

An Integrated Computational Strategy for Profiling Terpenoid for Dual-target leads against *Klebsiella pneumoniae* penicillin-binding protein 3 (PBP3) and Beta-lactamase

Gideon Ampoma Gyebi and Saheed Sabiu

Department of Biotechnology and Food Science, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Durban University of Technology, P.O. Box 1334, Durban 4000, South Africa



COMPUTATIONAL &
SYSTEMS BIOLOGY
RESEARCH GROUP

Introduction



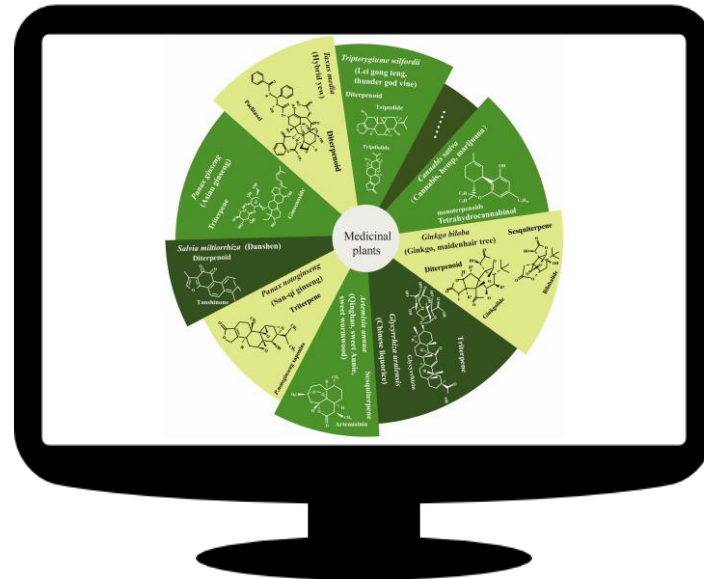
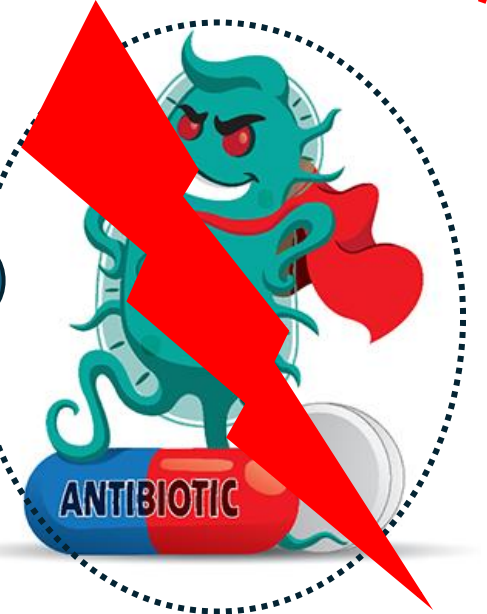
Antibiotic resistance



Penicillin-binding protein 3 (PBP3)

β -lactamases

Mechanism of drug resistance in *Klebsiella pneumoniae*



Integrated computational methods

Aim: identify leads terpenoid for dual-target against *K. pneumoniae* PBP3 & Beta-lactamase

ESKAPE pathogens

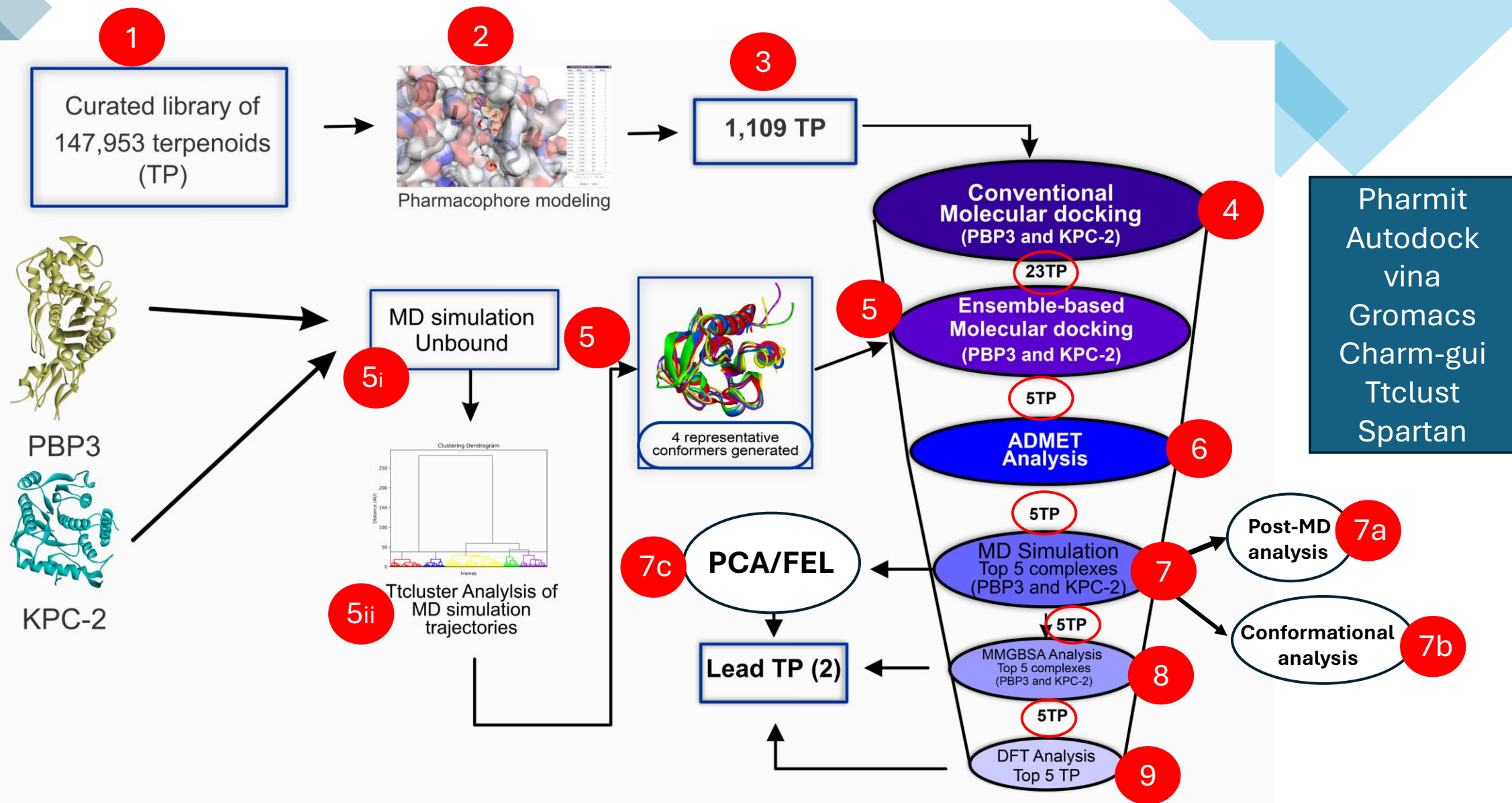
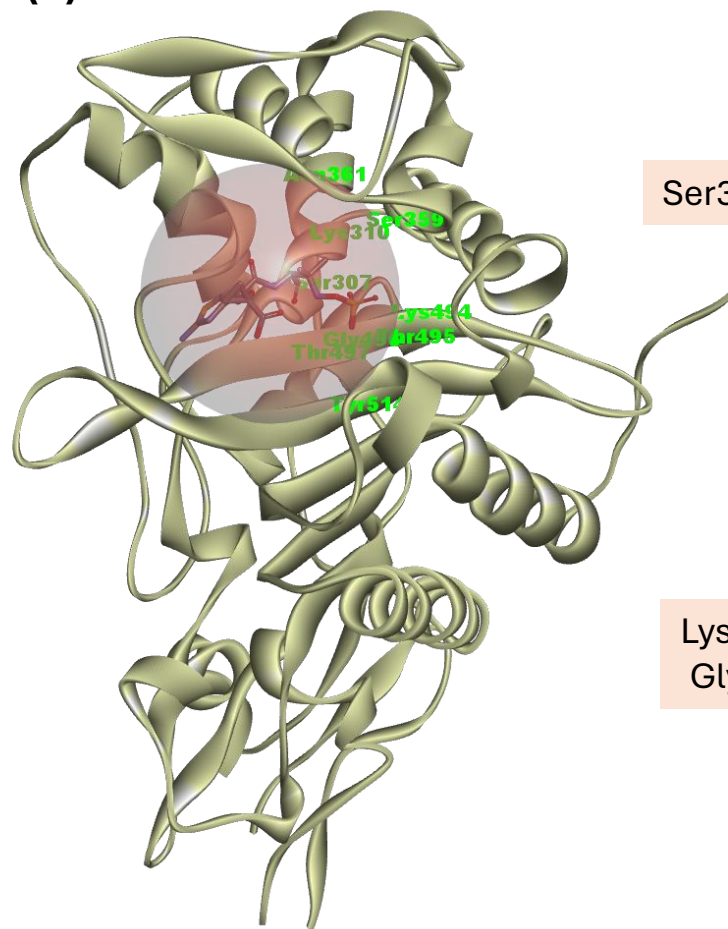


Figure 2: Workflow diagram of the study

(a)



(PDB ID: 8GPW)

Ser307, Lys310

Ser359,
Asn361

Lys494, Thr495,
Gly496, Thr497

Nucleophiles
& Activators

Ser70, Lys73

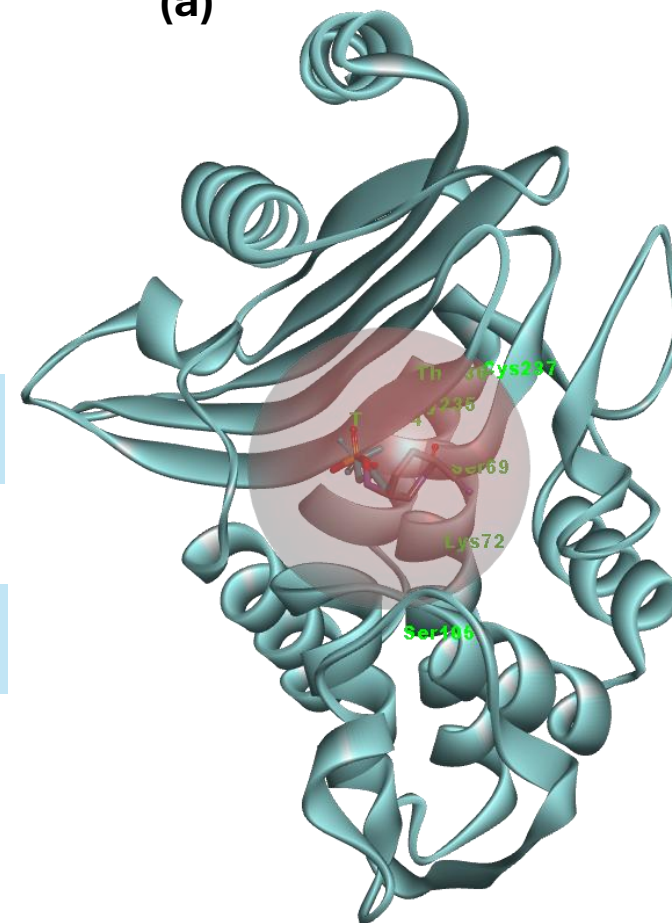
Stabilizer

Ser130, Asp131,
Asn132

Anchors
Substrate

Lys234, Thr235,
Gly236, Thr237

(a)



(PDB ID: 6B1F))

Cartoon representation of showing binding site residues of (a) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* PBP3 and (b) Beta-lactamase

