

## Rewighted ensemble structures of A $\beta$ 42 monomer using maximum entropy approach

Juhyeong Jeon<sup>1</sup>, Wonjin Yang<sup>1</sup>, Beom Soo Kim<sup>1</sup>, Yuxi Lin<sup>2</sup>, Jin Hae Kim<sup>3</sup>, Young-Ho Lee<sup>2,4,5,6</sup>, and

Wookyoung Yu<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Brain Sciences, DGIST*

<sup>2</sup>*Research Center for Bioconvergence Analysis, Korea Basic Science Institute*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of New Biology, DGIST*

<sup>4</sup>*Department of Bio-analytical Science, University of Science and Technology*

<sup>5</sup>*Graduate School of Analytical Science and Technology, Chungnam National University*

<sup>6</sup>*Research headquarters, Korea Brain Research Institute*

\*Corresponding author: [wkyu@dgist.ac.kr](mailto:wkyu@dgist.ac.kr)

Amyloid  $\beta$  (A $\beta$ ) aggregation is a key feature of Alzheimer's disease. Although complex aggregation mechanisms have been increasingly revealed, the complex nature of A $\beta$  monomers makes it challenging to study the early events of amyloidogenesis. In this study, we introduced a novel mathematical tool based on the maximum entropy approach. This tool reweights structural ensembles by fitting molecular dynamics simulation data to solution experiment. Our approach successfully yielded ensemble weights that best matched two-dimensional NMR chemical shift data. We also confirmed that the reweighted ensembles are consistent with circular dichroism and dynamic light scattering analyses. An application of maximum entropy with experimental findings holds great promise for advancing our understanding of protein misfolding diseases and their functions, providing a template structure for further research.