## Thermodynamic Integration Network Study of Electron Transfer: from Proteins to Aggregates

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Supplementary Information

## S1. NrfA thermodynamic network analysis output

least squares thermodynamic network analysis

5 species

8 equations

extended coefficient matrix

0.00 -1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 12.75

1.00 0.00 -1.00 0.00 0.00 4.25

0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 -1.00 -1.10

1.00 -1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 17.42

0.00 0.00 -1.00 1.00 0.00 -1.39

0.00 0.00 0.00 -1.00 1.00 -13.07

-1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 -17.98

0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

solution

i, residue, Delta G (kcal/mol), hole potential (meV)

1 1 17.730 768.8

2 2 0.000 0.0

3 3 13.410 581.5

4 4 12.610 546.8

5 5 0.130 5.6

eq. no., residual (kcal/mol)

- 1 0.660
- 2 0.070
- 3 0.970
- 4 0.310
- 5 0.590
- 6 0.590
- 7 0.380
- 8 0.000
- 0.96999999999999864 = maximum residual (kcal/mol)
- 0.87903356022395407 = rms error (kcal/mol)

## S2. NrfH thermodynamic network analysis output

least squares thermodynamic network analysis

4 species

5 equations

extended coefficient matrix

-1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 -12.35

0.00 - 1.00 1.00 0.00 2.57

0.00 0.00 -1.00 1.00 2.37

-1.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 -8.05

0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

solution

i, residue, Delta G (kcal/mol), hole potential (meV)

1 1 12.510 542.5

2 2 0.000 0.0

3 3 2.410 104.5

4 4 4.620 200.3

eq. no., residual (kcal/mol)

- 1 0.160
- 2 0.160
- 3 0.160
- 4 0.160
- 5 0.000
- 0.160000000000636 = maximum residual (kcal/mol)
- 0.320000000000095 = rms error (kcal/mol)

## S3. NrfAH thermodynamic network analysis output

least squares thermodynamic network analysis

9 species

12 equations

extended coefficient matrix

 $\begin{array}{c} -1.00 \ 0.00 \ 1.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 14.12 \\ 0.00 \ -1.00 \ 1.00 \ 1.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -0.98 \\ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -1.00 \ 1.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -14.54 \\ \hline -1.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -1.00 \ 1.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -1.45 \\ \hline -1.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -1.00 \ -1.45 \\ \hline 0.00 \ 1.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -1.00 \ -1.28 \\ \hline 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -1.00 \ 1.00 \ 0.00 \ -1.00 \ -1.28 \\ \hline 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -1.00 \ -1.00 \ -1.28 \\ \hline 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -1.00 \ -1.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.38 \\ \hline 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -1.00 \ -1.00 \ -1.00 \ 0.38 \\ \hline 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ -1.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \ 0.00 \\ \hline 0.00 \$ 

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solution i, residue, Delta G (kcal/mol), hole potential (meV)

- 1 1 20.970 909.3
- 2 2 0.367 15.9
- 3 3 14.729 638.7
- 4 4 14.301 620.1
- 5 5 0.003 0.1
- 6 6 11.502 498.8
- 7 7 0.000 0.0
- 8 8 0.998 43.3
- 9 9 1.525 66.1
- eq. no., residual (kcal/mol)
- 1 0.309
- 2 0.242
- 3 0.551
- 4 0.242
- 5 0.309
- 6 0.242
- 7 0.242
- 8 0.148
- 9 0.148
- 10 0.147
- 11 0.147
- 12 0.000

0.55142857142856938 = maximum residual (kcal/mol)

0.52183855376014154 = rms error (kcal/mol)

**Figure 1** Cartoon representation of the NrfHA aggregate and the energetics of the biochemically relevant electron transfer steps between the NrfHA dimer hemes studied here. Data are in kcal/mol, they originate from a least squares thermodynamic integration network analysis.

