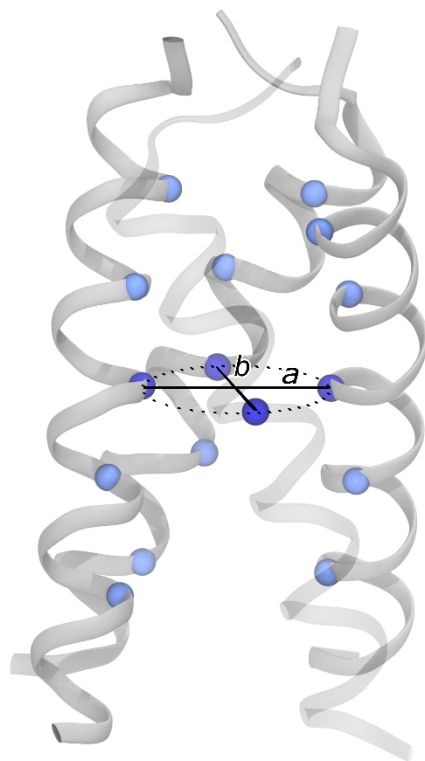


Supporting Information for Influenza A M2 Inhibitor Binding Understood through Mechanisms of Excess Proton Stabilization and Channel Dynamics

Laura C. Watkins,¹ William F. DeGrado,² Gregory A. Voth^{1,*}

¹Department of Chemistry, Chicago Center for Theoretical Chemistry, Institute for Biophysical Dynamics and James Franck Institute, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, United States

²Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, California, 94158, United States



SI Figure 1. A schematic of eccentricity calculations, with pore-lining alpha-carbons shown as blue spheres. Dark blue spheres are Gly34 alpha-carbons. The major and minor axes of the oval are defined by the distances between alpha-carbons on opposing helices, indicated as lines *a* and *b*.

SI Table 1. Eccentricity values of the pore at each of the pore-lining residues, calculated using alpha-carbon positions as described in the text. Eccentricity was calculated for proton positions in the top ¹half of the channel, $CEC_z = [-18.0, -1.0]$ Å.

Residue	Average e over all CEC_z	Max value of e and position	Min value of e and position	Difference between max and min values	RMSD
Val27	0.34	0.43 $CEC_z = -4.0$ Å	0.27 $CEC_z = -17.5$ Å	0.16	0.13
Ser31	0.29	0.41 $CEC_z = -10.0$ Å	0.25 $CEC_z = -2.5$ Å	0.16	0.13
Gly34	0.38	0.57 $CEC_z = -16.5$ Å	0.28 $CEC_z = -6.0$ Å	0.29	0.17
His37	0.42	0.65 $CEC_z = -16.5$ Å	0.30 $CEC_z = -9.0$ Å	0.35	0.18
Trp41	0.40	0.60 $CEC_z = -16.0$ Å	0.27 $CEC_z = -4.0$ Å	0.33	0.17