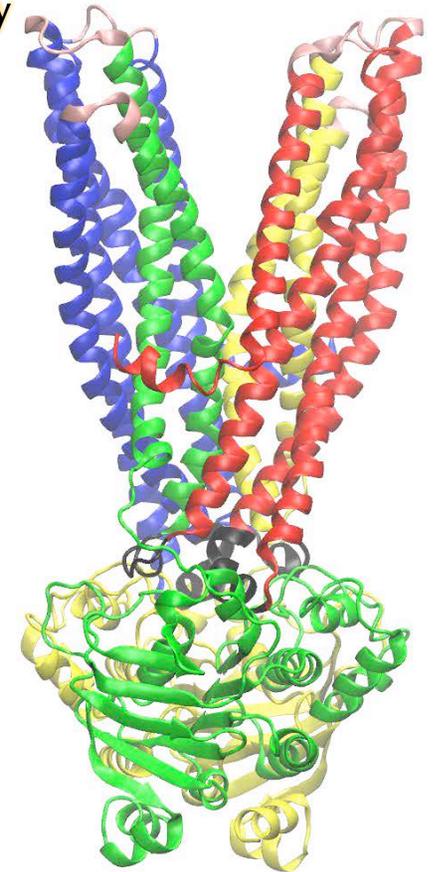
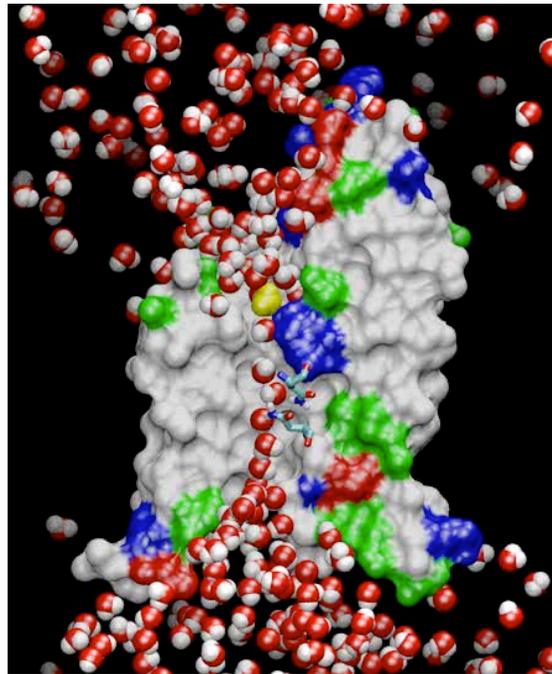
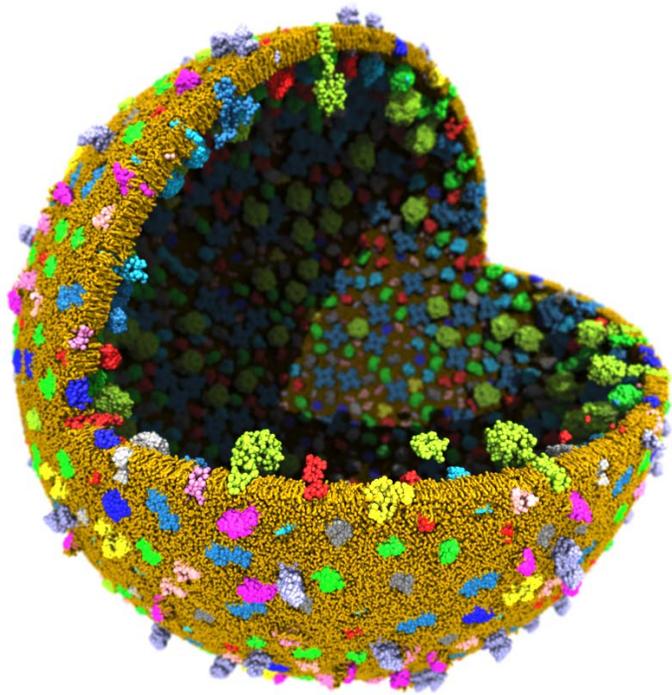


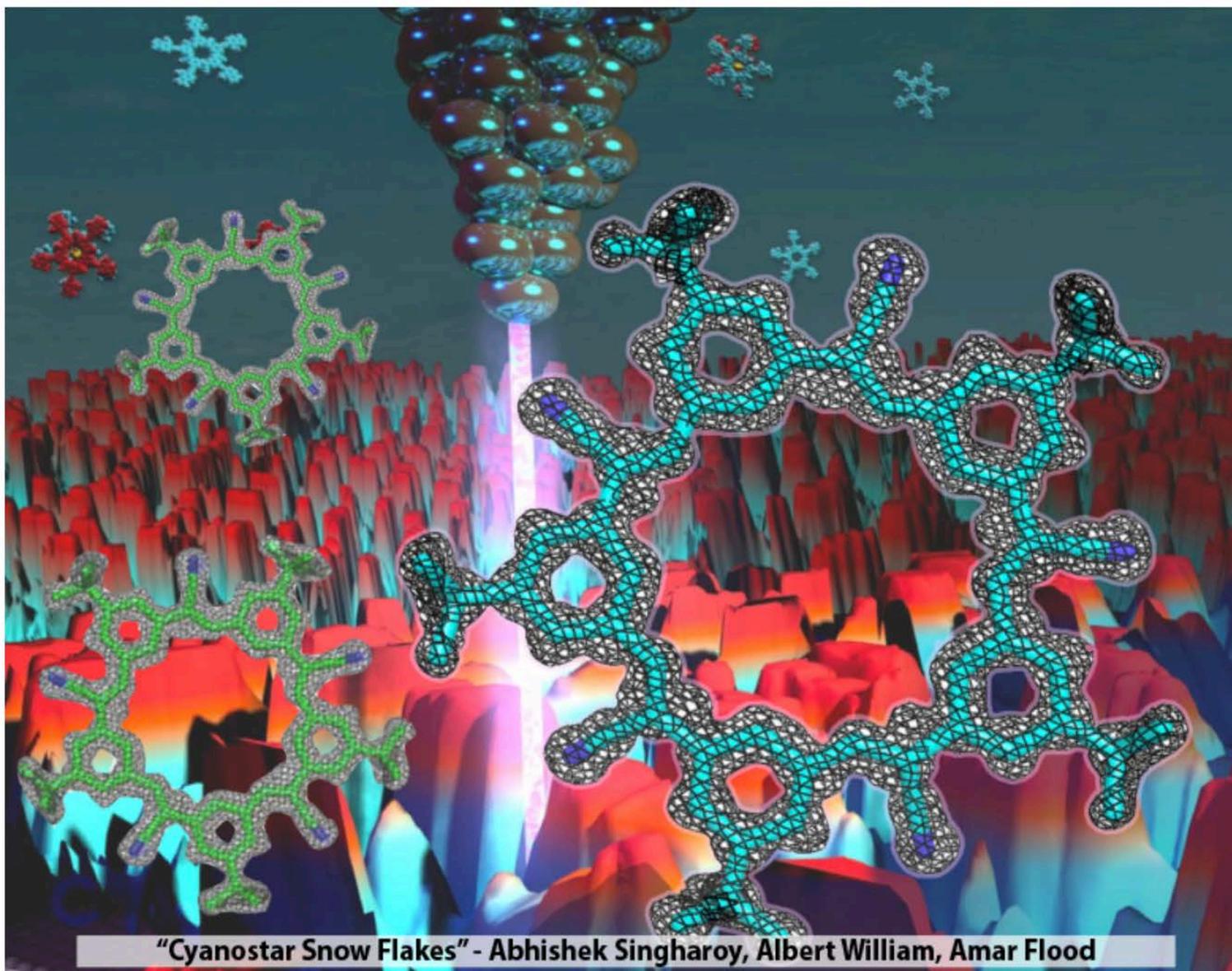
Enhanced Sampling and Free Energy Applications in Biomolecular Modeling

Emad Tajkhorshid

NIH Biotechnology Center for Macromolecular Modeling and Bioinformatics
Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



"Hands-on" Workshop on Enhanced Sampling and Free-Energy Calculation at Urbana, IL



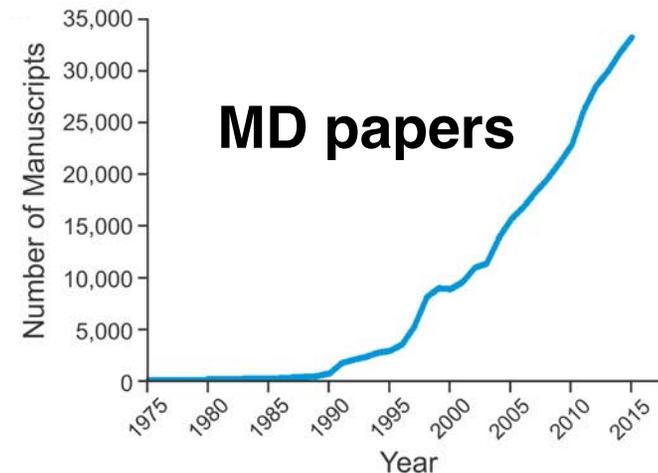
NIH P41 Biotechnology Center for Macromolecular Modeling and Bioinformatics

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

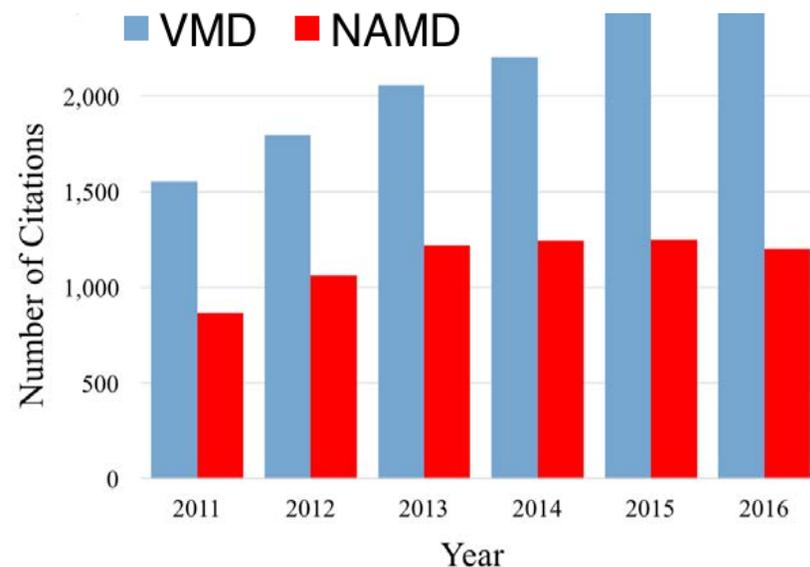
www.ks.uiuc.edu

NAMD
Scalable Molecular Dynamics

VMD
Visual Molecular Dynamics

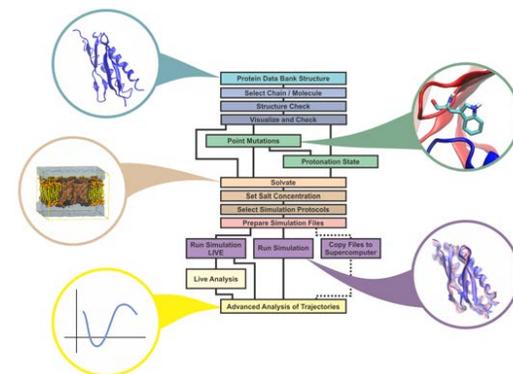
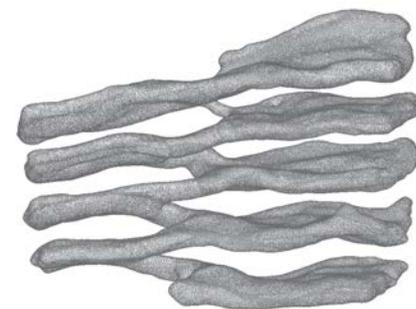


103,000 VMD users
19,000 NAMD users
17,000 NIH funded
1.4 million web visitors
228,000 tutorial views



Serving a Large and Fast Growing Community

- Deploying Center's flagship programs NAMD and VMD on all major computational platforms from commodity computers to supercomputers
- Consistently adding user-requested features
 - simulation, visualization, and analysis
- Covering broad range of scales (orbitals to cells) and data types
- Enhanced software accessibility
 - QwikMD, interactive MDFF, ffTk, simulation in the Cloud, remote visualization



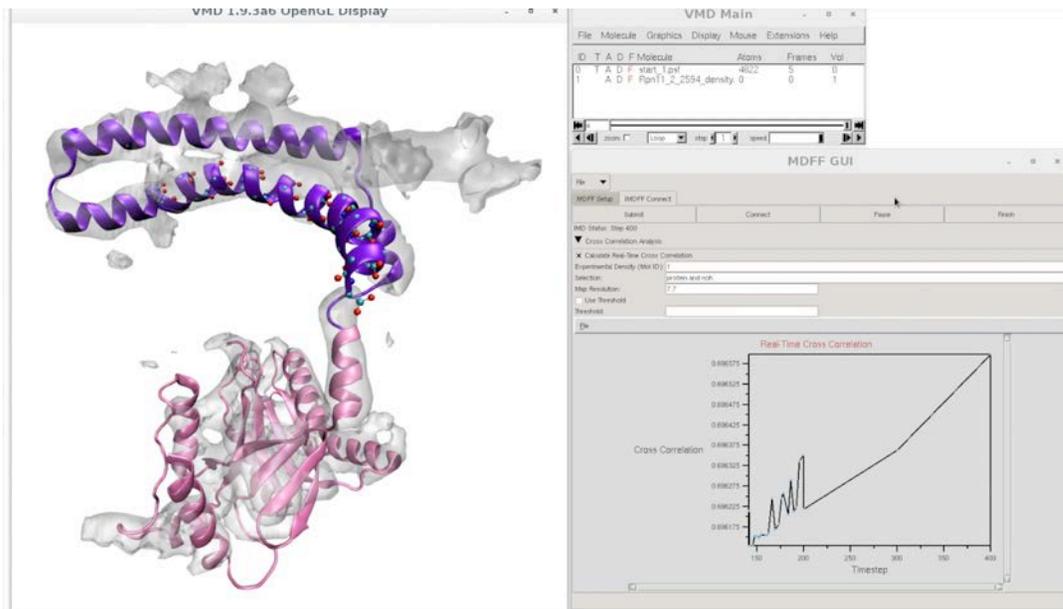
Exploiting State of the Art Hardware Technology

- Software available and optimized on all national supercomputing platforms (even before they come online)
- Decade-long, highly productive relationship with NVIDIA
- The first CUDA Center of Excellence funded by NVIDIA
- Consistently exploring opportunities for new hardware technology
 - Remote visualization
 - Virtual Reality
 - Handheld devices

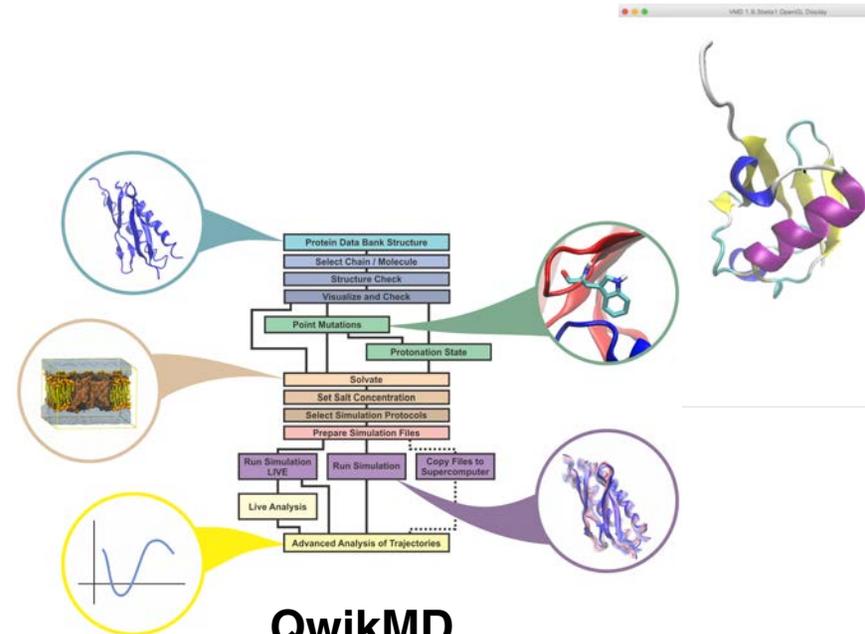


Technology Made Highly Accessible to the Community

interactive MDFF

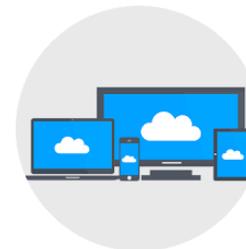


Developed primarily for experimental users



QwikMD

VMD Plugin for Setup and Analysis of **NAMD** Simulations



Vigorous Training Through Hands-On Workshops

53 Workshops on Computational Biophysics

- Online Workshops on Simulating Membrane Channels
- In-residence workshops for visiting researchers
- Local workshops on hardware and coding

1600+ Researchers Trained Since 2003

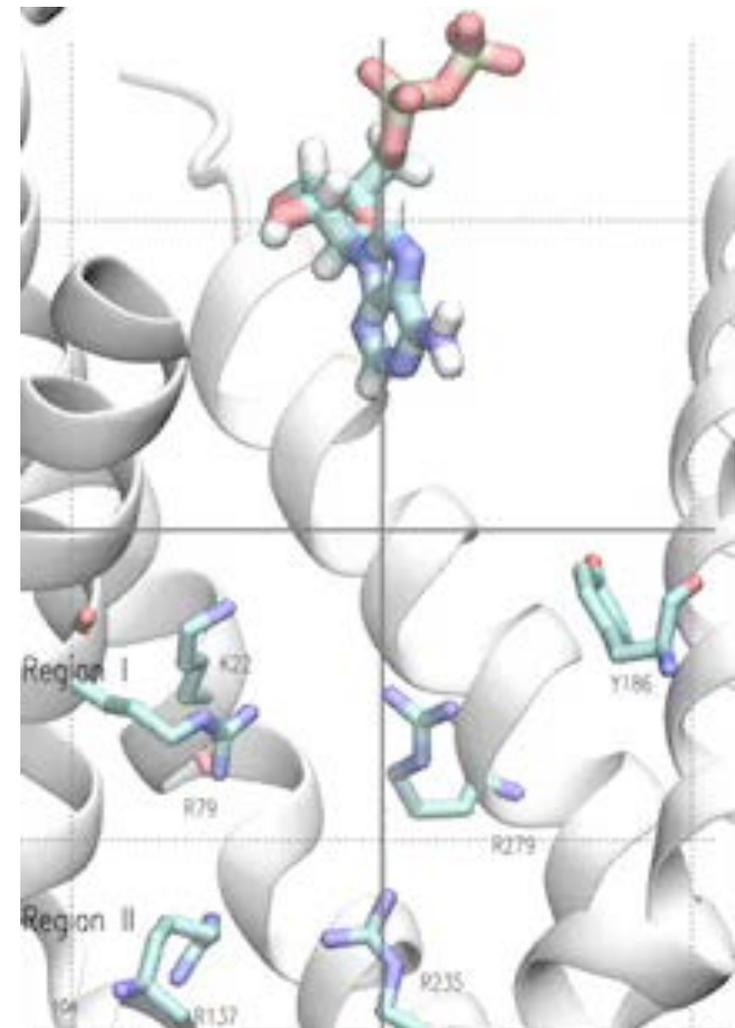
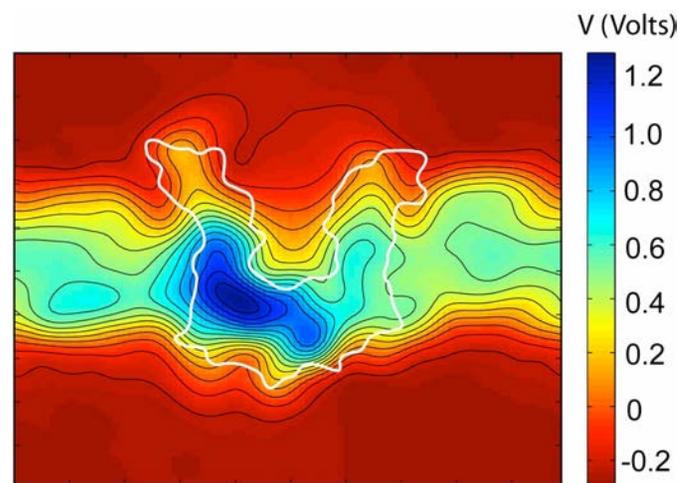
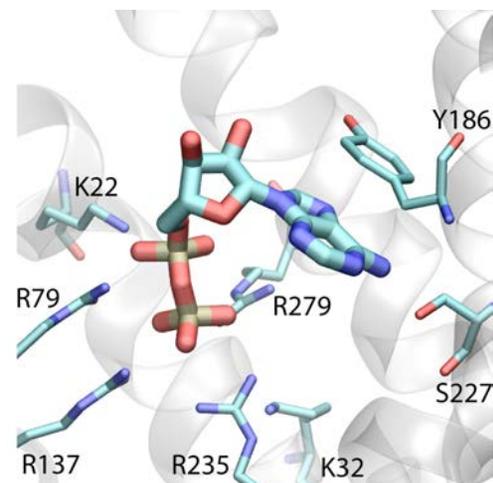
High school students to professional faculty
Computational to experimental backgrounds
National to international and minority communities

