

Electronic Supporting Information

Effect of Cholesterol and Ibuprofen on DMPC- β -Aescin Bicelles: A Temperature-Dependent Wide-Angle X-ray Scattering Study.

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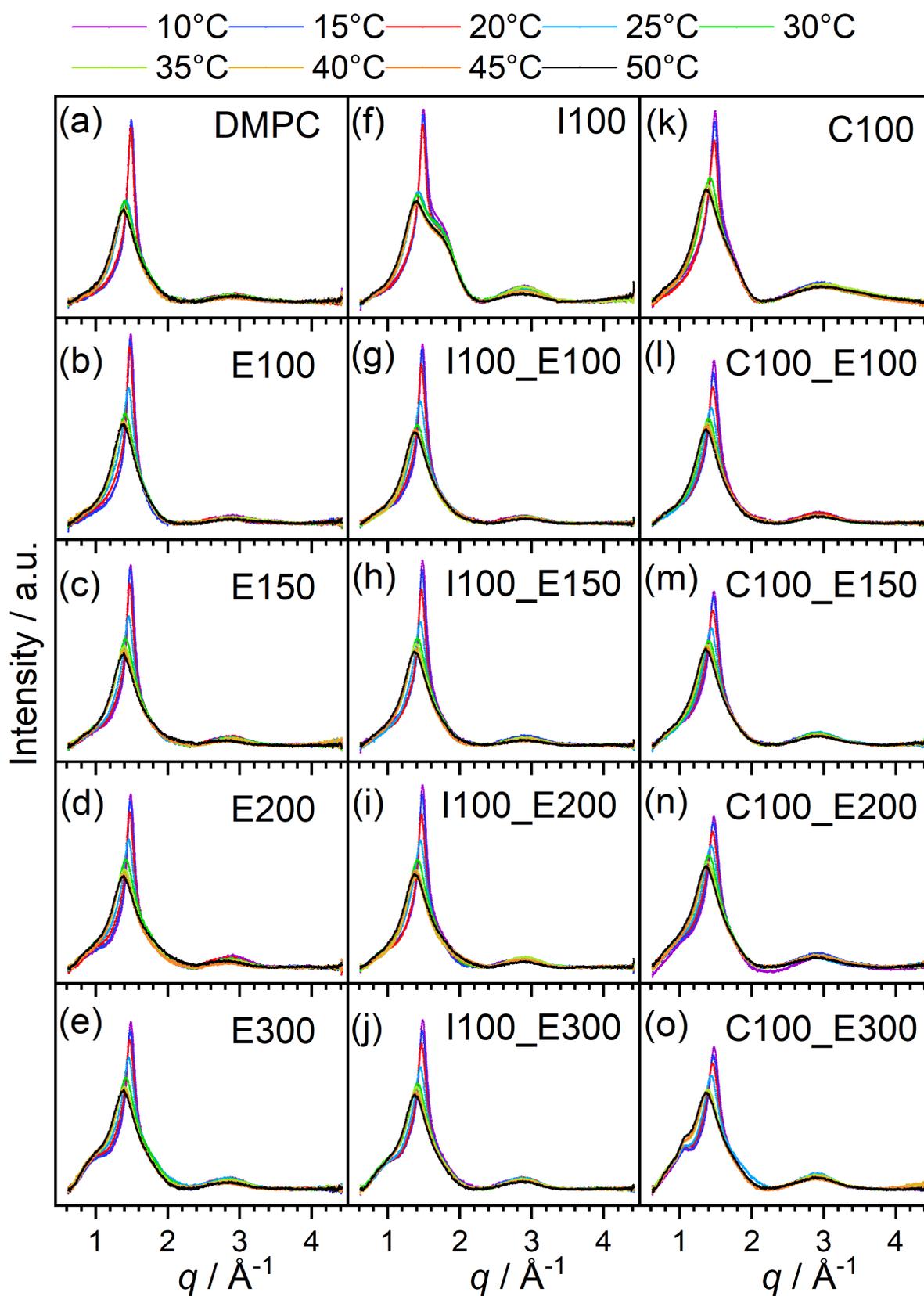


Figure S1: Full WAXS Spectra.

