

MOLECULAR DOCKING AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS SIMULATION OF
MUTANT CARBOXYLESTERASE IN ENHANCING MICROPLASTICS
BINDING AFFINITY

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to all my beloved family members, especially my parents. My mother “Rabia Lamah” who supported me in every challenging moment and undertook all the efforts to let me make my career, and my father “Shah Hakim Lamah” who allowed me to cross the oceans to achieve my goal.

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ABSTRACT

Literature survey has shown that microbial and biodegradation of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) by PETases are eco-friendly. However, microbes capable of such feat are few in conjunction with being time-consuming and the laborious bioprospecting efforts are undesirable. Therefore, mutation by *in silico* means of current isomer of PETase to introduce PET degradative capability could be a better approach to resolve this issue. Previously, BTA-hydrolase was reported capable of degrading PET. This study aimed to convert a carboxylesterase from *Archaeoglobus fulgidus* (AFEST) to BTA-hydrolase of *Thermobifida fusca* by *in silico* site-directed mutagenesis of six amino acids. This was followed by molecular docking analysis with PET and polypropylene (PP) to compare their interactions. The best-docked enzyme-substrate complex was further subjected to molecular dynamics (MD) simulation using GROMACS to gauge the binding quality of the above-said proteins PET. Results of molecular docking revealed the mutated residues, Glu34Asn, Gly177Lys, Asp179 Ala, Leu120Phe, Ala168 Met, and Leu82Thr on the AFEST yielded the lowest binding energy for the wild-type AFEST-PP complex (-7.5 kcal/mol), followed by mutant AFEST-PP complex (-7.1 kcal/mol) and lastly, the BTA-hydrolase-PP complex with (-5.9 kcal/mol). The mutant-AFEST also showed lower binding energy (- 6.7 kcal/mol) than BTA-hydrolase (-5.6 kcal/mol) when complexed with PET. The energy-minimized wild-type-, mutant-AFEST and BTA-hydrolase docked ligand complexes showed that the RMSD value for the BTA-hydrolase-PET complex was stable (0.12 – 0.18 nm) after 5 ns compared to the mutant AFEST-PET complex (~0.22 nm) after 18 ns. The RMSF for the mutant AFEST-PET complex fluctuated at 0.43 nm for the mutated residue Lys177, while the RMSF value of the BTA-hydrolase-PET complex was 0.32 nm for Leu248. Finally, the Rg value for BTA-hydrolase-PET complex (~1.68 nm) was the lowest compared to the mutant-AFEST-PET and wild-type AFEST-PET complexes which both showed the same range (~1.80 – 1.84 nm). The collective *in silico* data conveyed the six residue mutations on the wild-type AFEST imparted a minimal change in the ability of the mutant-AFEST to bind to PET. This suggests that amino acid mutations that are closer and more centrally-located in the tunnel leading up to the catalytic site might yield a mutant-AFEST with better PET-degrading ability.