~2,000 Pages of Self-Study Tutorial Material

Slides, recorded lectures, and video tutorials also available

Microscopic View of Molecular Phenomena

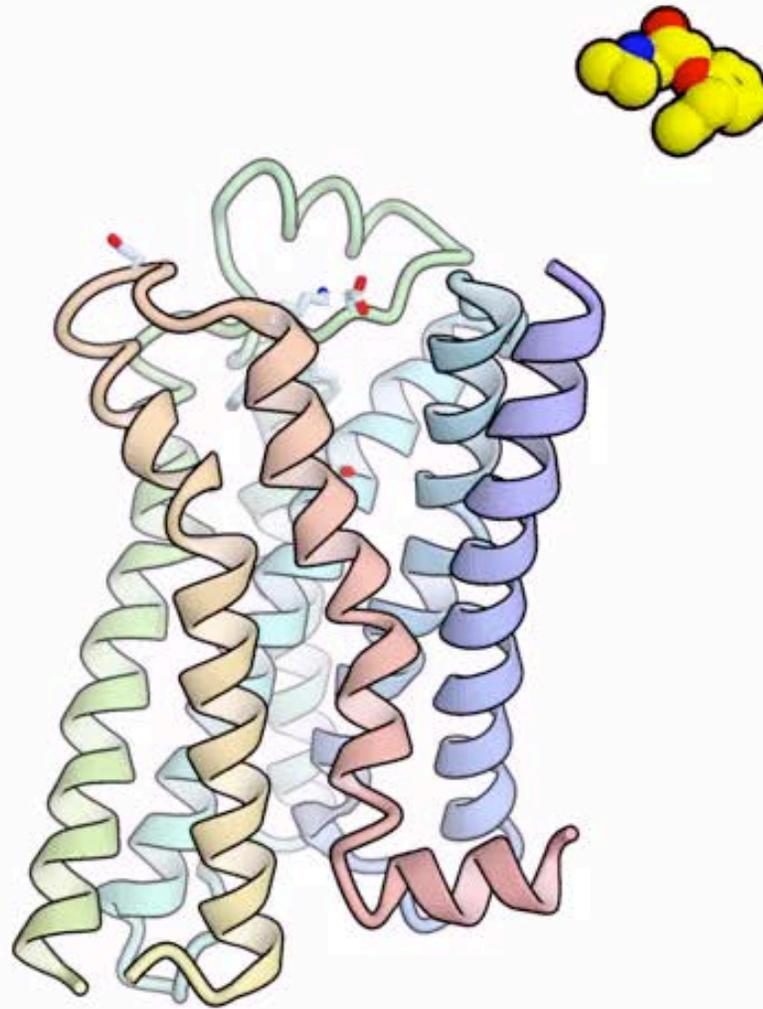
- ◆ Mechanisms in Molecular Biology
- ◆ Molecular Basis of Disease
- ◆ Drug Design
- ◆ Nano-biotechnology



Binding of a small molecule to a binding site
Y. Wang & E.T. PNAS 2010

Microscopic View of Molecular Phenomena

0.00 us

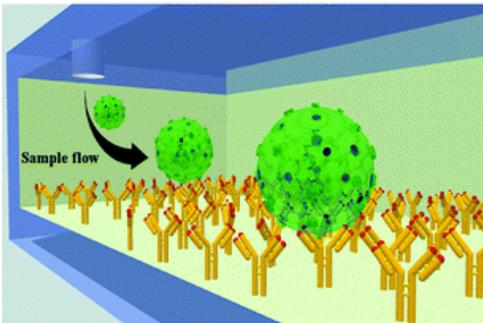
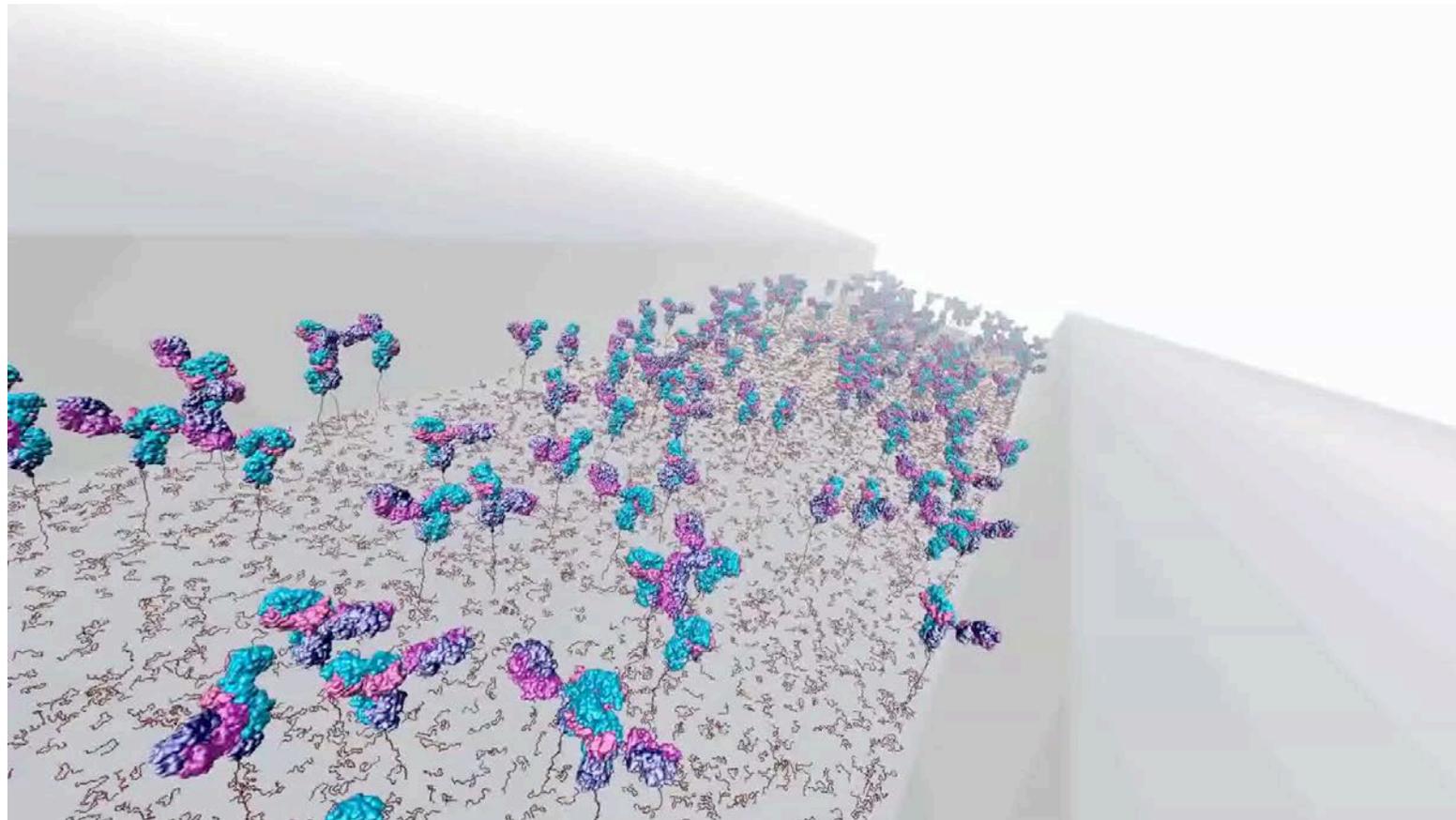
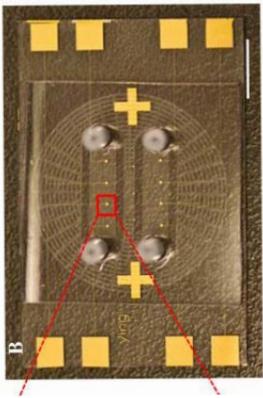


Dror et al., PNAS 2011

Microscopic View of Molecular Phenomena

Nano-biotechnology

Functionalized nanosurface with antibodies

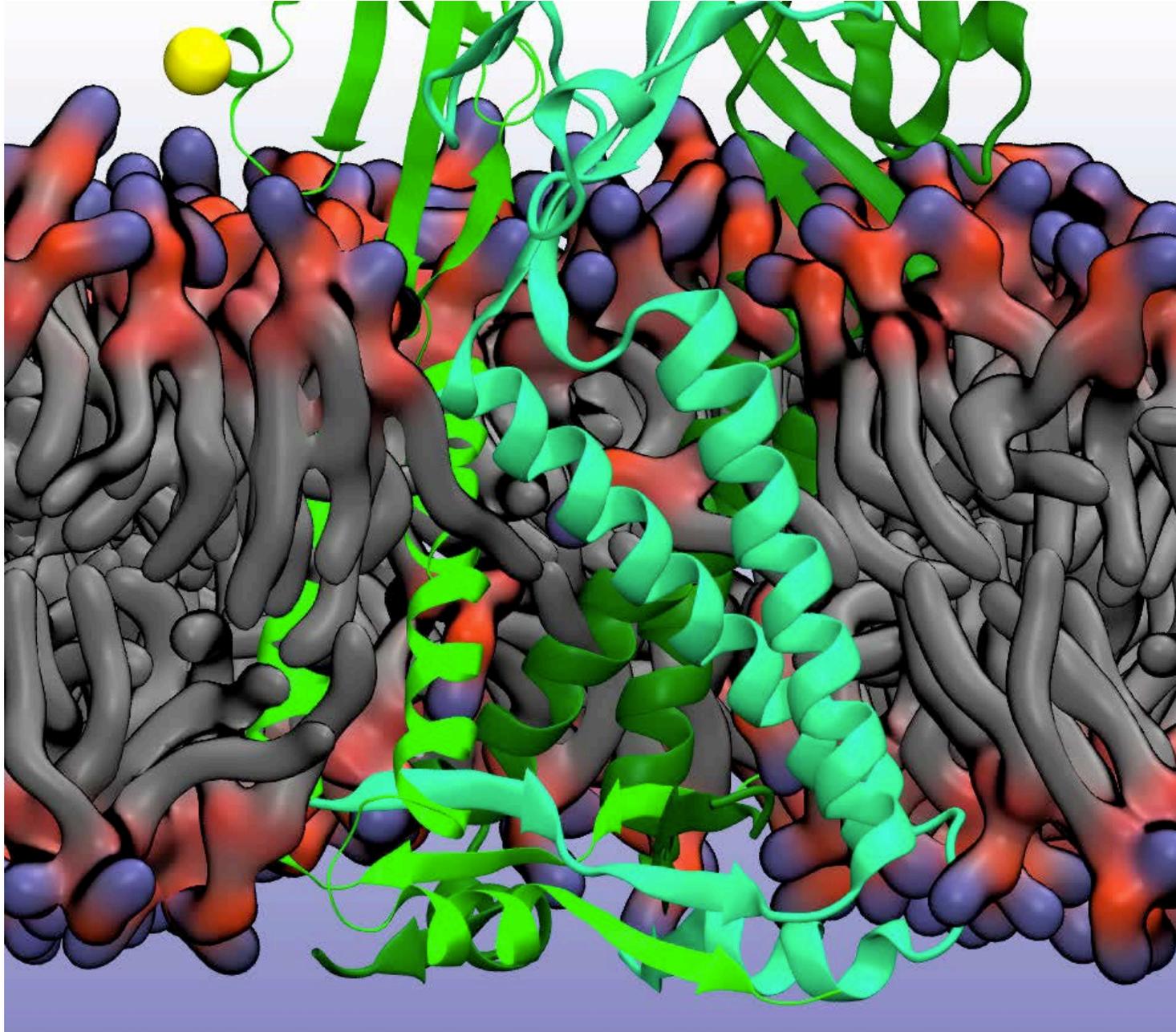


**HIV subtype
identification**

Lab Chip 2012

Created by **nanoBIO Node** tools

Most Detailed and Dynamic Microscopic View



Battling the Timescale

non-Equilibrium MD simulations

Free Energy Methods

Enhanced Sampling Techniques

Battling the Timescale - Case I

Steered Molecular Dynamics is a non-equilibrium method by nature

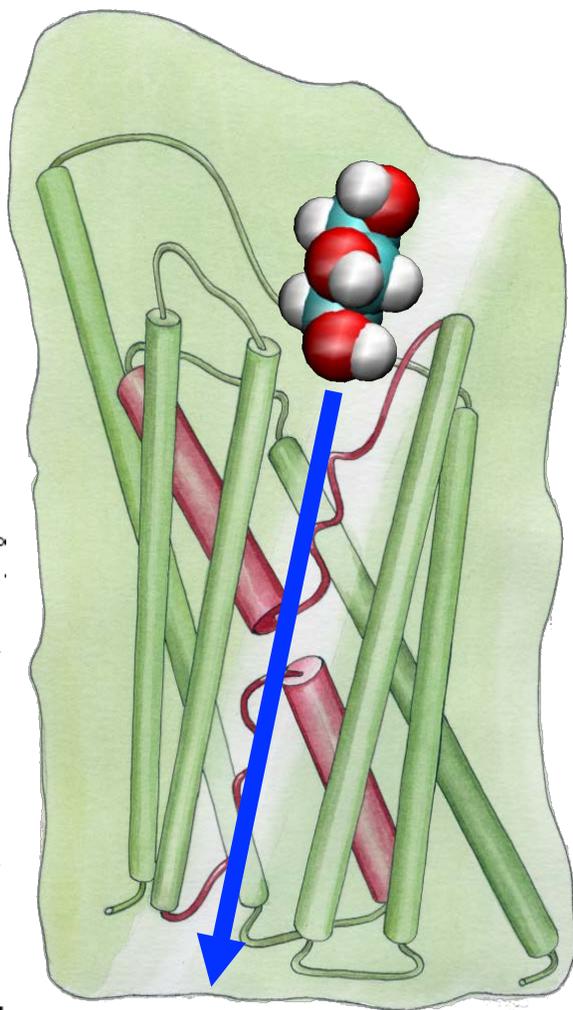
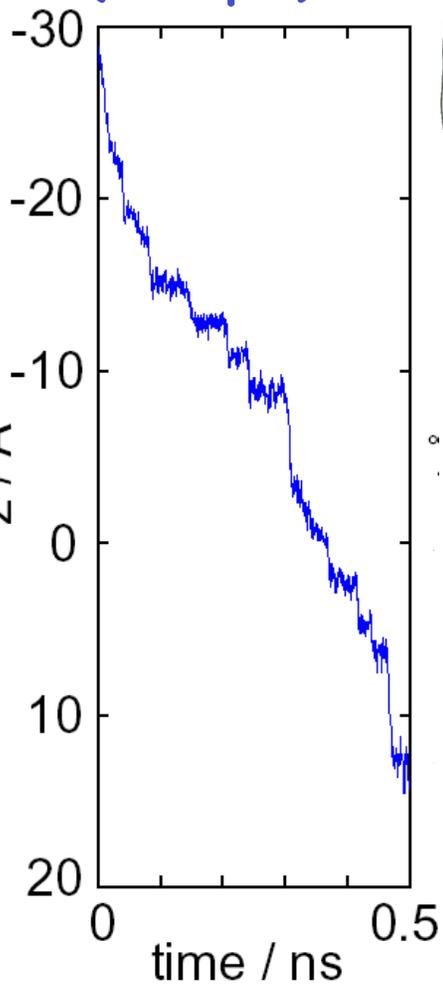
- A wide variety of events that are inaccessible to conventional molecular dynamics simulations can be probed.
- The system will be driven, however, away from equilibrium, resulting in problems in describing the energy landscape associated with the event of interest.

