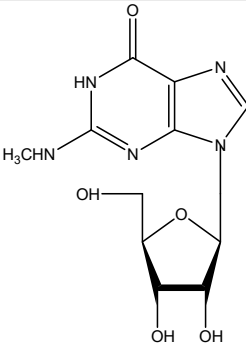
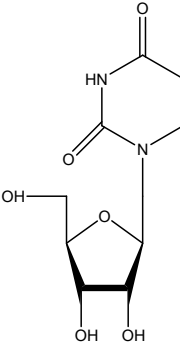
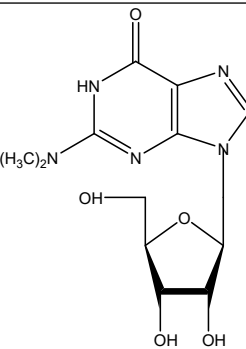
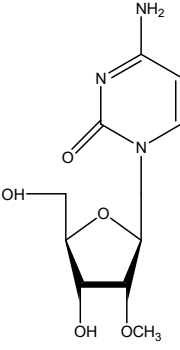
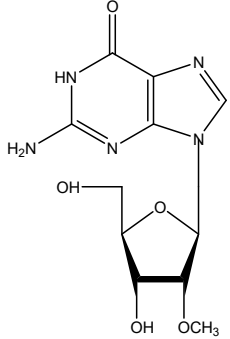
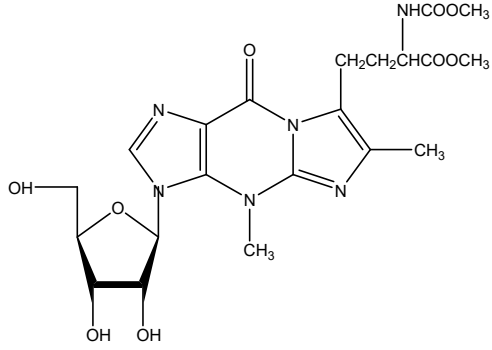
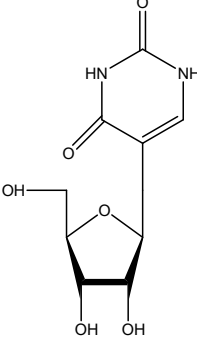
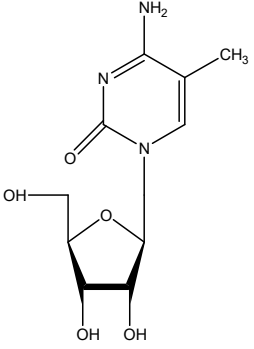


Table S1. Eleven modified nucleotides that exist in the yeast tRNA^{Phe}, and their corresponding three-letter codes and chemical structures.

Modified nucleotide	Three-letter code	Chemical structure
m ² G	2MG	
D	DHU	
m ² ₂ G	DMG	
C _m	MRC	

<p>G_m</p>	<p>MRG</p>	
<p>Y</p>	<p>WBG</p>	
<p>Ψ</p>	<p>PSU</p>	
<p>m^5C</p>	<p>5MC</p>	

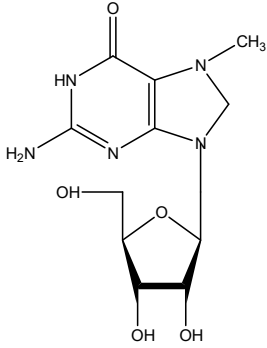
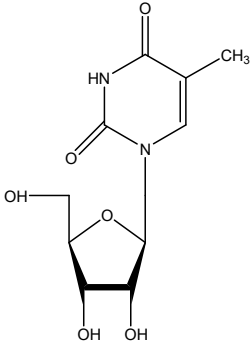
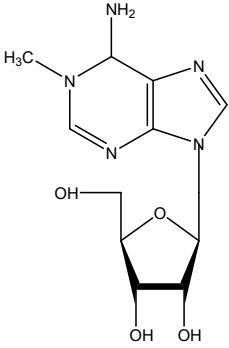
<p>m⁷G</p>	<p>7MG</p>	
<p>T</p>	<p>5MU</p>	
<p>m¹A</p>	<p>1MA</p>	

Table S2. The selected atoms on DAU and the tRNA^{Phe} for the five poses in the adaptive steered MD simulations.

