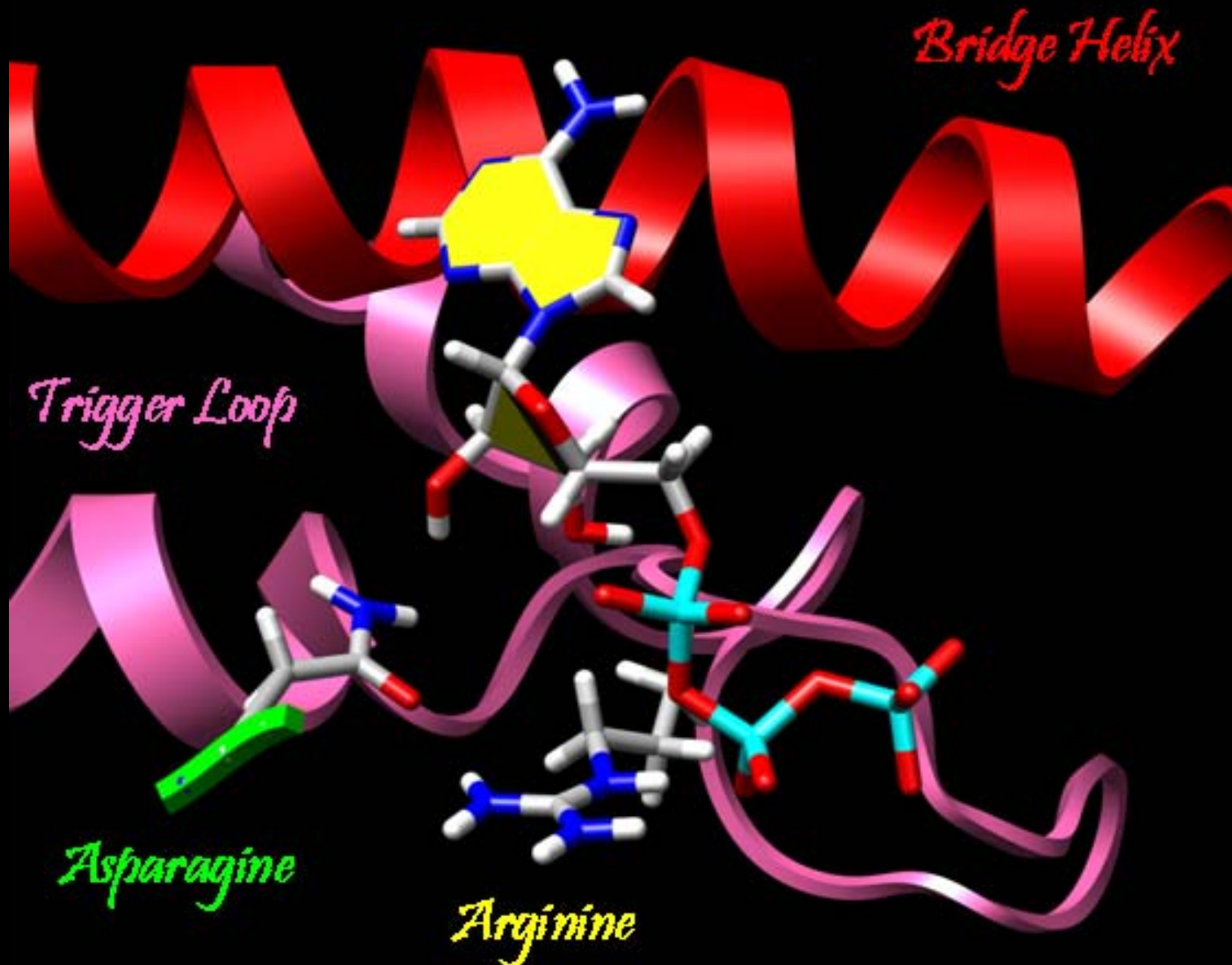
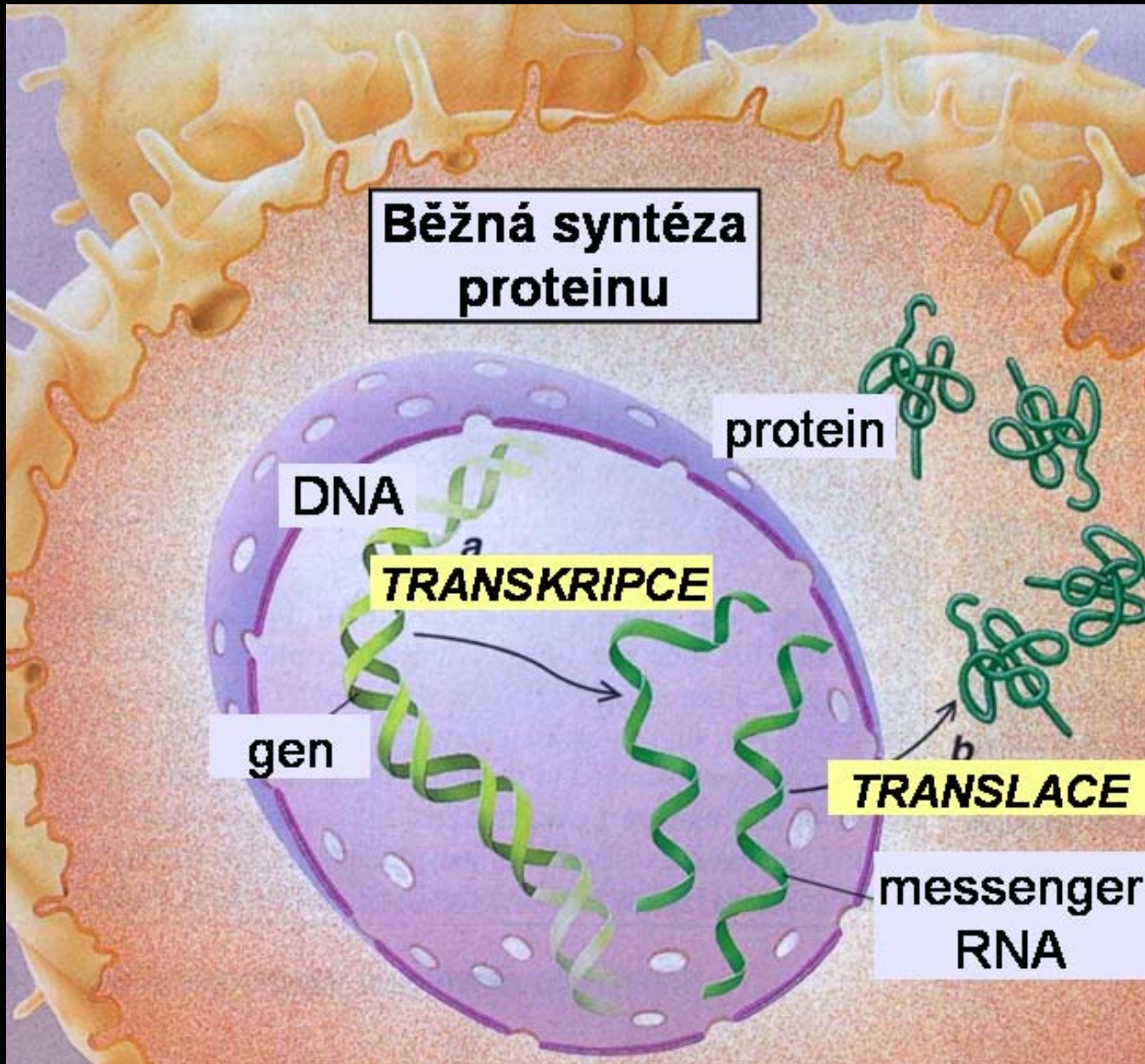


BCM316 Počítačové modelování biomolekul

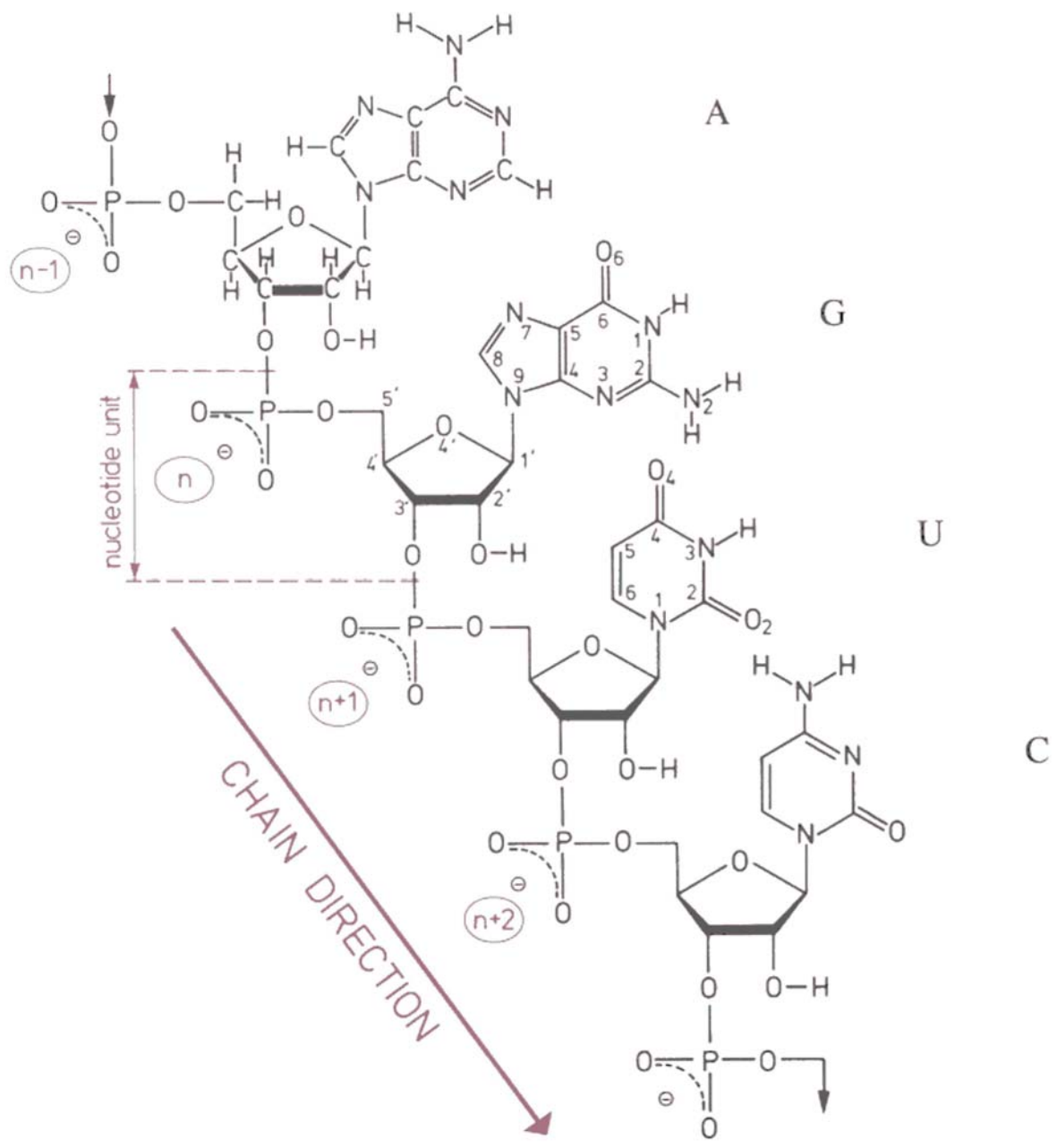
Ivan Barvík (Fyzikální Ústav, MFF UK)

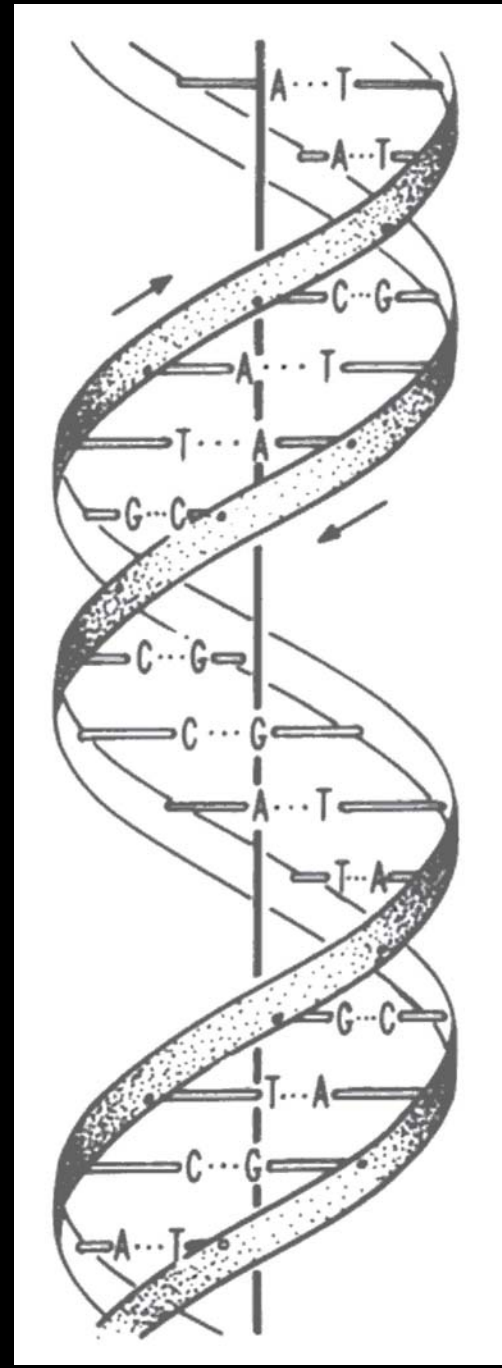
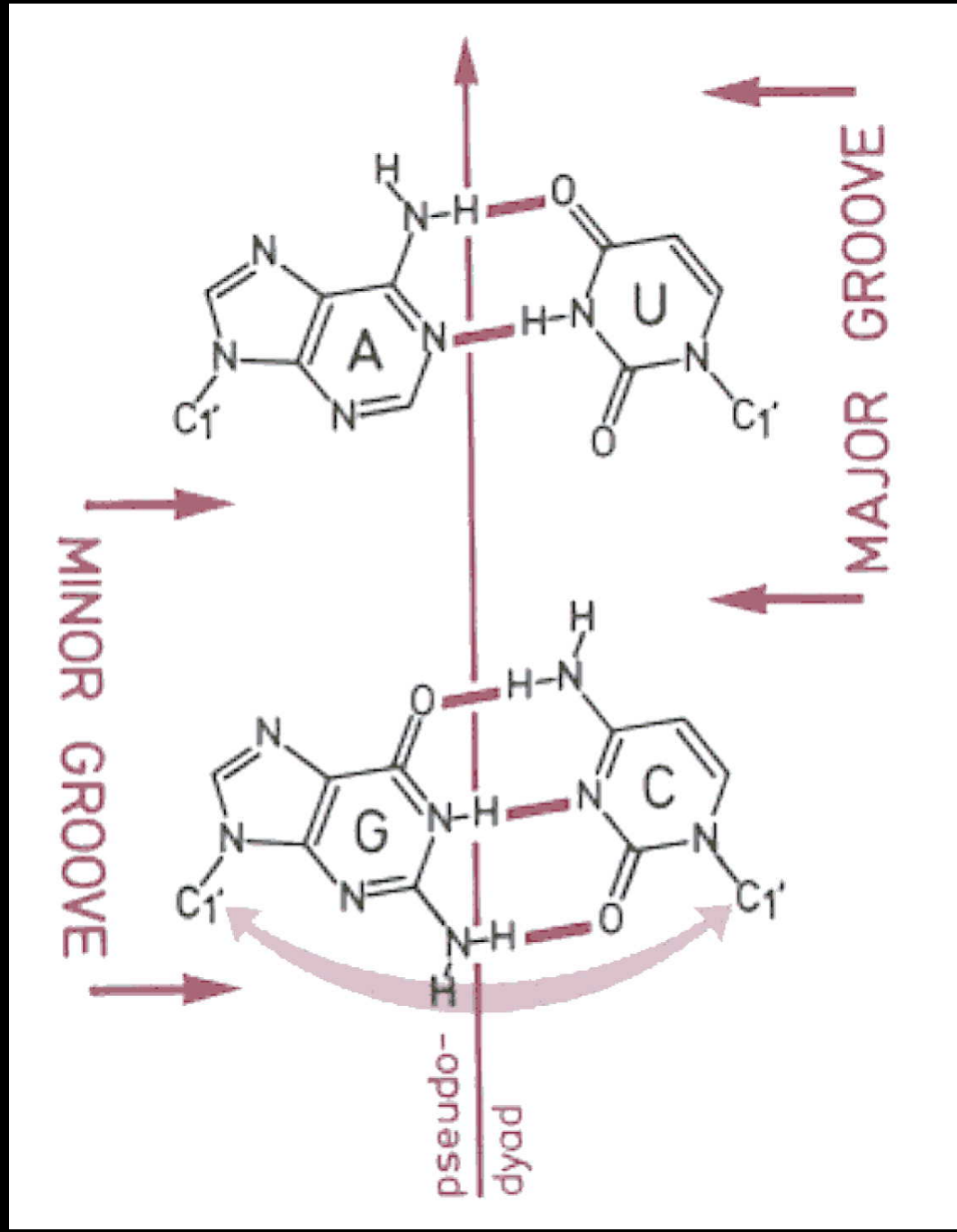


Nukleové kyseliny – Proteiny – Buněčné membrány



Nukleové kyseliny





Cavendishova laboratoř (William Lawrence Bragg  1915 za fyziku + W.H.Bragg)

Linus Pauling – trojšroubovice / Petr Pauling

James D. Watson
Francis Crick



1962



za medicínu a fyziologii



1962



za chemii

Max Perutz
John Kendrew

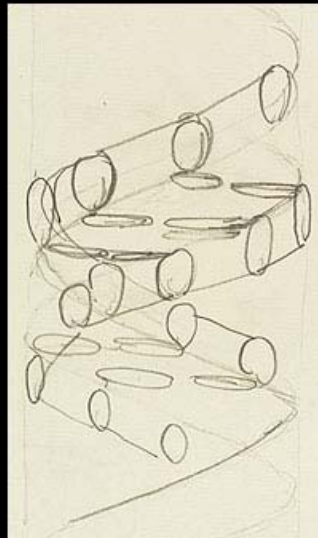
King's College v Londýně

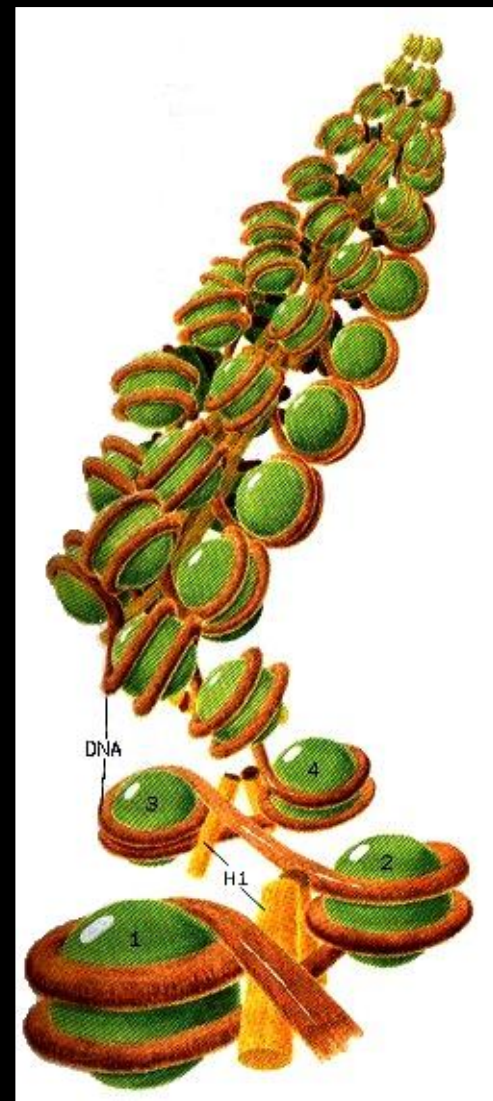
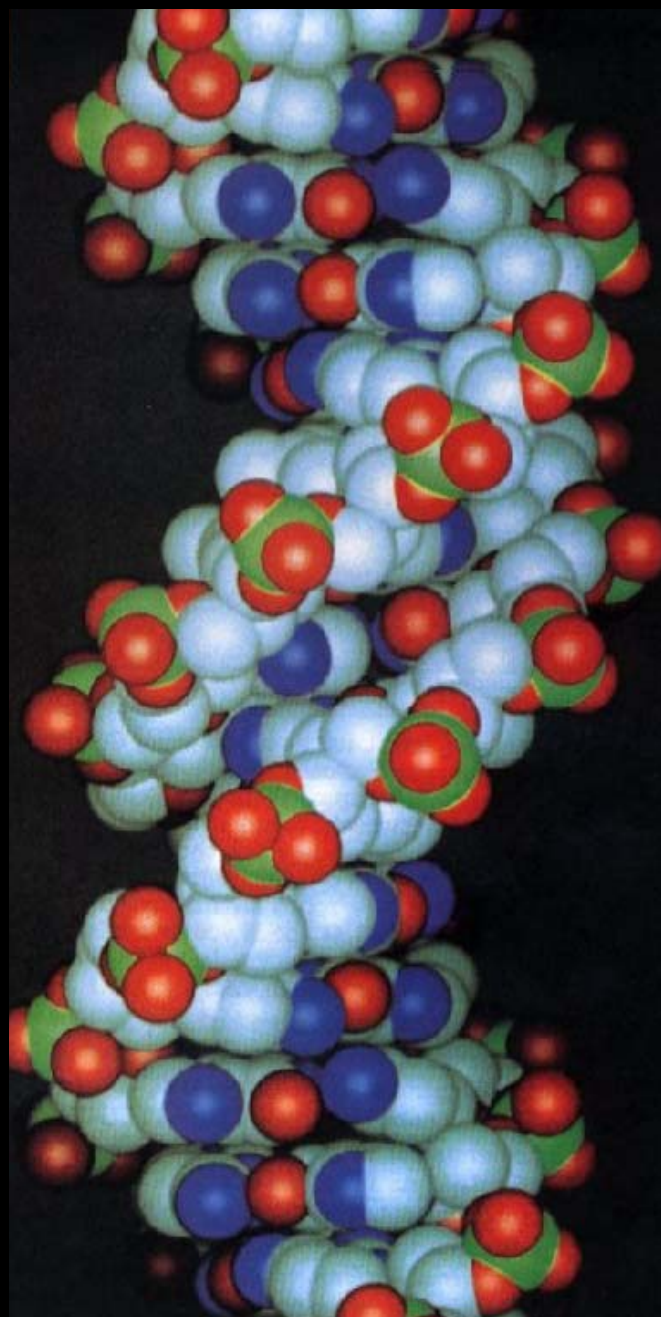
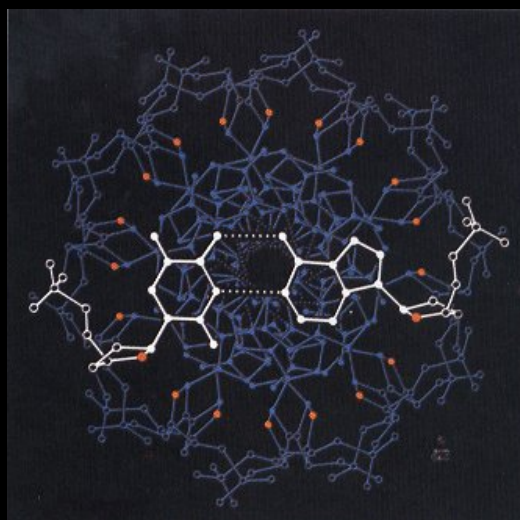
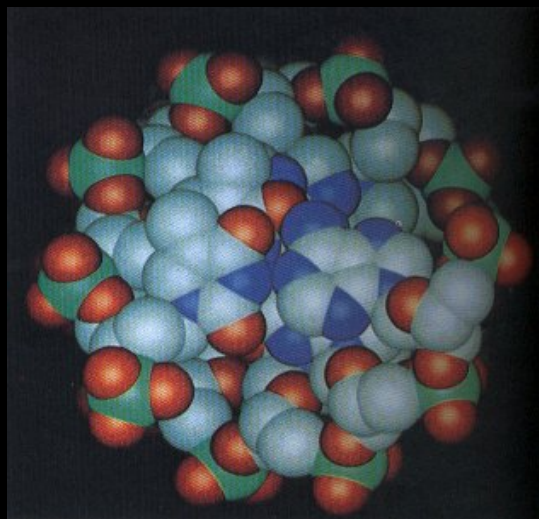
Rosalinda Franklinová
Maurice Wilkins

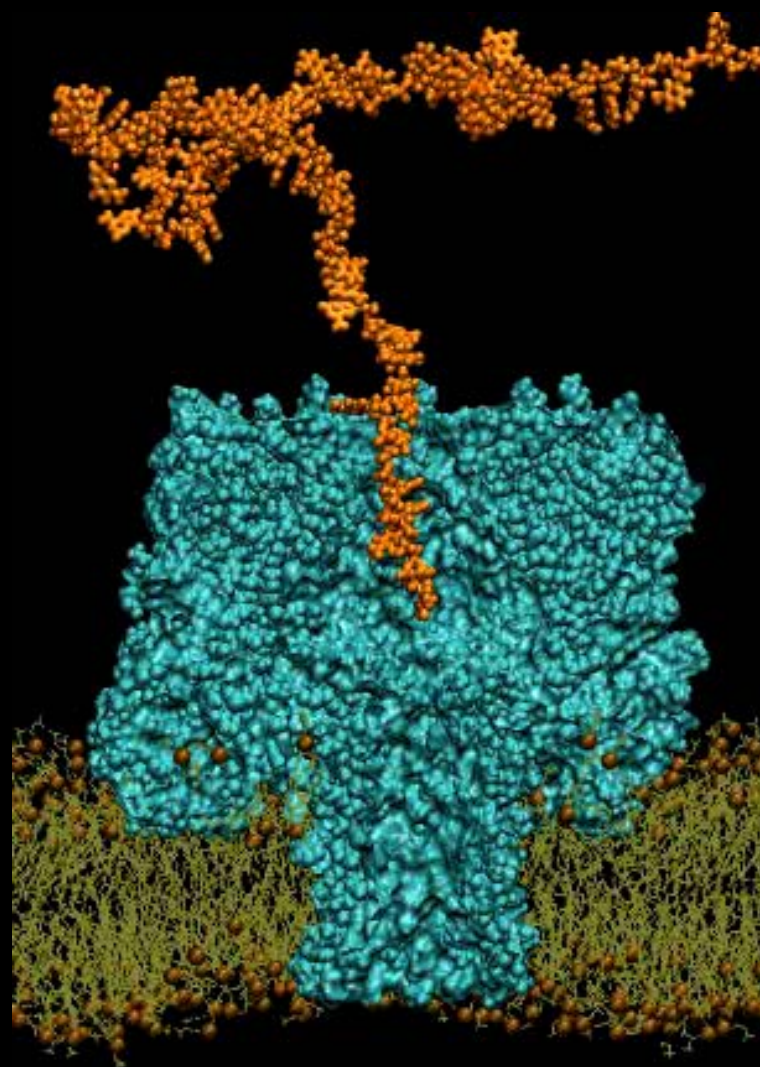
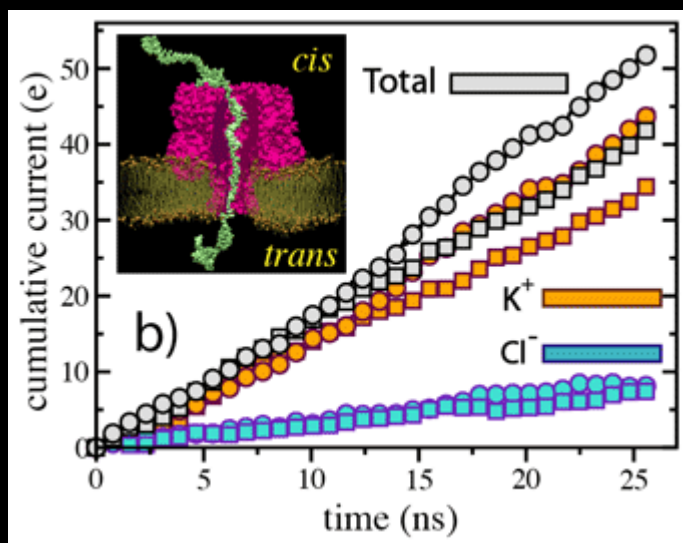
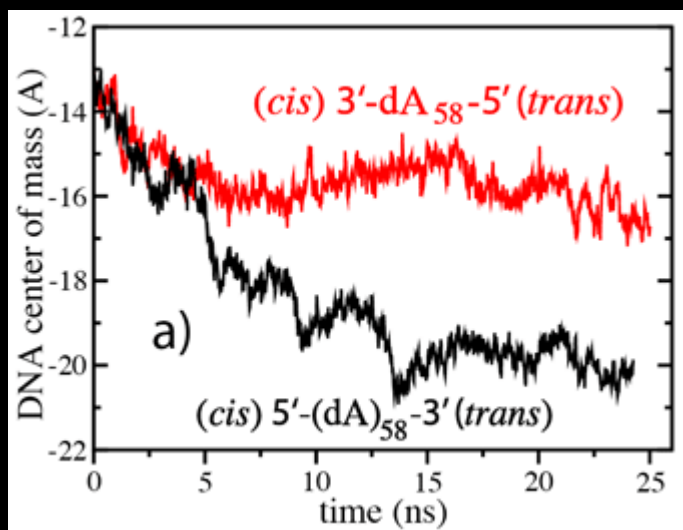


