

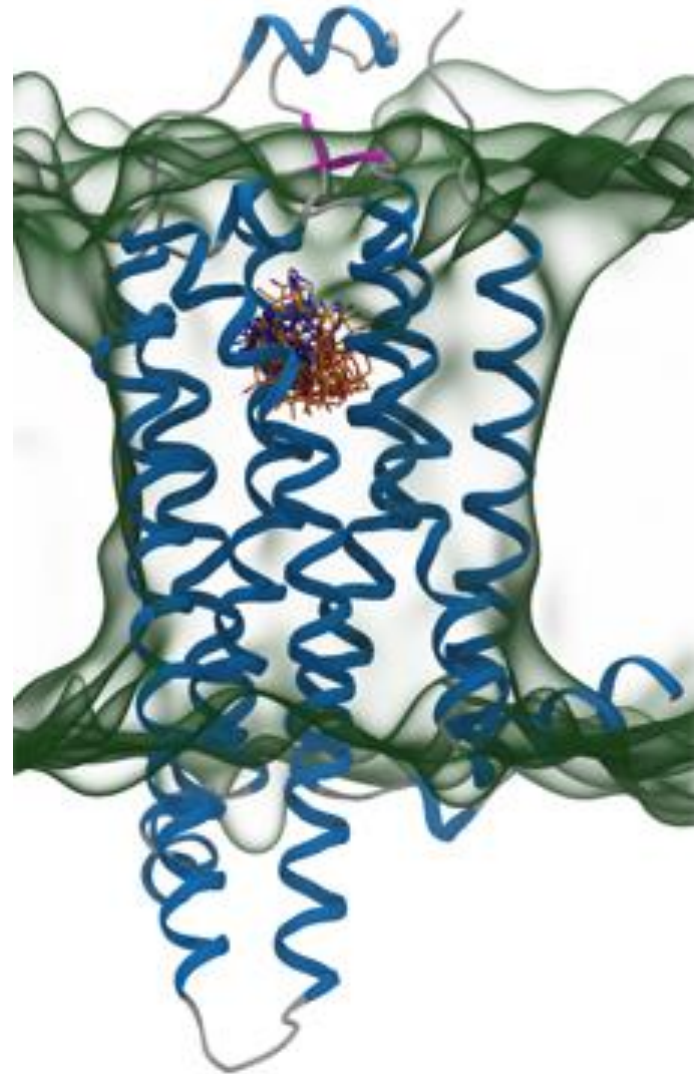
Protein-small molecule binding with Martini 3: a practical view

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The key requirements to model protein-small molecule binding

- Coverage of chemical space
- Finding/knowing the pocket
- Proper packing
- Hydrophobicity
- Protein and ligand flexibility
- Influence of environment (lipids, water in the pocket, etc).
- Directionality (H-bonds)
- Predict binding affinities
- Predict pathways and Kinetic rates



The key requirements to model protein-small molecule binding

	Molecular docking
• Coverage of chemical space	✓
• Finding the pocket	?
• Proper packing	✓
• Hydrophobicity	✓
• Protein and ligand flexibility	✗
• Environment	✗
• Directionality (H-bonds)	✓
• Binding affinities	?
• Pathways and Kinetic rates	✗

Limited by
scoring functions

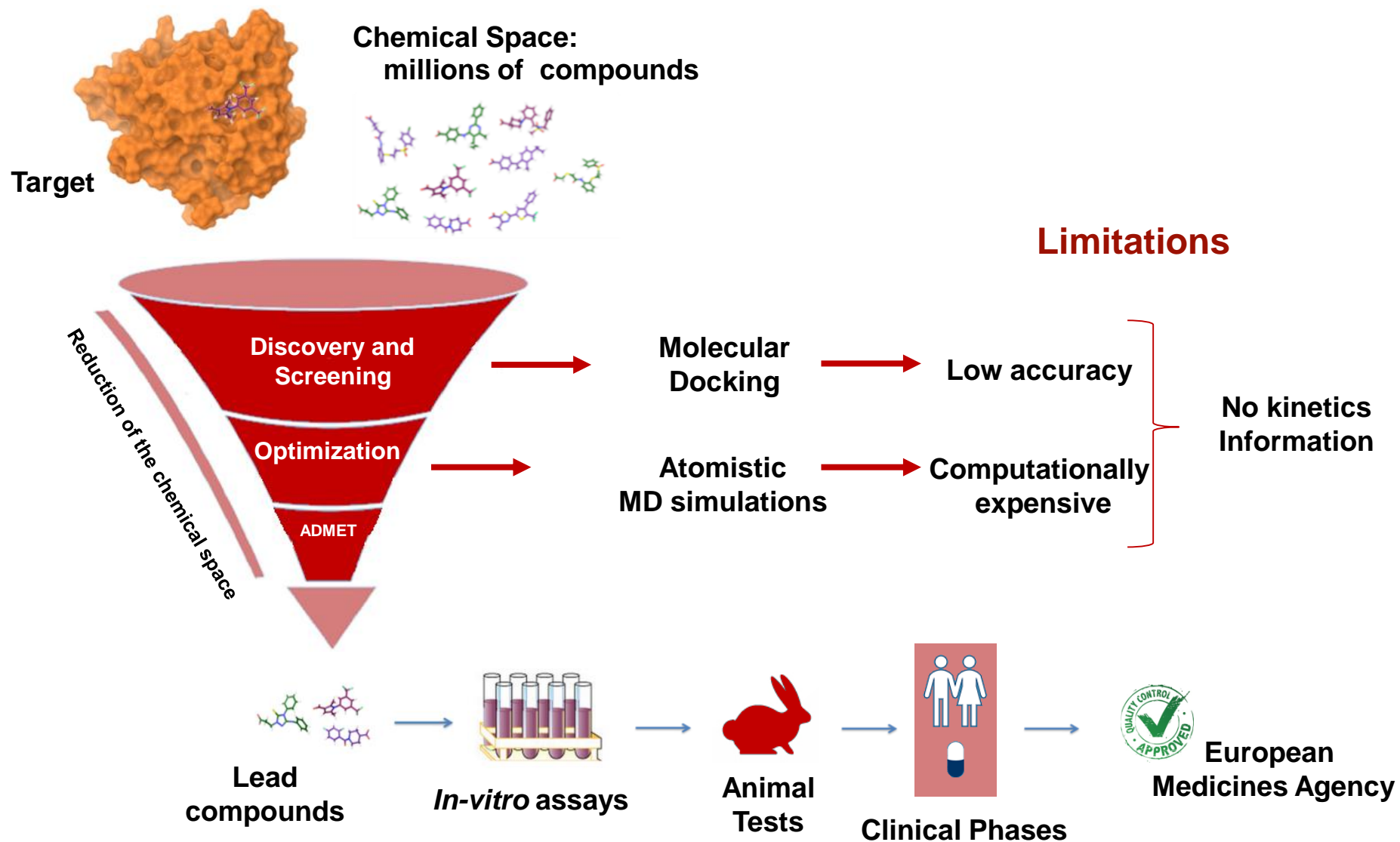
The key requirements to model protein-small molecule binding

