

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Ameliorating Amyloid Aggregation through Osmolytes as a Probable Therapeutic Molecule against Alzheimer's disease and Type 2 Diabetes

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Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1 - Convergence check for REMD run of A-Beta and hIAPP showing (A) replica index and (B) replica temperature exchange plot along the simulation time for all the six systems (C) Distribution of potential energy of each replica along the simulation time.

Figure S2 - Population density analysis for A-Beta and hIAPP, peptide end to end distance (R_{ee}) i.e. C to N terminal and radius of gyration (R_g) around its center of mass at four different time windows [0-25, 25-50, 50-75 and 75-100 ns]. Blue part implies the heavily populated conformations, whereas red and yellow part indicates the limited populated conformations.

Figure S3 - Probability percentage (%) of intramolecular hydrogen bonds (C=O to N=H) formation of A-Beta and hIAPP peptides at four different time windows [0-25, 25-50, 50-75 and 75-100 ns].

Figure S4 - Population density analysis of monomeric salt bridges within ASP (D) and LYS (K) of A-Beta at four different time windows [0-25, 25-50, 50-75 and 75-100 ns].

Figure S5 - Secondary structure analysis showing detailed residue specific probability % of B-Bridge, Bend, Turn, 3-Helix and 5-Helix for A-Beta and hIAPP.

Figure S6 - (A) Secondary structure probability percentage (%) of A-Beta and hIAPP peptides at four time frames [0-25, 25-50, 50-75 and 75-100 ns]. (B-E) Residue wise secondary structure probability percentage (%) of A-Beta and hIAPP peptides at four time frames [(B) 0-25 ns; (C) 25-50 ns; (D) 50-75 ns and (E) 75-100 ns]

Figure S7 - Ideal conformations of highest populated clusters of A-Beta and hIAPP raised in different conditions at four different time windows [0-25, 25-50, 50-75 and 75-100 ns].

Figure S8 - A-Beta and hIAPP monomer conformation in existence of G-HCL and L-PRO in structural resolution of 0.5 nm from the A-Beta and hIAPP surface. A-Beta and hIAPP displayed as cartoon representation (rainbow) and osmolytes displayed as spheres and dots representation (heteroatoms color: G-HCL: blue, red and grey and L-PRO: green, red and grey).

Figure S9 - Distribution of osmolytes at varied distances around each residues of the A-Beta and hIAPP backbone for most dominant conformation at four different time frames [0-25, 25-50, 50-75 and 75-100 ns]. G-HCL tends to densely accumulate around positively charged side chain residues while L-PRO lacks this property.

Figure S10 - Radial distribution function, $g(r)$, of water and osmolytes (G-HCL and L-PRO) with respect to the (A) A-Beta and (B) hIAPP peptide surface at four different time frames [0-25, 25-50, 50-75 and 75-100 ns].

