Supporting Information:

NMRlipids IV: Headgroup & glycerol backbone structures, and cation binding in bilayers with PE and PG lipids

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S1 R-PDLF and SDROSS experiments



Figure S1: (A) Chemical structure of POPE with the labeling of headgroup and glycerol backbone carbons. (B) INEPT spectra from POPE sample with the headgroup and glycerol backbone peaks labeled. (C) 2D R-PDLF spectra (D) Dipolar sliced from the 2D R-PDLF spectra with the resulting order parameters on top of figures. (E) Experimetal S-DROSS curves giving signs of the order parameters.

1.A, B etc. labels to be put in the figure.



Figure S2: (A) Chemical structure of POPG with the labeling of headgroup and glycerol backbone carbons. (B) INEPT spectra from POPG sample with the headgroup and glycerol backbone peaks labeled. (C) 2D R-PDLF spectra (D) Dipolar sliced from the 2D R-PDLF spectra with the resulting order parameters on top of figures. (E) Experimetal S-DROSS curves giving signs of the order parameters.



Figure S3: Simpson simulaton of S-DROSS curve of β -carbon of POPG.

S2 Evaluation of simulations against NMR experiments

S2.1 Conformational ensembles of headgroup and glycerol backbone in PE and PG lipids

The quality of PE and PG headgroup conformational ensembles in different simulations against NMR experiments is evaluated in figures S4 and S5 using C-H bond order parameters as in our previous studies for PC and PS lipids. ^{1,2} Conclusions are the same for all lipids: None of the force fields correctly captures the lipid headgroup conformational ensembles, but CHARMM36 gives results closest to experiments.

It should be noted that the PG headgroup is biologically abundant R enantiomer in all simulations, while our ¹³C NMR experiments has a racemic mixture. Nevertheless, previous ²H NMR experiments comparing results between different enantiomers concluded that the structural differences between these are minor.³

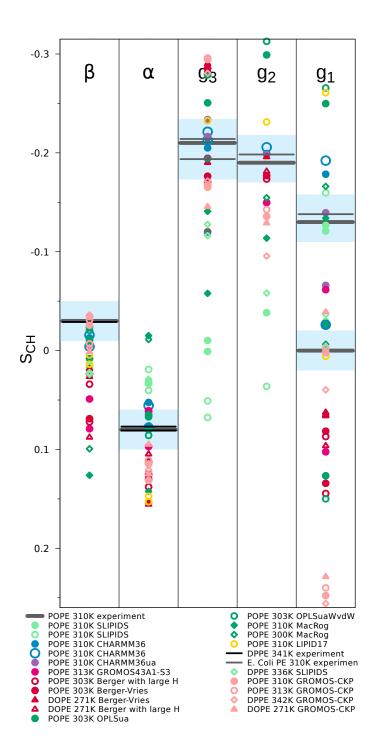


Figure S4: The headgroup and glycerol backbone order parameters of PE lipids from experiments (POPE and signs this work, DPPE from Ref. 4 and E.coliPE from Ref. 5) and simulations with different force fields.

2. This should be clarified as in NMRlipidsI and error bars should be added. Probably larger error bars for united atom models based on the report by Fuchs et al.

 $3. Lipid 17\ data\ should\ be\ updated\ to\ the\ one\ with\ correct\ dihedrals\ reported\ here$ https://github.com/NMR Lipids/NMR lipids IVPE and PG/issues/12# issue comment-756641407

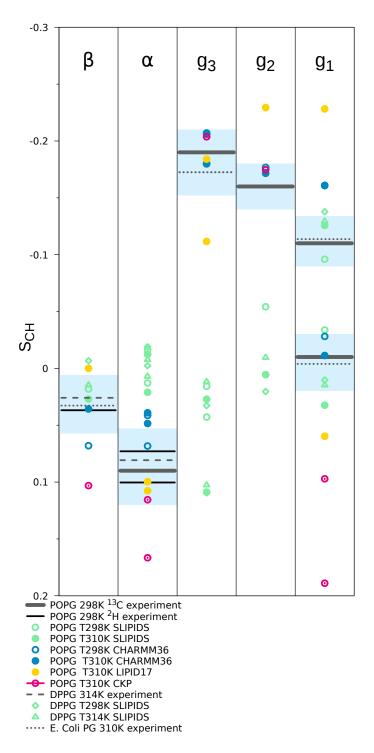


Figure S5: The headgroup and glycerol backbone order parameters of PG lipids from experiments (POPG and signs from this work and from Ref. 6, DPPG with 100mM NaCl from Ref. 3,and E.Coli PG results from Ref. 5) and simulations with different force fields.

