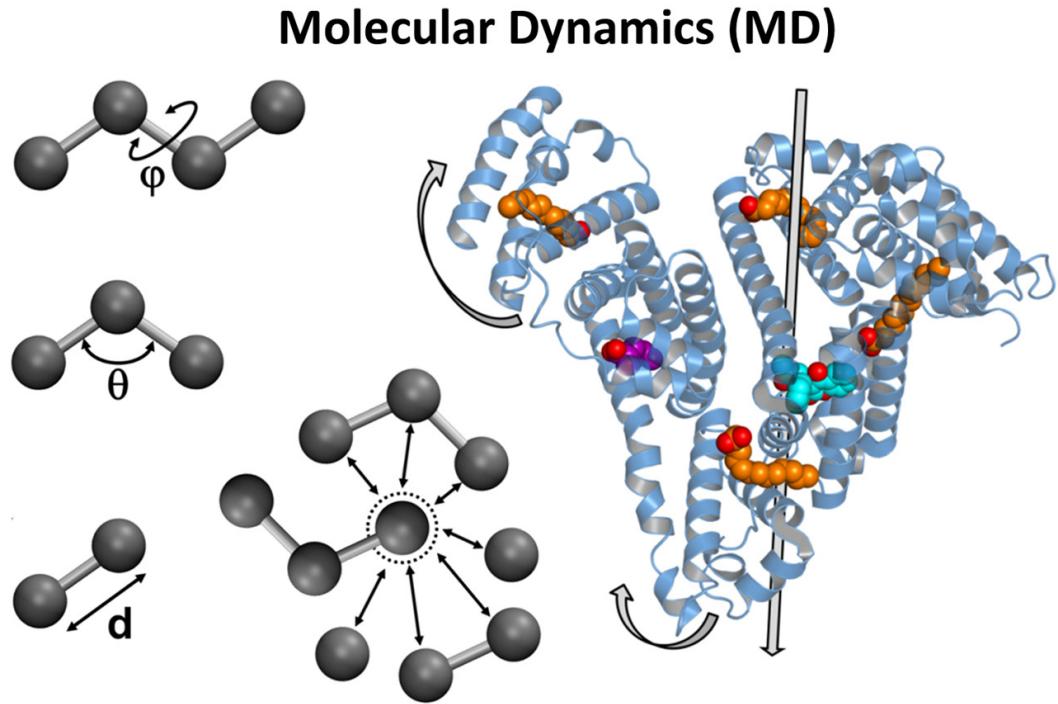
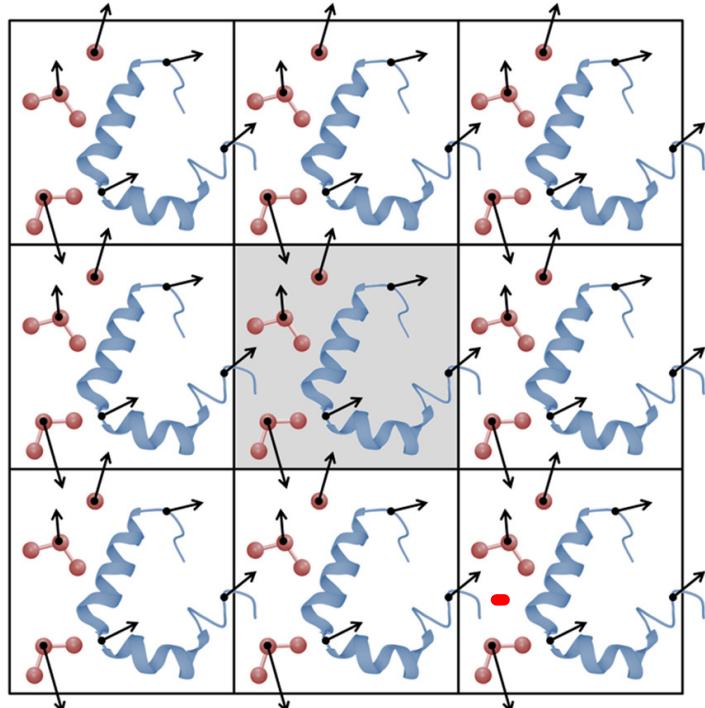
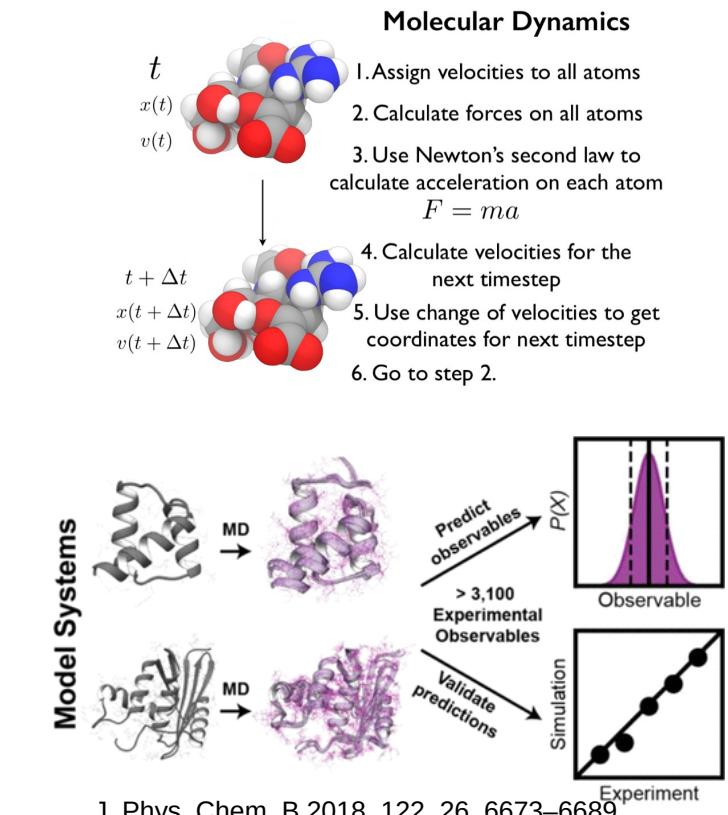


