

## QUANTUM ANALYSIS OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN AMINO ACIDS OF THE M-OPIOID RECEPTOR AND THE MORPHINE

Carlos Arturo Brito-Pérez<sup>1</sup>, Bernardo Ojeda-Lara<sup>1</sup>, Jesús Francisco Mondragón-Jiménez<sup>1</sup>, Adrián Alvarez-Aguilar<sup>1</sup>, Francisco José Rosales-Hernández<sup>1</sup> and Manuel González-Pérez<sup>\*2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (UJAT). División Académica de Ciencias de la Salud (DACs).

<sup>2</sup> Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla A.C. (UPAEP). Centro Interdisciplinario De Posgrados (CIP). Posgrado en Ciencias de la Ingeniería Biomédica.

<sup>3</sup>Sistema Nacional De Investigadores. Nivel 1.

Article Received on  
01 June 2017,

Revised on 21 June 2017,  
Accepted on 12 July 2017

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20178-9019

### \*Corresponding Author

**Dr. Manuel González-Pérez**

Universidad Popular  
Autónoma del Estado de  
Puebla A.C. (UPAEP).  
Centro Interdisciplinario de  
Posgrados (CIP). Posgrado  
en Ciencias de la  
Ingeniería Biomédica.

### ABSTRACT

Morphine is a synthetic opiate isolated from the plant of *Papaver somniferum*.<sup>[1]</sup> This drug belongs to the family of Opioid Analgesics (OA) which are  $\mu$ -opioid receptor (MOR) agonists.<sup>[2]</sup> MOR is a G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR), and it exists in the Central Nervous System (CNS) and gastrointestinal tract.<sup>[5]</sup> The aim of the study is to determine, using the Semi-empirical parametric method 3 (SE-PM3) quantum method, which amino acid of the  $\mu$  receptor has higher affinity with morphine. Hyperchem Professional Software performed Molecular Modeling and Analysis of Morphine and Amino Acids (AA) (Hyperchem, Hypercube, Multi On for Windows, Series 12-800-1501800080. Multi On, South 1236-301 Tlacoquemecatl Insurgentes Col. Del Valle, Benito Juarez, DF, Mexico C.P. 03200). The Figure 1 shows in a circle the Morphine-Asp interaction which has a high probability as an antioxidant agent. On the other hand, the Asp-

Morphine interaction (illustrated as a square) has a low probability. In the Figure 2 the circle represents the Morphine-Glu interaction, located in a high probability zone (antioxidant agent). On the other hand, the Glu-Morphine interaction (shown as a square) is in a low probability zone. We conclude that Glu (glutamic acid) is the amino acid in MOR that has

higher affinity with M, despite having an ETC lower than the other amino acids studied, its probability is much greater.

**KEYWORDS:** Morphine, Amino Acids, Quantum method, Hyperchem, SE-PM3.

## INTRODUCTION

The Morphine is a synthetic opiate isolated from the plant of *Papaver somniferum*.<sup>[1]</sup> This drug belongs to the family of OA which are MOR agonists.<sup>[2]</sup> The MOR is a GPCR, and it exists in the CNS and gastrointestinal tract.<sup>[5]</sup>

This opioid increase pain tolerance and decreases discomfort. MOR regulate pain modulation and analgesia.<sup>[3]</sup> The Morphine is an MOR agonist used to treat moderate to severe pain,<sup>[2]</sup> also, relieves pain in patients requiring OA for more than one day.<sup>[1]</sup>

When an orthosteric agonist like Morphine activates the receptor, it causes severe pain relief but also results in unwanted effects.<sup>[4]</sup> The effects of MOR agonists are well known.<sup>[2]</sup> In the CNS and the Gastrointestinal System (GS) Morphine has huge effects: analgesia, anxiolysis, euphoria, sedation, and respiratory depression and GS smooth muscle contraction.<sup>[1]</sup> Among these associated effects, the most serious is respiratory depression; also, it can alter the mood, present euphoria, dysphoria, and drowsiness.<sup>[1][5]</sup>

Hyperchem is a molecular modeling program. Hyperchem's graphical interface allows researchers to perform chemical simulations that facilitate multiple data entry. Through the program, researchers analyze the Electro Transfer Coefficient (ETC) of each interaction. The ETC is the parameter that identifies the probability of a union between several compounds.<sup>[6][7]</sup>

The aim of the study is to determine, using the SE-PM3 quantum method, which amino acid of the  $\mu$  receptor has higher affinity with Morphine.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

SE-PM3 is a molecular modeling program used by scientists to analyze the quantum composition of molecules and to obtain HOMO-LUMO, BG, EP and other properties. These data are used to form the table where the ETCs of the interaction of Morphine and AA are.

