

MICROGRADIENT FLUIDICS



The unfolded state of proteins viewed with
time-resolved FRET, unnatural amino acids and
microfluidic mixing

Osman Bilsel

Microgradient Fluidics LLC

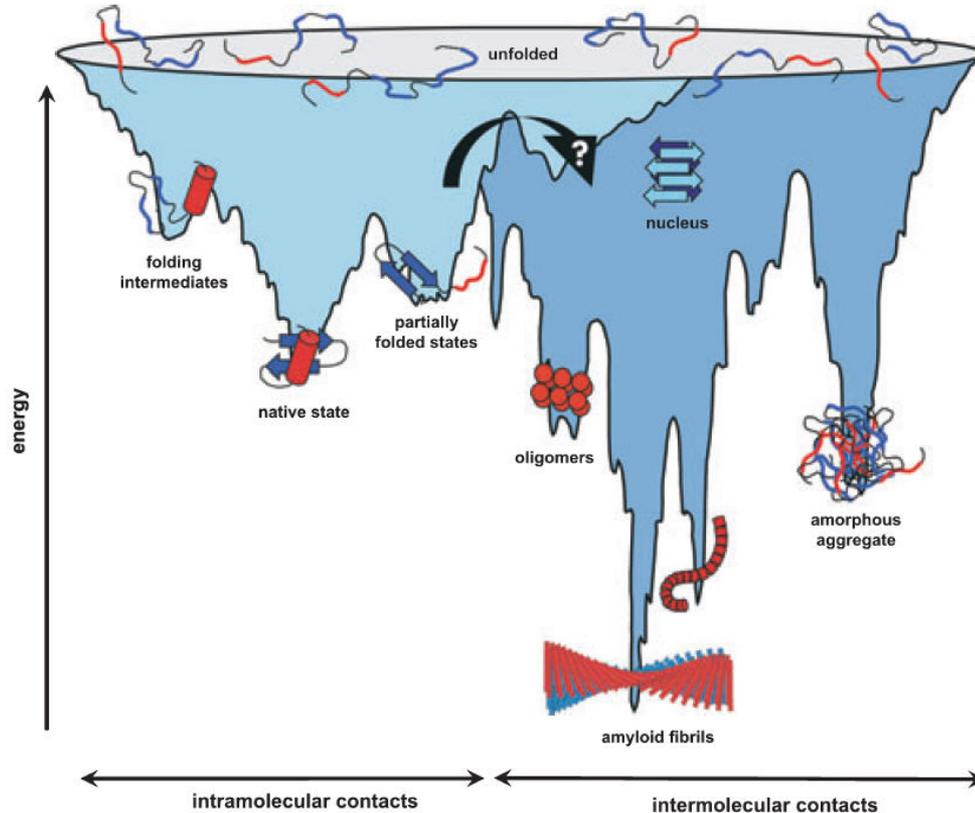
University of Massachusetts Medical School

HOS 2021

Bethesda, MD

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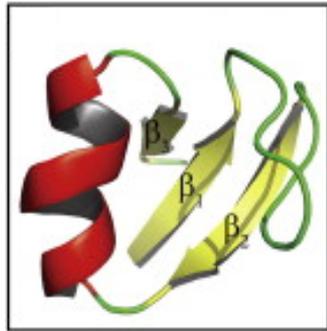
Mapping the folding landscape of a protein is important for understanding biological function and human disease



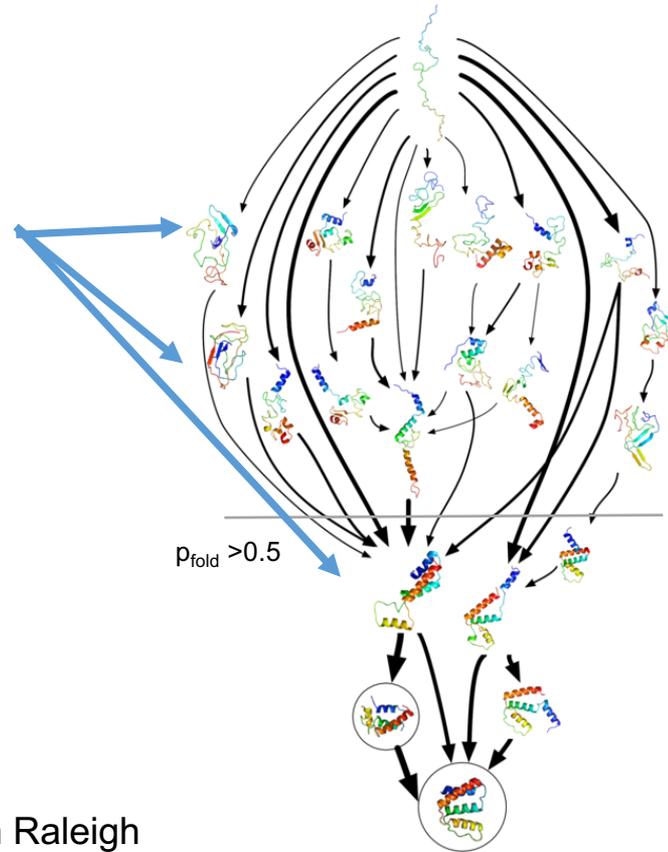
Overall goal is atomistic understanding of molecular interactions

Challenges:

- Low equilibrium populations
- Heterogeneous populations
- (statistical descriptions)
- Short-lived and dynamic

