

# Explicit modeling of binding partners to investigate the intrinsic dynamics and modulation of protein oligomerization

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## Motivation

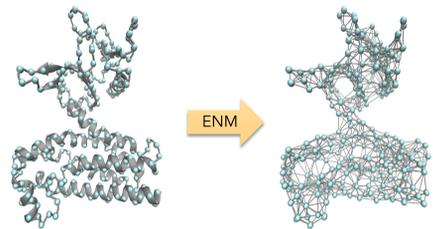
Protein-protein interactions are important building blocks for understanding complex cellular processes

PPIs emerge as a complicated network of interactions as part of the "interactome"

Targets for drug therapy, rational design of large macromolecular assemblies

Regulation of PPI often involve modulation of intrinsic flexibility of proteins

## Elastic Network Models



Introduced by Tirion, ENMs are a simple way to describe the intrinsic flexibility of proteins. ENMs are well suited for larger assemblies via coarse-graining. Wide variety of applications, including comparative analysis of dynamics.

Fuglebakk, E., et al. Biochim Biophys Acta General Subjects (2015), 1850(5), 911-922

## Formalism

For N number of atoms, the total potential energy is defined as the sum of individual Hookean oscillators between all pairs of atoms (i and j):

$$U = \left(\frac{K}{2}\right) \sum_{i,j} c_{i,j} (d_{i,j} - d_{i,j}^{(0)})^2$$

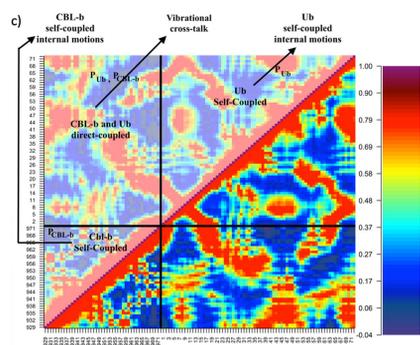
where K is a constant,  $c_{ij}$  is the force constant,  $d_{ij}$  is the pairwise distance and  $d_{ij}^{(0)}$  is the pairwise equilibrium distance in the structure's native conformation.

The partial derivatives of the potential constitute a  $3N \times 3N$  Hessian

Hessian can be diagonalized to retrieve eigenvalues ~ frequencies, eigenvectors ~ normal modes

For the purposes of reducing the size of the Hessian, coarse-graining can be implemented e.g. C-alpha atoms only.

## Modelling coupling using ENMs



- Correlation matrix from the normal modes of AB heterodimer can be split into Ub and Cb parts.
- Remaining rectangular part of the matrix includes directly coupled motions.
- To obtain vibrational signatures from self- and directly coupled submatrices, we use their projection matrices

Dasgupta, B & Tiwari, S.P. Biophysical Reviews 2022, (14):1379-1392

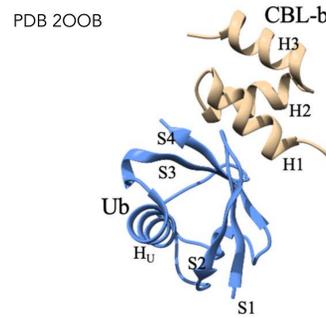
## Implicit vs. Explicit consideration of coupling

AB Heterodimer	
Without separating A and B:	By separating A and B:
self-coupled motion Of A	Motion of A with implicit B
Of B	Motion of B with implicit A
Directly-coupled motion Between A and B	
Explicit consideration	Implicit consideration

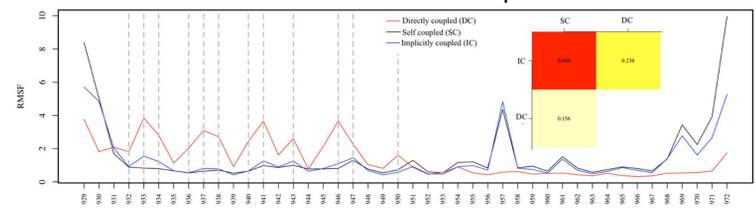
## Future plans

- Comparisons across self-coupled motions and direct motions
- Validation against more detailed dynamics modelling
- Scaling up analysis to large structural dataset

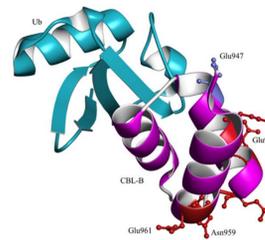
## Examining the dynamics of Ubiquitin-CBL-b complex



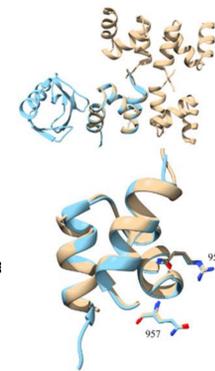
### Ub-CBL-b coupled motions



Root-mean-square fluctuations (RMSFs) averaged over all residues for Cb are compared for directly coupled, self-coupled, and implicitly coupled motion.