	Molecular docking	Atomistic MD	
• Coverage of chemical space	✓	✓	
• Finding the pocket	?	✗	
• Proper packing	✓	✓	
• Hydrophobicity	✓	✓	
• Protein and ligand flexibility	✗	?	Computational performance and accuracy
• Environment	✗	?	
• Directionality (H-bonds)	✓	✓	
• Binding affinities	?	✓	
• Pathways and Kinetic rates	✗	?	Computational performance

The key requirements to model protein-small molecule binding

	Molecular docking	Atomistic MD	Martini 2 MD
• Coverage of chemical space	V	V	X
• Finding the pocket	?	X	?
• Proper packing	V	V	X
• Hydrophobicity	V	V	V
• Protein and ligand flexibility	X	?	X
• Environment	X	?	?
• Directionality (H-bonds)	V	V	X
• Binding affinities	?	V	X
• Pathways and Kinetic rates	X	?	X

Pitfalls of Computer-Aided Drug design



More about limitations: kinetics and hidden pockets

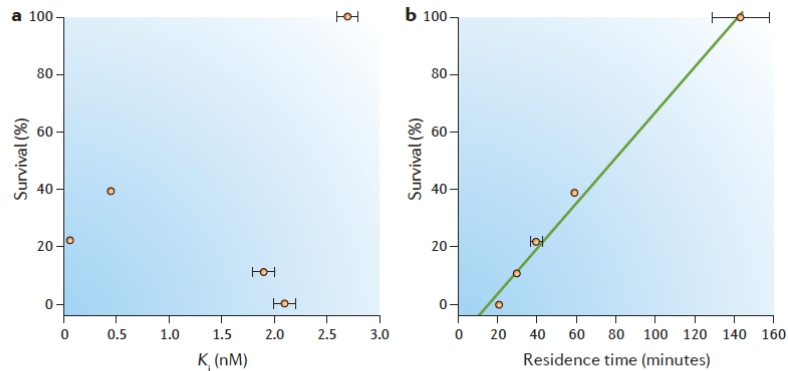
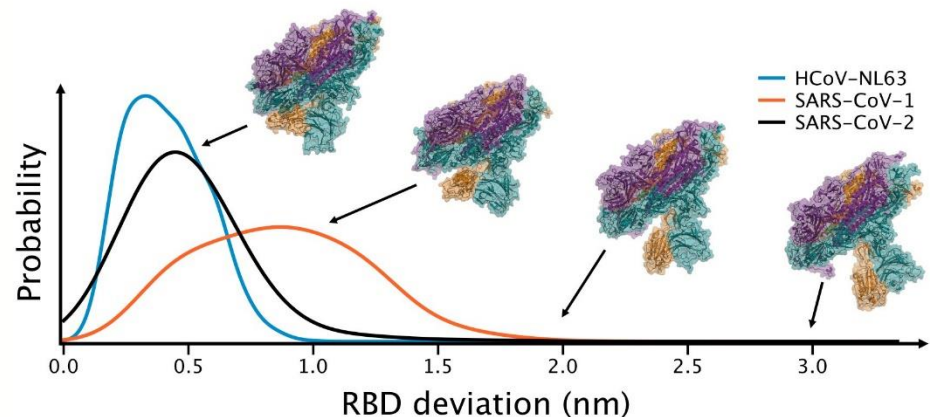


Figure 4 | *In vivo* efficacy often depends on drug-target residence time. Lu et al.³⁰ investigated the relationship between the residence time of a series of FabI enoyl-reductase inhibitors and *in vivo* activity. The plots presented here show the percent survival of mice 10 days after they were infected with the bacterium *Francisella tularensis* and then treated with the inhibitors. **a** | Correlation of percent survival with the inhibition constant (K_i). **b** | Correlation of percent survival with inhibitor residence time. Figure is adapted with permission from REF 5, Wiley.

Importance of dissociation rates for the activity

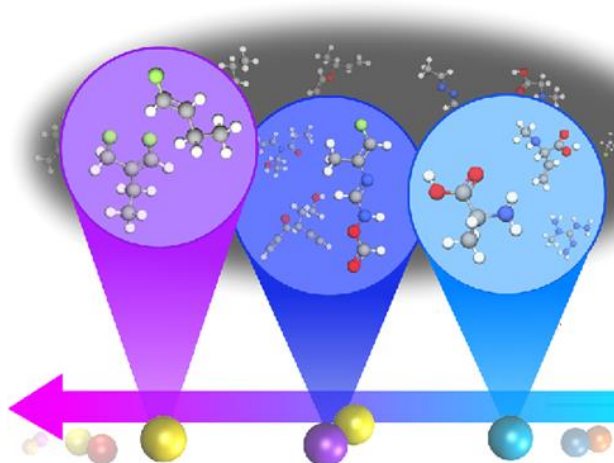
Copeland, R. A. The drug-target residence time model: a 10-year retrospective. *Nat. Rev. Drug. Discov.* 2016, 15, 87–95.

