分子動力学計算を活用したインシリコ創薬

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分子動力学(MD)計算の基本的な利用目的

- 動的性質をみる
 - タンパク質構造の揺らぎ、構造変化(初期構造からの ずれ、慣性半径、二次構造、水素結合数)
 - タンパク質-化合物相互作用解析、Induced Fit
 - エネルギー、圧力、密度、拡散定数、自己相関関数
- サンプリングを行う
 - 焼き鈍し法(シミュレーテットアニーリング)
 - レプリカ交換法
 - 化合物、ペプチドの配座探索、タンパク質の折りたたみ (or 変性)シミュレーション

分子動力学計算の流れ



分子力学計算(基本形)



- 原子から構成される分子を、調和力によって相互に作 用しあう質量の集合体として捕らえる計算方法
 - ポテンシャルエネルギーを定義
 - 小分子から巨大分子まで適応
 - 相互作用項(ポテンシャル関数)や力場パラメータに違いに よって様々な理論モデルが存在

いくつかの代表的な力場

Mainly Small Molecule Biological Molecule MM2/MM3/MM4 AMBER 最も有名な低分子に特化した力場 タンパク質、核酸に向けた最も有名な力場 Tinker CHARMM Polarizable atomic multipole AMBERと同じく有名な力場の一つ Microscopicとmacroscopicのバランスを考慮したパラメータ作成が特徴 electrostatics UFF Gromos 全原子対応の力場 タンパク質、核酸、糖に向けた力場 Momec **OPLS** 歪エネルギー極小化計算 All-atomモデルのほかに、部分的にunited-Cosmos atomを用いたOPLS-UAなど Bond polarization theoryに基づい **ECEPP** た半経験的電荷計算 最初の経験的パラメータカ場 CVFF/CFF 量子化学計算パラメータを取り入れた力場 MMFF Merck社の開発した薬物系化合物にも適した 力場

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生体分子のMDにおける水分子の取り扱い



動的性質をみる:シミュレーションの取り扱い・再現性



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シミュレーションの系、アンサンブル



NVE:ミクロカノニカルアンサンブル 粒子数・体積・エネルギーー定 タンパク質1分子を含む孤立系



NTV:カノニカルアンサンブル 粒子数・温度・体積一定 NTP:圧カアンサンブル 粒子数・温度・圧カー定 タンパク質を10²³個程度含む温度・圧カー定の系

代表的な計算用ソフトウェア

ソフトウェア名	速度	特徴
AMBER	中	使いやすさ、実施例多数
CHARMM	遅	多機能であるが、利用が難しい
Desmond	速	解析用ソフトウェアが少ない
GROMACS	速	商用でも無料
NAMD	中	並列化効率が高い。大規模計算向き

カ場の名前と同じ名称であることが多いので、どちらを指しているのか注意が必要である。例えば、CHARMMのカ場を利用してGROMACSで計算など

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MDの操作手順:AMBERを例に





MDを構造サンプリングに利用する場合

 分子力学、動力学計算(MD)などシミュレーション技術による 配座探索。MD、モンテカルロ法、焼きなまし法等が代表的

MDの軌跡から配座をサンプリング

E [kJ/mol]



Conformational parameter

高温から低温への温度計画による 極小構造の探索



Conformational parameter



MDを利用して結合エネルギー を高精度に算出したい!

作用機序を調べる:長時間 MD?それとも短時間MD?



他の方法と組み合わせてMDを活用する

・ レセプターモデリング	ドッキング計算	・ ドッキングポーズの判定
 Pre-Existingモデル アンサンブルバーチャルスク ポケット探索 	フリーニング	 ・ 高精度エネルギー計算 ・ 相互作用フィンガープリント
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MDによるタンパク質-タンパク質ドッキング計算の最適化



 $http://www.igakuken.or.jp/protein/jpn/research/matsuda-team.html \pounds 9$

MDによるタンパク質-タンパク質ドッキング計算の最適化



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MDによるタンパク質-タンパク質ドッキング計算の最適化



Fluoppi(fluorescent-based technology detecting PPI) assayや Photo-crosslinking法による相互作用残基のマッピング

Desmond (GPU版) 100nsによる最適化

Yamano, K. et al. Site-specific Interaction Mapping of Phosphorylated Ubiquitin to Uncover Parkin Activation. J. Biol. Chem. in press.

