

Accurate binding of calcium to phospholipid bilayers by effective inclusion of electronic polarization

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Classical molecular dynamics simulations give detailed information about membrane structure and dynamics. However, there is still a room for improvements in current force fields – it is known from the literature, that the binding of ions, especially cations, to phospholipid membranes is overestimated in all classical models [1]. We suggest that the membrane-ion interactions can be corrected by including implicit electronic polarizability into the lipid models through the electronic continuum correction (ECC) [2], which was already applied to monovalent and divalent ions yielding models that feature correct ion pairing [3]. Using the electrometer concept [3, 4] and x-ray scattering form factors, our simulations point out that our hypothesis is correct and ECC is indeed a missing important contribution in current classical lipid models. Moreover, the solid physical principles behind ECC are found not to hamper other relevant properties of a phospholipid bilayer. The new lipid model, "ECClipids", shows accurate binding affinity to sodium and calcium cations and headgroup order parameter response to bound charge. We also provide for the first time a realistic stoichiometry of bound calcium cations to a POPC membrane, and their binding sites. This work will continue as an open collaboration project NMRlipids IV (<http://nmrlipids.blogspot.fi>).

[1] Catte, A., Girych, M., Javanainen, M., Melcr J., Miettinen, M. S., Oganessian, V. S. and Ollila H. S., PCCP 18(47) 32560-32569 (2016) [2] Leontyev, I. V., and Stuchebrukhov, A. A., JCTC 6(5) 14981508 (2010) [3] Kohagen, M., Mason, P. E., and Jungwirth, P., J. Phys. Chem. B 120(8) 145460 (2015) [4] Seelig, J., MacDonald, P. M., and Scherer, P. G., Biochemistry 26(24) 75357541 (1987)

General Introduction

motivation, significance of membranes, phospholipids and simulation.

assumptions (so that we have structure of the paper like in a mathematical proof) – MD simulation is a good tool for studying molecules. classical MD models can describe lipids accurately,

MD is ... and it serves ... it is useful for ... (describe through references)

Lipid membranes, especially phospholipid membranes; their significance for life, sciences, society, pharma ...

Specific introduction: current FFs and MDEC/ECC

Current force fields – pros and cons, at a good shape in many aspects, agree on various properties. – write basic ideas from the lipid-FF whitepaper I did recently.

lipid force fields fail in description of membrane-cation interaction – could be answered by ECC? Cations were shown to generally overbind in PC lipid bilayers in NMRlipids II project. Here we propose that the cation overbinding can be corrected by implicitly inducing electronic polarizability in lipid headgroups by scaling the partial charges – i.e. MDEC/ECC [?] **1. Build BibTex references database.** paradigm.

MDEC – or – ECC **2. choose one** MD in electronic continuum as in [?] or electronic continuum correction as in [?]

Describe ECC: good physical concept for treating part of the polarizability (electronic) in a simple mean-field way.

Successful application: Works for cations [?] **3. REF** – motivation for its application to zwitterionic lipids like POPC.

Hypothesis: ECC helps in describing even zwitterionic molecules like POPC, will be demonstrated through headgroup order parameter response to cationic molecules.

Main body starts:

ECC and solvation ΔG . (from [?] **4.** hydration ΔG_{hyd} can provide good structure and energetics, but will fail in good interactions – already proved for cations) In addition, ΔG_{hyd} – the usual target for parametrization of small molecules in classical force fields – is not the right target in the MDEC/ECC paradigm – part of $\Delta G = \Delta G_{nuc} + \Delta G_{el}$ is already included in the polarization of electrons, and only the remaining part of ΔG , ΔG_{nuc} , belongs to the polarization of the nuclei. Hence it is non trivial, how large should be the scaling factor f_{σ} – it should lay between 1 and f_q , the limits for the original interaction energy and its limit when we neglect the ΔG_{el} term in ΔG_{hyd} .