Hidden (cryptic) and/or multiple pockets



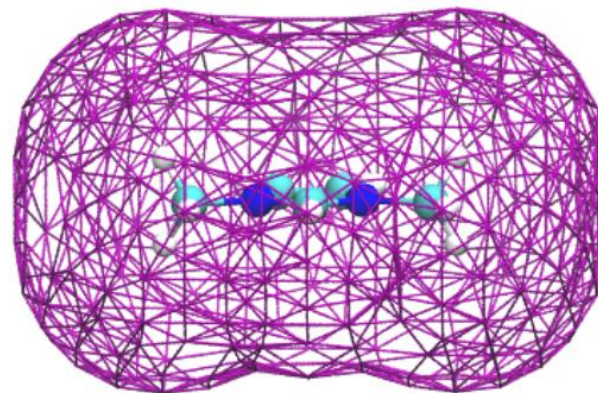
Zimmerman, M. I., et. Al. Citizen Scientists Create an Exascale Computer to Combat COVID-19, *Biorxiv*, 2020

Can Martini 3 be useful for drug design?



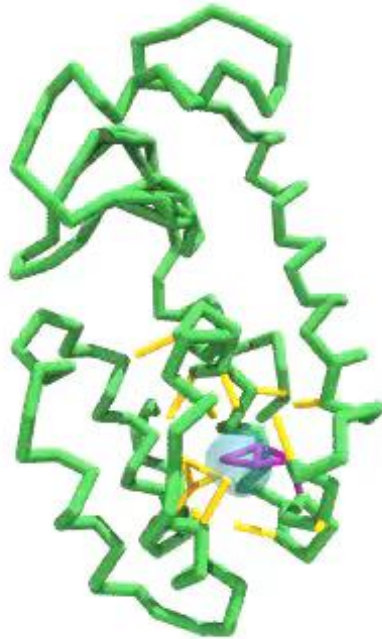
Better interactions and packing

Better Coverage of Chemical Space



WHAT ABOUT THE PROOF OF CONCEPT?

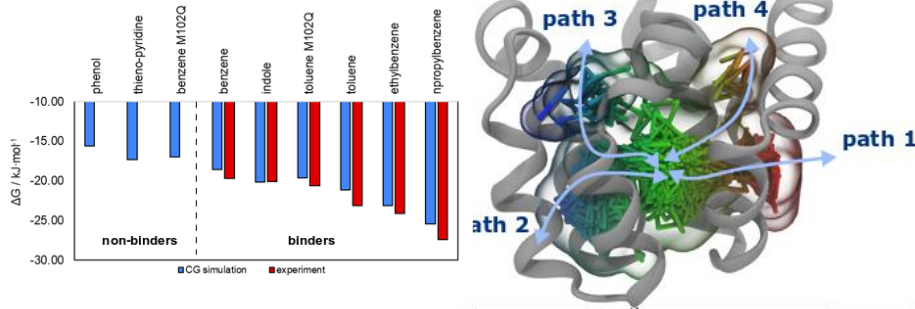
Protein–ligand binding with the Martini 3?



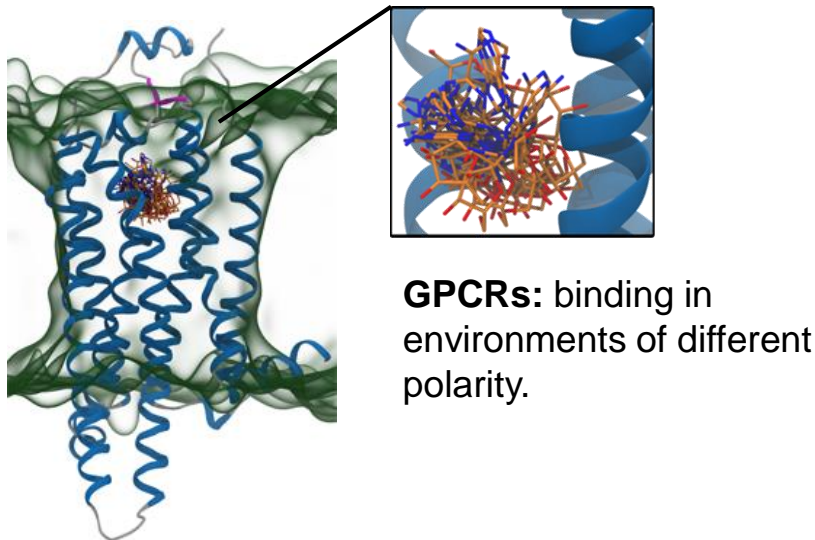
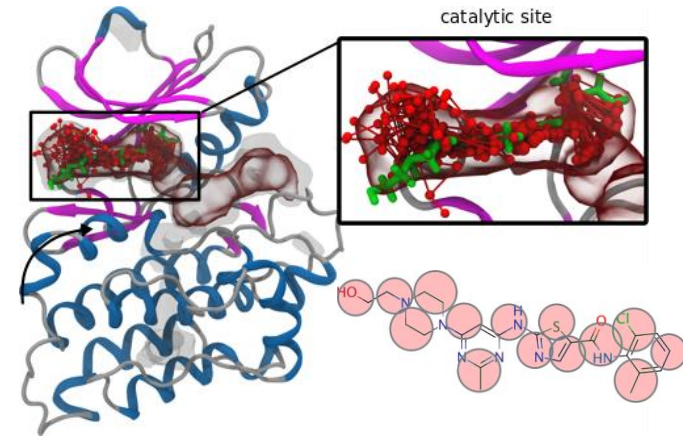
New applications for Martini!

Protein-ligand binding

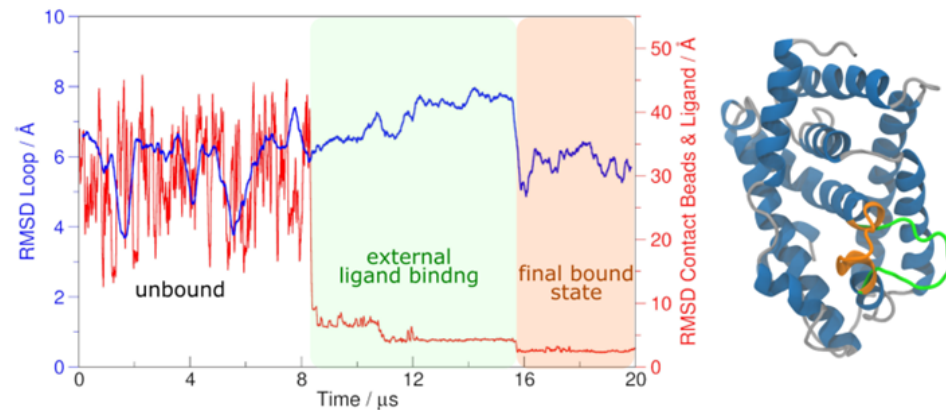
Proof of concept: quantitative affinities and Trends in kinetics with T4 lysozyme.