# Preparation of structures for molecular dynamics



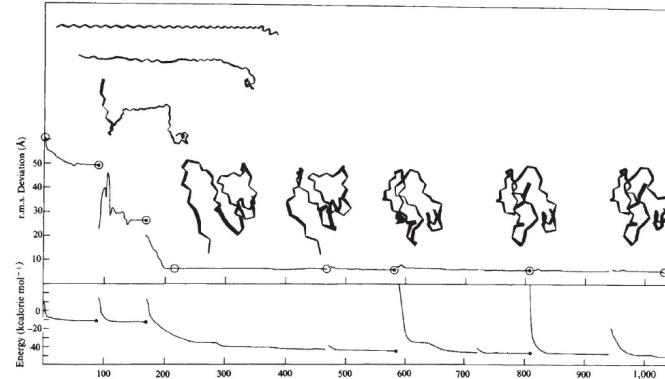
# What is Molecular dynamics (MD)?

- MD is a computational method to simulate atomic motion based on Newton's laws
- Provides atomic-level insight into biomolecular dynamics
- Complements experimental techniques like X-ray, cryo-EM, NMR



# Origins of MD

- 1950s: Hard-sphere fluids (Alder & Wainwright, 1959)
- 1975: First protein folding simulation (Levitt & Warshel)
- 1977: First all-atom MD of a protein (McCammon, Gelin & Karplus)



Levitt M et al. (1975) Nature 253, 694–698

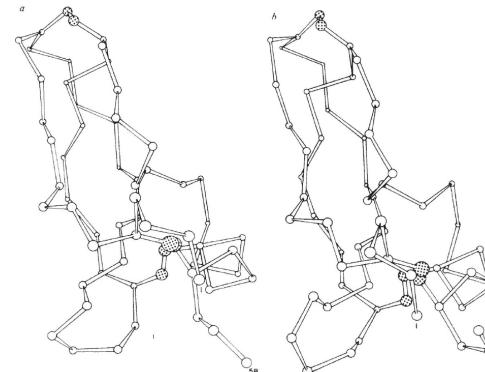


Fig. 1 The peptide backbone (o carbons) and disulphide bonds of PTI. a, X-ray structure<sup>41</sup>. b, Time evolved structure after 3.2 ps of dynamical simulation.

