

Računalne simulacije u modernoj kemiji i biokemiji



Robert Vianello

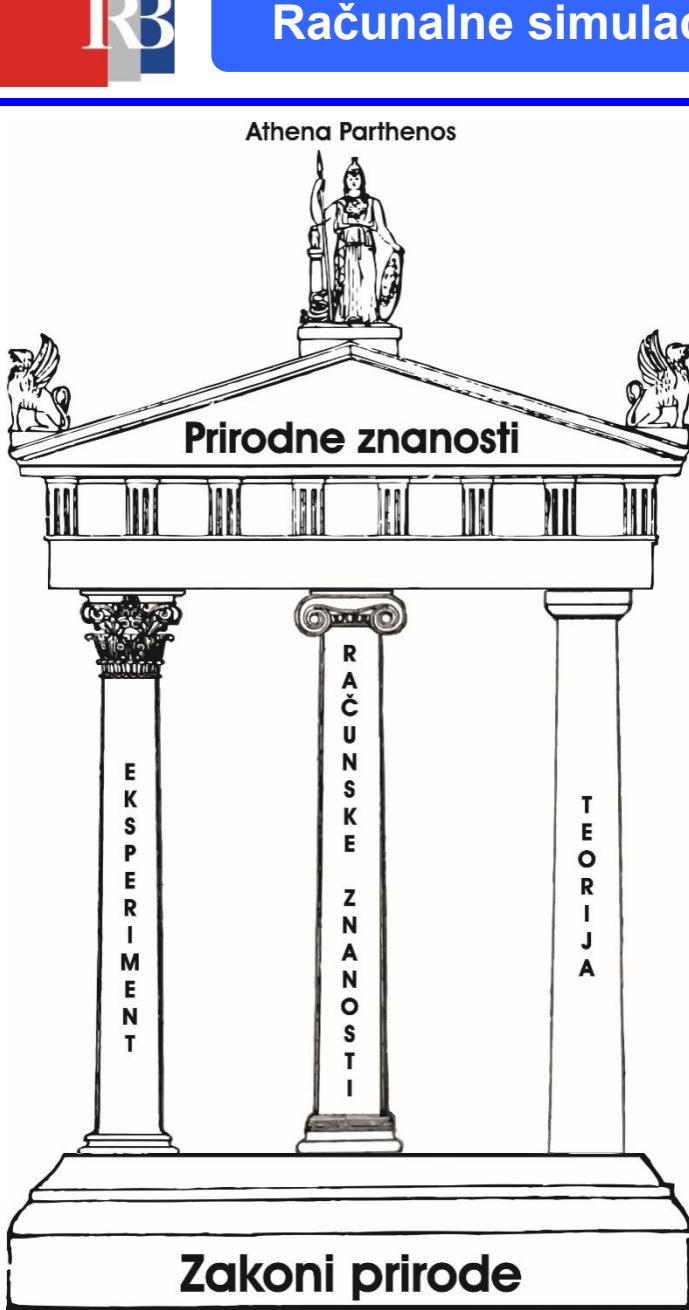
Grupa za računalnu organsku kemiju i biokemiju

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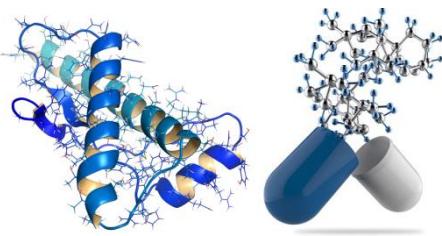


Računalna kemija

- daje interpretaciju postojećih fenomena i pojava te omogućuje bolje razumijevanje podataka dobivenih eksperimentom (uvid u elektronsku strukturu molekula nedostupnu eksperimentalnim uređajima)
- pruža opis procesa nedostupnih eksperimentu (spojevi izuzetno kratkog životnog vijeka, opasni spojevi, kemija u svemiru)
- predviđa nove spojeve željenih svojstava i prije njihove sinteze, čime ciljano vodi eksperimente prema novim materijalima
- računalni rezultati vrlo su precizni (usporedivi s onima dobivenim najsuvremenijim instrumentima)
- ravnopravan, a često i nužan partner u eksperimentalnim istraživanjima u svim granama kemije i znanostima o životu

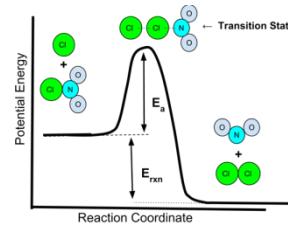
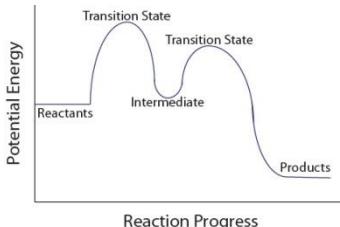
Struktura i funkcija bioloških sustava

- Vezanje supstrata i inhibitora u aktivno mjesto
- Mehanizam katalitičke aktivnosti i inhibicije
- Aktivacija receptora
- Mutirani enzimi
- Dizajn lijekova



Mehanizmi reakcija u organskoj kemiji

- Nukleofilne/elektrofilne adicije/supstitucije
- Kiselo-bazne reakcije
- Reakcije pregradnje u masenoj spektrometriji



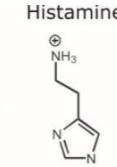
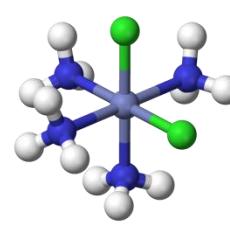
Dizajn novih materijala poboljšanih svojstava

- Optički kemijski senzori i senzorski materijali
- Gelovi ionskih tekućina
- Jake organske superkiseline i superbaze
- Antioksidansi



Struktura i svojstva malih molekula

- Metalni kompleksi
- Interakcija malih molekula s biološkim sustavima
- Vibracijska spektroskopija u kondenziranim fazama

