



**The Abdus Salam  
International Centre for Theoretical Physics**



**2169-7**

**Conference on Molecular Aspects of Cell Biology: A Perspective from  
Computational Physics**

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**Simplified Models to Simulate DNA Dynamics**

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# ***Simplified Models to Simulate DNA Dynamics***



**Ari Zeida**



**Leonardo Darre**



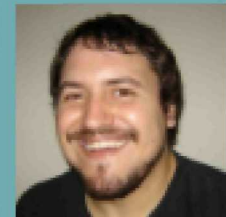
**Matias Machado**



**Sergio Pantano**



**Astrid Brandner**



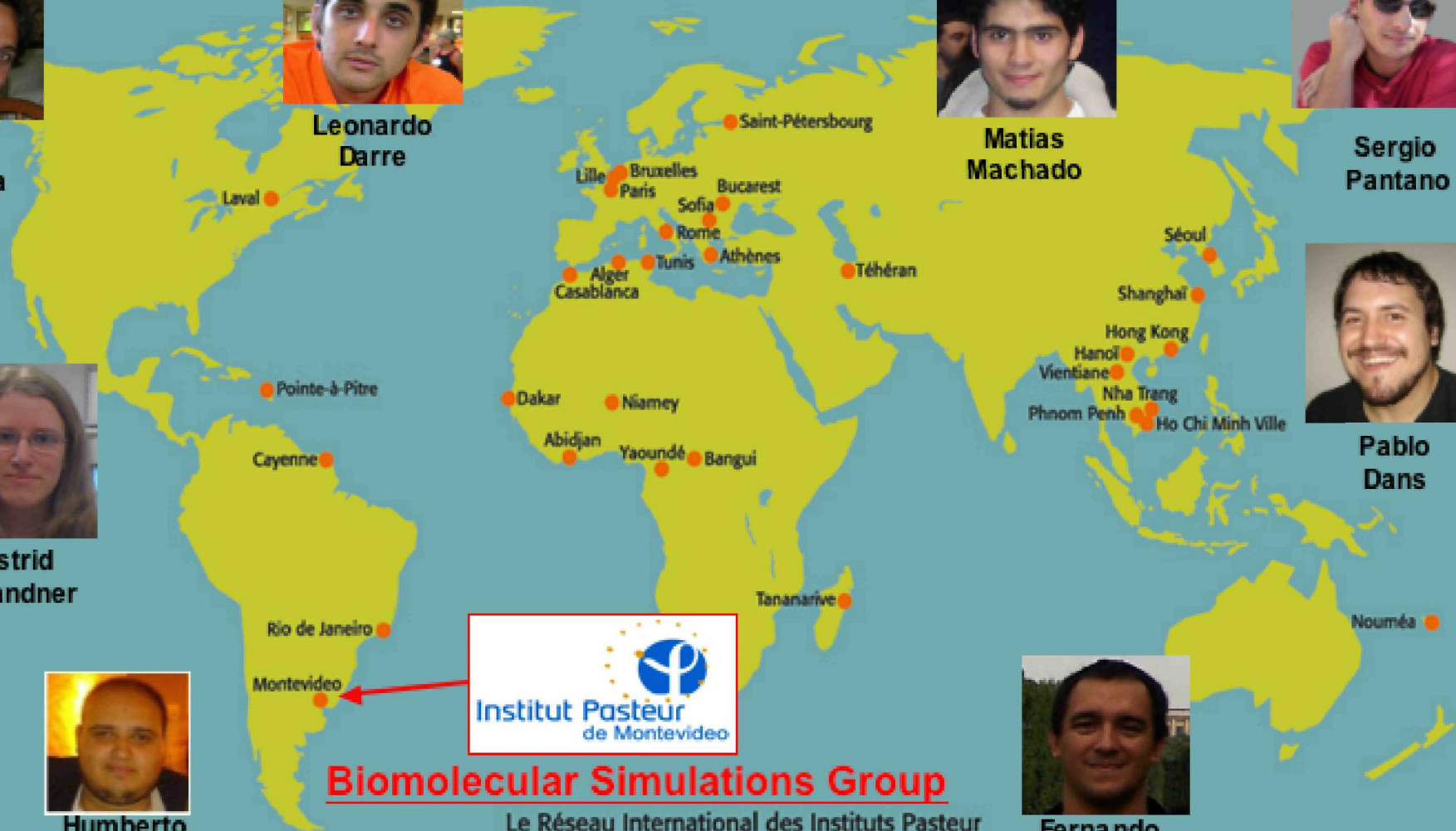
**Pablo Dans**



**Humberto Gonzalez**

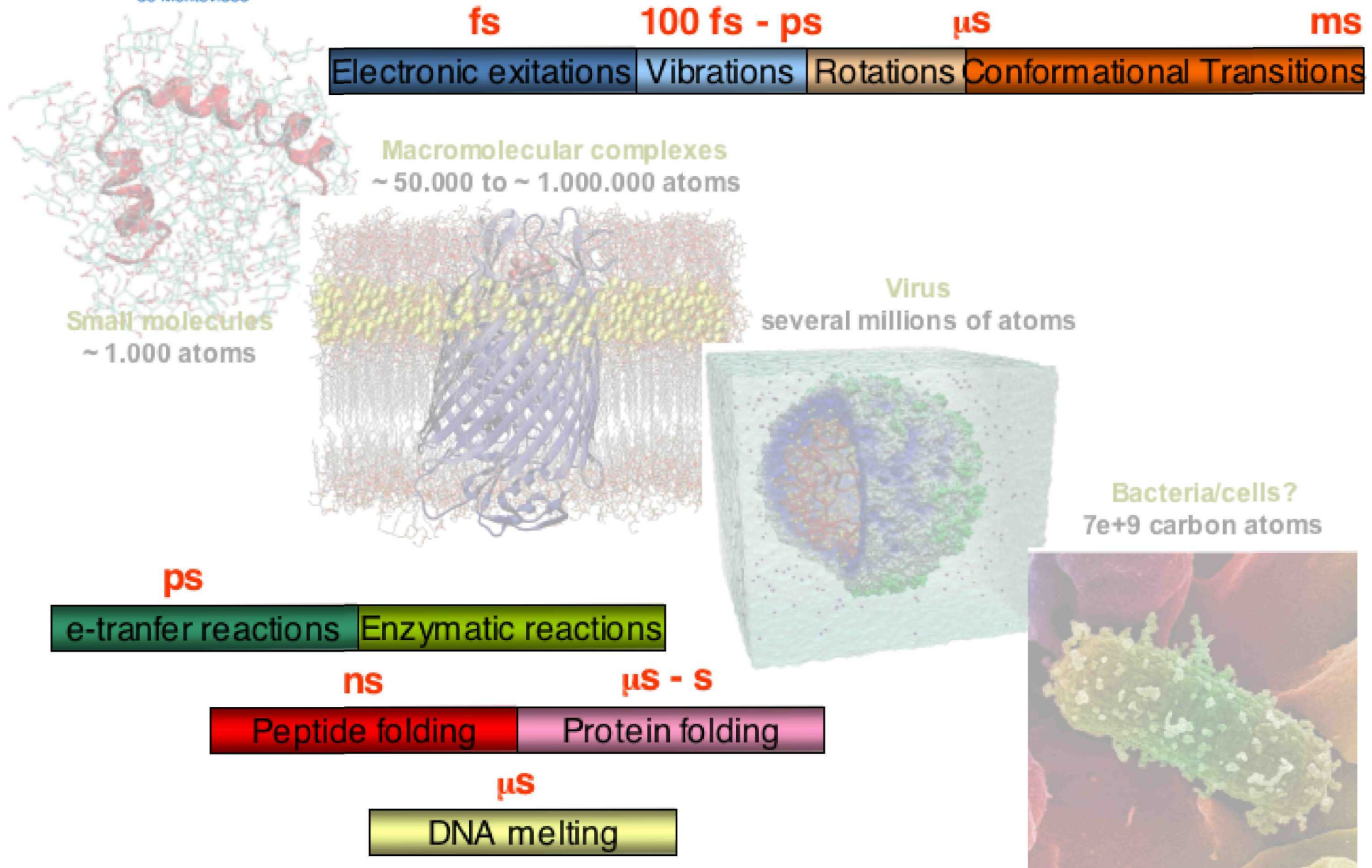


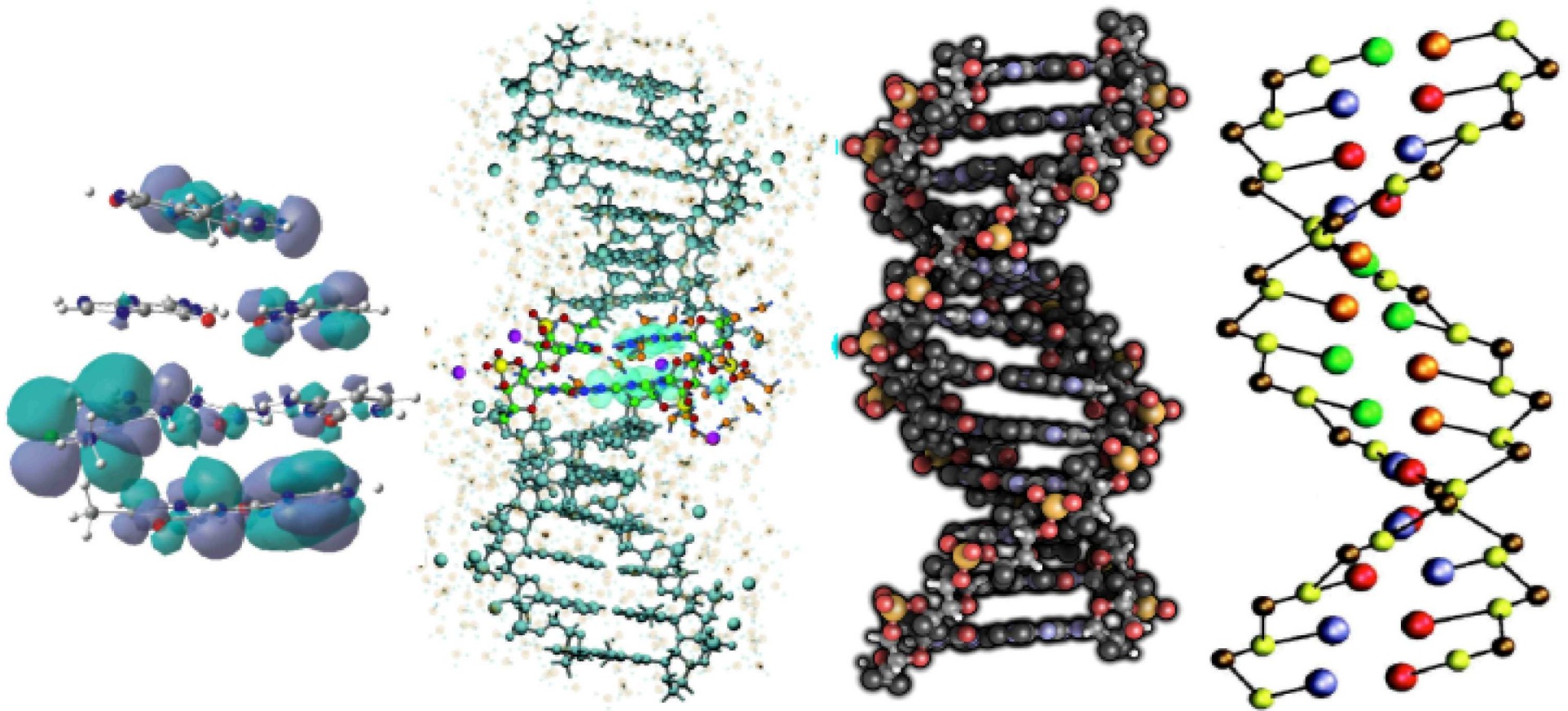
**Fernando Herrera**



**Biomolecular Simulations Group**

Le Réseau International des Instituts Pasteur