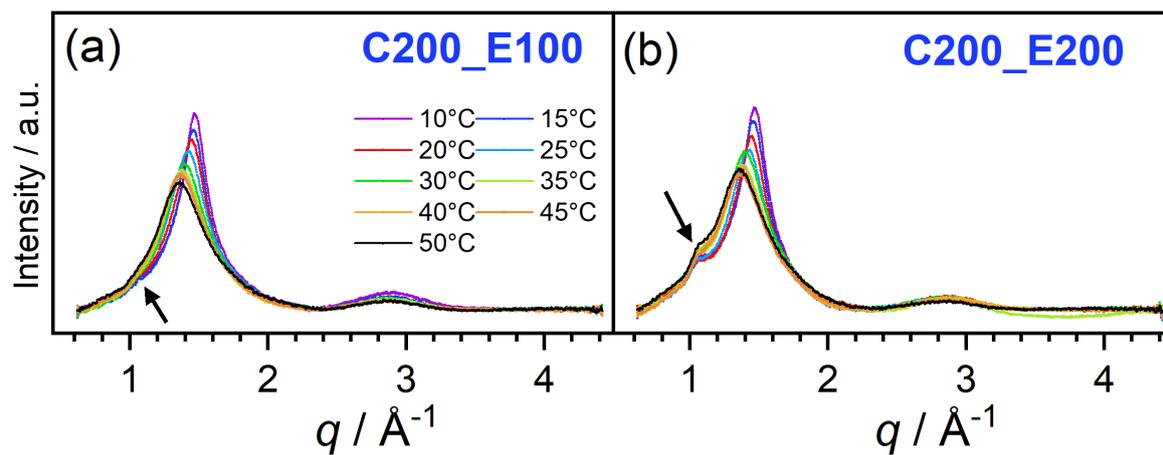
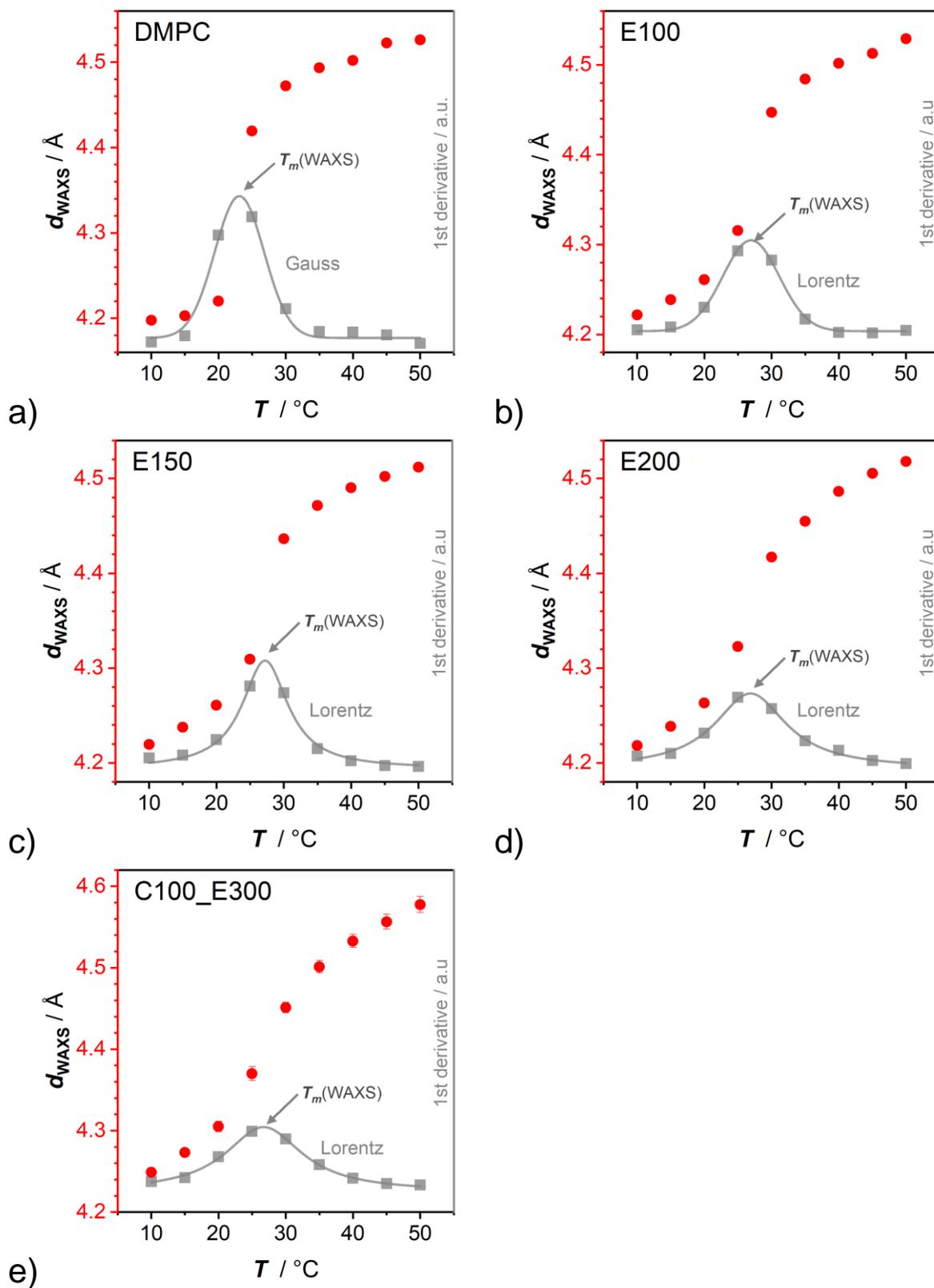
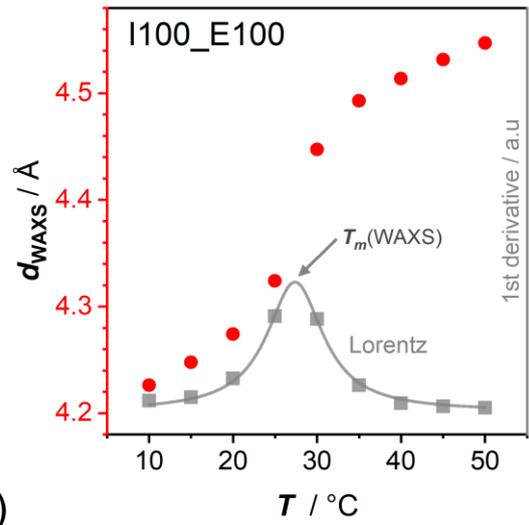
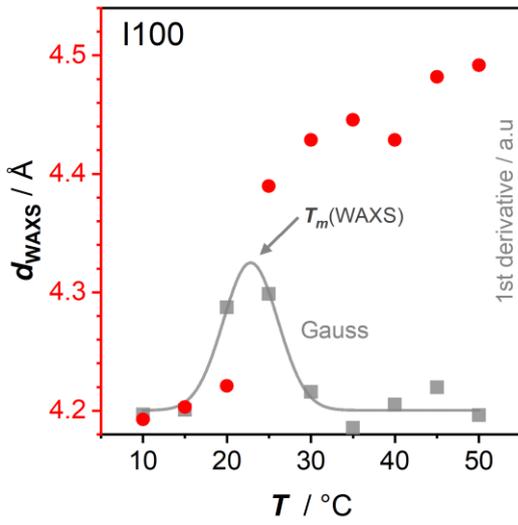


