

Cryptic Pocket Detection Using Weighted Ensemble MD

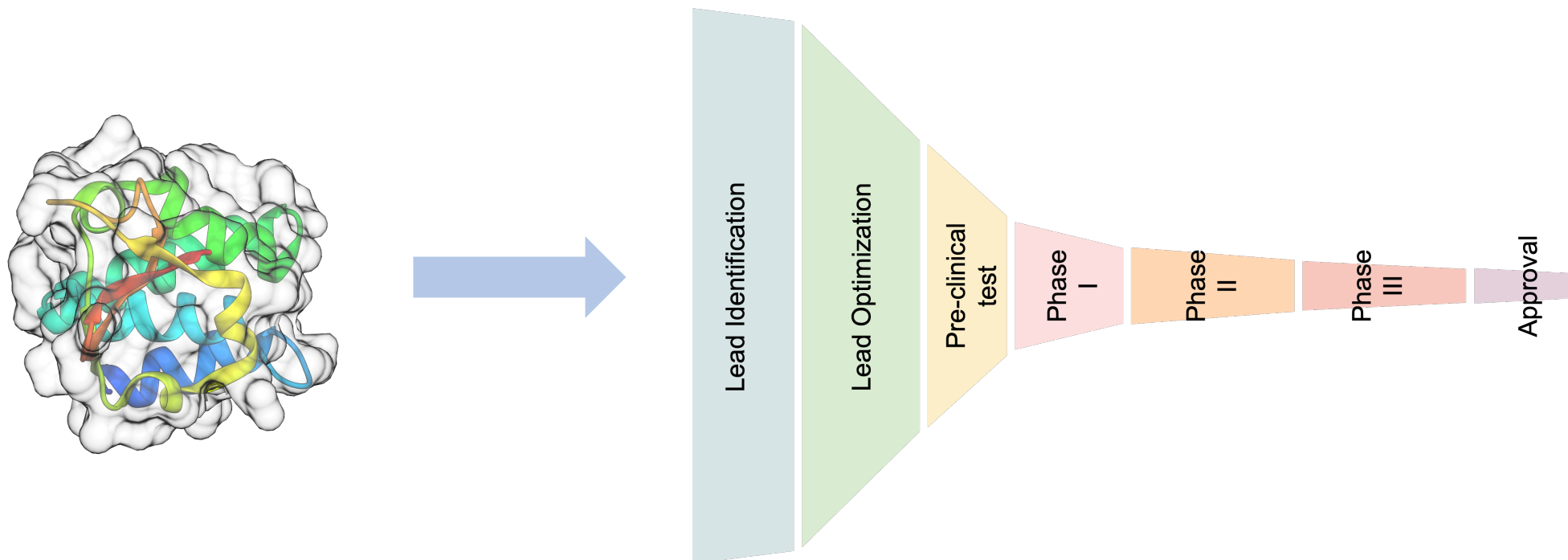
Neha Vithani

Enhanced Sampling Group

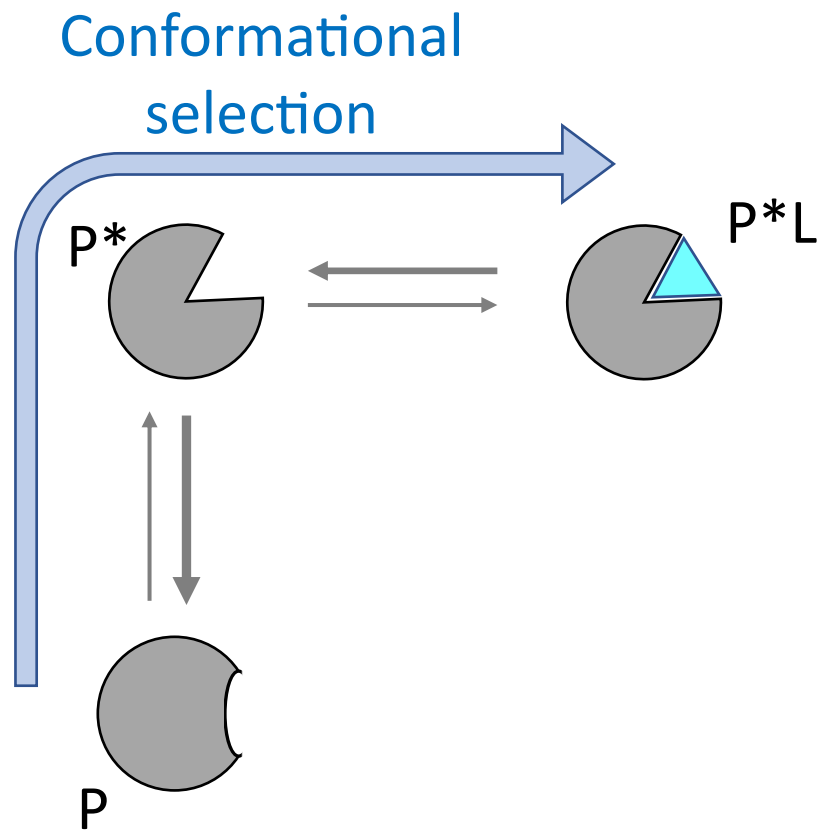
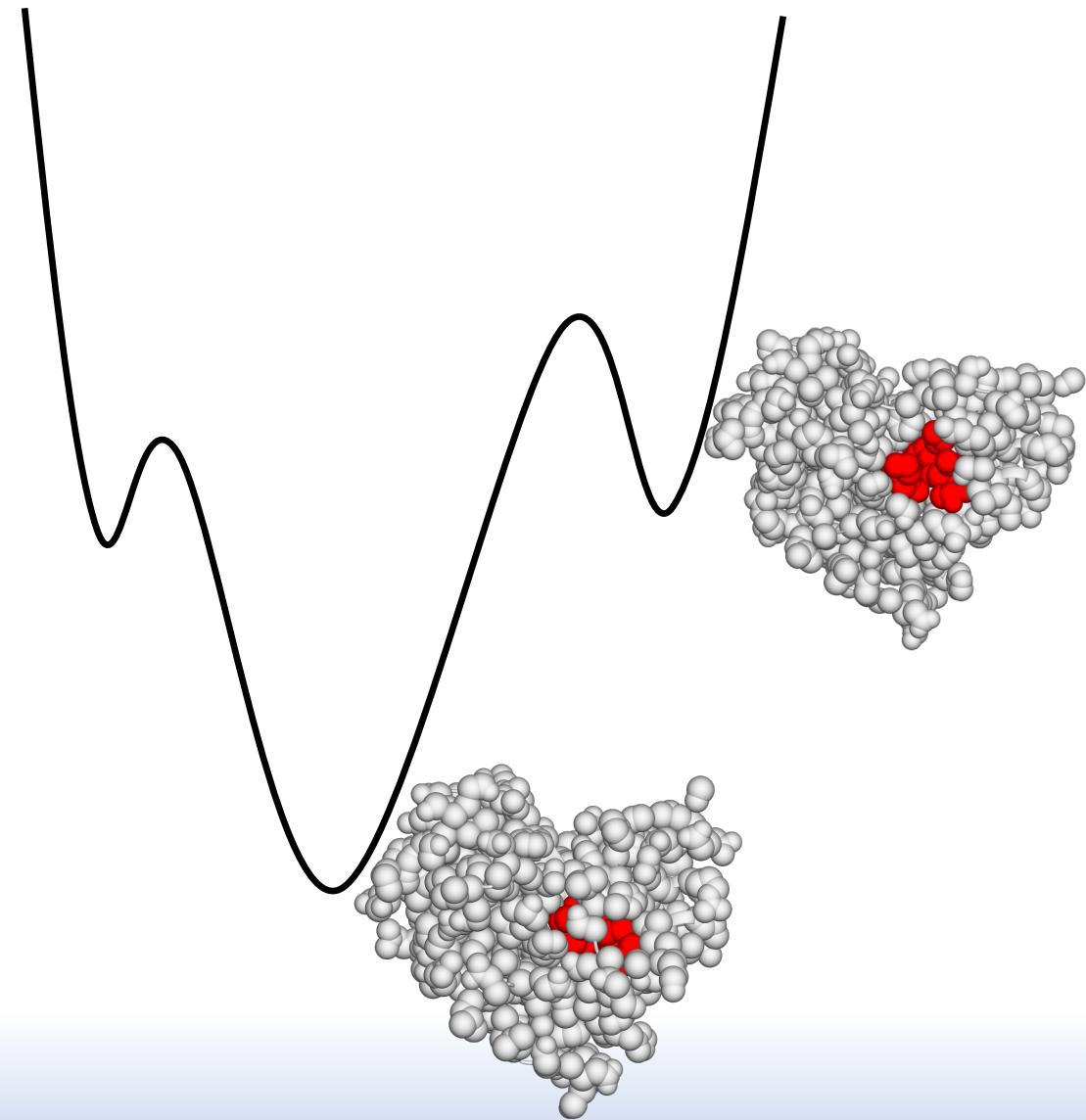
CUP XXII

March 2023

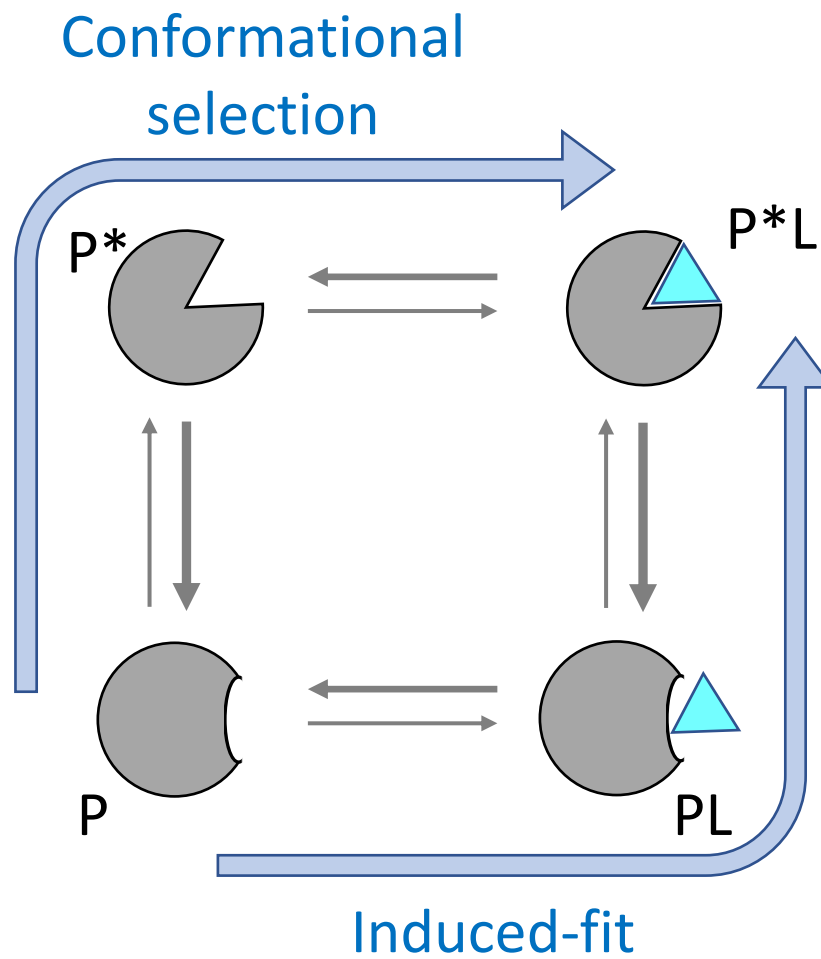
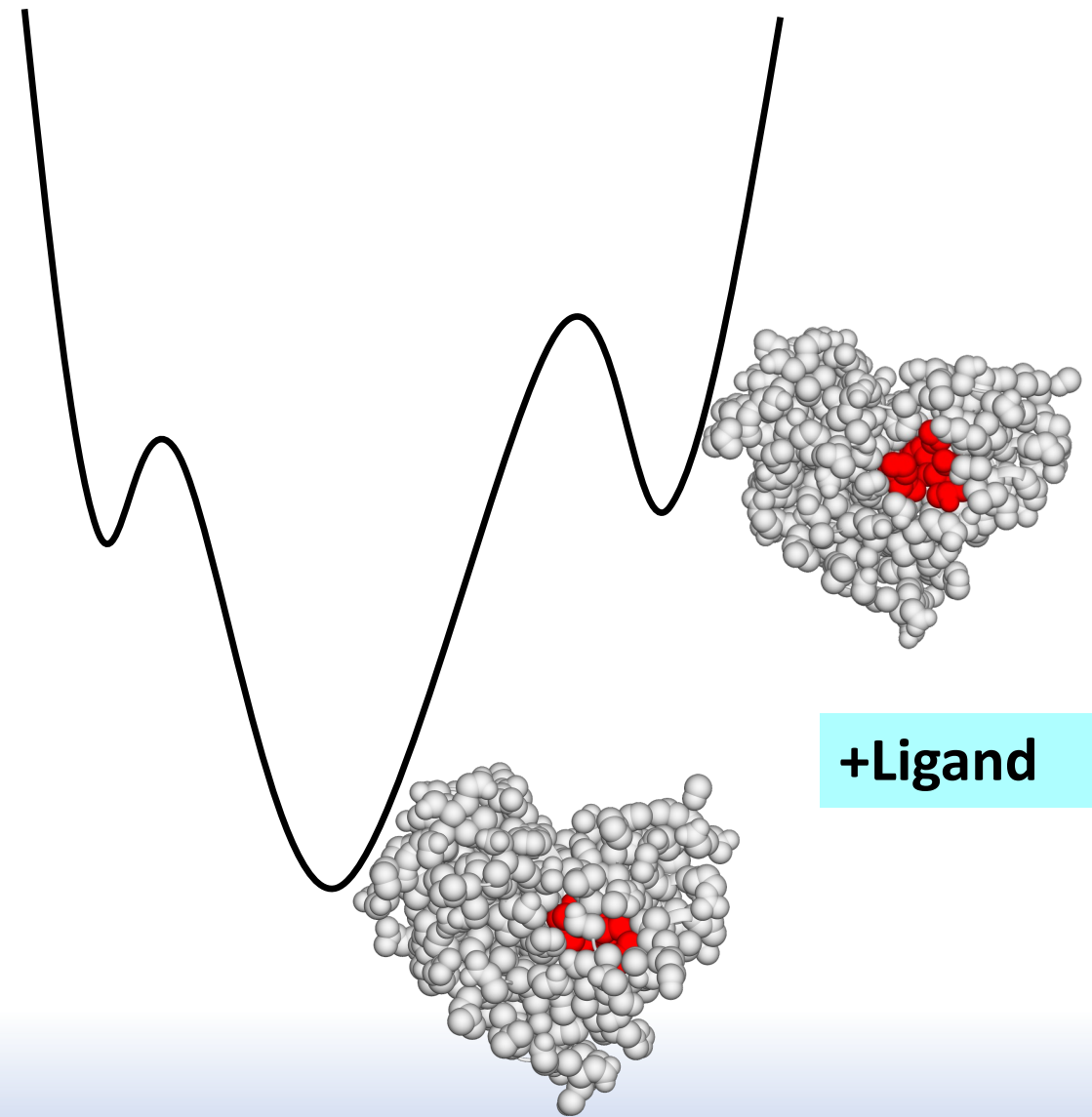
Is the target protein druggable?



