

Supporting Information For

Planar Boronic Graphene and Nitrogenized Graphene

Heterostructure for Protein Stretch and Confinement

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Context:

Fig. S1 Analysis of end-to-end distances for polyglutamine (polyQ₄₂) in solution, on boronic graphene (BC₃), and the nitrogenized graphene (C₃N) stripe.

Fig. S2 Analysis of end-to-end distances for α -Synuclein (α -Syn₆₁₋₉₅) in solution, on BC₃, and the C₃N stripe.

Fig. S3 Detailed analysis of the polyQ₄₂ stretching process on the BC₃/C₃N/BC₃ heterostructure.

Fig. S4 Detailed analysis of the α -Syn₆₁₋₉₅ stretching process on the BC₃/C₃N/BC₃ heterostructure.

Fig. S5 Influence of the C₃N stripe width on the potential well for the straightened A β peptide.

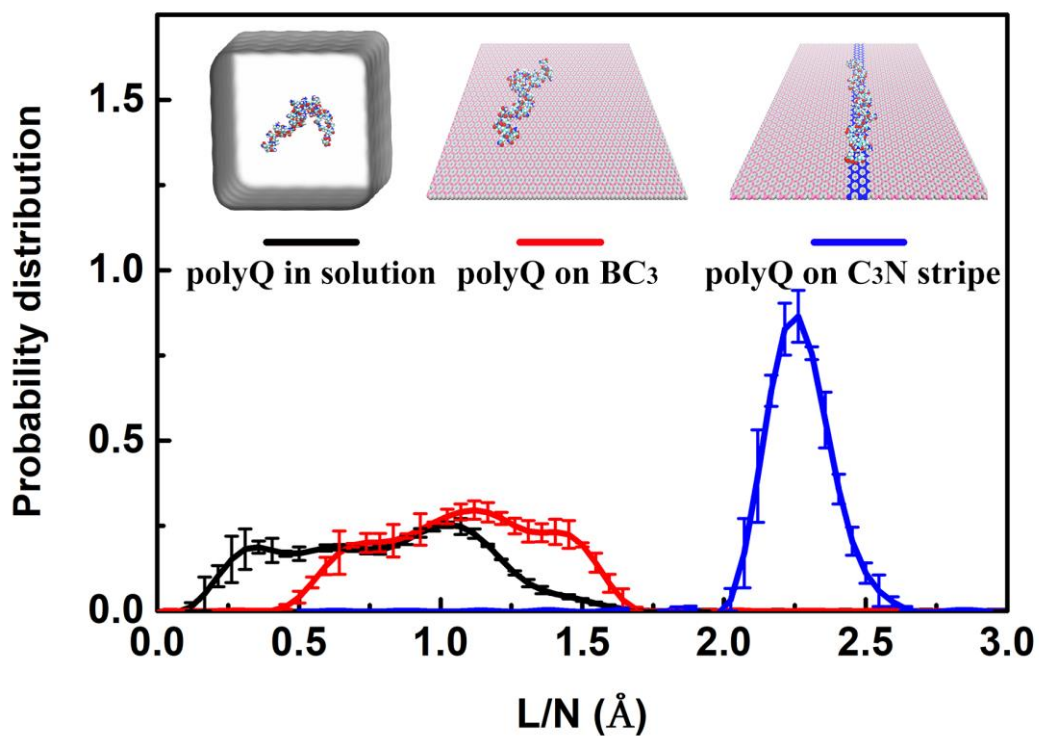


Fig. S1 Probability distribution of end-to-end distances for polyQ in solution (black line), on BC₃ (red line), and the C₃N stripe (blue line).

