

# ViewContacts

A superior tool for chemists, modelers and crystallographers for improved understanding of non-covalent interactions in protein-ligand complexes

# ViewContacts Advantages



- **Data Driven.** Created by industry experts, ViewContacts is accurate and comprehensive in finding the many different types of hydrogen bonds, polar interactions, and lipophilic contacts in binding sites
- **Rule Based.** ViewContacts ensures interactions are correctly identified by using an extensive range of rigorously tested rules. These rules form the basis of a superior algorithm, developed from the latest findings in structural biology, molecular modeling, molecular recognition and database mining studies.
- **Visualisation.** ViewContacts creates scripts that allow fast and easy exploration of the key protein-ligand interactions determining binding affinity
- **Handling Water Molecules.** Rank scores provide easy identification of bound water molecules for targeting in ligand design experiments
- **Identifies Unfavourable Interactions.** ViewContacts allows for the detection of desolvation penalties that negatively affect target binding.
- **Ease Of Use.** Enables both experts and non-experts to make the best use of protein crystallography in structure based drug design

# Overview of Interaction Types

- ViewContacts identifies commonly occurring interactions types:
  - hydrogen bonding
  - ionic pairs
  - van der Waals contacts
- ViewContacts identifies many, less well understood interactions types:
  - cation-pi
  - hydrogen bonding to pi-systems
  - halogen bonding
  - orthogonal dipolar alignment
  - dipolar antiperiplaner interactions
  - pi-stacking
  - pi edge-to-face contact
  - hydrogen bonding involving CH groups

# Pair Interaction Definitions

Automatic assignment of SMARTS-based atom types and detection of different types of favourable and unfavourable interactions (with distance & angle constraints, pruning of excess contacts)

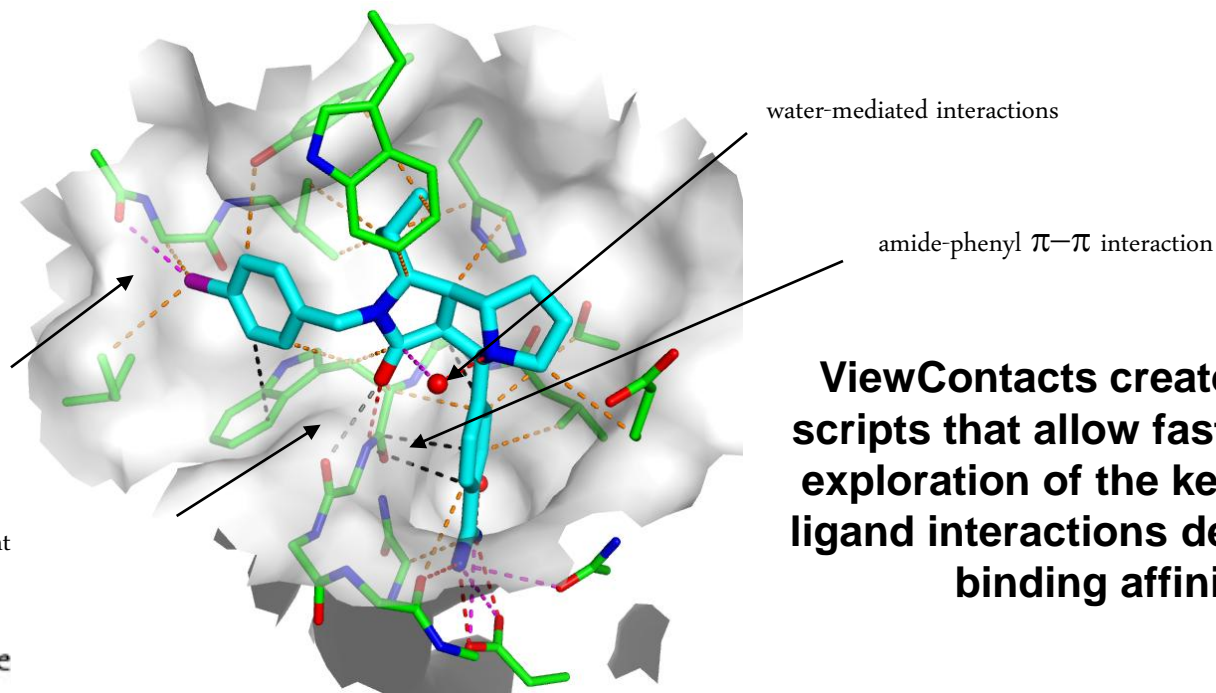
## Classification of interaction types:

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. hydrogen bond       | 8. h_donor-pi                  |
| 2. metal               | 9. pi-pi                       |
| 3. ionic               | 10. vdW                        |
| 4. cation-dipole       |                                |
| 5. cation-pi           | 11. unfavourable of 1, 2, 3, 6 |
| 6. dipolar             | 12. polar and nonpolar clashes |
| 7. $\sigma$ -hole bond | 13. polar-nonpolar mis-matches |

Ex. 2cf8 (thrombin)