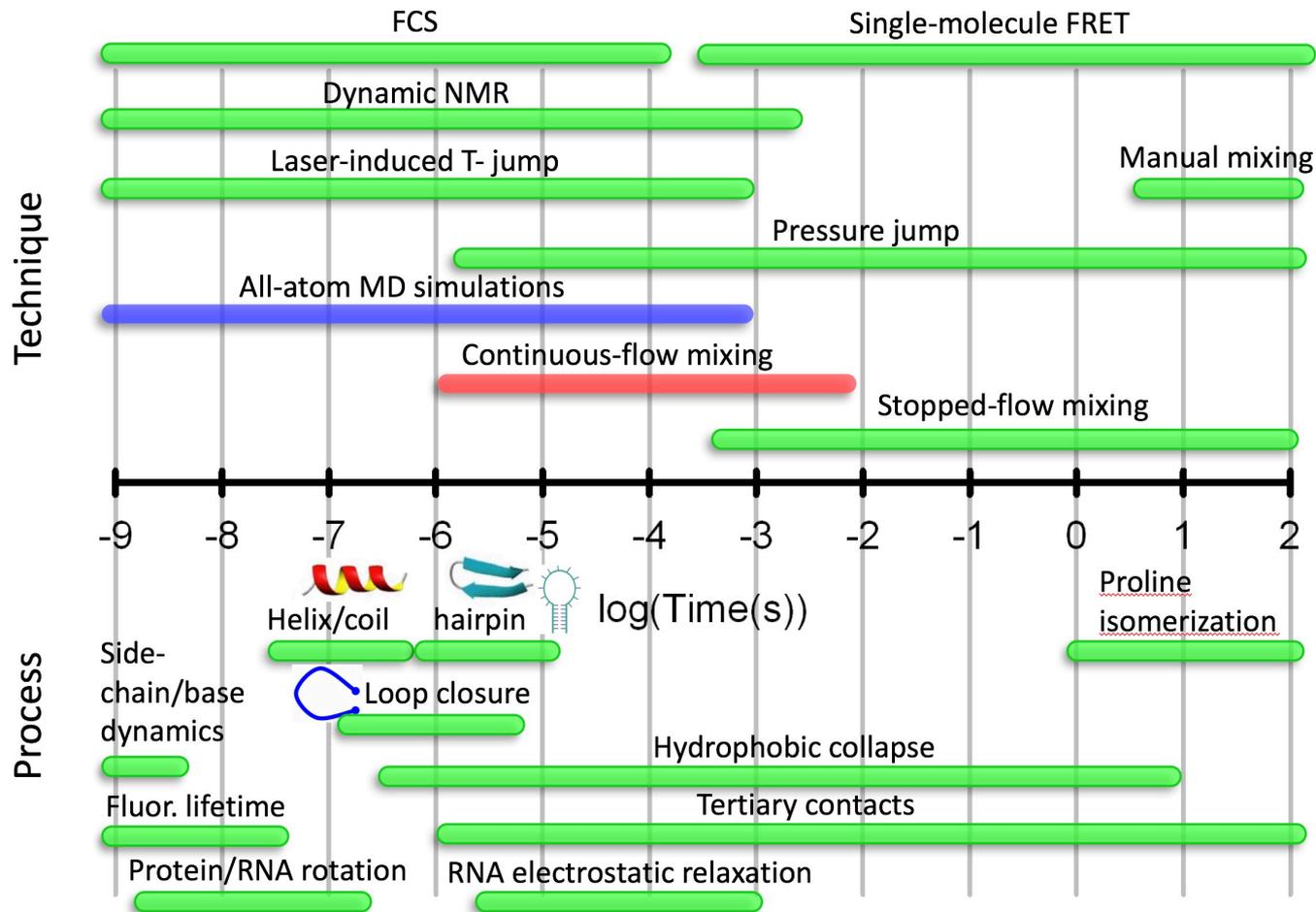


Ntl9

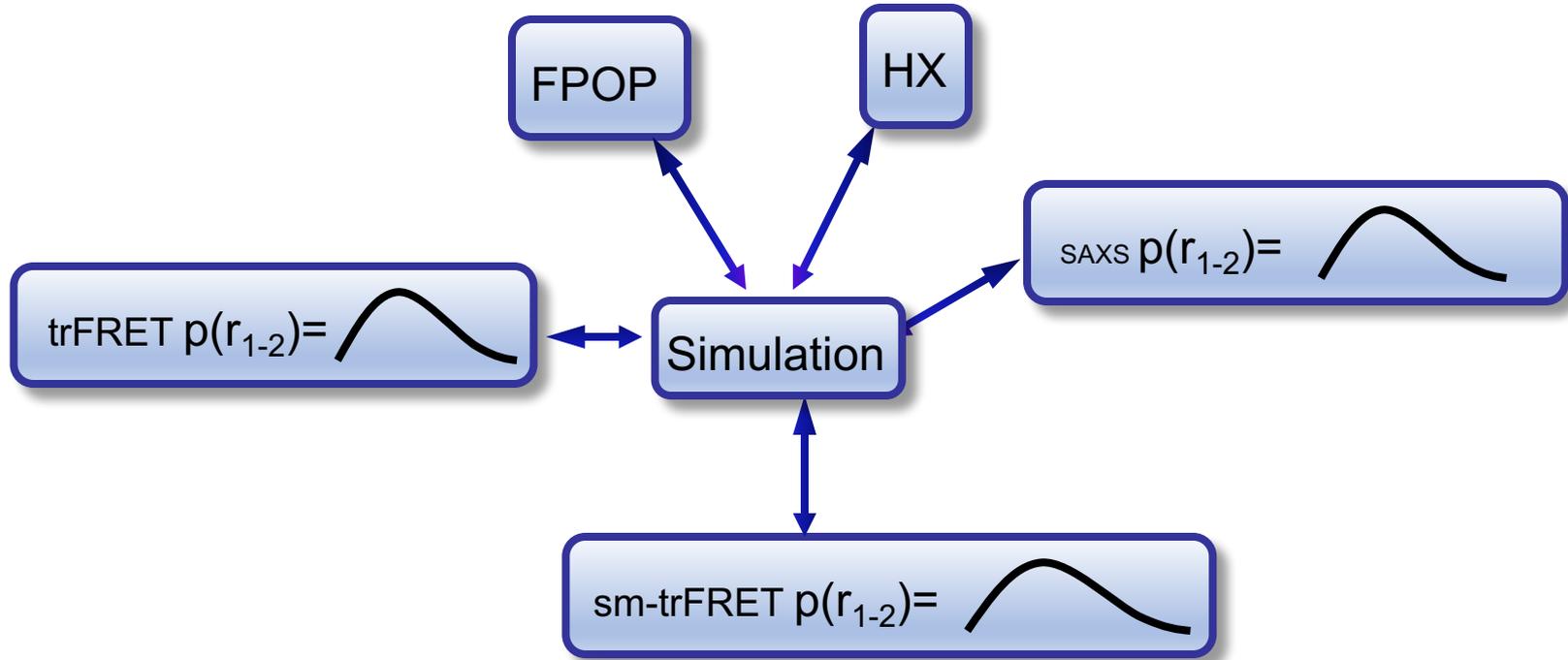


Collaboration with Ivan Peran, Isaac Carico and Dan Raleigh (Stony Brook), Alex Holehouse and Rohit Pappu (WashU)

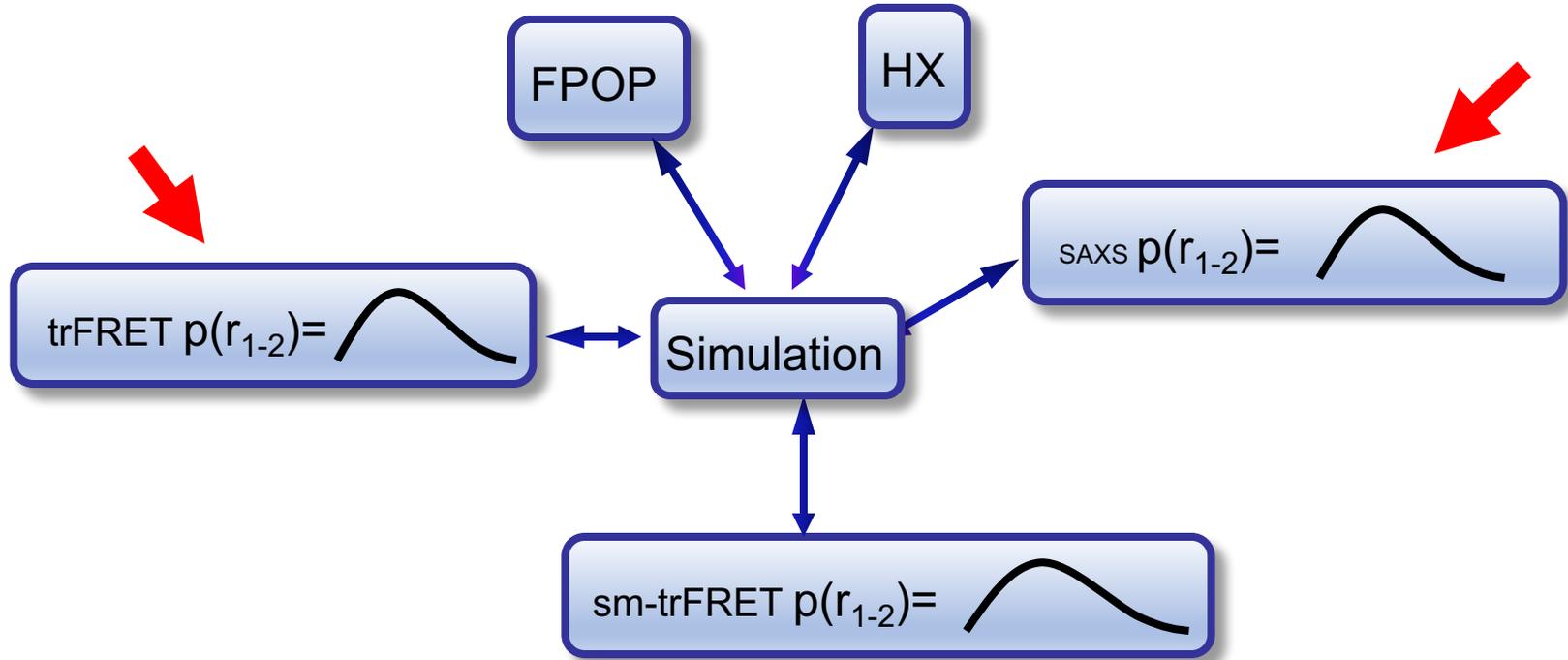
Timescales for protein and RNA dynamics span large dynamic range

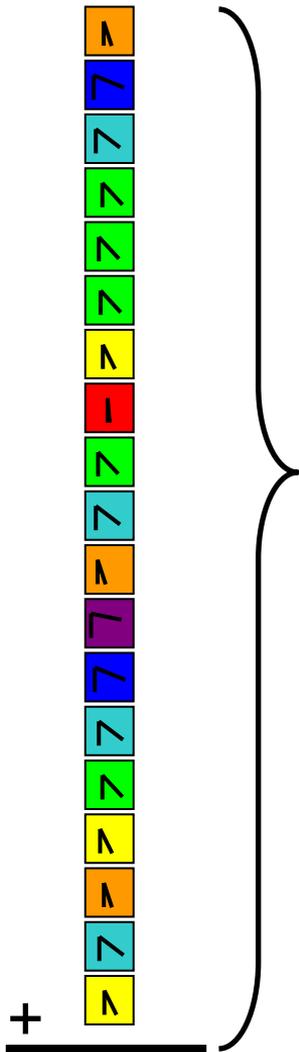


Integrating complementary experimental structural probes with simulation



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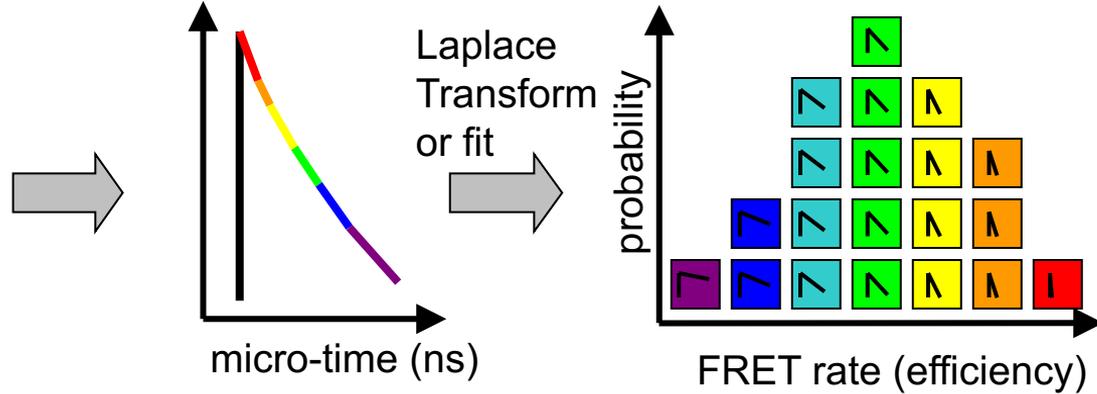




