Simulating Receptor-Flexible Small Molecule binding Using AutoDock

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Goals of Docking

Fitting a small molecular (drug molecule) into a protein

Docking two proteins together

novel inhibitor discovery using molecular databases

Things U need

1) Structures of protein/small molecule

Molecule	Databases	Method
Protein/DNA	PDB	x-ray, NMR
Small Molecules	CSD	x-ray

2) Software:

Program to do docking: Dock, AutoDock Ludi, FlexX 3D-Dock etc.

3) Powerful Computers: CPU, disk-space etc.

?s to ask before docking:

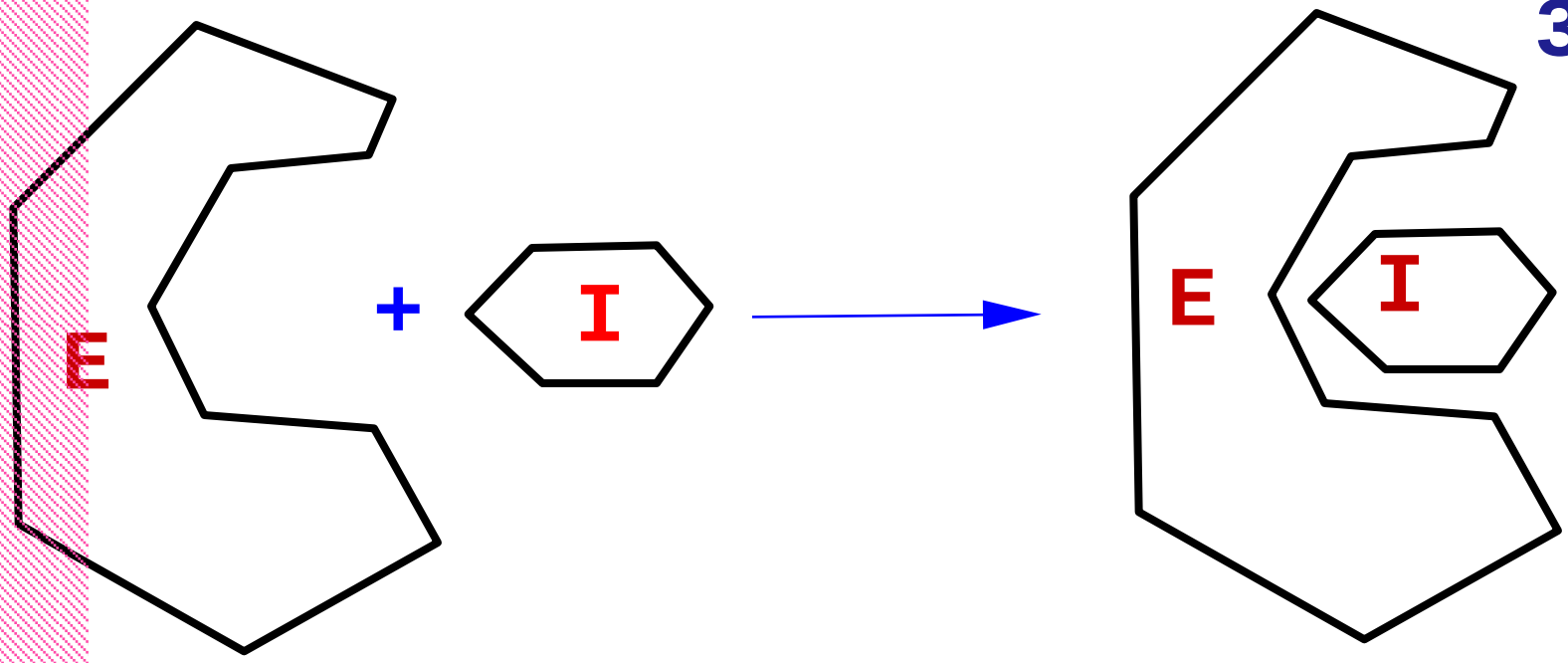
Critical analysis of the protein structures

What to do with bound ions, water molecules? Remove them? Why?

Crystal structure – Rigid nature– bound ions and water are held in the active site. Are they valid configurations?

Resolution of the structure? High resolution/thermal factors

NMR: Which conformation/model to choose?



E + I --> [E--I]

Loosely bound complex

The docking activity gives the proteins the ability to promote and inhibit(or accelerate or prevent) certain chemical reactions.

Importance:

Designing bioactive compounds,
Computer-Aided Drug design
.....
.....
..... and many more

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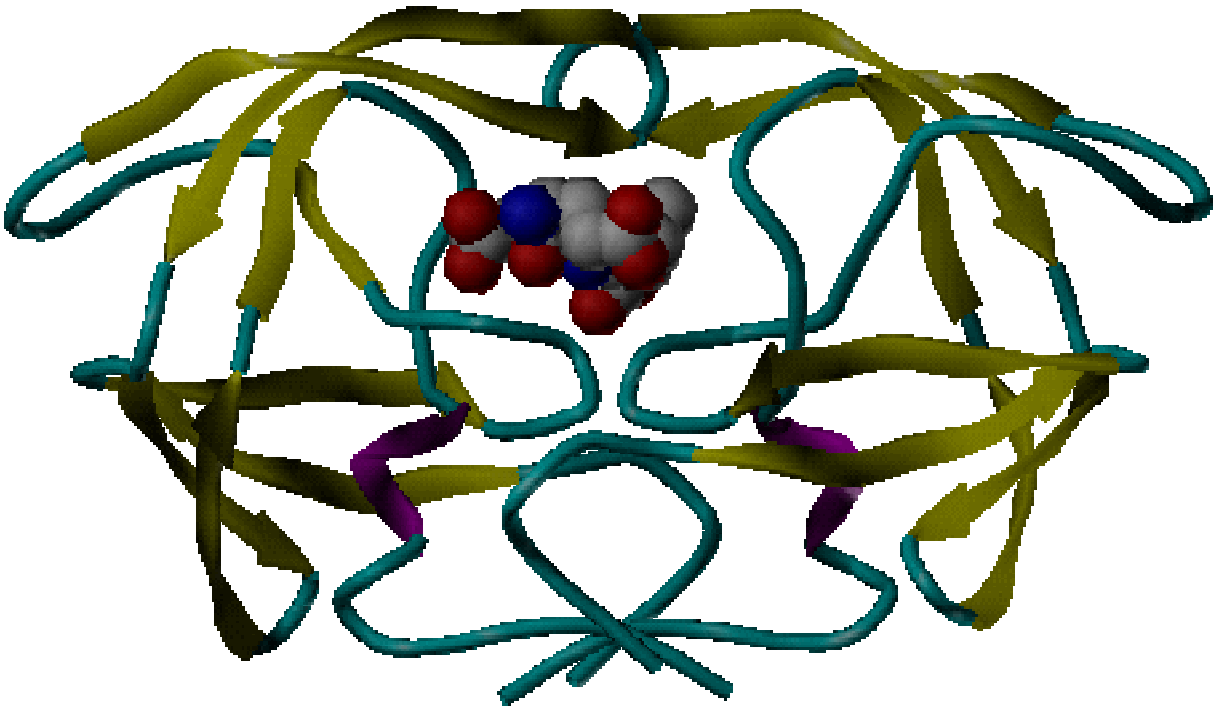
Applications: Drug Design



HIV-Protease complex with tripeptide inhibitor

Things we know:

a) HIV protease: enzyme in the AIDS virus, important for its replication
b) Chemical reaction takes place in protease at an active site
c) Inhibitor drugs bind to the active site and block the functioning