Hyperchem Professional Software performed Molecular Modeling and Analysis of Morphine and Amino Acids (AA) (Hyperchem, Hypercube, Multi On for Windows, Series 12-800-1501800080. Multi On, South 1236-301 Tlacoquemecatl Insurgentes Col. Del Valle, Benito Juarez, DF, Mexico C.P. 03200).

**Table: 1. Parameters used for quantum computing molecular orbitals - HOMO and LUMO<sup>[7][8]</sup>**

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Total charge	0	Polarizability	Not
Spin Multiplicity	1	Geometry Optimization algorithm	Polak-Ribiere (Conjugate Gradient)
Spin Pairing	RHF	Termination condition RMS gradient of	0.1 Kcal/Amol
State Lowest Convergent Limit	0.01	Termination condition or	195 maximum cycles
Interaction Limit	50	Termination condition or	In vacuo
Accelerate Convergence	Yes	Screen refresh period	1 cycle

**Table: 2. Parameters used to visualize the map of the electrostatic potential of the molecules.<sup>[7][8]</sup>**

Parameter	value	Parameter	Value
Molecular Property	Property Electrostatic Potential	Contour Grid increment	0.05
Representation	3D Mapped Isosurface	Mapped Function Options	Default
Isosurface Grid: Grid Mesh Size	Coarse	Transparency level	A criteria
Isosurface Grid: Grid Layout	Default	Isosurface Rendering: Total charge density contour value	0.015
Contour Grid: Starting Value	Default	Rendering Wire Mesh	

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Table 3 the amino acids with which morphine has a high affinity as antioxidant were observed in bold and underlined. On the other hand, the amino acids with which Morphine has a high affinity as an oxidant is in contrast.

**Table: 3. Cross bands of Morphine-Morphine and amino acid-amino acid.**

Reducer Agent	Oxidizer Agent	HOMO	LUMO	BG	E-	E+	EP	ETC
MORPHINE	MORPHINE	-8.799184	0.19319795	8.99238195	-0.0798	0.161	0.2408	37.34377886
Ala	Ala	-9.878766	0.749123	10.627889	-0.124	0.132	0.256	41.51519141
Arg	Arg	-9.176235	0.5579196	9.7341546	-0.165	0.199	0.364	26.74218297
Asn	Asn	-9.929083	0.644205	10.573288	-0.125	0.193	0.318	33.24933333
<b>Asp</b>	<b>Asp</b>	<b>-10.36987</b>	<b>0.4201105</b>	<b>10.7899805</b>	<b>-0.118</b>	<b>0.204</b>	<b>0.322</b>	<b>33.50925621</b>

Cys	Cys	-9.638768	-0.2355544	9.4032136	-0.129	0.14	0.269	34.95618439
Gln	Gln	-10.0231	0.7548746	10.7779746	-0.124	0.192	0.316	34.10751456
<b>Glu</b>	<b>Glu</b>	<b>-10.37416</b>	<b>0.4382972</b>	<b>10.8124572</b>	<b>-0.111</b>	<b>0.201</b>	<b>0.312</b>	<b>34.65531154</b>
Gly	Gly	-9.902413	0.9015826	10.8039956	-0.137	0.159	0.296	36.49998514
His	His	-9.307456	0.5031155	9.8105715	-0.169	0.171	0.34	28.85462206
Ile	Ile	-9.872066	0.971656	10.843722	-0.128	0.188	0.316	34.31557595
Leu	Leu	-9.645295	0.9220657	10.5673607	-0.126	0.13	0.256	41.27875273
Lys	Lys	-9.520605	0.9427313	10.4633363	-0.127	0.195	0.322	32.49483323
<b>Met</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>-9.061968</b>	<b>0.1451009</b>	<b>9.2070689</b>	<b>-0.134</b>	<b>0.192</b>	<b>0.326</b>	<b>28.24254264</b>
Phe	Phe	-9.553019	0.2833091	9.8363281	-0.126	0.127	0.253	38.87876719
Pro	Pro	-9.446512	0.7919495	10.2384615	-0.128	0.191	0.319	32.0954906
Ser	Ser	-10.15642	0.5648013	10.7212213	-0.108	0.198	0.306	35.03667092
Thr	Thr	-9.896441	0.8319785	10.7284195	-0.123	0.191	0.314	34.16694108
Trp	Trp	-8.29852	0.1325693	8.4310893	-0.112	0.155	0.267	31.57711348
Tyr	Tyr	-9.056	0.2925489	9.3485489	-0.123	0.193	0.316	29.58401551
Val	Val	-9.913814	0.9311865	10.8450005	-0.131	0.109	0.24	45.18750208

In table 3 show the compared to the ETCs of the amino acids. Morphine is an excellent antioxidant in the Morphine-Asp interaction (Table 4). Morphine is also an excellent antioxidant in the Morphine-Glu interaction (Table 4).

