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**КВАНТОВО-ХИМИЧЕСКОЕ  
МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ ТИПА  
КООРДИНИРОВАНИЯ МАРГАНЦА С  
ВИТАМИНОМ В<sub>2</sub> И НЕЗАМЕНИМЫМИ  
АМИНОКИСЛОТАМИ**

**QUANTUM CHEMICAL MODELING OF THE  
TYPE OF COORDINATION OF MANGANESE  
WITH VITAMIN B<sub>2</sub> AND ESSENTIAL AMINO  
ACIDS**

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*В рамках данного исследования проведено квантово-химическое моделирование типа координирования марганца с витамином В<sub>2</sub> и незаменимыми аминокислотами. Взаимодействие марганца с аминокислотами рассматривалось через карбоксильную группу и аминогруппу аминокислоты, с витамином В<sub>2</sub> – через различные пары енольного кислорода и соседнего гетероатома азота. В результате моделирования установлено, что все представленные взаимодействия являются энергетически выгодными ( $\Delta E \geq 2331,756$  ккал/моль) и химически стабильными ( $\eta \geq 0,096$  эВ). Координирование марганца с витамином В<sub>2</sub> и незаменимыми аминокислотами происходит через N<sub>3</sub> и енольный кислород, присоединённый к С<sub>2</sub> атому, в пиримидиновом кольце витамина В<sub>2</sub>, и через карбоксильную группу и аминогруппу, присоединённую к С<sub>2</sub> атому углерода, аминокислот.*

**Ключевые слова:** витамин В<sub>2</sub>, квантово-химическое моделирование, незаменимые аминокислоты, хелатные комплексы, марганец

**Abstract**

*Within the framework of this study, quantum chemical modeling of the type of coordination of manganese with vitamin B<sub>2</sub> and essential amino acids was carried out. The interaction of manganese with amino acids was carried out through the carboxyl group and amino group of the amino acid, interaction with vitamin B<sub>2</sub> was carried out through various pairs of enolic oxygen and a neighboring nitrogen heteroatom. As a result of modeling, it was found that all the presented interactions are energetically favorable ( $\Delta E \geq 2331,756$  kcal/mol) and chemically stable ( $\eta \geq 0.096$  eV). The coordination of manganese with vitamin B<sub>2</sub> and essential amino acids occurs through N<sub>3</sub> and enolic oxygen attached to the C<sub>2</sub> atom in the pyrimidine ring of vitamin B<sub>2</sub>, and through the carboxyl group and amino group attached to the C<sub>2</sub> atom of amino acids.*

**Key words:** vitamin B<sub>2</sub>, quantum chemical modeling, essential amino acids, chelate complexes, manganese

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## **Introduction**

Nutrition is one of the key factors affecting human health, its performance and life expectancy. An urgent problem at the moment is the problem of microelement deficiency - lack of bioavailable essential trace elements that protect the body from the influence of negative factors and provide resistance to diseases [1]. These substances include vitamins, amino acids and various trace elements.

There are eight essential amino acids in total: isoleucine, leucine, valine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, lysine, threonine, methionine. Each of them is involved in various biochemical processes in the body. For example, isoleucine promotes the restoration of tissue cells, participates in the regulation of glucose and cholesterol in the blood serum, and affects muscle recovery after exercise [2]. Lysine, like isoleucine, is necessary to maintain the energy level of the body, for the absorption and transport of calcium to bone tissues, as well as for the functioning of the gallbladder and the human endocrine system [3]. Tryptophan is necessary for the synthesis of vitamin B<sub>3</sub>, is a precursor for the synthesis of serotonin, and is also used for the complex therapy of the psychoverbal development of children [4]. Threonine prevents the accumulation of fats in the liver; it is also necessary for the synthesis of glycine and serine [5].

An insufficient amount of essential microelements in human nutrition adversely affects its development, physical and mental activity, reduces the body's resistance to the influence of negative factors and leads to the development of a number of alimentary-dependent diseases [6, 7]. According to statistics, in the Leningrad region there is a deficiency in soil, water and plants of such essential microelements as zinc, iodine, manganese and selenium [8–10].

Manganese is an essential trace element and plays one of the key roles in the functioning of the gonads: a low level of manganese reduces sperm motility in men and significantly reduces the chance of conception in women. The key action of manganese is in insulin metabolism. People with diabetes are deficient in manganese: the content of manganese in the blood of this category of people is below the normal level [11, 12]. An important role of manganese is manifested in its antioxidant properties. In brain tissues, manganese is the most important cofactor for most enzymes, an example of which is superoxide dismutase (SOD), a “bodyguard” enzyme that protects body cells from oxidation [13].

