

Molecular Dynamics in the Era of Exascale Computing

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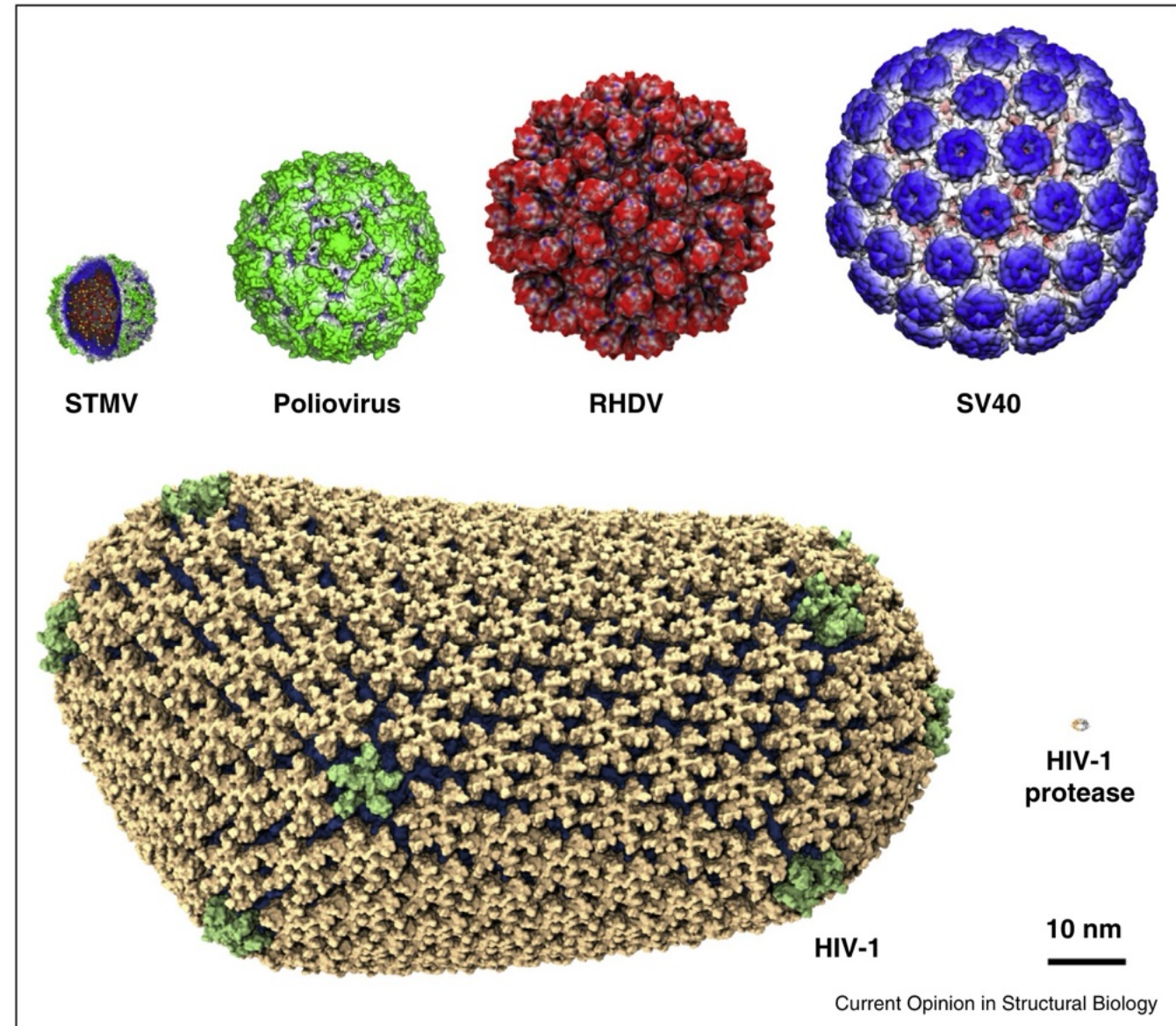
AUBURN UNIVERSITY
College of Sciences and Mathematics

Petascale revolution

Computing systems capable of calculating at least 10^{15} floating point operations per second (1 petaFLOPS)



National Petascale Computing Facility
Blue Waters Supercomputer
x86 with GPU-acceleration
Champaign, IL



Perilla et al., Current Opinion in Structural Biology, 31 (64-74), 2015

Exascale computing

Computing systems capable of calculating at least 10^{18} floating point operations per second (1 exaFLOPS)

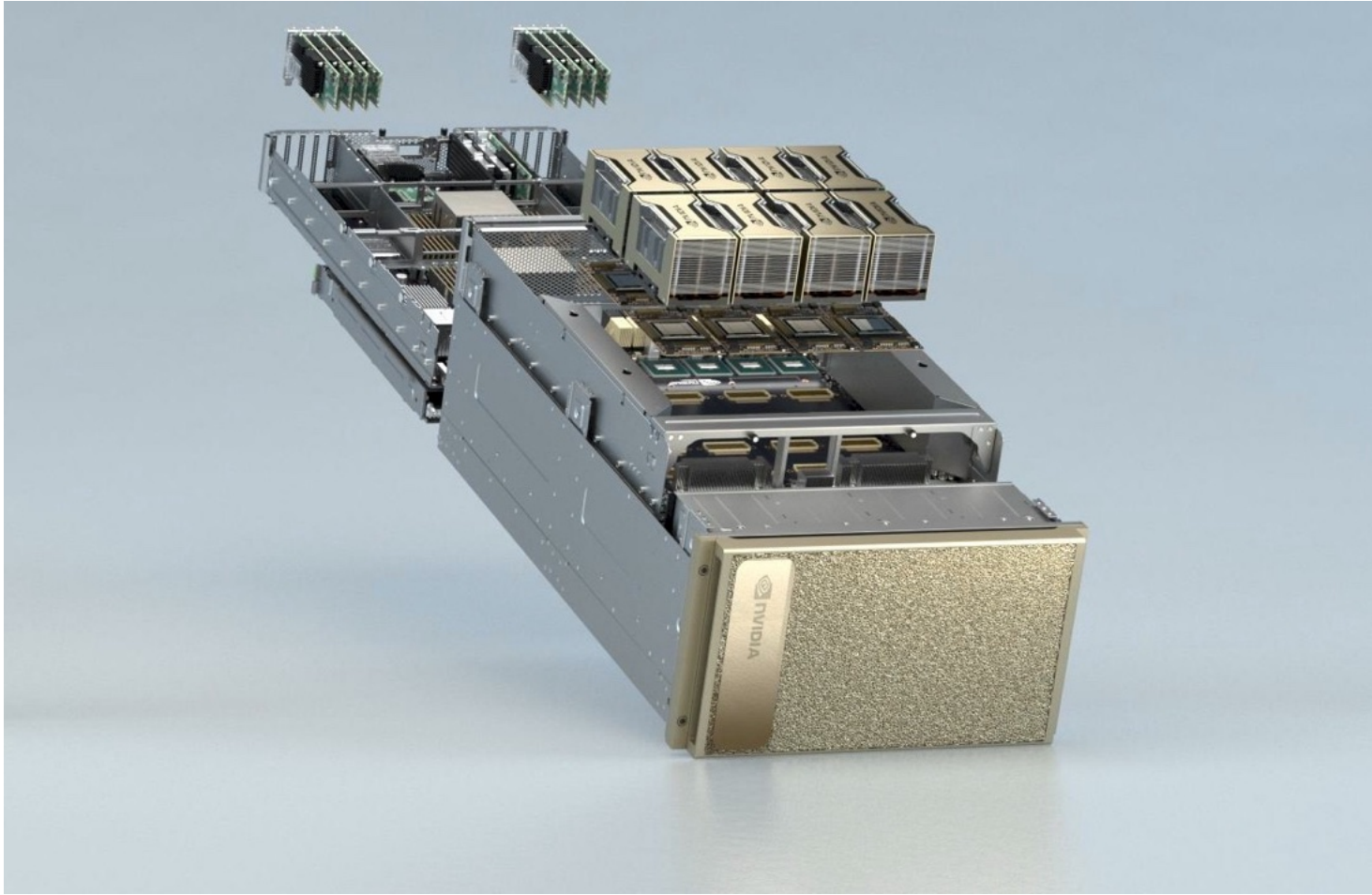


Japan's Fugaku Supercomputer – First exaScale Computer
ARM architecture-based.

- What the new generation of Computers look like?
- What can we do with this new generation of Computers?
- What are the challenges in the software development?
- What we are doing at the NIH Center for Macromolecular Modeling and Visualization.

Petascale Computing cost-drop

You can have your own Petascale Computer in 1 node

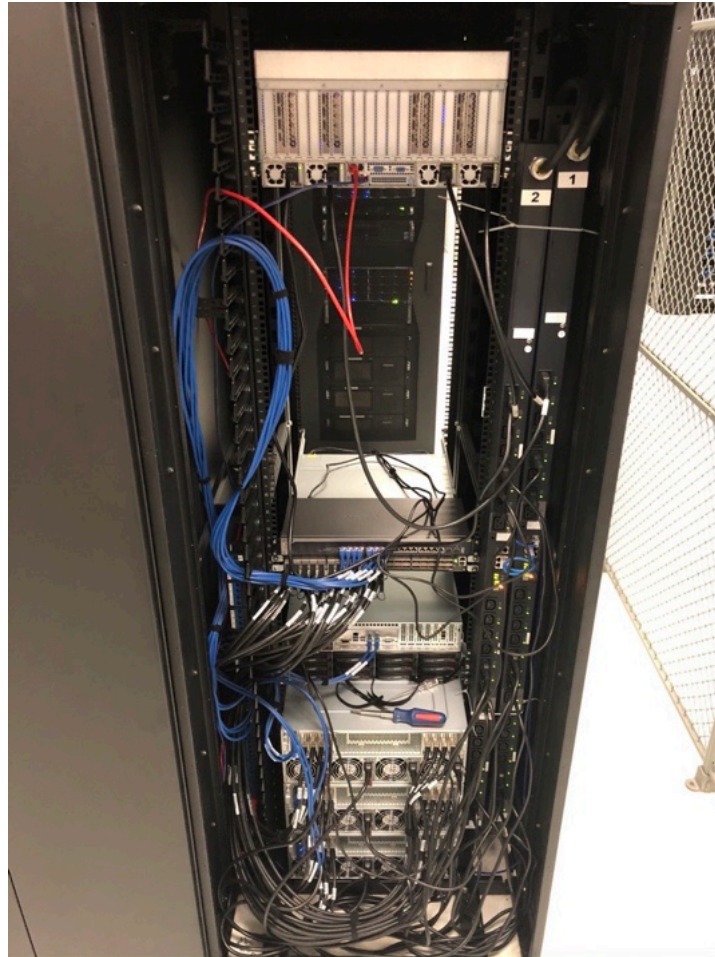


5 petaFLOPS of AI
performance

NVIDIA DGX A-100
U\$ 199,000 MSRP

Having a Petascale Computing Lab

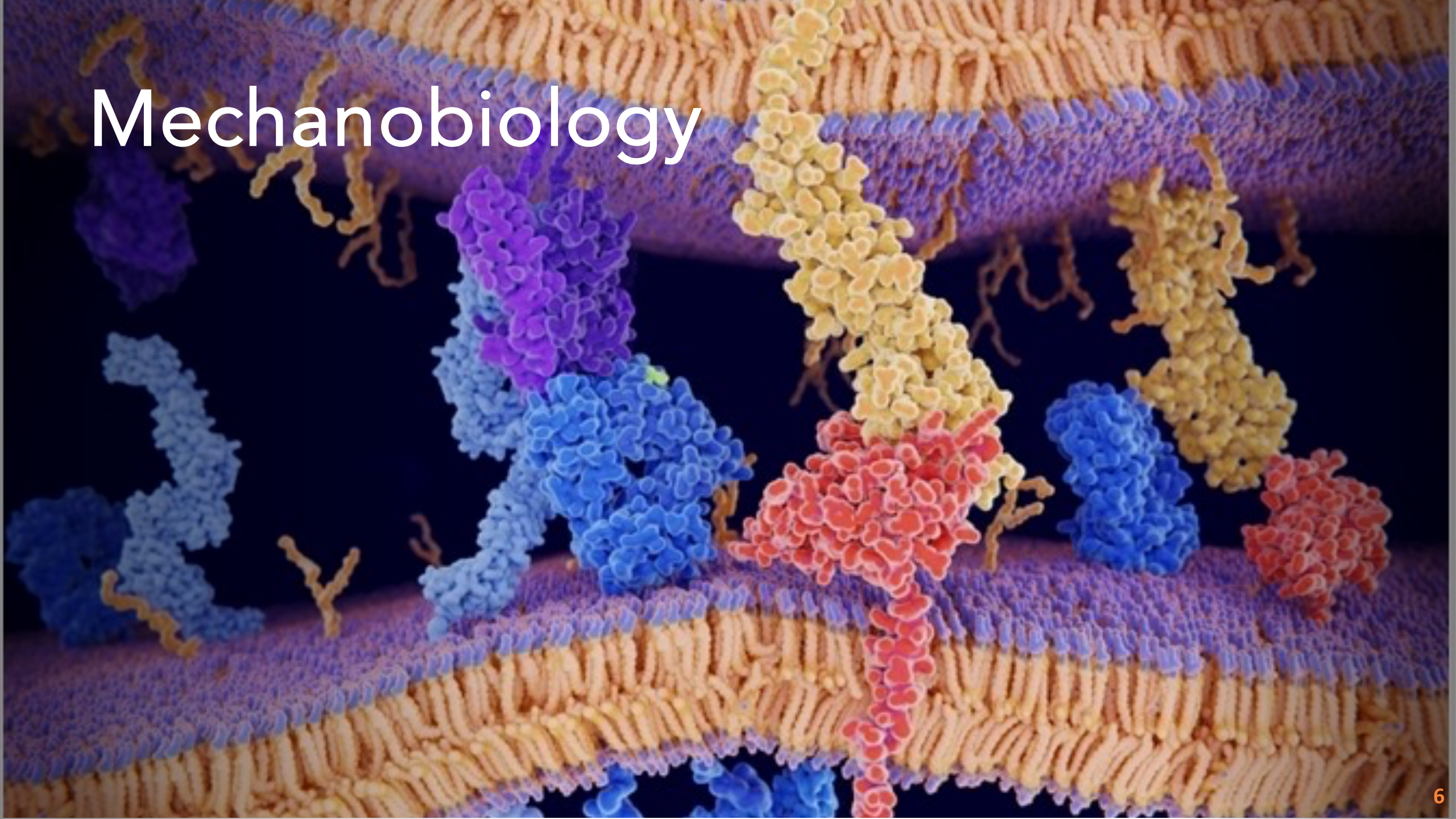
Computational Biophysics Group at Auburn University



960 GB of GPU memory
8x (200 Gbps) Infiniband NICs per node
15 PetaFLOPS of AI performance

Peak performance for NAMD of 1 node
is equivalent to 400 Blue Waters
Supercomputer Nodes

Mechanobiology



In Silico Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy



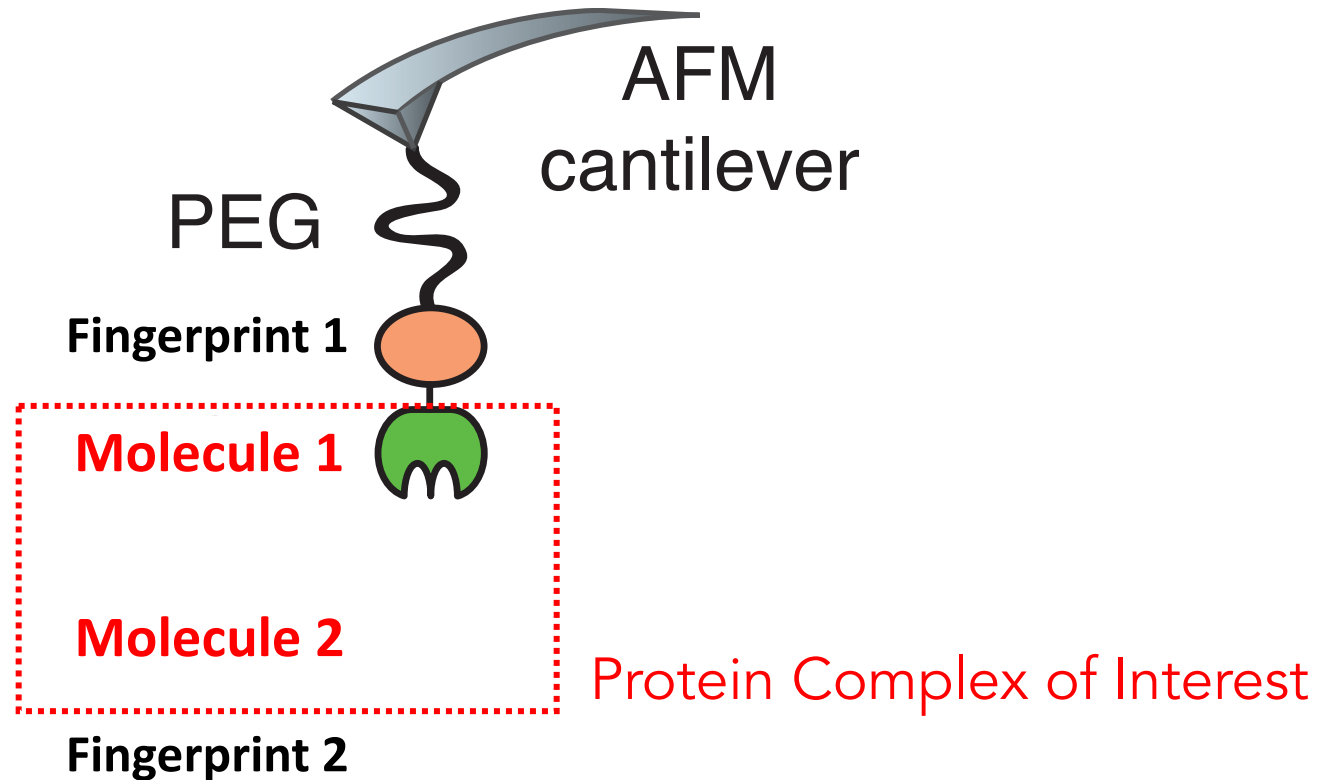
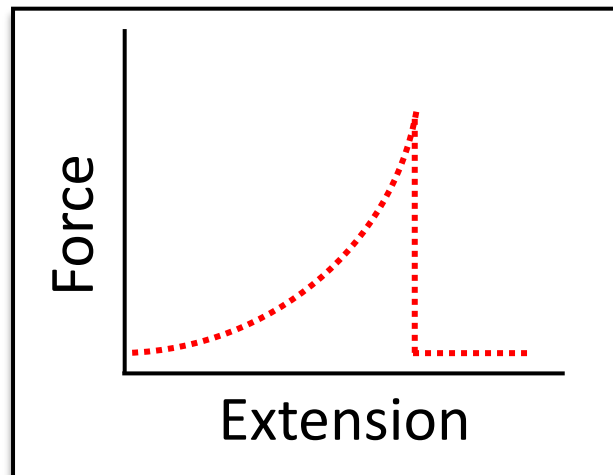
Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy (SMFS)

- Atomic Force Microscopy
- Centrifugal Force Microscopy
- Magnetic Tweezers
- Optical Tweezers

Atomic Force Microscope (AFM)



Hermann Gaub
(LMU)

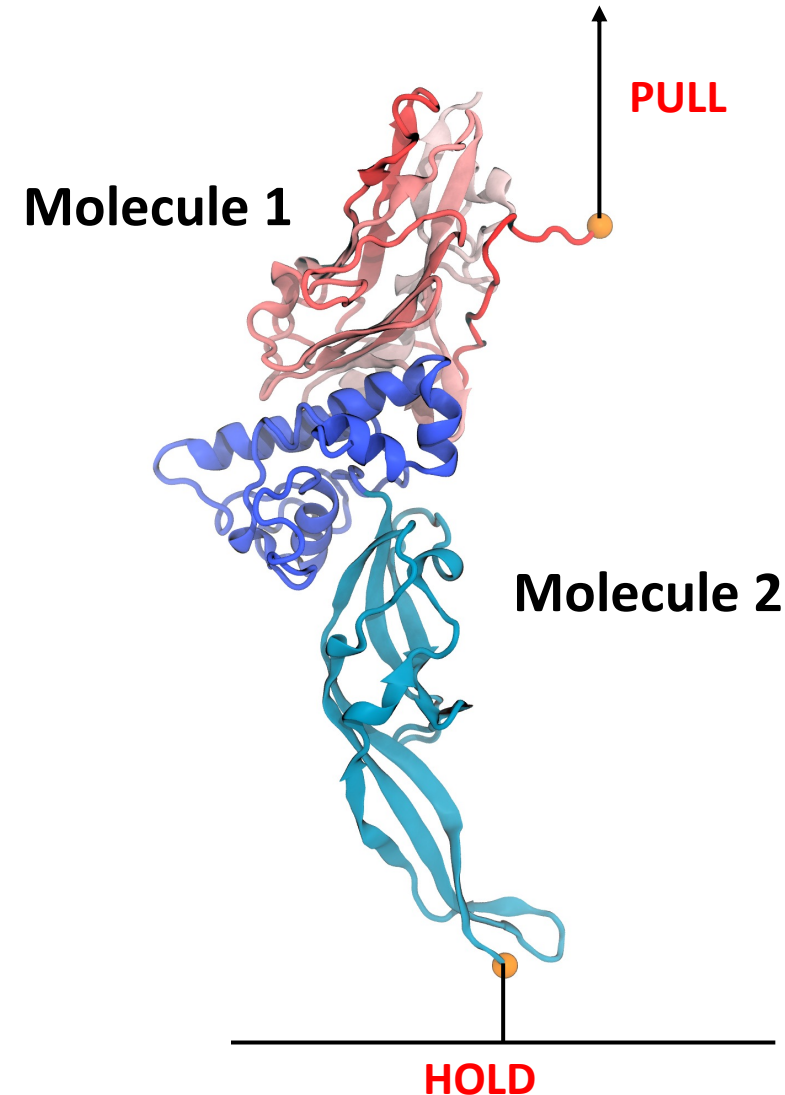
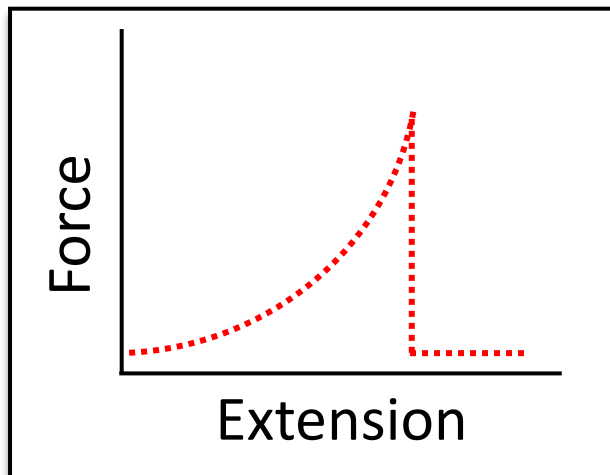




Steered Molecular Dynamics

- Molecular Dynamics Simulations
- Pulling with a spring (Hooke's Law):

$$F = -k \cdot \Delta x$$



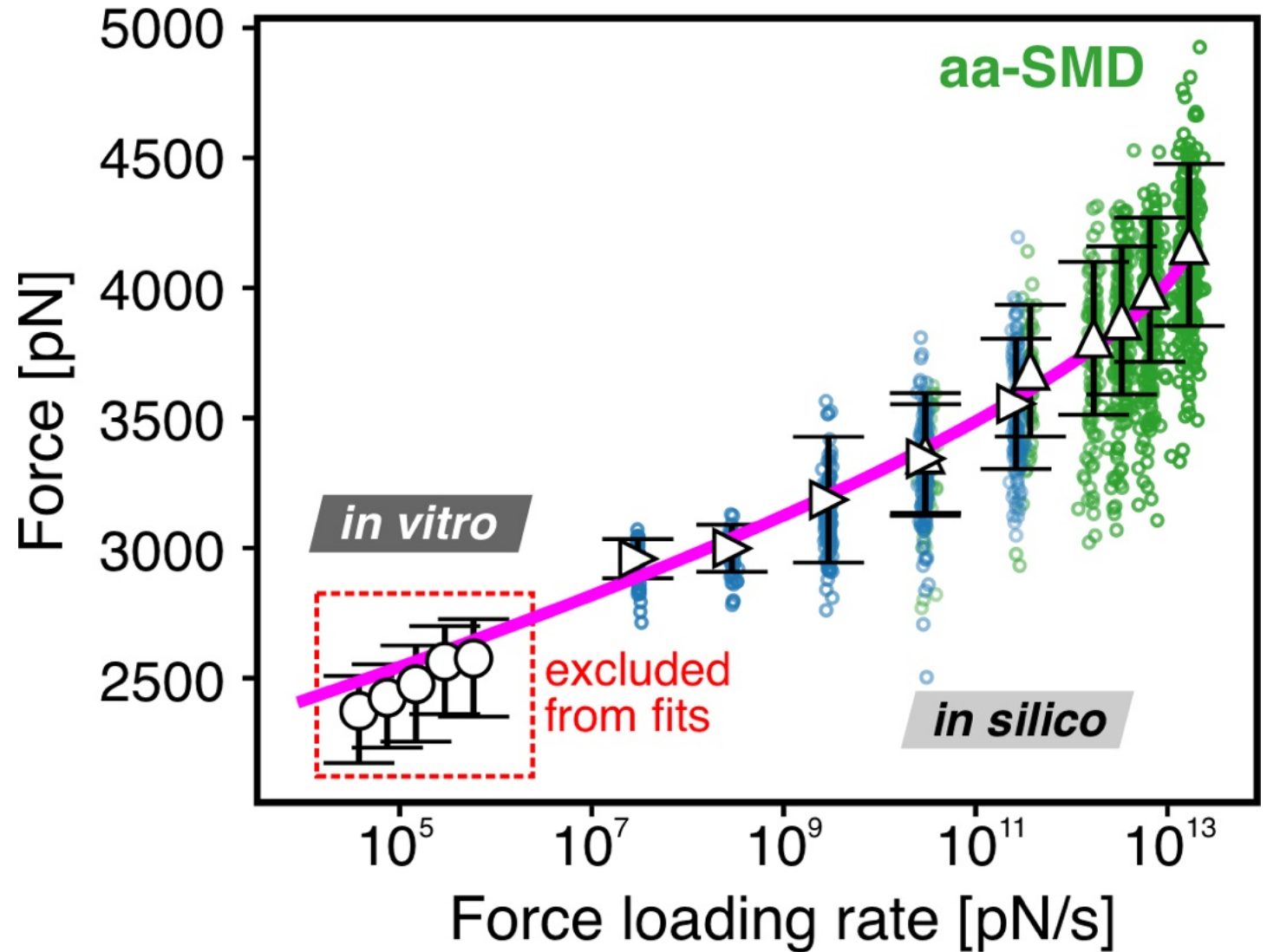
Klaus Schulten
Univ. of Illinois

H Grubmüller, et. al.; Science, 1996
S Izrailev, et. al.; Biophysical Journal, 1997

In Silico Single Molecule Force Spectroscopy

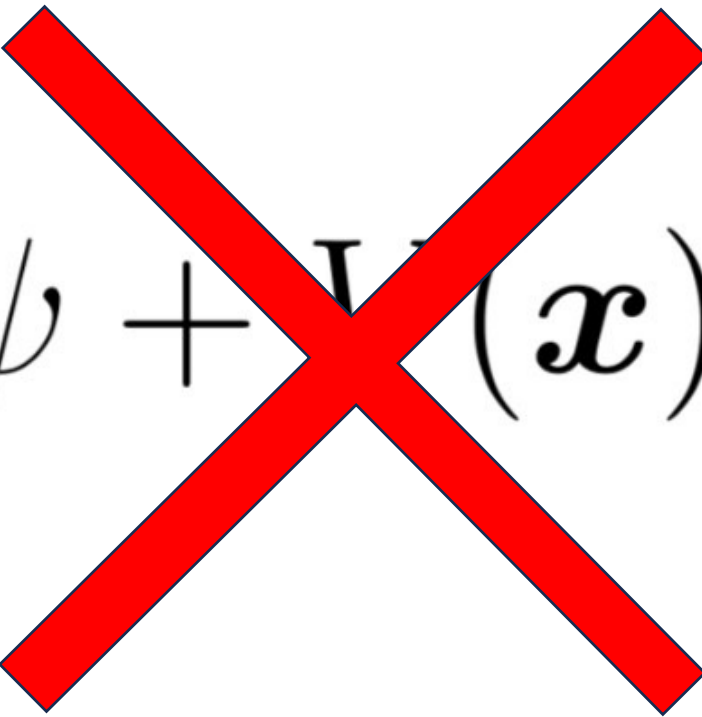


- Pulling and anchoring points that are similar to experiments.
- Thousands of simulation replicas.
- Dozens to hundreds of microseconds of all-atom SMD.
- Dozes of Terabytes of trajectory data.
- Dynamical Network Analysis.
- Dimensionally reduction tools.
- AI tools for predicting mutations.