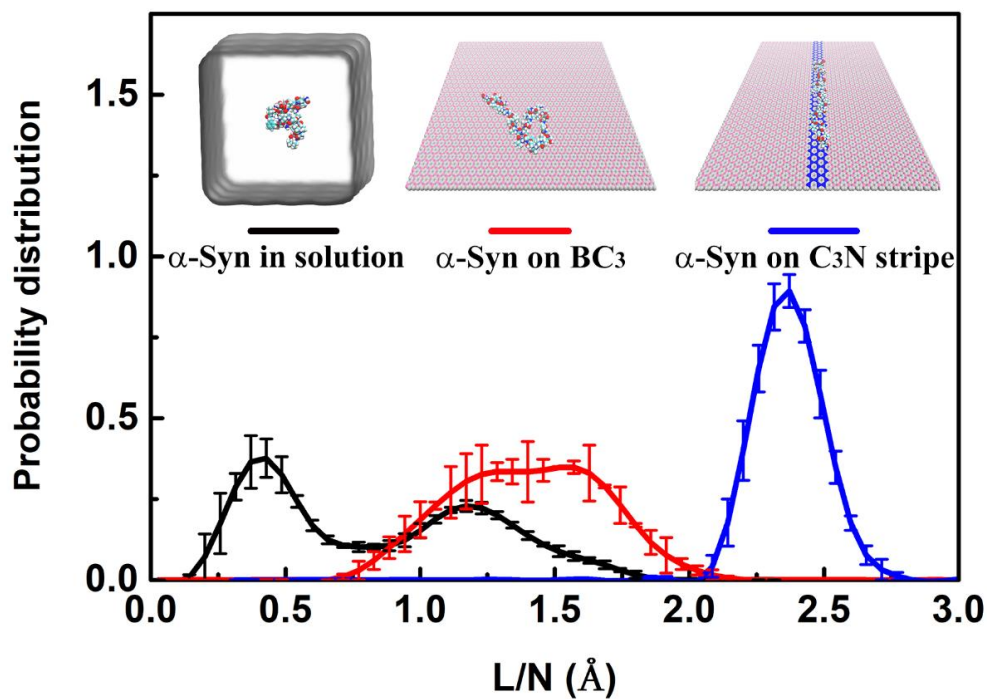


Fig. S2 Probability distribution of end-to-end distances for α -Syn in solution (black line), on BC₃ (red line), and the C₃N stripe (blue line).