ABSTRAK

Kajian literatur telah menunjukkan bahawa mikrob dan biodegradasi polietilena tereftalat (PET) oleh PETase lebih mesra alam. Namun, mikrob yang mampu melakukan perkara ini hanya "jauh dan terlalu sedikit di antara" serta usahanya memakan yang masa dan usaha bioprospek yang tidak diingini serta menyukarkan. Oleh itu, mutasi dengan cara siliko terhadap enzim berkait dengan PETase dimana kemampuan degradasi PET merupakan suatu pendekatan yang lebih baik bagi menyelesaikan masalah ini. Sebelum ini, hidrolase BTA dilaporkan mampu mendegradasi PET. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menukar karboksilesterase dari *Archaeoglobus fulgidus* (AFEST) menjadi hidrolase BTA *Thermobifida fusca* dengan menggunakan mutagenesis terarah enam asid amino secara *in siliko*. Ini diikuti oleh analisa molekul terikat dengan PET dan polipropilena (PP) untuk membandingkan interaksi mereka. Kompleks enzim-ligand yang terikat terbaik kemudiannya akan menjalani simulasi dinamik molekul (MD) dalam GROMACS untuk mengukur kualiti pengikatan protein PET yang disebutkan di atas. Keputusan analisis ikatan molekul mendedahkan residu termutasi, Glu34Asn, Gly177Lys, Asp179 Ala, Leu120Phe, Ala168 Met, dan Leu82Thr pada AFEST menghasilkan tenaga pengikat terendah untuk kompleks AFEST-PP pada asal (-7,5 kcal / mol), diikuti oleh kompleks AFEST-PP mutan (-7.1 kcal / mol) dan terakhir, kompleks BTA hidrolase-PP (-5.9 kcal / mol). Mutan-AFEST juga menunjukkan tenaga pengikat yang lebih rendah (-6,7 kcal / mol) daripada hidrolase BTA (-5,6 kcal / mol) ketika dikomplekskan dengan PET. Kompleks ligan ikatan asal, mutan-AFEST dan hidrolase BTA yang ikatan tenaga rendah menunjukkan bahawa nilai RMSD untuk kompleks hidrolase BTA-PET stabil (0.12-0.18 nm) selepas 5 ns berbanding dengan kompleks AFEST-PET mutan (~ 0.22 nm) selepas 18 ns. RMSF untuk kompleks mutan AFEST-PET turun naik pada 0.43 nm untuk residu termutasi Lys177, sementara nilai RMSF kompleks hidrolase BTA-PET adalah 0.32 nm untuk Leu248. Akhirnya, nilai Rg untuk kompleks hidrolase BTA-PET (~ 1.68 nm) adalah yang paling rendah berbanding kompleks AFEST-PET mutan (~ 1.80 – 1.84 nm) atau AFEST asal (~ 1.80 – 1.84 nm). Data terkumpul *in siliko* menunjukkan mutasi enam residu pada AFEST asal memberikan perubahan minimum dalam kemampuan AFEST mutan untuk mengikat PET. Ini menunjukkan bahawa mutasi asid amino yang lebih dekat dan terletak di sepanjang terowong yang menuju ke lokasi pemangkin mungkin AFEST mutan yang lebih berkemampuan untuk mendegradasi PET dengan lebih baik.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | TITLE | PAGE |
|------------------|--|-------------|
| | DECLARATION | iii |
| | DEDICATION | iv |
| | ACKNOWLEDGEMENT | v |
| | ABSTRACT | vi |
| | TABLE OF CONTENTS | viii |
| | LIST OF TABLES | xi |
| | LIST OF FIGURES | xii |
| | LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS | xv |
| | LIST OF SYMBOLS | xvii |
| CHAPTER 1 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| | 1.1 Background of the study | 1 |
| | 1.2 Problem statement | 3 |
| | 1.3 Objectives | 4 |
| | 1.4 Scopes of study | 4 |
| | 1.5 Significance of the study | 5 |
| CHAPTER 2 | LITERATURE REVIEW | 7 |
| | 2.1 Microplastics and their characteristics | 7 |
| | 2.2 Sources of microplastics | 8 |
| | 2.2.1 Primary microplastics | 8 |
| | 2.2.2 Secondary microplastic | 9 |
| | 2.3 Methods to Identify Microplastics | 11 |
| | 2.3.1 Selective sampling | 11 |
| | 2.3.2 Bulk sampling | 11 |
| | 2.3.3 Volume reduction | 12 |
| | 2.4 Cellular uptake and toxicity of microplastic | 12 |
| | 2.4.1 Negative effects on marine organisms | 13 |

