

Supporting Information

for

Isothermal Titration Calorimetry of Be^{2+} and Ca^{2+} with Phosphatidylserine Models Guides All-Atom Force Field Development for Lipid-Ion Interactions

Alison N. Leonard,^{a,b} Jeffery B. Klauda,^{a,c*} and Sergei Sukharev^{a,d*}

^a Biophysics Program, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, United States

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

^c Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, United States

^d Department of Biology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, United States

Email address of corresponding author: jbklauda@umd.edu, sukharev@umd.edu

Phone number of corresponding author: 301-405-1320, 301-405-6923

Contents

Figure S1. Figure S5. Be^{2+} coordination by acetate, lipid FF	S2
Figure S2. Be^{2+} coordination by acetate, revised CGENFF	S2
Figure S3. Figure S5. Be^{2+} coordination by dimethyl phosphate	S3
Figure S4. ITC data for Be^{2+} with dimethyl phosphate (DMP)	S4
Figure S5. ITC data for Be^{2+} with Na^{+1}-acetate.	S4
Table S1. Values of $2r_{ij}^{\text{min}}$ used in FEP simulations	S5
Figure S6. Be^{2+} in solution with acetate	S6
Figure S7. Equilibration of DOPS monolayer surface tension (γ_m)	S7
Figure S8. Pair correlation functions of K^{+} with various oxygens	S7
Figure S9. Histogram of Be^{2+}-phosphate association times	S8

Appendix S1. Soluble acetate model for lipid FF.....S9

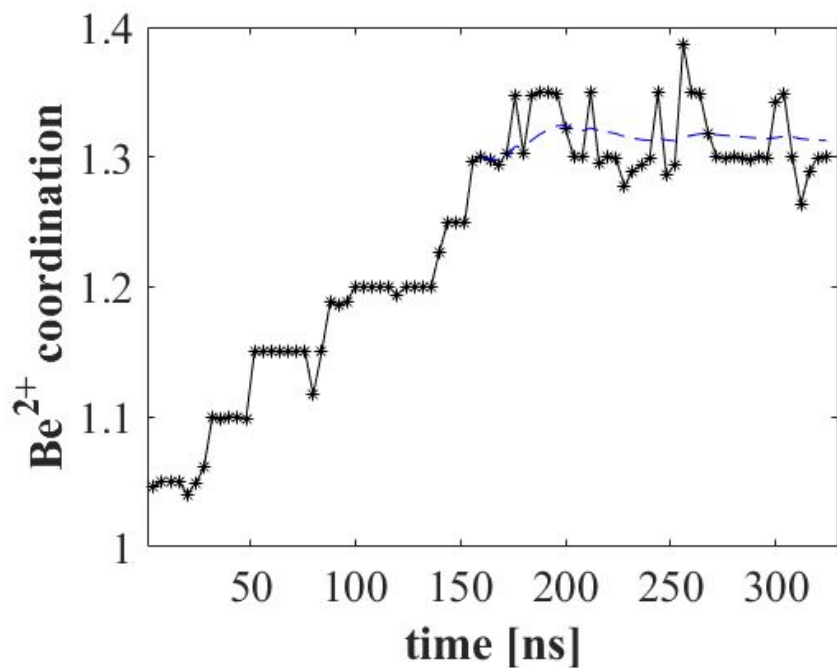


Figure S1. Be^{2+} coordination by dimethyl phosphate. Each point represents $N_{\text{ion}} - O_{\text{dp}}$ averaged over 4-ns blocks. Equilibration is seen around 100 ns, and tight binding restricts fluctuations.

