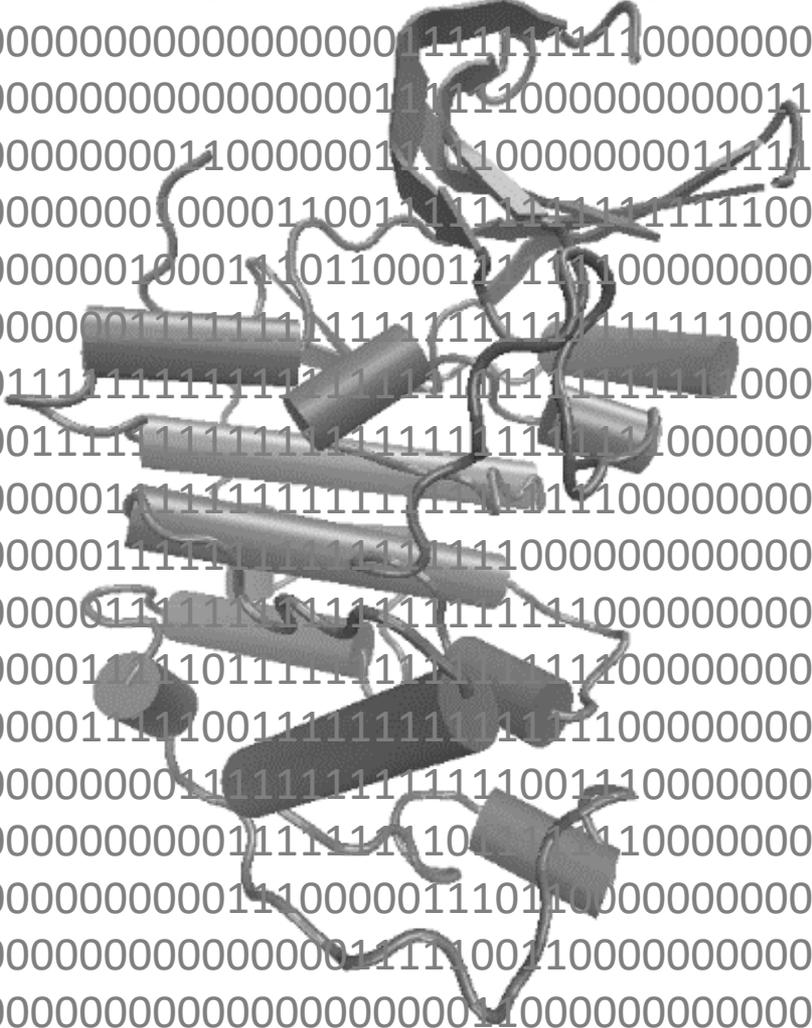


Van der Waals Potential in Protein Complexes

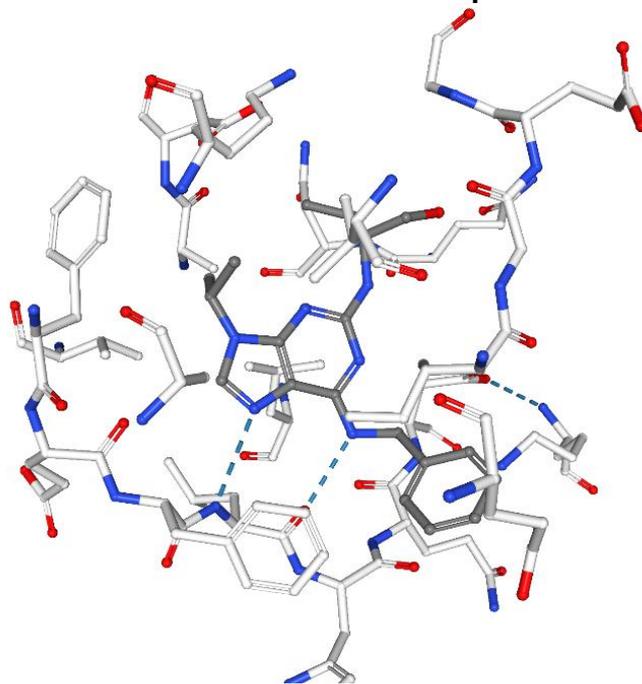


Previously, we saw that the potential energy (V) of a protein-ligand complex can be expressed by the following equation,

$$V = \alpha_1 \sum_{i,j} \left(\frac{A_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{B_{ij}}{r_{ij}^6} \right) + \alpha_2 \sum_{i,j} E(t) \left(\frac{C_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{D_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{10}} \right) + \alpha_3 \sum_{i,j} \frac{q_i q_j}{\epsilon(r_{ij}) r_{ij}} + \alpha_4 \sum_{i,j} (S_i V_j + S_j V_i) e^{-r_{ij}^2 / 2\sigma^2}$$

