

Supplementary Information for Article

Revealing the influence of the degumming process in the properties of silk fibroin nanoparticles.

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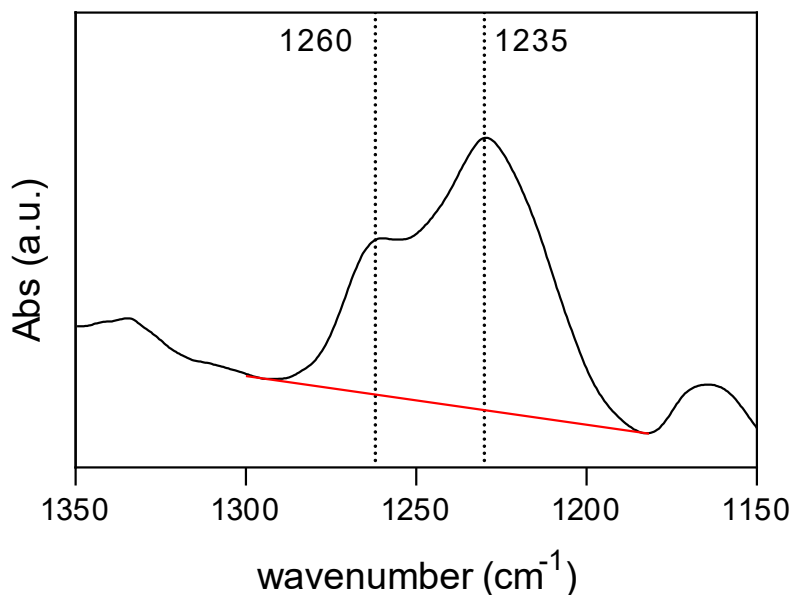
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2. Materials and Methods

2.5. Morphological, physicochemical and structural characterization of SF fibers and SFNs



Fig

Figure S1. Example of base line traced in Amide III absorption band for the crystallinity index calculation.

Secondary structure assignment by ATR-FTIR

The secondary structure of the SF samples was also assigned by band fitting of the Amide I region, (1600–1700 cm^{-1}) of the spectra by using OMNIC V9.9.471 software following the approach described by Hu *et al.*[46]. Firstly, a baseline and advanced ATR corrections for one bounce of the incident light at an angle of 45° and a refractive index of 1.60 for the sample were applied to the original spectrum. Then, Fourier Self-Deconvolution (FSD) was applied to the Amide I region as a band narrowing technique. The parameters for the FSD were chosen on the basis of the resolution of the overlapping spectral features. The minimum values of the second derivative of the spectrum obtained by the FSD were used to center the initial bands of Gaussian shapes. Then, the iterative fitting algorithm implemented in the software was used to minimize the residual value between the spectrum and the sum of the deconvoluted bands without baseline.

Table S1. Assignment of the vibration bands in Amide I.

Secondary structure feature	Wavenumber range (cm^{-1})
Aggregate beta-strand/beta-sheets (weak) ^a	1616-1621
β -Sheet (Strong) ^a	1622-1627
β -Sheet (Strong) ^b	1628-1637
Random coil/extended chains	1638-1646
Random coil	1647-1655
α -Helix	1656-1662
Turns	1663-1670
Turns	1671-1685
Turns	1686-1696
β -Sheets (weak) ^a	1697-1703