So...

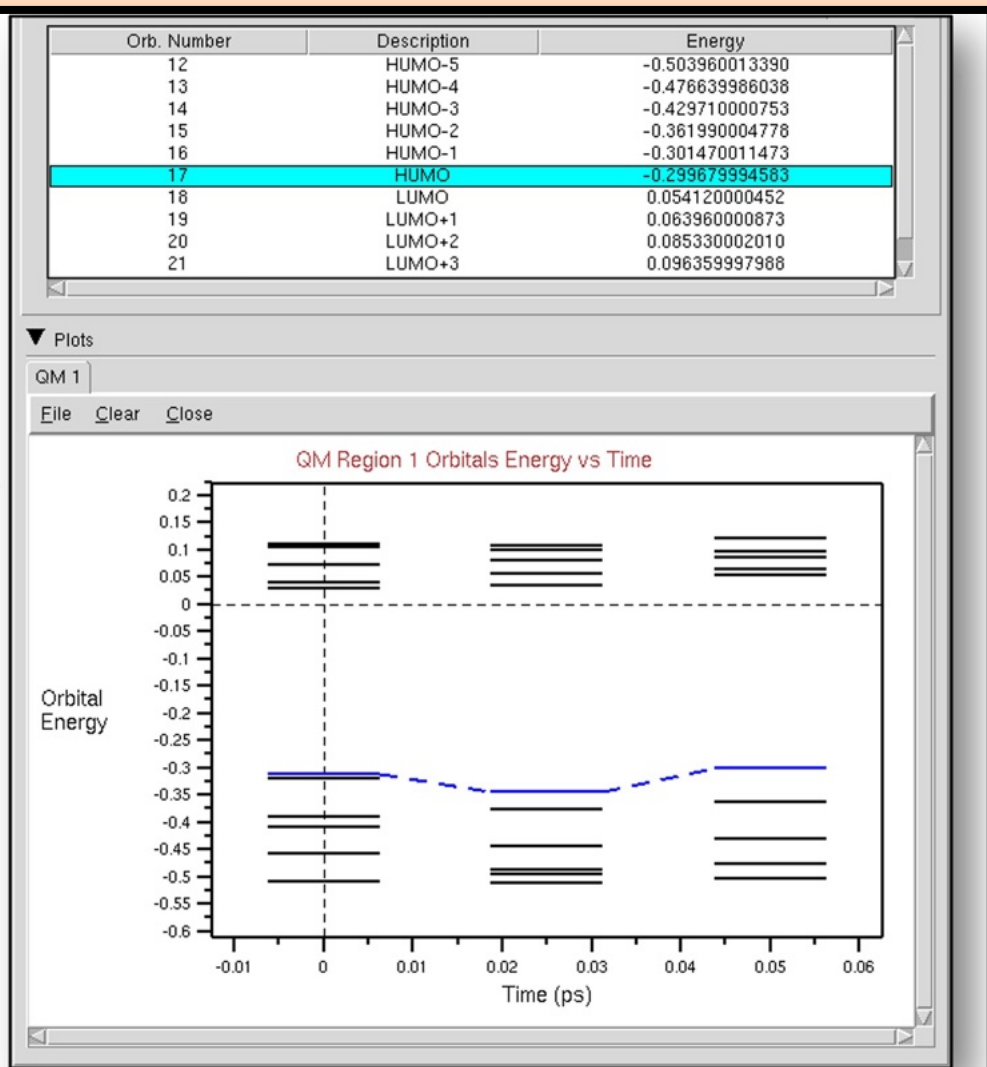
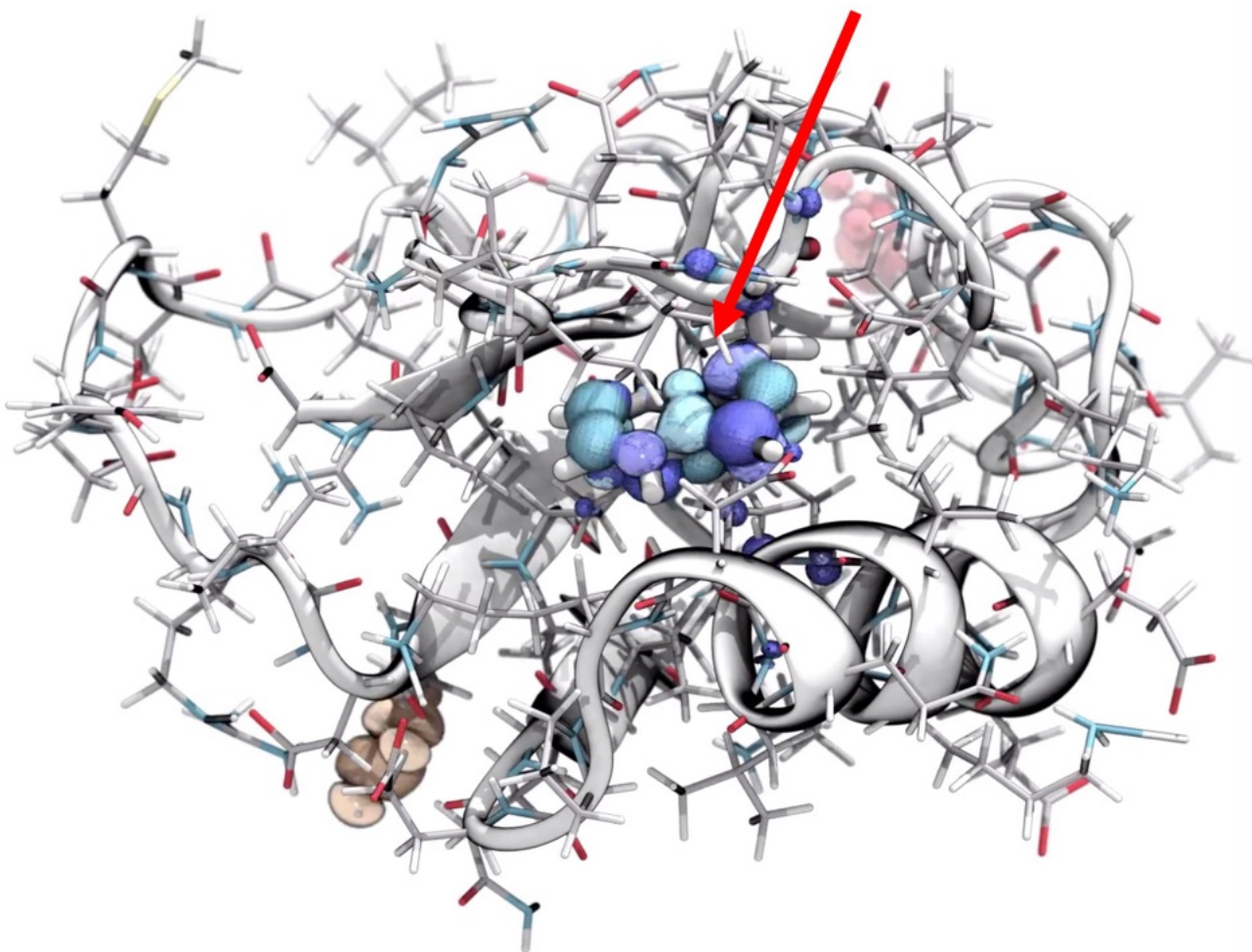


$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V(\mathbf{x})\psi = E\psi$$


$$\mathbf{F} = m \cdot \mathbf{a}$$



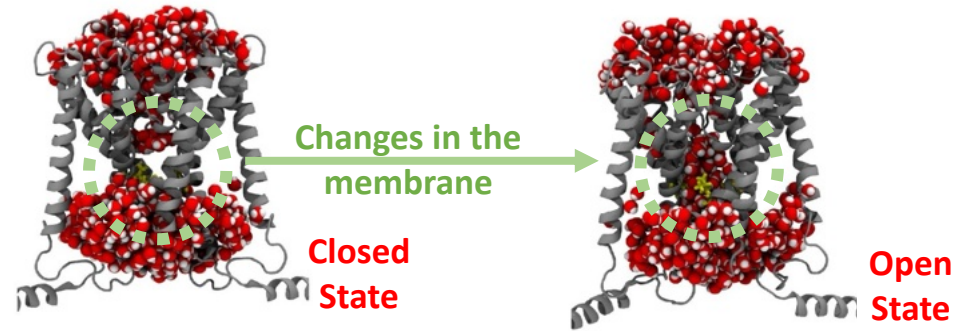
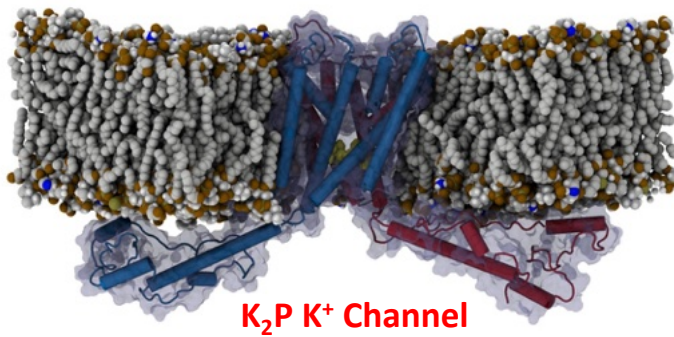
Molecular Orbitals



ns

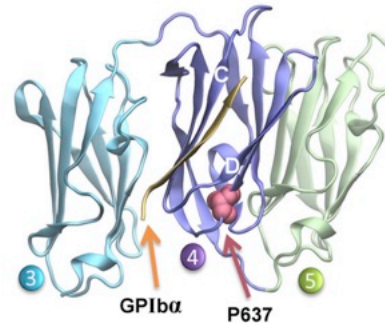
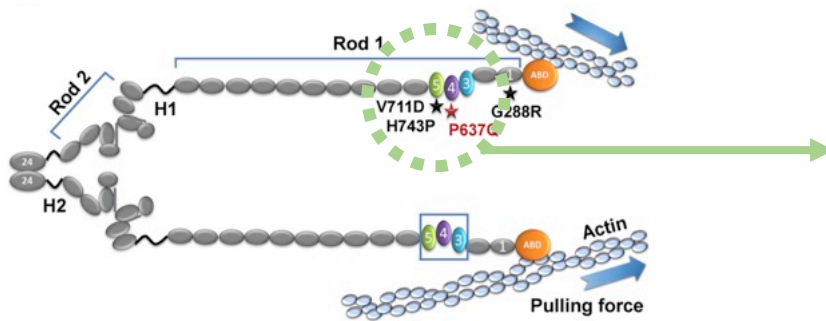
Mechanobiology: force matters in biology

- Mechanosensing activates signal transduction in neurons;



PhD Work
RC Bernardi, et. al.; Molecular Physics, 2009
RC Bernardi & PG Pascutti; JCTC, 2012

- Mechanical stress alters Filamin affinity to molecules in the cytoplasm;



Mutations in Filamins are associated with genetic diseases

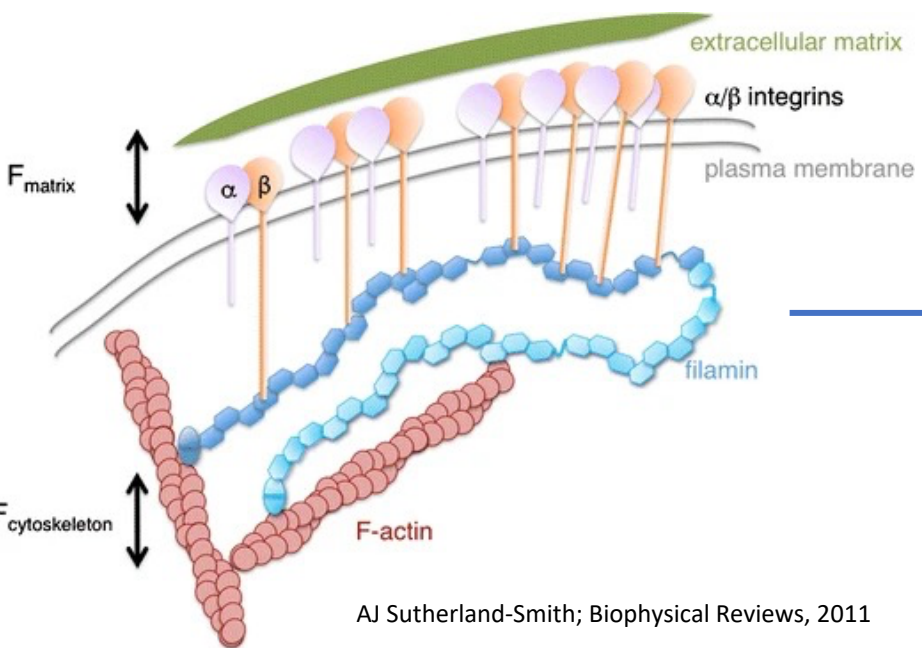
Collaboration with Ulla Pentikäinen
University of Jyväskylä, Finland
J Seppälä & RC Bernardi, et. al.; Scientific Reports, 2017
TJK Haataja & RC Bernardi, et. al.; Structure, 2019



- Bacteria adhesion is mostly regulated by mechanoactive proteins.



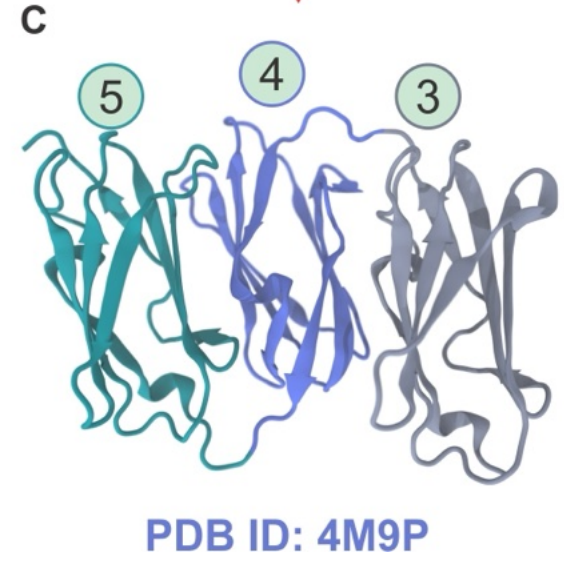
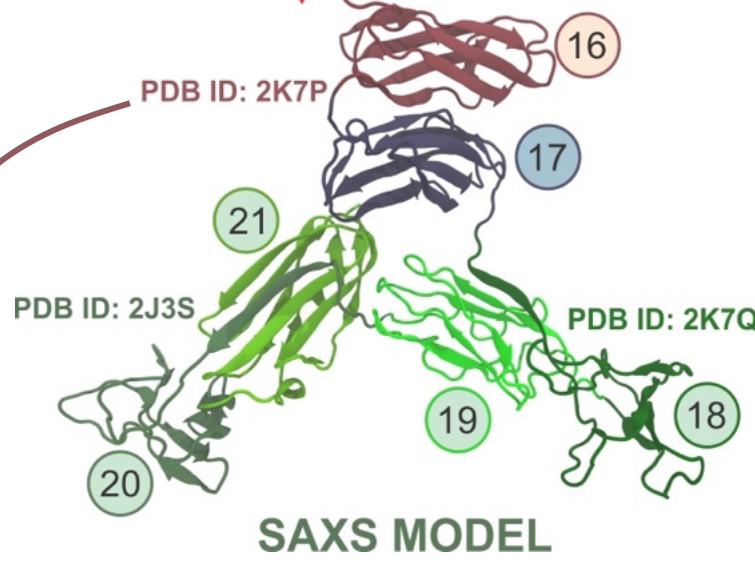
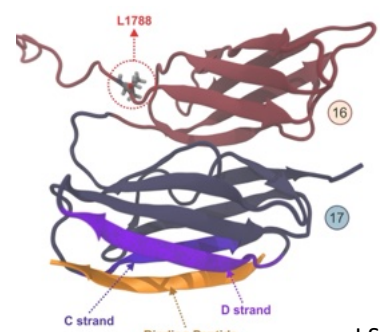
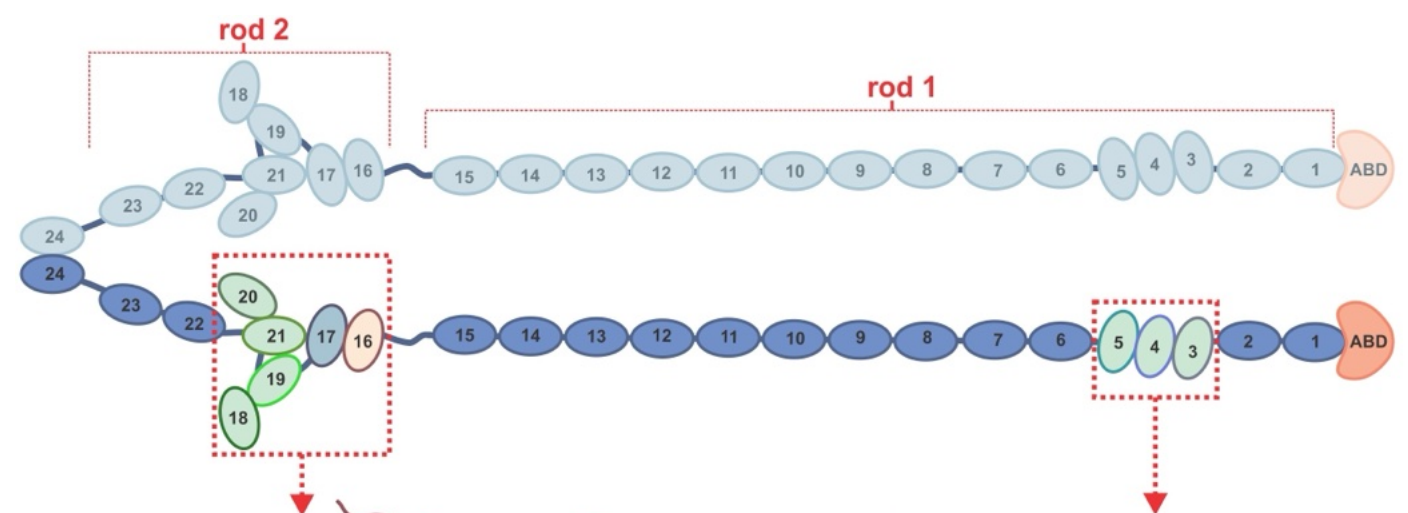
Force Resilience in Biology: Filamins and mechanosensing



AJ Sutherland-Smith; Biophysical Reviews, 2011

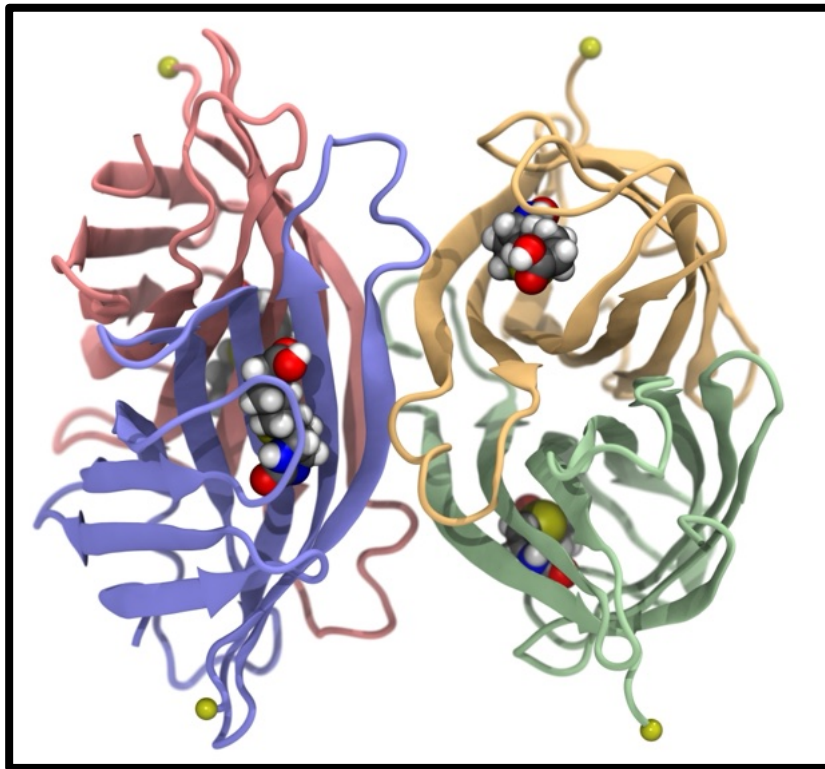
Filamin cross-linking F-actin is fundamental to balance cytoskeleton and extracellular matrix tension

Mutations were found to affect mechanosensing and cause phenotype changes in humans

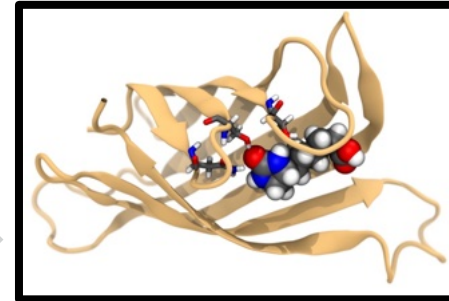


Force Resilience in Biology: Pulling Geometry Matters

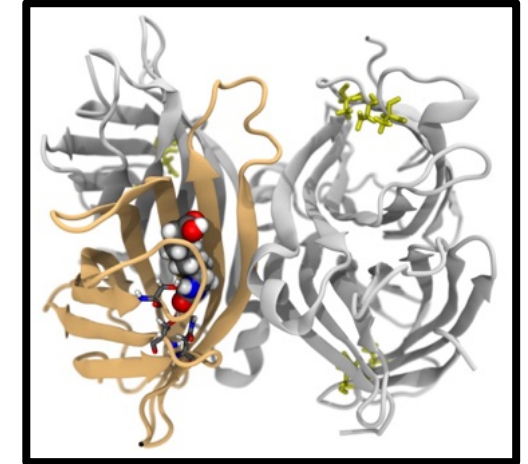
- Strongest binding affinity of any receptor:ligand complex;
- Extensively used in biotechnology;
- Streptavidin has **femtomolar** affinity to biotin (aka vitamin B7);
- First protein system to be studied with AFM-based SMFS;
- Strongest complex under force known until 2014;



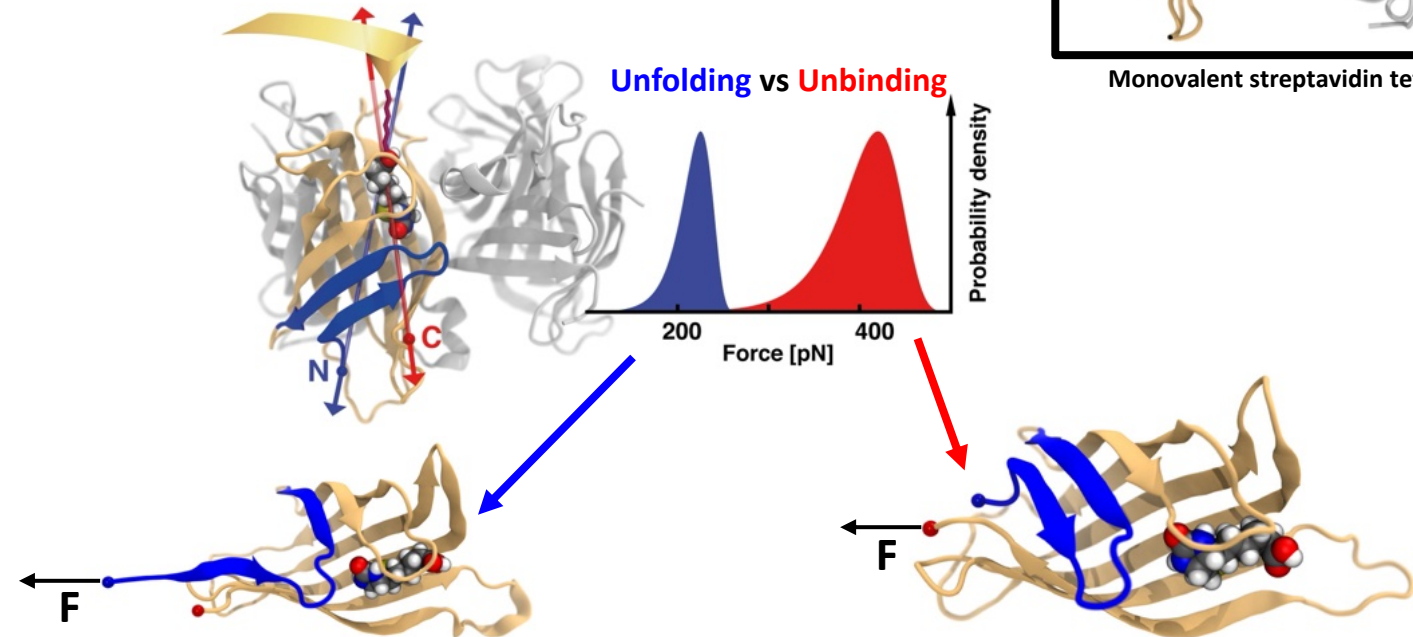
Tetraivalent streptavidin tetramer bound to biotin molecules