Ensemble time-resolved FRET can yield distance distributions

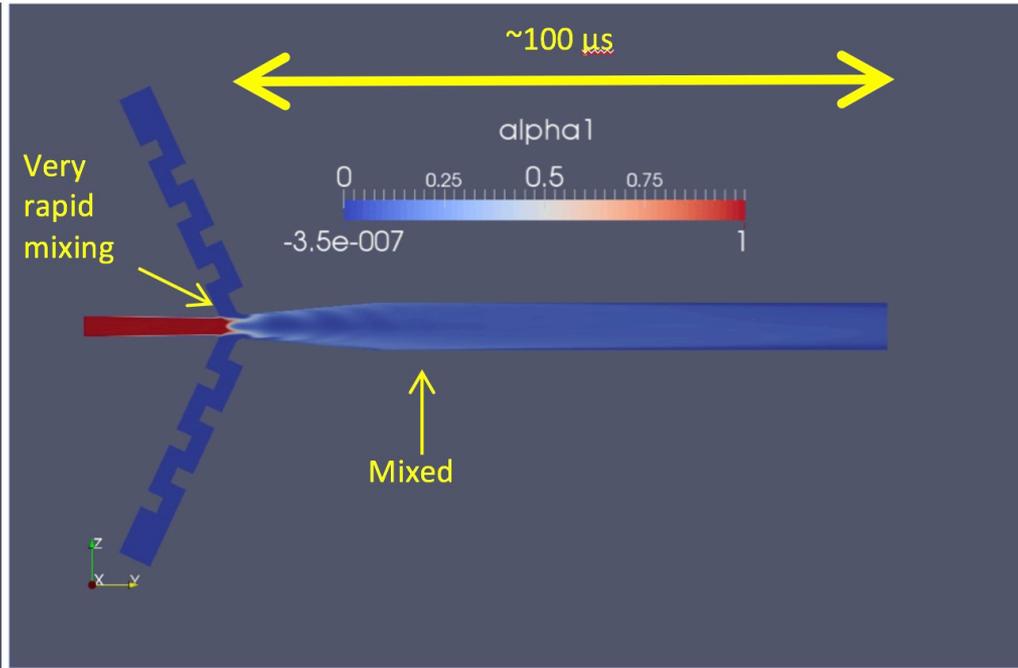
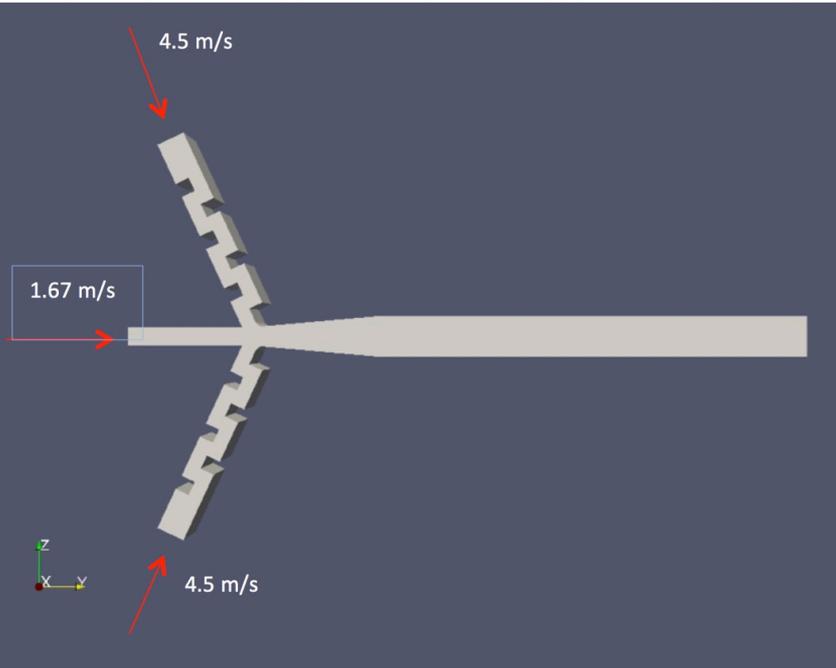
Add up all of the blocks (individual molecule) at a single experiment time (nanoseconds).

$$I(t) = \int_{k=0}^{\infty} p(k_d, k_{ET}) e^{-(k_d + k_{ET})t} dk$$



- trFRET contains distance distribution information
- Averaging time is ns (vs. ms in most smFRET studies)
- Not shot noise limited

Computational fluid dynamics facilitate mixer design



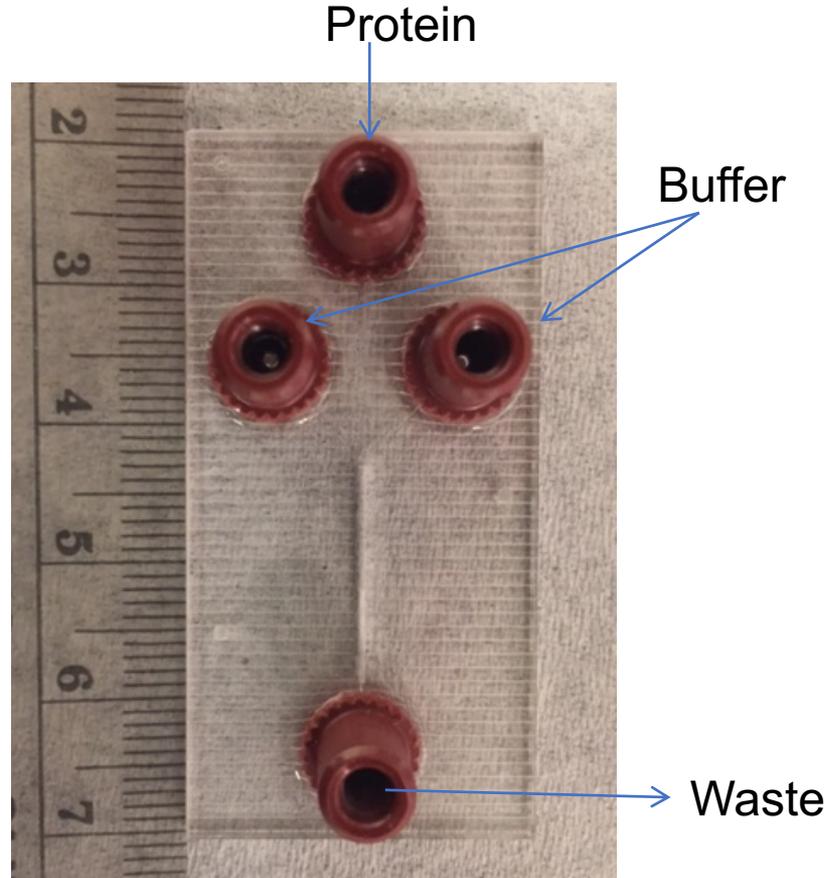
Design parameters:

- Fast and efficient mixing to minimize sample consumption
- Uniform flow velocity profile
- Avoid cavitation
- Minimize potential shearing

($\sim 2 \mu\text{s}$ transition time)

