Supporting Information

Modification of Natural Peptides and Their Hydroxyl Radical Quenching Activities and Mechanism

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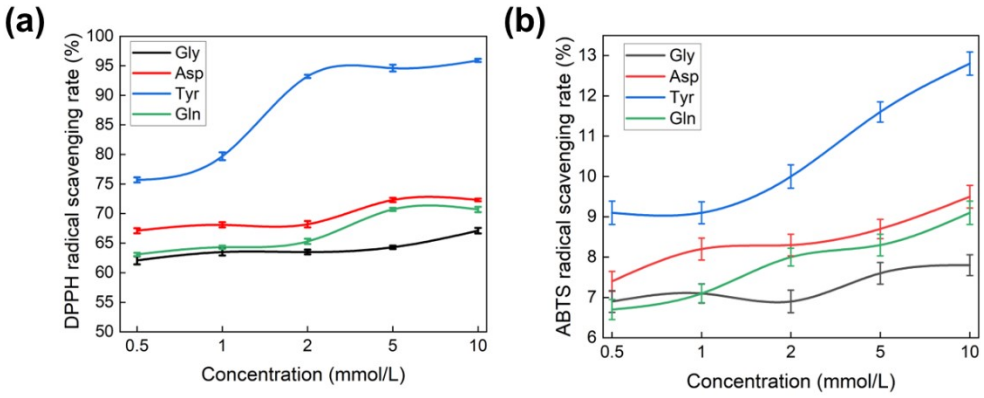

Fig. S1. (a) ABTS scavenging capacity of glycine, aspartic acid, glutamine and tyrosine. (b) DPPH scavenging capacity of glycine, aspartic acid, glutamine and tyrosine

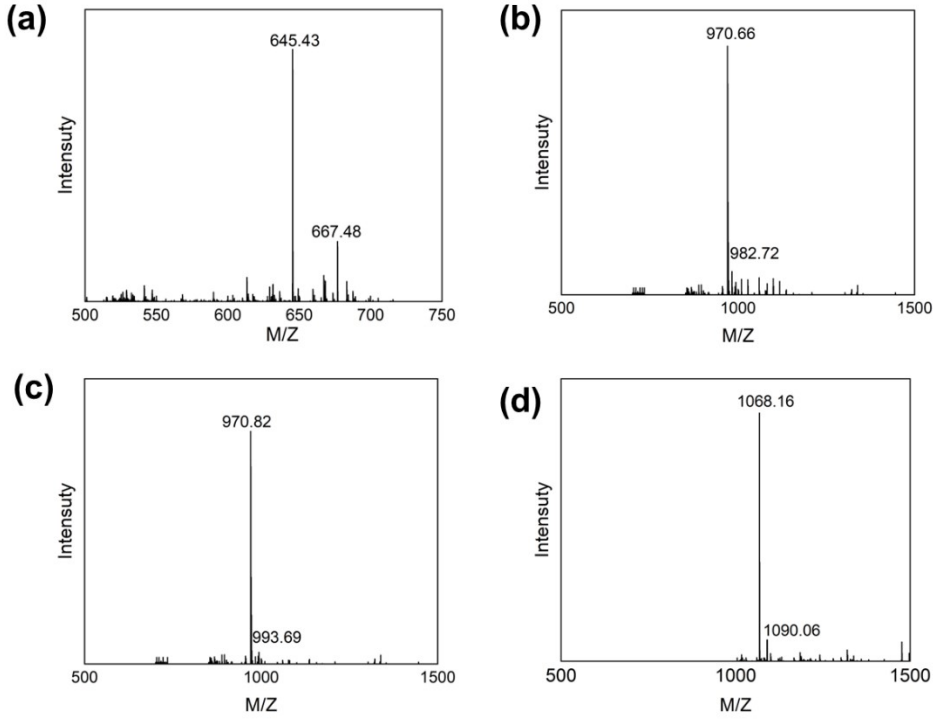

Fig. S2. The mass spectrum of Peptide, (a) P1 (YGDQY), (b) P2 (YYYGDQY), (c) P3 (YYGDQYY), (d) P4 (YYGPDQYY)

