

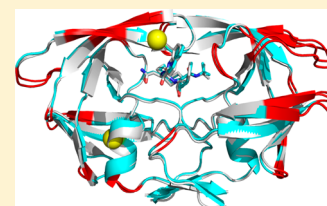
Defective Hydrophobic Sliding Mechanism and Active Site Expansion in HIV-1 Protease Drug Resistant Variant Gly48Thr/Leu89Met: Mechanisms for the Loss of Saquinavir Binding Potency

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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: HIV drug resistance continues to emerge; consequently, there is an urgent need to develop next generation antiretroviral therapeutics.¹ Here we report on the structural and kinetic effects of an HIV protease drug resistant variant with the double mutations Gly48Thr and Leu89Met (PR_{G48T/L89M}), without the stabilizing mutations Gln7Lys, Leu33Ile, and Leu63Ile. Kinetic analyses reveal that PR_{G48T/L89M} and PR_{WT} share nearly identical Michaelis–Menten parameters; however, PR_{G48T/L89M} exhibits weaker binding for IDV (41-fold), SQV (18-fold), APV (15-fold), and NFV (9-fold) relative to PR_{WT}. A 1.9 Å resolution crystal structure was solved for PR_{G48T/L89M} bound with saquinavir (PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}) and compared to the crystal structure of PR_{WT} bound with saquinavir (PR_{WT-SQV}). PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} has an enlarged active site resulting in the loss of a hydrogen bond in the S3 subsite from Gly48 to P3 of SQV, as well as less favorable hydrophobic packing interactions between P1 Phe of SQV and the S1 subsite. PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} assumes a more open conformation relative to PR_{WT-SQV}, as illustrated by the downward displacement of the fulcrum and elbows and weaker interatomic flap interactions. We also show that the Leu89Met mutation disrupts the hydrophobic sliding mechanism by causing a redistribution of van der Waals interactions in the hydrophobic core in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. Our mechanism for PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} drug resistance proposes that a defective hydrophobic sliding mechanism results in modified conformational dynamics of the protease. As a consequence, the protease is unable to achieve a fully closed conformation that results in an expanded active site and weaker inhibitor binding.



Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) remains a serious global health concern. In 2012, 35.3 million people were living with HIV/AIDS worldwide and 1.6 million people died from the disease.² The use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) that involves combinations of reverse transcriptase and protease inhibitors can lead to a reduction in viral load to nearly undetectable levels in infected individuals.^{3,4} However, the major challenge limiting current therapy is the rapid evolution of drug resistance resulting from the high mutation rate caused by the absence of a proofreading function in HIV reverse transcriptase.⁵ Consequently, there is a continuing need for next generation PIs with efficacy against drug resistant strains of HIV. This work will add to the growing amount of information on resistance mechanisms with an aim toward new drug development.

This study examines the effect of drug resistant mutations on HIV-1 protease, which is involved in the processing of the Gag and Gag-Pol viral polyproteins. These processing events allow the virus to efficiently form new virion particles and infect new host cells.⁶ Consequently, PR is a valuable drug target since inhibition of PR activity results in immature noninfectious virions.^{7,8} We utilized the Stanford University HIV Drug Resistance Database to determine novel drug resistant mutations that may develop in PR in response to ritonavir boosted protease inhibitor therapy. An analysis of the database facilitated the determination of a previously uncharacterized,

SQV/RTV resistant variant, Gly48Thr/Leu89Met (PR_{G48T/L89M}). Residue Gly48 is located in the flaps of the protease and contributes to the formation of the S2/S2' and S3/S3' binding pockets of the enzyme;⁹ however, residue Leu89 does not make contact with the inhibitor directly. Instead, residue Leu89 is located in the hydrophobic core of PR which is distal to the active site.

While the effect of primary mutations on inhibitor binding can be more easily rationalized because those amino acids make direct contact with the inhibitor, many PR mutations are secondary and are found outside of the active site. How these mutations transmit their deleterious effect on inhibitor binding in the active site is less clear.¹⁰ Several studies suggest that secondary mutations interfere with the conformational equilibrium between the open and closed forms of PR.^{10–12} Since PIs are rigid and are designed to bind the closed conformation, mutations that shift the conformational equilibrium of PR to the open form may result in weaker PI binding.¹⁰

Mutations of both Gly48 and Leu89 result in PR drug resistance. Gly48Val, a primary mutation, occurs in response to

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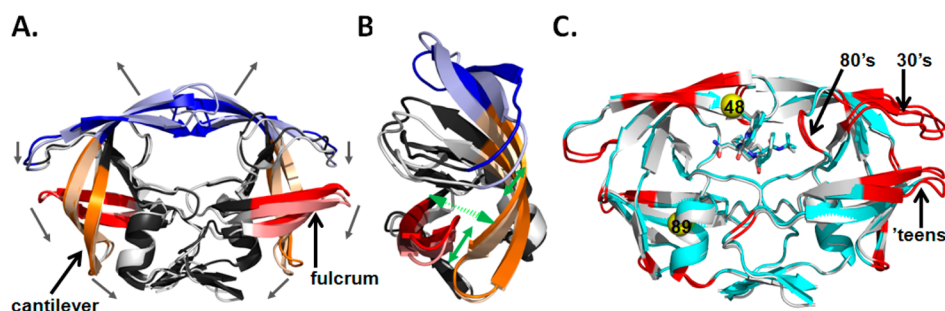


Figure 1. (A) Superposition of the crystal structures for the closed (1HVR) and open (2PC0) forms of HIV PR. The ligand for the closed form has been omitted for clarity. The different mobile regions of PR are color coded with the open form in lighter shades: elbow flaps (39–57; blue), cantilever (58–75; orange), and fulcrum (11–22; red). Black arrows indicate proposed directions of movements of these regions during flap opening. (B) 90° rotation of PR shown in (A). Only monomer B is shown for simplicity. Green arrows represent regions of hydrophobic sliding during flap opening and closing. (C) Crystal structure of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} (cyan) superposed with PR_{WT-SQV} (1HXB) (silver). Red indicates regions where the r.m.s.d. of C α carbons is >0.75 Å. Yellow spheres indicate the locations of the mutations Gly48Thr and Leu89Met. Mutations are shown in only one monomer for clarity.

SQV treatment and less often from IDV and LPV treatment^{13–16} and confers high-level resistance to SQV, intermediate-level resistance to ATV, and low-level resistance to NFV, IDV, and LPV.^{17–19} Gly48Met occurs in patients who have received multiple PIs and results in a similar resistance profile as Gly48Val.^{17,20–22} Gly48Ala/Ser/Thr/Gln/Leu are extremely rare PR mutations²³ that occur primarily in viruses containing multiple PI-resistance mutations and appear to have similar but weaker effects on PI susceptibility than do Gly48Val and Gly48Met.¹⁸ Leu89Val, a secondary mutation, is an accessory mutation and is located outside the active site in the hydrophobic core of PR and occurs in response to treatment with IDV, NFV, FPV, and DRV. It reduces susceptibility to these inhibitors.

Several groups have investigated the conformational changes of PR through the use of molecular dynamics (MD) simulations.^{11,24} A general mechanism for flap opening and closing has been proposed by Hornak et al. in which flap opening occurs through a concerted downward motion of the cantilever (residues 58–75), fulcrum (residues 11–22), and flap region (residues 39–57) that results in the upward motion of the flaps and domain rotation around the region near the dimer interface (Figure 1A).²⁴ Specifically, the flap elbows and exposed ends of the fulcrum and cantilever move down and toward the terminal β -sheet dimer interface. Additionally, residues in the hydrophobic core region have been proposed to initiate conformational changes in the protease that facilitates flap opening and closing.