Figure S2: Full WAXS Spectra with 20 mol% cholesterol and 10 and 20mol% β -aescin.

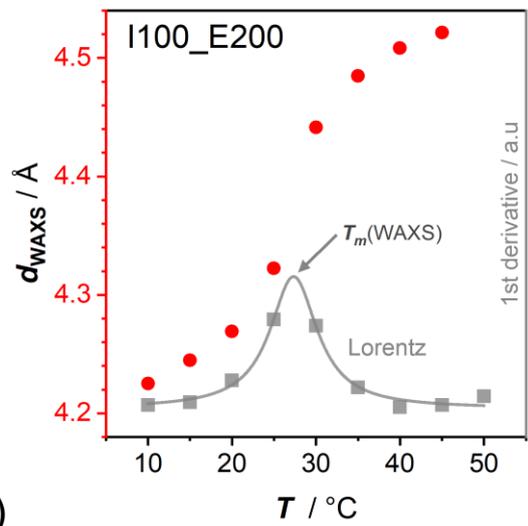
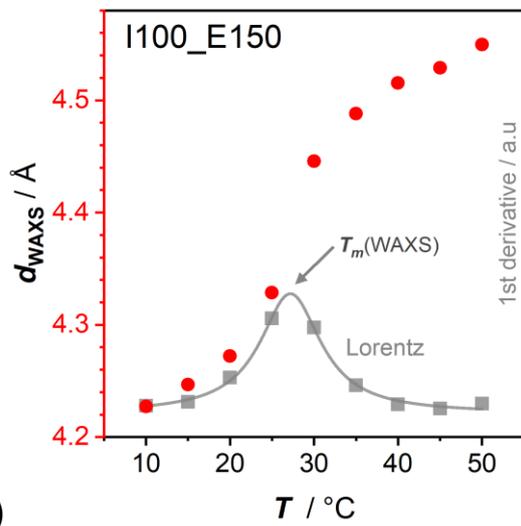
Determination of $T_m(\text{WAXS})$ from d_{WAXS}





