

Supporting Information

Key Determinants Governing a Metal-Bound Water is Deprotonated in Proteins

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Supplementary Table S1. Number of 90°, 109.5°, 120°, or 180° angles for an ideal geometry as a function of the number of metal-bound ligands.

Geometry	# of ligands	# of 90° angles	# of 109.5° angles	# of 120° angles	# of 180° angles
O _h	6	12			3
	5	8			2
	4	5			1
	4	4			2
	3	2			1
	3	3			
	2	1			
	2				1
T _d	4		6		
	3		3		
	2		1		
TBP or TP	5	6		3	1
	3			3	
	2			1	

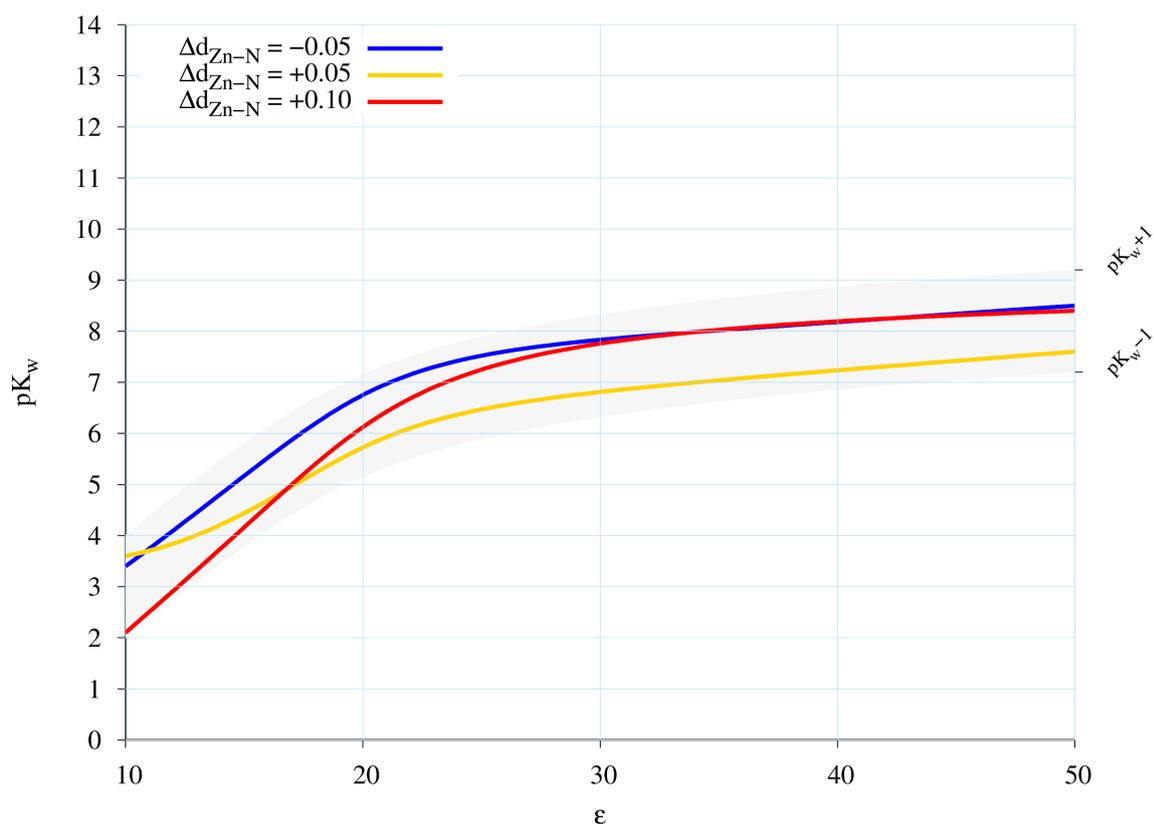


Figure S1. Effect of changes in the Zn^{2+} -N distances on $pK_w(\epsilon)$ of Zn-HHHw sites. The grey region corresponds to ± 1 pK_w unit of the Zn-HHHw pK_w values; the mean equilibrium Zn^{2+} -N distances is 2.01 Å for HHHw and 2.03 Å for HHHh in water, which remained the same when the HHH(w/h) systems were freely optimized at $\epsilon = 10$. The blue, orange and red curves correspond to Zn^{2+} -N distances that deviate from equilibrium by -0.05 , 0.05 , and 0.10 Å, respectively.