Based upon molecular dynamics simulations, 19 residues have been defined by Foulkes-Murzycki et al. to potentially facilitate the opening of the active site cavity to allow for substrate binding.¹¹ This mechanism is referred to as the “hydrophobic sliding” mechanism and proposes that one surface of PR slides across another surface via the exchange of van der Waals (vdw) contacts between hydrophobic side chains such that the hydrogen bonding network within the core is conserved^{11,12} (Figure 1B). Importantly, many residues within the hydrophobic core are associated with drug resistance, and mutations in the core likely affect the dynamic properties of HIV PR and potentially affect the ability of PR to bind inhibitors and substrates.¹¹ Notably, the hydrophobic sliding mechanism is supported experimentally by Mittal et al. by showing that disulfide cross-links (Gly16Cys/Leu38Cys) that exert a conformational restraint on the hydrophobic core

compromise protease activity, and that activity can be largely restored through reduction of the cross-links.¹²

Here we report on the cocrystal structure of HIV-1 PR with the double mutation Gly48Thr/Leu89Met bound with saquinavir (SQV) (PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}) in the active site cavity. The side chains of 7 of the 19 residues in the hydrophobic core of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} as defined by Foulkes-Murzycki et al.¹¹ undergo rotation. This results in the loss and redistribution of vdw interactions relative to the previously determined cocrystal structure of wild-type HIV-1 PR bound with SQV (PR_{WT-SQV}) by Krohn et al.²⁵ We propose that the modified vdw interactions result in a defective hydrophobic sliding mechanism, leading to the inability of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} to achieve a fully closed conformation, thus resulting in an expanded active site and weaker flap interactions. This enhances the deleterious effects of the primary mutation, Gly48Thr, on inhibitor binding.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Variant Selection. To determine mutations that result in drug resistance, the Stanford University HIV Drug Resistance Database was utilized. Using the Detailed Protease Inhibitor Query function, two protease inhibitors (ritonavir + saquinavir) were selected as being received by patients with HIV-1 subtype B. This populates PR sequences containing mutations in all patient isolates deposited in the database that have been treated with only ritonavir + saquinavir. Next, to rule out mutations arising from each single inhibitor, the same exercise was performed with each single inhibitor. Mutations resulting from each single inhibitor treatment were deleted from the list of mutations from double inhibitor treatment. The remaining mutations were deduced to have arisen from the double drug selection pressure.

Mutagenesis and Expression of Protease. A complete description of the cloning, expression, and purification procedures can be found in Ido et al. and Goodenow et al.^{19,26} In brief, the HIV-1 protease gene for HIV B was subcloned into the pET23a expression vector (Novagen). For the HIV B Gly48Thr/Leu89Met variant the codon optimized DNA containing the desired mutations was synthesized (DNA 2.0), subcloned in the expression vector, pJExpress, and sequenced by DNA 2.0. HIV B and HIV B Gly48Thr/Leu89Met protease constructs were transformed into the *E. coli* strain BL21 Star DE3 plysS and *E. coli* strain BL21 cells (Invitrogen), respectively. Protease expression in bacteria was

initiated when the OD₆₀₀ reached 0.6 by addition of 1 mM IPTG to a culture grown at 37 °C in M9Media (6.8 g Na₂HPO₄, 3 g KH₂PO₄, 0.5 g NaCl, 1 g (NH₄)₂SO₄, and 5 g casamino acids were autoclaved together in 987 mL of H₂O, then 1 mL of 0.1 M CaCl₂, 2 mL of 1.0 M MgSO₄, 10 mL of 20% glucose were added). For HIV B protease, 50 μg/L of ampicillin and chloramphenicol were added. For HIV B Gly48Thr/Leu89Met, 50 μg/L of kanamycin was added. After 3 h, cells were harvested by centrifugation at 16 000 × g for 5 min and resuspended in TN buffer (0.05 M Tris, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.001 M MgCl₂, pH 7.4). Inclusion bodies containing the protease were isolated by centrifugation through a 27% sucrose cushion, following cell disruption by French Pressure Cell treatment. The inclusion bodies were solubilized in 8 M urea and the protease was refolded by dialysis against 0.05 M sodium phosphate buffer (0.05 M Na₂HPO₄, 0.005 M EDTA, 0.3 M NaCl, and 0.001 M DTT, pH 7.3). The protease was purified through ammonium sulfate precipitation and gel filtration chromatography using a Superdex 75 16/60 column (Amersham Pharmacia) attached to a FPLC LCC 500 Plus (Pharmacia). The protease was eluted using potassium phosphate buffer (50 mM K₂HPO₄, 2 mM EDTA, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM DTT, 5% glycerol, pH 7.3).

Protease Activity and Inhibition Constants. The Michaelis–Menten constants k_{cat} , K_m , and k_{cat}/K_m , as well as the inhibition constant, K_i , were determined for PR_{WT} and PR_{G48T/L89M}, as previously described.¹⁰ The chromogenic substrate Lys-Ala-Arg-Val-Leu*^{*}Nph-Glu-Ala-NLe-Gly was used to determine the catalytic activity of each variant at 37 °C in sodium acetate buffer (0.05 M NaOAc, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.002 M EDTA, 0.001 M DTT, pH 4.7).^{10,27} K_i values for all inhibitors were measured under the same conditions. Cleavage of the substrate was monitored using a Cary 50 Bio UV–vis spectrophotometer equipped with a 18-cell sample handling system. The inhibition constant, K_i , was determined by monitoring the inhibition of hydrolysis of the chromogenic substrate as described by Bhatt et al.²⁸

Crystallization of Protein–Inhibitor Complex. The PR_{G48T/L89M} buffer was exchanged to 50 mM sodium acetate, 1 mM EDTA, and 1 mM DTT, pH 4.7 during concentration to 3.5 mg/mL. SQV (obtained from the NIH Research and Reference Reagent Resources Program) was dissolved at a concentration of 150 mM in 100% DMSO and mixed with protease in a molar ratio of 10:1 with a 1% final DMSO concentration. The inhibitor and enzyme were allowed to equilibrate for 18 h at 4 °C after which precipitated material was removed by centrifugation at 10 000 × g at 4 °C. Crystallization trials were conducted using the hanging drop vapor-diffusion method, screening various conditions from Crystal Screen Kit 1 (Hampton Research). Crystal drops were prepared by mixing 2 μL enzyme–inhibitor solution with 2 μL reservoir solution and were equilibrated against 1 mL reservoir solution at 293 K. The enzyme–inhibitor complex mixed with reservoir solution containing Hampton Research HR2–110 #40 (0.1 M sodium citrate tribasic dihydrate, pH 5.6, 20% v/v 2-propanol, 20% w/v PEG 4000) resulted in diffraction quality crystals within 2 weeks.

