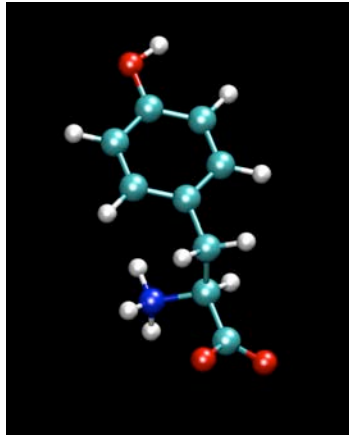
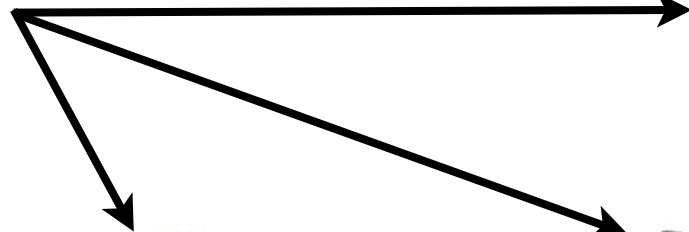


Lecture 1a

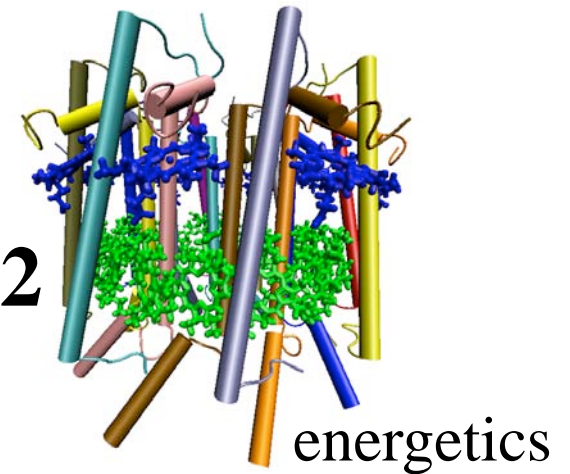
# Introduction to Protein Structures - Molecular Graphics Tool



*amino acid  
tyrosine*



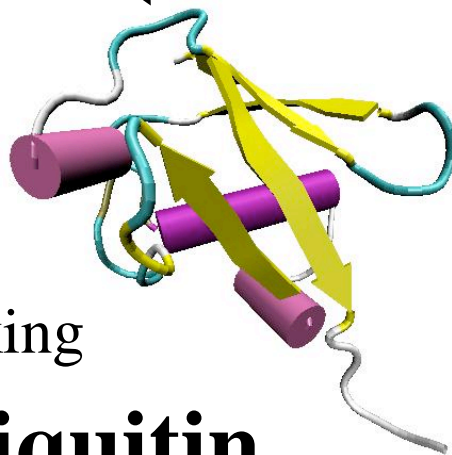
**LH2**



energetics

trafficking

**Ubiquitin**



enzymatic control

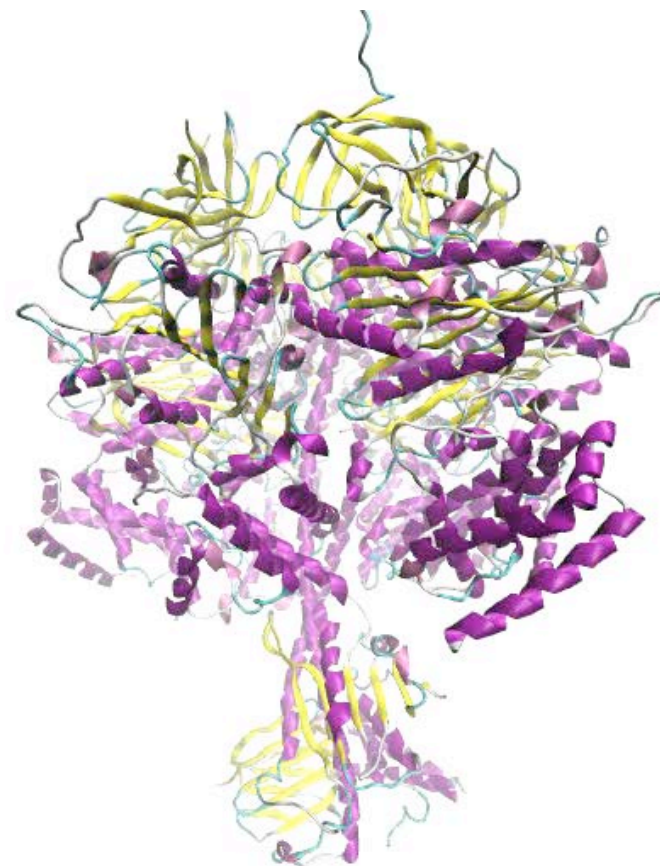
**BPTI**



# Highlights of the VMD Molecular Graphics Program

- > 120,000 registered users
- Platforms:
  - Unix / Linux
  - Windows
  - MacOS X
- Display of large biomolecules and simulation trajectories
- Sequence browsing and structure highlighting
- Multiple sequence - structure analysis
- User-extensible scripting interfaces for analysis and customization

The program is used today more for preparation and analysis of modeling than for graphics

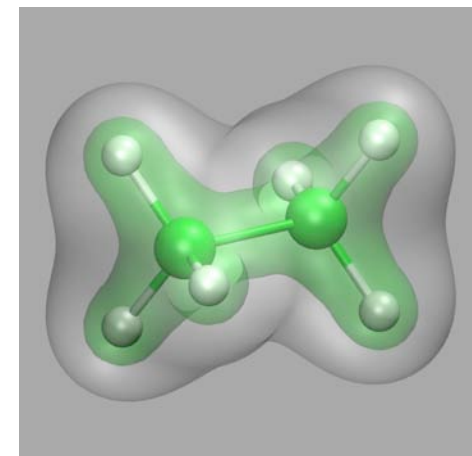
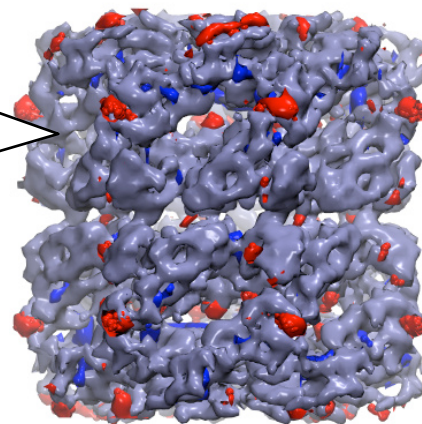


# VMD – A Tool to Think

## Volumetric Data:

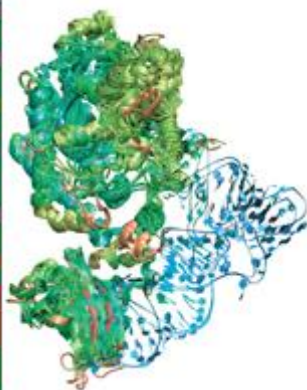
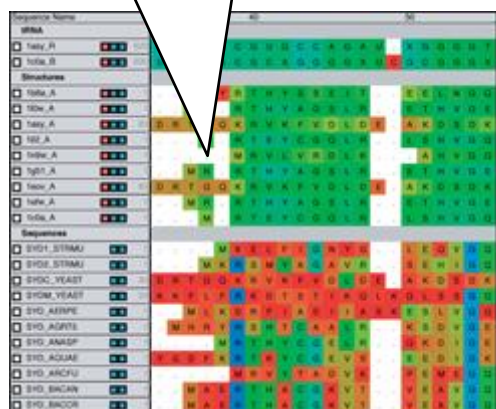
Density maps,  
Electron orbitals,  
Electrostatic potential,  
Time-averaged occupancy, ...

