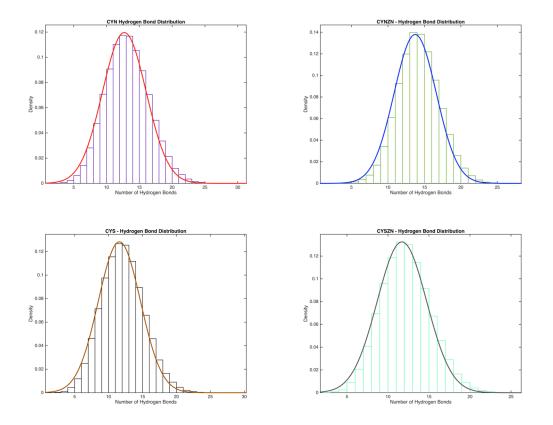
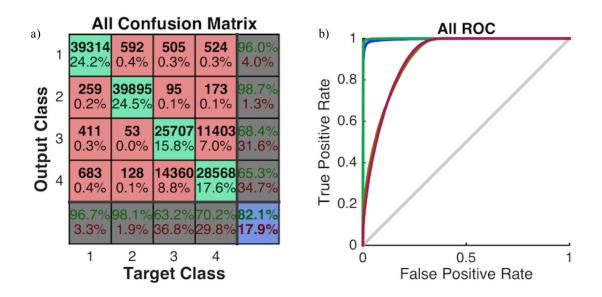
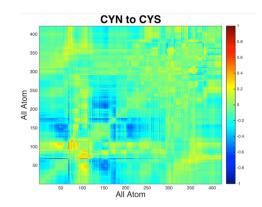
Supplementary Figures

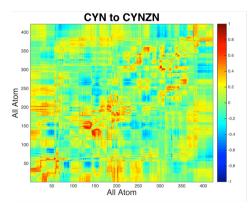


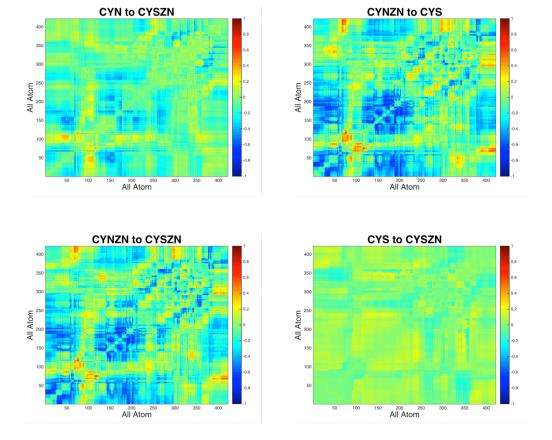
Supplemental Figure 1. Histograms of hydrogen bond count distributions of the 4 different configurations throughout each simulation. Fits were performed using the distribution-fitting tool in MatlabTM.



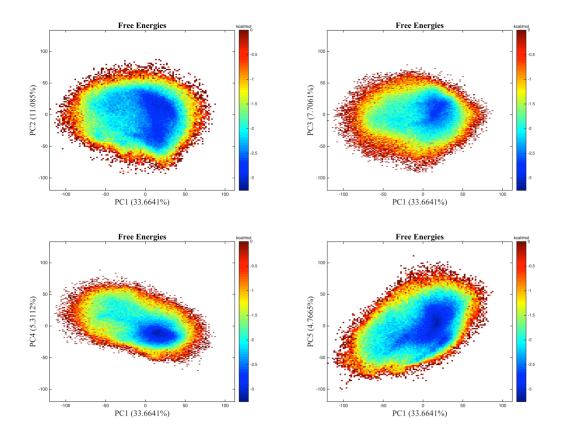
Supplemental Figure 2. Hydrogen Bond pattern recognition results combine the training, testing, and validation of the pattern recognition toolbox in Matlab as shown via a confusion matrix (a) and ROC curve (b). Pattern recognition readily identifies the deprotonated cases with greater than 96% success, but has a more difficult time differentiating the protonated cases because of the overlap of the hydrogen bond motifs. The trajectory includes 162670 frames of all the configurations concatenated together.



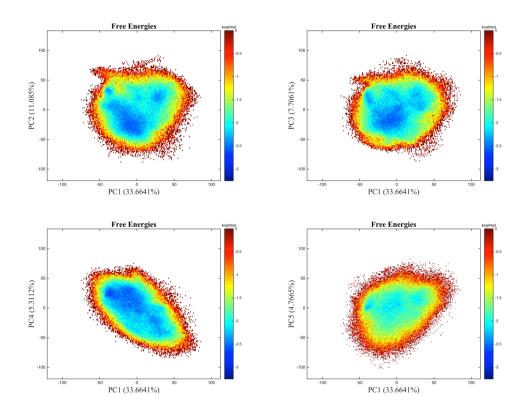




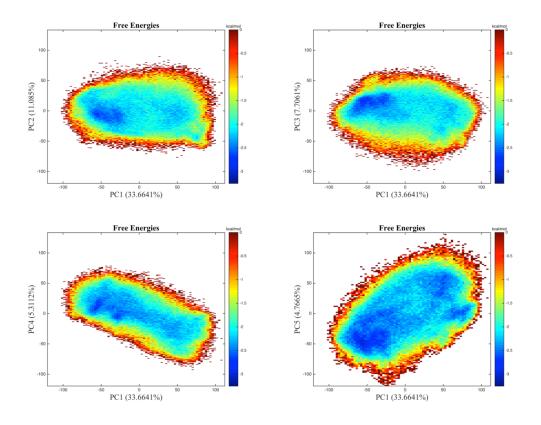
Supplemental Figure 3. Subtracted correlations show differences between two correlation matrices to identify regions of similarity and/or dissimilarity between two binding-site configurations. The two protonated cases (CYS, CYS-ZN) are the most similar while the deprotonated, zinc-bound case (CYN-ZN) is the most unique.



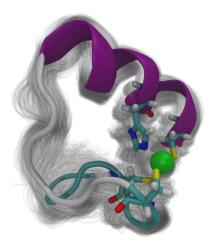
Supplemental Figure 4a. PCA Projections CYN showing the projection of the CYN trajectories onto the principal components of CYN-ZN. The wells are broadened in all 4 cases compared to that of CYN-ZN itself, showing greater conformational sampling by the CYN configurations.



Supplemental Figure 4b. PCA Projections CYS showing the projection of CYS onto the principal components of CYN-ZN. The wells are broader than that of CYN-ZN. The distributions are largely uniform consistent with the loss of secondary structure and stabilized fluctuations.



Supplemental Figure 4c. PCA Projections CYS-ZN showing the projection of CYS-ZN onto the principal components of CYN-ZN. Once again there is a broadening of the wells compared with CYN-ZN. The distributions are largely uniform consistent with the loss of secondary structure and stabilized fluctuations and the PCA results of CYS.



Supplemental Figure 5. The rare but stable configuration of the CYNZN configuration is shown above. Appearing in only 1 of 5 simulations, the conformation dominates the last trajectory. The kinetic trap occupies a unique portion of the PCA plots of the first few WT components. Characterized by the extended turn and perpendicular reorientation of the beta-sheets, this conformation shows unique features currently under further investigation.