# How MD works

- Newton's second law:  $F = ma$
- Force fields: bonded and nonbonded terms
- Time integration: femtosecond timesteps (1-4 fs)

$$\begin{aligned} U(R) = & \sum_{bonds} k_r (r - r_{eq})^2 \\ & + \sum_{angles} k_\theta (\theta - \theta_{eq})^2 \\ & + \sum_{dihedrals} k_\phi (1 + \cos[n\phi - \gamma]) \\ & + \sum_{impropers} k_\omega (\omega - \omega_{eq})^2 \\ & + \sum_{atoms} \epsilon_{ij} \left[ \left( \frac{r_m}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - 2 \left( \frac{r_m}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right] \\ & + \sum_{i,j}^{atoms} \frac{q_i q_j}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{ij}} \end{aligned}$$

bond

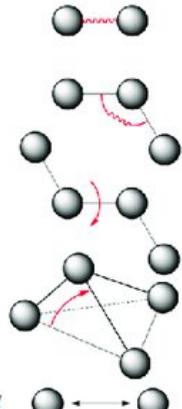
angle

dihedral

improper

van der Waals

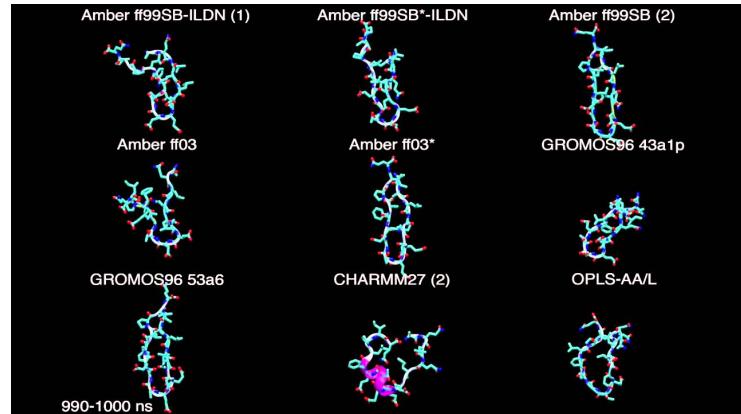
electrostatic



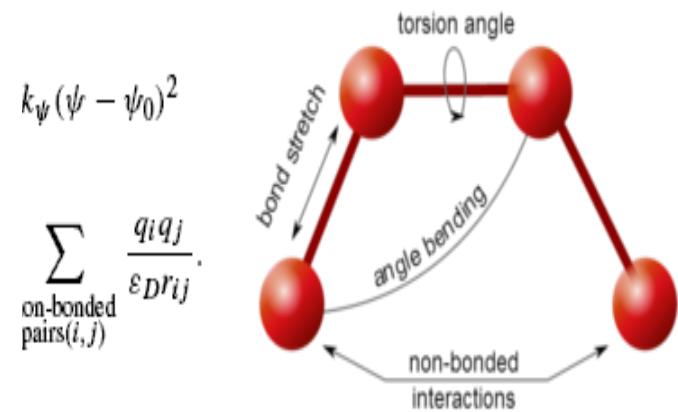
Catalysts 2016, 6(6), 82

# Force Fields in Biomolecular MD

- AMBER, CHARMM, OPLS, GROMOS
- Parameters: bond lengths, angles, partial charges
- Limitations: classical approximation (no bond-breaking)

