# A multiscale simulation study of carbon nanotube interactions with designed amphiphilic peptide helices

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## **Supplementary Methods**

### Details of the OPLS simulation setup

All simulations performed with the OPLS force field<sup>1, 2</sup> used the GROMACS 3.3 software package.<sup>3, 4</sup> The simulations were performed at constant temperature (300K or 323 K), pressure (1 bar) and number of particles. All simulation parameters were as described for the GROMOS53A6 force field simulations.

### **Supplementary Figures**



**Figure S1.** AT nano-1  $\alpha$ -helicity. An unrestrained nano-1 peptide was simulated in water with counter ions present. The initial simulation box dimensions were set to 70 x 70 x 70 Å<sup>3</sup>. Simulations of nano-1 were performed with the GROMOS53A6<sup>5</sup> and OPLS<sup>1, 2</sup> force fields at 300 K and 323 K. Data was averaged between 30 to 40 ns over 3 simulations. Peptide  $\alpha$ -helicity was evaluated using DSSP.<sup>6</sup>





**Figure S2.** (a) AT nano-1  $\alpha$ -helicity as a function of time for a single peptide simulated in water (-CNT), and for a single peptide adsorbed onto a CNT surface (+CNT) that is simulated in water. The initial simulation box dimensions were set to 70 x 70 x 70 Å<sup>3</sup>. (b) Average nano-1  $\alpha$ -helicity as a function of time. The average was determined over all 5 profiles calculated in the absence and presence of a CNT, as shown in part a.



**Figure S3.** AT nano-1  $\alpha$ -helicity as a function of time for multiple peptides adsorbed onto a CNT surface.

#### References

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