

# Potential of Biomolecular Simulations in Drug Design



Vojtěch Spiwok  
[spiwokv@vscht.cz](mailto:spiwokv@vscht.cz)

Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology  
University of Chemistry and Technology, Prague

<http://web.vscht.cz/spiwokv/>  
<http://www.metadynamics.cz>

Outline:

History

Theory

Sampling Problem



## History:

**1953: Metropolis Monte Carlo simulation of dense liquid of 2D spheres**  
Metropolis, Rosenbluth, Rosenbluth, Teller & Teller *Journal of Chemical Physics* 1953, **21**, 1087-1092.

**1956: Molecular dynamics simulation of hard spheres**  
Alder and Wainwright *Journal of Chemical Physics* 1957, **27**, 1208-1209.

**1964: Molecular dynamics simulation of liquid argon**  
Rahman *Physical Reviews* 1964, **136**, A405-A410.

**1969: Monte Carlo simulation of water**  
Barker and Watts *Chemical Physics Letters* 1969, **3**, 144-145.

**1971: Molecular dynamics simulation of water**  
Rahman and Stillinger *Journal of Chemical Physics* 1971, **55**, 3336-3359.

**1977: Molecular dynamics simulation of protein**  
McCammon, Gelin and Karplus *Nature* 1977, **267**, 585-590.

## History:

1977: Molecular dynamics simulation of protein

McCammon, Gelin and Karplus *Nature* 1977, **267**, 585-590.

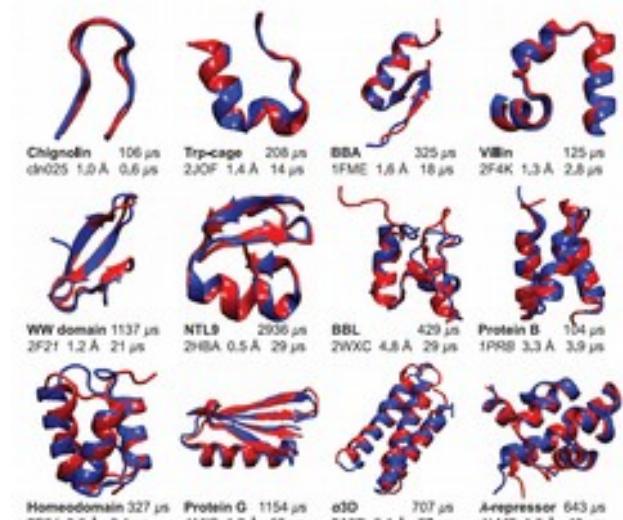
**3.2 ps, < 1,000 atoms**



2011: Fast-folding protein folding

Lindorff-Larsen, Piana, Dror, Shaw *Science* 2011, **334**, 517-520.

**108-2,936 μs, solvated small proteins**



2013: Viral capsid simulation

Zhao et al. *Nature* 2013, **497**, 643-646.

**100 ns, ~64,000,000 atoms**



## 2013 Nobel Prize in Chemistry:



The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2013

Martin Karplus, Michael Levitt, Arieh Warshel

Share this: [f](#) [G+](#) [Twitter](#) [+1](#) [Email](#) 950

# The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2013



Photo: A. Mahmoud

**Martin Karplus**

Prize share: 1/3



Photo: A. Mahmoud

**Michael Levitt**

Prize share: 1/3



Photo: A. Mahmoud

**Arieh Warshel**

Prize share: 1/3

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2013 was awarded jointly to Martin Karplus, Michael Levitt and Arieh Warshel "for the development of multiscale models for complex chemical systems".

Photos: Copyright © The Nobel Foundation



UNIVERSITY OF  
CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY  
PRAGUE

Theory:

## What we need?

Computer – to run a simulation

Software – to run a simulation

Instructions – to control length of simulation, temperature, pressure etc.

Topology – to define covalent structure in the system,  
properties of atoms and bonds

Starting structure

Theory:

$$m_i \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial t^2} = \mathbf{F}_i$$

$$\mathbf{F}_i = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}$$

$$V = \sum_{bonds} \frac{k_b}{2} (r - r_0)^2 + \sum_{angles} \frac{k_a}{2} (\theta - \theta_0)^2 + \sum_{torsions} k_t (1 + \cos(n \phi - \phi_s)) + \sum_{pairs} \left[ \frac{1}{4 \pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}} + \frac{C_{12}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{C_6}{r_{ij}^6} \right]$$

## Programs:

GROMACS <http://www.gromacs.org>

AMBER <http://ambermd.org>

CHARMM <https://www.charmm.org>

GROMOS <http://www.gromos.net>

AceMD <http://www.acellera.com/acemd>

Desmond <http://deshawresearch.com/resources.html>

NAMD <http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/research/namd/>

Tinker <http://dasher.wustl.edu/tinker/>

Force fields:

**Proteins, nucleic acids, lipids:**

- AMBER      <http://ambermd.org>
- OPLS        <http://zarbi.chem.yale.edu>
- CHARMM     <https://www.charmm.org>
- GROMOS    <http://www.gromos.net>

**General molecules:**

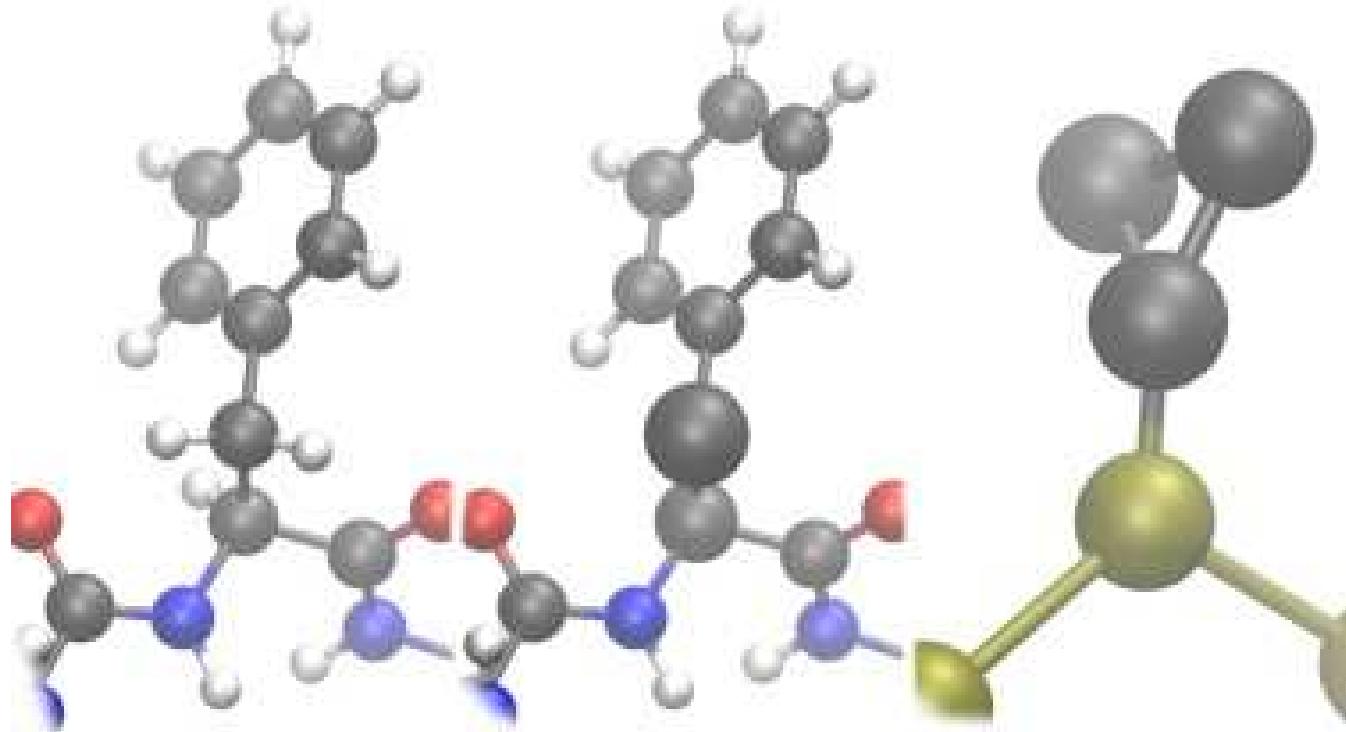
GAFF, OPLS, CHARMM, MM2, MM3, MMFF

**Special:**

- Glycam (carbohydrates)    <http://glycam.org>
- Martini (coarse grained)    <http://md.chem.rug.nl>

$$\begin{aligned} V = & \sum_{bonds} \frac{k_b}{2} (r - r_0)^2 + \sum_{angles} \frac{k_a}{2} (\theta - \theta_0)^2 \\ & + \sum_{torsions} k_t (1 + \cos(n\phi - \phi_S)) + \sum_{pairs} \left[ \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}} + \frac{C_{12}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{C_6}{r_{ij}^6} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Force fields:



