

In Silico Study of the Interaction between Casein with Tocopherols: Preliminary Evaluation of Lipophilic Substrate Inclusion on Proteic Matrix †

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Abstract: Bovine casein is a family of milk proteins with hydrophilic and hydrophobic regions that show block distribution within the protein chain. These amphiphilic properties offer great potential as a material for being used as a matrix for transport active materials as tocopherol. In this work, we aim to evaluate the interaction of α 1-casein, the main fraction of the casein, with vitamin E by docking calculations. Docking studies were conducted by using SwissDock and DockThor servers. Using specific scoring functions based on energy terms were obtained the best protein-ligand binding models. The observed interactions between vitamin E and amino acid residues consisting of several hydrophobic interactions (e.g., with Tyr119, Ala144, Trp179, Met211, Pro212). A few hydrogen bonds were observed between phenyl group of vitamin E and carboxylate group of glutamic acid residue (e.g., with Glu85, Glu148). In conclusion, the results suggest that exists a major interaction of vitamin E with random coil structure that the interaction with segments formed by α -helix and β -sheet. This implies that in random coil segments predominance hydrophobic domains.

Keywords: in silico study; tocopherols; casein; interaction ligand-protein

1. Introduction

α -Tocopherol is the active form of vitamin E, Figure 1. It functions as an hydroperoxyl radical scavenger and protects the organism from oxidative damage and plays a crucial role in cell signaling and regulating immune responses [1].

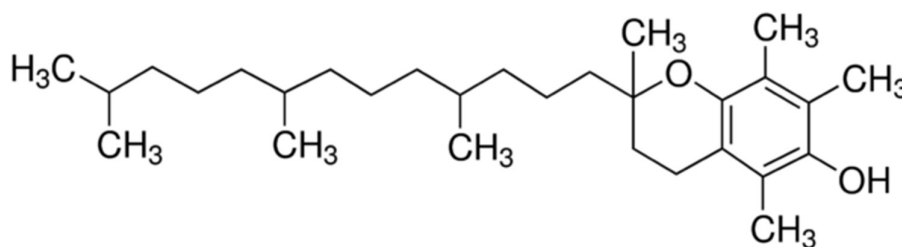


Figure 1. Structure of α -tocopherol.

Caseins are the major phosphoproteins of mammalian milk and exist as micelles made of polypeptides and consist of four types, i.e., α s1-(38%), α s2-(10%), β -(34%) and κ -casein (15%). Casein

are almost similar in molecular weight: α S1-casein 23.62, α S2-casein 25.50, β -casein 24.09 and κ -casein 19.00 kD, and net negative charge [2]. Bovine casein is a family of milk proteins with hydrophilic and hydrophobic regions that show block distribution within the protein chain. These amphiphilic properties offer great potential as a material for being used as a matrix for transport active molecules as vitamin.

Molecular docking techniques are used to predict how a protein interacts with small molecules, such as vitamins. This ability governs a significant part of the protein's dynamics which may enhance/inhibit its interaction function which molecules target [3]. Two factors are of paramount importance in molecular docking studies: optimizing the ligand for the correct native conformation in the presence of which it can achieve a best fit orientation to bind with a protein of interest, and the conformational flexibility of ligand and protein [4]. Thus, the accurate prediction of the binding modes between the ligand and protein is of fundamental importance in modern structure-based small molecules transport design.

The objective of the current work was to evaluate the interaction of α 1-casein, the main fraction of the casein, with vitamin E by molecular docking calculations, using SwissDock and DockThor servers. Using specific scoring functions based on energy terms were obtained the best protein-ligand binding models, and therefore the binding affinity between tocopherol and α 1-casein.

2. Computational Methodology

2.1. Tocopherol Structure Preparation

The ligand in this study was α -Tocopherol. The canonical SMILES of α -Tocopherol was obtained from PubChem [5]. Then the structure was minimized with USCF Chimera program [6]. Finally, α -Tocopherol structure obtained by Chimera was optimized employ Gaussian09 program suit [7] with the hybrid density functional B3LYP and 6-31+G(d,p) basis sets.

2.2. α S1-Casein Structure Preparation

The amino acid sequence of α S1-casein was obtained from GenBank of NCBI [8] and it corresponding to NCBI Reference Sequence: NP_851372.1 of *Bos taurus* with 214 residues of amino acid. The three-dimensional structure was generated by I-TASSER server [9] from the corresponding FASTA file. The protonation state of the ionizable residues at pH 7 was evaluated with PROPKA program [10]. The final structure was minimized with USCF Chimera program according to MM calculation method, and validated by Mol-Probity server [11].

