

## Supporting Information

# Elucidating the influence of electrostatic force on the re-arrangement of H-bonds of protein polymer in the presence of salts

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### Section S1. OPLS-AA forcefield parameters

The OPLS-AA forcefield parameters are: force constants  $k$ , equilibrium bond  $r_o$  and equilibrium angle  $\theta_o$ , the Fourier coefficients  $V$ , the partial charges on each atom  $q$ , and the Lennard–Jones radii and well depths,  $\sigma$  and  $\epsilon$ . The geometric combining rules utilized for the Lennard–Jones coefficients are:  $\sigma_{ij} = (\sigma_{ii}\sigma_{jj})^{1/2}$  and  $\epsilon_{ij} = (\epsilon_{ii}\epsilon_{jj})^{1/2}$ .<sup>10</sup> To retain compatibility, all the parameters were used without any modifications.

$$E_{bonds} = \sum_i k_{b,i}(r_i - r_{o,i})^2 \quad (1)$$

$$E_{angles} = \sum_i k_{b,i}(\theta_i - \theta_{o,i})^2 \quad (2)$$

$$E_{torsion} = \sum_i \left[ \frac{1}{2}V_{1,i}(1 + \cos \varphi_i) + \frac{1}{2}V_{2,i}(1 + \cos 2\varphi_i) + \frac{1}{2}V_{3,i}(1 + \cos 3\varphi_i) + \frac{1}{2}V_{4,i}(1 + \cos 4\varphi_i) \right] \quad (3)$$

$$E_{nonbond} = \sum_i \sum_{j>i} \left\{ \frac{q_i q_j e^2}{r_{ij}} + 4\epsilon_{ij} \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right] \right\} \quad (4)$$

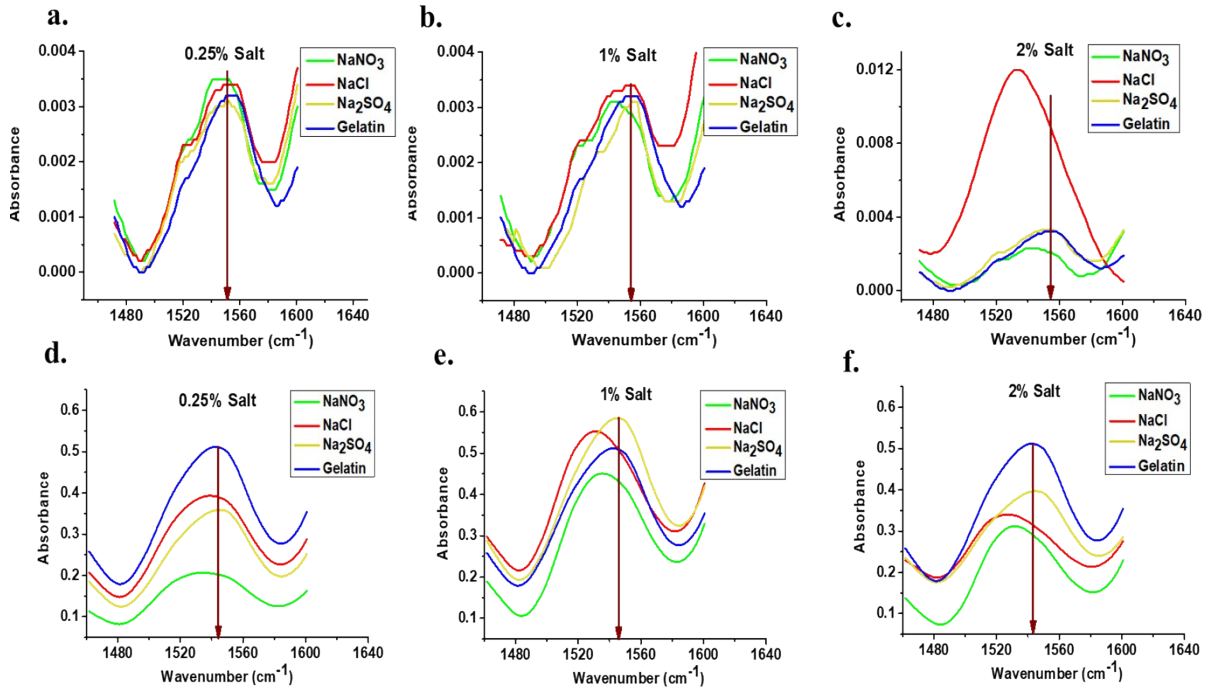
All the other parameters like, partial charges on each atoms, sigma, epsilon, angle, dihedral, and improper coefficients were taken from the original OPLS-AA forcefield parameter files present in the Gromacs directory.

