

Implementing Molecular Hydrophobicity Potential Measurement for the Analysis of Dynamic Biomolecular Interactions

Peleg Bar Sapir¹

Under supervision of Prof. Maria Andrea Mroginski²

¹Freie Universität Berlin

²Technische Universität Berlin

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Introduction

Hydrophobicity and log P

Molecular Hydrophobicity Potential

Potential

- General form

- Force constants

- Distance function

Surface

- Solvent accesible surface

- Evenly distributed points

- Integration

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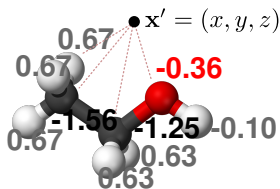
Surface

- Solvent accesible surface

- Evenly distributed points

- Integration

The MHP Formula



$$\text{MHP}(\mathbf{x}') = \sum_{i=1}^k \left[f_i \cdot D(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'_i) \right]$$

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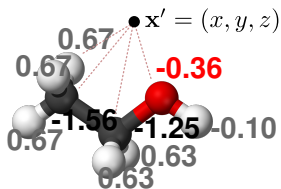
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Summing over all atoms

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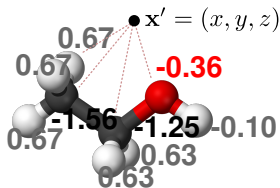
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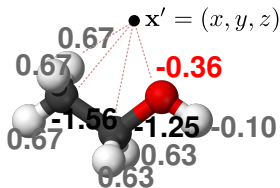
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Force constants

Type	Description	f_i value
<u>C in:</u>		
3	CHR_3	-0.6681
15	$=\text{CH}_2$	-0.7866
36	$\text{R}-\text{CH}-\text{X}$	-0.2405
<u>H attached to:</u>		
45	C_{sp^3} , no X attached to next carbon	0.7341
46	C_{sp^3} , C_{sp^2}	0.6301
50	Heteroatom	-0.1036
52	C_{sp^3} , 1 X attached to next carbon	0.6666
<u>O in:</u>		
56	Alcohol	-0.3567
58	Ketone	-0.0233
62	O^-	-0.7941

Source: Arup K. Ghose et al, J. Phys. Chem. A 1998, 102, 3762-3772

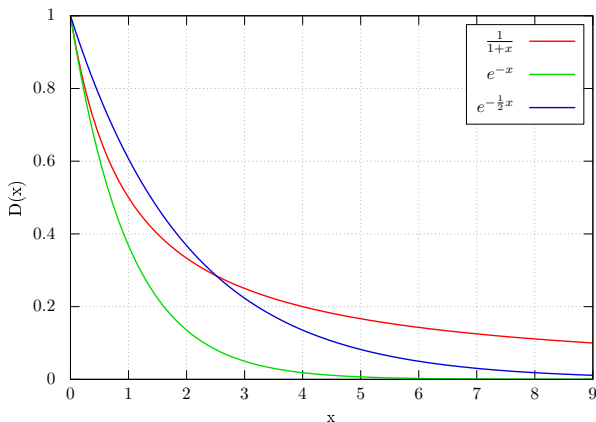
Distance function

Audry form

$$D(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

Exponential decay form

$$D(x) = e^{-\alpha x}$$



Solvent accesible surface

- ▶ The surface around a molecule accesible to solvent molecules

How to Create the Solvent Accessible Surface?