Second law of thermodynamics

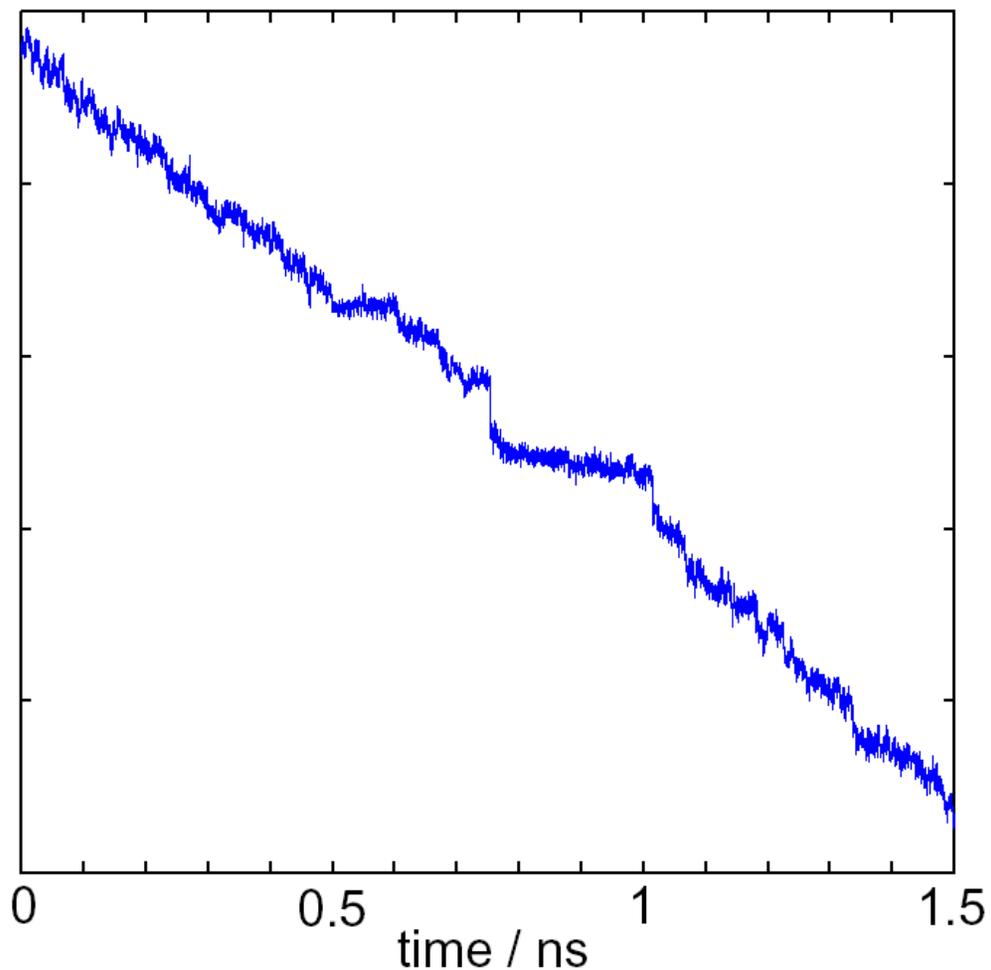
$$\longrightarrow W \geq \Delta G$$

Steered Molecular Dynamics

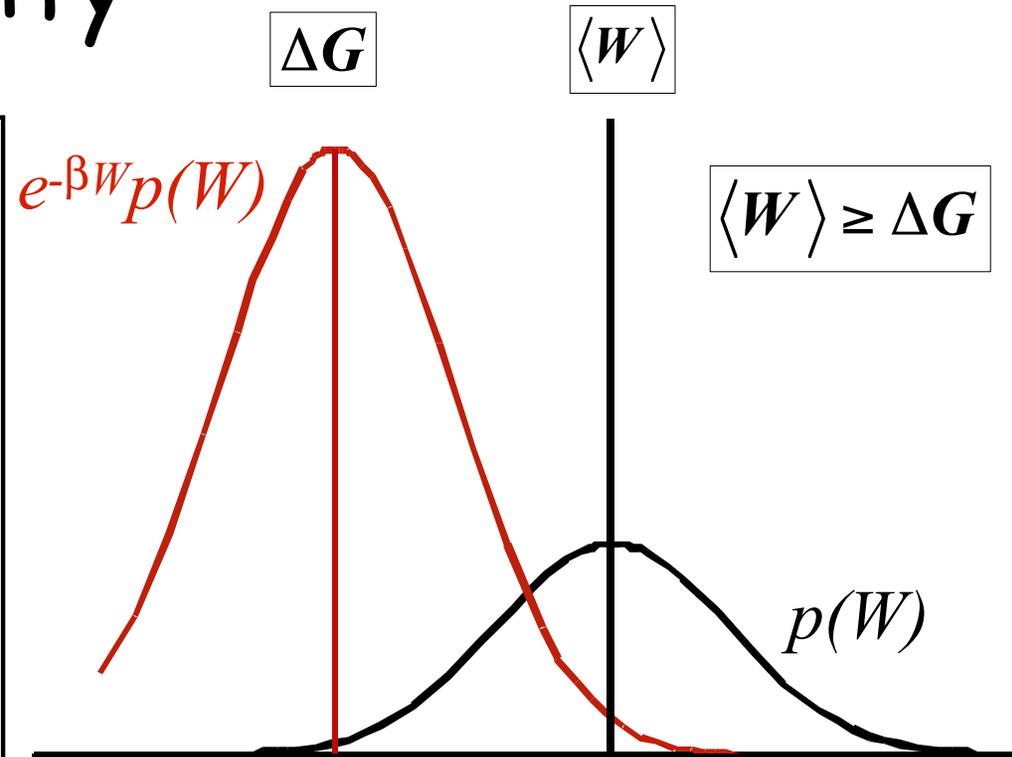
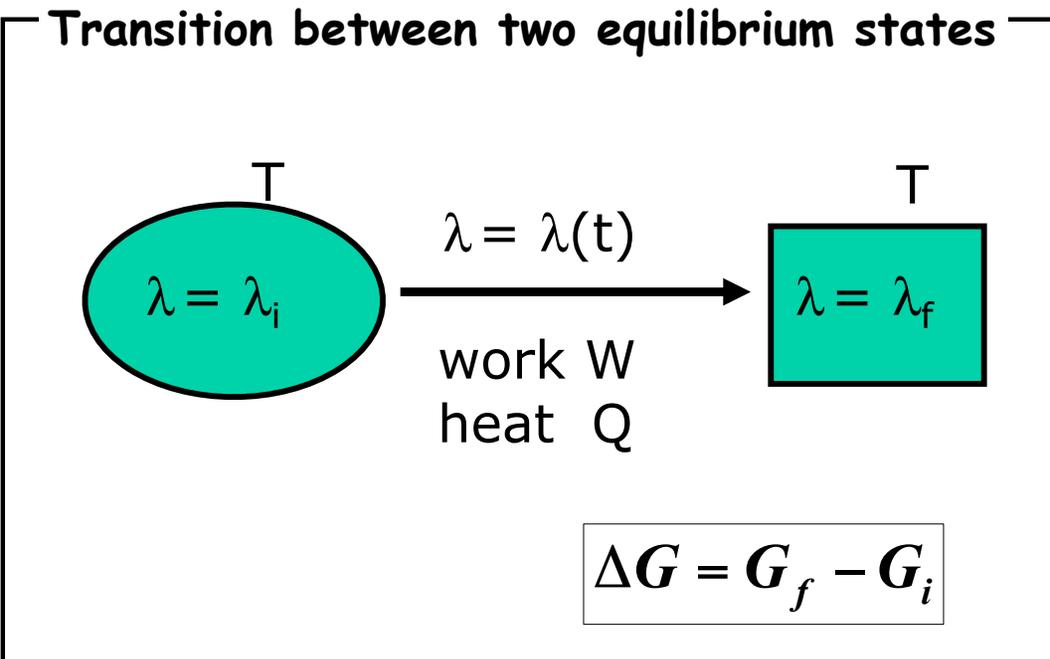
constant force
(250 pN)



constant velocity
(30 $\text{\AA}/\text{ns}$)



Jarzynski's Equality



C. Jarzynski, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **78**, 2690 (1997)

C. Jarzynski, *Phys. Rev. E*, **56**, 5018 (1997)

$$\langle e^{-\beta W} \rangle = e^{-\beta \Delta G}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

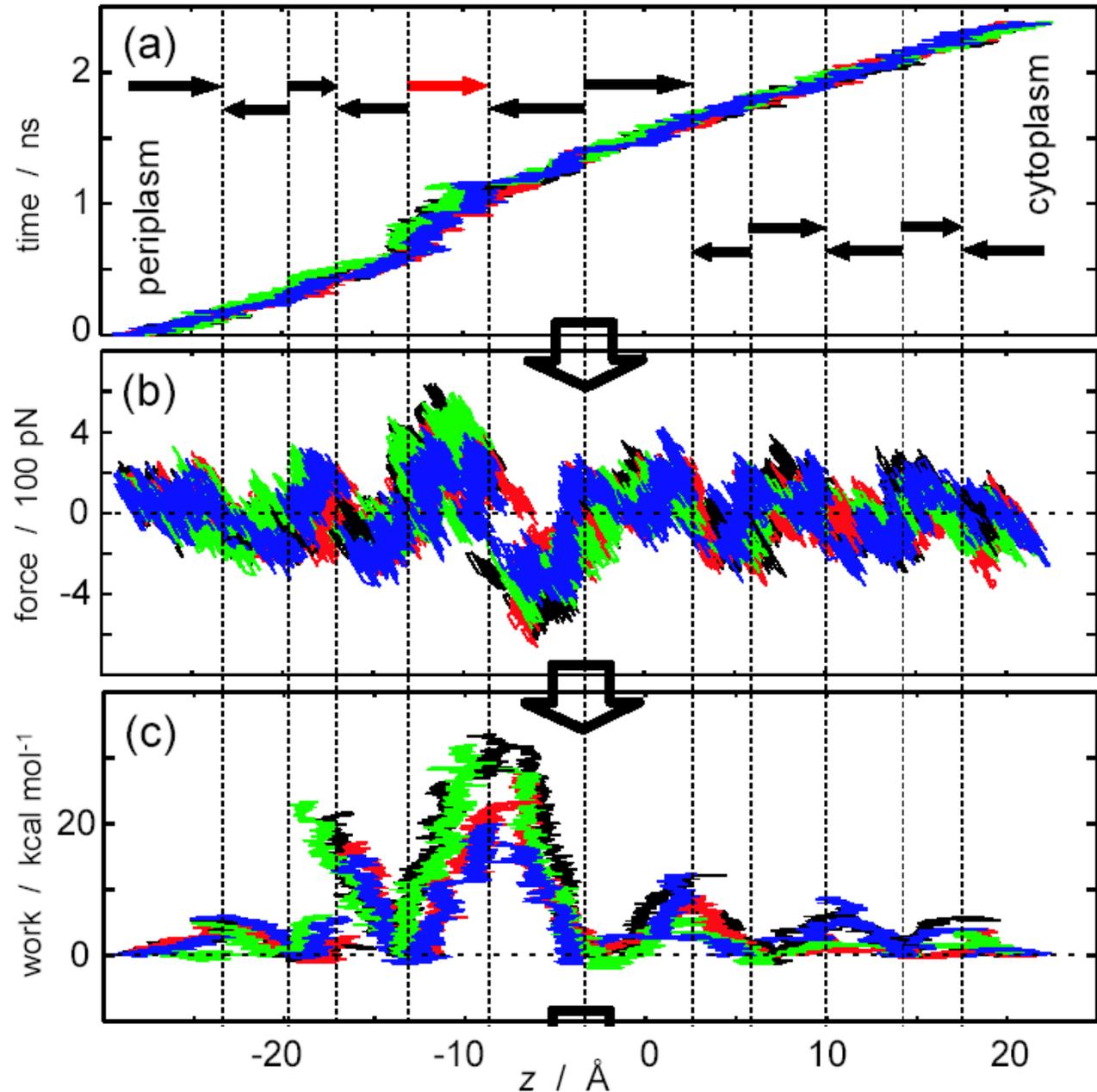
In principle, it is possible to obtain free energy surfaces from repeated **non-equilibrium** experiments.

Constructing the Potential of Mean Force

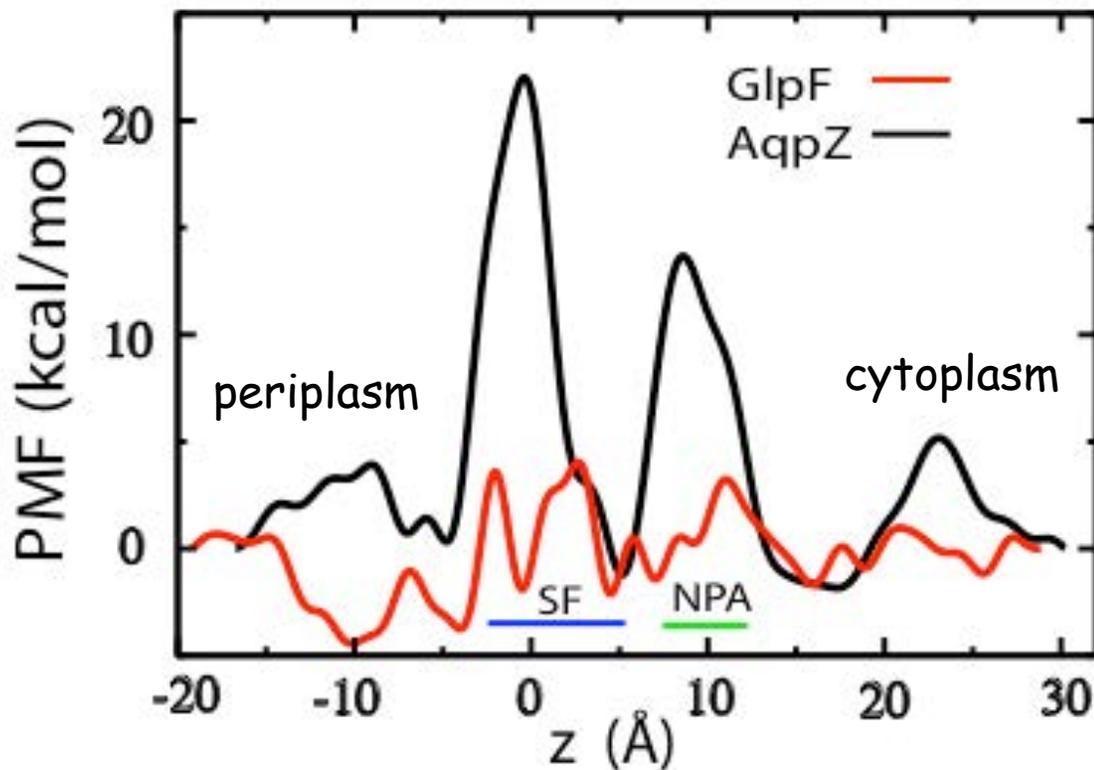
4 trajectories
 $v = 0.03, 0.015$ Å/ps
 $k = 150$ pN/Å

$$f(t) = -k[z(t) - z_0 - vt]$$

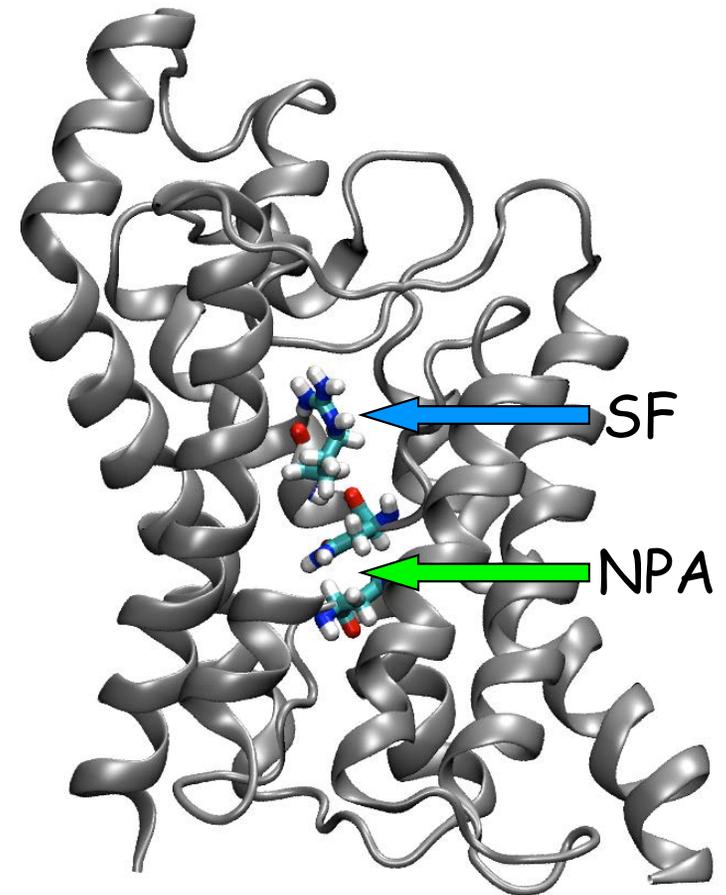
$$W(t) = \int_0^t dt' v f(t')$$



Three fold higher barriers

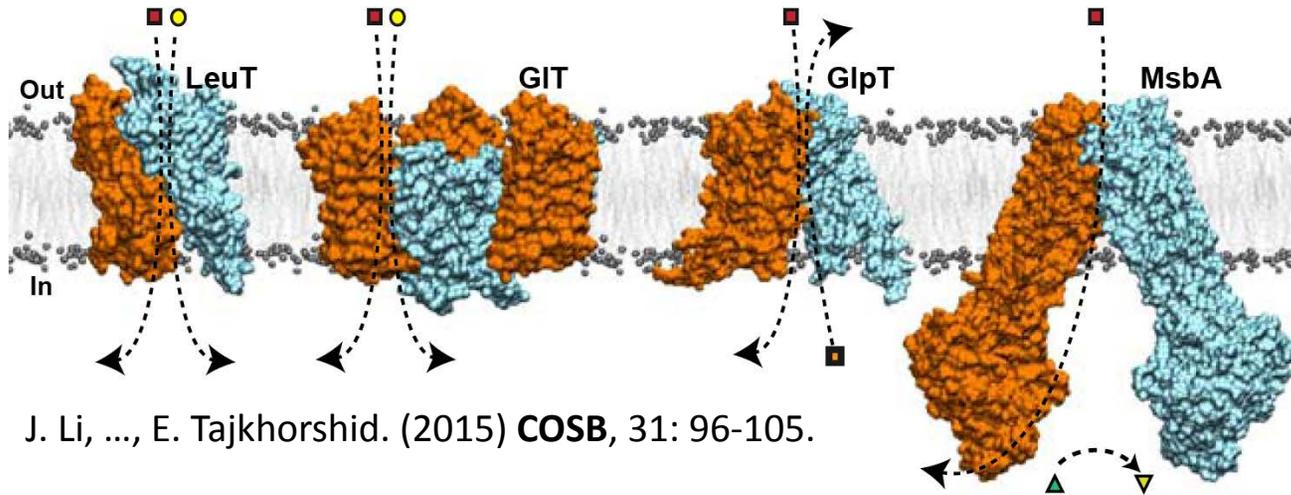


AqpZ 22.8 kcal/mol
GlpF 7.3 kcal/mol

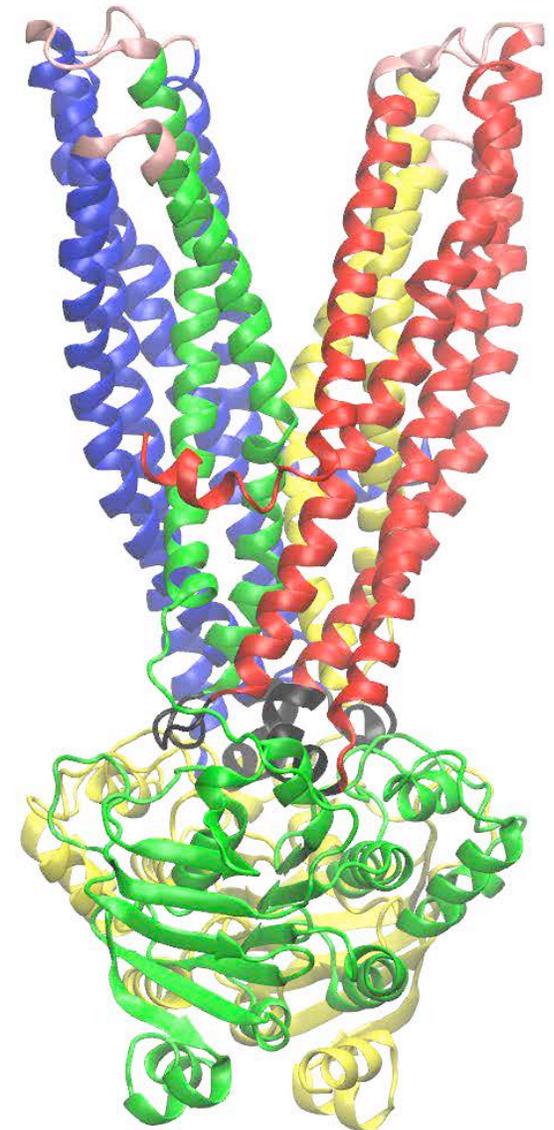


Battling the Timescale - Case II

Biased (nonequilibrium) simulations



J. Li, ..., E. Tajkhorshid. (2015) *COSE*, 31: 96-105.



◆ Neurotransmitter Uptake

» Norepinephrine, serotonin, dopamine, glutamate,...

