Supporting Information

Surface properties of aqueous dispersions of bovine serum albumin fibrils

Alexander Akentiev[1], Shi-Yow Lin[2], Giuseppe Loglio[3], Reinhard Miller[4] and Boris Noskov[1,*]

[1] Department of Colloid Chemistry, St. Petersburg State University, Universitetsky pr. 26, 198504 St. Petersburg, Russia; a.akentiev@spbu.ru

[2] Chemical Engineering Department, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taipei 106, Taiwan; sylin@mail.ntust.edu.tw

[3] Institute of Condensed Matter Chemistry and Technologies for Energy, 16149 Genoa, Italy; giuseppe.loglio@ge.icmate.cnr.it

[4] Institute for Condensed Matter Physics,Technical University Darmstadt, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany; miller@fkp.tu-darmstadt.de

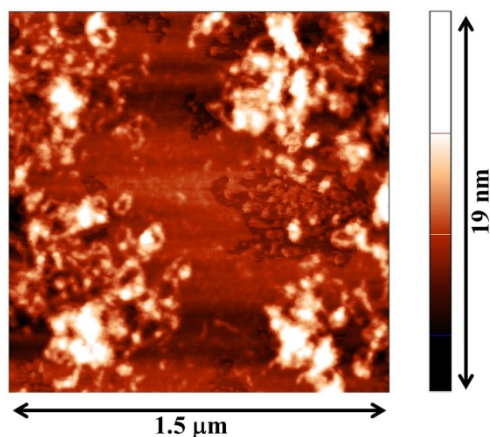* Correspondence: borisanno@rambler.ru; Tel.: +78124284093

Figure S1. AFM-image of a droplet of fibril dispersions after dilution by 200 times in TrisHCl buffer solution after purification.
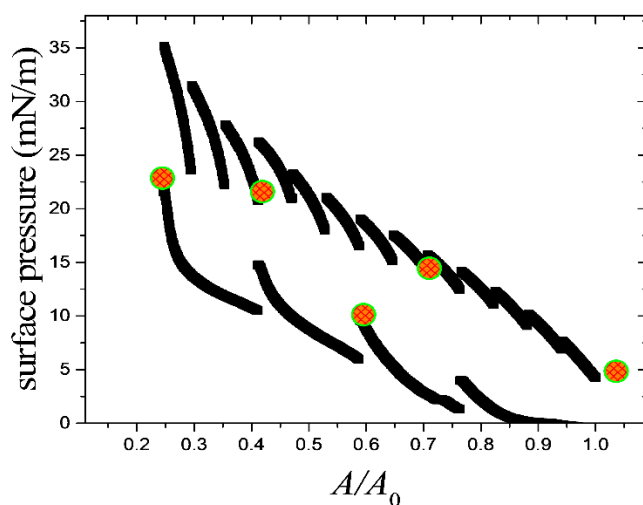

Figure S2. Compression-expansion isotherms of a spread layer of fibril dispersion on an aqueous solution of 0.1 M NaCl. Circles mark the places where the layer was transferred onto a mica plate. A_0 – the initial surface area (A – is the area between barriers at the given moment, cf. Eq. on page 3 of the manuscript).
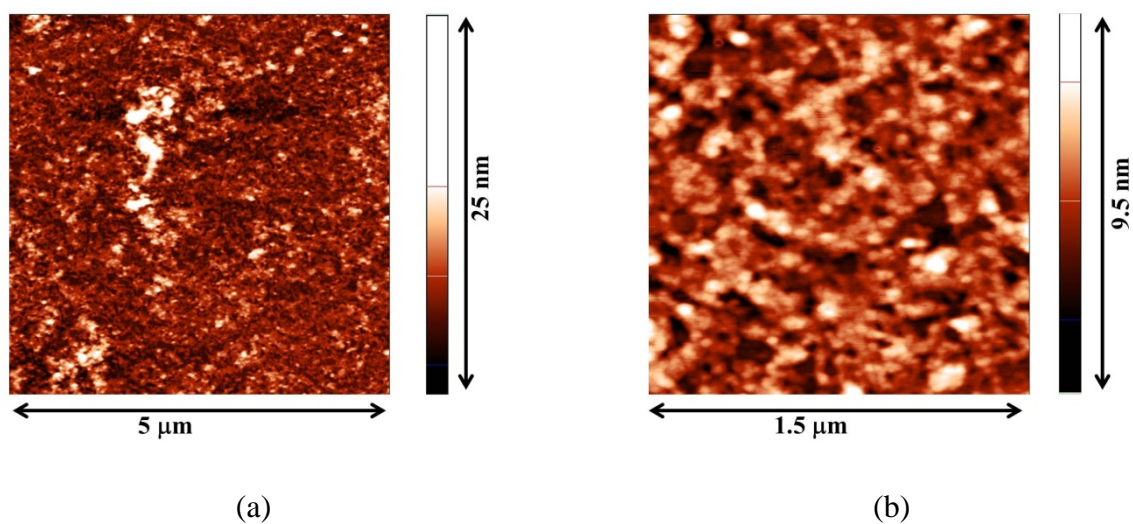
(a)