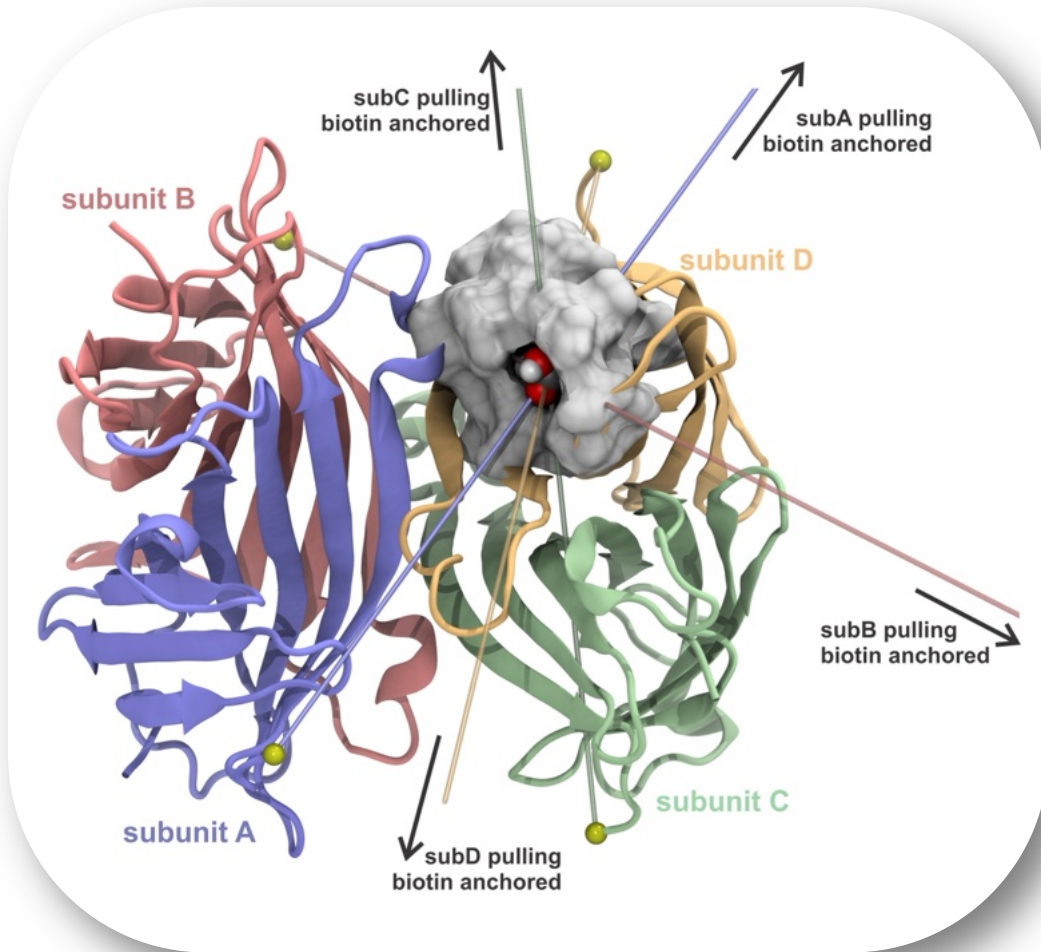
Site-directed mutagenesis kill's affinity for biotin



Monovalent streptavidin tetramer

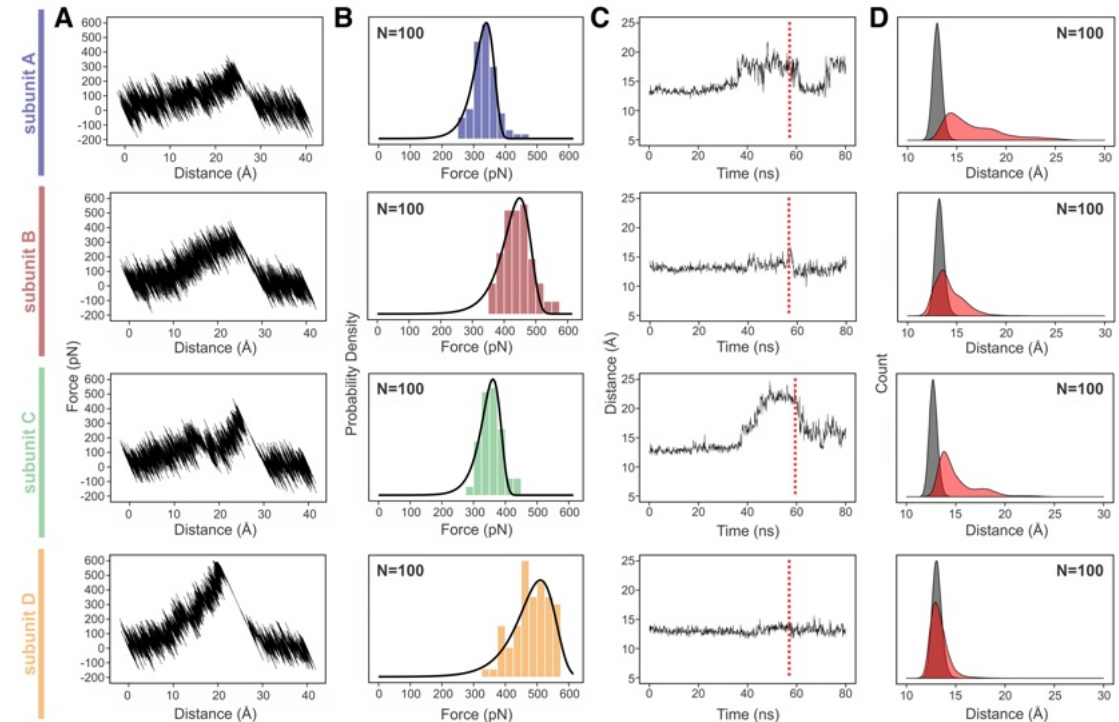
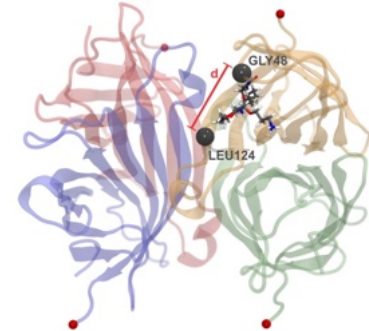


Force Resilience in Biology: The danger of unspecific tethering



~15,000 papers published in the last 25 years using
Streptavidin:Biotin biotechnology for force spectroscopy
 Web of Science's search terms: "Biotin" and "Force"

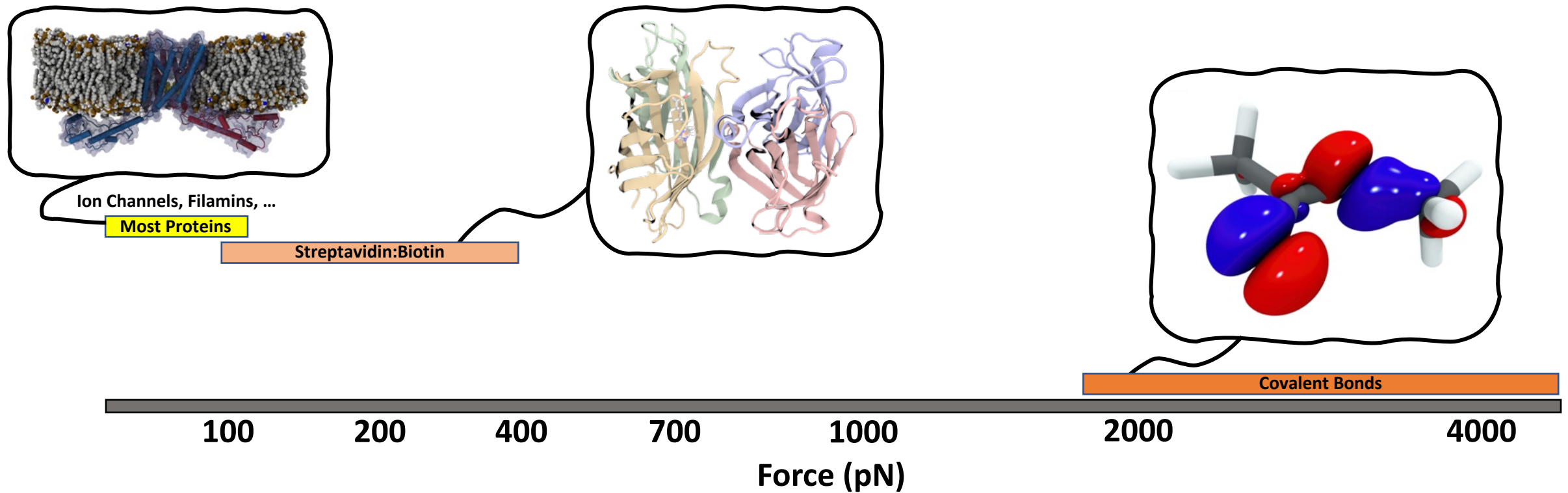
Depending on tethering geometry
 mechanical resilience can be
 completely different



SM Sedlak*, LC Schendel*, HE Gaub, RC Bernardi; **Streptavidin/Biotin: Tethering Geometry Defines Unbinding Mechanics**. Science Advances, 2020



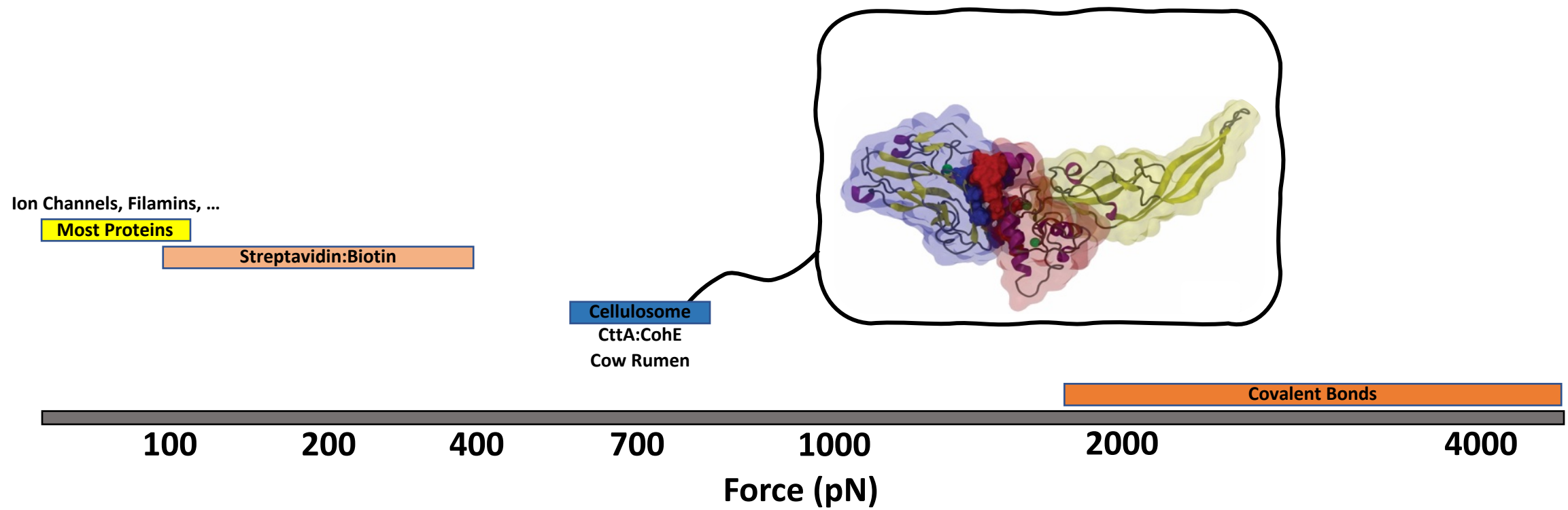
Force Resilience in Biology



BIOLOGY

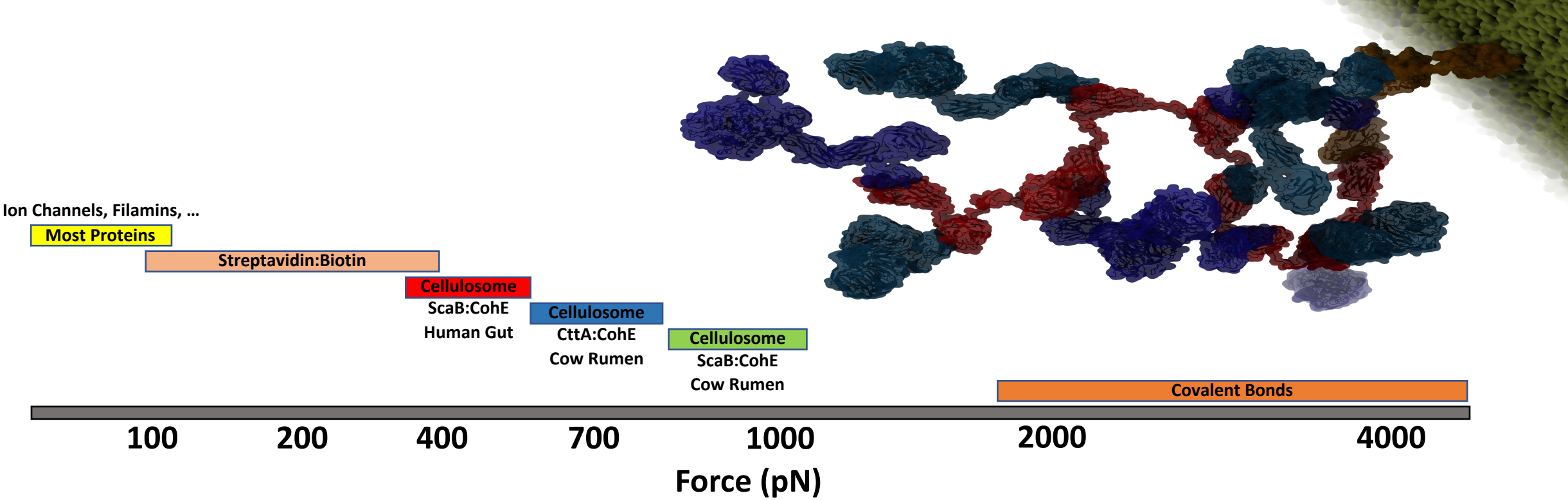
CHEMISTRY

Force Resilience in Biology



C Schoeler*, KH Malinowska*, RC Bernardi, et. al.; **Ultrastable cellulosome-adhesion complex tightens under load**. Nature Communications, 2014

Force Resilience in Biology

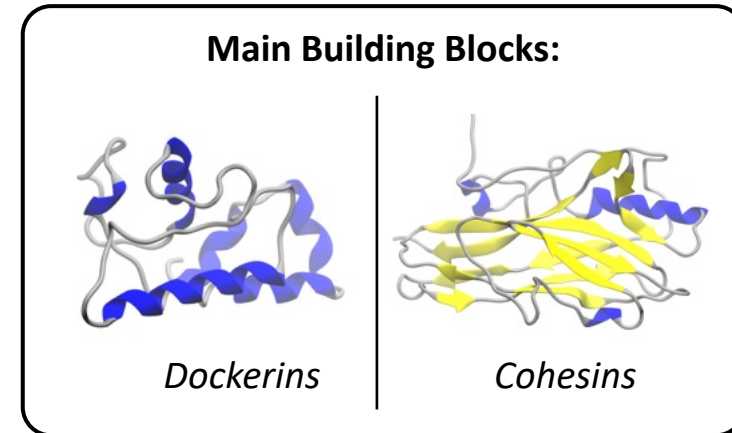
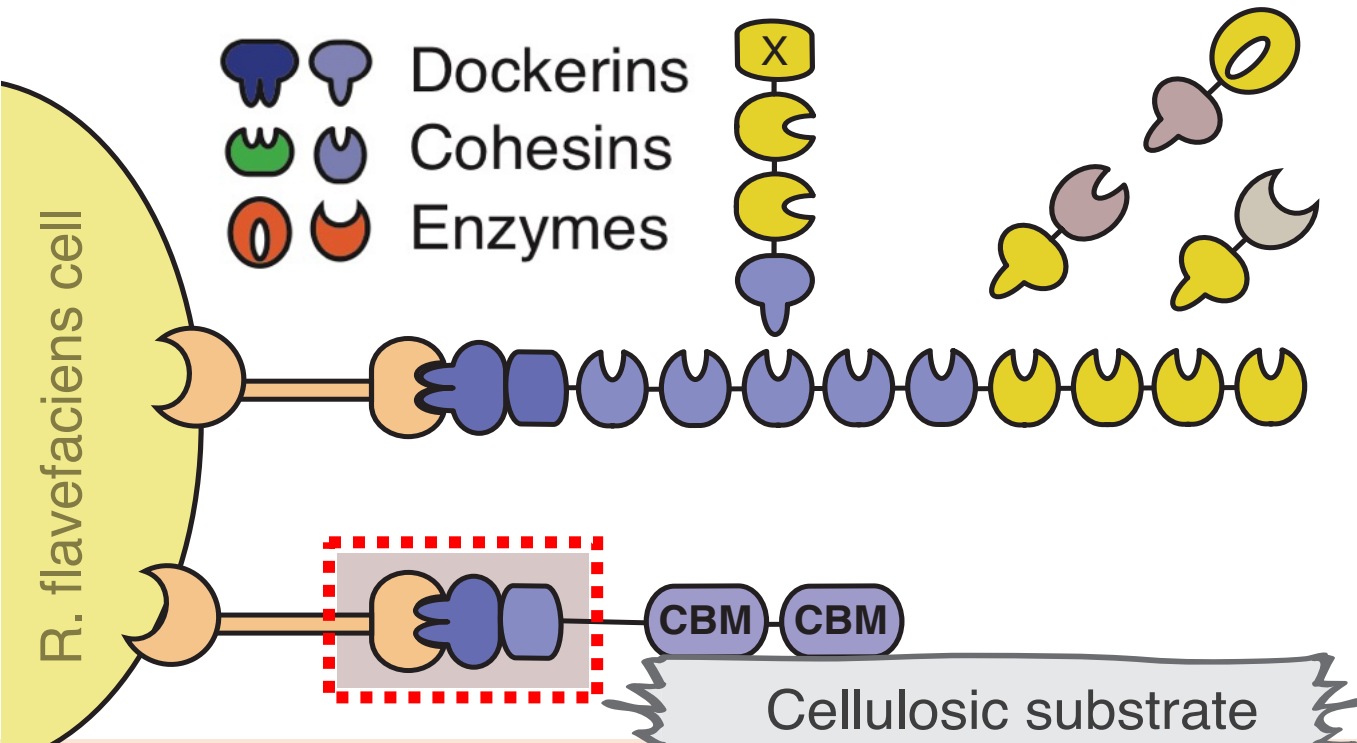


C Schoeler*, KH Malinowska*, [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **Ultrastable cellulosome-adhesion complex tightens under load**. Nature Communications, 2014

[RC Bernardi](#), et al.; **Mechanisms of Nanonewton Mechanostability in a Protein Complex Revealed by Molecular Dynamics Simulations and Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy**. JACS, 2019

Z Liu, H Liu, AM Vera, [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **High Force Catch Bond Mechanism of Bacterial Adhesion in the Human Gut**. Nature Communications, 2020

Mechanoactive bonds: Cellulosomes



Very efficient in digesting plant-biomass – Ideal for 2nd generation biofuel production

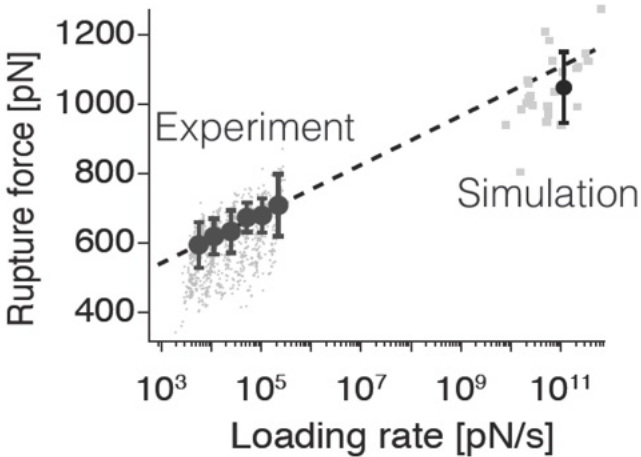
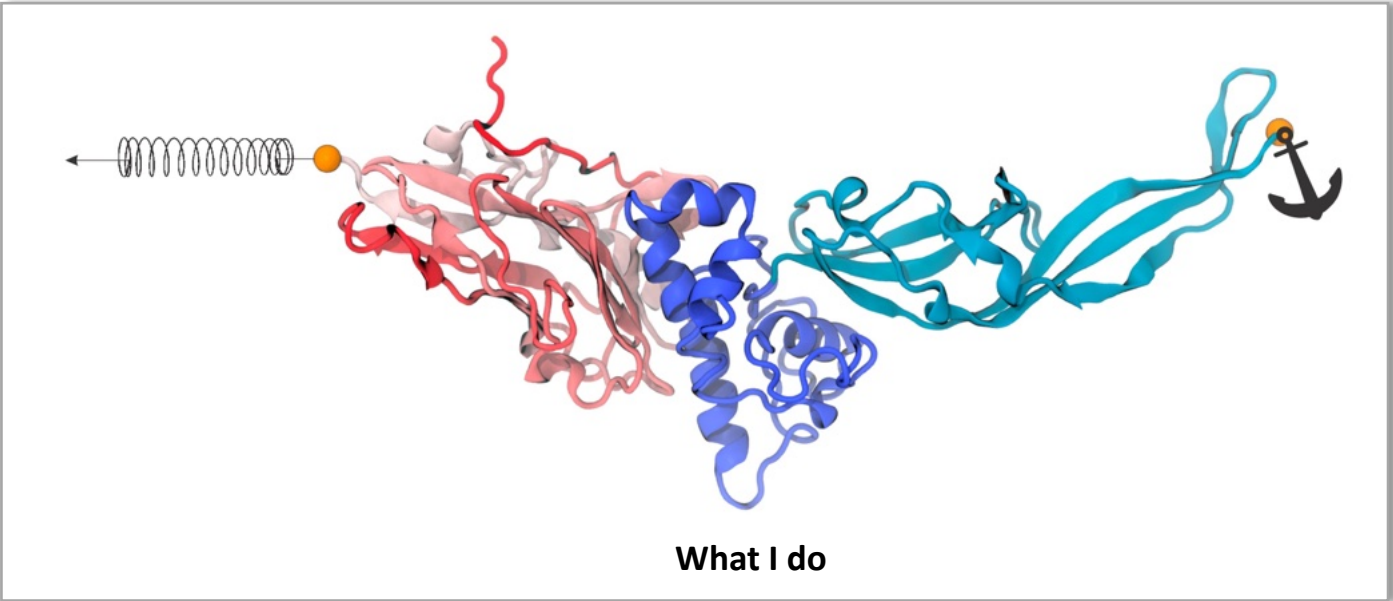
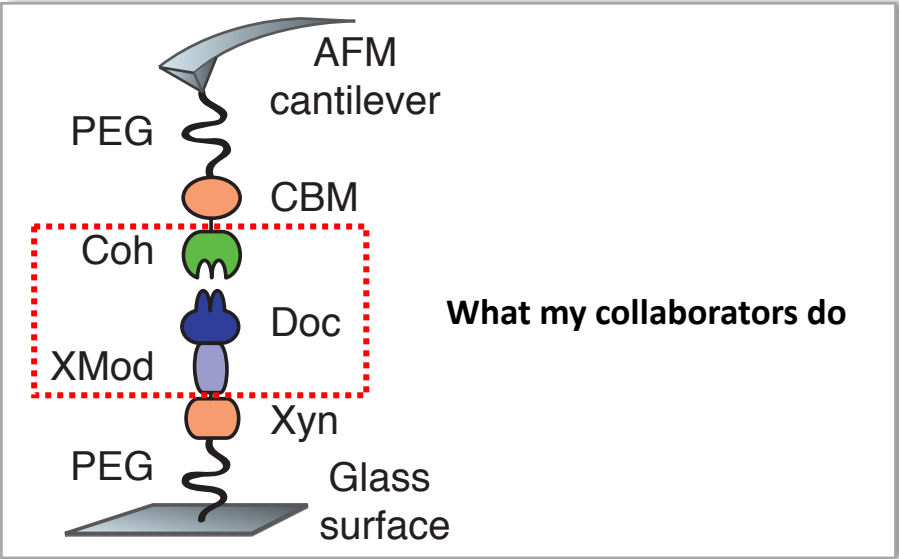
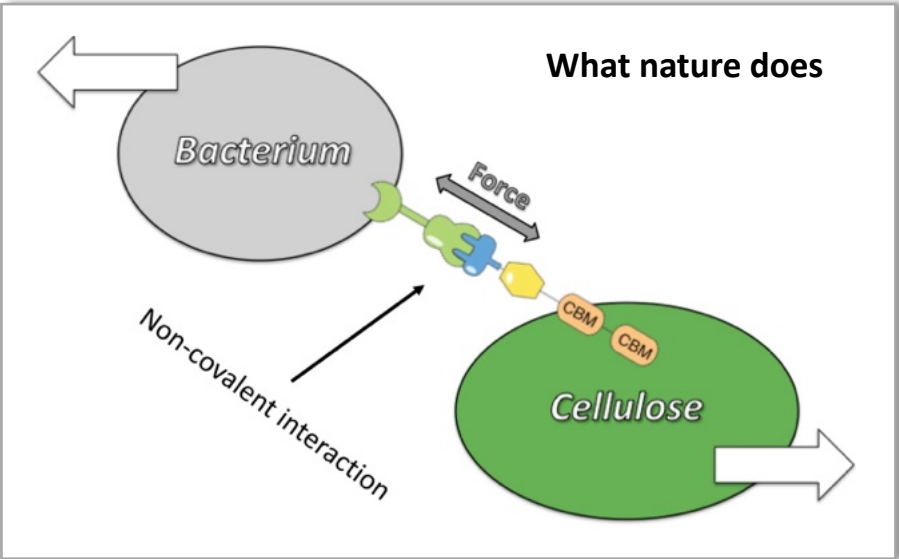


Ed Bayer
(Weizmann)

Cellulosomes are a large consortium of enzymes arranged as highly efficient nanomachines.