**Table T1:** Hydration radius of kosmotropes and chaotropes.

Type of anions	Anions	Hydration Radius: $R_H$ of anions (* $10^{-10}$ m)
Kosmotropes	$SO_4^{2-}$	2.57
	$CH_3COO^-$	2.50
Chaotropes	$Cl^-$	1.58
	$NO_3^-$	1.43

**Table T2:** Values of  $R_g$  at pH 7 from MD simulations. The  $R_g$  for kosmotropes is slightly lower than the chaotropes due to the higher hydration radius of kosmotropes.

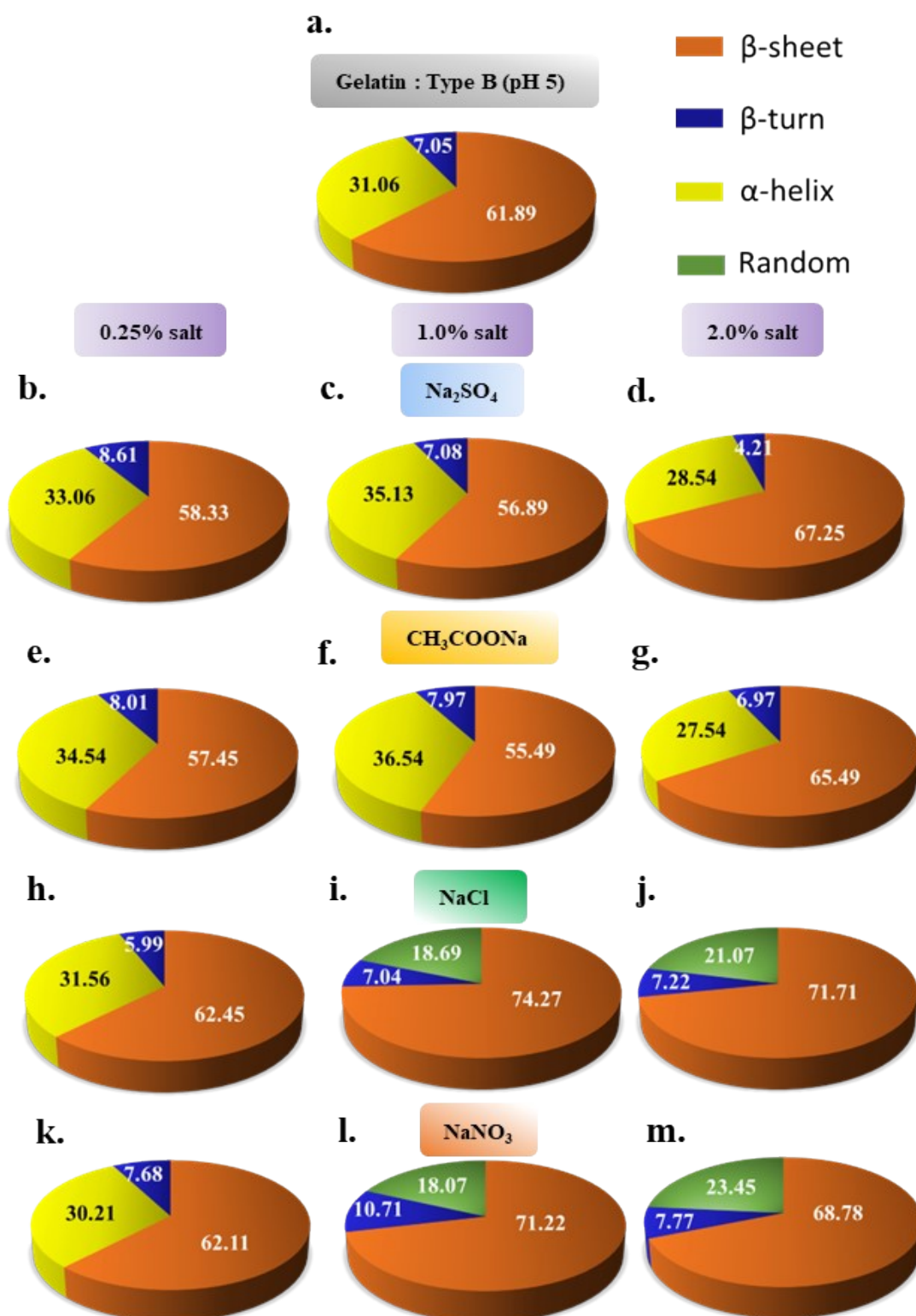
Pure Gelatin	Salt Conc (%)	$Na_2SO_4$	$CH_3COONa$	$NaCl$	$NaNO_3$
1.79	0.25	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81
	1	1.77	1.78	1.81	1.82
	2	1.8	1.81	1.89	1.84