^a Intermolecular β -Sheet; ^b Intramolecular β -Sheets

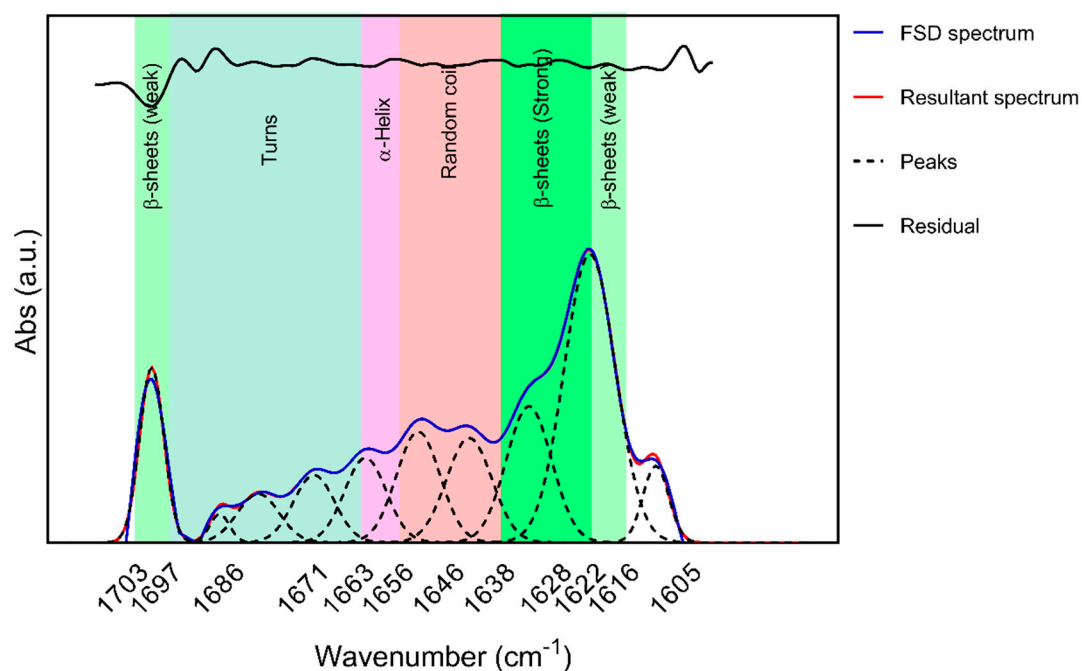


Figure S2. FSD of Amide I absorption band and example of band fitting.

2.5. Morphological, physicochemical and structural characterization of SF fibers and SFNs

Calculation of The surface charge density (σ) of a spherical colloidal particle.

For a nanoparticle with constant surface charge density, the surface charge density is a more characteristic quantity than the Z-potential, ψ_0 , because for such particles the Z-potential is not a constant and depends on the electrolyte concentration. The method is based on the following equation:

$$\sigma = \frac{2\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0\kappa kT}{ze} \sinh\left(\frac{ze\psi_0}{2kT}\right) \left[1 + \frac{1}{\kappa a} \frac{1}{\cosh^2(ze\psi_0/4kT)} + \frac{1}{(\kappa a)^2} \frac{8\ln[\cosh(\frac{ze\psi_0}{4kT})]}{\sinh^2(ze\psi_0/2kT)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (S1)$$

where κ is the Debye-Hückel parameter defined by:

$$\kappa = \left[\frac{1000e^2 N_A (2I)}{\varepsilon kT} \right]^{1/2} \quad (S2)$$

and k is the Boltzmann constant, T is the absolute temperature, ε_r is relative permittivity of the solvent, ε_0 is the permittivity of the vacuum, ε is the permittivity, N_A is the Avogadro's number, e is the elementary electric charge, I is the Ionic strength; a is the radius of the spherical nanoparticles, ψ_0 is the Z-potential and z is the electrolyte valence. All the parameter values used for the calculation of the surface density charge are shown in the Table S2.

Table S2. List of parameters used to calculate the surface charge density

Parameter	Value	Units
Relative permittivity 25°C, ε_r	78,30	<i>adim.</i>
Permittivity of a vacuum, ε_0	8,85E-12	$C^2/(J\cdot m)$
Permittivity, ε	6,93E-10	$C^2/(J\cdot m)$
Boltzmann constant, k	1,38E-23	J/K
Avogadro's number, N_A	6,02E+23	mol^{-1}
Elementary electric charge, e	1,60E-19	C
Temperature, T	298,15	K
Ionic strength, I	1,00E-03	M
Debye-Hückel parameter, κ	1,04E+08	m^{-1}
Electrolyte valence, z	1	<i>adim.</i>

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Degumming results

Table S3. Degumming efficiency expressed in terms of mass loss and Crystallinity index (CI) of SF samples: D1) Autoclave, D2) Na₂CO₃ 30', D3) Na₂CO₃ 120' and D4) Ultrasounds.

Sample	Mass loss (wt. %) ^a	CI (%) ^a
SF-D1	31.3 ± 0.5	59 ± 2
SF-D2	32.4 ± 0.8	56 ± 3
SF-D3	44.4 ± 1.0	59 ± 2
SF-D4	25.9 ± 1.2	52 ± 1

^aResults are shown as mean ± standard deviation, $n = 3$.

