



新型コロナウイルス関連タンパク質に対するフラグメント分子軌道計算

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以下、補足資料



FMO創薬コンソーシアム(FMODD)

産学官連携で実用的なFMO創薬技術を開発する

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https://drugdesign.riken.jp/FMODB/







Search Sample

Ceyword Search: COVID-19	Set Value Of Input
DB ID Search: 1ERE	Set Value Of Input
MODB ID Search: 5P4NP	Set Value Of Input
IniProt ID Search: P03372	Set Value Of Input
Keyword Search(Target): Estrogen receptor alpha	Set Value Of Input
(eyword Search(Ligand): NHI	Set Value Of Input



RBDとヒトACE2との相互作用







基本のFMO-HF計算(分子軌道の最適化)



高速化のための幾つかのエ夫

 $V_{\mu\nu}^{L} \cong \sum_{\lambda \in L} (\mathbf{P}^{L} \mathbf{S}^{L})_{\lambda\lambda} (\mu\nu, \lambda\lambda) \quad \text{for } R_{\min}(X, L) \ge L_{aoc} \quad \Leftrightarrow \text{ ESP-AOC近似 (実用精度高し)}$ $V_{\mu\nu}^{L} \cong \sum_{A \in L} \langle \mu | (Q_{A} / | \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{A} |) | \nu \rangle \quad \text{for } R_{\min}(X, L) \ge L_{ptc} \qquad Q_{A} = \sum_{\lambda \in A} (\mathbf{P}^{L} \mathbf{S}^{L})_{\lambda\lambda} \iff \text{ESP-PTC近似 (速い)}$ $E'_{IJ} \cong E'_{I} + E'_{J} + \text{Tr}(\mathbf{P}^{I} \mathbf{u}^{J}) + \text{Tr}(\mathbf{P}^{J} \mathbf{u}^{I}) + \sum_{\mu\nu\in I} \sum_{\lambda\sigma\in J} \mathbf{P}_{\mu\nu}^{I} \mathbf{P}_{\lambda\sigma}^{J} (\mu\nu, \lambda\sigma) \quad \Leftrightarrow \text{ Dimer-ES近似 (HF計算m)}$ • 種々の工夫により、FMO2の計算コストのシステムサイズ依存性は2乗より低い

・摂動による相関エネルギー計算はHFが実際に行われたダイマーに対して実施

Nakano et al., Chem. Phys. Lett. 318 (2000) 684. & Nakano et al., Chem. Phys. Lett. 351 (2002) 475.



2次と3次の摂動エネルギーのスピン軌道式 🖞 💬 💮 😭

2次摂動(MP2)による相関: 占有軌道 に方の電子対が"衝突"して仮想軌道 aとbに"散乱"

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{a} \longleftrightarrow \textbf{b} \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \textbf{i} \longleftrightarrow \textbf{j} \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \qquad \textbf{(I)} \Leftrightarrow \qquad E^{MP2(2p-2h)} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{ijab} \frac{\langle ij \parallel ab \rangle \langle ab \parallel ij \rangle}{\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b}$$

(分母は電子間の反発積分、分子は軌道エネルギーの差)

(電子対の相互作用)

3次摂動(MP3)による相関:電子対間の相互作用も3通りで追加的に考慮して補正

$$E^{MP3(4p-2h)} = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{ijabcd} \frac{\langle ij \parallel ab \rangle \langle ab \parallel cd \rangle \langle cd \parallel ij \rangle}{(\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)(\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_c - \varepsilon_d)}$$

$$E^{MP3(2p-4h)} = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{ijklab} \frac{\langle ij \parallel ab \rangle \langle ab \parallel kl \rangle \langle kl \parallel ij \rangle}{(\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)(\varepsilon_k + \varepsilon_l - \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)}$$

$$E^{MP3(3p-3h)} = \sum_{ijkabc} \frac{\langle ij \parallel ab \rangle \langle kb \parallel cj \rangle \langle ac \parallel ik \rangle}{(\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)(\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_c)}$$

A.Szabo, N. S. Ostlund, Modern Quantum Chemistry, 1982 (Mcmillam).



共有メモリ条件での並列化(OpenMP/MPI)

<ポイント>



MP3相関エネルギー補正(6添字)

MP2相関エネルギー補正(4添字)

$$E_{MP2} = \sum_{ijab} \frac{(ia, jb)[2(ia, jb) - (ib, ja)]}{\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b}$$

添字の変換: 4N⁵コスト (*ia*, *jb*) = $\sum_{\sigma} C_{\sigma b} \left(\sum_{\lambda} C_{\lambda j} \left(\sum_{\nu} C_{\nu a} \left(\sum_{\mu} C_{\mu i} (\mu \nu, \lambda \sigma) \right) \right) \right)$

$$E^{"3h-3p"} = \sum_{ijkabc} \frac{[2(ia, jb) - (ij, ab)][2(kc, ia) - (ka, ic)][2(kc, jb) - (kb, jc)]}{(\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_c)(\varepsilon_k + \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_b - \varepsilon_c)} - 3\sum_{ijkabc} \frac{(ij, ab)(ka, ic)(kb, jc)}{(\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_c)(\varepsilon_k + \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_b - \varepsilon_c)}.$$