1962

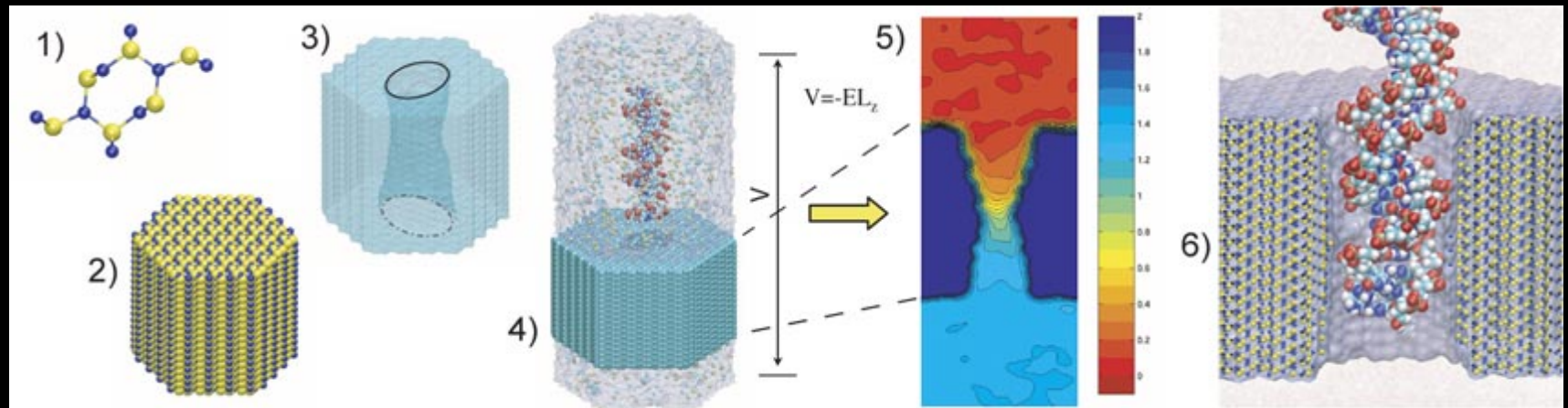
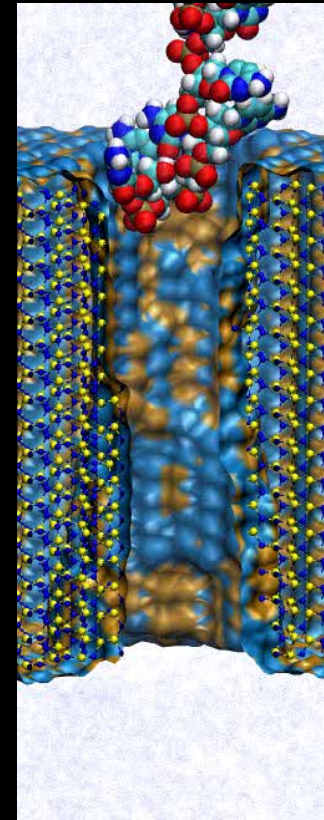
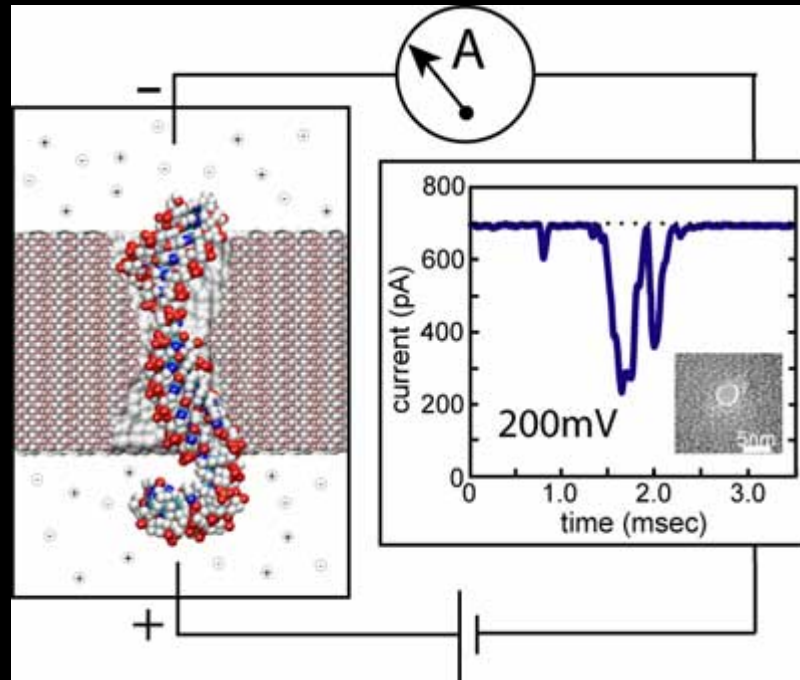
za medicínu a fyziologii

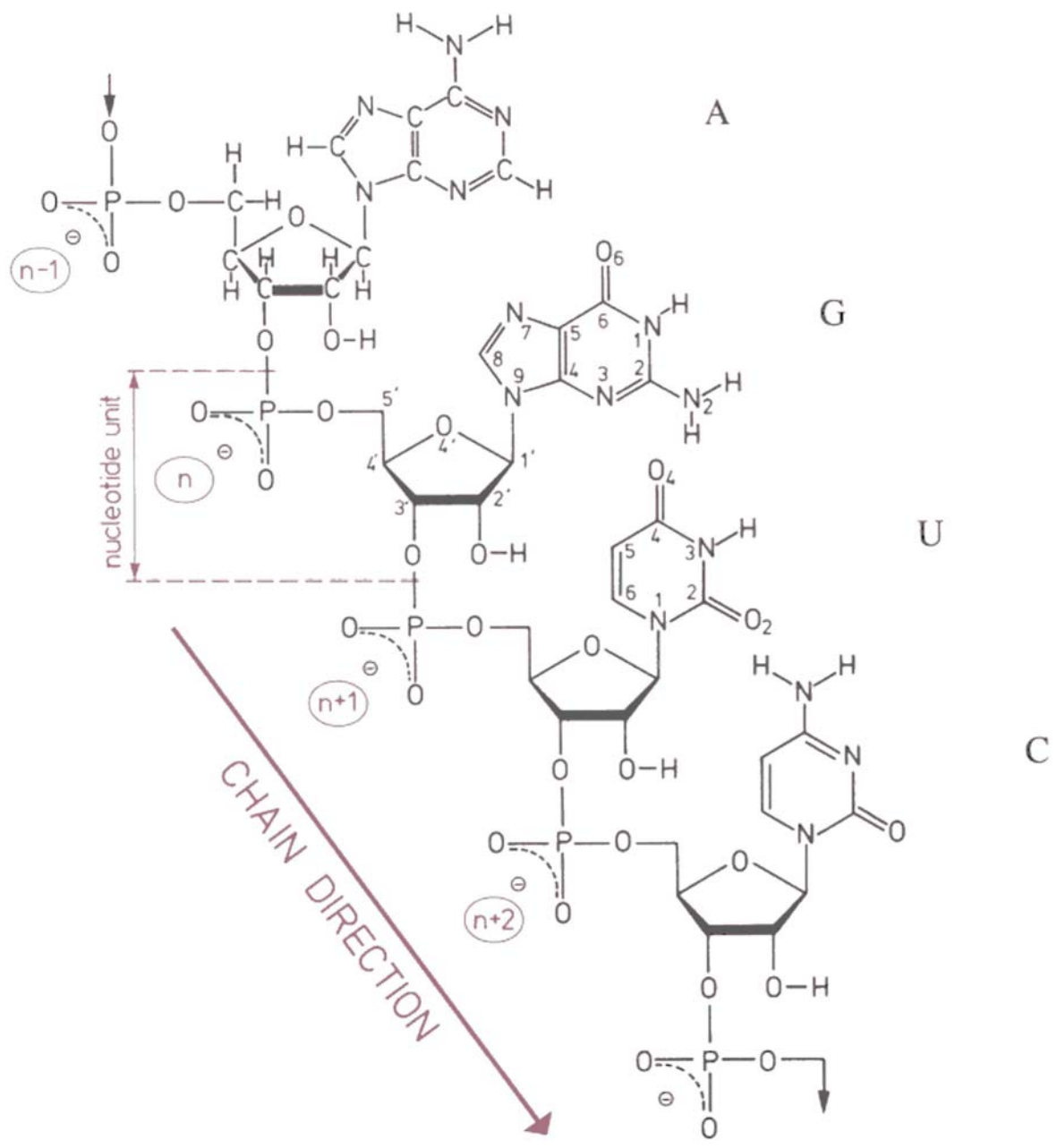




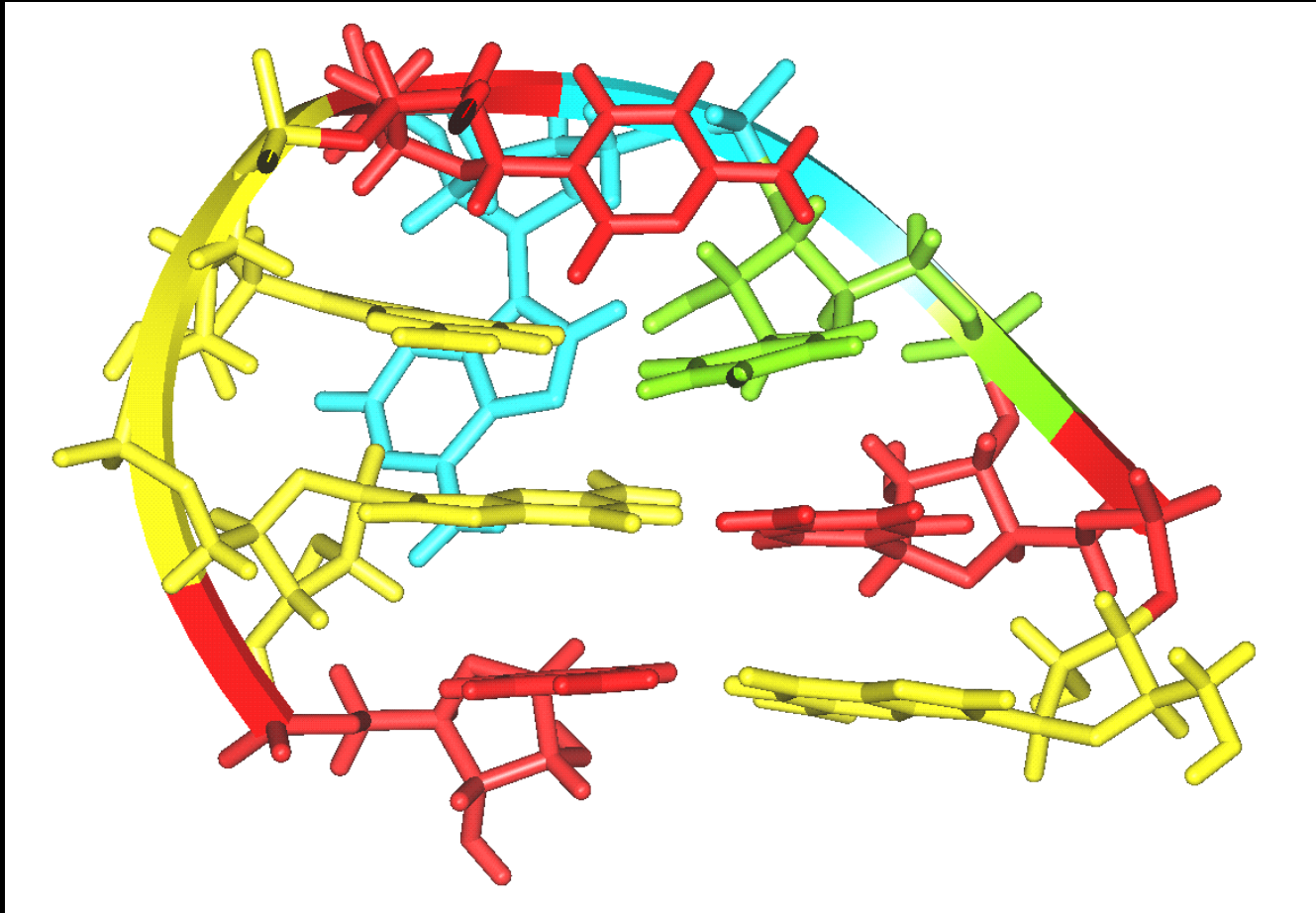


Electric detection of individual DNA molecules with a nanopore

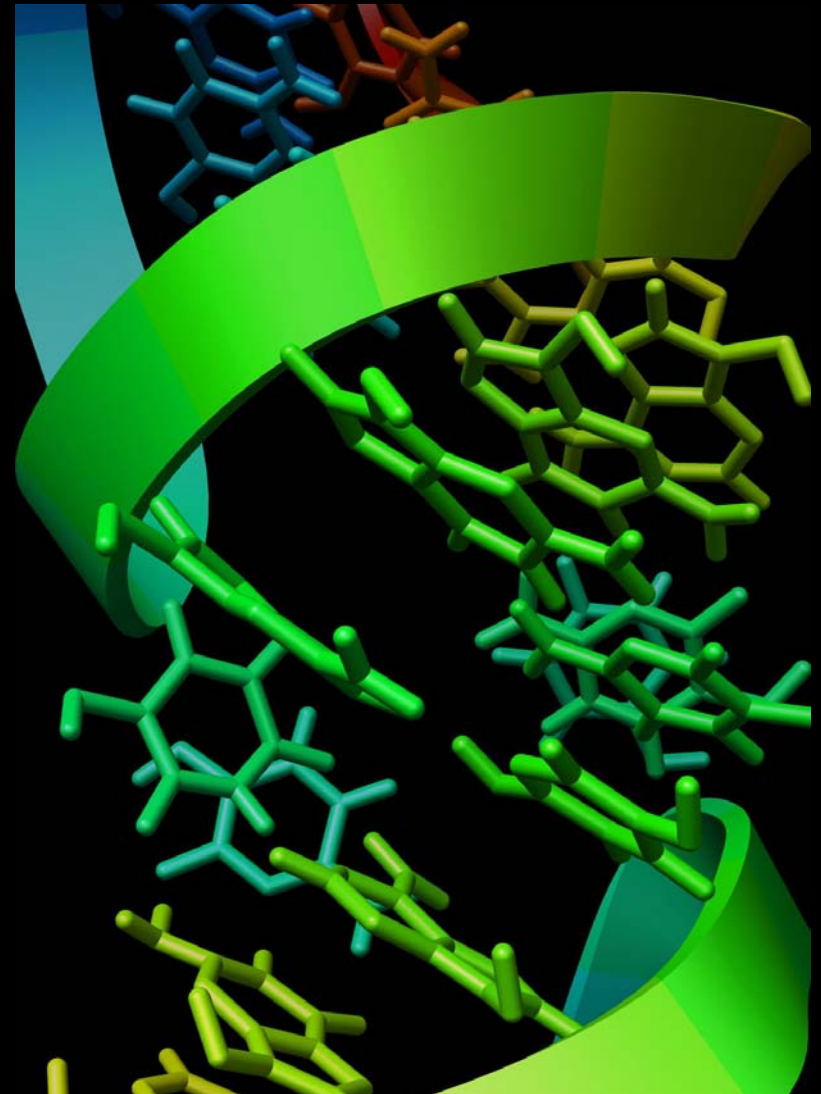
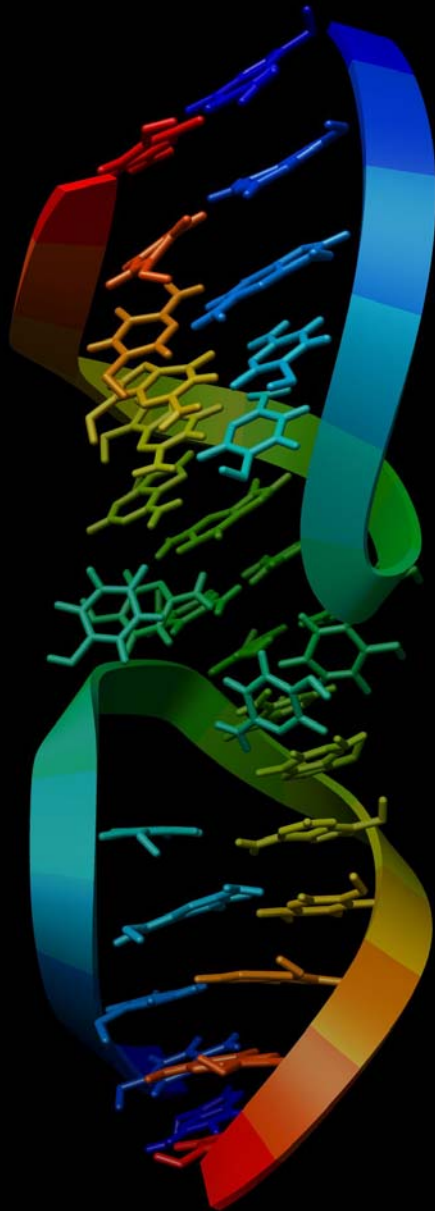




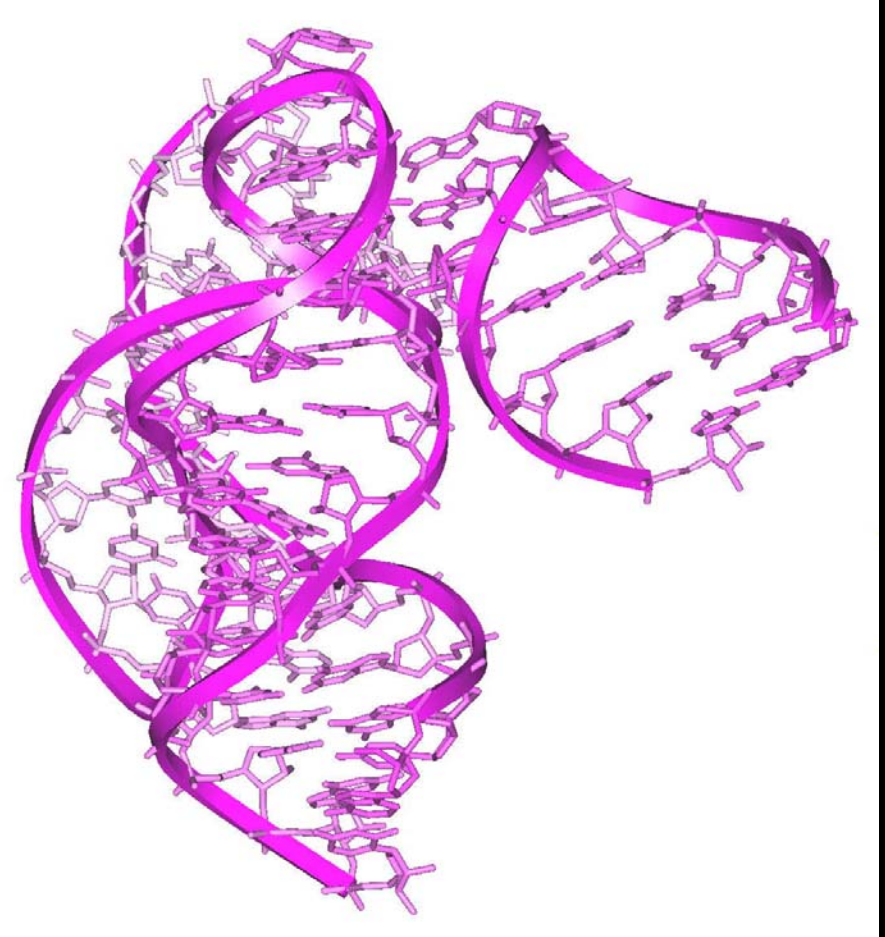
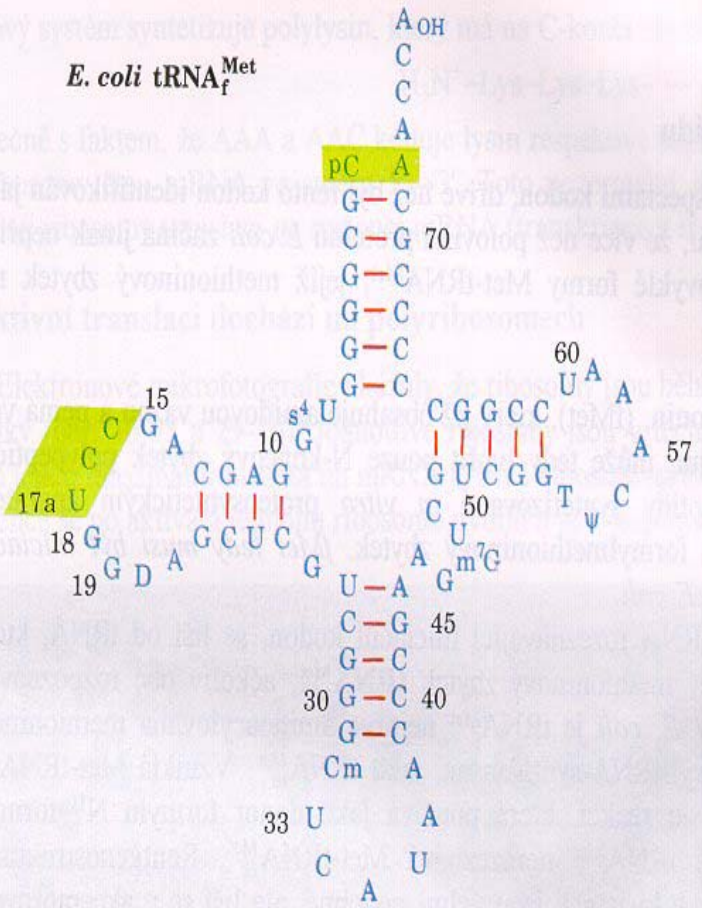
Hairpin loops - Vlášeny

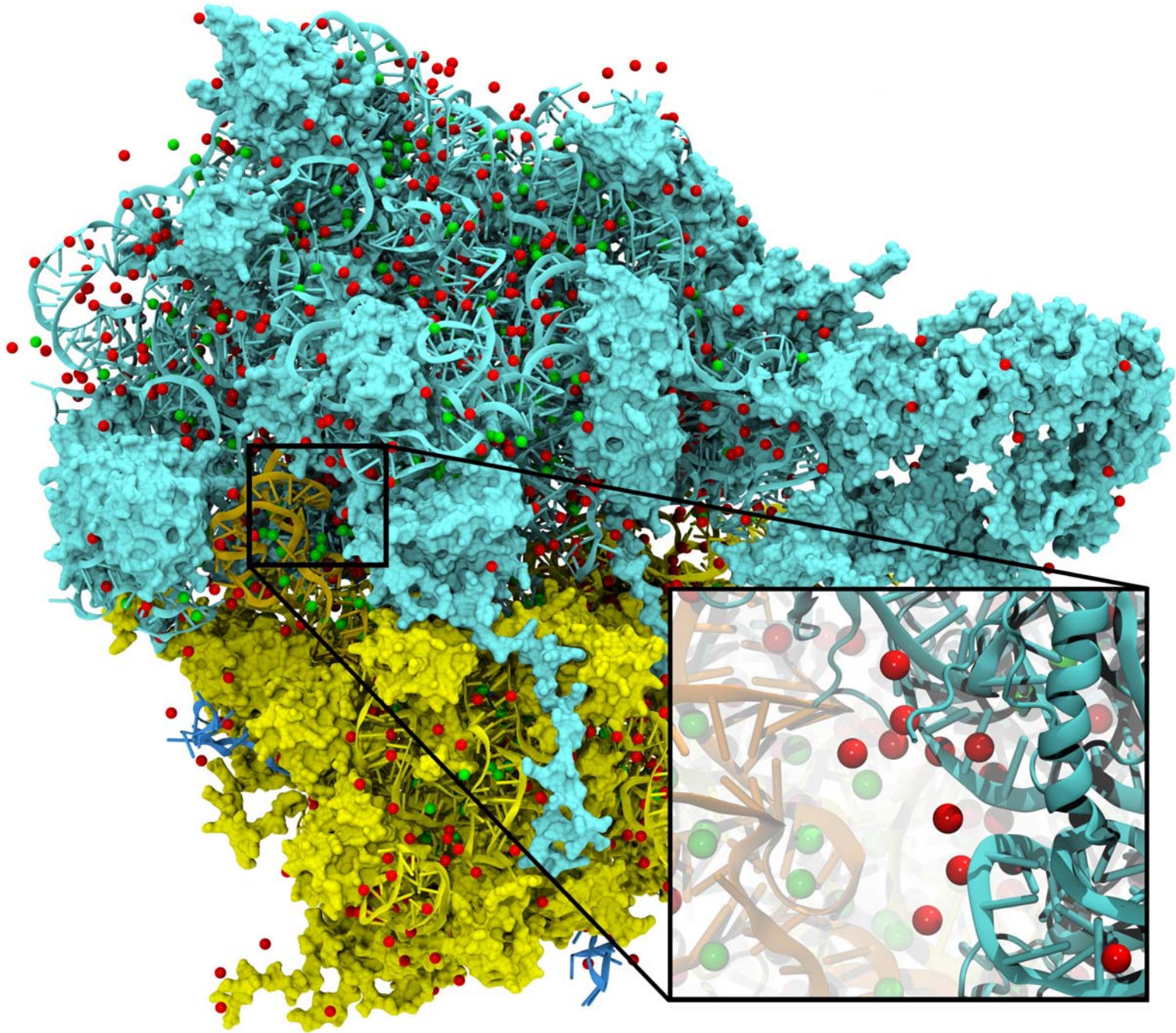


TAR.TAR* kissing complex



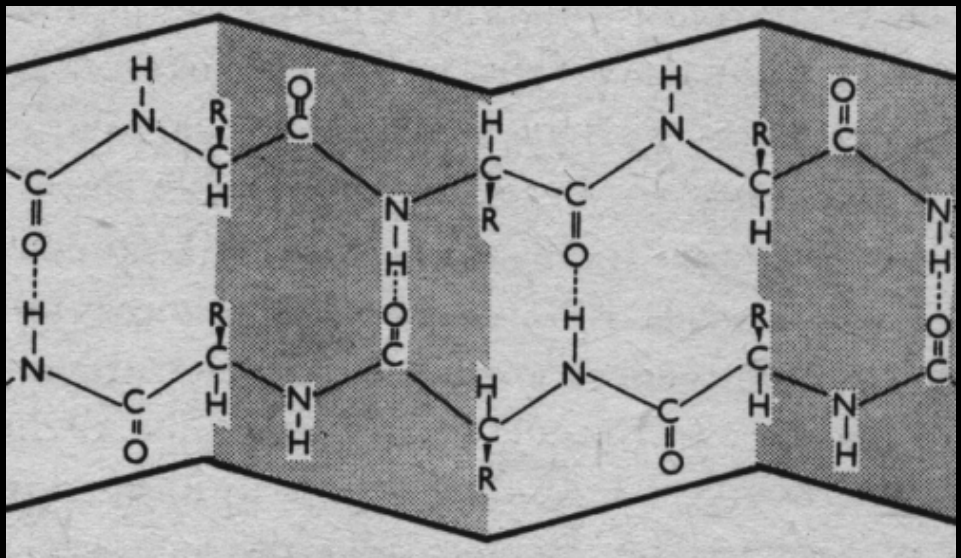
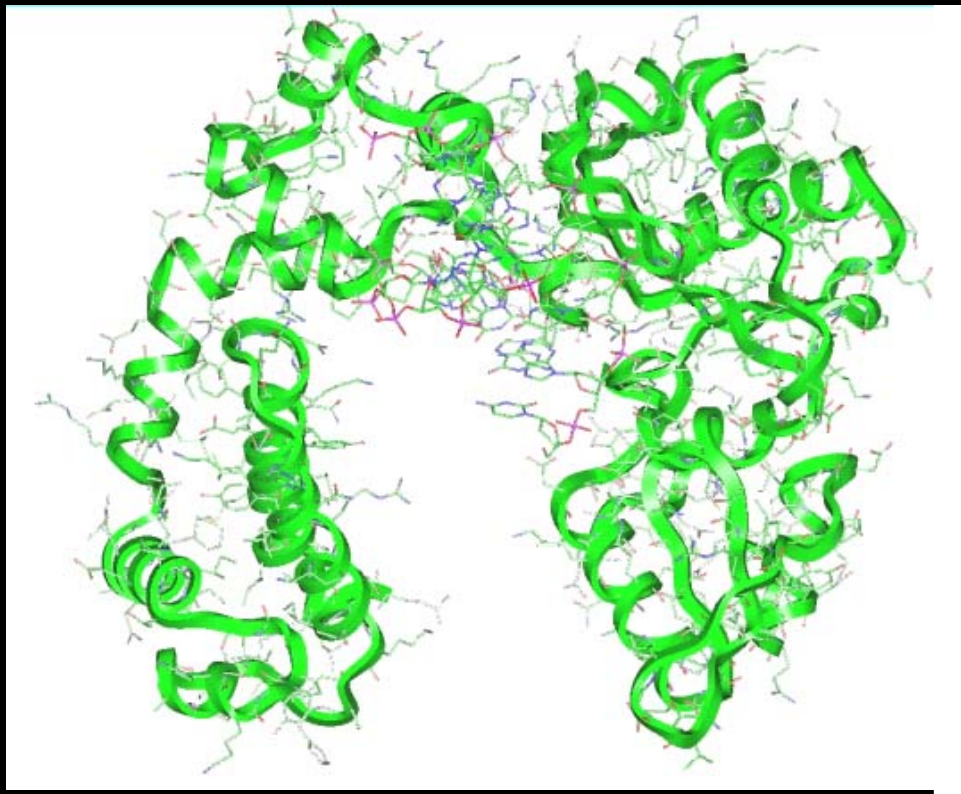
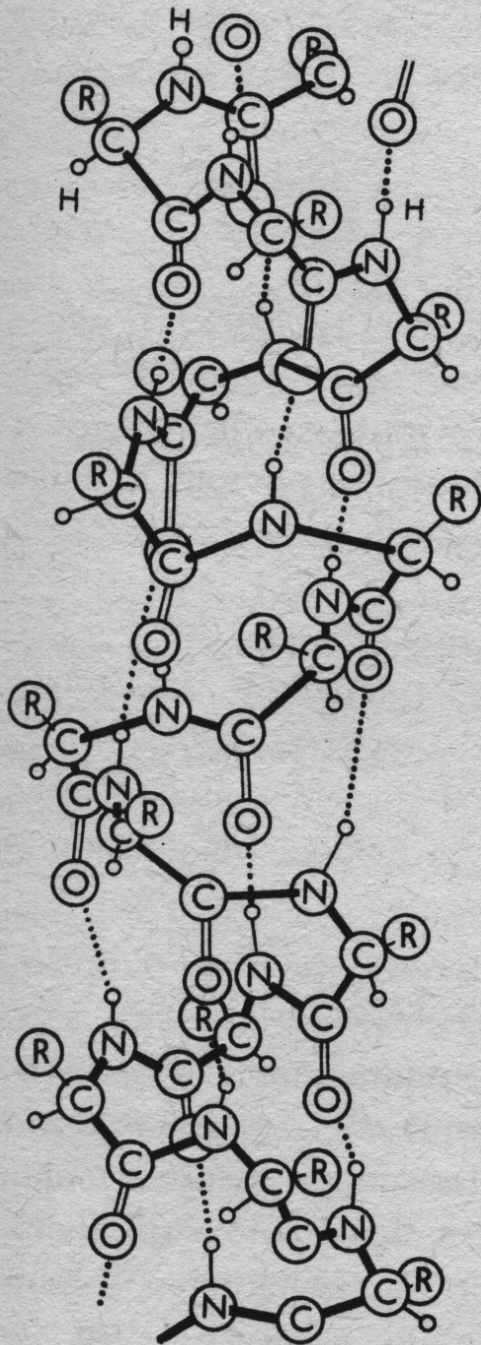
E. coli tRNA^{Met}_f



