How useful can the Voigt profile be in protein folding processes?

Luka Maisuradze¹, Gia G. Maisuradze²,*

¹Present address: Department of Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry, Yale University, New Haven, CT, 06520-8114, USA
²Baker Laboratory of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-1301, USA

Abstract

The analytical expression for the Voigt profile, along with its simplified forms for the Gaussian and Lorentzian dominance, is presented. The applicability of the Voigt profile in the description of anomalous diffusion phenomena, ubiquitous in different fields of science including protein folding, is discussed. It is shown that the Voigt profile is a good descriptor of the processes occurring in protein folding and in the native state. The usefulness of the Voigt profile in deriving important information of the diffusive motions in proteins from a quasielastic incoherent neutron scattering experiments is illustrated.

Keywords

Voigt profile; Levy flight; Gaussian and Lorentzian functions; protein folding; molecular dynamics simulations; quasielastic neutron-scattering spectra

Many mathematical functions are successfully used in describing ubiquitous physical phenomena across multiple disciplines of natural science. One such function is the Voigt profile [1], a widely-used function in astrophysical [2–4], Raman [5,6], plasma [7] and applied [8] spectroscopy, which is a convolution of Gaussian, 

\[ G(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi \omega_G}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{\omega_G^2}\right) \]

and Lorentzian, 

\[ L(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\alpha_L}{x^2 + \alpha_L^2} \right) \]

two functions, and can be expressed in different forms [2–9]:

\[ V(v, \xi) = \left( \frac{\xi}{\pi^{3/2}} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-y^2)}{\xi^2 + (v - y)^2} \, dy \]  

(1a)

Terms of use and reuse: academic research for non-commercial purposes, see here for full terms. https://www.springer.com/aam-terms-v1

*Corresponding author: gm56@cornell.edu.

Author contributions

G.G.M. designed research; L.M., and G.G.M. performed research; L.M., and G.G.M. wrote the paper.

Publisher’s Disclaimer: This Author Accepted Manuscript is a PDF file of an unedited peer-reviewed manuscript that has been accepted for publication but has not been copyedited or corrected. The official version of record that is published in the journal is kept up to date and so may therefore differ from this version.
\[ V(v, \xi) = (1/\pi) \int_{0}^{\infty} \exp \left(-\xi y - y^2/4\right) \cos(v y) dy \]  

\[ V(v, \xi) = (1/\pi \xi) \int_{0}^{\infty} \exp \left[-y - (y/2\xi)^2\right] \cos(v y/\xi) dy \]

where \( \omega_G, \omega_L \) are Gaussian and Lorentzian half-widths at half-maximum (HWHM), respectively; \( \xi = \omega_L/\omega_G \) is the line-damping parameter and \( v = x/\omega_G \). It can easily be shown from Eq. (1) that for limiting cases of \( \xi \), the Voigt profile obtains Gaussian (\( \xi \rightarrow 0 \)) and Lorentzian (\( \xi \rightarrow \infty \)) form. The Voigt profiles for different \( \xi \) along with Gaussian and Lorentzian functions are illustrated in Fig. 1. The dynamics of the change from the Gaussian to Lorentzian function is clear on both panels. Unlike the Gaussian and Lorentzian functions, the Voigt profile cannot be expressed in compact analytical form. For many years, tables [10], computer algorithms [11], and analytical interpretation formulae with limited ranges of \( \xi \) and \( v \) [12] were used for calculation of the Voigt profile. Combining \( \xi \) and \( v \) into the complex variable \( z = v + i\xi \), the Voigt profile can be represented as the real part of the complex function [13]

\[ V(v, \xi) = \text{Re}[W(z)], \quad W(z) = \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y^2}}{z - y} dy \]

Also, the function \( W(z) \) is closely related to the complex complementary error function \( \text{erfc}(iz) \) [14] and the Dawson function \( F(z) = \int_{0}^{z} e^{y^2} dy \)

\[ W(z) = e^{-z^2} \text{erfc}(-iz) = e^{-z^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{2i}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{z} e^{y^2} dy \right] = e^{-z^2} + \frac{2i}{\sqrt{\pi}} F(z) \]

Both error and Dawson functions were approximated by Chebyshev polynomials [16–18].

