

**Understanding the Functional Role of Membrane Confinements in TNF-
mediated Signaling by Multiscale Simulations**

Supporting Information

Zhaoqian Su¹, Kalyani Dhusia¹, and Yinghao Wu^{1,*}

¹Department of Systems and Computational Biology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1300
Morris Park Avenue, Bronx, NY, 10461, USA

Table S1: An overview of the simulated systems.

System	Force Field	Temperature	Time	Number of water molecules	Number of POPC lipids
TNFR1	CHARMM36m	310K	400 ns	79k	442
sTNFα-TNFR1 complex	CHARMM36m	310K	500 ns	78k	554
mTNFα	CHARMM36m	310K	300 ns	75k	554
mTNF-TNFR1 Complex	CHARMM36m	310K	300 ns	188k	1108
TNFR1-dimer	CHARMM36m	310K	300ns	86k	500

Table S2: Protein fluctuation and binding parameters for TNFR1 receptor, sTNF α -TNFR1 complex, mTNF α and mTNF α -TNFR1 complex

	TNFR1 receptor	sTNF α -TNFR1 complex	mTNF α	mTNF α -TNFR1 complex
Δh	24 Å	13 Å	11 Å	5.8Å
$\Delta\phi$	180°	55°	31°	177°
$\Delta\theta$	40°	33°	18°	4.8°
$\Delta\psi$	128°	54°	32°	180°

Table S3: Protein fluctuation and binding parameters for monomeric and dimeric TNFR1 receptor

	TNFR1	TNFR1-dimer
Δh	12 Å	12 Å
$\Delta\varphi$	94.3°	65.2°
$\Delta\theta$	20.3°	14.7°
$\Delta\psi$	64.2°	64.7°

Table S4: Binding parameters in KMC simulation

	sTNFα-TNFR1	mTNFα-TNFR1
R-L Asso Rate	0.04	0.1
R-L Diss Rate	3.48e-13	3.48e-13
Monomer Cis Asso Rate	4.7e-4 ~ 4.7e-6	4.7e-4 ~ 4.7e-6
Monomer Cis Diss Rate	1.12e-09 ~ 1.12e-13	1.12e-09 ~ 1.12e-13
Complex Cis Asso Rate	9.6e-3 ~ 9.6e-5	e-1 ~ e-3
Complex Cis Diss Rate	1.12e-09 ~ 1.12e-13	1.12e-09 ~ 1.12e-13