However, not every form of essential microelements has high bioavailability, and as a result, the development of forms of essential microelements with high bioavailability is an actual direction of modern science. Scientists have established that triple chelated organic forms of trace elements are bioavailable for the human body [14–16]. The purpose of this study is quantum chemical modeling of the type of coordination of manganese with vitamin B<sub>2</sub> and essential amino acids.

## **Experimental part**

QChem software using the molecular editor - IQmol, using the following construction parameters: calculation - Energy, method - HF, basis - 6-31G, convergence - 5, force field - Gchemical.

Within the framework of quantum-chemical modeling of the interaction of vitamin B<sub>2</sub>, essential trace elements and essential amino acids, the total energy of the system ( $E$ ), the energy of the highest occupied molecular orbital ( $E_{HOMO}$ ), the energy of the lowest free molecular orbital ( $E_{LUMO}$ ), the energy difference between the amino acid and the system were calculated interactions ( $\Delta E$ ), chemical hardness ( $\eta$ ), calculated by the formula:

$$\eta = \frac{E_{LUMO} - E_{HOMO}}{2} \quad (1)$$

## **Discussion of the results**

To determine the type of coordination of manganese with vitamin  $B_2$  and essential amino acids at the first stage of research, models of essential amino acids were considered, then the interaction of manganese with essential amino acids and vitamin  $B_2$  was considered. Coordination of the manganese atom with amino acids was carried out through the amino group attached to the  $C_2$  atom and the carboxyl group; with vitamin  $B_2$  through various pairs of enol oxygen and the neighboring nitrogen heteroatom. The simulation results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 - Results of computer quantum-chemical modeling

| Amino acid | Type of interaction with vitamin $B_2$                                                               | $E$ , kcal/mol | $\Delta E$ , kcal/mol | $E_{HOMO}$ , eV | $E_{LUMO}$ , eV | $\eta$ , eV |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1          | 2                                                                                                    | 3              | 4                     | 5               | 6               | 7           |
| Lysine     | Amino acid                                                                                           | -496.481       | -                     | -0.177          | -0.024          | 0.077       |
|            | Through $N_5$ in the pyrazine ring and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring | -2960.315      | 2463.829              | -0.293          | 0.034           | 0.164       |
|            | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                      | -2960.533      | 2464.049              | -0.219          | 0.053           | 0.136       |
|            | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | -2960.128      | 2463.639              | -0.233          | 0.031           | 0.132       |
|            | Through $N_1$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | -2960.363      | 2463.879              | -0.190          | -0.001          | 0.095       |
| Valine     | Amino acid                                                                                           | -402.112       | -                     | -0.249          | 0.016           | 0.133       |
|            | Through $N_5$ in the pyrazine ring and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring | -2866.631      | 2464.518              | -0.242          | 0.041           | 0.142       |
|            | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                      | -2866.535      | 2464.418              | -0.234          | 0.034           | 0.134       |
|            | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | -2866.620      | 2464.508              | -0.173          | 0.028           | 0.101       |
|            | Through $N_1$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | -2866.328      | 2464.208              | -0.205          | 0.022           | 0.114       |
| Leucine    | Amino acid                                                                                           | -441.397       | -                     | -0.260          | 0.006           | 0.133       |
|            | Through $N_5$ in the pyrazine ring and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring | -2905.344      | 2463.943              | -0.250          | 0.042           | 0.146       |
|            | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                      | -2905.222      | 2463.823              | -0.242          | 0.034           | 0.138       |
|            | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | -2905.450      | 2464.053              | -0.244          | 0.058           | 0.151       |
|            | Through $N_1$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | -2905.381      | 2463.983              | -0.190          | 0.012           | 0.101       |
| Isoleucine | Amino acid                                                                                           | -441.394       | -                     | -0.247          | 0.018           | 0.133       |
|            | Through $N_5$ in the pyrazine ring and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring | -2905.708      | 2464.306              | -0.246          | 0.044           | 0.145       |
|            | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                      | -2905.955      | 2464.556              | -0.239          | -0.017          | 0.111       |
|            | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | -2905.460      | 2464.066              | -0.221          | 0.032           | 0.127       |
|            | Through $N_1$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | -2905.440      | 2464.046              | -0.199          | -0.002          | 0.099       |
| Methionine | Amino acid                                                                                           | -800.251       | -                     | -0.232          | 0.006           | 0.119       |
|            | Through $N_5$ in the pyrazine ring and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring | -3264.091      | 2463.839              | -0.250          | 0.037           | 0.144       |
|            | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                      | -3263.990      | 2463.739              | -0.219          | 0.054           | 0.137       |
|            | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | -3263.935      | 2463.679              | -0.247          | 0.045           | 0.146       |
|            | Through $N_1$ and enol oxygen attached to                                                            | -              | 2463.589              | -0.194          | -               | 0.096       |

