

Unique Contributions of PREs and DEER to PSI-Biology and Beyond

Michael A. Kennedy

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

NESG NMR Workshop, Amherst, New York August 27-28, 2012





How do we harness PREs and DEER to push the limits of Magnetic Resonance in PSI Biology?

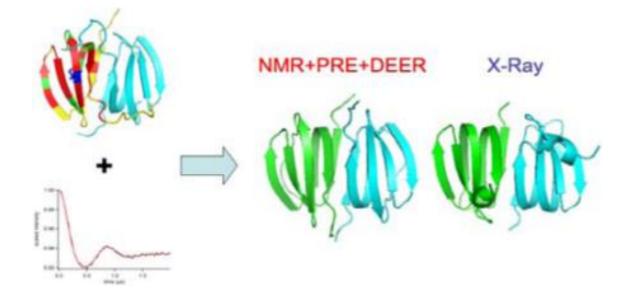
- 1. PREs and DEER in Larger proteins (30-40 kDa) in combination with sparse constraints (ILV protonated, ²H, ¹⁹F)
- 2. Structural constraints for Larger homodimers and heterodimers, including protein/DNA complexes
- **3. Exploration of new biology**
 - Homodimer exchange kinetics
 - Detection of transient, lowly populated states





1. PREs and DEER in **Larger** proteins (30-40 kDa) in combination with sparse constraints (ILV protonated, ²H, ¹⁹F)

We have demonstrated with small systems (<100 aa).



What we need moving forward:

- 1. access to targets in 30-40 kDa range
- 2. coordination within NESG to demonstrate in 30-40kDa systems





2. PREs and DEER for structural constraints for **Larger** homodimers and heterodimers, including protein/DNA complexes

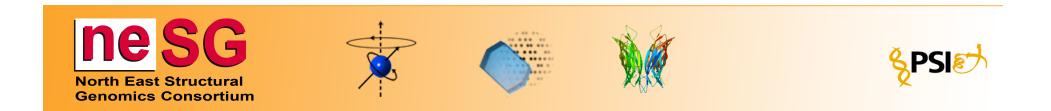
Published in final edited form as:

JAm Chem Soc. 2010 September 1; 132(34): 11910-11913. doi:10.1021/ja105080h.

Combining NMR and EPR Methods For Homo-Dimer Protein Structure Determination

Yunhuang Yang^{\$,#}, Theresa A. Ramelot^{\$,#}, Robert M. McCarrick^{\$}, Shuisong Ni^{\$}, Erik A. Feldmann^{\$,#}, John R. Cort^{#,§}, Huang Wang^{#,+}, Colleen Ciccosanti^{#,+}, Mei Jiang^{#,+}, Haleema Janjua^{#,+}, Thomas B. Acton^{#,+}, Rong Xiao^{#,+}, John K. Everett^{#,+}, Gaetano T. Montelione^{#,+,%}, and Michael A. Kennedy^{\$,#,*}

Spanartmant of Obamiates and Disabamiates Miami University Outant Obia 45050





DEER

measurements were made using a Bruker ELEXSYS E580 EPR spectrometer equipped with a Super QFT-Q-band resonator

Measurements at Q-band give >10x greater sensitivity compared to Xband!