 $4. Lipid 17\ data\ should\ be\ updated\ to\ the\ one\ with\ correct\ dihedrals\ reported\ here$ https://github.com/NMR Lipids/NMR lipids IVPE and PG/issues/12# issue comment-756641407

S2.2 PC headgroup in mixtures with PE or PG lipids

Headgroup order parameters of PC lipids are unchanged upon addition of zwitterionic lipids or cholesterol in experiments, but increase upon addition of negatively charged PG or PS lipids because headgroup dipole tilts more parallel to the membrane plane after incorporation of negative charges into the membrane. ^{7,10,11} The response of PC headgroup order parameters to the addition of PE or PG lipids from different simulations is compared with experiments in figure S6. None of the simulations reproduce neither the experimentally observed increase in PC headgroup order parameters with increasing amount of PG nor the related tilting of the headgroup more parallel with the membrane. Similar observations in our previous work for PS lipids were explained by the overestimated counterion binding affinity that neturalizes the effect of added negative charge.² All simulations except Berger-OPLS predict tilting of P-N headgroup outwards from the membrane and decrease of PC headgroup order parameters upon addition of PE lipids. These results are not in line with experiments where the PC headgroup order parameters are not affected by zwitterionic lipids. The good performance of Berger-OPLS simulations in here is surprising because headgroup conformational enemble is not very close to experiments in this model and the response of headgroup order parameters to cholesterol was significantly overestimated by the Berger/Höltje force field in our previous work.1

In conclusion, more accurate force fields are needed to correctly simulate the interactions between different headgroups.



Figure S6: Modulation of POPC headgroup order parameters with increasing amount of POPE (left) and POPG (right) in bilayer from experiments at $298 \text{ K}^{7,8}$ and simulations with different force fields (temperatures listed in tables S3 and S4 are between 298-310 K). Signs are determined as discussed in Refs. 1,9.

S2.3 PG headgroup in mixtures with PC lipids

Changes in other than PC lipid headgroup with changing membrane composition are less extensively characterized in the literature. The β -carbon order parameter in PG headgroup increases mildly⁸ or is unchanged⁶ upon increasing amount of PC lipids (Fig. S7), but experimental data from α -carbon is not available. Also the tested force fields predict very small changes for the β -carbon order parameter, while the P-N vector tilt and its response to the increased amount of PC varies significantly between force fields in figure S7. Therefore, more experimental data and more accurate force fields are still required to resolve the PG conformational ensembles in mixtures with other lipids.

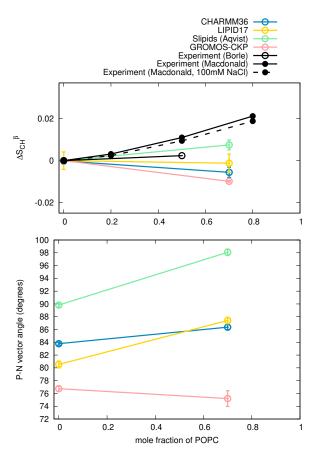


Figure S7: Modulation of PG lipid headgroup order parameters with the increasing amount of PC in lipid bilayer from experiments at 298 $\rm K^{6,8}$ and simulations with different force fields at 310 K.

S2.4 Calcium binding to POPC:POPG mixtures

The changes of headgroup order parameters in POPC:POPG mixtures upon addition of CaCl₂ between different simulations and experiments^{6,8} are compared in figures S8 (molar ratio 1:1) and S10 (molar ratio 4:1). The results are in line with our previous studies: most force fields overestimate the calcium binding,^{2,12} but CHARMM36 with the NBfix correction underestimates the binding affinity,² and the implicit inclusion of electronic polarizability using the electronic continuum correction (ECC) improves the results.^{13,14}

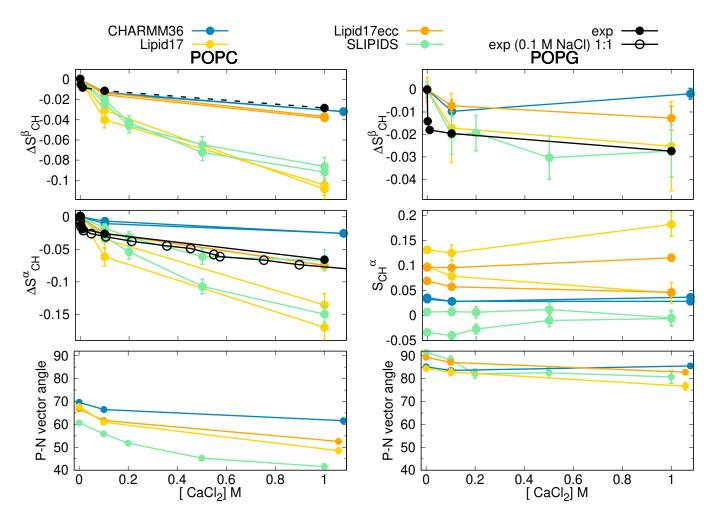


Figure S8: Modulation of headgroup order parameters of POPC (left) and POPG (right) in POPC:POPG (1:1) mixture upon addition of CaCl₂ in 298 K temperature from experiments ^{6,8} and simulations. The β -carbon order parameter of POPC (dashed line on top left) is not directly measured but calculated from empirical relation $\Delta S_{\beta} = 0.43 \Delta S_{\alpha}$. ¹⁵ The changes with respect to the systems without CaCl₂ are shown for other data than for the α -carbon of POPG for which experimental order parameter is not available. Calsium density distributions are shown in figure S9.