| 1             | 2                                                                                                    | 3          | 4        | 5        | 6       | 7     |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|---------|-------|
|               | $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                                                                    | 3263.848   |          |          | 0.002   |       |
| Threonine     | Amino acid                                                                                           | -438.015   | -        | -0.248   | 0.006   | 0.127 |
|               | Through $N_5$ in the pyrazine ring and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring | - 2902.411 | 2464.395 | -0.243 _ | 0.045   | 0.144 |
|               | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                      | - 2902.283 | 2464.265 | -0.228 _ | 0.044   | 0.136 |
|               | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | - 2902.258 | 2464.235 | -0.242 _ | 0.056   | 0.149 |
|               | Through $N_1$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | - 2901.109 | 2463.085 | -0.323 _ | 0.042   | 0.183 |
| Tryptophan    | Amino acid                                                                                           | -554.424   | -        | -0.240   | 0.002   | 0.121 |
|               | Through $N_5$ in the pyrazine ring and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring | - 3148.505 | 2594.076 | -0.244 _ | 0.043   | 0.144 |
|               | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                      | - 3148.342 | 2593.916 | -0.235 _ | 0.044   | 0.140 |
|               | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | - 3148.575 | 2594.150 | -0.187 _ | 0.047   | 0.117 |
|               | Through $N_1$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | - 3148.571 | 2594.146 | -0.196 _ | 0.003   | 0,100 |
| Phenylalanine | Amino acid                                                                                           | -685.684   | -        | -0.195   | - 0.035 | 0.080 |
|               | Through $N_5$ in the pyrazine ring and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring | - 3018.032 | 2332.346 | -0.241 _ | 0.045   | 0.143 |
|               | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to the $C_4$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                      | - 3017.445 | 2331.756 | -0.230 _ | 0.017   | 0.124 |
|               | Through $N_3$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | - 3017.862 | 2332.176 | -0.186 _ | 0.062   | 0.124 |
|               | Through $N_1$ and enol oxygen attached to $C_2$ atom in the pyrimidine ring                          | - 3017.834 | 2332.146 | -0.219 _ | - 0.003 | 0.108 |

As a result of data analysis, it was found that the coordination of triple chelate complexes of manganese with vitamin  $B_2$  and essential amino acids is possible, which is confirmed by the high values of the energy difference ( $\Delta E \geq 2331.756$  kcal/mol) and chemical rigidity of all molecular systems ( $\eta \geq 0.096$  eV).

The highest value of the energy difference ( $\Delta E = 2594.150$  kcal/mol) has a complex of manganese with tryptophan and vitamin  $B_2$ , where the interaction of manganese with vitamin  $B_2$  passes through  $N_3$  and enol oxygen attached to the  $C_2$  atom in the pyrimidine ring of the vitamin  $B_2$  (Figure 1), and the highest value of chemical hardness ( $\eta = 0.183$  eV) is a complex of manganese with threonine and vitamin  $B_2$ , in which the interaction occurs through  $N_1$  and enol oxygen attached to the  $C_2$  atom in the pyrimidine ring (Figure 2).