Poses	DAU		RNA	
	Atom ID	Atom name	Residue ID	Atom name
1	18	C9	G ₁₅	C4
2	12	C5	m ⁵ C ₄₉	C5
3	24	C12	G ₁₅	C5
4	24	C12	G ₁₈	C4
5	18	C9	A ₂₃	C4

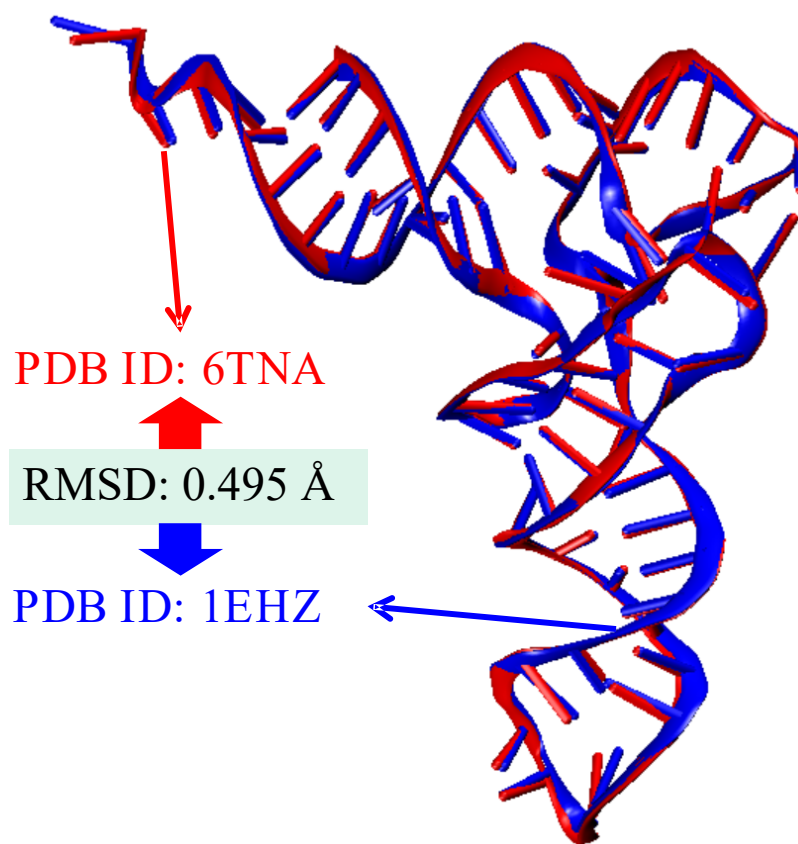


Figure S1. Calculation of backbone RMSD to compare the two crystal tRNA^{Phe} structures.

