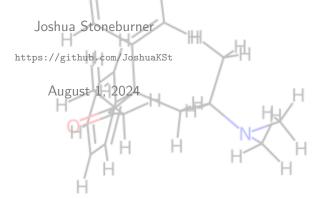
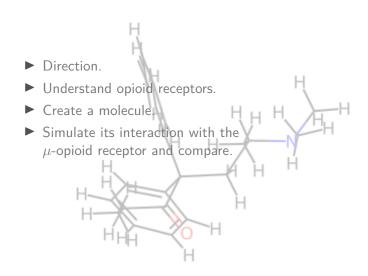
## Ligands and Receptors: A Love Story

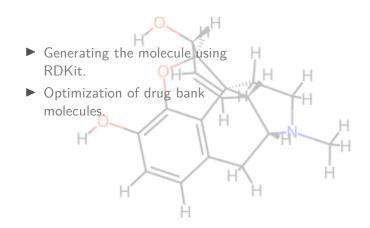
Binding Affinities Between Opioids and the  $\mu$ -opioid Receptor

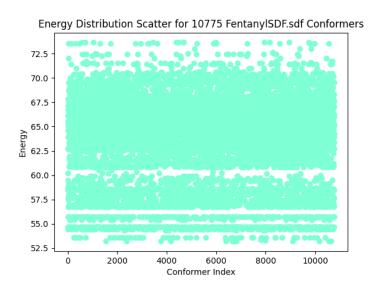


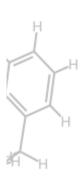
### Research Goal

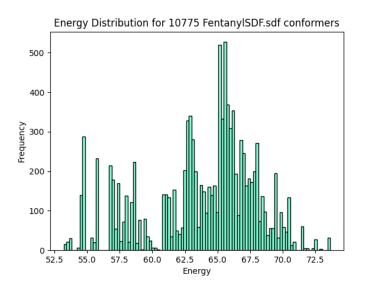


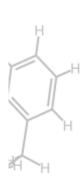
### Molecule Creation and Optimization Method

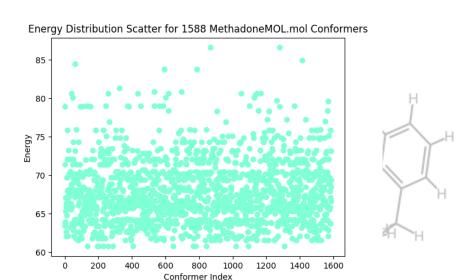


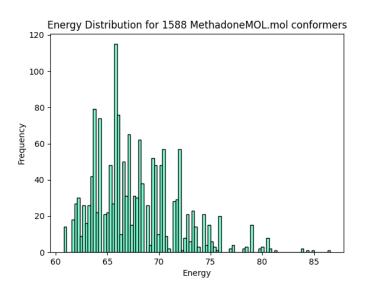


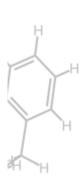


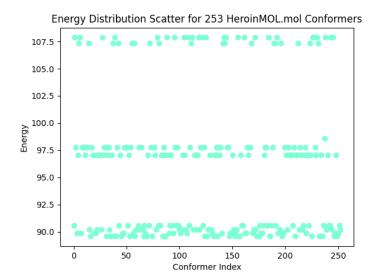


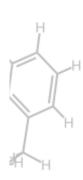


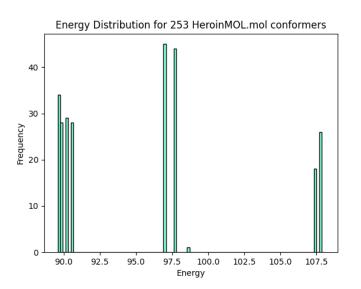


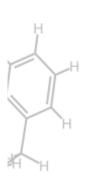




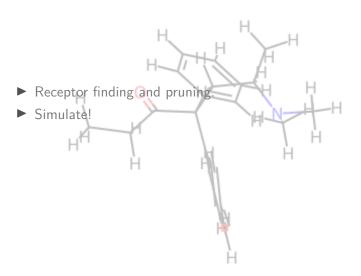








## **Experiment Setup**



## What are: "Binding Affinities"?

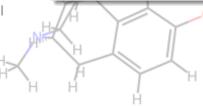
#### They are:

- How tightly bound an interaction is (i.e. a ligand and protein)
- ▶ Often referred to as the free energy of binding  $(\Delta G)$
- Used in drug optimization, computations of biological systems etc.