?s we ask:

a) Binding affinity of the drug
b) What has to be changed for better binding

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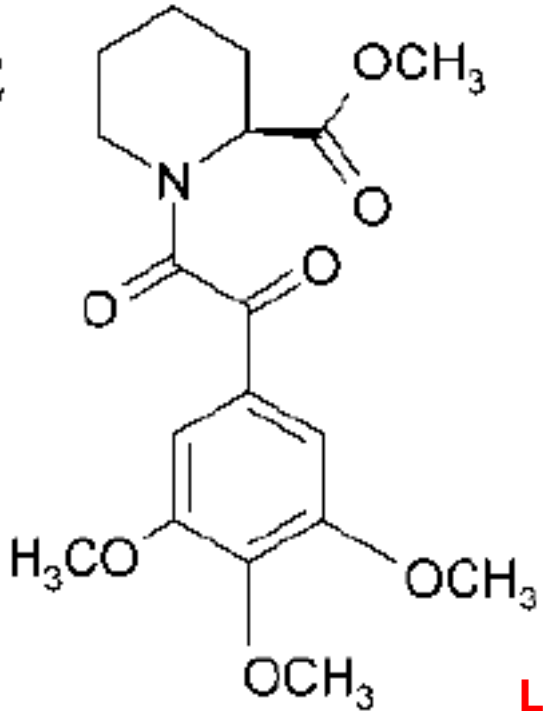
Drug Design

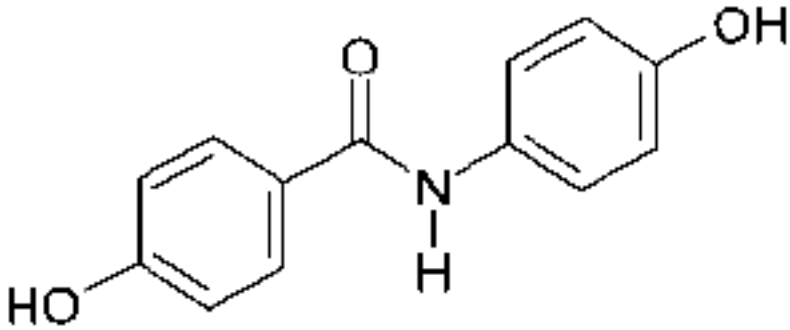
Immunophilin FKBP soluble receptor for the natural immunosuppressant drug FK506

Aim: Find strong-binding ligands that can substitute for the natural FK506

2



9



Lin et al, JACS 2002, 124, 5632

Accomodating Receptor Flexibility

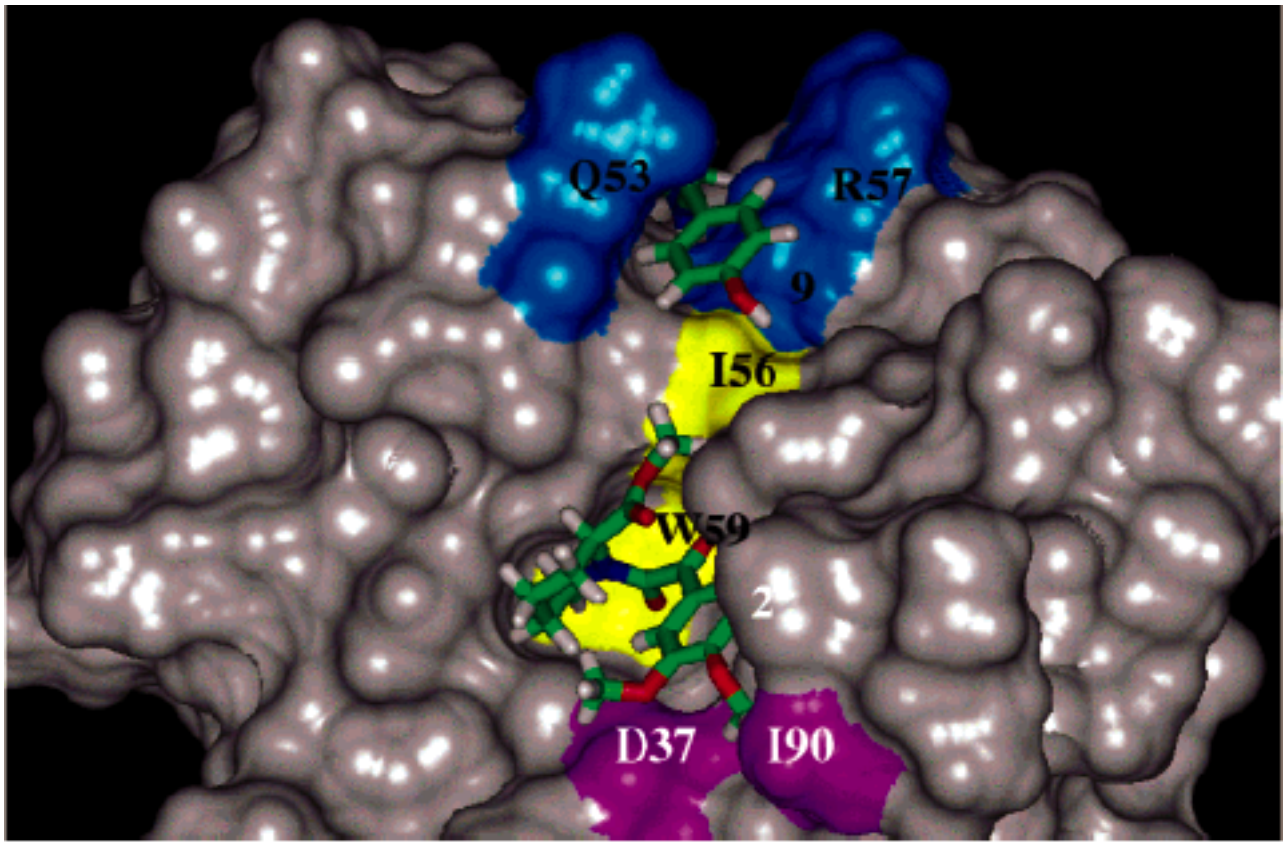
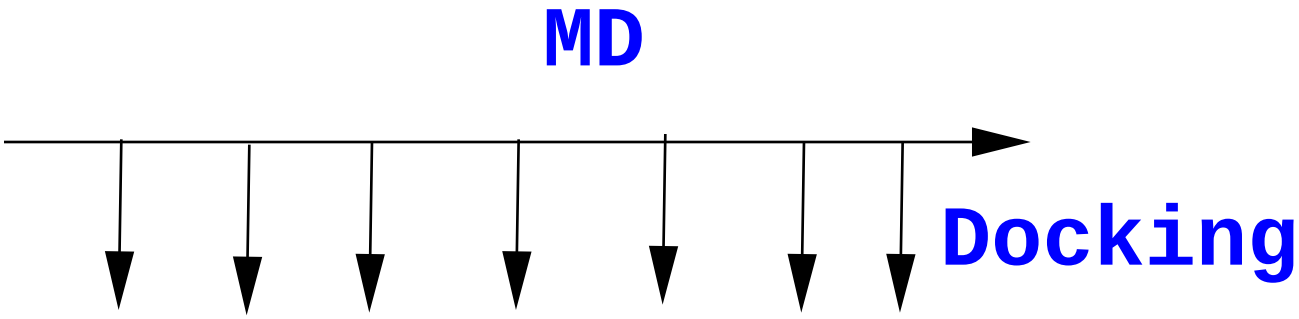


Figure 4. Location of **2** and **9** in the docked complex. **9** was docked in the presence of **2**.

AMBER was used to perform MD & snap-shot conformations were taken and docked using AutoDock



Problem:

To find molecular binding sites (hot-spots) by computer

Why is it difficult?