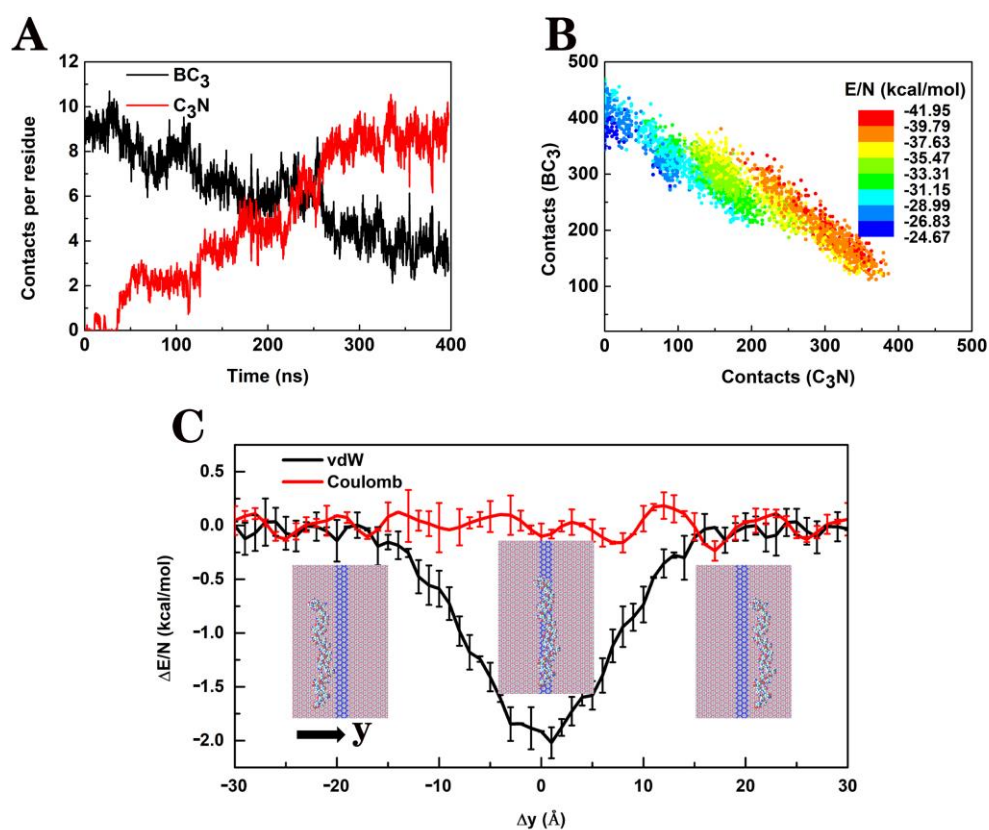


Fig. S3 (A) Number of atoms in BC₃/C₃N/BC₃ that are within 4.0 Å of the polyQ peptide throughout the simulation. (B) A scatter plot of the number of atoms in BC₃/C₃N/BC₃ in contact with polyQ. The color represents the average interaction energy per residue between polyQ and BC₃/C₃N/BC₃. (C) A smoothed curve of van der Waals (black line) and Coulomb (red line) interaction energy between polyQ and BC₃/C₃N/BC₃, when the elongated polyQ peptide moved across the C₃N stripe in the y-direction.

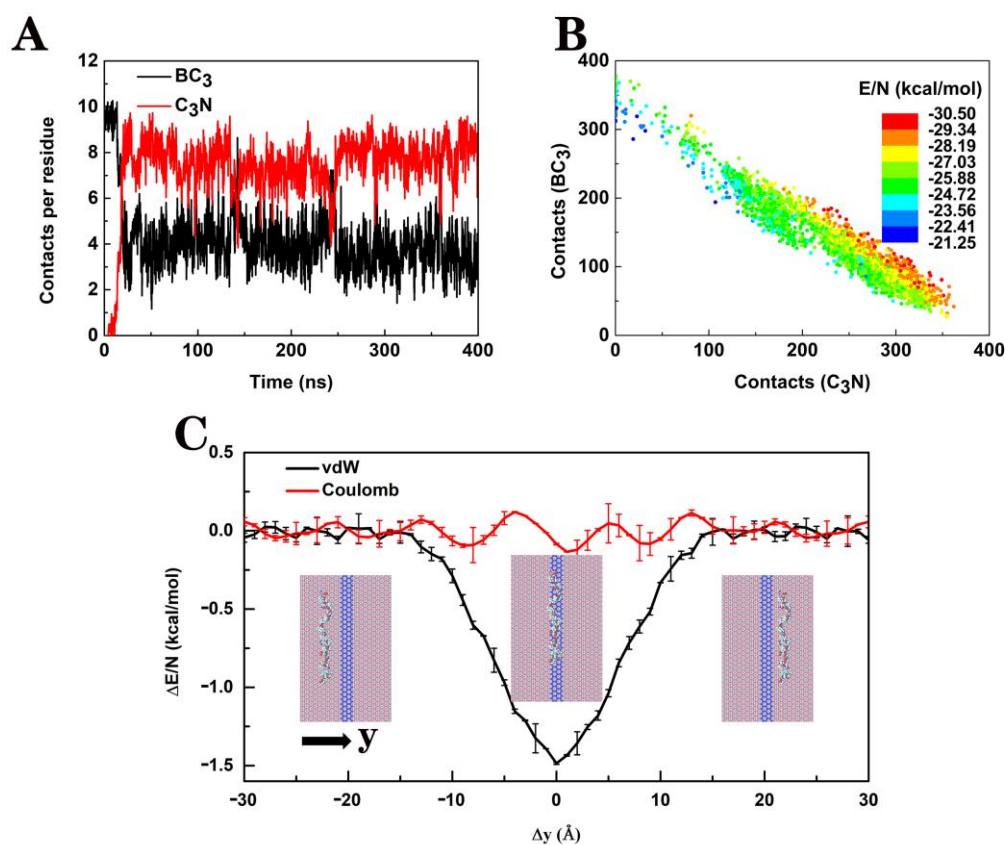


Fig. S4 (A) Number of atoms in BC₃/C₃N/BC₃ that are within 4.0 Å of the α -Syn peptide throughout the simulation. (B) A scatter plot of the number of atoms in BC₃/C₃N/BC₃ in contact with α -Syn. The color represents the average interaction energy per residue between α -Syn and BC₃/C₃N/BC₃. (C) A smoothed curve of van der Waals (black line) and Coulomb (red line) interaction energy between α -Syn and BC₃/C₃N/BC₃, when the elongated α -Syn peptide moved across the C₃N stripe in the y-direction.