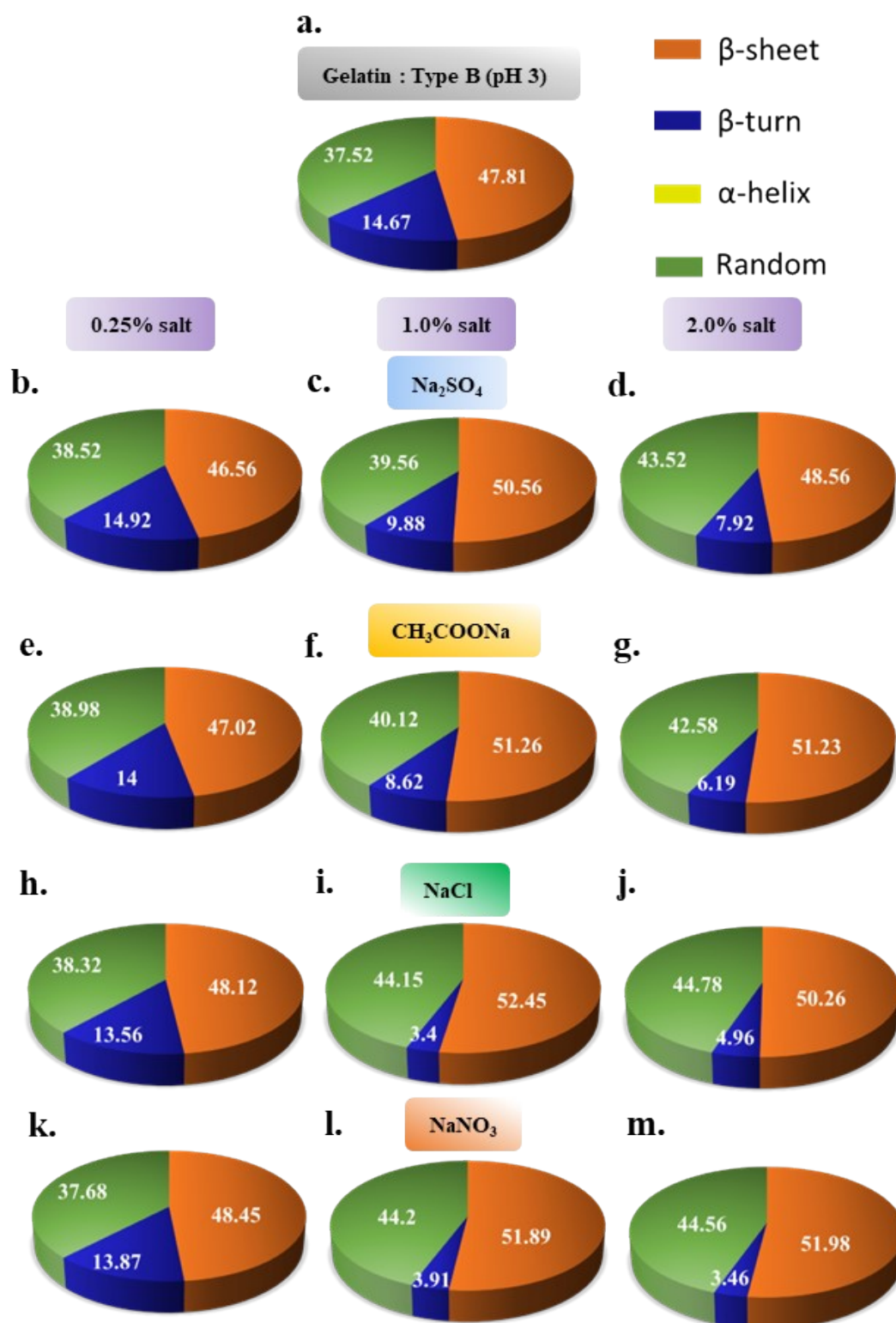
**Fig S1:** ATR/FTIR amide II bands of gelatin Type A with kosmotropes and chaotropes for (a) 0.25% salt concentration, (b) 1% salt concentration, and (c) 2% salt concentration. ATR/FTIR amide II bands of gelatin Type B with kosmotropes and chaotropes for (d) 0.25% salt concentration, (e) 1% salt concentration, and (f) 2% salt concentration. The chaotropes show a shift in the amide II band at 1% and 2% salt concentration as they are able to interact with gelatin.

