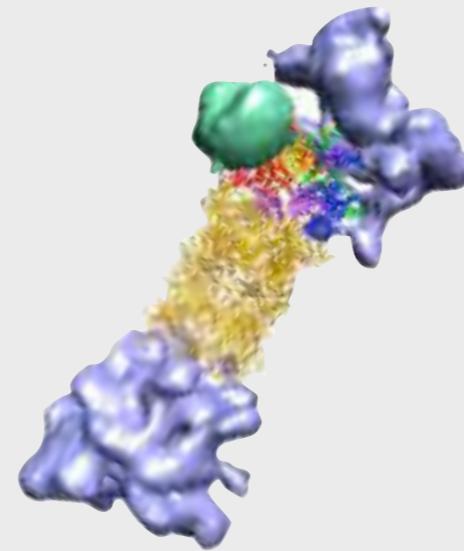
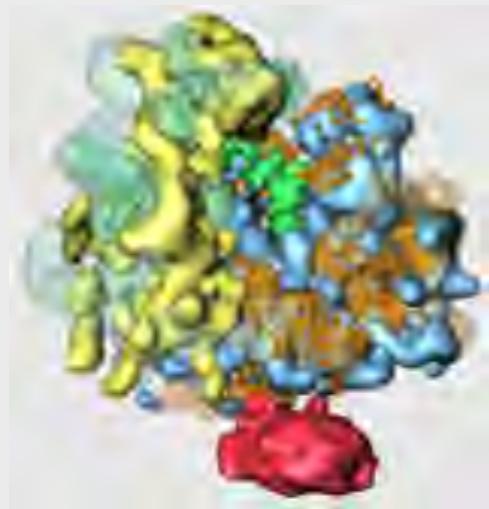
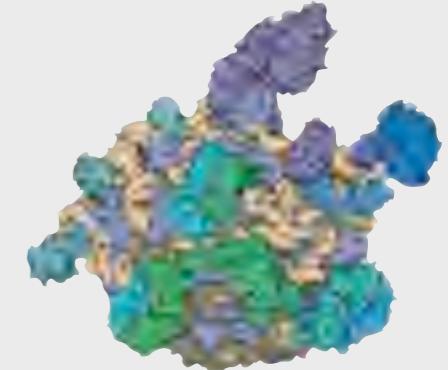
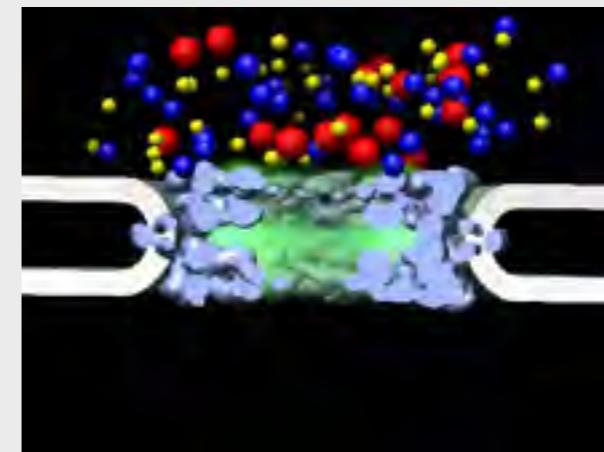
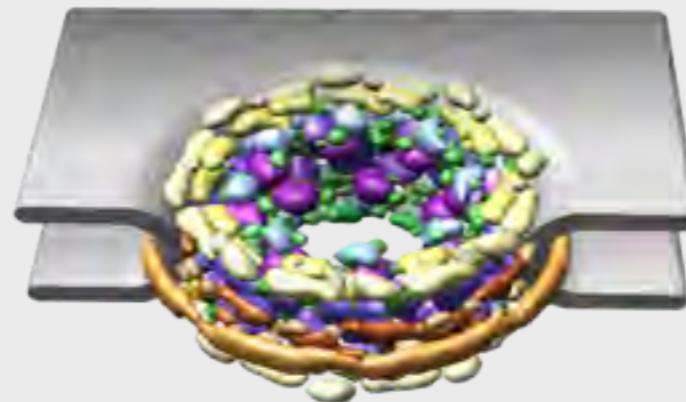
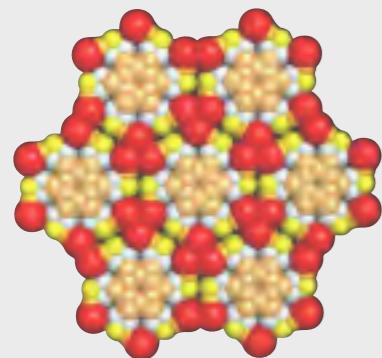


Integrative structure determination of macromolecular assemblies



Andrey Sali
<http://salilab.org/>



Department of Bioengineering and Therapeutic Sciences

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry



California Institute for Quantitative Biosciences

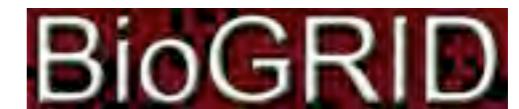
University of California, San Francisco

Disseminating structural models

Publishing models in a **printed paper**



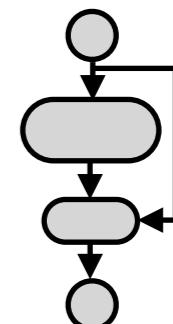
Depositing models in a **computer database**



Depositing **input data** in a computer database



Depositing modeling **protocols** for converting data to models



Enable others to interact with data and models:
test, improve, use data and models



Information

Modeling
→

Model

Storage
Visualization
Distribution
Usage

- Types of structural models (static and dynamic):
 - **information:** X-ray, NMR, EM, and SAXS structures; “theoretical” models; hybrid models
 - **representation:** atomic, coarse-grained, multi-scale models
- **PDB** is a natural facilitator of establishing conventions, standards, interfaces, assessment criteria, publication criteria, etc, thus catalyzing a collaborative community

Contents

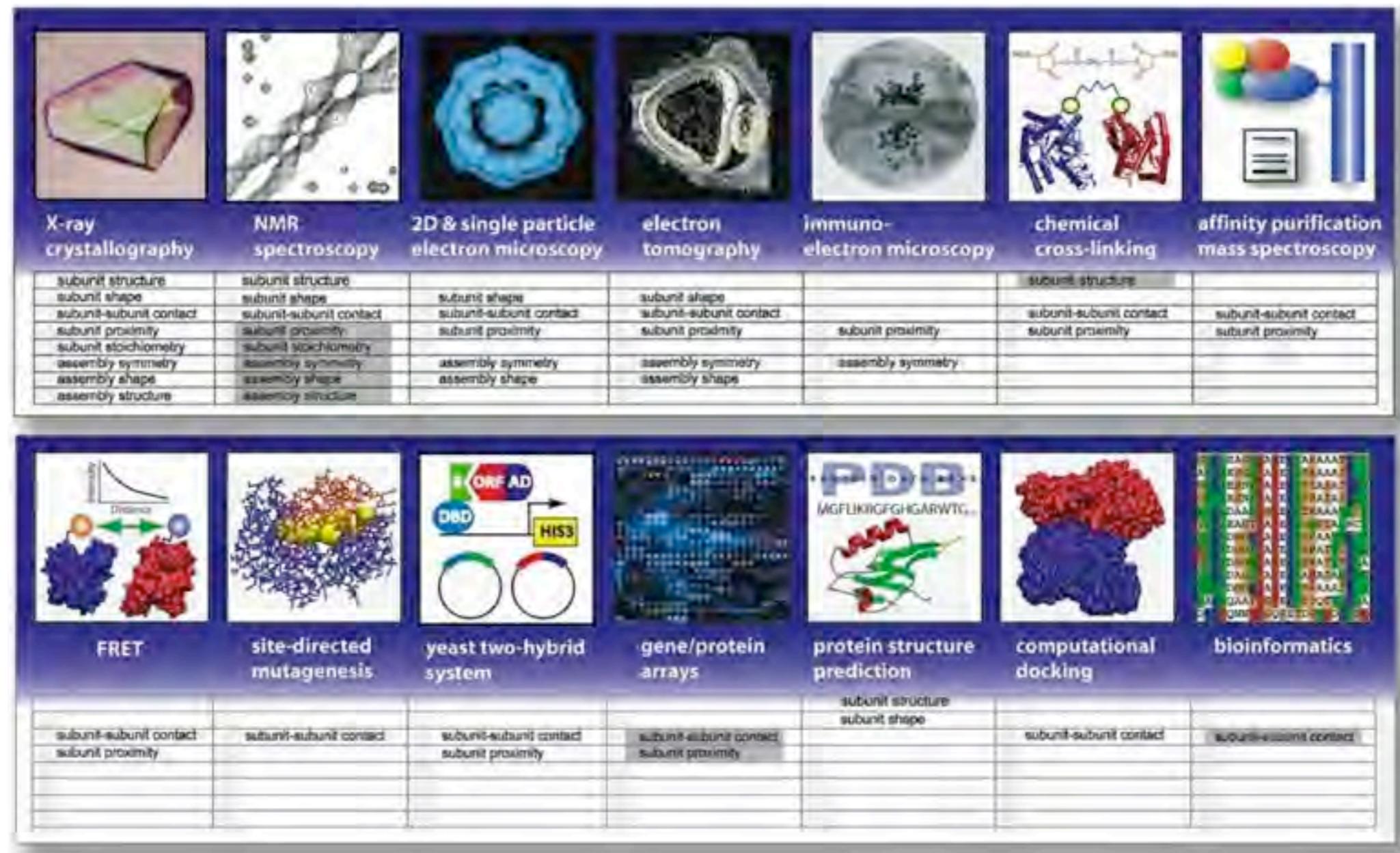
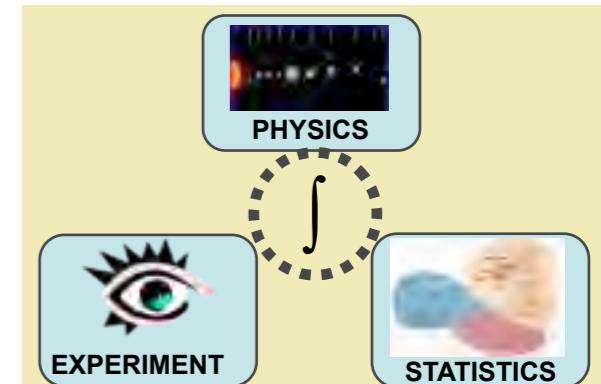
1. Integrative (hybrid) structure determination
2. Fitting multiple subunits into an EM map subject to restraints from proteomics
3. Structure of the yeast Nup84 complex

Integrative determination of macromolecular structures

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

An approach to integrative structure determination

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.



Gathering
information



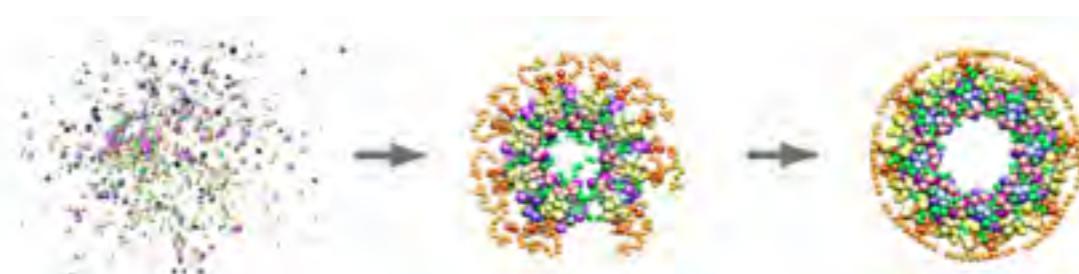
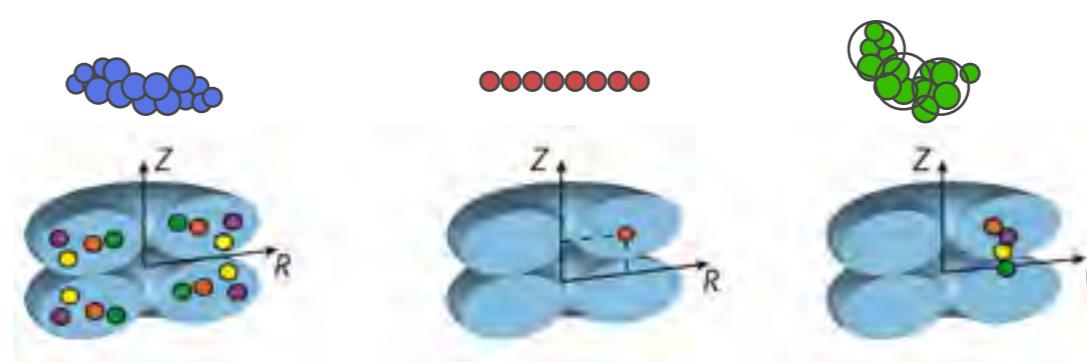
Designing model
representation
and evaluation



