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**Supplemental Information**

**Simulations of Membrane-Disrupting Peptides I: Alamethicin Pore  
Stability and Spontaneous Insertion**

**B. Scott Perrin, Jr. and Richard W. Pastor**

Supplemental Materials

Multi- $\mu$ s simulations of membrane disrupting peptides I: alamethicin pore stability and  
spontaneous insertion

B. Scott Perrin, Jr. and Richard W. Pastor\*

Laboratory of Computational Biology, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, United States

Figure S1. Starting configuration of the surface-bound alamethicin. The peptides are colored by residue type (nonpolar residues are orange, polar residues are green, and the charged residue (glutamic acid) is red). Lipids are shown as sticks with the phosphorus atoms as gray spheres.

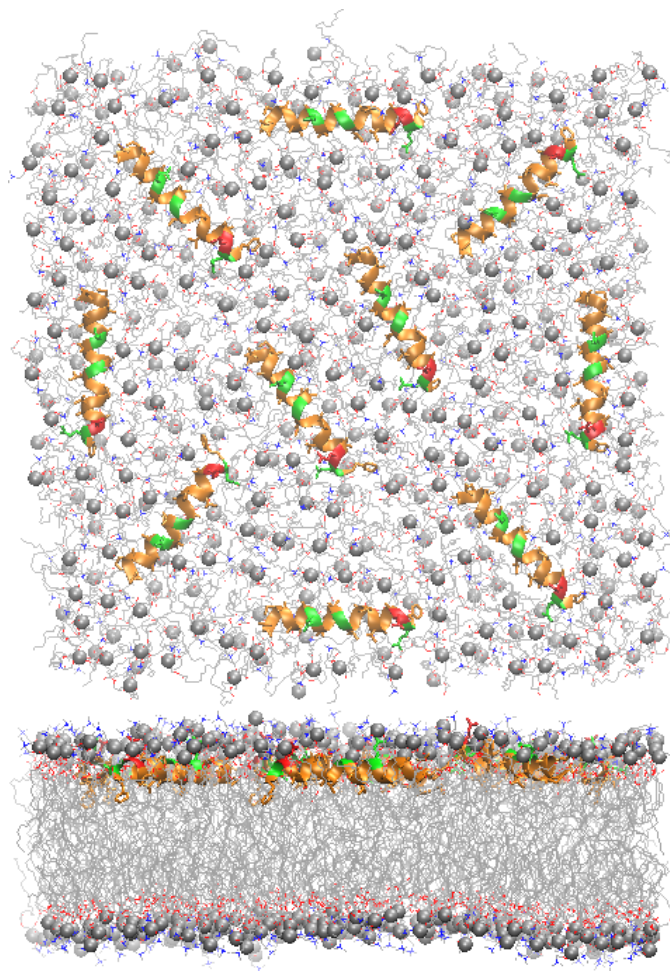


Figure S2. Left) Time series of the peptide fold ( $\alpha$ -helix (red), 3-10-helix (green), hydrogen-bonded turn (black), bend (gray), and unstructured loop (white)) for each peptide in the 14 us alamethicin pore simulation. Right) Breakdown of the fold by percentage.