Data Collection, Structure Determination, and Refinement. Data was collected using an RU-H3R rotating Cu anode ($\lambda = 1.5148$ Å) operating at 50 kV and 22 mA utilizing an R-Axis IV⁺ image plate detector (Rigaku, USA). Data was processed using *HKL2000*²⁹ and indexed to the orthorhombic space group, $P2_12_12_1$ with 96.5% completeness for all

reflections. Initial phases were determined using Molecular Replacement with PDB 1HXB as a search model. Calculations for Molecular Replacement and final refinements were performed using the *Phenix*³⁰ suite of programs. The final structure was refined to a maximum resolution of 1.9 Å and R_{cryst} and R_{free} of 0.187 and 0.242, respectively (Table 1). *Phenix*

Table 1. Data Collection and Statistics

PR _{G48T/L89M-SQV} ^a	
Space Group	$P2_12_12_1$ ($a = 28.9$ Å, $b = 67.2$ Å, $c = 93.5$ Å)
Resolution (Å)	28.3–1.90
Total Number of measure Reflections	14599
R_{sym} ^b (%)	13.0 (50.2)
I/ σ	9.95 (2.60)
Completeness (%)	96.5 (94.8)
Redundancy	3.2 (3.1)
R_{cryst} ^c (%)	18.7 (22.0)
R_{free} ^d (%)	24.6 (32.3)
Num. of Prot. Atoms	1557
Num. of Water Molecules	169
Num. of SQV Atoms	49
r.m.s.d.: Bond Lengths (Å), angles (deg)	0.008, 1.159
Ramachandran statistics (%): Most favored, Allowed, Outliers	95, 5, 0
Avg. B factors (Å ²): Main-chain, Side-chain, Solvent, SQV.	16.9, 21.2, 29.0, 19.1

^aValues in parentheses correspond to the highest resolution shell. ^b $R_{sym} = (\sum |I - \langle I \rangle| / \sum I) \times 100$. ^c $R_{cryst} = (\sum |F_o - F_c| / \sum F_o) \times 100$. ^d R_{free} is calculated in the same way as R_{cryst} except it is for data omitted from refinement (5% of reflections for all data sets).

was also used to generate ligand restraint files for SQV. Electron density maps and molecular models including coordinate files for ligands were viewed and constructed using *Coot*.^{31,32} The quality of the structure was validated with PROCHECK.³³ The structure conforms to standard ψ ϕ geometry. Crystal structures of PR_{G48T/L89M} bound with saquinavir (PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}) (PDB ID code 4QGI) and HIV PR bound with saquinavir (PR_{WT-SQV}) (PDB code 1HXB) were superimposed on all C α atoms using the LSQAB³⁴ alignment program in the CCP4 software package.³⁵ The volumes of the active sites of both PR's were calculated using CASTp.³⁶ The inhibitor and water molecules were removed before calculating the volume of the active site. Hydrogen bonds were assigned using HBPLUS.³⁷ Van der Waals interactions were assigned when two nonpolar atoms were within 4.2 Å of each other. Only vdW distance changes of ≥ 1 Å were considered significant for the structural analysis. Figures were made using PyMOL.³⁸

Molecular Dynamics Simulations. The initial coordinates and sequence for PR_{WT-SQV} and PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} were obtained from the X-ray crystal structures PDB ID code 1HXB²⁵ and PDB ID code 4QGI, respectively. The missing atoms from the X-ray structures were added using the LEaP module in AmberTools13. The AMBER ff12SB³⁹ force field was used for the protein, and the parameters for saquinavir were generated using the *antechamber* module and GAFF⁴⁰ force field with AM1-BCC⁴¹ charges. Only one of the catalytic aspartates was protonated.

The explicit solvent was modeled using a 15 Å TIP3P⁴² solvent buffer encapsulating the protein in a truncated octahedron box and chloride ions were added to force neutrality. The long-range electrostatics were treated with the

particle-mesh Ewald method (PME),⁴³ using direct space and a van der Waals cutoff of 9 Å. The temperature was maintained at 310 K using Langevin Dynamics with a collision frequency of 1.0 ps⁻¹. The SHAKE⁴⁴ algorithm was employed so that a 2 fs time step could be utilized. An equilibration procedure was invoked prior to performing the MD simulations. First, the hydrogen atoms were minimized followed by the entire system. Each minimization process consisted of 500 steps of steepest descent followed by 10 000 steps of conjugate gradient. The systems were heated, at constant volume, linearly from 100 to 310 K over a 1 ns MD simulation, where a 5 kcal/mol·Å² positional restraint was placed on the solute. Following heating, the density was equilibrated for 500 ps at constant pressure and temperature, with a 2 ps⁻¹ coupling constant for the Berendsen barostat. Next, five simulations were performed where the positional restraint was reduced from 5 to 0.1 kcal/mol·Å². In the last step of equilibration, all restraints were removed and 5 ns of unrestrained MD was performed.

The production phase consisted of running 20 × 51 ns simulations, but only the last 50 ns were used for analysis. Snapshots of the MD trajectory were saved every 30 ps. Analyses of the trajectories were performed using the *cpptraj*⁴⁵ module of AmberTools13 and VMD.⁴⁶ All MD simulations were performed using *pmemd.cuda*⁴⁷ in AMBER 12.⁴⁸

RESULTS

Effect of Gly48Thr/Leu89Met on Substrate and Inhibitor Binding. Nine FDA approved clinical PR inhibitors were evaluated for their binding potency for PR_{WT} and PR_{G48T/L89M} (Table 2). IDV exhibited the greatest loss of

Table 2. K_i Values for FDA Approved Protease Inhibitors with HIV-1 Subtype B (PR_{WT}) and PR_{G48T/L89M}^a

inhibitor	PR _{WT}	PR _{G48T/L89M}	fold change
IDV	0.9 (0.01)	37 (4.3)	41
SQV	6.9 (0.13)	125 (15)	18
APV	0.17 (0.01)	2.5 (0.9)	15
NFV	1.2 (0.2)	11 (1.4)	9
LPV	0.6 (0.13)	1.9 (0.3)	4
RTV	0.7 (0.1)	2.1 (0.3)	3
ATZ	0.48 (0.06)	1.3 (0.08)	3
DRV	0.12 (0.03)	0.29 (0.09)	2.4
TPV	0.23 (0.04)	0.23 (0.03)	1

^aThe data are the average of three independent experiments.

binding potency for PR_{G48T/L89M} with a 41-fold increase in K_i relative to PR_{WT}, followed by SQV (18-fold) (Figure 2), APV (15-fold), and NFV (9-fold). Assessment of the steady-state binding kinetics and catalytic turnover of the chromogenic decapeptide substrate, Lys-Ala-Arg-Val-Leu*Nph-Glu-Ala-NLe-Gly,^{10,49} reveals that the Gly48Thr/Leu89Met mutations and the natural polymorphism, Val3Ile, do not affect the kinetic parameters K_m , k_{cat} or the overall catalytic efficiency of the enzyme, k_{cat}/K_m , compared to PR_{WT} (Table 3).

Crystal Structure. The crystal structure of PR_{G48T/L89M} complexed with SQV has been determined to a resolution of 1.9 Å (PDB ID code 4QGI) (Figure 1C). The crystallographic statistics are summarized in Table 1. The PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} structure was determined in the space group $P2_12_12_1$ and compared to the previously determined structure of PR bound with SQV (resolution: 2.3 Å; space group $P6_1$; PDB code 1HXB) (PR_{WT-SQV}).²⁵ The only differences in the amino acid

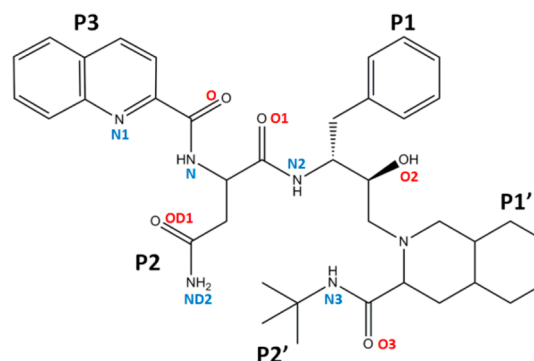


Figure 2. Molecular structure of the FDA approved protease inhibitor, saquinavir.