*23,000 Users*



## Sequence Data:

Multiple Alignments,  
Phylogenetic Trees

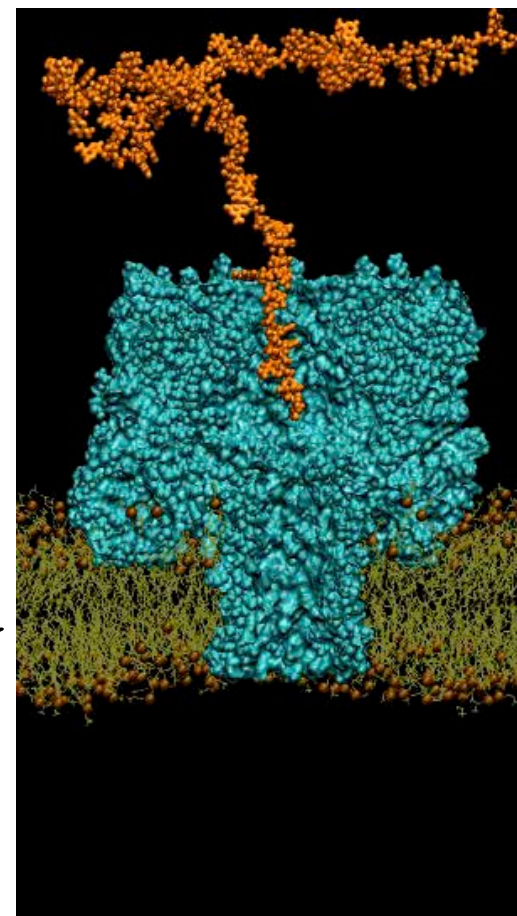


VMD

## Annotations

## Atomic Data:

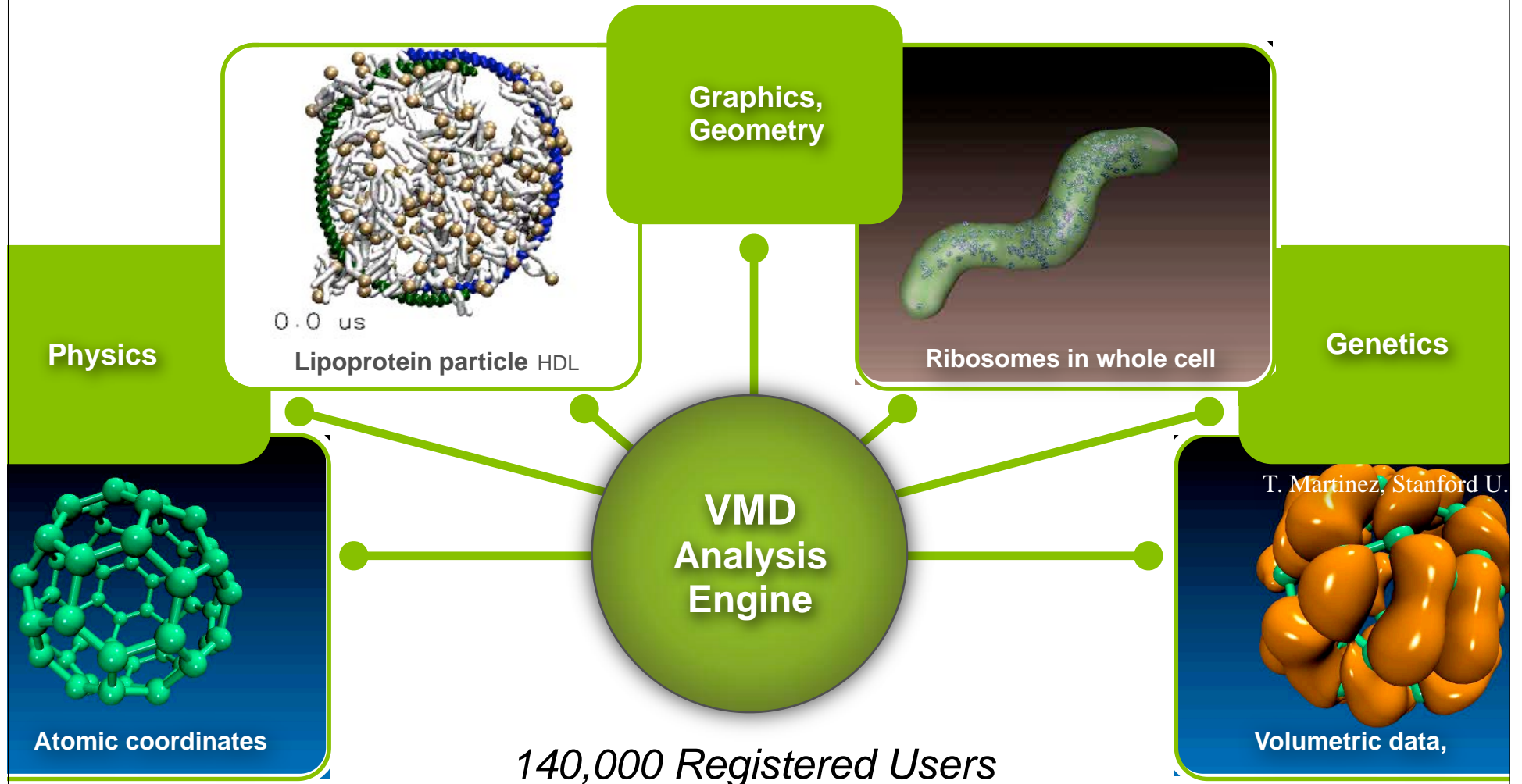
Coordinates,  
Trajectories,  
Energies,  
Forces, ...