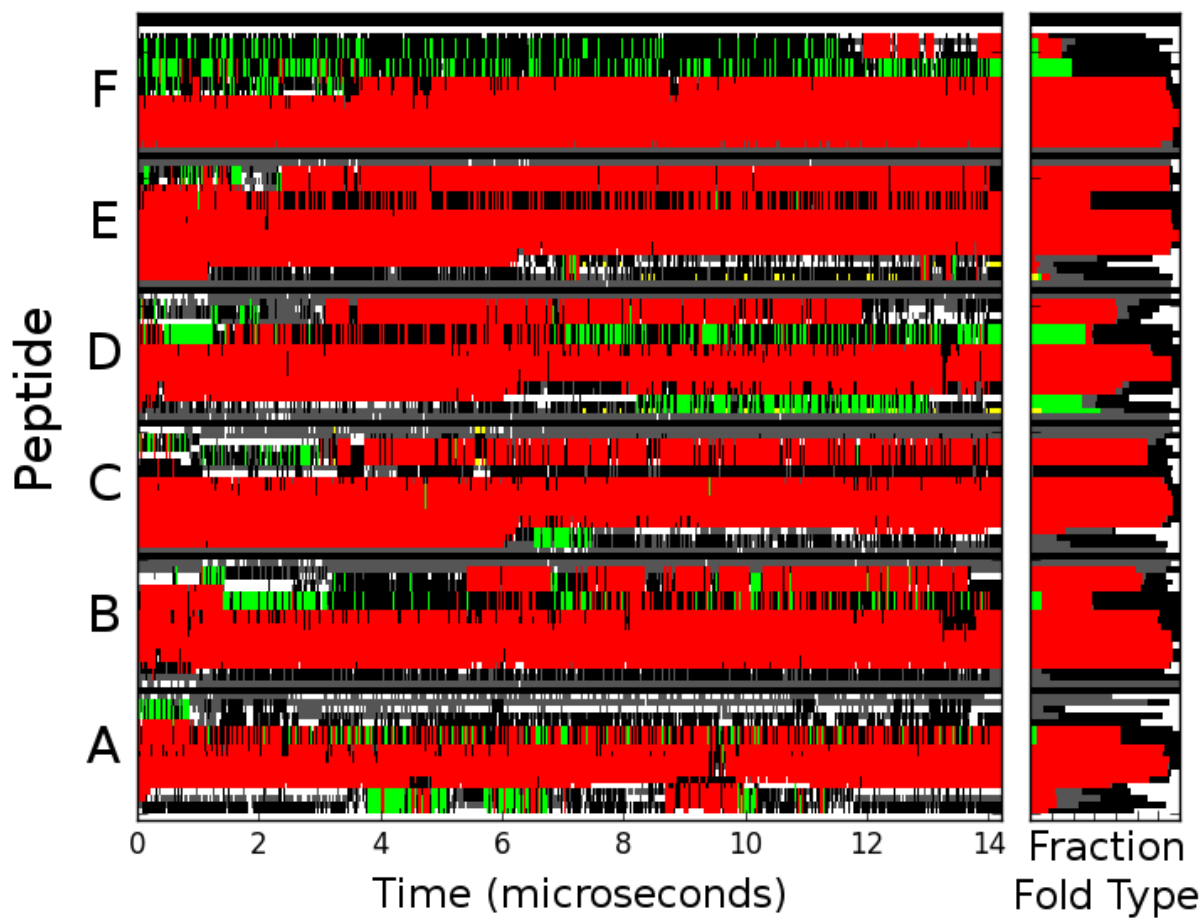


Figure S3. Left) Time series of the peptide fold ( $\alpha$ -helix (red), 3-10-helix (green), hydrogen-bonded turn (black), bend (gray), and unstructured loop (white)) for each peptide in the transmembrane alamethicin simulation. Right) Breakdown of the fold by percentage.