Supplementary Figures

Figure S1

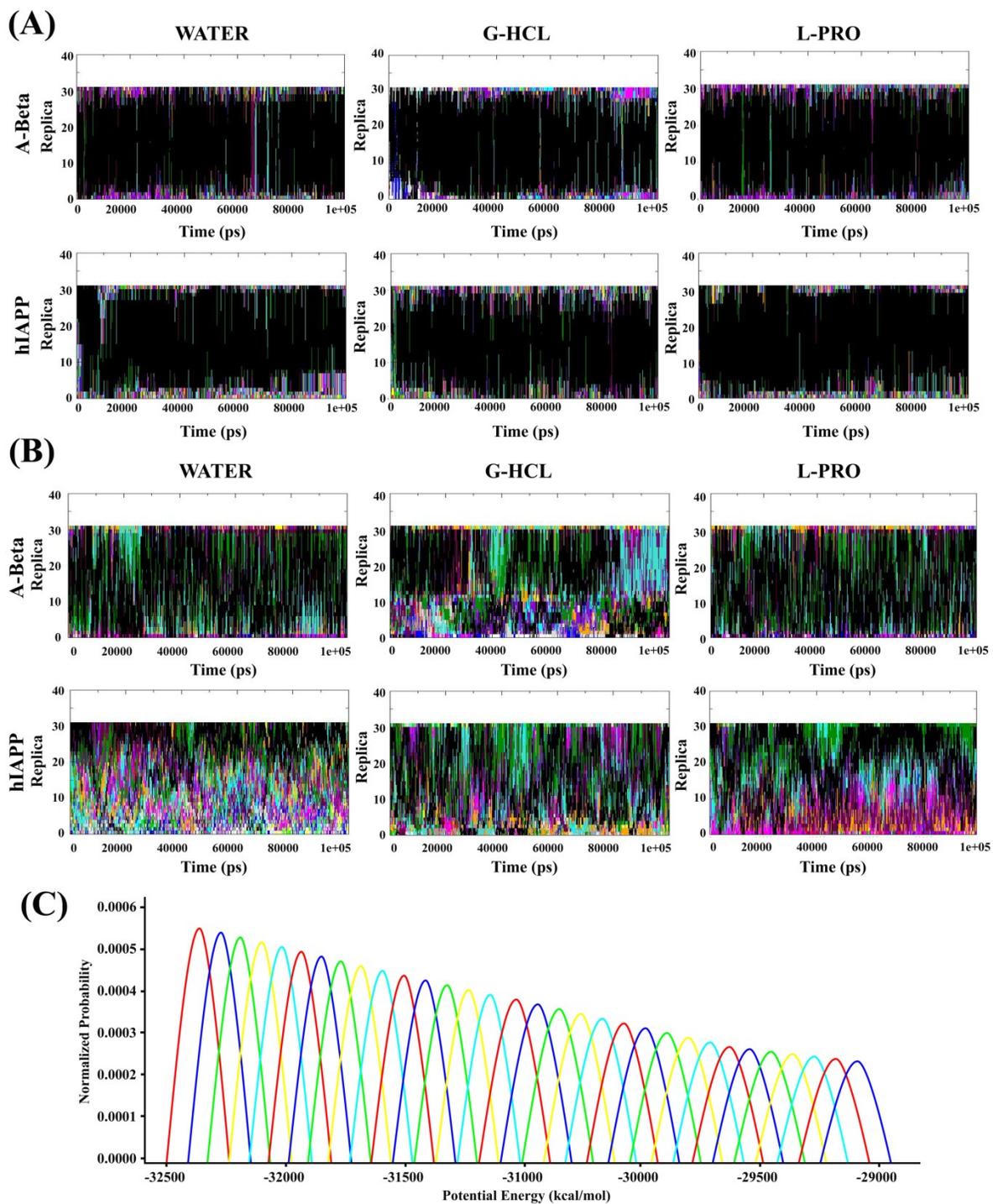


Figure S2

