Supplementary Materials

Molecular Insight into the Binding of Astilbin with Human Serum Albumin and Its Effect on Antioxidant Characteristics of Astilbin

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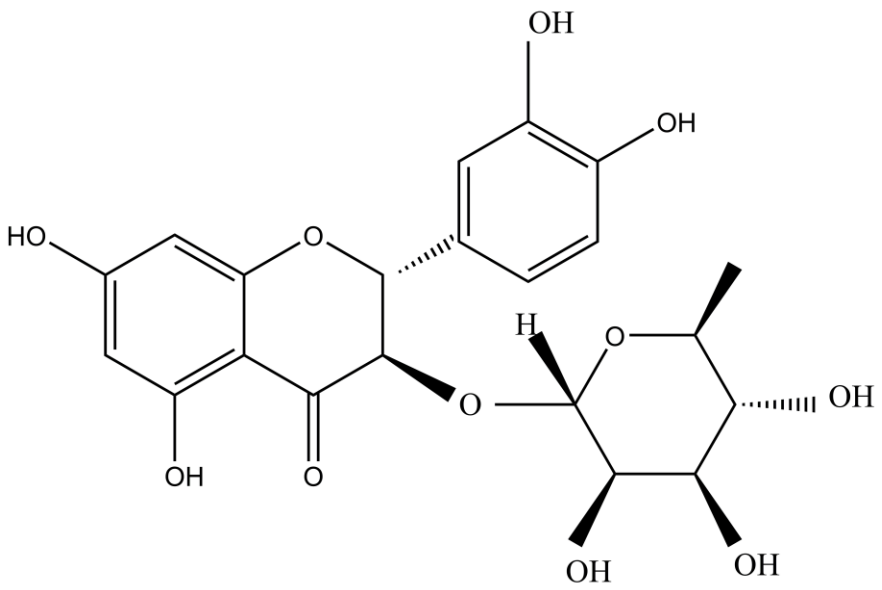

Figure S1. The Chemical structure of astilbin.

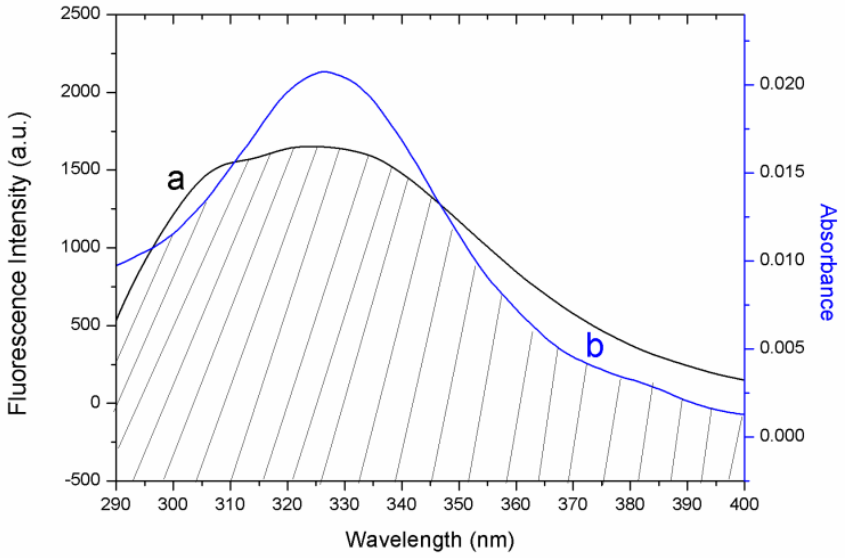

Figure S2: Overlap of the fluorescence emission spectrum of HSA with the UV-Vis absorption of astilbin. (a) is the fluorescence emission spectrum of HSA, C_{HSA}= 2.5 × 10^{-6} mol·L^{-1}; (b) is the UV-Vis absorption of astilbin, the C_{HSA}=2.5 × 10^{-6} mol·L^{-1}.

