

Effective Fragment Potentials for Flexible Molecules: Transferability of Parameters and Amino Acid Database Supporting Information

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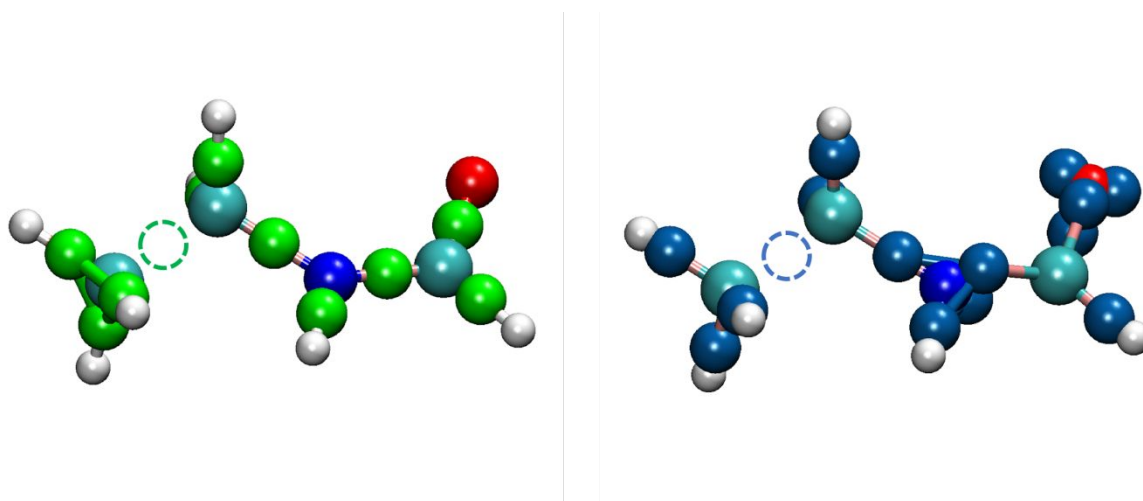


Fig. S1. Fragmentation into the backbone and side-chain groups on an example of the alanine residue. (Left) positions of bond mid-points (shown in green) and (right) positions of LMO centroids (shown in sapphire). Empty circles denote excluded parameters.

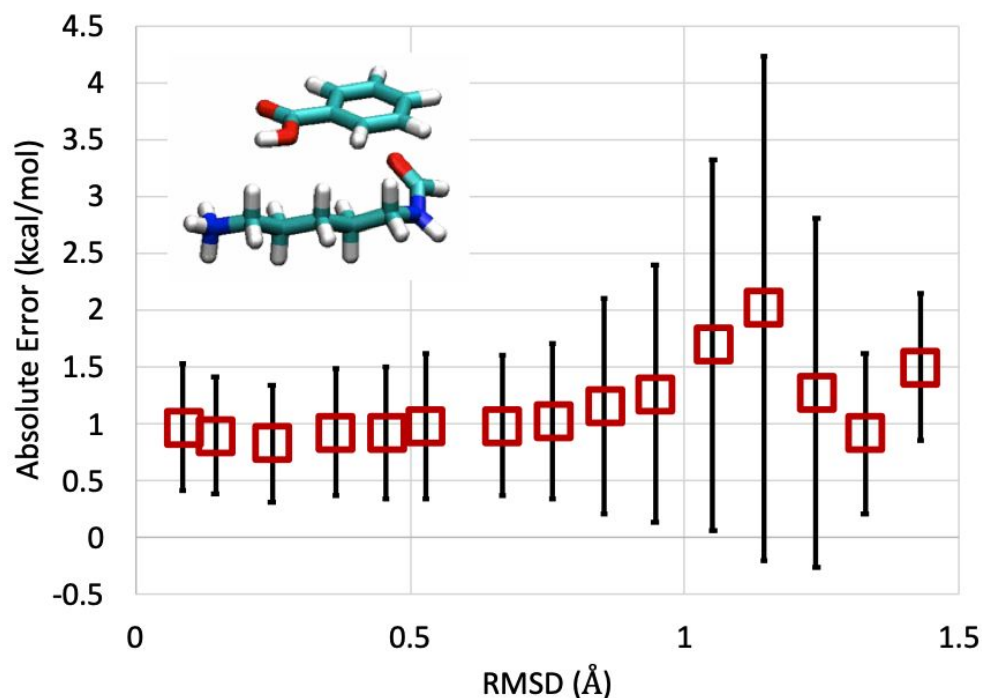


Fig. S2. Lysine-benzoic acid dimer at a separation 4 Å between monomer centers of masses. Average absolute errors (red squares) and their standard deviations (black vertical lines), in kcal/mol, of the Flexible EFP scheme versus standard EFP, as a function of RMSD between lysine geometry in the dimer and lysine geometry in the EFPDB database. The data are averaged for 1000 geometries of lysine-benzoic acid dimer, each using one of the 54 database lysine EFP potentials (the total set contains 54000 data points). Benzoic acid monomer is kept rigid in all calculations; lysine geometries are extracted from the MD trajectory of cryptochrome. Absolute errors are averaged for RMSDs within 0.1 Å, i.e., for RMSD bins 0-0.1 Å, 0.1-0.2 Å, etc. The graph suggests that the accuracy of the Flexible EFP scheme is preserved for RMSD values below 0.7 Å. Interaction energies in the considered lysine-benzoic acid dimers vary between -10 and +30 kcal/mol, such that the observed average errors < 1kcal/mol are consistent within a typical accuracy of EFP calculations.

