CHEMBIOCHEM

# Supporting Information

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for

## The Protein Environment Drives Selectivity for Sulfide Oxidation by an Artificial Metalloenzyme

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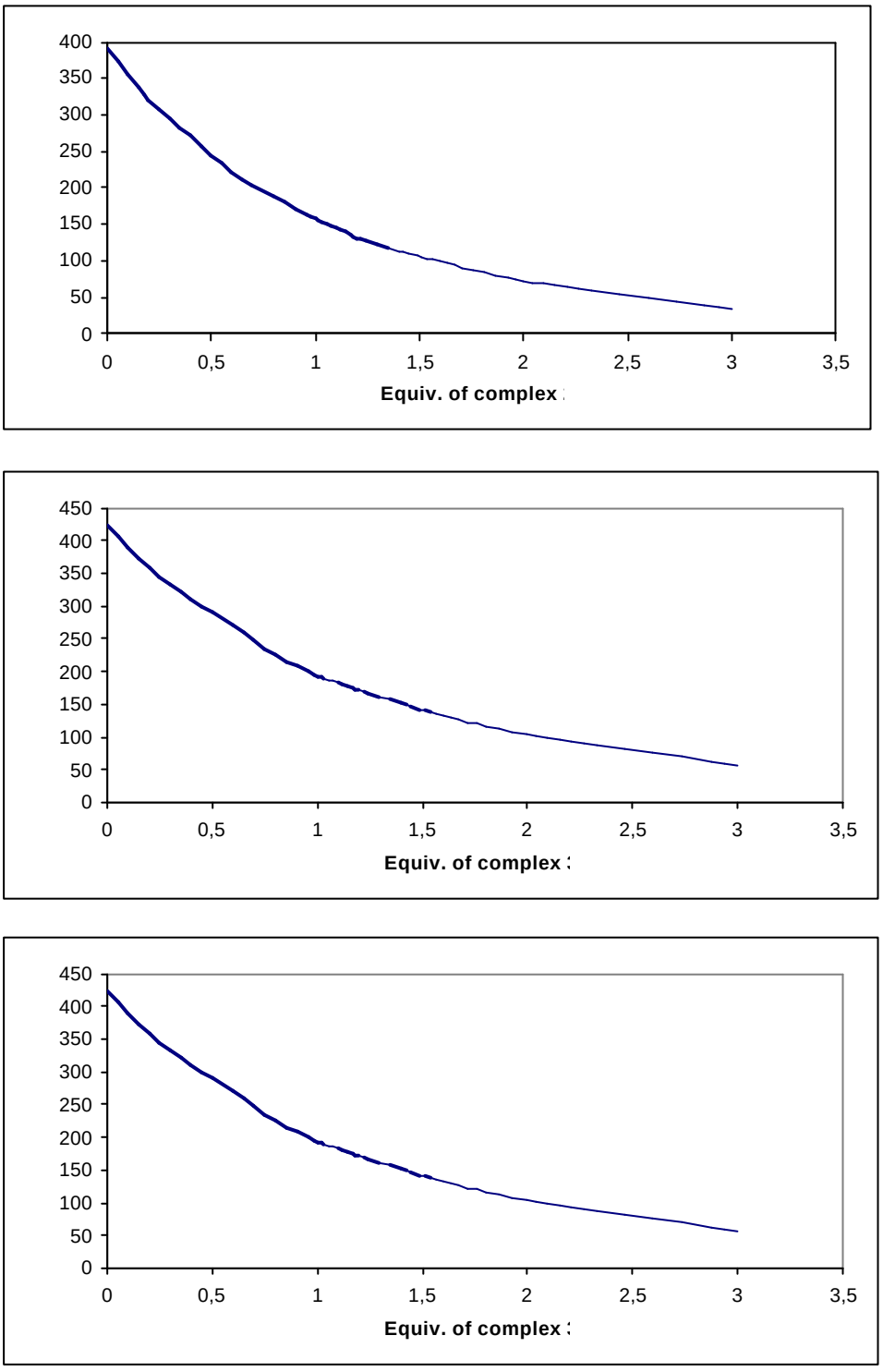
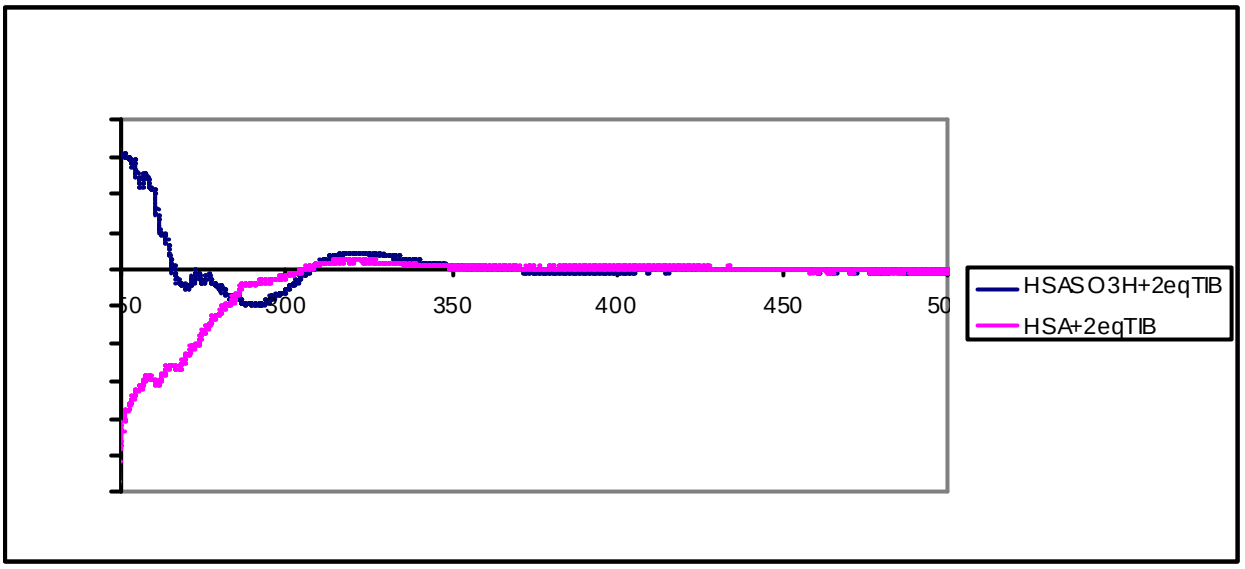