| | | |
|------------------|---|-----------|
| 2.4.2 | Risks to human health | 14 |
| 2.4.3 | Adverse consequence to the terrestrial ecosystem | 15 |
| 2.4.4 | Reaction and Effects of microplastics on soil biota | 16 |
| 2.5 | Microplastic degradation | 17 |
| 2.5.1 | Chemical-based degradation | 17 |
| 2.5.2 | Mechanical degradation | 18 |
| 2.5.3 | Photodegradation | 18 |
| 2.5.4 | Thermo-oxidative degradation | 19 |
| 2.5.5 | Biodegradation | 19 |
| 2.6 | <i>Thermobifida fusca</i> bacterium | 24 |
| 2.7 | PET-hydrolase | 24 |
| 2.8 | <i>Archaeoglobus fulgidus</i> bacterium and its hyper-thermophilic carboxylesterase | 26 |
| 2.9 | Protein Model Evaluation | 28 |
| 2.9.1 | PROCHECK | 28 |
| 2.9.2 | ERRAT | 29 |
| 2.9.3 | Verify-3D | 29 |
| 2.10 | Molecular Docking | 30 |
| 2.11 | LigPlot | 31 |
| 2.12 | Molecular dynamic (MD) simulation | 31 |
| CHAPTER 3 | RESEARCH METHODOLOGY | 33 |
| 3.1 | Research Design | 33 |
| 3.2 | Structural preparation and Multiple sequence alignment | 33 |
| 3.3 | <i>In silico</i> Site-Directed Mutagenesis | 35 |
| 3.4 | Atomic composition and physiochemical properties | 35 |
| 3.5 | Structural validation | 36 |
| 3.5.1 | PROCHECK | 36 |
| 3.5.2 | ERRAT | 36 |
| 3.5.3 | VERIFY 3D | 36 |
| 3.6 | Molecular Docking | 37 |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------|
| 3.6.1 | Preparation of ligands | 37 |
| 3.6.2 | Molecular docking of enzyme-substrate | 37 |
| 3.7 | Model refinement | 39 |
| 3.8 | MD Simulations for enzyme-ligand complex | 39 |
| CHAPTER 4 | RESULTS AND DISCUSSION | 41 |
| 4.1 | Structural preparation and multiple sequence alignment | 41 |
| 4.2 | <i>In silico</i> Site-Directed Mutagenesis | 43 |
| 4.3 | Atomic composition and physiochemical properties | 46 |
| 4.3.1 | PROCHECK | 53 |
| 4.3.2 | ERRAT | 54 |
| 4.3.3 | VERIFY 3D | 55 |
| 4.4 | Molecular docking analysis | 57 |
| 4.4.1 | Retrieval of ligands | 57 |
| 4.4.2 | Molecular docking of enzyme-substrate | 58 |
| 4.5 | Protein refinement and validation | 63 |
| 4.6 | MD Simulations of the enzyme-ligand complexes | 70 |
| 4.6.1 | Root-mean square fluctuation (RMSF) | 72 |
| 4.6.2 | Radius of gyration (Rg) | 76 |
| CHAPTER 5 | CONCLUSION | 79 |
| 5.1 | Summary of Research | 79 |
| 5.2 | Future Recommendations | 80 |
| REFERENCES | | 81 |

