Supporting Information

Understanding of the regioselective hydrolysis of human serum albumin by Zr(IV)-substituted polyoxotungstates using tryptophan fluorescence spectroscopy

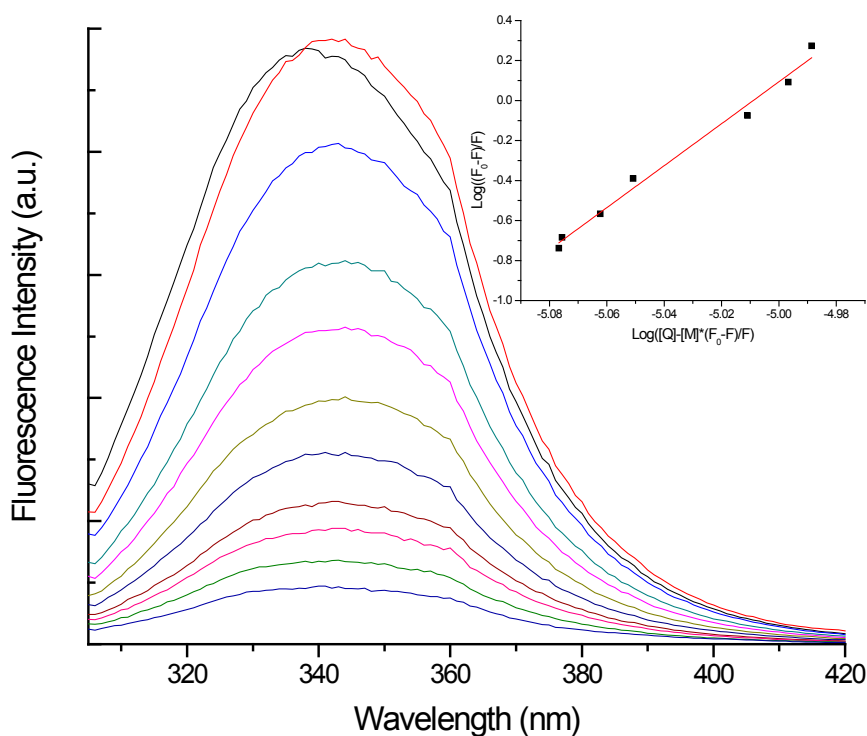**Vincent Goovaerts, Karen Stroobants, Gregory Absillis and Tatjana N. Parac-Vogt***

Figure S1. Emission fluorescence spectra of HSA in the absence and presence of different concentrations of Zr4-WD2 ([HSA] = 10^{-5} M, pH = 7.4). From top to bottom, the concentration of Zr4-WD2 increased stepwise from 0 to 10^{-5} M with increments of 10^{-6} M. In the inset, the plot of the Tachiya equation is given (with $R^2 = 0.99$). From the plot, K_a and m were calculated to be 2.8×10^5 M^{-1} and 2.05, respectively.
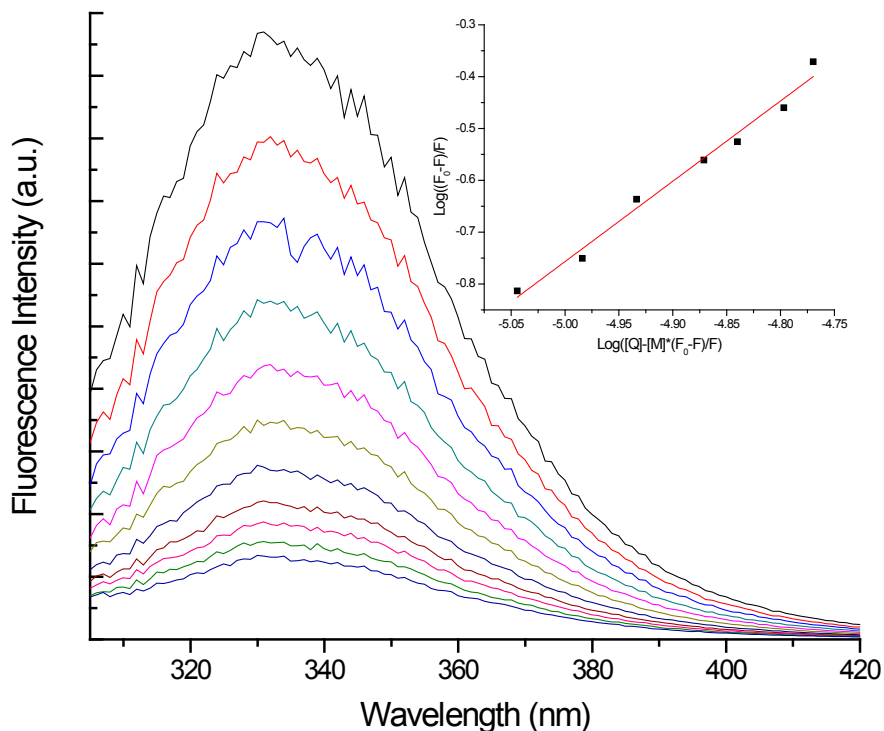
Figure S2. Emission fluorescence spectra of HSA in the absence and presence of different concentrations of Zr1-WD2 ([HSA] = 10^{-5} M, pH = 7.4). From top to bottom, the concentration of Zr1-WD2 increased stepwise from 0 to 10^{-5} M with increments of 10^{-6} M. In the inset, the plot of the Tachiya equation is given (with $R^2 = 0.99$). From the plot, K_a and m were calculated to be 5.1×10^5 M^{-1} and 1.52, respectively.
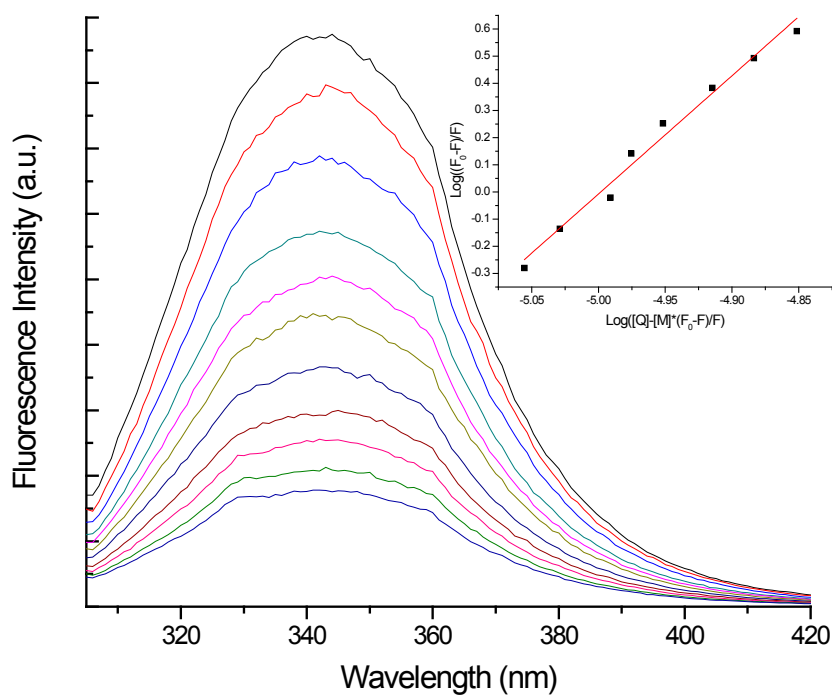