Quantum  
Mechanics  
Dozens to hundreds  
of atoms  
Few ps

QM/MM  
Dozens to  
thousands  
of atoms  
Dozens of ps

Molecular  
Mechanics/Dynamics  
Thousands to (if) few  
millions of atoms  
Hundreds of ns to  $\mu$ s

Coarse Grained  
Millions of "atoms"  
 $\mu$ s to ms

# Coarse Grain Methods:

1. Mapping

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{r}$$

2. Parameters

(Systematic Derivation)

1. Boltzmann Inversion
2. Iterative MonteCarlo
3. Force Matching
4. Etc.

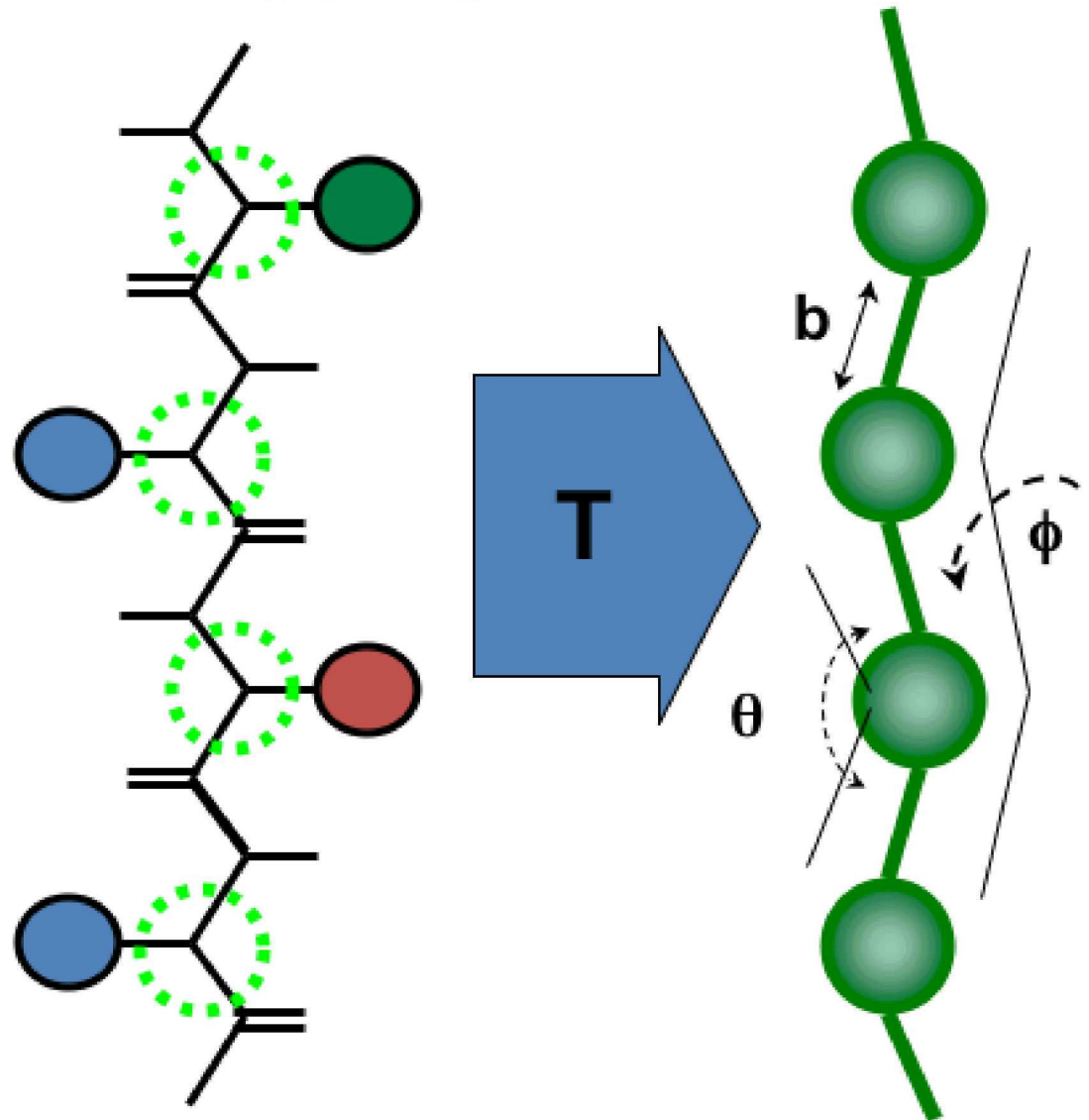
## AA $\rightarrow$ CG Mapping:

Hypothesis:

$\mathbf{r}_{(i)}$  (high detail)

$\mathbf{R}_{(j)}$  (low detail)

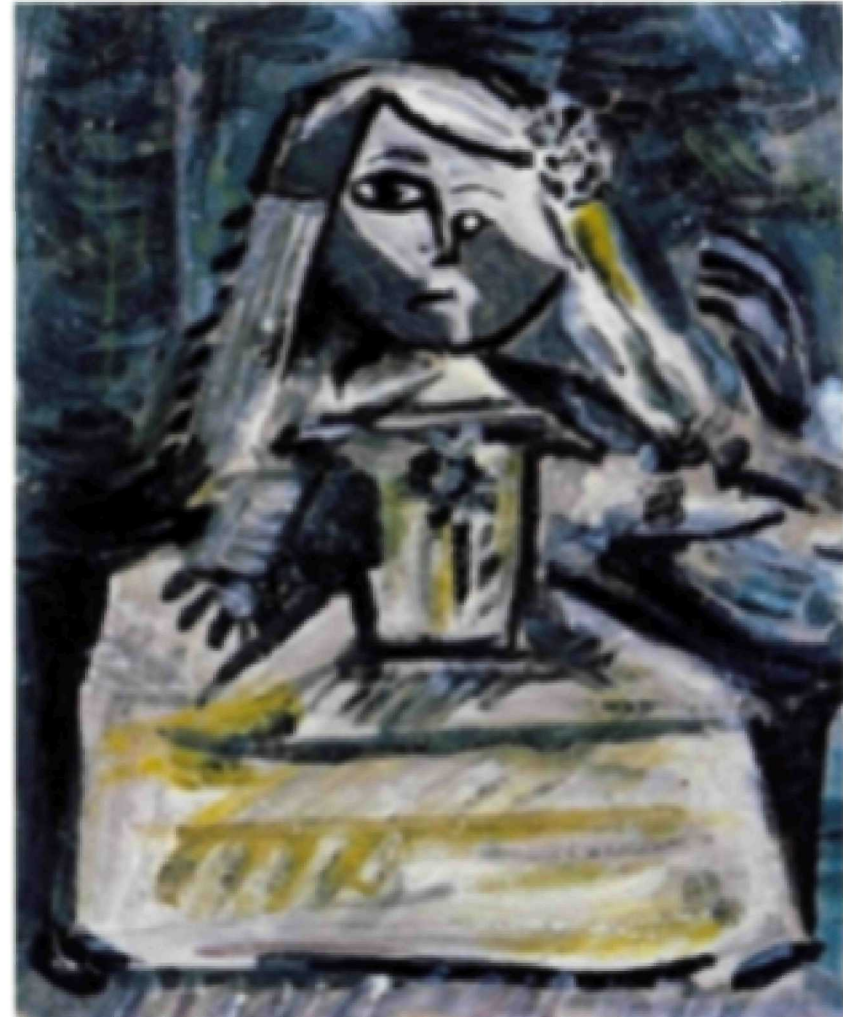
$$\mathbf{R}_{(j)} = \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{(i)}$$



