Supporting information

Figure S1, cyclic voltammograms of the Neomycin-*Pf*Fd complex and the Neomycin-*Pf* Fd-Cysteine complex in phosphate buffer; and Figure S2, potential-dependent capacitance curves of bare Au(111) electrode, the MPA/Au(111) electrode, and the *Pf* Fd-MPA/Au(111) electrode in phosphate buffer.

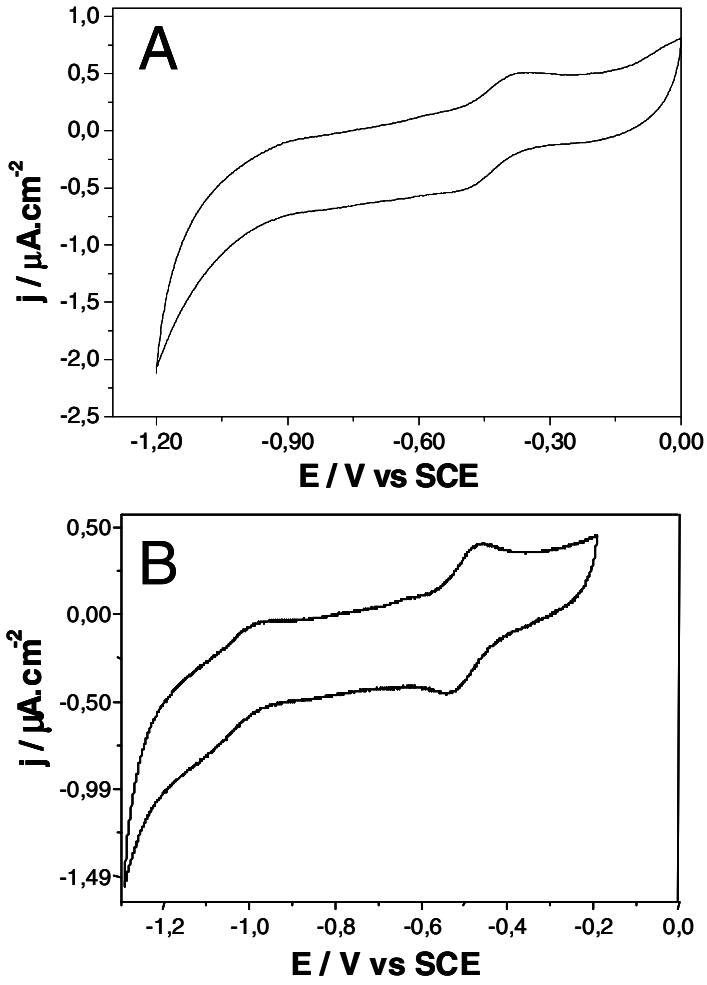

Figure S1. Cyclic voltammograms of **(A)** the Neomycin-*Pf* Fd complex and **(B)** the Neomycin-*Pf* Fd-Cysteine complex in 5 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.9) obtained at the EPG electrodes.

Scan rate: 5 $mV.s^{-1}$. The concentration of the complex is ca 35 µM.

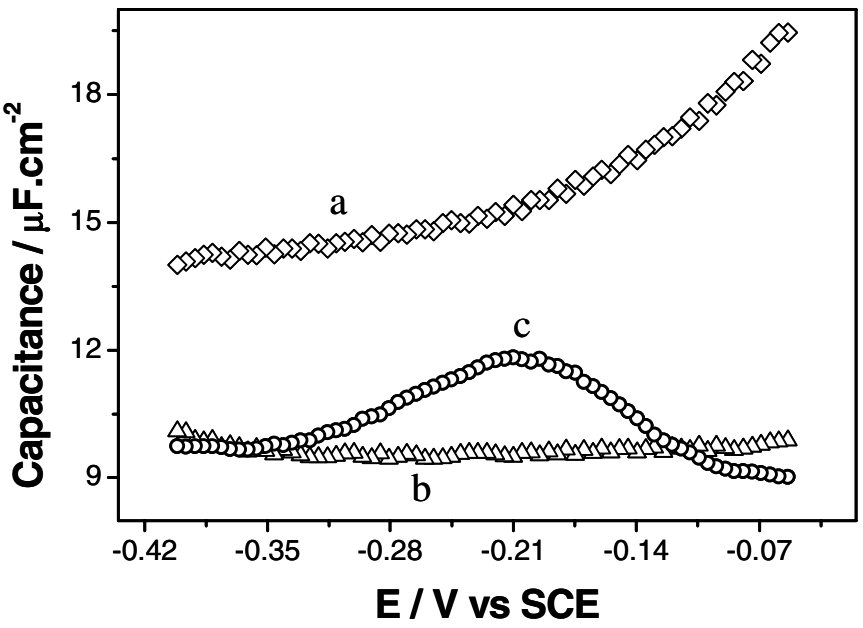

Figure S2. Potential-dependent capacitance curves of the bare Au(111) electrode (**curve a**), the MPA/Au(111) electrode (**curve b**) and the *Pf* Fd-MPA/Au(111) electrode (**curve c**) in 5 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.9) with a frequency of 100 Hz and an amplitude of 5 mV. The capacitance at bare Au(111) is largely constant at ca. 15 μF.cm^{-2} over the potential range -0.5 to -0.1 V (vs SCE). The presence of a MPA monolayer lowers the capacitance to 9 μF.cm^{-2}. The further presence of *Pf* Fd on the MPA adlayer does not change the base line much, but a hump with maxinum capacitance is observed at ca -0.21 V. The position of the hump is almost the same as the formal redox potential of adsorbed *Pf* Fd. The hump is, thus, most likely caused by the contribution of the charge from the redox center of [3Fe4S] in *Pf* Fd.