**National Center for  
Research Resources**

# VMD a “Tool to Think”

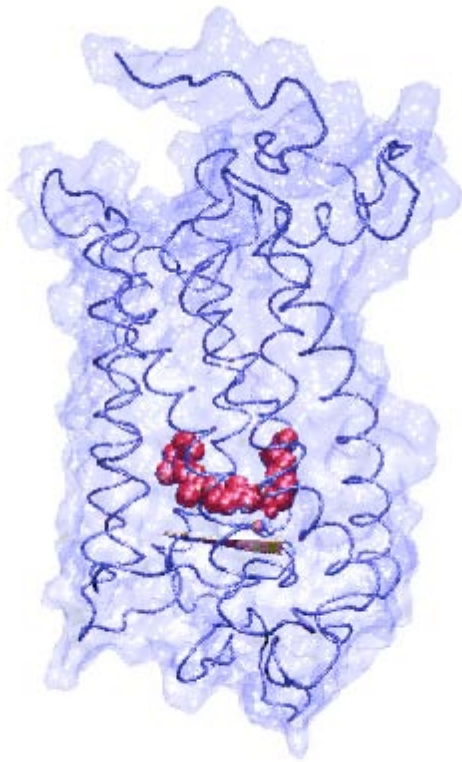
Carl Woese



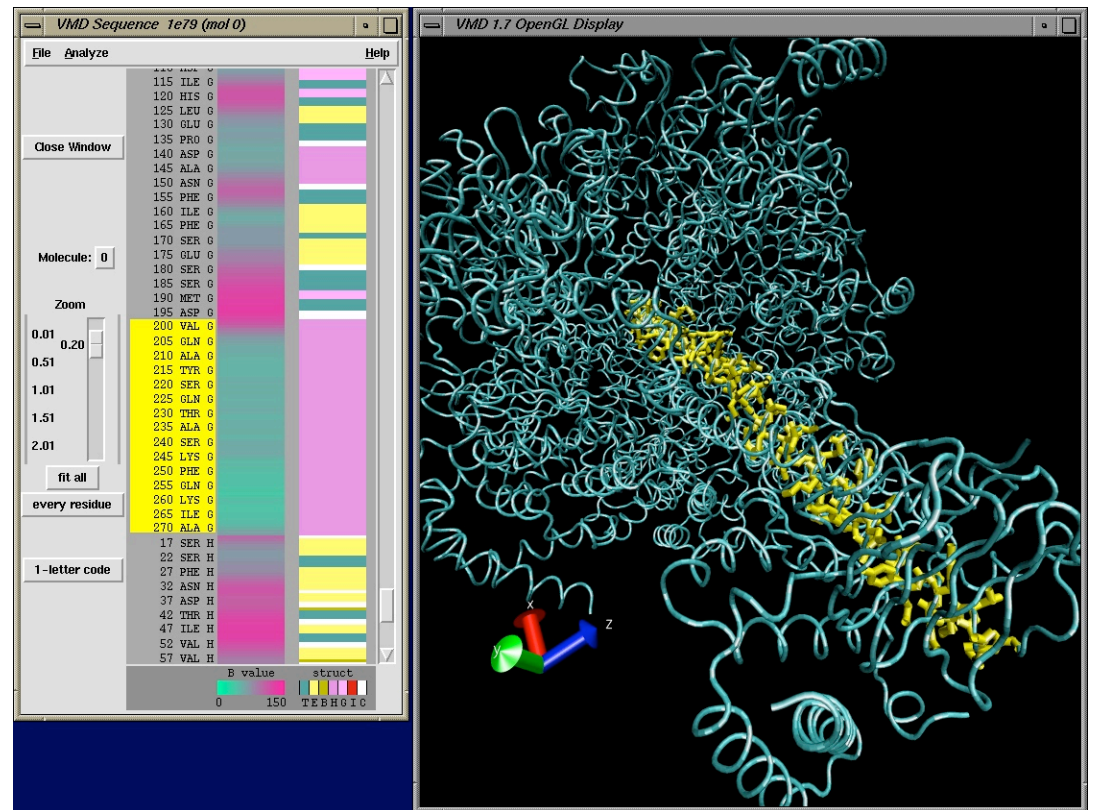


# Molecular Graphics Perspective of Protein Structure and Function

see tutorial at <http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Training/Tutorials/>



animation

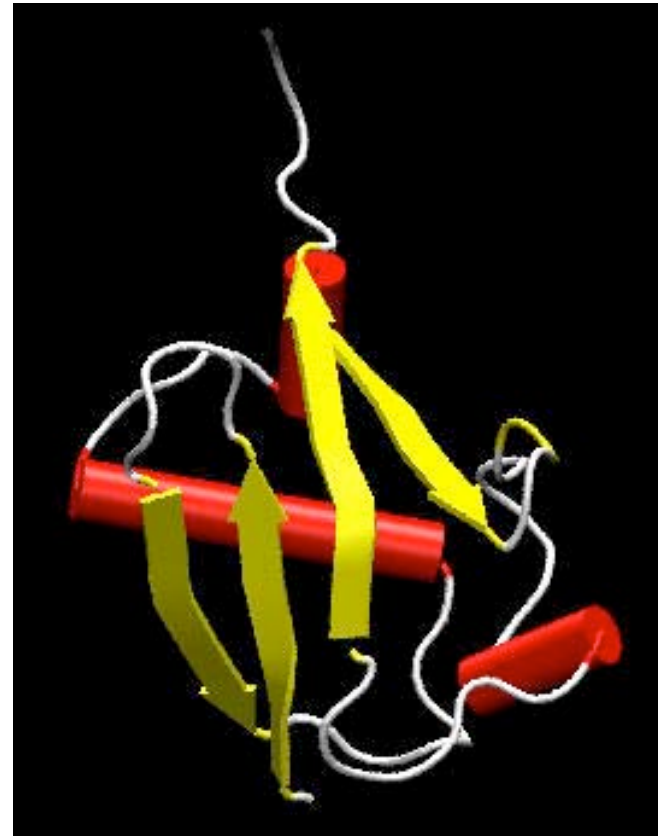


sequence

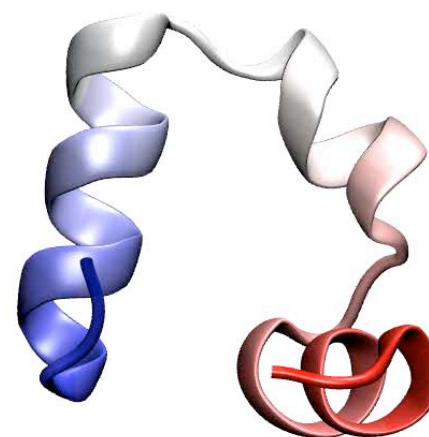
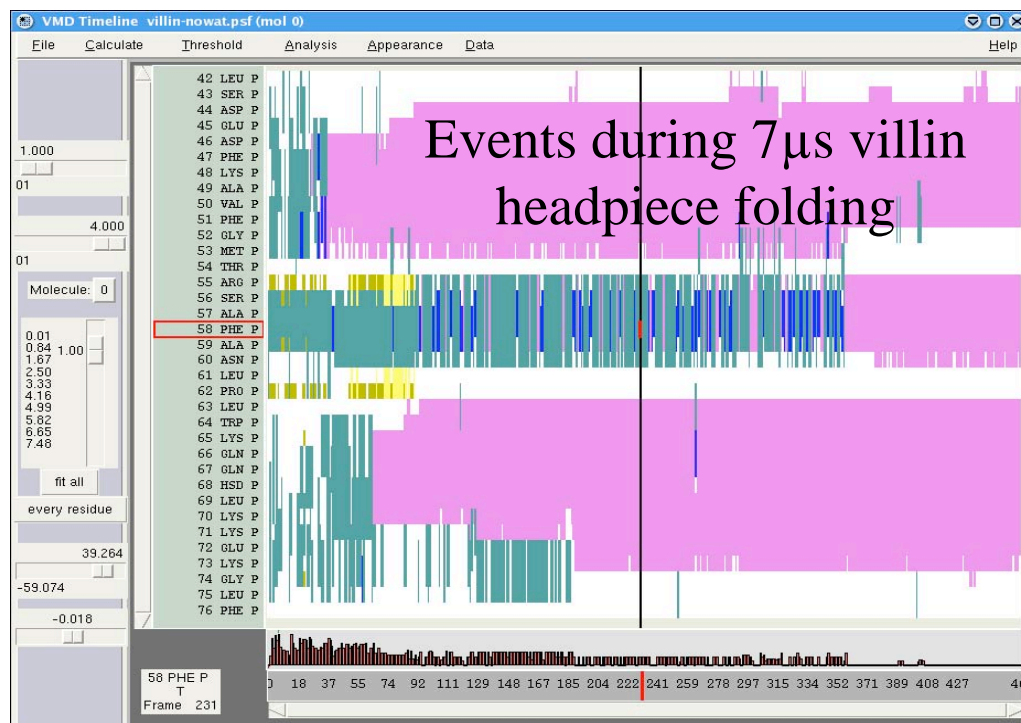
structure

