

Binding free energy: What did you learn?

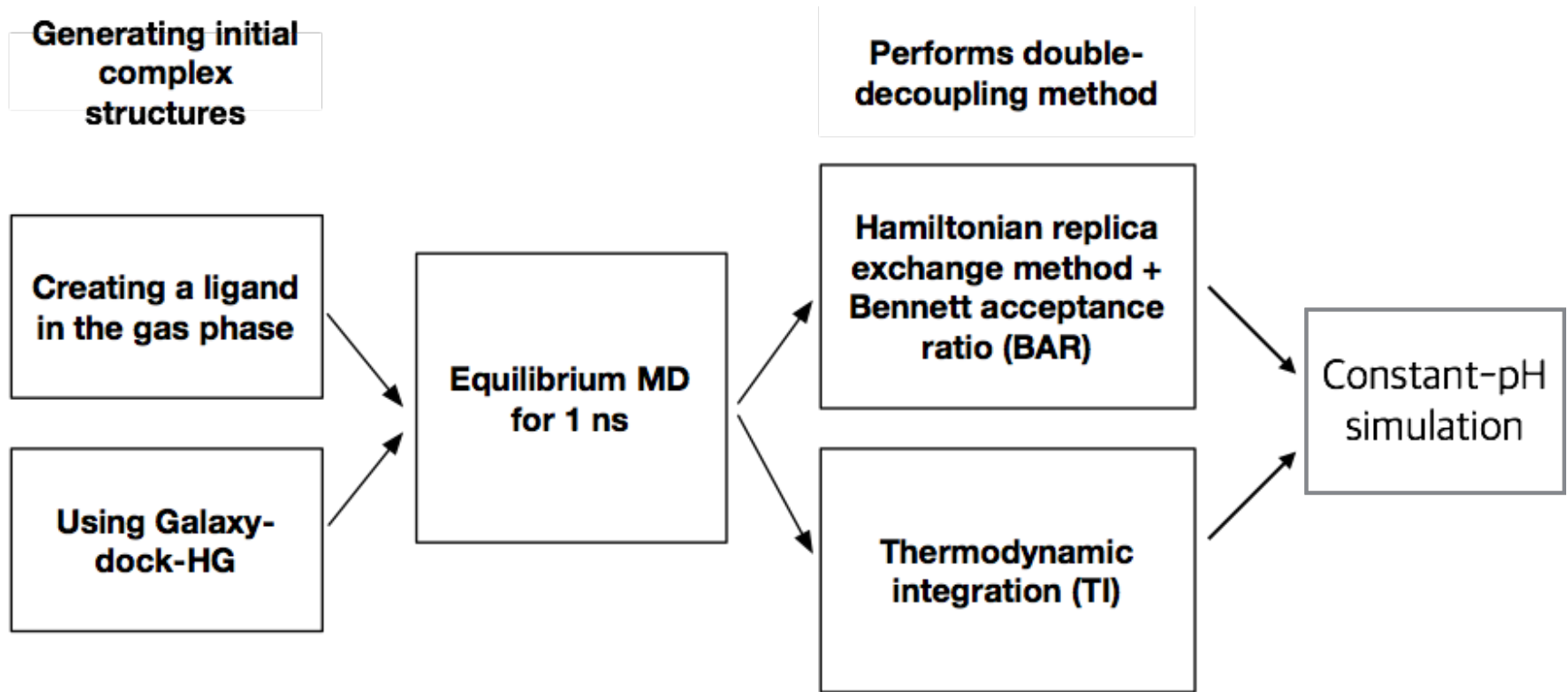
Florentina Tofoleanu

National Institutes of Health

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

D3R Workshop, La Jolla, March 11th 2016

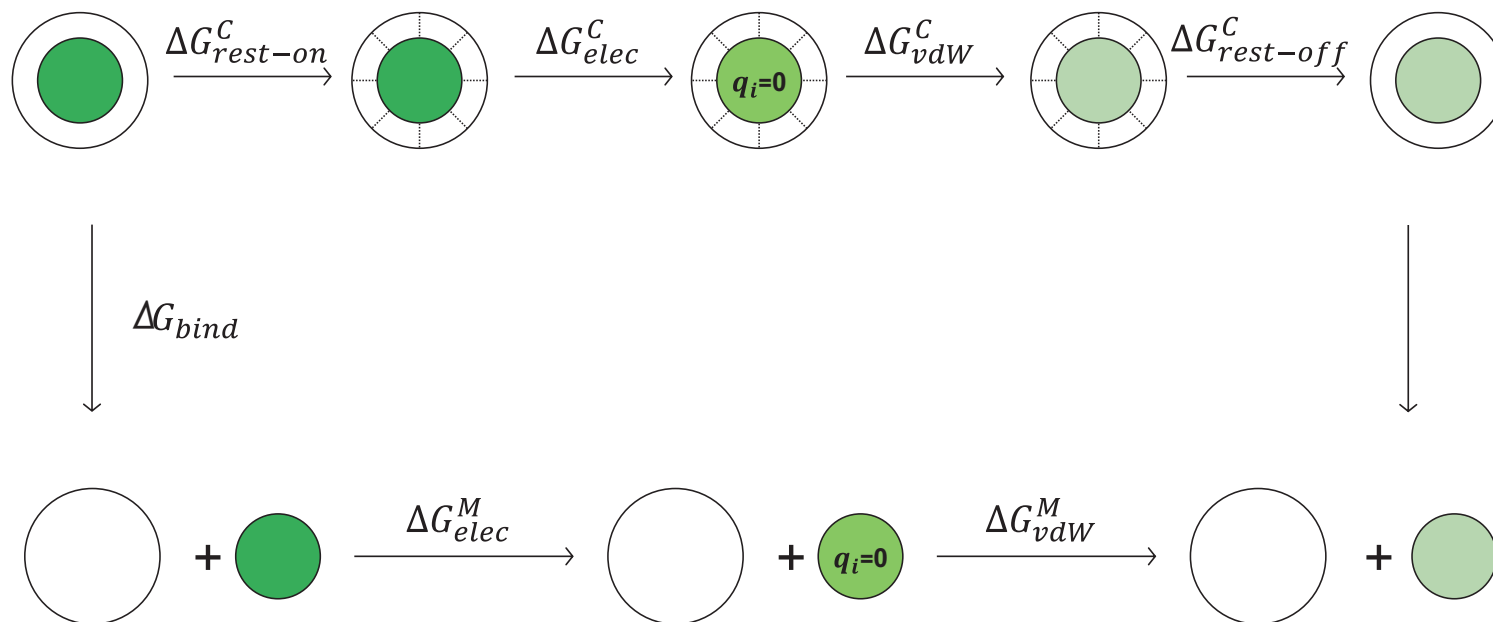
Free energy calculation procedure



We iterated the binding free energy calculation step:

- 3 times for CBClip systems
- 3-12 times for OAH/OAMe systems

The Double-Decoupling Method (DDM)



$$\Delta G_{bind} = \Delta G^C_{rest-on} + \Delta G^C_{elec} + \Delta G^C_{vdW} + \Delta G^C_{rest-off} - \Delta G^M_{vdW} - G^M_{elec}$$

Gilson, M. K., Given, J. A., Bush, B. L. & McCammon, J. A. Biophys. J. 72, 1047–1069 (1997)

Boresch, S. et al., J. Phys. Chem. B. 9535–9551 (2003)

Ionic concentration

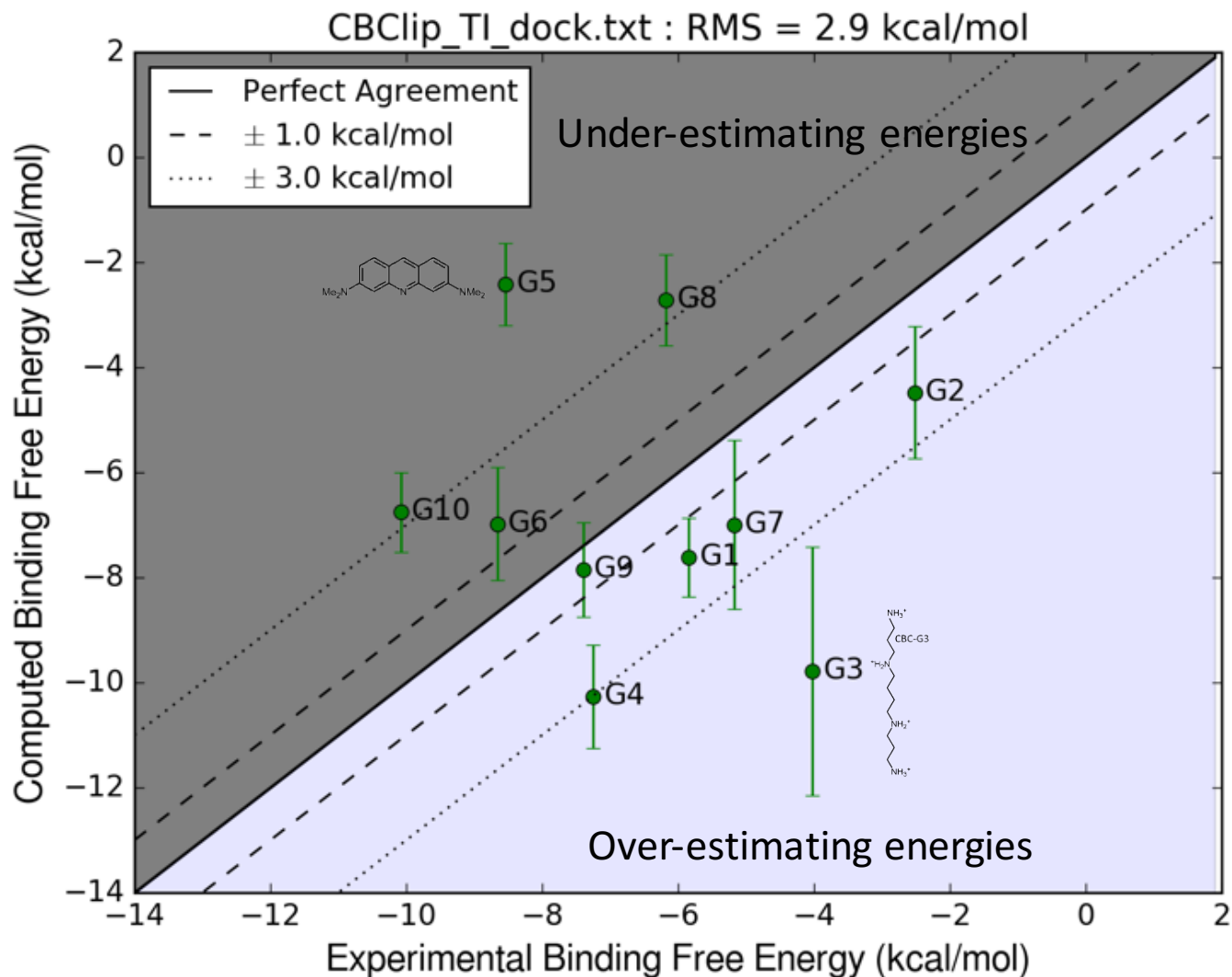
Na₃PO₄ ionic concentrations used experimentally:

- 20 mM @ pH 7.4 for CBClip
- 10 mM @ pH 11.5 for G1-G5 in OAH/OAMe G1-G5
- 50 mM @ pH 11.5 for G6 in OAH/OAMe

By using the ionic strength, we translated them into NaCl solutions:

