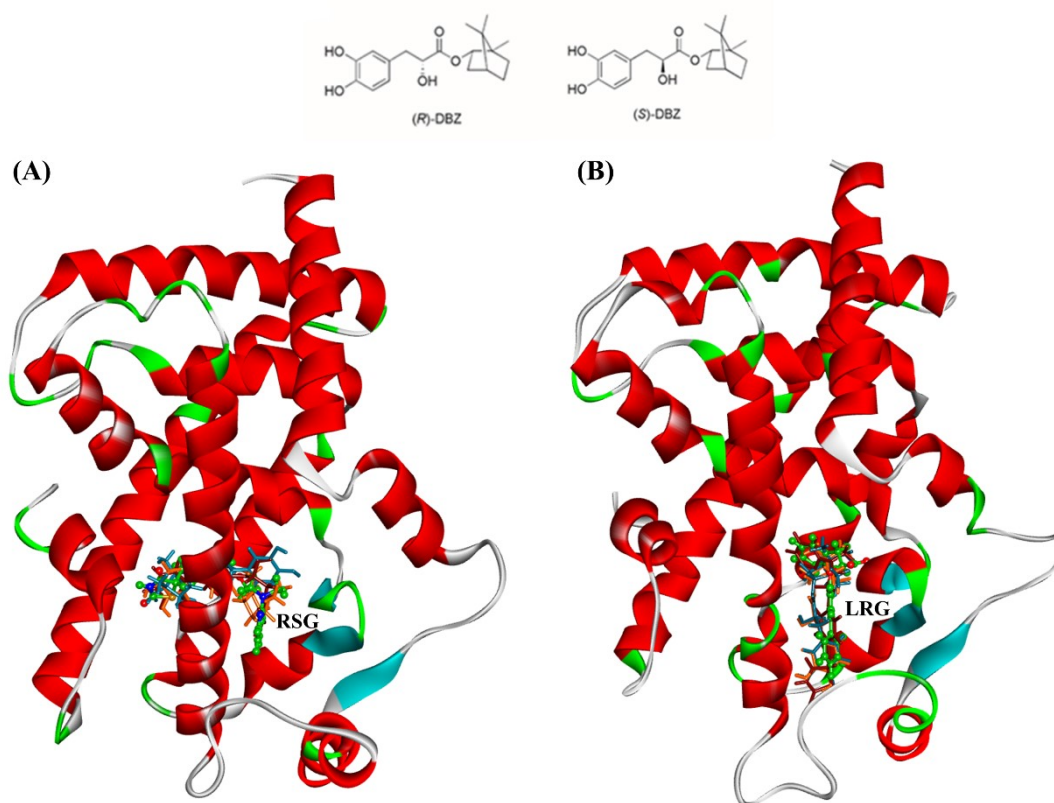


## Supporting Information

### Insights into the Chirality-Dependent Recognition of Danshensu Bingpian Zhi Stereoisomers with PPAR<sub>γ</sub>

Jiasheng Zhao <sup>1, #</sup>, Yizhen Zhao <sup>1, #</sup>, Shengli Zhang <sup>1</sup>, Lei Zhang <sup>1</sup>, Zhiwei Yang <sup>1, \*</sup>

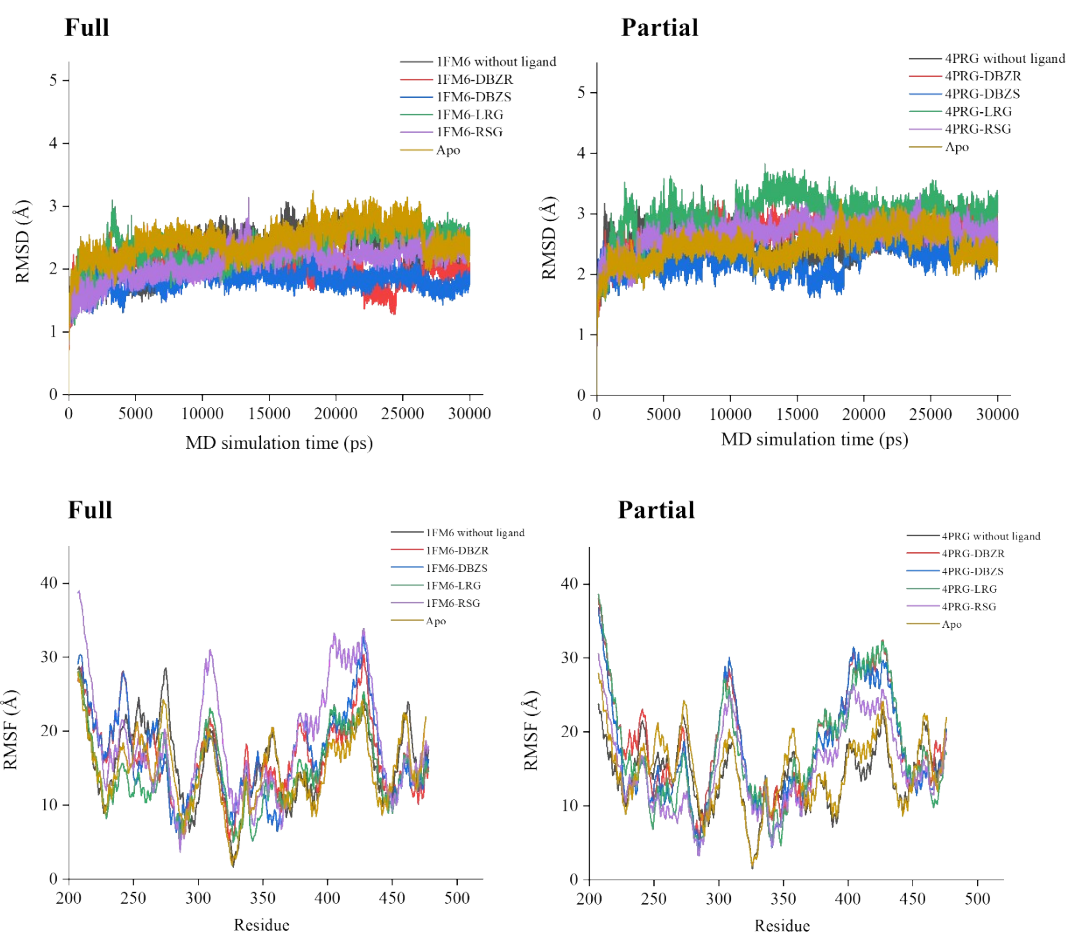
<sup>1</sup> MOE Key Laboratory for Nonequilibrium Synthesis and Modulation of Condensed Matter, School of Physics, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, China