3.2. SF Secondary Structure Analysis

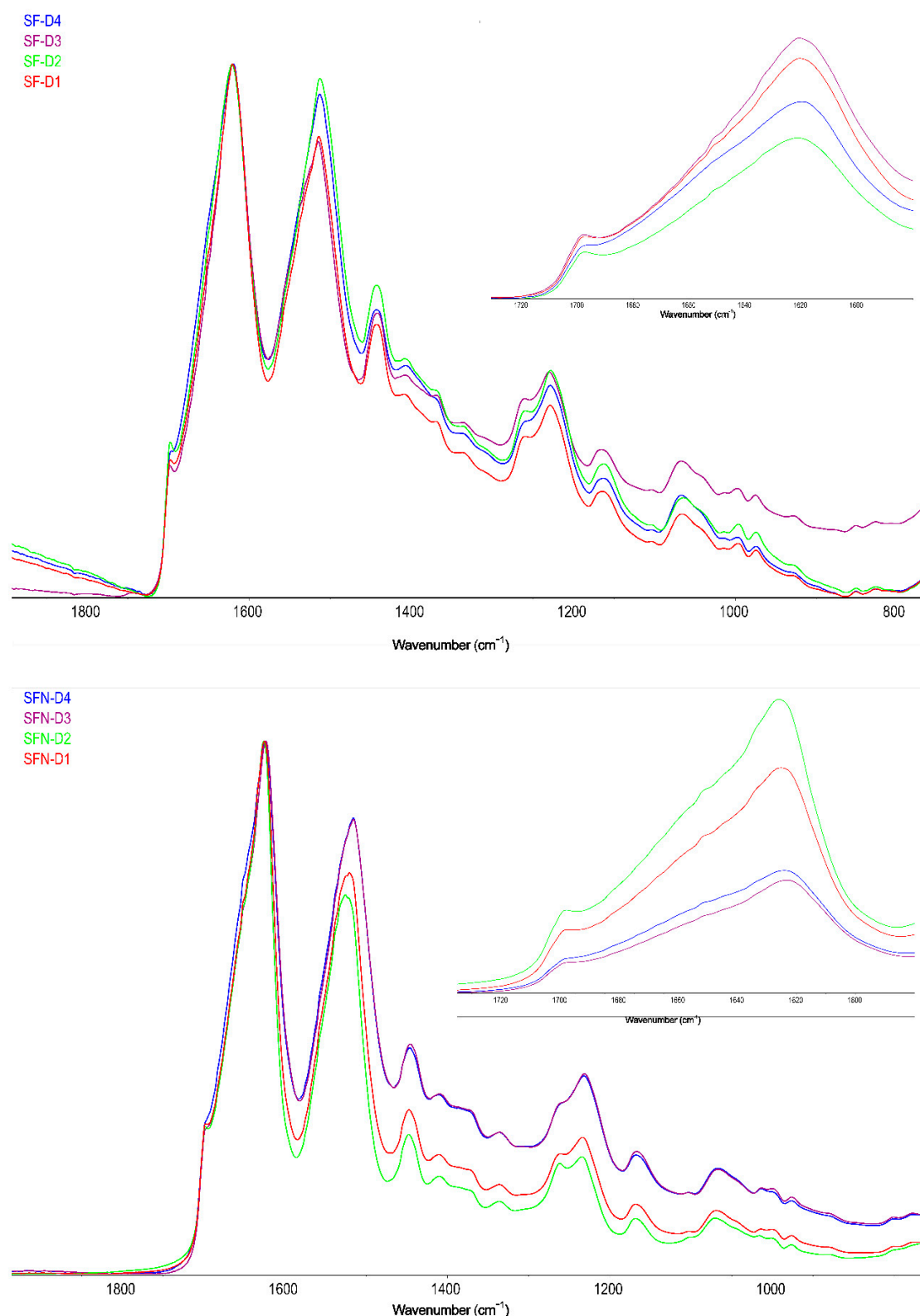


Figure S3. ATR-FTIR spectra of silk fibroins (SF) and silk fibroin nanoparticles (SFN) degummed by: D1) Autoclave, D2) Na₂CO₃ 30', D3) Na₂CO₃ 120' and D4) Ultrasound Amide III absorption band for the crystallinity index calculation. Insets with magnification of the Amide I region of the spectra, used for determination of the secondary structures are included. (Please refer the online version for the color representation of the figure)

Table S4. Relative contribution of secondary structure features of the Amide I in the different stages of the process. SC) Silk Cocoons, internal or external faces, SF) Degummed silk fibroin and SFN) Silk fibroin nanoparticles prepared from SF degummed by: D1) Autoclave, D2) Na₂CO₃ 30', D3) Na₂CO₃ 120' and D4) Ultrasound obtained by FSD analysis of the Amide I infrared absorption band. n = 3, average ± standard deviation.

Sample	β-Sheet	Random Coil	α-Helix	Turn
SF-D1	53.6 ± 2.6	21.5 ± 1.0	9.7 ± 0.6	15.2 ± 0.7
SF-D2	51.2 ± 1.1	22.4 ± 0.3	9.9 ± 0.4	16.5 ± 0.7
SF-D3	50.0 ± 1.0	24.5 ± 1.1	10.0 ± 0.2	15.5 ± 0.7
SF-D4	46.7 ± 0.8	21.6 ± 0.1	11.2 ± 0.6	20.5 ± 0.4
SFN-D1	59.2 ± 0.6	20.4 ± 0.1	8.2 ± 0.2	12.2 ± 0.5
SFN-D2	58.9 ± 1.0	21.3 ± 0.7	8.1 ± 0.3	11.7 ± 0.5
SFN-D3	60.2 ± 1.0	20.4 ± 1.0	7.1 ± 0.8	12.2 ± 0.7
SFN-D4	55.4 ± 0.7	21.9 ± 0.4	8.4 ± 0.5	14.3 ± 0.8

Table S5. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the relative contribution of secondary structure (n = 3).