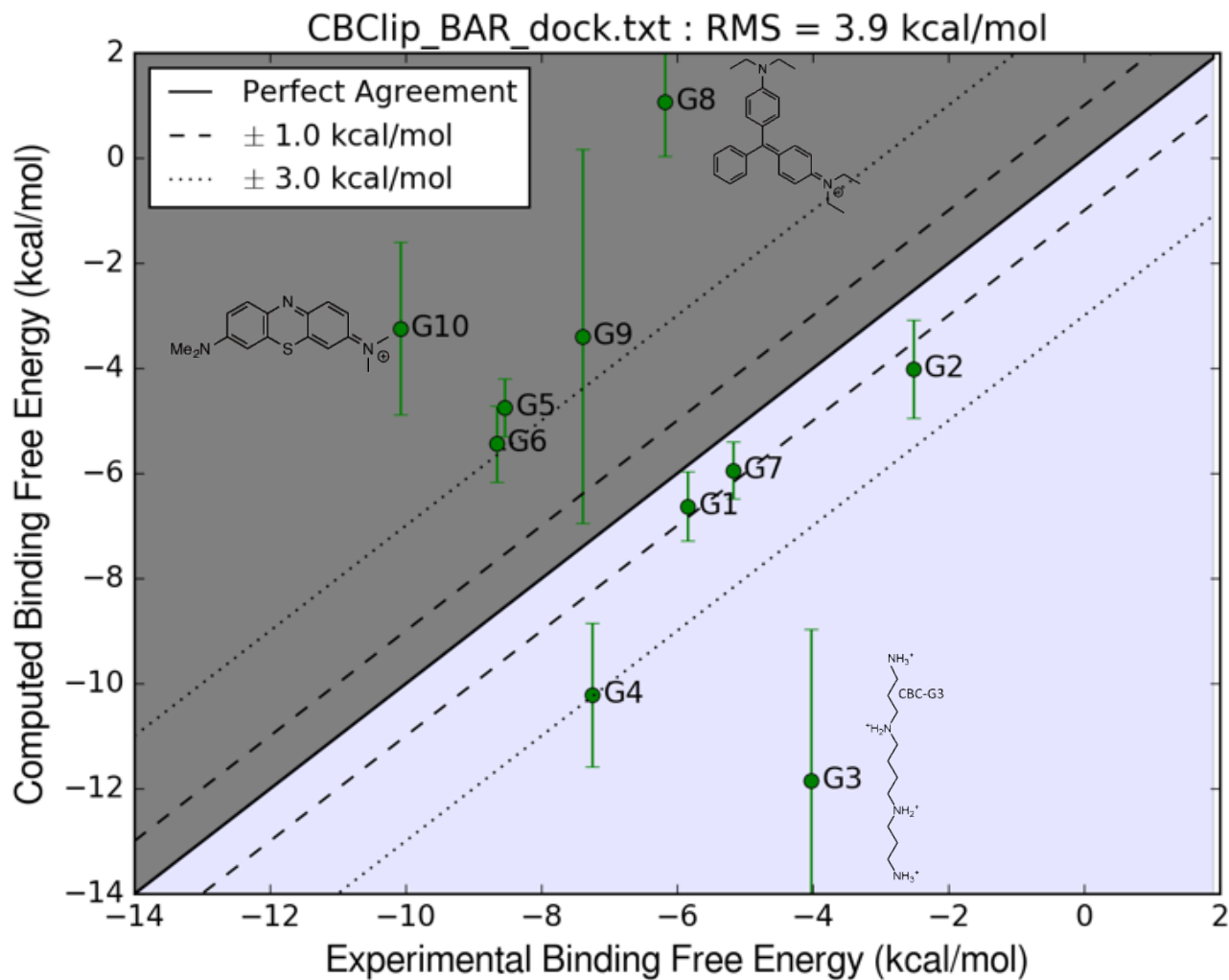
- 50 mM NaCl
- 25 mM NaCl
- 165 mM NaCl

TI + Docking*

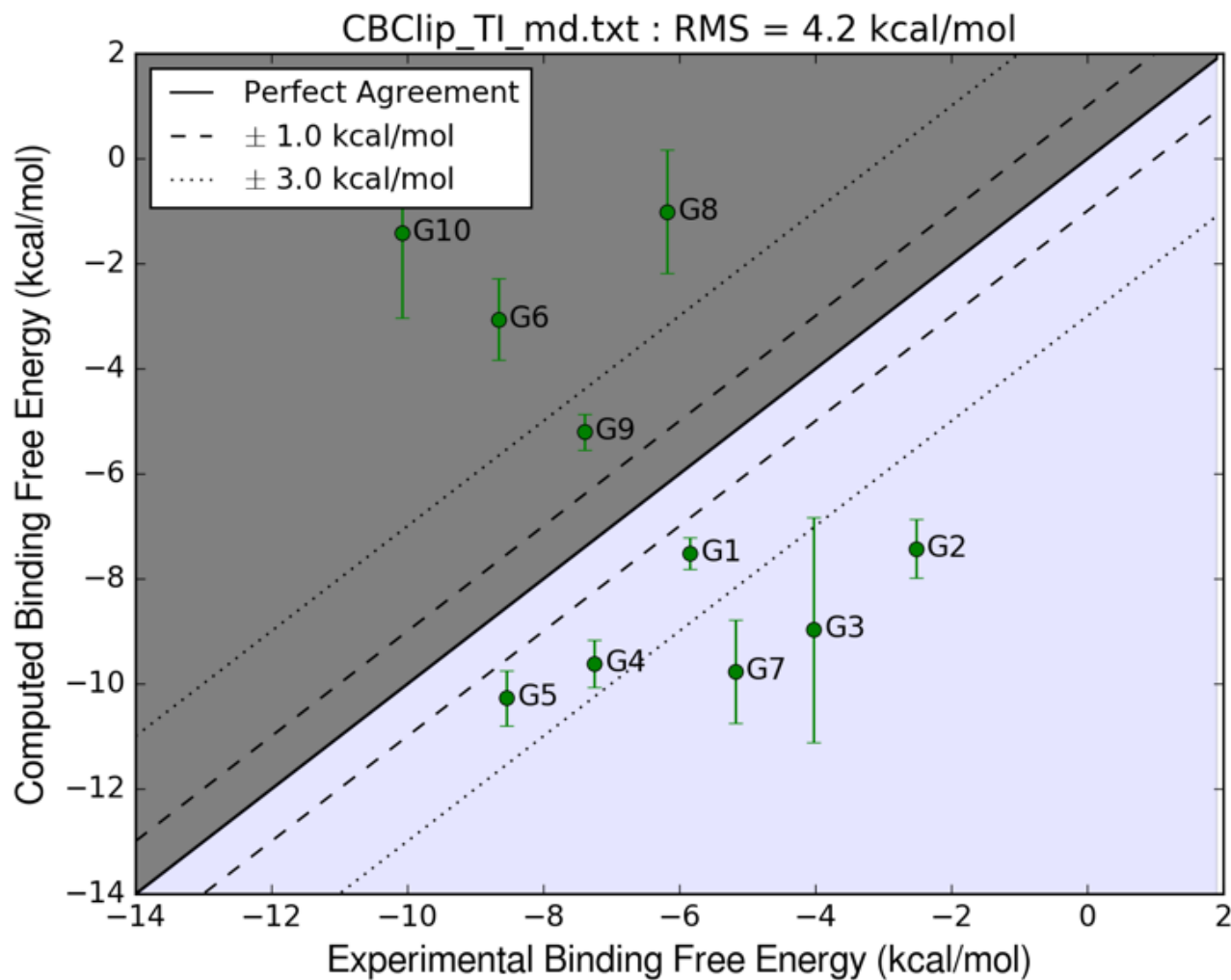


CBClip calculations performed by Dr. Juyong Lee, NIH/NHLBI.

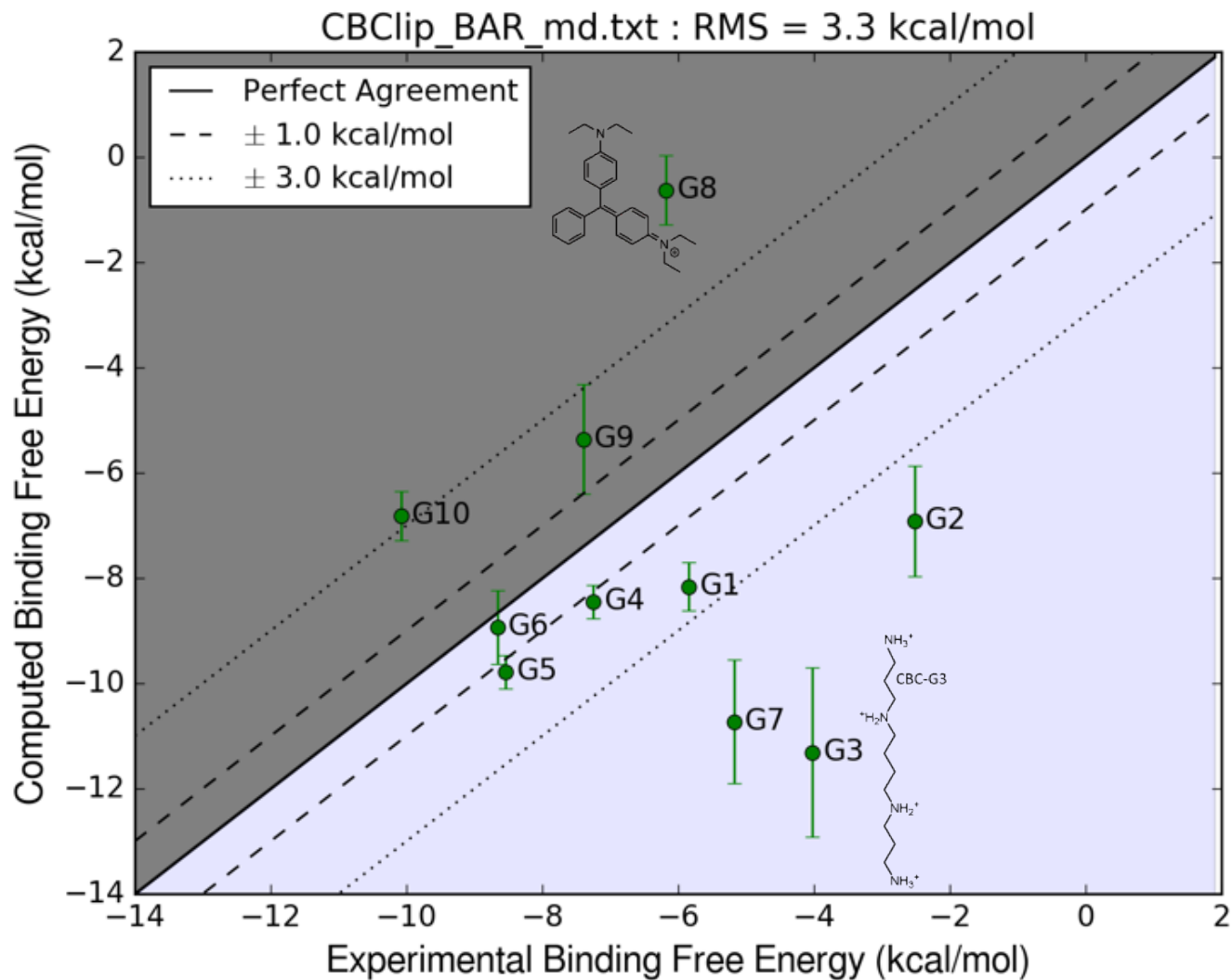
BAR + Docking



TI + MD

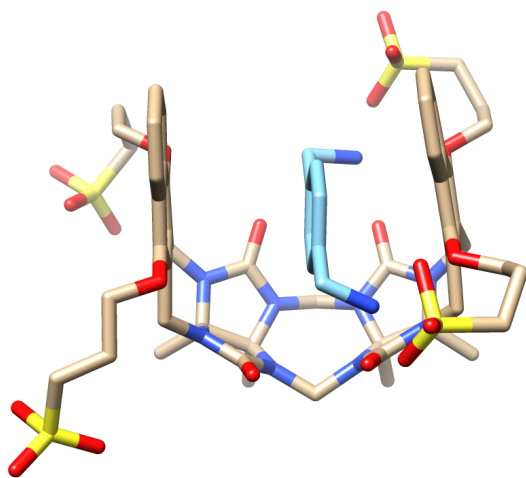


BAR + MD



G3: consistently over-estimating the binding energy

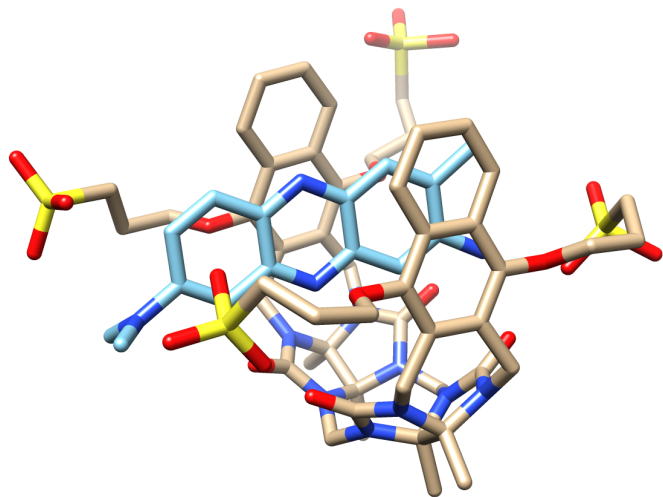
What went right: G1



Predicted binding pose

	Binding affinity (kcal/mol)
Experiment	-5.84
Calculation (TI + DOCK)	-7.61 (0.75)

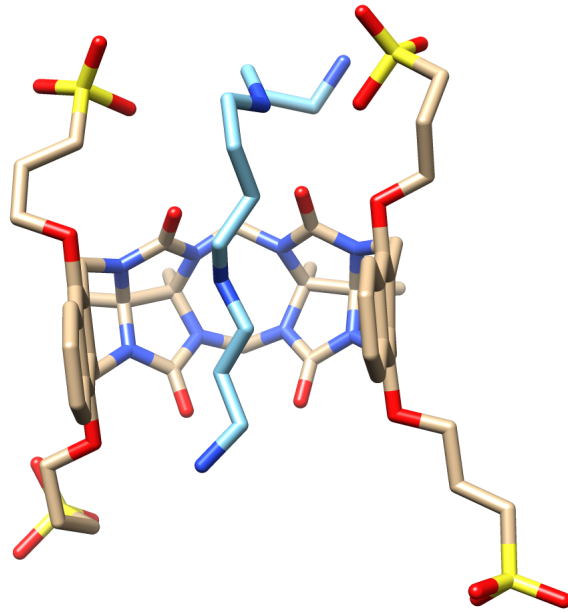
What went right: G9



Predicted binding pose

	Binding affinity (kcal/mol)
Experiment	-7.40
Calculation (TI + DOCK)	-7.85 (0.90)

