## Electronic Supporting Information

Optical Properties of Photodynamic Therapy Drugs in Different Environments: The Paradigmatic Case of Temoporfin

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## Computational Methodology Details

Temoporfin (mTHPC) was studied in vacuo and in different environments: in water, complexed with two trimethyl- $\beta$-cyclodextrins(TM- $\beta$-CDs) andimmersed in water, and next to a1-palmitolyl-2-oleyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (POPC) lipid bilayer in contact with water. Classical Molecular Dynamics (MD) and hybrid Quantum Mechanics/Molecular Mechanics (QM/MM MD) ${ }^{1}$ simulations were performed, the details of which is resumed in Table S 1 and described in the Sections below. For the classical force field of Temoporfin, we used both a force field stemming from the application of the Antechamber protocol in the Amber Tools ${ }^{2}$ with no ad hoc correction (oldFF) and a force field modified after a careful reparameterization for the torsion potential of the dihedrals of the phenol units (newFF). The dihedral angle distribution reported in the following were drawn using the VMD 1.9.3 program package. 3 The Cartesian coordinates of some optimized structures are reported at the end of the report. From now on, we shall use the following scheme to refer to different simulation conditions:

Simulation 1:a)QMMD simulation ofmTHPCinvacuo,b)QM/MMMD ofmTHPCin water, $\mathbf{c}$ )QM/MM MD simulation of the 1:2 mTHPC:TM- $\beta-\mathrm{CD}$ complex in water.

Simulation 2: Classical MD simulations using oldFF for a) mTHPC in vacuo, b) mTHPC in water, c) 1:2 mTHPC:TM- $\beta$-CD complex in water, d) mTHPC next to a POPC membrane in contact with water.

Simulation 3: Classical MD simulations using newFF for a) mTHPC in vacuo, b) mTHPC in water, c)

1:2 mTHPC:TM- $\beta$-CD complex in water, d) mTHPC next to a POPC membrane in contact with water.

Table S1. Classical MD simulation and Quantum Mechanics MD simulation details of mTHPC photosensitizer in the different environments.
a) mTHPCinvacuo

|  | Simulation 1 | Simulation 2 | Simulation 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Method | QM MD <br> 6-31G/B3LYP | Classical MD | Classical MD |
| Time (ps,ns) | $\mathbf{6 0 p s}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{n s}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 n s}$ |
| Timestep (fs) | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 0}$ |
| Temperature(K) | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ |
| Ensemble | NPT | NPT <br> Nosé-Hoover <br> Langevin <br> barostat4,5 <br> Langevin <br> thermostat 6 | NPT <br> Nosé-Hoover <br> Langevin barostat |

b) mTHPC in water

|  | Simulation 1 | Simulation 2 | Simulation 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Method | $\begin{aligned} & \text { QM/MM MD } \\ & \text { 6-31G/B3LYP } \end{aligned}$ | Classical MD | Classical MD |
| Time (ps,ns) | 60ps | 100ns | 100ns |
| Box size ( $\AA$ ) | 35.035 .231 .3 | 34.934 .228 .1 | 35.035 .231 .3 |
| Timestep (fs) | 0.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Temperature (K) | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Ensemble | NPT | NPT Nosé-Hoover Langevin barostat Langevin thermostat | NPT <br> Nosé-Hoover Langevin barostat Langevin thermostat |

c) mTHPC:TM- $\beta$-CD complex in water

|  | Simulation 1 | Simulation 2 | Simulation 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Method | $\begin{gathered} \text { QM/MM MD } \\ \text { 6-31G/B3LYP } \end{gathered}$ | - | Classical MD |
| Time (ps,ns) | 10ps | - | 100ns |
| Box size ( $\AA$ ) | 90.384 .384 .4 | - | 90.384 .384 .4 |
| Timestep (fs) | 0.0005 | - | 2.0 |
| Temperature (K) | 300 | - | 300 |
| Ensemble | NPT | - | NPT <br> Nosé-Hoover Langevin barostat Langevin thermostat |

d) mTHPC:POPC in water

|  | Simulation 1 | Simulation 2 | Simulation 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Method | - | - | Classical MD |
| Time(ns) | - | - | $\mathbf{1 0 0 ~ n s ~}$ |
| Box size ( $\mathbf{X})$ | - | - | $\mathbf{8 1 . 0 8 1 . 0 1 3 8 . 0}$ |
| Timestep (fs) | - | - | 2.0 |
| Temperature(K) | - | - | 300 |
| Ensemble | - | - | NPT <br> Nosé-Hoover <br> Langevin barostat <br> Langevin thermostat |

## a) mTHPC in vacuo

As we mentioned above, a preliminary parametrization of the force field of mTHPC (oldFF) was performed using Antechamber and the Generalized Amber Force Field (GAFF). 7 Classical MD simulations were performed with the NAMD8 program package for isolated mTHPC in order to determine possible conformations of Temoporfin and crucial interactions between its atoms. To perform a more detailed study of the conformational degrees of freedom of the molecule, quantum chemistry calculations were performed at the Mo62X/6-31+G(d)9 level of theory using the Gaussian 09 program package. 10 For accuracy, polarization function is added to all heavy atoms to investigate conformations of temoporfin. The relevant degree of freedom to be studied, namely the full rotation of the dihedral angles of phenyl rings (defined in Figure S 1 ) is reported in Figure S2.