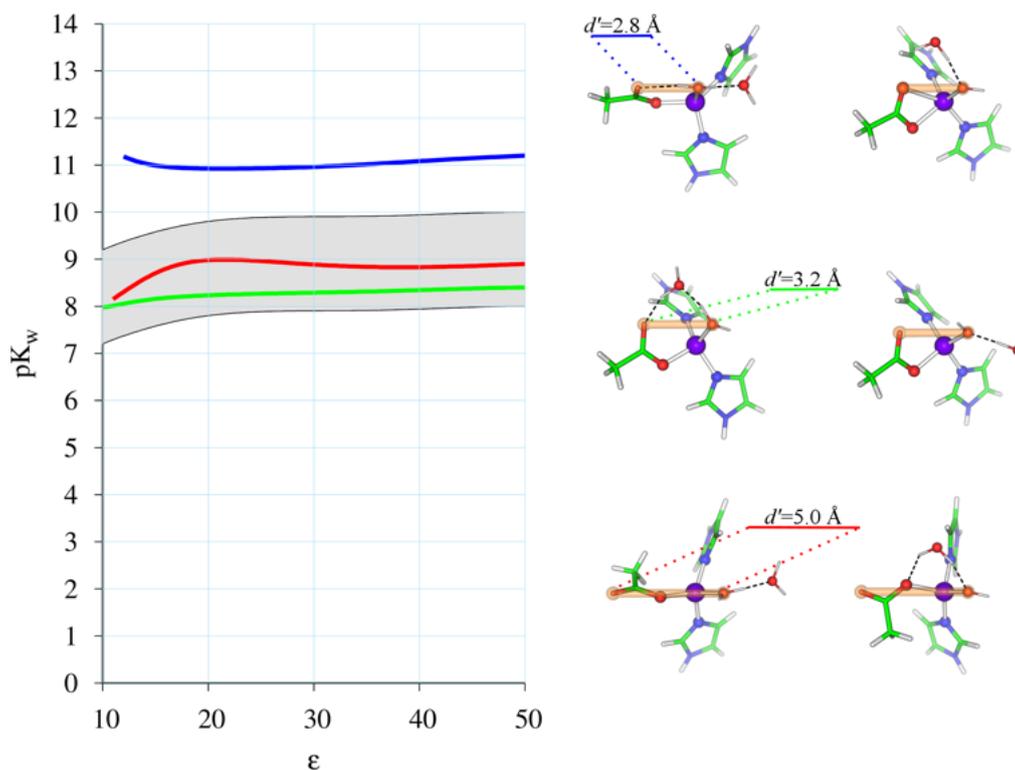


Figure S2. Effect of the carboxylate orientation in DHHw sites on the Zn^{2+} - $\text{pK}_w(\epsilon)$. To see how the carboxylate orientation may affect the pK_w in DHHw sites, the distance between the non-coordinating carboxylate O and the water/hydroxide O (denoted as d') was frozen at values ranging from 2.8 to 5.0 Å in increments of 0.2 Å. The blue, green, and red curves were derived by constraining the distance d' to 2.8, 3.2 and 5.0 Å, respectively. The optimized structures with d' constrained at these values are shown on the right. The grey area corresponds to the average $\text{pK}_w \pm 1$ values obtained for d' greater than 2.8 Å. For various orientations of the carboxylate relative to the Zn^{2+} -bound water/hydroxide, the pK_w exceeds 8, and when the metal-free carboxylate O is close to the hydroxide O ($d' = 2.8$ Å), the pK_w curves shifts upwards by ~ 3 units