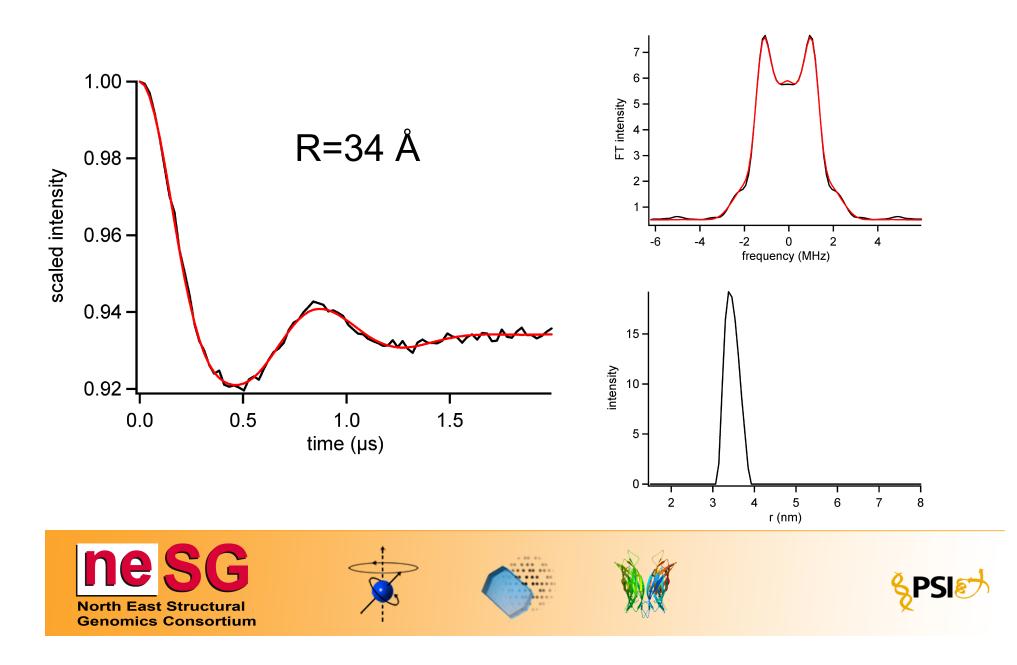






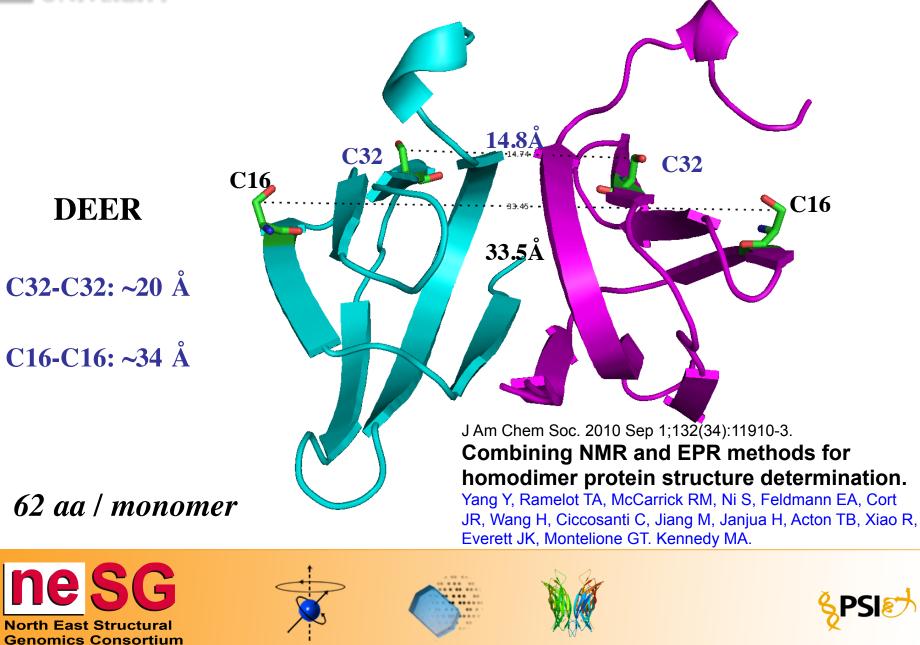


DEER Distance Measurements at Q-band



MTSL- Labeled DhR8C for DEER and PRE Measurements







What we need to move forward:

- 1. Identification of 30-40 kDa model homodimer systems for methods development/demonstration
- 2. Identification of 30-40 kDa heterodimer systems for methods development/demonstration
- **3. Identification of Protein/DNA model systems for methods** development/demonstration





3. Exploration of New Biology: Homodimer Exchange Kinetics

The Transient Nature of Protein-Protein Interactions is Important to their Biological, Biochemical, Cellular Function

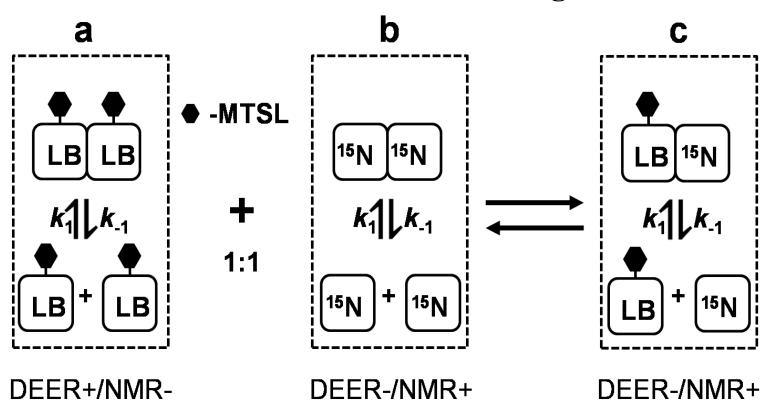
"Protein-protein complexes that dissociate and associate readily, often depending on the physiological condition or environment, play an important role in many biological processes"

