

Supplementary information

Divalent Metal Ion Modulation of a Simple Peptide-based Hydrogel: Self-Assembly and Viscoelastic Properties

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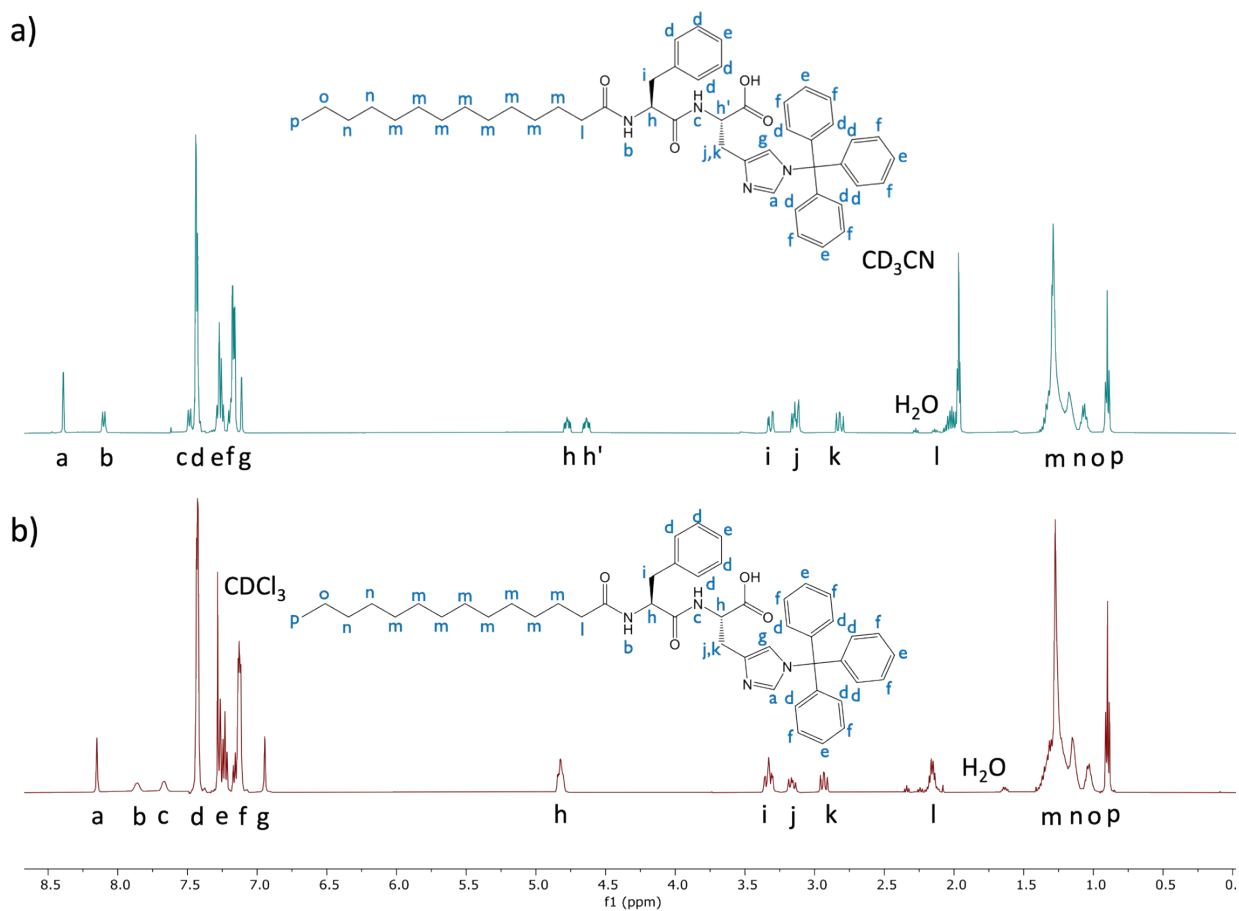


Figure S1. ^1H NMR of $20\text{ mM C}_{14}\text{-FH(Trt)-OH}$ in a) CD_3CN and b) CDCl_3 . C-terminal carboxylic acid proton is not seen in spectra with these solvents.

Table S1 Chemical shifts of aromatic, imidazole, and amide protons in C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH at 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 mM in CD₃CN. CD₃CN solvent residual peak was aligned at 1.94 ppm. Protons are named as labeled in **Figure S1**.

