

Electronic Supplementary Information for:

The multi-channel reaction of OH radical with 5-hydroxymethylcytosine: a computational study

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Captions:

Table S1 The relevant information of different 5-hmCyt tautomers and their isomerization reactions both in the gas and aqueous Phases

Table S2 The energy information for the addition of •OH to C2, N3 and C4 sites of 5-hmCyt both in the gas and aqueous phases

Fig.S1 The energy profiles along the dihedral angle O3C7C5C4 (degree) in 5-hmCyt.

Fig.S2 Optimized corresponding structures along the energy profiles for 5-hmCyt.

Fig.S3 The minimum energy path of path R5.

Fig.S4 The minimum energy path of path R6.

Fig. S5 Optimized structures (bond distances in Å) in the aqueous phase for the addition reaction of •OH mediated 5-hmCyt (paths R1 and R2) at the CBS-QB3 composite approach.

Fig. S6 Optimized structures (bond distances in Å) in the aqueous phase for the hydrogen-abstraction reaction (the H3 and H4 of NH₂ group, the H7 of cyclic C6 atom) of •OH mediated 5-hmCyt (paths R3, R4, R7) at the CBS-QB3 composite approach.

Fig. S7 Optimized structures (bond distances in Å) in the aqueous phase for the hydrogen-abstraction reaction (the H5 and H6 of C7 atom, H8 of O3 atom) of •OH mediated 5-hmCyt (paths R5, R6, R8) at the CBS-QB3 composite approach.

Table content:

Table S1 The relevant information of different 5-hmCyt tautomers and their isomerization reactions both in the gas and aqueous Phases

Species	$\Delta G^g/(kJ\cdot mol^{-1})$	$\Delta G^{g\ddagger}/(kJ\cdot mol^{-1})$	$\Delta G^s/(kJ\cdot mol^{-1})$	$\Delta G^{s\ddagger}/(kJ\cdot mol^{-1})$
M1	6.00		1.67	
M2	0.00		0.00	0.00
M3	0.00		0.00	0.00
TSM1/M2	18.78		13.04	
TSM2/M3	18.82		17.39	
TSM3/M1	18.82		13.04	
$M1 \rightarrow M2$		12.78		11.37
$M2 \rightarrow M3$		18.82		17.39
$M3 \rightarrow M1$		18.82		13.04

ΔG^g and $\Delta G^{g\ddagger}$ are relative free energy and activation free energy in the gas phase, respectively; ΔG^s and $\Delta G^{s\ddagger}$ are relative free energy and activation free energy with PCM model based on the optimized geometries in the aqueous phase.

Table S2 The energy information ^a (kJ·mol⁻¹) for the addition of •OH to C2, N3 and C4 sites of 5-hmCyt both in the gas and aqueous phases

Species	CBS-QB3 ^b			PCM ^c	
	ΔE^g	ΔG^g	$\Delta G^{g\ddagger}$	ΔG^s	$\Delta G^{s\ddagger}$
Addition Reactions					
R ^d	0.00	0.00		0.00	
C2-IM	-24.08	9.79		28.79	
C2-TS	34.41	75.37		99.19	
C2-P	7.43	46.45		70.58	
N3-IM	-25.72	6.27		23.57	
N3-TS	34.26	73.07		101.18	
N3-P	21.64	57.52		97.54	
C4-IM	-25.45	8.85		23.56	
C4-TS	18.03	55.95		75.56	
C4-P	-23.60	13.16		41.51	
$C2-IM \rightarrow C2-P$			65.58		70.40
$N3-IM \rightarrow N3-P$			66.80		77.61
$C4-IM \rightarrow C4-P$			47.10		52.00

^a ΔE^g , ΔG^g , and $\Delta G^{g\ddagger}$ are relative energy, relative free energy, and activation free energy in the gas phase, respectively; ΔG^s and $\Delta G^{s\ddagger}$ are relative free energy and activation free energy with PCM model based on the optimized geometries in the aqueous phase. ^b CBS-QB3 composite approach. ^c CBS-QB3 with PCM model. ^d denotes 5-hmCyt+•OH.

