

PROTEIN CHARGE TRANSFER REACTIONS AS BENCHMARKS FOR FREE ENERGY CALCULATIONS BASED ON MOLECULAR DYNAMICS SIMULATIONS

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Biological charge transfer is a phenomenon underlying many fundamental processes of life, such as photosynthesis, respiration and DNA damage or repair. It plays an important role in bio-nano devices and sensor applications. Charge transfer is usually described within the seminal theory of Marcus, which is based on three characteristic energies, *viz.* the thermodynamic driving force or free energy difference, ΔG , the reorganization energy, λ , and the donor-acceptor tunnel splitting, t . The driving forces are related to the experimentally observable midpoint potentials, thus providing benchmarks for theory and simulation.

We present a variant of the thermodynamic integration method adapted to charge transfer reactions [1]. With the help of this molecular dynamics based approach we have identified unusual charge transfer pathways in cryptochromes [2], studied the versatility of heme cofactors in nitrite reductase [3] and identified active sites in peroxidases. A thermodynamic network analysis is formulated and found to greatly enhance the statistical accuracy of free energy calculations.

[1] S. Krapf, T. Koslowski, T. Steinbrecher, The thermodynamics of charge transfer in DNA photolyase - using thermodynamic integration calculations to analyze the kinetics of electron transfer reactions, PCCP 12, 9516 (2010)

[2] T. Biskup, K. Hitomi, E.D. Getzoff, S. Krapf, T. Koslowski, E. Schleicher, S. Weber, Unexpected electron transfer in cryptochrome identified by time-resolved EPR spectroscopy, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 50, 12647 (2011)

[3] A. Bauß, T. Koslowski, Storage, transport, release: heme versatility in nitrite reductase electron transfer studied by molecular dynamics simulations, PCCP, in press, DOI: 10.1039/C4CP04383A (2015)

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