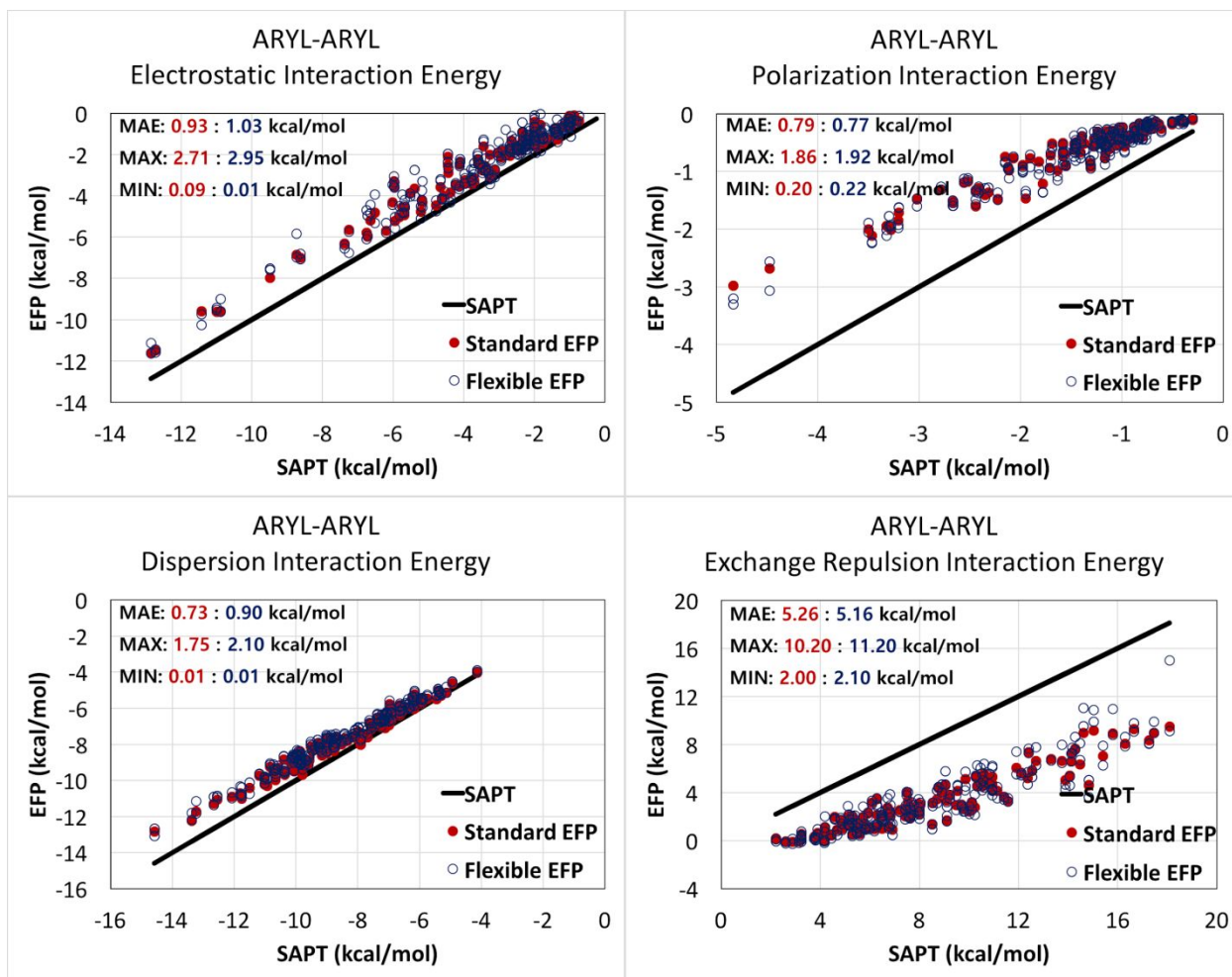


Fig. S3. Interaction energy components in aryl-aryl complexes computed with Standard EFP (red circles) and Flexible EFP (blue circles) against sSAPT0/jun-cc-pVDZ.

