

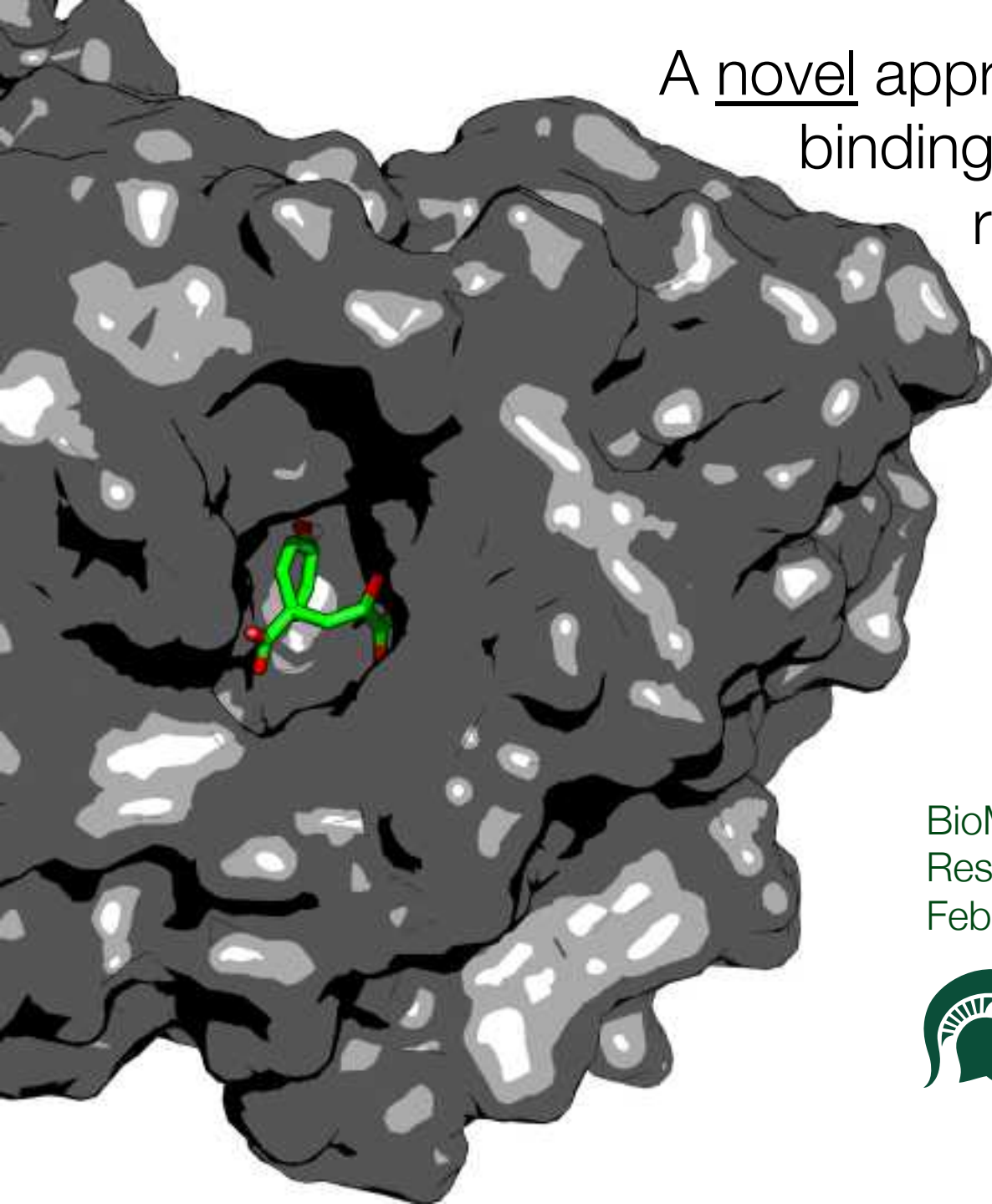
A novel approach to protein-ligand  
binding mode prediction by  
rigidity analysis using  
graph theory

Sebastian Raschka

BioMolecular Science Gateway  
Research Forum  
February 8, 2016



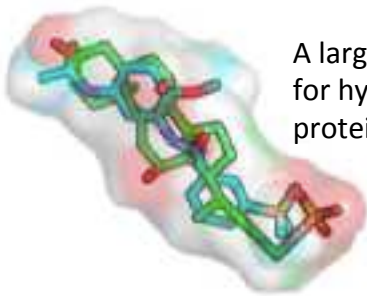
**MICHIGAN STATE**  
**UNIVERSITY**



# A little bit about myself ...

## SeaScreen

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A large-scale virtual screening framework for hypothesis-driven ligand-based protein-inhibitor discovery

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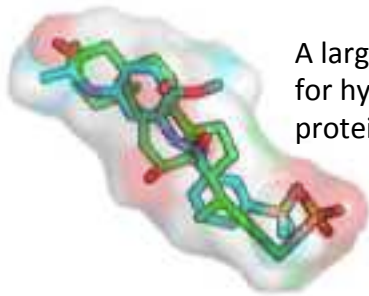
A truly novel algorithm for protein-ligand docking based on graph theory

## SiteInterlock



# A little bit about myself ...

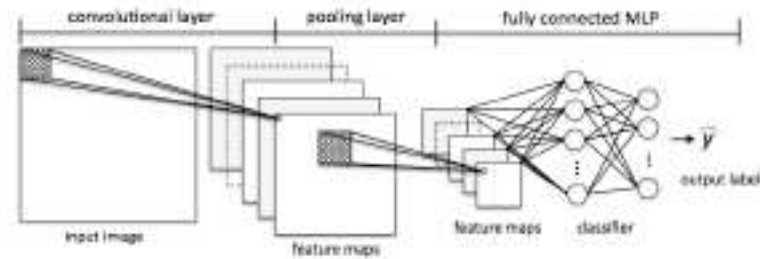
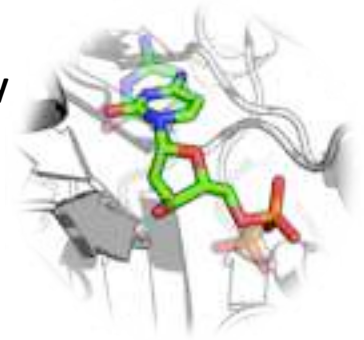
## SeaScreen



A large-scale virtual screening framework for hypothesis-driven ligand-based protein-inhibitor discovery

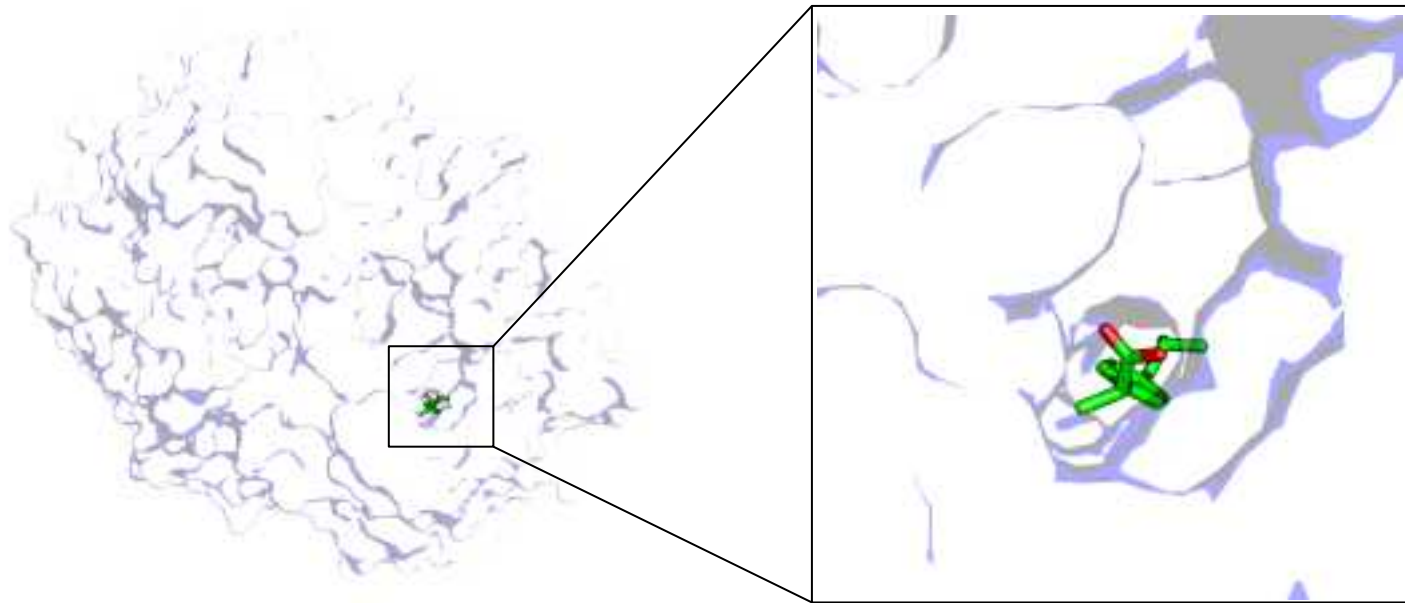
A truly novel algorithm for protein-ligand docking based on graph theory