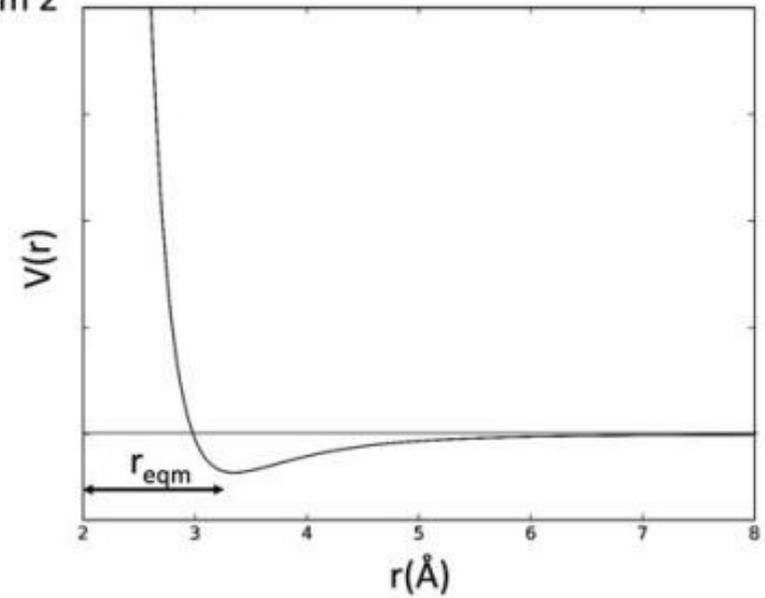
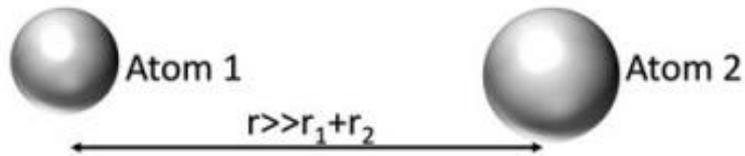
where r_{ij} indicates the interatomic distance, q_i and q_j are the electric charges, ϵ is the permittivity of the material, A , B , C , D , s are constants related to the type of interaction, E is a term to account for directions in hydrogen bonds. We also have the volume of atoms (V_i or V_j) multiplied by a solvation parameter (S_i or S_j) in the above equation. The α 's are the relative weight of each energy term.

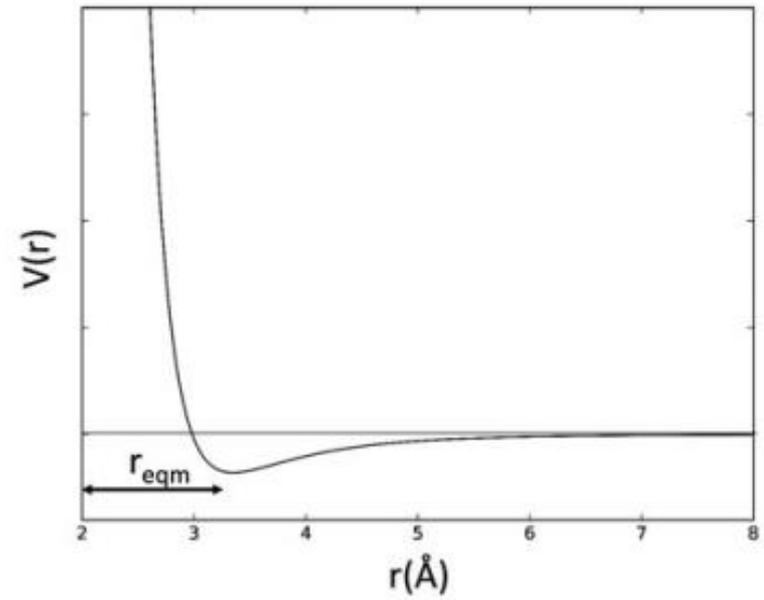
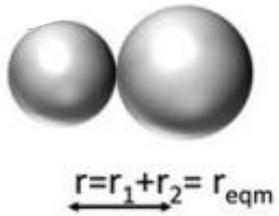
As previously highlighted, to determine the potential energy of the protein-ligand system, we use the atomic coordinates of the complex.

