

POTENTIAL ENERGY CALCULATIONS OF METHYL α - THIAMALTOSE "C₁₃H₂₄O₁₀S"

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During the course of present work potential energy calculations are carried out to find the bonded and non bonded interactions in the structure of methyl α - thiomaltoside. The possible allowed conformations of O₆ - O'₆ are found to be in the region of $\phi = 0^\circ$ to 360° and $\phi' = 0^\circ$ to 230° , $\phi = 40^\circ$ to 310° and $\phi = 230^\circ$ to 360° respectively (ϕ and ϕ' are the angles of rotation about the bond C₅ - C₆ and C'₅ - C'₆, respectively). The hydrogen bonds for the pair O₆ - O'₆ are located at the following values of ϕ and ϕ' : (I). $\phi = 40^\circ$, $\phi' = 260^\circ$; (II). $\phi = 310^\circ$, $\phi' = 300^\circ$; (III). $\phi = 310^\circ$, $\phi' = 310^\circ$; (IV). $\phi = 340^\circ$ and $\phi' = 340^\circ$. The distance between the two atoms is 2.70 Å for the above values.

Key words: Methyl α - thiomaltoside.

Introduction

Methyl α -thiomaltoside C₁₃H₂₄O₁₀S belongs to thiodisaccharide system. In the field of polysidaseoligosaccharide complexes, 1-thioglyosides have appeared to be good substrate analogues [1-5].

SergePerez and Carroll Vergelati [6] have studied the crystal structure of methyl α - thiomaltoside by X-ray diffraction. Crystal data are as follows; a=14.196 Å, b=4.846 Å, c=12.410 Å, $\beta=110.12^\circ$ and space group P2₁. These workers [7-9] proposed that the hydrogen bonded chains were present between O₂ and O₃ as found in maltose, methyl β -maltoside and α maltose monohydrate.

The aim of present work is to describe the different possible position of hydrogen bonding and detailed conformational analysis of methyl α -thiomaltoside similar to other drugs [10-14].

Experimental

The perspective view of methyl α - thiomaltoside is shown in Fig. 1. The position of O₆ atom in 1st ring is gauche to C₅ - O₅ and trans to C₄ - C₅ (Fig. 1). In terms of angular variable describing the position with respect to C₅ - C₆ bond we define ϕ (angle of rotation) to be zero in gt position and to increase positively as the plane C₅ - C₆ - O₆ rotates clockwise (Fig. 2). O'₆ atom of the 2nd ring is in gg conformation (Fig. 1). In this C'₆ - O'₆ is gauche to both C'₅ - O'₅ and C'₄ - C'₅ (unprimed and primed atoms represent atom of 1st and 2nd ring, respectively), ϕ' (angle of rotation) is zero in gg position and increases positively as the plane of C'₅ C'₆ - O'₆ rotates clockwise (Fig. 2). The coordinates of the atoms O₆ and O'₆ are evaluated after rotation about the bonds C₅ - C₆ (ϕ) and C'₅ - C'₆ (ϕ'), respectively.

The inter molecular distance and potential energy for a pair of atoms i and j separated by a distance r_{ij} calculated for

the following pairs of 2 methyl α - thiomaltoside residues O₆ - O₅, O₆ - O₄, O₆ - C₄, O'₆ - O₆, O'₆ - O'₅, O'₆ - C'₄.

The detailed mathematical calculations are given elsewhere [12]. Several programmes were written in basic language and Sord M(68) was used throughout this work.

Result and Discussions

The contact distance contours for the pairs O₆ - O'₆ are shown in Fig. 3. The contour maps for the pairs O₆ - O₅, O₆ - O₄, O₆ - C₄, O₆ - O'₆, O'₆ - O'₅ and O'₆ - C'₄ are given in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

Figure 7 shows the plot of r_{ij} versus ϕ and ϕ' for the pairs mentioned above. Table 1 shows the values of ϕ and ϕ' for intramolecular hydrogen bond formation between the atoms O₆ and O'₆.

In the present work detailed calculations are carried out to study the conformation of side chains in the structure of methyl α - thiomaltoside. Perez and Vergelati [6] reported the occurrence of two intramolecular hydrogen bonds between O₅ - O'₆ and O₆ - O'₆.

In this paper a search is made to find the possible positions of hydrogen bonds for the pair O₆ - O'₆. The criteria used for

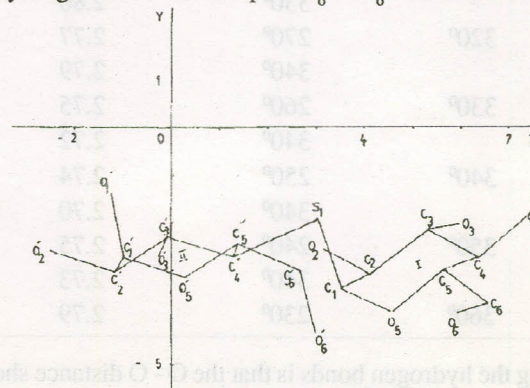


Fig. 1. The 100 projection of methyl - α - Thiomaltoside.