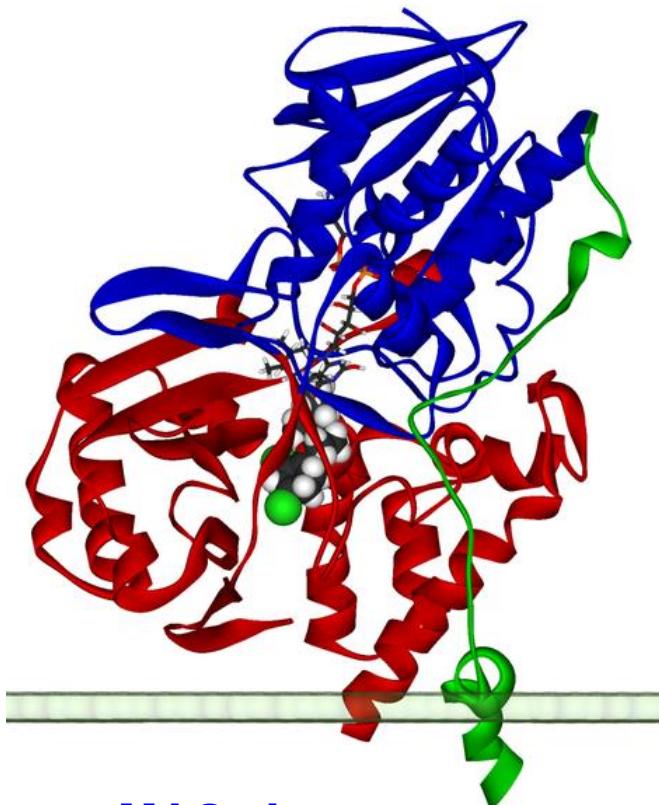


Experiment

Versus

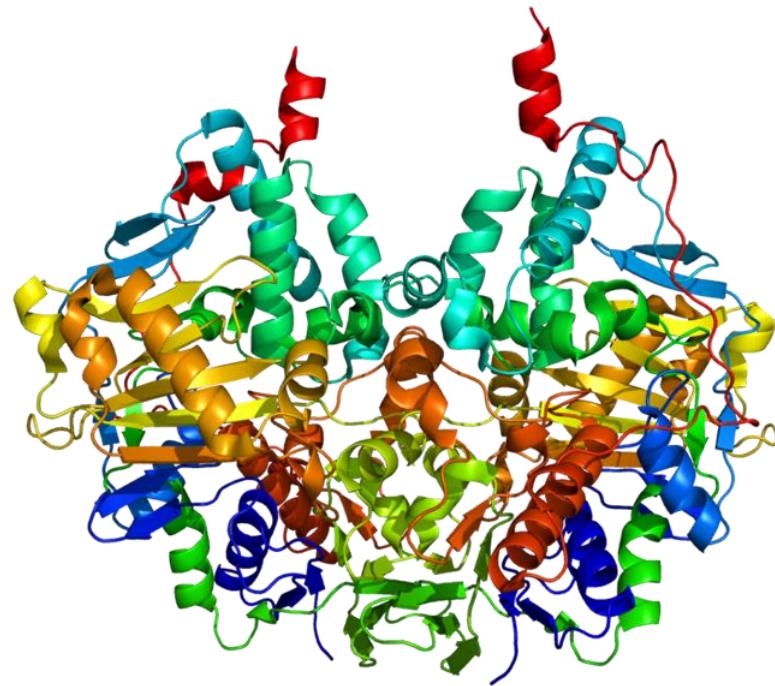
Theory

Monoaminoksidaza (MAO) – enzim za razgradnju amina u mozgu



MAO-A - monomer

L De Colibus, M Li, C Binda, A Lustig, DE Edmondson, A Mattevi,
Proc Natl Acad Sci USA **2005**, 102, 12684.

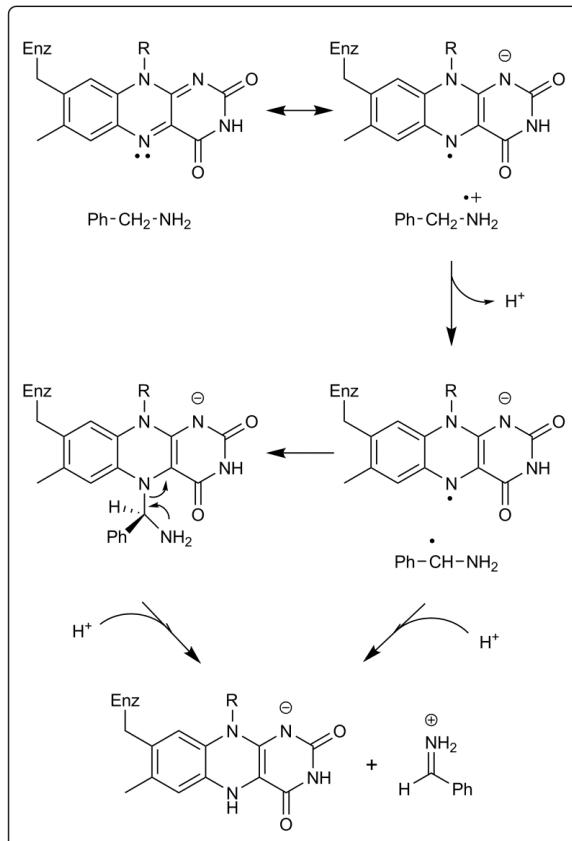


MAO-B - dimer

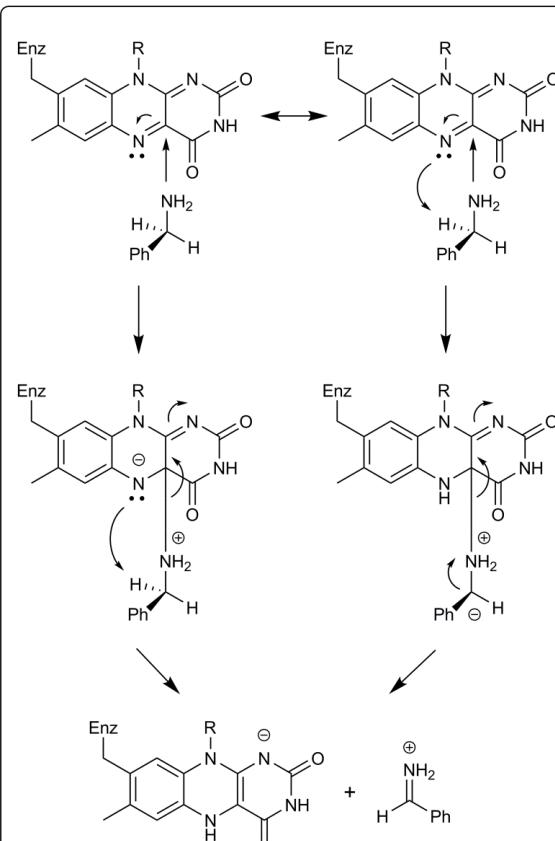
C Binda, P Newton-Vinson, F Hubálek, DE Edmondson, A
Mattevi, *Nat Struct Biol* **2002**, 9, 22.

S-Y Son, J Ma, Y Kondou, M Yoshimura, E Yamashita, T Tsukihara,
Proc Natl Acad Sci USA **2008**, 105, 5739.

