## **Supporting Information**

## An *In Silico* study of TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles interaction with twenty standard amino acids in aqueous solution

Shengtang Liu<sup>1‡</sup>, Xuan-Yu Meng<sup>1‡</sup>, Jose M. Perez-Aguilar<sup>2</sup>, and Ruhong Zhou<sup>2,3,\*</sup>

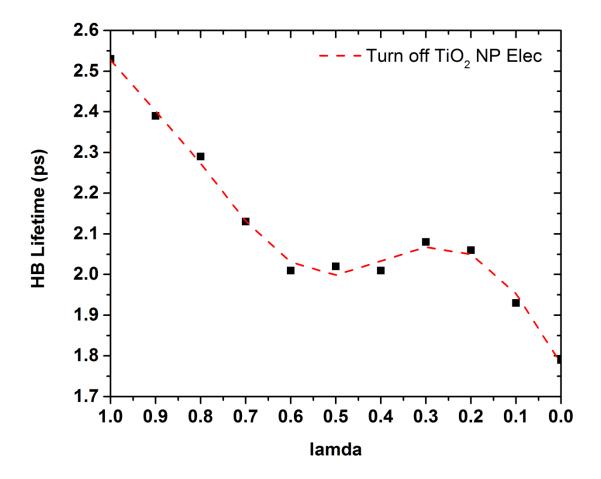
1. School for Radiological and Interdisciplinary Sciences (RAD-X) and Collaborative Innovation Center of Radiation Medicine of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions, Soochow University, Suzhou, China, 215123

2. Computational Biological Center, IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598, USA

3. Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027, USA

<sup>‡</sup>These authors contribute equally

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: <u>ruhongz@us.ibm.com</u> (R. H. Z.)



**Fig. S1.** Hydrogen bond lifetime profile when turning off  $TiO_2$  NP atomic partial charges. The lamda is coefficient applied to  $TiO_2$  atomic charge, lamda=1 stands for turning on atomic charge totally, lamda=0 means completely turning off the charges.

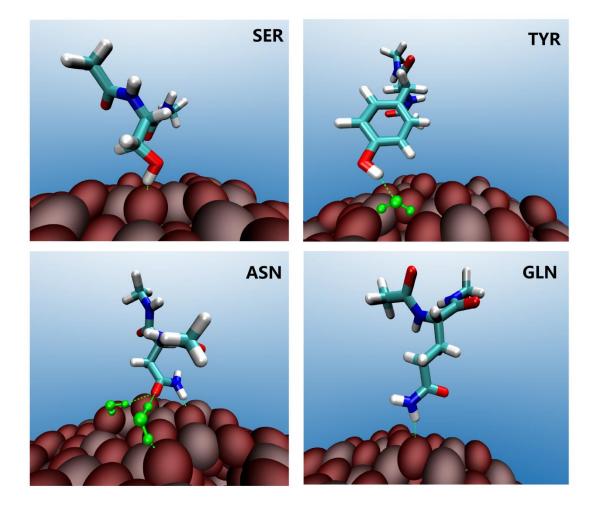


Fig. S2. Representative configuration of Ser, Tyr, Asn, Gln adsorbed onto the  $TiO_2$  nanoparticle surface.

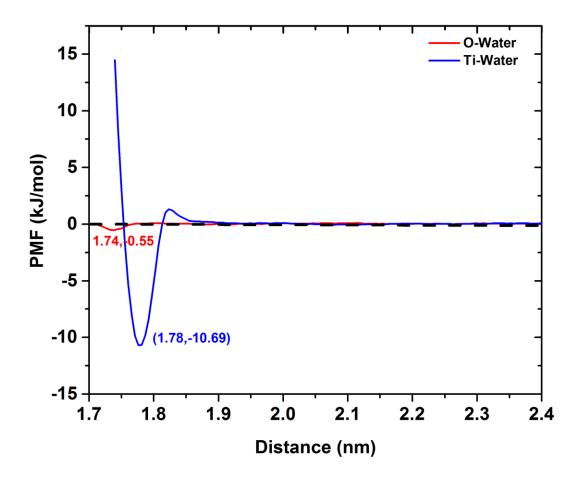


Fig. S3. Free energy profile of the adsorption of Ti-Water and O-Water.

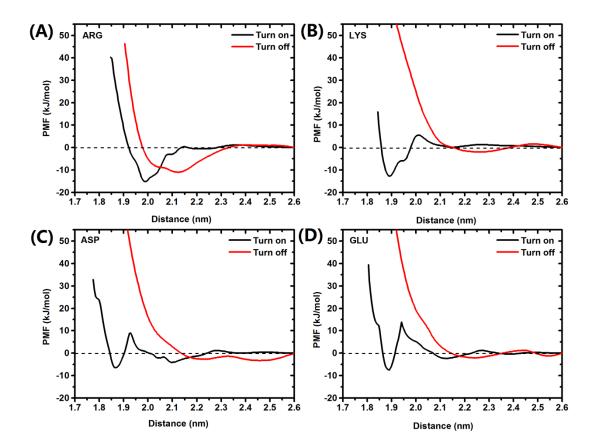
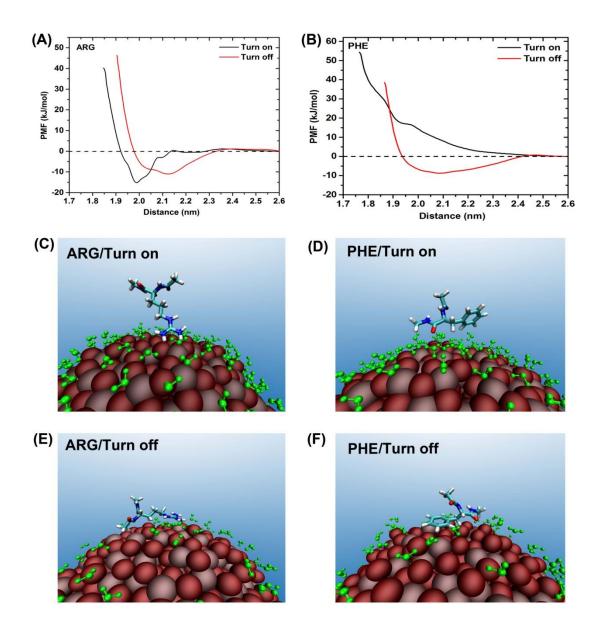


Fig. S4. Free energy profile of charged amino acids in the states of turn-on and turn-off  $TiO_2$  NP atomic partial charge.



**Fig. S5.** Free energy profile of Arg and Phe when turning off TiO2 NP atomic charge (**A-B**), and their representative configurations (**C-F**).