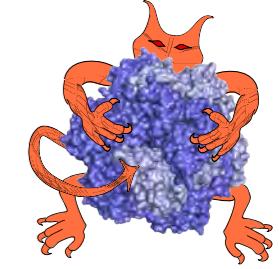
Sampling
good models



Analyzing models
and information

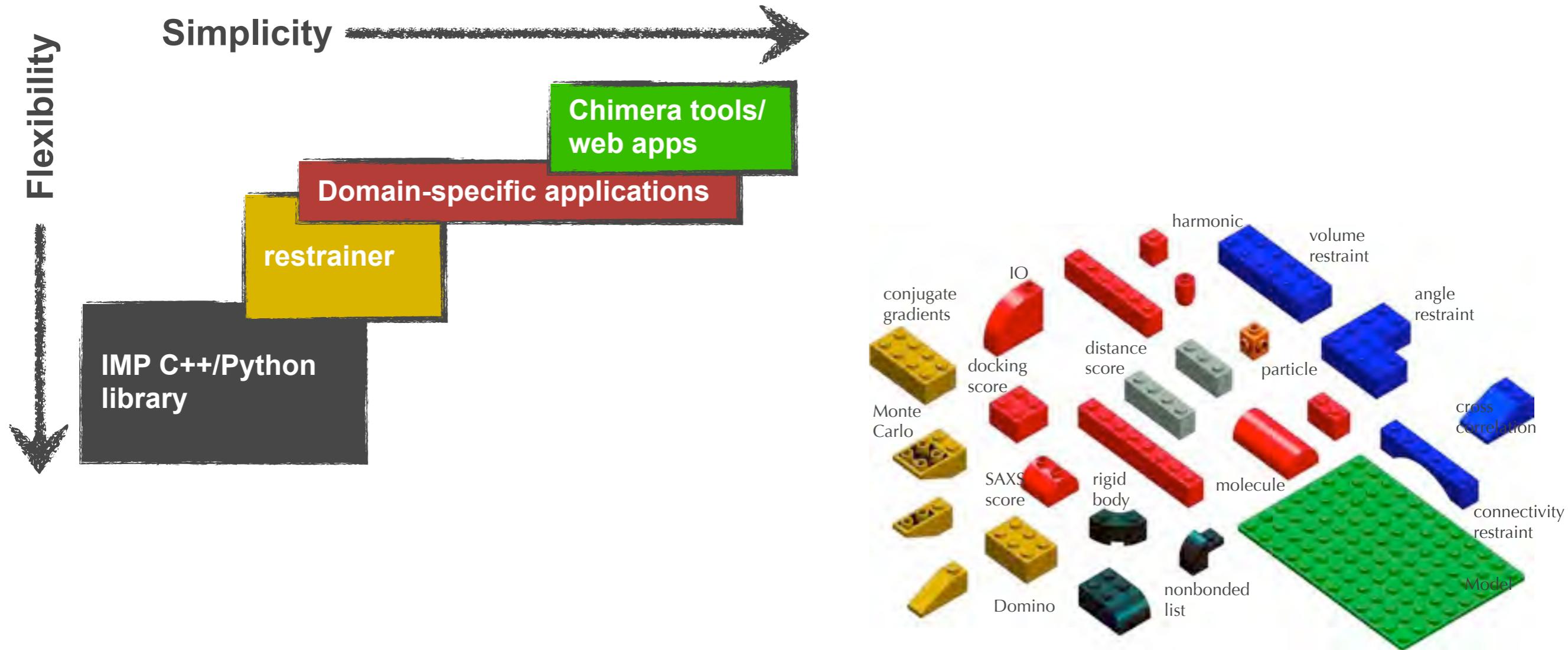


Integrative Modeling Platform (IMP)



D. Russel, K. Lasker, B. Webb, J. Velazquez-Muriel, E. Tijoe, D. Schneidman, F. Alber, B. Peterson, A. Sali, PLoS Biol, 2011.

- IMP-1.0 available at <http://salilab.org/imp/> (3/10/10)
- Open source, SVN, documentation, wiki, examples, mailing lists, unit testing, bug tracking, ...



Flexibility

Simplicity

Chimera

Domain-specific applications

restrainer

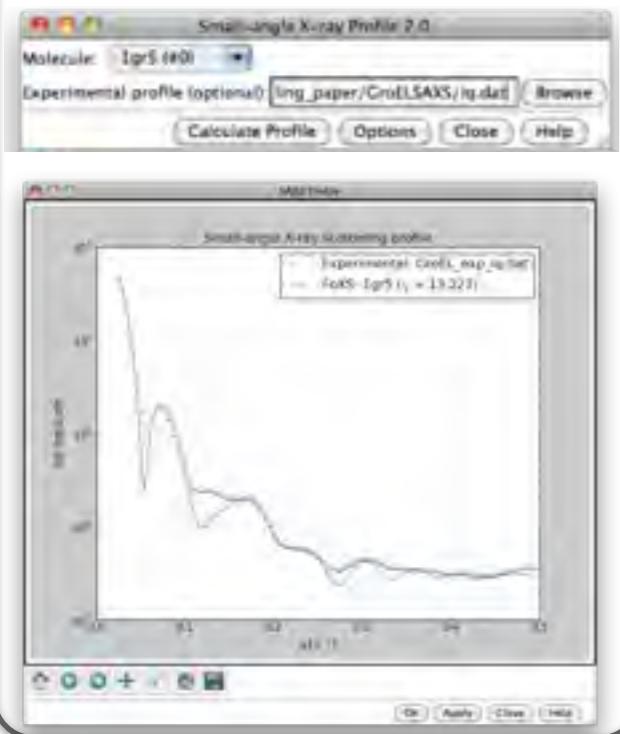
IMP C++/
Python
library

Modeller interface

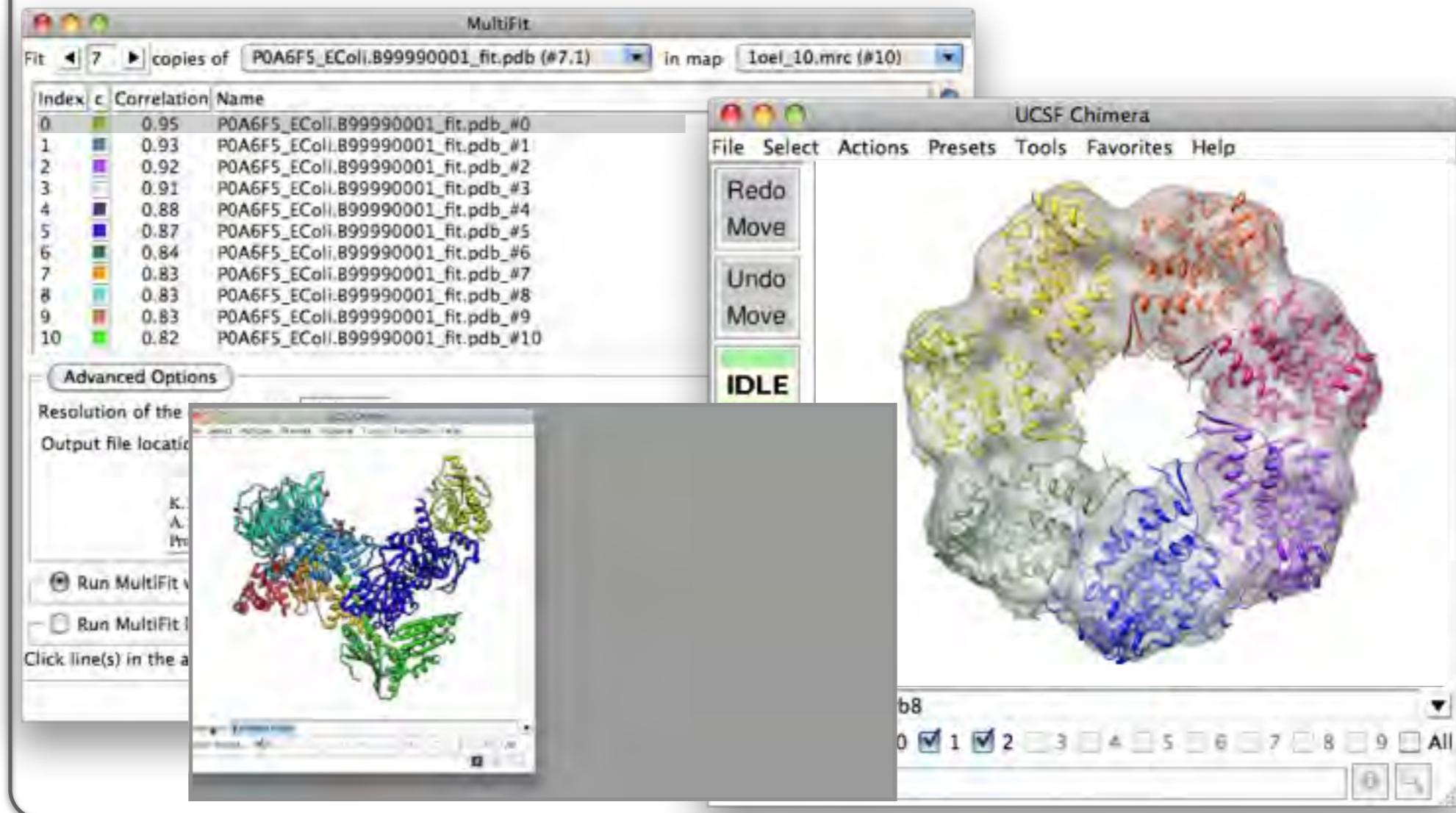
The screenshot shows the 'Comparative Modeling with Modeller' window. At the top, it says 'Choose the target (sequence to be modeled): POA6F5'. Below that, 'Choose at least one template:' is listed. A table follows with columns: Sequence, Structure ID, %ID, and Title. The table contains four rows of data. At the bottom of the main window, there's an 'Advanced Options' button and a citation for 'Comparative protein modeling by satisfaction of spatial restraints'. To the right, a separate window titled 'Modeller Results' displays a table titled 'Treatment of Chosen Models' with columns: Model, GA341, zDOPE, Estimated RMSD, Estimated Overlap (3.5Å), and DOPE. The table lists 10 models (#1.1 to #1.10) with their respective values.

Model	GA341	zDOPE	Estimated RMSD	Estimated Overlap (3.5Å)	DOPE
#1.1	1.00	0.19	7.153	0.680	-50178.91
#1.2	1.00	0.27	7.344	0.646	-49518.61
#1.3	1.00	0.25	7.141	0.660	-49662.25
#1.4	1.00	0.20	5.347	0.684	-50079.25
#1.5	1.00	0.23	6.759	0.703	-49857.44
#1.6	1.00	0.30	8.224	0.627	-49275.85
#1.7	1.00	0.21	7.237	0.661	-50021.49
#1.8	1.00	0.30	8.636	0.626	-49274.52
#1.9	1.00	0.19	5.450	0.721	-50168.98
#1.10	1.00	0.24	7.149	0.695	-49801.83

FoXS interface



MultiFit interface

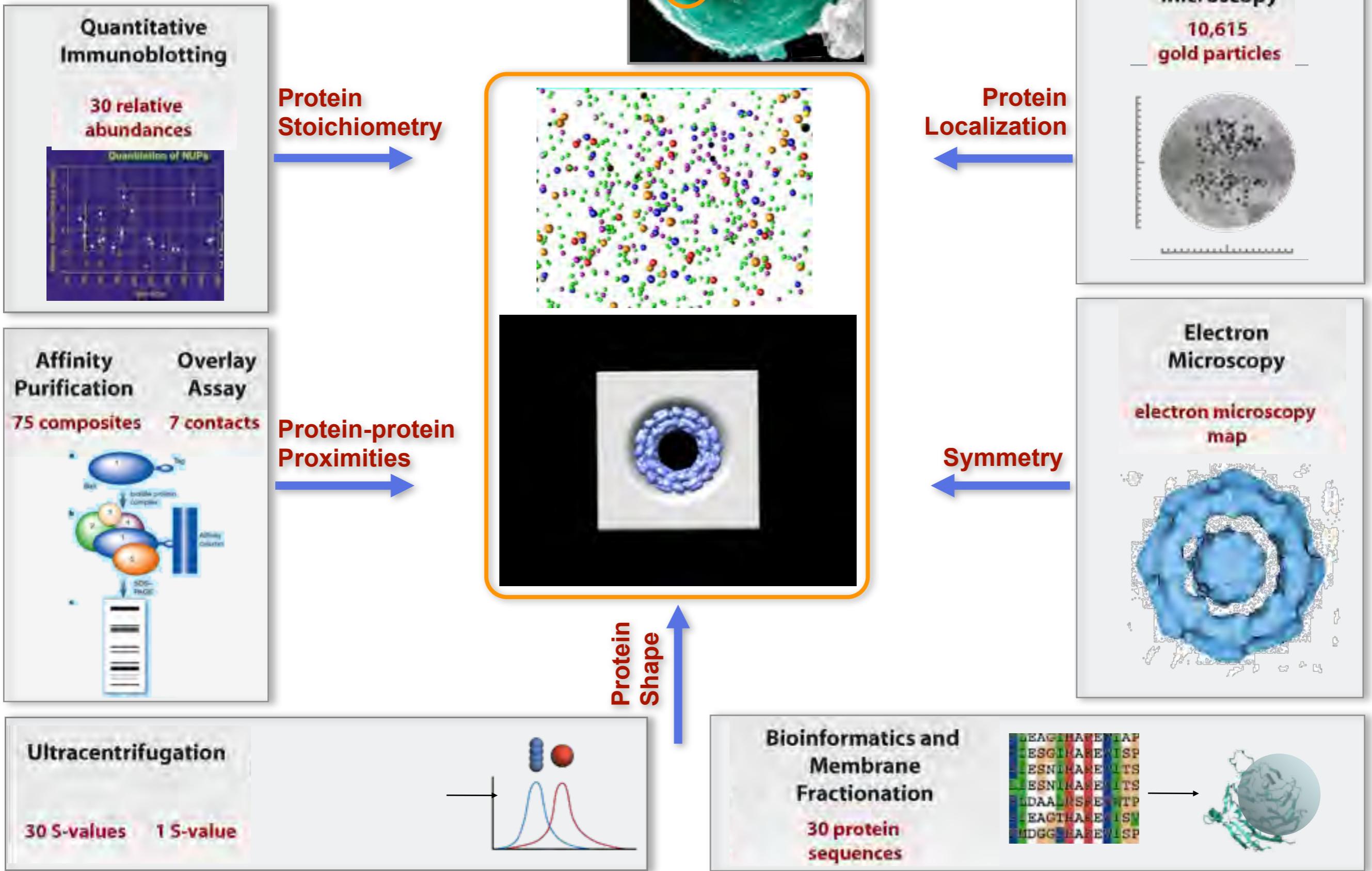
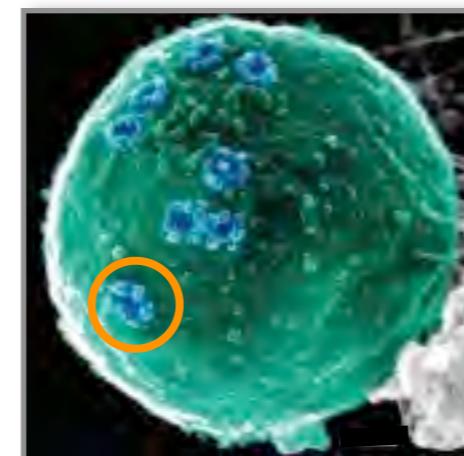


Z. Yang, K. Lasker, D. Schneidman-Duhovny, B. Webb, C. Huang, E. Pettersen, T. Goddard, E. Meng, A. Sali, T. Ferrin. UCSF Chimera, MODELLER, and IMP: an integrated modeling system. *J Struct Biol*, in press.

