Location of the positive charges in cationic amphiphiles modulates their mechanism of action against model membranes

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Figure S1 – Size distribution (intensity) measured along injections of each CAm into 0.1 mM POPC:POPG 7:3 (LUVs). The curves are shifted for clarity and each one corresponds to the Z-average sizes shown in Figure 1. The arrows indicate the direction of increase in CAm concentration. Measurements were performed at 25 $^{\circ}$ C.



Figure S2 – Zeta potential (A), Z-Average size (B) and 90° light scattering (C) measured along injections of G11 into buffer and 0.1 mM POPC:POPG 7:3 (LUVs). 90° static light scattering was measured in an Agilent Cary Eclipse spectrofluorimeter (Santa Clara, CA) at $\lambda = 500$ nm. The sample (buffer or 0.1 mM POPC:POPG 7:3 LUVs) was accommodated in a quartz cuvette and injections of a CAm stock solution (2.4 mM G11) were made and the light scattering intensity recorded for 1 min. Measurements were performed at 25 °C.



Figure S3 – Heat flows obtained from ITC experiments. The sample cell contains 20 μ M CAm and the syringe was loaded with POPC:POPG 7:3 LUVs (5 mM lipid concentration). Consecutive 5 μ L injection were done every 10 min. The temperature was 25 °C.



Figure S4 – Kinetics of CF fluorescence intensity curves (normalized as explained in the materials and methods section) obtained from POPC:POPG 7:3 (22 μ M lipid concentration) encapsulating 50 mM CF. The CAms (concentrations indicated in the figure legend) were injected at 0 min and Triton X-100 was added 25 min after to induce full leakage.



Figure S5 – Kinetics of CF fluorescence intensity curves (normalized as explained in the materials and methods section) obtained from POPC (40 μ M –top– or 32–bottom– μ M lipid concentration) encapsulating 50 mM CF. The CAms (concentrations indicated in the figure legend) were injected at 0 min and Triton X-100 was added 25 min after to induce full leakage.