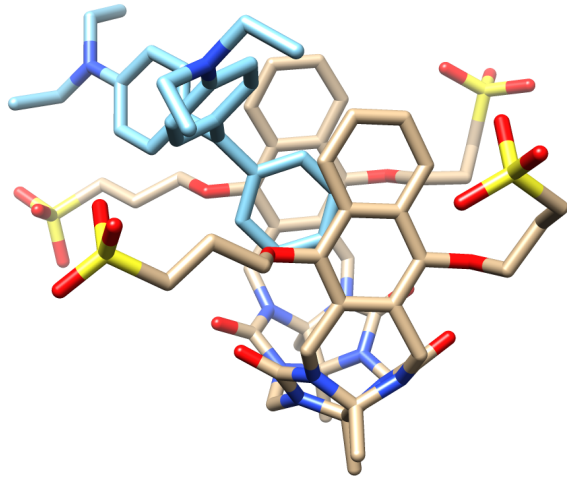
What went wrong: G3



Predicted binding pose

	Binding affinity (kcal/mol)
Experiment	-4.02
Calculation (TI + DOCK)	-9.78 (2.36)

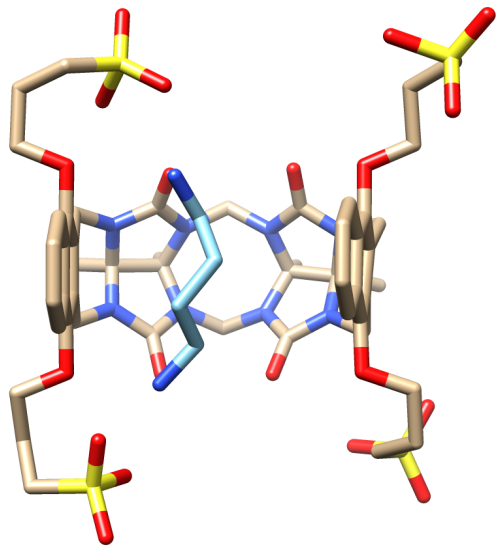
What went wrong: G8



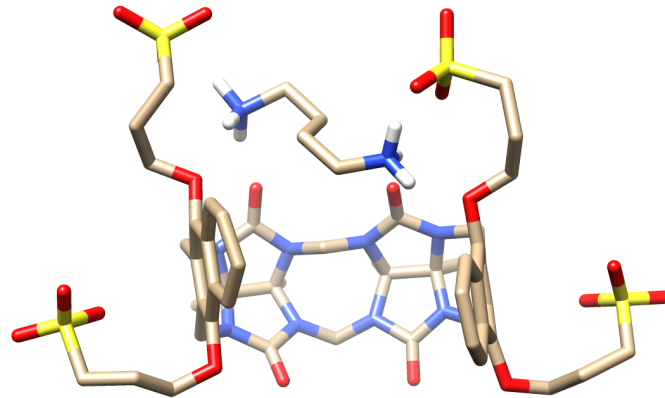
Predicted binding pose

	Binding affinity (kcal/mol)
Experiment	-6.18
Calculation (TI + DOCK)	-2.71 (0.87)

G2

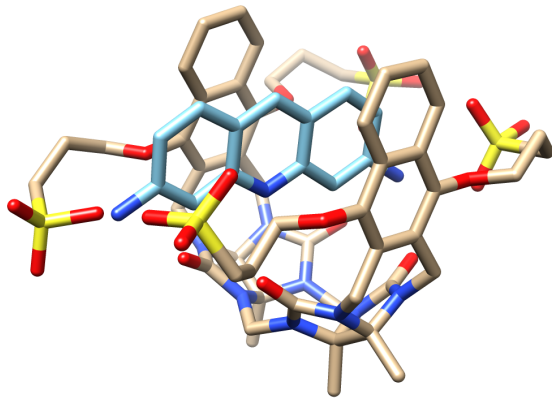


Docking result

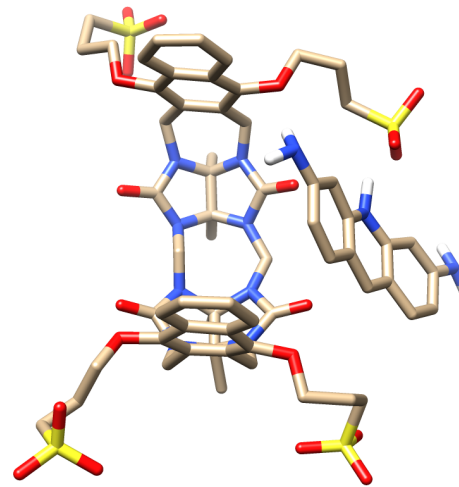


Gas phase simulation result

G4

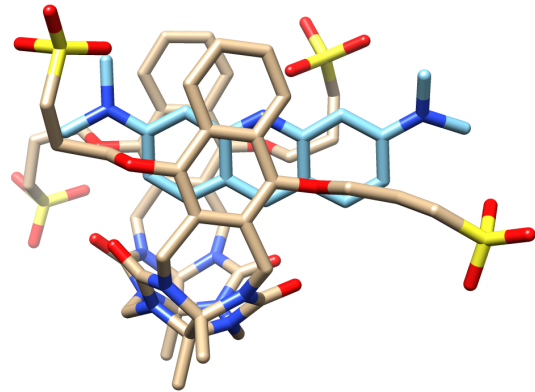


Docking result

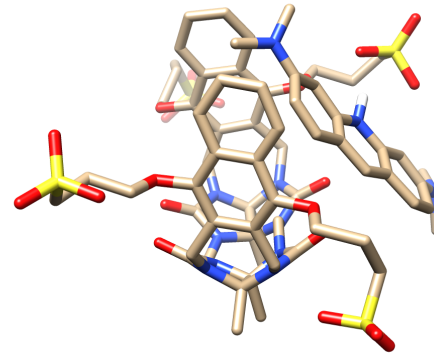


Gas phase simulation result

G5

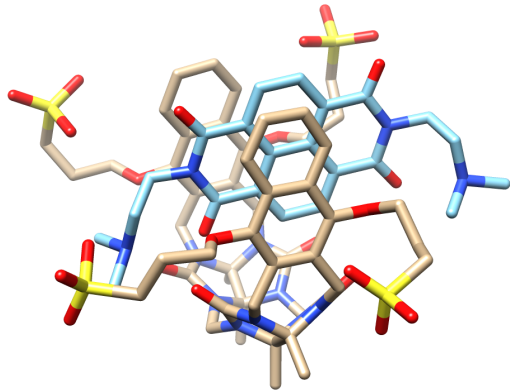


Docking result

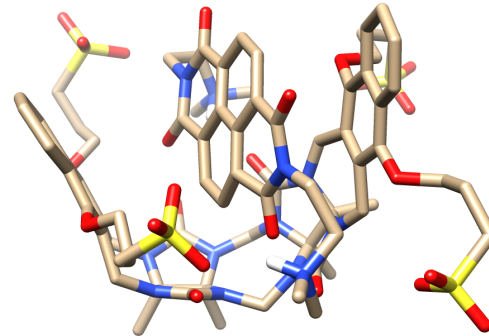


Gas phase simulation result

G6



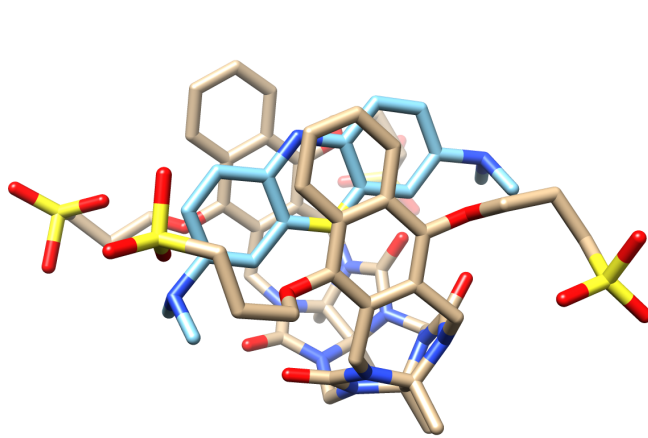
Docking result



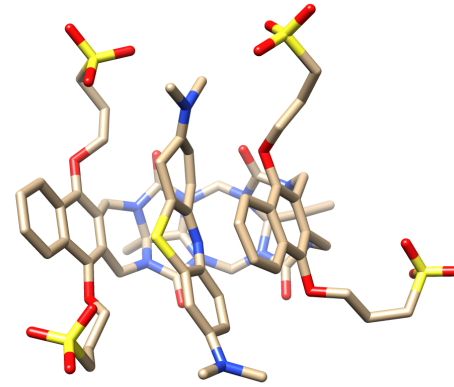
Gas phase simulation result

CBClip has an open conformation.

G10



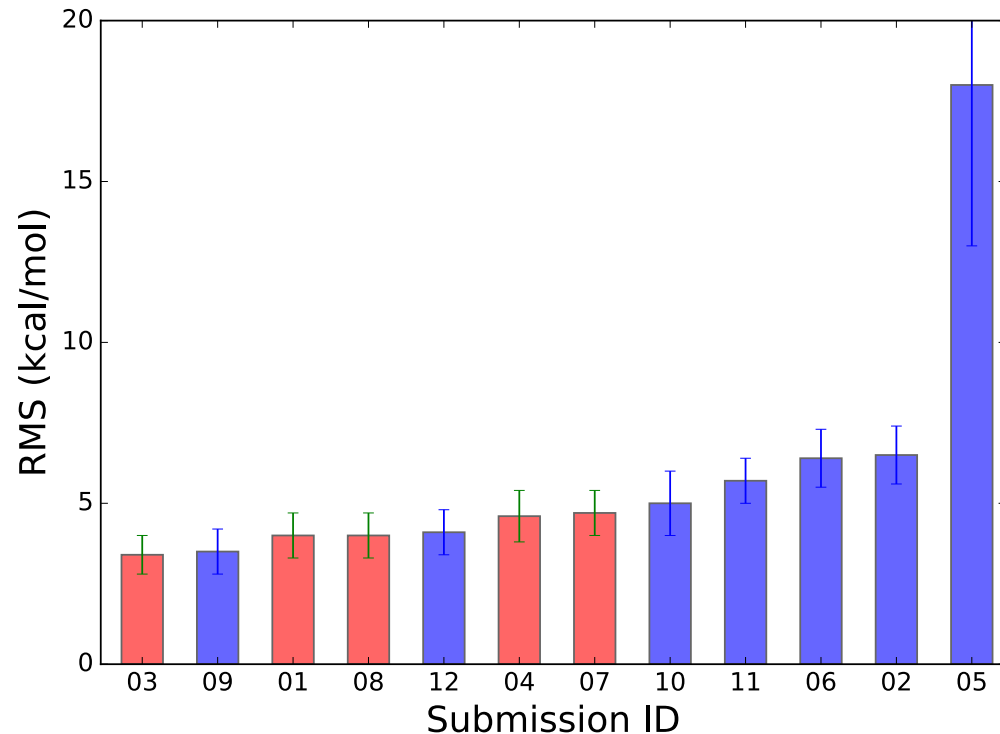
Docking result



Gas phase simulation result

CBClip has a semi-open conformation.

