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## Brownian dynamics assessment of enhanced diffusion exhibited by 'fluctuating-dumbbell enzymes'<sup>†</sup>

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Recent experiments have reported that diffusion of enzymes can be enhanced in the presence of their substrates. Using a fluctuating dumbbell model of enzymes, it has been argued that such an enhancement can be rationalized by the reduction of the enzyme size and by the suppression of the hydrodynamically coupled conformational fluctuations, induced by binding a substrate or an inhibitor to the enzyme [*Nano Lett.* 2017, 17, 4415]. Herein, we critically examine these expectations via extensive Brownian dynamics simulations of a similar model. The numerical results show that neither of the two mechanisms can cause an enhancement comparable to that reported experimentally, unless very large, physically counter-intuitive, enzyme deformations are invoked.

Enzymes play a key role in living systems and have numerous biotechnological applications. While often the apparent rates of enzyme-catalysed reactions depend on the diffusion of enzymes and their substrates,<sup>1,2</sup> it has been reported recently that, surprisingly, the diffusion of enzymes could also be enhanced by the chemical reactions they catalyze.<sup>3–9</sup> For instance, a fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS) study reported that the diffusion of urease is enhanced by about 30% in the presence of urea (the substrate of urease).<sup>3</sup> Similar catalysis-induced enhancements of the diffusion constants have been mentioned for catalase,<sup>4,5</sup> DNA polymerase,<sup>6</sup> alkaline phosphatase<sup>5</sup> and aldolase.<sup>7</sup> Interestingly, for aldolase the diffusion enhancement was observed also in the presence of pyrophosphate, which is a competitive inhibitor of aldolase;<sup>7</sup> this indicates, as pointed out in ref. 7, that a chemical reaction is not necessary for this phenomenon to occur.

Various mechanisms have been suggested to rationalize the enhanced enzyme diffusion.<sup>3,5,7,10–12</sup> For instance, in ref. 3 an electrophoretic mechanism was invoked, owing to the generation of ionic species in the hydrolysis of urea, while in ref. 5 it was

proposed that the heat released during reaction could create an asymmetric pressure wave 'propelling' the enzyme. A lucid analysis of four possible mechanisms (self-thermophoresis, boost in kinetic energy or pressure waves, stochastic swimming, and collective heating) has been carried out by Golestanian,<sup>10</sup> who concluded that only collective heating and stochastic swimming could lead to changes in the diffusion constant comparable to the reported ~30% values.

Observing that the enhanced diffusion could also occur in the presence of competing inhibitors, Illien *et al.* have suggested that this phenomenon may be understood in terms of changes in the internal degrees of freedom of enzymes induced by reversible binding of substrates or inhibitors.<sup>7</sup> They considered a simple fluctuating-dumbbell model of enzymes, in which the binding step was represented as reduction in the average length of the dumbbell as well as stiffening of the 'spring' connecting the subunits. Via approximate analytical calculations, it was inferred that "the reduction of enzyme's hydrodynamic radius and suppression of internal modes of fluctuations of enzymes can yield significant diffusion enhancement."<sup>7</sup>

Such a flexible-dumbbell enzyme is a very compelling model, owing to its conceptual simplicity and to the possibility for a straightforward implementation in numerical simulations. The latter can provide a benchmark for validating the approximate analytical estimates,<sup>7</sup> and it can serve as a platform for studies of collective behaviour. Herein, we perform extensive Brownian dynamics (BD) simulations of an enzyme model compatible with the analysis in ref. 7 and 12. The results of these simulations provide direct numerical estimates of the various contributions to diffusion enhancement, arising from changes in the enzyme's shape and from suppression of internal fluctuations, and thereby allow a critical assessment of the proposed model against the available experimental results.

We first succinctly recall the details of the model enzyme and of the corresponding contributions to the diffusion constant from ref. 7. In an idealized coarse description, an enzyme can be found in one of the following three states: open (o), closed (c), and closed with a substrate (or inhibitor) bound to its active site (cs).