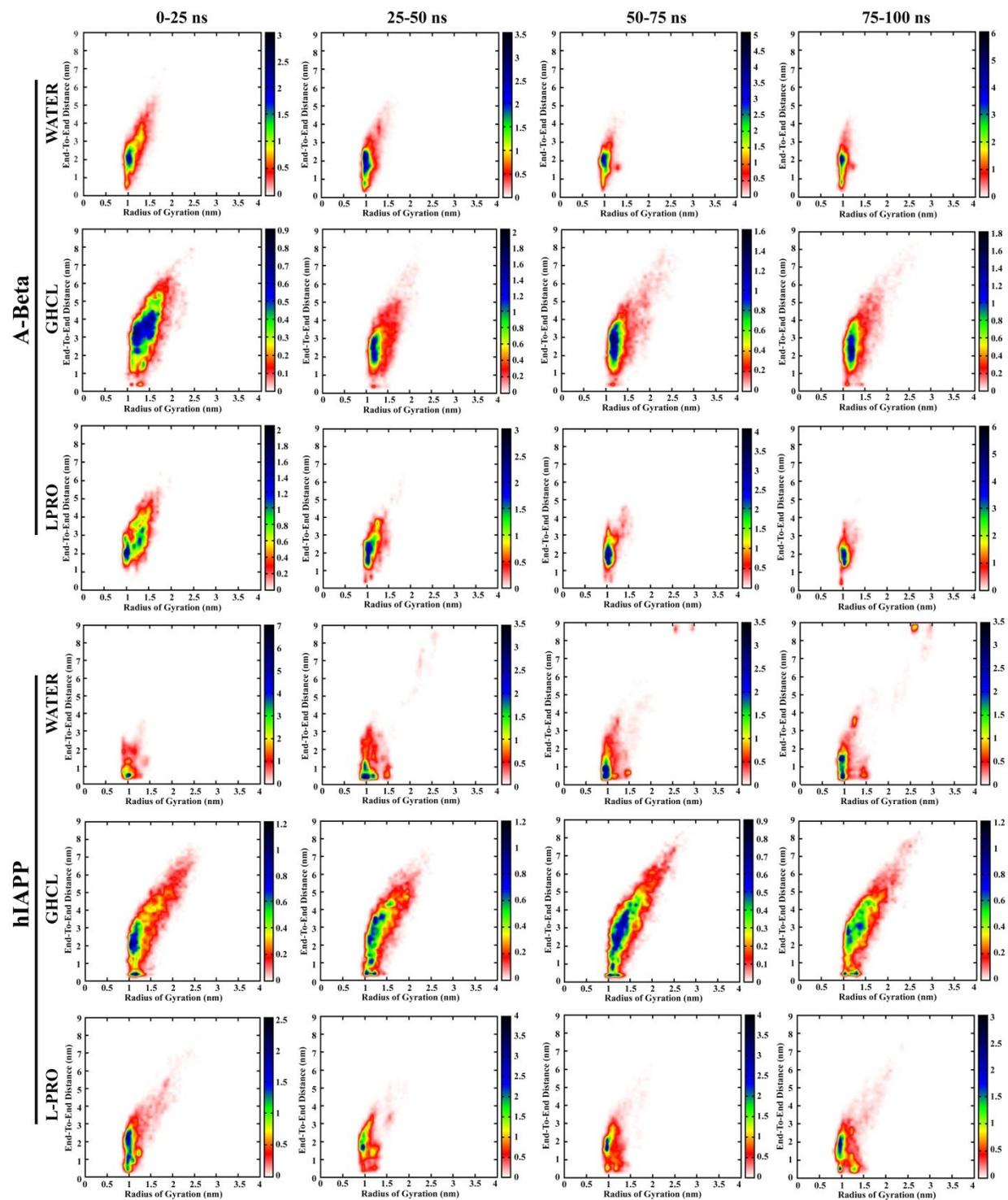


Figure S3

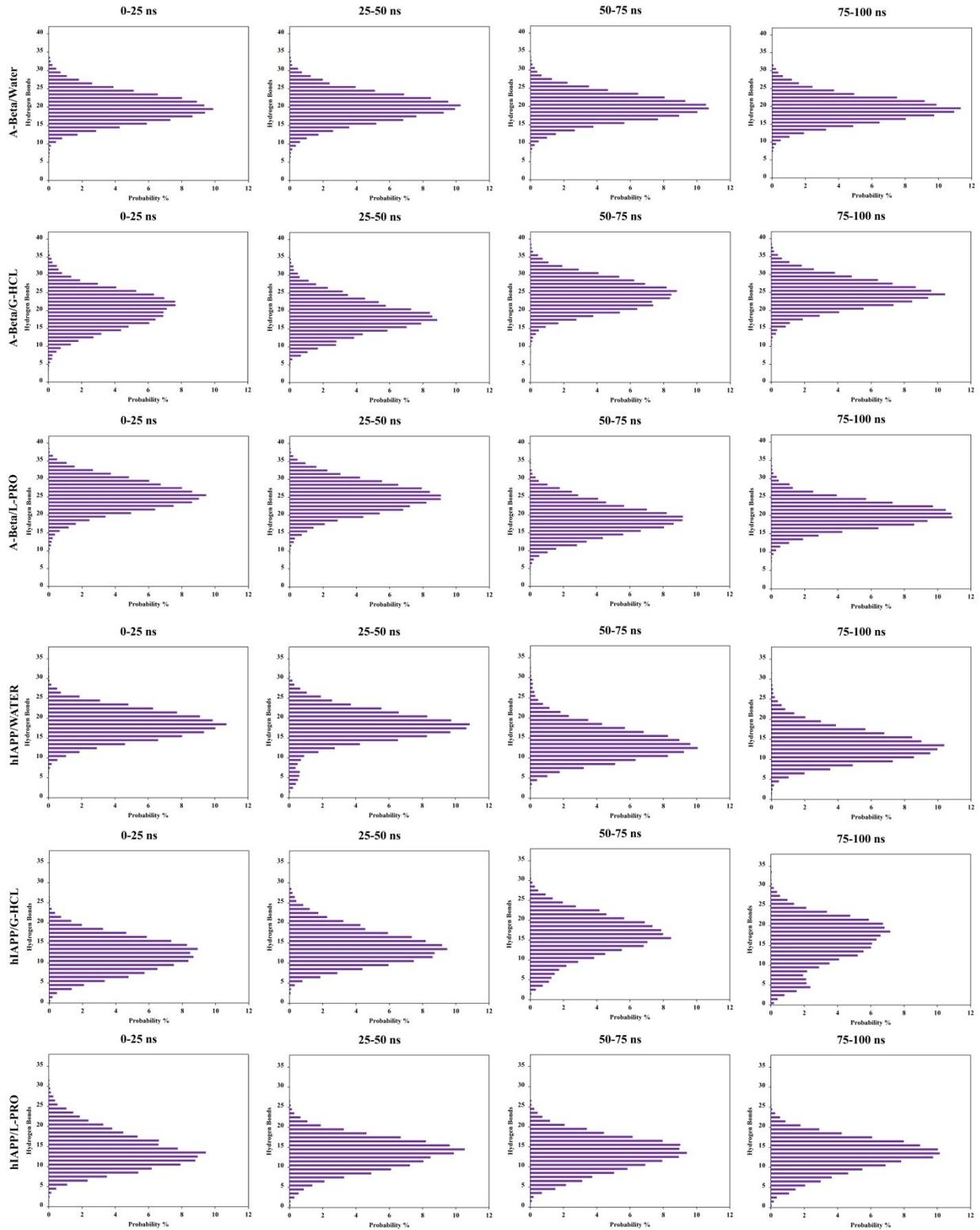


