



Studying Protein Structure through Hydrogen Exchange and Coarsegrained Conformational Sampling

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Experimental techniques in structural biology

highest resolution \rightarrow structural model

• X-ray crystallography

→ most structures in protein data bank (PDB)

- nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
- cryo-electron microscopy



hydrogen exchange / mass spectrometry

lowest resolution

Objective: study a protein state described by low-resolution experimental data





Figure adapted from material by John Engen and David Weis



Output: deuterium-uptake curves of peptides



Output: deuterium-uptake curves of peptides



Studying a protein state described by experimental HX data



Computational techniques for protein conformational sampling

Molecular dynamics

Markov-chain Monte Carlo

Coarse-grained conformational sampling sampling-based planning algorithms (from robotics)

→ **SIMS** (structured intuitive move selector)

Structured intuitive move selector (SIMS)



dihedral angle perturbation





closed loop sampling



rigid-body transformation

Multi-resolution conformational sampling





Multi-resolution conformational sampling



Multi-resolution conformational sampling



How to assess the conformations generated by the sampling method?



HX prediction model: conformation \rightarrow HX data

Hydrogen-exchange prediction model

Phenomenological approximation of protection from hydrogen exchange [Vendruscolo, Paci, Karplus]

Idea: hydrogen exchange is influenced by residue—residue interactions

- hydrogen bonds
- packing density

Studying a protein state using HX data and conformational sampling



App. 1: Improve the fit to experimental hydrogen-exchange data



Staphylococcal Nuclease (SN)



Structure reported in the PDB
Structure generated by SIMS

Difference between experimentally-obtained and structurally-derived HX data



App. 2: Analyze the variability of a protein's native state



Lambris, Kavraki; Int J Comp Bio Drug Design, 2018]

Complement protein C3d

Differences between the PDB and SIMS conformations characterize the variability of C3d's native state

Difference between experimentally-obtained and structurally-derived HX data







App. 3: Generate a structural model for an unknown protein state



Complement protein iC3b

Problem: no high-resolution structural model (but two competing low-resolution models)

Solution: SIMS yields a conformation that helps validate one model



(more than 1500 amino acids)

Conformation of iC3b obtained by cleaving C3b's crystal structure
 Conformation of iC3b produced by SIMS guided by the HX-MS data

Conclusion

Hydrogen exchange (HX) combined with coarse-grained conformational sampling is useful to study protein structure

Current applications

- 1) improve the fit to experimental HX data
- 2) analyze the variability of a protein's native state
- 3) generate a structural model for an unknown state



Thank you!

Prof. Lydia Kavraki



Prof. John Lambris