Nooren and Thornton, **Structural Characterization and Functional Significance of Transient Protein-Protein Interactions.** *J. Mol. Biol.* **325**, 991-1018 (2003)



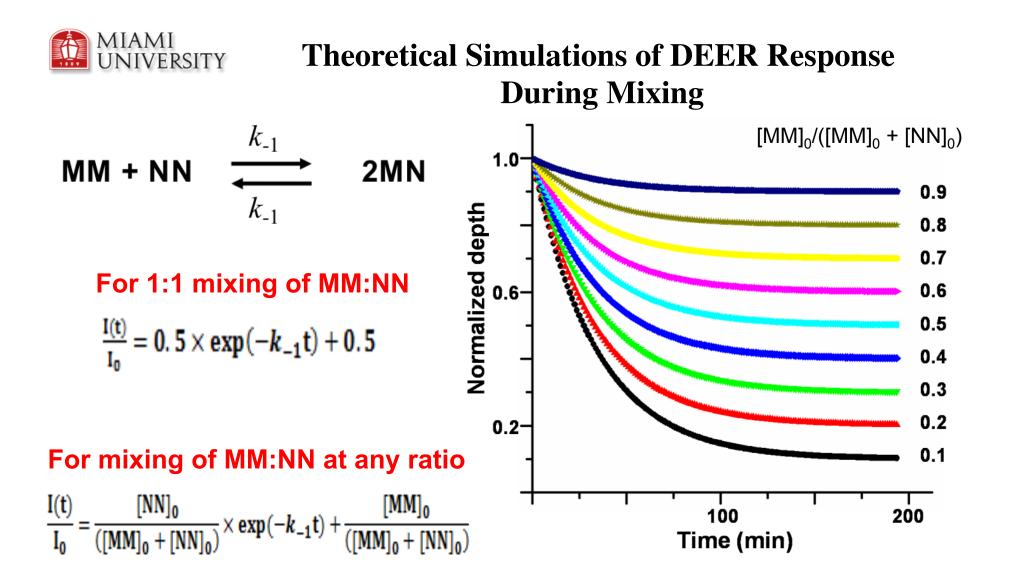


Spin- and Isotope-Labeling Strategy for Measurement of Rate Constants for Homodimer Subunit Exchange