Figure S4

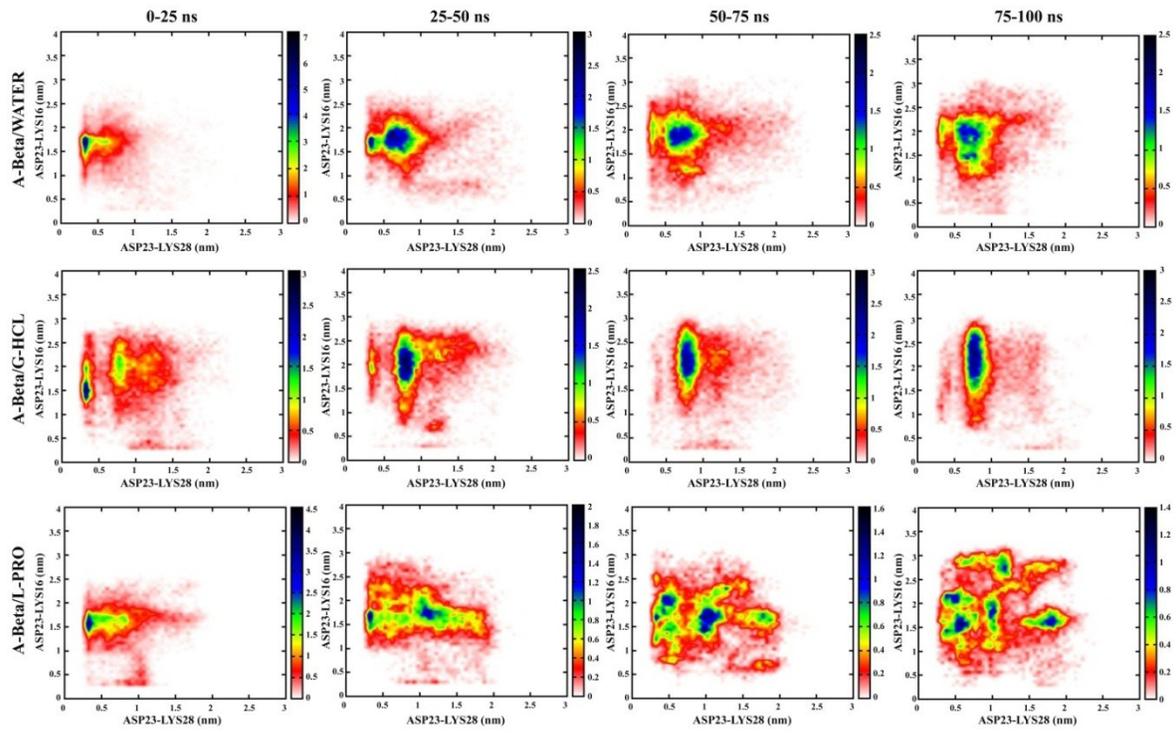


Figure S5