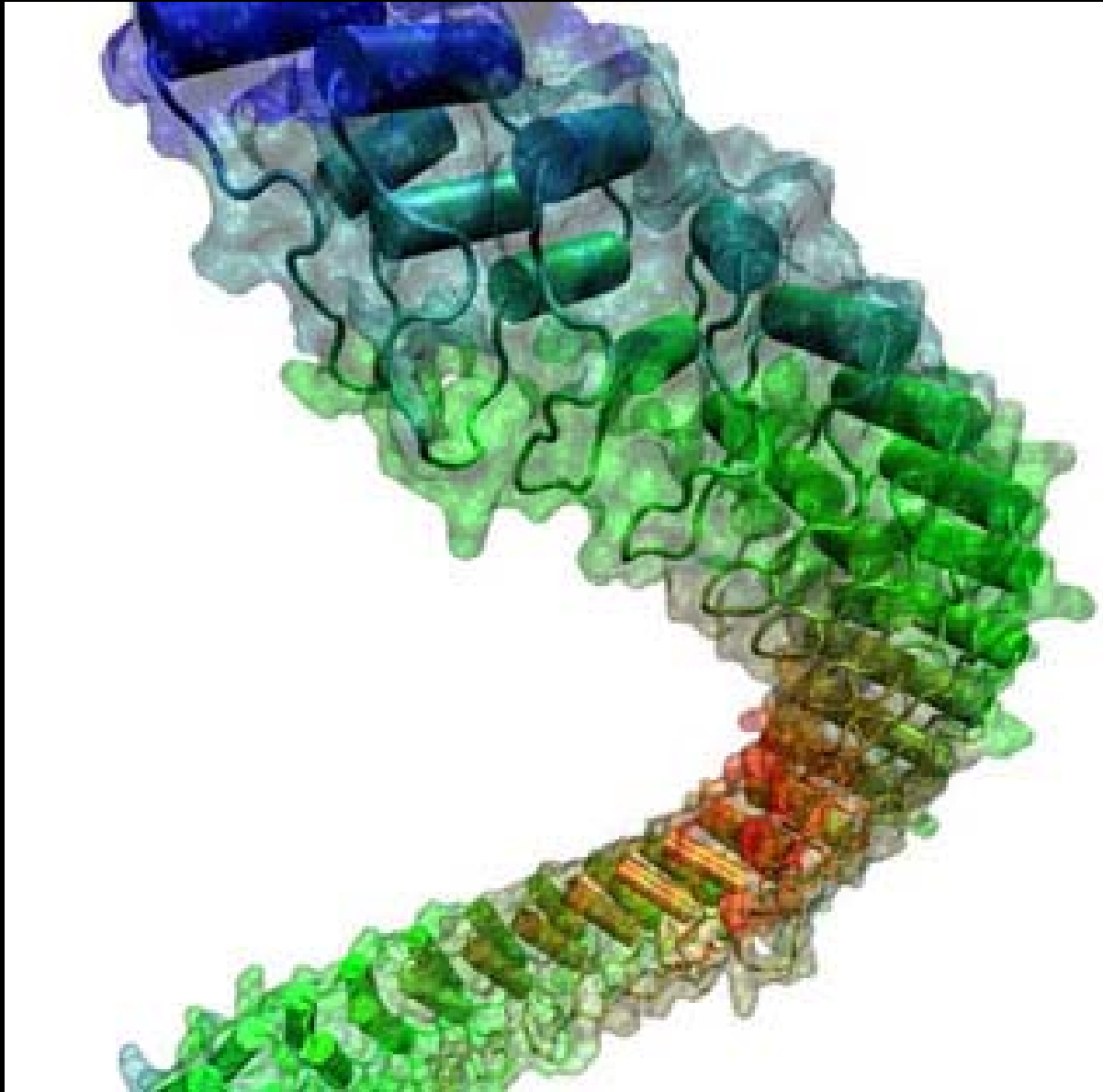


Struktura proteinů

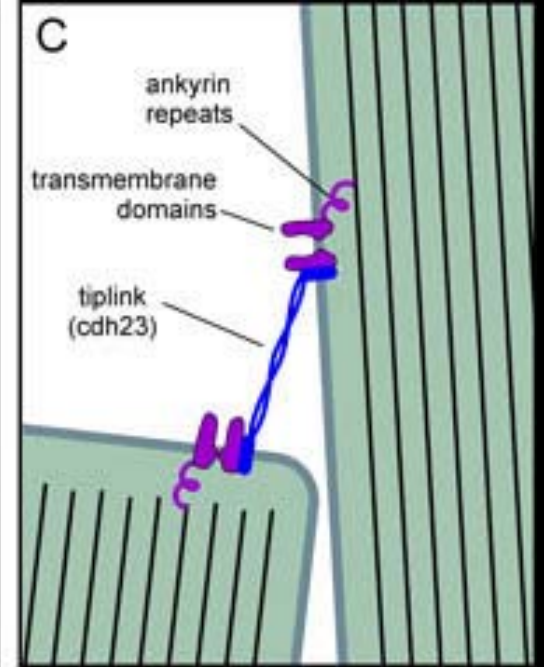
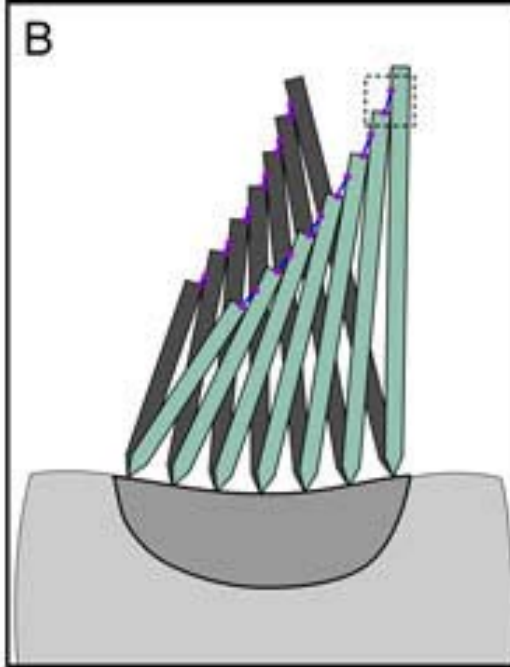
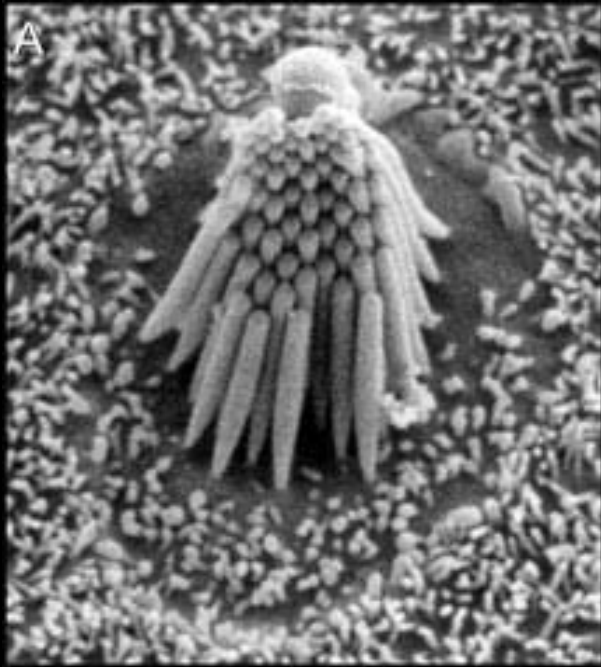
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_3 \\ \\ \text{NH} \\ \\ \text{C}=\text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} $ <p>Arginine (Arg / R)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} $ <p>Glutamine (Gln / Q)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array} $ <p>Phenylalanine (Phe / F)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array} $ <p>Tyrosine (Tyr / Y)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{Indole ring} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array} $ <p>Tryptophan (Trp, W)</p>
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_4 \\ \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} $ <p>Lysine (Lys / L)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array} $ <p>Glycine (Gly / G)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ <p>Alanine (Ala / A)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{Imidazole ring} \end{array} $ <p>Histidine (His / H)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array} $ <p>Serine (Ser / S)</p>
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H}_2 \\ \\ \text{C} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{H}_2\text{C} \quad \text{CH}_2 \\ \backslash \quad / \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \end{array} $ <p>Proline (Pro / P)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array} $ <p>Glutamic Acid (Glu / E)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array} $ <p>Aspartic Acid (Asp / D)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{H} - \text{C} - \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ <p>Threonine (Thr / T)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{SH} \end{array} $ <p>Cysteine (Cys / C)</p>
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{S} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ <p>Methionine (Met / M)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ <p>Leucine (Leu / L)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} $ <p>Asparagine (Asn / N)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{HC} - \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ <p>Isoleucine (Ile / I)</p>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \alpha\text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O}^- \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ <p>Valine (Val / V)</p>



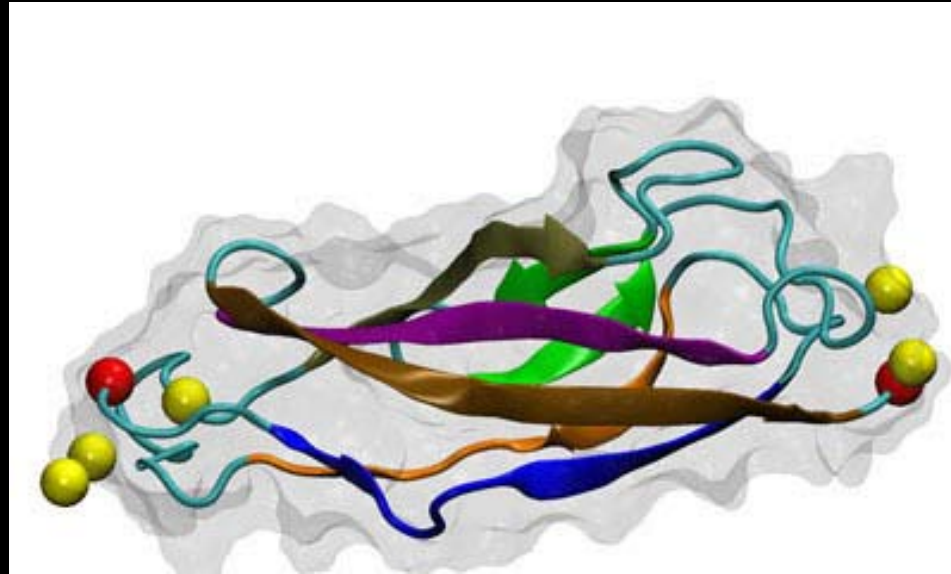
Molecular basis of hearing



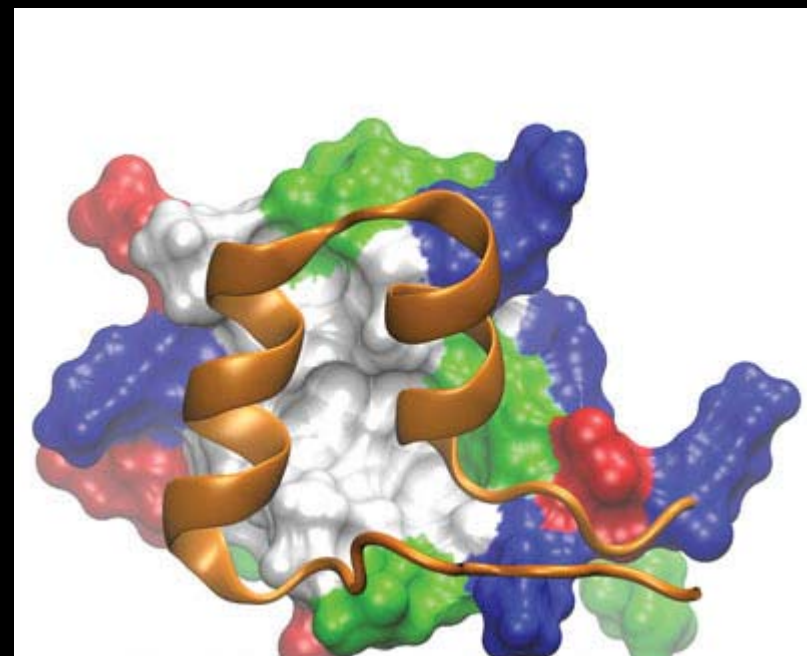
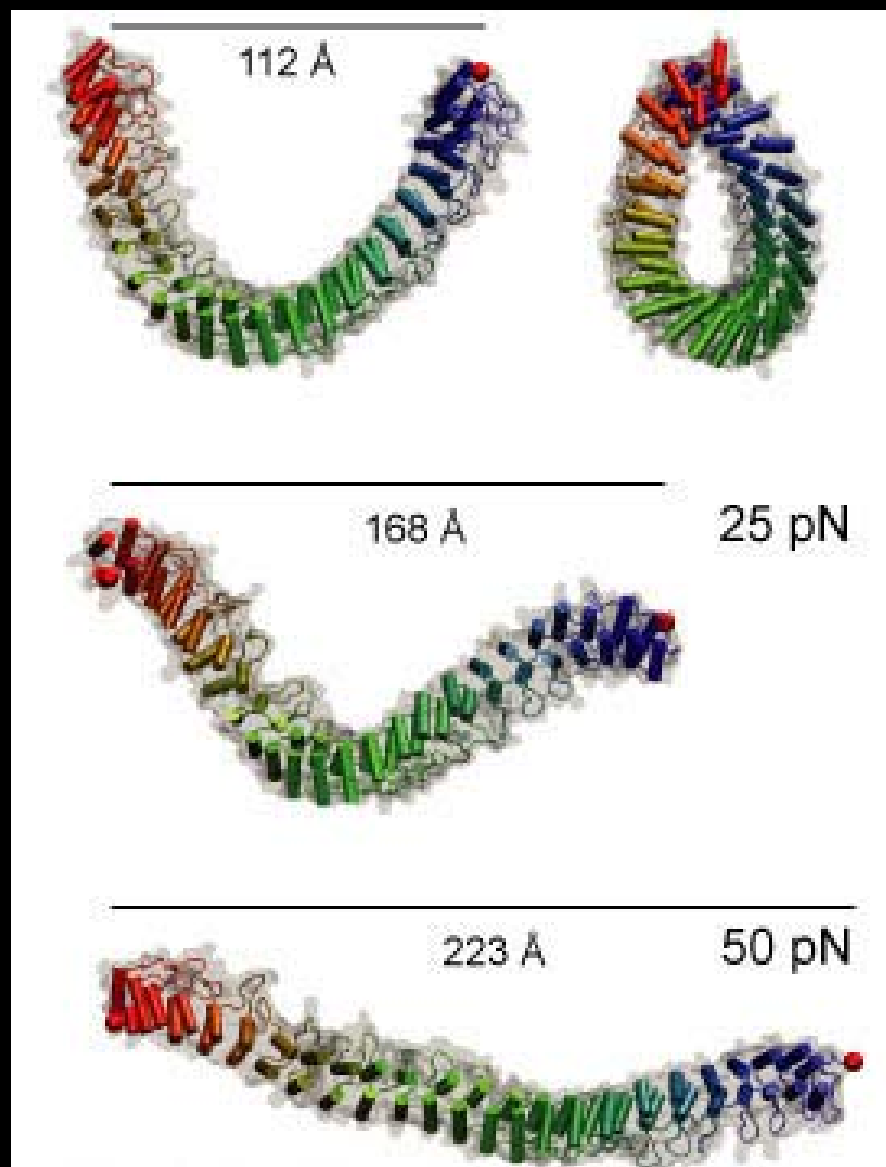
Molecular basis of hearing



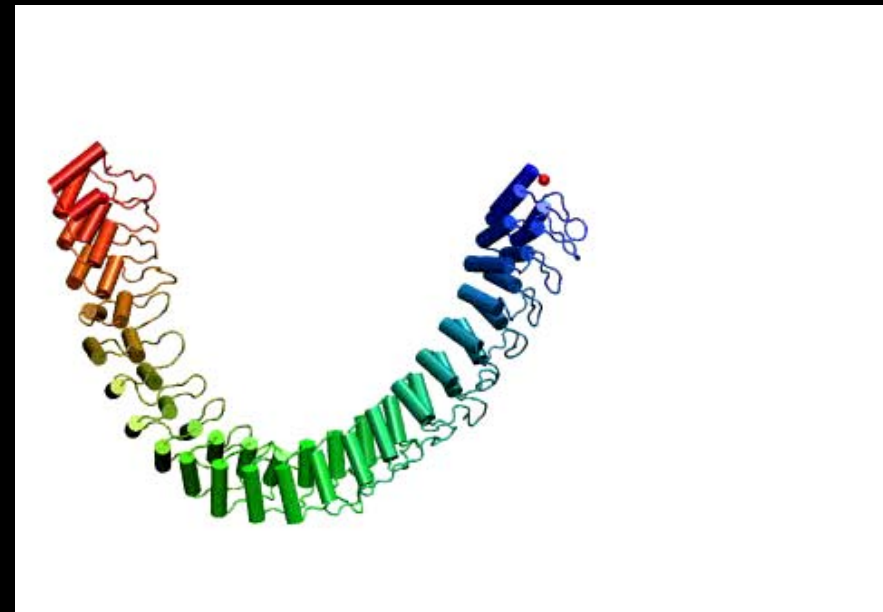
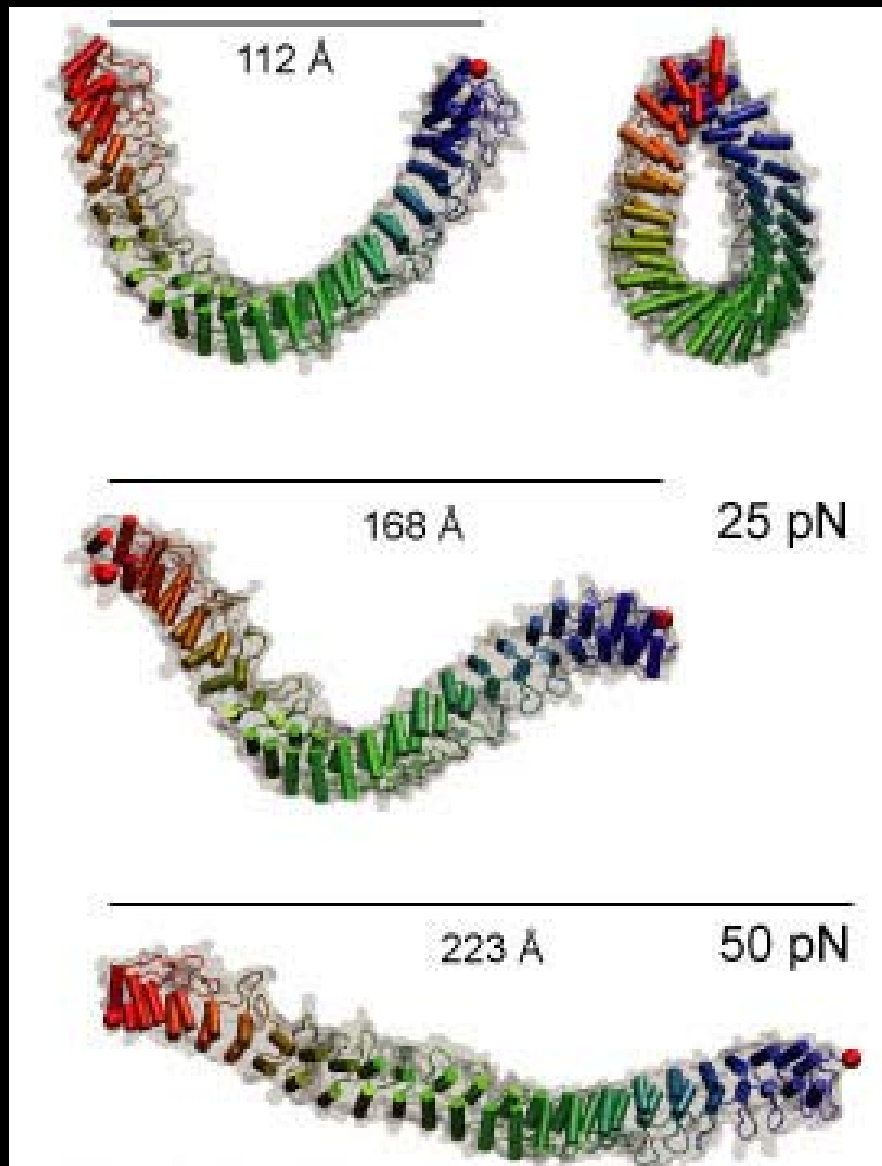
Cadherin: The Stiff Spring



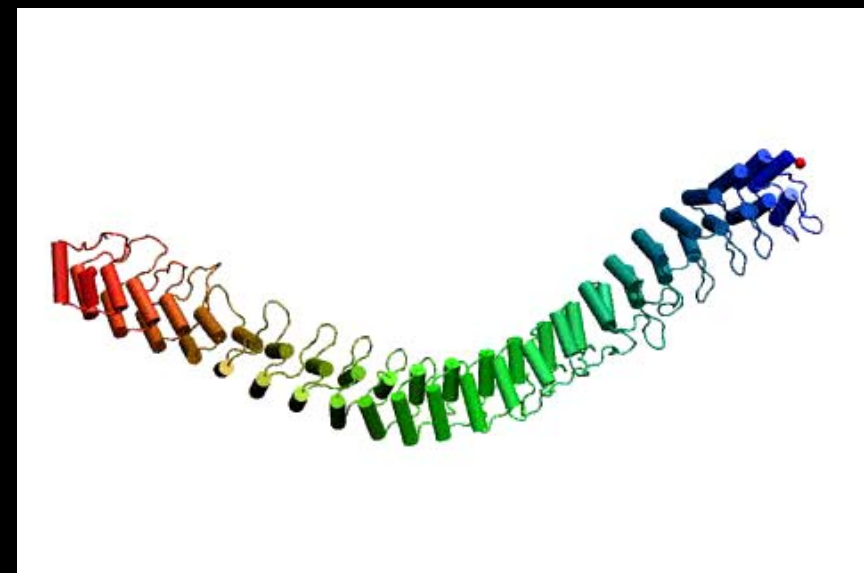
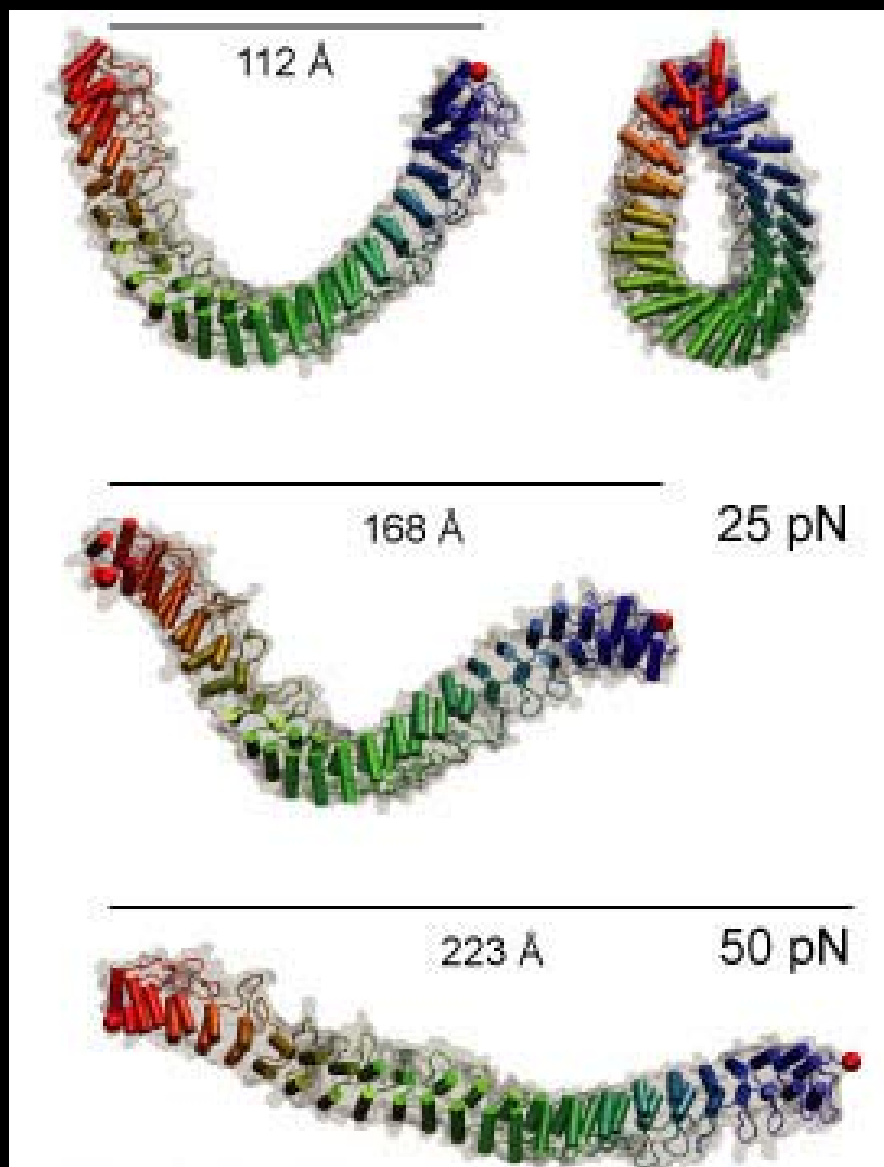
Ankyrin: The Soft Spring



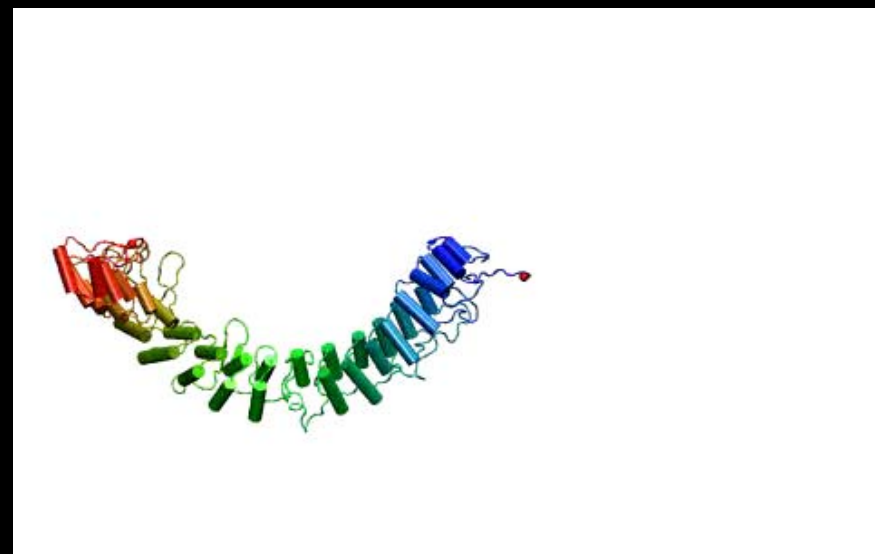
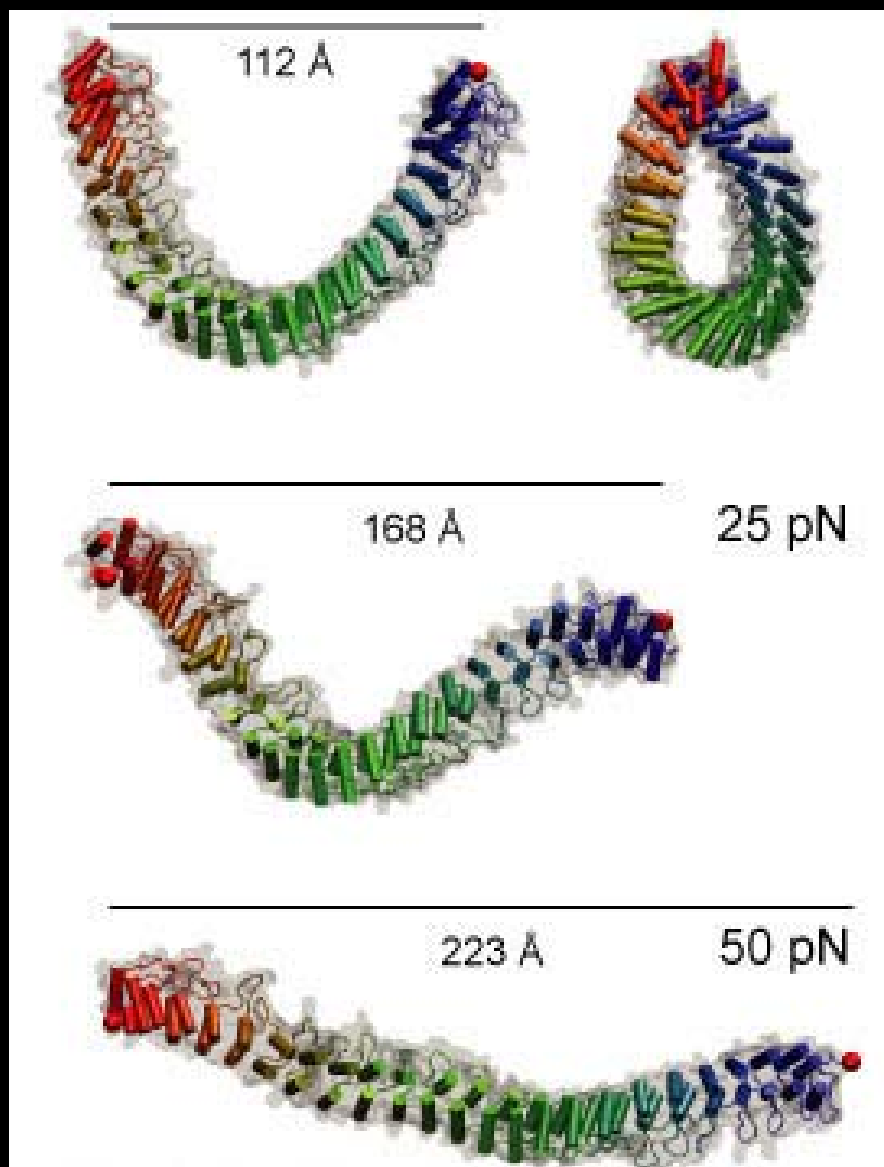
Ankyrin: The Soft Spring