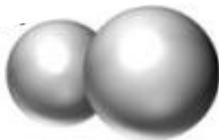


Click on the structure to access 3D-View

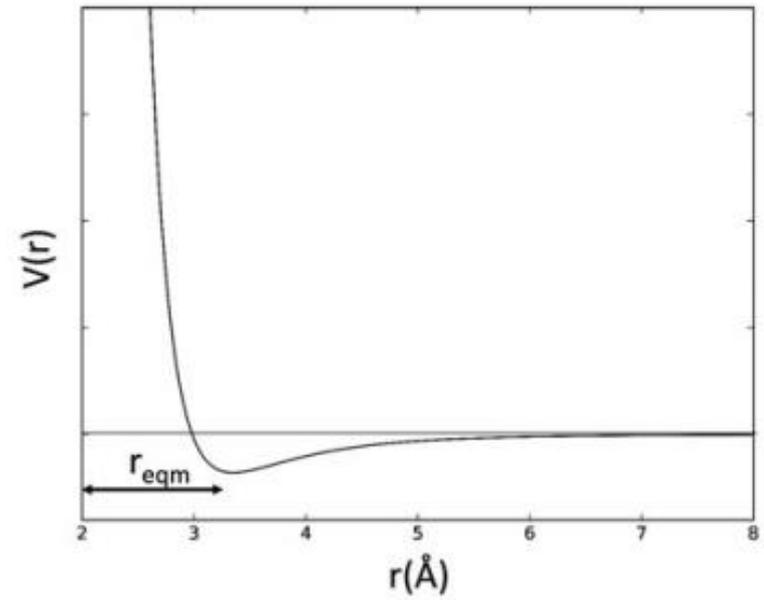
$$V = \alpha_1 \sum_{i,j} \left(\frac{A_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{B_{ij}}{r_{ij}^6} \right) + \alpha_2 \sum_{i,j} E(t) \left(\frac{C_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{D_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{10}} \right) + \alpha_3 \sum_{i,j} \frac{q_i q_j}{\epsilon(r_{ij}) r_{ij}} + \alpha_4 \sum_{i,j} (S_i V_j + S_j V_i) e^{-r_{ij}^2 / 2\sigma^2}$$

