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Supplementary Material

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for

Differential Binding of Iron(III) and Zinc(II) Protoporphyrin IX to Synthetic Four-Helix Bundles

by

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Figure S1. Stack plot of the high-frequency regions of Soret-excitation resonance Raman spectra for $[\alpha A22-l-\alpha H41]_2$: Fe(III)-PP (1:1), $[\alpha H22-l-\alpha H41]_2$: Fe(III)-PP (1:2) and $[\alpha H22-l-\alpha H41]_2$: Fe(III)-PP (1:1). The spectra of the Fe(III)-PP in all three maquettes are the same within experimental error. The frequencies of the ring skeletal modes (v^2 , 1557 cm⁻¹; v^3 , 1503 cm⁻¹; v^4 , 1374 cm⁻¹) are totally consistent with low-spin, six-coordinate Fe(III)-PP. Accordingly, the Fe(III)-PP cofactor in $[\alpha A22-l-\alpha H41]_2$ must bridge the two helix-loop-helix monomers.

Figure S2. Low-frequency region of the Soret-excitation resonance Raman spectrum of $[\alpha H22-l-\alpha H4I]_2$: Zn(II)-PP (1:2). The key observation is the presence of a moderately strong band at ~158 cm⁻¹, which is assignable to the Zn(II)-His stretching mode.² This band is absent from the spectrum of four-coordinate Zn(II)-PP. Accordingly, the Zn(II)-PP is bound to the peptide and must be five-coordinate. There is no issue of whether Zn(II)-PP is five- verses six-coordinate, even under the most severe conditions (such as in the

presence of 4 M imidazole). Also, metal-His stretches are not observed for six-coordinate metallopophyrins. ^{1b}

References

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