Moving pictures: Reassessing docking experiments with a dynamic view of protein interfaces

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Abstract

The modeling of protein assemblies on the atomic level remains a central issue in structural biology, as protein interactions play a key role in numerous cellular processes. This problem is traditionally addressed using docking tools, where the quality of the models that are produced is based on their similarity to a single reference experimental structure. However, this approach using a static reference does not take into account the dynamic quality of the protein interface. Here, we used all-atom classical Molecular Dynamics simulations to investigate the stability of the interface for three complexes that previously served as targets in the CAPRI competition, and for each one of these targets, ten models distributed over the *High*, *Medium* and *Acceptable* categories. To assess the quality of these models from a dynamic perspective, we set up new criteria which take into account the stability of the reference protein interface. We show that, when the protein interfaces are allowed to evolve along time, the original ranking based on the static CAPRI criteria no longer holds as over 50% of the docking models undergo a category change (either toward a better or a lower group) when reassessing their quality using dynamic information.

1. Introduction

A protein biological activity in the cellular environment heavily relies on its ability to insert itself in a complex interaction network involving several macromolecular partners that can be other proteins or nucleic acids [1, 2]. As a consequence, deciphering the protein social network remains a key issue in our understanding of the cell function, with important consequences for pharmacological developments [3-7]. This appeared very clearly during the recent CoVid-19 crisis, as hundreds of preprints investigating SARS-CoV-2 protein interactions (and sometimes potential inhibition) were deposited on repositories such as BioRxiv. From the experimental point of view, proteomic studies provide us with a wealth of information regarding proteins networks on the cellular, but also sometimes on the whole organism, level [8, 9]. Structural data regarding macromolecular assemblies is available in the Protein Data Bank (PDB)[10], in particular thanks to recent advances in cryo-EM techniques, which enabled to reach atomic resolution for very large complexes [11, 12]. On the other hand, in silico methods represent a complementary approach for the identification of protein partners [13-15] and determining the 3-dimensional structure of protein assemblies [16-18]. *Integrative* modeling techniques, which include evolutionary information or experimental data when building a protein complex model are of particular interest, as they will combine the best of both worlds [19, 20].

A central problem when modeling protein interactions is the *docking* question, where one attempts to predict the atomic structure of a protein complex based on the structure of its individual components. The CAPRI (for Critical Assessment of PRedicted Interactions, https://www.capri-docking.org/) initiative, which was created in 2001 has played a central role in stimulating development and progress in docking and scoring

methods [21, 22]. Over the years, dozens of research groups have had the opportunity to test the performance of their computational procedures with the blind prediction of more than 150 *targets*, i.e. macromolecular assemblies for which the experimental structure was provided to CAPRI prior to publication. Since the beginnings of CAPRI, the assessment of the quality of the predictions relies on criteria which evaluate how close the submitted models are to the reference crystallographic structure, i.e. the fraction of native contacts, the ligand and the interface root mean square deviations [23, 24]. However, these criteria, which are based on a single protein structure, convey a static vision of protein-protein interactions that is now increasingly questioned. More and more data suggest that protein interfaces are dynamic objects, sometimes including disordered, flexible segments and conformational heterogeneity [25-28], and that this aspect should also be taken into account [29-31], in particular as it plays a part in the specificity of these interactions [32]. With these questions in mind, we used all-atom classical Molecular Dynamics simulation to investigate how model protein interfaces will behave along time compared to the original crystallographic interface. This involved redefining new criteria based on the dynamic behavior of the reference structure, and seeing wether the original CAPRI ranking of the docking models into the *High*, *Medium* and *Acceptable* categories still holds once the interfaces have been allowed to evolve along time.

2. Material and Methods

Docking decoys selection The CAPRI Score-set (http://cb.iri.univ-lille1.fr/Users/lensink/Score_set/) set up by Lensink and Wodak [33] lists models produced by participants to the CAPRI competition for 15 protein complexes (targets), with between

300 and 2000 decoys (or docking poses) available for each target. In the present study, we selected the three targets (41, 37 and 29, shown in Figure 1) for which decoys are available for the three best scoring categories High, Medium and Acceptable (see the Supplementary information for a reminder of the CAPRI assessment criteria defining theses categories). For each target, ten decoys were selected that are distributed over the three categories and are listed in Table 1. When possible, decoys with the lowest number of steric clashes were selected.

Target	High models Ids	Medium models Ids	Acceptable models Ids
T41 (PDB 2WPT, chains B, A) ***Colicin E9 DNase and Im2 immunity protein***	604, 1009	31, 241, 1149	50, 61, 302, 380, 490
T37 (PDB 2W83, chains A, CD) ***Arf-effector complex***	304, 852	68, 351, 833	146, 660, 960, 1022, 1275
T29 (PDB 2VDU, chains D,F) ***Trm8/Trm82 tRNA guanine-N(7)-methyltransferase from S. cerevisiae***	190, 1851	56, 173, 875, 1818	608, 1631, 1909, 2109

Table 1. Decoys from the CAPRI Score-set used for this study.