How do I apply ECC on Lipid14 POPC and why such choice (i.e. f_{σ} , f_q and definition of the scaled region). Region definition: headgroup requires optimization, tails appear already accurate enough. Choice of f_q : value 0.8 reflects the fact that the charges

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TABLE I: Area per lipid from different models for POPC without ions

model	A (\AA^2)	Temperature [K]
Lipid14 (literature)	65.6 ± 0.5	303
Lipid14ecc0.80+sigma0.875	63.7 – 64.9	313
experiment [?] 7.REF	62.7	293
experiment	64.3	303
experiment	67.3	323
experiment	68.1	333
experiment POPE	56.6	303

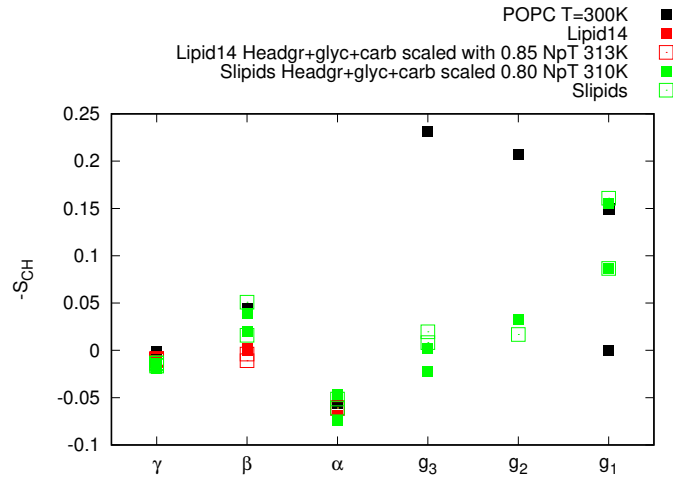


FIG. 1: Headgroup and glycerol backbone order parameters from standard and EEC models.

in Lipid14 were derived in vacuum, whereas they should rather be the average of vacuum and solvated charges (so called IPolQ charges [?]), both charge-sets can be taken from [?]).

why did I choose Lipid 14 – good ratio of α/β response [?].

Observations, how does the system behave, what are its macroscopic properties:

Accurate binding of Na^+ and Ca^{2+} cations.

Accurate electrometer response to Na^+ , Ca^{2+} and DHMDMAB cationic surfactant.

What affects the headgroup OP response?: The response of the headgroup order parameters is improved both through diminished affinity towards the cations and through lower headgroup response to the bound charge (from simulations with DHMDMAB surfactant). The responses of headgroup OPs are shown in Fig. 2.

Gives correct scattering form factor – reliable structural properties (especially in combination with OPs) and good ground for interpreting experimental data.

Provides/predicts correct stoichiometry for Na^+ , Ca^{2+} and their interaction energies with the lipid membrane. Samuli: the main selling argument would be that we solve the details (stoichiometry, coordination numbers, etc.) of cation binding in PC bilayer.

Preserves other relevant properties: APL, Order Parameters (OPs of headgroup and tails), diffusion? **5.**, elasticity? **6.** – however, it is still garbage in-garbage out

The glycerol backbone and headgroup order parameters are plotted in Fig ?? for reference models and EEC models. The difference, i.e. the effect of scaling on these parameters, is shown in Fig. ??.

Required figures

- Figure showing the system: POPC, membrane, atoms involved in headgroup OPs. **8.**
- Figure comparing order parameters (Fig. 1) and form factor **9. Add plot** between original Lipid14, new model and experiments,
- Figure showing order parameters as a function of NaCl and CaCl_2 concentrations **10. ongoing** from Lipid14, new model and experiments (like current Fig. 1, but only original and final models)
- Figure(s) analysing binding details (density profiles, lipids bound per ion, something else?).

Discussion:

other lipids: charged lipids? – ongoing research in our lab. I'm currently working on POPE with Aniket for curved (and flat) membranes.

