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

Peleg Bar Sapir[1]
Under supervision of Prof. Maria Andrea Mroginski[2]

[1]Freie Universität Berlin
[2]Techniche Universität Berlin

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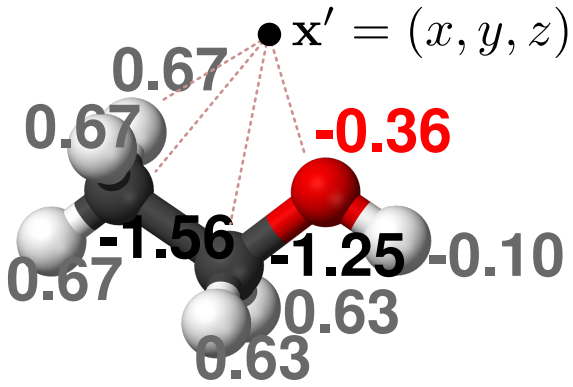
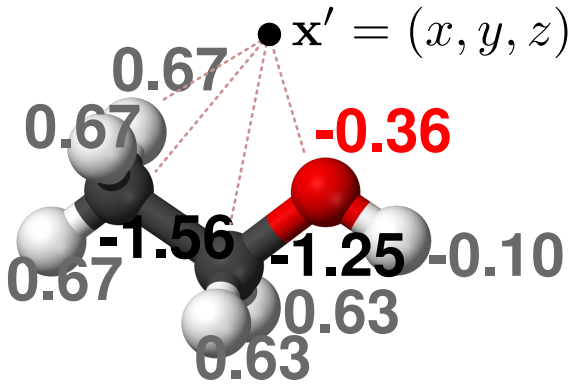
Outline

The MHP Formula



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

The MHP Formula



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Summing over all atoms

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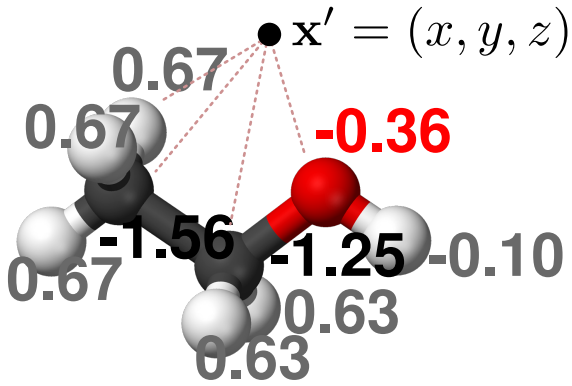

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Force constants

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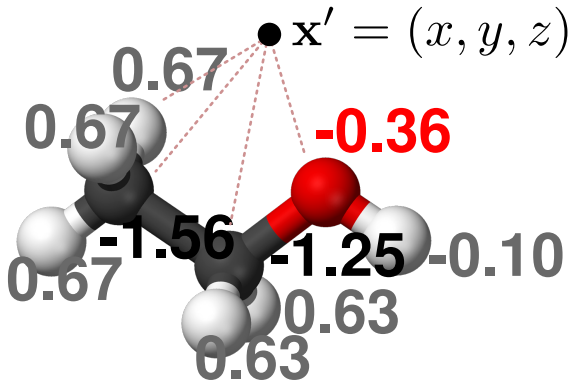

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Summing over all atoms

Force constants

Distance function

Force Constants - Carbon

Carbon atom contribution to hydrophobicity[1]

Type	Description	f_i value
	Carbon in:	
1	CH_3R	-1.5603
3	CHR_3	-0.6681
7	CH_2X_2	-1.0305
13	RCX_3	0.7894
17	$=CR_2$	0.0383
24	$R--CH--R$	-0.3251
25	$R--CR--R$	0.1492
26	$R--CX--R$	0.1539

[1] Source: Ghose et al, J. Phys. Chem. A 1998, 102, 3762-3772

Force Constants - Hydrogen

Hydrogen atom contribution to hydrophobicity[2]

Type	Description	f_i value
	Hydrogen attached to:	
46	C_{sp^3}, no X in α	0.7341
47	C_{sp^2}	0.6301
50	X	-0.1036
52	C_{sp^3}, 1 X in α	0.6666
54	C_{sp^3}, 3 X in α	0.6338

[2]Source: Ghose et al, J. Phys. Chem. A 1998, 102, 3762-3772

Force Constants - Oxygen

Oxygen atom contribution to hydrophobicity[3]

Type	Description	f_i value
	Oxygen in:	
56	Alcohol	-0.3567
57	Phenol, enol, carboxyl OH	-0.0127
58	Ketone	-0.0233
61	Nitro, N-oxides	1.0520
62	O^-	-0.7941

[3] Source: Ghose et al, J. Phys. Chem. A 1998, 102, 3762-3772

Force Constants - Various

Various atom contribution to hydrophobicity[4]