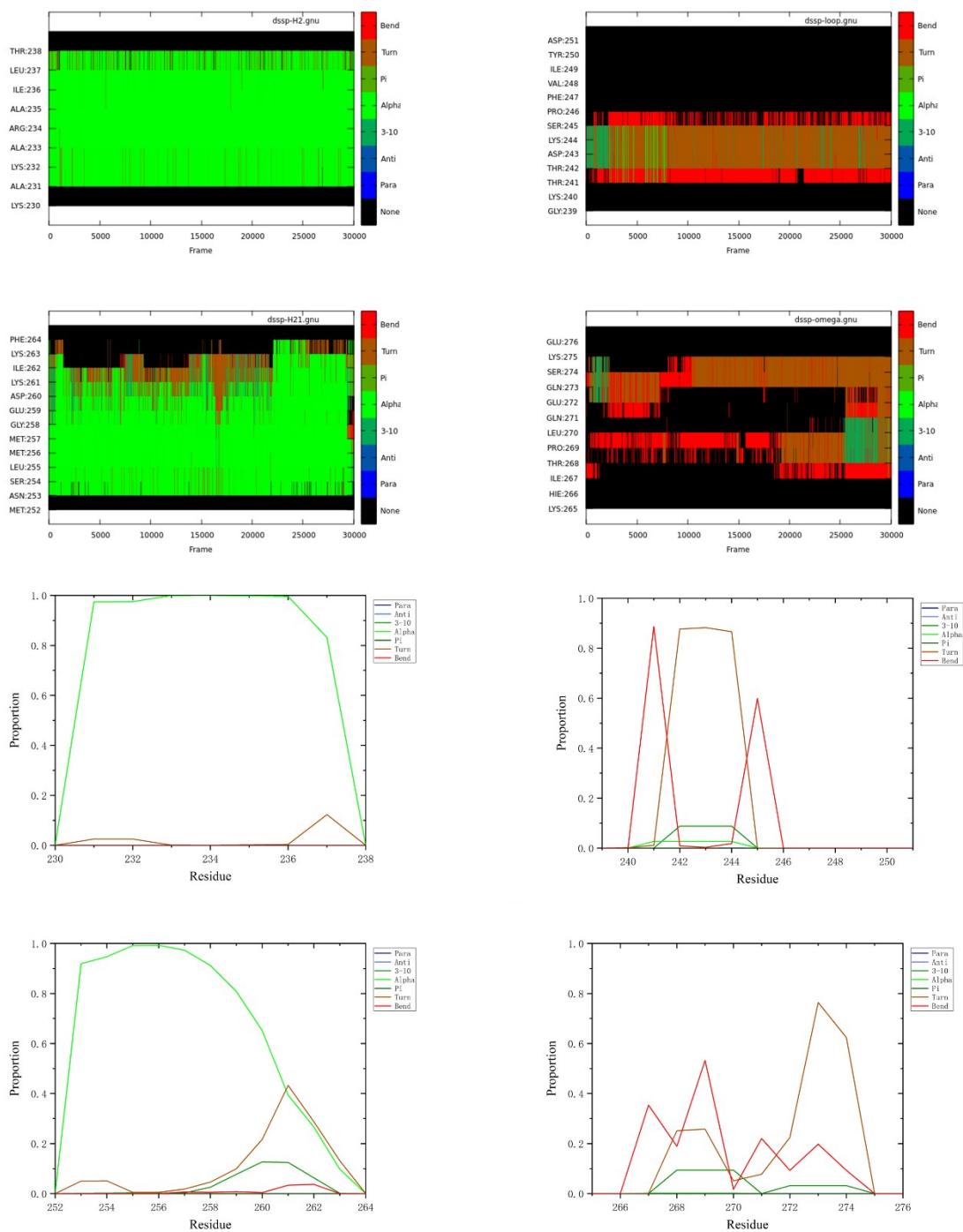
**Supplementary Figure 1.** Ligands clustered in (A) **Full** and (B) **Partial**. **Full**, full active form of PPAR<sub>γ</sub>-LBD, **Partial**, partial active form of PPAR<sub>γ</sub>-LBD. Ligands are represented by stick models. DBZR and DBZS are able to enter and fill the binding pocket of **Full** and **Partial**. For comparison, the orientation of rosiglitazone (RSG) and (2S)-2-(biphenyl-4-yloxy)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (LRG) are shown in ball and stick models, with O, N, C, S atoms being colored in red, blue, green, and dark yellow, respectively.