All atom

United atom

Coarse grained

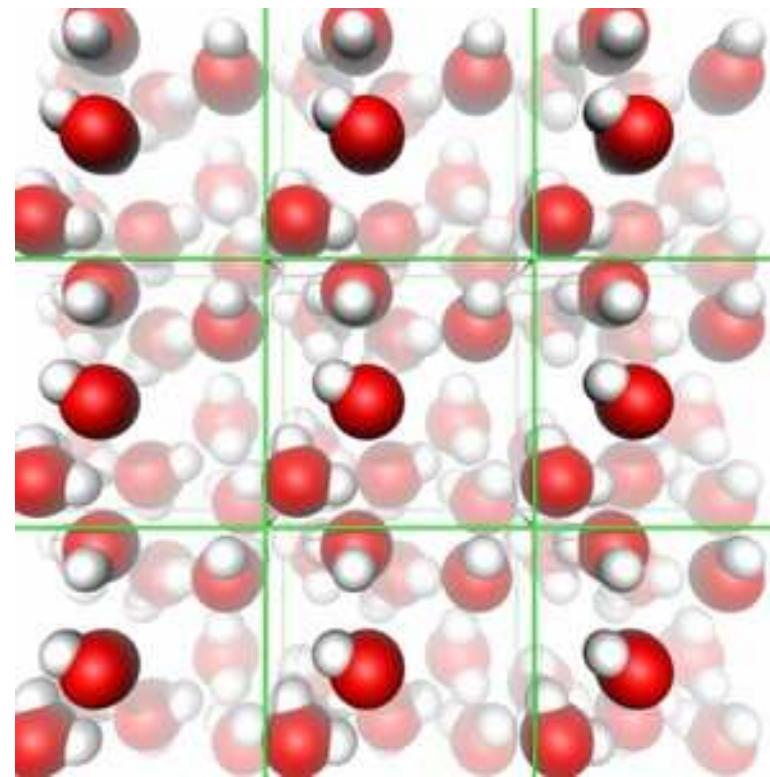
Which systems we can simulate?

Solvated (bio)molecules and biomolecular complexes

Membranes and membrane proteins

Special systems (crystals, pores etc.)

Periodic boundary condition



What can be controlled?

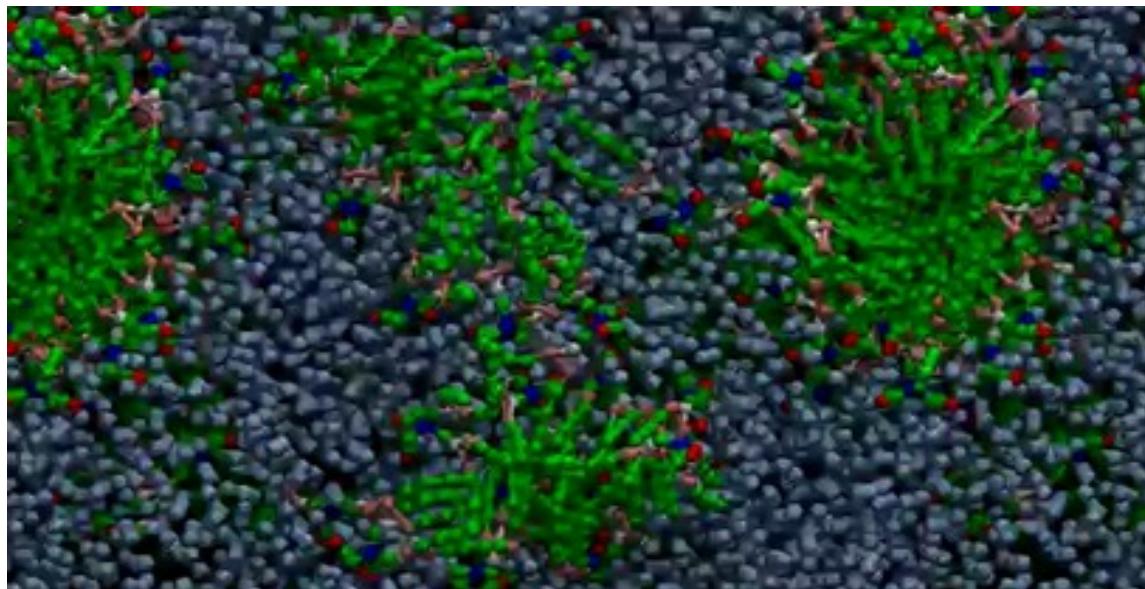
Length of simulation

Temperature

Pressure, surface tension

Special topics (electric field, external forces, constant pH etc.)

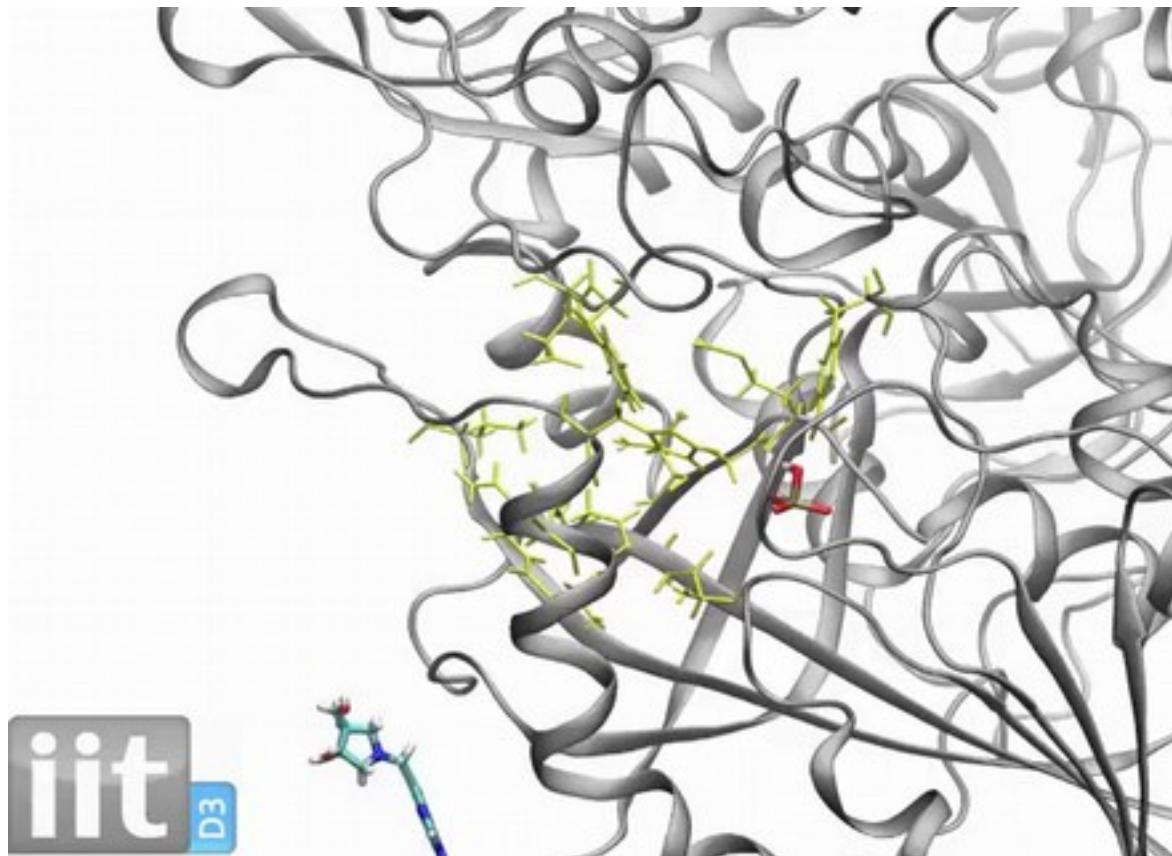
Predictive simulations  
Spontaneous formation of a membrane



By Axel Kohlmeyer

Predictive simulations

Binding of 4'-deaza-1'-aza-2'-deoxy-1'-(9-methylene)-immucillin-H  
to purine nucleoside phosphorylase