Configuration of 456 proteins in the Nuclear Pore Complex

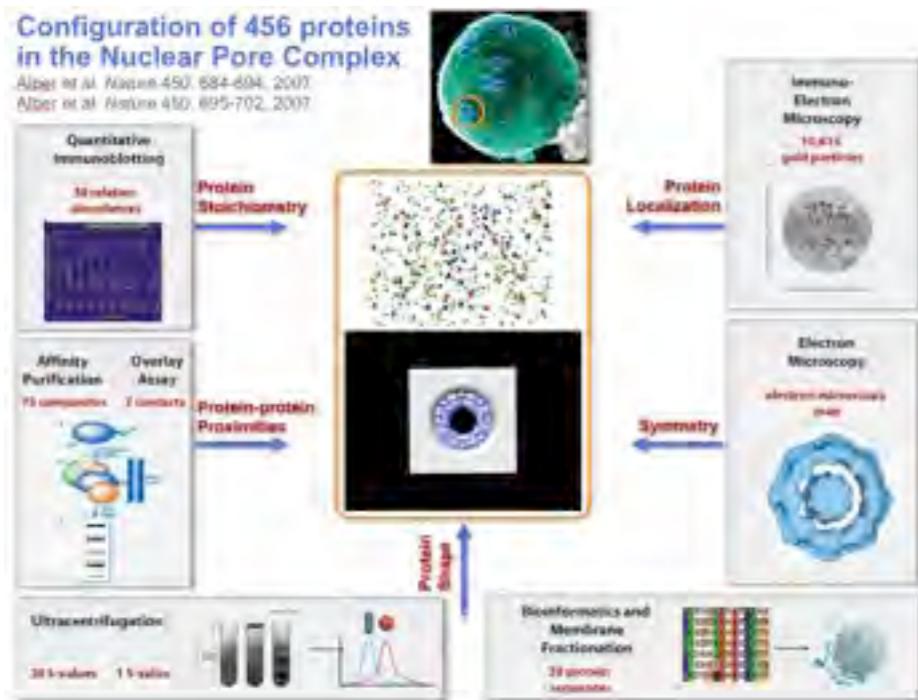
with M. Rout & B. Chait

Alber et al. *Nature* 450, 684-694, 2007.
Alber et al. *Nature* 450, 695-702, 2007.

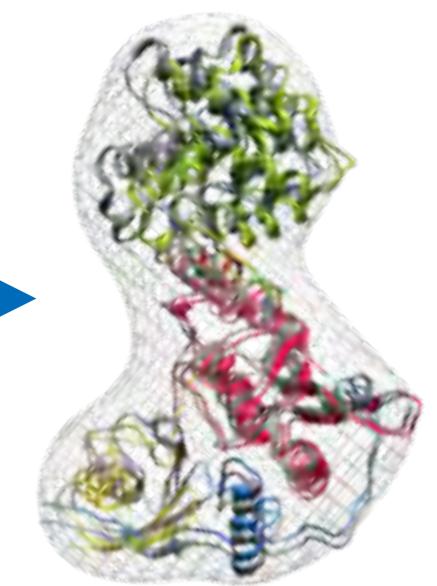
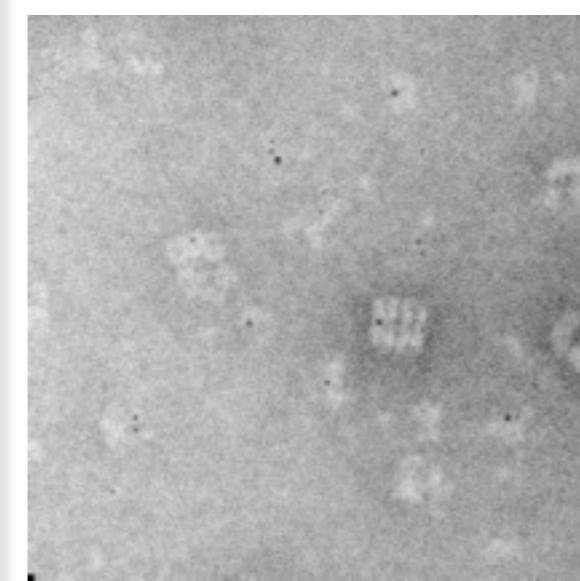


Determination by experiment *versus* prediction by modeling

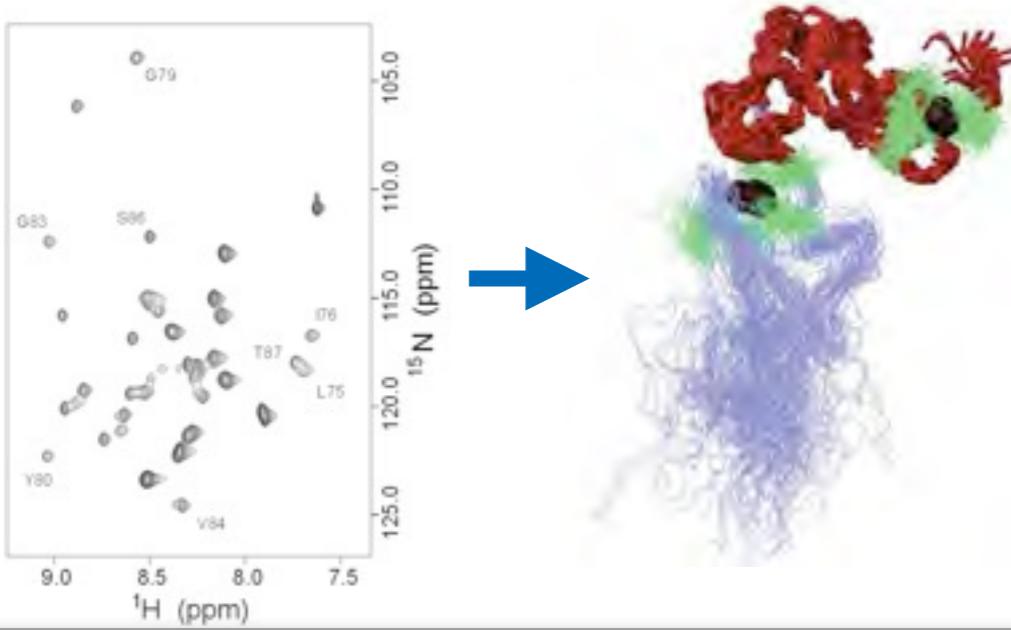
Integrative structure determination



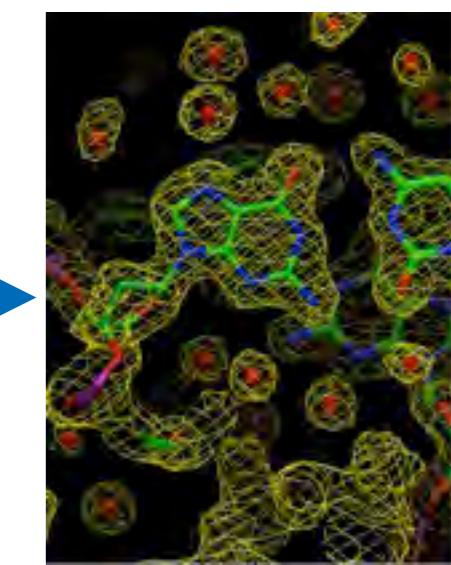
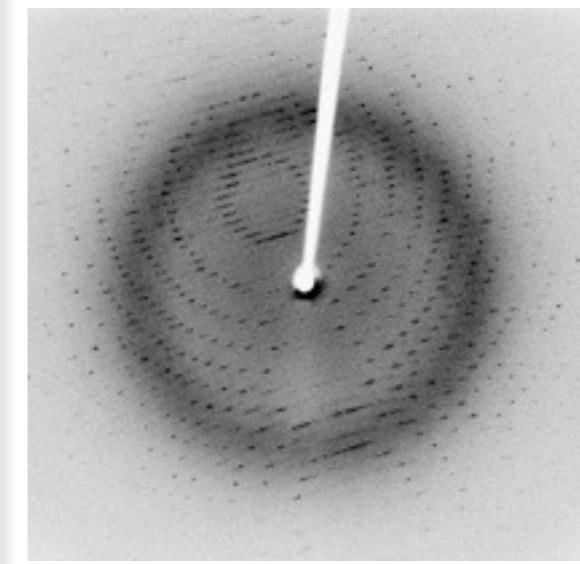
EM microscopy



NMR spectroscopy



X-ray crystallography

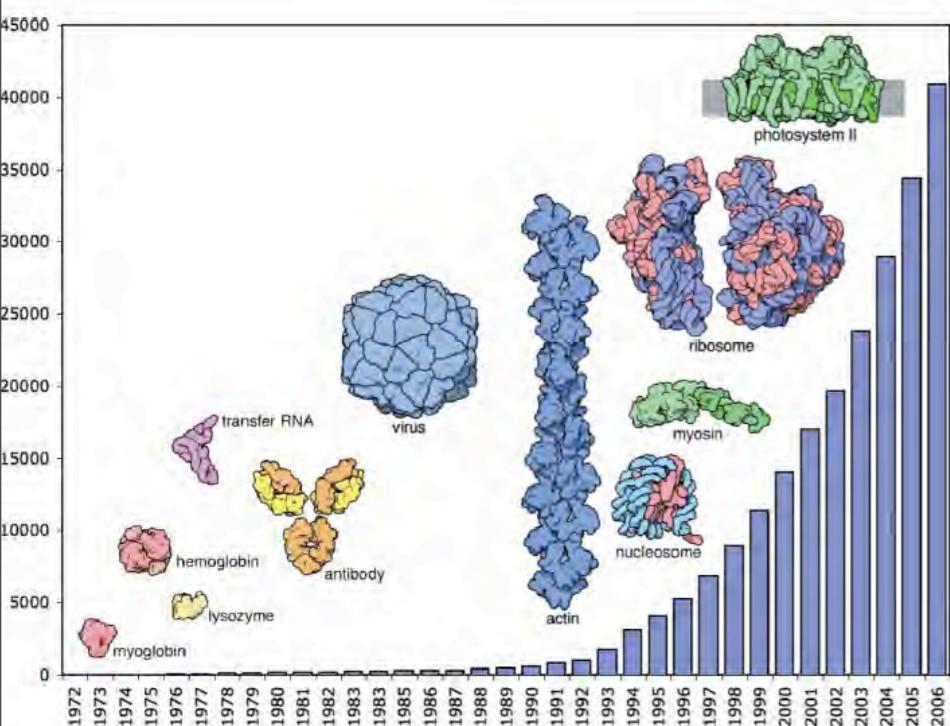


Contents

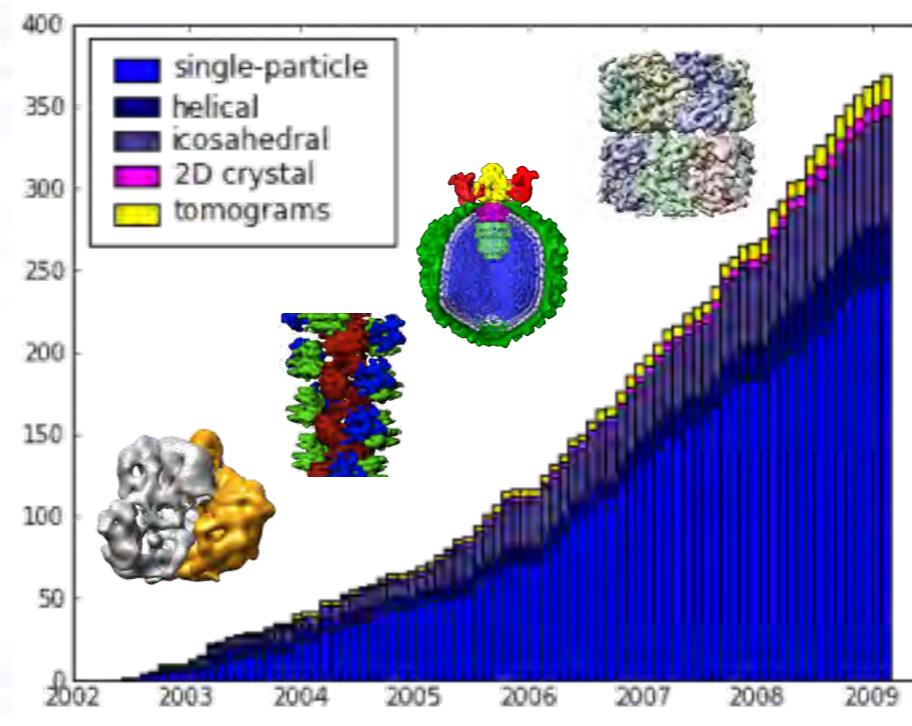
1. Integrative (hybrid) structure determination
2. Fitting multiple subunits into an EM map
subject to restraints from proteomics
3. Structure of the yeast Nup84 complex

Assembly architecture from atomic structures of subunits, EM density map of assembly, and proteomics

Protein Data Bank



EM Data Bank

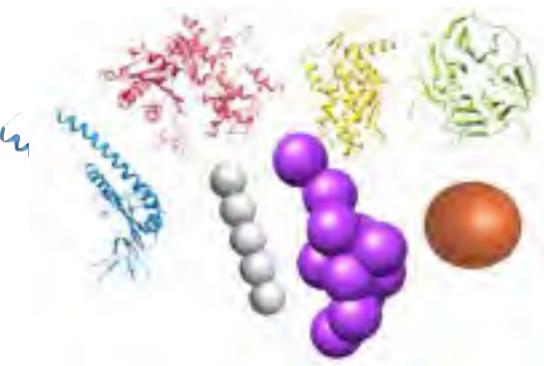


BioGrid, ...