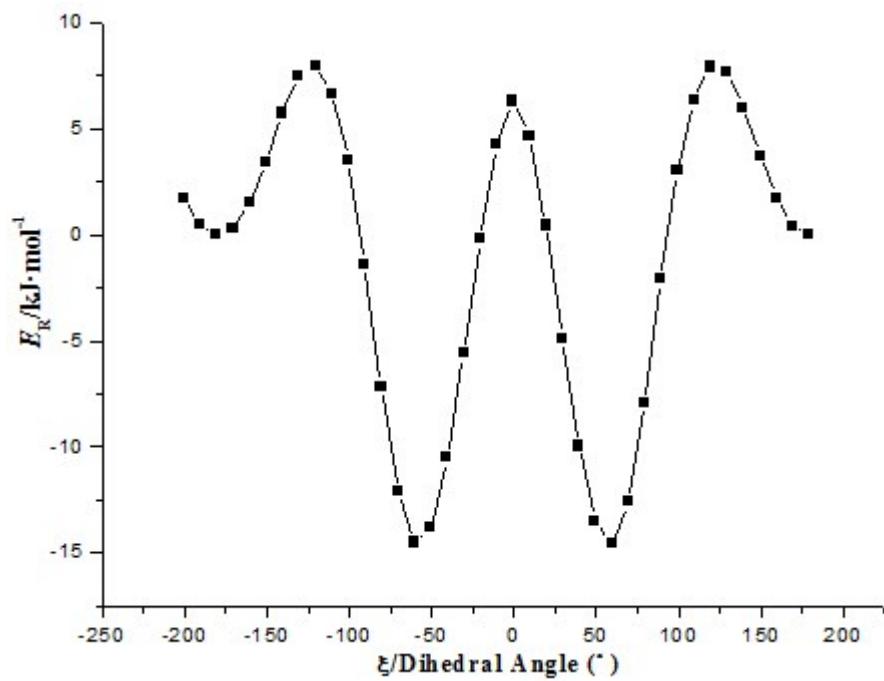


Fig. S1