**Table T3:** Values of  $R_g$  at pH 3 from MD simulations.

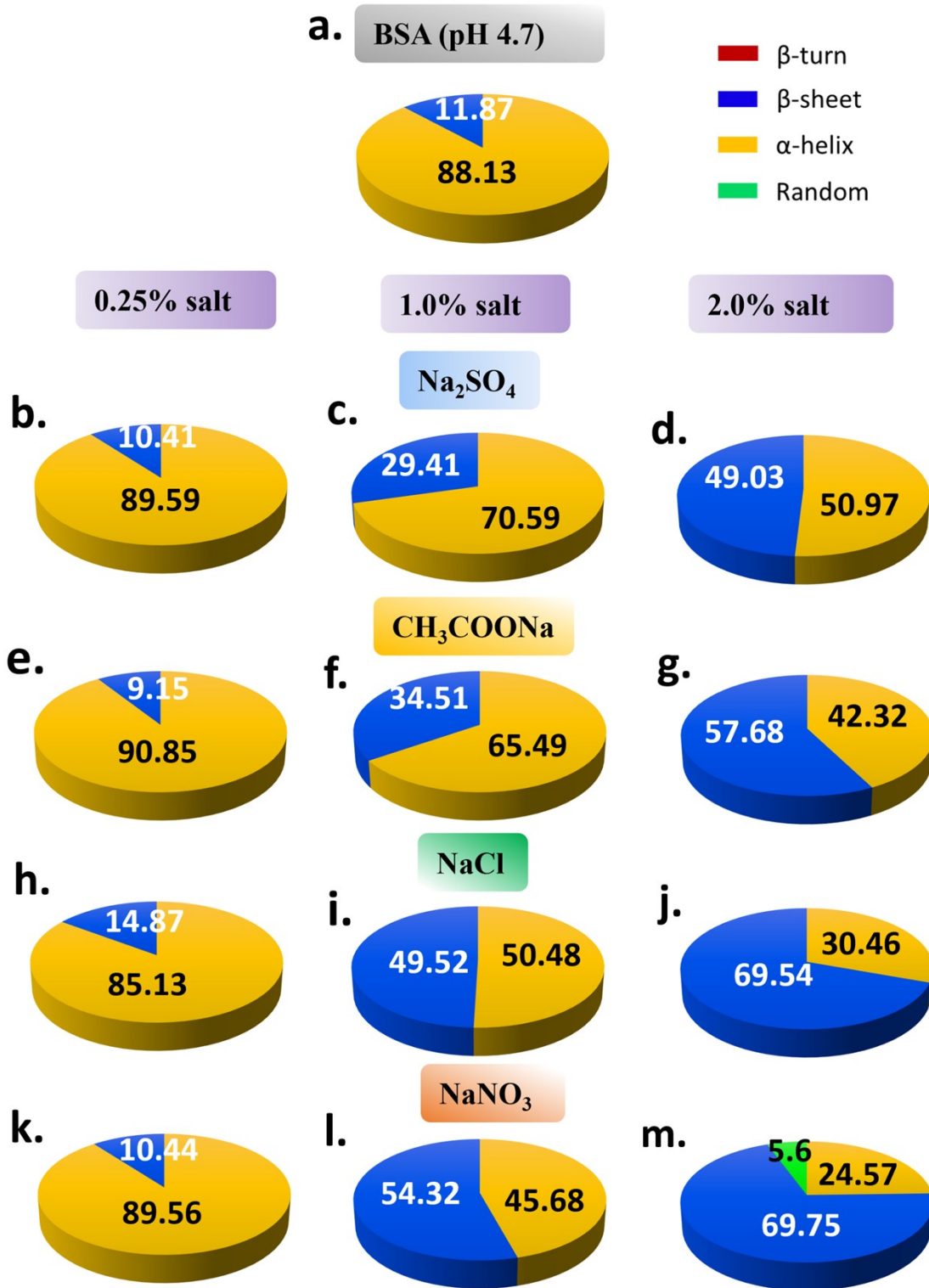
Pure Gelatin	Salt Conc (%)	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> COONa	NaCl	NaNO <sub>3</sub>
2.26	0.25	2.19	2.17	2.12	2.13
	1	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.97
	2	1.98	1.97	1.9	1.92



