Research article

Thermal and dielectric fingerprints of self-assembling elastin peptides derived from exon30

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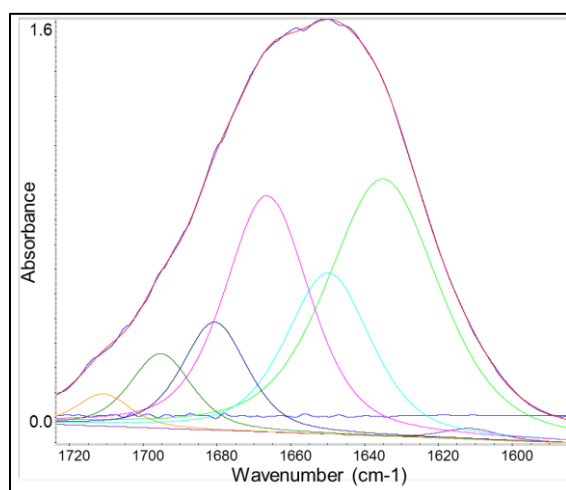
[1] CIRIMAT, Physique des Polymères, Université Paul Sabatier, 31062 Toulouse, France
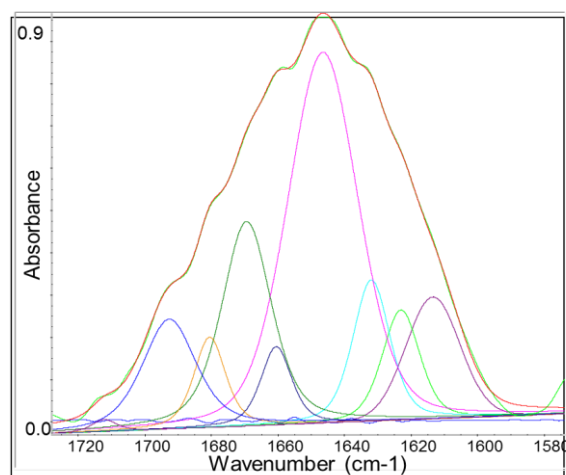[2] Laboratory of Bioinspired Materials, Universita degli studi della Basilicata, 85000 Potenza, Italy

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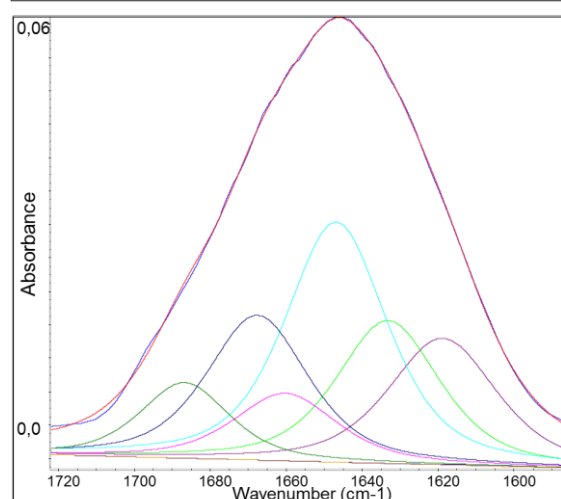
Appendix

Supplementary material

S4		
assignement	**cm^{-1}**	**% area**
Side chain or β-sheets	1619	17
β-sheets	1633	18
unordered, water	1647	30
helix	1660	8.5
PPII	1668	18
turns	1687	8.5

EX30-18		
assignement	**cm^{-1}**	**% area**
side chain	1613	9
β-sheets	1623	6.5
β-sheets	1632	8.5
unordered, water	1647	40
turns, loops, helix	1661	4
PPII	1669	17
turns, loops	1681	5
β-sheets	1693	10

EX30-17		
assignement	**cm^{-1}**	**% area**
side chains	1611	1
β-sheets	1635	38,5
unordered	1650	18,5
PPII	1667	26
Turns, loops	1681	9
anti// beta sheets	1695	7