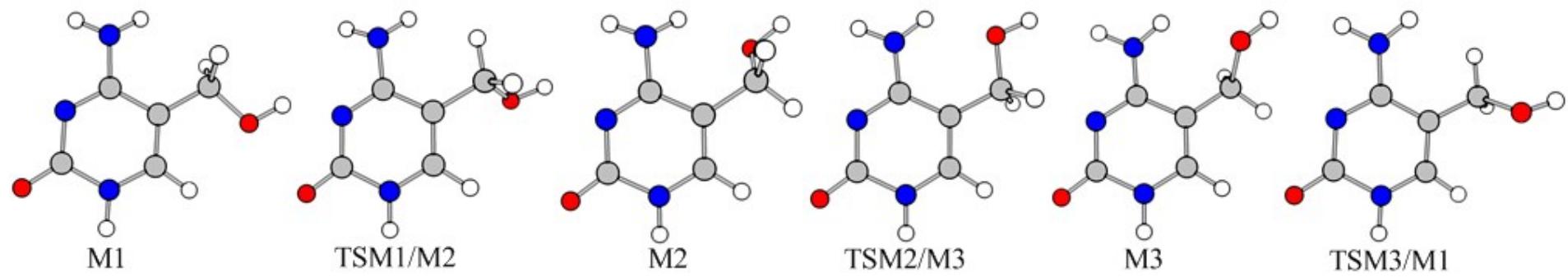


Fig. S2

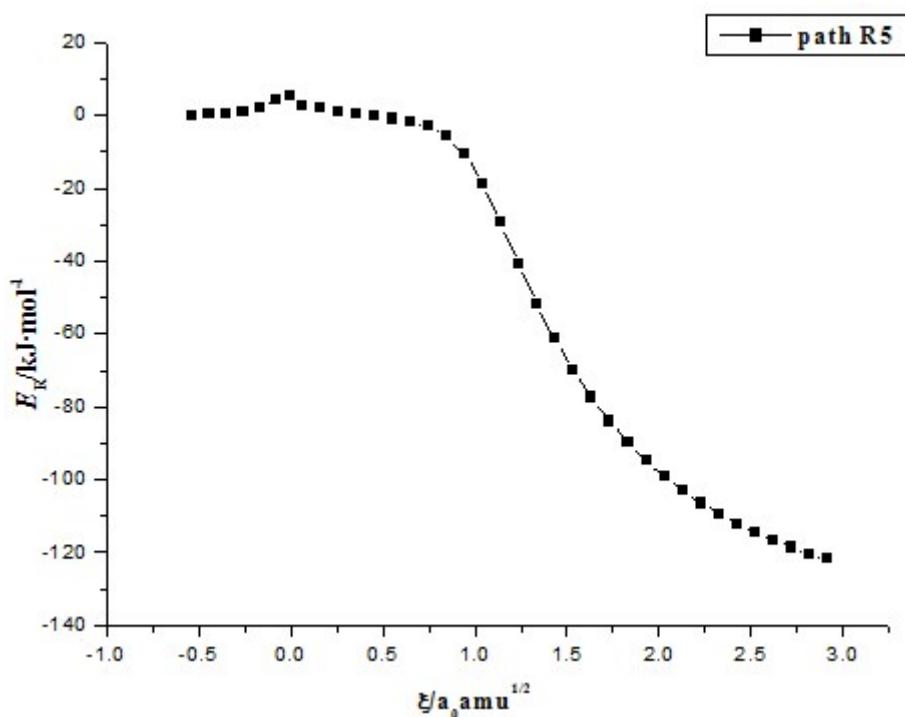


