

Supporting Material

Multimodal Generative Neural Networks and Molecular Dynamics based Identification of PDK1 PIF-pocket modulators

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Free energy metadynamics of PDK1

The advanced free energy calculation of protein-ligand binding reaction known as metadynamics was applied to observe the different protein conformations upon ligand binding. Here, a starting structure for the Metadynamics analysis was fetched out from molecular docking analysis which possess energetically more favourable conformation has been subjected to study the formation of complex, stability and interaction mode by using Desmond in Schrodinger Suite. The complex was first soaked in an orthorhombic water box containing 9613 water molecules (TIP3P water model) totalling to 33581 atoms, all atom force field (OPLS-2005) and 0.15 M NaCl were added to the system to mimic the physiological system. After the energy minimization, simulations were carried out at 300 K and 1 bar pressure [1]. The simulation was carried out for 200 ns at NPT ensemble and the trajectory files were collected at every successive 200 ps as snapshots. The two collective variables used for metadynamics simulation are: (i) CV1, α B helix end to end distance and ii) CV2, distance between Gly rich loop and Asp205 which describes the kinase hinge motion. Finally, the setup was minimized and pre-equilibrated using the default relaxation routine [1-4].

Thousand frames were collected during 200 ns and the Root mean square fluctuations, Root mean square deviation, protein-ligand interaction and energy potential were acquired. The Root Mean Square Deviation (RMSD) measured the average change in displacement of a

selection of atoms (Protein/ligand) for a particular frame with respect to the first reference frame.

The free energy landscape obtained is given in Figure S1 in which three energy minima were obtained. One of the minima are well populated with closed structures with hall mark salt bridge between Lys111-Glu130 and hinge distance < 20 Å. The other minimum was populated with open structures of hinge distance > 25 Å without the salt bridge. These free energy landscape with least energy of -8 to -9.8 kcal/mol discriminates the equilibrium transition between open and closed state of PDK1 upon ligand binding. In addition to these two minima, the third one also corresponds to open structure but with very much disturbed N lobe and unwind α B helix in the PIF pocket.

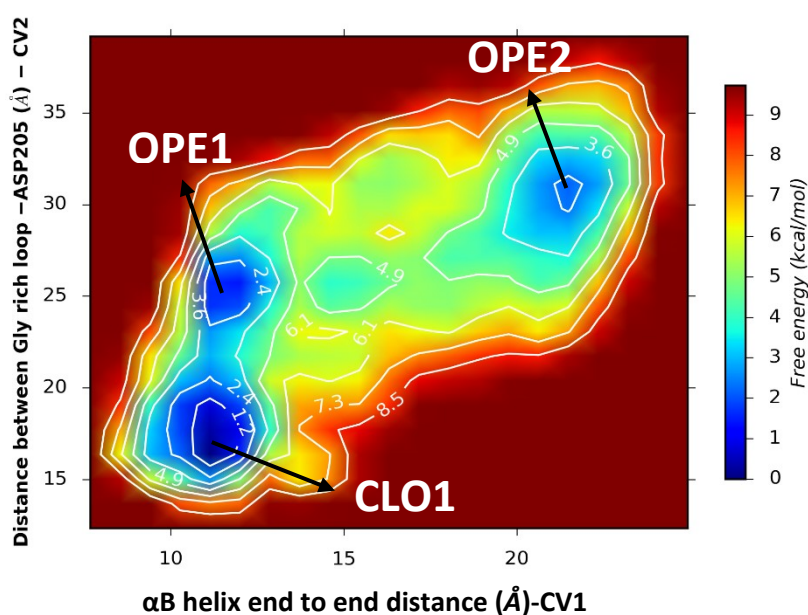
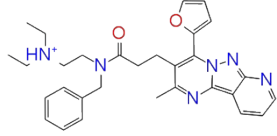
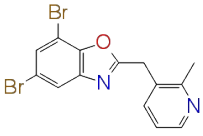
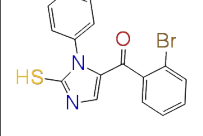
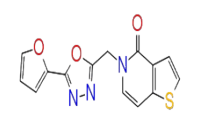
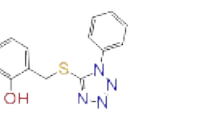
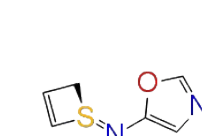
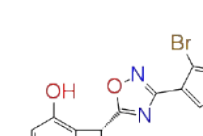
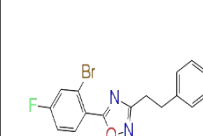
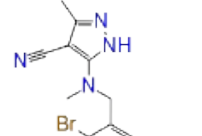
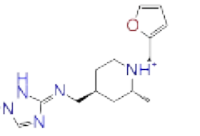
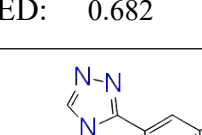
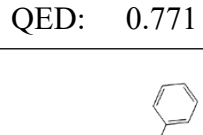
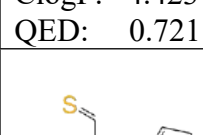
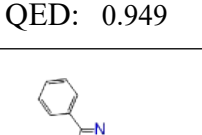
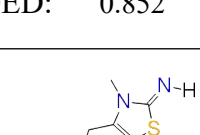
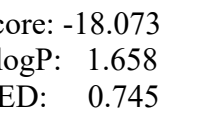
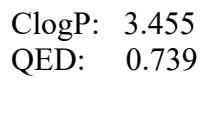


