

Tech assignment – protein interaction probing

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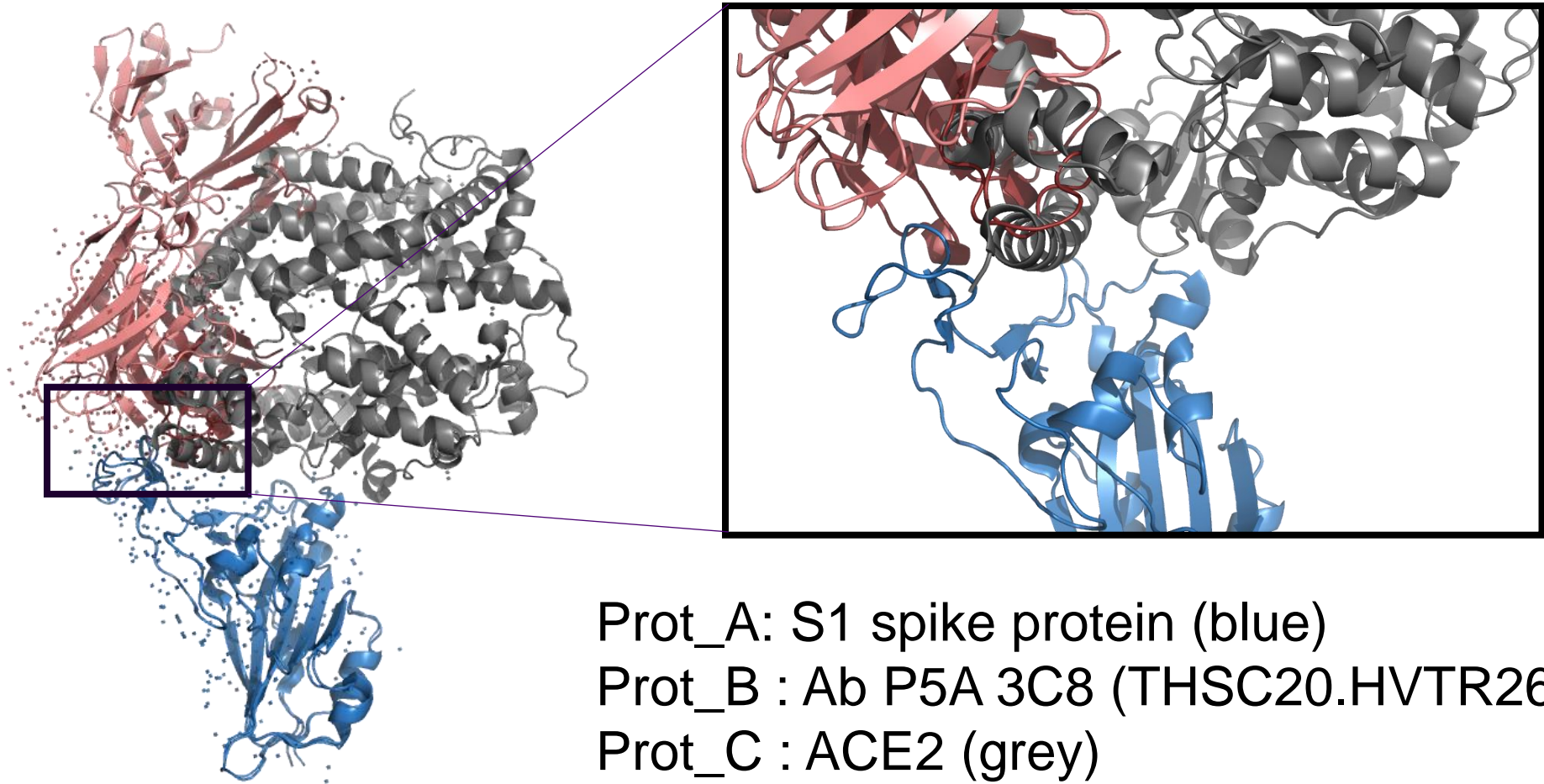
File/repo

- Please refer to the Github repo:
- https://github.com/DerienFe/InstaD_pro_abc
- The main.sh also provides a markdown file:
- https://github.com/DerienFe/InstaD_pro_abc/blob/main/main.md