Molecular Dynamics Simulations We performed all-atom classical Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations for the crystallographic structures of targets 41, 37, and 29 and all the selected decoys from Table 1. We used Gromacs, version 5.0.4, with the OPLS-AA force field [34] and periodic boundary conditions. The first step of the simulation procedure is an *in vacuo* minimization of the structure with the steepest descent algorithm during 5000 steps without any constraints. We added a triclinic water box of 2 nm around the protein, filled with TIP3P molecule typ*e* [35] and the system was neutralized with the addition of ions randomly placed in the box while maintaining the NaCl concentration at 150 mM. For Target 41/37/29 crystallographic structure, the whole system contains around 3200/5500/9300 atoms, 22500/60000/40000 water

molecules and 120/360/250 ions (with approximatively 63/185/132 Na^+ and 60/175/120 Cl^-). A second minimization step was performed with the same set of parameters as before during 5000 steps to prevent possible water clashes with the protein. Molecular Dynamics Simulations were carried out using an integration time step of 2 fs. Initial heating and pre-equilibration were carried out by assigning random velocities from the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution followed by 100 ps of dynamics under NVT conditions, then 100 ps under NPT conditions. During this process and for all subsequent simulations the temperature was fixed at 300 K using the velocity rescale method [36]. All covalent bonds involving hydrogen atoms were constrained with the LINCS algorithm [37] and electrostatic interactions were computed using the Particle Mesh Ewald method [38]. For the pressure coupling during the NPT equilibration, we used the Parinello-Rahman method [39] at the value of 1 atm. Production phases were finally done using the same set of parameters and algorithms during 100 ns. Trajectories were saved every 10 ps.

Interfaces analysis The CAPRI assessment criteria [33] (listed in table SI-1) are based on three parameters :

- f_{nat} is the fraction of receptor-ligand residue contacts in the target structure that are reproduced in the model (residues are considered to be in contact if any of their heavy atoms are within 5 Å).
- L-rms is the root mean square deviation (rmsd) for the ligand protein backbone atoms with respect to the reference structure.
- I-rms is the rmsd for the interface backbone atoms. Interface residues are defined using a 10 Å distance threshold between the interaction partners (with atom-atom contacts below 3 Å defined as clashes).

These three parameters use the protein complex experimental structure as a reference, and will be referred to as *static* parameters for the rest of the study. Figures 2a-b display the distribution of these parameters for the 30 decoys under study and highlights the separation of the High, Medium and Acceptable groups.

In order to take into account changes in the protein interface that might occur during the MD simulations, we defined the following *dynamic* parameters:

- *Dynamic contacts* concern residues that are in contact during at least 50% of the trajectory. As a consequence f_{nat} can now be computed by using static contacts both in the model and the experimental structure ($f_{nat\text{-}statref}$), or by using dynamic contacts in the model and comparing them to static ($dyn\text{-}f_{nat\text{-}statref}$), or dynamic ($dyn\text{-}f_{nat\text{-}dynref}$), contacts in the experimental structure. For the remainder of the study, the term $dyn\text{-}f_{nat}$ will refer to the dynamic fraction of native contacts using the dynamic reference ($dyn\text{-}f_{nat\text{-}dynref}$).
- Instead of the L-rms, we can consider its average value ⟨L-rms⟩ over the whole trajectory, for simulations starting from either the reference structure, or for a model, where L-rms's used for calculating the average are taken with respect to the (static) reference structure.
- The *dynamic interface* is defined as residues from the protein partners that are less than 10 Å away during at least 50% of the trajectory. As a consequence the average value for the I-rms can be calculated using either the static interface residues or the dynamic interface residues

All the values for the static and dynamic parameters for the crystallographic structures and the 30 decoys are listed in Table SI-2 in the supplementary information.

3. Results and discussion

Stability of the reference interfaces

The stability of the crystallographic reference interfaces along time was investigated by monitoring the L-rms, I-rms and *fnat* values during the trajectories. While the L-rms and I-rms values quickly leave the high-quality area (highlighted in green) at the beginning of the simulations, they remain in the medium-acceptable area (highlighted in orange-red) for most of the trajectory (see Figure 3). In the case of Target 37 (pdb 2w83), the high values observed for the L-rms after 20 ns are due to the rotation of the long α-helices forming the ligand chains and their deformation. However, these deformations are limited to the extremities of the helices, and the protein interface remains stable, as shown from the I-rms value on Figure 3f. The *fnat* values remain in the [0.6-0.8] range during the complete simulation for all three targets (see Figures SI-1-3), a behavior already observed in earlier modeling studies on the monomer-monomer interface in the RecA filament [40], and which supports the idea that no destabilization of the reference crystallographic interfaces occurs during the MD simulations. In the case of Target 29 (pdb 2vdu), one can even observe an increase in the contact number after 40 ns (Figure SI-2a), which is due to the N-terminal and C-terminal tails of the ligand protein forming new contacts with the surface of the receptor protein. Finally, one can map the contact residues over the protein surfaces for three targets. Figure 4 shows the contact residues in the reference interfaces (in red), or colored as the fraction of the trajectory during which they remain in contact with the interaction partner (blue, no contact during the trajectory, red, the contact lasts for the whole trajectory). Once again, one can see how the protein interfaces remain stable, with a strong conservation of the central patch, and

small variations on the external borders (thus reminding of the rim/core classification of protein interface residues set up by Levy [41]).