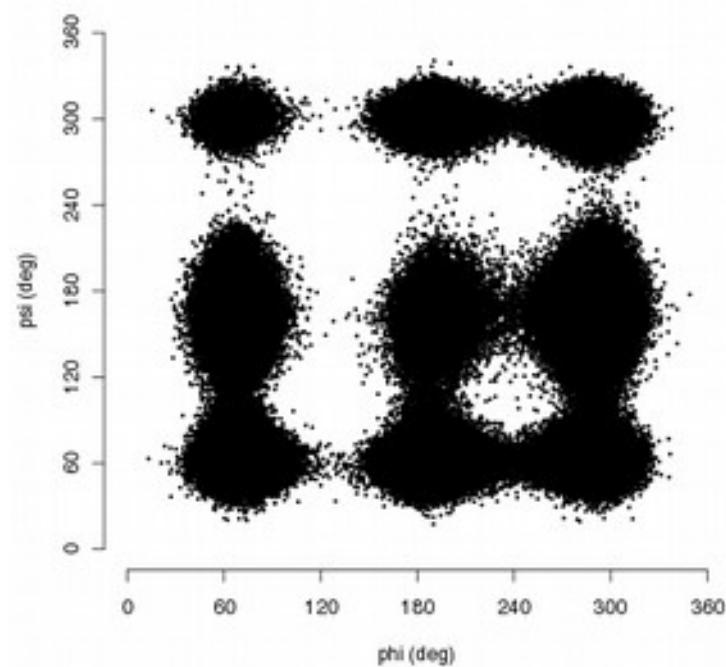
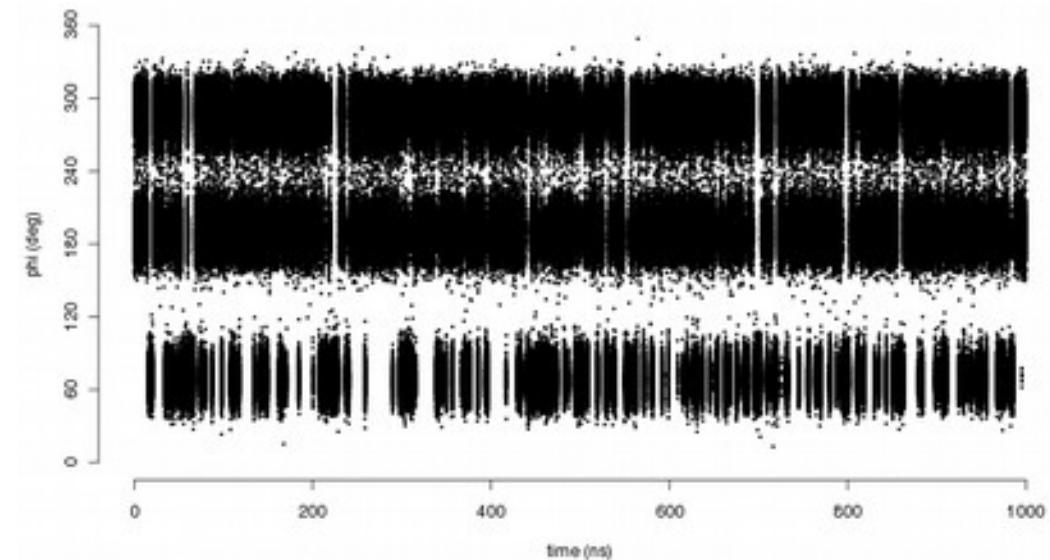
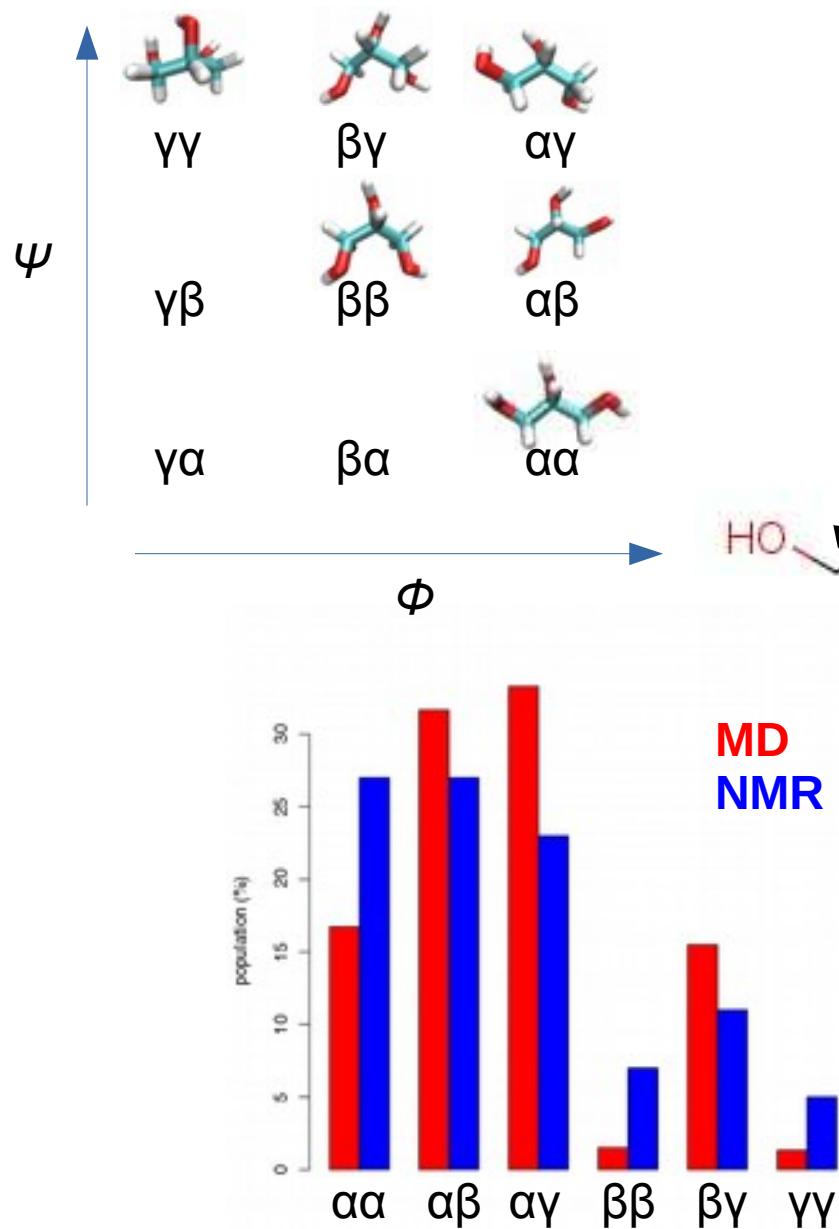
Decherchi S, Berteotti A, Bottegoni A, Rocchia W, Cavalli A *Nature Commun* 2015, **6**, 6155.

## Predictive simulations Binding of Tamiflu to influenza neuraminidase

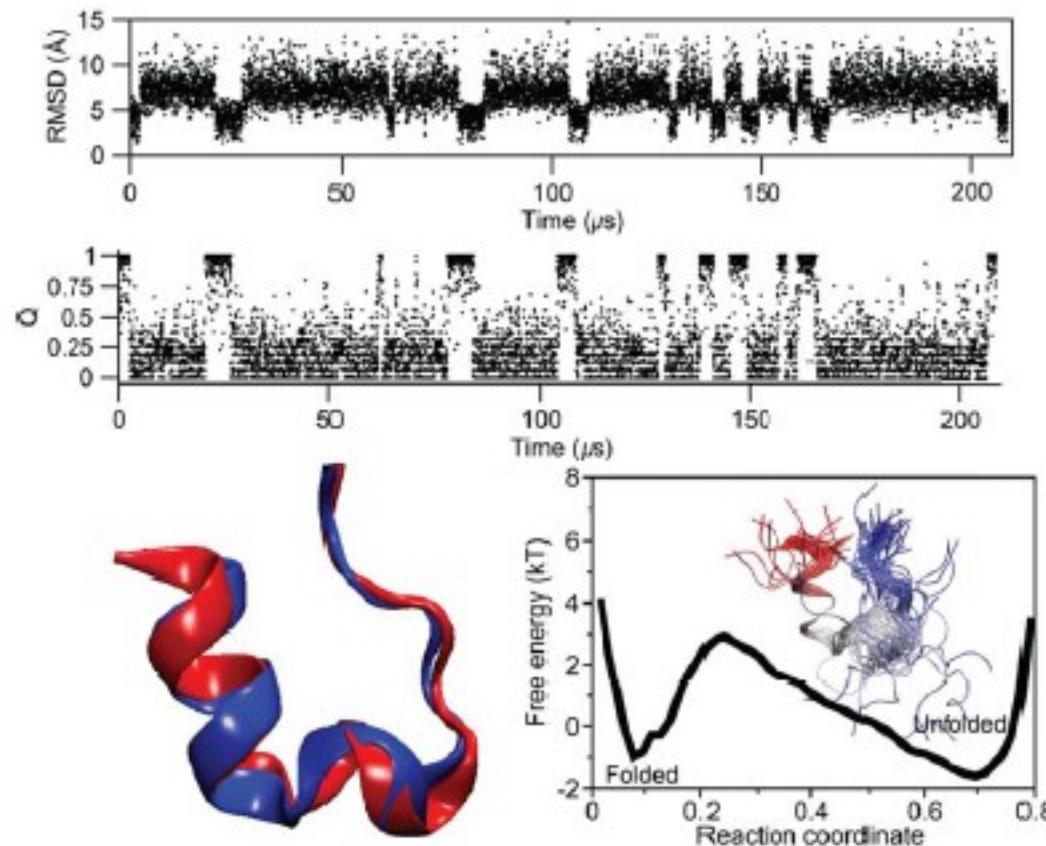
This movie, derived from molecular dynamics simulations, depicts the antiviral drug Tamiflu (shown in the center of the screen in blue, white, and pink) traveling along a binding pathway on neuraminidase (larger red, white, and blue mass), a protein responsible for replication of the flu virus. Tamiflu must avoid mutations along the pathway, or find a new binding pathway, on the protein to be effective. Understanding how mutations block drug paths can potentially lead to better drugs for influenza, avian, and swine flus.