	[C ₁₄ -FH(Trt)-OH]				
Proton	5 mM	10 mM	20 mM	25 mM	50 mM
H _a	8.33	8.35	8.36 – 8.37	8.37	8.38
H _b	7.97 – 7.99	8.02 – 8.05	8.06 – 8.08	8.08 – 8.09	8.09 – 8.10
H _c	7.35 – 7.36	Overlap H _d	7.45 – 7.47	7.47 – 7.48	7.50 – 7.52
H _d	7.40 – 7.43	7.41 – 7.42	7.40 – 7.41	7.40 – 7.41	7.41
H _e	7.25 – 7.26	7.22 – 7.25	7.21 – 7.26	7.21 – 7.26	7.20 – 7.26
H _f	7.14 – 7.16	7.13 – 7.15	7.13 – 7.16	7.13 – 7.16	7.14
H _g	7.06 – 7.07	7.08	7.08 – 7.09	7.09	7.10

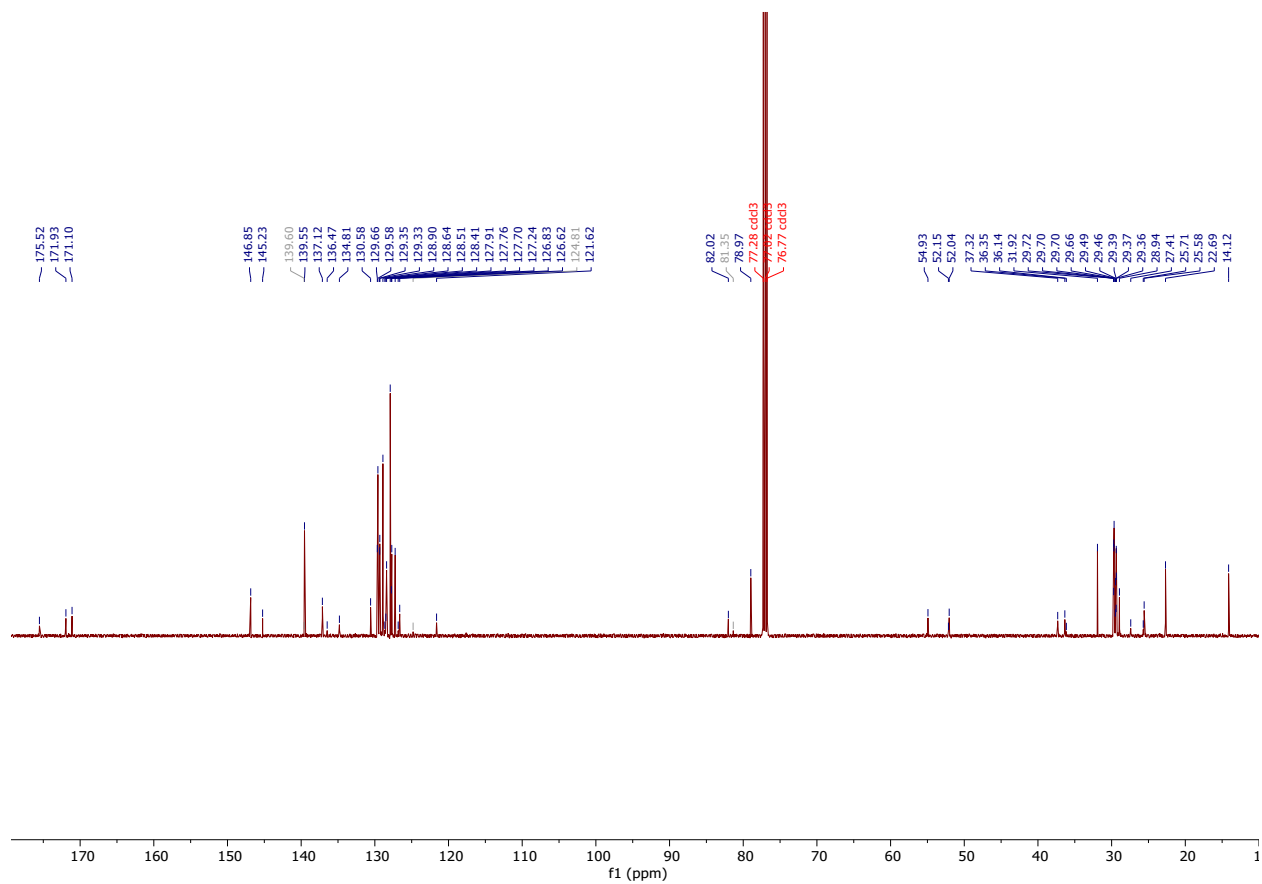


Figure S2. ¹³C NMR of C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH.

