Supporting Information

Effect of Surface Wettability on Ion-Specific Protein Adsorption

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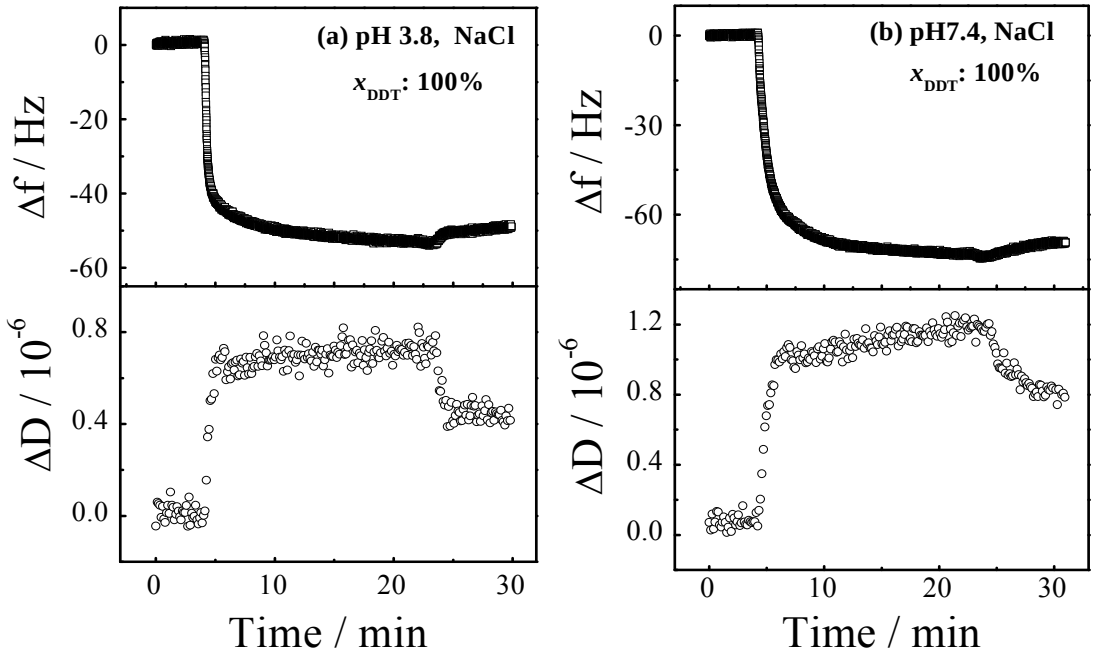

Figure S1 Typical BSA adsorption isotherms in the QCM-D measurements. (a) The changes in Δ*f* and Δ*D* for the adsorption of BSA at the surface with the x_{DDT} of 100% at pH 3.8 in the presence of NaCl. (b) The changes in Δ*f* and Δ*D* for the adsorption of BSA at the surface with the x_{DDT} of 100% at pH 7.4 in the presence of NaCl.