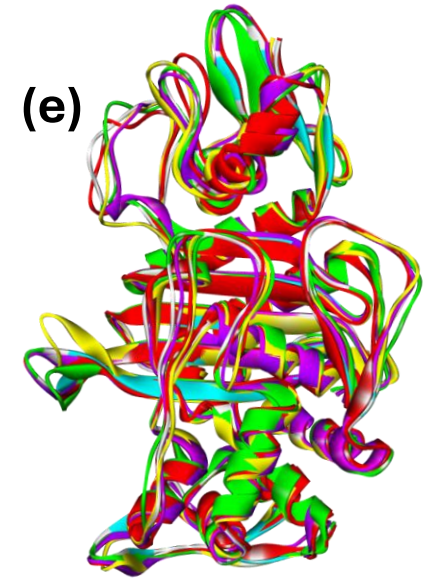
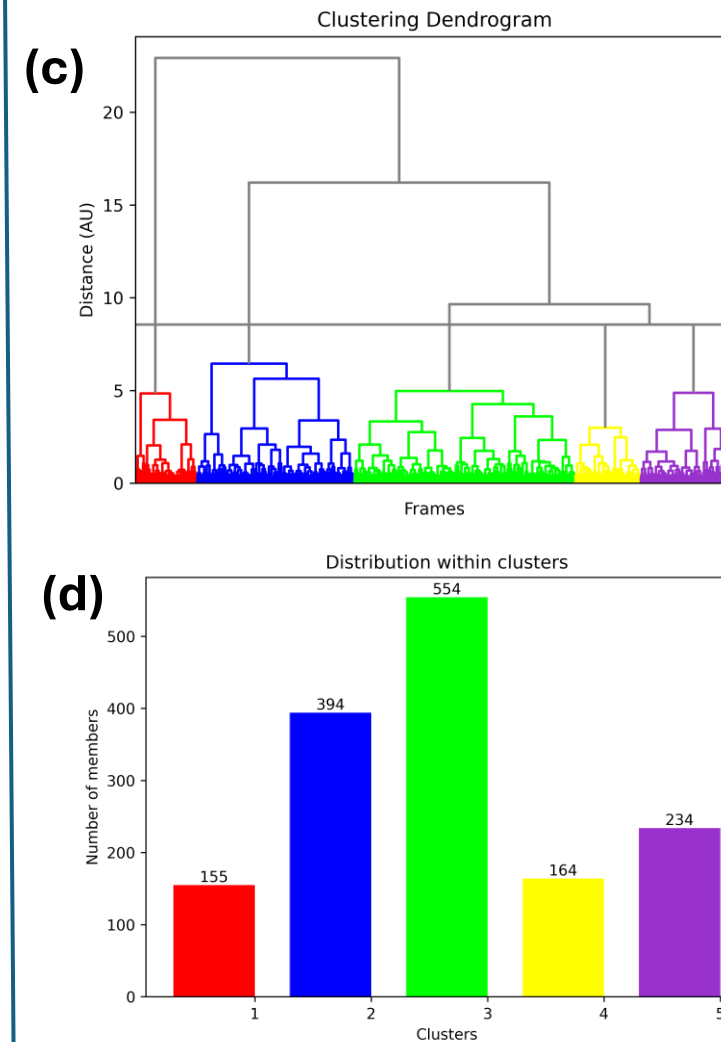
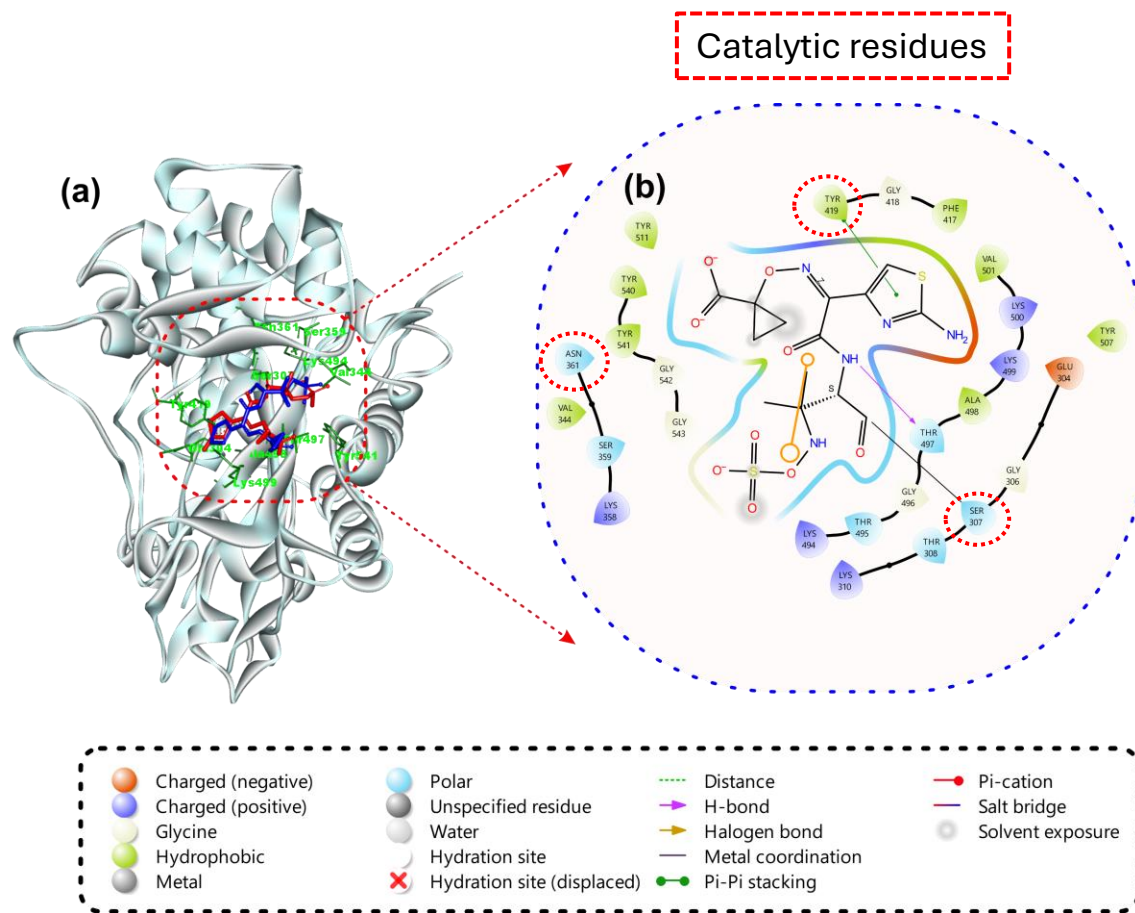


Figure 3 **(a)** The best-docked conformer of ligand 18G (red) superimposed on the native ligand (blue) in the *K. pneumoniae* PBP3 active site to validate the molecular docking protocol. The computed RMSD (1.37 Å) using Discovery Studio Visualiser version 20 (<https://discover.3ds.com/>) shows the replicated docking conformation; **(b)** amino acid plots of docked ligand 18G showing interacting residue; **(c)** clustering dendrogram showing the arrangement of clusters; **(d)** frames distribution within the clusters and **(e)** superimposed conformations (5) generated from the ttcluster analysis of trajectories generated from the MD simulation of unbound *K. pneumoniae* PBP3

		Binding scores (kcal/mol)	
S/no	Compounds	PBP3	KPC-2
		CD	CD
S1	18G	-7.4	
S2	Ceftaroline	-8.3	
S3	WCK 4234		-7.6
S4	Clavulanate		-6.2
1	TP77265	-10.5	-9.5
2	TP156670	-10.4	-8.9
3	TP71512	-10.4	-9.3
4	TP102455	-10.4	-8.6
5	TP115627	-10.2	-8.6
6	TP124709	-10.2	-9.4
7	TP37236	-10.2	-10.2
8	TP34359	-10.2	-8.8
9	TP74139	-10.1	-9.3
10	TP85431	-10.1	-9
11	TP127968	-10.1	-9.1
12	TP151931	-10.1	-8.1
13	TP93780	-10.1	-8.9
14	TP64159	-10	-10.2
15	TP70837	-10	-8.1
16	TP94518	-10	-8.7
17	TP96783	-10	-9
18	TP99879	-10	-7.1
19	TP100288	-10	-8.5
20	TP138571	-10	-8.3
21	TP183163	-10	-8.3
22	TP183349	-10	-8.2
23	TP555	-10	-8.0

Table 1: Docking scores of top ranked terpenoids and reference standard against targets

Notes

TP: Terpenoid ID

CD: Conventional docking;

EB D: Ensemble-based Docking presented as mean $\pm$ SD of the binding scores to the conformers

S/no	Compounds	Binding scores (kcal/mol)			
		PBP3		KPC-2	
		CD	EBD	CD	EBD
S1	18G	-7.4	-6.58 ± 1.1		
S2	Ceftaroline	-8.3	-7.22 ± 1.1		
S3	WCK 4234			-7.6	-6.9 ± 1.1
S4	Clavulanate			-6.2	-6.2 ± 0.9
1	TP77265	-10.5	-8.81 ± 0.8	-9.5	-8.91 ± 0.8
2	TP156670	-10.4	-8.95 ± 1.2	-8.9	-8.61 ± 0.8
3	TP71512	-10.4	-8.12 ± 1.2	-9.3	-8.82 ± 1.1
4	TP102455	-10.4	-8.12 ± 0.9	-8.6	-7.82 ± 0.7
5	TP115627	-10.2	-8.25 ± 0.9	-8.6	-8.81 ± 1.2
6	TP124709	-10.2	-9.07 ± 1.0	-9.4	-8.8 ± 0.9
7	TP37236	-10.2	-8.05 ± 0.9	-10.2	-8.15 ± 0.8
8	TP34359	-10.2	-8.08 ± 1.5	-8.8	-8.41 ± 1.0
9	TP74139	-10.1	-8.18 ± 1.3	-9.3	-8.28 ± 1.0
10	TP85431	-10.1	-8.24 ± 0.9	-9	-8.59 ± 0.7
11	TP127968	-10.1	-7.81 ± 1.2	-9.1	-8.22 ± 0.8
12	TP151931	-10.1	-7.61 ± 0.8	-8.1	-7.29 ± 0.8
13	TP93780	-10.1	-8.81 ± 0.7	-8.9	-8.21 ± 0.7
14	TP64159	-10	-8.85 ± 0.9	-10.2	-9.15 ± 0.9
15	TP70837	-10	-8.15 ± 0.9	-8.1	-7.82 ± 0.9
16	TP94518	-10	-8.29 ± 1.1	-8.7	-8.22 ± 0.9
17	TP96783	-10	-8.27 ± 1.2	-9	-8.31 ± 1.5
18	TP99879	-10	-8.57 ± 1.1	-7.1	-7.32 ± 0.7
19	TP100288	-10	-7.86 ± 1.8	-8.5	-8.21 ± 0.9
20	TP138571	-10	-8.24 ± 1.2	-8.3	-7.84 ± 1.1
21	TP183163	-10	-8.14 ± 1.2	-8.3	-7.54 ± 1.1
22	TP183349	-10	-7.91 ± 0.9	-8.2	-7.79 ± 0.8
23	TP555	-10	-8.18 ± 1.3	-8.0	-7.81 ± 1.0

Table 1: Docking scores of top ranked terpenoids and reference standard against targets

Notes

TPID: Terpenoid ID

CD: Conventional docking;

EB D: Ensemble-based Docking presented as mean ± SD of the binding scores to the conformers

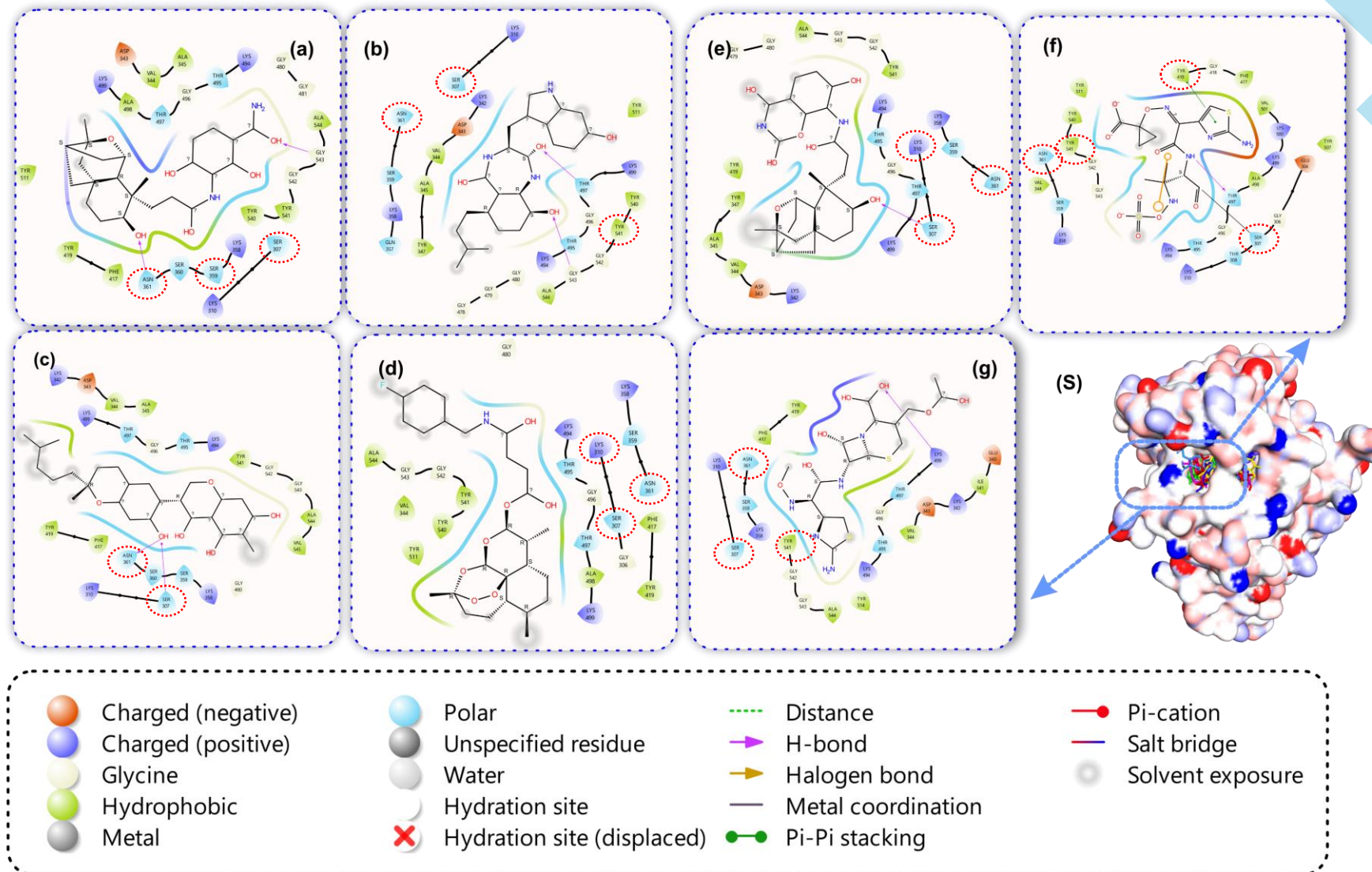


Figure 6: Amino acid interactive plots of top-ranked terpenoids and reference inhibitor (ceftaroline) in the active site of *K. pneumoniae* PBP3. The ligands are displayed as sticks (a) TP64159; (b) TP77265; (c) TP93780; (d) TP124709; (e) TP156670; (f) 18G and (g) ceftaroline.