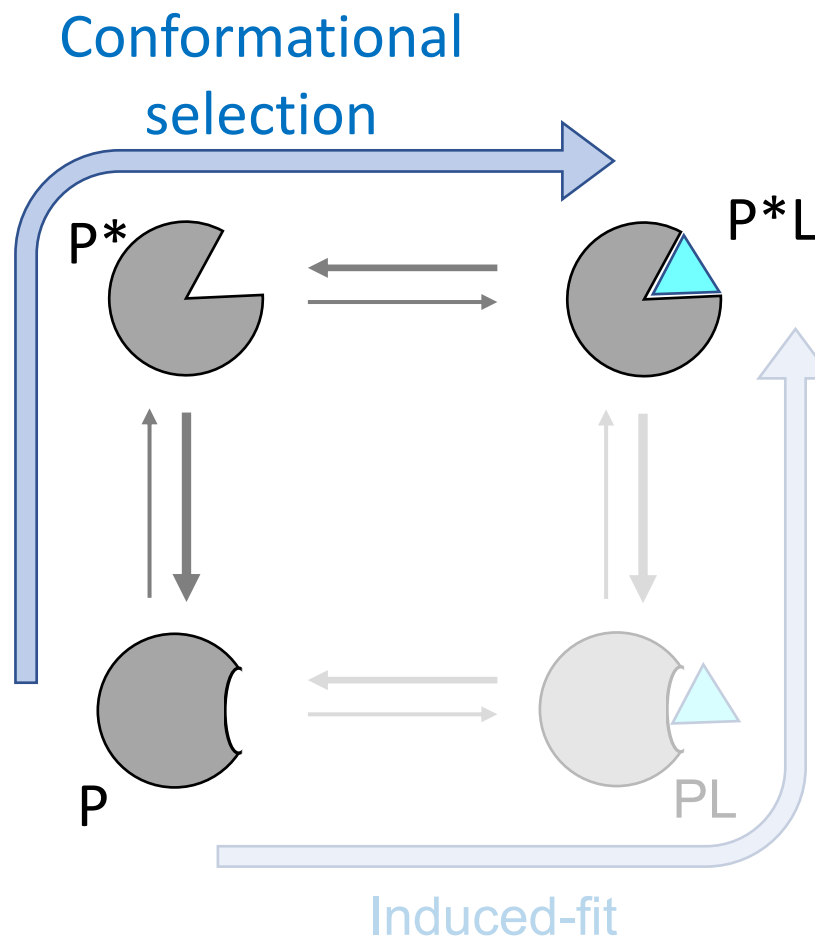
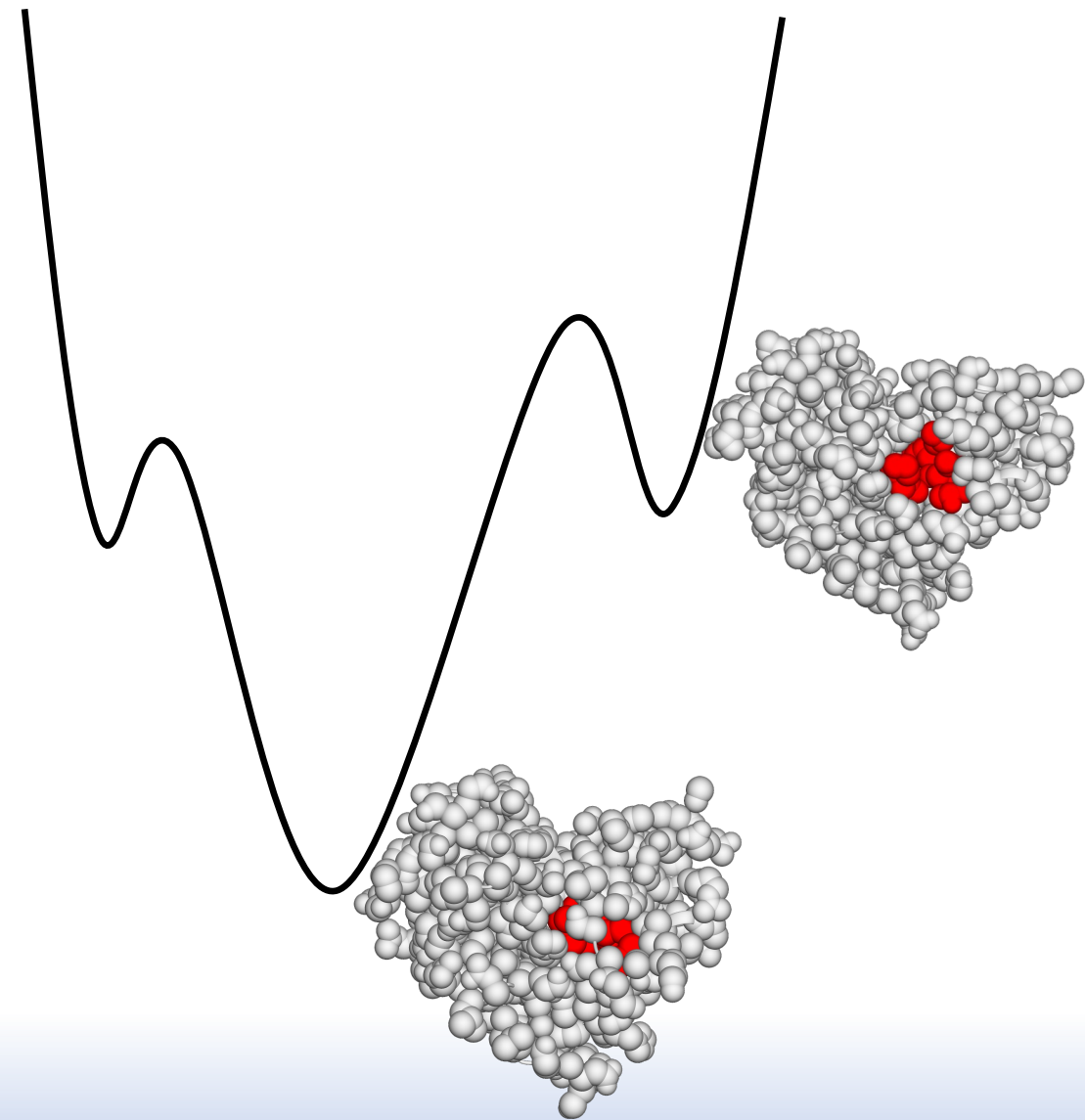
What are cryptic pockets?



What are cryptic pockets?

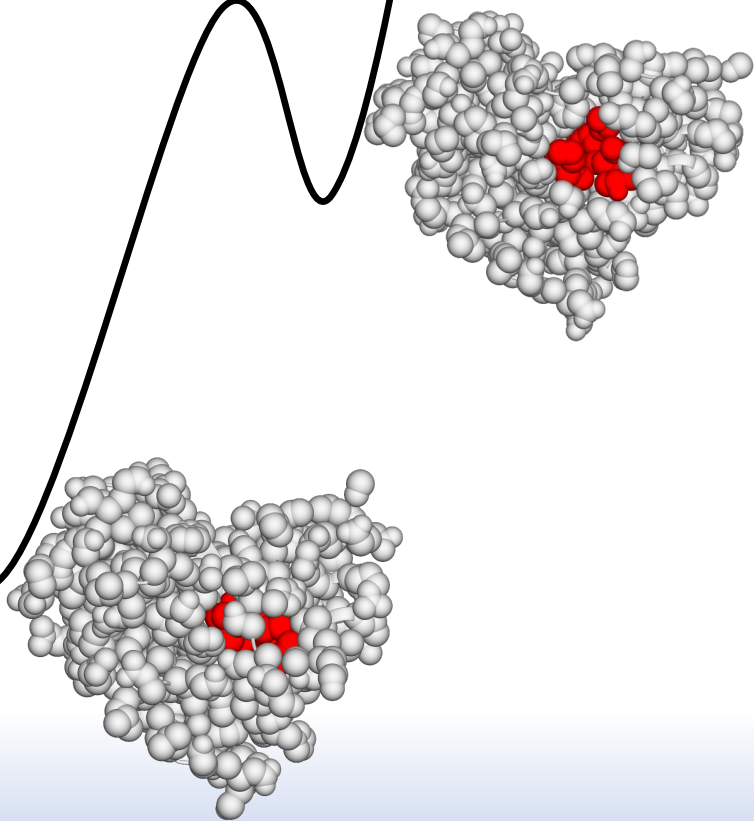


Finding cryptic pocket detection using weighted ensemble MD

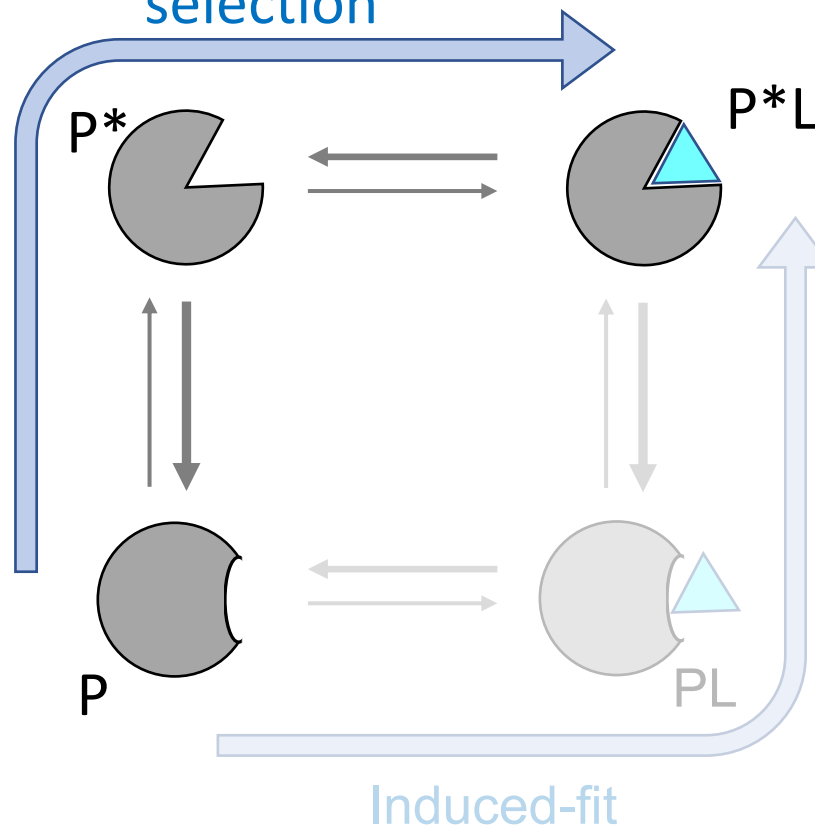


Finding cryptic pocket detection using weighted ensemble MD driven by normal mode analysis

3 to 5 microseconds of
Weighted Ensemble MD:
0.1 to 0.5 million
conformations

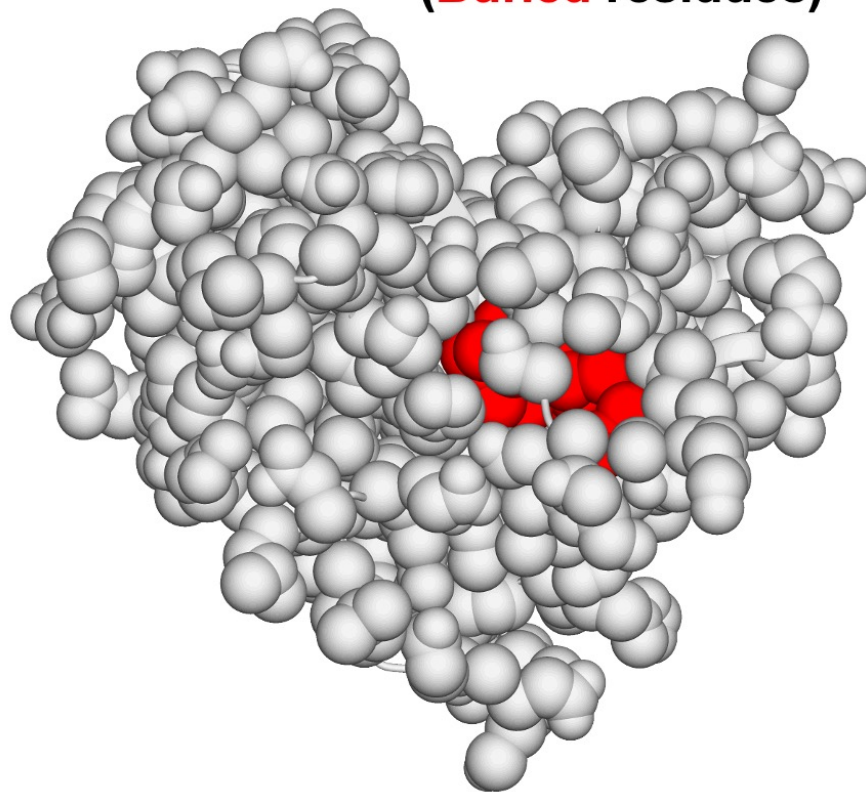


Conformational
selection

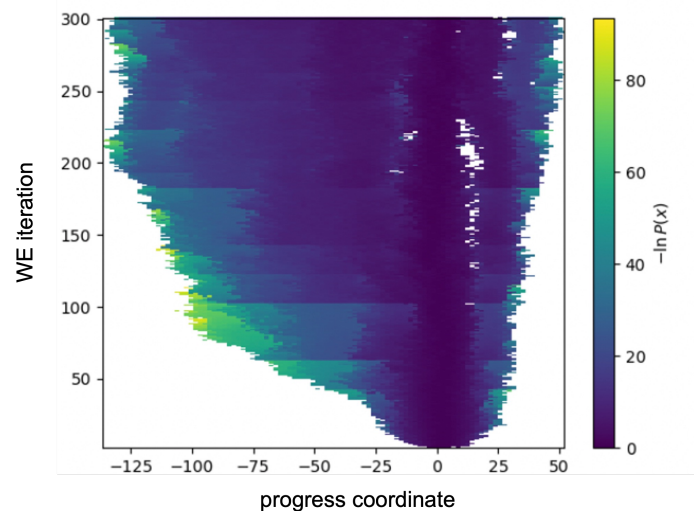


Exposon analysis: Identification of cooperative changes in residue solvent exposure

Pocket Closed
(Buried residues)



Characterization of WE MD conformations by similarity in per-residue solvent exposure