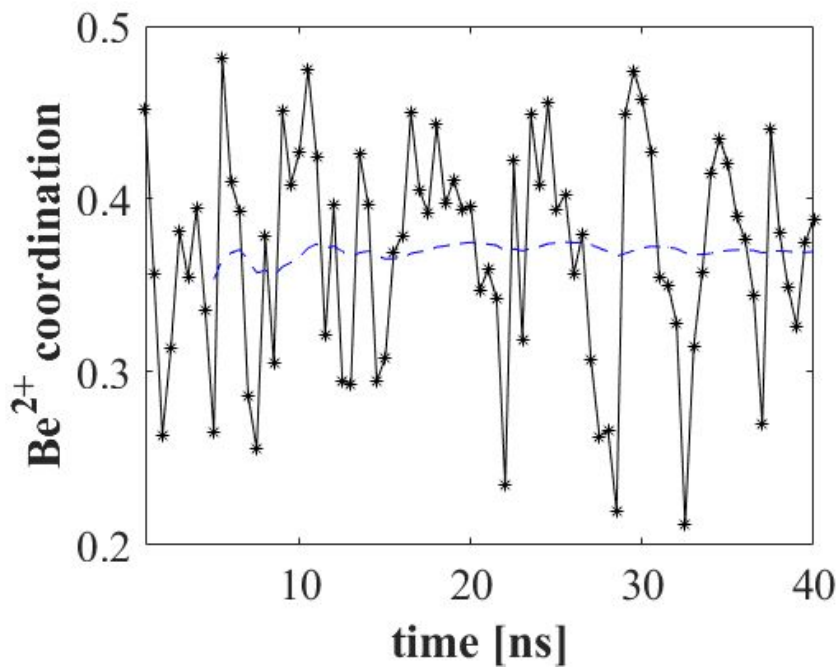


Figure S2. Be^{2+} coordination by acetate, revised lipid FF. Each point represents $N_{\text{ion}} - O_{\text{dp}}$ averaged over 0.5-ns blocks. Blue dashed line is the accumulated average as a function of time from 5 ns forward.

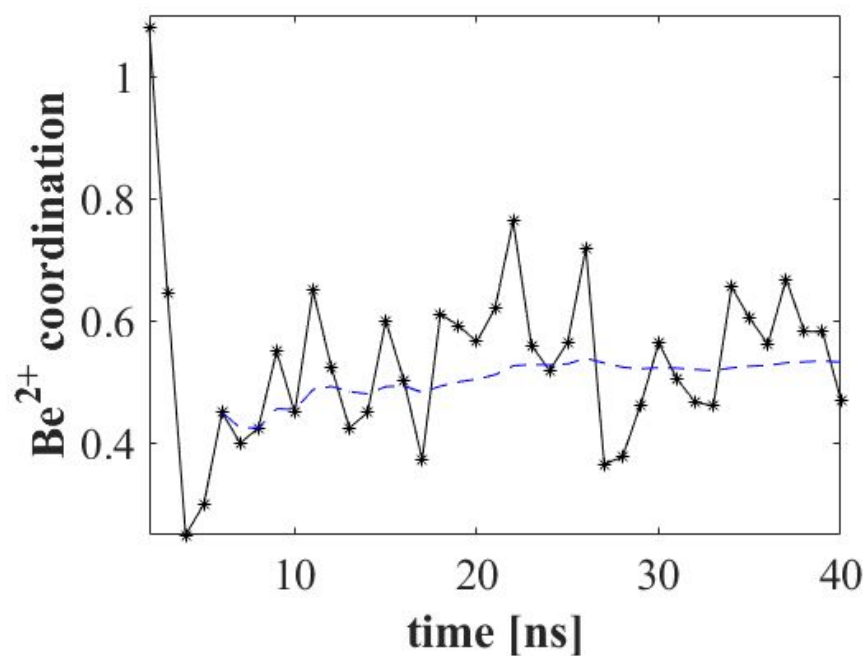


Figure S3. Be²⁺ coordination by acetate, revised CGENFF. Each point represents $N_{\text{ion} - \text{O}_{\text{dp}}}$ averaged over 2-ns blocks. Equilibration is seen around 5 ns, after which coordination fluctuates. Blue dashed line is the accumulated average as a function of time from 5 ns forward.

