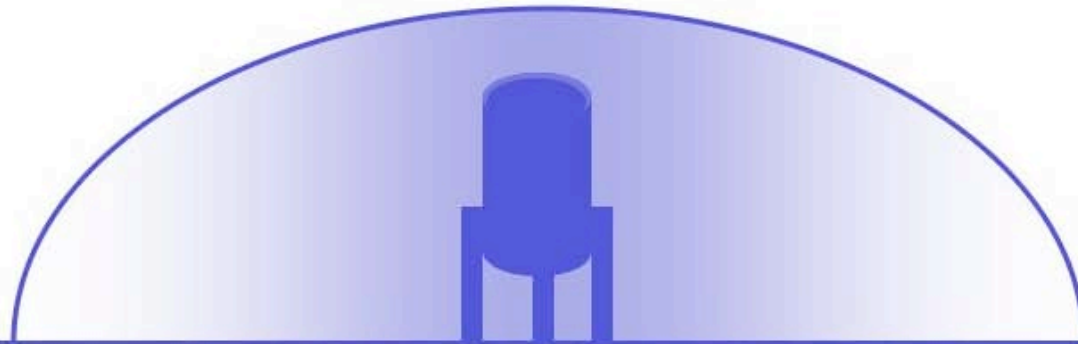


Winter School on Biomolecular Solid State NMR

January 20 - 25, 2008

“Selected Topics Lecture”

Stanley J. Opella



Center for NMR Spectroscopy
and Imaging of Proteins

University of California, San Diego



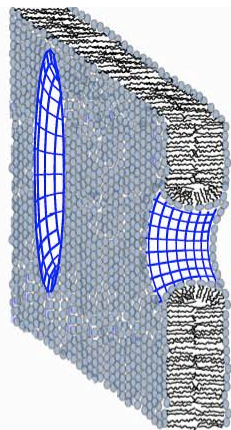
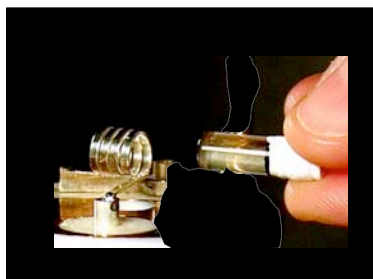
Center for NMR Spectroscopy and Imaging of Proteins



Solid-state NMR of membrane proteins in phospholipid bilayers.

bilayer samples

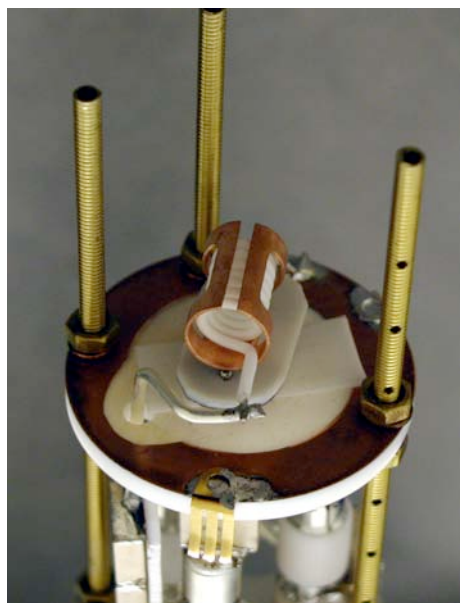
150 μ l volume
 $q = 3.2$ (DMPC:DHPC)
 1 mg - 3 mg protein
 28% lipid w/v
 pH = 4 - 8
 15 $^{\circ}$ C – 50 $^{\circ}$ C



B_0 ↑

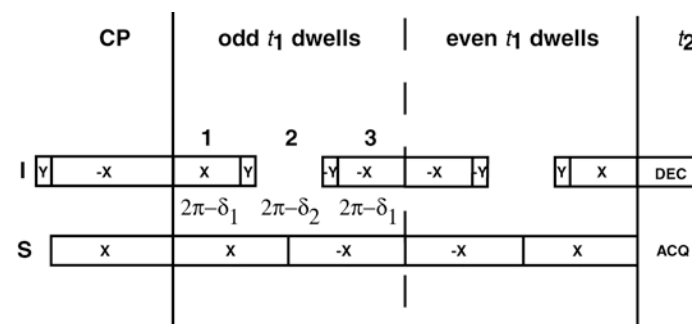
NMR probes

Outer modified Alderman-Grant
 Inner 5 mm solenoid



pulse sequences

SAMPI4



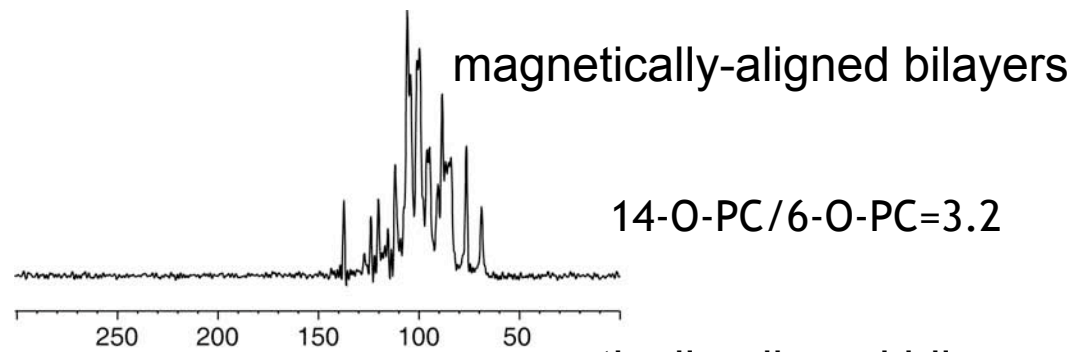
Selected Topics

- **Part I: Recent developments in solid-state NMR of aligned samples.**
 - Lipid bilayers.
 - Double-resonance experiments.
 - Triple-resonance experiments.
- **Part II: Phospholipid bilayers are essential for biological relevance.**
 - Mercury transport membrane proteins.
 - Vpu from HIV.

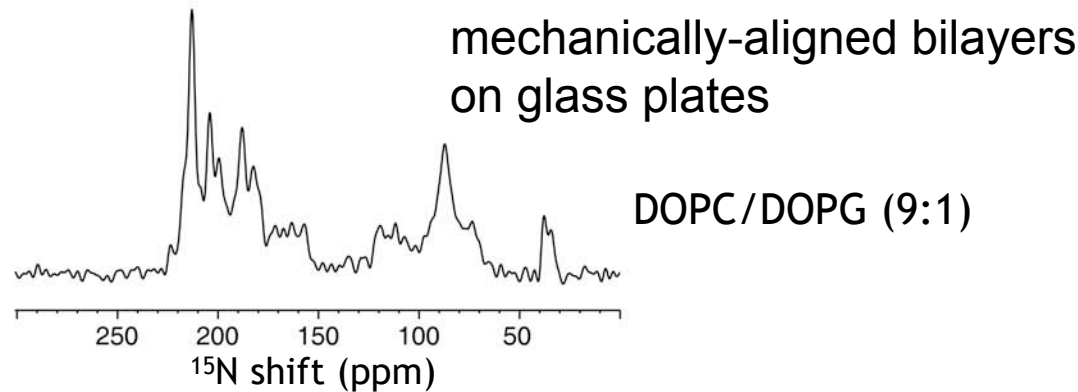
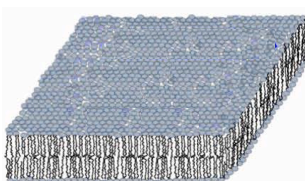
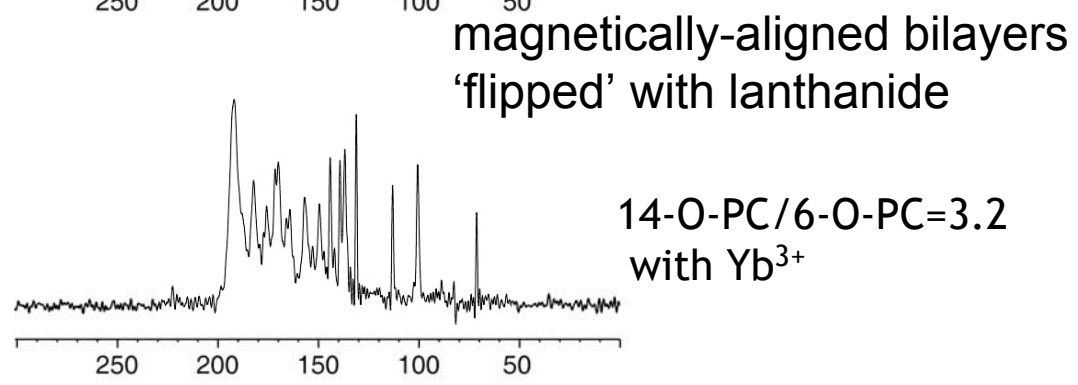
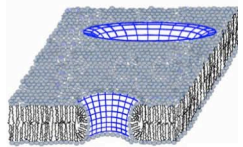
Part I: Recent developments in solid-state NMR of aligned samples.

Lipid bilayer samples.

Solid-state NMR spectra of Pf1 coat protein in phospholipid bilayers.



B_0

A vertical black arrow pointing upwards, labeled with B_0 , indicating the direction of the external magnetic field.

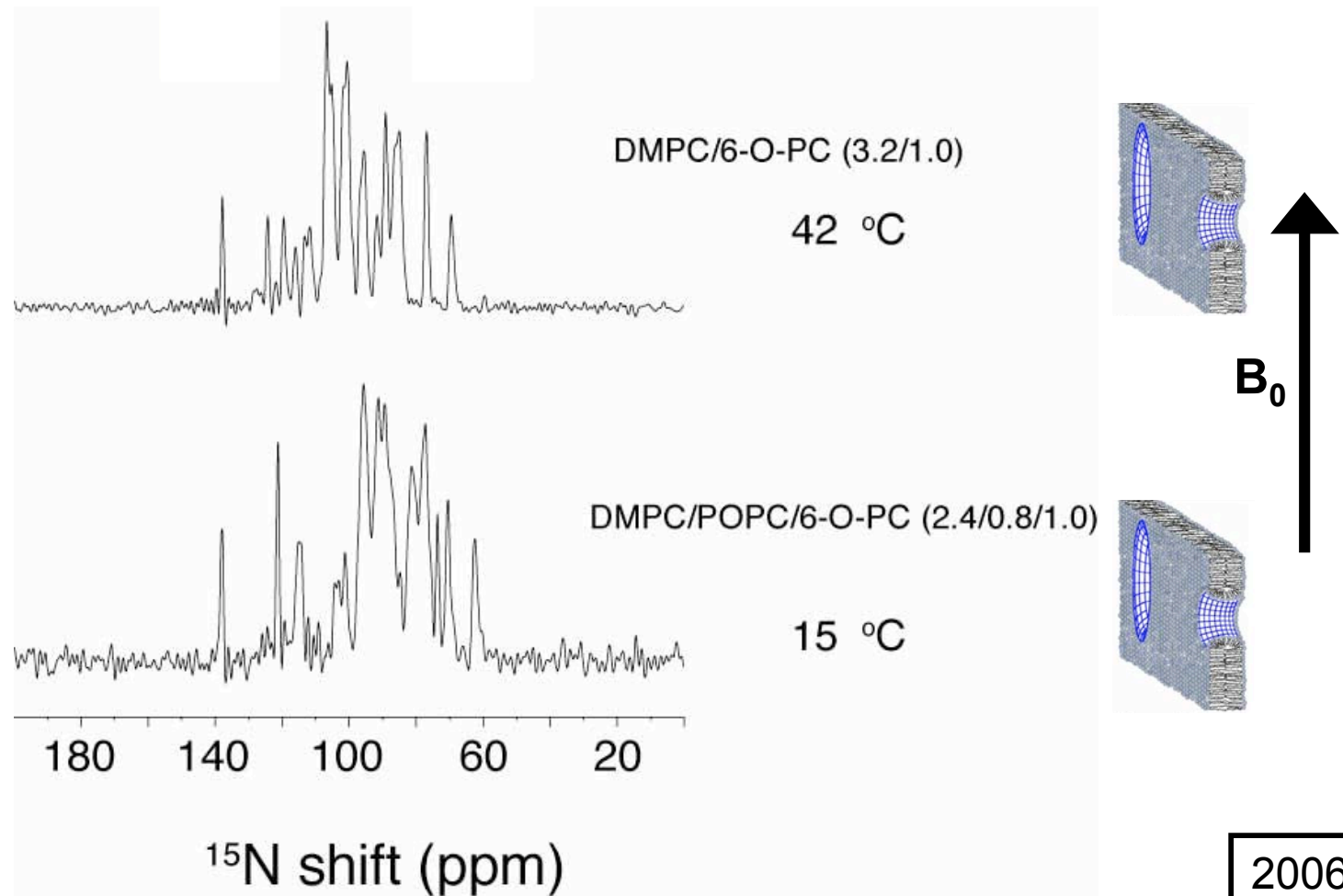
Pf1 coat protein

Magnetic alignment of bilayers at low temperatures without loss of resolution.

Effects of Lipid Chain Length and Unsaturation on Bicelles Stability. A Phosphorus NMR Study

Mohamed N. Triba, Philippe F. Devaux, and Dror E. Warschawski

Unité Mixte de Recherche No. 7099, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Institut de Biologie Physico-Chimique, Paris, France

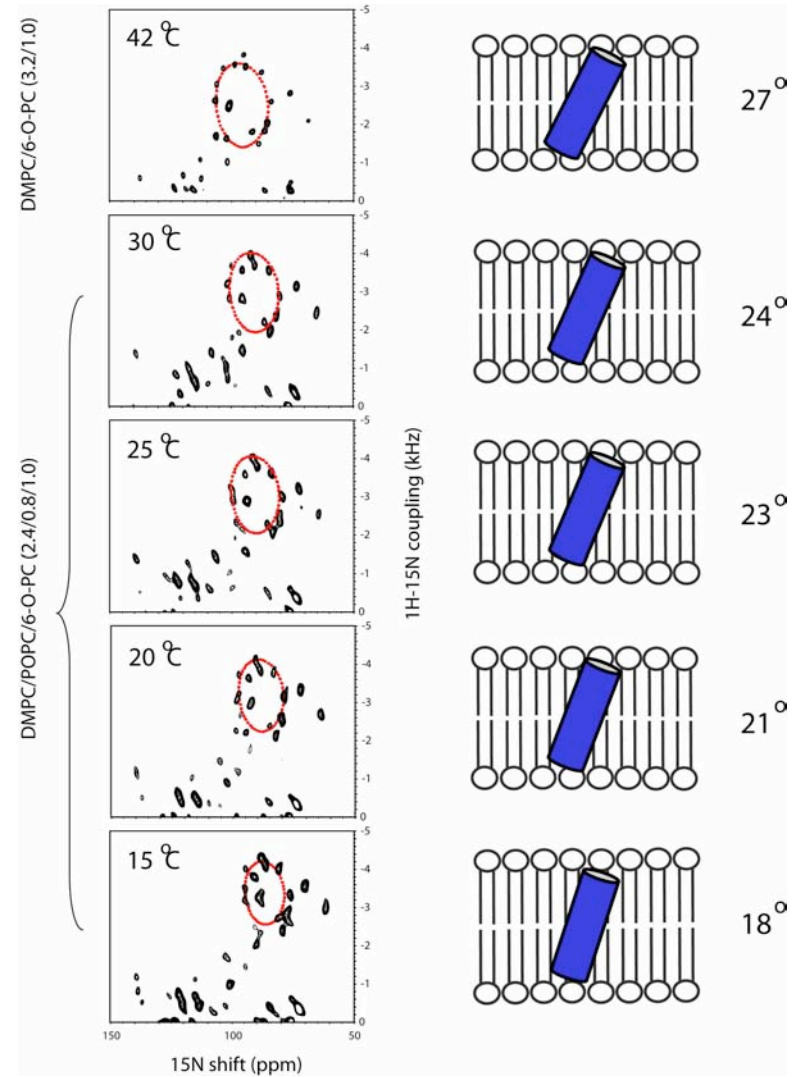
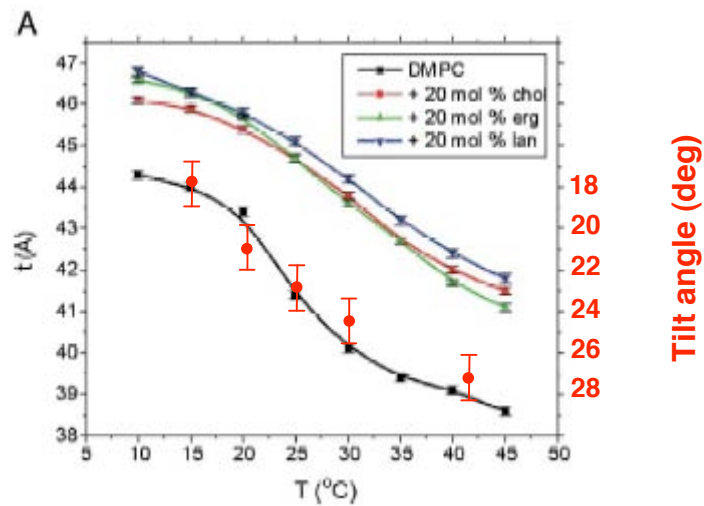