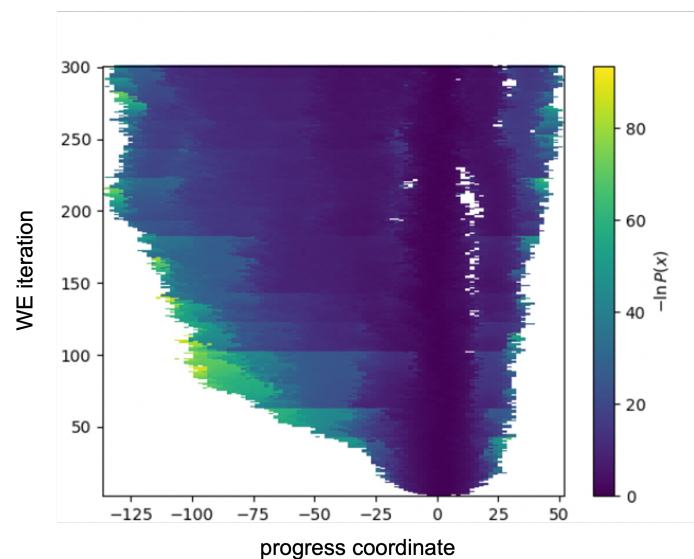
WE MD
conformations



Per-residue solvent accessible
surface area

$$S_n: [s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_r]$$

Clustering WE MD data by similarity in per-residue solvent exposure



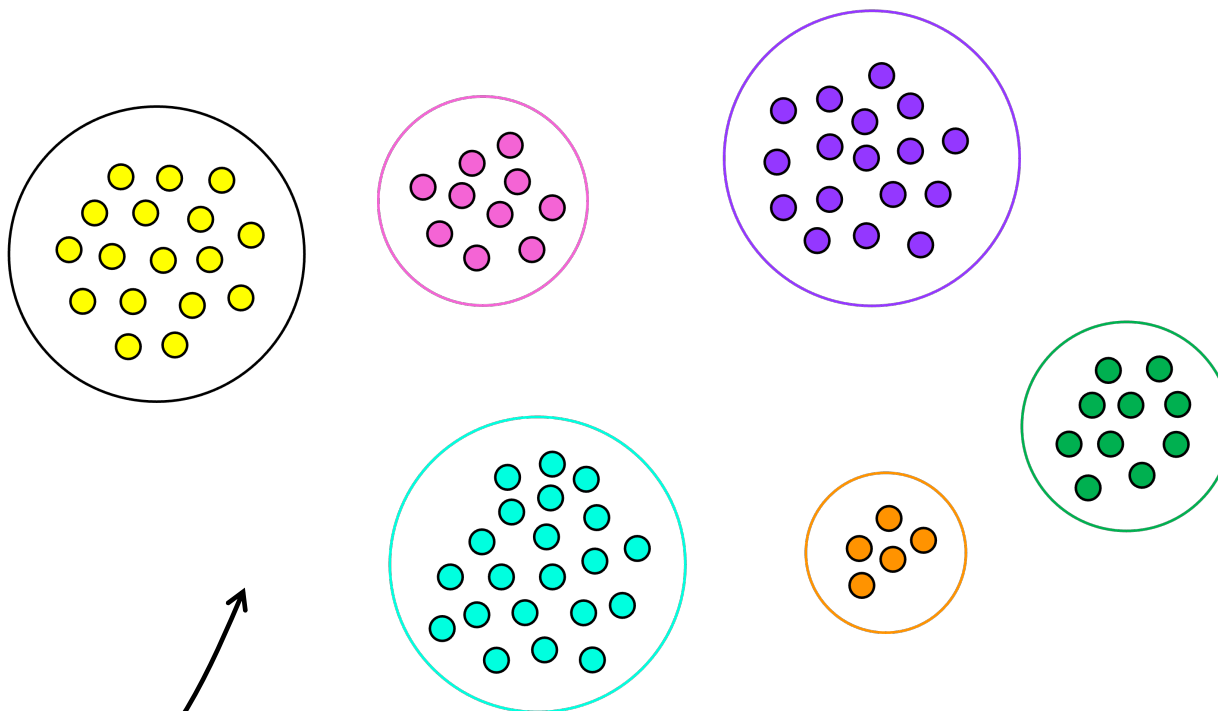
WE MD
conformations



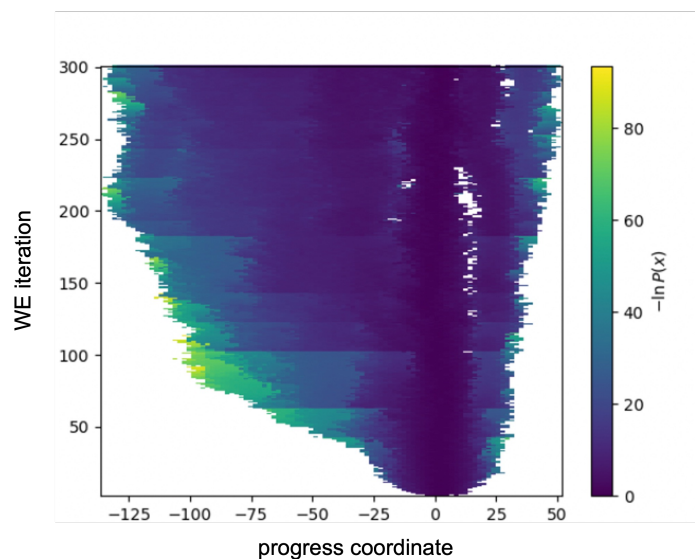
Per-residue solvent accessible
surface area

$$S_n: [s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_r]$$

Clustering



Markov state model of protein dynamics

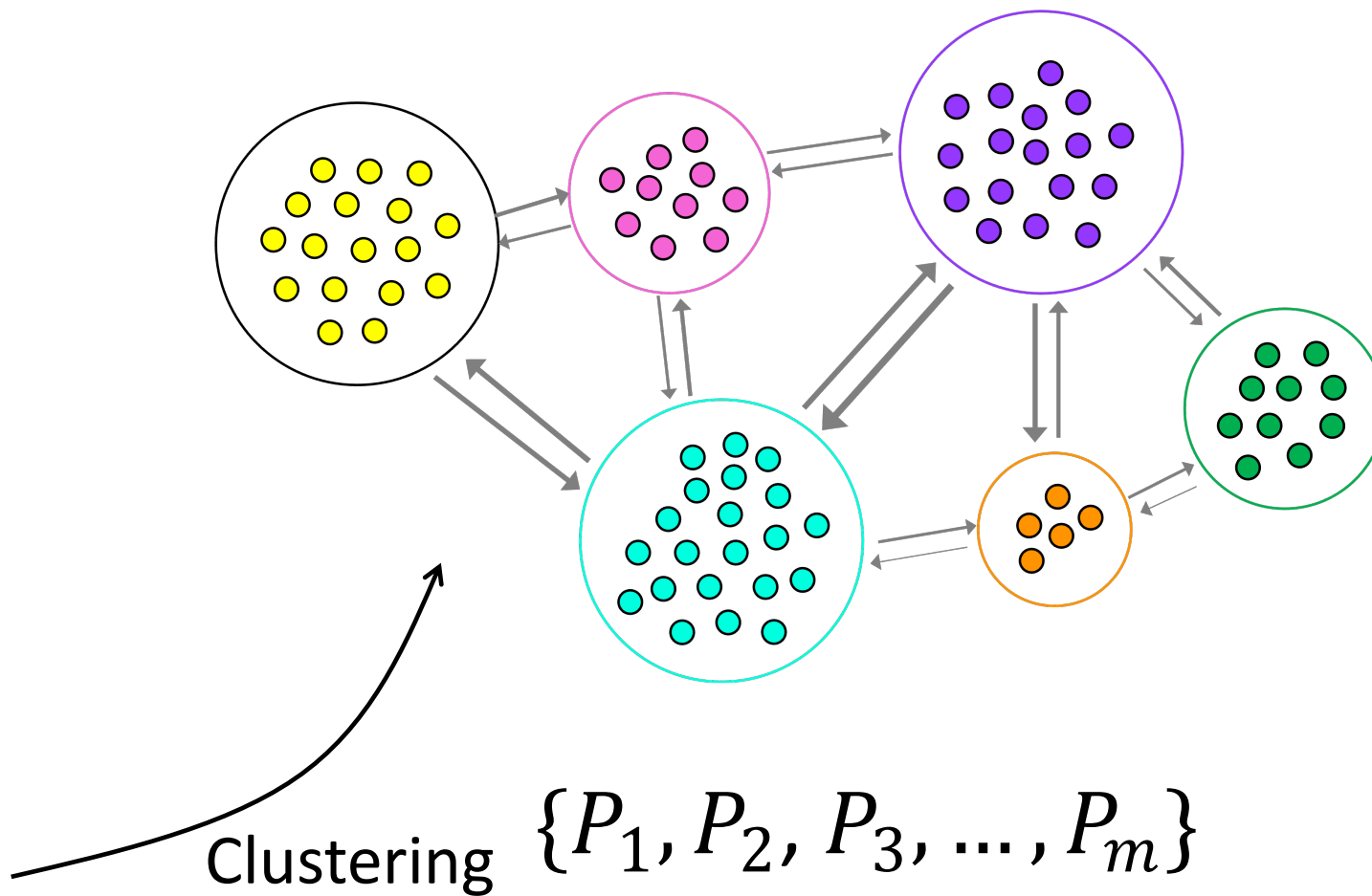


WE MD
conformations



Per-residue solvent accessible
surface area

$$S_n: [s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_r]$$



Measurement of correlated changes in solvent exposure

Cluster center SASA feature

vectors:

$$[s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_r]_1$$

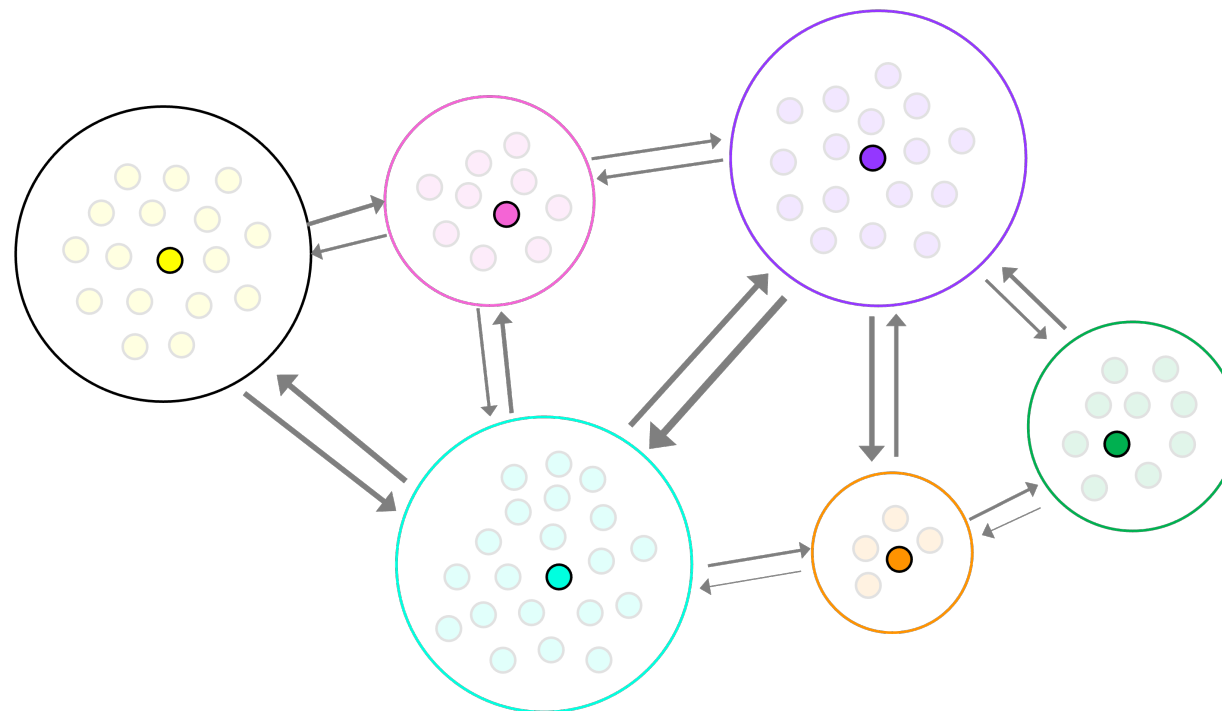
$$[s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_r]_2$$

$$[s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_r]_3$$

⋮

$$[s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_r]_m$$

Equilibrium population: $\{P_1, P_2,$
 $P_3, \dots, P_m\}$



Measurement of correlated changes in solvent exposure

$$I(X, Y) = \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(x, y) \log \left(\frac{p(x, y)}{p(x)p(y)} \right)$$

(X, Y) : *A pair of residues*

x : *solvent exposure state
of residue X*

y : *solvent exposure state
of residue Y*

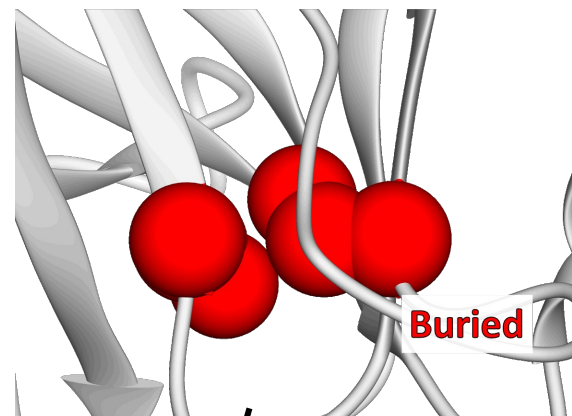
Measurement of correlated changes in solvent exposure

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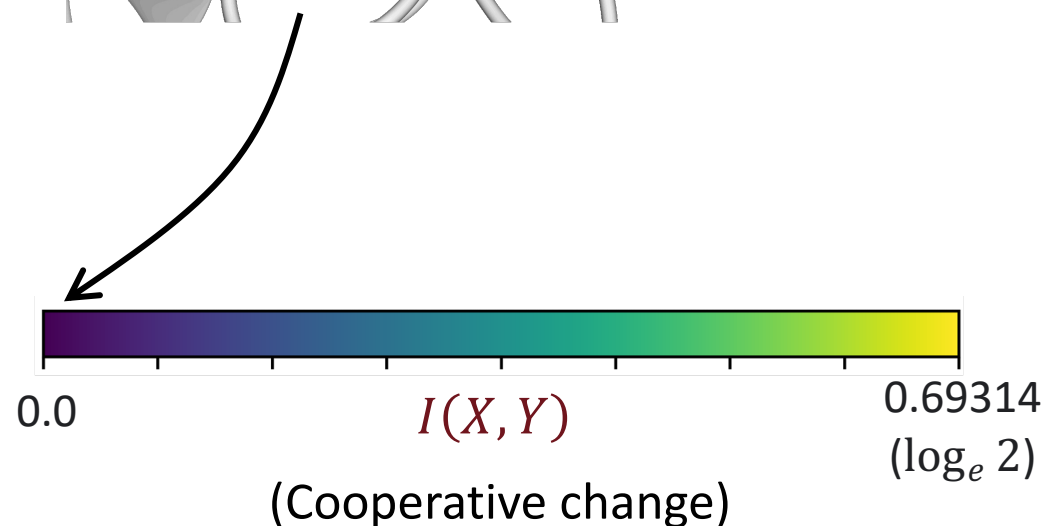
(X, Y) : A pair of residues

x : solvent exposure state
of residue X

y : solvent exposure state
of residue Y



$$p(x, y) = p(x)p(y)$$



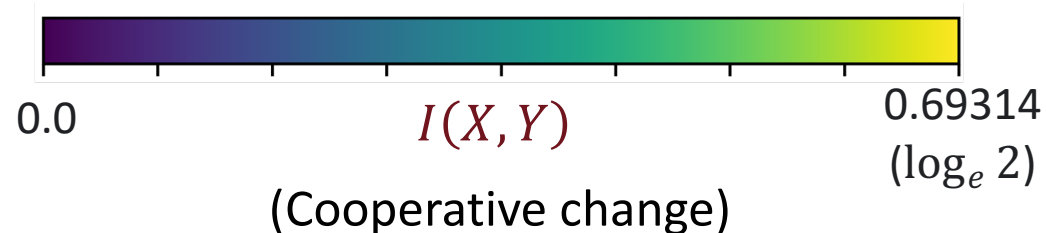
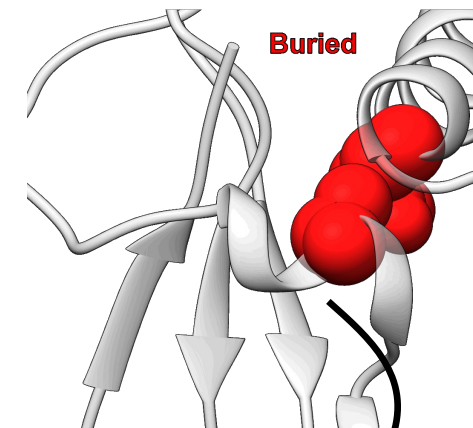
Measurement of correlated changes in solvent exposure