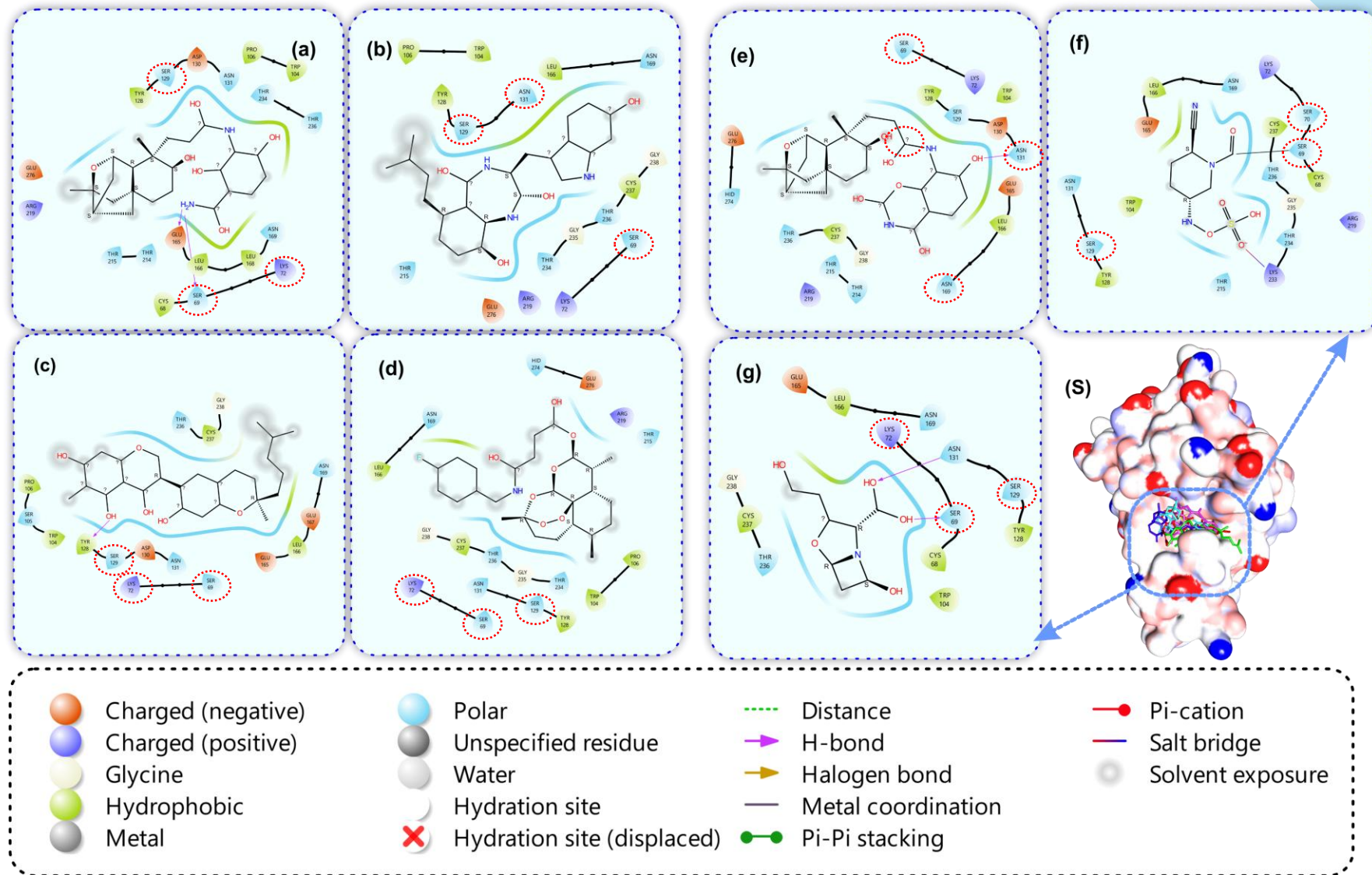


Figure 7: Amino acid interactive plots of top-ranked terpenoids and reference inhibitor (ceftaroline) in the active site of KPC-2 β -lactamase. The ligands are displayed as sticks (a) TP64159; (b) TP77265; (c) TP93780; (d) TP124709; (e) TP156670; (f) ceftaroline and (g) Clavulanate

	TP64159	TP77265	TP93780	TP124709	TP156670	Cefotaxime	Clavulanic acid
Molecular weight (g/mol)	440.49	407.46	436.50	491.55	466.48	455.47	199.16
Num. heavy atoms	32	30	32	35	34	30	14
Num. arom. Heavy atoms	6	9	12	6	10	5	0
Num. rotatable bonds	6	4	4	8	5	9	2
Num. H-bond acceptors	6	4	6	8	7	9	5
Hydrogen bond donor	4	4	3	1	3	3	2
Molar Refractivity	116.87	121.44	124.22	122.95	123.42	109.90	46.90
TPSA Å ²	138.95	111.29	96.22	92.32	138.70	227.05	-0.83
MLogP	1.18	0.99	2.48	3.08	2.43	-1.00	87.07
Drug-likeness							
Lipinski	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Veber	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Egan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Ghose	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Absorption (Probability)							
HIA	HIA+ (0.64)	HIA- (0.409)	HIA- (0.56)	HIA+ (0.567)	HIA+ (0.945)	HIA+ (0.074)	HIA+ (0.501)
P-glycoprotein Substrate	Neg. (0.25)	Neg. (0.48)	Neg. (0.89)	Neg. (0.051)	Neg. (0.737)	Neg. (0.223)	Neg. (0.234)
Distribution (Probability)							
PPB %	74.37	90.34	90.87	88.28	88.79	37.104	21.97
Metabolism (Probability)							
CYP450 1A2 Inhibitor	Neg. (0.04)	Neg. (0.293)	Neg. (0.148)	Neg. (0.131)	Neg. (0.075)	Neg. (0.067)	Neg. (0.015)
CYP450 1A2 Substrate	Neg. (0.493)	Neg. (0.49)	Neg. (0.36)	Pos. (0.37)	Neg. (0.472)	Neg. (0.373)	Neg. (0.274)
CYP450 3A4 Inhibitor	Pos. (0.442)	Neg. (0.418)	Neg. (0.52)	Neg. (0.631)	Neg. (0.56)	Neg. (0.181)	Neg. (0.004)
CYP450 3A4 Substrate	Neg. (0.475)	Neg. (0.589)	Neg. (0.664)	Pos. (0.622)	Neg. (0.494)	Neg. (0.414)	Neg. (0.388)
CYP2C9 inhibitor	Neg (0.227)	Pos (0.227)	Neg (0.443)	Neg (0.361)	Neg. (0.354)	Neg. (0.193)	Neg. (0.148)
CYP2C9 substrate	Neg (0.433)	Neg. (0.433)	Neg. (0.371)	Neg. (0.231)	Neg (0.419)	Neg. (0.302)	Neg. (0.268)
Elimination							
T _{1/2} (Half Life Time)	1.372 h	1.525 h	2.028 h	1.413 h	1.479 h	0.356 h	0.495 h
CL (Clearance Rate) mL/min/kg	1.295	1.861	1.767	1.43	1.477	0.792	1.364
Toxicity							
hERG Blockers	Neg. (0.298)	Neg. (0.457)	Neg. (0.452)	Neg. (0.527)	Neg. (0.378)	Neg. (0.305)	Pos. (0.086)
SkinSen (Skin sensitization)	Neg. (0.344)	Neg. (0.249)	Neg. (0.234)	Neg. (0.265)	Neg. (0.267)	Neg. (0.364)	Neg. (0.445)
AMES	Neg. (0.418)	Neg. (0.418)	Neg. (0.352)	Neg. (0.288)	Neg. (0.328)	Neg. (0.168)	Pos. (0.262)
Carcinogen	Neg. (0.133)	Neg. (0.9511)	Neg. (0.932)	Neg. (0.870)	Neg. (0.924)	Neg. (0.865)	Neg. (0.55)
Synthetic accessibility	5.15	4.39	4.94	6.64	5.79	4.79	3.70

Table 2: Predicted pharmacokinetics and ADMET properties of the top five terpenoids and reference standard (Imipenem)

(Lipinski et al., 1997; Egan et al., 2000; Ghose et al., 1999; Veber et al., 2002)

Table 3: Energy components (kcal/mol) of top five terpenoids bound to *Klebsiella pneumoniae* PBP3 and KPC-2

SYSTEMS	$\Delta_{VDWAALS}$	Δ_{EEL}	ΔE_{GB}	ΔE_{SUR}	ΔG_{GAS}	ΔG_{SOLV}	Δ_{TOTAL}
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> PBP3							
8GPW_TP64159	-18.29 ± 1.50	-7.8 ± 5.92	18.64 ± 2.74	-2.55 ± 0.68	-26.17 ± 6.21	16.08 ± 2.83	-10.09 ± 6.83
8GPW_TP77265	-35.05 ± 0.46	-11.00 ± 0.49	28.45 ± 0.15	-4.86 ± 0.26	-46.04 ± 1.11	23.59 ± 0.30	-22.45 ± 1.14
8GPW_TP93780	-33.01 ± 0.71	-11.59 ± 4.62	24.62 ± 2.18	-4.43 ± 0.05	-44.59 ± 4.72	20.19 ± 2.19	-24.40 ± 5.20
8GPW_TP124709	-32.16 ± 1.41	-9.90 ± 3.96	26.27 ± 1.68	-4.54 ± 0.10	-42.06 ± 4.34	21.73 ± 1.68	-20.33 ± 4.65
8GPW_TP156670	-30.69 ± 5.77	-10.88 ± 3.20	22.15 ± 0.25	-4.04 ± 0.28	-41.57 ± 3.48	19.11 ± 0.37	-23.46 ± 3.50
8GPW_Ceftaroline	-29.38 ± 1.51	-523.59 ± 41.49	546.15 ± 36.45	-5.01 ± 0.59	-552.96 ± 4.67	541.15 ± 36.23	-21.82 ± 8.64
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> KPC-2 β -Lactamase							
6B1F_TP64159	-22.12 ± 1.47	-6.06 ± 6.08	17.58 ± 3.06	-2.98 ± 0.03	-26.38 ± 6.36	14.60 ± 3.06	-13.58 ± 7.06
6B1F_TP77265	-11.26 ± 1.51	-6.24 ± 1.43	11.86 ± 1.25	-1.51 ± 0.55	-17.50 ± 2.24	10.35 ± 1.36	-7.15 ± 2.62
6B1F_TP93780	-23.12 ± 1.58	-5.94 ± 4.21	16.81 ± 1.93	-3.13 ± 0.03	-29.06 ± 4.55	13.68 ± 1.93	-15.38 ± 4.09
6B1F_TP124709	-19.70 ± 0.84	-3.92 ± 3.59	12.86 ± 1.43	-2.79 ± 0.17	-23.62 ± 3.84	10.06 ± 1.44	-13.56 ± 4.10
6B1F_TP156670	-22.33 ± 0.61	-24.12 ± 3.21	32.77 ± 1.43	-3.14 ± 0.16	-46.46 ± 3.47	29.63 ± 1.44	-16.83 ± 3.75
6B1F_Clavulanic acid	-9.12 ± 4.14	-46.67 ± 24.18	46.58 ± 24.01	-1.65 ± 1.08	-55.79 ± 24.62	44.94 ± 24.04	-10.85 ± 34.40

$\Delta_{VDWAALS}$: Change in van der Waals energy; Δ_{EEL} : Change in electrostatic energy; Δ_{EGB} : Change in electrostatic potential energy; Δ_{ESUR} : Change in surface energy; Δ_{GGAS} : Change in the Gibbs free energy of the gas phase; ΔG_{SOLV} : Change in Gibbs free energy of solvation; Δ_{TOTAL} : Total energy change

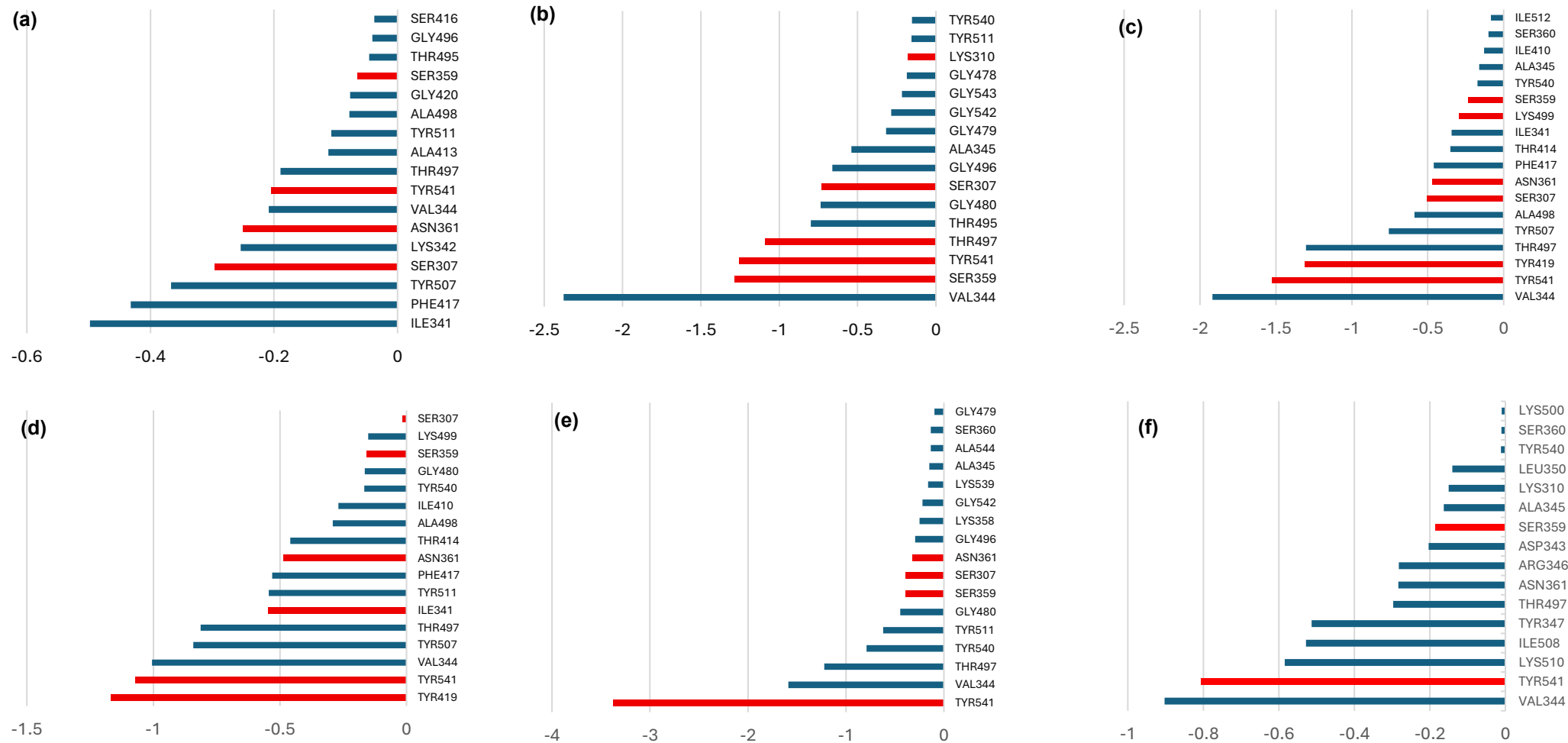


Figure 8: Per-residue contribution plots to the total binding free energy of top five terpenoids: (a) TP64159; (b) TP77265; (c) TP93780; (d) TP124709; (e) TP156670; (f) ceftaroline for the active site of *K. pneumoniae* PBP3 (Red coloured bars represent active site residues).

