# Molecular modeling study of uncharged oximes compared to HI-6 and 2-PAM inside human AChE sarin and VX conjugates

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## **Supplementary Material**

#### **Oximes ionization constant**

The study of the oxime ionization constant showed that HI-6, RS41A, and RS194B present ionization in an environment with physiological pH (pH = 7.4) as shown in Figure S1 below while the other oximes did not present ionization. HI-6 shows a deprotonation of oxime OH, with a prevalence of 93%, while RS41A and RS194B shows the cyclic N atom protonated, with prevalence of 96% and 98%, respectively. The oxime structures at pH = 7.4 were used for molecular modeling studies, since this is the blood pH in the way towards the CNS.



**Figure S1)** Structures at pH < 7 (right) and pH = 7,4 (left) of oximes (a) HI-6 (b) RS41A and (c) RS194B.

### **Oxime interaction modes**



**Figure S2)** Oxime interaction modes obtained by docking at the VX inhibited AChE interaction site, highlighting the yellow phosphorus atom in the background. a) HI-6; b) 2-PAM; c) RS41A; d) RS194B; e) RS48B; and f) RS182A.



**Figure S3)** Oxime interaction modes obtained by docking at the GB inhibited AChE interaction site, highlighting the yellow phosphorus atom in the background. a) HI-6; b) 2-PAM; c) RS41A; d) RS194B; e) RS48B; and f) RS182A.



**Figure S4)** RMSD *versus* time for apo systems. AChE-GB (green), AChE-VX (black), and AChE (purple).

#### **Distance of COM**

From the histograms of distance between the COM of oxime and OP (Figure S4) it is possible to see the influence of the volume of the interaction site on the stability. As AChE-GB has a larger interaction site, it allows for a displacement of the oximes, causing the distance of the COM to focus on values greater than 1 nm.







**Figure S5)** Population histogram of distances between the COM of oxime and OP OP presented during MD simulaton and determined by interactions between oximes and AChE-OP. (a) VX/RS194B, (b) GB/RS194B, (c) VX/48B, (d) GB/RS48B, (e) VX/RS182A, and (f) GB/RS182A.