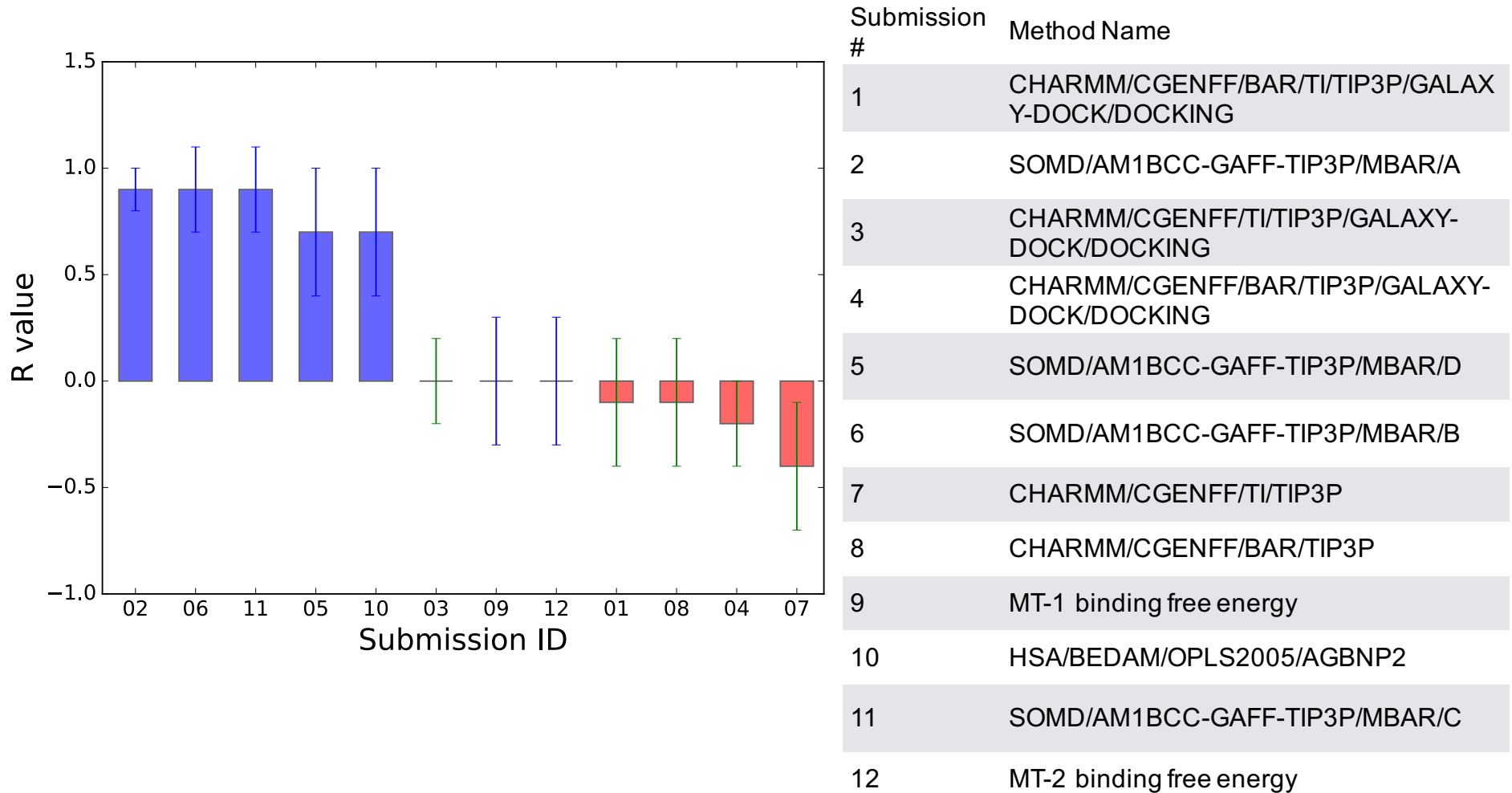
RMS errors of all CBClip submissions



Submission #	Method Name
1	CHARMM/CGENFF/BAR/TI/TIP3P/GALAXY-DOCK/DOCKING
2	SOMD/AM1BCC-GAFF-TIP3P/MBAR/A
3	CHARMM/CGENFF/TI/TIP3P/GALAXY-DOCK/DOCKING
4	CHARMM/CGENFF/BAR/TIP3P/GALAXY-DOCK/DOCKING
5	SOMD/AM1BCC-GAFF-TIP3P/MBAR/D
6	SOMD/AM1BCC-GAFF-TIP3P/MBAR/B
7	CHARMM/CGENFF/TI/TIP3P
8	CHARMM/CGENFF/BAR/TIP3P
9	MT-1 binding free energy
10	HSA/BEDAM/OPLS2005/AGBNP2
11	SOMD/AM1BCC-GAFF-TIP3P/MBAR/C
12	MT-2 binding free energy

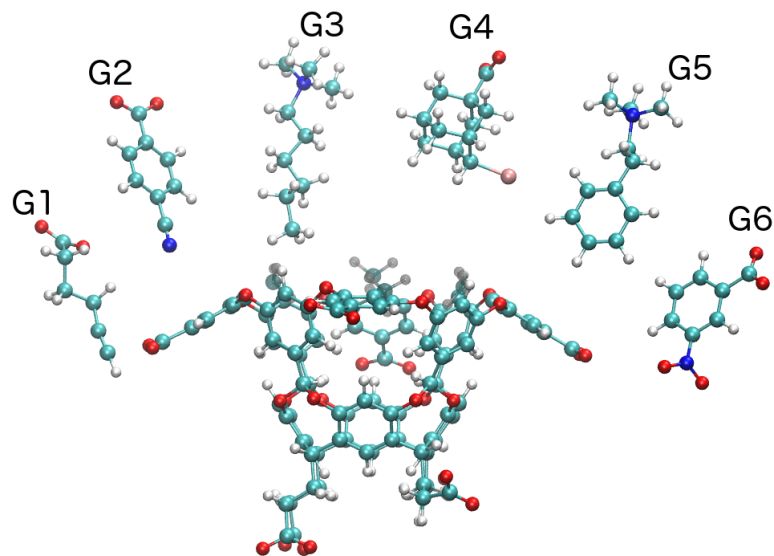
CBClip calculations performed by Dr. Juyong Lee, NIH/NHLBI.

Correlations for CBClip submissions



OAH&OAMe Binding energies

OAH/OAMe and guests



Host: charge -8

Guests: charged & neutral

Ions: neutralized & ionic concentration $\sim \text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$

Parameters: ParamChem CGENFF

Explicit solvent

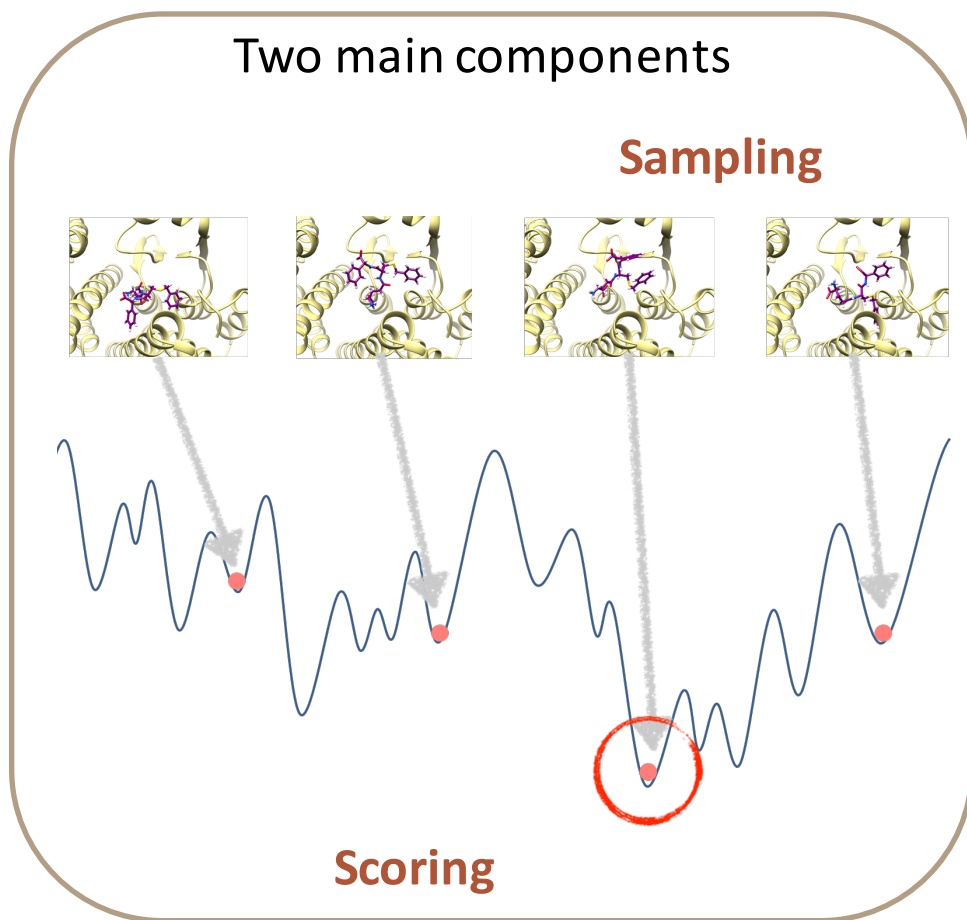
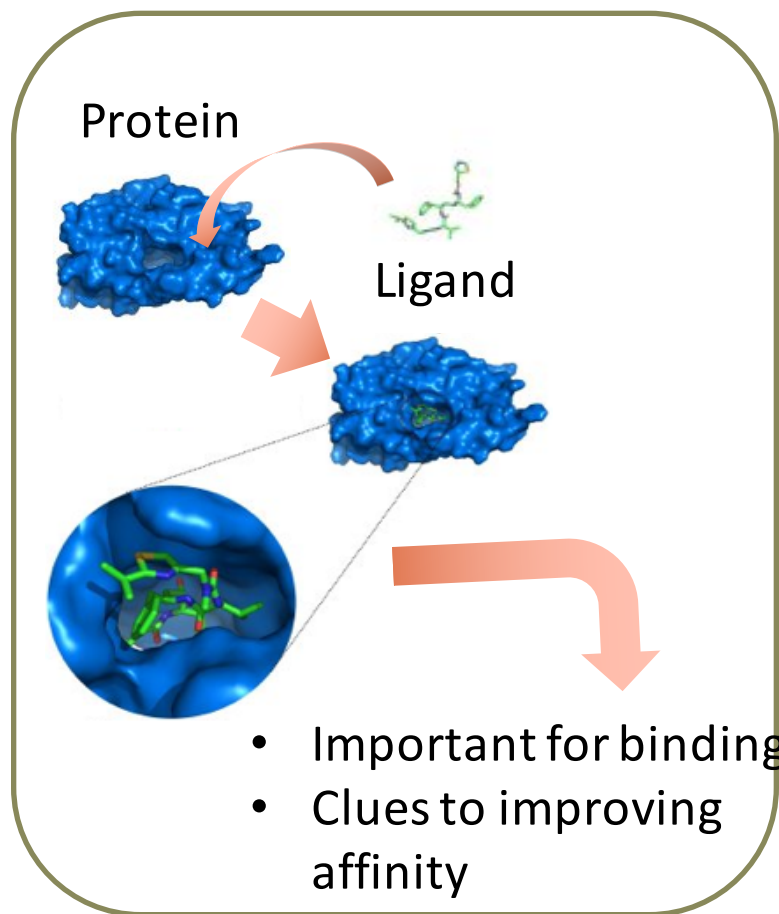
Dry cavity (no water molecules within)

3-12 calculations for each system

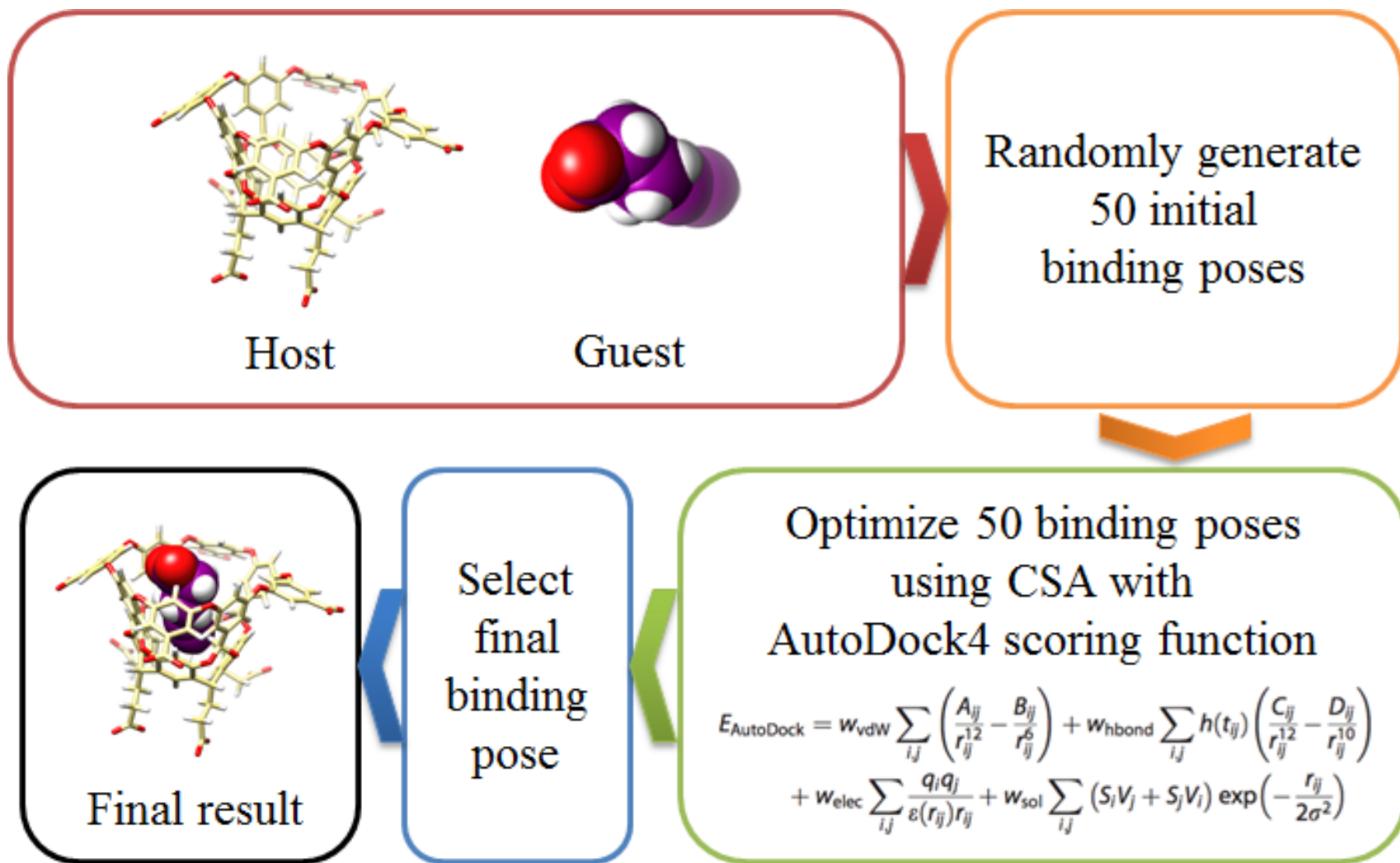
K. Vanommeslaeghe, E. Hatcher, C. Acharya, S. Kundu, S. Zhong, J. Shim, E. Darian, O. Guvench, P. Lopes, I. Vorobyov, A. D. MacKerell Jr., *J. Comput. Chem.* 2010, **31**, 671-690