Vpu TM domain

2006

TM helix tilt angle determined by bilayer thickness.

bilayer thickness vs. temperature



Temperature: Pencer et al 2005
 Addition of POPC: Triba et al 2006

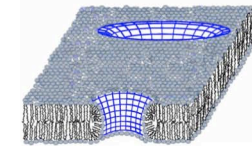
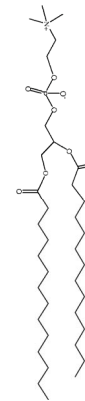
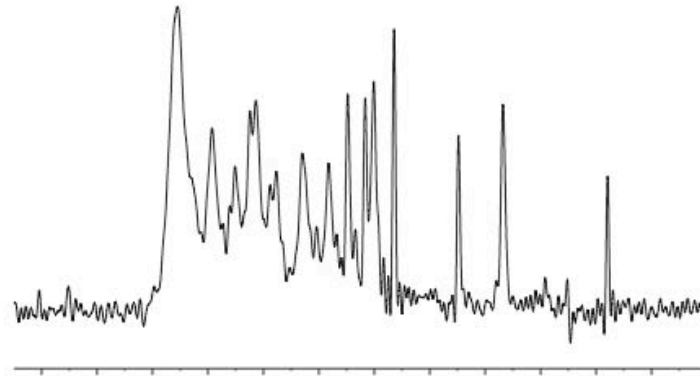
Parallel alignment without lanthanides.

Biphenyl Bicelle Disks Align Perpendicular to Magnetic Fields on Large Temperature Scales: A Study Combining Synthesis, Solid-State NMR, TEM, and SAXS

Cécile Loudet,* Sabine Manet,* Stéphane Gineste,[†] Reiko Oda,* Marie-France Achard,[†] and Erick J. Dufourc*
*UMR 5248 CBMN, CNRS-Université Bordeaux 1-ENITAB, Institut Européen de Chimie et Biologie, Pessac, France; and
[†]UPR 8641, Centre de Recherche Paul Pascal, CNRS, Pessac, France

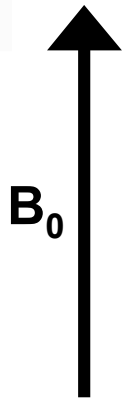
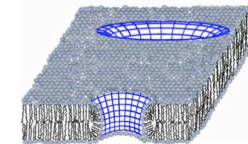
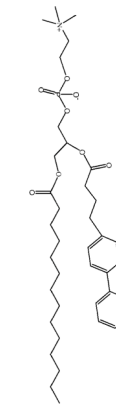
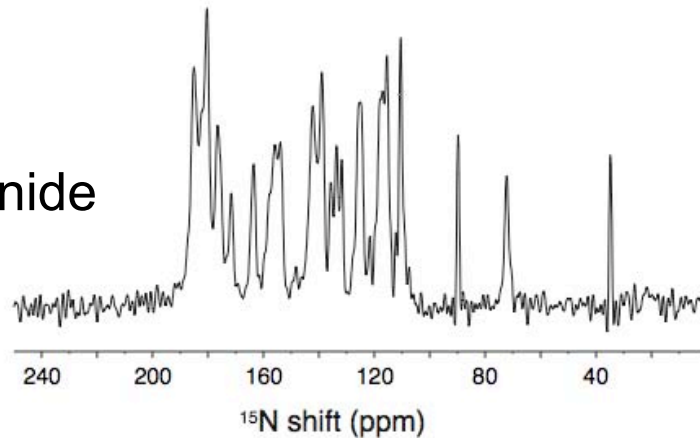
q = 3.2 bicelles

DMPC with lanthanide



TBBPC without lanthanide

Biphenyl group confers positive magnetic anisotropy



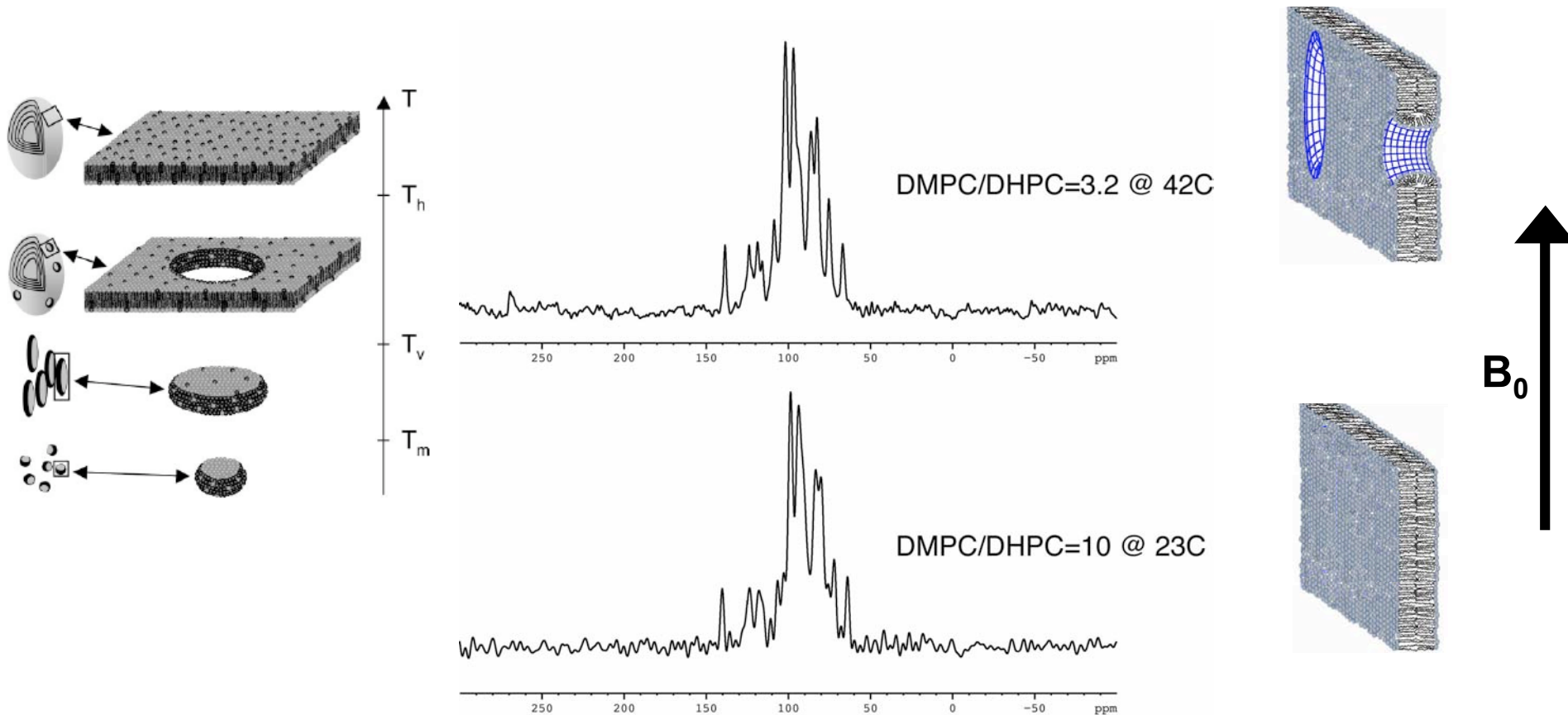
Pf1 coat protein

Sang Ho Park, Cecille Loudet, Francesca Marassi and Erick Dufourc

Reinvestigation by Phosphorus NMR of Lipid Distribution in Bicelles

Mohamed N. Triba, Dror E. Warschawski, and Philippe F. Devaux

Unité Mixte de Recherche No. 7099, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Institut de Biologie Physico-Chimique, Paris, France

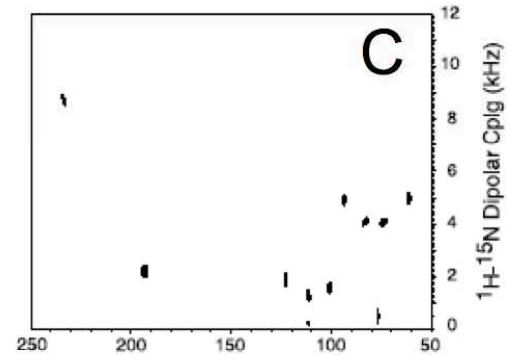
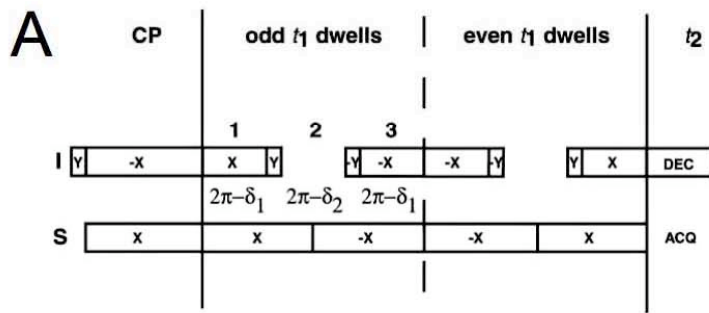


Double resonance experiments.

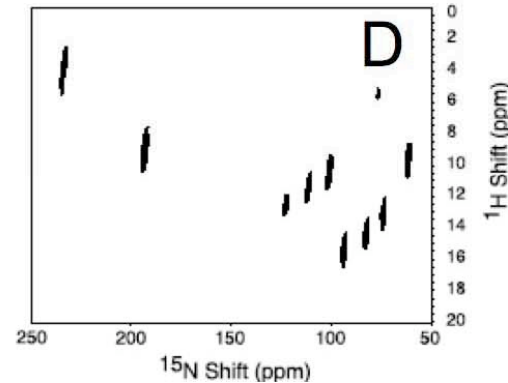
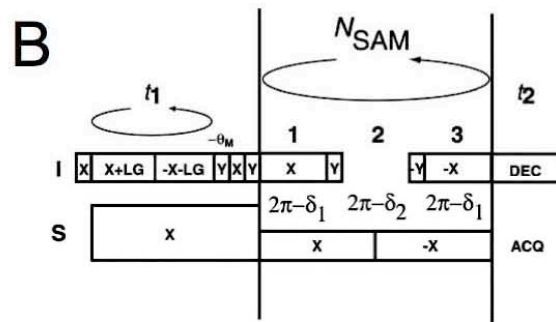
Selective averaging for high-resolution solid-state NMR spectroscopy of aligned samples

Alexander A. Nevzorov, Stanley J. Opella *

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0307, USA



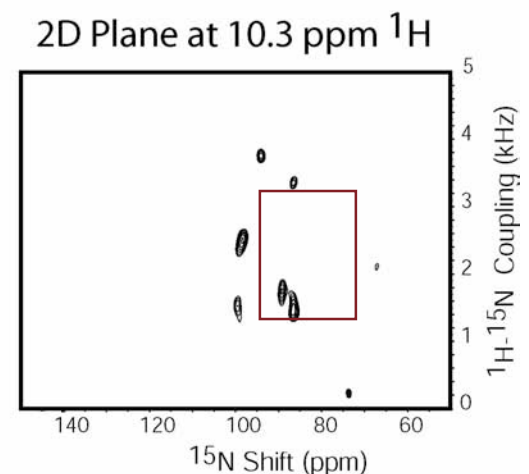
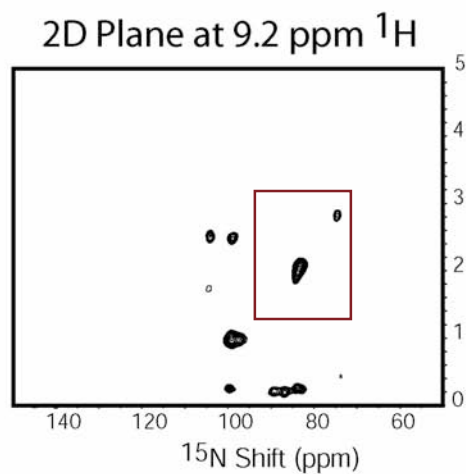
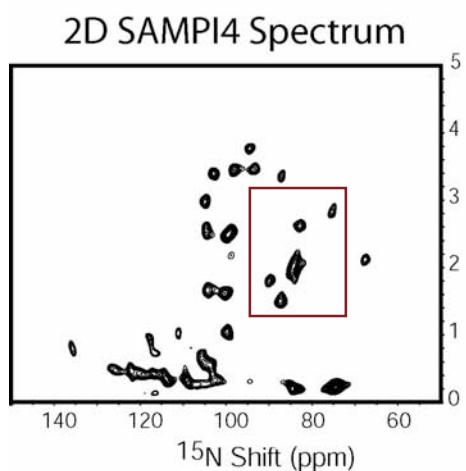
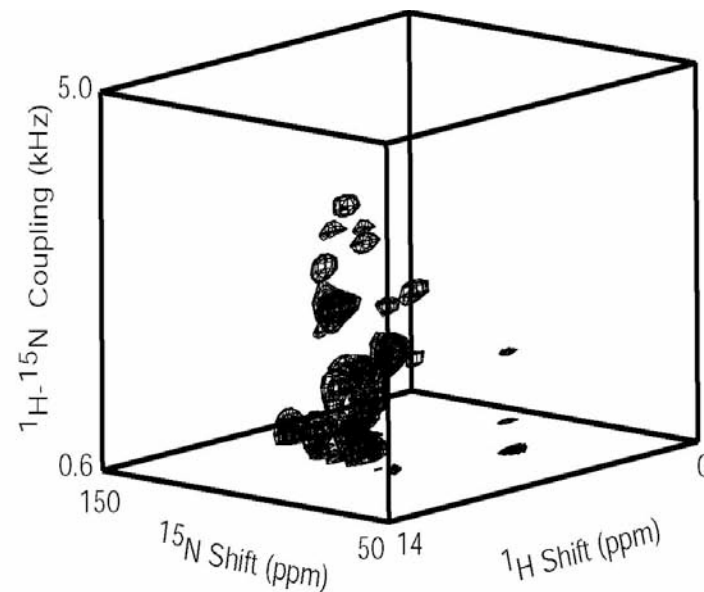
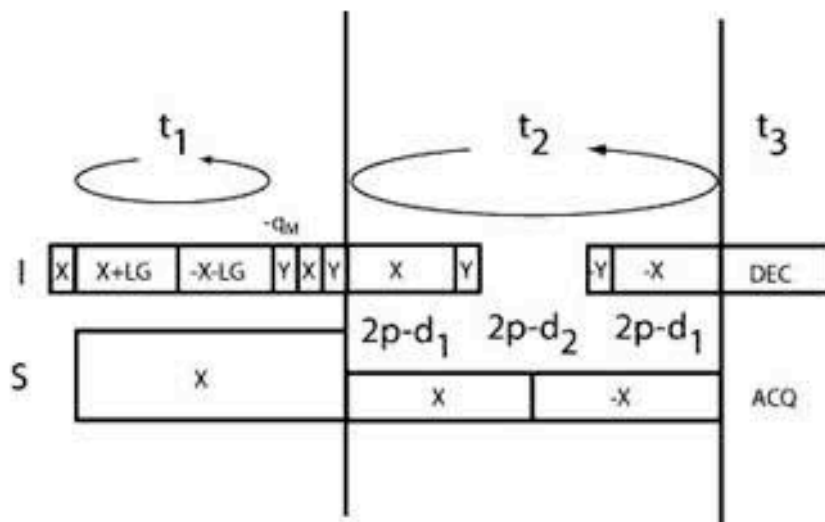
SLF



HETCOR

at 900 MHz ^1H shift spans 14 kHz and ^{15}N shift spans 16 kHz

SAMPI4 based ^1H Shift/ ^1H - ^{15}N Coupling/ ^{15}N Shift experiment at 900 MHz on a magnetically aligned bicelle sample.