## *“Las Meninas”*



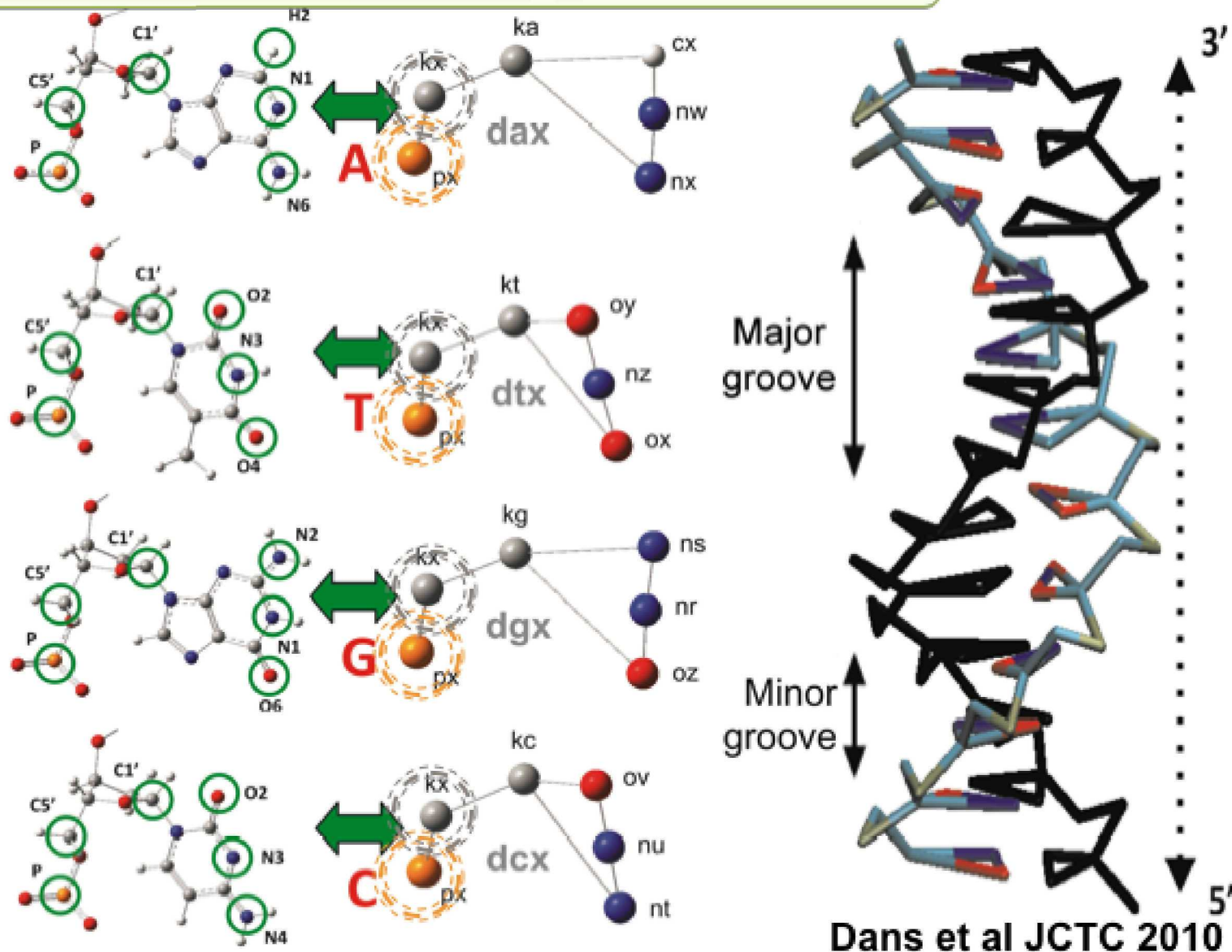
Diego Velázquez 1656



Pablo Picasso 1957



## CG and Mapping / Back-mapping scheme



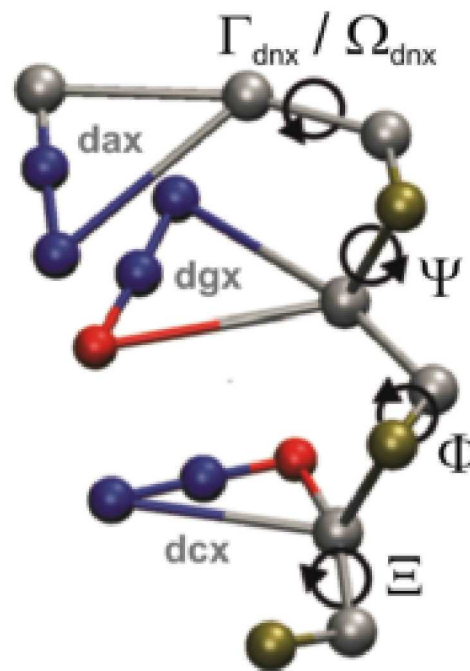
## Classical Hamiltonian for Interactions (Plug & Play)

$$U = \sum_{\text{bonds}} k_b (r_{ij} - r_{eq})^2 + \sum_{\text{angles}} k_\theta (\theta - \theta_{eq})^2 + \sum_{\text{dihedrals}} \frac{V_n}{2} [1 + \cos(n\phi - \gamma)]$$

$$+ \sum_i \sum_{j>i} \left\{ 4\epsilon \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right] + \frac{q_i q_j}{\epsilon r_{ij}} \right\}$$

**Electrostatics via  
Generalized Born model  
for implicit solvation**

**Harmonic Interactions  
for Bonding terms  
(four Dihedral angles)**



## Classical Hamiltonian for Interactions (Plug & Play)

### Parameters Available:

Bonds **1 €**

Angles **5 €**

VdW **50 €**

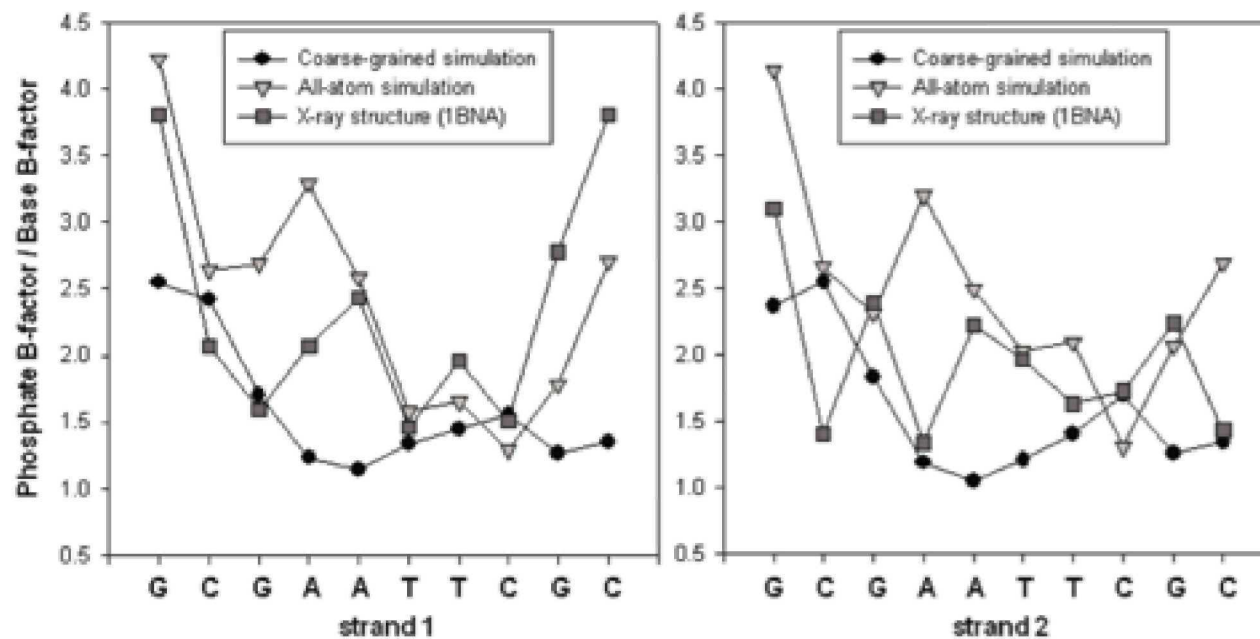
Electrostatic **500 €**

Torsional terms **50000 €**

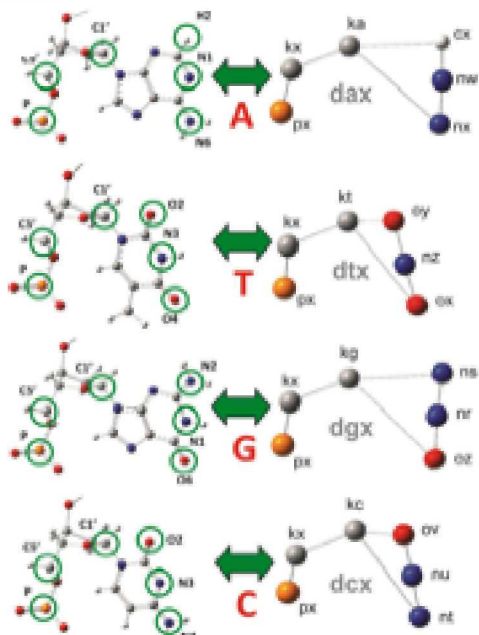
## Structure and Dynamics

**Table 3.** Structural comparison between CG and all-atoms simulations. RMSD are calculated over 5  $\mu$ s and 50 ns for the CG and all-atoms trajectories, respectively. Values are reported in Angstroms.