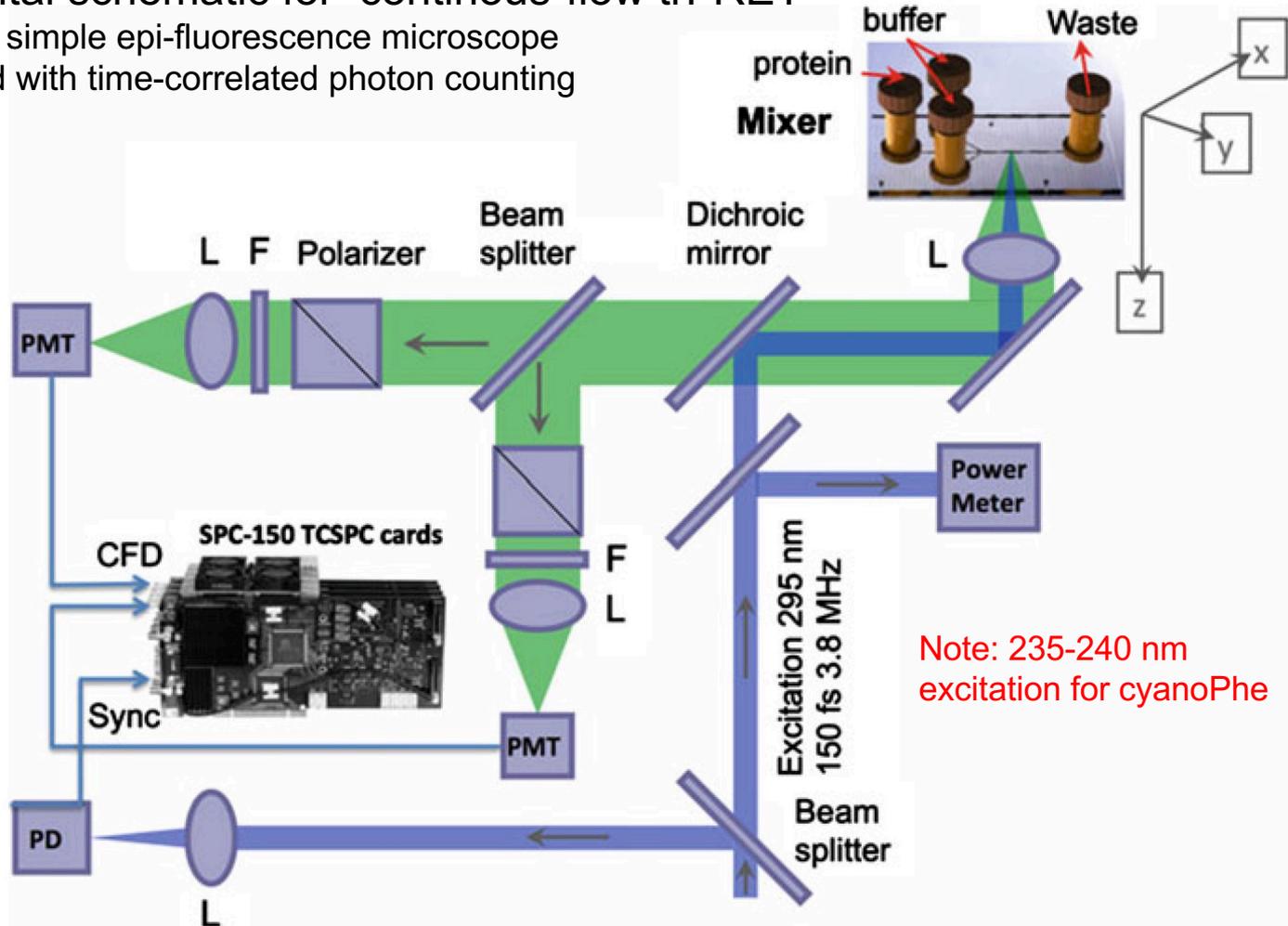
All-quartz microfluidic chip

- Suitable for fluorescence and SAXS
- Robust to >1000 psi

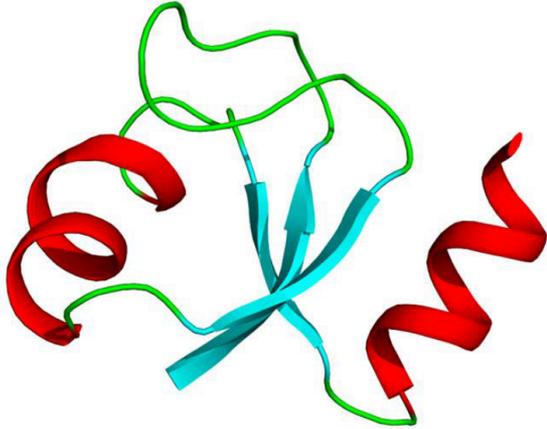


Experimental schematic for continuous-flow trFRET

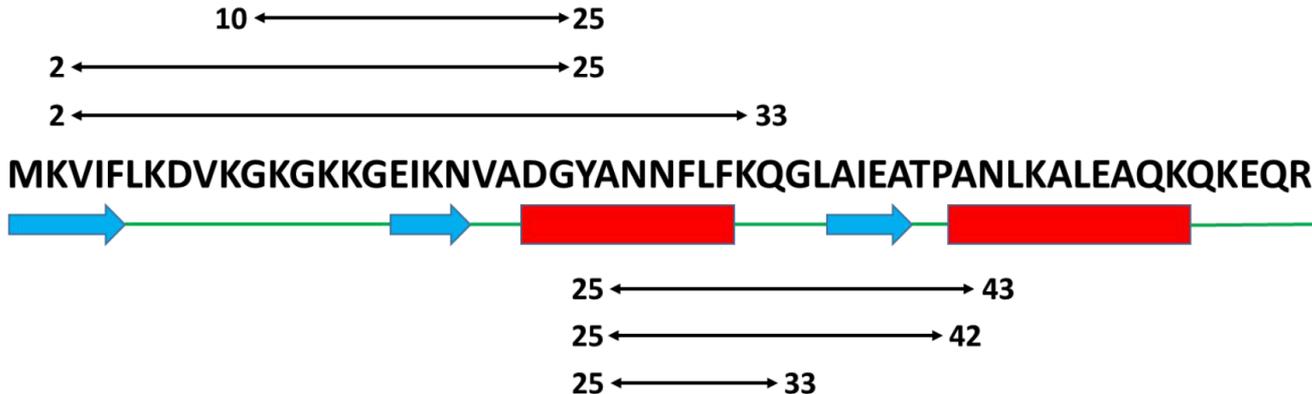
- Based on simple epi-fluorescence microscope
- Integrated with time-correlated photon counting



N-terminal Domain of L9 (NTL9)

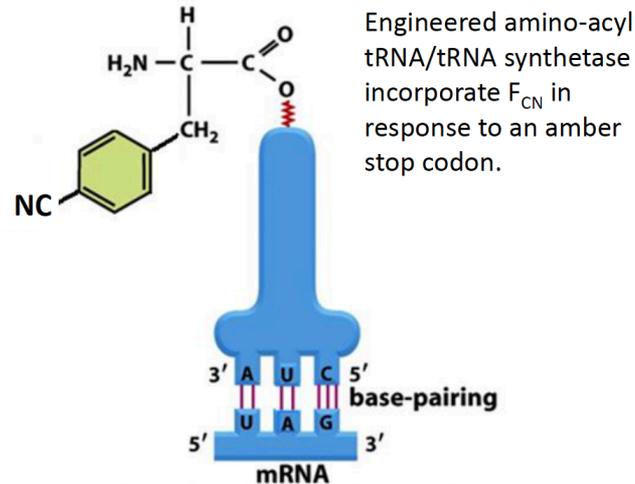
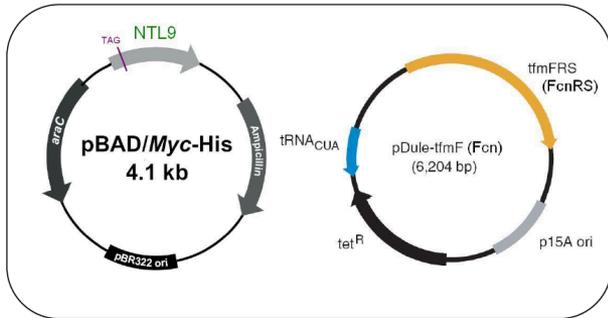


- 56 residue protein that folds cooperatively in a two-state fashion over a wide range of experimental conditions. The folding time constant is about 2 ms.
- The figure below the structure shows residue pairs that were probed via FRET.