MDによるタンパク質-タンパク質ドッキング計算の最適化



MDによる構造最適化とX線構造と予測の比較

Wauer T. et al., Nature 524, 370-374 (2015)

タンパク質-タンパク質ドッキングである程度の構造を予測しておけば、 MDの最適化が効果的に働く

Yamano, K., Queliconi, B.B., Koyano, F., Saeki, Y., Hirokawa, T., Tanaka, K., Matsuda, N. Site-specific Interaction Mapping of Phosphorylated Ubiquitin to Uncover Parkin Activation. J. Biol. Chem. Epub ahead of print (2015).

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ドッキングポーズの正しさをMDで確認する: Post-docking処理



Substrate specificity of microbial transglutaminase as revealed by three-dimensional docking simulation and mutagenesis Tagami *et al.*, *PEDS* **22**, 2009

酵素-基質タンパク質認識の新しい分子機構をシ ミュレーション(CBRC)と実験で検証(味の素)

- ミトコンドリアトランスグルタミナーゼを標的とした
 酵素機能解析へ分子モデリング技術を応用
- ・蛋白質中のGlnとLysの架橋を触媒する酵素⇔分 解酵素、味の素においてTGaseの結晶構造決定
- ・しかし基質認識メカニズムは、不明
- 複数の結合モデルの構築とBlueGeneを用いた大 規模MD計算により検証。安定な結合モデルは、 変異体実験の結果とも一致。
- ・ 触媒機構に必須なオキシアニオンホールを可視 化



http://achem.okayama-u.ac.jp/soc/lecture/catalyticcycle.html LU

ドッキングポーズの正しさをMDで確認する: Post-docking処理



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ドッキングポーズの正しさをMDで確認する: Post-docking処理



タンパク質間相互作用阻害天然物の作用機序解明



Doi, T. *et al.*, "Total synthesis and characterization of thielocin B1 as a protein–protein interaction inhibitor of PAC3 homodimer", *Chemical Science*, 2014, **5**, 1860-1868.

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タンパク質間相互作用阻害天然物の作用機序解明



DockingとMDをバーチャルスクリーニングで融合した例

Okimoto N et al., High-performance drug discovery: computational screening by combining docking and molecular dynamics simulations, PLoS Comput Biol. 2009 Oct;5(10):e1000528.



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DockingとMDをバーチャルスクリーニングで融合した例

Okimoto N et al., High-performance drug discovery: computational screening by combining docking and molecular dynamics simulations, PLoS Comput Biol. 2009 Oct;5(10):e1000528.



Post-Docking処理にMDを活用する際の評価関数例

Dabbadin, D. et al., Bridging Molecular Docking to Membrane Molecular Dynamics To Investigate GPCR–Ligand Recognition: The Human A2A Adenosine Receptor as a Key Study, JCIM 2014, 54, 169-183



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MDトラジェクトリからのドッキング鋳型探索



Mori et al., Chem.Pharm.Bull., 2008

MDトラジェクトリからのドッキング鋳型探索

- -	0		1050/ 1/0	binding energy	y(kcal/mol)
x-z	Comp.	R:	1C50(μmol/l) -	Mod.1	Mod.2
Ę –	1	cyclohexylmethyl	0.030	-75.71	-66.54
	2	n-propyl	0.905	-79.02	-73.26
\rightarrow	3	n-butyl	0.020	-82.23	-74.26
IZ Z	4	n-pentyl	0.007	-83.61	-74.47
« >	5	n-hexyl	0.010	-79.52	-77.68
Z.	6	n-heptyl	0.050	-76.76	-78.78
∖_z f°	7	n-octyl	0.230	-75.81	-79.47
-60 -65 -75 -80 -85		Comp.3 Comp.4	Cemp.5	ignp-1 Comp-	.6 Copp.7 -5.5 -6 -6.5 -6.5 -7 -7.5 -7.5 -8 -8
	Ν	/lori <i>et al.</i> ,	Chem.F	harm.B	ull., 2008

