Simulated Docking of Oseltamivir with the 1918 Pandemic Strain Influenza A/H1N1 Neuraminidase Active Site

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Abstract

Neuraminidases are glycoproteins that facilitate the transmission of the influenza virus from cell to cell. The neuraminidase inhibitors osteltamivir and zanamivir are currently the most widely used anti-flu therapeutics. Oseltamivir was ineffective against the dominant H1N1 strains in the 2008 flu season and decreasingly effective against the dominant influenza H1N1 mutants in the US in the 2009 "Spring/Fall" pandemic. Here I provide a computational docking analysis of oseltamivir with the active site of the neuraminidase of the 1918 strain (A/Brevig Mission/1/18 H1N1). The docking uses a Lamarckian genetic algorithm. The computed inhibitor/receptor binding energy suggests that oseltamivir would not be effective against that strain.

Keywords: Influenza, H1N1, neuraminidase, oseltamivir

1.0 Introduction

Neuraminidases are glycoproteins that facilitate the transmission of the influenza virus from cell to cell. The most widely used anti-influenza therapeutic, oseltamivir (Tamiflu™, [4]), was ineffective against the dominant H1N1 mutants in the 2008 flu season and was decreasingly effective against the dominant influenza mutant (Influenza A/H1N1) in the US in the 2009 "Spring/Fall" pandemic ([7]).

In the World Health Organization serotype-based influenza taxonomy, influenza type A has nine neuraminidase-related sero-subtypes, and these subtypes correspond at least roughly to differences in the active-site structures of the flu neuraminidases. The subtypes fall into two groups ([3]): group-1 contains the subtypes N1, N4, N5 and N8; group-2 contains the subtypes N2, N3, N6, N7 and N9. Oseltamivir was designed to target the group-2 neuraminidases.

The available crystal structures of the group-1 N1, N4 and N8 neuraminidases ([1]) reveal that the active sites of these enzymes have a very different three-dimensional structure from that of group-2 enzymes. The differences lie in a loop of amino acids known as the "150-loop", which in the group-1 neuraminidases has a conformation that opens a cavity not present in the group-2 neuraminidases. The 150-loop contains an amino acid designated Asp 151; the side chain of this amino acid has a carboxylic acid that, in group-1 enzymes, points away from the active site as a result of the 'open' conformation of the 150-loop. The side chain of another active-site amino acid, Glu 119, also has a different conformation in group-1 enzymes compared with the group-2 neuraminidases (8]).

The Asp 151 and Glu 119 amino-acid side chains form critical interactions with neuraminidase inhibitors. For neuraminidase subtypes with the “open conformation” 150-loop, the side chains of

these amino acids might not have the precise alignment required to bind inhibitors tightly ([8]). The active site of the 1918 strain has the 150-loop configuration.

The difference in the active-site conformations of the two groups of neuraminidases may also be caused by differences in amino acids that lie outside the active site. This means that an enzyme inhibitor for one target will not necessarily have the same activity against another with the same active-site amino acids and the same overall three-dimensional structure ([17]).

2.0 Method

The general objective of this study is straightforward: to computationally assess the binding energy of the active site of crystallized 1918 pandemic strain neuraminidase with oseltamivir. Unless otherwise noted, all processing described in this section was performed on a Dell Inspiron 545 with an Intel Core2 Quad CPU Q8200 (clocked @ 2.33 GHz) and 8.00 GB RAM, running under the *Windows Vista Home Premium (SP2)* operating environment.

Protein Data Bank (PDB) 3BEQ is a structural description of most of the crystallized neuraminidase of Influenza A/Brevig Mission/1/18 H1N1 (the principal 1918 pandemic mutant). 3BEQ consists of two identical chains, designated Chain A and Chain B.

3BEQ was downloaded from PDB ([6]) on 31 January 2011. A PDB description of oseltamivir was extracted from PDB 2HU4 using Microsoft *Word*. The automated docking suite *AutoDock Tools* v 4.2 (ADT, [9]) was used to perform the docking of oseltamivir to the receptor. More specifically, in ADT, approximately following the rubric documented in [12]

-- Chain B, and the water in Chain A, of 3BEQ were deleted

-- Chain A's active-site was extracted. (3BEQ identifies the active site of Chain A as 14 amides: ARG118, GLU119, ASP151, ARG152, ARG156, TRP178, ARG224, GLU227, SER246, GLU276, GLU277, ARG292, ARG371, and TYR406.)