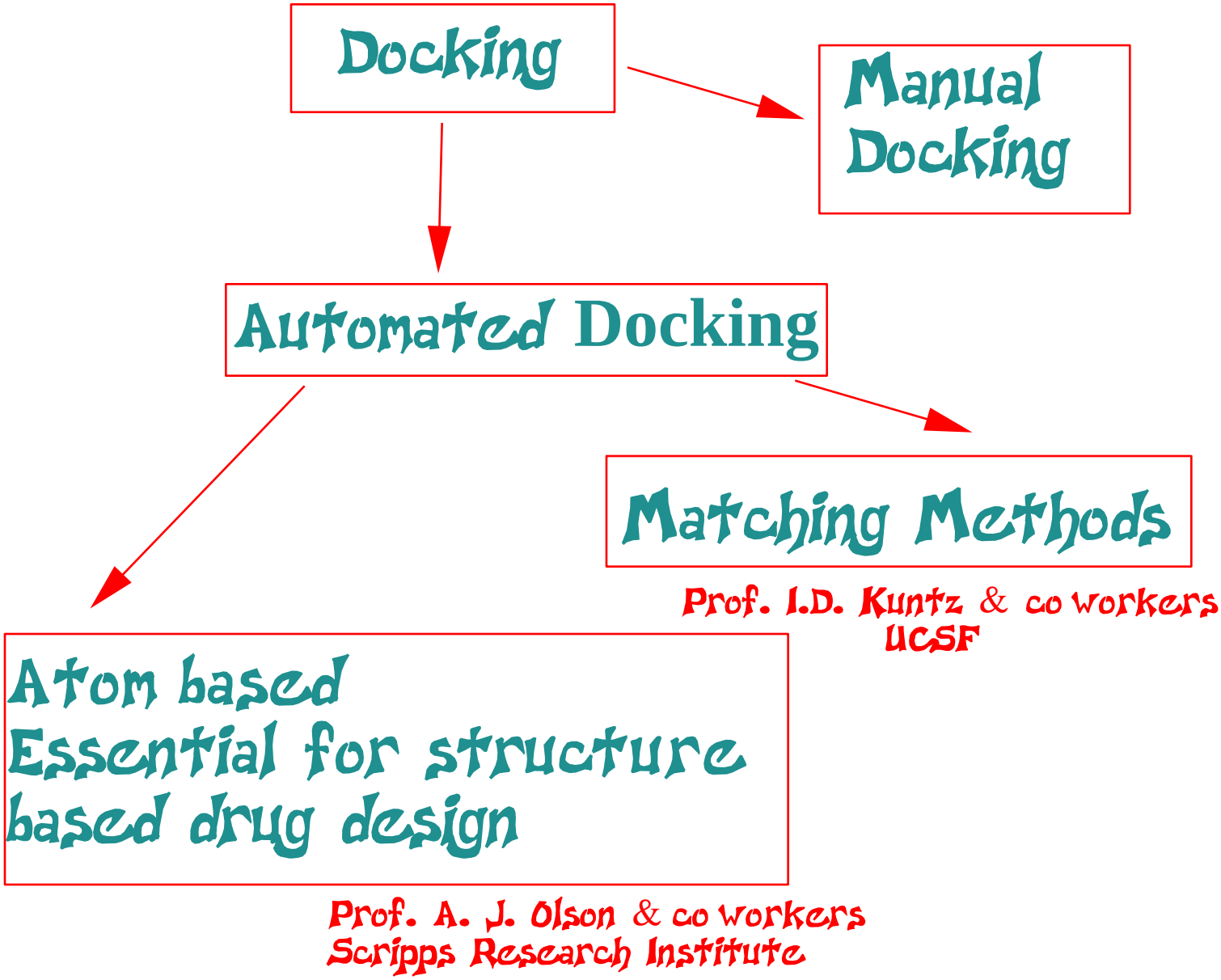
2 Rigid molecules

6 degrees of freedom
(3-rotational, 3 translational)

In addition if you assume the small drug sized molecules to be flexible (say 14 degrees of free dom)

1028 variations

Even difficult with
a SUPER COMPUTER!!!!



Atom-based tools are usually slower than the matching methods & considered also better becos of the assumed flexibility of the ligands.

AutoDock

Free for Academics

1990: Drs. David S. Goodsell;
Arthur J. Olson;
Garrett M. Morris;
Ruth Huey; Scott Halliday
RikBelew...

Scripps Research Institute
La Jolla, CA

Orginal Version: f77
Currently: C++
(ver 3.0.5)

AutoDockTools (ADT)

Free for Academics

Michel Sanner & Ruth Huey
Scripps Resarch Institute

GUI to prepare and submit jobs for AutoDock
Code written in Python

Docking Problem:

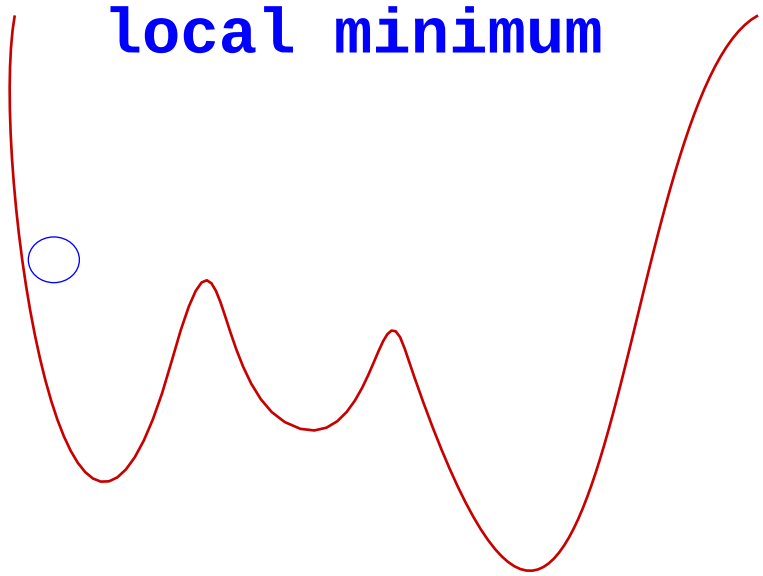
- **Optimization**
  - Global minimum or maximimum of a function with following properties:

    Continuous function
    Domain Range

Search techniques:

Local: Operation which iteratively improves its estimate of minimum by searching for better solutions in a local neighbourhood of current solution

Global: Will perform a sophisticated search across several multiple local minimum



Scoring the bound complex

$$\text{Energy} = V_{vdw} + V_{coul} + V_{hb}$$

$$V_{vdw} = \sum_{i,j} 4\varepsilon_{ij} \left[(A_{ij}/r_{ij})^{12} - (B_{ij}/r_{ij})^{6} \right]$$

$$V_{coul} = \sum_{i,j} (q_i q_j)/[4\pi\varepsilon(r)\varepsilon_0 r_{ij})$$

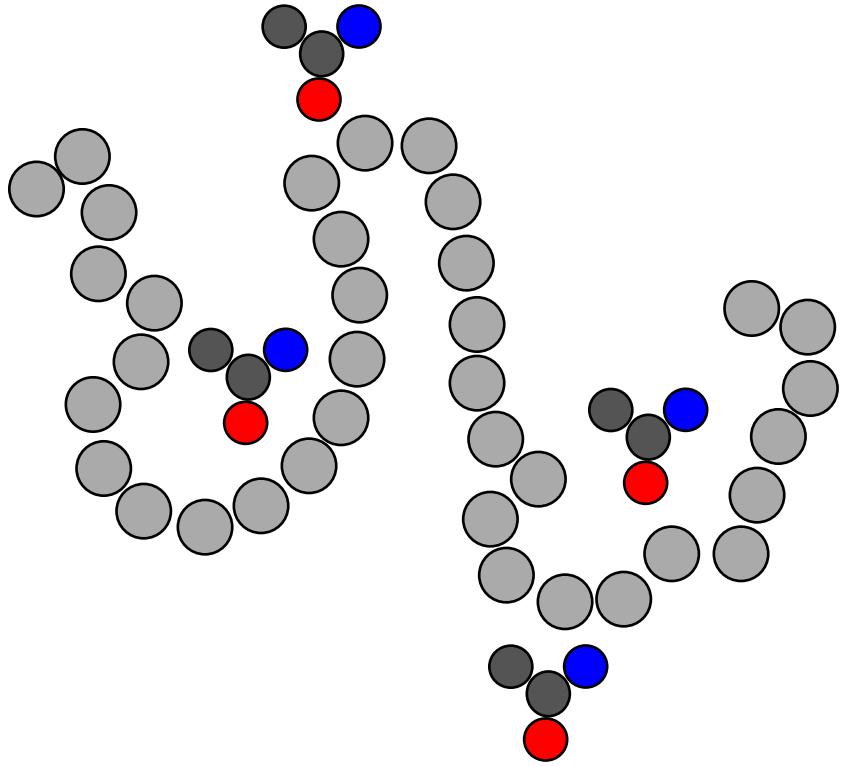
Pairwise Additive (Const dielectric or distance dependent)