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The closed state accounts for possible shape/size changes of an enzyme;<sup>13</sup> in general, an enzyme can be in the closed state with or without a substrate. Additionally, as pointed out in ref. 7, binding a substrate (or inhibitor) may hinder internal (conformational) fluctuations of the enzyme. Both effects may contribute to deviations of the diffusion coefficient from its value in the absence of substrates.

Assuming that the time taken by the  $o \rightleftharpoons c$  and  $o + s \rightleftharpoons cs$  transitions is negligible, as compared to typical 'life times' of these states, one can present the (long-time) diffusion coefficient  $D$  in the form

$$D = D_o p_o + D_c p_c + D_{cs} p_{cs}, \quad (1)$$

where  $p_\alpha$  is the probability that the enzyme is in the state  $\alpha = \{o, c, cs\}$  and  $D_\alpha$  is the corresponding diffusion coefficient. Further assuming that the shapes of an enzyme in the states  $c$  and  $cs$  are similar (however, in general they may differ, cf. Fig. 1), one can write  $D_{cs} = D_c + \Delta D_{cs}^{\text{fluct}}$  to identify  $\Delta D_{cs}^{\text{fluct}}$  as the contribution to the diffusion coefficient solely due to the reduction of internal (conformational) fluctuations caused by binding a substrate.

The relative change in the diffusion coefficient,  $\delta D(\rho_s) = [D(\rho_s) - \mathcal{D}]/\mathcal{D}$ , where  $\rho_s$  is the substrate concentration and  $\mathcal{D} = D(\rho_s = 0)$ , can then be presented as a sum of contributions coming from the change in size and from conformational fluctuations (Section S1 in the ESI†):

$$\delta D(\rho_s) = g(\rho_s)[\delta D^{\text{size}} + \delta D^{\text{fluct}}], \quad (2)$$

where

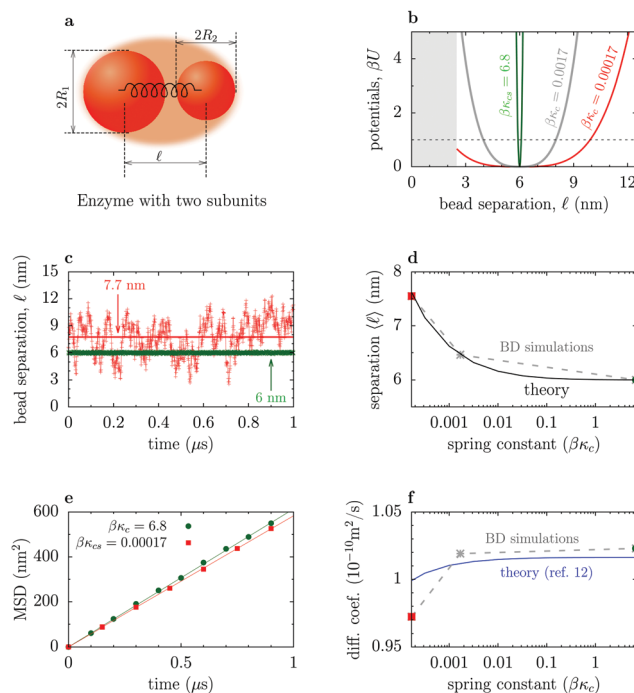
$$\delta D^{\text{size}} = \frac{D_c - \mathcal{D}}{\mathcal{D}} \quad \text{and} \quad \delta D^{\text{fluct}} = \Delta D_{cs}^{\text{fluct}}/\mathcal{D}; \quad (3)$$

the substrate-dependent function,

$$g(\rho_s) = \frac{\rho_s}{K_M/p^{(0)} + \rho_s}, \quad (4)$$

has a Michaelis-Menten form, with the Michaelis-Menten constant of the enzymatic reaction,  $K_M$ , rescaled by the probability  $p^{(0)}$  of an enzyme to be in the open state in the absence of substrates (Section S1 in the ESI†). Note that  $g \leq 1$  for  $\rho_s \leq \infty$ , hence  $\delta D^{\text{size}}$  and  $\delta D^{\text{fluct}}$  describe the maximum enhancements.

