

Integrative Structure Determination of Macromolecular Assemblies

11/14/16

Andrej Sali (sali@salilab.org)



- 1. Introduction to integrative (hybrid) structure determination
- 2. Integrative structure determination of the Nuclear Pore Complex

F. Alber et al. "Determining the architectures of macromolecular assemblies". Nature 450, 683-694, 2007.

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MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF NUCLEIC ACIDS

J. D. WATSON F. H. C. CRICK

No. 4356 April 25, 1953 NATURE

A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid



To understand and modulate cellular processes, we need their models. These models are best generated by considering all available information.

Towards a spatial, temporal, and logical model of the cell?





Structural biology: Maximize accuracy, resolution, completeness, and efficiency of the structural coverage of macromolecular assemblies

Motivation: Models will allow us to understand how machines work, how they evolved, how they can be controlled, modified, and perhaps even designed.





GroEL chaperonin



ATP synthase



ribosome

There may be thousands of biologically relevant macromolecular complexes whose structures are yet to be characterized, involved in a few hundred core biological processes.

Integrative Structural Biology

for maximizing accuracy, resolution, completeness, and efficiency of structure determination

Use structural information from any

source: measurement, first principles, rules;

resolution: low or high resolution

to obtain the set of all models that are consistent with it.





Sali A, Earnest T, Glaeser R, Baumeister W. From words to literature in structural proteomics. *Nature* 422, 216-225, 2003. Ward A, Sali A, Wilson I. Integrative structural biology. *Science* 339, 913-915, 2013.

A description of integrative structure determination



While it may be hard to live with generalization, it is inconceivable to live without it. Peter Gay, Schnitzler's Century (2002).

Integrative structure determination

- Uses multiple types of information (experiments, physical theory, statistical inference).
- Maximizes accuracy, resolution, completeness, and efficiency of the structure determination.
- Finds all models whose computed data match the experimental data within an acceptable threshold.



Sali *et al. Nature* **422**, 216-225, 2003. Alber *et al. Nature* **450**, 683-694, 2007 Robinson *et al. Nature* **450**, 974-982, 2007 Alber *et al. Ann.Rev.Biochem.* **77**, 11.1–11.35, 2008 Russel *et al. PLoS Biology* **10**, 2012 Ward *et al. Science* **339**, 913-915, 2013 Schneidman *et al. Curr.Opin.Str.Biol.*, 96-104, 2014. Sali *et al. Structure* **23**, 1156-1167, 2015.



A model is built iteratively, contributes continuously.

While it may be hard to live with generalization, it is inconceivable to live without it. *Peter Gay*, Schnitzler's Century (2002).

Configuration of 456 proteins in the Nuclear Pore Complex



Alber et al. Nature 450, 684-694, 2007.

Alber et al. Nature 450, 695-702, 2007.

Integrative structure models from our lab





Ribosomes, Frank, Akey

PCSK9-Fab, Cheng, Agard, Pons

Actin

Chiu



TRiC/CCC Frydman, Chiu



RyR channel Serysheva, Chiu



Hsp90 landscape Agard



Substrate folding by Hsp90 Agard



Nuclear Pore Complex, Rout, Chait



Nuclear Pore Complex transport, Rout, Chait, Aitchison, Chook, Liphardt,Cowburn

Nup84 complex, Nup84 hub



Rout, Chait

Rout, Chait





SEA complex Rout, Chait, Dokudovskaya

PDE6 Chu



Spindle PoleBody Davis, Muller



Microtubule nucleation Agard



Rout, Chait

26 Proteasome **Baumeister**



Rout, Chait

PhoQ His kinase DeGrado



TFIIH Ranish





40S-elF1-elF3 Aebersold,Ban

Prion aggregation Prusiner

Integrative Modeling Platform (IMP) http://integrativemodeling.org



D. Russel, K. Lasker, B. Webb, J. Velazquez-Muriel, E. Tjioe, D. Schneidman, F. Alber, B. Peterson, A. Sali, PLoS Biol, 2012. R. Pellarin, M. Bonomi, B. Raveh, S. Calhoun, C. Greenberg, G.Dong, S.J. Kim, I. Chemmama, D. Saltzberg, S. Viswanath

Open source, versions, documentation, wiki, examples, mailing lists, unit testing, bug tracking, ...