Table 3. Steady-State Kinetic Parameters for HIV-1 Subtype B (PR_{WT}) and PR_{G48T/L89M}^a

subtype mutant	Michaelis–Menten constants		
	K_m (μ M)	k_{cat} (s ⁻¹)	k_{cat}/K_m (s ⁻¹ / μ M ⁻¹)
B-PR _{WT}	17 ± 3.9	3.8 ± 0.08	0.2 ± 0.02
B-PR _{G48T/L89M}	14 ± 1.6	3.0 ± 0.72	0.2 ± 0.07

^aThe data are the average of three independent experiments.

sequences of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} compared to PR_{WT-SQV} are that the former contains the natural polymorphism Val3Ile in addition to the mutations. Neither structure contains stabilizing mutations Gln7Lys, Leu33Ile, or Leu63Ile. Comparison of the active site volumes of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} (1250 Å³) and PR_{WT-SQV} (1100 Å³) indicates that the active site of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} has increased 13% relative to PR_{WT-SQV}. Glu35 and Arg8 are the only residues that show partial occupancy in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}.

Structural Effects of Gly48Thr/Leu89Met Mutations.

Analysis of the conformational differences in the two structures reveals considerable changes in the 'teens (fulcrum) and 30's strands (Figure 1C). This is signified by the downward displacement of the fulcrum and elbows in both monomers, although the displacement is asymmetric. In monomer A, the main chain is shifted approximately 1.6 and 1.9 Å in the 'teens and 30's strands, respectively. This is reversed in monomer B where there is a greater displacement in the 'teens strand (2.5 Å) and smaller displacement in the 30's strand (1.7 Å). In monomer A of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, the downward displacement of the elbow composed of residues 16–19 is a result of the approximate 180° repositioning of Gln18 (Figure 3A). This results in the loss of a 3.0 Å hydrogen bond between N_e-H of Gln18 and O of Ser37, as well as the loss of a 3.5 Å hydrogen bond between the O of Gly16 and the N_e-H of Gln18. Additionally, due to a 1.0 Å movement of the side chain of Leu38, the upper elbow composed of residues 35–40 is displaced downward as a result of the acquisition of new vdw interactions between the side chain of Leu38 and neighboring residues, Tyr59 and Ile15, in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. The approximate 1.75 Å downward displacement of the 30's strand in monomer B is a result of the loss of three vdw contacts between Ile13' and Ile15' with Leu33' (Figure 5A,B). Although one contact is retained between Ile15' and Leu33' in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, the net loss of two vdw contacts between Ile13'/15' and Leu33' results in a destabilized 30's and 'teens strands. Additionally, the repositioned elbow is stabilized by a new hydrogen bonding interaction between the carbonyl oxygen of Ser37' and the N_e-H of Gln18' (3.0 Å) (Figure 3B). The displaced 30's strand is

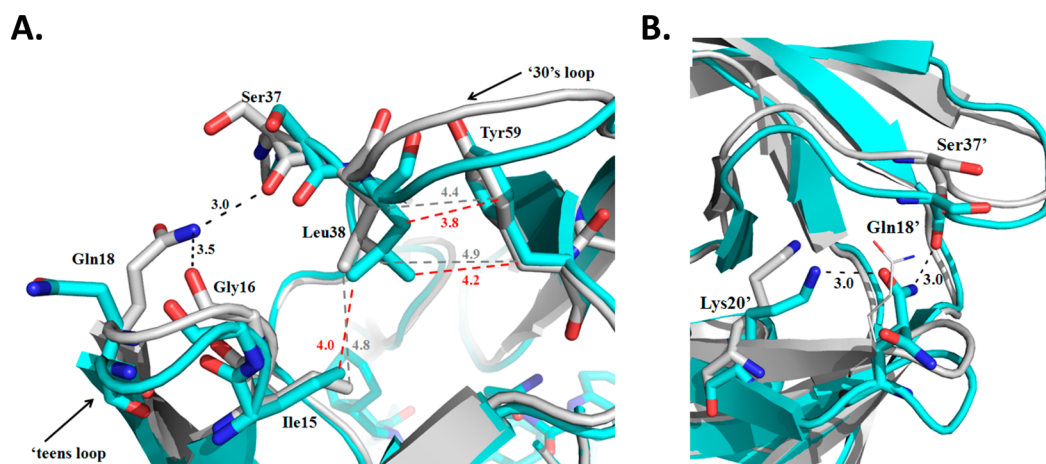


Figure 3. (A) Superposition of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} (cyan) with PR_{WT-SQV} (1HXB) (silver). In monomer A of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, hydrogen bonds between Gln18 and Gly16, as well as between Gln18 and Ser37 are lost resulting in approximately 1.5 and 2 Å displacement of the 'teens and 30's strand, respectively. The displaced regions are stabilized by new vdw interactions between Leu38, Ile15, and Tyr59. Hydrogen bonds are indicated as dashed lines (black). Vdw interactions are shown as dashed lines for PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} (red) and PR_{WT-SQV} (gray). (B) Superposition of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} (cyan) with PR_{WT-SQV} (silver). Monomer B of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} exhibits a greater displacement in the 'teens region (2.5 Å) and smaller displacement in the 30's strand (1.25 Å) compared to monomer A. Black dashes indicate hydrogen bonds. In PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, there is a new hydrogen bonding interaction between the carbonyl oxygen of Ser37' and the N_ε of Gln18'. The displaced 30's strand is further stabilized by a new hydrogen bonding interaction between O_ε of Gln18' and the N_ε of Lys20'.

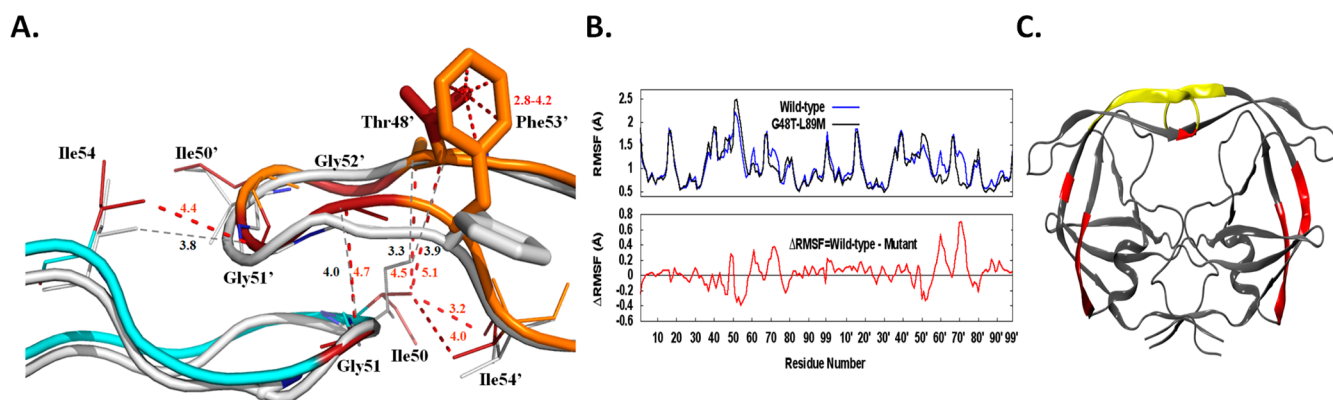


Figure 4. (A) Superposition of the "flap" region of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} (cyan/orange) and PR_{WT-SQV} (silver). Monomer A is indicated by cyan/silver and Monomer B colored in orange/silver. PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} residues are rendered as dark red sticks and PR_{WT-SQV} as silver sticks. Vdw interactions and distances are shown in red for PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} and gray for PR_{WT-SQV}. Repositioning of the flap of monomer B of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} is stabilized by new vdw interactions between Phe53' and Thre48'. There is an increase in distance between the side chains of Ile54 and Gly51' in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} compared to PR_{WT-SQV} resulting in a loss of a vdw interaction between the flaps of monomer A and B in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. Vdw contacts are also lost between Gly51 and Gly52' and between between Ile50 and Thre48' in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. (B) The root mean squared fluctuations of the C α atoms of PR_{WT-SQV} and PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. The average structure of the ensemble was used as the reference. The differences between the RMSF values of the PR_{WT-SQV} and PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} were calculated. A positive number indicates that a particular residue of PR_{WT-SQV} fluctuates more than PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} and vice versa. (C) Δ RMSF values in (B) mapped onto PR illustrating where the largest differences between PR_{WT-SQV} and PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} occur. (Red signifies residues that are less flexible in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} compared to PR_{WT-SQV}. Yellow signifies residues that are more flexible in the PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} relative to PR_{WT-SQV}.)

further stabilized by a new hydrogen bond between the O_ε of Gln18' and the N_ε-H of Lys20' (3.0 Å). Interestingly, mutations at both Lys20^{23,50,51} and Leu33^{13,17,20,50,52,53} are associated with PI resistance.

