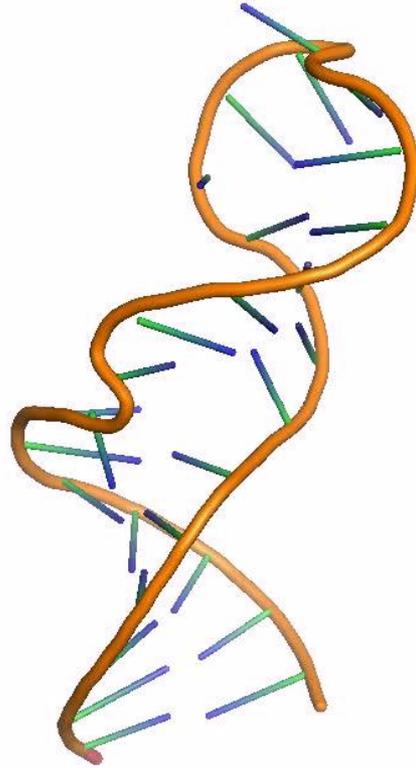


Uncovering Macromolecule Conformation Ensembles with X-ray Scattering Interferometry

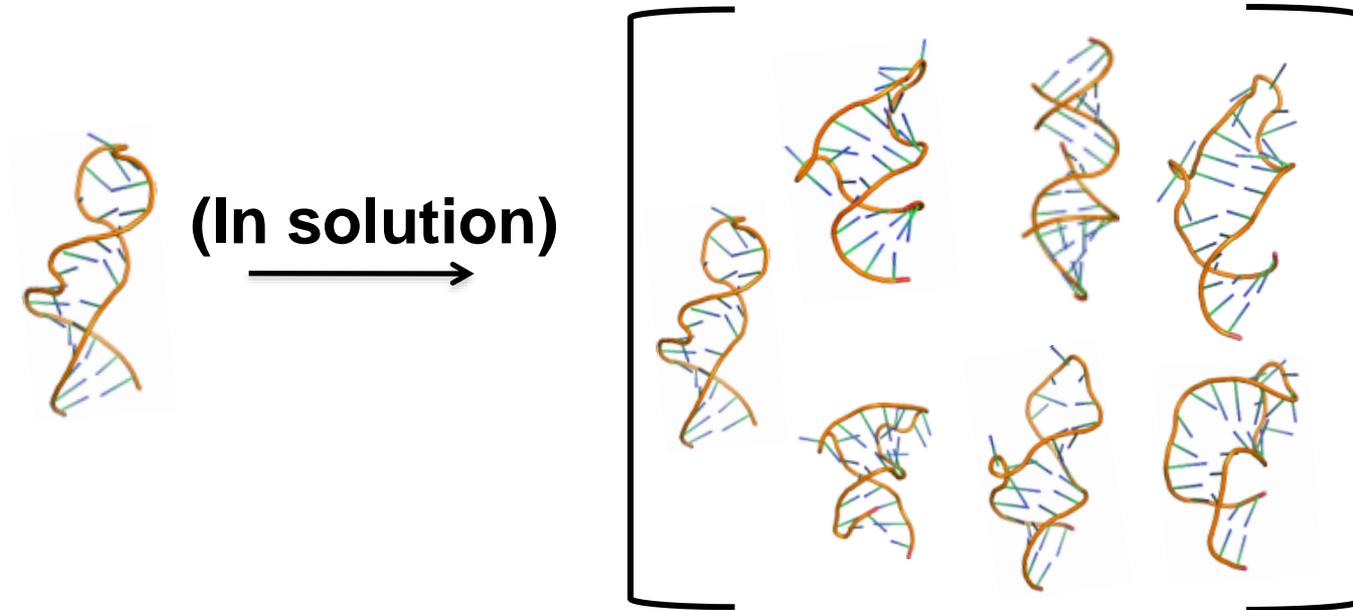
Xuesong Shi

**Department of Biochemistry
Herschlag Lab
Stanford University**

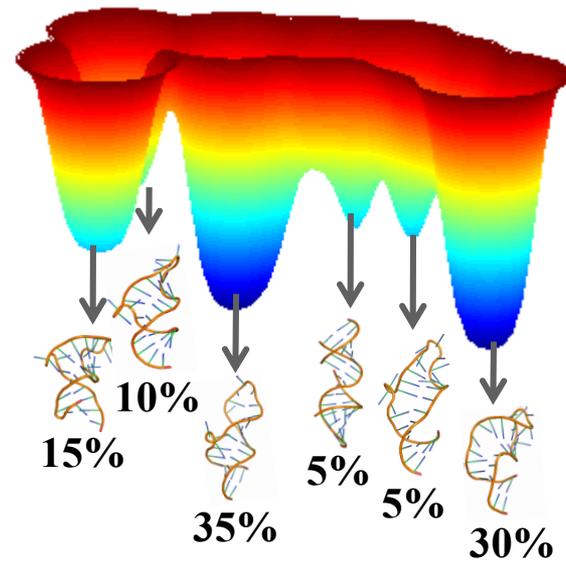
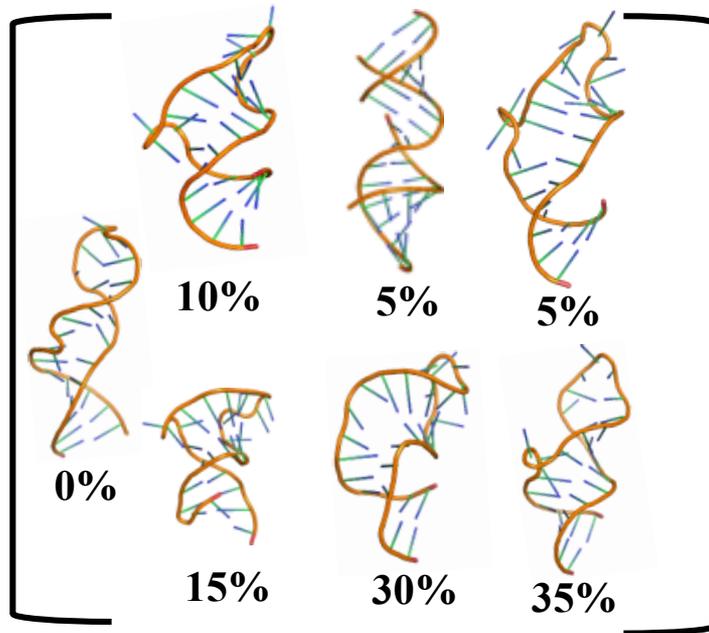
Macromolecules are dynamic in solution



Macromolecules Exist as Conformational Ensembles



Macromolecules Exist as Conformational Ensembles

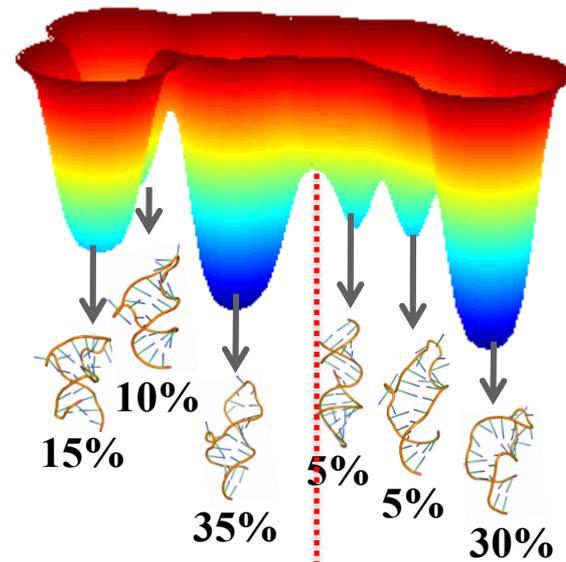
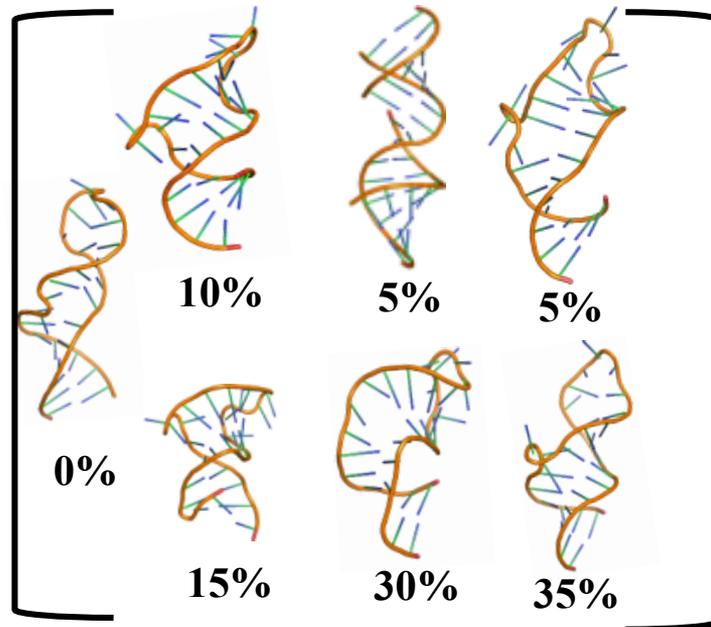


Conformational ensemble

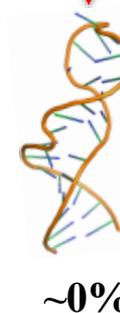


Energy landscape

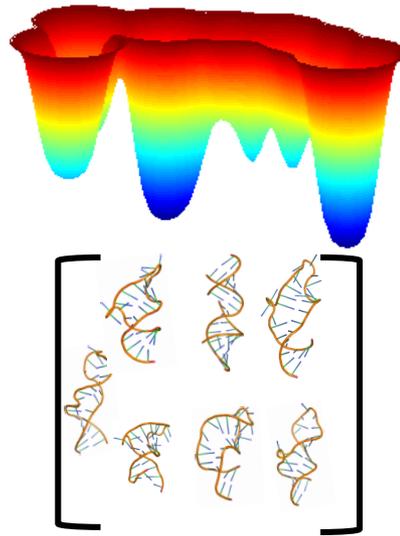
Macromolecules Exist as Conformational Ensembles



the average structure could be rarely populated in the actual ensemble



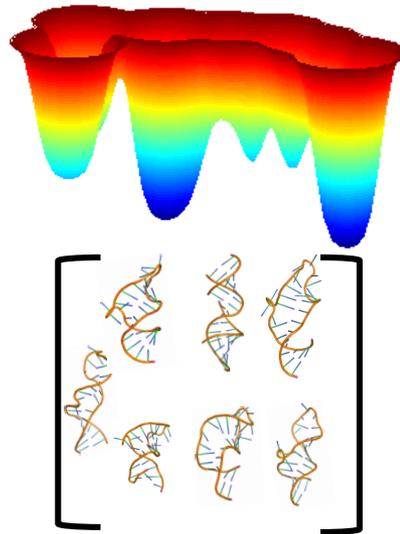
Why Care About Conformational Ensembles



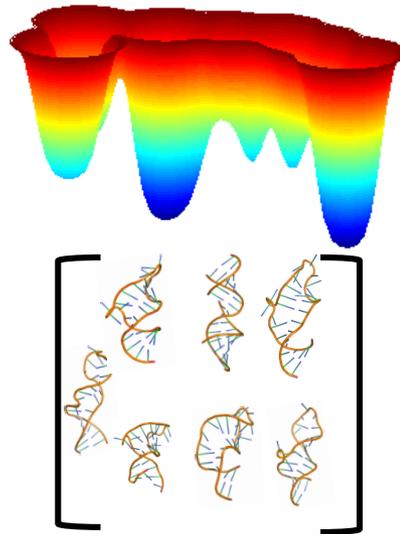
Why Care About Conformational Ensembles

Solution structures

- More accurate than an average structure



Why Care About Conformational Ensembles



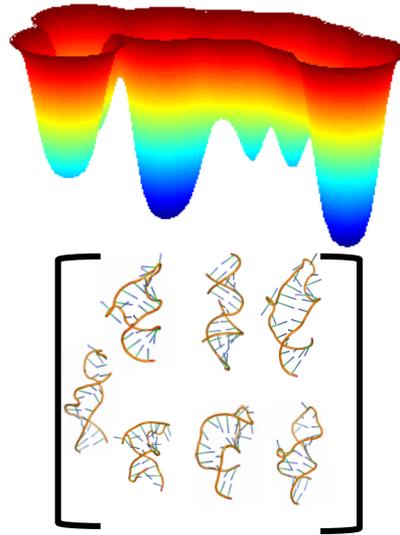
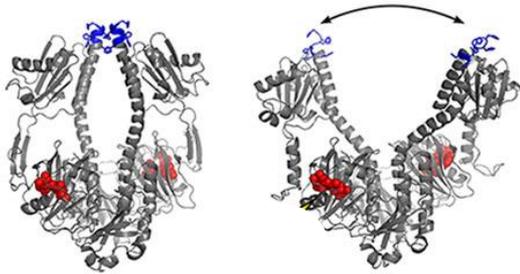
Solution structures