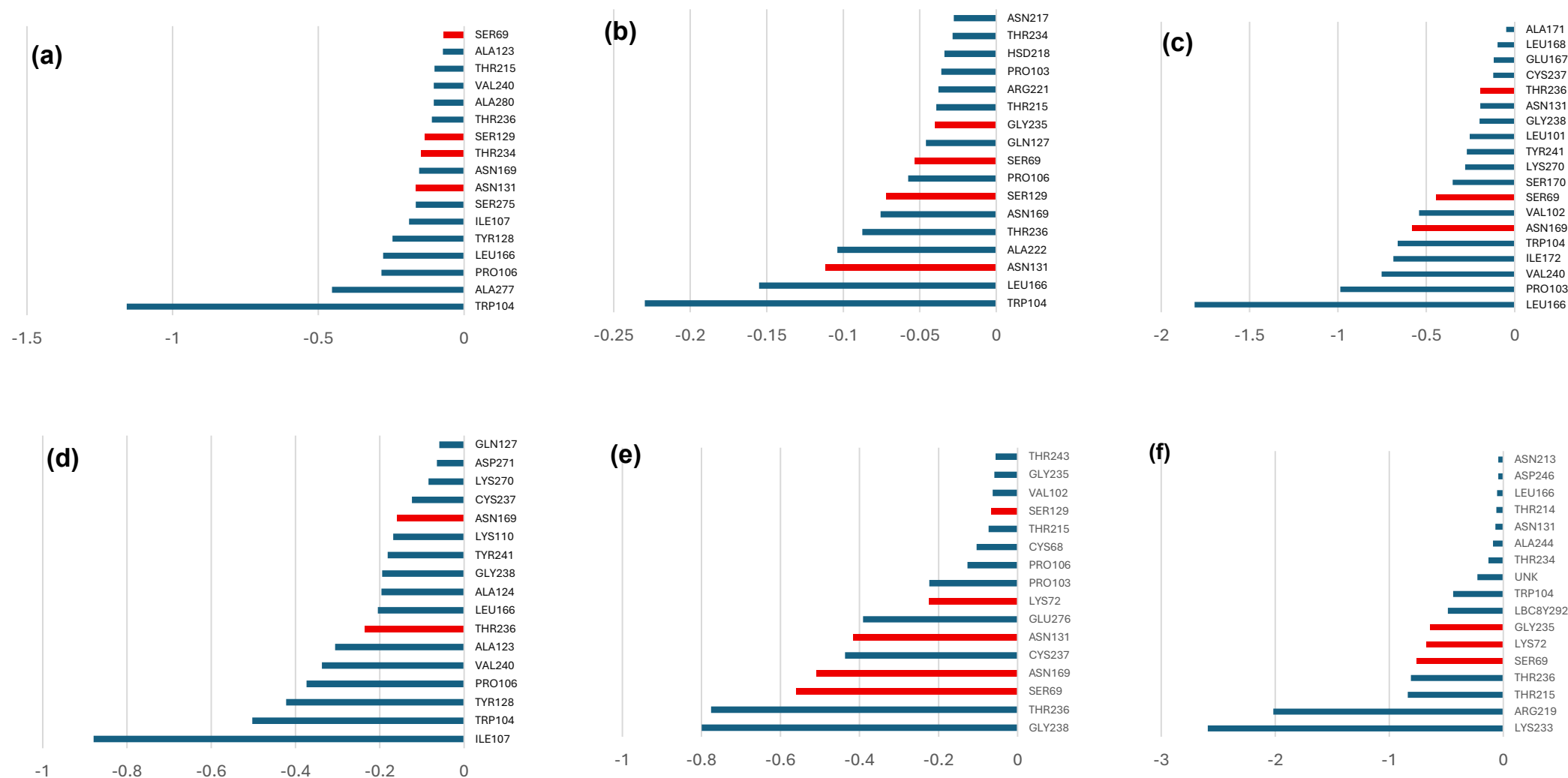
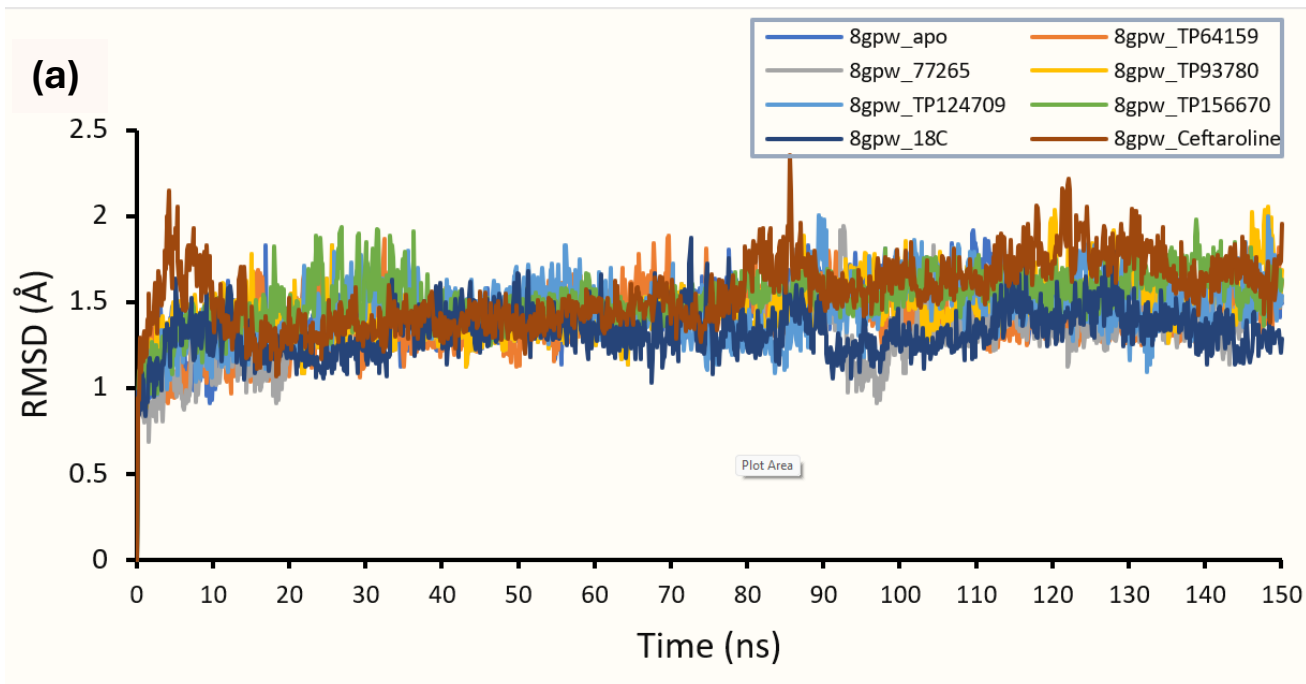


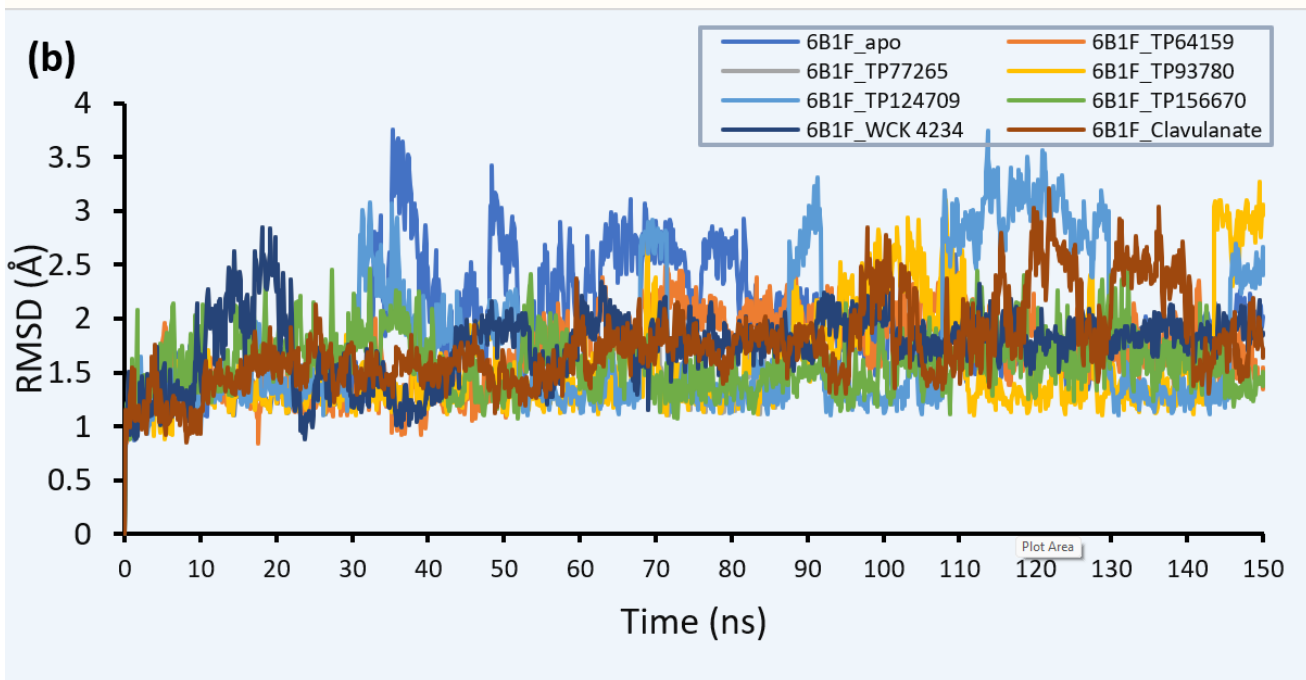
Figure 9: Per-residue contribution plots to the total binding free energy of top five terpenoids: (a) TP64159; (b) TP77265; (c) TP93780; (d) TP124709; (e) TP156670; (f) clavulanic acid for the active site of KPC-2 beta-lactamase (Red coloured bars represent active site residues).

Table 4: Post-MD structural analysis data of the unbound, top five terpenoids and reference standard bound to the active site *Klebsiella pneumoniae* PBP3 and KPC-2 beta-lactamase

Systems	RMSD	RMSF	RoG	SASA	Hbond
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> PBP3					
8gpw_apo	1.45 ± 1.64	0.77 ± 5.34	21.57 ± 0.63	17976.97 ± 235.89	93.13 ± 7.80
8gpw_TP64159	1.38 ± 1.58	0.78 ± 5.74	21.52 ± 0.69	18011.40 ± 216.80	93.36 ± 7.74
8gpw_TP77265	1.74 ± 2.89	0.93 ± 6.30	21.63 ± 1.21	18501.91 ± 345.92	95.11 ± 8.06
8gpw_TP93780	1.52 ± 1.96	0.77 ± 6.50	21.51 ± 0.67	17997.95 ± 219.41	93.77 ± 7.79
8gpw_TP124709	1.44 ± 1.75	0.71 ± 5.80	21.50 ± 0.61	17829.05 ± 222.07	96.50 ± 7.98
8gpw_TP156670	1.42 ± 1.47	0.73 ± 5.28	21.55 ± 0.67	18205.94 ± 251.10	92.73 ± 7.80
8gpw_18C	1.33 ± 1.36	0.74 ± 5.69	21.48 ± 0.56	17871.35 ± 207.34	95.11 ± 7.94
8gpw_Ceftaroline	1.55 ± 1.97	0.84 ± 6.21	21.51 ± 0.67	18242.82 ± 272.19	93.69 ± 7.61
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> KPC-2 beta-lactamase					
6B1F_apo	1.91 ± 5.08	1.00 ± 12.83	18.25 ± 1.20	12315.55 ± 219.40	64.54 ± 6.54
6B1F_TP64159	1.69 ± 3.27	0.87 ± 5.15	18.26 ± 1.47	12373.04 ± 234.14	64.13 ± 6.55
6B1F_TP77265	1.70 ± 3.37	0.95 ± .9.04	18.22 ± 1.13	12560.25 ± 409.73	64.28 ± 6.46
6B1F_TP93780	1.56 ± 4.67	0.99 ± 12.58	18.24 ± 1.57	12466.74 ± 264.95	64.56 ± 6.63
6B1F_TP124709	1.79 ± 6.60	1.00 ± 11.06	18.30 ± 1.51	12843.44 ± 430.16	62.32 ± 6.59
6B1F_TP156670	1.59 ± 2.55	0.80 ± 7.65	18.24 ± 1.00	12387.44 ± 159.26	63.89 ± 6.53
6B1F_WCK 4234	1.75 ± 3.14	0.95 ± 9.04	18.22 ± 1.13	12560.25 ± 409.73	64.28 ± 6.46
6B1F_Clavulanate	1.75 ± 4.01	0.95 ± 10.93	18.23 ± 1.53	12458.49 ± 222.66	65.79 ± 6.97



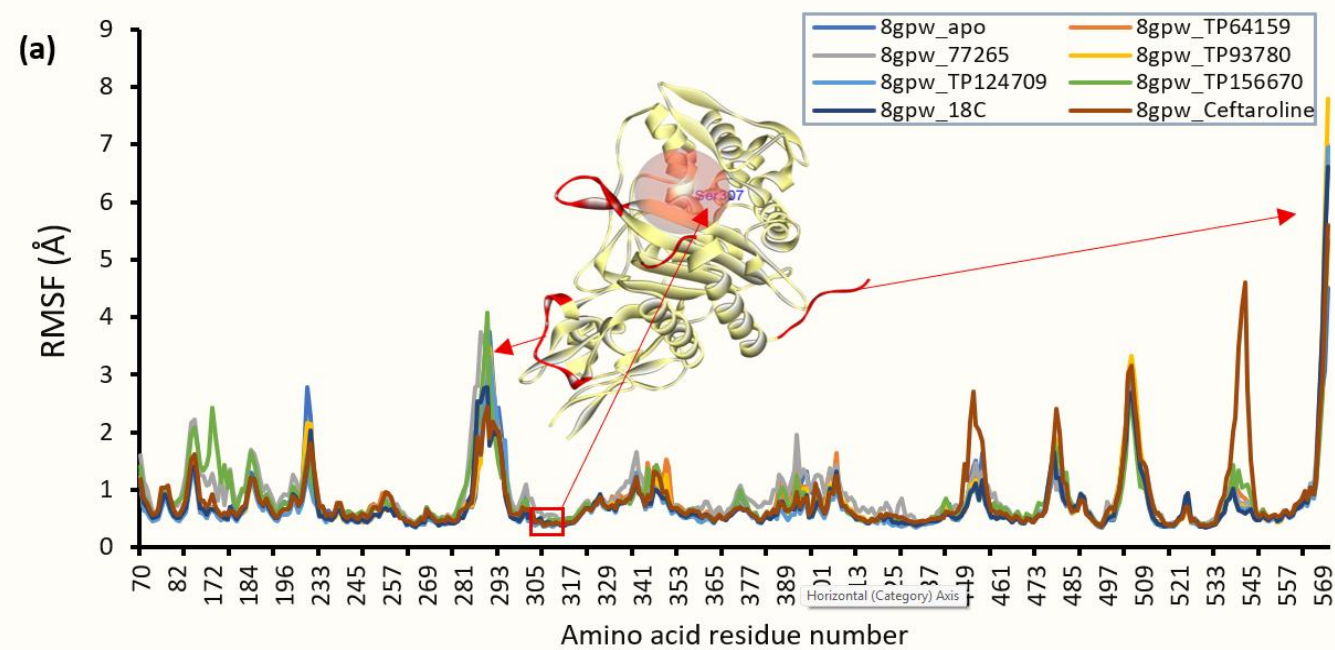
	Systems	RMSD (Å)
T1	8gpw_apo	1.45 ± 1.64
	8gpw_TP64159	1.38 ± 1.58
	8gpw_TP77265	1.74 ± 2.89
	8gpw_TP93780	1.52 ± 1.96
	8gpw_TP124709	1.44 ± 1.75
T5	8gpw_TP156670	1.42 ± 1.47
	8gpw_18C	1.33 ± 1.36
	8gpw_Ceftaroline	1.55 ± 1.97