Type	Description	f_i value
66	Primary amine	-0.5427
67	Secondary amine	-0.3168
81	F attached to $\mathrm{C_{sp^3}}$	0.4797
106	S in $\mathrm{R{-}SH}$ (thiol)	1.0520
119	P in $\mathrm{PR_3}$ (phosphine)	-0.7941

[4] Source: Ghose et al, J. Phys. Chem. A 1998, 102, 3762-3772

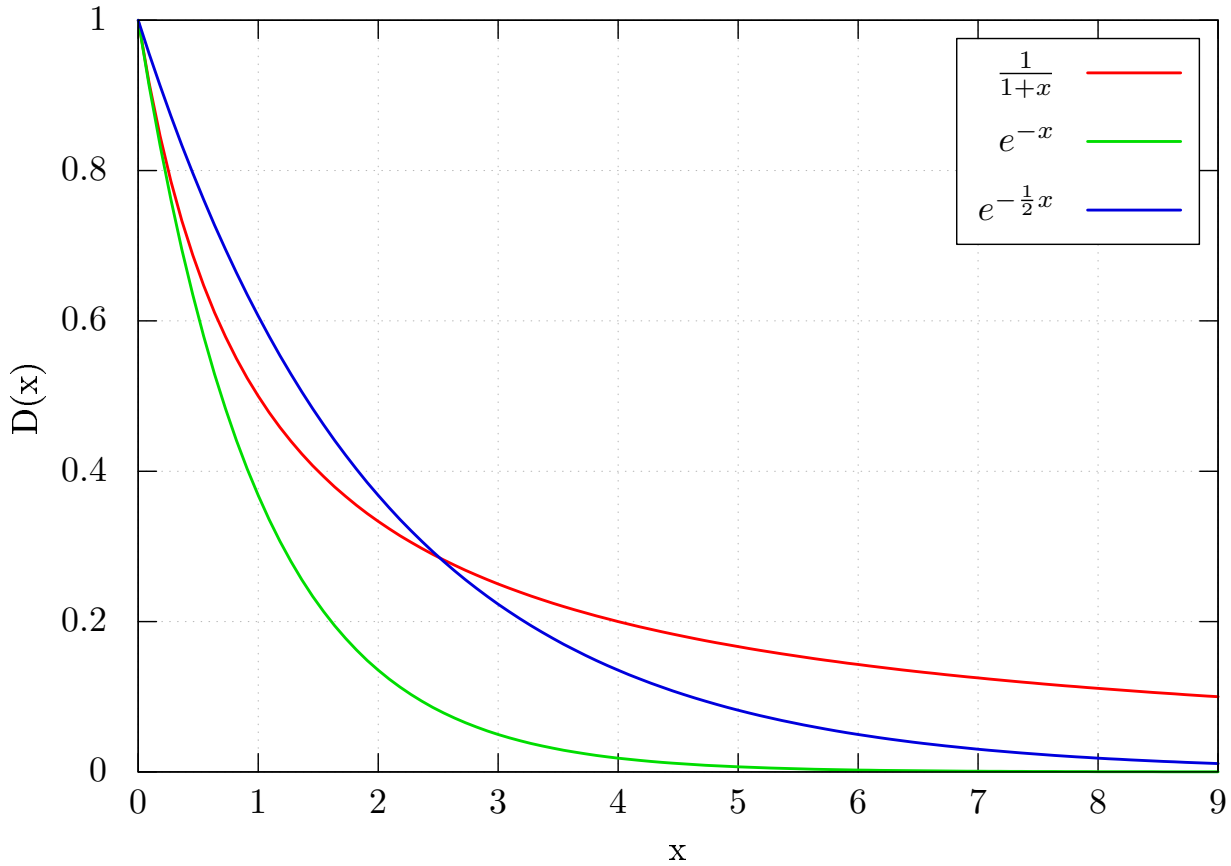
Distance function

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