## SiteInterlock



# Protein Ligand Docking

## When & Why?

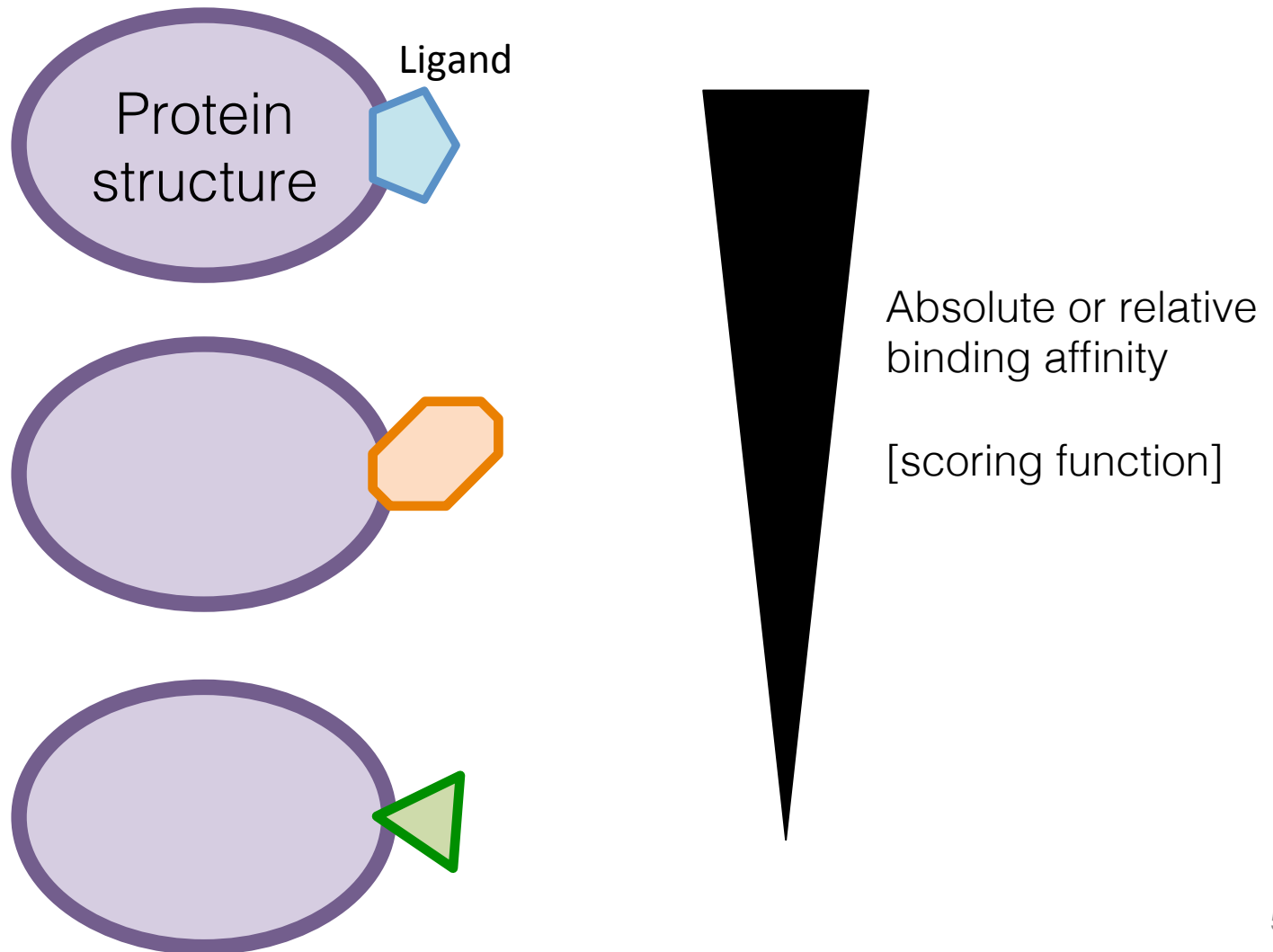


**Structure of Ibuprofen bound to cyclooxygenase-2**

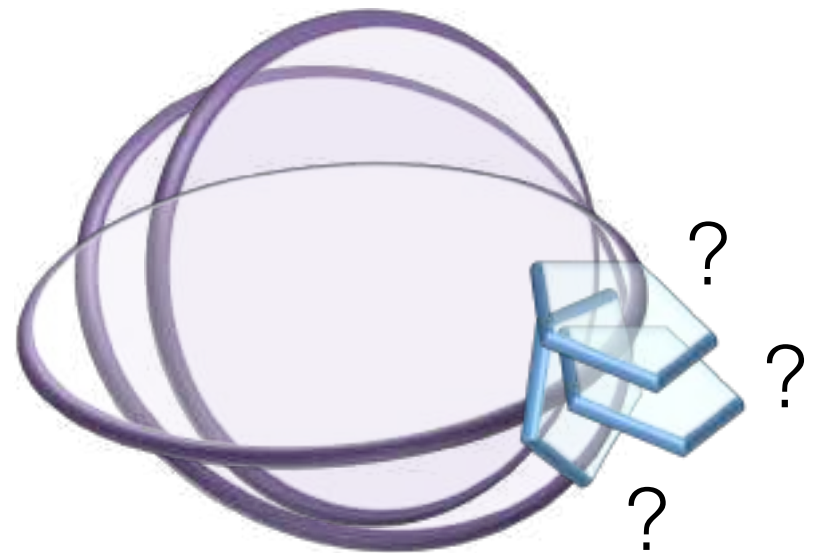
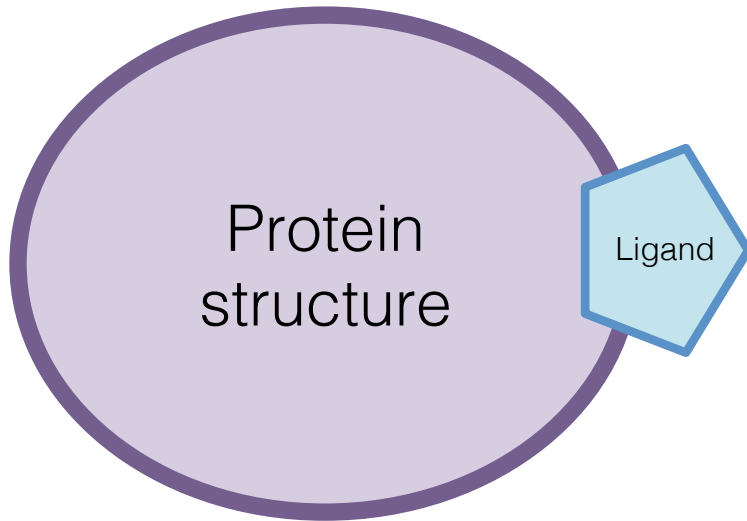
Orlando, B. J., Lucido, M. J., & Malkowski, M. G. (2015)

(PDB code: 4ph9)

# Ranking and Discovery



# Binding Mode Prediction



[scoring function]

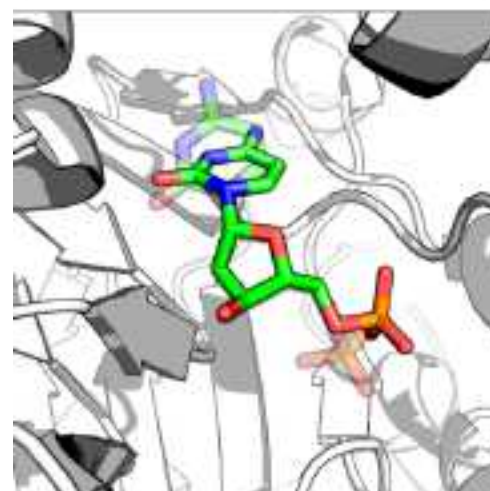
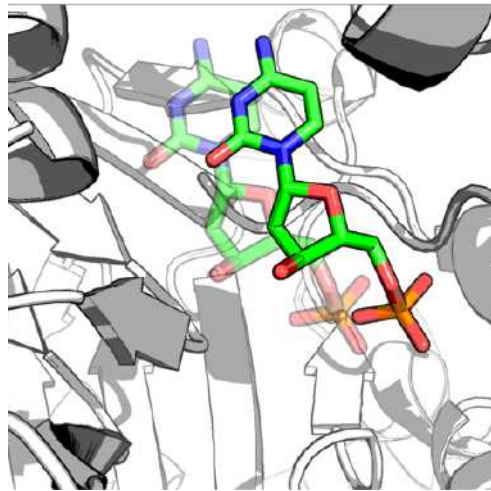
# Binding Mode Prediction

Ligand “Pose”

Orientation

+

Conformation

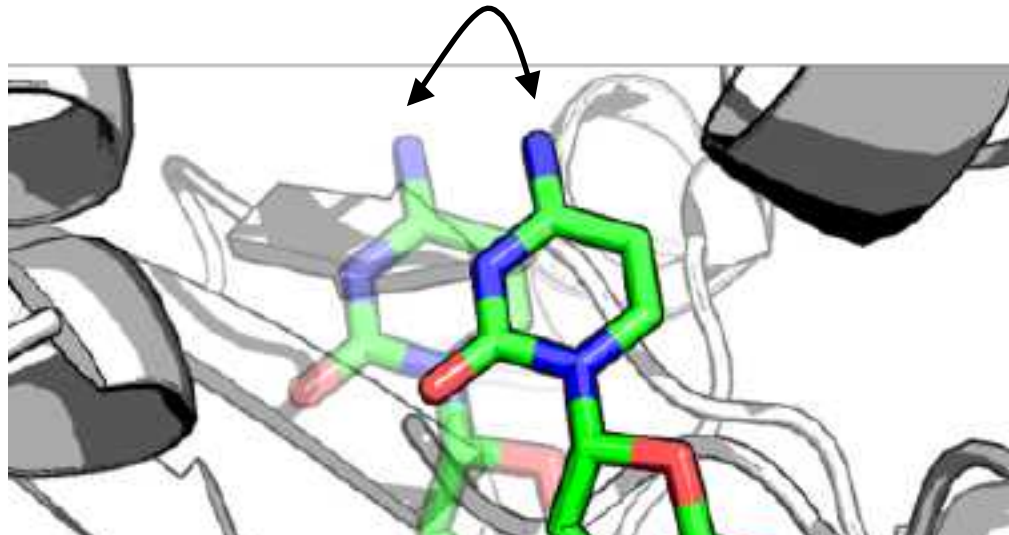


deoxycytidylate hydroxymethylase cognate ligand 2'-deoxycytidine-5'-monophosphate  
(PDB code: 1b5e)

[ + flexible protein side chains ]

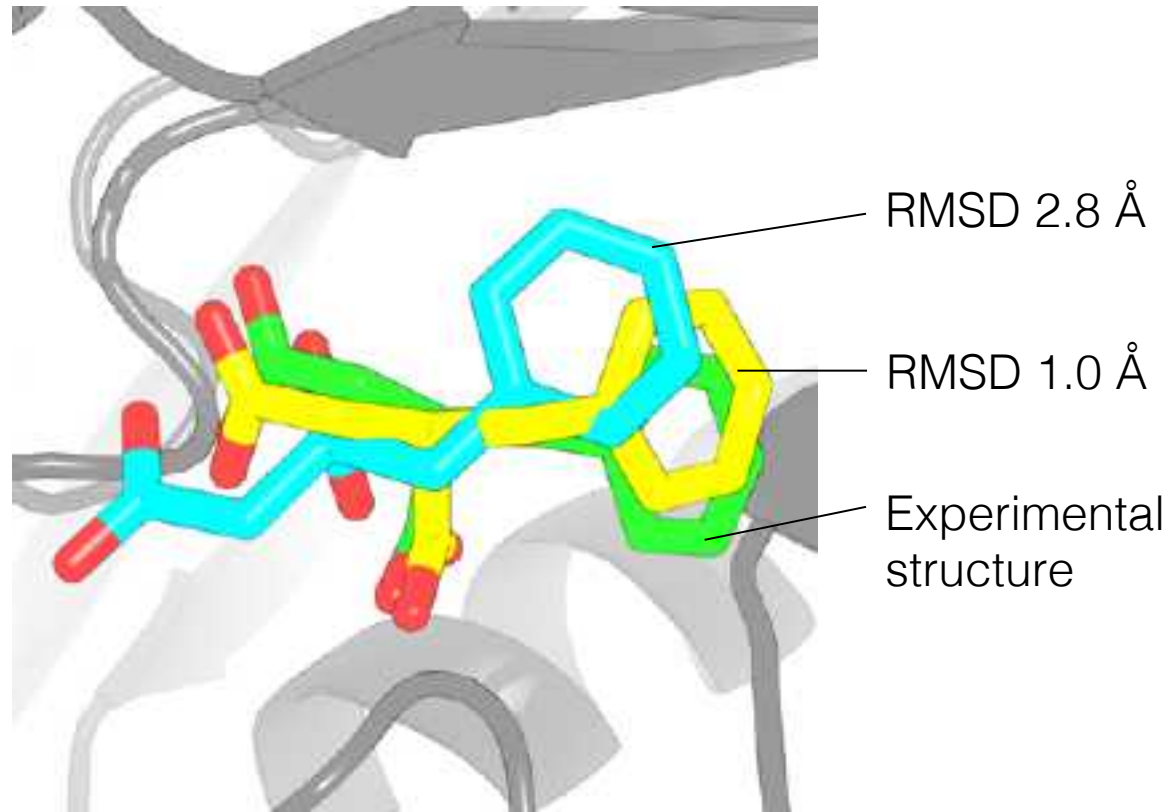
# Evaluation Metric

$$\text{RMSD}(a, b) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|a_i - b_i\|^2}$$