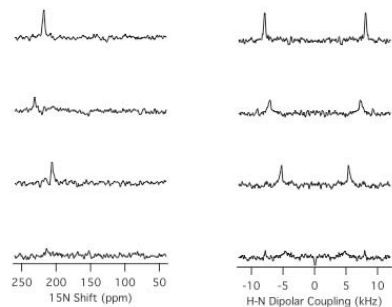
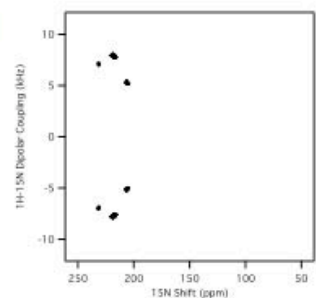
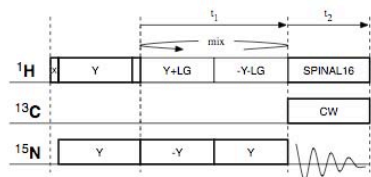
Proton-detected separated local field spectroscopy

Chin H. Wu, Stanley J. Opella *

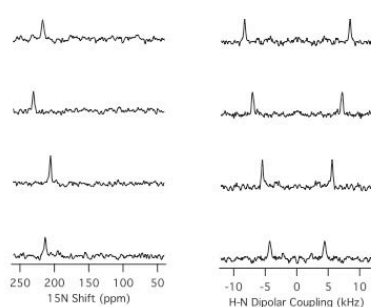
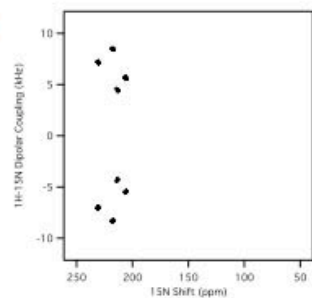
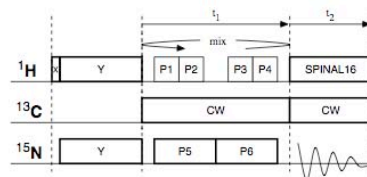
2008

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, 9500 Gilman Drive, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0307, United States

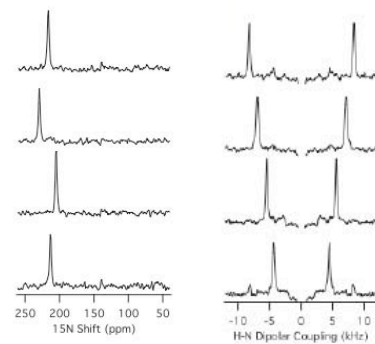
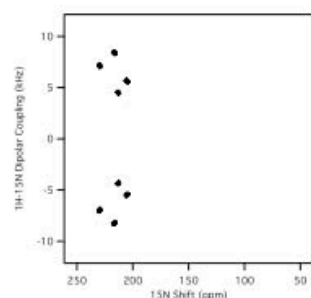
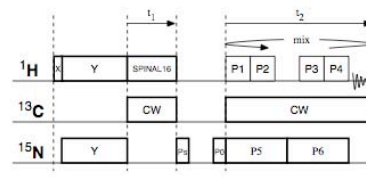
¹⁵N-detected PISEMA



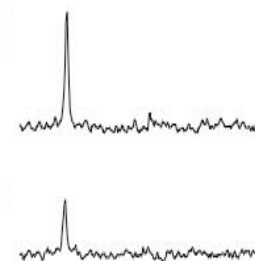
¹⁵N-detected PISEMO



¹H-detected PISEMO



¹H vs ¹⁵N

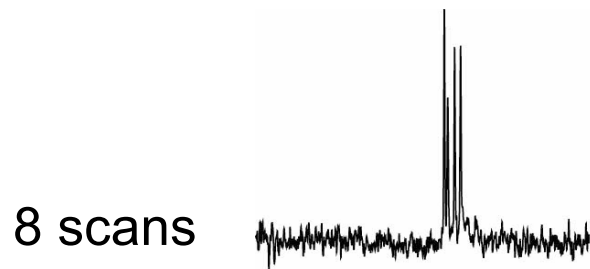


Triple resonance experiments.

^{13}C vs ^{15}N detection of ^{15}N , $^{13}\text{C}_\alpha$ labeled peptides.

single crystal of N-acetyl-leucine

aligned sample of Leu (4 sites)
labeled Pf1 bacteriophage

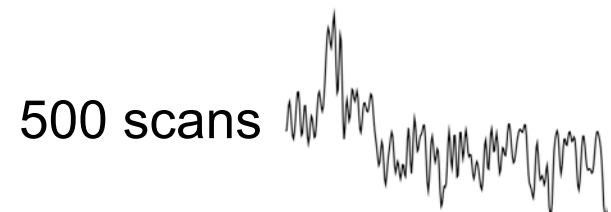
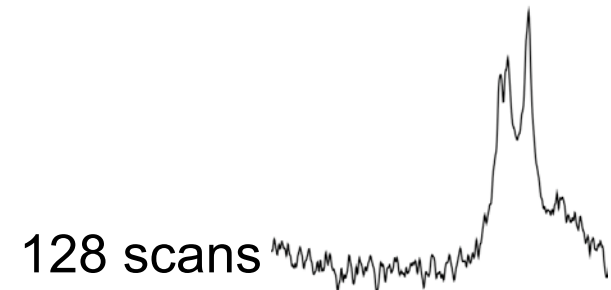


$1\text{H} \rightarrow 13\text{C}$ (detect)

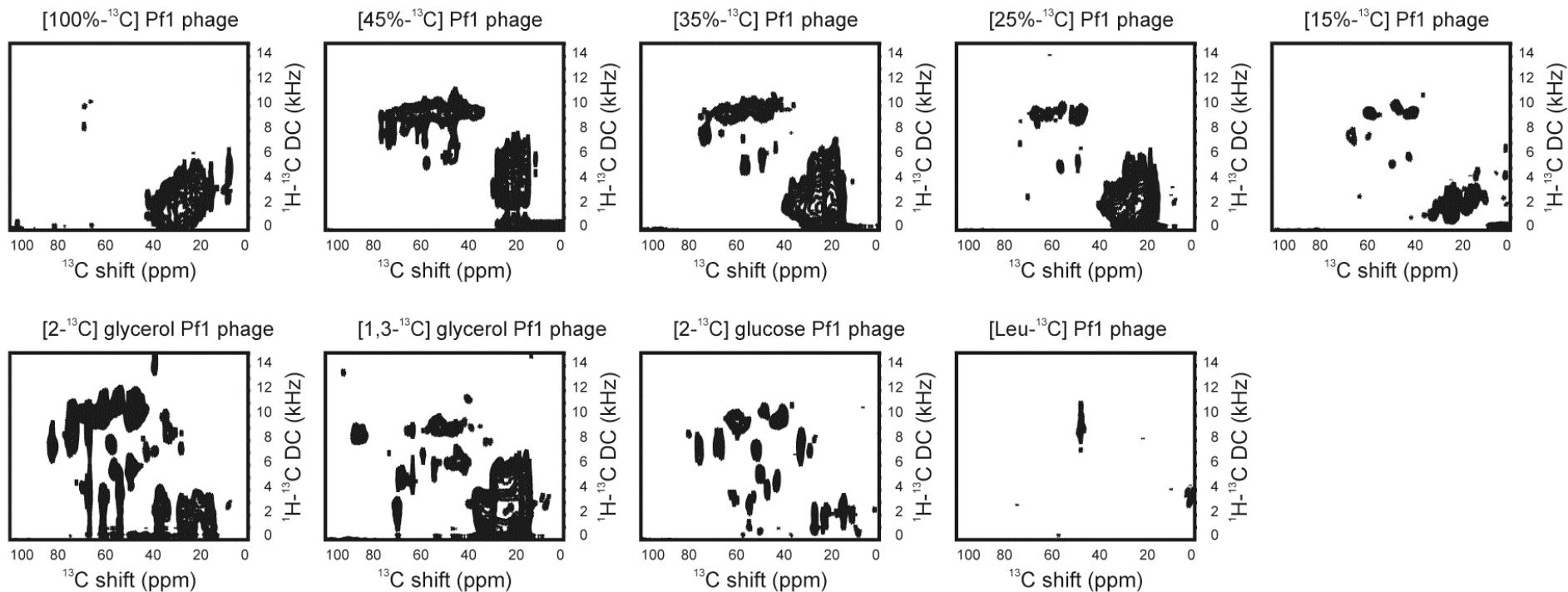
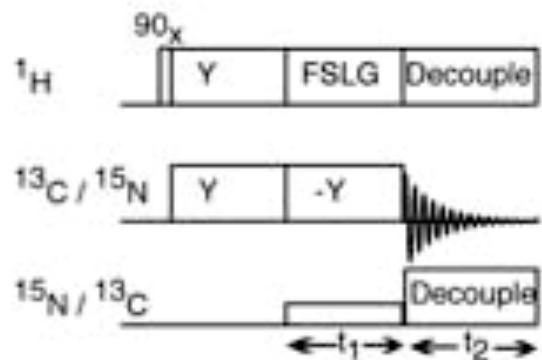


$1\text{H} \rightarrow 15\text{N}$ (detect)

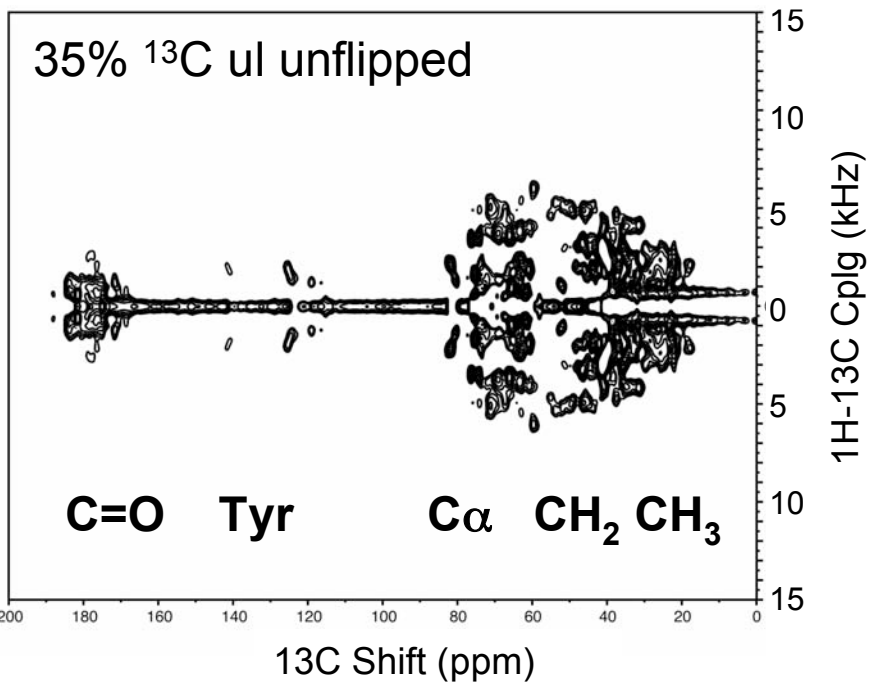
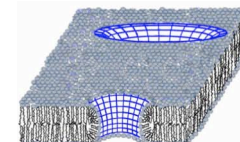
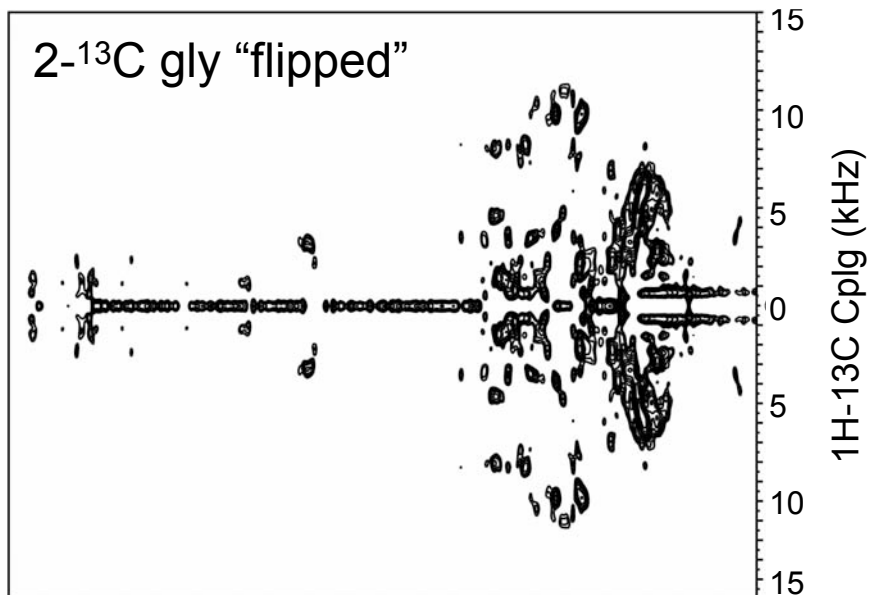
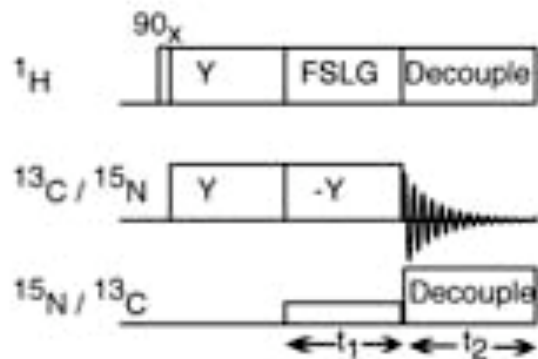
$1\text{H} \rightarrow 15\text{N} \rightarrow 13\text{C}$ (detect)



^1H - ^{13}C PISEMA of ^{13}C and ^{15}N labeled Pf1 coat protein in aligned bacteriophage.

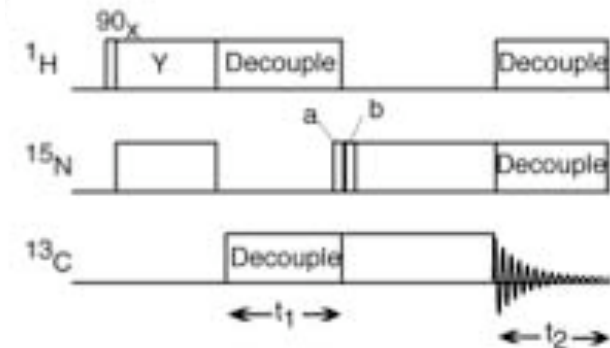


^1H - ^{13}C PISEMA of Pf1 coat protein in bicelles.

