

## ✓ Abstract

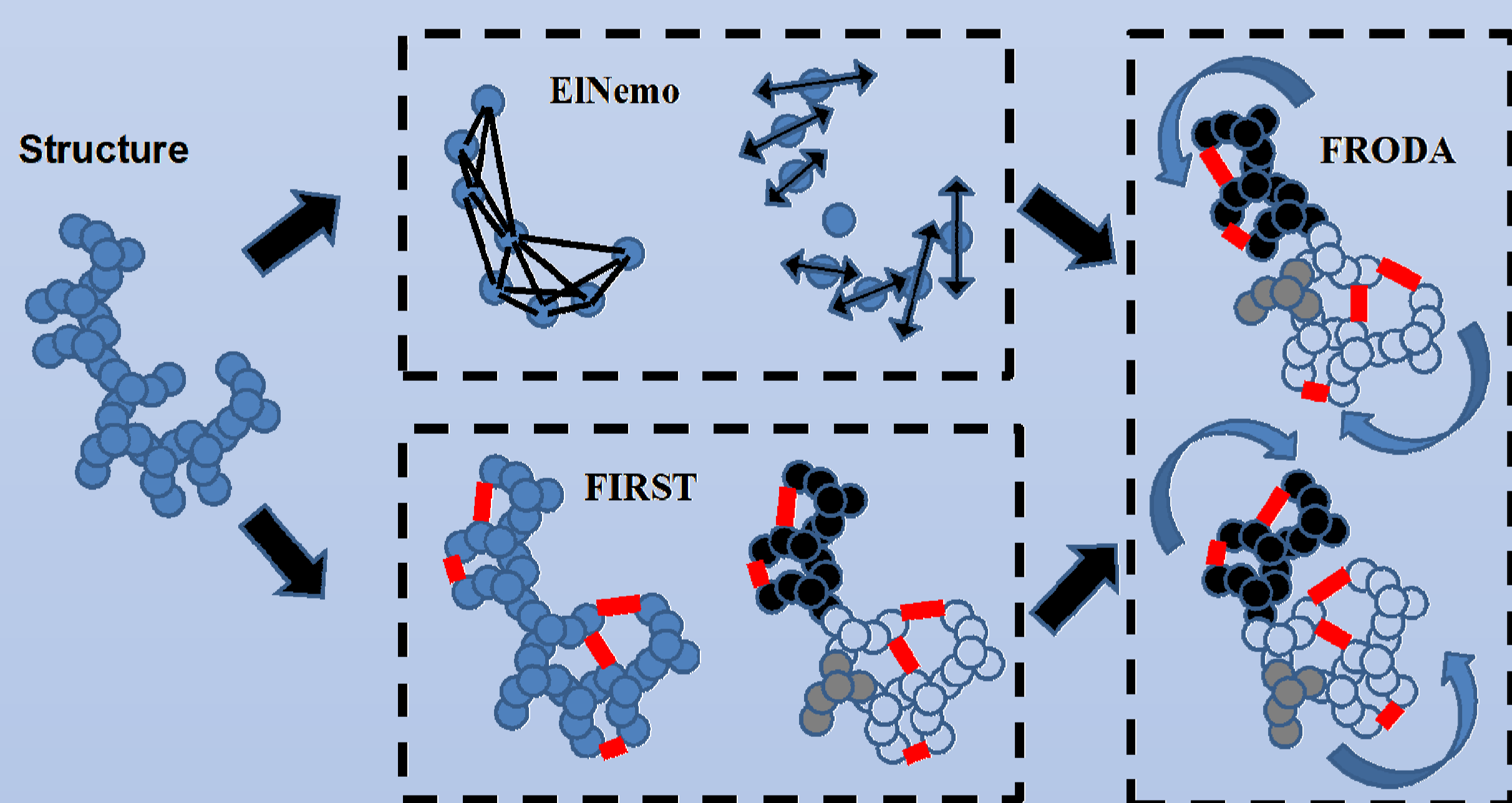
We perform in-silico modelling of the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein and its mutations, using structures from the Protein Data Bank (PDB), to ascertain their dynamics, flexibility and rigidity. Identifying the precise nature of the dynamics for the spike proteins enables, in principle, the use of further in-silico design methods to quickly screen both existing and novel drugs that may hinder these natural dynamics. We use a recent protein flexibility modelling approach, combining methods for deconstructing a protein structure into a network of rigid and flexible units with a method that explores the elastic modes of motion of this network, and a geometric modelling of flexible motion. We also conduct this analysis on synthetic structures of some newer variants ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ).