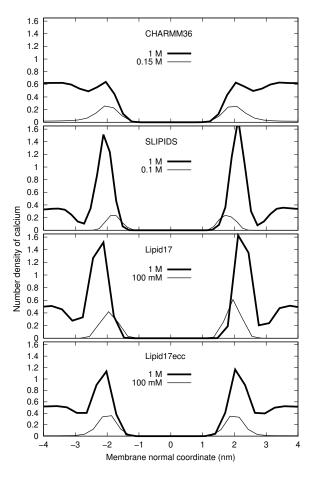


Figure S9: Calcium ion density profiles along membrane normal from simulations of POPC:POPG (1:1) mixtures with different force fields. The changes in the order parameters upon addition of $CaCl_2$ are compared with experiments in figure S8 in the main text.

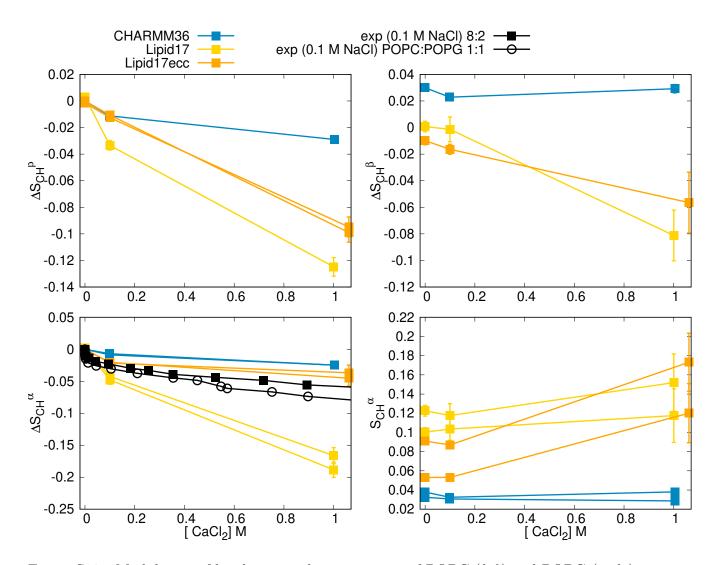


Figure S10: Modulation of headgroup order parameters of POPC (*left*) and POPG (*right*) in POPC:POPG (4:1) mixture upon addition of $CaCl_2$ in 298 K temperature from experiments⁸ and simulations. The changes with respect to the systems without $CaCl_2$ are shown for other data than for the α -carbon of POPG for which experimental order parameter is not available.

5.There is something wrong the Lipid17ecc data at 1M, a new simulation is coming.

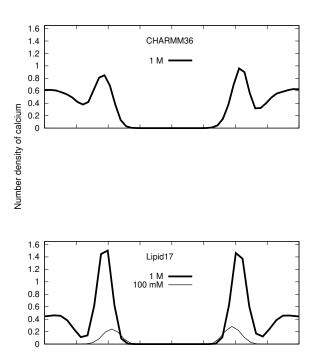


Figure S11: Calcium ion density profiles along membrane normal from simulations of POPC:POPG (4:1) mixtures with different force fields.

 $6. Density \ profiles \ from \ Lipid 17 ecc \ data \ will \ be \ added \ when \ we \ have \ the \ new \ simulations \ at \ 1M.$

S3 Changes in headgroup conformations upon addition of $CaCl_2$

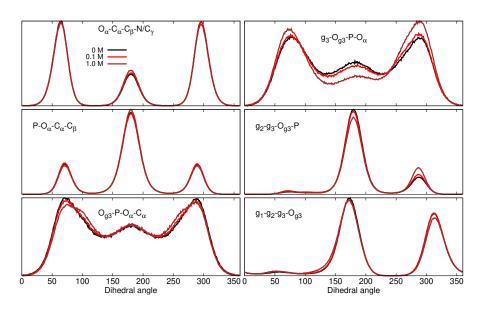


Figure S12: Changes in POPC lipid 17ecc dihedrals with increasing amount of ${\rm CaCl_2}.$

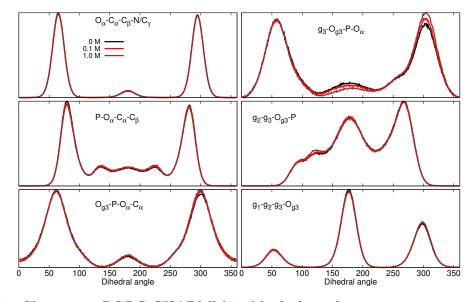


Figure S13: Changes in POPC CHARMM36 dihedrals with increasing amount of $CaCl_2$.



Figure S14: Changes in POPG Slipids dihedrals with increasing amount of CaCl₂.

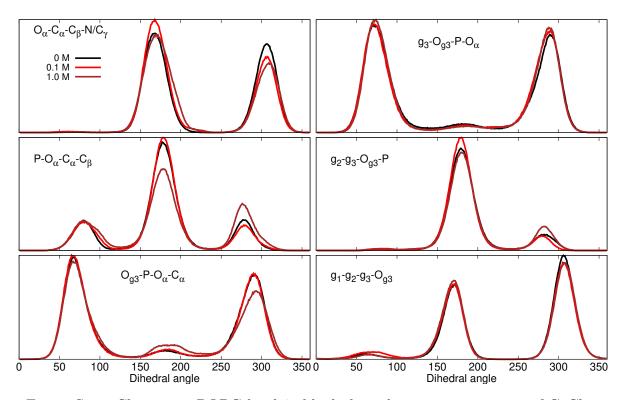


Figure S15: Changes in POPG lipid17 dihedrals with increasing amount of CaCl₂.