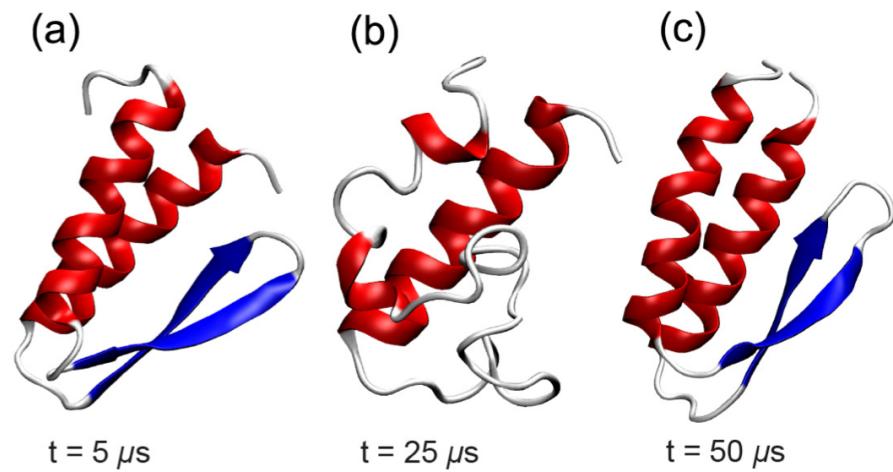


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AtDOJnVNC18>



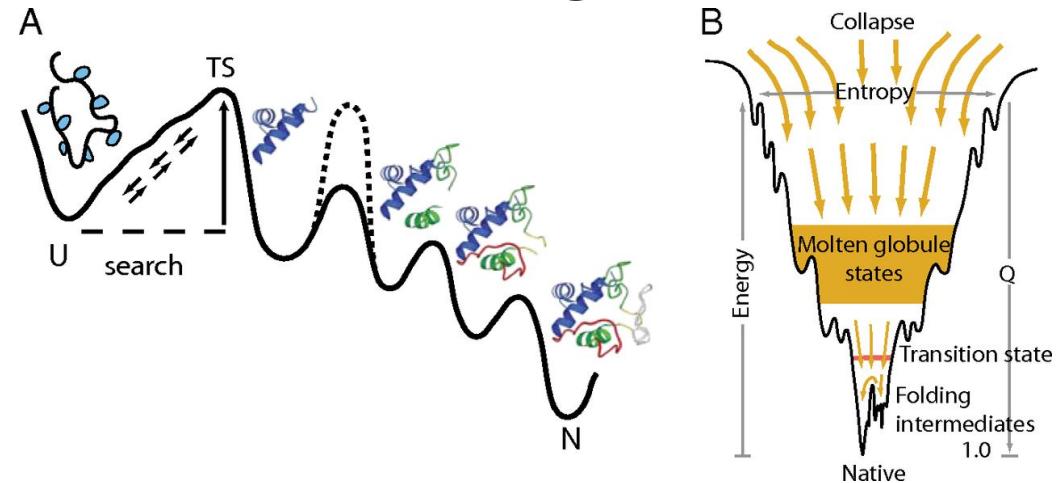
# Historical Milestones in MD

- 1980s-1990s: software (CHARMM, AMBER), electrostatics (PME)
- 1990s-2000s: GROMACS, Anton (ms-scale)
- 2010s-presents: GPU acceleration, enhanced sampling

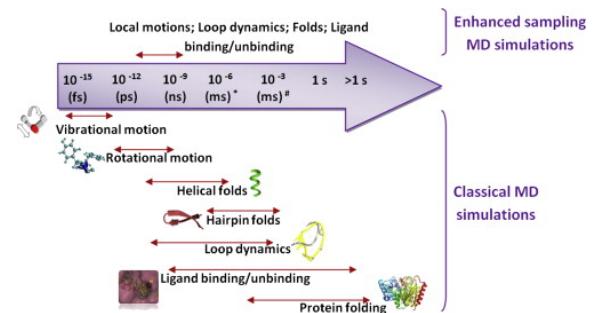


# Applications: Protein folding

- MD reveals folding pathways, transition states
- Validation with experimental phi-values and kinetics
- Timescales: microseconds to milliseconds simulations needed