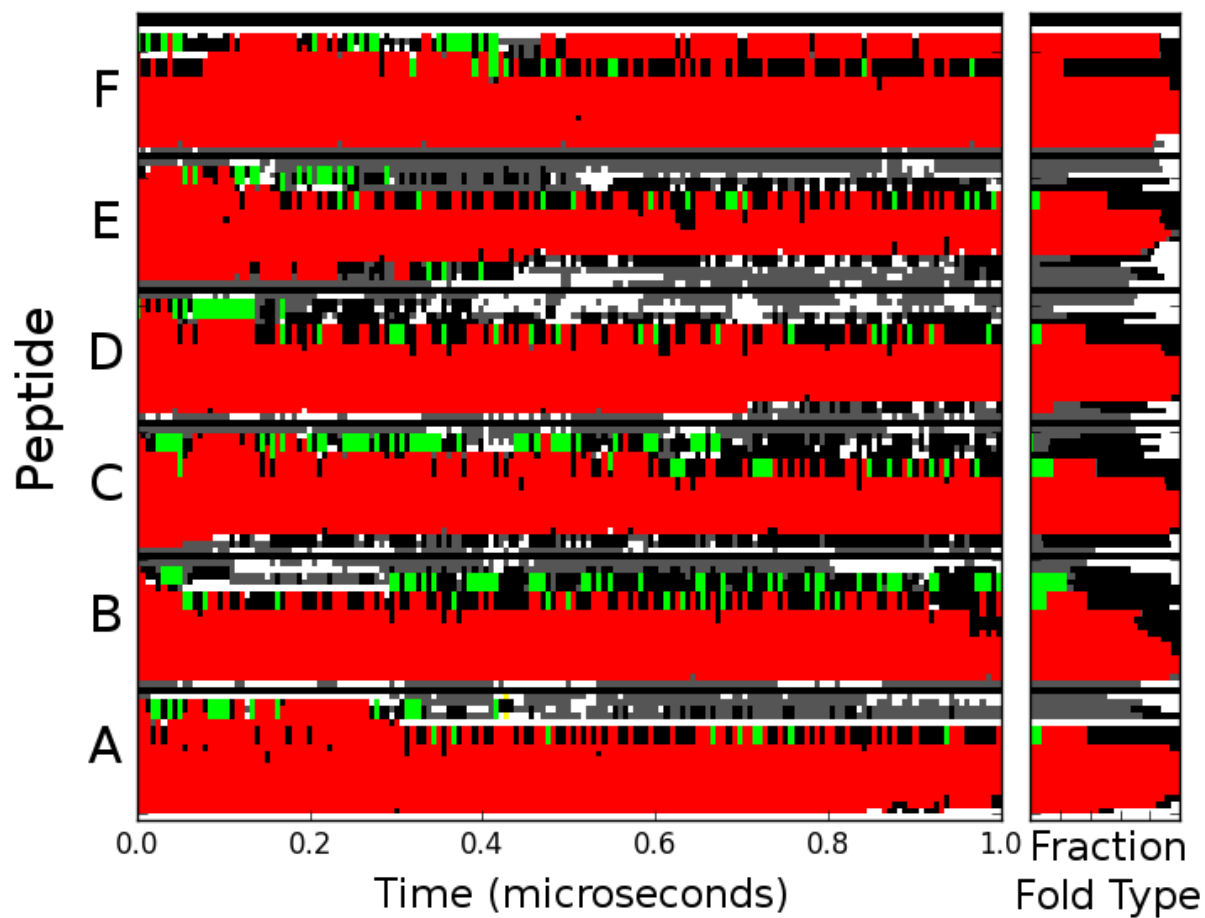


Figure S4. Left) Time series of the peptide fold ( $\alpha$ -helix (red), 3-10-helix (green), hydrogen-bonded turn (black), bend (gray), and unstructured loop (white)) for each peptide in the surface-bound alamethicin simulation. Right) Breakdown of the fold by percentage.