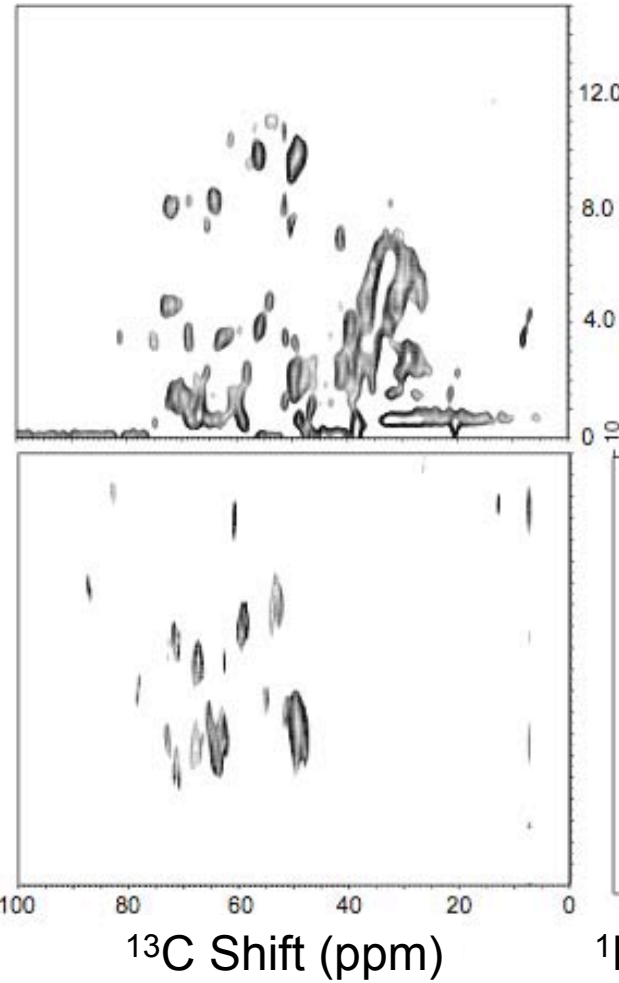


^1H - ^{13}C PISEMA / ^1H - ^{15}N PISEMA / $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ HETCOR.

2- ^{13}C glycerol/ul ^{15}N labeled Pf1 coat protein in “flipped” bicelles.

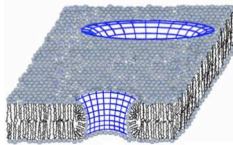


^1H - ^{13}C Cplg (kHz)



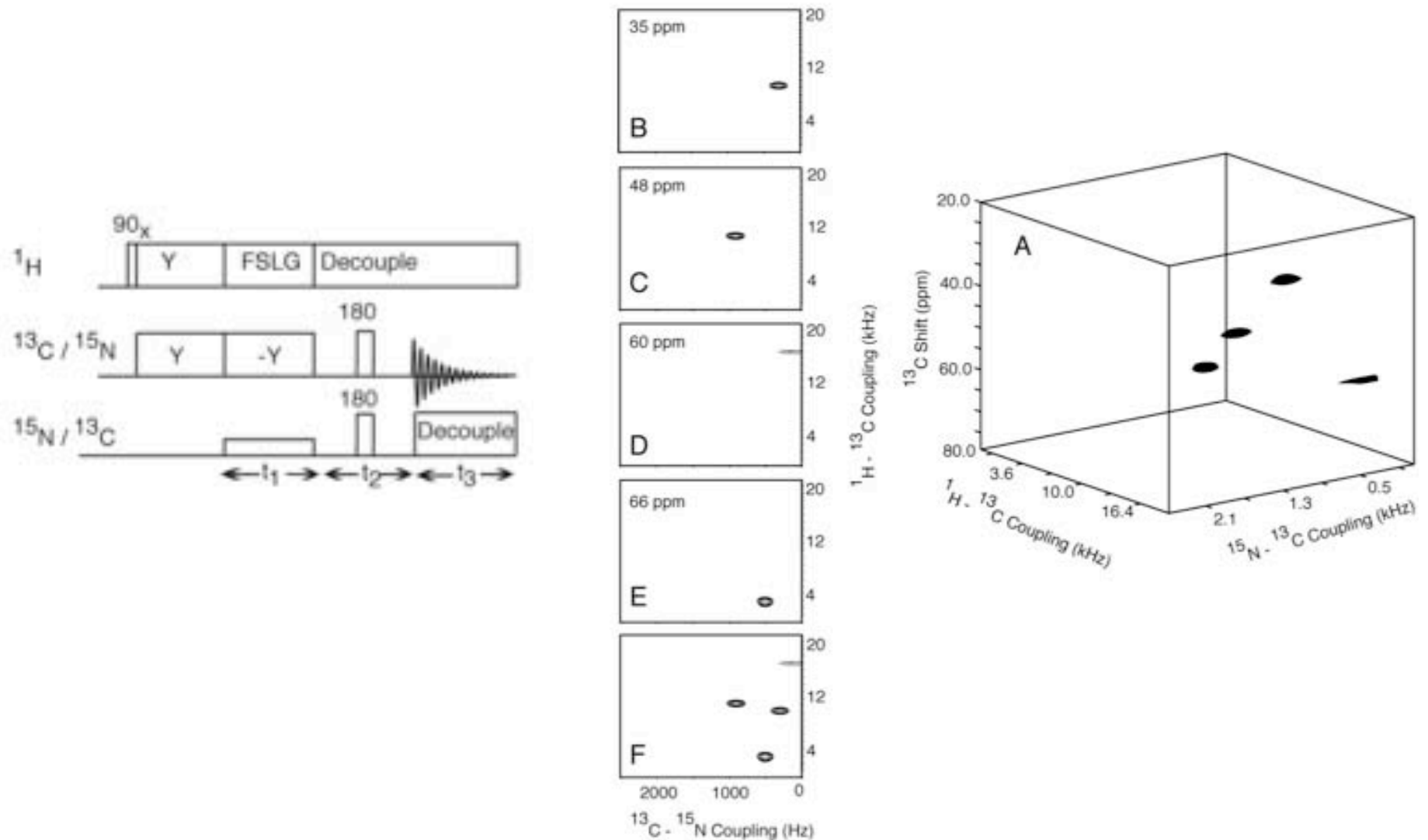
^{15}N Shift (ppm)

^1H - ^{15}N Cplg (kHz)



Three-dimensional triple-resonance spectrum of a $^{13}\text{C}_\alpha$, ^{15}N labeled model peptide crystal.

^{13}C shift separated ^1H - $^{13}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$ - ^{15}N dipolar spectra

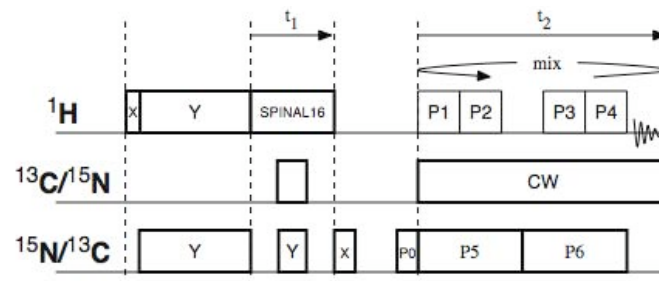


Shiftless nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy

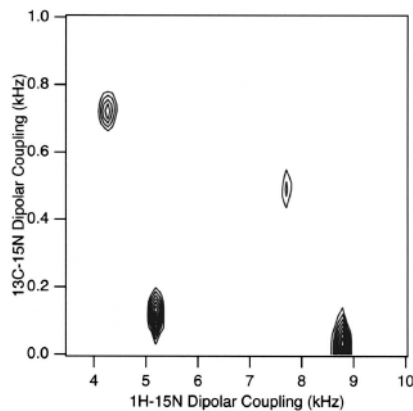
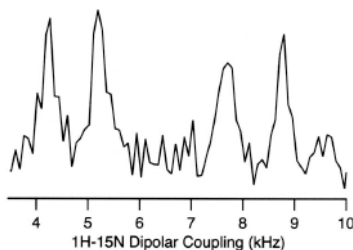
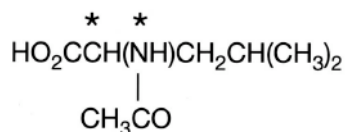
Chin H. Wu and Stanley J. Opella^{a)}

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, California 92093-0307, USA

2008

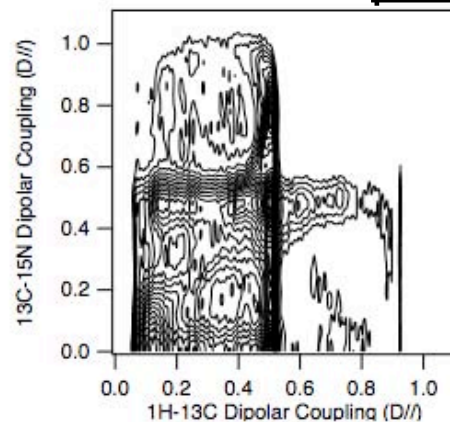


single crystal

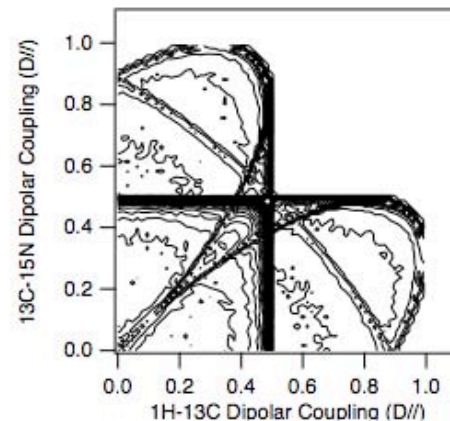


powder

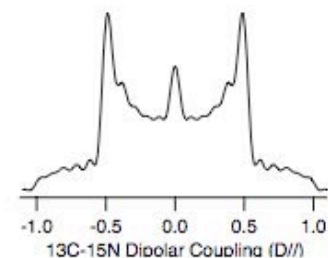
A



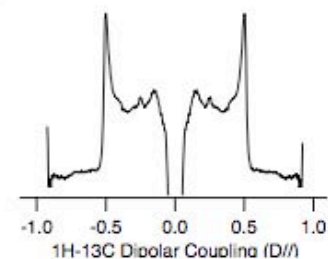
B



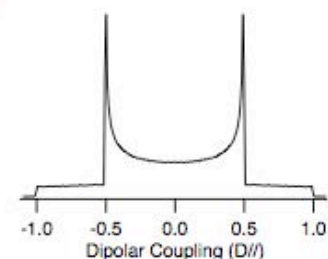
C



D



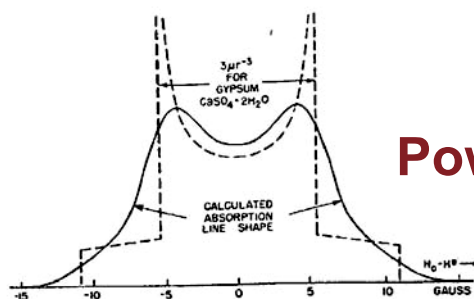
E



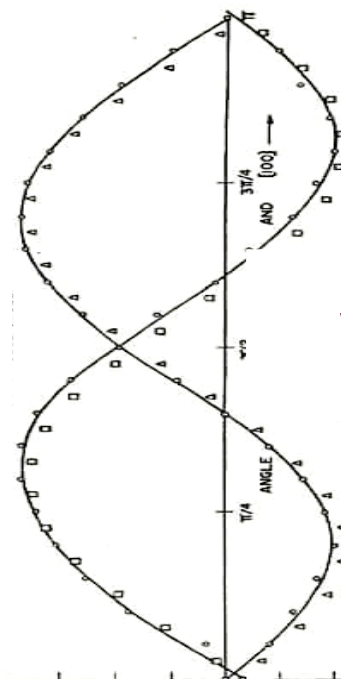
The dipole-dipole interaction is anisotropic.

Nuclear Resonance Absorption in Hydrated Crystals: Fine Structure of the Proton Line

G. E. PAKE*



Powder pattern.



Single crystal rotation pattern.

1948

Part II: Phospholipid bilayers are essential for biological relevance.

Mercury transport membrane proteins with 2, 3, and 4 trans-membrane helices.

MerE MerF MerT MerC
2TM 2TM 3TM 4TM

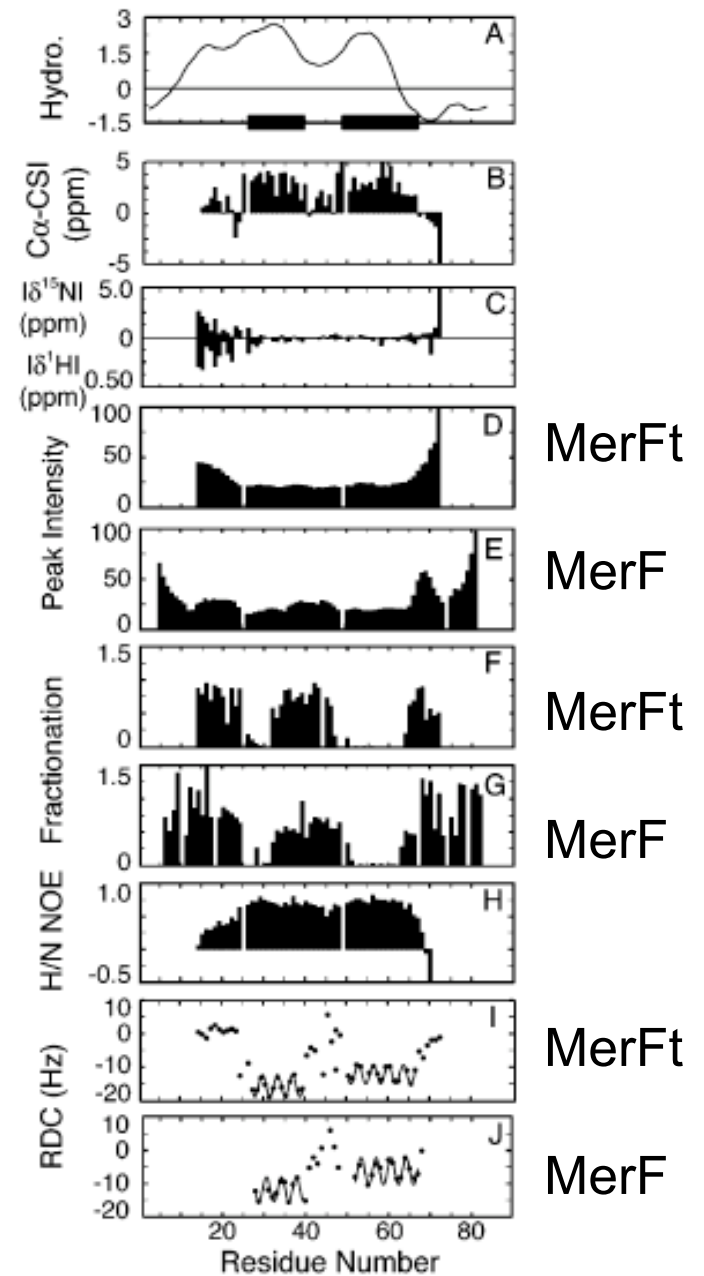
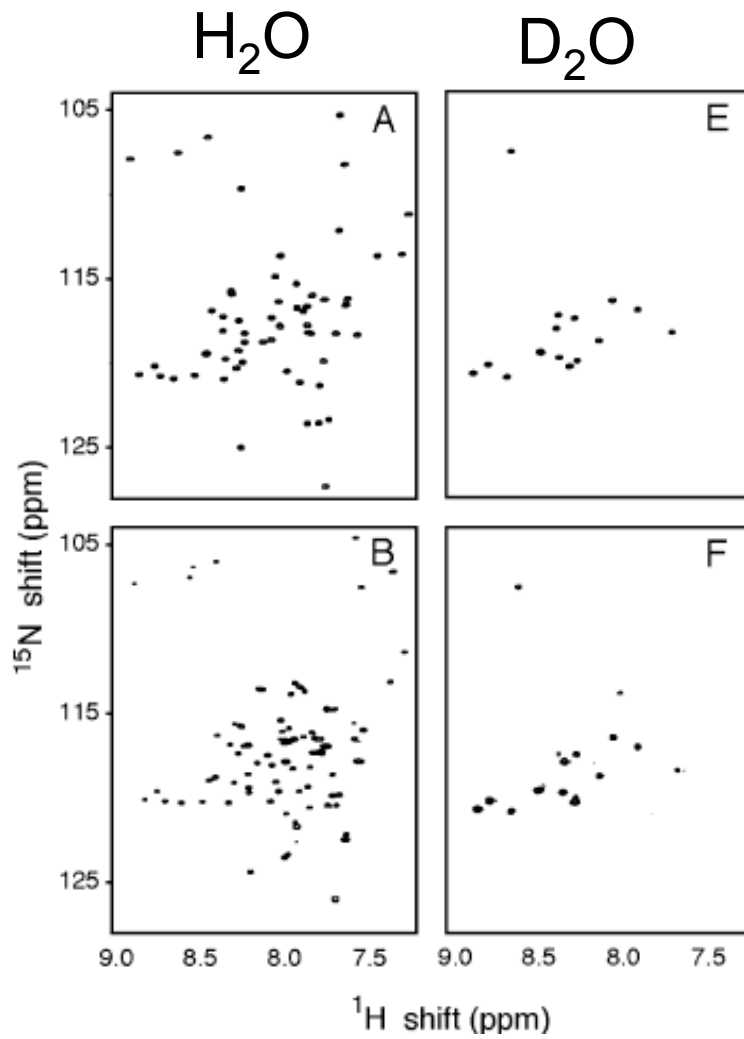


Solution NMR of the mercury transport membrane protein MerF in micelles.