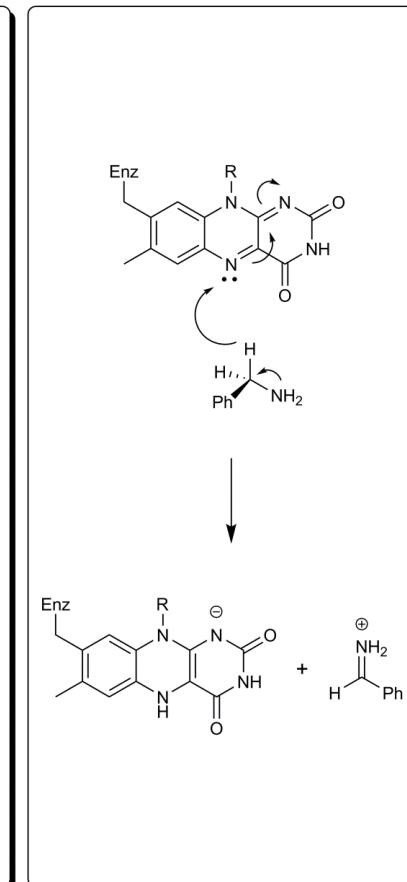
(a) RADICAL MECHANISM



(b) POLAR NUCLEOPHILIC MECHANISM



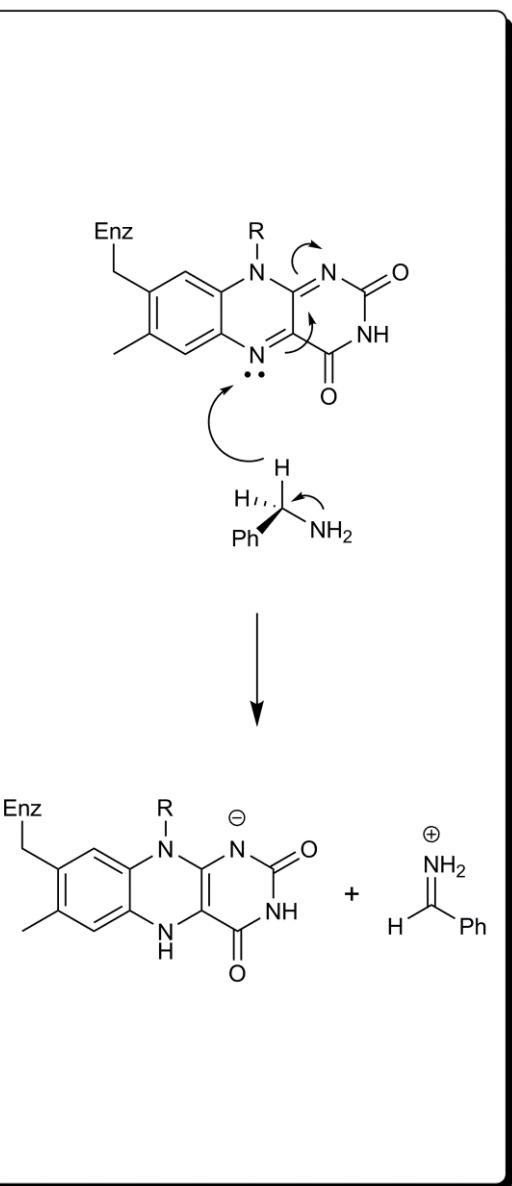
(c) HYDRIDE MECHANISM



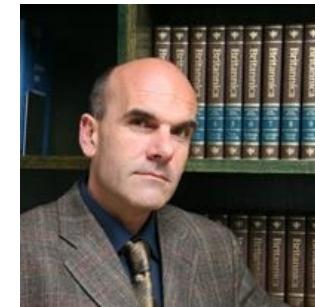
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EurJOC
European Journal
of Organic Chemistry

FULL PAPER

DOI: 10.1002/ejoc.201201122

How are Biogenic Amines Metabolized by Monoamine Oxidases?

Robert Vianello,^{*[a]} Matej Repić,^[b] and Janez Mavri^[b,c]

Keywords: Enzyme catalysis / Computer chemistry / Metabolism / Flavoenzymes / Oxidoreductases

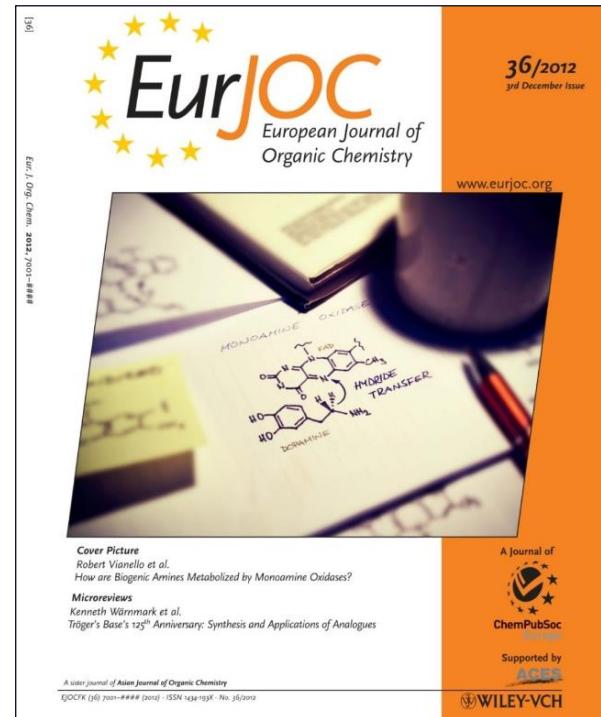
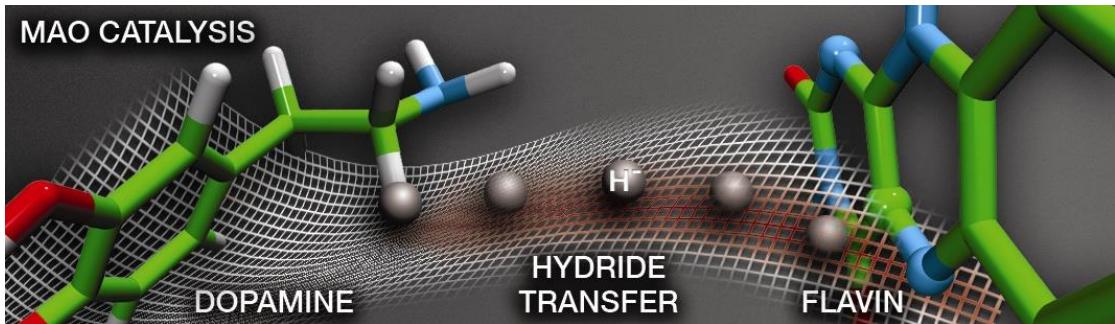
Monoamine oxidases (MAOs) are flavoenzymes important in regulating amine neurotransmitter levels and are the central pharmacological targets in treating depression and Parkinson's disease. On the basis of quantum chemical calculations, we have proposed a new two-step hydride mechanism for the MAO-catalysed oxidative deamination of amines. In the rate-limiting first step, through its N5 atom, the flavin abstracts a hydride anion from the substrate α -carbon atom and forms a strong covalent adduct with the thus created cation. This is followed by flavin N1 deprotonation of the substrate

amino group, facilitated with two active-site water molecules, to produce fully reduced flavin, FADH₂, and neutral imine. We have demonstrated that our mechanism is in agreement with available experimental data and provided evidence against both traditional polar nucleophilic and single-electron radical pathways. These results provide valuable information for mechanistic studies on other flavoenzymes and for the design of new antidepressants and anti-parkinsonian drugs.