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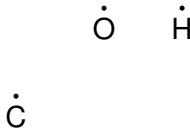
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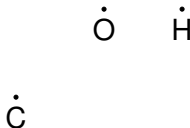
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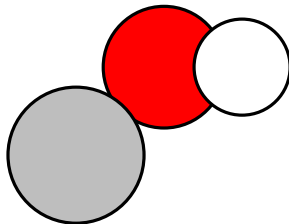
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1. Take all atoms with their vdW-radii

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1. Take all atoms with their vdW-radii

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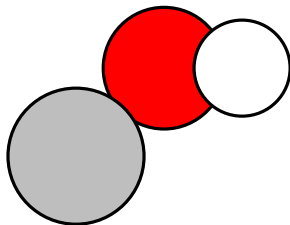
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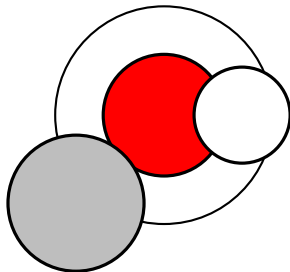
How to Create the Solvent Accessible Surface?



1. Take all atoms with their vdW-radii
2. Create spheres around all atoms with

$$R^i = R_{\text{vdw}}^i + R_{\text{probe}}$$

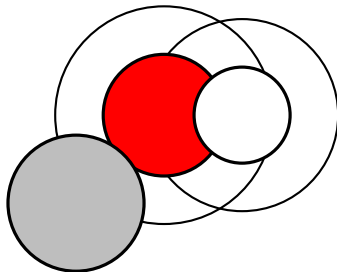
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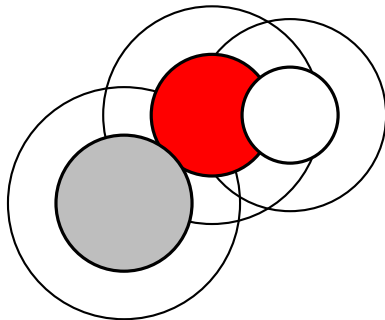
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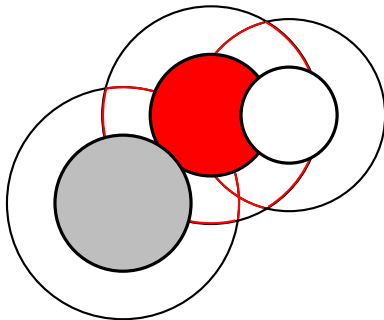
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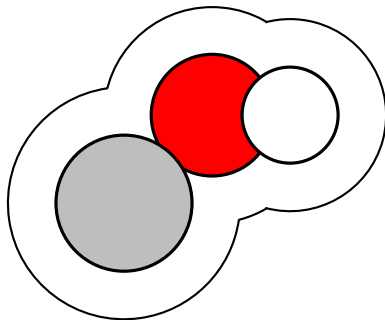
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How to Create the Solvent Accessible Surface?



1. Take all atoms with their vdW-radii
2. Create spheres around all atoms with
 $R^i = R_{\text{vdw}}^i + R_{\text{probe}}$
3. Delete all points that are "buried" in other extended spheres (i.e. $\Delta(p^i, c^j) \leq R^j + R_{\text{probe}}$)

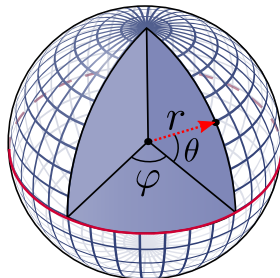
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1. Take all atoms with their vdW-radii
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 $R^i = R_{\text{vdw}}^i + R_{\text{probe}}$
3. Delete all points that are "buried" in other extended spheres (i.e. $\Delta(p^i, c^j) \leq R^j + R_{\text{probe}}$)
4. The remaining surface is the solvent-accessible surface of the molecule

Evenly distributed points

How to distribute N points on a surface of a sphere?