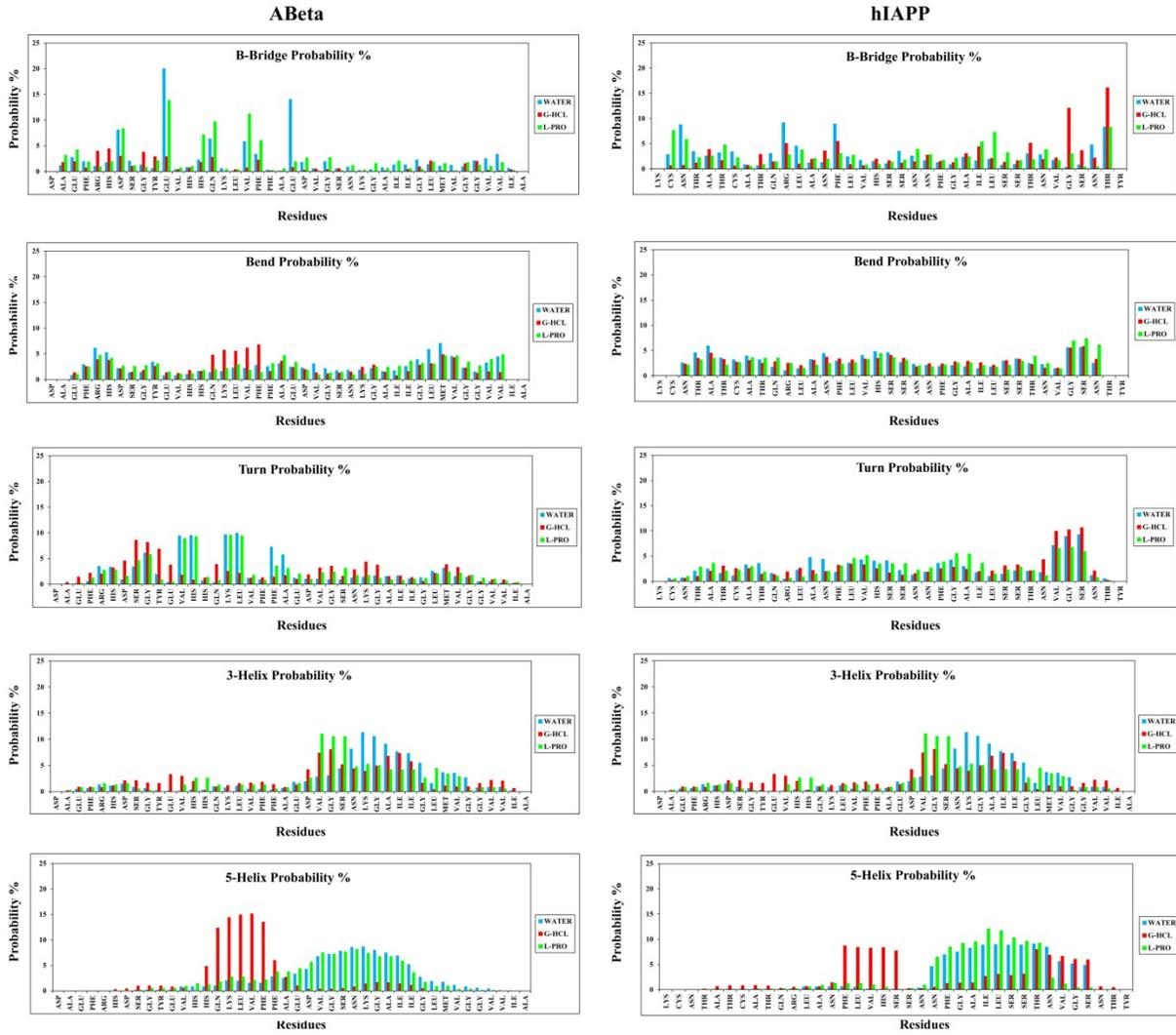


Figure S6B



Figure S6C

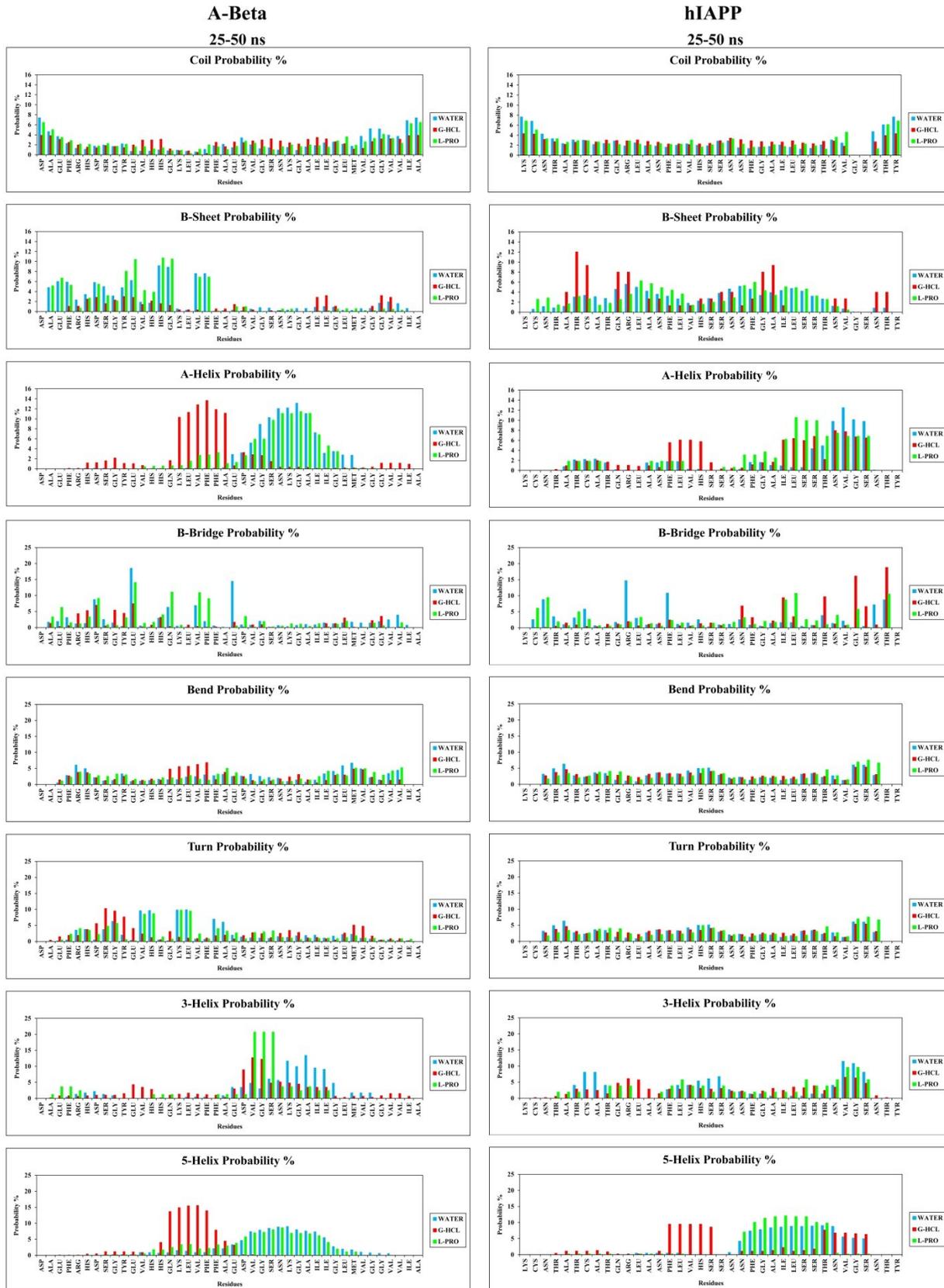