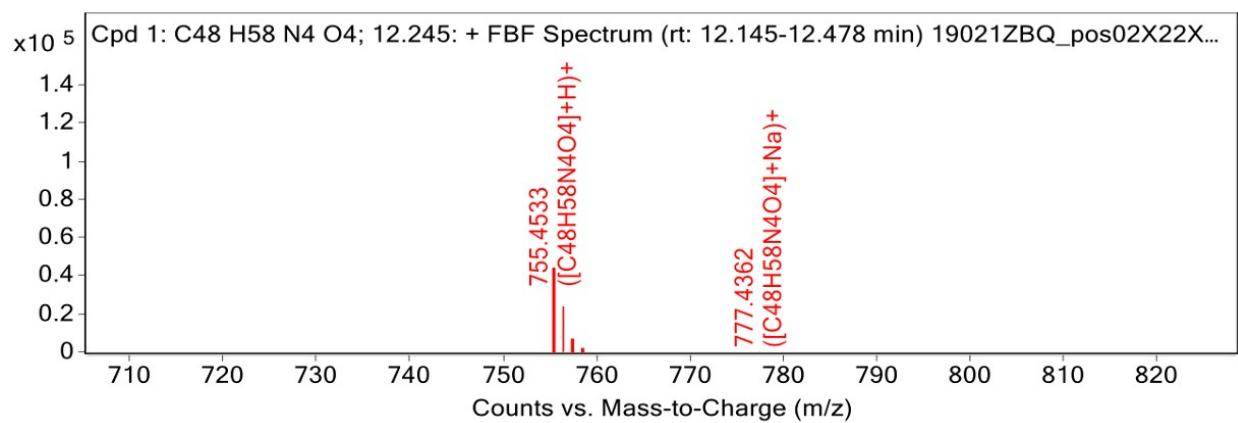


Figure S3. Mass spectrum of C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH.

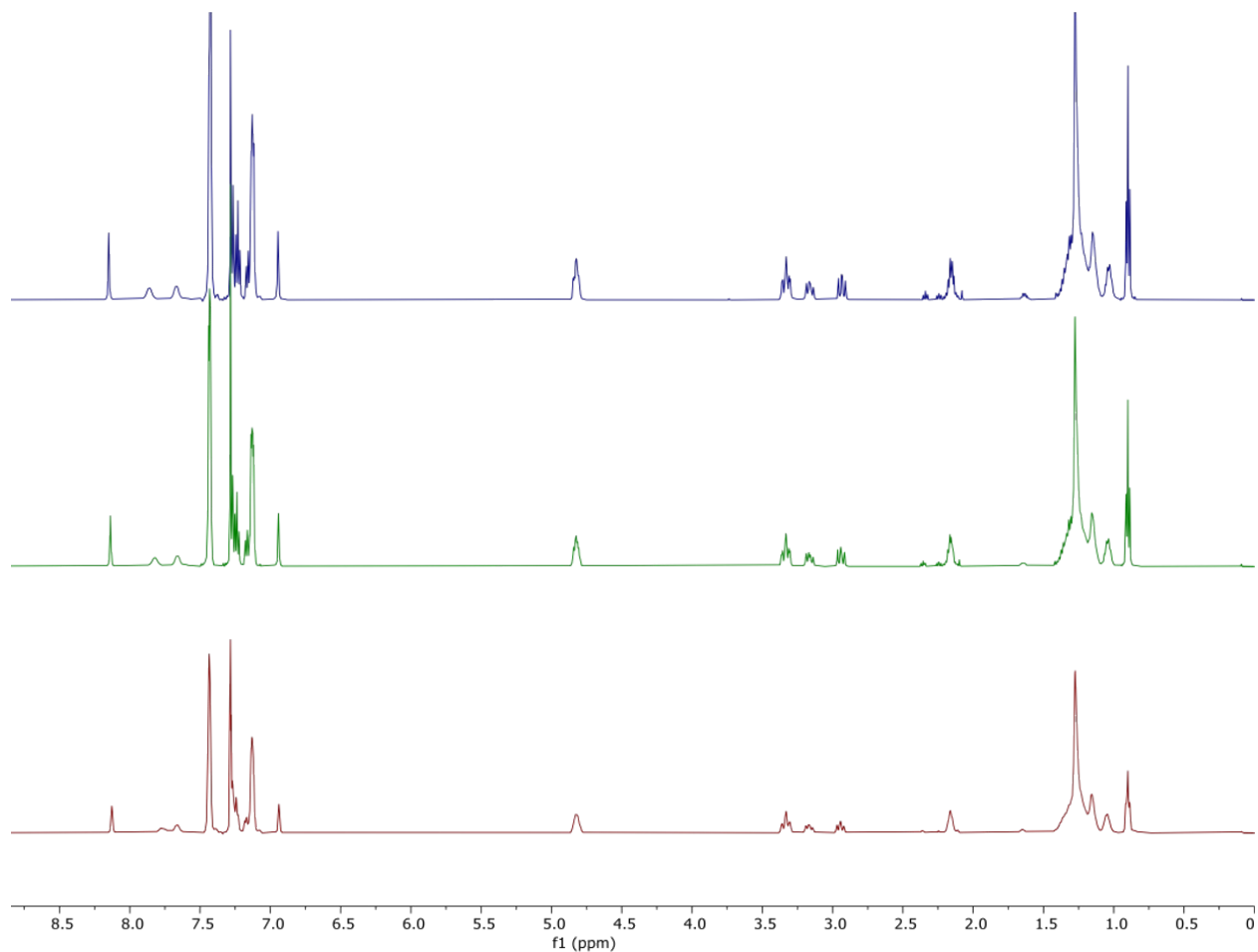


Figure S4. ¹H NMR of C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH in CDCl₃ at 5, 10, and 20 mM (bottom to top).