# Ubiquitin

- 76 amino acids
- highly conserved
- covalently attaches to proteins and tags them for degradation
- other cell trafficking



# VMD New Timeline plug-in



Legend for secondary structure elements:

- Alpha helix (pink)
- Extended beta (yellow)
- Isolated bridge (green)
- 3-10 helix (blue)
- Beta turn (teal)
- None (coil) (white)

Per-residue secondary structure: villin headpiece folding from a fully denatured state.  
7μs simulation; 654 atoms; over 1 million frames to examine

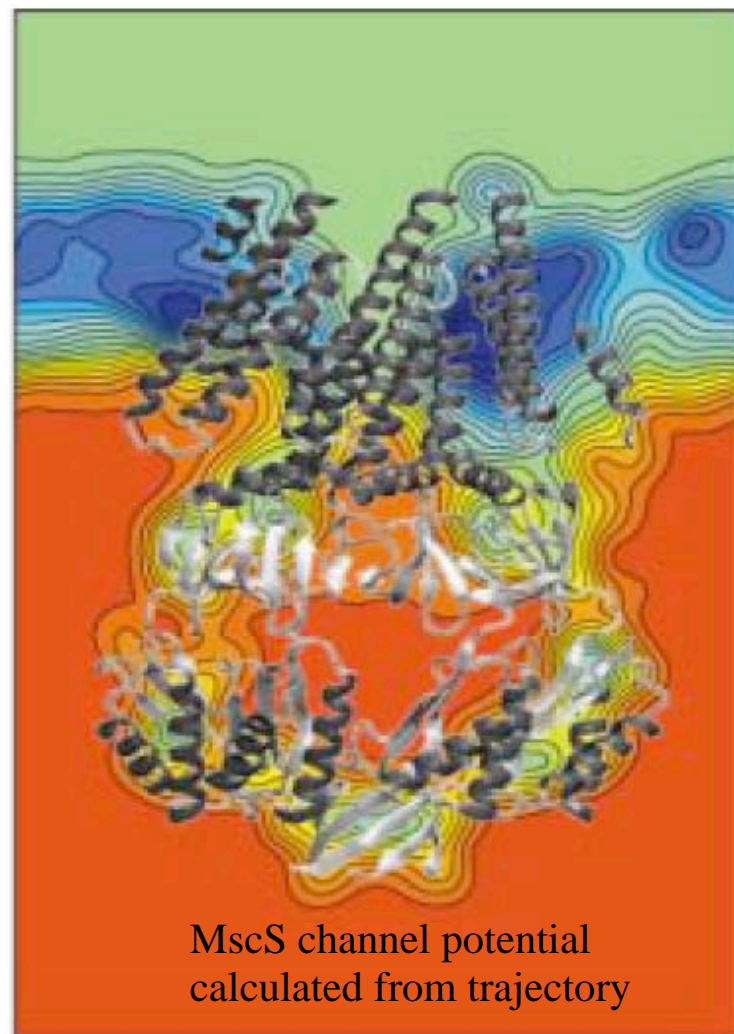
**VMD Timeline plug-in:** graphing and analysis tool to identify events in an MD trajectory

- a single picture shows changing properties across entire structure, entire trajectory.
- explore time vs. attribute (per-residue or per-selection) linked to molecular structure
- many analysis methods available; user-extendable

# Electrostatic Potential Maps

New VMD features made possible through GPU computing

- Electrostatic potentials evaluated on 3-D lattice
- Applications include:
  - Ion placement for structure building
  - Time-averaged potentials for simulation
  - Visualization and analysis

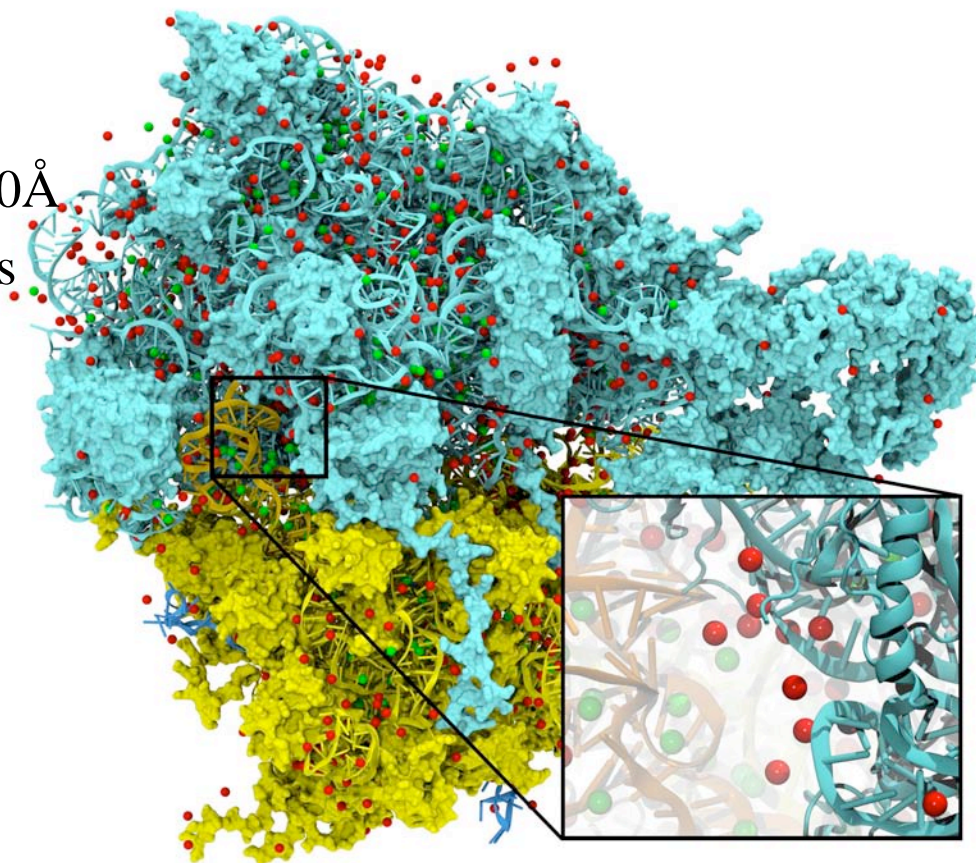




# Time-averaged Electrostatic Potential Calculation for the Ribosome with VMD

- Direct Coulomb summation  
~580,000 atoms
  - Lattice spacing 1.0Å, padding 10Å
  - Time-average from 1,000 frames
- 3 GPUs: 49 hours
- 3 CPUs: 0.23 years (est.)