By Klaus Schulten lab

## Equilibrium simulations

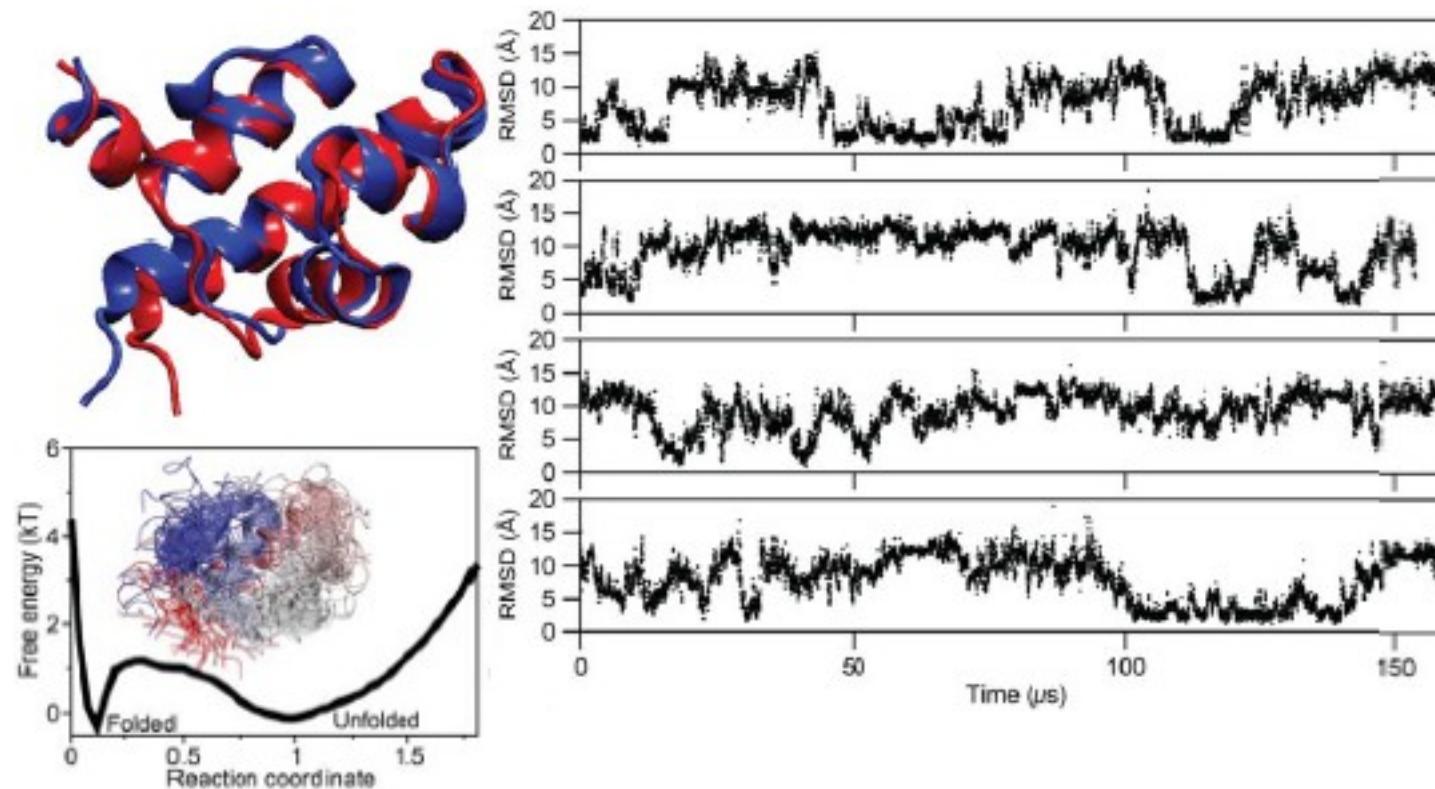


## Equilibrium simulations Trp-cage folding



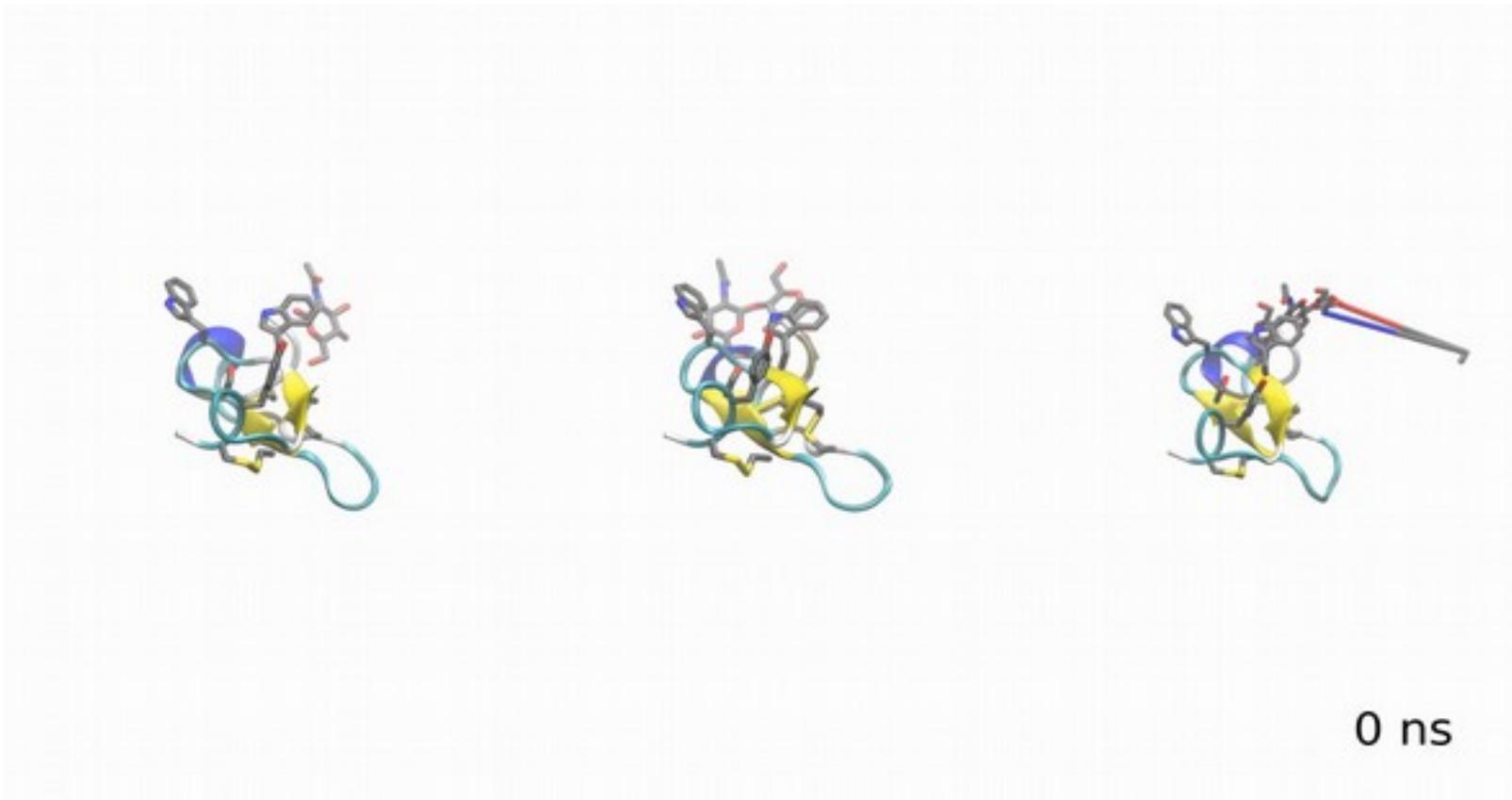
Lindorff-Larsen K, Piana S, Dror RO, Shaw DE *Science* 2011, **334**, 517-520.

## Equilibrium simulations $\lambda$ -represor folding



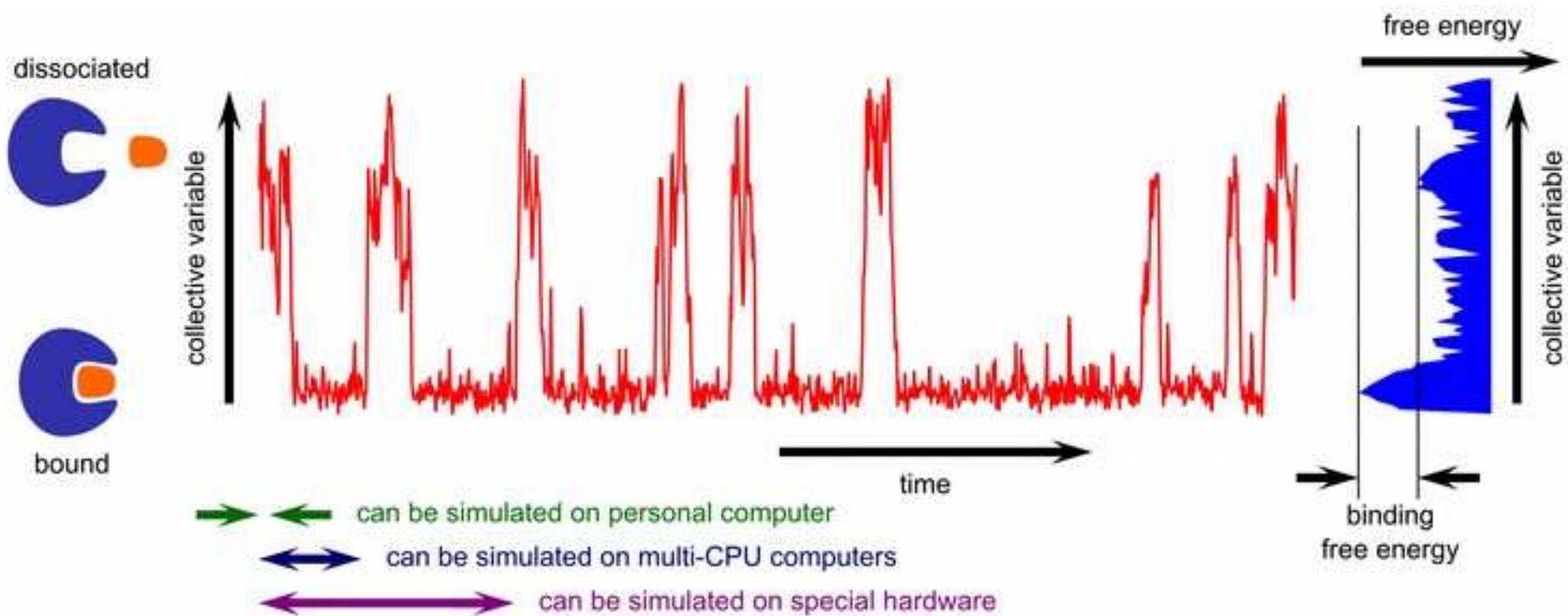
Lindorff-Larsen K, Piana S, Dror RO, Shaw DE *Science* 2011, **334**, 517-520.