Eur. J. Org. Chem. 2012, 36, 7057–7065

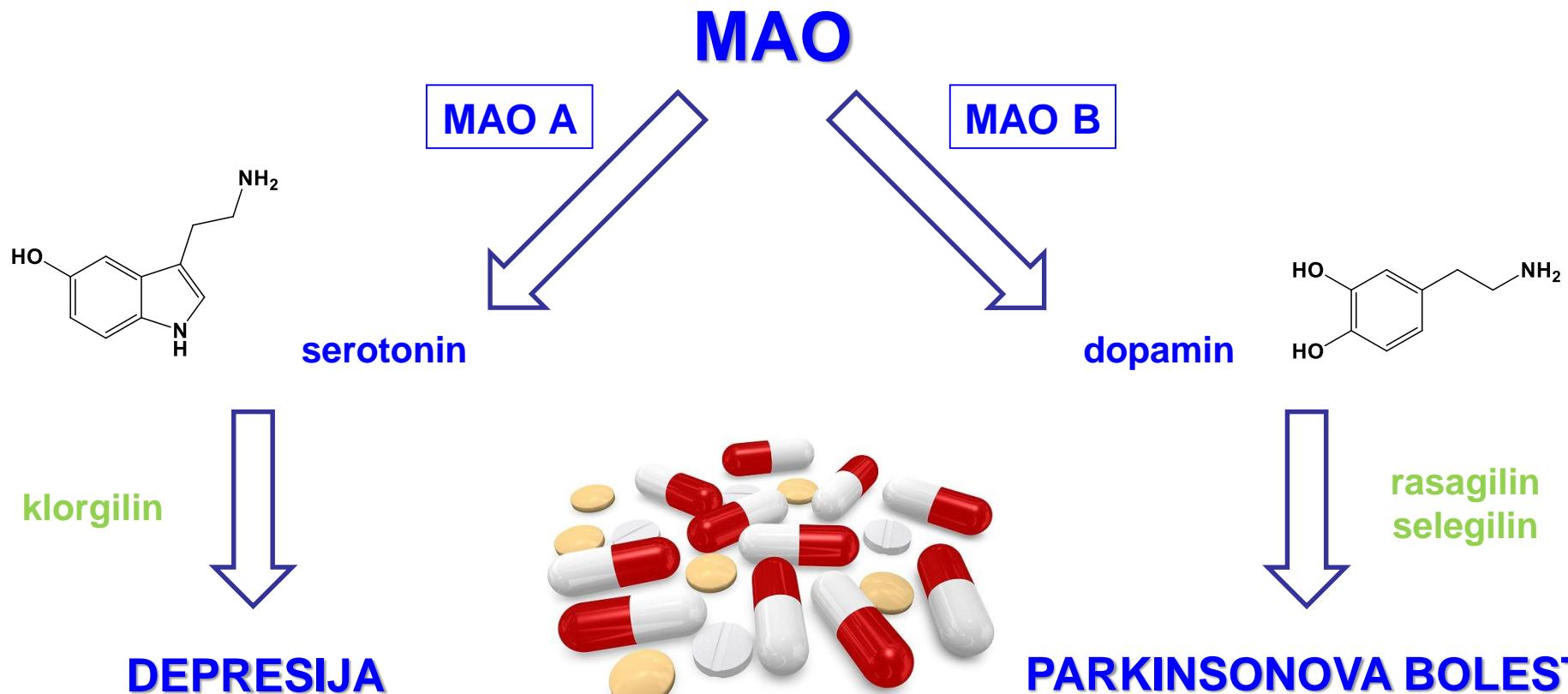
Katalitička aktivnost MAO enzima

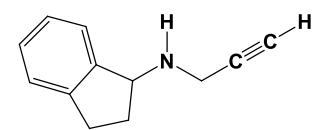
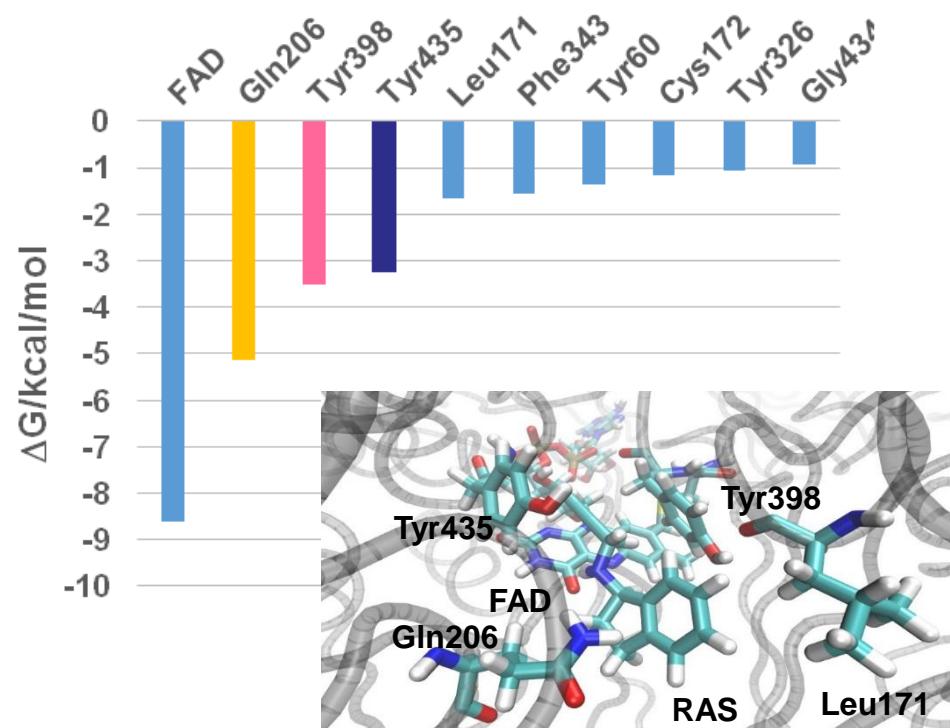
- MAO razgrađuje amine do imina kroz **hidridni mehanizam** u 2 stupnja
- Interpretirana **katalitička aktivnost** MAO A i MAO B izoformi s nizom supstrata, racionaliziran efekt brojnih **točkastih mutacija**, reproduciran utjecaj **deuteracije** i **kinetičkih izotopnih efekata**
- Izračunate **pK_a vrijednosti** aminokiselina u aktivnom mjestu te pokazano da oba izoforma koriste **isti hidridni katalitički mehanizam**
- Interpretirana **selektivnost MAO enzima** te identificirane aminokiseline odgovorne za **vezanje supstrata** i **pravilnu orientaciju** unutar aktivnog mesta, što omogućuje primjenu u području **biotehnologije i proteinskog inženjerstva** te otvara prostor dizajnu i pripravi **novih MAO inhibitora**



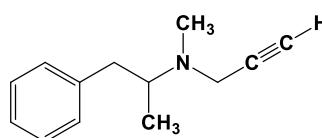
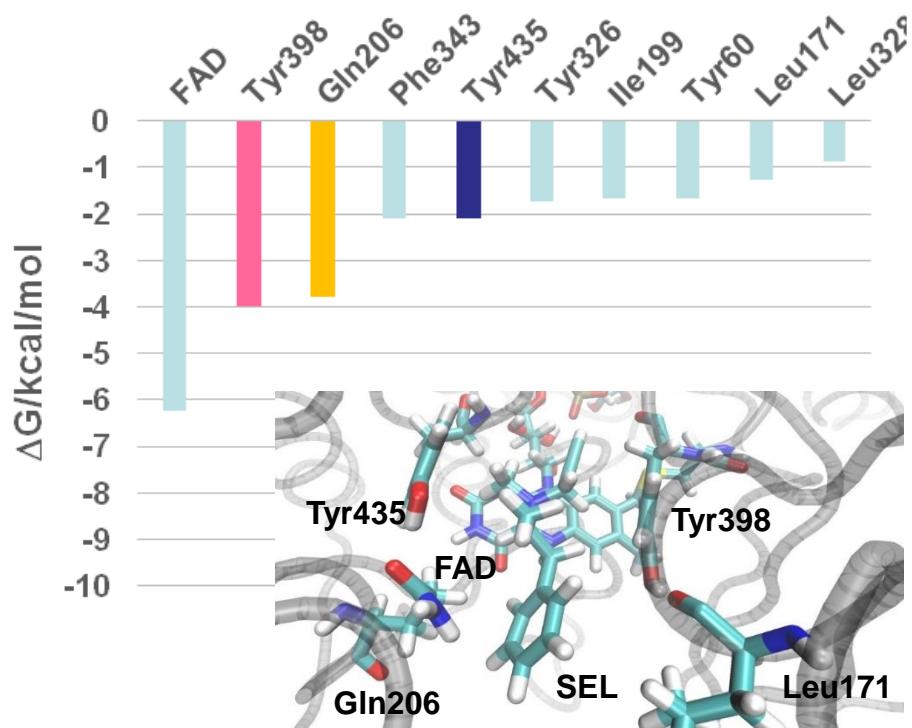
- Eur J Org Chem* 2011, 32, 6419
Eur J Org Chem 2012, 36, 7057
J Chem Theory Comput 2012, 10, 3864
J Phys Chem B 2014, 118, 4326
J Phys Chem B 2016, 120, 11419
Mol Neurobiol 2016, 53, 3400
Front Neurosci 2016, 10, 327
Chem Eur J 2017, 23, 2915
ACS Omega 2018, 3, 3665

MAO selektivnost u mozgu





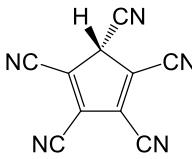
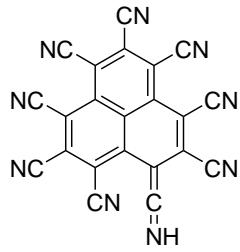
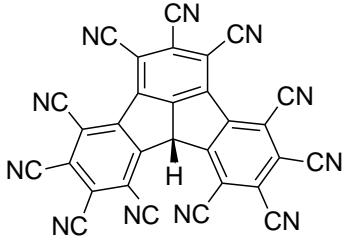
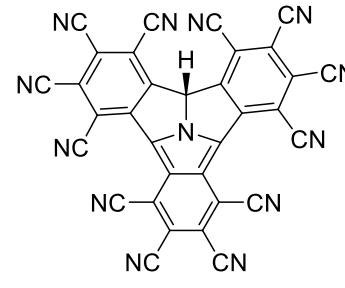
rasagiline (RAS)