LIST OF TABLES

| TABLE NO. | TITLE | PAGE |
|------------------|--|-------------|
| Table 2.1 | Properties of primary and secondary microplastics. | 10 |
| Table 2.2 | Various bacterial species that can degrade different types of microplastic as their carbon and energy source. | 21 |
| Table 4.1 | Summary of physicochemical properties BTA-hydrolase, wild-type AFEST, and mutant-AFEST identified by ExPASy's ProtParam. | 47 |
| Table 4.2 | Atomic composition of proteins BTA-hydrolase, wild-type AFEST, and mutant-AFEST determined by ExPASy's ProtParam. | 49 |
| Table 4.3 | Amino acid composition of proteins BTA-hydrolase, wild-type AFEST, and mutant-AFEST computed by ExPASy's ProtParam. | 50 |
| Table 4.4 | Results of structural validation of mutant-AFEST protein model with the SAVEs Server | 56 |
| Table 4.5. | Summary of docking analysis of BTA-Hydrolase, wild-type and mutant-AFEST with two plastic substrates (PET) and (PP) from AutoDock Vina scores. | 60 |
| Table 4.6 | Shows the RMSD value for BTA-hydrolase, wild-type AFEST, and mutant-AFEST after refinement. | 64 |
| Table 4.7 | Results of structural validation of BTA-hydrolase, wild-type AFEST, and mutant-AFEST proteins model after refinement with the SAVEs Server. | 65 |
| Table 4.8 | Shows the RMSD value of enzyme-ligand complexes for BTA-hydrolase, wild-type AFEST, and mutant-AFEST with PET. | 70 |
| Table 4.9 | Shows the RMSF value of enzyme-ligand complexes for BTA-hydrolase, wild-type AFEST, and mutant-AFEST with PET. | 73 |
| Table 4.10 | Shows the Rg value of enzyme-ligand complexes for BTA-hydrolase, wild-type AFEST, and mutant-AFEST with PET. | 78 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| FIGURE NO. | TITLE | PAGE |
|------------|---|------|
| Figure 2.1 | Sequence of reaction order in the enzymatic biodegradation of plastic. | 20 |
| Figure 2.2 | <i>Archaeoglobus fulgidus</i> cells and their intracellular granule visualization under electron microscope. (a, b) showing the transmission electron microscopy of an <i>A. fulgidus</i> cell stained with 1% uranyl acetate (UA). (b) or embedded in vitreous ice. | 26 |
| Figure 2.3 | An overall folded structure of carboxylesterase (AFEST). β -strands and α -helices belong to the canonical α/β hydrolase shown in yellow and red respectively, whereas helices in form of cap domain are seen in blue. Ball-and-stick represent the catalytic triad which includes Ser160 in cyan, His285 in magenta and Asp255 in green color . | 28 |
| Figure 3.1 | Flow chart of the research work. | 34 |
| Figure 4.1 | Sequence alignment of BTA-hydrolase with wild-type and mutant-AFEST. The indicated boxes show the mutation positions. | 42 |
| Figure 4.2 | Comparison of wild-type AFEST protein 3D structure with its mutant. (a) A 3D structure of AFEST protein superimposed with mutant-AFEST and locations of mutated amino acids of E34N, L120F, D179A, and G177K on the front side view while L82T and A168M on the back side view. Red-colored and blue-colored sticks represent the wild-type and mutant-AFEST, while the grey-colored depict superimposed of both wild-type and mutant-AFEST. Green labeled are showing the catalytic triad of protein including Ser160, His285 and Asp255. (b) Individual 3D structure of AFEST before mutation and (c) after mutation. | 44 |
| Figure 4.3 | Percentage of amino acid composition of proteins BTA-hydrolase, wild-type AFEST, and mutant-AFEST depicted on graph. | 51 |
| Figure 4.4 | Amino acid sequences of (a) wild-type AFEST, (b) mutant-AFEST and (c) BTA-hydrolase illustrated by ProtParam. | 52 |
| Figure 4.5 | Ramachandran plots generated by PROCHECK showing a polypeptide backbone torsion angles psi (ψ) against phi (ϕ) of residues existed in the structures of mutant-AFEST. The most favored regions [A, B, L] are | 53 |

| | | |
|-------------|---|----|
| | colored in red. The additional allowed regions [a, b, l, p] are colored in yellow. The generously allowed regions [\sim a, \sim b, \sim l, \sim p] are colored in pale yellow. All non-glycine and proline residues are described as filled black squares, and glycine (non-end) are shown as filled black triangles. White color indicates residues in disallowed regions. | |
| Figure 4.6. | Yellow bars indicate the error regions between 95 to 99% and regions with lower error are shown as white bars in protein folding. Overall quality factor of the model validated by the ERRAT for mutant-AFEST. | 54 |
| Figure 4.7 | The outcome for Verify-3D of mutant-AFEST with the score of 98.07%. | 55 |
| Figure 4.8. | Schematic structure of PET and PP plastics. (a) PET with a benzene ring. (b) PP with liner structure. | 57 |
| Figure 4.9 | LigPlot analysis for protein-ligand showing hydrophobic interaction with residues involved. (a) BTA-hydrolase-PET, (b) BTA-hydrolase-PP, (c) wild-type AFEST-PET, (d) wild-type AFEST-PP, (e) mutant-AFEST- PET and (f) mutant-AFEST- PP. | 61 |
| Figure 4.10 | LigPlot analysis showing the hydrogen bond interaction among proteins and ligands with its equivalent distance. (a) BTA-hydrolase-PET, (b) BTA-hydrolase-PP, (c) wild-type AFEST-PET, (d) wild-type AFEST-PP, (e) mutant-AFEST- PET and (f) mutant-AFEST-PP. | 62 |
| Figure 4.11 | The plots of RMSD are depicted as a function of simulation during the time of 50 ns for refined (a) BTA-hydrolase, (b) wild-type AFESTA and (c) mutant-AFEST structures after energy minimization. (d) shows the total plots of above proteins together. | 64 |
| Figure 4.12 | Ramachandran plots generated by PROCHECK showing a polypeptide backbone torsion angles psi (ψ) against phi (ϕ) of amino acids present in the structures of (a) BTA-hydrolase, (b) wild-type AFEST and (c) mutant AFEST after energy minimization. The most favored regions [A, B, L] are colored in red. The additional allowed regions [a, b, l, p] are colored in yellow. The generously allowed regions [\sim a, \sim b, \sim l, \sim p] are colored in pale yellow. All non-glycine and proline residues are described as filled black squares, and glycine (non-end) are indicated as filled black triangles. White color indicates residues in disallowed regions. | 66 |
| Figure 4.13 | The poorly modelled regions are presented in red bars (placed away from the active site residues), error regions are shown in yellow bars which are located between 95 to 99%, and regions with low errors are | 68 |