<sup>#</sup>These authors contributed equally to this work.

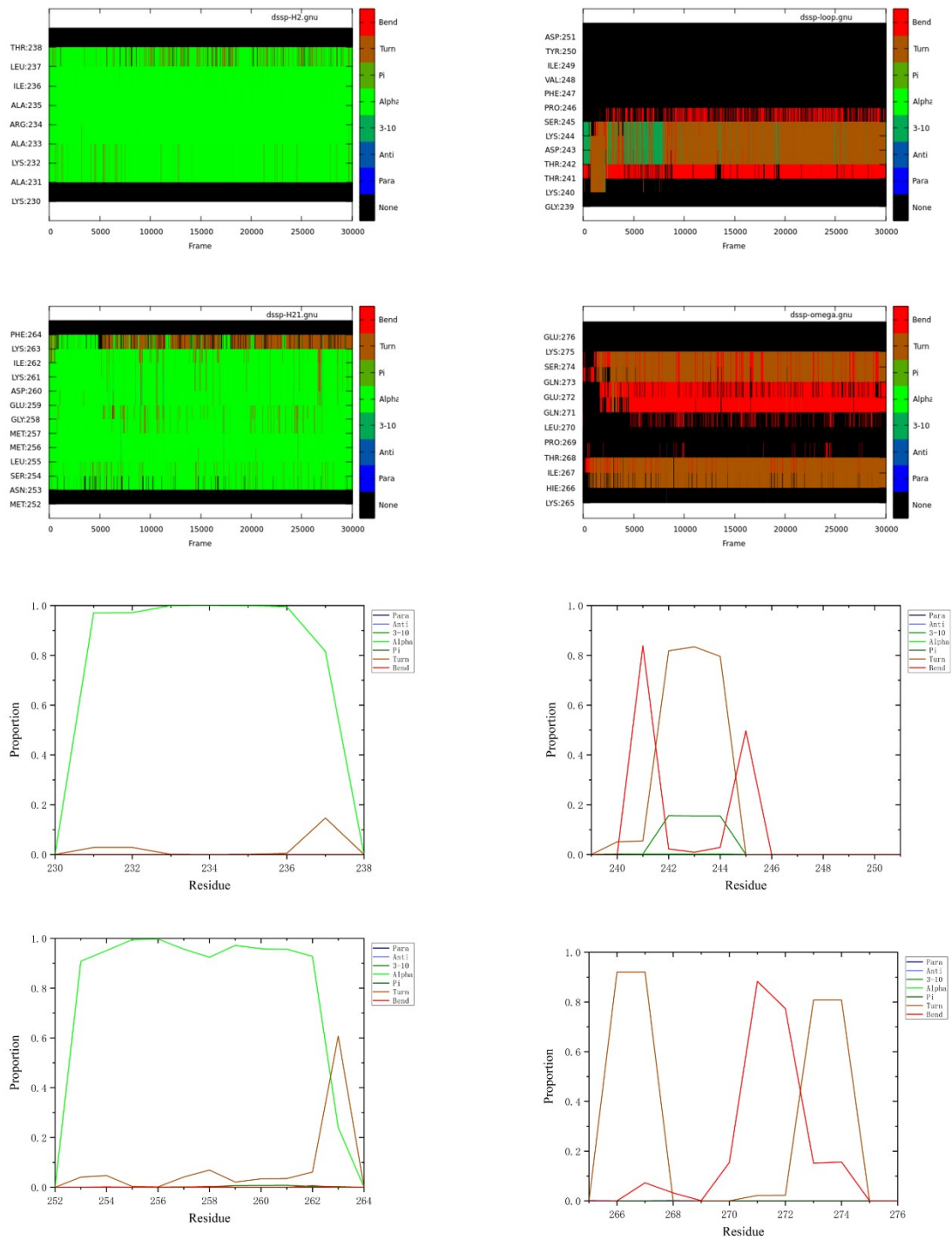
\*Corresponding author. E-mail: [yzws-123@xjtu.edu.cn](mailto:yzws-123@xjtu.edu.cn) (ZW Y)