- C Schoeler*, KH Malinowska*, [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **Ultrastable cellulosome-adhesion complex tightens under load.** Nature Communications, 2014
- C Schoeler*, [RC Bernardi](#)*, et. al.; **Mapping mechanical force propagation through biomolecular complexes.** Nano Letters, 2015
- I Cann, [RC Bernardi](#), RI Mackie; **Cellulose degradation in the human gut: *Ruminococcus champanellensis* expands the cellulosome paradigm.** Environmental Microbiology, 2016
- T Verdorfer, [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **Combining in Vitro and in Silico Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy to Characterize and Tune Cellulosomal Scaffoldin Mechanics.** JACS, 2017
- [RC Bernardi](#), et al.; **Mechanisms of Nanonewton Mechanostability in a Protein Complex Revealed by Molecular Dynamics Simulations and Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy.** JACS, 2019
- I Cann, ..., [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **Thermophilic degradation of hemicellulose, a critical feedstock in the production of bioenergy and other value-added products.** Applied Environmental Microbiology, 2020
- Z Liu, H Liu, AM Vera, [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **High Force Catch Bond Mechanism of Bacterial Adhesion in the Human Gut.** Nature Communications, 2020

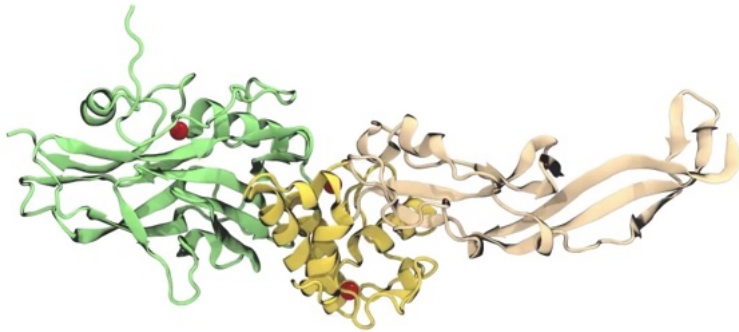
Mechanoactive bonds: Cellulosomes



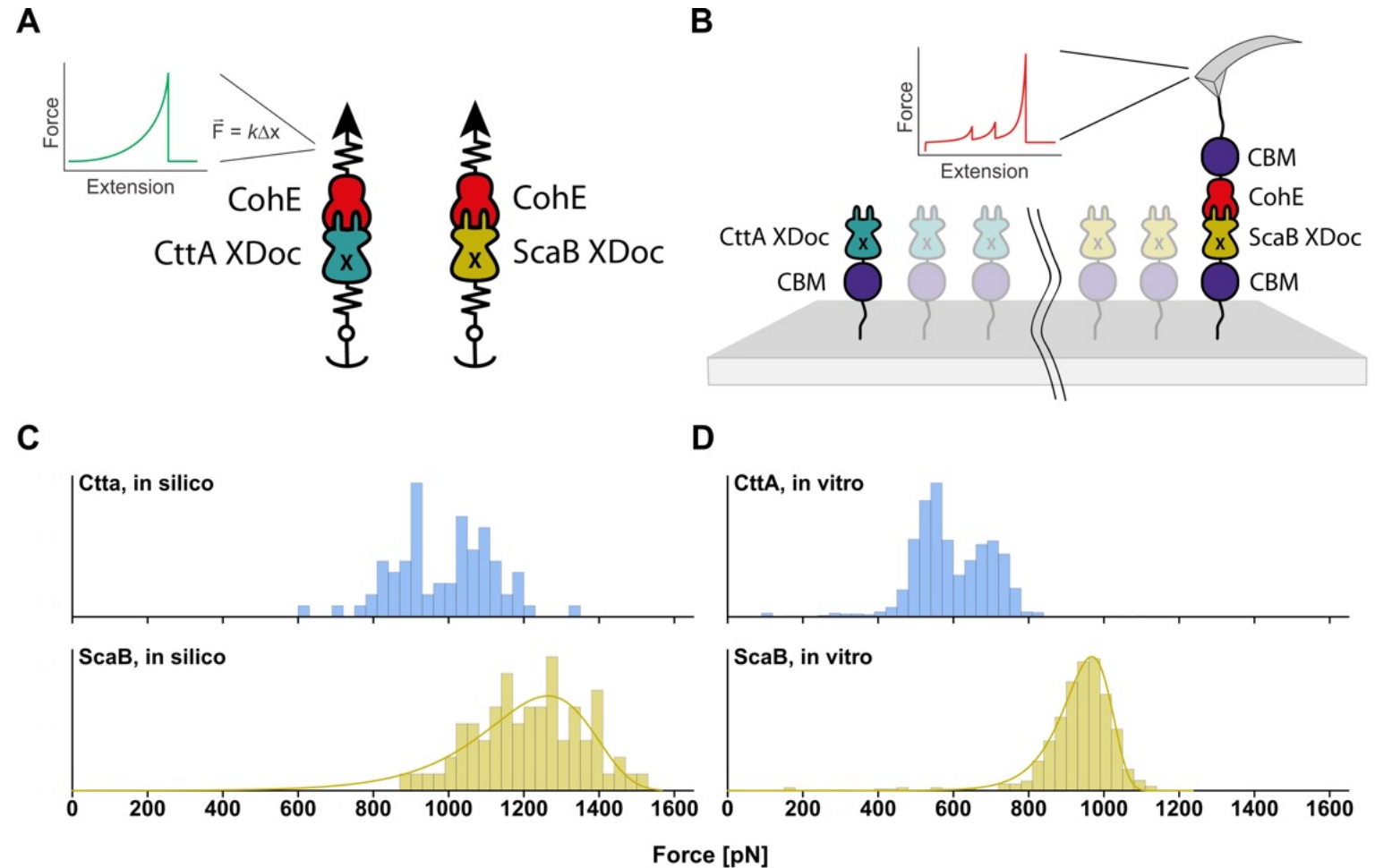
Strongest Protein Complex (2014)

In silico Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy: Simulations Predicting the Experiments

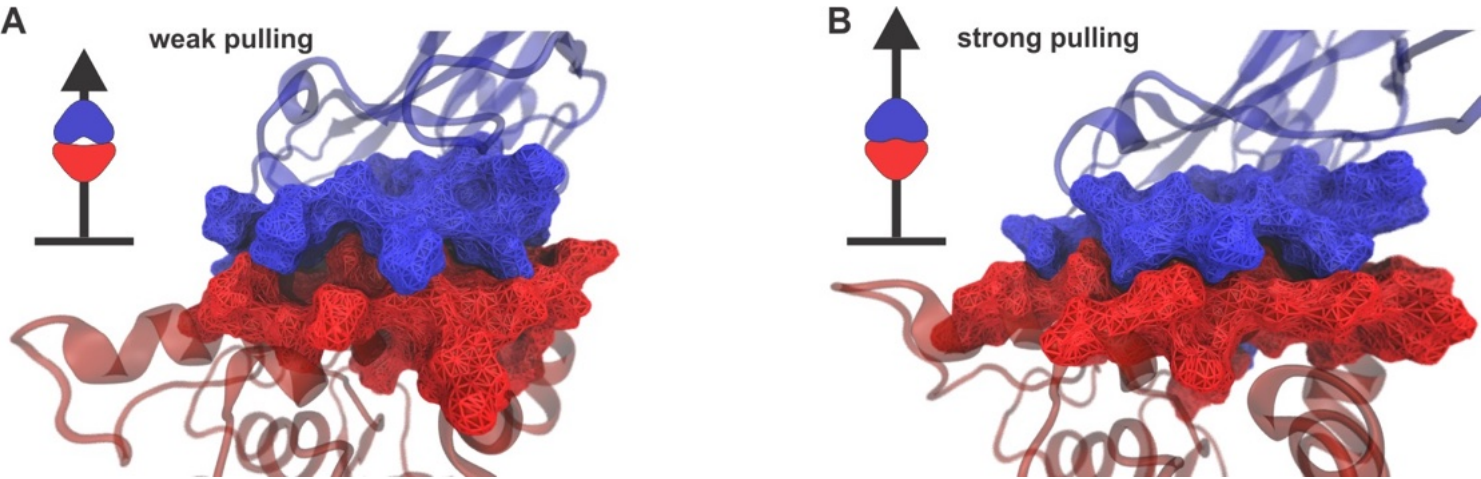
Simulations were used to predict stronger complexes



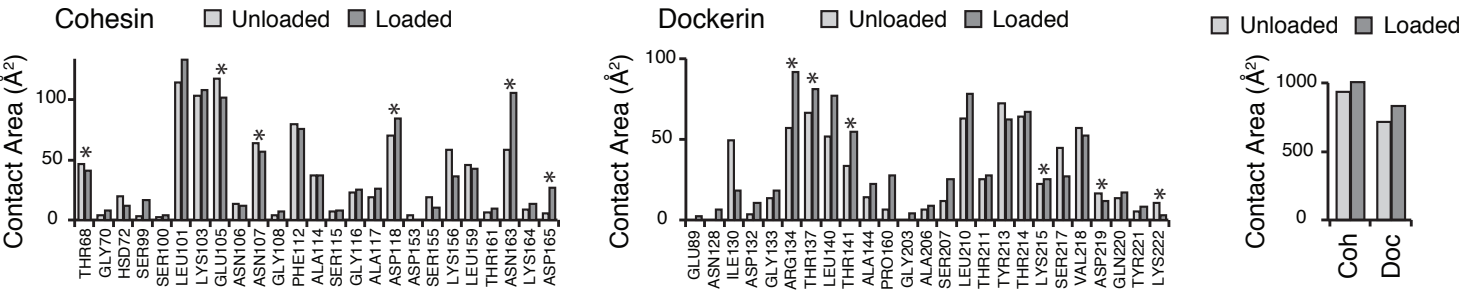
Simulations were used to predict function of the X-module, a domain with previously unknown function



Cellulosomes: the bond puzzle



Pulling Cohesin-Dockerin apart bring them closer together!



Molecular Finger Trap Puzzle

$K_D = 20 \text{ nM}$

Rupture Under Force = 500-1100 pN

Antibody-antigen rupture at only ~60 pN

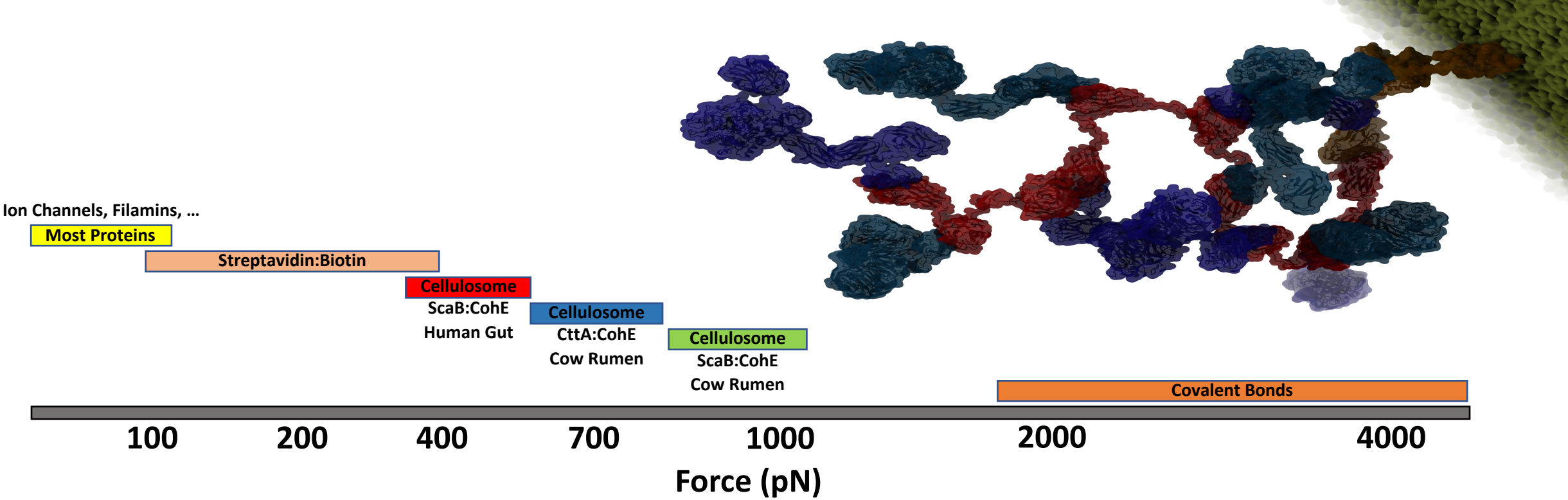
About half the rupture force of a covalent gold-thiol bond

C Schoeler*, KH Malinowska*, RC Bernardi, et. al.; **Ultrastable cellulosome-adhesion complex tightens under load.** Nature Communications, 2014

M Scheurer, P Rodenkirch, M Siggel, RC Bernardi, et. al.; **PyContact: Rapid, customizable, and visual analysis of noncovalent interactions in MD simulations.** Biophysical Journal, 2018

RC Bernardi, et al.; **Mechanisms of Nanonewton Mechanostability in a Protein Complex Revealed by Molecular Dynamics Simulations and Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy.** JACS, 2019

Force Resilience in Biology

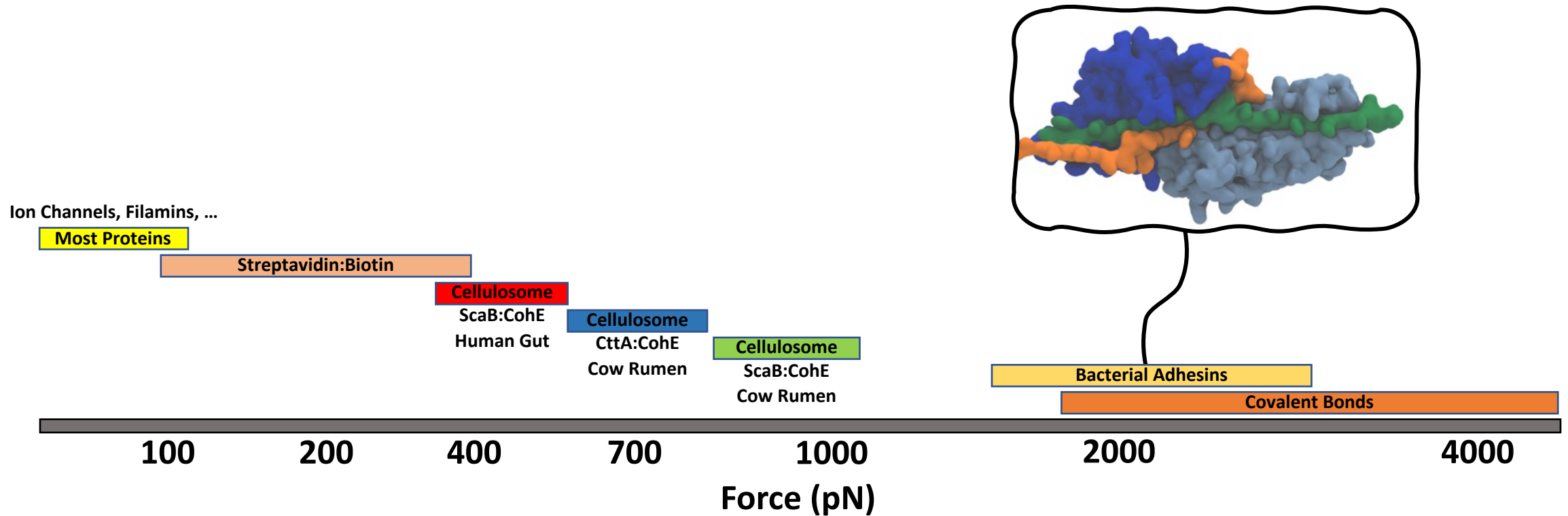


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Force Resilience in Biology



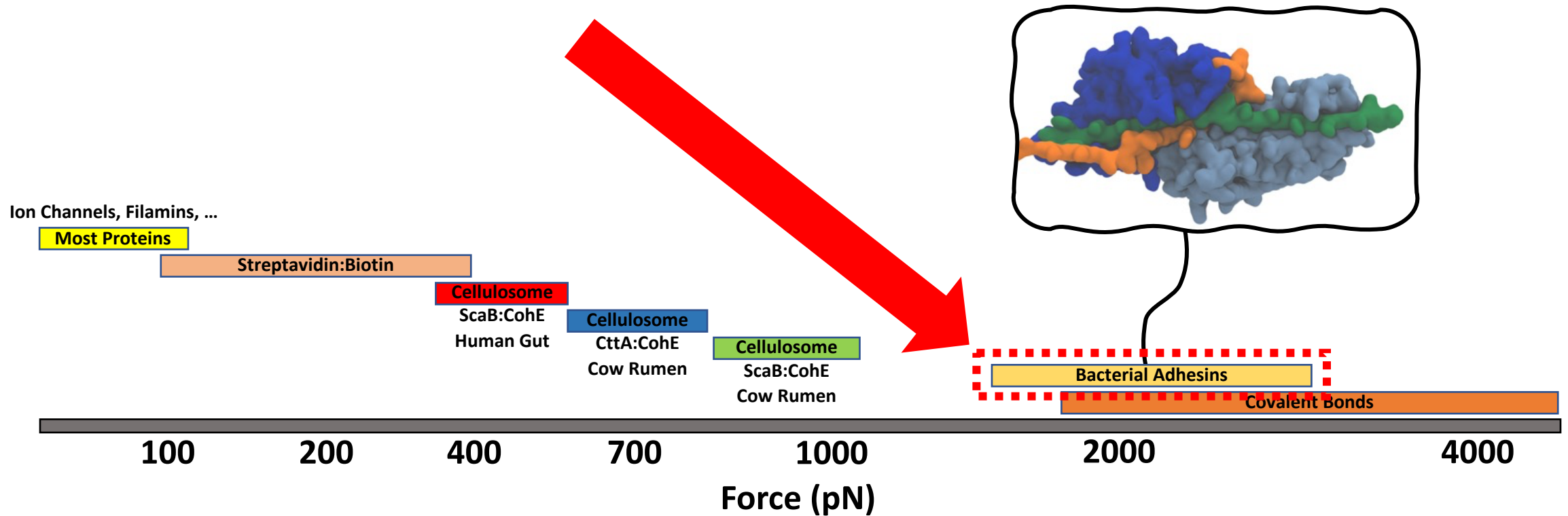
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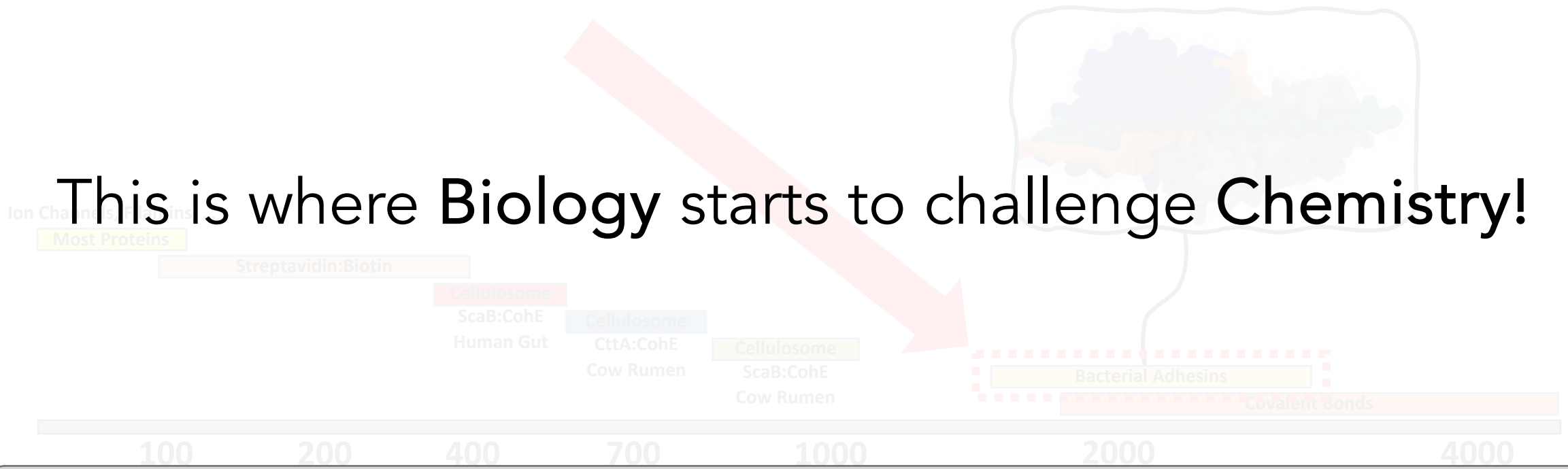
Force Resilience in Biology



- C Schoeler*, KH Malinowska*, [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **Ultrastable cellulosome-adhesion complex tightens under load**. Nature Communications, 2014
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- J Seppälä, [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **Skeletal Dysplasia Mutations Effect on Human Filamins' Structure and Mechanosensing**. Scientific Reports, 2017
- T Verdorfer, [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **Combining in Vitro and in Silico Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy to Characterize and Tune Cellulosomal Scaffoldin Mechanics**. JACS, 2017
- LF Milles, K Schulten, HE Gaub, [RC Bernardi](#); **Molecular mechanism of extreme mechanostability in a pathogen adhesin**. Science, 2018
- TJK Haataja, [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **Non-syndromic Mitral Valve Dysplasia Mutation Changes the Force Resilience and Interaction of Human Filamin A**. Structure, 2019
- SM Sedlak*, LC Schendel*, MCR Melo, DA Pippig, Z Luthey-Schulten, HE Gaub, [RC Bernardi](#); **Direction Matters – Monovalent Streptavidin/Biotin Complex under Load**. Nano Letters, 2019
- [RC Bernardi](#), et al.; **Mechanisms of Nanonewton Mechanostability in a Protein Complex Revealed by Molecular Dynamics Simulations and Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy**. JACS, 2019
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- Z Liu, H Liu, AM Vera, [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **High Force Catch Bond Mechanism of Bacterial Adhesion in the Human Gut**. Nature Communications, 2020
- MS Bauer, ..., [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **A Tethered Ligand Assay to Probe SARS-CoV-2:ACE2 Interactions**. PNAS, 2022
- MCR Melo, DEB Gomes, [RC Bernardi](#); **Molecular Origins of Force-Dependent Protein Complex Stabilization during Bacterial Infections**. JACS, 2023
- PSFC Gomes, ..., [RC Bernardi](#); **May the force be with you: the role of hyper-mechanostability of the bone sialoprotein binding protein during early stages of Staphylococci infections**. Frontiers in Chemistry, 2023
- RS Natividade, ..., [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; **Deciphering molecular mechanisms stabilizing the reovirus-binding complex**. PNAS, 2023
- S Gruber, ..., [RC Bernardi](#)‡, J Lipfert‡; **Mechanical properties of SARS-CoV-2:ACE2 interaction and the role of the variants of concern**. Nature Nanotechnology, 2024



This is where Biology starts to challenge Chemistry!



Nature does not have labels!

