

Supporting Information to the article:
Secondary structure of alanine-rich peptide AKA₂ in a reverse micelle and in bulk water: capped and zwitterionic

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I. GROMOS FIGURES

A. Secondary structure

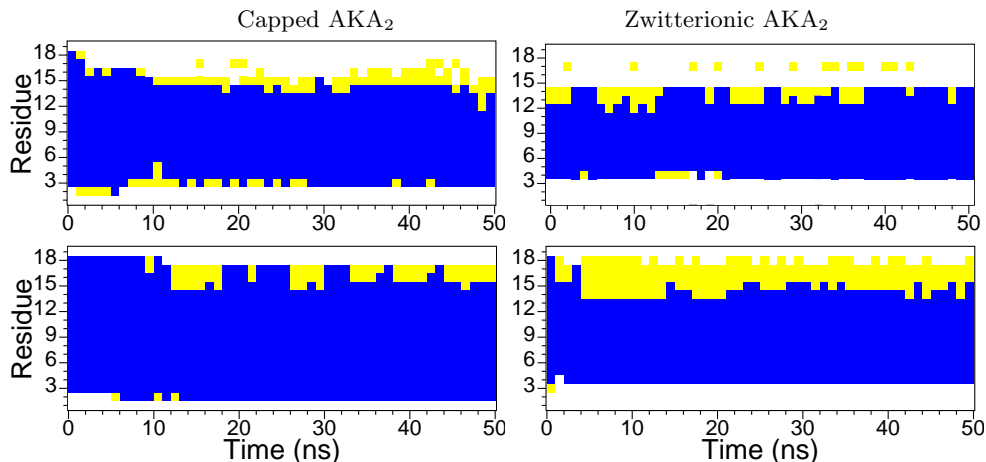


FIG. 1. Secondary structure progress with respect to time of AKA₂ peptides, in unrestrained (top) and spherically restrained (bottom) reverse micelles for the GROMOS systems - capped AKA₂ (left) and zwitterionic AKA₂ (right). The secondary structure is colored as follows: Helix – blue, Turn – yellow, Coil – white. The structure of the terminal residues of all four peptides fluctuates, but the core residues of the capped peptides maintain more helical character than the zwitterionic peptides.

B. Peptide interactions with RM environment

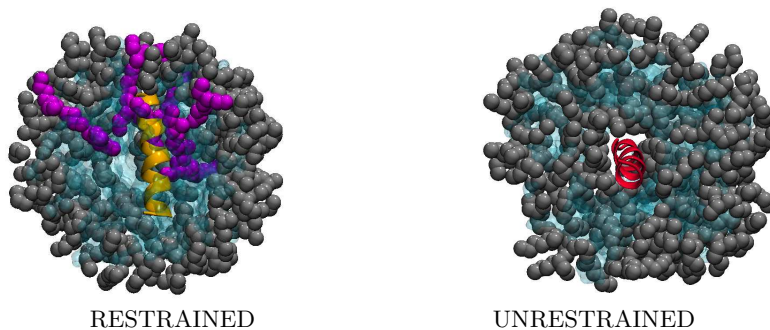


FIG. 2. GROMOS capped AKA₂ in restrained RM (left) and unrestrained RM (right). The snapshot on the left is a cross-section of the restrained reverse micelle. The AOT tails colored in purple are in the water pool. The rest of the AOT tails are represented in gray. The snapshot on the right is a cross-section of the unrestrained RM showing how the AOT tails surround the peptide, which is in the center of a “donut” of AOT molecules. In the GROMOS systems the AKA₂ peptides are less hydrated than those for the CHARMM systems. There are AOT tail groups in the interior of the RMs closer to the peptides displacing water molecules.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDAMENTAL FREQUENCY SHIFT CONTRIBUTIONS

Calculated amide I spectrum for AKA2 zwitter unrestrained
original and with four couplings set to zero