Tukey's multiple comparisons test	Mean Diff.	95.00% CI of diff.	Significant ?	Adjusted P Value
β-Sheet				
SF-D1 vs. SF-D2	2.4	-0.6805 to 5.480	No	0.2661
SF-D1 vs. SF-D3	3.6	0.5195 to 6.680	Yes	0.0098
SF-D1 vs. SF-D4	6.9	3.820 to 9.980	Yes	<0.0001
SF-D2 vs. SF-D3	1.2	-1.880 to 4.280	No	0.9579
SF-D2 vs. SF-D4	4.5	1.420 to 7.580	Yes	0.0004
SF-D3 vs. SF-D4	3.3	0.2195 to 6.380	Yes	0.026
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D2	0.2837	-2.797 to 3.364	No	>0.9999
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D3	-1.02	-4.101 to 2.060	No	0.9855
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D4	3.784	0.7032 to 6.864	Yes	0.0052
SFN-D2 vs. SFN-D3	-1.304	-4.385 to 1.776	No	0.9305
SFN-D2 vs. SFN-D4	3.5	0.4195 to 6.580	Yes	0.0137
SFN-D3 vs. SFN-D4	4.804	1.724 to 7.885	Yes	0.0001
Random Coil				
SF-D1 vs. SF-D2	-0.9	-3.980 to 2.180	No	0.9941
SF-D1 vs. SF-D3	-3	-6.080 to 0.08047	No	0.0628
SF-D1 vs. SF-D4	-0.1	-3.180 to 2.980	No	>0.9999
SF-D2 vs. SF-D3	-2.1	-5.180 to 0.9805	No	0.453
SF-D2 vs. SF-D4	0.8	-2.280 to 3.880	No	0.9976
SF-D3 vs. SF-D4	2.9	-0.1805 to 5.980	No	0.0824
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D2	-0.8918	-3.972 to 2.189	No	0.9945
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D3	0	-3.080 to 3.080	No	>0.9999
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D4	-1.492	-4.572 to 1.589	No	0.8555
SFN-D2 vs. SFN-D3	0.8918	-2.189 to 3.972	No	0.9945
SFN-D2 vs. SFN-D4	-0.6	-3.680 to 2.480	No	0.9998
SFN-D3 vs. SFN-D4	-1.492	-4.572 to 1.589	No	0.8555
α-Helix				
SF-D1 vs. SF-D2	-0.2	-3.280 to 2.880	No	>0.9999
SF-D1 vs. SF-D3	-0.3	-3.380 to 2.780	No	>0.9999
SF-D1 vs. SF-D4	-1.5	-4.580 to 1.580	No	0.8515
SF-D2 vs. SF-D3	-0.1	-3.180 to 2.980	No	>0.9999
SF-D2 vs. SF-D4	-1.3	-4.380 to 1.780	No	0.9317
SF-D3 vs. SF-D4	-1.2	-4.280 to 1.880	No	0.9579
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D2	0.06327	-3.017 to 3.144	No	>0.9999
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D3	1.02	-2.060 to 4.101	No	0.9855
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D4	-0.2367	-3.317 to 2.844	No	>0.9999
SFN-D2 vs. SFN-D3	0.9571	-2.123 to 4.038	No	0.9908
SFN-D2 vs. SFN-D4	-0.3	-3.380 to 2.780	No	>0.9999
SFN-D3 vs. SFN-D4	-1.257	-4.338 to 1.823	No	0.944

β-Turn				
SF-D1 vs. SF-D2	-1.3	-4.380 to 1.780	No	0.9317
SF-D1 vs. SF-D3	-0.3	-3.380 to 2.780	No	>0.9999
SF-D1 vs. SF-D4	-5.3	-8.380 to -2.220	Yes	<0.0001
SF-D2 vs. SF-D3	1	-2.080 to 4.080	No	0.9874
SF-D2 vs. SF-D4	-4	-7.080 to -0.9195	Yes	0.0024
SF-D3 vs. SF-D4	-5	-8.080 to -1.920	Yes	<0.0001
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D2	0.5449	-2.536 to 3.625	No	0.9999
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D3	7.105e-15	-3.080 to 3.080	No	>0.9999
SFN-D1 vs. SFN-D4	-2.055	-5.136 to 1.025	No	0.4846
SFN-D2 vs. SFN-D3	-0.5449	-3.625 to 2.536	No	0.9999
SFN-D2 vs. SFN-D4	-2.6	-5.680 to 0.4805	No	0.1733
SFN-D3 vs. SFN-D4	-2.055	-5.136 to 1.025	No	0.4846