Residue contacts

Figure 5a shows the evolution of the contacts numbers when going from the static to the dynamic definition, which, on average, leads to a slight decrease. In Figure 5b we compare the *fnat* value using the static and dynamic definitions. The horizontal and vertical dashed lines highlight the frontiers between the high (f_{nat} > 0.5), medium (f_{nat} > 0.3) and acceptable categories (f_{nat} > 0.1). Interestingly, a large number of decoys might belong to a different category when using a dynamic definition for the native contacts instead of the static definition. For example, high quality models H1851T29 and H604T41 would now be classified as medium, since their *dyn-*f_{nat} value falls below 0.5. On the other hand, the acceptable models A960T37 and A1257T37 see an increase of their *dyn-*f_{nat} value, which might lead to enter the medium or high groups (depending on how the L-rms and I-rms values evolved, see below). Note that only roughly one third of the residue contacts that are formed during the MD trajectories are stable enough to be considered as dynamic contacts. Most residue-residue contacts are transient ones that form during 10% or less of the simulation (see Figure SI-4 for the distribution of the contacts times for the three crystallographic structures).

L-rms evolution

About steric clashes. For each target the few high quality decoys displayed an important number of steric clashes (between 8 and 18 clashes), while for the medium and acceptables models, we were able to select structures with a lower number of clashes. As a consequence, we first checked that, when present, initial clashes have no

visible impact on the stability of the protein complex during the MD simulations. Figure SI-5 shows the L-rms value after the equilibration steps and before production as a function of the number of clashes in the initial structure (the raw data is available in Table SI-2). The L-rms is always below 2.0 Å and does not depend on n_{clash} at all.

As could be expected, the average ⟨L-rms⟩ over the whole MD trajectory is almost always larger than the L-rms in the initial decoy structure (see Figure 6a). However, for most models the ⟨L-rms⟩ value is of the same order as the average $\langle \text{L-rms} \rangle_{\text{cryst}}$ observed when using the crystallographic target structures as a starting point (see the black dots on Figure 6a). On Figure 6b, we now compare the L-rms in the initial decoy structure and the difference between the ⟨L-rms⟩ value obtained for the decoy and for the corresponding crystallographic target structure (Δ⟨L-rms⟩). Again, the horizontal and vertical dashed lines highlight the frontiers between the high (L-rms < 1.0 Å, no decoy fulfills this criterion in the initial structure), medium (L-rms < 5.0 Å) and acceptable categories (L-rms < 10.0 Å). A few acceptable models (notably A1022T37 and A608T29, with Δ⟨L-rms⟩ of 23.4 and 12.7 Å respectively), and a high quality one (H604T41, with Δ⟨L-rms⟩ = 6.6 Å) display large Δ⟨L-rms⟩ values, as their structure slowly drifts away from the reference during the simulation. But numerous points also lie below the diagonal, some even showing negative Δ⟨L-rms⟩ values, thus suggesting that the decoy structure more stably samples the conformational subspace associated to the reference structure than the reference structure itself, even though this decoy originally belongs to the medium or acceptable category (for example models A1909T37 and A2109T37).

Evolution of the interfaces For each target we can now define a static reference interface (SRI) based on the crystallographic structure, and a dynamic reference interface (DRI) based on residues that are less than 10 Å apart during at least 50% of the MD simulation using the crystallographic structure as a starting point. For each target, the residues forming the SRI and DRI are listed in Table SI-3 (and SRI residues are shown as van der Waals spheres on Figure 1). Due to the large criterion used for defining the interface residues, these do not vary much in the static and dynamic interfaces, and the average ⟨I-rms⟩ over the MD trajectory almost does not change when calculated with the SRI or the DRI (see Table SI-2). In a similar fashion to what we did for the L-rms, Figure 7 shows both the ⟨I-rms⟩ and the Δ⟨I-rms⟩ as a function of the initial I-rms in the model on the left and right panels respectively. Again, a large number of points lie below the diagonal, with medium and acceptable models that actually spends more time close to the reference structure than the reference structure itself, and present negative Δ⟨I-rms⟩ values (for example models M68T37 or A2019T29). On the opposite side of the diagonal, the structure of the high quality model H604 for target 41 drifts away from its initial pose during the MD trajectory.

Using dynamic criteria for the ranking of complex models ? Following these results, it appears that the original, static, CAPRI criteria for ranking protein-protein complex might not hold when switching to a dynamic view of the protein interface. This is true in particular for the High category, since not even the original reference experimental structures of the targets display average ⟨L-rms⟩ and ⟨I-rms⟩ values below 1 Å (cf. the black dots on Figures 6a and 7a). In our dynamic perspective, one could consider that a good quality model is not only structurally close to the original crystallographic

Decoy-Target	Static category	Dynamic category
H604T41	High	Medium
H1009T41	High	High
M31T41	Medium	High
M241T41	Medium	Acceptable
M1149T41	Medium	Acceptable
A50T41	Acceptable	Medium
A61T41	Acceptable	Acceptable
A302T41	Acceptable	Medium
A380T41	Acceptable	Medium
A490T41	Acceptable	Acceptable
H304T37	High	High
H852T37	High	High
M68T37	Medium	Medium
M351T37	Medium	Medium
M833T37	Medium	High
A146T37	Acceptable	High
A660T37	Acceptable	Medium
A960T37	Acceptable	Acceptable
A1022T37	Acceptable	Incorrect
A1275T37	Acceptable	Medium
H190T29	High	High
H1851T29	High	Medium
M56T29	Medium	High
M173T29	Medium	Acceptable
M875T29	Medium	Medium
M1818T29	Acceptable	Medium
A608T29	Acceptable	Acceptable
A1631T29	Acceptable	Incorrect
A1909T29	Acceptable	Acceptable
A2109T29	Acceptable	Acceptable

Table 2. A summary of the studied models and their category, based on static or dynamic parameters.