- More accurate than an average structure
- Too floppy to get an average structure (e.g. no crystals)



Why Care About Conformational Ensembles

Conformational change and function



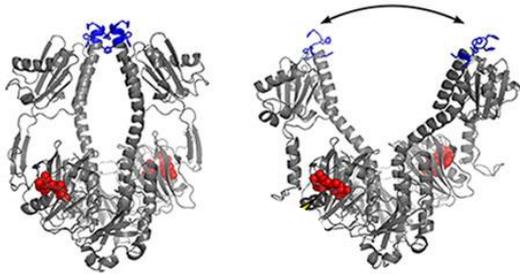
Solution structures

- More accurate than an average structure
- Too floppy to get an average structure (e.g. no crystals)

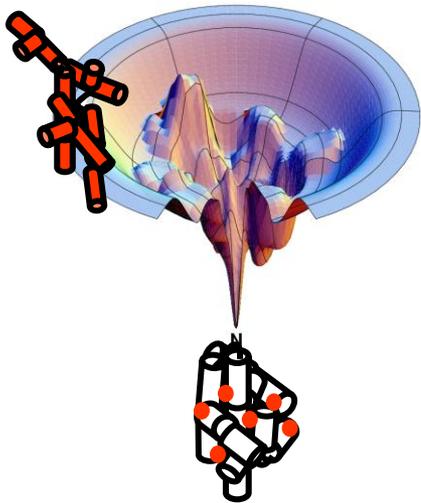


Why Care About Conformational Ensembles

Conformational change and function

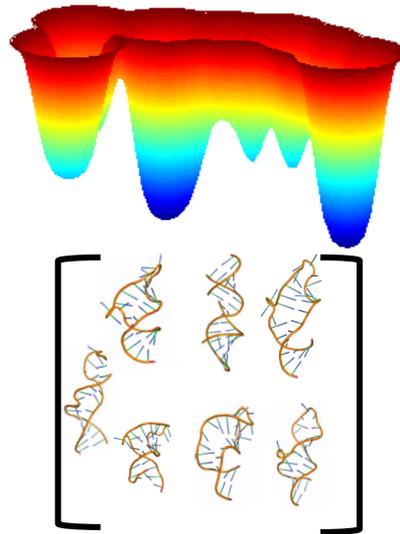


Folding and assembly



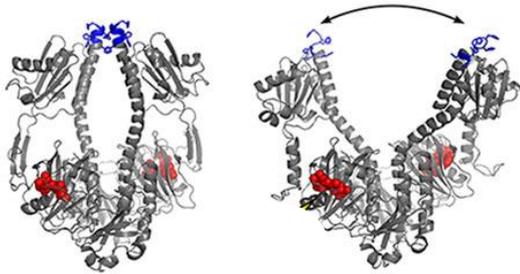
Solution structures

- More accurate than an average structure
- Too floppy to get an average structure (e.g. no crystals)

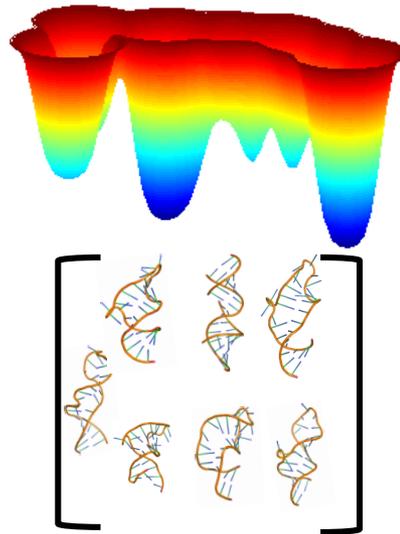


Why Care About Conformational Ensembles

Conformational change and function



Folding and assembly

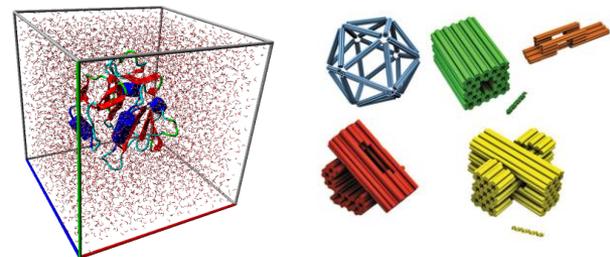


Solution structures

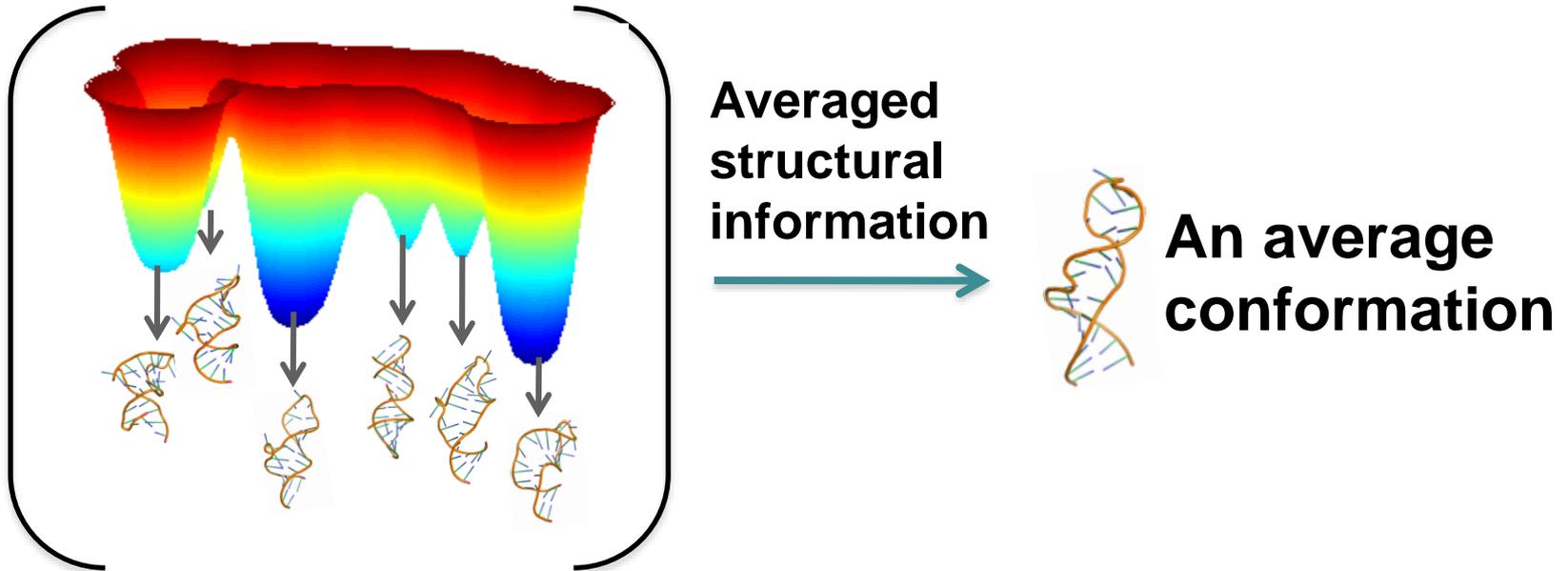
- More accurate than an average structure
- Too floppy to get an average structure (e.g. no crystals)



Better physical models
for bio-computation
and design

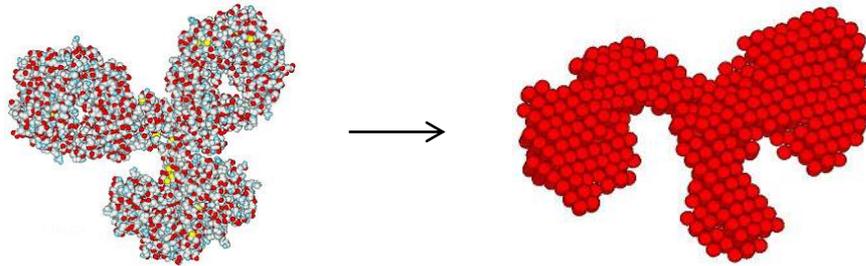
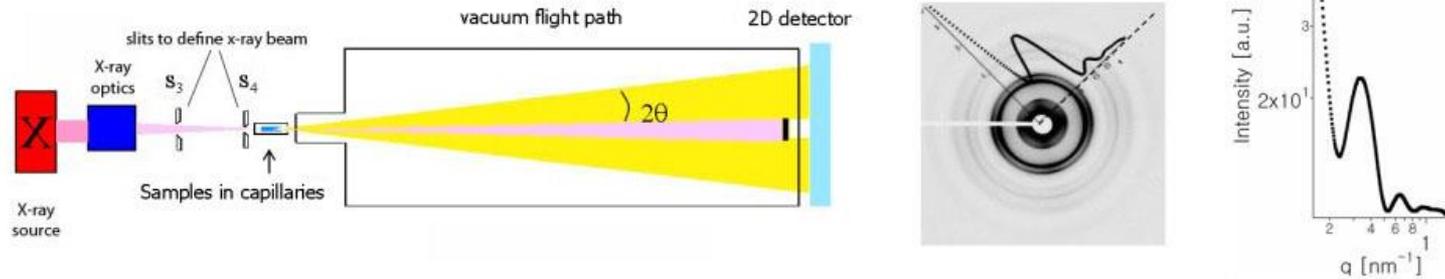


Conformational Ensembles Are Hard to Study



HOW TO PRECISELY MEASURE AN ENSEMBLE?