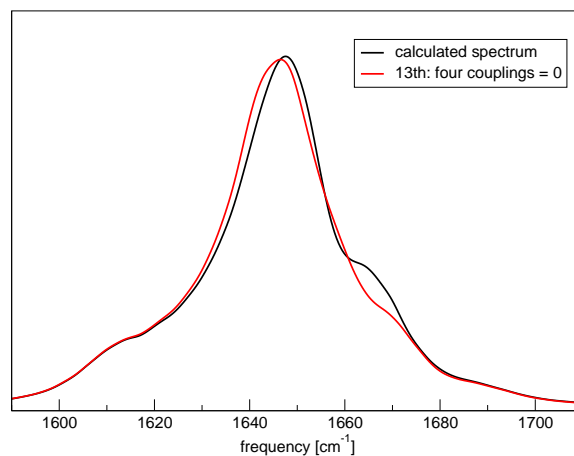


FIG. 3. Comparison of calculated spectrum for AKA₂ in unrestrained RM (black) and spectrum calculated after setting four couplings of 13-th peptide bond to zero to prove that these couplings cause small peak appearance.

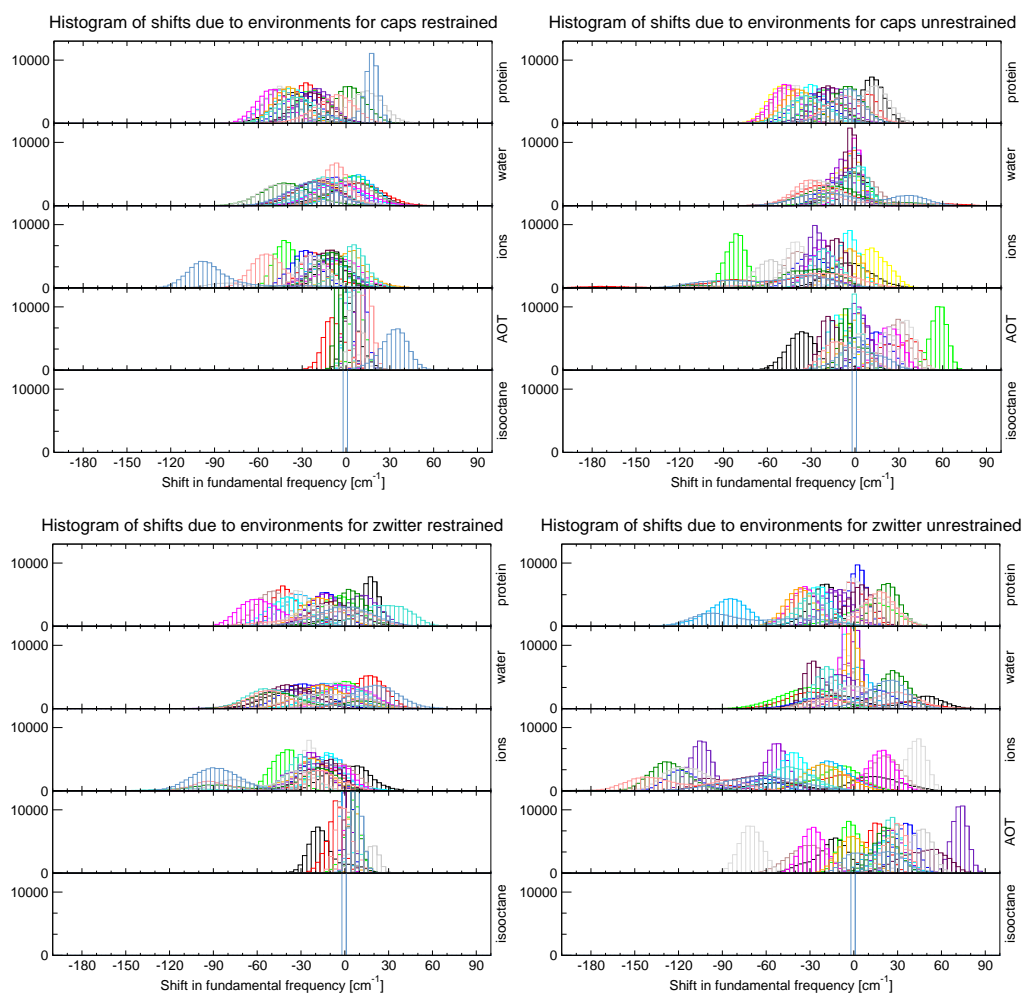


FIG. 4. Comparison of histograms of fundamental frequency shifts caused by protein, water, counterions and AOT molecules.