

Molecular Dynamics Simulation of A2G80 Peptide Derived from Laminin α 2 Chain

Y. Fukasawa, J. Kumai, F. Katagiri, K. Hozumi Y. Kikkawa, M. Nomizu,
H. Yamada, M. Fukuda, S. Mori, T. Miyakawa, R. Morikawa, and M. Takasu*

* Corresponding author: takasu@toyaku.ac.jp, takasu@jc4.so-net.ne.jp

Tokyo University of Pharmacy and Life Sciences,
1432-1 Horinouchi, Hachioji, Tokyo, 192-0392 Japan

Laminins, contained in basement membrane, have many functions such as cell adhesion, migration and wound healing [1]. A2G80 peptide (VQLRNGFPYFSY), derived from laminin α 2 chain, was experimentally found to bind specifically to α -dystroglycan [2]. We perform molecular dynamics simulation of A2G80 peptide to study the conformation of the peptide. We found that A2G80 peptide shows stable conformation in water with β sheet structure or random coil structure like β structure. From the simulation of alanine-substituted peptides, we found that Tyr⁹ is an important amino acid residue for determining the structure of A2G80. We compare the structures of A2G80 and Y9 peptide (Tyr⁹ is substituted by Ala) and analyze the free energy landscape of the peptides.

[1] J. H. Miner, P. D. Yurchenco, *Annu. Rev. Cell. Dev. Biol.*, 20, 255-284 (2004)

[2] N. Suzuki, K. Hozumi, S. Urushibata, T. Yoshimura, Y. Kikkawa, J. D. Gumerson, D. E. Michele, M. P. Hoffman, Y. Yamada, and M. Nomizu, *Matrix Biol.*, 29, 143-151 (2010).