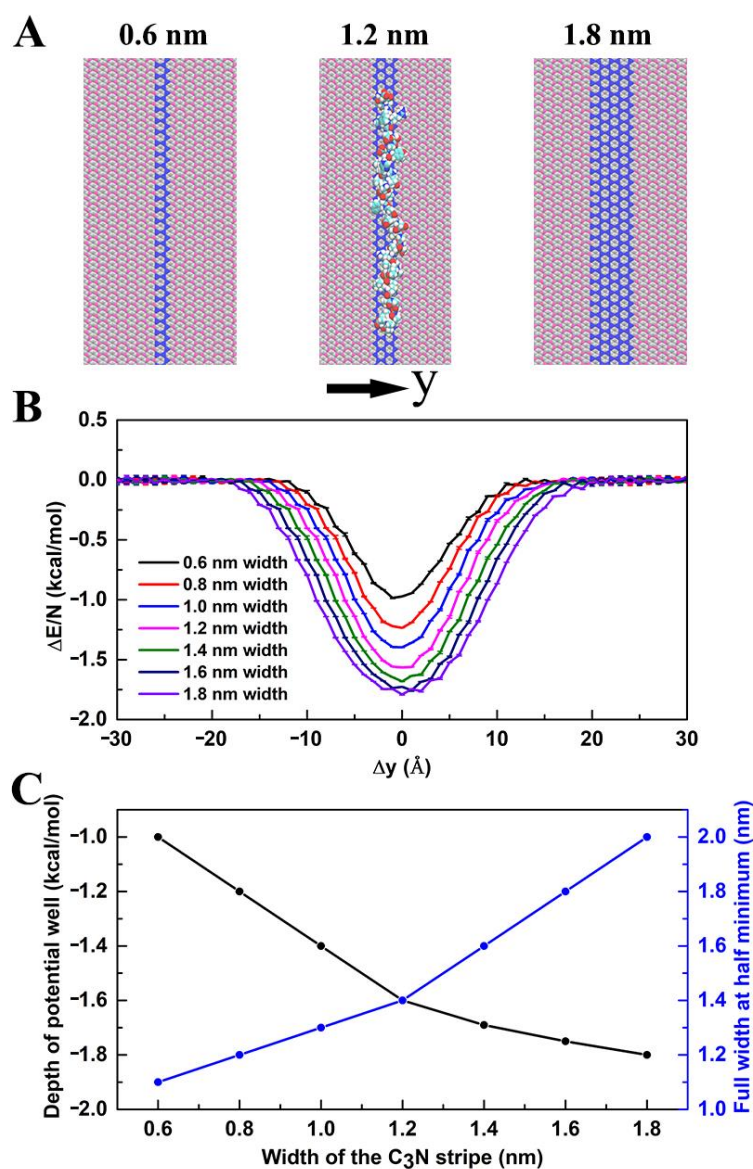


Fig. S5 Influence of the C₃N stripe width on the potential well for the straightened A β peptide. (A) Representative illustrations of C₃N stripes with widths of 0.6 nm, 1.2 nm, and 1.8 nm, respectively. The A β peptide elongated on the 1.2-nm-width C₃N stripe was used for the energy scan of each potential well. (B) Smoothed curves of van der Waals interaction energies between A β and BC₃/C₃N/BC₃, when the elongated A β peptide moved across each C₃N stripe with different widths in the y-direction. (C) The “potential-depth” (black line) and the “potential-width” at half-minimum of each well as a function of the C₃N stripe width.