structure, but that it also has to be as stable along time as the crystallographic structure. And this stability can be measured via the Δ⟨L-rms⟩ and Δ⟨I-rms⟩ parameters. So in a similar fashion to what we did in Figure 2, the distribution of the dynamic parameters, *dyn-*f_{nat}, Δ⟨L-rms⟩ and Δ⟨I-rms⟩ is shown on Figure 8. The original model categories, that were based on the static parameters values, no longer hold, and we can see that the points for models belonging to different categories are not separated anymore. The areas with colored background in Figures 8ab highlight the high, medium and acceptable categories when using dynamic parameters (*dyn-*f_{nat}, Δ⟨L-rms⟩ and Δ⟨I-rms⟩) instead of static ones (f_{nat}, L-rms and I-rms) to apply the CAPRI criteria. Numerous models will undergo a category change, and these are summarized in Table 2. Altogether, only 14 out of the 30 models stay in their original category when we consider their dynamic behavior, and the 16 category changes that were observed are equally distributed between 8 upgrades toward a better category and 8 downgrades toward a lower one. Two acceptable models, A1631T29 and A1022T37, eventually end up as incorrect models as their fraction of native contacts drops down to zero during the MD trajectories.

4. Conclusion

The assessment of the quality of protein complex structures predicted by docking approaches is traditionally done using criteria (f_{nat}, L-rms and I-rms) that are based on a single reference experimental structure. However, this static view of the protein interface does not take into account its dynamic quality, which has been known for over a decade. In this study, we used all-atom classical Molecular Dynamics simulations to investigate the stability of the protein interface for three complexes that were previously

used as targets in the CAPRI competition, and for each one of these targets, ten models retrieved from CAPRI Score-set [33] and distributed over the *High*, *Medium* and *Acceptable* categories. To assess the quality of these models from a dynamic perspective, we set up new dynamic definitions for the fraction of native contacts (*dyn-*f_{nat}), the ligand- and the interface-rms (Δ⟨L-rms⟩ and Δ⟨I-rms⟩). These two parameters in particular take into account the stability of the reference protein interface along the MD trajectory. With this new set of criteria, more than 50% of the 30 models undergo a category change (either toward a better or a lower group) when reassessing their quality using dynamic information. Our results suggest that the static vision of the protein complex that goes with the reference crystallographic structure is probably not sufficient to assess the quality of a model produced by docking calculations, as it cannot guarantee that it will remain near this reference structure along time. As a consequence, MD simulations appear to be a necessary (albeit computationally costly) step following the docking and scoring procedure, to ensure that the protein partners will actually remain assembled *happily ever after*.

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Supporting Material: The values for the static and dynamic parameters defined in the *Material & Methods* section for the crystallographic structures and the 30 decoys are available as supporting information.

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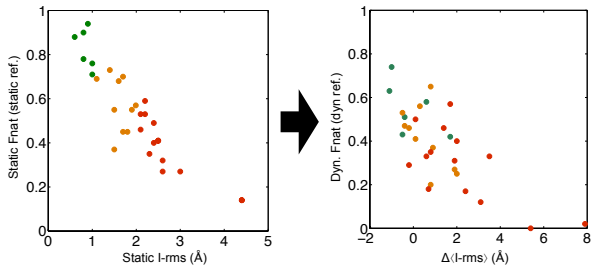

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Figure captions:

Figure 1: Cartoon representations of the target structures under study with the receptor chain in green and the ligand chain in purple. Residues belonging to the static interface are shown as transparent van der Waals spheres. (a) T41, (b) T29, (c) T37. The images in this figure and Figure 4 were prepared using Visual Molecular Dynamics (Humphrey, J. Mol. Graph. 1996).

Figure 2: (a) Static f_{nat} as a function of I-rms (b) L-rms as a function of I-rms. Green: High quality models. Orange: Medium quality models. Red: Acceptable quality models. This color code will be used all throughout the manuscript.

Figure 3: Time evolution of the L-rms and I-rms values for the three crystallographic reference interfaces : T41 (a), (b); T29 (c), (d); T37 (e), (f). The areas corresponding to the high, medium and acceptable categories are highlighted with green, orange and red backgrounds respectively.

Figure 4: Mapping the contact residues on the protein surface.

Contacts residues in the reference interface shown in red : (a) Target 41 chain A, (b) Target 41 chain B, (e) Target 29 chain D, (f) Target 29 chain F, (i) Target 37 chain A, (j) Target 37 chains CD.

Residues colored as the fraction of the trajectory during which they remain in contact with the interaction partner (blue, no contact during the trajectory, red, the contact lasts for the whole trajectory) : (c) Target 41 chain A, (d) Target 41 chain B, (g) Target 29 chain D, (h) Target 29 chain F, (k) Target 37 chain A, (l) Target 37 chains CD.

Figure 5: (a) Dynamic contacts number as a function of the static contacts number. The three black dots correspond to the target crystallographic structures, the dotted diagonal is plotted as a guide for the eye. (b) $Dyn\text{-}f_{nat}$ as a function of the static f_{nat}. The horizontal and vertical dashed lines highlight the frontiers between the high, medium and acceptable categories, and the dotted diagonal is plotted as a guide for the eye.

Figure 6: (a) Average L-rms value over the MD trajectory as a function of the L-rms value for the model structure (green, orange and red dots) or the crystallographic structures (black dots). (b) difference between the ⟨L-rms⟩ value obtained for the decoy and for the corresponding crystallographic target structure (Δ⟨L-rms⟩) as a function of the L-rms value for the model structure. The horizontal and vertical dashed lines highlight the frontiers between the high, medium and acceptable categories, and the dotted diagonal is plotted as a guide for the eye.