Intro

- Task:
- Probe the interface of Prot_A and Prot_B/Prot_C.
- To provide insight how to redesign Prot_A such that it abrogate binding with Prot_B while maintain binding affinity for Prot_C.
- Practical use: Redesign the antibody such that
 - Antibody Target ✓
 - Antibody ADE target ✗

Intro: example structure overview



Analytical pipeline overview: functionality

- Input: [pro_a, pro_b, pro_c]
- Output:
 - Binding free energy on pair A-B, A-C;
 - FEP on selected CV space.
- Dependency:
 - Python with conda
 - GROMACS/AMBER/OpenMM as MD engine
 - Shell (execution and/or cluster submission)

Analytical pipeline overview: pipeline structure

- Phase 1: Preparation of structure
 - Search for binding pattern (skipped since we have bounded structures)
 - Water/Ion/Protonation state (skipped, H++ server down)
 - MD simulation system construction using tleap
 - Generation of classic MD run files (GROMACS)
 - Generation of complex file for MMPBSA (gmx_MMGBSA in conda)
- Phase 2: MD simulations
 - Consists of minimization/NVT/NPT and production run
- Phase 3: post-MD analysis
 - MD simulation validation and visualization
 - MMGBSA calculations
 - Analysis on per-residue decomposition
 - Select a CV and run metadynamics

Phase 1

Analytical pipeline: implementation (1)

```
$ main.sh
1  #this is the main sh file for whole automated process
2  #by TW 07th Dec 2023
3  #initialize all the folder structure
4
5  #####
6  # 0. initialization
7  #####
8
9  #!/bin/bash
10 mkdir ./mmgsa
11 mkdir ./mmgsa/ab
12 mkdir ./mmgsa/ac
13
14 mkdir ./metaD
15 mkdir ./metaD/trajectory
16 mkdir ./metaD/aux_file_dir
17
```

- Automation of

Phase 1

Analytical pipeline: implementation (2)

```
18 #####
19 # 1. system preparation
20 #####
21
22 source /home/tj/miniconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.sh
23 conda activate gmxMMPBSA
24
25 pdb4amber -i ./pro/pro_a.pdb -o ./pro/pro_a.amber.pdb -y >> log.txt &&
26 pdb4amber -i ./pro/pro_b.pdb -o ./pro/pro_b.amber.pdb -y >> log.txt &&
27 pdb4amber -i ./pro/pro_c.pdb -o ./pro/pro_c.amber.pdb -y >> log.txt &&
28
29 python mmgbasa_tleap_gen.py >> log.txt &&
30
31 tleap -f ./mmgbasa/gen_complex.tleap >> log.txt &&
32
```

- Automation of pdb pre-processing for AMBER.
- Automated tleap generation -> construction of complex structure
- Execution of tleap.

Phase 1

Analytical pipeline: implementation (3)

```
33 #convert prmtop/inpcrd to gro since we only have access to gromacs...
34 python file_preparation.py >> log.txt &&
```

- File_preparation.py contains follows
 - For each working directory under
 - Generate .gro and .top file using
 - Generate .mdp file for GROMACS
 - Write the MMGBSA script given calculation type (qm/pb/gb)
 - Write the local run script that commence the commands.

```
535 def file_preparation(mmgbsa_dir):
536     """ ...
541     workdirs = glob(f"{mmgbsa_dir}/*")
542     workdirs = [workdir for workdir in workdirs if os.path.isdir(workdir)]
543     for workdir in workdirs:
544         #conversion of prmtop/inpcrd to gro/top
545         prmtop_files = glob(f"{workdir}/complex.prmtop")
546         basenames = [os.path.basename(prmtop_file).split(".")[0] for prmtop_file in
547                     prmtop_files]
548         for basename in basenames:
549             convert_gmx(workdir, basename)
550             print(f"converting {basename} to gmx format")
551
552         #generate mdp files for running MD gromacs
553         gmx_mdp_writer(workdir)
554         print(f"generating mdp files for {workdir}...")
555
556         #generate mmgbsa input files for running mmgbsa gromacs
557         mmgbsa_writer(workdir)
558         print(f"generating mmgbsa input files for {workdir}...")
559
560         #generate local .sh file to run gromacs on the generated mdp files
561         local_run_writer(workdir, basename)
562     return 0
```