2.3. Molecular Docking Studies

After the preparation of the protein and ligand structures, molecular docking calculations were performed by SwissDock [12] and DockThor servers [13]. These docking studies corresponding to a system with flexible ligand and protein rigid. Using specific scoring functions based on energy terms were obtained the best protein-ligand binding models. Interaction types and distances were evaluated with USCF Chimera program and Discovery Studio Visualizer [14].

3. Results and Discussion

Minimized structures of α -tocopherol and α S1-casein are shown in Figure 1. Docking studies of α -tocopherol with α S1-casein were carried out by SwissDock and DockThor servers, and results of binding modes between these structures are given below.

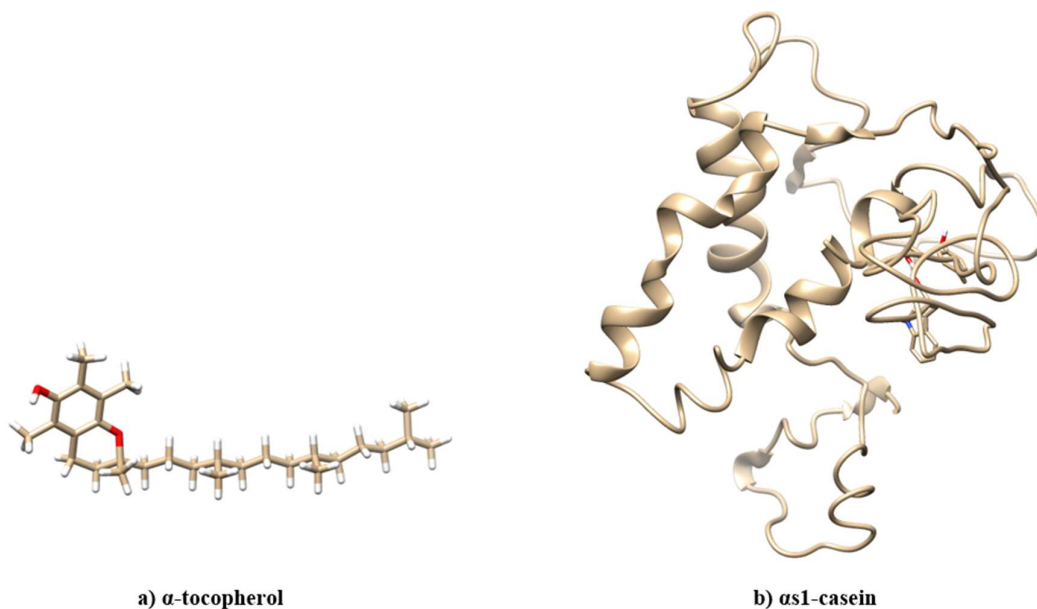


Figure 1. Minimized structure of (a) ligand and (b) protein.

3.1. Molecular Docking Calculation Done with Swissdock Server

The results obtained by molecular docking protocols with SwissDock for the first cluster are shown in Table 1 and Figure 2. Predicted binding sites were clustered in 57 clusters with populations of 4–8 members. The cluster rank was predicted by the full fitness energy of members. The best full fitness corresponding to the first member of every cluster.

From geometries of predicted binding sites corresponding to clusters 1–4 ranged from -1030.70 and -1024.66 Kcal/mol of full fitness values, were identified the interaction types present in between α -tocopherol and α s1-casein chain. The observed interactions between vitamin E and amino acid residues consisting of several hydrophobic interactions, especially with residues corresponding to the sequence from 3–119 residues. The cavity of the binding site contains aliphatic hydrophobic residues such as Leu3, Leu4, Leu 6, Leu35, Leu36, Leu107, Le114, Ala41, Val87, Pro42, Ile80, with a distance of interaction between tocopherol and residues of 3.8–5.4 Å. Only a hydrogen bond was observed between the phenyl group of vitamin E and the carboxylate group of Glu85 residue with an interaction distance of 2.13 Å. Similar interactions were observed with binding sites of other clusters not shown in Figure 2. These results indicate that the α -tocopherol interacts with hydrophobic sites of the α s1-casein, i.e., with amino acid chain segments that present essentially a random coil structure.

Table 1. Data obtained by molecular docking protocols with the SwissDock server for the first clusters.

Cluster Number	Population	Energy (Kcal/mol)	ΔG (Kcal/mol)	Fullfitness (Kcal/mol)
1	8	-31.29	-9.24	-1030.70
2	7	-21.68	-8.94	-1027.12
3	4	-25.18	-8.58	-1026.09
4	7	-22.86	-9.09	-1024.66
5	7	-16.70	-8.47	-1024.29

