

# A Computational Study on Multi-Component Nutrient Delivery System and its Binding Interaction with Liposomal Membrane

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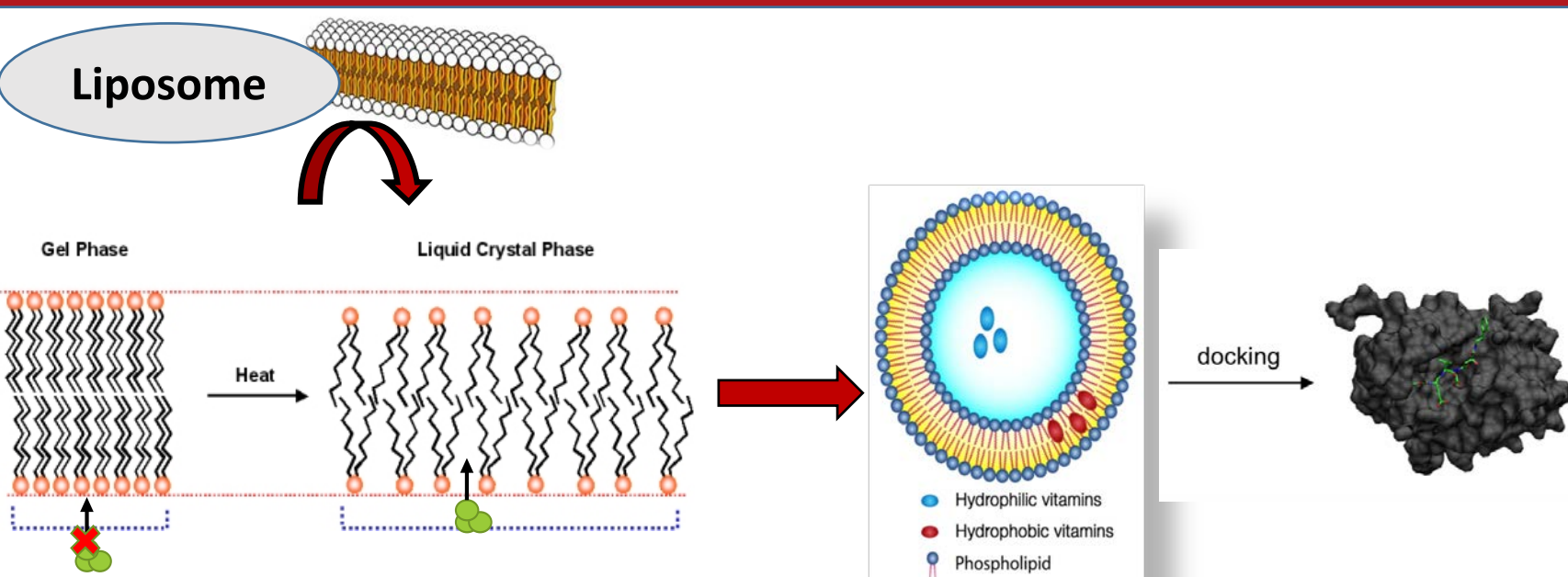
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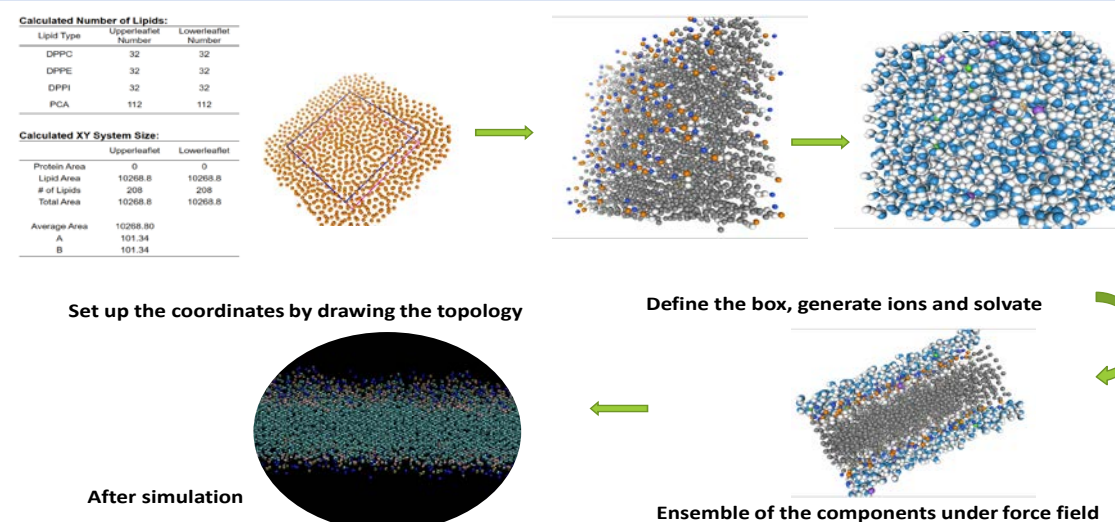
## Introduction