We have derived an analytical form for \( V(v, \xi) \) which is both exact for arbitrary values of \( \xi \) and \( v \) and sufficiently simple to be very useful in the numerical extraction of lineshape parameters from spectral data [5,6,9]. It has the following form:

\[ V(v, \xi) = \frac{\exp(-v^2)}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left\{ \exp(2\xi^2) \cos(2\xi v) [1 - \coth(2\pi\xi)] \right. \]

\[ + \frac{2\xi}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-\frac{1}{4} n^2) \cosh(nv)}{n^2 + 4\xi^2} \]

with a rapidly converging and easily tractable series. The Gaussian and Lorentzian components in Eq. (4) are predominantly represented by the first term and by the sum.
respectively. Therefore, Eq. (4) can be reduced to simpler limiting forms of Gaussian and Lorentzian dominance, respectively \[9\]:
\[
V(v, \xi) \approx \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{\pi}}\exp\left(-v^2\right)\left\{\exp\left(\xi^2\right)\text{erf}(\xi)\cos(2\xi v)\right. \\
+ \left[2\sin^2(\xi v)/\sqrt{\pi \xi}\right]\left[1 + 0.1379 v^2 + \left(0.0120 + 0.0434 \xi^2\right) v^4\right]\right\}, \quad v \ll 1
\] (5a)

\[
V(v, \xi) \approx \exp\left(-v^2\right)\left[a(\xi) + b(\xi)\cos(2\xi v)\right], \\
a = (\pi \xi)^{-1}, b = \pi^{-1/2}\left[\exp(\xi^2)\text{erf}(\xi) - (\sqrt{\pi \xi})^{-1}\right], \quad v \ll 1, \xi \ll 1
\] (5b)

\[
V(v, \xi) \approx \left(2\xi/\pi^{3/2}\right) \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left[-(v - n/2)^2\right]/\left(n^2 + 4\xi^2\right), \quad \xi \geq 1
\] (6a)

\[
V(v, \xi) \approx \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\xi}{\xi^2 + v^2} \left[1 + \frac{v^2}{(\xi^2 + v^2)^2}\right], \quad \xi \gg 1
\] (6b)

These equations are valid close to the maximum (Eq. 5), intermediate range (Eq. 6a) and far from the maximum (Eq. 6b).

It should be noted that the analytical form with a rapidly converging and easily tractable series of the imaginary part of the complex function \(W(z)\) was also derived in Refs. [5,6].

The property of covering the whole spectrum of band shape variations from the Gaussian to the Lorentzian function makes the Voigt profile an applicable function to the description of a number of physical, biological and social phenomena, including protein folding processes. The point is that the Levy flights [19], the presence of which usually leads to anomalous diffusion [20,21], an observed phenomenon in protein folding [22–25], intermittent chaotic systems [26], bacterial motion [27], and foraging biology [28], have infinite variance (except the Gaussian distribution) and an analytical form is known only for a few special cases. For example, the symmetrical Levy stable distribution of index \(\alpha\) (0 < \(\alpha\) < 2) and scale factor \(\gamma\) (\(\gamma > 0\)) has the following form [29]

\[
P_{\text{Levy}}(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \exp(-\gamma y^\alpha)\cos(v y) dy
\] (7)

can be reduced to the Gaussian (\(\alpha = 2\)) and Lorentzian (\(\alpha = 1\)) distributions as its special cases. These are only two symmetrical Levy distributions that can be expressed as elementary functions. It is necessary, therefore, to find analytical functions which can cover the region 1 < \(\alpha\) < 2. To this end, the Voigt profile might be a useful function.