	Systems	RMSD (Å)
	6B1F_apo	1.91 ± 5.08
T1	6B1F_TP64159	1.69 ± 3.27
T2	6B1F_TP77265	1.70 ± 3.37
T3	6B1F_TP93780	1.56 ± 4.67
T4	6B1F_TP124709	1.79 ± 6.60
T5	6B1F_TP156670	1.59 ± 2.55
	6B1F_WCK 4234	1.75 ± 3.14
	6B1F_Clavulanate	1.75 ± 4.01

Figure 10: Root-mean-square deviation (RMSD) of the of MD simulation trajectories of the top five terpenoids and reference standards docked to the binding site of **(a)** *K. pneumoniae* PBP3 **(b)** KPC-2 beta-lactamase

(Maruyama et al., 2023)



	Systems	RMSF (Å)
	8gpw_apo	0.77 ± 5.34
T1	8gpw_TP64159	0.78 ± 5.74
T2	8gpw_TP77265	0.93 ± 6.30
T3	8gpw_TP93780	0.77 ± 6.50
T4	8gpw_TP124709	0.71 ± 5.80
T5	8gpw_TP156670	0.73 ± 5.28
	8gpw_18C	0.74 ± 5.69
	8gpw_Ceftaroline	0.84 ± 6.21

	Systems	RMSF (Å)
	6B1F_apo	1.00 ± 12.83
T1	6B1F_TP64159	0.87 ± 5.15
T2	6B1F_TP77265	0.95 ± 9.04
T3	6B1F_TP93780	0.99 ± 12.58
T4	6B1F_TP124709	1.00 ± 11.06
T5	6B1F_TP156670	0.80 ± 7.65
	6B1F_WCK 4234	0.95 ± 9.04
	6B1F_Clavulanate	0.95 ± 10.93

(Pitera, 2014)

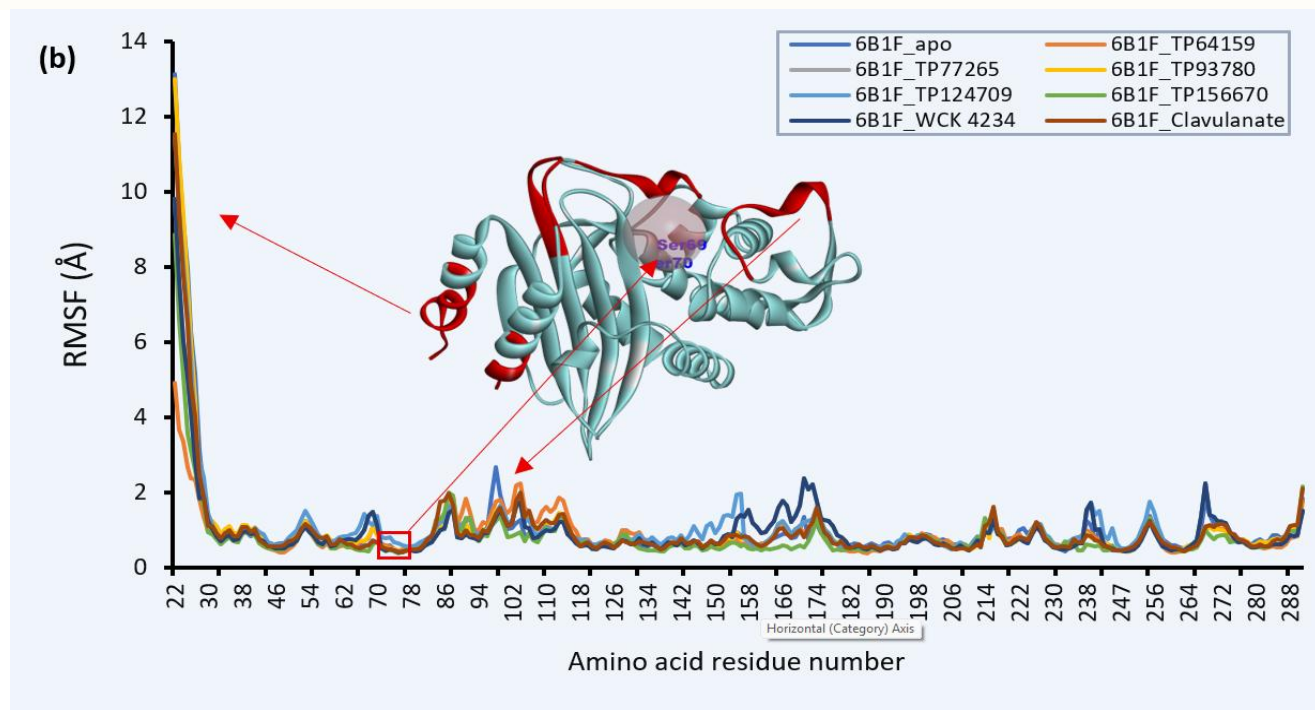
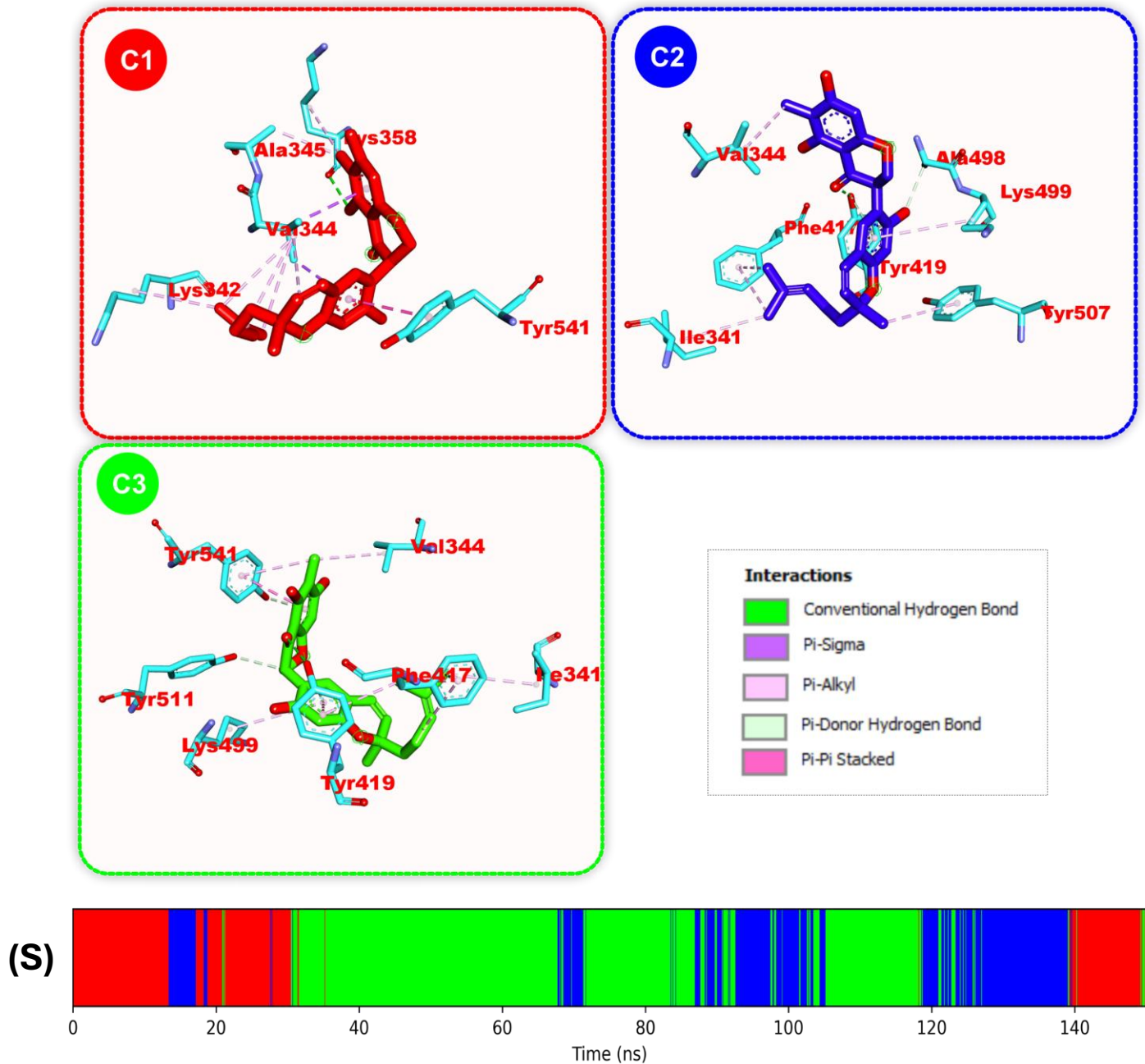


Figure 11: Per residue root mean square fluctuations (RMSF) plots of the MD simulation trajectories of the top five terpenoids and reference standards docked to the binding site of (a) *K. pneumoniae* PBP3 (b) KPC-2 beta-lactamase



(Shao et al., 2007).

Figure 13: Interactive plots of representative conformation from the clusters **(C1-C3)** obtained from the clustering analysis of MD simulation trajectories **PBP3_TP93780** system; **(s)** linear projection of clusters made for the trajectory, every barline represents a frame and the colour, a cluster number (C1: red; C2: blue, C3: green)

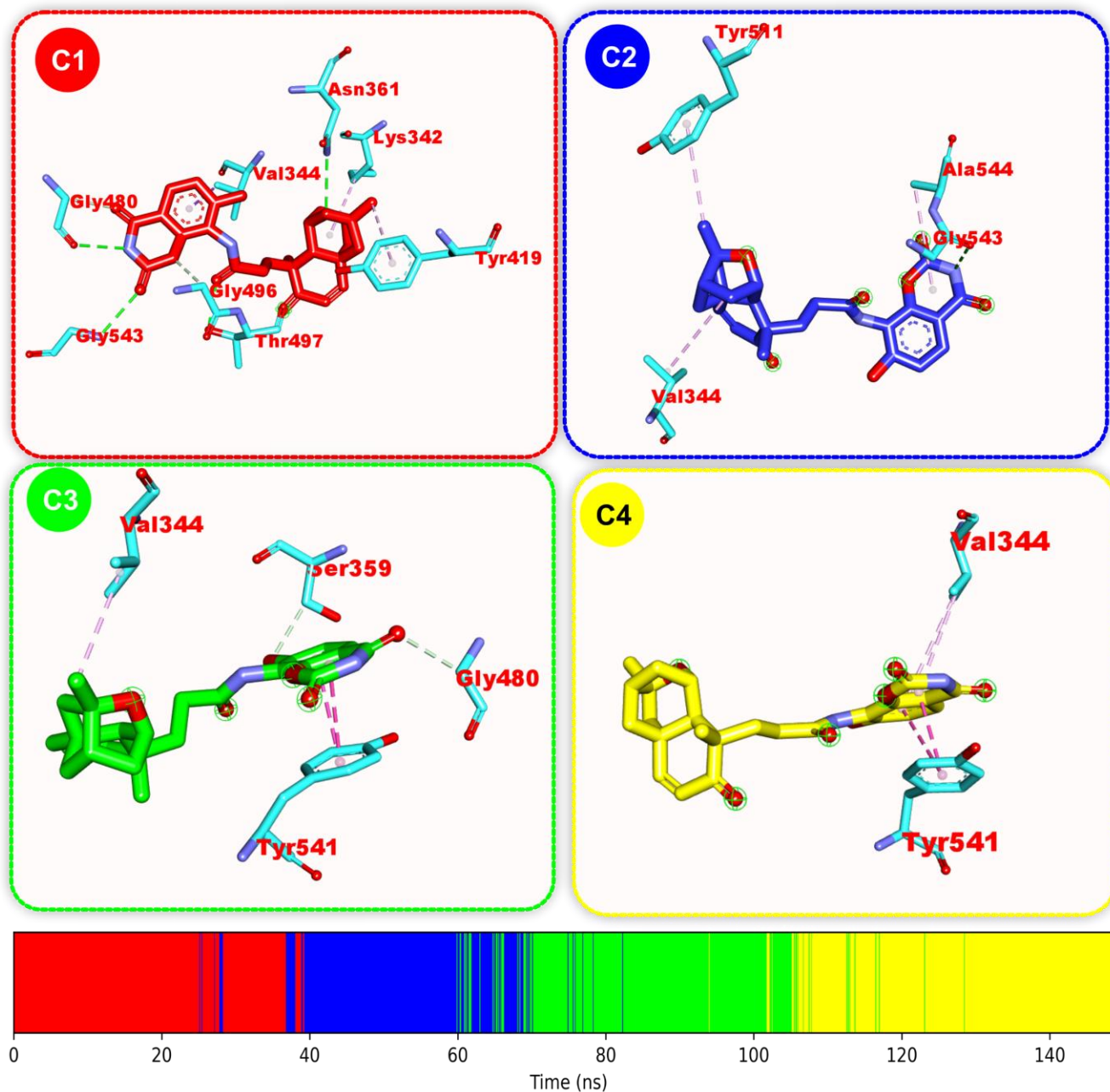
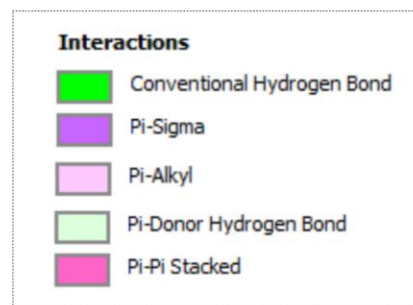


Figure 14: 3D Interactive plots of representative conformation from the clusters (C1-C4) obtained from the clustering analysis of MD simulation trajectories **PBP3_TP156670** system (**s**); linear projection of clusters made for the trajectory, every barline represents a frame and the colour a cluster number (C1: red; C2: blue, C3: green and C4: yellow).