-- the hydrogens, charges, and torsions in the ligand and active site were adjusted using the ADT-recommended defaults

and finally, the ligand, assumed to be flexible wherever that assumption is physically possible, was auto-docked to the active site, assumed to be rigid, using the Lamarckian genetic algorithm implemented in ADT.

The ADT parameters for the docking are shown in Figure 1. Most values are, or are a consequence of, ADT defaults.

```
autodock_parameter_version 4.2       # used by autodock to validate parameter set
outlev 1                             # diagnostic output level
intelec                              # calculate internal electrostatics
seed pid time                        # seeds for random generator
ligand_types C HD OA N               # atoms types in ligand
fld 3BEQ_receptor.maps.fld           # grid_data_file
map 3BEQ_receptor.C.map              # atom-specific affinity map
map 3BEQ_receptor.HD.map             # atom-specific affinity map
map 3BEQ_receptor.OA.map             # atom-specific affinity map
map 3BEQ_receptor.N.map              # atom-specific affinity map
```

```
elecmap 3BEQ_receptor.e.map          # electrostatics map
desolvmap 3BEQ_receptor.d.map        # desolvation map
move 3BEQ_Ligand.pdbqt               # small molecule
about 0.5292 81.1637 109.1143        # small molecule center
tran0 random                         # initial coordinates/A or random
axisangle0 random                    # initial orientation
dihe0 random                         # initial dihedrals (relative) or random
tstep 2.0                            # translation step/A
qstep 50.0                           # quaternion step/deg
dstep 50.0                           # torsion step/deg
torsdof 7                            # torsional degrees of freedom
rmstol 2.0                           # cluster_tolerance/A
extnrg 1000.0                        # external grid energy
e0max 0.0 10000                      # max initial energy; max number of retries
ga_pop_size 150                      # number of individuals in population
ga_num_evals 2500000                 # maximum number of energy evaluations
ga_num_generations 27000             # maximum number of generations
ga_elitism 1                         # number of top individuals to survive to next
generation
ga_mutation_rate 0.02                # rate of gene mutation
ga_crossover_rate 0.8                # rate of crossover
ga_window_size 10                    #
ga_cauchy_alpha 0.0                  # Alpha parameter of Cauchy distribution
ga_cauchy_beta 1.0                   # Beta parameter Cauchy distribution
set_ga                               # set the above parameters for GA or LGA
sw_max_its 300                       # iterations of Solis & Wets local search
sw_max_succ 4                        # consecutive successes before changing rho
sw_max_fail 4                        # consecutive failures before changing rho
sw_rho 1.0                           # size of local search space to sample
sw_lb_rho 0.01                       # lower bound on rho
ls_search_freq 0.06                  # probability of performing local search on
individual
set_psw1                             # set the above pseudo-Solis & Wets parameters
unbound_model bound                  # state of unbound ligand
ga_run 10                            # do this many hybrid GA-LS runs
analysis                             # perform a ranked cluster analysis
```

Figure 1. ADT parameters for the docking in this study

3.0 Results

The interactive problem setup, which assumes familiarity with the general neuraminidase "landscape", took about 20 minutes in ADT; the docking proper, about 25 minutes on the platform described in Section 2.0 The platform's performance monitor suggested that the calculation was more or less uniformly distributed across the four processors at ~25% of peak per processor (with occasional bursts to 40% of peak), and required a constant 2.9 GB of memory.

