

Introduction:

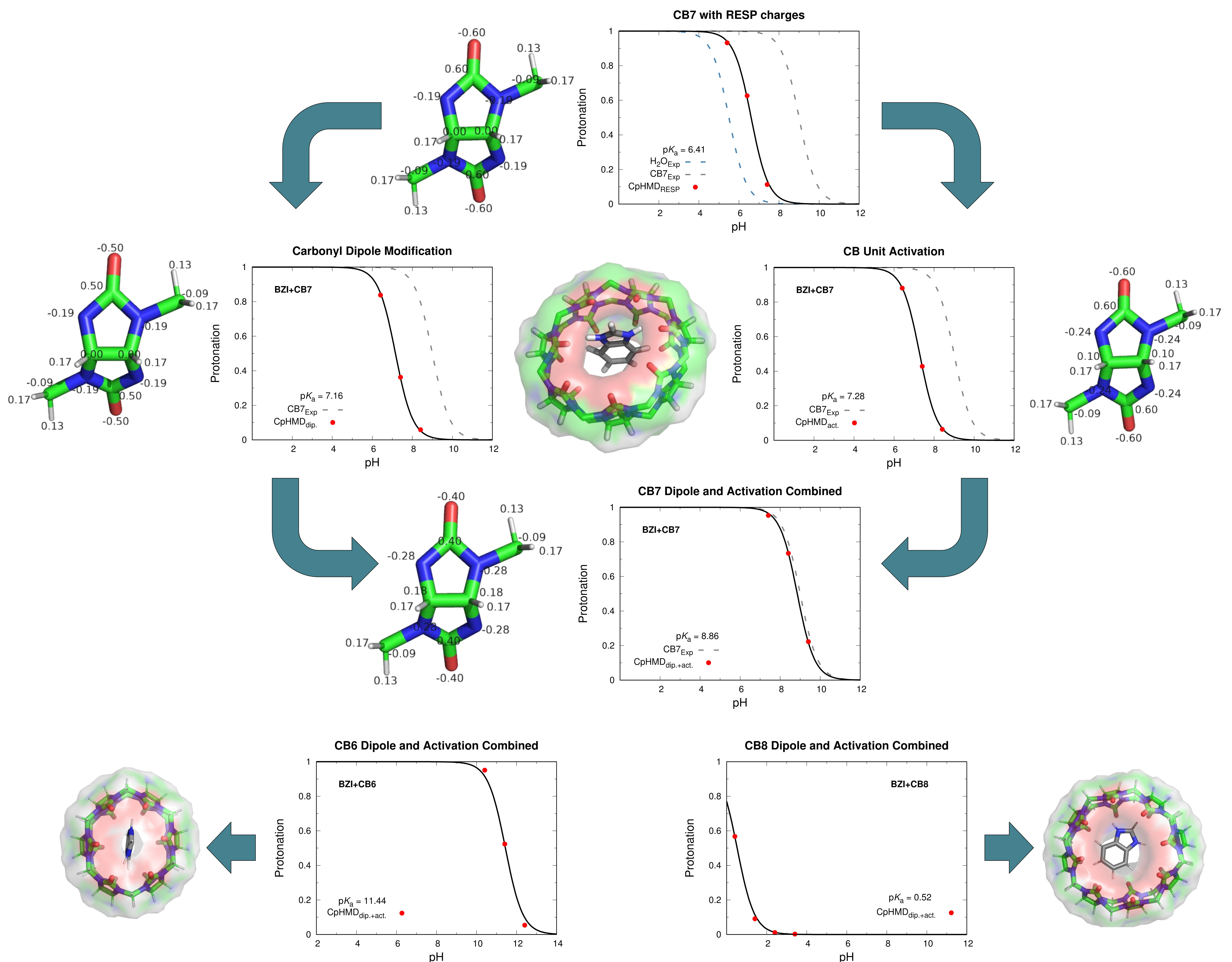
- **Goal:** Enhance drug properties through encapsulation in a cucurbituril (CB) ring.
- Hydrophobic cavity and carbonyl groups in CB ring provide cationic guest stabilization.
- Drug environment changes.
- pK_a shifts for drugs with titrable groups, like benzimidazole (BZI).
- pK_a shifts can be exploited in order to improve properties, such as solubility or bioavailability.

Objectives:

- Develop a strategy to model BZI, our «proof-of-concept» molecule.
- Extrapolate the process to other host-guest complexes.
- Elucidate the molecular details of these host-guest interactions.

Methods:

- All simulations were performed using a CpHMD method, with the GROMOS 54A7 force field and GROMACS v.4.0.7. Long range electrostatics were treated using generalized reaction field (GRF) with an ionic strength of 0.1 M. Poisson-Boltzmann and Monte Carlo calculations were performed using Delphi v. 5.1 and Petit 1.6.1, respectively.



Concluding Remarks:

- By adjusting some point charges in the CB unit it is possible to reproduce the system's experimental pK_a value.
- The final pK_a value obtained is a result from the balance between electrostatic interactions, which increase the pK_a value, and the desolvation effect, which decreases it.

Acknowledgments:

The authors acknowledge financial support from Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia, Portugal, through project UID/MULTI/00612/2013 and grant SFRH/BPD/110491/2015.

References:

- I. Ghosh, W. M. Nau, "The strategic use of supramolecular pK_a shifts to enhance the bioavailability of drugs." *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, vol. 64, pp. 764-783, 2012.
- A. M. Baptista, V. H. Teixeira and C. M. Soares, "Constant-pH molecular dynamics using stochastic titration." *Journal of Chemical Physics*, vol. 117, pp. 4184-4200, 2002.