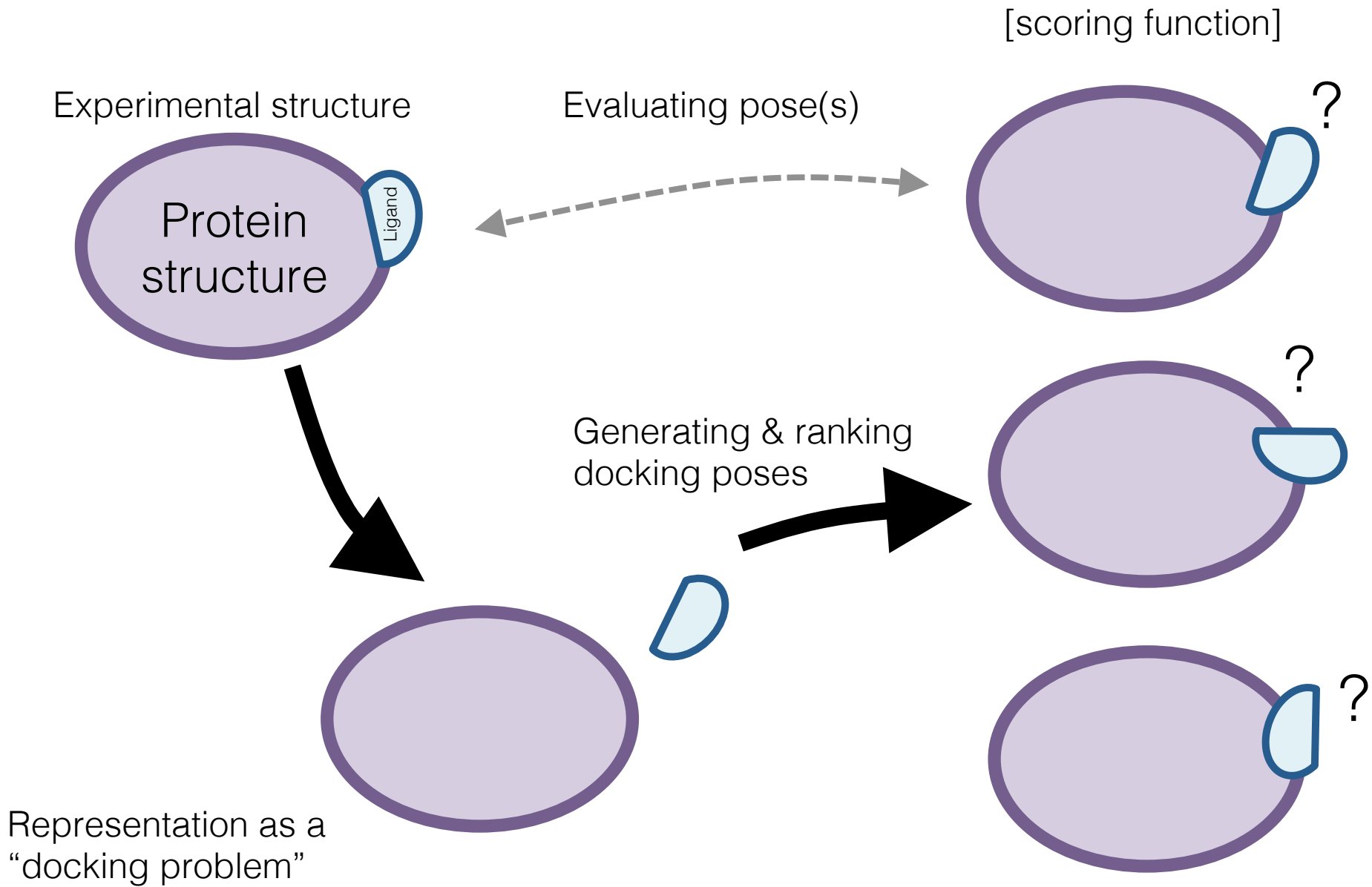




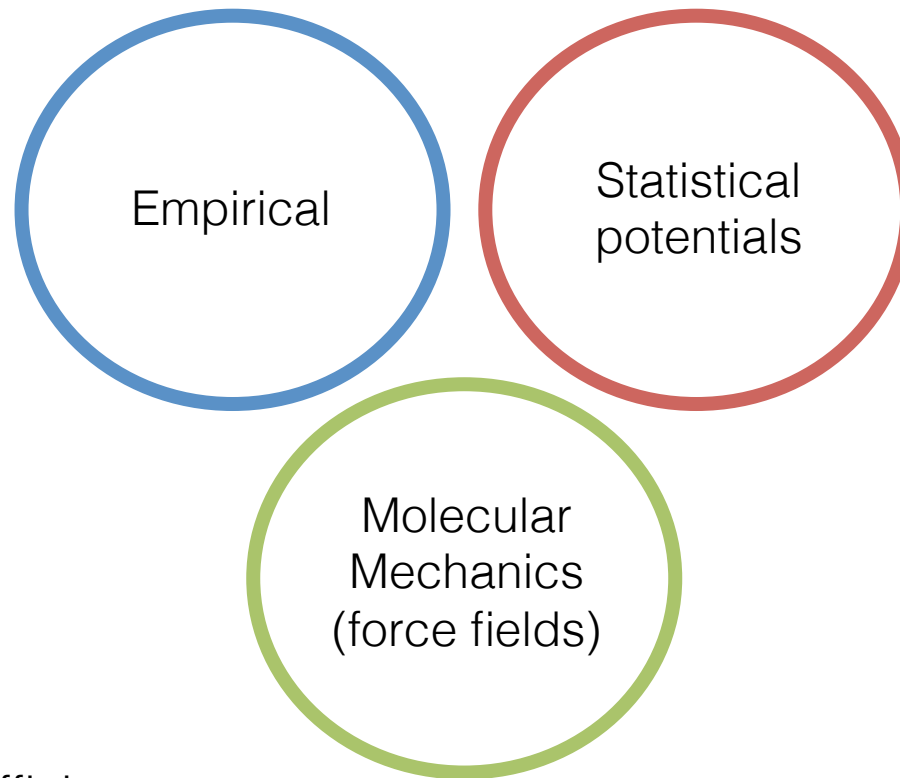
# Evaluate against hold-out data



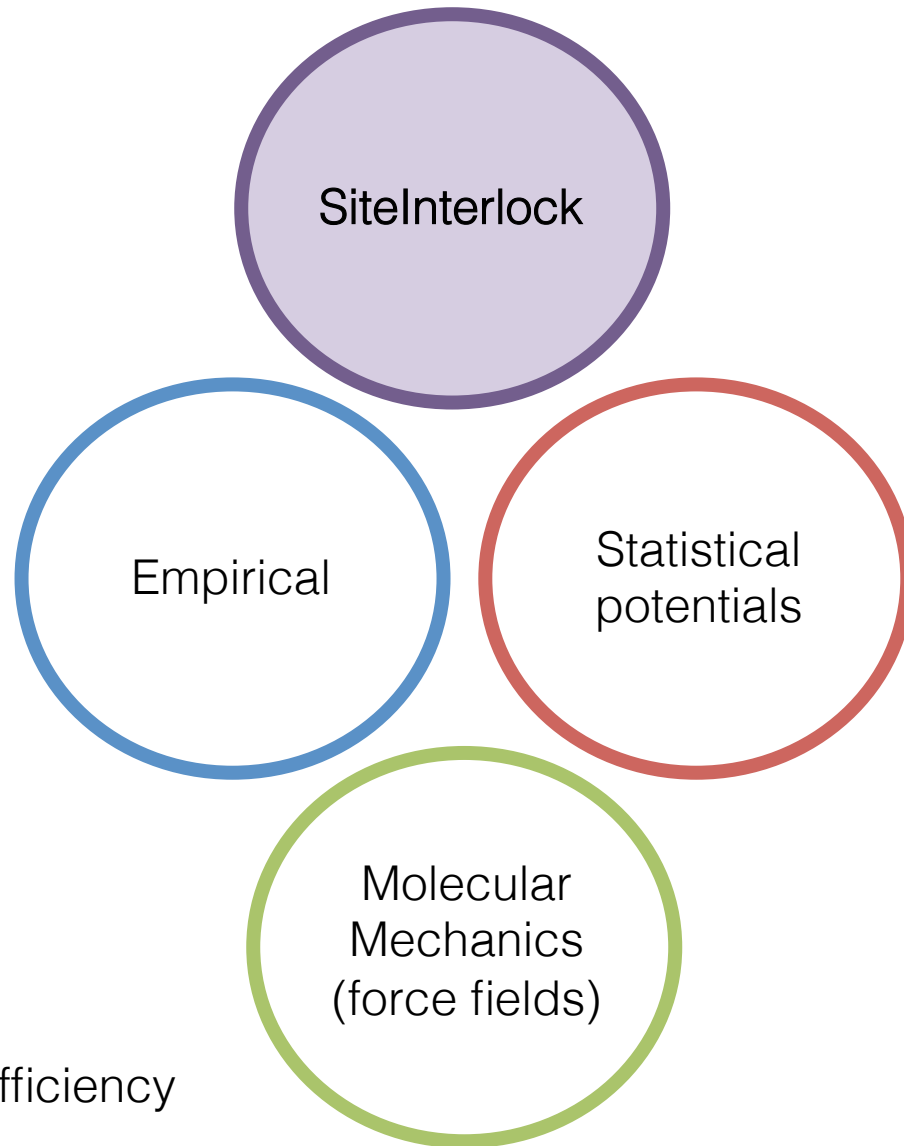
Carboxypeptidase A + inhibitor L-benzylsuccinate (PDB code: 1cbx)



# Internal Scoring Metrics



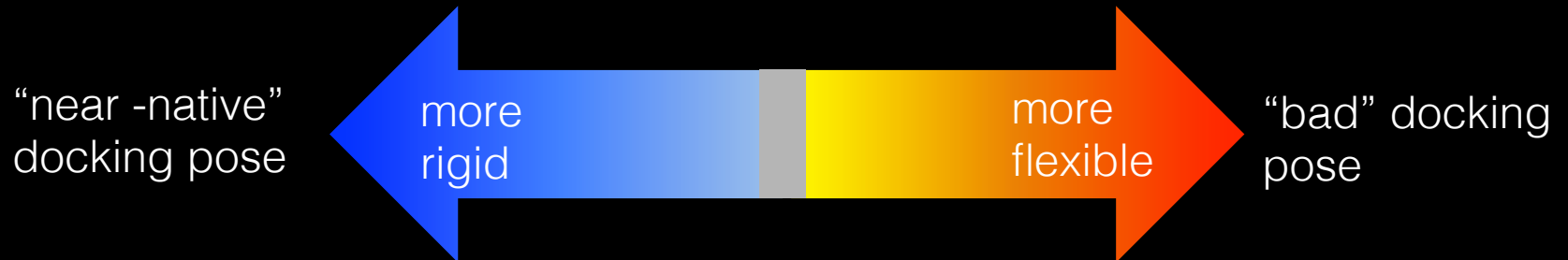
- Accuracy
- Computational efficiency
- Apo-structures



- Accuracy
- Computational efficiency
- Apo-structures

# Hypothesis

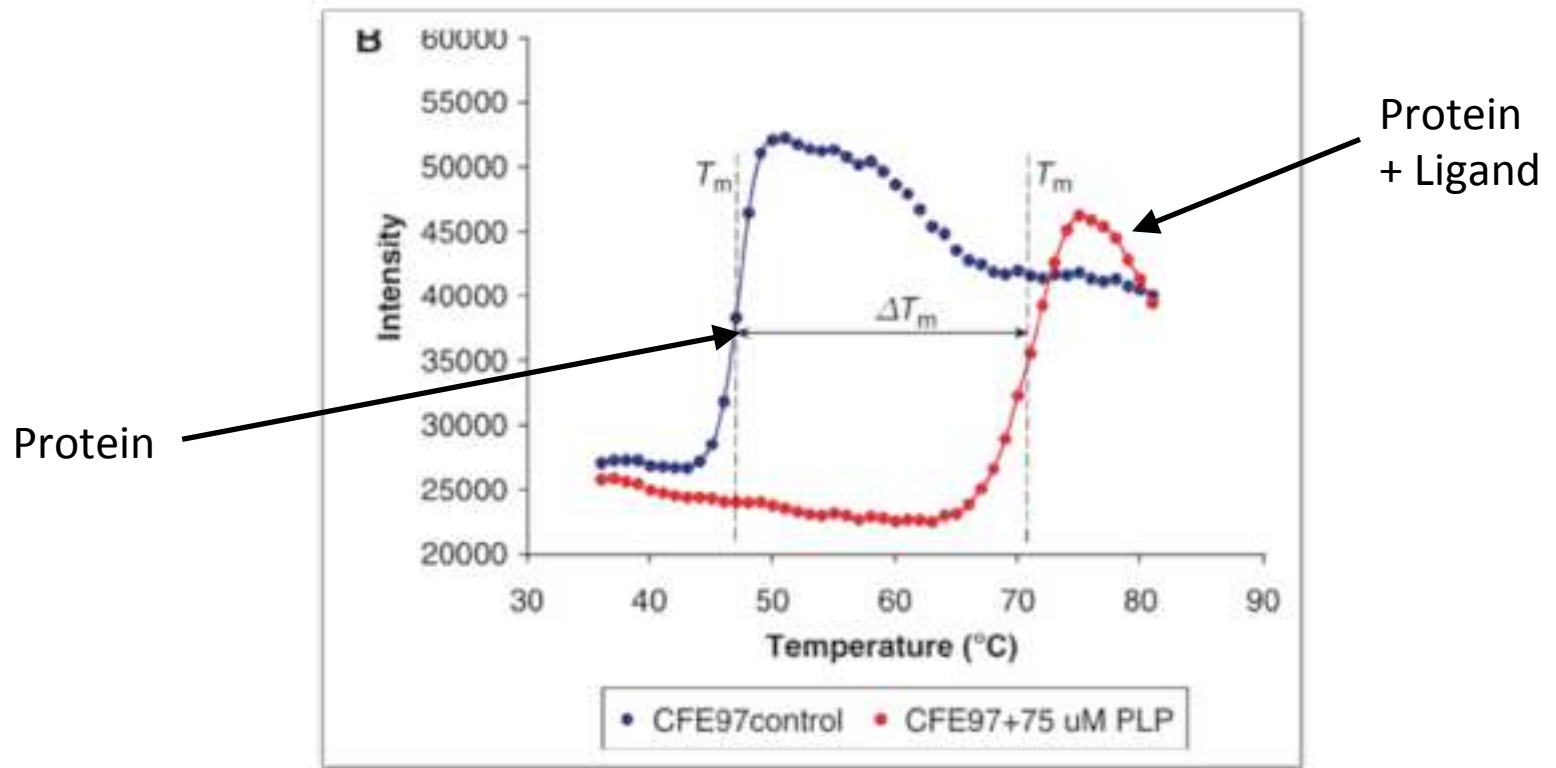
We can detect a local rigidity increase upon protein-ligand complex formation