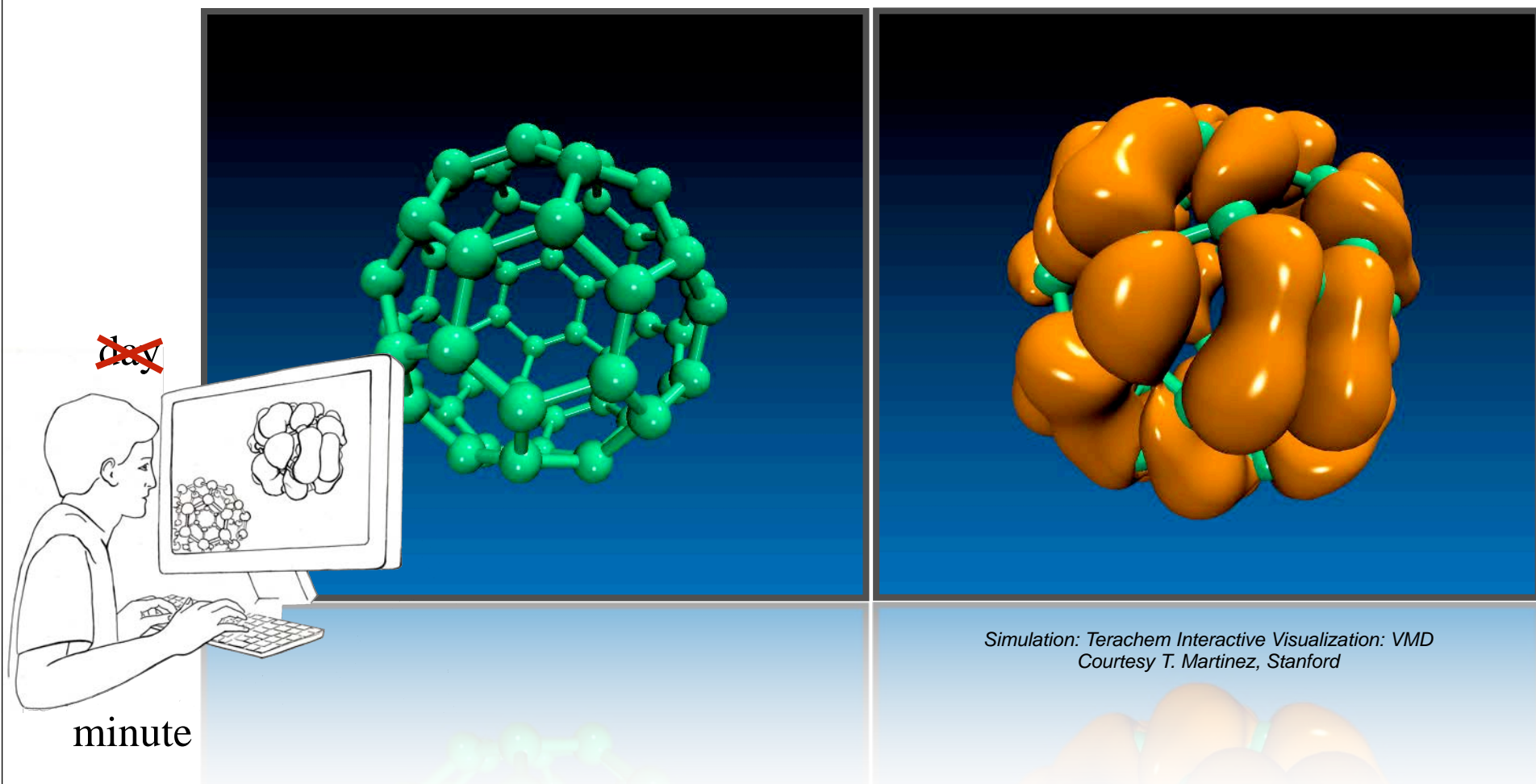
This was one of our early results, using the multi-GPU direct Coulomb summation algorithm, showing the benefit it gave at the time. Now that we have MSM (multilevel summation) we would get much faster performance since it is a linear-time algorithm, but we haven't yet re-run these tests using MSM.



Stone et al. (2007) *J Comp Chem* 28:2618-2640

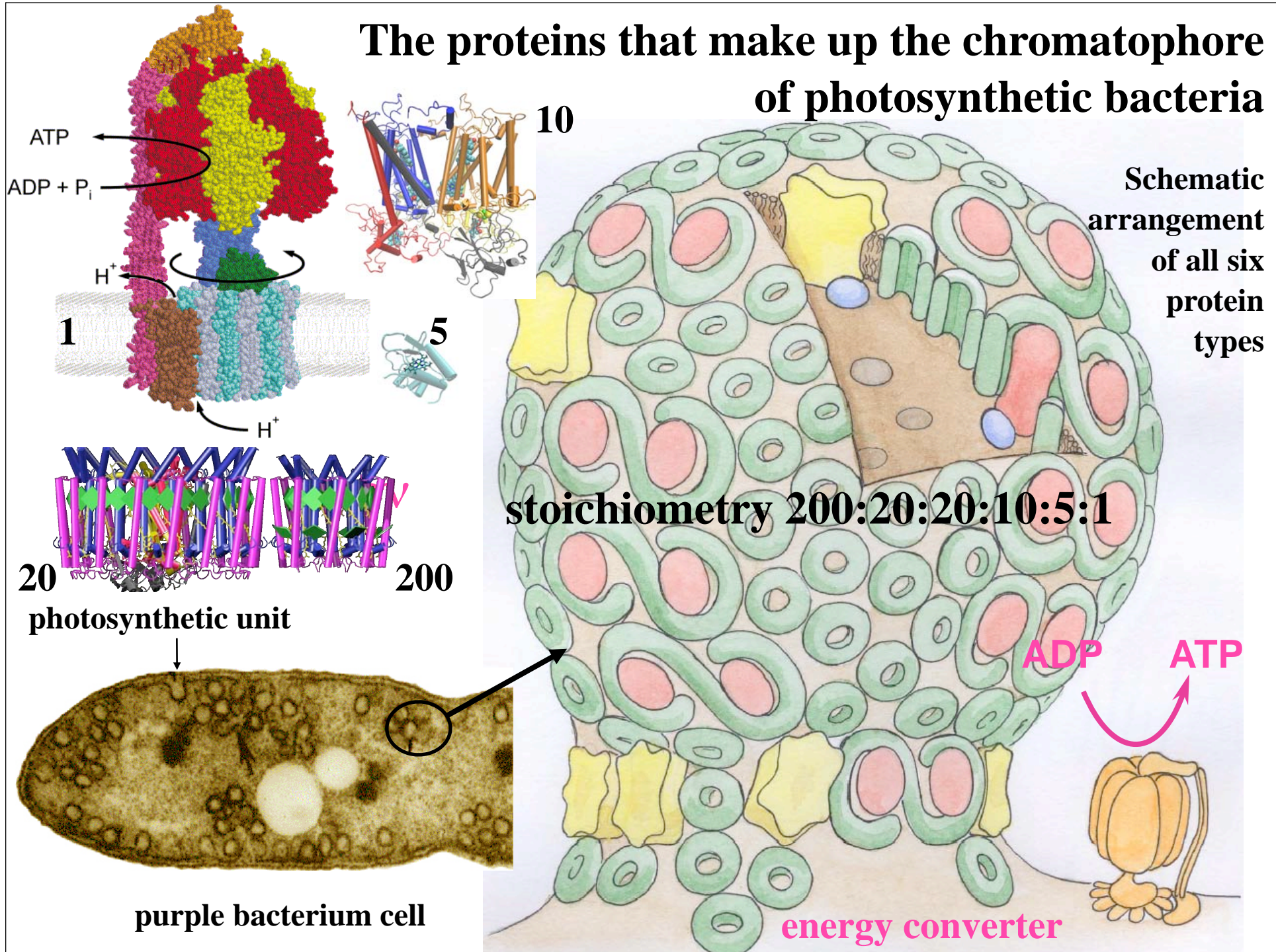
# Quantum Chemistry Visualization

Rendering of electron “clouds” achieved on GPUs as quickly as you see this movie! CPUs: One working day!