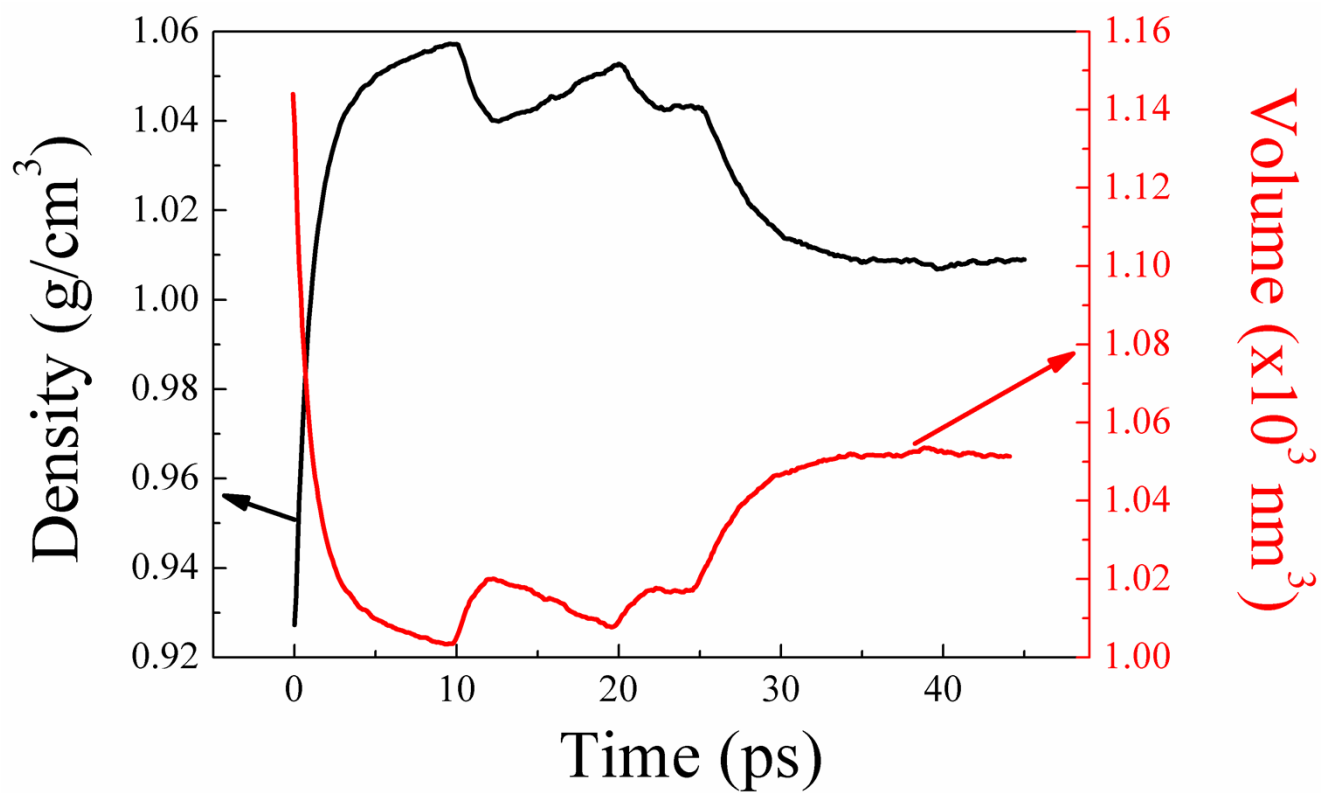


Figure S2. The changes of density (black) and volume (red) are monitored in the 45-ps NPT ensemble MD simulation to ensure that our simulation system reaches stable box sizes.