Figure S6D



Figure S6E

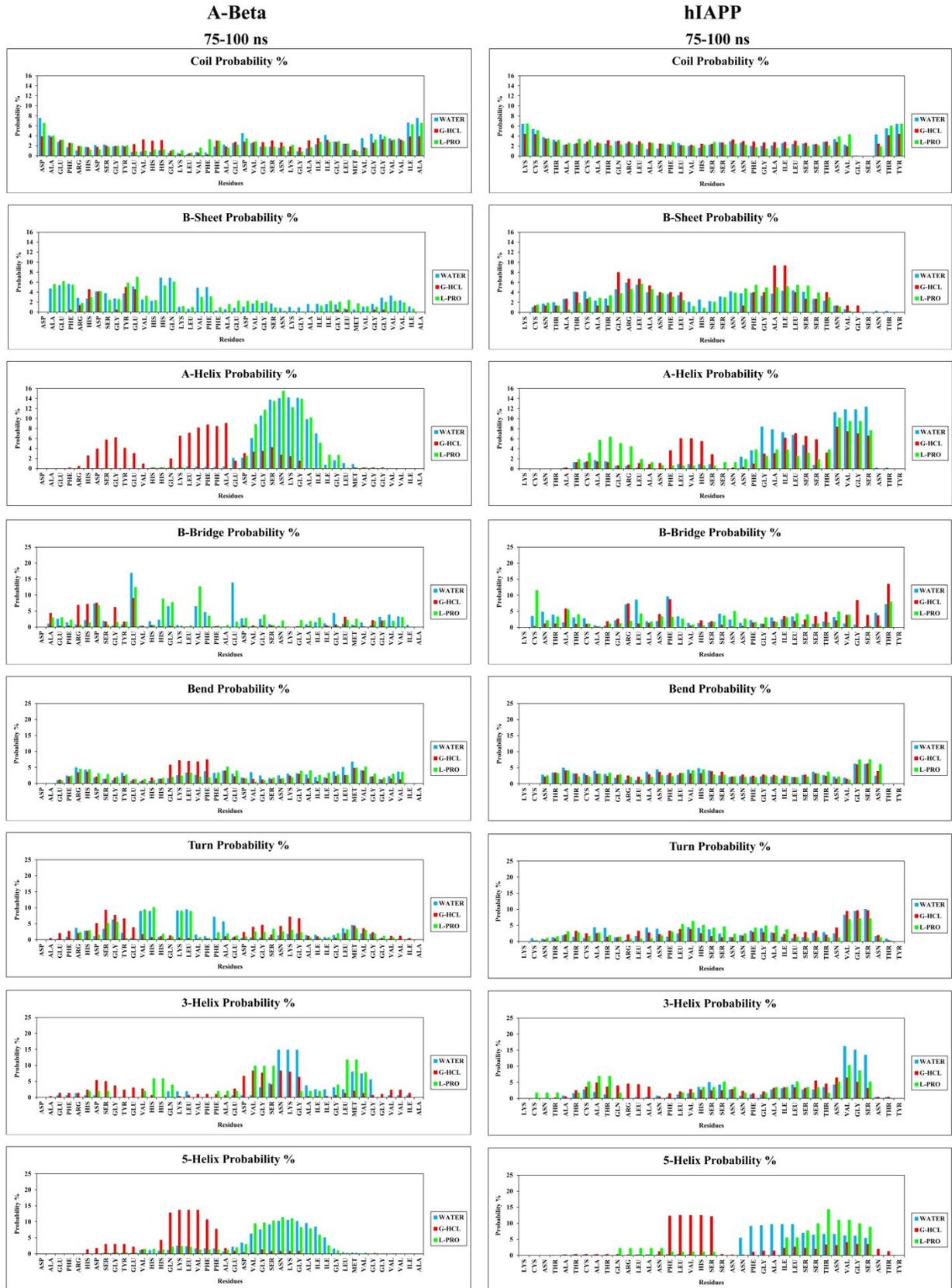


Figure S7