Phase 2

Analytical pipeline: implementation (5)

```
36 #####
37 # 2. run simulation
38 #####
39
40 #deactivate gmxMMPBSA conda env. source the gromacs
41 #this is due to gmxMMPBSA was not complied with CUDA.
42 conda deactivate
43 source /usr/local/gromacs/bin/GMXRC
44
45 cd ./mmgbsa/ac
46 chmod +x run_local.sh
47 bash run_local.sh >> ../../log.txt &&
48
49 cd ../ab
50 chmod +x run_local.sh
51 bash run_local.sh >> ../../log.txt &&
52
53 cd ../../
```

- Initialize the correct environment /path
- Navigate to each directory and consecutively commence the MD simulations:
 - Minimization
 - NVT
 - NPT
 - Production

Phase 3

Analytical pipeline: implementation (6)

```
55 #####
56 # 3. post-MD analysis
57 #####
58
59 python mmgbasa_decomp_result_analysis.py >> log.txt
60
61 #result saved in fig/
62
63 #meta-Dynamics
64 conda deactivate
65 conda activate biophys_env
66
67 python metaD_sim.py >> log.txt
68
69 #result saved in metaD/
```

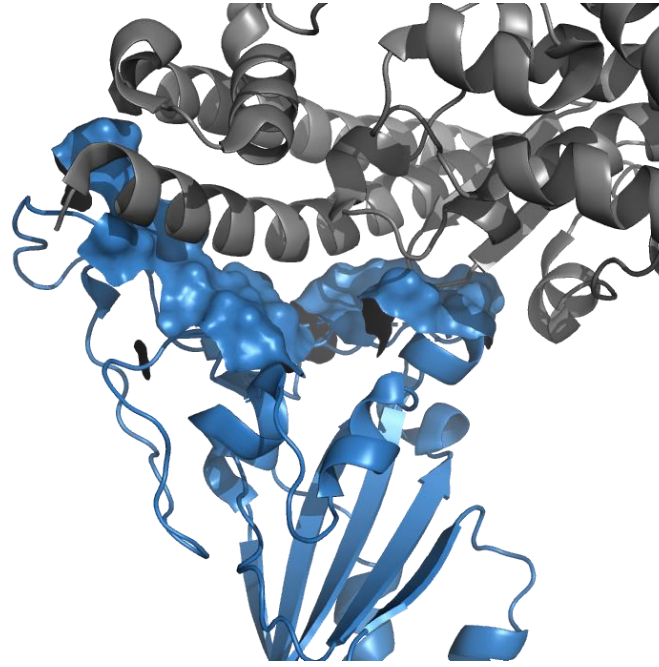
- Initialize the correct environment/path
- Perform mmgbasa per-residue decomposition
- Automated analysis for mmgbasa result.
- Given the residue index, perform the 1D distance based metadynamics.

Analytical pipeline summary

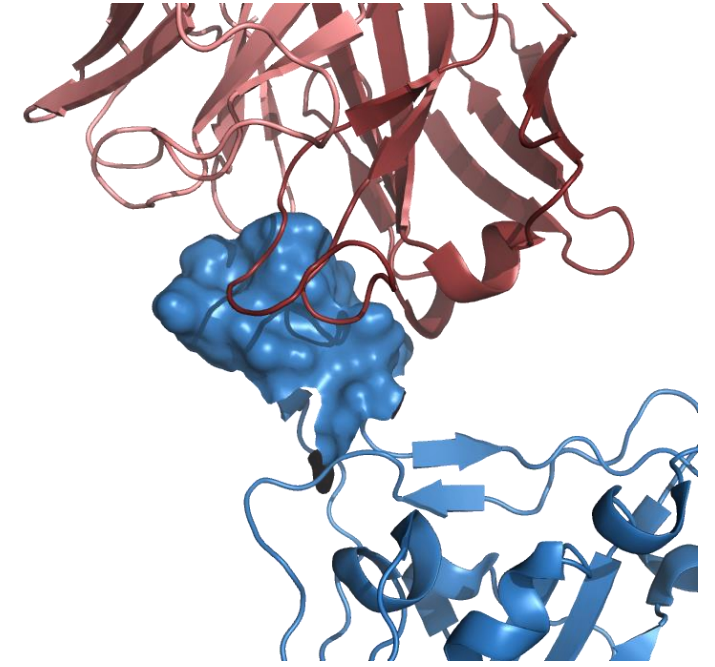
- Advantage:
 - Full automation
 - Good agreement with literature
 - Direct evidence which residue contributes the binding.
 - Provided insight into protein (antibody) redesign.
- Disadvantage:
 - Messy starting structure (Ion, water in pocket kept)
 - No protonation check (H++ server down)
 - Residue index hard coded to fix lost chainid info AMBER/GROMCAS
 - CV space too large and meta-dynamics very expensive.