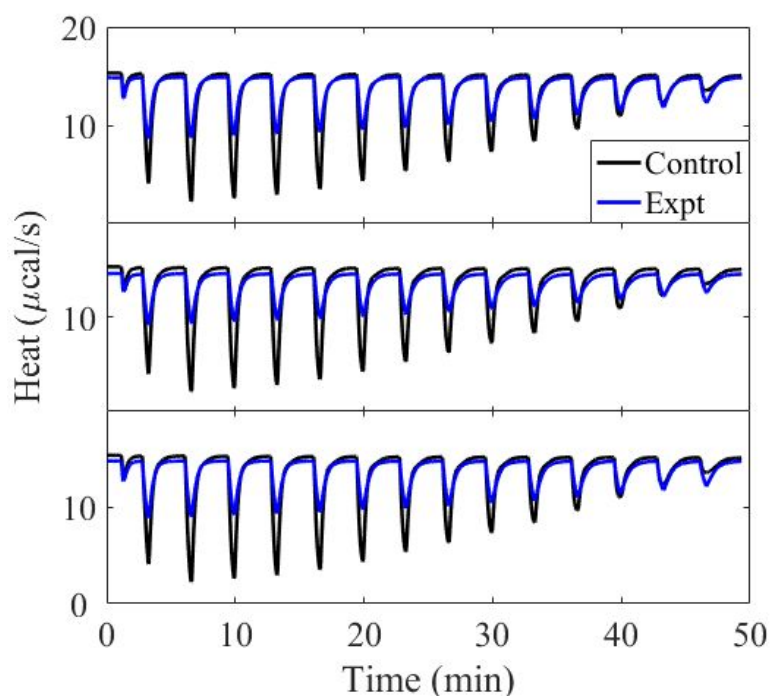


Figure S4. ITC data for Be^{2+} with dimethyl phosphate (DMP). Concentrations were 4 mM DMP in the syringe and 2 mM Be^{2+} in the cell.

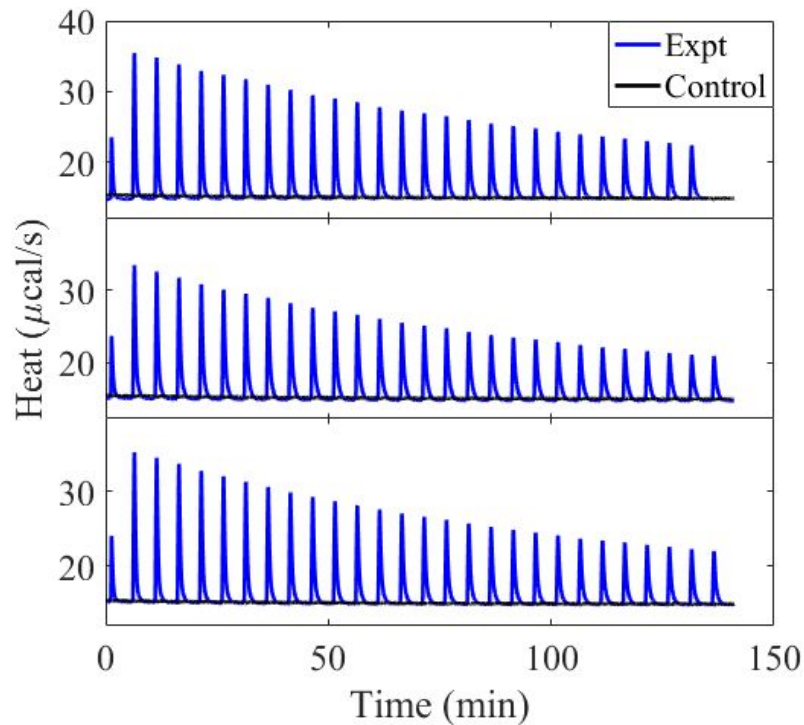


Figure S5. ITC data for Be^{2+} with Na^{+1} -acetate. Concentrations were 20 mM Na^{+1} -acetate in the syringe and 5 mM Be^{2+} in the cell.