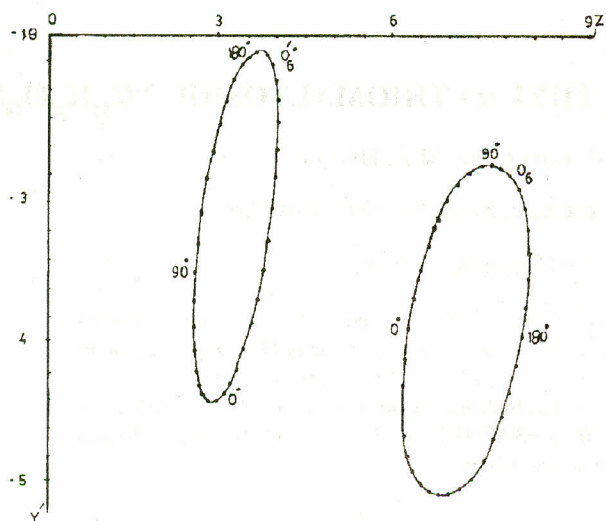


Fig. 2. The 100 projection of coordinates showing clockwise rotation of O_6 and O'_6 .

Table 1. VARIOUS REGIONS FOR THE INTRAMOLECULAR HYDROGEN BOND FORMATION BETWEEN THE ATOMS $O_6 - O'_6$

ϕ	ϕ'	rij
0°	230°	2.793
10°	230°	2.741
10°	330°	2.809
20°	330°	2.736
30°	230°	2.776
30°	300°	2.770
40°	240°	2.77
	250°	2.72
	260°	2.70
	270°	2.71
	280°	2.76
	290°	2.75
310°	290°	2.75
	300°	2.70
	310°	2.70
	320°	2.73
	330°	2.80
320°	270°	2.77
	340°	2.79
330°	260°	2.75
	340°	2.72
340°	250°	2.74
	340°	2.70
350°	240°	2.75
	340°	2.73
360°	230°	2.79

deciding the hydrogen bonds is that the O - O distance should lie between 2.7 Å and 2.8 Å. The following pairs were selected to study the conformation.

$O_6 - O'_6$ pair. Contact distance contour for the pair $O_6 - O'_6$ (Fig. 3) shows that the intramolecular hydrogen bond formation is possible for the following values of ϕ and ϕ' when the rij is 2.70 Å (Table 1) (i) $\phi = 40^\circ$, $\phi' = 260^\circ$ (ii) $\phi = 310^\circ$, $\phi' = 300^\circ$, (iii) $\phi = 310^\circ$, $\phi' = 310^\circ$, (iv) $\phi = 340^\circ$, $\phi' = 340^\circ$. Energy calculation for the pair $O_6 - O'_6$ indicates that the minimum potential energies are found to be 0.379 Kcal/mole when $\phi = 350^\circ$ and $\phi' = 290^\circ$ (Fig. 4). The allowed conformations are shown outside the zero contour in the regions of $\phi = 0$ to 360° and $\phi' = 0^\circ$ to 230° , $\phi = 40^\circ$ to 310° and $\phi' = 230^\circ$ to 360° .

$O'_6 - C'_4$ pair - The maximum potential energy was found to be 0.154 K cal/mole at $\phi = 310^\circ$. The rotation of O'_6 from 0° to 280° and 340° to 360° gives allowed conformation, keeping C_4 fixed (Fig. 5).

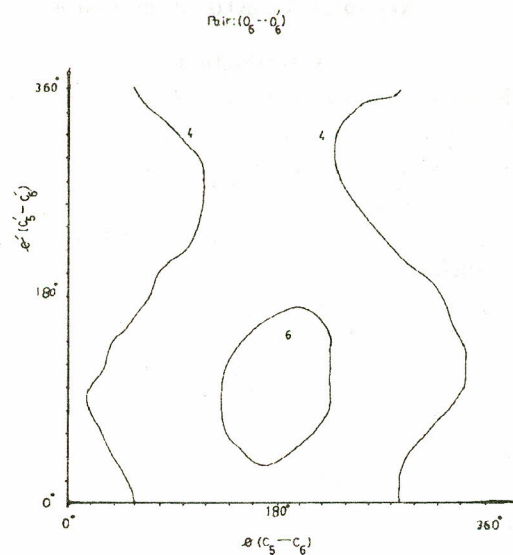


Fig. 3. The contact distance contours for the pair $O_6 - O'_6$. (Page 518)

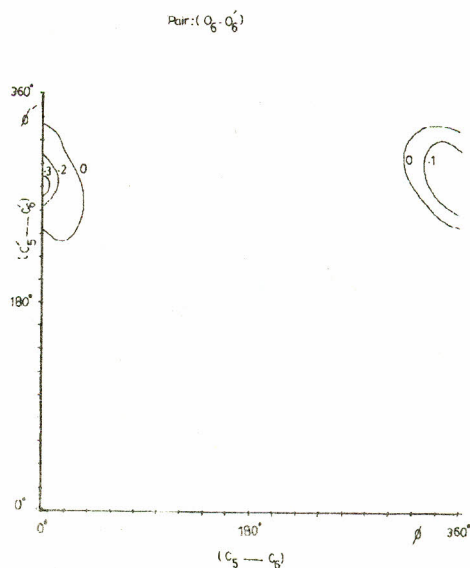


Fig. 4. Energy contours for the pair $O_6 - O'_6$. The units of energy are K cal/mole.