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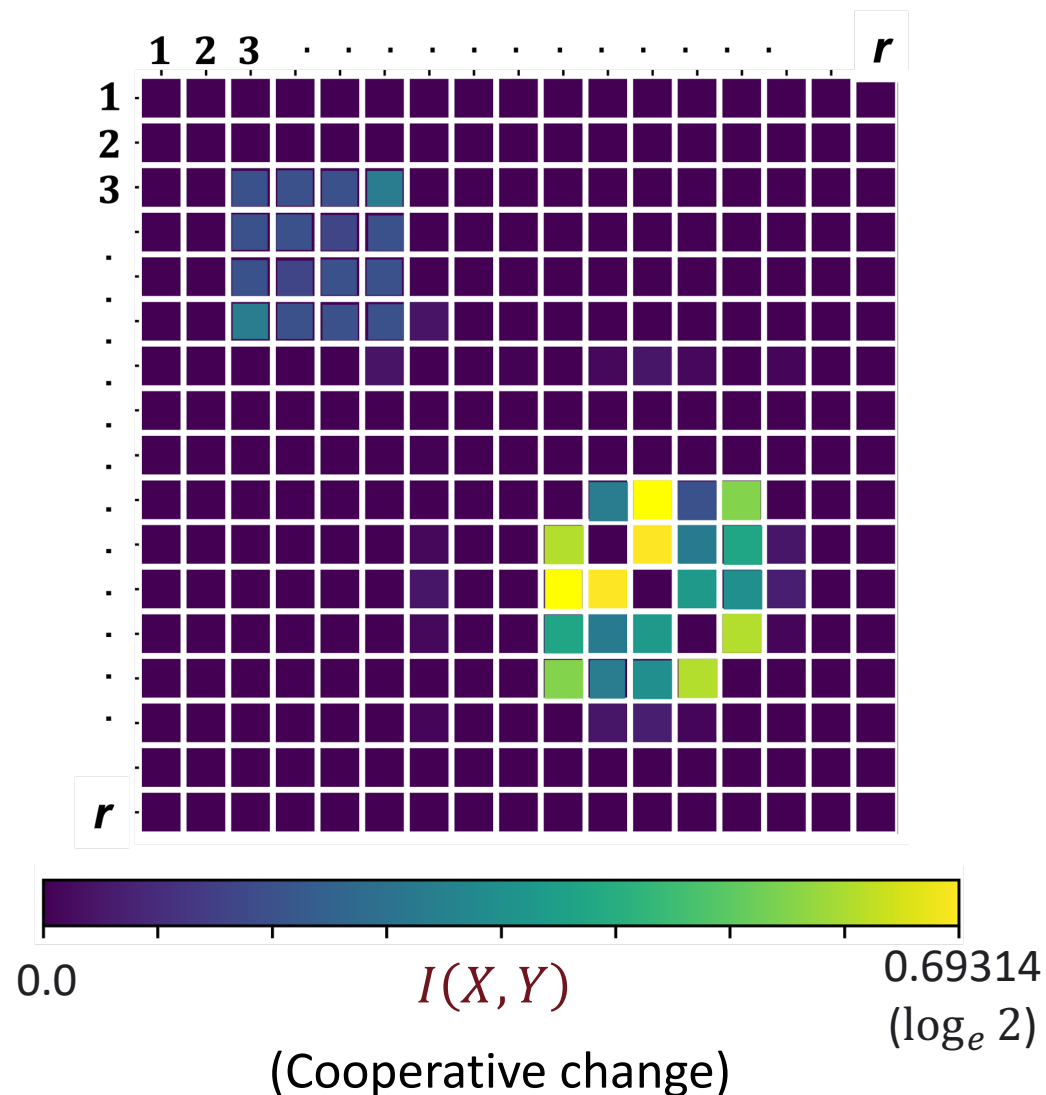
Measurement of correlated changes in solvent exposure

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(X, Y) : A pair of residues

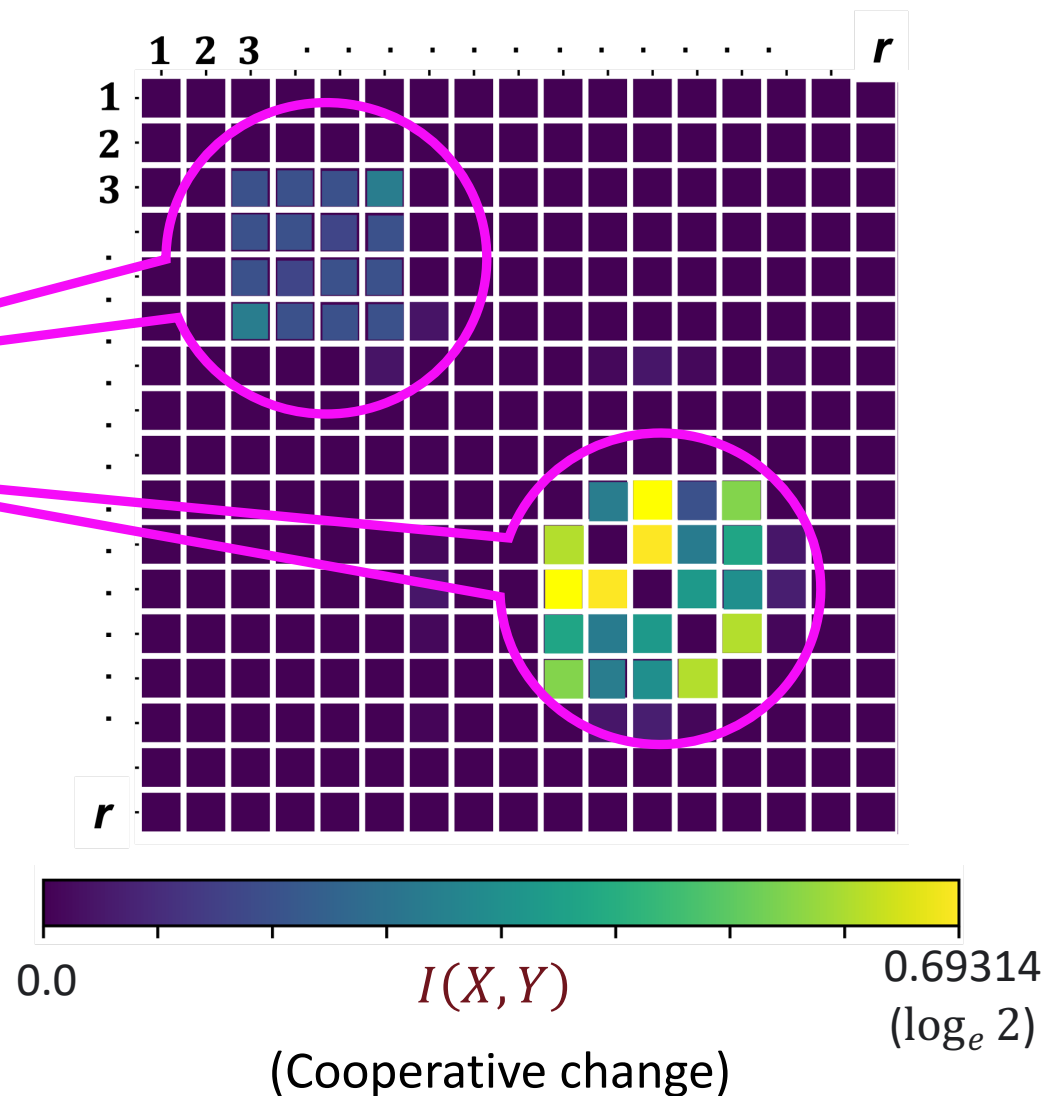
x : solvent exposure state
of residue X

y : solvent exposure state
of residue Y



Measurement of correlated changes in solvent exposure

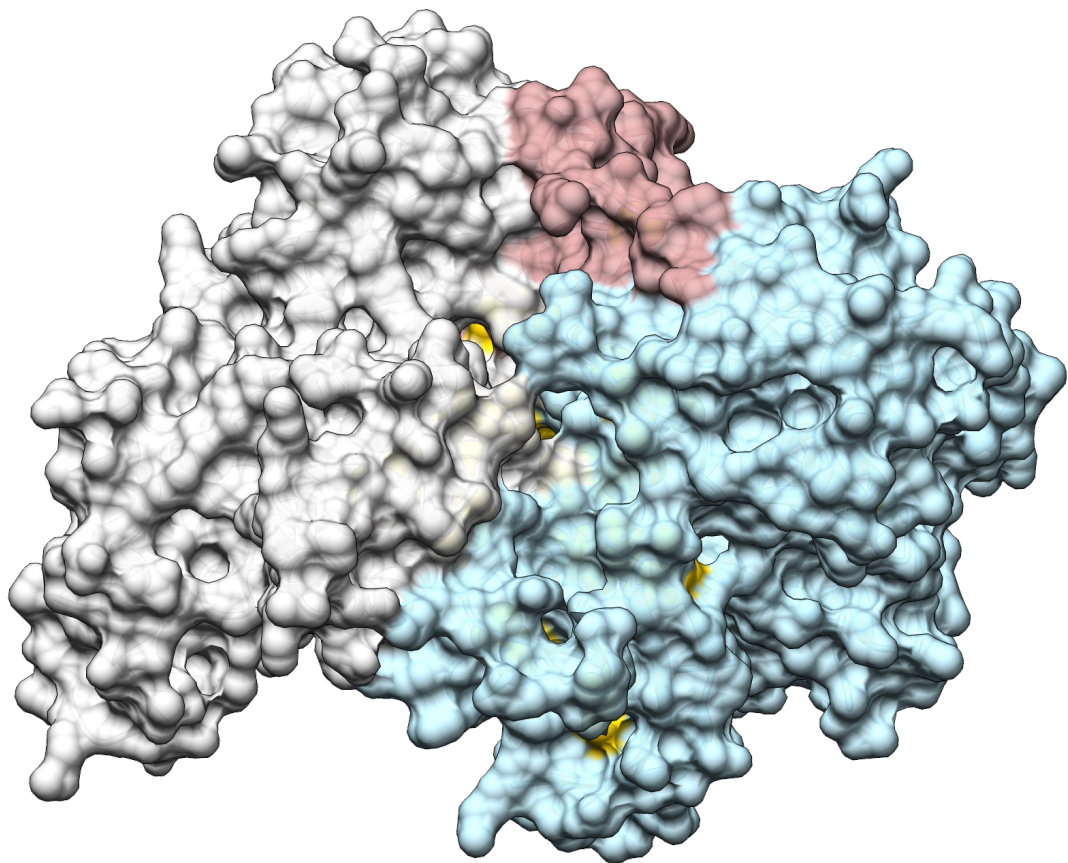
Exposon: A group of residues undergoing collective changes in solvent exposure







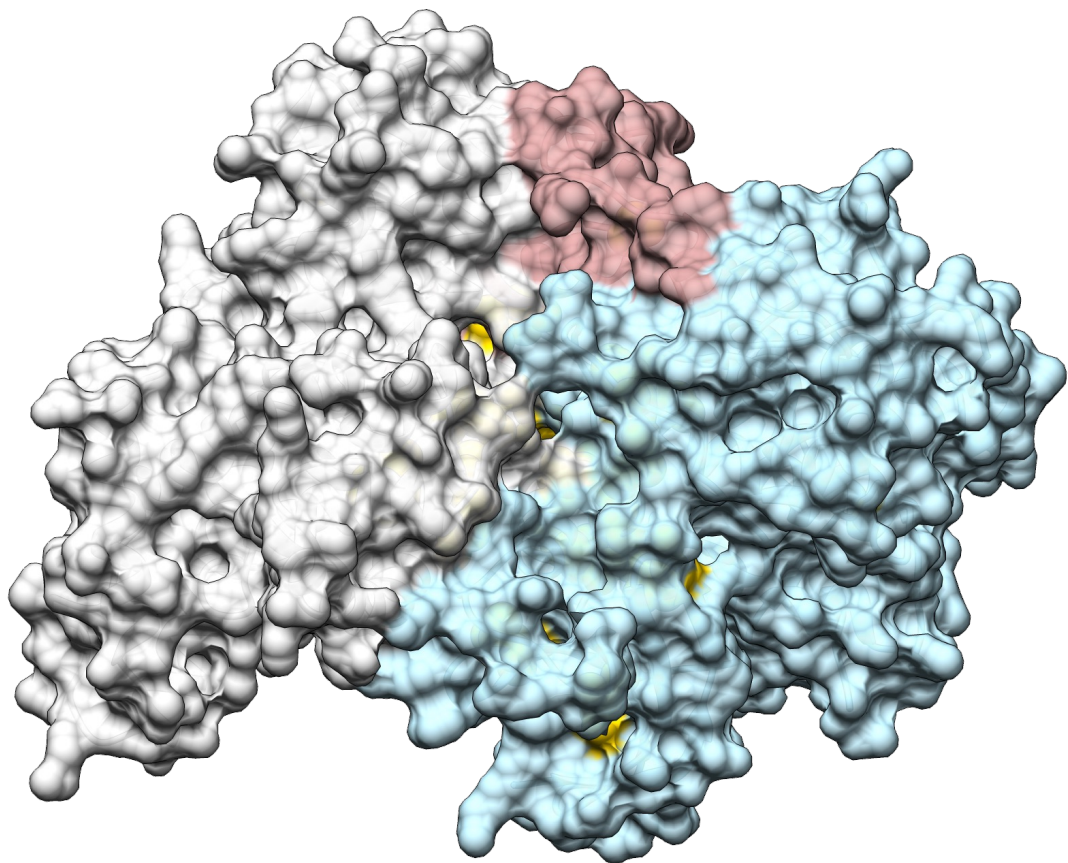
Does a pocket hide beneath the protein surface?



“EXPOSURE ANALYSIS!”



Does a pocket hide beneath the protein surface?