Library of functional forms (ambiguity, ...)

Integration across computational resources

Experiment

Hypothesis Model

Goal: Maximize accuracy, resolution, completeness, and efficiency of the structural coverage of macromolecules





CHARMM (Chemistry at HARvard Macromolecular Mechanics)

Integrative Methods Task Force Workshop





Andrej Sali, Helen M. Berman, Torsten Schwede, Jill Trewhella, Gerard Kleywegt, Stephen K. Burley, John Markley, Haruki Nakamura, Paul Adams, Alexandre Bonvin, Wah Chiu, Tom Ferrin, Kay Grünewald, Aleksandras Gutmanas, Richard Henderson, Gerhard Hummer, Kenji Iwasaki, Graham Johnson, Cathy Lawson, Frank di Maio, Jens Meiler, Marc Marti-Renom, Guy Montelione, Michael Nilges, Ruth Nussinov, Ardan Patwardhan, Matteo dal Peraro, Juri Rappsilber, Randy Read, Helen Saibil, Gunnar Schröder, Charles Schwieters, Claus Seidel, Dmitri Svergun, Maya Topf, Eldon Ulrich, Sameer Velankar, and John D. Westbrook. *Structure* **23**, 1156-1167, 2015.

First Integrative Methods Task Force Workshop was held at the European Bioinformatics Institute in Hinxton, UK, on October 6 and 7, 2014:

What should be archived?

How should integrative models be represented?

How should the data and integrative models be validated?

How should the data and models be archived?

What information should accompany the publication of integrative models?

Pushing the envelope of structural biology by integration of all available information

- Size
- Static systems in single and multiple states
- Dynamic systems
- Bulk and single molecule views
- Impure samples
- Overlapping with other domains such as systems biology











Challenges in interpreting the data in terms of a structural model

- **1. Model representation**
- 2. Sampling
- 3. Scoring function:
 - Sparseness, due to incompleteness of measurements
 - Error, due to measurement and other imperfections
 - Ambiguity, due to, eg, multiple copies of a protein in a system
 - Incoherence (mixture), due to multiple states of a system in a heterogenous sample









Scoring function

Rank models based on all available information:

1. Least-squares scoring function:

$$S(M) = \sum_{i} w_i [D_i - f_i(M)]^2$$

2. Bayesian scoring function:

$$p(M|D,I) \propto p(D|M,I) \cdot p(M|I)$$
posterior
likelihood
prior
$$\uparrow$$

$$D - f(M)$$

- M model
- *D* measured data point
- f computed data point (forward model)
- w weight of data point
- *I* prior information

Posterior is the probability density of model *M*, given data *D* and information *I*.

Model *M* can include coordinates of one or more structures as well as additional parameters (noise levels, weights, calibration parameters, ...).

Likelihood is the probability density of observing data *D*, given model *M* and prior information *I* (by relying on a model of noise and a forward model, which computes data *D* given model *M*).

Prior is the probability density of model *M*, given prior information *I*.

 $p(AB) = p(BA) = p(A) \cdot p(B/A) = p(B) \cdot p(A/B)$

Rieping, Habeck, Nilges. Science, 2005



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Very low-resolution modeling of large assemblies

Many times the structures of some subunits are not available.

In such cases, we can only model the **configuration** of the subunits in the complex.



Nuclear Pore Complex (NPC)



Consists of broadly conserved nucleoporins (nups). 50 MDa complex: ~480 proteins of 30 different types. Mediates all known nuclear transport, *via* cognate transport factors (karyoferins or kaps)

- 1. Structure
- 2. Evolution
- 3. Mechanism of transport
- 4. Mechanism of assembly
- 5. Interactions with other systems
- 6. Modulation and therapy

A large collaborative effort with Mike Rout and Brian Chait at Rockefeller University, also involving many other collaborators (Acknowledgments).



NIH TCNP



What was known about the NPC structure?





M. Beck, V. Lucic, F. Forster, W. Baumeister, O. Medalia Nature 449, 611–615 (2007).

R. Milligan, W. Baumeister, O. Medalia, G. Blobel,E. Hurt, U. Aebi, T. Schwartz, M. Stewart,C. Akey, B. Chait, M. Rout, ...