	Mean during MD trajectory	Starting conformer (B form)	X-ray (1BNA)	NMR (2DAU)
Coarse-Grain	$1.0 \pm 0.3$	$1.8 \pm 0.3$	$2.3 \pm 0.3$	$3.1 \pm 0.3$
All-Atoms	$1.6 \pm 0.4$	$2.8 \pm 0.4$	$2.6 \pm 0.4$	$2.7 \pm 0.4$



## Back-Mapping

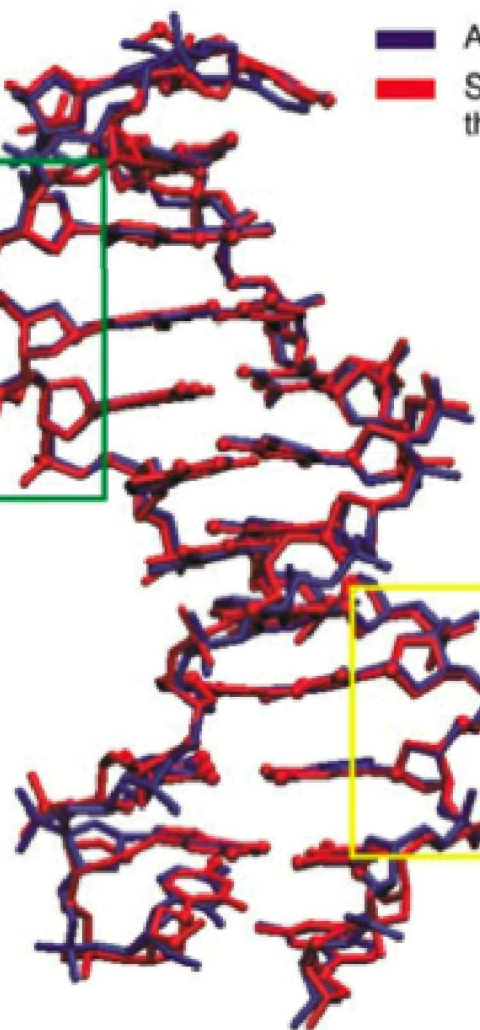
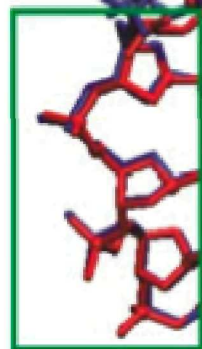
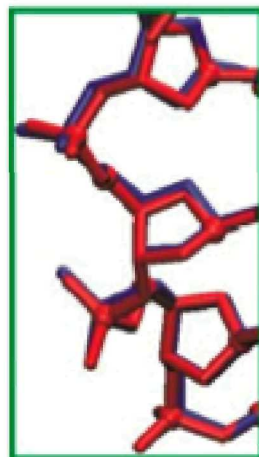


Mapping

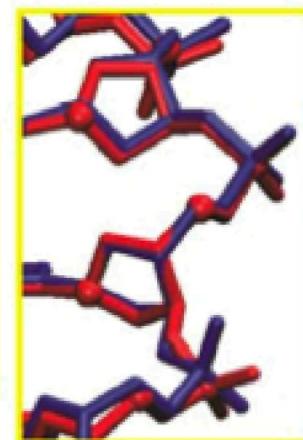
Back-Mapping

Minimization

RMSD Fitting



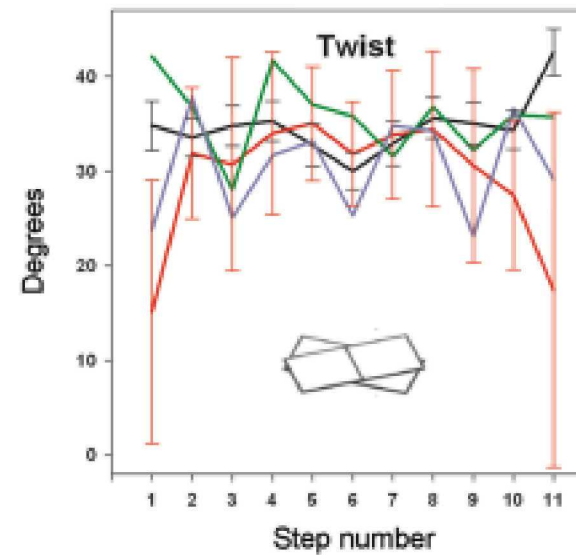
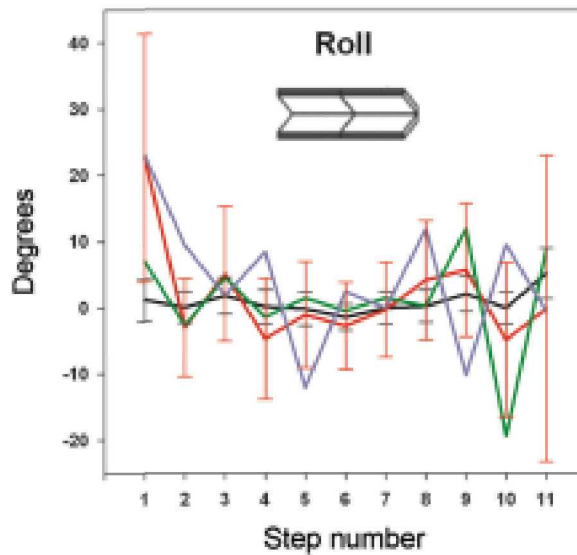
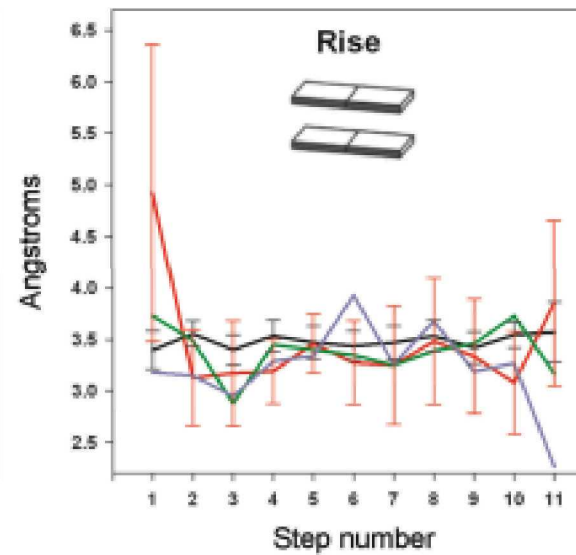
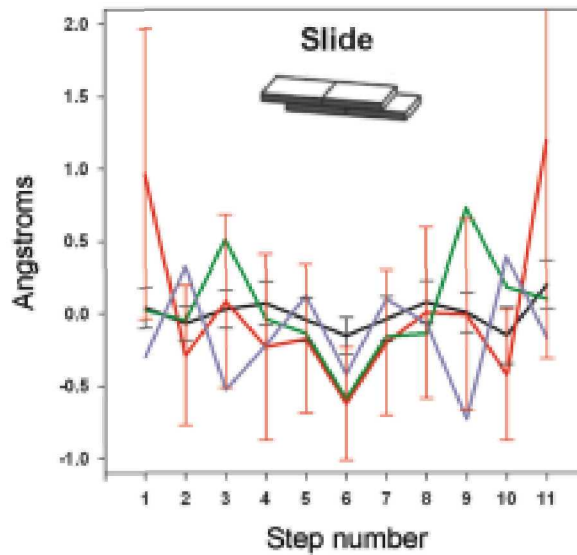
■ All-atom representative snapshot  
■ Same snapshot coarse-grained and then reconstructed with our algorithm



Accuracy of the reconstruction in terms of RMSD =  $1.0 \pm 0.1$  Å  
(calculated over 1000 structures)