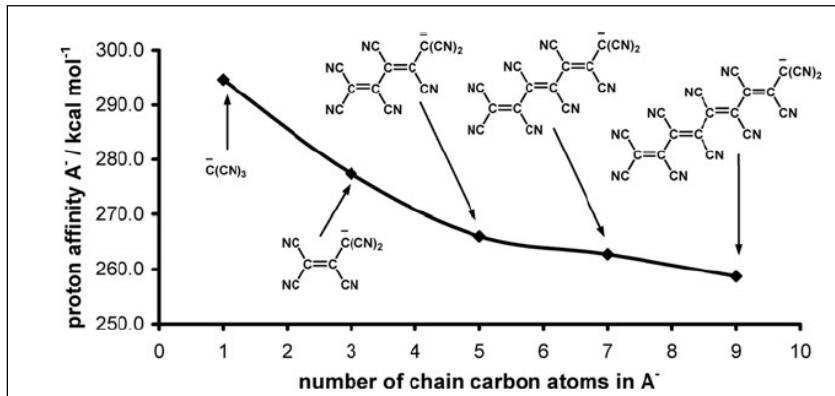
 $-27.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ $1.4 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ M}$ $\Delta G_{\text{BINDING}}$ IC_{50} 

selegiline (SEL)

 $-31.9 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ $6.8 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ M}$

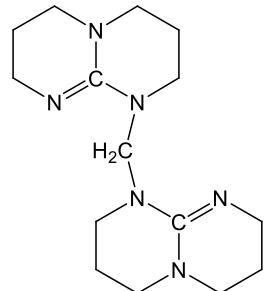
Dizajn novih materijala – jake organske superkiseline (policijano spojevi)

	H_2SO_4	HClO_4				
ΔH_{acid} (kcal/mol)	309.6	299.9	263.5	254.6	246.3	242.8

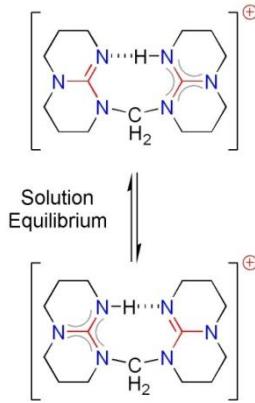


- Int. J. Quant. Chem.* **2018**, in print
J. Org. Chem. **2010**, *75*, 7670–7681
New J. Chem. **2009**, *82*, 27–39
New J. Chem. **2009**, *33*, 739–748
Chem. Commun. **2005**, *27*, 3412–3414

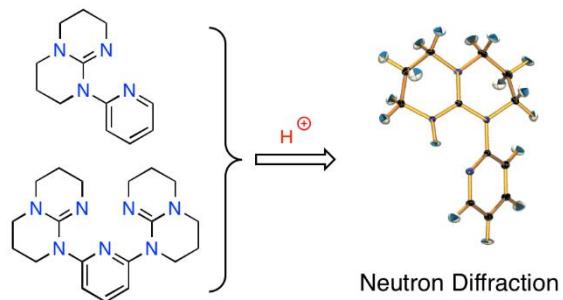
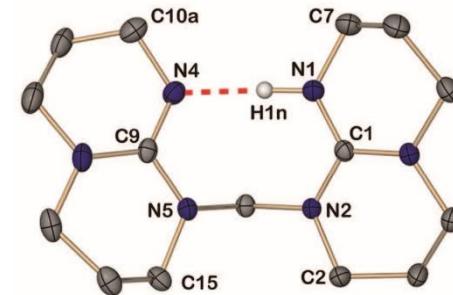
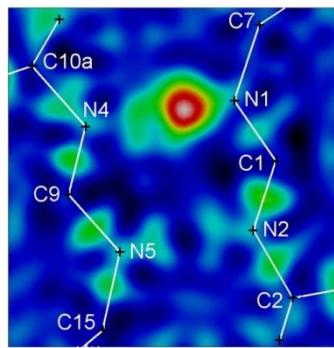
Dizajn novih materijala – jake organske superbaze (ciklički gvanidini)



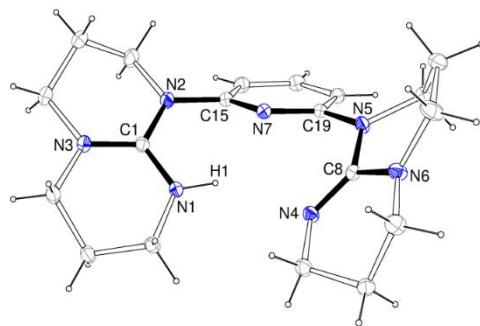
$pK_a(\text{MeCN}) = 29.0$



Difference electron density map



$pK_a(\text{MeCN}) = 24.1; 25.6$



J. Phys. Chem. A **2018**, *122*, 1464–1471

Eur. J. Org. Chem. **2017**, *30*, 4475–4489

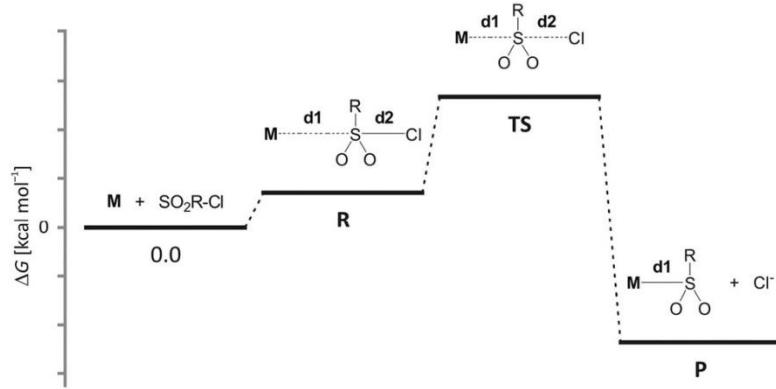
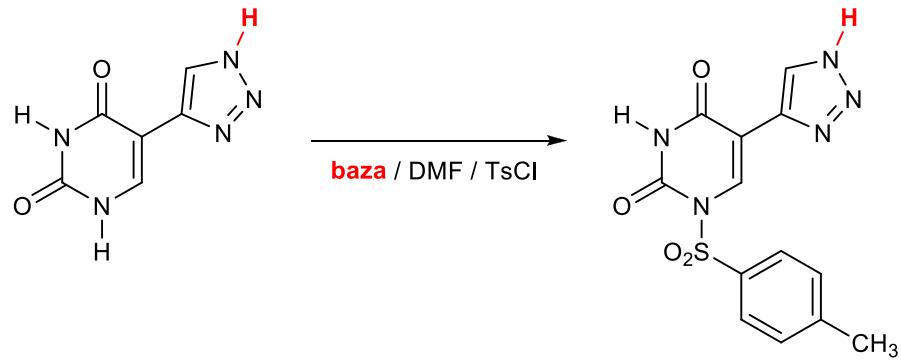
J. Org. Chem. **2016**, *81*, 7612–7625

Chem. Commun. **2014**, *50*, 10941–10944

Chem. Rev. **2012**, *112*, 5240–5270

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2009**, *131*, 16858–16868.