S4 Simulated systems

The simulated systems of pure PE and PG bilayers without additional ions are listed in Tables S1 and S2, and lipid mixtures with additional ions in Tables S3 and S4. the simulation data are indexed in a searchable database available at www.nmrlipids.fi, and in the NMRlipids/MATCH repository (github.com/NMRlipids/MATCH). The large set of MD simulation data was analysed using the development version of NMRlipids databank. Unique naming convention for lipid atoms in each force field was defined using the mapping files and analysis for all simulations indexed in NMRlipids databank manner were performed using Python codes.

The C–H bond order parameters were calculated directly from the carbon and hydrogen positions using the definition

$$S_{\rm CH} = \frac{1}{2} \left\langle 3\cos^2\theta - 1\right\rangle,\tag{1}$$

where θ is the angle between the C-H bond and the membrane normal (taken to align with z, with bilayer periodicity in the xy-plane). Angular brackets denote average over all sampled configurations. The order parameters were first calculated averaging over time separately for each lipid in the system. The average and the standard error of the mean were then calculated over different lipids. Python programs that use the MDAnalysis library 16,17 used for all atom simulations are available in Ref. 18 (scripts/calcOrderParameters.py). For united atom simulations, the trajectories with hydrogens having ideal geometry were constructed first using either buildH program 19 or (scratch/opAAUA_prod.py) in Ref. 18, and the order parameters were then calculated from these trajectories. This approach has been tested against trajectories with explicit hydrogens and the deviations in order parameters are small. 19,20

The number density profiles of ions were calculated using the gmx density tool of the GROMACS sofware package.²¹

Table S1: List of MD simulations with PE lipids.

gfiles	22	23	24	25	27	28	29	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	41	42	43	44	45	46	48	49
$f_{\rm t_{anal}}$ (ns)	400	100	100	2×100	100	2×100	100	100	2×400	2×400	100	100	2×400	2×100	2×100	2×100	350	300	2×100	2×100	2×100	2×100	100	100
$^{et}_{\mathrm{sim}}(\mathrm{ns})$	200	200	200	2×200	200	2×200	200	200	2×500	2×500	200	200	2×500	2×200	2×200	2×200	200	200	2×200	2×200	2×200	2×300	200	200
$^{d}\mathrm{T}$ (K)	310	310	310	310	336	310	310	310	342	313	310	310	271	313	303	303	310	300	303	303	271	271	310	310
$^c{ m N}_{ m c}$	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
$^{b}N_{\mathrm{w}}$	2760	25000	25000	15254	9386	<i>خ</i>	25000	25000	3655	3552	25000	25000	4789	3552	3328	3328	5760	5120	3552	3552	4789	4789	25000	25000
$^a\mathrm{N}_1$	144	200	200	336	288	336	200	200	128	128	200	200	128	128	128	128	144	128	128	128	128	128	200	200
NaCl (M)	0	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0.11	0	0	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11
force field for lipids / ions	CHARMM36?	${ m CHARMM36}^{?}$	CHARMM36?	$ m CHARMM36ua^{2}$	$\mathrm{Slipids}^{26}$	$\mathrm{Slipids}^{26}$	$\mathrm{Slipids}^{26}$	Slipids / Åqvist 26,30	GROMOS-CKP?	GROMOS-CKP?	GROMOS-CKP?	GROMOS-CKP?	GROMOS-CKP?	GROMOS 43A1-S3?	OPLS-UA vdW on H?	OPLS-UA?	$ m OPLS-MacRog^{40}$	${ m OPLS-MacRog}^{40}$	Berger-Vries?	Berger-largeH?	Berger-Vries?	$\operatorname{Berger-largeH}^?$	LIPID_{17}^{47}	${ m LIPID}17^{47}$
lipid/counter-ions	POPE	POPE	POPE	POPE	DPPE	POPE	POPE	POPE	DPPE	POPE	POPE	POPE	DOPE	POPE	POPE	POPE	POPE	POPE	POPE	POPE	DOPE	DOPE	POPE	POPE

 $[^]a\mathrm{Number}$ of lipid molecules with largest mole fraction

7.Simulations with added NaCl are not currently used here, maybe should be removed from the table? 11. Citation for GROMOS 43A1-S3? 8. Citation for CHARMM36 PE? 9. Which ion model is used in 24 ? 10. Citation for GROMOS-CKP?

