

Electronic Supplementary Information

# Complexation mechanism of cucurbit[6]uril with hexamethylene diammonium cations in saline solution

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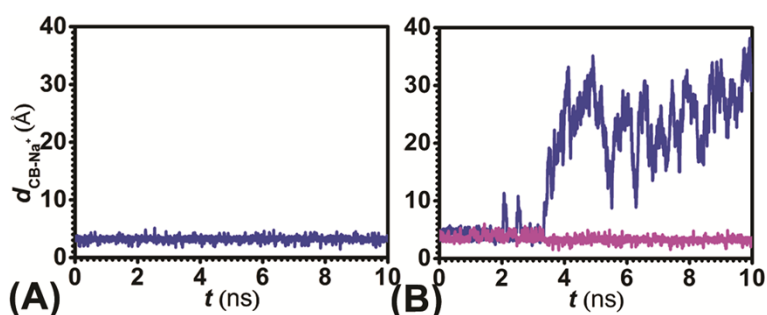
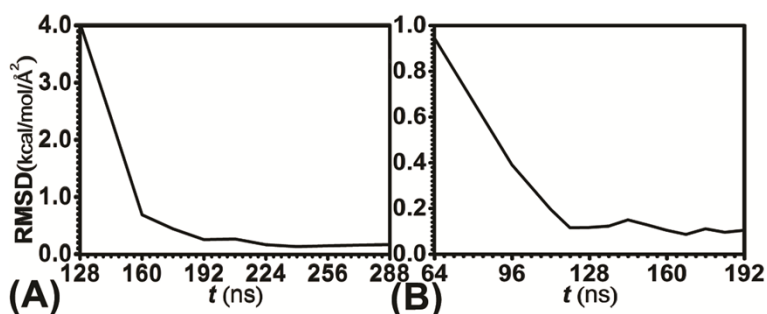
## Simulation Details

The simulation systems were consisted of two kinds of molecules, viz. the sodium ion and hexamethylene diammonium ( $\text{HD}^{2+}$ ), binding to cucurbit[6]uril (CB[6]). The initial coordinate of CB[6] was taken from three-dimensional crystal structure.<sup>1</sup> Four systems have been constructed to study the following processes. CB[6] successively binds with two sodium ions, resulting in two complexes, viz. CB[6]: $\text{Na}^+$  and CB[6]:( $\text{Na}^+$ )<sub>2</sub>. Furthermore, CB[6] binding with  $\text{HD}^{2+}$  in the present and absent of one sodium ion were investigated, either. The four systems were immersed in a water box,  $49.99 \times 49.99 \times 49.92 \text{ \AA}^3$ , respectively. The number of atoms and simulation time for each system has been gathered in Table S1.

All simulations were performed with the MD program NAMD2.9.<sup>2</sup> CHARMM General force field parameters<sup>3,4</sup> have been used to represent the alkyldiammonium moiety, CB[6] and  $\text{Na}^+$ . The TIP3P model<sup>5</sup> was used for water. The temperature and the pressure were maintained at 313 K and 1 atm, respectively, employing Langevin dynamics and the Langevin piston method.<sup>6</sup> Long-range electrostatic forces were taken into account by means of the particle-mesh Ewald (PME) approach,<sup>7</sup> van der Waals interactions were truncated smoothly by mean of a 12- $\text{\AA}$  spherical cutoff with a switching function applied beyond 10  $\text{\AA}$ . The equations of motion were integrated with a time step of 2.0 fs, employing the multiple time step r-RESPA algorithm. Covalent bonds involving hydrogen atoms were constrained to their equilibrium value by means of the SHAKE/RATTLE algorithms,<sup>8,9</sup> except for water, for which the SETTLE algorithm was applied.<sup>9</sup> Periodic boundary conditions were applied in three directions of Cartesian space. Analysis and visualization of MD trajectories were performed with VMD.<sup>10</sup>

**TABLE S1.** Detailed information about molecular simulations.

	CB[6] – Na <sup>+</sup>	CB[6]:Na <sup>+</sup> – Na <sup>+</sup>	CB[6] – HD <sup>2+</sup>	CB[6]:Na <sup>+</sup> – HD <sup>2+</sup>
Number of atoms	11669	11650	11689	11631
Pathway (Å)	$0.0 \leq \eta \leq 10.0$	$2.0 \leq \eta \leq 10.0$	$0.0 \leq \eta \leq 12.0$	$-2.0 \leq \eta \leq -7.0,$ $5.0 \leq \xi \leq 12.0;$
Simulation time (ns)	40	56	128	$-3.0 \leq \eta \leq -7.0,$ $0.0 \leq \xi \leq 7.0$ 288 192

**Figure S1.** Variations of the distance between the barycenter of CB[6] and Na<sup>+</sup> obtained from additional 10–ns MD simulations for the CB[6]:Na<sup>+</sup> and CB[6]:(Na<sup>+</sup>)<sub>2</sub> complexes in (A) Figure 1C and (B) Figure 1E.**Figure S2.** Time evolution of the root-mean-square deviation over the gradients of free-energy surfaces characterizing (A) the first and (B) the second stage of the binding process between CB[6]:Na<sup>+</sup> with HD<sup>2+</sup>.

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