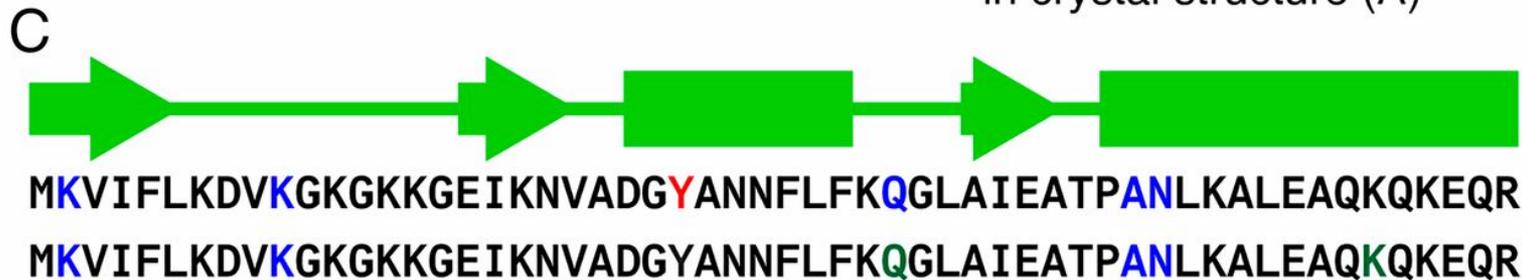
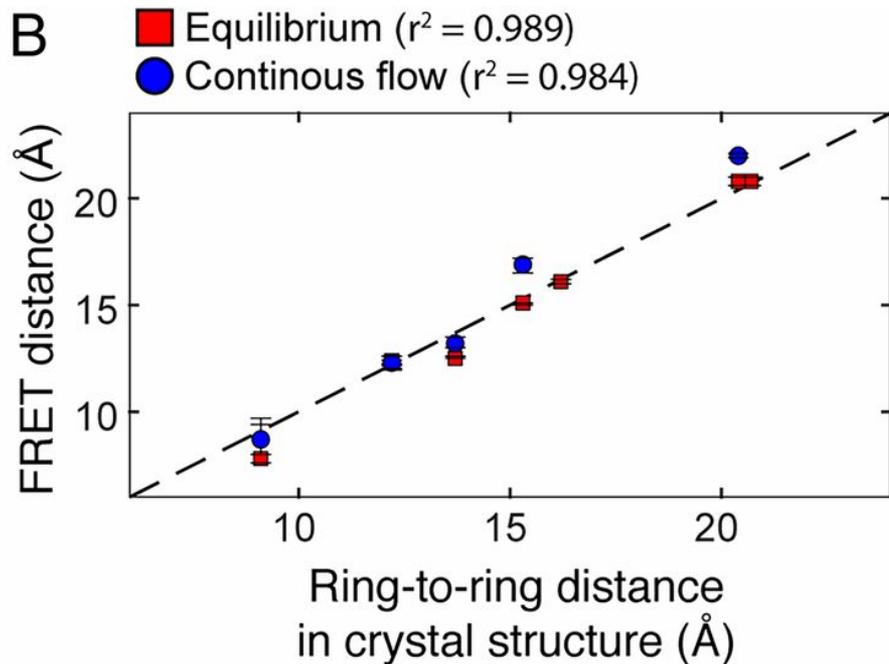
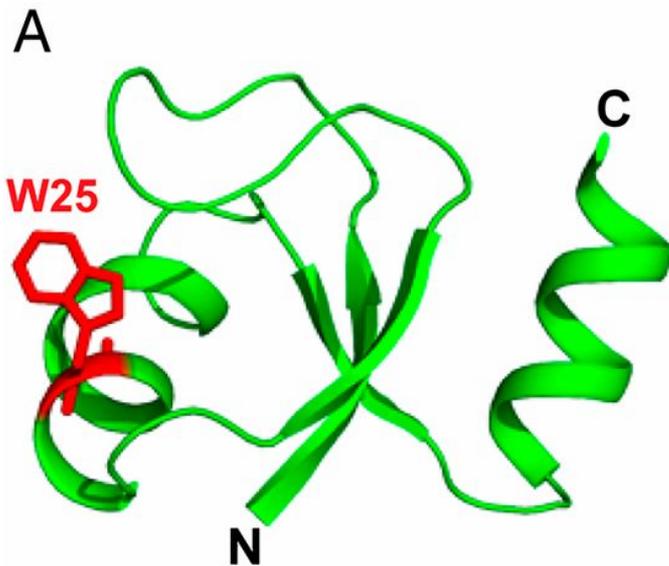


p -Cyanophenylalanine (F_{CN})

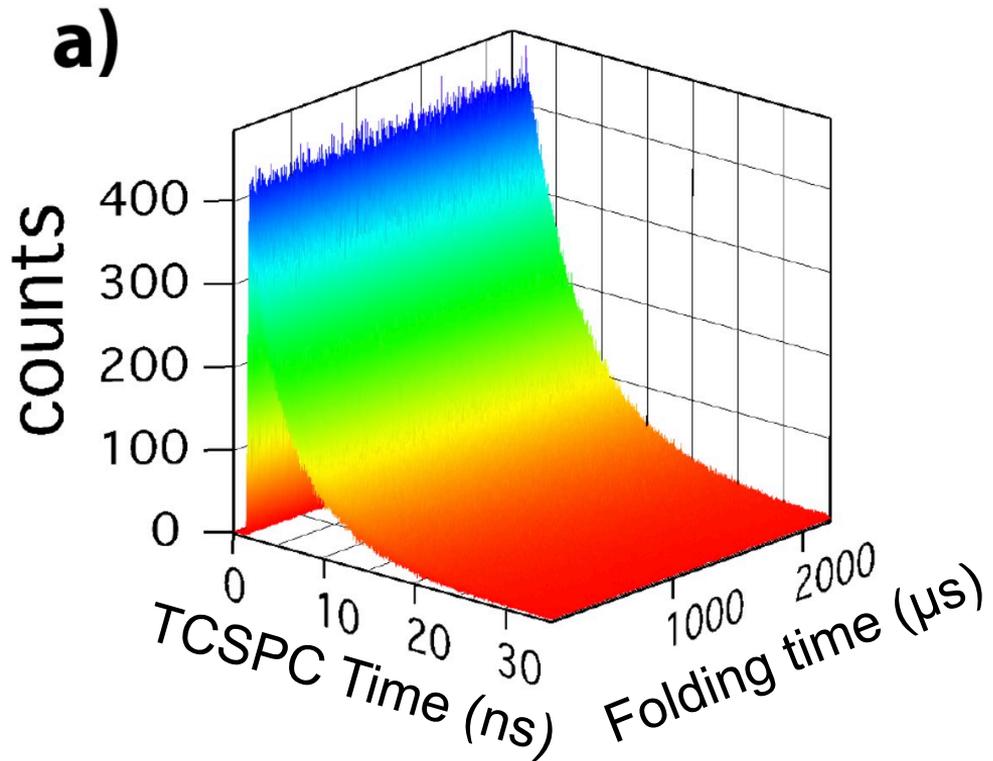
- Analog of Tyr that minimally perturbs the protein structure.
- Selectively excited at 240 nm with an emission maximum at 290 nm.
- Excited-state decay is single exponential with a lifetime of 7.0 ns in water.
- Is the donor in a FRET pair with Trp with $R_0=16\text{\AA}$.
- Incorporated recombinantly using 21st pair technology developed by the Schultz and Mehl labs.



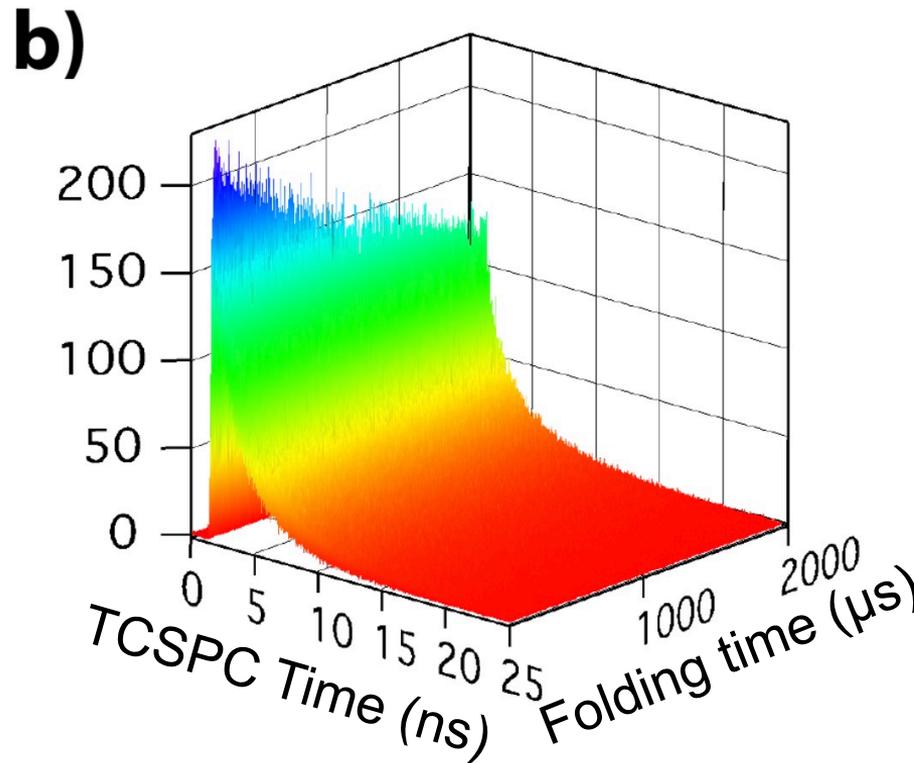
trFRET derived distances for the native state agree with crystal structure