Interface review:

- Key binding res on pro_a to pro_c (left):
 - [417, 446, 449, 453, 455, 456, 475, **486**, **487**, 489, 493, 496, 498, 500, 501, 502, 505]
- Key binding res on pro_a to pro_b (right):
 - [484, 478, **486**, **487**]



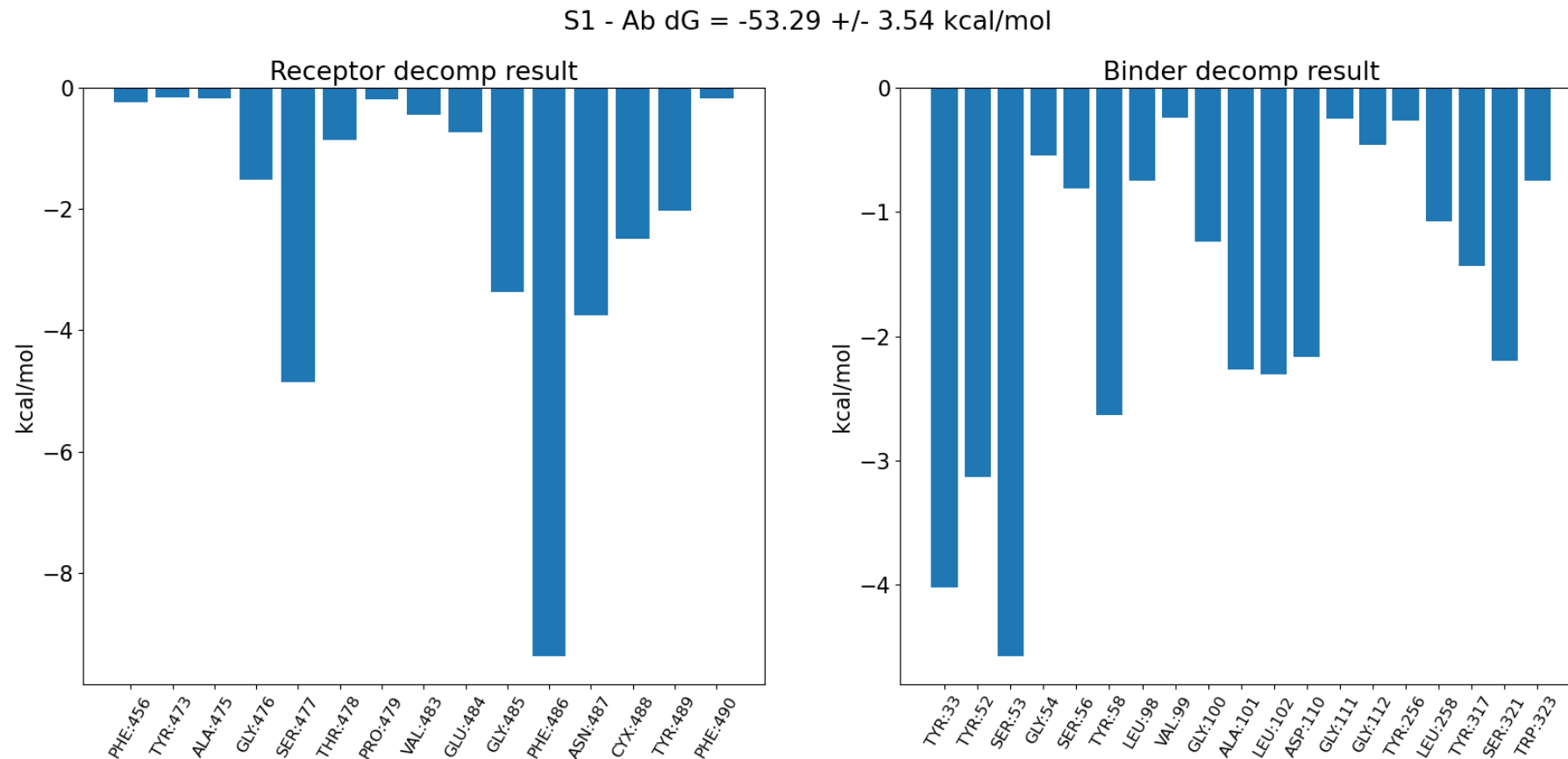
Binding of S1 spike protein(blue) with ACE2(grey). contacting residue on S1 protein are shown in blue surface.