# Thermal Shift Assay



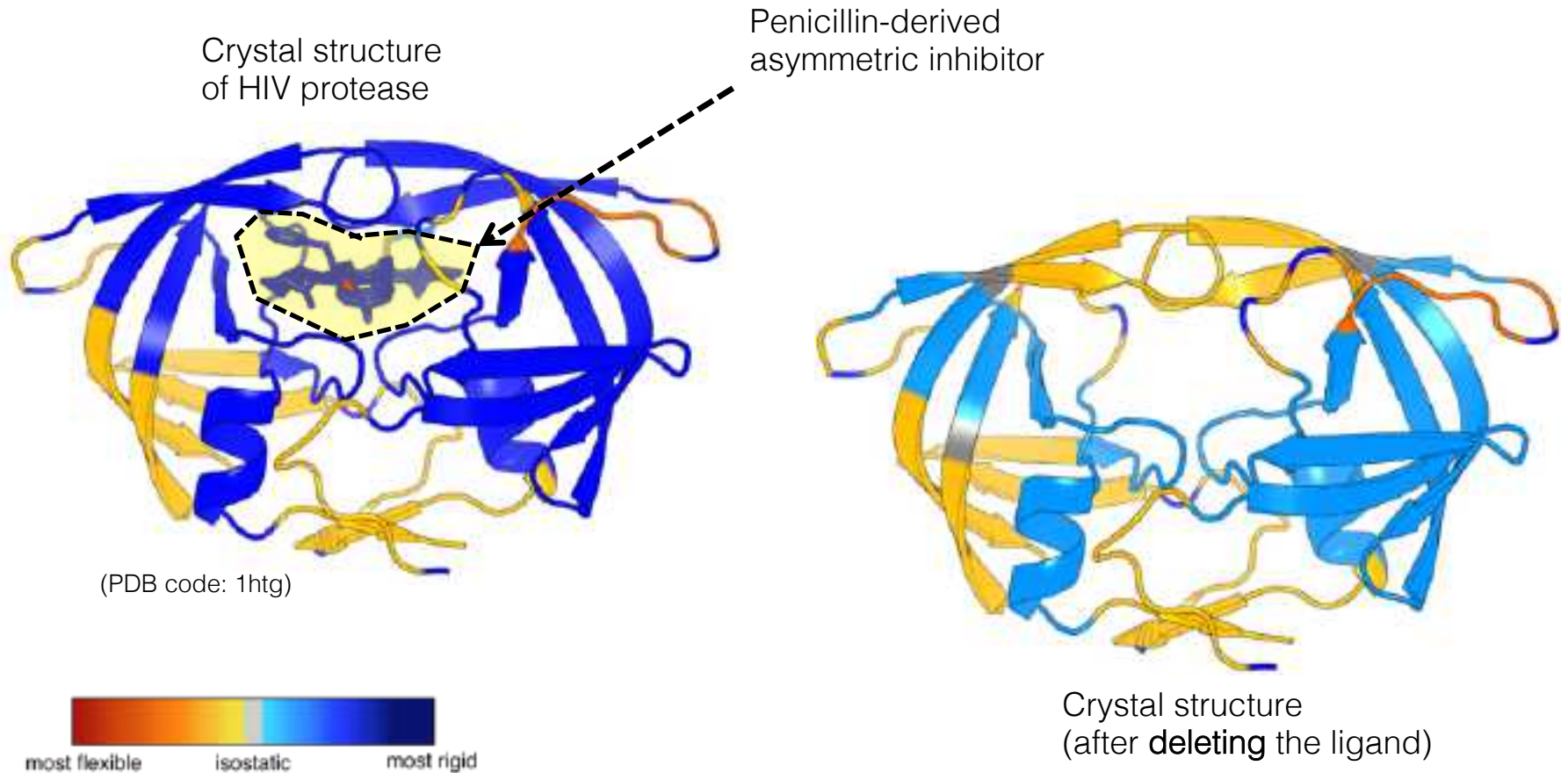
# Thermal Shift Assay



M. D. Cummings, M. A. Farnum, and M. I. Nelen. Universal screening methods and applications of thermofluor. *Journal of biomolecular screening*, 11(7):854–863, 2006.

# Predicting Flexibility via ProFlex

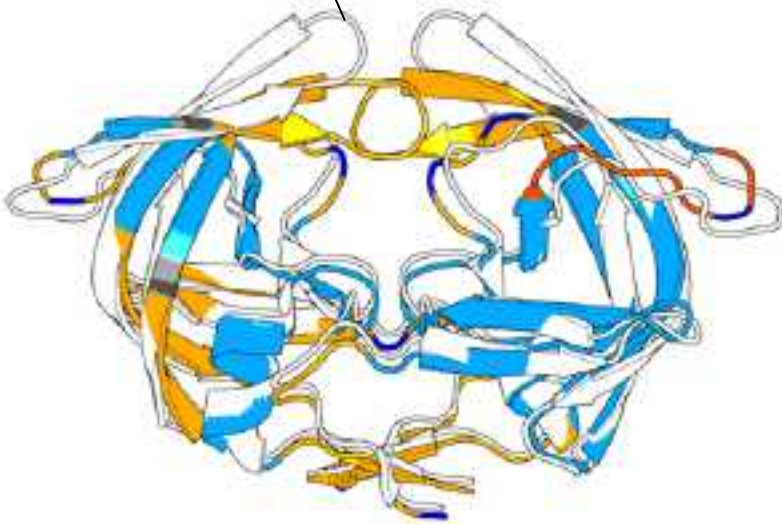
D. J. Jacobs, A. J. Rader, L. A. Kuhn, and M. F. Thorpe. Protein flexibility predictions using graph theory. *Proteins: Structure, Function, and Bioinformatics*, 44(2):150–165, 2001.



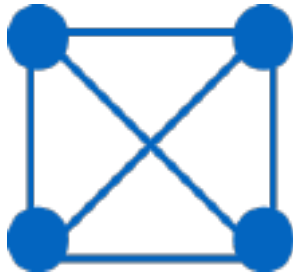


# Apo Structure

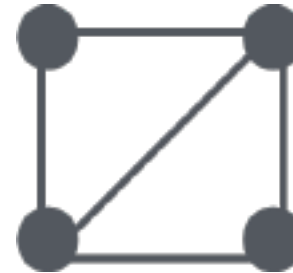
Apo Structure  
(PDB code: 1rpi)



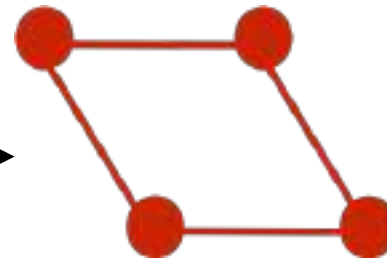
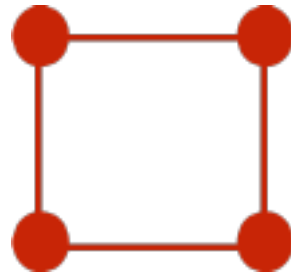
# How ProFlex works



over-constrained  
(rigid)

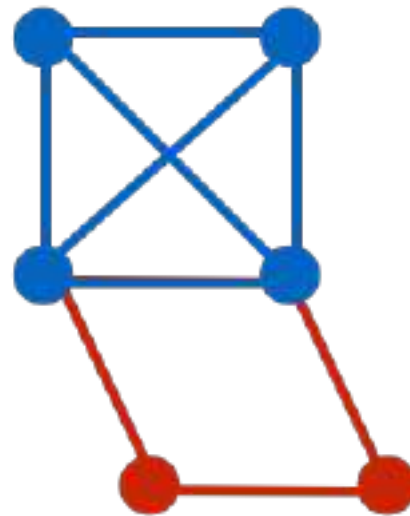
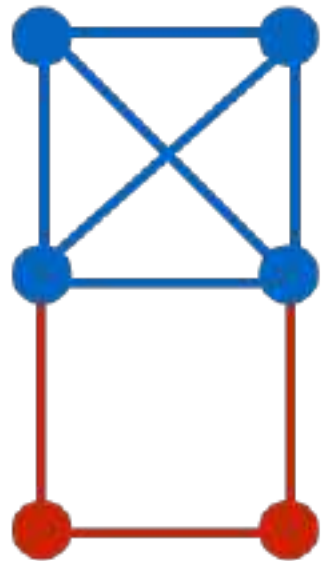


isostatic  
(just rigid)



under-constrained  
(flexible)

rigid substructure



flexible substructure

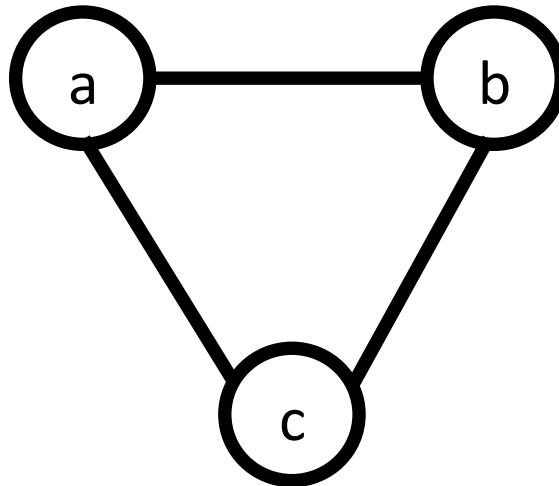
# 2D Pebble Game

Jacobs and Thorpe. Generic rigidity percolation: The pebble game. Phys Rev Lett, 75(22):4051–4054, Nov 1995.

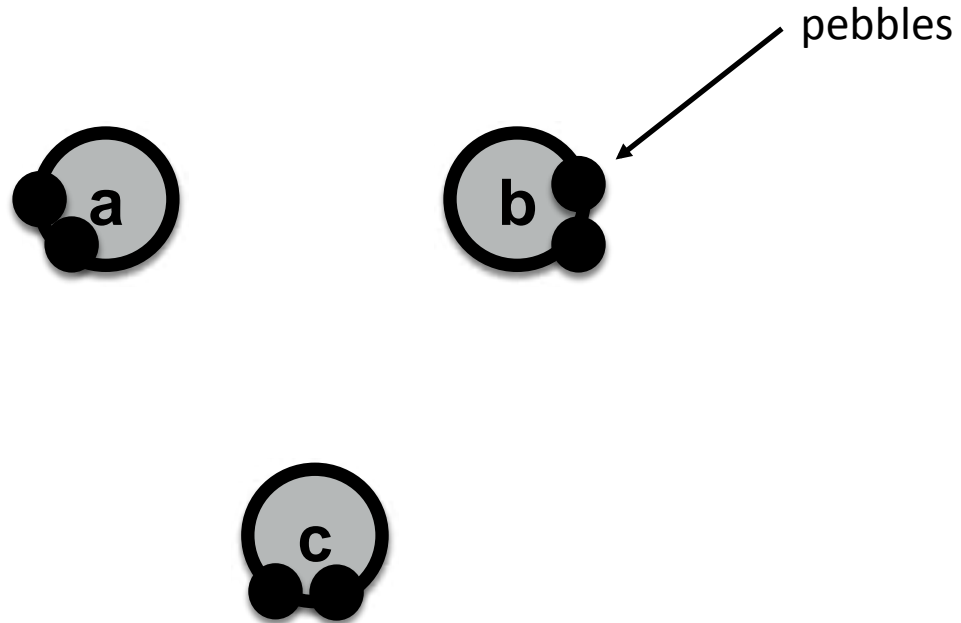
minimally rigid graph with  $n$  nodes and  $m$  edges

$$m = 2n - 3$$

(2,3 counting)

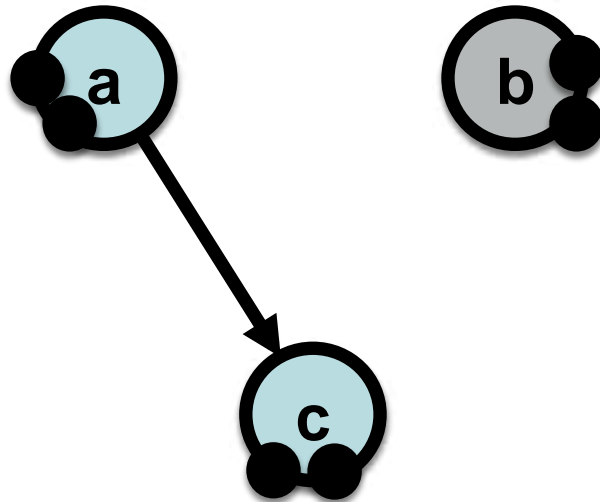


# 2D Pebble Game



# 2D Pebble Game

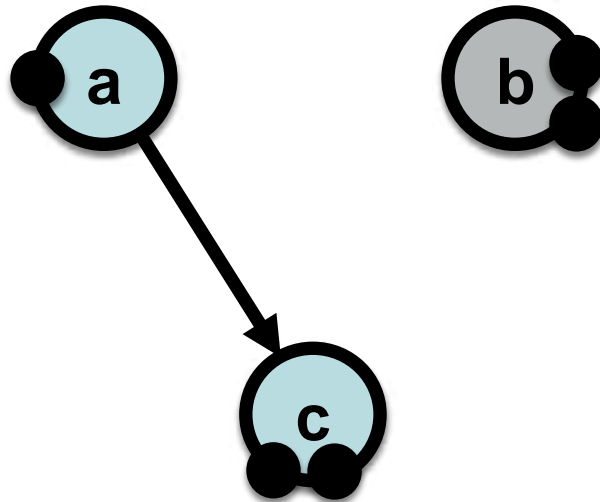
1) Draw an edge if 2 pebbles are present at both nodes.



