

Unraveling the molecular mechanism of collagen flexibility during physiological warmup using molecular dynamics simulation and machine learning

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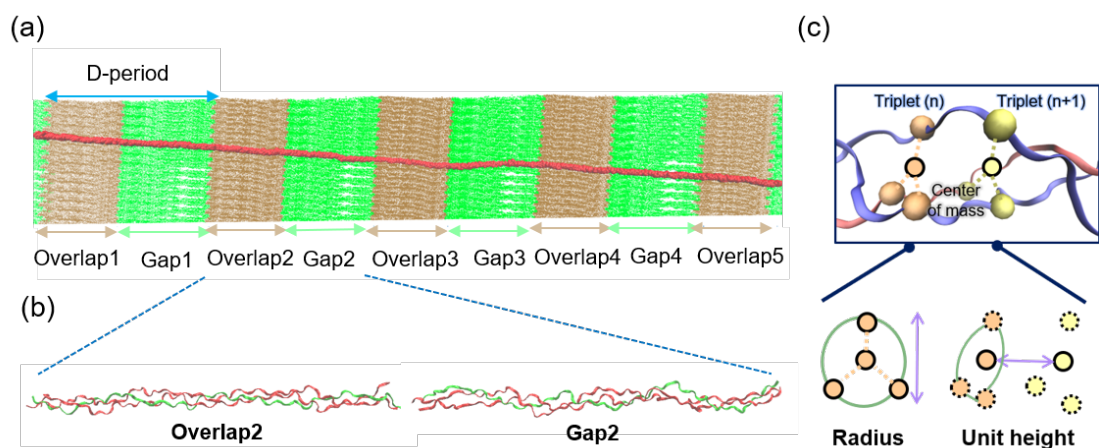


Figure S1. Snapshot of the simulation models. (a) The preequilibrium fibril model. After the equilibrium, we select fragments from gap2 and overlap2 regions to build the molecular models. (b) The molecular models in the gap region and overlap region. (c) The illustration of unit height and radius. The unit height represents the longitudinal structure and the radius is related to the cross-section property.

Table S2. The values of the parameters in the VAE model.

“learning_rate”	0.38
“n_estimators”	60
“max_depth”	6
“subsample”	0.53
“colsample_bytree”	0.7
“gamma”	0
“reg_alpha”	0.18
“reg_lambda”	0.14

Table S3. The parameters of the XGBoost regression model in the overlap case.

“learning_rate”	0.26
“n_estimators”	85
“max_depth”	6
“subsample”	0.3
“colsample_bytree”	0.7
“gamma”	0
“reg_alpha”	0.22
“reg_lambda”	0.84

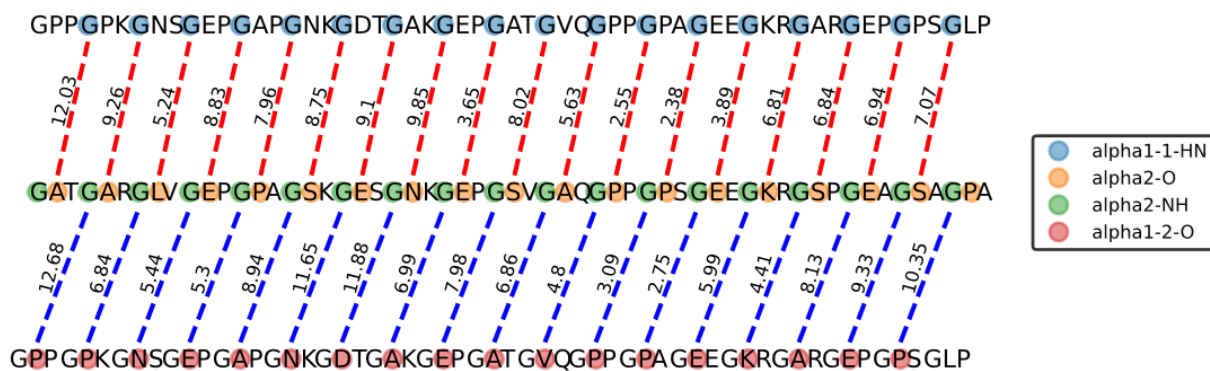


Figure S4. Interchain distances between the pairs of donors and acceptors along the sequence of the overlap region at 310 K.