The arguments leading to eqn (2) are quite general and should hold for a variety of enzyme models, including the flexible dumbbell model with hydrodynamic interactions between its subunits.<sup>7</sup> We have analyzed *via* numerical simulations such enzyme models (cf. Fig. 1 and 2), defined by an interaction between spherical subunits given by a single or double-well potential; the former was used to study the effects due to suppression of fluctuations, while the latter was employed to test the assumption of additivity, eqn (1). The Brownian dynamics simulations have been carried out for a single dumbbell enzyme by using a customized version of the package BD\_BOX<sup>14</sup> (Section S2A in the ESI†) and the hydrodynamic interactions were approximated *via* the generalized Rotne-Prager-Yamakawa tensor.<sup>15,16</sup> To calculate the diffusion coefficient,  $D$ , we computed the mean-square displacement (MSD) of the center of mass  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  of the dumbbell,  $\text{MSD}(t) = \langle |\mathbf{r}(t) - \mathbf{r}(0)|^2 \rangle$ , and fitted it to  $\text{MSD}(t) = 6Dt$ .



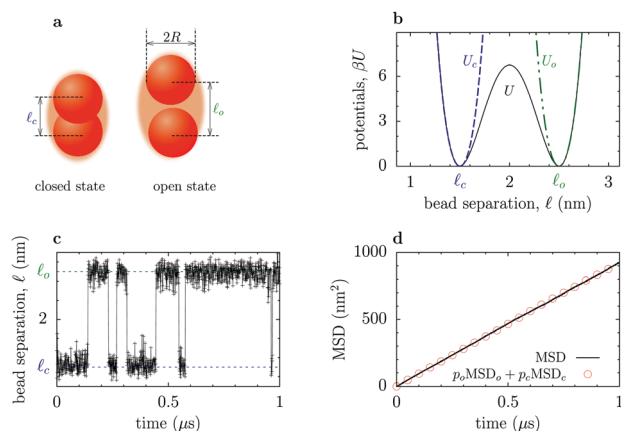
**Fig. 1** Effect of stiffness of the interaction potential on the diffusion of flexible dumbbell enzymes. (a) Flexible dumbbell enzyme consisting of two spherical beads (subunits) of radii  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . The enzyme is depicted by the orange area and the beads by red spheres. The spring depicts schematically the interaction potential  $U(r)$  between the beads. (b) Interaction potential, eqn (5), between the beads. The closed states with (cs) and without (c) a substrate correspond to the spring constants  $\kappa_{cs}$  and  $\kappa_c$ , respectively; two spring constants for the  $c$  state are considered. The grey area denotes the region inaccessible to the beads due to the hard core repulsion (for the results without hard core repulsion and smaller separations, see Fig. S1 and S2 in the ESI†, respectively). (c) Brownian dynamics results for the separation  $\ell$ . The fluctuations and the average separations between the beads are both significantly enlarged when the spring constant is reduced. (d) Average bead-bead separations as a function of the spring constant  $\kappa$ . (e) Mean square displacement of the center of mass of the dumbbell enzyme in the  $cs$  ( $\kappa_{cs}$ ) and  $c$  ( $\kappa_c$ ) states. (f) Diffusion coefficient from Brownian dynamics simulations (symbols) and from the approximate analytical estimates based on ref. 12 (Section S3 in the ESI†). The squares and the circles in (d) and (f) correspond to the spring constants from (b), (c) and (e). The results in panels (b–f) correspond to the following values: the radii  $R_1 = 1.5$  nm and  $R_2 = 1$  nm, and the parameters of the interaction potential  $\ell_o = 6$  nm and  $\ell_c = 5$  nm. The results shown in (d), (e), and (f) are averages over 4000 independent runs.

