

# Multi-Spectroscopic and Theoretical Analysis on the Interaction between Human Serum Albumin and a Capsaicin Derivative - RPF101

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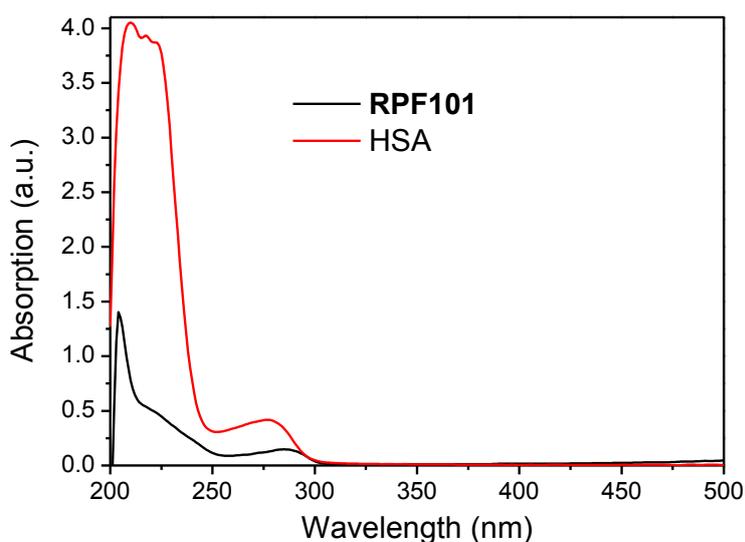
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## 1. UV-Vis measurements

UV-Vis spectra were measured on a Jasco J-815 spectrophotometer in a quartz cell (1 cm optical path). The UV-Vis spectrum for HSA solution (3.0 mL) was carried out in the same concentration of protein used in the steady-state fluorescence measurement ( $1.00 \times 10^{-5}$  M). On the other hand, in a 3.0 mL solution of PBS (pH = 7.4) was added the maximum aliquot of **RPF101** used in the steady-state fluorescence measurement ( $1.32 \times 10^{-5}$  M) at room temperature (*ca* 298 K) – Figure S1.

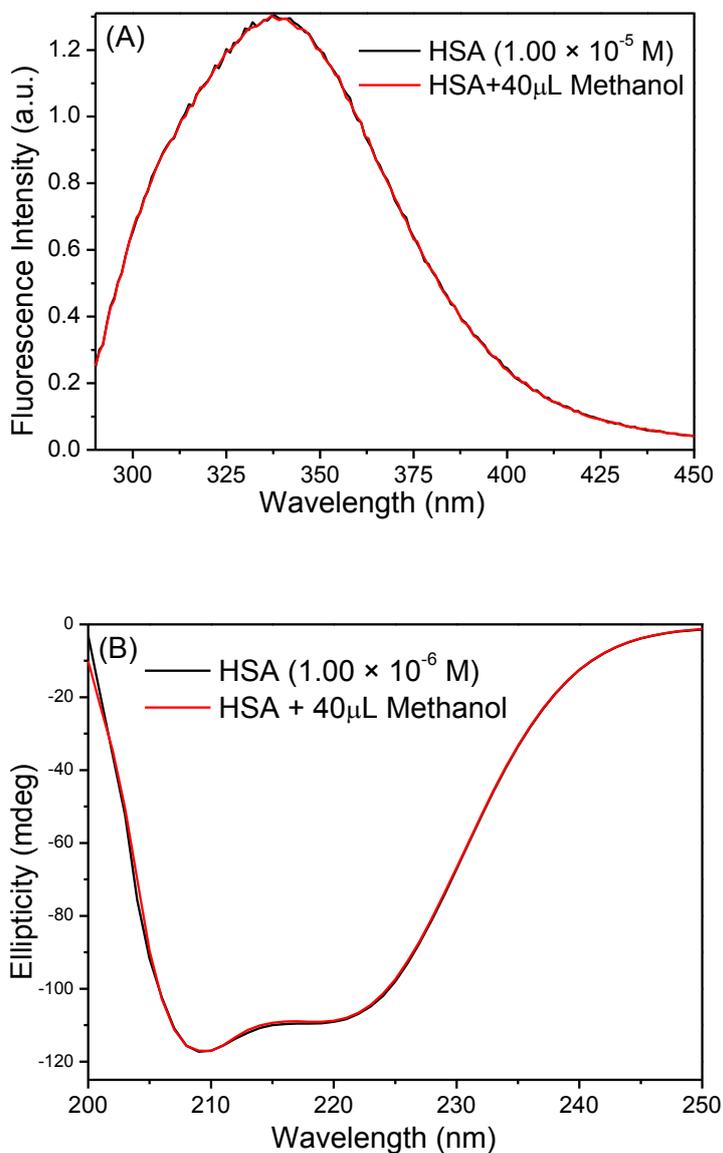


**Figure S1.** UV-Vis spectra for HSA and **RPF101** in PBS solution. [HSA] =  $1.00 \times 10^{-5}$  M and [RPF101] =  $1.32 \times 10^{-5}$  M.