In order to resolve the second discouraging mathematical property of Levy flights, the lack of finite variance, Mantegna and Stanley introduced the truncated Levy flight (TLF), in
which the arbitrarily large steps of the Levy flight are eliminated [29]. A TLF is characterized by probability distribution

\[
T(v) \equiv \begin{cases} 
0, & v < -l \\
cP_{\text{Levy}}(v), & -l \leq v \leq l \\
0, & v > l 
\end{cases}
\] (8)

where \(c\) and \(l\) are the normalizing constant and cutoff length, respectively. It is worth noting that the conditions, imposed on \(\nu\) in Eq. (8) to make the variance finite, are embedded in the Voigt profile (1c). The reciprocal line-damping parameter \(1/\xi\), which varies in the range \((0, \infty)\) depending which distribution is dominant, can control the cutoff length. If the distribution is close to Gaussian then \(1/\xi \rightarrow \infty\), and when the distribution is close to Lorentzian then \(1/\xi \rightarrow 0\). In a Gaussian distribution, the range of \(\nu/\xi\) can be \((-\infty, \infty)\) since Gaussian distribution has finite variance without any conditions. However, with increment of Lorentzian dominance \(1/\xi\) gets smaller and the range of \(\nu/\xi\) decreases, which is consistent with the idea of TLF.

Pagnini and Mainardi [30] proposed a probabilistic generalization of the Voigt profile as the convolution of two arbitrary symmetric Levy distributions. They introduced parametric integro-differential equations, classified as space-fractional diffusion equations of double order, for both the ordinary and the generalized Voigt profiles. Moreover, the Voigt profile was expressed in terms of the Mellin-Barnes integrals, Fox H-function and Meijer G-function [31]. All three functions were introduced into physics by Schneider [32] as analytic representations for Levy distributions, and as solutions of fractional equations [21]. Plus, Fox H-functions enable to treat several phenomena including anomalous diffusion in a unified and elegant framework [33].

Based on these studies, it is of interest to investigate whether the Voigt profile can be useful for describing different important biological processes. In this Letter, along with some interesting aspects of the Voigt profile, we discuss its applicability to one of the most important biological processes - protein folding [22–25, 34]. In particular, we examine the dependence of the variance of the Voigt profile on the line-damping parameter \(\xi\) and treat probability distribution functions (PDFs) of some global and local coordinates of protein folding trajectories with the Voigt profile. However, before presenting the results, we briefly describe the methodology used in the presented study. The data analyzed in this work were obtained from molecular dynamics (MD) trajectories generated with the coarse-grained united-residue (UNRES) force field [35, 36] and the all-atom optimized potentials for liquid simulations (OPLS) force field [37]. In particular, we carried out (i) forty-eight coarse-grained MD simulations of one of the mutants, L26D (PDB ID: 2N4R) [38], of the Formin binding protein 28 (FBP28) WW domain (PDB ID: 1E0L) [39] at two different temperatures (305K, 315K) (24 MD trajectories, with \(~1.4\ \mu\)s UNRES time, at each temperature); and (ii) five all-atom MD simulations of \(\alpha/\beta\) model protein VA3 (PDB ID: 1ED0), each of a duration of 80 ns, at 300 K in explicit water [40]. All coarse-grained MD simulations start with the same initial fully-extended structure of L26D but with different velocities, whereas all-atom MD simulations start with the same initial structure of VA3, taken from the NMR model 1 [41], but with different velocities.
Because of the obvious dependence of the variance of the Voigt profile on the line-damping parameter $\xi$, we have studied a variance of the Voigt profile, which has the following form:

$$
V\!ar(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v^2 V(v, \xi) dv = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left(\frac{\xi^2}{2}\right) \left[1 - \coth(2\pi \xi)\right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v^2 \exp(-v^2 \cos(2\xi v)) dv + \frac{2\xi}{\pi^{3/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v^2 \exp(-v^2) \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-0.25 n^2 \cosh(nv))}{n^2 + 4\xi^2} dv
$$

By integrating (9) we obtain

$$
V\!ar(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \coth(2\pi \xi)\right] \left(1 - 2\xi^2\right) + \frac{\xi}{\pi} \sum_{n = 0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 2}{n^2 + 4\xi^2}
$$

where the series on the right-hand side is divergent, consequently the variance of the Voigt profile is undefined. However, since the Voigt profile can be presented in simpler forms for Gaussian and Lorentzian dominance, it is worthwhile to study the variance for these approximations.