Figure 7: (a) Average I-rms value over the MD trajectory as a function of the I-rms value for the model structure (green, orange and red dots) or the crystallographic structures (black dots). (b) difference between the ⟨I-rms⟩ value obtained for the decoy and for the corresponding crystallographic target structure (Δ⟨I-rms⟩) as a function of the I-rms value for the model structure. The horizontal and vertical dashed lines highlight the frontiers between the high, medium and acceptable categories, and the dotted diagonal is plotted as a guide for the eye.

Figure 8: (a) Dynamic f_{nat} as a function of Δ⟨I-rms⟩ (b) Δ⟨L-rms⟩ as a function of Δ⟨I-rms⟩. The areas corresponding to the new high, medium and acceptable categories (with dynamic criteria) are highlighted with green, orange and red backgrounds respectively.

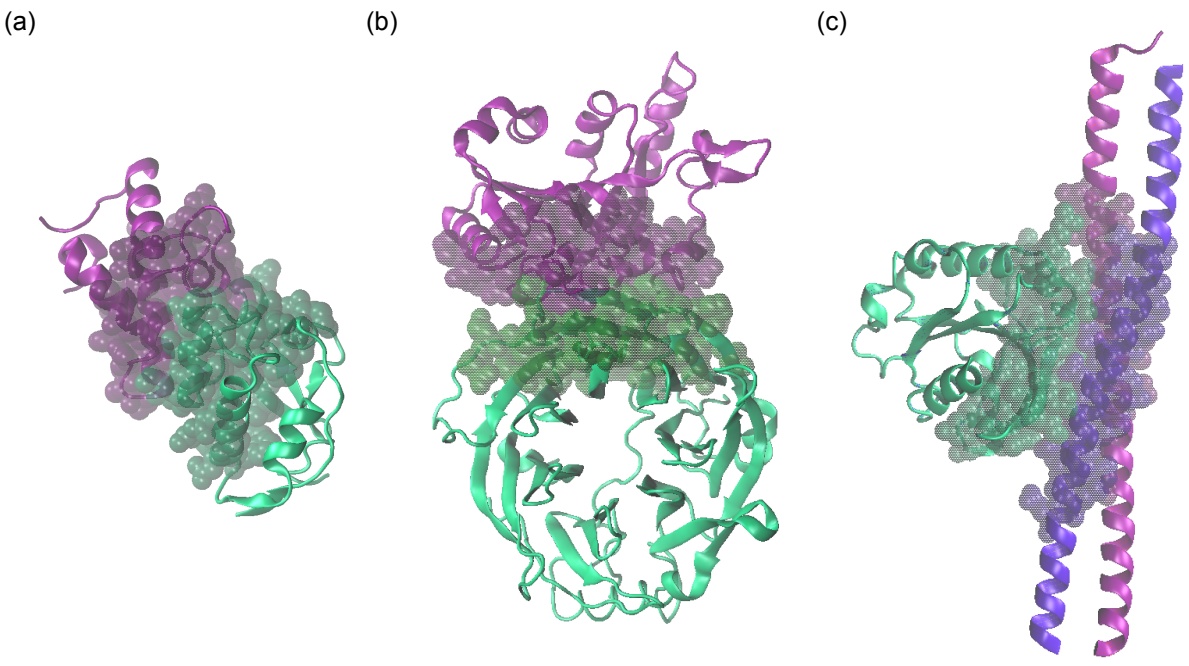

Figure 1

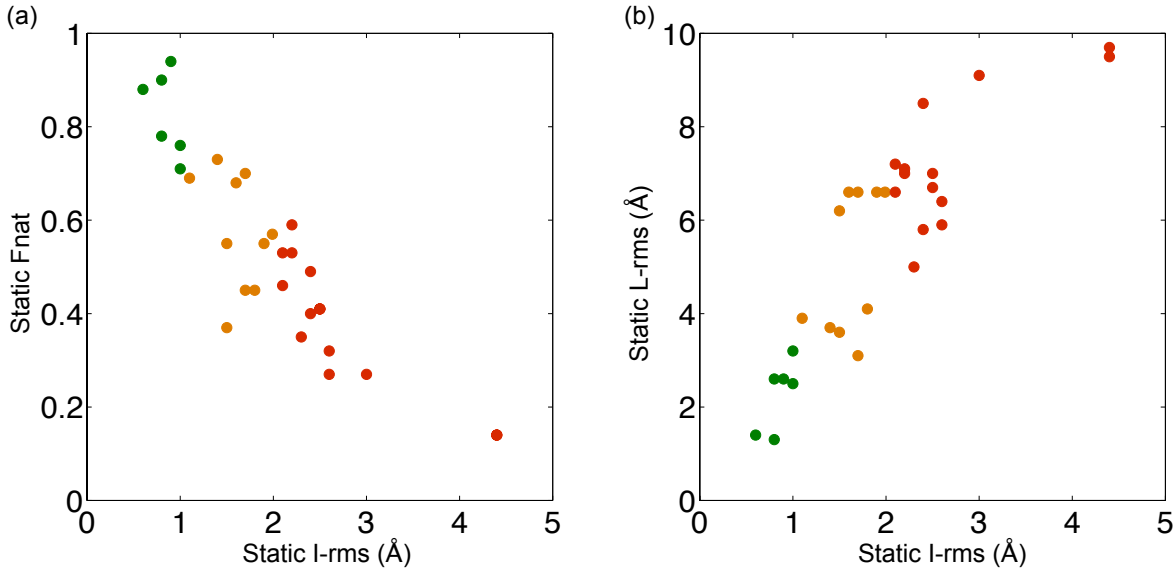

Figure 2

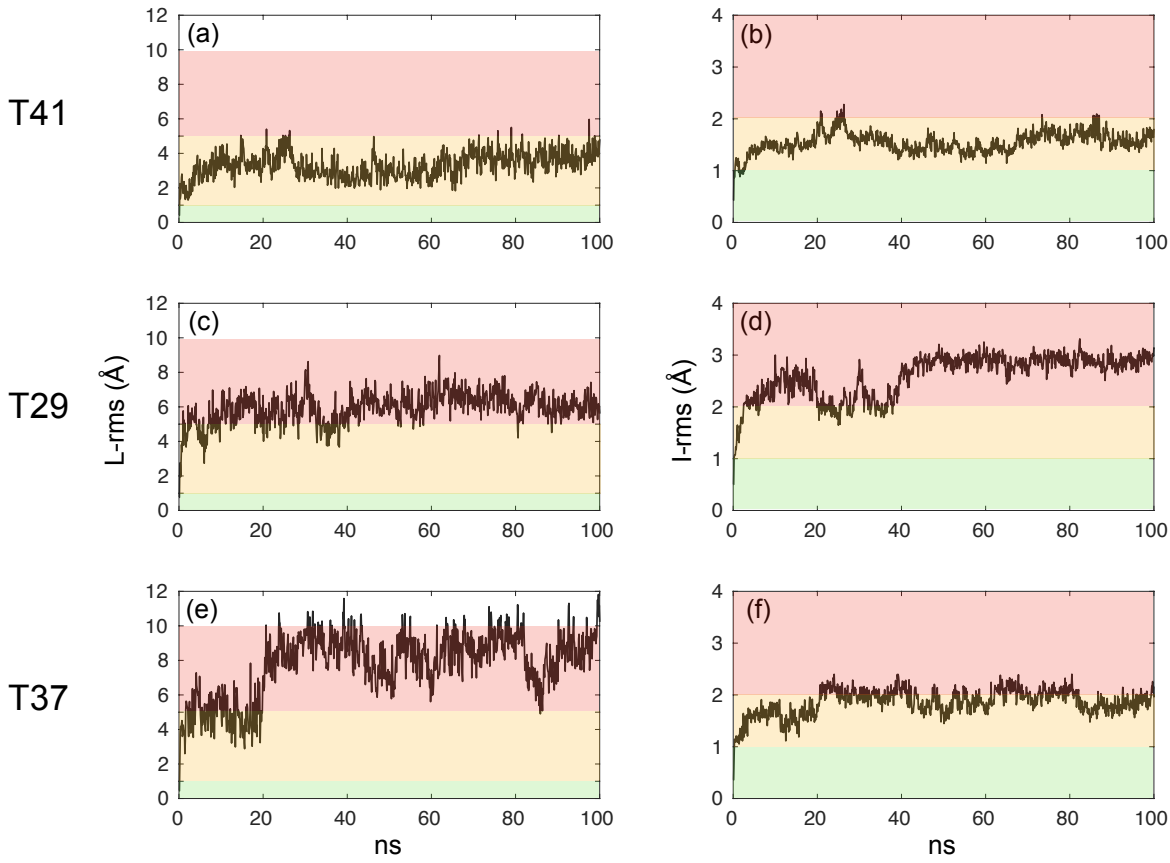

Figure 3

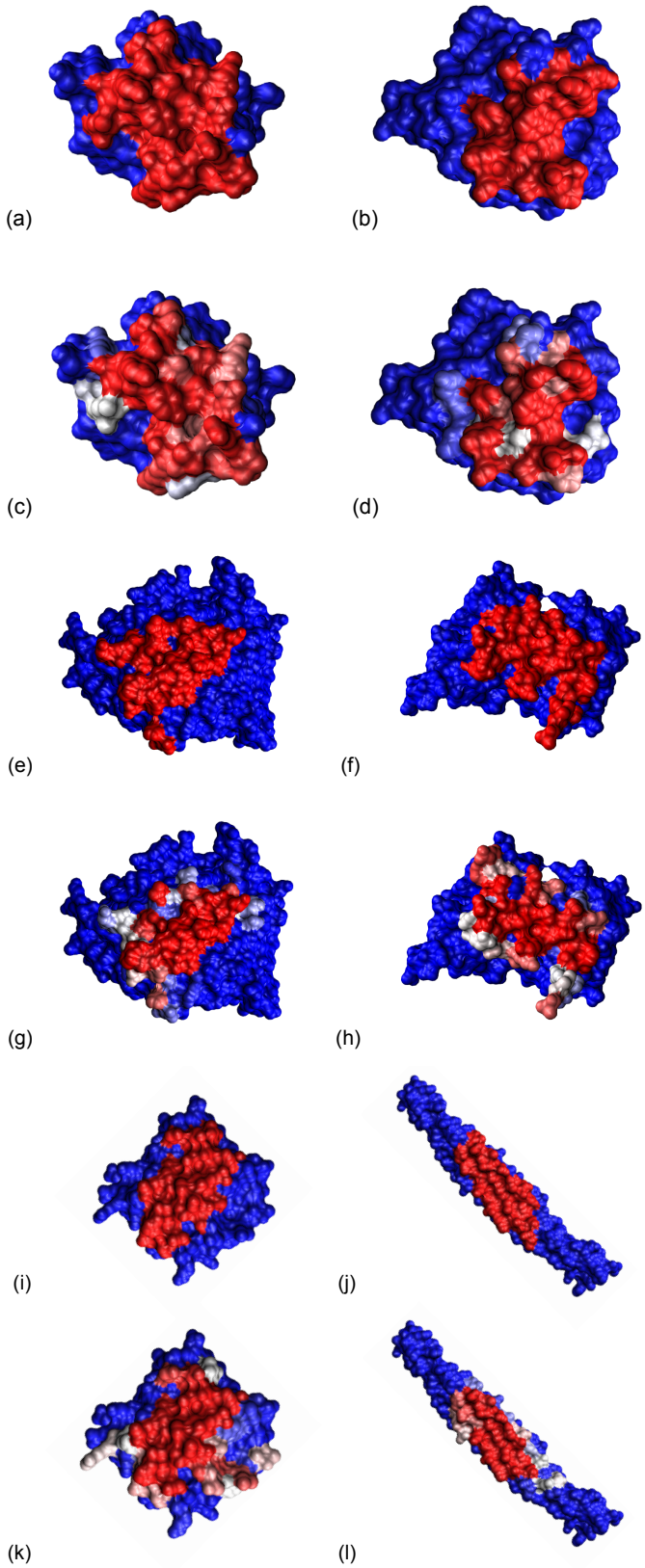