# 2D Pebble Game

1) Draw an edge if 2 pebbles are present at both nodes.

Next, consume 1 pebble from the starting node.

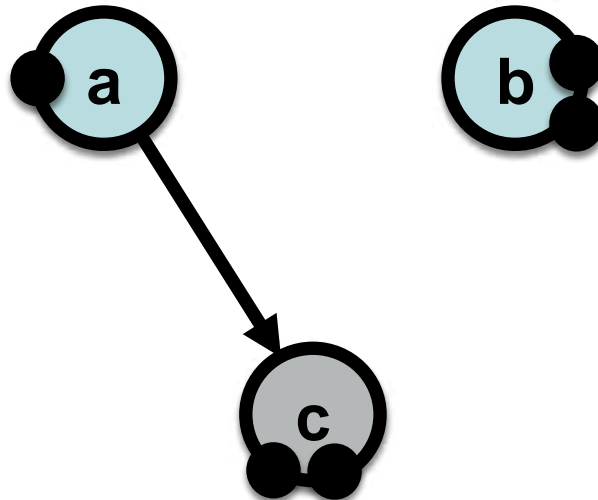


# 2D Pebble Game

1) Draw an edge if 2 pebbles are present at both nodes.

Next, consume 1 pebble from the starting node.

2) Do a depth-first search to recover pebbles





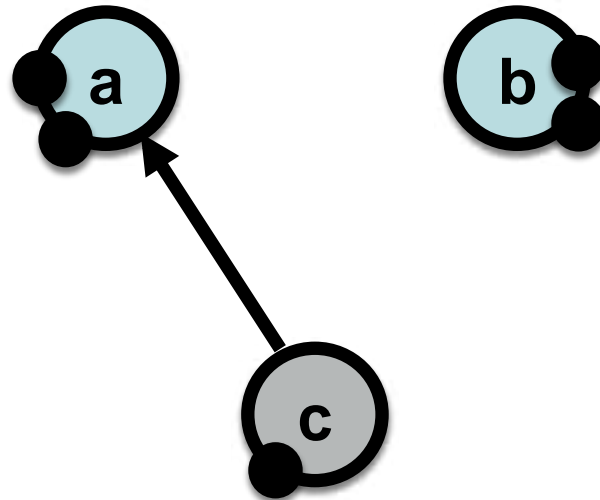
# 2D Pebble Game

1) Draw an edge if 2 pebbles are present at both nodes.

Next, consume 1 pebble from the starting node.

2) Do a depth-first search to recover pebbles

3) Revert the edge and bring the pebble back to the node



# 2D Pebble Game

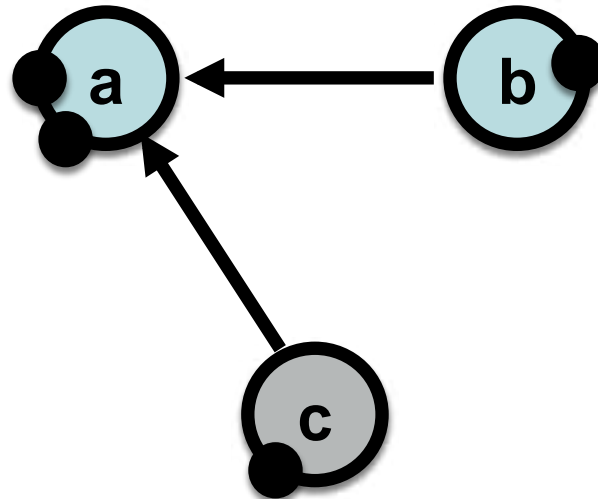
1) Draw an edge if 2 pebbles are present at both nodes.

Next, consume 1 pebble from the starting node.

2) Do a depth-first search to recover pebbles

3) Revert the edge and bring the pebble back to the node

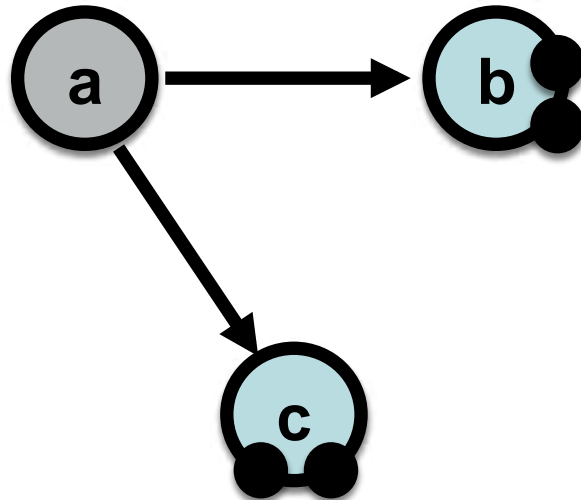
4) Go back to 1) and Insert a new edge



# 2D Pebble Game

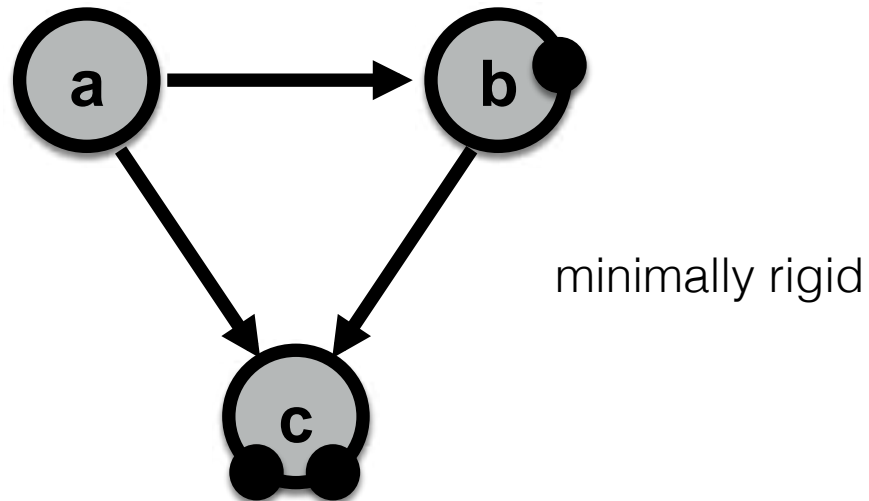
2) Do a depth-first search to recover pebbles

