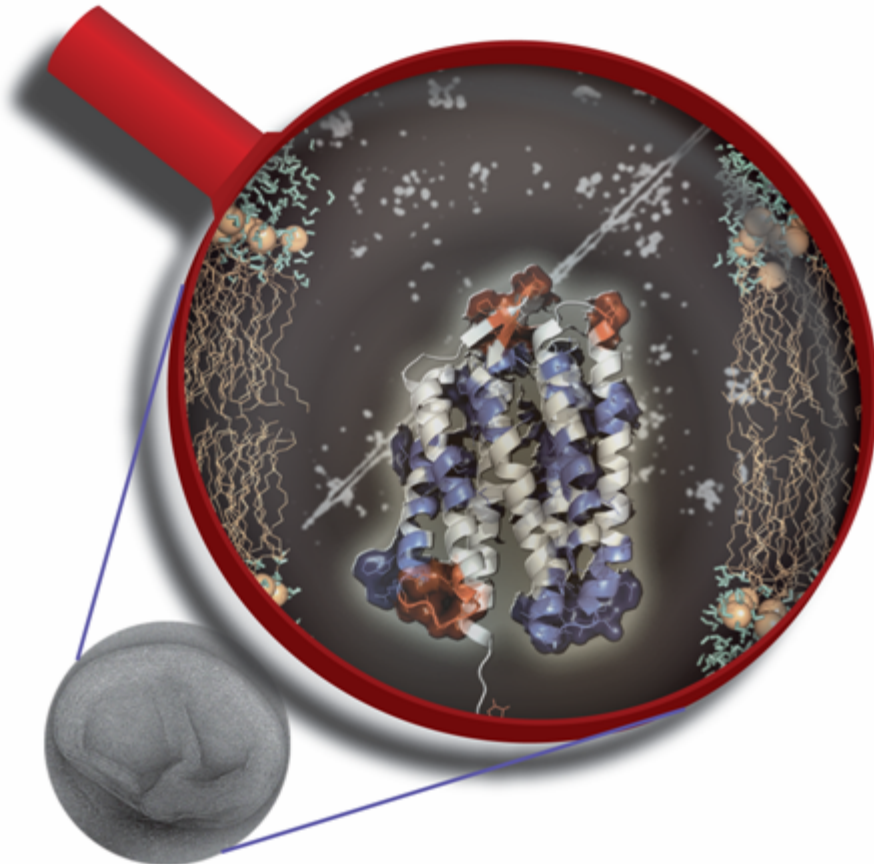


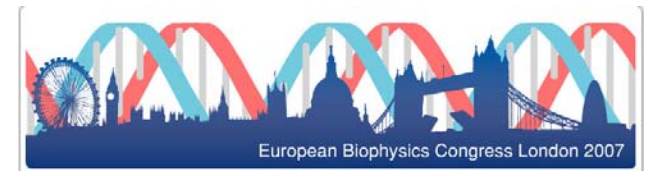
Studying structure and dynamics of protein complexes by solid-state NMR spectroscopy

Christian Ader, Gitta Angerstein, Manuel Etzkorn, Itzam de Gortari, Henrike Heise, Ashutosh Kumar, Henrik Müller, Robert Schneider, Karsten Seidel, Marc Baldus

Solid-state NMR group
Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry
37077 Göttingen, Germany

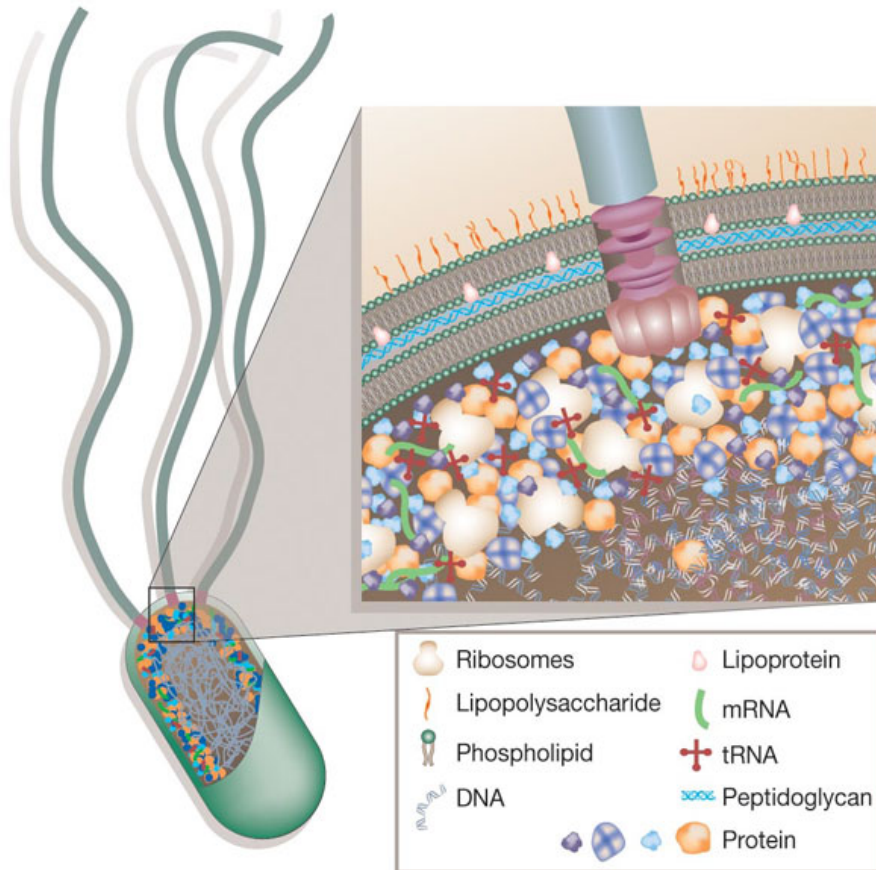


The EBSA prize lecture

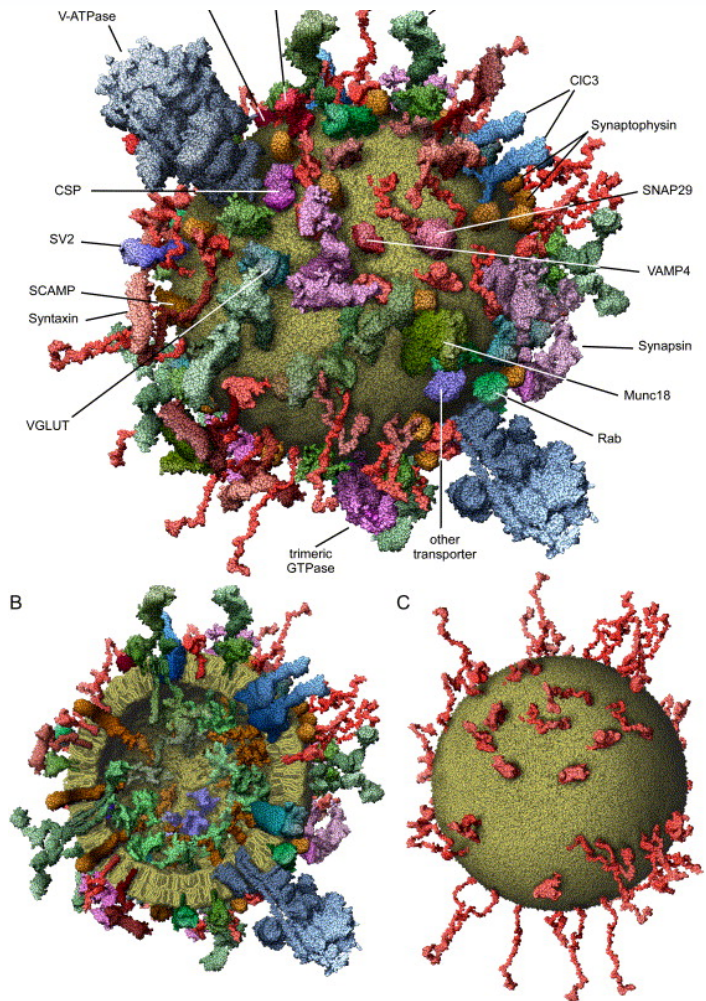


July 18th 2007

Life can be crowded...



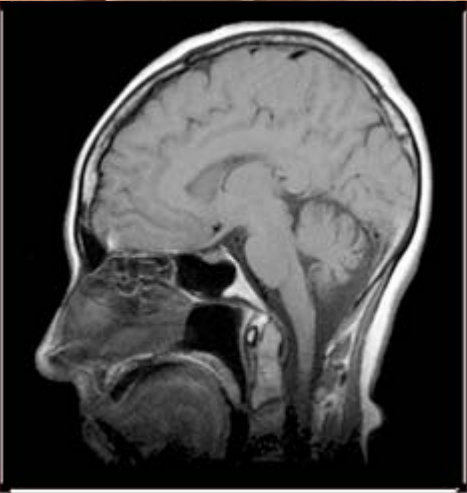
Schematic representation of a crowded cell.
Dobson Nature 2004



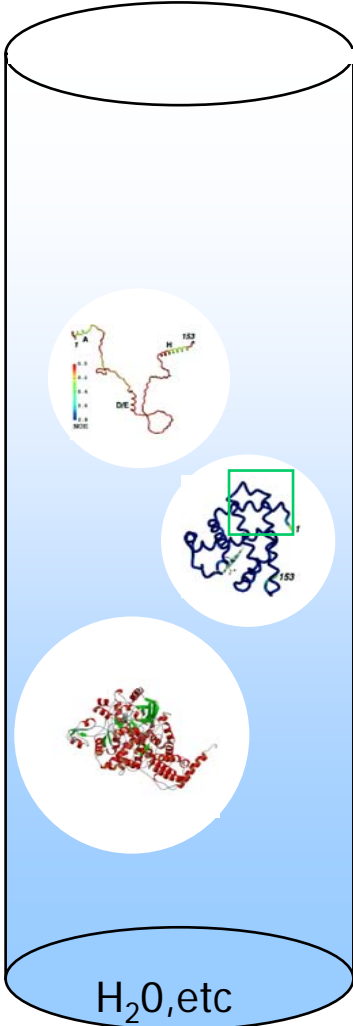
Molecular Model of an Average synaptic vesicle
Jahn et al., Cell 2006

Magnetic resonance

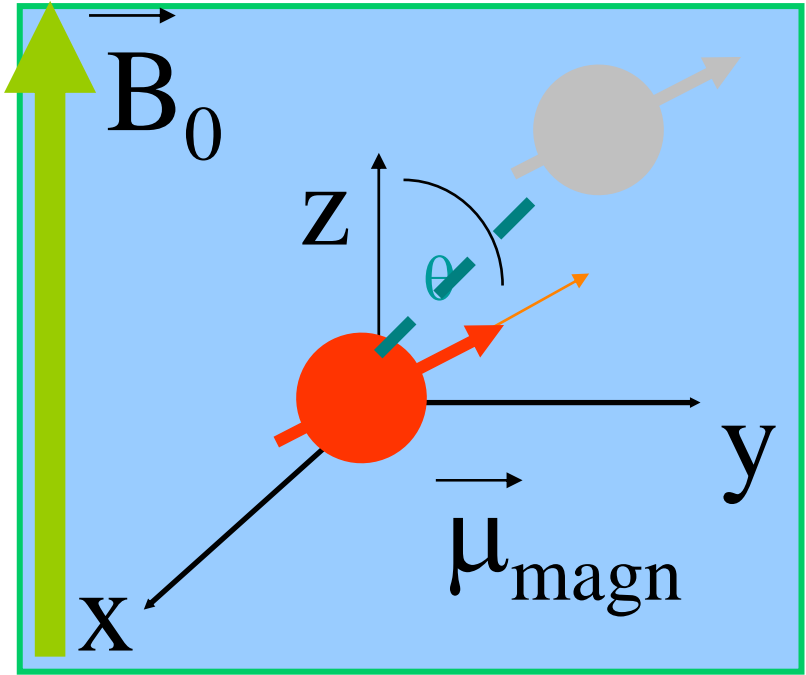
"magnetic resonance imaging"



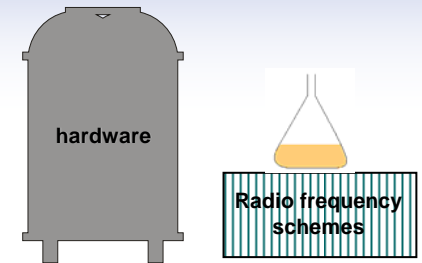
"high-resolution NMR"



Interactions on the molecular level

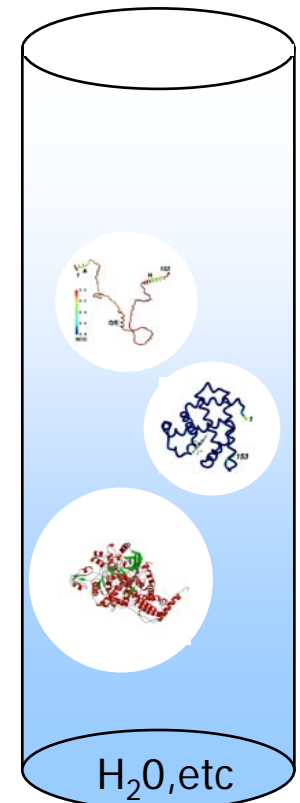
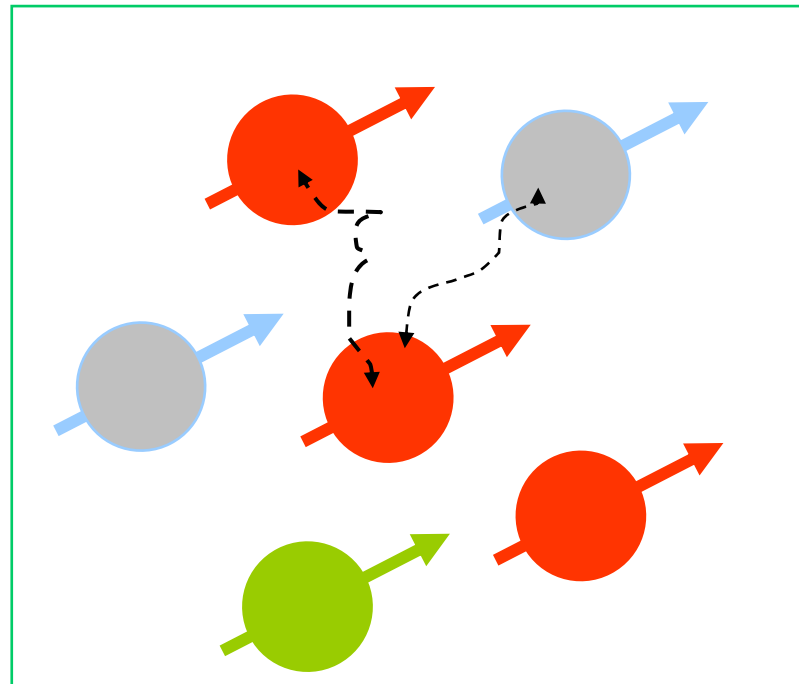


High-resolution NMR

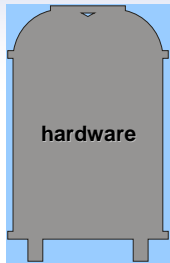


Solution-state NMR

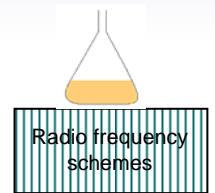
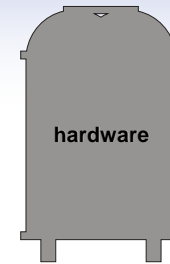
Interactions are relatively weak due to motion



Magnetic resonance: solution vs. solid-state NMR



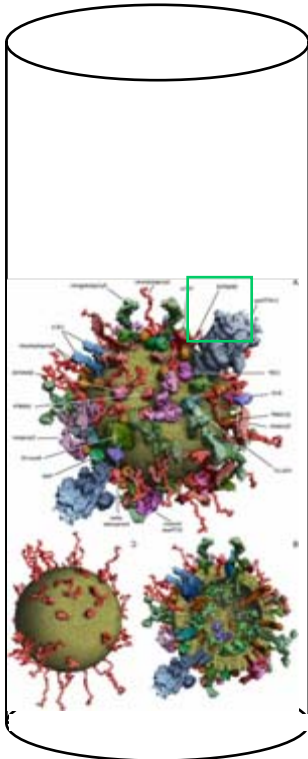
Radio frequency schemes



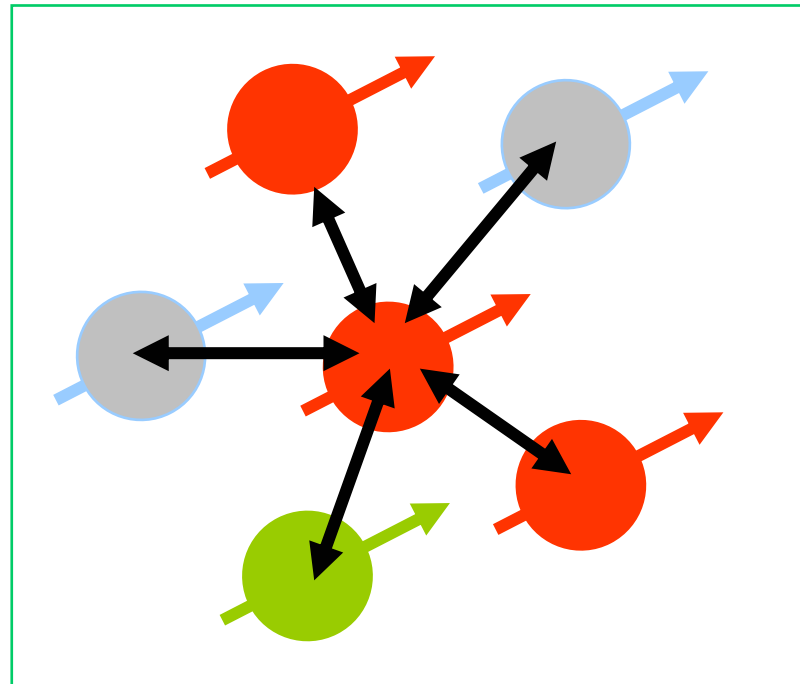
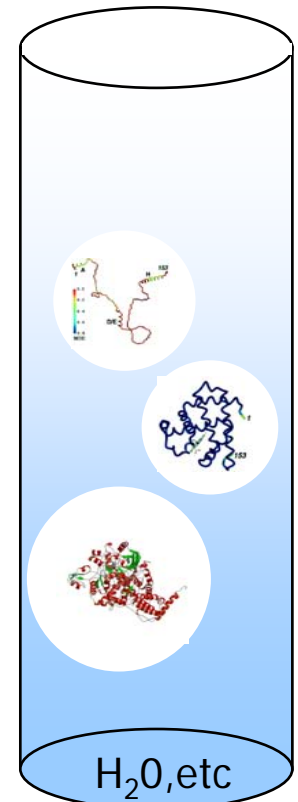
Interaction strength increases



