

Modern visualization of partial atomic charges in Mol*

Bachelor's thesis defense

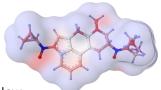
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Partial atomic charges

- used to describe the distribution of electrons in a molecule
- applications:
 - molecular docking
 - pharmacophore modeling
 - molecular dynamics simulations
- calculation methods:
 - quantum mechanics extremely slow
 - empirical methods much faster with slight cost to accuracy



Empirical methods – implementations

- web applications developed at SB NCBR for calculating partial atomic charges:
 - Atomic Charge Calculator II (ACC II)¹
 - αCharges (AlphaCharges)

¹Tomáš Raček et al. "Atomic Charge Calculator II: web-based tool for the calculation of partial atomic charges". In: *Nucleic Acids Research* (2020). DOI: 10.1093/nar/qkaa367.

Motivation & Thesis goals

Motivation:

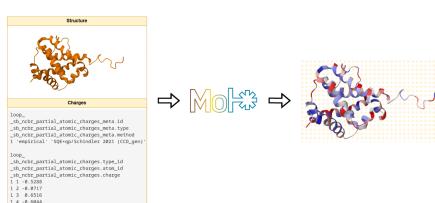
- both ACC II and αCharges use the LiteMol Viewer
 - $lue{}$ no longer maintained ightarrow needs to be replaced
- the Mol* Viewer is the modern replacement for LiteMol
 - no support for partial atomic charges

Goals:

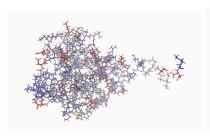
- 1. study the minimum necessary theory on partial atomic charges
- 2. extend the Mol* Viewer to support charge visualization
- 3. integrate updated Mol* Viewer into:
 - ACC II
 - αCharges

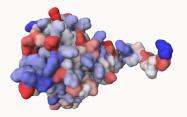
Mol* extension

- created mmCIF categories for storing partial atomic charges
- extended Mol* Viewer to support visualization of partial charges



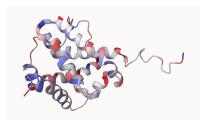
Mol* extension





(a) Ball and stick

(b) Surface



(c) Cartoon

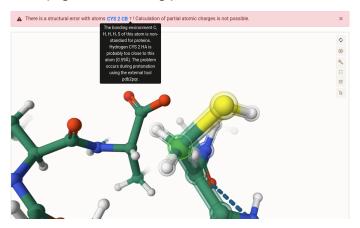
Integration of Mol* viewer into ACC II

- replaced the LiteMol Viewer with the Mol* Viewer
- added support for multiple calculations on one request



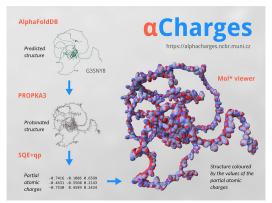
Integration of Mol* viewer into αCharges

- Mol* Viewer is used for displaying the results
- new coloring by pLDDT confidence score
- added a page for describing problematic structures



Nucleic Acids Research paper

- impact factor: 19.160 (2021)
- Ondřej Schindler, Karel Berka, Alessio Cantara, Aleš Křenek, Dominik Tichý et al. "αCharges: partial atomic charges for AlphaFold structures in high quality". In: Nucleic Acids Research (2023). DOI: 10.1093/nar/gkad349



Conclusion

- created an Mol* extension for visualizing partial atomic charges
- integrated the updated Mol* viewer into the ACC II and αCharges web applications
- extended the capabilities of ACC II to support multiple calculations on one request
- \blacksquare contributed with the work to the α Charges paper

Proč jste pro vývoj Mol* pluginu zvolil Vite build tool? Zvažoval jste i jiné alternativy?

- Mol* používá Webpack
- Vite poskytuje rychlejší development server a optimalizované produkční buildy

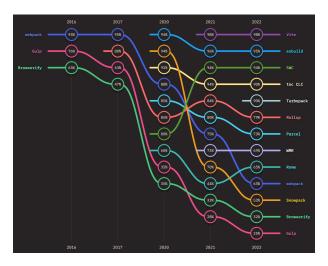


Figure: Retence build nástrojů v průzkumu State of JS 2022 ²

²https://2022.stateofjs.com

V jakých formátech je možno načíst náboje do Mol*?

- Mol* Viewer umožňuje načíst náboje pouze v mmCIF formátu
- ie možné přidat podporu pro další formáty, které mají datová pole pro náboje
 - MOI 2
 - POR
- lze také oddělit strukturu od nábojů a načítat je zvlášť
 - vyžadovalo by to vytvořit nástroje na importování nábojů
 - tento přístup byl použit v rozšíření LiteMol Vieweru

Jste schopen využít funkcionalitu pro vizualizaci nábojů v Mol* i pro více přiložených molekul? Pokud ano, mohl byste to ukázat na příkladu? Např. podle nábojů obarvit a přiložit PIN proteiny, které jsou využity jako use case na webu αCharges?

ano, struktury s vypočítanými náboji z αCharges lze nahrát do Mol* a v něm provést přiložení

Bylo by možno do budoucna podle nábojů obarvit i jiné objekty než atomy, elementy sekundární struktury nebo povrchy atomů - např. póry a kanály v proteinech? A pokud ano, jak pracné by to bylo?