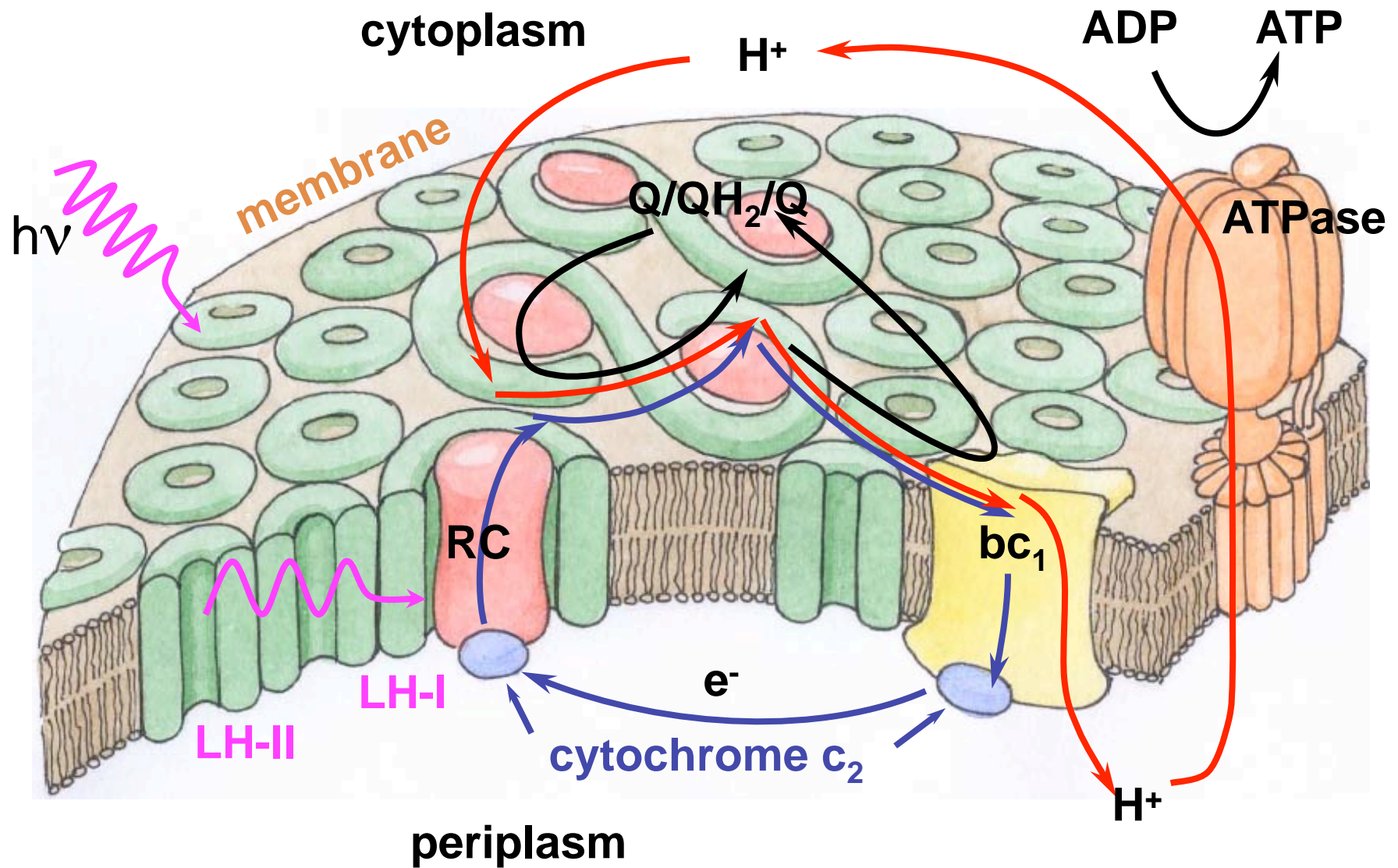
# The proteins that make up the chromatophore of photosynthetic bacteria