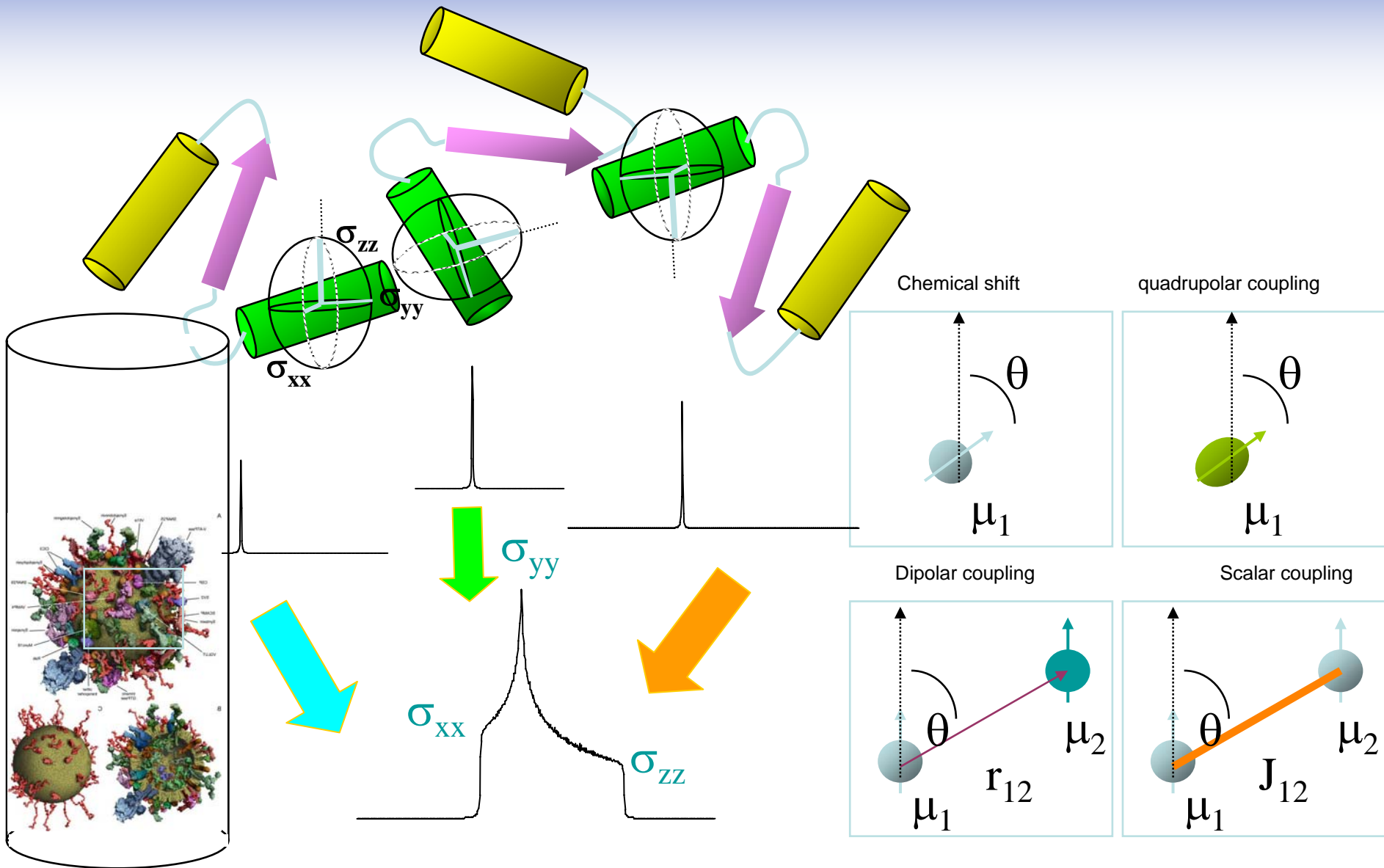
Solid-state NMR



Solution-state NMR



ssNMR: Interactions are stronger and anisotropic



ssNMR Methods: Structural parameters

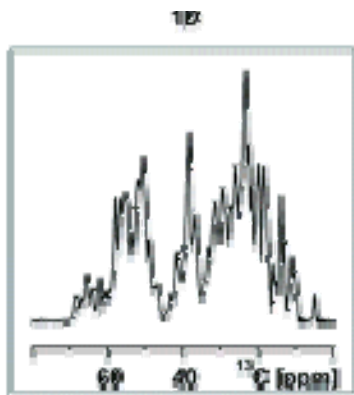


Radio frequency schemes



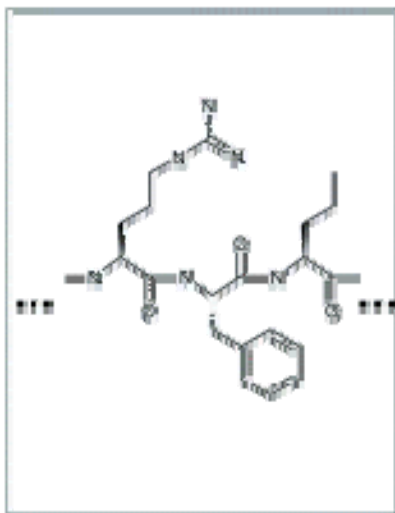
MAS

EXPERIMENTS

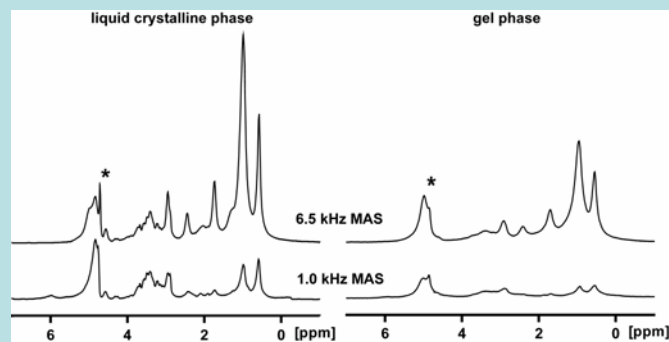


1. Sample preparation

STRUCTURE



^1H ssNMR exhibits limited resolution



ssNMR Methods: Structural parameters

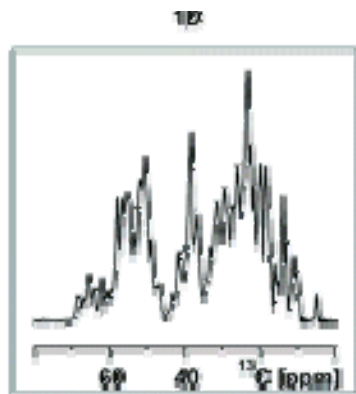


Radio frequency schemes

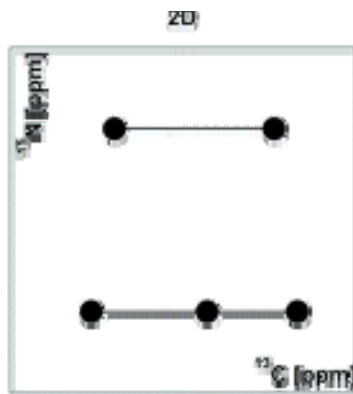


MAS

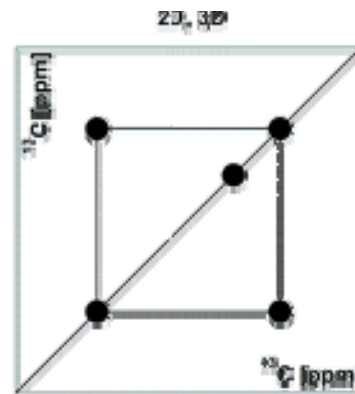
EXPERIMENTS



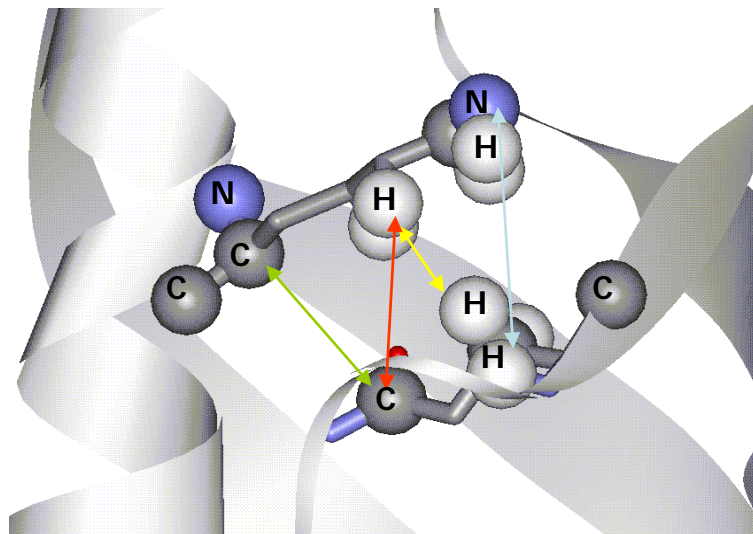
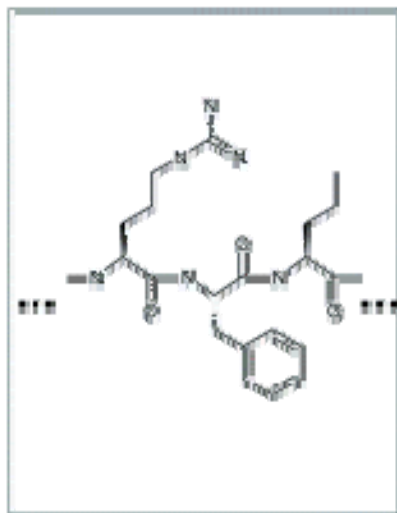
1. Sample preparation



2. Chemical Shift assignments & Structural parameters



STRUCTURE



ssNMR Methods: Structural parameters

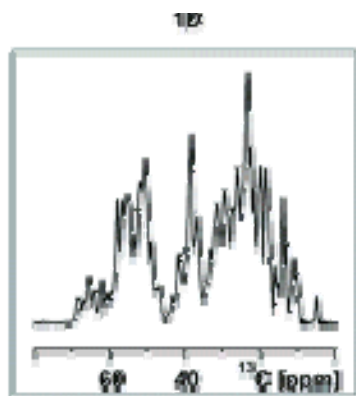


Radio frequency schemes

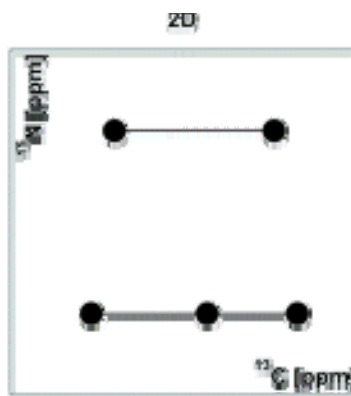


MAS

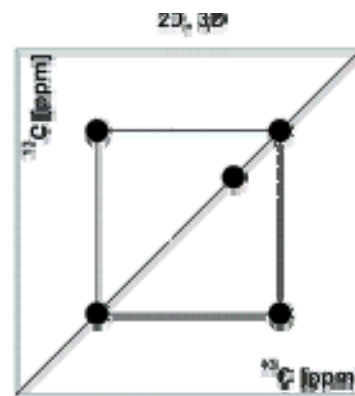
EXPERIMENTS



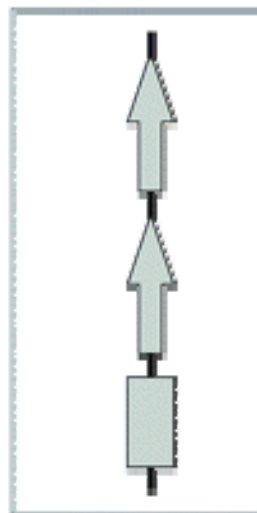
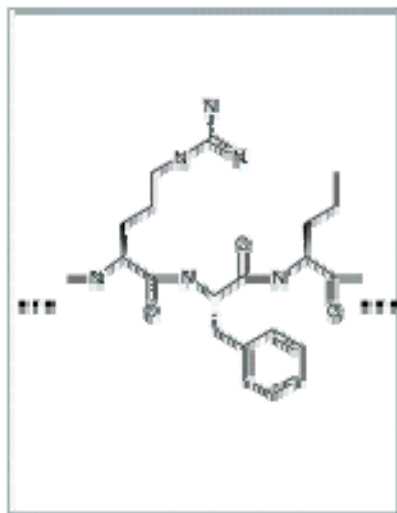
1. Sample preparation



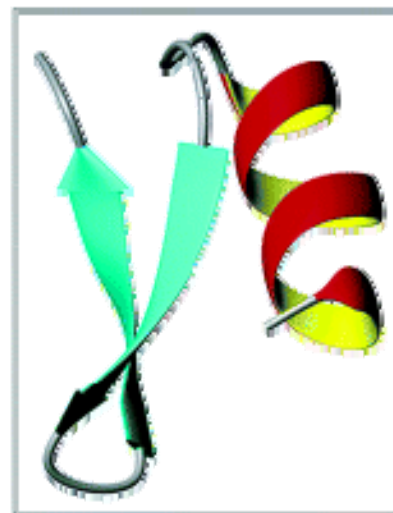
2. Chemical Shift assignments & Structural parameters



STRUCTURE



SECONDARY STRUCTURE



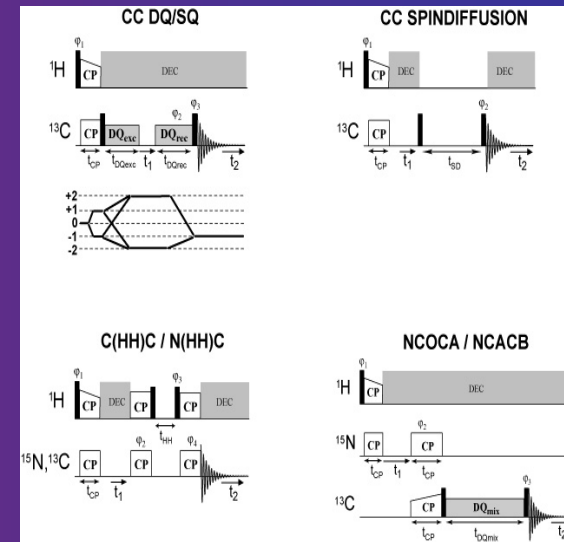
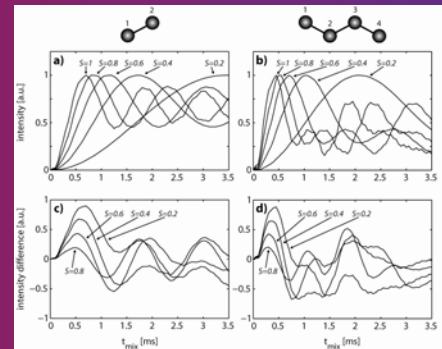
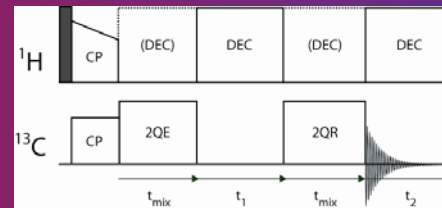
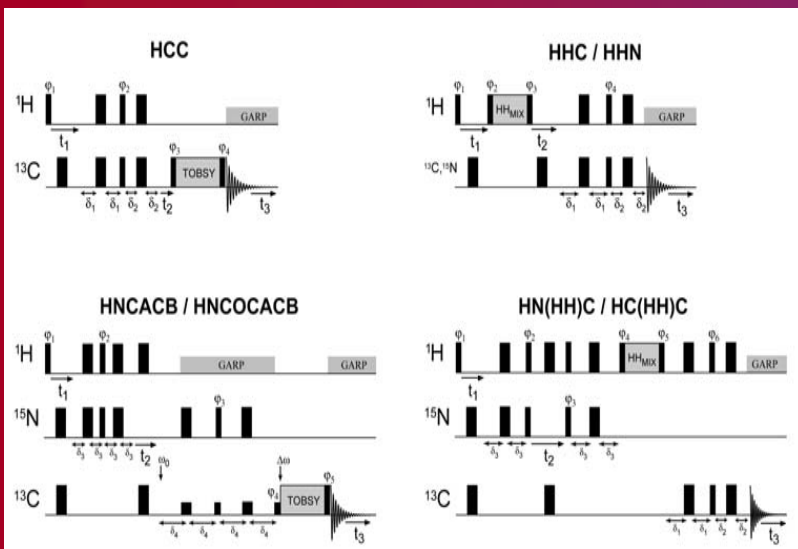
TERTIARY STRUCTURE

3D structure

ssNMR: Structure and Dynamics

Mobile

Rigid



spin-spin interactions

ns

μs

ms

s

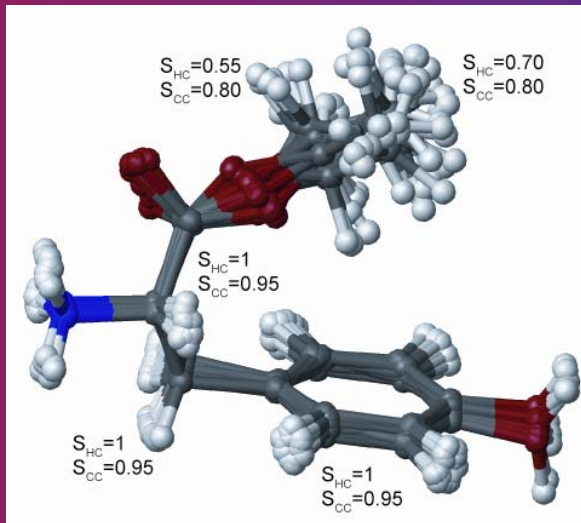
ssNMR: Structure and Dynamics

Mobile



ns

...



μ s

...

Rigid



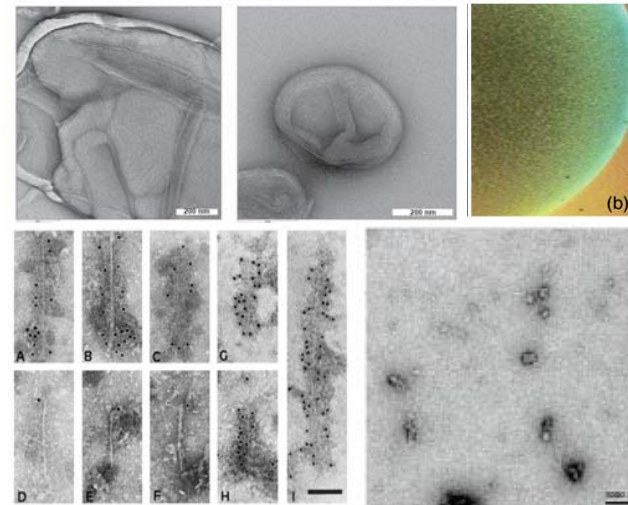
s

spin-spin interactions

ms

Molecular complexes investigated by solid-state NMR spectroscopy

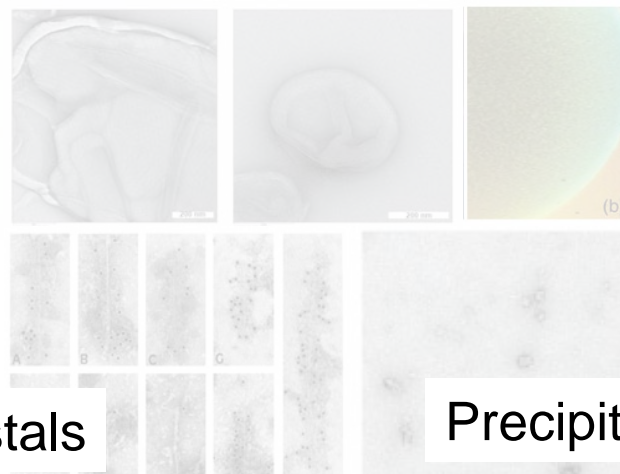
- For a large range of molecular sizes and correlation times
 - Proteoliposomes
 - Powders
 - frozen solutions
 - microcrystals
 - gels
 - precipitates
 - aggregates
 - etc.



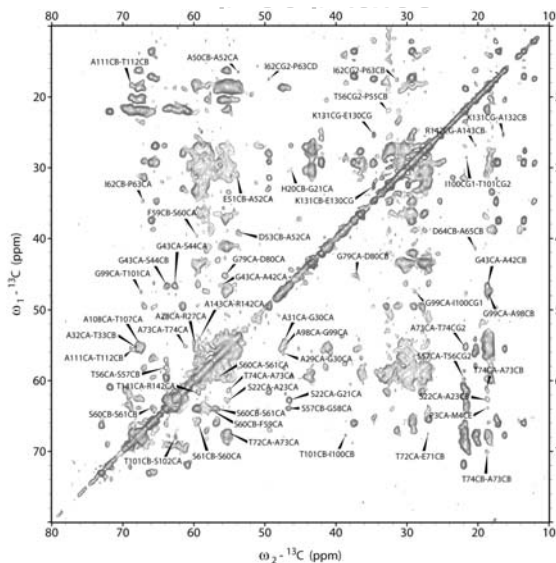
Molecular complexes investigated by solid-state NMR spectroscopy

• For a large range of molecular sizes and correlation times

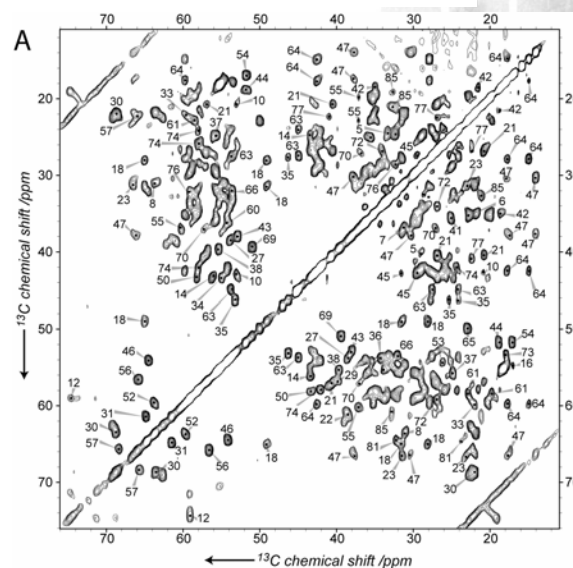
- Proteoliposomes
- Powders
- frozen solutions
- microcrystals