- obarvování používá Location objekt, podle kterého se určí jakou barvu obarvit daný prvek reprezentace (např. atom, vazbu)
- bylo by nutné vytvořit novou 3D reprezentaci (např. pro póry, kanály)
 - tato reprezentace by musela poskytnout Location objekty pro každou část póru/kanálu

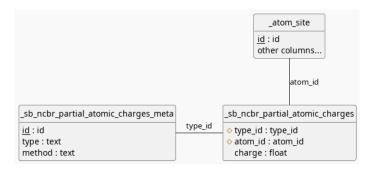
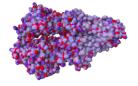


Figure: Diagram of the custom mmCIF categories

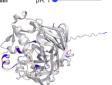
P-glycoprotein



P-glycoprotein is part of the ABC transporter proteins that decrease drug accumulation in cancer cells (Lesile2005). It is a 170-kDa protein which consists of a nucleotide-binding domain and a transmembrane domain (Ward2013). Partial atomic charges calculated by aCharges demonstrate the differences in charge distribution between transmembrane parts and the extracellular/intracellular one.

P-glycoprotein

Pepsin



PINS

Pepsin is the enzyme that is majorly involved in protein digestion in the stomach. It is secreted as a zymogen and activated by the acidic pH created by the stomach parietal cells. Pepsin is the most effective at a pH of approximately 1.5 to 2, and it becomes inactive when the pH rises above (614cda022). Pepsin remains structurally stable until at least a pH of 8. Differences in a charge distribution between its active form (pH 2) and inactive form (pH 8) can be seen in this use case. The alkaline environment causes an increase in negative charges, which contributes to the structural instability of the pepsin, causing the shift to an inactive form of the protein (Tanaka2001, Grahame2021).

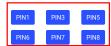
Active

Inactive

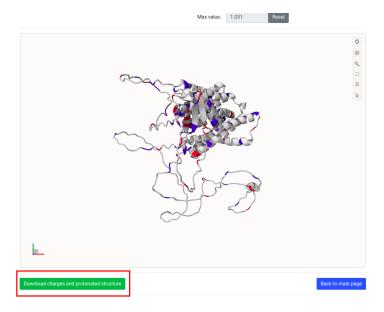
PIN proteins



The PIN family proteins control plant growth by regulating auxin export from the cytosol to the extracellular space. Eight types of PIN proteins are known (PINT-PIN8), and last year, structures of three of them were discovered and published in Nature (i.e., articles about PIN1, PIN3, PIN8). Partial atomic charges play an important role in PINs functionality. The PIN protein part inside the cytosol (containing the cytosol (loop) is charged more than the part outside the cytosol. Questionable is the charge distribution of PINS, which structure differs from other PINs (Ung2022) and was not experimentally determined yet. In the use case, you can compare the charge distribution of AlphaFold2 predicted PINs from A. thaliana.

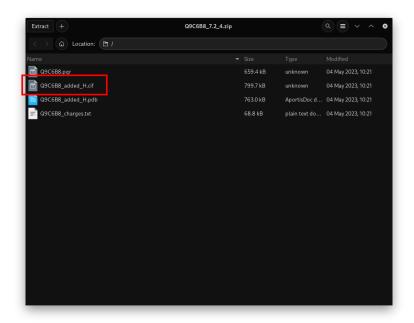


Bonus slides PINS



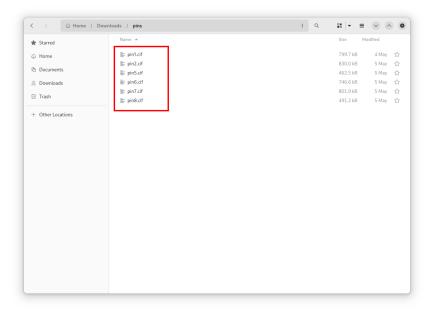
Bonus slides

PINS



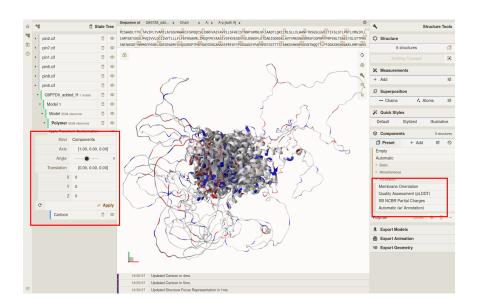
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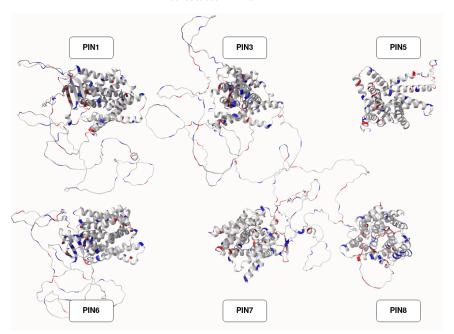
PINS



Bonus slides

PINS





Fast start

- prebundles dependencies using esbuild
- serves source code with native ESM modules

Fast updates

- HMR is performed over native ESM
- leverages HTTP headers to speed up full page reloads

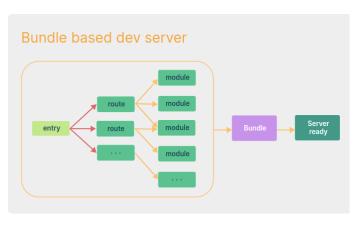


Figure: Bundle-based development server ³

https://vitejs.dev/guide/why.html

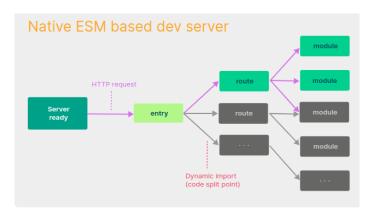


Figure: Native ESM module development server ⁴

⁴https://vitejs.dev/guide/why.html

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