

Enhanced Sampling Techniques

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Chapter 1

Replica Exchange Solute Tempering Methods

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1.1 Abstract

Accurate simulations of intrinsically disordered proteins and peptides provides predictive power and insight into experimental findings extending our predictive capabilities in molecular interactions and understanding biological mechanisms. Unlike equilibrium simulations of ordered proteins in their ground state, simulating disordered proteins, as well as rare allosteric effects in structured proteins, require long continuous simulations which may not be well sampled even out to 1 ms. Replica exchange molecular dynamics simulations with solvent scaling proves to be a powerful group of methods to sample dynamics with limited resources. REST2 and ssREST3 show promise in accelerating the sampling of

1.2 Introduction

Studying and understanding the underlying molecular dynamics of biological systems is very helpful. Very many experimental techniques are developed over the course of scientific history. However, there are limitations to experimental techniques for example we can't explain the atomistic details of molecular interactions, it will be hard to extract the conformational dynamics with fast transitions between them, hard to understand the localized dynamics of a biological system etc. From the dawn of molecular computational techniques it opened a new frontier to study and explore the atomistic realm of molecular interactions with the use of computational techniques. From simulating a small molecule containing a couple of atoms to large biological systems was made possible with integration of experimental data and optimizing the base parameters used in the simulations because of which we are able to reproduce physical relevant ensembles similar to experimental observables. Development of computational techniques and advancement in computational resources made it possible to

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study the bio-molecular systems of various length scales and their dynamics at atomistic level. Still computational techniques are limited by various factors such as authenticity of the force field used, the time scale of the simulation, the size of the system, the sampling of the conformational space etc. To overcome some of these limitations computational techniques widely known as enhanced sampling methods are developed which are helpful in reducing the simulation time scales required to generate the conformational ensembles. There are many techniques in the literature in which we will be discussing about a method called solvent-scaled Replica Exchange with Solute Scaling which is an optimized version of Replica Exchange with Solute Scaling (REST2) method.

Chapter 2

Theory

From Replica Exchange Molecular Dynamics[1], the hamiltonian representing the potential energy of the system can be written as sum of respective contributions, separated into protein-protein, protein-water and water-water:

$$E_n^{REMD}(X_n) = \lambda_n^{pp} E_{pp}(X_n) + \lambda_n^{pw} E_{pw}(X_n) + \lambda_n^{ww} E_{ww}(X_n) \quad (2.1)$$

λ_n^M is the scaling factor, where $M = \{pp, pw, ww\}$ which scales the corresponding energy term. For REST2[2], $\lambda_n^{ww} = 1$, $\lambda_n^{pp} = (\lambda_n^{pw})^2 = \lambda_n$, for simplicity the REST2 hamiltonian simplifies to:

$$E_n^{REST2}(X_n) = \lambda_n E_{pp}(X_n) + \sqrt{\lambda_n} E_{pw}(X_n) + E_{ww}(X_n) \quad (2.2)$$

where,

$$\lambda_n = \sqrt{\frac{\beta_n}{\beta_0}} \quad (2.3)$$

and $\beta_n = \frac{1}{k_B T_n}$ for $n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n_{replica}\}$.

Upon investigation, disordered proteins containing hydrophobic residues undergo conformational collapse with respect to scaling E^{pw} to higher effective temperatures. This outcome is unfavorable when attempting to capture a representative ensemble as hydrophobic collapse reduces the overall sampling of the proteins degrees of freedom. Zhang, Liu, and Chen 2023 provided a basis for biasing the scaling such that protein collapse is minimized or negated. The formalism they proposed,

$$\epsilon_n^{rescaled} = \kappa_n^2 * \epsilon_n \quad (2.4)$$

$$\kappa_n = \kappa_{low} * \exp\left(n * \frac{\log(\kappa_{high}/\kappa_{low})}{N_r - 1}\right); \quad 1.00 \leq \kappa_n \leq 1.10 \quad (2.5)$$

$$\epsilon_{p:OW} = (\epsilon_{p:p}^{rescaled} * \epsilon_{OW:OW}^{rescaled})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lambda_n^{pw} \kappa_n * (\epsilon_{p:p} * \epsilon_{OW:OW})^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.6)$$

Table 2.1: Table showing the differences and similarities of ϵ scaling between the REST2 and ssREST3 methods. In case of ssREST3 the water ϵ gets scaled along with the solute ϵ by a factor of κ^2 where as solvent parameters are not scaled during REST2.

Method	$T_{max}(K)$	λ	ϵ_{CA}	κ	ϵ_{OW}
–	300	1.0	0.359824	1.0	0.998989
REST2	450	0.666667	0.239883	1.0	0.998989
ssREST3	450	0.666667	0.239883	1.1	1.20878