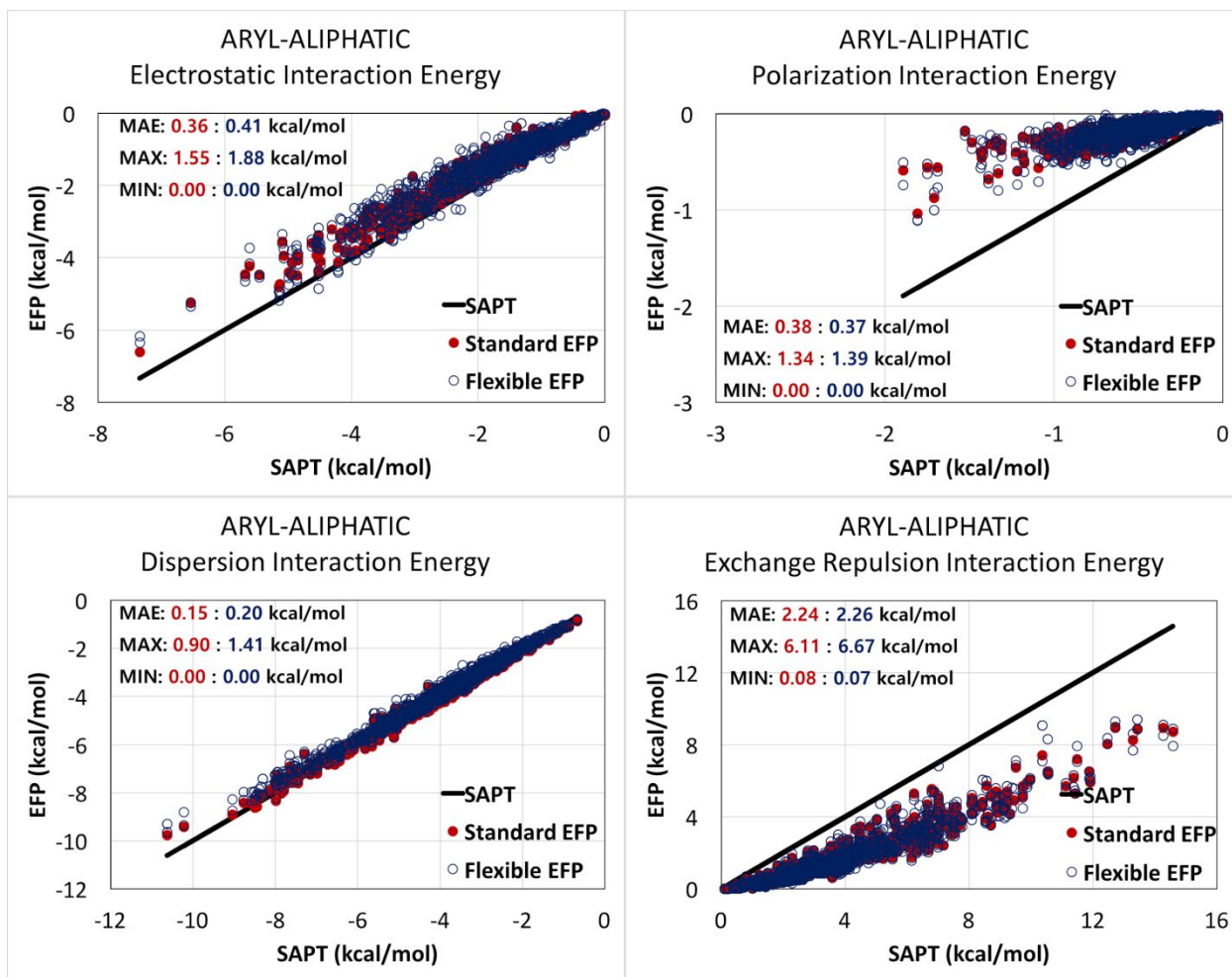


Fig. S4. Interaction energy components in aryl-aliphatic complexes computed with Standard EFP (red circles) and Flexible EFP (blue circles) against sSAPT0/jun-cc-pVDZ.

