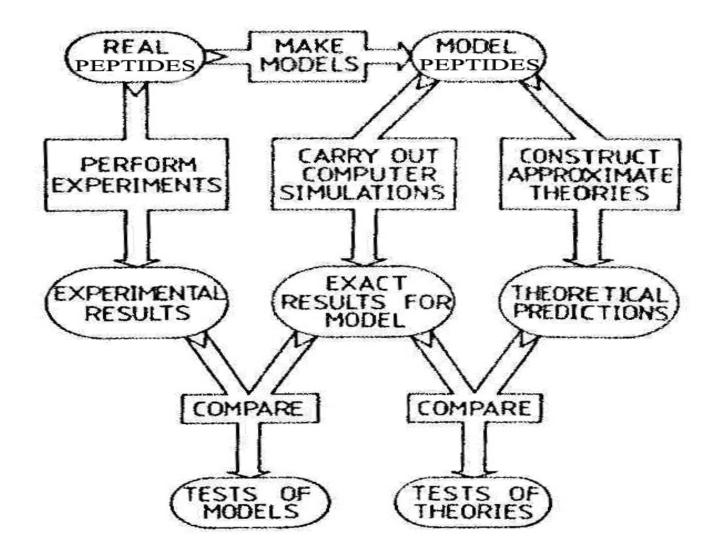
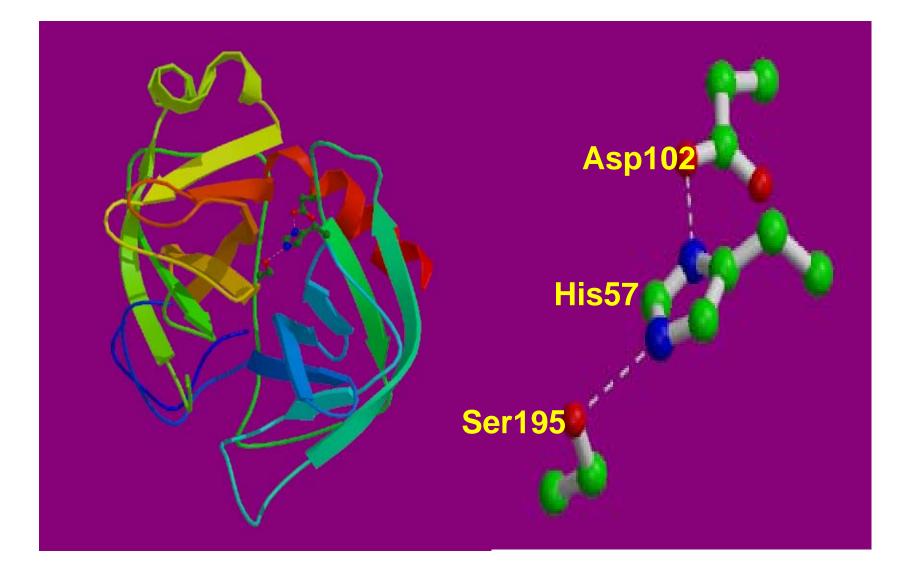
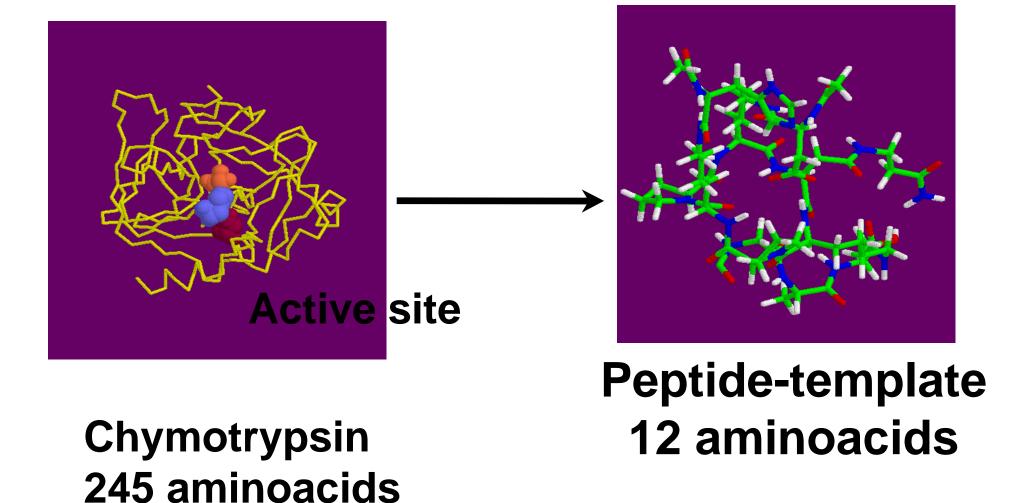
#### Theozymes - Compuzymes