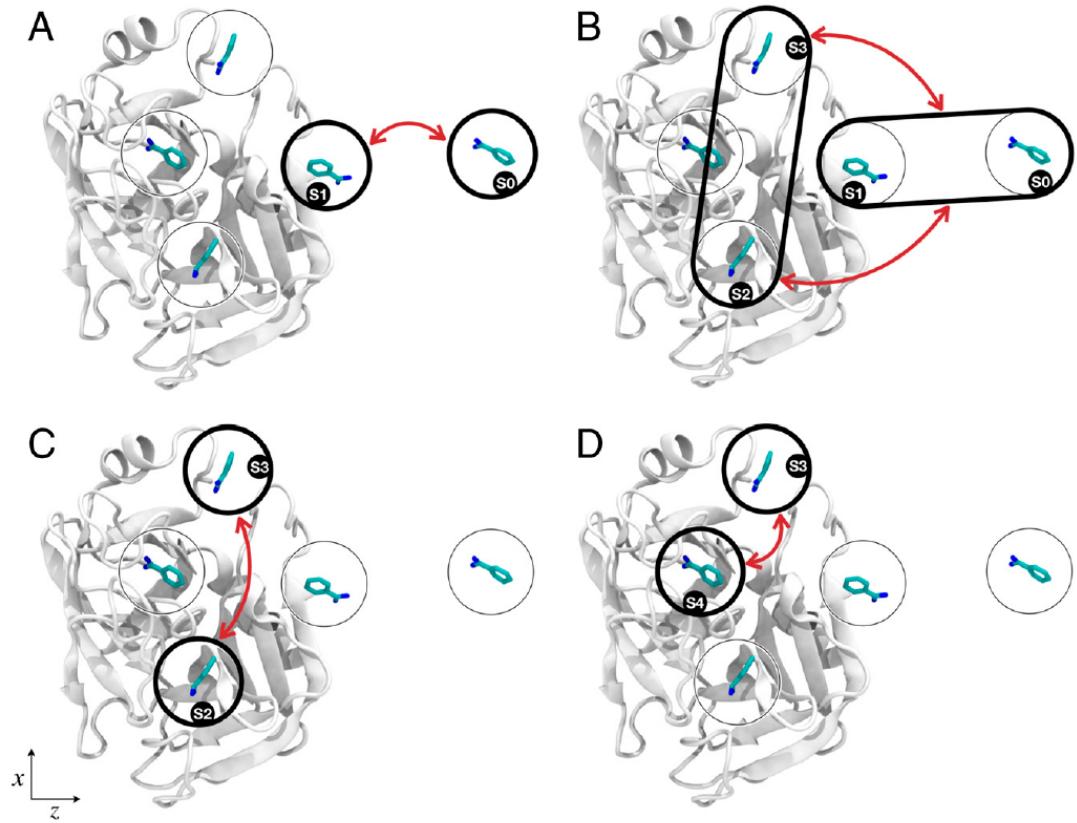


Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 111 (45) 15873-15880



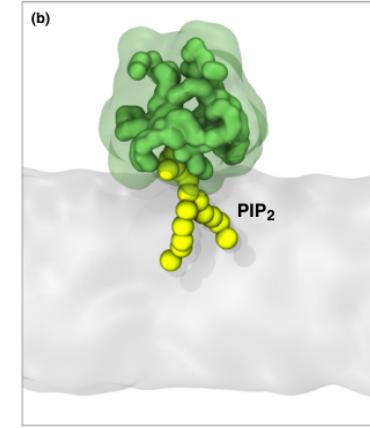
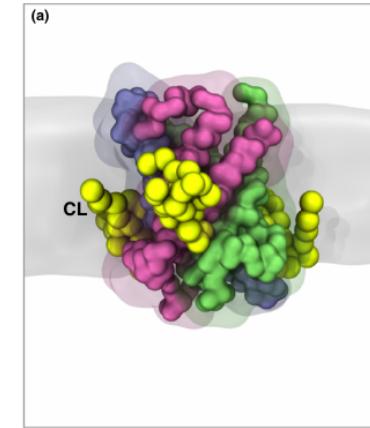
# Applications: Ligand binding