Figure S3. Emission fluorescence spectra of HSA in the absence and presence of different concentrations of Zr1-K2 ([HSA] = 10^{-5} M, pH = 7.4). From top to bottom, the concentration of Zr1-K2 increased stepwise from 0 to 10^{-5} M with increments of 10^{-6} M. In the inset, the plot of the Tachiya equation is given (with $R^2 = 0.99$). From the plot, K_a and m were calculated to be 1.9×10^5 M^{-1} and 3.44, respectively.
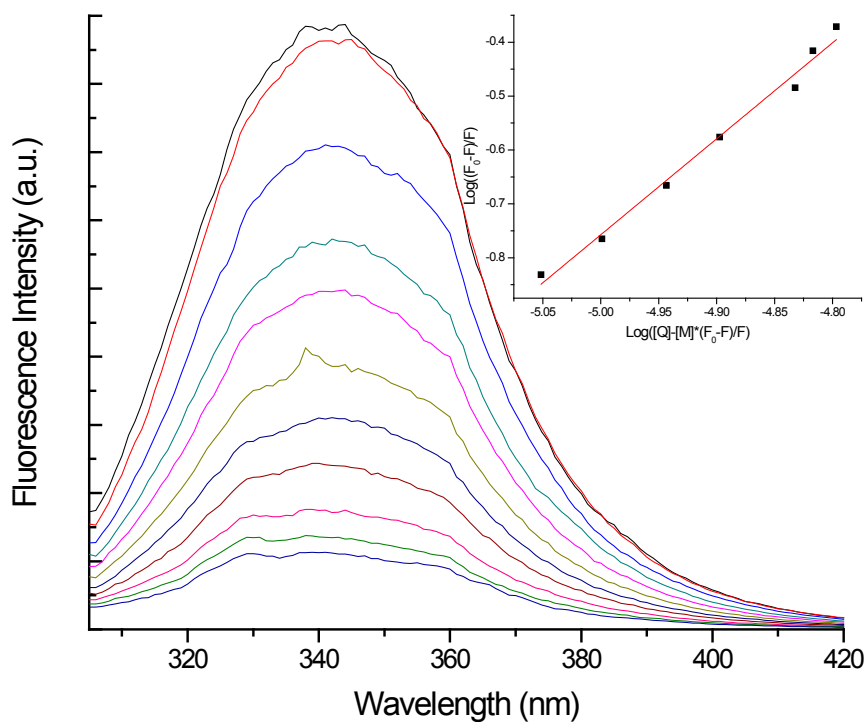
Figure S4. Emission fluorescence spectra of HSA in the absence and presence of different concentrations of Zr2-K2 ([HSA] = 10^{-5} M, pH = 7.4). From top to bottom, the concentration of Zr2-K2 increased stepwise from 0 to 10^{-5} M with increments of 10^{-6} M. In the inset, the plot of the Tachiya equation is given (with R^2 = 0.99). From the plot, K_a and m were calculated to be 2.5×10^5 M^{-1} and 2.23, respectively.