Kinases: higher coverage of chemical space

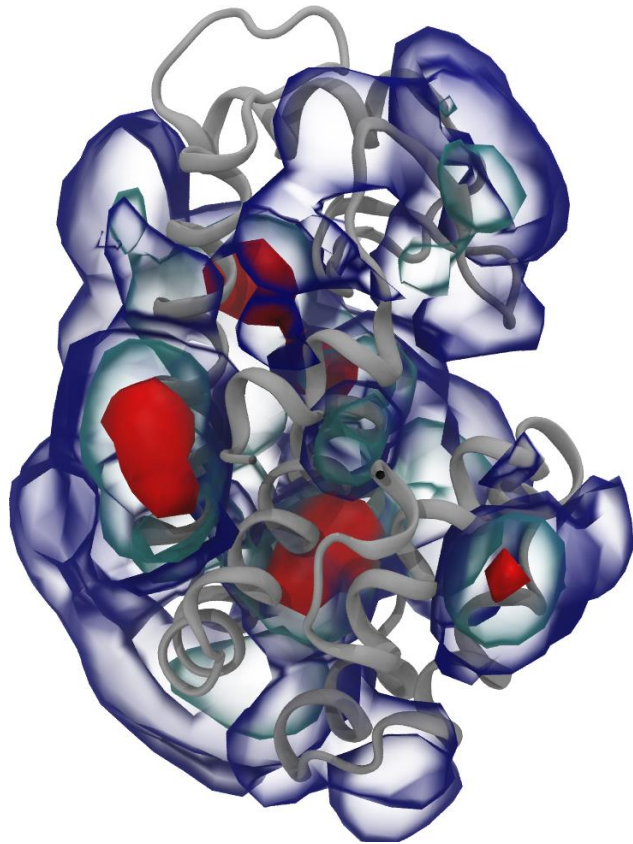


Nuclear Receptors: conformational changes

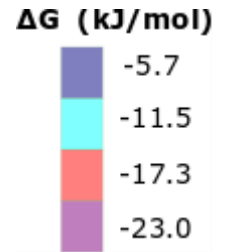
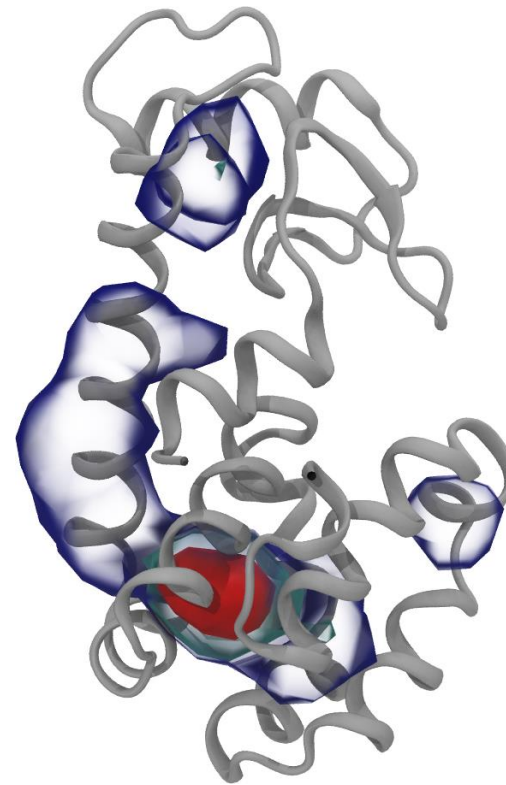