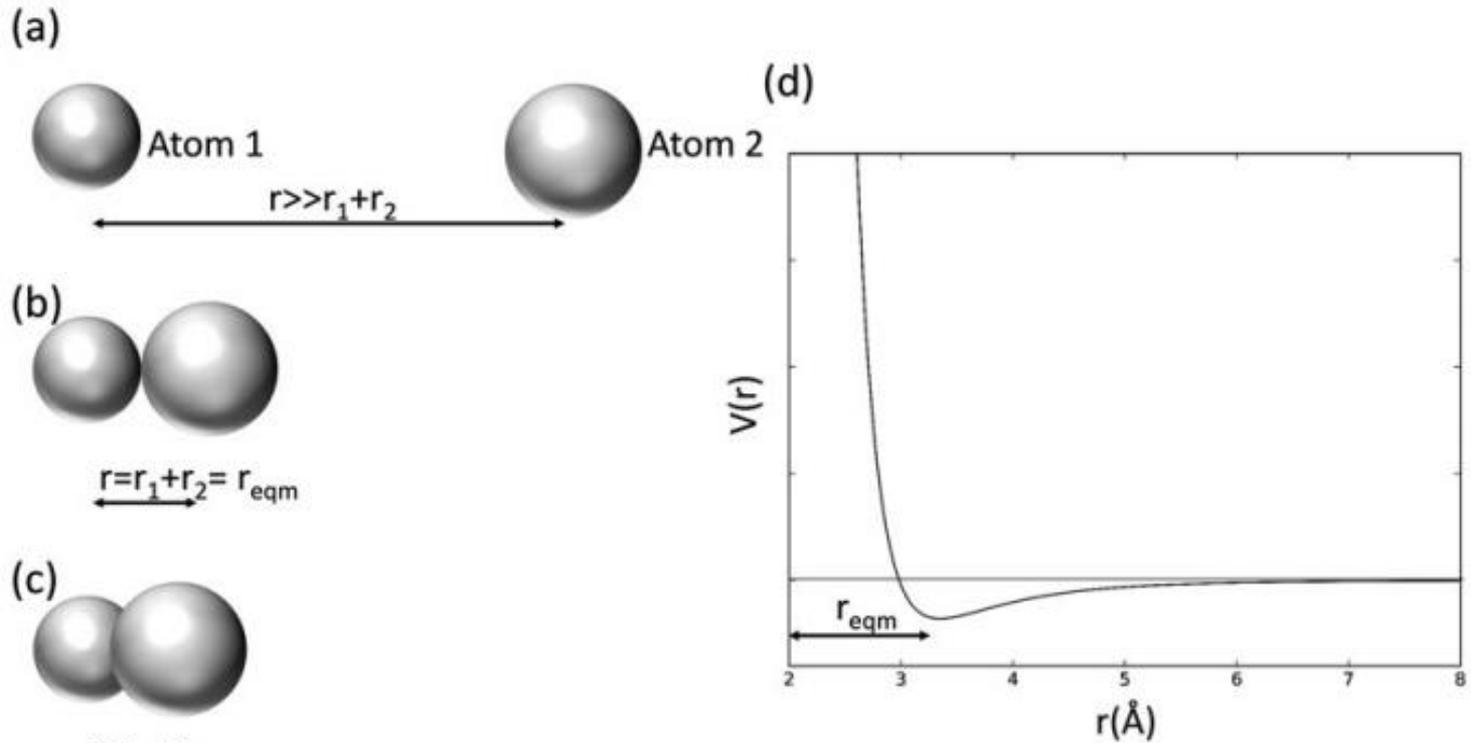






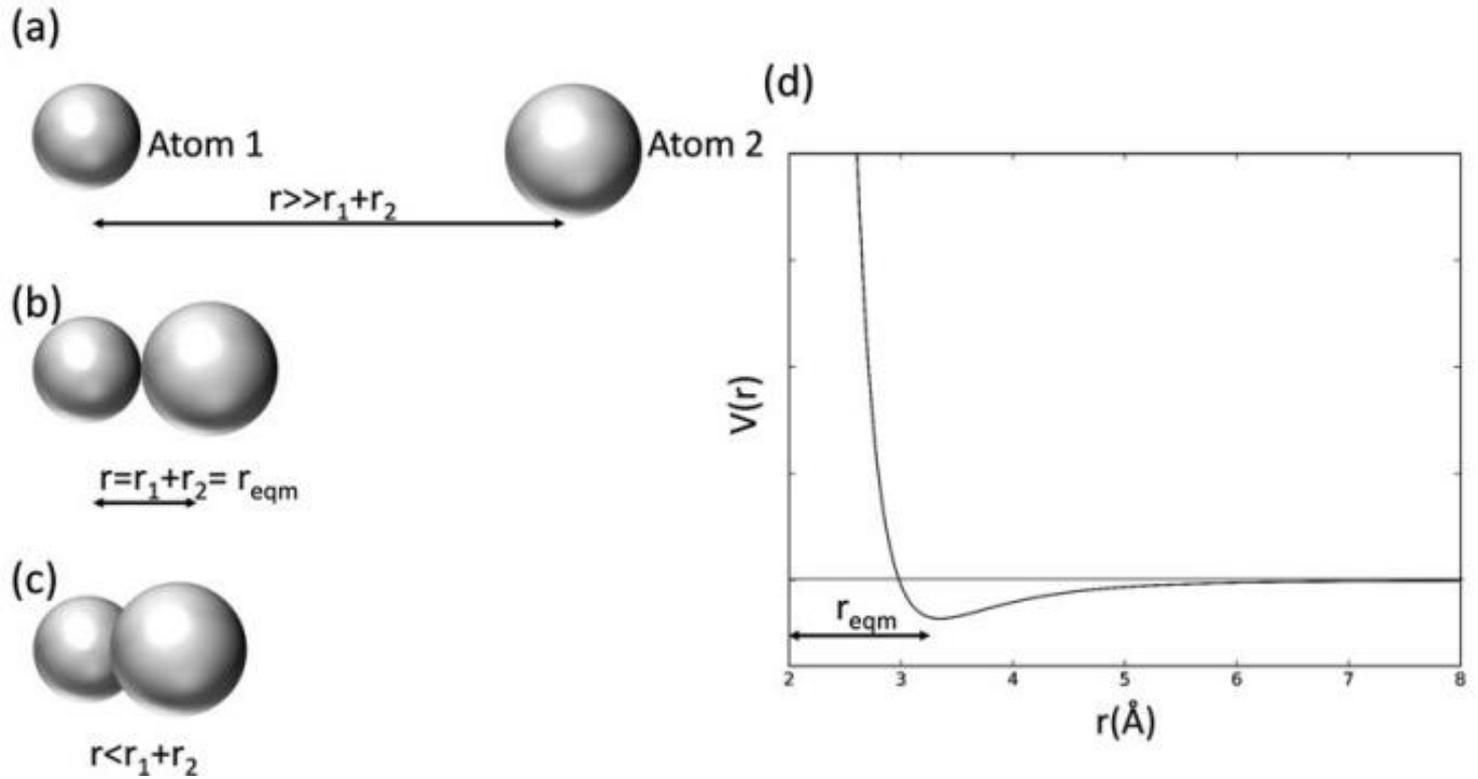
$$r < r_1 + r_2$$



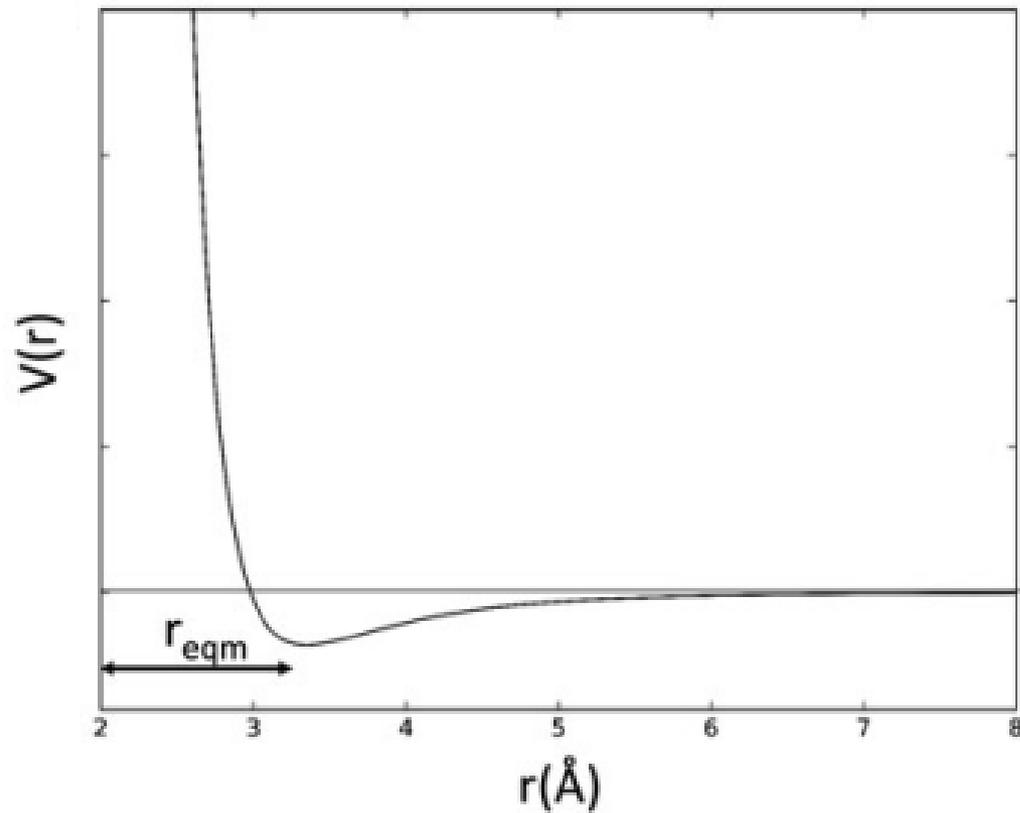


$$V(r) = \frac{Ae^{-br}}{r} - \frac{C_6}{r^6}$$

$$\frac{A}{r} e^{-br} \approx \frac{C_{12}}{r^{12}}$$

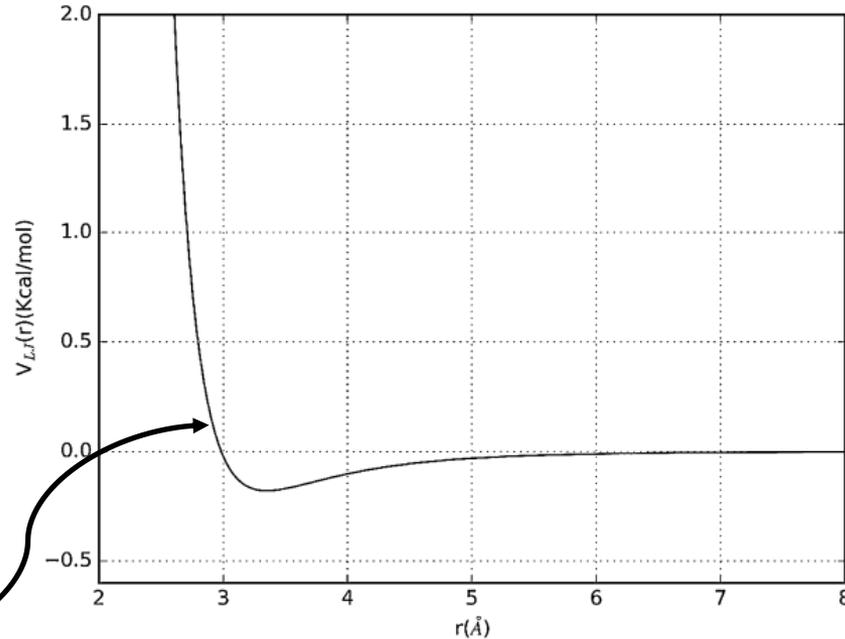


$$V(r) \approx \frac{C_n}{r^n} - \frac{C_m}{r^m} = C_n r^{-n} - C_m r^{-m}$$



$$V_{\text{LJ}}(r) \approx \frac{\frac{m}{n-m} \epsilon r_{\text{eqm}}^n}{r^n} - \frac{\frac{n}{n-m} \epsilon r_{\text{eqm}}^m}{r^m}$$

To calculate the potential energy of the protein-ligand system, we use the atomic coordinates of the protein-ligand complex.