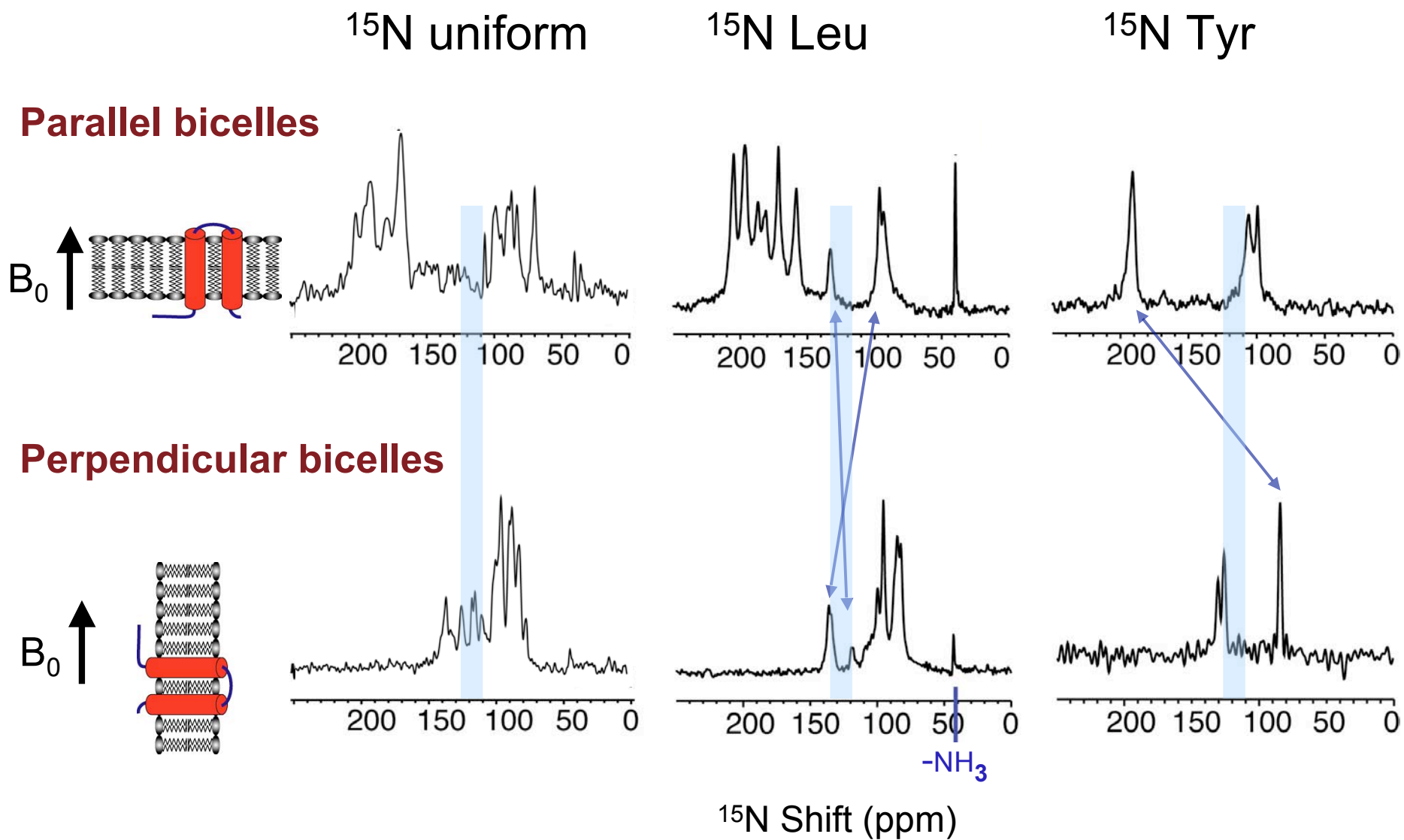
MerFt
60 residues
(truncated)



MerF
80 residues
(full length)



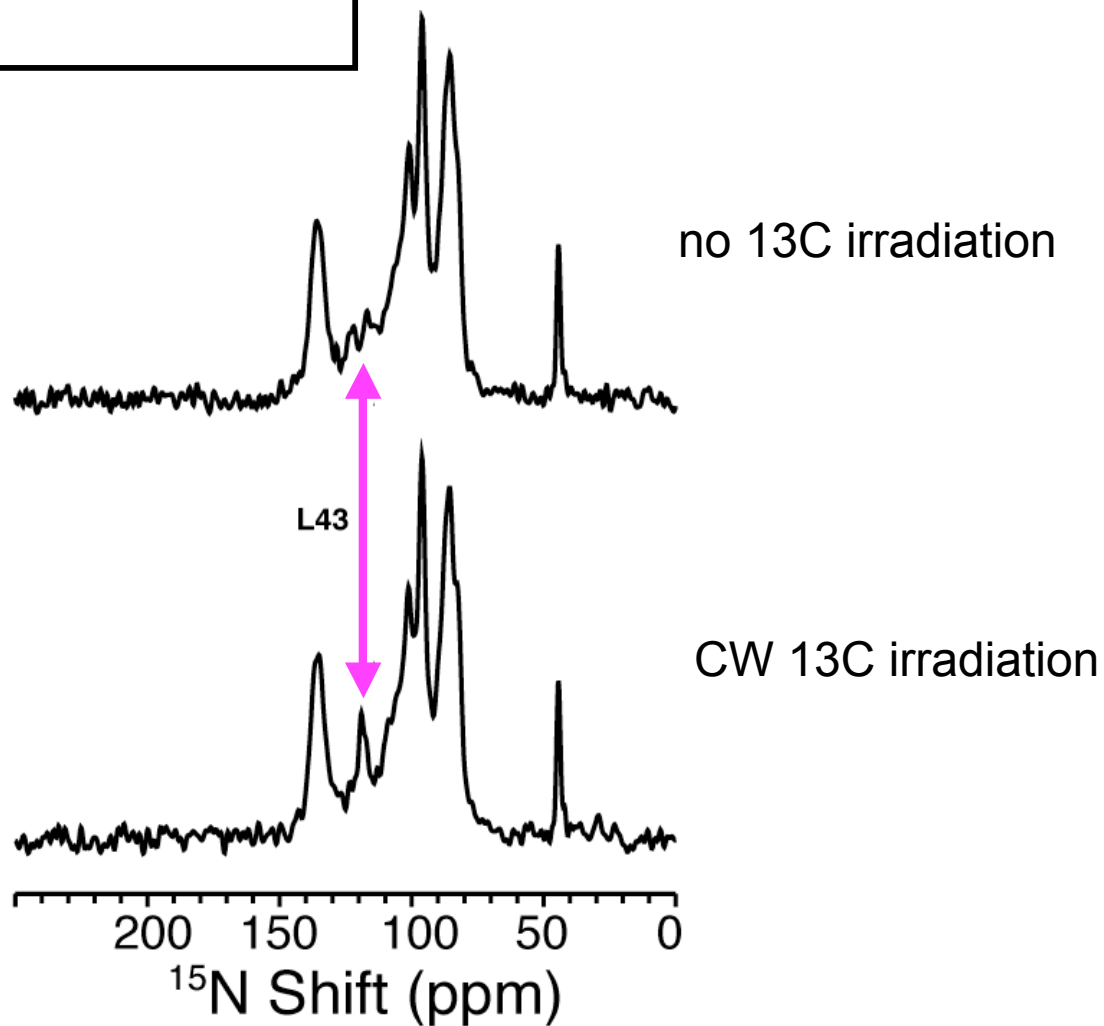
Effect of "flipping" on MerFt (60aa, 2TM) spectra.



^{13}C decoupling of a selectively ^{15}N Leu (13 sites) and $^{13}\text{C}'$ Tyr (3 sites) labeled membrane protein.

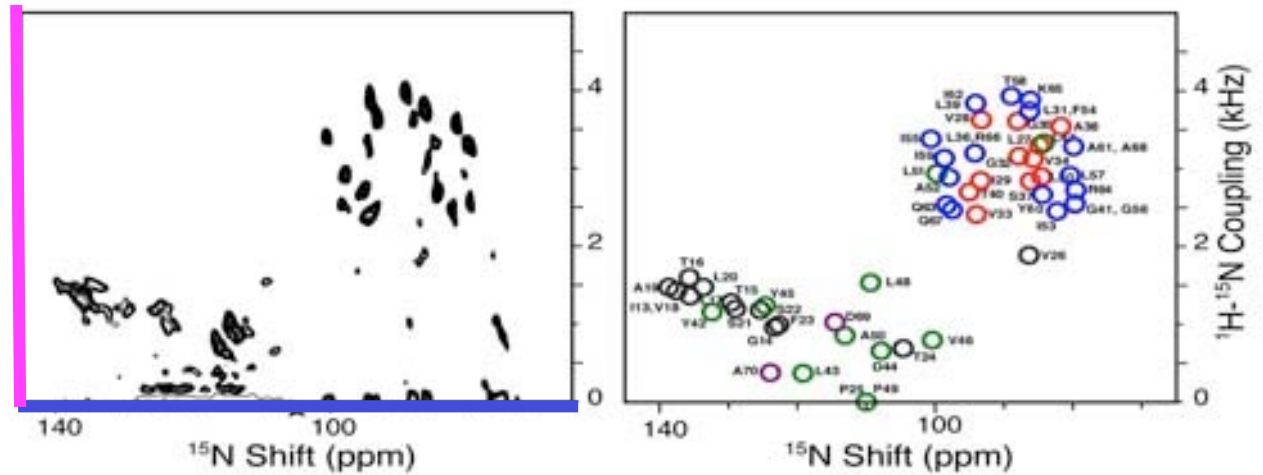
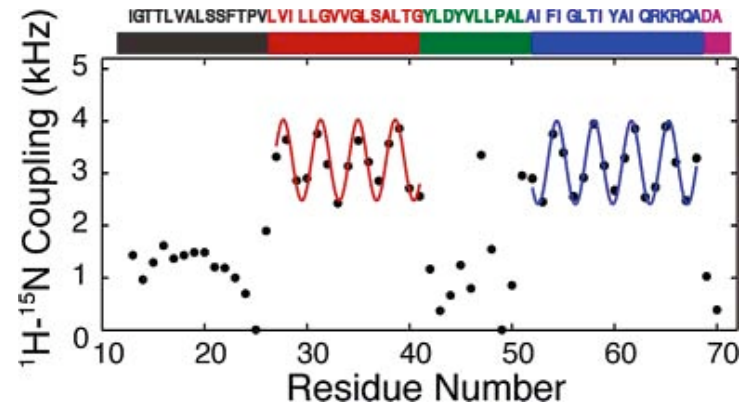
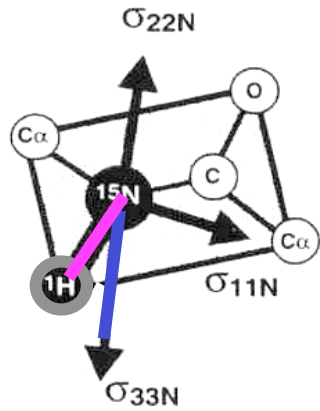
only one ^{13}C - ^{15}N bond in the protein

Tyr 42 - Leu 43

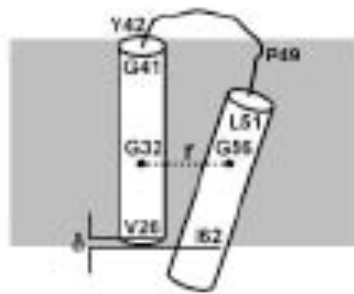
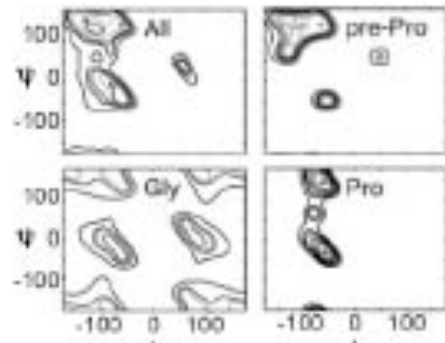
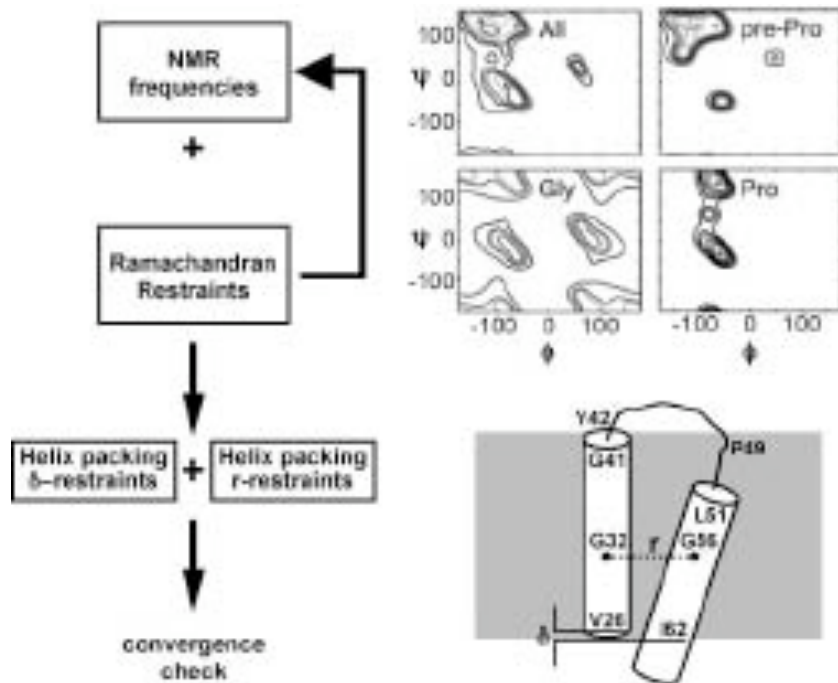


Resolution, measurement, and assignment of resonances.

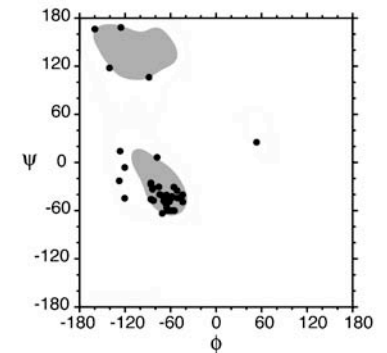
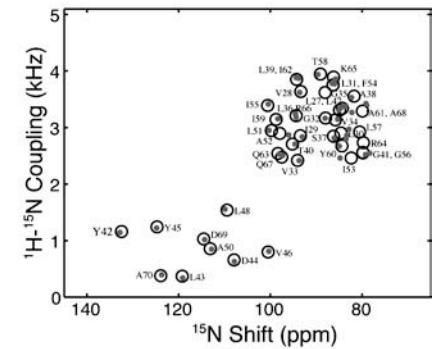
MerFt (60 aa)



Two orientationally dependent frequencies for each residue enable calculation of three-dimensional protein structures.