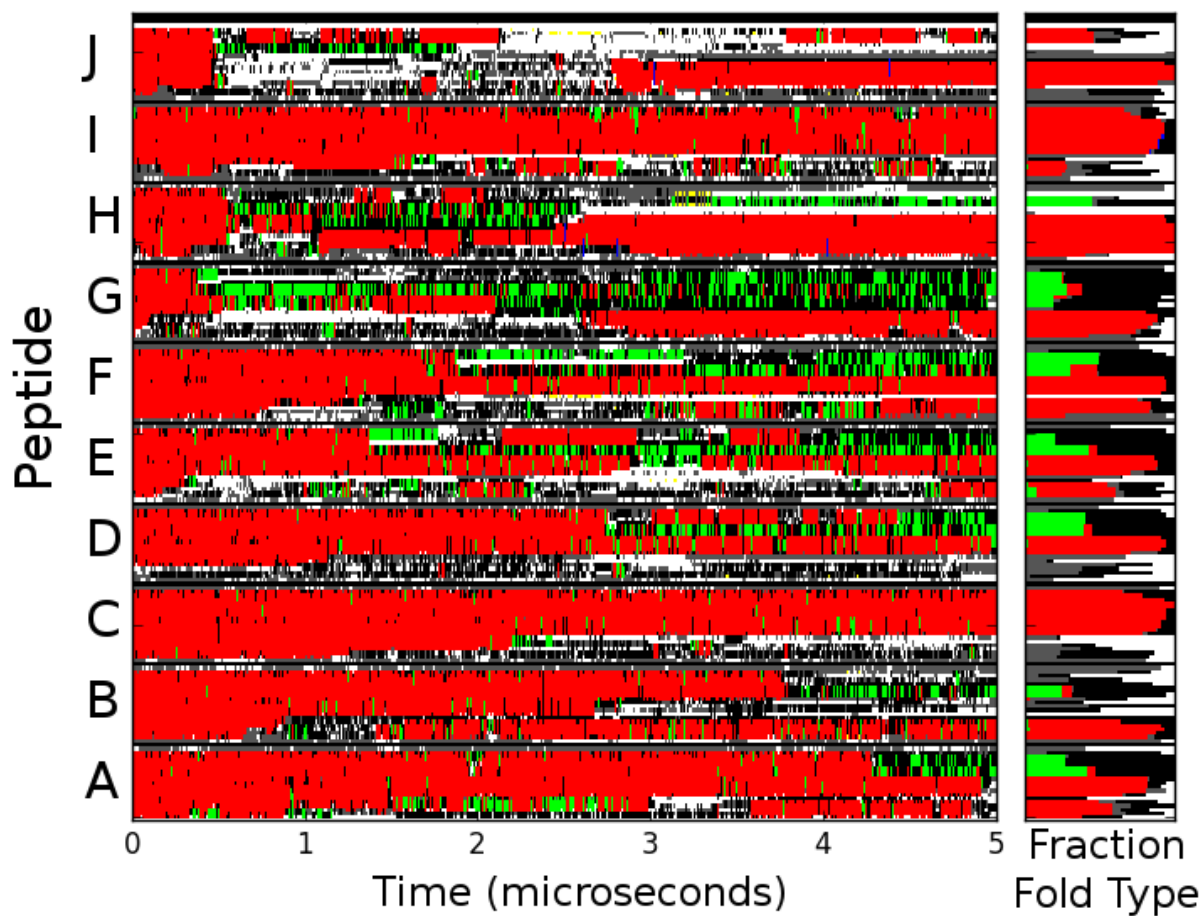


Figure S5. Transmembrane alamethicin peptides in parallel (top) and antiparallel (bottom) orientations after 1  $\mu$ s. The peptides are colored by residue type (nonpolar residues are orange, polar residues are green, and the charged residue (glutamic acid) is red). Lipid phosphorus atoms are gray spheres. Waters are transparent vdW spheres. Lipids are omitted for clarity.