Comparing different Martini versions for protein-ligand binding

Martini 2

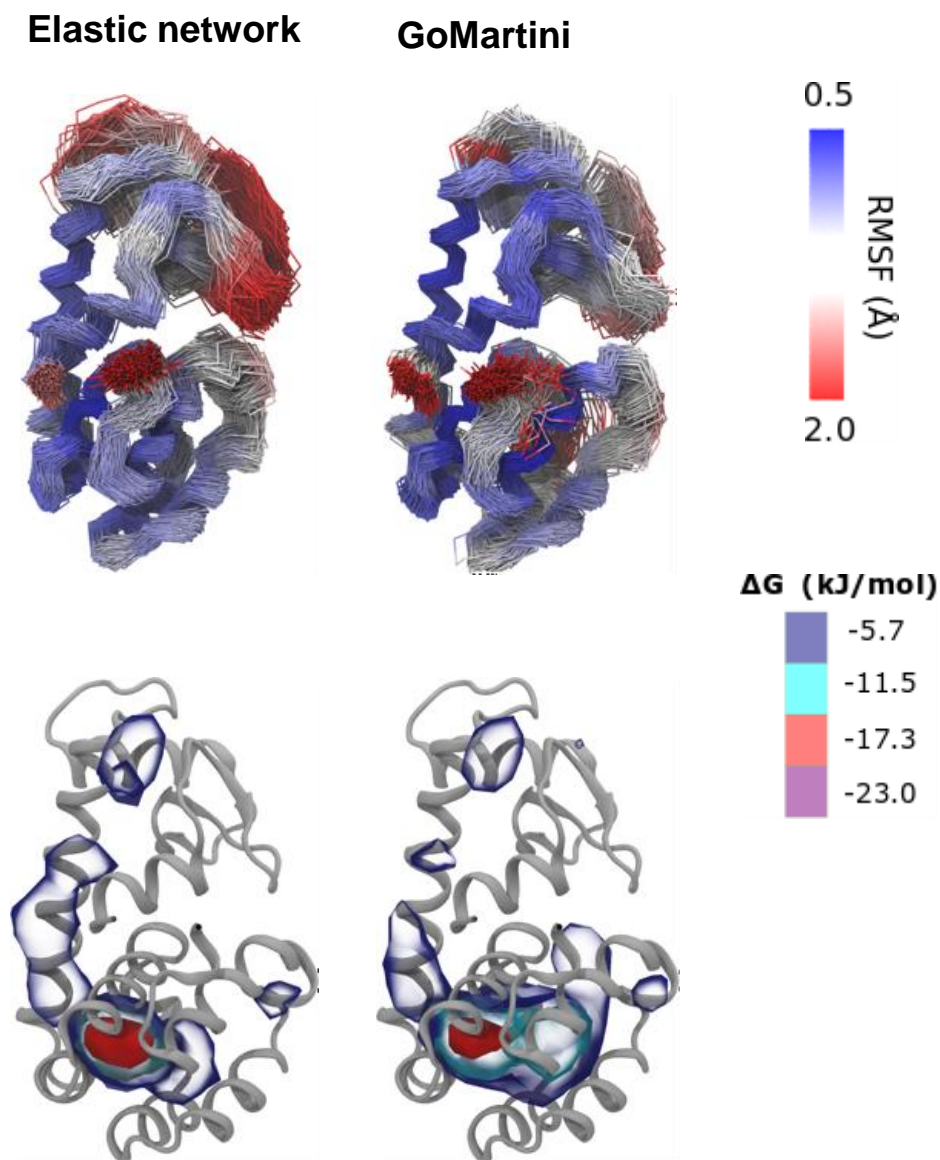


Martini 3



Elastic Network versus GoMartini

- Similar flexibility of elastic network and GoMartini models
- GoMartini show more flexibility in the pocket.
- Both models get quantitative agreement of binding affinity
- GoMartini is possibly more accurate to get intermediate states of binding process.



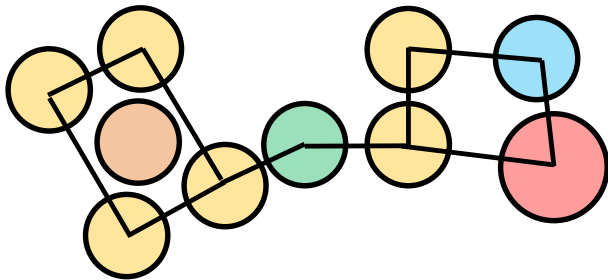
A Practical view of protein-ligand binding: Building the system and sampling strategy

Ligands

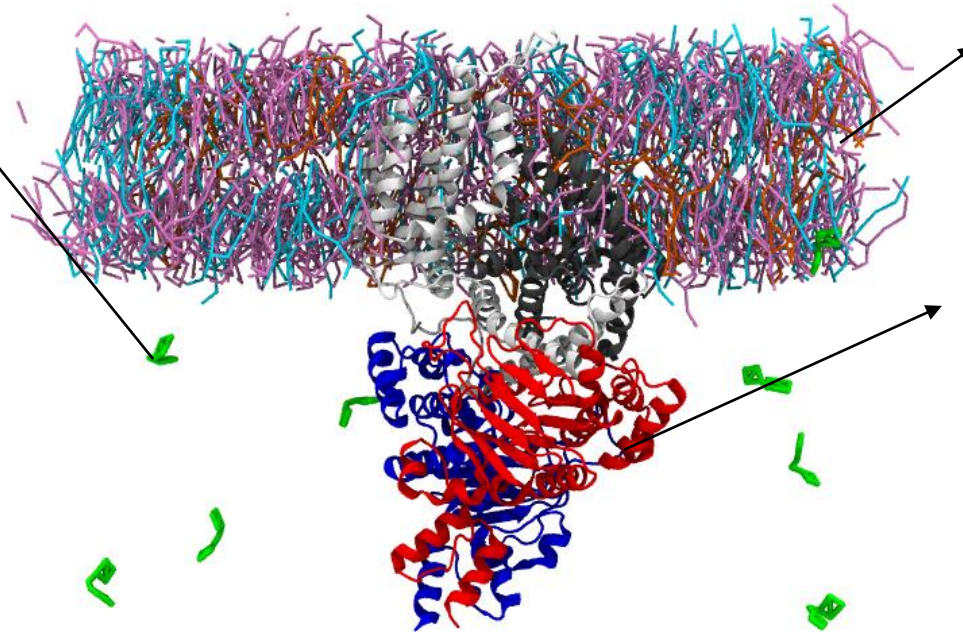
- Placed in random initial positions

`$ gmx insert-molecules`

- Concentration vs aggregation
- Model: accuracy versus screening



**Lecture and Tutorial:
Parametrization new CG models**



Environment

- Including complexity

**Lecture and Tutorial:
Lipids**

Protein Model

- Flexible
- Protonation state of residues

**Lecture and Tutorial:
Proteins**

Sampling strategy: tips

- Control simulation: start with ligand in the pocket!
- Additional preliminary simulations to have a idea of minimum time to simulate: you need to get at least 1 association event.
- For brute force: multiple simulations more efficient than long ones.

A Practical view of protein-ligand binding: Preparation of trajectory and analysis

1) Get the ligands at minimal distance from the protein

```
$ gmx trjconv -pbc cluster -s topol.tpr -f  
temp.xtc -o trajcluster.xtc -n index.ndx
```