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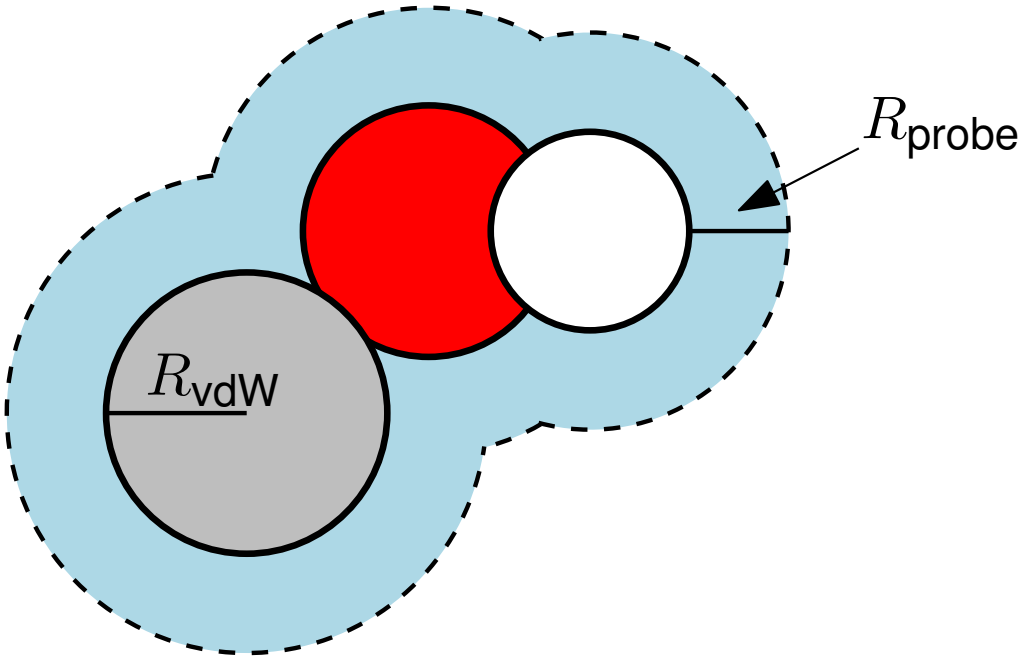

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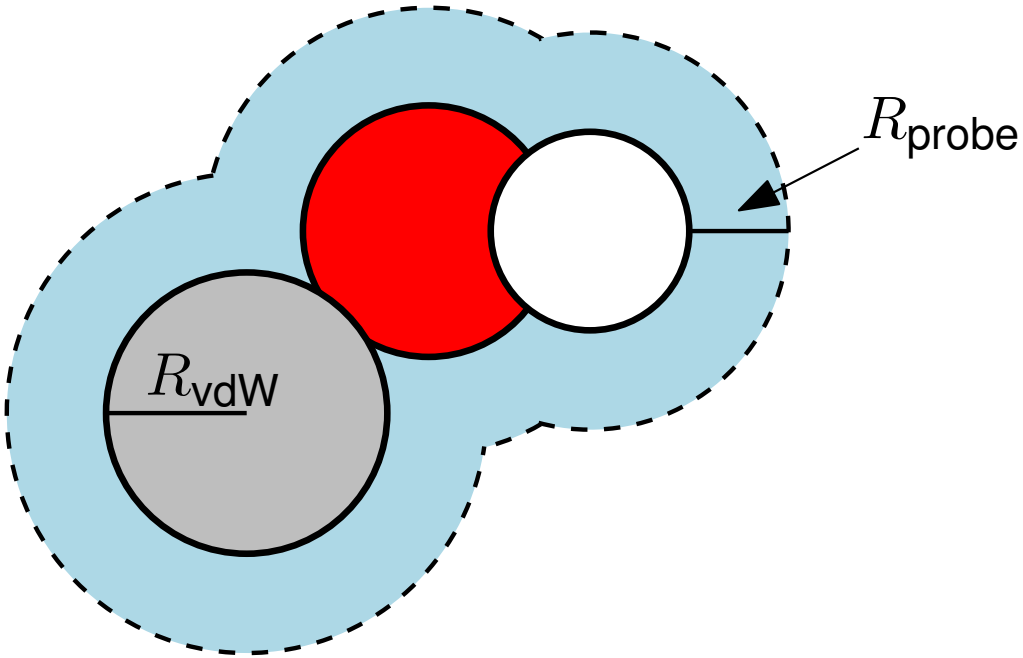
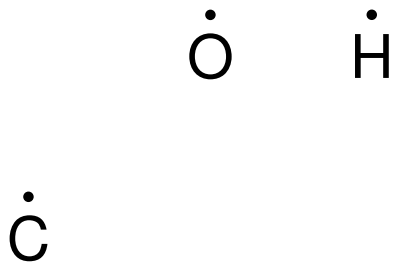


- For water molecules usually $r = 1.4\,[\text{Å}]$

How to Create the Solvent Accesible Surface?



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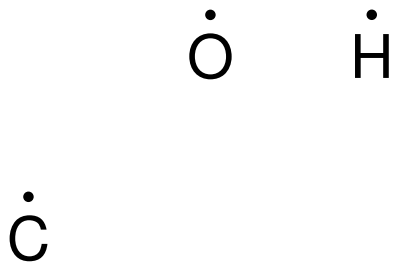