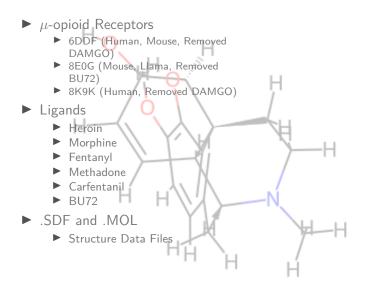


Simple terms in context of my research:

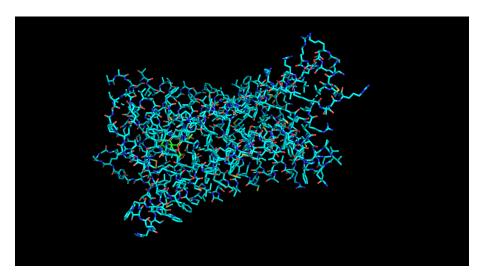
The total energy decrease when a ligand binds to a receptor



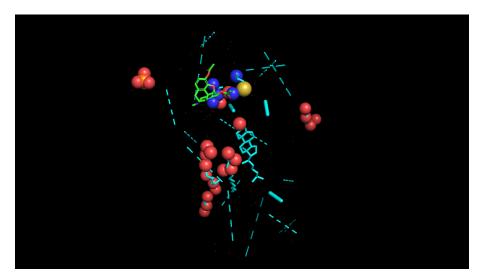
## **Briefing**



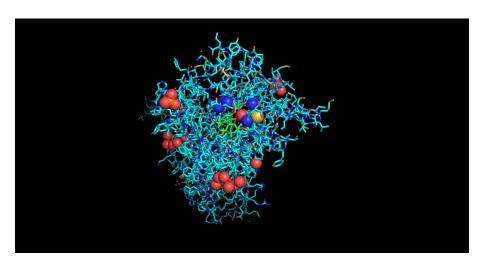
# Heroin 6DDF Docking Output



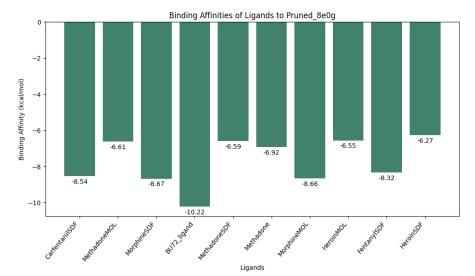
## Heroin 8E0G Docking Output



## Heroin 8E0G Docking Output

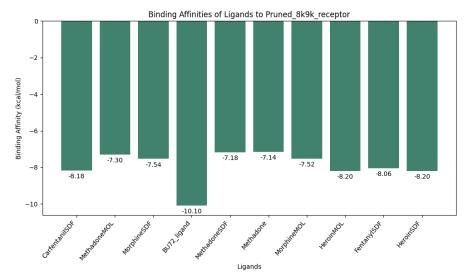


## **Affinity Graphs**

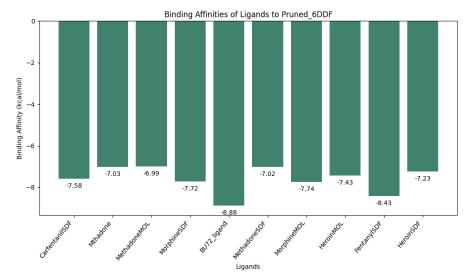




## **Affinity Graphs**



## **Affinity Graphs**





## **Analysis**

- ► BU72 Consistently had the strongest binding. ⊢
- ► Fentanyl and Carfentanil consistently showed strong binding.
- Morphine was stronger bound to a higher quality model.
- ► The gap in affinity lessened when the structure was lower quality.
- ► Heroin and Methadone varied greatly across structure and file format.

## Thank You!

