

Electronic Supplementary Information

Microscopic understanding of the conformational features of a protein–DNA complex†

Sandip Mondal^a, Kaushik Chakraborty^a, Sanjoy Bandyopadhyay^{*a,b}

^a Molecular Modeling Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur - 721302, India; E-mail: sanjoy@chem.iitkgp.ernet.in

^b Centre for Computational and Data Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur - 721302, India

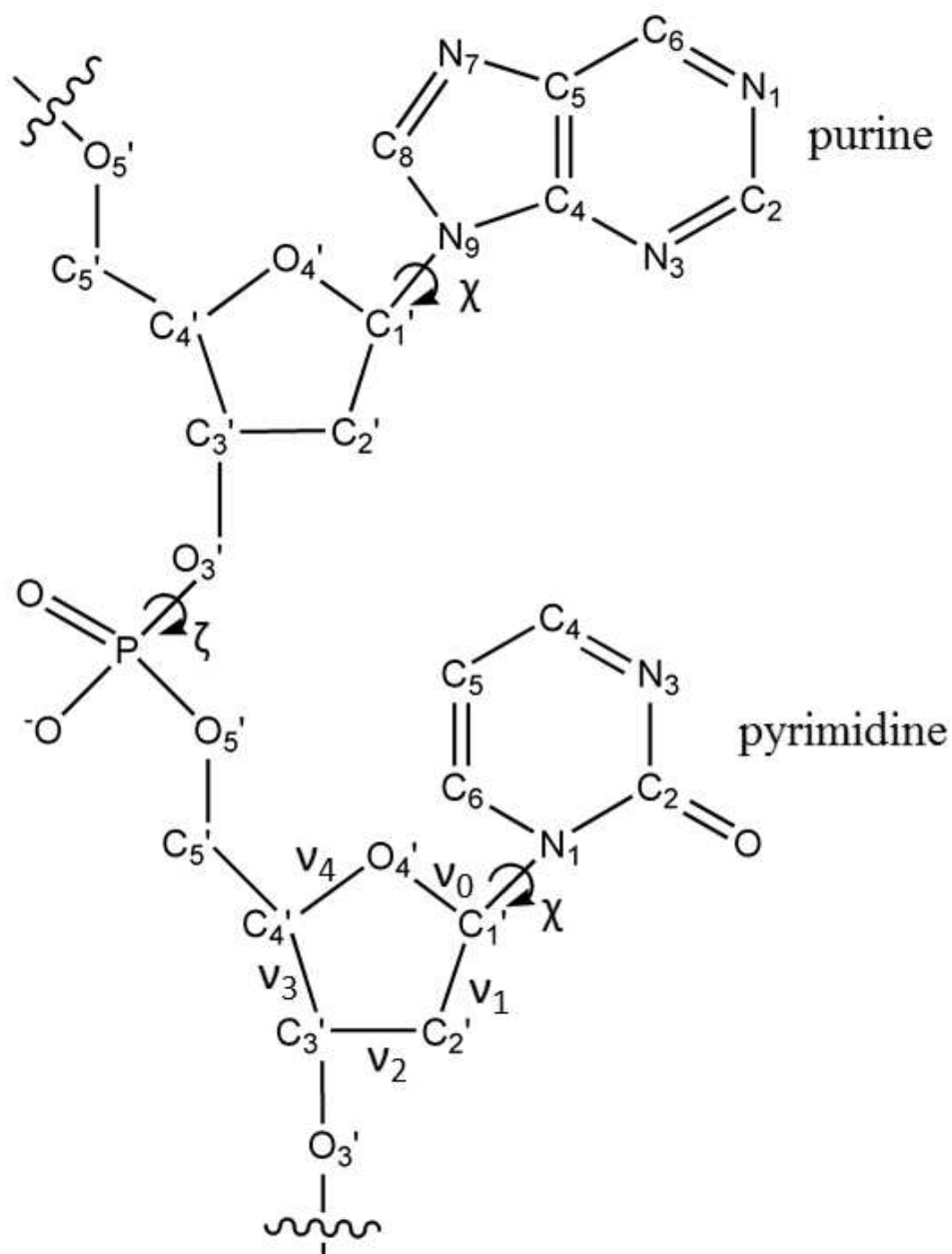


Fig. SI-1 Schematic representation of purine and pyrimidine nucleotides with IUPAC nomenclature of the individual atoms. The five endocyclic torsional angles (ν_i with $i = 0$ to 4) of the sugar moiety are C_{4'}-O_{4'}-C_{1'}-C_{2'}; O_{4'}-C_{1'}-C_{2'}-C_{3'}; C_{1'}-C_{2'}-C_{3'}-C_{4'}; C_{2'}-C_{3'}-C_{4'}-O_{4'}; and C_{3'}-C_{4'}-O_{4'}-C_{1'}, respectively, while the glycosidic torsion angles (χ) are O_{4'}-C_{1'}-N₉-C₄ (purine) and O_{4'}-C_{1'}-N₁-C₂ (pyrimidine). The angle ζ associated with the backbone phosphate group of the nucleotide is C_{3'}-O_{3'}-P-O_{5'}.