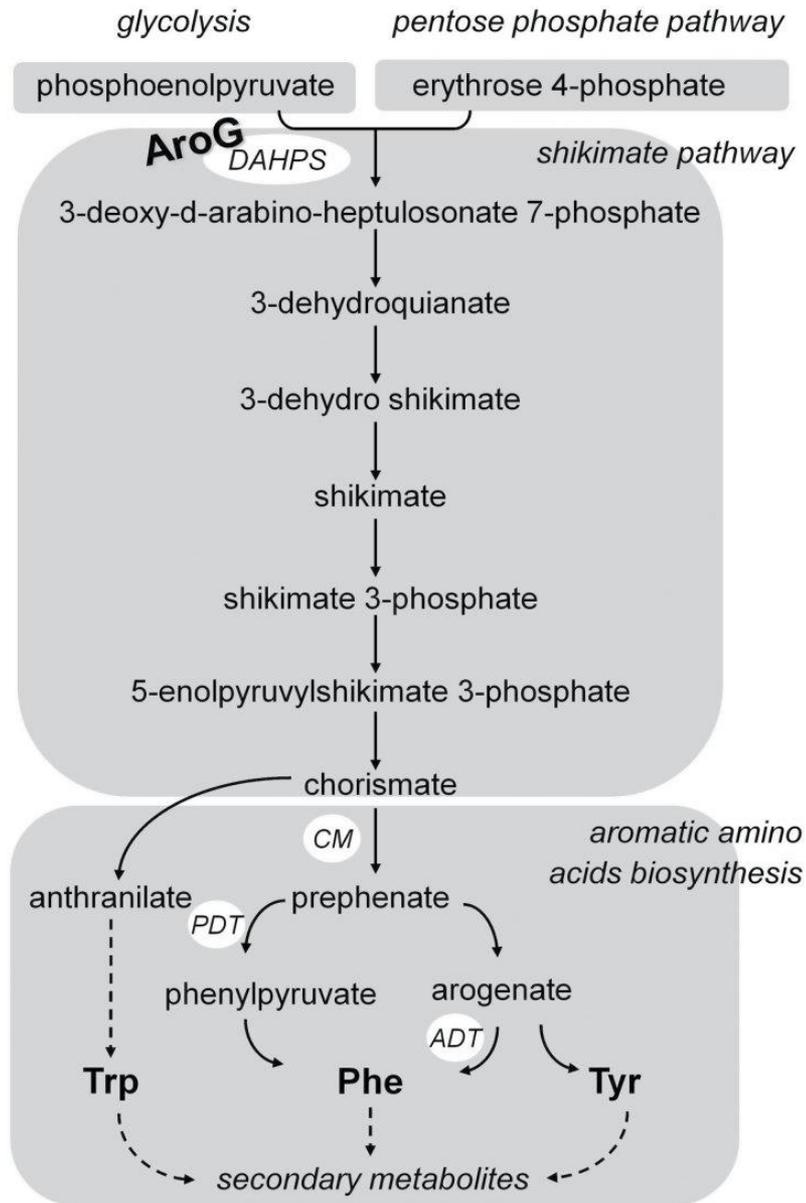


Lennard-Jones 12-6 potential for nitrogen-oxygen

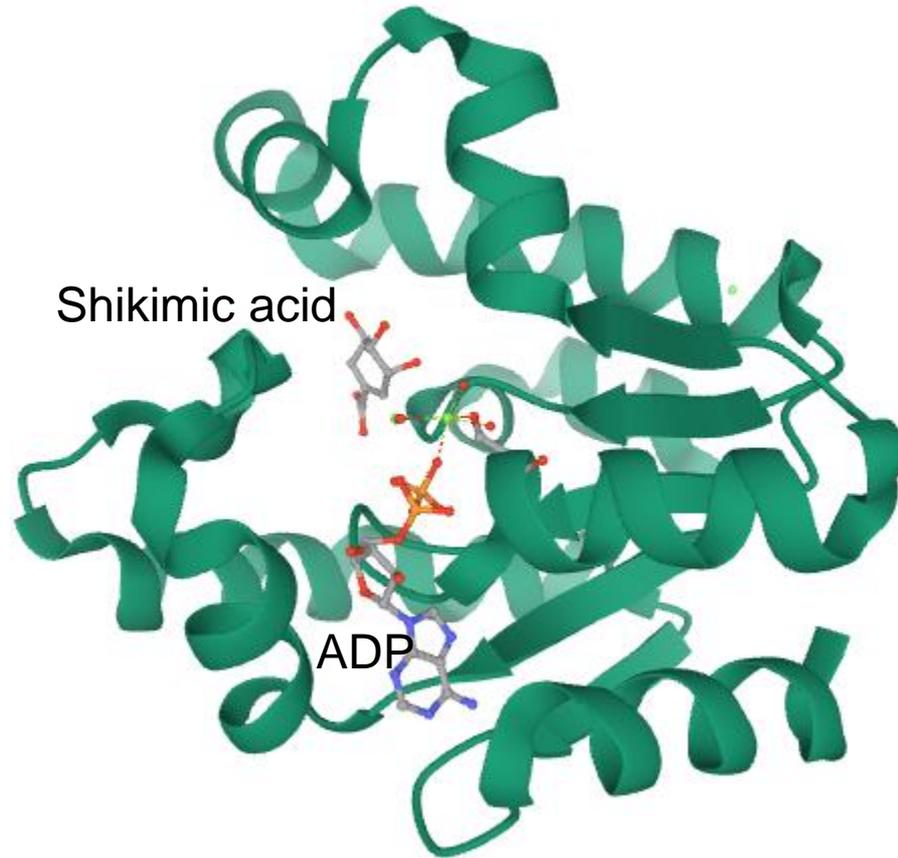
$$V = \alpha_1 \sum_{i,j} \left(\frac{A_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{B_{ij}}{r_{ij}^6} \right) + \alpha_2 \sum_{i,j} E(t) \left(\frac{C_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{D_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{10}} \right)$$