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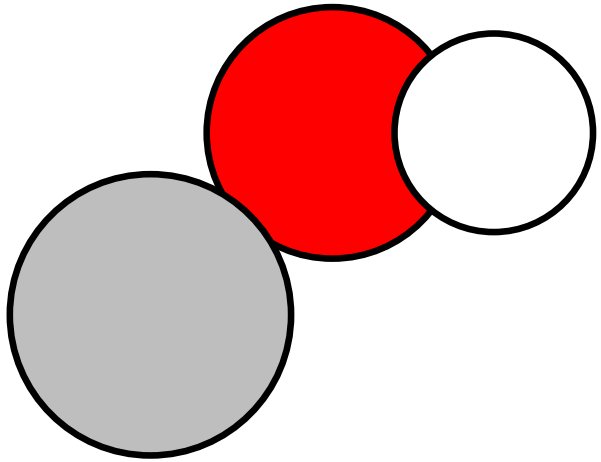

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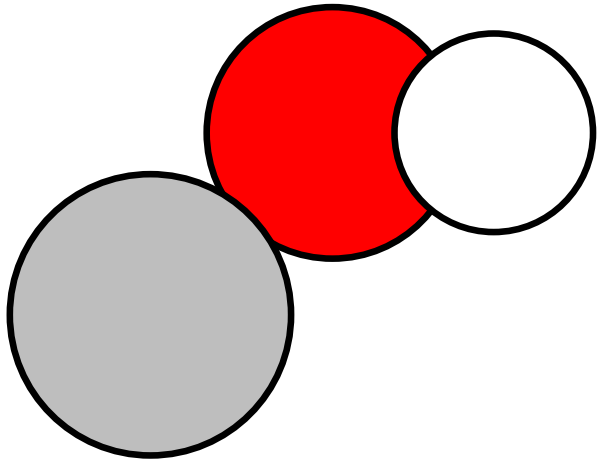

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2. Create spheres around all atoms with $R^i = R^i_{\text{vdw}} + R_{\text{probe}}$

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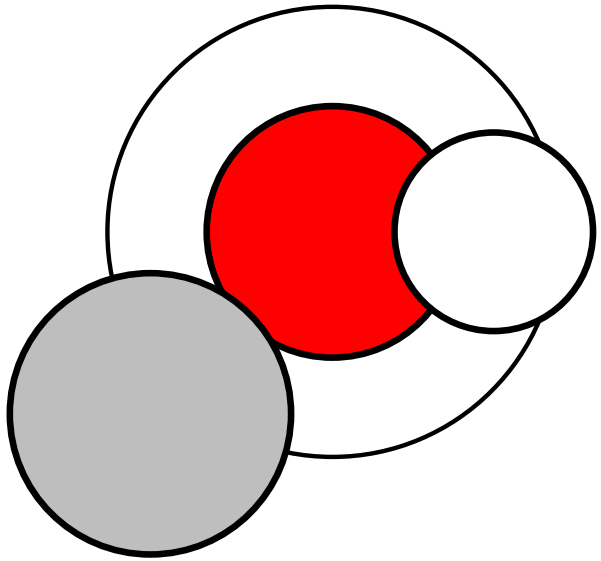

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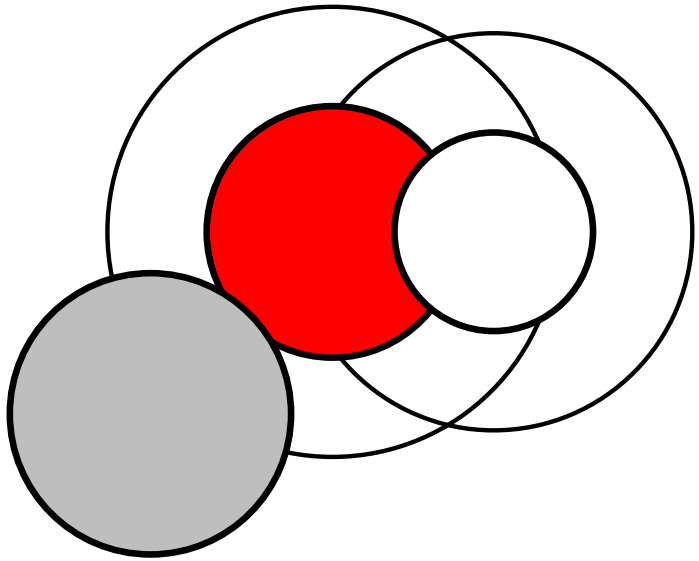