Binding of S1 spike protein(blue) with antibody THSC20.HVTR26 (red). contacting residue on S1 protein are shown in blue surface.

MMGBSA per-residue decomposition

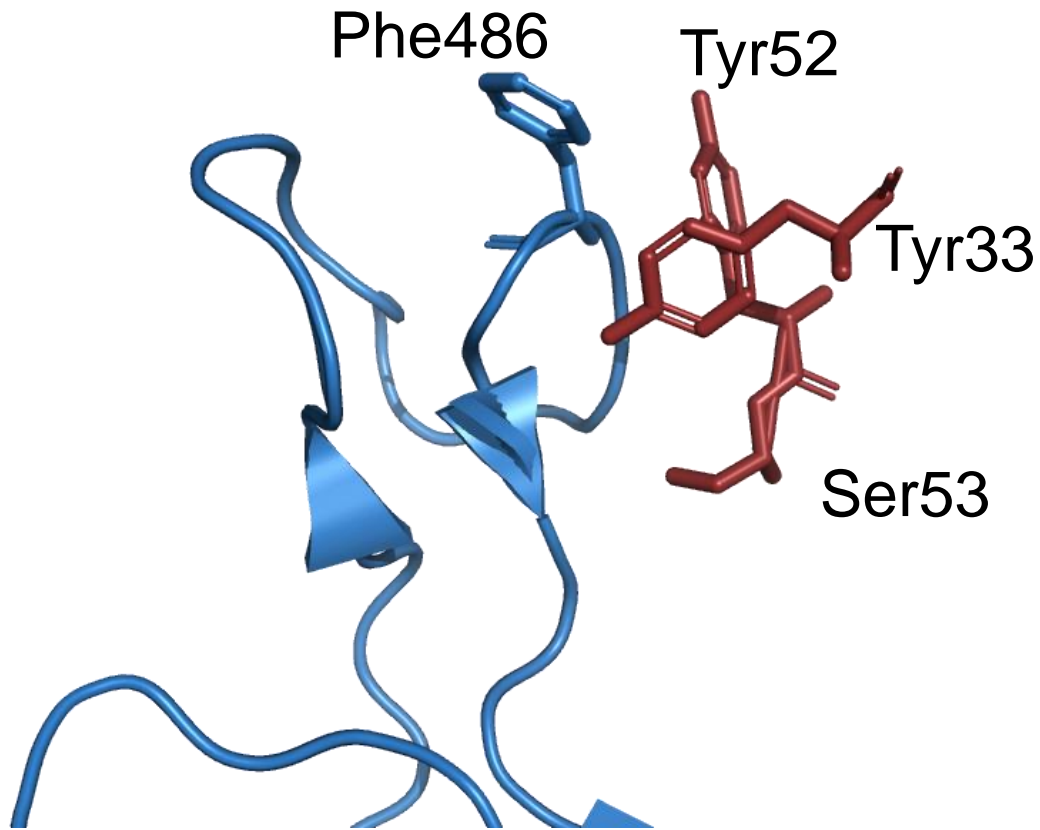
S1-Ab



Suggest the residue 486 on S1 protein contribute the most (~-9 kcal/mol), while the Ab has several key residues Tyr 33, Tyr52 and Ser53 etc..