13. Citations for Berger-* simulations?

14. LIPID17 simulations with correct dihedrals still coming

12. Citation for OPLS-UA models?

 $^{^{}b}$ Number of water molecules

cNumber of additional cations

 $[^]d\mathbf{Simulation\ temperature}$

 $[^]eT$ Otal simulation time fT Iime used for analysis

 $[^]g$ Reference for simulation files

Table S2: List of MD simulations with PG lipids.

gfiles	50	51	52	54	55	56	25	28	09	61	62	63
$f_{ m t_{anal}} (m ns)$		100					100		1	100		100
$f_{ m tanal}$												
$^{et}_{\mathrm{sim}}(\mathrm{ns})$	100	200	500	250	200	400	500	500	200	200	200	200
$^{d}\Gamma$ (K)		310	310	298	314	298	310	310	310	310	310	310
$^c{ m N}_{ m c}$	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	49	0	49
$^{b}\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{w}}$	4110	25000	25000	10664	11232	11232	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000
$^a\mathrm{N}_1$	118	500	500	288	288	288	200	500	200	500	200	500
NaCl (M)	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0	0.11	0	0.11
lipid/counter-ions force field for lipids / ions	CHARMM36? 15.	CHARMM36?	CHARMM36?	Slipids / Åqvist 30,53		•		Slipids / Åqvist 30,53		LIPID17?	GROMOS-CKP?	GROMOS-CKP?
lipid/counter-ions	$POPG/K^+$	POPG	POPG	$POPG/Na^{+}$	$\mathrm{DPPG/Na^+}$	$\mathrm{DPPG/Na^+}$	POPG	POPG	POPG	POPG	POPG	POPG

 $[^]a\mathrm{Number}$ of lipid molecules with largest mole fraction

17. Citations and ion model for CHARMM36?

18. Lipid 17 simulation with ions with correct dihedral potentials still coming?

 $19.\mathrm{Citation}$ and ion model for GROMOS-CKP?

 $^{^{}b}$ Number of water molecules

 $[^]c\mathrm{Number}$ of additional cations

 $[^]d$ Simulation temperature e Total simulation time

 $^{^{}f}\Gamma$ ime used for analysis

 $[^]g$ Reference for simulation files

^{16.}Simulations with added NaCl are not currently used here, maybe should be removed from the table?

Table S3: List of MD simulations with PE and PG lipids mixed with PC.

