Effect of heme binding in the dynamics of human serum albumin

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The Goal

Analyze the structural properties due to heme binding in HSA.
Determine the residues responsible as molecular gate of heme.
Quantify the effect of heme in the collective motions of the protein.

Methodology

The protein and the heme

Heme:

-Metalporphyrin, with Fe⁺² in its center. -When complexed to myoglobin/hemoglobin it transports oxygen through the blood.

Human Serum Albumin:

The most abundant protein in blood plasma
Molecular weight of 66 kDa.
Binds several molecules, target in drug development.





Mol. Quantum Mech./Gamess Molecular Docking/AutoDock Molecular Dynamics/Gromacs





achieved the experimental value in about 10-20ns.

Rg (radius of gyration) of HSA



Residues with positive ISC (interact with heme)





A: bounded B: unbounded cornformation

The fours predominant modes of movement

TRY-138, TRY-161 and ILE-142 are the residues responsible for the molecular gate that lets the heme enter into the hydrophobic pocket of HSA. LYS-19, HIS-146 and ARG-186 fix the heme in this entry.

The χ dihedrals vs time, show the molecular gate mechanism responsible for heme binding.

Heme binding affects the correlation profile of the protein

Conclusions and remarks

References

[1] Cuya T, Pita S, Louro S, Pascutti P. Int. J. Quantum Chem. 108: 2603-2607 (2008)
[2] Cuya Guizado T.R., S.R.W Louro and C. Anteneodo, J. Chem. Phys. 134, 055103 (2011).

-Few internal motions are responsible for the total motion, both in HSA and HSA-heme.

- -The heme induces an open state in the protein.
- -TYR-138, TYR-161, ILE-1452 act as molecular gates.

-Our results also suggest a inter-molecular correlation 100-200 and 200-