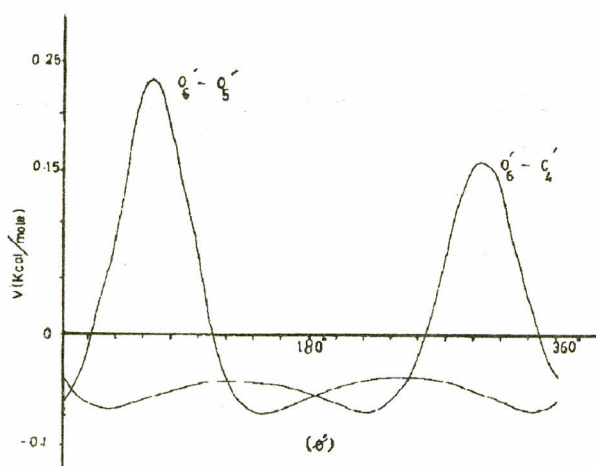


Fig. 5. The plot of potential energy versus, ϕ' for the pairs:- $O_6 - O_5$ and $O_6 - C_4$ (ϕ' represents rotation of O_6 , O_5 and C_4 are kept fixed). The units of energy are K cal/mole.

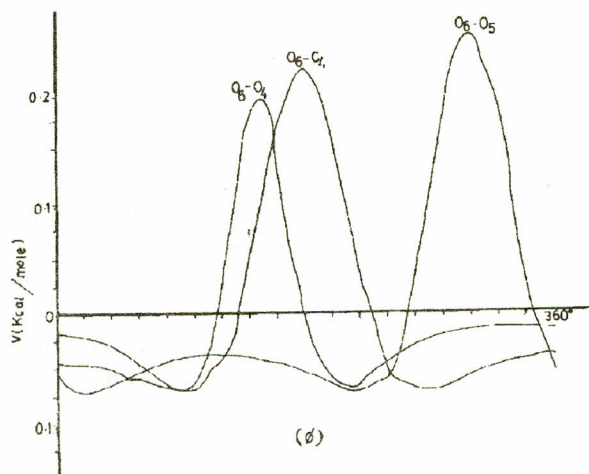


Fig. 6. The plot of potential energy Versus ϕ for the pairs: $O_6 - O_4$, $O_6 - O_5$, (ϕ represents rotation of only O_6 , O_4 , C_4 and O_5 are kept fixed). The units of energy are K cal/mole.

$O_6 - O_5$ pair. The maximum potential energy was found to be 0.230 K cal/mole at $\phi = 70^\circ$, O_5 was fixed. The rotation of O_6 from 20° to 110° is not allowed. The allowed conformations are when $\phi' = 0^\circ$ to 20° and 110° to 360° (Fig. 5).

$O_6 - C_4$ pair. The maximum potential energy was found to be 0.228 K cal/mole at $\phi = 180^\circ$, C_4 is fixed. The rotation of O_6 from 140° to 210° indicates unallowed region (Fig. 6).

$O_6 - O_4$ pair. The maximum potential energy for the pair $O_6 - O_4$ was found to be 0.192 Kcal/mole at $\phi = 150^\circ$, O_4 is fixed. The allowed conformations are observed at $\phi = 0^\circ$ to 120° and 180° to 360° (Fig. 6).

$O_6 - O_5$ pair. The maximum potential energy was found to be 0.2503 K cal/mole at $\phi = 300^\circ$. The allowed region for this pair is at $\phi =$ from 0° to 250° (Fig. 6). Figure 7 shows the serious type of short contact for the pairs $O_6 - O_5$ and $O_6 - O_5$. This is also confirmed from potential energy calculation (Figs. 5 and 6). Present calculations suggest that an intra sheet $O_6 \cdots H \cdots O_6$

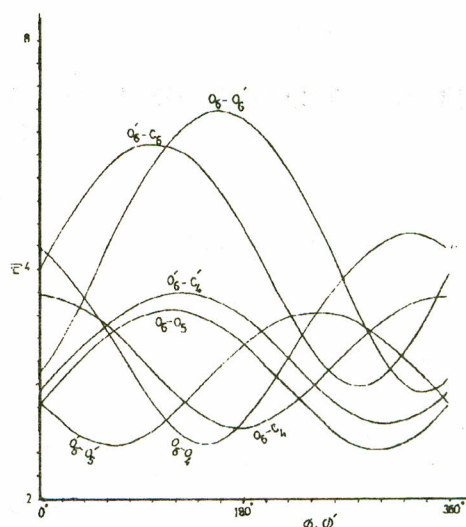


Fig. 7. The plot of r_{ij} versus ϕ and ϕ' (ϕ and ϕ' represents rotation of O_6 and O_5 respectively) keeping the 2nd atom fixed.

hydrogen bond can be formed. Such type of H-bond is necessary to stabilize the structure.

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