Cl...O=C halogen bond

unfavourable C=O...O=C alignment



**ViewContacts creates PyMol scripts that allow fast and easy exploration of the key protein-ligand interactions determining binding affinity**

# Handling of Water Molecules

- Scoring of water replacement potential based on deviation from ideal tetrahedral coordination of protein-bound water molecules

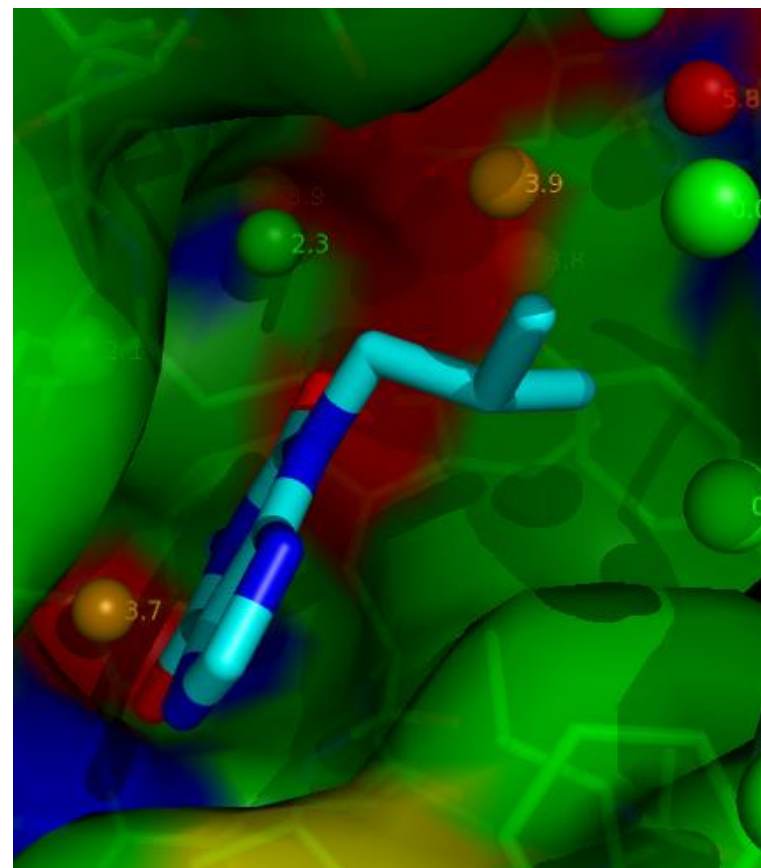
$$\text{Rank} = \sum_n \left\{ \left( 2.80A / r_n \right) + \left[ \sum_m \cos(\Theta_{Td} - \Theta_{nm}) \right] / 6 \right\}$$

- Rank scores:
  - 1 ideal H-bond: 1
  - 2 ideal H-bonds: 2.3
  - 3 ideal H-bonds: 4.0
  - tetrahedral coordination: 6.0
- Maximum of 4 protein atoms is counted ( $\leq 2$  donors and  $\leq 2$  acceptors). Any angle less than  $60^\circ$  is rejected

## Color-coding of Rank score in PyMol:

- green: 0 - 2.3 (easy to replace)**
- amber: 2.3 - 4.0 (possible to replace with suitable polar functionalities)**
- red: 4.0 - 6.0 (unlikely to replace)**

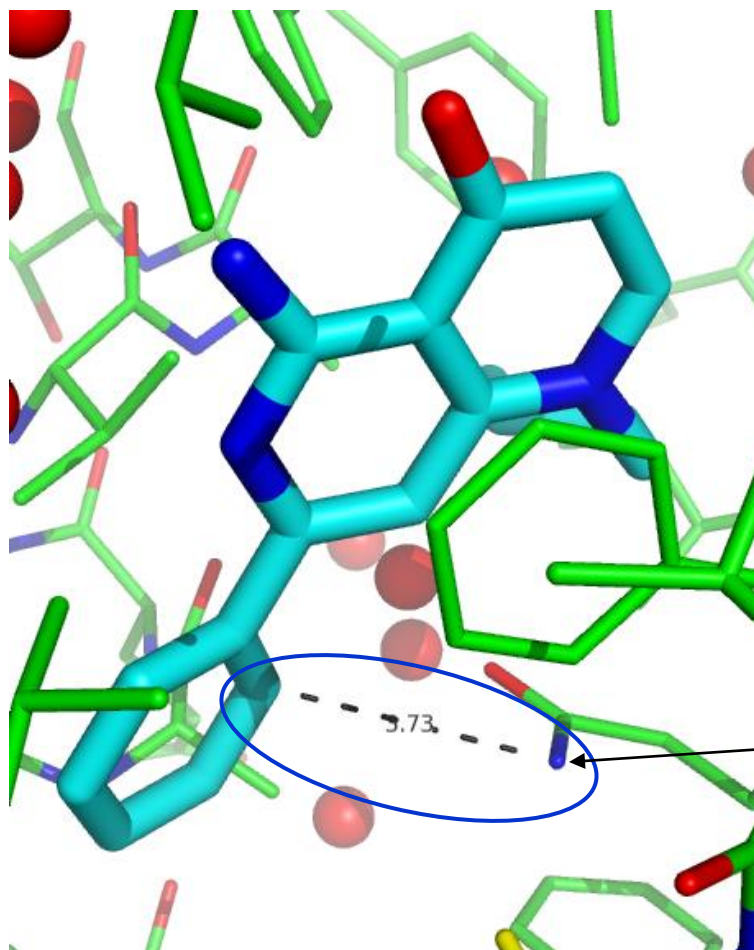
Ex. 2r8q (PDE-B1)