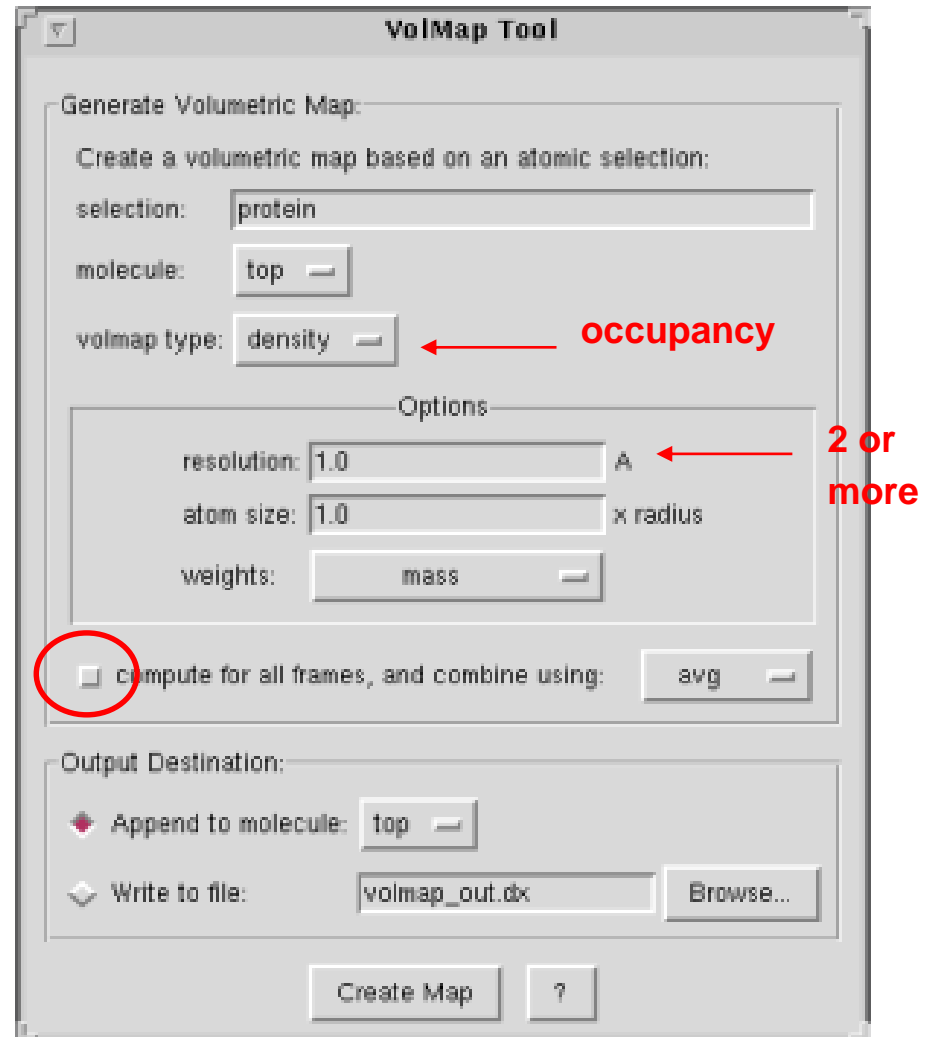
-pbc mole is also an option

2) Center and align the protein

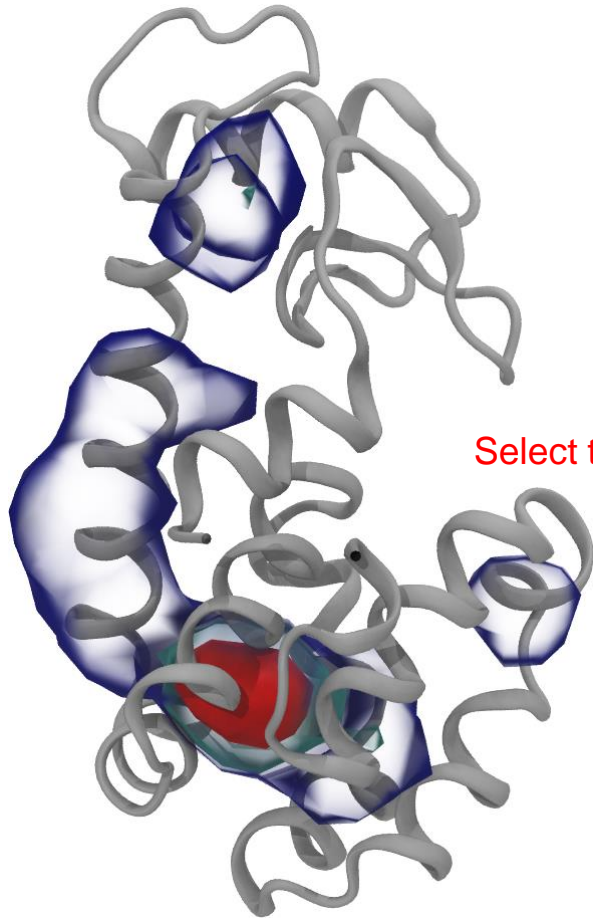
```
$ gmx trjconv -fit rot+trans -s topol.tpr  
-f temp.xtc -o trajfitted.xtc -n index.ndx
```

3) Analysis

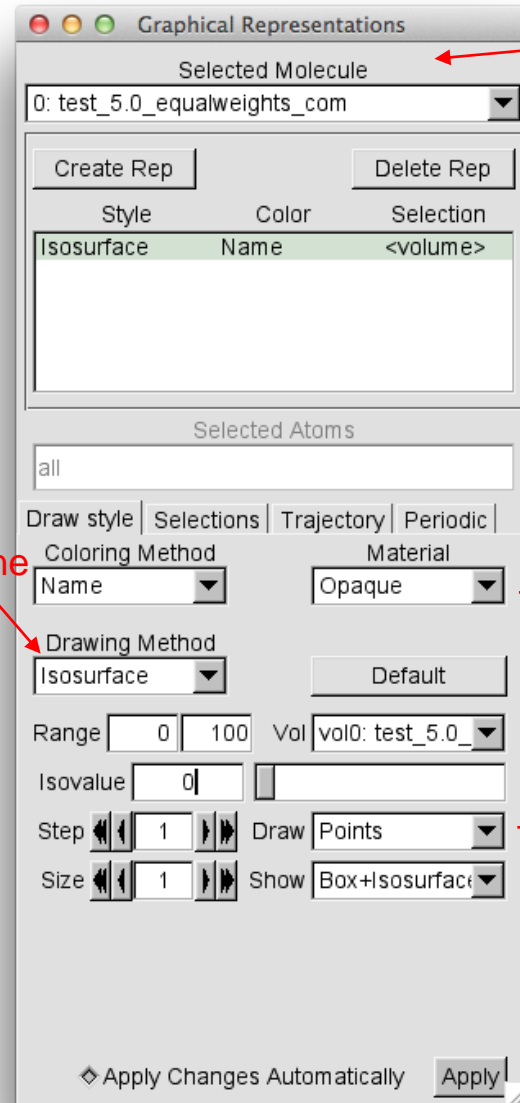
- Clustering and Markov state models
- Ligand density with VMD