◆ Gastrointestinal Tract

» Active absorption of nutrients
» Secretion of ions

◆ Kidneys

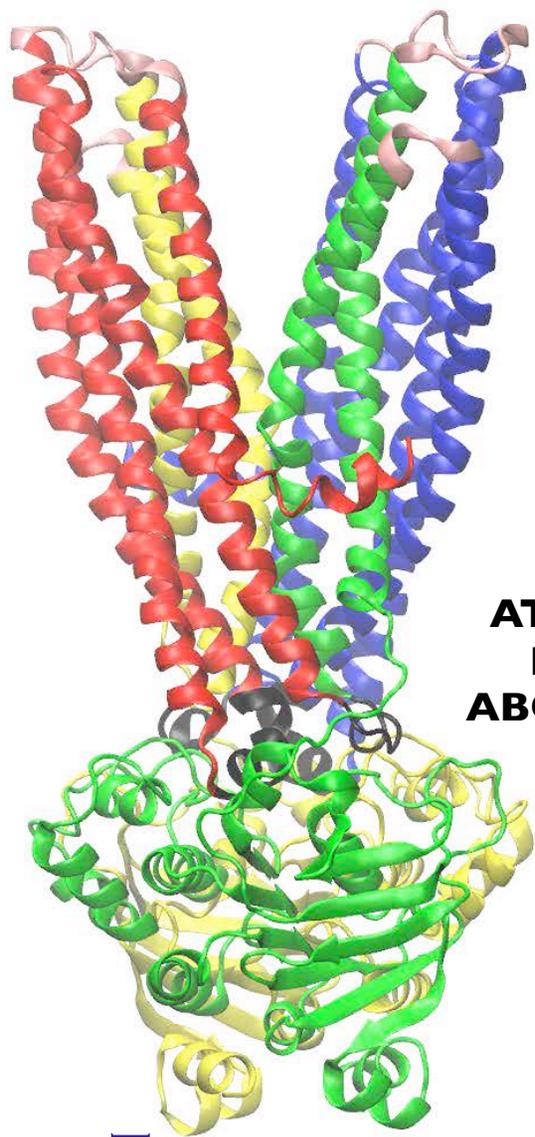
» Reabsorption
» Secretion

◆ Pharmacokinetics of all drugs

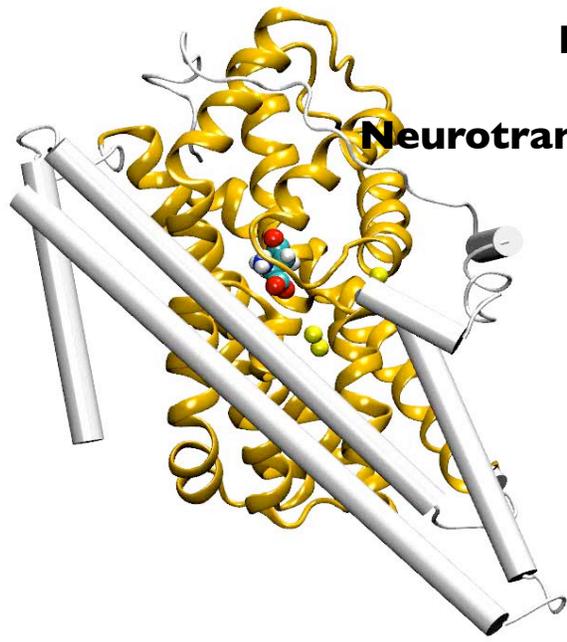
» Absorption, distribution, elimination
» Multi-drug resistance in cancer cells

COMPLEX

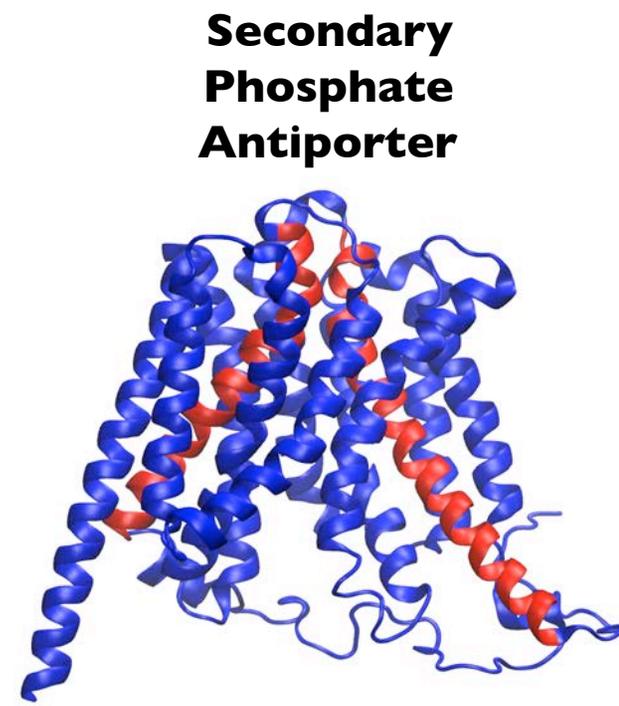
Diverse Structural Transitions Involved



**ATP-Driven
Primary
ABC Exporter**



**Na-coupled
Secondary
Neurotransmitter Transporter**



**Secondary
Phosphate
Antiporter**

BIASING TECHNIQUES ARE REQUIRED.

Complex Processes Require Complex Treatments

I.1 Defining Practical Collective Variables

Empirical search for practical collective variables for inducing the conformational changes involved in the transition.

I.2 Optimizing the Biasing Protocols

Systematic search for a practical biasing protocol by using different combinations of collective variables.

II. Optimizing the Transition Pathway

Use all of the conformations available to generate the most reliable transition pathway:
1. Bayesian approach for combining the data
2. Post-hoc string method (analysis tool)
3. String method with swarms of trajectories

III.1 Free Energy Calculations

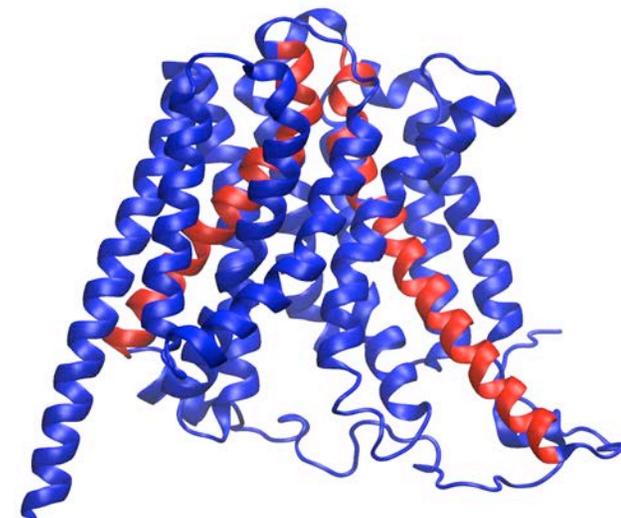
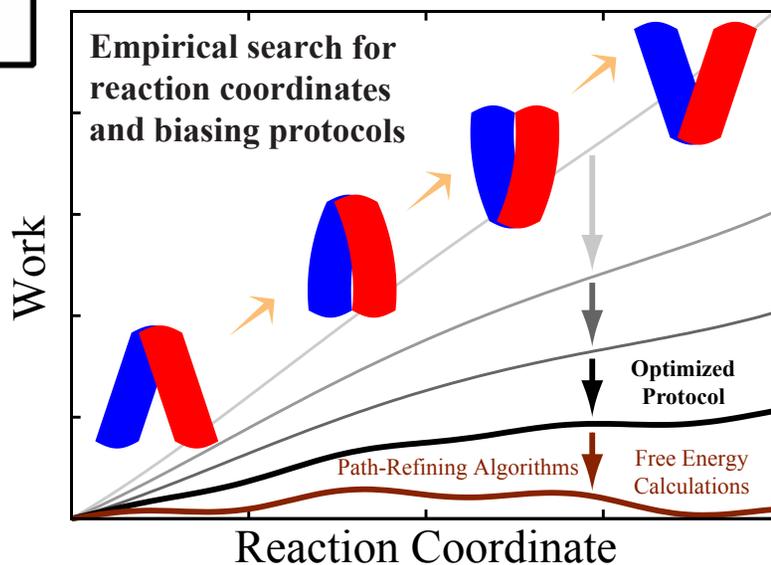
Using the most relevant collective variables (from I.1), biasing protocol (from I.2), and initial conformations (from I.2).

III.2 Assessing the Sampling Efficiency

Detecting the poorly sampled, but potentially important regions, e.g., by using PCA.



Mahmoud Moradi

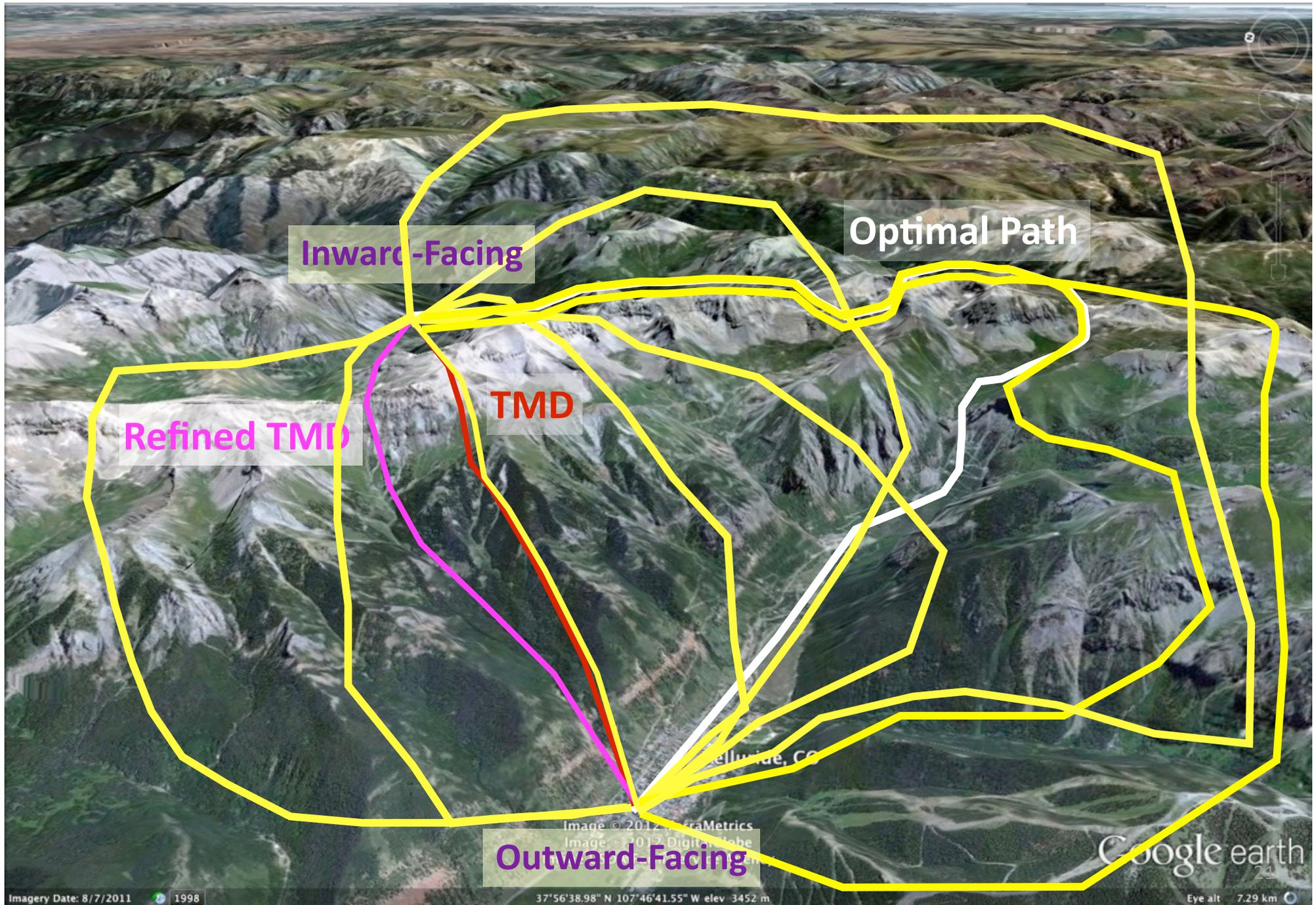


M. Moradi and ET (2013) *PNAS*, 110:18916–18921.

M. Moradi and ET (2014) *JCTC*, 10: 2866–2880.

M. Moradi, G. Enkavi, and ET (2015) *Nature Comm.*, 6:8393.

Aggressive Search of the Space



Non-equilibrium Driven Molecular Dynamics:

Applying a time-dependent external force to induce the transition

Along various pathways/mechanisms (collective variables)

Harmonic constant Initial state

$$U_{dr}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{1}{2}k \left(\xi(\mathbf{x}) - \xi_A + (\xi_B - \xi_A) \frac{t}{T} \right)^2$$

Biasing potential Final state Total simulation time

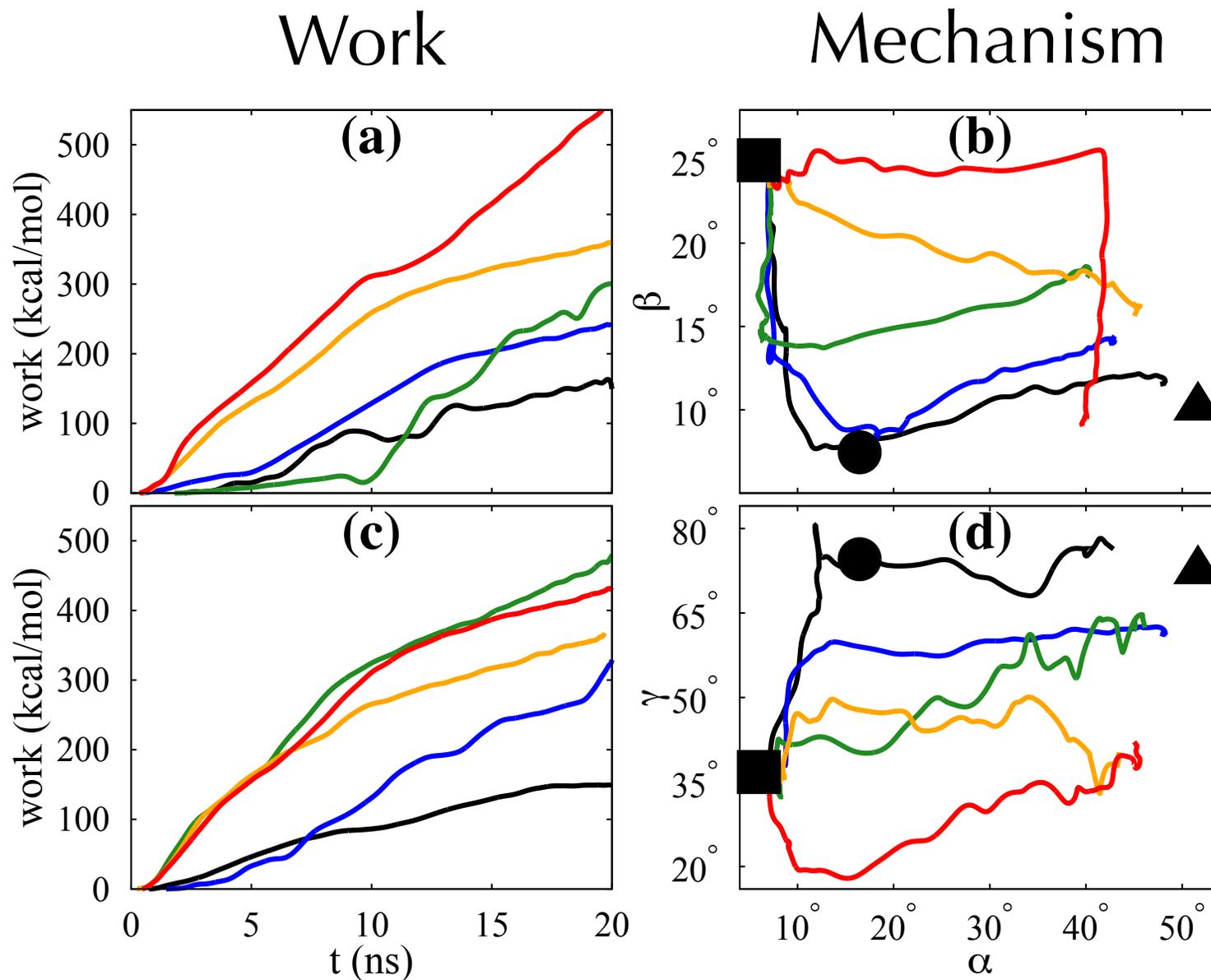
**Collective variables:
RMSD, distance,
R_g, angle, ...
orientation quaternion**

M. Moradi and ET (2013) **PNAS**, 110:18916–18921.

M. Moradi and ET (2014) **JCTC**, 10: 2866–2880.

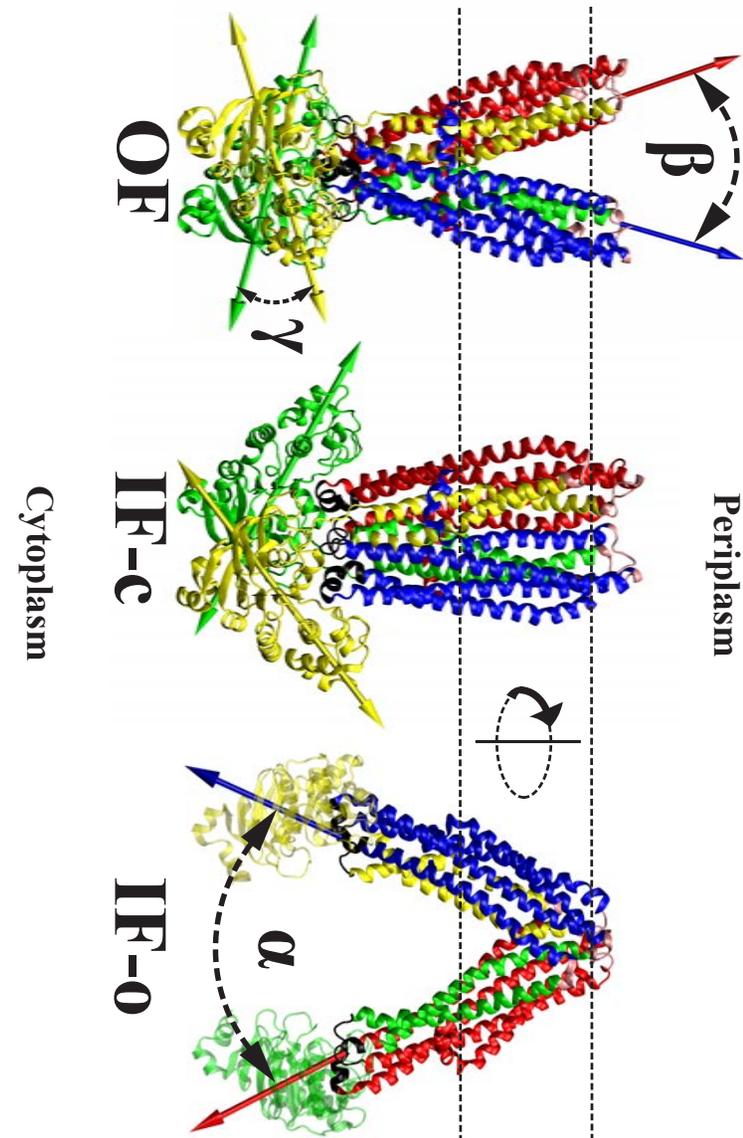
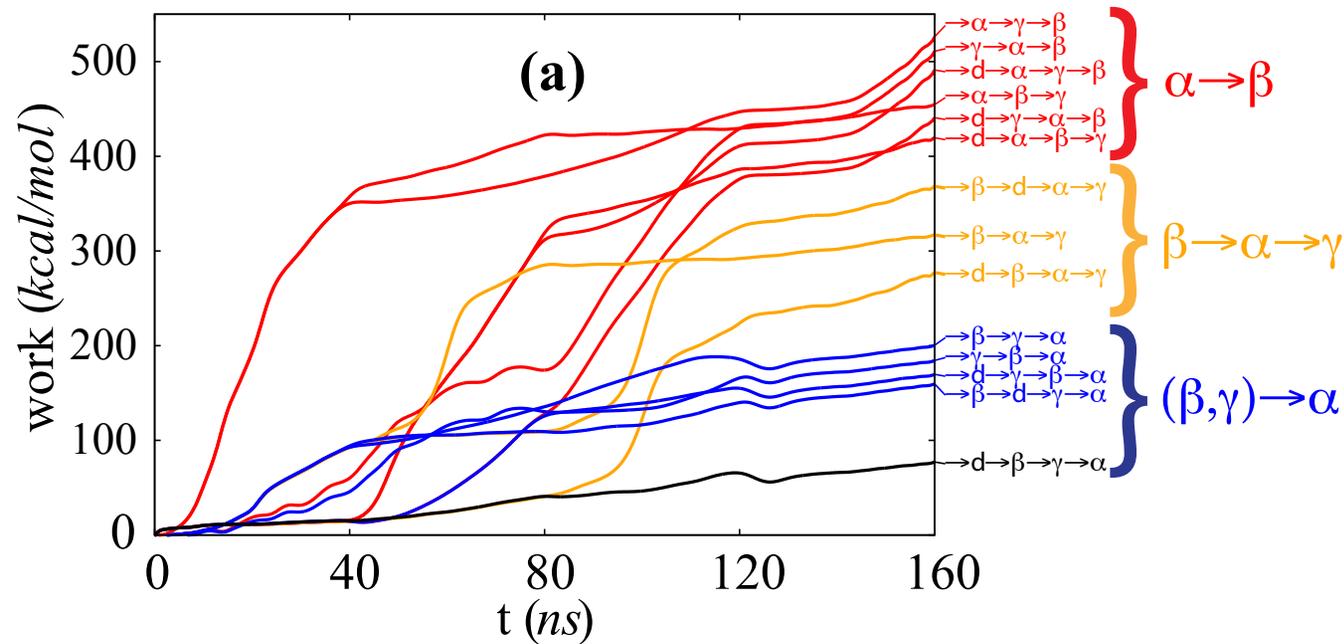
M. Moradi, G. Enkavi, and ET (2015) **Nature Comm.**, 6:8393.