Table S1. Values of r_{ij}^{\min} [Å] used in FEP simulations to calculate free energy of association ΔG_c .

Small Molecule	CHARMM Atom Types	r_{ij}^{\min} Tested/ # of Trials
DMP Lipid FF	O2L	2.51*/2
		2.8/2
		2.82/2
		2.84/4
		2.86/3
		2.88/3
		2.9/3
		2.92/3
		2.95/3
		3.0/1
acetate CGEN FF	OG2D2	2.51*/2
		2.6/2
		2.8/2
		3.0/2
		3.20/3
		3.23/2
		3.25/2
acetate Lipid FF**	OCL	2.51*/2
		3.0/3
		3.07/3
		3.1/4
		3.2/3

*Default values for r_{ij}^{\min} , calculated using Eq. [6] and Be²⁺ LJ parameters developed in this study.

**New soluble acetate model for Lipid FF. See supplemental information section S2.

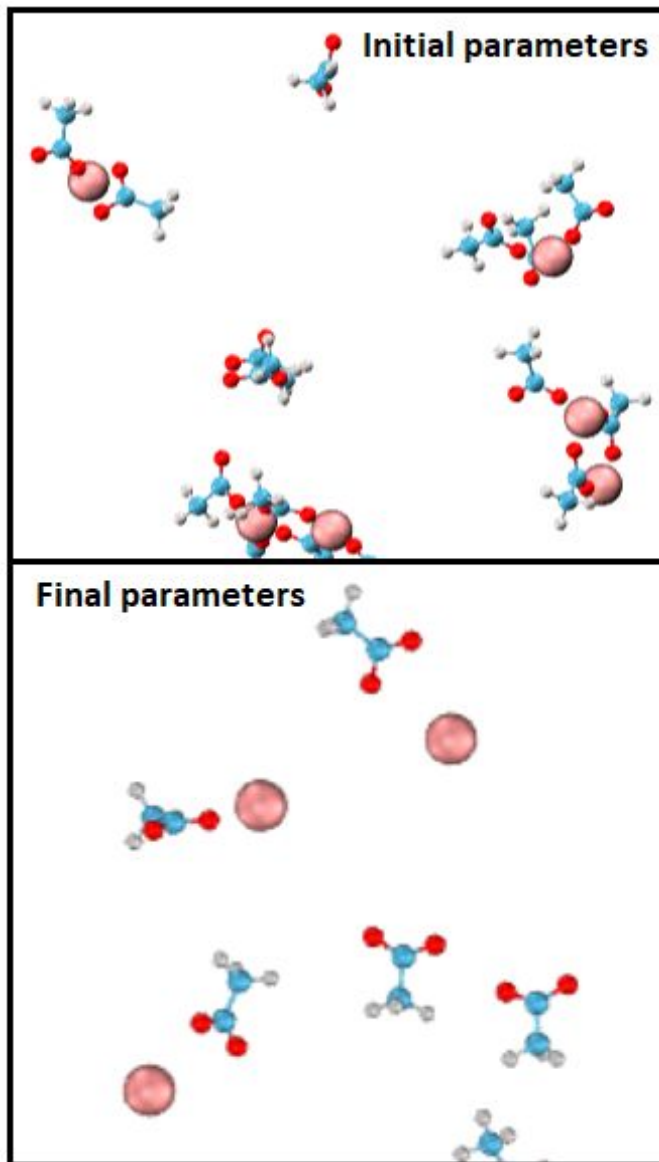


Figure S6. Be²⁺ in solution with acetate. Default (top) and adjusted (bottom) LJ interaction parameters for Lipid FF. Colors: Be²⁺, pink; O, red; C, blue; H, gray. Water and Na⁺ ions not shown.