The role played by suppression of fluctuations can be assessed by considering the dumbbell model depicted in Fig. 1a, with the following single-well interaction potential (the 4th order polynomial was chosen because of a straightforward extension to a two-state model, cf. eqn (6) and Fig. 2a and b):

$$U_c(\ell) = \frac{16\kappa}{(\ell_o - \ell_c)^4} (\ell_o - \ell)^2 \times \begin{cases} (\ell_c - \ell)^2, & \text{if } \ell > \ell_o \\ (\ell - 2\ell_o + \ell_c)^2, & \text{if } \ell < \ell_o \end{cases}, \quad (5)$$

where  $\ell$  is the center-to-center distance between the beads,  $\ell_c$  and  $\ell_o$  are two parameters (see below) and  $\kappa$  the “spring” constant defining the characteristic energy scale (we considered  $U_c$  with and without the hard-core repulsion between the beads,





**Fig. 2** Two beads interacting via a double-well potential as a model for an enzyme fluctuating between 'open' and 'closed' states. (a) Fluctuating dumbbell model with different average separations between the subunits in the closed and open states. (b) Interaction potentials between the beads in a double-well model ( $U$ ) and when the system is only in the closed ( $U_c$ ) or open ( $U_o$ ) state; note that there is no hard core repulsion between the beads. (c) Separation between the beads as a function of time from Brownian dynamics simulations. Only the system with interaction potential  $U(\ell)$  is shown (see (b)). (d) Mean square displacement for the system with interaction potential  $U(\ell)$ , compared with the weighed sum of the MSDs for the open and closed states;  $p_\alpha$  is the probability of an enzyme to be in state  $\alpha$ . The interaction constant  $\kappa \approx 6.8k_B T$ , the separations at the minima were  $\ell_c = 1.5$  nm and  $\ell_o = 2.5$  nm in the closed and open states, respectively, and the bead radii  $R = R_1 = R_2 = 1$  nm.

see Fig. 1, and Fig. S1, S2 in the ESI† respectively). The closed states with and without a substrate can then be modeled by varying  $\kappa$ , while keeping  $\ell_c$  and  $\ell_o$  unchanged. In this way, the role played by suppression of fluctuations can be singled out.

Fig. 1c shows the time dependence of the separation between the enzyme subunits. It demonstrates a significant reduction in the amplitude of fluctuations, which is accompanied by a decrease in the average bead-bead separation (Fig. 1d), caused by increasing the spring constant from  $\kappa_c$  to  $\kappa_{cs} \approx 4 \times 10^4 \kappa_c$  (this models the binding of a substrate to the enzyme<sup>7</sup>). However, such a suppression of fluctuations and the size reduction lead to only small changes in the diffusion constant. Fig. 1e and f show that the diffusion is enhanced by at most about 5%, even though the spring constant was varied over four orders of magnitude (see also Fig. S1 and S2 in the ESI†). This behaviour is in good agreement with the theoretical estimates, obtained by adapting the calculations from ref. 12 (the blue line in Fig. 1f; Section S3 in the ESI†). Furthermore, when the stiffness of the potential becomes sufficiently large, such that the average bead-bead separation  $\ell \approx \ell_{\text{at-min}} = 6$  nm (Fig. 1d), which also reduces the probability of physically counter-intuitive large separations, the value of the diffusion coefficient becomes virtually independent of the further increases in stiffness (the gray star in Fig. 1f). To clearly isolate the effect of fluctuations, we also compared models with the same average bead-bead separation, but with significant differences in the amplitude of fluctuations; the results indicate less than 2% difference in the diffusion coefficients (see Fig. S3 in the ESI†). One can thus

conclude that the suppression of internal fluctuations due to stiffening of the potential in the cs state is unlikely to enhance significantly the diffusion of such a flexible dumbbell enzyme.