It is clear from the Voigt profiles with Lorentzian dominance (Eq. (6a) contains the sum, the variance of which is a divergent series, and the first term of Eq. (6b) has Lorentzian function form) that the variance of these approximations is undefined. Using the integrals of elementary functions [42], we have obtained variance of the Voigt profiles of Gaussian dominance, Eqs. (5a) and (5b), respectively:

$$
V\!ar(\xi) = (1/2)\left(1 - 2\xi^2\right)erfc(\xi) + \frac{1 - \exp\left(-\xi^2/\sqrt{\pi}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}^2} \left[0.6259 + 0.0814\xi^2\right]
$$

$$
V\!ar(\xi) = (1/2)\left(1 - 2\xi^2\right)erfc(\xi) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}^2} \left[1 - \left(1 - 2\xi^2\right)\exp\left(-\xi^2\right)\right]
$$

Figure 2 shows the variance as a function of $\xi$ calculated from Eqs. (11a) and (11b). Since Eq. (5b) is a good approximation of the Voigt profile for $\xi \ll 1$, the variance of this approximation is correct only for small $\xi$, and it coincides with the variance of the more general approximation, Eq. (5a), in the region of small $\xi$. The persistence of variance for small $\xi$ indicates that the Voigt profile is almost purely Gaussian. There are two reasons for the small increase and then decrease of variance (solid line in Fig. 2) in the region $0.01 < \xi < 3.0$. First, Eq. (5a) is an approximation of Eq. (4), and it is accurate in the region of small $\xi$. Second, the region $0.01 < \xi < 3.0$ is a transition region from the Gaussian to the Lorentzian function, consequently variance cannot be a constant value. For $\xi > 3$ variance increases, because the Voigt profile is becoming a Lorentzian function, and when $\xi \rightarrow \infty$ variance will be undefined. The reason of relatively slow increase is the approximation mentioned above. The decrease of variance (dash line), defined by Eq. (11b), in the region of large $\xi$ is caused by the incorrectness of Eq. (5b) in this region of $\xi$. 

Protein J. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2022 April 01.
Starting from the famous experiments of Anfinsen et al. [34], the question of how proteins reach their biologically active ensembles of conformations still remains to be answered. The selection of a correct model for protein folding kinetics and the coordinates along which the intrinsic folding pathways can be identified in order to interpret experimental data still remains challenging. The common choices for reaction coordinates are root-mean-square-deviation (RMSD) with respect to the native structure, radius of gyration (Rg), number of native contacts, and other order parameters. Here, we examine the PDFs of radius of gyration of folding trajectories of L26D mutant of the FBP28 WW domain, generated with the coarse-grained UNRES force field, by the Voigt profile. There are ten and eleven folding trajectories at 305K and 315K, respectively. Depending on how fast the protein folds, the PDF of Rg can be either unimodal or bimodal (Fig. 3A–B). By fitting PDFs of Rg (the modes corresponding to native states in bimodal PDFs) of the folding trajectories, we found that the faster a protein folds, i.e. the longer it remains in the native state, the smaller the value of the line-damping parameter ξ becomes, indicating the increase of Gaussian dominance in the PDF of Rg (Fig. 3C). By fitting PDFs of Rg for the modes corresponding to unfolded states in bimodal PDFs, we found the same behavior for the line-damping parameter ξ, i.e. the longer the proteins stays in the unfolded state, the smaller the value of the line-damping parameter ξ becomes (Fig. 3D). Moreover, the Lorentzian contribution in both cases increases with the temperature (Fig. 3C–D). These findings can be explained as follows: the first, that the PDFs of Rg of protein can be described by the Voigt profile, is not surprising given that the PDF of Rg of a flexible polymer may be written in terms of the Chebyshev polynomial [43] which, as was mentioned above, itself is related to the Voigt profile [16–18]; the second, in fast-folding trajectories, the system spends a short time in the unfolded state, and makes long jumps to proceed over the transition-state barrier to the native state, which consequently increases the Lorentzian contribution in the PDFs of Rg of the unfolded state. With the increase of temperature the number of long jumps increases, which is reflected in the shape of PDFs of Rg by the increase of the Lorentzian contribution.