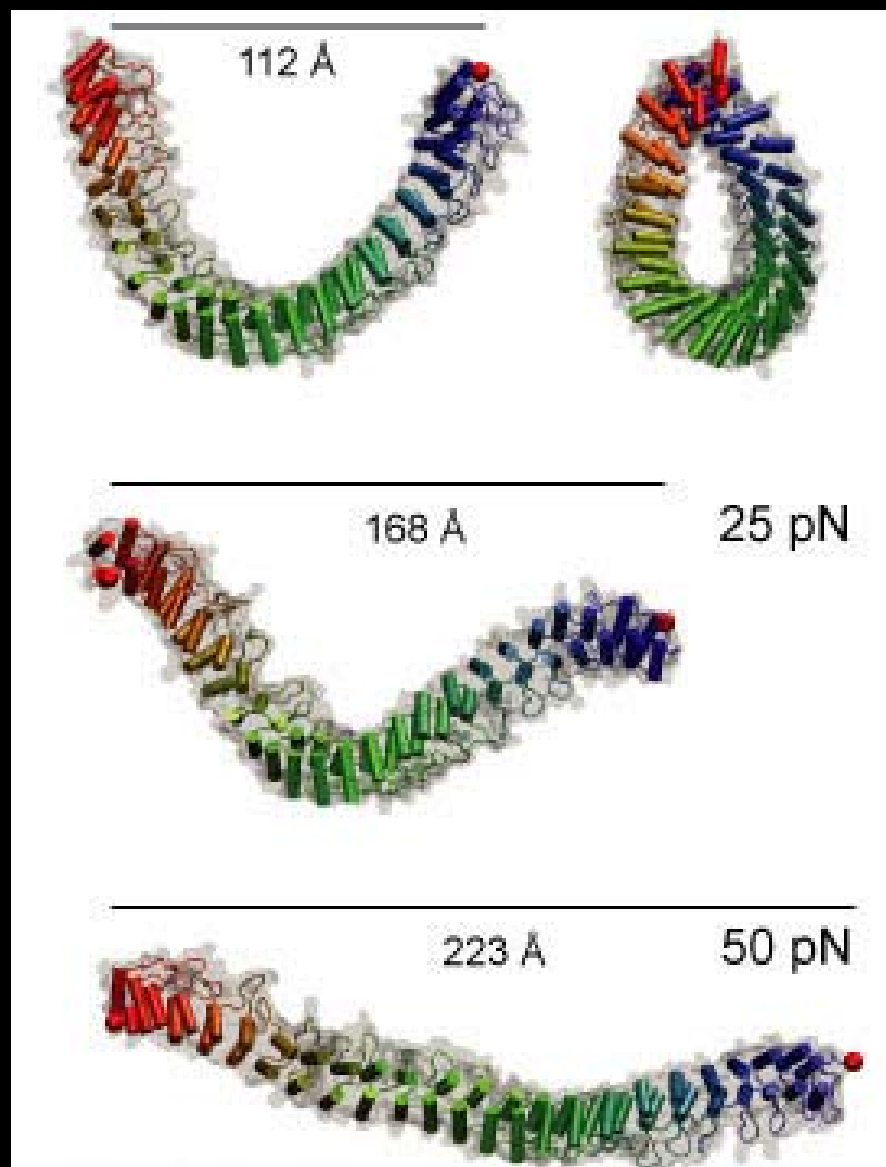
Ankyrin: The Soft Spring



Ankyrin: The Soft Spring



Ankyrin: The Soft Spring

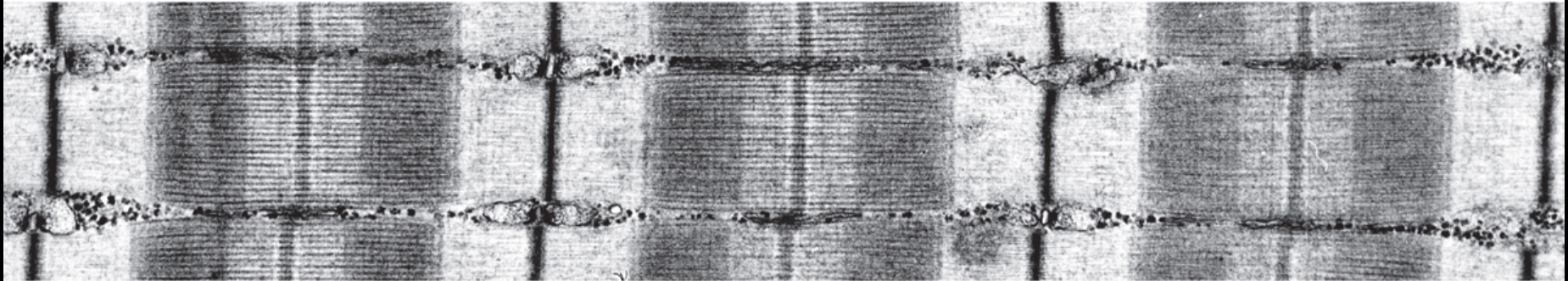


The Titin/Telethonin Complex

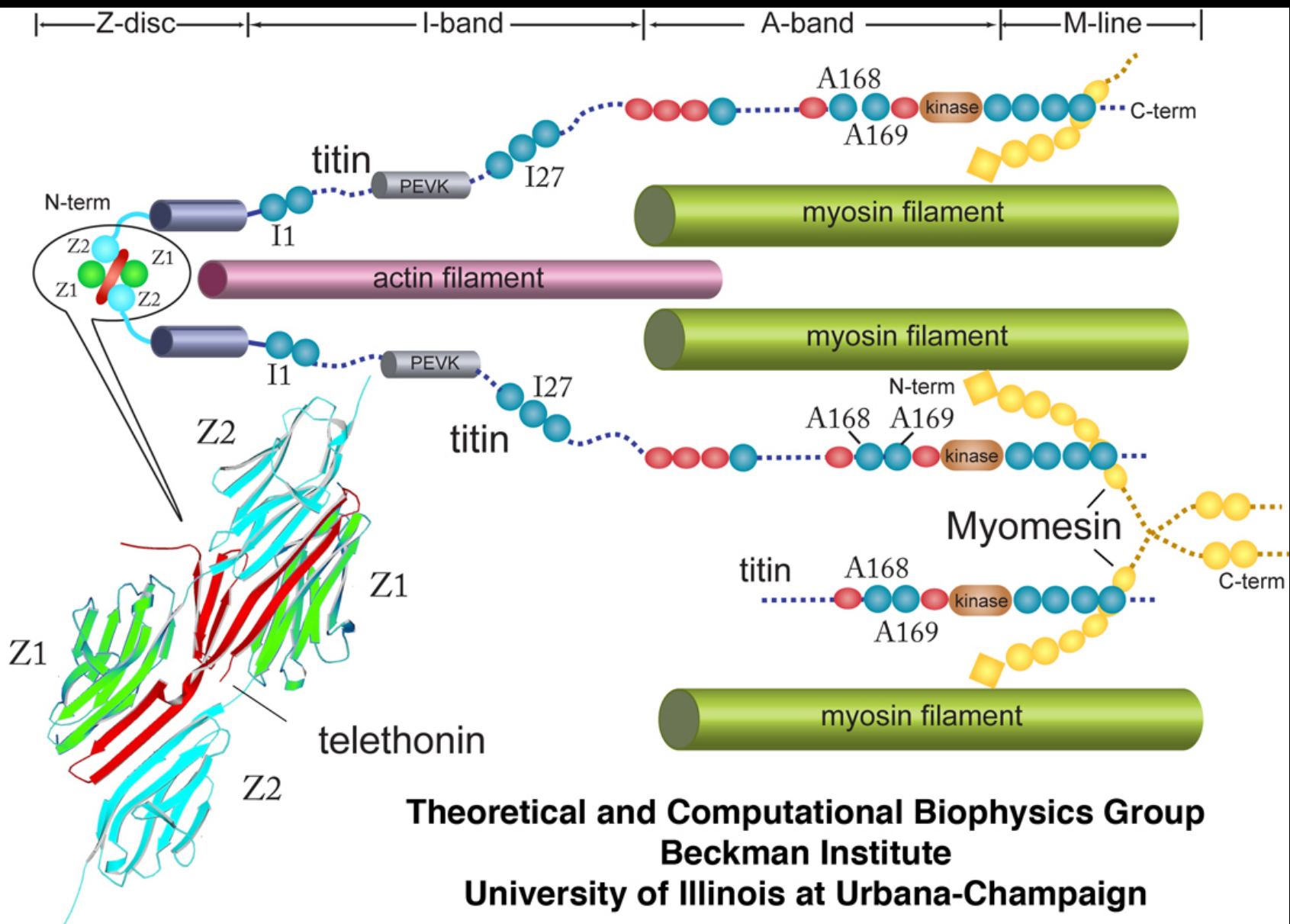
← A-band →

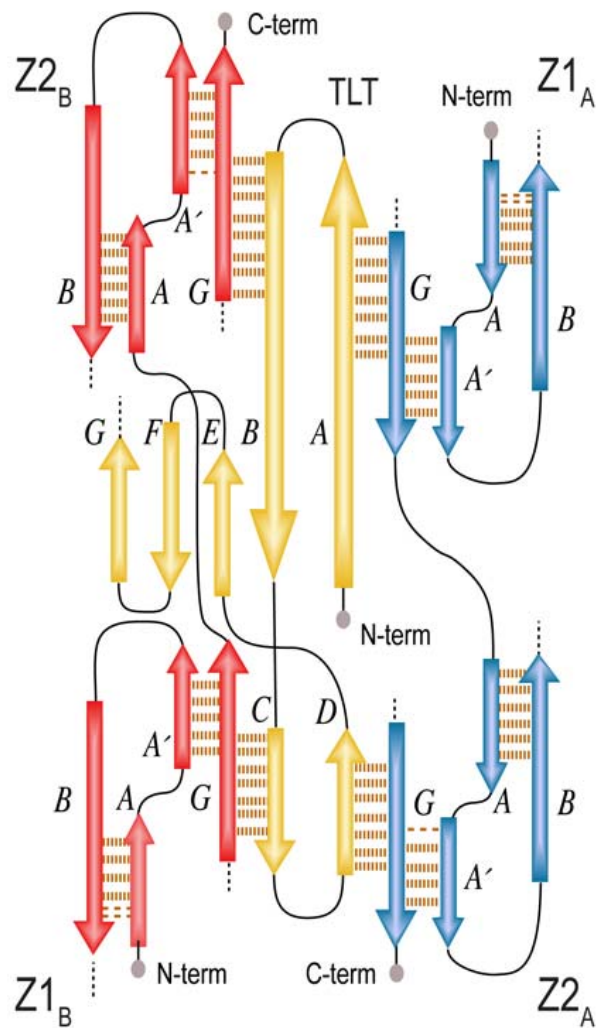
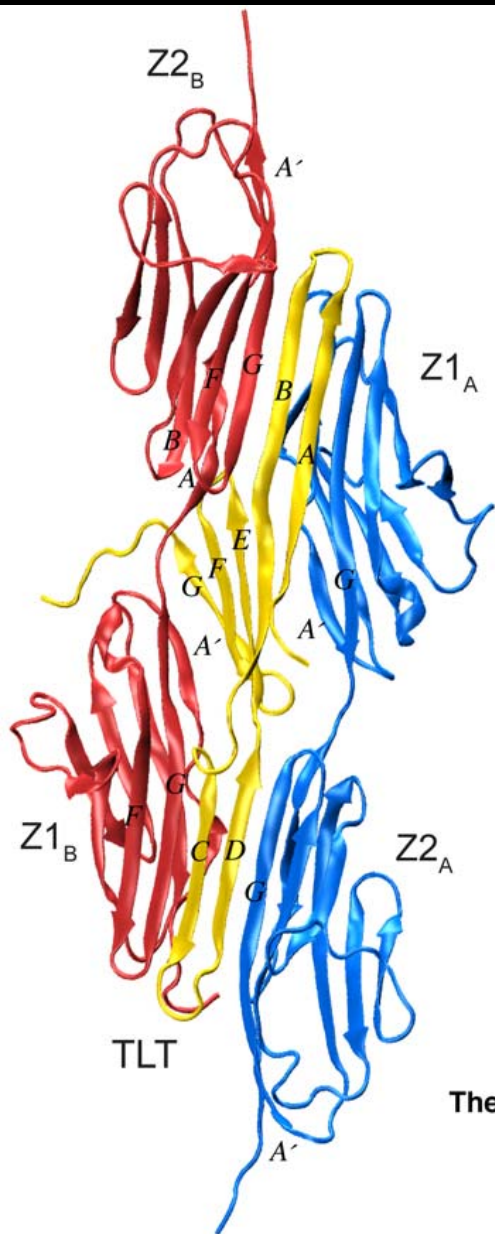
M-line
|

← I-band →



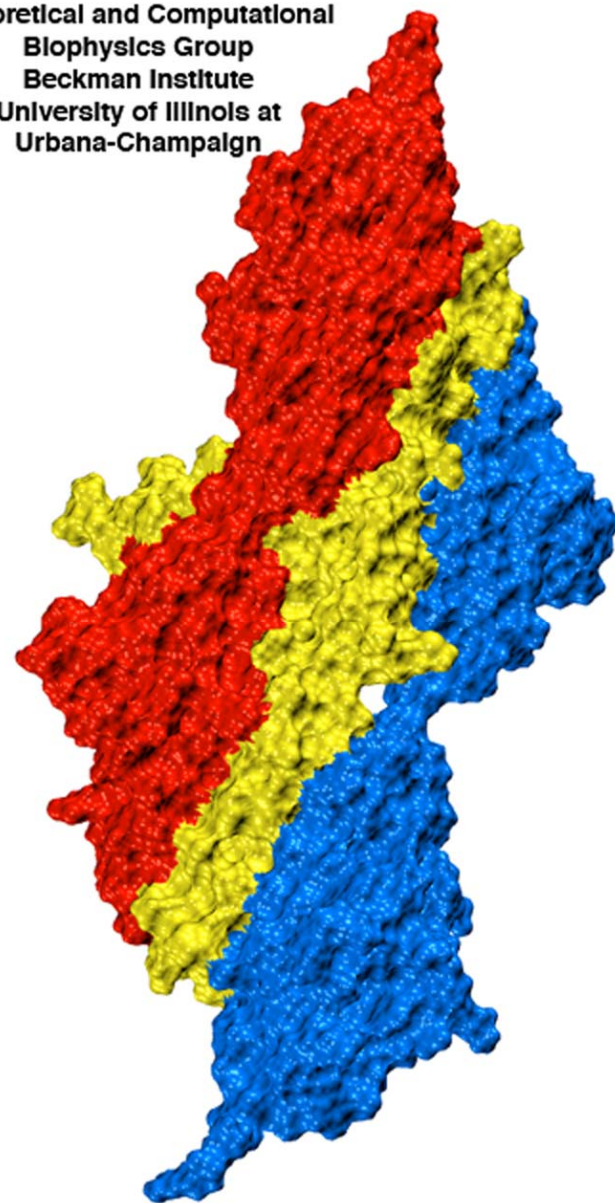
Z-disc ← Sarcomere → Z-disc

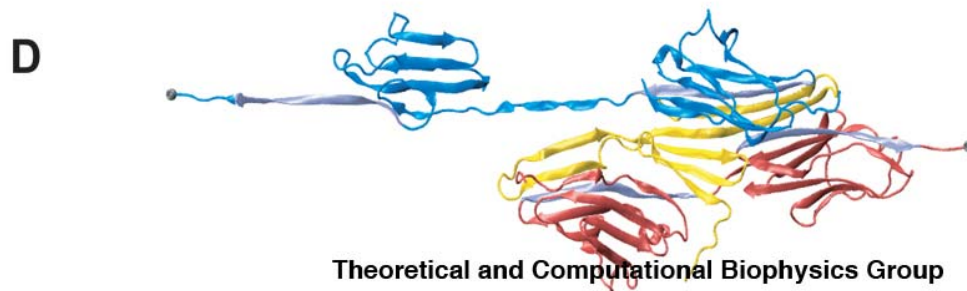
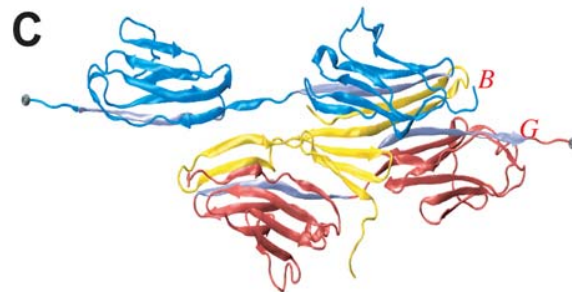
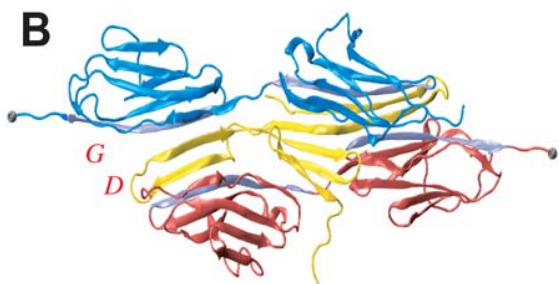
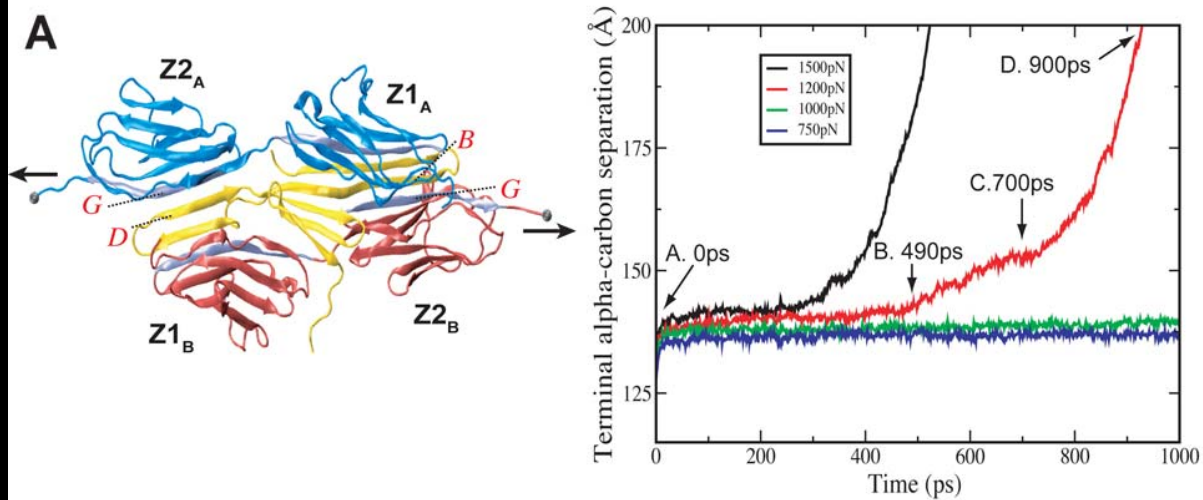




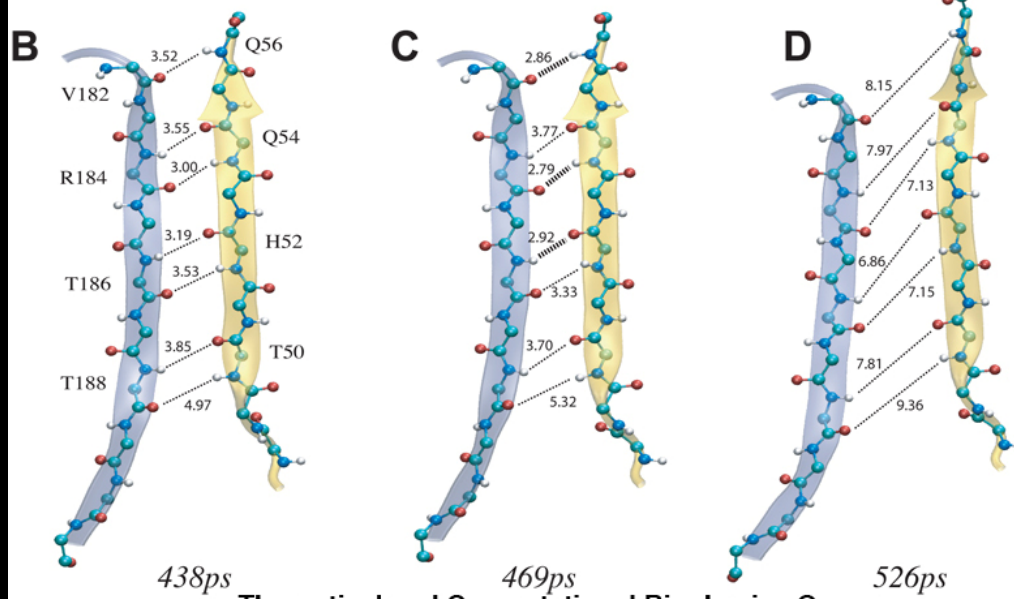
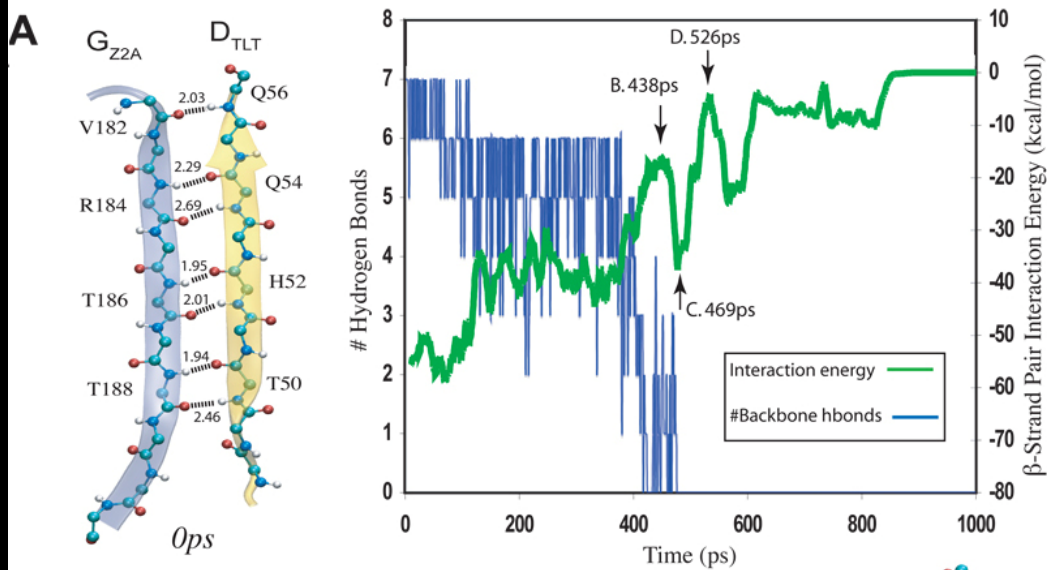
Theoretical and Computational Biophysics Group
 Beckman Institute
 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

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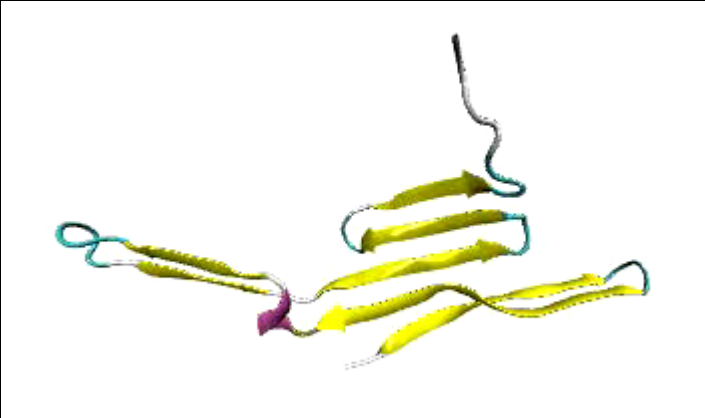
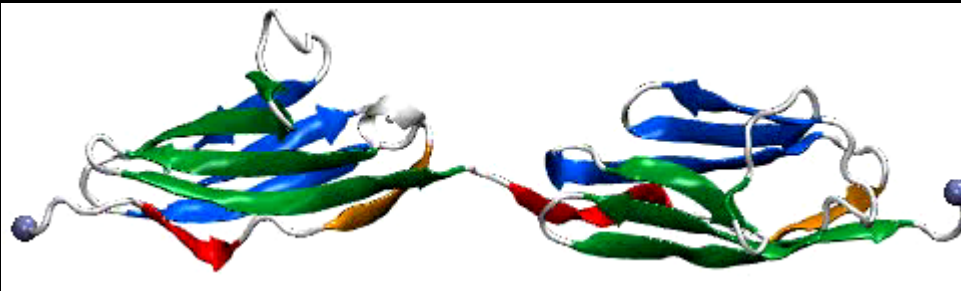
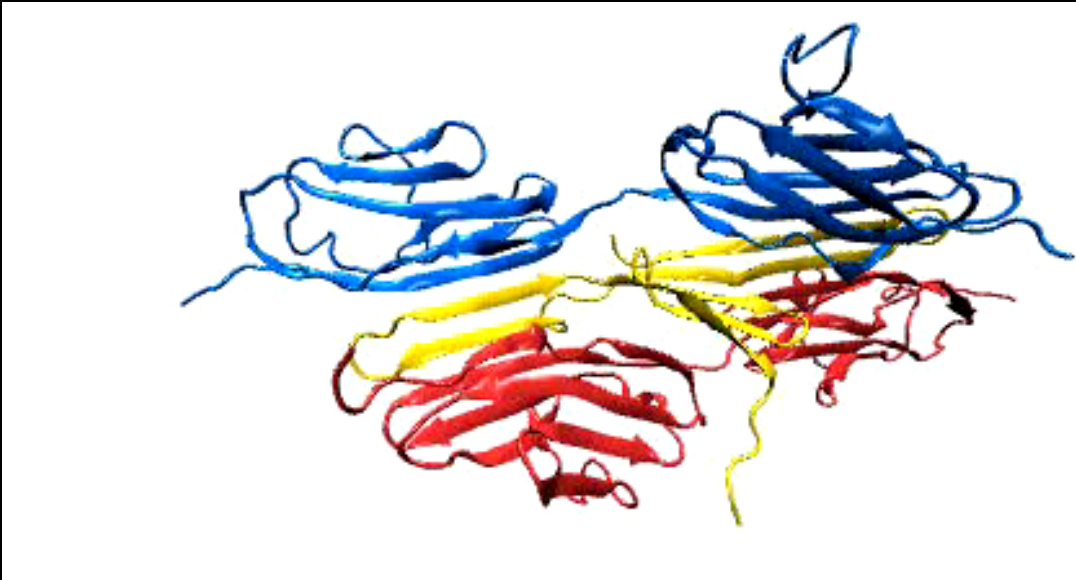




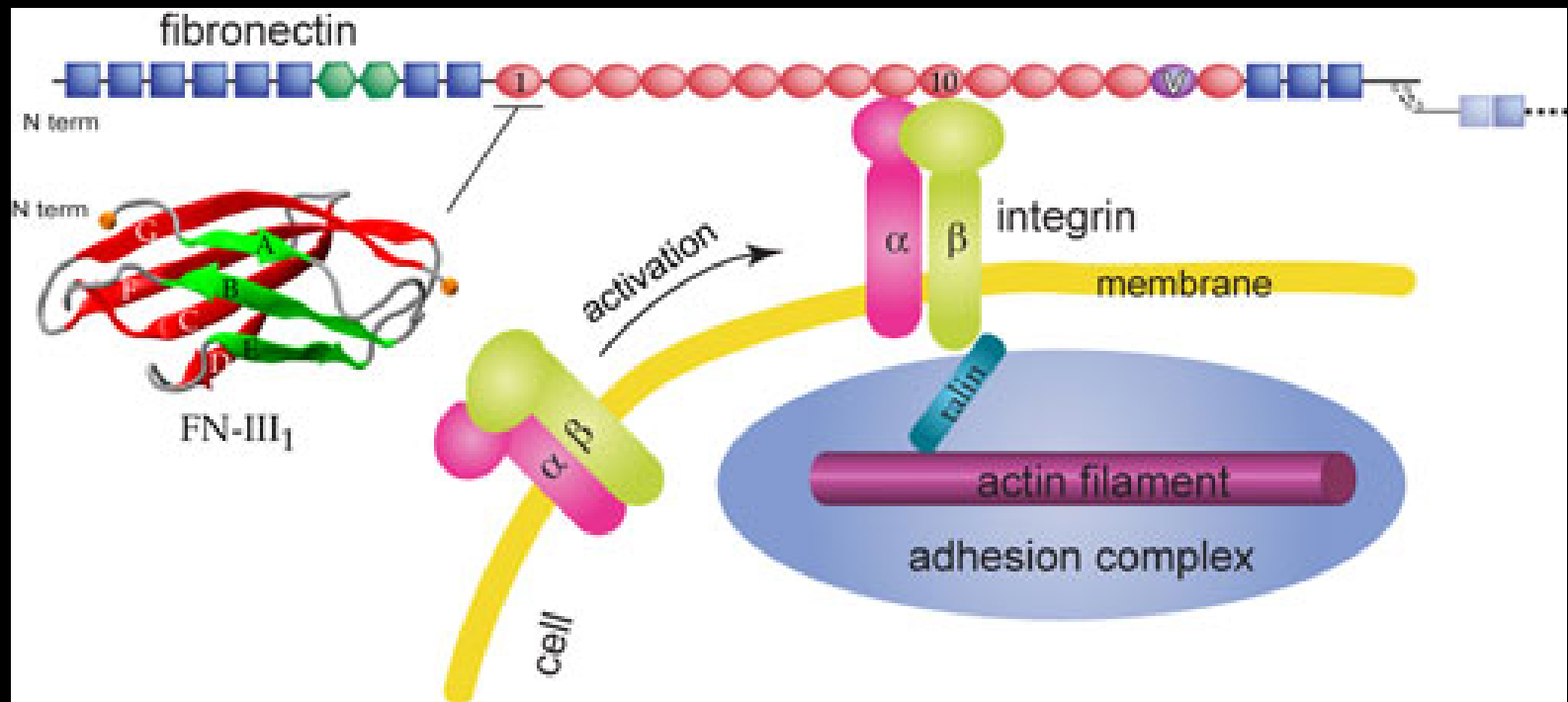
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 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

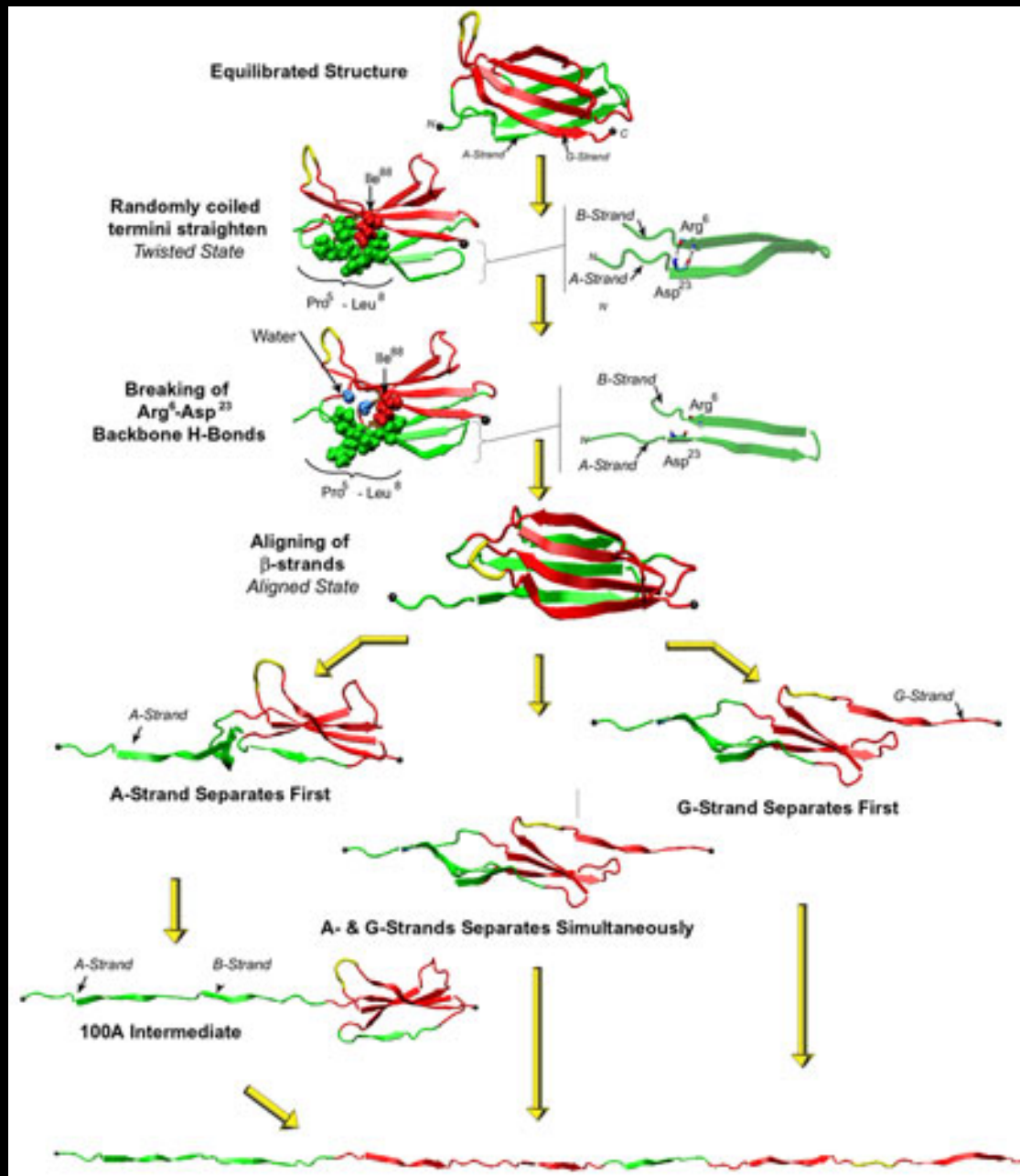


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 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