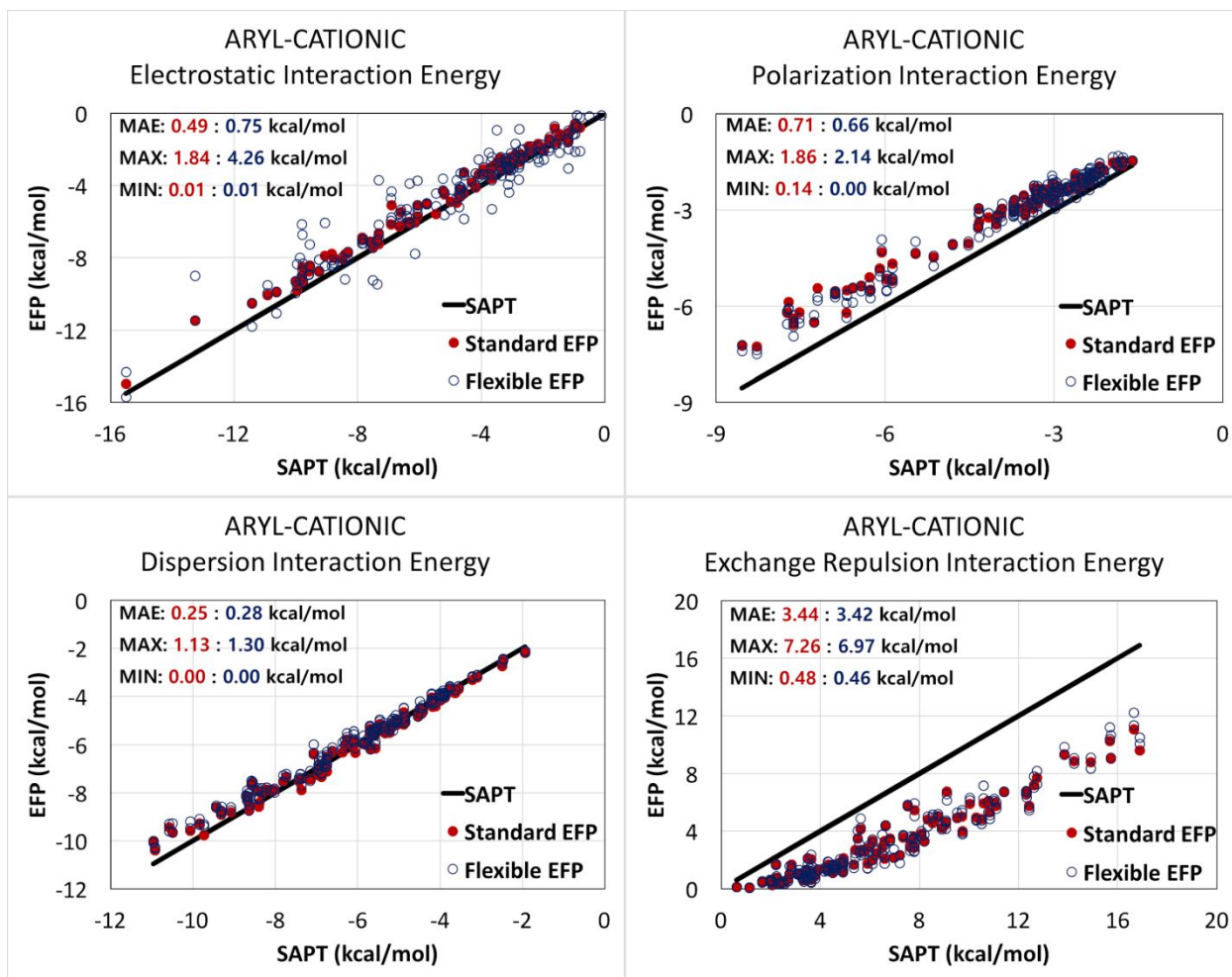


Fig. S5. Interaction energy components in aryl-cationic complexes computed with Standard EFP (red circles) and Flexible EFP (blue circles) against sSAPT0/jun-cc-pVDZ.

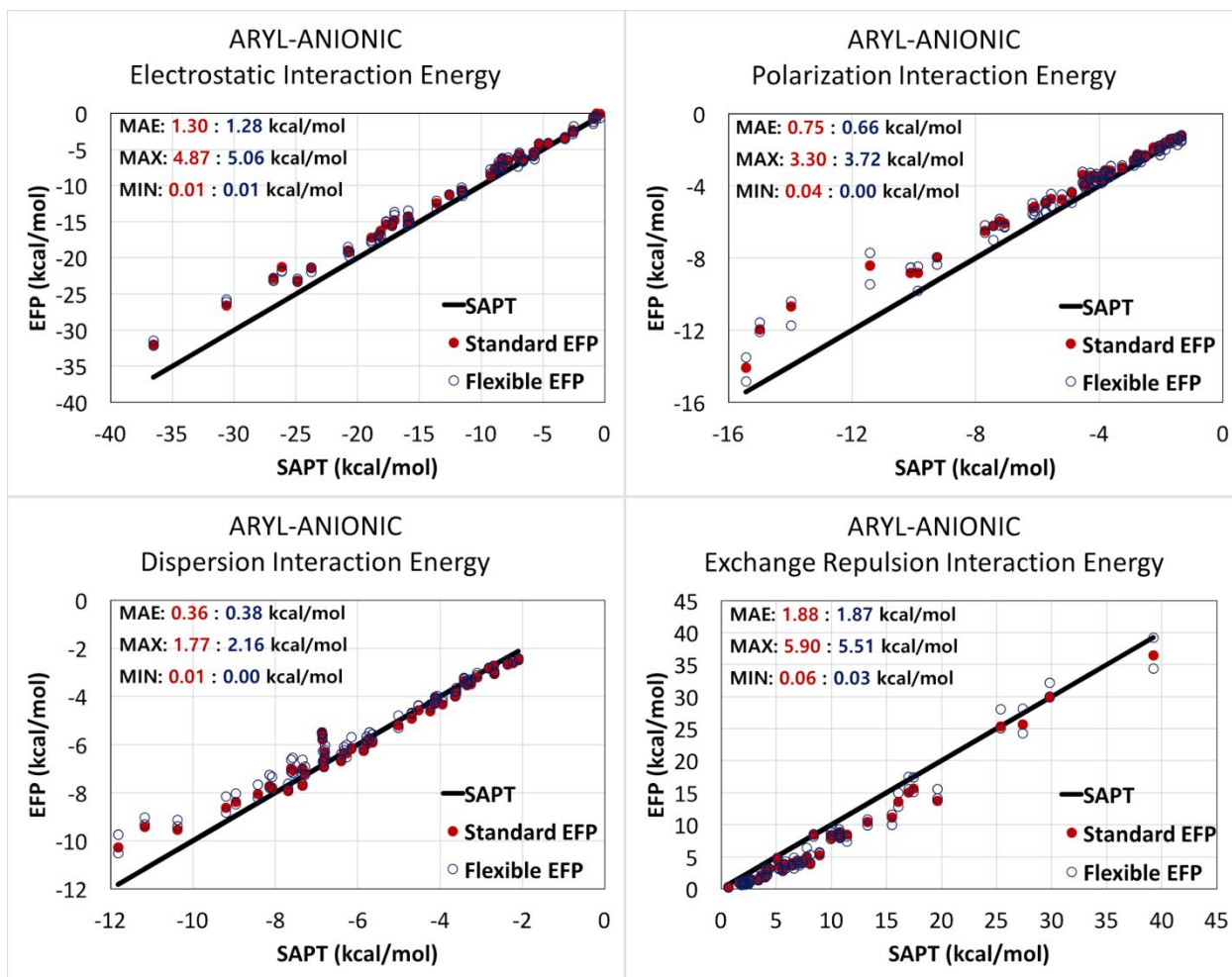


Fig. S6. Interaction energy components in aryl-anionic complexes computed with Standard EFP (red circles) and Flexible EFP (blue circles) against sSAPT0/jun-cc-pVDZ.

