

How Change in Chirality Prevents β -Amyloid Type Interaction in a Protonated Cyclic Dipeptide Dimer

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Supplementary Information

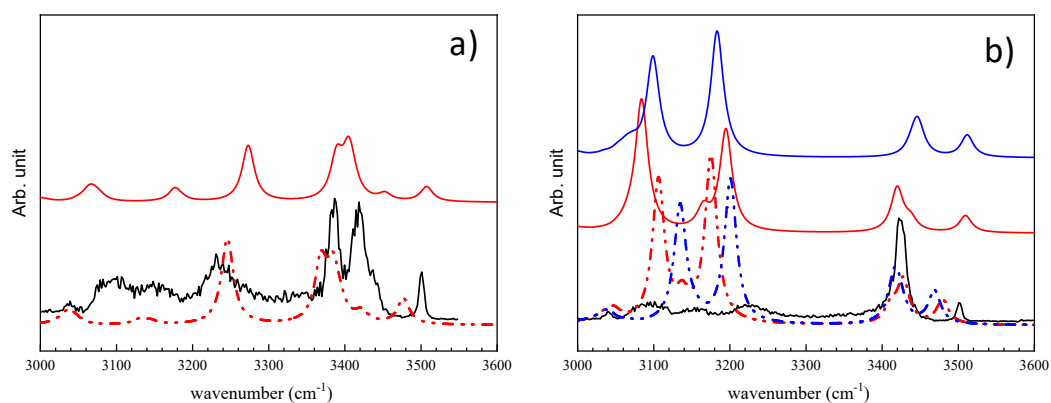


Figure S1: comparison between the IR absorption spectra simulated at the ri-b97-d-D3BJ/def2-TZVPPD (full lines) and the B3LYPD3BJ/6-311++G(d,p) levels of theory (dotted lines) in the hydride stretch region. a) c-(LD)₂H⁺ Experimental spectrum (black line) Simulated spectra of π-(c-LD)₂H⁺ (red line) b) c-(LL)₂H⁺ Experimental spectrum (black line) Simulated spectra of π-(c-LL)₂H⁺ (red line) and τ-(c-LL)₂H⁺ (blue line)

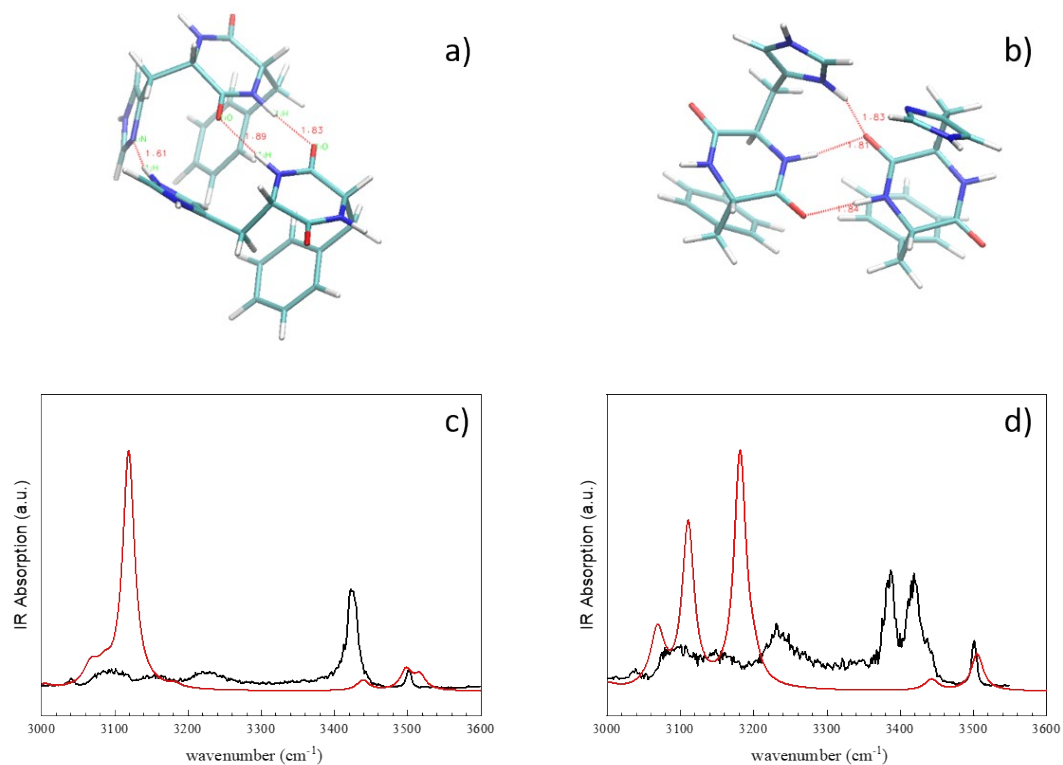


Figure S2: Most stable structures of the protonated dimers a) $(c\text{-LD})_2\text{H}^+$ and b) $(c\text{-LL})_2\text{H}^+$ calculated at the ri-b97-d-D3BJ/def2-TZVPPD level of theory in a solvent continuum. Simulated IR absorption spectra for c) the most stable $(c\text{-LD})_2\text{H}^+$ structure and d) the most stable $(c\text{-LL})_2\text{H}^+$ structure. The frequencies are scaled by 0.978.

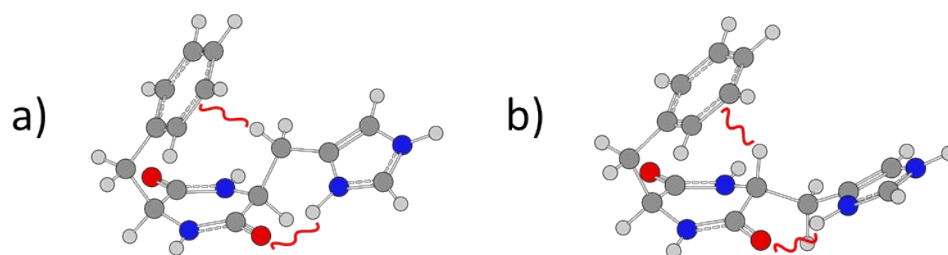


Figure S3: Most stable structures of the protonated monomer a) (c-LL) H^+ and b) (c-LD) H^+ calculated at the B3LYP-D3/6311++G(d,p) level of theory.