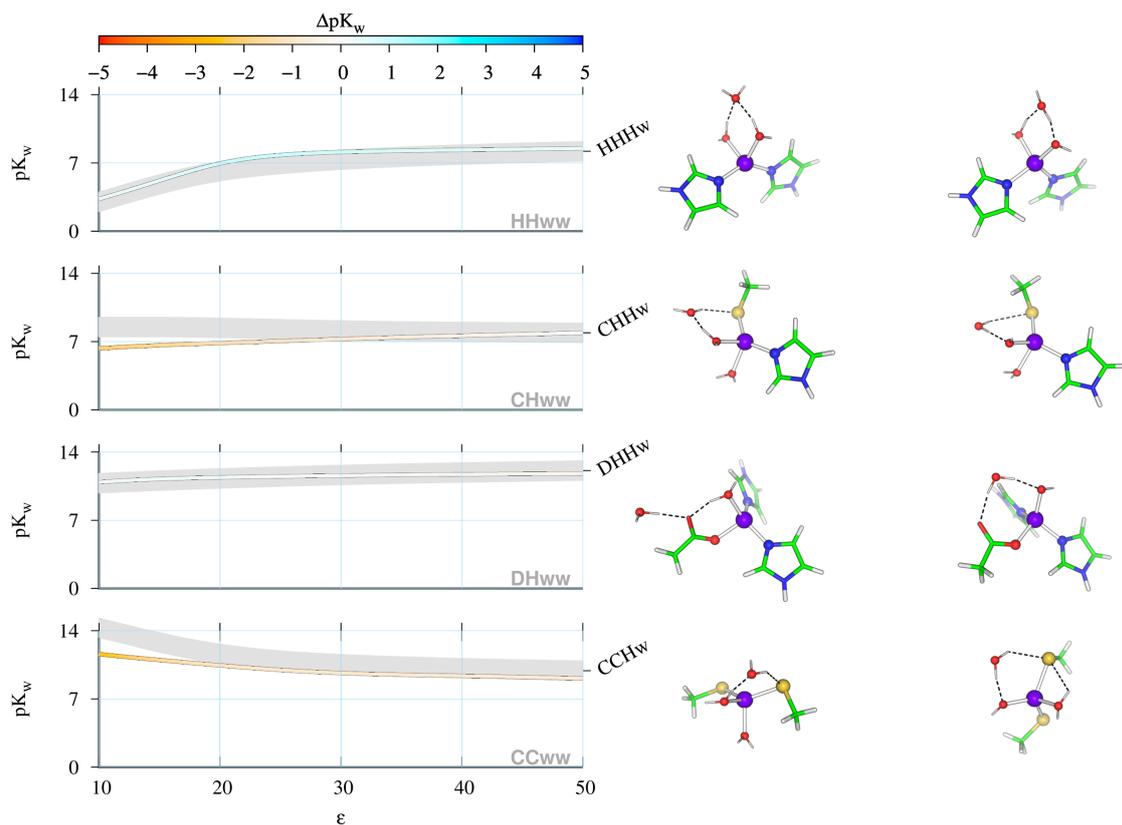


Figure S3. Effect of substituting a His with water on the $pK_w(\epsilon)$ of $[Zn-HHHw]^{2+}$, $[Zn-DHHw]^+$, $[Zn-CHHw]^+$, and $[Zn-CCHw]^0$ complexes. The grey region corresponds to the $pK_w \pm 1$ values of the unsubstituted complexes. The pK_w curves in each panel were derived from fully optimized structures shown on the right.