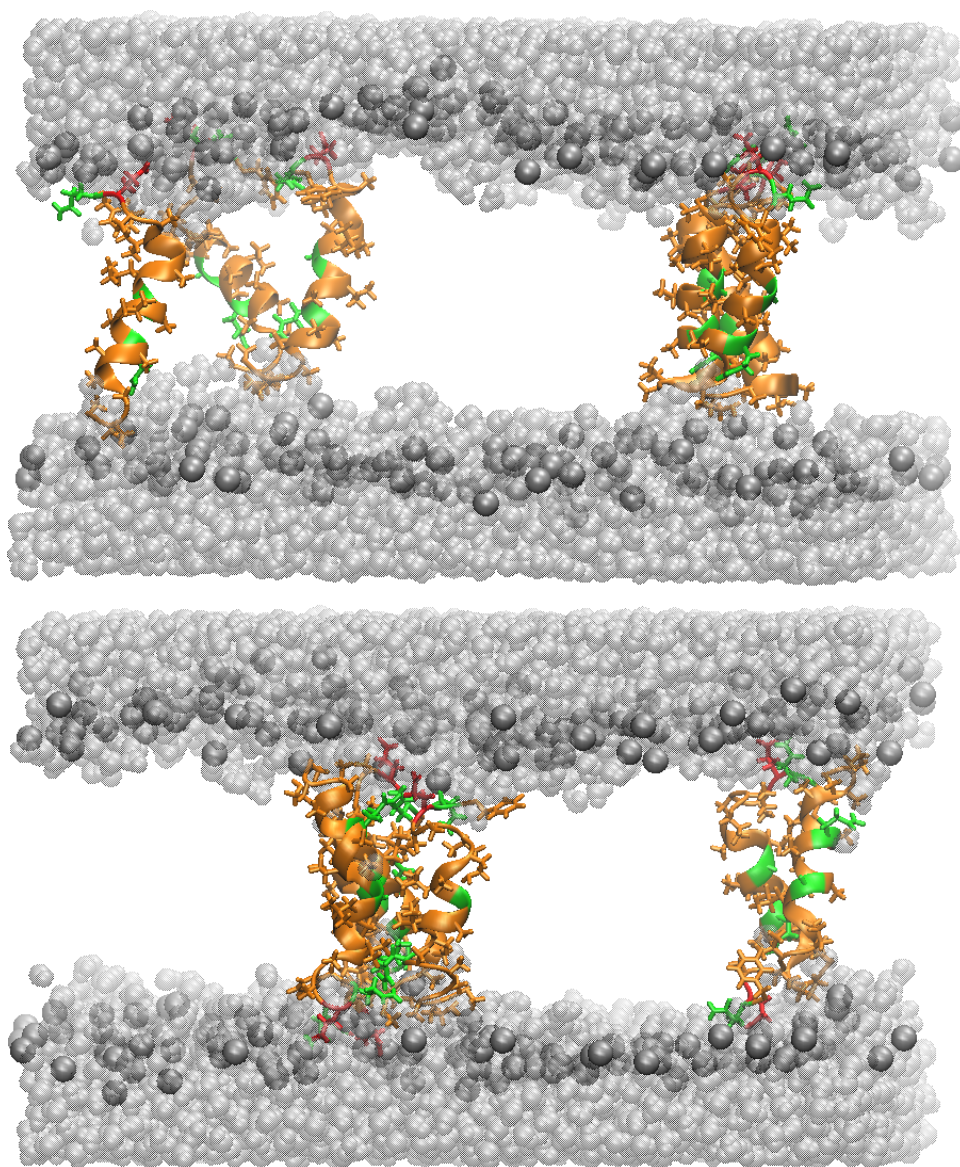
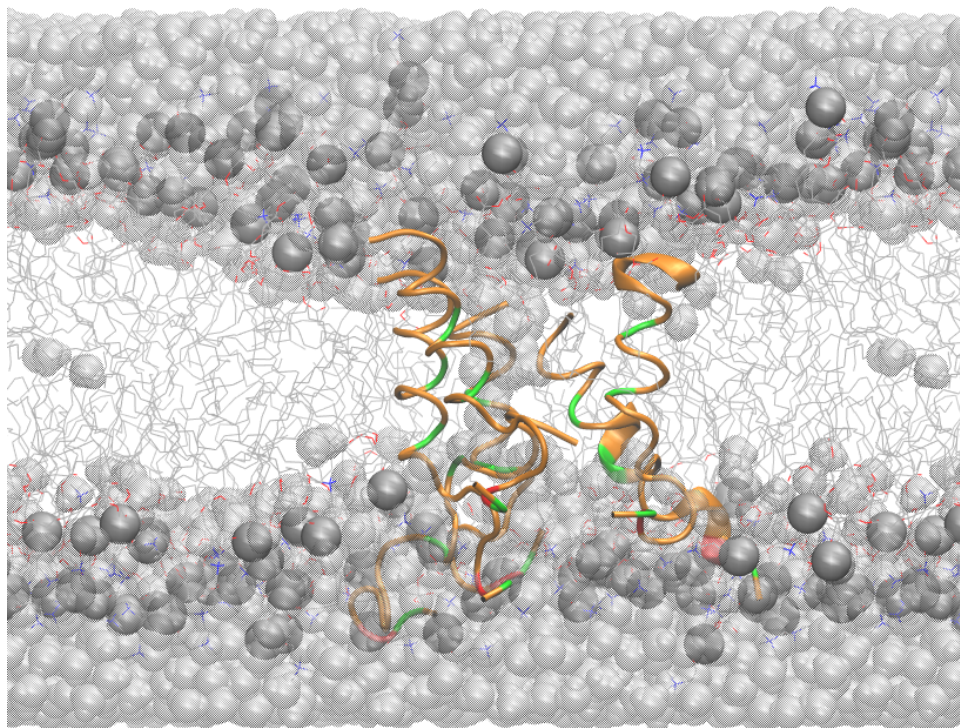