Progressively Optimizing the Biasing Protocol/Collective Variable using non-Equilibrium Work as a Measure of the Path Quality



Example set taken from a subset of 20 ns biased simulations

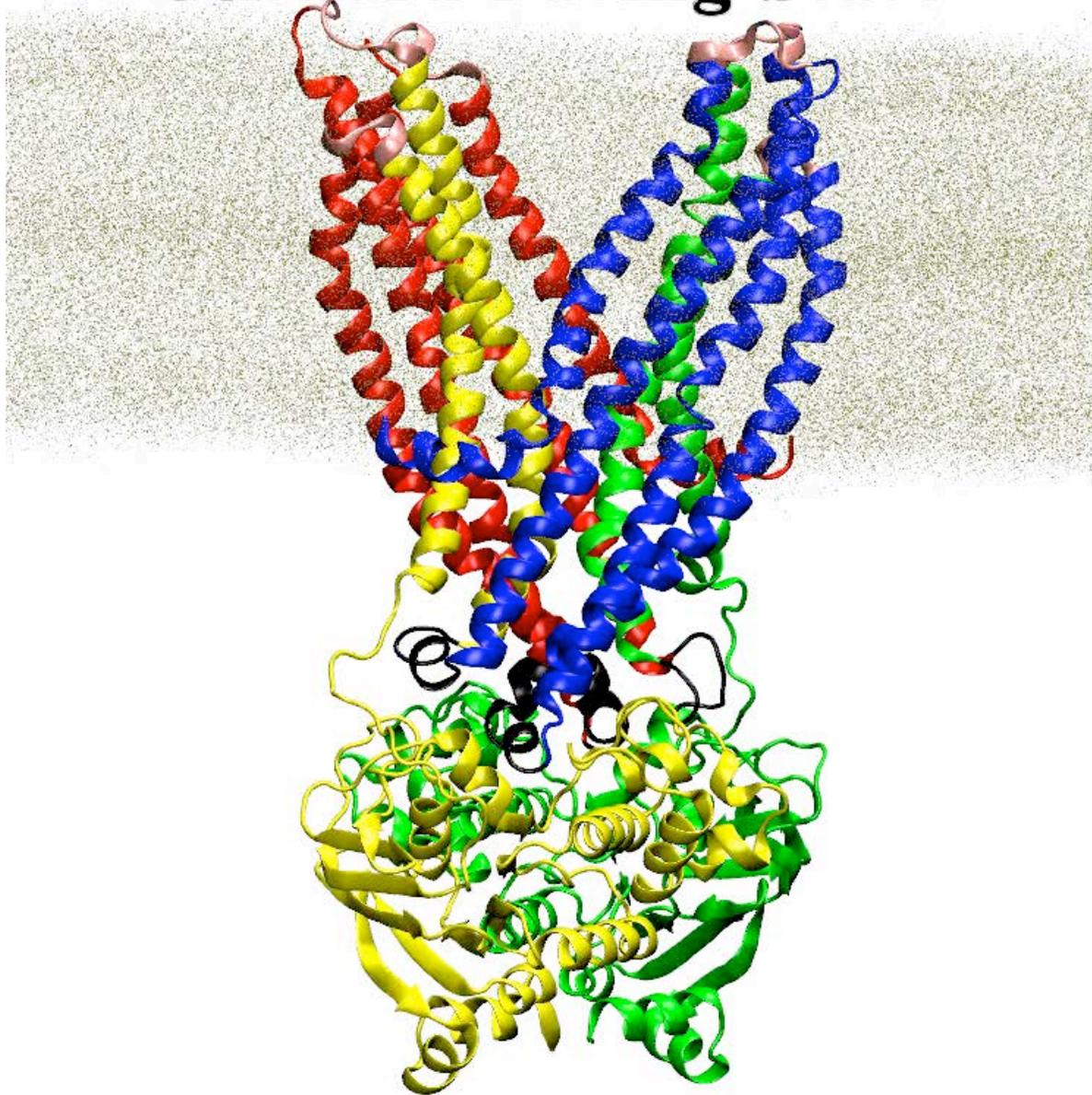
Mechanistic Insight From Transition Pathways in ABC exporters from Non-Equilibrium Simulations



M. Moradi and ET (2013) **PNAS**, 110:18916–18921.

M. Moradi and ET (2014) **JCTC**, 10: 2866–2880.

Outward-Facing State



OF → **IF**

NBD Dissociation



Periplasmic Closure



NBD Twist



Cytoplasmic Opening



IF → **OF**

Cytoplasmic Closure



NBD Twist



Periplasmic Opening



NBD Dimerization



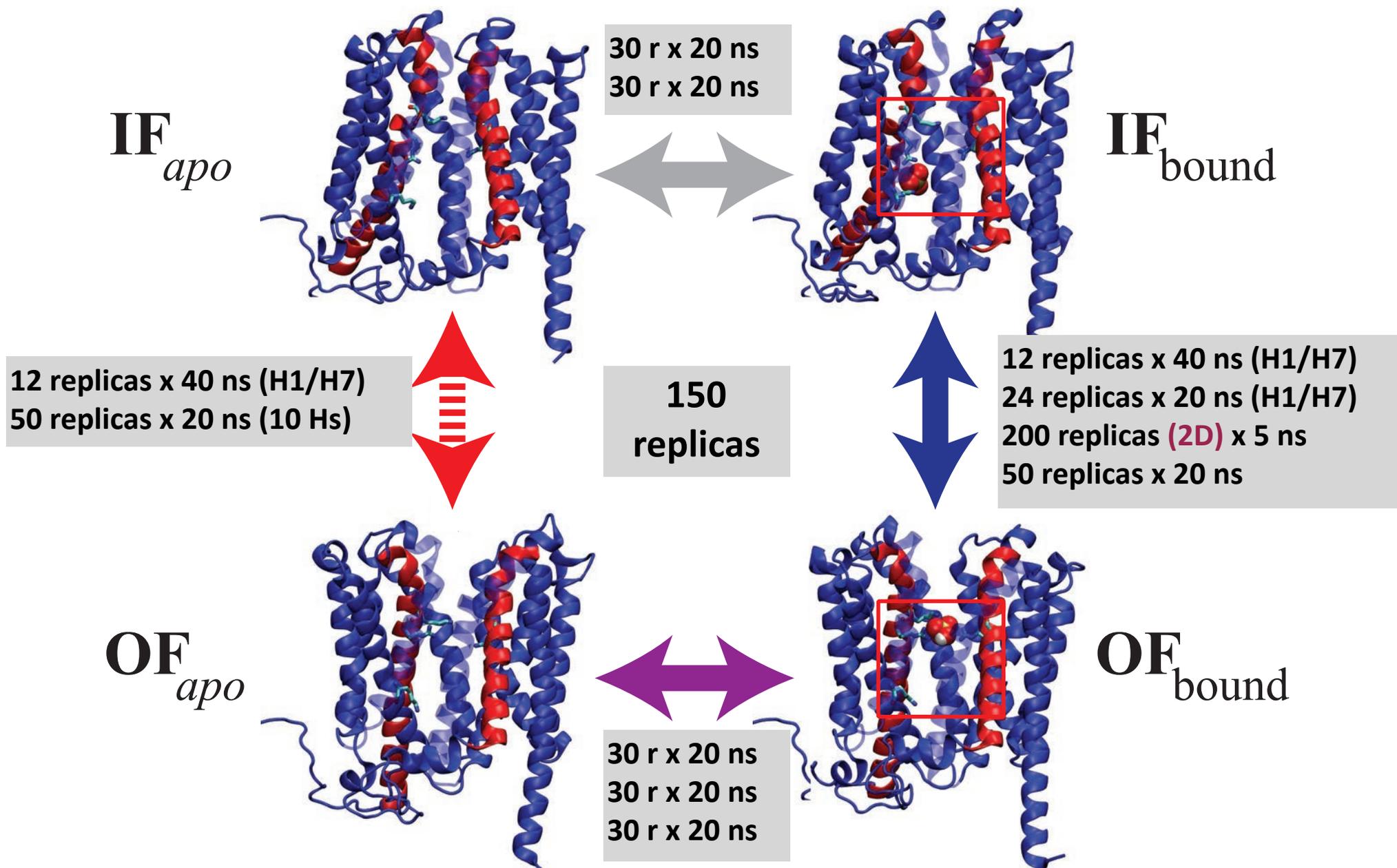
T Transition

R Relaxation

NBD Doorknob Mechanism

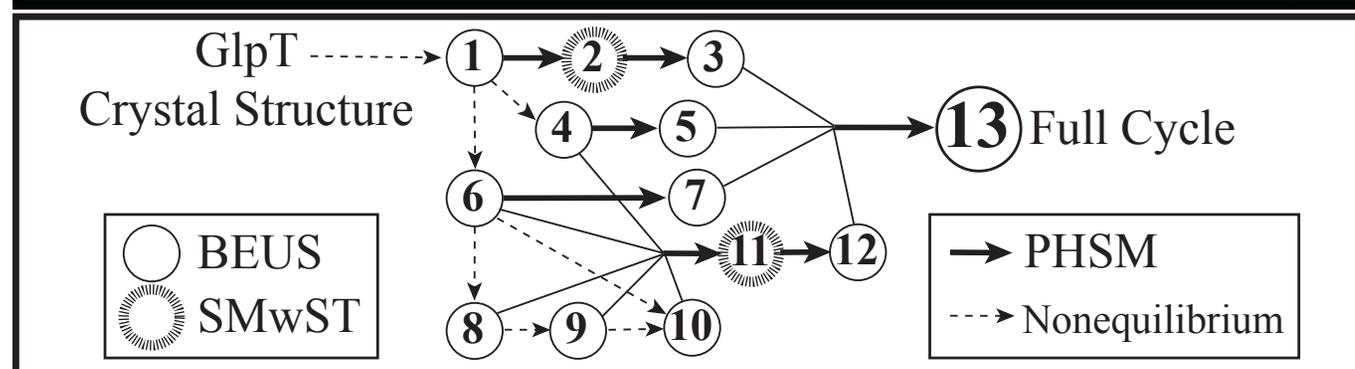
M. Moradi and ET (2013) *PNAS*, 110:18916–18921.

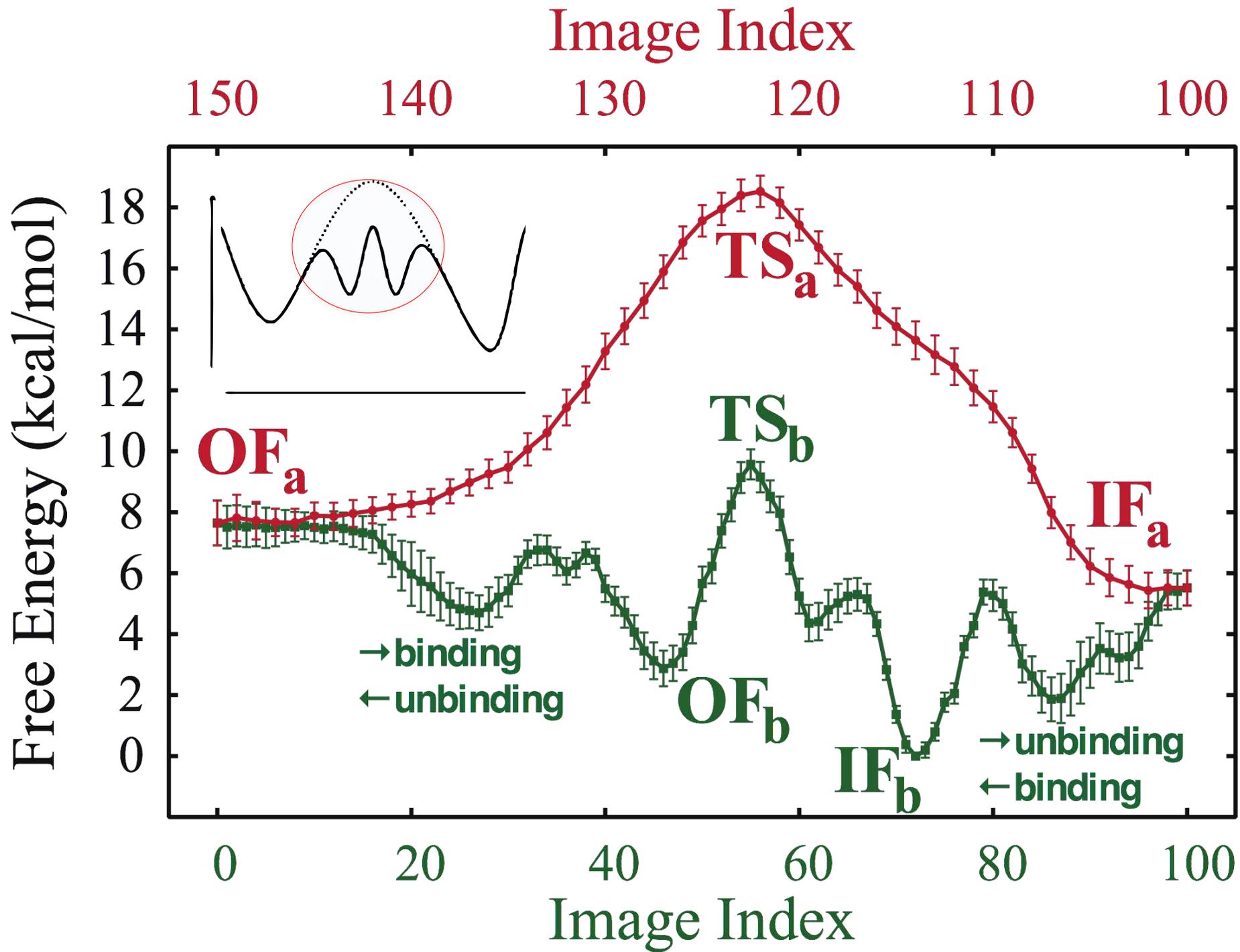
Describing a Complete Cycle (Adding Substrate) Requiring a Combination of **Multiple Collective Variables**



Simulation protocols

	Transition	Technique	Collective Variables	# of Replicas × Runtime
1	$IF_a \leftrightarrow OF_a$	BEUS	(Q_1, Q_7)	$12 \times 40 \text{ ns} = 0.5 \mu\text{s}$
2		SMwST	$\{Q\}$	$1000 \times 1 \text{ ns} = 1 \mu\text{s}$
3		BEUS	$\{Q\}$	$50 \times 20 \text{ ns} = 1 \mu\text{s}$
4	$IF_a \leftrightarrow IF_b$	BEUS	Z_{Pi}	$30 \times 40 \text{ ns} = 1.2 \mu\text{s}$
5		BEUS	$(\{Q\}, Z_{Pi})$	$30 \times 40 \text{ ns} = 1.2 \mu\text{s}$
6	$OF_a \leftrightarrow OF_b$	BEUS	Z_{Pi}	$30 \times 40 \text{ ns} = 1.2 \mu\text{s}$
7		BEUS	$(\{Q\}, Z_{Pi})$	$30 \times 40 \text{ ns} = 1.2 \mu\text{s}$
8	$IF_b \leftrightarrow OF_b$	BEUS	(Q_1, Q_7)	$24 \times 20 \text{ ns} = 0.5 \mu\text{s}$
9		BEUS	Z_{Pi}	$15 \times 30 \text{ ns} = 0.5 \mu\text{s}$
10		2D BEUS	$(\Delta\text{RMSD}, Z_{Pi})$	$200 \times 5 \text{ ns} = 1 \mu\text{s}$
11		SMwST	$(\{Q\}, Z_{Pi})$	$1000 \times 1 \text{ ns} = 1 \mu\text{s}$
12		BEUS	$(\{Q\}, Z_{Pi})$	$50 \times 20 \text{ ns} = 1 \mu\text{s}$
13		Full Cycle	BEUS	$(\{Q\}, Z_{Pi})$
Total Simulation Time				18.7 μs