**Figure S1**. Determination of $K_d$ by fluorescence quenching of TRP214 ($l_{max}$ = 340 nm) for complexes **1**, **2** and **3**.

A)




B)

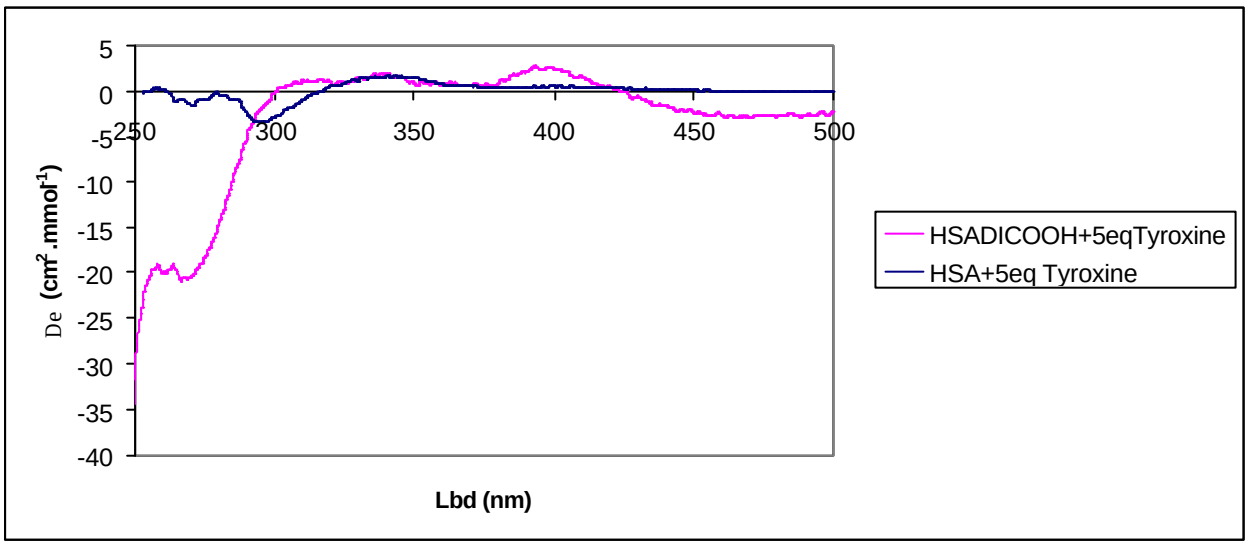
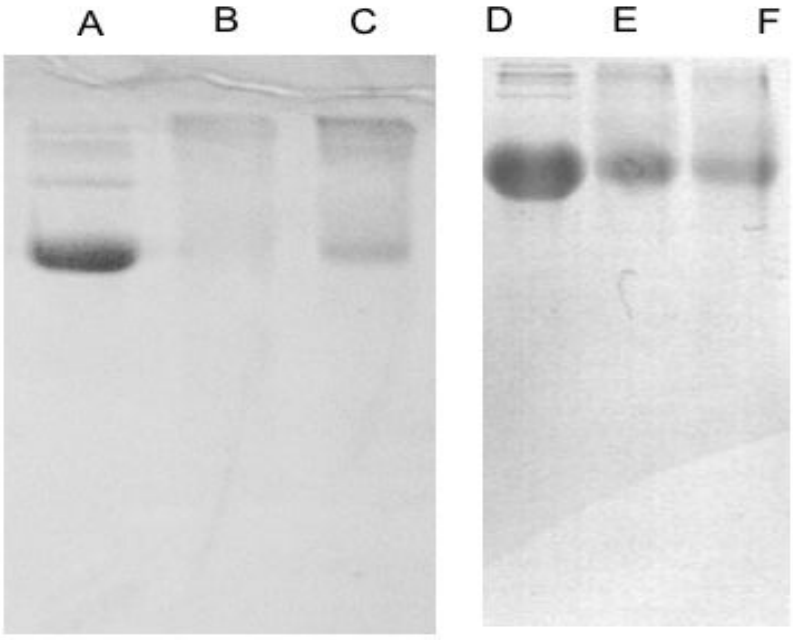



**Figure S2**. CD spectra of **2**⊂HSA and **3**⊂HSA as a function of drug. A) CD spectra of 50 µM HSA (blue), 42 µM **3**⊂HSA with 2 equiv. of TIB at pH 7.5. B) CD spectra of 50 µM HSA (blue), 42 µM **2**⊂HSA with 5 equiv. of thyroxine at pH 7.5.




Lane **A**: Control HSA protein at the same concentration than the one use fo
catalysis experiments. Lane **B** : HSA after 1500 TON. Lane **C** : Hybrid aft
1500 TON. Lane **D** : Control HSA protein . Lane **E** : HSA protein at T = 0 mi
catalysis. Lane **F** : Hybrid at T= 0 min of catalysis.

***ent: Comparison of Lane D and E show the impact of the catalytic medium ( substrate, oxidan
'on through the gel. Accordingly, to measure the stability of the biocatalyst, lane F and C have t
red as well as lane B and E.***

**Figure S3**. SDS PAGE.