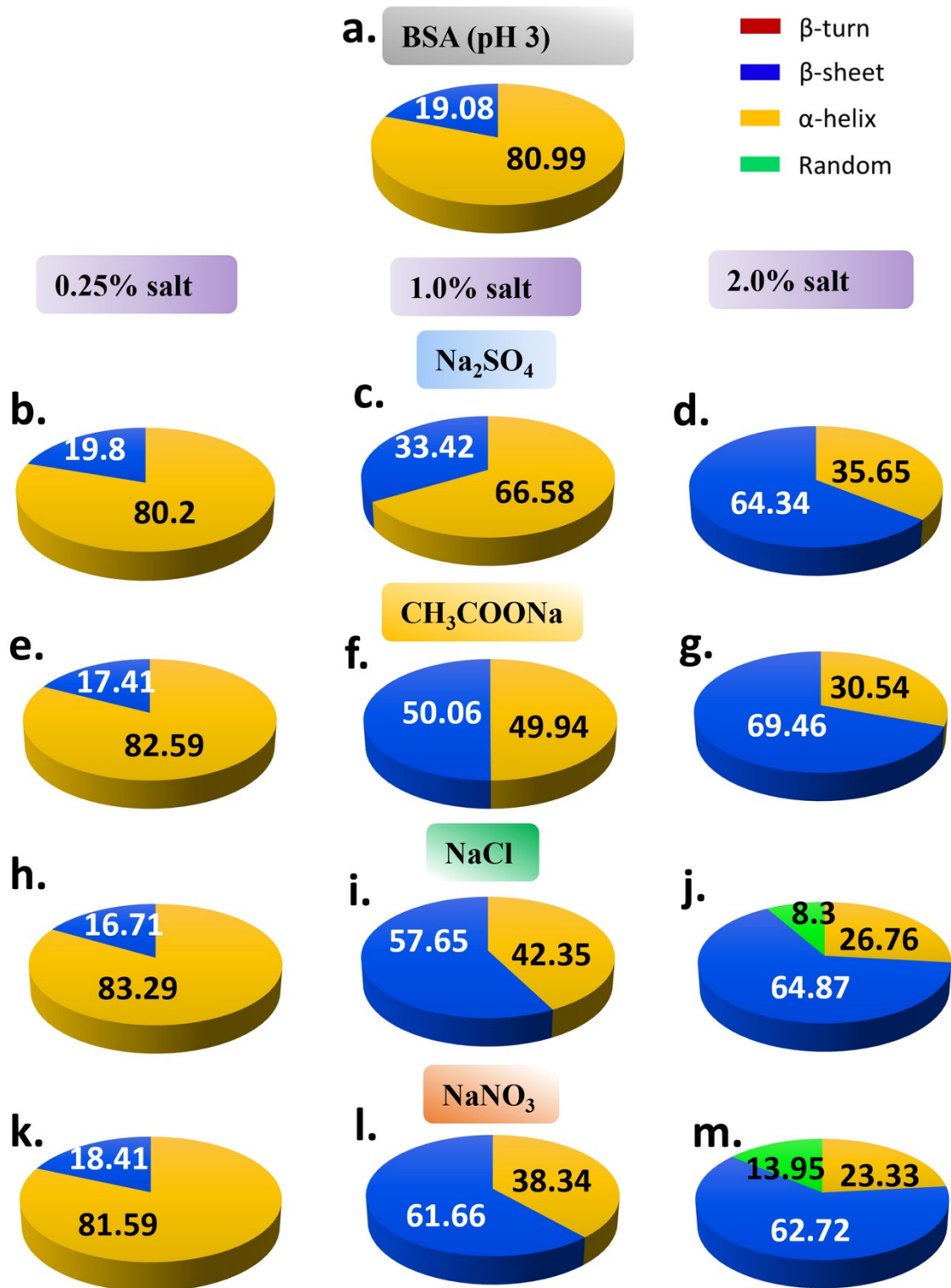
**Fig. S2:** Secondary structures of Gelatin (Type B) with different salts: 0.25%, 1%, and 2% salt concentrations at pH 5 (IEP). Not much change was observed for 0.25% salt. Kosmotropes:  $\alpha$ -helix increases at 1% salt due to the collapse of chains and breaks at 2% salt due to screening of electrostatic attractions. Chaotropes:  $\alpha$ -helix breaks into random structures.