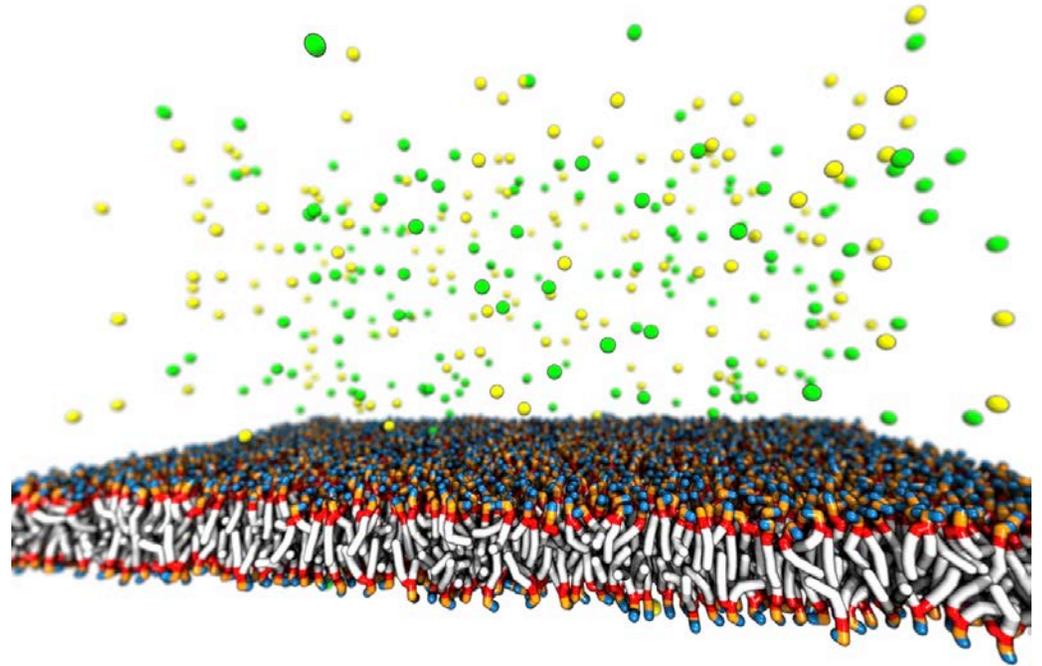


Battling the Timescale - Case III

Multiscale Simulations



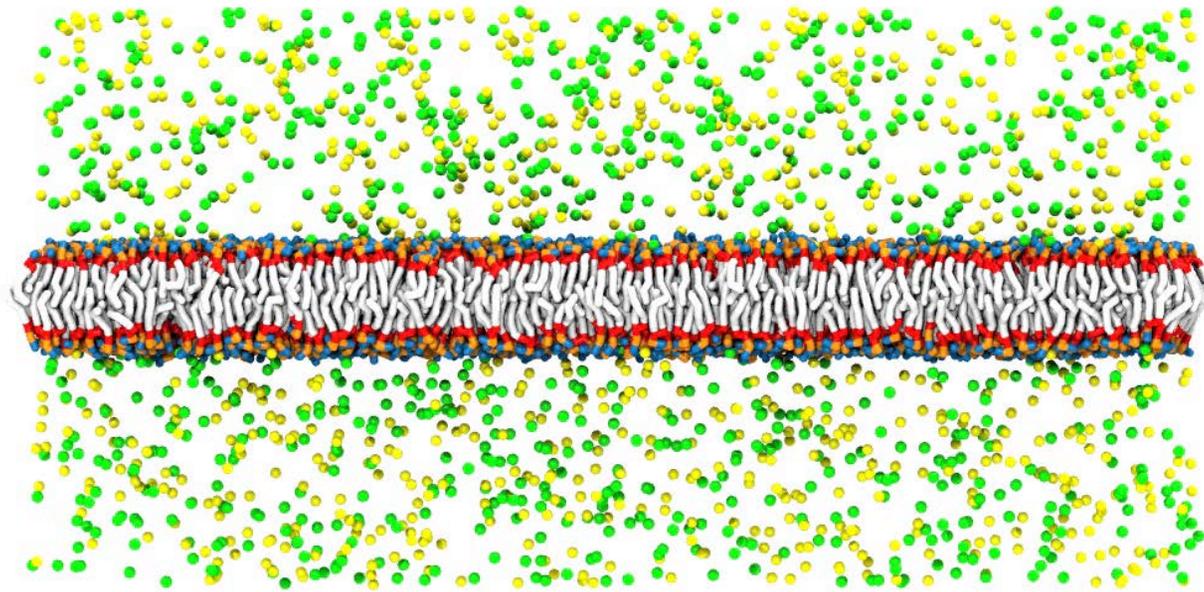
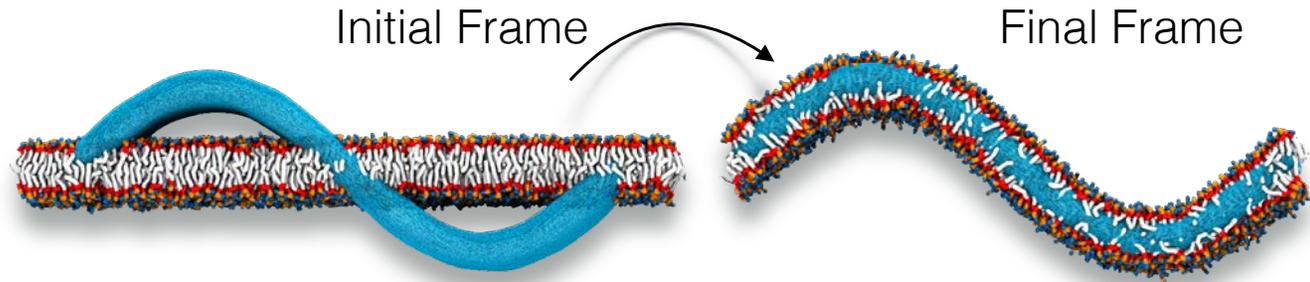
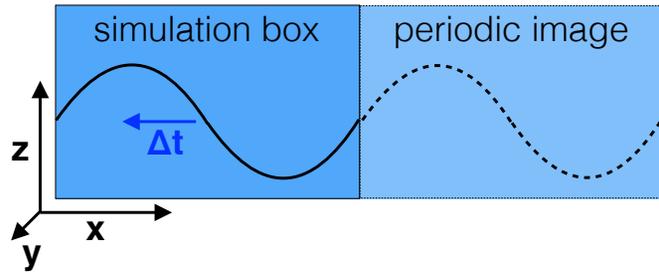
Membrane Budding/Fusion



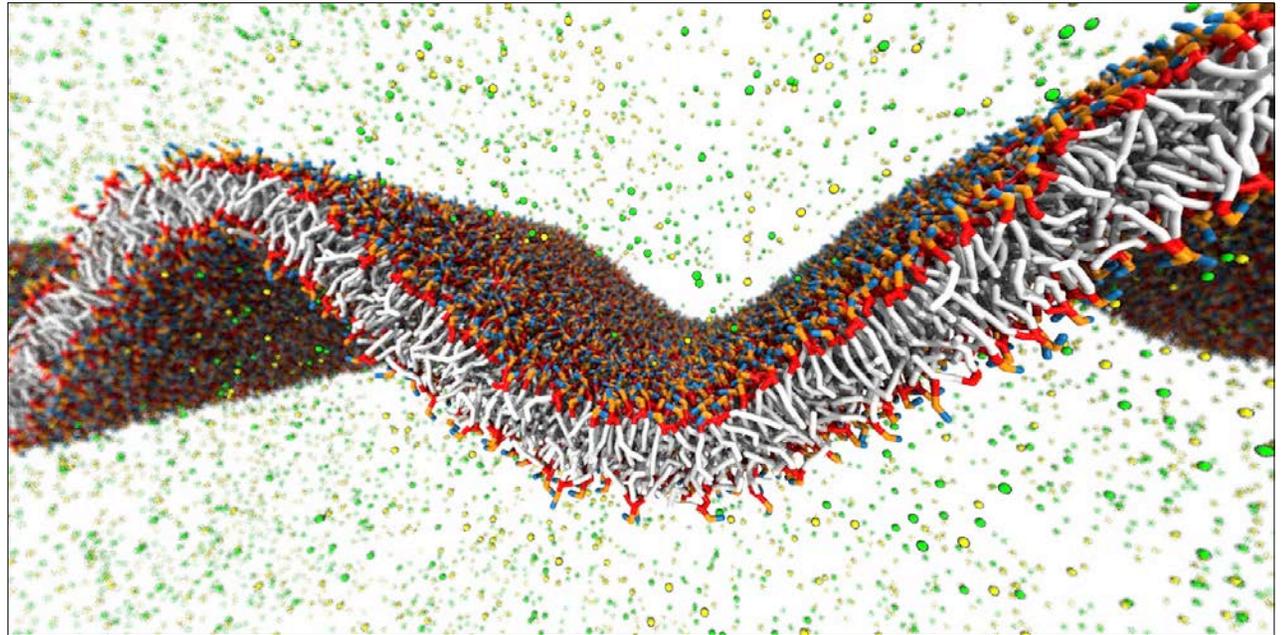
Combining multiple replica simulations and coarse-grained models to describe membrane fusion

Workflow for Multi-Scale Modeling

Parametrically Defined Sine Function

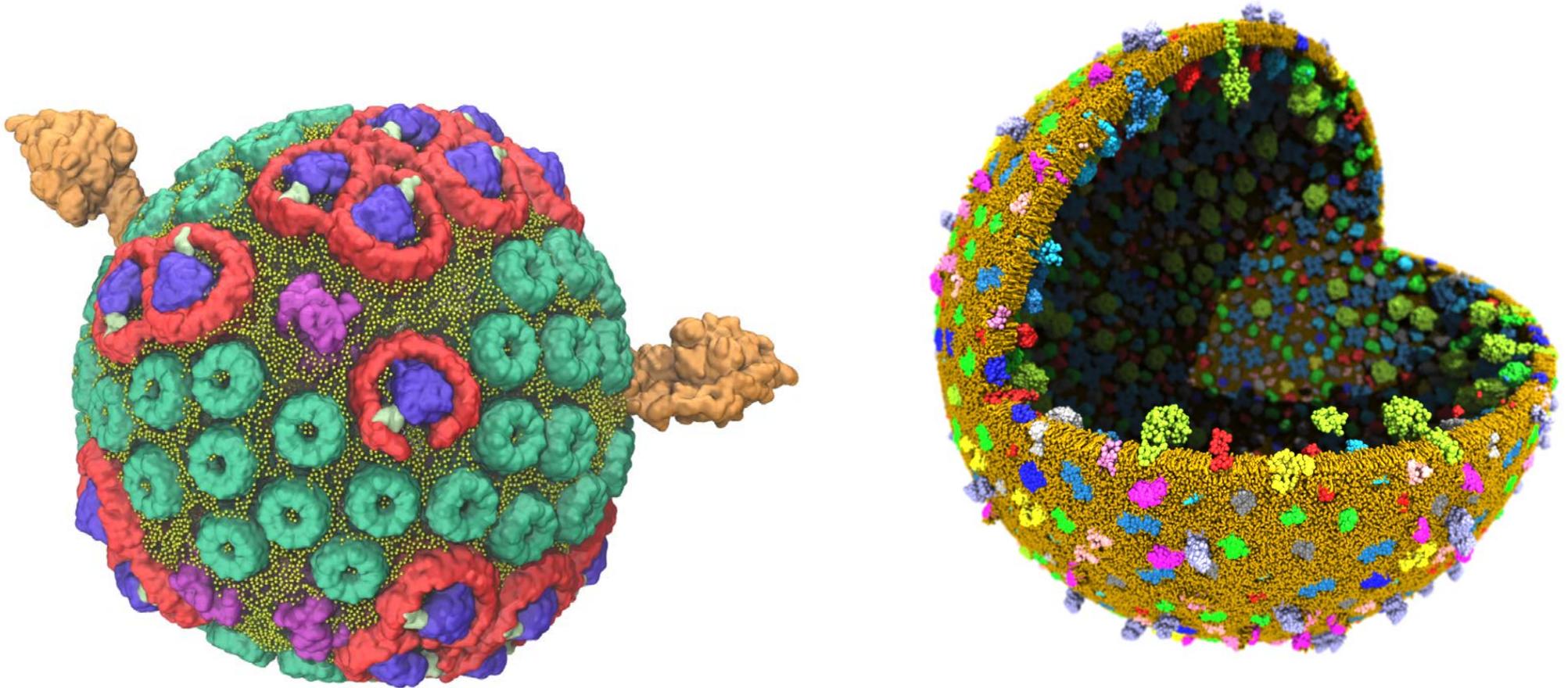


Workflow for Multi-Scale Modeling



Applications of Computational Methodologies to Cell-Scale Structural Biology

Using simulations as a “structure-building” tool

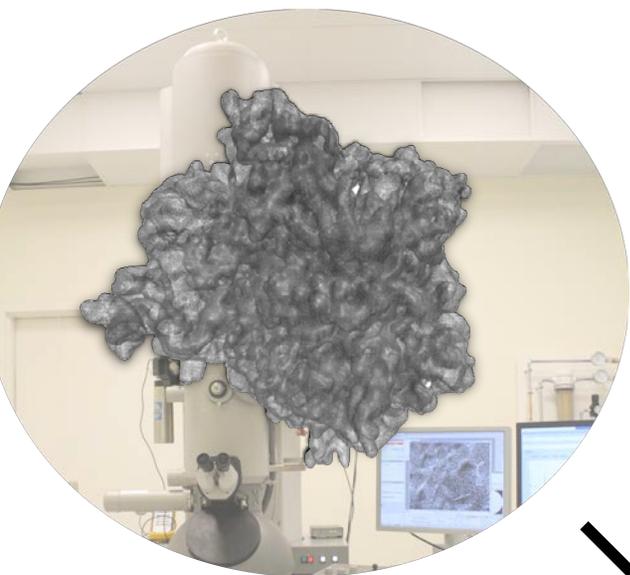


The most detailed model of a chromatophore

Computational model of a minimal cell envelope

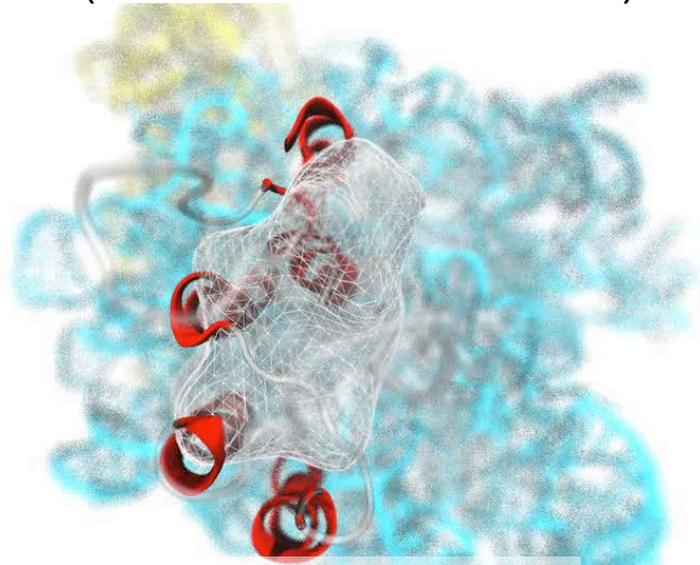
Molecular Dynamics Flexible Fitting (MDFF)

Electron
Microscope



cryo-EM density
map

(Ribosome-bound YidC)

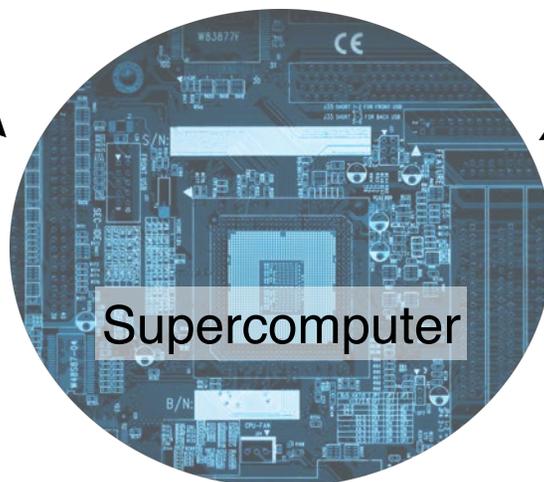


Match through MD

APS
Synchrotron



crystallographic
structure

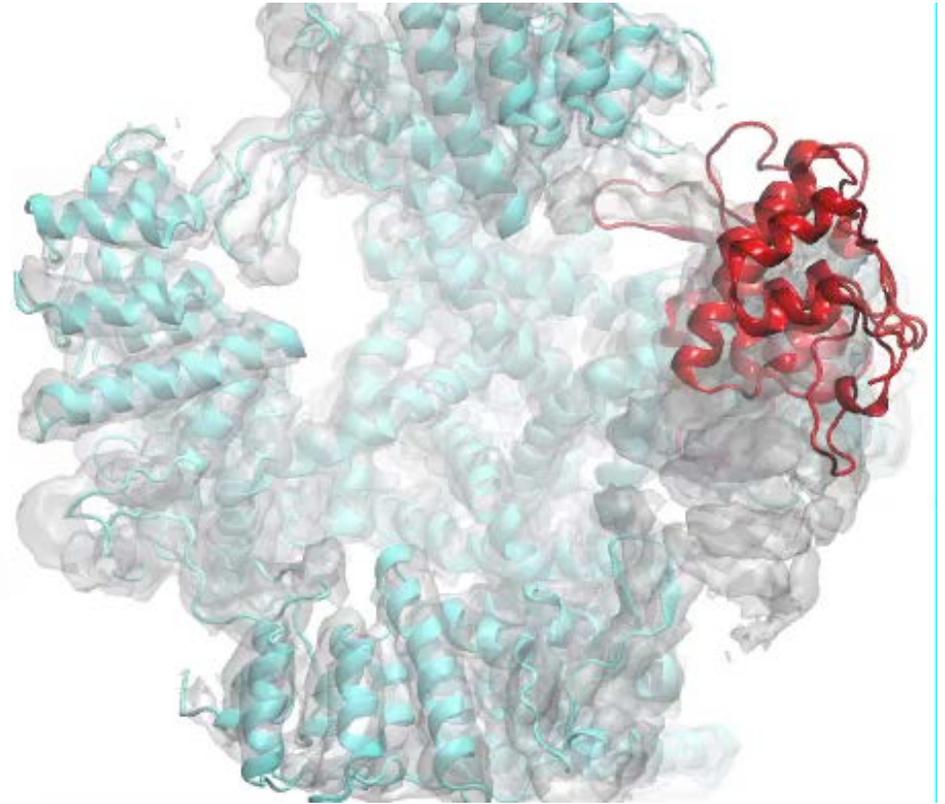
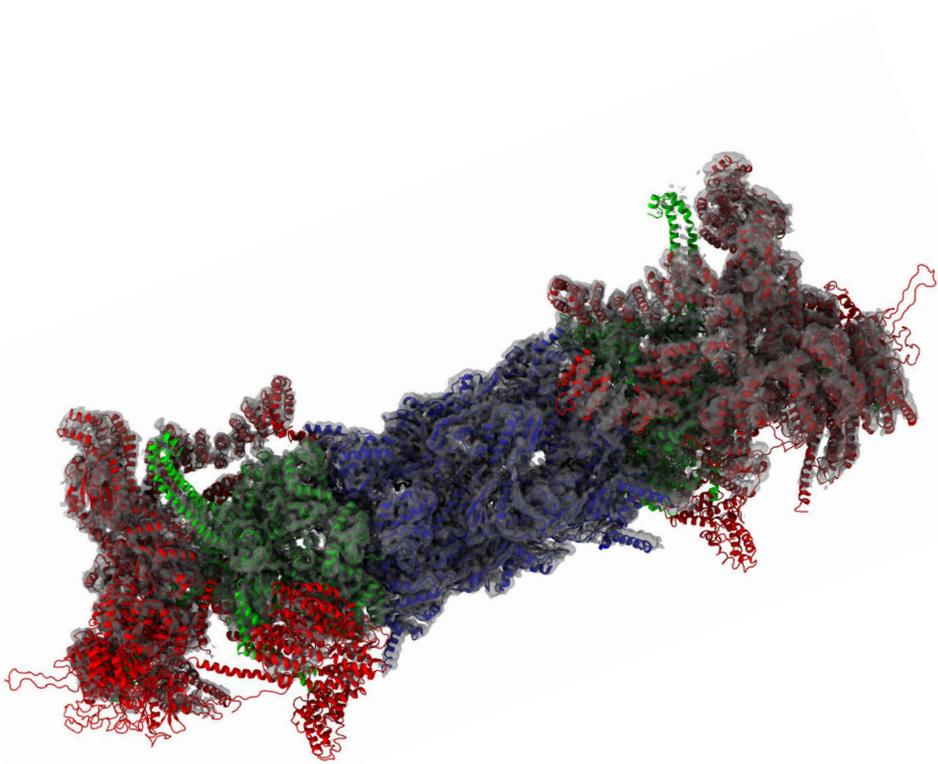


Supercomputer

[1] Trabuco et al. *Structure* (2008) 16:673-683.

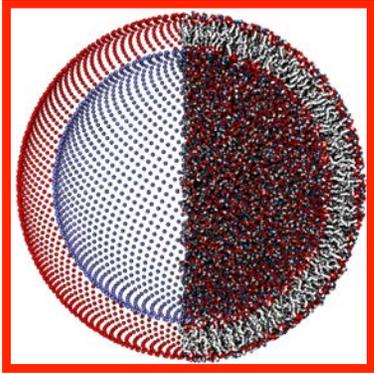
[2] Trabuco et al. *Methods* (2009) 49:174-180.