Donor only



Donor + Acceptor



Global analysis of donor-only and donor-acceptor data sets

$$I_d(t_{TCSPC}) = I_d(0) \cdot \sum_i^N \alpha_i e^{-k_{d_i} \cdot t_{TCSPC}} + const \quad \text{Donor-only}$$

$$I_{da}(t_{TCSPC}) = \int_0^\infty \sum_i^N \alpha_i e^{-k_{d_i} \cdot t_{TCSPC}} \cdot p(k_{ET}) \cdot e^{-k_{ET} \cdot t_{TCSPC}} + const. \quad \text{Donor-acceptor}$$

$$p(r) = \sum_i \frac{a_i}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(r-\omega_i)^2 / 2\sigma_i^2} \quad \text{Gaussian}$$

$$p(r, t_{kin}) = \sum_i c_i(t_{kin}) \cdot p_i(r)$$

$$r^6 = R_0^6 \cdot \left(\frac{k_{Dave}}{k_{ET}} \right)$$

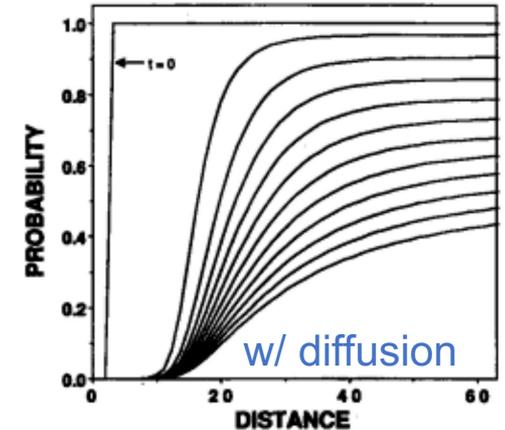
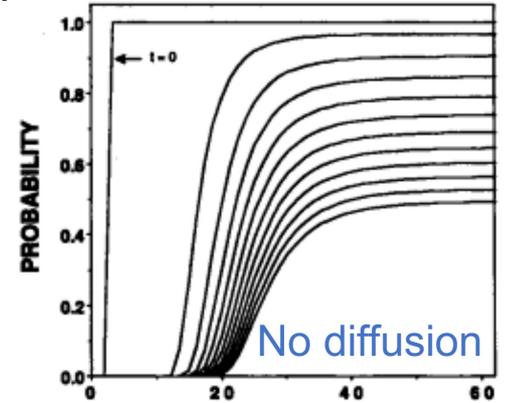
$$p(r) = \frac{4\pi a N r^2}{l_c^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{r}{l_c} \right)^2 \right)^{9/2}} \exp \left(\frac{-3l_c}{4l_p \left(1 - \left(\frac{r}{l_c} \right)^2 \right)} \right) \quad \text{Worm-like chain}$$

Diffusion during excited state needs to be considered

$$\frac{\partial \bar{N}(r, t_{TCSPC})}{\partial t} = \left\{ \sum_i \frac{\alpha_i}{\tau_i} \left[1 + \left(\frac{R_0}{r} \right)^6 \right] \right\} \cdot \bar{N}(r, t_{TCSPC}) + \frac{1}{N_0(r)} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[N_0(r) D(r) \frac{\partial \bar{N}(r, t_{TCSPC})}{\partial r} \right]$$

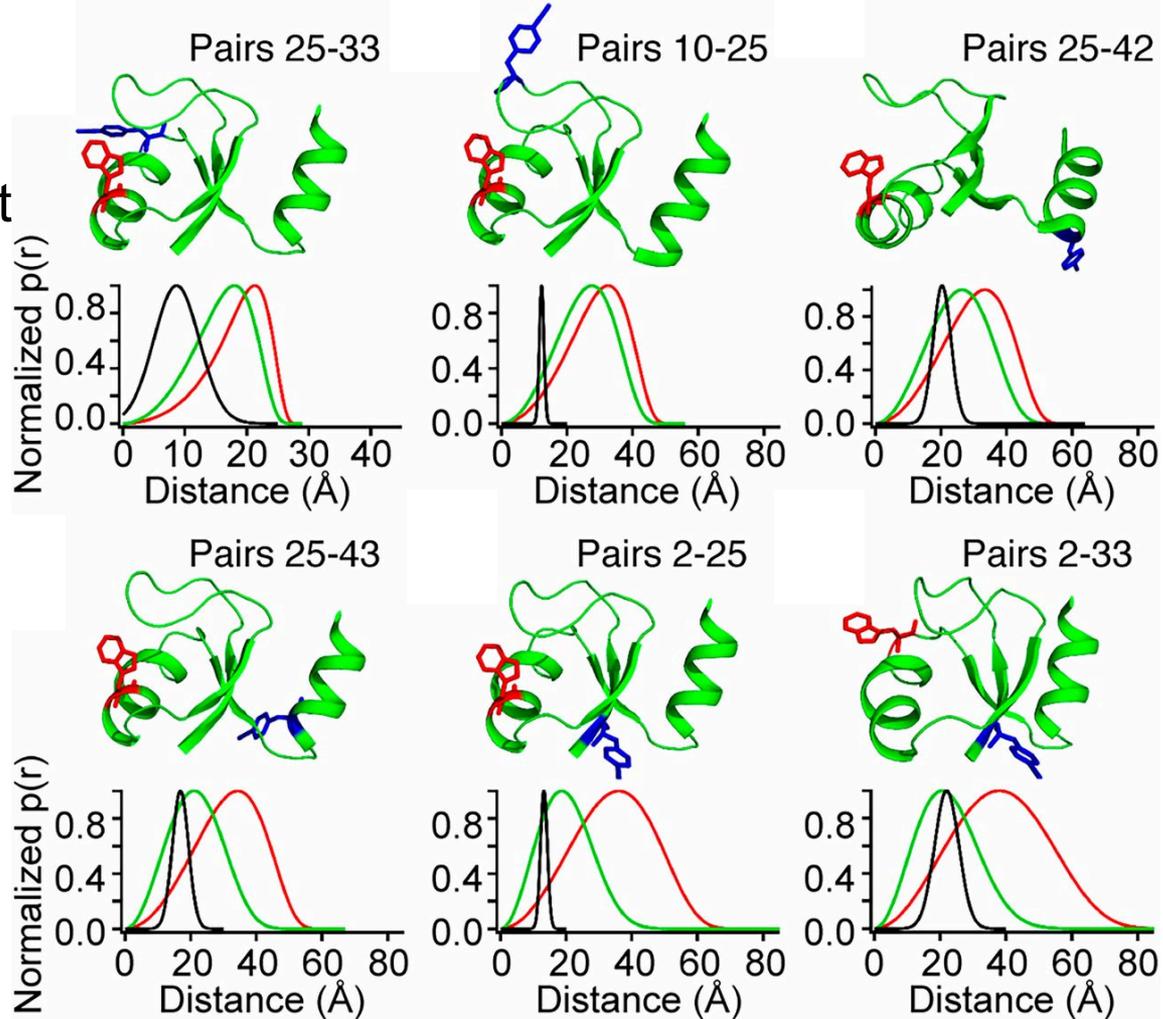
$$\bar{N}(r, t_{TCSPC}) = \frac{N^*(r, t_{TCSPC})}{N_0(r)}$$

- Faster decrease of longer distance fractions
- Enhancement of shorter distances