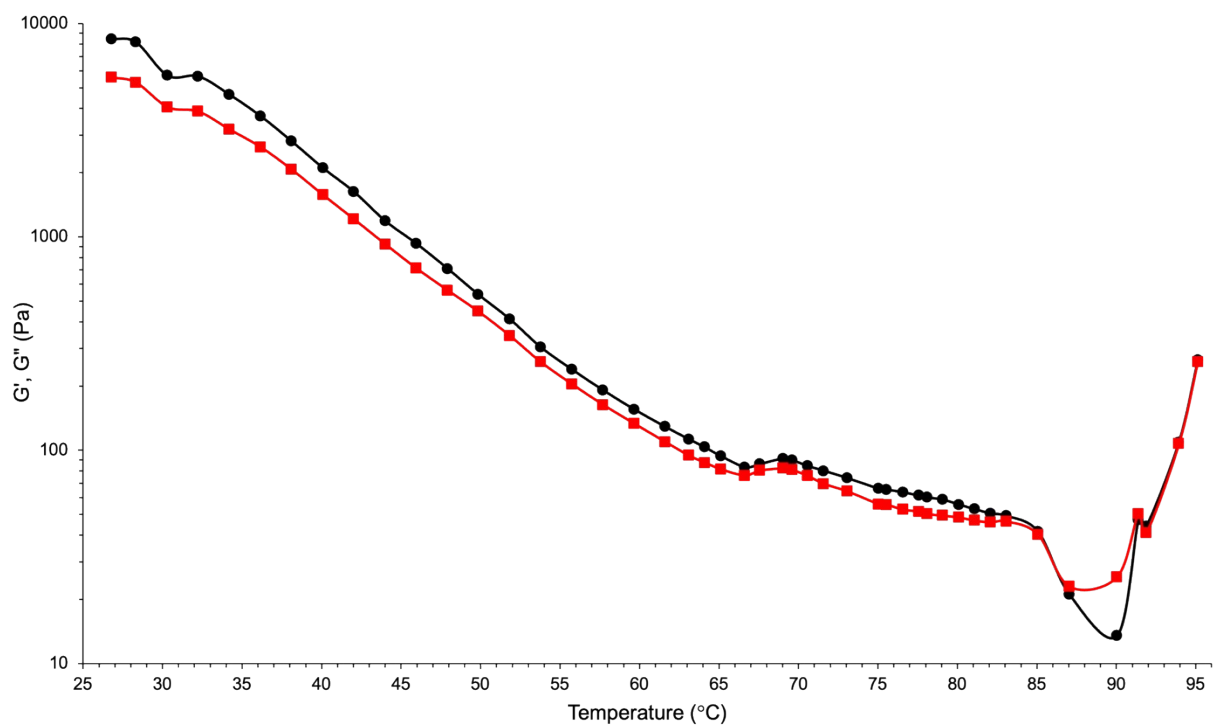


Figure S5. Temperature ramp of C_{14} -FH(Trt)-OH hydrogel. Melting temperature is determined at the cross over of G' (black circles) and G'' (red squares), which indicates sol state ($G'' > G'$) has been reached from gel state ($G' > G''$).