Liposome



## Methodology

### Steps for liquid crystal phase determination



**Minimization method:** steepest descent method

**Ensemble conditions:**

- NPT- pressure and temperature fixed.
- Verlet integration algorithm

**For production of equilibrated topology:**

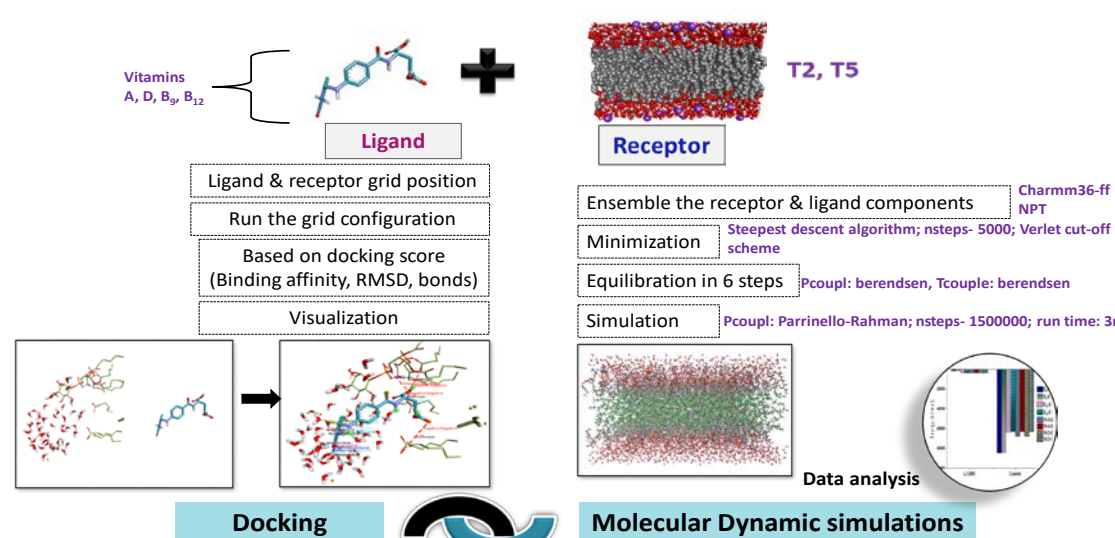
- Nsteps: 2500000
- Number of frames: 500
- Run time: 50 ns

**Force field:** Martini force

**Box:** Hexagonal

**Ions:** Na<sup>+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>

### Steps for docking behaviour study



TYPE	T2 [no. of lipids UL=LL]	T5 [no. of lipids UL=LL]
DPPC	34	37
DPPE	34	37
DPPG	34	37
PAL	17	-
OLE	17	-
LIN	102	111

Trial No.	DPPC <sup>a</sup>		DPPE <sup>a</sup>		DPPG <sup>a</sup>		PCA <sup>a</sup>	
	UL <sup>b</sup>	LL <sup>b</sup>	UL	LL	UL	LL	UL	LL
T1	39	39	39	39	39	39	78	78
T2	34	34	34	34	34	34	102	102
T3	32	32	32	32	32	32	112	112
T4	30	30	30	30	30	30	120	120
T5	27	27	27	27	27	27	135	135
T6	22	22	22	22	22	22	154	154

## Objectives

- To determine the phase transition temperature of the different liposomal bilayer membrane combinations.
- To study the binding interaction of vitamins (B<sub>12</sub>, B<sub>9</sub>, A, D) with the lipid bilayer membrane.

## Results and Discussion

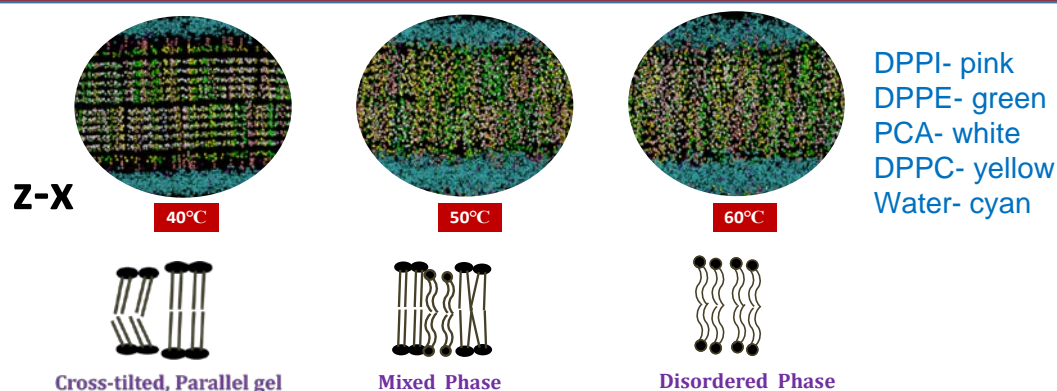


Fig. 1: Snapshots at 50 ns simulation run time as a function of temperature in z-x plane