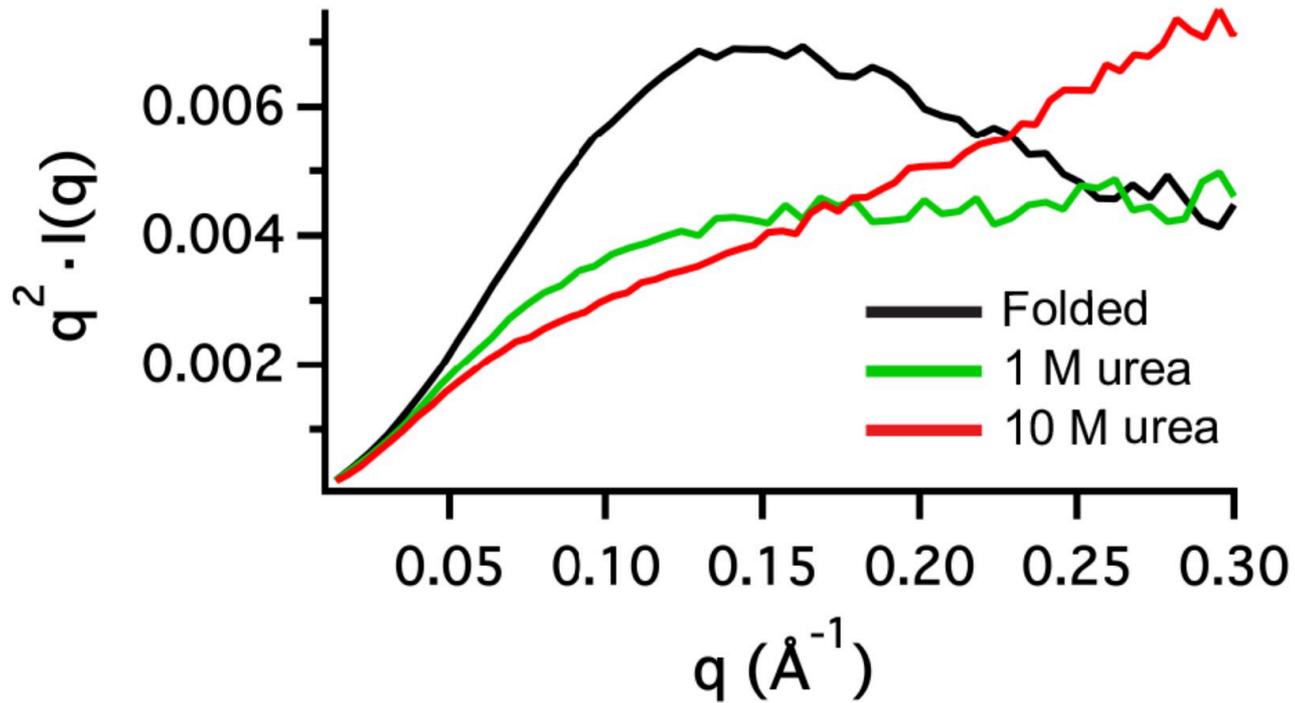


Distance distributions from global fit

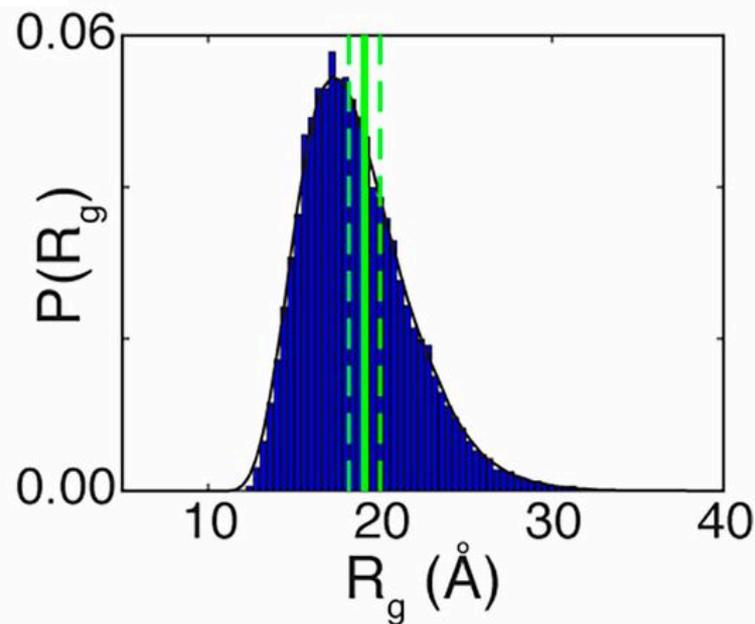
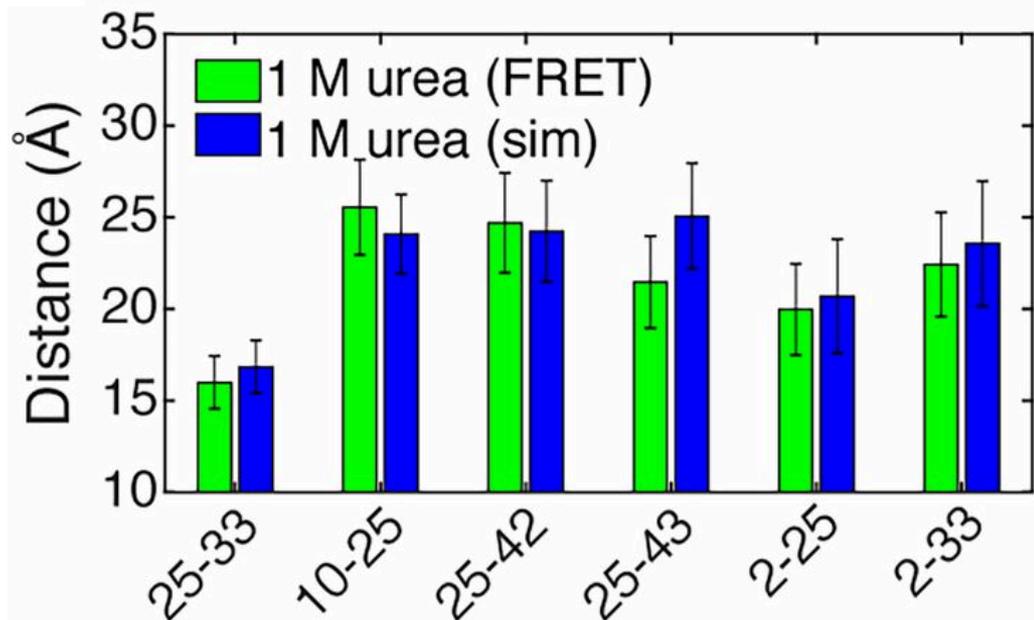
10 M Urea
1 M Urea
Native



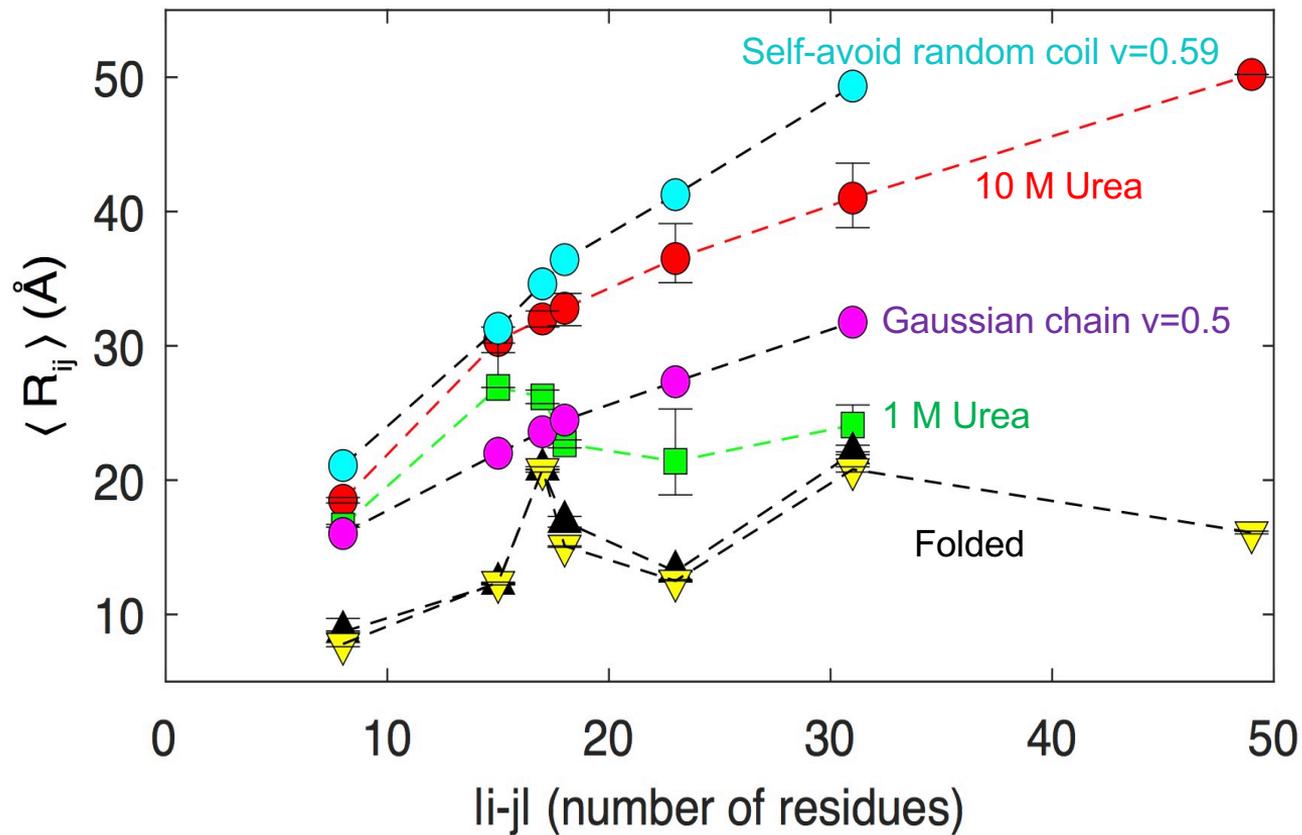
Small-angle x-ray scattering consistent with compaction



All-atom Monte Carlo simulations provide ensemble consistent with *both* trFRET and SAXS data