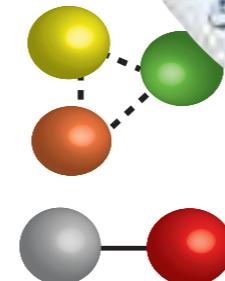
Fitting multiple subunits into a density map: Scoring

Input:

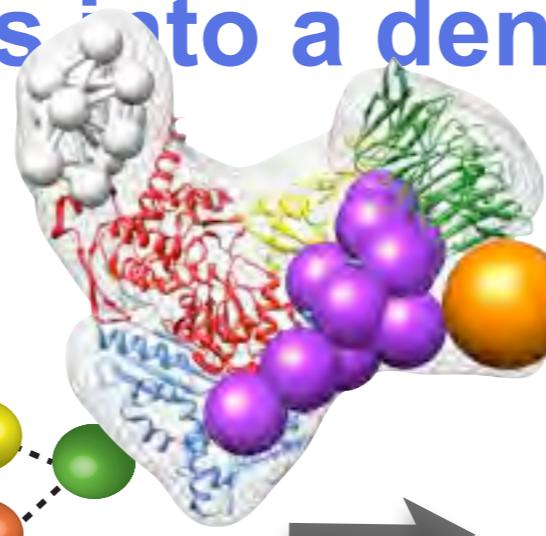


atomic, coarse
components

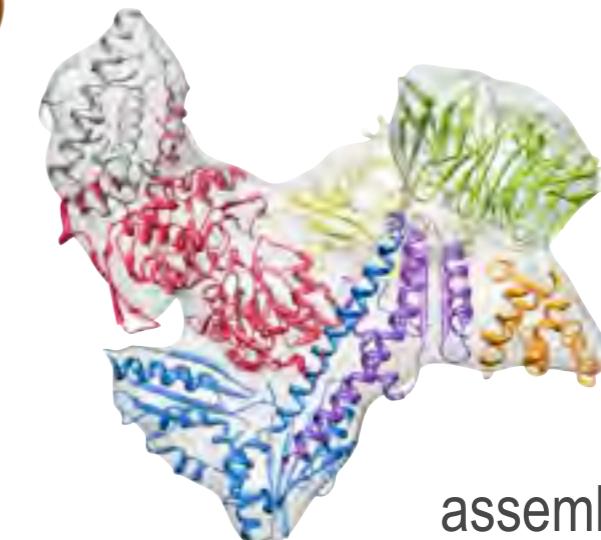
low resolution density
map of the assembly



proteomics
data



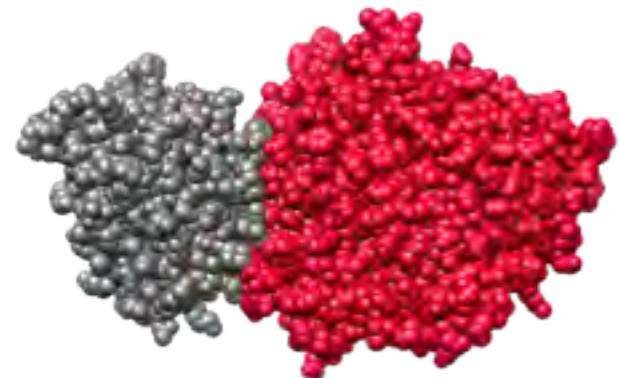
Output:



assembly
configuration

Find assembly configurations that satisfy:

Shape complementarity



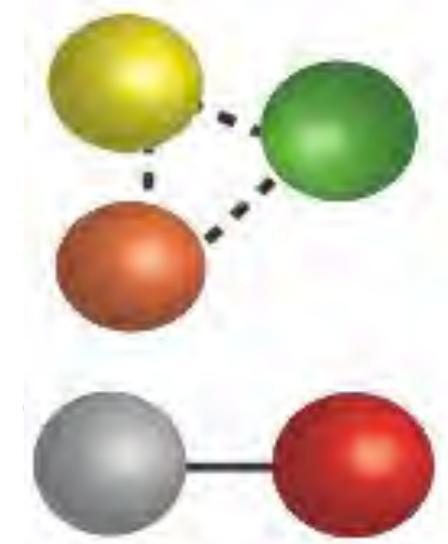
Quality-of-fit



Envelope protrusion

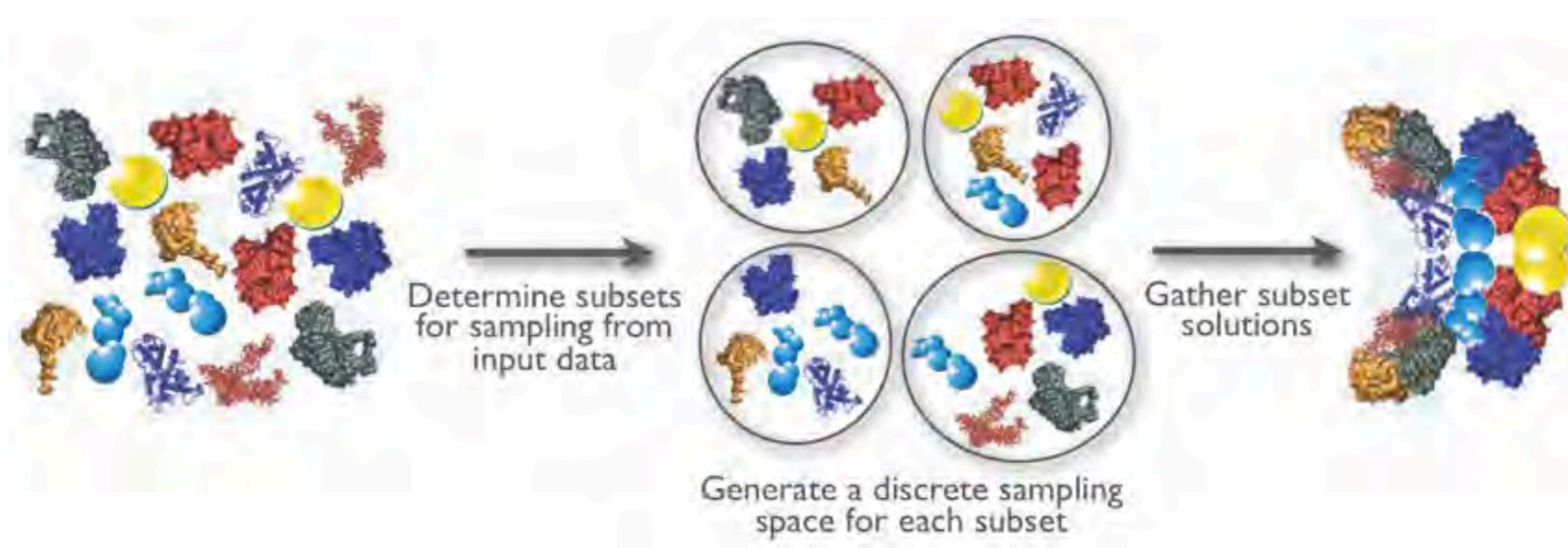


Connectivity



K. Lasker, M. Topf, A. Sali, H. Wolfson, *J. Mol. Biol.* 388, 180-194, 2009.
K. Lasker et al, *Proteins*, 2010.
K. Lasker et al, *Mol Cel Prot*, 2010.

Optimization / sampling

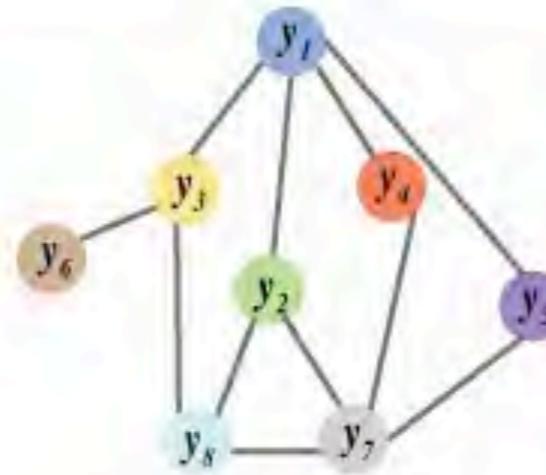




Divide-and-Conquer (DOMINO)

1. Represent the scoring function as a graph.

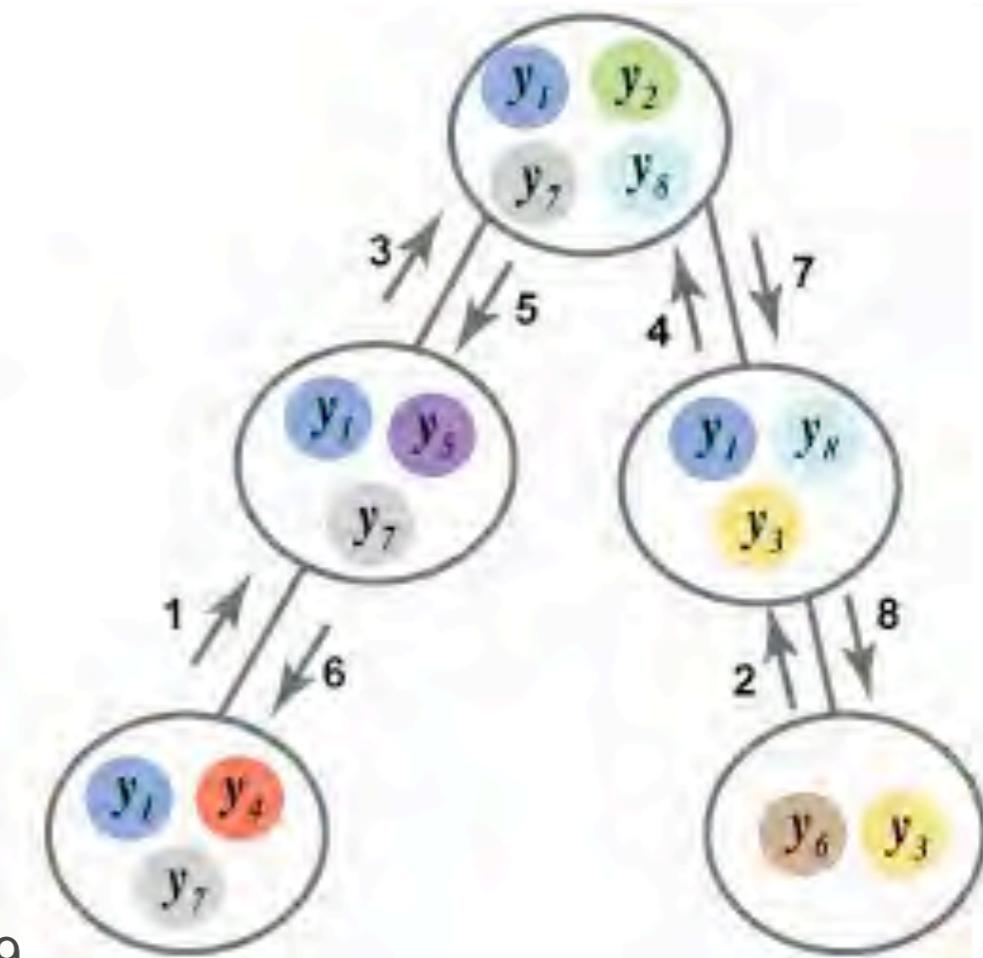
$$\begin{aligned}F(y_1, \dots, y_8) = & \alpha_2(y_2) + \alpha_6(y_6) + \alpha_7(y_7) \\& + \beta_{1,2}(y_1, y_2) + \beta_{1,3}(y_1, y_3) + \beta_{1,4}(y_1, y_4) + \beta_{1,5}(y_1, y_5) \\& + \beta_{2,7}(y_2, y_7) + \beta_{2,8}(y_2, y_8) + \beta_{3,6}(y_3, y_6) + \beta_{3,8}(y_3, y_8) \\& + \beta_{4,7}(y_4, y_7) + \beta_{5,7}(y_5, y_7) + \beta_{7,8}(y_7, y_8)\end{aligned}$$



2. Decompose the set of variables into relatively decoupled subsets (a junction tree algorithm).

3. Optimize each subset independently by a traditional optimizer, to get the optimal and a number of suboptimal solutions.