## ✓ Protein selection

- We use PDB structures of wild (6VYB, etc. [1]) and mutated SARS-CoV-2 spike proteins (7LWI, ..., 7YLP [2]) as deposited in the PDB.
- This trans-membrane spike glycoprotein mediates entry into host cells.
- It is a "main target for neutralizing antibodies upon infection and the focus of therapeutic and vaccine design".
- It forms homotrimers protruding from the viral surface.
- Observed in closed and open states.

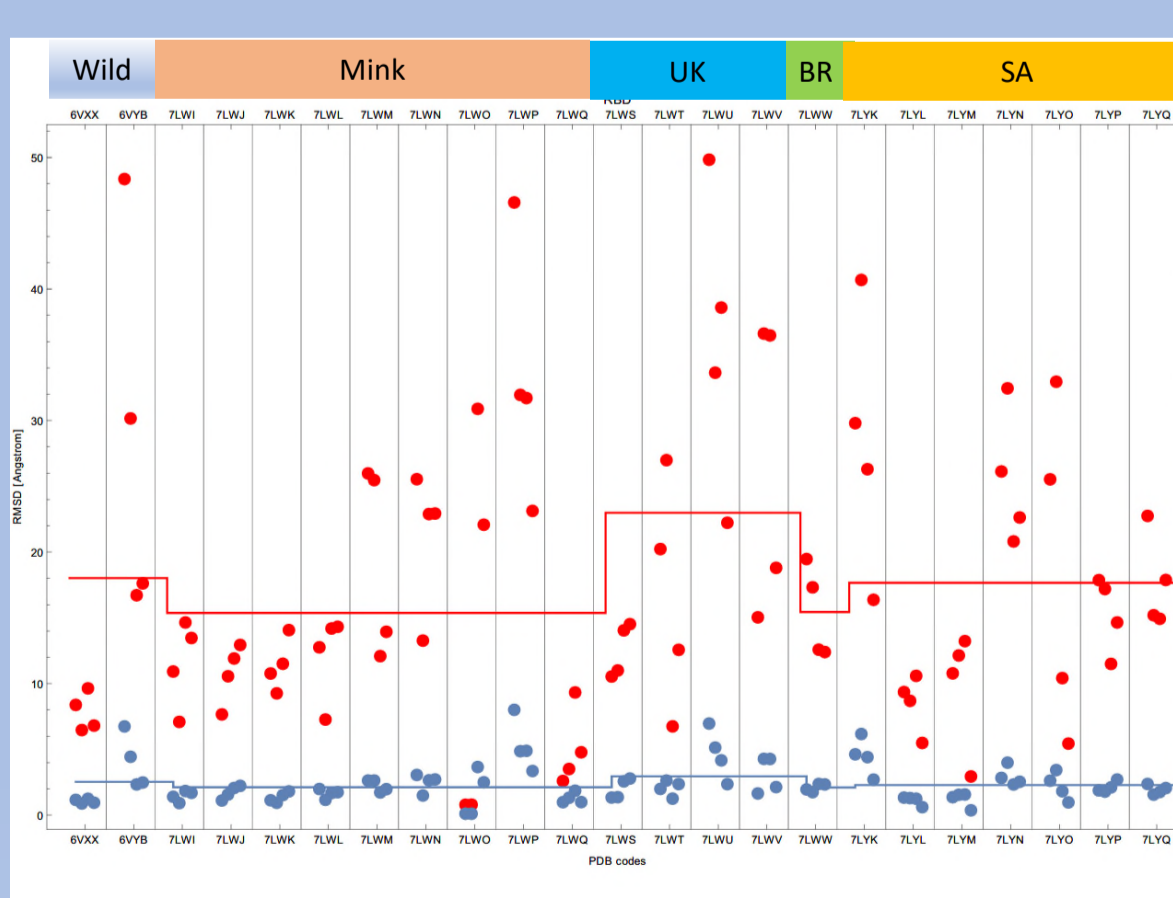
## ✓ Flexibility modelling

- Use coarse-grained molecular dynamics which is sped up by prior calculation of rigid and flexible sub-units in given protein chain.
- See [3] for details.