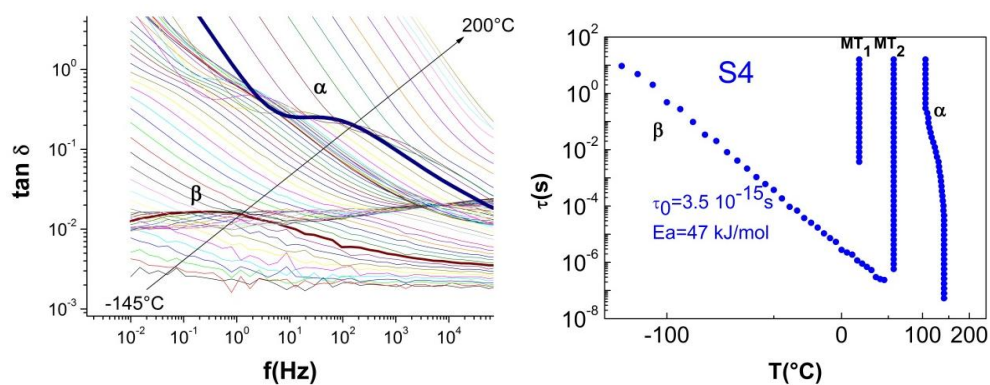**Figure S1.** Decomposition of Amide I and associated area.

Figure S2. Dielectric losses of S4 peptide and temperature dependence of the relaxation times of the four relaxation modes.
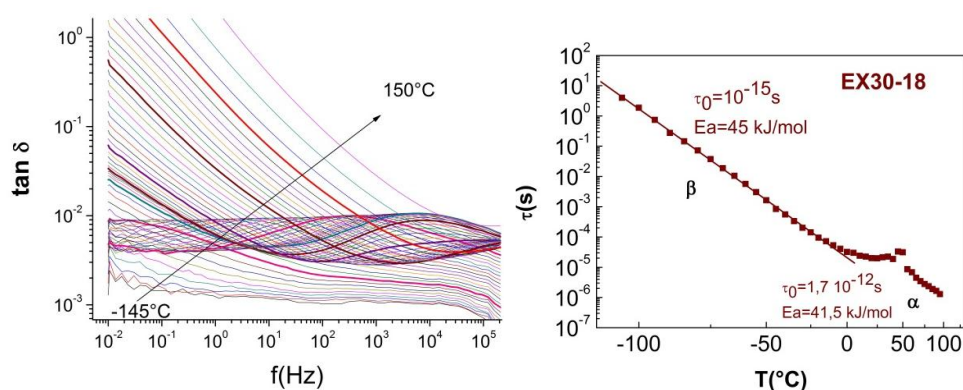

Figure S3. Dielectric losses of EX30-18 peptide and temperature dependence of the relaxation times of the two relaxation modes.
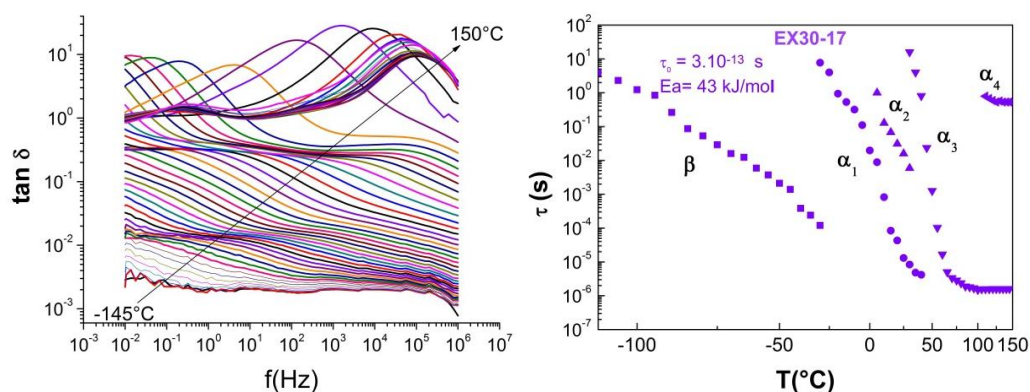

Figure S4. Dielectric losses of EX30-17 peptide and temperature dependence of the relaxation times of the five modes.