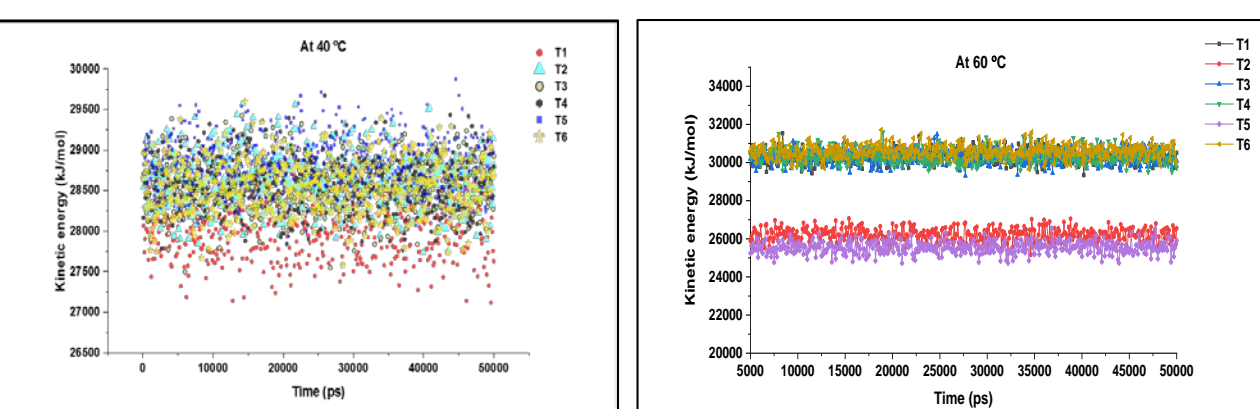


Fig. 2: Kinetic energy (kJ/mol) of different bilayer combinations as a function of simulation time (ps) at (a) 40, (b) 60 °C

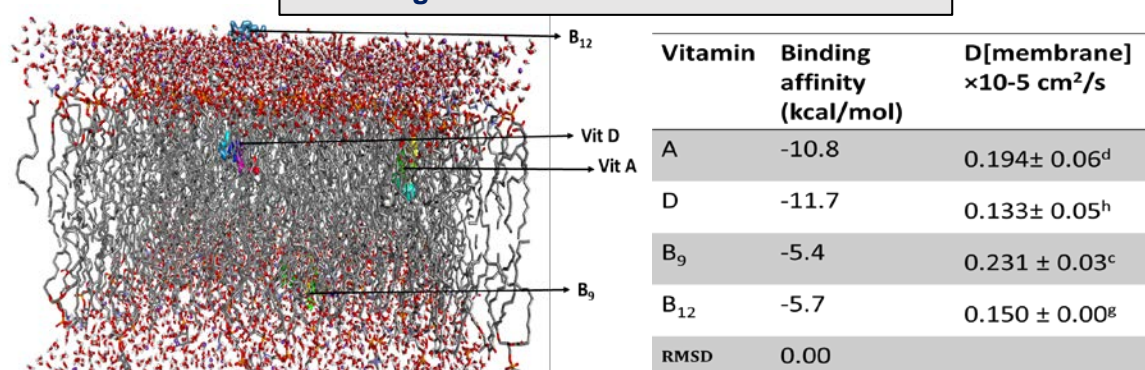
Table 1: Interaction of Vitamin i) A; ii) D; iii) B<sub>9</sub> and iv) B<sub>12</sub> with T5

i)	Name	Distance	Type
	DPPG 409 (C): VD		4.948
DPPG 243 (C): VD		4.391	
DPPG 257 (C): VD		4.590	
		5.453	
LIN 256 (C): VD		3.788	
		4.721	
		5.348	
		5.482	
		4.608	
		5.199	
		4.035	
		4.244	
DPPC 279 (C21): VD		5.325	Hydrophobic alkyl
DPPE 244 (C21): VD		4.088	
DPPE 276 (C): VD		4.557	

Table 2: Interaction of Vitamin i) A; ii) D; iii) B<sub>9</sub> and iv) B<sub>12</sub> with T2

i)	Name	Distance	Type
	:DPPE 249:C26-.LIG1		5.0517
:OLE263-.LIG1		3.9198	
		5.30805	
		4.12196	
		4.30598	
		4.90344	
:LIN261-.LIG1		5.32652	Hydrophobic alkyl
:LIN283-.LIG1		4.40935	
:DPPG 274-.LIG1		4.74709	
		5.01569	