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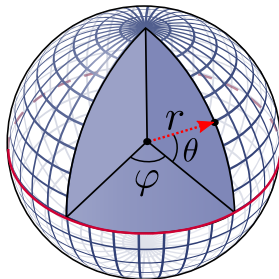
Solvent accessible surface

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Evenly distributed points

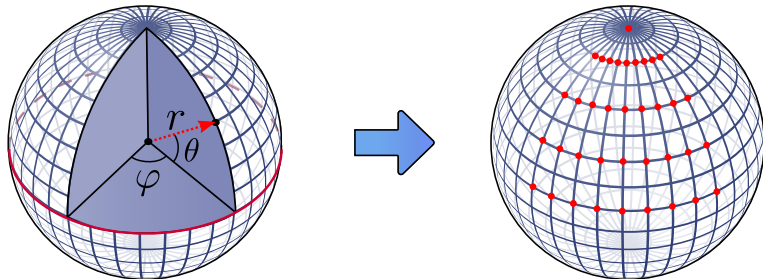
How to distribute N points on a surface of a sphere?



$$\varphi_i = i \cdot \frac{2\pi}{N}$$
$$\theta_j = j \cdot \frac{\pi}{N}$$

Evenly distributed points

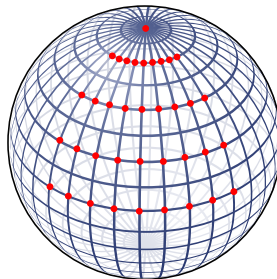
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Molecular Hydrophobicity Potential

How to distribute N points on a surface of a sphere?

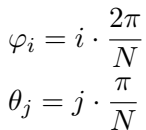


- ▶ Points are not evenly distributed

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_i &= i \cdot \frac{2\pi}{N} \\ \theta_j &= j \cdot \frac{\pi}{N}\end{aligned}$$

Molecular Hydrophobicity Potential

How to distribute N points on a surface of a sphere?



- ▶ Points are not evenly distributed
- ▶ Several points overlap at poles

Potential

Evenly distributed points

Evenly distributed points

Solution: **Vogel's method**

In 2 dimensions:

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Solution: **Vogel's method**

In 2 dimensions:

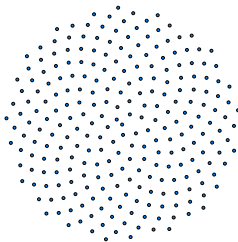
- ▶ Distances: $r_i = \sqrt{\frac{i}{N}}$
- ▶ Angle: $\theta_i = \varphi i$
(φ is the golden ratio!)

Evenly distributed points

Solution: **Vogel's method**

In 2 dimensions:

- ▶ Distances: $r_i = \sqrt{\frac{i}{N}}$
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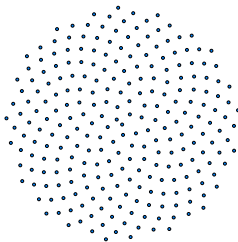
In 3 dimensions (cylindrical coordinates):

Evenly distributed points

Solution: **Vogel's method**

In 2 dimensions:

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In 3 dimensions (cylindrical coordinates):

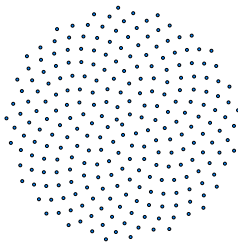
- ▶ Distances: $z_i = \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2i}{N-1}\right)$
- ▶ Angles:
 $\theta_i = \varphi i, \rho_i = \sqrt{1 - z_i^2}$

Evenly distributed points

Solution: **Vogel's method**

In 2 dimensions:

- ▶ Distances: $r_i = \sqrt{\frac{i}{N}}$
- ▶ Angle: $\theta_i = \varphi i$
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In 3 dimensions (cylindrical coordinates):

- ▶ Distances: $z_i = \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2i}{N-1}\right)$
- ▶ Angles:
 $\theta_i = \varphi i$, $\rho_i = \sqrt{1 - z_i^2}$

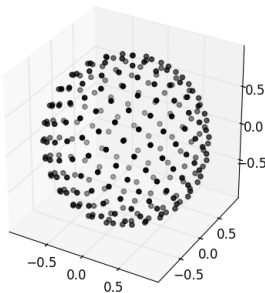


Image source: Marmakoide's Blog

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