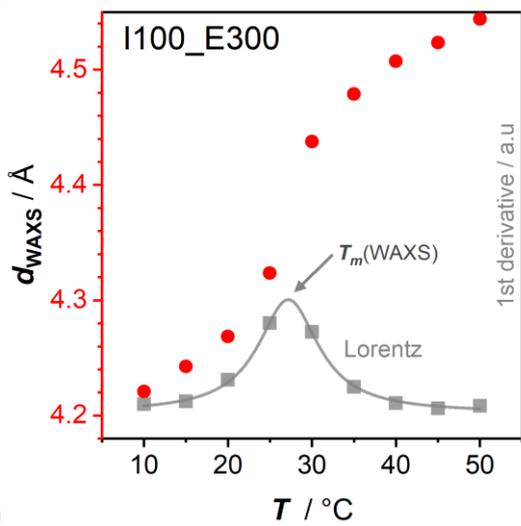
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g)

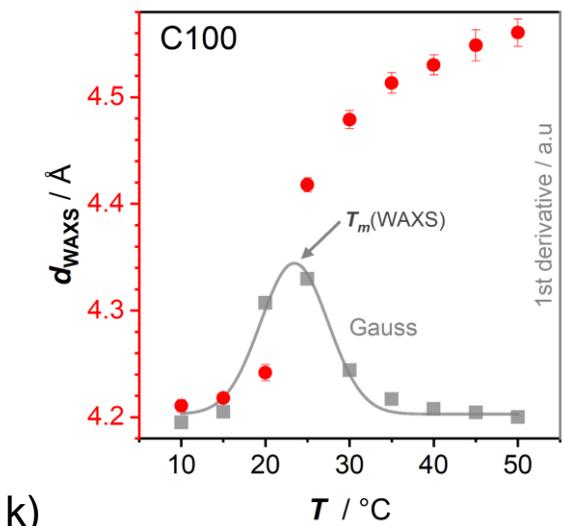


h)

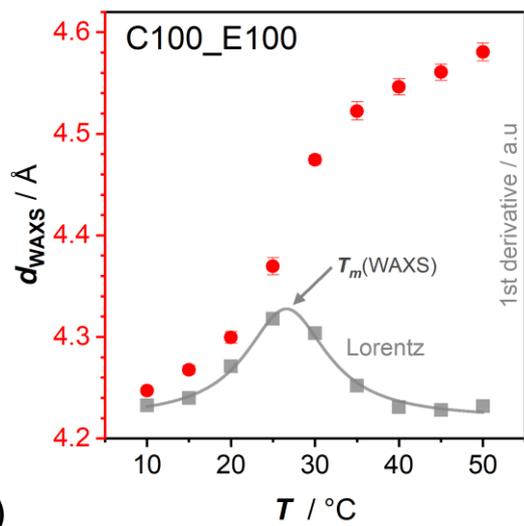
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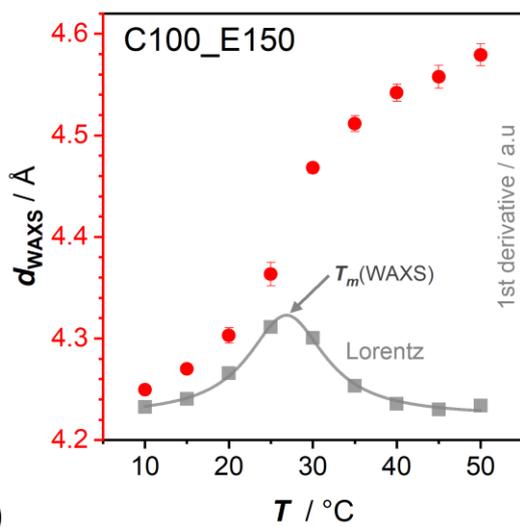
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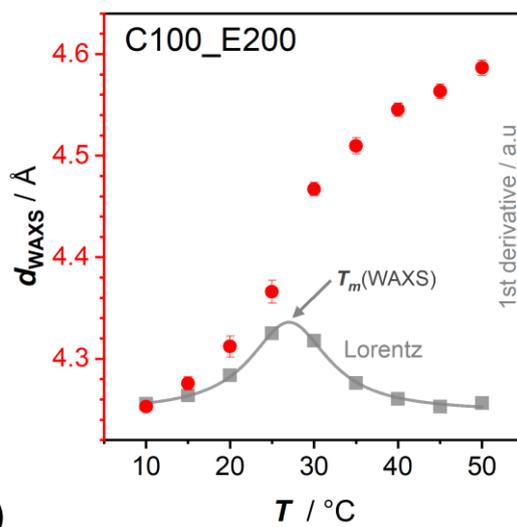
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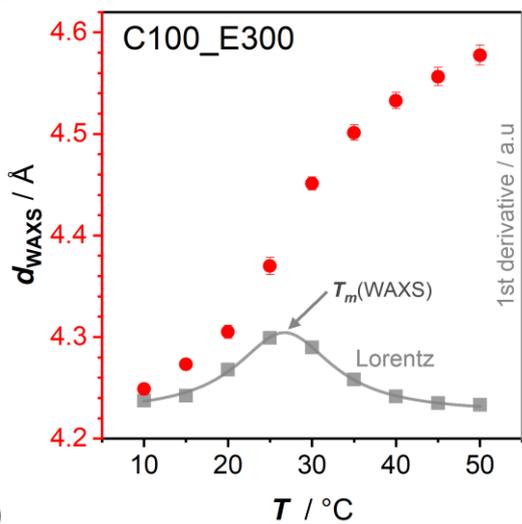
l)