3) Revert the edge and bring the pebble back to the node

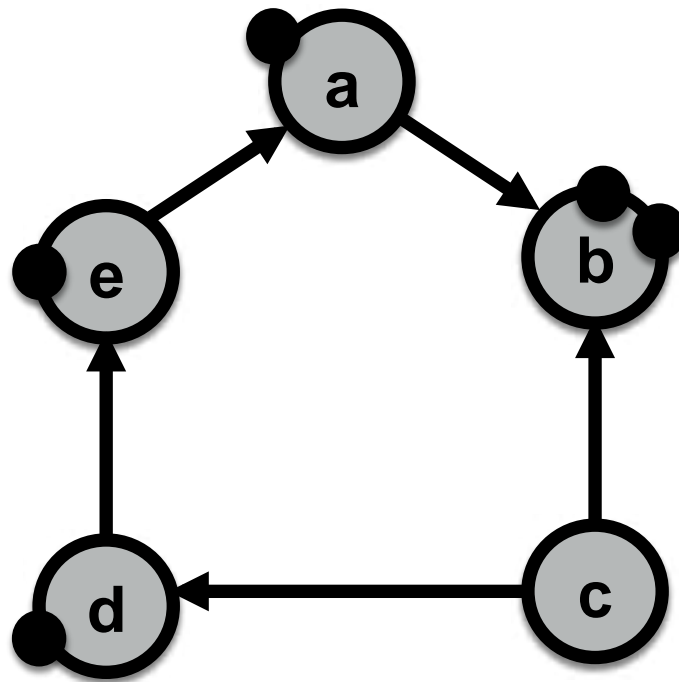


# 2D Pebble Game

4) Go back to 1) and Insert a new edge

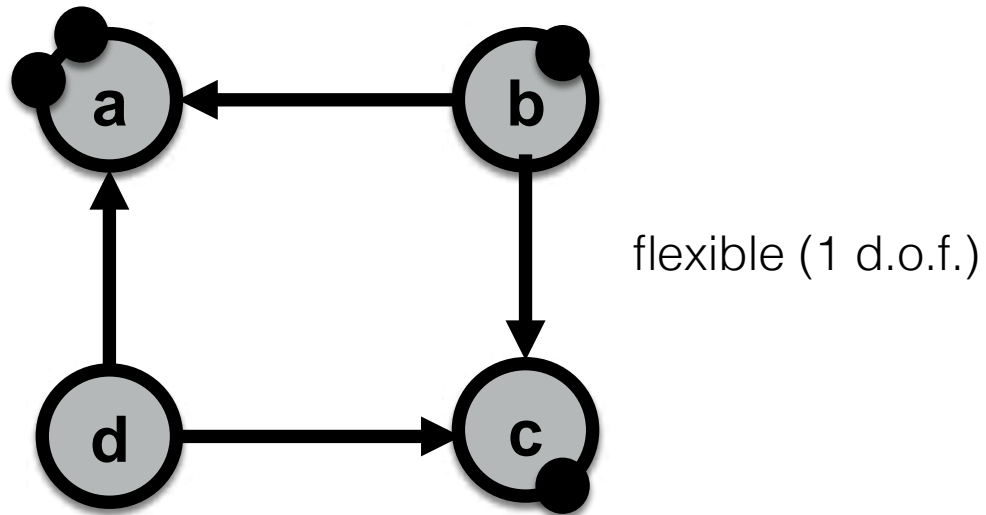


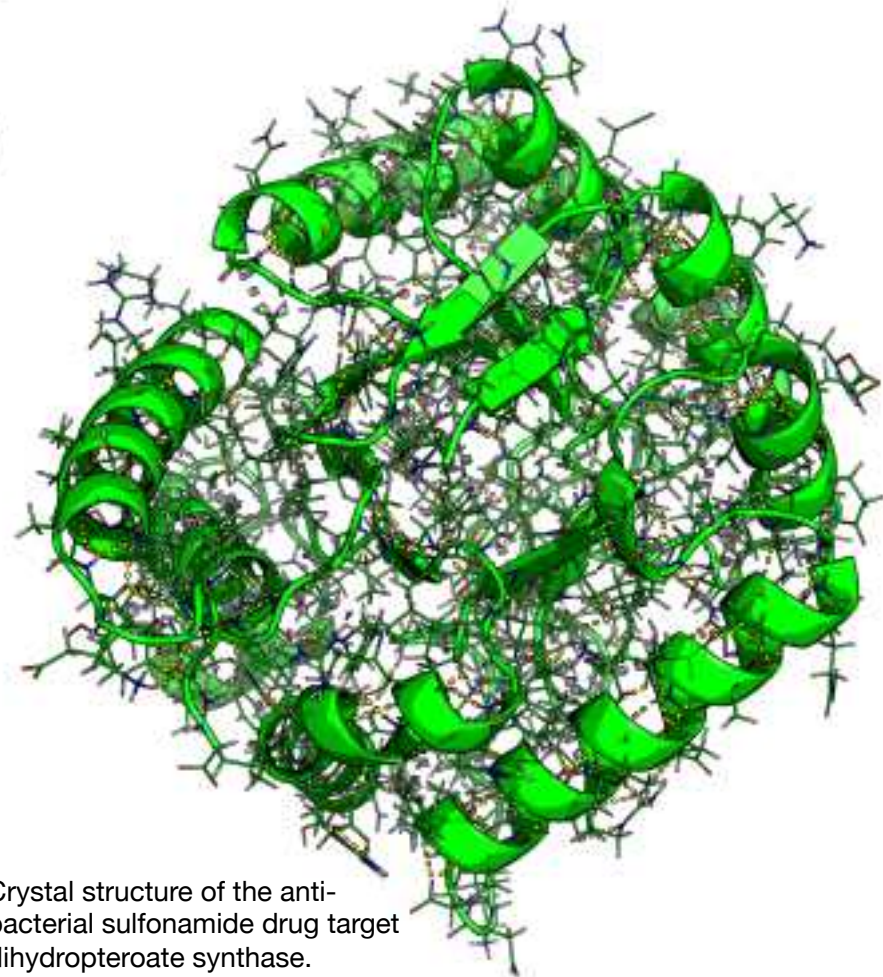
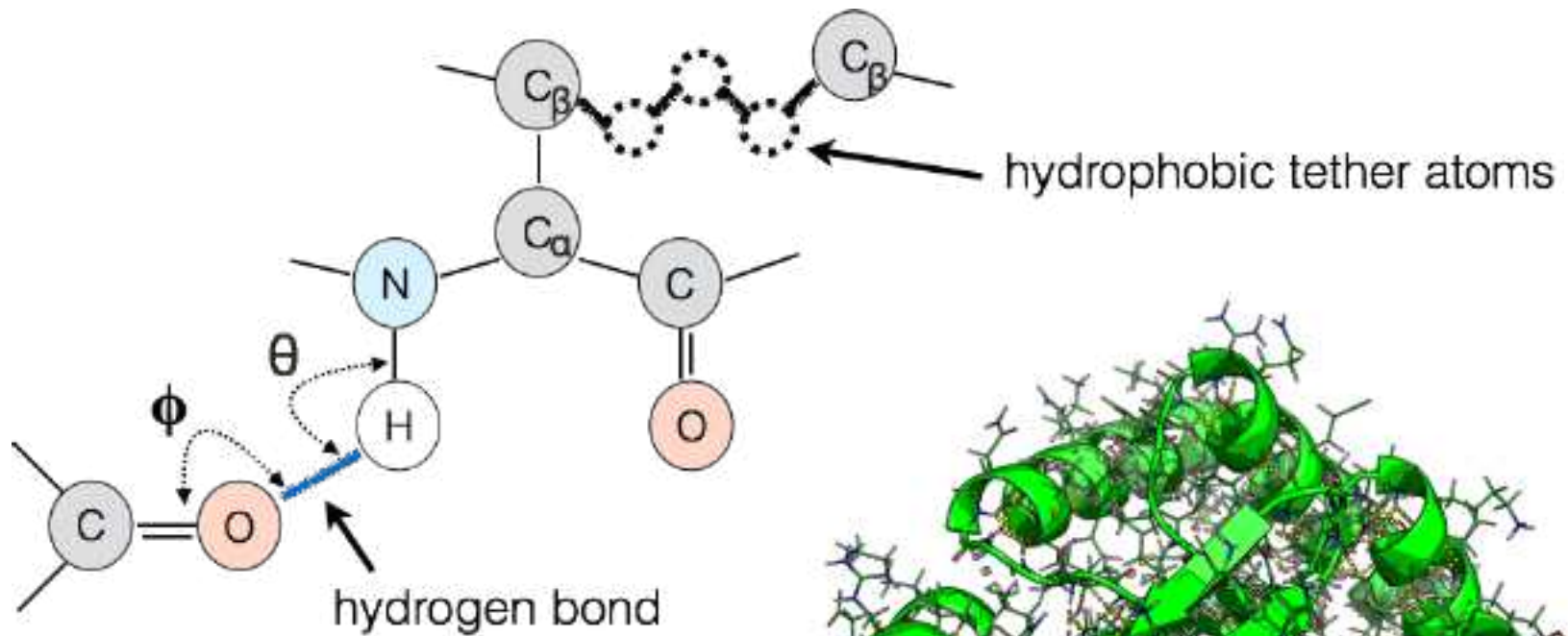
# 2D Pebble Game



flexible (2 d.o.f.)

# 2D Pebble Game





Crystal structure of the anti-bacterial sulfonamide drug target dihydropteroate synthase. (PDB code: 1ajz)

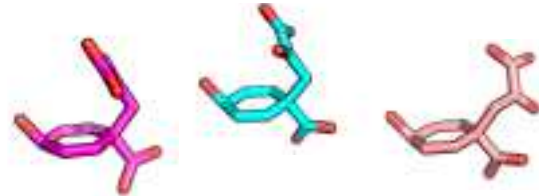
# Selecting the best ligand binding pose with ProFlex



Take crystal pose



Generate low-energy conformations



Dock low-energy conformations

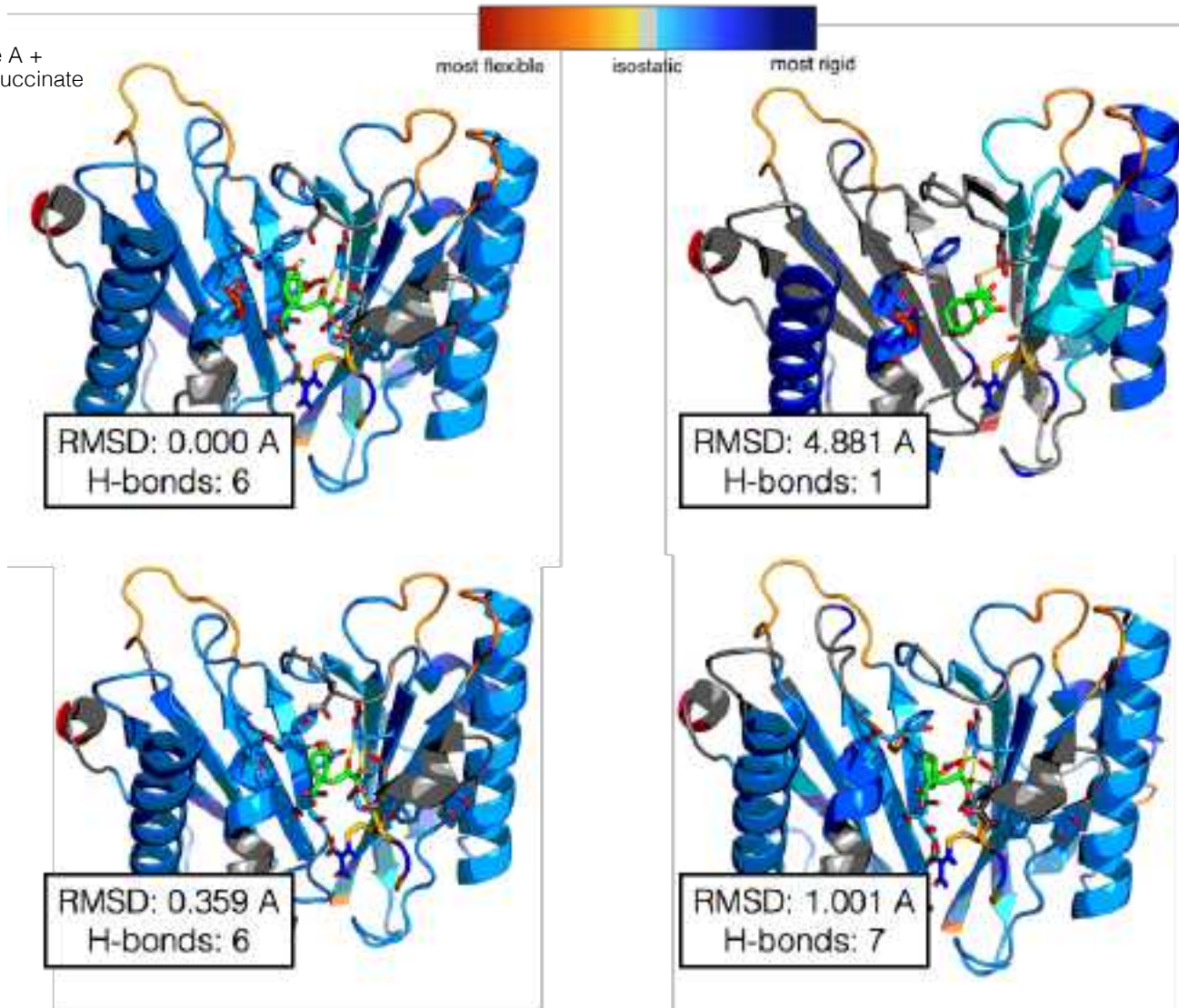


Score docked complexes

Compare best-scoring pose to crystal

# Protein Flexibility Changes in Docking Poses

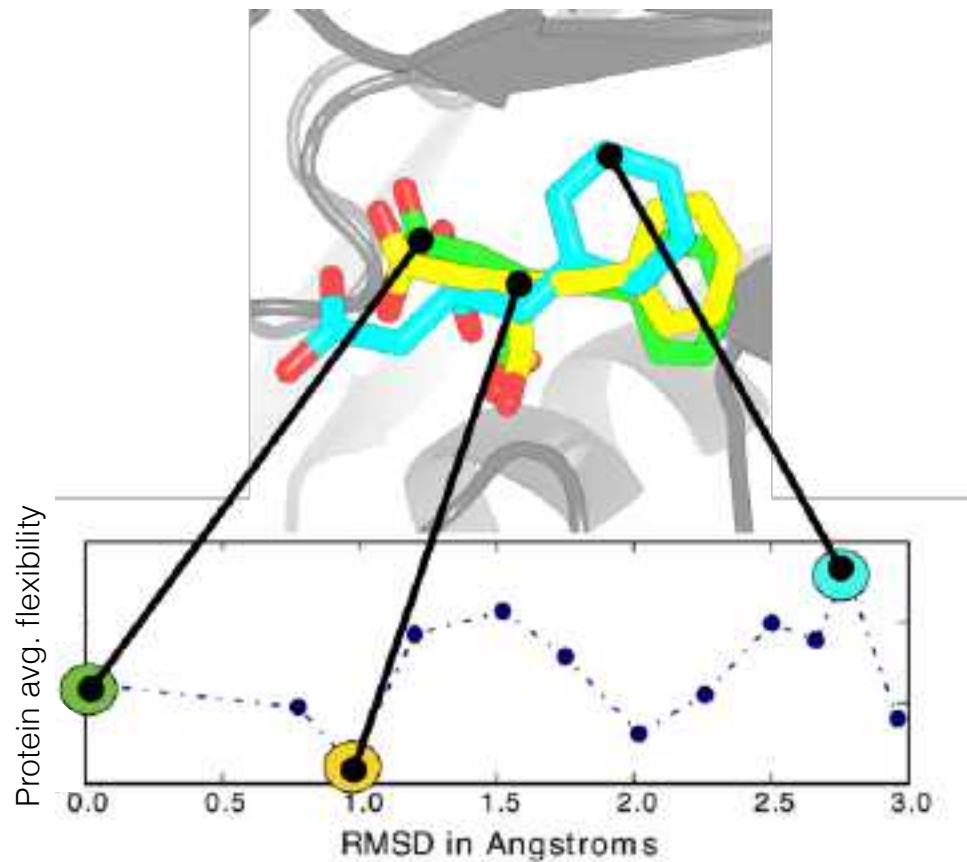
Carboxypeptidase A +  
inhibitor L-benzylsuccinate  
(PDB code: 1cbx)