POPC CHARMM367 0 500 2500 0 310 500 100 64 POPCSPOPG (7:3) CHARMM367 0 0 550 25000 0 310 500 100 64 POPCSPOPG (1:1) CHARRM367 0 0 1.08 150.150 298 500 400 66 POPCSPOPG (1:1) CHARRM367 0 0 1.08 150.150 298 500 400 66 POPCSPOPG (1:1) CHARRM367 0 0 360.88 26280 47 298 500 400 69 POPCSPOPG (1:1) CHARRM367 0 0 360.88 2497 451 298 500 400 69 POPCSPOPG (1:1) CHARRM367 0 0 128 8704 0 300 400 70 POPC CHARRM367 0 0 128 8704 0 300 300 400 70 POPC <th>lipid/counter-ions</th> <th>force field for lipids $/$ ions</th> <th>NaCl (M)</th> <th>$NaCl(M) CaCl_2(M)$</th> <th>$^a\mathrm{N}_1$</th> <th>$^{ m w}{ m N}_q$</th> <th>cN$_c$</th> <th>$^{d}\mathrm{T}\left(\mathrm{K}\right)$</th> <th>$^{e}\mathrm{t_{sim}(ns)}$</th> <th>$f_{\mathbf{t}_{\mathrm{anal}}}$ (ns) gfiles</th> <th>g</th>	lipid/counter-ions	force field for lipids $/$ ions	NaCl (M)	$NaCl(M) CaCl_2(M)$	$^a\mathrm{N}_1$	$^{ m w}{ m N}_q$	c N $_c$	$^{d}\mathrm{T}\left(\mathrm{K}\right)$	$^{e}\mathrm{t_{sim}(ns)}$	$f_{\mathbf{t}_{\mathrm{anal}}}$ (ns) g files	g
POPG (7:3) CHARMM36? 0 350 5500 0 310 500 100 POPG (1:1) CHARMM36? 0 0 150:150 31500 0 288 500 400 POPG (1:1) CHARMM36? 0 0.1 150:150 29766 57 298 500 400 POPG (4:1) CHARMM36? 0 1.08 150:150 29766 77 298 500 400 POPG (4:1) CHARMM36? 0 0.1 350:88 26280 47 298 500 400 POPG (4:1) CHARMM36? 0 0.1 350:88 26280 47 298 500 400 POPG (4:1) CHARMM36? 0 0.1 350:88 26280 47 298 500 400 POPG (4:1) CHARMM36? 0 0.1 350:88 26280 47 298 500 400 POPG (4:1) CHARMM36? 0 0 128	POPC	CHARMM36?	0	0	200	25000	0	310	200	100	64
POPG (1:1) CHARMM367 0 150:150 3150 0 298 500 400	POPC:POPG (7:3)	CHARMM36?	0	0	350	25000	0	310	200	100	65
POPG (1:1) CHARMM367 0 0.1 150:150 31329 57 298 400 300	POPC:POPG (1:1)	CHARMM36?	0	0	150:150	31500	0	298	200	400	99
POPG (1:1) CHARMM36 ⁷ 0 1.08 150.150 29766 578 298 500 400	POPC:POPG (1:1)	CHARMM36?	0	0.1	150:150	31329	57	298	400	300	29
POPG (4:1) CHARMM36² 0 350.88 26280 0 298 500 400 POPG (4:1) CHARMM36² 0 0.1 350.88 26280 47 298 500 400 POPG (4:1) CHARMM36² 0 0.1 350.88 26280 47 298 500 400 POPG (1:1) CHARMM36² 0 0.1 36.88 26280 47 298 500 400 POPE (1:1) CHARMM36² 0 0 256 8704 0 300 250 POPE (1:1) CHARMM36² 0 0 128 8704 0 300 250 POPE (1:1) CHARMM36² 0 0 128 8704 0 300 300 POPE (1:1) OPLS-MacRog⁴0 0 0 128 5120 0 300 300 POPE (1:1) Slipid 26 0 0 128 5120 0 300 300 <t< td=""><td>POPC:POPG (1:1)</td><td>CHARMM36?</td><td>0</td><td>1.08</td><td>150:150</td><td>29766</td><td>578</td><td>298</td><td>200</td><td>400</td><td>89</td></t<>	POPC:POPG (1:1)	CHARMM36?	0	1.08	150:150	29766	578	298	200	400	89
POPG (4:1) CHARMM36? 0 0.1 350:88 26280 47 298 500 400 POPG (4:1) CHARMM36? 0 1.0 350:88 24927 451 298 500 400 POPE (1:1) CHARMM36? 0 0 256 8704 0 300 250 POPE (1:1) CHARMM36? 0 0 128 8704 0 300 250 POPE (1:1) CHARMM36? 0 0 128 8704 0 300 250 POPE (1:1) OPLS-MacRog 40 0 0 128 5120 0 300 500 300 POPE (1:1) OPLS-MacRog 40 0 0 128 5120 0 300 500 300 POPE (1:1) OPLS-MacRog 40 0 0 128 5120 0 300 500 300 POPE (1:1) Slipid 26 0 0 128 5120 0 30 <td>POPC:POPG (4:1)</td> <td>CHARMM36?</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>350.88</td> <td>26280</td> <td>0</td> <td>298</td> <td>200</td> <td>400</td> <td>69</td>	POPC:POPG (4:1)	CHARMM36?	0	0	350.88	26280	0	298	200	400	69
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	POPC:POPG (4:1)	CHARMM36?	0	0.1	350:88	26280	47	298	200	400	20
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	POPC:POPG (4:1)	CHARMM36?	0	1.0	350:88	24927	451	298	200	400	71
POPE (1:1) CHARMM36? 0 0 128 8704 0 30	POPC	CHARMM36?	0	0	256	8704	0	300	300	250	72
OPLS-MacRog 40	POPC:POPE (1:1)	$ m CHARMM36^{7}$	0	0	128	8704	0	300	300	250	73
POPE (1:1) OPLS-MacRog 40 0 0 128 5120 0 300 500 300	POPC	$ m OPLS-MacRog^{40}$	0	0	128	5120	0	300	500	300	74
Slipid ²⁶	POPC:POPE (1:1)	$\mathrm{OPLS ext{-}MacRog}^{40}$	0	0	128	5120	0	300	500	300	75
CROMOS-CKP ??? ? 0	POPC	$\operatorname{Slipid}^{26}$	0	0	512	23943	0	298	170	100	92
GROMOS-CKP / ?? ? ? 0 0 500 25000 0 310 500 100 :POPG (7:3) GROMOS-CKP / ?? ? ? 0 0 0 350:150 25000 0 310 500 100 :POPG (7:3) Slipid / Åqvist 26,30 0 0 0 350:150 25000 0 310 500 100 :POPG (1:1) Slipid / Dang 26,59,82,83 0 0 0.1 128:128 12800 23 298 500 400 :POPG (1:1) Slipid / Dang 26,59,82,83 0 0 0.2 128:128 12800 46 298 1500 500 :POPG (1:1) Slipid / Dang 26,59,82,83 0 0 0.2 128:128 12800 23 298 1500 500 :POPG (1:1) Slipid / Dang 26,59,82,83 0 0 0.2 128:128 12800 23 298 1500 500 :POPG (1:1) Slipid / Dang 26,59,82,83 0 0 0.5 128:128 12800 230 298 1500 500 :POPG (1:1) Slipid / Dang 26,59,82,83 0 0 0.5 128:128 12800 230 298 1500 500	POPC:POPE (1:1)	Slipid^{26}	0	0	128	5120	0	298	200	300	2.2
Slipid 26	POPC	_	0	0	200	25000	0	310	200	100	78
Slipid / Åqvist ^{26,30} 0 0 500 25000 0 310 500 100 100	POPC:POPG (7:3)	_	0	0	350:150	25000	0	310	200	100	46
Slipid / Åqvist ^{26,30} 0 0 350:150 25000 0 310 500 100 Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0 128:128 12800 0 298 500 400 Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.1 128:128 12800 46 298 1500 500 Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.2 128:128 12800 46 298 1500 500 Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.5 128:128 12800 230 298 1500 500 Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 1.0 128:128 12800 230 298 1500 500	POPC	$\operatorname{Slipid}^{26}$	0	0	200	25000	0	310	200	100	80
(1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0 128:128 12800 0 298 500 400 (1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.1 128:128 12800 23 298 500 400 (1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.2 128:128 12800 46 298 1500 500 (1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.5 128:128 12800 115 298 1500 500 (1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 1.0 128:128 12800 230 298 1500 500	POPC:POPG (7:3)	Slipid / Åqvist 26,30	0	0	350:150	25000	0	310	200	100	81
(1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.1 128:128 12800 23 298 500 400 (1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.2 128:128 12800 46 298 1500 500 (1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.5 128:128 12800 115 298 1500 500 (1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 1.0 128:128 12800 230 298 1500 500 (1:1)	POPC:POPG (1:1)	Slipid / Dang 26,59,82,83	0	0	128:128	12800	0	298	200	400	84
(1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.2 128:128 12800 46 298 1500 500 (1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.5 128:128 12800 115 298 1500 500 (1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 1.0 128:128 12800 230 298 1500 500	POPC:POPG (1:1)	Slipid / $Dang^{26,59,82,83}$	0	0.1	128:128	12800	23	298	200	400	84
(1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 0.5 128:128 12800 115 298 1500 500 (1:1) Slipid / Dang ^{26,59,82,83} 0 1.0 128:128 12800 230 298 1500 500	POPC:POPG (1:1)	Slipid / $Dang^{26,59,82,83}$	0	0.2	128:128	12800	46	298	1500	200	84
(1:1) Slipid / $Dang^{26,59,82,83}$ 0 1.0 128:128 12800 230 298 1500 500	POPC:POPG (1:1)	_	0	0.5	128:128	12800	115	298	1500	200	84
	POPC:POPG (1:1)	\	0	1.0	128:128	12800	230	298	1500	200	84
			ı								

