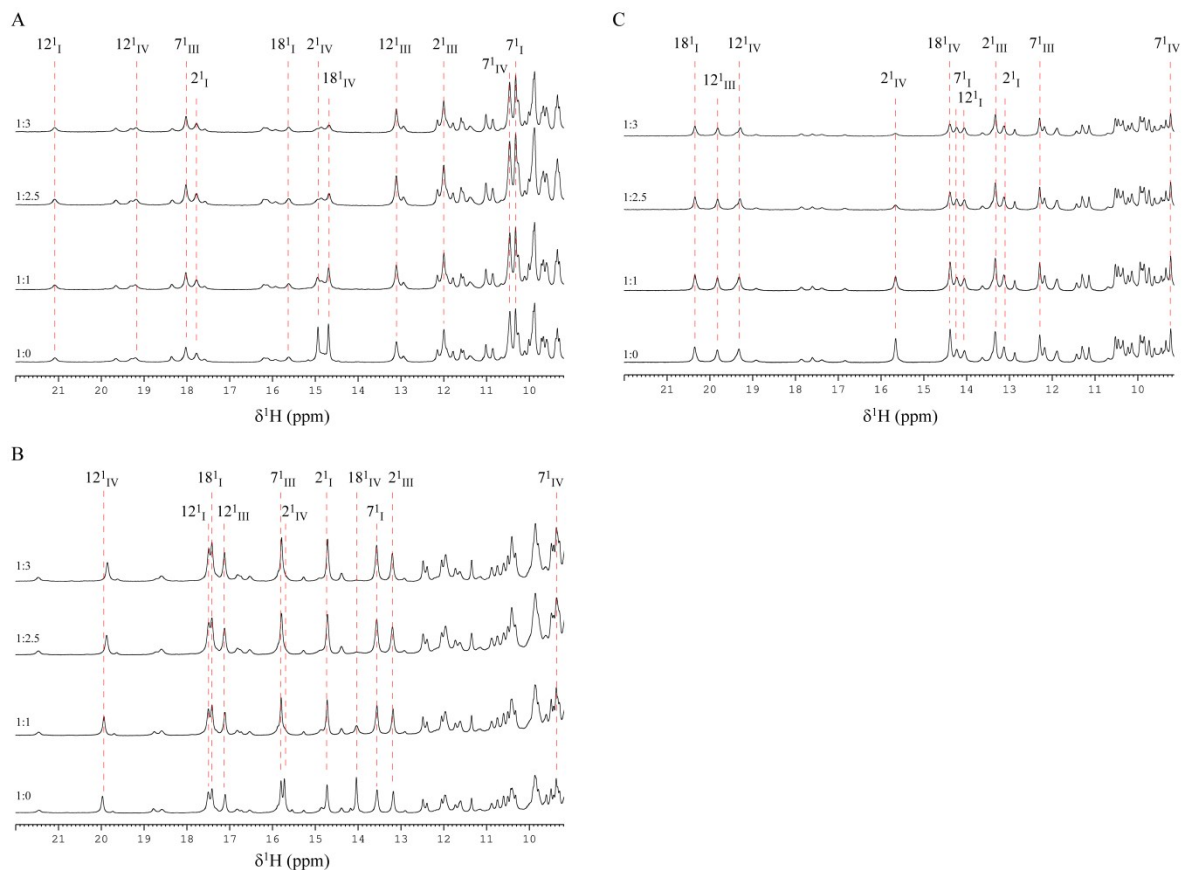


Fig. S3 Expansions of the low-field region of 1D ^1H NMR spectra obtained for PpcA, PpcB and PpcE in presence of increasing amounts of Fe(III) citrate in Trizma buffer: A - PpcA, B - PpcB and C - PpcE. The heme methyl signals (2^1CH_3 , 7^1CH_3 , 12^1CH_3 and 18^1CH_3) are labeled, with exception of heme methyl $18^1\text{CH}_3^{\text{III}}$ whose signal appears at a chemical shift of approximately 1 ppm. The cytochrome:Fe(III) citrate ratio used in each experiment is indicated on the left of each spectrum.