$$+ \alpha_3 \sum_{i,j} \frac{q_i q_j}{\epsilon(r_{ij}) r_{ij}} + \alpha_4 \sum_{i,j} (S_i V_j + S_j V_i) e^{-r_{ij}^2 / 2\sigma^2}$$

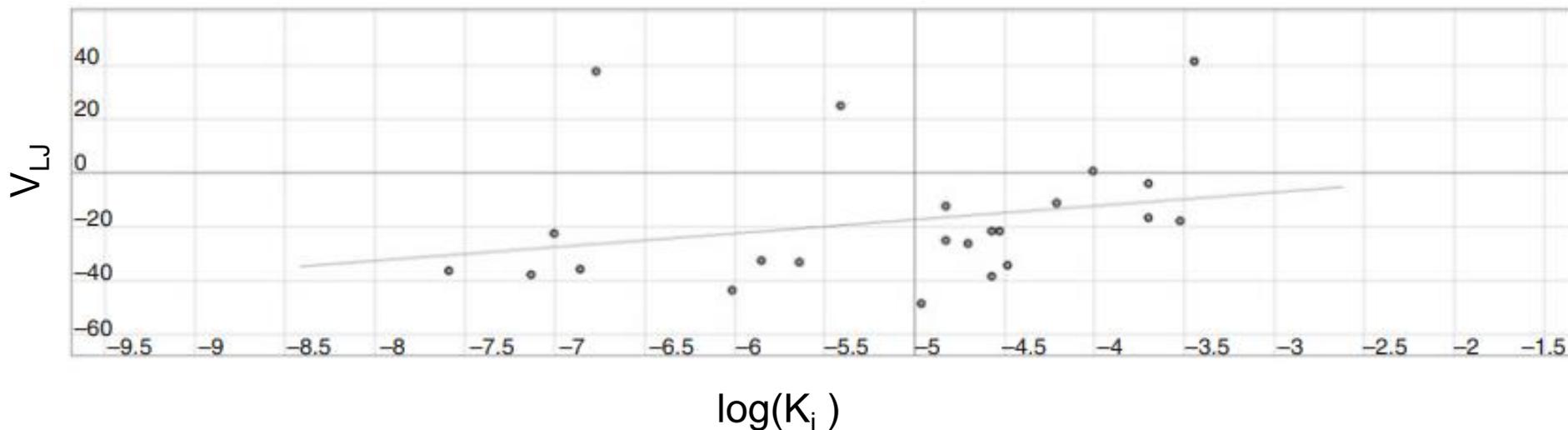
Shikimate Pathway



Crystallographic structure of shikimate kinase in complex with ADP and shikimic acid.



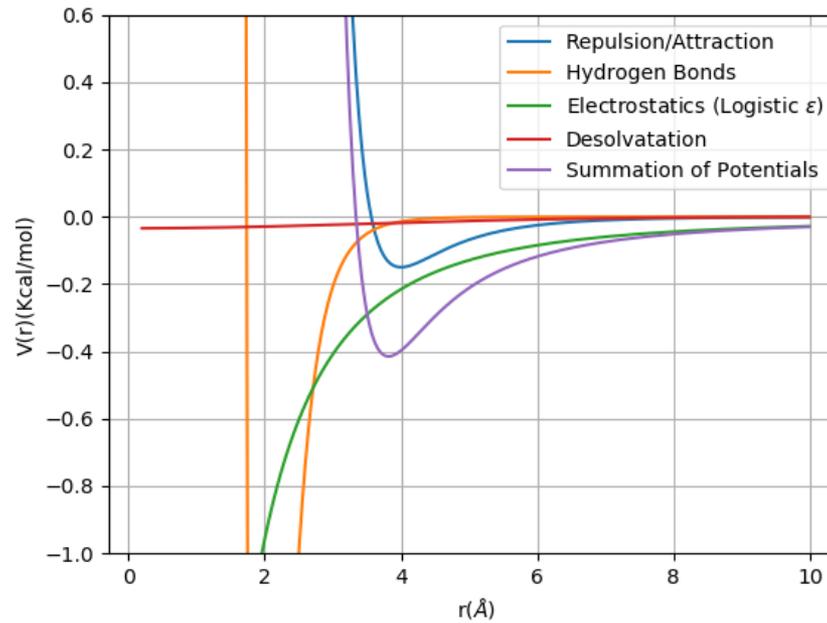
Click on the structure to access 3D-View



Scatter plot for V_{LJ} against experimental $\log(K_i)$. We generated this plot with the program Molegro Data Modeller (MDM). Spearman's rank correlation between experimental $\log(K_i)$ and V_{LJ} is 0.51 (p-value = 0.01).