displayed in white bars for protein folding. The overall quality factor of the models validated by the ERRAT for (a) BTA-hydrolase, (b) wild-type AFEST, and (c) mutant-AFEST after energy minimization.

- Figure 4.14 The outcomes for Verify-3D (a) BTA-hydrolase, (b) wild-type AFEST, and (c) mutant-AFET with the score of 93.87%, 99.36%, and 96.14% respectively after energy minimization. 69
- Figure 4.15 The plots of RMSD are depicted as a function of simulation during the time of 50 ns for (a) BTA hydrolase, (b) wild-type AFEST and (c) mutant AFEST complexes with PET. (d) displaying total RMSD plots together 71
- Figure 4.16 The average RMSF is plotted as a function of the simulation time of 50 ns showing BTA-hydrolase, wild-type AFEST, and mutant AFEST against PET. (a) BTA-hydrolase is shown in green, (b) the wild-type AFEST in red, (c) mutant AFEST in blue (mutated residues highlighted in light blue color dash line and catalytic residues are presented in the black dash line), (d) showing all RMSF plotted together. 74
- Figure 4.17 The average gyration radius (Rg) is plotted as a function of 50 ns simulation time. (a) showing BTA-hydrolase against PET in green color, (b) wild-type AFEST against PET in red color, (c) mutant-AFEST against PET in blue color, and (d) depicting all Rg plots together. 77

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| AFEST | - | <i>Archaeoglobus fulgidus</i> esterase |
| PDB | - | Protein Data Bank |
| HI | - | Hydropathy index |
| PET | - | polyethylene terephthalate |
| PP | - | polypropylene |
| RMSD | - | Root-Mean-Square Deviation |
| MD | - | Molecular dynamic |
| 3D | - | 3-Dimension |
| RMSF | - | Root-Mean Square Fluctuation |
| MSA | - | Multiple Sequence Alignment |
| DNA | - | Deoxyribonucleic acid |
| RNA | - | Ribonucleic acid |
| GRAVY | - | Grand average of hydropathicity |
| ExPASy | - | Expert Protein Analysis System |
| MultAlin | - | Multiple Alignment |
| pI | - | Protein Isoelectric point |
| K | - | Kelvin- unit of temperature in the international system of units (SI) |
| G+C | - | Guanine+Cytosine |
| nm | - | nanometer |
| bp | - | Base pair |
| ns | - | nanosecond |
| Rg | - | Radius of gyration |
| Arg | - | Arginine |
| Lys | - | Lysine |
| Glu | - | Glutamic acid |
| Leu | - | Leucine |
| Ala | - | Alanine |
| Gly | - | Glycine |
| Asp | - | Aspartic acid |

| | | |
|-----|---|---------------|
| Thr | - | Threonine |
| Met | - | Methionine |
| Phe | - | Phenylalanine |
| Asn | - | Asparagine |

LIST OF SYMBOLS

| | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| ψ | - | psi |
| ϕ | - | phi |
| \sim | - | Equivalent to |
| β | - | Beta |
| α | - | Alpha |
| μ | - | Micron |
| \AA | - | Angstrom |
| Na^+ | - | Sodium ion |
| % | - | Percentage |