**Table: 4. Morphine Cross Bands as Reducer with Amino Acids**

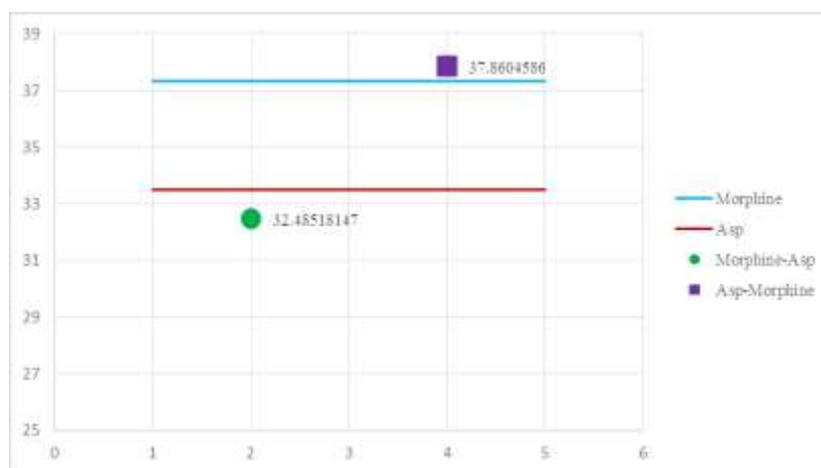
Reducer Agent	Oxidizer Agent	HOMO	LUMO	BG	E-	E+	EP	ETC
MORPHINE	MORPHINE	-8.799184	0.19319795	8.99238195	-0.0798	0.161	0.2408	37.34377886
MORPHINE	Ala	-8.799184	0.749123	9.548307	-0.0798	0.132	0.2118	45.08171388
MORPHINE	Arg	-8.799184	0.5579196	9.3571036	-0.0798	0.199	0.2788	33.56206456
MORPHINE	Asn	-8.799184	0.644205	9.443389	-0.0798	0.193	0.2728	34.61652859
<b>MORPHINE</b>	<b>Asp</b>	<b>-8.799184</b>	<b>0.4201105</b>	<b>9.2192945</b>	<b>-0.0798</b>	<b>0.204</b>	<b>0.2838</b>	<b>32.48518147</b>
MORPHINE	Cys	-8.799184	-0.2355544	8.5636296	-0.0798	0.14	0.2198	38.96100819
MORPHINE	Gln	-8.799184	0.7548746	9.5540586	-0.0798	0.192	0.2718	35.15106181
<b>MORPHINE</b>	<b>Glu</b>	<b>-8.799184</b>	<b>0.4382972</b>	<b>9.2374812</b>	<b>-0.0798</b>	<b>0.201</b>	<b>0.2808</b>	<b>32.89701282</b>
MORPHINE	Gly	-8.799184	0.9015826	9.7007666	-0.0798	0.159	0.2388	40.62297571
MORPHINE	His	-8.799184	0.5031155	9.3022995	-0.0798	0.171	0.2508	37.09050837
MORPHINE	Ile	-8.799184	0.971656	9.77084	-0.0798	0.188	0.2678	36.48558626
MORPHINE	Leu	-8.799184	0.9220657	9.7212497	-0.0798	0.13	0.2098	46.33579457
MORPHINE	Lys	-8.799184	0.9427313	9.7419153	-0.0798	0.195	0.2748	35.45092904
<b>MORPHINE</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>-8.799184</b>	<b>0.1451009</b>	<b>8.9442849</b>	<b>-0.0798</b>	<b>0.192</b>	<b>0.2718</b>	<b>32.90759713</b>
MORPHINE	Phe	-8.799184	0.2833091	9.0824931	-0.0798	0.127	0.2068	43.91921228
MORPHINE	Pro	-8.799184	0.7919495	9.5911335	-0.0798	0.191	0.2708	35.41777511
MORPHINE	Ser	-8.799184	0.5648013	9.3639853	-0.0798	0.198	0.2778	33.70765047
MORPHINE	Thr	-8.799184	0.8319785	9.6311625	-0.0798	0.191	0.2708	35.56559269
MORPHINE	Trp	-8.799184	0.1325693	8.9317533	-0.0798	0.155	0.2348	38.03983518
MORPHINE	Tyr	-8.799184	0.2925489	9.0917329	-0.0798	0.193	0.2728	33.32746664
MORPHINE	Val	-8.799184	0.9311865	9.7303705	-0.0798	0.109	0.1888	51.53797934

