## **Supporting information**

## Binding Mode Investigations on the Interaction of lead (II) Acetate with Human Chorionic Gonadotropin

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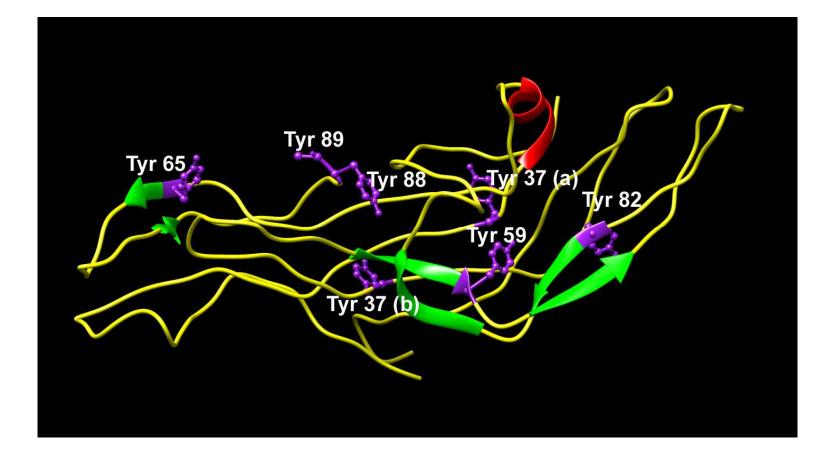
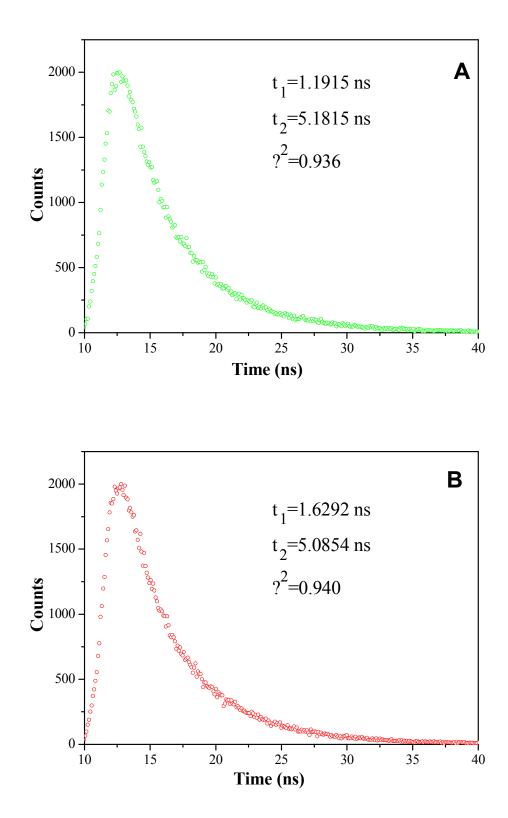


Fig. S1: Molecular structure of HCG (PDB code 1HRP). Different types of the secondary structure of HCG are color-coded as follows:  $\alpha$ -helix: red,  $\beta$ -pleated sheet: green,  $\beta$ -turn and random coil: yellow. Tyr residues are also marked in purple.



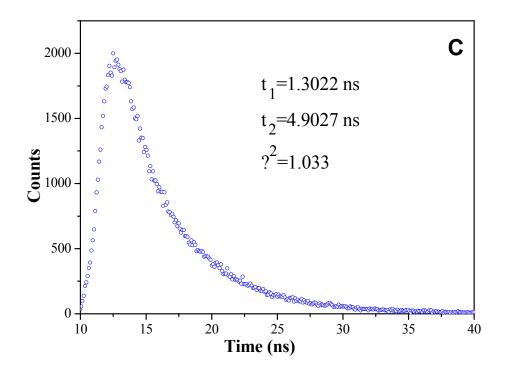


Fig. S2: Time-resolved fluorescence decay profiles of HCG in the presence of lead. Conditions: HCG:  $2.7 \times 10^{-6}$  mol/L; Pb(Ac)<sub>2</sub>/( $10^{-5}$  mol/L) (a-e): 0, 4, 10; pH=5.5; T=298 K.

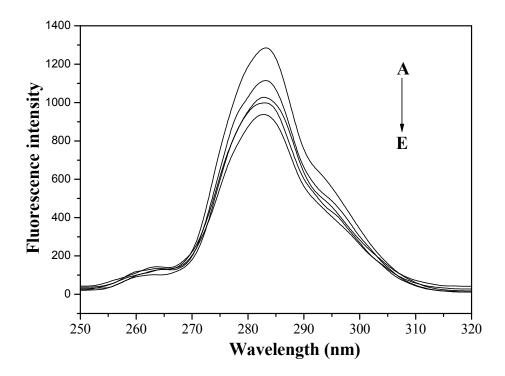


Fig. S3: synchronous fluorescence spectra ( $\Delta\lambda = 15$  nm) of HCG in the presence of lead acetate. Conditions: HCG:  $2.7 \times 10^{-6}$  mol/L; Pb(Ac)<sub>2</sub>/( $10^{-5}$  mol/L) (a-e): 0, 1, 4, 7, 10; pH=5.5; T=298 K.

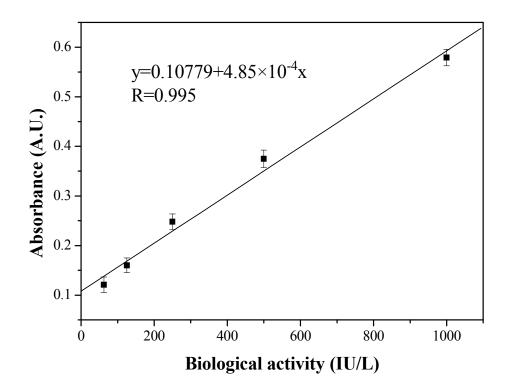


Fig. S4: Standard curve of HCG biological activities in the range of 0-1000 IU/L by ELISA.

## S5: Why lead acetate (Pb(Ac)<sub>2</sub>) has been chosen for this study?

There are three soluble lead salts:  $Pb(Ac)_2$ ,  $PbCl_2$ ,  $Pb(NO_3)_2$ . which can be easily bought. We also need to choose proper buffer solutions to control acidity in the experiments.  $Pb(NO_3)_2$  is an explosive and reactive compound, So  $Pb(Ac)_2$  with HAc-NaAc and  $PbCl_2$  with Tris-HCl seem the reasonable choices used in this work, because lead toxicity is what we care about.  $PbCl_2$  is poorly soluble in Tris-HCl (pH=7.4) solution, and  $Pb(Ac)_2$  is easily soluble in HAc-NaAc buffer. At last we choose  $Pb(Ac)_2$  in our study.

The isoelectric point of HCG is 2.95, so HCG is negatively charged in our experiments (pH=5.5), and the acetate anion can poorly affect the HCG conformation in our opinion. Considering these factors above,  $Pb(Ac)_2$  with HAc-NaAc was selected in our study.