GalaxyDock: Protein-Ligand Docking Program

Goal: predict the binding pose of a given ligand when it is bound to a given protein

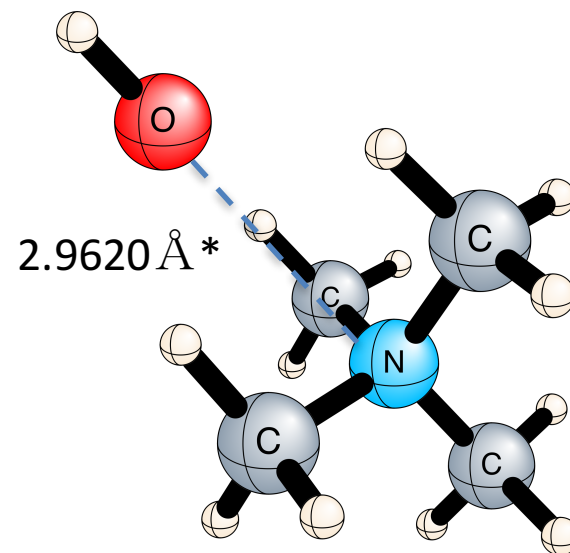
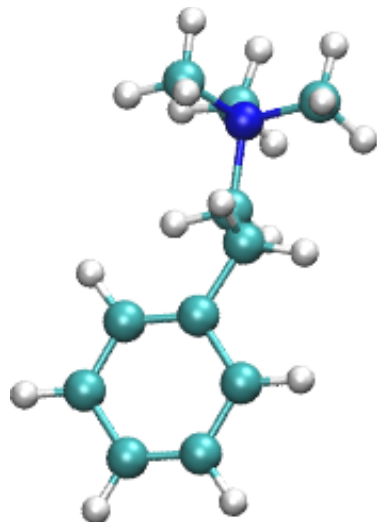
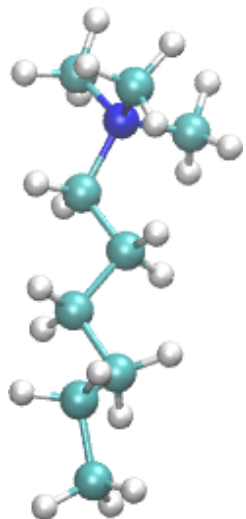


GalaxyDock-HG: Host-Guest Docking



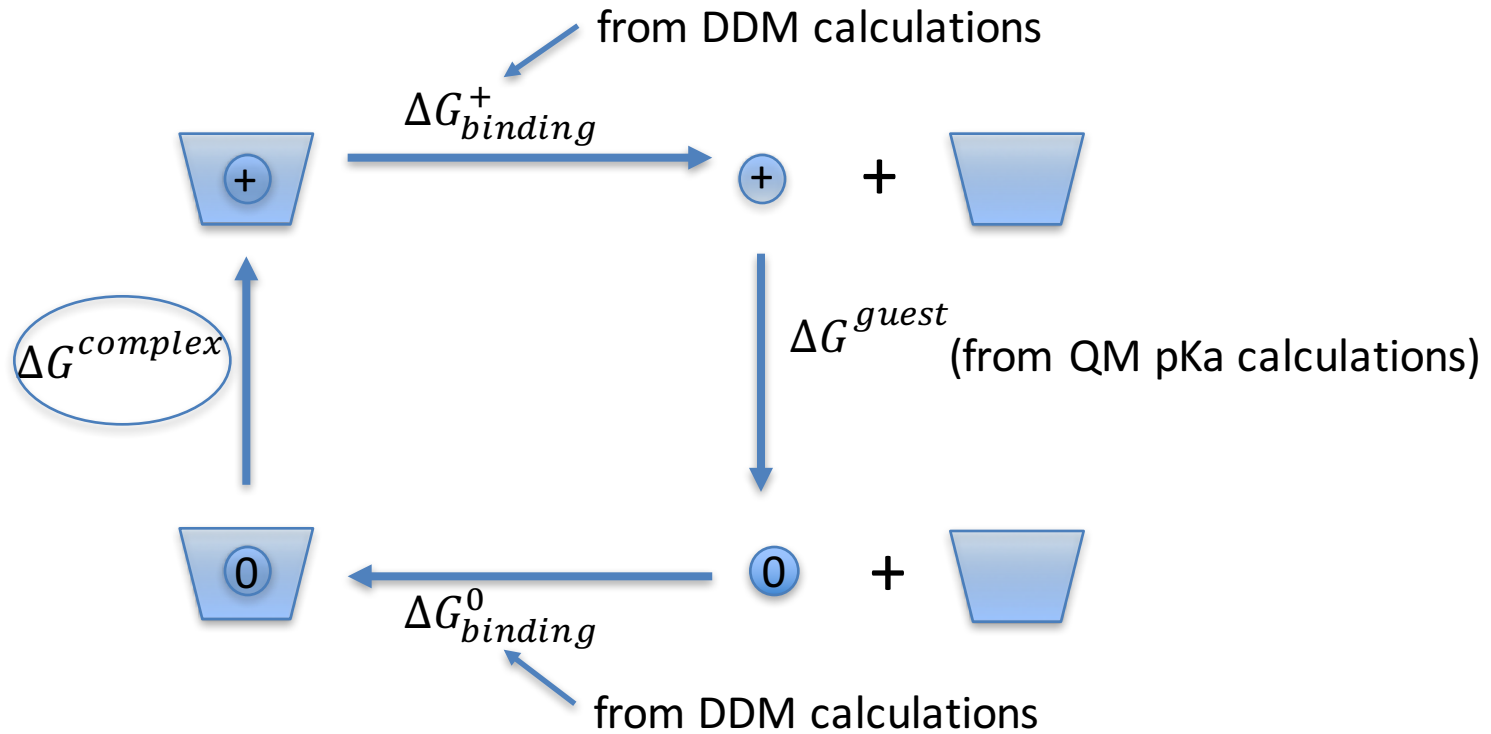
Select three binding poses for each system -> simulate the lowest

Neutral G3 & G5



Tetramethyl-ammonium-hydroxide

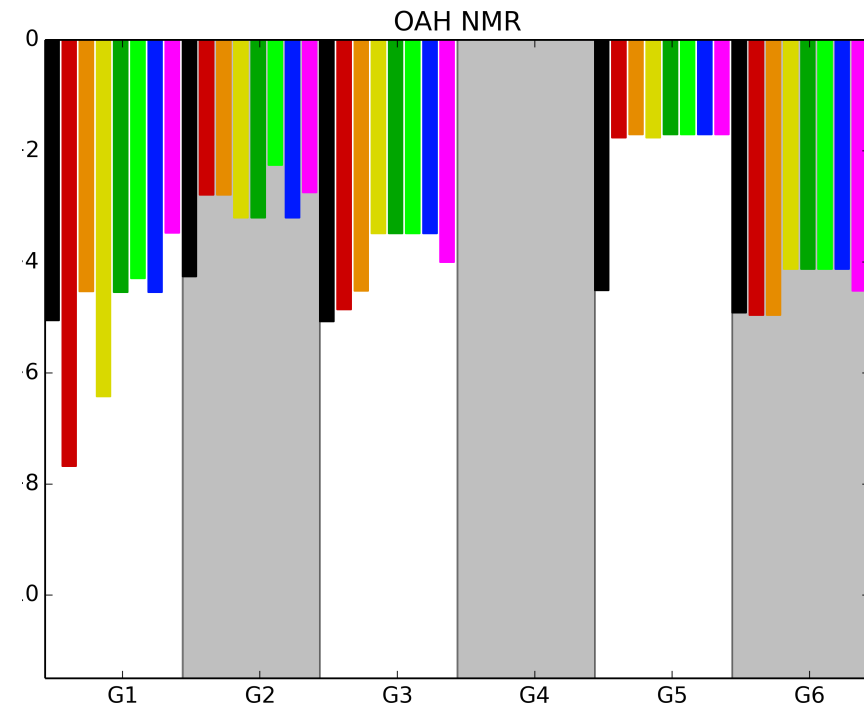
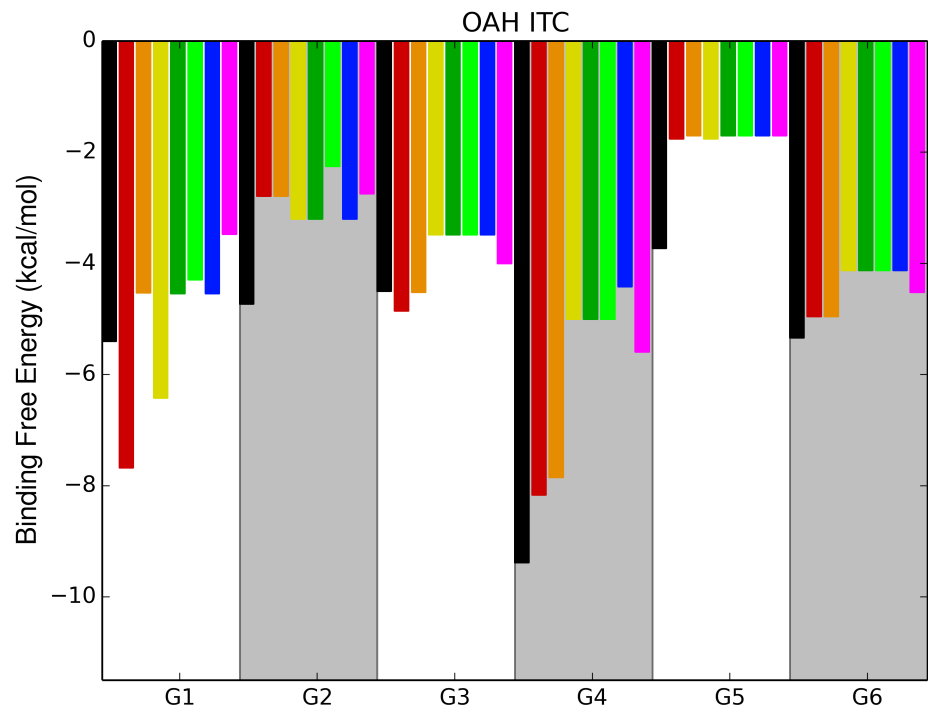
Assessing the guest protonation state in the complex