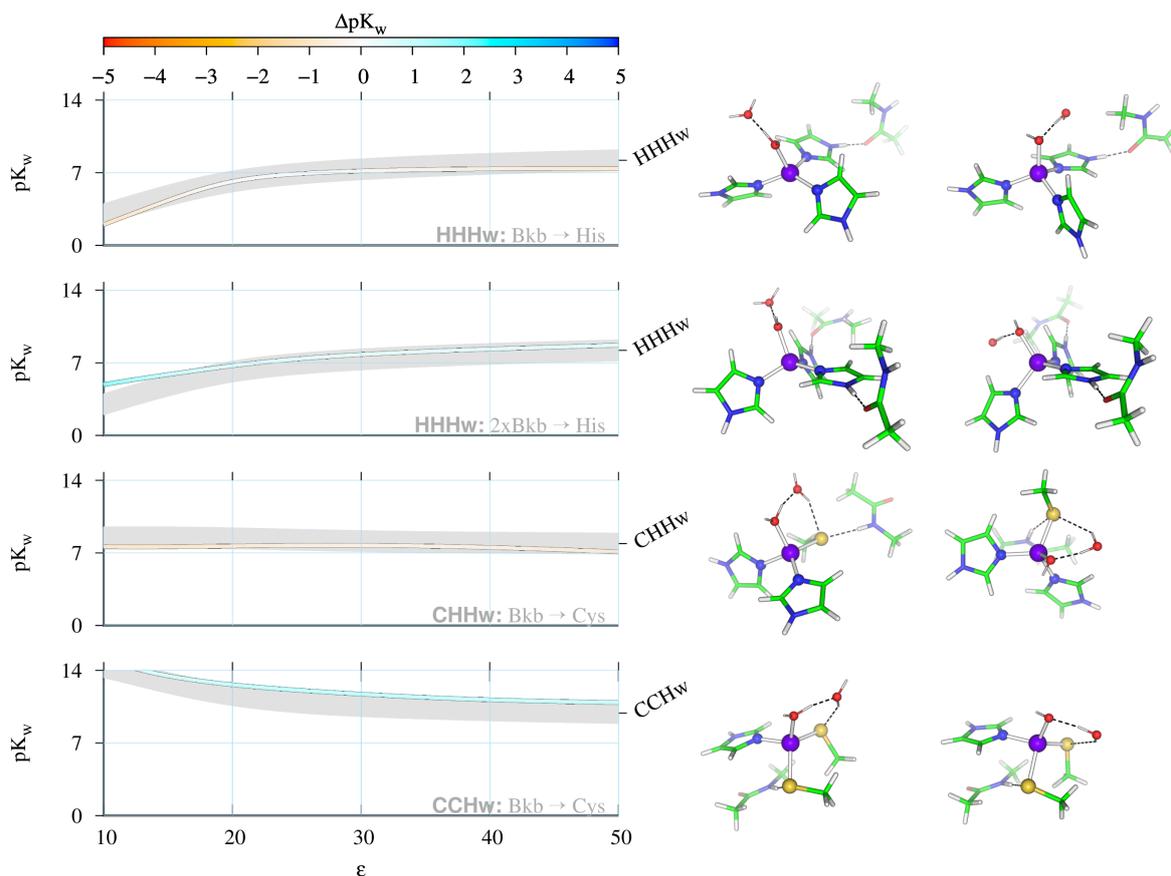


Figure S4. Effect of HBs from 2nd-shell backbone(s) to the Zn²⁺-bound His/Cys in HHHw, CHHw, and CCHw sites on the Zn²⁺-pK_w(ε). Deviations from the pK_w±1 values of the isolated [Zn-HHHw]²⁺, [Zn-CHHw]⁺, and [Zn-CCHw]⁰ complexes (grey region) due to backbone H-bonding interactions are shown by a color gradient. The fully optimized structures of the water or OH⁻-bound Zn²⁺ complexes in the presence of one or two backbone amides are shown on the right side.