Figure 4

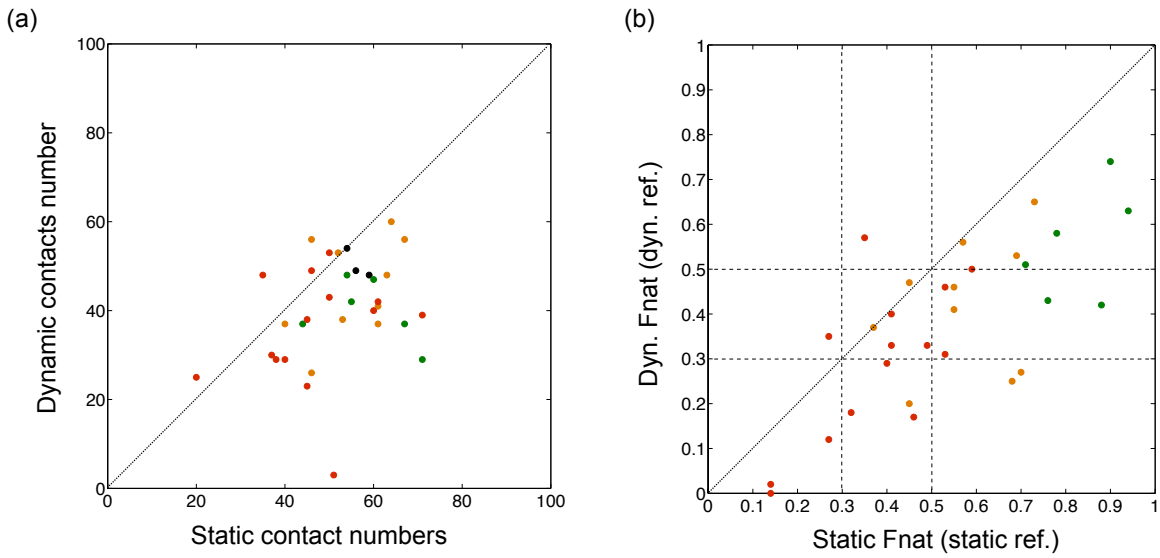
(a)
Dynamic contacts number
Static contact numbers
0
20
40
60
80
100
(b)
Dyn. Fnat (dyn. ref.)
Static Fnat (static ref.)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1

Figure 5

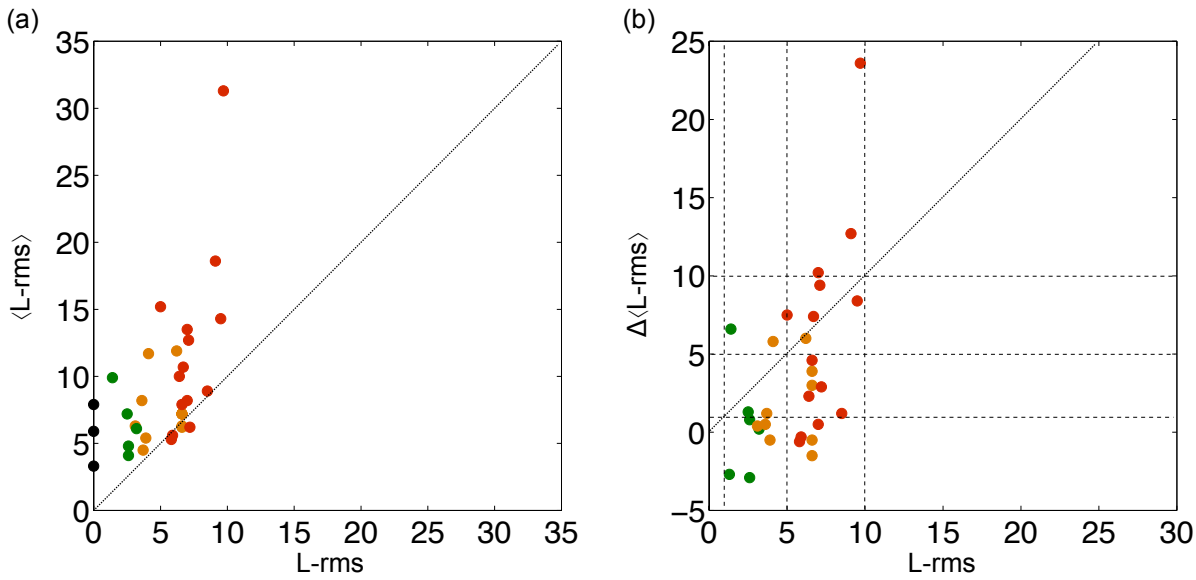
(a)
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
⟨L-rms⟩
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
L-rms
(b)
25
20
15
10
5
0
−5
Δ⟨L-rms⟩
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
L-rms