We have also used the dumbbell model to test the assumption of additivity of diffusion constants (eqn (1)), and to estimate the role played by the size changes. We chose the following double-well interaction potential

$$U(\ell) = \frac{16\kappa}{(\ell_o - \ell_c)^4} (\ell_c - \ell)^2 (\ell_o - \ell)^2, \quad (6)$$

where  $\ell_o$  and  $\ell_c < \ell_o$  correspond to the equilibrium separations in the 'open' and 'closed' states, respectively (Fig. 2a); here, the characteristic energy set by the spring constant,  $\kappa$ , corresponds to the height of the energy barrier separating the two states (Fig. 2b). Fig. 2b shows that  $U(\ell)$  (solid line) interpolates between two single-well potentials  $U_c$  (eqn (5)) and  $U_o$  (eqn (S11) in the ESI†), which have minima at  $\ell_c$  and  $\ell_o$ , with the shapes at the minima coinciding with the shape of  $U$ .

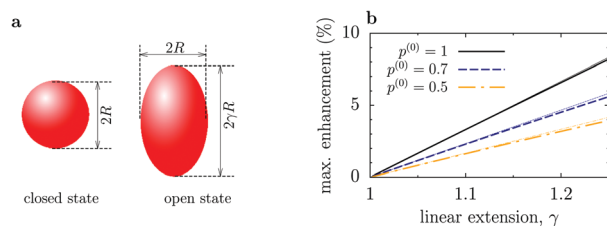
We have performed BD simulations for each of the three potentials (for computational efficiency, we did not consider the hard-core repulsion between the beads). Fig. 2c shows that the system with the double-well potential has a dynamics that indeed exhibits long periods of fluctuations around one minimum with rapid jumps between the wells (*i.e.*, between the open and closed states). From the simulations, we extracted the frequency of jumps  $f \approx 15 \mu\text{s}^{-1}$  (a jump was defined as crossing of the midpoint,  $(\ell_c + \ell_o)/2$ ). The probabilities of the dumbbell to be in the open and close states were found to be  $p_o \approx 72\%$  and  $p_c = 1 - p_o(0) \approx 28\%$ , which agree well with the equilibrium probabilities obtained from the Boltzmann distribution (Section S2B in the ESI†). Fig. 2d shows the MSD for the system with the interaction potential  $U(\ell)$ , which is compared with the weighted sum  $p_o \text{MSD}_o + p_c \text{MSD}_c$ , in the spirit of eqn (1). The agreement is excellent, confirming that eqn (1) provides an accurate description (at long observation times  $t \gg f^{-1}$ ).

The model with the potential  $U(\ell)$  can be interpreted as corresponding to a system in the absence of substrates. Then, from the slope of the MSD, we have estimated the diffusion coefficient  $\mathcal{D} = D(p_s = 0) \approx 1.55 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ; similarly, we obtained the diffusion coefficient in the closed state to be  $D_c \approx 1.72 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ . Eqn (3) then gives  $\delta D^{\text{size}} \approx 11\%$  for the maximum possible enhancement of the diffusion coefficient due to size change (for the dumbbell model with the parameters as in Fig. 2).

Although this value of  $\delta D^{\text{size}}$  is comparable to those reported experimentally, it is clear that our model involved significant changes in the shape of an enzyme (Fig. 2a). To get additional physical insight into the effect of conformational changes, we consider a toy model of an enzyme as a sphere of radius  $R$  in the closed state and as a prolate spheroid with the largest semi-axes  $\gamma R$  in the open state (Fig. 3a). Then  $D_c = k_B T / (6\pi\eta R)$ , where  $\eta$  is the viscosity, while in the open state<sup>17,18</sup>

$$D_o = a(\gamma) D_c = \frac{\ln(\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1})}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}} D_c. \quad (7)$$





**Fig. 3** Enhancement of enzyme diffusion due to size change of enzymes. (a) Enzyme is a sphere of radius  $R$  in the closed state, while in the open state it is a prolate spheroid with the largest semi-axes  $\gamma R$  (linear extension  $\gamma$ ). (b) Maximum enhancement of the enzyme diffusion as a function of  $\gamma$ .  $p^{(0)} = p_o(p_s = 0)$  is the probability that the enzyme is in the open state in the absence of substrates. Thin dotted lines show the linear approximation given by eqn (9).