Klaus Schulten

I. Verdorfer, [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; Combining in Vitro and in Silico Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy to Characterize and Tune Cellulosomal Scaffoldin Mechanics. *JACS*, 2017

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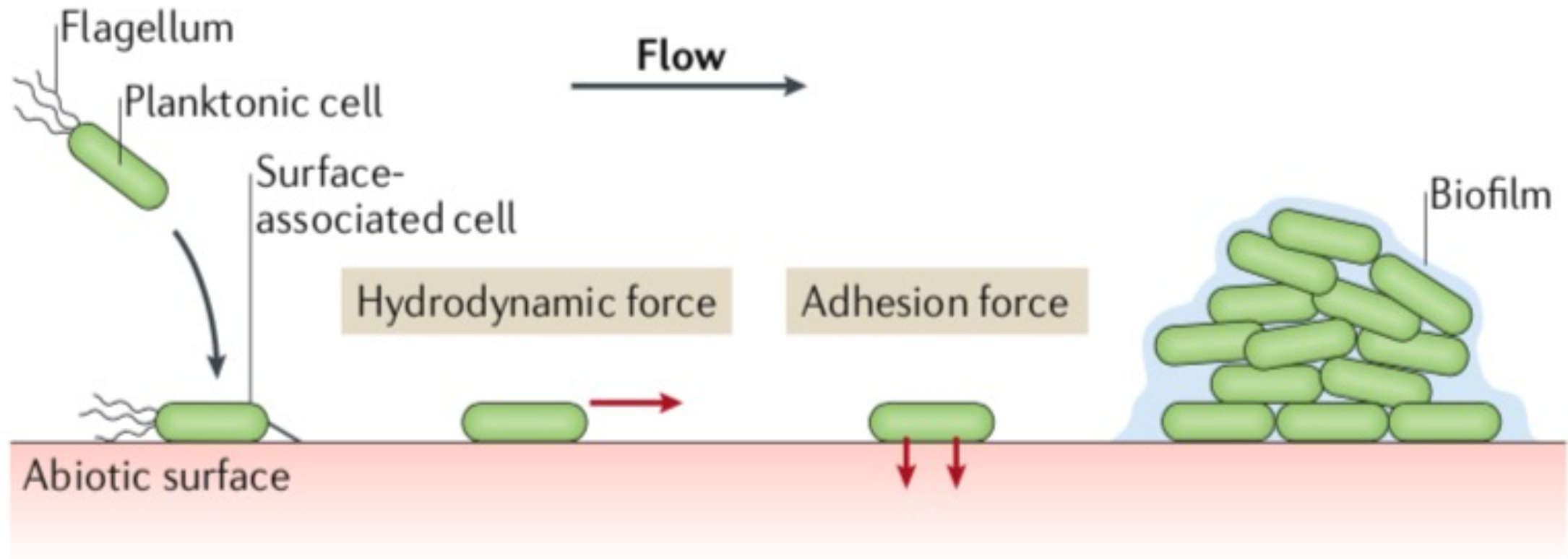
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PSFC Gomes, ..., [RC Bernardi](#); May the force be with you: the role of hyper-mechanostability of the bone sialoprotein binding protein during early stages of Staphylococci infections. *Frontiers in Chemistry*, 2023

RS Natividade, ..., [RC Bernardi](#), et. al.; Deciphering molecular mechanisms stabilizing the reovirus-binding complex. *PNAS*, 2023

S Gruber, ..., [RC Bernardi](#)†, J Lipfert; Mechanical properties of SARS-CoV-2:ACE2 interaction and the role of the variants of concern. *Nature Nanotechnology*, 2024

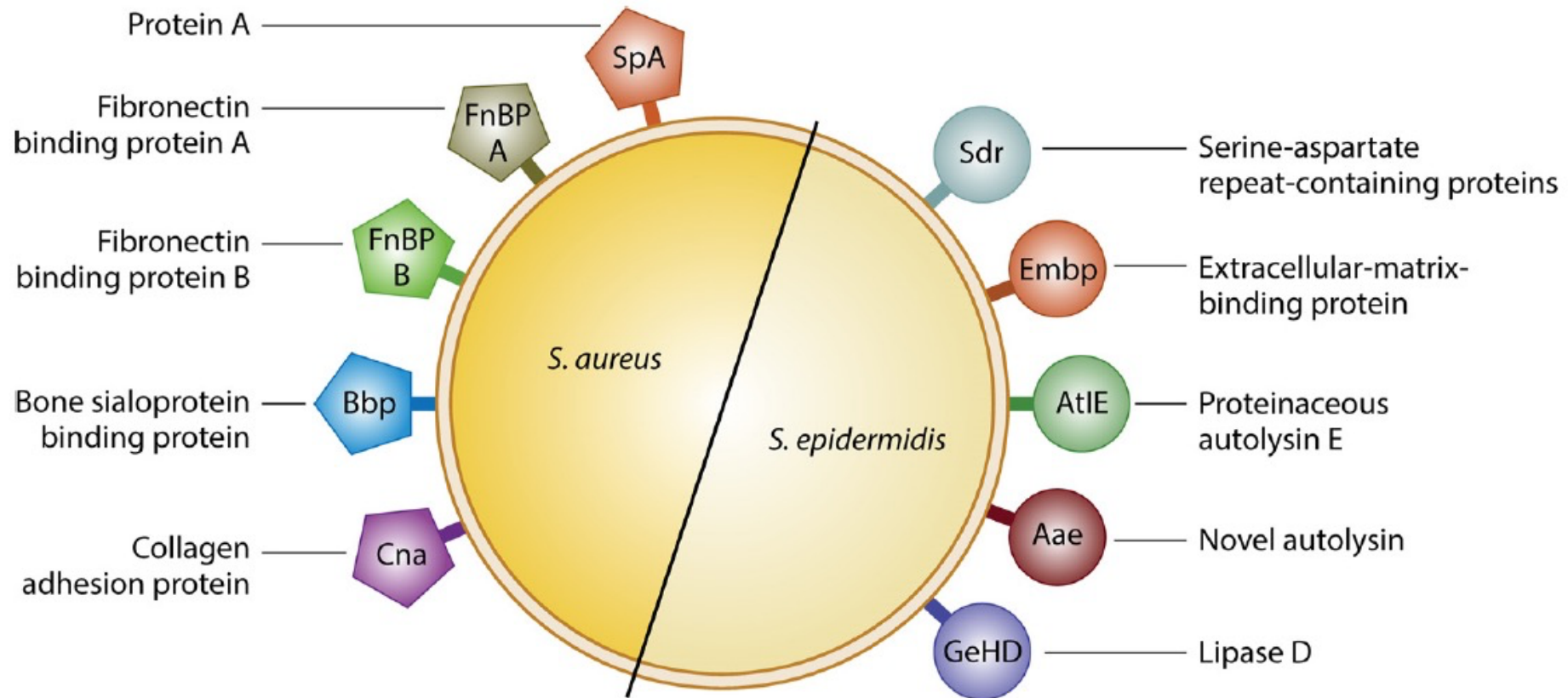
Mechanics of bacteria infection



Adhesion by Pathogenic Bacteria: Staphylococcus' Cell Surface Proteins



Microbial Surface Components Recognizing Adhesive Matrix Molecules (MSCRAMMs)

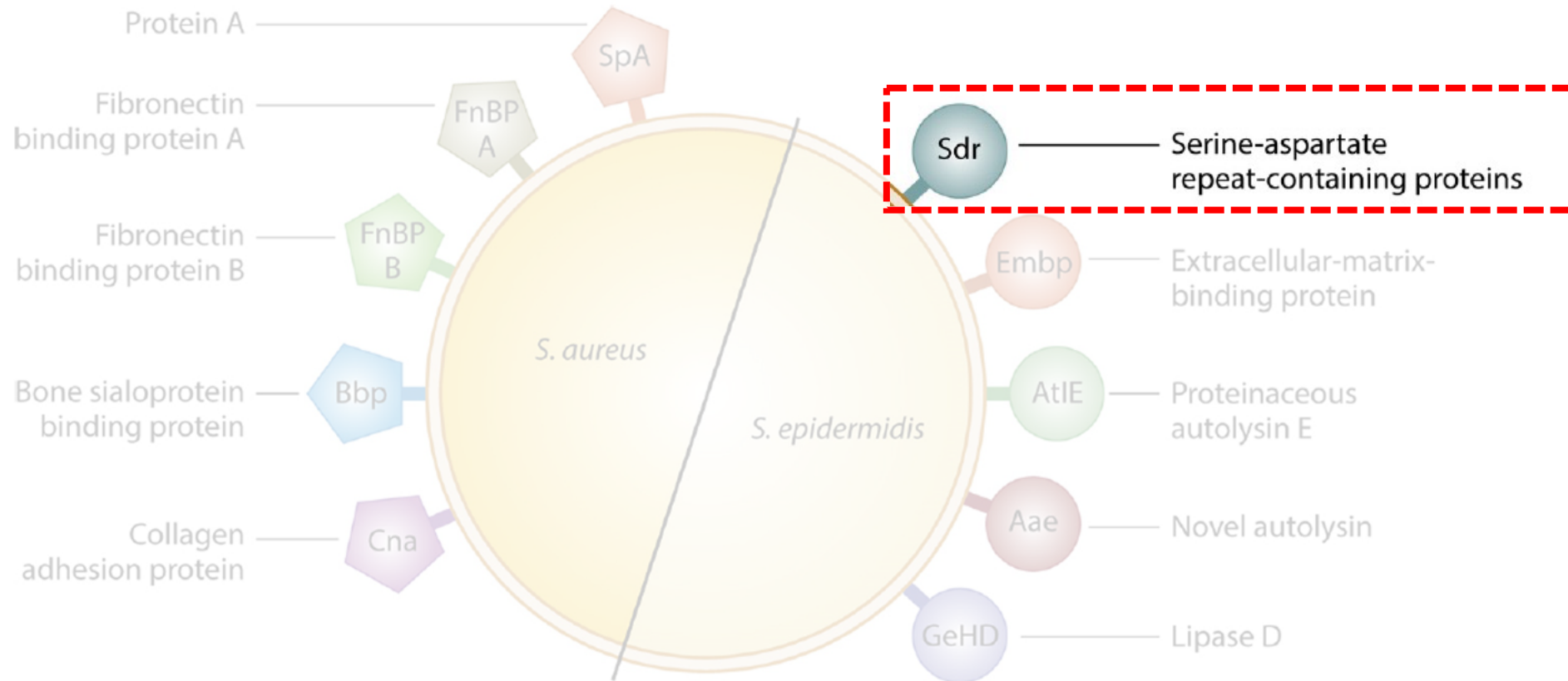


Human targets include Fibrinogen (Fg, all chains), Fibronectin (Fn), Keratin, Collagen, Elastin, Complement Factor H, ...

Adhesion by Pathogenic Bacteria: Staphylococcus' Cell Surface Proteins



Microbial Surface Components Recognizing Adhesive Matrix Molecules (MSCRAMMs)



Human targets include Fibrinogen (Fg, all chains), Fibronectin (Fn), Keratin, Collagen, Elastin, Complement Factor H, ...

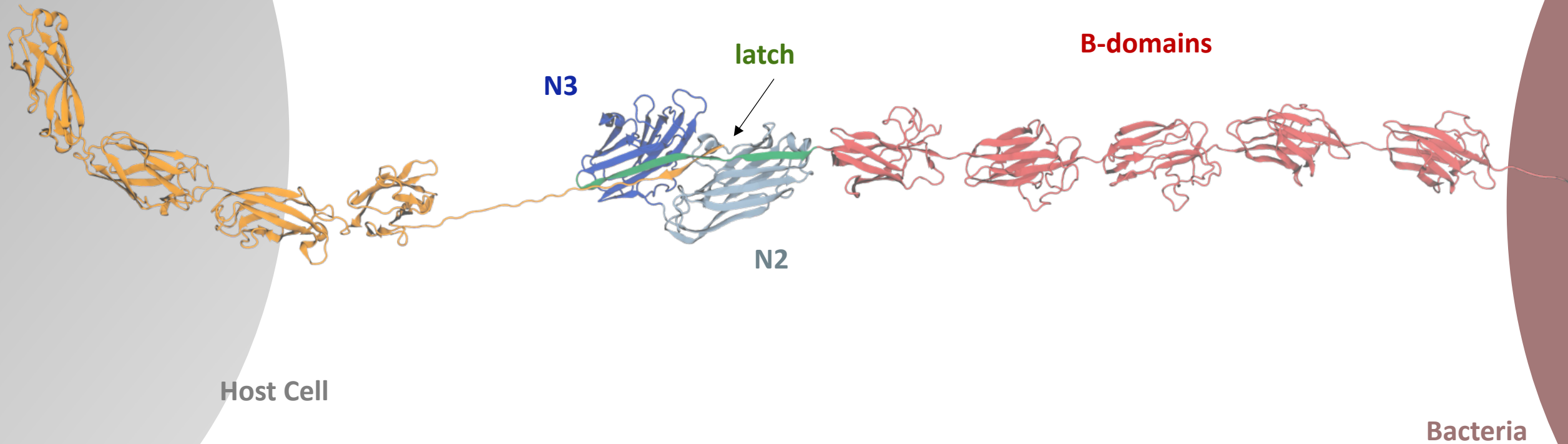
How is the molecular complex formed by these proteins?



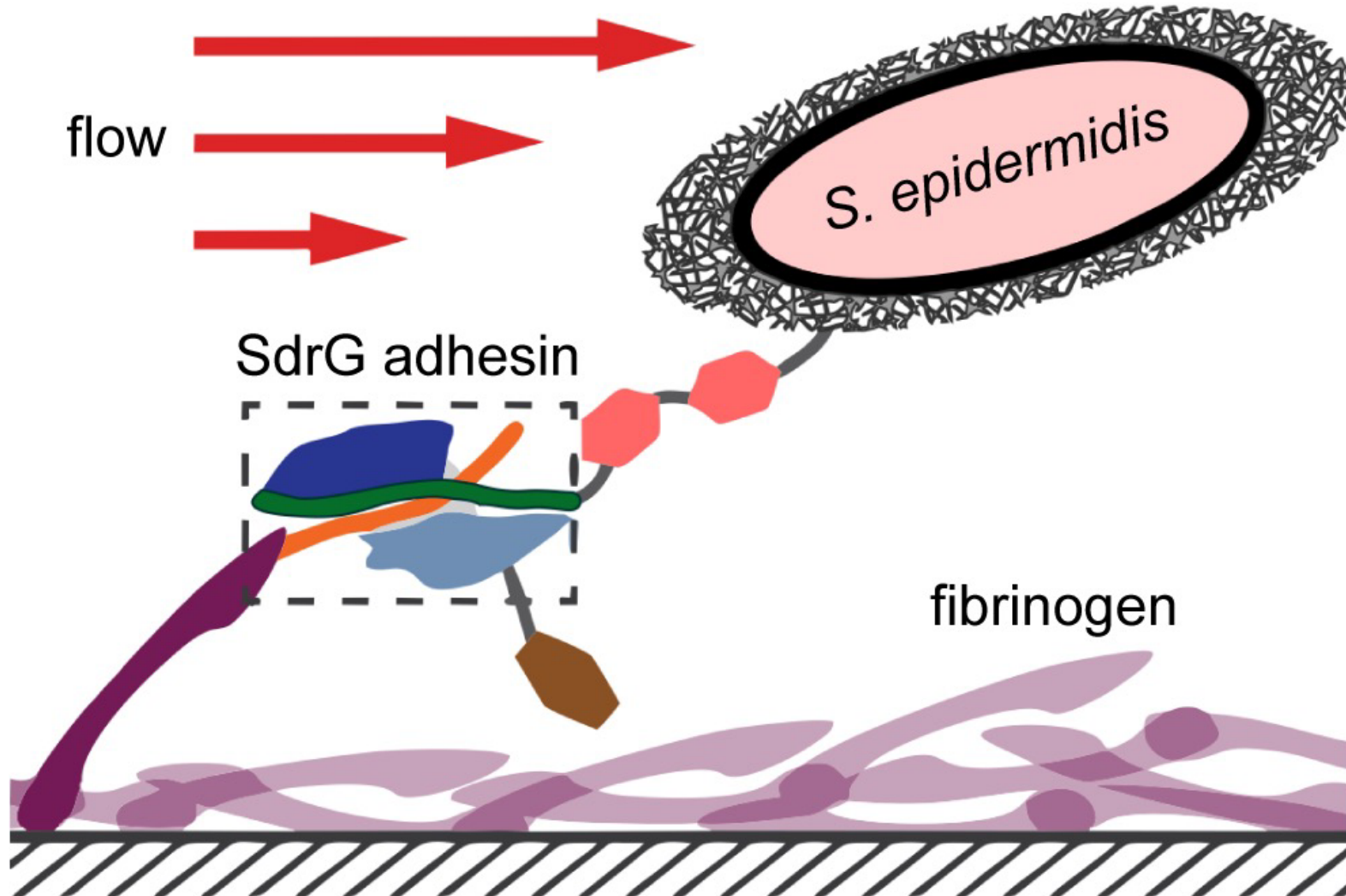
(Dock – Lock – Latch) DLL Mechanism



Yves Dufrêne
UCLouvain



Staphylococci Adhesins



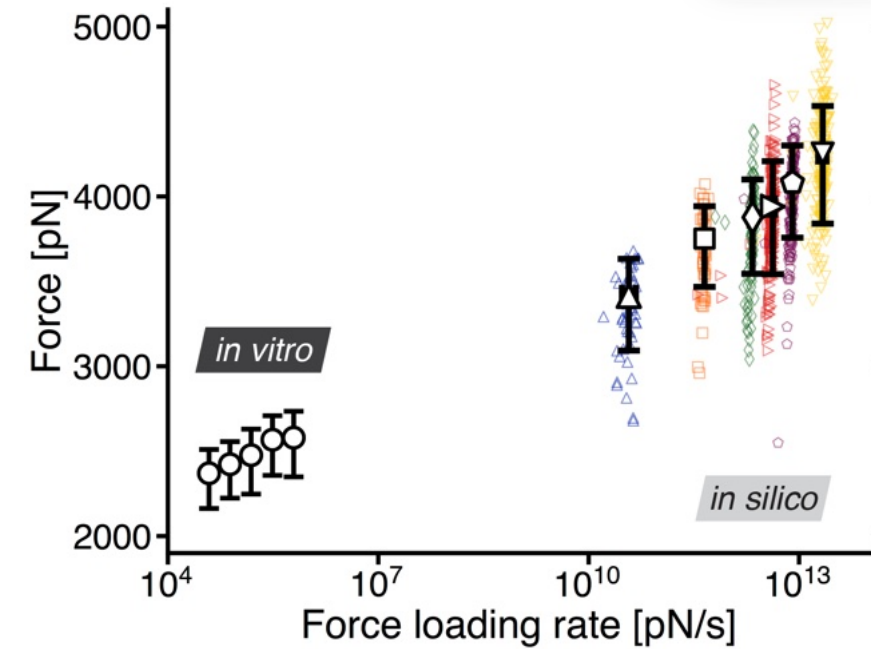
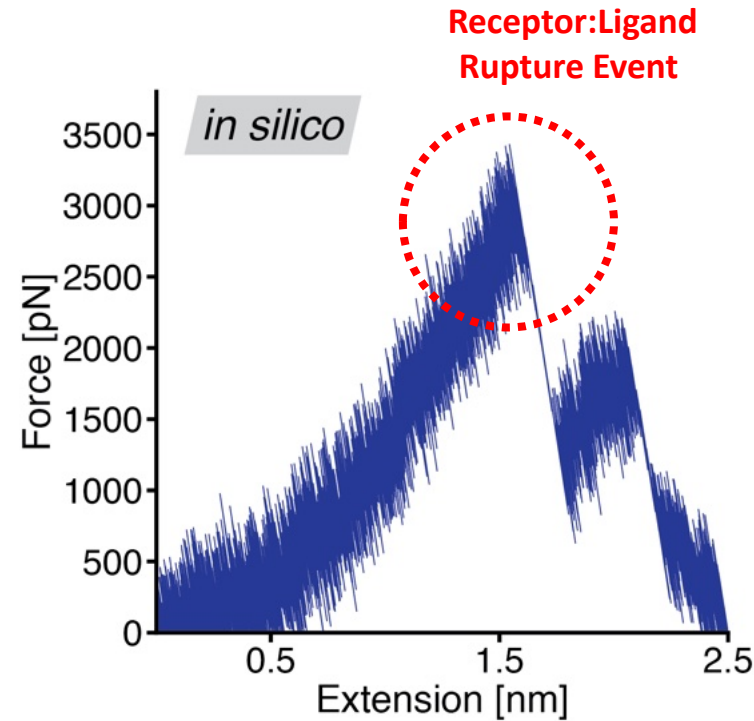
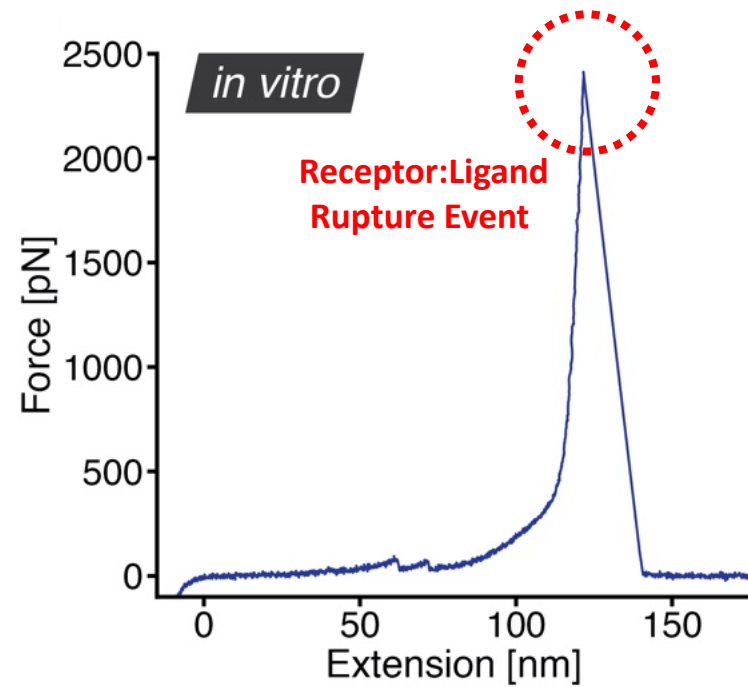


The **Hyperstable** SdrG:Fgb interaction



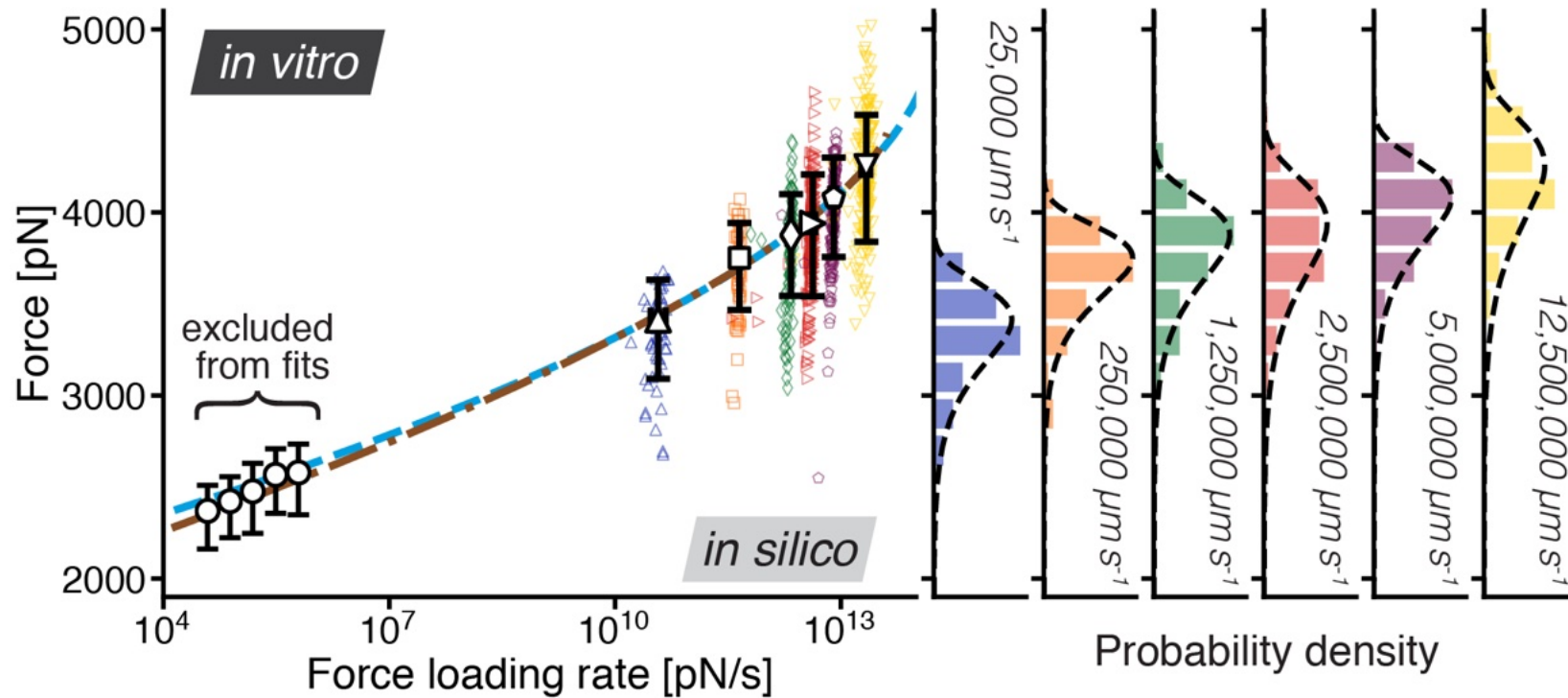
Lukas F. Milles

Hermann Gaub
(LMU)





Dudko-Hummer-Szabo (DHS) Theory: Simulation and experiments agreement



Two Force regimes:

1. Experiments are in the diffusive regime for unfolding (primarily driven by diffusion over the barrier)
2. Simulations are likely in a transition point to a deterministic regime (driven by fast extension with no contribution from diffusion)

$$\langle F(r) \rangle = \frac{\Delta G}{v \Delta x} \left\{ 1 - \left[\frac{k_B T}{\Delta G} \ln \left(\frac{k_0 k_B T}{r \Delta x} \exp \left(\frac{\Delta G}{k_B T} + \gamma \right) \right) \right]^v \right\}$$

Dudko, et. al.; Physical Review Letters, 2006

Bullerjahn, et. al.; Nature Communications, 2014

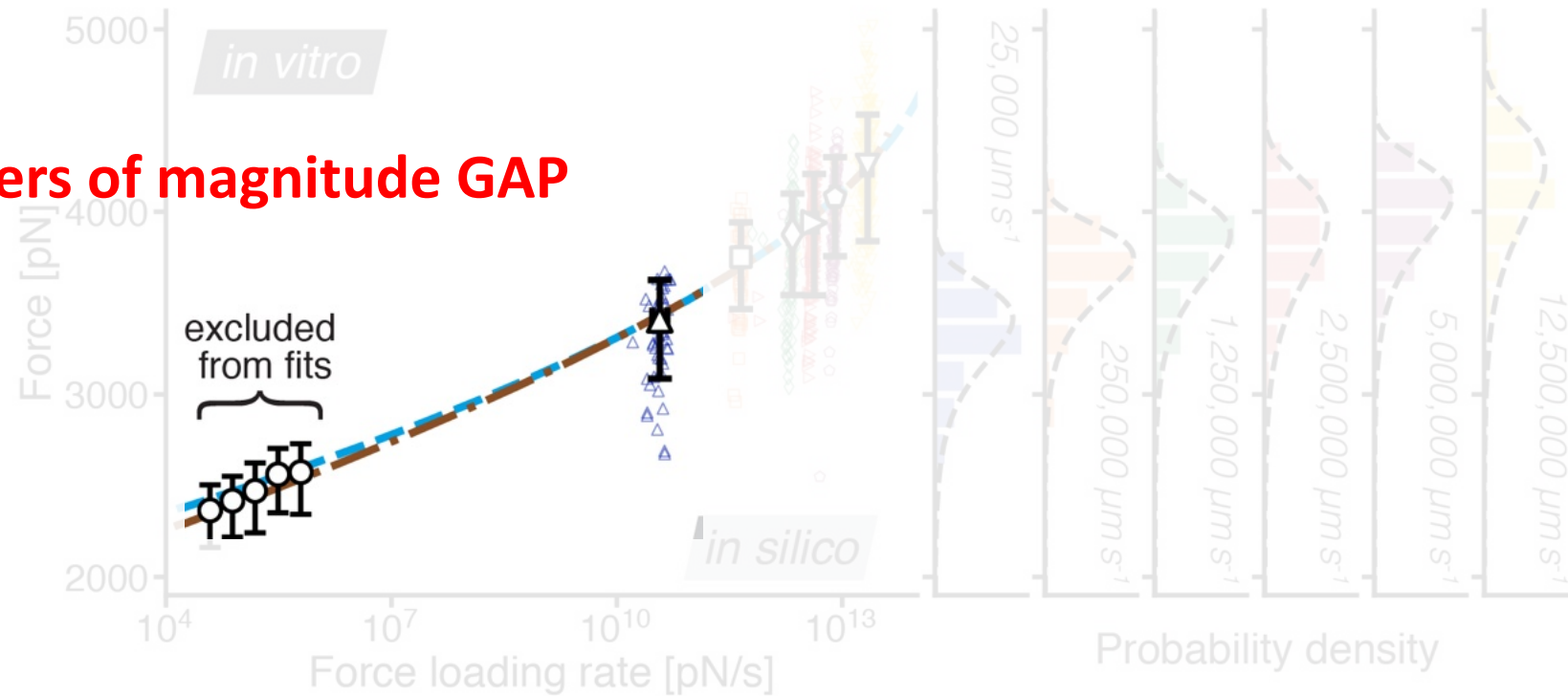
T Verdorfer, RC Bernardi, et. al.; **Combining in Vitro and in Silico Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy to Characterize and Tune Cellulosomal Scaffoldin Mechanics**. JACS, 2017