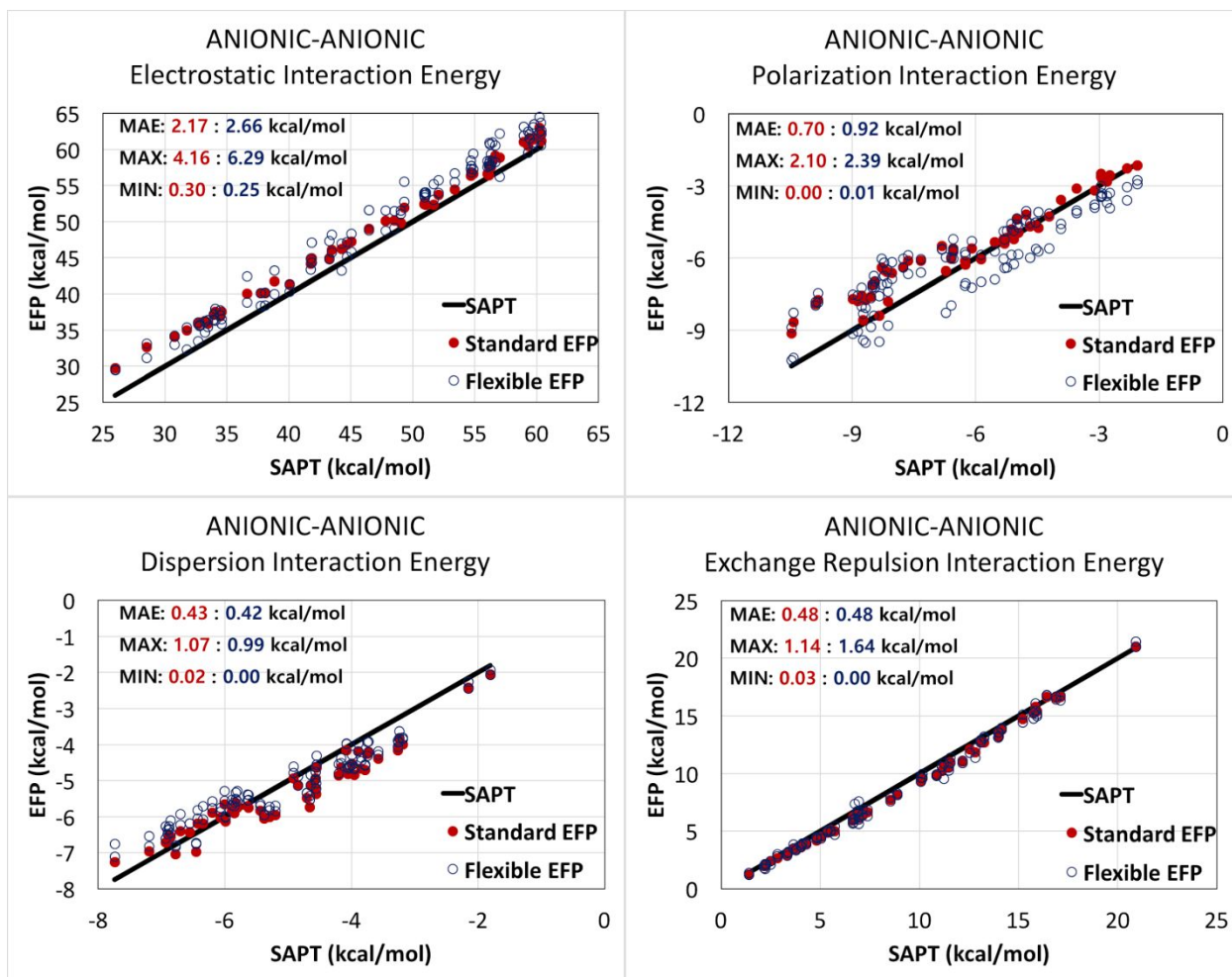


Fig. S7. Interaction energy components in anionic-anionic complexes computed with Standard EFP (red circles) and Flexible EFP (blue circles) against sSAPT0/jun-cc-pVDZ.