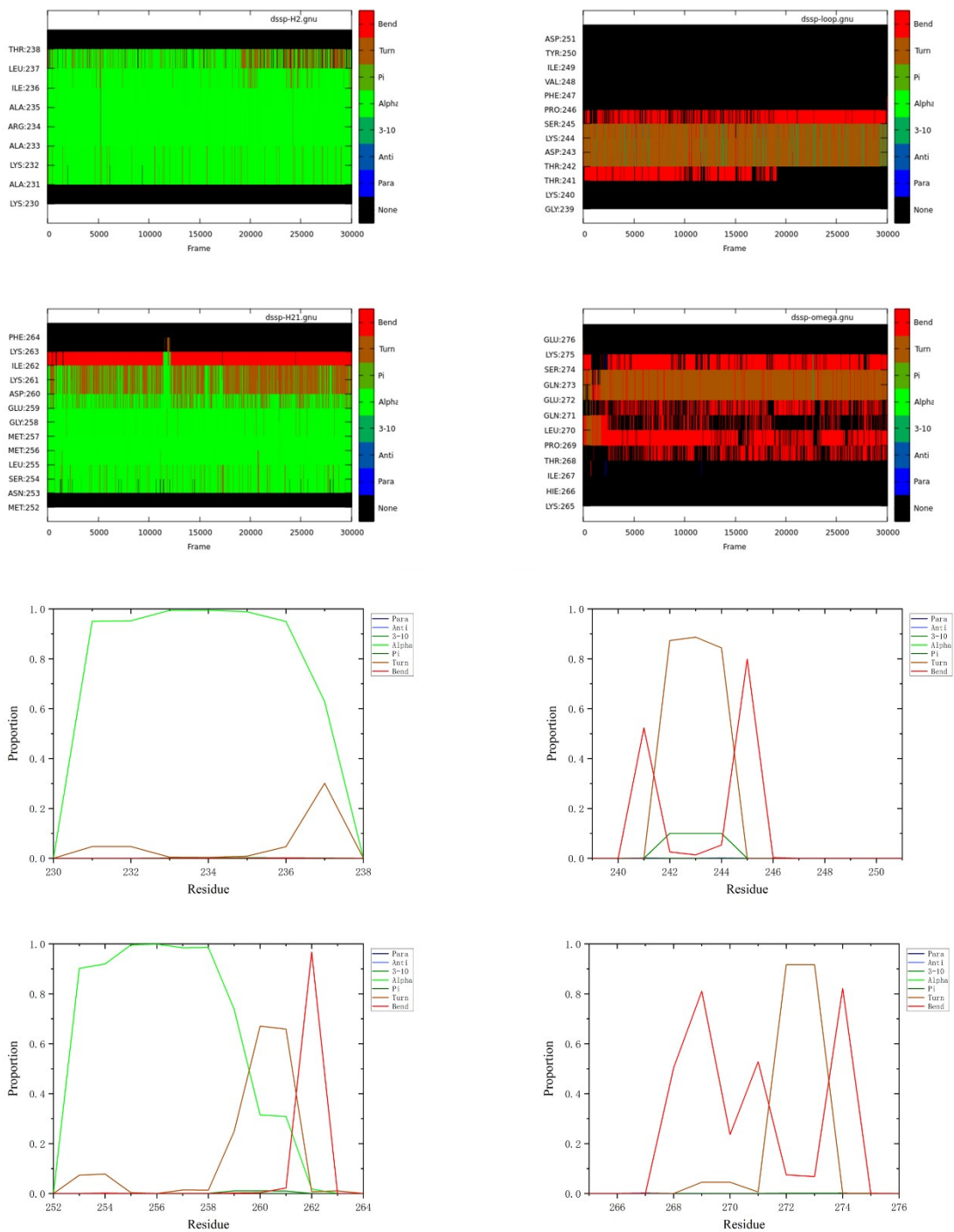
**Supplementary Figure 2.** Backbone-atom root-mean-square deviations (RMSD) and root-mean-square fluctuations (RMSF) per residues of the **Full** (1FM6) and **Partial** (4PRG)-related systems over the 300-ns MD simulations. The values of apo-active form (**Apo**, 1PRG) are shown as a control simulation of PPAR $\gamma$ -LBD in the absence of ligand.