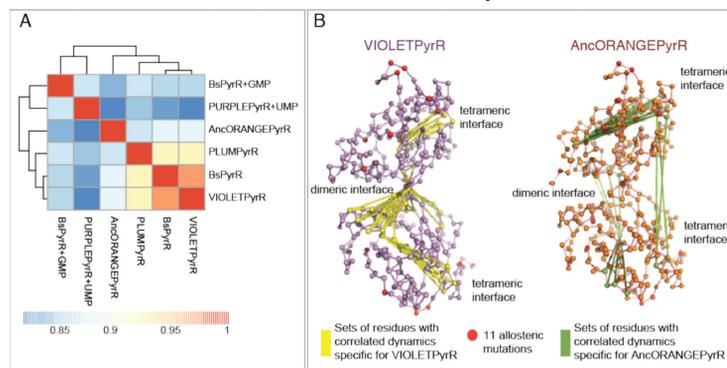


The residues that show high RMSF in the SC profile are indicated as red sticks. Glu957 of CBL-b is close to the binding interface.



Here, implicit modeling was able to capture the high fluctuation of Arg951 and Glu957, corresponding to residues involved in the hypothetical oligomer model of Ub (above).

## Modeling larger complexes, datasets – PyrR proteins



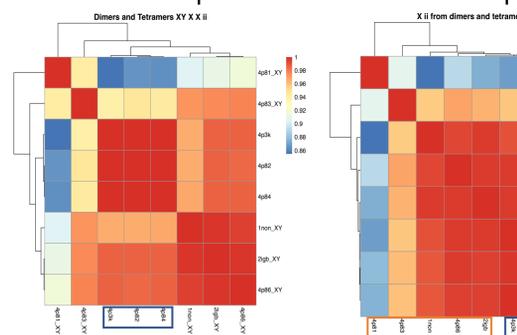
### Correlation differences

The sets of residues with correlation differences shown here have a cluster size of more than three (corresponding to patches on the difference map) and fall within the correlation difference threshold of 0.1.

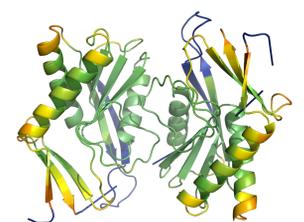
Analysis performed on dimer units only!

Perica et al, Science, 2014,, 346(6216): 1254346.

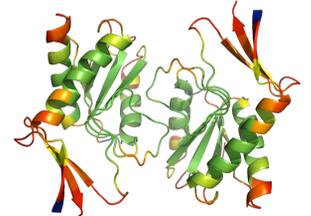
## Global similarity (Bhattacharyya coefficient) self-coupled motions vs. implicit



## Root mean squared fluctuations

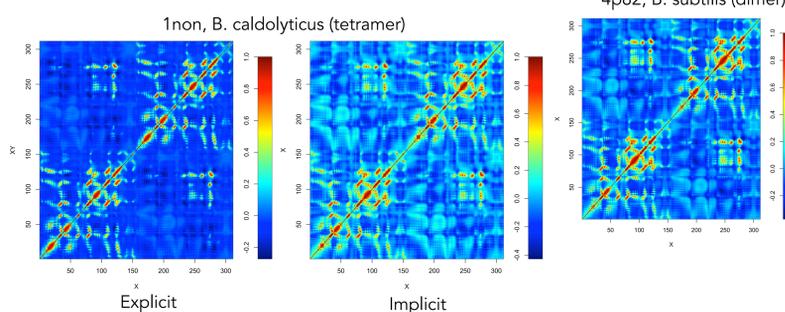


Dimer 4p82 (B. subtilis)  
RMSF based on dimer unit X alone



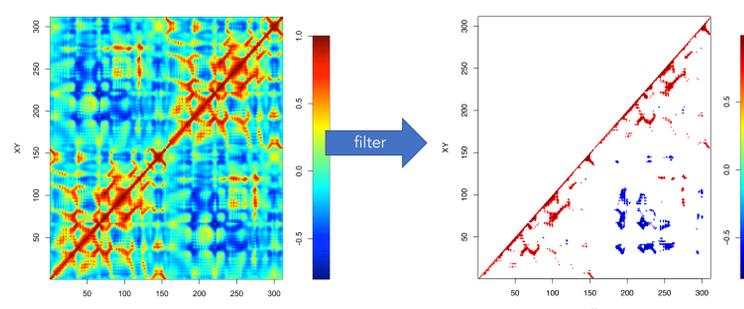
Tetramer 1non (B. caldolyticus)

## Correlations (tetramers): self-coupled motions with Y vs. without Y

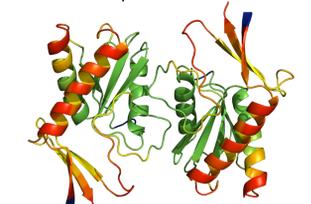


RMSF based on partner dimer Y on X

## Correlations from X-Y coupled motions



Strengthening of correlations along existing networks  
Not usually visible using implicit modelling > 0.7 or < -0.5



Predicts the span of the tetrameric interface in more detail