Figure S1. Dihedrals describing the orientation of the phenyl rings with respect to the chlorin ring and numbering used in the following.



(a)

(b)

(c)

FigureS2.Top: rotational free energy (M062X/6-31+G(d)) profile for a dihedral scan (left hand side). On the right-hand side, a zoom of the region in red is shown. The geometry of the molecule in the three points $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ and c is displayed in the bottom panel.


Figure S3. MP2/6-31G(d) energy profile along the rotation coordinate.

The most stable conformation of mTHPC is at $-115^{\circ}$ dihedral angles (structure a), Figure S2). As it can be seen in the zoom in Figure $S 2$, the almost flat surface between $-115^{\circ}$ and $-45^{\circ}$ shows an almost free rotation of the ring in this region. The sharp maximum found at o and $180^{\circ}$ is due to the steric clash
between the hydrogen atoms of the phenyl and porphyrin core. The maximum at $-85.6^{\circ}$ (structureb)) is correlated with a very small energy penalty of only $0.40 \mathrm{kcal} / \mathrm{mol}$. Finally, the arrangement at $-65.6^{\circ}$ (structure $c$ )) presents a slightly more energetic minimum, the difference in energy with structure a) being of only $0.22 \mathrm{kcal} / \mathrm{mol}$. With this information in mind, we observed that the dihedral distribution obtained with oldFF gave a very poor agreement with the results from the quantum calculations (Figure S 4 ).


Figure S4. Distribution of theinter(left) andintra(right)dihedrals duringSimulation 2, carriedout using oldFF.

A reparameterization of the dihedral potential was therefore necessary. Results obtained with the force field thus obtained (newFF) are reported in Figure S5 and compared with those obtained during Simulation 1.


Figure S5. Distribution oftheinter(left) andintra(right) dihedrals duringSimulation 3, carriedout using newFF.


Figure S6. Distribution of the inter (left) and intra (right) dihedrals during Simulation 1. The effects of the different parameterization on the optical properties determined for mTHPC were assessed by extracting 100 snapshots from Simulation 1,2 , and 3 . The absorption spectrum was obtained as the convolution of the vertical transitions determined at Time Dependent Density Functional Theory ${ }^{12}$ (TD-DFT). The level of theory was chosen following a benchmark in which vertical excitation energies are calculated for mTHPC at Franck-Condon geometry in implicit ethanol with B3LYP, Mo62X, and $\square$ B97XD functionals aswell as 6-31G, 6-31G(d), 6-31G(d,p), and6311Gbasissets as seen in Figure S7.


Figure S7. (a) B3LYP (b) Mo62X (c) $\square$ B97XD absorption spectrum from the ground state equilibrium geometry. The band are obtained convoluting the vertical transitions with gaussian functions of full-width at half-length of 0.3 eV .


Figure S8. Absorption spectrum ( $\mathrm{B}_{3} \mathrm{LYP} / 6-31 \mathrm{G}$ ) of isolated mTHPC obtained with Simulation 1 (QM/MM MD), 2 (oldFF) and 3 (newFF).

In Figure S9, we report the root mean square deviation (RMSD) obtained in the different simulations of the isolated molecule.


Figure S9. Root-Mean-Square-Deviation of isolated mTHPC in Simulation 1 (top left panel), 2 (top right panel) and 3 (bottom panel).

## b) mTHPC in water

mTHPC was solvated in a water cubic box $50.0 \times 50.0 \times 50.0$ of 8 Angstrom using the TIP3 ${ }_{3}$ force field for water. 13 The classical molecular dynamic simulations were performed using NAMD. Hybrid QM/MM MD14 calculations were done via the NAMD/Terachem interface for a total time of 50 ps . As in the preceding paragraph, we report in the following Figures the dihedral distribution, the absorption spectrum and the RMSD of the solute obtained for Simulations 1-3.


Figure S10. Distribution of the inter (left) and intra (right) dihedrals during Simulation 1.


FigureS11. Distribution of the inter (left) andintra (right) dihedrals during Simulation 2, carried out using oldFF.


FigureS12.Distribution of the inter(left) and intra(right) dihedrals during Simulation 3, carried out using newFF.