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The high demand for plastics has seen its raising in daily life, such as in medical products, household goods, toys, personal care products, manufacture and so on. While plastic products make human life easier and bring comfort to daily life, they pollute the environment. The issue is exacerbated by poor waste management and the lack of a proper recycling system of the products (Hu et al., 2019). Exposure of plastic products to environmental chemicals, physical and biological conditions shreds the plastics into small pieces of nano plastics and microplastics with the diameter of (<100nm) and (<5mm) respectively (Ren et al., 2020). Moreover, it takes hundreds to thousands of years for microplastics to decompose into their monomers (Hu et al., 2019). Microplastic can be found in both terrestrial (Horton et al., 2017) and marine (Zhang & Chen, 2020) environment. Almost every ocean of the world is contaminated with at least 10% of all plastic production, while the microplastic pollution is less studied in freshwater (Free et al., 2014). Based on the source, microplastics are classified into primary and secondary microplastics. Primary microplastics are industrially synthesized in the form of pellets, microbeads, and synthetic fibers. In comparison, secondary microplastics are generated due to the large plastic particle's breakdown into smaller fragments, which depends on environmental situation and polymer types (Blair, 2017).

Among hundreds of other synthetic polymers, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) is the most popular polyester in the market. PET is polymerized from terephthalic acid (TPA) and ethylene glycol (EG), both of which are derivatives of crude oil. Persistence, stability, transparency, and low production cost are the main properties of PET that make it a highly utilized polyester worldwide (Liu et al., 2019). In retrospect, the same attributes can be problematic for PET product's

degradation (Taniguchi et al., 2019). While many degrading mechanisms have been suggested to decompose PET, but they are pricy, time-consuming, produce other wastes into the environment. Conversely, the biodegradation of plastics by microbes and their enzymes are more reliable and friendlier methods to rid plastics' from the environment (Ma et al., 2018). Biodegradation is a biological approach in which microbes release enzymes on the plastic to break down its polymer chain into small oligomers, dimers, or monomers and utilize them as their sole carbon and energy source (Samak et al., 2020). Some microbial enzymes from family members of cutinase, lipase, and esterase can hydrolyze PET to some extent (Liu et al., 2019). For instance, the *Thermobifida fusca* PET-hydrolase is a cutinase that degrades the PET at a higher temperature (Kumar et al., 2017).

The biodegradation of plastic is far from satisfactory, and the process is time-consuming as extensive bioprospecting for effective microorganisms is required to do the job. A better way is to use existing microbial enzymes and tailor their enzymes to be partial in degrading plastics. For this purpose, the bioinformatics tools are the best approach for predicting biological mechanisms computationally while saving time and costs (Wang et al., 2019). Having said that, a good start to “design” a novel enzyme capable of degrading plastics is to mutate an enzyme from the member of the α/β -hydrolase family, a family that PETase (PET hydrolase) also belongs. Our target enzyme is the carboxylesterase from *Archaeoglobus fulgidus* (AFEST) which exhibits high thermostability (Rusnak et al., 2005). Mutating the carboxylesterase to endow it with the degradative characteristics of a PETase is possible since the sequence and the three-dimensional (3D) structure of the enzyme is available in the literature (De Simone et al., 2001). Carboxylesterase is serine hydrolases which structural and functional characteristics closely matches the α/β hydrolase fold enzyme (Rusnak et al., 2005). The catalytic mechanism of AFEST comprised a catalytic triad which consists of Ser160, His285, and Asp255. The AFEST structure has been successfully crystallized in complex with a sulphonyl derivative and deposited to the Protein Data Bank (accession code 1JJI) (De Simone et al., 2001). The most interesting feature of AFEST is its unusual spectrum of pH activity. The enzyme exhibited the optimal activity at 70 °C in pH 10 –11 and significant activity at pH 12. Therefore, this enzyme might be of particular interest

for approaches involving directed evolution for the generation of valuable catalysts for industrial applications (Rusnak et al., 2005). *In silico* site-directed mutagenesis of AFEST can be performed to enhance and assess the enzyme's ability to degrade plastic compared to a well-known PET-hydrolase, the BTA-hydrolase (Hartanti et al., 2016).