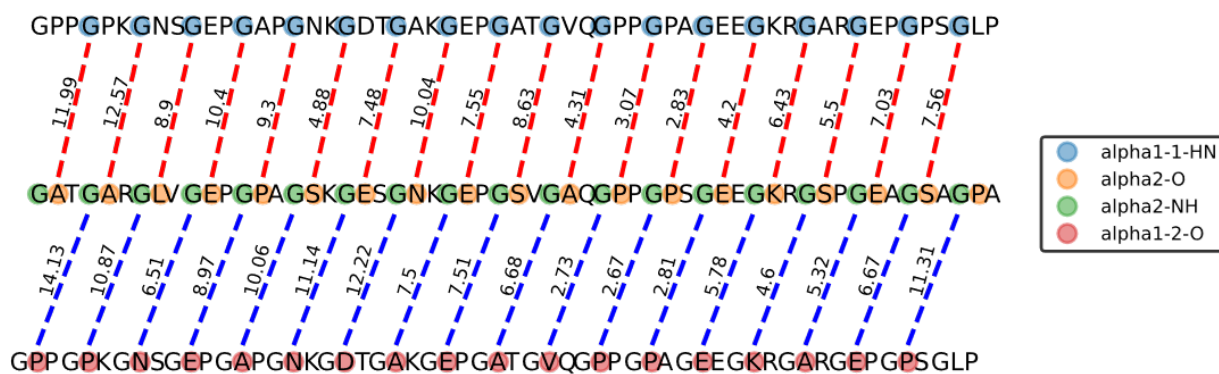


Figure S5. Interchain distances between the pairs of donors and acceptors along the sequence of the overlap region at 313 K.

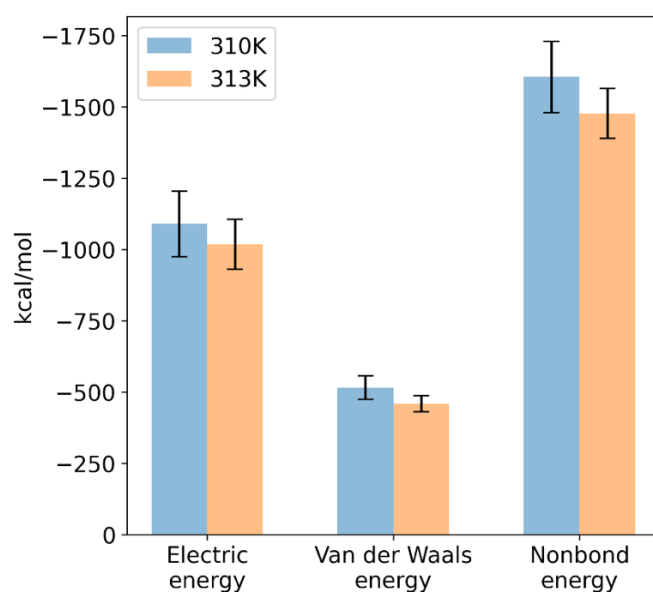


Figure S6. The nonbonded potential of the overlap region at 310 K and 313 K.

GAT,GSV	0.44	0.4
GVQ,GAQ	0.25	0.25
GPP,GPP	0.23	0.26
GEE,GEE	0.24	0.25
GKR,GKR	0.62	0.65
GAR,GSP	0.45	0.48
GEP,GEA	0.59	0.58
GLP,GPA	0.05	0.1
GAP,GPA	0.28	0.2
GDT,GES	0.77	0.74
GPA,GPS	0.19	0.22
GPS,GSA	0.52	0.49
GEP,GEP	0.44	0.5