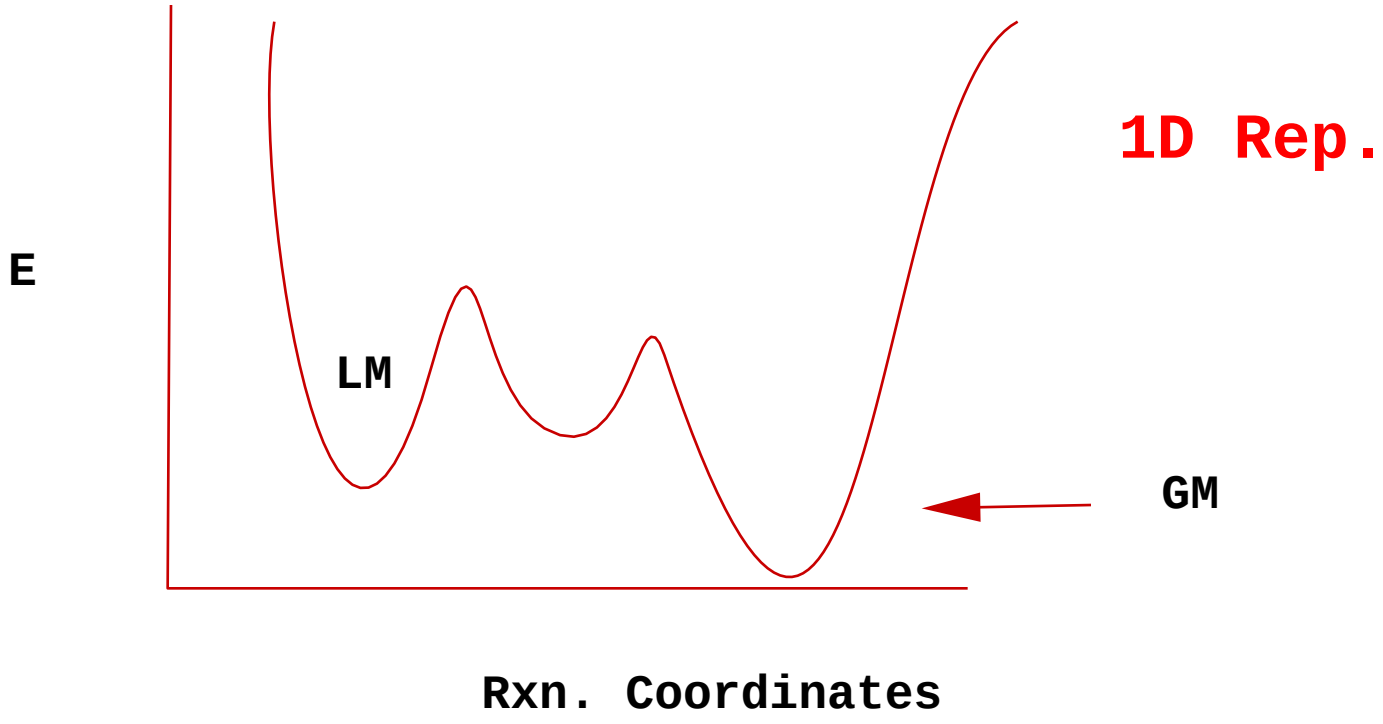
H- bonding 12-10 form is used

Empirical relationship between molecular structure and binding freee energy

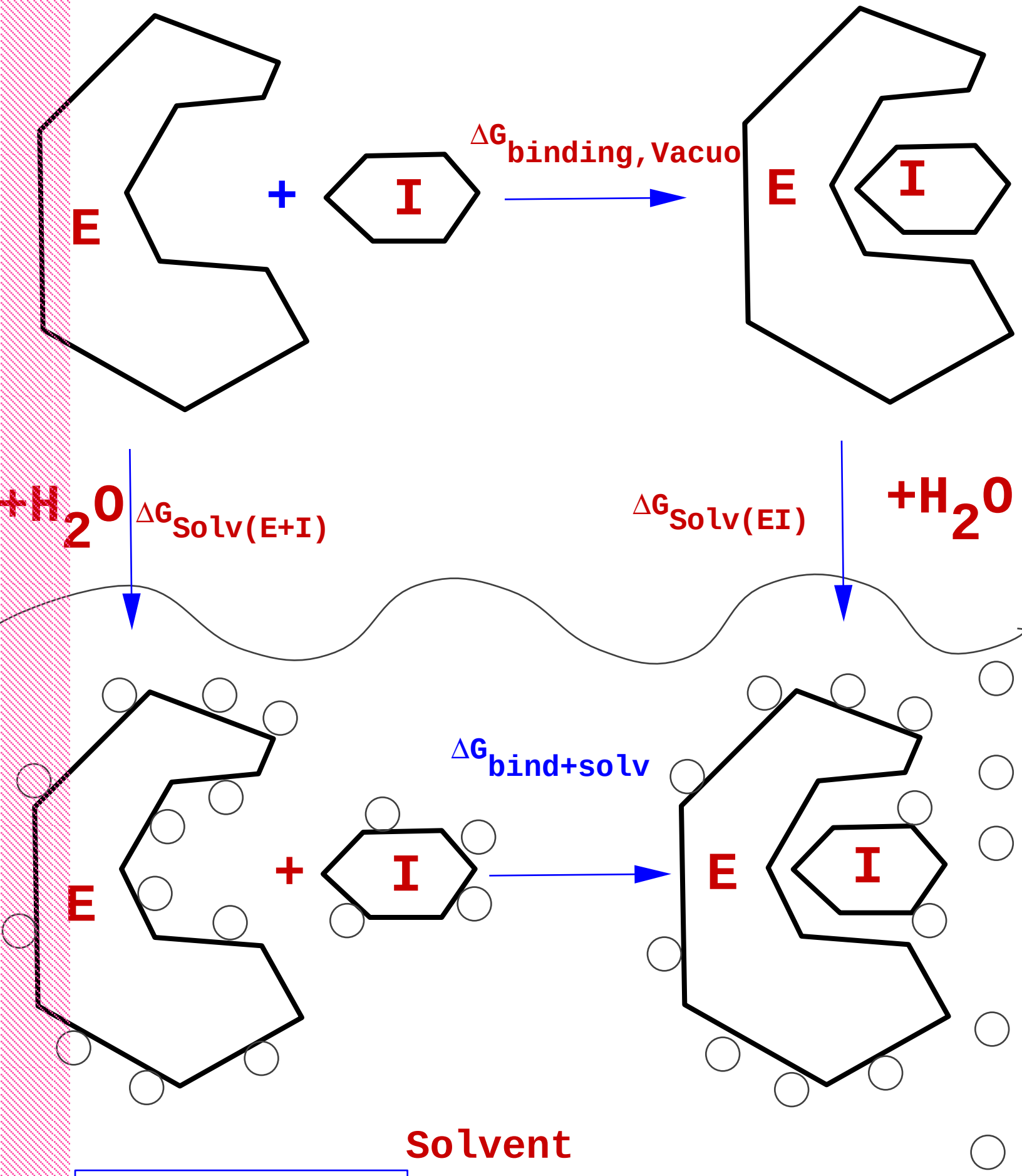
$$\Delta G = K_{vdw} * V_{vdw} + K_{hb} * V_{hb} + K_{ele} * V_{coul} + K_{tor} * V_{tor} + K_{sol} * V_{sol}$$

Coefficients are empirically determined using linear regression analysis from a set of Protein-ligand complexes with known binding constants.




1D Rep.
E
LM
GM
Rxn. Coordinates

Thermodynamic Cycle of E & I binding in both *Vacuo* and solvated phases



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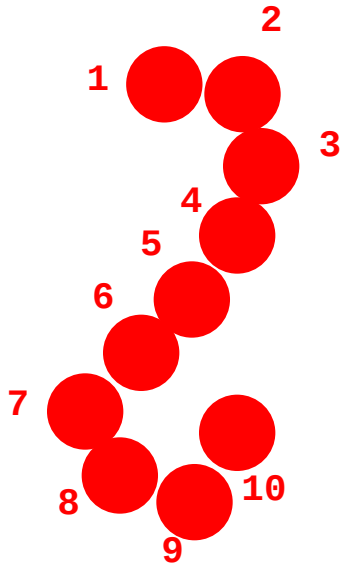
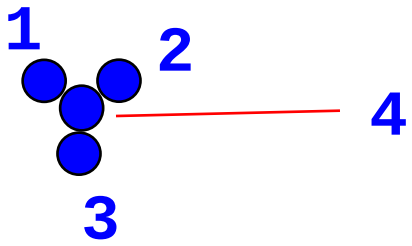
(Representation is based on AutoDock Manual)



Model Receptor
(NR = 10)



Model Ligand
(NL = 4)

Energy Calculation:

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 110

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 210

31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 310

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 410

Total Terms = NL * NR

To deal at each simulation step

Example: Biotin has 19 atoms
Receptors of the range of
1000 or more atoms

(1000 X 19 = 19000) terms !!!!