Figure 6

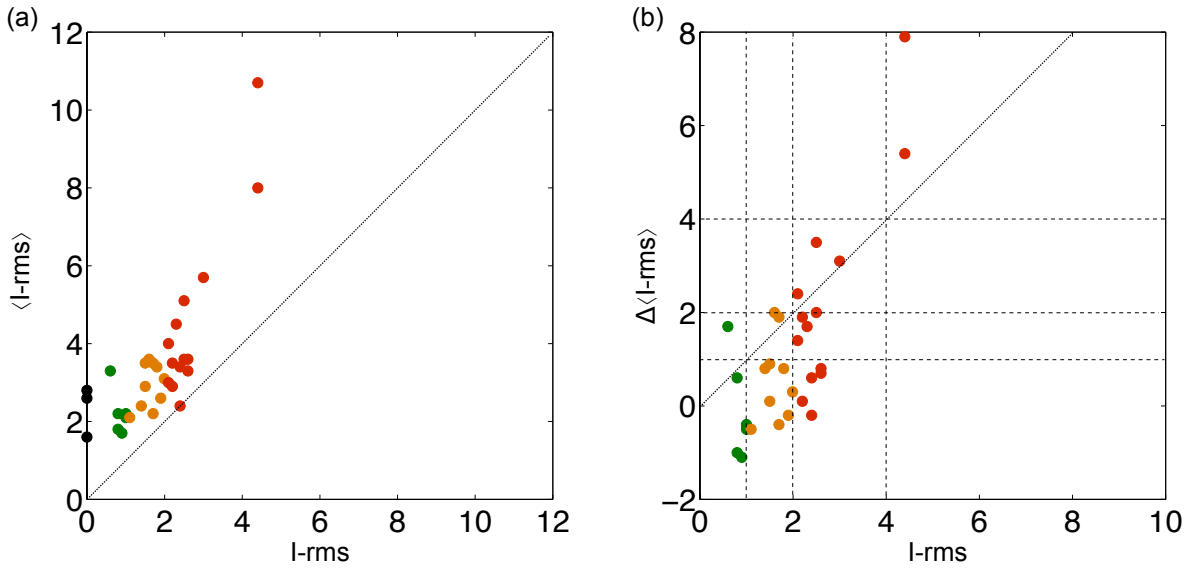

Figure 7

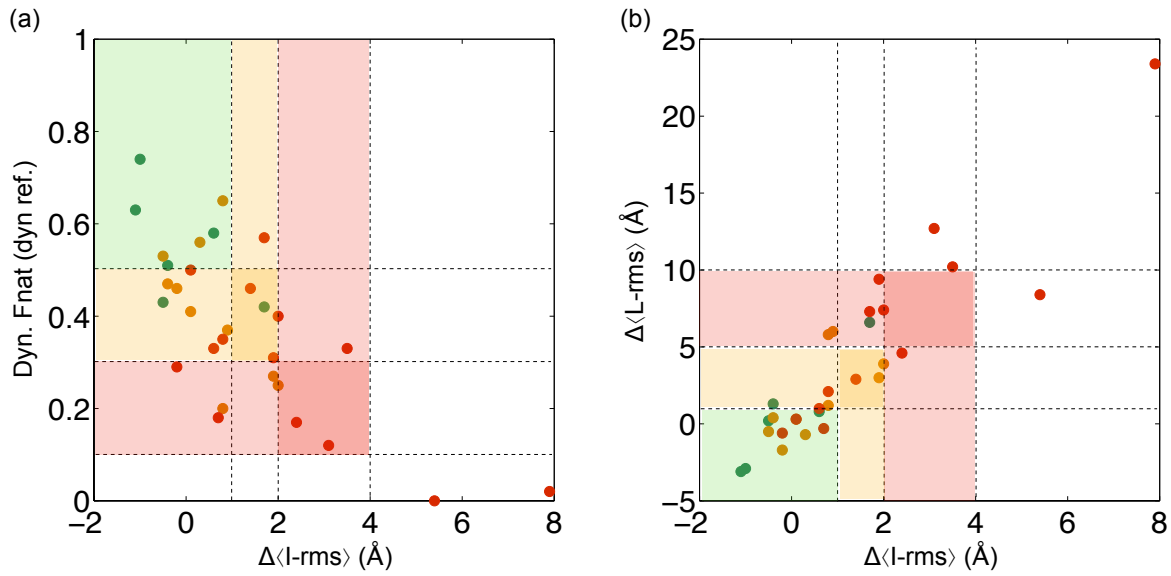

Figure 8