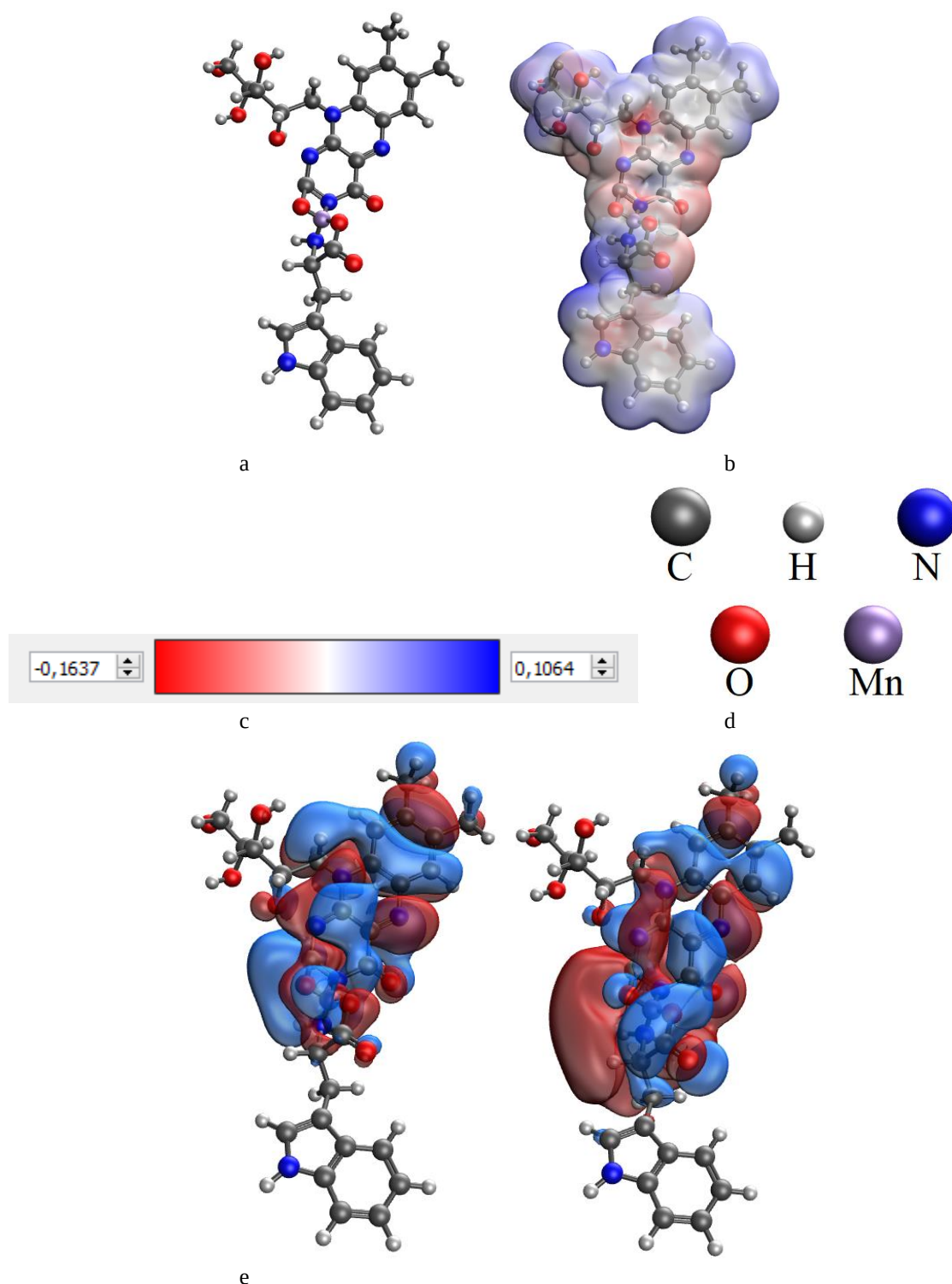
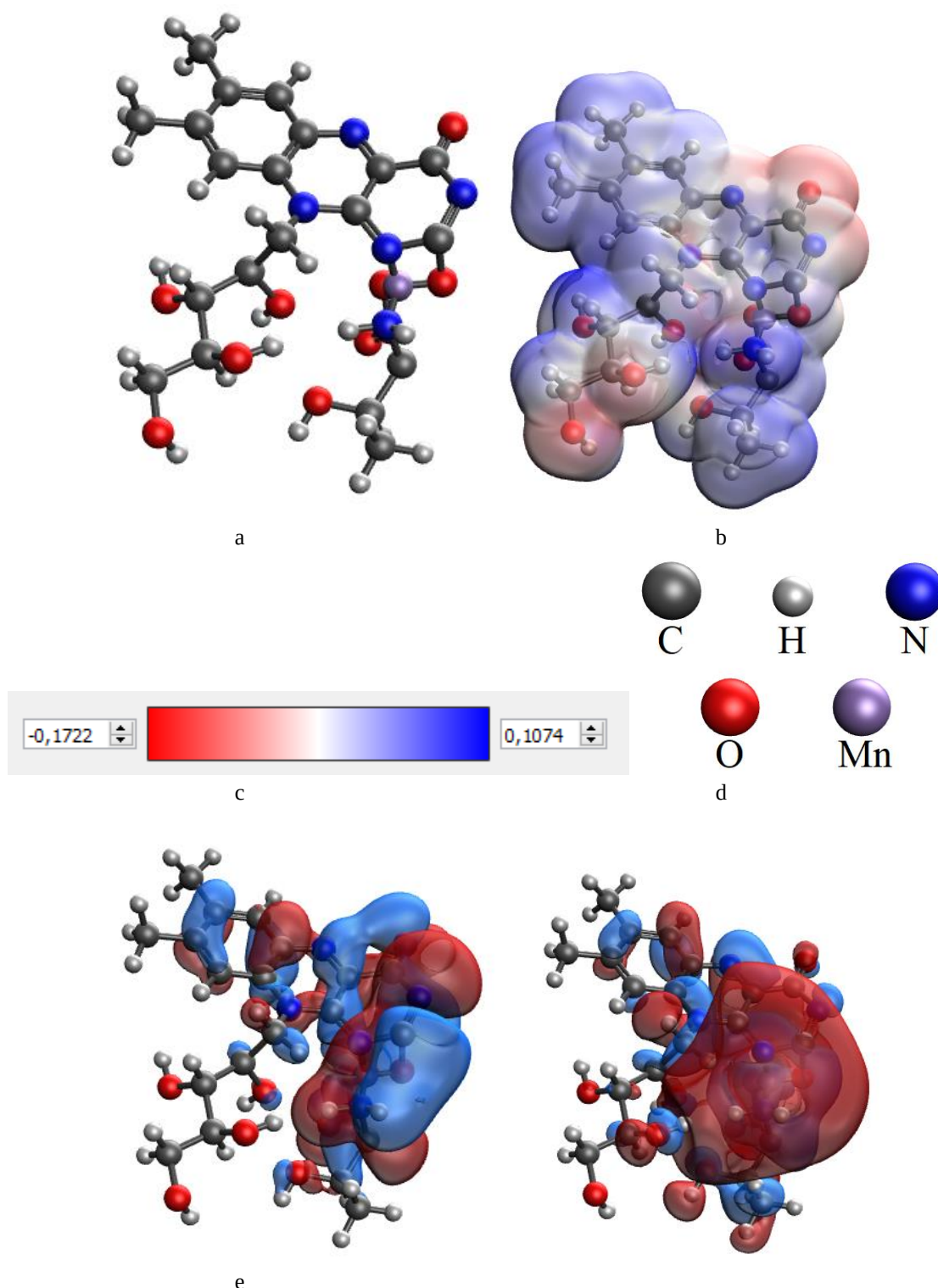