AutoDock we will be doing
million steps on GA

so, 19000 * Millon Interactions
per Simulation

?

How to avoid this Computational
Heaviness without losing information?

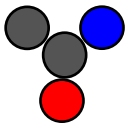
AutoDock uses GRID(s) to precalculate
the energies due to all the atoms
of the ligands and store them.

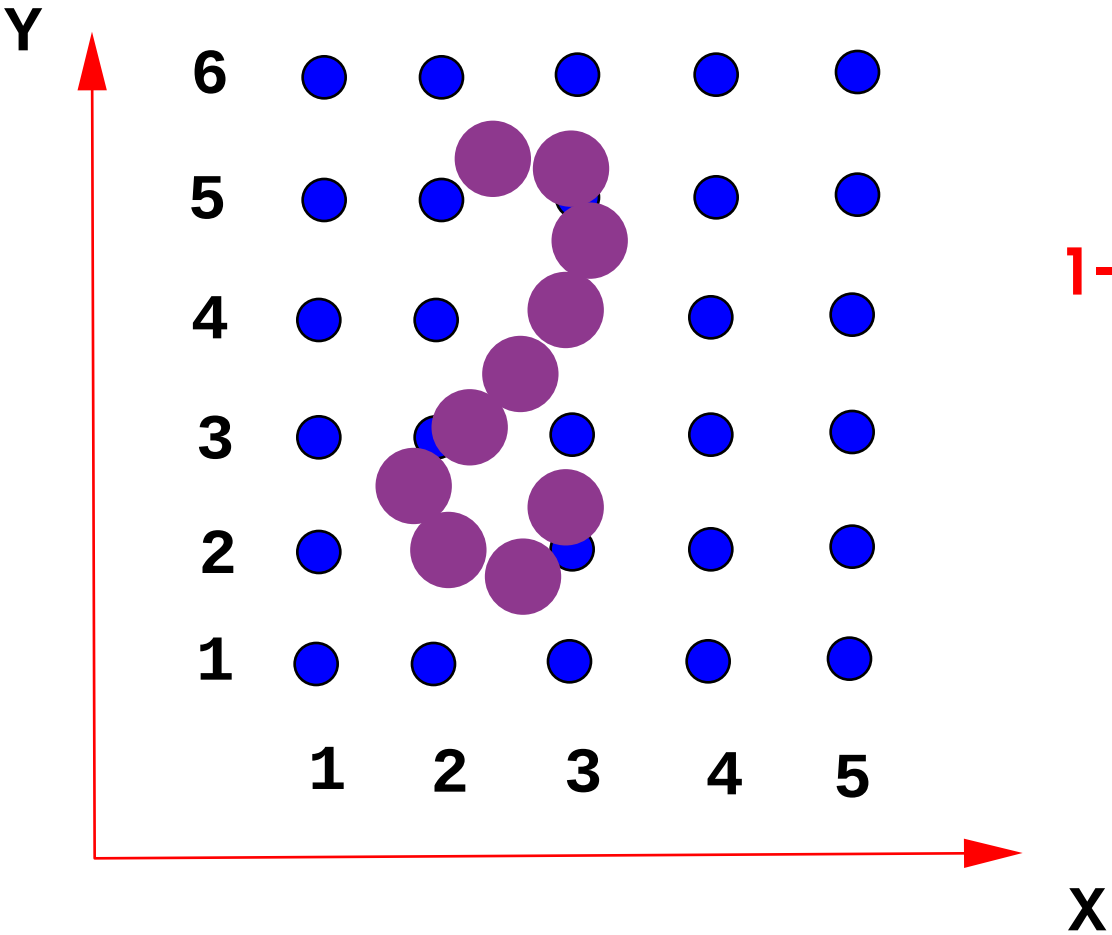
These grids are like LOOKUP-TABLES
and used to lookup the interaction
energies later

The Grid Method makes the energy
calculations independent of the
size (number) of the Receptor!!

That is all OK, What is a GRID?

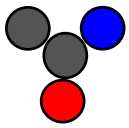
Imagine the ligand has 4 atoms of 3 atom types

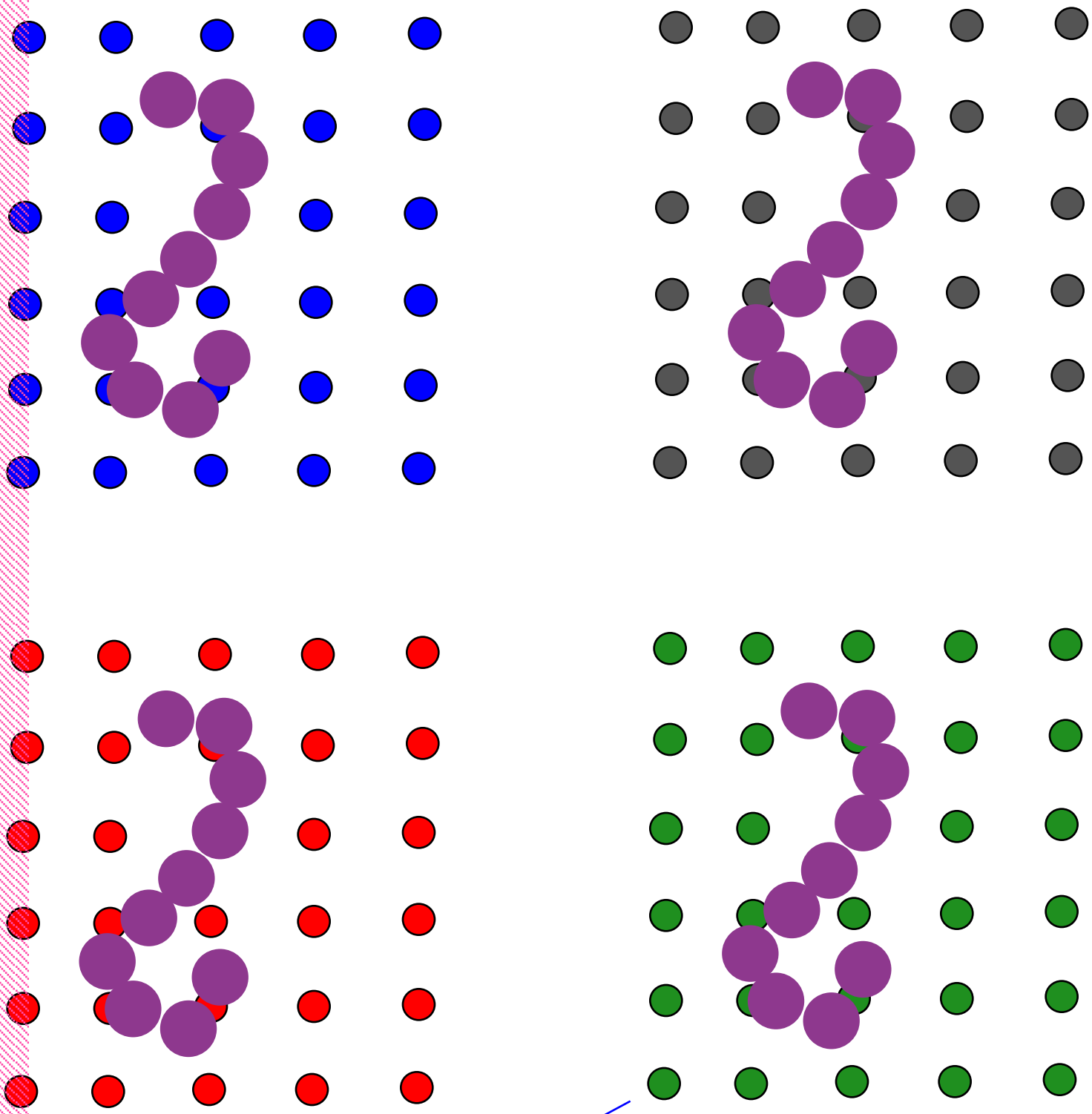




1-D Rep.