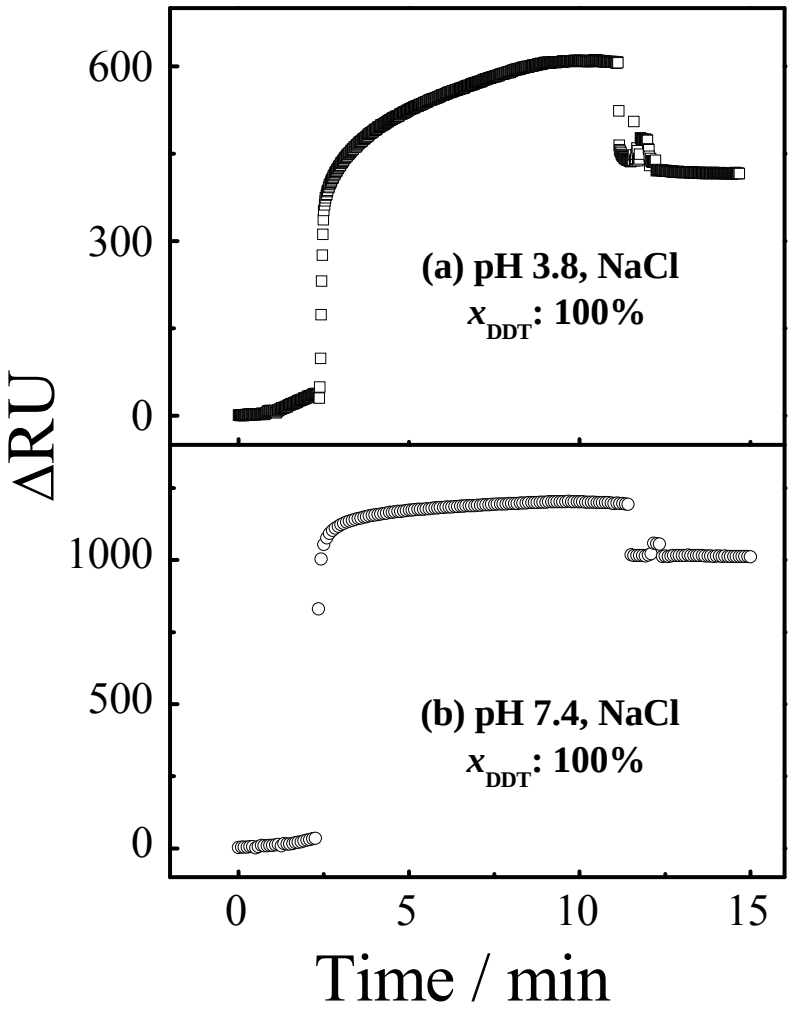

Figure S2 Typical BSA adsorption isotherms in the SPR measurements. (a) The change in Δ*RU* for the adsorption of BSA at the surface with the x_{DDT} of 100% at pH 3.8 in the presence of NaCl. (b) The change in Δ*RU* for the adsorption of BSA at the surface with the x_{DDT} of 100% at pH 7.4 in the presence of NaCl.

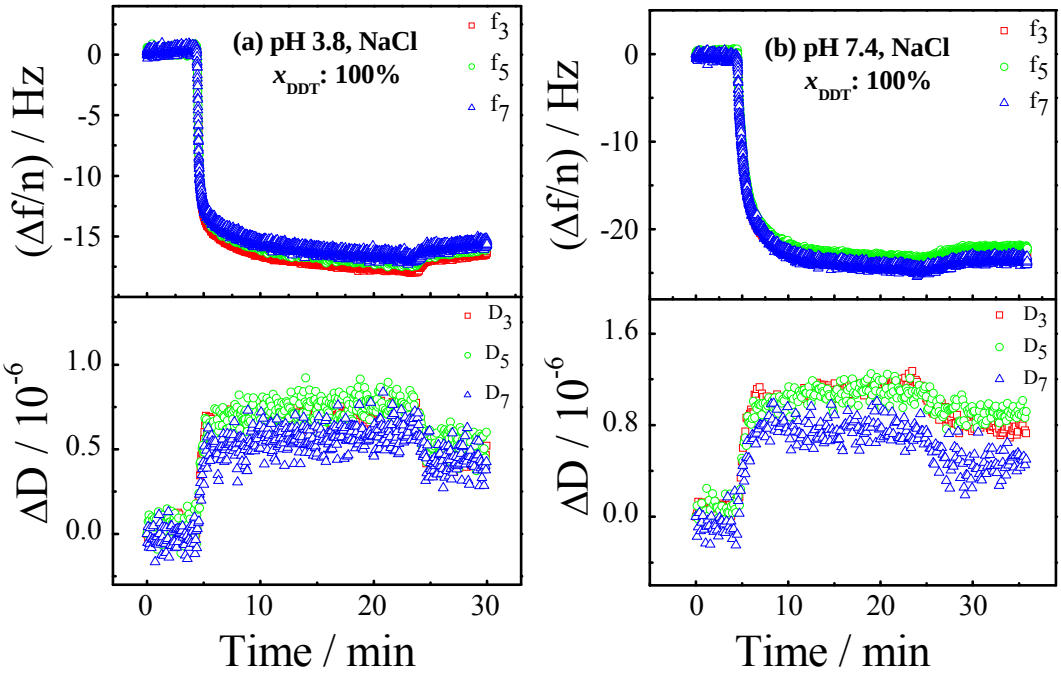

Figure S3 The responses of frequency and dissipation at different overtones during the BSA adsorption. (a) The changes in ($\Delta f/n$) and ΔD for the adsorption of BSA at the surface with the x_{DDT} of 100% at pH 3.8 in the presence of NaCl, where n is the overtone number. (b) The changes in ($\Delta f/n$) and ΔD for the adsorption of BSA at the surface with the x_{DDT} of 100% at pH 7.4 in the presence of NaCl, where n is the overtone number. Obviously, the changes in ($\Delta f/n$) and ΔD in the both two cases are independent on the overtone number, indicating the formation of a rigid protein layer on the surface. The responses of frequency and dissipation at other surfaces in the presence of different salts also have similar results (data not shown).