Figure S1: Free energy surface calculated from metadynamics of PDK1 depicting three energy minima without off setting to zero.

Analysis of generated ligand datasets

The datasets generated by LiGANN, a structure-based drug generator using multimodal generative models for five model systems were analysed to find out any repetition of ligands among the five sets. For this process, the 20 ligands obtained all the filtering stages were checked and they were found to be distributed as given in Table T1.

5LVO	4RRV	OPE1	CLO1	OPE2
 <p>Score: -18.552 ClogP: 3.732 QED: 0.328</p>	 <p>Score: -20.038 ClogP: 4.647 QED: 0.677</p>	 <p>Score: -20.524 ClogP: 4.155 QED: 0.655</p>	 <p>Score: -23.144 ClogP: 2.754 QED: 0.571</p>	 <p>Score: -24.262 ClogP: 2.969 QED: 0.759</p>
 <p>Score: -18.791 ClogP: 1.635 QED: 0.682</p>	 <p>Score: -22.896 ClogP: 3.954 QED: 0.771</p>	 <p>Score: -23.976 ClogP: 4.423 QED: 0.721</p>	 <p>Score: -18.5 ClogP: 3.642 QED: 0.949</p>	 <p>Score: -22.132 ClogP: 0.126 QED: 0.852</p>
 <p>Score: -18.073 ClogP: 1.658 QED: 0.745</p>	 <p>Score: -19.327 ClogP: 3.455 QED: 0.739</p>	 <p>Score: -18.623 ClogP: 0.834 QED: 0.653</p>	 <p>Score: -21.673 ClogP: 4.368 QED: 0.727</p>	 <p>Score: -19.197 ClogP: 2.733 QED: 0.725</p>
 <p>Score: -21.373 ClogP: 3.775 QED: 0.746</p>	 <p>Score: -21.405 ClogP: 2.838 QED: 0.764</p>			

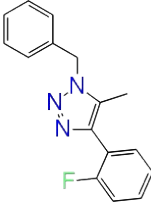
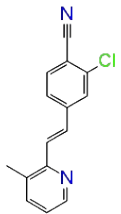
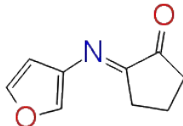
 <p>Score: -24.096 ClogP: 3.441 QED: 0.734</p>	 <p>Score: -18.76 ClogP: 4.086 QED: 0.835</p>			
 <p>Score: -27.555 ClogP: 2.105 QED: 0.703</p>				

Table T1: Distribution of identified hit ligands among the chosen five model systems

References:

1. S. Ponkarpagam, G. Mahalakshmi, K. N. Vennila, & K. P. Elango. *J. Biomol. Struct. Dyn.* 2021, 1–11.
2. J. O. Schulze, G. Saladino, K. Busschots, S. Neimanis, E. Süß, D. Odadzic, et al., *Cell Chem. Biol.* 2016, 23, 1193.
3. W. Liu, P. Li, & Y. Mei. *J Mol Model*, 2019, 25(7), 187.
4. S. Ponkarpagam, K. N. Vennila, & K. P. Elango. *J. Biomol. Struct. Dyn.* 2022, 1–9.