CDK activating kinase (CAK)

Popular cancer target – controls transcription initiation and participates in cell cycle

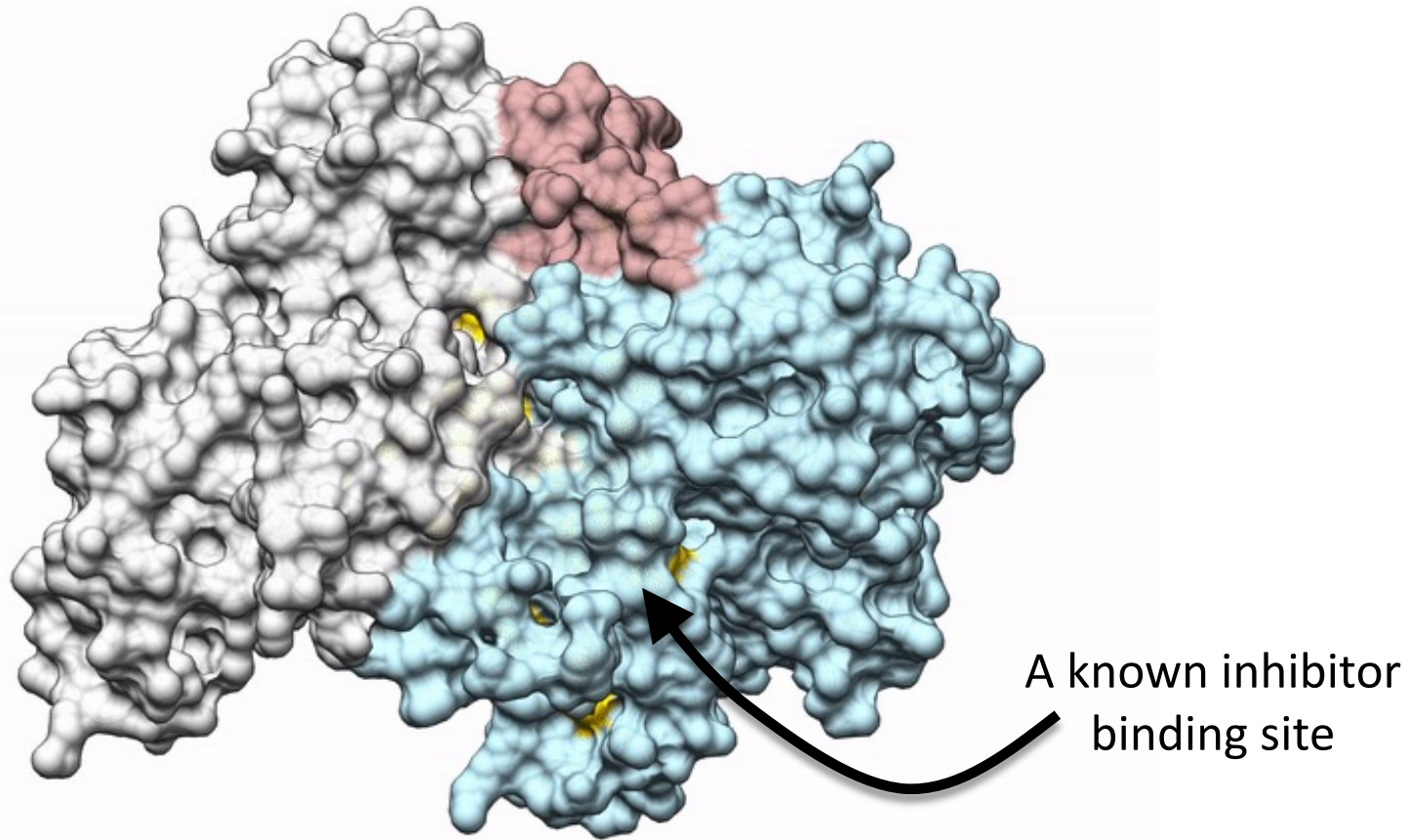
WE MD simulations of Apo CAK:

~8 microseconds

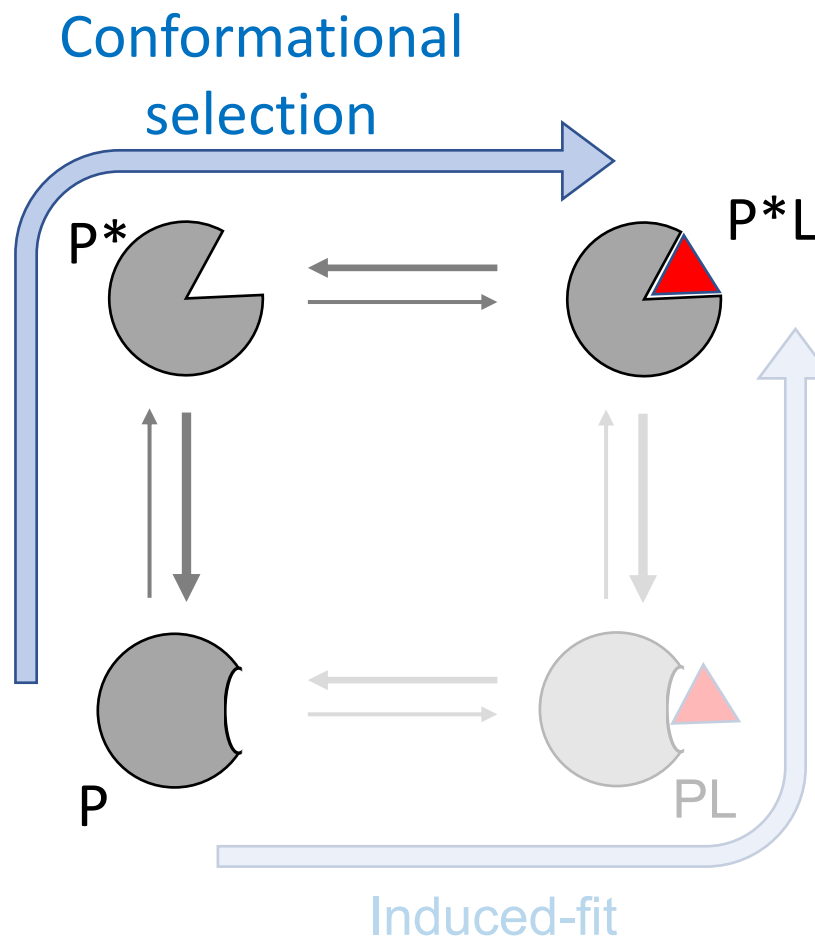
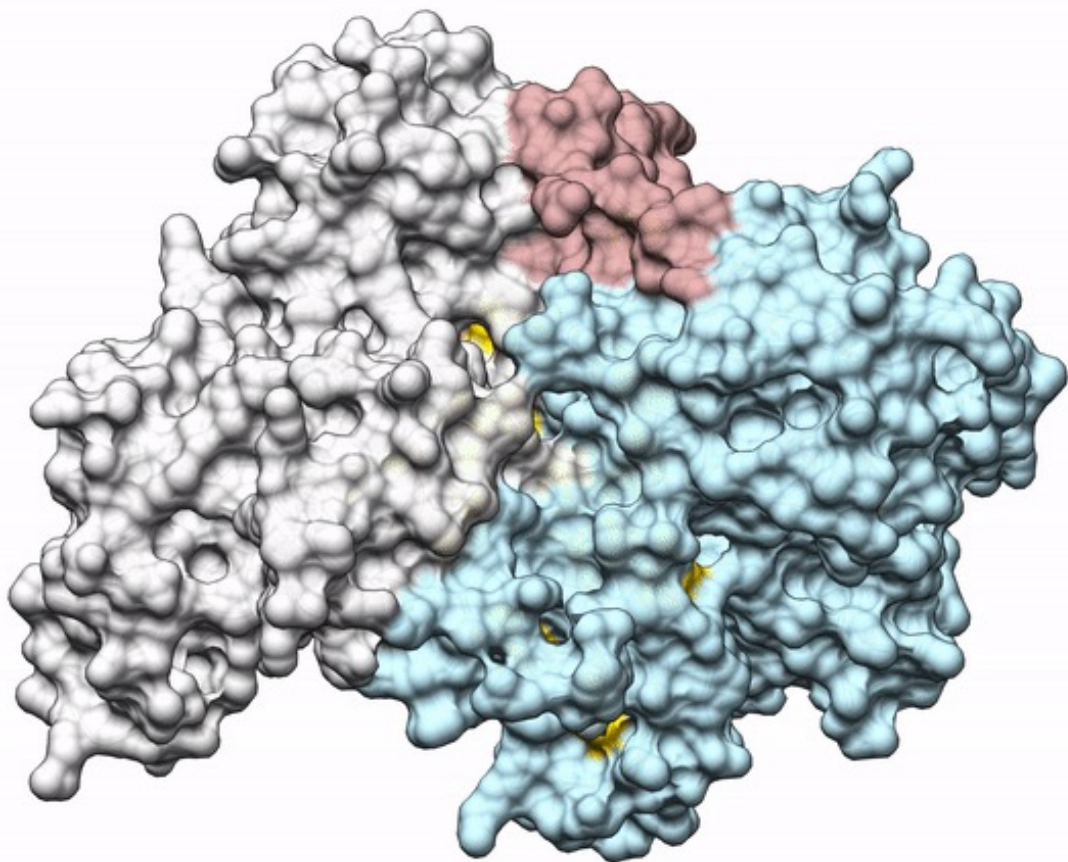
“EXPOSURE ANALYSIS!”



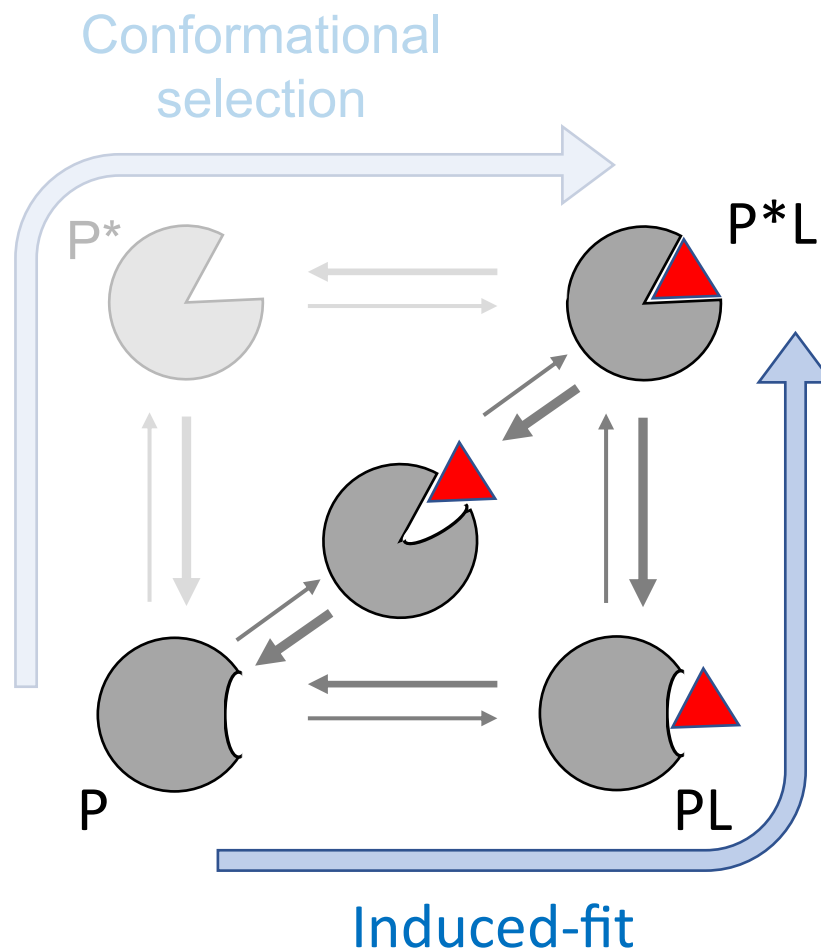
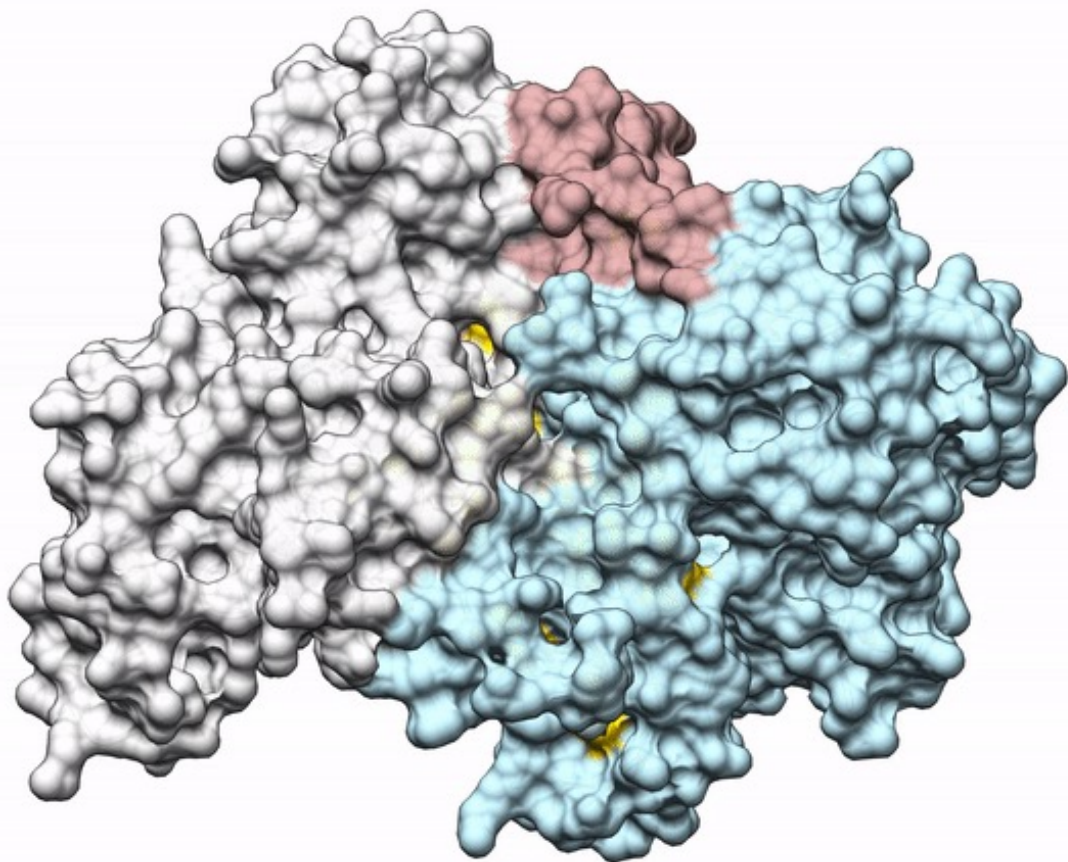
Exposon analysis reveals a pocket in CAK



Finding cryptic pocket detection from molecular dynamics

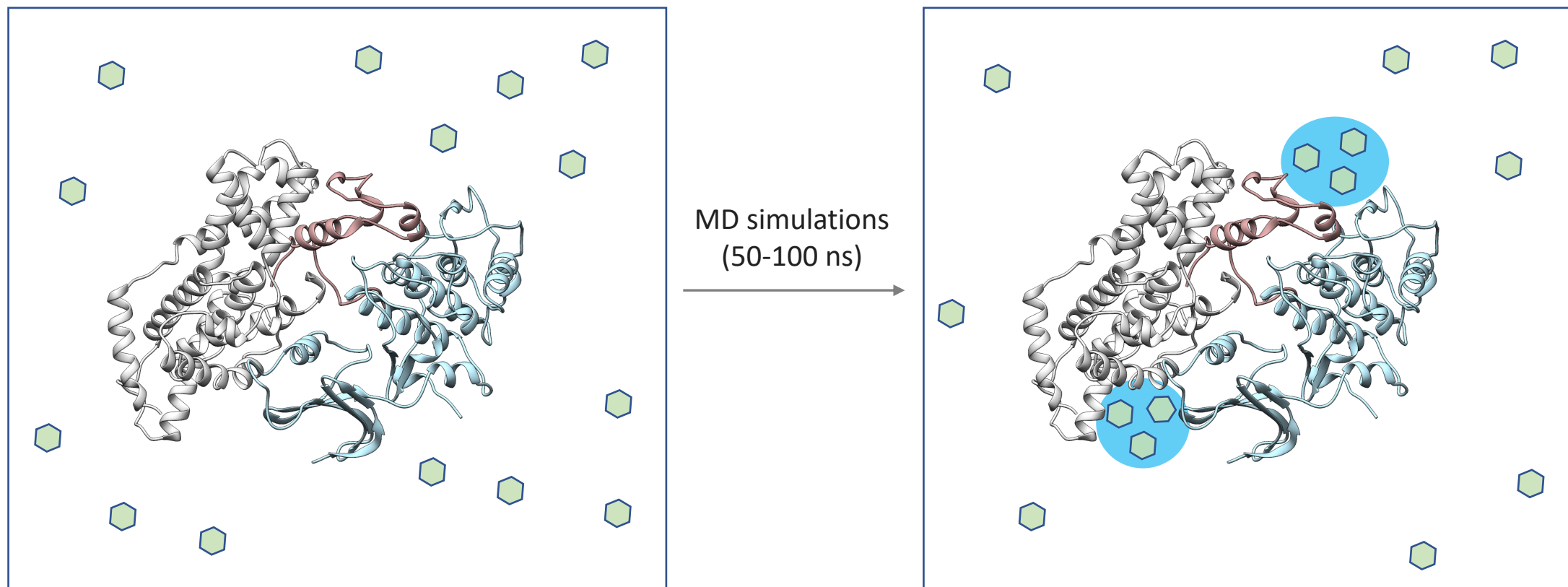


Finding cryptic pocket detection from molecular dynamics



Cryptic pocket detection using mixed-solvent MD simulations

Detection of hydrophobic cavities using probe molecules (**benzene, phenol, isopropanol**)