(Shao et al., 2007).

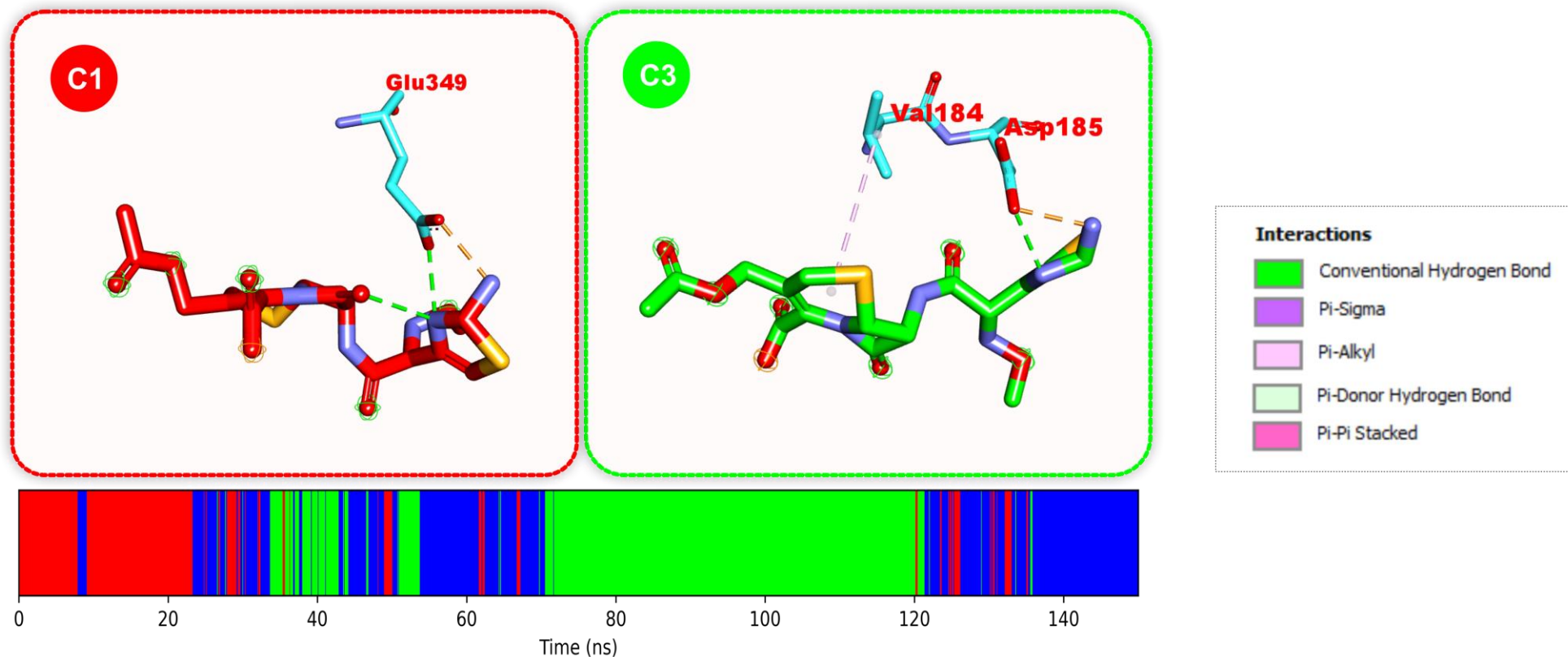


Figure 15: Interactive plots of representative conformation from the clusters (**C1-C3**) obtained from the clustering analysis of MD simulation trajectories **PBP3_Ceftaroline** system (**s**); linear projection of clusters made for the trajectory, every barline represents a frame and the colour a cluster number (C1: red; C2: blue, C3: green)

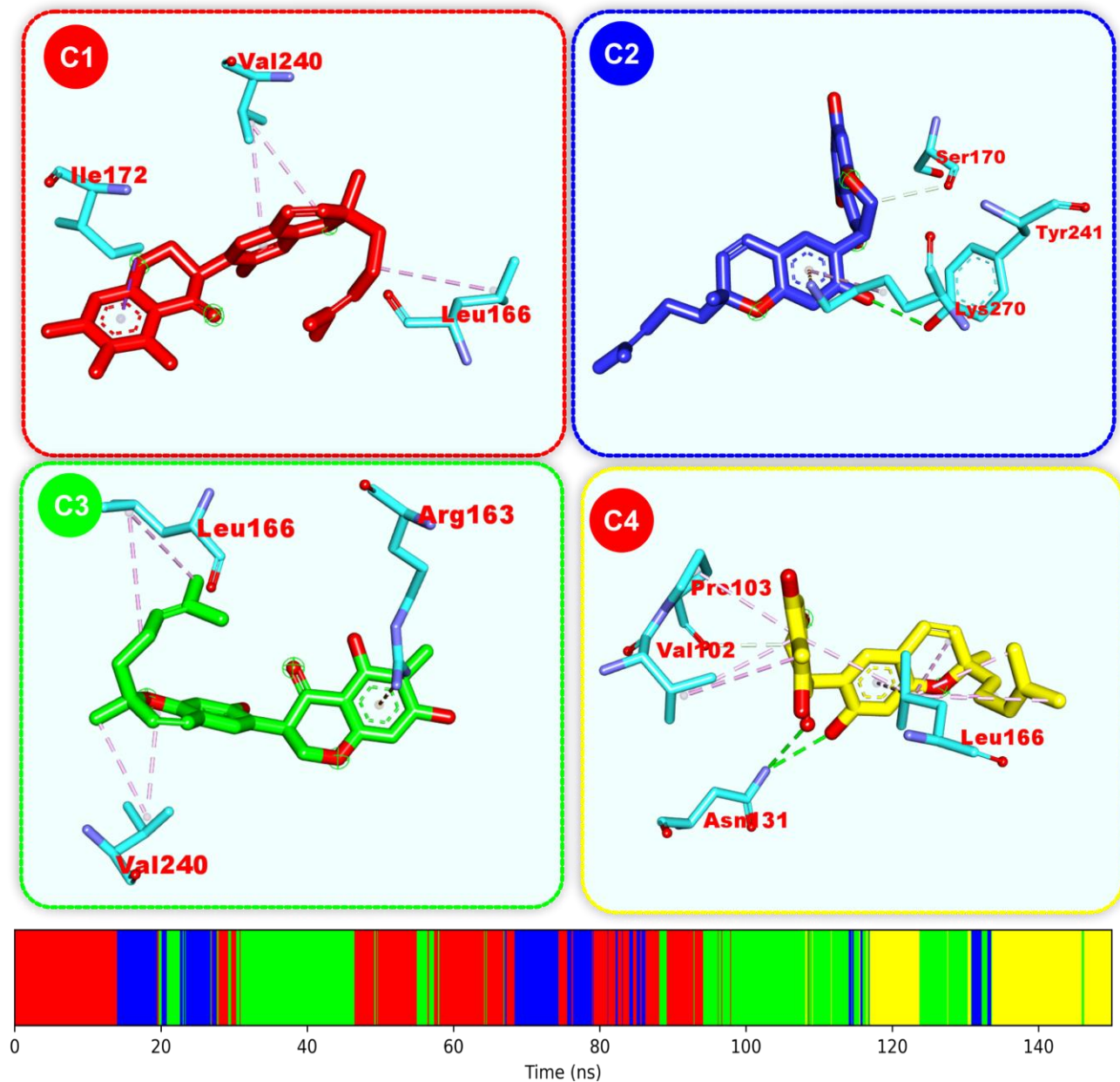


Figure 16: Interactive plots of representative conformation from the clusters **(C1-C4)** obtained from the clustering analysis of MD simulation trajectories **KPC-2_TP93780** system **(s)**; linear projection of clusters made for the trajectory, every barline represents a frame and the colour a cluster number (C1: red; C2: blue, C3: green, C4: yellow) **(D)** Per-residue contribution to the total binding free energy of PBP5_Imipenem (Red coloured bars represent active site residues)

(Shao et al., 2007).

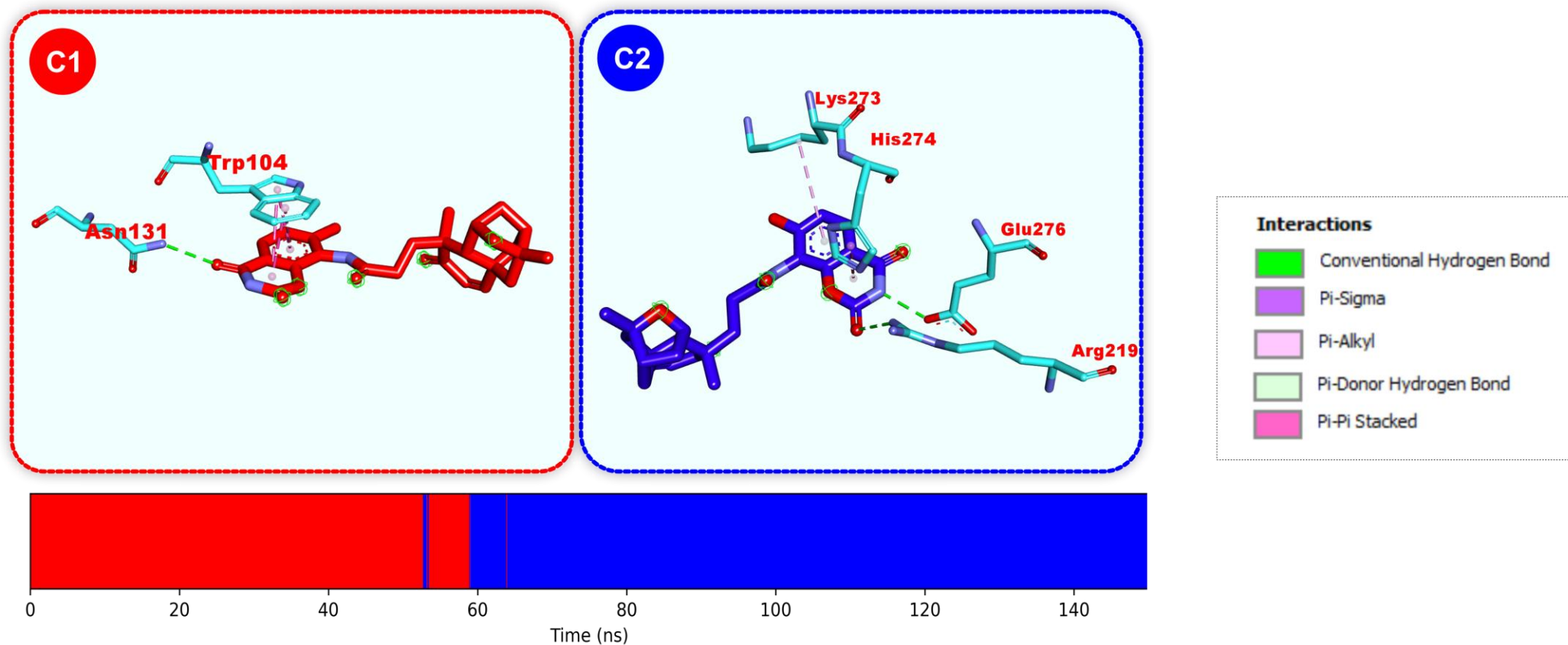


Figure 17: Interactive plots of representative conformation from the clusters (**C1-C2**) obtained from the clustering analysis of MD simulation trajectories **KPC-2_P156670** system (**s**); linear projection of clusters made for the trajectory, every barline represents a frame and the colour a cluster number (C1: red; C2: blue)

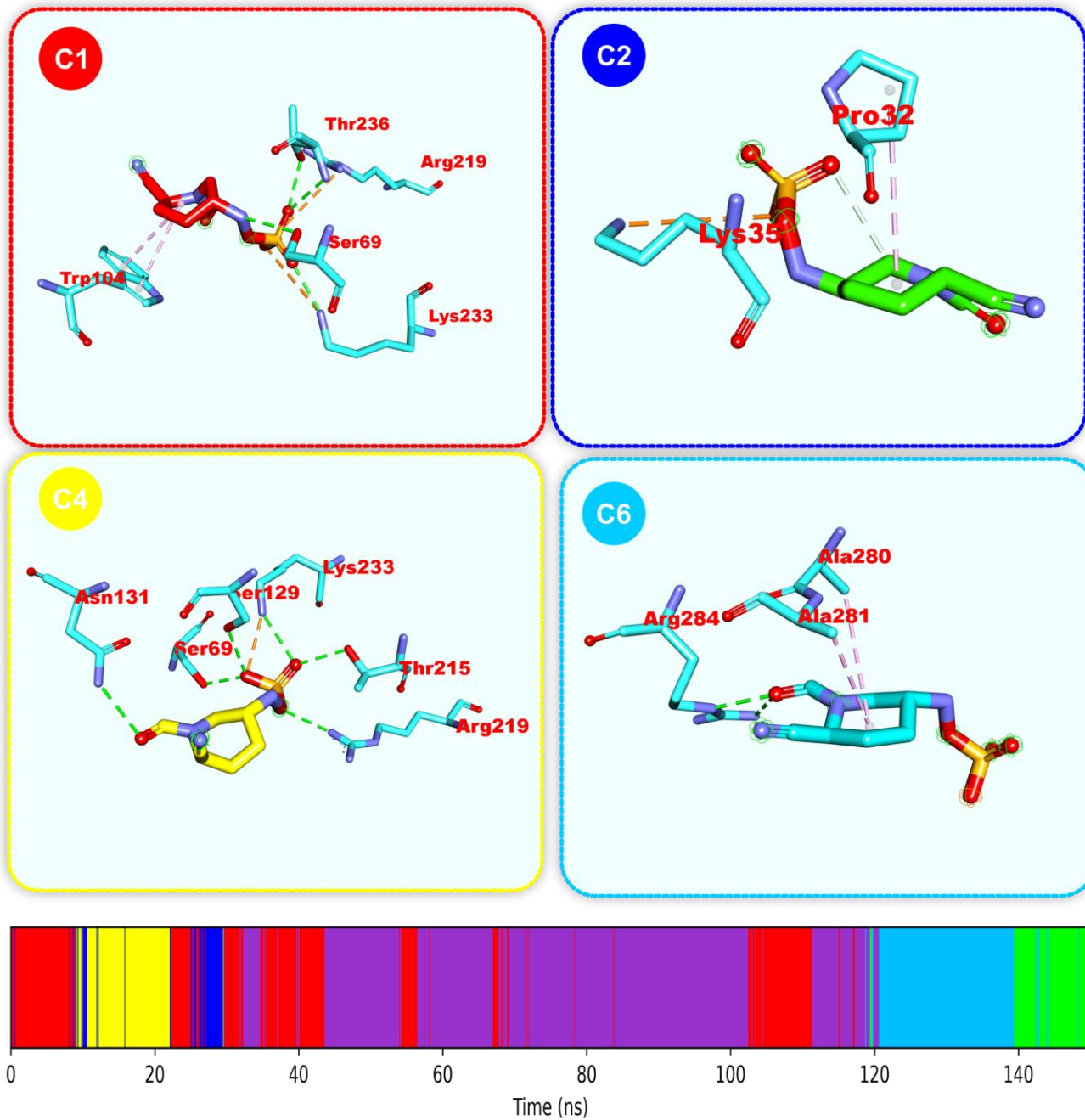


Figure 18: Interactive plots of representative conformation from the clusters (C1-C6) obtained from the clustering analysis of MD simulation trajectories **KPC-2_Clavulanate** system (s); linear projection of clusters made for the trajectory, every barline represents a frame and the colour a cluster number (C1: red; C2: blue, C3: green, C4: yellow, C5: C6: light blue) (D) Per-residue contribution to the total binding free energy of PBP5_Imipenem (Red coloured bars represent active site residues)