Yang et al., J. Biomolecular NMR, under review, 2012

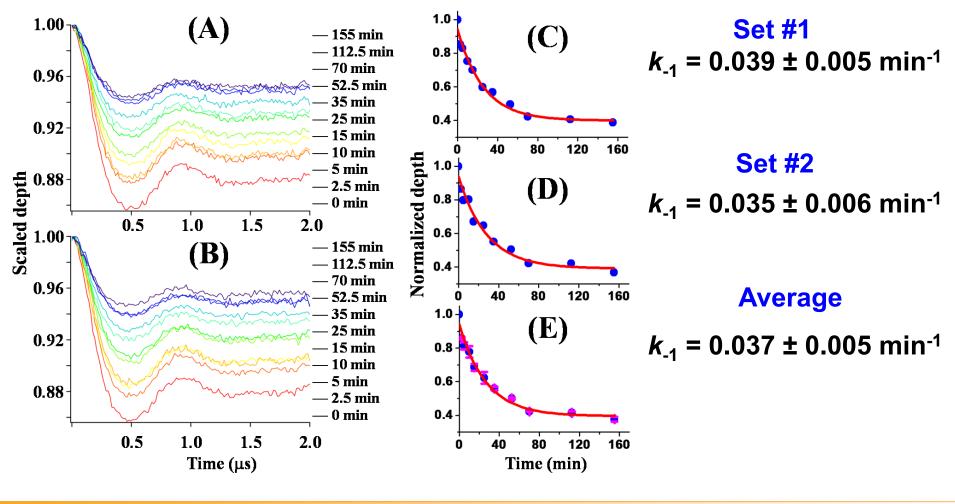






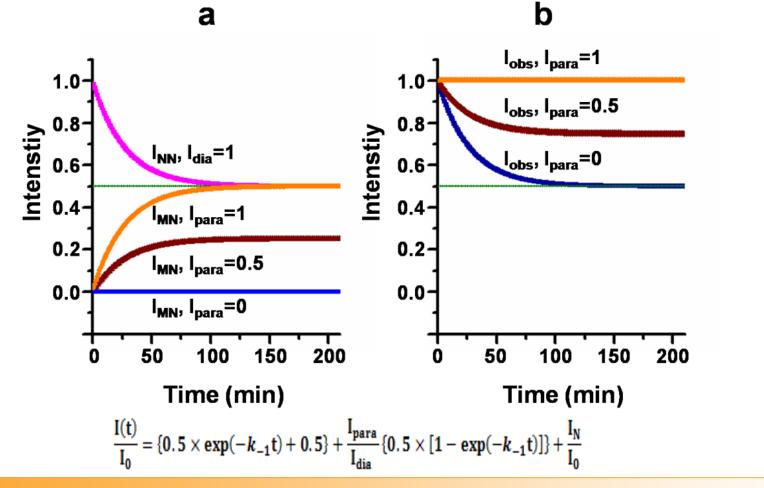


Repeated Measurement of DEER Decay





MIAMITheoretical Simulations of PRE Response During Mixing
UNIVERSITYImage: Universityfor special case of 1:1 Mixing of MM : NN



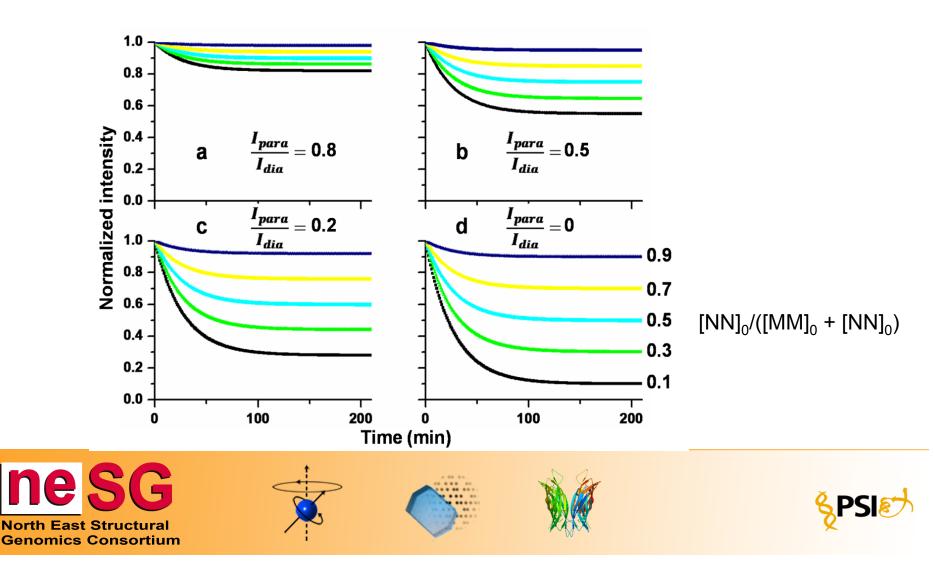




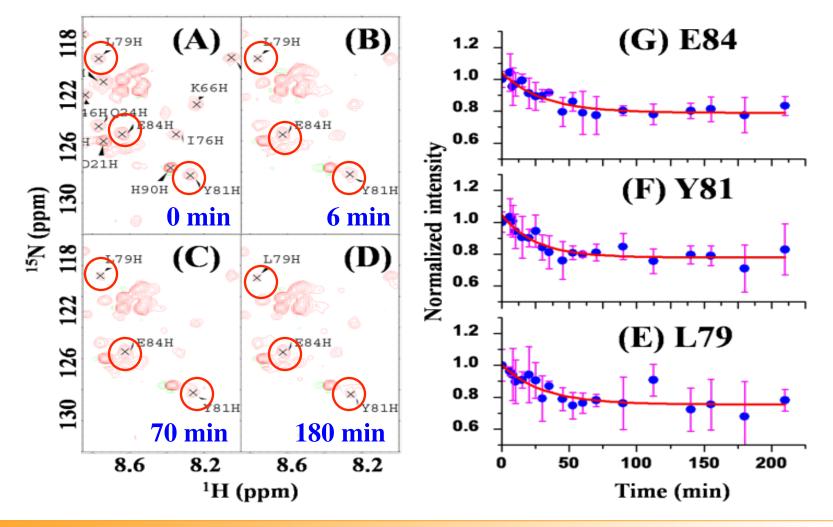


Theoretical Simulations of PRE Response During Mixing for Mixing of MM : NN at General Ratio

$$\frac{I(t)}{I_0} = \left\{ \frac{[MM]_0}{([MM]_0 + [NN]_0)} \times \exp(-k_{-1}t) + \frac{[NN]_0}{([MM]_0 + [NN]_0)} \right\} + \frac{I_{para}}{I_{dia}} \left\{ \frac{[MM]_0}{([MM]_0 + [NN]_0)} \times [1 - \exp(-k_{-1}t)] \right\}$$