- MD tracks ligand entry, exit, and binding modes
- Captures kinetic data: on/off rates, pathways
- Useful in drug discovery



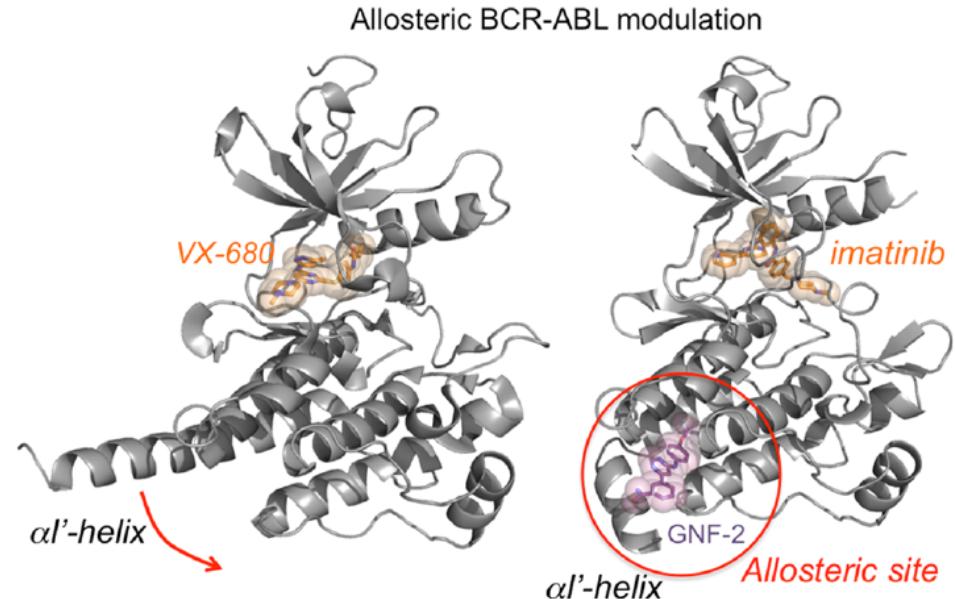
# Applications: Membranes and complexes

- Simulations of lipid bilayers, membrane proteins
- Protein-membrane interactions, permeability
- Membrane dynamics and domain formation



# MD in drug discovery

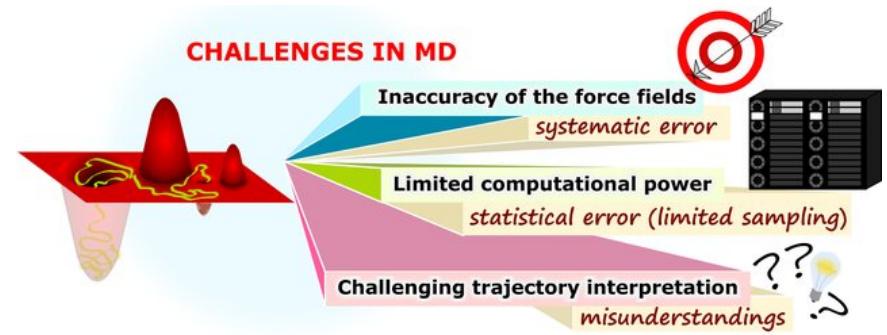
- Predict binding affinities (FEP, MM/PBSA)
- Discover allosteric sites and cryptic pockets
- Model target flexibility explicitly