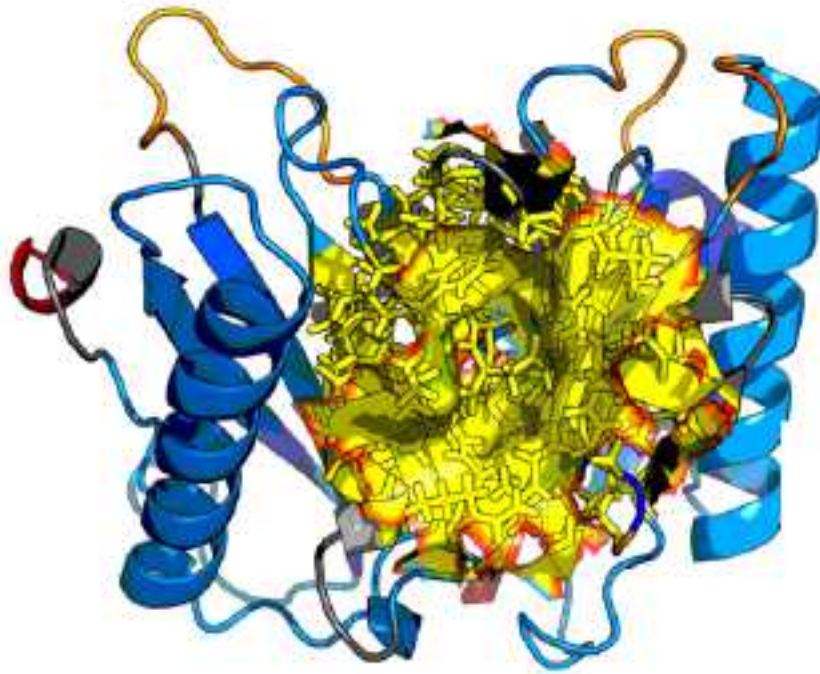


“least rigid”  
protein

“most rigid”  
protein

# Protein Flexibility Changes in Docking Poses





## SiteInterlock-Score

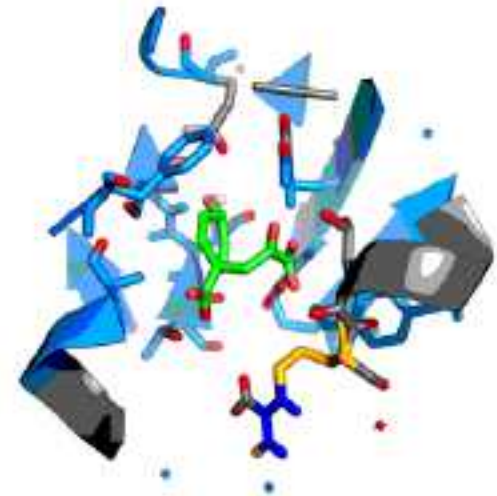
$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x_p - \mu_p}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_p} \sum_{i=1}^{n_p} (x_i - \mu_p)^2}} + \frac{x_l - \mu_l}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_l} \sum_{i=1}^{n_l} (x_i - \mu_l)^2}} \right)$$

$n_p$  : Protein atoms within 9 Å of a ligand's heavy atom.

$n_l$  : Ligand's heavy atoms.

$x$  : Average flexibility of a docking pose.

$\mu$  : Average flexibility of all docking poses for one case.



Extract ligand from crystal structure

Generate low-energy conformations (OMEGA2<sup>1</sup>)

Sample docking poses in flexible binding site (SLIDE<sup>2</sup>)

Determine parameters of stable ligand-free protein structure (HETHER)

Analyze rigidity of docked Poses (PROFLEX)

Extract binding pocket and rank poses (SiteInterlock-Score)

[1] P. C. D. Hawkins, A. G. Skillman, G. L. Warren, B. A. Ellingson, and M. T. Stahl. Conformer generation with omega: algorithm and validation using high quality structures from the protein databank and cambridge structural database. *J Chem Inf Model*, 50(4):572–84, Apr 2010.

[2] M. I. Zavodszky, P. C. Sanschagrín, L. A. Kuhn, and R. S. Korde. Distilling the essential features of a protein surface for improving protein-ligand docking, scoring, and virtual screening. *Journal of computer-aided molecular design*, 16(12):883–902, 2002.



1a9x



1amu



1b5e



1bgv



1bx4



1c96



1cbs

19 x Holo



1cbx



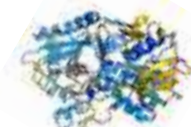
1ccw



1chm



1com



1coy



1cps



1did



1hwr



1rx1



7tim



3ks9



3odu

11 x Apo

(holo ligand \  
apo protein)



10gs / 16gs



1ahb / 1ahc



1aj2 / 1ajz



1gmr / 1gmq



1kel / 1kem



1nsc / 1nsb



1swd / 1swa



3tmn / 1tli



1tmt / 1vr1

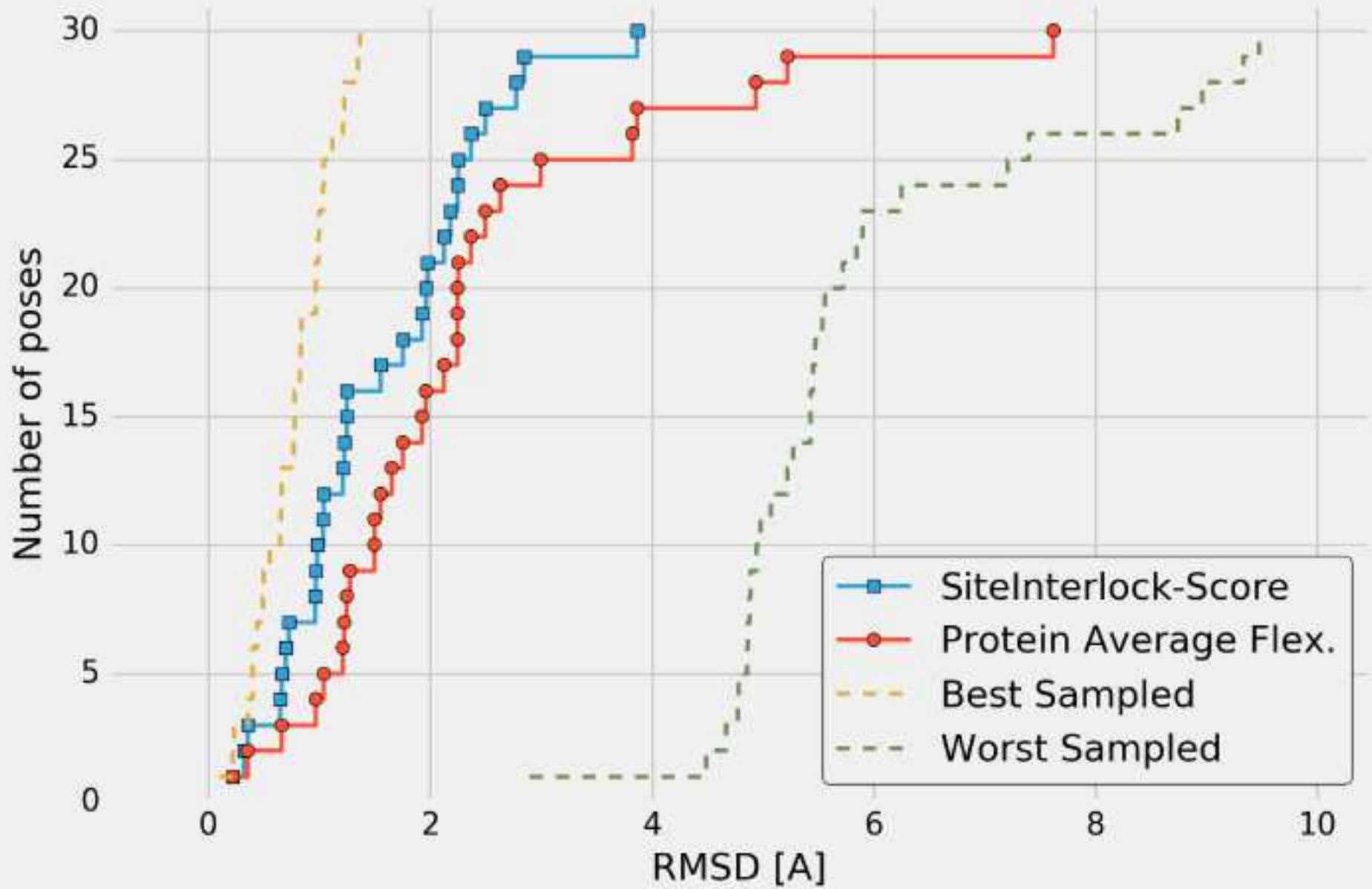


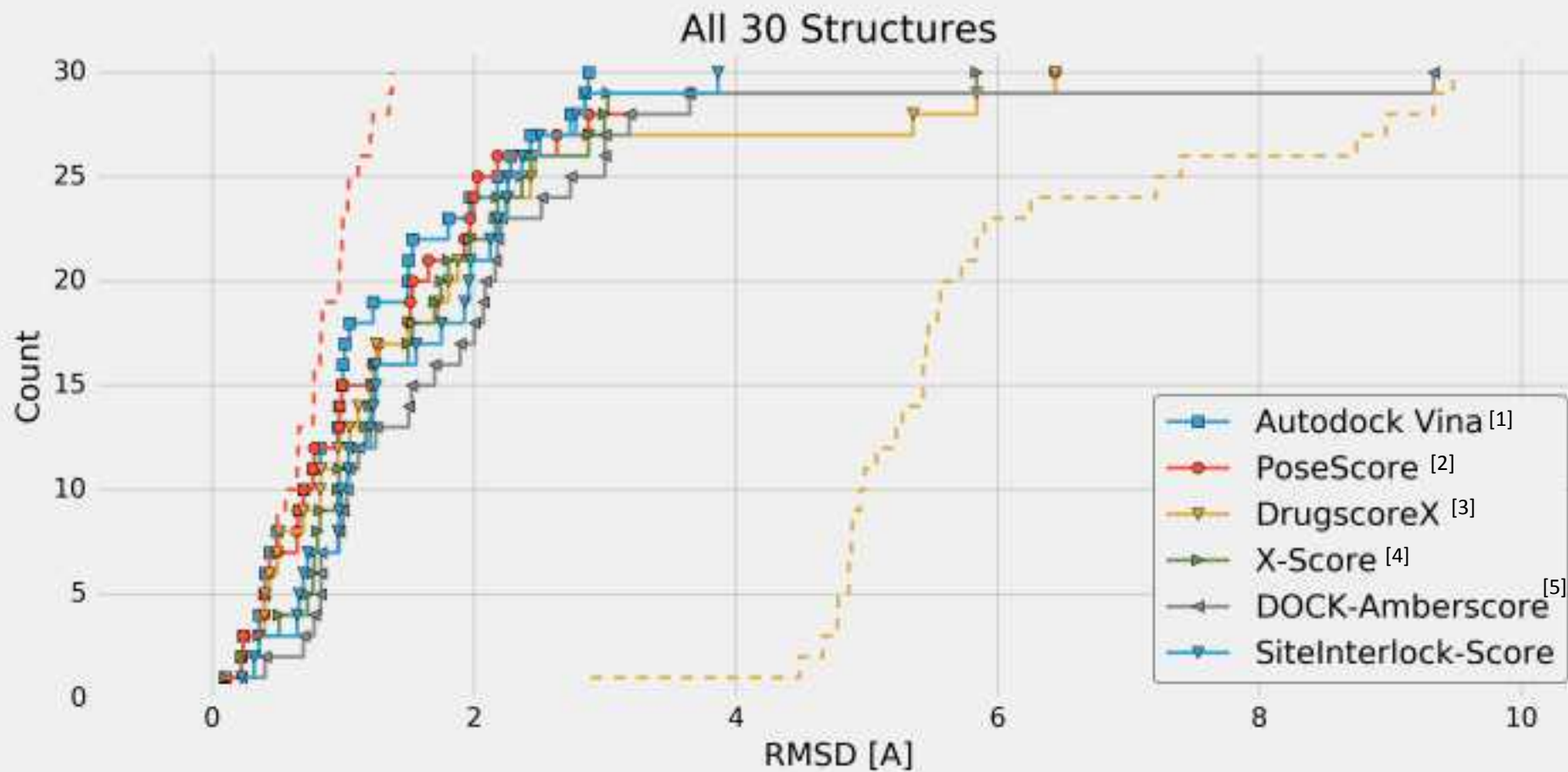
1ydb / 1ydc



5sga / 2sga







[1] Trott, O., & Olson, A. J. (2010). AutoDock Vina: improving the speed and accuracy of docking with a new scoring function, efficient optimization, and multithreading. *Journal of computational chemistry*, 31(2), 455-461.

