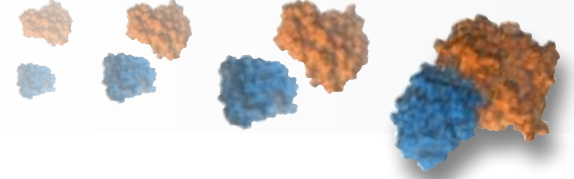


# PROTEIN-LIGAND STANDARD BINDING FREE-ENERGY CALCULATIONS

Chris Chipot

*Laboratoire International Associé CNRS-UIUC,  
Unité Mixte de Recherche n° 7565, Université de Lorraine*

*Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology,  
Department of Physics  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*



THE LONG-STANDING PROTEIN-LIGAND PROBLEM

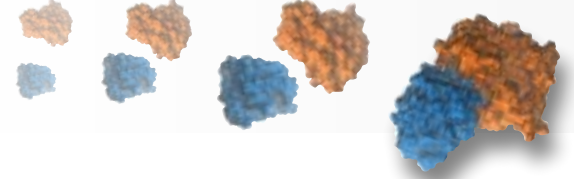
THE ALCHEMICAL ROUTE

THE GEOMETRICAL ROUTE

RELATIVE BINDING FREE ENERGIES

ALANINE SCANNING

BEYOND PROTEIN-LIGAND BINDING



# THE LONG-STANDING PROTEIN-LIGAND PROBLEM

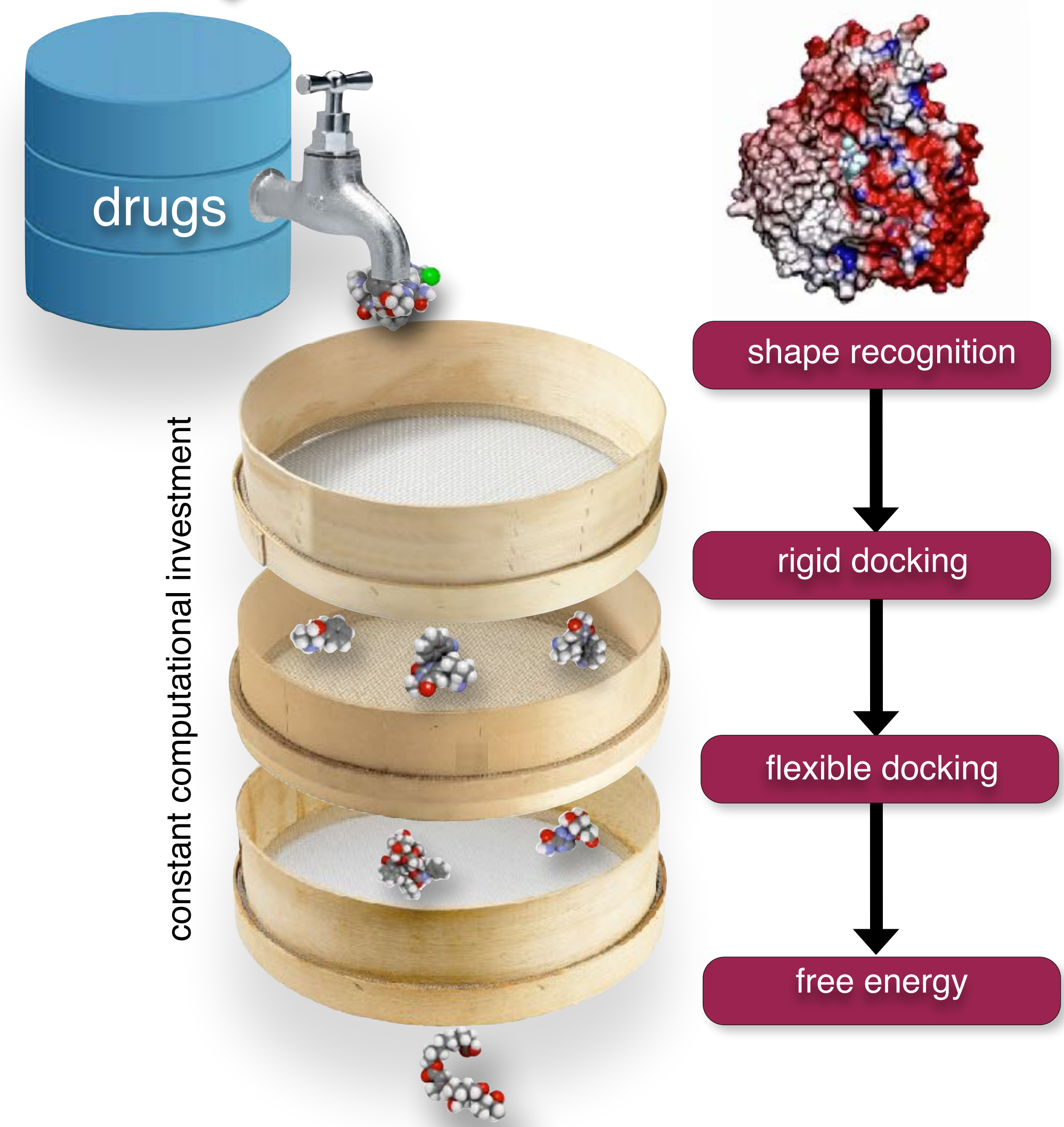
THE ALCHEMICAL ROUTE

THE GEOMETRICAL ROUTE

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**Are Free Energy Calculations Useful in Practice? A Comparison with Rapid Scoring Functions for the p38 MAP Kinase Protein System<sup>1</sup>**

David A. Pearlman  
Vertex Pharmaceuticals  
Received January 21, 2001

Database screening has become a routine component of drug discovery. To hasten the identification of a lead candidate, very large numbers of compounds are now passed through various types of rapid theoretical screens. Each screen is based on some sort of scoring function and/or acceptable property range filter. The much reduced set of compounds that survives these filters is subjected to more detailed, slower, and considerably more expensive experimental analysis.<sup>1</sup>



Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)



**Alchemical free energy methods for drug discovery: progress and challenges**

John D Chodera<sup>1</sup>, David L Mobley<sup>2</sup>, Michael R Shirts<sup>3</sup>, Richard W Dixon<sup>4</sup>, Kim Branson<sup>4</sup> and Vijay S Pande<sup>5</sup>

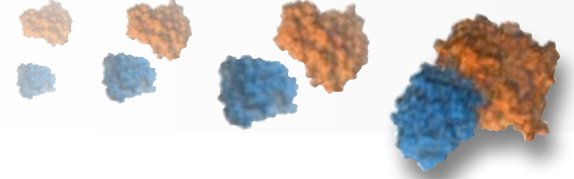
Current Opinion

...ubredly useful in eliminating the goal of deploying a viable engineering tool, it is essential to establish standardized benchmark sets of receptor-ligand systems. To gauge progress toward the goal of deploying a viable engineering tool, it is essential to establish standardized benchmark sets of receptor-ligand systems. To gauge progress toward the goal of deploying a viable engineering tool, it is essential to establish standardized benchmark sets of receptor-ligand systems.

Chipot, C.; Rozanska, X.; Dixit, S. B. *J. Comput. Aided Mol. Des.* **2005**, *19*, 765-770.

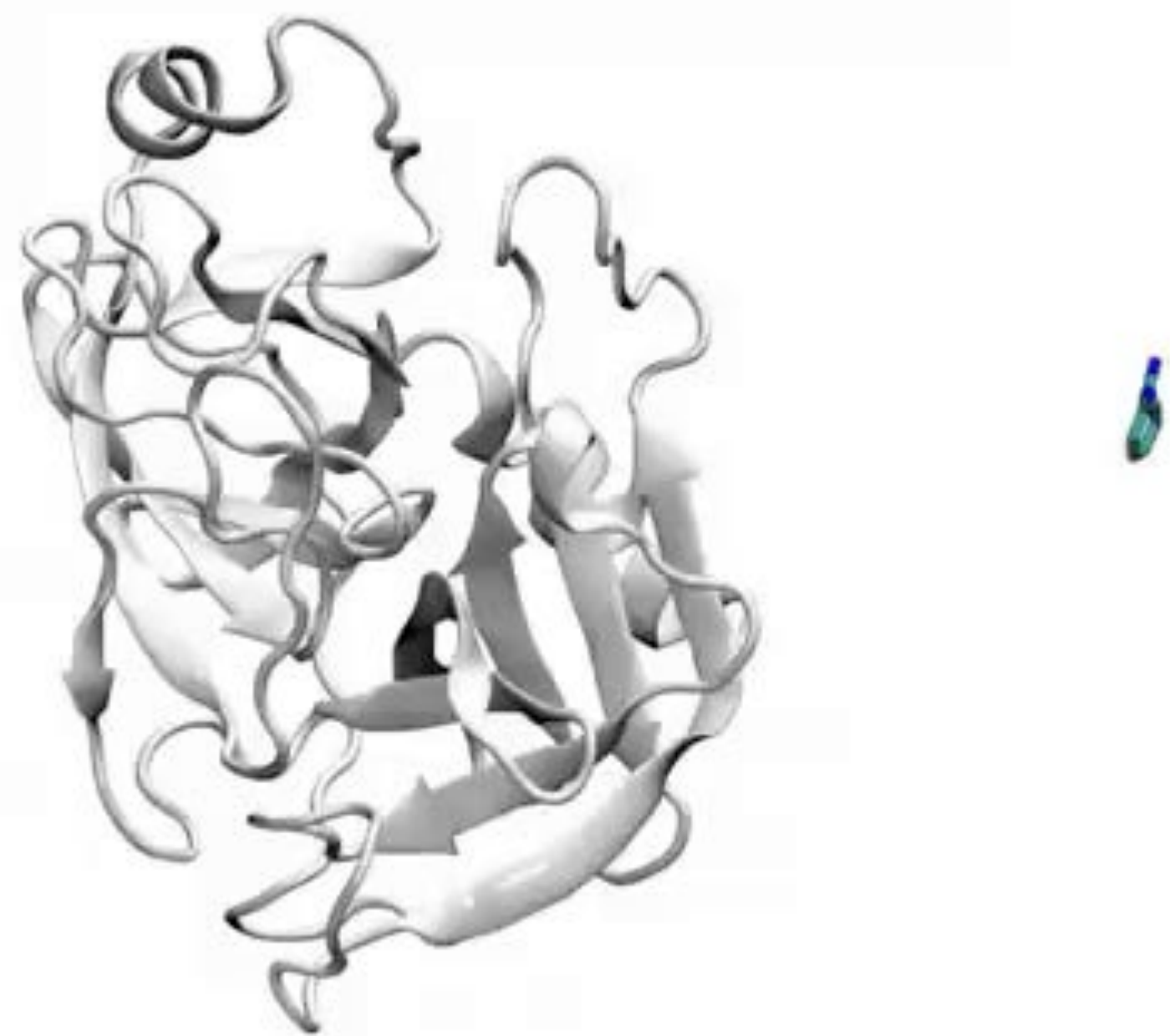
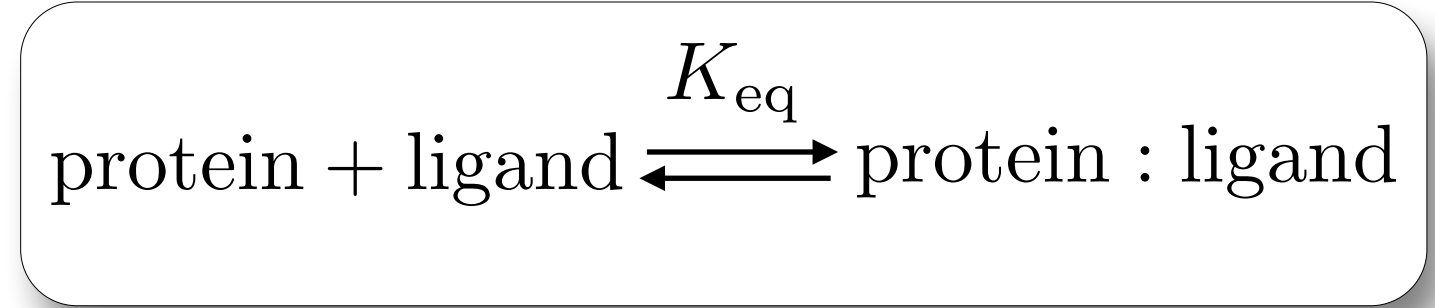
Shirts, M. R.; Mobley, D. L.; Chodera, J. D. *Annual Reports Comput. Chem.* **2007**, *3*, 41-59.

Chipot, C. *Wiley Interdiscip. Rev. Comput. Mol. Sci.* **2014**, *4*, 71-89.



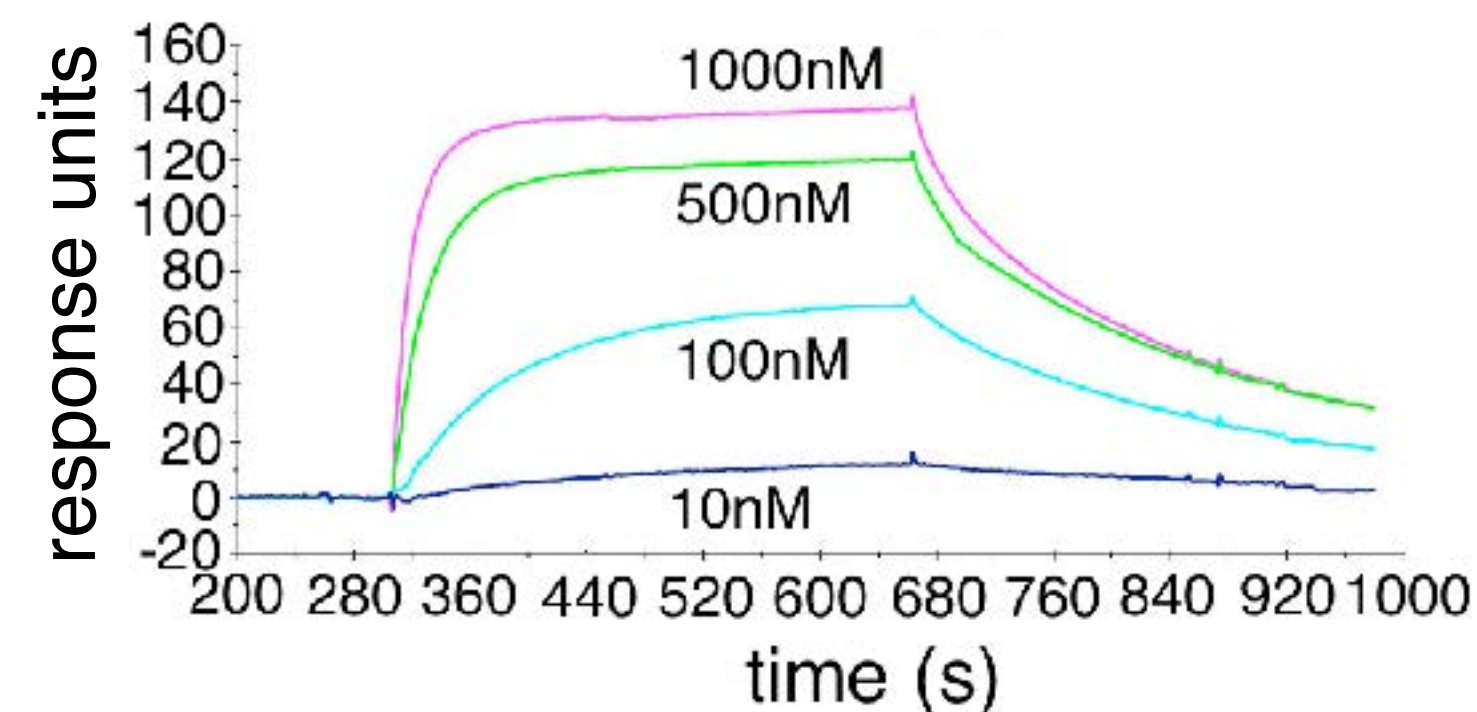
THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

$$K_{eq} = \frac{[\text{protein : ligand}]}{[\text{protein}][\text{ligand}]}$$



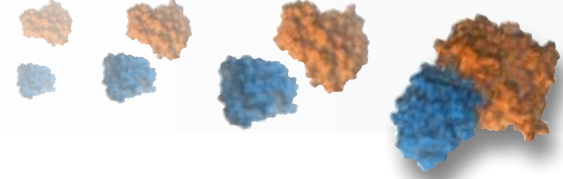
which can readily be determined by experiment:

$$K_d = \frac{k_{off}}{k_{on}}$$

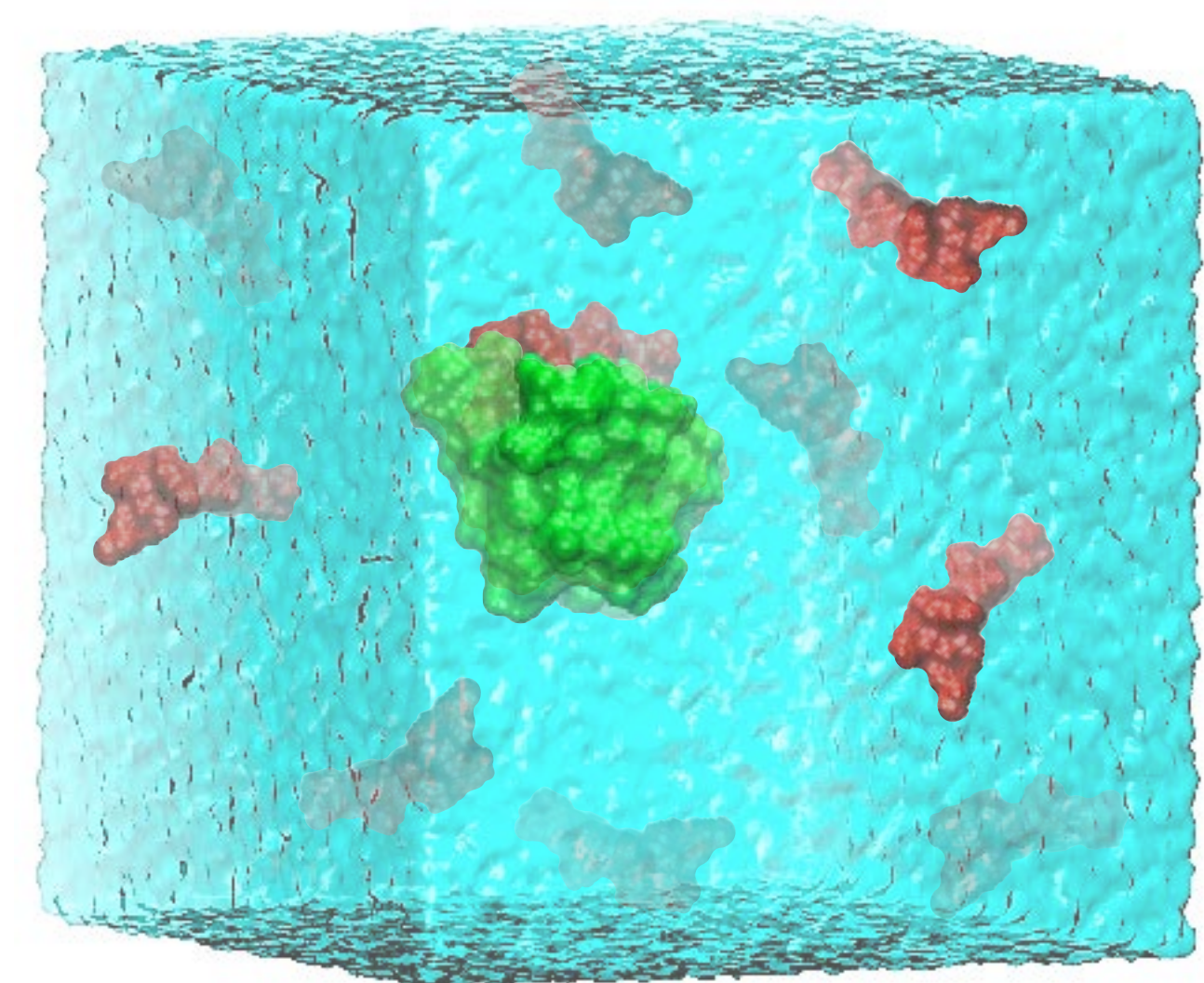


- A single event is evidently not enough.
- Brute-force simulations are limited by  $k_{on}$  and  $k_{off}$ .