1.2 Problem statement

The non-renewable nature of fossil fuel-derived plastics and their last long-lasting accumulation can seriously pollute the environment (Satti & Shah, 2020). It is an ongoing hazardous predicament that threatens all living organisms' livelihood, warrants developing a safer remediation technique. A practical and eco-friendly means to remove plastics from the environment is biodegradation by PETase-producing microorganisms with a penchant for plastics as the growth substrate. However, the laborious and time-consuming bioprospecting efforts are undesirable in conjunction with being costly. Mutation by *in silico* means of a current isomer of the PETase to introduce PET degradative capability could be a better approach to resolve this issue.

Herein, a rational mutation on the wild-type AFEST binding sites of *A. fulgidus* for a higher plastic degradability using a known PET-degrading enzyme as the template, is proposed. This approach is feasible compared to a blind mutation on any sort of enzyme. The course is likely viable as the two enzymes originate from the same α/β hydrolase fold family and the full 3D structure of AFEST is available in the literature. In this work, the mutation is based on an *in silico* data of the PETase from *Thermobifida fusca* in complexed with PET. The AFEST'S multiple amino acid mutations attempt to emulate the PETase amino acid interactions with the PET substrate. It is hypothesized that the target multiple mutation sites could boost the mutant-AFEST to degrade PET.

1.3 Objectives

The following objectives were set to achieve the goal of the work:

1. To identify the possible substrate-binding residues of the AFEST to be mutated by sequence alignment with the PETase from the BTA-hydrolase.
2. To carry out molecular docking assessments of two different ligands polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polypropylene (PP), with enzymes, BTA-hydrolase, wild-type- and the mutant-AFEST.
3. To compare the molecular dynamic (MD) simulations of the best docked mutant-AFEST-ligand structure against the BTA-hydrolase-ligand complex.

1.4 Scopes of study

The research was conducted in three stages to achieve the aforesaid objectives. For the first stage of work, the FASTA format of amino acids sequence of carboxylesterase (AFEST) and BTA-hydrolase (PET-hydrolase) were retrieved from Protein Data Bank with PDB ID (1JJI) and (5zoa) respectively. The multiple sequence alignment of AFEST and BTA-hydrolase was conducted via Multalin software to find binding sites of AFEST on the conserved regions. The AFEST sequence was then visualized on PyMol program to identify the residues for mutations. Furthermore, the physicochemical properties of the three above proteins were characterized through ExPASy server for the later comparison with the BTA-hydrolase and mutant-AFEST. After, the structural validation of mutant-AFEST through software packages of PROCHECK, ERRAT, and VERIFY-3D, the PYMOL software was used to view the protein structure.

This study's second phase involved the molecular docking of ligands, polyethylene terephthalate (PET), and polypropylene (PP) with the BTA-hydrolase, wild-type- and mutant-AFEST, using the software AutoDock 4.2.6. Before initiating the process, each ligand's SDF file was extracted from the PubChem database. Afterward, each ligand and protein was prepared with a default setting. Then, the

results were compared to decide the residues to be mutated in the wild-type AFEST substrate binding site. At the end of docking, the PDBQT file format was generated, and the result was analyzed using Autodock vina. The molecular interaction between the mutant-AFEST and the two ligands, such as binding energy, hydrogen bonds, hydrophobic interactions, were assessed to identify the best enzyme-ligand for the subsequent MD simulation study.

At the last phase, docked protein-ligand complexes and the interactions of wild-type AFEST, mutant-AFEST, and BTA-hydrolase models with substrates were analyzed by molecular dynamics (MD) simulation using a parallel version of GROMACS 5.1.2 by employing the Gromos96 53a7 force- field. Before employing MD simulation, the models were further refined to ensure that the gained native states at the global minimum (Feig, 2017). The protein models were checked to be free from any errors by comparing them to their native structure. Consequently, the MD simulation result was calculated for RMSD, RMSF, and Rg score to compare with the BTA-hydrolase-ligand results.

1.5 Significance of the study

The use of rational-design of existing enzymes bioinformatic tools is a rapid resolution to solve the slow degradation of plastics by microbes in the environment. By rationally mutating the AFEST enzyme, knowledge on the germane residues that impart PET-degradative capability may prove applicable to other enzymes in the hydrolase fold family for plastic degradation.

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