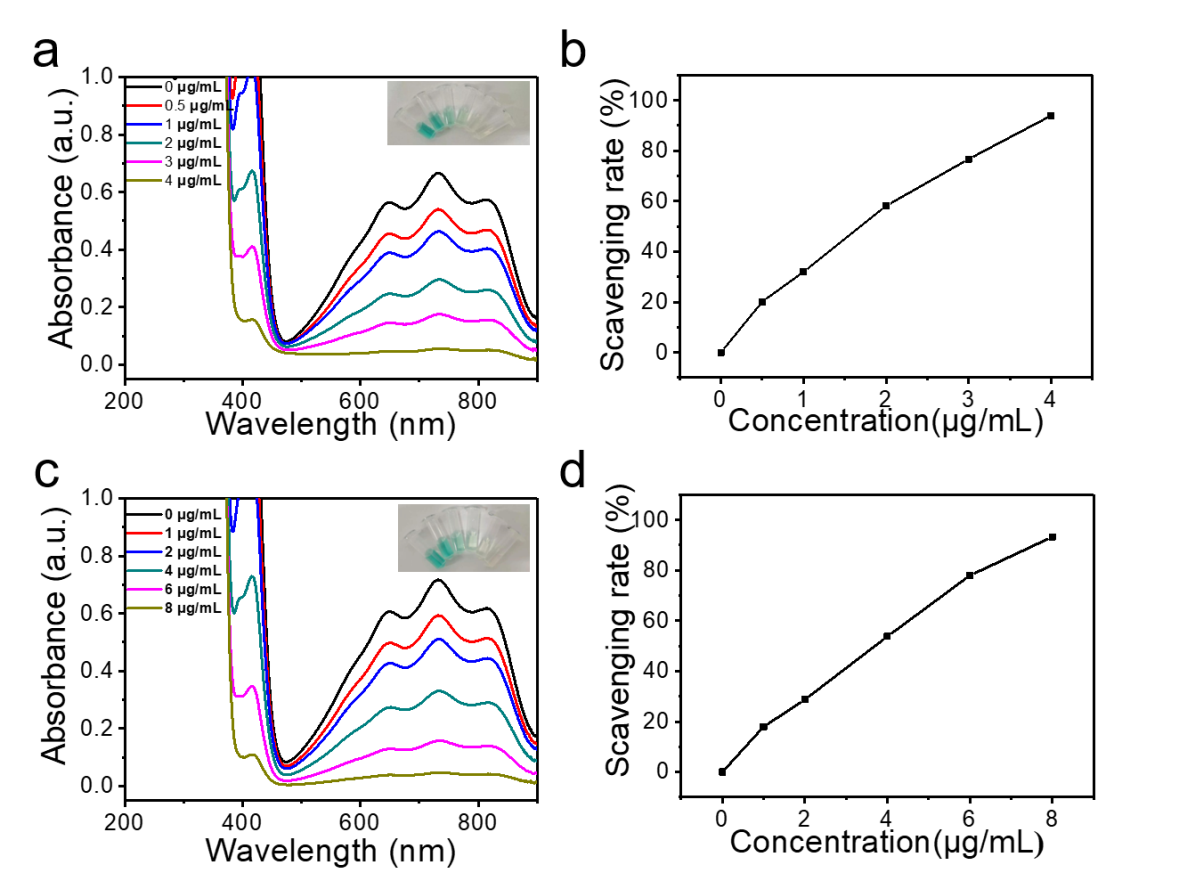
**Supporting Information for**

**Coordination-assembled Nanoarchitectonics of Antioxidant** **Peptide and Flavonoid Myricetin for Sustainably Scavenging Free Radicals**

**Materials and instruments.**

**Materials:** Myricetin (95%) was bought from Thermo Fisher Scientific, CO., Ltd.. L-Glutathione (Reduced) was obtained from Solarbio, CO., Ltd.. Zinc (II) chloride (ZnCl2) (98%) was purchased from Beijing Chemical Works. 2,2'-Azinobis-(3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulphonate) was bought from Innochem (Beijing) Co., Ltd.. 2',7'-Dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate was got from MedChemexpress CO., Ltd..

**Instruments:** TEM images of nanoparticles were exhibited by a model JEM-1011 transmission scanning electron microscope (JEM-1011, JEOL, Japan). The size distribution and zeta potential of nanoparticles were measured by a Malvern DLS instrument (Zetasizer Nano ZS ZEN3600). UV/vis absorption spectra were tested by a Shimadzu UV-2600 spectrophotometer. FTIR spectra were obtained by a TENSOR 27 FTIR spectrometer (BRUKER). The cell viability was evaluated using MTT assay, in which the absorbance was measured by a microplate reader (Multiskan FC, Thermo Fisher Scientific). Confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM) images of cells were captured by CLSM (Olympus FV1000).



**Figure S1**. a) UV/vis absorption spectra of ABTS solution incubated with different concentrations of Myr. The sample picture was shown in the inset. b) The scavenging rate of Myr. c) UV−vis absorption spectra of ABTS solution incubated with different concentrations of GSH. The inset showed the sample picture. d) The scavenging rate of GSH.