Possible Maps for the model Ligand





(or one can do
a PB calculation
to calculate ϕ)

Electron
MAP
If you want
to study
Electrostatics?

Automated Docking

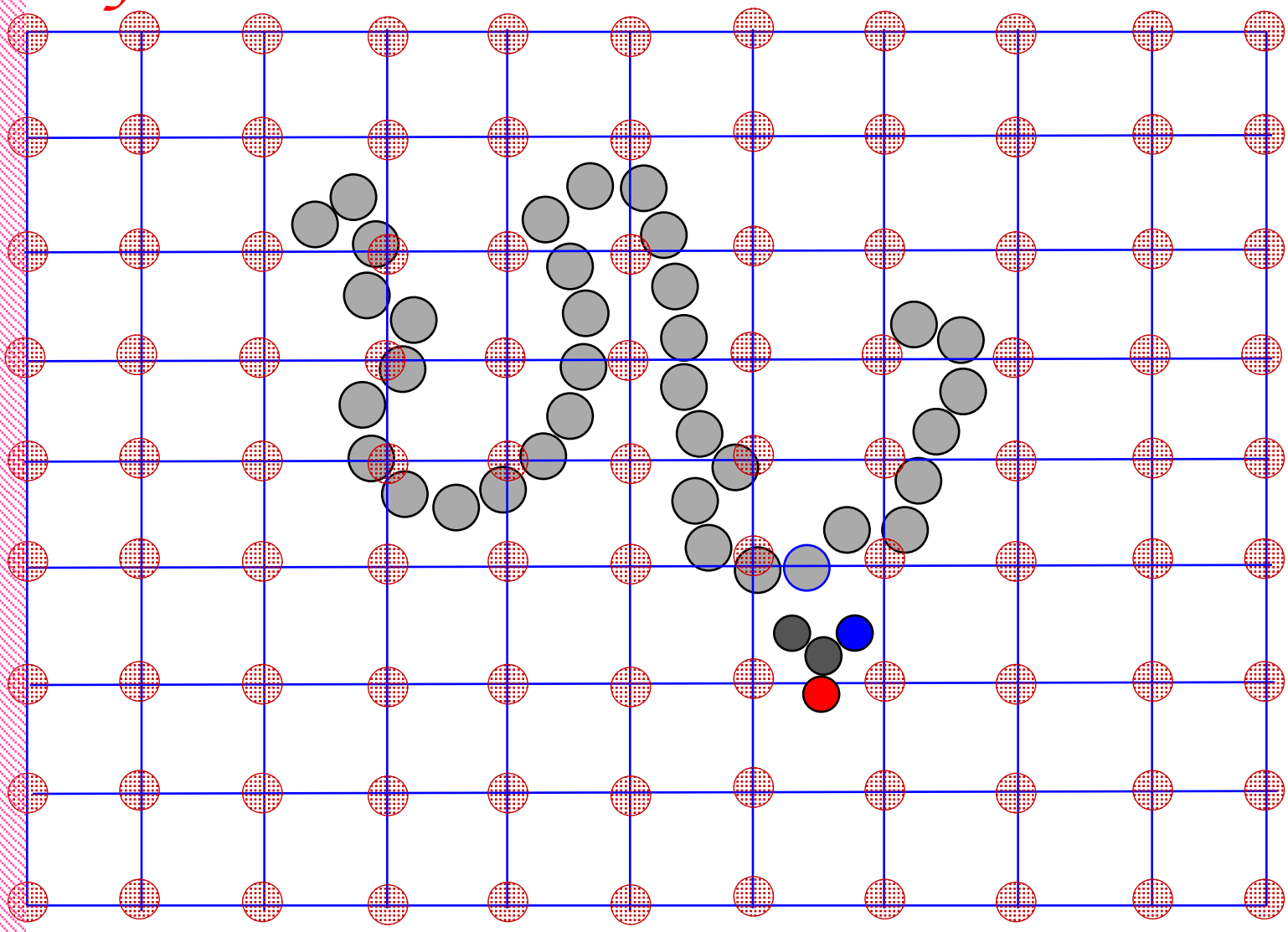
Conflicting Requirements

a) desire for a robust and physically relevant procedure

b) Computation demands at a reasonable level

Static Receptor – Mobile small drug molecule

Grid–based model

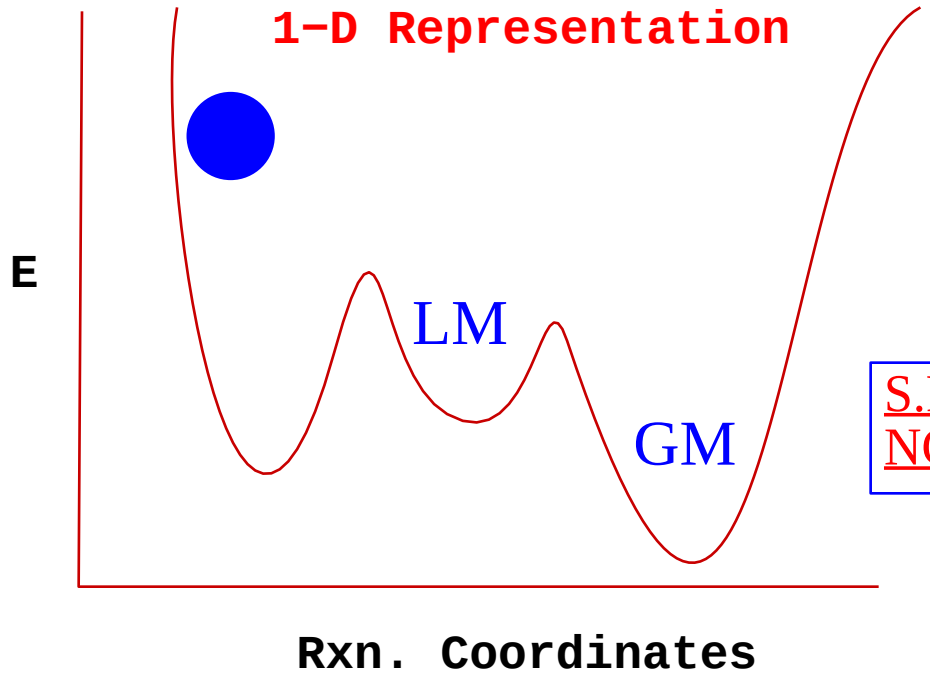


Methods of docking:

a) Simulated Annealing:
b) Genetic Algorithms:

Annealing is a process in which temperature of the substance is reduced (slowly) until the material crystallizes in a single crystal (usually corresponds to global minimum free−energy)

Simulated Annealing: Computational method of mimicking annealing.
SA can be used to do both global and local search. Global at high Temperature and local at low temperatures.



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Simulated Annealing

Monte Carlo

$T_i = (gT_{i-1})$

Cycle

Random changes to ligand position, orientation and/or conformation

Compute new E_1

Is E_1 is lower than E_0?