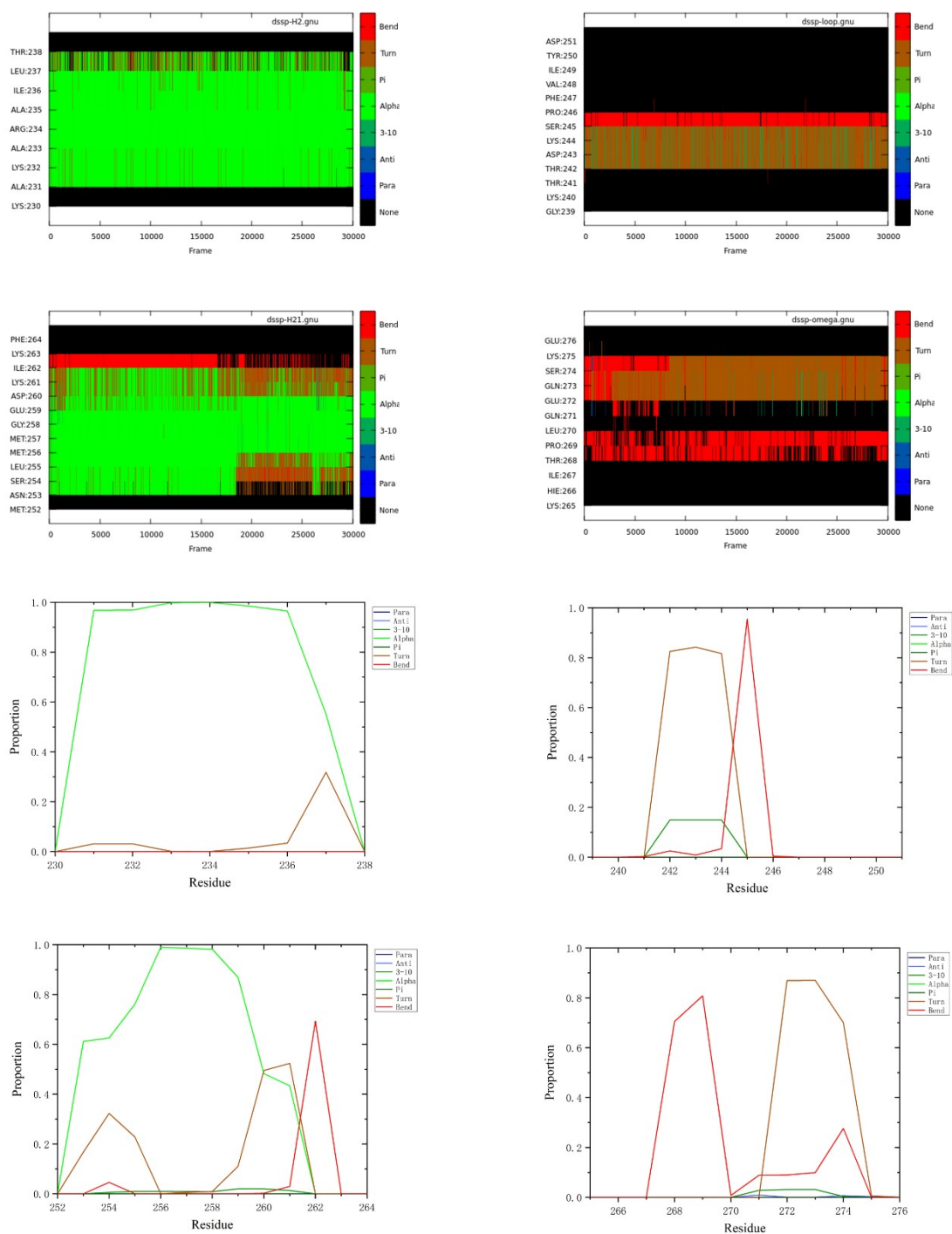
**Supplementary Figure 3.** Secondary structures of H2 (residues 230-238), S245 loop (residues 239-251), H2' (residues 252-264) and  $\Omega$  loop (residues 265-276) in the **Full-DBZR** complex.