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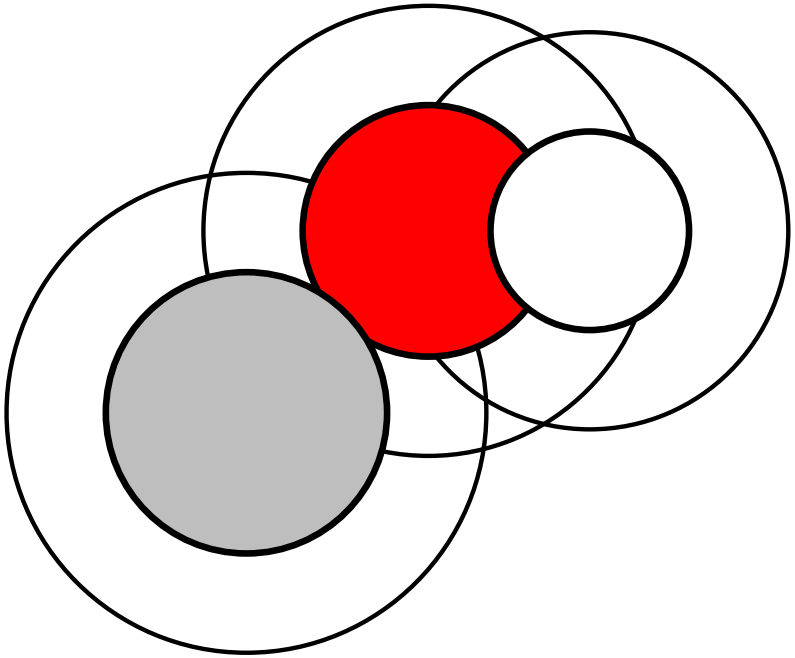

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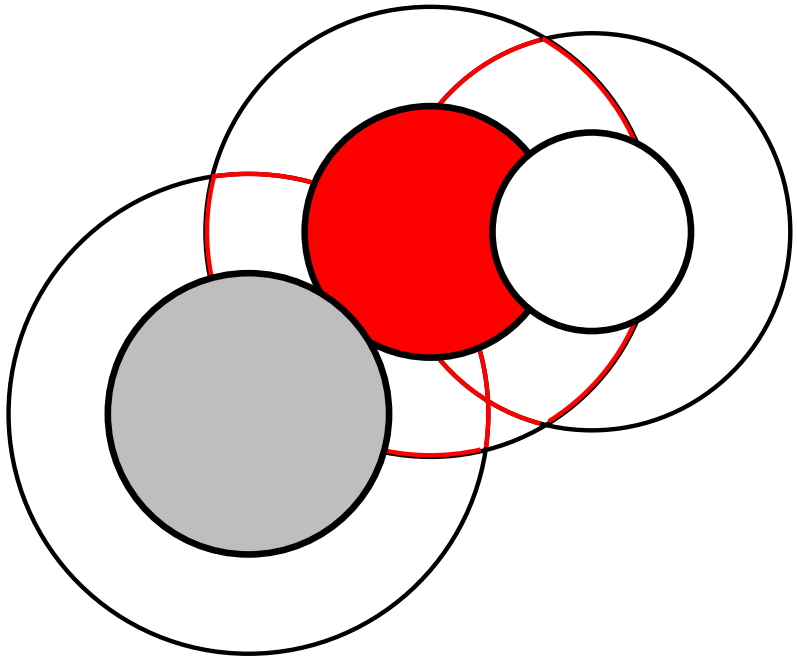

1. Take all atoms with their vdW-radii
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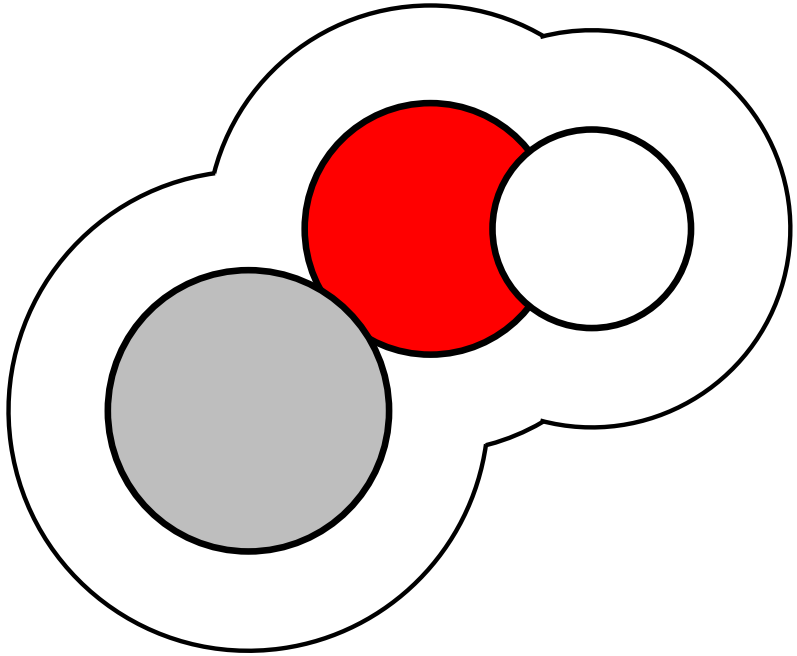
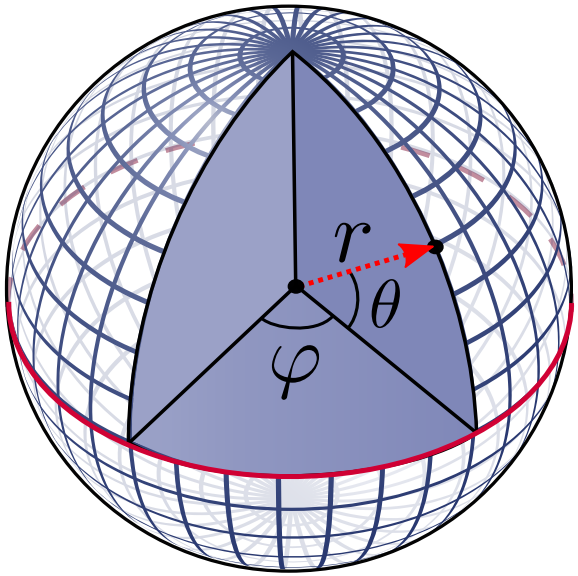