LF Milles, K Schulten, HE Gaub, RC Bernardi; **Molecular mechanism of extreme mechanostability in a pathogen adhesin**. Science, 2018



Dudko-Hummer-Szabo (DHS) Theory: Simulation and experiments agreement

5 orders of magnitude GAP



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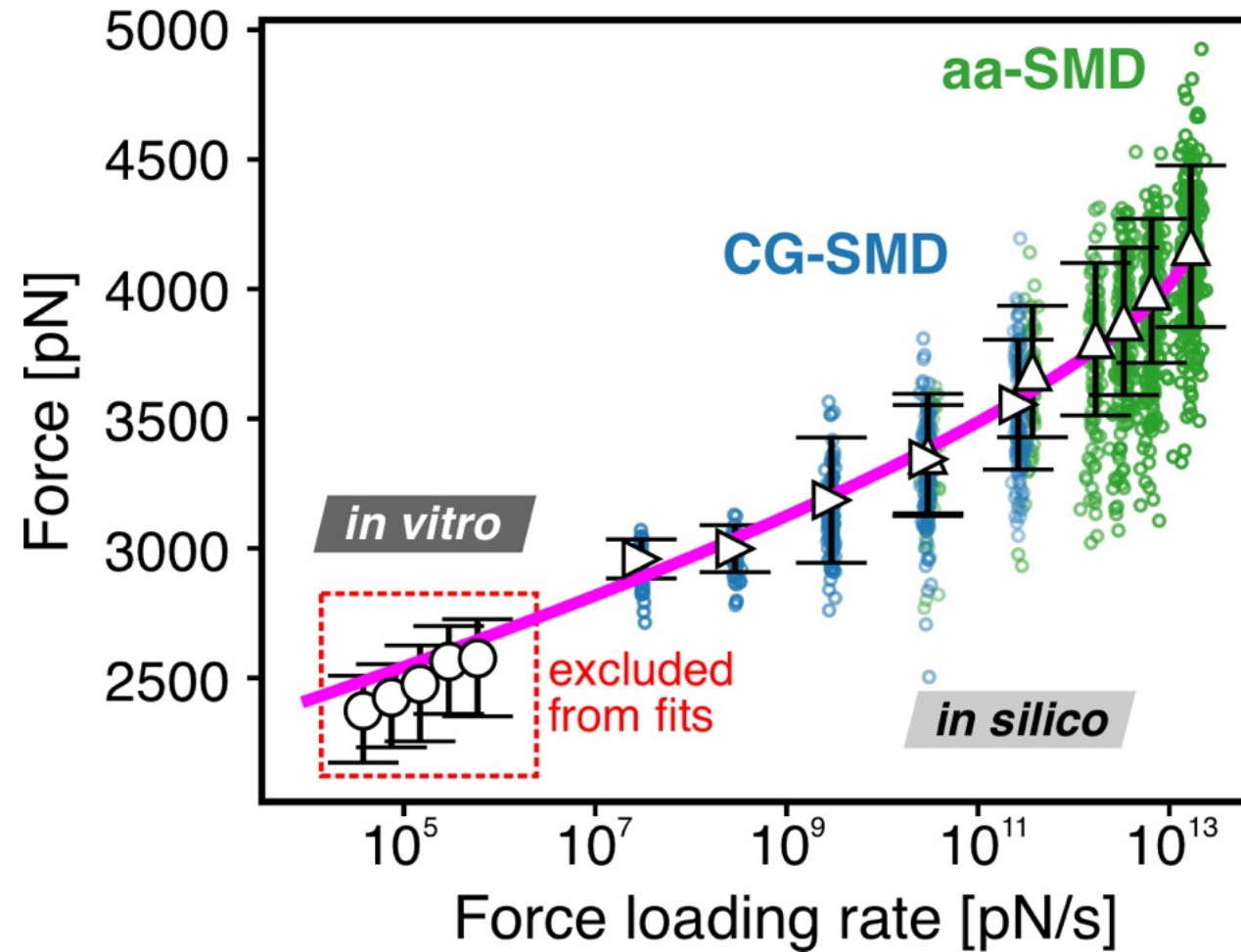
T Verdorfer, RC Bernardi, et. al.; **Combining in Vitro and in Silico Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy to Characterize and Tune Cellulosomal Scaffoldin Mechanics.** JACS, 2017

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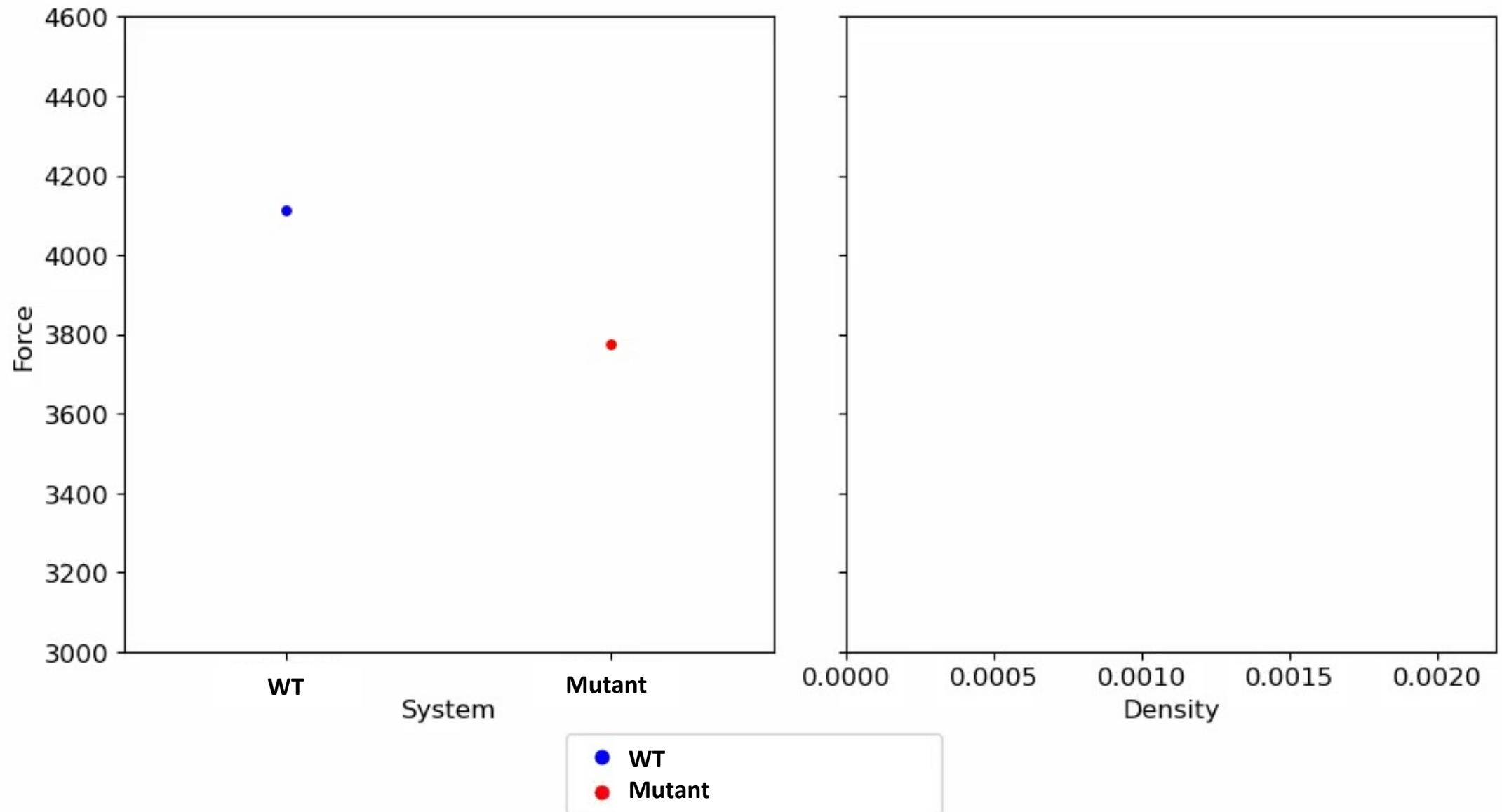
Bridging the Gap between Experiments and Simulations



Diego EB Gomes



Why do we need so many simulation replicas?

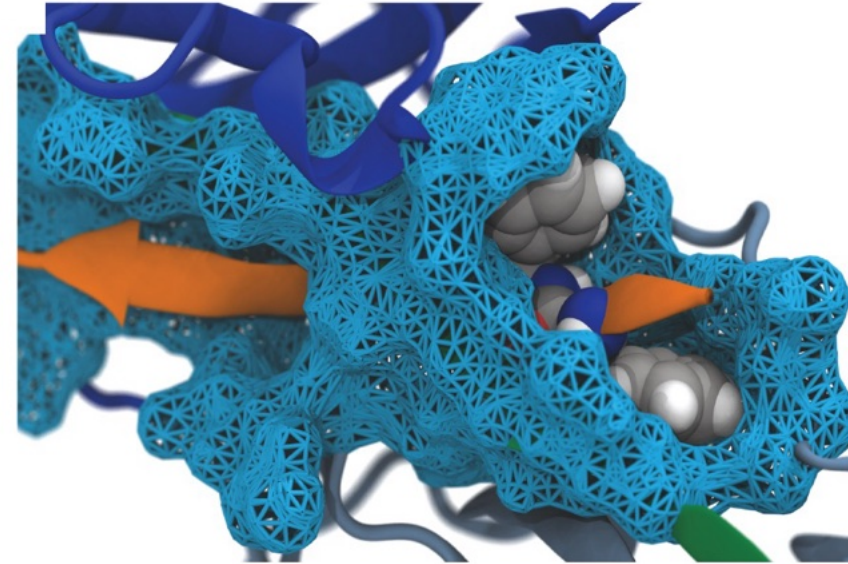
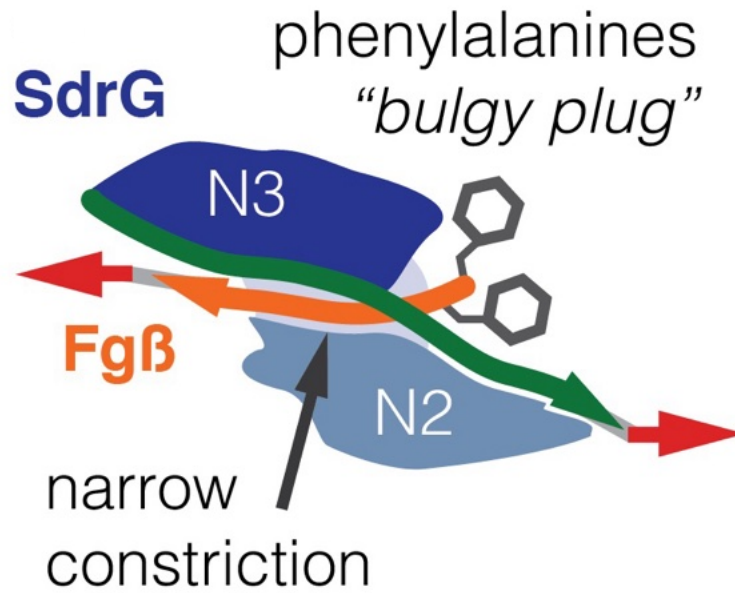


The mechanism of the hyperstable SdrG:Fg β interaction





Hydrogen bond network



complex strength:

Fgβ WT

G-**FF**SARG...

in vitro

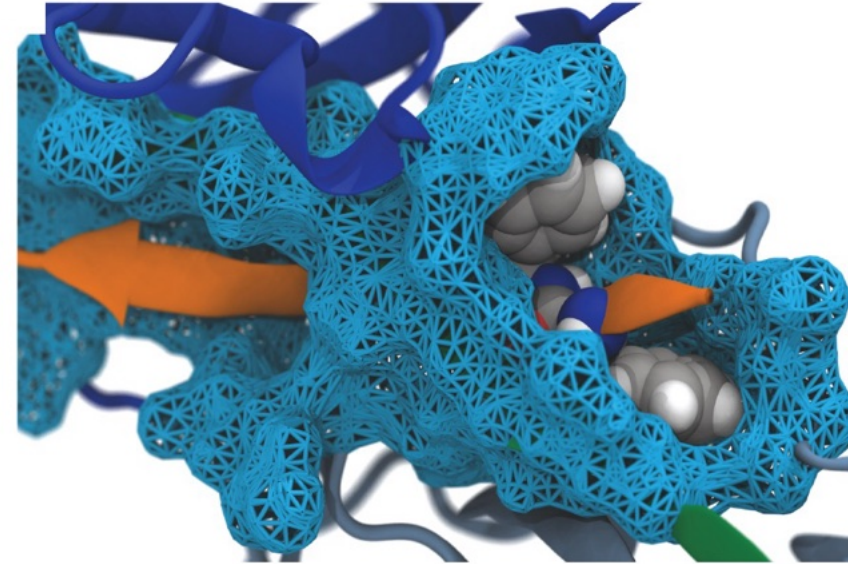
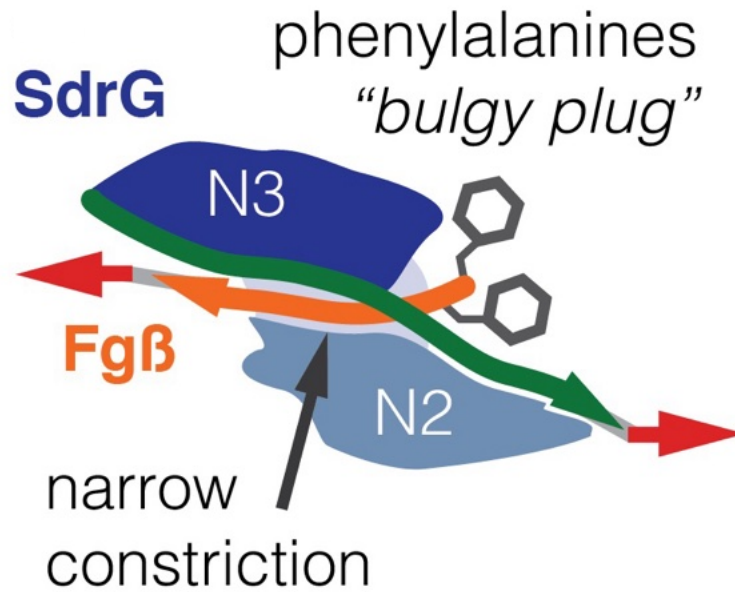
100% | 2204 pN

in silico

100% | 3362 pN



Hydrogen bond network



complex strength:

Fg β WT
Fg β F3

G-**FF**SARG...
G**FFF**SARG...

in vitro

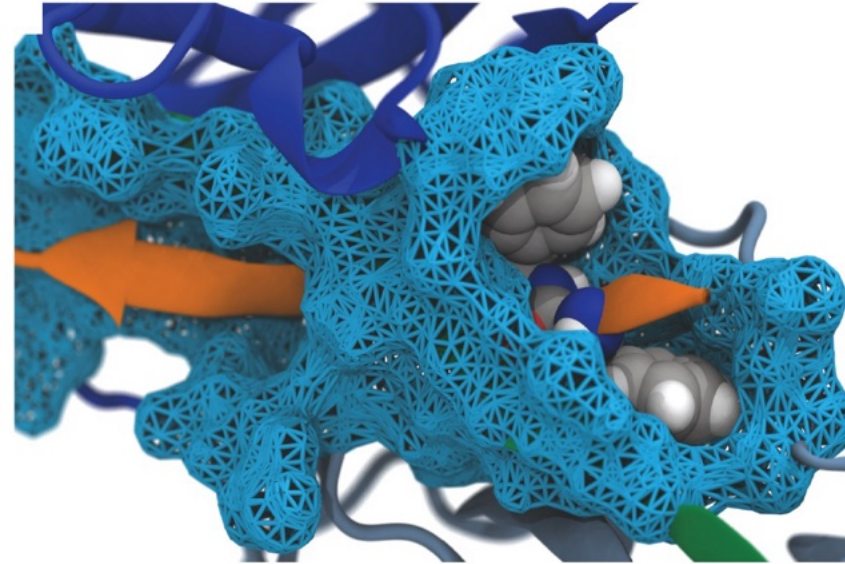
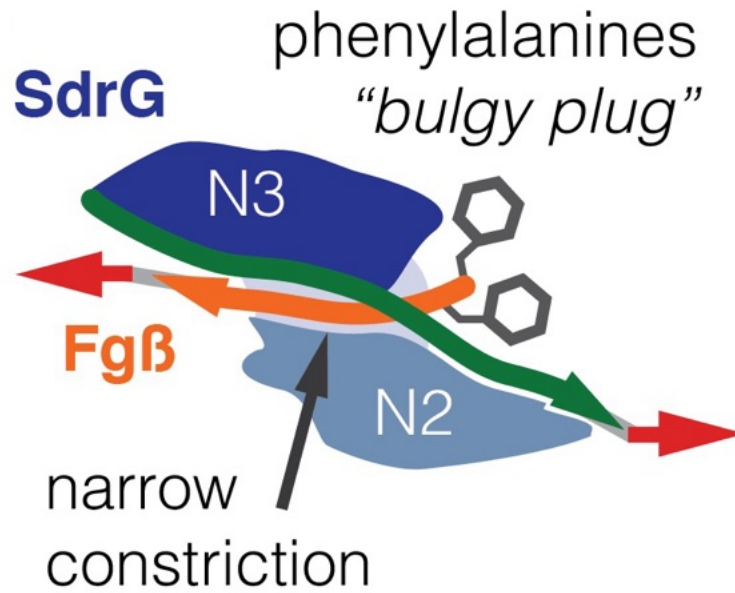
100% | **2204 pN**
101% | **2236 pN**

in silico

100% | **3362 pN**
104% | **3486 pN**



Hydrogen bond network

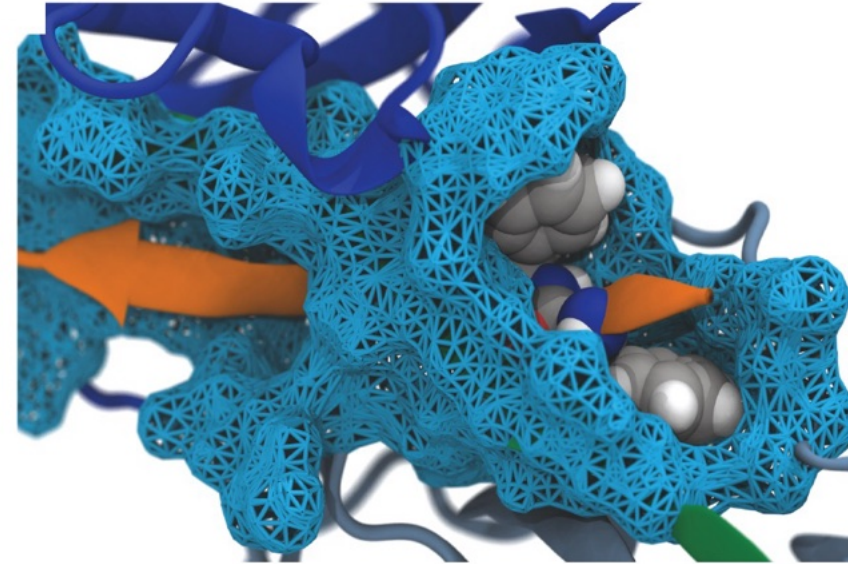
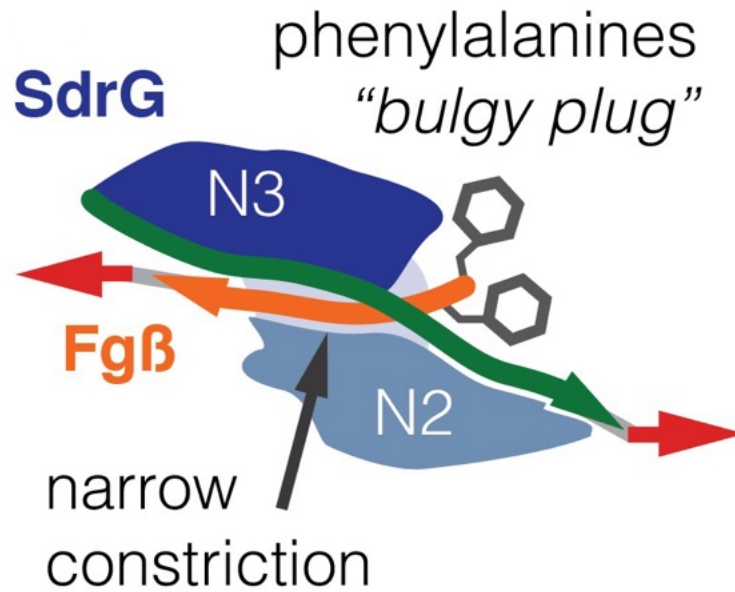


complex strength:

		<i>in vitro</i>	<i>in silico</i>
Fgβ WT	G- FF SARG...	100% 2204 pN	100% 3362 pN
Fg β F3	G FFF SARG...	101% 2236 pN	104% 3486 pN
Fg β F1	G- A F SARG...	97% 2148 pN	92% 3082 pN



Hydrogen bond network

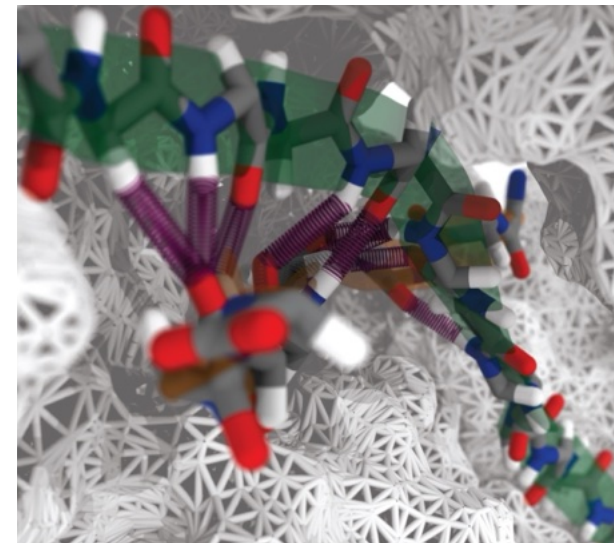
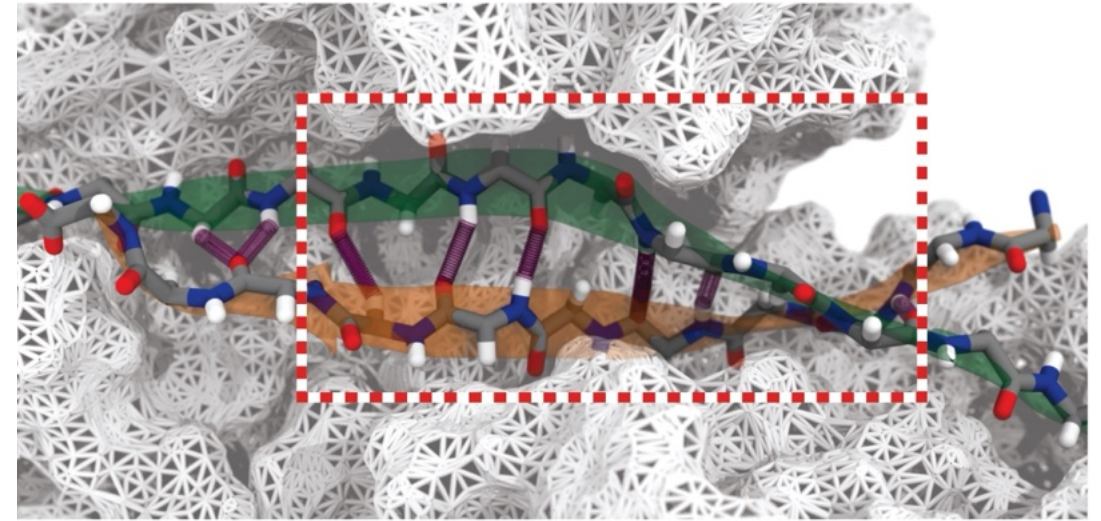
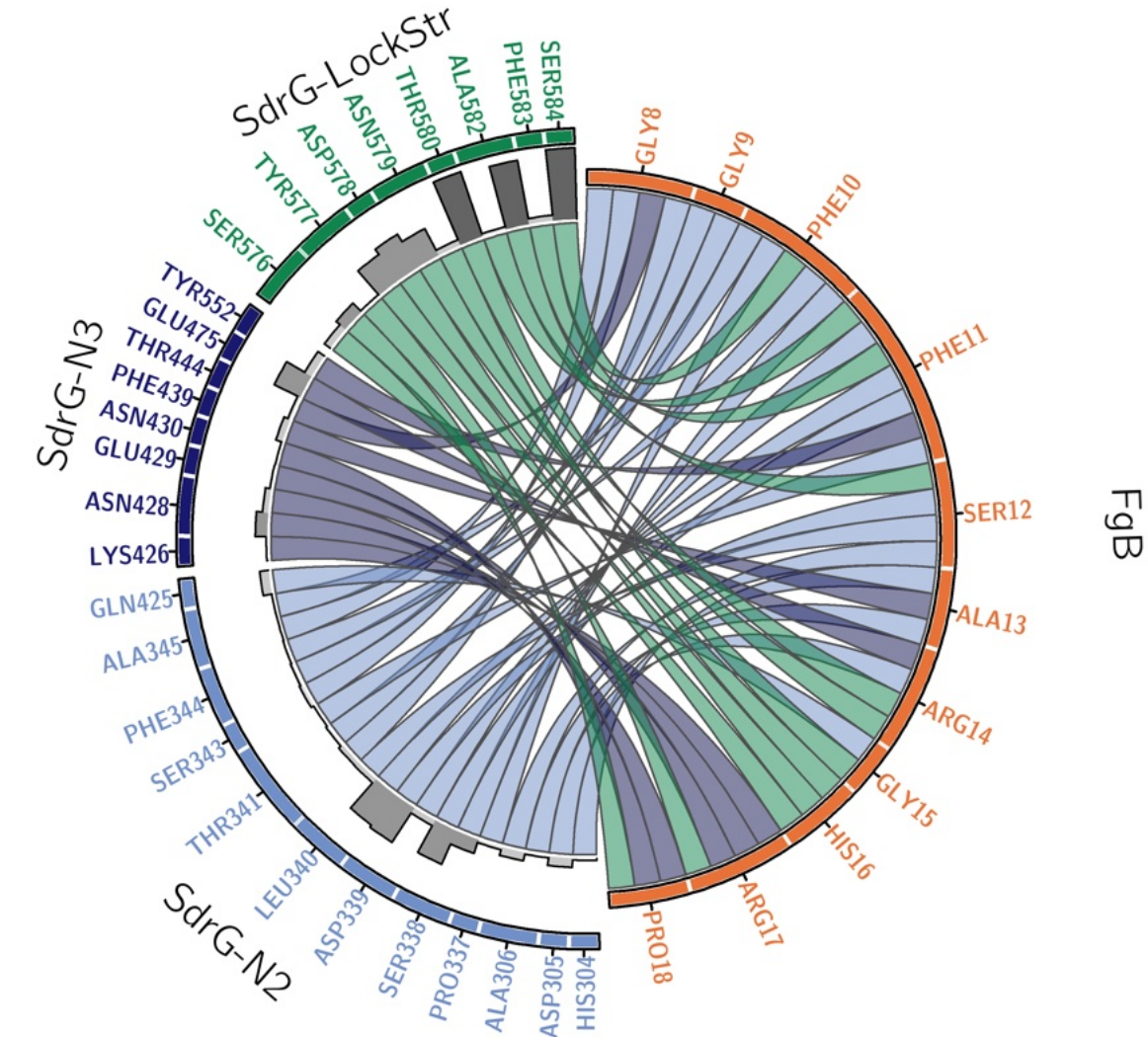


complex strength:

		<i>in vitro</i>	<i>in silico</i>
Fgβ WT	G- FF SARG...	100% 2204 pN	100% 3362 pN
FgβF3	G FFF SARG...	101% 2236 pN	104% 3486 pN
FgβF1	G- A F SARG...	97% 2148 pN	92% 3082 pN
FgβF0	G- AA SARG...	91% 1999 pN	82% 2758 pN



Hidrogen bond network



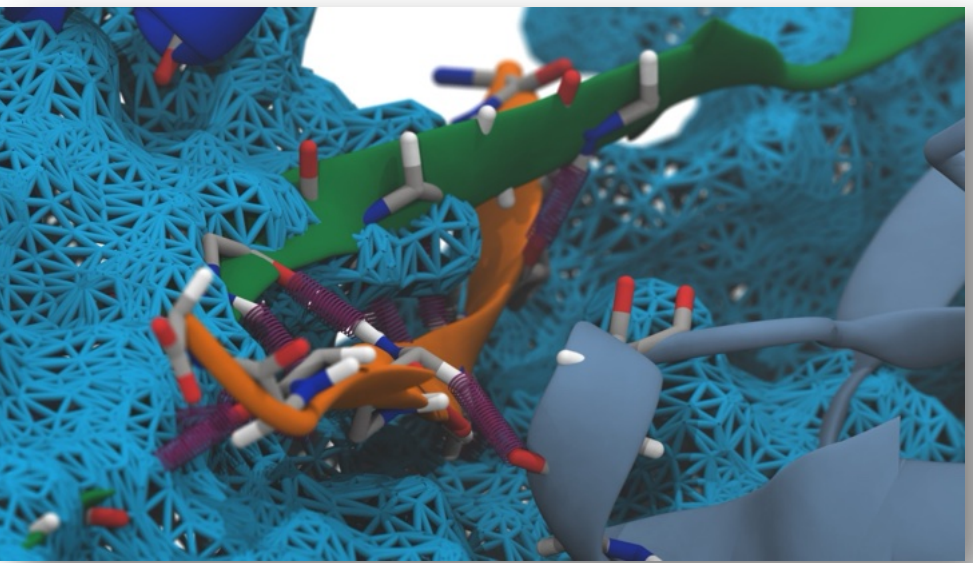
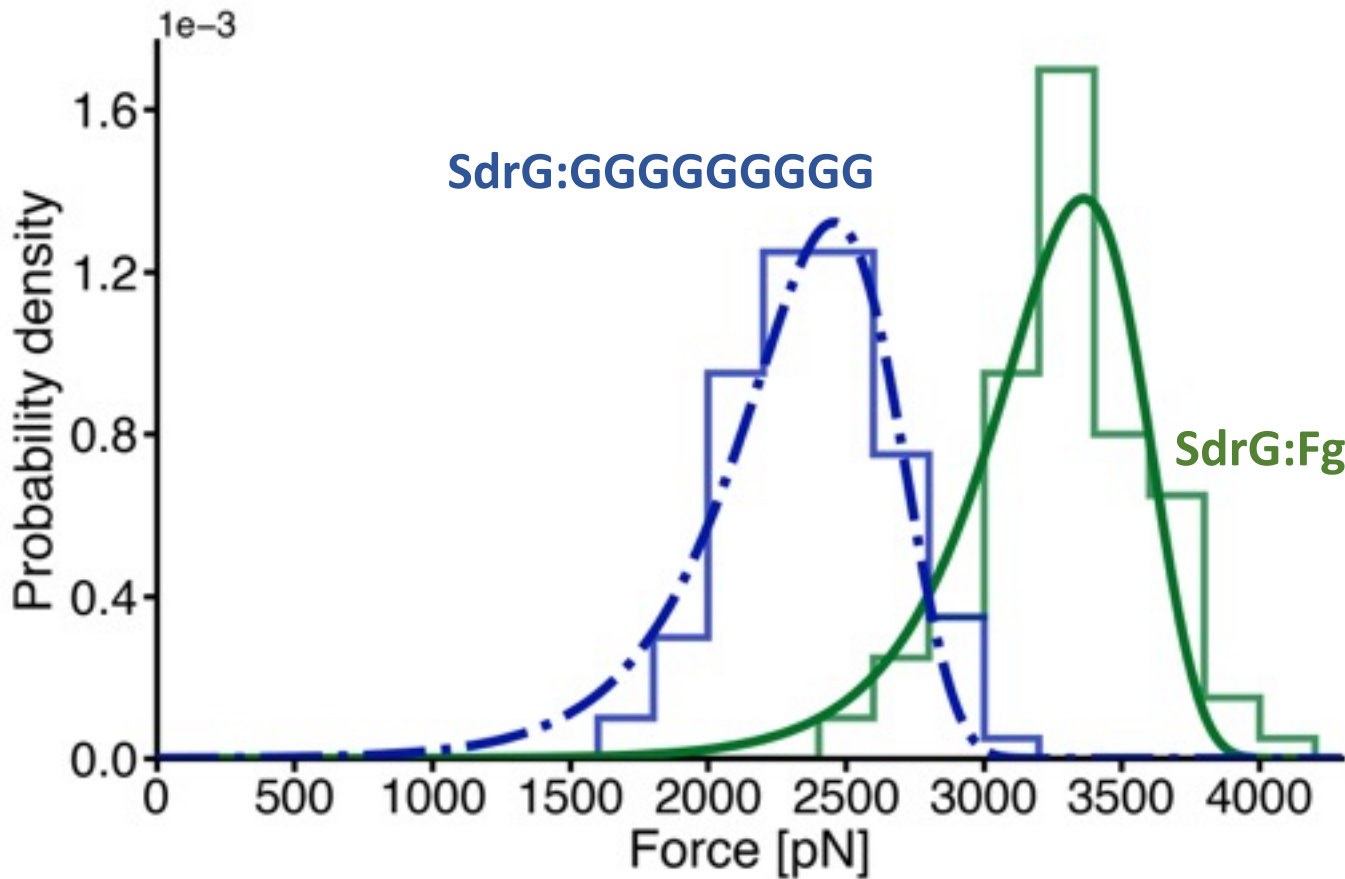
A bond with a twist!

**The corkscrew shape
makes the complex
hyperstable**

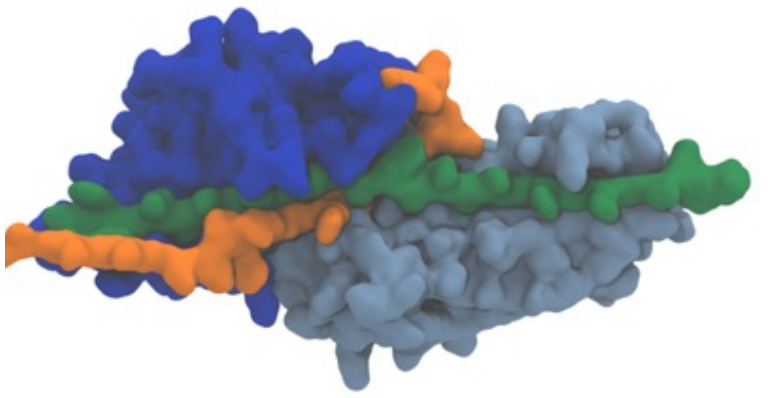


Side-chain Independence: Sequence Independence

Amino acid sequence is very important for binding affinity, but once it is bound even a polyglycine would become hyperstable



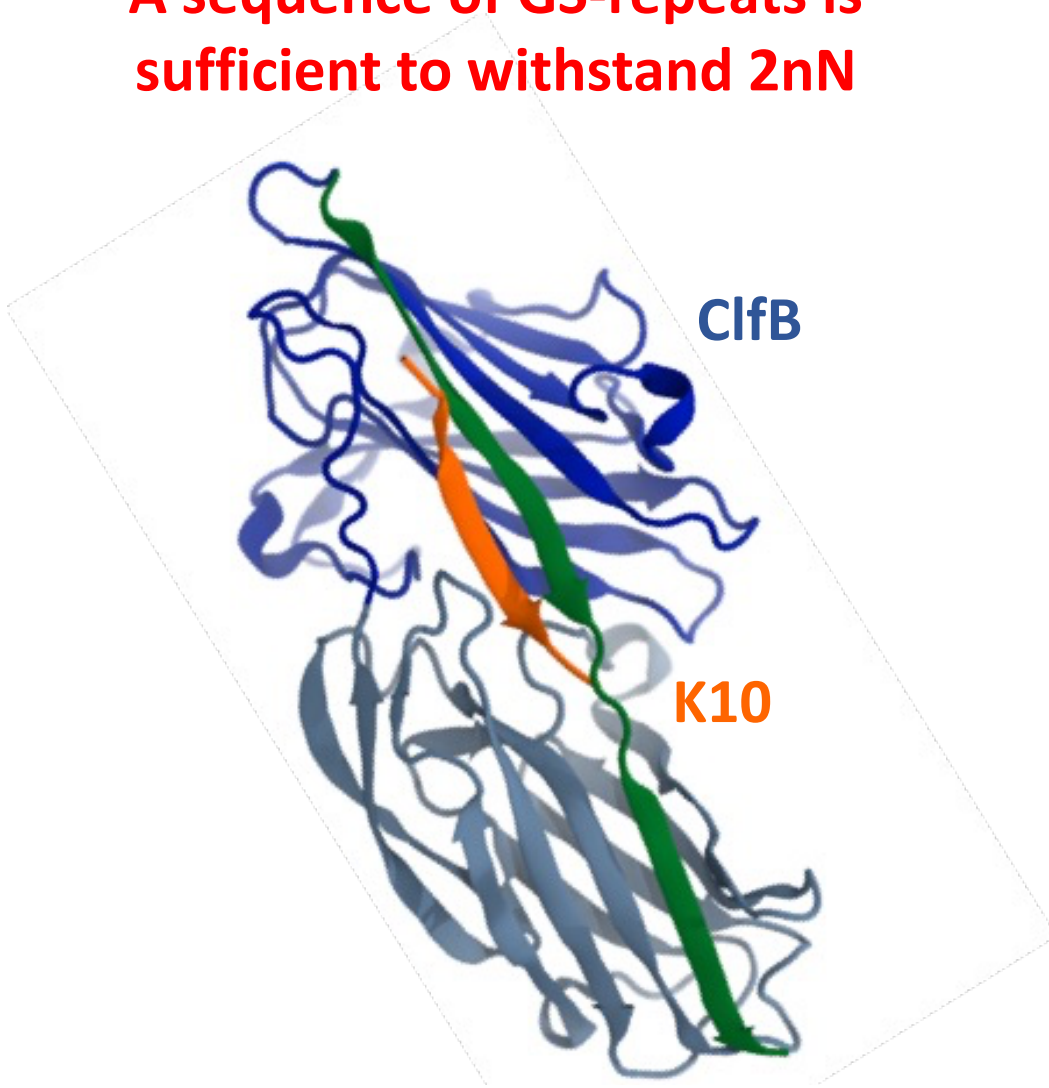
strong confinement





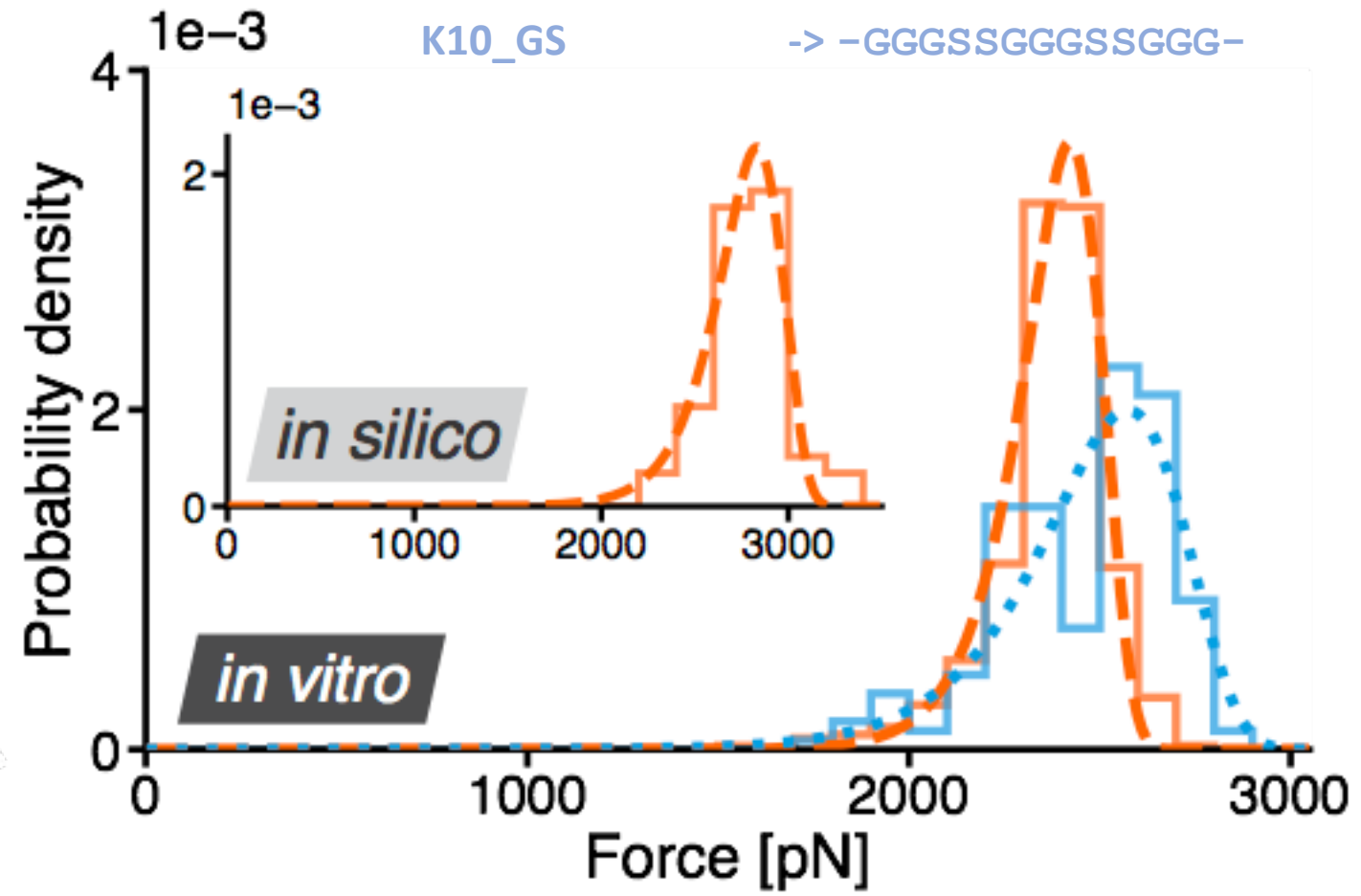
Side-chain Independence: Sequence Independence

A sequence of GS-repeats is sufficient to withstand 2nN



ClfB from *S. aureus*, same Dock, Lock & Latch mechanism, binds C-Terminal peptides:

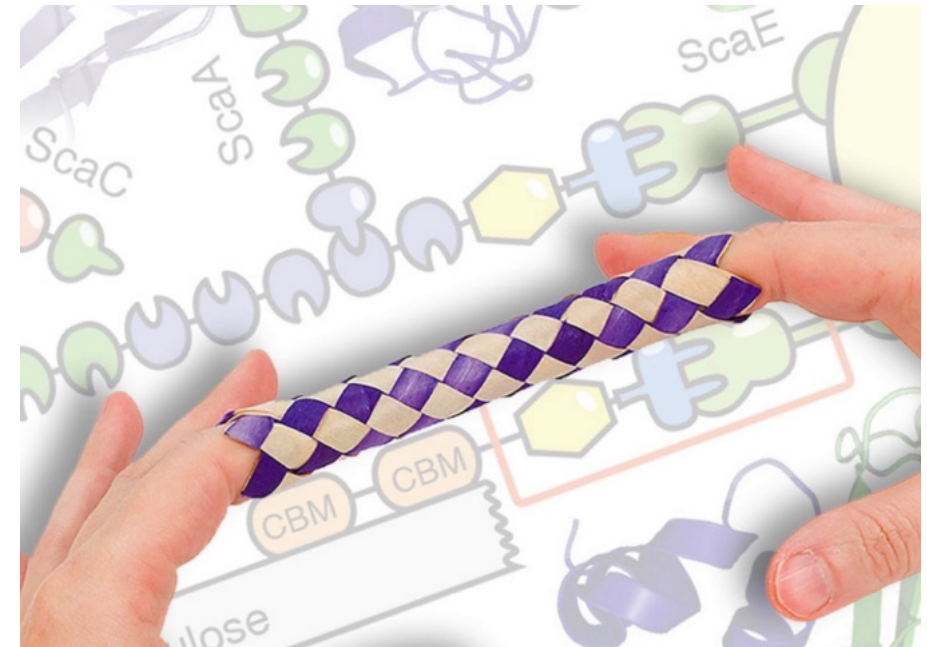
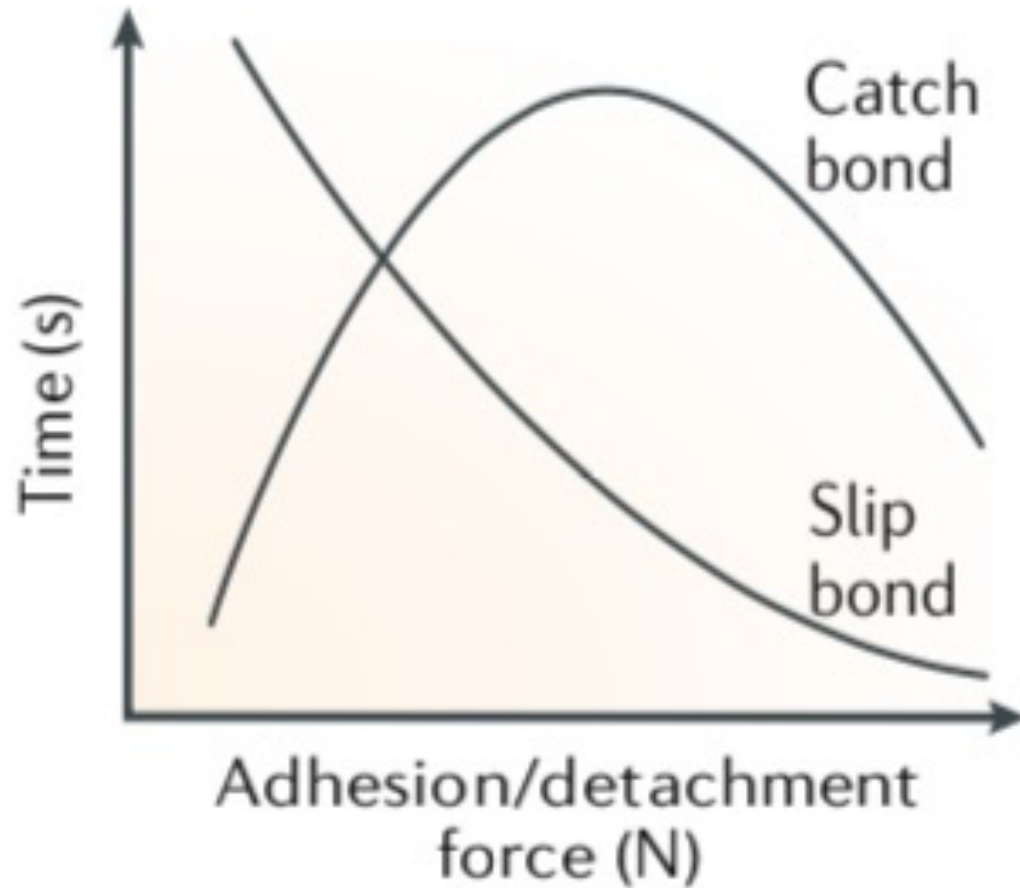
Keratin K10 -> YGGGSSGGGSSGGGH
K10_GS -> -GGGSSGGGSSGGG-



But is this really a catch-bond?



Catch Bonds



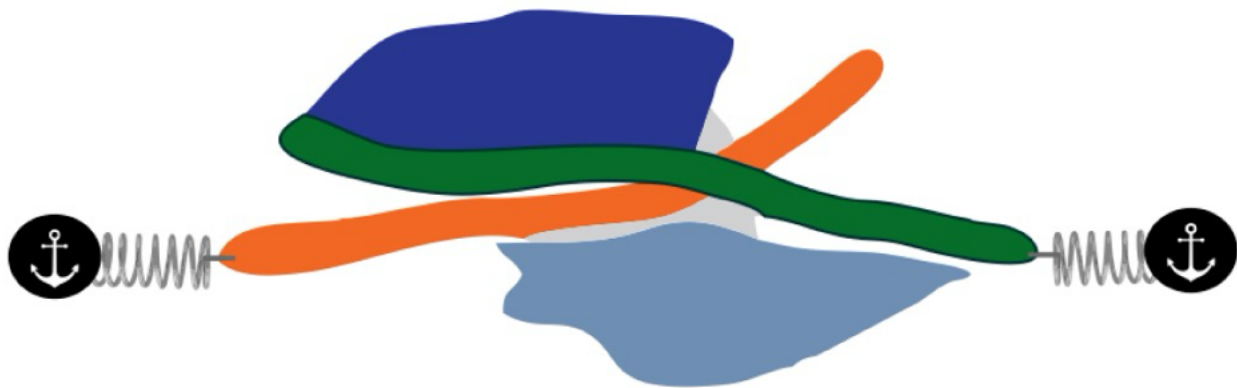
Molecular Finger Trap Puzzle

Common Affinity
High Mechanostability

Mechanics of Staphylococci Adhesins

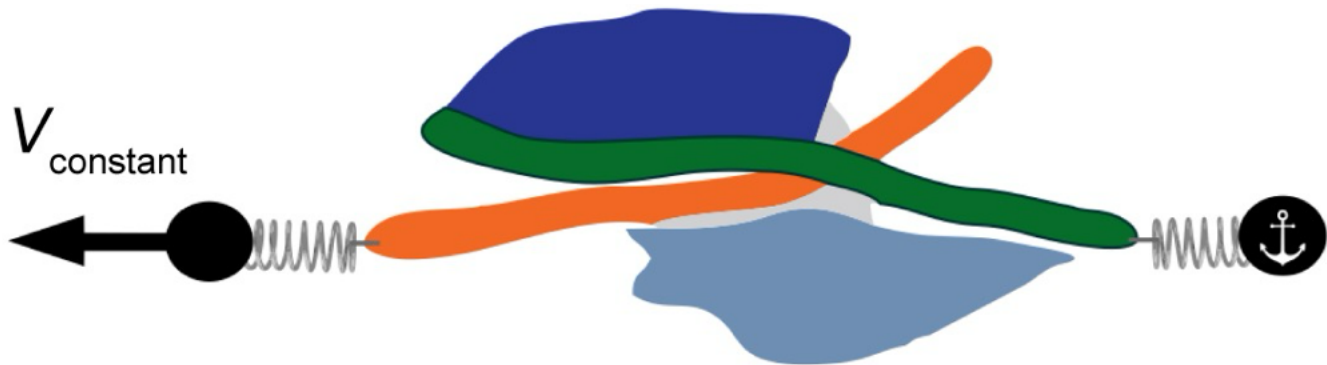


magnetic tweezer based SMFS

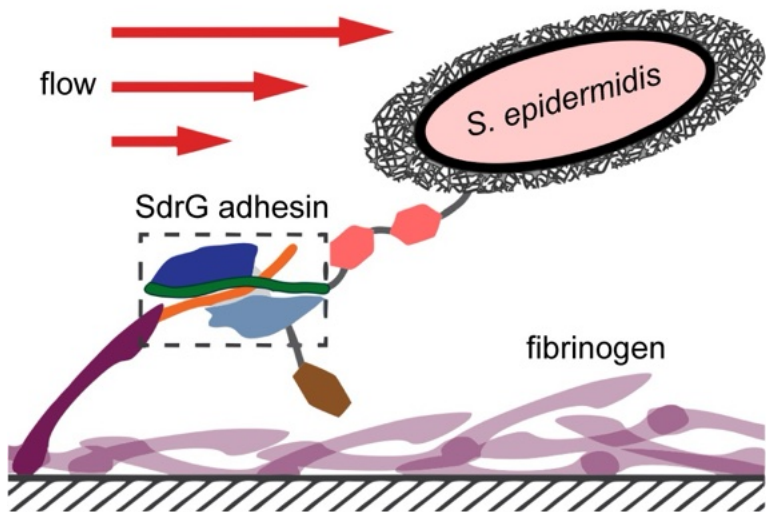
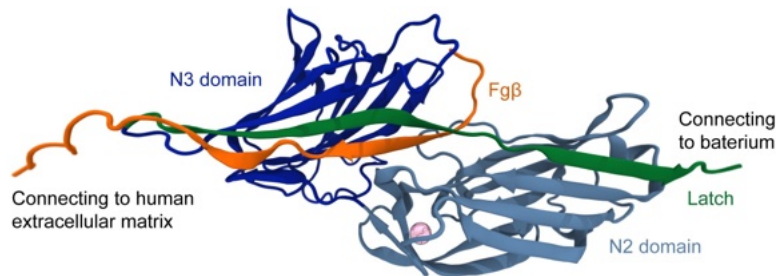