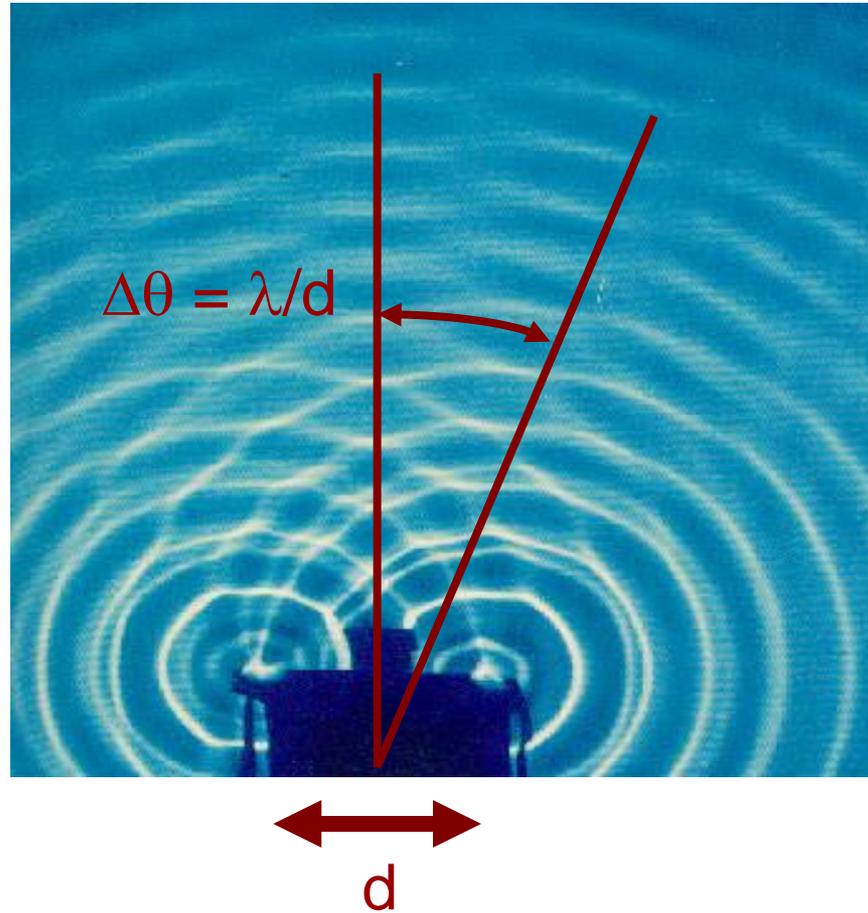
Small-Angle X-ray Scattering



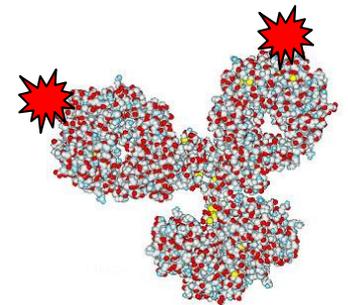
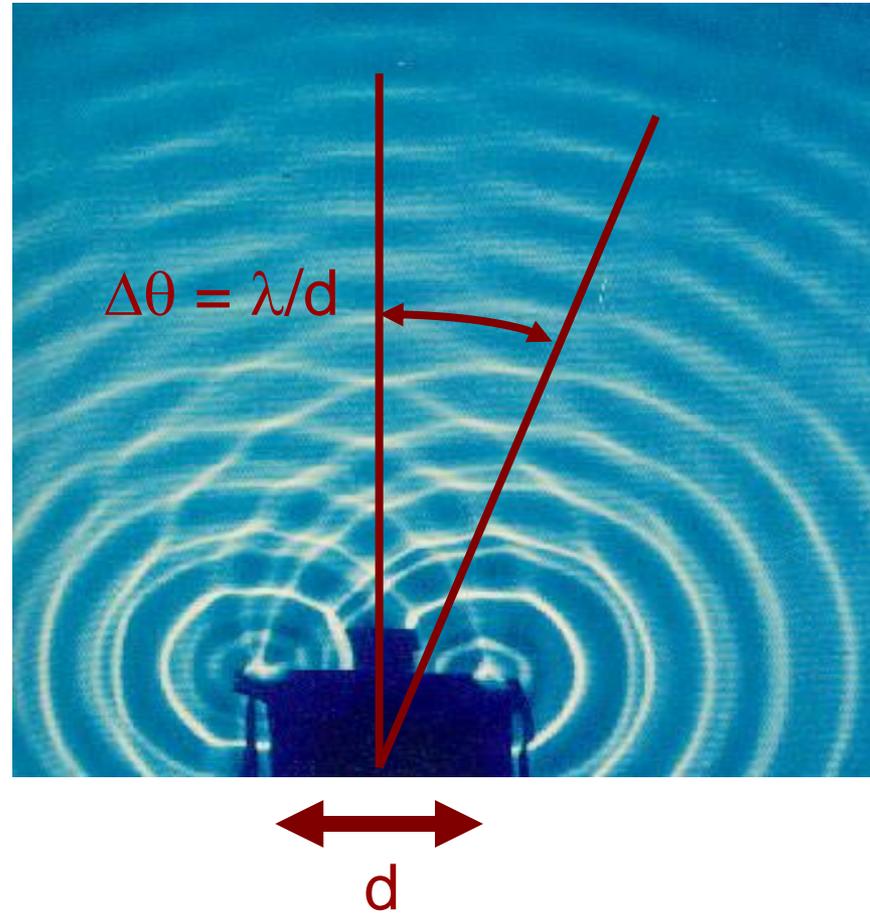
Strengths: solution phase, instantaneous, direct, gives absolute distances.

Weaknesses: **summation of all intramolecular distances**, admits degenerate models.

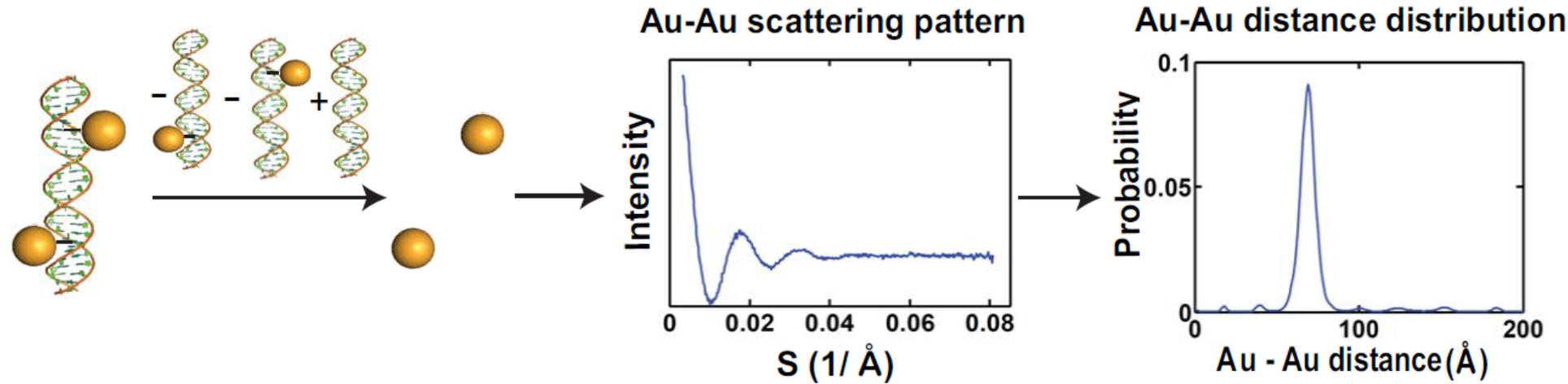
Scattering interference between two scatters



Scattering interference between two scatters



X-ray Scattering Interferometry



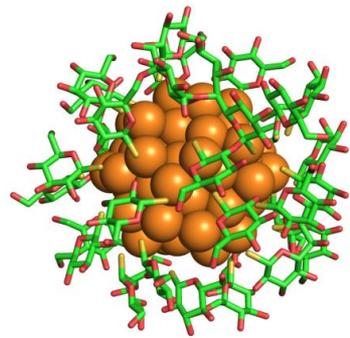
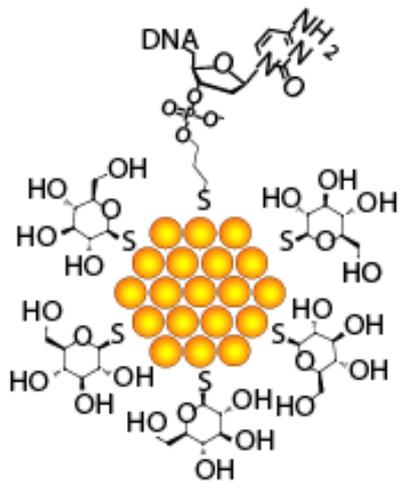
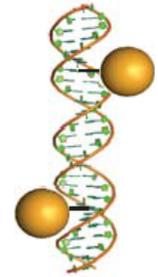
Pehr Harbury



**Rebecca
Mathew-Fenn**

Mathew-Fenn et al. Science 2008
Shi et al. PNAS 2013

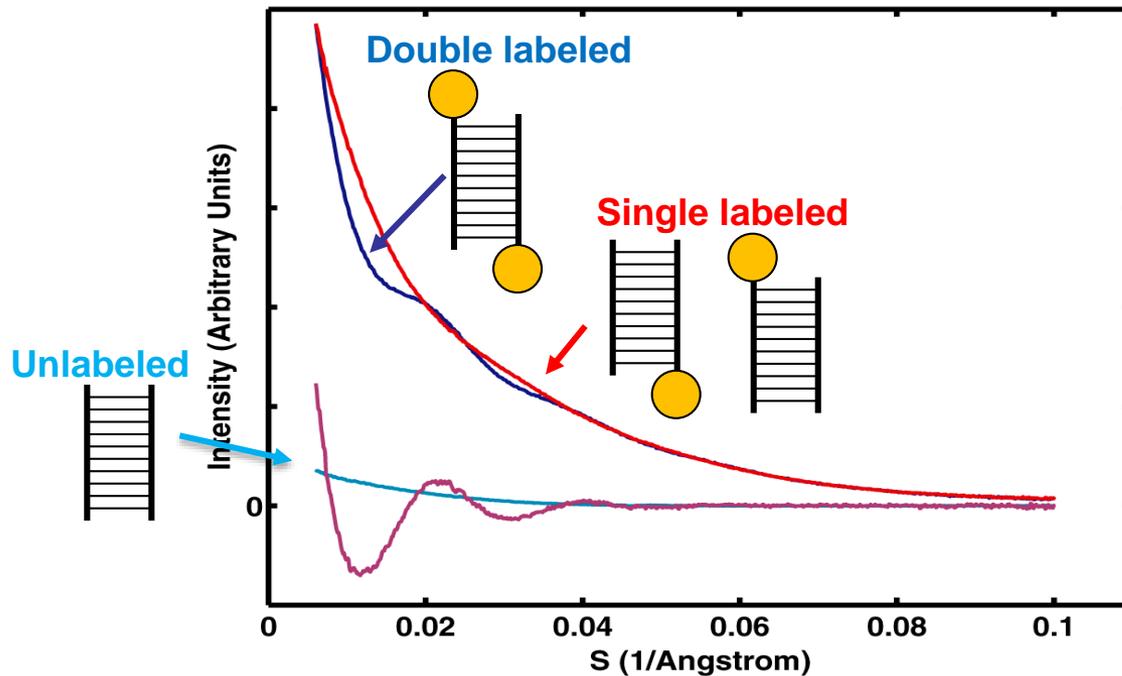
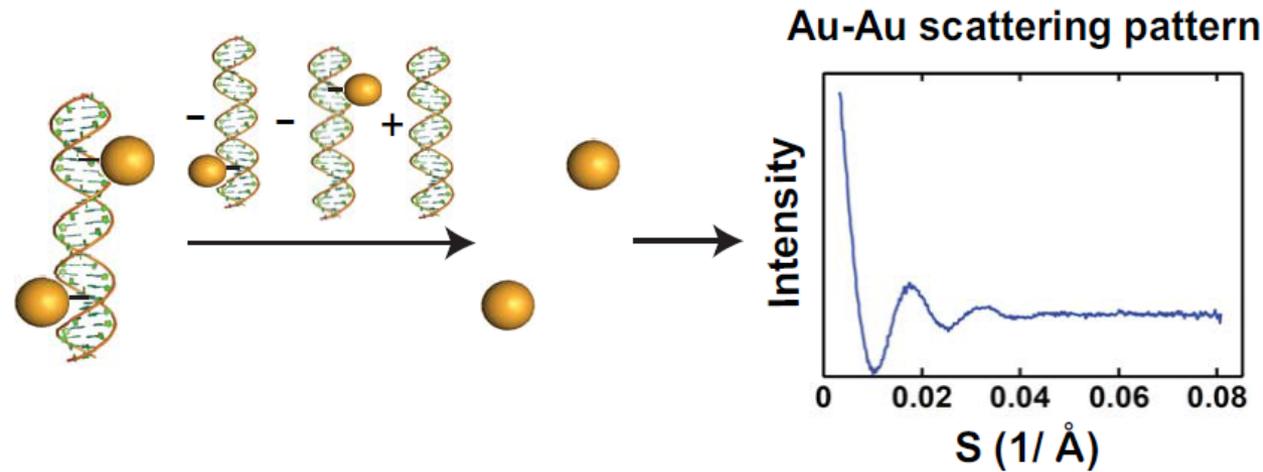
X-ray Scattering Interferometry