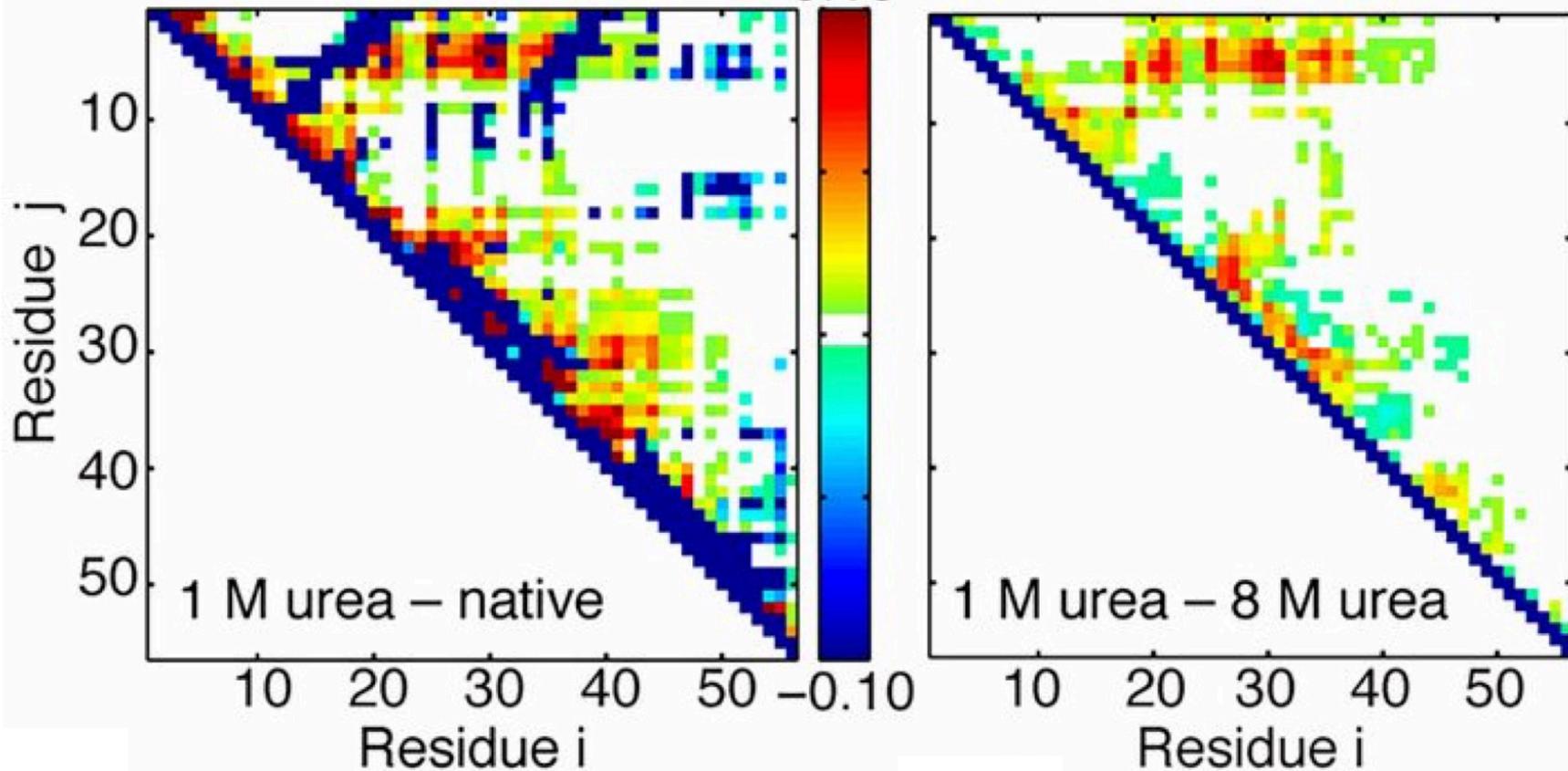
Distance vs sequence separation comparison



Simulations reveal additional contacts in unfolded state at 1M urea

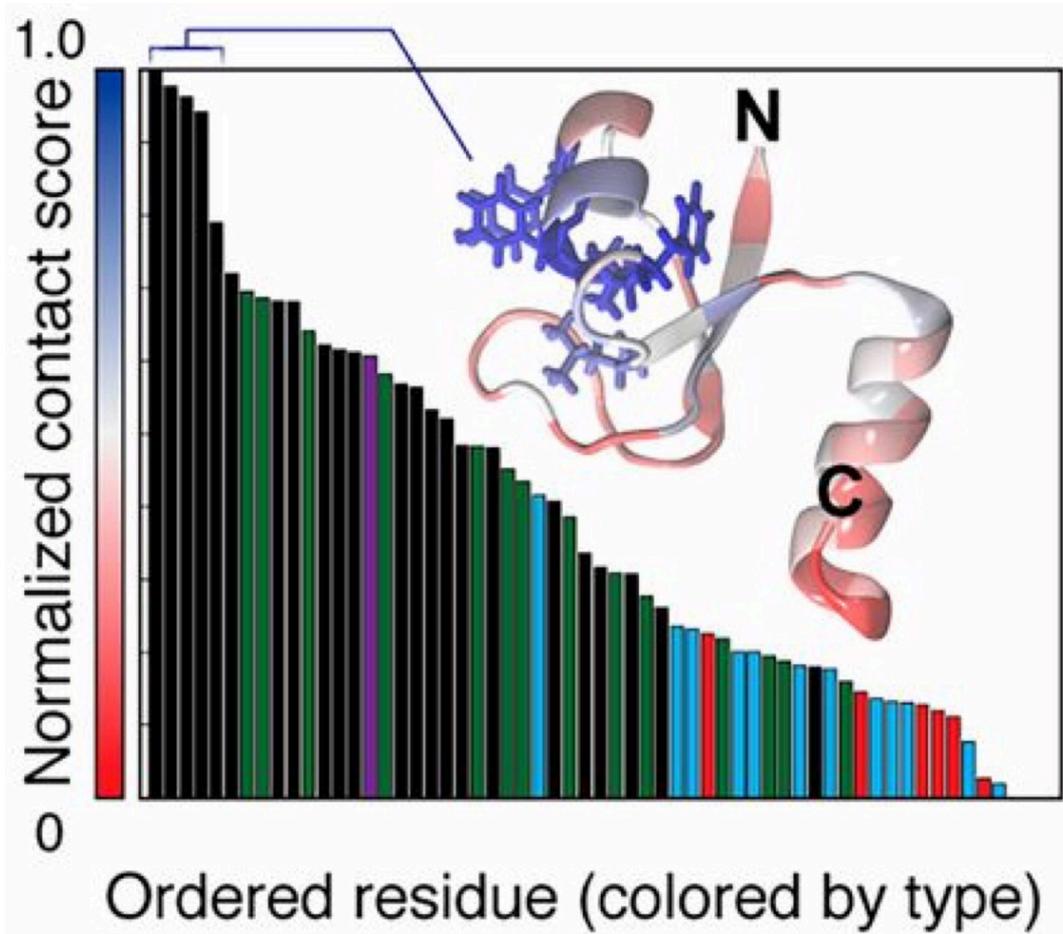
0.10

Residues 3-6: VIFL



Alex Holehouse

Hydrophobic contacts (ILVF) significant in unfolded state



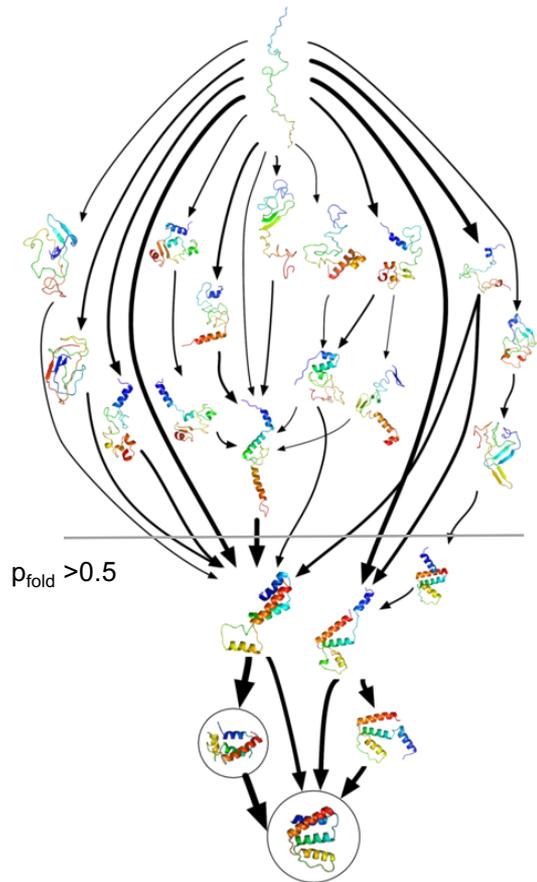
Color code:

- Hydrophobic/Aromatic
- Polar
- Proline
- Positive
- Negative

Alex Holehouse

Summary

- Microfluidic mixing coupled with time-resolved FRET yields structural insights into higher energy states (unfolded).
- Alternative detection techniques, e.g. CD, FPOP.
- Minimal perturbation with unnatural a.a.
- Unfolded state is more compact under refolding conditions.
- Transient interactions present.
- Hydrophobic/aromatic residues dominate.



Acknowledgements

(A very multi-disciplinary collaboration)



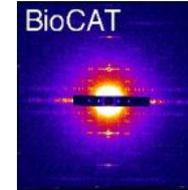
Ivan Peran
Dan Raleigh
Isaac Carrico



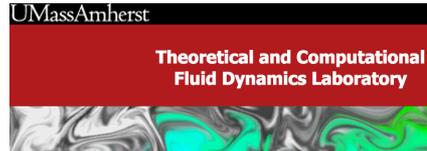
Alex Holehouse
Rohit Pappu



Sagar Kathuria
Bob Matthews



Srinivas Chakravarthy
Jesse Hopkins
Tom Irving



Venkatesh Inguva
J. Blair Perot