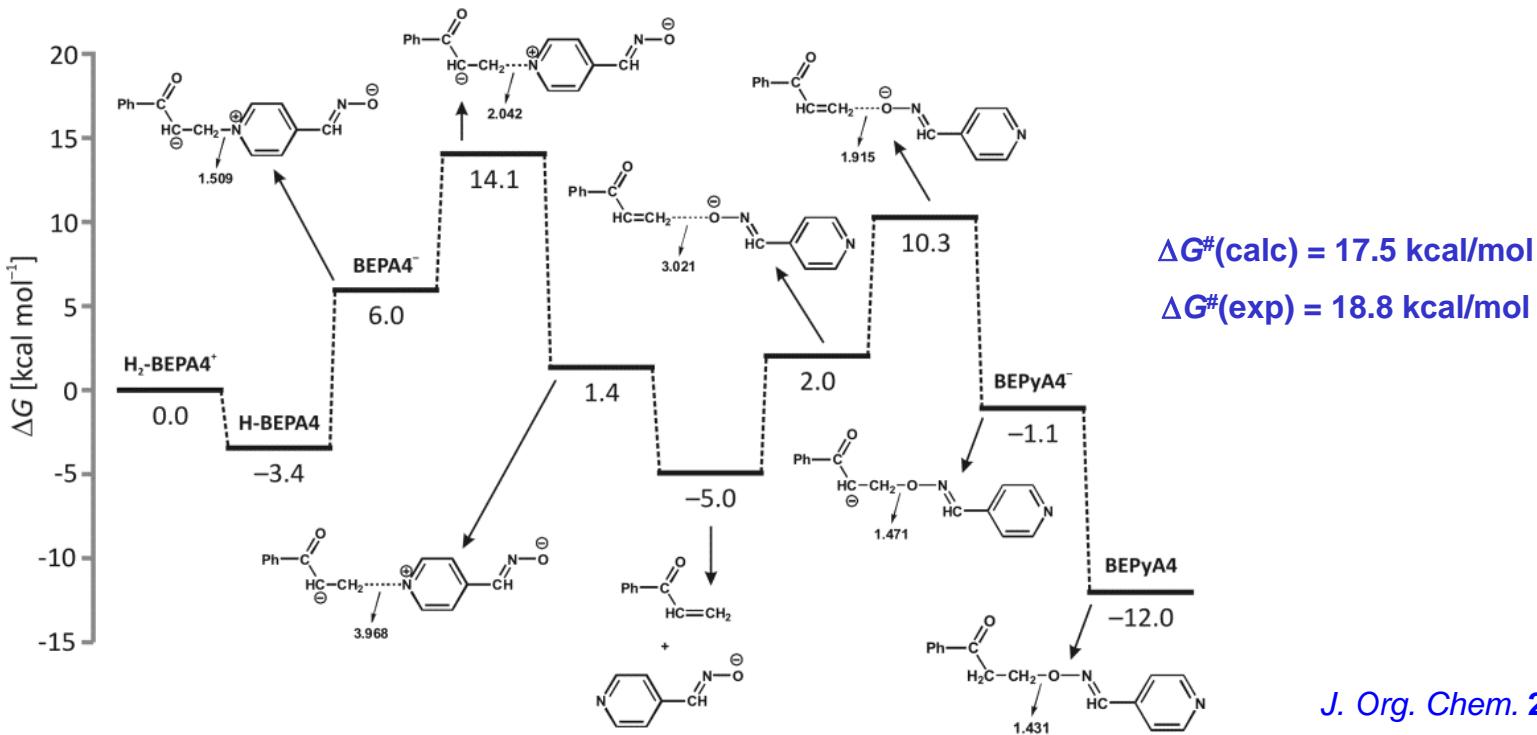
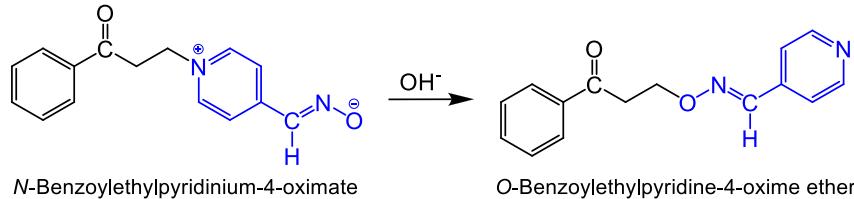
Sinteza 5-triazouracila i njihovih N¹-sulfonil derivata



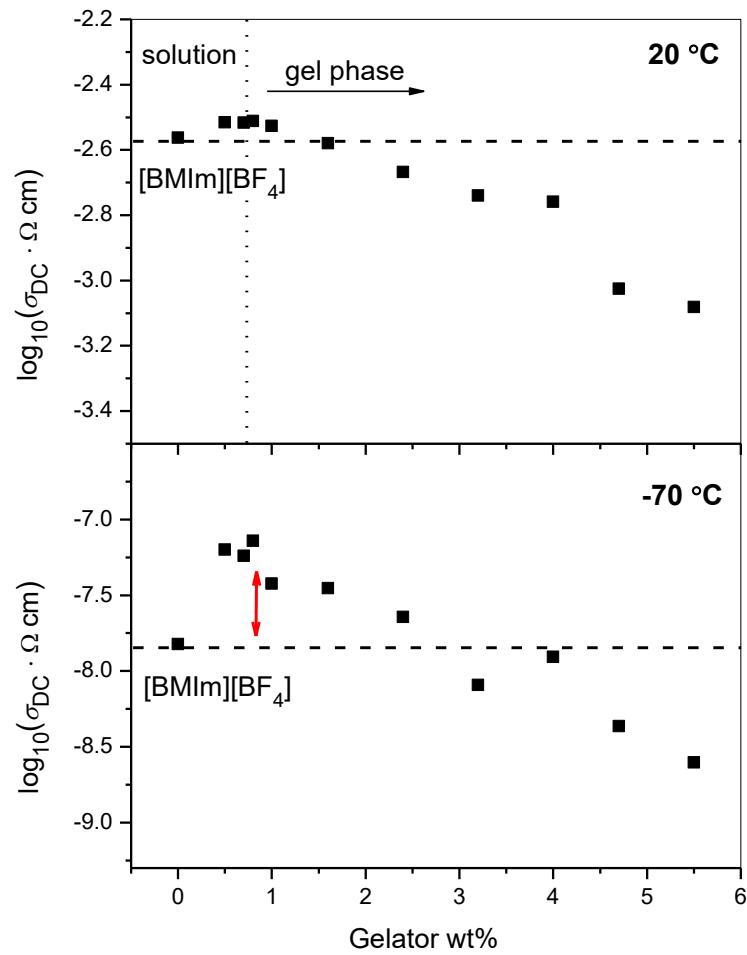
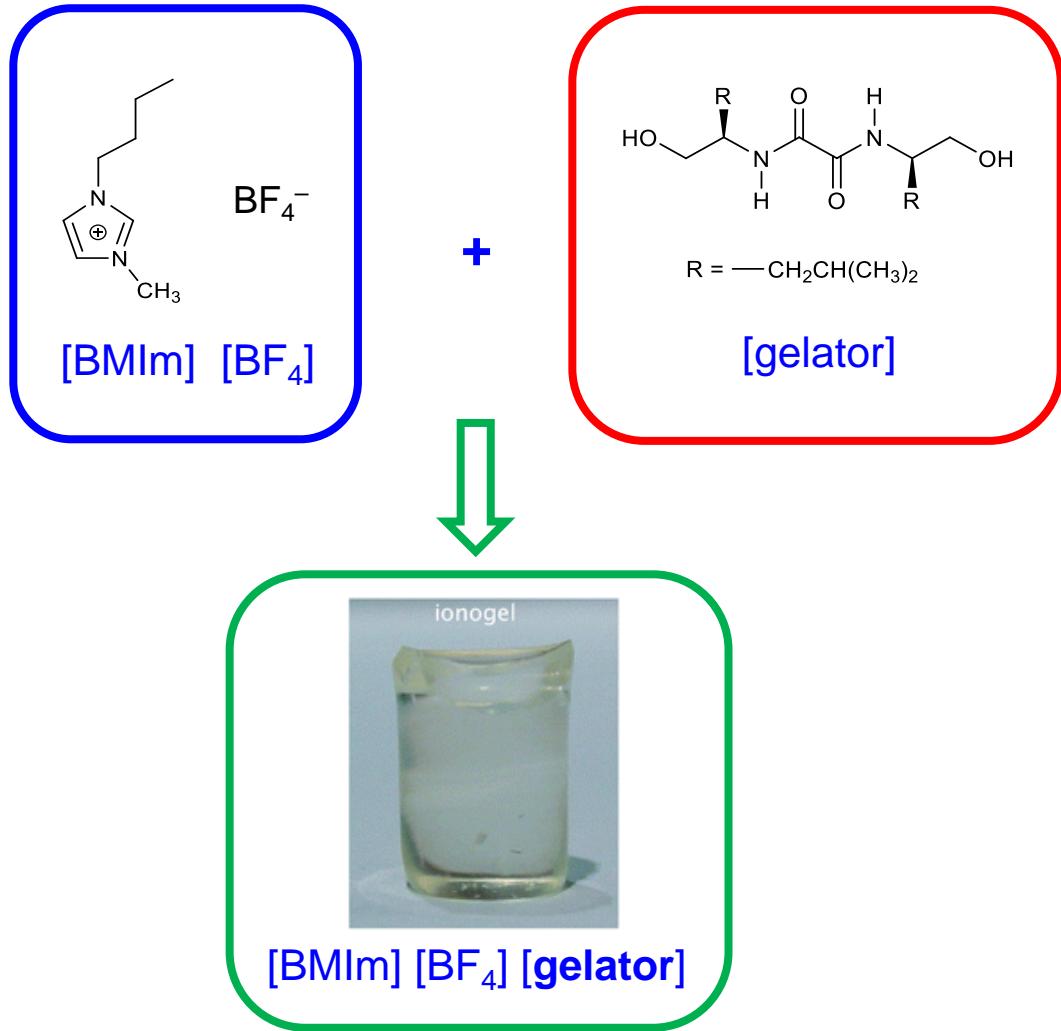
piridin	0 %	$pK_a(\text{piridin} / \text{DMF}) = 3.6$	molecule ⁻	15.2	-7.2
DBU / DMF	9 %	$pK_a(\text{DBU} / \text{DMF}) = 15.0$	molecule ²⁻	13.5	-16.9
K ₂ CO ₃ / DMF	11 %	$pK_a(\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 / \text{DMF}) = 20.5$	molecule ³⁻	9.0	-37.4
tBu-P4 / DMF	100 %	$pK_a(\text{tBu-P4} / \text{DMF}) = 42.7$			