Dimerization Regions. The two subunits of PR form a dimer interface composed of the catalytic aspartates, the two flaps, and interdomain interactions involving Arg8, Asp29, Arg87, and the four N- and C- termini.⁵⁴ The dimerization region called the terminal domain is composed of an extended antiparallel β -sheet formed by the interdigitation of N-terminal (residues 1–4) and C-terminal (residues 96–99) β -strands of each monomer. The interaction between the four termini accounts for close to 75% of the stabilizing force in the dimer.⁵⁵

Inspection of this region (Supporting Information Figure S1) reveals rotations of the side chains of Gln2 and Asn98' in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} that results in an angle suitable for a new hydrogen bond (2.9 Å) between the O_ε of Gln2 and the δ N–H of Asn98'. As for Gln2', its 45° rotation in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} results in a new hydrogen bond (3.2 Å) between the O_ε of Gln2' and the O_γ-H of Thr96. Also, PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} contains the natural polymorphism, Val3Ile. Although several intradomain vdw contacts are gained due to the longer Ile3 side chain in the mutant (C_δ of Ile3 and C_δ of Leu24; C_δ of Ile3' and Pro1', Val11', and Leu24'), only three interdomain vdw contacts are gained (Ile3-Phe99', 4 Å; Ile3'-Phe99, 4 Å). In summation of the interactions in the terminal domain, two new

interdomain hydrogen bonds and three new vdw contacts are gained in this region of the dimerization domain in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, thus contributing to a more stable dimer relative to PR_{WT-SQV}.

Examination of other contacts important for dimerization reveals an 86° rotation of the side chain of Arg8 in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} resulting in two new hydrogen bonds between Arg8 and Asp29'. The same acquisition of two hydrogen bonds between the two dimers is observed between Arg8' and Asp29 in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, due to a 117° rotation of Arg8'. The interdomain hydrogen bonding interactions between Arg87 and the carbonyl oxygen of Leu5 are conserved from PR_{WT-SQV} to PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. Like the terminal region of the dimerization domain, additional hydrogen bonding interactions are detected in this region of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} indicating increased dimer stability.

Each subunit of the active PR homodimer has a glycine-rich region called the “flap” composed of residues Lys45-Met-Ile-Gly-Gly-Ile-Gly-Gly-Phe-Ile-Lys55 which holds two antiparallel β -strands. The flexible flaps play an important role in the binding of a substrate or an inhibitor in the active site of the PR.^{9,56,57} Mutagenesis studies have characterized the importance of residues in the flap for ligand binding in the active site.^{58,59} The residues Met46, Phe53, and Lys55 are the most tolerant of substitutions; Ile47, Ile50, Ile54, and Val56 tolerate a few conservative substitutions only; and Gly48, Gly49, Gly51, and Gly52 are the most sensitive to mutations. Mutations in flap residues 46, 47, 48, 50, 53, and 54 are often observed in drug-resistant mutants of HIV and show various levels of reduced drug susceptibility to different PR inhibitors.^{27,60}

Analysis of both structures reveals that there are some significant changes in the interatomic distances between flaps (Figure 4A). The flap of monomer B is repositioned and is stabilized by new vdw interactions between Phe53' and Thr48'. Also, there is an increase in distance between the side chains of Ile54 and Gly51' in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} (4.4 Å) compared to PR_{WT-SQV} (3.8 Å) resulting in the former in a loss of a vdw interaction between the flaps of monomer A and B. Additionally, PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} exhibits an increase in distance between Gly51 and Gly52' from 4.0 to 4.7 Å, resulting in the loss of a vdw contact between these residues. Another two vdw contacts are lost in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} between Ile50 and Thr48' where the distance between these residues has changed from 3.3 and 3.9 Å in PR_{WT-SQV} to 4.5 and 5.1 Å, respectively, in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. It should be noted that two vdw contacts are gained in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} between Ile54' and Ile50. However, in three tandem locations within the flaps of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} vdw contacts are lost. The overall consequence of the Gly48Thr/Leu89Met mutations is a loss of vdw interactions that results in weaker interatomic flap interactions. This favors a more open flap conformation. In support of this, our molecular dynamics simulations also indicate that the flaps of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} are more flexible than PR_{WT-SQV} (Figure 4B and C) and assume a more open conformation compared to PR_{WT-SQV} (Supporting Information Figure S2).

Effect of Substitution Leu89Met on the Hydrophobic Core. The “hydrophobic sliding” mechanism proposes that one surface of PR slides across another surface via the exchange of vdw contacts between hydrophobic side chains.^{11,12} Specifically, molecular dynamics simulations by Foulkes-Murzycki et al. show the importance of Ile15 (monomer A) or Ile13 (monomer B) in the fulcrum “horizontally” sliding over Leu33 and Leu38 in the 30's strand (Figure 5A). Simulta-

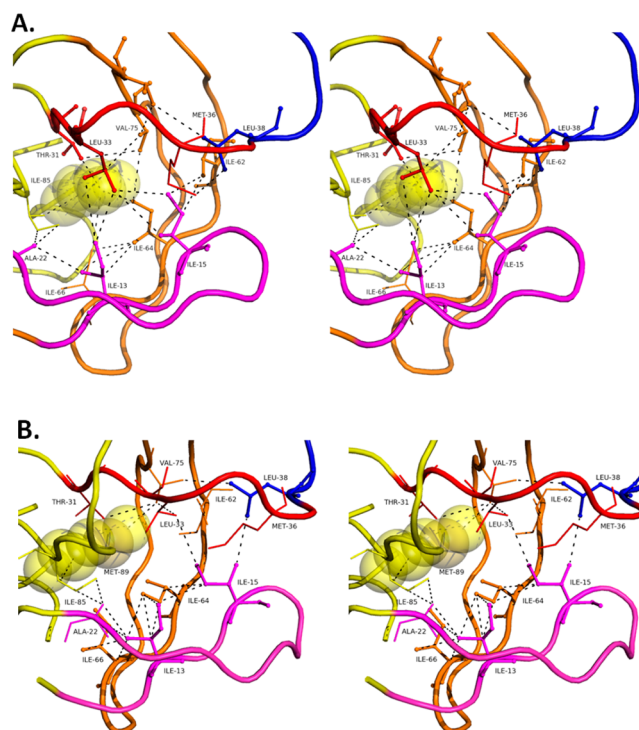


Figure 5. Stereo images of hydrophobic core residues in monomer B of (A) PR_{WT-SQV} and (B) PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. PR is color coded to represent the fulcrum (magenta: 11–22), cantilever (orange: 58–78), elbow flap (blue: 39–57), and 30's strand (red). Vdw interactions are shown as black dashed lines. In PR_{WT-SQV}, vdw interactions are amenable for hydrophobic sliding; however, in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} a redistribution of vdw forces results in altered strand interactions and modified hydrophobic sliding.