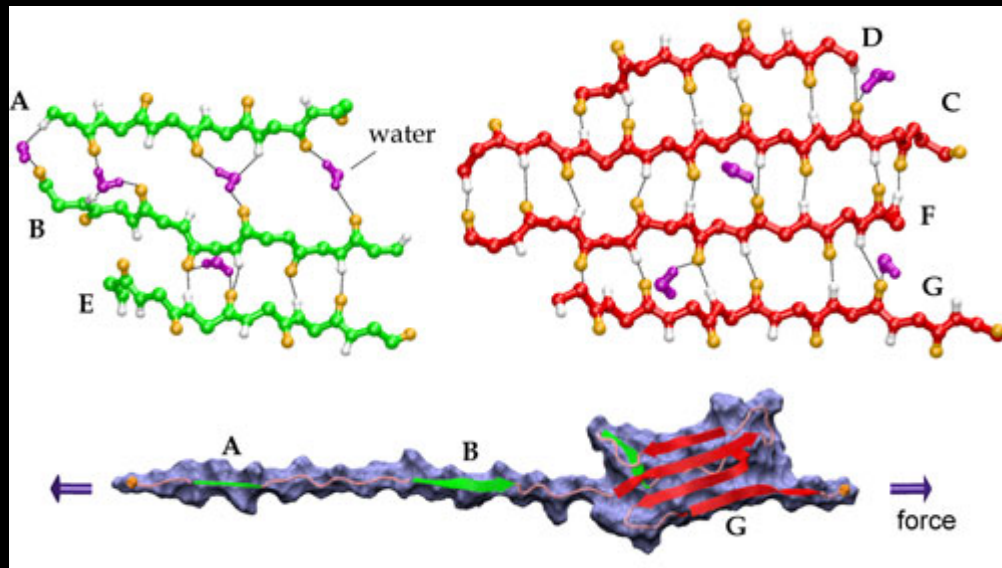
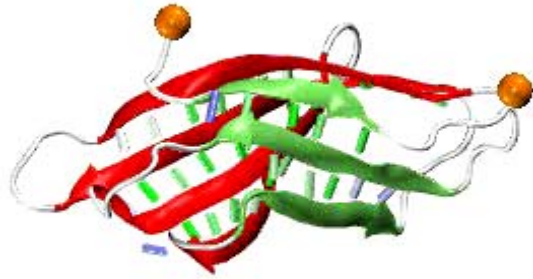


Fibronectin and integrin





Fibronectin



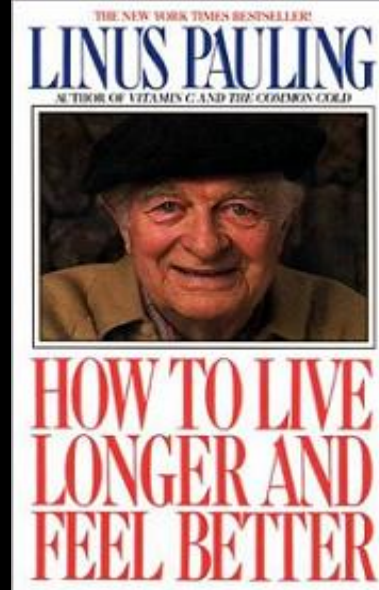
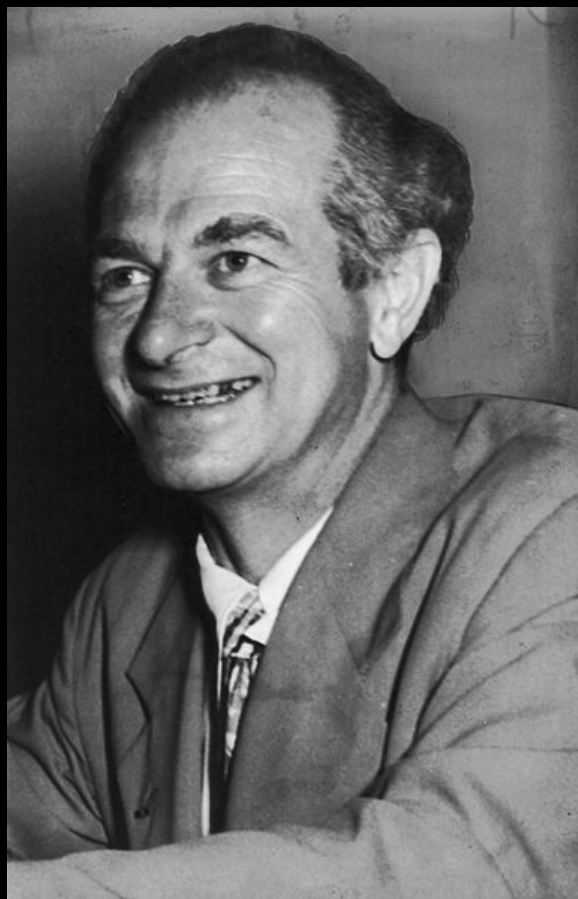
Linus Pauling 1901-1994



1954 za chemii



1962 za mír

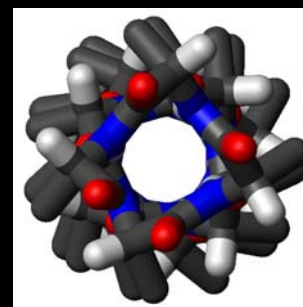
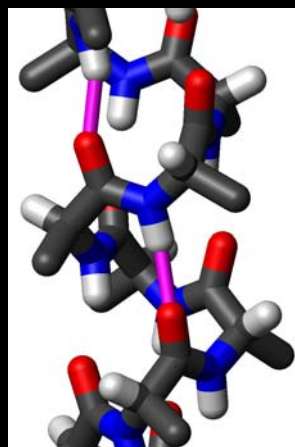
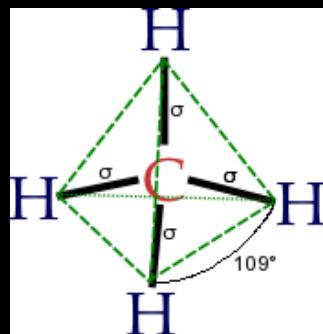
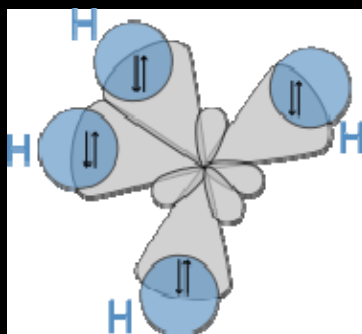


Guggenheim Fellowship

German physicist Arnold Sommerfeld in Munich,

Danish physicist Niels Bohr in Copenhagen,

Austrian physicist Erwin Schrödinger in Zürich.



α - helix



Cavendishova laboratoř (William Lawrence Bragg 1915 za fyziku + W.H.Bragg)

Linus Pauling – trojšroubovice / Petr Pauling

James D. Watson
Francis Crick



1962



za medicínu a fyziologii



1962



za chemii

Max Perutz

John Kendrew

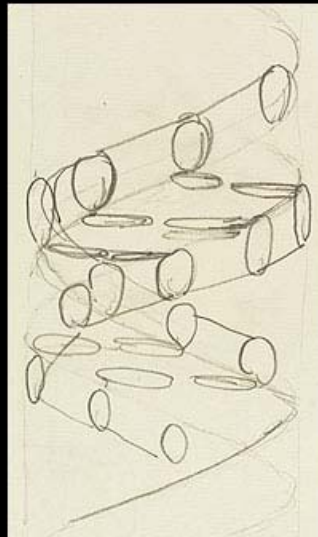
King's College v Londýně

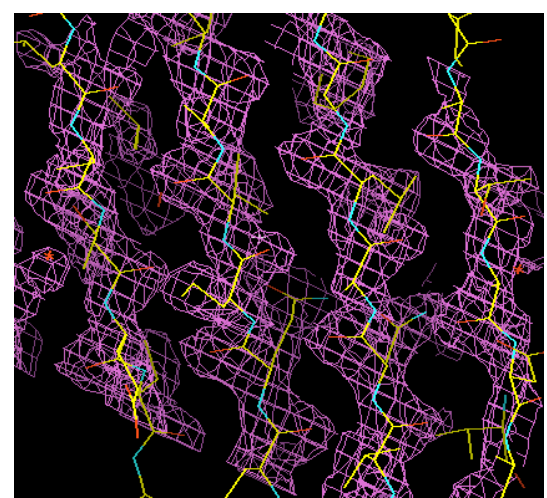
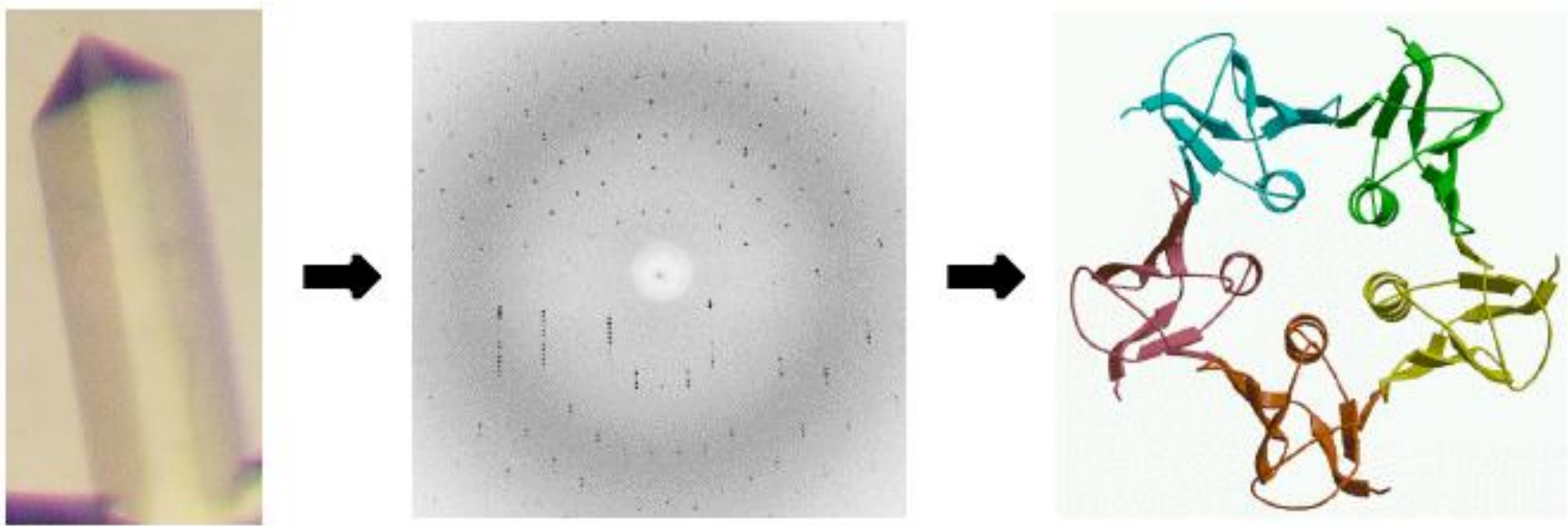
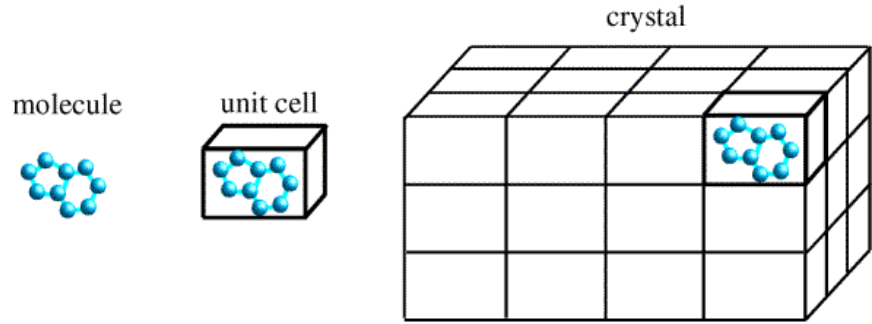
Rosalinda Franklinová
Maurice Wilkins



1962

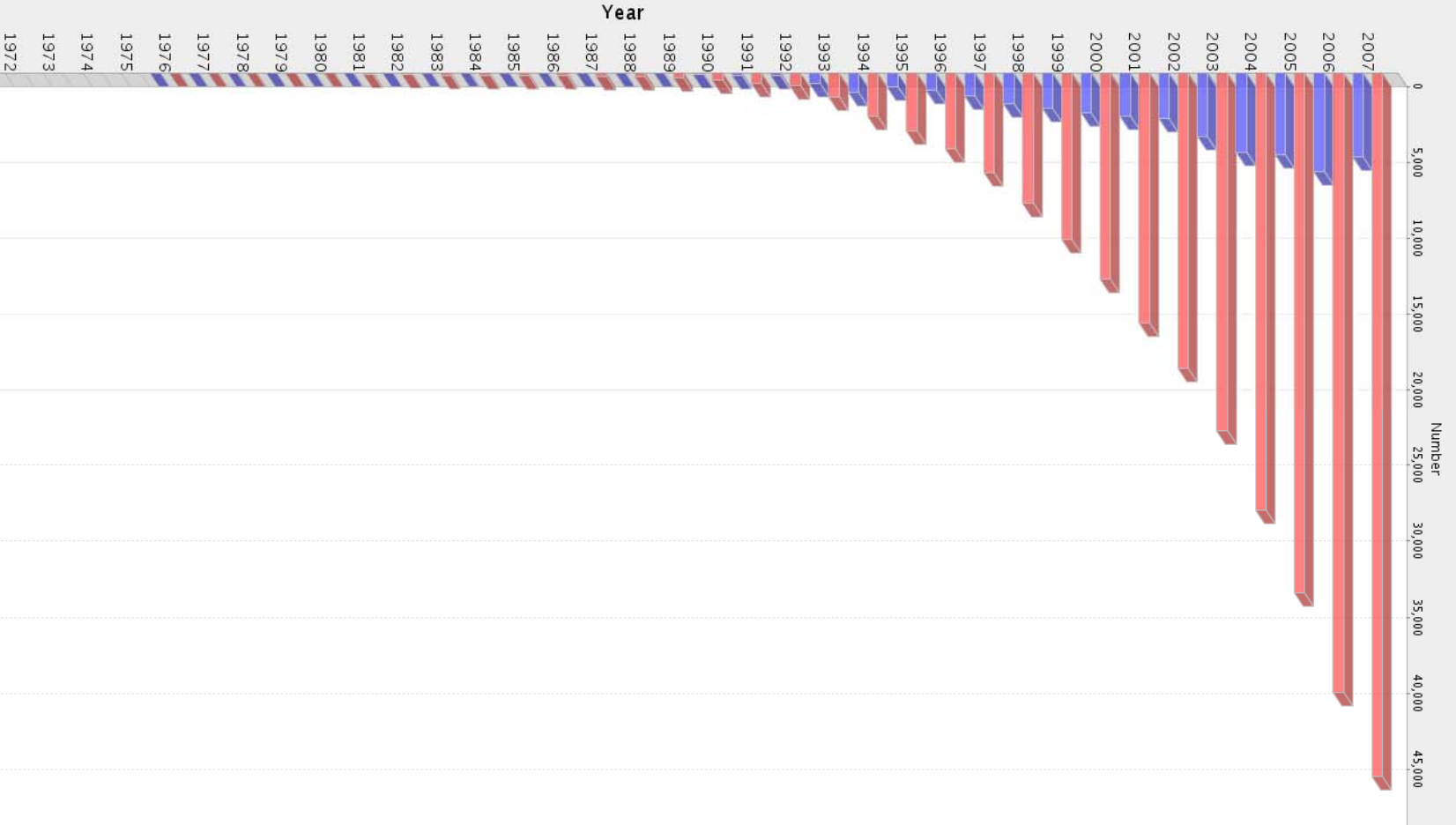
za medicínu a fyziologii





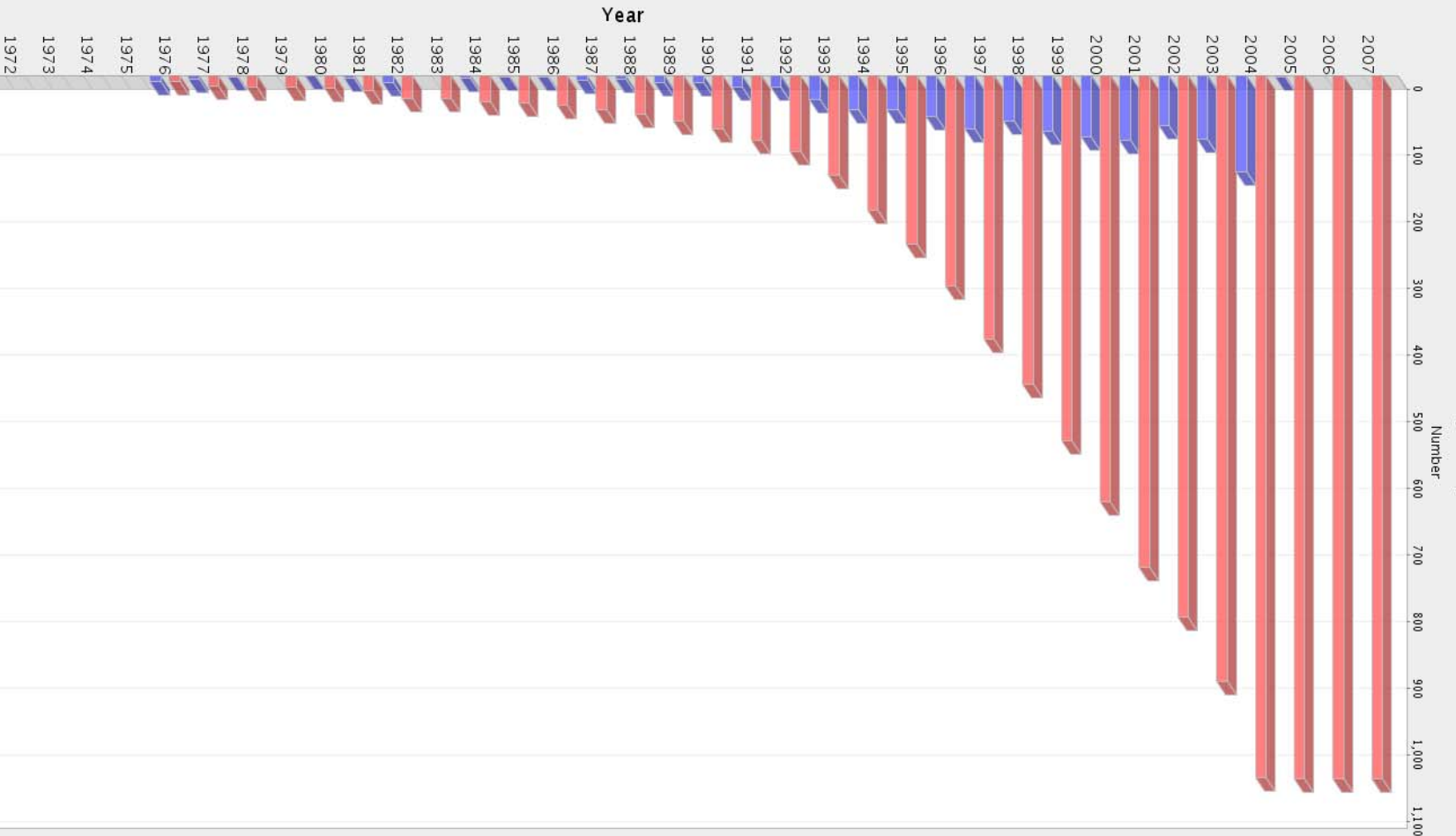
RCSB **PDB**
PROTEIN DATA BANK

Yearly Growth of Total Structures
number of structures can be viewed by hovering mouse over the bar



Growth Of Unique Folds Per Year As Defined By SCOP

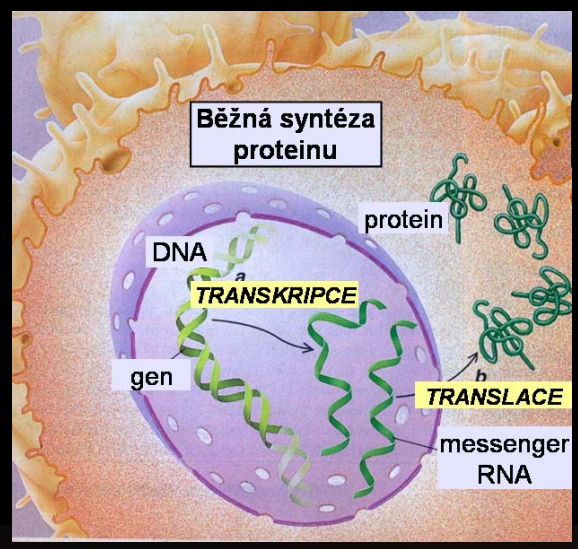
number of folds can be viewed by hovering mouse over the bar



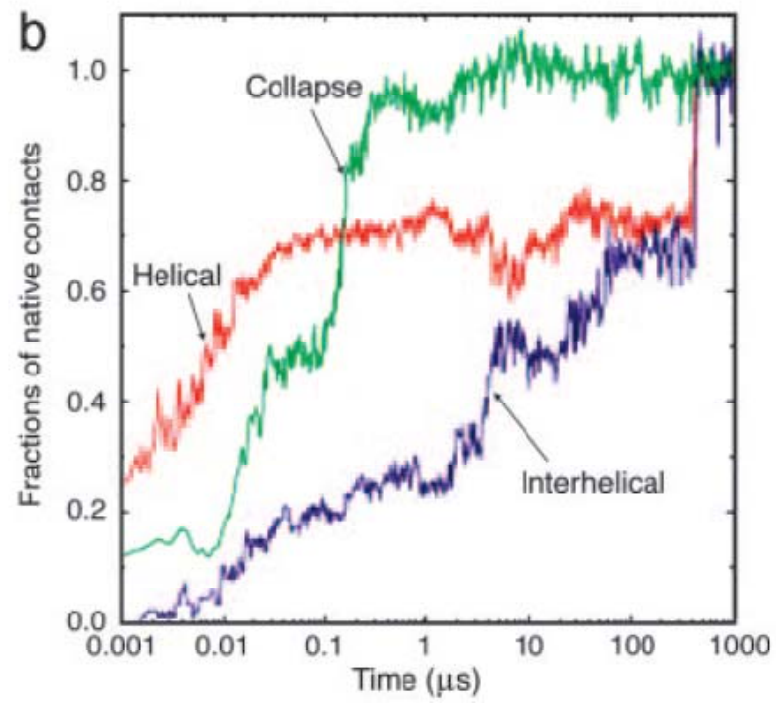
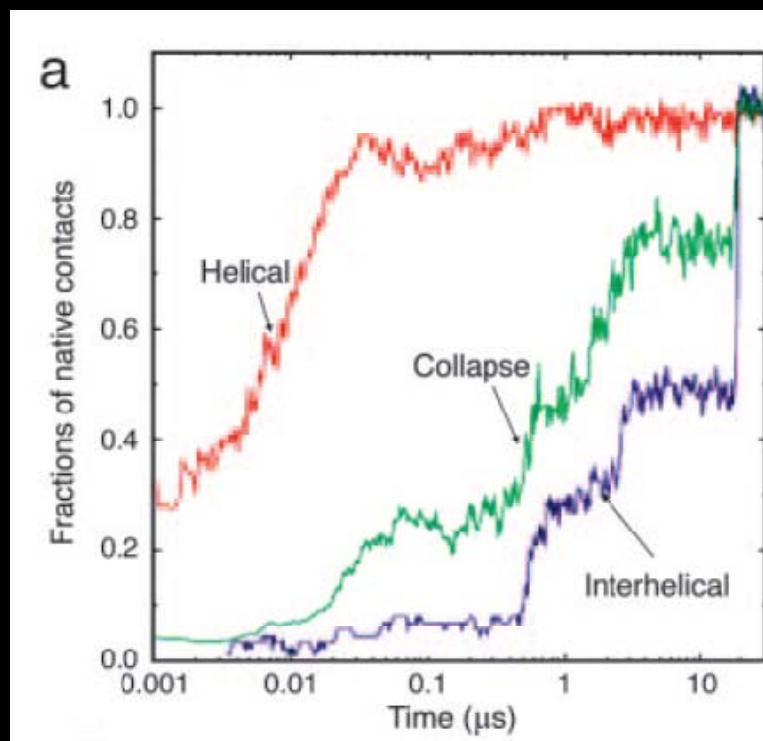
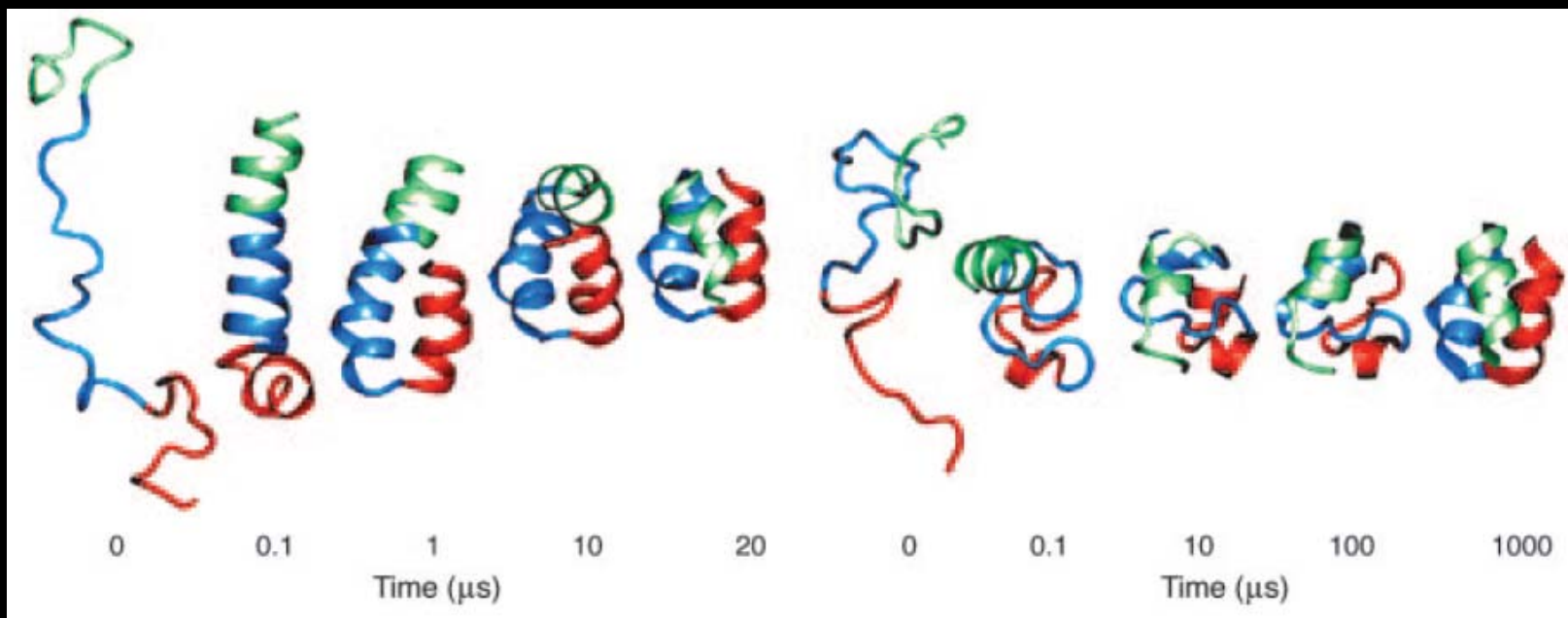
DNA

Protein ...Arg-Lys-His-Trp-Tyr-Glu-Asp...

...
A-T
G-C
C-G
T-A
T-A
G-C
...



X-ray
NMR
30.000 pr.
1.000 hum.