Martinez-Rosell G et al, J. Chem. Inf. Model. 2020, 60, 2314

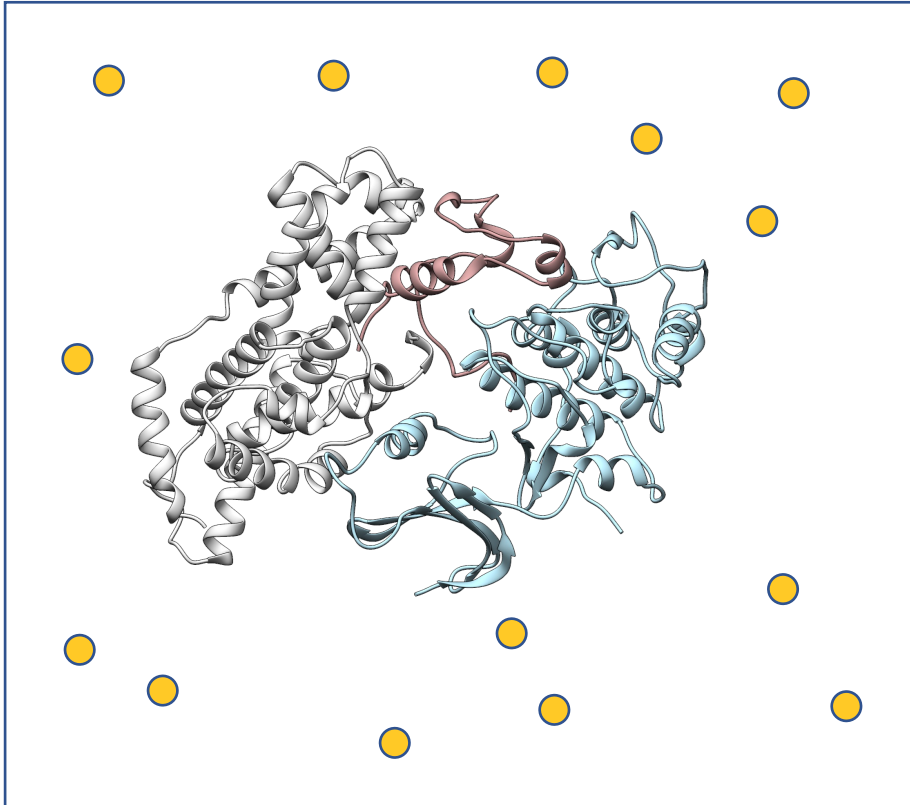
Kimura SR et al., J. Chem. Inf. Model. 2017, 57, 1388

Lexa, K. W.; Carlson, H. A. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2011, 133, 200

Schmidt, D et al, J. Chem. Theory Comput. 2019, 15, 3331

Tan YS et al, J. Chem. Inf. Model. 2014, 54, 1821

Mixed-solvent MD using xenon as the probe (cosolvent)



Xenon as a probe:

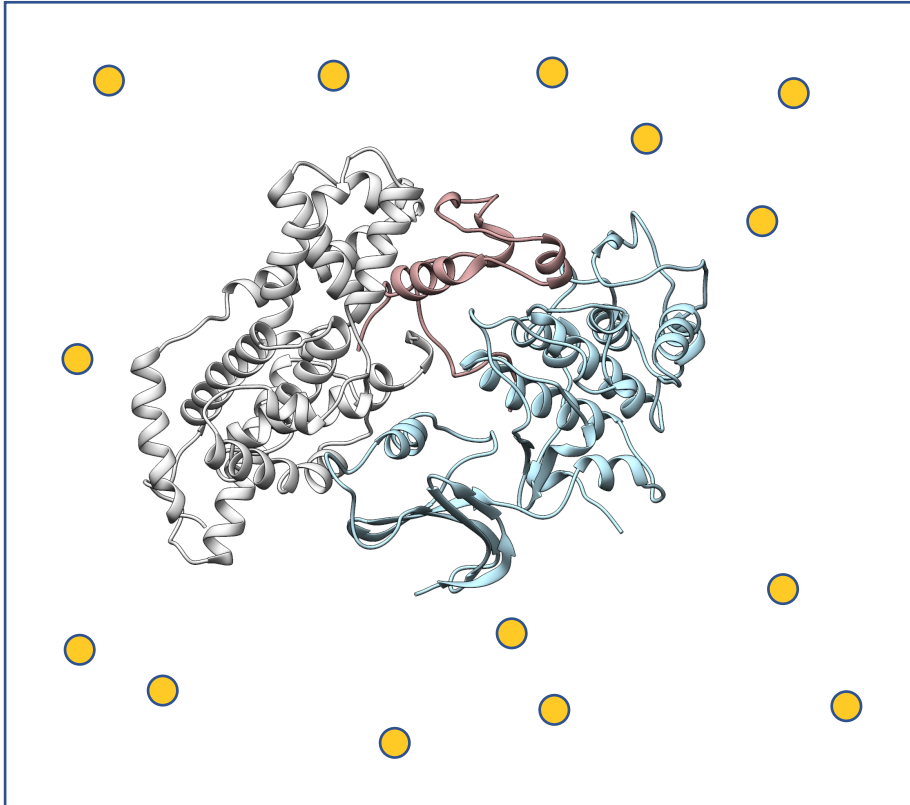
- Non-selective binding to hydrophobic sites¹
- Fast diffusion²
- Xenon localization has been observed in pocket composed of hydrophobic and hydrophilic residues¹

1. Schiltz M et al., Structure. 1995, 3, 309

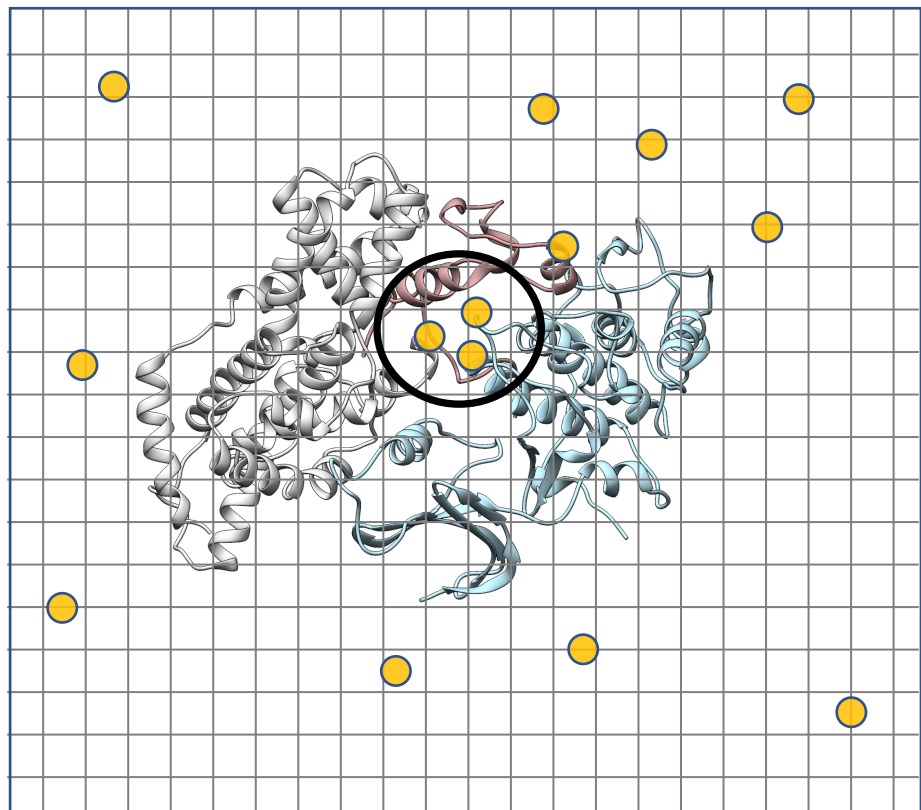
2. Zhao Z et al., Biophys J. 2022 Dec 6;121(23):4635

Mixed-solvent WE MD simulations of CAK

150 mM Xenon + TIP3P water



Cosolvent binding free energy grid



$$\Delta G_{binding} = -k_B T \ln \left[\frac{N_i}{N_0} \right]$$

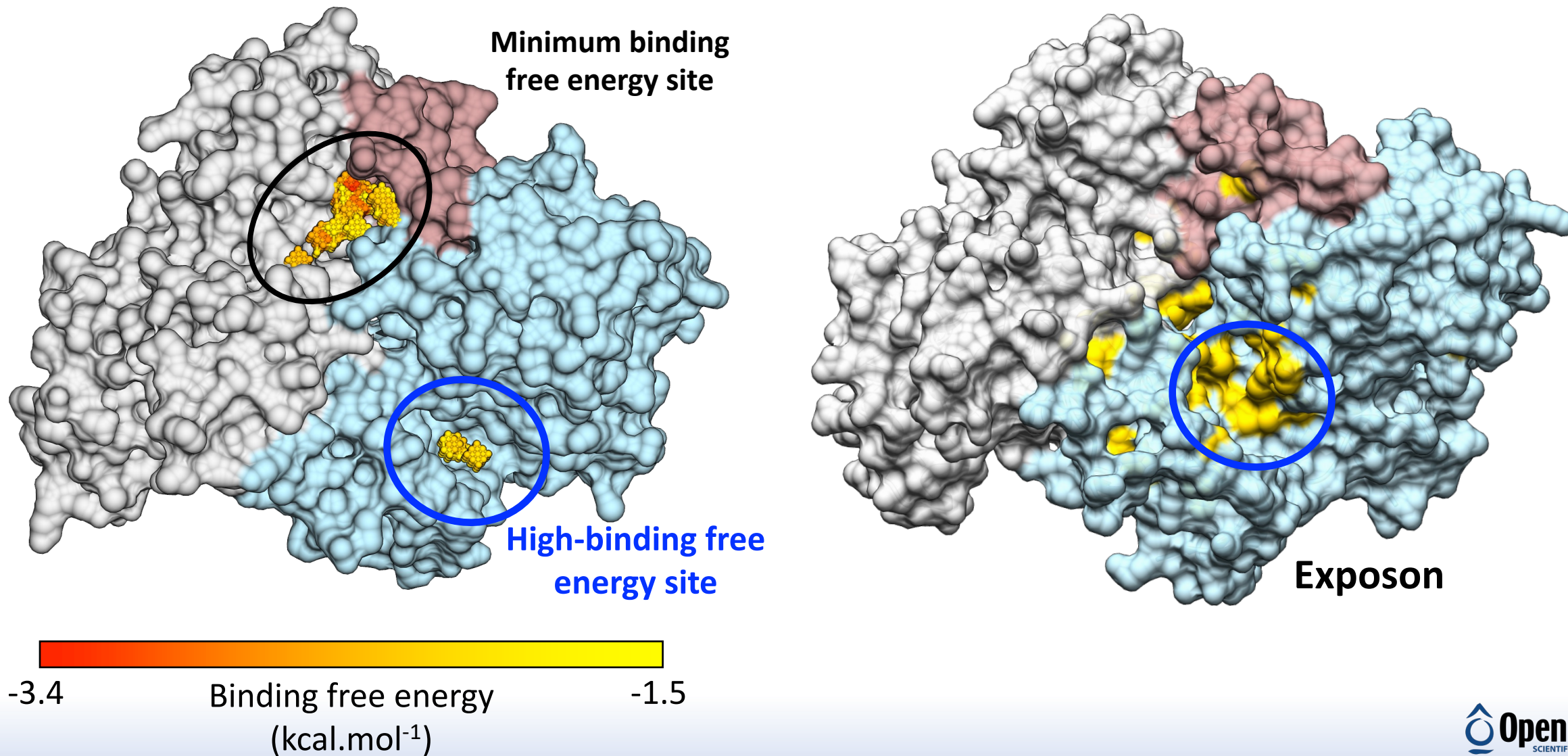
N_i : Cosolvent occupancy in the grid cell

N_0 : Expected grid occupancy in the bulk solvent

k_B : Boltzmann constant (kcal.mol⁻¹.K⁻¹)

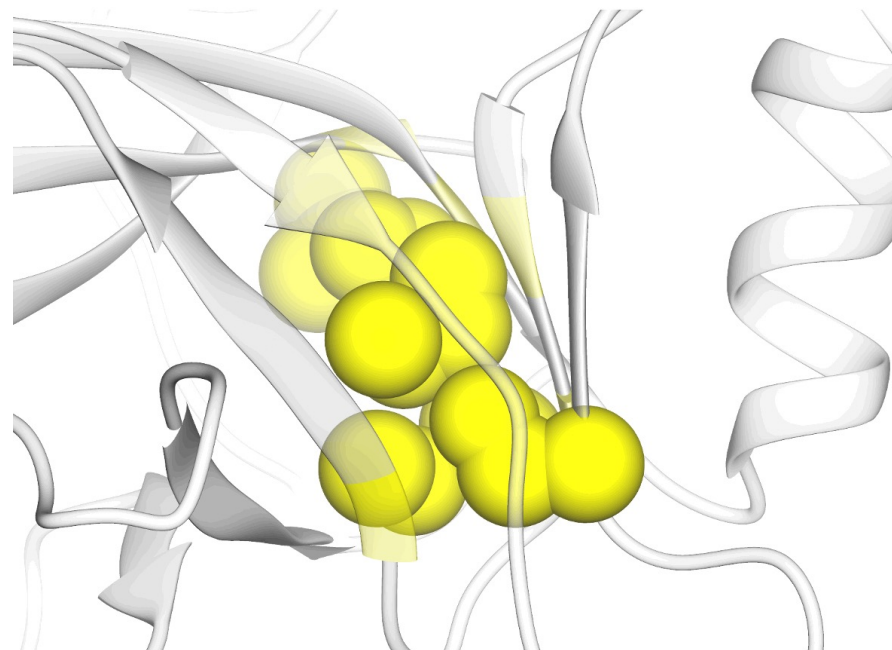
T : Simulation temperature (K)

Xenon binding free energy grid reveals an additional pocket in CAK

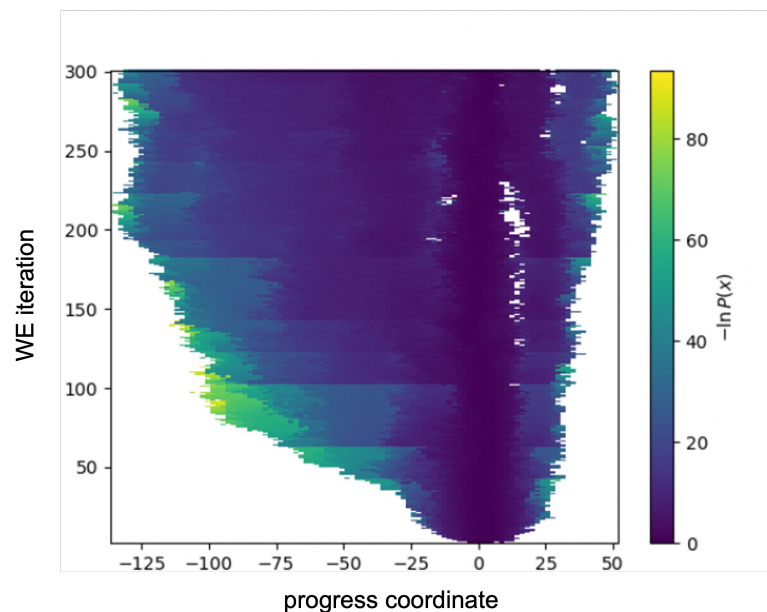


Using information theory to find cosolvent-binding sites

Detection of cryptic pockets as residues that show collective cosolvent-binding behavior