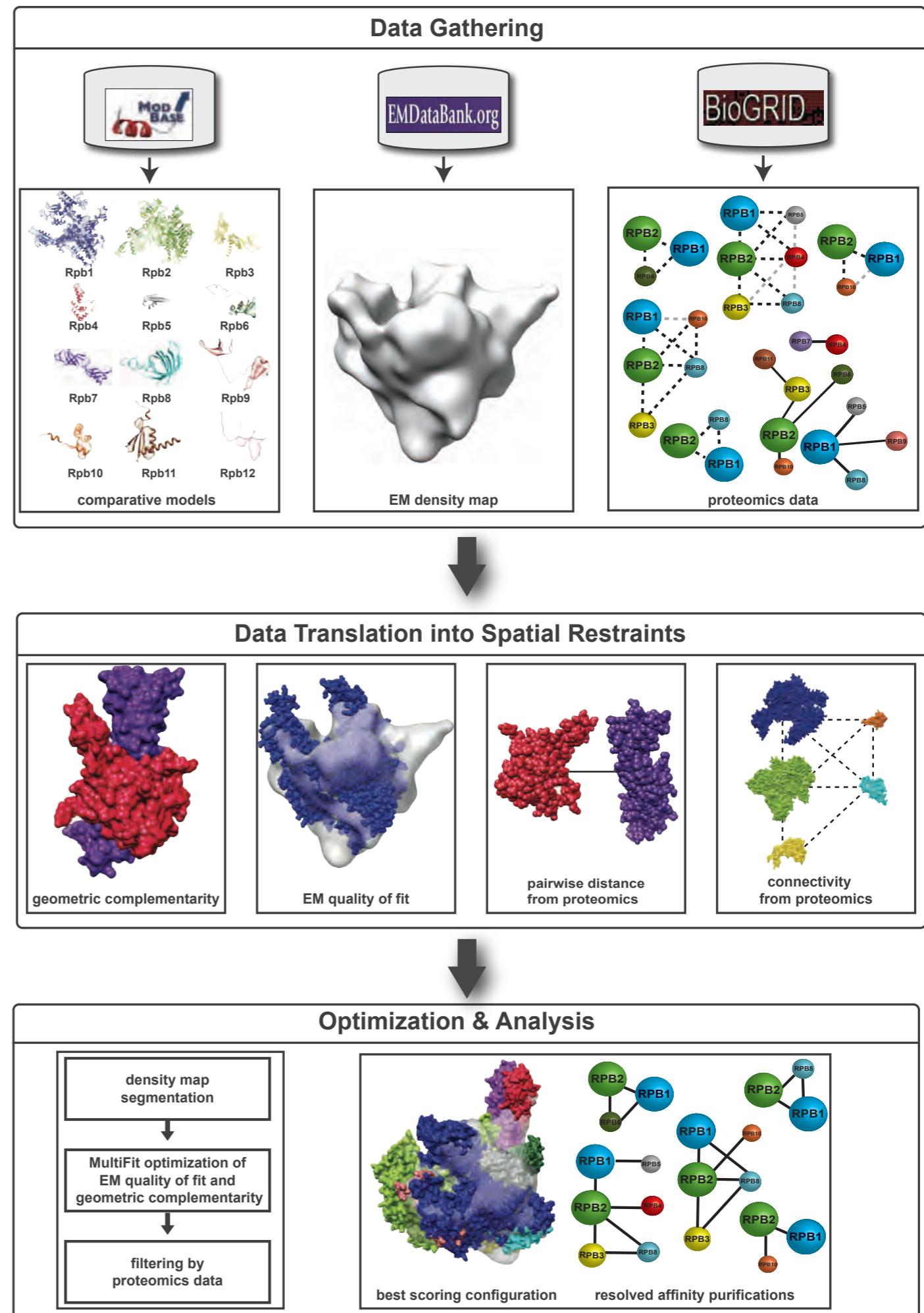
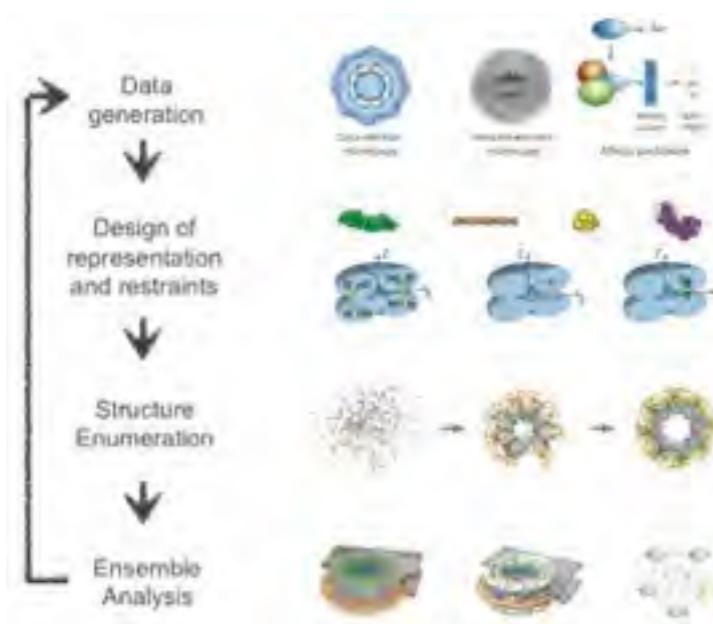
4. Gather subset solutions into the best possible global solutions (message passing algorithms; eg, belief-propagation).



K. Lasker, M. Topf, A. Sali, H. Wolfson, J. Mol. Biol. 388, 180-194, 2009.
M.I. Jordan, Graphical models. *Stat. Sci.* 19, 140–155, 2004.

Proof-of-principle: Integrative structure determination of human RNAPII

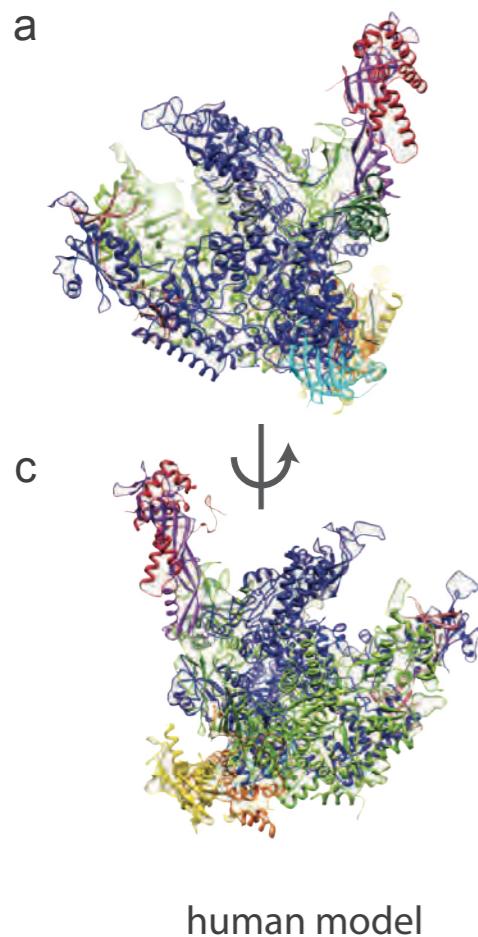
Lasker *et al*, MCP 2010



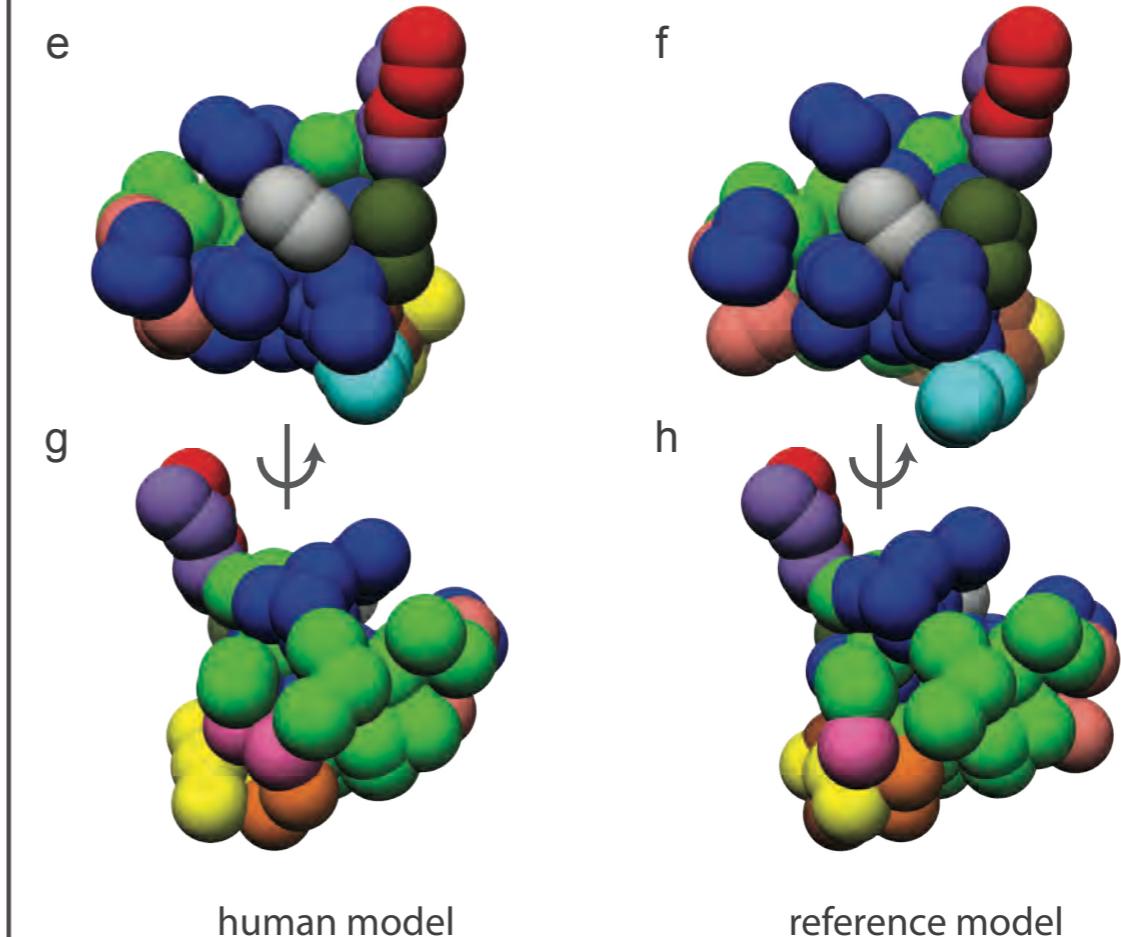
Cramer *et al*, Science, 2000 (X-ray)
 Kostek *et al*, Structure, 2006 (EM)
 Gavin *et al*, Nature 2006 (proteomics)
 Krogan *et al*, Nature, 2006 (proteomics)

Assessment of an integrative model of human RNAPII

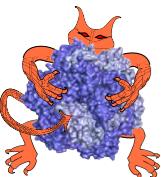
I. atomic representation



II. coarse-grained representation



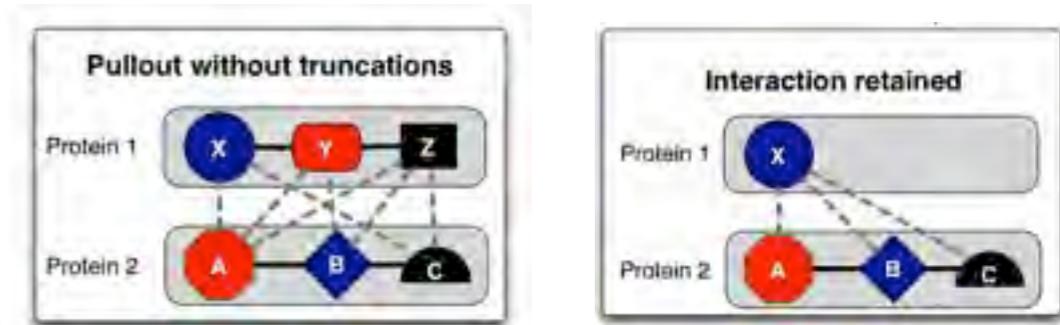
reference model - human subunit models fit on the corresponding subunits in the crystallographic yeast RNAPII structure



Additional configurational restraints

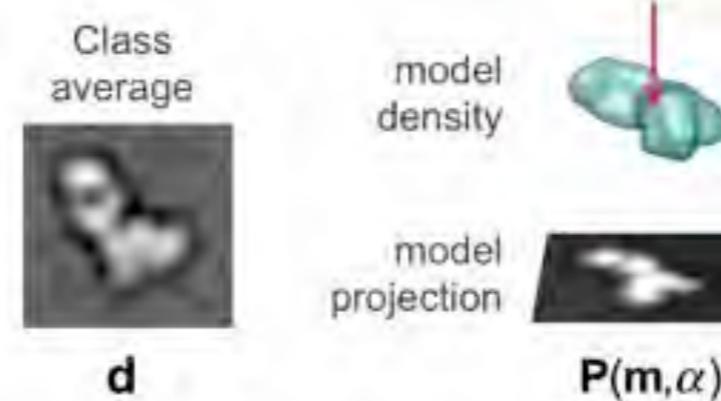
1. Affinity purification with domain deletion constructs

Orienting subunits by identification of interacting domains
J. Phillips; with J. Fernandez, M. Rout:



2. 2D EM class averages

Filtering models by matching their optimal projections to images
J. Velazquez, D. Schneidman

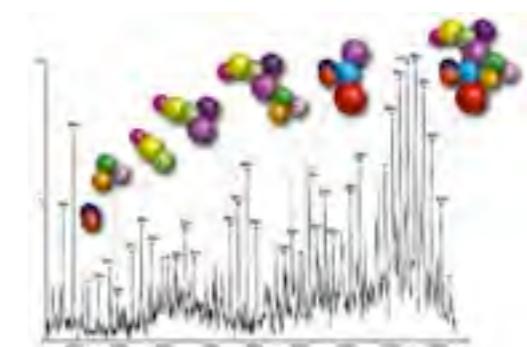


Correlation between an image and closest model projection:

$$em2D = 1 - \max_{\alpha} corr(P(m, \alpha), d)$$

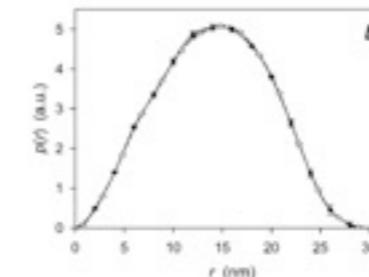
3. Assembly subcomplex stoichiometry by native mass spectrometry