Table 5 shows that the Arg-Morphine interaction has the highest affinity (ETC = 28.740), followed by His-Morphine interaction (ETC = 28.789).

**Table: 5. Morphine Cross bands as Oxidizer with Amino Acids**

Reducer Agent	Oxidizer Agent	HOMO	LUMO	BG	E-	E+	EP	ETC
MORPHINE	MORPHINE	-8.799184	0.19319795	8.99238195	-0.0798	0.161	0.2408	37.34377886
Ala	MORPHINE	-9.878766	0.19319795	10.07196395	-0.124	0.161	0.285	35.34022439
<b>Arg</b>	<b>MORPHINE</b>	<b>-9.176235</b>	<b>0.19319795</b>	<b>9.36943295</b>	<b>-0.165</b>	<b>0.161</b>	<b>0.326</b>	<b>28.74059187</b>
Asn	MORPHINE	-9.929083	0.19319795	10.12228095	-0.125	0.161	0.286	35.39259073
Asp	MORPHINE	-10.36987	0.19319795	10.56306795	-0.118	0.161	0.279	37.8604586
Cys	MORPHINE	-9.638768	0.19319795	9.83196595	-0.129	0.161	0.29	33.90333086
Gln	MORPHINE	-10.0231	0.19319795	10.21629795	-0.124	0.161	0.285	35.84665947
Glu	MORPHINE	-10.37416	0.19319795	10.56735795	-0.111	0.161	0.272	38.8505807
Gly	MORPHINE	-9.902413	0.19319795	10.09561095	-0.137	0.161	0.298	33.87788909
<b>His</b>	<b>MORPHINE</b>	<b>-9.307456</b>	<b>0.19319795</b>	<b>9.50065395</b>	<b>-0.169</b>	<b>0.161</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>28.78986045</b>
Ile	MORPHINE	-9.872066	0.19319795	10.06526395	-0.128	0.161	0.289	34.82790294
Leu	MORPHINE	-9.645295	0.19319795	9.83849295	-0.126	0.161	0.287	34.28046324
Lys	MORPHINE	-9.520605	0.19319795	9.71380295	-0.127	0.161	0.288	33.72848247
Met	MORPHINE	-9.061968	0.19319795	9.25516595	-0.134	0.161	0.295	31.3734439
Phe	MORPHINE	-9.553019	0.19319795	9.74621695	-0.126	0.161	0.287	33.95894408
Pro	MORPHINE	-9.446512	0.19319795	9.63970995	-0.128	0.161	0.289	33.35539775
Ser	MORPHINE	-10.15642	0.19319795	10.34961795	-0.108	0.161	0.269	38.47441617
Thr	MORPHINE	-9.896441	0.19319795	10.08963895	-0.123	0.161	0.284	35.52689771
Trp	MORPHINE	-8.29852	0.19319795	8.49171795	-0.112	0.161	0.273	31.10519396
Tyr	MORPHINE	-9.056	0.19319795	9.24919795	-0.123	0.161	0.284	32.56759842
Val	MORPHINE	-9.913814	0.19319795	10.10701195	-0.131	0.161	0.292	34.61305462

The figure 1 shows in a circle the Morphine-Asp interaction which has a high probability as an antioxidant agent. On the other hand, the Asp-Morphine interaction (illustrated as a square) has a low probability.



**Figure: 1. Morphine and Asp quantum well**

In the figure 2 the circle represents the Morphine-Glu interaction, located in a high probability zone (antioxidant agent). On the other hand, the Glu-Morphine interaction (shown as a square) is in an area of low probability.