Fig. S3

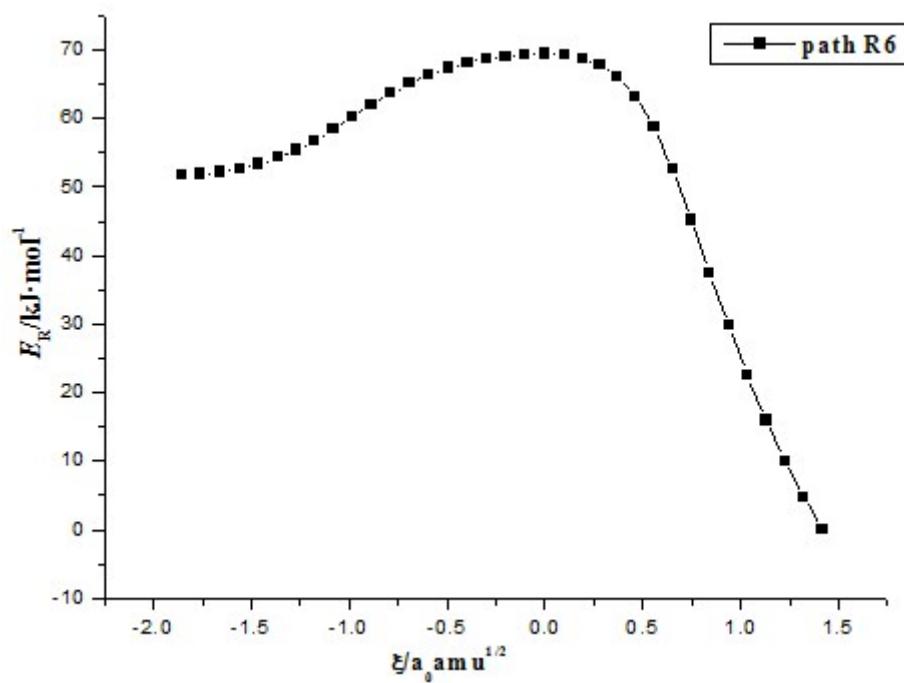


Fig. S4

