Supporting Information

New Insights into the Catalytic Mechanism of Aldose Reductase: A QM/MM Study.

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Complete citations of Refs. 31, 34 and 35

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Protonated HIP110: other snapshots

Snapshot 2



Figure S1 Reaction intermediates of the GLD reduction by AR with HIP110 as studied by the QM/MM model for snapshot 2 of HIP (a) Enzyme-substrate complex (b) Transition state (Distances shown in green, atoms numbers in brown and residues

names in red).

Unprotonated HIE110: other snapshots

Snapshot 2



Figure S2 Reaction intermediates of the GLD reduction by AR with HIE110 as studied by the QM/MM model for snapshot 2 of HIE. (a) Enzyme-substrate complex (b) Transition state 1 (Distances shown in green, atoms numbers in brown and residues names in red).

Snapshot 3



Figure S3 Reaction intermediates of the GLD reduction by AR with HIE110 as studied by the QM/MM model for snapshot 3 of HIE. (a) Enzyme-substrate complex (b) Transition state 1 (Distances shown in green, atoms numbers in brown and residues names in red).

Effect of the basis set and the QM size on selected geometrical characteristics

Although the energies differ, the geometrical characteristics were very similar to previous studies. For the HIP model, the geometries look particularly similar at the transition state (Table S1a). At the reactant state the ligand seem to be in closer proximity to the enzyme in our model as both hydrogen bonds between the oxygen carbonyl and residues His110 and Tyr48 are shorter [1.83 Å and 2.02 Å, respectively], compared to the Lee and co-workers¹² model [2.0 Å and 2.53 Å, respectively]. The hydride is also initially closer to the carbonyl carbon in our model compared to previous results [2 Å and 2.59 Å, respectively]. The same is also observed for the HIE model (Table S1b). At the reactant state the ligand seem to be closer proximity to the enzyme in our model as both hydrogen bonds between the oxygen bonds between the oxygen carbonyl and residues His110 and Tyr48 are shorter [1.86 Å and 1.89 Å, respectively], compared to the Varnai and co-workers¹⁰ model [2.22 Å and 2.64 Å, respectively]. The hydride is also initially closer to the carbonyl compared to the Varnai and co-workers¹⁰ model [2.22 Å and 2.64 Å, respectively]. The hydride is also initially closer to the carbonyl carbon in our model compared to previous results [2.23 Å and 2.49 Å, respectively].

Table S1 Comparison of key distances from Lee and co-workers¹² model (Lee) and Varnai and co-workers¹⁰ model (Var.) to (a) HIP and (b) HIE models. ∆ is the difference between the two results. A threshold of 0.1 Å has established in order to differentiate between small changes (green) and bigger ones(red).



	reactant				TS		product			
	HIP	Lee	Δ	HIP	Lee	Δ	HIP	Lee	Δ	
distances between atoms in the active site (Å)										
d1	1.11	1.09	-0.02	1.45	1.35	-0.1	3.22	NC	/	
d2	2.00	2.59	0.59	1.26	1.34	0.08	1.09	NC	/	
d3	1.83	2.00	0.17	1.61	1.57	-0.04	1.01	NC	/	
d4	1.03	1.00	-0.03	1.07	1.06	-0.01	1.72	1.96	0.24	
d5	2.02	2.53	0.51	1.83	1.75	-0.08	1.72	1.91	0.19	
d6	0.98	0.96	-0.02	1.00	0.98	-0.02	1.00	0.97	-0.03	

b.

	R		TS1		I			TS2			Р				
	HIE	Var.	Δ												
distances between qm atoms in the active site (Å)															
d1	1.10	1.13	0.03	1.54	1.75	0.21	1.96	2.37	0.41	2.22	2.38	0.16	2.49	3.42	0.93
d2	2.23	2.49	0.26	1.34	1.2	-0.14	1.13	1.14	0.01	1.11	1.14	0.03	1.10	1.12	0.02
d3	1.86	2.22	0.36	1.69	1.99	0.3	1.62	1.9	0.28	1.62	1.93	0.31	1.70	2.12	0.42
d4	1.02	1.00	-0.02	1.04	1.01	-0.03	1.06	1.02	-0.04	1.05	1.01	-0.04	1.03	1.00	-0.03
d5	1.89	2.64	0.75	1.66	1.86	-0.2	1.48	1.8	0.32	1.36	1.48	0.12	1.01	0.97	-0.04
d6	0.98	0.97	-0.01	1.02	0.98	-0.04	1.06	0.99	-0.07	1.13	1.06	-0.07	1.71	2.11	0.4

Energies of the minimised snapshots

	Protonate	ed HIP110	Unprotonated HIE110				
Snapshot	1	2	1	2	3		
Potential Energy (kJ/mol)	-154707	-126960	-126077	-155740	-128372		