Figure S6. Alamethicin pore after 1  $\mu$ s at 413K and with a -0.2 V electric field. The peptides are colored by residue type (nonpolar residues are orange, polar residues are green, and the charged residue (glutamic acid) is red). Lipids are shown as sticks with phosphorus atoms as gray spheres. Waters are transparent vdW spheres.





\* Stream file for 2-Aminoisobutyric acid

\*

read rtf card @app

\* Topology for 2-Aminoisobutyric acid

\*

31 1

DECL -CA

DECL -C

DECL -O

DECL +N

DECL +HN

DECL +CA

DEFA FIRS NTER LAST CTER

AUTO ANGLES DIHE

RESI AIB 0.00

GROUP

ATOM N NH1 -0.47 ! | HB1 HB2

ATOM HN H 0.31 ! HN-N | /

ATOM CA CT1 0.16 ! | CB--HB3

GROUP ! | /

ATOM CB CT3 -0.27 ! CA HC1

ATOM HB1 HA3 0.09 ! | \ /

ATOM HB2 HA3 0.09 ! | CC--HC2

ATOM HB3 HA3 0.09 ! O=C \

GROUP ! | HC3

ATOM CC CT3 -0.27 !

ATOM HC1 HA3 0.09

ATOM HC2 HA3 0.09

ATOM HC3 HA3 0.09

GROUP

ATOM C C 0.51

ATOM O O -0.51

BOND CB CA N HN N CA

BOND C CA C +N CB HB1 CB HB2 CB HB3

BOND CC CA CC HC1 CC HC2 CC HC3

DOUBLE O C

IMPR N -C CA HN C CA +N O

CMAP -C N CA C N CA C +N

DONOR HN N

ACCEPTOR O C

IC -C CA \*N HN 1.3551 126.4900 180.0000 115.4200 0.9996

IC -C N CA C 1.3551 126.4900 180.0000 114.4400 1.5390

IC N CA C +N 1.4592 114.4400 180.0000 116.8400 1.3558

IC +N CA \*C O 1.3558 116.8400 180.0000 122.5200 1.2297

IC CA C +N +CA 1.5390 116.8400 180.0000 126.7700 1.4613

IC N C \*CA CB 1.4592 114.4400 123.2300 111.0900 1.5461

IC N C \*CA CC 1.4592 114.4400 -120.4500 106.3900 1.0840

IC C CA CB HB1 1.5390 111.0900 177.2500 109.6000 1.1109

IC HB1 CA \*CB HB2 1.1109 109.6000 119.1300 111.0500 1.1119

IC HB1 CA \*CB HB3 1.1109 109.6000 -119.5800 111.6100 1.1114

IC C CA CC HC1 1.5390 111.0900 -177.2500 109.6000 1.1109

IC HC1 CA \*CC HC2 1.1109 109.6000 -119.1300 111.0500 1.1119

IC HC1 CA \*CC HC3 1.1109 109.6000 119.5800 111.6100 1.1114

end

return