Homologní modelování

```

aln.pos      10          20          30          40          51          60
Ecoli      -7KQVEIFTDGSCLGNPFGPGGYGAILRYRGREKTFSAGYT---RTTNRMELMAAIVALEALK--EHA
human      MGDFVVVYTDGCCSSNGRRRPRAGIGVYWGPGHPLNVGIRLPGRQTNQRAEIHAACKAIEQAKTONIN
_consrvd    *  * * * *          * * *          *          * * * * * ** * * *

```

```

aln.p       70      75  80          90          100          110          120          130
Ecoli      EVILSTDSQYVRQGITQWIHNWKKRGWKTADKKPVKNVDLWQRLDAALGQHQIKWEWVKGHAGHPENE
human      KLVLDSMFTINGITNWVQGWKKNGWKTSAGKEVINKEDFVALERLTQGMDIQWMHVPGHSGFIGNE
_consrvd    * ***          *** *          *** ****          * * *          *          * * * * * **

```

```

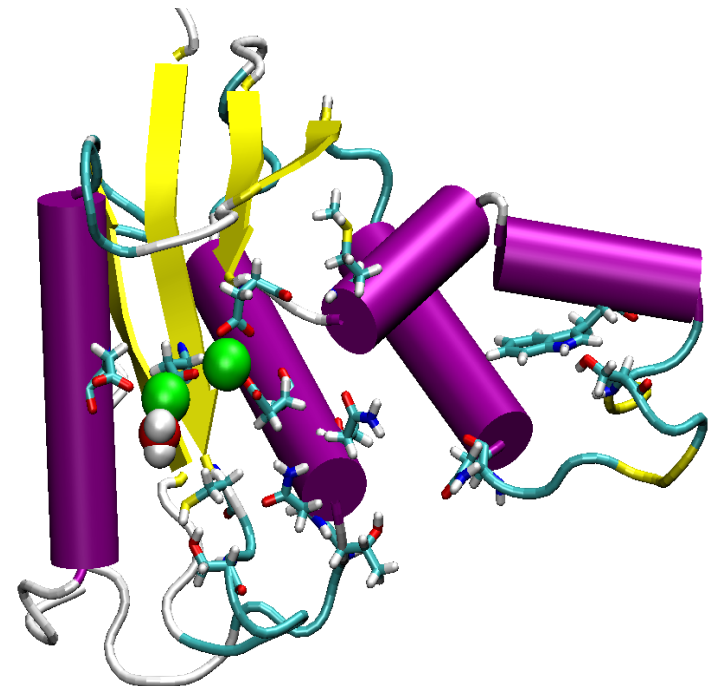
aln.pos     139          150
Ecoli      RADELARAAAMNPTLEDTGYQVE
human      EADRLAREGAKQSE-----
_consrvd    ** *** *

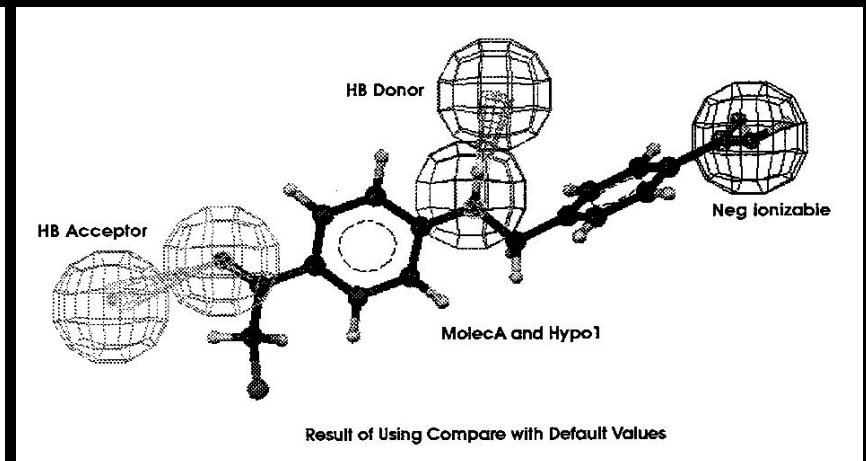
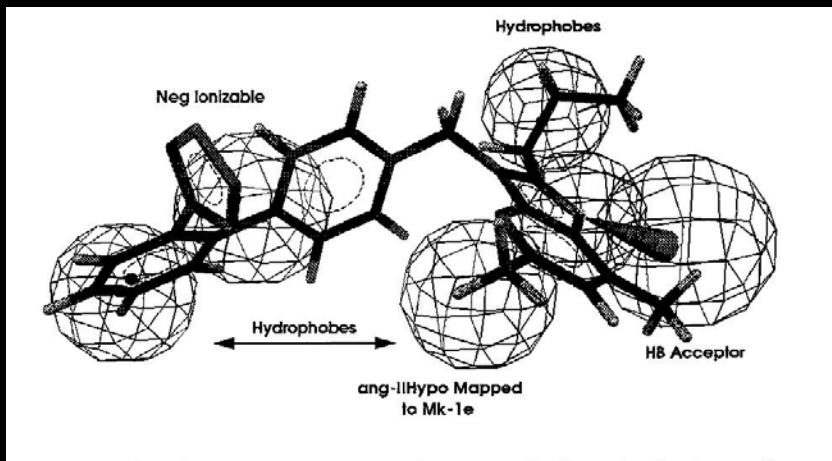
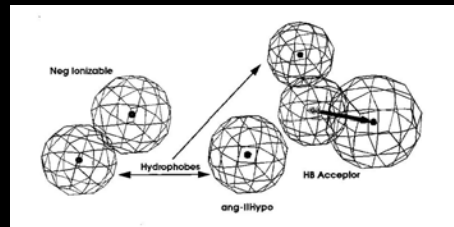
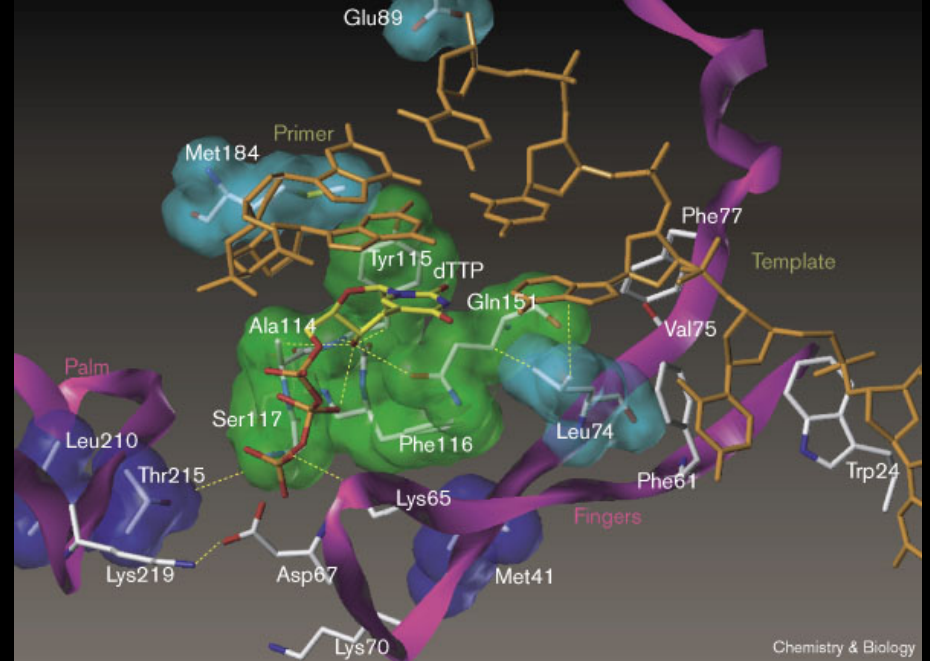
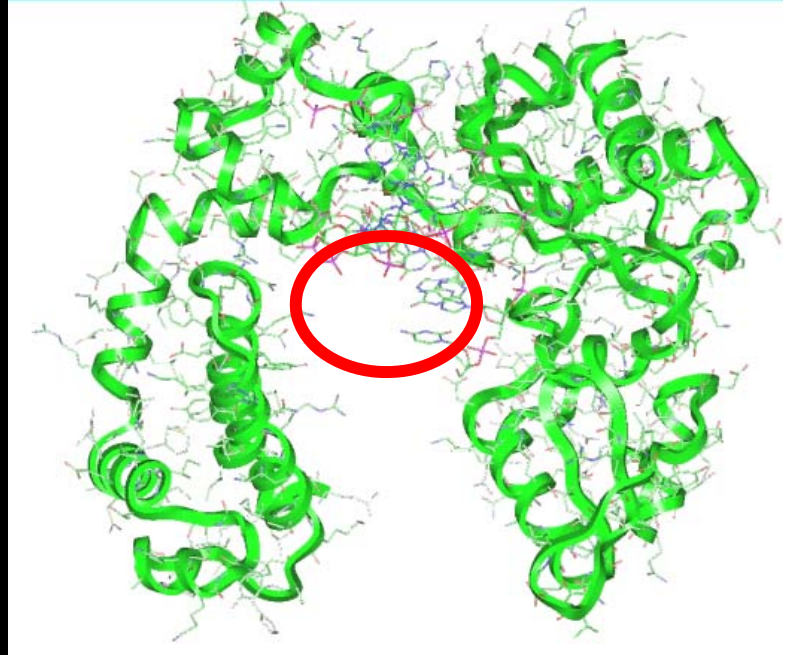
```