Kollman, P.A. *Chem. Rev.* **1993**, *93*, 2395-2417  
 Gilson, M. K. et al. *Biophys. J.* **1997**, *72*, 1047-1069  
 Chipot, C.; Pohorille, A. *Free-energy calculations*. Springer **2007**.  
 Karlsson, R.; Larsson, A. *Methods Mol. Biol.* **2004**, *248*, 389-415  
 Buch, I.; Giorgino, T.; Fabritiis, G. D. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **2011**, *108*, 10184-10189



THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

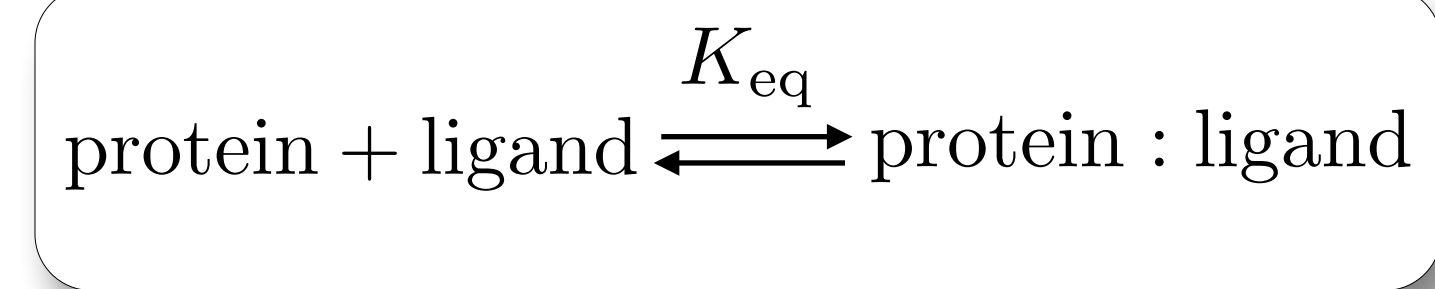


$N$  ligands

$$[\text{protein}] = p_0 [\text{protein}]_{\text{tot}}$$

$$[\text{protein : ligand}] = p_1 [\text{protein}]_{\text{tot}}$$

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[\text{protein : ligand}]}{[\text{protein}][\text{ligand}]}$$



$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{p_1 [\text{protein}]_{\text{tot}}}{[\text{ligand}] p_0 [\text{protein}]_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{1}{[\text{ligand}]} \frac{p_1}{p_0}$$

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{1}{[\text{ligand}]} \left\{ \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{1} \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{2} \dots \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{N} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{2} \dots \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{N} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}} \right.$$

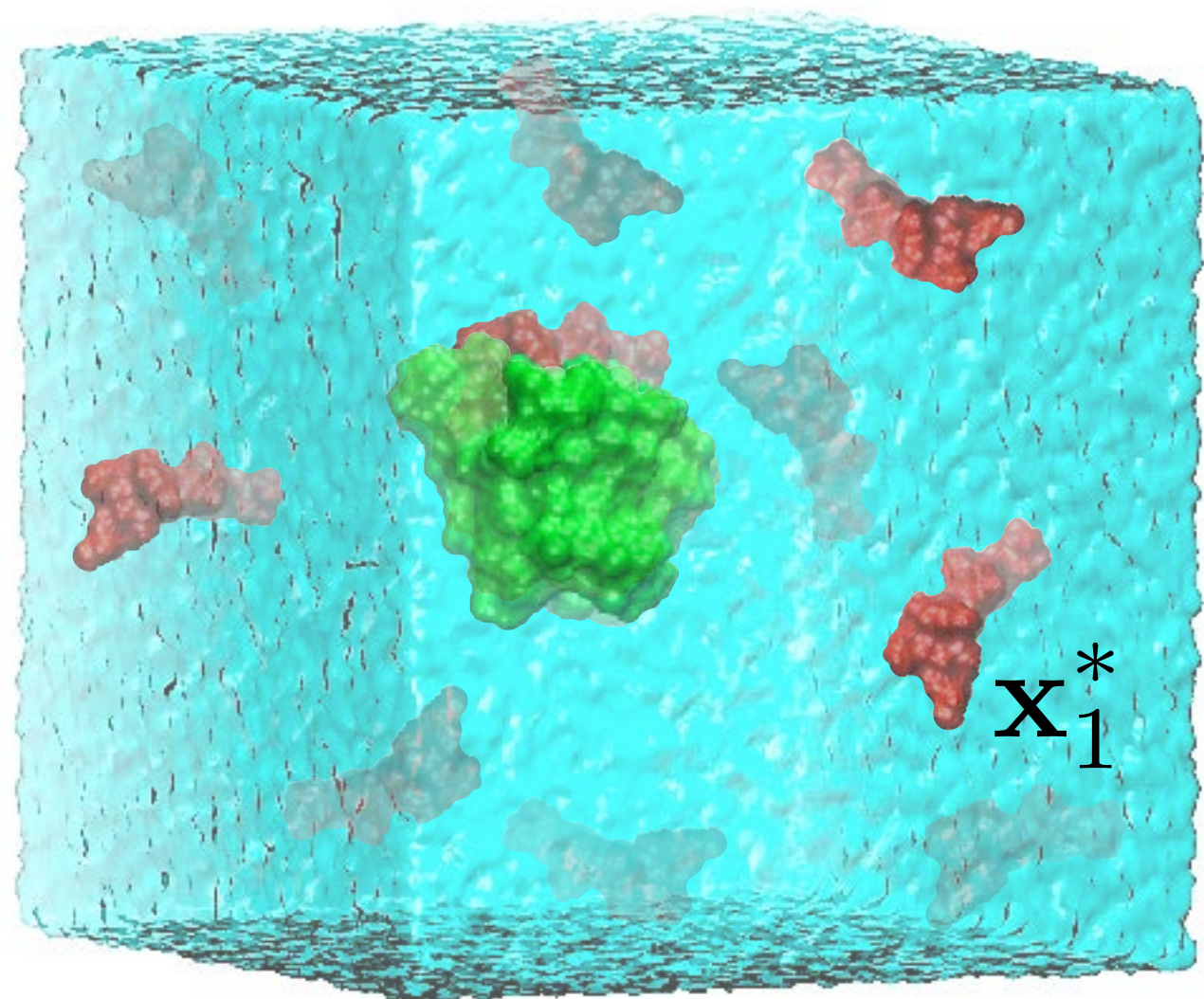
$$+ \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{2} \dots \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{N} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{2} \dots \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{N} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}} + \dots$$

$$\left. + \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{2} \dots \int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{N} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{2} \dots \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{N} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}} \right\}$$

Shoup, D.; Szabo, A. *Biophys. J.* **1982**, *40*, 33-39

Woo, H. J.; Roux, B. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2005**, *102*, 6825-6830

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND



$$[\text{ligand}] = N/V_{\text{bulk}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\text{eq}} &= \frac{1}{[\text{ligand}]} \frac{N \int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{1} \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{2} \dots \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{N} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{2} \dots \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{N} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{[\text{ligand}]} \frac{N \int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{1} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{[\text{ligand}] V_{\text{bulk}}} \frac{N \int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{1} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}
 \end{aligned}$$

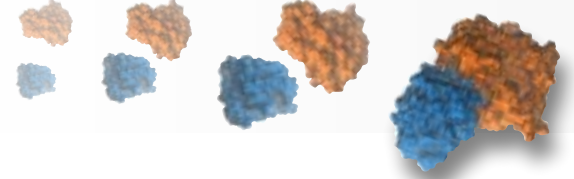
$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{1} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}$$

alchemical route

geometrical route

Shoup, D.; Szabo, A. *Biophys. J.* **1982**, *40*, 33-39

Woo, H. J.; Roux, B. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2005**, *102*, 6825-6830



THE LONG-STANDING PROTEIN-LIGAND PROBLEM

THE ALCHEMICAL ROUTE

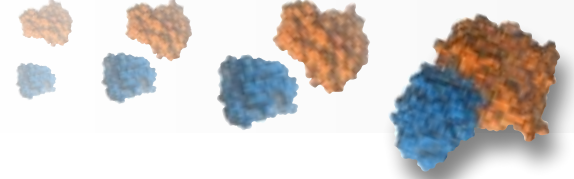
THE GEOMETRICAL ROUTE

RELATIVE BINDING FREE ENERGIES

ALANINE SCANNING

BEYOND PROTEIN-LIGAND BINDING





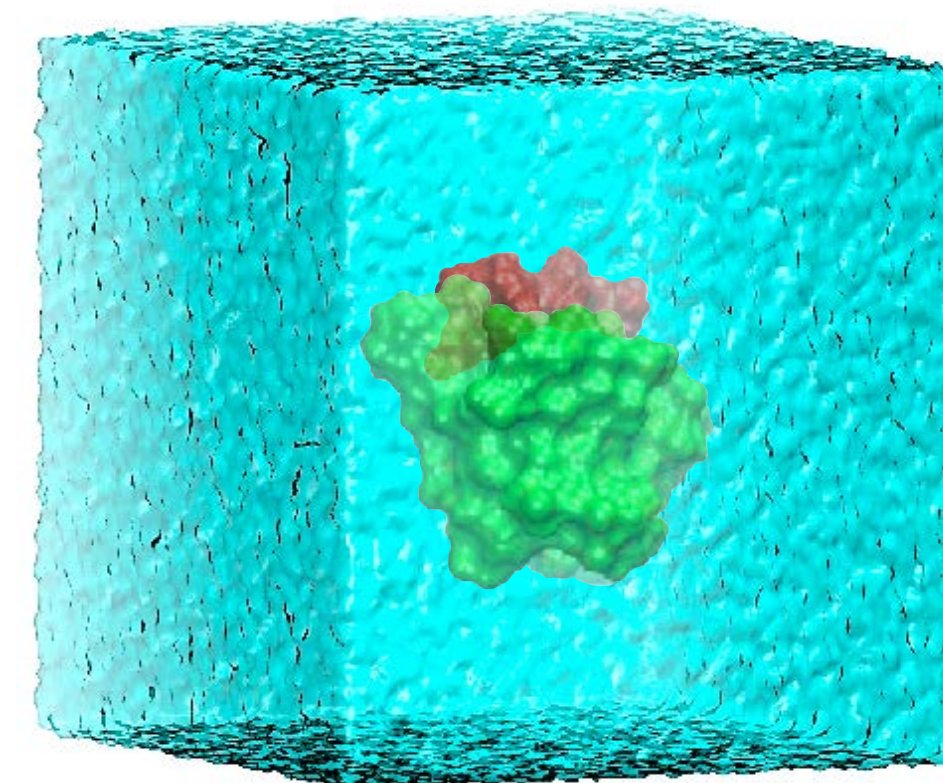
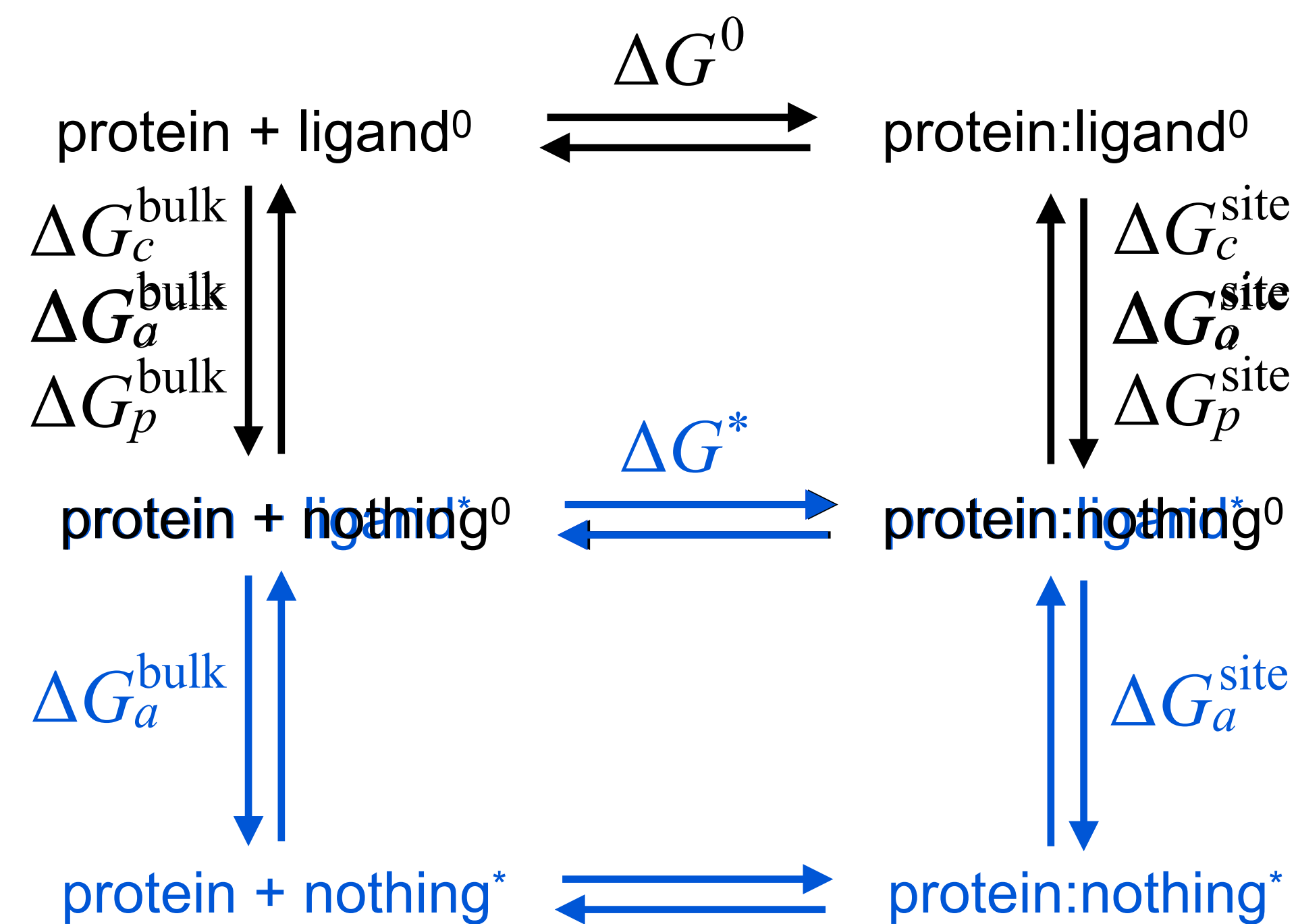
THE DOUBLE-ANNIHILATION STRATEGY



Couple reversibly the ligand to the binding site of the protein

- Floating ligand problem.
- *Corpora non agunt nisi fixata.*
- Definition of a set of restraints.
- The loss of translational, orientational and conformational entropies contributes to the free energy.