FigureS13.Absorption spectrum ofmTHPCin water(B3LYP/6-31G) obtainedwithSimulation1 (QM/MM MD), 2 (oldFF) and 3 (newFF).


FigureS14. Root-Mean-Square-Deviation ofmTHPCinwaterinSimulation1(topleftpanel), 2(top right panel) and 3 (bottom panel).

## c) mTHPC:TM- $\boldsymbol{\beta}$-CD complex

The host-guest complex formed by mTHPC with two cyclodextrins (TM- $\beta$-cyclodextrin) was also studied. 15 The TM- $\beta$-cyclodextrin is described by the Amber GLYCAM force field, 16 extending the parametrization of electrostatic charges according to a standard RESP17,18 protocol. Classic Molecular Dynamic simulations were carried out on one mTHPC encapsulated by two TM- $\beta$-CD and placed in $90.3 \times 84.3 \times 84.4$ Angstrom water box modeled with $\mathrm{TIP}_{3} \mathrm{P}$ water model using the NAMD program package. Only simulations using newFF for mTHPC were performed (Simulation 3). Concerning Simulation 1, hybrid quantum mechanics/molecular mechanics (QM/MM) simulations were used to sample the conformational space of the complex and to determine the optical properties of the encapsulated chromophore. The hybrid QM/MM MD calculations for mTHPC:TM- $\beta$-CD complex were performed via TeraChem/Amber interface. 19 Only the mTHPC molecule is placed into the QM partition, while TM- $\beta$-CD and the water molecules are treated as MM. The absorption spectra were calculated by convoluting vertical transitions from 100 snapshots taken from the hybrid QM/MM MD calculations and the classical MD simulations, the excited states are calculated with Terachem/Amber interface using the TD-DFT $\square$ B97XD /6-31G method. In the following Figures, we report the dihedrals analysis and the RMSD computed for mTHPC and some relevant atoms describing the motions of the phenyl units and of the chlorin ring.


Figure S15. Distribution of the inter (left) and intra (right) dihedrals during Simulation 1.


Figure S16. Distribution of the inter (left) and intra (right) dihedrals during Simulation 3.


Figure S17. mTHPC TM- $\beta$-CD in water: Root-Mean-Square-Deviation of mTHPC in Simulation 1 (left panel) and 3 (right panel).


Figure S18. mTHPC:TM- $\beta$-CD in water: Root-Mean-Square-Deviation of in Simulation 3 for the chlorin ring (top panel), the inter carbons (bottom left panel) and the intra carbons (bottom right panel).

## d) mTHPC interacting with a lipid POPC bilayer

In order to investigate the interaction of mTHPC with model biological complex systems, a POPC (1-palmitoyl-oleoyl-sn-glycero-phosphocholine) lipid bilayer was generated by the CHARMM-GUI Membrane Builder interface. ${ }^{20,21}$ Each leaflet includes 100 POPC chains and the membrane was solvated in water, and counter ions ( $\mathrm{K}^{+}, \mathrm{Cl}^{-}$) were added to mimic biological salt concentration. One mTHPC molecule was initially placed in the water bulk. Classical MD using newFF were exclusively carried out (Simulation 3). Since the very beginning of the simulation, it interacts persistently with the bilayer polar heads forming a stable aggregate over the 300 ns of the MD trajectory. The absorption spectrum of mTHPC was calculated using hybrid QM/MM protocol as described for water and cyclodextrin case. In the following Figures, we report the dihedral analysis as well as the RMSD of the molecule along the simulation.


Figure S19. Distribution of the inter (left) and intra (right) dihedrals during Simulation 3.


Figure S20. mTHPC interacting with a membrane: Root-Mean-Square-Deviation of in Simulation 3 for the mTHPC molecule.



FigureS21.(left)2DstructurefortheH-bondinteractionbetween hydrogen ofmTHPC and oxygen of POPC(right) radial pair distribution graph of this interaction collected from 10ons Classical MD simulation.

## References

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## Cartesian Coordinates of mTHPC in QM MD

C 12.8190000000-27.6620000000-29.3490000000
C 14.3400000000-27.4950000000-29.2090000000
C 14.5870000000-26.0900000000-29.7600000000
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## Cartesian Coordinates for mTHPC:TM- $\boldsymbol{\beta}$-CD in water in QM/MM MD

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C -3.1645630537 2.1020688085-2.2941221263
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$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { H } & -2.1717798597 & 3.6515172468 & -3.3138600655\end{array}$

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H 4.0639846032-2.0506954991 2.5749227658
H 5.0919641442-1.8371368106 0.2363992090
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$\begin{array}{llll}\text { H } & -1.5956853081 & -5.4647383903 & 7.1409386283\end{array}$
H -4.6586764509 -1.4051687259 -2.8004320813
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