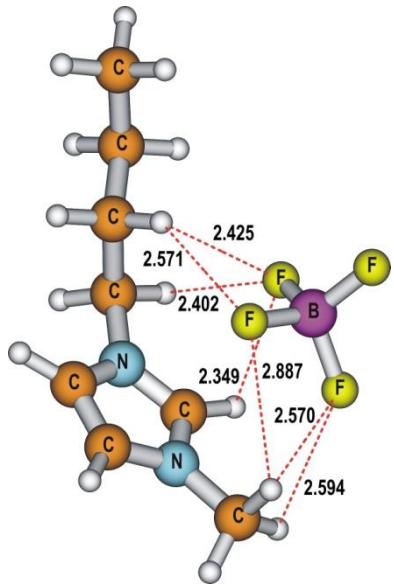
Eur. J. Org. Chem. 2015, 35, 7695–7704

Mehanizam kemijskih reakcija u organskoj kemiji – pregradnja oksima

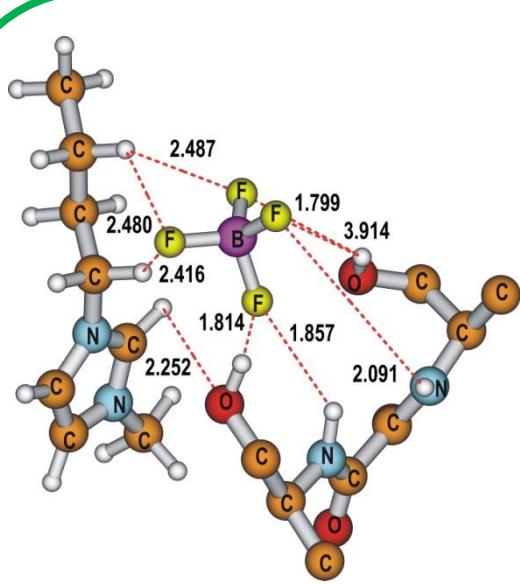


Dizajn novih materijala – gelovi ionskih tekućina povećanih vodljivosti



[BMIm] [BF₄]

$$\Delta E_{\text{INT}} = -92.2 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

[BMIm] [BF₄] [gelator]

$$\Delta E_{\text{INT}} = -116.2 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

[BMIm] [BF₄]

$$\Delta E_{\text{INT}} = -66.6 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

[BMIm] [gelator]

$$\Delta E_{\text{INT}} = -5.6 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

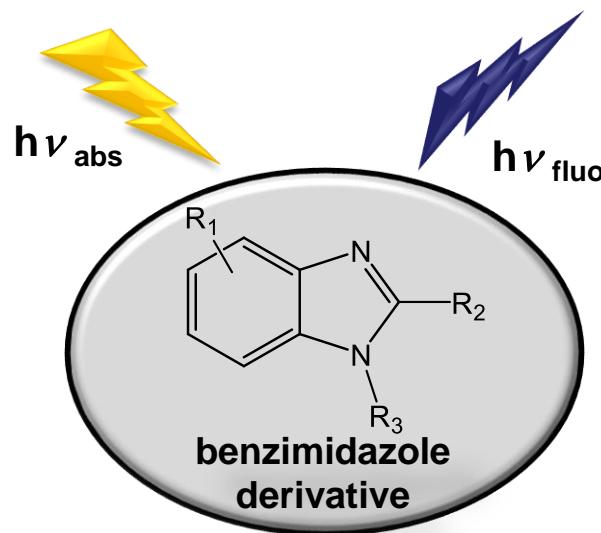
[BF₄] [gelator]

$$\Delta E_{\text{INT}} = -20.7 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

- Geliranje smanjuje interakciju komponenti ionske tekućine za oko 40%
- Molekula gelatora oko 4 puta jače interagira s anionskom komponentom ionske tekućine

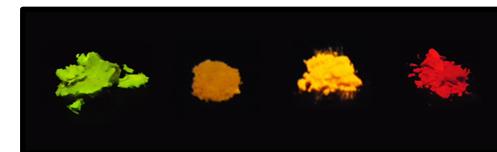
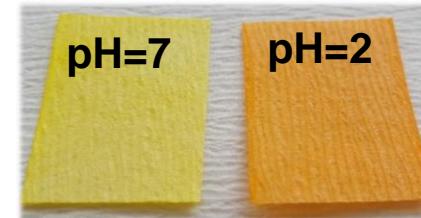
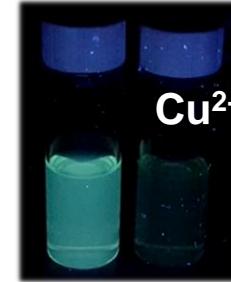
Chem. - Eur. J. 2015, 21, 12121–12128

Dizajn novih materijala – kemijski senzori i senzorske molekule



ion sensing
pH sensing

functional
(nano)materials



Sens. Actuator B-Chem. **2018**, 275, 230–236

Supramol. Chem. **2018**, 30, 891–900

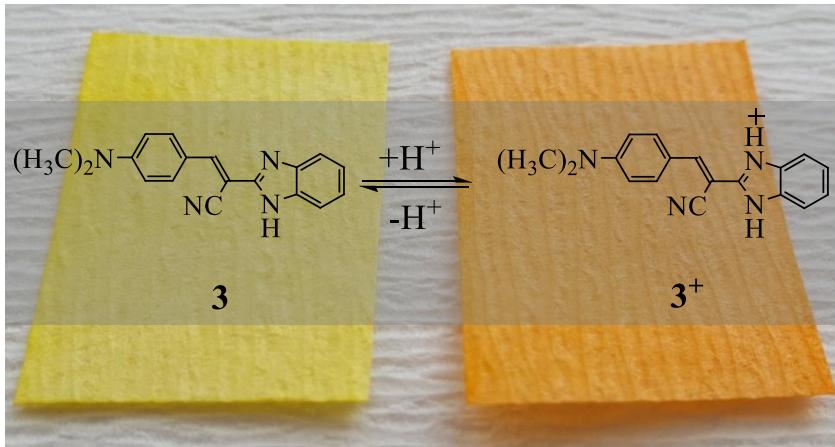
Sens. Actuator B-Chem. **2018**, 258, 415–423