[2] Fan, H., Schneidman-Duhovny, D., Irwin, J. J., Dong, G., Shoichet, B. K., & Sali, A. (2011). Statistical potential for modeling and ranking of protein–ligand interactions. *Journal of chemical information and modeling*, 51(12), 3078-3092.

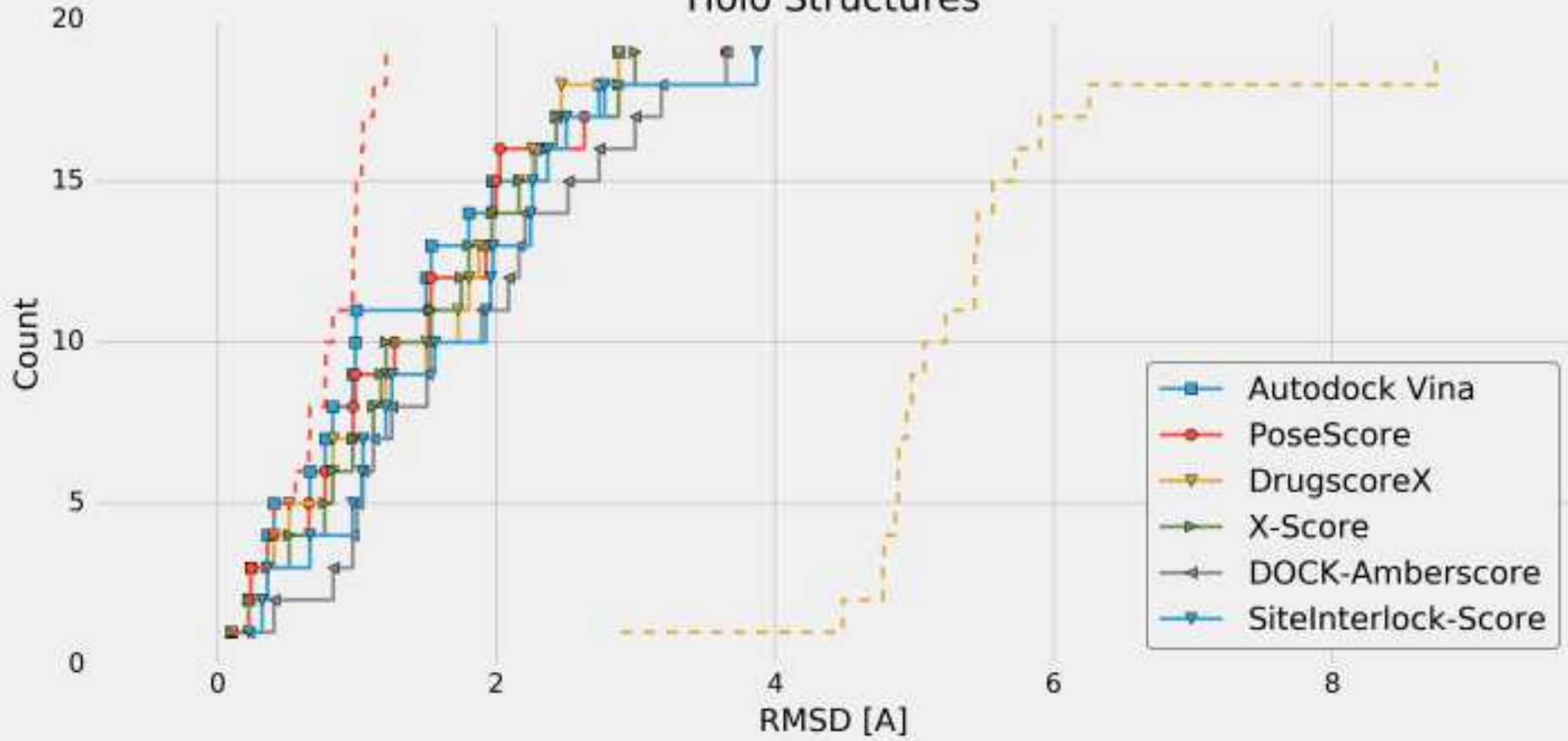
[3] Neudert, G., & Klebe, G. (2011). DSX: a knowledge-based scoring function for the assessment of protein–ligand complexes. *Journal of chemical information and modeling*, 51(10), 2731-2745.

[4] Wang, R., Lai, L., & Wang, S. (2002). Further development and validation of empirical scoring functions for structure-based binding affinity prediction. *Journal of computer-aided molecular design*, 16(1), 11-26.

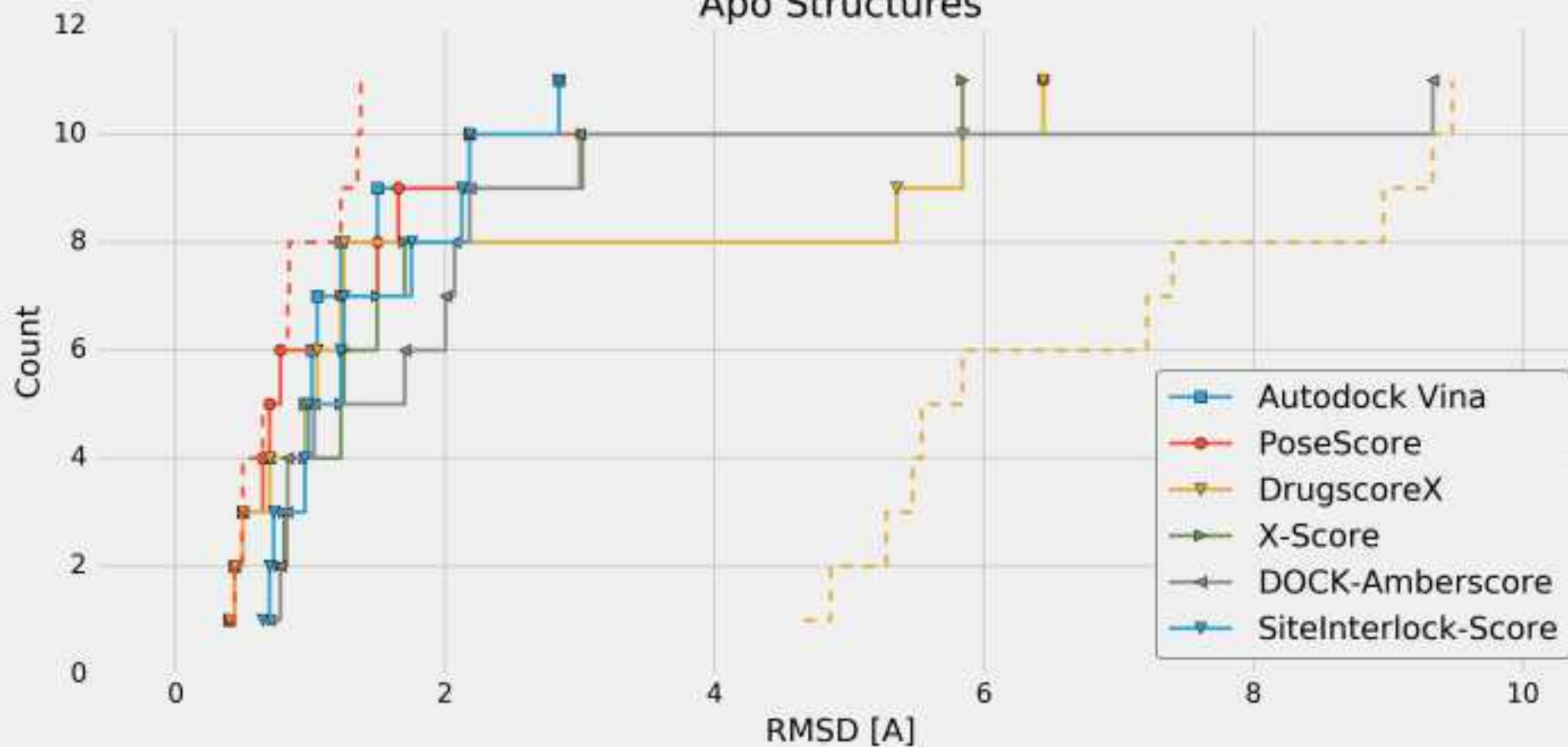
[5] Allen, W. J., Balius, T. E., Mukherjee, S., Brozell, S. R., Moustakas, D. T., Lang, P. T., ... & Rizzo, R. C. (2015). DOCK 6: Impact of new features and current docking performance. *Journal of computational chemistry*, 36(15), 1132-1156.



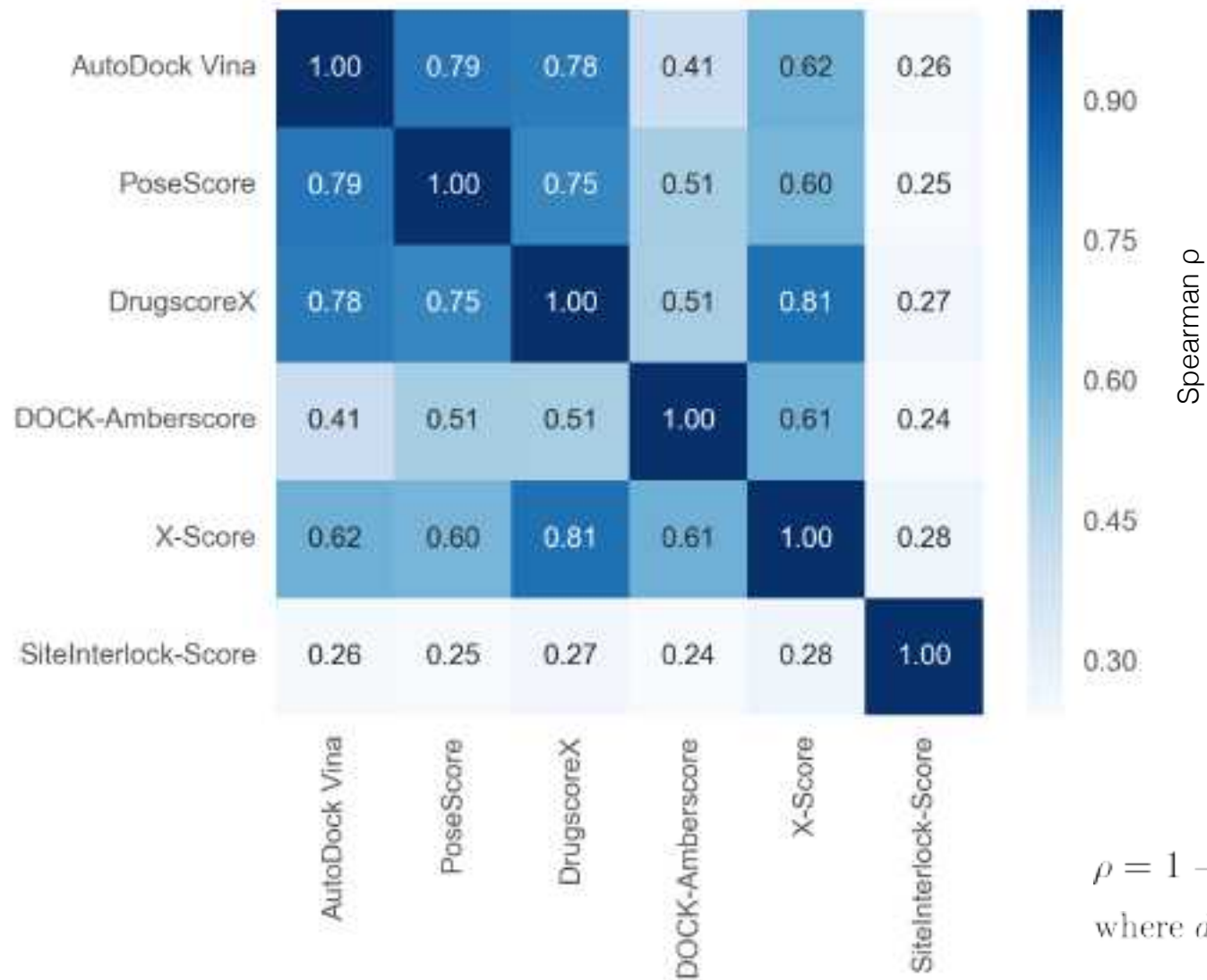
# Holo Structures



### Apo Structures



# A “unique” signal



# Future Directions

# Acknowledgements



## The Kuhn Lab

Dr. Leslie A. Kuhn (Advisor)

Professor in the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology



Joseph Buffington-Bemister

Undergraduate Researcher



Alex Wolf

Undergraduate Researcher