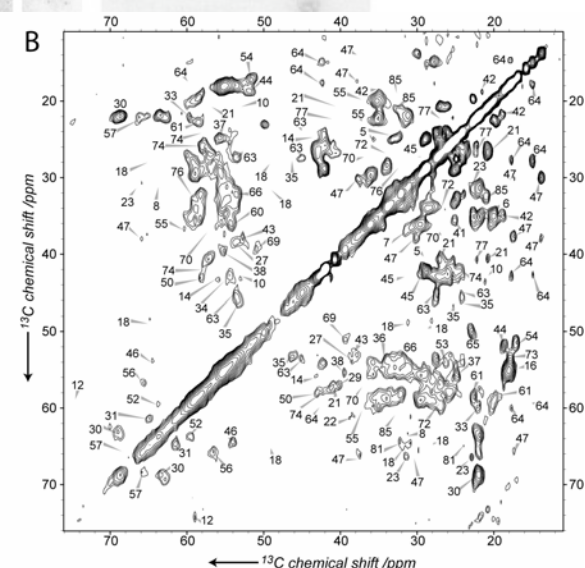
Proteoliposomes



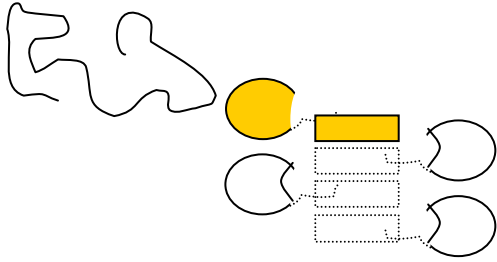
Microcrystals



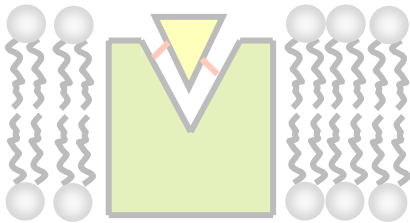
Precipitates



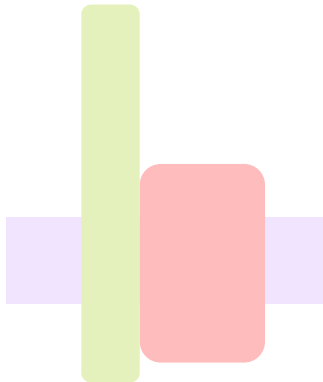
Outline



Protein Folding & Aggregation

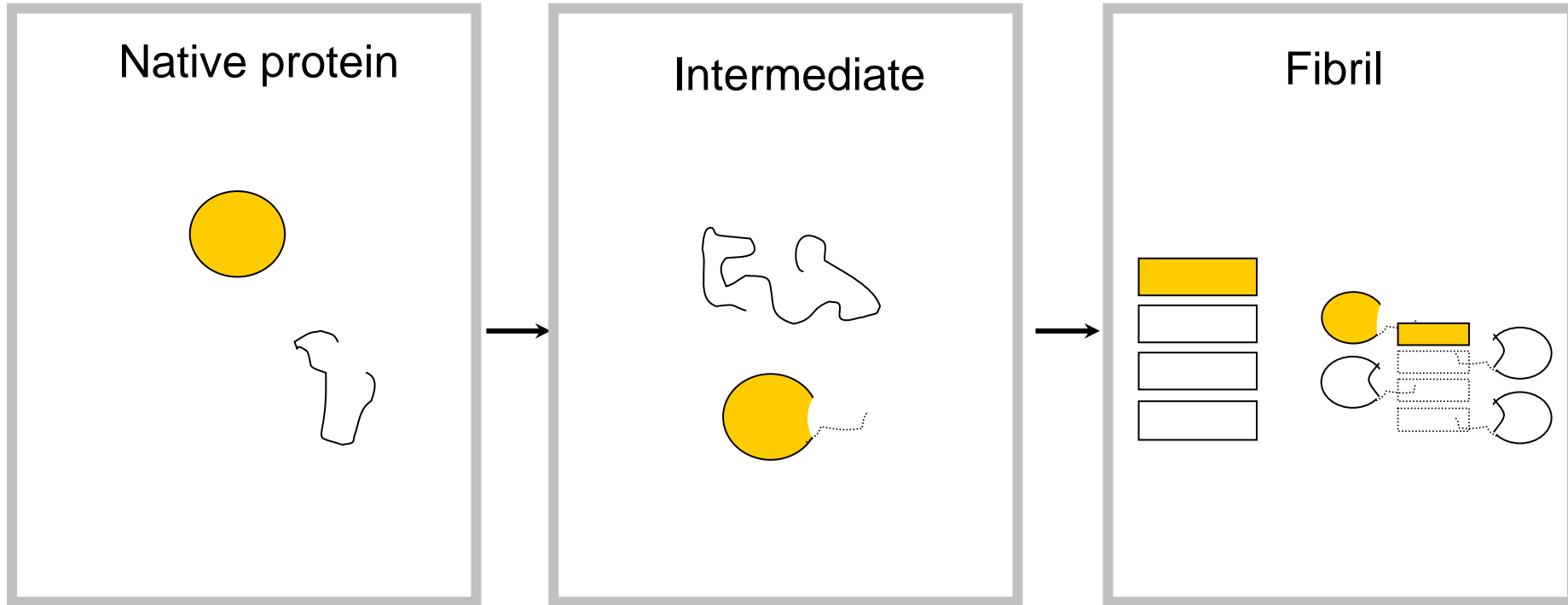


Ligand – Membrane Protein interactions

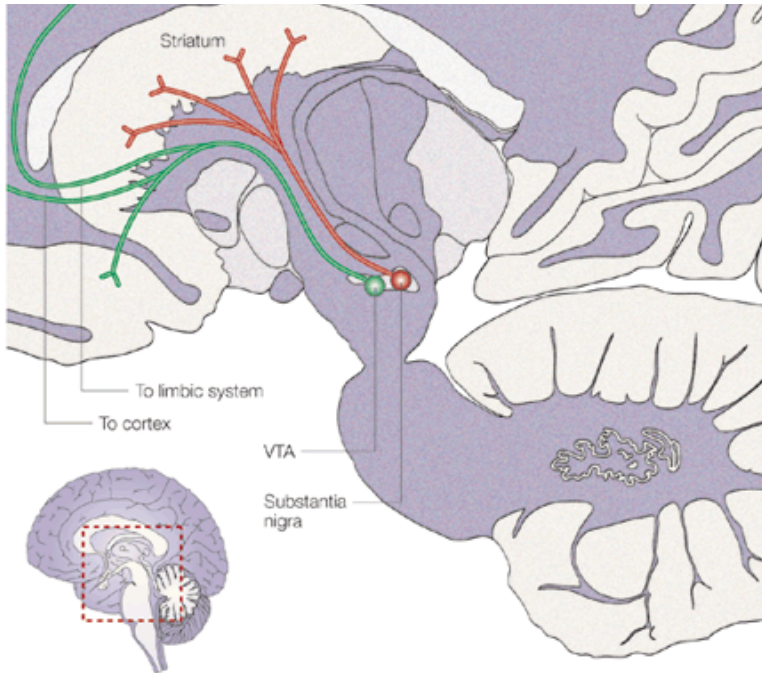


Membrane Protein complexes

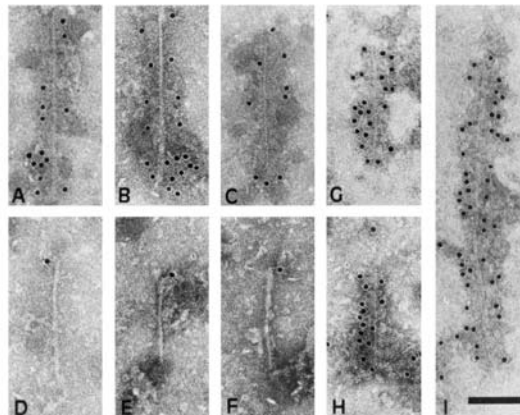
Protein folding & aggregation



α -synuclein (AS)



α -synuclein fibrils are found in brains of patients with Parkinson disease.
(intracellular inclusions in **dopaminergic neurons**)



MDVFMKGLS

KAKEGVVAAAE

KTKQGVAEAAG

KTKEGVLYVGS

KTKEGVVHGVATVAE

KTKE**Q**V**T**NVGG

AV**T**G**V**TAVAQ

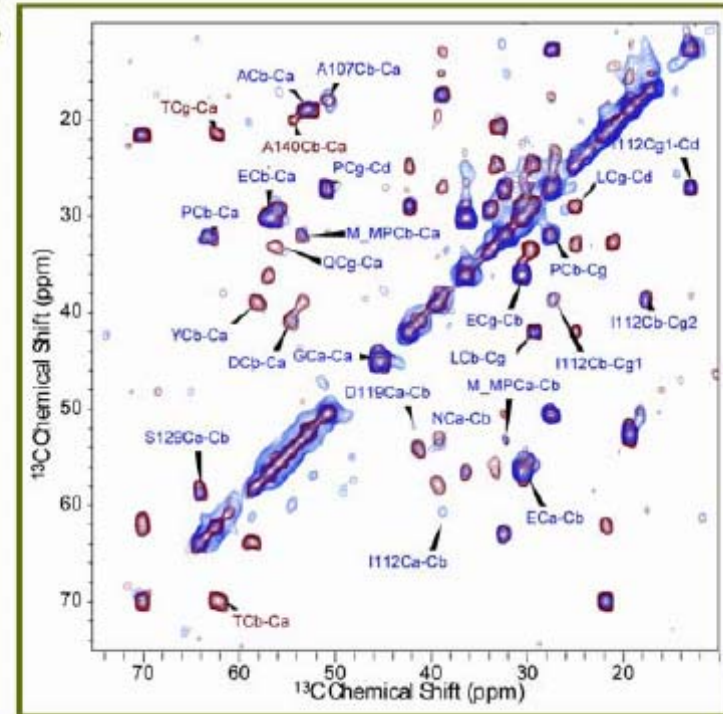
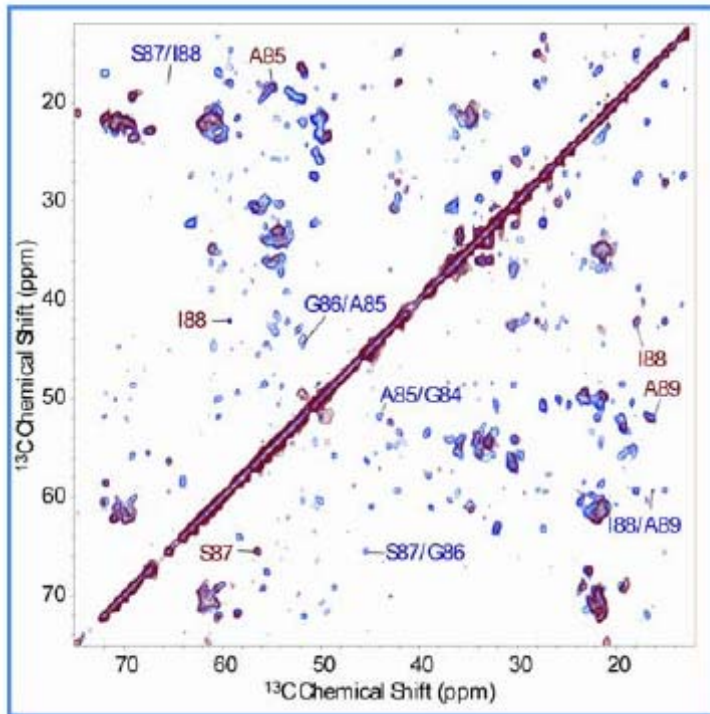
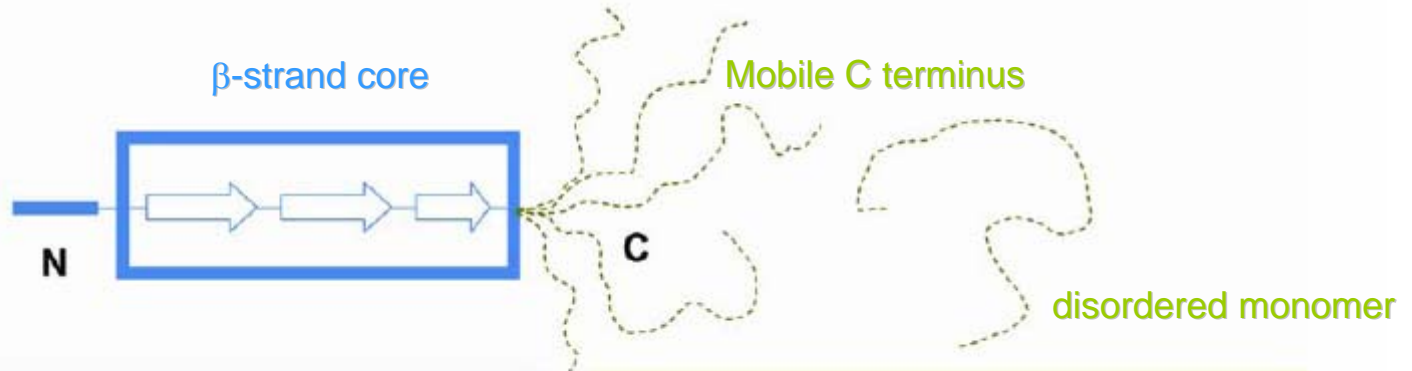
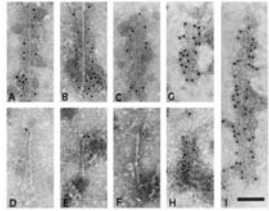
KT**V**E**G**A**G**S**I**A**A**A**T**G**F**V

KKDQLGK**N**E**E**GAPQ**E**G**I**L**E**DMPV

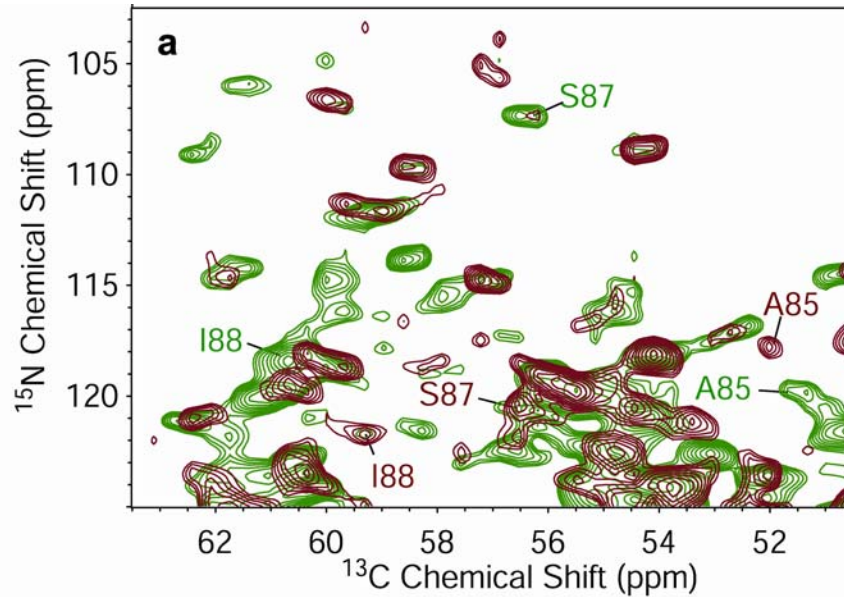
DP**D****N**E**A**Y**E**M**P**S**E**E**G**Y**Q**D**Y**E**P**E**A**

140 aa

ssNMR methods for α synuclein fibrils and beyond



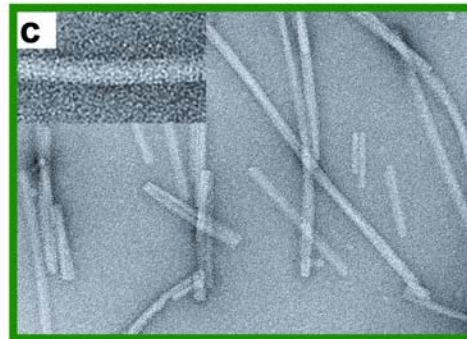
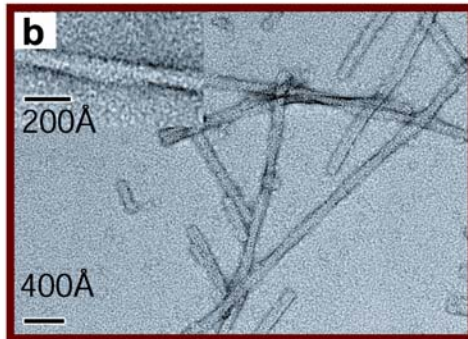
AS: Correlation between molecular structure and fibril morphology



Solid-state NMR

Form A

Form B

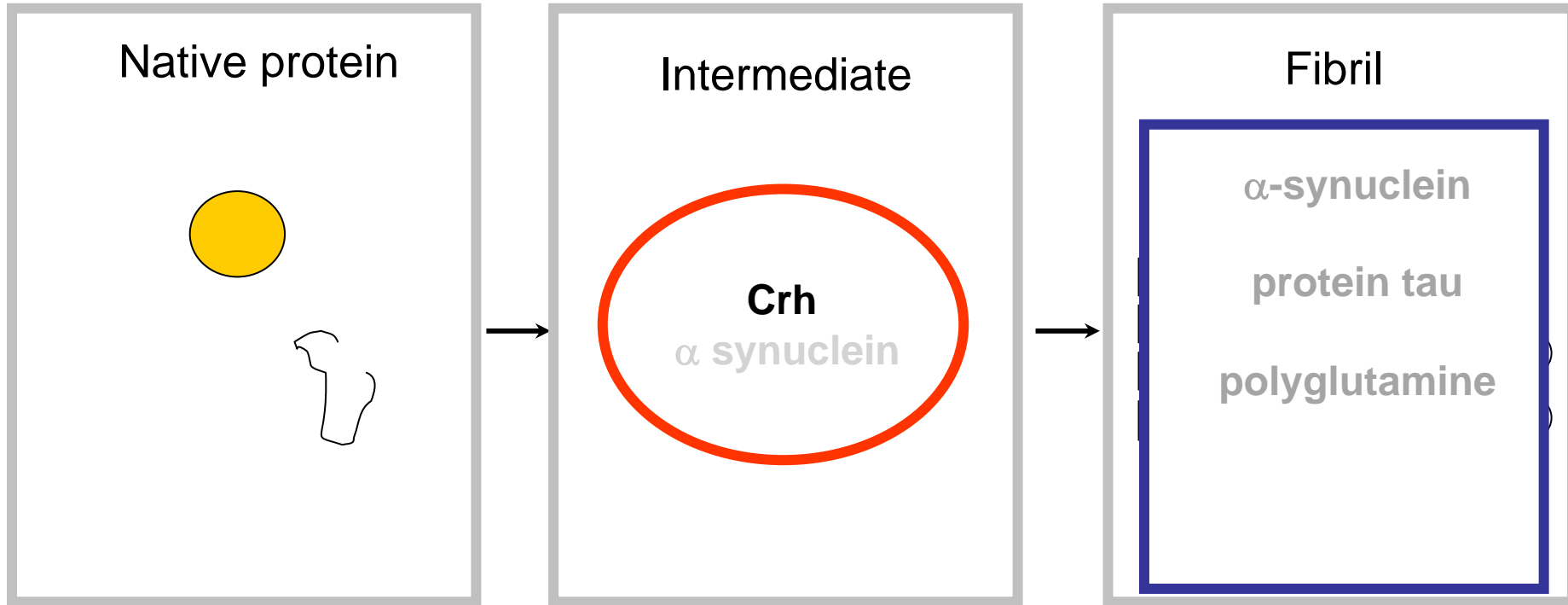


Form A

Form B

EM

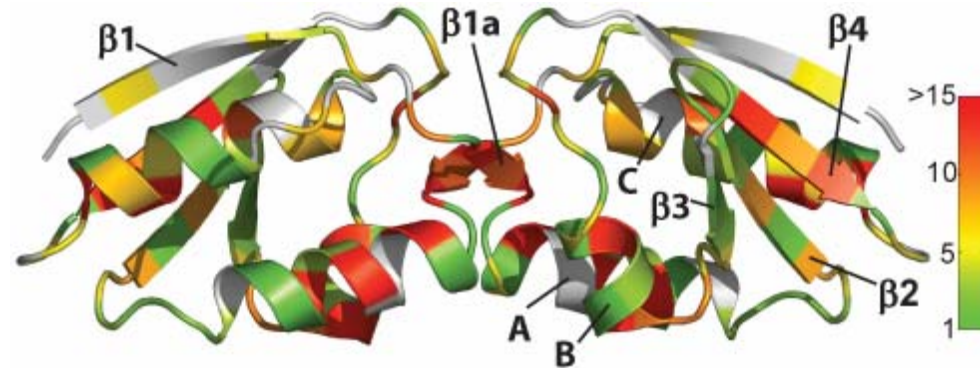
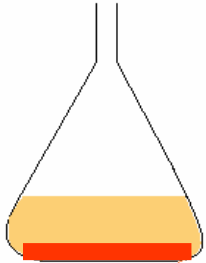
Protein aggregation and fibril formation



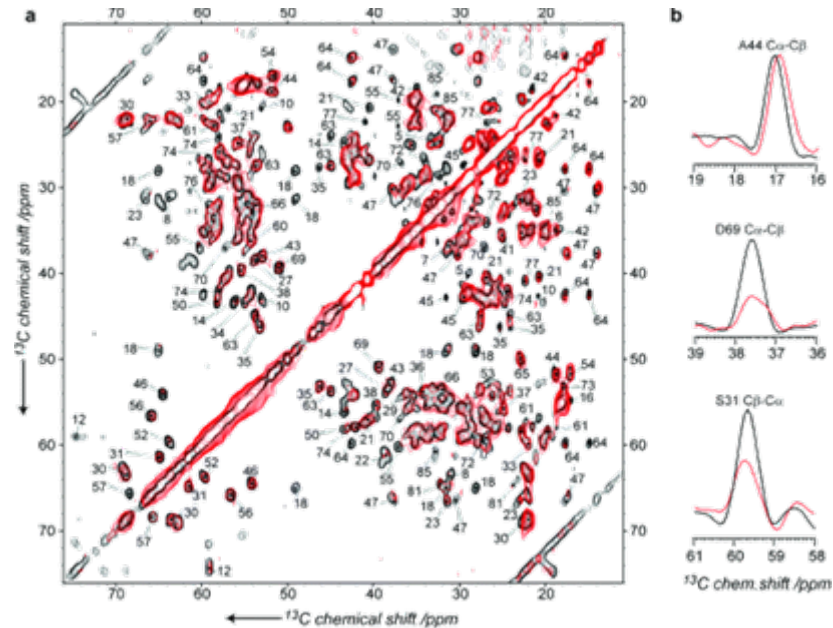
Characterize folding intermediate by 2D ssNMR

