## Preferential solvation of glucose and talose in water/acetonitrile mixtures: a molecular dynamics simulation study

Giacomo Saielli<sup>a</sup> and Alessandro Bagno<sup>b</sup>\*

<sup>*a</sup></sup>Istituto per la Tecnologia delle Membrane del CNR, Sezione di Padova and <sup><i>b*</sup>Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche dell'Università di Padova, Via Marzolo, 1 – 35131 – Padova, Italy.</sup>

## **Supporting Information**

<b>Figures 1-3.</b> Radial distribution functions of the 1:1 H <sub>2</sub> O/ACN mixture	2
Figures 4-6. Radial distribution functions of the 2:1 H <sub>2</sub> O/ACN mixture	3
<b>Figure 7.</b> Spatial distribution functions of the 1:1 H <sub>2</sub> O/ACN mixture	4



**Figure S1.** 1:1 H<sub>2</sub>O/ACN mixture. (Left): Average radial distribution function,  $g(r_{OwOs})$ , of the distance between water oxygen and hydroxyl sugar oxygens. (Right): Average radial distribution function,  $g(r_{OwHs})$ , of the distance between water oxygen and hydroxyl sugar hydrogens. (black)  $\alpha$ -glucose; (red)  $\beta$ -glucose; (green)  $\alpha$ -talose; (blue)  $\beta$ -talose.



**Figure S2**. 1:1 H<sub>2</sub>O/ACN mixture. (Left) Average radial distribution function,  $g(r_{NaOs})$ , of the distance between ACN nitrogen and hydroxyl sugar oxygens. (Right) Average radial distribution function,  $g(r_{NaHs})$ , of the distance between ACN nitrogen and hydroxyl sugar hydrogens. (black)  $\alpha$ -glucose; (red)  $\beta$ -glucose; (green)  $\alpha$ -talose; (blue)  $\beta$ -talose.



**Figure S3.** 1:1 H<sub>2</sub>O/ACN mixture. (Left): Average radial distribution function of the distance between water hydrogens and alkyl sugar hydrogens  $g(r_{HwCHs})$ . (Right): Average radial distribution function, g(r), of the distance between ACN hydrogens and alkyl sugar hydrogens  $g(r_{HaCHs})$ . (black)  $\alpha$ -glucose; (red)  $\beta$ -glucose; (green)  $\alpha$ -talose; (blue)  $\beta$ -talose.



**Figure S4.** 2:1 H<sub>2</sub>O/ACN mixture. (Left) Average radial distribution function,  $g(r_{OwOs})$ , of the distance between water oxygen and hydroxyl sugar oxygens. (Right): Average radial distribution function,  $g(r_{OwHs})$ , of the distance between water oxygen and hydroxyl sugar hydrogens. (black)  $\alpha$ -glucose; (red)  $\beta$ -glucose; (green)  $\alpha$ -talose; (blue)  $\beta$ -talose.



**Figure S5.** 2:1 H<sub>2</sub>O/ACN mixture. (Left) Average radial distribution function,  $g(r_{NaOs})$ , of the distance between ACN nitrogen and hydroxyl sugar oxygens, (Right) Average radial distribution function,  $g(r_{NaHs})$ , of the distance between ACN nitrogen and hydroxyl sugar hydrogens. (black)  $\alpha$ -glucose; (red)  $\beta$ -glucose; (green)  $\alpha$ -talose; (blue)  $\beta$ -talose.



**Figure S6.** 2:1 H<sub>2</sub>O/ACN mixture. Average radial distribution function,  $g(r_{HwCHs})$ , of the distance between water hydrogens and alkyl sugar hydrogens. (Right) Average radial distribution function,  $g(r_{HaCHs})$ , of the distance between ACN hydrogens and alkyl sugar hydrogens. (black)  $\alpha$ -glucose; (red)  $\beta$ -glucose; (green)  $\alpha$ -talose; (blue)  $\beta$ -talose.





**Figure S7.** Spatial density functions (isovalue = 8.0) of the probability to find a water oxygen (blue) and ACN nitrogen (yellow) around (a)  $\alpha$ -glucose; (b)  $\beta$ -glucose; (c)  $\alpha$ -talose; (d)  $\beta$ -talose. For each panel we show the top and the side view.