G1, G2, G4, G6 = negatively charged

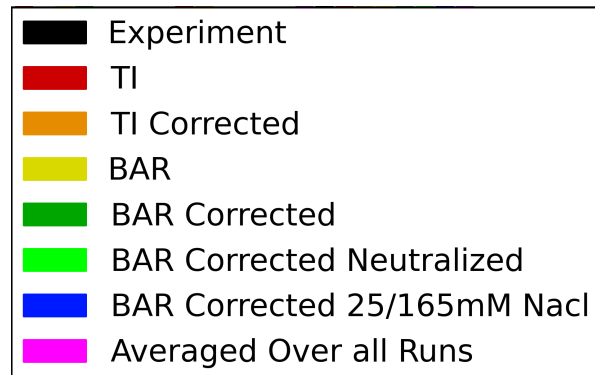
G3, G5 = neutral

Binding free energy submissions for OAH

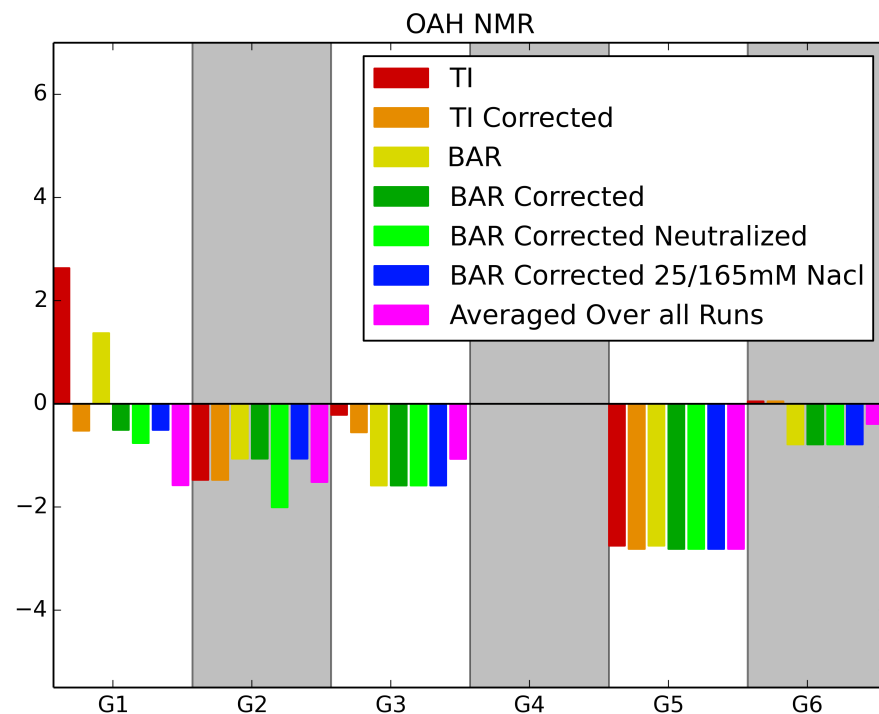
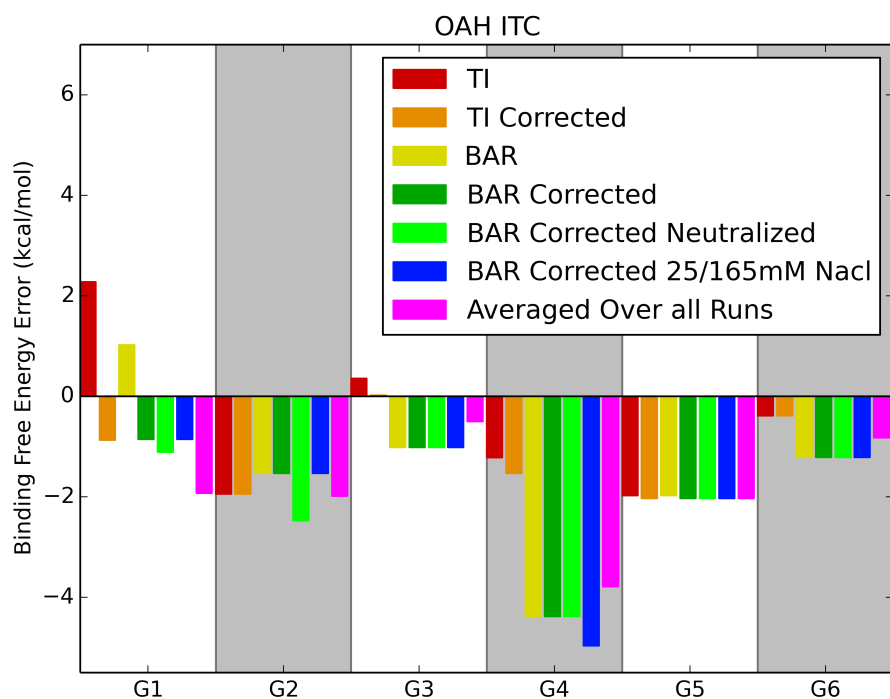


Binding free energies were under-estimated.

No NMR data for G4.



Errors for Binding free energy for OAH

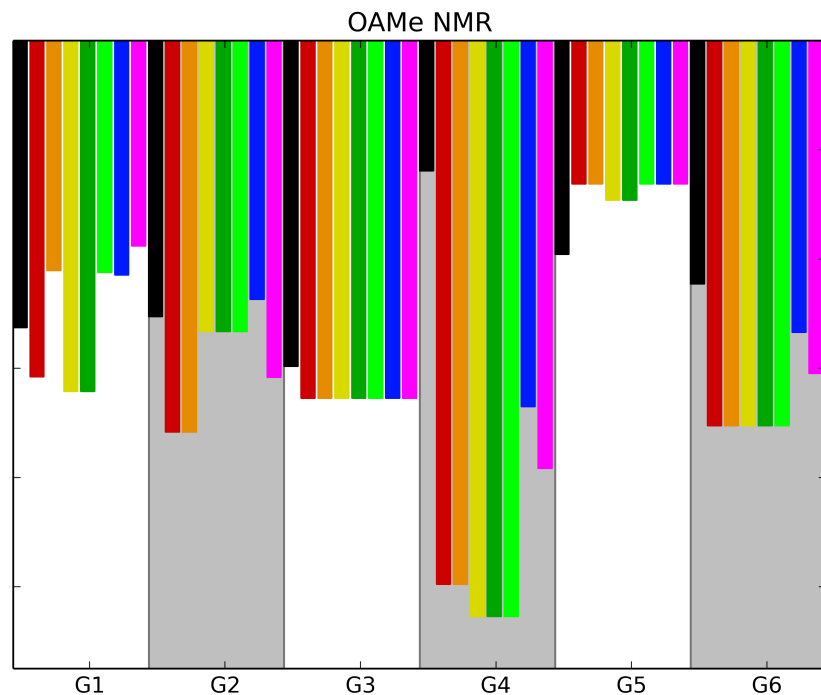
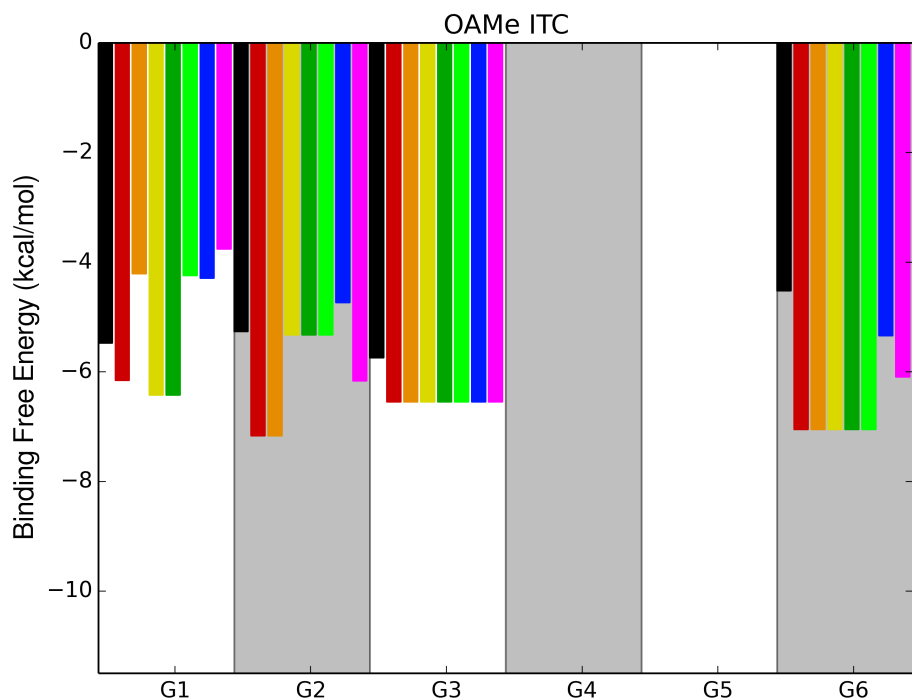


Difference between experimental and each computed value.

Binding free energies were under-estimated.
Highest errors for G4.

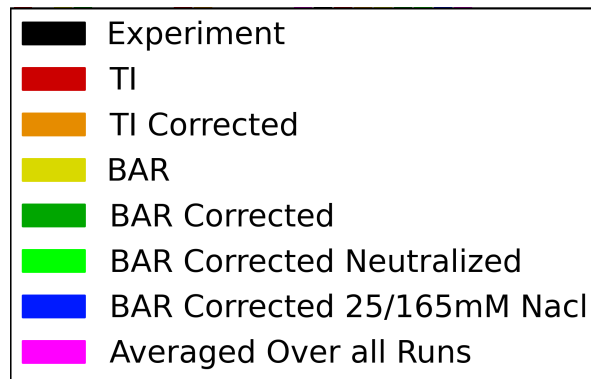
Best submission: TI, RMS values= 1.36/1.46

Binding free energy submissions for OAMe

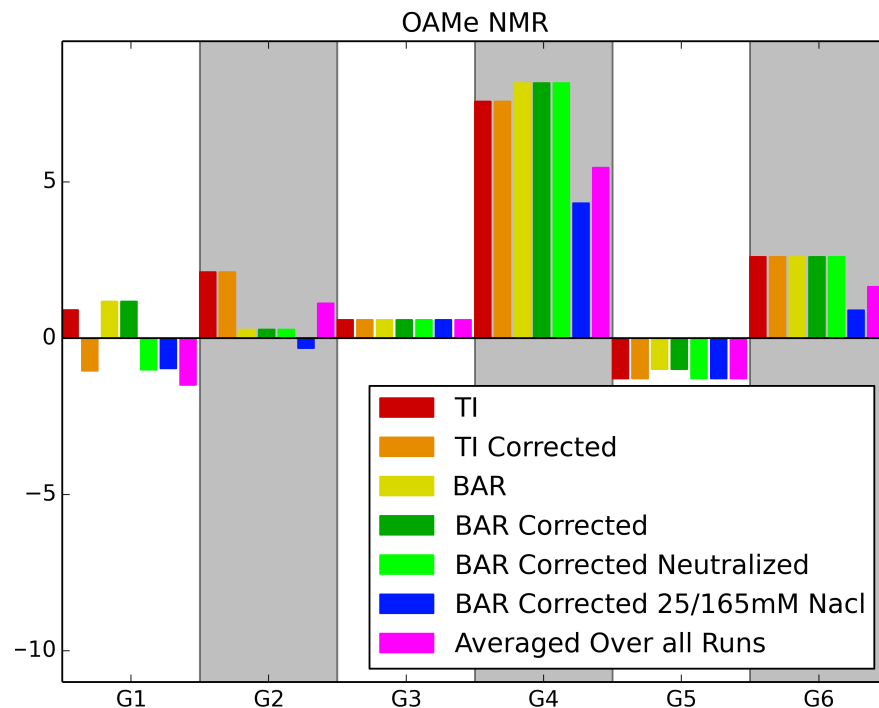
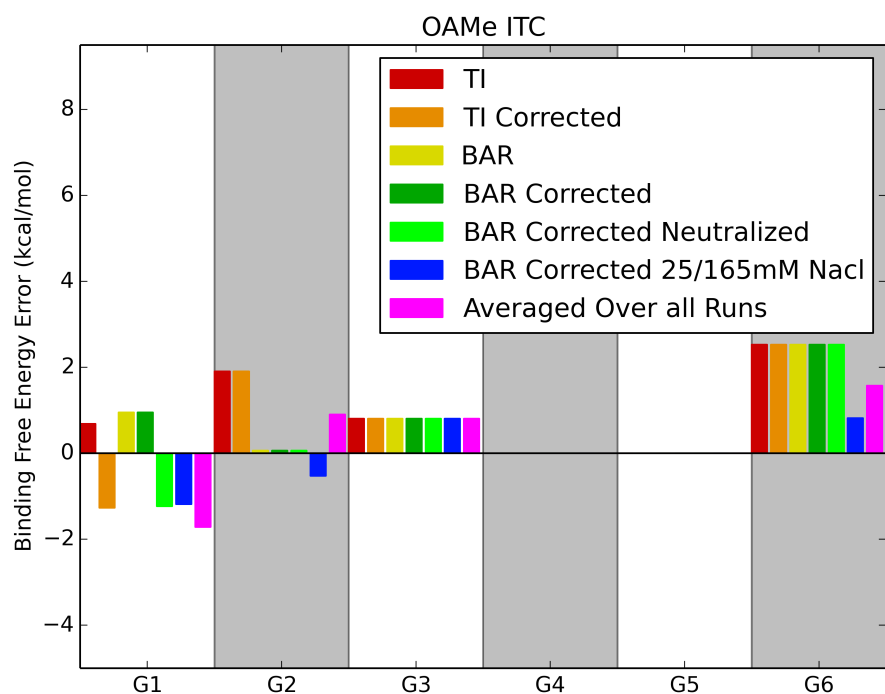


No ITC data for G4 and G5.