Catabolite repression Histidine-containing phosphorcarrier protein (Crh)

precipitate



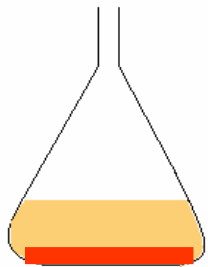
Precipitate vs.
Micro Xtals



Characterize folding intermediate by 2D ssNMR

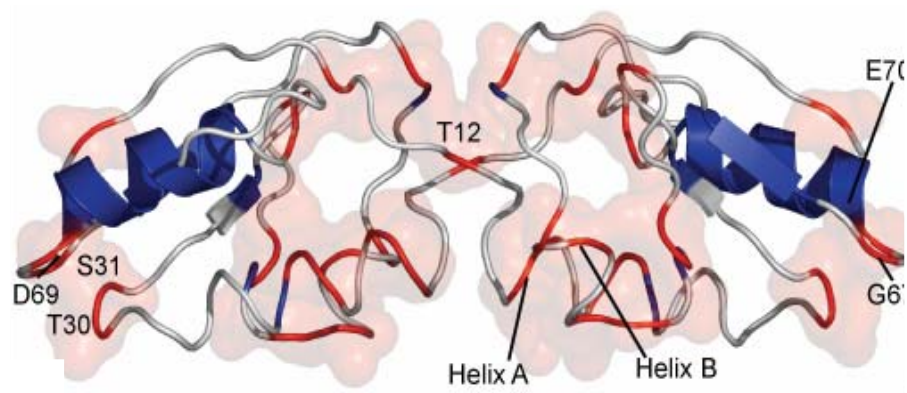
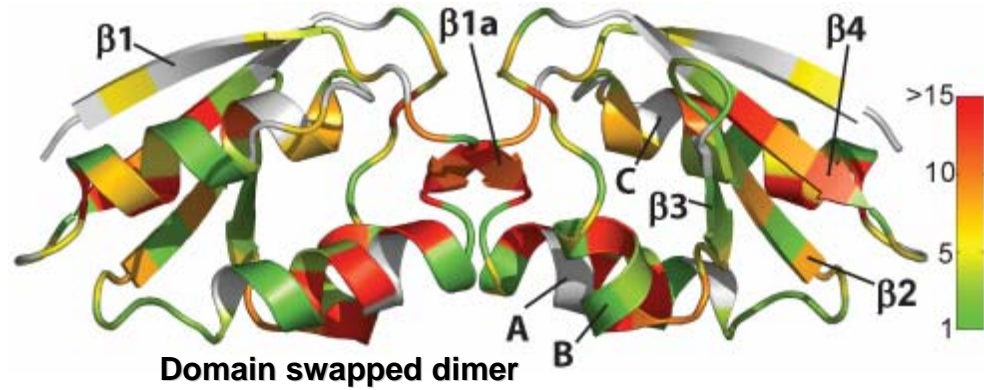
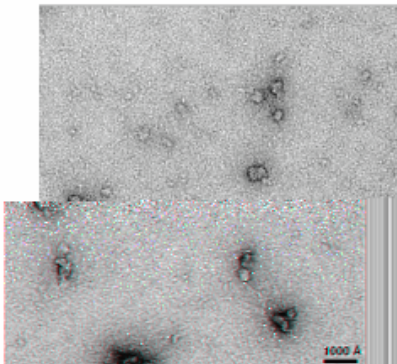
Catabolite repression Histidine-containing phosphocarrier protein (Crh)

precipitate

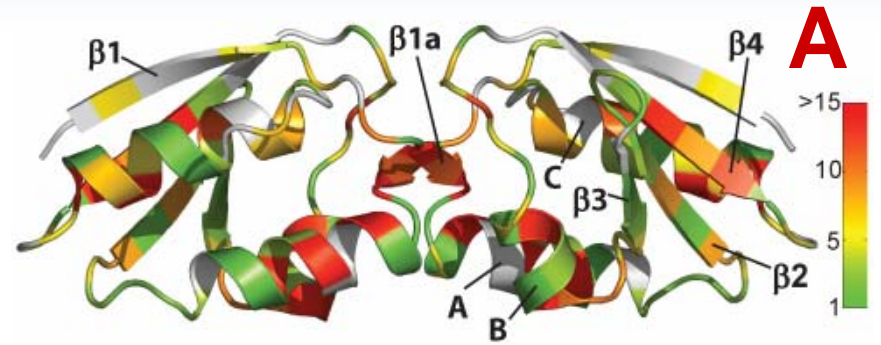
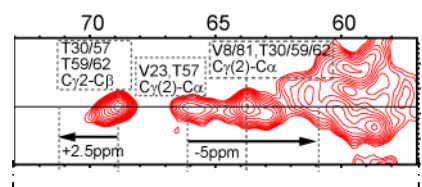
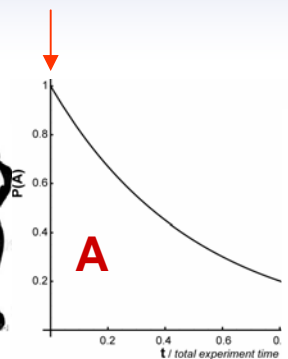


269 K → 282 K

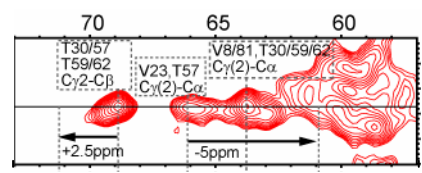
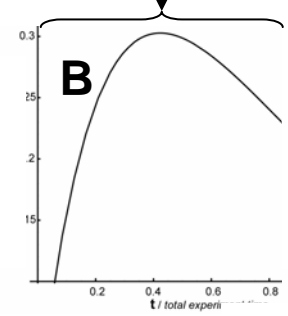
aggregate



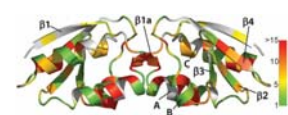
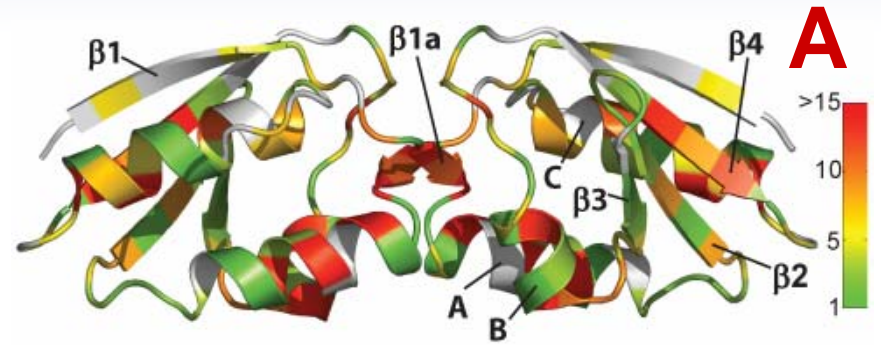
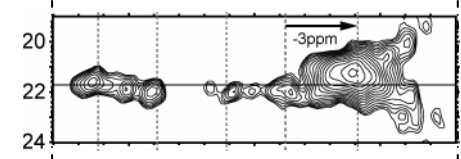
Refolding according to time-resolved 2D ssNMR



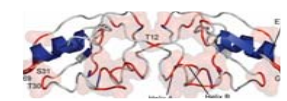
Refolding according to time-resolved 2D ssNMR



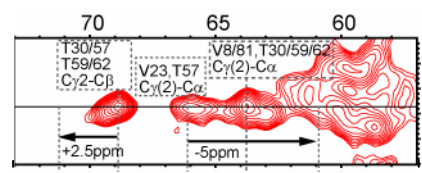
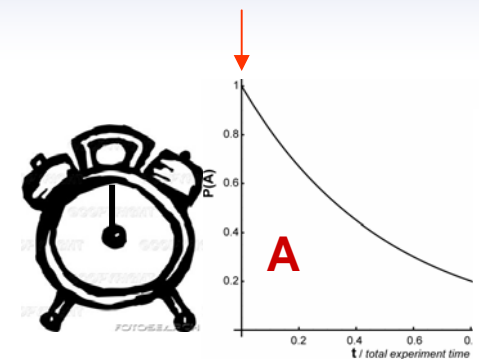
269 K \Rightarrow 282 K



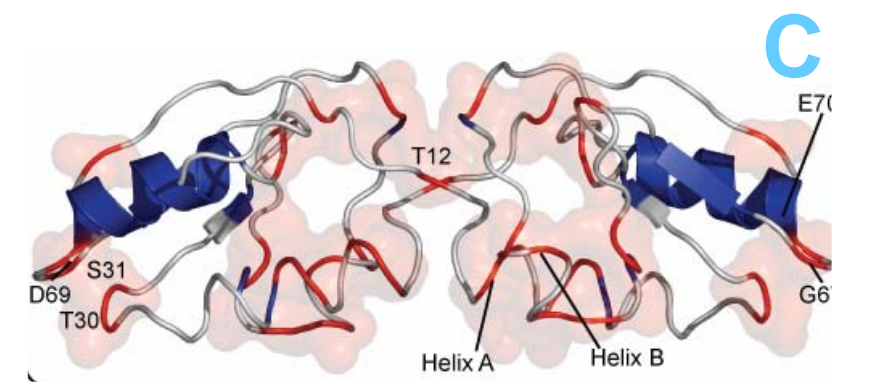
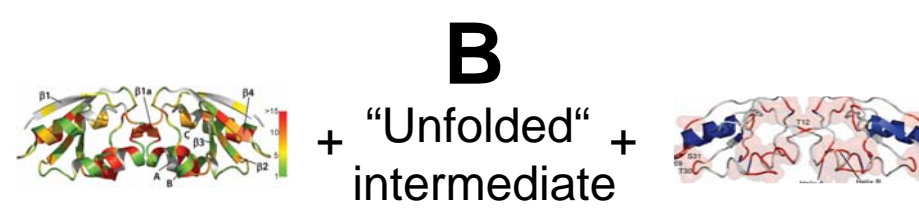
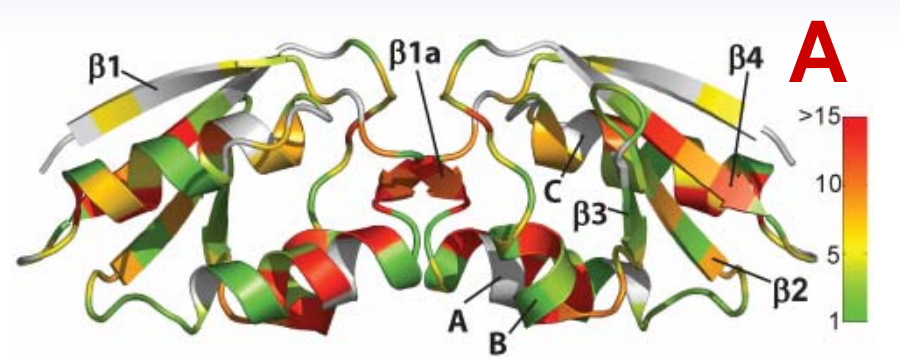
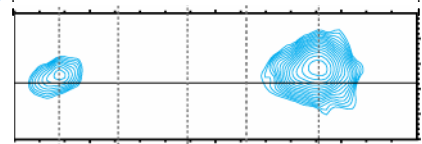
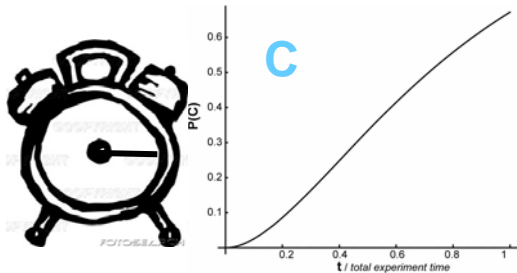
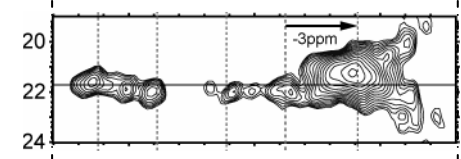
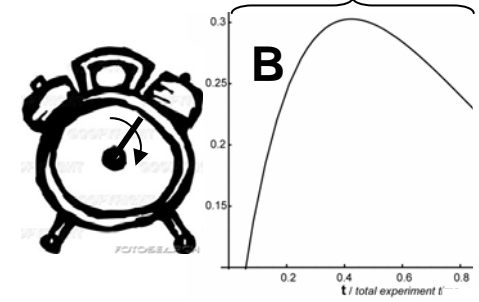
B + "Unfolded" + intermediate



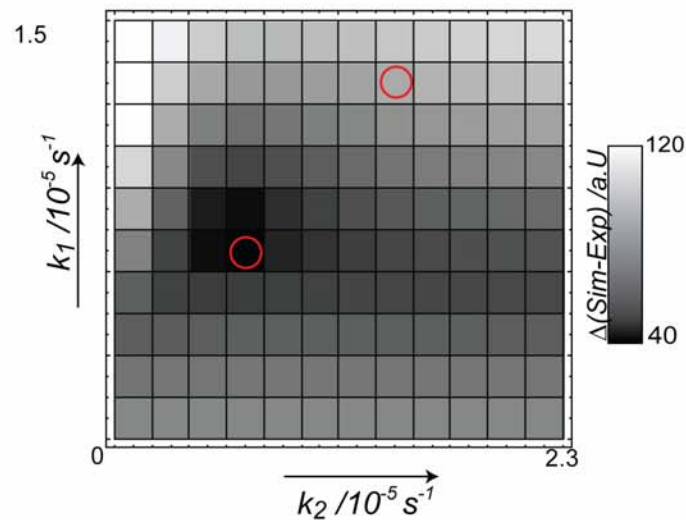
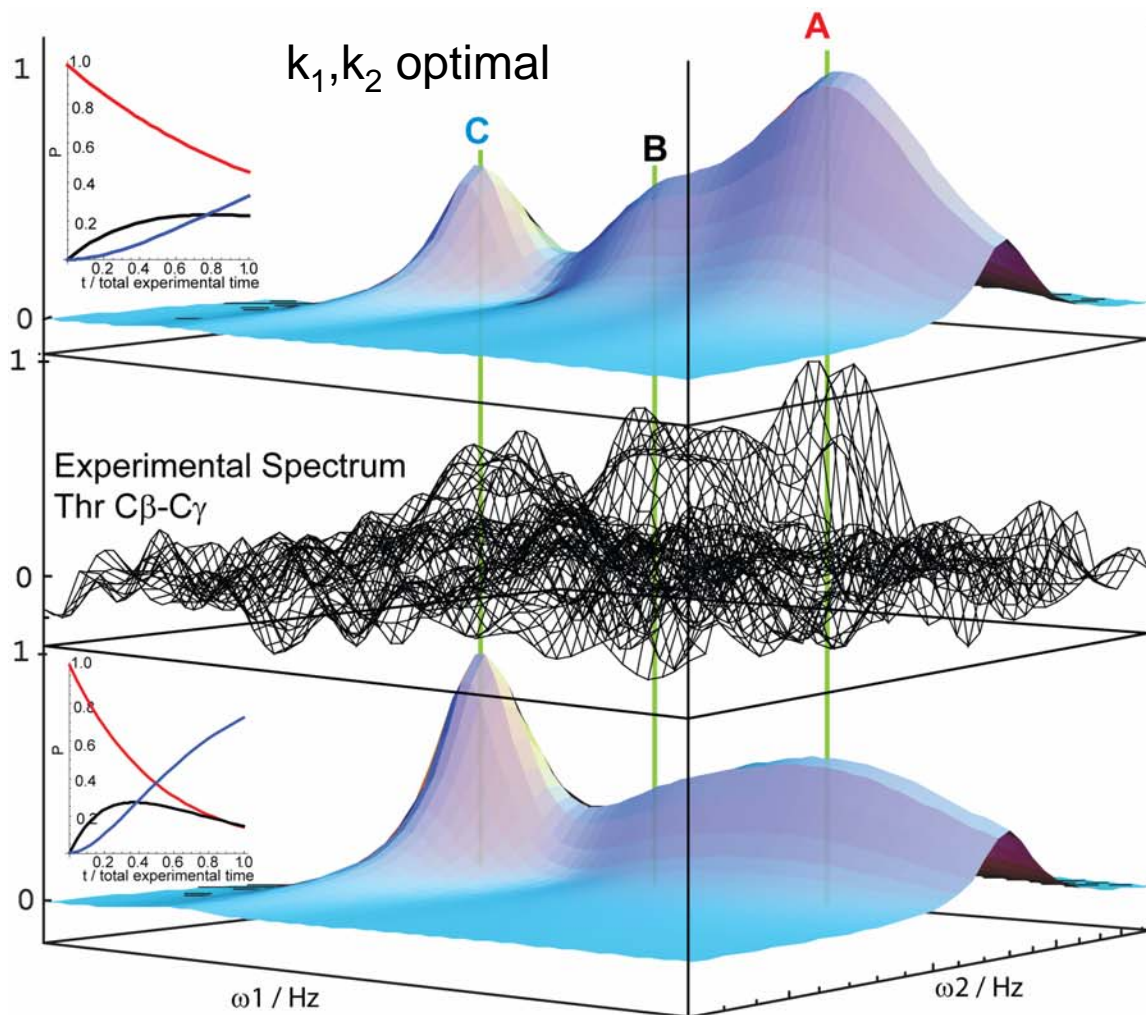
Refolding according to time-resolved 2D ssNMR



269 K \rightarrow 282 K



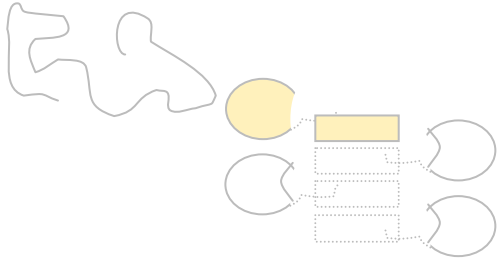
2D ssNMR data are sensitive to aggregation kinetics



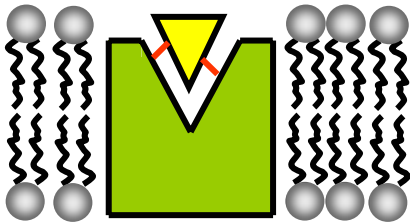
$$L_n(\omega_2) = \frac{\alpha_{n,2}}{\alpha_{n,2}^2 + (\omega_2 - \omega_{n,2})^2} \quad (n=A,B,C)$$

$$S(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \int_0^\infty a_A \cdot e^{-k_1 t_1} \cdot e^{(i\omega_{A,1} - \alpha_{A,1})t_1} \cdot L_A \\ + a_B \cdot (1 - e^{-k_1 t_1}) e^{-k_2 t_1} \cdot e^{(i\omega_{B,1} - \alpha_{B,1})t_1} \cdot L_B \\ + a_C \cdot (1 - e^{-k_1 t_1}) (1 - e^{-k_2 t_1}) \cdot e^{(i\omega_{C,1} - \alpha_{C,1})t_1} \cdot L_C \\ \cdot e^{-i\omega_1 t_1} dt_1$$

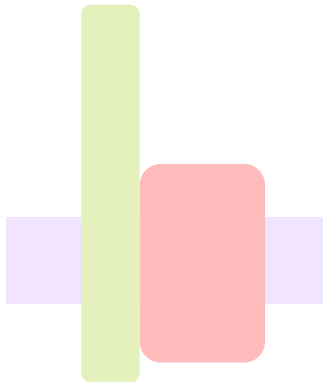
Outline



Protein Folding & Aggregation

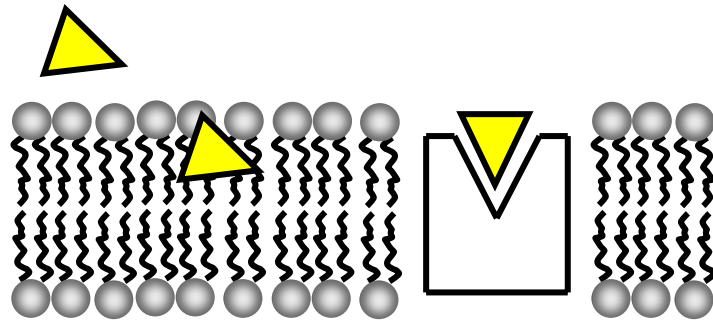


Ligand – Membrane Protein interactions



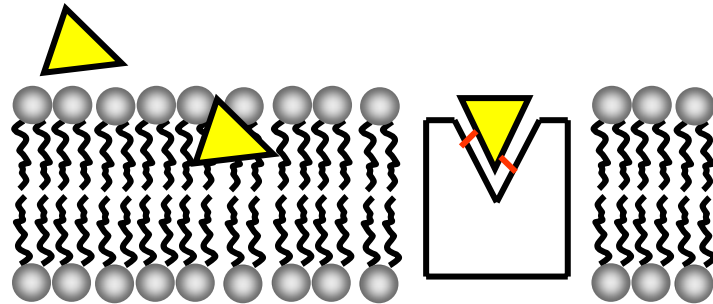
Membrane Protein complexes

Ligand – membrane protein interactions by ssNMR



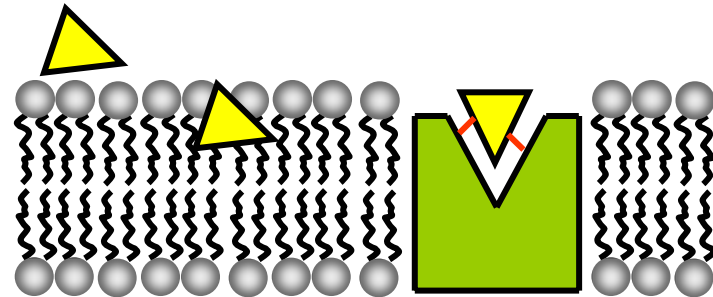
Neurotensin

Neurotension receptor (GPCR)



Phospholamban

Ca-ATPase



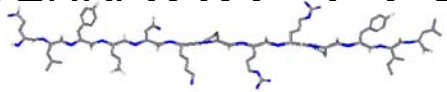
Kaliotoxin

KcsA-Kv1.3

The Neurotensin – NTS-1 System

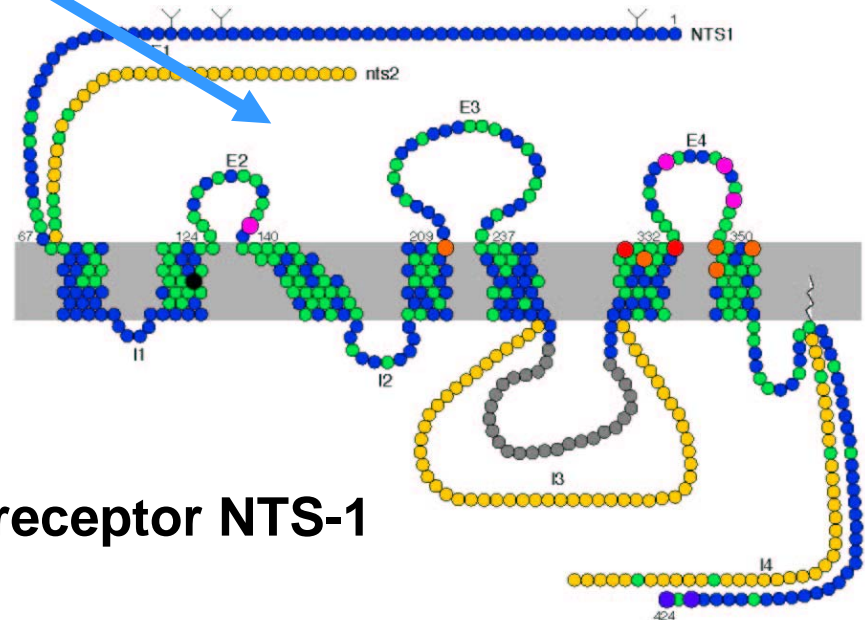
Neurotensin (NT)