In the next example, we successfully apply the Voigt profile to PDFs of local coordinates. In particular, in our recent study [40] on the example of the α/β model protein VA3, we investigated the rotational correlation functions of the backbone N-H bonds and of the dihedral angles γ in order to understand how the main chain in the native state of a protein fluctuates on different time scales. The orientation of the backbone of a protein around a residue n at any time t can be characterized by a unit vector un(t) representing the orientation of a local probe of the protein dynamics in a frame attached to the molecule. One of the probes, un(t), of the backbone dynamics, considered in our previous study [40], represents the orientation of the main chain measured by a coarse-grained dihedral angle γn built on four consecutive Cα atoms [44]. The probability that the vector u (see Fig. S1 in ref. [40]) is rotated by an angle Δγ after a time t > 0 is represented by the quantity \(R(Δγ, t)\) for a free-diffusion equation on a circle with diffusion coefficient \(D(t)\), we found that the PDF \(R(Δγ, t)\) is a series of Chebyshev polynomials (see Eq. S17 in ref. [40]). The analytical solutions \(R(Δγ, t)\) agreed quite well with the PDFs computed by MD for different residues (see Fig. S8 (a-c) in ref. [40]); however, there are some discrepancies in the PDFs for the γ angles with multiple-minima free-energy profiles (FEPs) (see Fig. S8 (b, c) in ref. [40]). Because of the correlation between the Chebyshev polynomials and Voigt profiles, here, we apply the
Voigt profile to the PDF $R(\Delta \gamma, \iota)$ illustrated in Fig. S8 of ref. [40]. Figure 4 shows a perfect fit of the Voigt profile (green line) with the PDFs computed by MD (black line) for all three $\gamma$ angles with the line-damping parameters: $\xi = 0.011$ (A), 0.661 (B), 0.833 (C). As was expected, the line-damping parameters, $\xi$, for PDF $R(\Delta \gamma, \iota)$ of the $\gamma$ angle with a typical harmonic FEP illustrates a strong Gaussian dominance (panel A), whereas in the other two $\gamma$ angles with multiple-minima FEPs $\xi$ becomes greater indicating an increase of the Lorentzian contribution (panels B, C). In Fig. 4, for the comparison, we keep curves calculated by Eqs. S17 (red line) and S30 (blue line) of ref. [40].

Another field in which the Voigt profile can be successfully applied is quasielastic incoherent neutron scattering [45], one of the commonly-used experimental techniques to understand the molecular motion involved in protein folding. In the quasielastic incoherent approximation, the theoretical scattering function describing the internal motion in the protein can be expressed by [46,47]

$$S_{\text{theor}}(Q, \omega) = \exp\left(-Q^2 \langle u^2 \rangle / 3 \left[A_0(Q)\delta(\omega) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i(Q)L(\omega, \Gamma_i)\right]\right)$$

(12)

where $Q$ is the neutron momentum transfer, $\langle u^2 \rangle$ is the mean square amplitude of vibrations, $A_0(Q)\delta(\omega)$ is the elastic term with an infinitely high spectrometer energy resolution $\delta(\omega)$, and the quasielastic component $A_i(Q)L(\omega, \Gamma_i)$, which measures the mobility of the protons within protein, is the sum of Lorentzian functions. However, the experimentally measured scattering function is that of Eq. (12) convoluted with the instrumental (spectrometer) Gaussian type resolution function, consequently the overall quasielastic incoherent scattering function is a convolution of these two functions, i.e. the Voigt profile. In order to correctly define the diffusive motions in proteins, the proper determination of the Gaussian and Lorentzian contributions in experimentally measured scattering function is required. This can easily be achieved by fitting the experimental data with the Voigt profile [5,6].

As an example, we fitted quasielastic neutron-scattering spectra of lysozyme in deuterated glycerol for different temperatures (300K, 330K, 370K and 400K) [48] by the Voigt profile, and obtained the line-damping parameter $\xi$ as a function of temperature. It turns out that, if we fit the entire quasielastic neutron-scattering spectra (see Figs. 3 and 4 in Ref. [48]), the line-damping parameter $\xi$ increases with the increase of temperature (Fig. 5), which indicates an increment of Lorentzian contribution. In other words, the line-damping parameter $\xi$ is a good descriptor of the substantial rising of the quasielastic intensity due to the increase of temperature. If we fit quasielastic neutron-scattering spectra with the Voigt profile focusing on a perfect fit of only the high energy region, then the obtained value of the line-damping parameter $\xi$ is very small, indicating Gaussian dominance in the Voigt profile. This finding is in harmony with the previous study [48], in which the authors fitted the same spectra by the Gaussian and Lorentzian functions, and found that the Gaussian function gives quite a good fit in the high energy region ($>1$ meV), whereas the Lorentzian function fits the region near the elastic peak better (see Fig. 4 in Ref. [48]).
Finally, as it was mentioned above, the Voigt profile is related to the probability integral, and it is a real part of the complex function \( W(\nu, \xi) \) [Eq. (2)]. Studying experimental results of resonance Raman and absorption spectra [5,6], we found that when the broadening parameters are not small, inclusion of the imaginary part of \( W(\nu, \xi) \), the analytical forms of which are available in Refs. [5,6], in the expression along with the Voigt profile is important [5,6].