An approach to integrative structural biology

Alber *et al. Nature* **450**, 683-694, 2007 Robinson, Sali, Baumeister. *Nature* **450**, 974-982, 2007 Alber, Foerster, Korkin, Topf, Sali. *Annual Reviews in Biochemistry* **77**, 11.1–11.35, 2008 Russel *et al. PLoS Biology* **10**, 2012



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Determination by experiment versus prediction by modeling









Symmetry Restraints



Yang, Rout, Akey, Mol. Cell. 1, 223, 1998.

half-spoke contains ~30 nucleoporin proteins (NUPs).

~480 NUPs in NPC.

Configurations in spokes and rings are restrained to be similar to each other *via* a DRMS-type restraint.

The same handedness of the half-spokes and rings is achieved *via* dihedral angle restraints on subsets of nucleoporins.

Axial and Radial Localization Restraints on C-terminal Protein Beads



Tagging, Affinity Purification and Analysis of Nucleoporin "Composites"



- several hundred "composites"
 - ~1,300 protein bands identified by MS



 Note:
 Note:

Parts Parts Marts Sarts Plants

Composites are informative structurally, but subject to assignment ambiguity



- A composite implies at least three direct protein interactions that connect all four protein types.
- But there is assignment ambiguity:
 - Which protein copies interact?
 - What domains interact?
- Many possible alternative restraint assignments are consistent with the composite data.



Alber *et al.* Nature 450, 683-694, 2007 Alber *et al.* Structure 13, 435-445, 2005

Optimization

- Start with a random configuration of protein centers.
- Minimize violations of input restraints by conjugate gradients and molecular dynamics with simulated annealing.
- Obtain an "ensemble" of many independently calculated models (~200,000).

Membrane spanning proteins: Pom152 Pom34 Ndc1

 FG repeat proteins:

 Nup159
 Nup60

 Nsp1
 Nup59

 Nup1
 Nup57

 Nup100
 Nup53

 Nup116
 Nup49

 Nup145N
 Nup42

Nup84 complex: Nup84 Seh1 Nup85 Sec13 Nup120 Nup145C Nup133

Large Core proteins: Nup192 Nup170 Nup188 Nup157

Nup82 Nic96



Protein Localization Probability and Volume

Calculated from the structural superposition of the ensemble of models that satisfy all input restraints



Ensemble of solutions



Animation

can see position of every NPC protein



Protein localization

How accurate is the structure of the NPC? Assessing the well-scoring models

- 1. Self-consistency of independent experimental data.
- 2. Structural similarity among the configurations in the ensemble that satisfy the input restraints.
- 3. Simulations where a native structure is assumed, corresponding restraints simulated from it, and the resulting calculated structure compared with the assumed native structure.
- 4. Patterns emerging from a mapping of independent and unused data on the structure that are unlikely to occur by chance.
- 5. Experimental spatial data that were not used in the calculation of the structure.

Assessment 3/5:

Validation of the structure by a "simulated" model

- 1. Define a structure of the NPC as the native structure.
- 2. Simulate the restraints, given the native structure.
- 3. Calculate the structure based on the restraints.
- 4. Compare the calculated structure with the native one.



Assessment 4/5:

Patterns that are unlikely to occur by chance

X. Zhou (USC): clustering of nucleoporin expression profiles





Assessment 5/5:

Experimental spatial data about the modeled structure that were not used in the calculation of the model



M. Lutzmann, R. Kunze, A. Buerer, U. Aebi & E. Hurt, EMBO J. 21, 387, 2002.



Towards a higher resolution structure of the NPC

Characterize structures of the individual subunits, then fit them into the current low-resolution structure, aided by additional experimental information.





Integrative structure determination of the Nup82 complex

Rout et al. Cell 2016, in press

Experimental data

Statistical inference and physical principles



In Conclusion

The goal is a comprehensive description of the multitude of interactions between molecular entities, which in turn is a prerequisite for the discovery of general structural principles that underlie all cellular processes.

This goal will be achieved by a *formal* integration of **experiment**, **physics**, and **statistical inference**, spanning all relevant size and time scales.



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Sali, Earnest, Glaeser, Baumeister. From words to literature in structural proteomics. Nature 422, 216-225, 2003.

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