What we do  
Hevein domain HEV32



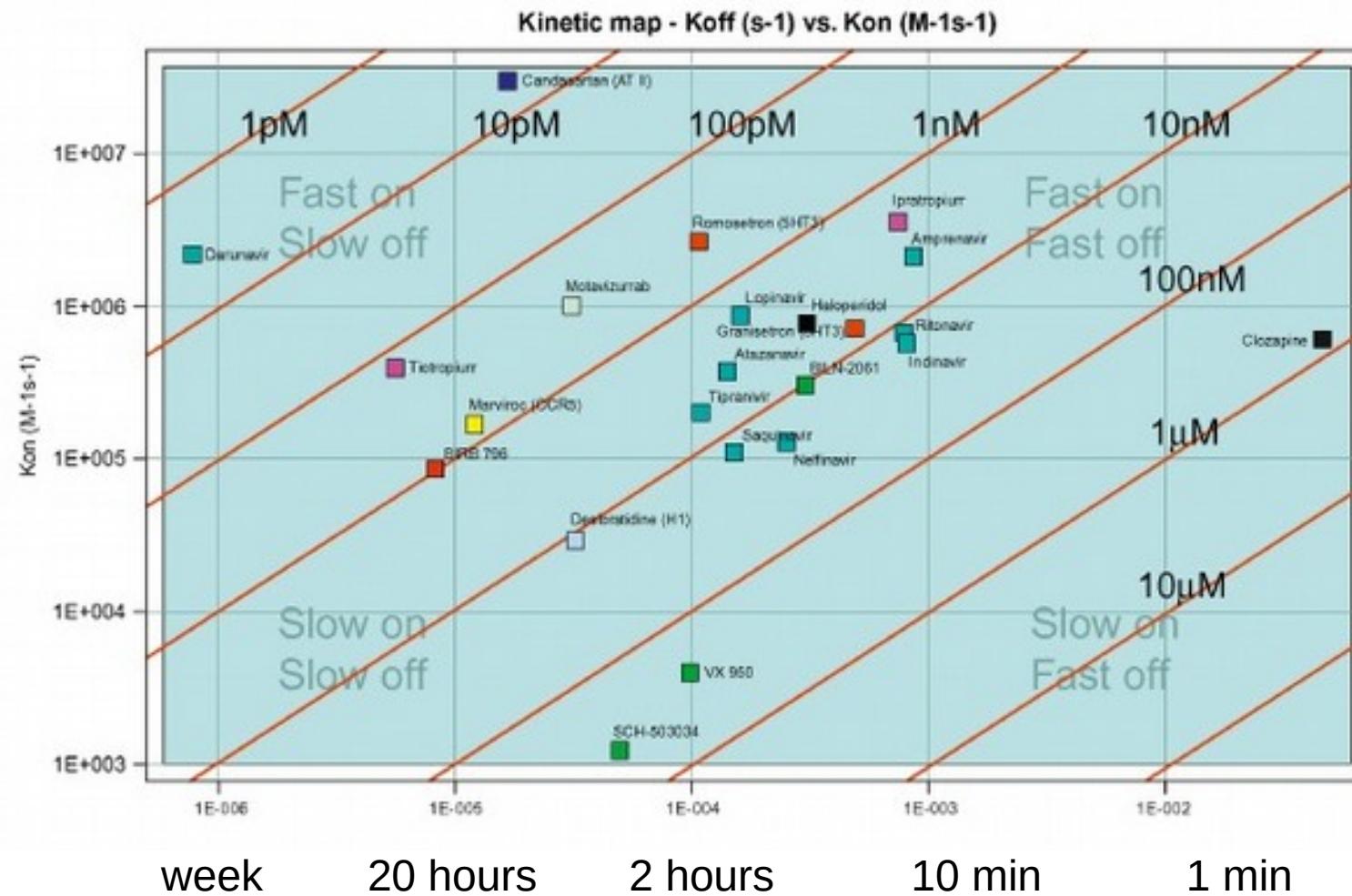
C.O. Solanke *et al.* *Sci. Rep.* 2019, **9**, 18918.

## Sampling problem



## Sampling problem

$$k_{on} - k_{off}$$



Smith G. *Progress in Medicinal Chemistry* 2009, **48**, 1-29.

## Sampling problem

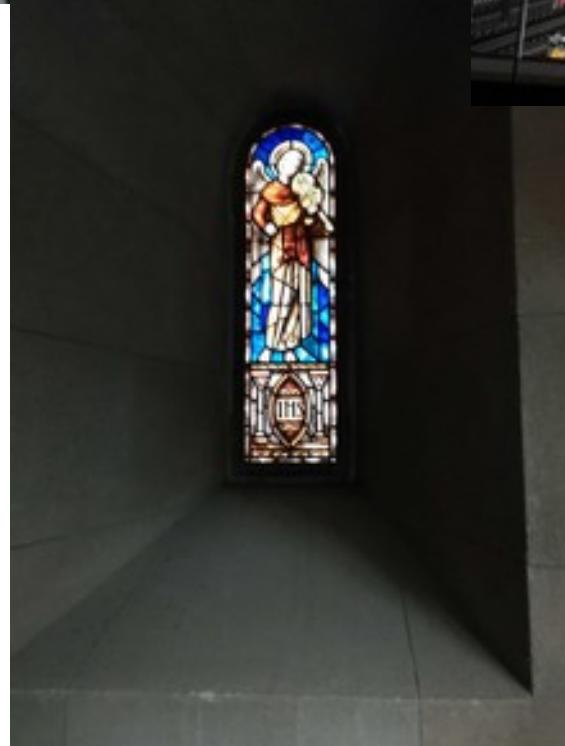
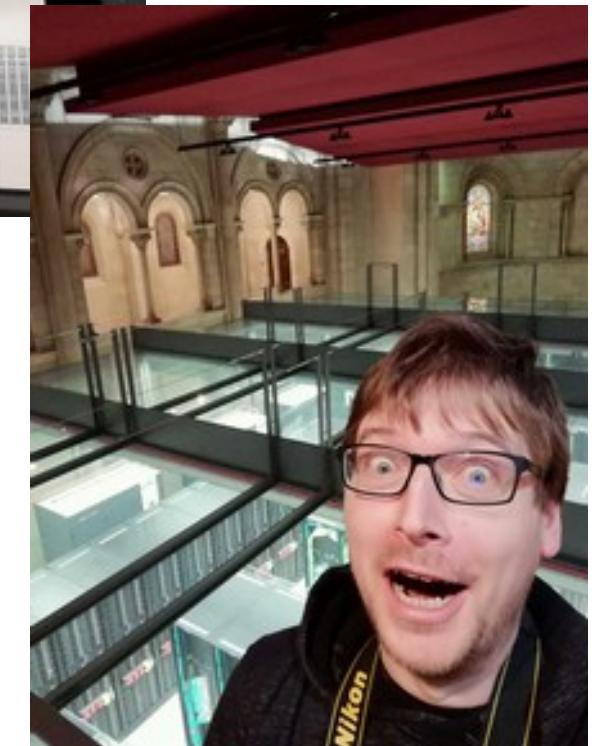
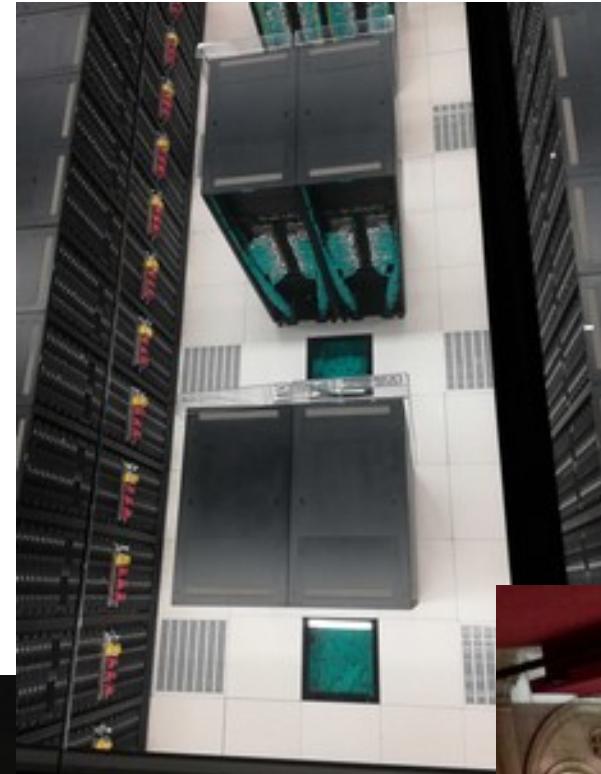
### Brute force approach