ELYENKPR⁸R⁹P¹⁰Y¹¹I¹²L¹³



Psychosis, schizophrenia
Parkinsons disease

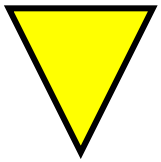
Sub-nanomolar binding
affinity of NT and NT(8-13) to
NTS-1



Rat Neurotensin receptor NTS-1

Neurotensin bound to a G-protein coupled receptor

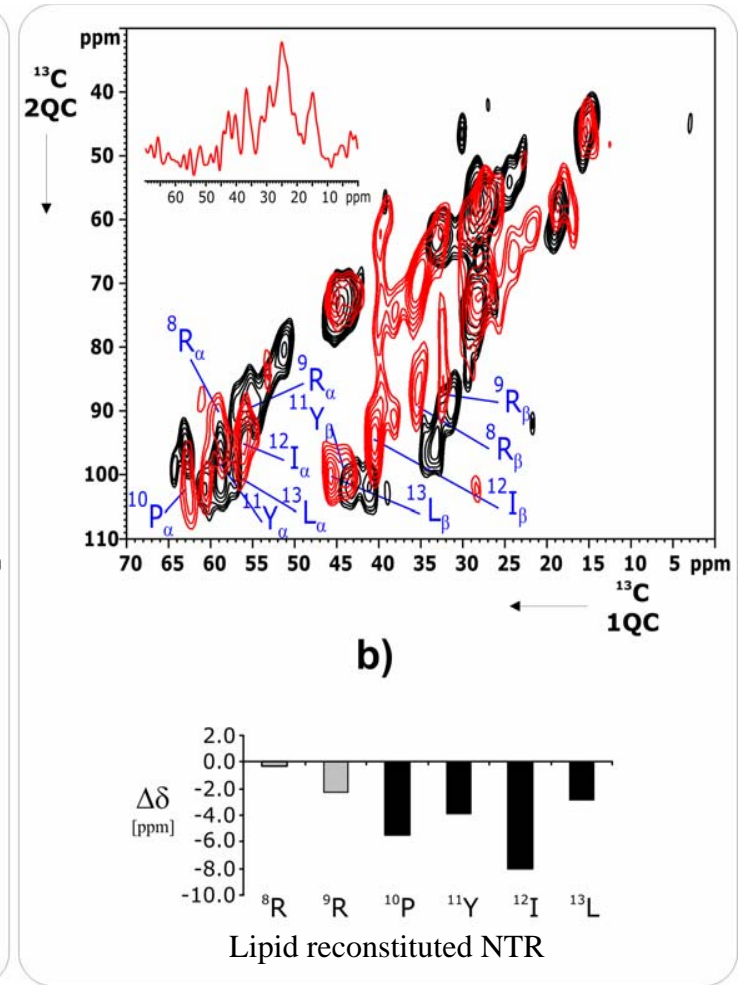
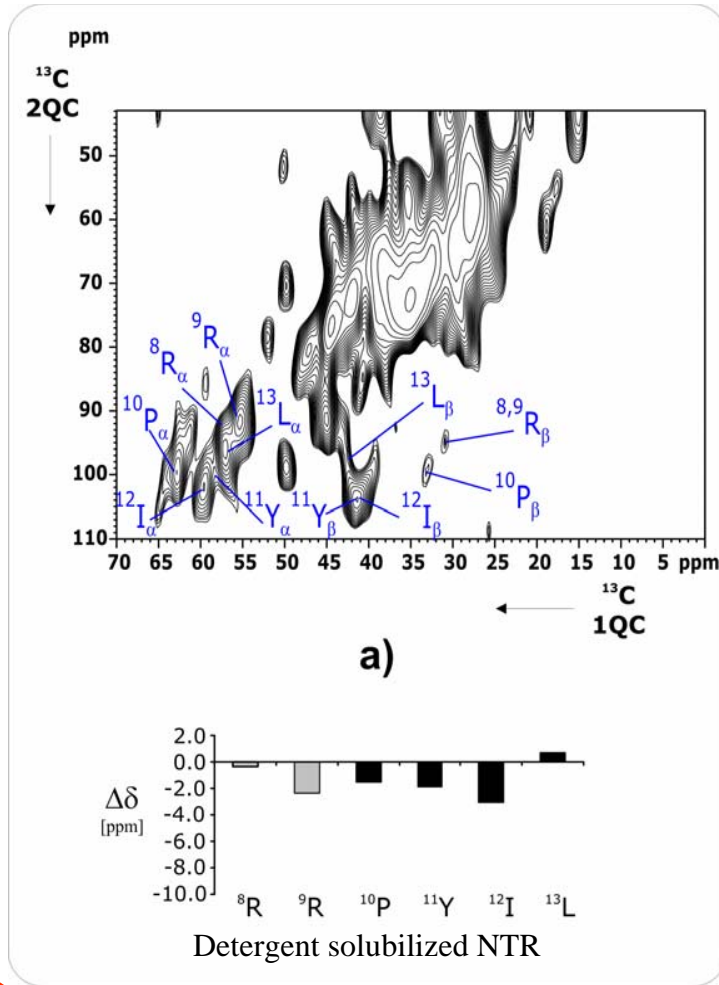
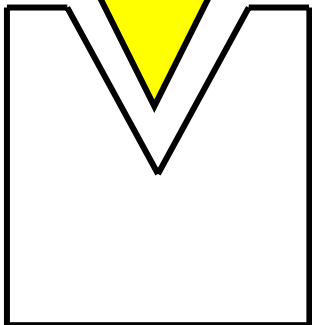
$^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$



neurotensin

ELYENKPR⁸R⁹P¹⁰Y¹¹I¹²L¹³

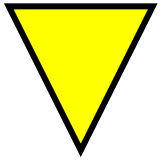
$^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$



$\text{U}[^{13}\text{C}, ^{15}\text{N}] \text{NT}(8-13)$
10 μg – 22 μg

Neurotensin bound to a G-protein coupled receptor

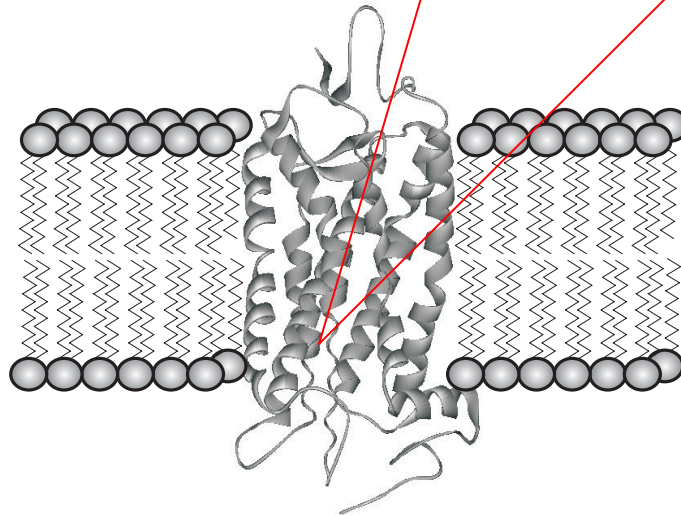
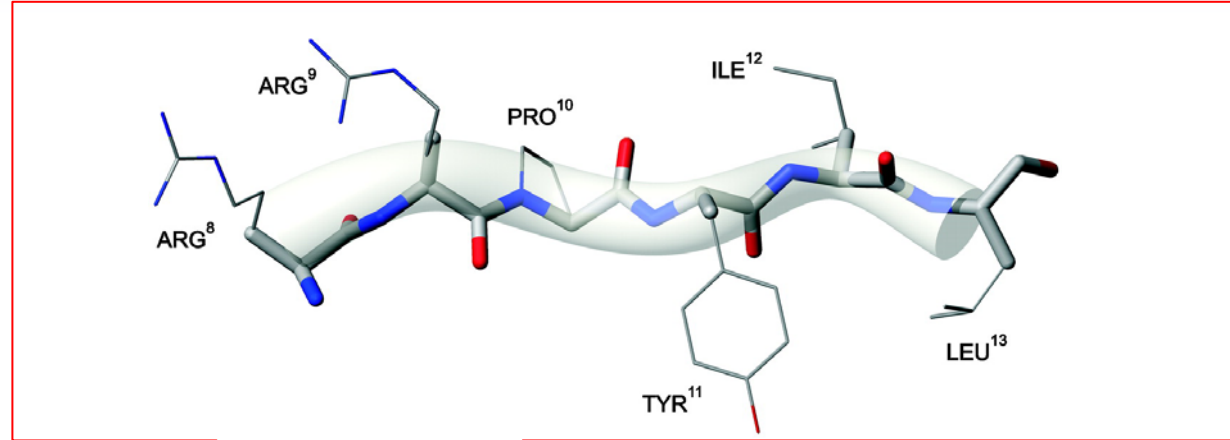
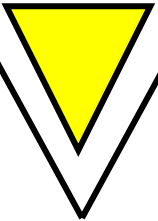
$^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$



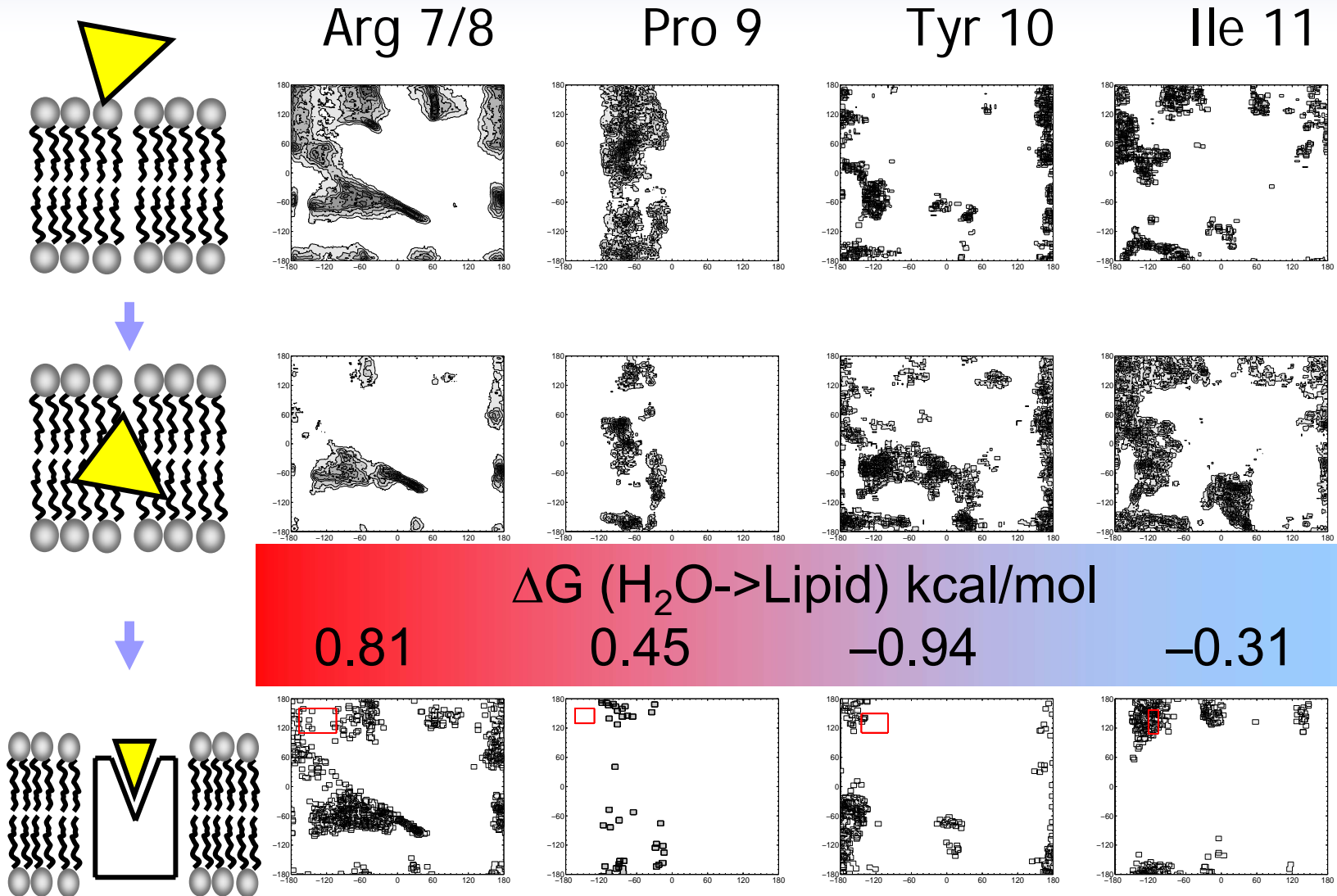
neurotensin

ELYENKPR⁸R⁹P¹⁰Y¹¹I¹²L¹³

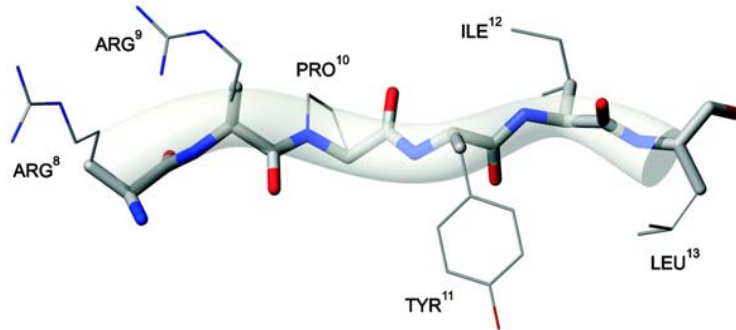
$^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$



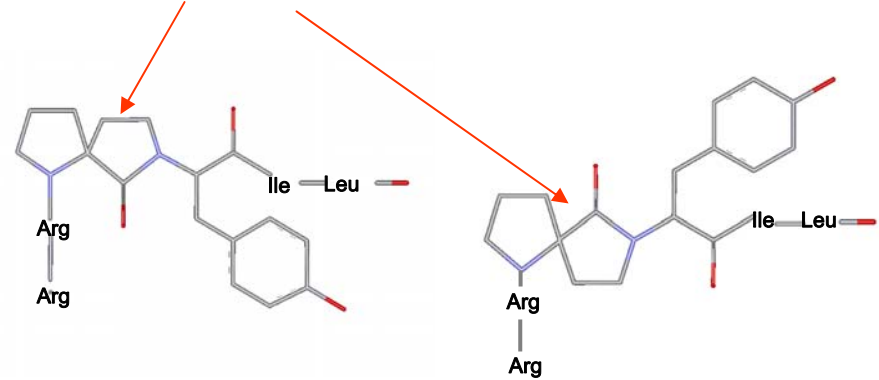
Conformational disorder of Neurotensin



Comparison: Binding affinities of NT and rigidized NT



4,4-spirolactam



ψ (Pro) $146 \pm 15^\circ$

K_D [nM] 0.27

$\sim 120^\circ$

12

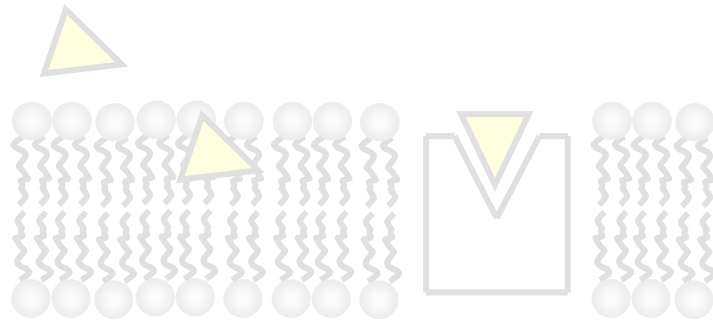
$\sim -120^\circ$

16000



A ssNMR-structure / affinity relationship !

Ligand – membrane protein interactions by ssNMR

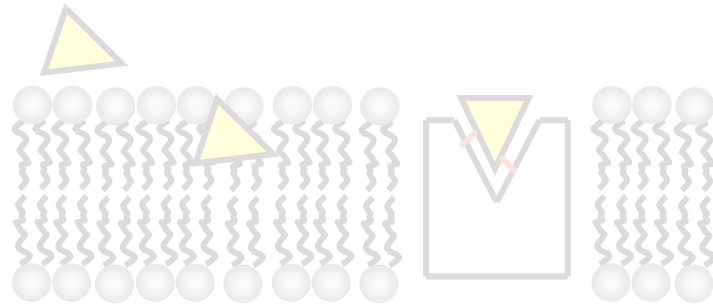


Neurotensin

Neurotension receptor (GPCR)

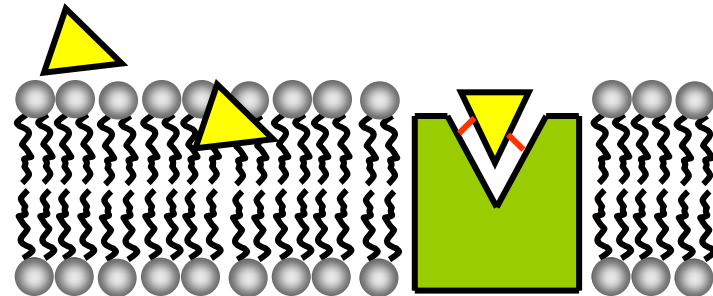
Luca, S. et al., 2003, PNAS, 100, 10706.

Heise et al, 2005 Biophys. J. 89, 2113.