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MDトラジェクトリに基づくポケット解析例

MDpocket: open-source cavity detection and characterization on molecular

dynamics trajectories.

Schmidtke P, Bidon-Chanal A, Luque FJ, Barril X. Bioinformatics. 2011 Dec 1;27(23):3276-85.

ソフトウェアはWebで配布



Schematic representation of the MDpocket workflow. Alpha spheres are detected on different pre-aligned conformations of the protein (dark grey 1 conformation, light grey another conformation). A 1Å spaced grid is superimposed to the alpha spheres and on each grid point the density of sourounding alpha spheres and frequency are tracked.

MDトラジェクトリに基づくポケット解析例

MDpocket: open-source cavity detection and characterization on molecular dynamics trajectories.

Schmidtke P, Bidon-Chanal A, Luque FJ, Barril X. Bioinformatics. 2011 Dec 1;27(23):3276-85.

ソフトウェアはWebで配布



Fig. 1. HSP90 binding site derived from 88 X-ray crystallographic structures. (A) MDpocket pocket frequency map at 50% (blue iso-surface) and 30% (mesh). The red structure corresponds to a crystal structure where the sub-pocket is closed. The green structure has the sub-pocket open. The main pocket (black ellipse) is found in all snapshots. The subpocket (red arrow) is open in 35.2% of all X-ray structures, and the isosurface determined from MDpocket (mesh) appears at 35% of pocket appearance frequency. (B) MDpocket pocket density map (for clarity only the green structure is shown) at two levels of pocket density. The main pocket is found at low (3, yellow mesh) and high (10, blue surface) densities. The subpocket is also found at low (3) densities and a spot (blue surface) can also be seen at high densities despite the fact that the pocket does not open frequently.



Fig. 4. Xenon atoms (orange spheres) from PDB structure 1J52 superimposed with MDpocket results on the myoglobin MD trajectory. Blue isosurface: The pocket frequency map at 60%, which exhibits a close correspondence with all Xe binding sites. Orange iso-mesh: The pocket density map at 2 allows to discern putative migration channels from one Xe binding site to the other.

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Mixed solvent法による薬物結合サイト、タンパク質-タンパク質相 互作用部位予測

標的タンパク質をプローブ分子を混ぜ込んだ溶媒環境 でMDシミュレーションを実施し、タンパク質表面におけ るプローブ分子の局在の密度から薬物結合サイトや、 タンパク質-タンパク質相互作用部位を予測する手法



Druggability Assessment of Allosteric Proteins by Dynamics Simulations in the Presence of Probe Molecules Ahmet Bakan,[†] Neysa Nevins,[‡] Ami S. Lakdawala,^{⊕,‡} and Ivet Bahar^{⊕,†}



Figure 1. Other dev dimensionly, (v) is in using during simulation to exist prefation to you intracting during protein in a teel or simulation and the Aray structure using C also positions, a grid arget resultion is used to measure the probe density (n). (C) A protein free system is simulated to calculate the expected probe density (na) used in eq.1. (D) The binding teer energy for each vertication specification are visible in the map. (E) Interaction specification are visible in the specification are visible in the map. (E) Interaction specification are visible in the map. (E) Interaction specification are visible interaction specification are visible interaction specification are visible interaction specification are visible into a specification are visible interaction specification are visible interaction specification are visible interaction are visible interaction specification are visible into a specification are visible interaction specification are visible interaction areas of the areas in a danged first are shown as larger spheres color-coded by the corresponding interaction energies with the target. Molecular graphics in this study are generated using Chinera.