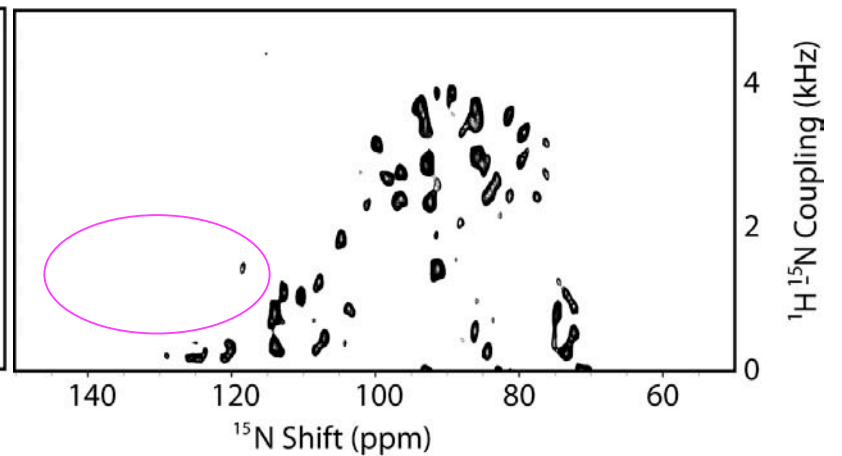
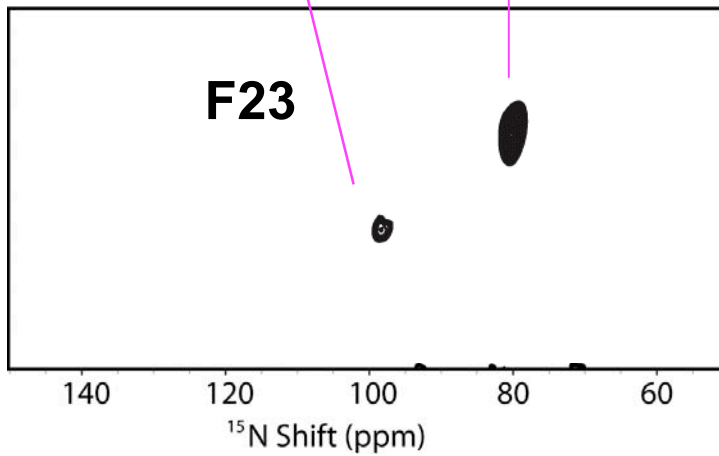
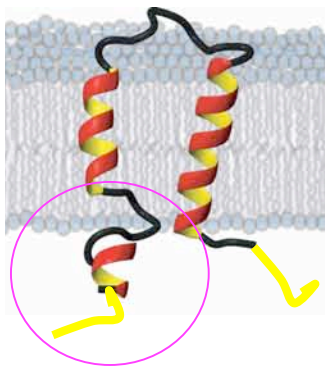
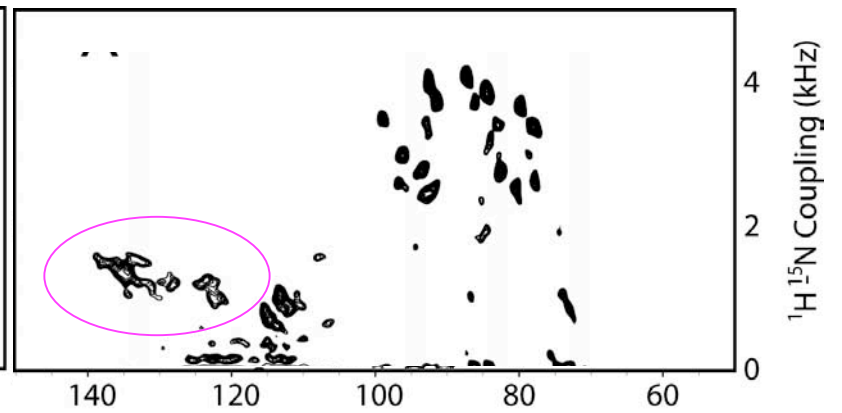
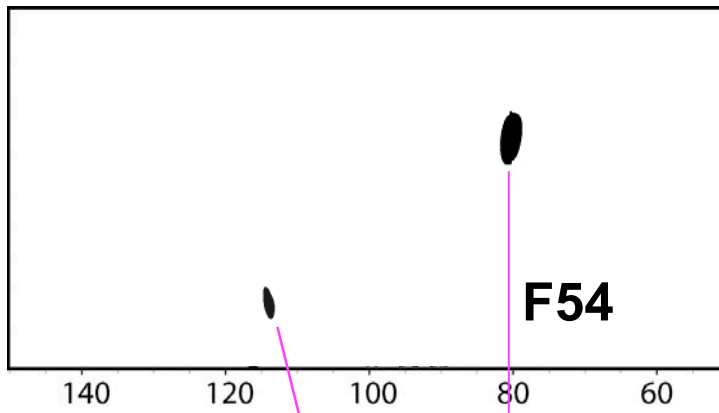
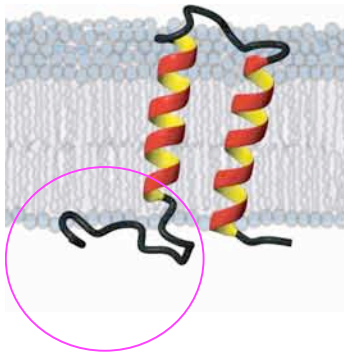
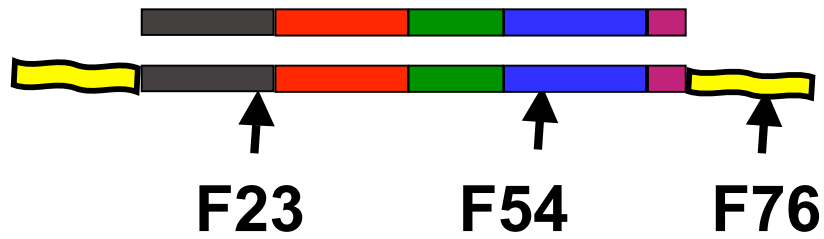
back-calculated spectrum



Structure and dynamics of terminal domains of MerF.

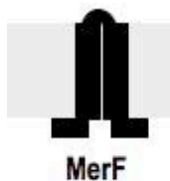
MerFt (60 aa)

MerFm (80aa)

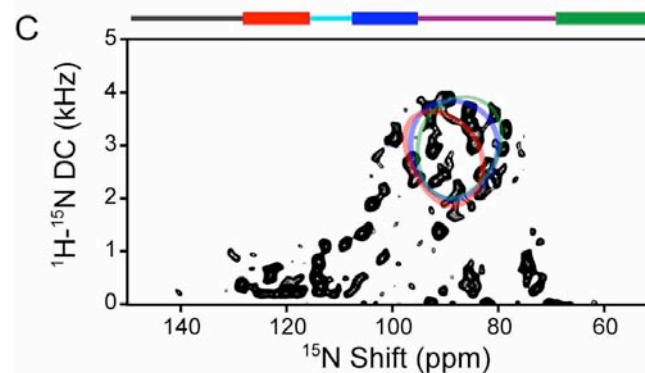
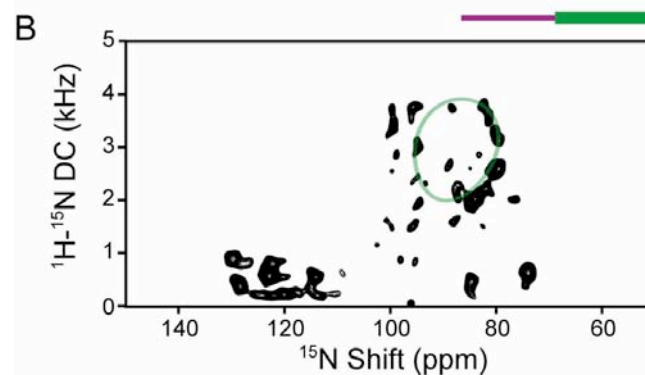
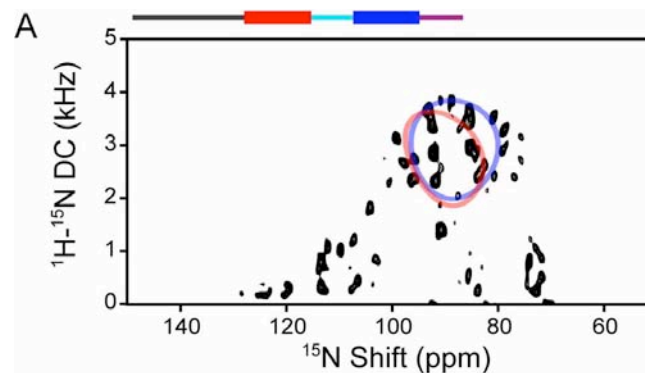
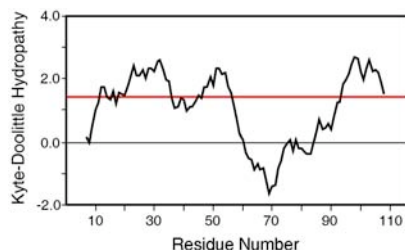
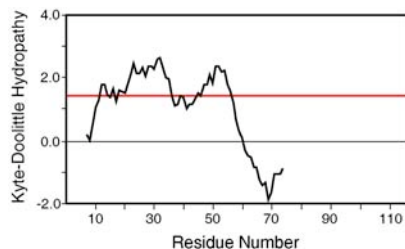


MerF (80 aa, 2 TM) vs. chimeric MerTf (114 aa, 3 TM).

MerFm KDPKTLLRVSIIGTTLVALSSFTPVLVILLGVVGLSALTGYLDYVLLPALAIFIGLTIYAIQRKRQADASS---TPKFNGVKKZ-----
 MerTf KDPKTLLRVSIIGTTLVALSSFTPVLVILLGVVGLSALTGYLDYVLLPALAIFIGLTIYAIQRKRQADASSAASKPGEVSAIPQVRATYKLIIFWGVAVLVLVVALGFPYVVPFFYZ

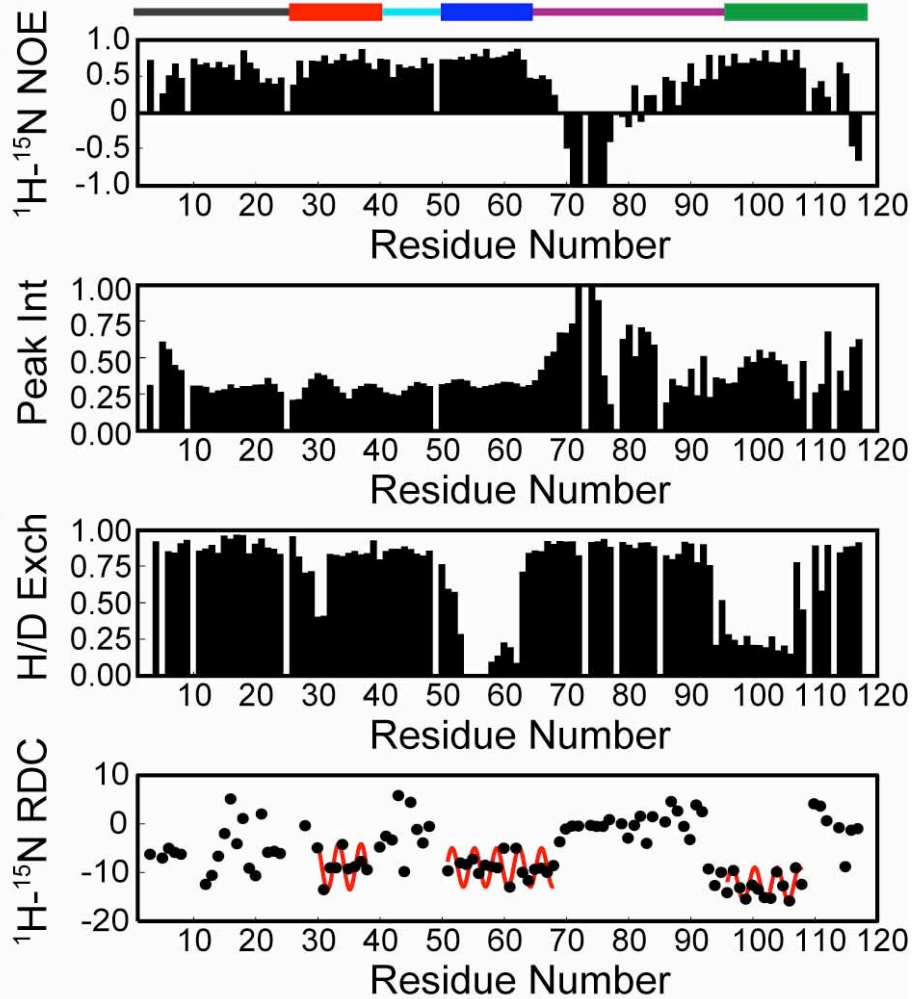


hydropathy plots

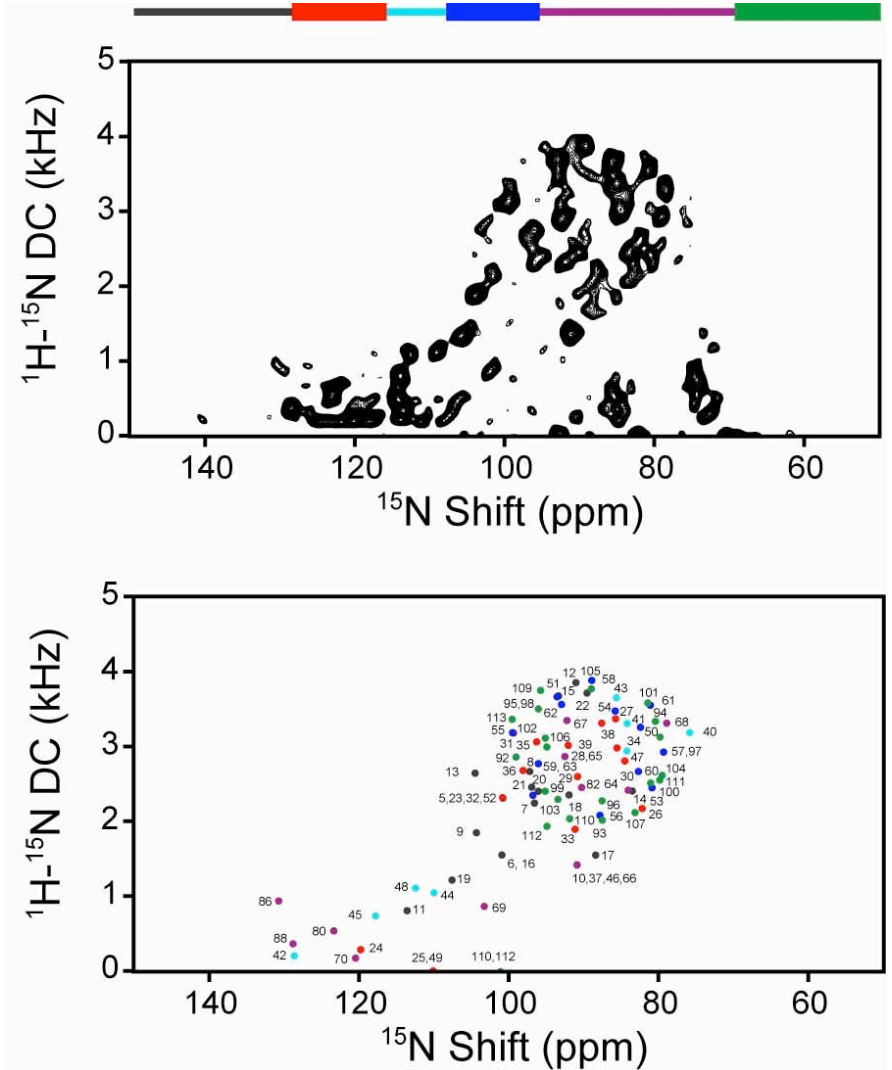


MerTf chimera in micelles vs. q=3.2 bicelles.

solution NMR

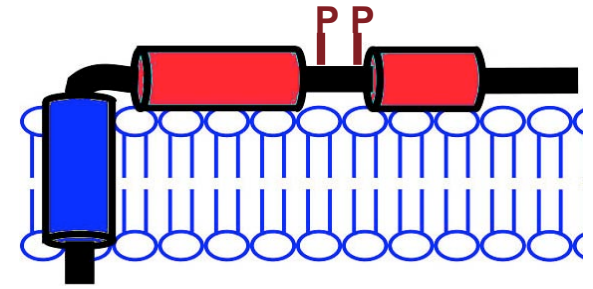


solid-state NMR



Vpu of HIV-1.