Except for G5, energies were over-estimated.



Errors for Binding free energy for OAMe



Difference between experimental and each computed value.

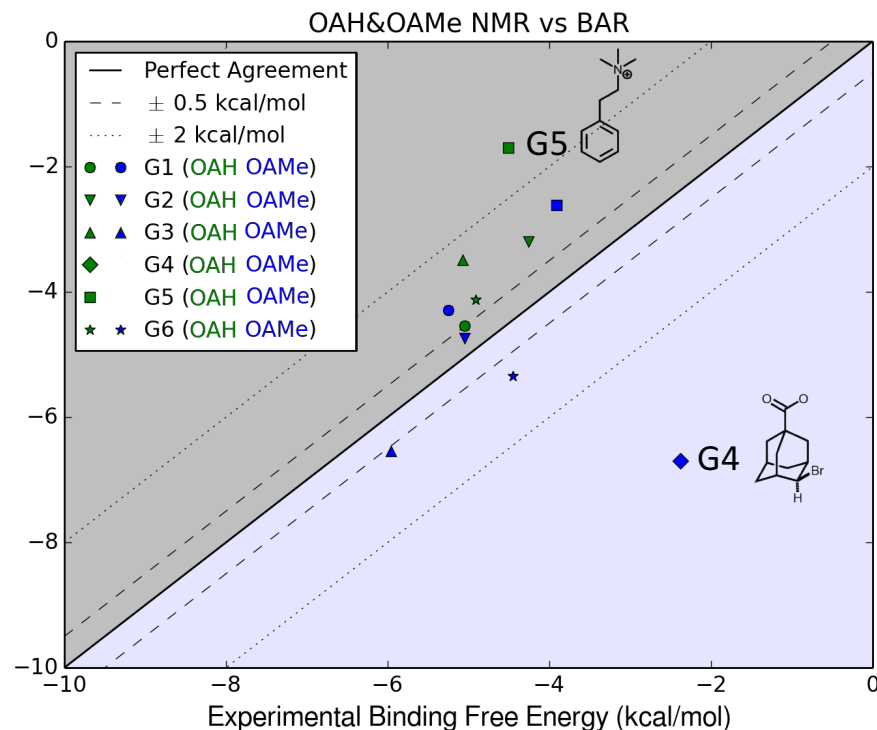
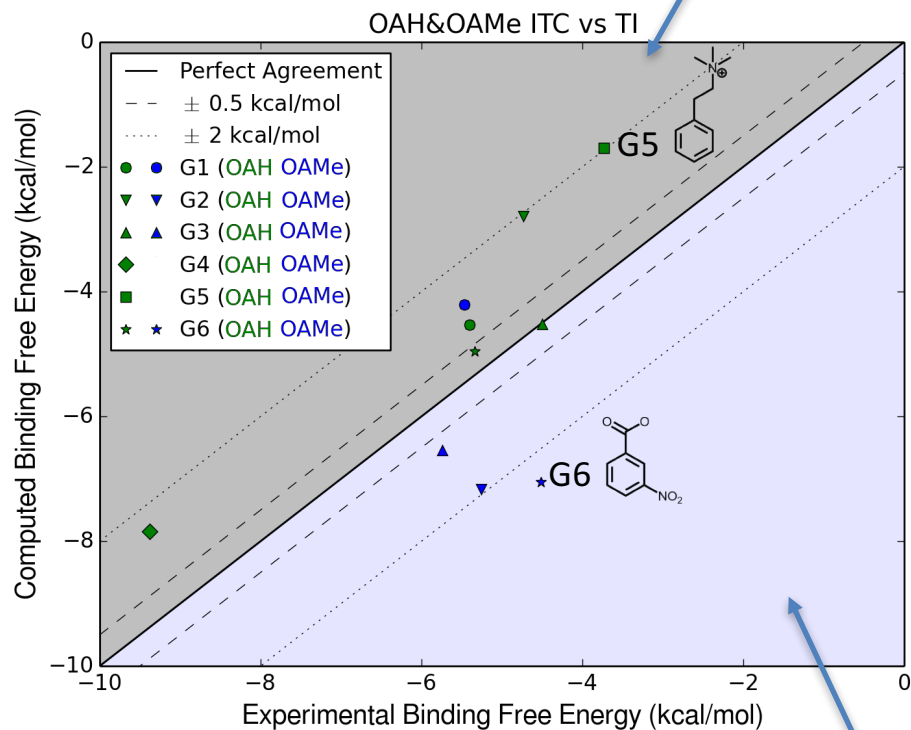
Binding free energies were over-estimated.

Highest errors for G4.

Best submission: BAR, RMS= 0.87, 1.94 kcal/mol

Experimental vs Computational Data

Under-estimating energies

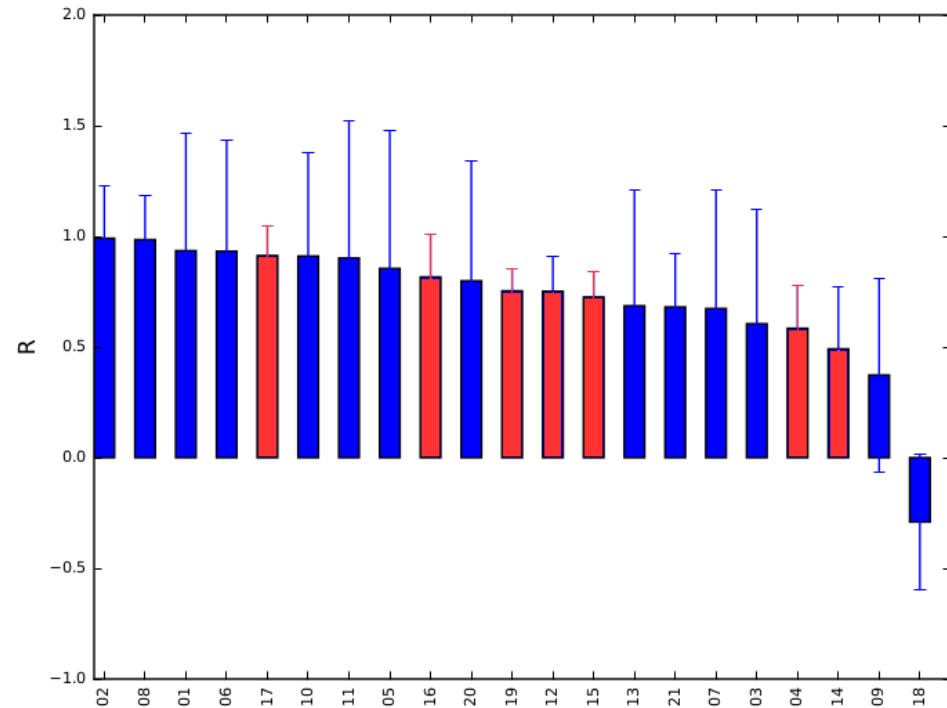
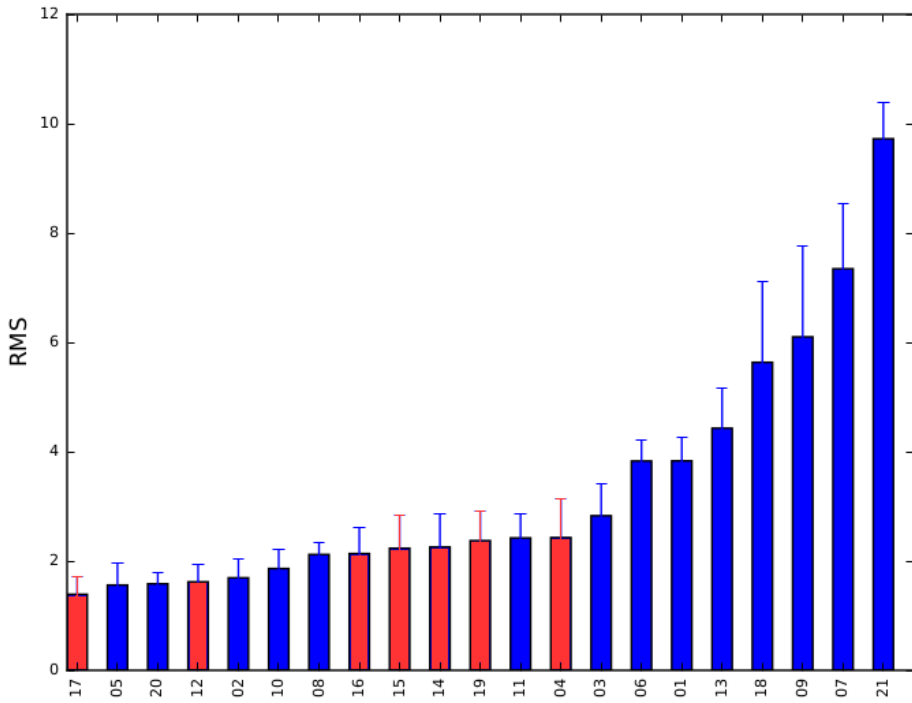


Over-estimating energies

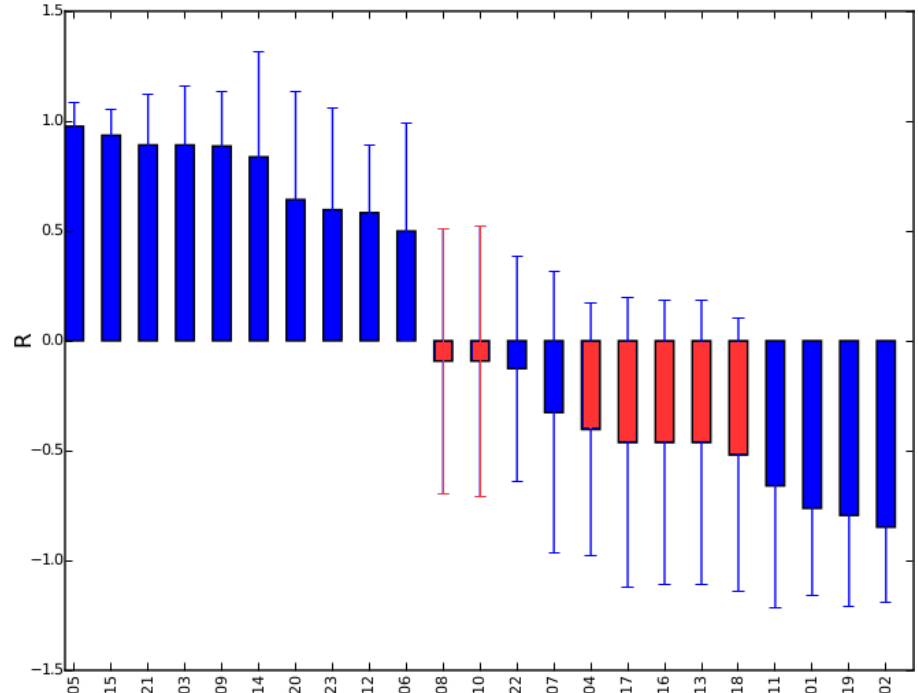
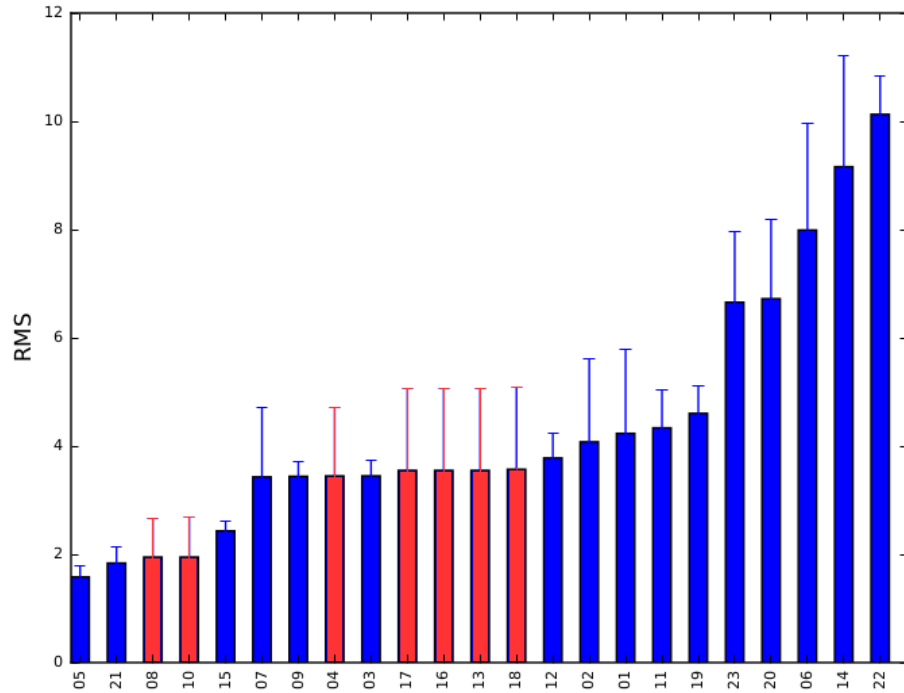
Binding energies were mostly under-estimated.