neously, the cantilever slides downward, “vertically”, as Ile15 exchanges contacts from Ile64/Val75 to Ile62/Val77 in the cantilever. Since the sliding strands are attached to either end of the flap region, as the ‘teens and 30’s strands slide horizontally and the cantilever slides vertically, they facilitate the movement of the flap region. In monomer B, contacts made by Ile15 with the cantilever are split between Ile13 and Ile15. Ile13 gains the contacts lost by Ile15 with Val75 as the cantilever moves downward while Ile15 maintains contact with Ile62 and Ile64¹¹ in order to facilitate flap opening in this monomer (Figure 5A). It should be noted that these simulations were done with unliganded PR, so a direct comparison with PR_{WT-SQV} and PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} is not possible. However, when exploring the vdw interactions involving these residues in PR_{WT-SQV} and PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} we do uncover interesting similarities and differences that provide illuminating insights on the sliding mechanism of these constructs.

For example, the Leu89Met mutation is at 1 of the 19 amino acid positions that comprises the hydrophobic core of the protease. Alterations in the arrangement of vdw interactions are observed between PR_{WT-SQV} and PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, and we speculate that this may interfere with the hydrophobic sliding mechanism resulting in the inability of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} to achieve a fully closed conformation. Consequently, this would provide an explanation for the weaker inhibitor binding observed with several of the FDA approved inhibitors tested with PR_{G48T/L89M}.

At first glance there are noticeable differences between the 19 hydrophobic core residues in monomer A compared to

monomer B of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. In monomer B, 7 (Ile15', Leu33', Met36', Leu38', Ile64', Val75', and Met89') of the 19 residues have side chains that are rotated >45° compared to PR_{WT-SQV}. In stark contrast, in monomer A, only 1 (Ile64) of the 19 residues of the hydrophobic core has rotated 33°. The Leu89Met substitution in monomer B appears to have perturbed the hydrophobic sliding mechanism as a result of two effects. First, there is a loss of important vdw interactions in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} compared to PR_{WT-SQV}. These interactions in PR_{WT-SQV} appear requisite for optimal strand sliding between the fulcrum and the cantilever. Second, there is the formation of new interactions between alternate strands of the sliding mechanism in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. Our molecular dynamics simulations indicate increased rigidity in the cantilever and a more flexible flap region, in agreement with our crystallographic data showing an expanded active site and a defective sliding mechanism (Figure 4B,C). This will be discussed in the context of the vdw forces between the fulcrum ('teens and 20's strand; colored magenta) and 30's strand (colored red), cantilever (colored orange), and flap elbows (colored blue) (Figure 5A and B).

Hydrophobic Sliding in PR_{WT-SQV}: Monomer B. In monomer B of PR_{WT-SQV}, Leu89' makes a vdw contact with Thr31' in the 30's strand which then makes a vdw contact with Val75' in the cantilever (Figure 5A). From Val75' in the cantilever, a series of consecutive vdw forces link it to neighboring cantilever residues Ile64' and Ile66', thereby completing the circuit of vdw interactions since both Ile64' and Ile66' interact with Leu89'. This route links Leu89' to the 30's strand and to the cantilever. Interestingly, at Ile64', two alternative routes of vdw forces lead back to Leu89' linking the fulcrum to the rest of the mechanism. One route is achieved by Ile64' making a vdw interaction with Ile13' which then makes a vdw contact with Ala22'. Ala22' then makes two vdw contacts with Ile85'. Then Ile85' makes a vdw contact back with Leu89'. The other route involves Ile64' interacting with Ile66' before interacting with Ile13'. Then this path has a common vdw route back to Leu89' as the first path described. So, the intersection of Ile64', Ile13', and Ile66' appears critical for the Leu89' dependent functioning of the sliding mechanism, as it appears to link the fulcrum and cantilever to Leu89' of PR_{WT-SQV}. Importantly, in PR_{WT-SQV} Ile13' and Ile15' both make two vdw interactions with Leu33' permitting the horizontal sliding of the fulcrum against the 30's strand as proposed by Foulkes-Murzycki et al.¹¹ Additionally, Ile13' makes one vdw contact with Ile64' and one with Ile66', and Ile15' makes two vdw contacts with Ile62', thus providing hydrophobic surfaces for the vertical sliding of the cantilever against the fulcrum in PR_{WT-SQV}. These vdw forces are significantly altered in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} and may account for a defective hydrophobic sliding mechanism.

Defective Vertical Hydrophobic Sliding in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}: Monomer B. Exploration of the role of Met89' in monomer B of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} (Figure 5B) reveals quite interesting differences compared to PR_{WT-SQV}, described previously. In regard to the vertical sliding of the cantilever against the fulcrum in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, Met89' owing to its longer side chain bypasses Thr31' and makes a vdw contact with Val75' in the cantilever. The linkage of vdw forces in the cantilever from Val75' to Ile64', then to Ile66', and then back to Met89' is notably different in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} compared to PR_{WT-SQV}. In PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, Val75' does not make a vdw contact with Ile64' (5.8 Å). This represents a short circuit in

the vdw contacts linking Val75' and Ile64' in the cantilever back to Met89'. The loss of the Val75'-Ile64' vdw contact decreases the hydrophobic surface area in the cantilever available for vertical sliding against the fulcrum, which likely contributes to a defective hydrophobic sliding mechanism.

Defective Horizontal Hydrophobic Sliding in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}: Monomer B. From observations of residues important for the horizontal hydrophobic sliding of the fulcrum against the 30's strand in PR_{WT-SQV}, Leu33' makes two vdw interactions with both Ile13' (4.2 Å, 3.8 Å) and Ile15' (4.4 Å) facilitating the 30's strand to slide over the 'teens strand. However, this is not the case in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} where Leu33' has lost all vdw contacts with Ile13' (4.8 Å) and only has one remaining vdw contact with Ile15' (3.8 Å). Consequently, the horizontally sliding of the fulcrum over the 30's strand may be impaired in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, thus preventing complete flap closure. Instead, in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} Ile13' and Ile15' make nine vdw contacts between Ile64' and Ile66' which are located in the cantilever. In other words, PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} has lost important vdw interactions that facilitate the horizontal hydrophobic sliding of the fulcrum and 30's strand and has acquired many new vdw forces linking the 'teens strand of the fulcrum to the cantilever. This is very different than observed in PR_{WT-SQV}. The increased number of vdw forces between the fulcrum and the cantilever (3 vdw contacts in PR_{WT-SQV} vs 9 vdw contacts in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}) may result in the inability of the cantilever to slide properly, thus preventing complete flap closure. This is supported by molecular dynamics simulations that indicate that the cantilever of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} is more rigid compared to PR_{WT-SQV} (Figure 4B,C). As for the elbow flaps, in PR_{WT-SQV} a vdw interaction between Leu38' in the elbow flap and Met36' is lost (6.2 Å) in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. Also, there is a new vdw interaction between Leu38' and Val75' (3.5 Å) in the cantilever that is not present in PR_{WT-SQV}. These alterations in vdw interactions likely play a role in the repositioning of the elbow flap downward, thus favoring a more open conformation of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}.