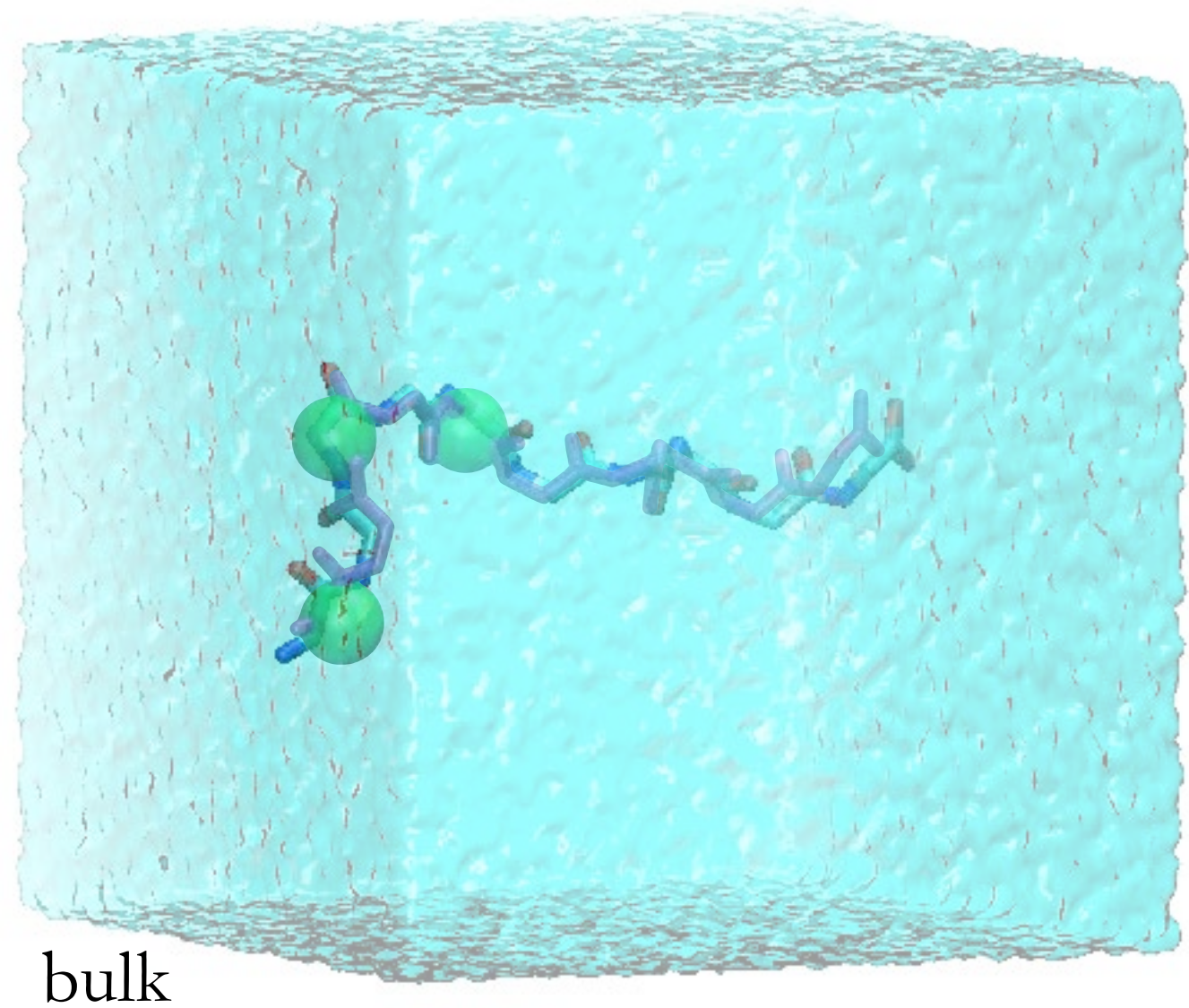
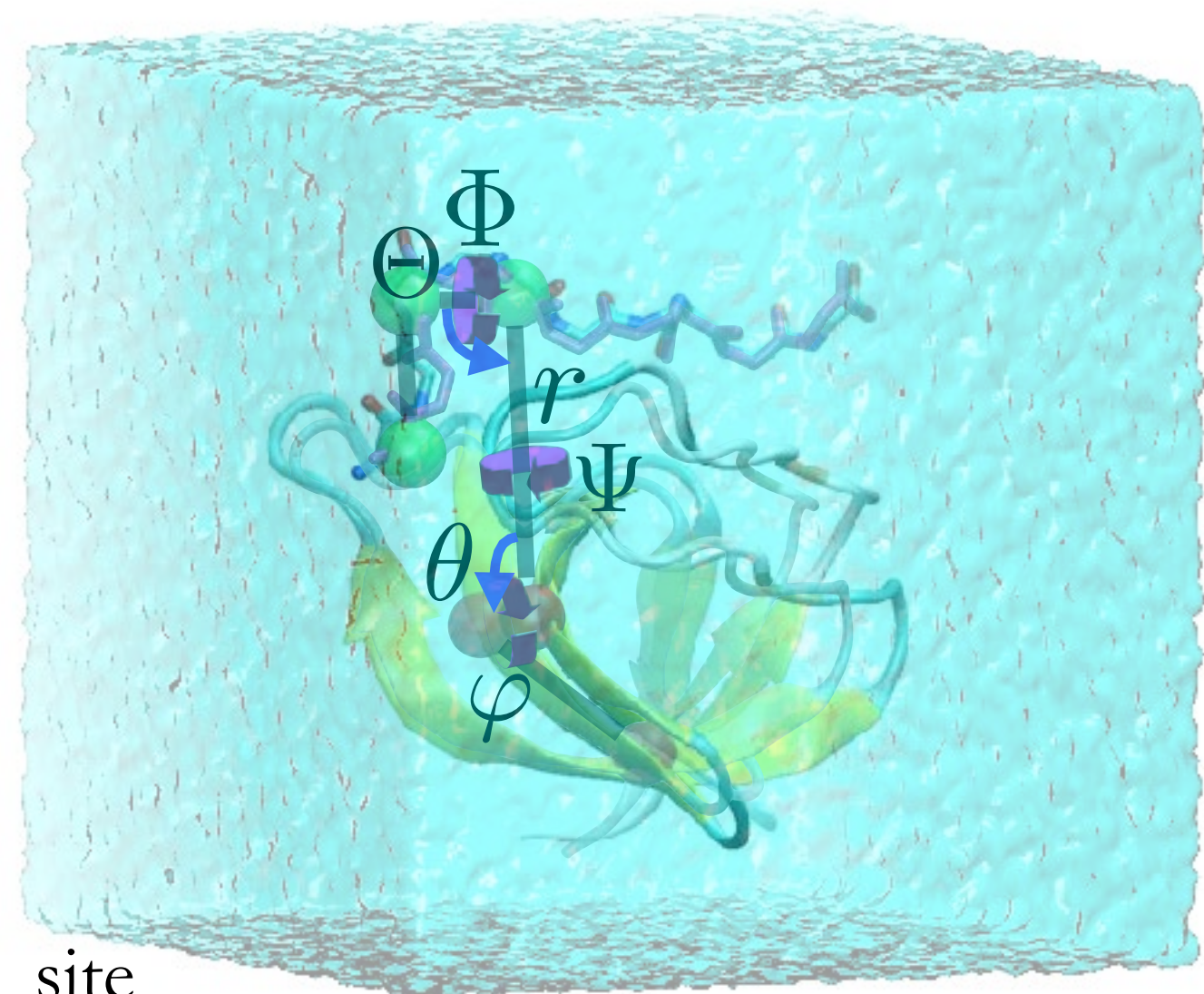
Paul Ehrlich



Gilson, M. K. et al. *Biophys. J.*, **1997**, 72, 1047-1069

Hermans, J.; Wang, L. J. *Am. Chem. Soc.* **1997**, 119, 2707-2714

THE DOUBLE-ANNIHILATION STRATEGY



$$K_{eq} = \frac{\int_{site} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U_1}}{\int_{site} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_1+u_c)}} \times \frac{\int_{site} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_1+u_c)}}{\int_{site} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_1+u_c+u_o)}} \times \frac{\int_{site} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_1+u_c+u_o)}}{\int_{site} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_1+u_c+u_o+u_p)}} \times \frac{\int_{site} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_1+u_c+u_o+u_p)}}{\int_{site} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_1+u_c+u_o+u_p+u_r)}}$$

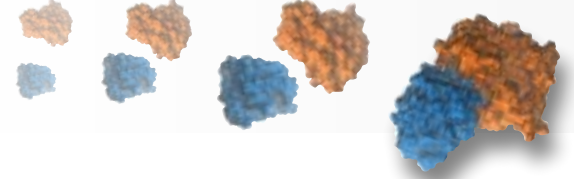
$$\times \frac{\int_{site} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_1+u_c+u_o+u_p+u_r)}}{\int_{site} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_0+u_c+u_o+u_p+u_r)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{bulk} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_0+u_c+u_o+u_p+u_r)}}{\int_{bulk} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_0+u_c+u_o)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{bulk} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_0+u_c+u_o)}}{\int_{bulk} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_0+u_c)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{bulk} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_0+u_c)}}{\int_{bulk} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_1+u_c)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{bulk} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U_1+u_c)}}{\int_{bulk} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U_1}}$$



THE LONG-STANDING PROTEIN-LIGAND PROBLEM

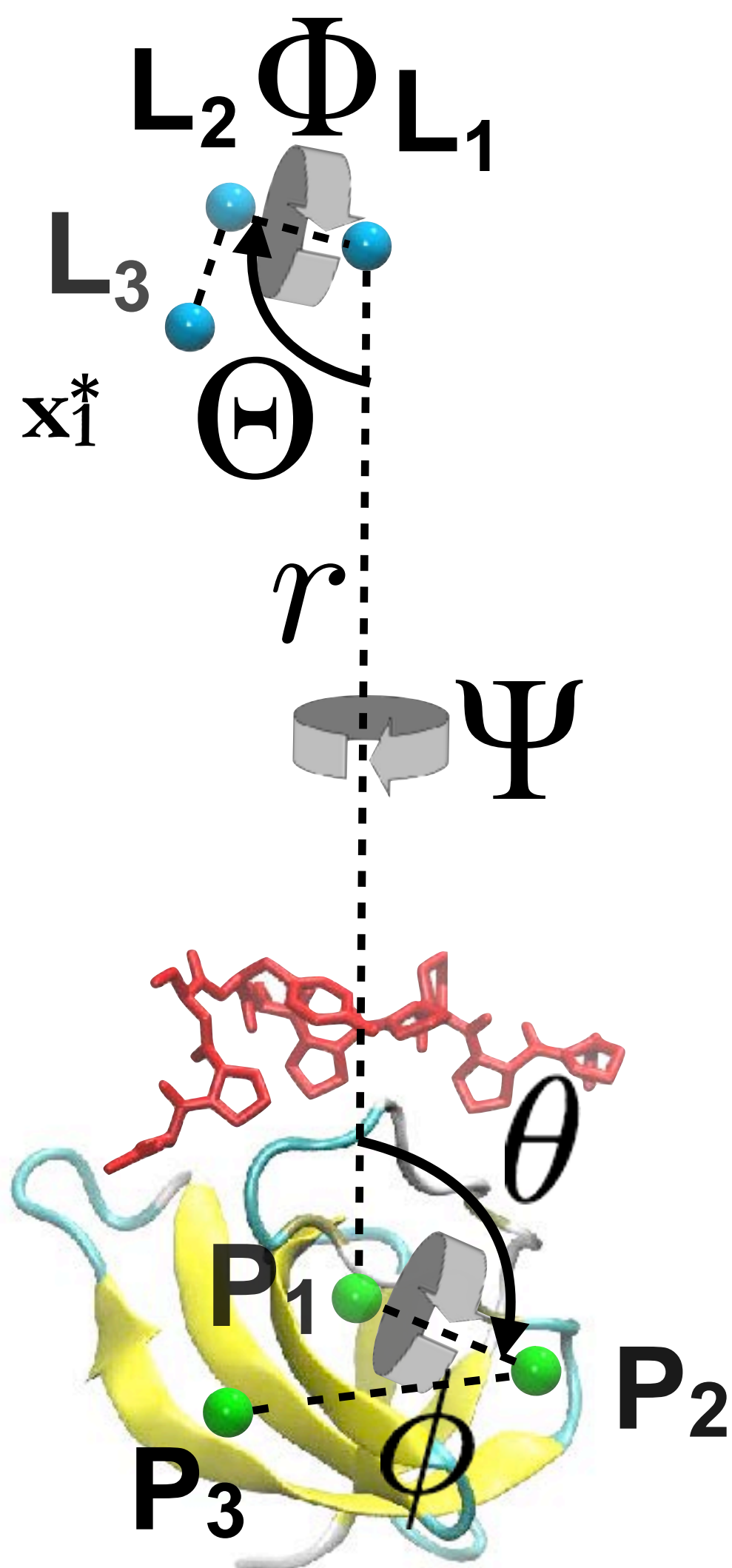
THE ALCHEMICAL ROUTE

THE GEOMETRICAL ROUTE

RELATIVE BINDING FREE ENERGIES

ALANINE SCANNING

BEYOND PROTEIN-LIGAND BINDING



$$K_{eq} = \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c)}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_\Theta)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_\Theta+u_\Phi+u_\Psi)}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_\Theta+u_\Phi)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_\Theta+u_\Phi)}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_\Theta+u_\Phi+u_\Psi)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_o)}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_o+u_\theta)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_o+u_\theta)}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_o+u_\theta+u_\phi)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_o+u_p)}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_o)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_\Theta+u_\Phi+u_\Psi)}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_\Theta+u_\Phi)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c)}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta u_\Theta} e^{-\beta(U+u_c)}} = e^{+\beta \Delta G_{\Theta}^{\text{site}}} = \frac{d\Theta e^{-\beta w_{\text{site}}(\Theta)}}{d\Theta e^{-\beta(w_{\text{site}}(\Theta)+u_\Theta)}}$$

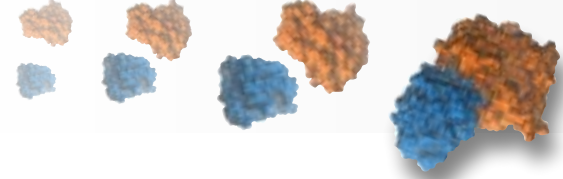
$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_\Theta)}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c)}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}$$

Yu, Y. B. et al. *Biophys. J.* **2001**, *81*, 1632-1642

Woo, H. J.; Roux, B. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2005**, *102*, 6825-6830

Gumbart, J. C.; Roux, B.; Chipot, C. *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **2013**, *9*, 794-802



A GEOMETRICAL ROUTE

Robust experimental data.

Sampling constitutes the primary source of error.

