Supplementary Information for:

## Molecular Recognition of Structures is Key in the Polymerization of Patterned Barnacle Adhesive Sequences

Christopher R. So,<sup>1,\*</sup> Elizabeth A. Yates,<sup>2,†</sup> Luis A. Estrella,<sup>1</sup> Kenan P. Fears,<sup>1</sup> Ashley M. Schenck,<sup>3</sup> Catherine M. Yip,<sup>3</sup> and Kathryn J. Wahl<sup>1</sup>

## AUTHOR ADDRESSES

<sup>1</sup>Chemistry Division, Code 6176, US Naval Research Laboratory, 4555 Overlook Ave, SW,

Washington, DC 20375-5342 USA

<sup>2</sup>US Naval Academy Faculty sited in Code 6176, US Naval Research Laboratory, Washington,

DC, USA

<sup>3</sup>US Naval Academy Midshipmen sited in Code 6176, US Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC, USA



**Figure S1.** Representative polymerization curves for peptides observed to undergo aggregation with similar  $T_{lag}$  and  $T_{1/2}$  times at 50, 100 and 200  $\mu$ M. (Bottom) Plots showing all  $T_{lag}$  times for all concentrations and all active peptides as well as bar plots with quantified standard deviation.



Figure S2. Raw and normalized absorbance data from FTIR as a ratio of 1625 cm<sup>-1</sup> to 1698 cm<sup>-1</sup>



**Figure S3.** Seed assay performed using *mut*BCP1 and A $\beta$ 42 seeds against BCPs 3/4/3C/4C showing little cross-seeding activity.



**Figure S4.** Kyte and Doolittle hydropathy plot of BCP1C showing hydrophobic stretch across residues 7-11.