

Supporting Information for:

Can the anomalous aqueous solubility of  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin be explained by its hydration free energy alone?

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**Table S1.** Potential-derived atomic charges of a glucose unit of  $\alpha$ -CD at B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level of theory.

Atom	Charges		Atom	Charges	
	Gas	Water		Gas	Water
C1	-0.484198	-0.469332	HO2	0.475120	0.527399
H1	0.285803	0.299604	C3	-0.441343	-0.369920
O4	-0.458116	-0.443527	H3	0.248566	0.253638
C5	-0.672566	-0.608176	O3	-0.658303	-0.745688
H5	0.286465	0.300323	HO3	0.520379	0.568692
O5	-0.008618	-0.039368	C6	0.248543	0.224234
C4	0.851944	0.685303	H61	0.065198	0.078961
H4	0.027504	0.085391	H62	0.065198	0.078961
C2	0.520476	0.554969	O6	-0.621108	-0.707124
H2	0.070328	0.080054	HO6	0.389264	0.448298
O2	-0.710536	-0.802691			

**Table S2.** Diffusion coefficients of CDs in aqueous solution determined from MD simulations using (i) TIP3P and SPC/E water models, (ii) CSFF and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) charges (iii) two water boxes containing 1000 and 4000 molecules, characteristic of the water phase. Results are given in unit of  $10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ .

Water model	Charges <sup>a</sup>	Water box	Length /ns	$\alpha$ -CD	$\beta$ -CD	$\gamma$ -CD
TIP3P	CSFF	1000	4	4.007	3.619	3.274
TIP3P	CSFF	4000	5	3.723	3.255	3.007
TIP3P	B3LYP	1000	5	4.156	3.655	2.900
SPC/E	CSFF	1000	8	2.517	2.432	2.265
SPC/E <sup>b</sup>	CSFF	4040	5	2.535±0.035	2.400±0.060	2.375±0.070
SPC/E	B3LYP	1000	12	2.516±0.046	2.252±0.154	2.129±0.057
NMR Experimental data <sup>b</sup>				2.292±0.025	2.168±0.015	2.097±0.017

<sup>a</sup> CSFF: charges in CSFF force field, B3LYP: B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) charges in water phase from Table S1.

<sup>b</sup> Data from the work of Naidoo *et al.* in ref. 5.