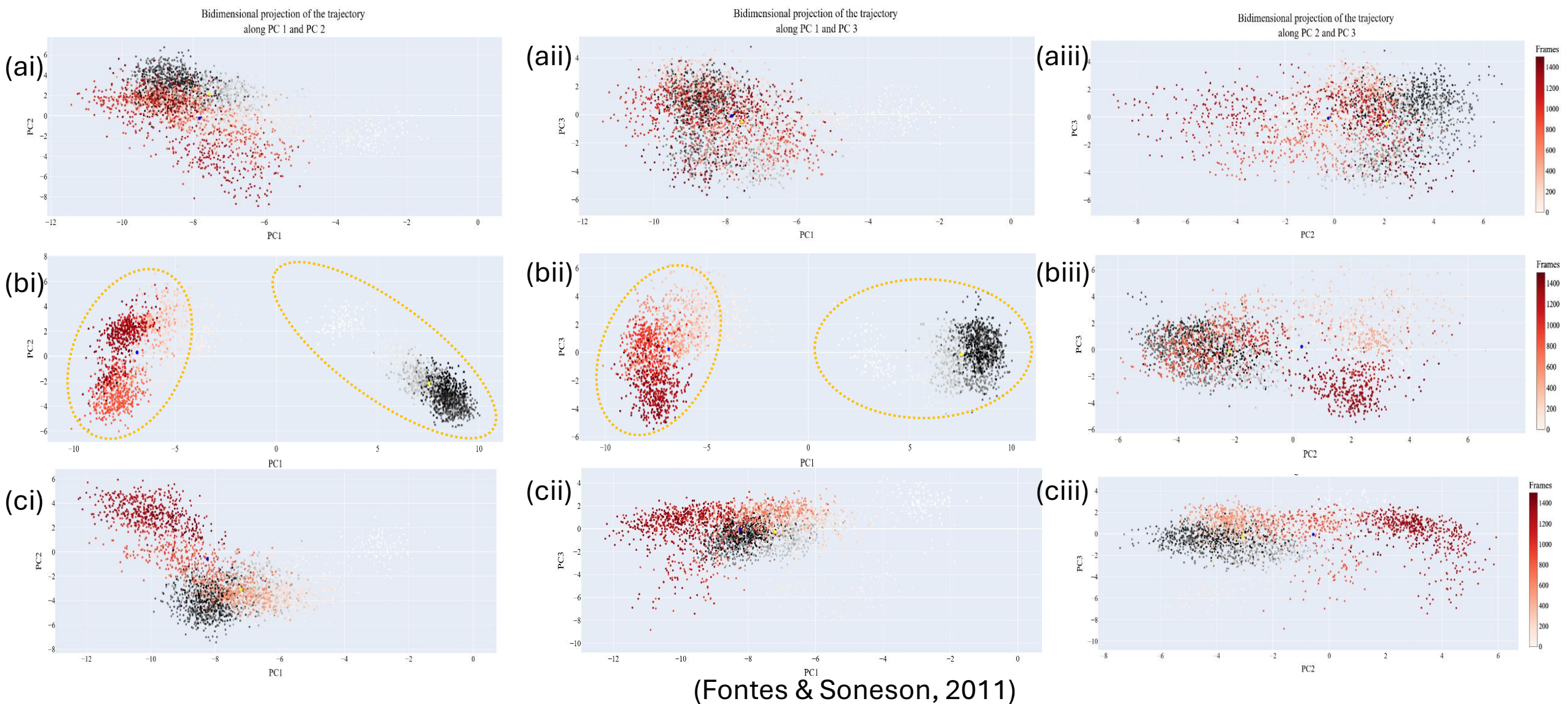


Figure 19: The eigenvectors projections of the unbound and ligands: (a) TP93780 (b) TP156670 and (c) ceftaroline bound to the active of *K. pneumoniae* PBP3 (a) bound *K. pneumoniae* PBP3. In the plots, small dots transitioning from white to black represent frames from the unbound structure, while dots changing from light red to deep red represent frames from the **ligand bound** structures

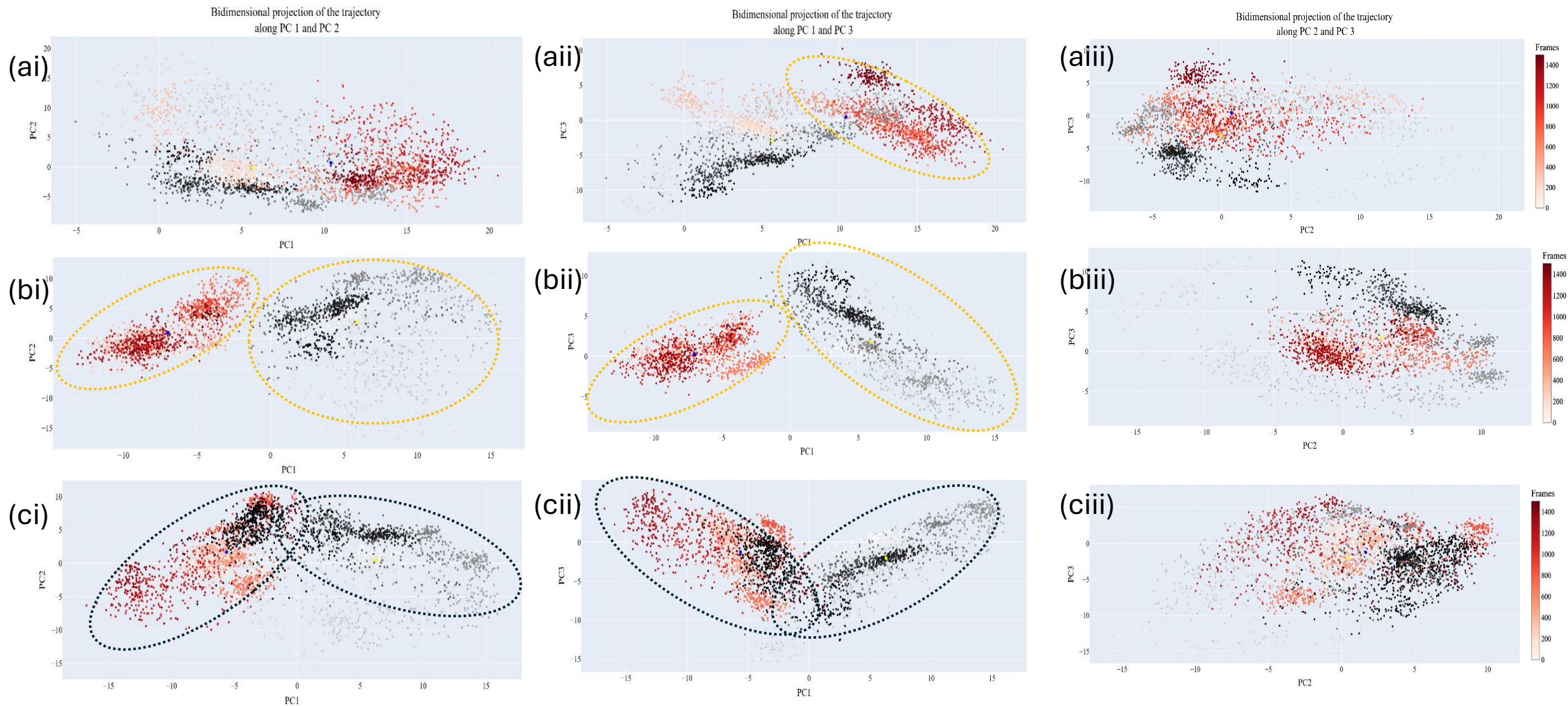


Figure 20: The eigenvectors projections of the unbound and ligands: (a) TP93780 (b) TP156670 and (c) Clavulanate bound to the active of KPC-2 beta-lactamase. In the plots, small dots transitioning from white to black represent frames from the **unbound** structure, while dots changing from light red to deep red represent frames from the **ligand bound** structures.

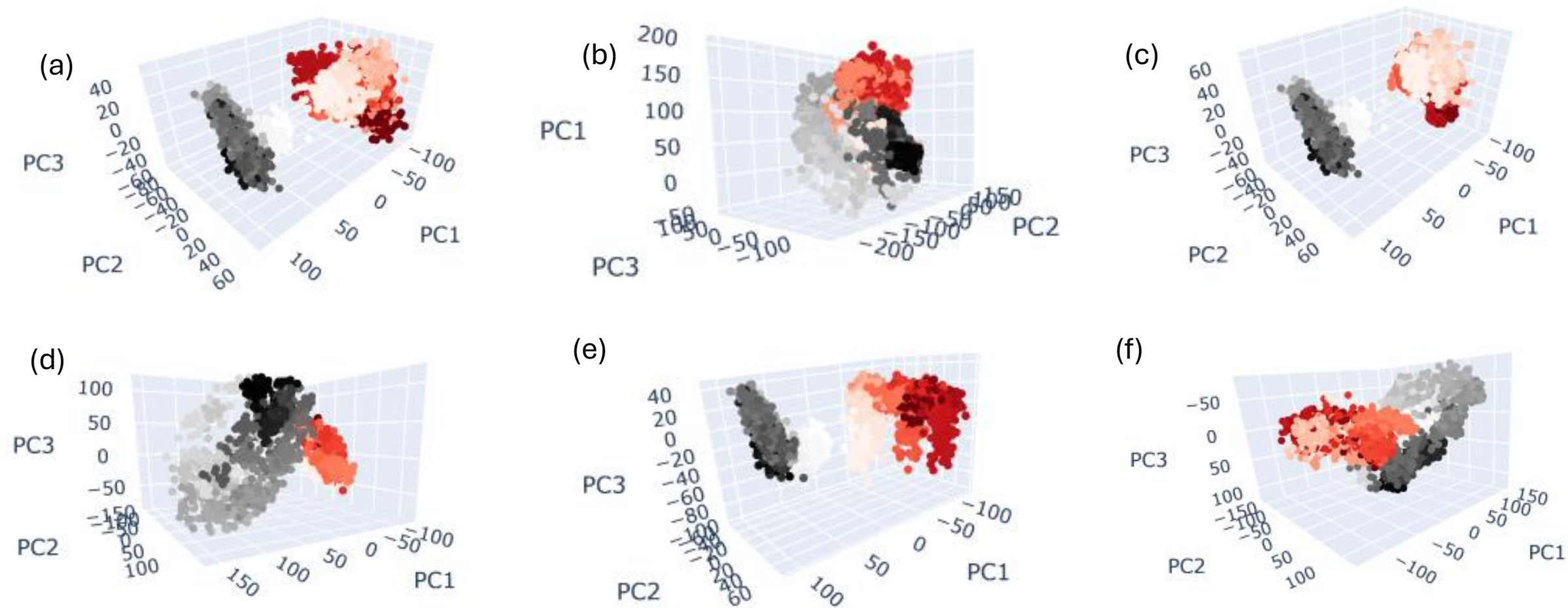


Figure 21: The 3D projection of the first three eigenvectors (PC1-PC2-PC3) of the unbound and ligand bound structures (a) 8gpw_TP93780 (b) 6B1F_TP93780 (c) 8gpw_TP156670 (d) 6B1F_TP156670 (e) 8gpw_Ceftaroline (f) 6B1F_Clavulanate. Red line shows the cumulative variance retained by the eigenvectors.

