Ligand-Induced Conformational and Volume Changes of Hsp90 α N Protein

Vytautas Rafanavicius¹, Piotras Cimmperman², Vytautas Petrauskas², Povilas Norvaisas²

BALTIC ¹Baltic Institute of Advanced Technology ²Vilnius University, Institute of Biotechnology TECHNOLOGY

Introduction

Voids and cavities of the native protein structure play a major role in protein stability against pressure-induced unfolding. The change in protein volume upon unfolding is defined as: $\Delta V = (\delta \Delta G / \delta P)_T$ [1]. The protein volume changes could also be a consequence of the protein-ligand binding. Here we report our insights on calculating volumetric parameters of several protein structures. One apo (1UYL) and three holo (4EGK, 2YI7, 2YI6) PDB structures of Hsp90 α N-terminal domain were used in this study. We demonstrate that there is a relatively large shift of alpha carbon $(C\alpha)$ atoms that belong to the lid of Hsp90 α N protein when it binds radicicol - a tight-binding inhibitor of sub-nanomolar affinity. Our

Results: Figure





calculations of the void volume change in the vicinity of the lid show that radicicol (4EGK) makes the largest impact on this change, while ICPD47 (2YI7) and ICPD62 (2YI6) exhibit little or no impact at all. These findings contribute to the knowledge, which is necessary to reveal the mechanism of protein volume change uppon ligand binding.

Objective



Figure 1: Radicicol and Hsp90 α N complex.

Key research questions

Figure 4: Protein $C\alpha$ shift when radicicol (4EGK), ICPD47 (2YI7) or ICPD62 (2YI6) is binded to the Hsp90 α N. Values are obtained by subtracting distances between apo and holo C α atoms. PDB codes are given in parentheses.



Figure 5: Volume of the voids in conformationally active region of the protein when different ligands are present.

Results: Table

- How does a ligand affect conformation of the Hsp90 α N protein.
- How large is the geometrical volume change of the voids in protein structure uppon ligand binding.

Methods

Preparation:

- Firstly, ligand molecules are removed from the structure.
- ▶ The ends of the amino acid sequences are cut to be the same for all proteins.
- Finally all structures are aligned by minimizing root-mean-square-distance between $\mathbf{C}\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ atoms.
- ► Analysis:



Figure 2: Protein structures preparation sequence.

Protein ID	Ligand ID	$K_{d_{intr}}$,	V_{void} ,	ΔV_{void} ,
		$\mathbf{n}\mathbf{M}$	$\mathrm{cm}^3\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$	$\mathrm{cm}^3\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$
1UYL	-	-	65.3	_
4EGK	RDC	0.04	28.6	-36.7
2YI7	ICPD47	1.1	67.9	2.6
2YI6	ICPD62	2	55.1	-10.2
		1 5.1		

Table 1: Void volumes of Hsp90 α N in complex with radicicol (4EGK), ICPD47 (2YI7) & ICPD62 (2YI6) compounds.

Conclusion

Large conformational changes caused by the radicicol binding to the protein, leads to the larger change of the void volume in the vicinity of the "lid".

References

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▷ Using MDTraj [2] the shift of $\mathbf{C} \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ atoms between apo and holo structures is calculated. ▷ Using McVol [3] all voids belonging to protein are detected by roling a 1.3 Å radius probe around a protein. McVol algorithm calculates the volume of the voids.



Figure 3: McVol algorithm ilustration: 1.3 Å radius probe is rolled around the protein.

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Contact Information

- Web: http://web.vu.lt/gf/v.rafanavicius/
- Email: vytautas.rafanavicius@bpti.lt
- ▶ Phone: +370 (626) 66602