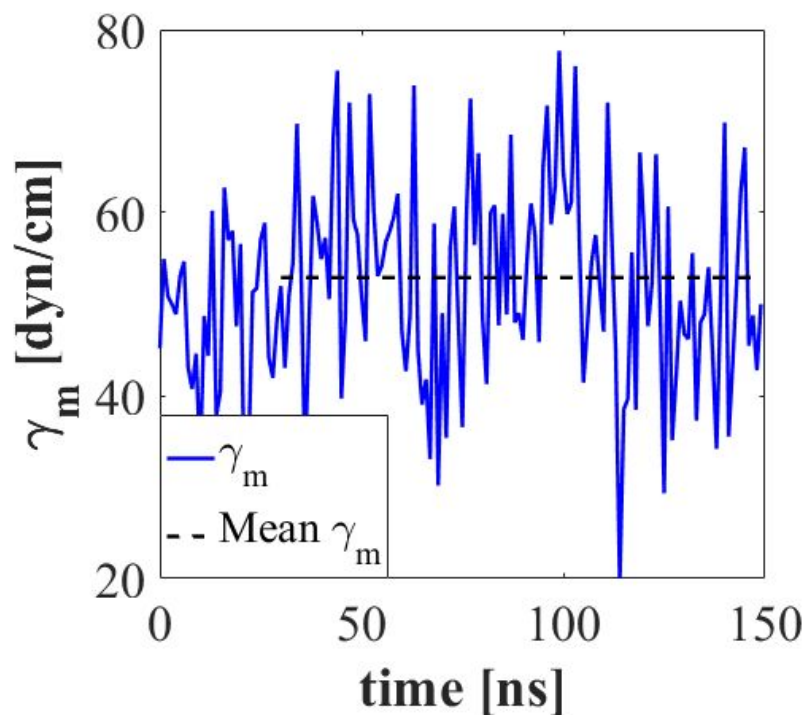


Figure S7. Equilibration of DOPS monolayer surface tension (γ_m). γ_m of Be^{2+} -bound DOPS monolayer, $A_l = 65.3 \text{ \AA}^2$, as a function of simulation time, calculated in 1-ns blocks. Mean computed from 30 – 150 ns.

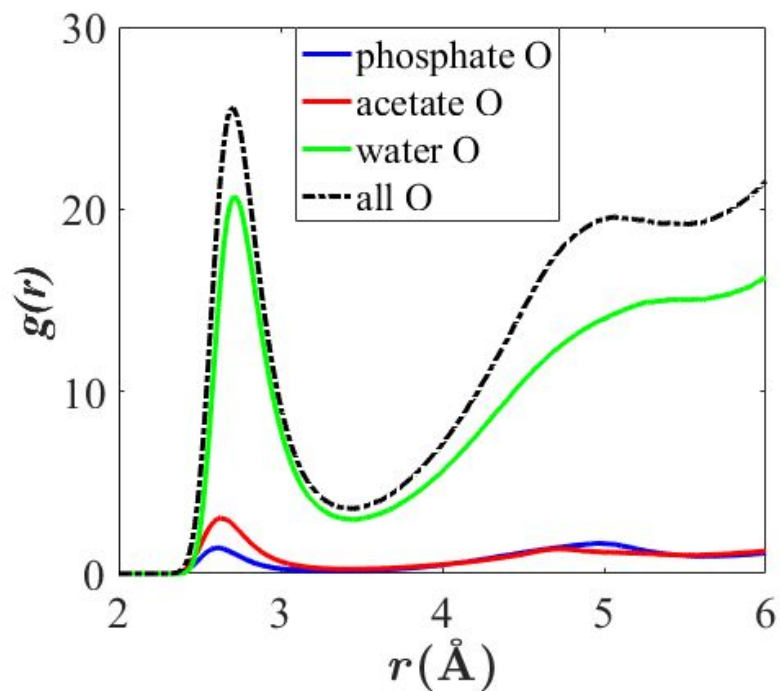


Figure S8. Pair correlation functions of K^+ with various oxygens. $A_l = 65.3 \text{ \AA}^2/\text{lipid}$. For comparison, $g(r)$ are not normalized. See Fig. 11 to compare with Be^{2+} .