In our opinion, the ideas discussed in this work might be important for different fields of science. It is inevitable that in most physical systems the power-law tail of the Levy flight is truncated at a characteristic scale that often is the system size [49]. For example, most biological systems are bounded/limited (cell trajectories are limited by the cell cycle and environmental conditions), resulting in the truncation of the power law tail, which introduces a characteristic scale to the movement pattern [50]. Therefore, the Voigt profile, which inherently includes the conditions imposed on Levy flight for truncation, might be a useful function for investigating these processes. Moreover, we illustrated that the Voigt profile can be a good descriptor of the processes occurring in protein folding and in native state. Therefore, applications of the Voigt profile on different biological processes are planned in the nearest future.

Acknowledgments

We thank Dr. A. De Francesco for supplying the experimental data of quasielastic neutron-scattering spectra. This work was supported by a grant from the National Institutes of Health (GM-14312). This research was conducted by using the resources of our 588-processor Beowulf cluster at the Baker Laboratory of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Cornell University.

References

1. Voigt W (1912) Sitzungsber K Bayer Akad Wiss 42:603–620
2. Klusch D (1991) Astrophysical spectroscopy and neutron reactions: Integral transforms and Voigt functions. Astrophys Space Sci 175:229–240
3. Garcia TT (2006) Voigt profile fitting to quasar absorption lines: an analytic approximation to the Voigt-Hjerting function. Mon Not R Astron Soc 369:2025–2035
4. Mamedov BA (2008) Analytical evaluation of the Voigt function using binomial coefficients and incomplete gamma functions. Mon Not R Astron Soc 387:1622–1626
5. Zakaraya MG, Maisuradze GG (1987) Theory of the excitation profile of spectral lines in resonance Raman scattering. Opt Spectrosc 63:389–390
6. Zakaraya MG, Maisuradze GG, Ulstrup J (1989) Theory of inhomogeneous environmental Gaussian broadening of resonance Raman excitation profiles for polyatomic molecules in solution. J Raman Spectrosc 20:359–365
7. Mirapeix J, Cobò A, González DA, López-Higuera JM (2007) Plasma spectroscopy analysis technique based on optimization algorithms and spectral synthesis for arc-welding quality assurance. Opt Express 15:1884–1897 [PubMed: 19532427]
8. Di Rocco HO, Iriarte DI, Pomarico J (2001) General expression for the Voigt function that is of special interest for applied spectroscopy. Appl Spectrosc 55:822–826
9. Zakaraya MG, Ulstrup J (1988) Optical bandshape theory of Voigt profiles and approximate analytical calculation of broadening parameters for observed spectral absorption bands. Opt Commun 68:107–113
10. Faddeyeva VN, Terentev NM (1961) Tables of probability integrals of complex arguments. Pergamon Press, Oxford
11. Drayson SR (1976) Rapid computation of the Voigt profile. J Quant Spectrosc Radiat Transfer 16:611–614
12. Matveev VS (1972) Approximate representations of absorption coefficient and equivalent widths of Voigt-profile lines. Zh Prikl Spektrosk 16:228–233
13. Schreier F (1992) The Voigt and complex error function: a comparison of computational methods. J Quant Spectrosc Radiat Transfer 48:743–762
14. Abramowitz M, Stegun IA (1964) Handbook of mathematical functions. National Bureau of Standards, New York
15. Dawson HG (1897) On the numerical value of \(\int_0^h \exp\left(-x^2\right) dx\). Proc London Math Society s1-29:519–522