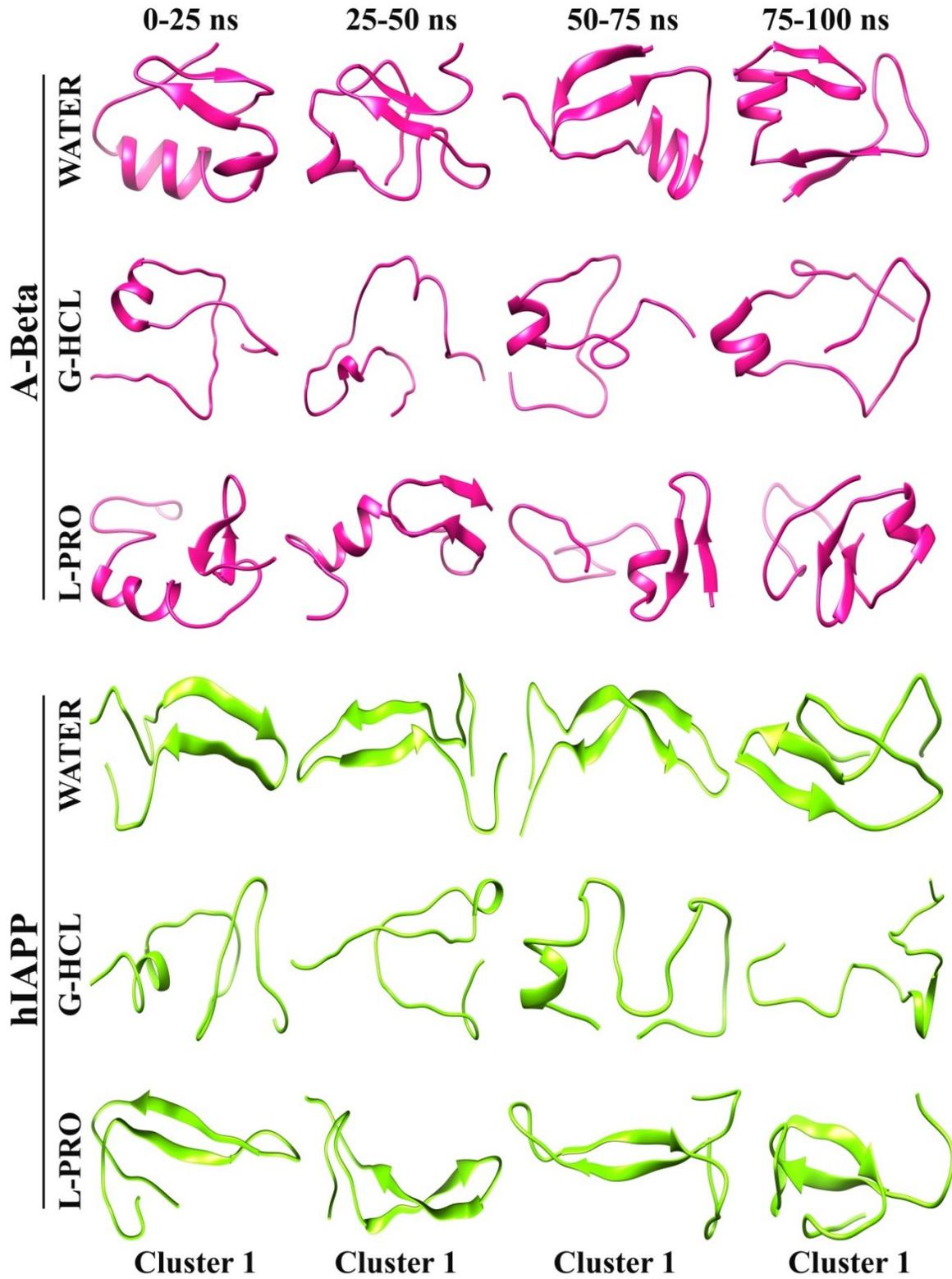


Figure S8

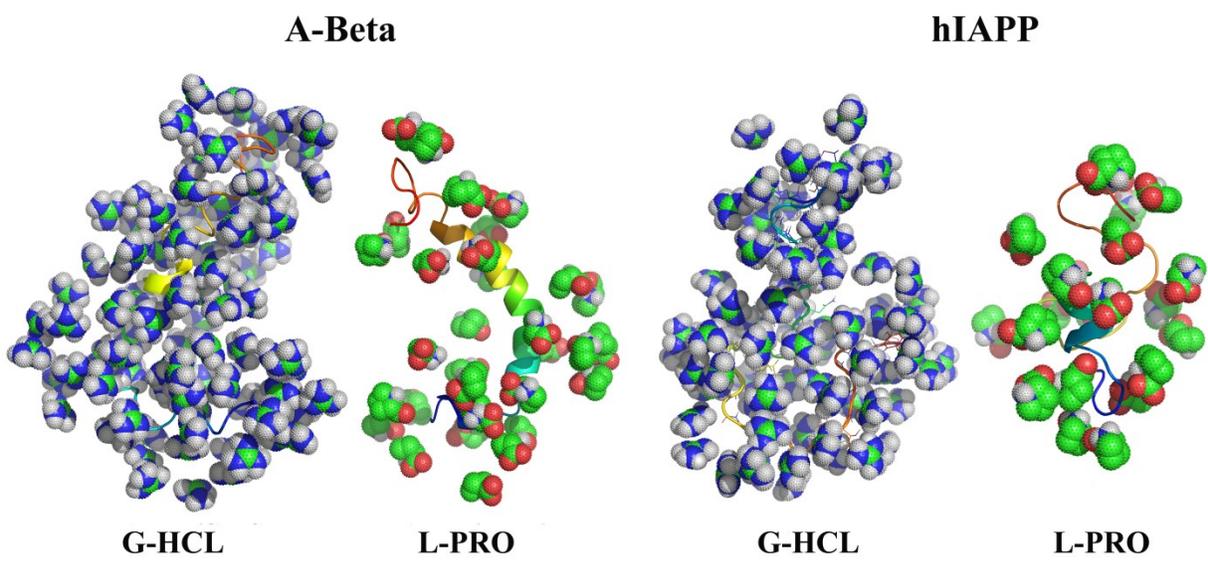