gare 3. Druggsbility assessment of the p55 binding site when excluded by the MDM2 N-terminal tail. The MDM2 NMR model⁴⁰ (121M model in ribbox representation, and interaction spector from prober minuter simulation 2–1 (Table 52), as upheres, the Adomen in panel A. The coloring here is the same as in Figure 2. The p50 pocket identified an diagraphic is indicated by the MDM2 More trainer is the same as the same as in Figure 2. The p50 pocket identified an diagraphic is indicated by the More trainer (Figure 2) and the same as in Figure 2. The p50 pocket identified and single in indicated by the More trainer (Figure 2) and the probeter satisfies appendix more than the p50 pocket integrated and the overlap of p50 here is minimum 2–8. A protectively. In section panel A interaction more and invariant same trainer is the same trainer interaction more and only by the Verminial tail.

MDによるホモロジーモデルの最適化

Raval A et al., Refinement of protein structure homology models via long, all-atom molecular dynamics simulations. Proteins. 2012 Aug;80(8):2071-9.



Figure 2

GDT-TS as a function of time for unrestrained (light purple) and restrained (purple) simulations starting from the homology model, and for unrestrained (orange) simulations starting from the native state. The horizontal blue lines in each case refer to GDT-TS values of the homology model (lower horizontal line) and of the best refined structure (upper horizontal line) reported by CASPR participants.

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Linear Interaction Energy(Åqvistら)



Johan Åqvist* and John Marelius

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Relaxed Complex Scheme

- McCammon's group
 Lin et al., JACS, 2002他
- 標的タンパク質のアポ状態の MD計算によりトラジェクトリを作 成し、トラジェクトリを利用して網 羅的ドッキングを実施。
 - AMBER with explicit water
 - 10psごとにトラジェクトリを出力
 - Autodock3.0.5によるドッキングと スコアリング
- 実施例:FKBP(FK506 binding protein他)



Figure 1. Librational motion of aromatic side chains in the active site The side chain torsional angle χ (in degrees) is defined by the dihedral o $C_{\alpha}-C_{\alpha}-C_{-}-C_{\alpha}$).



Figure 4. Location of 2 and 9 in the docked complex. 9 was docked in the presence of 2.



a more extensive search for binding modes of **9** that are within a possible linker distance to **2**, while automatically excluding any unproductive binding modes. The final docked ternary complex is in very good agreement with experimental structure.² The relative binding free energy ($\Delta\Delta G = \Delta G_9 - \Delta G_2$) is 2.10 kcal/mol, which is also very close to the experimental value of 2.33 kcal/mol.

Lin JH et al., J Am Chem Soc. 2002 May 22;124(20):5632-3.

高精度結合自由エネルギー計算





タンパク質-リガンド相互作用強度:λ_i



東京大学藤谷先生のご講演内容を参考に作成

最近のMP-CAFEE検証事例

Okada, O. et al., Prediction of the binding affinity of compounds with diverse scaffolds by MP-CAFEE. *Biophys Chem.* 2013 Oct-Nov;180-181:119-26.



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長時間MD vs 工夫した短時間MD

- 長時間MD
 - MD自身は、クラシカルな手法。専用のスパコン環 境が必須(例: DEShawらのAnton)
- ・エ夫した短時間MD
 - 溶媒の取扱いを工夫
 - 構造変化が起こりやすいように工夫
 - MDの行く末を予め指定し、そこに積極的に導く
 - 短時間MDを多数サンプリングし、アンブレラサンプ リングやマルコフモデルで長時間MDに組み上げる

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医薬品分子は、どうやって鍵穴を見つけるか?

JACS

How Does a Drug Molecule Find Its Target Binding Site?