Hydrophobic Sliding in Monomer A: PR_{WT-SQV}. In monomer A of PR_{WT-SQV}, similar interactions important for the hydrophobic sliding of the cantilever and fulcrum are observed (Supporting Information Figure S3A). Importantly, Leu89 is still integrally linked by vdw forces to Thr31 and to Val75 and Val77 in the cantilever and then linked to Leu38 in the elbow flap. Also, monomer A exhibits the same two alternative routes of vdw forces that lead back to Leu89 that link the fulcrum to the rest of the mechanism, as previously discussed. Also like monomer B, Ile13 and Ile15 make vdw interactions with Leu33 that may facilitate the horizontal sliding of the fulcrum. Additionally, Ile13 and Ile15 make vdw contacts with Ile64/ Ile66 and Ile62, respectively, allowing for the vertical sliding of the cantilever against the fulcrum. Additionally, the vdw interaction between Leu38 and Met36 that connects the elbow flap to the thirties strand is preserved in monomer A of PR_{WT-SQV}.

Modified Hydrophobic Sliding in Monomer A: PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. The effect of the Leu89Met substitution on hydrophobic sliding is less noticeable in monomer A which is consistent with its less severe structural perturbations (Supporting Information Figure S3B). Like PR_{WT-SQV}, Met89 interacts with Val75; however, it bypasses Thr31, like in monomer B of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}. Val75 then makes a vdw contact with Val77 which interacts with Leu38 to connect the elbow flap to the cantilever. It appears that the horizontal

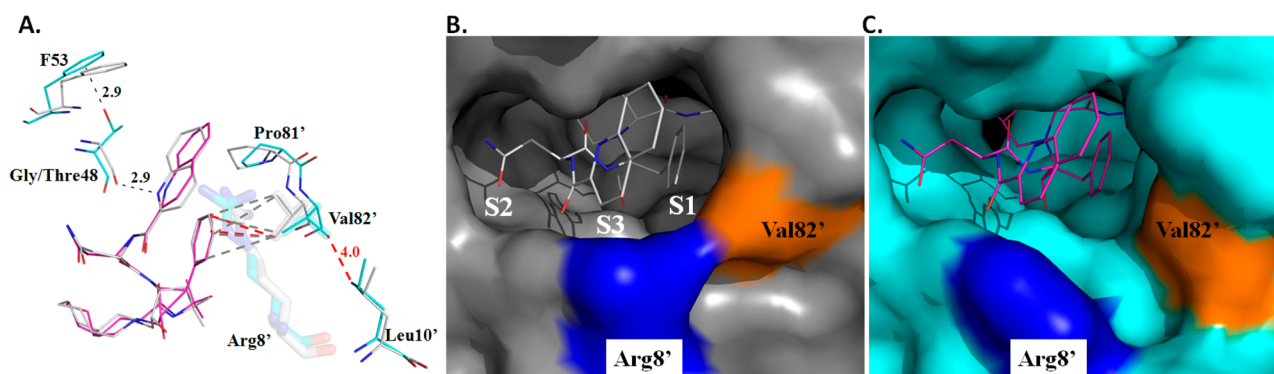


Figure 6. (A) PR_{WT-SQV} is shown in silver and $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ is shown in cyan and magenta. In $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$, the side chain of Val82' is relocated 156° away from the P1 Phe of saquinavir and the guanidinium group of Arg8' is rotated 117° away from the active site. The repositioning of Val82' and Arg8' results in the opening of the base of the S1/S3 subsite in the $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ structure and results in the loss of three vdw contacts between the P1 Phe of SQV and S1 of $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$. In the S3 subsite, introduction of the threonine side chain at position 48 creates new 2.9 Å noncononical O–H $\cdots\pi$ interactions between the Thr48 OH and the C3 and C4 of Phe53 resulting in the loss of a hydrogen bond between N1 of SQV and the main chain carbonyl of Gly48. Only one O–H $\cdots\pi$ interaction is shown for clarity. (B) Surface representation of PR_{WT-SQV} (gray). Arg8' is colored blue and Val82' is colored orange. (C) Surface representation of $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$.

hydrophobic sliding mechanism in monomer A of $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ is similar to that of monomer A of PR_{WT-SQV} , since vdw contacts between Leu33 and Ile13/Ile15 are conserved between the two structures. However, the vertical sliding of the cantilever against the fulcrum appears modified since two vdw contacts between Ile13 and Ile66, and one vdw contact between Ile13 and Ile64 are lost. Another difference in $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ is that one of the two alternative routes of vdw forces that lead back to Leu89 that link the fulcrum to the rest of the mechanism is missing due to the lost vdw interaction between Ile13 and Ile66.

Superposition of the crystal structures for $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ and PR_{WT-SQV} shows the consequences of the defective sliding mechanism of $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ (Figure 1C). $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ exhibits a downward displaced fulcrum relative to the more "closed" form of PR_{WT-SQV} . Also, in $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$, active site expansion is apparent in the 80's loop relative to PR_{WT-SQV} . This is supported by molecular dynamics simulations showing increased mobility of SQV in the active site of $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ relative to PR_{WT-SQV} . (Supporting Information Figure S4).

PR Interactions with Saquinavir. Saquinavir is a peptidomimetic inhibitor containing the main chain amides and carbonyl oxygen atoms of a peptide and a number of groups corresponding to the side chains at positions P3–P2' of a peptide substrate (Figure 2).⁶¹ The large hydrophobic groups at positions P3, P1, and P1' of SQV occupy the hydrophobic pockets S3, S1, and S1' formed by PR. In the P2' position, there is a smaller *t*-butyl group and the polar side chain of asparagine at P2 of SQV.

Four potential hydrogen bonds are formed between the hydroxyl group of SQV and the side chain carboxylate oxygen atoms of the catalytic Asp25/25' (Supporting Information Figure S5). Additionally, hydrogen bonds are formed from the N2 of SQV to the main chain carbonyl of Gly27, amide nitrogen of Asp29 to O of SQV, from the amide nitrogen of Asp30 to OD1 of SQV, from ND2 of SQV to O γ of Asp30, N of SQV to the main chain carbonyl of Gly48, and N1 of SQV to the main chain carbonyl of Gly48. The conserved water linking the PR flaps and SQV are present between the amide nitrogens of Ile50/50' and O1 and O3 of SQV are present. In the $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ complex, the hydrogen bond from the carbonyl of Gly48 to N1–H of the quinolone ring is missing and

accounts for the torquing of the quinolone ring system (Figure 6A and Supporting Information Figure S5). Also, the solvent-mediated interaction between ND2 of SQV and N1–H of SQV is not present in the $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ complex. In addition, a new solvent-mediated interaction is observed in the $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ complex between the amide N of Asp29' and N3 of SQV.

S1/S3 Subsite. The S1/S3 subsites are next to each other in the active site of the protease. In PR_{WT-SQV} , Pro81', Val82', Arg8', and Asp29 form the mouth of the cavity. However, in $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ the side chain of Val82' is relocated 156° away from the P1 Phe of SQV and the guanidinium group of Arg8' is rotated 117° away from the active site. As a result, a new vdw interaction between the side chain of Val82' and the side chain of Leu10' (4.0 Å) is gained which stabilizes the repositioned side chain of Val82'. The repositioning of Val82' results in the opening of the base of the S1/S3 subsite in the $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ structure (Figure 6 A,B,C). In the PR_{WT-SQV} structure, the C $_{\gamma 1}$ and C $_{\gamma 2}$ of Val82' make five vdw contacts with the P1 Phe of SQV. However, in the $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ structure the C $_{\gamma 1}$ of Val82' makes only two vdw contacts with the P1 Phe, thus resulting in the loss of three vdw contacts between the P1 Phe of SQV and S1 of $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$. This contributes to the weaker binding of SQV observed with $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ and importantly an enlarged active site.