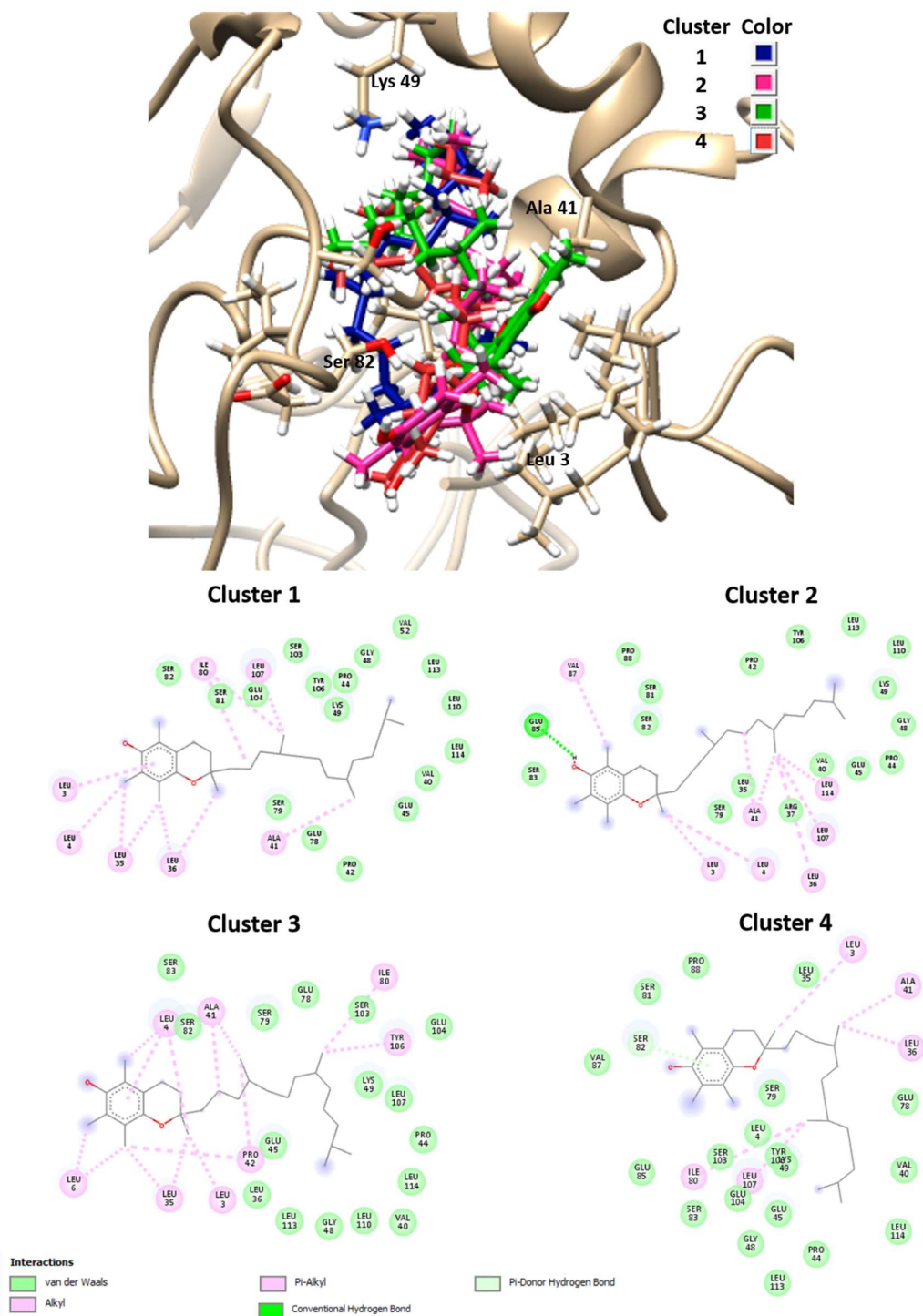


Figure 2. Solutions of the docking simulation of the α s1-casein model with flexible α -tocopherol ligand obtained with the SwissDock server. Ap: Binding site for the first four clusters; Down: Interaction types of α -tocopherol with α s1-casein chain for the first four clusters.

3.2. Molecular Docking Calculation Done with DockThor Server

Docking calculations previously studied with SwissDock were compared with new calculations carried out with the DockThor server. In Figure 3 and Table 2 are presented the best results obtained by molecular docking protocols with DockThor. Only two results were selected, i.e., the best two predicted binding sites, with an affinity score of -8.6 Kcal/mol of the members. Cluster 2 presents more total energy than cluster 1, with a difference of RMSD between both of 3.66 Å. These new modes of interactions ligand-protein are different from those obtained with SwissDock.