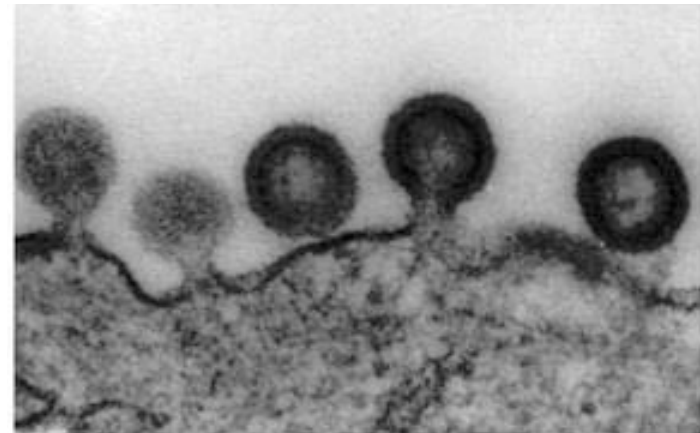
- 81 residue membrane protein.
- Enhances virus particle release from infected cells.
 - Associated with the trans-membrane domain.
 - Associated with ion channel activities.
 - Affected by “channel-blocking” drugs.
- Facilitates the degradation of CD4/gp160 complex.
 - Associated with the cytoplasmic domain.
 - Affected by phosphorylation of two conserved serines.



Vpu oligomer forms ion channels



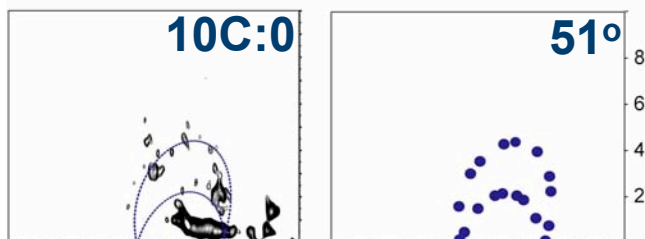
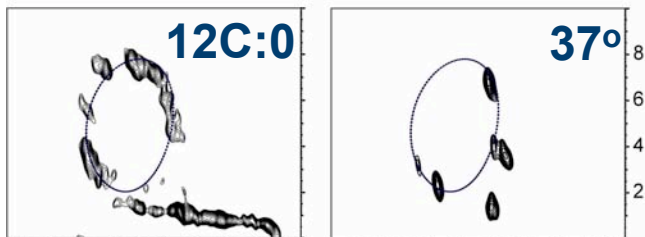
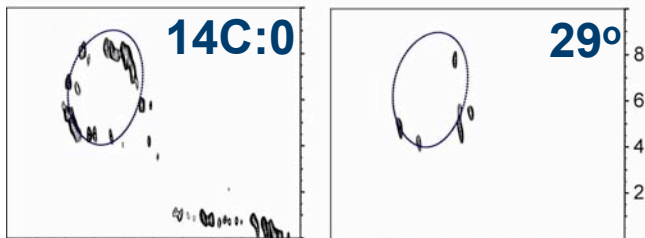
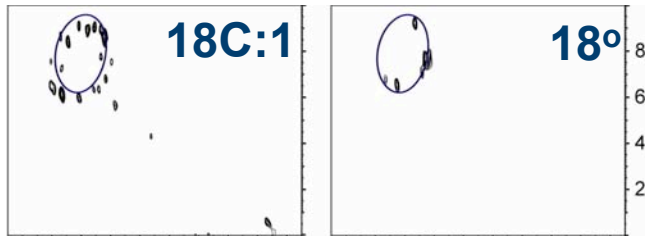
HIV budding from membrane



Ewart et al, Eur Biophys J 31, 26, 2002

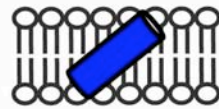
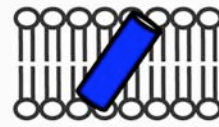
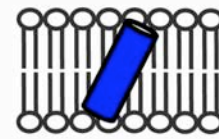
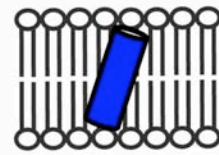
*Tilt angle compensates for hydrophobic mismatch.
No change in rotation angle.*

^{15}N (uniform) **^{15}N Val (6 sites)**

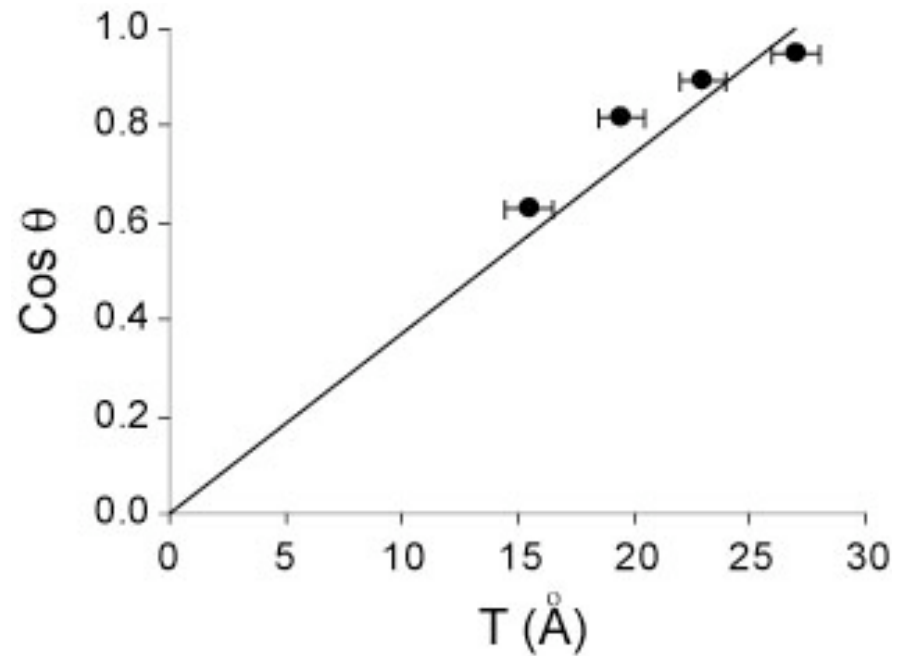
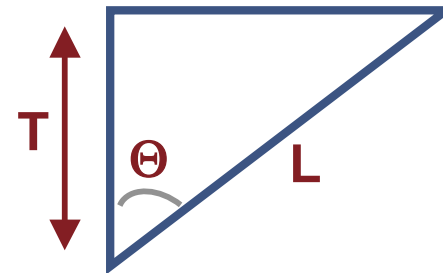


^{15}N Shift (ppm)

^1H - ^{15}N Dipolar coupling (kHz)

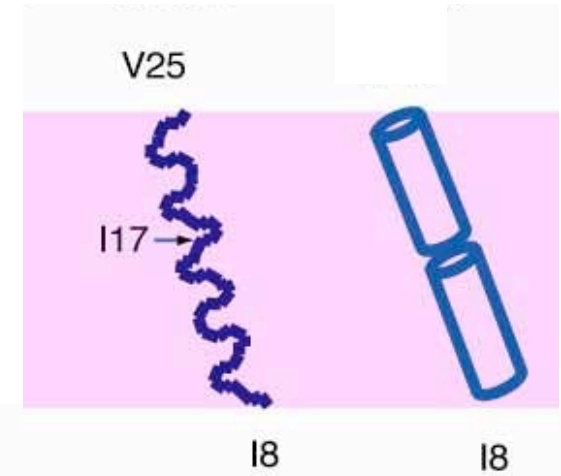
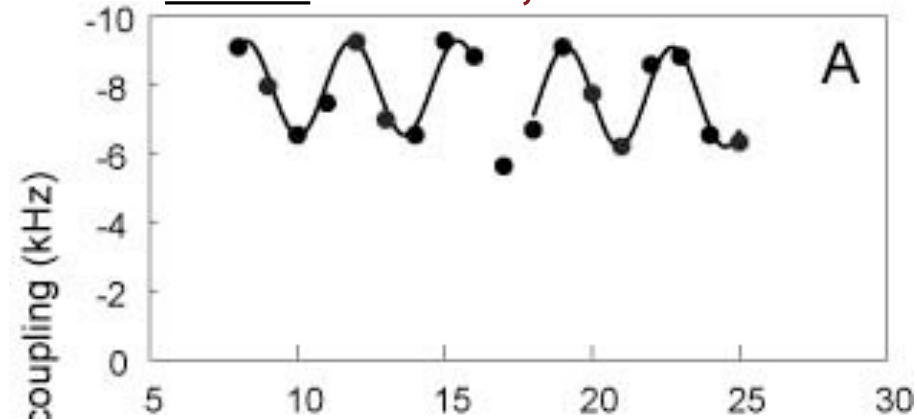


$$\Theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{L}{T} \right)$$

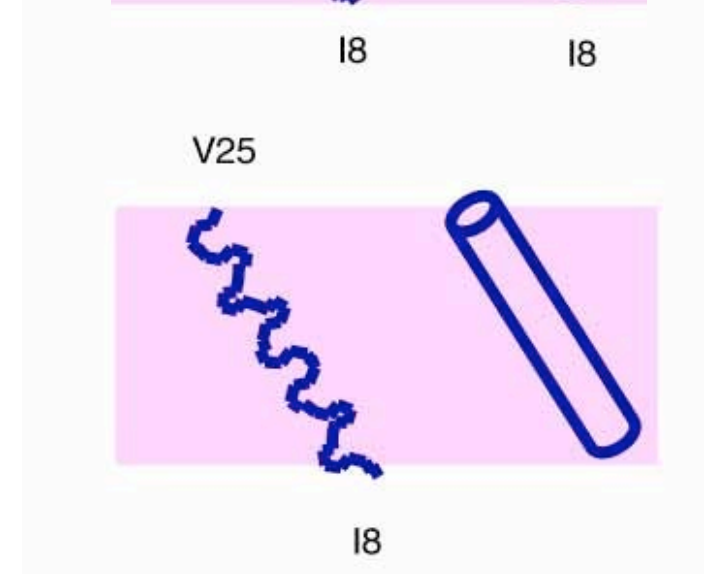
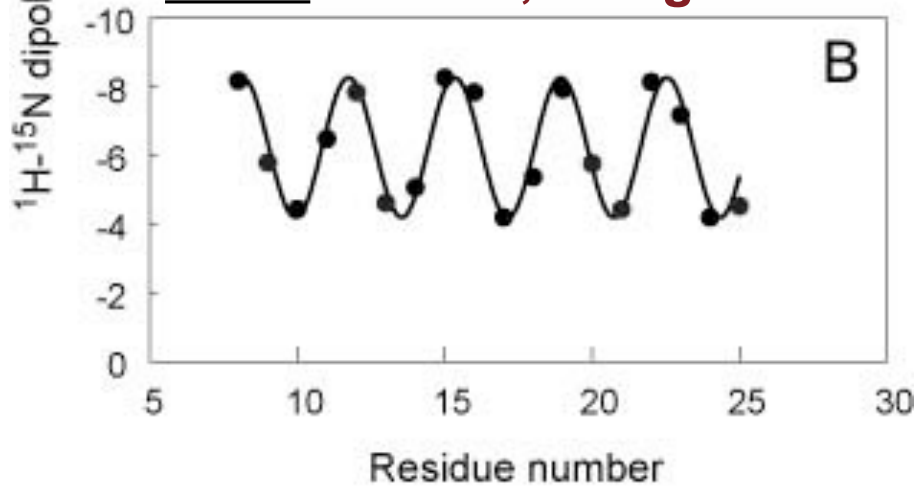


Lipids affect the structure of wild-type Vpu TM.

C18:1 13° tilt, kinked

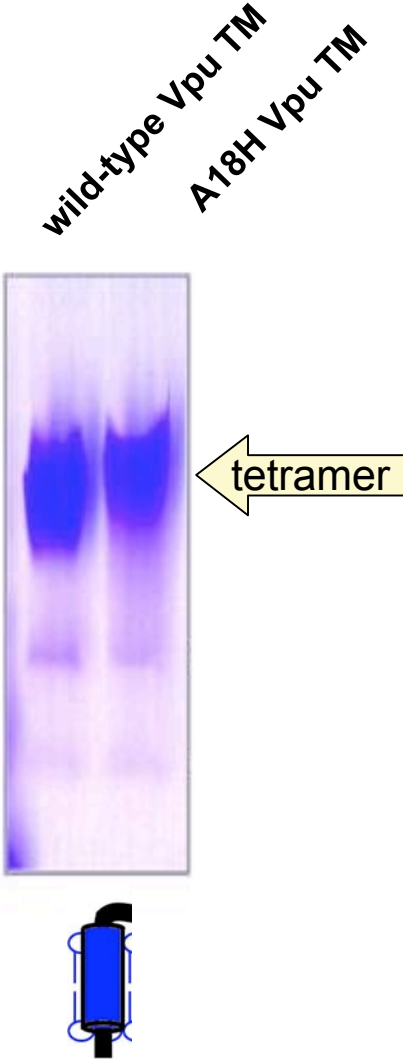


C14:0 30° tilt, straight

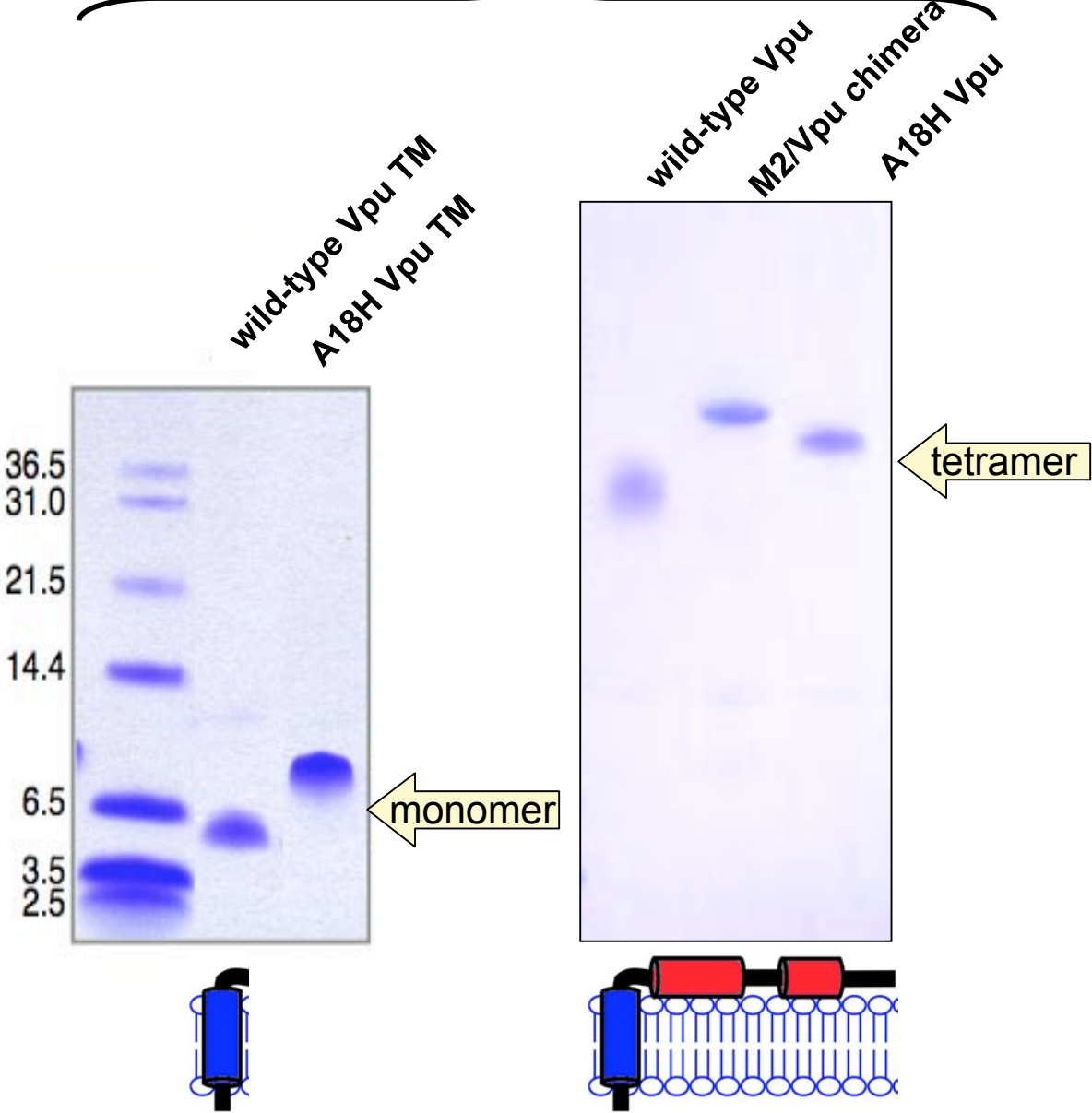


Gel electrophoresis suggests that Vpu forms a tetramer.