 $[^]a\mathrm{Number}$ of lipid molecules with largest mole fraction $^b\mathrm{Number}$ of water molecules

20. Citation and ion model for GROMOS-CKP?

21. Upcoming Lipid17ecc with POPC:POPS (4:1) mixture simulations to be added.

 $[^]c\mathrm{Number}$ of additional cations

 $[^]d {\bf Simulation\ temperature} \\ ^e {\bf Total\ simulation\ time}$

 $[^]f$ Time used for analysis

 $[^]g$ Reference for simulation files

Table S4: List of MD simulations with PE and PG lipids mixed with PC.

gliles	85	98	87	88	68	06	94	95	96	26	86	66	100	101	102	103	104
$f_{ m tanal} \; { m (ns)}$	350	250	200	200	198	200	300	300	300	333	300	400	200	200	200	200	200
	400	400	1200	320	718	720	400	400	400	347.8	400	009	300	300	300	300	300
$^{d}\mathrm{T}\left(\mathrm{K}\right)$	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	300	300	300	300	300
$^c\mathrm{N}_\mathrm{c}$	0	47	475	0	22	269	0	47	475	0	54	269	0	0	0	0	0
$^{ m b}{ m N}_{ m m}$	26265	26124	24840	31572	31401	29865	26265	26124	24840	31572	29865	29865	10240	11008	10240	11008	11008
$^a\mathrm{N}_\mathrm{l}$	350:88	350:88	350:88	150:150	150:150	150:150	350:88	350:88	350:88	150:150	150:150	150:150	256	128	128	256	128
$CaCl_{2}(M)$	0	0.1	1.0	0	0.1	1.0	0	0.1	1.0	0	0.1	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
NaCl (M)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
force field for lipids / ions	${ m Lipid17} \ / \ { m Dang}^{47,59,83}$	$Lipid17 / Dang^{47,59,83}$	$Lipid17 / Dang^{47,59,83}$	$Lipid17 / Dang^{47,59,83}$	$Lipid17 / Dang^{47,59,83}$	$\operatorname{Lipid17}/\operatorname{Dang}^{47,59,83}$	$Lipid17ecc / ECC-ions^{91-93}$	$Lipid17ecc / ECC-ions^{91-93}$	Lipid17ecc / ECC-ions $^{91-93}$	$Lipid17ecc / ECC-ions^{91-93}$	$Lipid17ecc / ECC-ions^{91-93}$	$Lipid17ecc / ECC-ions^{91-93}$	Berger? 22.	Berger? 23.	Berger? 24.	Berger? 25.	Berger [?] 26.
lipid/counter-ions	POPC:POPG (4:1)	POPC:POPG (4:1)	POPC:POPG (4:1)	POPC:POPG (1:1)	POPC:POPG (1:1)	POPC:POPG (1:1)	POPC:POPG (4:1)	POPC:POPG (4:1)	POPC:POPG (4:1)	POPC:POPG (1:1)	POPC:POPG (1:1)	POPC:POPG (1:1)	POPC	POPC:POPE (1:1)	POPC:DOPE (1:1)	DOPC	DOPC:DOPE (1:1)

 $[^]a\mathrm{Number}$ of lipid molecules with largest mole fraction

27. Citation and description for "Berger" model?

28. Upcoming Lipid17ecc with POPC:POPS (4:1) mixture simulations to be added.

 $^{^{}b}$ Number of water molecules

 $[^]c\mathrm{Number}$ of additional cations

 $[^]d\mathbf{Simulation\ temperature}$

^eTotal simulation time

 $[^]f$ Time used for analysis

 $^{^{}g}$ Reference for simulation files

S4.1 CHARMM36

POPE 29. Simulation details by M. Javanainen.