Y. Mochizuki et al., Chem. Phys. Lett. 493 (2010) 346.







Scaled MP3 Non-Covalent Interaction Energies Agree Closely with Accurate CCSD(T) Benchmark Data

Michal Pitoňák,^[a] Pavel Neogrády,^[b] Jiří Černý,^[a] Stefan Grimme,^{*[c]} and Pavel Hobza^{*[a]} *Chem. Phys. Chem.* **10** (2009) 282

Scaled MP3 interaction energies calculated as a sum of MP2/CBS (complete basis set limit) interaction energies and scaled thirdorder energy contributions obtained in small or medium size basis sets agree very closely with the estimated CCSD(T)/CBS interaction energies for the 22 H-bonded, dispersion-controlled and mixed non-covalent complexes from the S22 data set. Performance of this so-called MP2.5 (third-order scaling factor of 0.5) method has also been tested for 33 nucleic acid base pairs and two stacked conformers of porphine dimer. In all the test cases, performance of the MP2.5 method was shown to be superior to the scaled spin-component MP2 based methods, e.g. SCS–MP2, SCSN–MP2 and SCS(MI)–MP2. In particular, a very balanced treatment of hydrogen-bonded compared to stacked complexes is achieved with MP2.5. The main advantage of the approach is that it employs only a single empirical parameter and is thus biased by two rigorously defined, asymptotically correct ab-initio methods, MP2 and MP3. The method is proposed as an accurate but computationally feasible alternative to CCSD(T) for the computation of the properties of various kinds of non-covalently bound systems.



 $E(MP2.5) = E(MP2) + 0.5 E^{corr}(MP3)$

 $E(MP2.5/large \ basis) \Rightarrow E(MP2/large \ basis) + \Delta E(MP2.5-MP2/small \ basis)$

高精度・高コストなCCSD(T)に匹敵する見積り

MP3計算が「低コスト」で実行出来れば、MP2よりも高い信頼性が期待される



カルモジュリンとEu(III)の相互作用解析の例 🖞 💬 💮 😭 🛄



	・Ca(II)に比し	て総和で2倍以上の安定化
	・部位3が相対	的には安定化が小さい
部位1		(MD100サンプルの平均値)
アミノ酸	-386.7	
水	-25.9	
計 -412.	6 ± 15.3 k 245.0±8.3)	cal/mol
部位2		
アミノ酸	-376.9	
水	-29.3	
計 -406.2	2 ± 14.0 k 249.0±8.4)	cal/mol
部位3		
アミノ酸	-307.7	
水	-46.8	
計 -354.	<mark>5 ± 14.0 k</mark>	<mark>cal/mol</mark>
部位4	213.6.±8.0)	
アミノ酸	-384.2	
7K	-32.3	
計 -416.	4 ± 12.9 k	cal/mol
(-2	250.6.±7.7)	

B. Drobot et al., Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 21 (2019) 21213. / MDサンプル構造群に対してFMO計算 / Euの相対論効果はMCPで考慮



DNAとウラニルイオンの相互作用解析の例

Volume 55 Number 14 18 February 2019 Pages 1997-2116

名大FX100(退役済)で数ヶ月を要した

ChemComm

Chemical Communications rsc li/chemcomm



Satoru Tsushima et al

Destabilization of DNA through interstrand crosslinking by UO 21

ウラニルイオンの結合で安定化が減じる



(IFIEの総和として評価)

A. Rossberg et al., Chem. Comm. 55 (2019) 2015. / MDサンプル構造に対してFMO計算 / Uの相対論効果はMCPで考慮(5fはDZタイプ)



特異値分解を使ったFMO相互作用解析の例 🖞 🖓 🛞 😭 🛄



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Comp.Theor.Chem. 1132 (2018) 23

Application of singular value decomposition to the inter-fragment interaction energy analysis for ligand screening



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ABSTRACT

We evaluated the binding affinity between p38 MAP kinase and various inhibitors through use of the fragment molecular orbital (FMO) method at MP2/6-31G* level in comparison to experimental values of half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀). Initially, the calculated results of the FMO-IFIE (interfragment interaction energy) sums for 60 complex structures registered in the Protein Data Bank were not well correlated with the IC₅₀ activity data. Therefore, we performed the singular value decomposition (SVD) for the calculated results of the IFIE matrix (amino acid residues × various ligands) to improve the correlation and determine the cause of the initial poor results. In SVD, the original matrix is divided into multiple vectors that are orthogonal to each other. Through this method, we improved the correlation by removing some particular vectors that involved noise components and impaired the correlation. In addition, the correlation between the IC₅₀ and FMO-IFIE for 22 complex structures of estrogen receptor α (ER α) was also improved in this way. We analyzed the amino acid residues of receptors that were mainly involved in the removed vectors and found an overestimation of the strength of the hydrogen bond between glutamic acid and the ligand.

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FMO4計算による解析の例



FMO4分割:官能基ごとの相互作用を可視化



FMO4 Ref.; Nakano et al., Chem. Phys. Lett. 523 (2012) 128.









FX100による並列計算(3,072コア)により1構造あたり30.5時間で処理が可能 となりました。

論文:ChemRxiv - https://doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv.11988120.v1ChemRxiv正式出版 - https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.jcim.0c00283