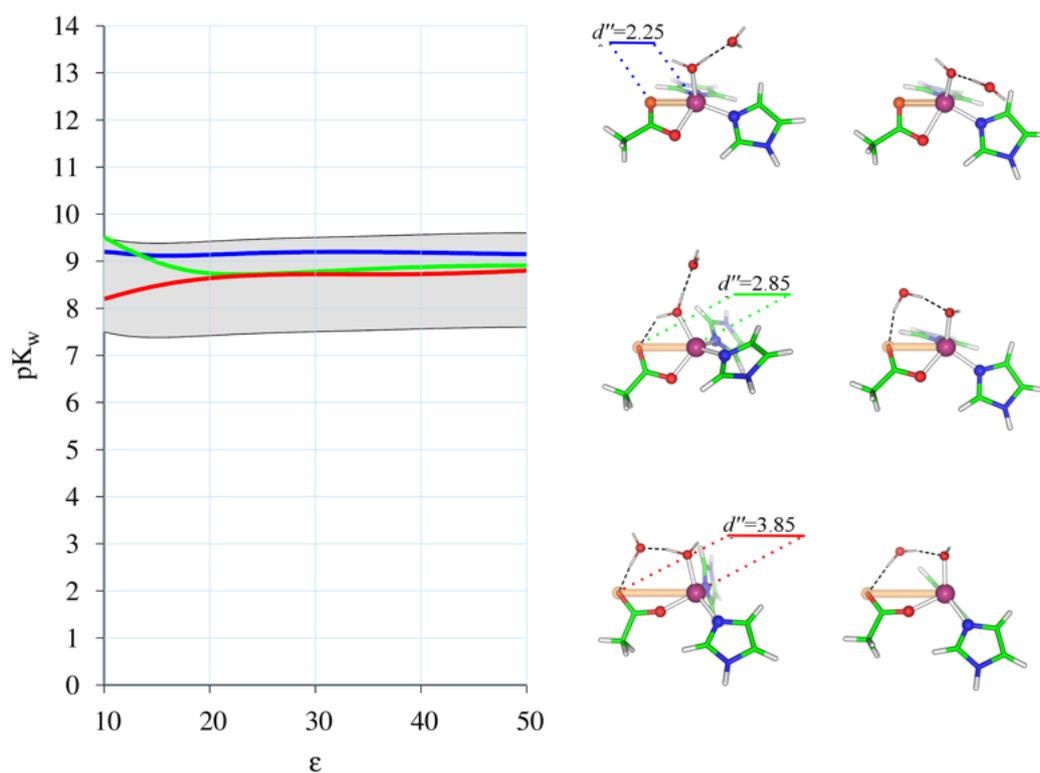


Figure S5. Effect of the carboxylate-binding mode in DHHw sites on the Zn^{2+} - $\text{pK}_w(\epsilon)$.

The blue, green, and red curves were derived by constraining the distance d'' between the metal-free carboxylate O and the Zn^{2+} to 2.25, 2.85 and 3.85 Å, respectively. The optimized structures with d'' constrained at these values are shown on the right. The grey area corresponds to the average $\text{pK}_w \pm 1$ values obtained for d'' ranging between 2.25 and 2.85 Å, using an increment of 0.05 Å.

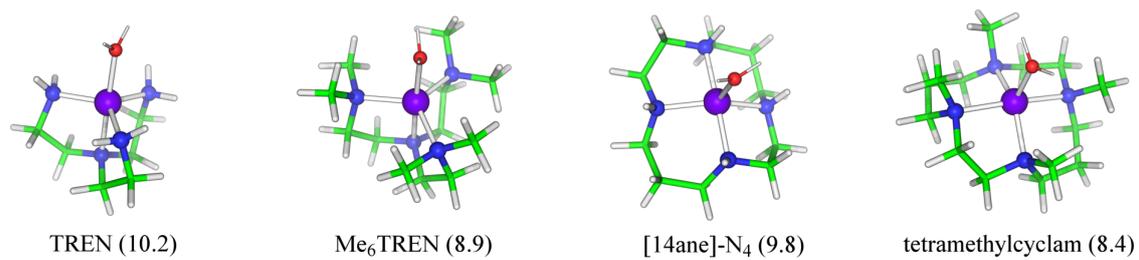


Figure S6. The pK_w values of pairs of Zn²⁺ complexes with and without methyl groups