Experimental data: Huang et. al. JACS, 2022

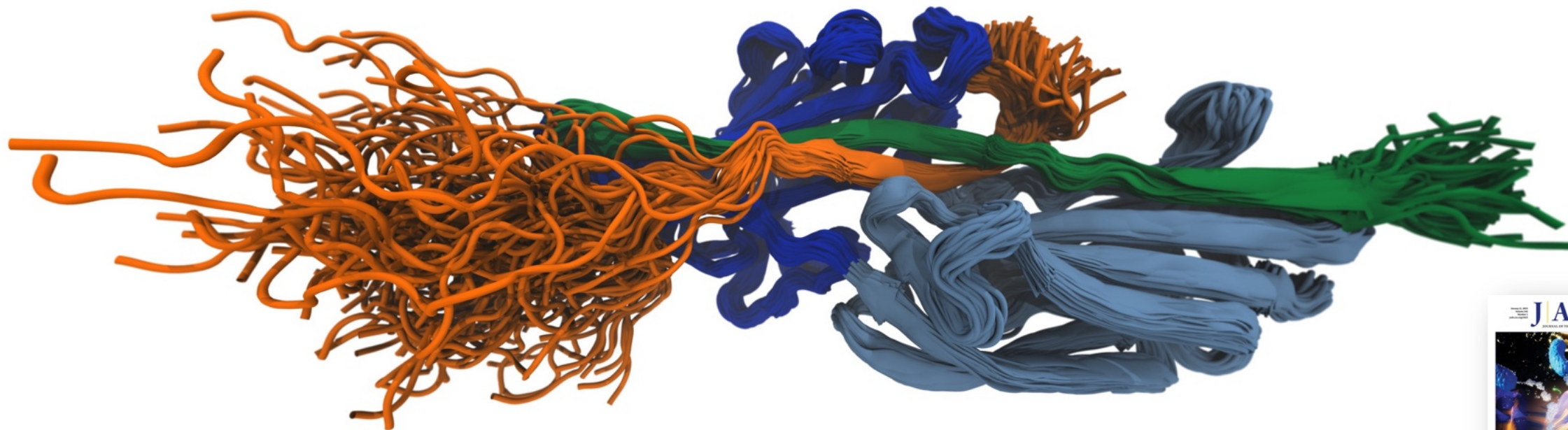
atomic force microscopy based SMFS



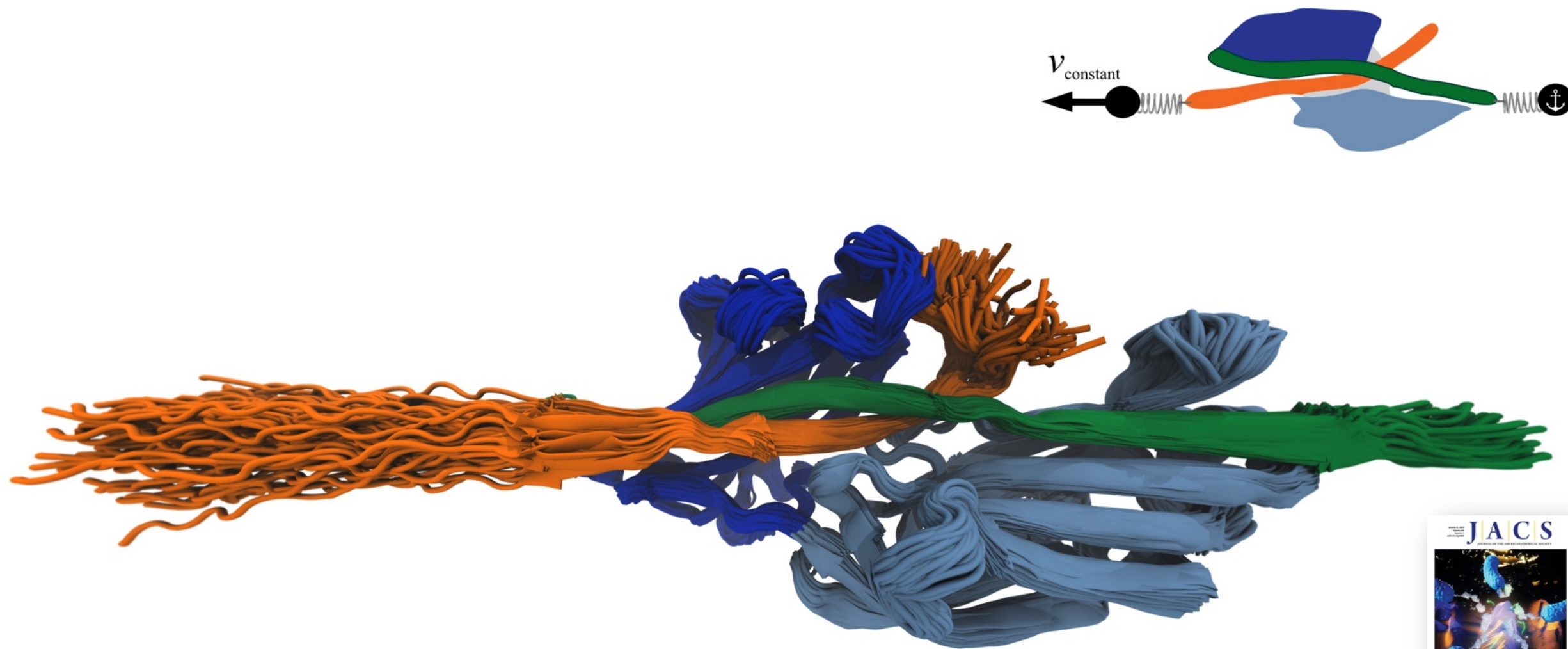
Experimental data: Milles et. al. Science, 2018



Mechanical vs Thermal Unbinding



Mechanical vs Thermal Unbinding

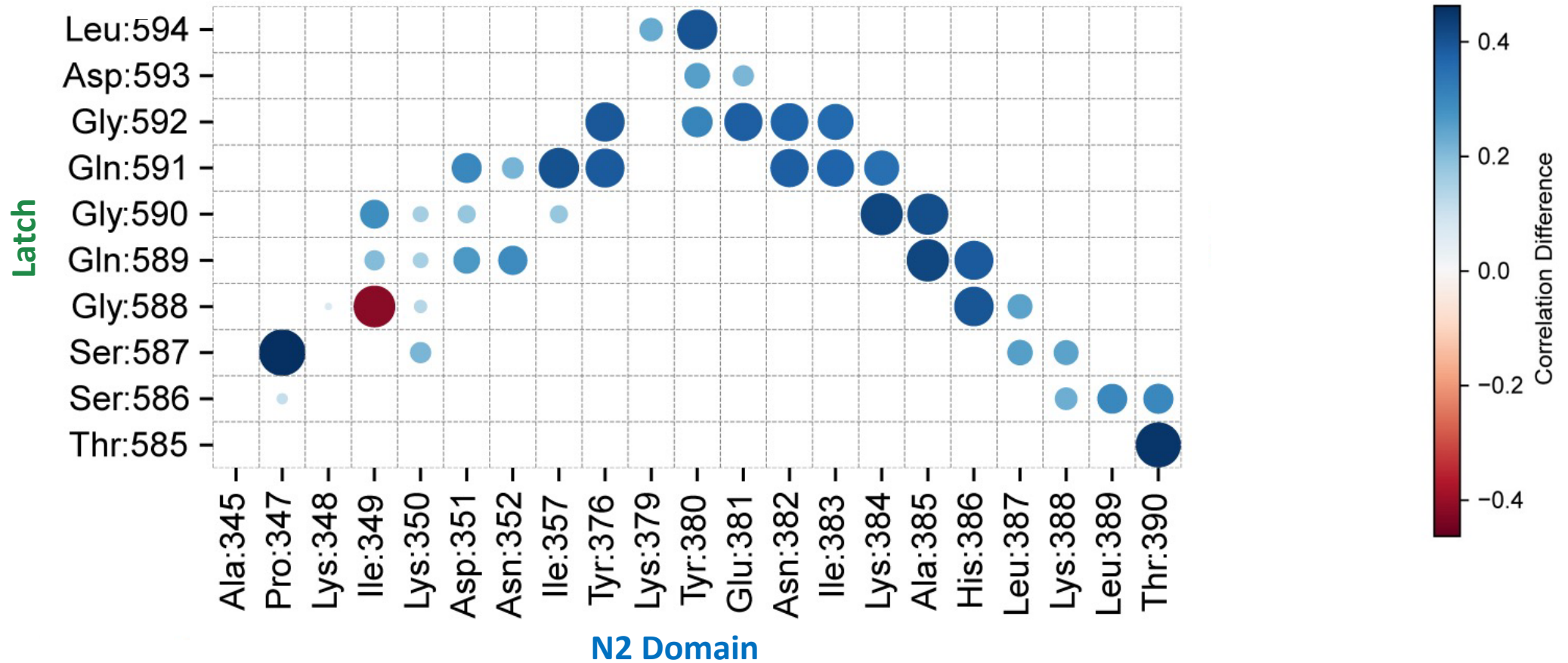




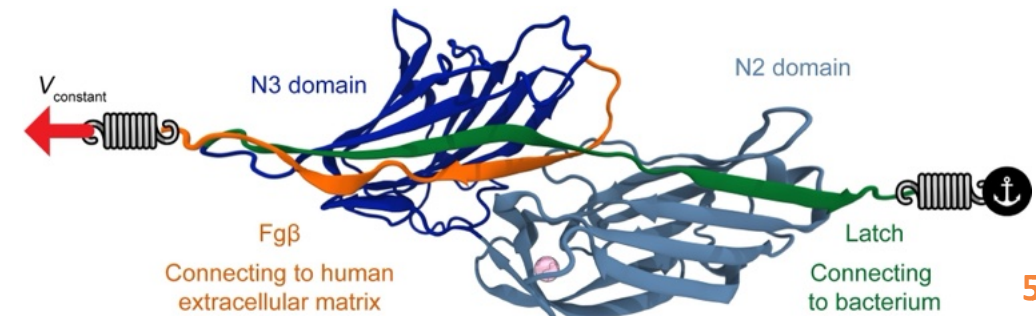
The interface between the Latch and the protein gets more rigid



Marcelo CR Melo



BLUE = Stronger correlation in the AFM-like pulling
RED = Stronger correlation in the MT-like force clamping



MCR Melo, ..., RC Bernardi; Molecular origins of force-dependent protein complex stabilization during bacterial infections. JACS, 2023



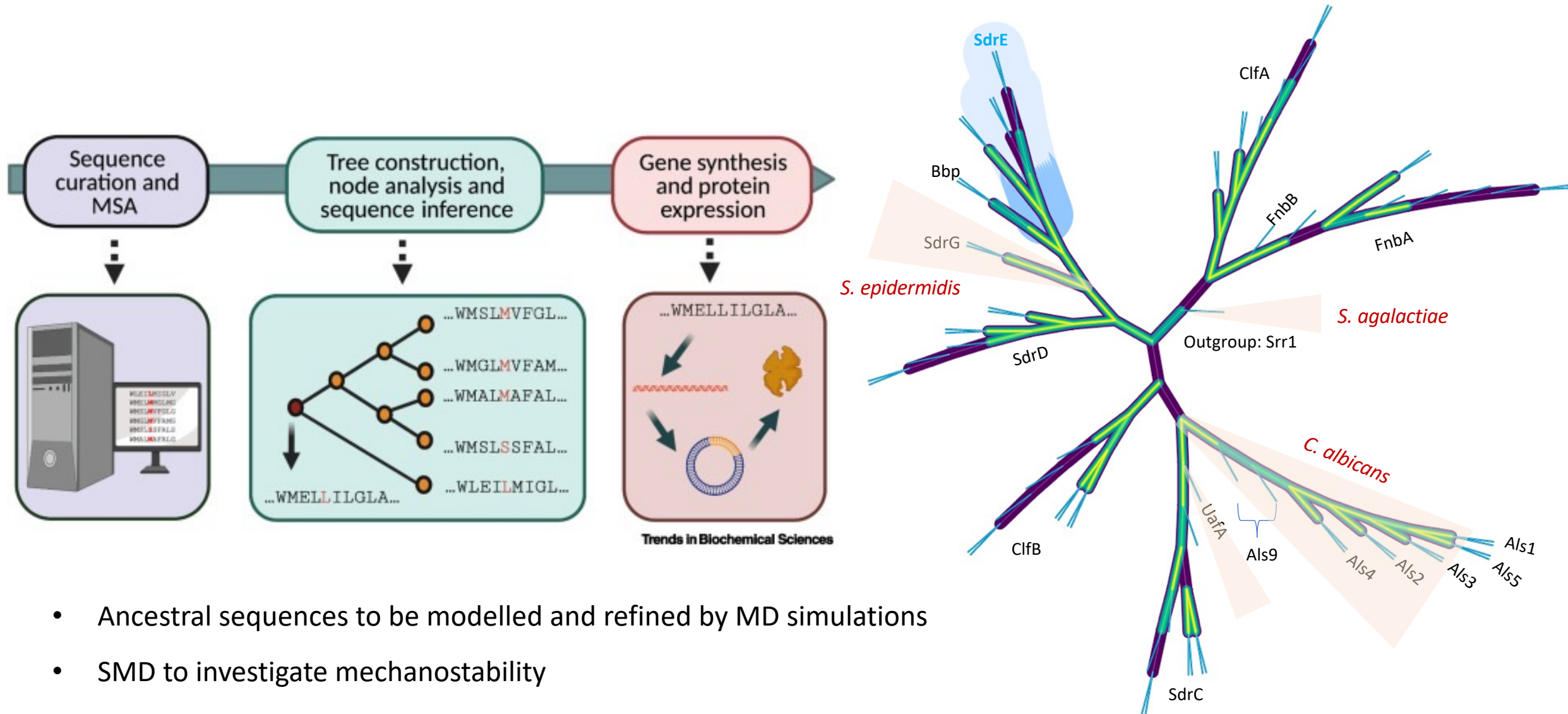
Catch-Bonds: Free Energy Landscape View of the Mechanoactive Bond



How adhesins became so force-resilient?

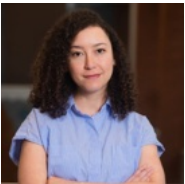


Ancestral sequence reconstruction



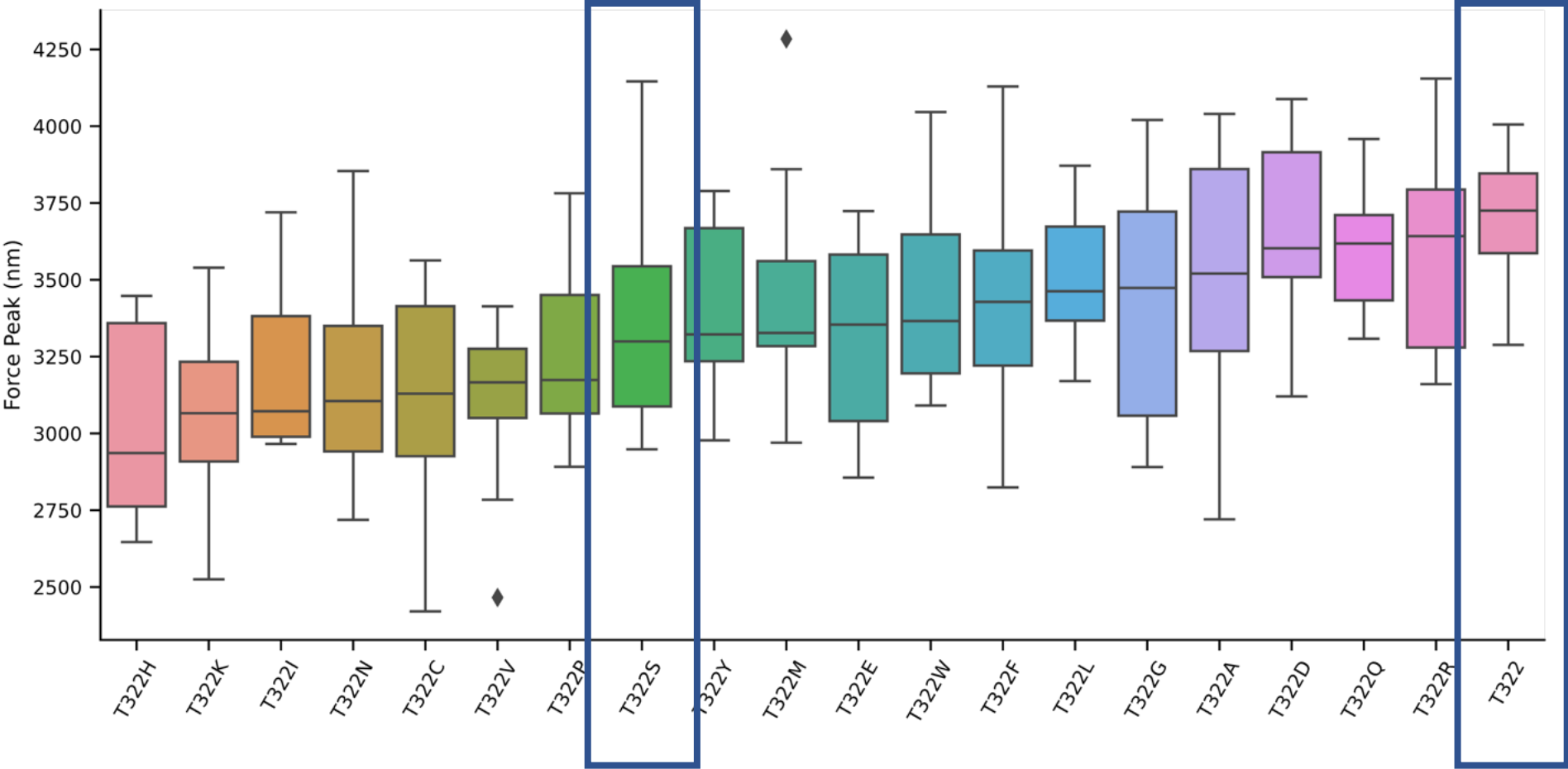
- Ancestral sequences to be modelled and refined by MD simulations
- SMD to investigate mechanostability
- Identify key mutations that confer this property

Ancestral sequence reconstruction



Priscila SFC Gomes

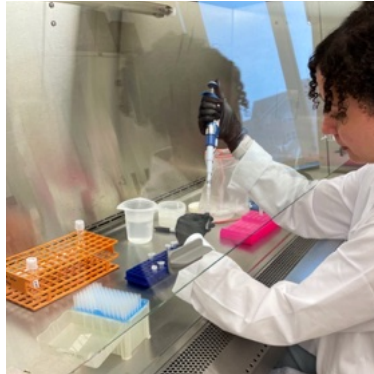
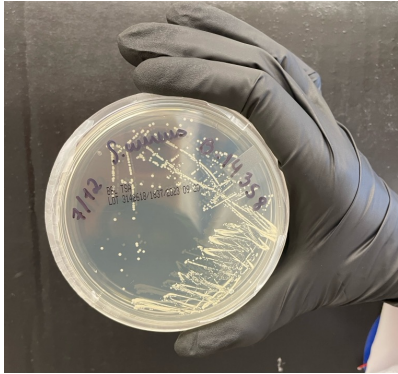
Strain R1 mutants



MSSA mutation

MRSA mutation

Evolution of antimicrobial resistance



Sequencing



Protein sequences:

- 3D model construction
- All-atom MD simulations
- Force Resilience distribution

Historical strains 19th century:

S. aureus subspecies aureus Rosenbach 1884

- DNA extraction using E.Z.N.A. Bacterial DNA kit (OMEGA Bio-Tek)



Isolates with MSSA and MRSA phenotypes:

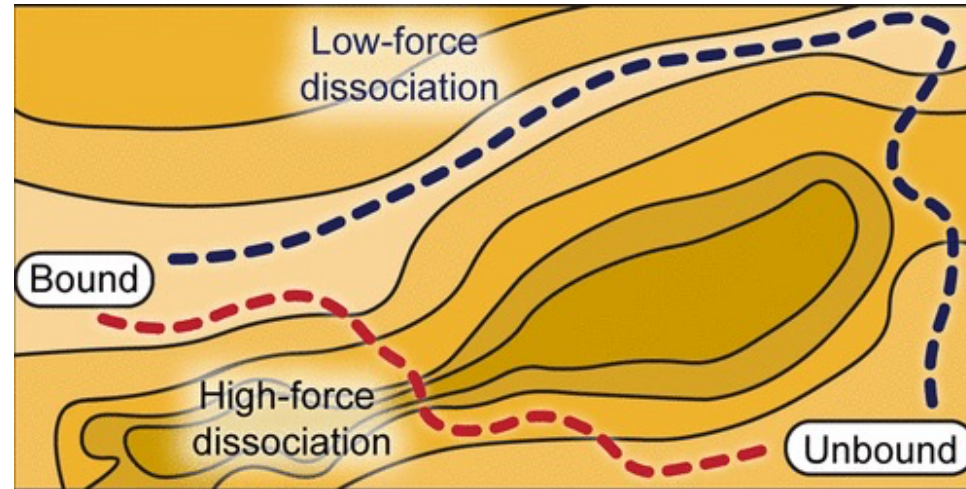
- Strain NCTC 8325 (early 60s)
- Strain N315 (1982)
- Strain Mu50 (1997)



Take home Message



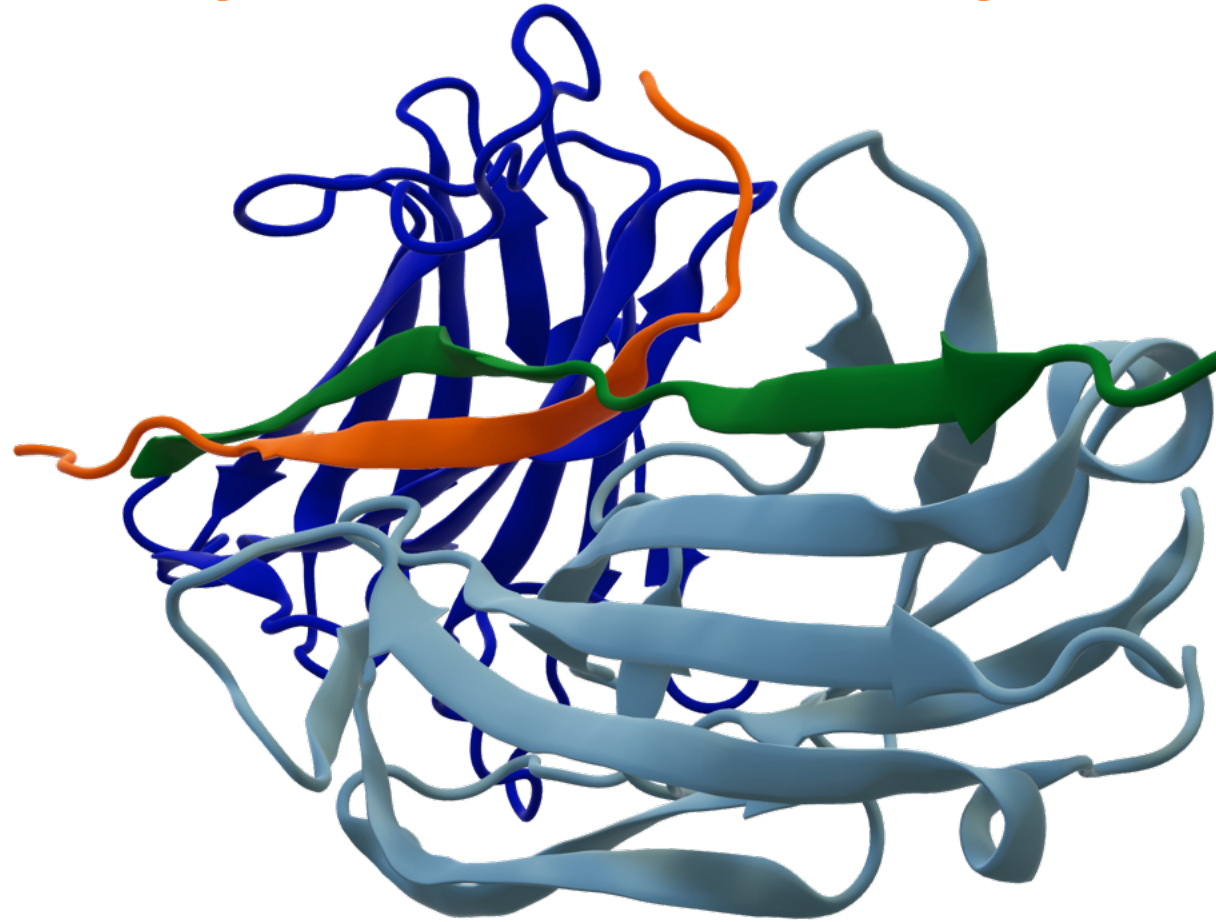
- Equilibrium binding affinity is frequently unrelated to mechanical strength;



- We can measure force resilience using Single Molecule Force Spectroscopy approaches, both *in vitro* and *in silico*;
- We can use MD trajectories to analyze how force propagation pathways “activate” catch-bonds;
- Pathogenic bacteria uses catch-bonds to cling to our extracellular matrix;
- Dynamical Network Analysis can be used to investigate unbinding pathway;
- Network nodes are a good descriptor to predict force-resilience.
- Bacteria are evolving to adhere even better to our cells.

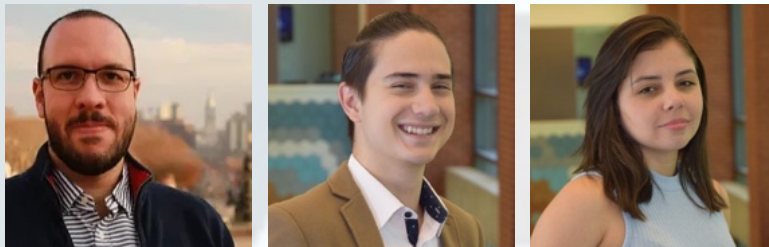


May the Force be with you!



Acknowledgments

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Collaborators

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Prof. Yves Dufrene

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CAREER: In Silico Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy



National Institutes
of Health

R24 GM-145965

*Resource for Macromolecular
Modeling and Visualization*



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Thank you for your attention!