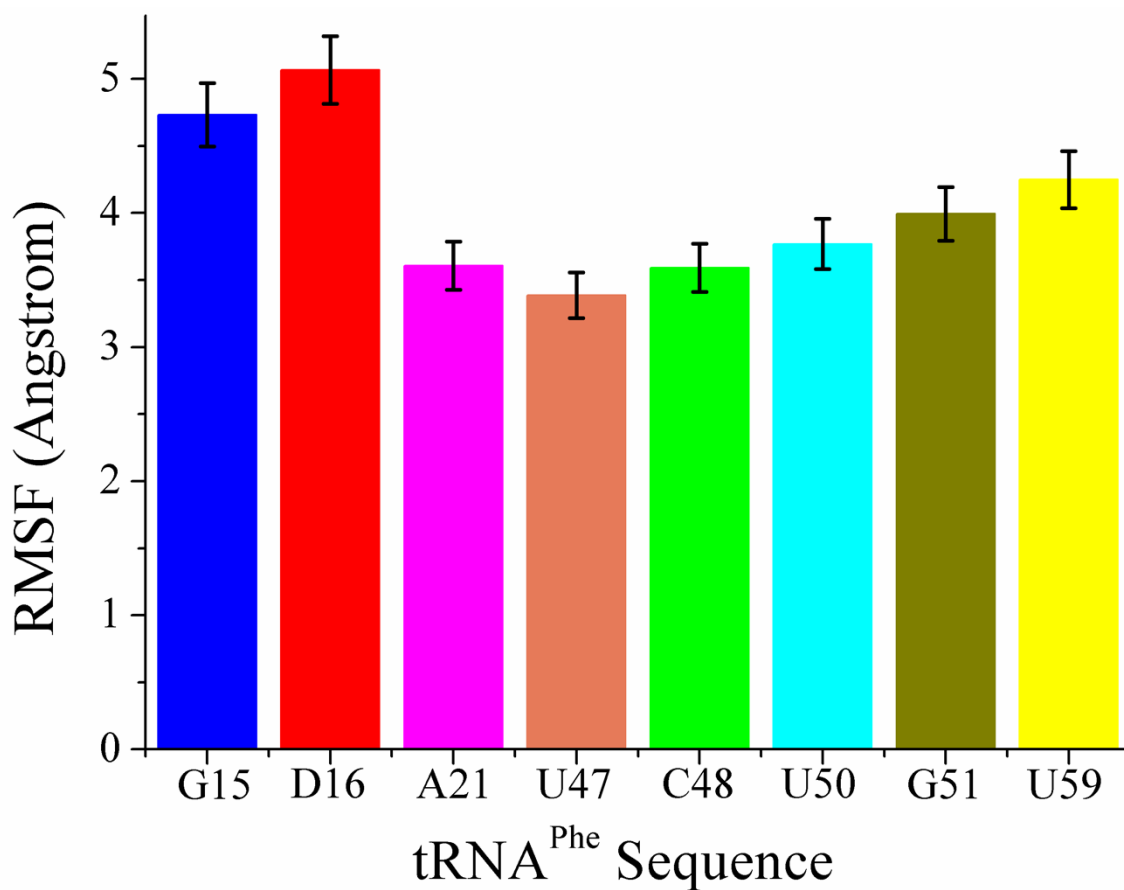


Figure S3. The RMSF values of the eight key nucleotides, *viz.* G₁₅, D₁₆, A₂₁, U₄₇, C₄₈, U₅₀, G₅₁ and U₅₉, on the last 5-ns simulation trajectories of Pose 3. Small displacement deviations of the eight nucleotides indicate that our simulations have reached an equilibrated state after 150-ns conventional MD simulations.

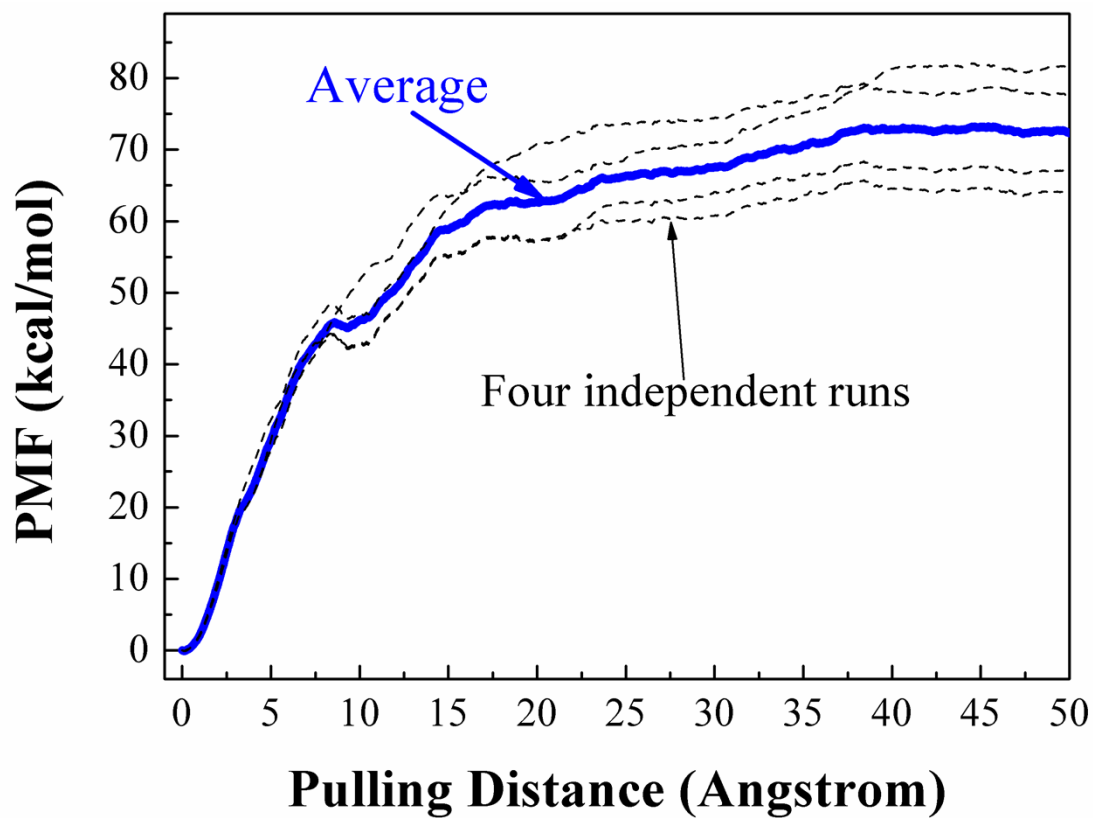


Figure S4. PMF profile of Pose 3 obtained by averaging four independent adaptive steered MD simulation runs.