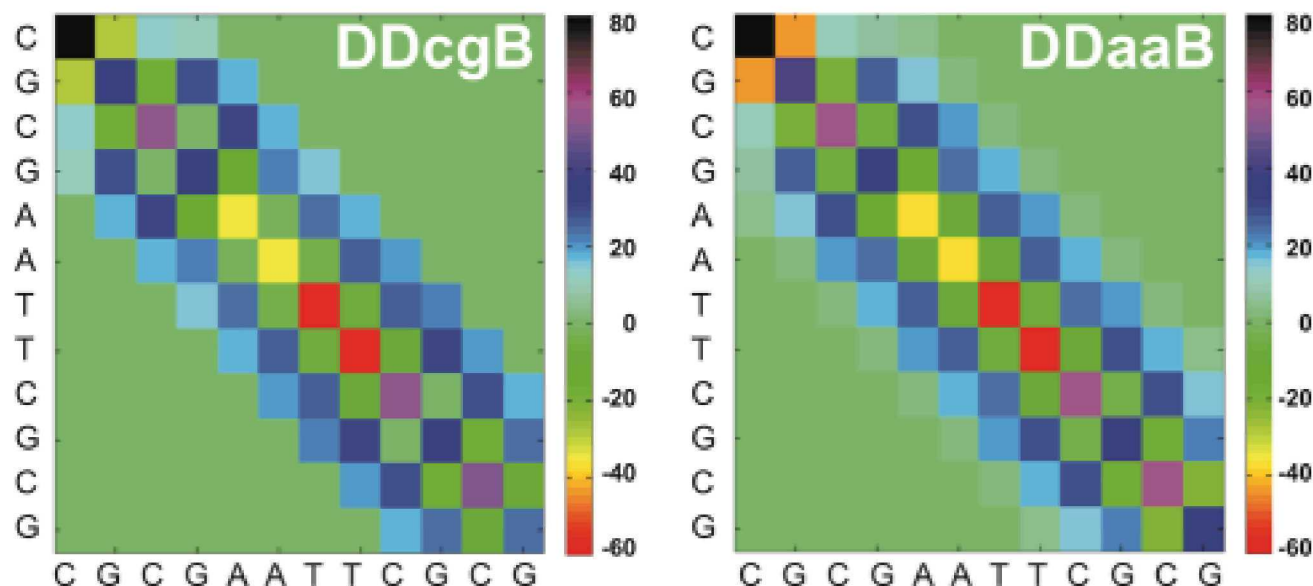
# Structure and Dynamics of DNA

**RMSF**



**CG**  
**All-atom**  
**1BNA**  
**2DAU**

## Structure, Dynamics (and perhaps Energetics) of DNA



**Table 5.** Comparison of averaged<sup>a</sup> electrostatic and van der Waals (VdW) interactions.

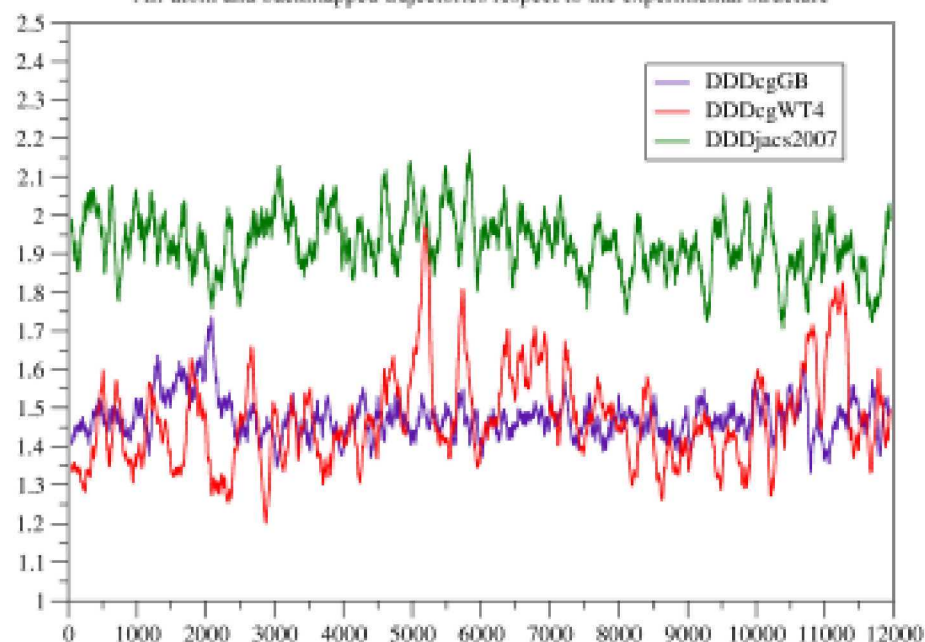
	<i>Electrostatic (Kcal/mol)</i>		<i>VdW (Kcal/mol)</i>	
	DDcgB	DDaaB	DDcgB	DDaaB
St1 <sup>b</sup> vs. St2	1449 ± 38	1434 ± 68	-66 ± 5	-72 ± 8
G4-C21 bp	4 ± 3	6 ± 2	-2 ± 1	-1 ± 1
A5-T20 bp	19 ± 2	11 ± 2	-2 ± 1	-1 ± 1

<sup>a</sup> The averages were calculated over 50 contiguous (DDaaB) or non-contiguous (DDcgB) ns. <sup>b</sup> St1 stands for strand 1 and St2 for strand 2.

## Comparison against atomistic simulations\*

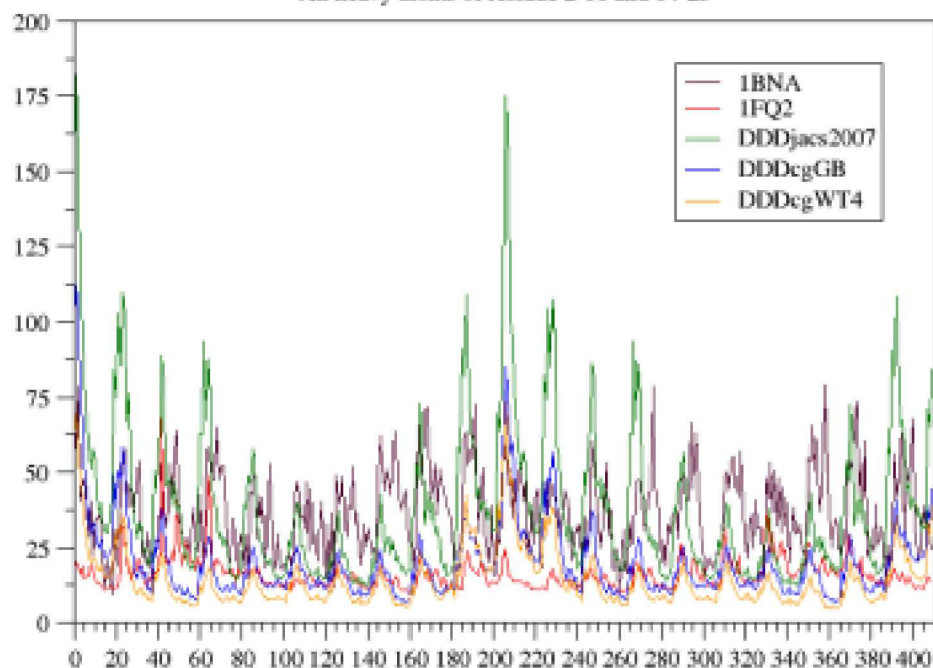
RMSD vs FRAMES (1 frame = 0.1 ns)

All-atom and backmapped trajectories respect to the experimental structure



B-factors

All heavy atoms of residue 2-11 and 14-23



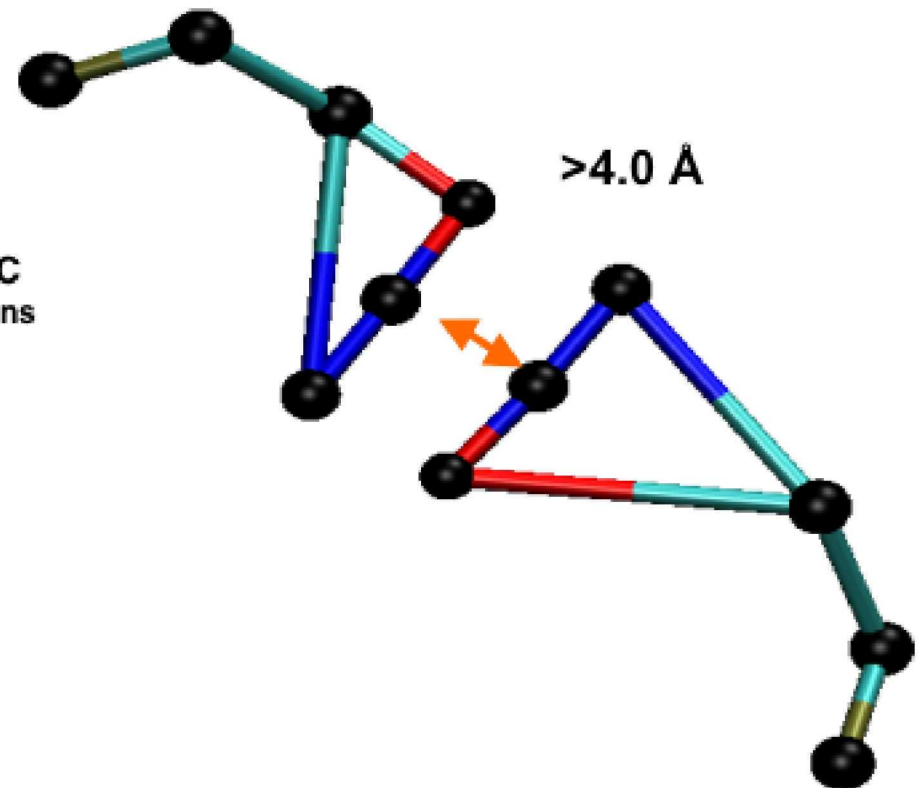
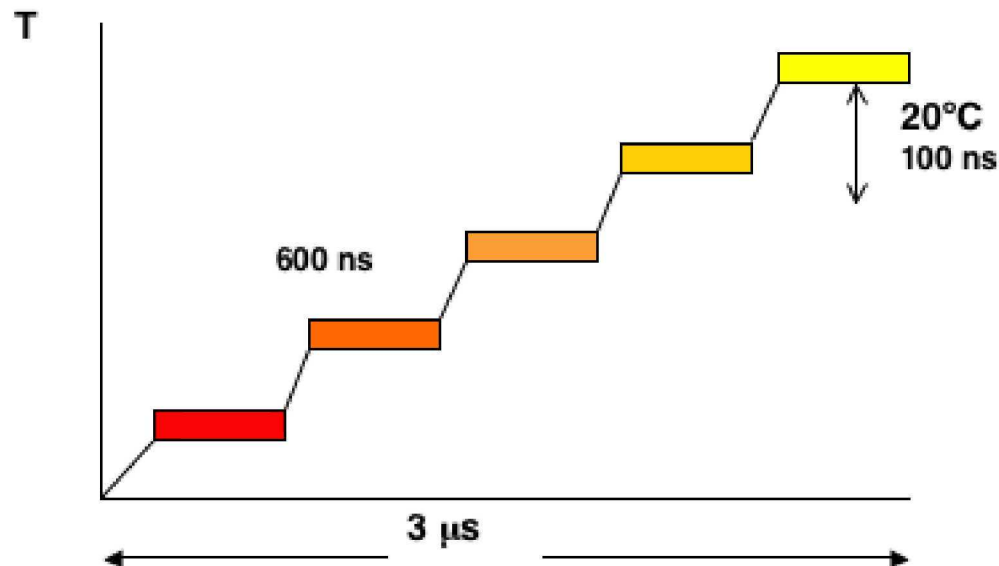
**RED line: see poster by Dans et al.**

