#### **multitemperature** data and **diffuse scattering** to reveal protein allostery

ALS Structural Biology Review

831 User Talk - James Fraser - UCSF



#### From assemblies to molecular mechanism...

We are transitioning from static structural biology....





...to dynamic structural biology

### How are **allosteric** perturbations communicated intramolecularly to alter protein function?



### Proteins often populate **multiple conformations** in crystals





# Conformational heterogeneity can be **static** or **dynamic**



# Conformational heterogeneity can be **static** or **dynamic**



#### Diffuse scattering can **distinguish** different models of coupled heterogeneity





#### Small features - between unit cells | Large features - within unit cells





monochromatic Cu  $K_{a}$  radiation from an Elliott rotating anode. The data (corrected for camera background and polarization) are displayed out to radius R = 0.45 Å<sup>-1</sup>. Bragg reflections are overexposed. The sharp ares are due to diffraction from the Al foil window of the He beam tunnel. The colour table (optical density range 0-2 OD units) was constructed to distinguish small variations in intensity up to 0.5 OD units. b, Bragg reflections and haloes digitally separated by subtracting the smoothly-varying diffuse scattering component from the film data. The inset wedge shows the estimated circularly symmetrical Compton-plus water scattering. c, Variational scattering evaluated from the difference between a and the two components in b. The colour table scale in b and c is 1.5× that in a. Each intensity step in c equals 0.02 OD units in the data.

Caspar et al, Nature, 1988

Welberry et al, Acta B, 2011

### New data sets are needed to advance diffuse scattering



Wall, Ealick, and Gruner, PNAS 1997



Andrew Mic VanBenschoten Wall (



Michael Wall (LANL)



#### TLS models are poor at explaining diffuse intensities, but **normal modes** or liquid like motions are better





#### Temperature can **shift** the relative populations of confirmations in the crystal





#### Temperature can **shift** the relative populations of confirmations in the crystal





#### Temperature can **shift** the relative populations of confirmations in the crystal



**Hypotheses**: (1) shifting temperature exposes conformations near the "ground" state; (2) these new conformations are used by the protein in physiological mechanisms

### Conformational dynamics are at the core of three critical problems in biology

We want to:

design macromolecules with new (unnatural) functions

understand how mutations alter protein function in **disease** 

discover small molecules **drugs** to modulate protein function

### Conformational dynamics are at the core of three critical problems in biology

We want to:

design macromolecules with new (unnatural) functions

understand how mutations alter protein function in **disease** 

discover small molecules **drugs** to modulate protein function

**Hypotheses**: (1) shifting temperature exposes conformations near the "ground" state; (2) these new conformations are used by the protein in physiological mechanisms

### **Cryocooling** has been amazing for static structural biology - but **limits opportunities** for dynamic structural biology!



**Low-occupancy** features present at **room temperature** are dynamically accessed conformations and can provide new mechanistic insights



#### An allosteric inhibitor for PTP1B can be more **specific** and **bioavailable**



The active-site **WPD loop** in PTP1B opens & closes during catalysis





The active-site **WPD loop** in PTP1B opens & closes during catalysis







![](_page_21_Picture_0.jpeg)

### **Temperature** should modulate the WPD loop's **open-closed** equilibrium

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Residues that warm up **in sync** with the WPD loop may be **energetically coupled**

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### An allosteric drug could topple the dominos to remotely lock the WPD loop

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

A known allosteric small-molecule inhibitor is good **proof of principle** (but inhibits weakly)

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Apo X-ray datasets across a wide **temperature range**

Temperature	Source	Resolution
100 K	PDB: 1sug	1.95 Å
180 K	new data	1.84 Å
240 K	new data	1.87 Å
278 K	new data	1.78 Å

![](_page_26_Picture_2.jpeg)

Daniel Keedy

![](_page_27_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Figure_0.jpeg)

## The WPD loop **opens** as temperature increases

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### As the WPD loop **opens**, the C-terminal a7 helix **undocks**

![](_page_32_Figure_1.jpeg)

It stabilizes **pre-sampled** minor conformations!

![](_page_33_Picture_1.jpeg)

Benzbromarone does not simply **induce** conformational change...

![](_page_34_Figure_1.jpeg)

### The α7 helix also undocks when **benzbromarone** binds

![](_page_35_Picture_1.jpeg)

### The α7 helix also undocks when **benzbromarone** binds

![](_page_36_Picture_1.jpeg)

PDB ID 1t49

#### We have also discovered a new allosteric site by multitemperature mapping

![](_page_37_Figure_1.jpeg)

- **specific**: residues not conserved in homologs
- "bindable": binds cryoprotectants in existing structures AND is identified as a hotspot in tethering screen
- **functional**: mutations along the path to the new site impair catalysis

![](_page_37_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Figure_6.jpeg)

### Conformational dynamics are at the core of three critical problems in biology

We want to:

design macromolecules with new (unnatural) functions

understand how mutations alter protein function in **disease** 

discover small molecules **drugs** to modulate protein function

Hypotheses: (1) shifting temperature exposes conformations near the "ground" state;(2) these new conformations are used by the protein in physiological mechanisms

# **Different perturbations** can tap into the intramolecular nervous system of proteins... including global, physical perturbations, like **temperature**

![](_page_39_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_2.jpeg)

... and diffuse scattering will extend our ability to model the response to perturbations

![](_page_40_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Why my lab really loves 831

![](_page_41_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Picture_4.jpeg)