**BINF 731** 

# **Protein Structure Analysis**

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2020

#### Protein Modeling Methods

• *Ab initio* **methods:** solution of a protein folding problem search in conformational space

- Energy-based methods: energy minimization molecular simulation
- Knowledge-based methods: homology modeling fold recogniion

#### Protein Modeling Methods

- Ab initio methods
- Energy-based methods
- Knowledge-based methods

#### Ab initio Methods

Simplified models simplified alphabet (HP) simplified representation (lattice) Build-up techniques Deterministic methods quantum mechanics diffusion equations DFT Stochastic searches Monte Carlo genetic algorithms



#### Genetic Algorithms Applications

#### Protein folding funnels



27 unit cubic lattice model

P. Leopold et al., 1992



#### Protein folding funnels



The denatured coil (A) collapses to a random dense structure (B), approximated by a set of maximally compact conformers (C). A reconfigurational distance is defined between compact states (D) and is used to sort pairs of cubes for calculation of the mean first passage time for interconversion (E). The kinetic structure of conformation space (F) shows a folding funnel leading to a unique, locally stable, kinetically accessible state.

P. Leopold et al., 1992

HP Lattice Models







#### Hierarchical ab initio prediction



Lattice models Knowledge-based scoring functions

# Ab initio prediction using Rosetta



Simons et al., 1999

Samudrala et al., 1999

## Ab initio prediction using Robetta



#### Quantum Chemistry Refinement of Protein Structures



Ryde et al., 2003







## **Density Functional Theory**



## Density Functional Theory



DFT optimization of NMR structure (1PNH)

Andreoni et al., 1999

Folding simulations of high resolution reduced lattice model using Monte Carlo dynamics



S.Kmiecik and A.Kolinski, 2007

#### Protein Modeling Methods

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## Potential Energy Functions



Boas & Harbury, 2007

## Potential Energy Function

$$PEF(R) = \sum_{\text{bonds}} K_{b} \{b(R) - b_{eq}\}^{2} + \sum_{\text{angles}} K_{0} \{\theta(R) - \theta_{eq}\}^{2} + \sum_{\text{dihedrals}} \frac{K_{eq}}{2} \{1 + \cos[n\phi(R) - \gamma]\} + \sum_{\substack{\text{dihedrals}}} \sum_{\substack{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}} \left[\frac{A_{ij}}{r(R)^{12}} - \frac{B_{ij}}{r(R)^{6}} + \frac{q_{i}q_{j}}{\varepsilon_{r}\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{r(R)}{r(R)}\right]$$
(1)

Forcefields: AMBER, CHARMM, CVF, ECEPP, GROMOS

#### Non-Bonded Interactions



## Bond length



## Bond length



# Bond angle $E = \sum_{angles} k_{\theta} (\theta - \theta_{o})^{2}$ $\theta$





# Bond length and angle (parameters)





# Torsional angle (parameters)



# Non-bonded terms



Non-bonded terms (parameters)



## Electrostatic interactions





electrostatic potential calculated using PME

particle-mesh Ewald (PME) summation

Adopted from J.C.Phillips et al. (2005)

# Potential Energy Function



Boas & Harbury, 2007





# **Energy Minimazation**