MIAMI UNIVERSITY Experimental Determination of k₋₁ from Three Residues









Pros and Cons of DEER and PREs

DEER

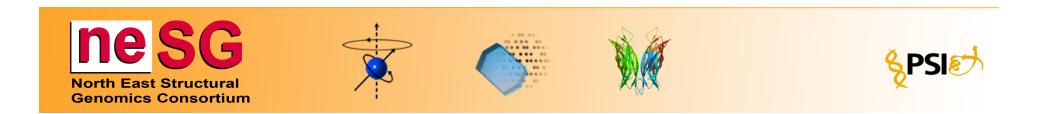
PRE

Requires single Cys Requires single Para metal Effective over 20-70 Å Single measurement per sample Small sample requirement Superior Reproducibility Effectively no size limit Easier data analysis Precise time determination k_{off} minutes to months Requires Q-band pulsed EPR Requires single Cys Requires single Para metal Effective up to ~ 20 Å Multiple measurements per sample Larger sample requirement Inferior Reproducibility Normal size limit for Protein NMR More difficult data analysis Less precise time determination k_{off} minutes to months Requires NMR instrumentation



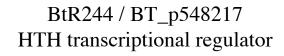


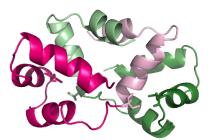
- 1. Demonstrate DEER and PRE based measurements using ACTUN tag with paramagnetic metal binding
- 2. Investigate chain exchange kinetics in all 30 NESG homo-dimers
- 3. Extend DEER/PRE technologies to K_d determinations
- 4. Investigate effect of molecular crowding on chain exchange kinetics
- 5. Probe relationship between biological/biochemical activity and chain exchange kinetics
- 6. Support protein dimer design/engineering projects





NESG NMR Homodimers (~ 30 NMR)





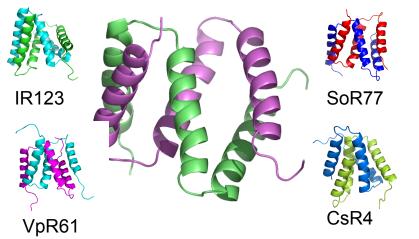
Net6 / NE0084 thioredoxin-like

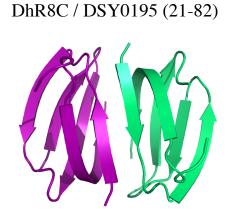


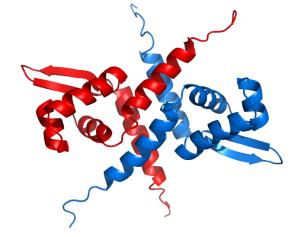
ER309 / YejL / UPF0352 And family: SoR77, CsR4, IR123, VpR61

SR450 / YqaI

MbR242E / Mb0332 (1-100)