Rank scores provide easy identification of bound water molecules that can be targeted in ligand design experiments

# Identification of Unfavourable Interactions

- Unfavourable contact if apolar ligand atom replaced by a water molecule fulfills hydrogen bonding requirements
- Distances and angles are checked for all polar/apolar close-contact pairs
- Solvent exposure of each atom is taken into account when testing for unfavourable contacts



Ex. 3hdz (PDE-5)

No hydrogen bond partner for this buried N atom in the binding site  
→ contact highlighted as an unfav. interaction

Allows for the detection of desolvation penalties that negatively affect target binding

VCWeb is an easy-to-use web based application for running ViewContacts

**ViewContacts**

**Explore Non-Bonded Interactions**

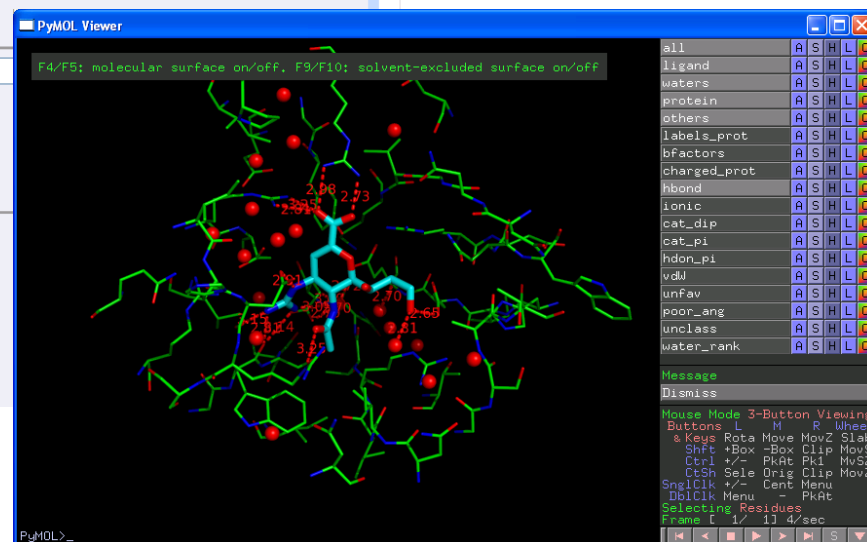
**Step 1. Upload a Structure:**  
 Use the file Browser to select a pdb file and then click Upload  
 C:\Documents and Settings\ [Browse...] [Upload]

**Step 2. Select a Ligand:**  
 Choose a small molecule  
 GNA 200 [Browse...] [Upload]  
 For best results, also provide ligand molfile (Ligand must be selected before uploading)

**Step 3. Choose Options:**  
 Standard view - interactions separated by type  
 show all protein-ligand  show all in binding site  
 show buried and unburied  only show buried  
 Size of Binding Site: 8 [v]  
 [Reset]

**Step 4. Calculate Interactions:**  
 Calculation may take up to a minute  
 [Submit] [Click here to launch PyMol](#)

VCWeb runs highly optimized javascript which is fast to load and fast to execute in all popular browsers





# Additional Features



- Any HET group in any domain of any pdb file can be explored
- Size of viewed binding site can be modified
- Interactions can be grouped into different schemes, according to requirements
- Interactions can be further sub-divided into strong/weak
- All interactions within a binding site can be viewed
- Buried contacts can be viewed separately from solvated contacts
- Water mediated hydrogen bonds can be highlighted
- Can easily read results from docking studies, with poses stored in sdf file(s)
- PyMol script creates molecular surface, solvent excluded surface, short-cuts for viewing temperature factors and much more
- Bond orders from input sdf file, cif library, or detected using automated methods
- SMARTS definitions can handle tautomers
- SMARTS definitions and the angle and distance constraints, can be easily customized/extended
- Easily linked with Proasis2 and Proasis3, DesertSci's Protein Structure Database and Visualization System, including viewing of interactions in overlaid complexes
- Available as both a web based system and a command line tool for Linux systems



# References



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*Auffinger et al., Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101, 16789 (2004)*

*Bissantz et al., J. Med. Chem., (2010)*

*Desert Scientific Software – [www.desertsci.com](http://www.desertsci.com)*

*Mayer et al., Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 42, 1210 (2003)*

*Paullini et al., Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 44, 1788 (2005)*

*PyMol – [www.pymol.org](http://www.pymol.org)*

## Acknowledgments

Dr. Bernd Kuhn, F.Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd

Scientists of F.Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd for extensive testing