Figure 2 shows the oseltamivir/receptor energy and position summary produced by ADT. The estimated free energy of binding is ~ -6.8 kcal/mol; the estimated inhibition constant, ~11 microMolar at 298 K.

```
MODEL        3
USER    Run = 3
USER    Cluster Rank = 1
USER    Number of conformations in this cluster = 4
USER
USER    RMSD from reference structure       = 127.033 A
USER
USER    Estimated Free Energy of Binding    =   -6.77 kcal/mol  [=(1)+(2)+(3)-(4)]
```

```
USER    Estimated Inhibition Constant, Ki   =   10.92 uM (micromolar)  [Temperature =
298.15 K]
USER
USER    (1) Final Intermolecular Energy     =   -8.86 kcal/mol
USER        vdW + Hbond + desolv Energy     =   -5.53 kcal/mol
USER        Electrostatic Energy            =   -3.32 kcal/mol
USER    (2) Final Total Internal Energy     =   -0.83 kcal/mol
USER    (3) Torsional Free Energy           =   +2.09 kcal/mol
USER    (4) Unbound System's Energy  [=(2)] =   -0.83 kcal/mol
USER
USER
USER
USER    DPF = 3BEQ.dpf
USER    NEWDPF move    3BEQ_Ligand.pdbqt
USER    NEWDPF about   0.529200 81.163696 109.114304
USER    NEWDPF tran0   8.551498 16.101909 -1.664349
USER    NEWDPF axisangle0     -0.077969 -0.447424 -0.890917 157.187877
USER    NEWDPF quaternion0    -0.076430 -0.438587 -0.873322 0.197761
USER    NEWDPF dihe0   -123.77 137.09 57.32 -80.84 72.77 -173.98 76.38
USER
USER                              x       y       z    vdW   Elec        q     RMS
ATOM      1  C2  G39 A 800      11.180  16.277  -1.152 -0.26 +0.07    +0.091 127.033
ATOM      2  C3  G39 A 800      10.774  17.200  -2.439 -0.19 +0.01    +0.050 127.033
ATOM      3  C4  G39 A 800       9.409  16.835  -3.177 -0.19 -0.03    +0.209 127.033
ATOM      4  C5  G39 A 800       8.339  16.597  -2.111 -0.26 -0.03    +0.143 127.033
ATOM      5  C6  G39 A 800       8.792  15.389  -1.175 -0.14 +0.05    +0.147 127.033
ATOM      6  C7  G39 A 800      10.177  15.431  -0.587 -0.16 +0.03    +0.049 127.033
ATOM      7  O7  G39 A 800       7.734  15.216  -0.127 -0.28 -0.06    -0.379 127.033
ATOM      8  C8  G39 A 800       7.830  14.301   1.041 -0.14 +0.06    +0.121 127.033
ATOM      9  C9  G39 A 800       7.539  14.896   2.446 -0.27 +0.01    +0.027 127.033
ATOM     10  C91 G39 A 800       8.557  15.914   2.989 -0.34 +0.00    +0.007 127.033
ATOM     11  C81 G39 A 800       6.902  13.148   0.710 -0.14 +0.02    +0.027 127.033
ATOM     12  C82 G39 A 800       6.273  12.570   1.937 -0.22 +0.01    +0.007 127.033
ATOM     13  N5  G39 A 800       7.073  16.258  -2.868 -0.10 +0.07    -0.352 127.033
ATOM     14  H5  G39 A 800       6.243  16.838  -2.746 -0.31 -0.10    +0.163 127.033
ATOM     15  C10 G39 A 800       7.029  15.199  -3.701 -0.27 +0.15    +0.214 127.033
ATOM     16  C11 G39 A 800       5.741  14.944  -4.393 -0.41 +0.15    +0.117 127.033
ATOM     17  O10 G39 A 800       8.001  14.420  -3.927 -0.75 -0.34    -0.274 127.033
ATOM     18  N4  G39 A 800       9.048  17.944  -4.058 -0.03 +0.09    -0.073 127.033
ATOM     19  H42 G39 A 800       9.432  18.836  -3.744 -0.06 -0.66    +0.274 127.033
ATOM     20  H41 G39 A 800       9.334  17.707  -5.009 -0.15 -0.14    +0.274 127.033
ATOM     21  H43 G39 A 800       8.059  18.187  -3.996 -0.35 -0.76    +0.274 127.033
ATOM     22  C1  G39 A 800      12.507  16.289  -0.582 -0.27 +0.22    +0.177 127.033
ATOM     23  O1B G39 A 800      13.039  17.366  -0.157 -0.02 -0.91    -0.648 127.033
ATOM     24  O1A G39 A 800      13.140  15.196  -0.518 -0.24 -1.23    -0.648 127.033
```

Figure 2. ADT's oseltamivir energy and position predictions.