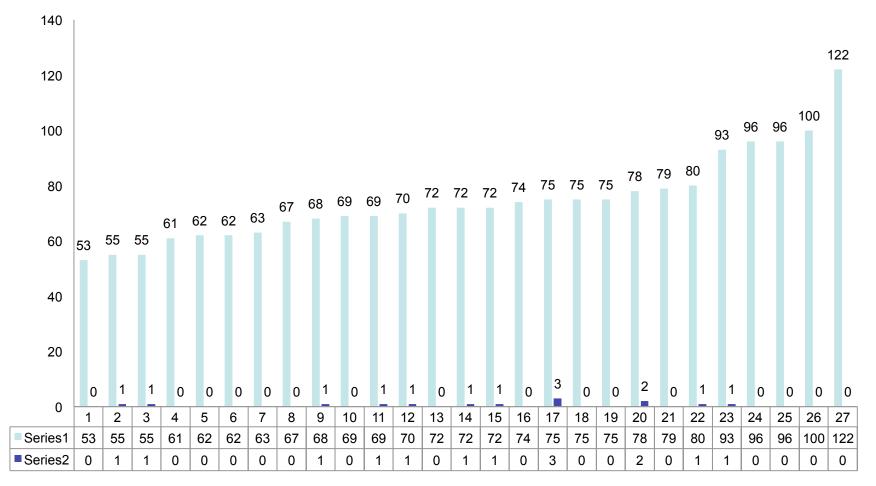












NESG Homo Dimers





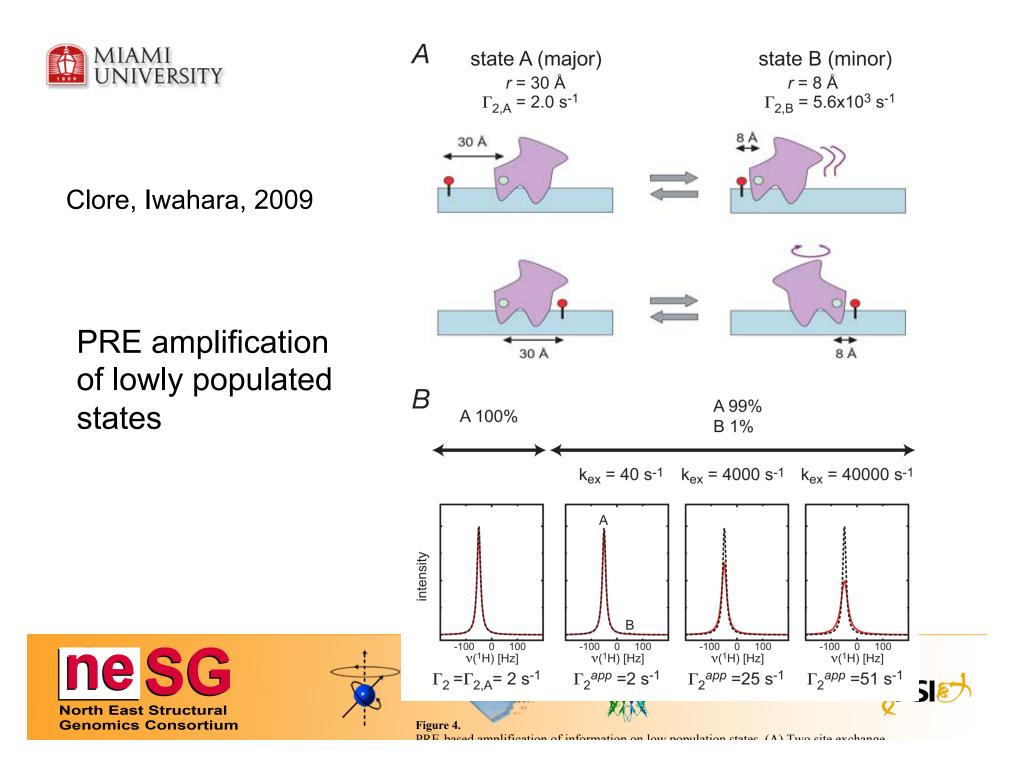
• **3. Exploration of New Biology:** Detection of transient, lowly populated states

The Transient Nature of Protein-Protein Interactions is Important to their Biological, Biochemical, Cellular Function

"Much less is known about lowly-populated, higher free energy states that are invisible to conventional structural and biophysical techniques "

Clore and Iwahara, **Theory, Practice and Applications of Paramagnetic Relaxation Enhancements for the Characterization of Transient Low-Population States of Biological Macromolecules and Their Complexes.** *Chem. Rev.*. **109**, 4108-4139 (2009)







Applications

- **1. Investigation of target-search process in DNA-Protein Interactions**
- 2. Encounter complexes in protein-protein association
- **3.** Transient domain-domain interactions in proteins





SUMMARY: How do we harness PREs and DEER to push the limits of Magnetic Resonance in PSI Biology?

- 1. PREs and DEER in Larger proteins (30-40 kDa) in combination with sparse constraints (ILV protonated, ²H, ¹⁹F)
- 2. Structural constraints for Larger homodimers and heterodimers, including protein/DNA complexes
- **3. Exploration of new biology**
 - Homodimer exchange kinetics
 - Detection of transient, lowly populated states





Acknowledgements



Yunhuang Yang



Theresa Ramelot



Shuisong Ni



Robert McCarrick

Funding:

National Institutes of Health (NESG) Guy Montelione and Rutgers team National Science Foundation Miami University Ohio Board of Regents