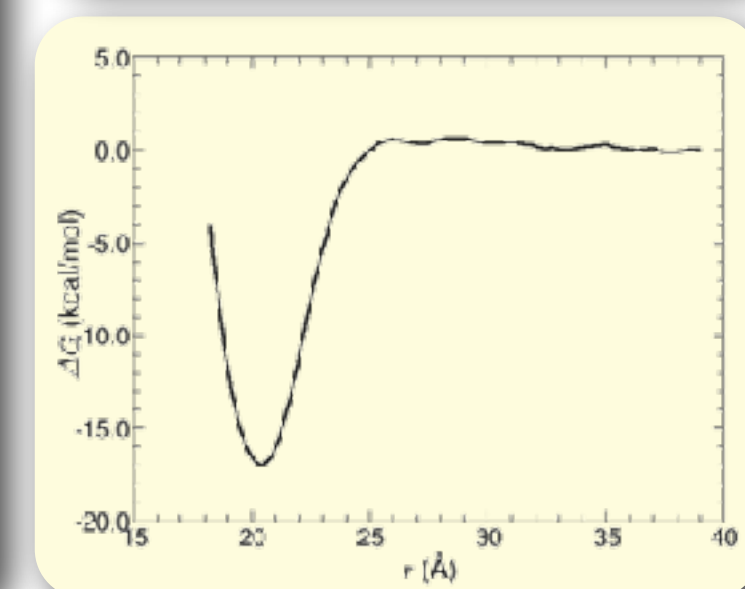
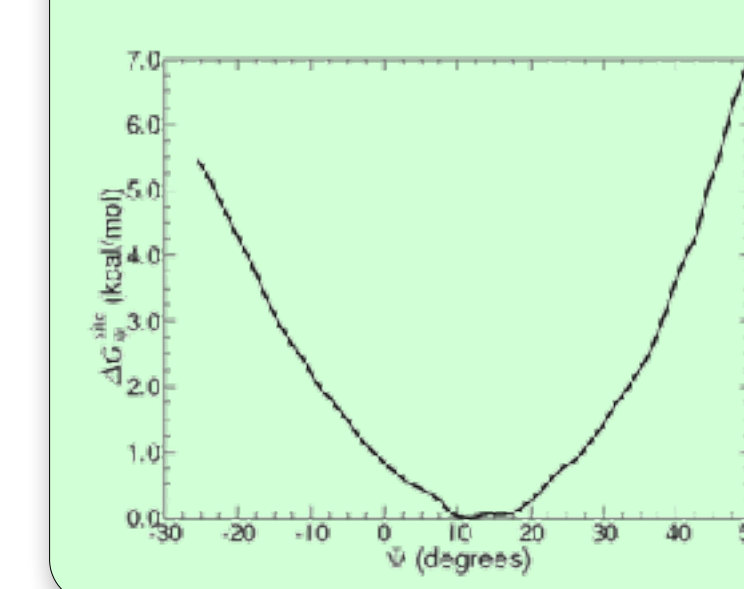
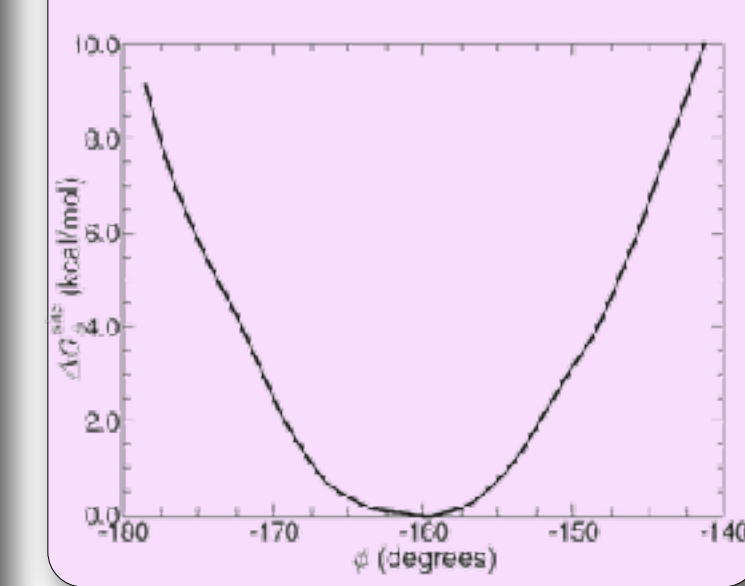
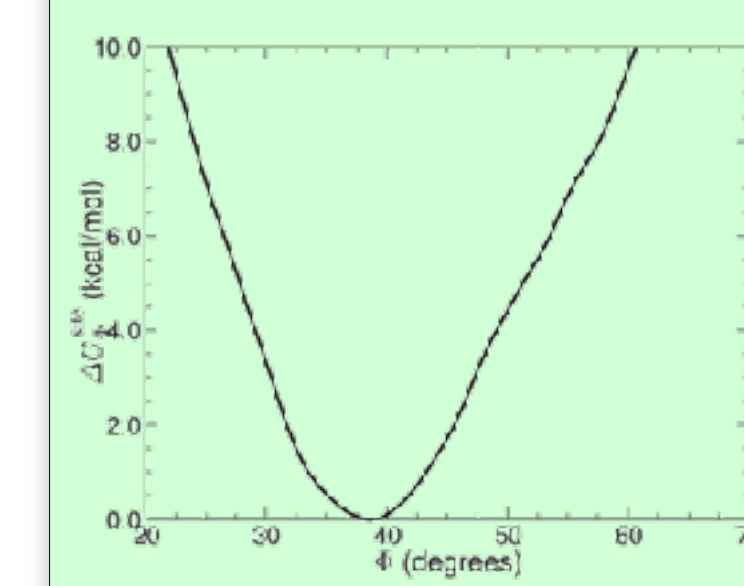
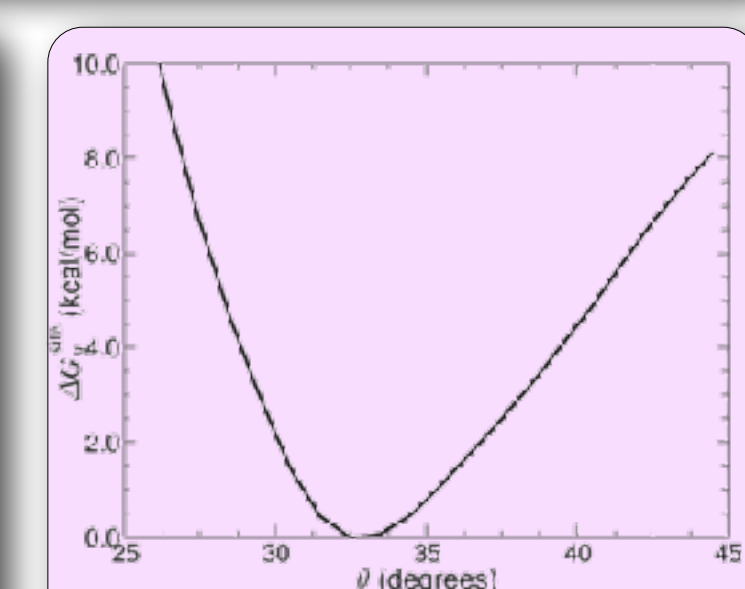
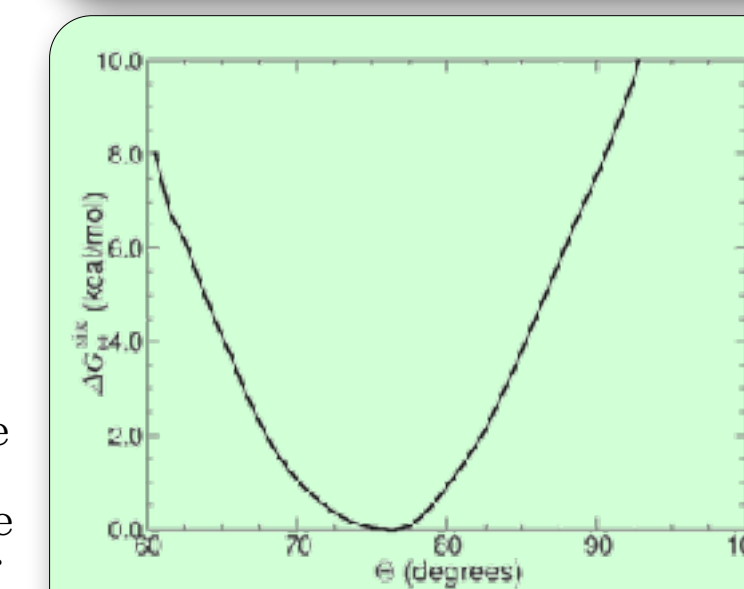
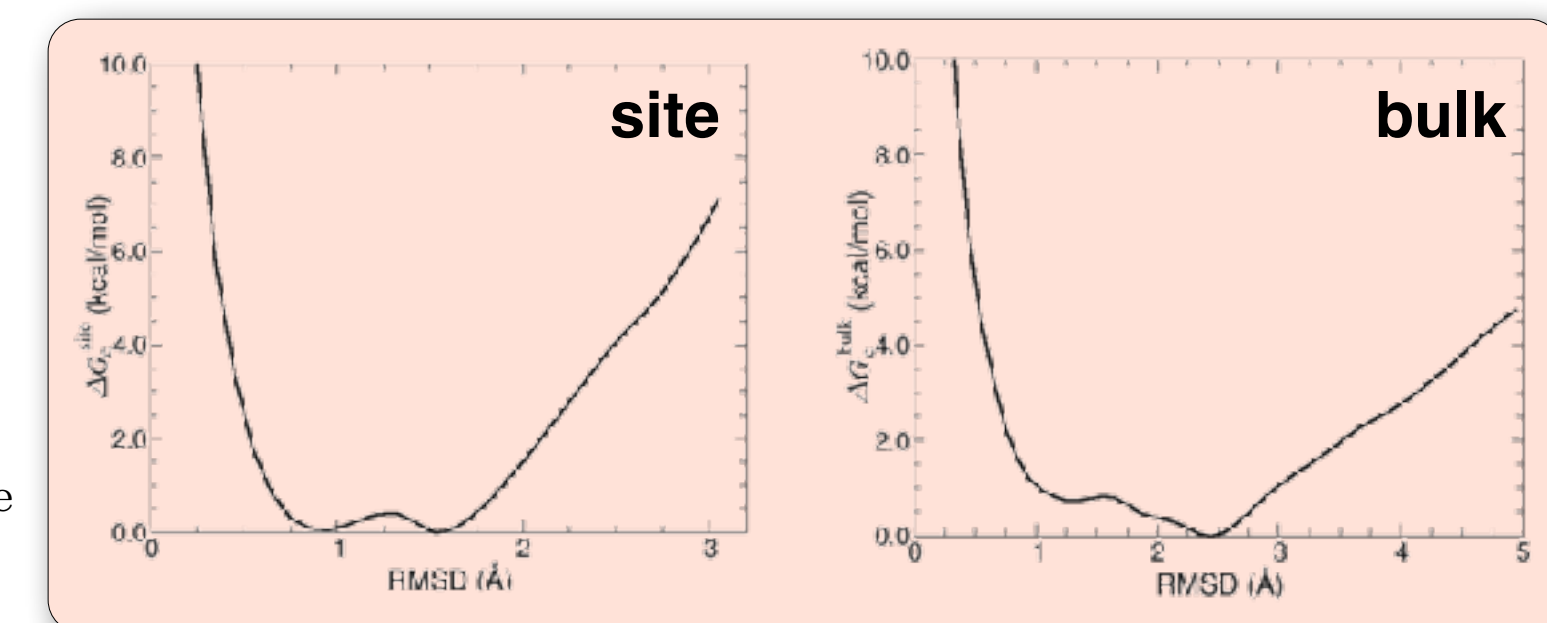
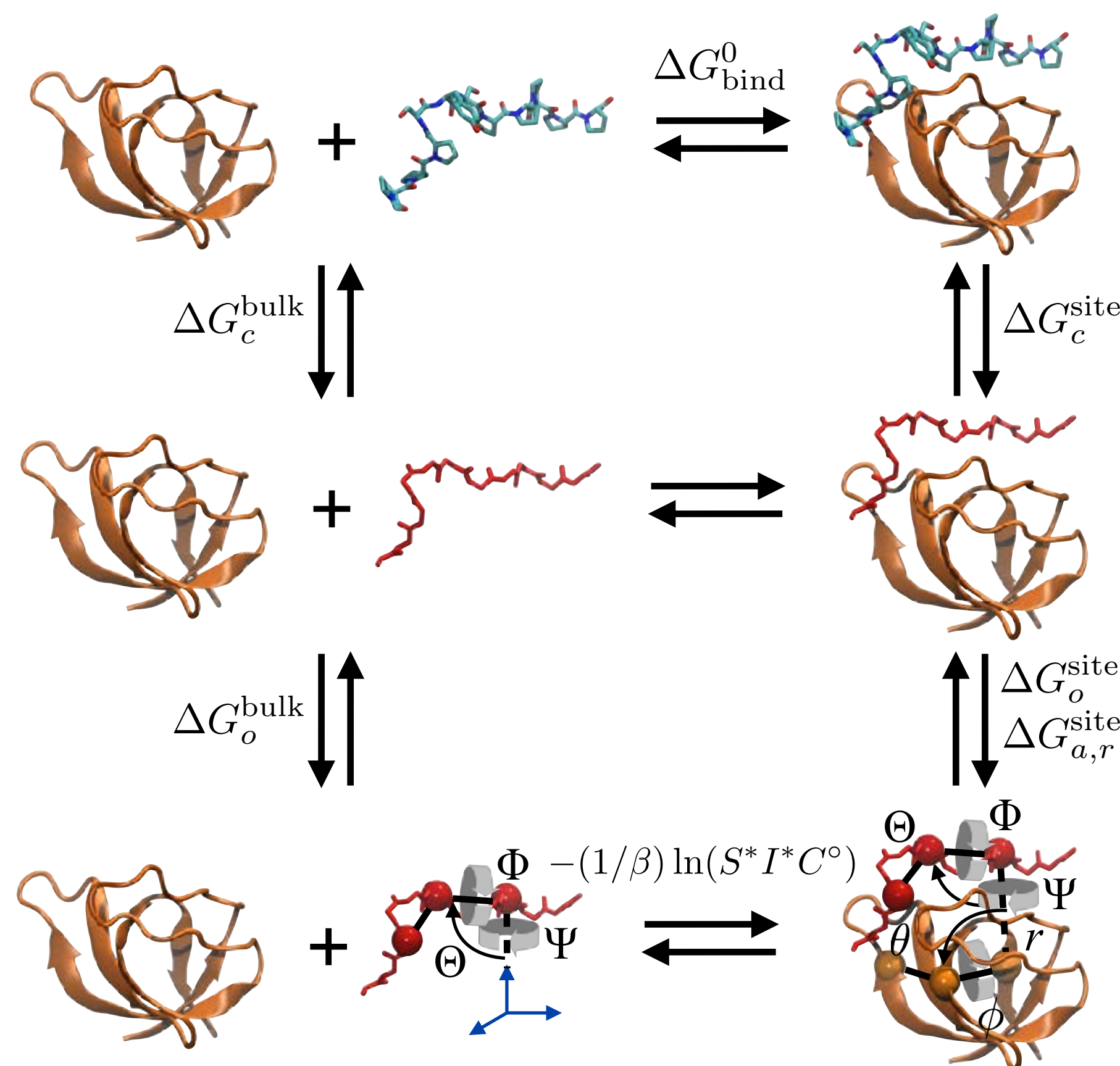
The protein: Abl Src homology domain 3.

The binder: APSYSPPPPP (p41).

$\Delta G^0 = -7.94$  kcal/mol (experimental).

Fully geometrical route:  $-7.8 \pm 0.9$  kcal/mol

Fully alchemical route:  $-7.7 \pm 1.0$  kcal/mol



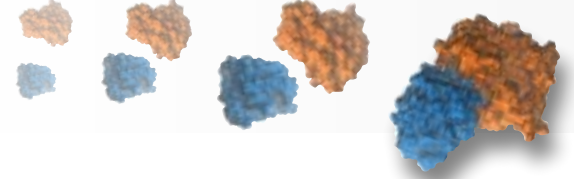
Pisabarro, M. T.; Serrano, L. *Biochemistry* **1996**, *35*, 10634-10640

Pisabarro, M. T.; Serrano, L.; Wilmanns, M. *J. Mol. Biol.* **1998**, *281*, 513-521

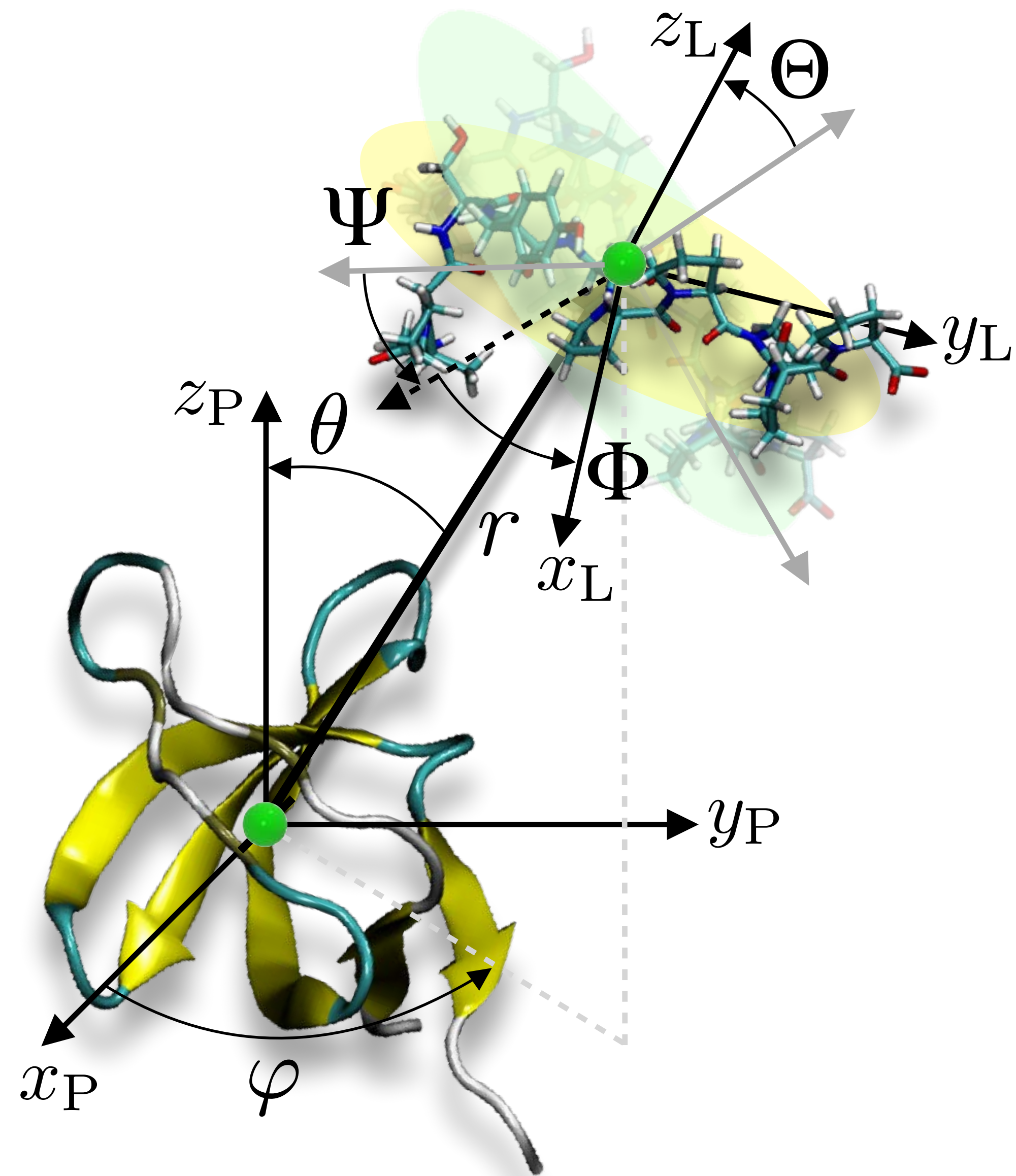
Gumbart, J. C.; Roux, B.; Chipot, C. *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **2013**, *9*, 794-802

Fu, H.; Cai, W.; Héning, J.; Roux, B.; Chipot, C. *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **2017**, *13*, 5173-5178

Fu, H. and Gumbart, J. C. and Chen, H. and Shao, X. and Cai, W. and Chipot, C. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* **2018**, *18*, 556-560



NEW COLLECTIVE VARIABLES



Euler angles:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi = \text{atan2}\left(2(q_0q_1 + q_2q_3), 1 - 2(q_1^2 + q_2^2)\right) \\ \Theta = \text{asin}\left(2(q_0q_2 - q_3q_1)\right) \\ \Psi = \text{atan2}\left(2(q_0q_3 + q_1q_2), 1 - 2(q_2^2 + q_3^2)\right) \end{cases}$$

Polar angles:

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \text{acos}(z) \\ \varphi = \text{atan2}(y, x) \end{cases}$$

- Colvars scripted functions

```
# Euler angles
# Phi
namespace eval eulerPhi {
proc calc_eulerPhi { args } {

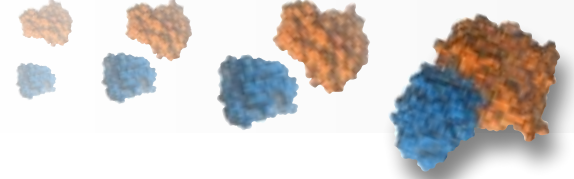
    global eulerPhi::q0
    global eulerPhi::q1
    global eulerPhi::q2
    global eulerPhi::q3

    set q0 [ lindex [ lindex $args 0 ] 0 ]
    set q1 [ lindex [ lindex $args 0 ] 1 ]
    set q2 [ lindex [ lindex $args 0 ] 2 ]
    set q3 [ lindex [ lindex $args 0 ] 3 ]

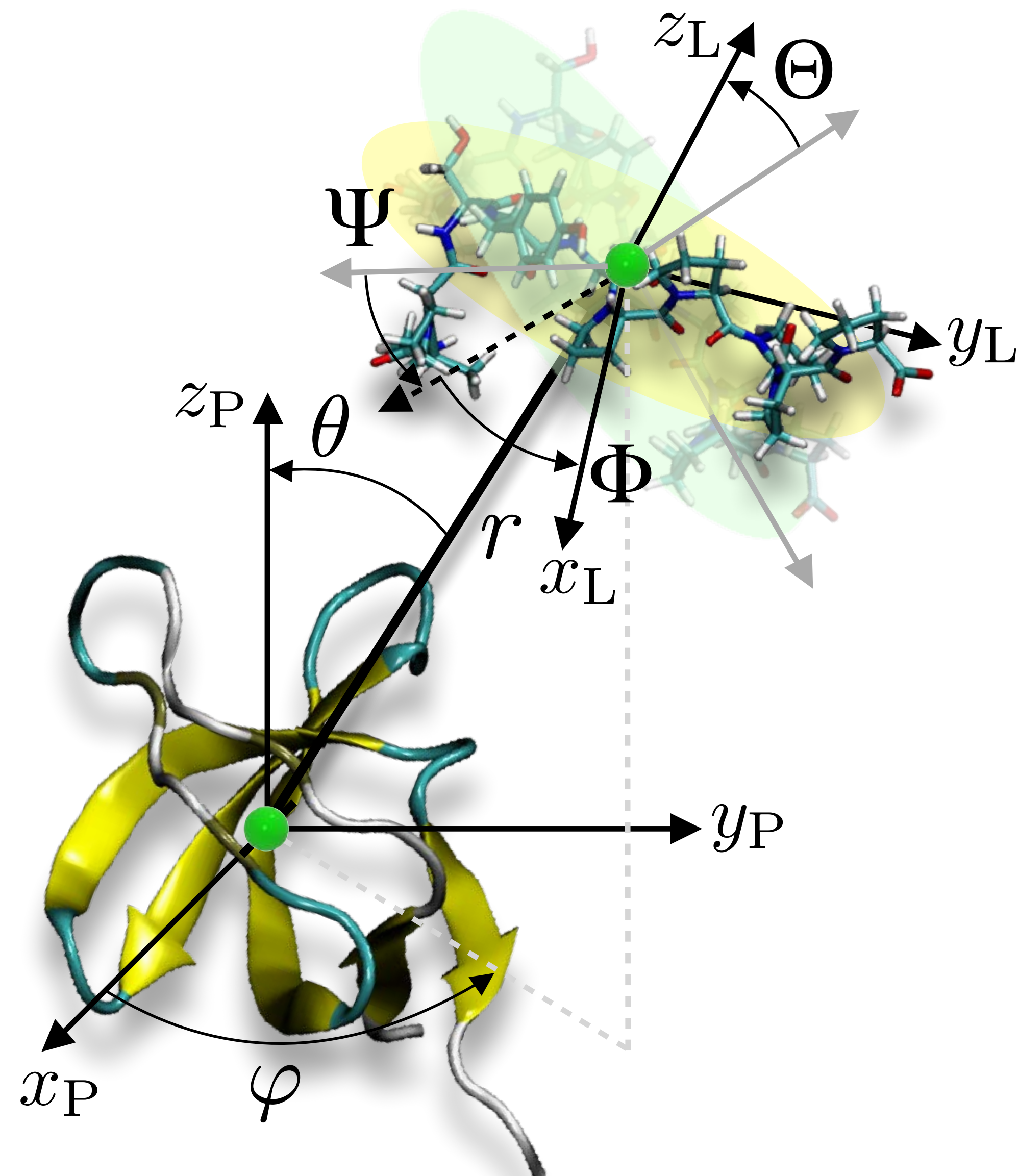
    set f [ expr 180 / 3.1415926 * atan2(2 * ($q0 * $q1 + $q2 * $q3), 1 - 2 * ($q1 * $q1 + $q2 * $q2)) ]

    return $f
}
}
```