## 2. Methanol effect on HSA fluorescence and structure

In order to evaluate the methanol effect (solvent used to prepare **RPF101** solution) on the HSA fluorescence and structure, it was conducted steady-state fluorescence and CD experiments for HSA without and in the presence of methanol. Steady-state fluorescence and CD were measured on a Jasco J-815 spectrophotometer in a quartz cell (1 cm optical path), employing a thermostated cuvette holder Jasco PFD-425S15F. The steady-state fluorescence spectra were measured in the 290–450 nm range, at 310 K, with  $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 280$  nm. To a 3.0 mL solution containing an appropriate concentration of HSA ( $1.00 \times 10^{-5}$  M in PBS solution), it was added manually 40  $\mu\text{L}$  of methanol (maximum solvent aliquot used in the addition of **RPF101**). On the other hand, CD spectra were measured in the 200–250 nm range, at 310 K. Firstly, the spectrum of a free HSA solution ( $1.00 \times 10^{-6}$  M in PBS solution) was recorded and then the spectrum resulting from the addition of the maximum methanol used in the steady-state fluorescence experiments to the HSA solution was also recorded.

As can be seen in the Figure S2, the steady-state fluorescence emission and CD spectra of HSA did not change significantly in the presence of methanol, being clear evidence that the presence of this solvent (40  $\mu$ L) does not perturb the data obtained in the HSA:RPF101 studies.

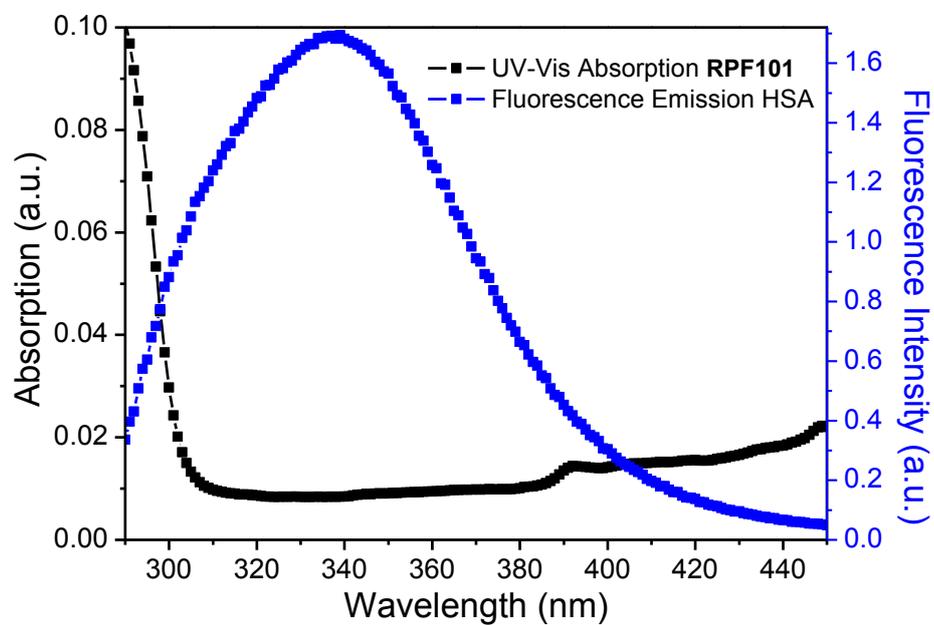


**Figure S2.** (A) Steady-state fluorescence emission spectra for HSA without and in the presence of 40  $\mu$ L of methanol at 310 K. (B) CD spectra for HSA without and in the presence of 40  $\mu$ L of methanol at 310 K.

### 3. UV-Vis and steady-state fluorescence overlap

UV-Vis and steady-state fluorescence spectra— for **RPF101** and HSA, respectively— were carried out on a Jasco J-815 spectrophotometer in a quartz cell (1 cm optical path), employing a thermostated cuvette holder Jasco PFD-425S15F. The steady-state fluorescence spectrum for HSA (3.0 mL,  $1.00 \times 10^{-5}$  M in PBS

solution) was measured in the 290–450 nm range, at 310 K, with  $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 280$  nm. UV-Vis spectrum for **RPF101** (3.0 mL,  $1.00 \times 10^{-5}$  M in PBS solution) was measured in the 290–450 nm range, at 310 K. The overlap between them is represented in the Figure 3S.



**Figure S3.** Overlap between UV-Vis spectrum of **RPF101** and steady-state fluorescence emission spectrum of HSA at 310 K.  $[\text{HSA}] = [\text{RPF101}] = 1.00 \times 10^{-5}$  M.