**Fig. S3:** Secondary structures of Gelatin (Type B) with different salts: 0.25%, 1%, and 2% salt concentrations at pH 3. At 1% and 2% salt β-sheets and random structure increases. Chaotropes interact more thus the chains are collapsed, which increases β-sheets compared to kosmotropes.



**Fig. S4:** Secondary structures of Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) with different salts: 0.25%, 1%, and 2% salt concentrations at pH 4.7 (IEP). At 1% and 2% salt  $\alpha$ -helix breaks to form  $\beta$ -sheets. Chaotropes interact more thus increasing  $\beta$ -sheets compared to kosmotropes.



**Fig. S5:** Secondary structures of Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) with different salts: 0.25%, 1%, and 2% salt concentrations at pH 3. Not much change was observed for 0.25% salt. Kosmotropes:  $\alpha$ -helix breaks to form  $\beta$ -sheets. Chaotropes:  $\alpha$ -helix breaks into random structures.

**Table T4:** Variation in gelatin secondary structure with time (Gelatin Type A with 2% NaCl).

Sample	$\beta$ - sheet (%)	Random (%)	$\alpha$ - helix (%)	$\beta$ - turn (%)
Gelatin	59.46	12.28	19.38	8.88
Gelatin & salt @1 min	66.61	28.33	-	5.05
Gelatin & salt @6 min	-	86.123	-	13.87
Gelatin & salt @11 min	8.14	75.45	-	16.40
Gelatin & salt @16 min	66.34	23.97	-	9.69
Gelatin & salt @21 min	68.31	24.01	-	7.68
Gelatin & salt @26 min	66.47	25.63	-	7.9