Ambiguous network of protein proximities
D. Russel, J. Phillips; with A. Politis, C. Robinson:



4. Small Angle X-ray Scattering (SAXS)

Filtering models by their shape
D. Schneidman, S.-J. Kim



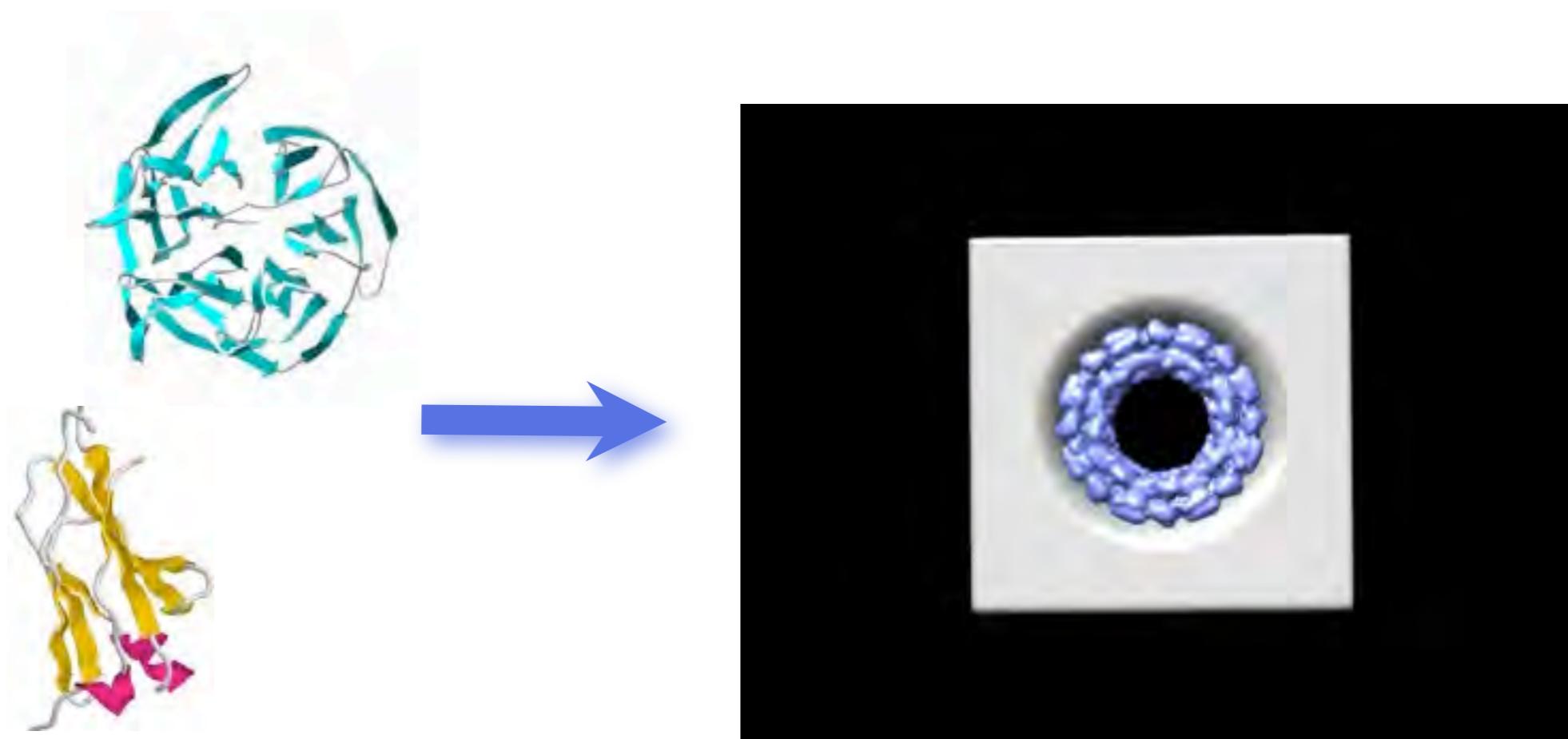
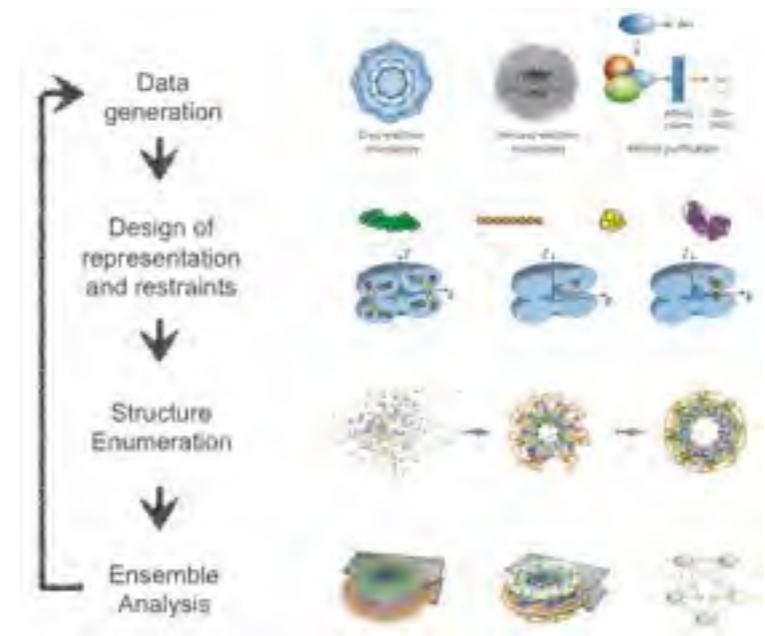
$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{k=1}^Q \frac{1}{\sigma_{exp}^2(q_k)} \cdot (I_{exp}(q_k) - c \cdot I_m(q_k))^2$$

Contents

1. Integrative (hybrid) structure determination
2. Fitting multiple subunits into an EM map subject to restraints from proteomics
3. Structure of the yeast Nup84 complex

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.

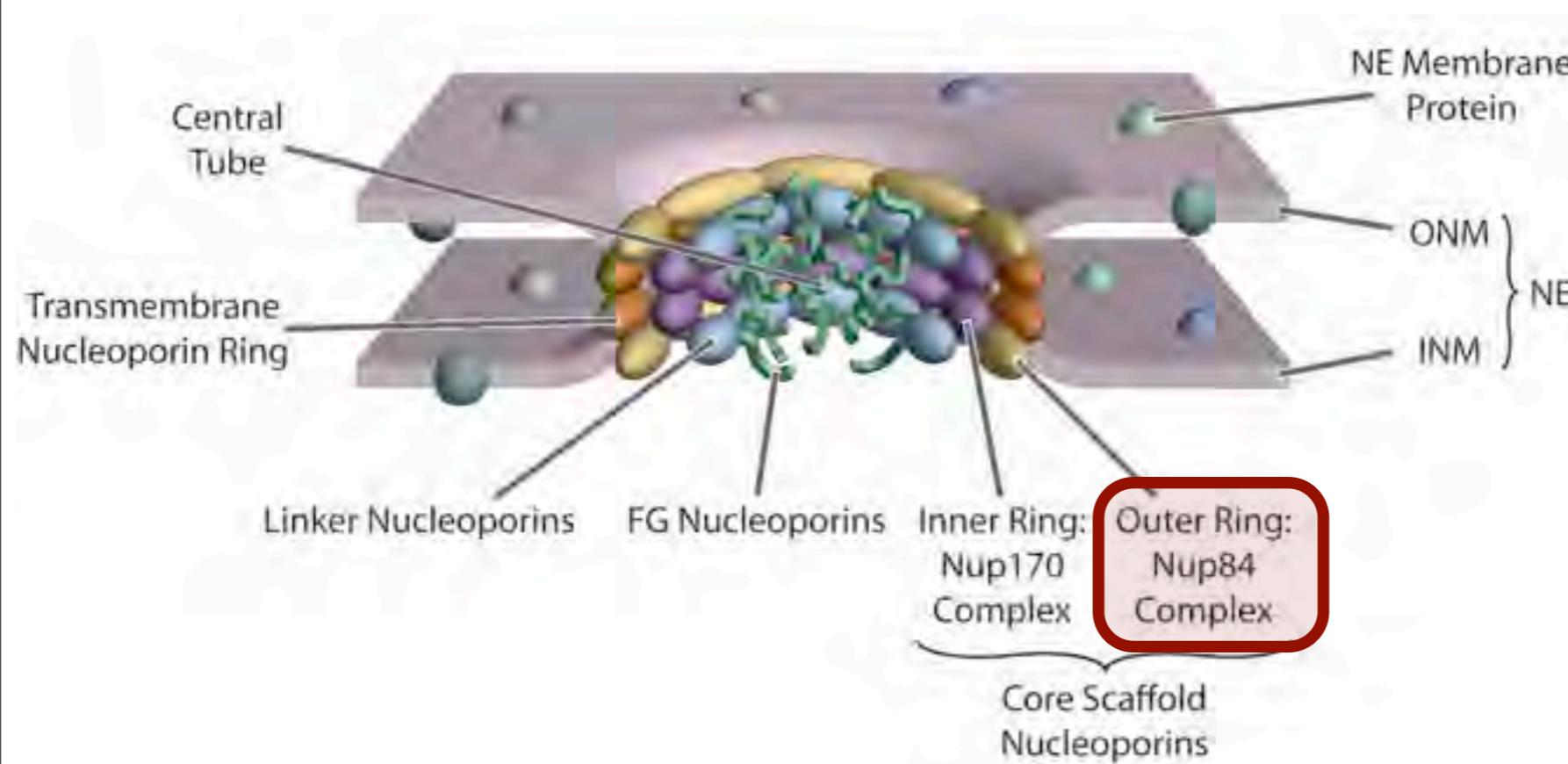


Alber et al. *Nature* 450, 684-694, 2007.
Alber et al. *Nature* 450, 695-702, 2007.

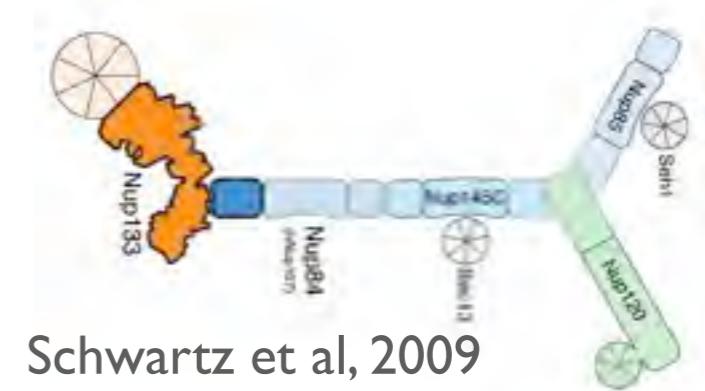


The Nup84 complex in the NPC

Lutzmann et al, 2002



Alber et al, 2007



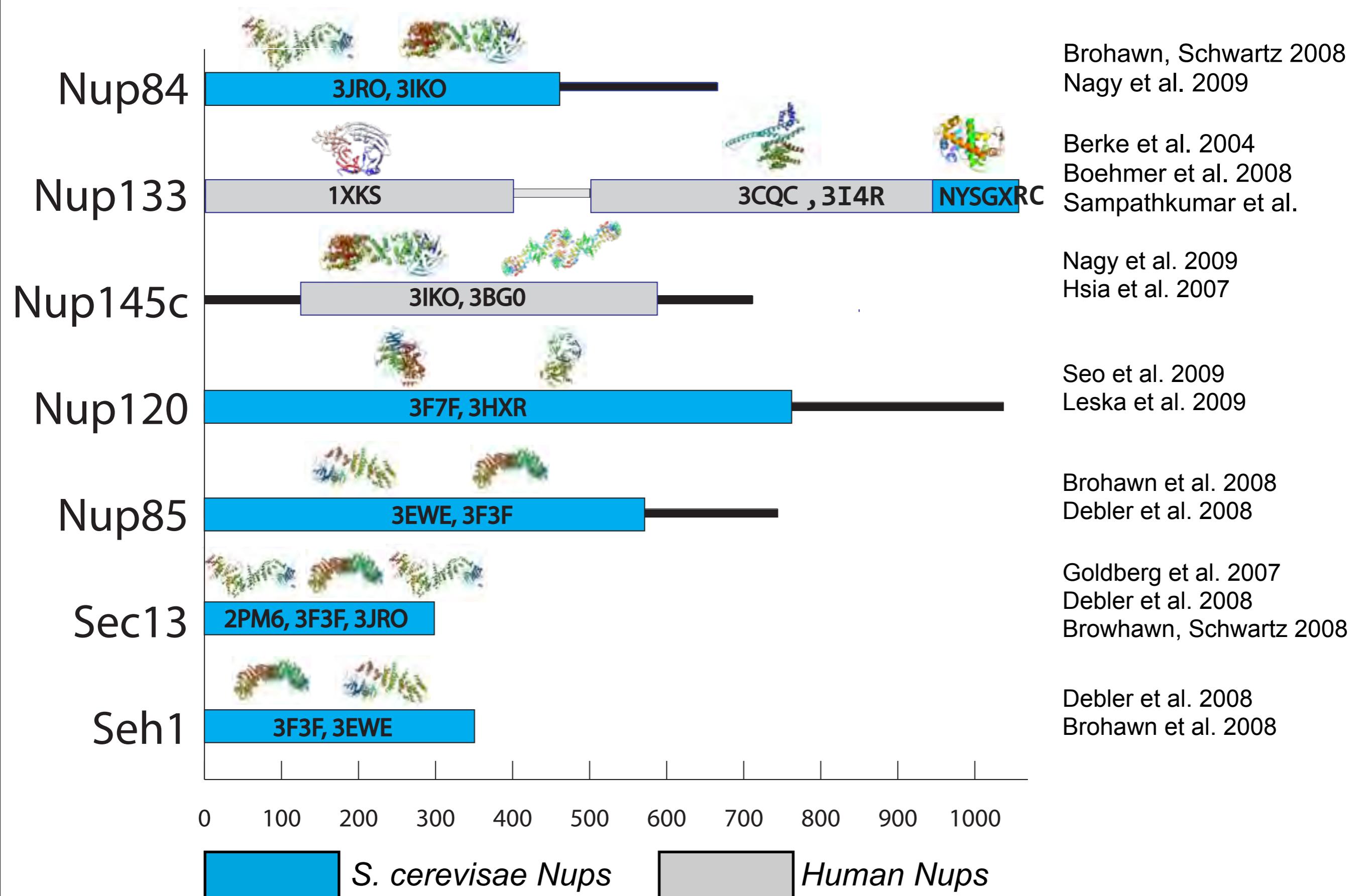
Schwartz et al, 2009



Kampmann et al, 2009

- 7-protein complex
- Forms the two outer rings of the NPC
- Present in 16 copies in the NPC
- Proteins share a common ancestor with vesicle coating complexes