16. Clenshaw CW (1962) Chebyshev series for mathematical functions in National Physical Laboratory Mathematical Tables, vol. 5, Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, London
17. Hummer DG (1964) Expansion of Dawson’s function in a series of Chebyshev polynomials. Math Comp 18:317–319
18. Cody WJ, Paciorek KA, Thacher HC Jr (1970) Chebyshev approximations for Dawson’s integral. Math Comput 24:171–178
19. Shlesinger MF, Zaslavsky G, Klafter J (1993) Strange kinetics. Nature 363:31–37
20. Solomon TH, Weeks ER, Swinney HL (1993) Observation of anomalous diffusion and Lévy flights in a two-dimensional rotating flow. Phys Rev Lett 71:3975–3978 [PubMed: 10055122]
21. Metzler R, Klafter J (2000) The random walk’s guide to anomalous diffusion: a fractional dynamics approach. Phys Rep 339:1–77
22. Yang H, Luo G, Karmchanapanurach P, Louie TM, Rech I, Cova S, Xun L, Xie XS (2003) Protein conformational dynamics probed by single-molecule electron transfer. Science 302:262–266 [PubMed: 14551431]
23. Matsunaga Y, Li CB, Komatsuzaki T (2007) Anomalous diffusion in folding dynamics on minimalist protein landscape. Phys Rev Lett 99:238103 [PubMed: 18233416]
24. Senet P, Maisuradze GG, Foulie C, Delarue P, Scheraga HA (2008) How main-chains of proteins explore the free-energy landscape in native states. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 105:19708–19713 [PubMed: 19073932]
25. Maisuradze GG, Liwo A, Scheraga HA (2009) Principal component analysis for protein folding dynamics. J Mol Biol 385:312–329 [PubMed: 18952103]
26. Geisel T, Nierwetberg J, Zacherl A (1985) Accelerated diffusion in Josephson junctions and related chaotic systems Phys Rev Lett 54:616–619 [PubMed: 10031571]
27. Levandowsky M, White BS, Schuster F (1997) Random movements of soil amoebas. Acta Protozool 36:237–248
28. Viswanathan GM, Buldyrev SV, Havlin S, da Luz MG, Raposo EP, Stanley HE (1999) Optimizing the success of random searches. Nature 401:911–914 [PubMed: 10553906]
29. Mantegna RN, Stanley HE (1994) Stochastic process with ultraslow convergence to a Gaussian: the truncated Lévy flight. Phys Rev Lett 73:2946–2949 [PubMed: 10057243]
30. Pagnini G, Mainardi F (2010) Evolution equations for the probabilistic generalization of the Voigt profile function. J Comput Appl Math 233:1590–1595
31. Pagnini G, Saxena RK (2012) On Mellin-Barnes integral representation of Voigt profile function. Forum der Berliner Mathematische Gesellschaft 23:47–64
32. Schneider WR (1986) in: Albeverio S, Casati G, Merlini D (Eds.) Stochastic processes in classical and quantum systems, Lecture Notes in Physics, vol. 262, Springer, Berlin
33. Mainardi F, Pagnini G, Saxena RK (2005) Fox H functions in fractional diffusion. J Comput Appl Math 178:321–331
34. Anfinsen CB, Haber E, Sela M, White FH (1961) The kinetics of formation of native ribonuclease during oxidation of the reduced polypeptide chain. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 47:1309–1314 [PubMed: 13683522]
35. Liwo A, Czaplewski C, Pillardy J, Scheraga HA (2001) Cumulant-based expressions for the multibody terms for the correlation between local and electrostatic interactions in the united-residue force field. J Chem Phys 115: 2323–2347
36. Maisuradze GG, Senet P, Czaplewski C, Liwo A, Scheraga HA (2010) Investigation of protein folding by coarse-grained molecular dynamics with the UNRES force field. J Phys Chem A 114:4471–4485 [PubMed: 20166738]
37. Jorgensen WL, Maxwell DS, Tirado-Rives J (1996) Development and testing of the OPLS all-atom force field on conformational energetics and properties of organic liquids. J Am Chem Soc 118:11225–11236