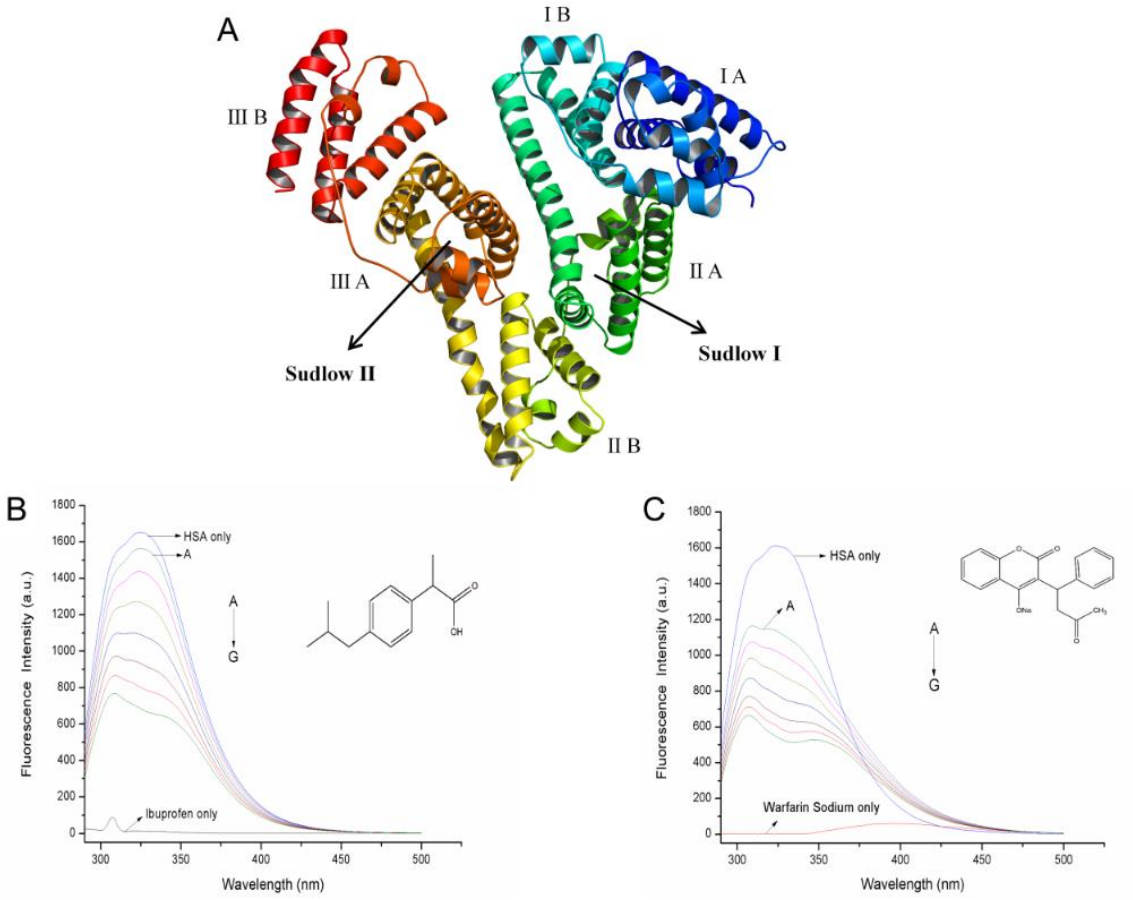

Figure S3: **A**: Structure of HSA showing the subdomains; **B–C**: Effects of different site competitors on HSA–astilbin complex; $C_{HSA} = C_{Warfarin\ sodium} = C_{Ibuprofen} = 2.5 \times 10^{-6} mol \cdot L^{-1}$; $C_{astilbin}$(A→G):0, 1.25, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10, $12.5 \times 10^{-6} mol \cdot L^{-1}$. Temperature was 298 K. pH was 7.4 (Tris-HCl)

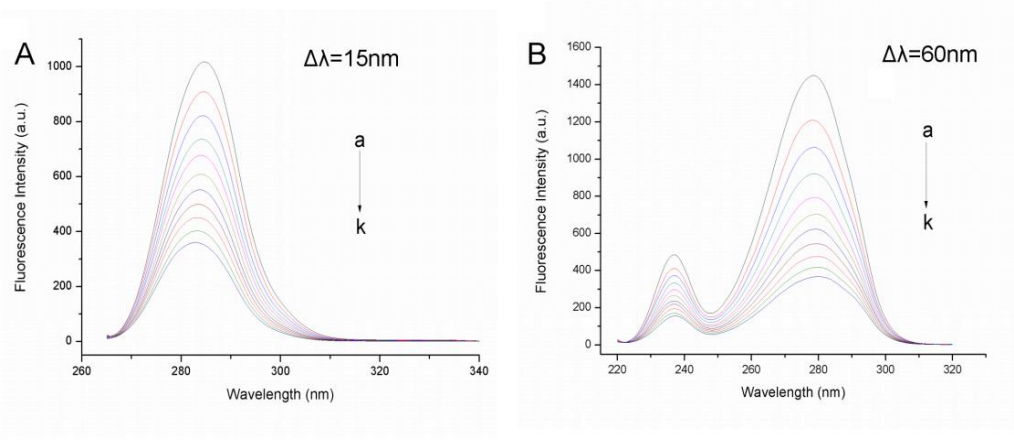

Figure S4: **A**: Synchronous fluorescence spectra of astilbin with HSA. (Δλ = 15 nm);

B: Synchronous fluorescence spectra of astilbin with HSA. (Δλ = 60 nm);