Yibing Shan,[†] Eric T. Kim,[†] Michael P. Eastwood,[†] Ron O. Dror,[†] Markus A. Seeliger,[§] and David E. Shaw^{*,†,4}



D.E. Shaw研究所

 D.E.Shaw氏は、世界最大規模のヘッジファンド D.E.Shaw & Coの創立者。運用資産2.5兆円。現在は、 D.E.Shaw Researchのチーフサイエンティスト。MDのア ルゴリズムやAntonシステムの開発を行っている。同研 究所の運用費用はShaw氏のポケットマネーで賄われて いると言われている。

Anton

- 分子動力学(Molecular Dynamics:MD)計算専用のスパ コン。2万3,558原子のDHFRでは10.4µs/day、11万 6,650原子のT7Ligでは3.06µs/dayの性能を達成。
- これまでの汎用スーパーコンピュータでは、1日かかって 100ns程度に相当するシミュレーションしか出来ず、msの シミュレーションには何万日も掛かってしまうのが現状。



医薬品分子は、どうやって鍵穴を見つけるか?





How Does a Drug Molecule Find Its Target Binding Site?

Yibing Shan,[†] Eric T. Kim,[†] Michael P. Eastwood,[†] Ron O. Dror,[†] Markus A. Seeliger,⁵ and David E. Shaw^{*,†,#}

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医薬品分子は、どうやって鍵穴を見つけるか?



MDによるallosteric drugsの結合予測(DEShaw) Dror RO et al., Structural basis for modulation of a G-protein-coupled receptor by allosteric drugs., Nature. 2013, 503(7475):295-9.



a, C₇/3-phth diffuses freely before binding stably in the M2 receptor extracellular vestibule. The C₇/3-phth position at various times is represented by a stick connecting its two ammonium groups. (Top: C₇/3-phth structure.) b, Typical bound pose of C₇/3-phth (purple). Residues known to reduce binding greater than fivefold upon mutation (cyan) all contact C₇/3-phth more than 90% of the time after it binds. **c**, Typical bound poses for dimethyl-W84, gallamine, strychnine and alcuronium. Ammonium groups are highlighted (blue disks). **d**, Schematic representation of the ammonium binding centres. **e**, Bound locations of modulator ammonium groups (spheres). C₇/3-phth, dimethyl-W84 and gallamine each occupy centres 1 and 2 (grey ellipsoids); strychnine occupies only centre 1, and alcuronium only centre 2. The position of each centre varies slightly depending on the bound modulator because the surrounding residues reposition to accommodate the modulator. The third gallamine ammonium and the second of alcuronium lie outside the two centres (alcuronium cannot occupy both simultaneously owing to its geometry).

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MDによるallosteric drugsの結合予測(DEShaw)

Dror RO et al., Structural basis for modulation of a G-protein-coupled receptor by allosteric drugs., Nature. 2013, 503(7475):295-9.



Accelerated MD(aMD): 短時間MDで効率的なサンプリング

Hamelberg D, Mongan J, McCammon JA. "Accelerated molecular dynamics: a promising and efficient simulation method for biomolecules", J Chem Phys. 2004 Jun 22;120(24):11919-29.



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aMDによるDFG flipの構造変化解析

Insights into MAPK p38alpha DFG flip mechanism by accelerated molecular dynamics. Filomia F, De Rienzo F, Menziani MC. Bioorg Med Chem. 2010 Sep 15;18(18):6805-12



Figure 2. RMSD value evolution: RMSD value of all the DFG motif atoms (red curve, RMSD-in) and backbone DFG motif atoms (blue curve) calculated with respect to the corresponding atoms in the initial DFG-in conformation (PDB ID: <u>1P38</u>), during the AMD simulation.