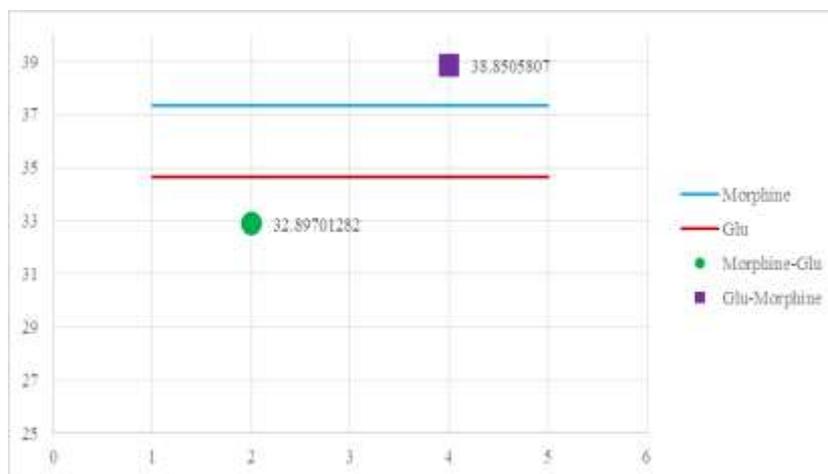


Figure: 2. Morphine and Glu quantum well

Figure 3 shows the Morphine-Met and Met-Morphine interactions in the half-probability zone.



Figure 3. Morphine and Met quantum well

In Figure 4, the interactions between Morphine and Arg are in a medium probability zone.

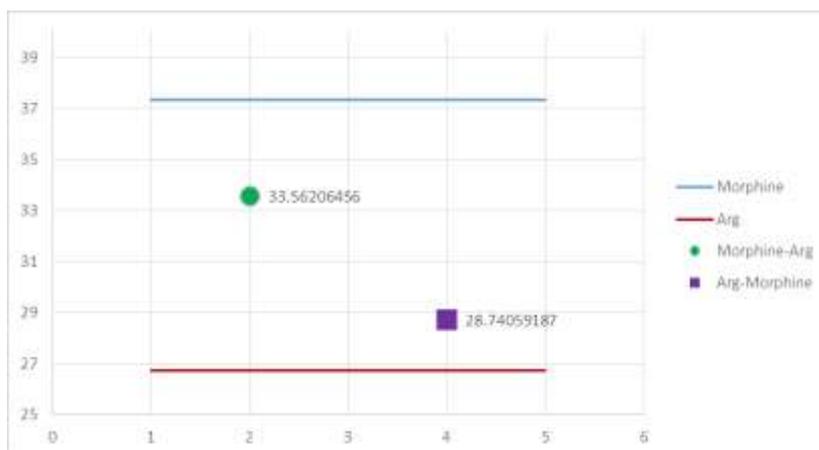


Figure: 4. Morphine and Arg quantum well

In Figure 5, the Morphine-His interaction is around average probability (circle). The His-Morphine interaction is in the high probability zone.



Figure: 5. Morphine and His quantum well

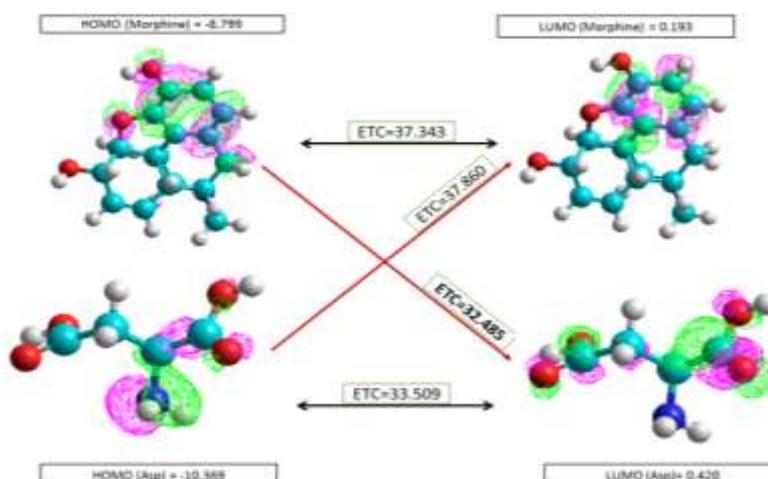
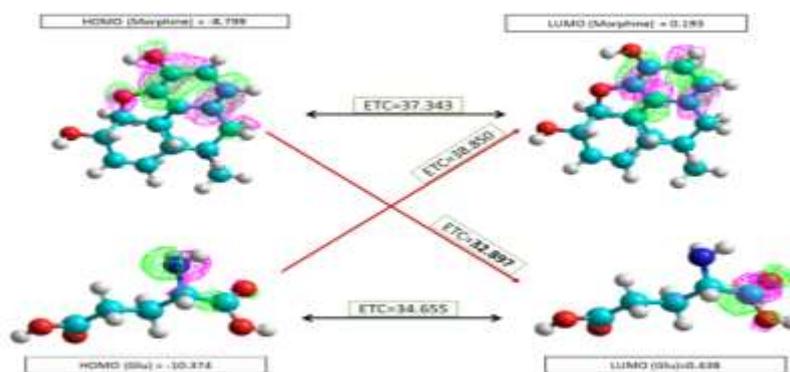


Figure 6. Electron exchange between Morphine and Asp. The highest probability is in Morphine-Asp (ETC = 32.485).