Nup84 complex: Representation

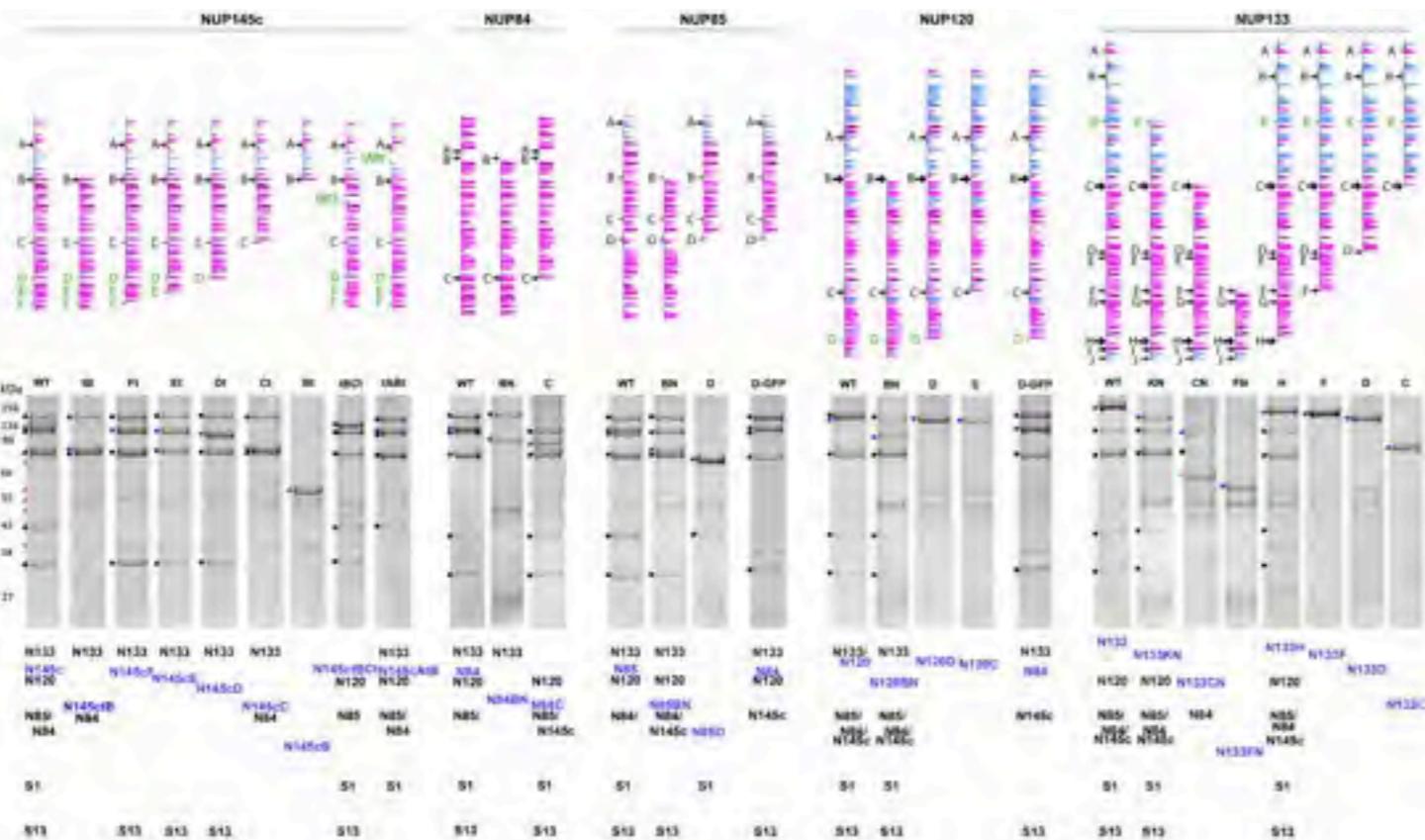


Nup84 complex: Data

Subunit positions & orientations

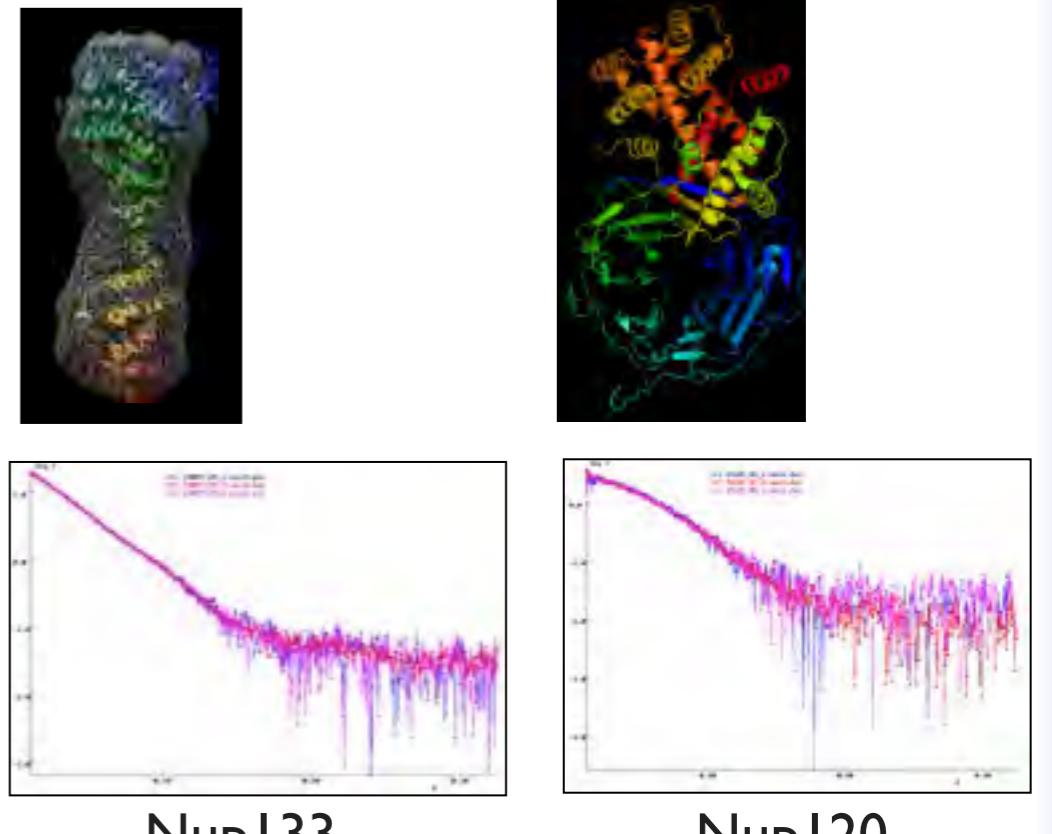
Affinity purifications with domain truncations

J. Fernandez, J. Franke, B. Chait, M. Rout



Subunit conformations

Small angle X-ray scattering
S.J. Kim, A. Martel, H. Tsuruta, NYSGXRC, J. Tainer



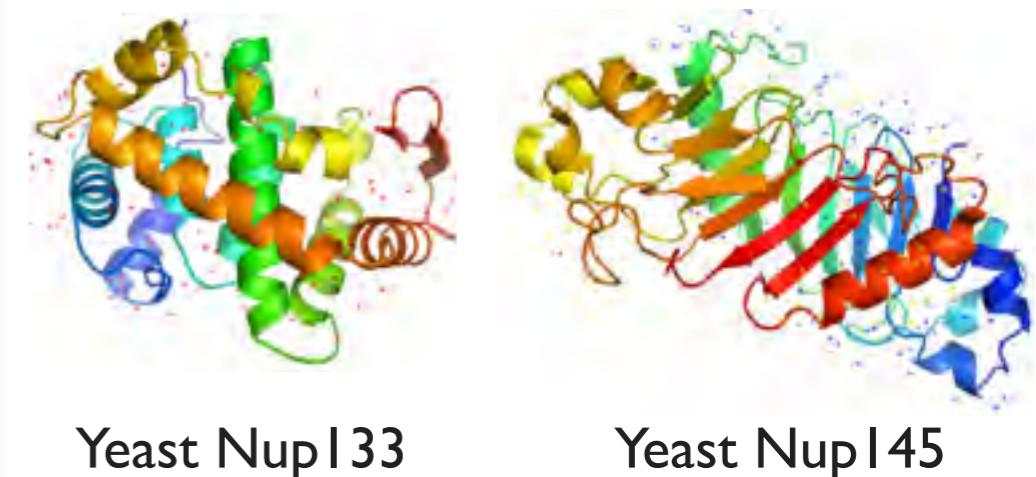
Negative stain EM particle averages at ~3nm resolution