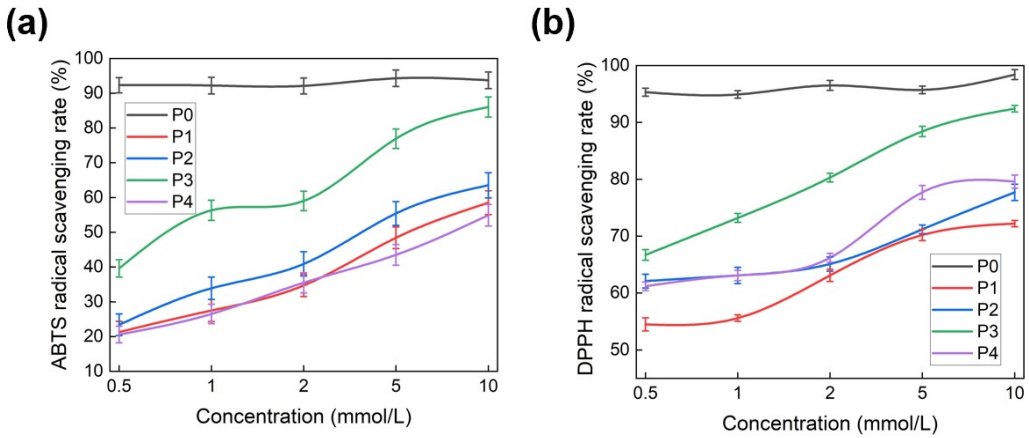

Fig. S3. (a) ABTS scavenging capacity of peptides (P0, P1, P2, P3, P4), (b) DPPH scavenging capacity of peptides (P0, P1, P2, P3, P4)

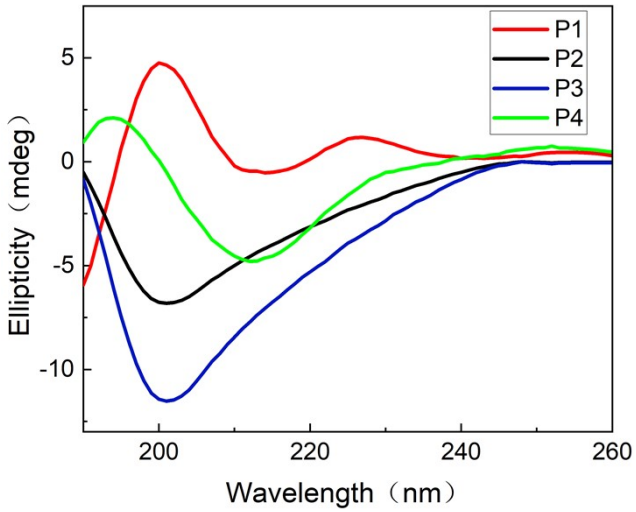

Fig. S4. Circular dichroic characterization of P1-P4.

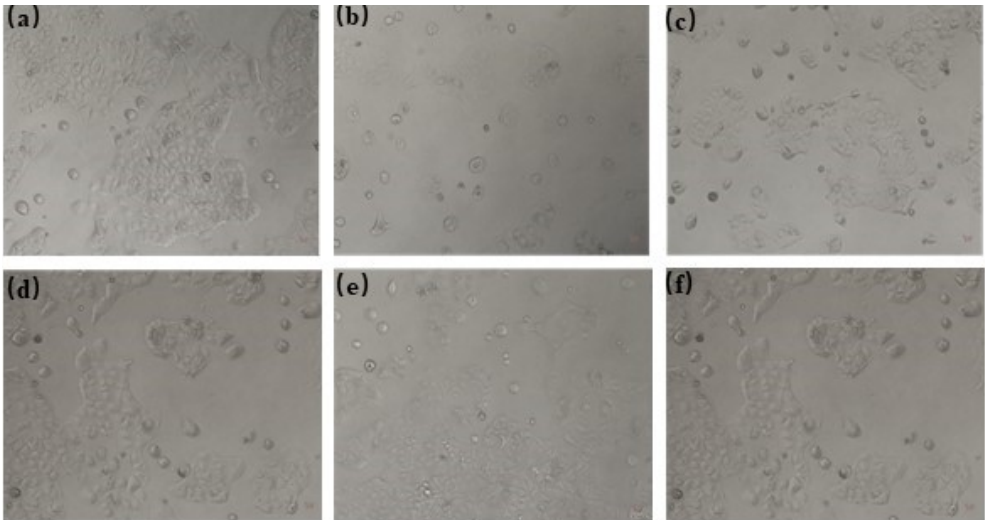

Fig. S5. The effect of P1-P4 on cell morphology of UV-H_2O_2 induced Caco-2 cells. (a) Caco-2 cells in normal control group. (b) Caco-2 cells model induced by UV-H_2O_2. (c) P1 group of Caco-2 cells

induced by UV-H_2O_2. (d) P2 group of Caco-2 cells induced by UV-H_2O_2. (e) P3 group of Caco-2 cells induced by UV-H_2O_2. (f) P4 group of UV-H_2O_2 induced Caco-2 cells. The morphology of Caco-2 cells was observed by inverted phase contrast microscope.