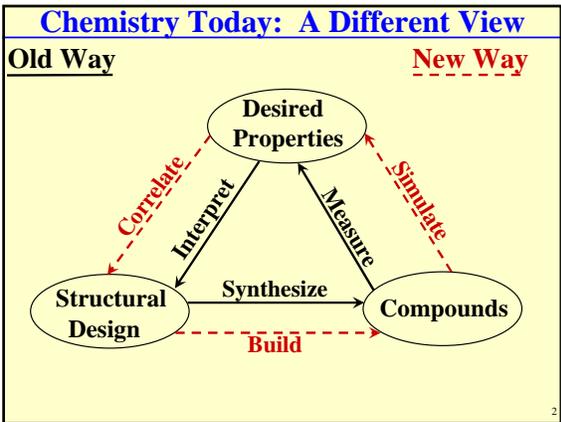


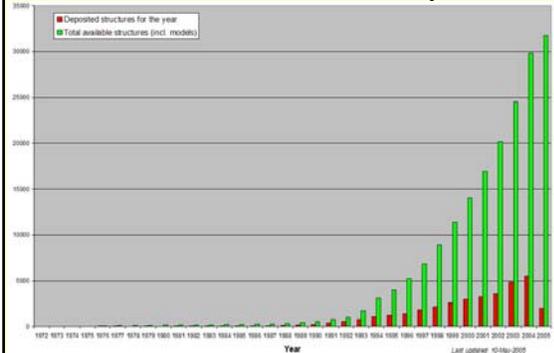
Biochemical Applications of Computational Chemistry



- ### Why Computational Chemistry?
- Can rapidly focus attention on compounds most likely to have the desired properties
 - Save time and \$\$
 - Less “trial and error”
 - Human Genome Project
 - Genes identified
 - Can get AA sequences of proteins that genes code for
 - 3-D protein structure prediction needed
 - Experimental protein structure determination is difficult
 - X-ray, NMR, and now computation

Protein Data Bank

- PDB Content Growth: ~28,000 current proteins



How Can We Use This Data?

- Visualization of structure
 - Possible insight into mechanism
 - Identify the active site
- Structure with ligand in place
 - Active site determination
 - Design new molecules to bind to active site
- Computation
 - Does new molecule bind more strongly than the natural occurring ligand?
 - MM or Semi-empirical calculation

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The Process

- Structure known? <http://www.rcsb.org>
- Download the structural data
 - .pdb file
- Clean it up
 - Usually remove water molecules
- Find the ligand (or find the receptor?)
- Remove the ligand (or model the receptor site?)
- Insert our new ligand (drug candidate)
 - Nontrivial process, orientation is crucial
- Does it bind more strongly to the receptor?

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Example: Casodex and Prostate Cancer

- Most common type of cancer (excluding skin cancer) among American men
- Over 70% of all prostate cancer diagnosed is in men over 65 years old
- In 2003, approximately 221,000 new cases were diagnosed in the U.S.
- Overall survival rate ~97%

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Antiandrogen Therapy

- Most prostate cancers are driven by androgens (male hormones)
- Antiandrogen drugs block the body's ability to use androgens, such as testosterone
 - Eulexin, Casodex, and Nilandron are examples
- These drugs are also used following surgery to help prevent recurrence of the cancer
 - How do they work on the molecular level?
 - What protein do they interact with?

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Human Androgen Receptor Protein

- Antiandrogen drugs compete with testosterone for the binding site of this protein
- An affinity label (Methyltrienolone) is used for the human androgen receptor in the prostate and in prostatic tumors
 - It binds strongly to the androgen receptor
 - Methyltrienolone is a synthetic androgen and an anabolic steroid



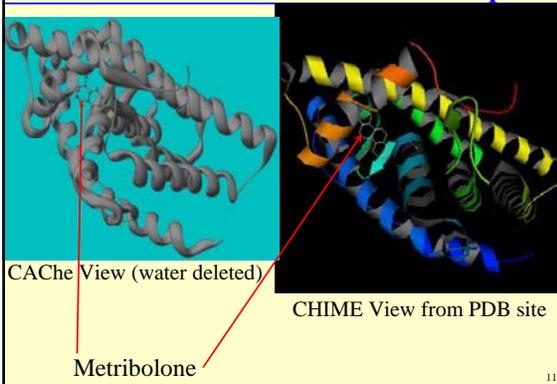
9

Protein Data Bank

- Search for “human androgen receptor”
 - Get six hits, two of which include metribolone
 - Use 1E3G
- Download the file, “unzip”, and rename with .pdb ending
- Open and view in CAChe Workspace
 - Try various “View / Backbone Ribbon” commands
 - Reveals ~26 associated water molecules
 - These were deleted to “clean up” the structure
 - Must also “Beautify / Valence” to add H atoms
 - Viewing as a “ribbon” structure clearly shows the position of the Metribolone

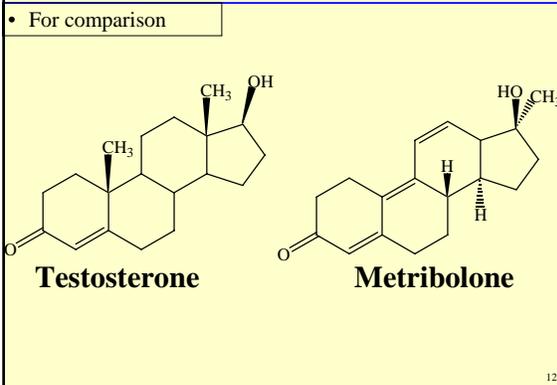
10

Views of the Protein/Metribolone Complex



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Testosterone vs. Metribolone



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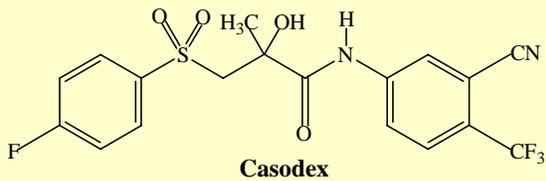
Steps For Insertion of a New Ligand

- Separate the old ligand
 - Leave protein structure unchanged
- Orient the new ligand
 - Can superimpose the new ligand onto the old ligand
- Insert the new ligand
 - See if the fit is sterically “reasonable”
- Minimize
 - Use MM or Semiempirical method
 - Find the energy difference

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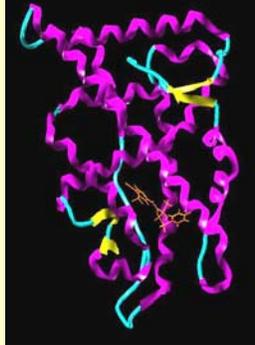
Structure of Casodex

- Antiandrogen drug



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Casodex in the Receptor



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Where to Look

- Cache Users Guide 6.1
 - Chapter 19

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Further Tutorials and Credits

- <http://www.ch.ic.ac.uk/local/organic/>
- Department of Chemistry Local Teaching Pages:
<http://teaching.ch.ic.ac.uk/>
- [MedChem Homology Modelling: Designing an anti-TB drug](#). Copyright (c) H. S. Rzepa and ICSTM Chemistry Department, 2003 and Fujitsu/CAChe.
- Imperial College London
- Mr. James S. Giles, M.S. Student,
North Carolina Central University

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