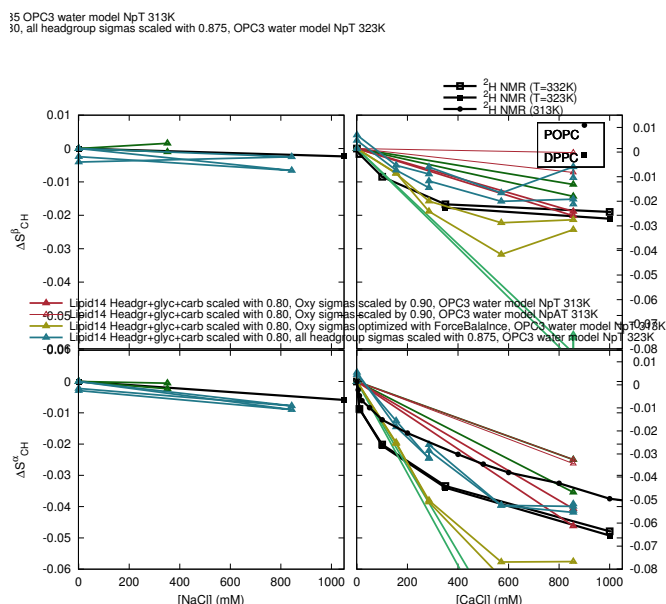


FIG. 2: Headgroup order parameter changes as a function of cations from models with modified headgroup partial charges.

Samuli: From the point of view of this paper, the most relevant other lipid to study would be DPPC to see if we can reproduce the difference between POPC and DPPC in experiments.

Joe: In addition, there are more experimental OP data on DPPC. However, it is not necessary and we can leave it to the community project.

Role of water model: we use OPC3 (current best), it would be worth giving an estimate how results change when we use say SPCE or even TIP3p at least in the SI (so that the reader knows what errors to expect coming from these sub-optimal models). In addition, there is protein force field Amber15-FB, which uses water close to OPC3, TIP3pFB [11.REFs](#).

questionable charge distribution from RESP – a leeway for further tweaks of the FF. It is not obvious that RESP charges provide the best description, especially due to its non-unique solution. Shall we solve RESP fitting with the constraint of full charges and then scale down, or shall we rather solve the fitting with a scaled total charge target?

achievable accuracy of the MD engines themselves (mainly Hector's worry) is another limiting factor in fine tuning parameters – solid physical ground helps.

application of the correction to other lipid models: The rule looks general, however, it depends on how accurate the original model was. From preliminary simulations with POPE, it looks that the rule works for Lipid14 FF, at least for zwitterionic headgroups.

Conclusion:

Reiterate what we did...

This will be a foundation stone of a new open-collaboration project NPRLipid 6 in nmrlipids.blogspot.fi....

Acknowledgments

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ToDo

	P.
1. Bulid BibTex references database.	1
2. We have to decide whether we will refer to the method as a correction (ECC) or as a MD simulation paradigm (MDEC) – and choose on of these labels.	1
3. Missing references	1
4. Pavel: do not replicate Stuchebrukhov paper, write it very briefly	1
7. put original references, not Slipids param. paper.	2
5. diffusion can be even improved – and doesn't have to. We may as well omit it.	2
6. check elastic properties – do they change, improve, worsen?? – likely not crucial for the main message of the paper. . .	2
8. This is probably sufficient as the last thing we would do – and will probably provide a good basis for TOC graphic. . .	2
9. Add the form factor plot	2
10. Actual concentration of cations in simulation has yet to be estimated. If it varies too much from the nominal concentration, I may need to tweak the scaling factors, f_q or only f_σ , to accomodate it. However, it is very unlikely, response to the surfactant DHMDMAB is OK. Big patches with loads of solvent are running at the moment to guide me on the possible finite-size errors and this conc-error.	2
11. add references here	3