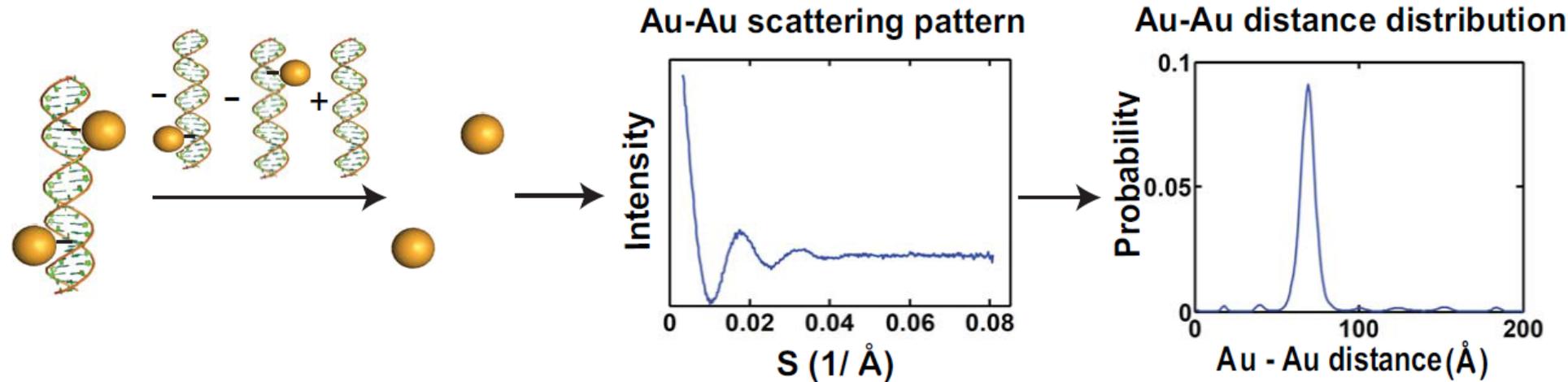
1.2 nm

2 nm

X-ray Scattering Interferometry



X-ray Scattering Interferometry



Same to SAXS:
Solution phase
Instantaneous (time independent)



Pehr Harbury



Rebecca
Mathew-Fenn

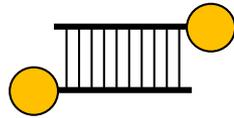
Additional advantages:

Precise absolute distance (model independent)

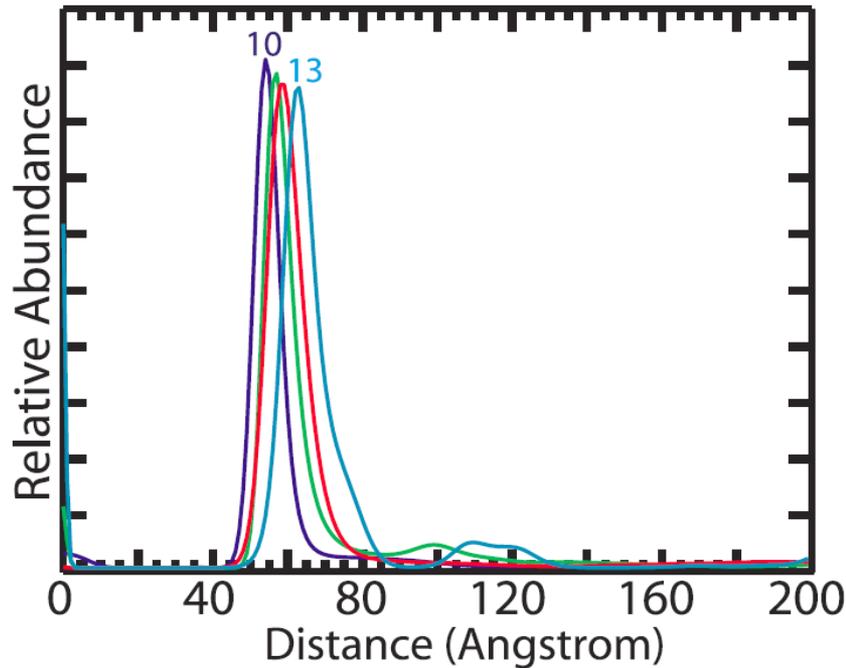
A distribution

Mathew-Fenn et al. Science 2008
Shi et al. PNAS 2013

Proof of principles



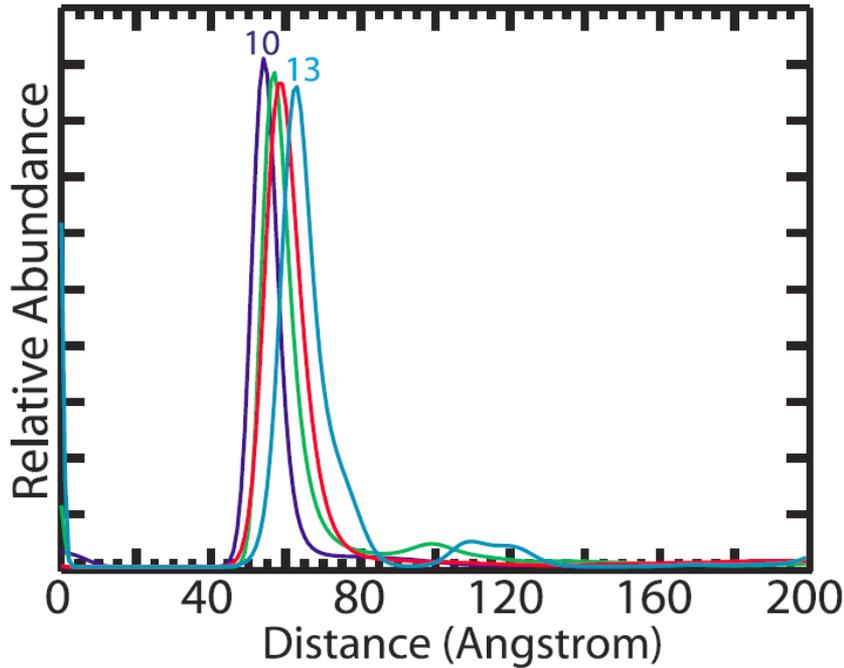
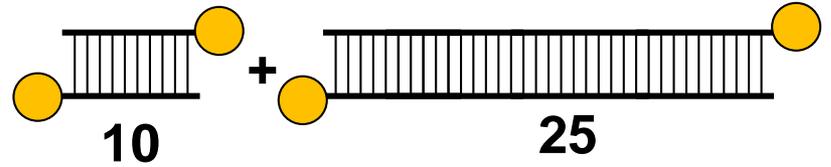
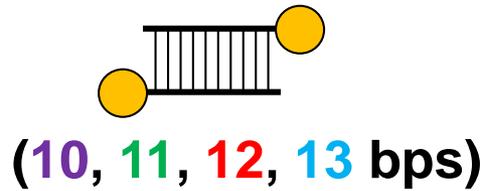
(10, 11, 12, 13 bps)



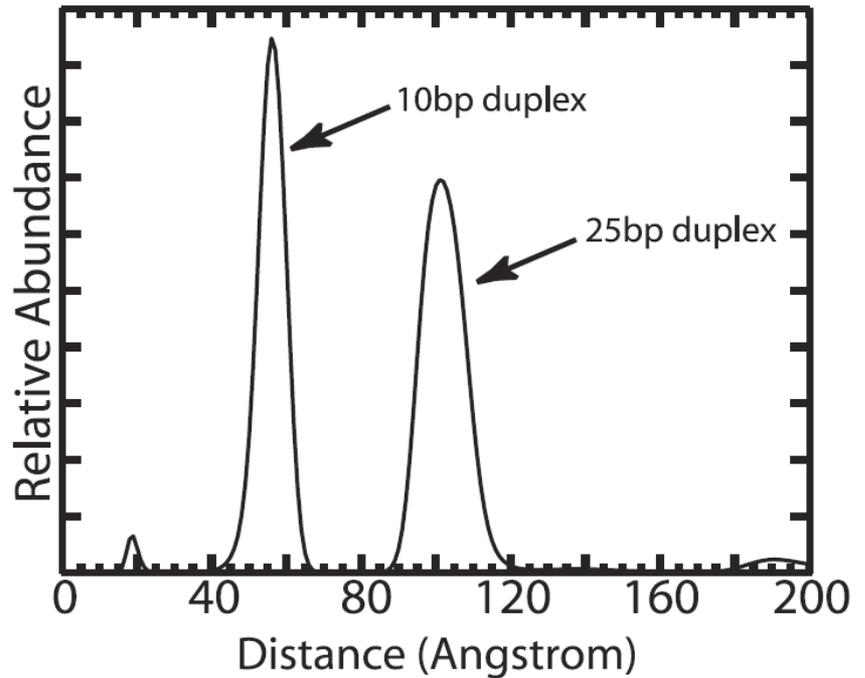
Precise absolute distance
(sub-Å level reproducibility)

single base pair
discrimination

Proof of principles



**single base pair
discrimination**



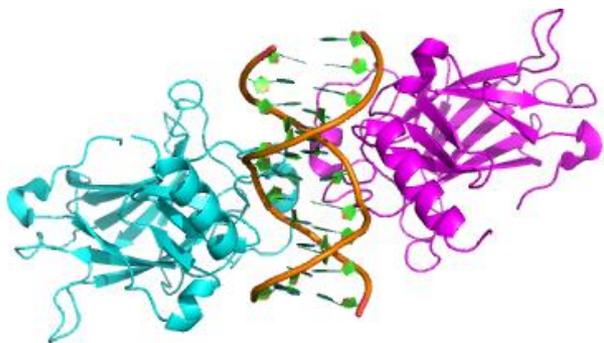
**population
mixtures**

DNA (outline)