1	Supercomputer Fugaku, Japan	7,299,072
2	Summit - IBM - ORNL, United States	2,414,592
3	Sierra - IBM - DOE/NNSA/LLNL, United States	1,572,480
4	Sunway TaihuLight, China	10,649,600
5	Tianhe-2A, China	4,981,760
6	HPC5, Italy	669,760
7	Selene, NVIDIA, United States	272,800
8	Frontera, United States	448,448
9	Marconi-100 - CINECA, Italy	347,776
10	Piz Daint, Switzerland	387,872
...		
423.	Salomon, CZ	76,895

<http://www.top500.org>

# Potential of Biomolecular Simulations in Drug Design

Vojtěch Spiwok



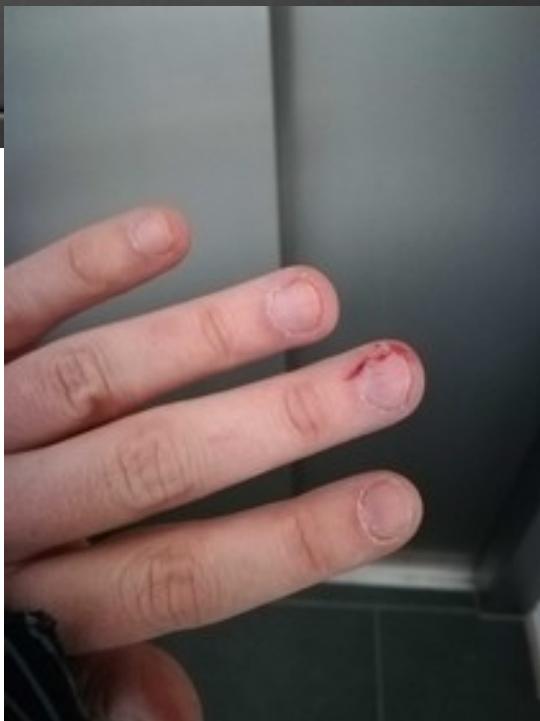
UNIVERSITY OF  
CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY  
PRAGUE

# Potential of Biomolecular Simulations in Drug Design



UNIVERSITY OF  
CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY  
PRAGUE

Vojtěch Spiwok



Sampling problem

Brute force approach

Anton



## #200 David Shaw

Founder, D. E. Shaw & Co., L.P.



### REAL TIME NET WORTH

as of 9/23/20

**\$6.5B**

### 2020 BILLIONAIRES NET WORTH

as of 4/7/20

**\$7.3B**

PHOTO BY COURTESY OF DAVID SHAW



UNIVERSITY OF  
CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY  
PRAGUE

Sampling problem

Brute force approach

GPU



Sampling problem

Brute force approach

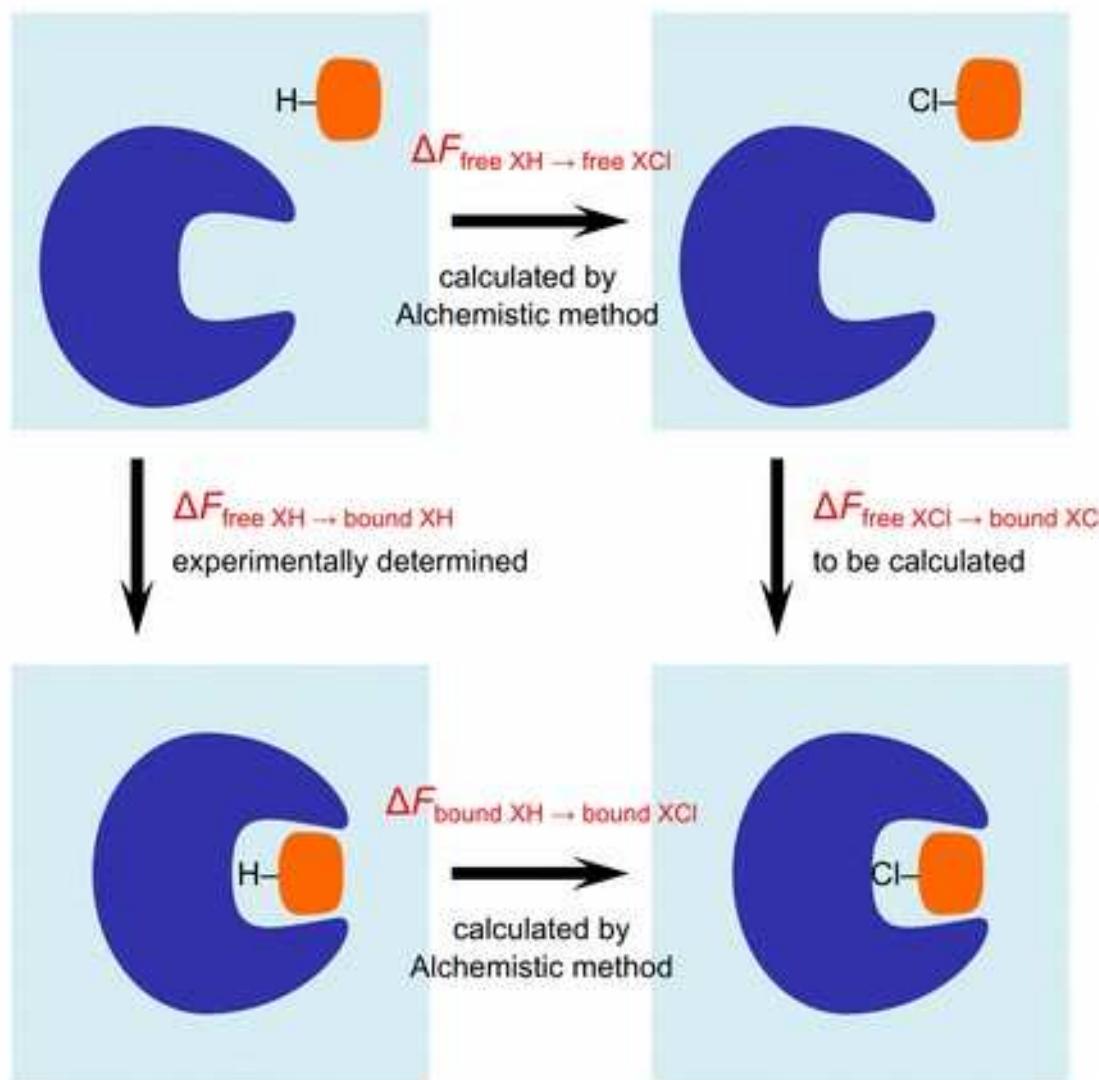
Distributed computing

<http://folding.stanford.edu>



## Sampling problem

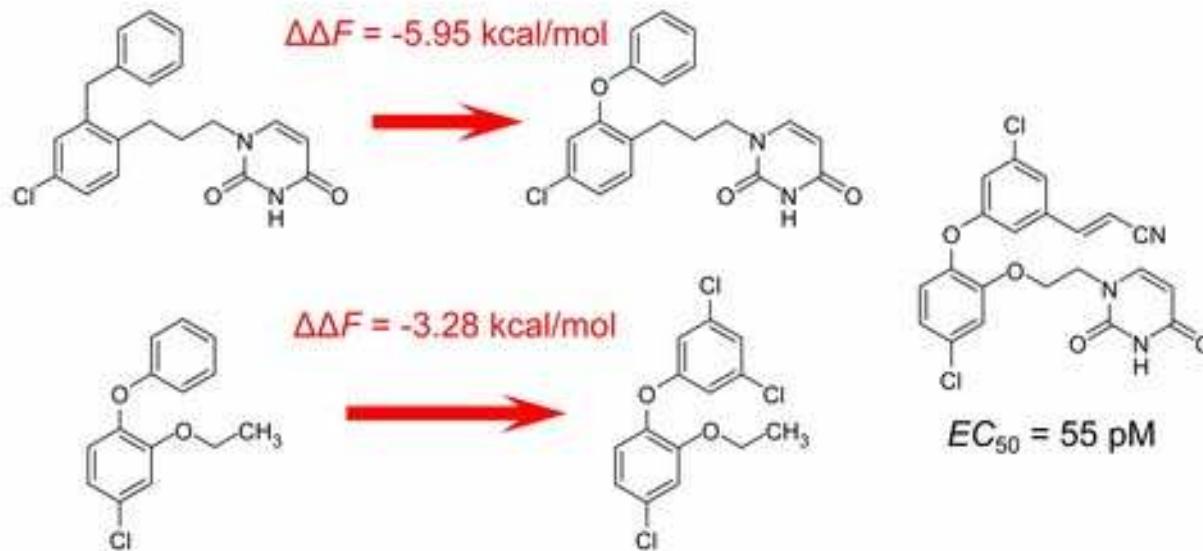
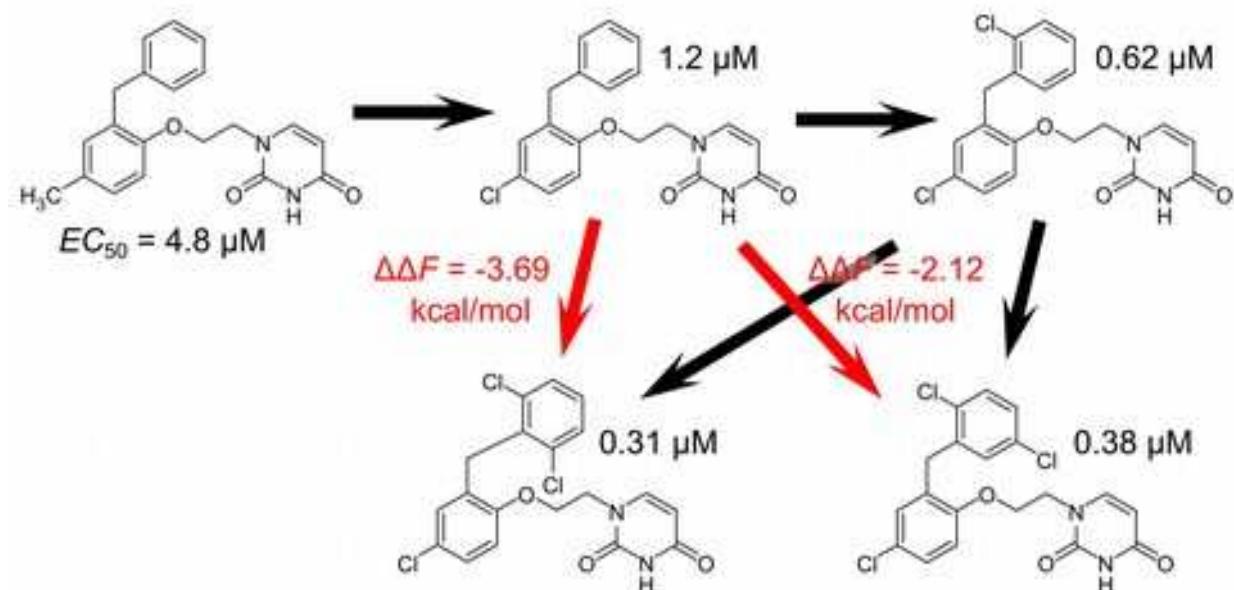
## Alchemical simulations



