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Molecular Dynamics Simulations of Protein-Membrane Interactions Focusing on PI3K α and Its Oncogenic Mutants

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Abstract

The interactions between proteins and membranes are key to many aspects of biological function. Molecular dynamics simulations can provide insight into both atomic-level structural details and energetics of protein-membrane interactions. This thesis describes the development of a physiologically accurate brain lipid bilayer, and its use in molecular dynamics simulations to characterise how proteins that are important drug targets interact with the cell membrane. A method for rapidly identifying the orientation of a protein that interacts most favourably with a membrane was also developed and tested.

The first chapter provides an introduction to molecular dynamics and its role in the context of this research.

The second chapter details the development of a cellular membrane with a physiologically representative brain lipid composition. This was done through the testing of simple systems prior to the construction of two more complex lipid bilayers comprising phosphatidylethanolamine (PE), phosphatidylcholine (PC), phosphatidylserine (PS), phosphatidylinositide 4,5 bisphosphate (PIP₂), sphingomyelin, and cholesterol.

The third chapter implements the brain lipid bilayer in the development of a rotational interaction energy screening method designed to predict the most favourable orientation of a protein with respect to the cellular membrane. The functionality of the method was validated through application to two membrane proteins commonly implicated in cancer: the phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN), and the p110 α -p85 α phosphatidyl-inositol kinase (PI3K α) complex.

The fourth chapter corresponds to the main focus of this research, the behaviour of wild type PI3K α and two of its oncogenic mutants (E545K and H1047R) with regards to membrane and substrate interaction. It was primarily found that H1047R's increased membrane affinity allowed it to sample a catalytically competent orientation independently of *Ras*, unlike the wild type. Furthermore, it was also found that the position of the C terminal tail with regards to the substrate binding pocket was crucial in the achievement of a catalytically competent position against the cellular membrane.

The fifth and final chapter describes a cytochrome P450 system embedded in a cellular membrane. It was primarily found that the properties of its ingress and egress tunnels depended on the presence or absence of a substrate in the active site.

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Dictionary of Common Abbreviations

ATP - Adenosine Triphosphate

APL - Area per Lipid

ABD - Adaptor Binding Domain

AKT - Protein Kinase B

BH - Bcl-2 Homology

CHOL - Cholesterol

CYP - Cytochrome P450

DNA - Deoxyribonucleic Acid

DSSP - Define Secondary Structure of Proteins

DP - Dipalmitoyl

DO - Dioleoyl

DOP - Deuterium Order Parameter

E545K - Mutation (E→K) at position 545

GUI - Graphical User Interface

GPCR - G-Protein Coupled Receptor

GTPase - Guanosine Triphosphatase

HDx - Hydrogen Deuterium Exchange

H1047R - Mutation (H→R) at position 1047

LINCS - Linear Constraint Solver Algorithm

LJ - Lennard-Jones

MBD - Membrane Binding Domain

MD - Molecular Dynamics

NMR - Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

NVT - Number, Volume, Temperature

NPT - Number, Pressure, Temperature

PI3K - Phosphatidylinositide 3-Kinase

PIK3CA - PI3K Catalytic Subunit Alpha

PC - Phosphatidylcholine

PE - Phosphatidylethanolamine

PS - Phosphatidylserine

PIP₂ - Phosphatidylinositde 4,5 Bisphosphate

PO - Palmitoyl Oleoyl

PMF - Potential of Mean Force

PME - Particle Mesh Ewald

RMSD - Root-Mean-Square Deviation

RMSF - Root-Mean-Square Fluctuation

RBD - Ras Binding Domain

SH2 - Src Homology 2

SO - Stearoyl Oleoyl

SA - Stearoyl Arachidonoyl

SPC - Simple Point Charge

SASA - Solvent Accessible Surface Area

SGML - Sphingomyelin

SRS - Substrate Recognition Site

VDW - Van der Waals

VPL - Volume per Lipid