\*Pérez, et al. *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **2005**, *1*, 790–800.

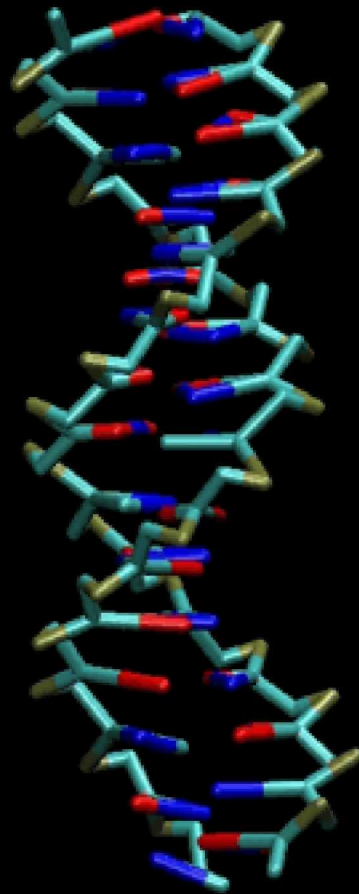


## Salt, Length, and GC%-dependent Melting

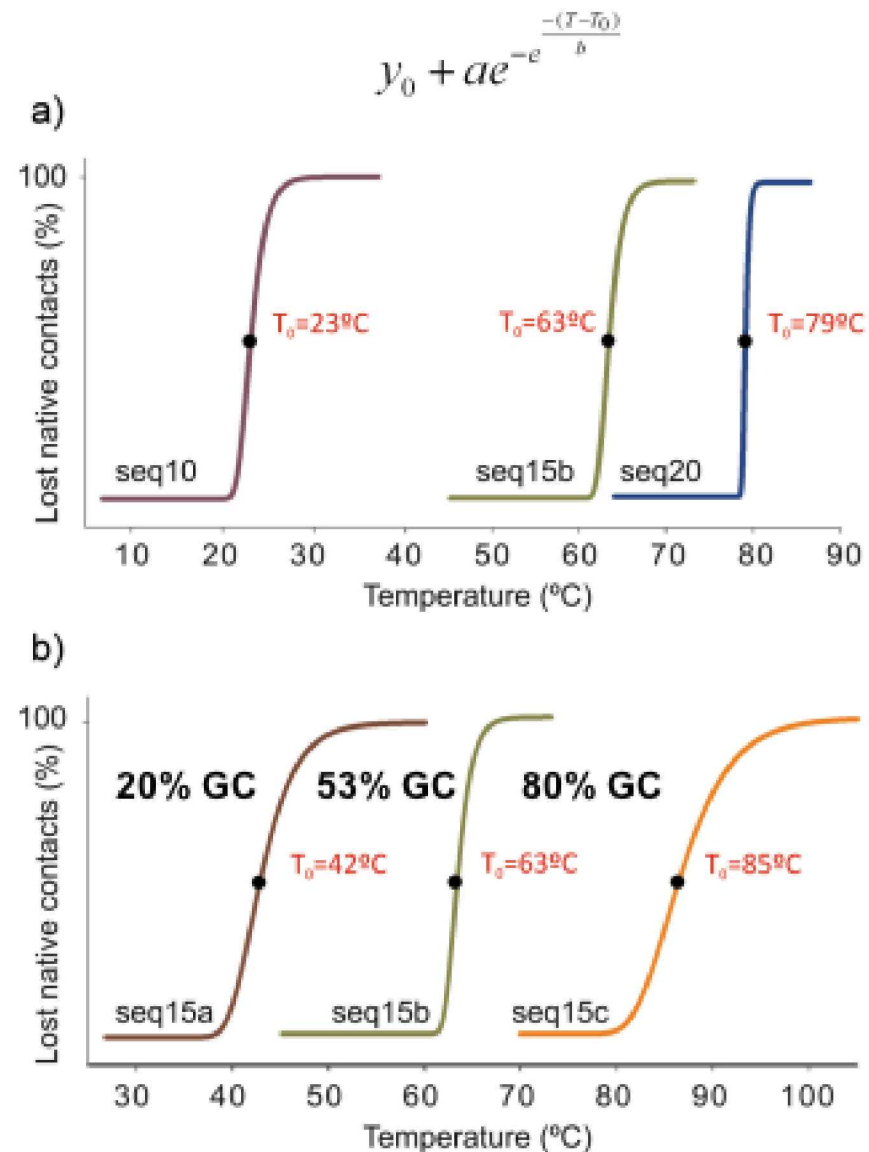
- i) 5'-d(ATCGTCTGGA)-3' (seq10)
- ii) 5'-d(TACTAACATTA ACTA)-3' (seq15a)
- iii) 5'-d(GCAGTGGATGTGAGA)-3' (seq15b)
- iv) 5'-d(GCGTCGGTCCGGGCT)-3' (seq15c)
- v) 5'-d(AGCTGCAGTGGATGTGAGAA)-3' (seq20)



## Salt, Length, and GC%-dependent Melting



Produced with VideoMach  
[www.videomach.com](http://www.videomach.com)



*Experimental evidence for characteristic times in DNA dynamics  
(along ~8 orders of magnitude in time scale):*

**Small**  
**conformational**  
**changes**  
**ps** timescale

1. Time-resolved Stokes shifts (TRSS) spectroscopy using coumarin. **Helix fraying occurs in a few ps time scale. Base pair opening in the multi-ps time scale.**  
*Andreatta et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 6885-6892.*

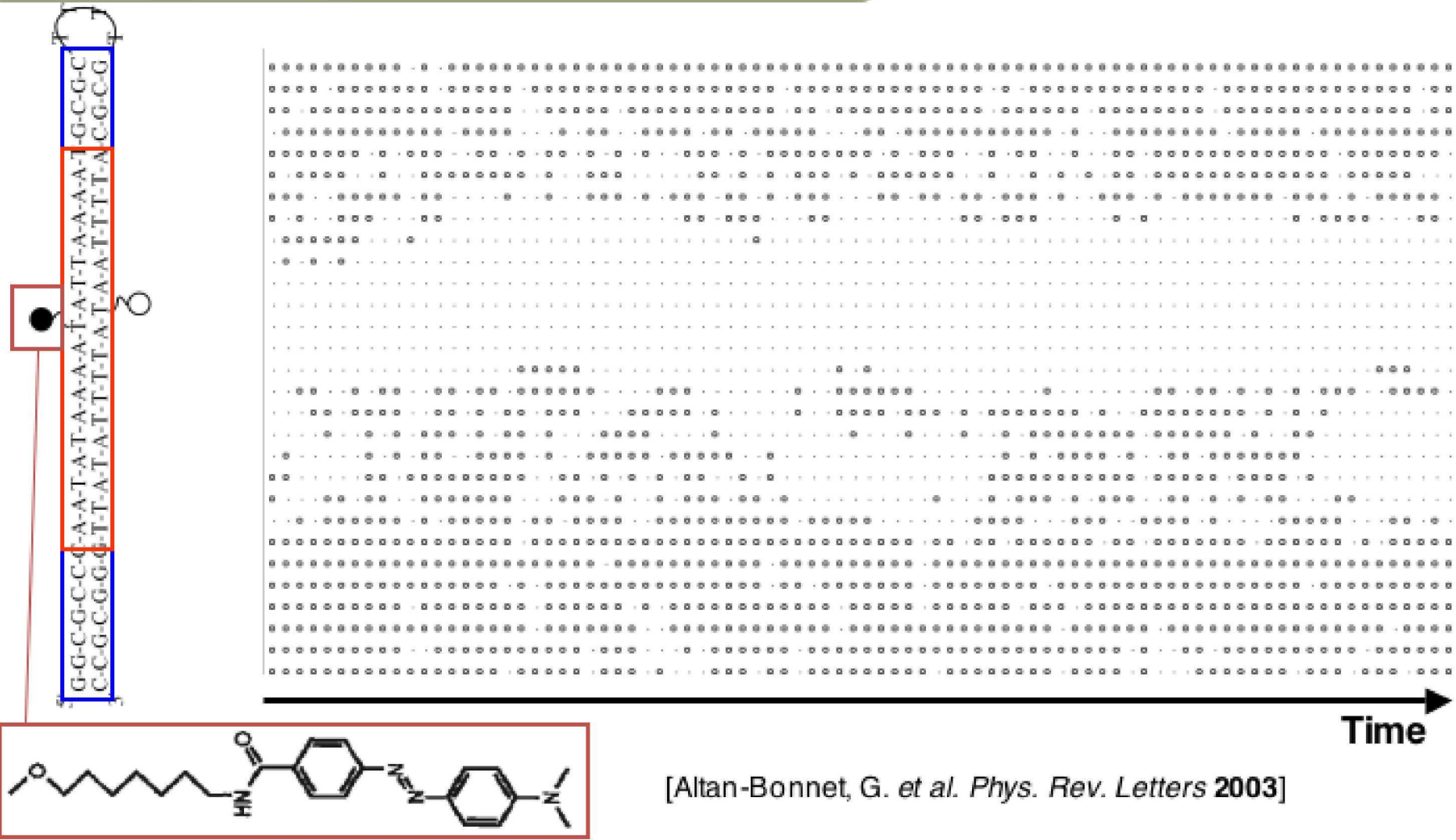
**Moderate**  
**conformational**  
**changes**  
**ns** timescale