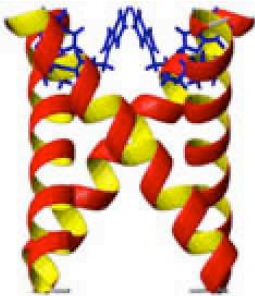
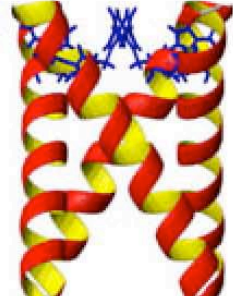
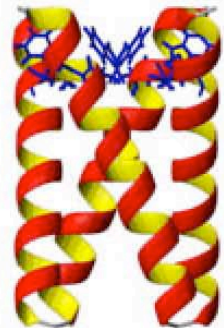
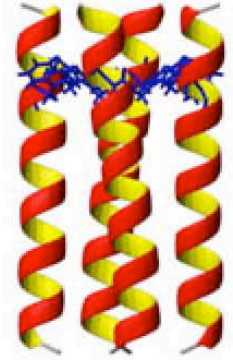
PFO PAGE



SDS PAGE



Structure varies with the type of biological membrane.

Type of biological membrane	Basolateral plasma membrane	Endoplasmic reticulum	Golgi	Apical plasma membrane
Hydrophobic thickness (Å)	23.1 ± 0.6	25.0 ± 0.4	27.0 ± 0.4	30.0 ± 0.3
Predicted tilt angle (degrees)	40	34	26	4
Tetramer model				

A18H mutation makes Vpu of HIV-1 act like M2 of influenza.

M2 TM domain -SSDPLVVAASIIGILHLILWILDRL-
Wild Vpu2-30+ QPIQIAIVALVVAIIIIAIVVWSIVIEGRGGKKKK
A18H Vpu2-30+ QPIQIAIVALVVAIIIIHIVVWSIVIEGRGGKKKK



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Virology xx (2006) xxx–xxx

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A single amino acid substitution within the transmembrane domain of the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 Vpu protein renders simian–human immunodeficiency virus (SHIV_{KU-1bMC33}) susceptible to rimantadine

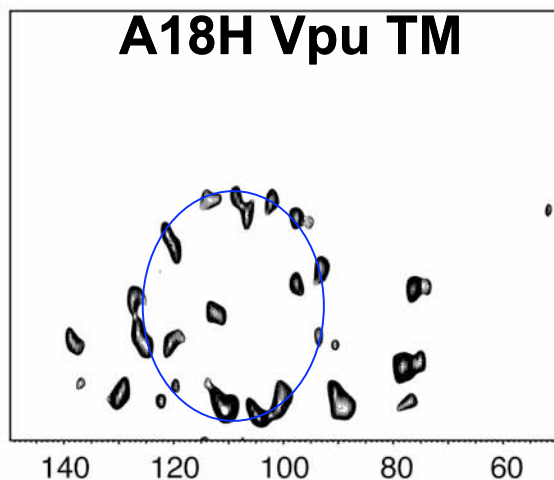
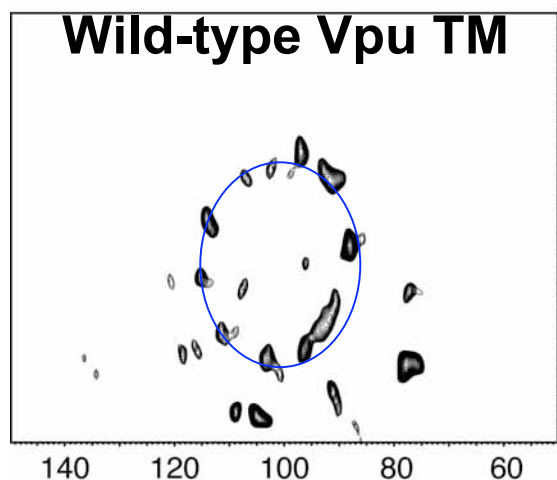
David R. Hout, Lisa M. Gomez, Erik Pacyniak, Jean-Marie Miller, M. Sarah Hill,
Edward B. Stephens *

Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, University of Kansas Medical Center 3901 Rainbow Blvd., Kansas City, KS 66160, USA

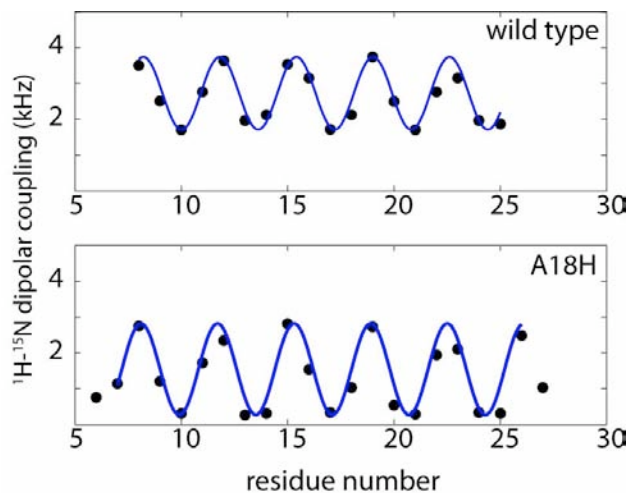
Received 7 September 2005; returned to author for revision 8 November 2005; accepted 9 December 2005

A18H mutation makes changes structure of Vpu.

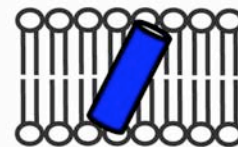
M2 TM domain -SSDPLVVAASIIGILHLILWILDRL-
Wild Vpu2-30+ QPIQIAIVALVVAIIIIAIVVWSIVVIEGRGGKKKK
A18H Vpu2-30+ QPIQIAIVALVVAIIIIHIVVWSIVVIEGRGGKKKK



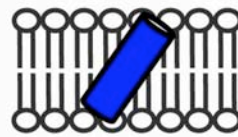
Mutation lengthens helix and increases tilt angle.



30°



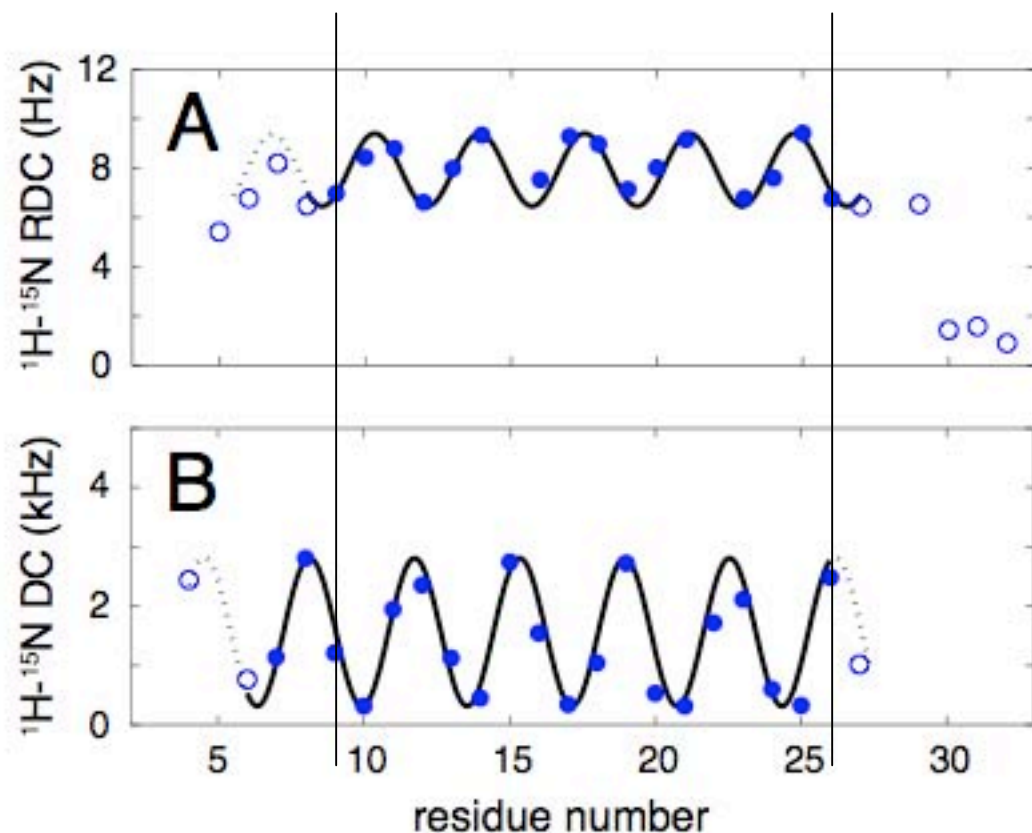
41°



Vpu mutation: Hout et al 2006

A18H Vpu TM domain: Micelles vs. Bicelles.

Dipolar Waves

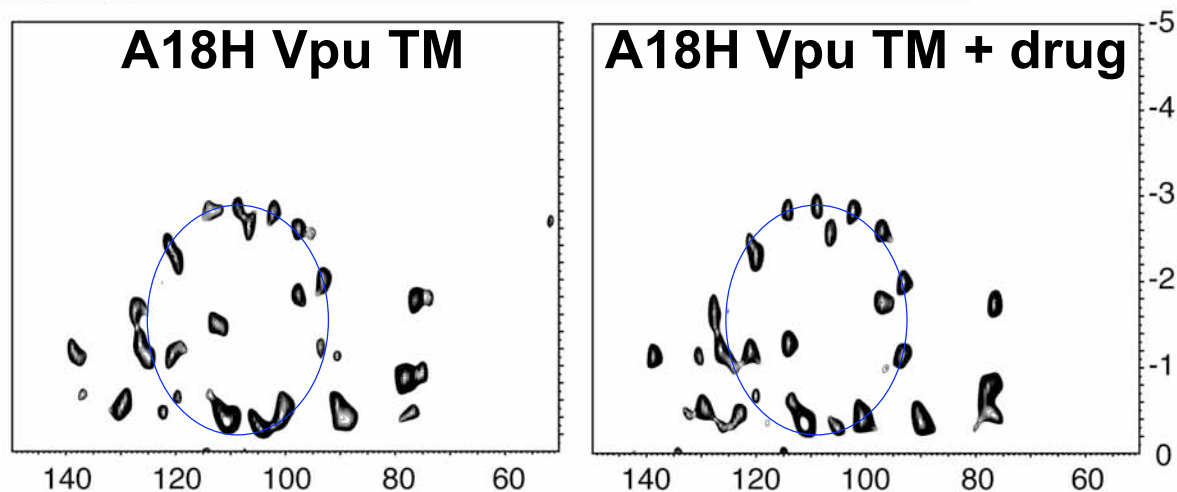


DHPC micelles
 $q=0$

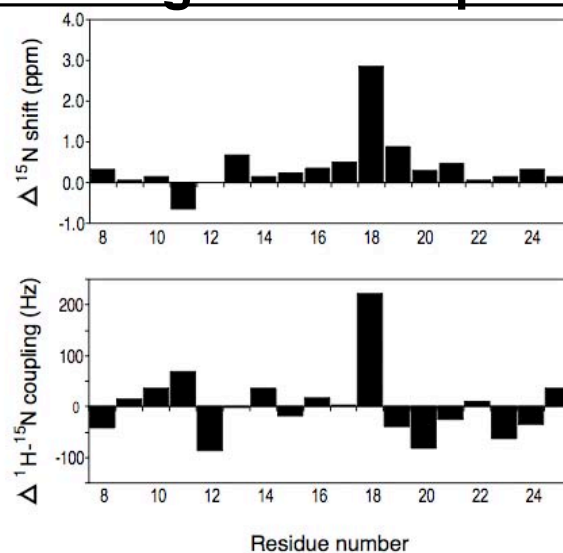
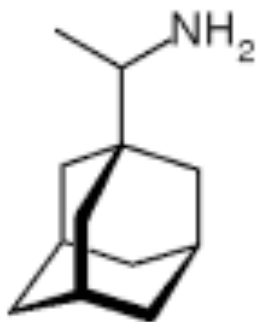
DMPC:DHPC bicelles
 $q=3.2$

A18H mutation makes HIV-1 infection sensitive to rimantidine.

M2 TM domain -SSDPLVVAASIIGILHLILWILDRL-
Wild Vpu2-30+ QPIQIAIVALVVAIIIAIVVWSIVVIEGRGGKKKK
A18H Vpu2-30+ QPIQIAIVALVVAIIIRIVVWSIVVIEGRGGKKKK



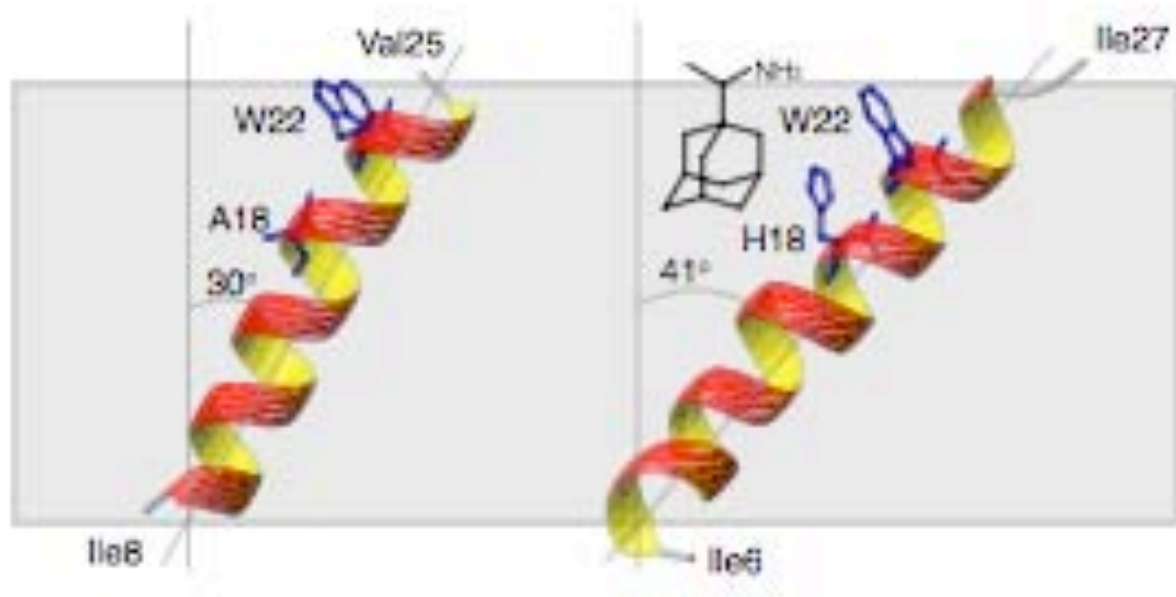
Drug binding induces spectral changes



Structures of Vpu TM: wild-type vs. A18H mutant.

Wild type Vpu TM

A18H Vpu TM + drug



Biotechnology Resource for NMR Molecular Imaging of Proteins at UCSD.

Mer project

Anna DeAngelis
Stanley Howell
Annie Pham
*Woo Sung Son

Viroporin project

*Gabriel Cook
Fabian Filipp
Sang Ho Park
*Yan Wang

Solid-state NMR

Chris Grant
Alex Nevzorov
Neeraj Sinha
Albert Wu

Coat proteins and lipids

*David Black

Collaborators

Joel Bradley (Cambridge Isotope Laboratories)
Francesca Marassi (Burnham Institute)
*Cecile Loudet
*Maha Radhakrishnan



Supported by the National Institutes of Health