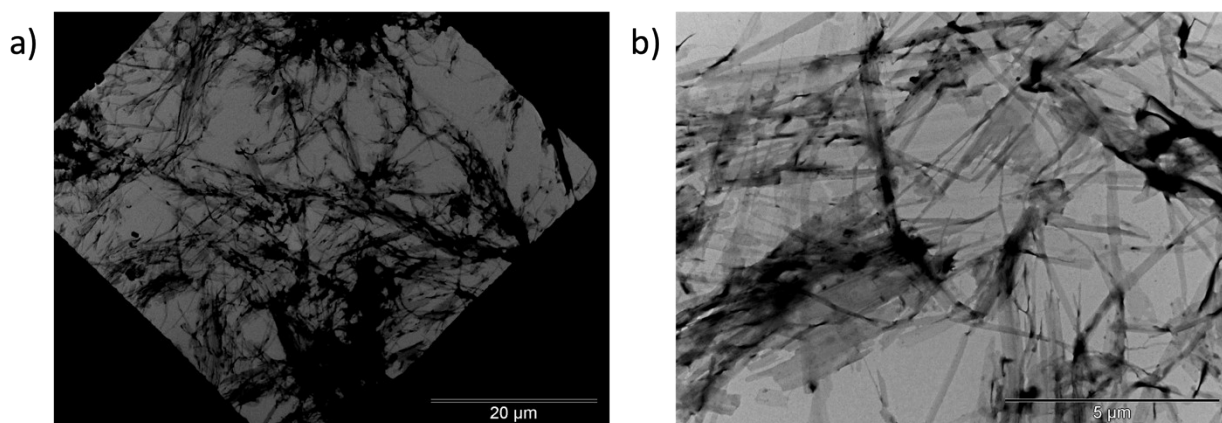


Figure S6. TEM imaging of C_{14} -FH(Trt)-OH hydrogel. Scale bar a) 20 μm , b) 5 μm .

Table S2 Chemical shifts of C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH protons with the addition of 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, 1.4 eq. Zn²⁺ in CD₃CN. CD₃CN residual solvent peak was aligned at 1.94 ppm. Protons are named as labeled in **Figure S1**.

Proton	C ₁₄ -FH(Trt)-OH	+ x eq. Zn ²⁺						
	20 mM	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4
H _a	8.36 – 8.37	8.53	8.56	8.53	8.50	8.49	8.49	8.49
H _b	8.06 – 8.08	8.42	8.44	8.41	8.39	8.39	8.38	8.38
H _c	7.45 – 7.47	7.70	7.58	*	*	*	*	*
H _d	7.40 – 7.41	7.40 – 7.43	7.40 – 7.43	7.42 – 7.44	7.43 – 7.45	7.43 – 7.45	7.43 – 7.45	7.43 – 7.45
H _e	7.21 – 7.26	7.25 – 7.31	7.25 – 7.32	7.21 – 7.32	7.22 – 7.33	7.23 – 7.33	7.23 – 7.33	7.23 – 7.33
H _f	7.13 – 7.16	7.14 – 7.16	7.14 – 7.16	7.14 – 7.16	7.14 – 7.16	7.14 – 7.16	7.14 – 7.16	7.14 – 7.16
H _g	7.08 – 7.09	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.08 – 7.11	7.08 – 7.10	7.08 – 7.11
H _h	4.72 – 4.77	4.70 – 4.75	4.69 – 4.73	4.67 – 4.71	4.67 – 4.70	4.67 – 4.70	4.67 – 4.71	6.66 – 4.69
H _{h'}	4.59 – 4.63	4.46 – 4.50	4.42 – 4.46	4.37 – 4.40	4.34 – 4.40	4.33 – 4.40	4.33 – 4.40	4.33 – 4.40
H _i	3.27 – 3.31	3.25 – 3.29	3.24 – 3.28	3.22 – 3.26	3.22 – 3.30	3.21 – 3.30	3.21 – 3.30	3.21 – 3.30
H _j	3.09 – 3.14	3.06 – 3.18	3.05 – 3.18	3.04 – 3.20	3.04 – 3.17	3.04 – 3.17	3.04 – 3.17	3.04 – 3.17
H _k	2.77 – 2.82	2.82 – 2.87	2.84 – 2.90	2.87 – 2.91	2.88 – 2.92	2.88 – 2.93	2.88 – 2.93	2.88 – 2.93
H _l	1.96 – 2.13	2.01 – 2.15	2.03 – 2.17	2.05 – 2.18	2.09 – 2.19	2.09 – 2.21	2.09 – 2.21	2.09 – 2.23

*Overlapped with other aromatic protons and not discernable

Table S3 Chemical shifts of C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH protons with the addition of 0.002, 0.004, 0.006, 0.008, 0.010, 0.012, 0.014, 0.016, 0.018 eq. Cu²⁺ in CD₃CN. CD₃CN residual solvent peak was aligned at 1.94 ppm. Protons are named as labeled in **Figure S1**.