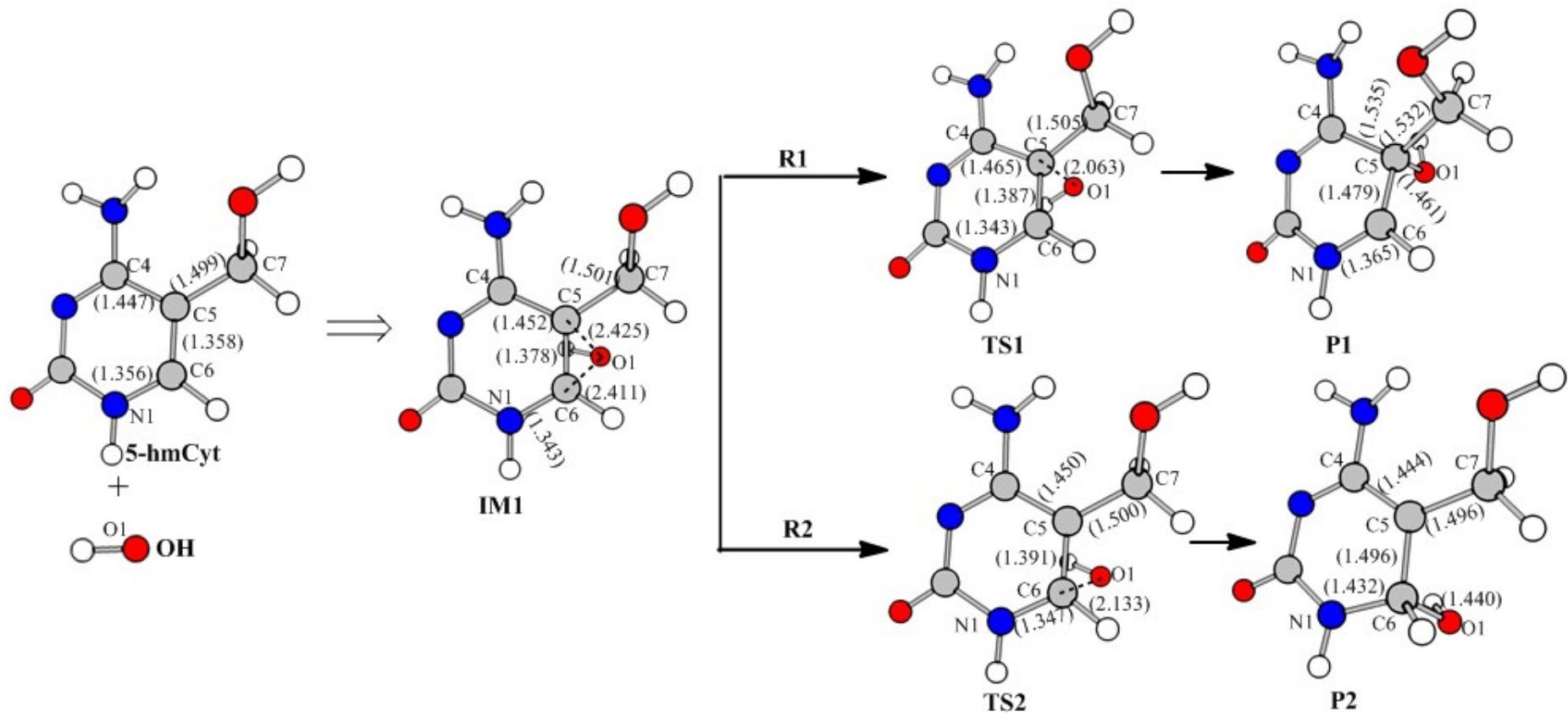


Fig. S5

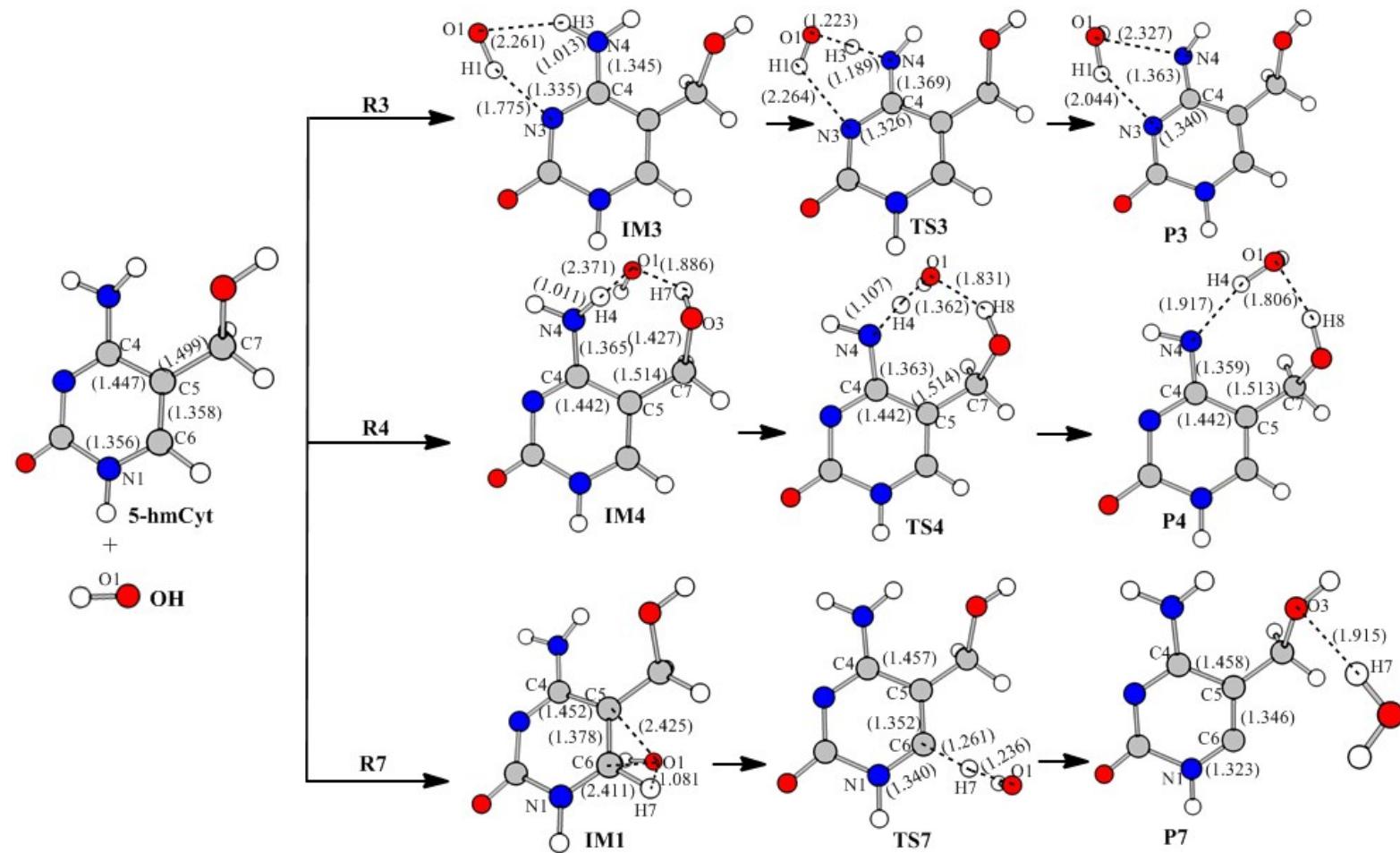