Figure 3 is a rendering of the active-site/inhibitor configuration computed in this study.

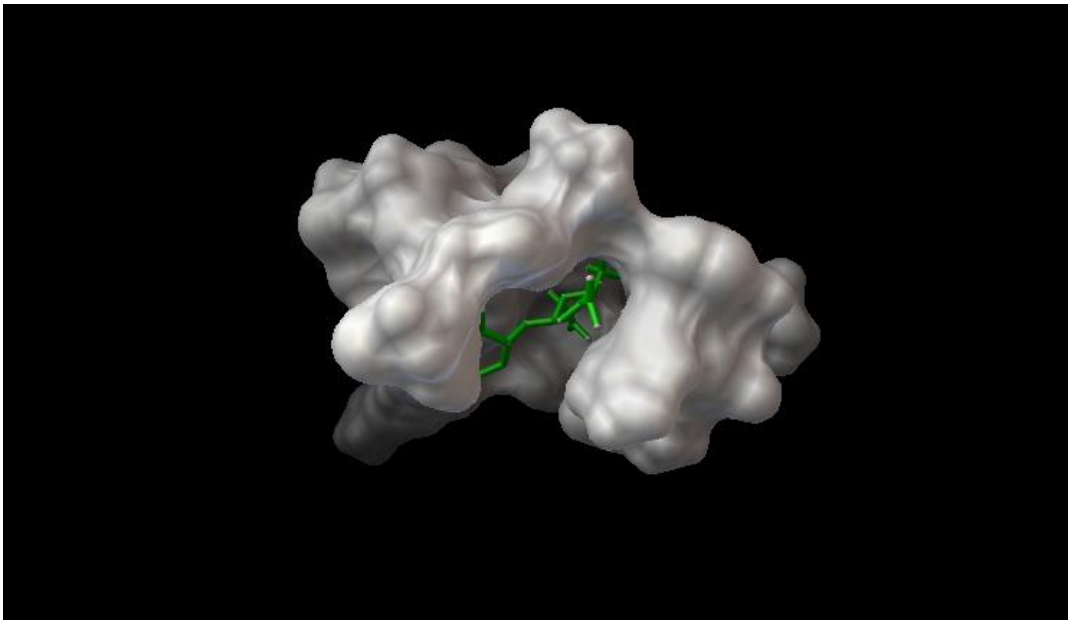

Figure 3. Rendering of oseltamivir computationally docked with the active site of PDB 3BEQ. The molecular surface of the receptor is shown in white; the inhibitor, in stick form in green. Only the interior, inhibitor-containing region of the molecular surface of the active site can be compared to *in situ* data: the surface distal to the interior is a computational artifact, generated by the assumption that active site is detached from the rest of the receptor.

4.0 Discussion

The method described in Section 2.0 and the results of Section 3.0 motivate several observations:

1. The inhibition constant computed in this study (~11 microMolar at ~298 K) is comparable to the inhibition constant of oseltamivir/neuraminidase interactions that are not clinically effective ([11], [13]). This suggests that oseltamivir would not be effective against the principal 1918 pandemic mutant, A/Brevig Mission/1/18 H1N1.

2. The docking study reported here assumes that the receptor is rigid, and as a result, calculation does not reflect any energy contributions of receptor "flexing" to the interaction of the ligand with native unliganded receptor. Future work will analyze the docking with a flexible receptor

3. The analysis described in Sections 2.0 and 3.0 assumes the neuraminidase is in a crystallized form (isolated at ~278 K). *In situ*, at physiologically normal temperatures (~310 K), the receptor is not in crystallized form. The ligand/receptor conformation *in situ*, therefore, may not be identical to their conformation in the crystallized form.

4. Minimum-energy search algorithms other than the Lamarckian genetic algorithm used in this work could be applied to this docking problem. Future work will use Monte Carlo/simulated annealing algorithms.

5. A variety of torsion and charge models could be applied to this problem, and future work will do so.

5.0 Acknowledgements

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6.0 References.

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