Figure S10A

A-Beta

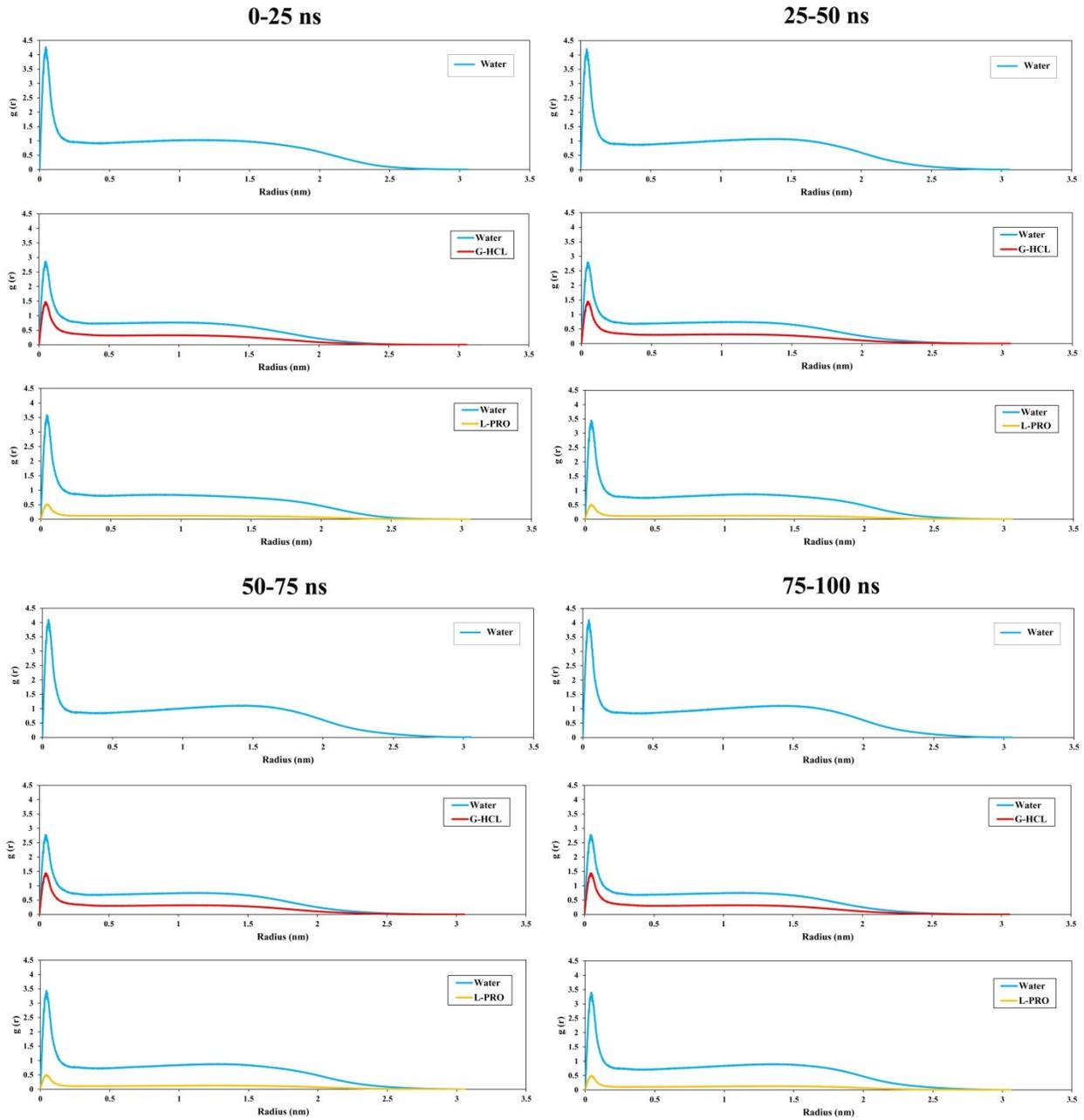


Figure S10B

hIAPP