Figure 1 - The results of modeling the triple complex of tryptophan, vitamin  $B_2$  and manganese, in which the interaction occurs through  $N_3$  and enol oxygen attached to the  $C_2$  atom in the pyrimidine ring of vitamin  $B_2$ : a – interaction model; b – electron density distribution; c – electron density distribution gradient; d – decoding; e – highest occupied molecular orbital *HOMO*; e – is the lowest free molecular orbital *LUMO*



**Figure 2 - The results of modeling the triple complex of threonine, vitamin  $B_2$  and manganese, in which the interaction occurs through  $N_3$  and enol oxygen attached to the  $C_2$  atom in the pyrimidine ring of vitamin  $B_2$ : a – interaction model; b – electron density distribution; c – electron density distribution gradient; d – decoding; e – highest occupied molecular orbital *HOMO*; e – is the lowest free molecular orbital *LUMO***

The analysis of the obtained data established that the coordination of manganese with vitamin  $B_2$  and essential amino acids occurs through  $N_3$  and the enol oxygen attached to the  $C_2$  atom in the pyrimidine ring of vitamin  $B_2$ , and through the carboxyl group and the amino group of the amino acids attached to  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  atoms.

### Conclusion

As a result of quantum-chemical computer simulation, the possibility of coordination of triple chelate complexes of manganese with vitamin  $B_2$  and essential amino acids was confirmed.

The obtained data on the total energy and chemical rigidity of the models allow us to conclude that the coordination of triple chelate complexes of manganese with vitamin B<sub>2</sub> and essential amino acids occurs through N<sub>3</sub> and enol oxygen attached to the C<sub>2</sub> atom in the pyrimidine ring.

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