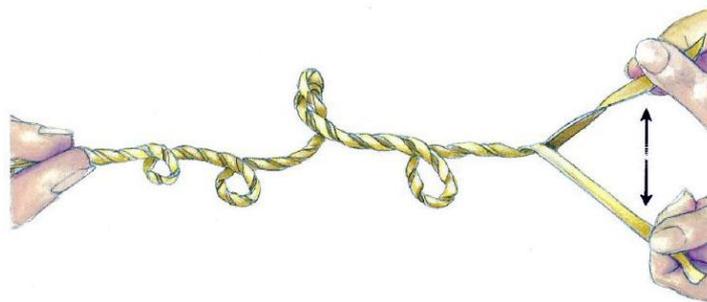
- **Elasticity and helical structure**
- **Sequence dependent variation**
- **Ensemble**
- **Atomic and physical models**

ELASTICITY OF DNA

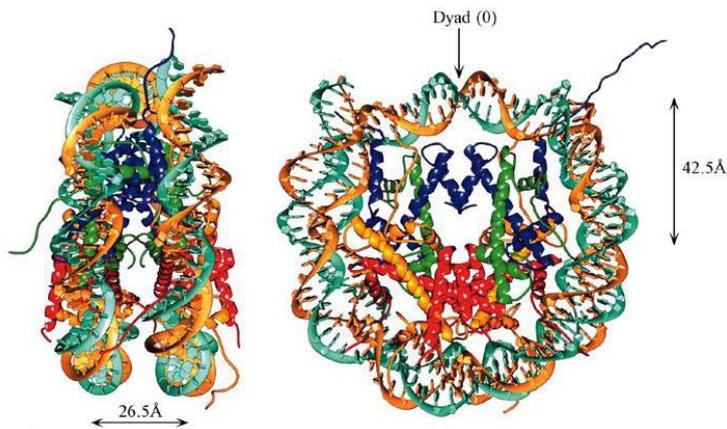
Why Does DNA Elasticity Matter?



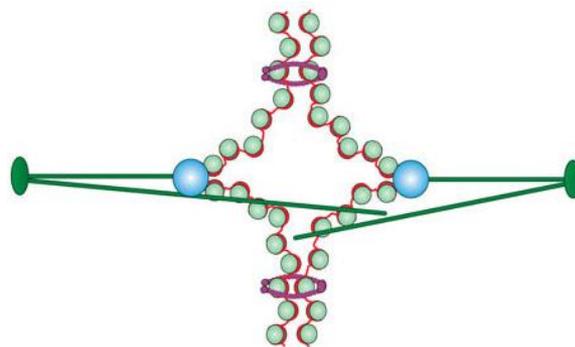
DNA-protein interactions



transcription and replication
twisting

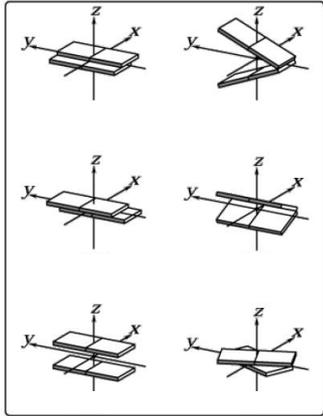


DNA packing and regulation
bending



e.g. chromosome
segregation
stretching

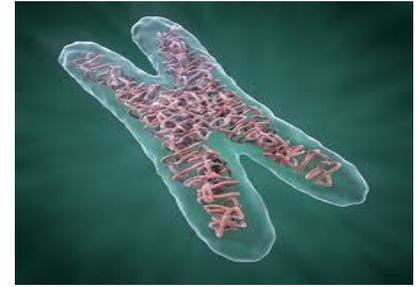
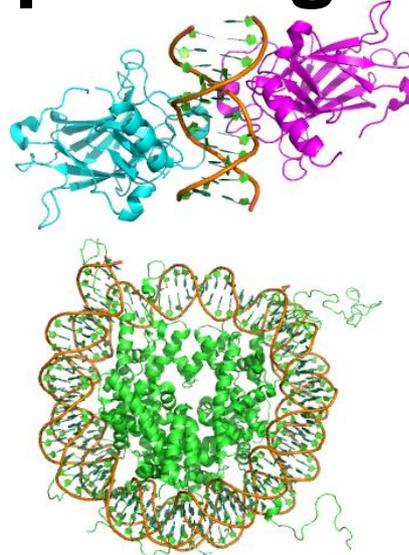
Understand DNA from macroscopic to microscopic length scale



Base-step

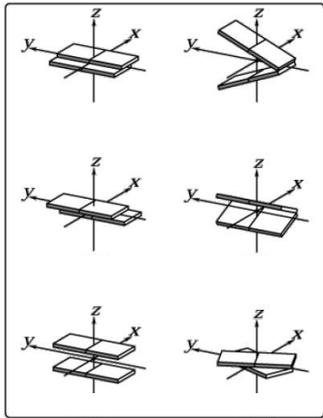


10s of bps

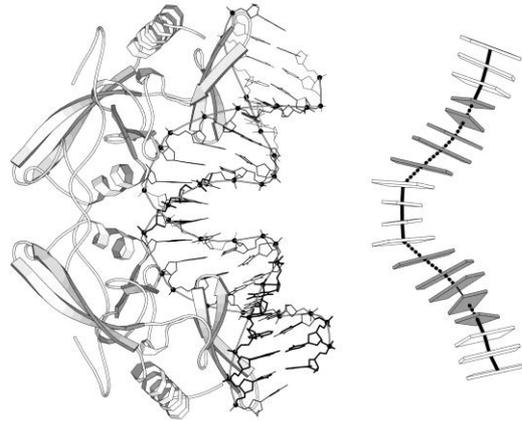
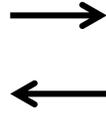


kbs, genome

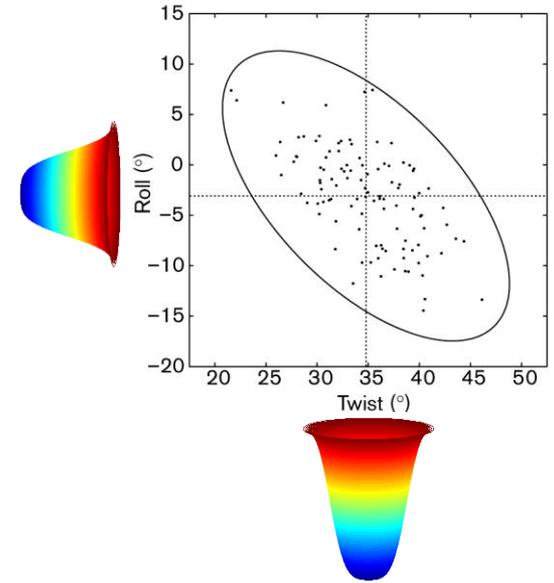
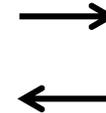
“Knowledge-Based” Microscopic DNA Model



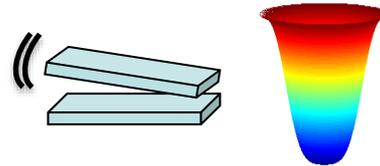
Base-step



**Crystal-structure database
of DNA-protein complexes**

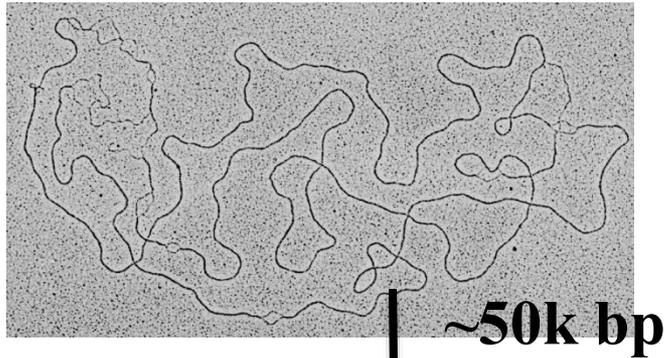


**Average bending fluctuation
per base step: $\sim 4^\circ$**

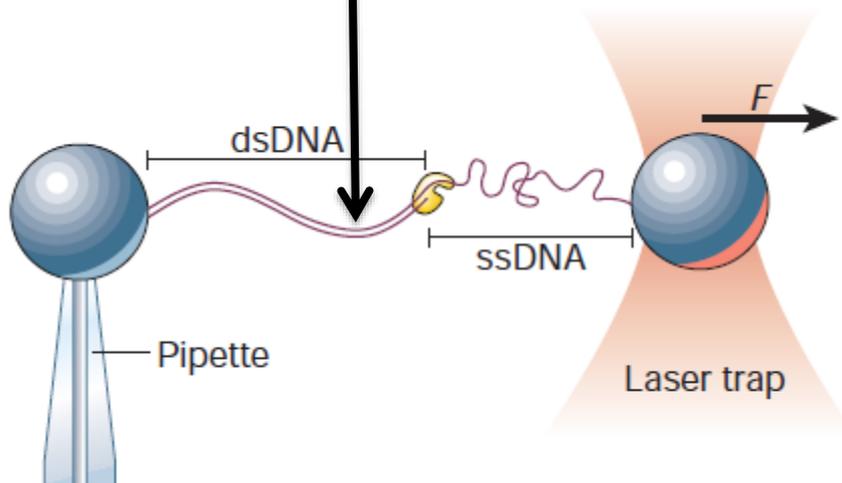


**Bending persistence length:
 $B \sim 100$ nm**

Single molecule studies of DNA polymer



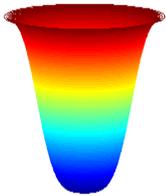
~50k bp



Mechanical properties of long DNA
($> 1\text{ k bp}$)

Bending persistence length:
 $B = 50\text{ nm}$ (150 bp)

Average bending fluctuation
per base step: **$\sim 6^\circ$**



Discrepancy

(macroscopic)

Single molecule
Stretching of
long DNA (> 1k bp)

(microscopic)

Survey DNA/protein
crystal-structures

Bending persistence length:

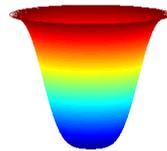
50 nm

100 nm

Average bending fluctuation
per base step:

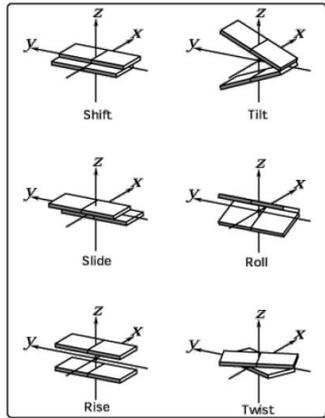
$\sim 6^\circ$

$\sim 4^\circ$



- Macroscopic elasticity does not reflect microscopic elasticity?
(e.g. Macroscopic elasticity is dominated by infrequent DNA kinks)
- DNA/protein crystal structures do not reflect free DNA in solution?