Molecular Dynamics Flexible Fitting (MDFF)

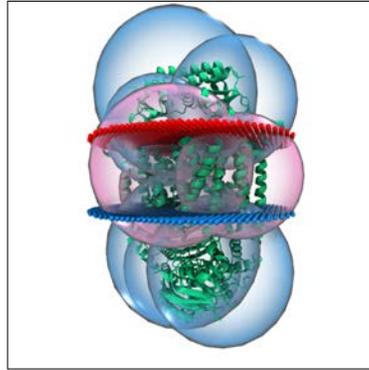


Automated Protein Embedding into Complex Membrane Structures

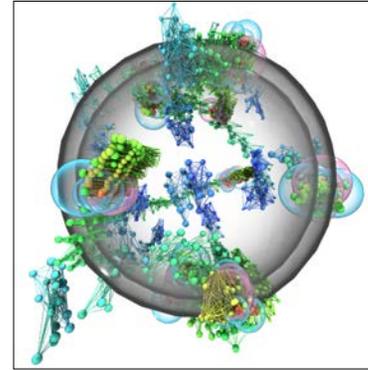
Vesicle Construction



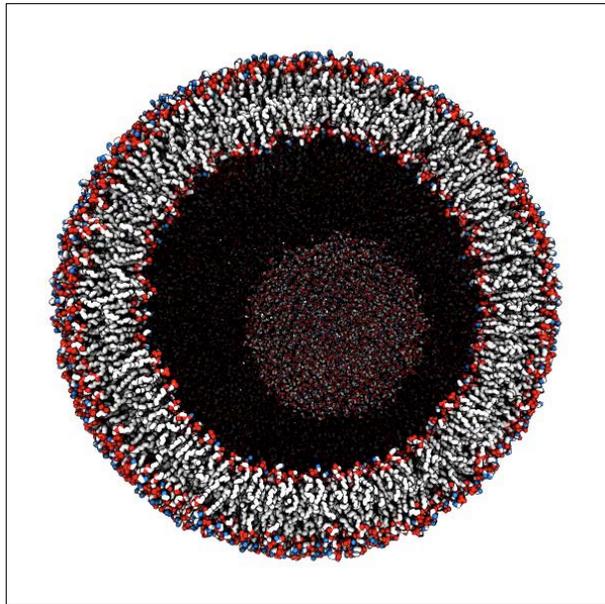
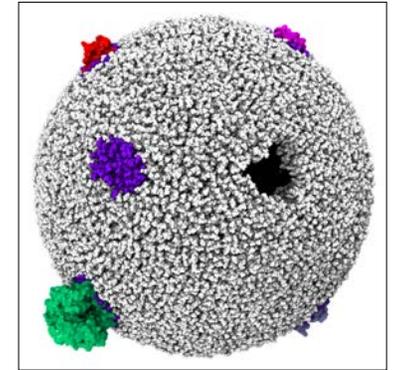
Coarse Grain Protein



CG Protein Placement



Combine Lipid + Protein



Distribution of proteins across the membrane surface (dense environment)

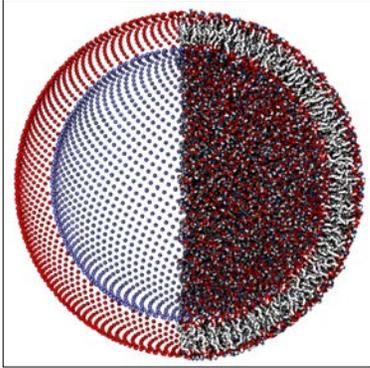
- Ability to handle a variety of protein geometries
- Proper orientation of proteins in relation to the membrane surface
- Generalizable and automated method for membranes of arbitrary shape

Embedding proteins into the membrane

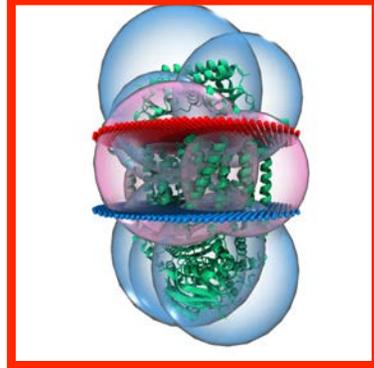
- Account for surface area occupied by proteins in inner and outer leaflets
- Proper lipid packing around embedded proteins

Automated Protein Embedding into Complex Membrane Structures

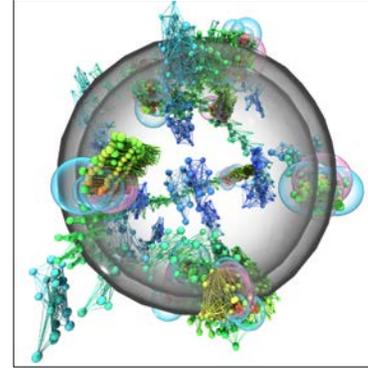
Vesicle Construction



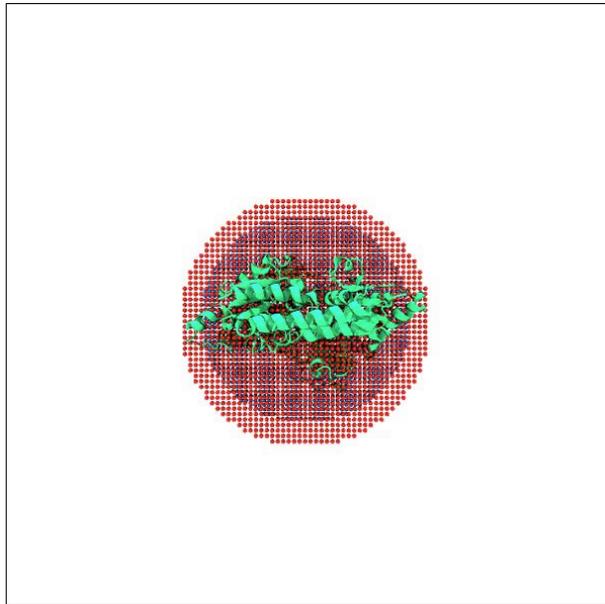
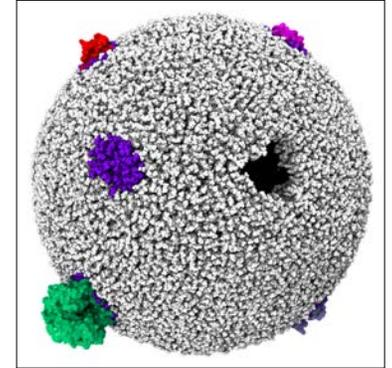
Coarse Grain Protein



CG Protein Placement



Combine Lipid + Protein



Distribution of proteins across the membrane surface (dense environment)

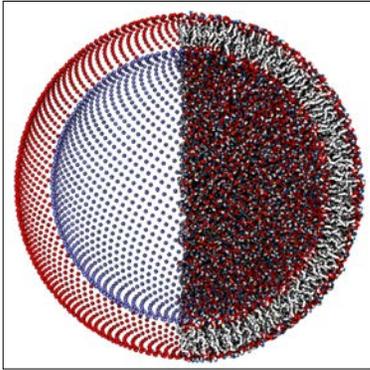
- Ability to handle a variety of protein geometries
- Proper orientation of proteins in relation to the membrane surface
- Generalizable and automated method for membranes of arbitrary shape

Embedding proteins into the membrane

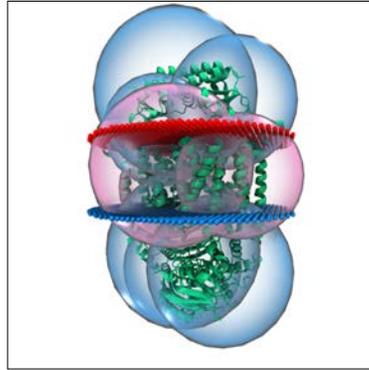
- Account for surface area occupied by proteins in inner and outer leaflets
- Proper lipid packing around embedded proteins

Automated Protein Embedding into Complex Membrane Structures

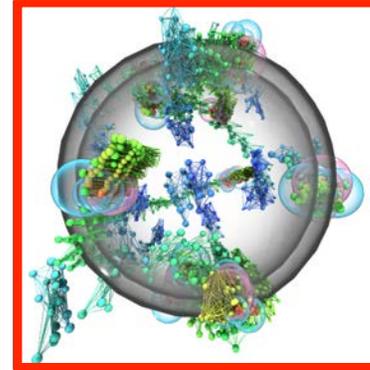
Vesicle Construction



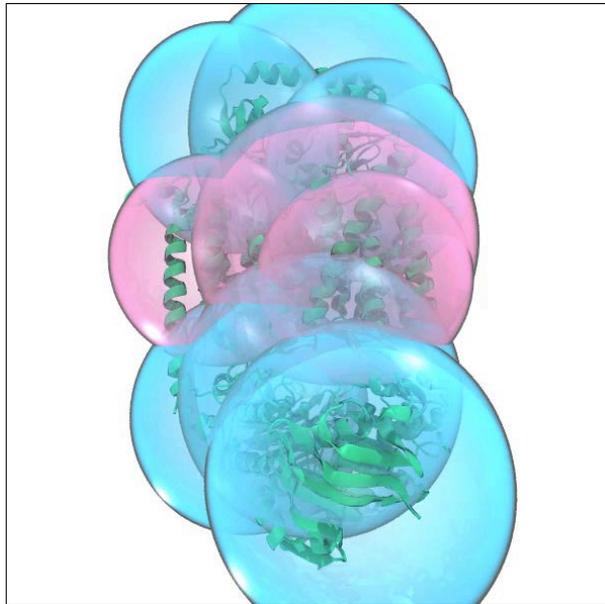
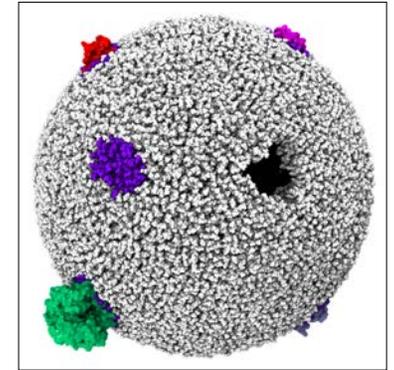
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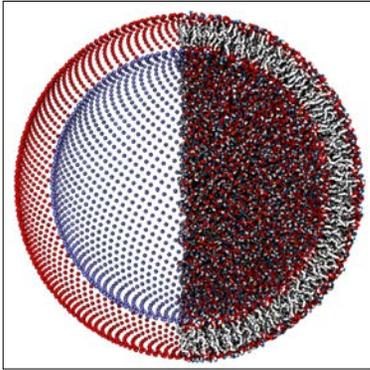
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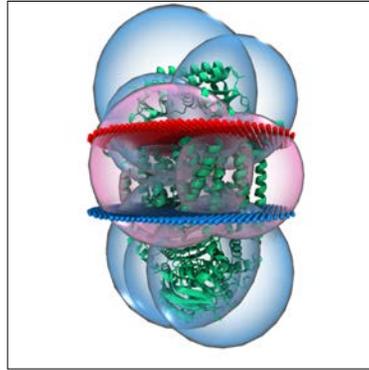
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Automated Protein Embedding into Complex Membrane Structures

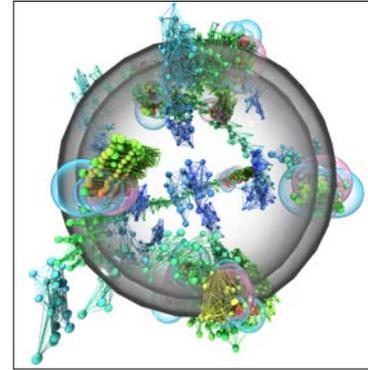
Vesicle Construction



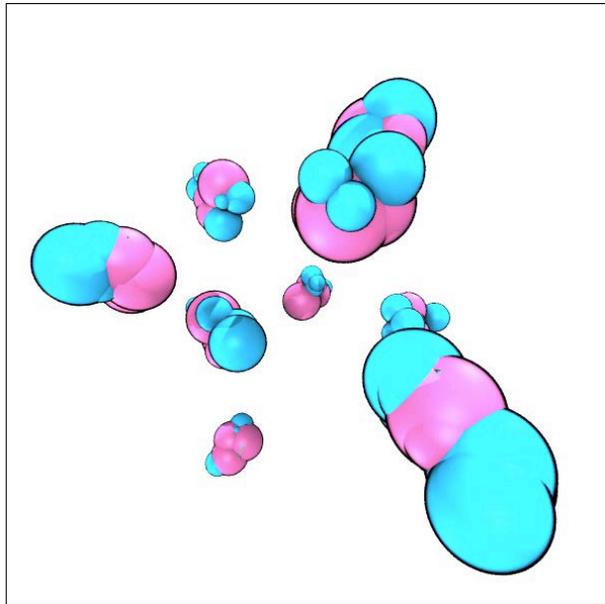
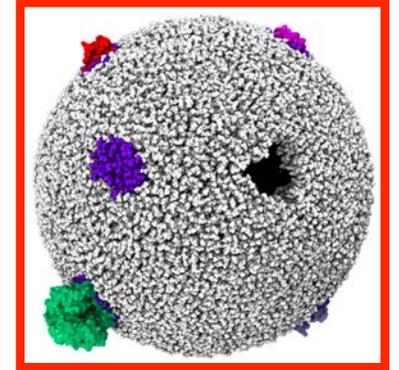
Coarse Grain Protein



CG Protein Placement



Combine Lipid + Protein



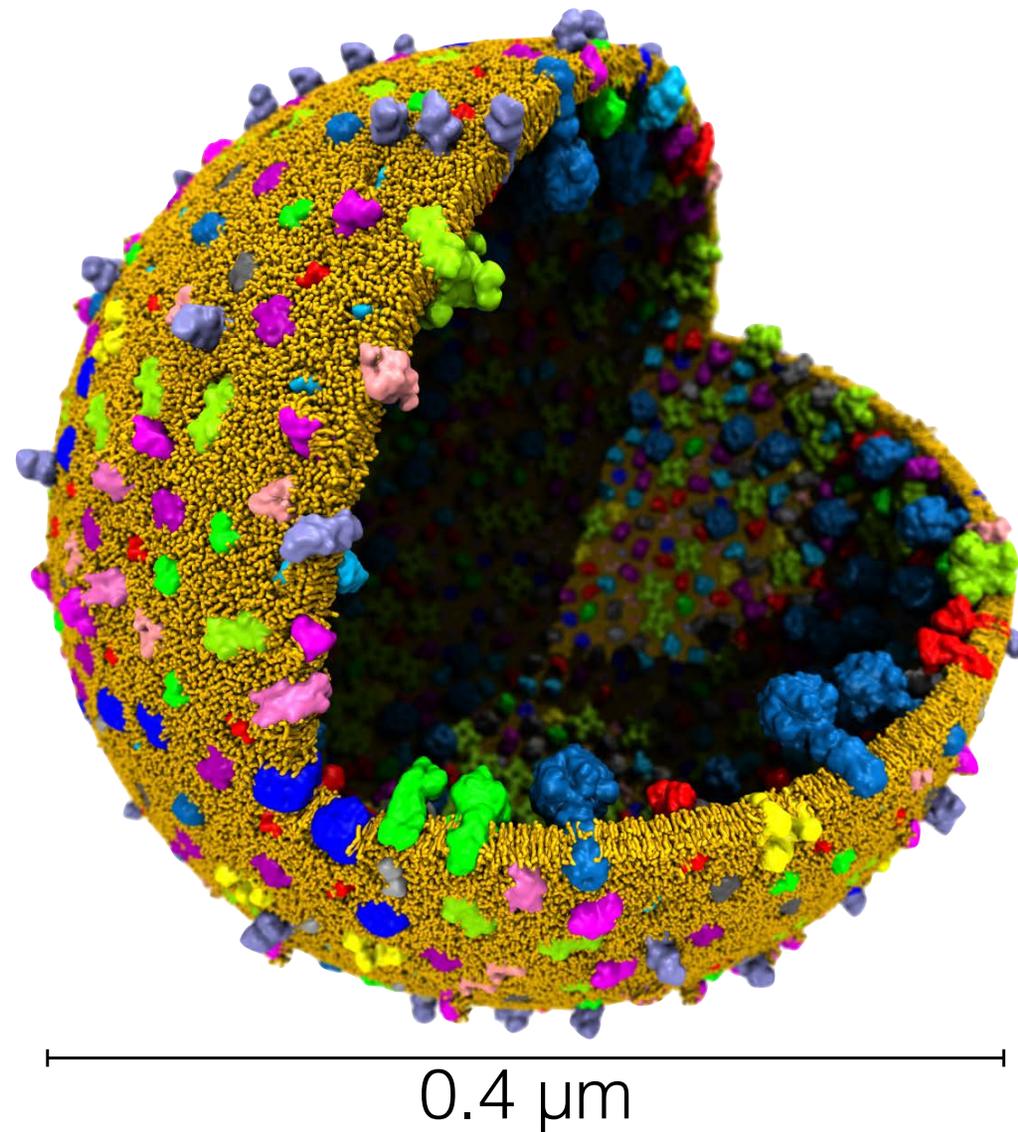
Distribution of proteins across the membrane surface (dense environment)

- Ability to handle a variety of protein geometries
- Proper orientation of proteins in relation to the membrane surface
- Generalizable and automated method for membranes of arbitrary shape

Embedding proteins into the membrane

- Account for surface area occupied by proteins in inner and outer leaflets
- Proper lipid packing around embedded proteins

113 million Martini particles
representing **1 billion** atoms



<u>Protein Components</u>	<u>Copy #</u>
● Aquaporin Z	97
● Copper Transporter (CopA)	166
● F1 ATPase	63
● Lipid Flipase (MsbA)	29
● Molybdenum transporter (ModBC)	130
● Translocon (SecY)	103
● Methionine transporter (MetNI)	136
● Membrane chaperon (YidC)	126
● Energy coupling factor (ECF)	117
● Potassium transporter (KtrAB)	148
● Glutamate transporter (Glt _{TK})	41
● Cytidine-Diphosphate diacylglycerol (Cds)	50
● Membrane-bound protease (PCAT)	57
● Folate transporter (FolT)	134
	<u>1,397</u>

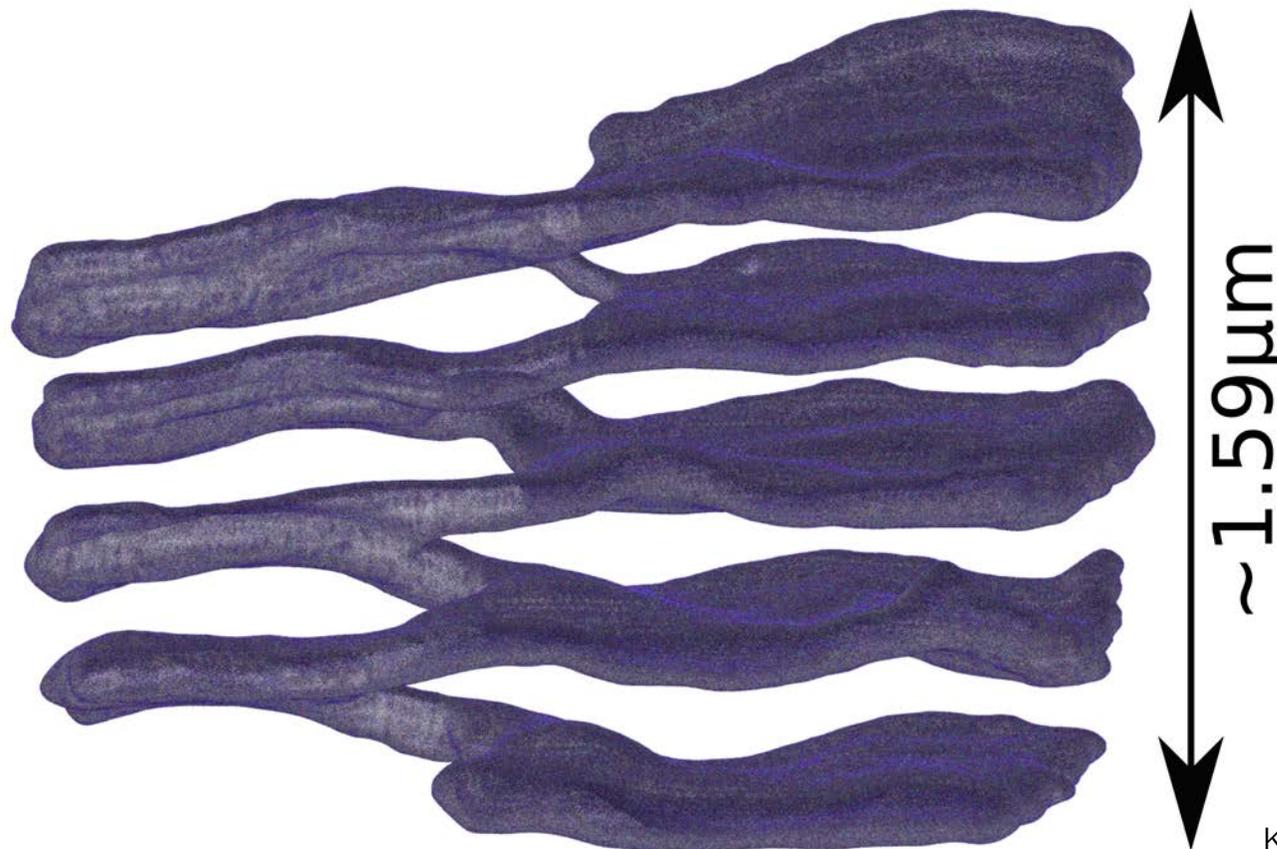
3.7 M lipids (DPPC), 2.4 M Na⁺ & Cl⁻ ions,
104 M water particles (4 H₂O / particle)

Applications of Computational Methodologies to Cell-Scale Structural Biology

Guided Construction of Membranes from Experimental Data

Experimentally-Derived Membrane of Arbitrary Shape Builder

Terasaki Ramp
~4 Billion Atoms



— Outer Leaflet

— Inner Leaflet

— Cholesterol

● POPC

● POPE

● POPI

● POPS

● Sphingomyelin

● Cardiolipin

Terasaki et al., *Cell*, **2013**.