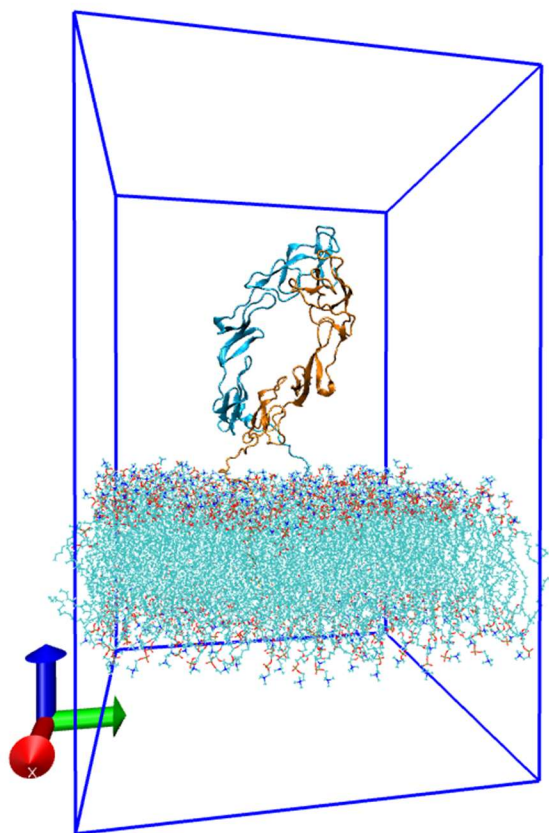


Figure S1: the simulation setup for a *cis*-dimer of TNFR1 on lipid bilayer

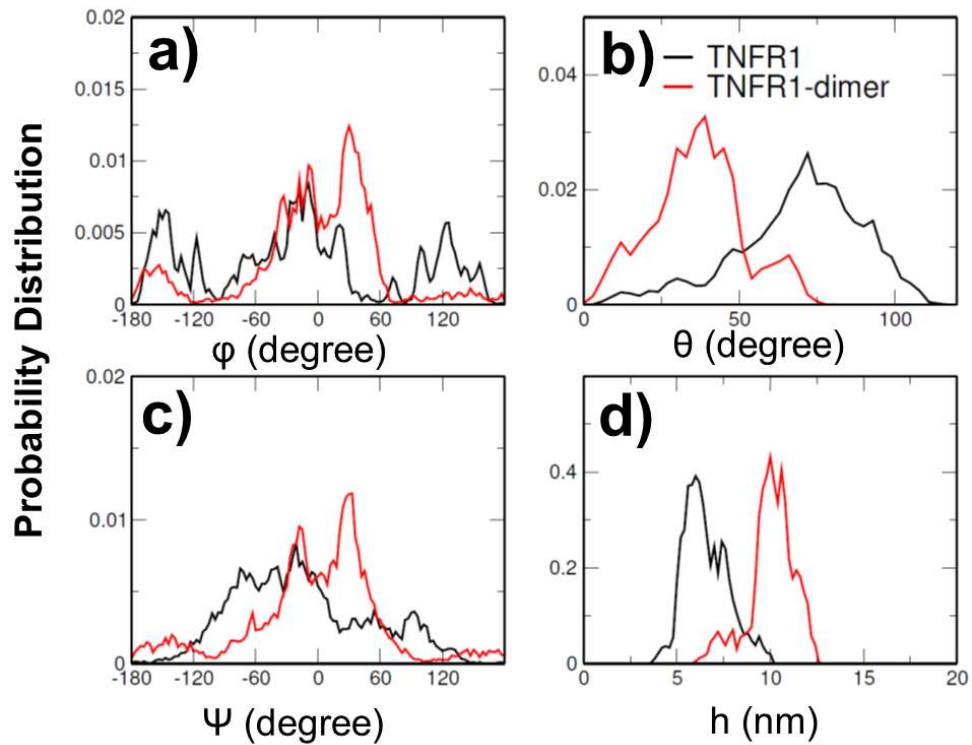


Figure S2: the comparison of distributions for all conformational parameters between TNFR1 monomer and TNFR1 *cis*-dimer. As indexed by curves with black for TNFR1 monomer and red for TNFR1 dimer, the distributions of the angle around the long principal axis z' of the protein ψ are shown in **(a)**; the distributions of the tilting angle between this principal axis and the membrane normal θ are shown in **(b)**; and the distribution of the angle around the membrane normal z ϕ are shown in **(c)**. Similarly, detailed distributions of translational fluctuations are shown in **(d)** for proteins in four modeled systems.

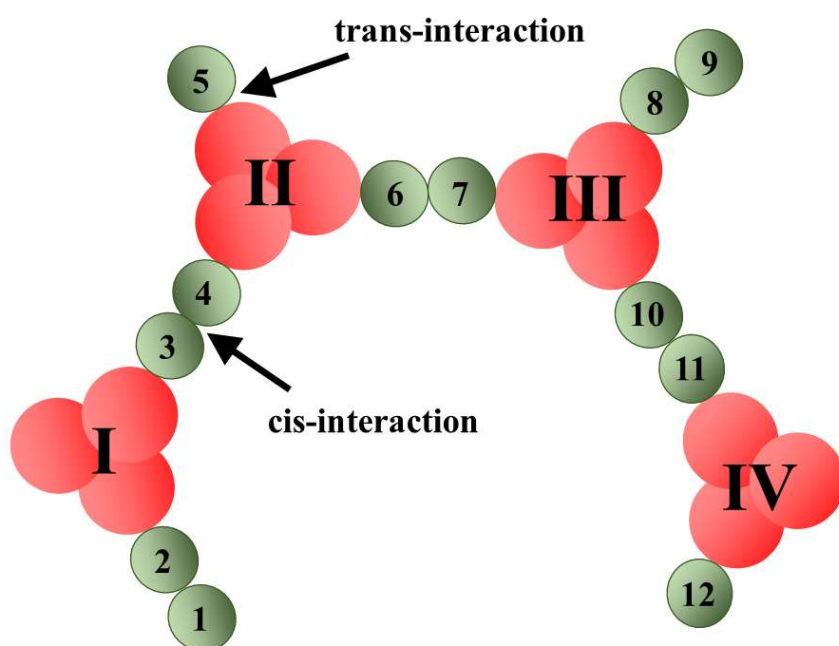


Figure S3: the definition about how to calculate the size of a cluster formed through the combination between ligand-receptor *trans*-interactions and receptor-receptor *cis*-interactions