(b)

Figure S3. AFM images of spread layers of BSA fibrils transferred from the surface of a 0.1 M NaCl aqueous solution onto mica plates at the surface expansion to surface pressure of 10 mN/m.
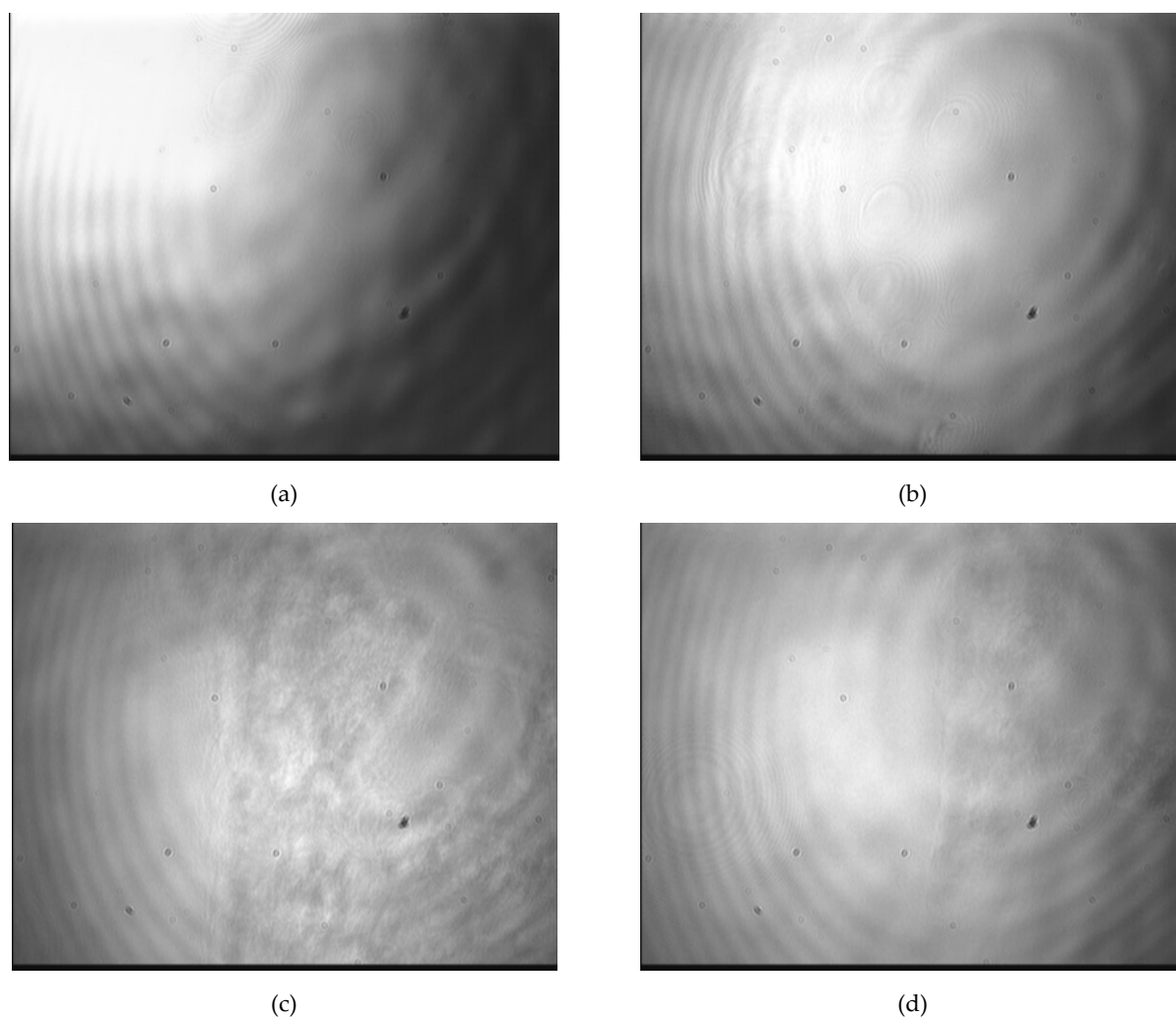

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Figure S4. BAM-images of spread layers of BSA fibrils on the surface of 0.1 M NaCl aqueous solution at different degrees of surface compression-expansion: a) before compression; b) twofold compression; c) twofold expansion after an external mechanical disturbance; d) in ten minutes after the disturbance. Image size is 1 X 0.82 mm.