

6.581 / 20.482  
 LECTURE 9: ELECTROSTATIC CONTRIBUTIONS  
 TO BINDING AND DESIGN

NOTE: Prof. White will finish his previous lecture in the next lecture.

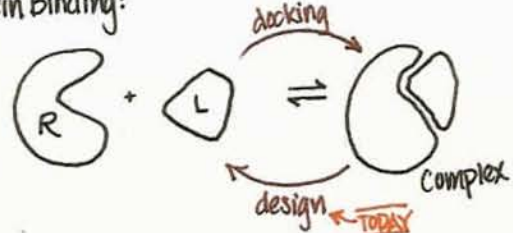
REVIEW:

Molecular Models:  $U(\vec{x}^{3N}) = U_{\text{COVALENT}} + U_{\text{NON-COVALENT}}$

Protein Folding:



Protein Binding:



Simulation & Energy Evaluation:

- Integrating Eqs of Motion
  - movie
  - response to force
  - statistical mechanical ensemble
- Computing long-range electrostatic energies
  - explicit treatment - numerical approximation to arbitrary accuracy
  - implicit methods - continuum ideas

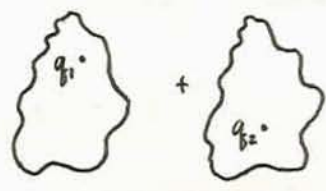
Linearized PB Eqn:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot [\epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{\nabla} \psi(\vec{r})] - \kappa^2 \psi(\vec{r}) = -4\pi \rho(\vec{r})$$

Linear  $\Leftrightarrow$  Superposition

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$f(ax) = a \cdot f(x)$$



$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{\nabla} \psi_1(\vec{r}) - \kappa^2 \psi_1(\vec{r}) = -4\pi \rho_1(\vec{r})$$

$$+ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{\nabla} \psi_2(\vec{r}) - \kappa^2 \psi_2(\vec{r}) = -4\pi \rho_2(\vec{r})$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{\nabla} [\psi_1(\vec{r}) + \psi_2(\vec{r})] - \kappa^2 [\psi_1(\vec{r}) + \psi_2(\vec{r})] = -4\pi [\rho_1(\vec{r}) + \rho_2(\vec{r})]$$

Free Energy:

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \int \rho(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N q_i \psi_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [q_1, q_2, \dots, q_N] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$\psi_i = \psi_i$  due to  $q_i + \dots + q_i$  due to  $q_i$



$$G = \frac{1}{2} \vec{q}^T M \vec{q} = \vec{q}^T M \vec{q}$$

$$\Rightarrow G = \vec{q}^T M \vec{q}$$

where  $M = \frac{1}{2} M'$

Symmetric due to reciprocity



$$\Delta G_{\text{binding}}^{\text{elec}} = G_{\text{bound}} - G_{\text{unbound}}$$

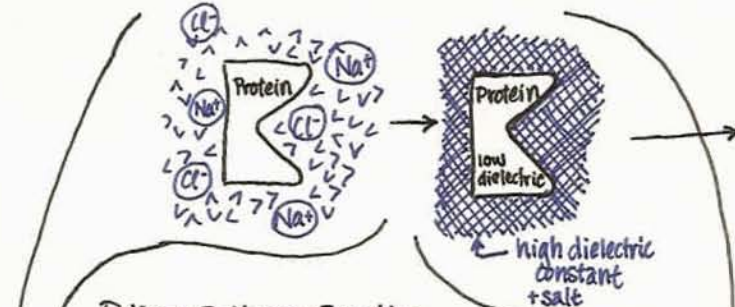
$$= \vec{q}^T M^{\text{bound}} \vec{q} - \vec{q}^T M^{\text{unbound}} \vec{q} = \vec{q}^T (\Delta M) \vec{q}$$



ligand-ligand interactions  
 receptor-receptor interactions

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G_{\text{binding}}^{\text{elec}} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{q}_L \\ \vec{q}_R \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} L_{LL} + C_{LR} \\ C_{RL} + R_{RR} \end{bmatrix} = \vec{q}_L^T L_{LL} \vec{q}_L + \vec{q}_L^T C_{LR} \vec{q}_R + \vec{q}_R^T C_{RL} \vec{q}_L + \vec{q}_R^T R_{RR} \vec{q}_R$$

$$= \vec{q}_L^T L_{LL} \vec{q}_L + 2\vec{q}_L^T C_{LR} \vec{q}_R + \vec{q}_R^T R_{RR} \vec{q}_R$$



Poisson-Boltzmann Equation

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot [\epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{\nabla} \psi(\vec{r})] - \kappa^2 \sinh(\psi(\vec{r})) = -4\pi \rho(\vec{r})$$

non-linear

ionic strength  $\kappa=0$  for no salt

$-\kappa^2 \psi(\vec{r})$  (linearized)

Linearized Poisson-Boltzmann Eqn:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot [\epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{\nabla} \psi(\vec{r})] - \kappa^2 \psi(\vec{r}) = -4\pi \rho(\vec{r})$$

Explicit Solvent

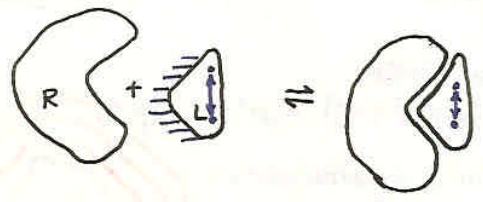
- ⊕ physically more accurate
- ⊕ cheaper to compute a single energy
- ⊖ thermodynamic properties are not expressed in a single frame

Continuum Solvent

- ⊕ mean field properties represented well in single frame
- ⊕ cheaper to compute free energies
- ⊖ less accurate physically

SOLVED BY:

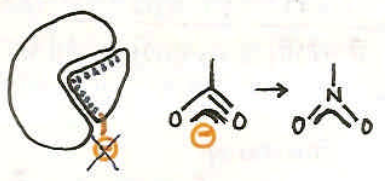
- Finite Difference
- Finite Element
- Boundary Element



$$\Delta G_{\text{binding}}^{\text{elec}} = \underbrace{\vec{q}_L^T L \vec{q}_L}_{\text{ligand desolvation}} + \underbrace{2\vec{q}_L^T C \vec{q}_R}_{\text{interactions recovered}} + \underbrace{\vec{q}_R^T R \vec{q}_R}_{\text{receptor desolvation}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{q}_L} (\Delta G_{\text{binding}}^{\text{elec}}) &= 2L \vec{q}_L + 2C \vec{q}_R = \vec{0} \\ &\Rightarrow L \vec{q}_L = -C \vec{q}_R \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{q}_L^{\text{opt}} = -L^{-1} C \vec{q}_R} \end{aligned}$$

JPhys B 105: 880-888 (2001).  
 chorismate mutase



JACS 125: 5598-9 (2003).  
 10-fold improvement in binding