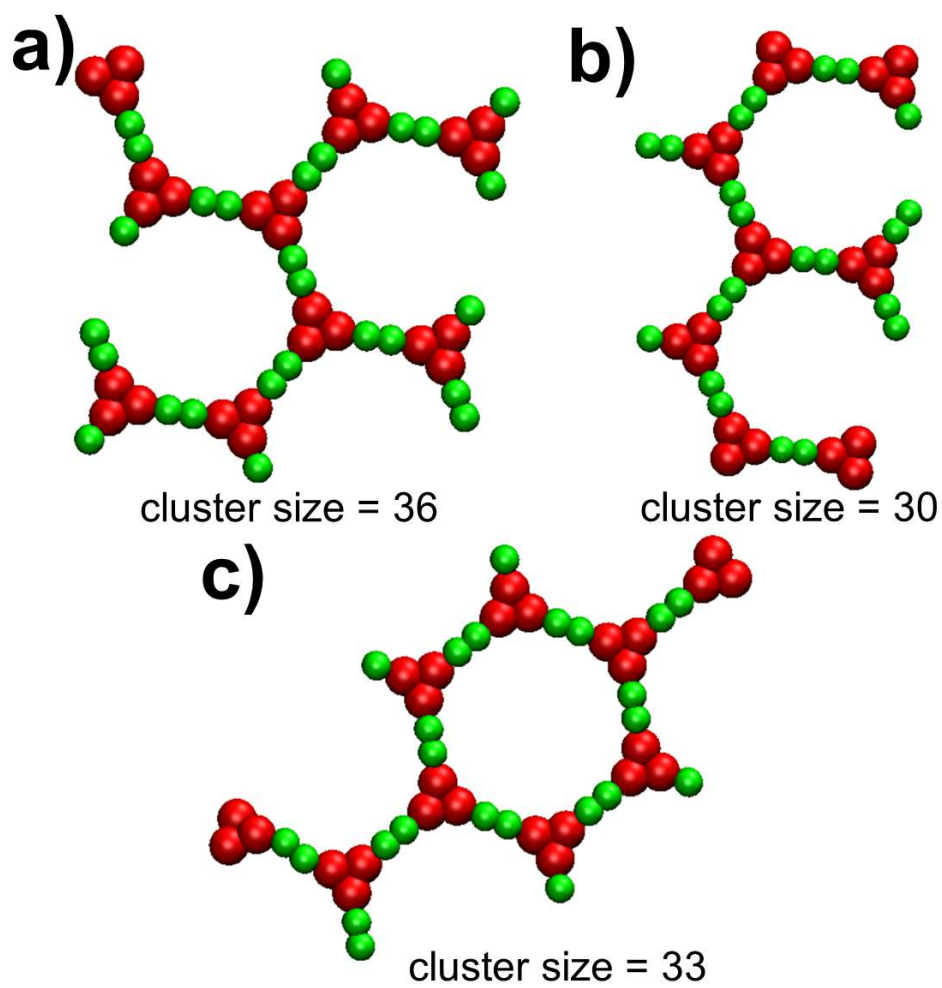


Figure S4: representation of larger clusters selected from different trajectories of sTNF α -TNFR1 system. The size of the first selected cluster equals 36, consisting of 9 ligand trimers and 27 receptors, as shown in **(a)**. The size of the second selected cluster equals 30, consisting of 8 ligand trimers and 22 receptors, as shown in **(b)**. The size of the third selected cluster equals 33, consisting of 9 ligand trimers and 24 receptors, as shown in **(c)**. The figure indicates that hexagonal lattice like structures were formed in all three clusters.