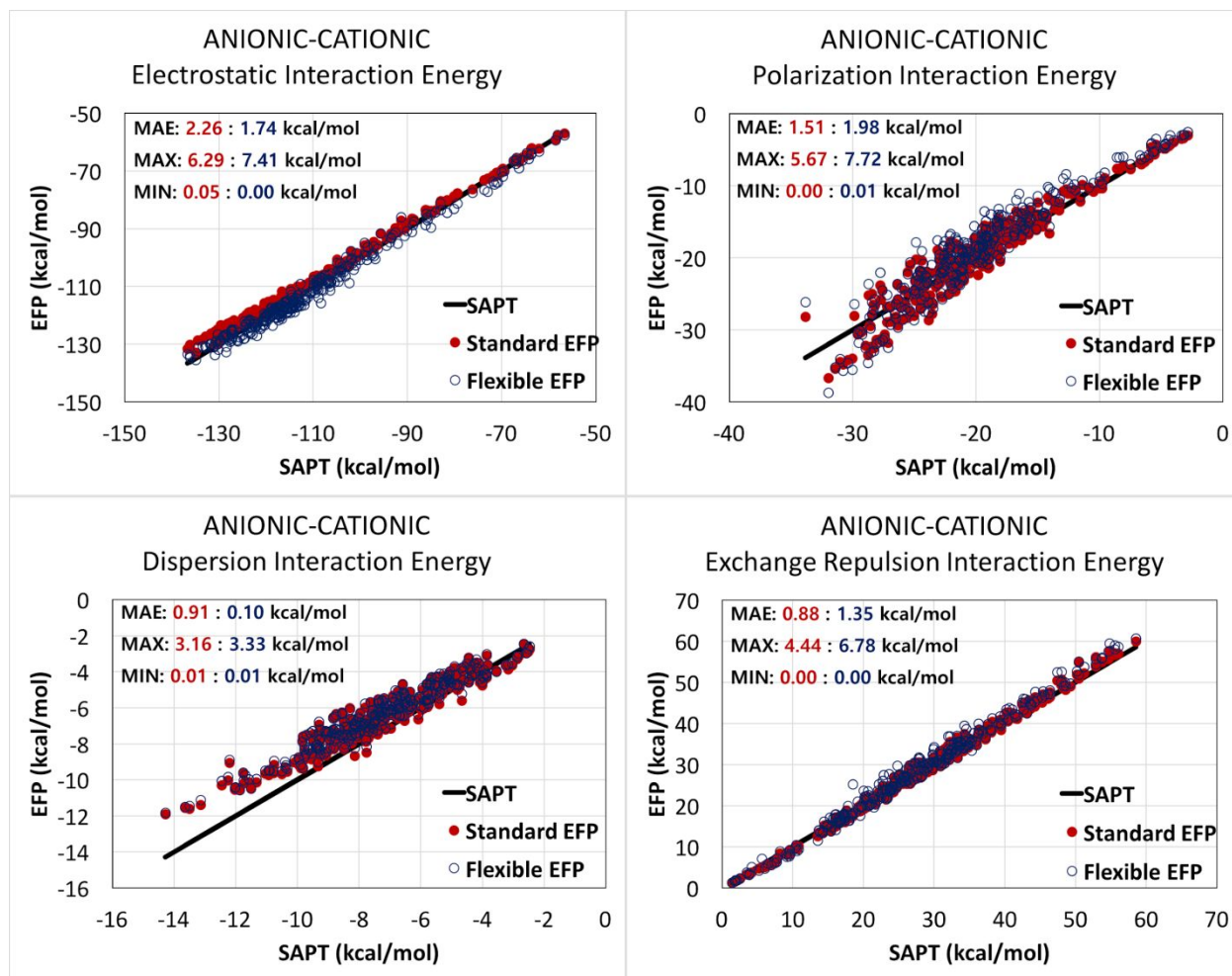


Fig. S8. Interaction energy components in anionic-cationic complexes computed with Standard EFP (red circles) and Flexible EFP (blue circles) against sSAPT0/jun-cc-pVDZ.