38. Maisuradze GG, Medina J, Kachlishvili K, Krupa P, Mozolewska MA, Martin-Malpartida P, Maisuradze L, Macias MJ, Scheraga HA (2015) Preventing fibril formation of a protein by selective mutation. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 112:13549–13554 [PubMed: 26483482]
39. Macias MJ, Gervais V, Civera C, Oschkinat H (2000) Structural analysis of WW domains and design of a WW prototype. Nat Struct Biol 7:375–379 [PubMed: 10802733]
40. Cote Y, Senet P, Delarue P, Maisuradze GG, Scheraga HA (2010) Nonexponential decay of internal rotational correlation functions of native proteins and self-similar structural fluctuations. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 107:19844–19849 [PubMed: 21045133]
41. Romagnoli S et al. (2000) NMR structural determination of Viscotoxin A3 from Viscum album L. Biochem J 350:569–577. [PubMed: 10947973]
42. Gradshteyn IS, Ryzhik IM (1980) Tables of integrals, series, and products. Academic Press, Orlando
43. Coriell SR, Jackson JL (1967) Probability distribution of the radius of gyration of a flexible polymer. J Math Phys 8:1276–1284
44. Nishikawa K, Momany FA, Scheraga HA (1974) Low-energy structures of two dipeptides and their relationship to bend conformations. Macromolecules 7:797–806 [PubMed: 4437206]
45. Gabel F, Bicot D, Lehner U, Tehei M (2002) Protein dynamics studied by neutron scattering. Q Rev Biophys 35:327–367 [PubMed: 12621860]
46. Bu Z, Neumann DA, Lee SH, Brown CM, Engelman DM, Han CC (2000) A view of dynamics changes in the molten globule-native folding step by quasielastic neutron scattering. J Mol Biol 301:525–536 [PubMed: 10926525]
47. Tehei M, Smith JC, Monk C, Ollivier J, Oettl M, Kurkal V, Finney JL, Daniel RM (2006) Dynamics of immobilized and native Escherichia coli dihydrofolate reductase by quasielastic neutron scattering. Biophys J 90:1090–1097 [PubMed: 16258053]
48. De Francesco A, Marconi M, Cinelli S, Onori G, Paciaroni A (2004) Picosecond internal dynamics of lysozyme as affected by thermal unfolding in nonaqueous environment. Biophys J 86:480–487 [PubMed: 14695292]
49. Chen K, Wang B, Granick S (2015) Memoryless self-reinforcing directionality in endosomal active transport within living cells. Nature Materials 14:589–593 [PubMed: 25822692]
50. Huda S et al. (2018) Levy-like movement patterns of metastatic cancer cells revealed in microfabricated systems and implicated in vivo. Nat Commun 9:4539 [PubMed: 30382086]
Fig. 1.
(A) Gaussian (solid line) and Lorentzian (dash-dot line) functions along with the Voigt profiles for different line-damping parameters $\xi$ [dash-dot-dot line ($\xi = 0.1$), long-dash line ($\xi = 1.0$)]; (B) The same functions as in (A) plus the Voigt profile for $\xi = 0.001$ (short-dash line) only ordinate is in log scale.
Fig. 2.
Variance as a function of $\xi$ calculated by Eq. (11a) (solid line), and Eq. (11b) (dash line)
Fig. 3.
The probability distribution function of $R_g$ for fast-folding (A) and slow-folding (B) trajectories of L26D with representative structures at the peaks. Dependence of the line-damping parameter $\xi$ on time that protein remains in the native (C) and unfolded (D) states. The triangles and circles correspond to trajectories at 305K and 315K, respectively.
Fig. 4.
The probability distribution functions $F(\Delta \gamma_n; t)$ for $\gamma_{11}$ (A), $\gamma_{35}$ (B), and $\gamma_{39}$ (C) of VA3 computed for the MD trajectory (black lines), and evaluated by the Chebyshev polynomials (Eq. S17 in ref. [40]) (red lines), by the Gaussian function (Eq. S30 in ref. [40]) (blue lines), and by the Voigt profile (green lines).
Fig. 5.
The line-damping parameter $\xi$, obtained from fitting quasielastic neutron-scattering spectra of lysozyme in deuterated glycerol, as a function of temperature.