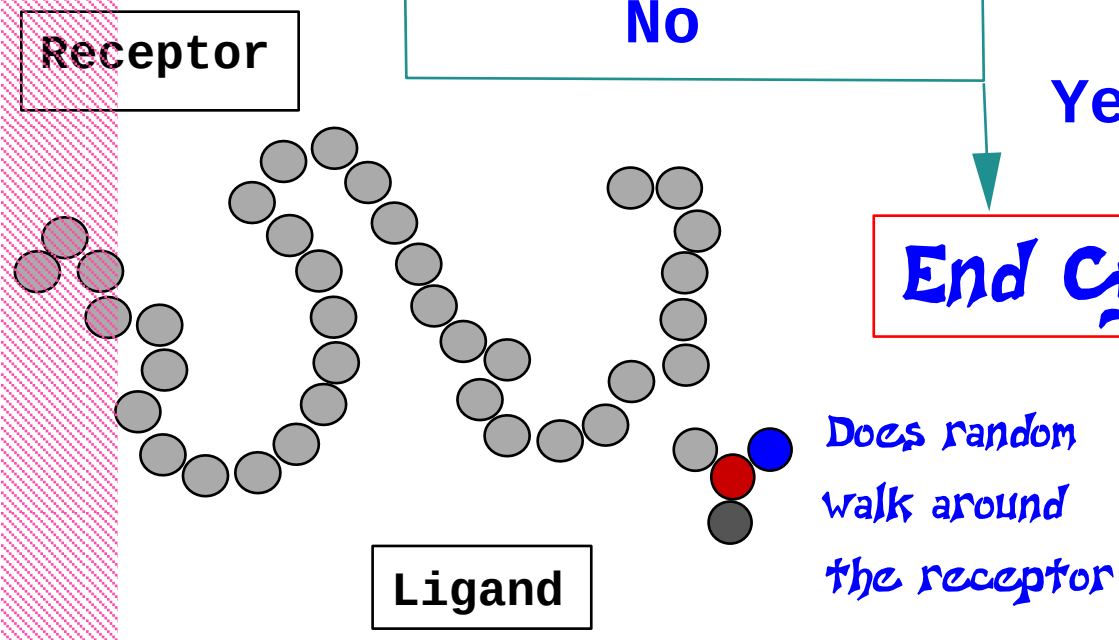
Yes → Accept the changes

No → accepted with prob $e^{(-\Delta E/k_B T)}$

Is the number of acceptances or rejection are within the chosen number?

No → Random changes to ligand position, orientation and/or conformation

Yes → End Cycle



Evolutionary Computing

I. Rachenberg 1960

Genetic Algorithm

(ideas taken from Natural Genetics & Biological Evolution)

Darwin, John Holland, 1975
John Koza, 1992.....

Genetic Programming

Living Organism

CELL

Same set of Chromosomes (strings of DNA)

Serves as a model for the whole organism

Genes

Genetic Algorithms are usually used to carry out Global Search.

Hybrid Genetic Algorithm

How big?

Set of solutions (Populations or Chromosomes)

What are chromosomes?

Generate population of n chromosomes

What is fitness?

Evaluate the fitness f(xi)

Crossover how often?
Mutation how often?
Elitsm? Selection?

Create new population

Elitsm *Selection*
Crossover *Mutation*

No

Is Termination Condition (Max # of Energy Eval. or Generations) satisfied?

Yes

STOP

No Explicit Termination conditions

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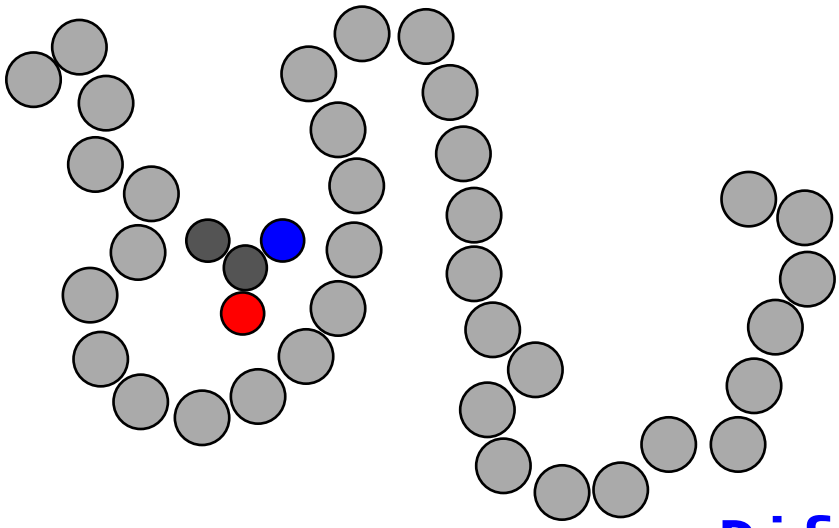
Chromosome 1

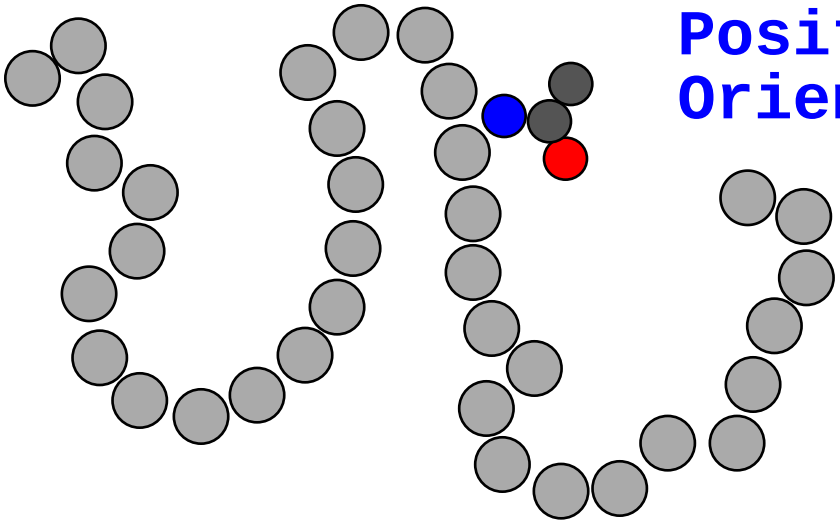
E1



Different Position & Orientation

Chromosome 2

E2



and so on .....

If E1 is lower than E2 probably 1 will eventuvally survive compared to 2

Classical GA represent genome as a fixed length bit string

x	y	z	q_0	q_1	q_2	q_3	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3	τ_4	τ_5

Transl.Gene **Rot. Gene** **Torsion Gene**

Generation

Mapping & fitness *translates genotypes–phenotypes to calculate E*

Fitness *Which individuals will reproduce based on worst energy individuval*

Crossover *2–point crossover*

Parent 1

+

Parent 2

=

Offspring

Mutation *random changes to variables using Cauchy distribution*

Elitism *How many top individuvals Survive into next generation?*

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Crossover

2–point crossover

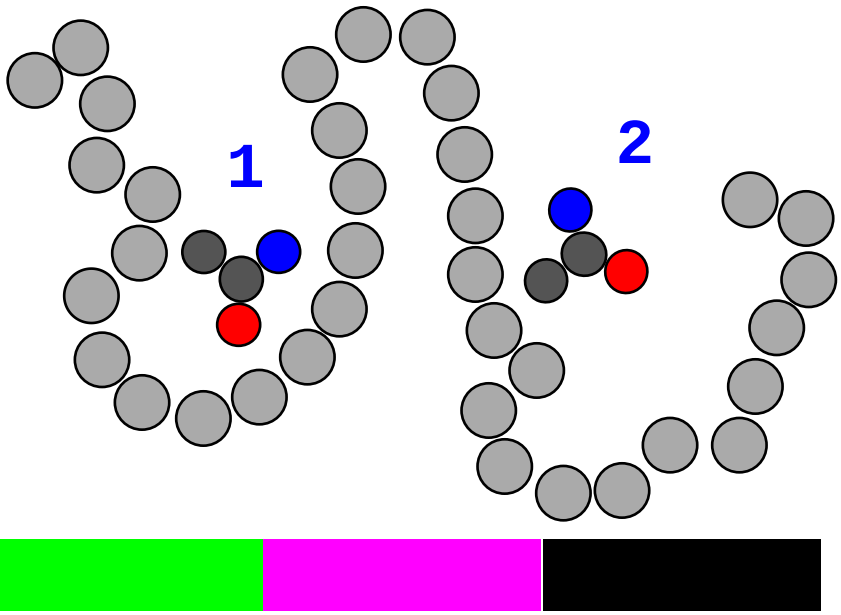
Parent 1

+

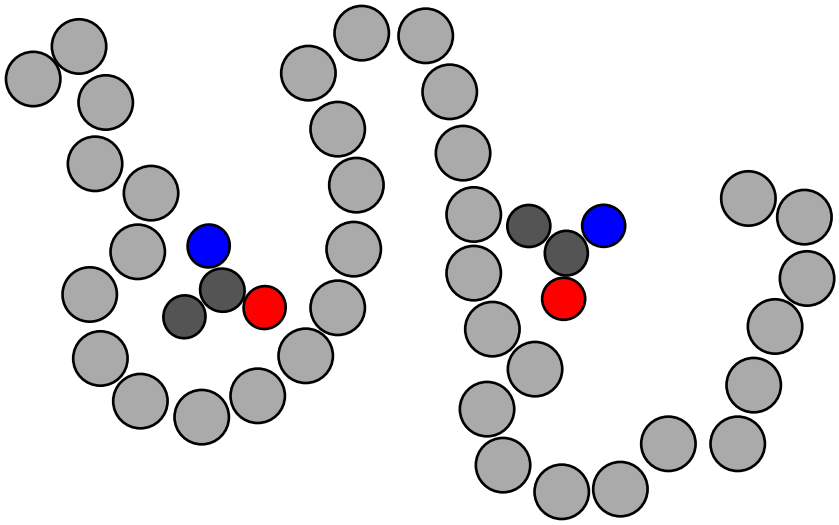
Parent 2

=

Offspring



2 offsprings



Issues with GA:

1) Premature convergence

2) Too long for convergence
   How many runs?
   How many energy evaluations?

