

Text S1. Energetics of the Im_{H187}H⁺-Gu_{R136}⁺ ion pair in the native structure of mPrP

We estimated the strength of the electrostatic repulsion between Im_{H187}H⁺ and Gu_{R136}⁺ in the native structure of mPrP. As shown in Fig. S6 and S7, once H187 is protonated, Im_{H187}H⁺ and Gu_{R136}⁺ remain in their native pockets during at least 100 ns before one of the two moves out. This speaks for a subtle local perturbation which is then propagated to specific parts of the system. To quantify the strength of this repulsion, we used the Coulomb-type expression [1]:

$$\Delta G_{qq}(r) = 332 \frac{q(\text{Im}_{\text{H187}}\text{H}^+)q(\text{Gu}_{\text{R136}}^+)}{\epsilon(r)r}$$

where the $q(i)$ are the charges of the corresponding groups (+1 here), r is the distance separating them in Å (8 Å here), and $\epsilon(r)$ is an effective distance-dependent dielectric function [2,3]. This expression can be simplified further by using the fact that the dielectric constant typically ranges between 20 and 40 in protein interiors [1,3,4]. This gives an estimates of ~ 1 –2 kcal/mol for the electrostatic repulsion between Im_{H187}H⁺ and Gu_{R136}⁺ in the native structure of mPrP. This is significant compared to the typical value of the folding energy of a protein, and hence has some substantial consequences on the protein structure after a certain amount of time (Fig. S6 and S7).

References

1. Warshel A, Russell S, Churg A (1984) Macroscopic models for studies of electrostatic interactions in proteins - limitations and applicability. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America-Biological Sciences 81: 4785–4789.

2. Schutz C, Warshel A (2001) What are the dielectric "constants" of proteins and how to validate electrostatic models? *Proteins Struct Funct Genet* 44: 400–417.
3. Warshel A, Sharma PK, Kato M, Parson WW (2006) Modeling electrostatic effects in proteins. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1764: 1647–1676.
4. Roca M, Messer B, Warshel A (2007) Electrostatic contributions to protein stability and folding energy. *FEBS Lett* 581: 2065–2071.