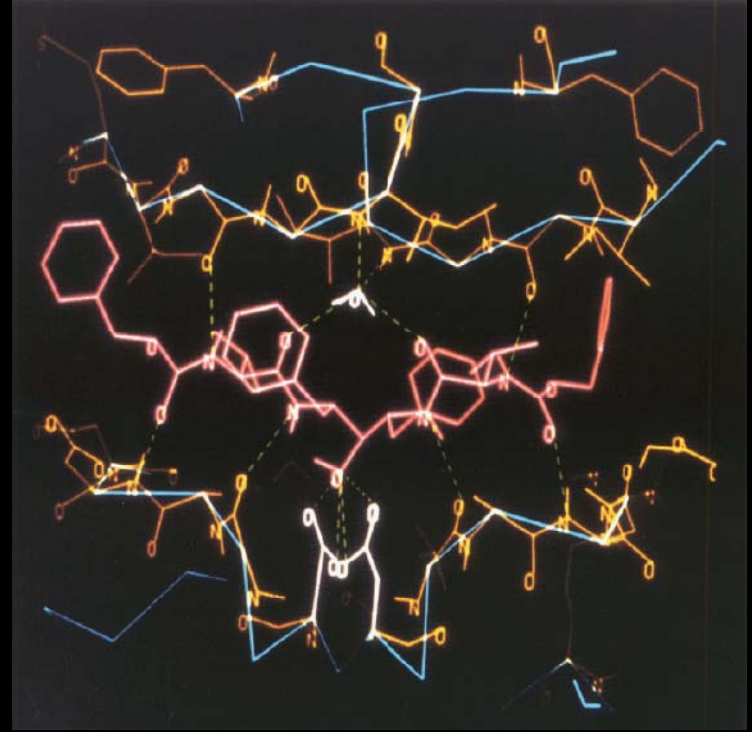
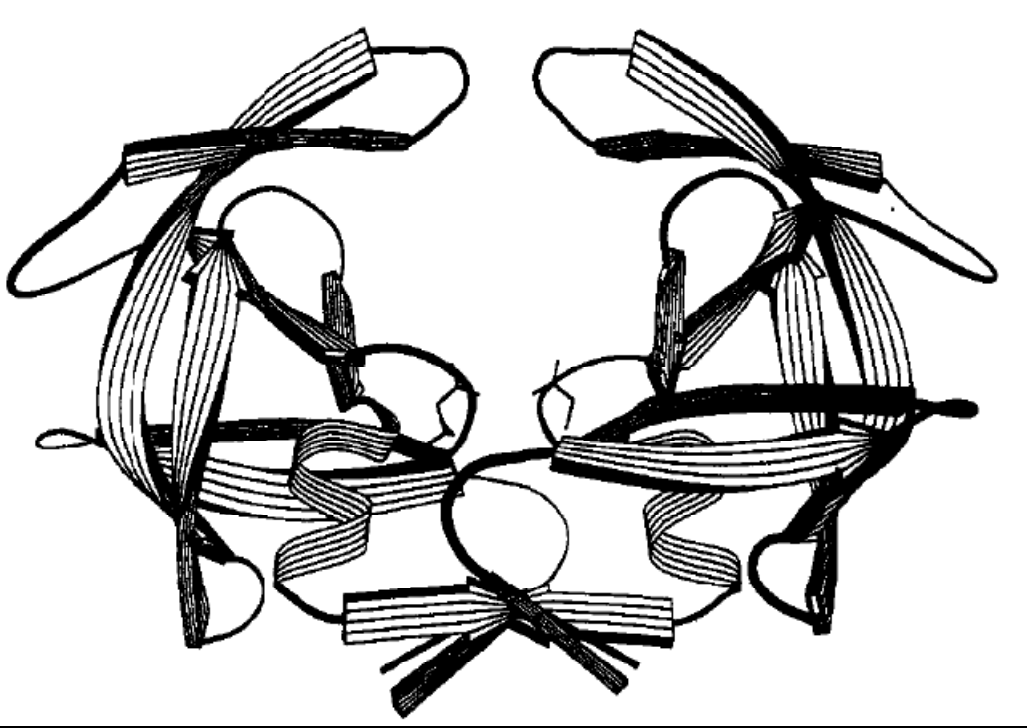
```

A 5
R -2 9
N -1 0 8
D -1 -1 2 9
C -2 -3 -2 -2 16
Q 0 2 1 -1 -4 8
E -1 -1 -1 2 -2 2 7
G 1 -3 0 -2 -3 -2 -3 8
H -2 0 1 0 -4 0 0 -2 13
I -1 -3 -2 -4 -4 -3 -4 -4 -3 6
L -2 -2 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -4 -2 2 6
K -1 3 0 0 -3 1 1 -2 -1 -3 -2 6
M -1 -1 -2 -3 -3 -1 -2 -2 1 1 3 -1 7
F -3 -2 -3 -4 -2 -4 -3 -3 -2 1 2 -3 0 9
P -2 -3 -2 -2 -5 -2 0 -1 -2 -2 -4 -1 -2 -4 11
S 1 -1 1 0 -1 1 0 0 -1 -2 -3 0 -2 -2 -1 5
T 0 -2 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -2 -2 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 0 2 6
W -3 -2 -4 -5 -6 -1 -2 -2 -5 -3 -1 -2 -2 1 -4 -5 -4 19
Y -2 -1 -2 -3 -4 -1 -2 -3 2 0 0 -1 1 4 -3 -2 -1 3 9
V 0 -2 -3 -3 -2 -3 -3 -4 -4 4 2 -2 1 0 -3 -1 1 -3 -1 5
B -1 -1 4 6 -2 0 1 -1 0 -3 -3 0 -3 -3 -2 0 0 -4 -3 -3 5
Z -1 0 0 1 -3 4 5 -2 0 -4 -2 1 -2 -4 -1 0 -1 -2 -2 -3 2 5
X 0 -1 -1 -1 -2 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1 -2 0 0 -2 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
  A R N D C Q E G H I L K M F P S T W Y V B Z X

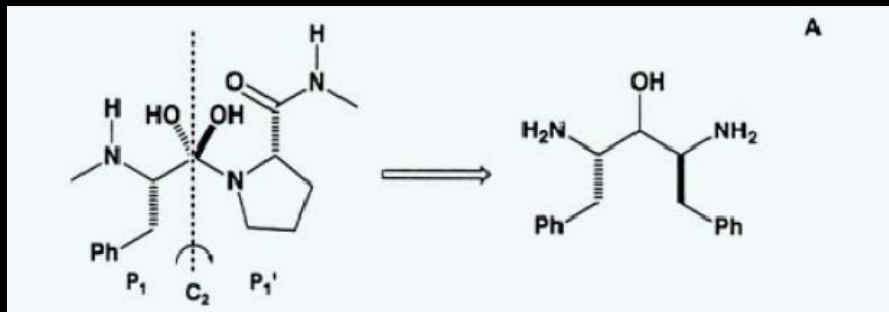
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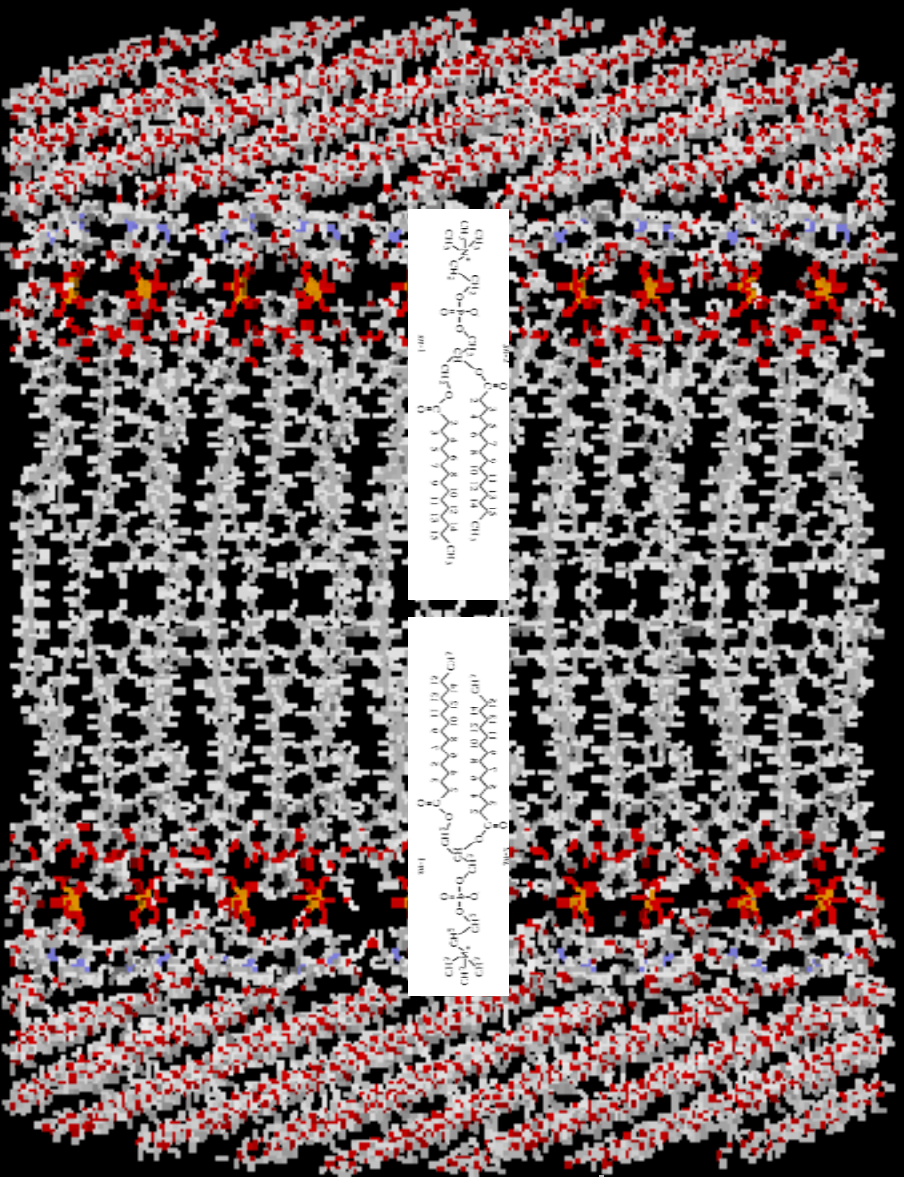
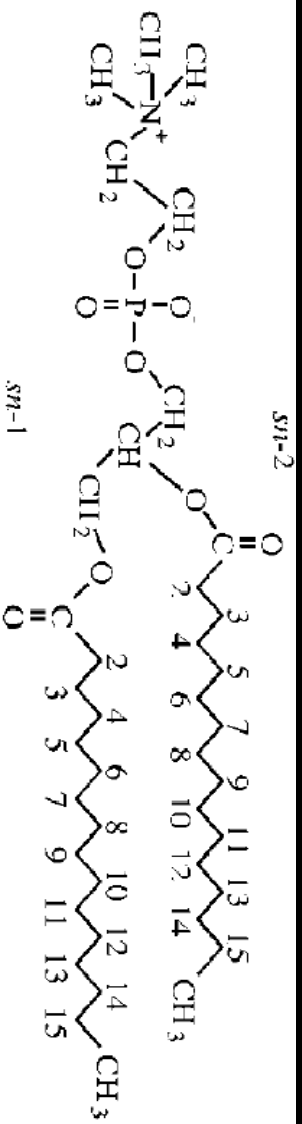
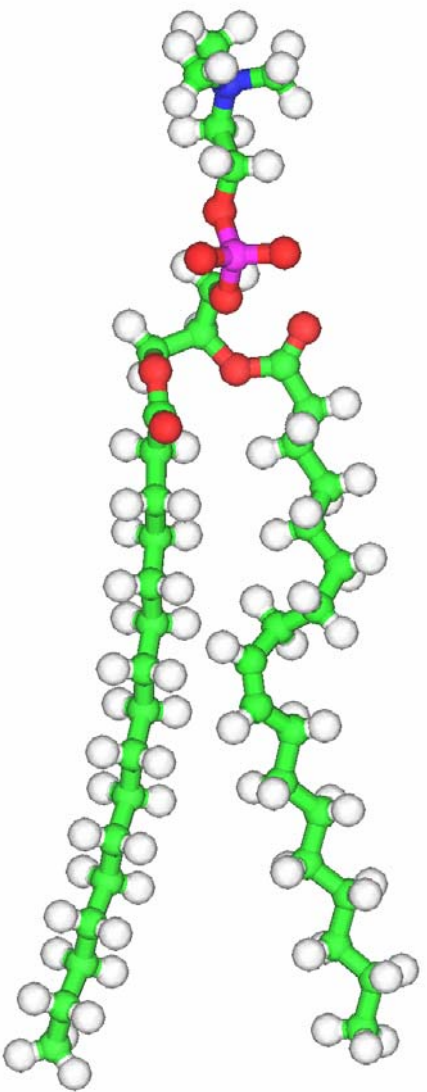


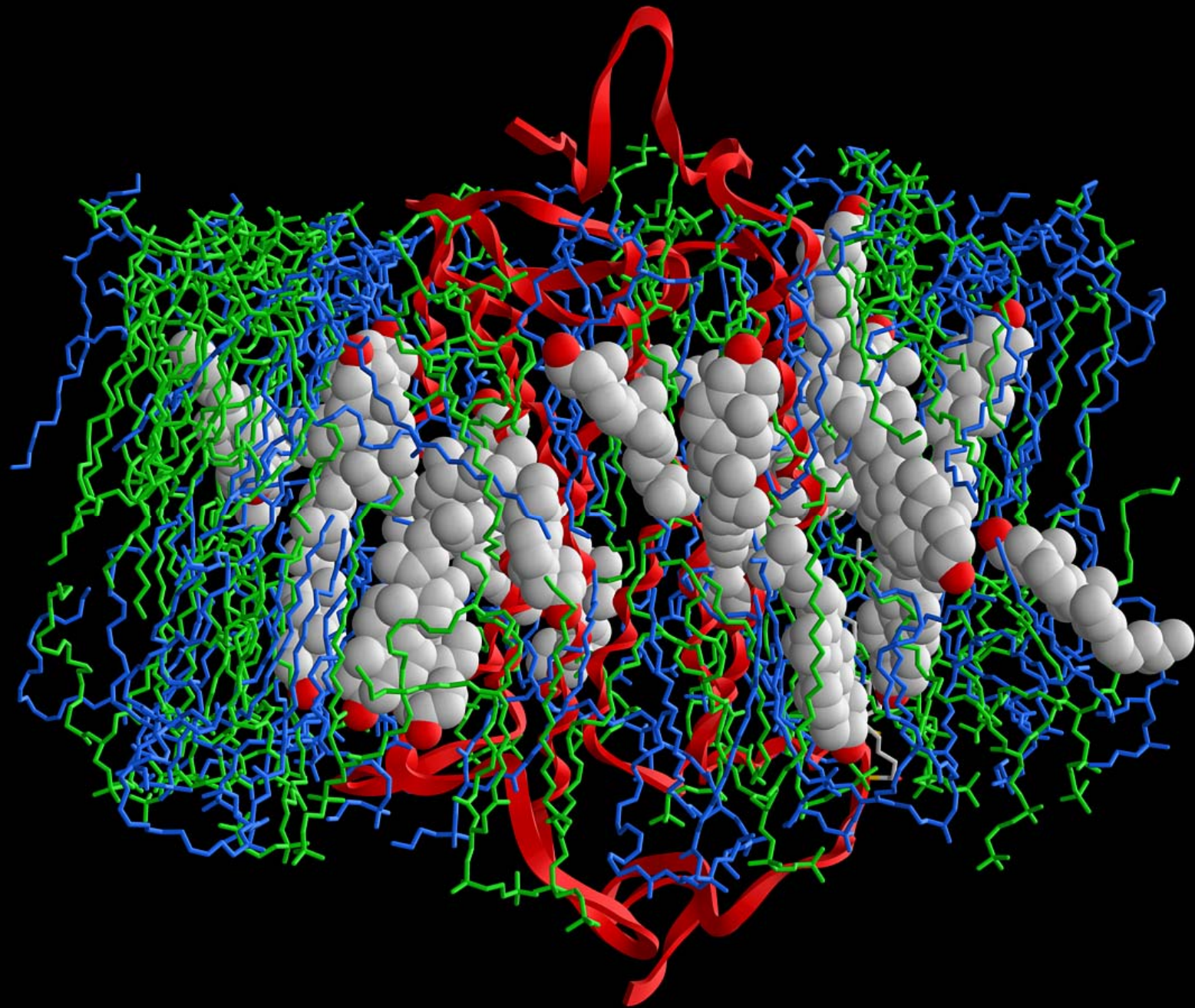


HIV proteáza

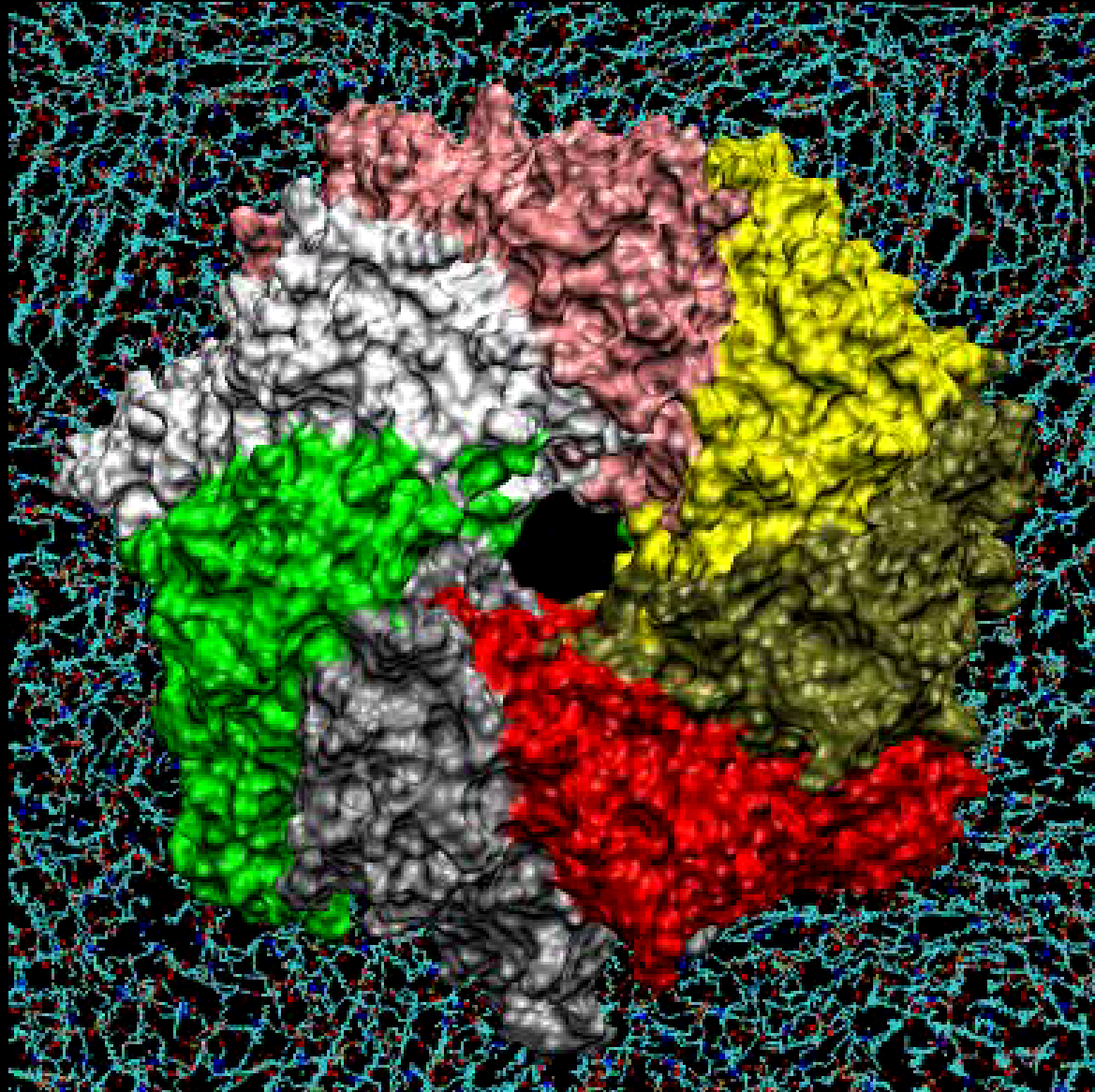


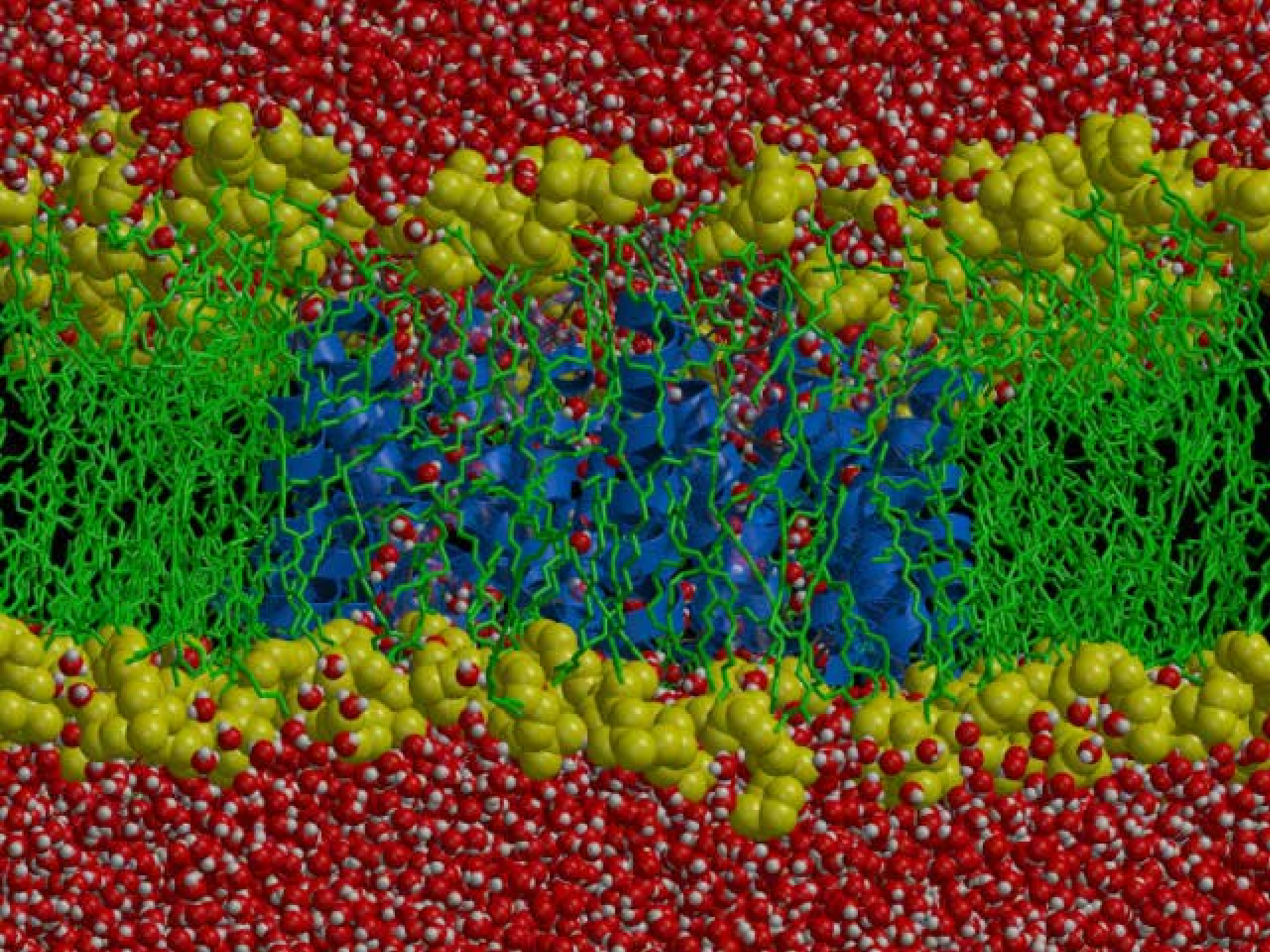
Buněčné membrány



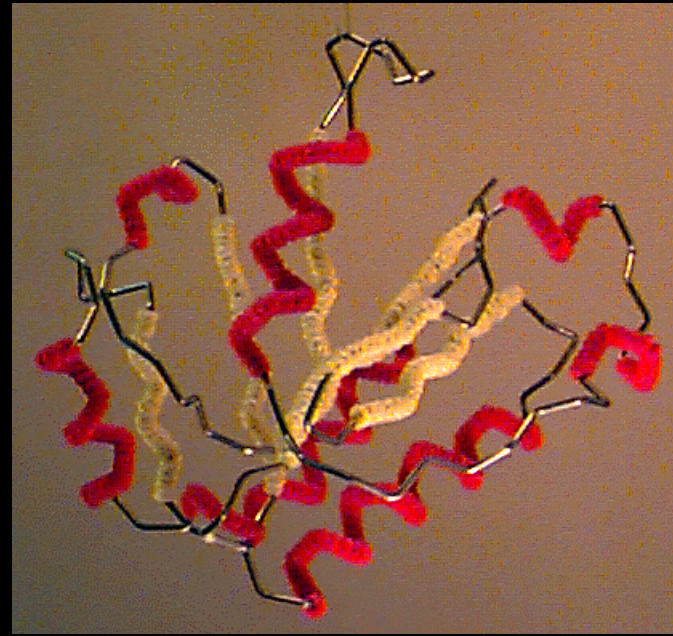


Hemolysin

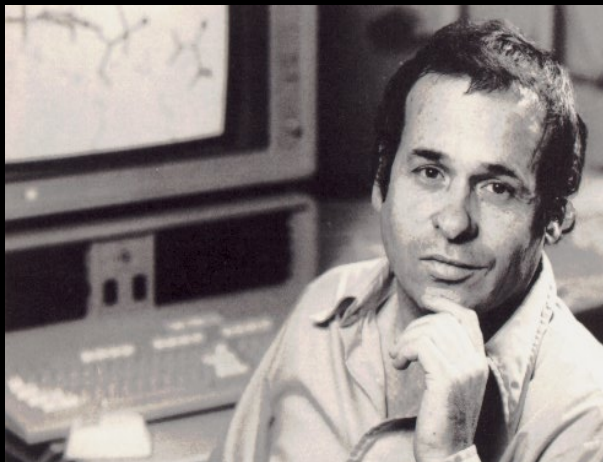




Počítačové modelování biomolekul



Arieh Warshel
(Sneior Lifson)



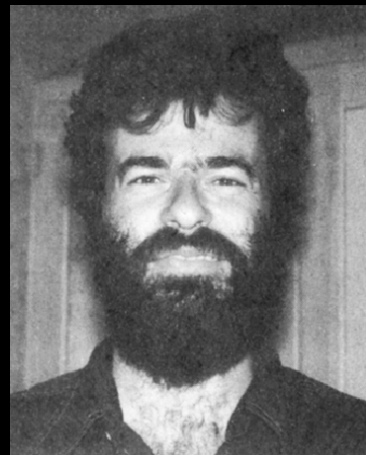
CFF (1967)
Consistent Force Field

Martin Karplus
(Linus Pauling)



CHARMM

Peter Kollman



AMBER (1981)

Klaus Schulten



NAMD

Michael Levitt
(John Kendrew)

Andy McCammon

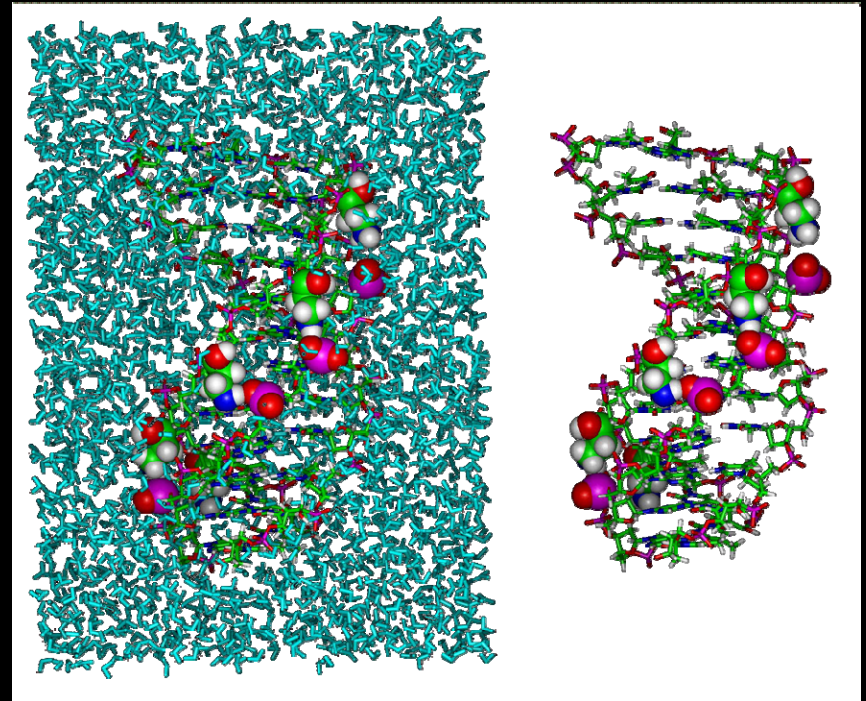
Bruce Gellin

WEIZAC
GOLEM

BPTI (1977)

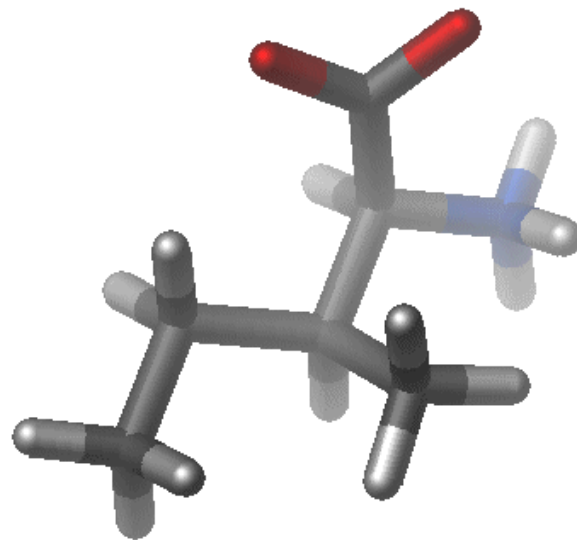
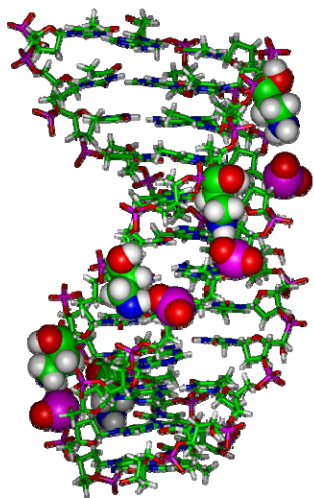
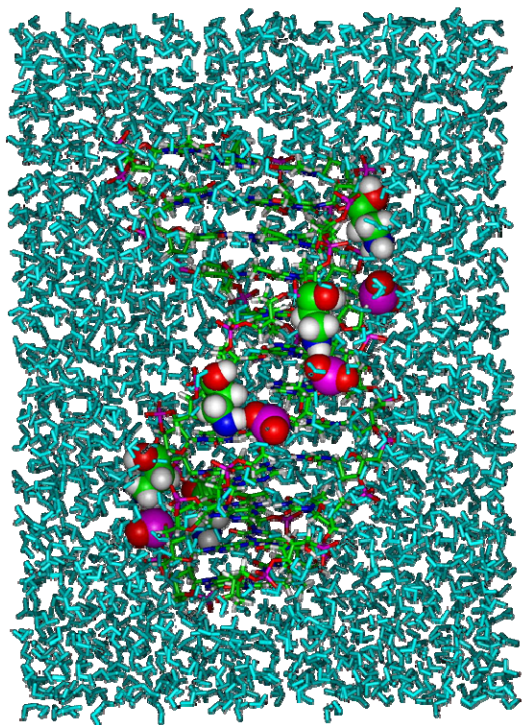
MD - numerické řešení
Newtonových pohybových rovnic
s použitím empirických silových polí

$$\frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{m} \vec{F}(\vec{r}, \vec{v}, t)$$

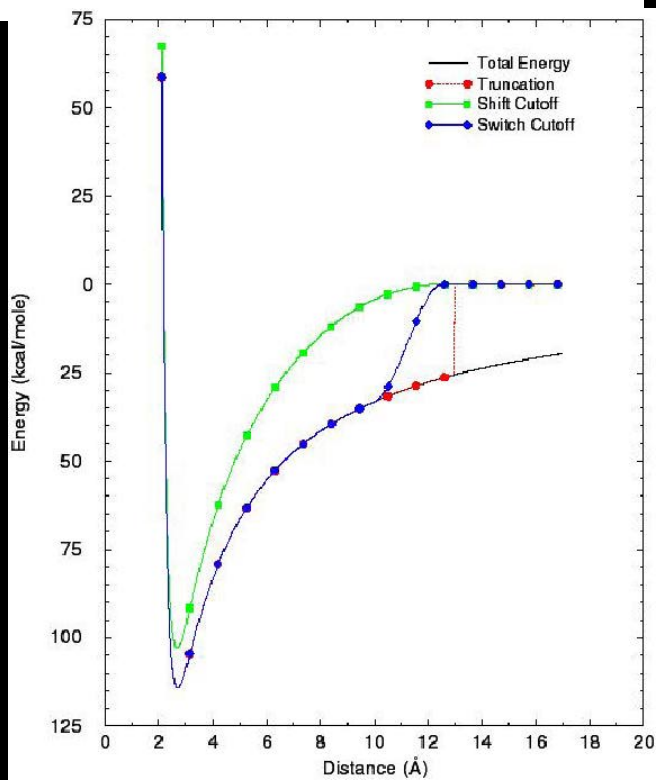


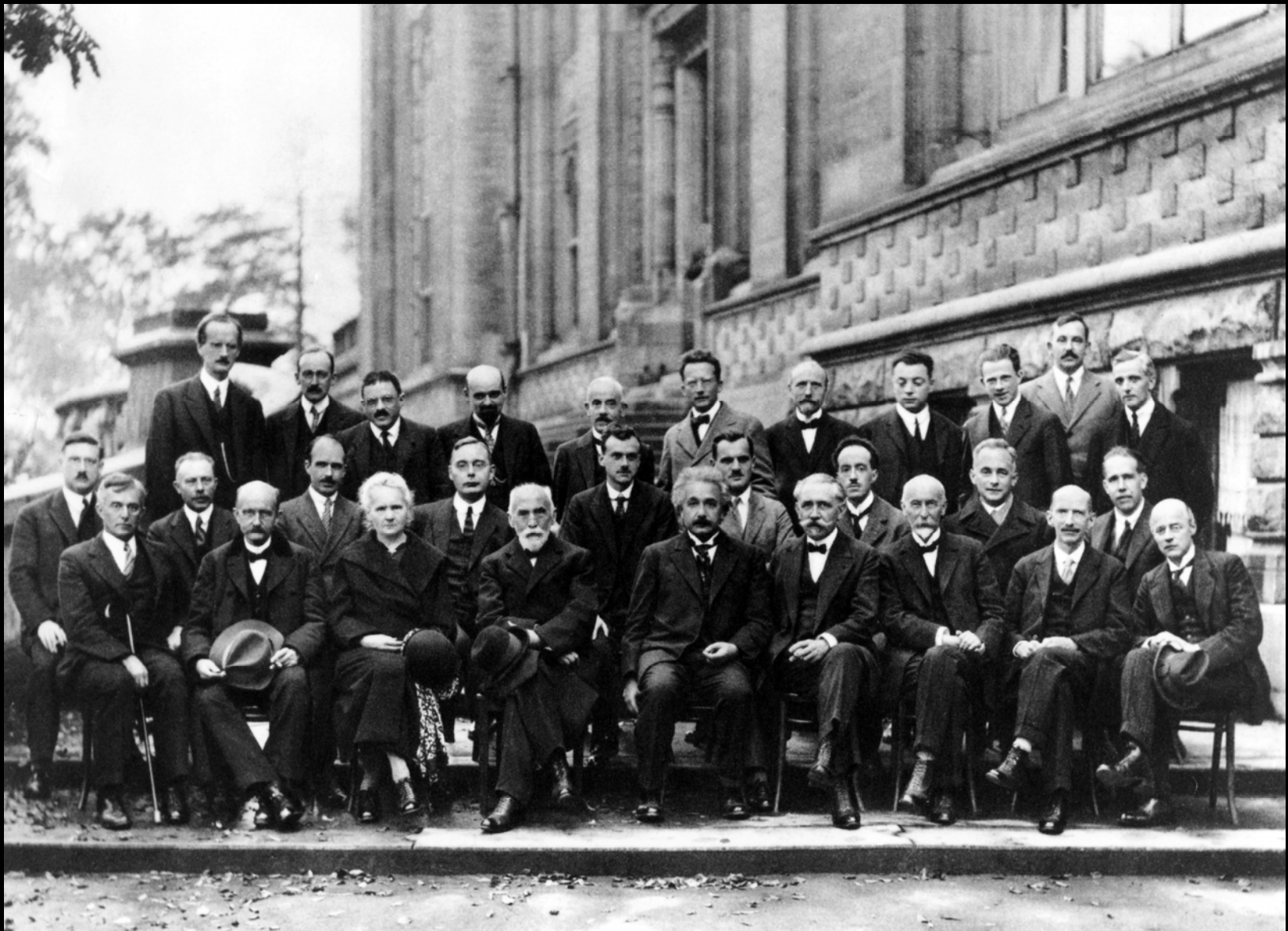
Leap-frog algoritmus

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) &= \vec{r}(t) + \vec{v}(t + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t)\Delta t + \frac{1}{2m}\vec{F}(t)(\Delta t)^2 \\ \vec{v}(t + \frac{3}{2}\Delta t) &= \vec{v}(t + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t) + \frac{1}{m}\vec{F}(t + \Delta t)\Delta t. \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 U(\mathbf{R}) = & \sum_{bonds} K_r (r - r_{eq})^2 && \text{bond} \\
 & + \sum_{angles} K_\theta (\theta - \theta_{eq})^2 && \text{angle} \\
 & + \sum_{dihedrals} \frac{V_n}{2} (1 + \cos[n\phi - \gamma]) && \text{dihedral} \\
 & + \sum_{i < j}^{atoms} \frac{A_{ij}}{R_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{B_{ij}}{R_{ij}^6} && \text{Van der Waals} \\
 & + \sum_{i < j}^{atoms} \frac{q_i q_j}{\epsilon R_{ij}} && \text{electrostatic}
 \end{aligned}$$





[A. Piccard](#), [E. Henriot](#), [P. Ehrenfest](#), [Th. De Donder](#), [E. Schrödinger](#), [J.E. Verschaffelt](#), [W. Pauli](#), [W. Heisenberg](#), [R.H. Fowler](#), [L. Brillouin](#),
[P. Debye](#), [M. Knudsen](#), [W.L. Bragg](#), [H.A. Kramers](#), [P.A.M. Dirac](#), [A.H. Compton](#), [L. de Broglie](#), [M. Born](#), [N. Bohr](#),
[I. Langmuir](#), [M. Planck](#), [Mme. Curie](#), [H.A. Lorentz](#), [A. Einstein](#), [P. Langevin](#), [C.T.R. Wilson](#), [O.W. Richardson](#)

John A. Pople



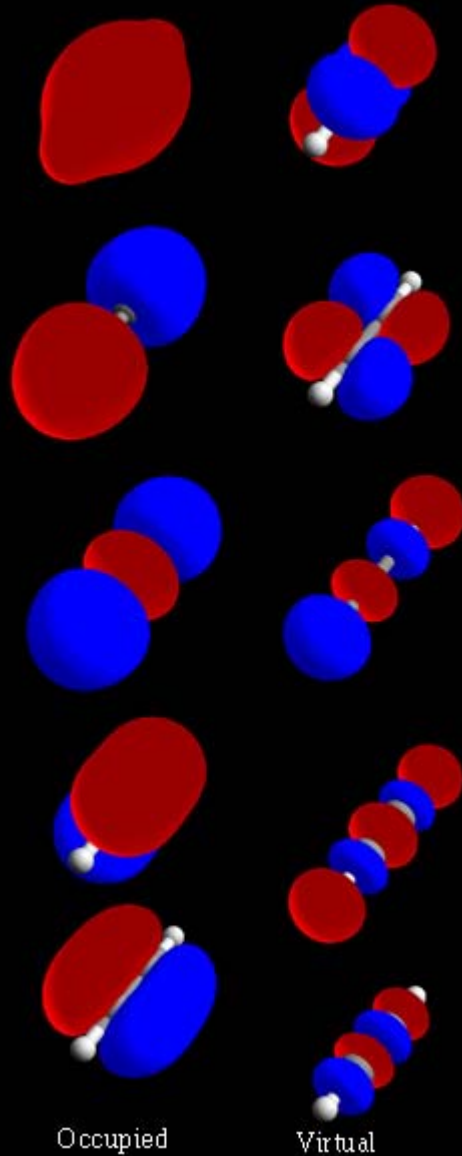
1998 za chemii



Walter Kohn



Gaussian 70



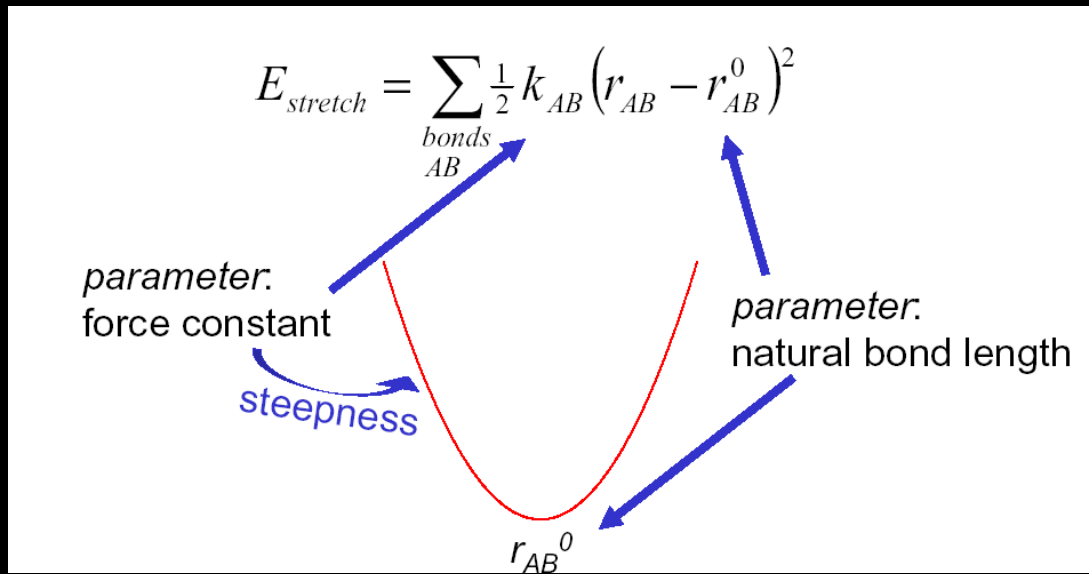
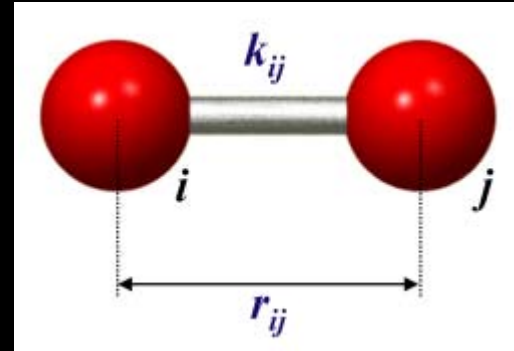
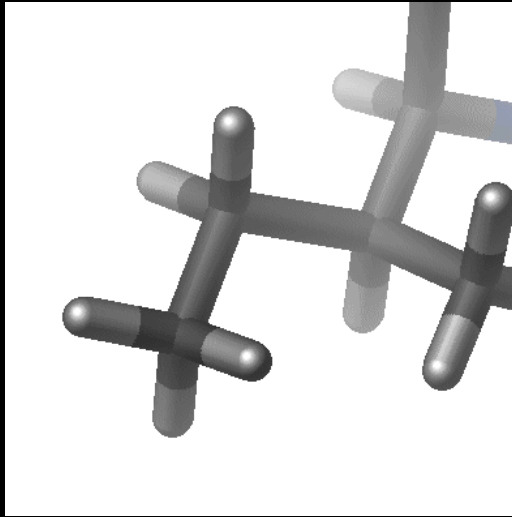
Occupied

Virtual

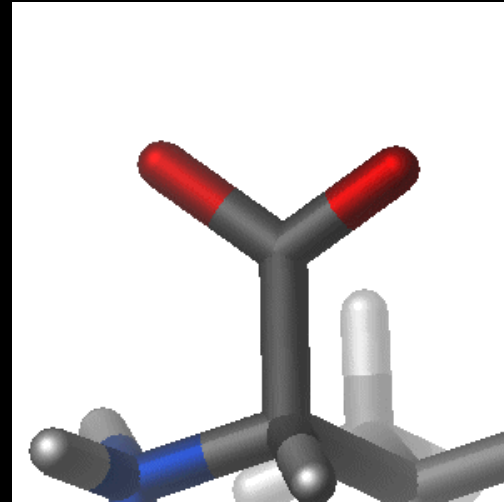
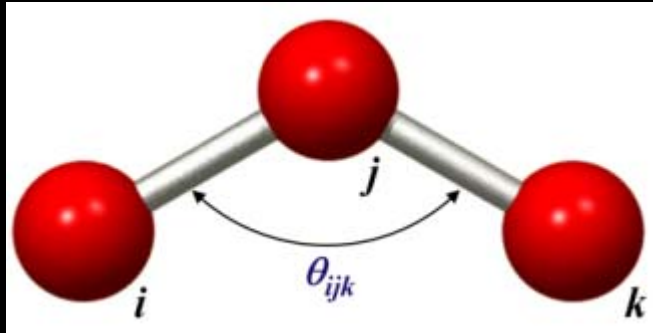


DFT

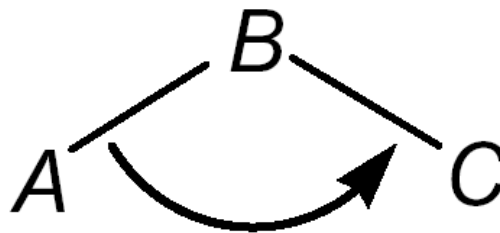