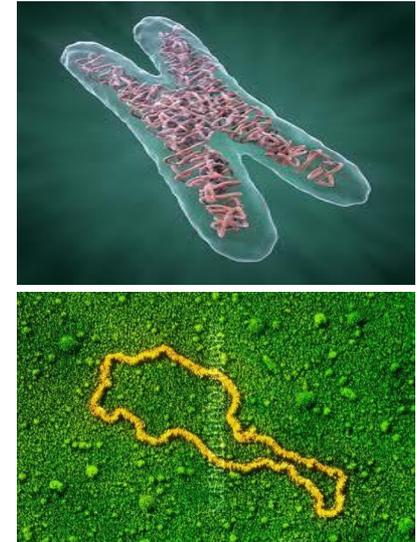
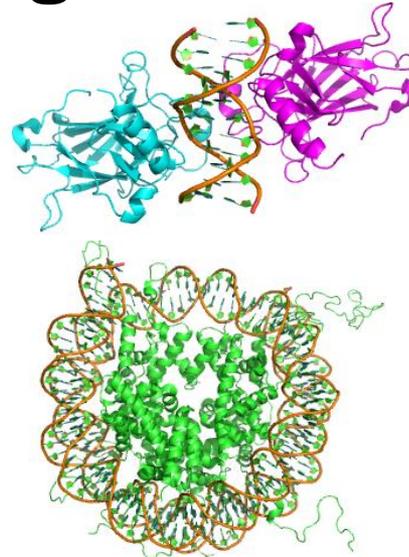
From microscopic to macroscopic length scale



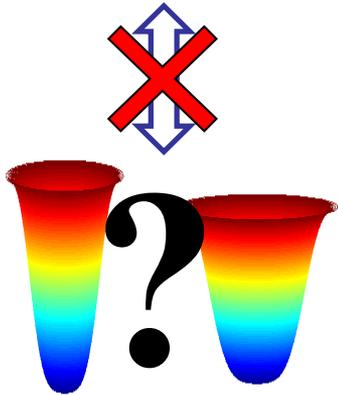
Base-step



10s of bps

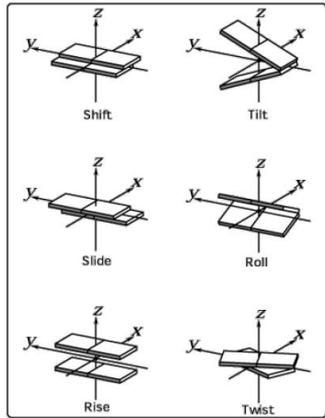


kbs, genome

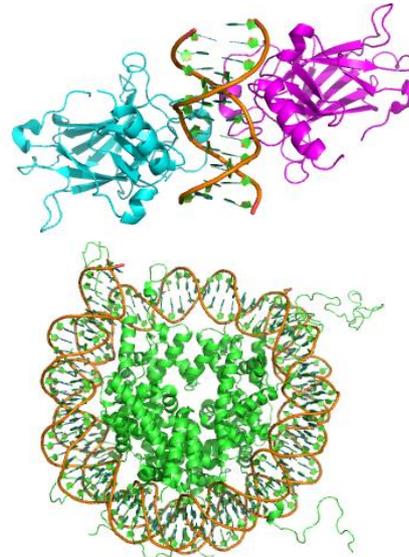


**Need to more directly probe DNA elasticity
on a microscopic length scale**

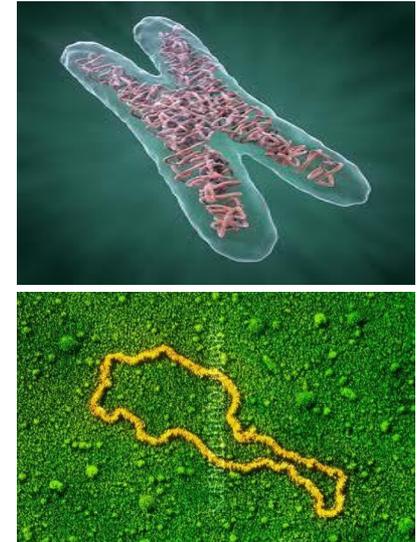
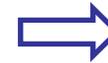
From microscopic to macroscopic behavior



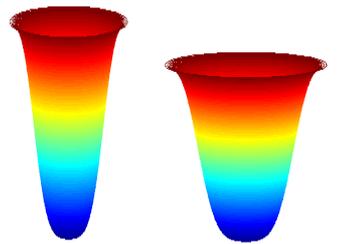
Base-step



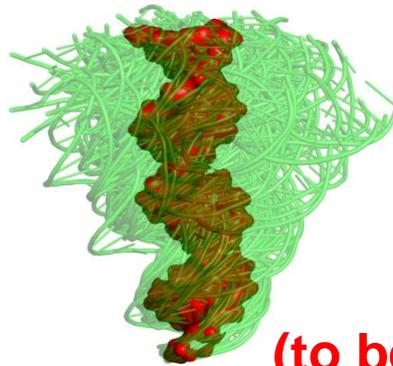
10s of bps



kbs, genome



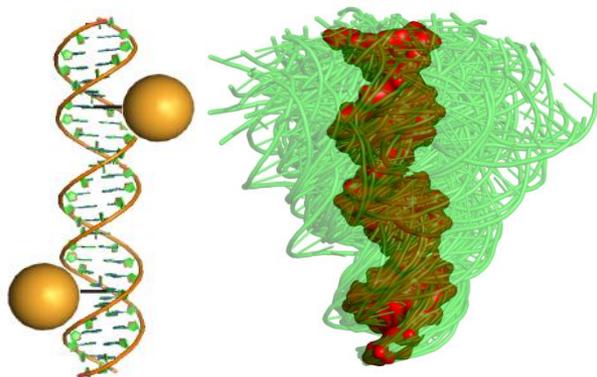
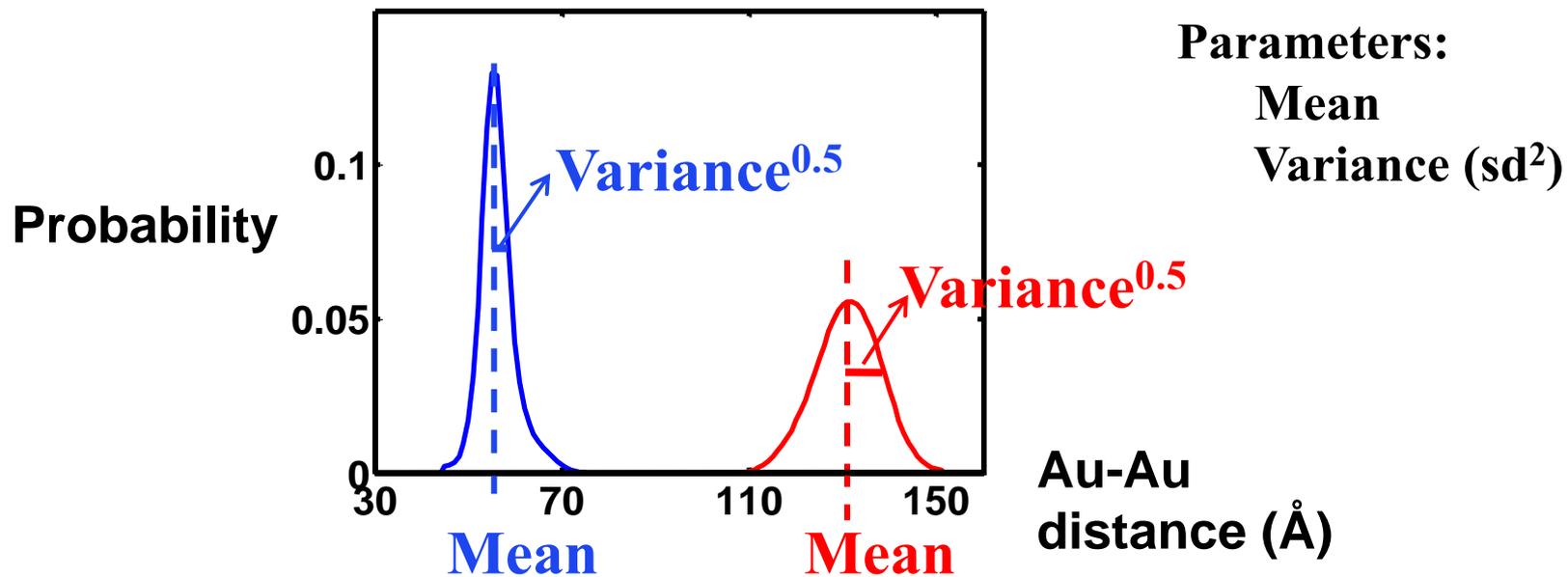
4° or 6° ?



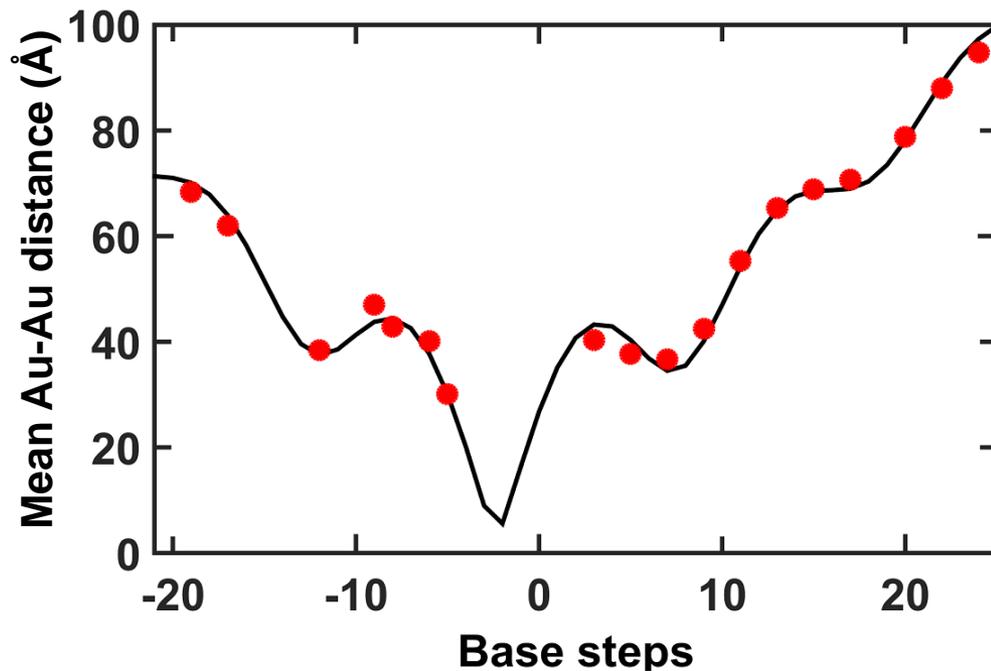
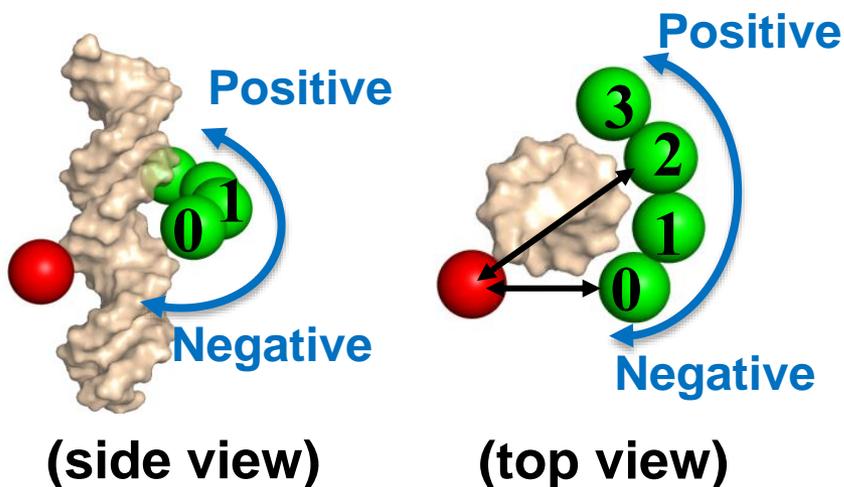
(to be determined by XSI)