MMGBSA per-residue decomposition

S1-Ab visualization



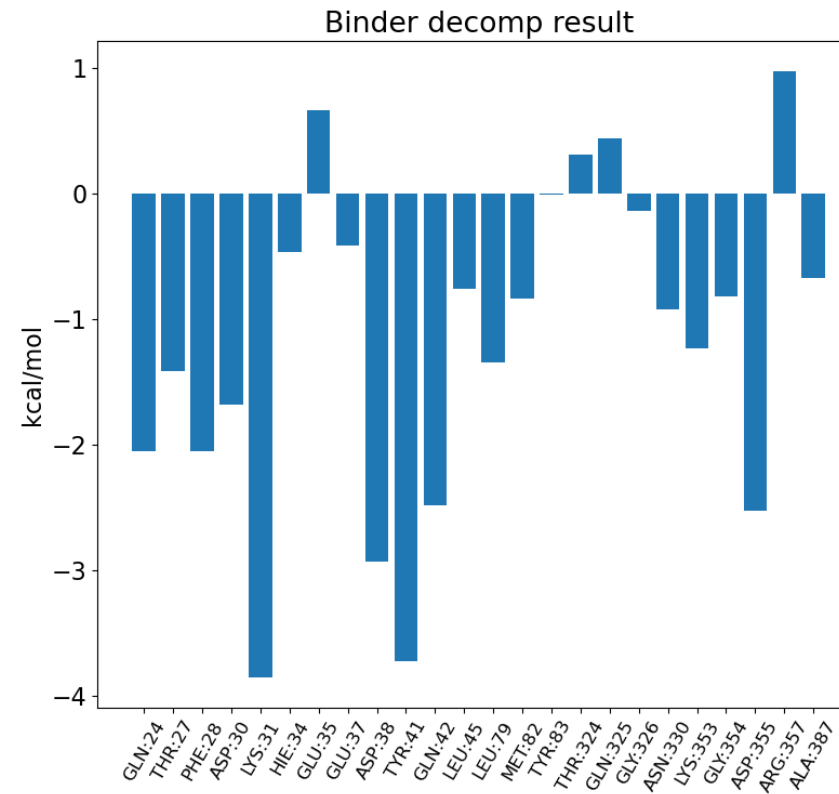
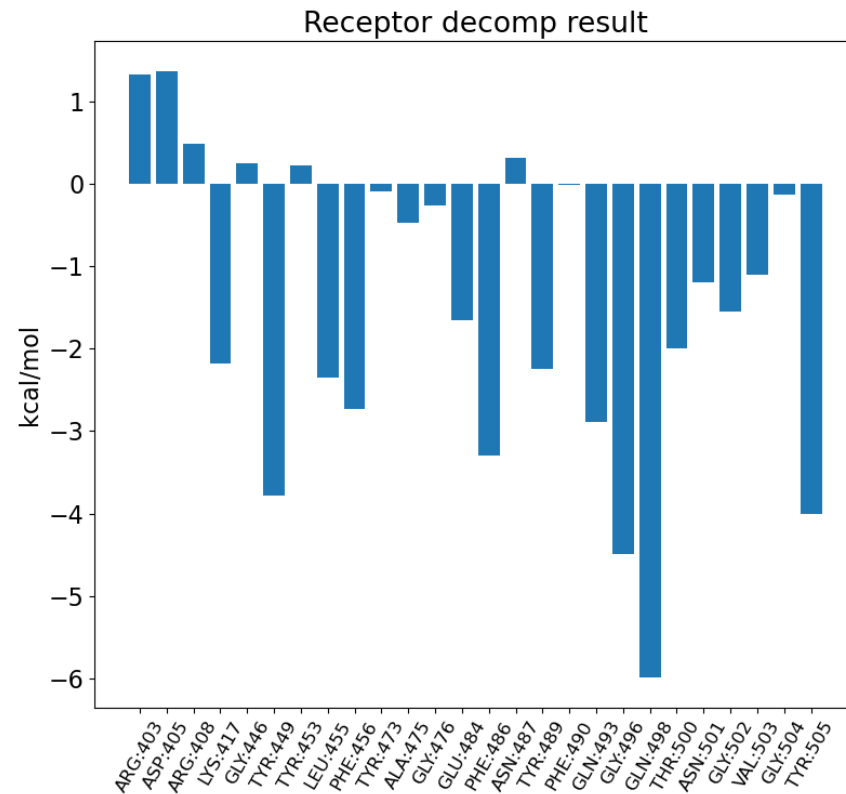
Good agreement with the literature.

Close contact:
between the **Phe486 on S1 protein (blue)**
with **Tyr52, Tyr33 and Ser53 on Antibody P5A3C8 (THSC20.HVTR26) (red)**