**Figure: 7** Electron exchange between Morphine and Glu. The highest probability is Morphine-Glu (ETC = 32.897).

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Morphine has the highest ETCs with the amino acids His (Histidine), Arg (Arginine), Asp (aspartic acid), Glu (glutamic acid) and Met (Methionine).
2. The ETCs of the interaction of Morphine-Asp, Morphine-Glu, and Morphine-Met were 32.485, 32.897 and 32.907 respectively.
3. Amino acids that are highly likely to be antioxidants are Arg with Morphine with an ETC = 28.740 and His with Morphine with an ETC = 28.789.
4. Morphine-Asp is the second interaction that has the highest probability of electron exchange.
5. The location of Morphine-Asp (ETC = 32.485) has a difference of 1.024 against the lower limit (Asp ETC = 33.509).
6. Morphine is an excellent antioxidant against Asp.
7. Morphine-Glu is the interaction that has the highest probability of electron exchange.
8. The location of Morphine-Glu (ETC = 32.897) has a difference of 1,785 against the lower limit (Gluc ETC = 34.655).
9. Morphine is an excellent antioxidant against Glu.
10. The Morphine relationship with methionine, morphine with arginine and Morphine-His have an average probability of electron exchange, except His-Morphine.
11. The His-Morphine interaction has a high probability of electron exchange.
12. Morphine is an excellent antioxidant against His.

We conclude that Glu (glutamic acid) is the amino acid in MOR that has higher affinity with Morphine, despite having a lower ETC than the other amino acids studied, its probability is much higher.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Appreciation to Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco for allowing us to be part of the Summer Scientific Research 2017, and the Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla for allowing us to use its postgraduate facilities to conduct our research.

**REFERENCES**

1. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubChem Compound Database; CID=5288826, <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/5288826> (accessed June 27, 2017).
2. Lu, H. P., Minervini, V., & France, C. P. Interactions between Mu and Kappa Opioid Receptor Agonists: Antinociceptive and Adverse Effects in Rats. *The FASEB Journal*, 2017; 31(1): 985-17.
3. Peciña, M., Love, T., Stohler, C. S., Goldman, D., & Zubieta, J. K. Effects of the mu opioid receptor polymorphism (OPRM1 A118G) on pain regulation, placebo effects and associated personality trait measures. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 2015; 40(4): 957-965.
4. Nwaneshiudu, C., Emery, M., Levin, J., Chavkin, C., & Terman, G. (331) Acute tolerance to opioid-induced respiratory depression after fentanyl and morphine administration. *The Journal of Pain*, 2015; 16(4): S58.
5. DeWire, S. M., Yamashita, D. S., Rominger, D. H., Liu, G., Cowan, C. L., Graczyk, T. M., & Koblish, M. AG protein-biased ligand at the  $\mu$ -opioid receptor is potently analgesic with reduced gastrointestinal and respiratory dysfunction compared with morphine. *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics*, 2013; 344(3): 708-717.
6. González-Pérez, M. CHEMICAL-QUANTUM ANALYSIS OF THE AGGRESSIVENESS OF GLUCOSE AND ITS APPEASEMENT WITH ATP INSIDE THE CELL, AND WATER AS AN EXCELLENT ANTIOXIDANT, 2017.
7. Ibarra Medel, D., Meléndez Gámez, P., López Oglesby, J. M., & González Pérez, M. MOLECULAR ANALYSIS OF STRYCHNINE AND THE GLYCINE RECEPTOR USING QUANTUM CHEMISTRY METHODS, 2016.
8. Perez, M. G., Barrera, F. A. G., Diaz, J. F. M., Torres, M. G., & Oglesby, J. M. L. Theoretical calculation of electron transfer coefficient for predicting the flow of electrons by PM3, using 20 amino acids and nicotine. *European Scientific Journal*, ESJ, 2014; 10(27).