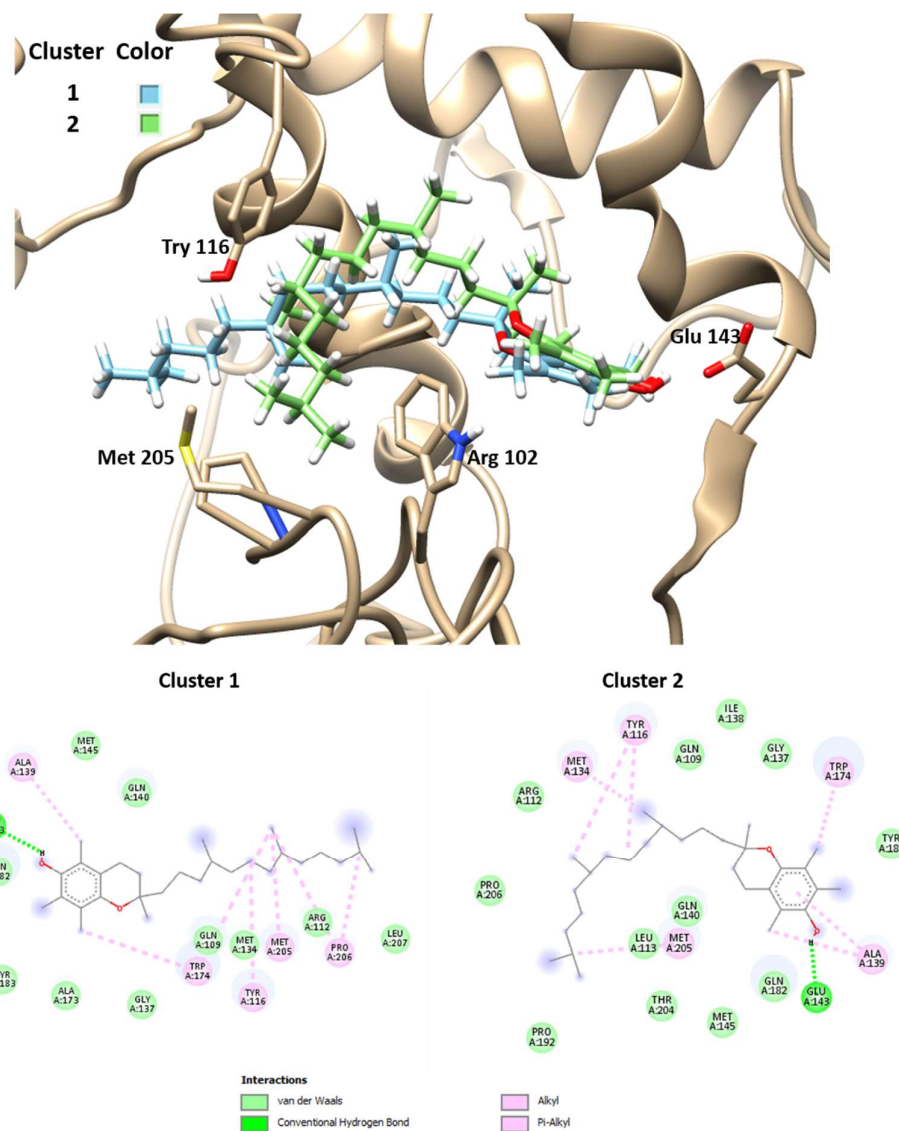


Figure 3. Solutions of the docking simulation of the α s1-casein model with flexible α -tocopherol ligand obtained with the DockThor server. Ap: Binding site for the first four clusters; Down: Interaction types of α -tocopherol with α s1-casein chain for the first four clusters.

The observed interactions between vitamin E and amino acid residues in these modes consisting of several hydrophobic interactions, especially with residues corresponding to the sequence from 109–206 residues. The cavity of the binding site contains aliphatic and aromatic hydrophobic residues such as Gln109, Arg112, Tyr116, Met134, Ala139, Trp174, Met205, with a distance of interaction between tocopherol and residues of 4.2 – 5.5 Å. Hydrogen bonds were observed between the phenyl group of vitamin E and the carboxylate group of Glu143 with distances of 1.75 – 1.98 Å. These results

indicate that the α -tocopherol interacts with hydrophobic sites of the α s1-casein, such as binding sites modes predicted by docking calculation with SwissDock.

Table 2. Data obtained by molecular docking protocols with the DockThor server.

Cluster Number	Population	Total Energy (Kcal/mol)	RMSD (Å)	Affinity Score (Kcal/mol)
1	10	13.951	0.00	-8.604
2	10	14.241	3.66	-8.655

4. Conclusions

We have a *in silico* calculation to study the binding modes of α -tocopherol with α s1-casein using SwissDock and DockThor servers. Using specific scoring functions based on energy terms were obtained from different protein-ligand binding models. The observed interactions between α -tocopherol and amino acid residues consisting of hydrophobic interactions of electrostatic nature. A few hydrogen bonds were observed between the phenyl group of α -tocopherol and carboxylate group of glutamic acid residue. These results suggest that exists a major interaction of α -tocopherol with random coil structure that the interaction with segments formed by α -helix and β -sheet. This implies that in random coil segments predominance hydrophobic domains.

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