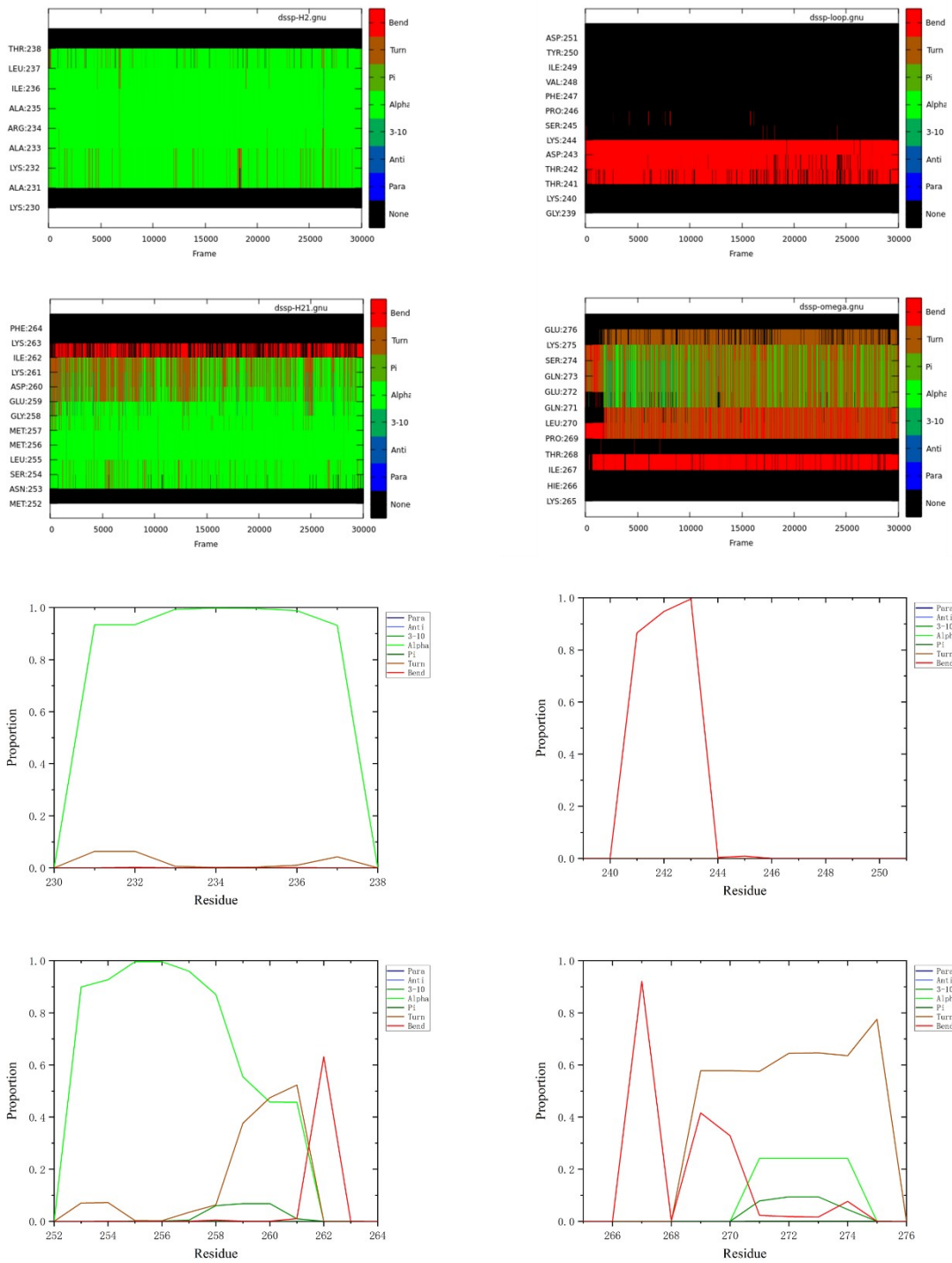
**Supplementary Figure 4.** Secondary structures of H2 (residues 230-238), S245 loop (residues 239-251), H2' (residues 252-264) and  $\Omega$  loop (residues 265-276) in the **Full-DBZS** complex.