Phospholamban

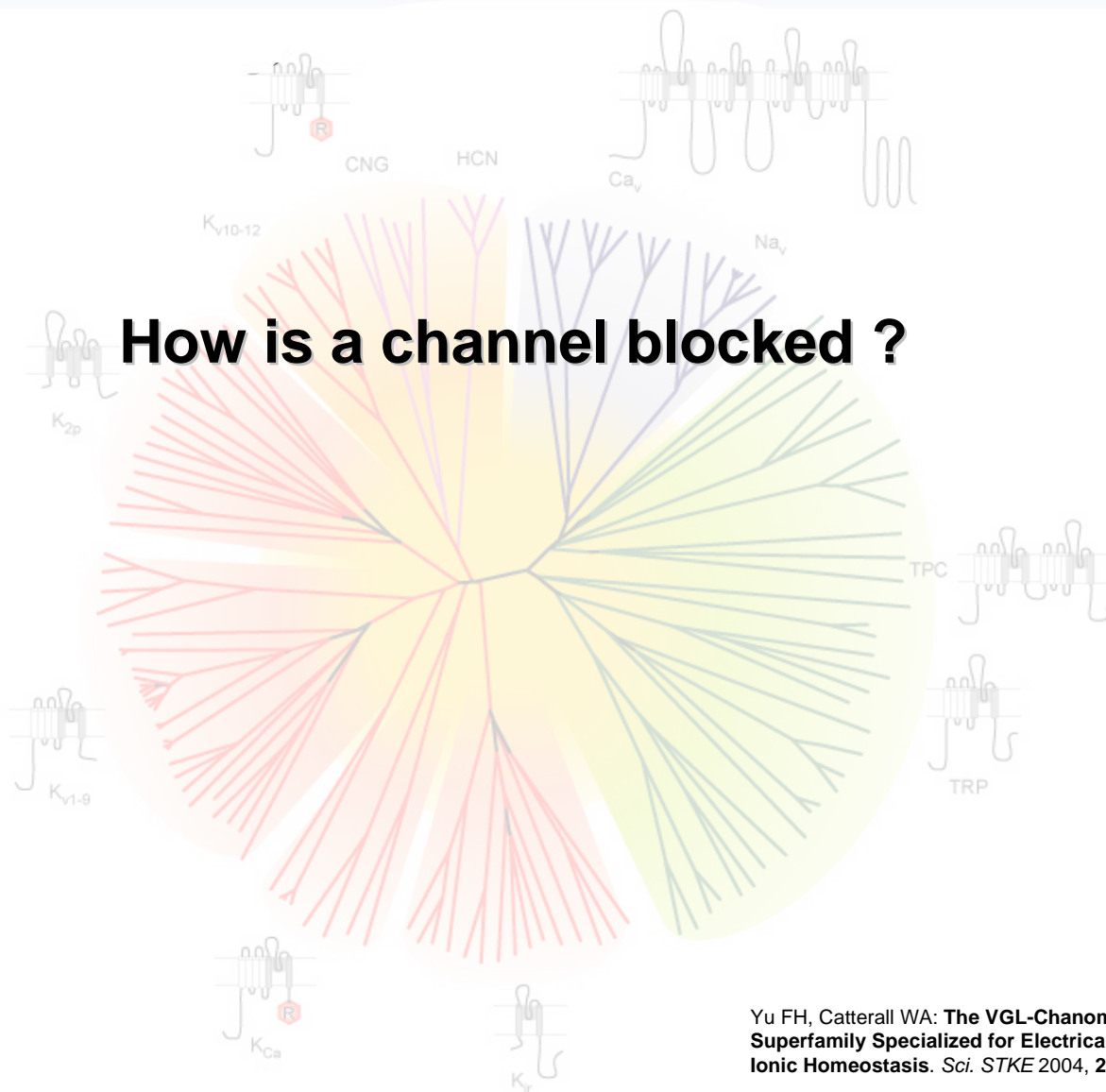
Ca-ATPase



Kaliotoxin

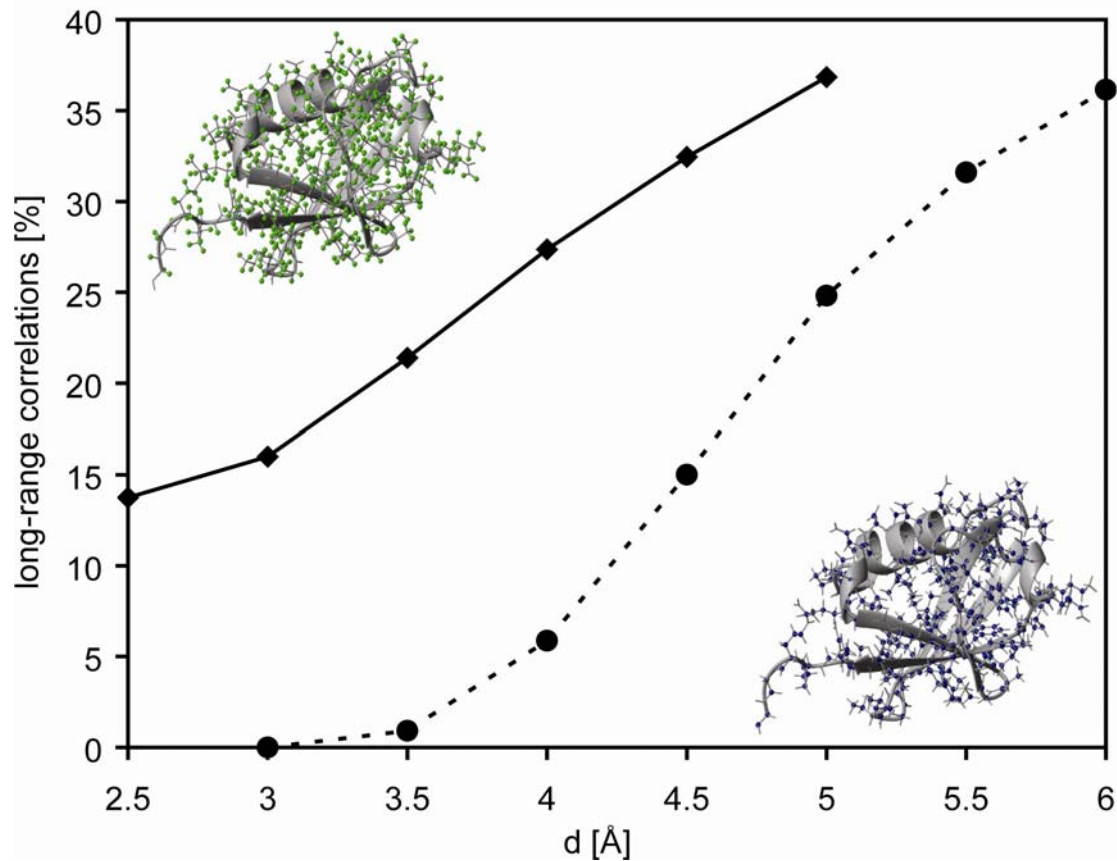
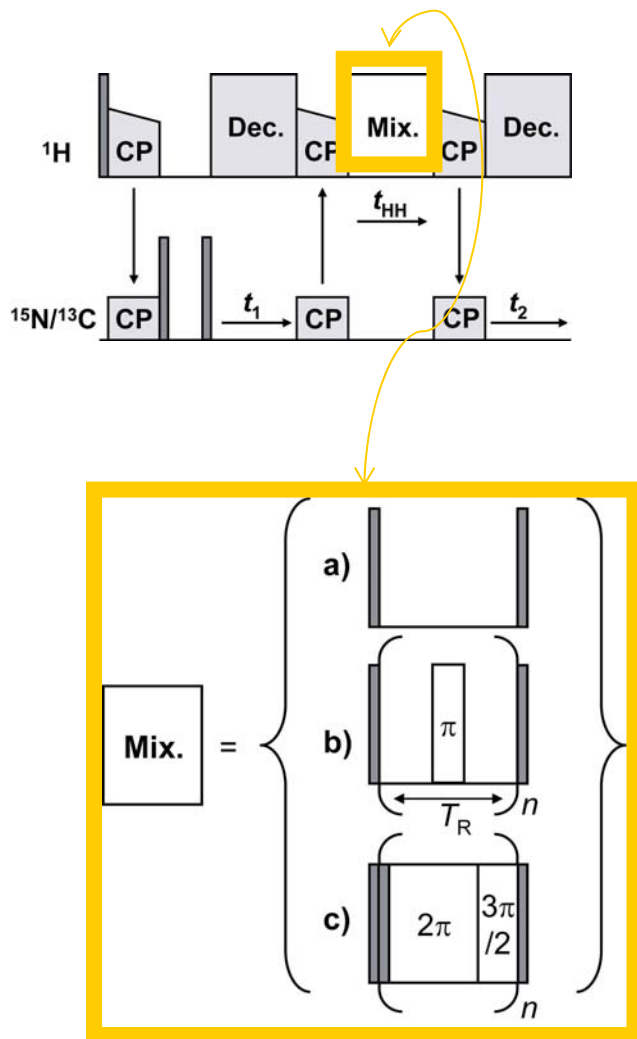
KcsA-Kv1.3

Voltage-gated ion channels



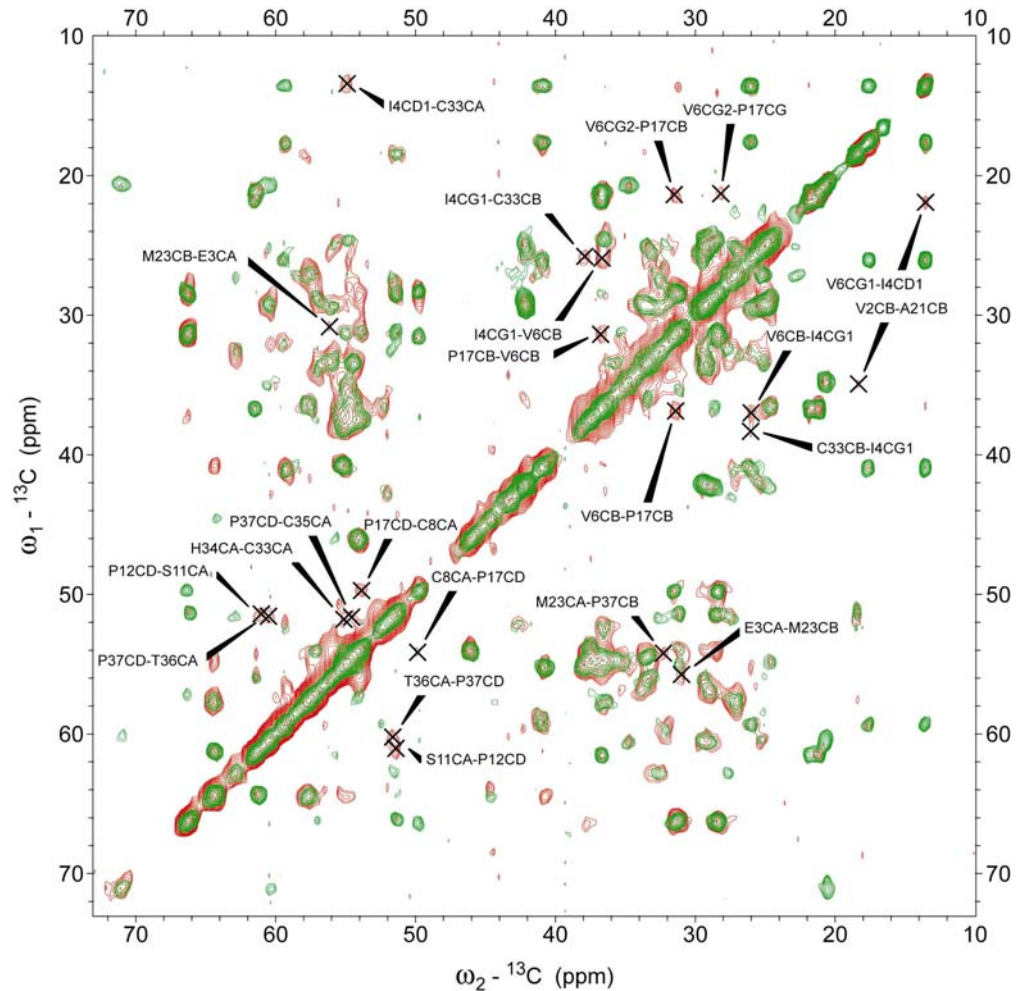
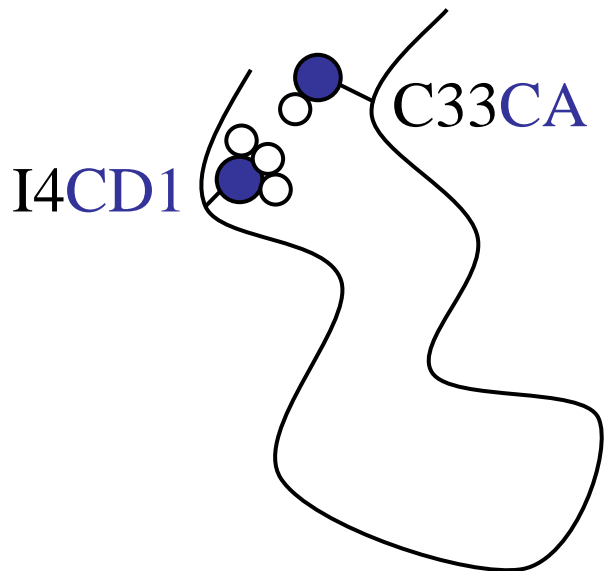
Yu FH, Catterall WA: **The VGL-Chanome: A Protein Superfamily Specialized for Electrical Signaling and Ionic Homeostasis.** *Sci. STKE* 2004, 2004:re15-

Relative fraction of long-range correlations

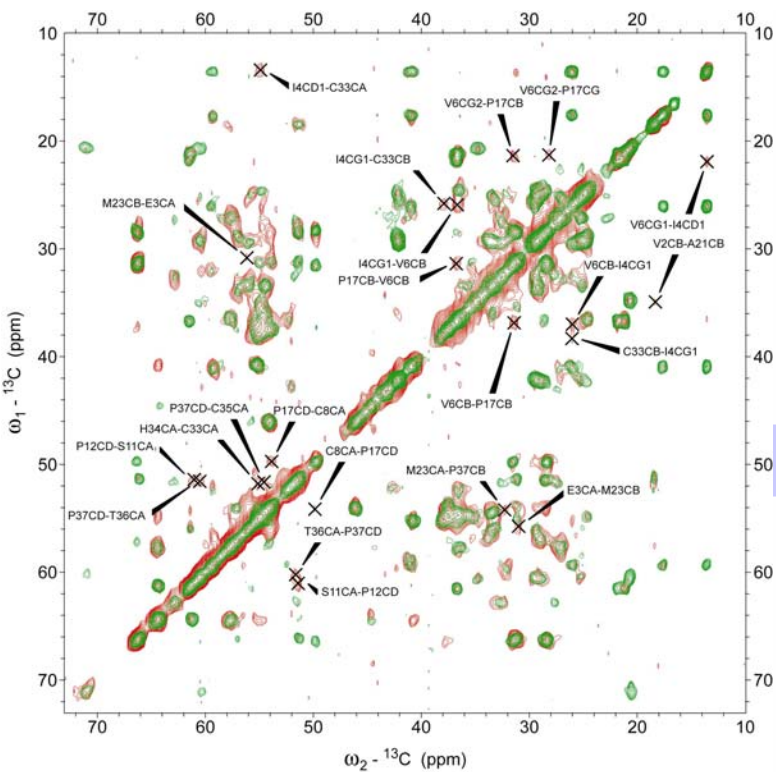


Obtaining the 3D ssNMR structure of KTX

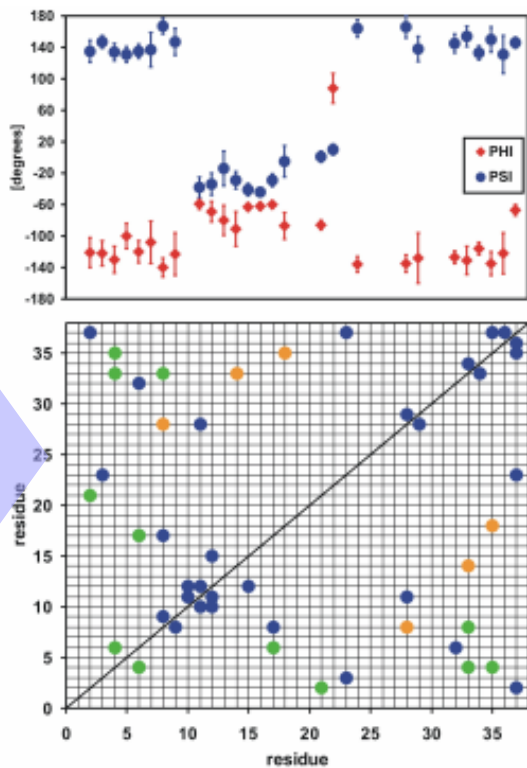
CC vs. CHHC 2D



Obtaining the 3D ssNMR structure of KTX



CC vs CHHC on KTX

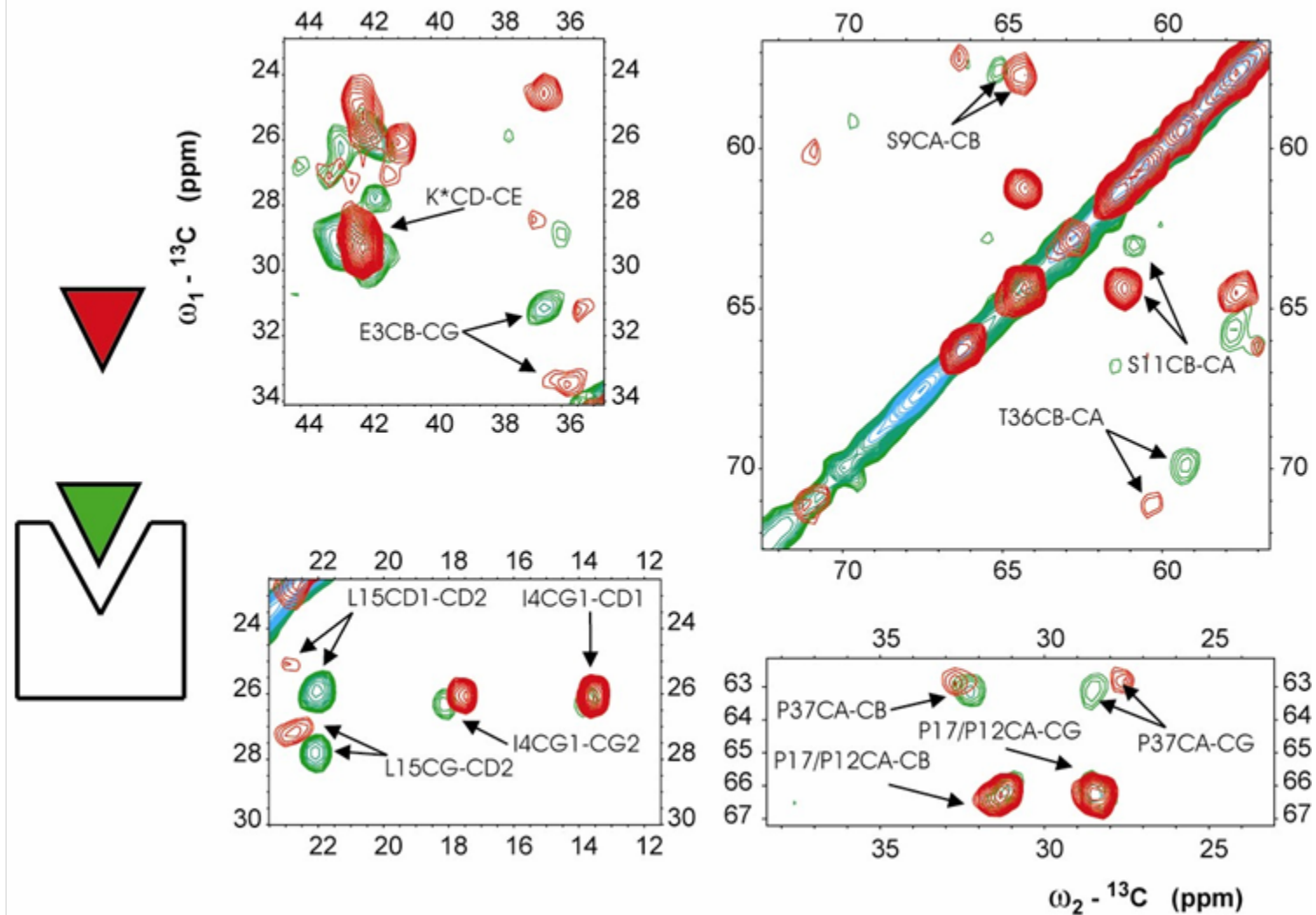


PDB: 1XSW

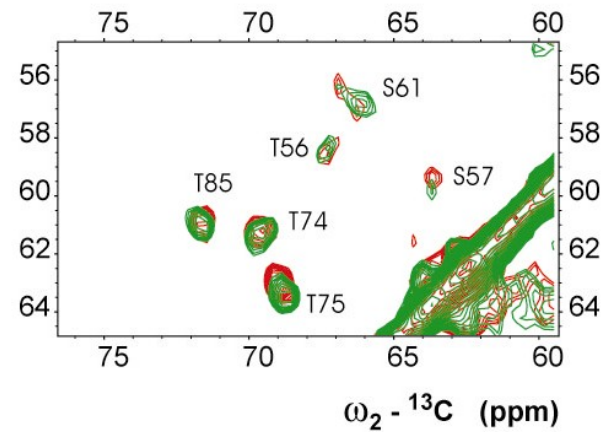
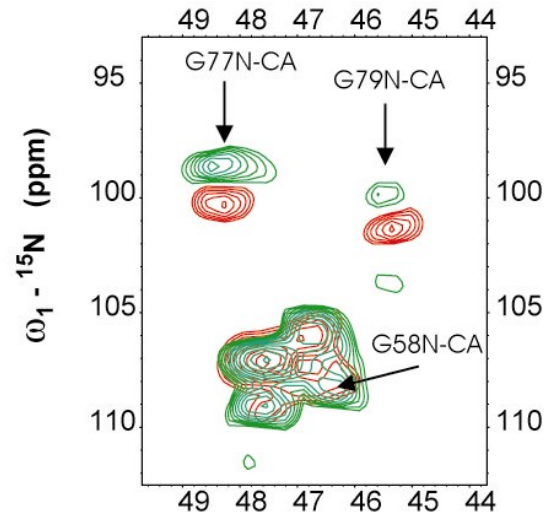
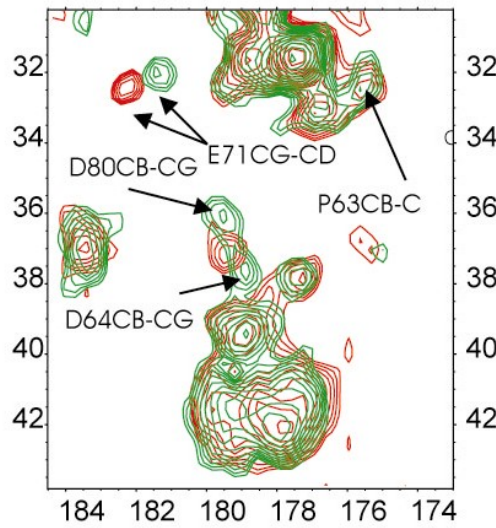
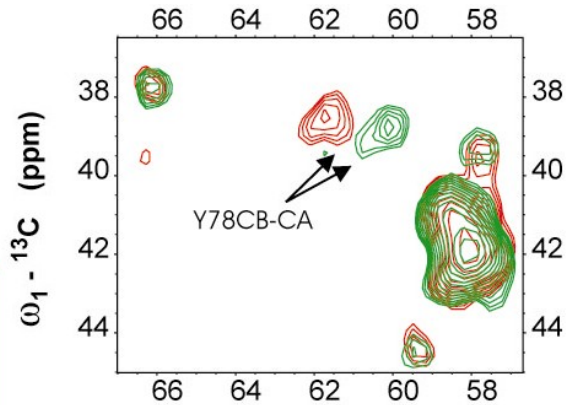
Backbone RMSD: 0.8 Å

Backbone RMSD (residues 4-38) between solid KTX and KTX in solution: 1.9 Å

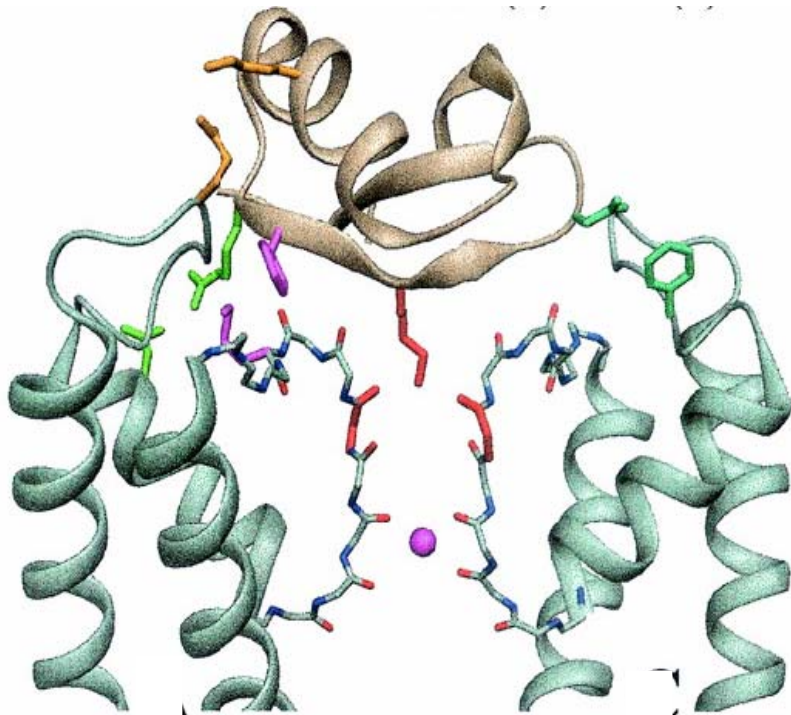
Free vs. Channel-bound U-[¹³C,¹⁵N] KTX



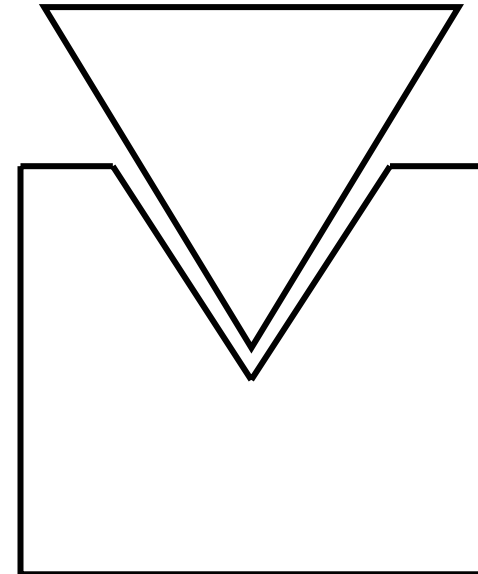
Free vs. KTX-bound U[¹³C,¹⁵N] KcsA-Kv1.3