1. Take all atoms with their vdW-radii
2. Create spheres around all atoms with $R^i = R^i_{\text{vdw}} + R_{\text{probe}}$
3. Delete all points that are "burried" in other extended spheres (i.e. $\Delta\left(p^i, c^j\right) \leq R^j + R_{\text{probe}}$)
4. The remaining surface is the solvent-accesible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

Evenly distributed points

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



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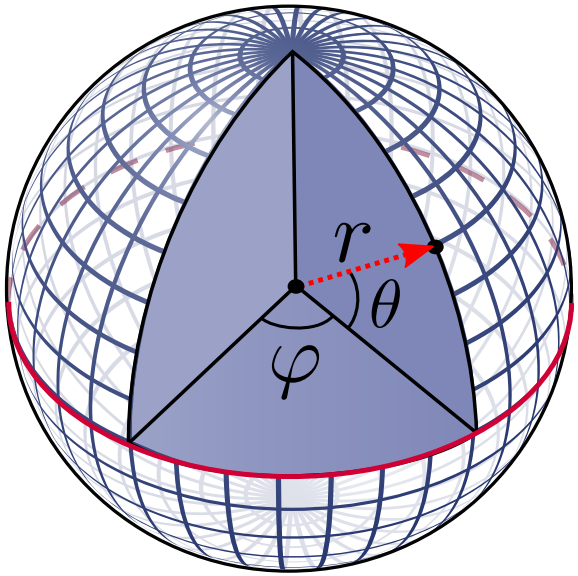

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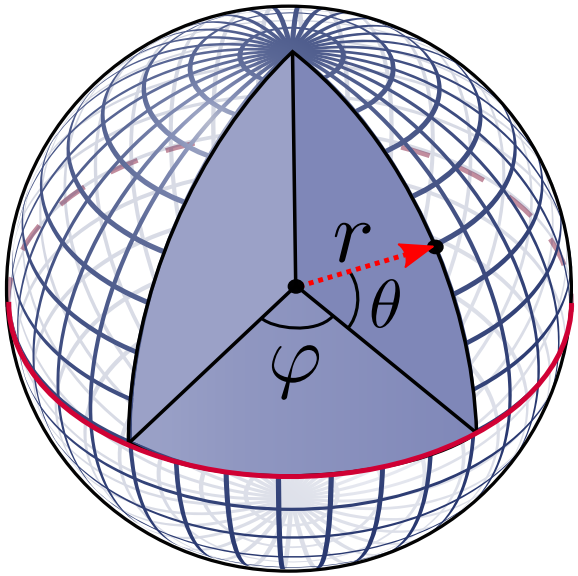