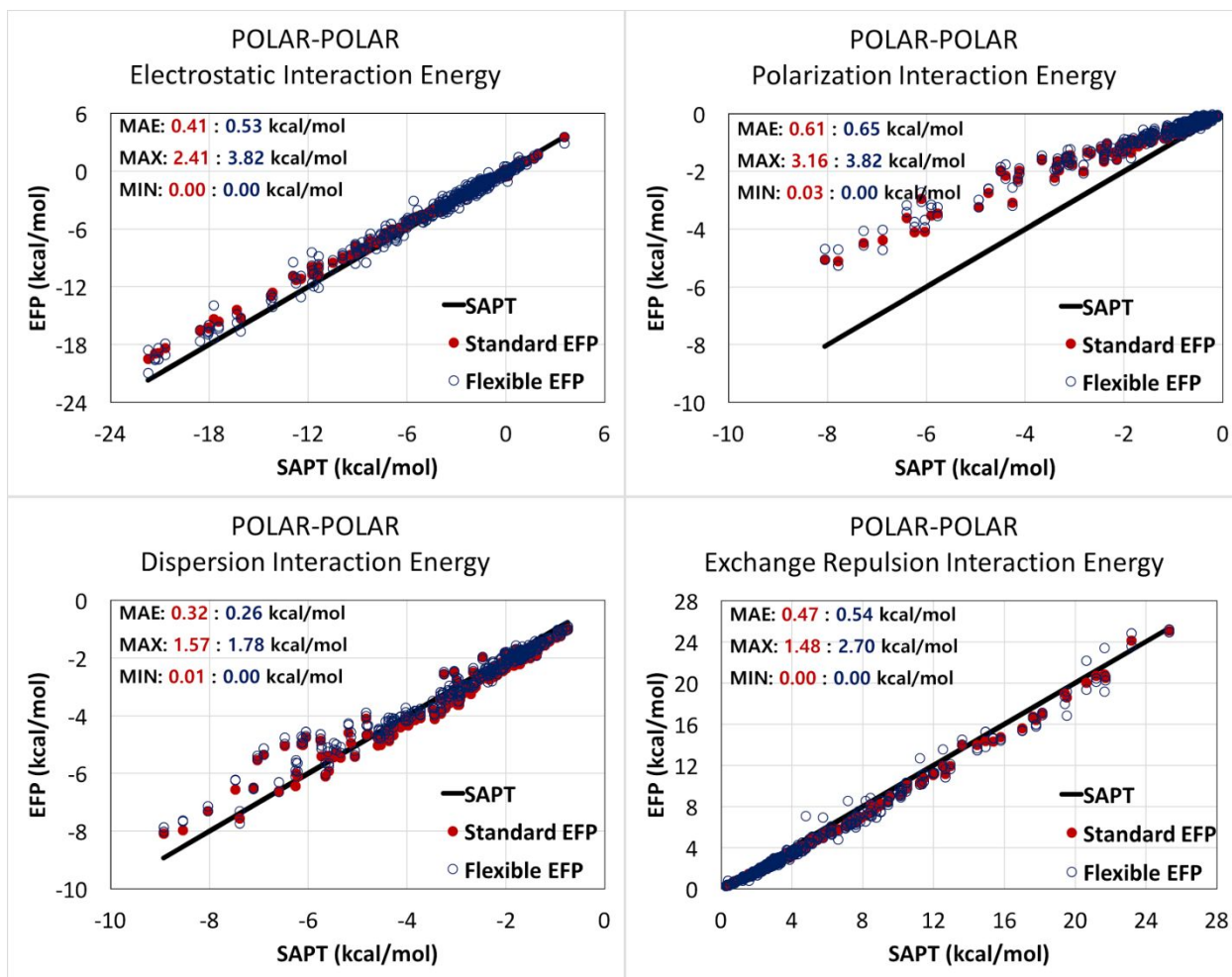


Fig. S9. Interaction energy components in polar-polar complexes computed with Standard EFP (red circles) and Flexible EFP (blue circles) against sSAPT0/jun-cc-pVDZ.

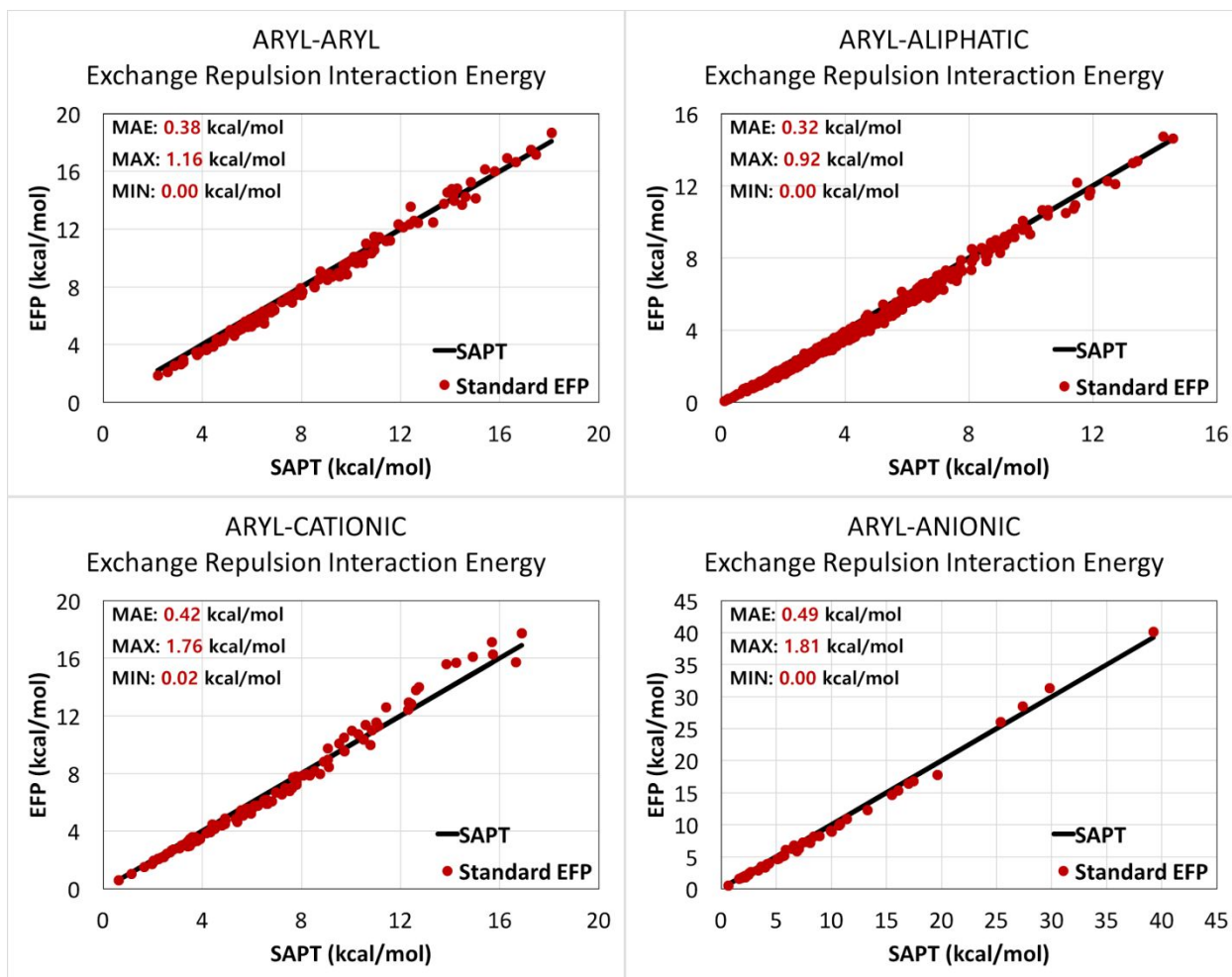


Fig. S10. Exchange-repulsion energies in aryl-containing complexes computed with Standard EFP (red circles) against sSAPT0/jun-cc-pVDZ.