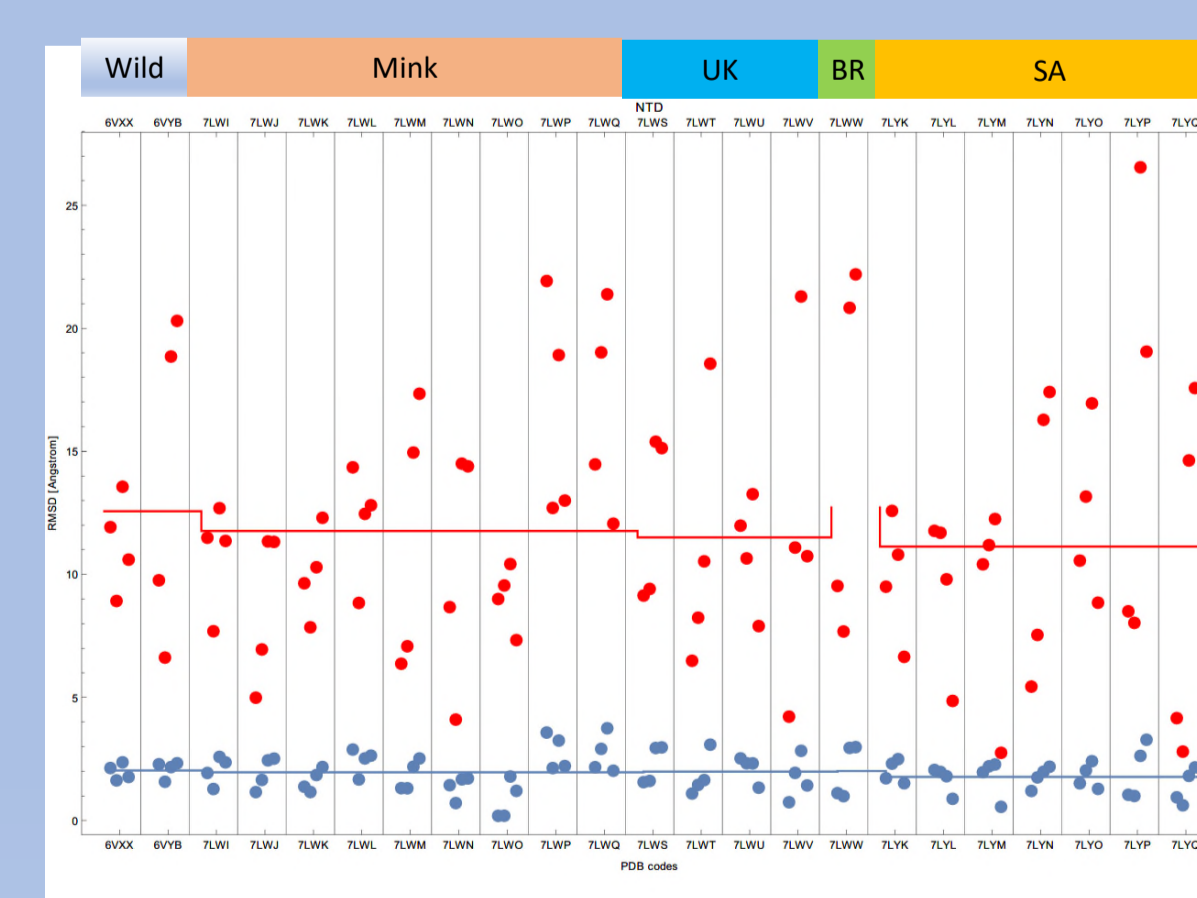


## ✓ Summary of flexibility/mobility results

### Receptor binding domain



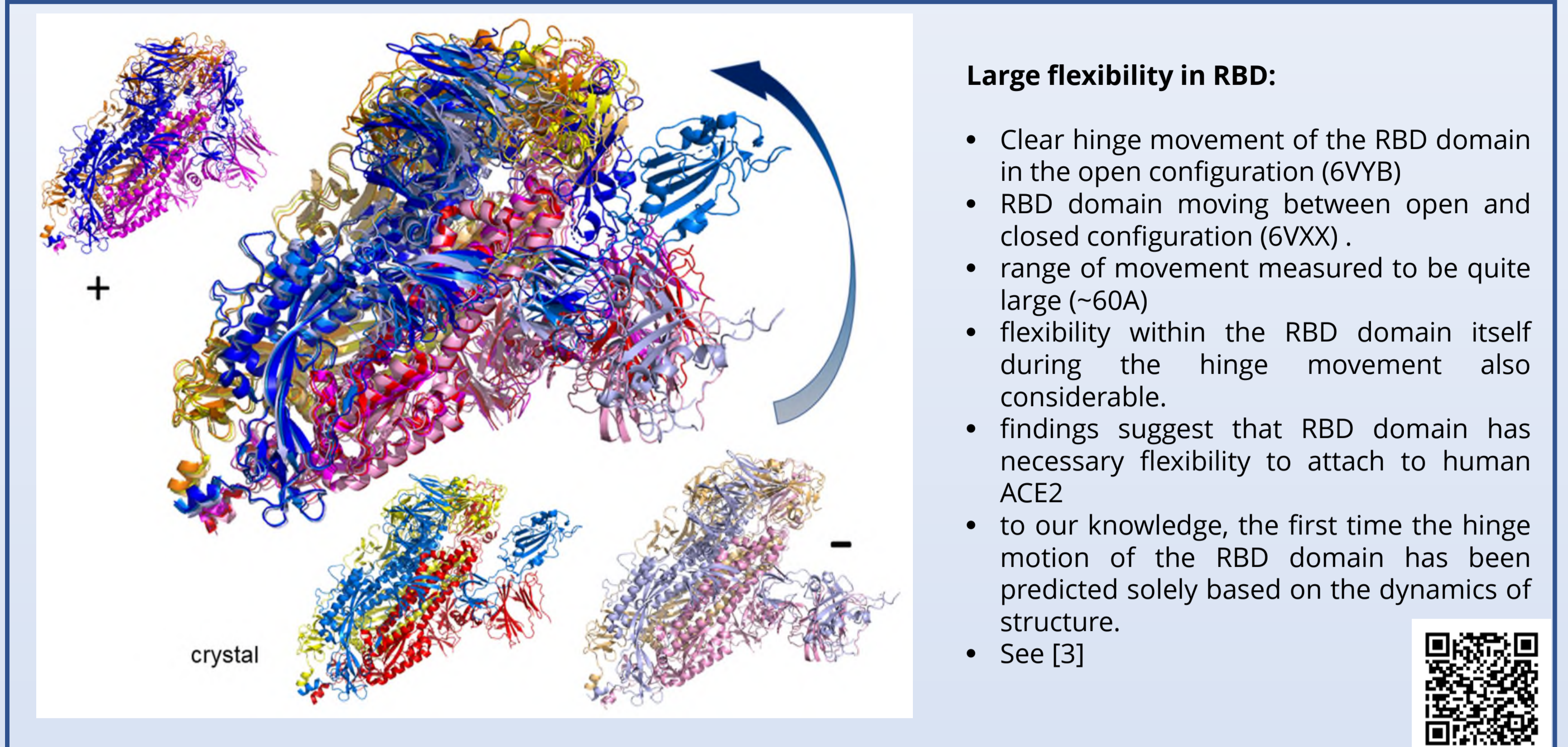
### N terminal domain



## ✓ References:

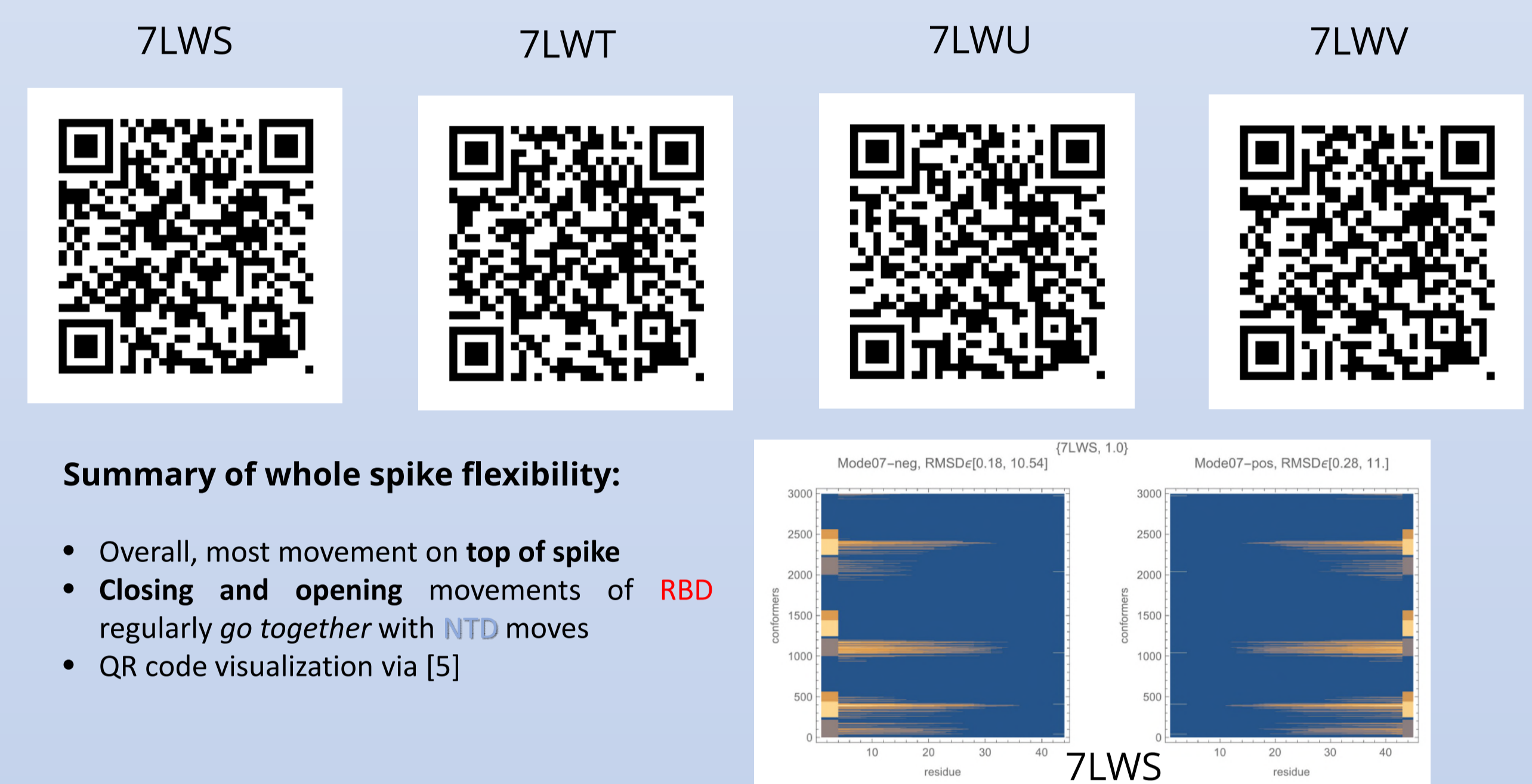
- [1] Walls, A. C., Park, Y.-J., Tortorici, M. A., Wall, A., McGuire, A. T., & Velesler, D. (2020). Structure, Function, and Antigenicity of the SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein. *Cell*, 181(2), 281-292.e6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2020.02.058>
- [2] Gobeil, S. M.-C., Janowska, K., Mcdowell, S., Mansouri, K., Parks, R., Stalls, V., Kopp, M. F., Manne, K., Saunders, K., Edwards, R. J., Haynes, B. F., Henderson, R. C., & Acharya, P. (2021). Effect of natural mutations of SARS-CoV-2 on spike structure, conformation and antigenicity. *BioRxiv*, 2021.03.11.435037. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.03.11.435037>
- [3] Römer, R. A., Römer, N. S., & Wallis, A. K. (2021). Flexibility and mobility of SARS-CoV-2-related protein structures. *Scientific Reports*, 11, 4257. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.07.12.199364>
- [4] Panayis, J., Roemer, N. S., Bellini, D., Wallis, K., & Roemer, R. A. (2021). Characterizing flexibility and mobility in the natural mutations of the SARS-CoV-2 spikes. *BioRxiv*, 2021.09.14.460264. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.09.14.460264>