## Sampling problem

### Alchemical simulations

Allosteric  
HIV reverse transcriptase  
inhibitors

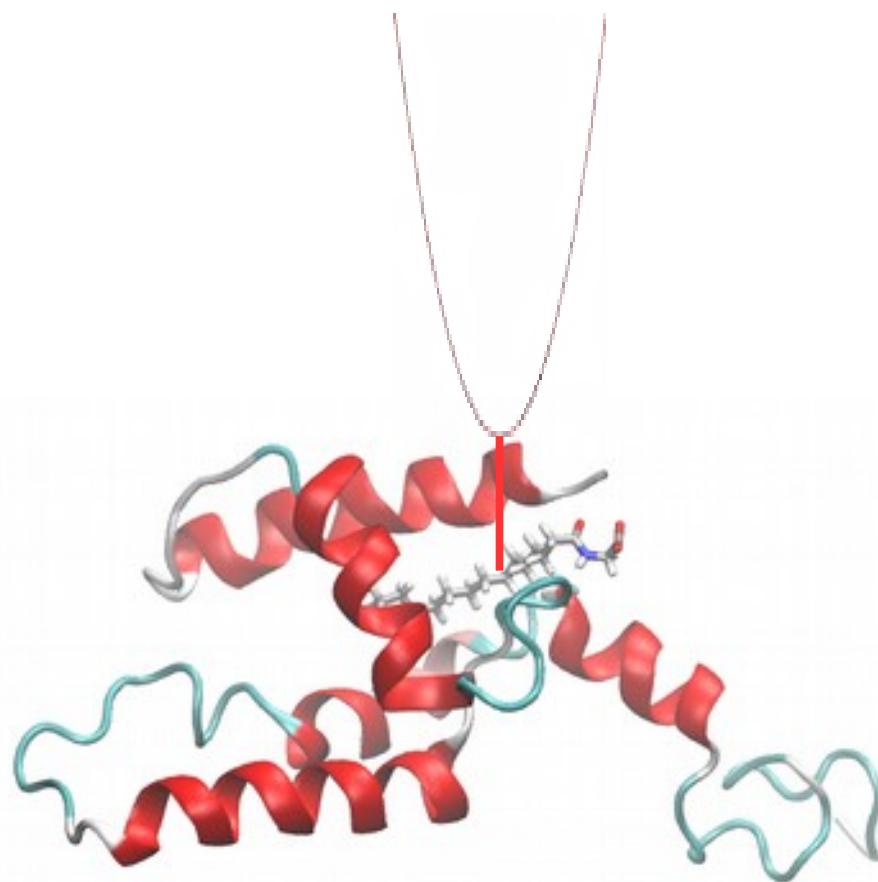


Bollini M, Domaoal RA,  
Thakur VV, Gallardo-Macias R,  
Spasov KA, Anderson KA,  
*et al. J Med Chem* 2011, **54**,  
8582-8591.



Sampling problem  
Umbrella sampling

## Sampling problem Umbrella sampling



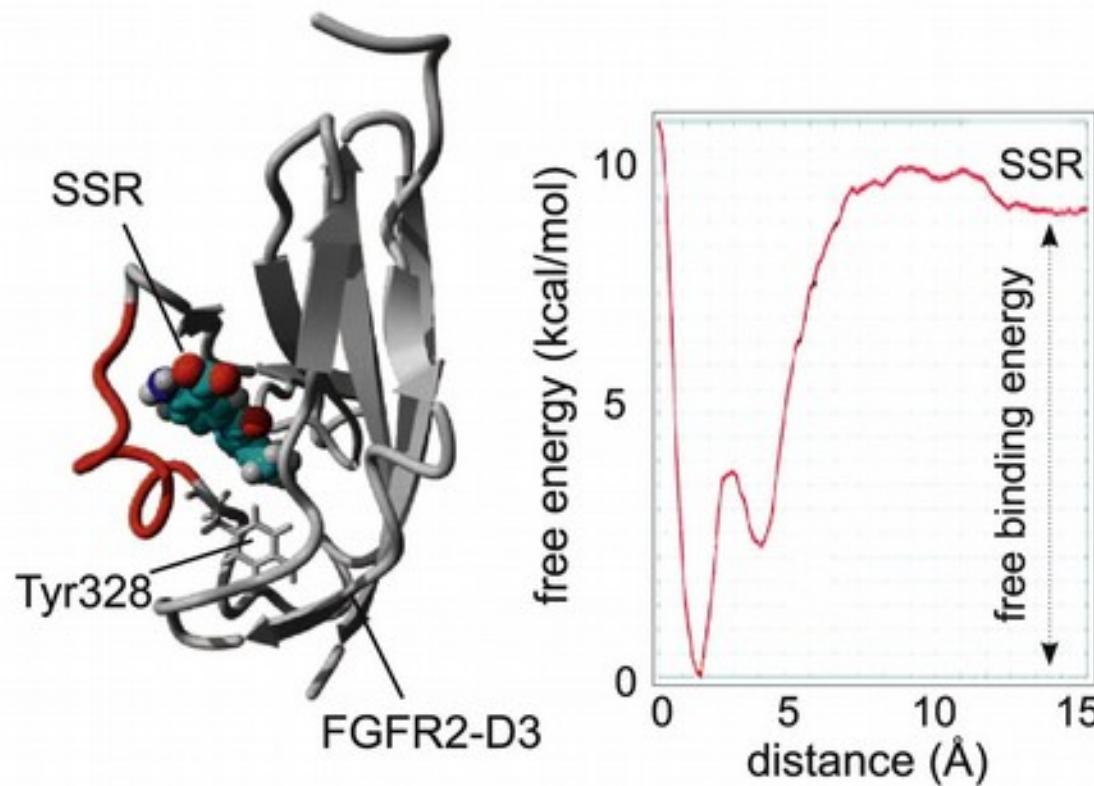
## Sampling problem Metadynamics



Sampling problem

Metadynamics

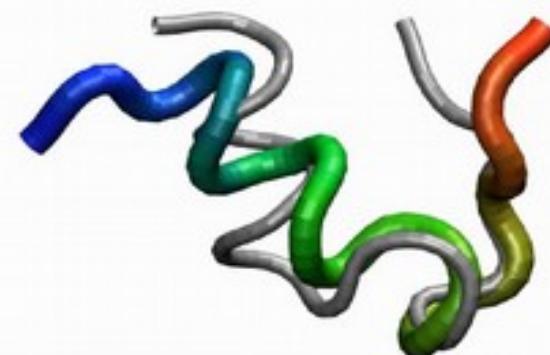
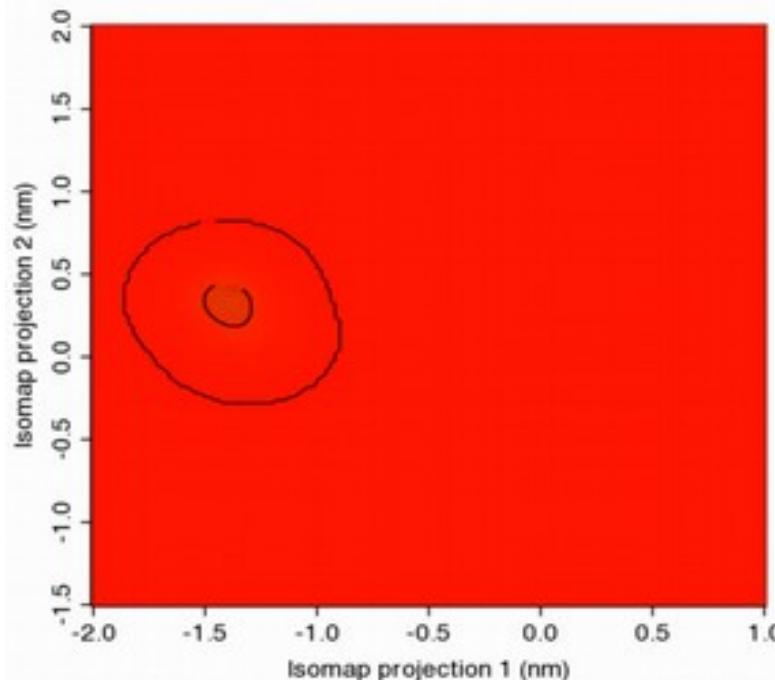
Allosteric inhibition of fibroblast growth factor by SSR128129E



Herbert C et al. *Cancer Cell* 2013, **23**, 489-501.