POPE with additional NaCl 30. Simulation details by A. Peon.

POPG 31. Simulation details by Ollila.

POPG with additional NaCl 32. Simulation details by A. Peon.

POPC:POPE mixtures Data is available at.^{72,73} 300 K with v-rescale (tau=0.1 ps), 1 bar with PR semiisotropic (tau=4 ps, compressibility=4.5e-5 bar⁻¹), PME order 4 and space 0.12, recoulomb and rvdw 1.0, 128 lipids per leaflet, no ion 33.Full simulation details by Fuchs et al. POPC:POPG mixture with additional calcium 34.Simulation details by A. Kiirikki.

POPC and POPC:POPG (7:3) mixture 35.Simulation details by A. Peon.

S4.2 CHARMM36ua

POPE Data is available at. 25 36. Simulation details by T. Piggot.

S4.3 Slipids

POPE Data is available at. 28 37. Simulation details by T. Piggot.

POPE with additional NaCl 38. Simulation details by A. Peon. I have assumed that ion parameters are default Slipids, i.e., Aqvist, please correct if this is not true.

DPPE Data is available at. 27 39. Simulation details by F. Favela.

POPG Data is available at.⁵⁴ 40.Simulation details by F. Favela. I have assumed that ion parameters are default Slipids, i.e., Åqvist, please correct if this is not true.

POPG with additional NaCl 41. Simulation details by A. Peon. I have assumed that ion parameters are default Slipids, i.e., Åqvist, please correct if this is not true.

DPPG Data in 298 K is available at ⁵⁶ and in 314 K at. ⁵⁵ 42. Simulation details by F. Favela. I have assumed that ion parameters are default Slipids, i.e., Åqvist, please correct if this is not true.

POPC:POPG mixture with additional NaCl 43. Simulation details by A. Peon. I have assumed that ion parameters are default Slipids, i.e., Åqvist, please correct if this is not true.

POPC:POPG mixture with additional CaCl 44. Simulation details by M. Javanainen.

S4.4 Berger

POPE Data is available at. 43,44 45. Simulation details by T. Piggot.

DOPE Data is available at. 45,46 46. Simulation details by T. Piggot.

POPC:POPE, POPC:DOPE and DOPC:DOPE mixtures Data is available at. ^{100,101} 300 K with v-rescale (tau=0.1 ps), 1 bar with PR semiisotropic (tau=4 ps, compressibility=4.5e-5 bar⁻¹), PME order 4 and space 0.12, recoulomb and rvdw 1.0, 128 lipids per leaflet, no ion 47. Simulation details by Fuchs et al.

S4.5 GROMOS 43A1-S3

POPE Data is available at. ³⁷ 48. Simulation details by T. Piggot.

S4.6 OPLS-UA

POPE Data is available at. 39 49. Simulation details by T. Piggot.

POPE with vdW interaction in H Data is available at. 38 50. Simulation details by T. Piggot.

S4.7 GROMOS-CKP and GROMOS-CKPM

POPE Data is available at. 33 51. Simulation details by T. Piggot.

DOPE Data is available at. 36 52. Simulation details by T. Piggot.

DPPE Data is available at. 32 53. Simulation details by T. Piggot.

POPG 54.Simulation details by A. Peon.

POPC:POPG mixture 55.Simulation details by A. Peon.

S4.8 OPLS-MacRog

POPE 56. Simulation details by M. Javanainen and P. Fuchs.

POPC:POPE mixtures 57.Simulation details by P. Fuchs.

S4.9 Lipid17

POPE 58. Simulation details by A. Peon.

POPG 59.Simulation details by A. Peon.

POPC:POPG 60.Simulation details by S. Virtanen or O. H. S. Ollila.

S4.10 Lipid17ecc

61.This is to be finished and POPC:POPG mixtures to be described In ECC-lipid models, electronic continuum correction (ECC) is applied to implicitly include the missing electronic polarizability into the force field description. ^{13?} In practise, this is implemented by scaling the charges and Lennard-Jones σ s of headgroup, glycerol backbone, and carbonyl regions of Amber Lipid14/17 models are scaled by constant factors. Here, we follow the approach that previously improved ion binding to bilayers containing negatively charged PS lipids: [?] ECC-POPC parameters (scaling factors f_q =0.8 and f_σ =0.89 applied to Lipid14 POPC parameters) ¹³ were used for POPC and scaling factors of f_q =0.75 and f_σ =0.89 were applied to the charges and Lennard-Jones σ s of headgroup, glycerol backbone, and carbonyl regions of Amber Lipid17

POPG parameters. The Lipid17 parameters (described above) and initial configurations

were taken from Ref. 60 with the correct dihedral type, and the resulting parameters are

available from Ref. ? . ECC-ion parameters with the scaled charges, 91-93 downloaded from

divinion from 1001. 1. 200 for parameters with the search charges,

 $\verb|bitbucket.org/hseara/ions/src/master/|, were used in these simulations.$

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