3) Choice of parameters

Evolutionary Search

```
Initialize population

Repeat

    Evaluate Solutions in the popul-
    ation
    Perform Competitive Search
    Apply Genetic Operators
    Perform Local Search

Until Convergence Criteria Satisfied
```

Pseudo Code for GA

Ph.D. Thesis of
W.E. Hart (1994)

AutoDock Tools (ADT)

Freeware

Dr. Micheal Sanner
Molecular Graphics Lab
Scripps Research Institute
La Jolla, CA

ADT provides GUI interface for setting up and using AutoDock

http://www.scripps.edu/pub/olson-web/people/sanner

1) Sybyl

Receptor:

PDB –> Add essential H –> Fix charges Kollman United charges –> save as Mol2 file

Ligand:

PDB –> check for atom types –> add all H –> fix charges –> save as mol2 file

2) type *adt* at the system prompt

AutoTors

1) Read the ligand molecule
2) Use Autotors to setup the tree and brances
3) Toggle torsion activity
4) Aromatic Carbons C–> A
5) Non–Polar hydrogens (merge or restore)

AutoGpf (grid parameter file)

1) Read the macromolecule
2) If the solvation parameters are not added ADT queries whether to add them, if you say yes, it converts the mol2 file to pdbqs file
3) Set Map types
4) Set grid maps
5) Write GPF or edit GPF

AutoDpf (docking parameter file)

1) Read the macromolecule

2) Read the ligand

3) Select Docking algorithm

4) Set docking run parameters

5) write or edit DPF file

Start

1) Start AutoGrid

2) Start AutoDock

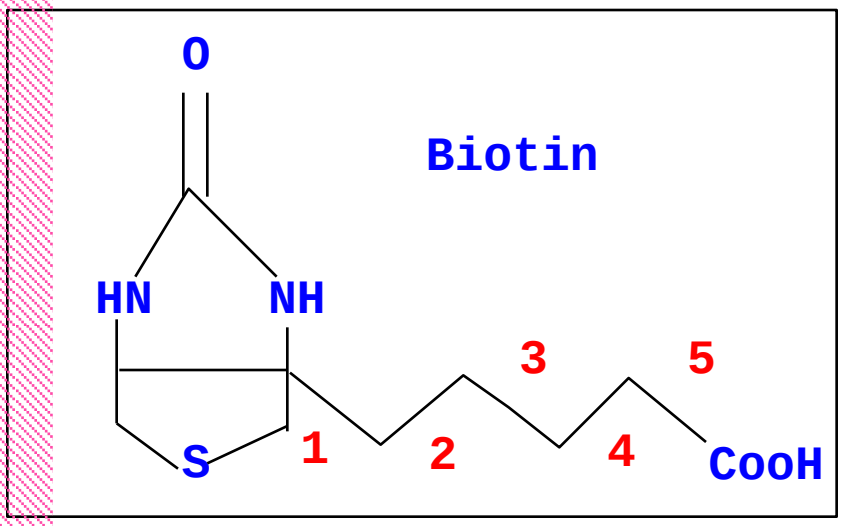
3) Options to submit jobs in other SGIs

4) Cancel the jobs

Test Case

Streptavidin/Biotin (1stp) (2.6 Ang Resol)

Weber et al 1989



Autogrid:

Number of points:

116, 104, 124 (x,y,z),

117 X 104 X 124 = 1508832

Grid Spacing = 0.375 Ang.

Map types C,H,N,S,O& e

CPU Time: 7.53s AutoGrid

Octane SGI workstation

Docking: LGA-LS, Population Size = 50;

Elitism =1, Cross-over rate= 0.8

rate of mutation = 0.02, GA_num_evals 250000

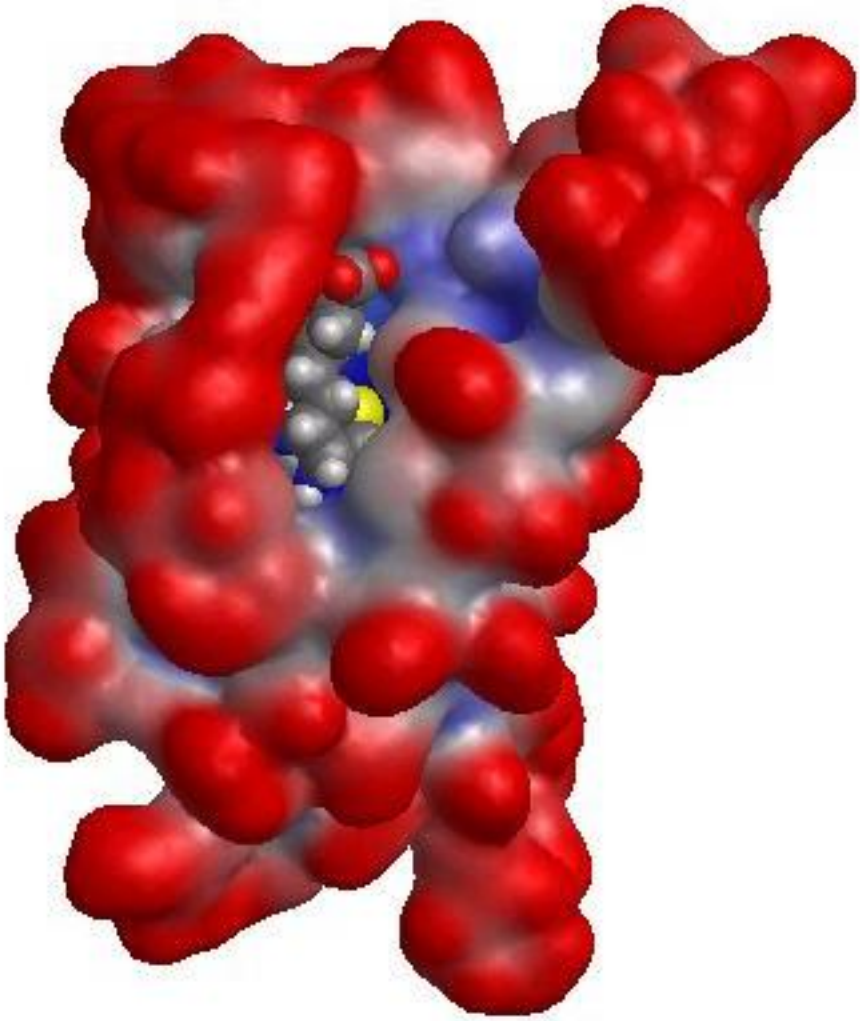
Lowest Docked Energy Mean	Mean Docked Energy	Number in Cluster	Ref. RMSD	Est Free Ene. of Binding
-10.78	-10.46	6	0.39	9.03

CPU Time: 3m 25.13s

Octane SGI workstation

Streptavidin/Biotin complex (1stp)

P.C. Weber, D.H. Ohlendorf, J.J. Mendolowski, and F.R. Salemme (1992)



Bound Conformation Violet
Lowest Energy Conformation Red

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Things to know:

Not possible to find whether a ligand will bind with millimolar, micromolar or nano-molar binding constants

Genetic Algorithm methods are non-deterministic (sucessive runs may not produce the same answer). Also there is no guarantee that the solution identified by GA will be the best solution.

Useful Links

http://w3.to/autodock

http://nciiris.ncifcrf.gov/~ravichas/docking

Happy Docking