Proton	C ₁₄ -FH(Trt)-OH	+ x eq. Cu ²⁺								
	20 mM	0.002	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018
H _a	8.36 – 8.37	8.31	8.32	8.33	8.35	8.30	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.31
H _b	8.06 – 8.08	8.00 – 8.02	8.01 – 8.02	8.01	8.02	8.01	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.99
H _c	7.45 – 7.47	7.38	7.38	7.38	7.39	7.36	7.36	7.35	7.35	7.35
H _d	7.40 – 7.41	7.40 – 7.41	7.40 – 7.42	7.40 – 7.42	7.40 – 7.42	7.39 – 7.41	7.39 – 7.41	7.39 – 7.41	7.39 – 7.41	7.39 – 7.41
H _e	7.21 – 7.26	7.24 – 7.32	7.24 – 7.32	7.24 – 7.33	7.23 – 7.33	7.22 – 7.25	7.22 – 7.25	7.22 – 7.25	7.22 – 7.25	7.22 – 7.25
H _f	7.13 – 7.16	7.13 – 7.15	7.13 – 7.16	7.13 – 7.17	7.13 – 7.18	7.13 – 7.17	7.13 – 7.17	7.13 – 7.16	7.13 – 7.16	7.13 – 7.16
H _g	7.08 – 7.09	7.07	7.07	7.08	7.08	7.07	7.06	7.06	7.06	7.06
H _h	4.72 – 4.77	4.73	4.73	4.73	4.74	4.73	4.73	4.73	4.73	4.73
H _{hr}	4.59 – 4.63	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.61	4.60	4.59	4.59	4.60	6.60
H _i	3.27 – 3.31	3.26 – 3.29	3.26 – 3.28	3.26 – 3.29	3.26 – 3.28	3.25 – 3.28	3.25 – 3.27	3.25 – 3.28	3.25 – 3.28	3.25 – 3.28
H _j	3.09 – 3.14	3.07 – 3.13	3.07 – 3.13	3.07 – 3.13	3.08 – 3.13	3.08 – 3.12	3.08 – 3.12	3.08 – 3.12	3.08 – 3.12	3.08 – 3.12
H _k	2.77 – 2.82	2.77 – 2.82	2.77 – 2.82	2.77 – 2.82	2.77 – 2.82	2.77 – 2.82	2.77 – 2.82	2.77 – 2.82	2.77 – 2.82	2.77 – 2.82

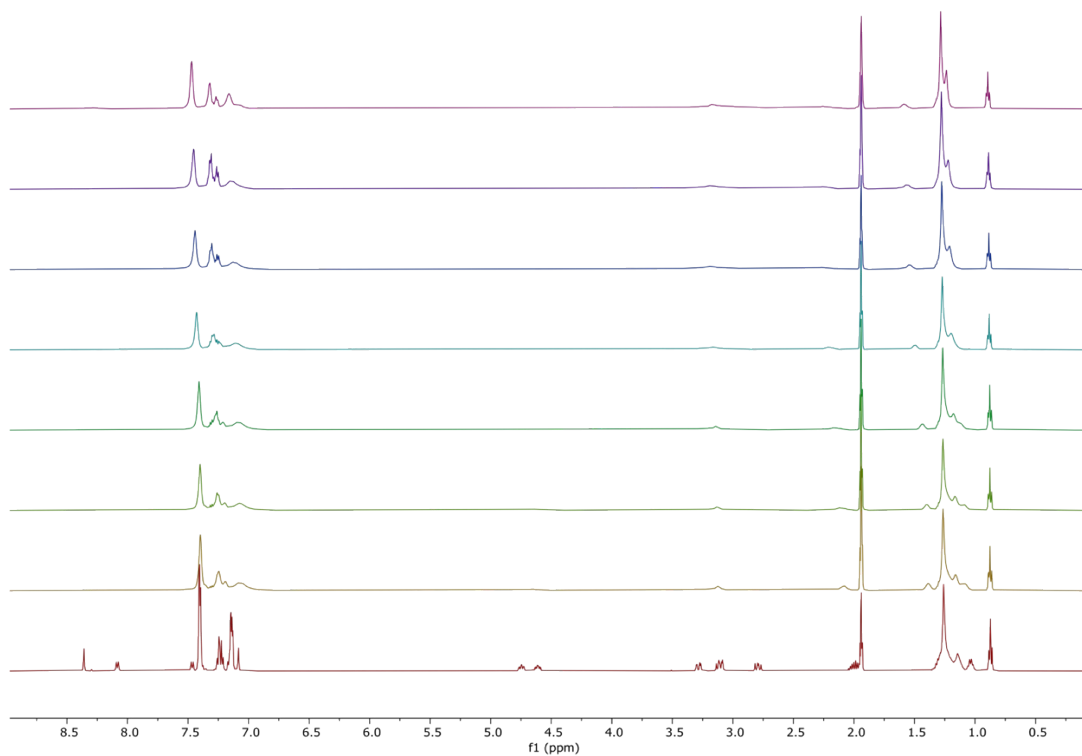


Figure S7. ¹H NMR of C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH with the addition of 0 – 1.4 eq. Cu²⁺ (bottom to top) at 0.2 eq. intervals resulting in peak broadening and peak disappearance of imidazole, amide, and α-protons.