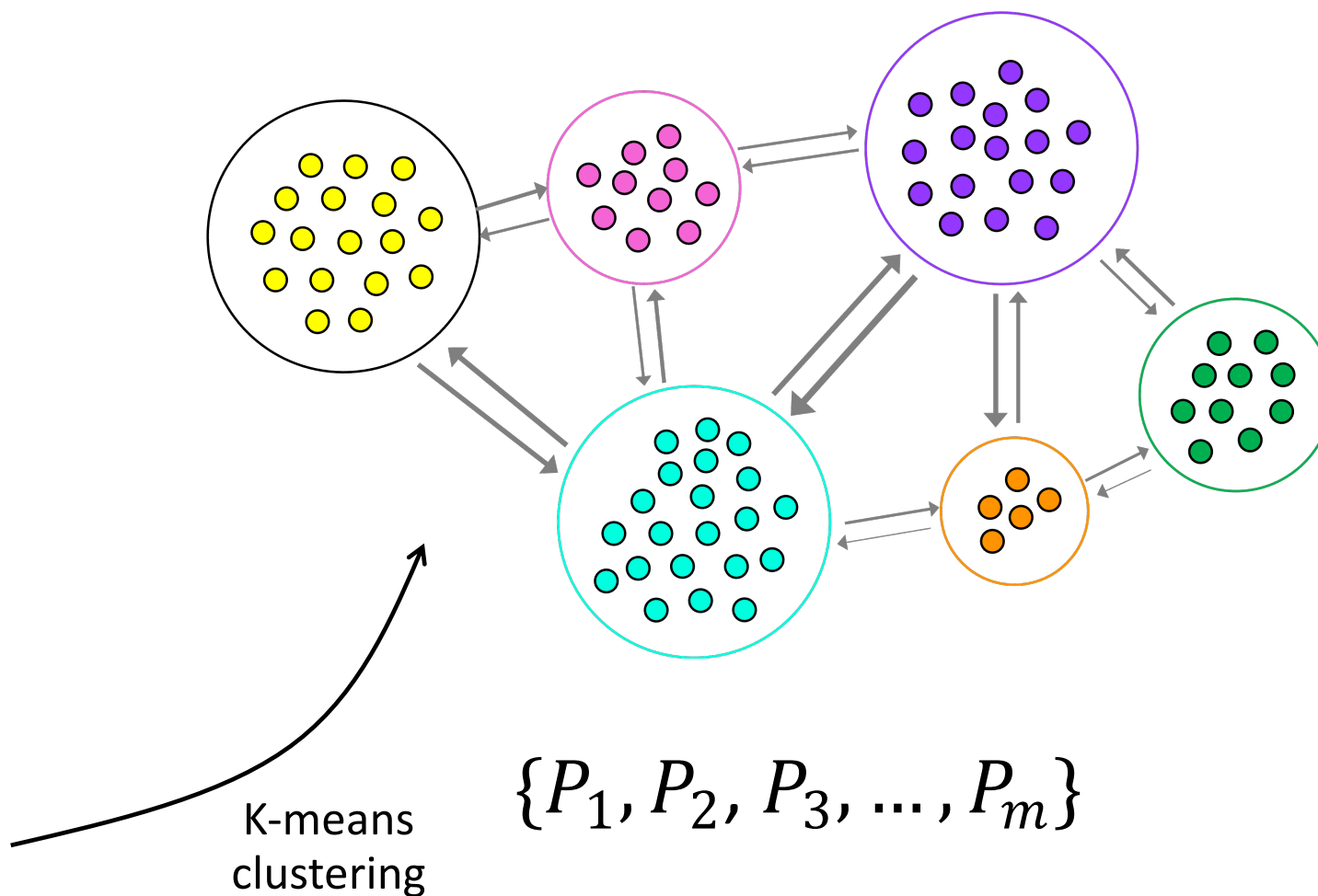


Markov state model of protein dynamics



Residue-cosolvent minimum distance

$$D_n: [d_{11}, d_{12}, d_{13}, \dots, d_{rx}]$$



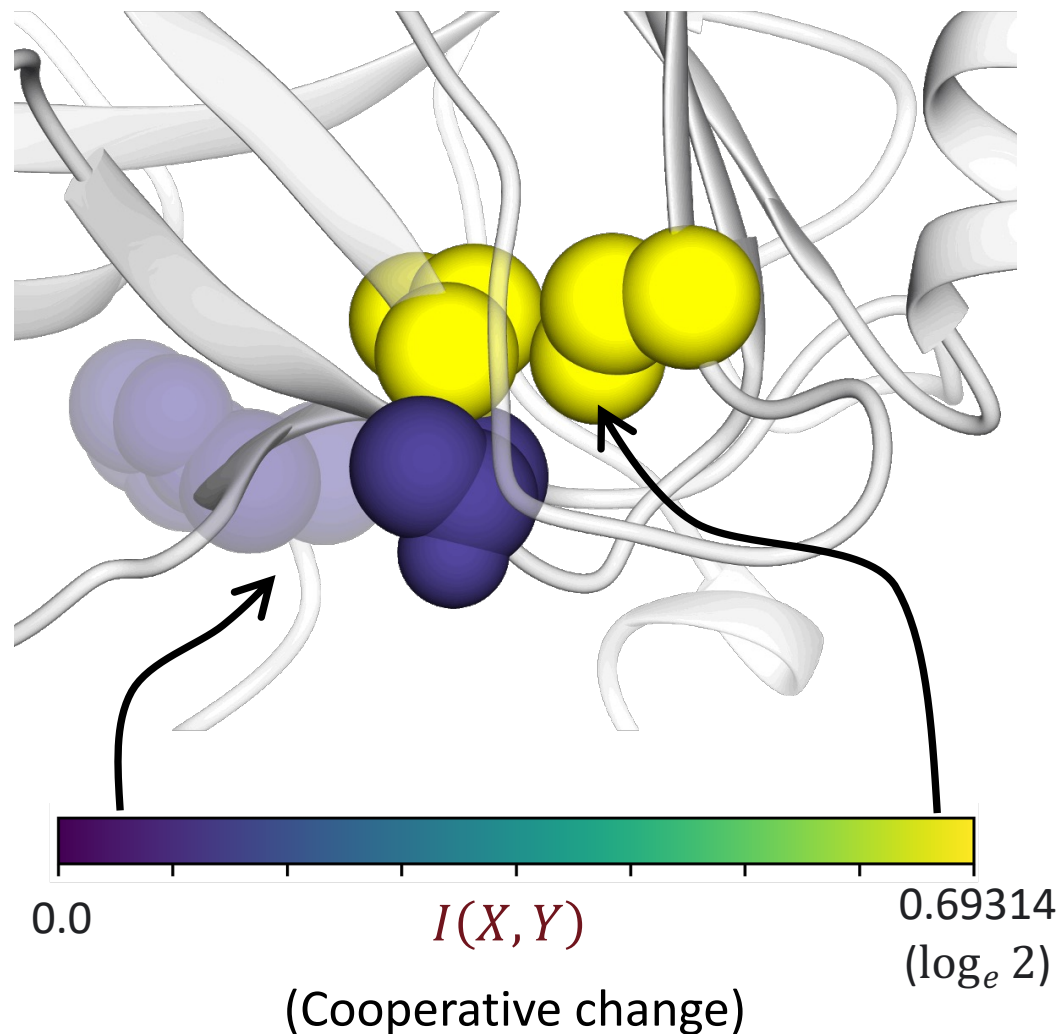
Measurement of correlated changes in cosolvent-binding

$$I(X, Y) = \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(x, y) \log \left(\frac{p(x, y)}{p(x)p(y)} \right)$$

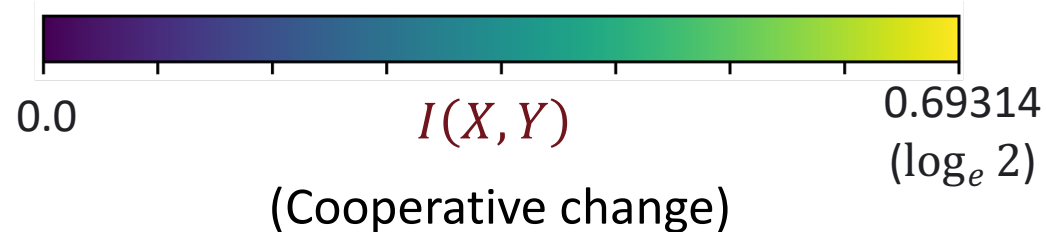
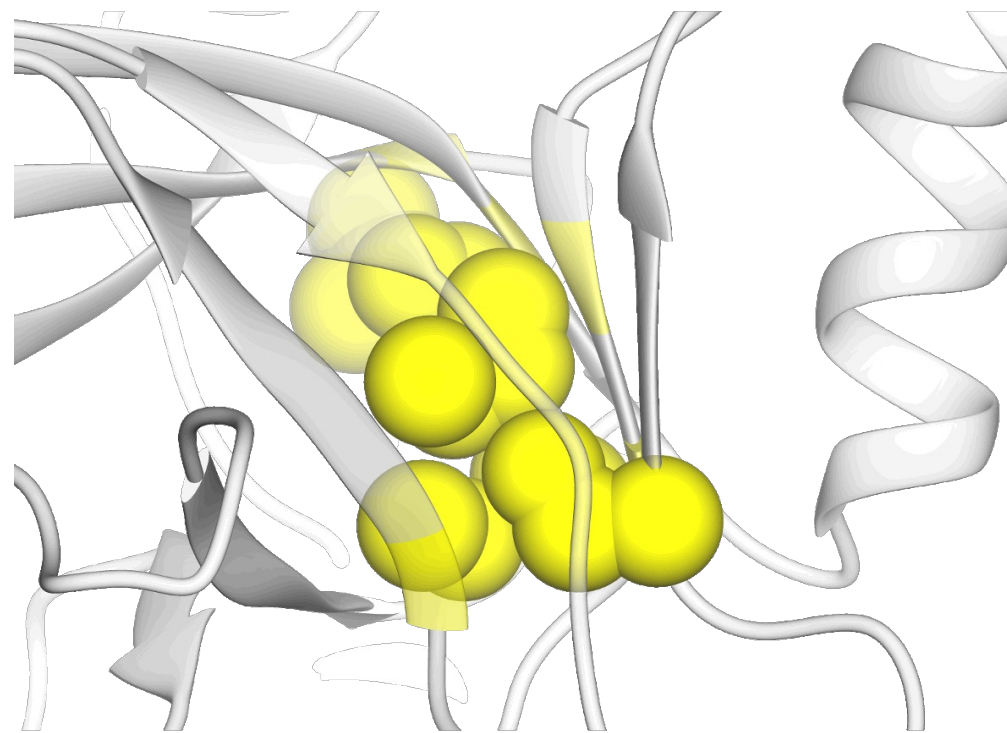
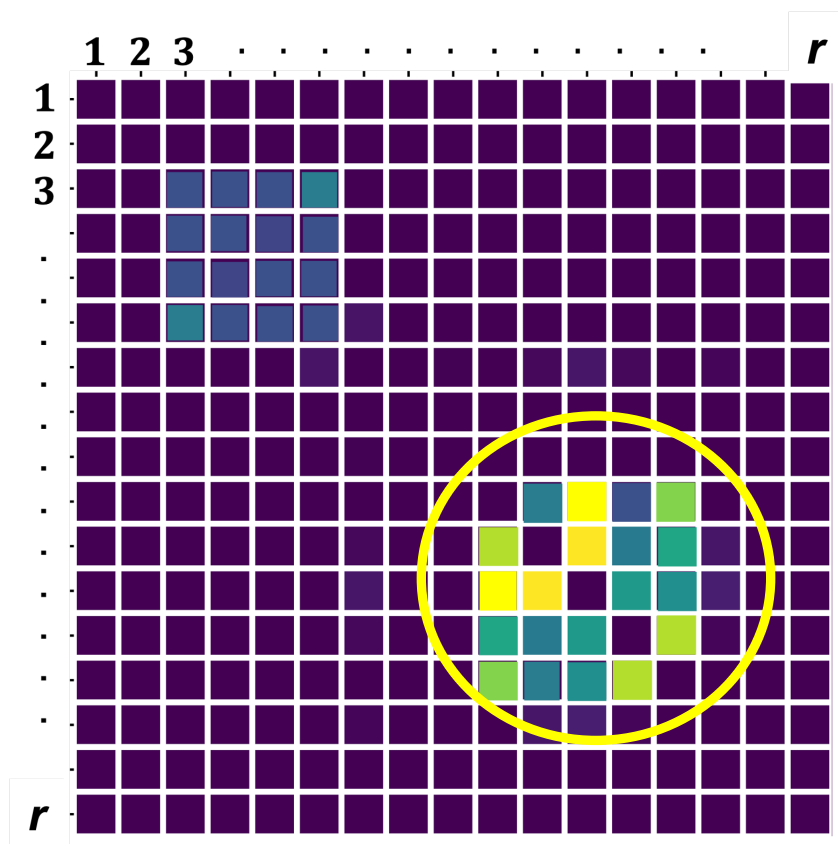
(X, Y) : A pair of residues