MMGBSA per-residue decomposition

S1-ACE2

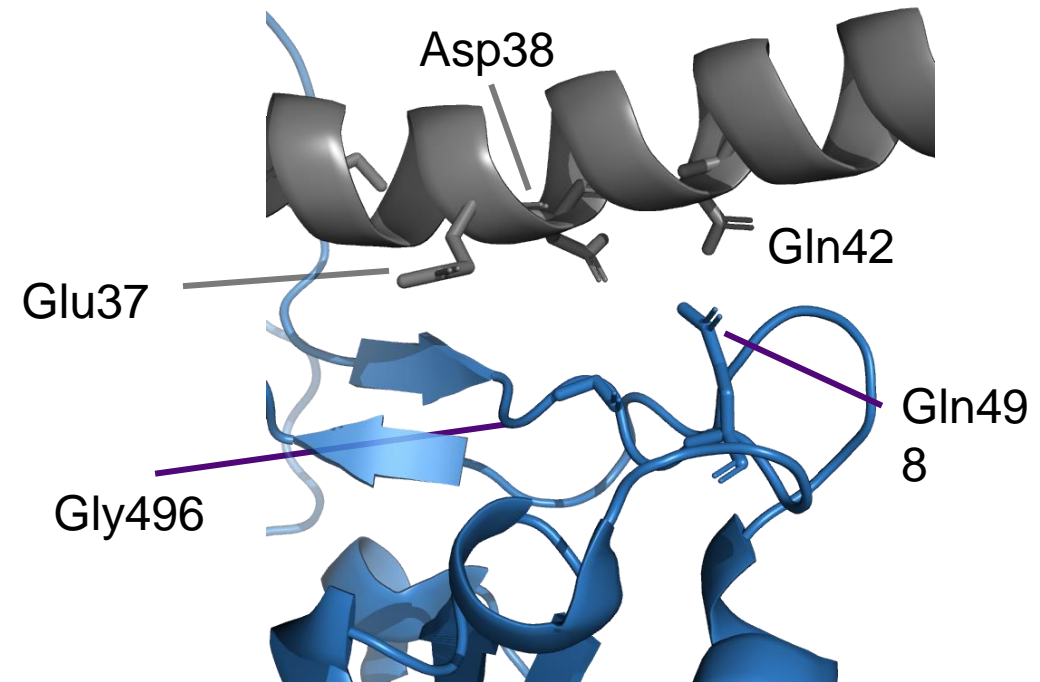
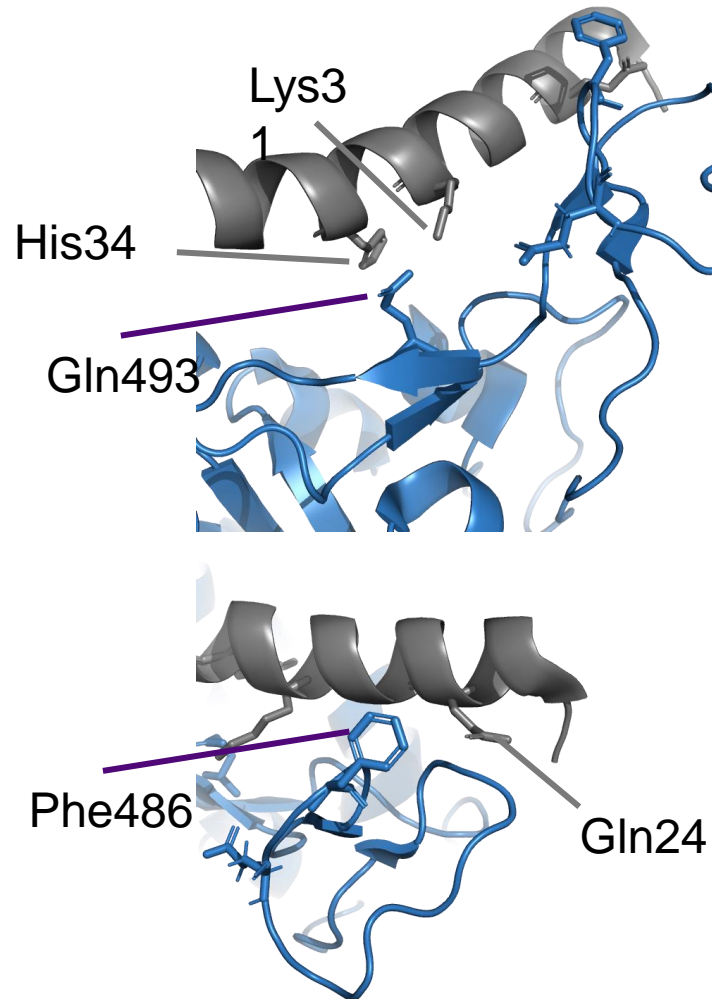
S1 - ACE2 dG = -52.15 +/- 4.41 kcal/mol



Phe486 contribute ~ -3.4 kcal/mol, less than S1-Ab scenario. While the Gln498 contributes the most ~ -5.9 kcal/mol. On the other hand, ACE has 3 residues contribute the most: Lys31 (~ -3.8 kcal/mol), Asp41 (~ -2.9 kcal/mol) Tyr38 (~ -3.7 kcal/mol).