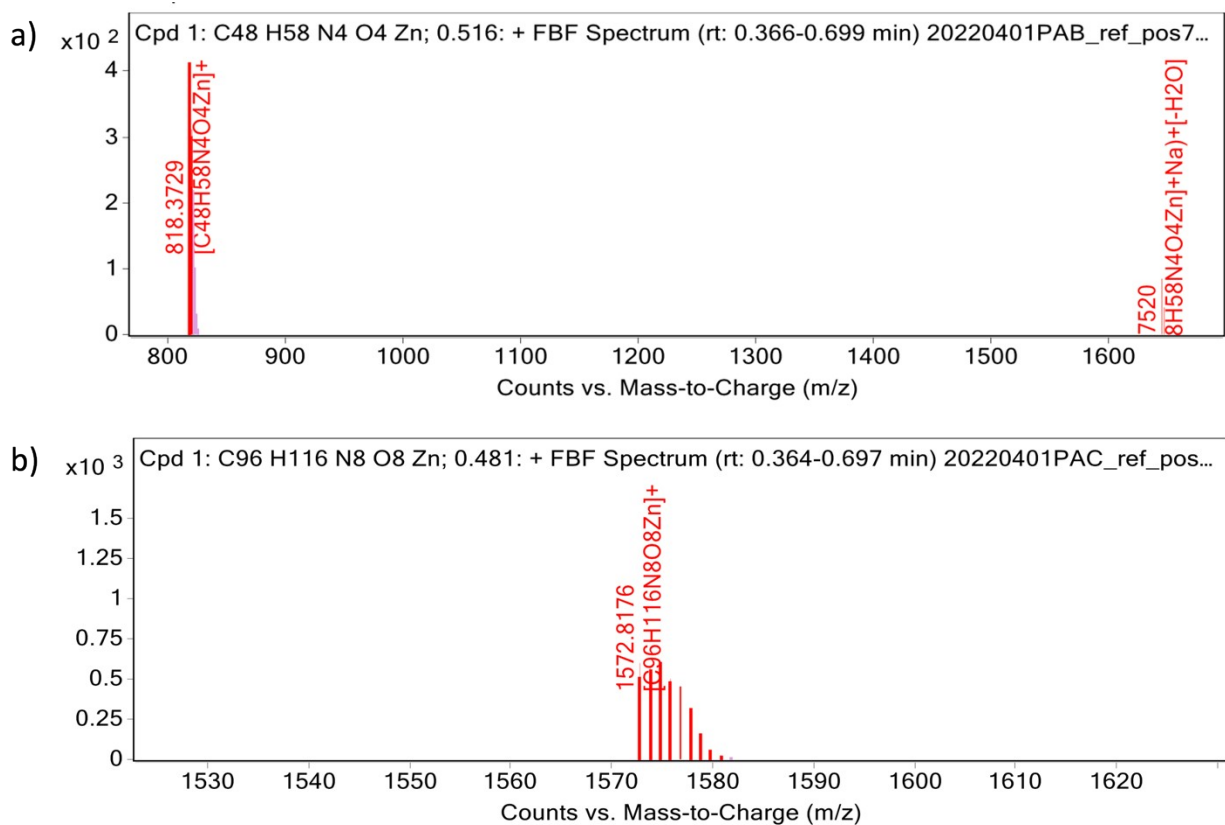


Figure S8. Mass spectra of a) 1:1 C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH:Zn and b) 2:1 C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH:Zn species found in Zn²⁺-C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH hydrogel.