2. <sup>1</sup>H NMR measurement of imino-proton/water exchange. **According to this methodology the rate for the closing of an unbounded base pair is from hundreds of ps to dozens of ns.**  
*Deva Priyakumar, MacKerell Jr. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 678-679.*

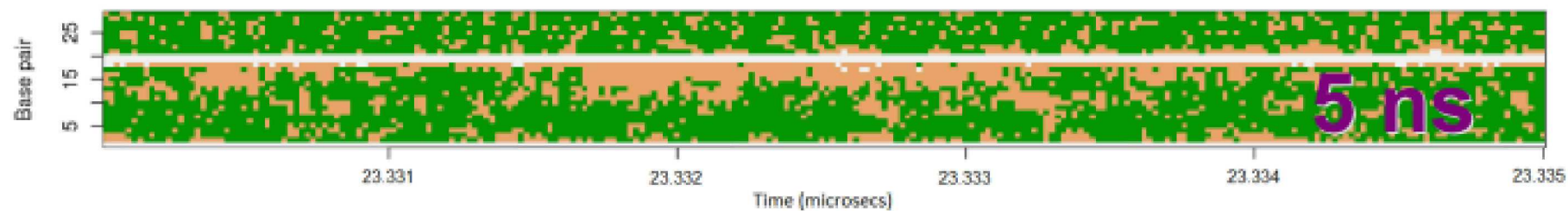
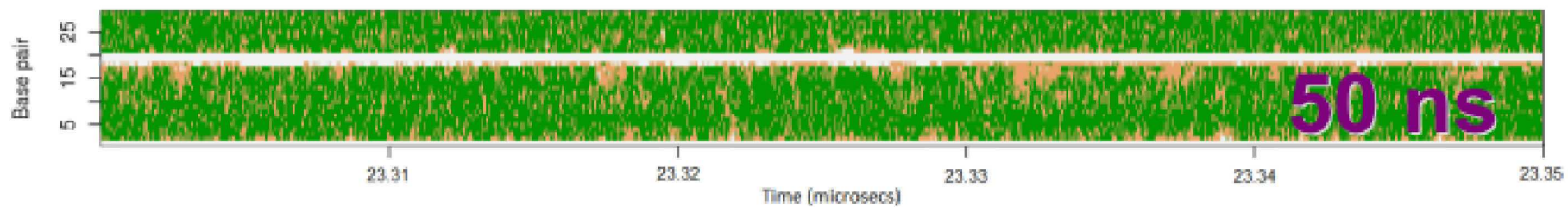
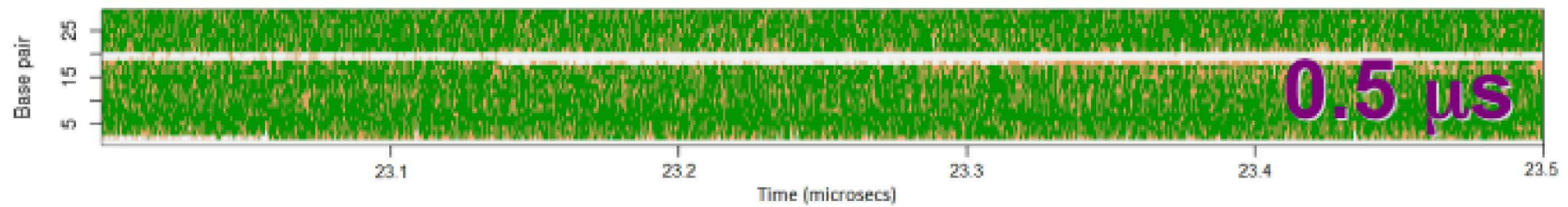
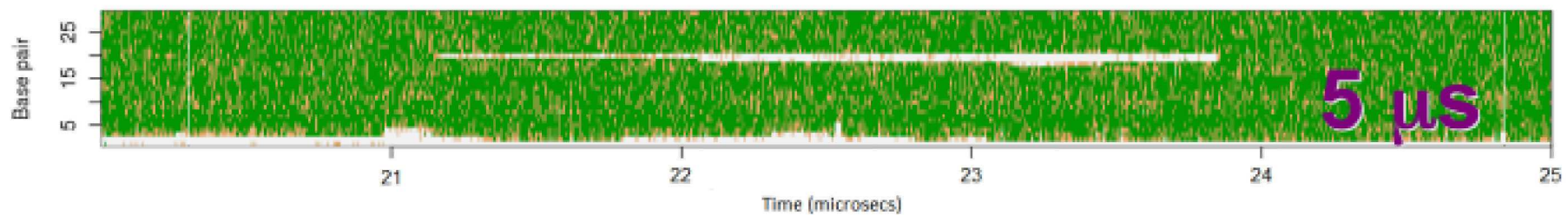
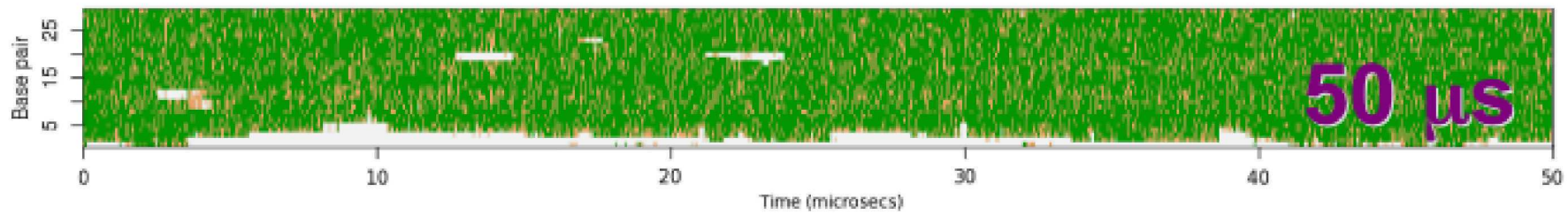
**Large?**  
**conformational**  
**changes**  
**μs** timescale