Figure 3. Ramachandran plot for the ϕ and ψ angles of D¹⁶⁸ in the experimental (yellow; PDB ID: <u>1WBT</u>, <u>1WBN</u>, <u>1W82</u>, <u>1W83</u>, <u>1WBS</u> and computed (red) p38 α DFG-out conformation; in the experimental p38 α DFG-in conformation (green; PDB ID: <u>1P38</u>, <u>3D7Z</u>, <u>3D56</u>, <u>2ZAZ</u>, <u>1BMK</u>, <u>1BL6</u>); in the X-ray structures of a representative crystal complex (orange; PDBID: <u>3IW6</u>) and in the DFG mutants F169G and F169R (pink; PDBID: <u>2PV8</u> and <u>2PTJ</u>), which present DFG intermediate conformations, named DFG-in between' and α -DFG-out, respectively; and in the computed pseudo-DFG-out conformation (blue). The inner contours (cyan) enclose preferred conformational regions, and the outer contours (pink) enclose allowed regions for all amino acids but prolines and glycines.

aMDによるDFG flipの構造変化解析

Insights into MAPK p38alpha DFG flip mechanism by accelerated molecular dynamics. Filomia F, De Rienzo F, Menziani MC.

Bioorg Med Chem. 2010 Sep 15;18(18):6805-12



目的とする構造が明らかな場合に有効 Steering vectorsを与えたMD (Gromacsで設定可能)



Figure 6. Mechanism proposed for the transition from the DFG-in conformation (a) to the DFG-out conformation (f) through the intermediate pseudo-DFG-out conformations. (b to e). The orientation of the highlighted residues are referred to Fig. 1. The DFG-loop and the active site residues are in sticks with colour code: C atoms: green; N atoms: blue; O atoms: red; H atoms white. H-bonds are indicated with red dotted lines: cation-n interactions are indicated with blue dotted lines. The orange arrows in (a) point out the directions of the applied vectors.

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GPCRを標的としたMD計算



GB溶媒和によるMD:大きな構造変化



FIGURE 2

Snapshots from molecular dynamics simulations of inhibitor-bound and free protease, and from simulations following the manual docking of the inhibitor into the binding site. The 'closed' conformation (a) is represented by an ensemble of closed structures with high similarity (f). By contrast, the 'semi-open' conformation (b) represents a much more flexible ensemble (g) with larger fluctuations of the flaps. These eventually lead to full opening of flaps (c,d); the 'open' form is transient and returns to the semi-open conformation (e). When the inhibitor is manually placed into a binding site (h), it induces an asymmetric flap closure with initial closing of one of the flaps (i), finally converting to the fully closed form (j) with flaps pulled into the binding site and flap handedness appropriate for the closed state.

Targeting Structural Flexibility in HIV-1 protease inhibitor binding (Hornak and Simmerling, DDT 12, 2007)

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GB溶媒和によるMD:大きな構造変化



30ns程度!

Fig. 4. Flaps RMSD and flap tips distance for free HIV-PR simulation started from a semiopen crystal structure. Snapshots (cartoon diagrams, side view) along the trajectory (cyan) are shown overlapped on the semiopen crystal structure (gray). Surface representations (top view) depict flap handedness and access to the active site, with the two flaps in green/orange and the catalytic Asp-25/25' in yellow. The semiopen conformation is prevalent (low RMSDs for red line). Note that the transiently sampled closed structure (structure b) has the flap handedness characteristic of bound (closed) crystal structures, even though flaps do not become fully pulled into the active site in this simulations. Large flap openings are sampled (structures c–e), with flap tip distances reaching \sim 30 Å and subsequently returning to the semiopen form (structures e–f).