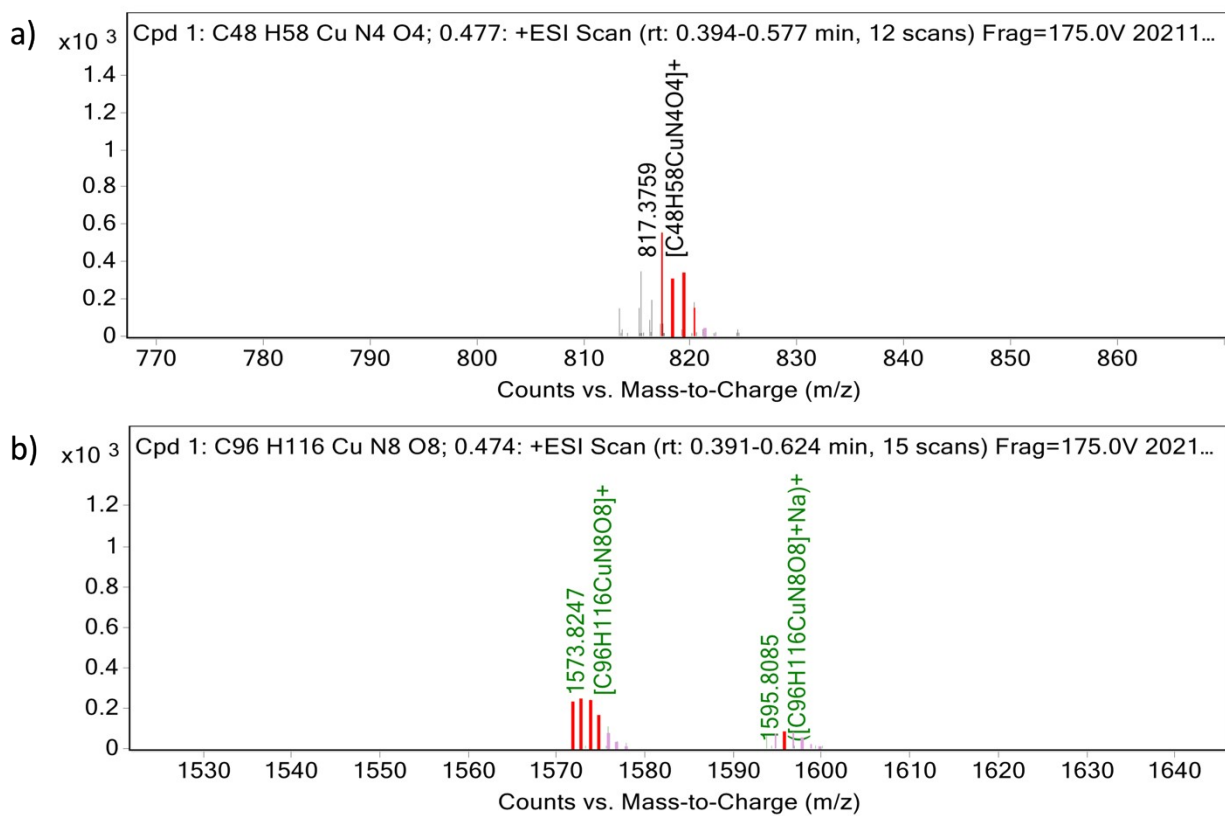


Figure S9. Mass spectra of a) 1:1 C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH:Cu and b) 2:1 C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH:Cu species found in Cu²⁺-C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH hydrogel.

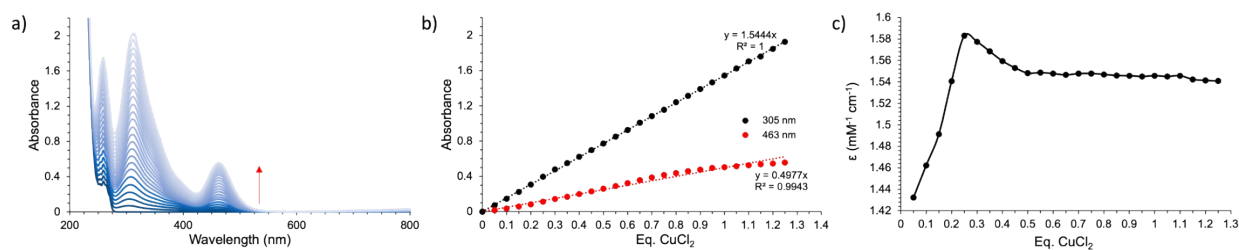


Figure S10. UV-vis spectra of 0.4 mM C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH in acetonitrile with a) 0.05-1.25 eq. Cu²⁺ added. Absorbance was plotted for b) 305 nm (black) and 463 nm (red) to determine the molar extinction coefficients. For the absorbance at 463 nm, the molar extinction coefficients c) plateau at 0.50 eq of Cu²⁺.

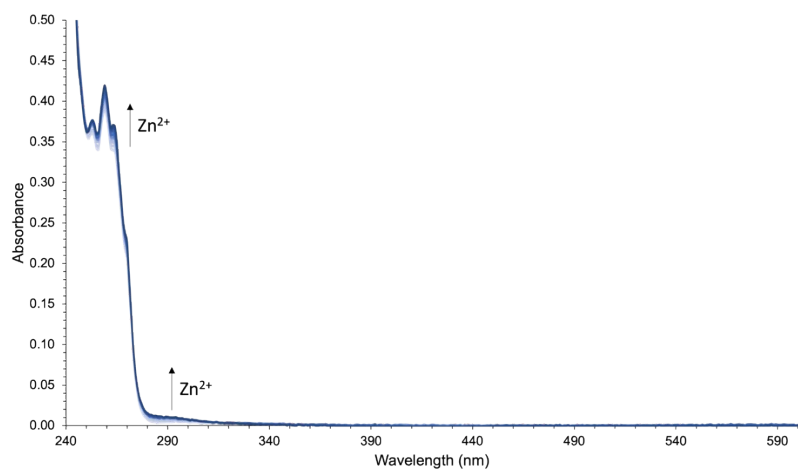


Figure S11. UV-vis spectra of 0.4 mM C₁₄-FH(Trt)-OH with 0-1.0 eq. Zn²⁺ added. Minor increases of absorbance are seen in peptide peaks at 253, 259, and 264 nm and at 290 nm.