## ✓ Results for wild-type SARS-CoV-2 spike protein (6VYB)

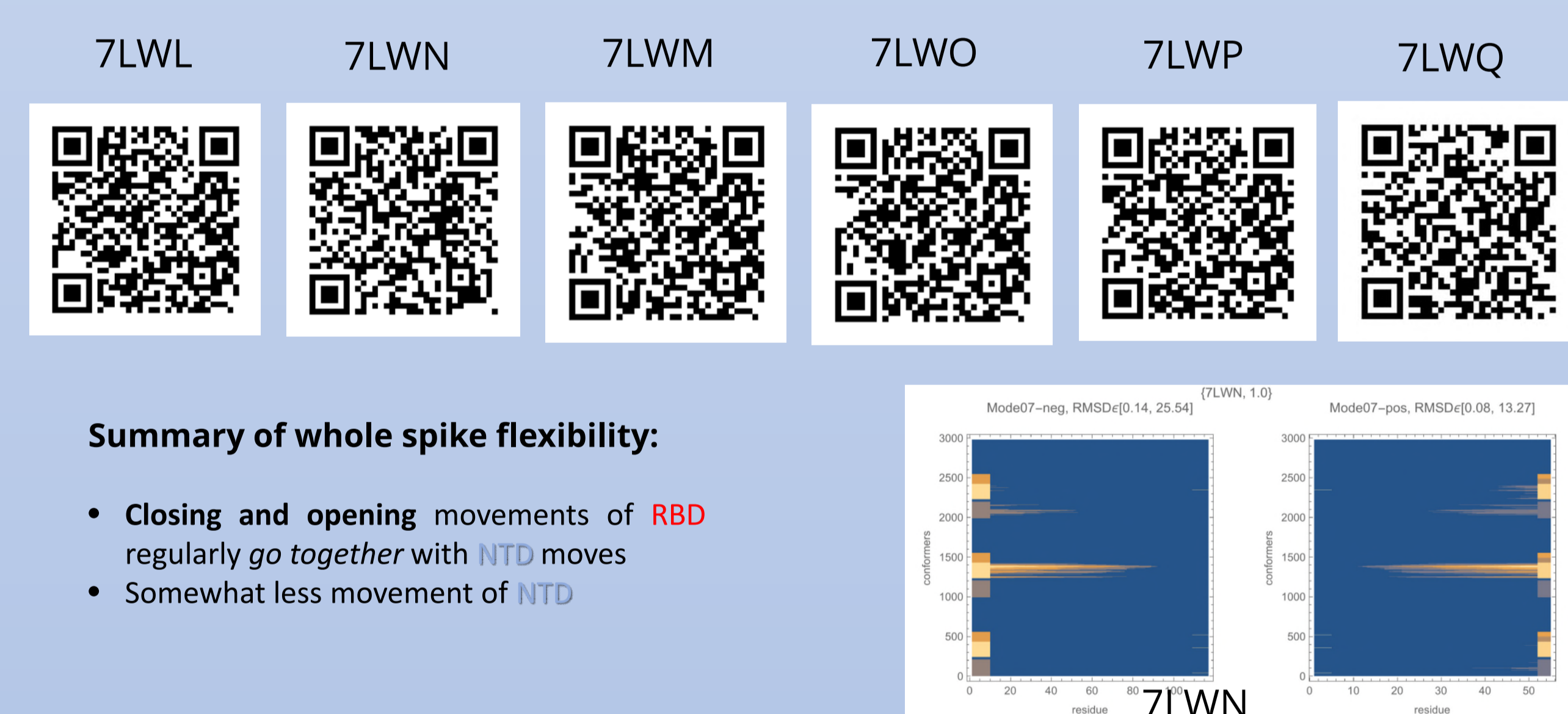


## ✓ Results for mutations of SARS-CoV-2 spike protein

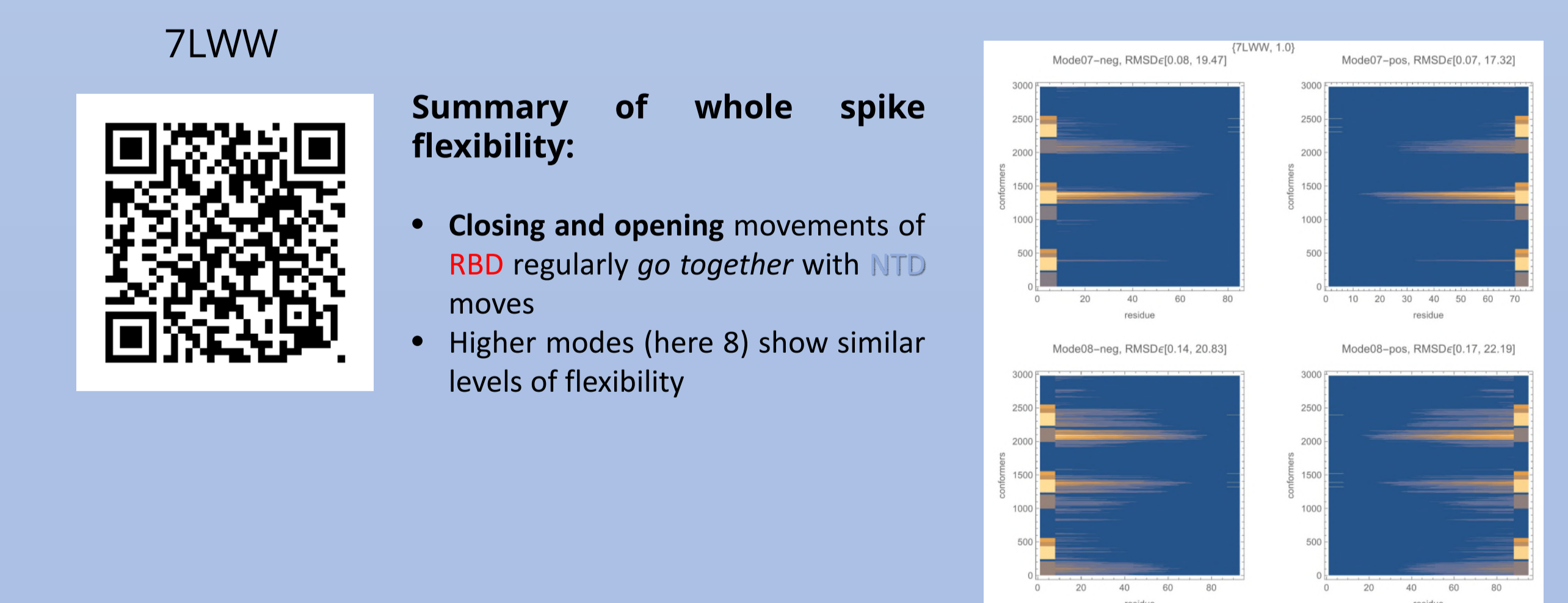
### ✓ $\alpha$ -variant (UK detection)



### ✓ $\beta$ -variant (SA detection)



### ✓ $\gamma$ -variant (BR detection)



## ✓ Conclusions

- **differences in flexibility/mobility** between wild-type structures and mutated structures exist
  - these are of **similar magnitude** as variations **between identical mutations**
  - **no easy discernible overall trend**
- **quick method** to determine conformational movements as long as structure is known (and given in .pdb file)
- happy to discuss any **possible follow-ups** along these lines ...
- **combination with MD possible (as likely next step ...)**