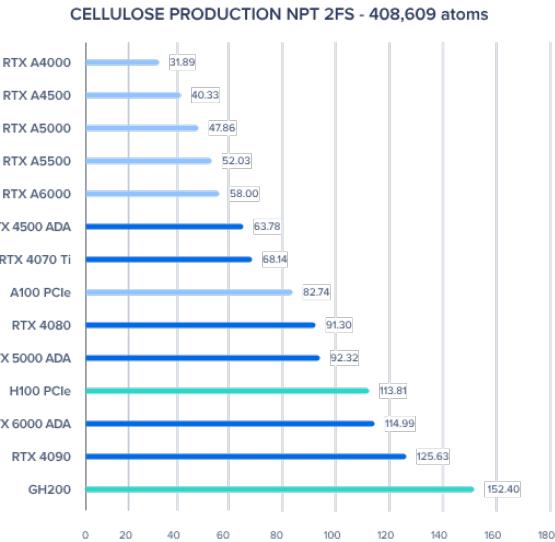
**Figure 9.** Allosteric modulation in BCR-ABL (PDB codes 2f4j and 3k5v). The ligand GNF-2 binds to the myristate pocket (red circle, allosteric site) concomitantly to the bending of the  $\alpha'$ -helix and induces a c-ABL-like autoinhibited conformation of BCR-ABL that has reduced kinase activity.

# Limitations of MD

- Time scales (microseconds-milliseconds still challenging)
- Force field inaccuracies
- Computational cost
- Sampling limitations

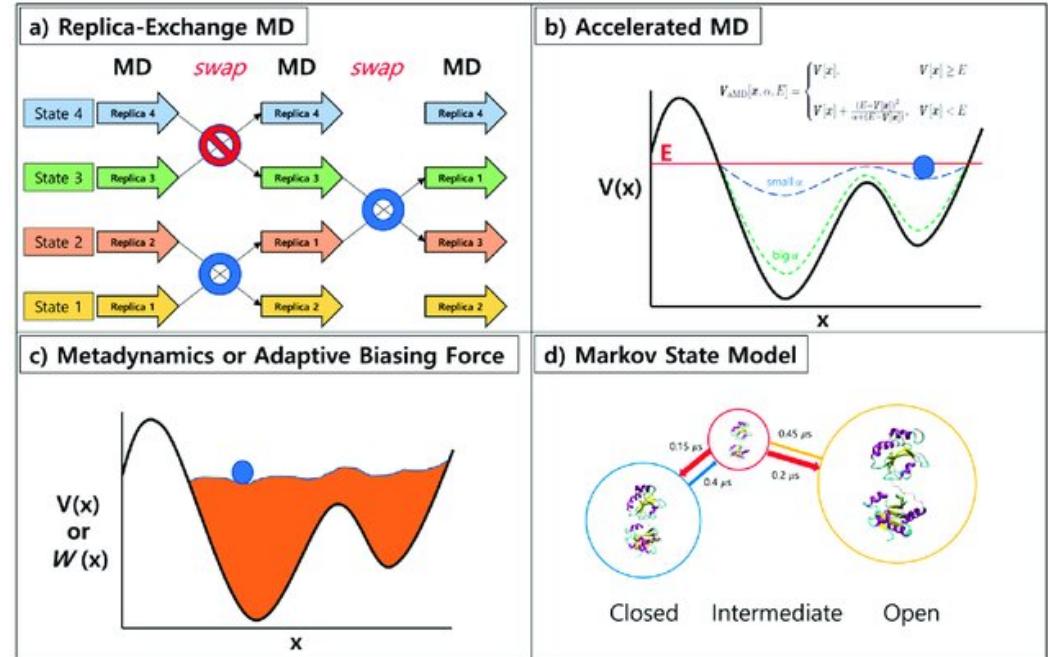


Artif Intell Rev 57, 102 (2024)



# Addressing limitations

- Enhanced sampling:  
REMD,  
metadynamics, aMD
- Coarse-grained  
models
- Machine learning  
force fields (e.g.,  
DeepMD)



Int. J. Mol. Sci. 2020, 21(17), 6339

# Why modeling is fundamental

- Visualizes the invisible: atomic trajectories
- Complements experiment (e.g. NMR, cryo-EM)
- Enables in silico experiments not feasible in the lab
- Rational design: drug, enzymes, biosensors

# Summary

- MD simulates biomolecular dynamics at atomic resolution
- Decades of refinement: from picoseconds to milliseconds
- Limitations remain, but modeling is essential
- Integrative approach: theory + experiment

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