- Handled by the extended adaptive biasing force algorithm (eABF)



NEW COLLECTIVE VARIABLES



GUI.tcl

Binding Free Energy Calculation

◆ Protein:Ligand    ◇ Protein:Protein

Setup Analyze

Input for Complex

Psf File:  Browse

Coor File:  Browse

Vel File:  Browse

Xsc File:  Browse

Input for Ligand

Psf File:  Browse

Coor File:  Browse

Vel File:  Browse

Xsc File:  Browse

Other parameters

Temperature:

Par Files:  Add

Clear

Generate

Contact Us

Chris Chipot: [Christophe.Chipot@univ-lorraine.fr](mailto:Christophe.Chipot@univ-lorraine.fr)

GUI.tcl

Binding Free Energy Calculation

◆ Protein:Ligand    ◇ Protein:Protein

Setup Analyze

Input of PMFs

Bound State:

RMSD:  Browse

Theta:  Browse

Phi:  Browse

Psi:  Browse

theta:  Browse

phi:  Browse

R:  Browse

Unbound State:

RMSD:  Browse

Force Constans (in NAMD unit)

Bound state:

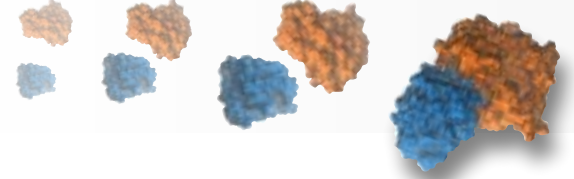
RMSD:     Theta:     Phi:

Psi:     theta:     phi:

Other parameters

Temperature:

Compute Binding Free Energy



THE LONG-STANDING PROTEIN-LIGAND PROBLEM

THE ALCHEMICAL ROUTE

THE GEOMETRICAL ROUTE

RELATIVE BINDING FREE ENERGIES

ALANINE SCANNING

BEYOND PROTEIN-LIGAND BINDING



THE LONG-STANDING PROTEIN-LIGAND PROBLEM

Relative binding affinity — alternate guests

$$\Delta\Delta G^0 = \Delta G_B^0 - \Delta G_A^0 = \Delta G_a^{\text{site}} - \Delta G_a^{\text{bulk}}$$

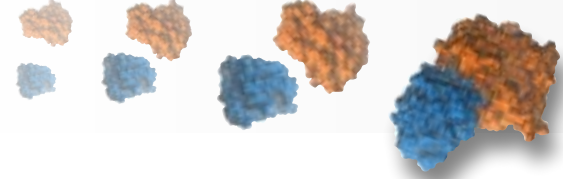
- Easier to carry out than standard binding free-energy calculations

- Cheaper than standard binding free-energy calculations

Relative binding affinity — alternate hosts

- Well-suited to series of congeneric compounds

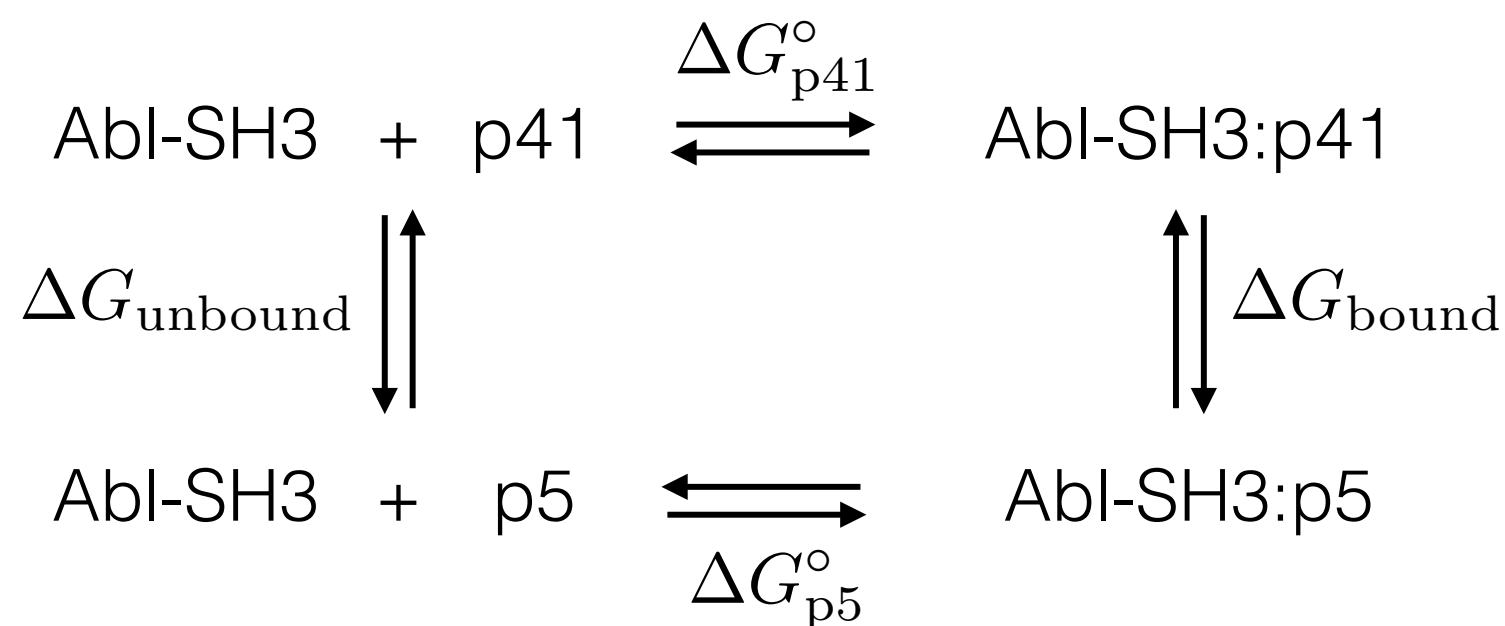
- May require the introduction of geometric restraints



EVALUATING THE CONTRIBUTIONS (p5)

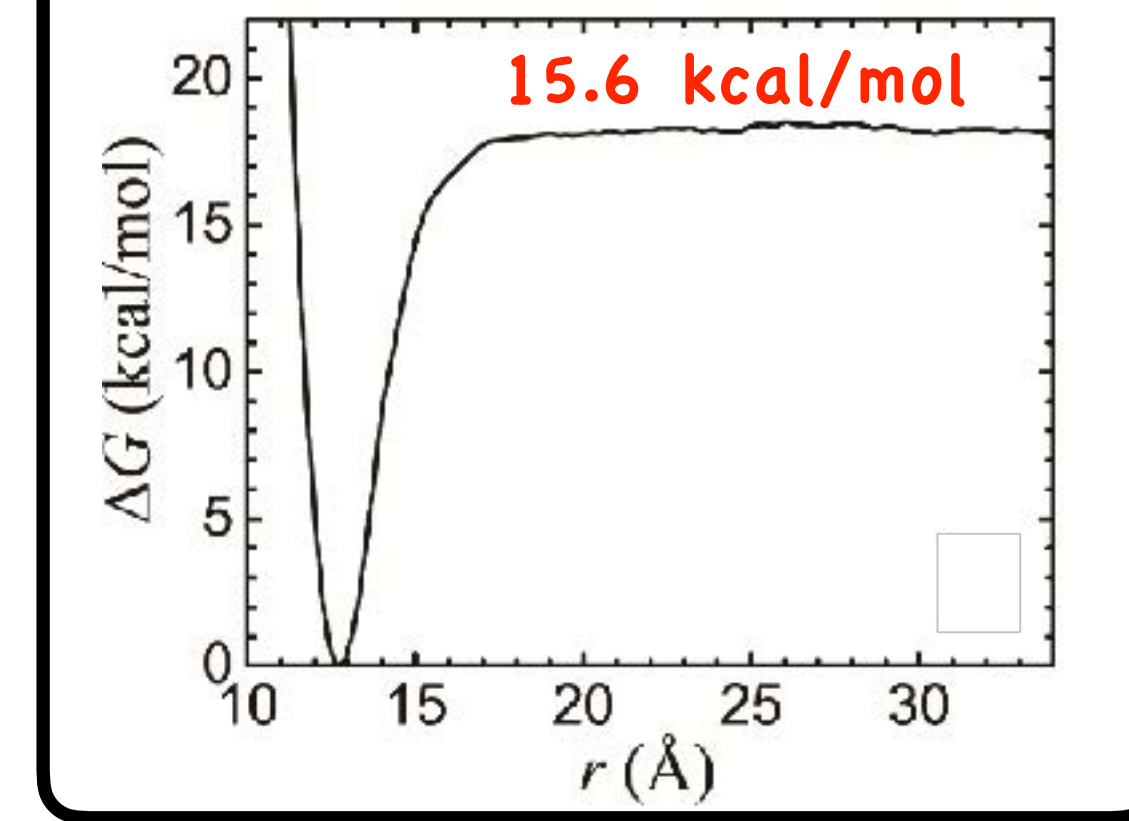
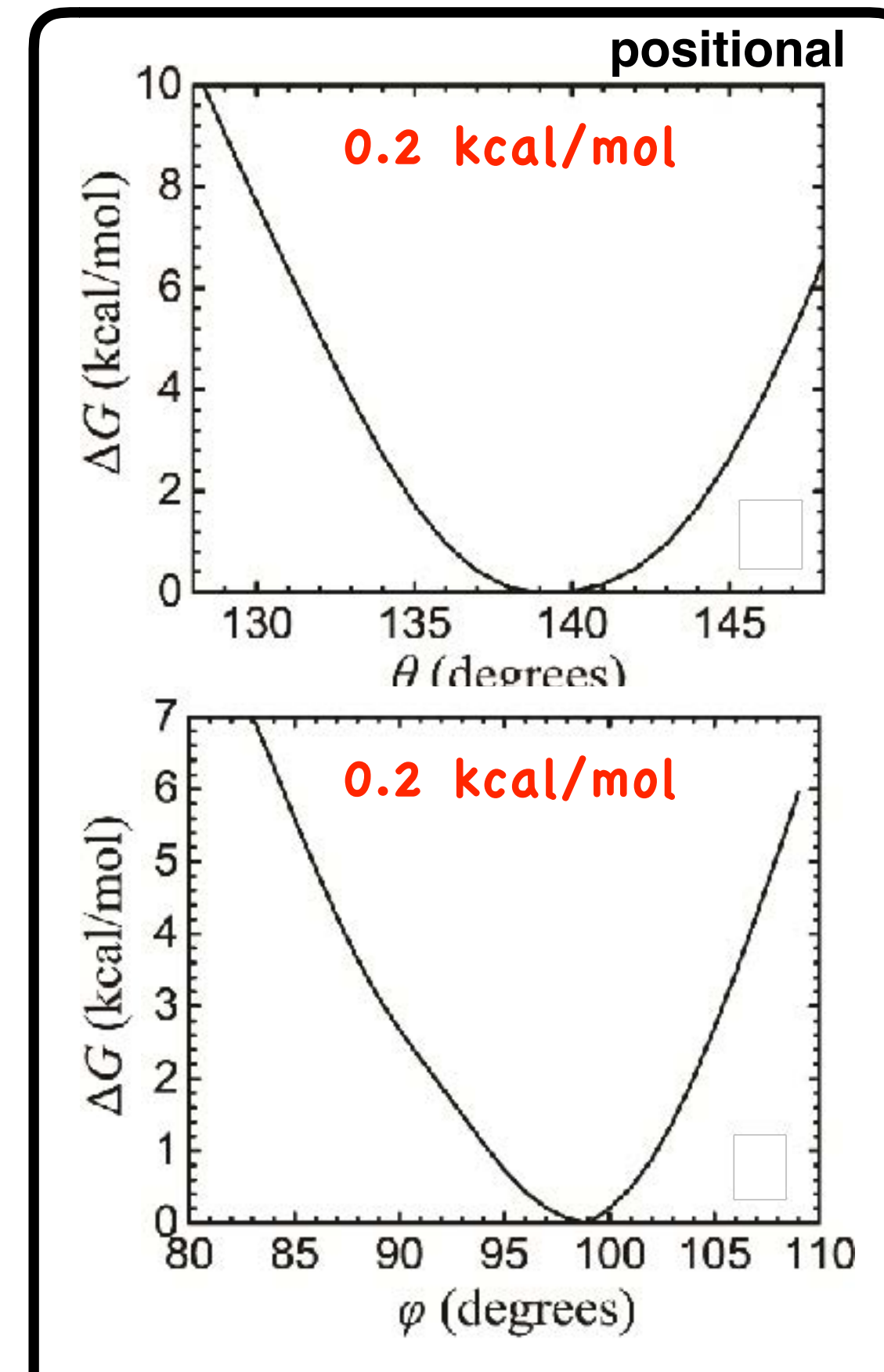
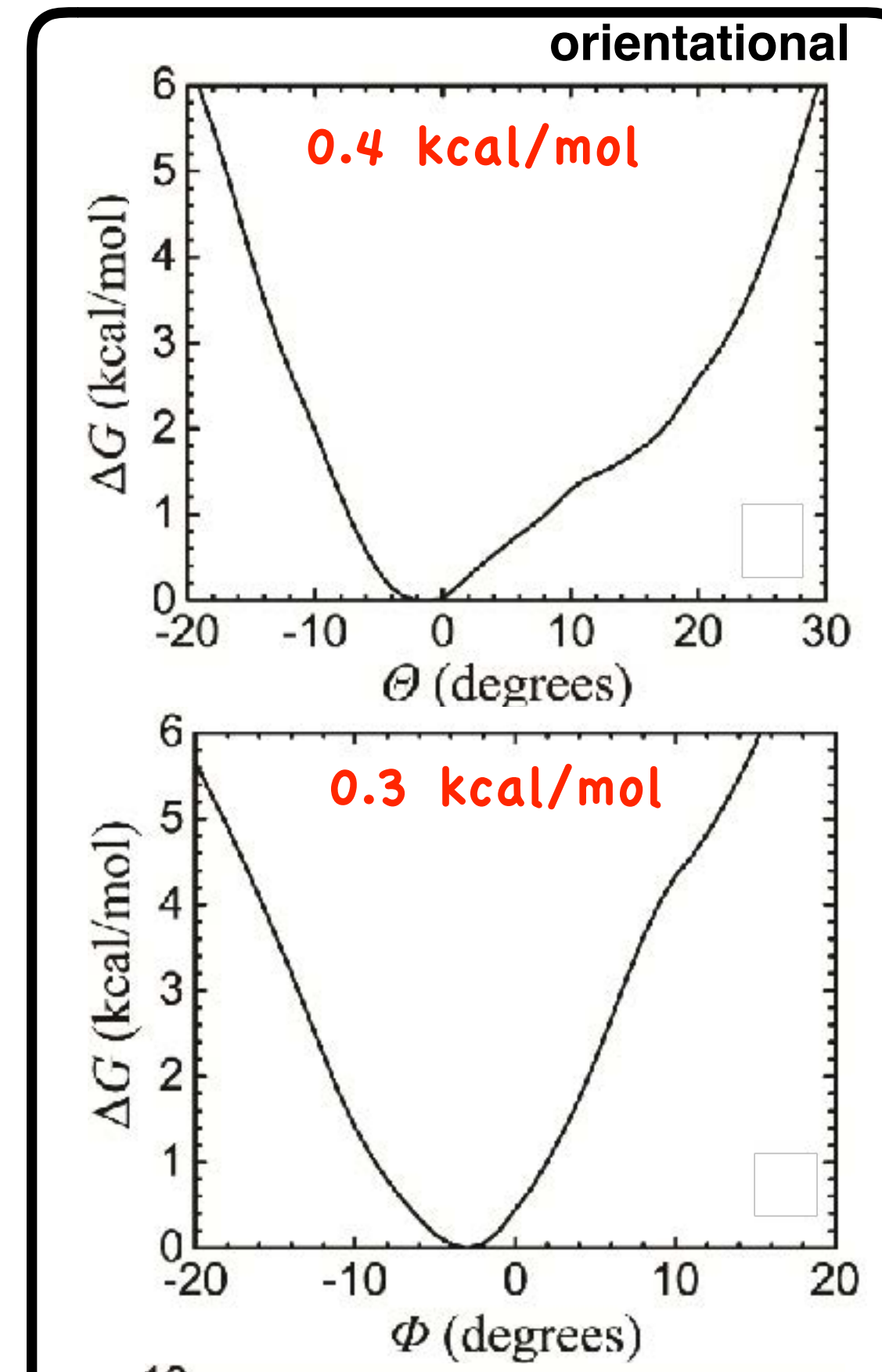
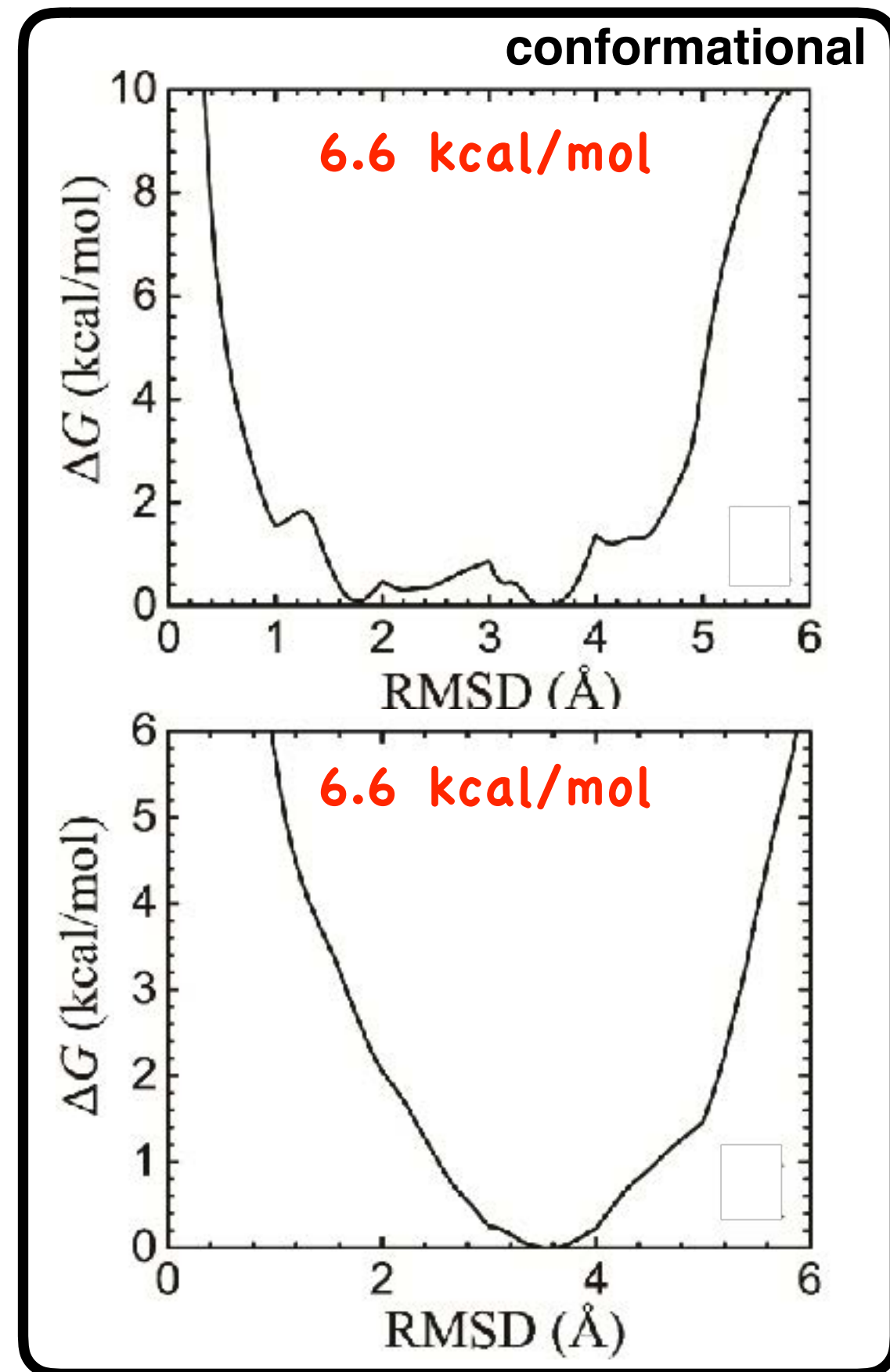
contribution	PMF(kcal/mol)
$\Delta G_c^{site} (1)$	-6.6
$\Delta G_{\theta}^{site} (2)$	-0.4
$\Delta G_{\Phi}^{site} (2)$	-0.3
$\Delta G_{\Psi}^{site} (2)$	-0.3
$\Delta G_{\theta}^{site} (3)$	-0.2
$\Delta G_{\phi}^{site} (3)$	-0.2
$\Delta G_r^{site} (4)$	
$-(1/\beta) \ln(S^*I^*C^o) (5)$	-15.6
$\Delta G_{decouple}^{site} (6)$	
$\Delta G_r^{bulk} + \Delta G_a^{bulk} (7)$	
$\Delta G_o^{bulk} (8)$	11.5
$\Delta G_{couple}^{bulk} (9)$	
$\Delta G_c^{bulk} (10)$	6.6
$\Delta G_{bind}$	-5.5