HIV-1 protease flaps spontaneously open and reclose in molecular dynamics simulations

PNAS | January 24, 2006 | vol. 103 | no. 4 | 915-920

Viktor Hornak*, Asim Okur[†], Robert C. Rizzo^{‡§}, and Carlos Simmerling*^{†§¶}

膜GBによる膜への相互作用予測

GBSA/IM model (Spassov et al., 2002)



- Approximate membrane as a planar dielectric slab
- · Assume membrane has same dielectric constant as protein
- Approximate effective atomic Born radii (α) for the membrane as a simple empirical function

膜を誘電体として近似し(膜GBエネルギー)MD計算。 脂質の粘性高い→近似により1億倍以上高速化。構 造だけでなく、膜中での配置(深さ・向き)も一致



IkedaK, KamedaT et al: JPC b (2011)

2015年12月2日

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Supervised Molecular Dynamics(SuMD):短い計算時間でGPCR-Ligand結 合シミュレーションを行う方法

Sabbadin D1, Moro S. "Supervised Molecular Dynamics (SuMD) as a Helpful Tool To Depict GPCR-Ligand Recognition Pathway in a Nanosecond Time Scale., J Chem Inf Model. 2014 Feb 24;54(2):372-6



Supervised Molecular Dynamics(SuMD):短い計算時間でGPCR-Ligand結 合シミュレーションを行う方法

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Electrostatic (A, B) and hydrophobic (C, D) contributions to the interaction energy of each receptor residue involved in the binding with the high affinity hA2A AR antagonists ZM241385 and T4G during the metabinding sites recognition process. Contributions to ligand binding were calculated during the first 15 ns of SuMD simulations. Ribbon representation is viewed from the extracellular side, and hydrogen atoms are not displayed.

RAMD Steered MDを用いたUnbinding解析

Unbinding of retinoic acid from the retinoic acid receptor by random expulsion molecular dynamics.

Carlsson P, Burendahl S, Nilsson L. Biophys J. 2006 Nov 1;91(9):3151-61.

Random Acceleration MD (RAMD)を Retinoic Acid Receptorとligandの Unbindingメカニズム解析に活用

- Retinoic acid ligand can unbind the receptor without causing major conformational changes.
- None of the pathways exit close to helix 12
 - A binding/unbinding mechanism, different to the previously suggested mechanism

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2015年12月2日
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自由エネルギー地形解析

Kondo HX et al., Free-energy landscapes of protein domain movements upon ligand binding. J Phys Chem B. 2011 Jun 16;115(23):7629-36.

いくつかの構造状態からMDを実施。アンブレラサンプリングにより、自由エネル ギー(Potential of mean force)を算出し自由エネルギー地形解析を実施

Figure 1. Two representative models for protein conformational change, the induced-fit and preexisting equilibrium dynamics models. The horizontal and vertical axes represent conformational change and ligand binding, respectively. The pathways 1-2-3 and 1-3-4 represent the induced-fit and preexisting equilibrium dynamics models, respectively.

Figure 2. Crystal structures of the model proteins in the apo and holo states. (a) Front view of the crystal structures of lysine/arginine/ ornithine-binding protein (LAOBP) in the presence and absence of the ligand (right and left, respectively). (b) Front view of the X-ray structures of maltose/maltodextrin-binding protein (MBP) in the presence and absence of the ligand (right and left, respectively). The residues from 170 to 175 (loop region) and those from 95 to 101 are colored blue. These are the important residues for domain movement for MBP, and the details are explained in Figure 10.

アンブレラサンプリング

自由エネルギー地形解析

Kondo HX et al., Free-energy landscapes of protein domain movements upon ligand binding. J Phys Chem B. 2011 Jun 16;115(23):7629-36.

MDのトラジェクトリで主成分分析を行い、反応座標を定義

自由エネルギー地形解析

Kondo HX et al., Free-energy landscapes of protein domain movements upon ligand binding. J Phys Chem B. 2011 Jun 16;115(23):7629-36.

Figure 5. Free-energy landscapes of LAOBP. Free-energy landscape of the apo (upper) and holo (lower) states. As the first PC value increases, the degree of domain closure increases. $X_{\rm Apo}$ and $X_{\rm Holo}$ represent the open (apo) and closed (holo) crystal structures, respectively, and the region around the circle drawn with a broken line represents the semiclosed conformation. Contour lines are drawn at every 2 kcal/mol. O, S, and SC indicate the open, saddle, and semiclosed conformations, respectively.

