

Supporting information

A Network of Conformational Transitions revealed by Molecular Dynamics simulations of the Binary Complex of Escherichia coli HPPK with MgATP

Kaifu Gao¹, Ya Jia^{1,*}, Minghui Yang^{2,*}

¹ *Institute of Biophysics and Department of Physics, Central China Normal University,
Wuhan 430079, P. R. China*

² *Key Laboratory of Magnetic Resonance in Biological Systems, State Key Laboratory
of Magnetic Resonance and Atomic and Molecular Physics, Wuhan Centre for
Magnetic Resonance, Wuhan Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Chinese Academy
of Sciences, Wuhan, 430071, P. R. China*

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. Telephone: +86-027-67867675 (Y. J.); +86-027-87197783 (M.Y.). E-mail: jiaiy@phy.ccnu.edu.cn (Y. J.); yangmh@wipm.ac.cn (M.Y.).

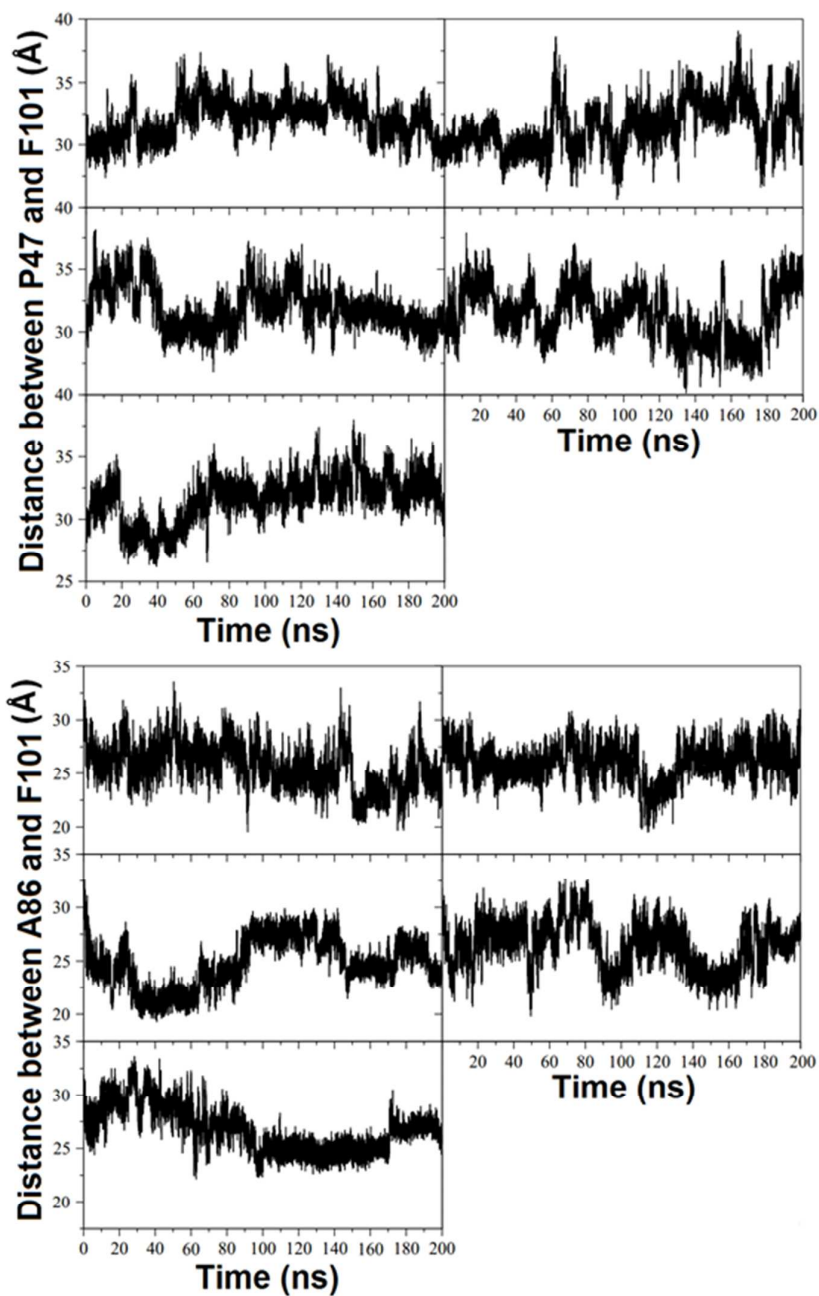


Figure S1 The C_{α} distances between Pro47 and Phe101 and between Ala86 and Phe101.

Principal component analysis

The PCA has been performed for all the trajectories. All C_{α} atoms was used to define the backbone conformation of HPPK for such analysis. This results in 474 principal components from the 158 C_{α} atoms in the form of 474 eigenvectors and their associated eigenvalues. It shows that, as the same as the earlier research⁶⁴, in our trajectories 20 out of 474 PCs capture about 80% of the protein's motion, especially

for the first five PCs, they have much larger eigenvalues than other PCs, and in every trajectory, they capture more than or about 50% of the motion(Figure 3). Hence, in each of them, it is sufficient to analyze the first three PCs.

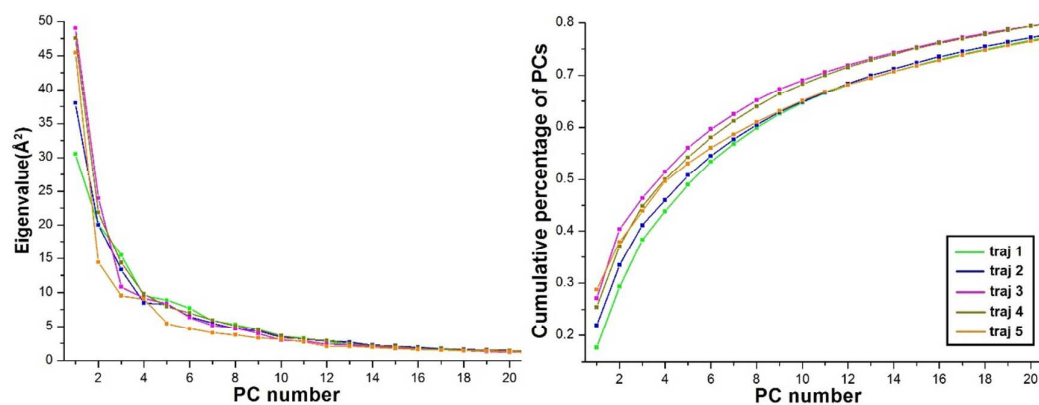


Figure S2 Magnitudes and cumulative percentage and of the first 20 PC eigenvectors for our trajectories.