m)



n)



o)

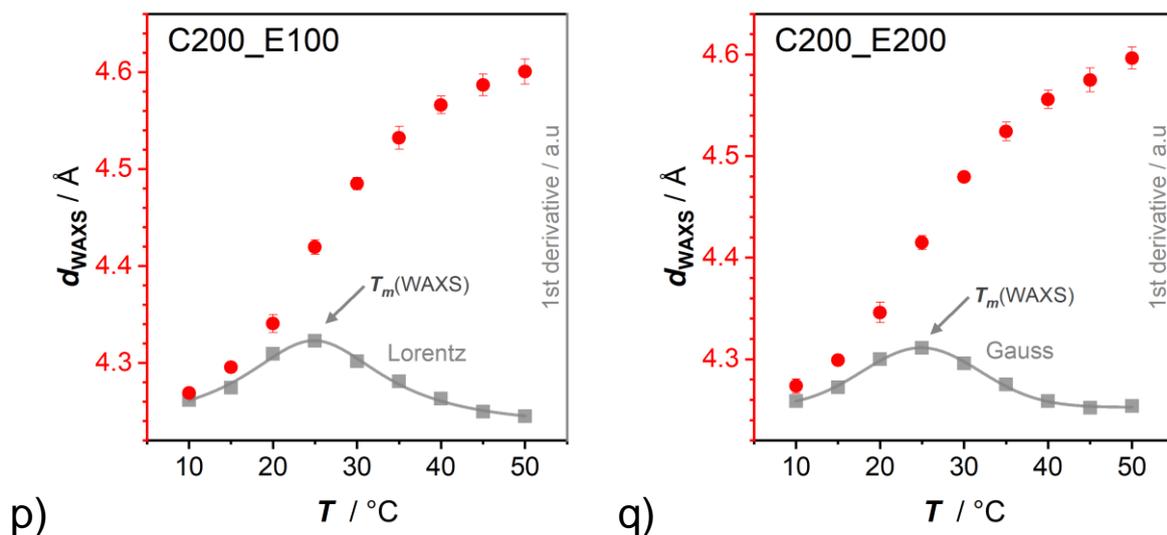


Figure S3: Determination of $T_m(\text{WAXS})$ from d_{WAXS} . For this, the 1st order derivative was determined from d_{WAXS} values (gray symbols) and fitted with a peak function (Gauss or Lorentz) in order to determine the peak maximum. This value was eventually compared to $y(0)$ -value from the 2nd order derivative. In this approach, we assume that T_m corresponds to the inflection point of the temperature-driven distance increase between acyl chains following approximately a sigmoidal shape.

Table S1: Summary of full width half maximum (FWHM) $w(T)$ values of peak fits presented in Figure 7.

$x(\text{aescin})$ mol%	$w(T)$ Aescin	$w(T)$ I100	$w(T)$ C100	$w(T)$ C200
0	7.3 ± 0.6	6.5 ± 1.5	8.0 ± 0.8	
10	9.9 ± 0.4	8.1 ± 0.9	11.8 ± 1.4	20.3 ± 2.0
15	8.3 ± 1.2	8.8 ± 1.0	11.2 ± 1.1	
20	13.0 ± 1.7	6.8 ± 1.9	11.3 ± 0.9	14.0 ± 0.5
30	10.6 ± 0.9	8.8 ± 0.8	13.9 ± 0.9	