Using eqn (3) we have obtained the maximum possible enhancement due to the size change

$$\delta D^{\text{size}}(\gamma) = \frac{p_o^{(0)}[1 - a(\gamma)]}{1 - p_o^{(0)}[1 - a(\gamma)]} \quad (8)$$

For small extensions ( $\gamma \gtrsim 1$ ), the enhancement is linear in the size-change

$$\delta D^{\text{size}}(\gamma \gtrsim 1) \approx \frac{p^{(0)}}{3}(\gamma - 1), \quad (9)$$

in agreement with Illien *et al.*<sup>12</sup> (The factor  $1/3$  in eqn (9) accounts for the deformation occurring solely along one direction; this factor is  $2/3$  for an oblate spheroid and unity if an enzyme deforms along all three directions.) Fig. 3b illustrates that small, experimentally relevant (see below) size reductions can lead to merely few percent enhancement in the diffusion coefficient;<sup>19</sup> this is inconsistent with most experiments, which have reported about 30% (or even 80%) enhancements.<sup>3–9</sup>

The maximal reduction of enzyme's hydrodynamic radius in the closed state, as reported so far,<sup>20</sup> is for  $F_1$ -ATPase and amounts to about 15%. In this case, the maximum increase in the diffusion coefficient could also be up to 15%, assuming that  $F_1$ -ATPase enlarges in all three directions and that it is in the open state most of the time (*i.e.*,  $p^{(0)} \approx 1$ ). This seems to be in agreement with the FCS study of Börsch *et al.*<sup>21</sup>, who reported about 14% diffusion increase.<sup>19</sup> For other enzymes, however, conformational changes are much less pronounced; for instance, for hexokinase it is about 3.6%.<sup>19</sup> Employing the dmatrix program from the BD\_BOX package,<sup>14</sup> which is based on rigid-body hydrodynamic calculations of the diffusion matrix,<sup>22,23</sup> we have computed the diffusion coefficients of *K. aerogenes* urease using the open and closed state conformations from Protein Data Base (PDB) taken from the BRENDA database (1ejx and 1fwj, respectively<sup>13</sup>). The result is  $D_o \approx 61.73 \mu\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$  and  $D_c \approx 61.1 \mu\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$  for the urease in water at room temperature; such miniscule changes imply that the diffusion of enzymes should be practically insensitive to their catalytic activity.

In summary, Brownian dynamics simulations of a fluctuating dumbbell model of enzymes, similar to the one proposed by Illien *et al.*,<sup>7,12</sup> indicate that suppression of the hydrodynamically coupled conformational fluctuations is unlikely to produce a diffusion enhancement comparable to that reported experimentally

(Fig. 1). In agreement with previous analyses,<sup>12</sup> an enhancement can be induced by the reduction of enzyme's size due to binding a substrate or competitive inhibitor; this enhancement is proportional to the change in the hydrodynamic radius (eqn (8) and (9), and Fig. 3). It is worth noting, however, that recent reports have pointed out that FCS studies, used to measure the enzyme diffusion coefficients, may be affected by spurious factors, such as fluorescence quenching by substrates,<sup>11</sup> catalysis-induced enzyme decomposition, or enzyme binding to a surface.<sup>19</sup> Interestingly, very recent dynamic light scattering<sup>24</sup> and NMR<sup>25</sup> studies have indicated no enhancement of aldolase in the presence of its substrate, in contrast to the FCS studies. It appears that a thorough revisit of the experimental results, preferably by other, complementary, techniques is necessary. Thus, the questions as to whether enzyme diffusion can be enhanced by catalysis, and what is its physical mechanism, if so, still remain open.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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