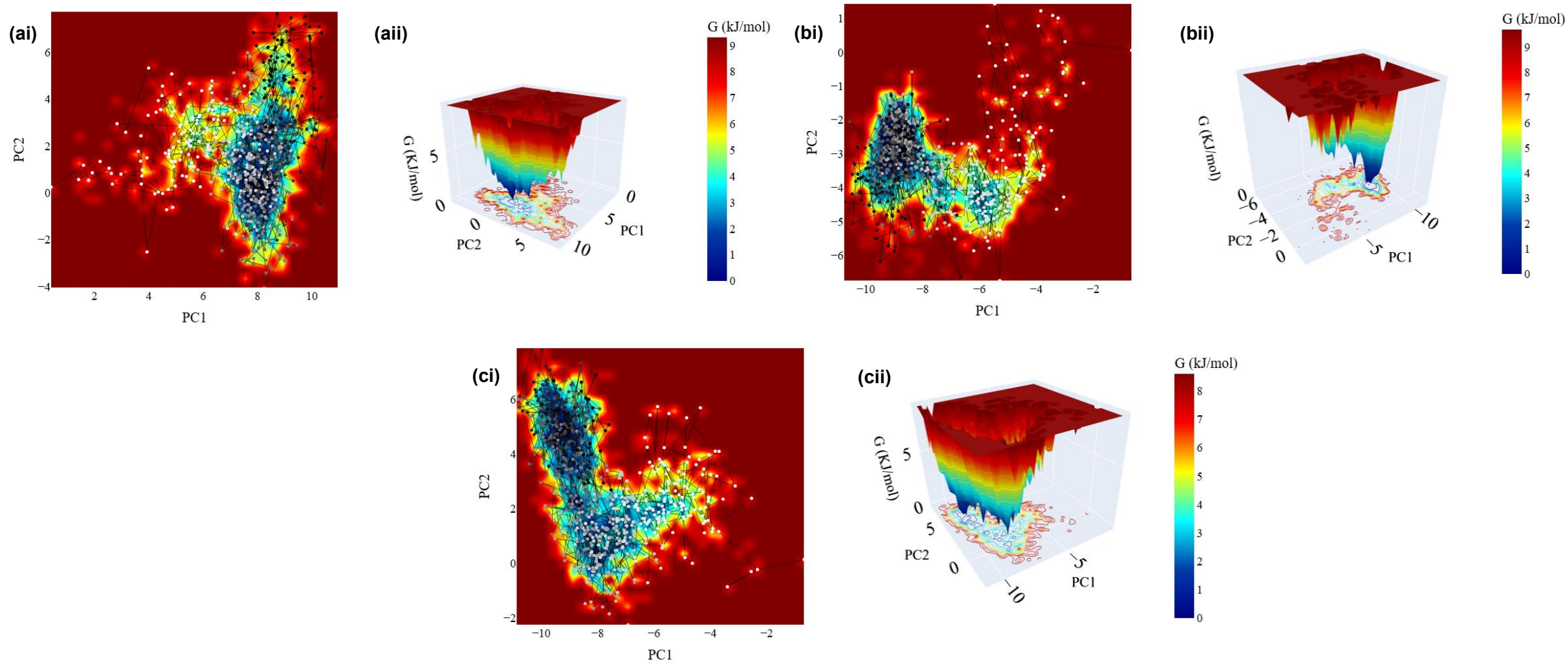


Figure 22: The (i) 2D and (ii) 3D conformational free-energy landscapes of the system projected onto the first two eigenvectors (PC1-PC2) of the ligand bound structures (a) 8gpw_TP93780 (b) 8gpw_TP156670 (c) 8gpw_Ceftaroline. In 2D plots, the dots with colours ranging from white to black, represent frames. The energy levels (G , in kJ/mol) are represented on a colour mapping following a red-yellow-blue scale, with deep blue corresponding to the global minimum (0.0 kJ/mol) as obtained from the gmx sham command.

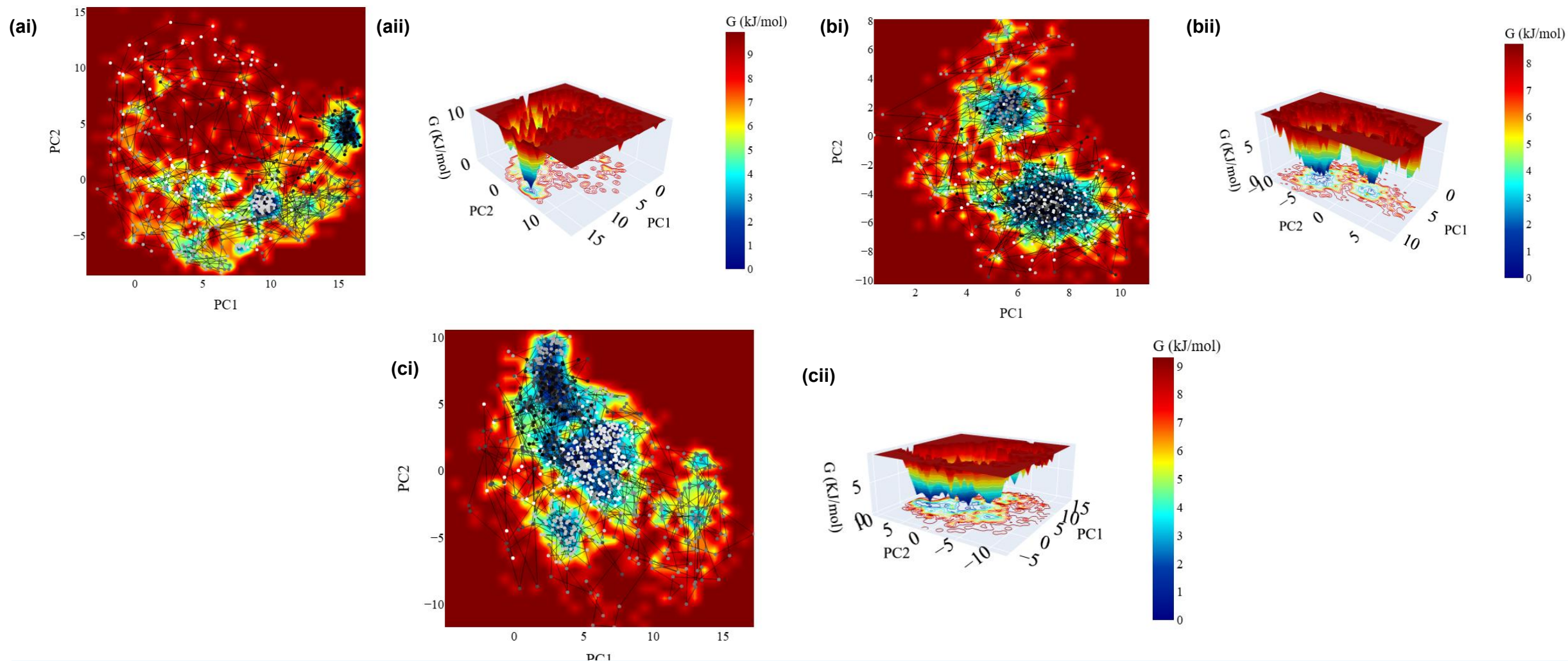


Figure 23: The (i) 2D and (ii) 3D conformational free-energy landscapes of the system projected onto the first two eigenvectors (PC1-PC2) of the ligand bound structures (a) 6B1F_TP93780 (b) 6B1F_TP156670 (c) 6B1F_Clavulanate. The dots with colours ranging from white to black, represent frames. In 2D plots, the dots with colours ranging from white to black, represent frames. The energy levels (G, in kJ/mol) are represented on a colour mapping following a red-yellow-blue scale, with deep blue corresponding to the global minimum (0.0 kJ/mol) as obtained from the gmx sham command.

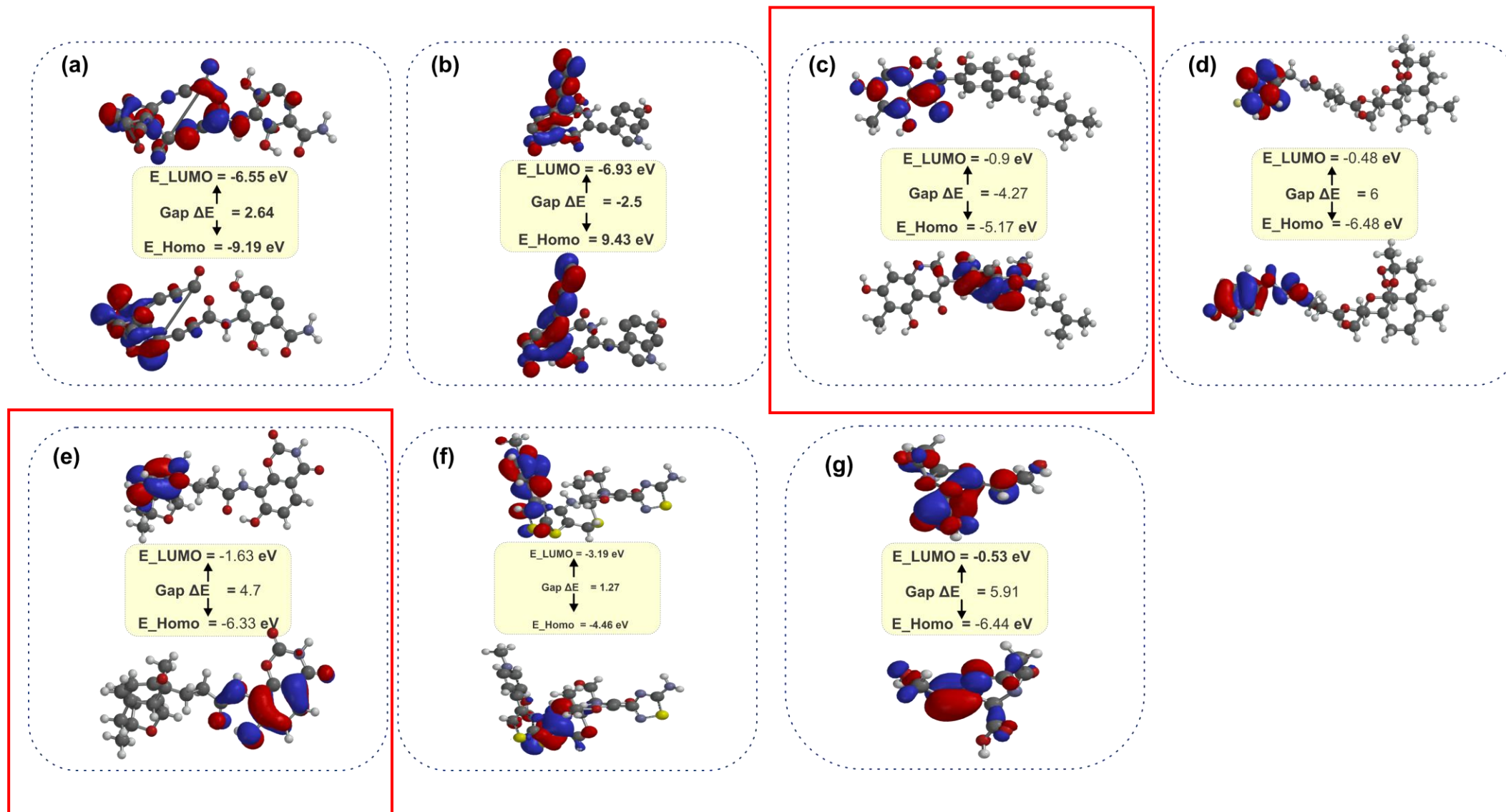


Figure 24: Transition energies of the molecular orbitals for TP64159; (b) TP77265; (c) TP93780; (d) TP124709; (e) TP156670 and (f) ceftaroline (g) clavulanate

Table 4: The conceptual density functional theory descriptors of top five terpenoids and reference compounds

Descriptors (eV)	TP64159	TP77265	TP93780	TP124709	TP156670	Ceftaroline	Clavulanate
E_LUMO	-6.55	-6.93	-0.9	-0.48	-1.63	-3.19	-0.53
E_HOMO	-9.19	-9.43	-5.17	-6.48	-6.33	-4.46	-6.44
Energy gap (ΔE)	2.64	2.5	4.27	6	4.7	1.27	5.91
Ionization energy	9.19	9.43	5.17	6.48	6.33	4.46	6.44
Electron affinity	6.55	6.93	5.17	0.48	1.63	3.19	0.53
Hardness	-2.78	-2.97	-2.09	0.26	-0.32	-1.10	0.24
Softness	-0.36	-0.34	-0.48	3.85	-3.17	-0.91	4.26
Electronegativity	0.32	0.33	0.26	2.42	-1.09	0.04	2.63
Chemical potential	-0.32	-0.33	-0.26	-2.42	1.09	-0.04	-2.63
Electrophilicity index	-0.14	-0.16	-0.07	0.76	-0.19	0.00	0.81

Conclusion

- Integrated **structure-based pharmacophore** modeling and **molecular docking** identified **five terpenoid leads** with **promising dual inhibitory potential** against *K. pneumoniae* PBP3 and KPC-2 beta-lactamase.
- Selected leads exhibited favourable pharmacokinetics, oral drug-likeness, safe toxicity profiles, and moderate synthetic accessibility, supporting their potential as oral therapeutics.
- TP93780 and TP156670 showed superior **negative binding free energies** (BFE) compared to reference standards, indicating stronger and more stable interactions.

Conclusion

- Thermodynamic analysis revealed that these leads relied on a balanced combination of **hydrophobic and moderate electrostatic interactions**, promoting stable binding under physiological conditions.
- Post-MD and PCA and FEL analyses demonstrated **enhanced structural stability, more compact conformations, and constrained motions in ligand-bound systems**, supporting functional relevance.
- Overall findings highlight TP93780 (desmodianone A) and TP156670 (platensimycin B2) as robust dual-target candidates, with in vitro studies underway to validate their inhibitory potential.

Thank you for listening



COMPUTATIONAL &
SYSTEMS BIOLOGY
RESEARCH GROUP



Acknowledgement

The NRF is duly acknowledged for providing funding for the study.

The CSBRG with Prof. Sabiu Saheed as lead researcher is acknowledge for the support provided.

The Centre for High-Performance Computing (CHPC), South Africa is equally acknowledged for granting access to the computing systems used in this study.



Selected references

- Alexander, JAN, Worrall, LJ, Hu, J, Vuckovic, M, Satishkumar, N, Poon, R, Sobhanifar, S, Rosell, FI, Jenkins, J & Chiang, D (2023). Structural basis of broad-spectrum β -lactam resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Nature*, 613(7943) 375-382.
- Kim, C, Milheiriço, C, Gardete, S, Holmes, MA, Holden, MT, de Lencastre, H & Tomasz, A (2012). Properties of a novel PBP2A protein homolog from *Staphylococcus aureus* strain LGA251 and its contribution to the β -lactam-resistant phenotype. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 287(44) 36854-36863.
- Linz, MS, Mattappallil, A, Finkel, D & Parker, D (2023). Clinical impact of *Staphylococcus aureus* skin and soft tissue infections. *Antibiotics*, 12(3) 557.
- Mir, MA, Mehraj, U & Sheikh, BA (2021). Recent advances in chemotherapeutic implications of deguelin: a plant-derived retinoid. *The Natural Products Journal*, 11(2) 169-181.
- Morris, G. M., Huey, R., Lindstrom, W., Sanner, M. F., Belew, R. K., Goodsell, D. S. & Olson, A. J. (2009). AutoDock4 and AutoDockTools4: Automated docking with selective receptor flexibility. *Journal of computational chemistry*, 30(16) 2785-2791.
- O'Boyle, N. (2011). Banck M. James CA Morley C. Vandermeersch T. Hutchison GR Open Babel: An open chemical toolbox. *J. Cheminf*, 3(1) 33.
- Trott, O. & Olson, A. J. (2010). AutoDock Vina: improving the speed and accuracy of docking with a new scoring function, efficient optimization, and multithreading. *Journal of computational chemistry*, 31(2) 455-461.