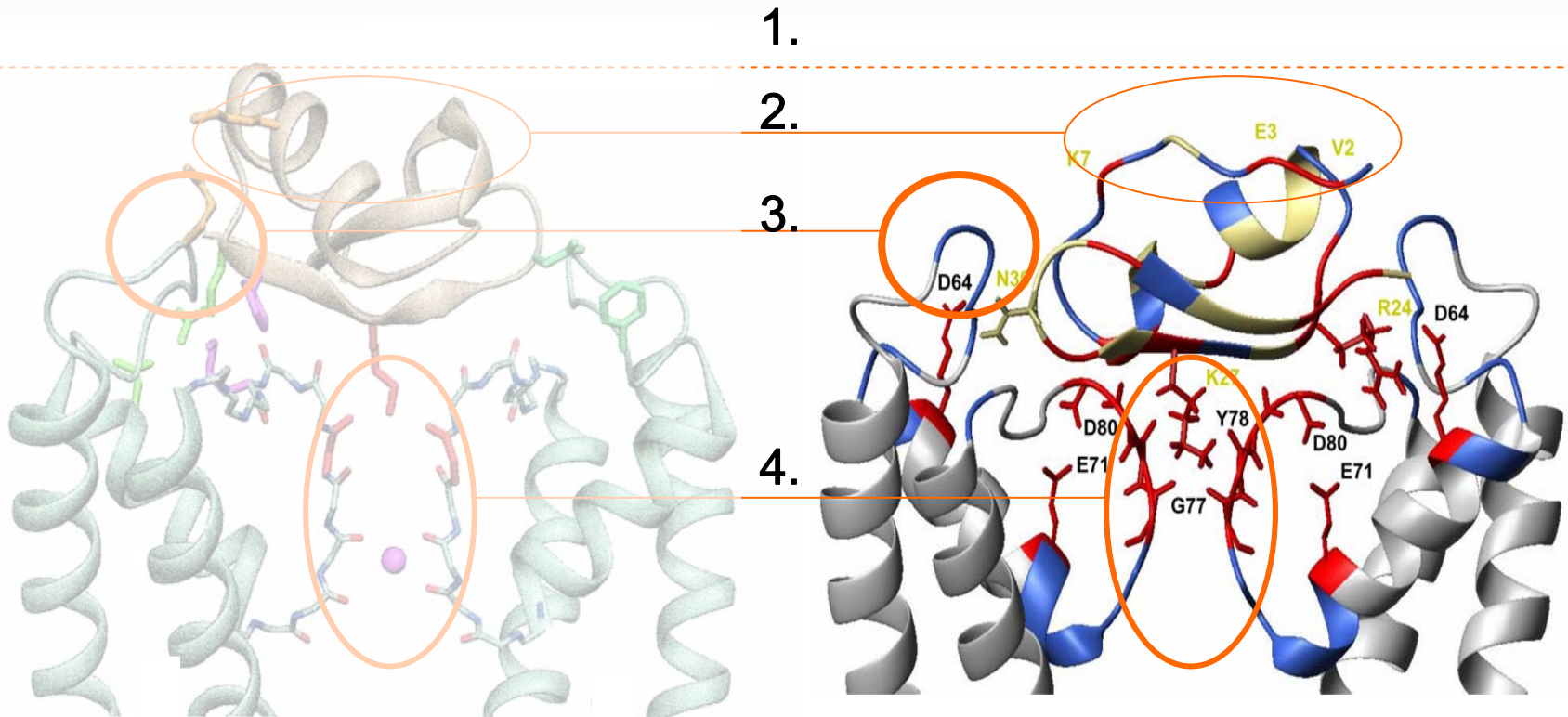
Toxin – Ion channel complex according to MD



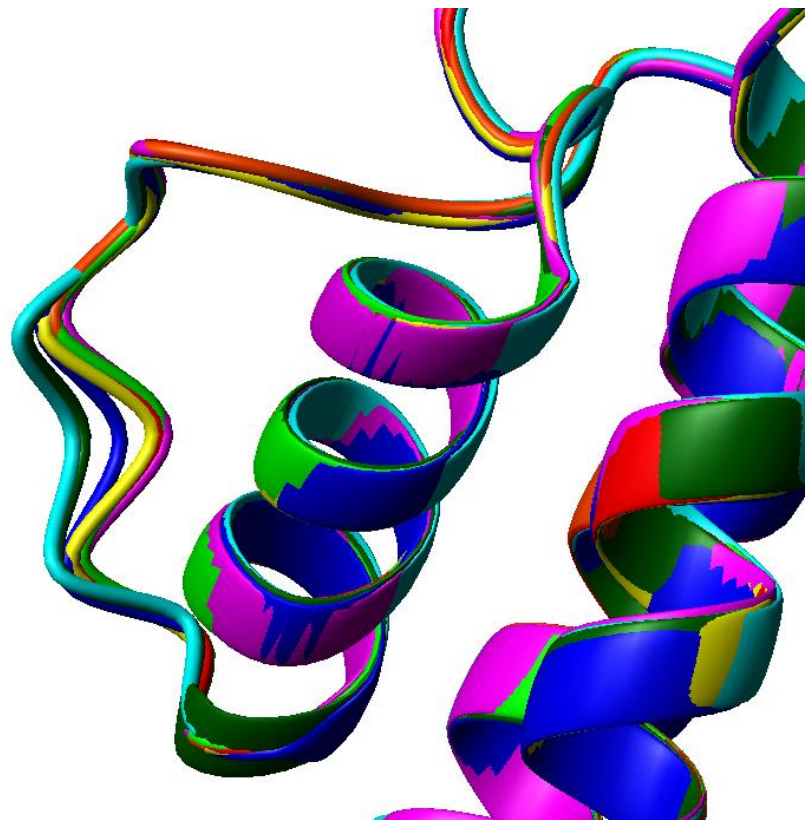
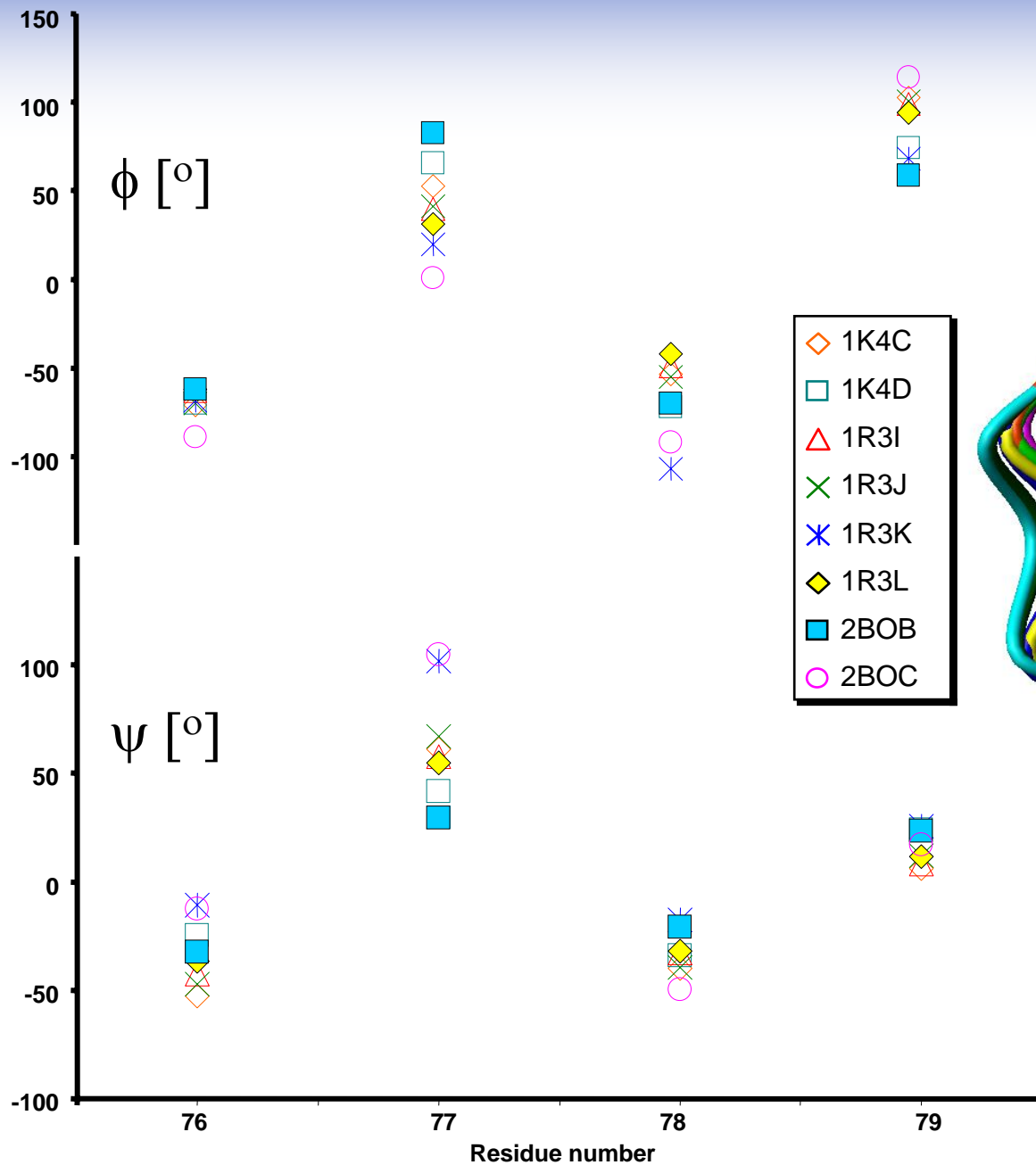
Lock – Key interaction



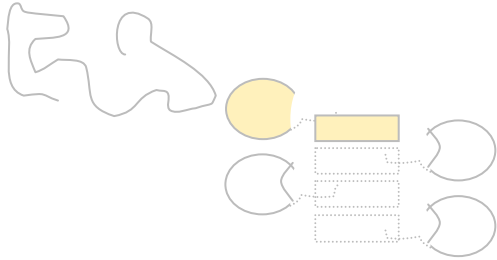
Toxin – Ion channel complex according to ssNMR



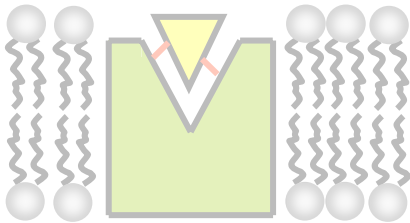
Channel: Intrinsic conformational flexibility



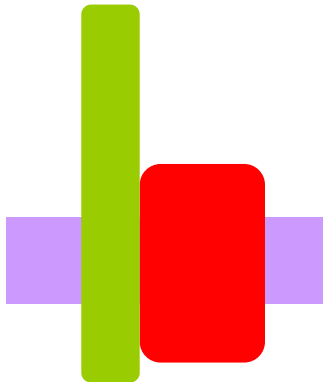
Outline



Protein Aggregation

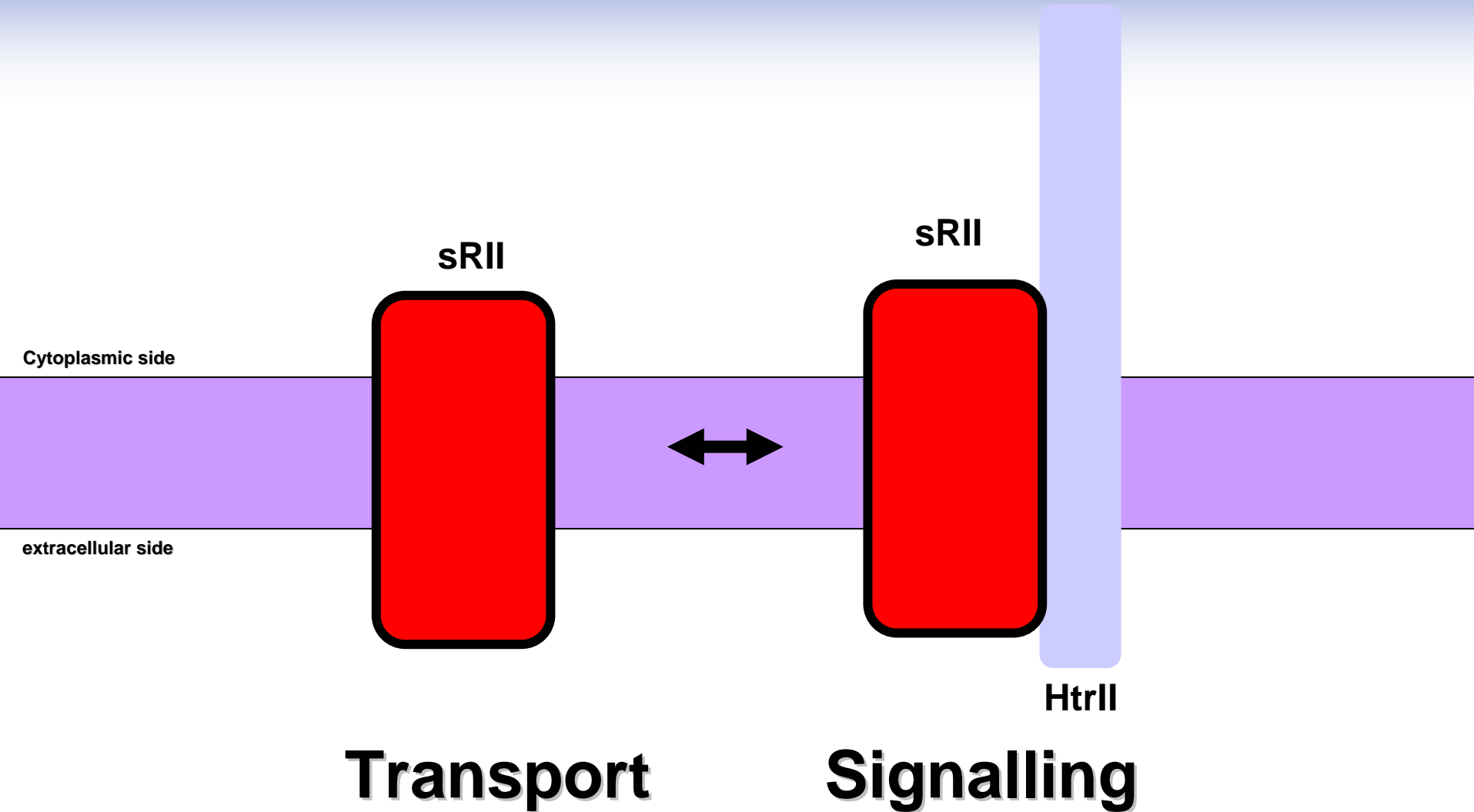


Ligand – Membrane Protein interactions



Membrane Protein complexes

How can one receptor exert two different functions ?



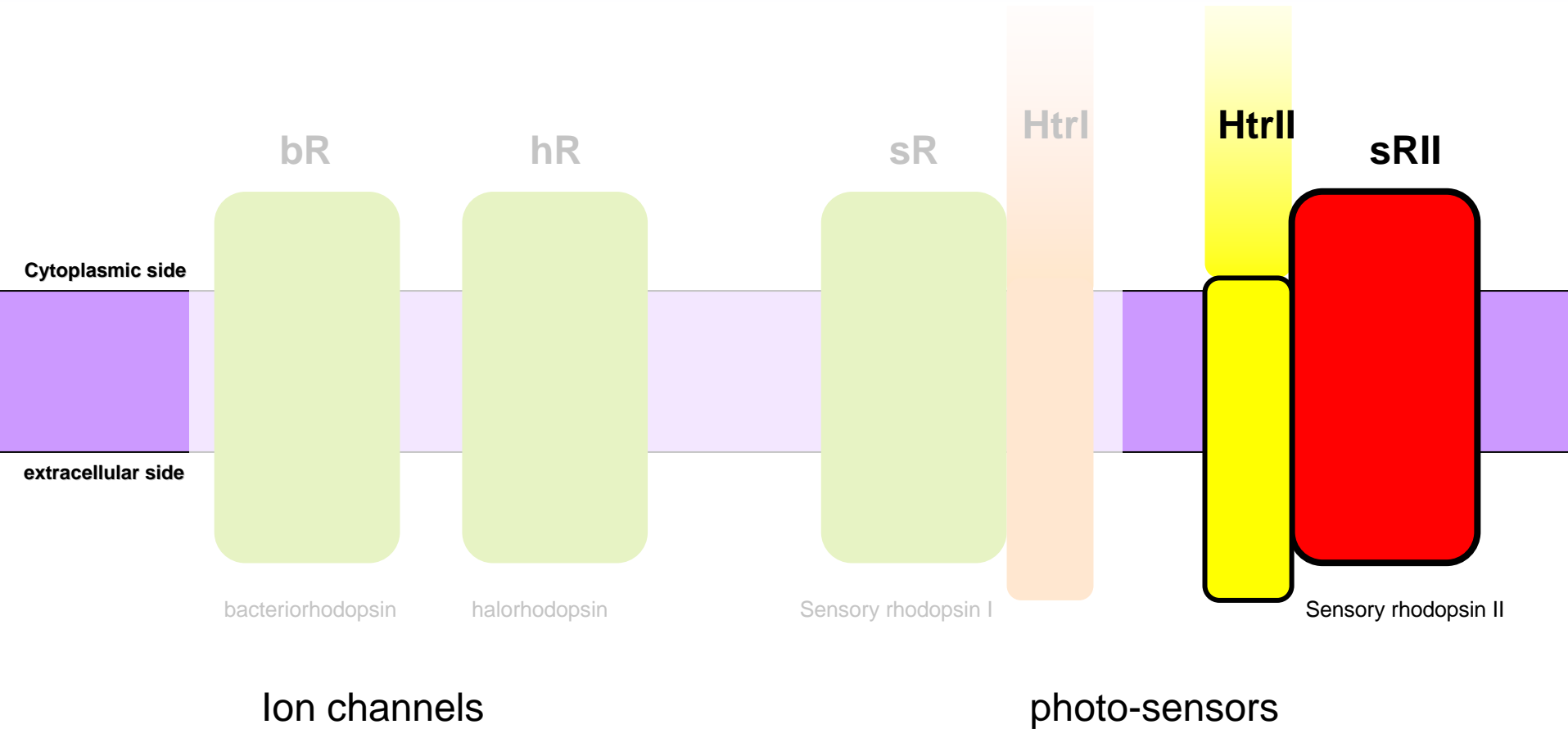
Bogomolni, R. A., Stoeckenius, W., Szundi, I., Perozo, E., Olson, K. D., and Spudich, J. L. (1994) *PNAS* 91, 10188-10192

Schmies, G., Engelhard, M., Wood, P. G., Nagel, G., and Bamberg, E. (2001) *PNAS* 98, 1555-1559

Sudo, Y., Iwamoto, M., Shimono, K., Sumi, M., and Kamo, N. (2001) *Biophys. J.* 80, 916-922