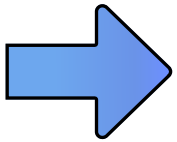

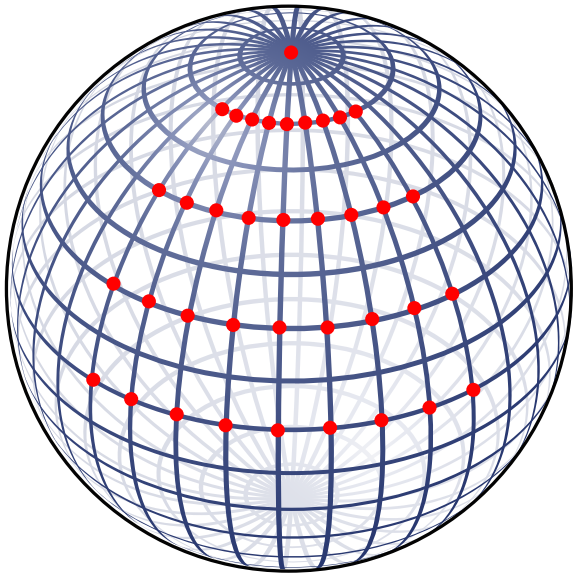

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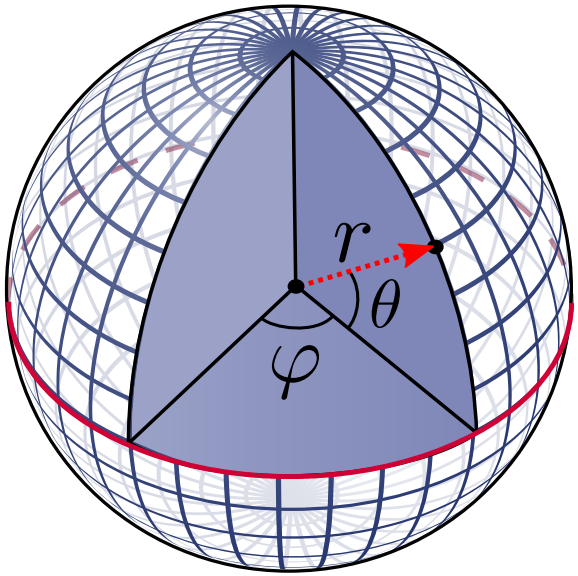

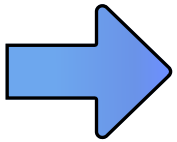

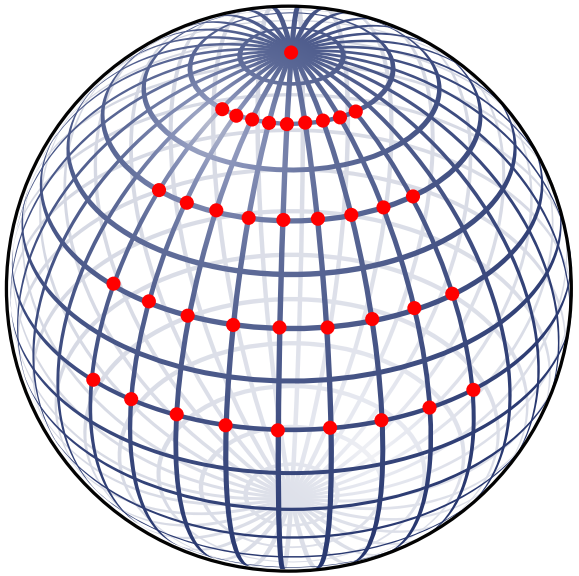

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- Points are not evenly distributed

Evenly distributed points

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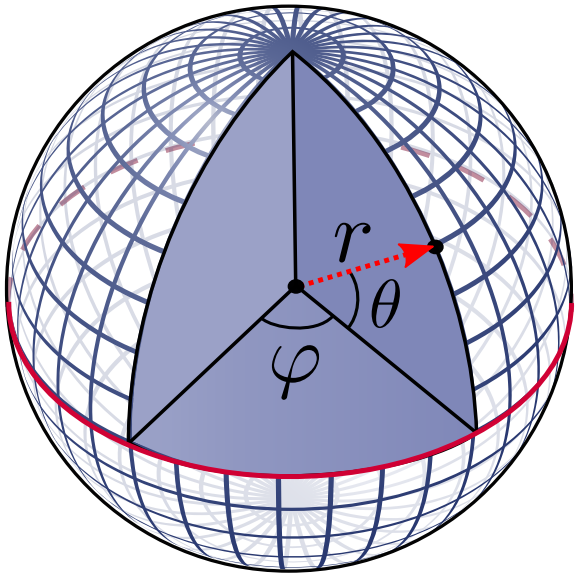

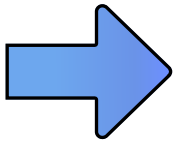

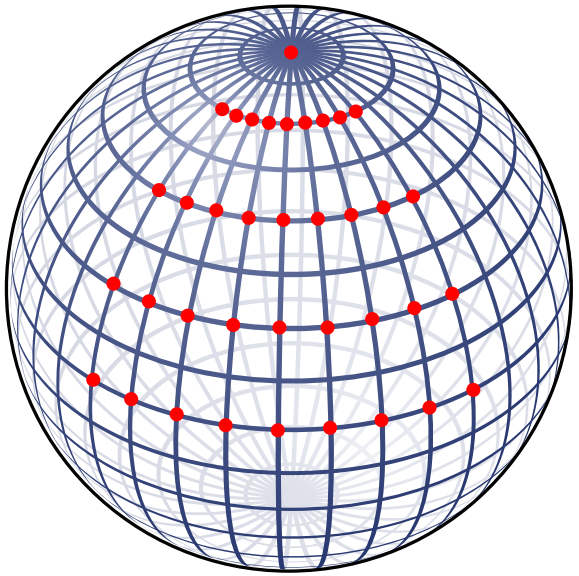

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- Points are not evenly distributed
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Evenly distributed points

Solution: Vogel's method

In 2 dimensions:

Evenly distributed points

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In 2 dimensions:

- Distances: $r_i = \sqrt{\frac{i}{N}}$
- Angle: $\theta_i = \varphi i$

  (φ is the golden ratio!)