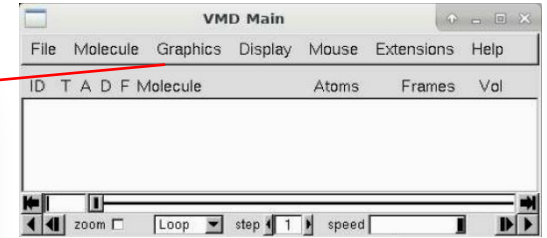
A Practical view of protein-ligand binding: Ligand density visualization



Select this one



The screenshot shows the VMD Graphical Representations window. The 'Selected Molecule' dropdown is set to '0: test_5.0_equalweights_com'. The 'Style' column is set to 'Isosurface', and the 'Color' column is set to 'Name'. The 'Drawing Method' is set to 'Isosurface'. The 'Range' is set to 0 to 100, and the 'Isovalue' is set to 0. The 'Draw' dropdown is set to 'Points', and the 'Show' dropdown is set to 'Box+Isosurface'. The 'Apply' button is visible at the bottom right.



The screenshot shows the VMD Main window. The 'File' menu is open, and the 'Molecule' option is selected. The 'Molecule' column in the table below is highlighted.

multiple
representations

VMD
Visual Molecular Dynamics

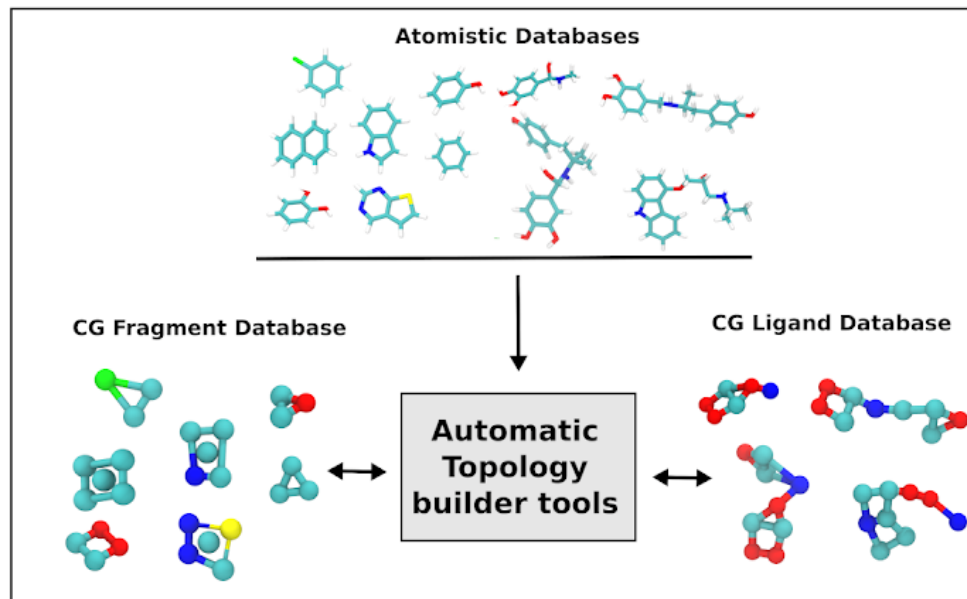
Transparency for
multiple representations

