

Influence of silk-silica fusion protein design on silica condensation *in vitro* and cellular calcification

Robyn Plowright^{1*}, Nina Dinjaski^{2*}, Shun Zhou², David J. Belton¹, David L. Kaplan^{2**}, Carole C. Perry^{1**}

¹ Biomolecular and Materials Interface Research Group, Interdisciplinary Biomedical Research Centre, School of Science and Technology, Nottingham Trent University, Clifton Lane, Nottingham, UK NG11 8NS

² Department of Biomedical Engineering, Tufts University, 4 Colby Street, Medford, Massachusetts, 02155, United States

** To whom correspondence should be addressed:

Carole C. Perry. E-mail carole.perry@ntu.ac.uk , Tel. 0115 84 86695

David L. Kaplan. E-mail David.Kaplan@Tufts.edu; Tel. (+617) 626 3251; Fax (+617) 627 3231

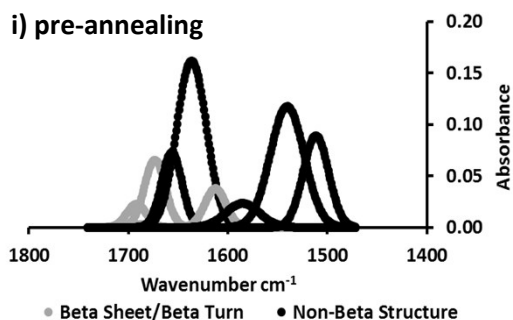
* These authors contributed equally to this work.

Supplementary Data

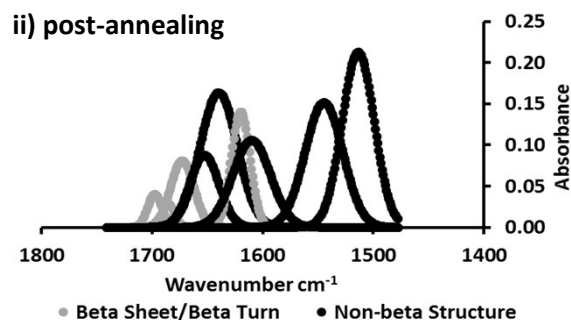
Material properties of silk films: Peak deconvolution to identify beta content

a) nh-15mer

i) pre-annealing

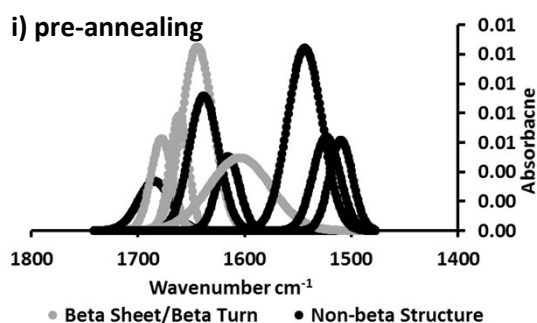


ii) post-annealing

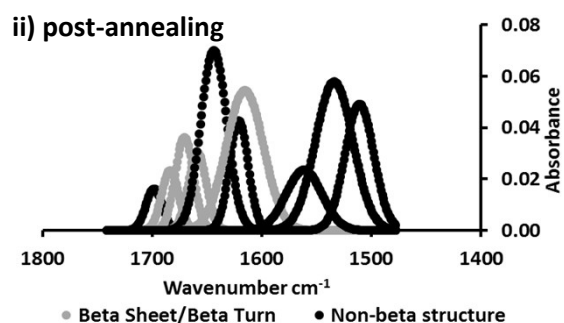


b) nh-15mer-R5

i) pre-annealing

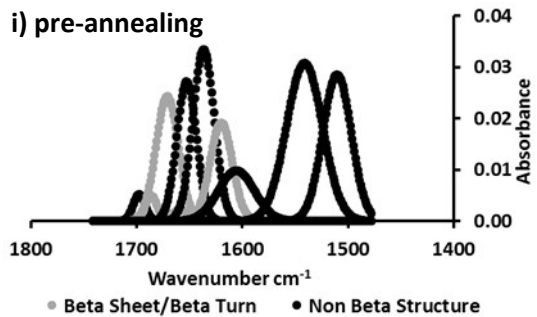


ii) post-annealing

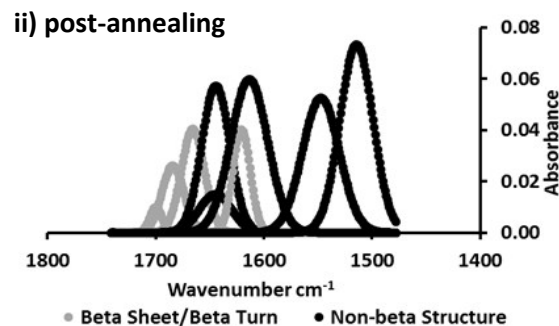


c) 15mer-ch

i) pre-annealing

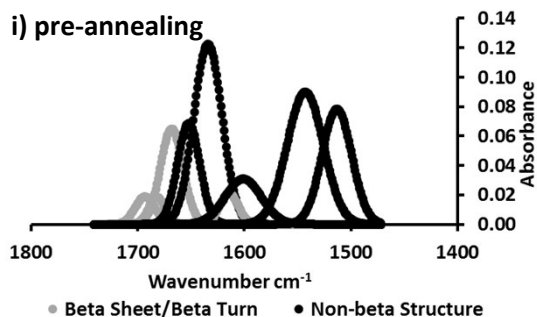


ii) post-annealing

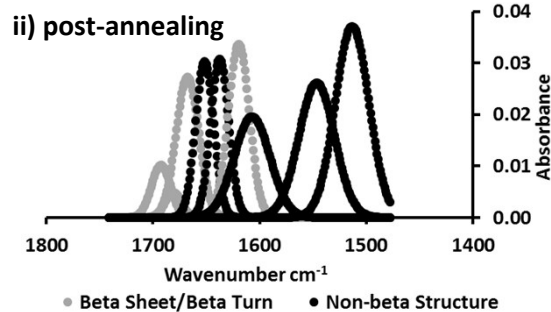


d) R5-15mer-ch

i) pre-annealing



ii) post-annealing



Example data: Comparison of recombinant silk films, nh-15mer, nh-15mer-R5, 15mer-ch, R5-15mer-ch, before and after the methanol annealing process with respect to the changes in protein secondary structure.