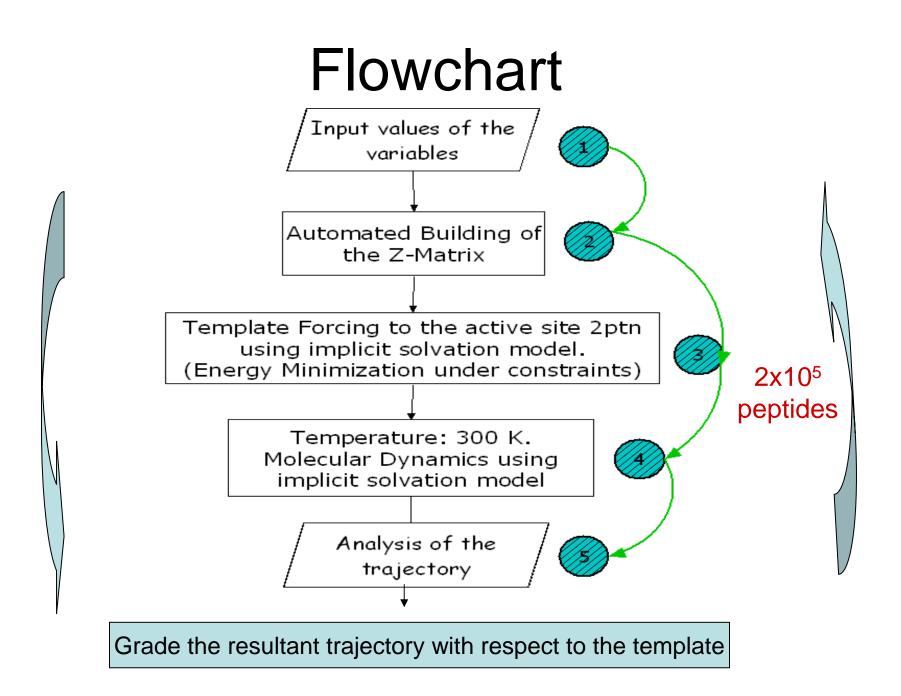


#### chymotrypsin





#### Molecular template for chymotrypsin



#### The application (TAS) (1/5)

 TrypsinActSite(TAS) is a new tool that provides an integrated framework to build and predict the best mimetic for the serine protease, chymotrypsin.

# The application (TAS) (2/5)

- An extension of the well-known software TINKER (Ponder, J.W) (http://dasher.wustl.edu/tinker/) that:
- (a) constructs branched cyclic peptides of a certain pattern

# The application (TAS) (3/5)

(b) guides the peptides to adopt a conformation similar to the active site

# The application (TAS) (4/5)

 (c) subjects the molecules to unconstrained molecular dynamics (implicit solvation environment)

# The application (TAS) (5/5)

 (d) grades the resultant trajectories with respect to the actual trypsin spatial arrangement of the active site.

## Results

#### INPUT

Comments
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/opt	# Installation	on path of TINKER
1	# Version of	of TINKER (4.1)
Gly	# Xaa pept	ide (Fig. 1)
Gly	# Xbb pept	ide (Fig. 1)
1	# Choice 1	(specific D/L chirality)
LLDLLD	) L D D	# Peptide 1 (Y1 Y9)
LDLLDL	LDD	# Peptide 2 (Y1 Y9)
DLLDLL	LLL	# Peptide 3 (Y1 Y9)
DLDDL	DDDL	# Peptide 4 (Y1 Y9)
	# Leave th	is line blank to continue
220000	# The total	time of MD (fs)
1	# Time step	o length (fs)
2	# Time bet	ween dumps (ps)
300	# Tempera	ture (K)
SASA	# Implicit S	olvation model
amber99	# Force Fie	eld

#### OUTPUT

Peptide 1 2 3 4	RMSd(%) 97 12 1 11	<b>d</b> 1(%) 4 4 0 10	<b>d</b> 2(%) 0 0 1	d3(%) 27 2 0 15
<b>Amber99/GBSA</b> 1 9		10	4	7
<b>Charmm27/GBSA</b> 1 4		0	0	0
Charmm 1	<b>100</b>	99	0	15
Amber99/ONION 1 100		100	0	100

#### TAS + GRIDS

- TAS is especially suited for distributed computing.
- The package can screen over 2.10<sup>5</sup> substances, exhibiting the pattern (template) for possible mimetics of chymotrypsin.
- This computer process can be easily distributed.

# Future Enhancements of TAS

Next editions will take into account

- a. the simulation of other active sites
- b. the choice of the number of the amino acids being in the circle
- c. hydrogen bond directionality constraints
- d. the binding site topology