surface

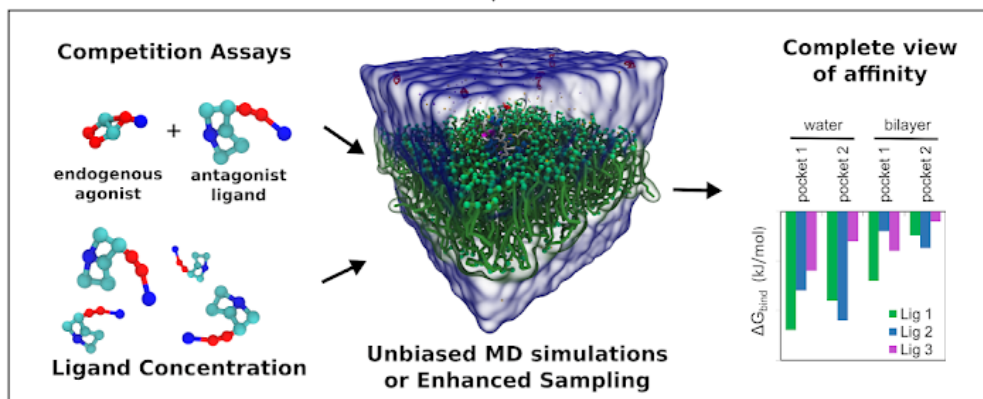
isosurface

Towards virtual screening with Martini 3

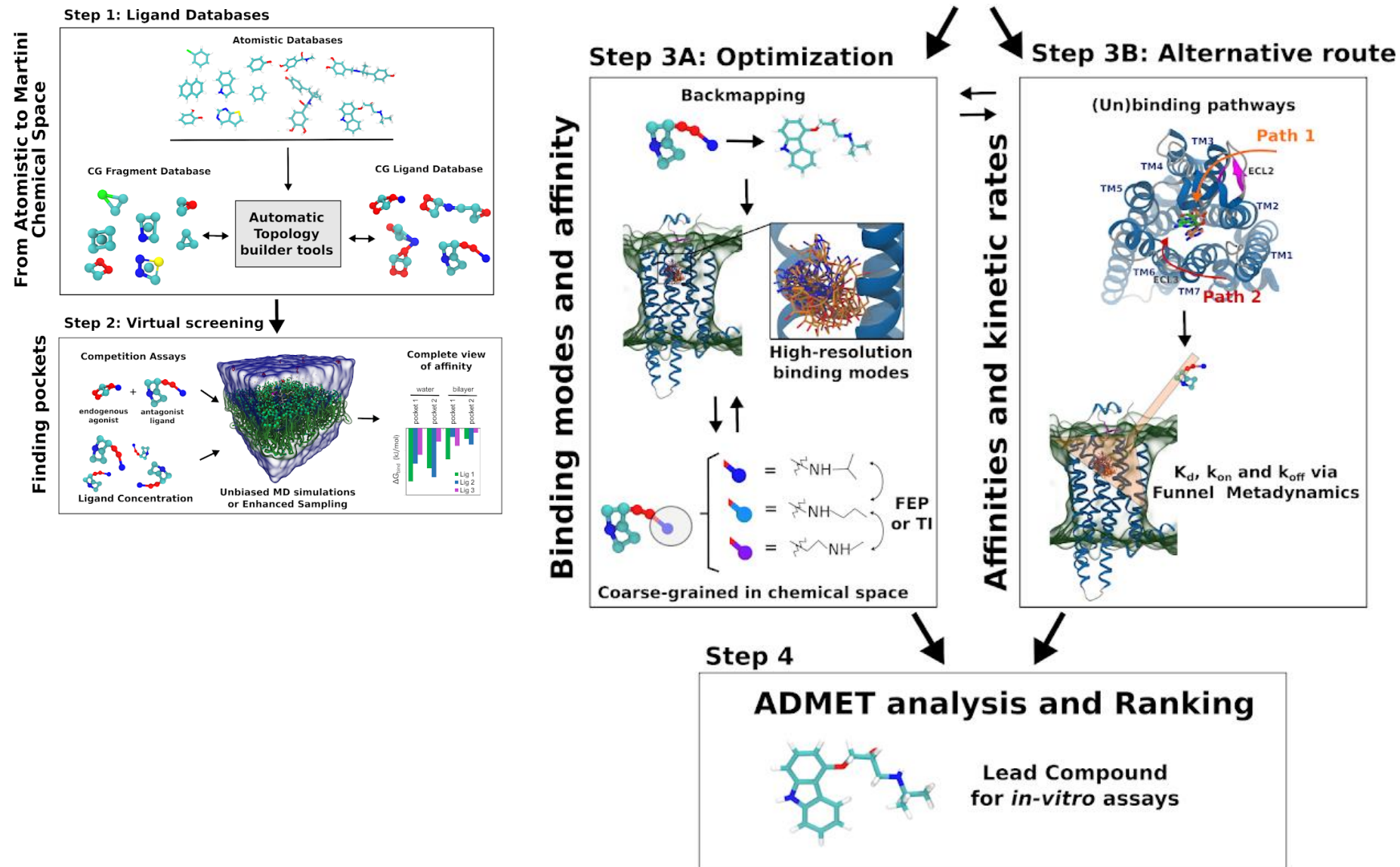
Step 1: Ligand Databases



Step 2: Virtual screening



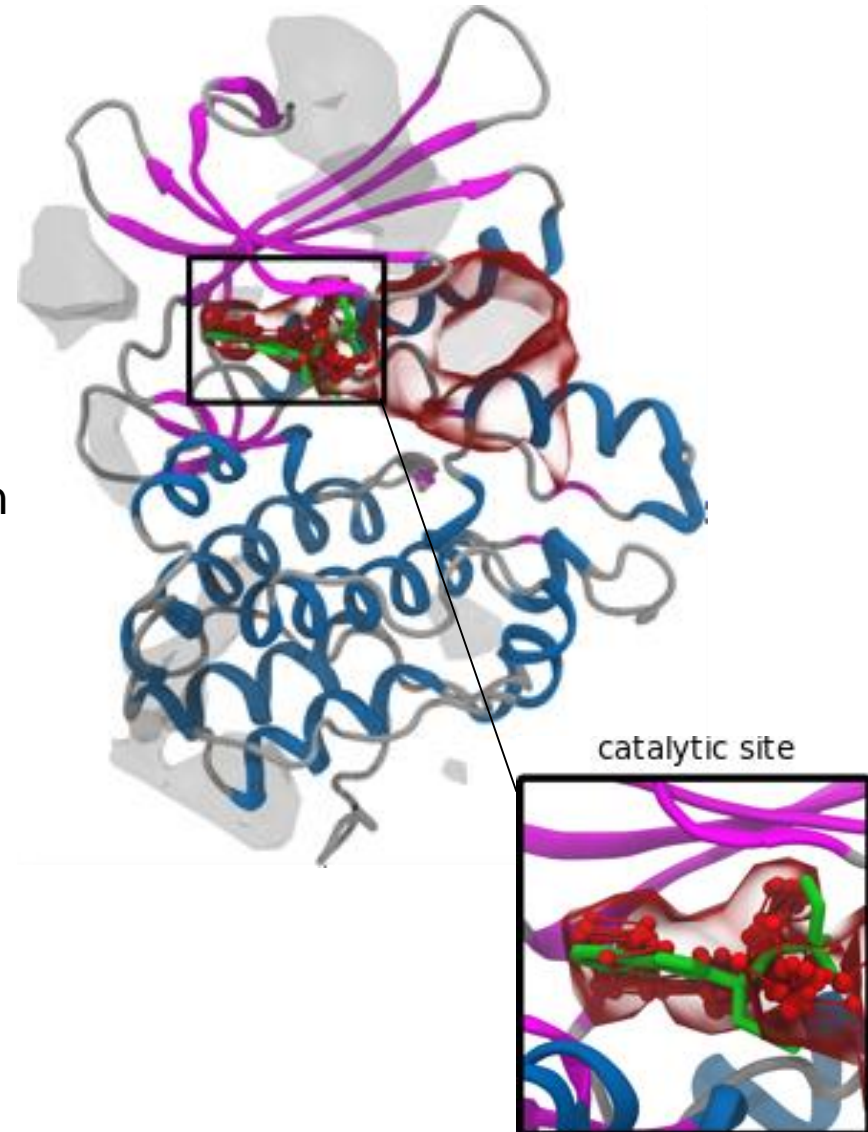
Towards virtual screening with Martini 3



Take-home message

Protein-small molecule binding and computational methods

- No method fulfil all the requirements to be used in all the steps in structural based approaches.
- Martini 3 seems to be new additional option
- GōMartini may help you to better study binding process.
- Still many bottlenecks for screening
 - Database of CG models
 - Automatic parametrization
 - Enhanced sampling



THANKS