Basic information from an Au-Au distance distribution

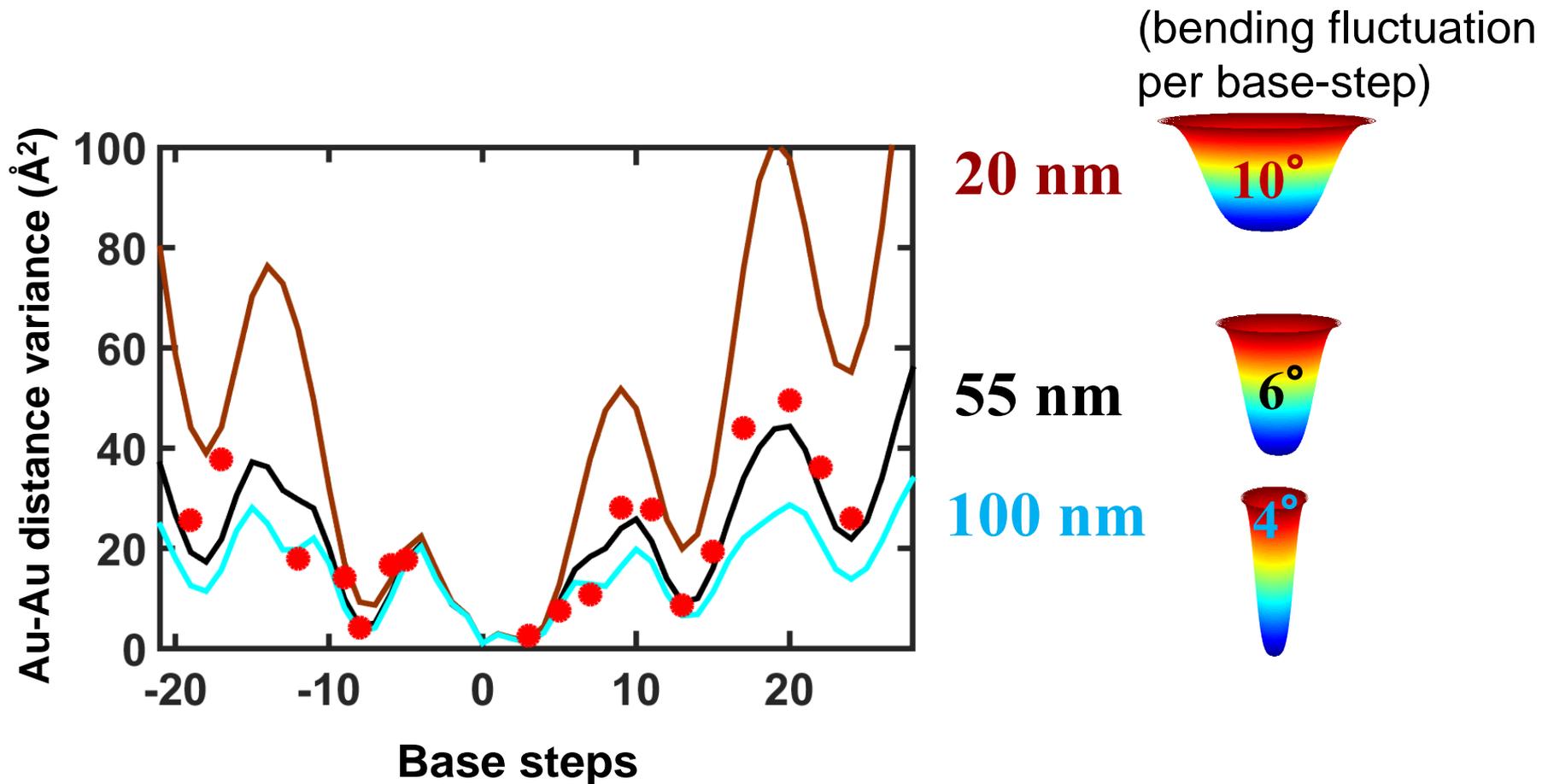


XSI determined B-DNA helical-structure



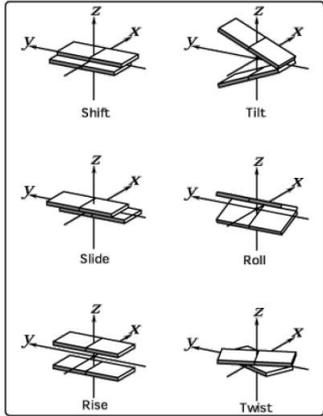
3.36 Å in rise per base-step
10.5 bases per helical-turn

XSI determined B-DNA elasticity



Bending persistence length: 55 ± 10 nm

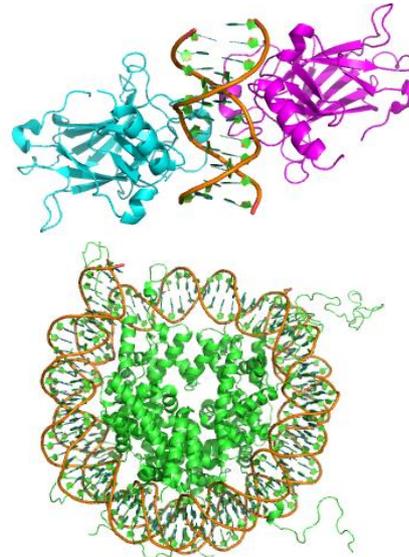
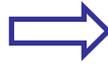
From microscopic to macroscopic behavior



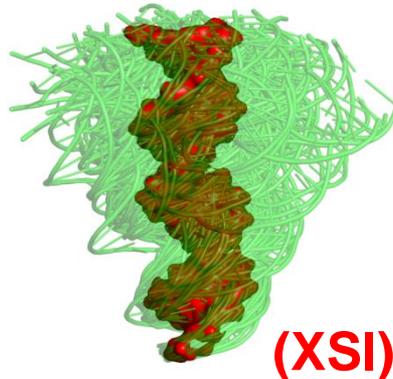
Base-step



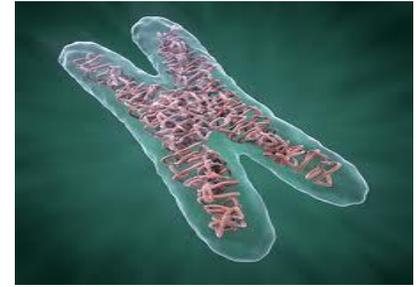
6°



10s of bps



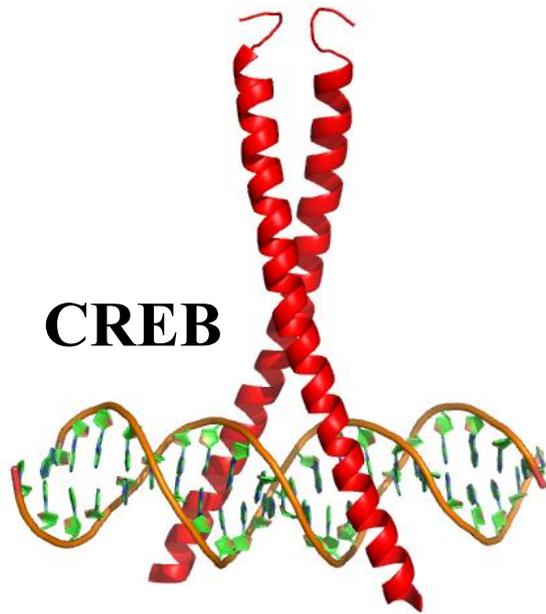
(XSI)



kbs, genome

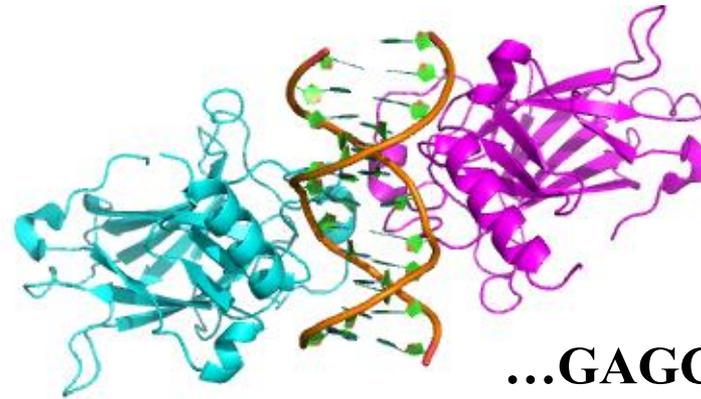
DNA SEQUENCE DEPENDENT VARIATION

DNA sequence dependence is important



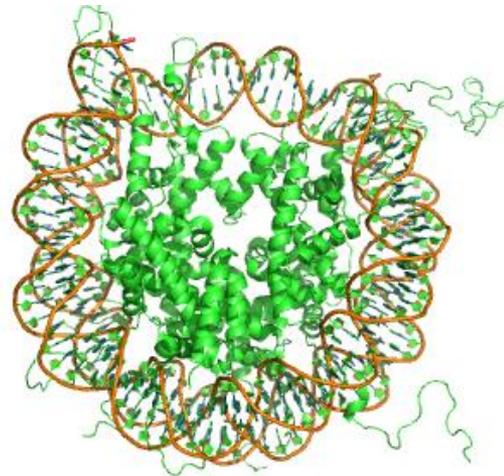
CREB

...ATGACGTCAT...



p53

...GAGCATGCTCA...