PDB access codes

4UMA, 4UMB, 4UMC, 4BQS, 1H0R, 1GU1, 1V1J, 2BT4, 2C4W, 2XB8, 2XB9, 3N76, 3N7A, 3N86, 3N87, 3N8K, 3N8N, 4B6O, 4B6P, 4B6R, 4B6S, 4CIW, 4CIY



Repulsion/Attraction potential

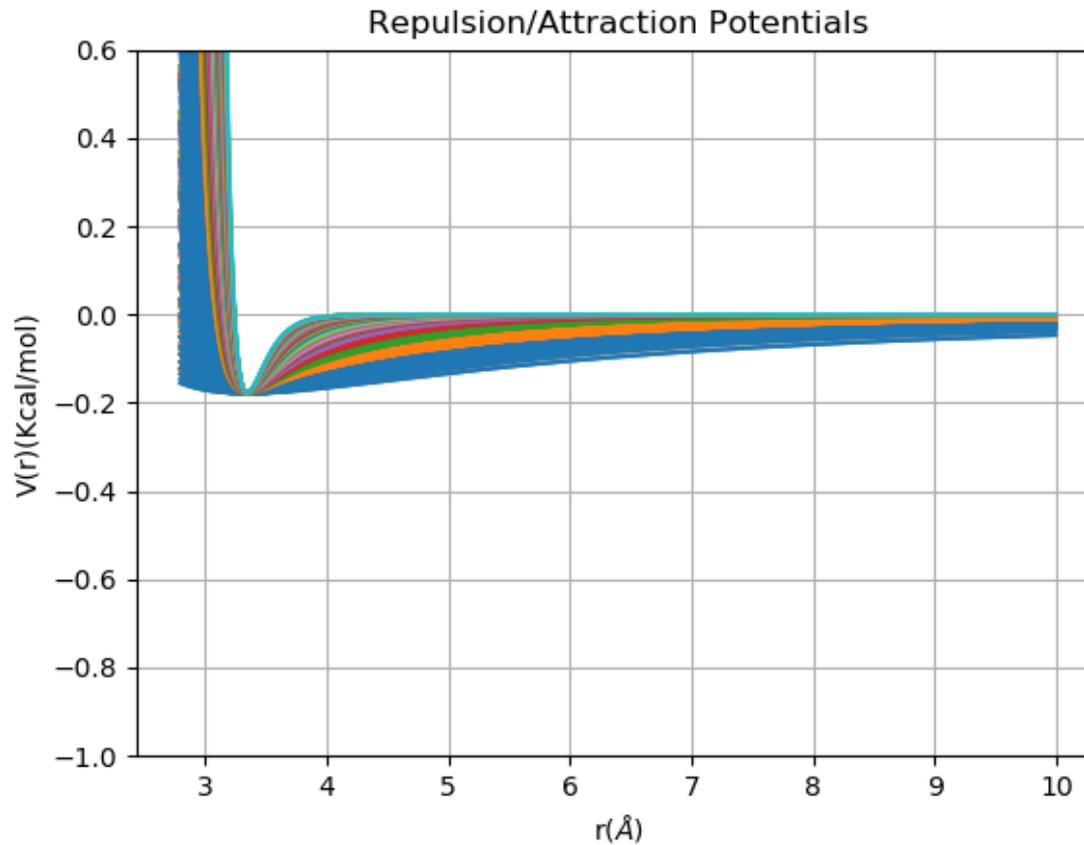
Hydrogen-bond potential

$$V = \alpha_1 \sum_{i,j} \left(\frac{A_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{B_{ij}}{r_{ij}^6} \right) + \alpha_2 \sum_{i,j} E(t) \left(\frac{C_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{D_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{10}} \right)$$

$$+ \alpha_3 \sum_{i,j} \frac{q_i q_j}{\epsilon(r_{ij}) r_{ij}} + \alpha_4 \sum_{i,j} (S_i V_j + S_j V_i) e^{-r_{ij}^2 / 2\sigma^2}$$

Electrostatic potential

Desolvation potential



$$V_{LJ} = - \sum_{i,j} \left(\frac{\frac{m}{n-m} \epsilon_{i,j} r_{eqm,i,j}^n}{r_{i,j}^n} - \frac{\frac{n}{n-m} \epsilon_{i,j} r_{eqm,i,j}^m}{r_{i,j}^m} \right)$$