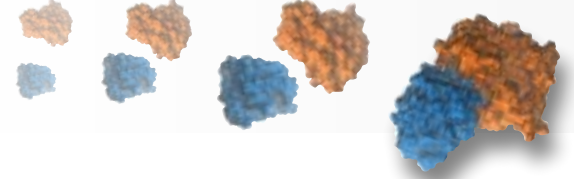
p5: APTYPPLNP



$\Delta G_{bind}^{\circ}(\text{exp}) = -5.52 \text{ kcal/mol}$

$\Delta G_{p41}^{\circ} - \Delta G_{p5}^{\circ} = \Delta G_{bound} - \Delta G_{unbound} = 125.7 - 125.7 = 0$





THE LONG-STANDING PROTEIN-LIGAND PROBLEM

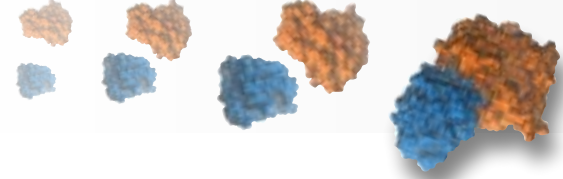
THE ALCHEMICAL ROUTE

THE GEOMETRICAL ROUTE

RELATIVE BINDING FREE ENERGIES

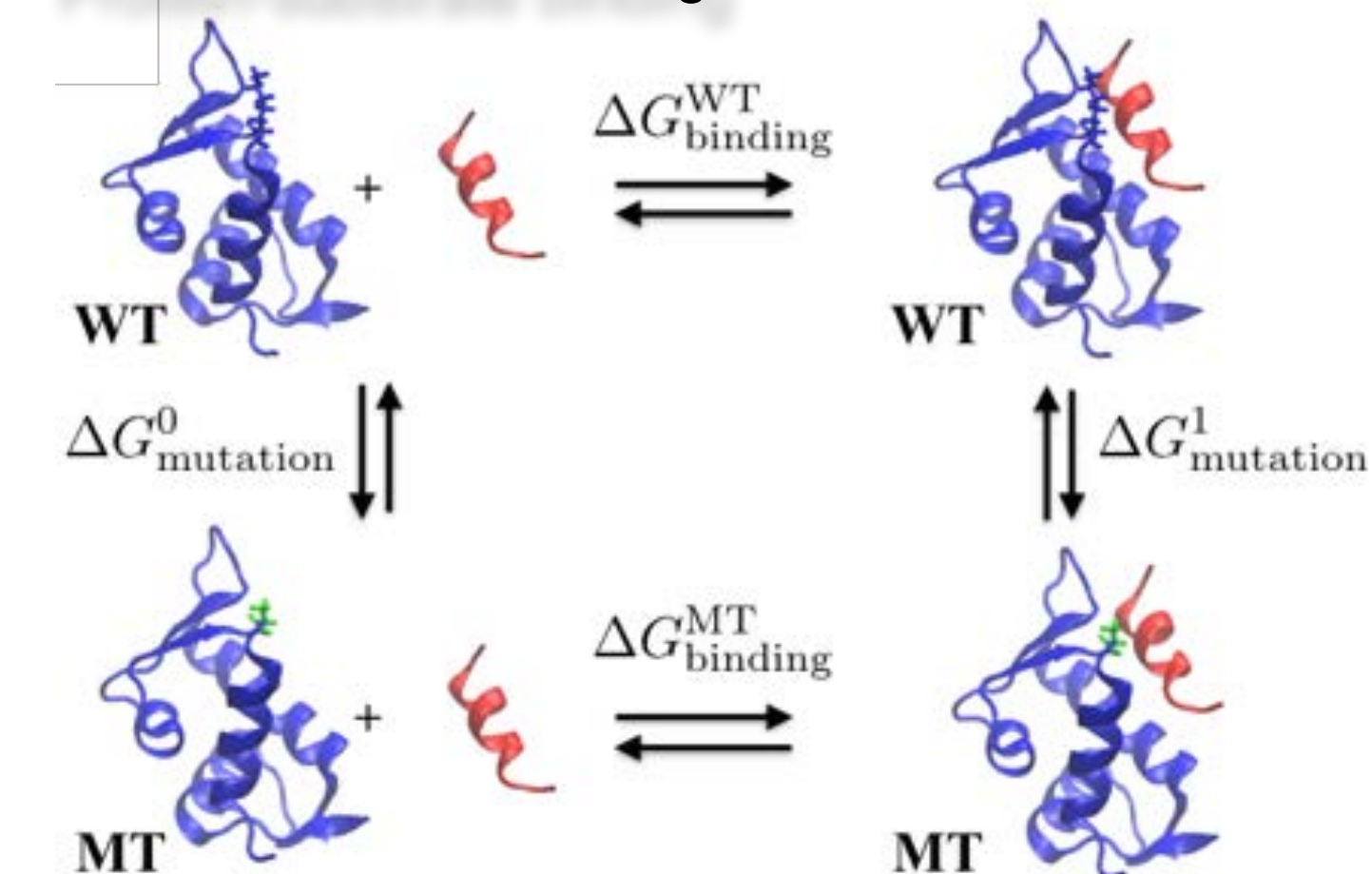
ALANINE SCANNING

BEYOND PROTEIN-LIGAND BINDING

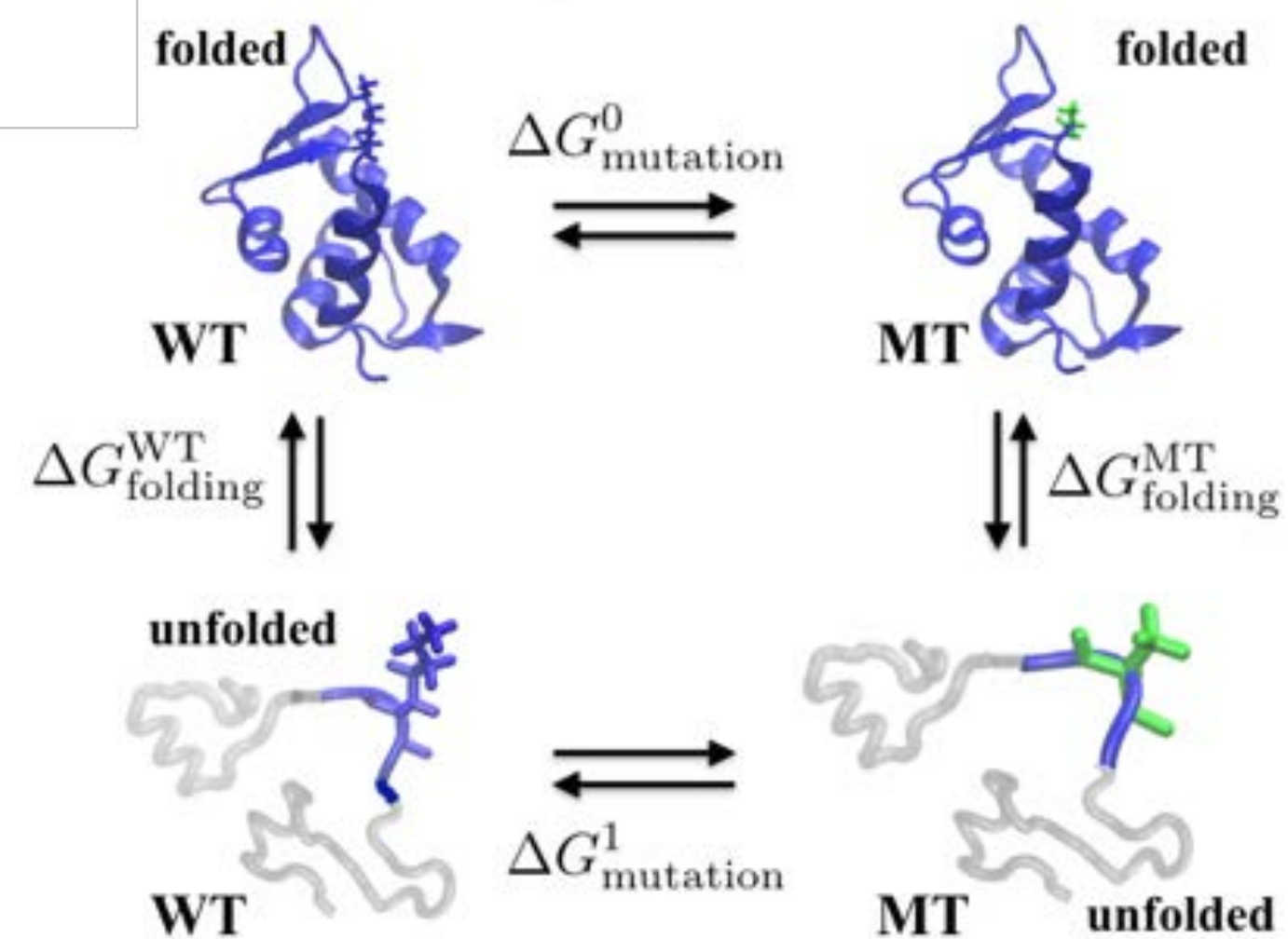


# ALANINE-SCANNING EXPERIMENTS

## Protein-substrate binding



## Thermal-shift assay



Alanine scanning based on FEP method

Host-Guest System

Setup FEP input files | Analyze FEP output

Input

PSF file: /Users/vijay/research/p53-MDM2/pmi-mdm2-eq/test-result | Browse

PDB file: /Users/vijay/research/p53-MDM2/pmi-mdm2-eq/test-result | Browse

XSC file: /Users/vijay/research/p53-MDM2/pmi-mdm2-eq/test-result | Browse

Load input files

Summary of residue selection

Total number of amino acids: 96      Total number of non-Ala residues: 94

Number of amino acids selected for Alanine scanning: 10

Upload force field parameter files:

/Users/vijay/research/p53-MDM2/pmi-mdm2-eq/test-results-for-plugin/inp | Add

/Users/vijay/research/p53-MDM2/pmi-mdm2-eq/test-results-for-plugin/inp | Delete

Select a hybrid topology file:

/Applications/VMD 1.9.2.app/Contents/vmd/plugins/noarch/tcl/readcharm | Add

/Applications/VMD 1.9.2.app/Contents/vmd/plugins/noarch/tcl/readcharm | Delete

FEP run path: /Users/vijay/research/p53-MDM2/pmi-mdm2-eq/test- | Browse

Simulation Parameters: Edit | Reset

Write NAMD config files

Alanine scanning based on FEP method

Host-Guest System

Setup FEP input files | Analyze FEP output

Analyze FEP output

Input

PSF file (native): /Users/vijay/research/p53-MDM2/pmi-mdm2-eq/tes | Browse

PDB file (native): /Users/vijay/research/p53-MDM2/pmi-mdm2-eq/tes | Browse

Path to read FEP outfiles: /Users/vijay/research/p53-MDM2/pmi-mdm2-eq/tes | Browse

Temperature: 300

Analyze fepout files

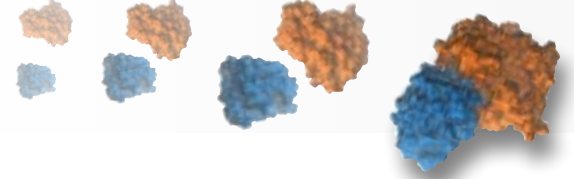
Secondary structure | C E T B H G I

ΔG

-2.0 4.0

Residue	ΔG(kcal/mol)		ΔΔG(kcal/mol)
	Host-Guest	Host	
105 ARG P			
106 ASN P			
107 LEU P			
108 VAL P			
109 VAL P			
1 T2A L	12.4 (0.0)	12.5 (0.1)	-0.1
2 S2A L	-2.9 (0.1)	-3.2 (0.4)	0.3
3 F2A L	-3.4 (1.1)	-7.4 (0.2)	4.0
4 ALA L			
5 GLU L			
6 Y2A L	10.0 (0.2)	11.0(-0.4)	-1.0
7 W2A L	-17.7 (5.1)	-20.3 (0.1)	2.6
8 N2A L	77.2 (0.3)	78.1 (0.4)	-0.9
9 L2A L	12.0 (0.2)	11.8(-0.2)	0.2
10 L2A L	15.1 (0.0)	13.2(-0.3)	1.9
11 S2A L	-2.4 (0.8)	-3.2 (0.5)	0.8
12 P2A L	-19.3 (0.7)	-17.3(-0.4)	-2.0

Ramadoss, V.; Dehez, F.; Chipot, C. *J. Chem. Info. Model.* **2016**, *56*, 1122-1126



THE LONG-STANDING PROTEIN-LIGAND PROBLEM

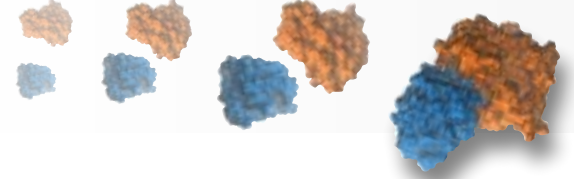
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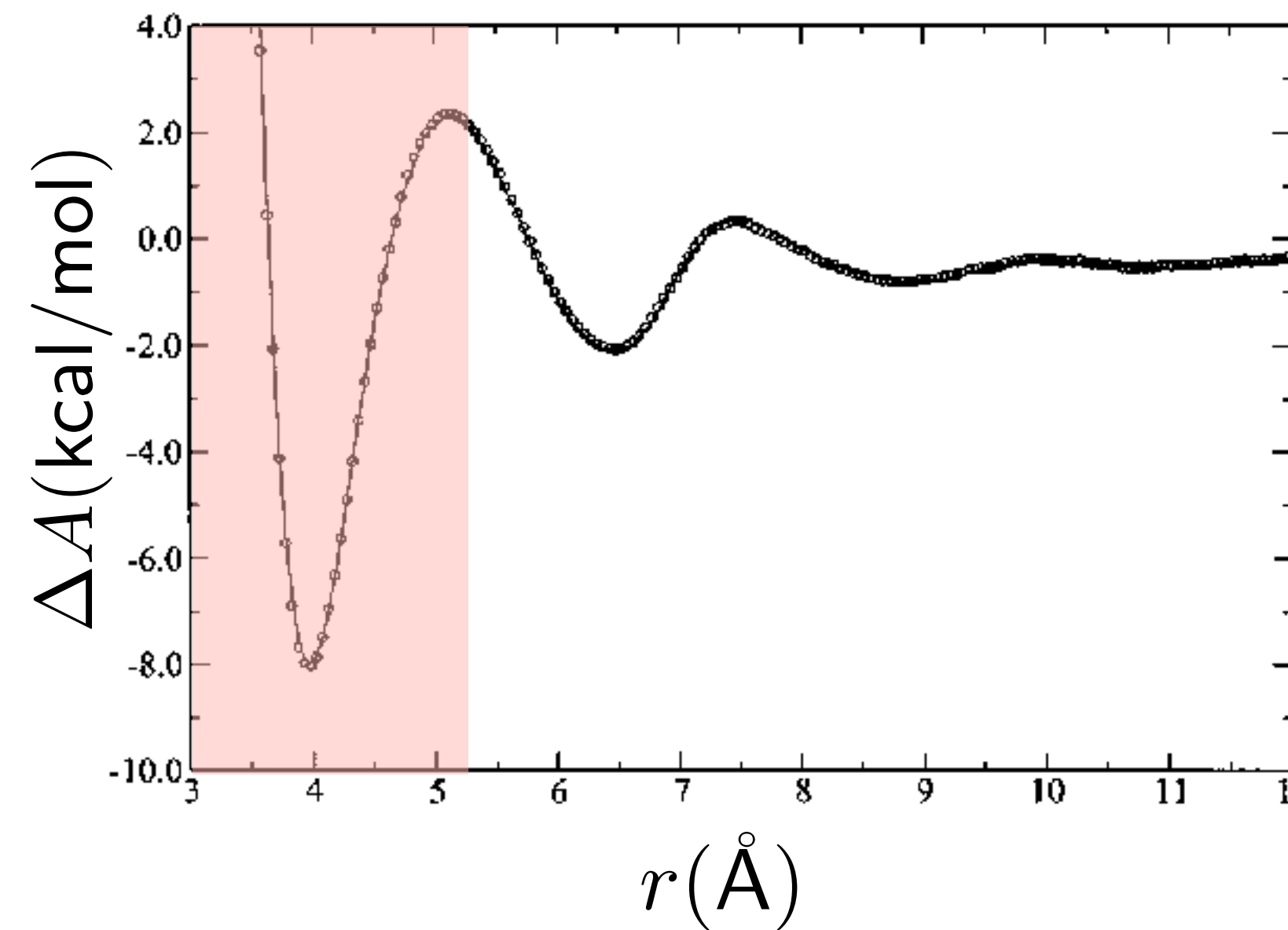
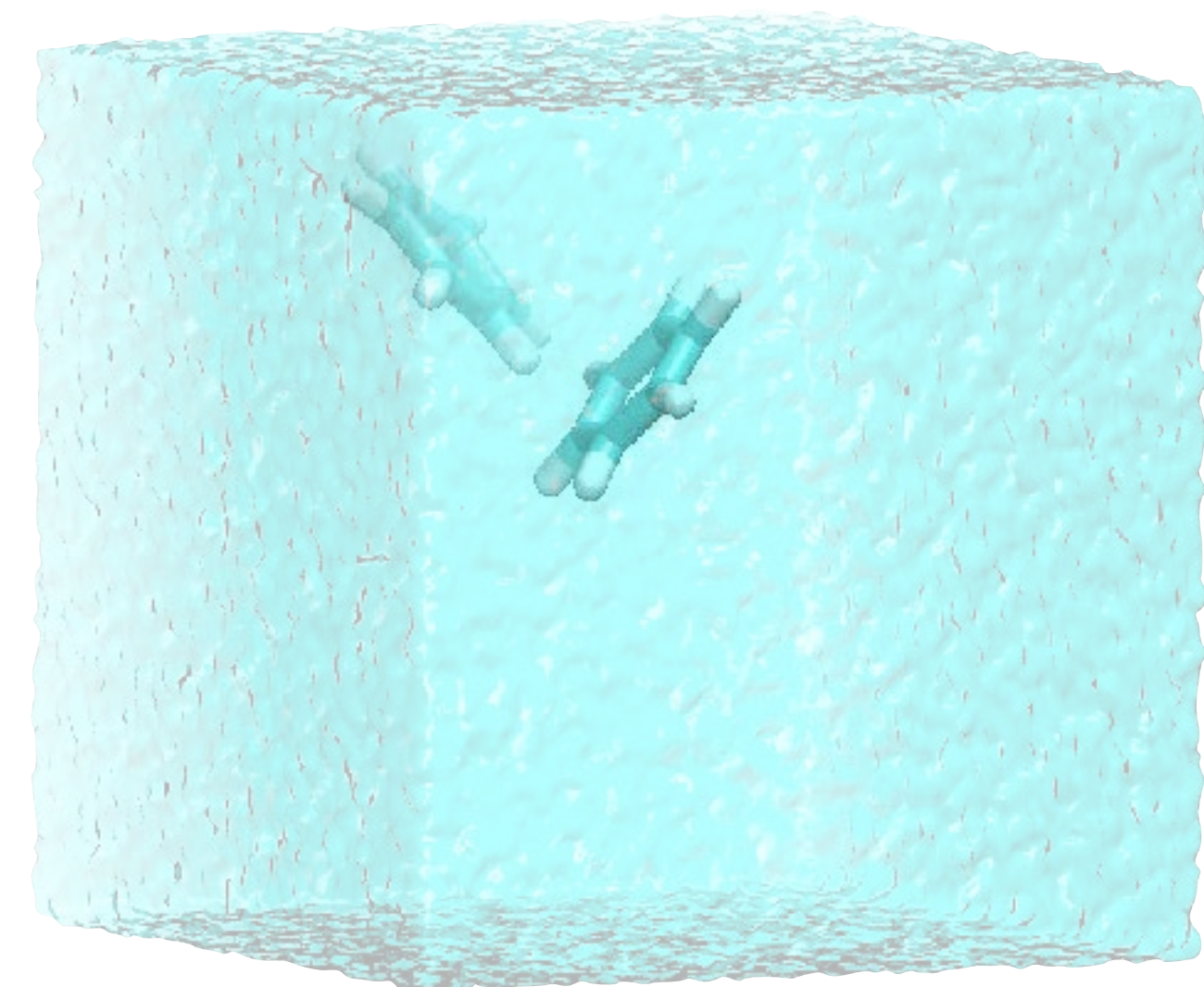