G4 had consistently high errors with respect to experiment. We suspect that either the Br ion needs re-parametrization, or the system is neutral (unlikely).

Comparison with others: OAH

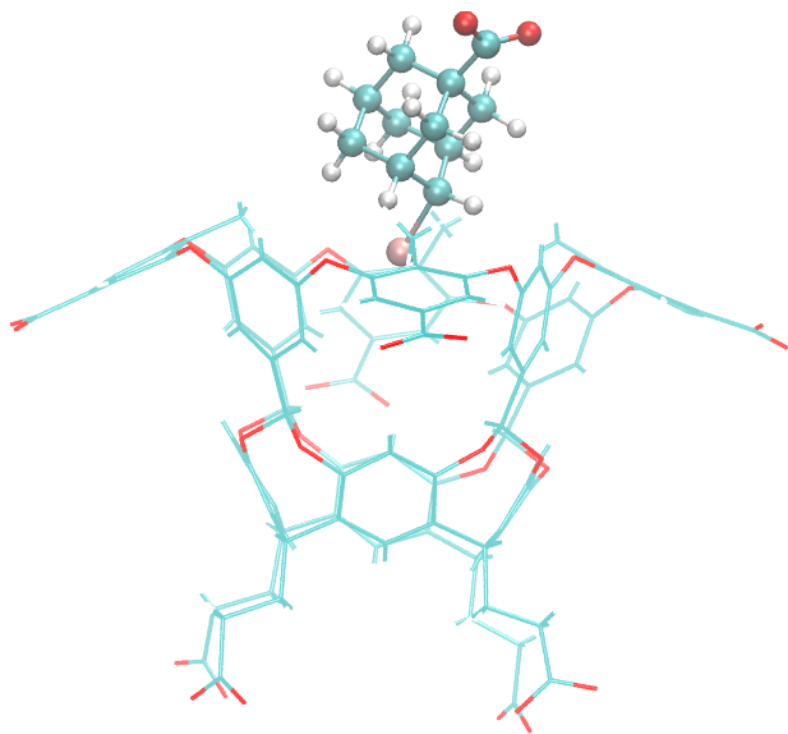


Comparison with others: OAMe

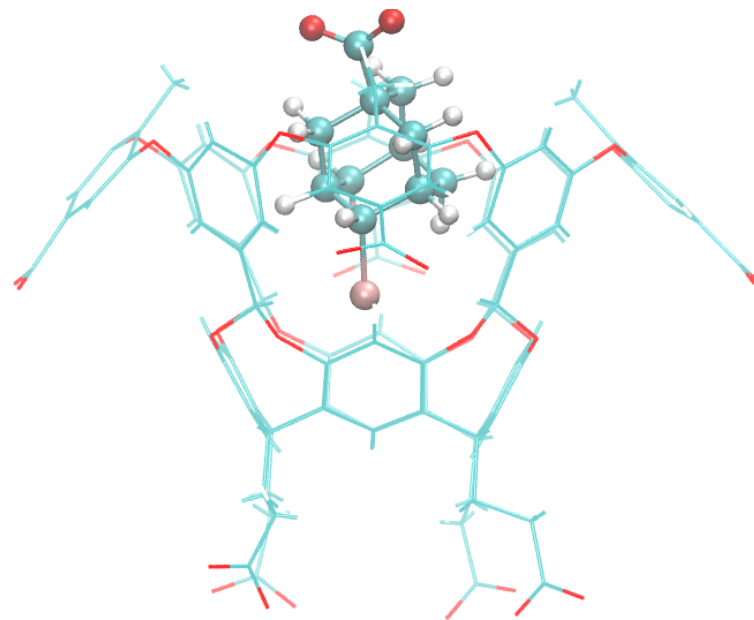


In cavity vs Atop the cavity

OAH

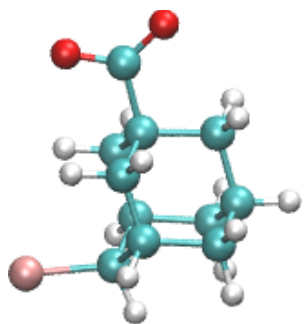


$\Delta G = -10.541$ kcal/mol

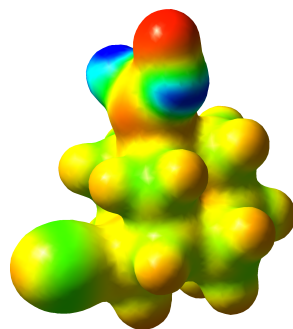


$\Delta G = -6.4$ kcal/mol

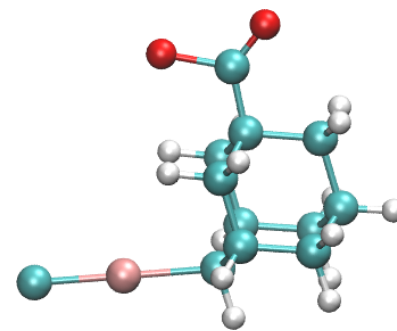
Why did we get the worst results for G4?



Initial parametrization



QM calculation



Lonepair addition*

Analyzing only the charged species

OAH TI: -7.84 -> -4.30 (kcal/mol)
 BAR: -4.89 -> -3.84 (kcal/mol)

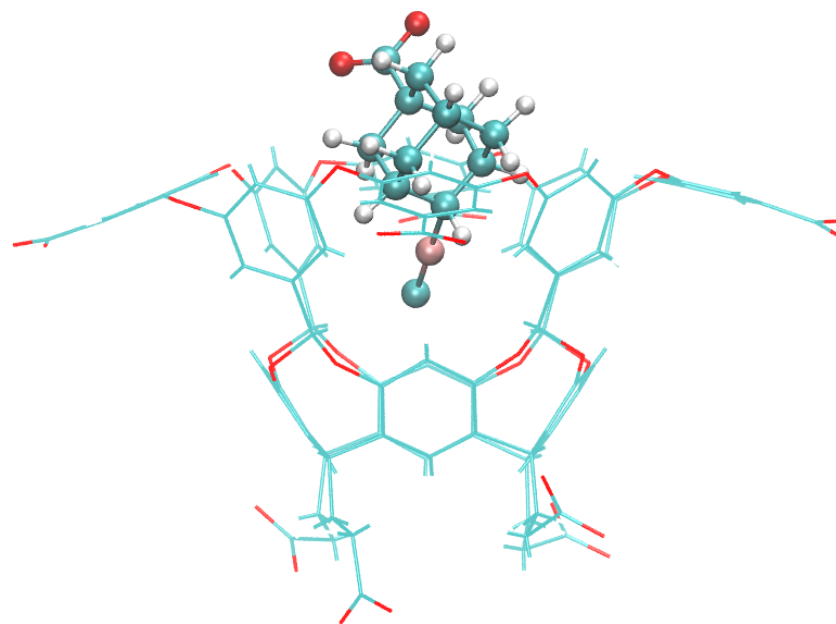
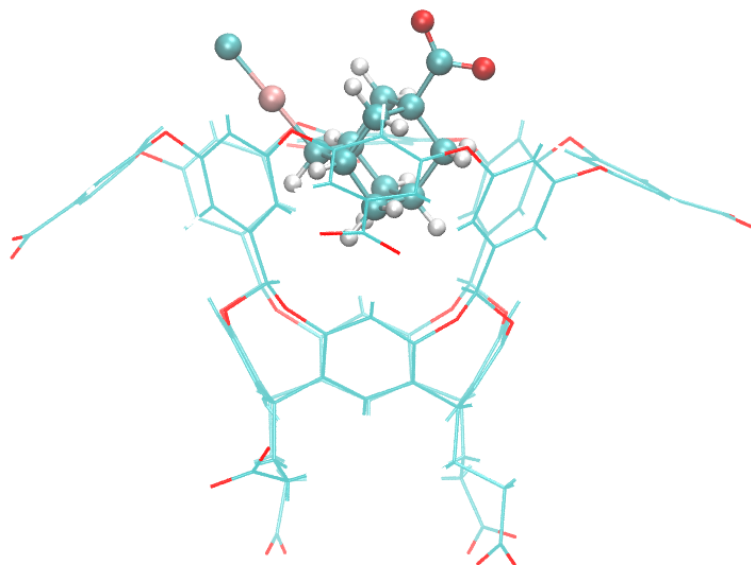
Experimental value: -9.38 kcal/mol

OAMe TI: -9.95 -> -0.08 (kcal/mol)
 BAR: -10.54 -> 1.55 (kcal/mol)

Experimental value: -2.38 kcal/mol

Br is inside the cavity -> ΔG is more positive

OAH,
G4+lonpair



TI -4.30 kcal/mol

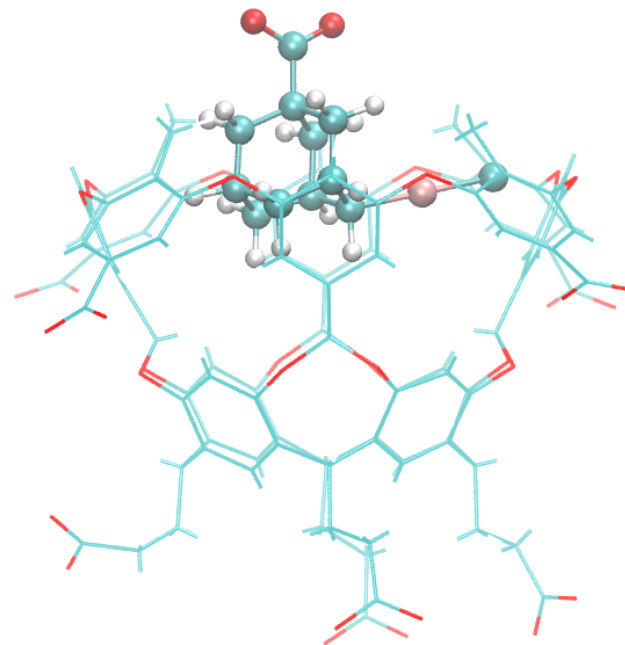
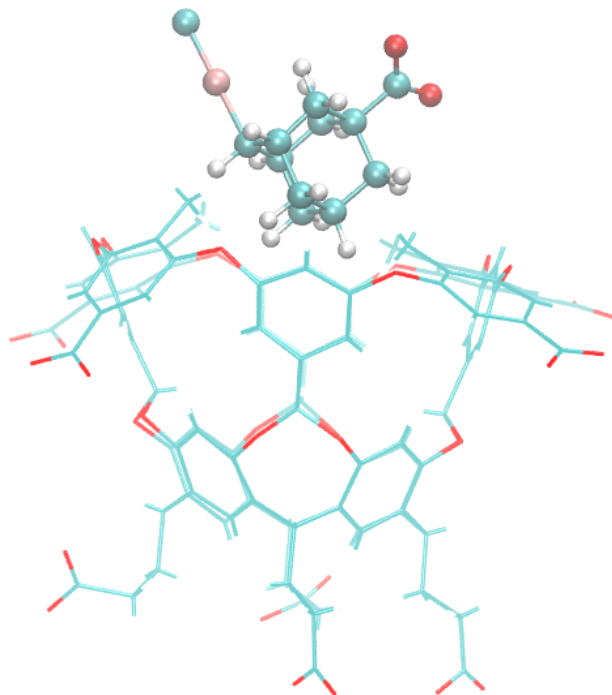
-3.97 kcal/mol

BAR -3.84 kcal/mol

-2.64 kcal/mol

Br is inside the cavity -> ΔG is more positive

OAMe
G4+lonpair



TI -0.08 kcal/mol

+2.10 kcal/mol

BAR +1.55 kcal/mol

+1.96 kcal/mol

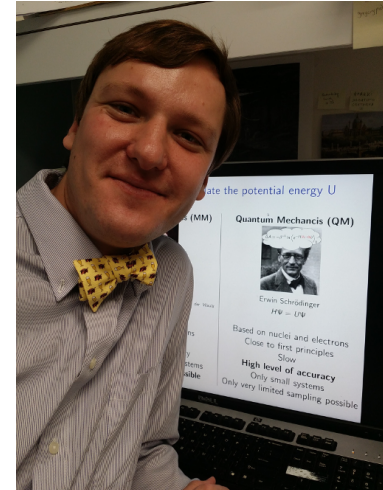
Take-home messages

- CBClip: lowest errors for **small/rigid guests**
- Parametrization dictated the **open/close state** of CBClip
- **Ionic concentration** is important
- Treatment of **halogens** is important
- Further analysis of **hydration**

Acknowledgements

- Juyong Lee NIH/NHLBI
- Frank Pickard NIH/NHLBI
- Gerhard König NIH/NHLBI

- Jing Huang University of Maryland
- Chaok Seok Seoul National University



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- Richard Venable NIH/NHLBI

- Bernard Brooks