### Docking of all the vitamins in T2 membrane



### Docking of all the vitamins in T5 membrane

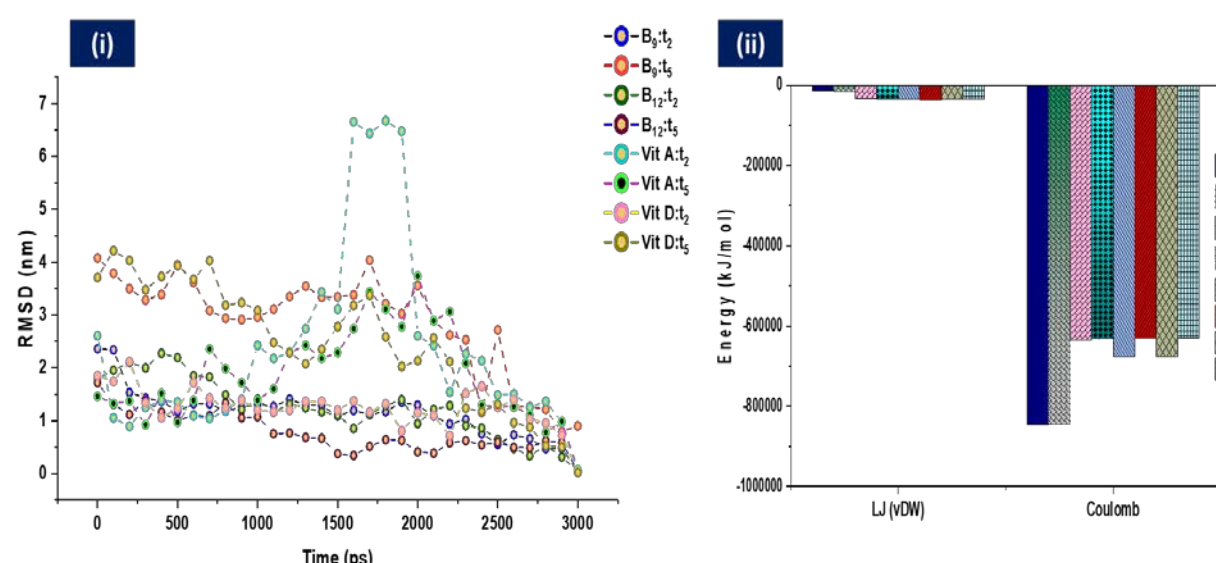
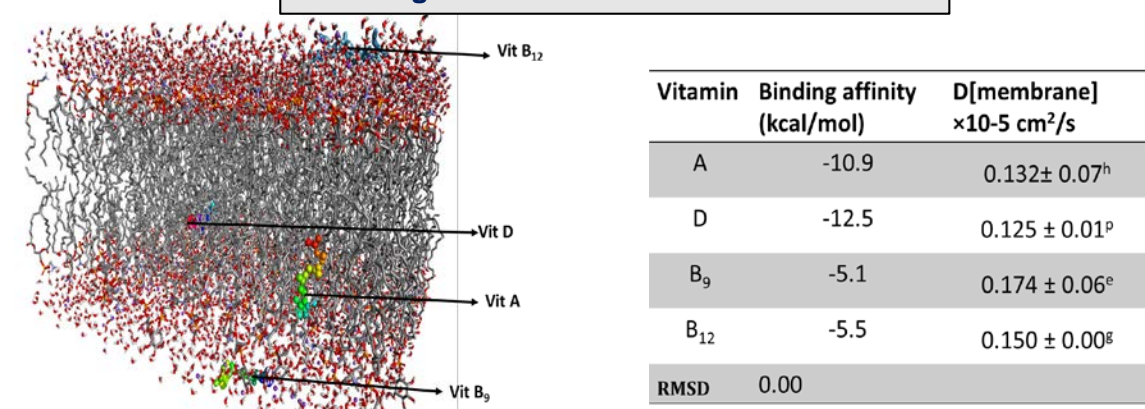


Fig. 3: (i) RMSD (nm), (ii) Energy (kJ/mol), of different bilayer combinations as a function of simulation time (ps) and interaction forces, respectively

## Conclusions

- T2 and T5 showed good stability having phase transition at 60 °C.
- Hydrophobic vitamins showed stronger binding affinity than hydrophilic vitamins.
- Unfavorable interaction was observed in hydrophilic vitamins.
- Electrostatic force showed stronger influence over the molecules than Van der Waals attraction.
- Docking study of multi-vitamins with the lipid bilayer membrane suggests good binding affinity of the ligands (RMSD ~ 0.00) that can be used for co-encapsulation.