Fig. S6

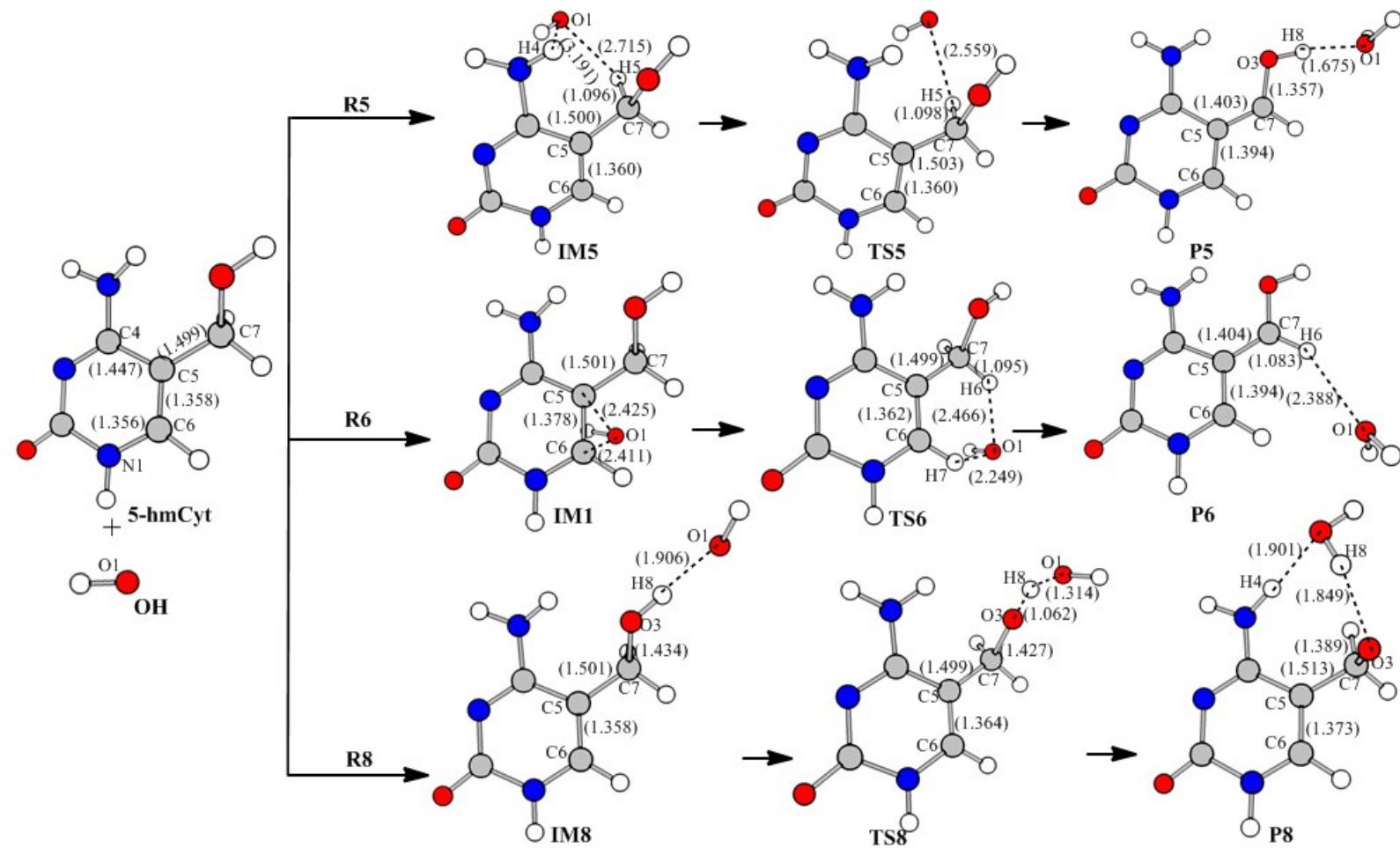


Fig. S7