Sudo, Y., and Spudich, J. L. (2006) *PNAS* 103, 16129-16134

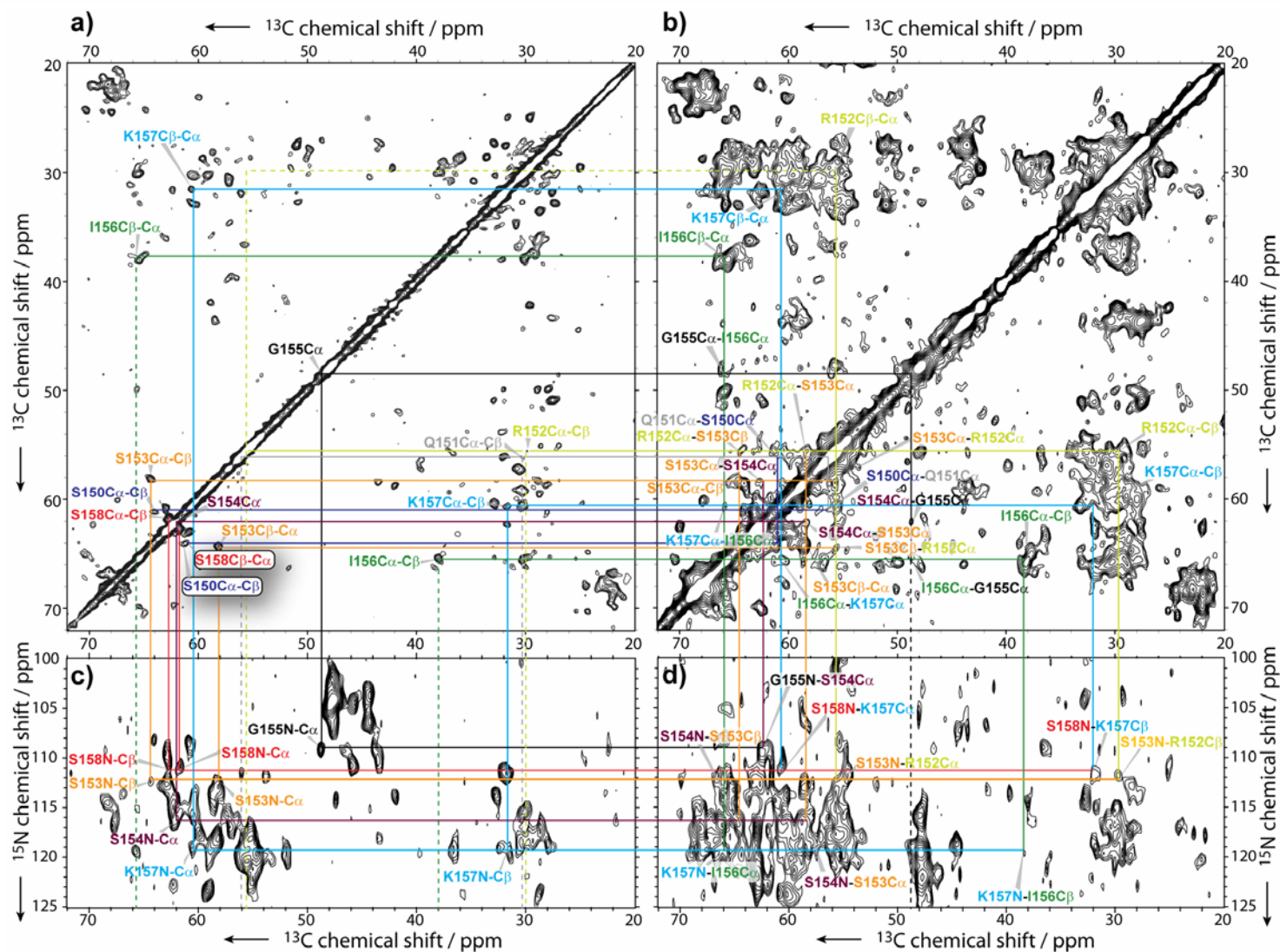
Sensory rhodopsin II belongs to the family of Retinal proteins



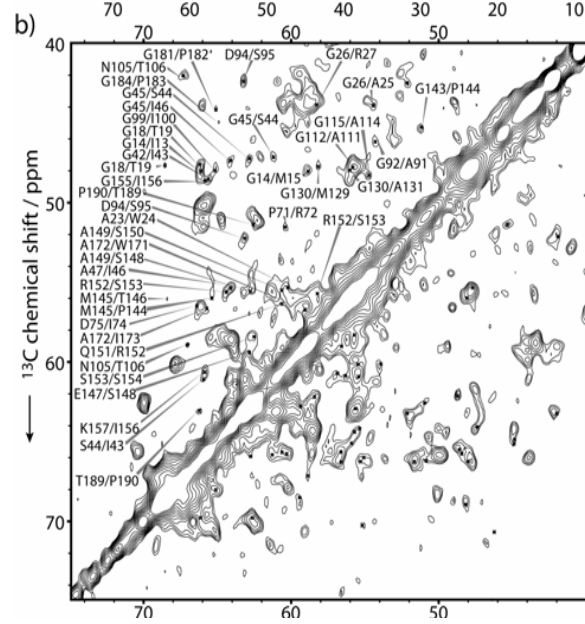
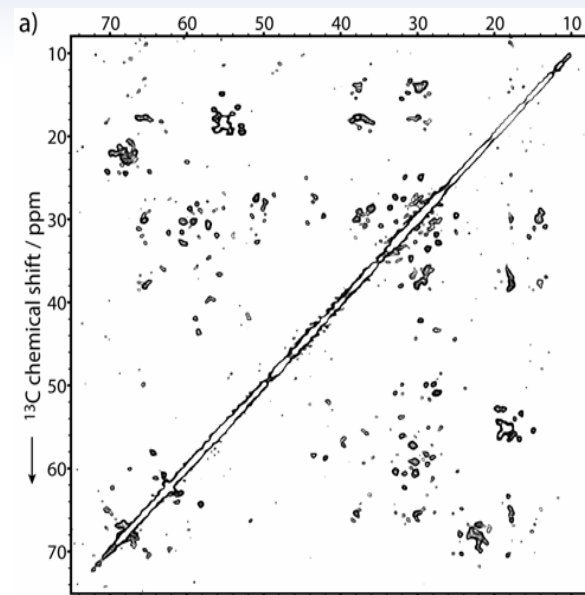
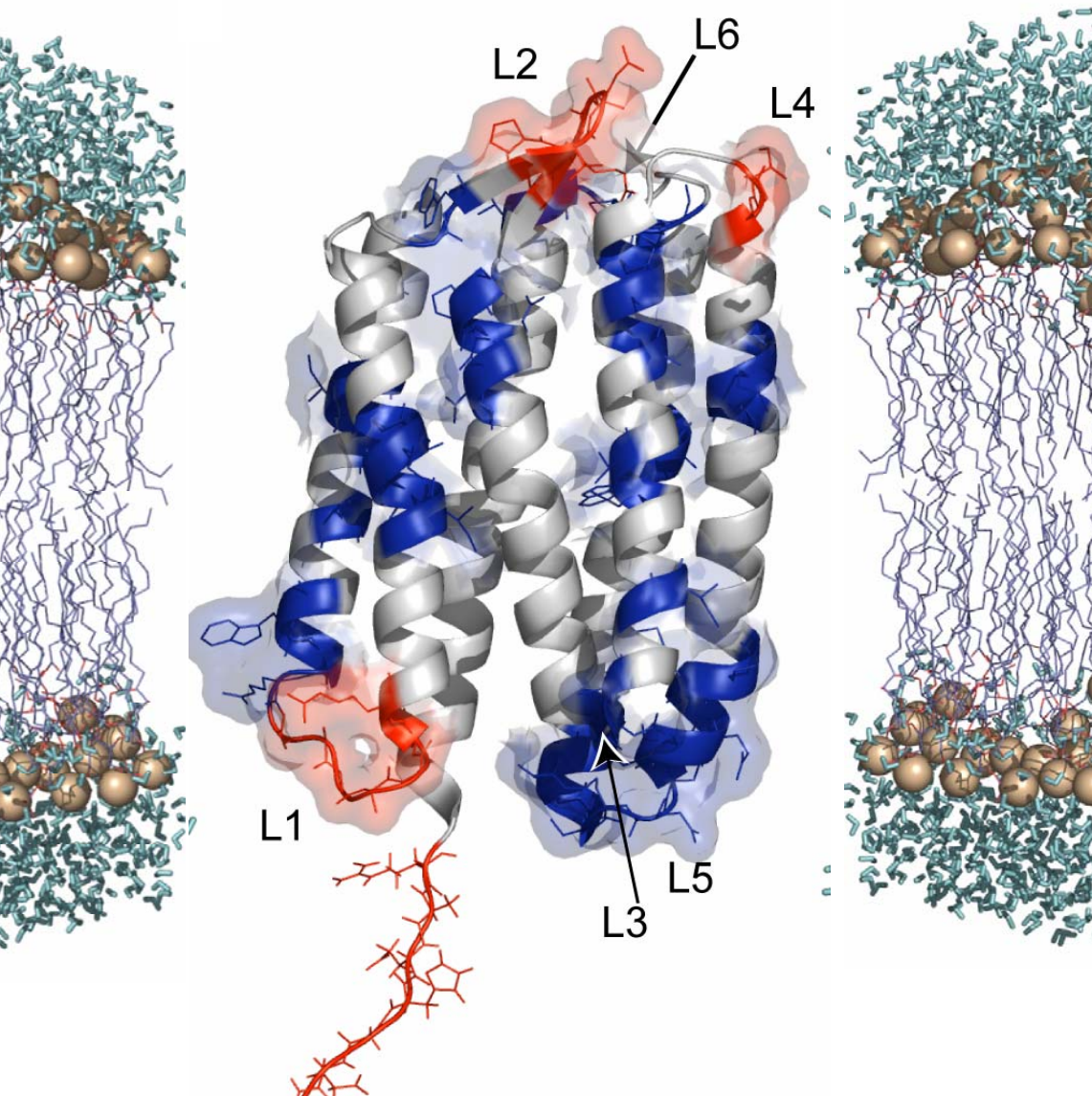
Gordeliy, V. I. et al., **Nature** 2002, *419*, 484-487., **Nature** 2006, *440*, 115-119
E. Bordignon, J. P. Klare, M. Doebber, A. A. Wegener, S. Martell, M. Engelhard, H.-J. Steinhoff, **J. Biol. Chem.** 2005, *280*, 38767-38775.

adapted from: Y. Sudo, M. Yamabi, S. Kato, C. Hasegawa, M. Iwamoto, K. Shimono, N. Kamo, **J. Mol. Biol.** 2006, *357*, 1274-1282.

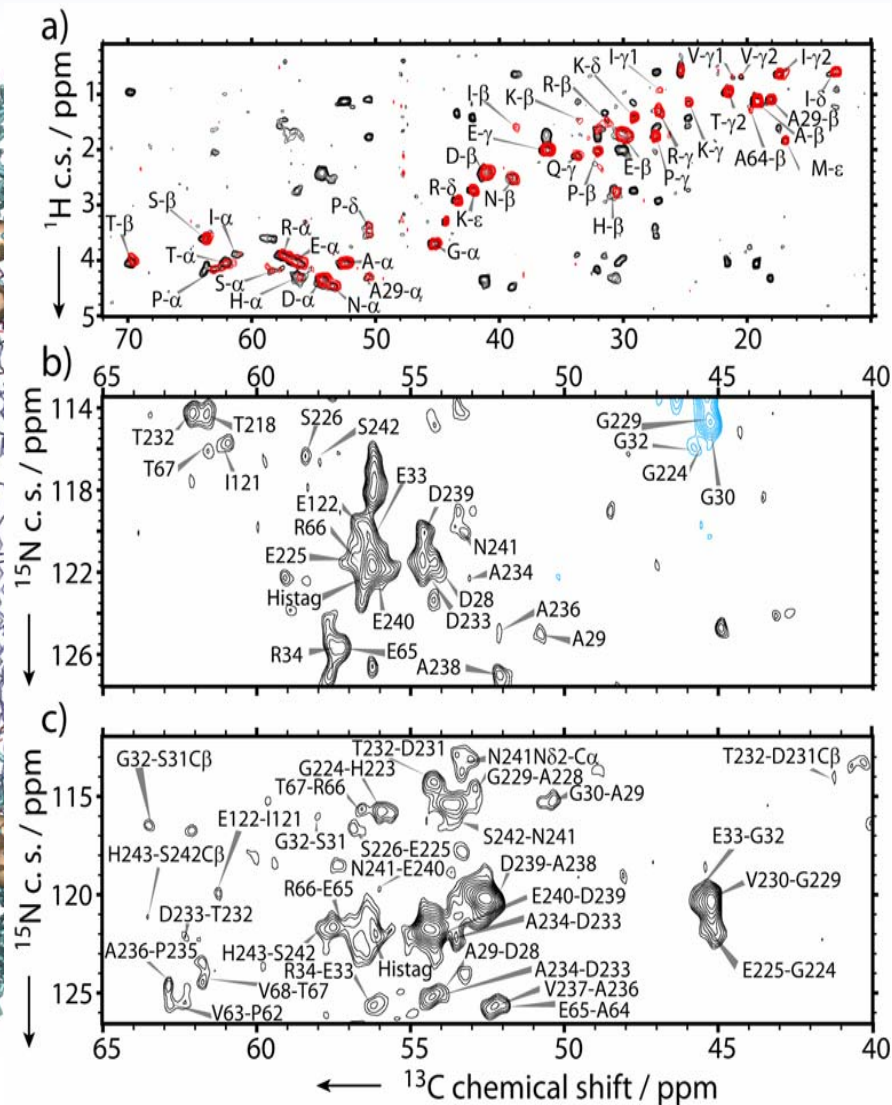
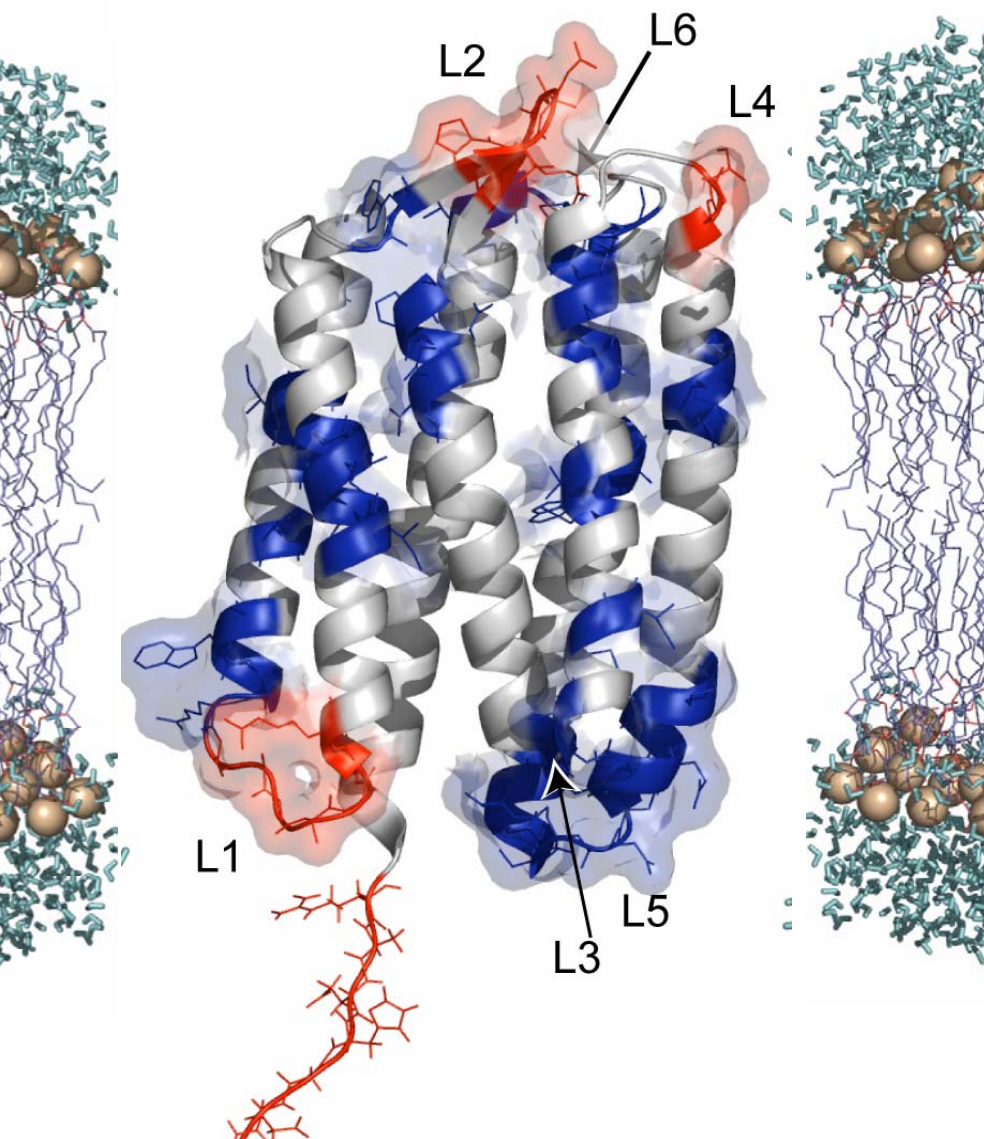
SRII proteoliposomes: ssNMR assignments



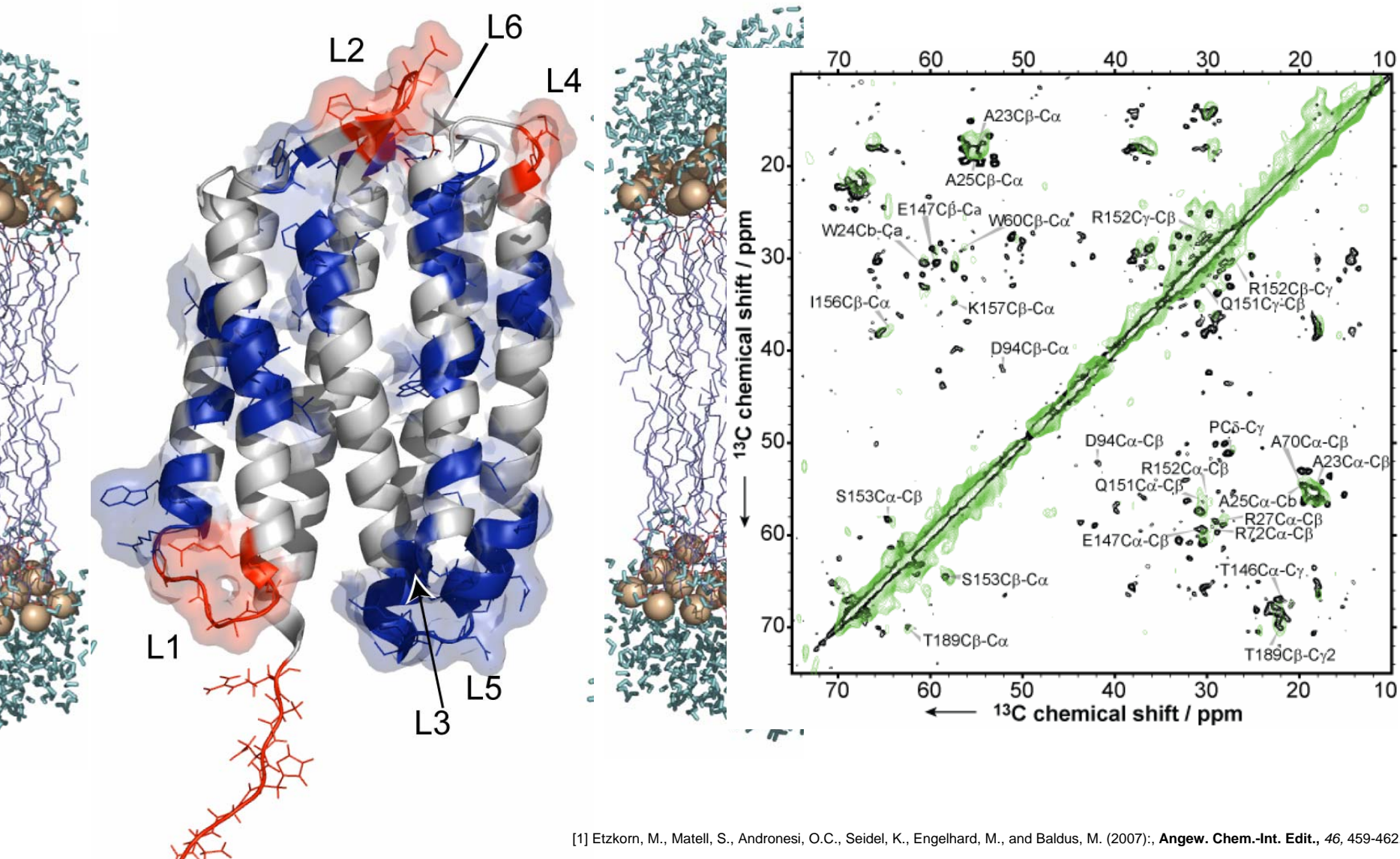
Static protein residues, SRII proteoliposomes



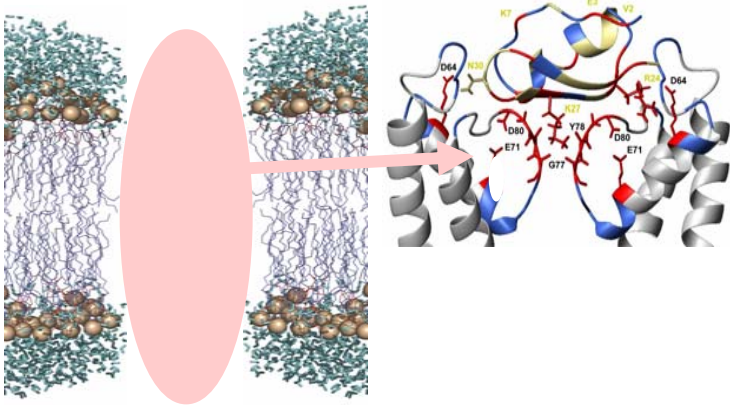
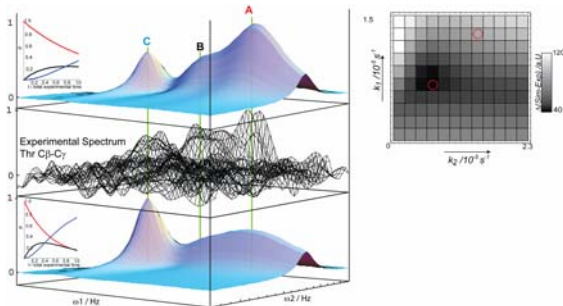
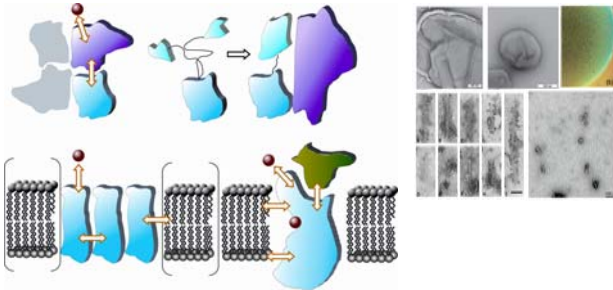
Dynamic protein residues, SR11 proteoliposomes



Water exposed protein residues, SR11 proteoliposomes



Summary



Solid-state NMR can be applied to protein complexes under a variety of experimental conditions

Protein folding and aggregation can be studied at atomic resolution and in real time

Molecular plasticity plays an important role in high-affinity ligand binding, complexation events and protein functionality in membranes

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Dr. Adam Lange (ETH Zurich)

MPG

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