PROTEIN-PROTEIN ASSOCIATION

Measuring binding constants from one-dimensional separation potentials of mean force is justified in the limit of all other degrees of freedom being appropriately sampled. This is true for small, fast-relaxing molecular species.

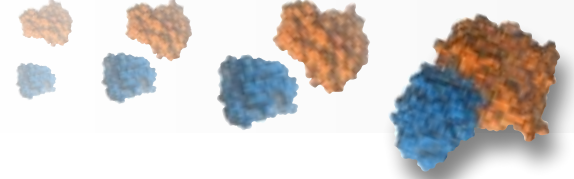


$$K_a = 4\pi \int_0^{R_c} dr r^2 \exp[-\beta\Delta A(r)]$$



Shoup, D.; Szabo, A. *Biophys. J.* **1982**, *40*, 33-39

Woo, H. J.; Roux, B. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2005**, *102*, 6825-6830

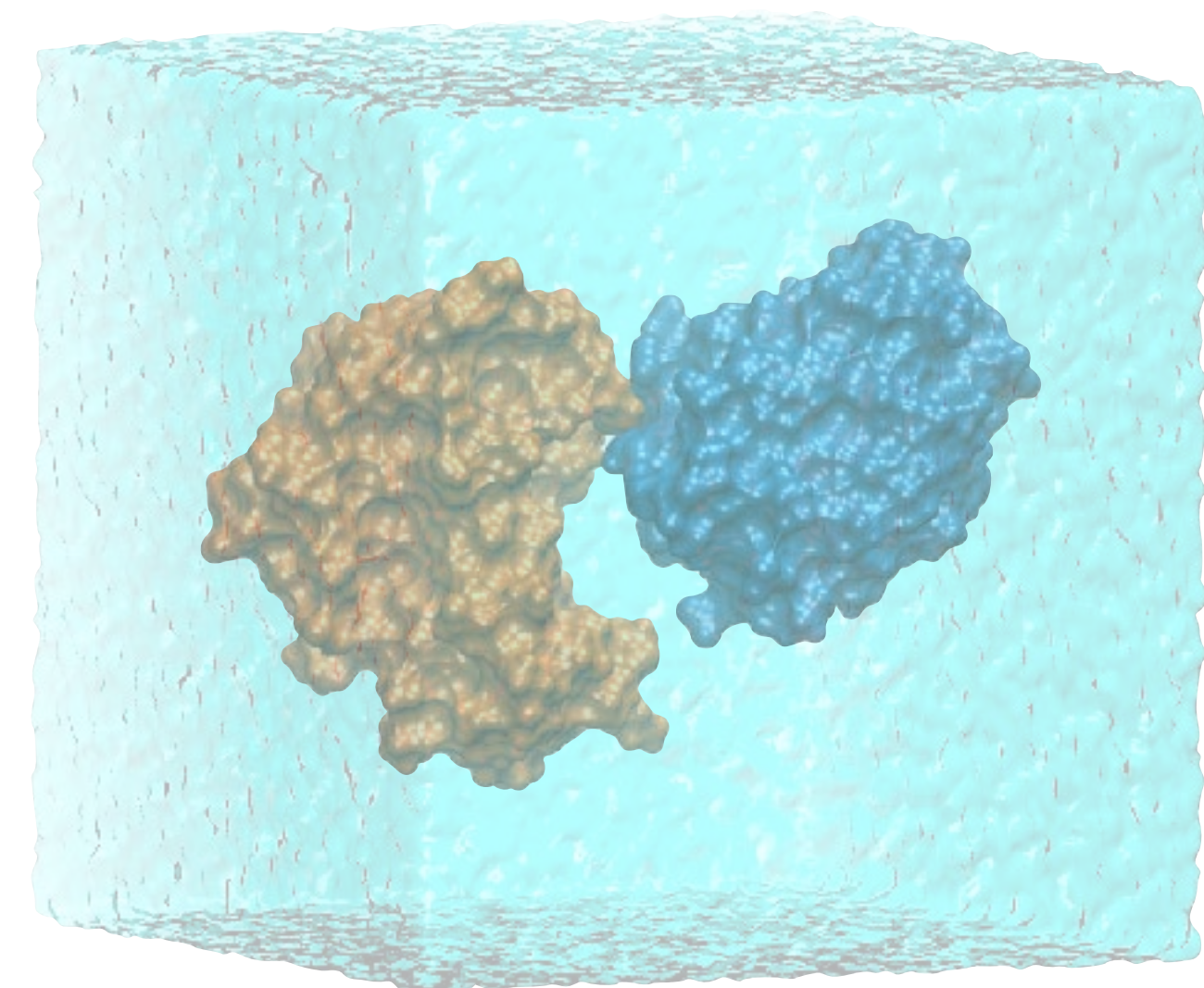
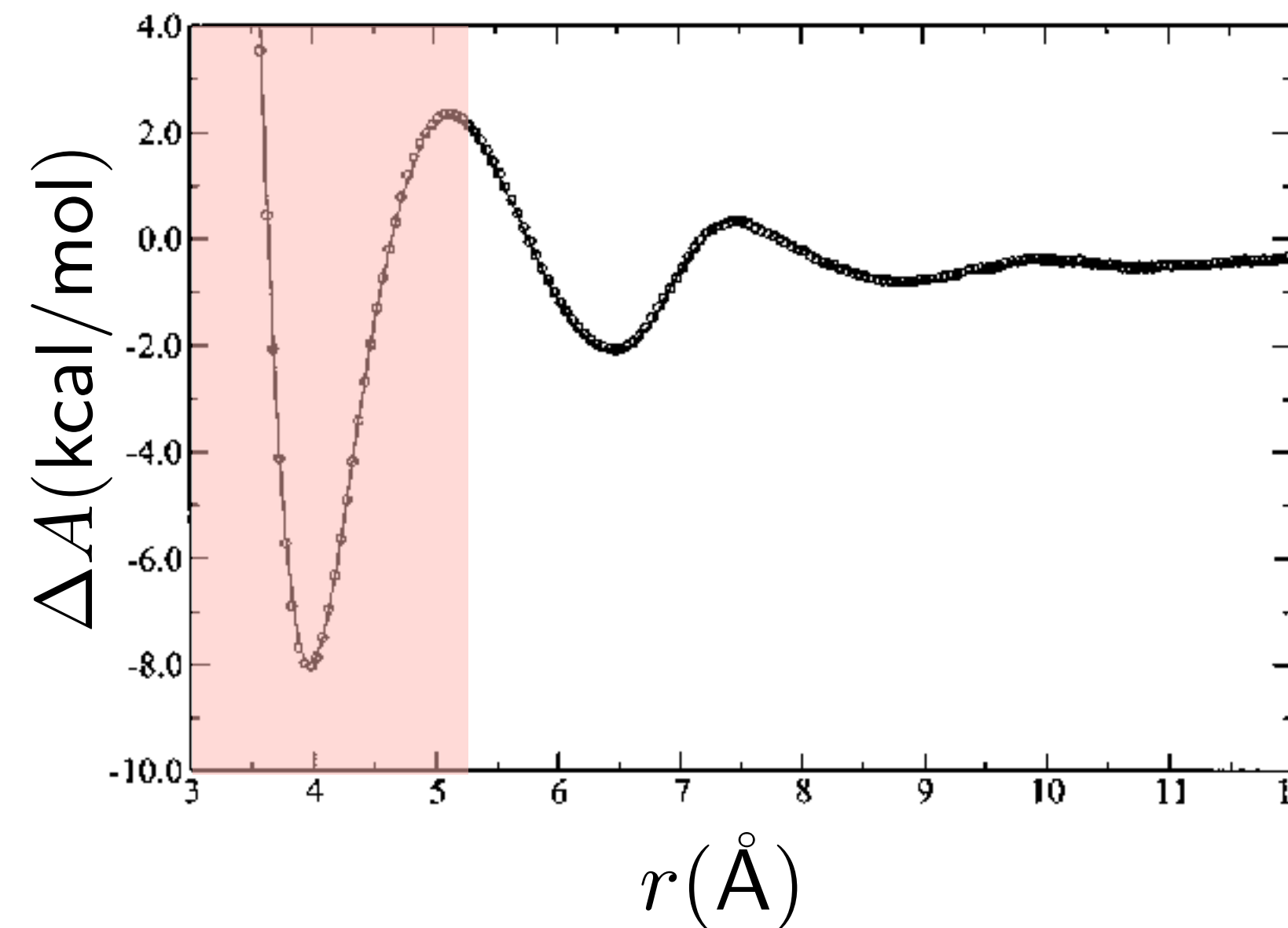


## PROTEIN-PROTEIN ASSOCIATION

Measuring binding constants from one-dimensional separation potentials of mean force is justified in the limit of all other degrees of freedom being appropriately sampled. This is true for small, fast-relaxing molecular species.



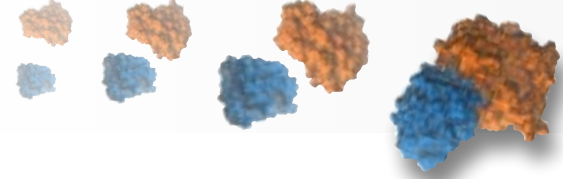
$$K_a = 4\pi \int_0^{R_c} dr r^2 \exp[-\beta \Delta A(r)]$$



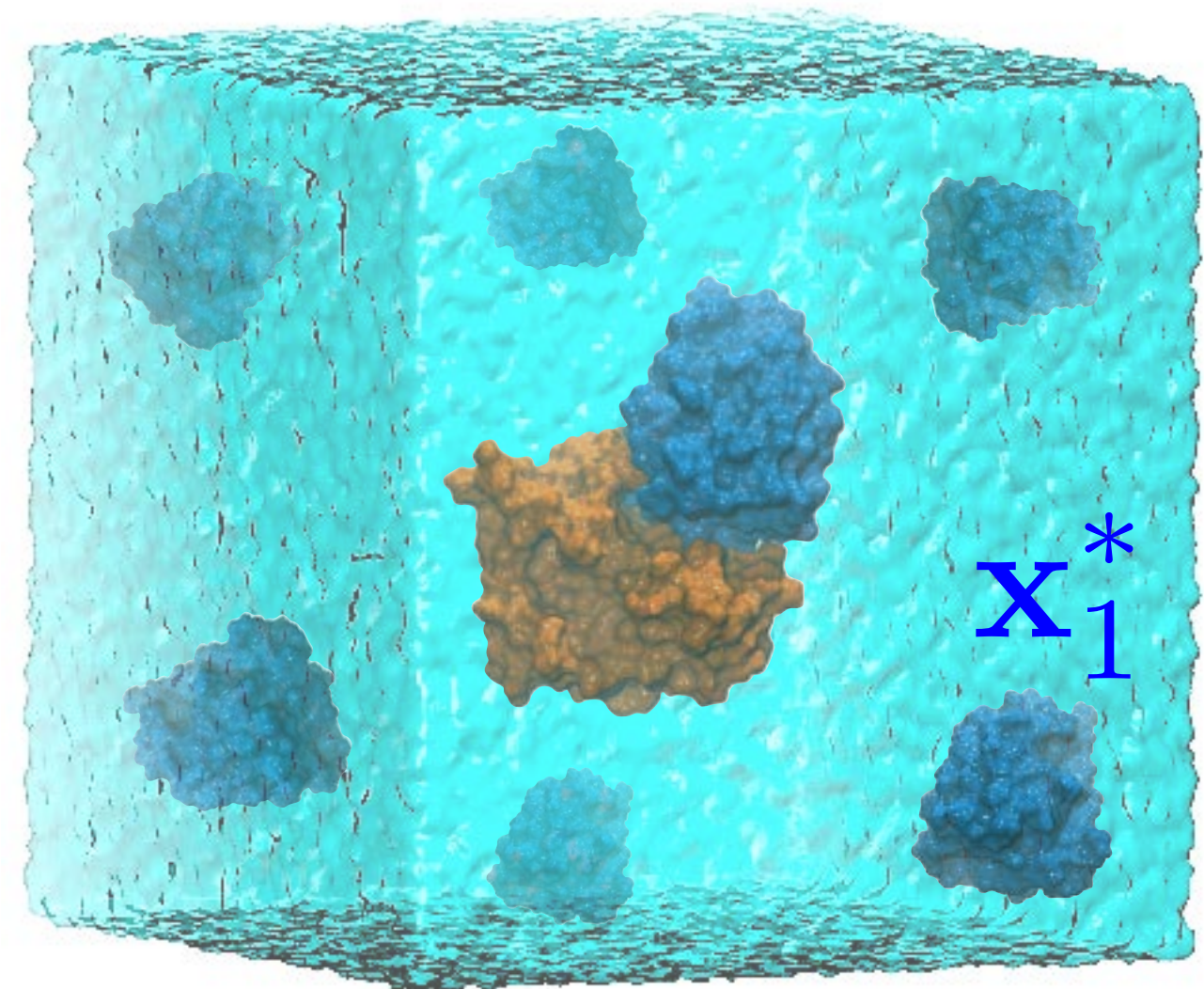
In more complex molecular assemblies, e.g., protein-ligand complexes, the partners acquire upon separation additional configurational - i.e., conformational, positional and orientational entropy, not easily captured over timescales amenable to molecular dynamics.