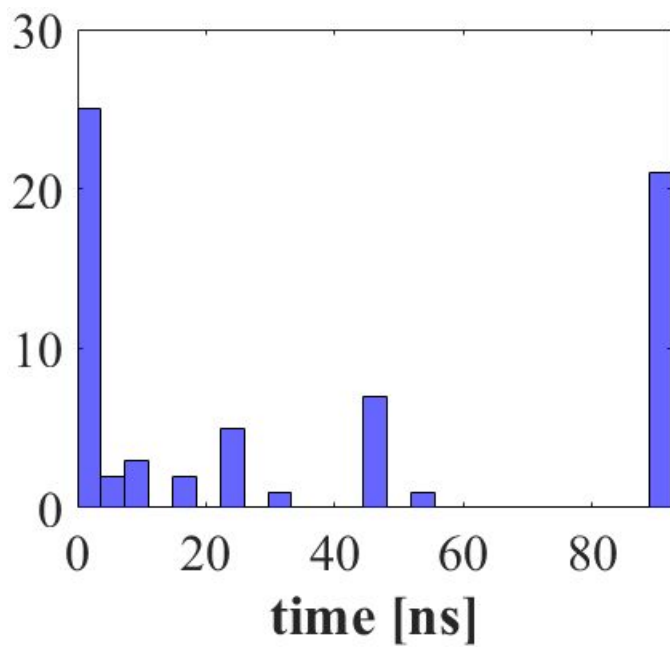


Figure S9. Histogram of Be²⁺-phosphate association times. $A_l = 65.3 \text{ \AA}^2$, computed from 30 – 120 ns. Associations < 20 ps not shown.

S2. Soluble acetate models. Residue “ACE” below is compatible with the C36 lipid FF.¹ Partial charges (column 4) were borrowed from residue DOPS. Atom names and types are columns 2 and 3, respectively. Where necessary, additional parameters listed were adapted from methyl acetate¹ and are also listed below. Parameters not listed were not changed.

Residue “ACET” is part of the CGEN FF.² Only partial charges are shown.

```
RESI ACE          -1.00 !
GROUP              !
ATOM C2  CCL      0.34 !          H1    01 (-)
ATOM O1  OCL     -0.67 !          |    /
ATOM C1  CTL3    -0.27 !        H2--C1--C2
ATOM O2  OCL     -0.67 !          |    \\
ATOM H1  HAL3     0.09 !          H3    02
ATOM H2  HAL3     0.09 !
ATOM H3  HAL3     0.09 !
BOND C1 H1  C1 H2  C1 H3
BOND C1 C2  C2 O1
DOUBLE  C2 O2
IMPR  C2 O2 O1 C1
```

Additional parameters for “ACE”:

```
BONDS
CTL3  CCL      200.0          1.522
ANGLES
OCL  CCL  CTL3      55.0      109.0      20.00      2.3260
HAL3 CTL3  CCL      33.00      109.50      30.00      2.163
DIHEDRDALS
OCL  CCL  CTL3  HAL3      0.00      6      180.0
IMPROPERS
CCL  OCL  OCL  CTL3      96.00      0      0.00
```

```
RESI ACET          -1.00 ! C2H3O2 acetate, K. Kuczera
GROUP
ATOM C1  CG331    -0.37
ATOM C2  CG203     0.62 !          H1    01 (-)
ATOM H1  HGA3     0.09 !          |    /
ATOM H2  HGA3     0.09 !        H2--C1--C2
ATOM H3  HGA3     0.09 !          |    \\
ATOM O1  OG2D2   -0.76 !          H3    02
ATOM O2  OG2D2   -0.76
BOND C1 H1  C1 H2  C1 H3
BOND C1 C2  C2 O1
DOUBLE  C2 O2
IMPR  C2 O2 O1 C1
```