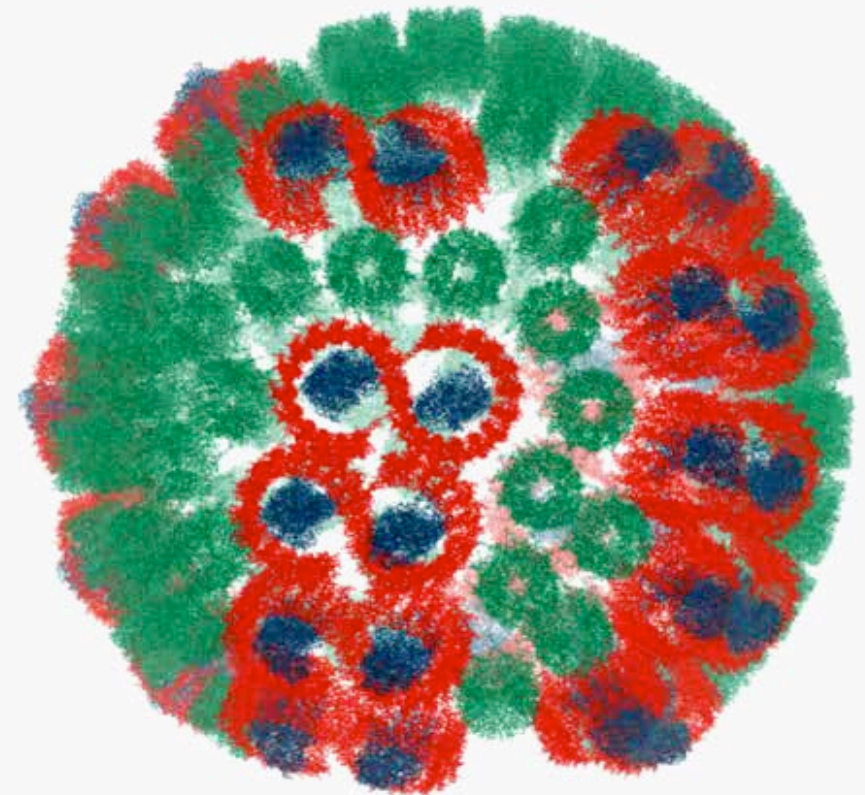
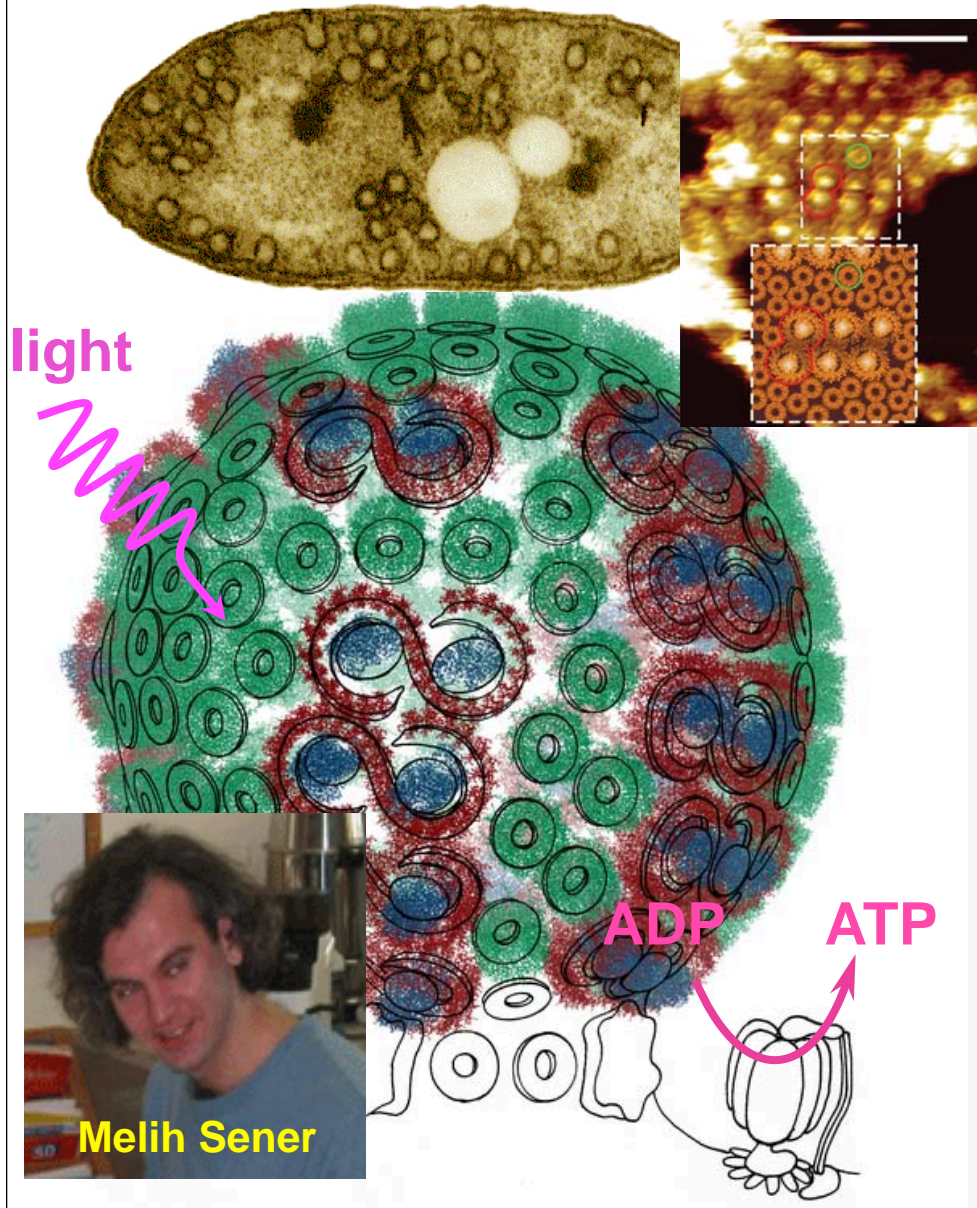
# Chromatophore of Purple Bacteria

*(section of the chromatophore membrane)*





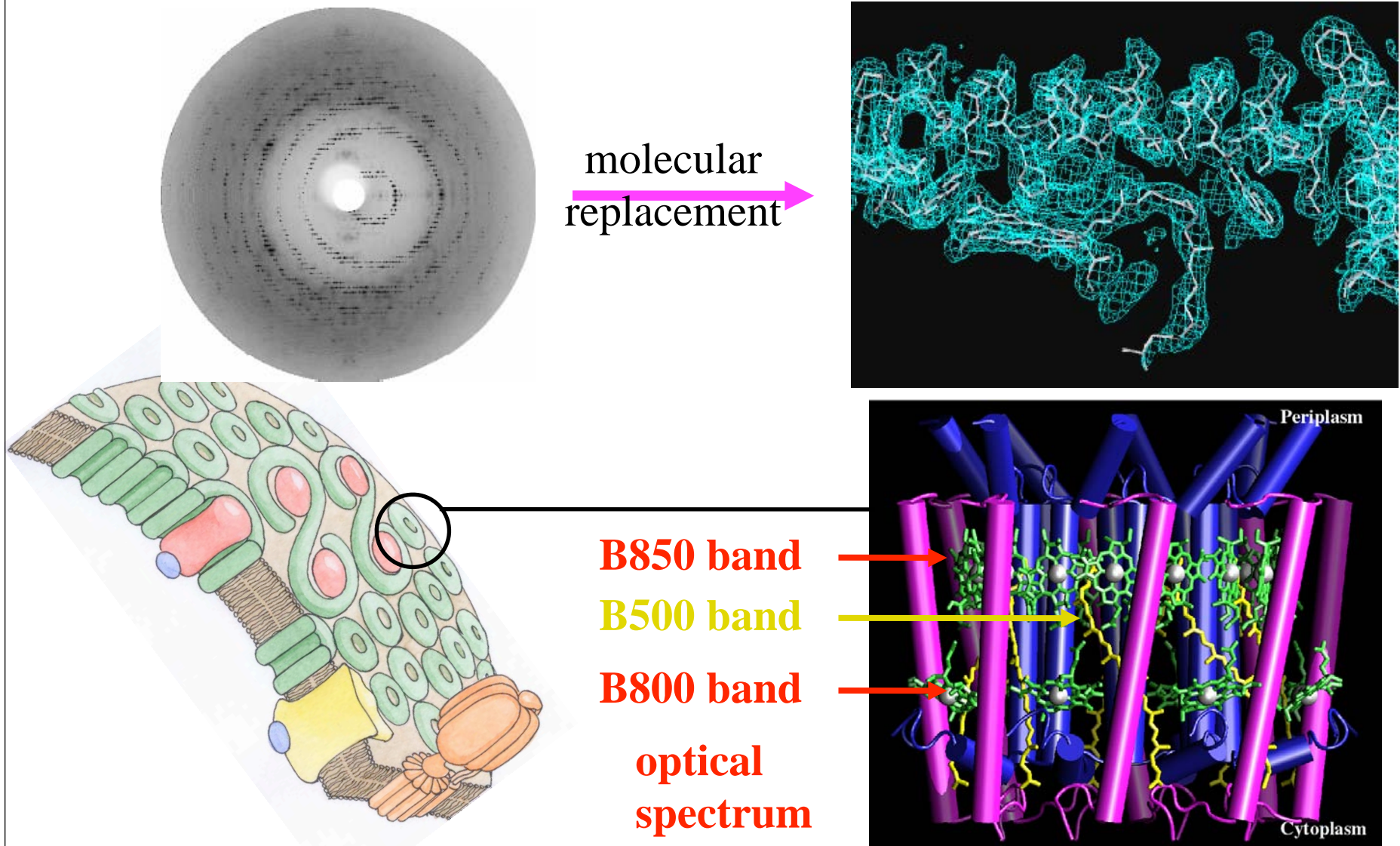
# Knowing the Atomic Level Structure of the chromatophore, one can systematically describe its physical mechanism