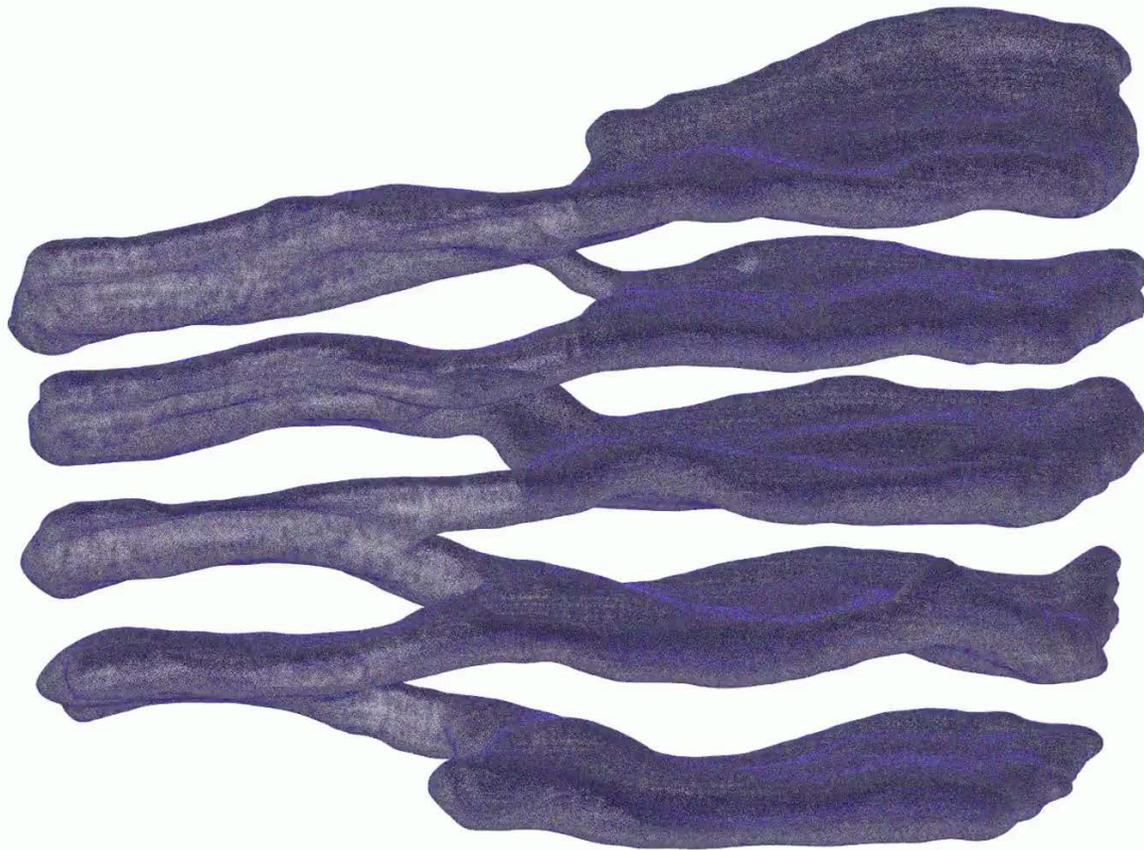
Keenan and Huang, *J. Dairy Sci.*, **1972**.

Applications of Computational Methodologies to Cell-Scale Structural Biology

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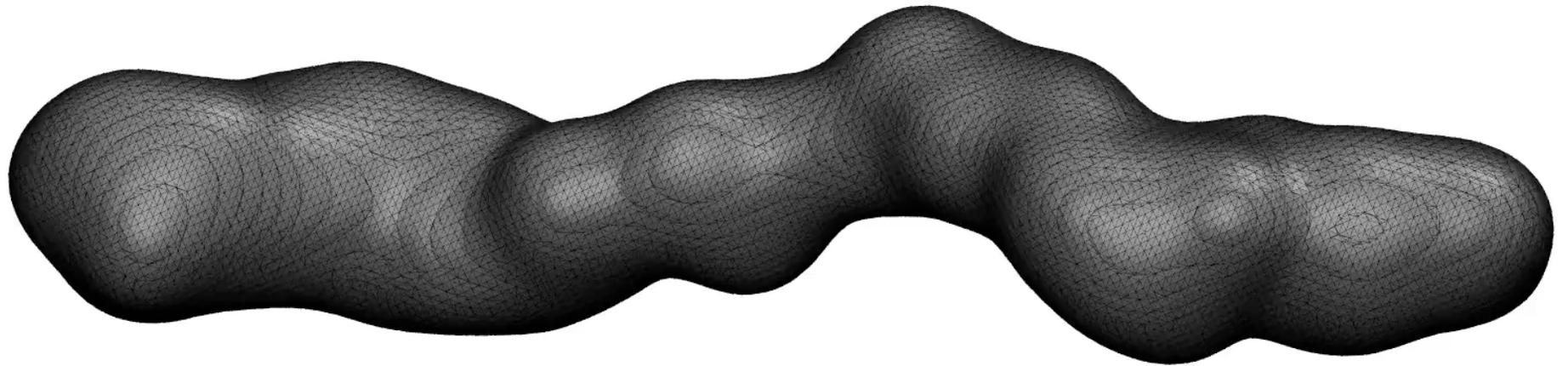
● POPI

● POPS

● Sphingomyelin

● Cardiolipin

Experimentally-Derived Membrane of Arbitrary Shape Builder
xMAS Builder



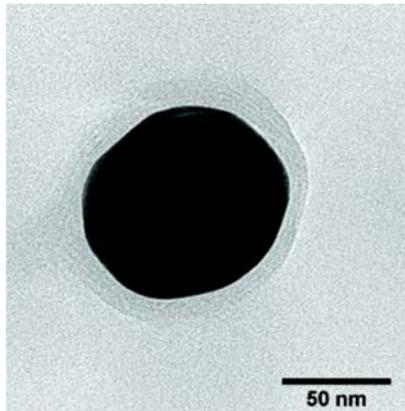
Obtain 3D mesh from an
experimental technique

Nano-biotechnology

Gold Nanoparticles as Delivery Vehicles

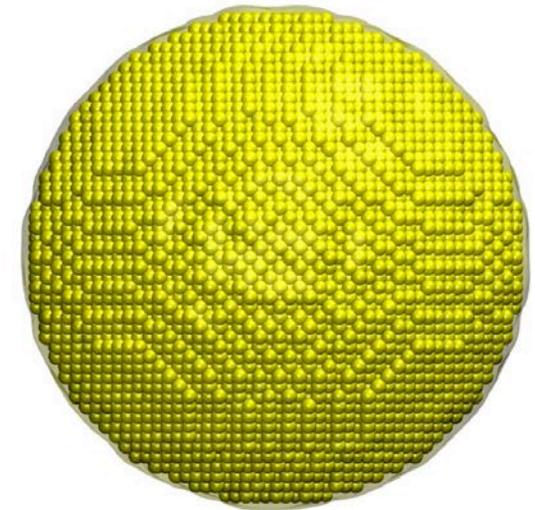
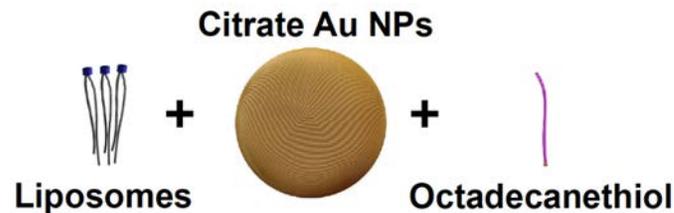
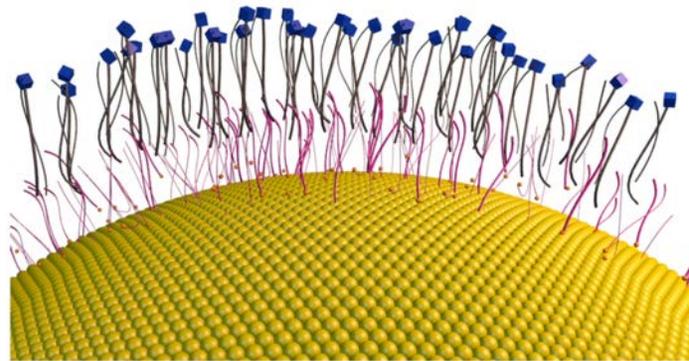
Schematic model with
no prediction power

Transmission
Electron Micrograph



Yang, J. A.; Murphy, C. J.
Langmuir 2012, 28, 5404–
5416

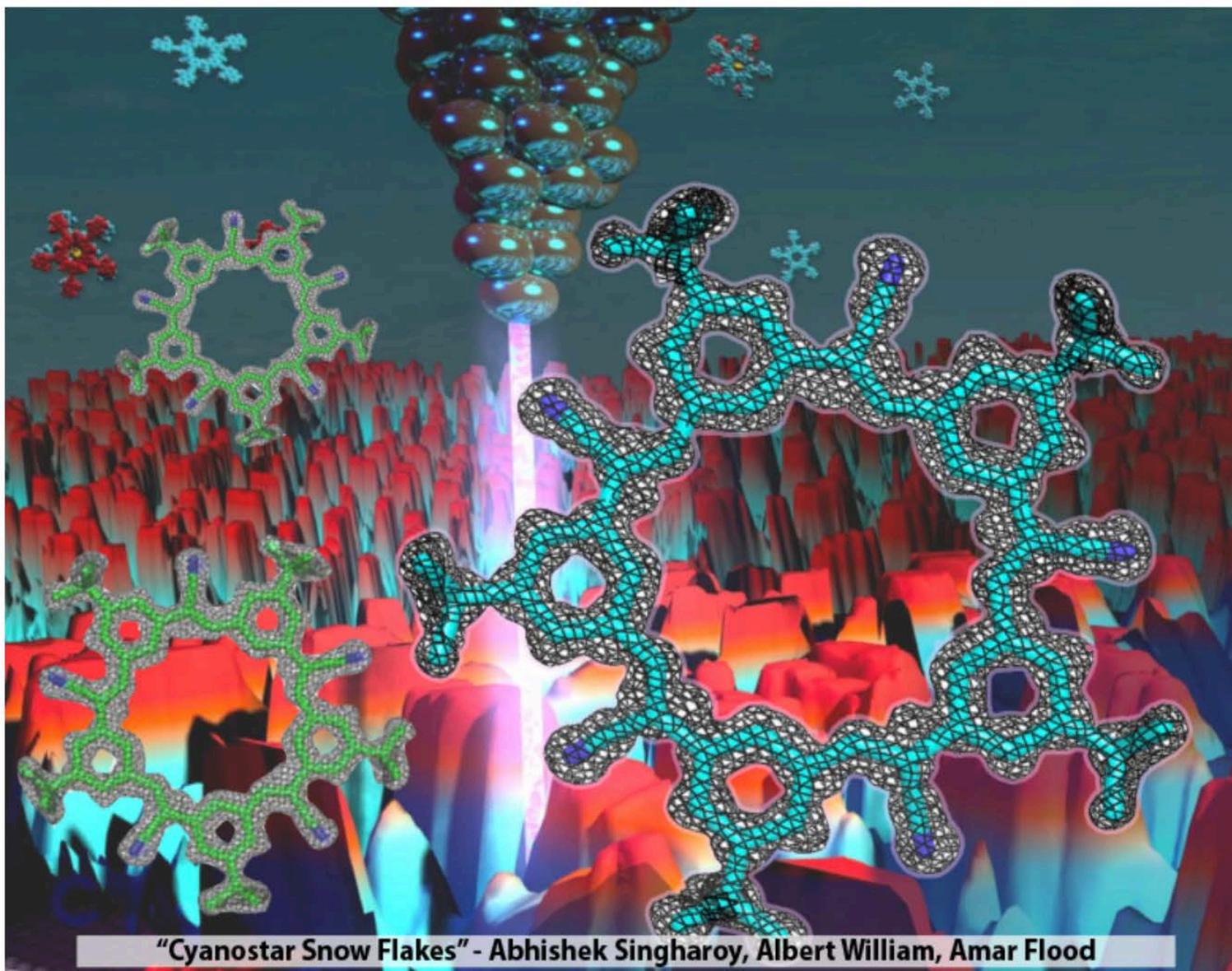
Cartoon representation of lipid Au NPs



Experiment:
Murphy Lab

Modeling/Simulation:
Tajkhorshid Lab

"Hands-on" Workshop on Enhanced Sampling and Free-Energy Calculation at Urbana, IL



Workshop Instructors



Emad Tajkhorshid



Chris Chipot



Brian K. Radak



Jérôme Hénin



Wei Jiang



Mahmoud Moradi



Rafael C. Bernardi

Computational Biophysics Workshop - Urbana, Illinois, September 10-14, 2018

Program

(subject to changes)

Location: Beckman Institute, Room 5602

Monday, September 10: Alchemical and Geometrical Free-Energy Calculations

09:00-09:20	Welcome and Brief Overview , Emad Tajkhorshid
09:20-09:45	Applications of Enhanced Sampling and Free-Energy Calculation Methods in Modern Biophysical Problems, Emad Tajkhorshid
09:45-10:00	Introduction to Alchemical and Geometrical Free-Energy Calculations, Chris Chipot
10:00-10:20	Coffee Break
10:20-12:20	Alchemical and Geometrical Free-Energy Calculations in NAMD, Chris Chipot
12:20-12:40	Q & A
12:40-14:00	Lunch Break
14:00-15:20	Tutorials
15:20-15:40	Coffee Break
15:40-18:00	Tutorials

Tuesday, September 11: Transition Path Sampling Methods and Constant pH Simulations

09:00-10:20	Transition Path Sampling Methods, Chris Chipot
10:20-10:40	Coffee Break
10:40-12:00	Hybrid Non-Equilibrium Molecular Dynamics/Metropolis Monte Carlo Calculations for Constant pH Simulations, Brian K. Radak
12:00-12:20	Q & A
12:20-14:00	Lunch Break
14:00-15:20	Tutorials
15:20-15:40	Coffee Break
15:40-18:00	Tutorials

Wednesday, September 12: Geometrical Transformations and Collective Variables

09:00-10:20	Geometrical Free-Energy Methods: Strengths and Limitations, Jérôme Hénin
10:20-10:40	Coffee Break
10:40-11:40	Designing, Implementing and Optimizing Collective Variables in VMD and NAMD, Jérôme Hénin
11:40-12:00	Q & A
12:00-13:20	Lunch Break
13:20-15:30	Tutorials
15:30-16:30	Coffee Break + Meet the Developers
16:30-16:50	Group Picture and Social
16:50-18:00	Tutorials
19:00-21:00	Workshop Dinner (place to be determined; sign in during the workshop)

Thursday, September 13: Specialized Algorithms for Enhanced Ergodic Sampling

09:00-10:20	Specialized Algorithms for Enhanced Ergodic Sampling, Chris Chipot
10:20-10:40	Coffee Break
10:40-12:00	Accelerating Convergence of Free-Energy Calculation with Replica Exchange Solute Tempering, Wei Jiang
12:00-12:20	Q & A
12:20-14:00	Lunch Break
14:00-15:20	Tutorials
15:20-15:40	Coffee Break
15:40-18:00	Tutorials

Friday, September 14: Complex Reaction Pathways & QM/MM Simulations

09:00-10:20	Exploring Complex Reaction Pathways, Mahmoud Moradi
10:20-10:40	Coffee Break
10:40-12:00	Free-Energy Calculations and Enhanced Sampling Methods in conjunction with QM/MM calculations, Rafael C. Bernardi
12:00-12:20	Q & A
12:20-14:00	Lunch Break
14:00-15:20	Tutorials
15:20-15:40	Coffee Break
15:40-18:00	Tutorials

Computational Biophysics Workshop - Urbana, Illinois, September 10-14, 2018

Tutorials

Below are planned tutorials listed by workshop day. More TCBG tutorials are available [here](#).

Monday, September 10: Alchemical and Geometrical Free-Energy Calculations

- [A Tutorial on Alchemical Free Energy Perturbation Calculations in NAMD](#)
- [A Tutorial on Adaptive Biasing Force Calculations in NAMD](#)
- [Protein:ligand Standard Binding Free Energies: A Tutorial for Alchemical and Geometrical Transformations](#)

Tuesday, September 11: Transition Path Sampling Methods and Constant pH Simulations

- [String Method with Swarms of Trajectories: A Tutorial for Free-energy Calculations along a Minimum-action Path](#)
- [Constant pH tutorial](#)

Wednesday, September 12: Geometrical Transformations and Collective Variables

- [Colvars module \(source code and supporting material\)](#)
- [Performing Metadynamics Simulations Using NAMD](#)
- [Protein:ligand Standard Binding Free Energies: A Tutorial for Alchemical and Geometrical Transformations](#)
- [A Tutorial on Adaptive Biasing Force Calculations in NAMD](#)

Thursday, September 13: Specialized Algorithms for Enhanced Ergodic Sampling

- [Methods for calculating Potentials of Mean Force](#)
- [A Tutorial on One-dimensional Replica-exchange Umbrella Sampling](#)
- [Adaptive Multilevel Splitting Method: Isomerization of Alanine Dipeptide](#)

Friday, September 14: Complex Reaction Pathways & QM/MM Simulations

- [Exploring Complex Conformational Transition Pathways](#)
- [NAMD-QM/MM Tutorial](#)