反応座標に沿ってアンブレラサンプリングを 実施。自由エネルギー地形を作成

2015年12月2日

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クラウドを用いた部分MD計算とマルコフモデルによる統合

Cloud-based simulations on Google Exacycle reveal ligand modulation of GPCR activation pathways. R act Kohlhoff K.J. et al., Nat Chem. 2014; 6:15-21 3000 State MSM 10 State MSM ■Google Exacylceクラウド環境で短時間MDを多数発 生させ、マルコフモデルによってマイクロ~ミリ秒相当 のMDシミュレーションに構築した ■β2アドレナリン受容体(GPCR)に適用し、DEShawら の長時間MDの結果や実験結果と比較 ■活性型から不活性型への構造変化パスウェイを構築 d Agonist Inverse Agonist Markov State models and high flux activation pathways for agonist and inverse agonist bound simulations Network representation of the 3000 state MSM built from the simulations of agonist bound GPCR with each circle representing an individual conformational state. (b) 10 State MSMs build from the 3000 state MSMs using spectral d high thways for agonist and inv their membership in the coarse-grained 10 state MSM. The weight of arrow indicates the transition probability between states. (c) Pathways are shown as states (circles) connected along the 3-D reaction coordinate used, in part, to build the MSM. Pathway connections are scaled by the path flux relative to the highest flux in black, for inverse agonist pathways, red is 61% and orange is 51% of the max; for agonist red 44% and orange: 35%. (d) Mutual information networks of dynamically correlated residues. Black lines indicate connected residue pairs, and only helices 3-7 are shown in the image for clarity. Agonist bound simulations reveal a network of residues that connect the extra and intra cellular parts of the receptor to stabilize active states, whereas inverse agonist teliminates these connections and block activation. clustering methods to identify kinetically relevant states. The circles in the 3000 state MSM are colored according to their membership in the coarse-grained 10 state MSM. The weight of arrow indicates the transition probability betwee

MDトラジェクトリ-を活用したアンサンブルドッキング

Fig. 3. Log-linear plot of fragment rank averages and standard deviations of ranks in the ensemble docking approach for A) the D3 receptor and B) for the H4 receptor. Rank standard deviation is plotted against rank average calculated from the ranks obtained in the representative receptor structures for the 12,905 fragments. Markers are size and color coded by the number of receptor frames in which the fragment fell within the top 1% of the ranked library. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

MDは20ns実施。リガンド周辺5Aのアミノ酸残 基のクラスタリングにより代表構造を決定

Table 1

Hit rate statistics for the two receptors considered in this study. Hits are defined as showing higher than 20% inhibition in the D3 and H4 radioligand binding assays.

	D3	H4
Combined hit rate	25/92 (27%)	15/85 (18%)
Single structure hit rate	9/50 (18%)	11/50 (22%)
Ensemble docking hit rate	18/56 (32%)	8/50 (16%)
Overlap between hit sets	2/25 (8%)	4/15 (27%)

Vass M et al., Eur J Med Chem. 2014 Apr 22;77:38-46

MDで得られた揺らぎ情報をファルマコフォアへ

Deng J et al., Dynamic pharmacophore model optimization: identification of novel HIV-1 integrase inhibitors. J Med Chem. 2006 Mar 9;49(5):1684-92.

- 超並列計算環境を用いた大規模MD計算が注目を浴びているが、サンプリング効率の高いaMDや、suMD、マルコフ 過程による長時間MDシミュレーションの構築も発展してきている
 - 目的に応じた分子シミュレーション技術の使い分けが重要
- MD計算とポケット解析を組み合わせた、Druggable pocket予測や、Induced-fitモデルが今後も注目される。
- エネルギー評価は重要であるが、ファルマコフォアや相互 作用フィンガープリントなどの表現方法を分子設計に役立 てることも重要

2015年12月2日

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