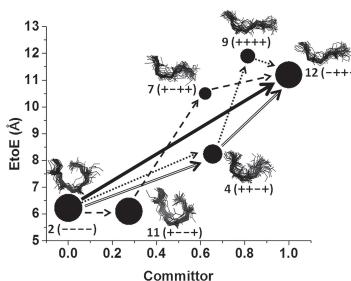
tatistical Mechanics and Quantum Mechanics are methods we use the to create theories and computational algorithms for the simulation of protein structure-function relations. A major effort is devoted to accelerating MD to reach realistic time scales. Another area of interest is ab initio molecular dynamics of electron localization in a variety of liquids. Ongoing studies include simulations and analysis of large-scale protein domain movements, proton translocation, and excess electron localization.



Plot of committor versus end-to-end (EtoE) distance for the DIHED angle pathways. The first four strongest (highest overall flux) pathways are indicated: P1 solid line, P2 double line, P3 dashed line, and P4 dotted line. The sizes of the circles indicate the state populations.

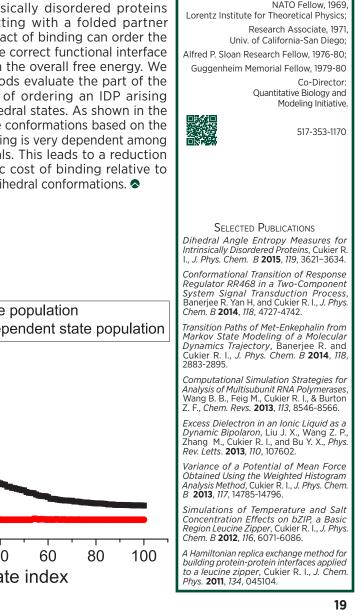
Also displayed are ensembles of backbone structures for the various states indicating the broad yet distinct conformations sampled.

> factors. Intrinsically disordered proteins (IDPs) interacting with a folded partner protein in the act of binding can order the IDP to form the correct functional interface by decrease in the overall free energy. We develop methods evaluate the part of the entropic cost of ordering an IDP arising from their dihedral states. As shown in the plot below, the conformations based on the dihedral sampling is very dependent among all the dihedrals. This leads to a reduction of the entropic cost of binding relative to independent dihedral conformations.

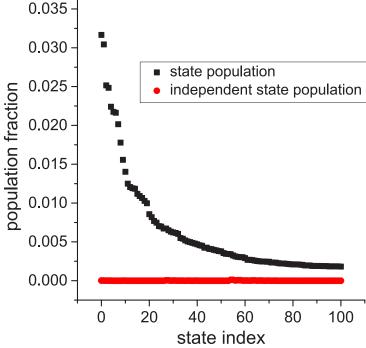
New methods are under development that can enhance the sampling of

protein configurations to be able to explore the free energy cost for large domain motions. In the five residue opioid peptide metenkephalin we have used long simulations along with a clustering and transition path analysis to obtain the major pathways of dihedral states visited for transitions between open and closed configurations and their correlation with committors (small values mean intermediate states return to initial state before visiting final state and vice versa).

Protein stability is based on a delicate balance between energetic and entropic



Population fractions of the first 100 states sorted by decreasing size along with the assumed independent state populations for those states. There are 312 = 531,441 possible states for the 6 phi and 6 psi three-conformation dihedrals. The strong dependence among the dihedral conformers sampled is evident in this data representation.



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Theory and Computation of Protein Structure Function Relations

PROFESSOR

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