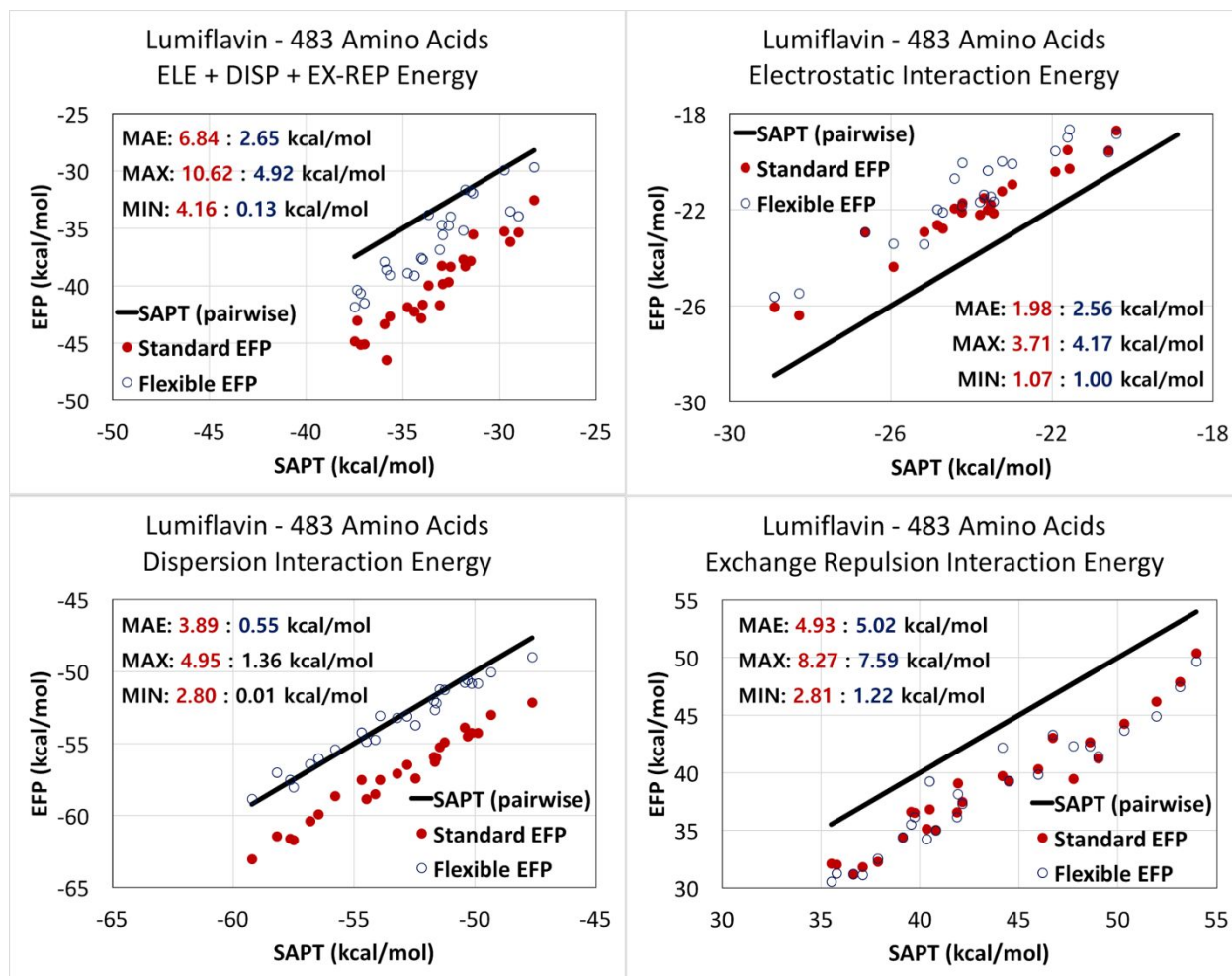


Fig. S11. Comparison of pairwise interaction energy components in the lumiflavin-protein system. Red circles: Standard EFP; blue circles: Flexible EFP. Comparison is done against sSAPT/jun-cc-pVDZ.

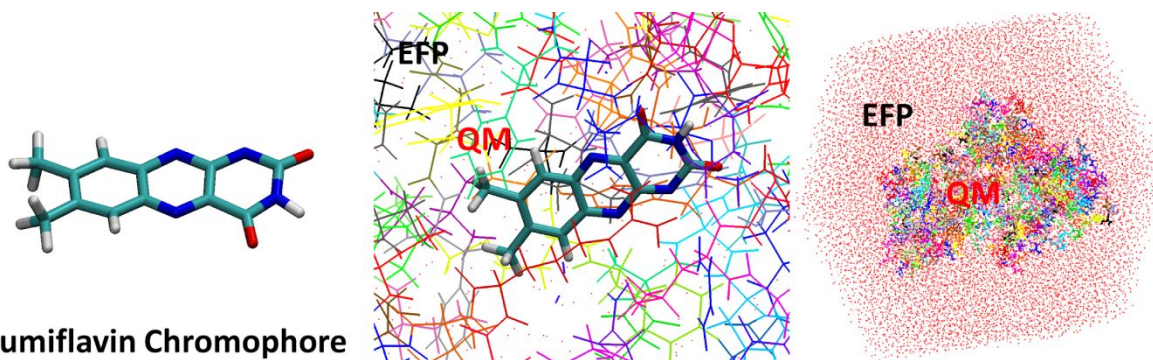


Fig. S12. Scheme of QM/EFP calculations of Cry1At protein.