Shoup, D.; Szabo, A. *Biophys. J.* **1982**, *40*, 33-39

Gumbart, J. C.; Roux, B.; Chipot, C. *J. Chem. Theor. Comput.* **2013**, *9*, 3789-3798



PROTEIN-PROTEIN ASSOCIATION

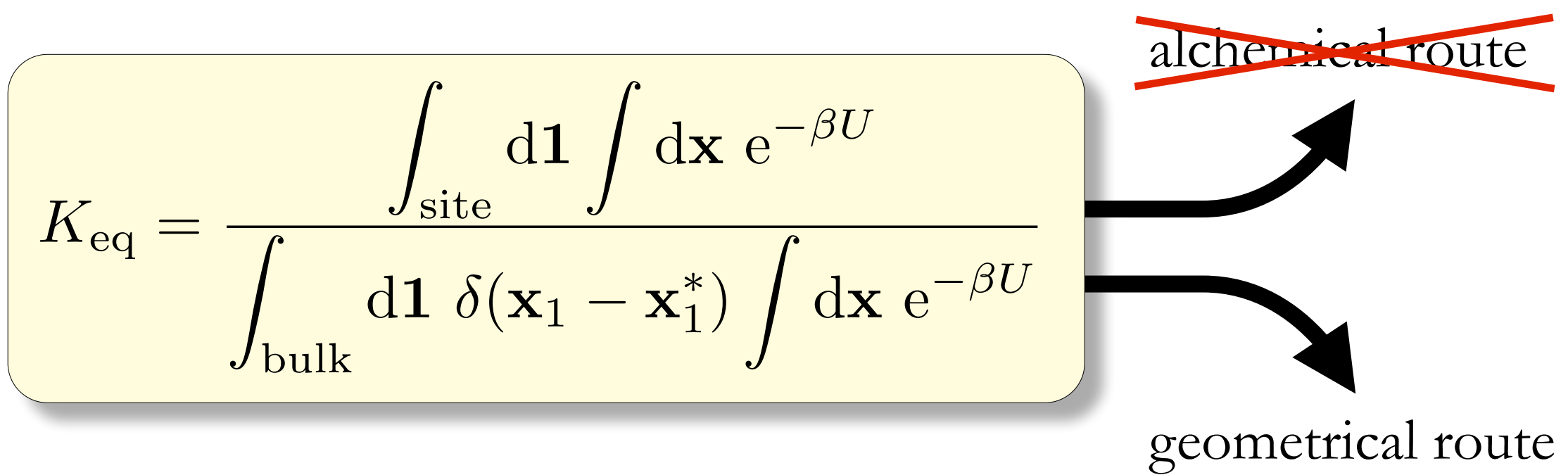


$$[\text{barstar}] = \frac{N}{V_{\text{bulk}}}$$

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{1}{[\text{barstar}]} \frac{N \int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{1} \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{2} \dots \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{N} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{2} \dots \int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{N} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{[\text{barstar}]} \frac{N \int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{1} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}$$

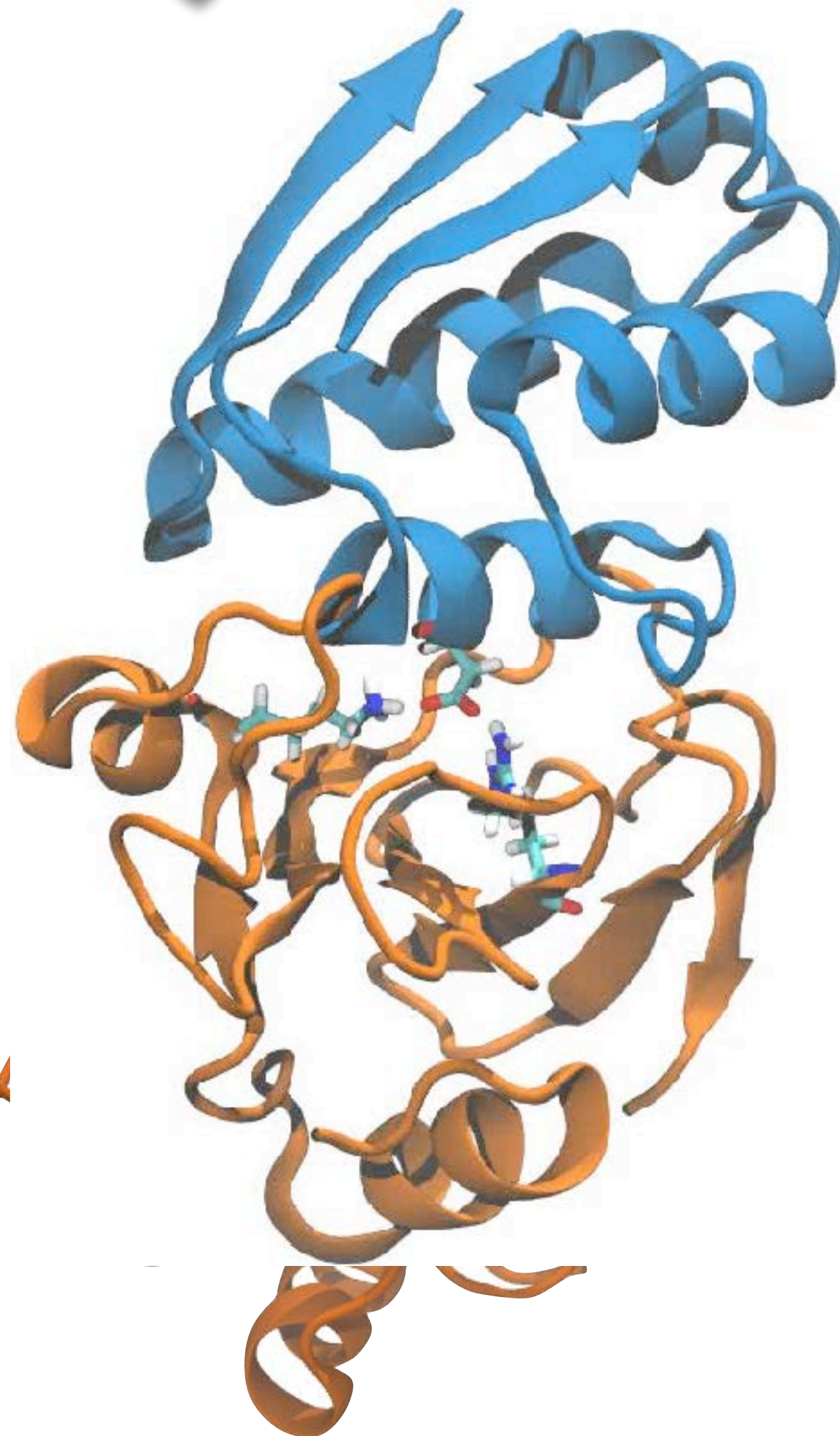
$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{1}{[\text{barstar}]} \frac{N}{V_{\text{bulk}}} \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{1} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{1} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}$$



Gilson, M. K.; Given, J. A.; Bush, B. L.; McCammon, J. A. *Biophys. J.* **1997**, *72*, 1047-1069

Woo, H. J.; Roux, B. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2005**, *102*, 6825-6830





$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{\text{BS},c})}} \times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{\text{BS},c})}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{\text{BS},c}+u_{\text{BN},c})}} \times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c)}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\text{BS},\text{res}})}} \times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\text{BS},\text{res}})}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\text{BS},\text{res}}+u_{\text{BN},\text{res}})}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{c,\text{all}})}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{c,\text{all}}+u_{\Theta})}} \times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{c,\text{all}}+u_{\Theta})}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{c,\text{all}}+u_{\Theta}+u_{\Phi})}} \times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{c,\text{all}}+u_{\Theta}+u_{\Phi})}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{c,\text{all}}+u_{\Theta}+u_{\Phi}+u_{\Psi})}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{c,\text{all}}+u_o)}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{c,\text{all}}+u_o+u_{\theta})}} \times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{c,\text{all}}+u_o+u_{\theta})}}{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{c,\text{all}}+u_o+u_{\theta}+u_{\phi})}}$$

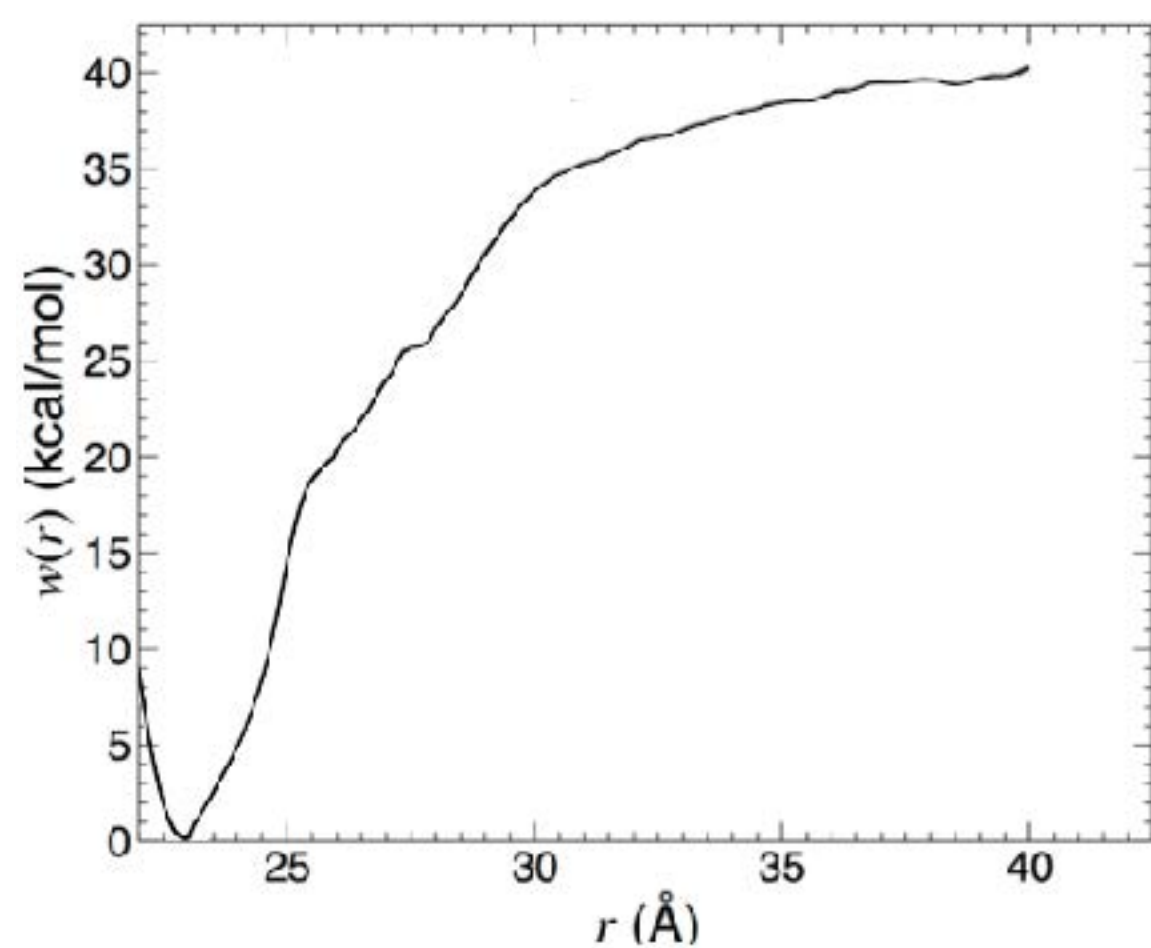
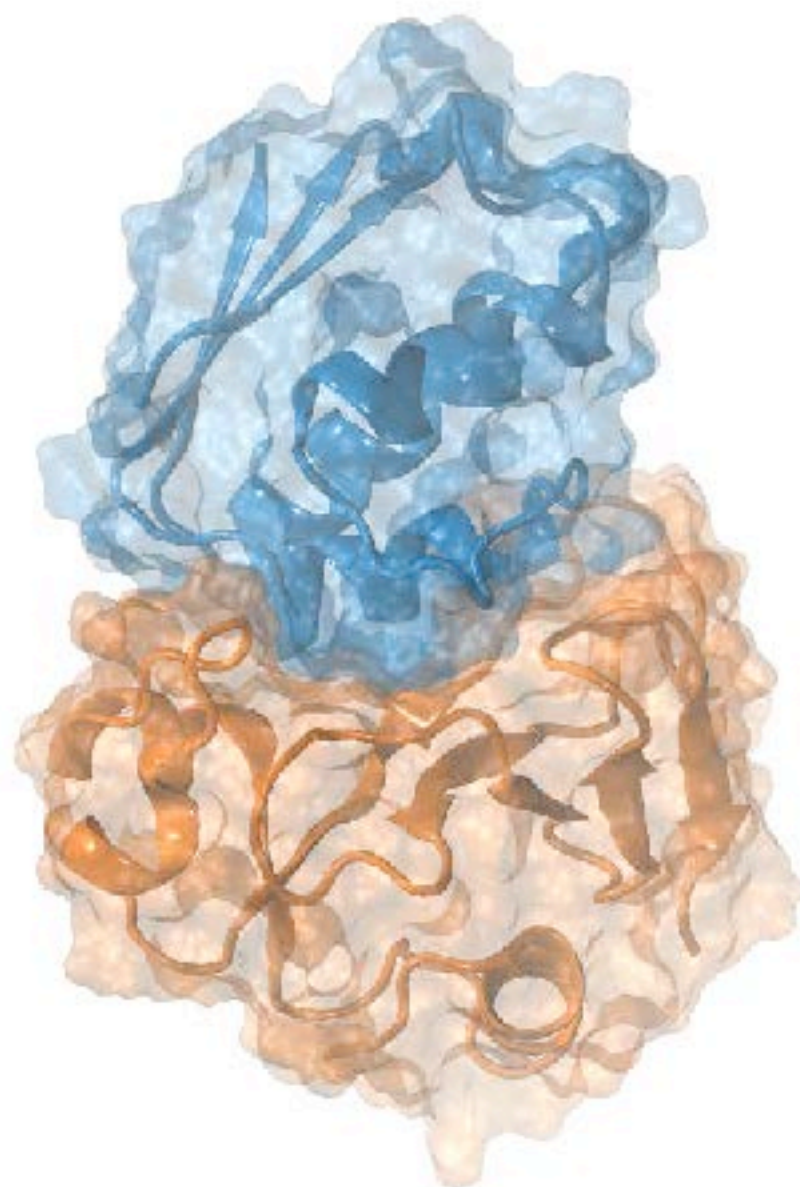
$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{site}} d\mathbf{l} \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_o+u_p)}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_o)}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\Theta}+u_{\Psi})}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\Theta}+u_{\Phi})}} \times \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\Theta}+u_{\Phi})}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\Theta}+u_{\Psi})}} \times \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\Theta})}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\Theta})}}$$

$$\times \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\text{BS},\text{res}}+u_{\text{BN},\text{res}})}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\text{BS},\text{res}})}} \times \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\text{BS},\text{res}})}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_c+u_{\text{BS},\text{res}}+u_{\text{BN},c})}} \times \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{\text{BS},c})}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{\text{BS},c})}} \times \frac{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta(U+u_{\text{BS},c})}}{\int_{\text{bulk}} d\mathbf{l} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^*) \int d\mathbf{x} e^{-\beta U}}$$

Woo, H. J.; Roux, B. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2005**, *102*, 6825-6830

Gumbart, J. C.; Roux, B.; Chipot, C. *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **2013**, *9*, 794-802



component	free energy (kcal/mol)	time (ns)
$\Delta G_{BS,c}^{\text{site}}$	$-2.0 \pm 0.3$	6
$\Delta G_{BN,c}^{\text{site}}$	$-3.1 \pm 0.1$	12
$\Delta G_{BS,res}^{\text{site}}$	$-1.9 \pm 0.8$	12
$\Delta G_{BN,res}^{\text{site}}$	$-3.5 \pm 0.6$	24
$\Delta G_{\ominus}^{\text{site}}$	$-0.1 \pm 0.4$	8
$\Delta G_{\Phi}^{\text{site}}$	$-0.4 \pm 0.1$	4
$\Delta G_{\Psi}^{\text{site}}$	$-0.2 \pm 0.1$	8
$\Delta G_{\theta}^{\text{site}}$	$-0.1 \pm 0.3$	4
$\Delta G_{\phi}^{\text{site}}$	$-0.1 \pm 0.1$	4
$-1/\beta \ln(S^* I^* c_0)$	$-37.1 \pm 0.3$	212
$\Delta G_o^{\text{bulk}}$	+6.6	
$\Delta G_{BN,res}^{\text{bulk}}$	$+8.1 \pm 0.3$	21
$\Delta G_{BS,res}^{\text{bulk}}$	$+5.2 \pm 0.4$	15
$\Delta G_{BN,c}^{\text{bulk}}$	$+4.2 \pm 0.5$	18
$\Delta G_{BS,c}^{\text{bulk}}$	$+3.2 \pm 0.2$	24
$\Delta G_{\text{bind}}^0$	<b><math>-21.0 \pm 1.4</math></b>	<b>372</b>

backbone: +2.5 kcal/mol

interface: +8 kcal/mol

orientation: +5.8 kcal/mol

$\Delta V_{\text{eff}} = 12.8 \text{ \AA}^3$

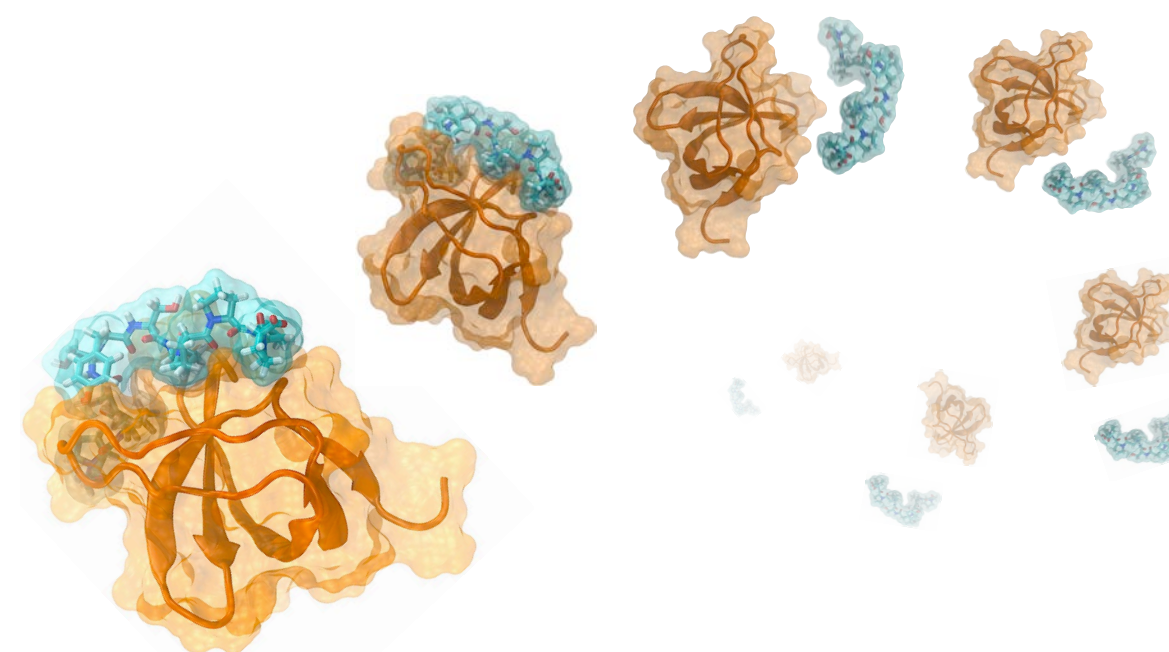
$\Delta G^\circ = -19.0 \text{ kcal/mol}$

Gumbart, J. C.; Roux, B.; Chipot, C. *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **2013**, *9*, 3789–3798

standard binding free energies  
geometric free-energy calculations  
alchemical free-energy calculations  
**advanced tutorial**

School of Physics  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology  
Gordon Center for Integrative Science  
The University of Chicago  
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique  
Laboratoire International Associé CNRS-UIUC  
Université de Lorraine  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology  
Theoretical and Computational Biophysics Group

**Protein:ligand standard binding free energies:  
A tutorial for alchemical and geometrical transformations**



James Gumbart  
Benoît Roux  
Christophe Chipot  
July 4, 2013

Please visit [www.ks.uiuc.edu/Training/Tutorials/](http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Training/Tutorials/) to get the latest version of this tutorial, to obtain more tutorials like this one, or to join the [tutorial-1@ks.uiuc.edu](mailto:tutorial-1@ks.uiuc.edu) mailing list for additional help.

Contributors: Gumbart, J. C.; Hénin, J.; Fajer, M.; Roux, B.; Chipot, C.