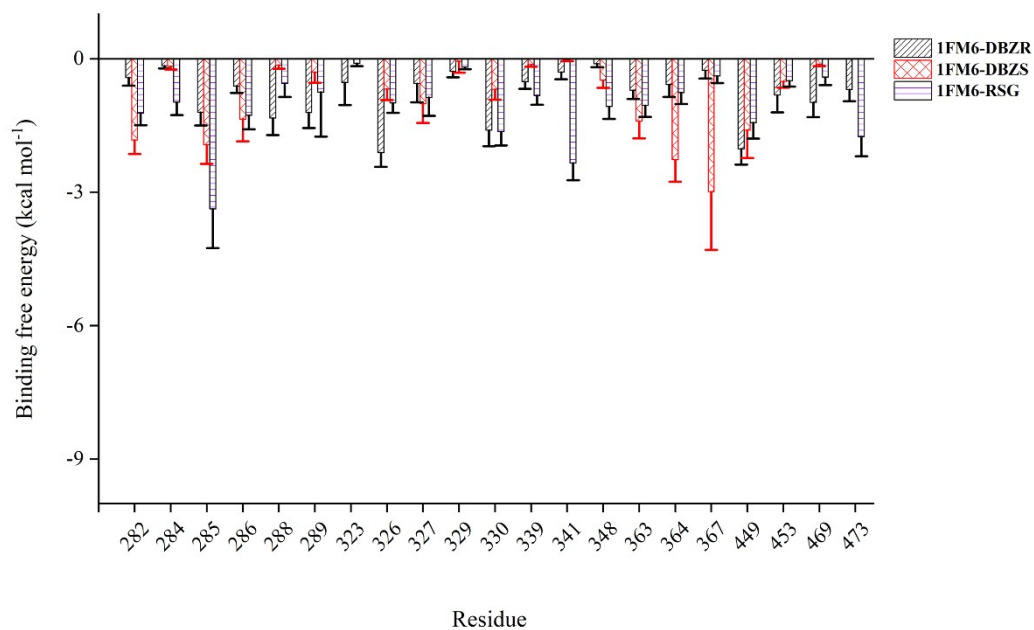
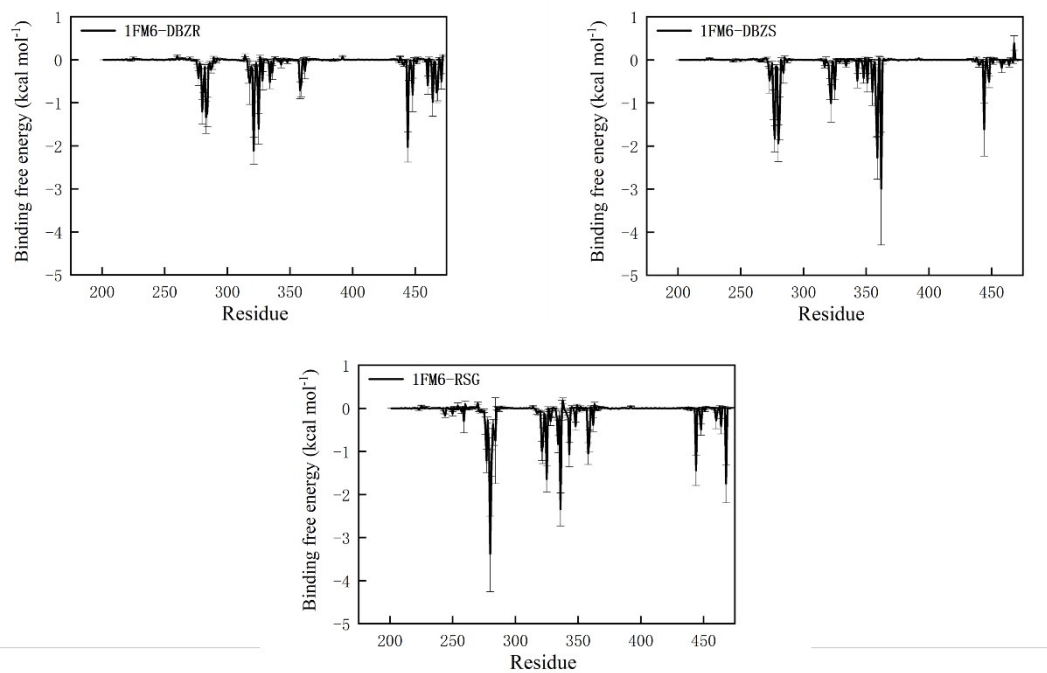
**Supplementary Figure 5.** Secondary structures of H2 (residues 230-238), S245 loop (residues 239-251), H2' (residues 252-264) and Ω loop (residues 265-276) in the **Partial-DBZR** complex.



**Supplementary Figure 6.** Secondary structures of H2 (residues 230-238), S245 loop (residues 239-251), H2' (residues 252-264) and  $\Omega$  loop (residues 265-276) in the **Partial-DBZS** complex.