Dyes Pigm. **2017**, 142, 108–115

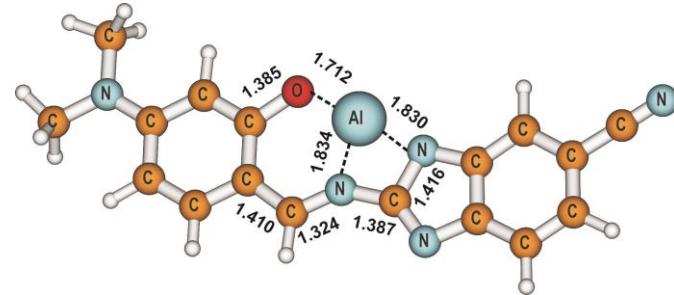
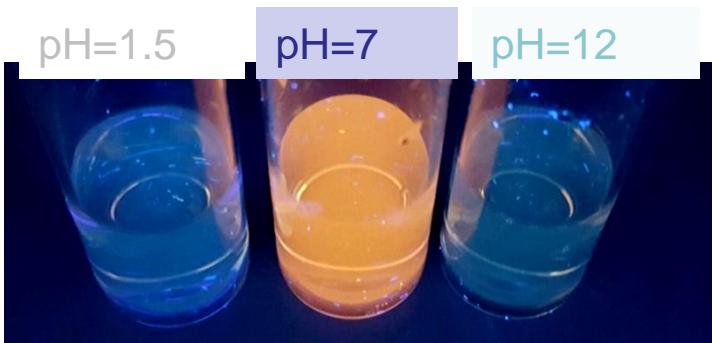
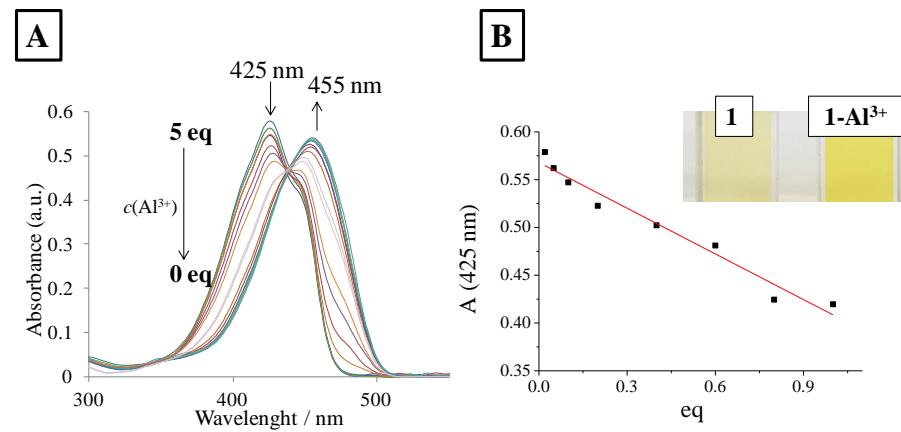
Spectrochim. Acta A Mol. Biomol. Spectrosc. **2017**, 178, 225–223

New J. Chem. **2017**, 41, 358–371

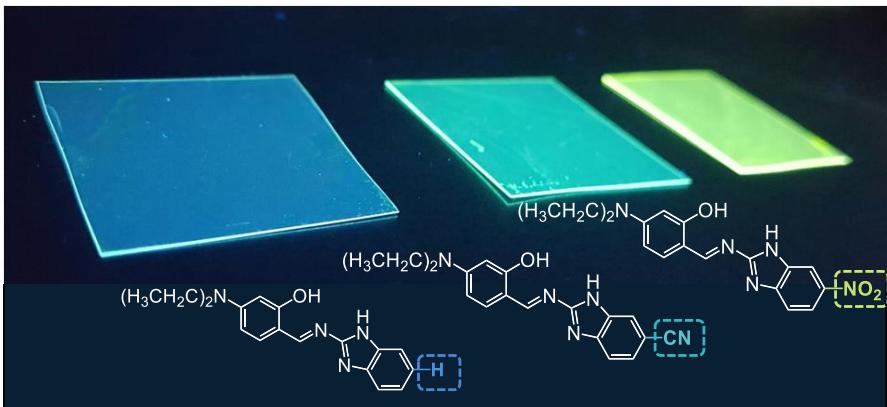
pH senzori



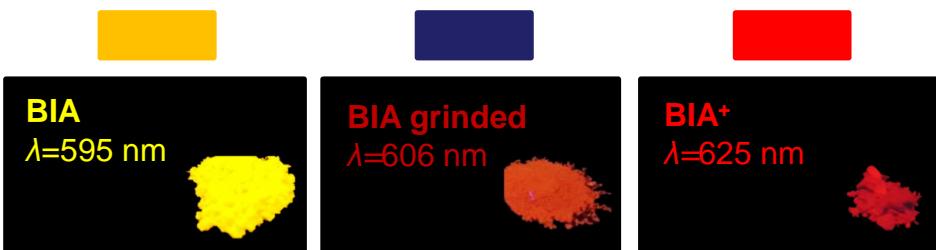
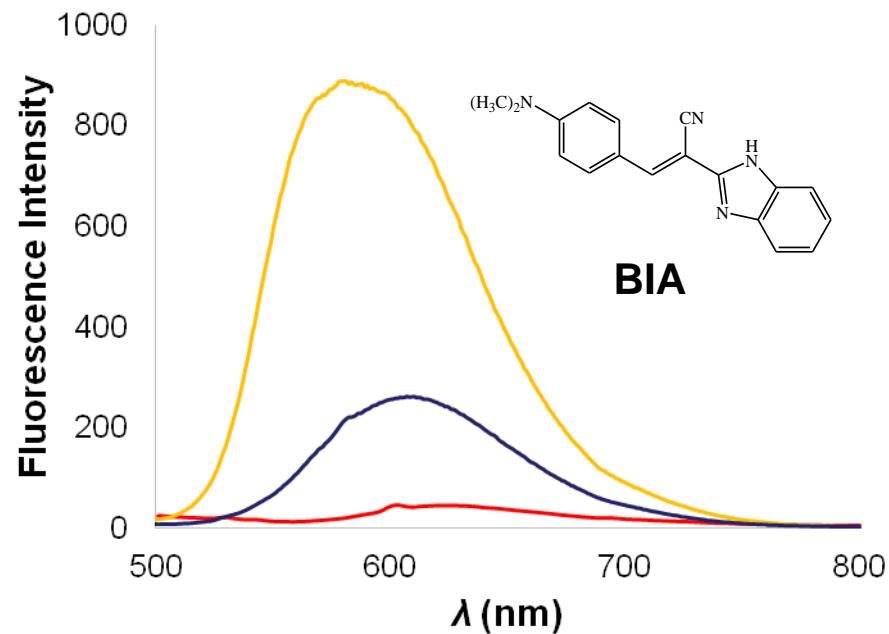
senzori na metalne ione



pH osjetljive fluorescentne membrane



senzori osjetljivi na vanjske podražaje



Zahvala suradnicima



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Dušan Petrović (Uppsala Biomedical Center, Uppsala, Sweden)
Matic Poberžnik (Jozef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia)
Jernej Zidar (Institute of High Performance Computing, Singapore)

Fernanda Duarte
University of Edinburgh
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Matej Repić
KRKA
Novo Mesto, Slovenia

Matic Pavlin
Italian National Research Council
Rome, Italy



Hrzz
Croatian Science
Foundation

Ministarstvo znanosti
i obrazovanja

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KNOWLEDGE FUND**