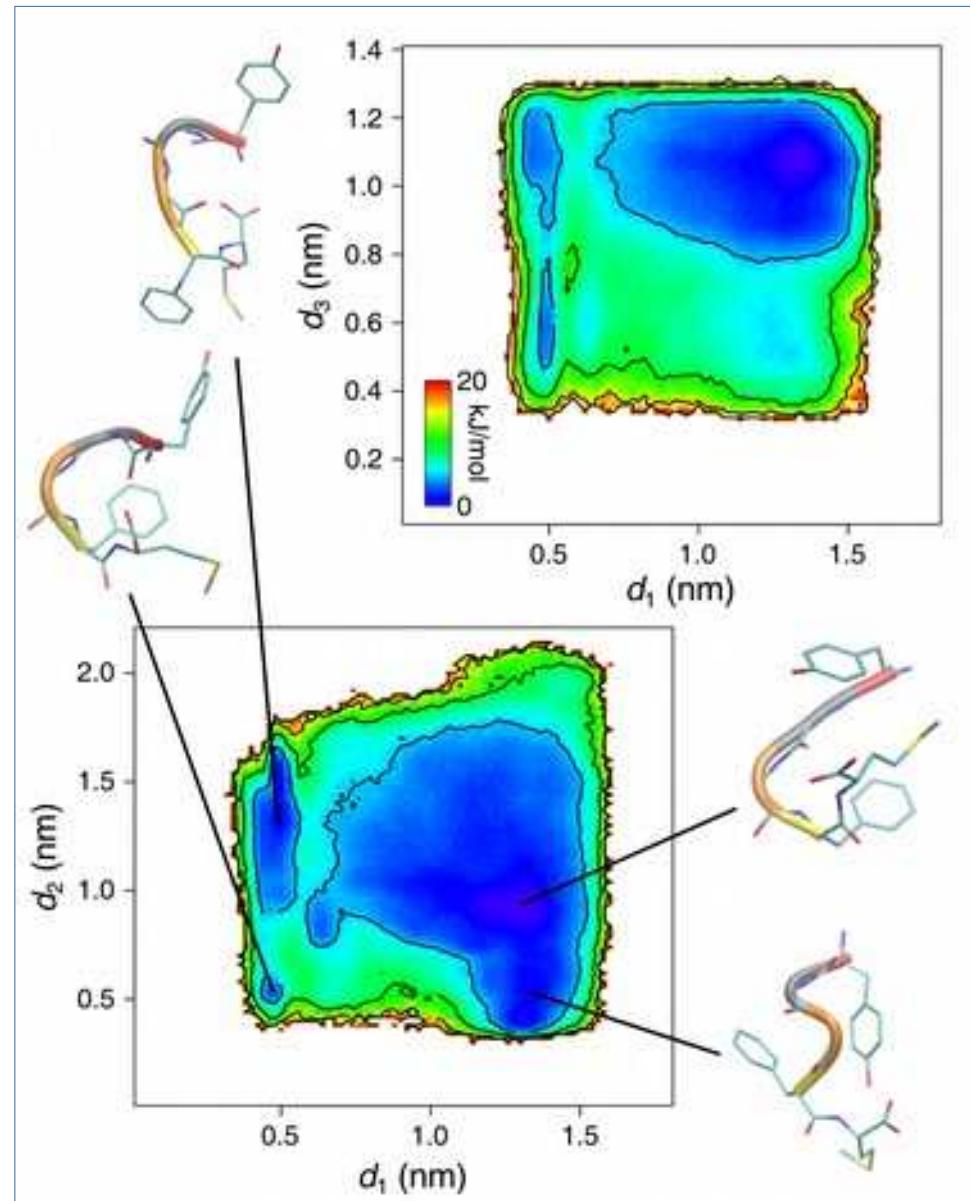
What we do  
Metadynamics with machine learning

0.1 ns



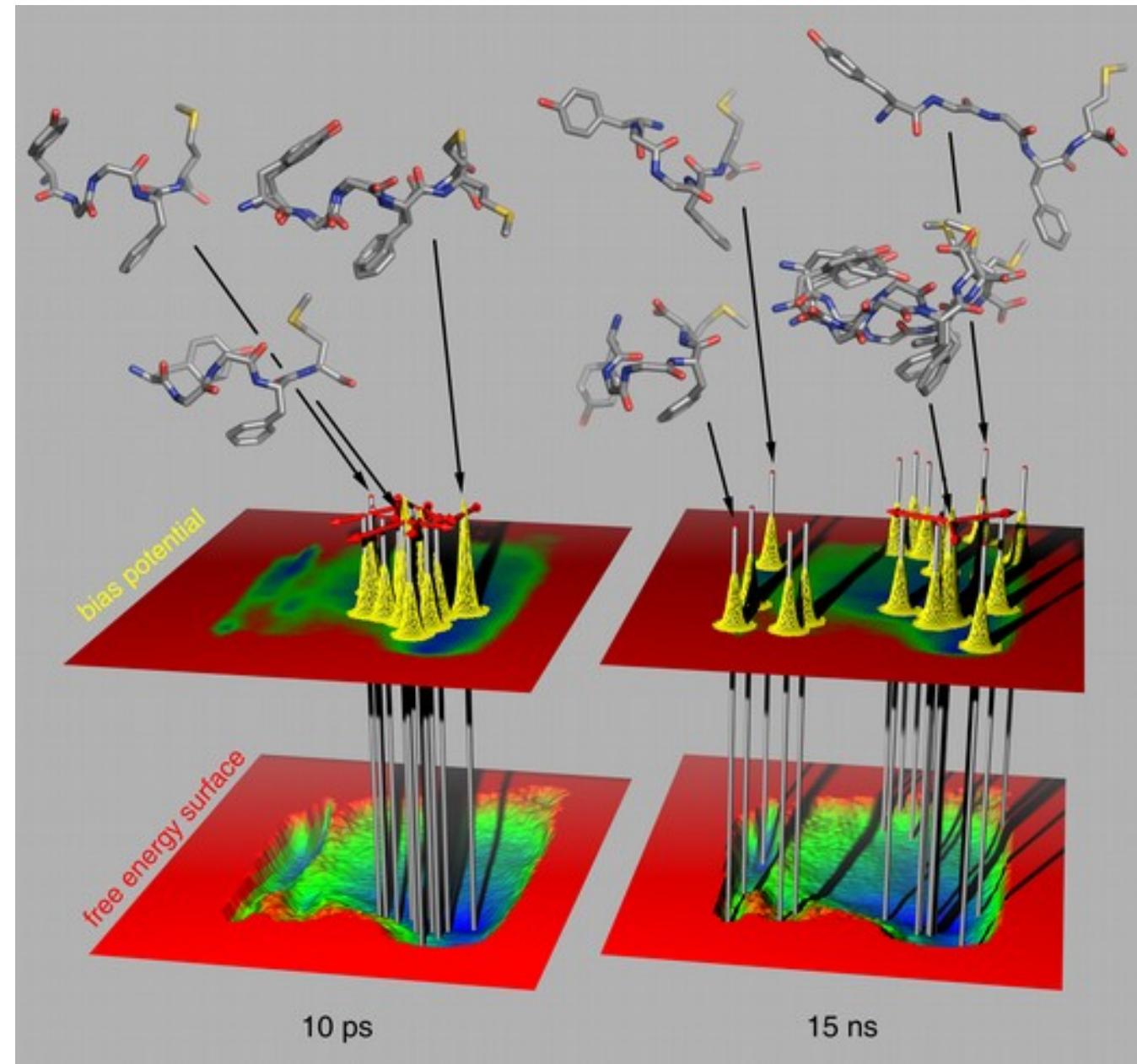
Spiwok V, Oborský P, Pazúriková J, Křenek A, Králová B *J Chem Phys* 2015, **142**, 115101.

What we do  
Flying Gaussian method



Šućur Z, Spiwok V J Chem Theory Comput 2016, **12**(9) 4644-4650.

What we do  
Flying Gaussian method



Šućur Z, Spiwok V *J Chem Theory Comput* 2016, **12**(9) 4644-4650.