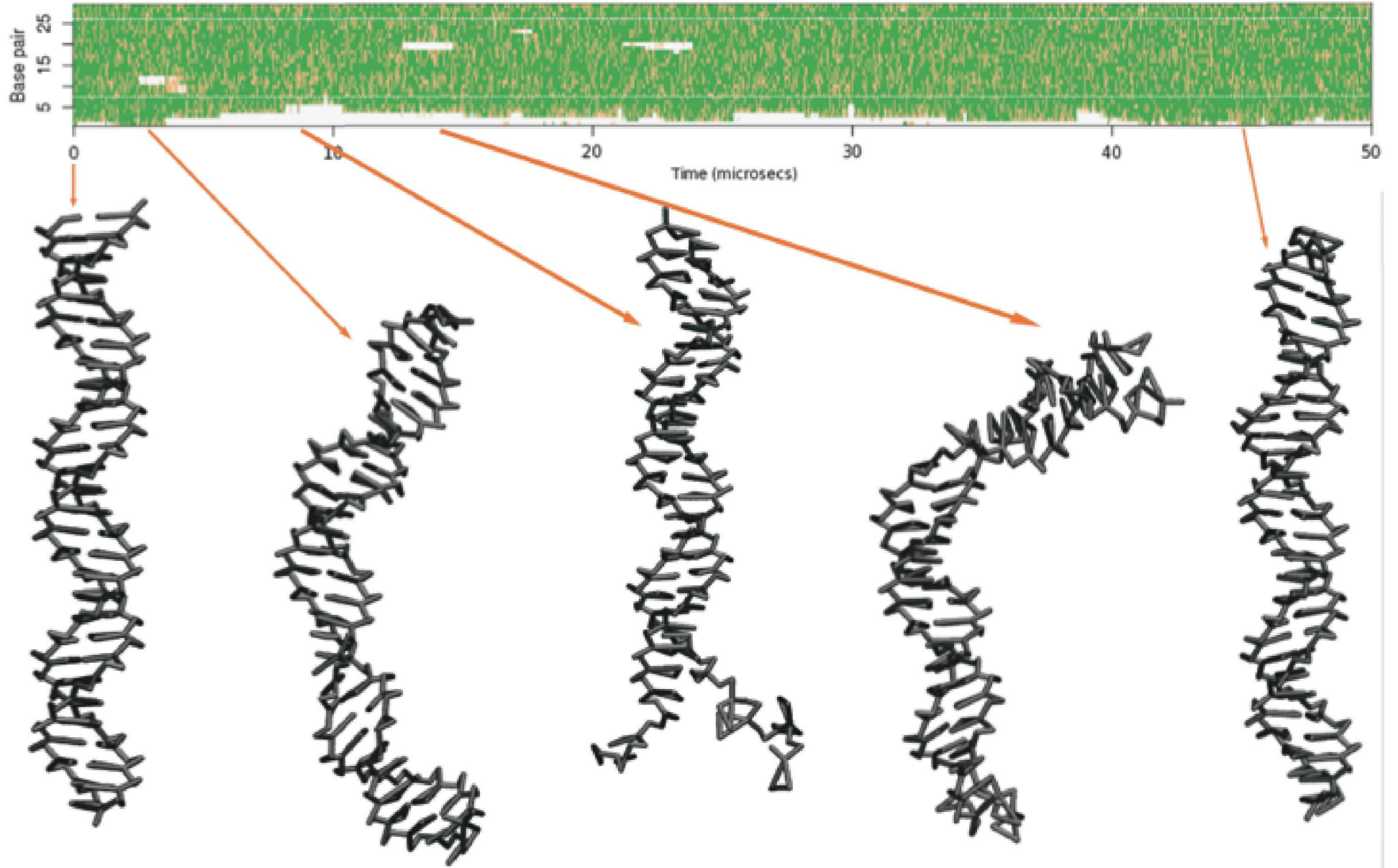
3. Fluorescence spectroscopy, using fluorophore and quenchers. **The dynamics of bubble formation has a life time between 20 to 100 μs.**  
*Altan-Bonnet, Libchaber, Krichevsky. Phys. Rev. Letters 2003, 90, 138101.*

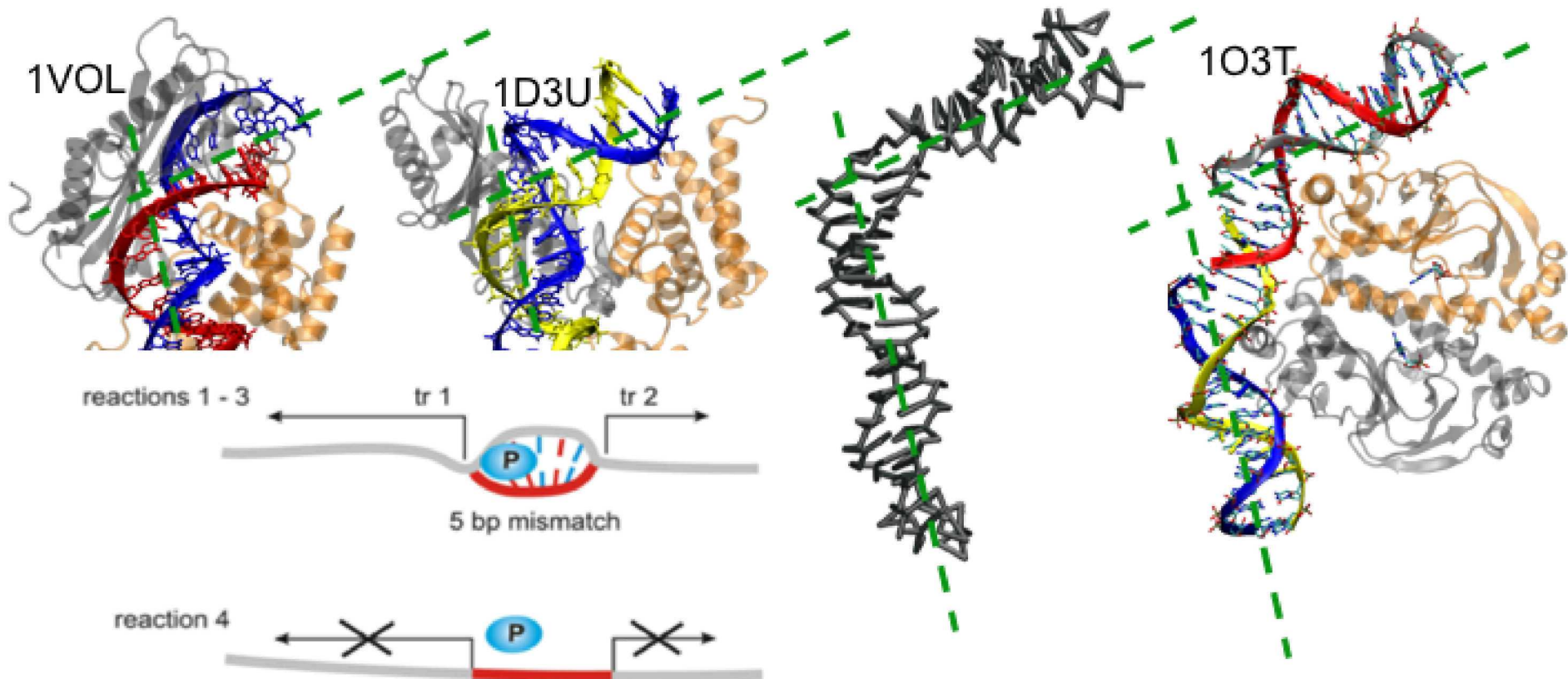
# Breathing dynamics and timescale



[Altan-Bonnet, G. et al. Phys. Rev. Letters 2003]

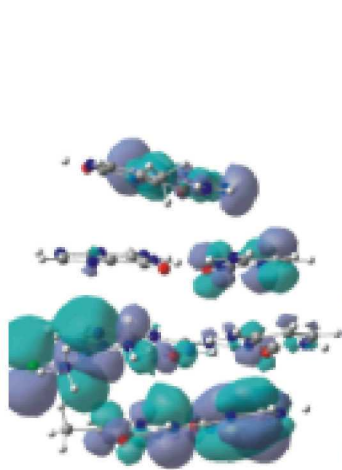




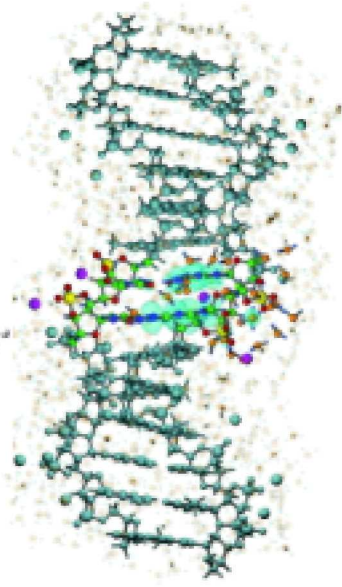


Alexandrov et al PLOS Comp. Biol. 2009

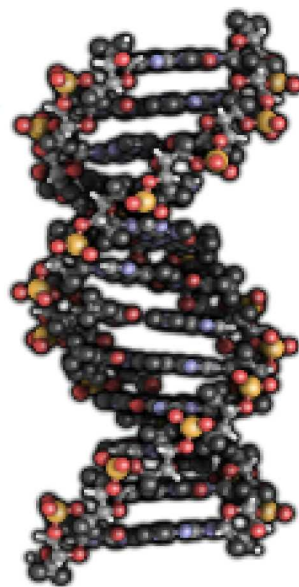
**The existence of these long-lived fluctuating bubbles adds a new and interesting dimension to the dynamical picture of DNA behavior and of DNA-protein interactions.” Altan-Bonnet et al. PRL 2003**



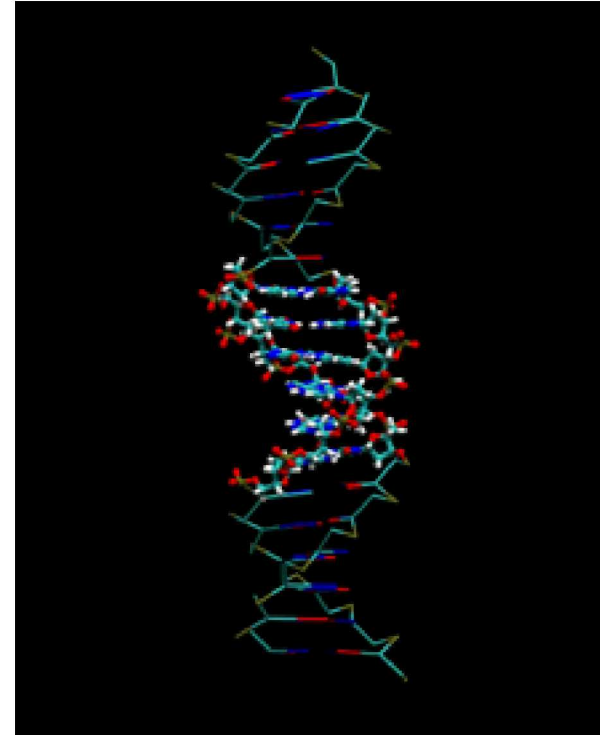
QM



QM/MM



MM



CG