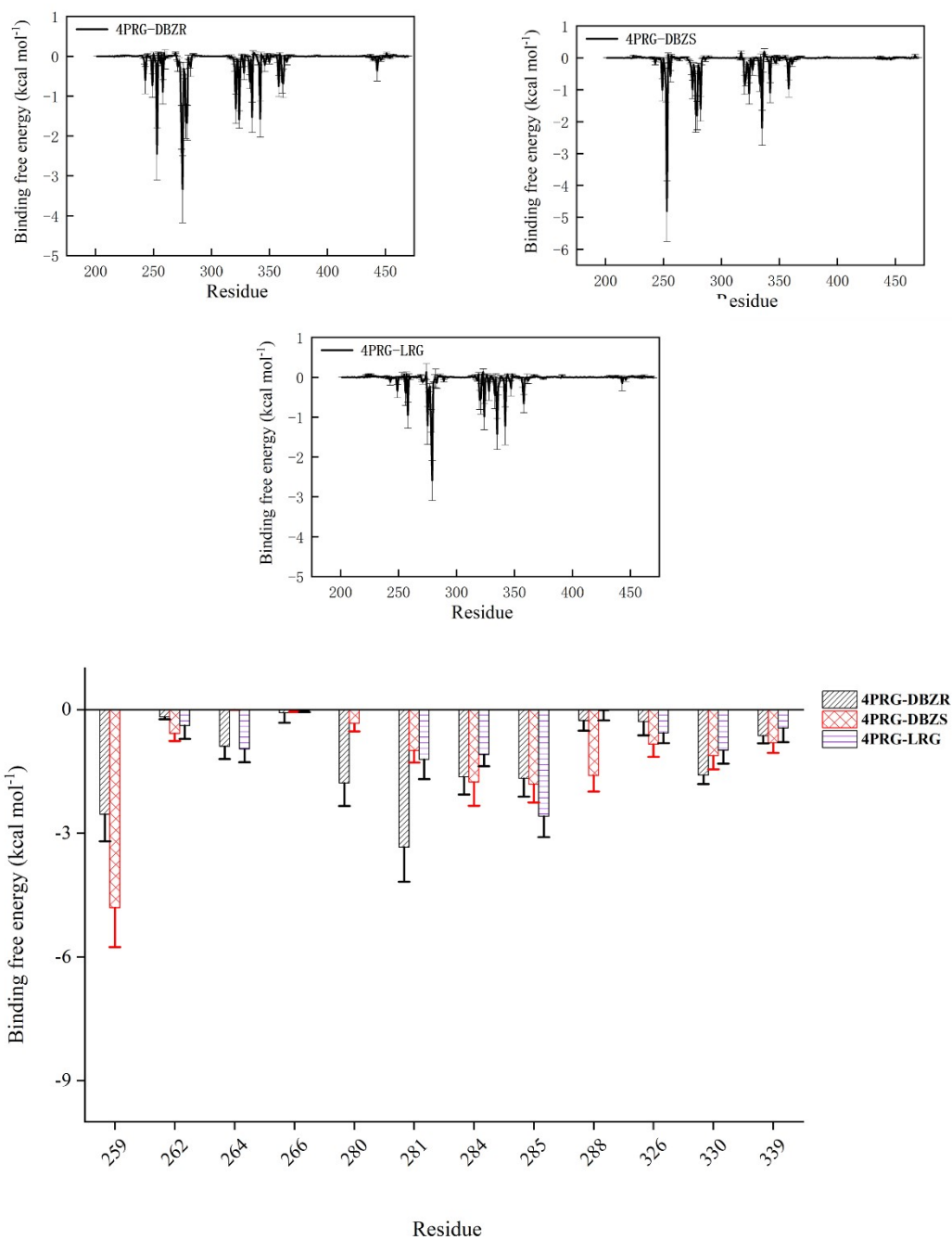


**Supplementary Figure 7.** Secondary structures of H2 (residues 230-238), S245 loop (residues 239-251), H2' (residues 252-264) and  $\Omega$  loop (residues 265-276) in the apo-active form (Apo) of PPAR $\gamma$ -LBD (1PRG).

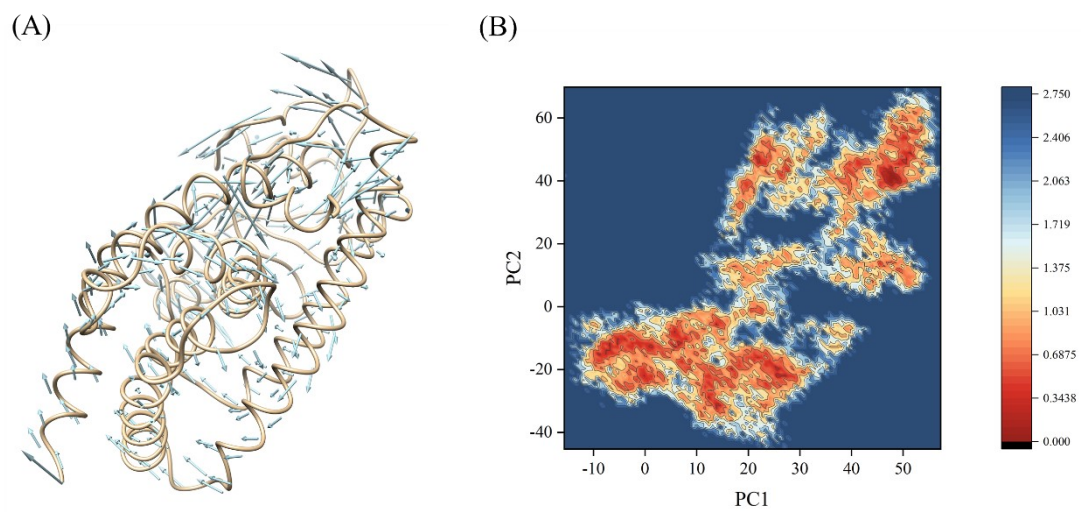


**Supplementary Figure 8.** Average contribution of the residues to the binding free energies ( $\Delta G_{bind}$ ) within the **Full-DBZR** (in black), **Full-DBZS** (in red) and **Full-RSG** (in blue) complexes. All values are given in kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup>, with their standard deviations (S.D.).





**Supplementary Figure 9.** Average contribution of the residues to the binding free energies ( $\Delta G_{bind}$ ) within the **Partial-DBZR** (in black), **Partial-DBZS** (in red) and **Partial-LRG** (in blue) complexes. All values are given in kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup>, with their standard deviations (S.D.).



**Supplementary Figure 10.** Vector field representations of the first principal component (PC) obtained for the protein in the apo-active form (**Apo**) of PPAR<sub>γ</sub>-LBD (1PRG). Conformational landscapes of the protein generated using PC1 and PC2 from the MD simulation.