x : xenon bound state
of residue X

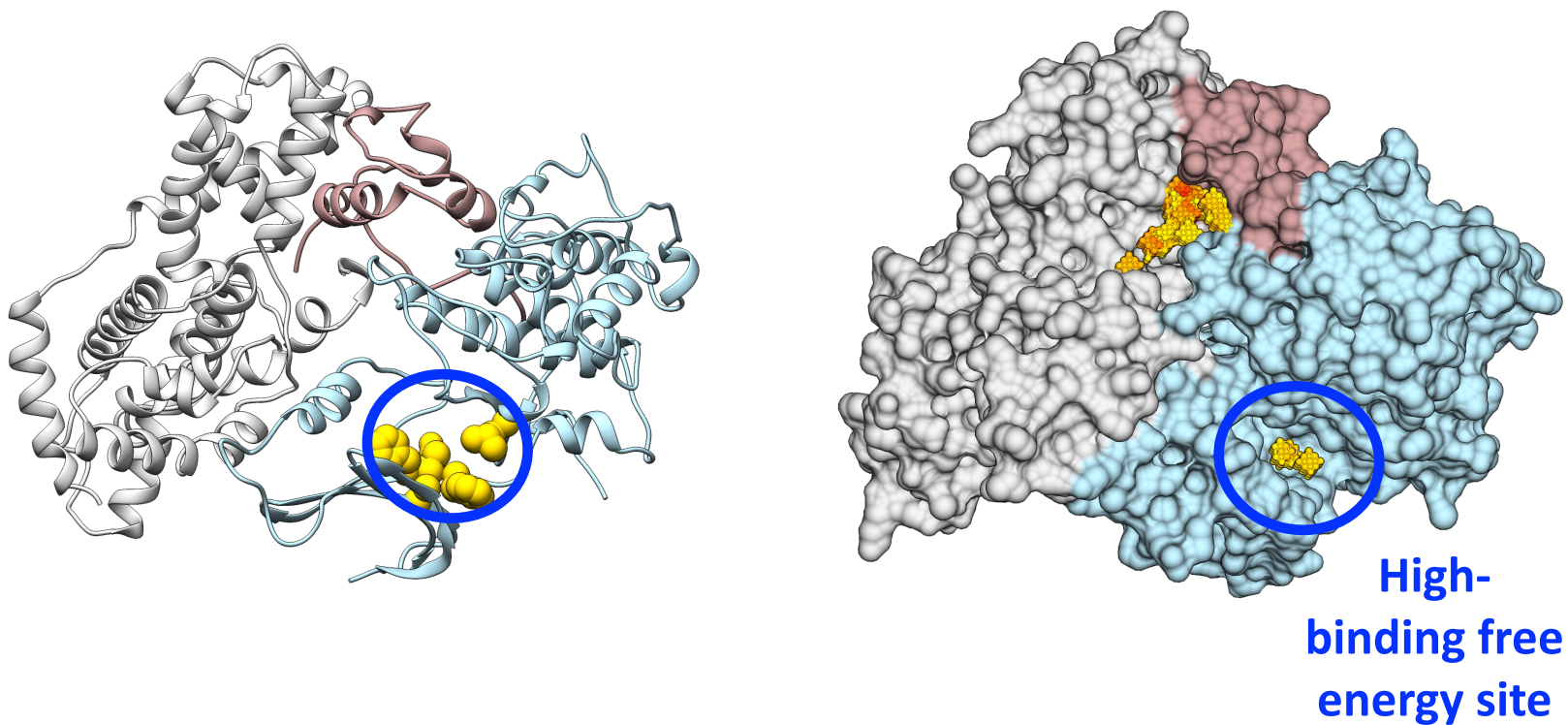
y : xenon bound state
of residue Y



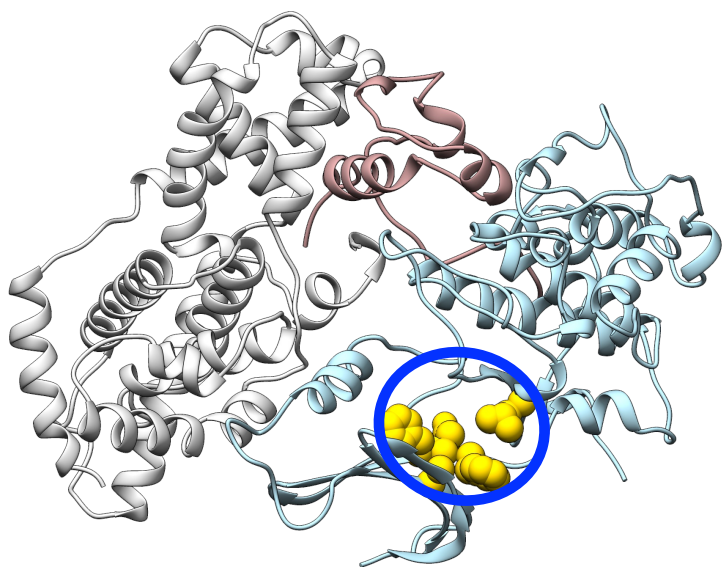
Correlated changes in cosolvent-bound state of amino acids



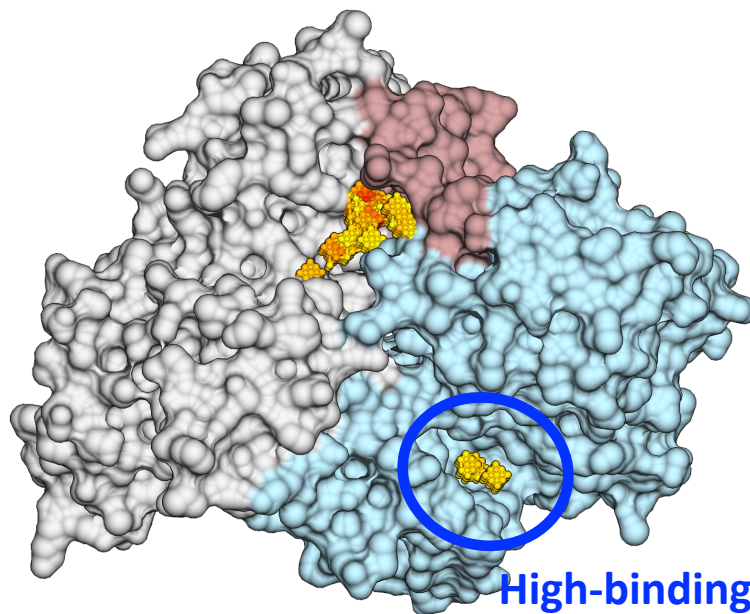
Cosolvent-binding site detection using mutual information



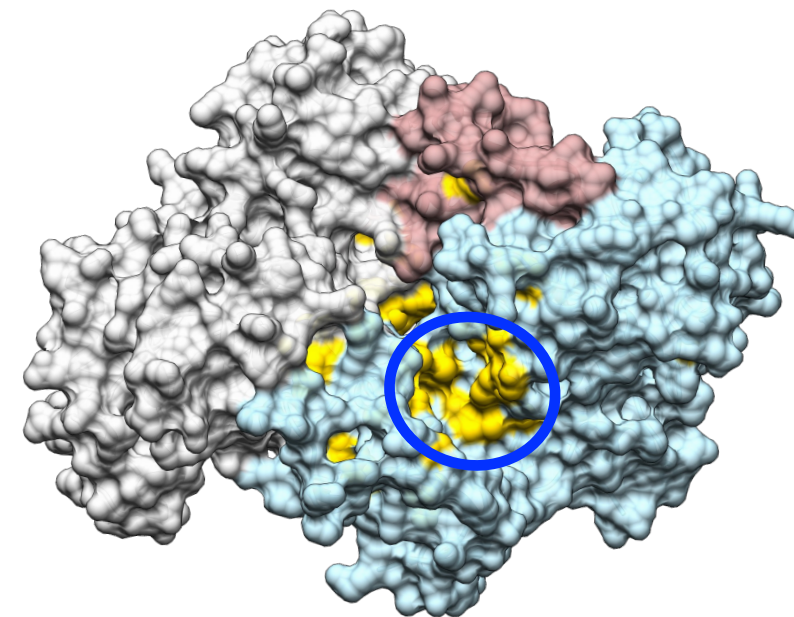
Detection of a known inhibitor binding site using three independent methods



Cooperative xenon-binding behavior



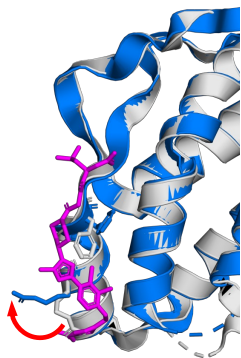
High-binding free energy site



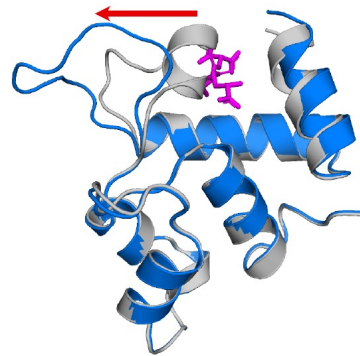
Exposon

(ICEC0942-binding site)

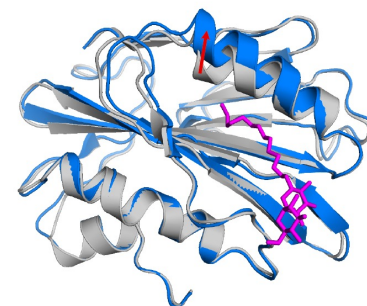
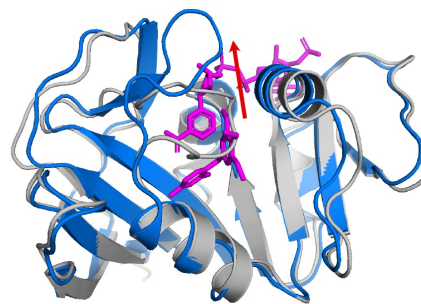
Motions associated with cryptic pocket opening



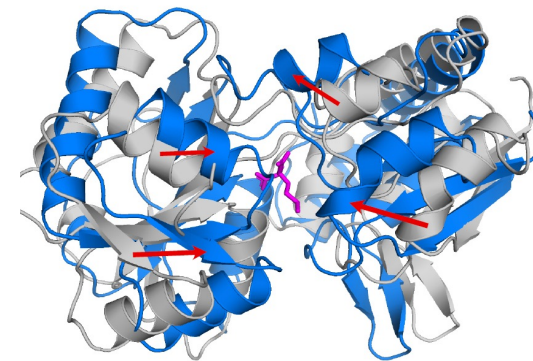
Side chain rotation



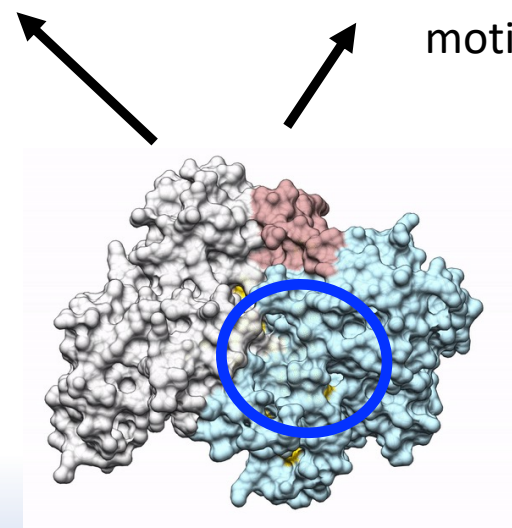
Secondary structure change



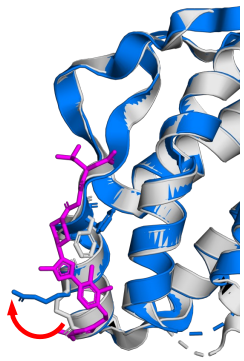
Loop/secondary structure motion



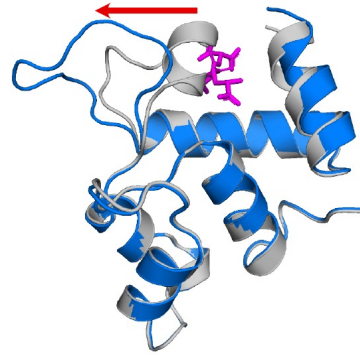
Inter-domain motion



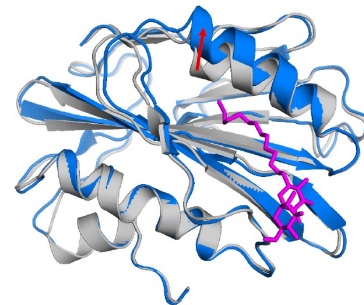
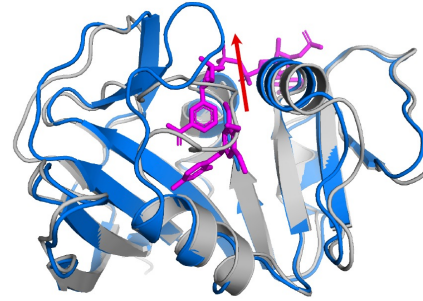
Motions associated with cryptic pocket opening



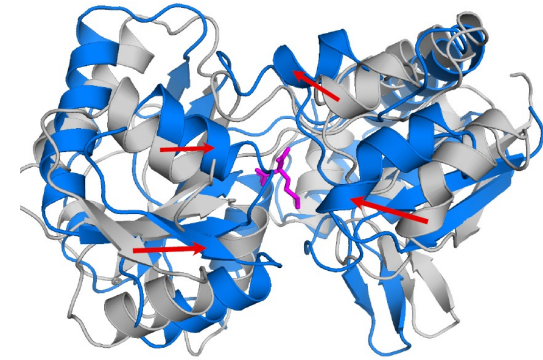
Side chain rotation



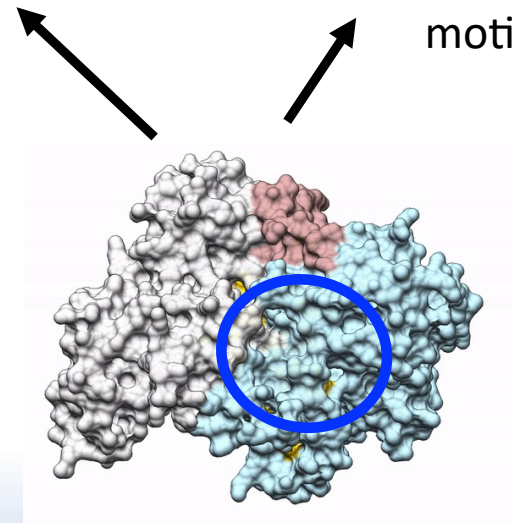
Secondary structure change



Loop/secondary structure motion



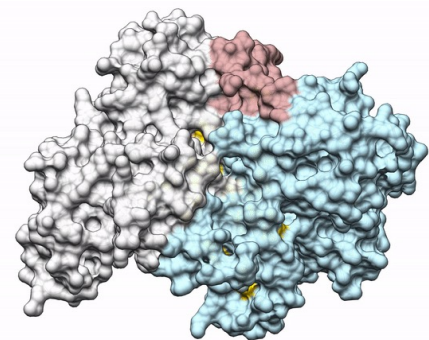
Inter-domain motion



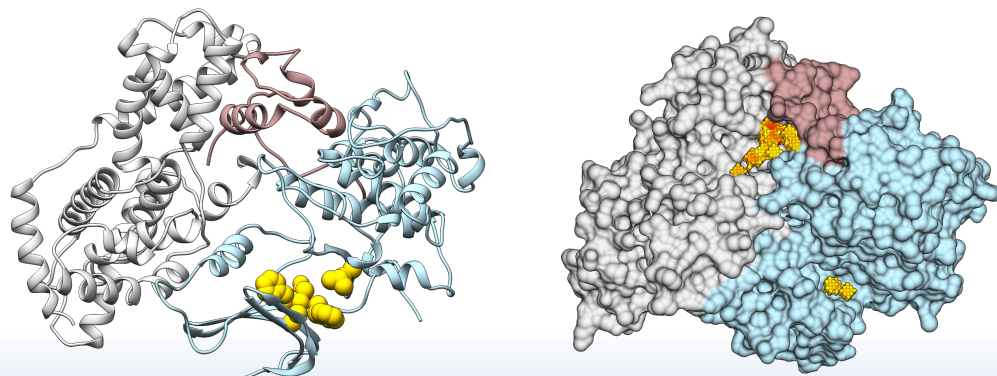
- **One more popular cancer target**
- Confidential target in collaboration with Black Diamond Tx

What can we achieve?

Detection of cryptic pockets that pre-exist in apo conformational ensemble



Detection of cryptic pockets that involve induced fit mechanism

Two 3D protein models. The left model is a ribbon representation of a protein structure, colored in shades of white, light blue, and red. A yellow molecule is bound to the protein. The right model is a surface representation of the same protein structure, colored in shades of white, light blue, and red. A yellow molecule is bound to the protein, illustrating the induced fit mechanism.

“Nothing makes a man so adventurous as an empty **a cryptic pocket.**” – Victor Hugo

Acknowledgements

OpenEye

Enhanced sampling Team

David LeBard

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Junchao Xia

Alex Demidov

Lara Patel

She Zhang

Steve Muchmore

Chris Neale

Geoff Skillman

Anthony Nicholls

Black Diamond Therapeutics

Yelena Arnautova

Alex Balaeef (Currently @Launchpad Tx)

Noboru Ishiyama (Currently @ Launchpad Tx)

Anna Kohlmann (Currently @ Launchpad Tx)

Ahmet Menten (Currently @ BMS)