MMGBSA per-residue decomposition

S1-ACE2: visualization



Meta-Dynamics and other Enhanced Sampling techniques

- Thus in this case we will use distance of Phe487 to Tyr52 as our CV.
 - $\xi = \vec{r}(N487, Y52)$
- For detailed introduction please see:
 - <http://docs.openmm.org/7.5.0/api-python/generated/simtk.openmm.app.metadynamics.Metadynamics.html>
 - <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.100.020603>
- Due to the large system size the calculation is not done, but a run-able script has been given out at:
 - metaD_sim.py

A bit more on ES...

I've been working on a MSM optimized biasing technique that sample the target state at least magnitudes faster than meta-dynamics...

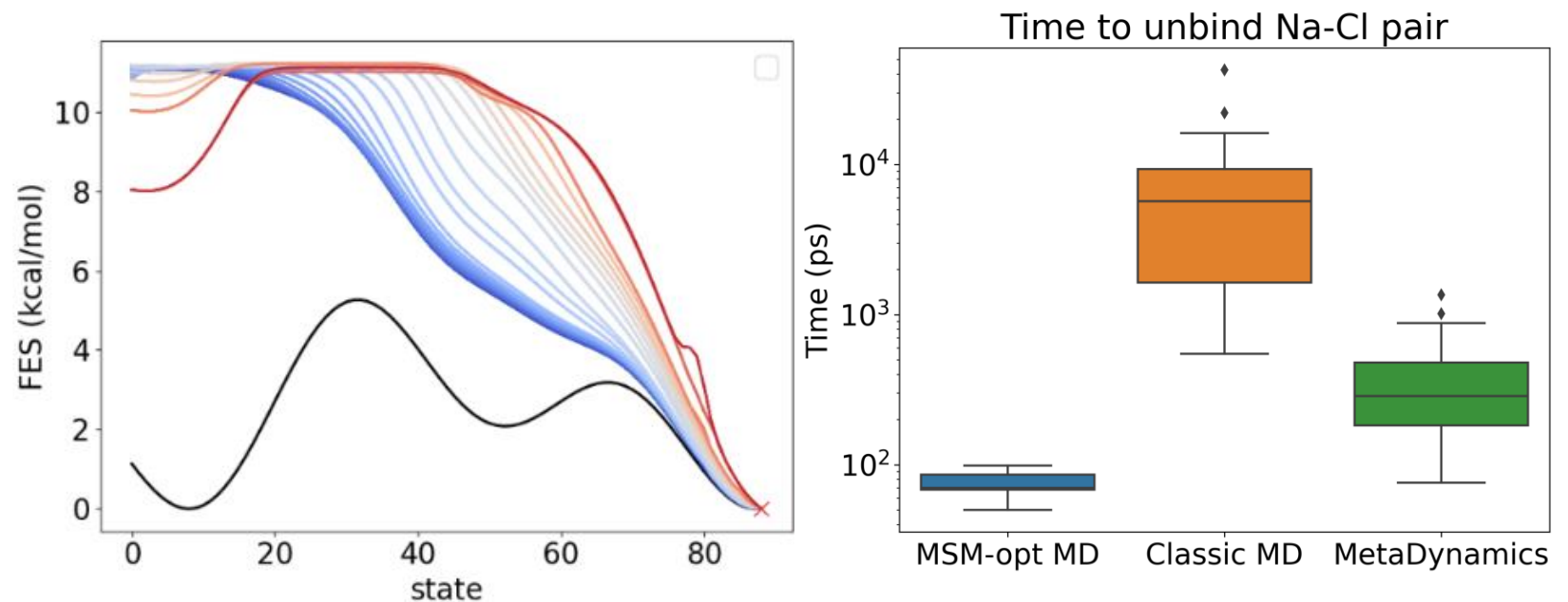


Figure 1 Left: Illustration of adaptive MSM guided bias generation, color lines (blue to red): the biased free energy surface, black solid line: the original FES. Right: preliminary benchmark result on time needed for $\text{Na}^+\text{-Cl}^-$ ion pair separation task.