R. Diaz, D. Stokes, J. Velazquez

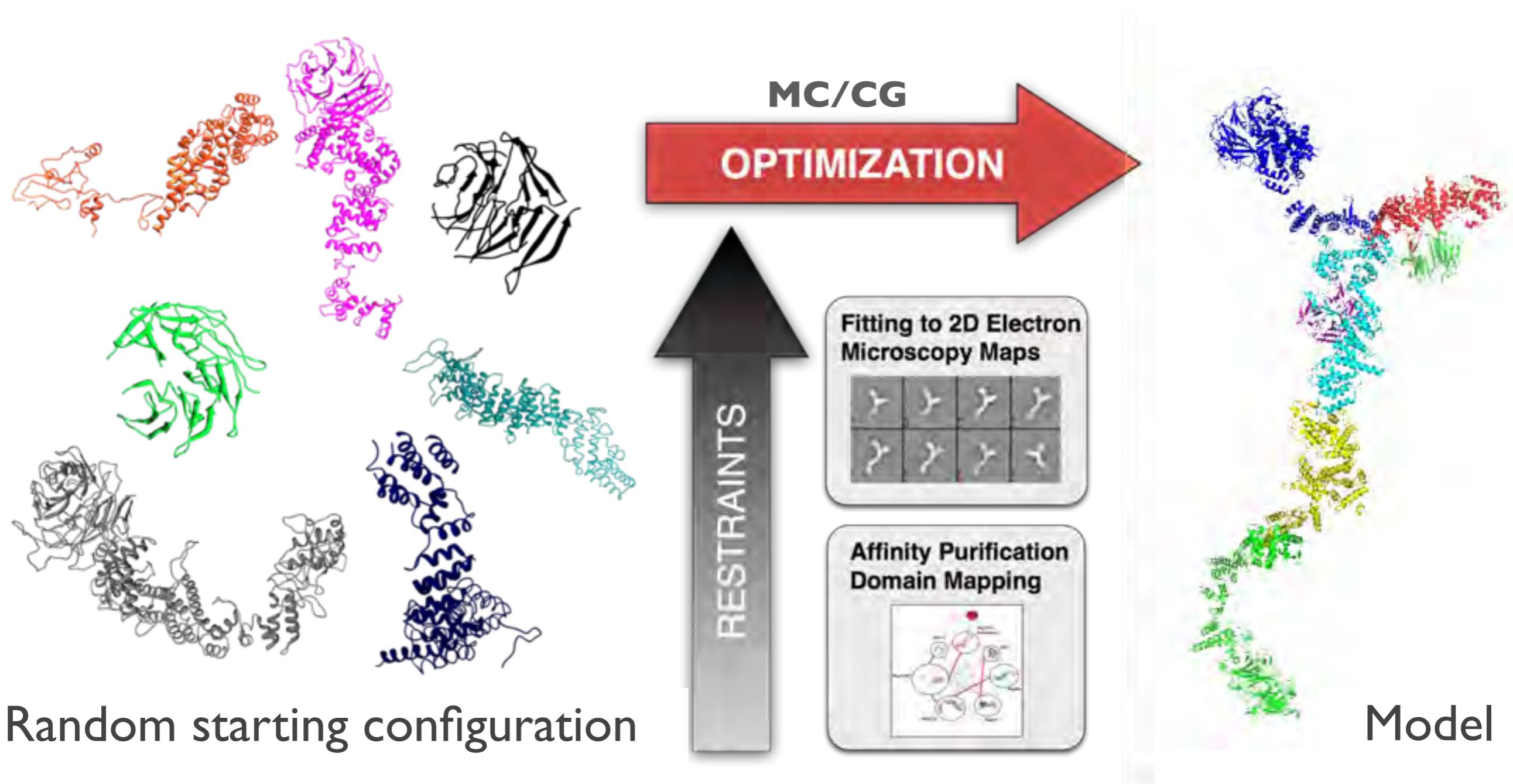


High-throughput crystallography

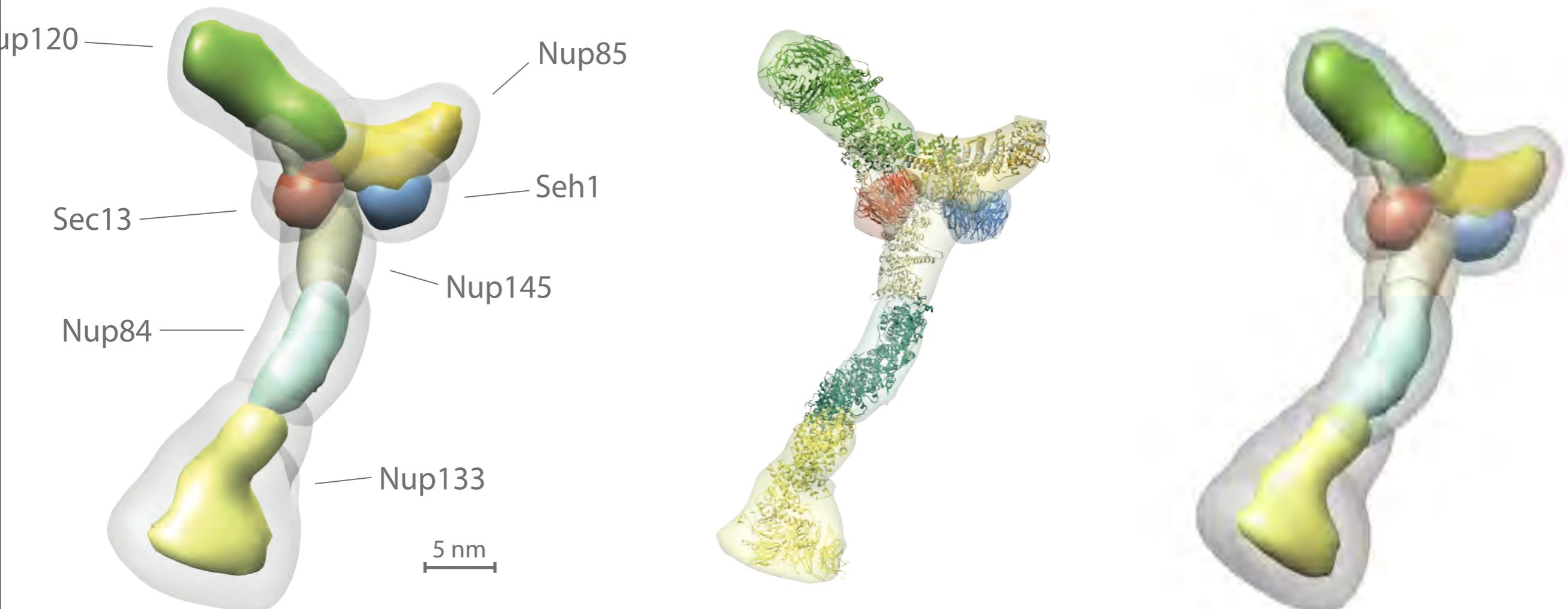
NYSGXRC, P. Sampathkumar, M. Sauder, S. Burley



Nup84 complex: Optimization



Nup84 complex: Ensemble of good scoring solutions



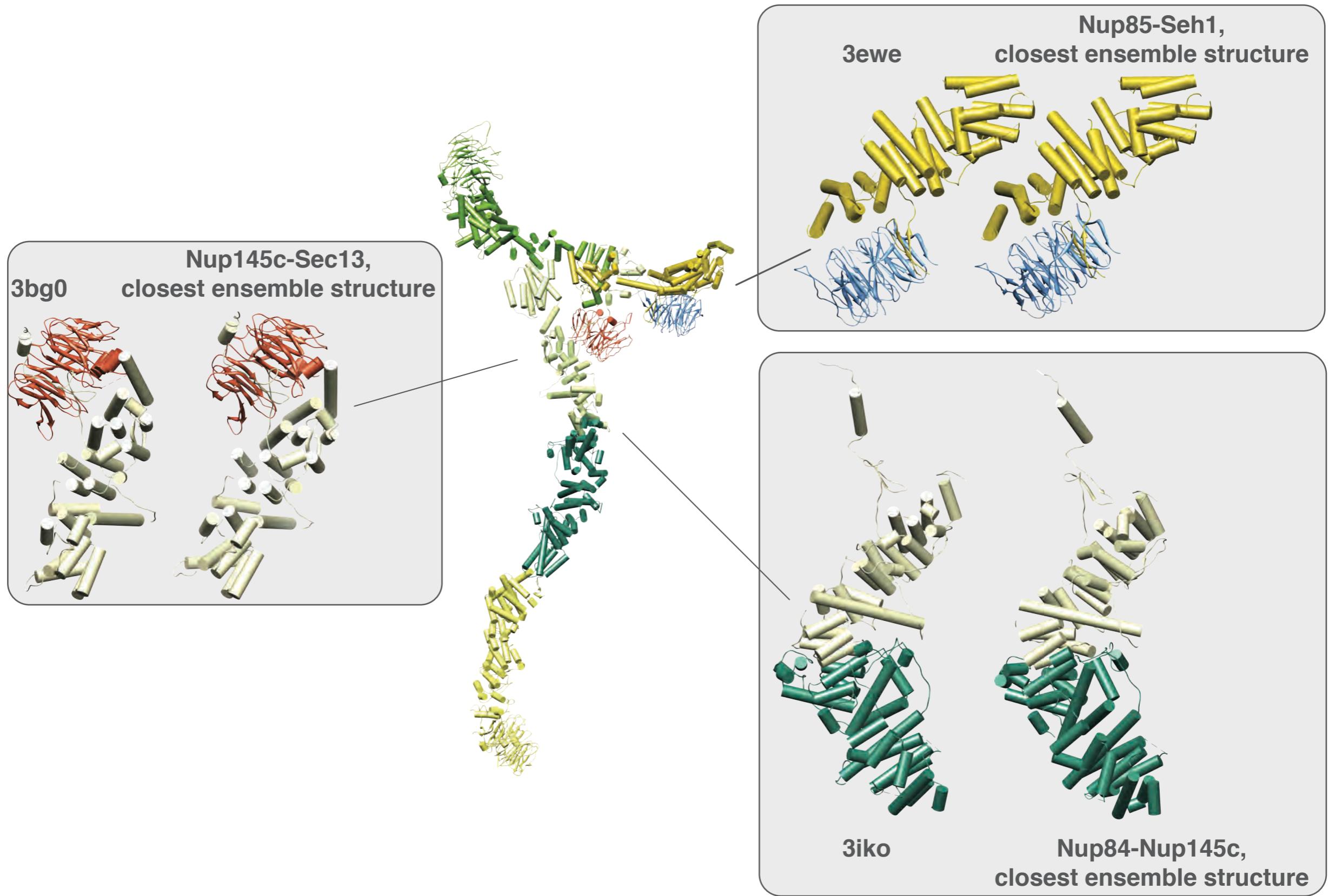
- 10,000 good scoring structures
- All restraints are satisfied (2D-EM, domain deletion, ...)
- Domain-domain orientations are resolved uniquely.
- Full ensemble precision is ~1 nm

Assessing the well-scoring models

1. Existence of a good-scoring model.
2. Precision of the ensemble of good-scoring models.
3. Check model against unused data (cross-validation).
4. Known precision / accuracy for “similar” cases.
5. Non-random patterns in the model.

Modeling facilitates assessing the **data as well as models in terms of precision and accuracy.**

Assessment: Agreement with heterodimeric crystallographic structures



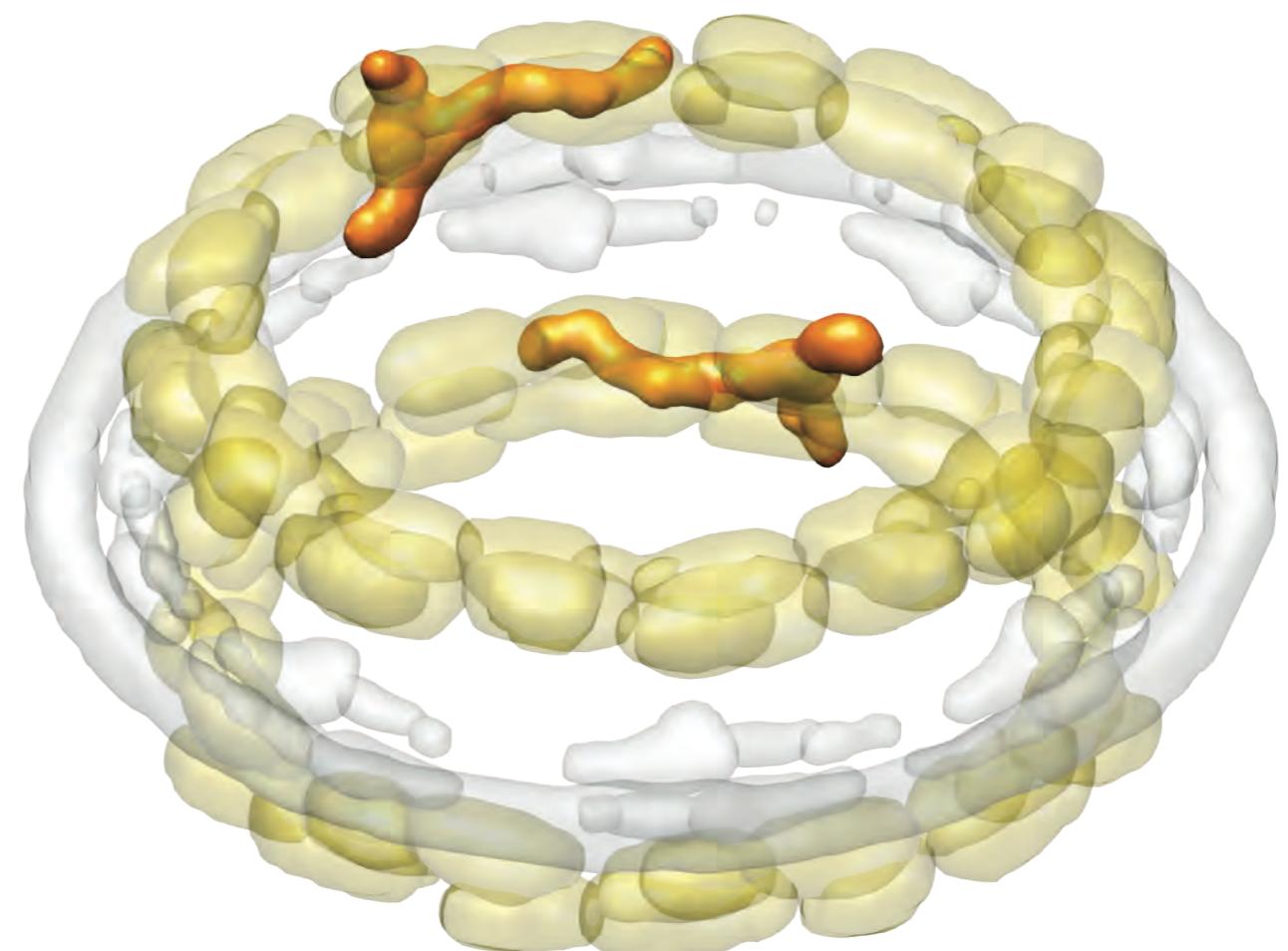
Towards a near-atomic structure of the NPC

Nup84 complex



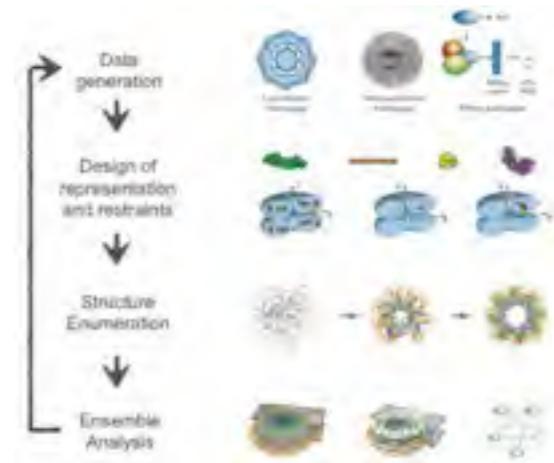
16 ×

NPC

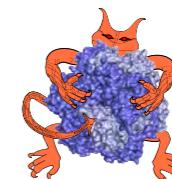


Conclusions

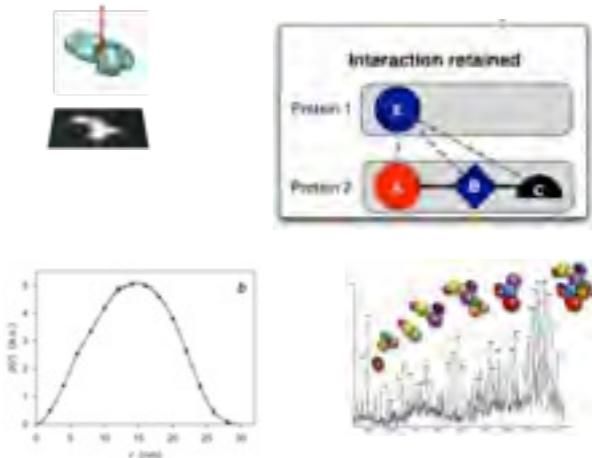
1. Assembly structure determination benefits greatly from the inclusion of all available information, including heterogeneous data sources.



2. Open source *Integrative Modeling Platform* (IMP). Developers and users of IMP are most welcome.



3. General and efficient assembly of subunit models based on domain deletion pullouts, 2D EM projections, 3D EM maps, SAXS profiles, and native MS.



4. Near atomic model of the Nup84 complex.



Acknowledgments

QB3 @ UCSF

Keren Lasker (DOMINO)
Jeremy Phillips (NPC)
Seung Joong Kim (NPC)
Daniel Russel (IMP)
Javier Velazquez (2D EM)
Ben Webb (IMP)
Massimiliano Bonomi (SPB)
Charles Greenberg (EM)
Riccardo Pellarin (proteomics)
Elina Tjioe (IMP)
Dina Schneidman (SAXS)
Peter Cimermancic
Natalia Khuri

Former members:

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