The S3 subsite is directly impacted by the Gly48Thr substitution in monomer A. Introduction of the threonine side chain at position 48 creates new 2.9 Å noncononical O–H $\cdots\pi$ interactions between the Thr48 OH and the C3 and C4 of Phe53 (Figure 6A).⁶² This results in the repositioning of the main chain carbonyl of Thr48 away from the N1 of SQV. As a result, a 2.9 Å hydrogen bond between N1–H of SQV and the main chain carbonyl of Gly48 is lost, resulting in the torquing of the quinolone ring of 19° toward Pro81'.

S1'/S2' and S2 Subsites. Only subtle changes in the hydrophobic packing of the DIQ ring system is observed in the S1' subsite. In the S2' pocket, one vdw interaction between the *tert*-butyl of SQV and Ala28' is lost (4.1 Å vs 4.9 Å) in $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ which may account for its 33° rotation (data not shown) and further enlargement of the active site. Our molecular dynamics simulations indicate that saquinavir is more mobile in the active site of $PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}$ (Supporting

Information Figure S4) compared to PR_{WT-SQV} and that SQV makes less favorable vdw interactions with the active site residues Ile50, Phe53, Val82, Ile84, and Ala28' of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} compared to PR_{WT-SQV} (Supporting Information Figure S6). These data agree with our crystallographic observations of an expanded active site that results in the loss of important interactions between SQV and the S1, S3, and S2' subsites of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}.

The P2 Asn exhibits more favorable interactions with PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} compared to its binding motif in PR_{WT-SQV}. Ala28 and Ile84 make stronger vdw interactions with the C β of the P2 Asn compared to PR_{WT-SQV}. Additionally, the hydrogen bond between Asp30 and ND2 of the P2 Asn is stronger in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} (3.0 Å) compared to PR_{WT-SQV} (3.8 Å). These effects are primarily due to the rotation of the side chain of Ile84 and slight displacement of the side chain of Asp30.

DISCUSSION

We have described the structural analysis of a previously uncharacterized drug resistant variant PR_{G48T/L89M} in complex with SQV. A detailed analysis of the X-ray crystal structure in addition to molecular dynamics simulations provides explanations for how the mutations Gly48Thr and Leu89Met confer SQV resistance. The most obvious explanations for PR drug resistance are derived from the analysis of primary mutations, defined as mutations of residues that comprise the ligand binding site.

The S3 subsite is directly influenced by the Gly48Thr substitution that results in the loss of a hydrogen bond between N1-H of the quinolone of SQV and the main chain carbonyl of Gly48. It is not difficult to conceive that PR_{G48T/L89M} exhibits decreased susceptibility to SQV given that HIV-1 PR mutants containing Gly48Val or Gly48Val/Leu90Met demonstrate 13.5- and 419-fold reductions of susceptibility to SQV, respectively.⁶³ In Gly48Val, loss of SQV binding is attributed to the loss of a hydrogen bond between the carbonyl oxygen of 48 and the amide of SQV.⁶⁴ Interestingly, we observe a similar effect in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}.

Examination of the S1 pocket of PR_{WT-SQV} indicates that there is a high degree of packing between the vdw surfaces of the P1 Phe of SQV and Val82', and this is consistent with other cocrystal structures of PR-SQV.⁶⁵ Notably, Val82 is an important residue contributing to inhibitor binding in the active site. Mutation of Val82 individually, or in combination with a secondary mutation, is associated with decreased susceptibility to many PIs, including IDV, LPV, ATV, NFV, TPV, and FPV.^{13–22,66–68} Previous work by Prabu-Jeyabalan et al.⁶⁵ shows that resistance to SQV is partially a result of the loss of vdw contacts between Val82' and P1 Phe of SQV. Although in this study of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} Val82 has not been substituted with the shorter alanine, its side chain has rotated 156°, effectively resulting in the loss of three vdw interactions with P1 Phe of SQV. These data are consistent with the findings of Prabu-Jeyabalan et al. that indicate the critical importance of vdw contacts between the P1 Phe of SQV and Val82' for effective inhibitor binding. In the S2' subsite of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, the P2' *tert*-butyl group is less tightly packed in the binding pocket of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, as indicated by the loss of one vdw contact. It appears that the 13% increase in active site volume calculated by CastP³⁶ most likely reflects the expansion of subsites S1, S3, and S2', since it is in these cavities that losses of vdw contacts and a H-bond between SQV and PR are observed in PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}.

Less intuitive is how the secondary mutation, Leu89Met, confers inhibitor resistance. Diverse and subtle structural changes have been observed for PR variants with resistance mutations that alter residues outside the active site cavity. Mutations in flap and other regions including the hydrophobic core are included in this category.⁶⁶ The Leu89Met mutation is located within the hydrophobic core of PR and plays an important role in the hydrophobic sliding mechanism.¹¹ Our data indicate that the loss and redistribution of vdw forces resulting from the Leu89Met substitution, relative to PR_{WT-SQV}, perturbs the hydrophobic sliding mechanism resulting in the inability of PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} to fully attain a closed conformation. This is supported by our crystallographic data showing the downward displacement of the fulcrum and elbow flaps, an expanded active site, and weaker interdomain flap interactions. In addition, our molecular dynamics simulations that indicate increased flexibility in the flap region, increased rigidity in the cantilever, and increased mobility of SQV in the active site are in agreement with the crystallographic data. Since PIs are designed to bind optimally to the closed conformation of PR, this results in decreased susceptibility to several PIs.

Curiously, PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV} exhibits increases in stabilizing interactions in various regions of the dimerization domain. However, the variant still exhibits decreased susceptibility to a number of PIs. This suggests that even in light of a more stable dimeric PR, PR_{G48T/L89M} still exhibits considerable resistance to several PIs due to its structural anomalies. The simultaneous acquisition of stabilizing interdomain interactions while acquiring PI resistant mutations may represent a mechanism by which PR maintains the ability to process substrate while evading PIs. Future work on the development of allosteric inhibitors that work in conjunction with FDA approved PIs to push the conformational equilibrium of a drug resistance protease to the closed form may provide an alternative approach to addressing the problem of HIV drug resistance.⁶⁹ Alternatively, another approach to overcome drug resistance may be the design of drugs that bind the open conformation such as compounds like metallocarboranes and pyrrolidine-based inhibitors.⁷⁰

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Additional structural and molecular dynamic simulation data. These data support that the Gly48Thr and Leu89Met mutations result in a PR with enhanced stability resulting from the acquisition of new interdomain hydrogen bonding interactions. Also, these mutations result in a PR with an expanded active site. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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Notes

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■ ABBREVIATIONS:

SQV, saquinavir; APV, amprenavir; ATZ, atazanavir; LPV, lopinavir; DRV, darunavir; RTV, ritonavir; TPV, tipranavir; IDV, indinavir; NFV, nelfinavir; FPV, fosamprenavir; PR, protease; PR_{WT}, HIV-1 protease without stabilizing mutations; PR_{WT-SQV}, WT HIV-1 protease without stabilizing mutations bound with saquinavir PDB code 1HXB; PR_{G48T/L89M}, apo HIV-1 protease Gly48Thr/Leu89Met; PR_{G48T/L89M-SQV}, HIV-1 protease Gly48Thr/Leu89Met bound with saquinavir; PI, protease inhibitor; HIV-1, human immunodeficiency virus type-1; HAART, highly antiretroviral therapy; vdw, van der Waal; DIQ, decahydroisoquinoline; MD, molecular dynamics; RMSF, root-mean-square fluctuation; Sn, subsites of the PR active site; Pn, Positions of a ligand bound in the active site of PR; fulcrum, (amino acids 11–22); elbows, (amino acids 39–57); cantilever, (amino acids 58–78)

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