M. Sener, J. Olsen, N. Hunter, and K. Schulten. *PNAS*, **104**:  
15723-15728, 2007



# Structure of LH 2 of *Rs. molischianum*

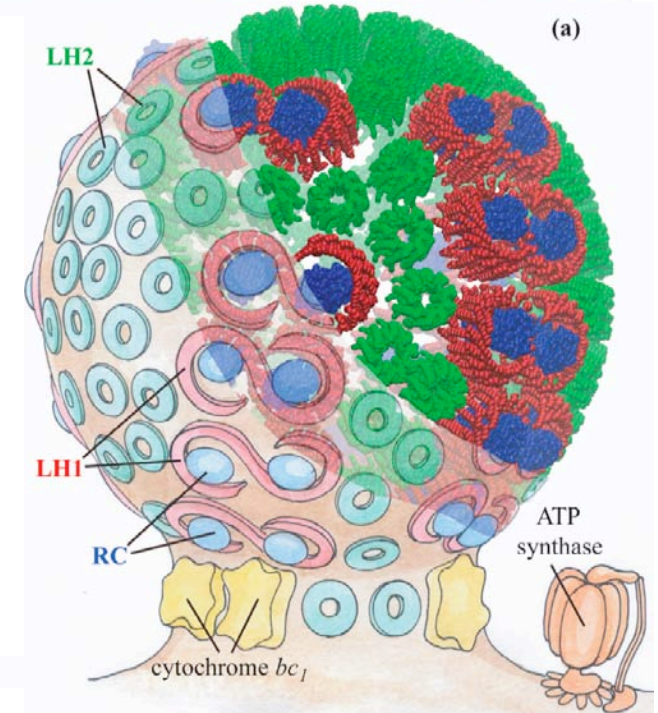
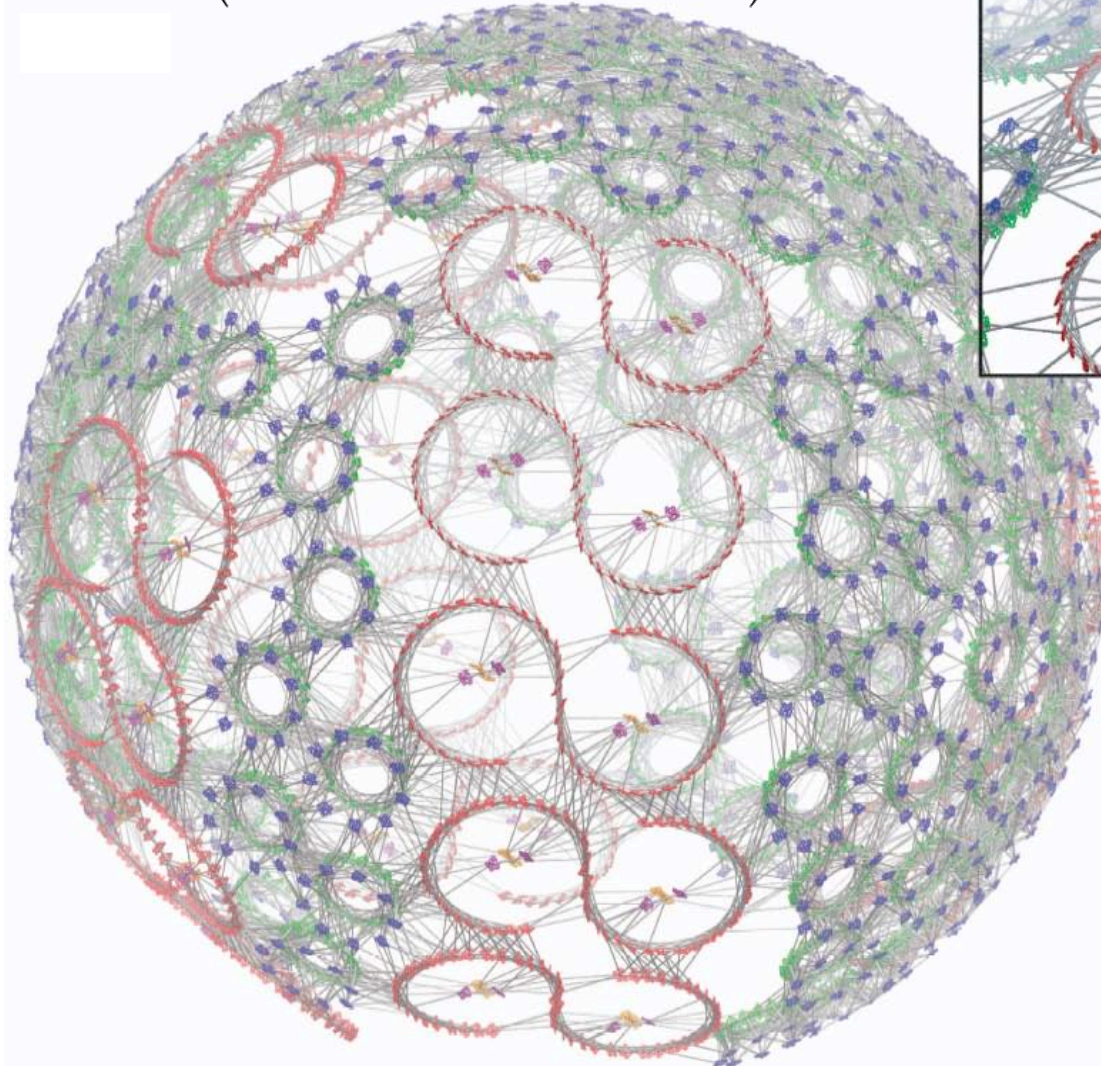
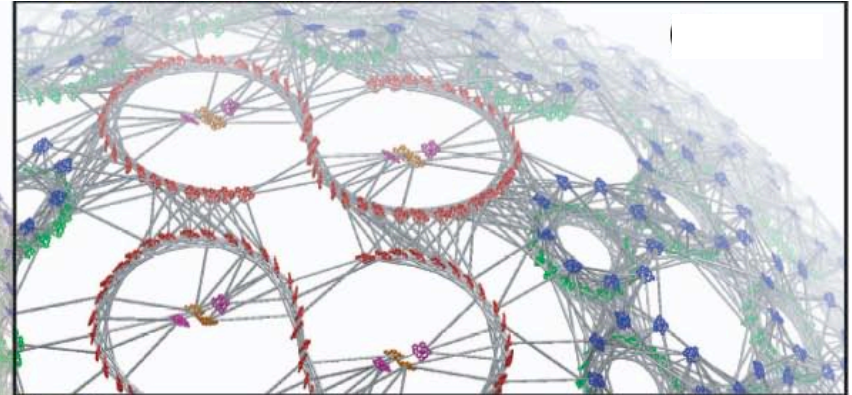




# The “Physics” of Light Harvesting in the Chromatophore

Calculated Energy Transfer Rates Determine Optimal Placement of Proteins in Chromatophore

$$W_{jk} = C \left( \frac{\vec{d}_j \cdot \vec{d}_k}{r_{jk}^3} - \frac{3(\vec{r}_{jk} \cdot \vec{d}_j)(\vec{r}_{jk} \cdot \vec{d}_k)}{r_{jk}^5} \right) \text{ links: induced dipole - induced dipole interaction}$$





# Acknowledgements

Funding: NIH, NSF



VMD team

*J. Stone (leader)*

*D. Hardy*

*B. Isralewitz*

*K. Vandivoort*