Ab initio výpočty – parametrizace silových polí pro MD



Ab initio výpočty – parametrizace silových polí pro MD

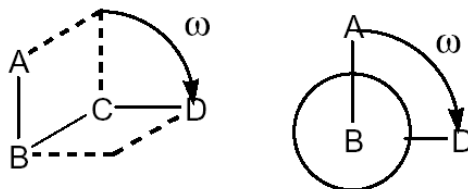


$$E_{bend} = \sum_{\substack{\text{bonds} \\ ABC}} \frac{1}{2} k_{ABC} (\theta_{ABC} - \theta_{ABC}^0)^2$$

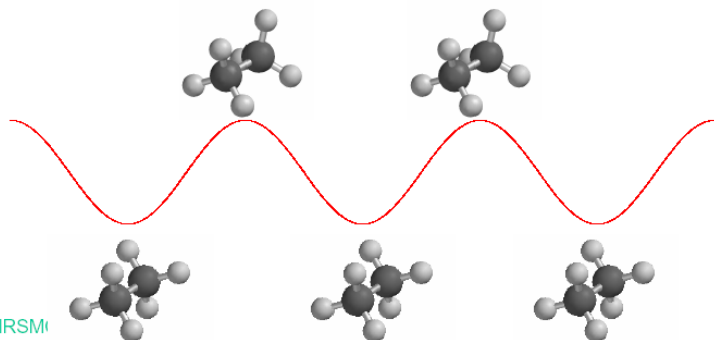


Ab initio výpočty – parametrizace silových polí pro MD

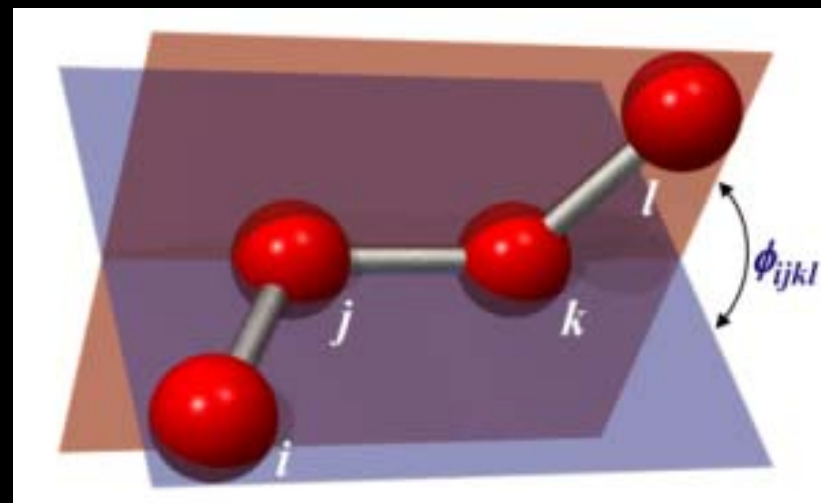
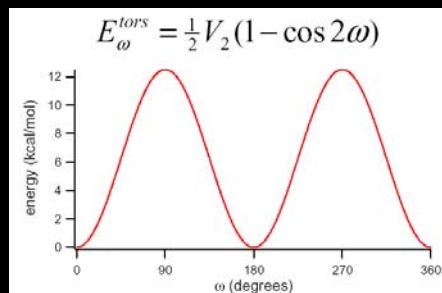
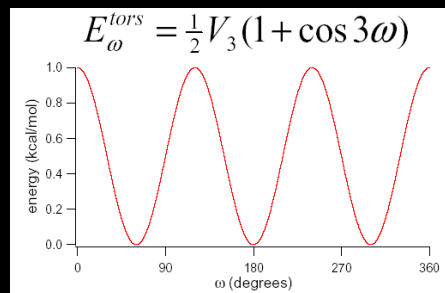
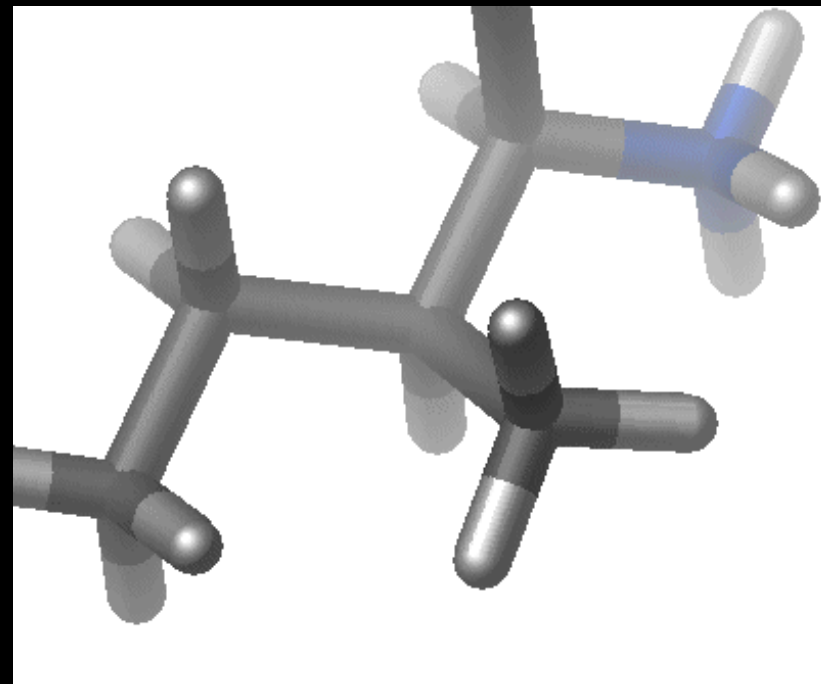
- torsion angle =dihedral angle



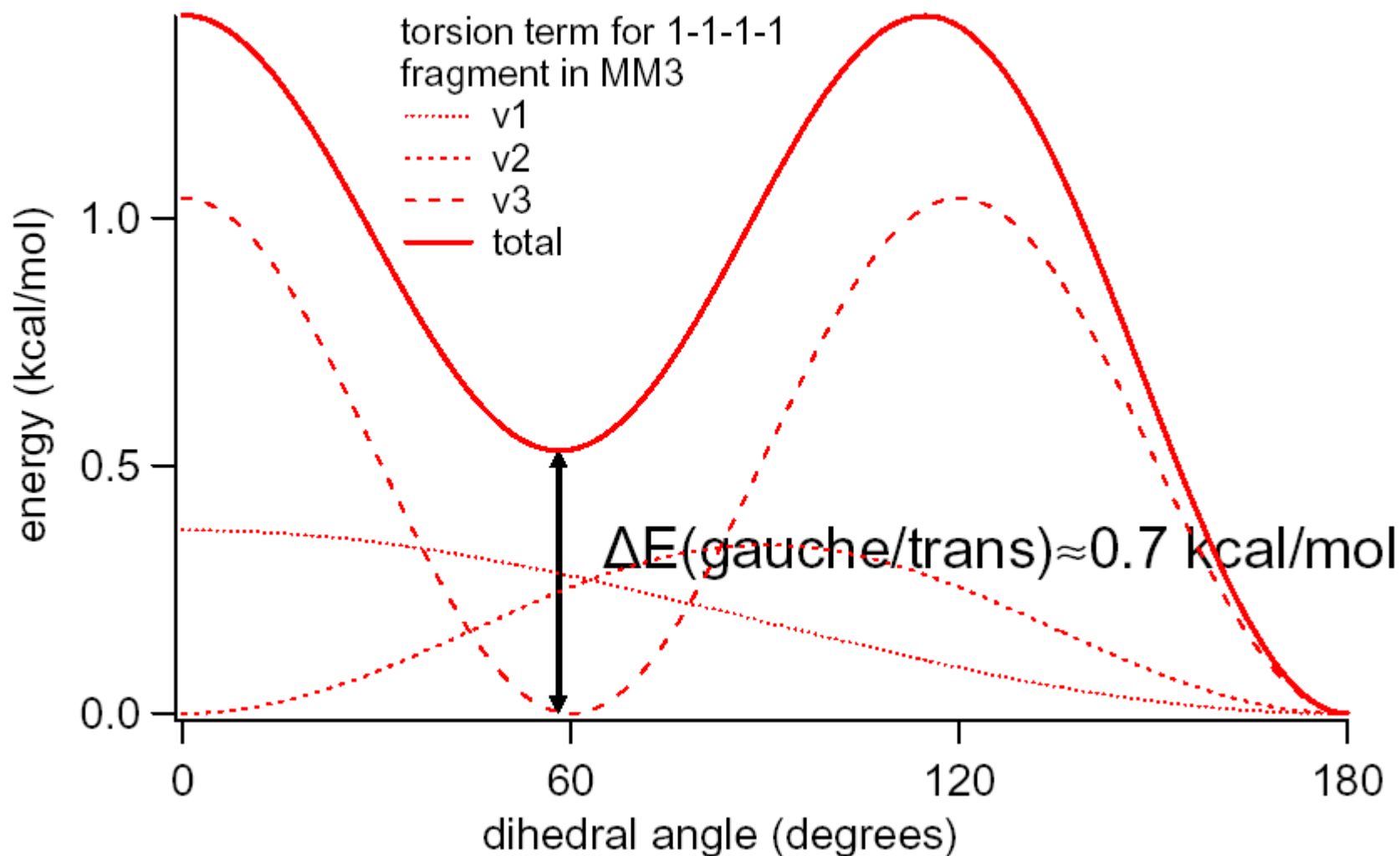
- related to barriers of rotation



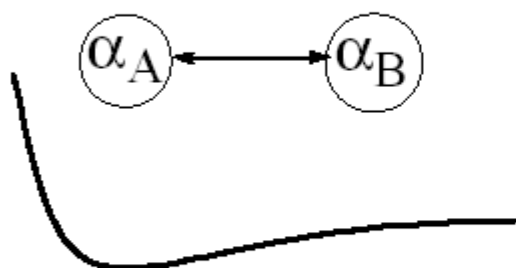
MM MolMech HRSM



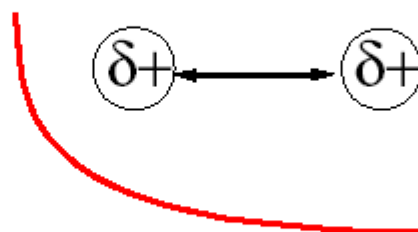
- C-C-C-C (e.g. butane)



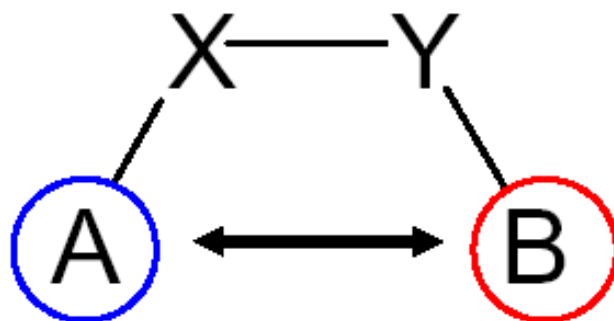
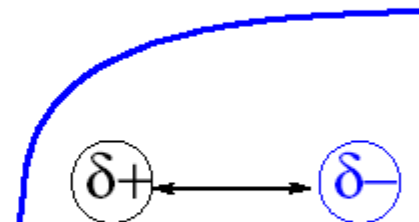
Nonbonding Interactions



van der Waals
interaction

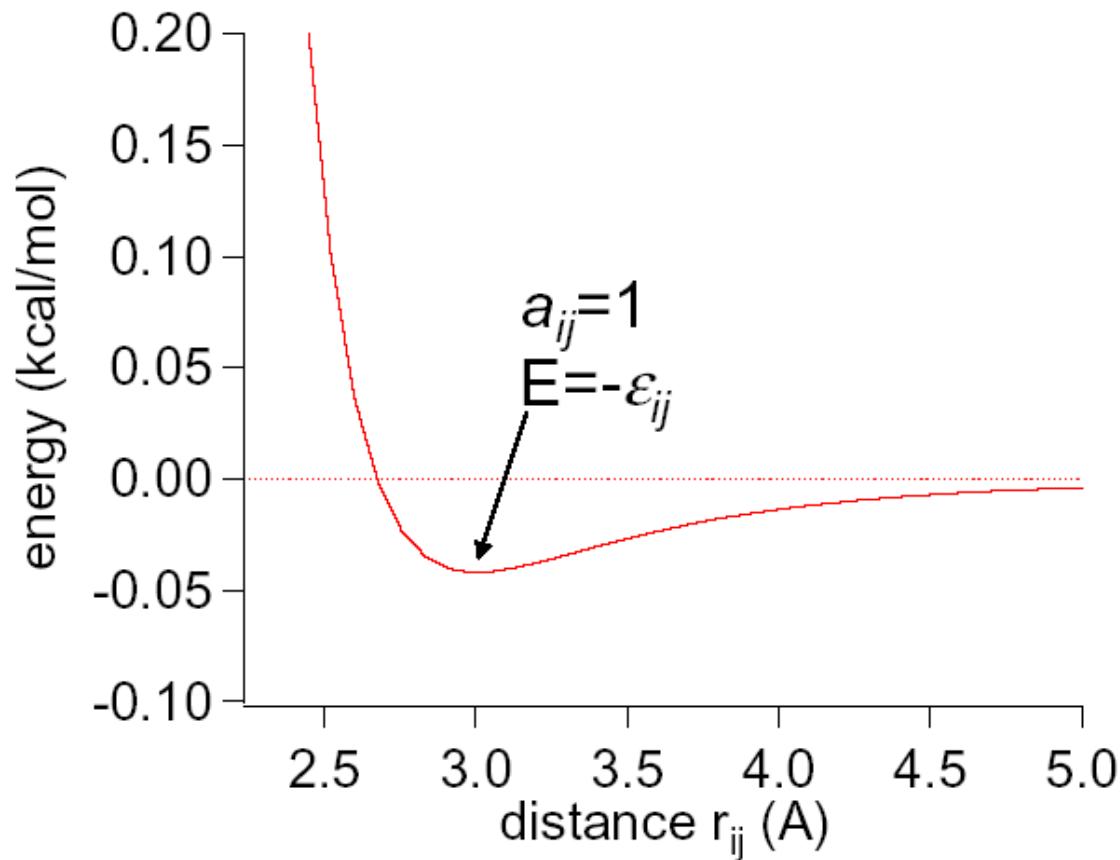


electrostatic
interaction



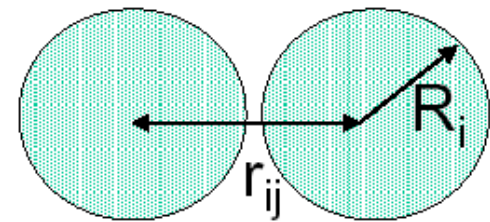
van der Waals interaction

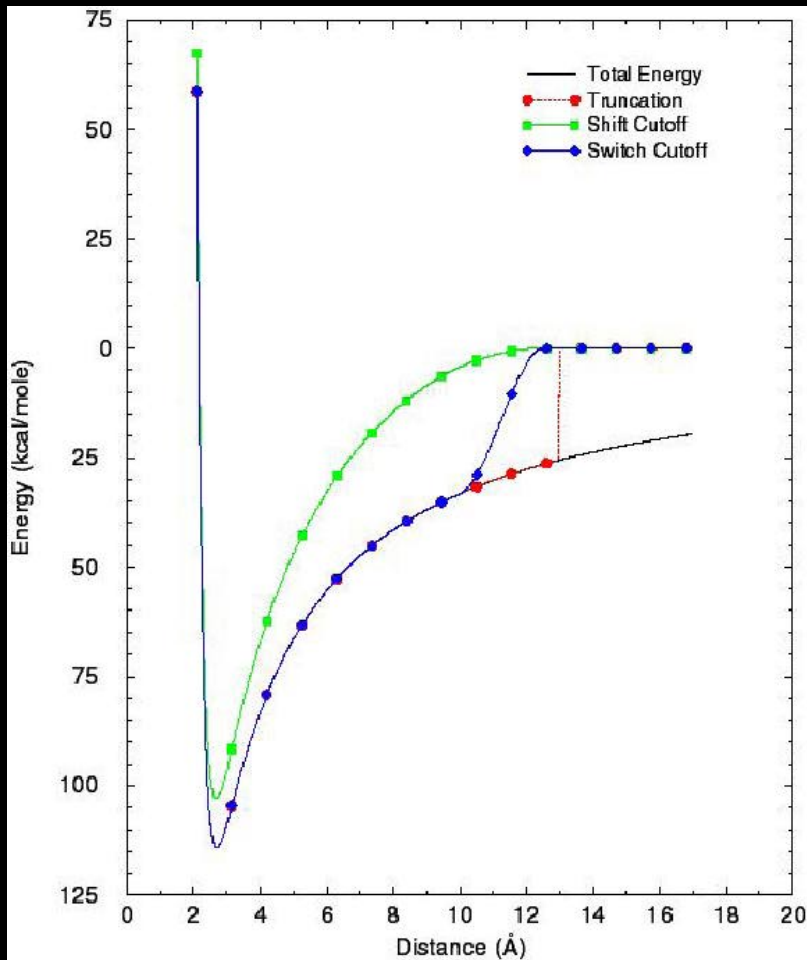
Lennard-Jones potential $E_{vdW} = \sum_{\text{non-bonded atom pairs}} \epsilon_{ij} (a_{ij}^{-12} - 2a_{ij}^{-6})$



$$\epsilon_{ij} = \sqrt{\epsilon_i \epsilon_j}$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{r_{ij}}{R_i + R_j}$$





TRUNCATION: the interactions are simply set to zero for interatomic distances greater than the cutoff distance. This method can lead to large fluctuations in the energy. This method is not often used.

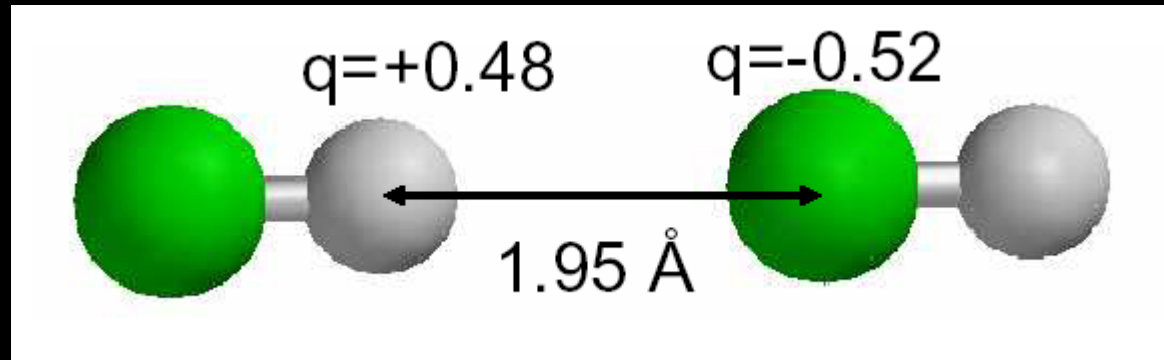
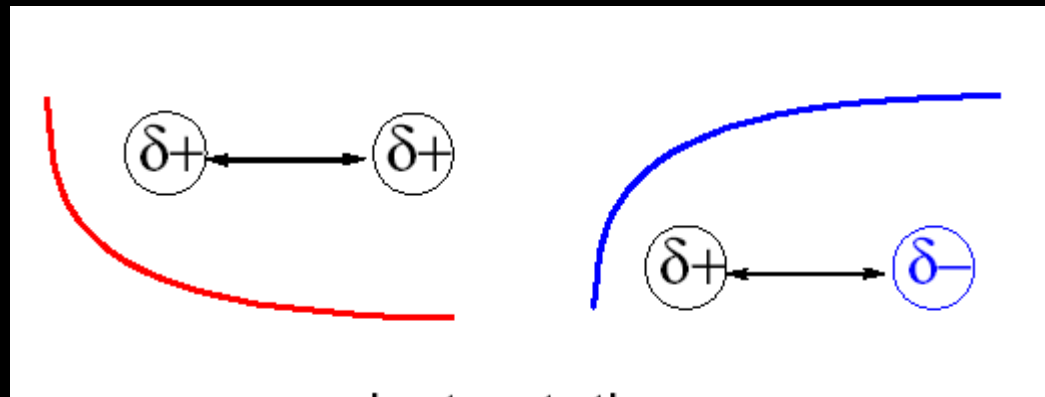
The **SHIFT** cutoff method: this method modifies the entire potential energy surface such that at the cutoff distance the interaction potential is zero. The drawback of this method is that equilibrium distances are slightly decreased.

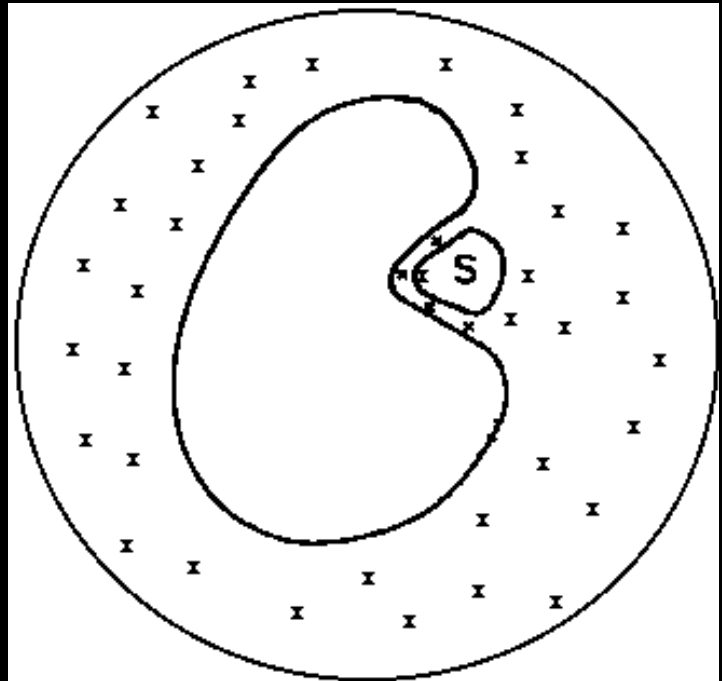
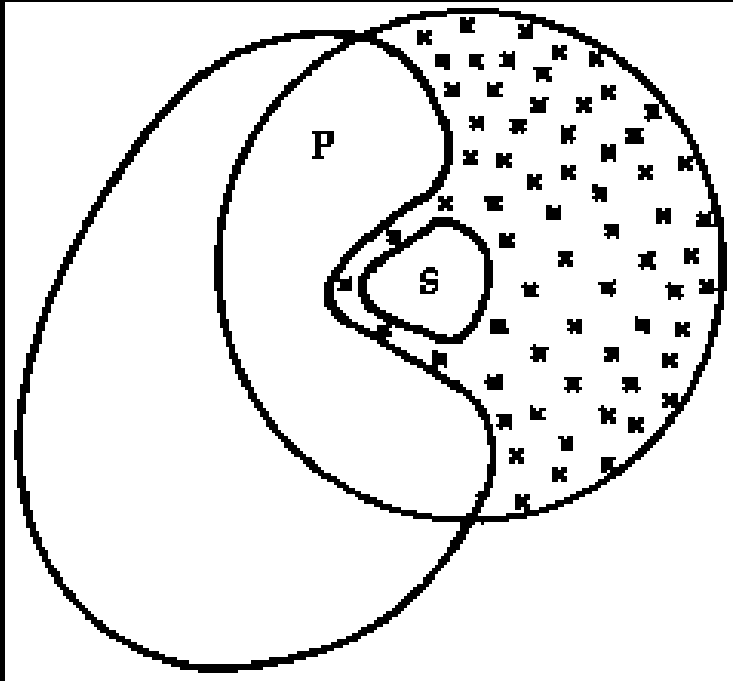
The **SWITCH** cutoff method: This method tapers the interaction potential over a predefined range of distances. The potential takes its usual value up to the first cutoff and is then switched to zero between the first and last cutoff. This model suffers from strong forces in the switching region which can slightly perturb the equilibrium structure. The SWITCH function is not recommended when using short cutoff regions.

Electrostatic Interactions

- standard approach: Coulomb's Law

$$E_{electrostatic} = 332.1 \sum_{\substack{\text{atom} \\ \text{pairs} \\ i,j}} \frac{q_i q_j}{\epsilon_{ij} r_{ij}} \quad (\text{kcal/mol})$$





I ○ ○ ○	II ○ ○ ○	III ○ ○ ○
VIII ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	IV ○ ○ ○
VII ○ ○ ○	VI ○ ○ ○	V ○ ○ ○

$$E_{non-bonded} = E_{van-der-Waals} + E_{electrostatic}$$

$$E_{van-der-Waals} = \sum_{nonbonded\ pairs} \left(\frac{A_{ik}}{r_{ik}^{12}} - \frac{C_{ik}}{r_{ik}^6} \right)$$

$$E_{electrostatic} = \sum_{nonbonded\ pairs} \frac{q_i q_k}{Dr_{ik}}$$

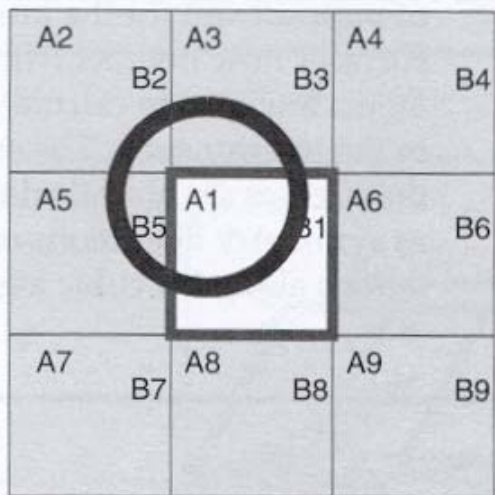
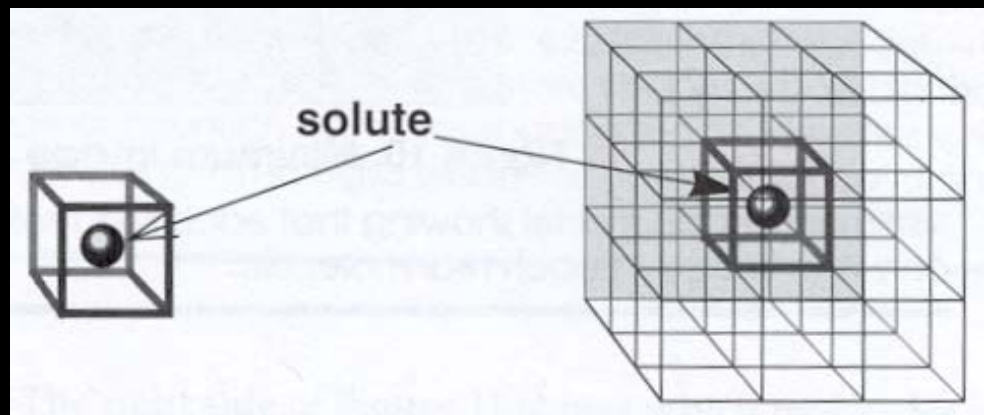


Figure 10. Minimum image model

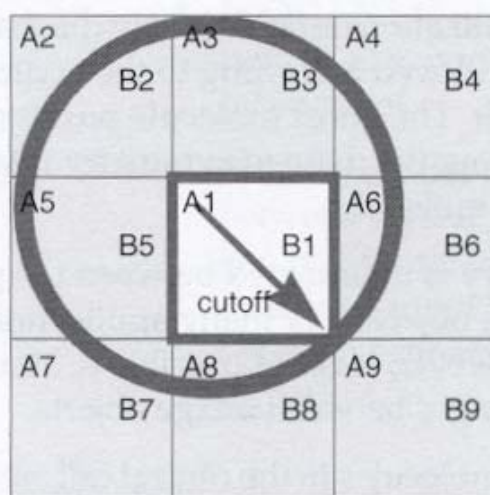
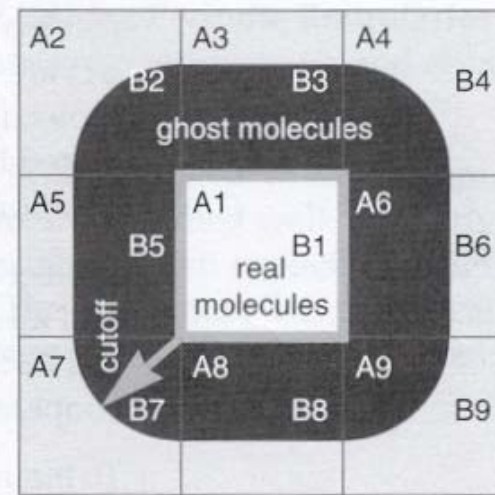
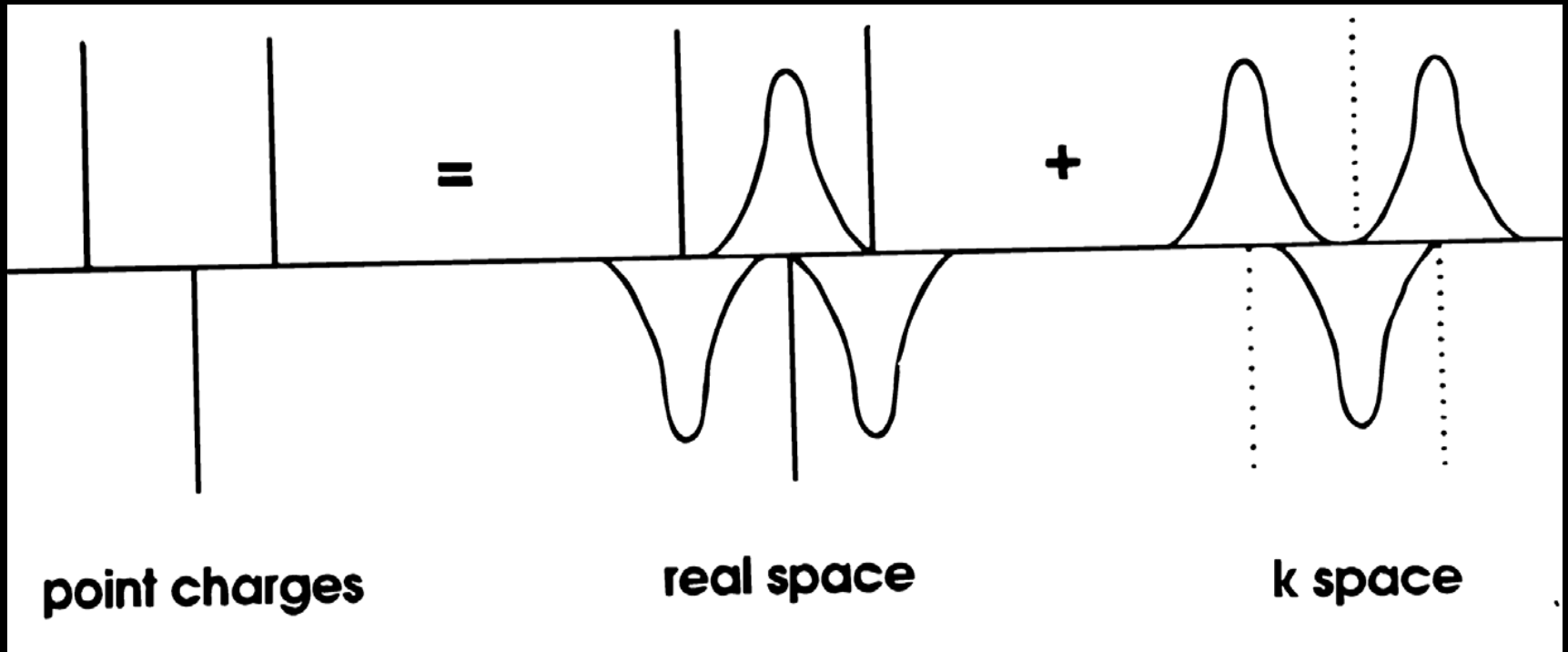


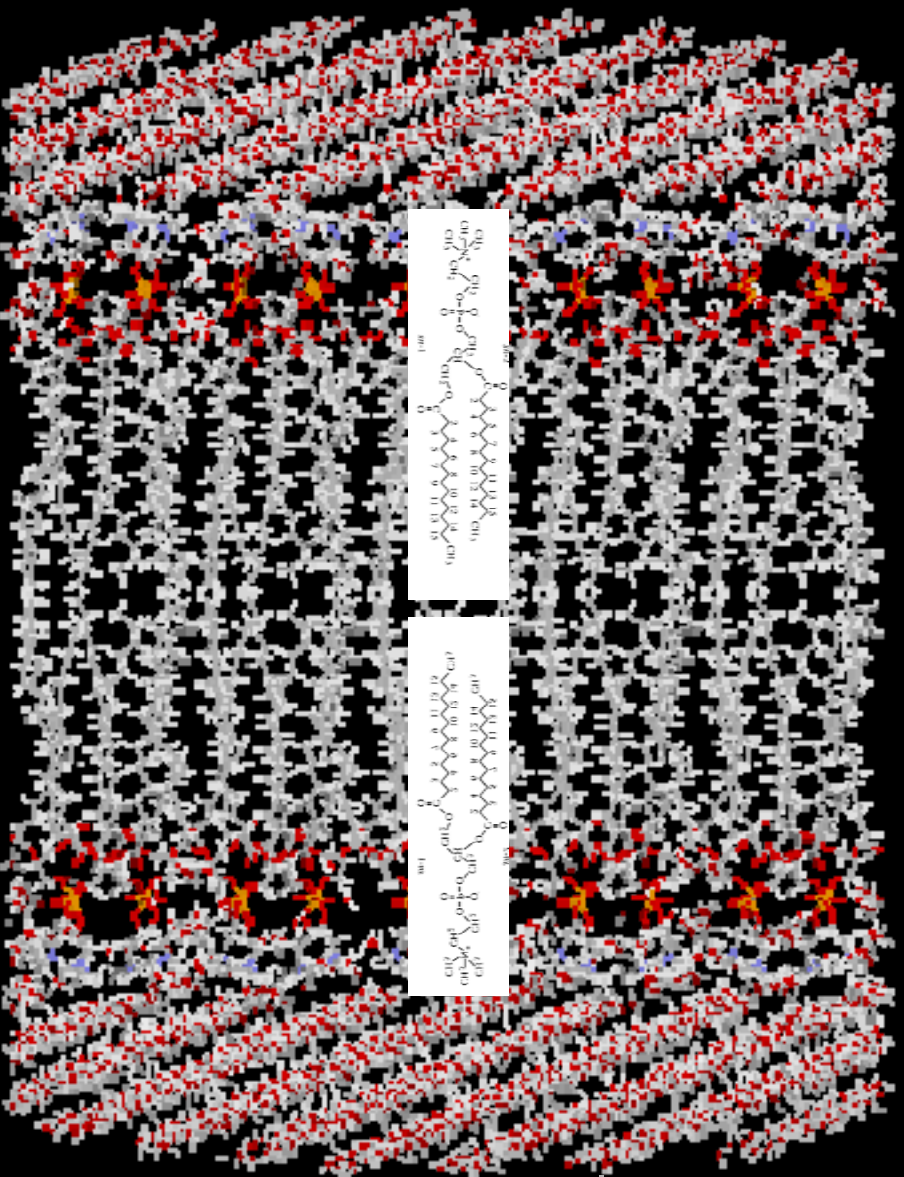
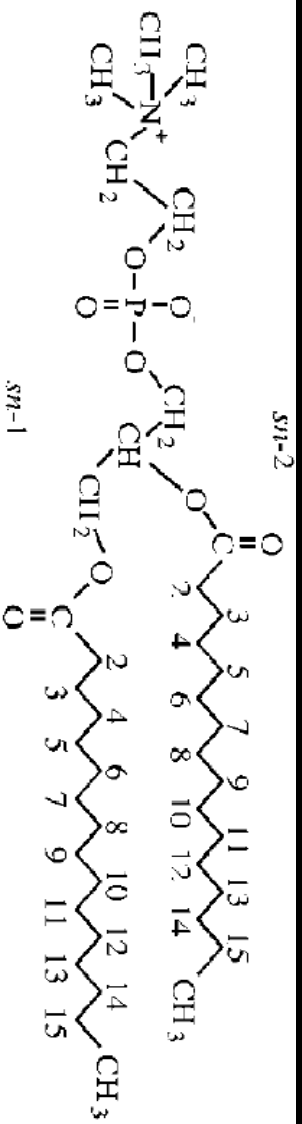
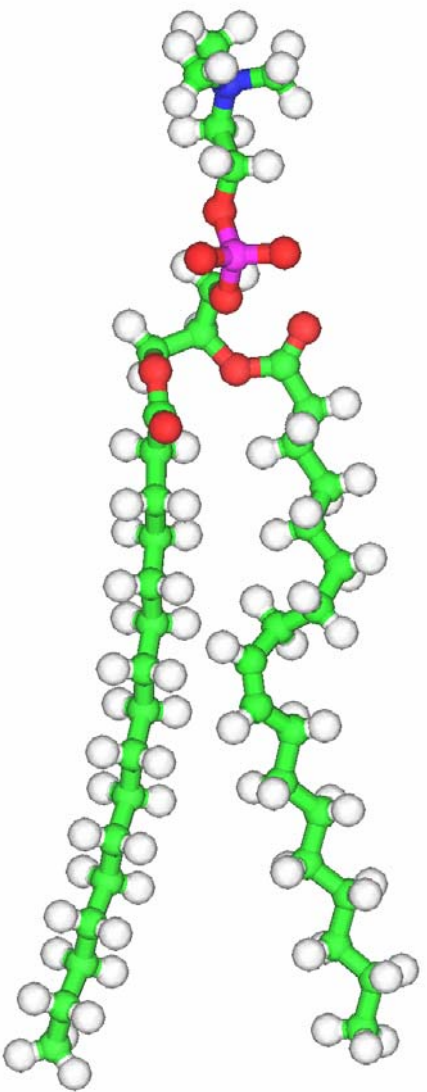
Figure 11. Explicit image model



$$S_m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{L, i, j} \frac{A_{ij}}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{R}_L|^m}$$



$$S_m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{L, i, j} \frac{A_{ij} \phi_m (|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{R}_L|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{R}_L|^m} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{L, i, j} \frac{A_{ij} (1 - \phi_m (|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{R}_L|))}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{R}_L|^m}$$



Molecular Dynamics Simulations of Lipid Bilayers: Major Artifacts Due to Truncating Electrostatic Interactions

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