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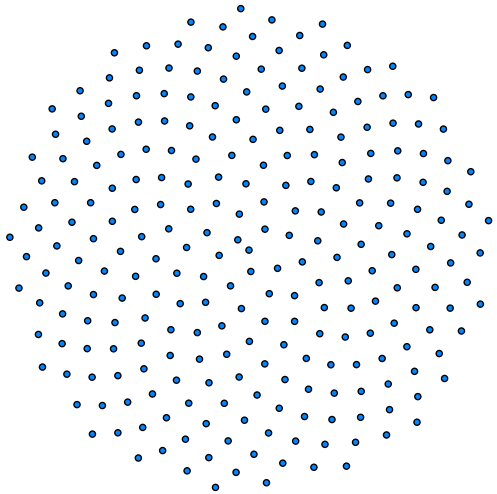

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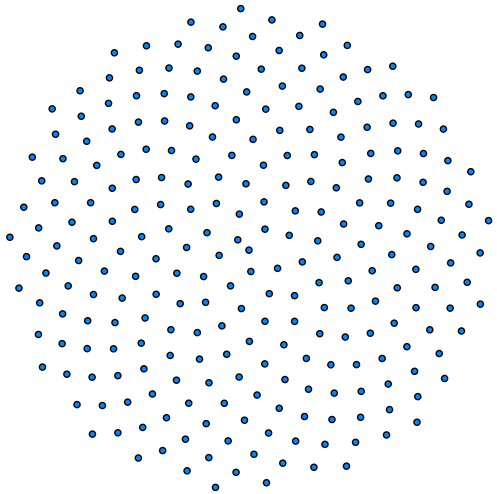

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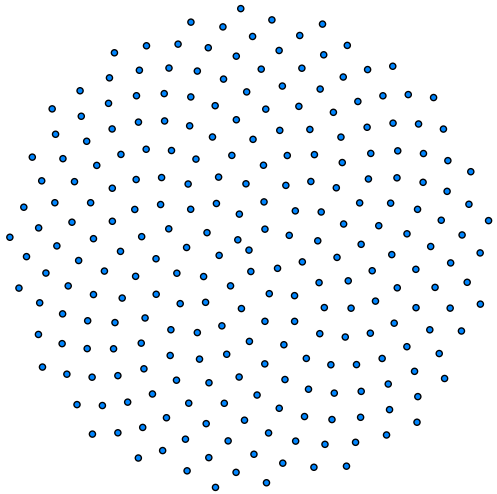

In 3 dimensions (cylindrical coordinates):

- Distances: $z_i = \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)\left(1 - \frac{2i}{N-1}\right)$
- Angles:

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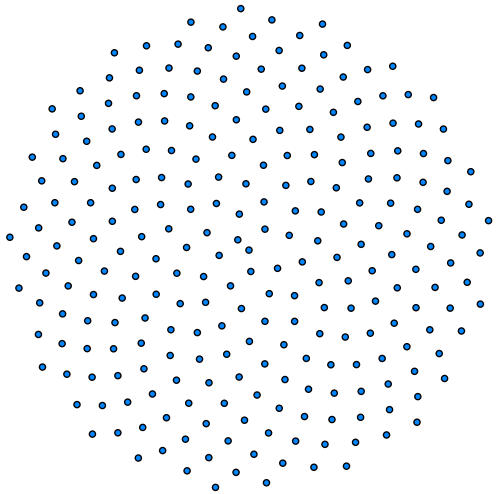

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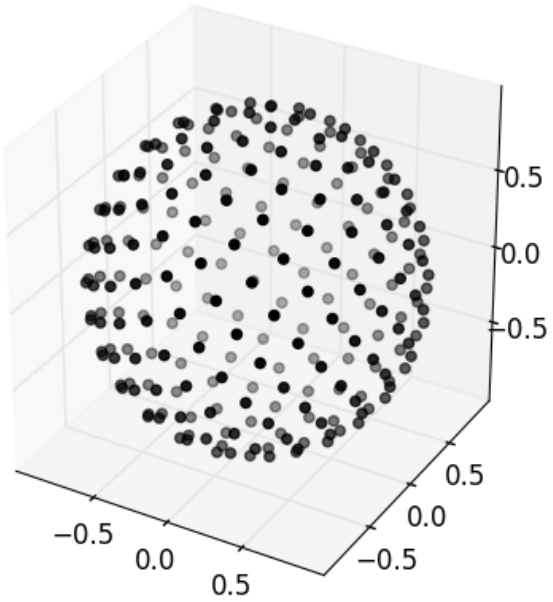

Image source: Marmakoide's Blog

Integration

- Each atom's total surface area:
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Therefore, each atom has a total MHP of:

$$\text{MHP}^a = \frac{4\pi}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{M} \text{MHP}^a_j$$