Influence of Divalent Cations on Deformation and Rupture of Adsorbed Lipid Vesicles

Supporting Information

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Figure S1. Effect of Divalent Cations on Kinetics of Vesicle Adsorption and Rupture on Silicon Oxide. QCM-D measurements were performed and Δt_c values are presented as a function of time (n = 4 measurements per condition). The control experiment contained the same vesicle preparation and buffer conditions without divalent cations.
Figure S2. QCM-D Measurement Stability in the Presence and Absence of 5 mM CaCl\(_2\) on Silicon Oxide. QCM-D measurements were performed and the baseline signal was recorded in 10 mM Tris buffer [pH 7.5] with 150 mM NaCl and no CaCl\(_2\), and then the solution buffer was exchanged back and forth approximately with the equivalent buffer that had 5 mM CaCl\(_2\).
Figure S3. QCM-D Measurement Stability in the Presence and Absence of 5 mM CaCl\textsubscript{2} on Titanium Oxide. QCM-D measurements were performed and the baseline signal was recorded in 10 mM Tris buffer [pH 7.5] with 150 mM NaCl and no CaCl\textsubscript{2}, and then the solution buffer was exchanged back and forth approximately with the equivalent buffer that had 5 mM CaCl\textsubscript{2}. 