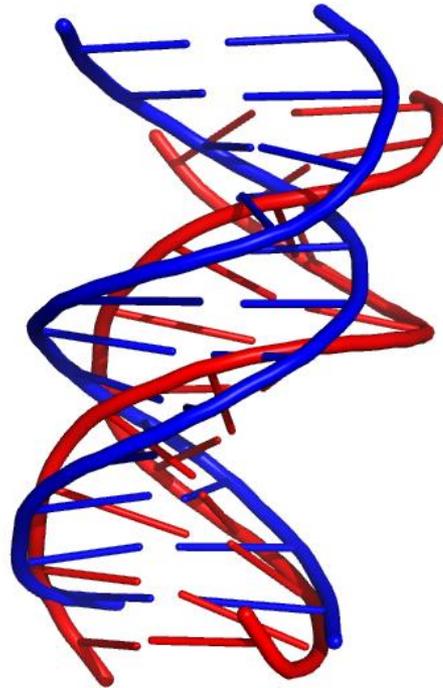
Nucleosome

DNA A-tract, e.g. NNN**AAAAAA**NNN



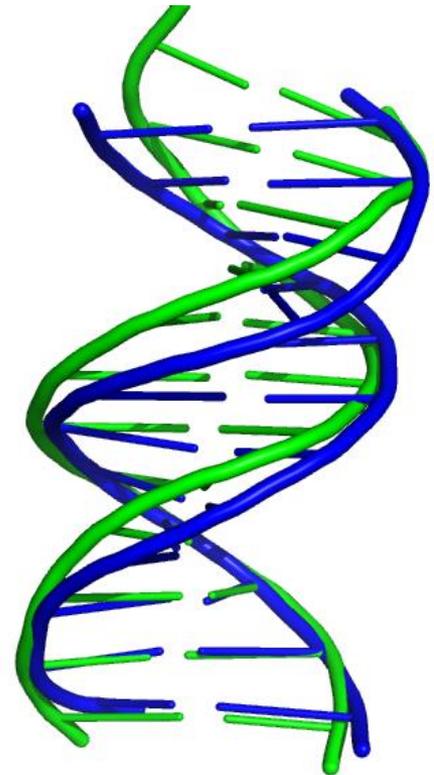
Standard B-DNA

NMR



Crystal structure I

NMR

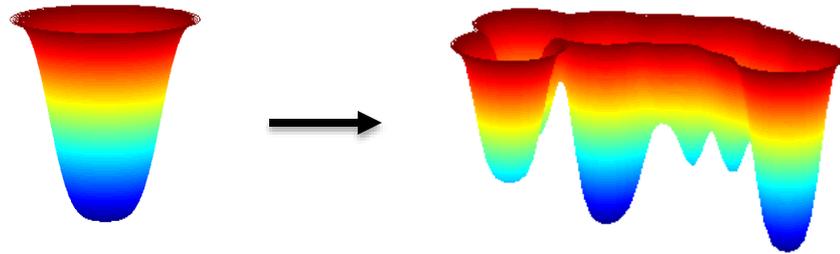


Crystal structure II

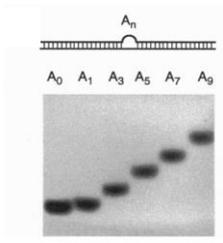
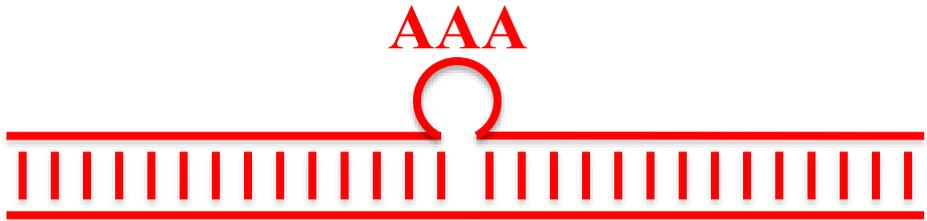
NMR

DNA ENSEMBLES

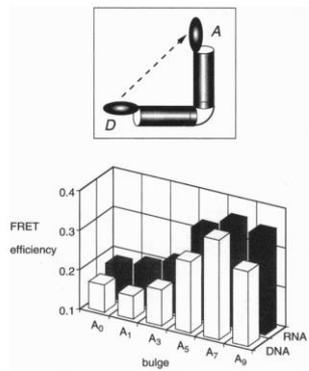
DNA ENSEMBLES



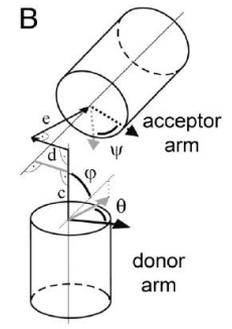
Model System: DNA Duplex with a single-stranded Bulge



Gel



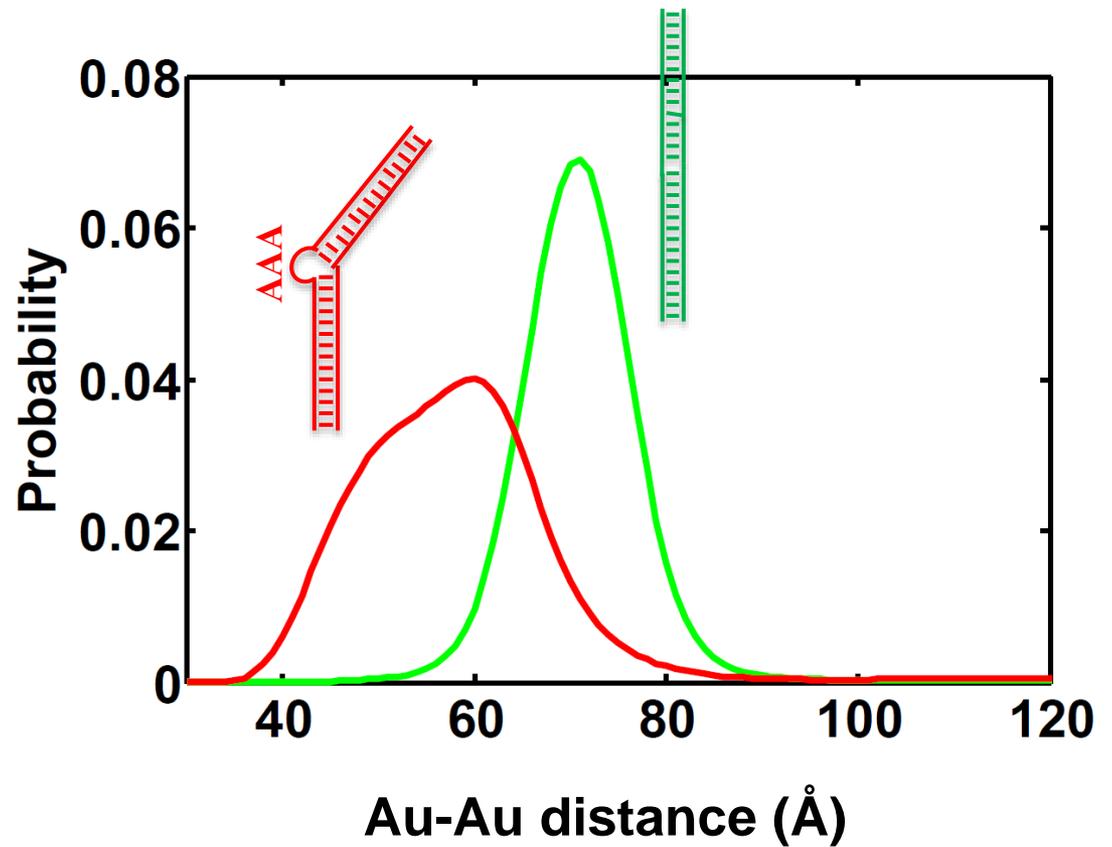
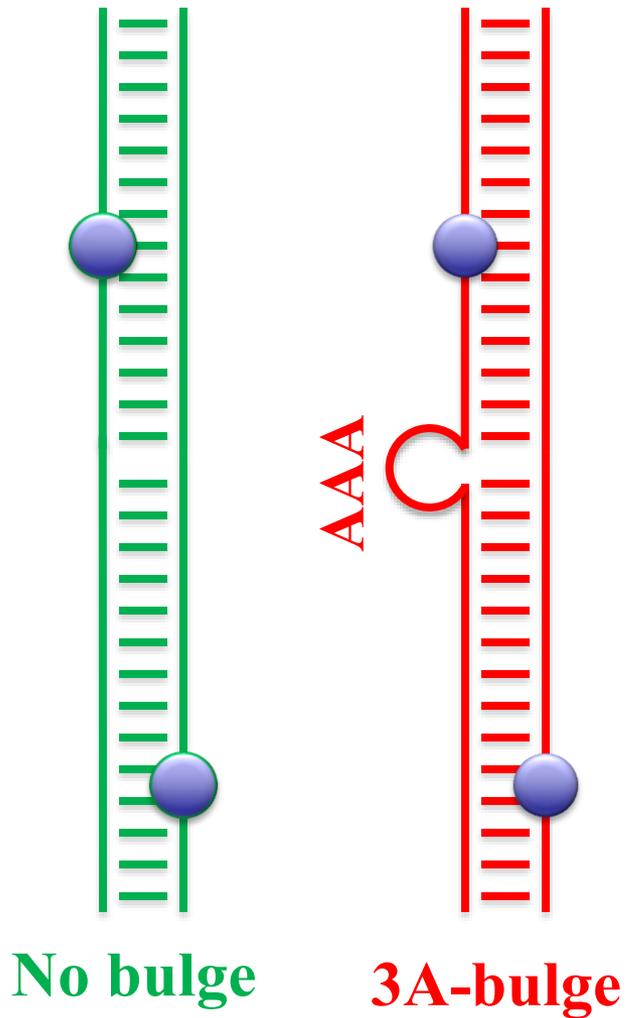
FRET



sm-FRET

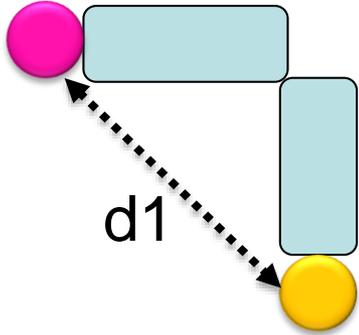
Gohlke, *P.N.A.S.* (1994)
 Lilley, *P.N.A.S.* (1995)
 Wozniak, *P.N.A.S.* (2008)

A single Au-Au distribution

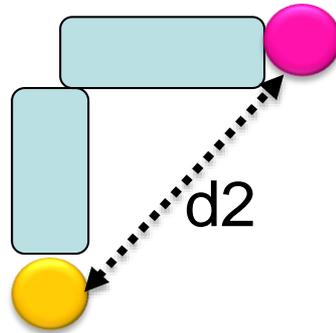


Degeneracy in a single distribution

Au pair 1



Conformation 1



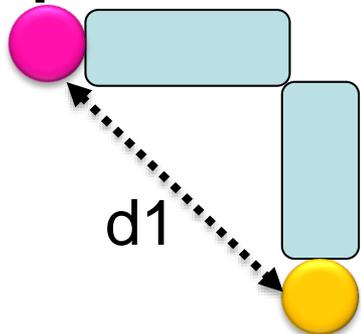
Conformation 2

$$d1 = d2$$

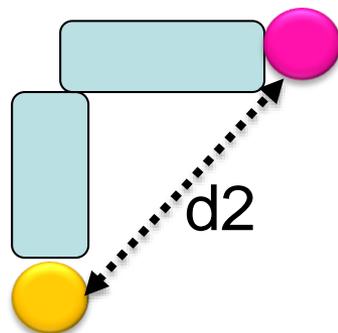
Can not distinguish
conformation 1 and 2

Reduce degeneracy with multiple Au pairs

Au pair 1



Conformation 1

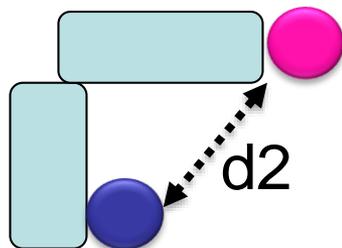
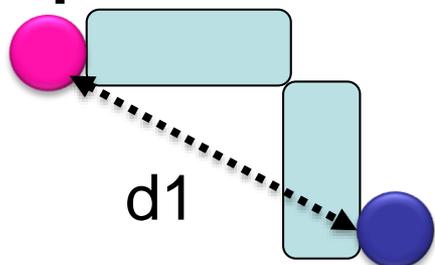


Conformation 2

$$d1 = d2$$

Can not distinguish
conformation 1 and 2

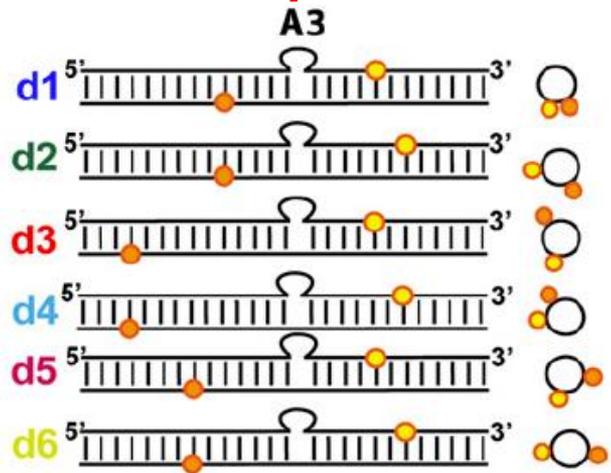
Au pair 2



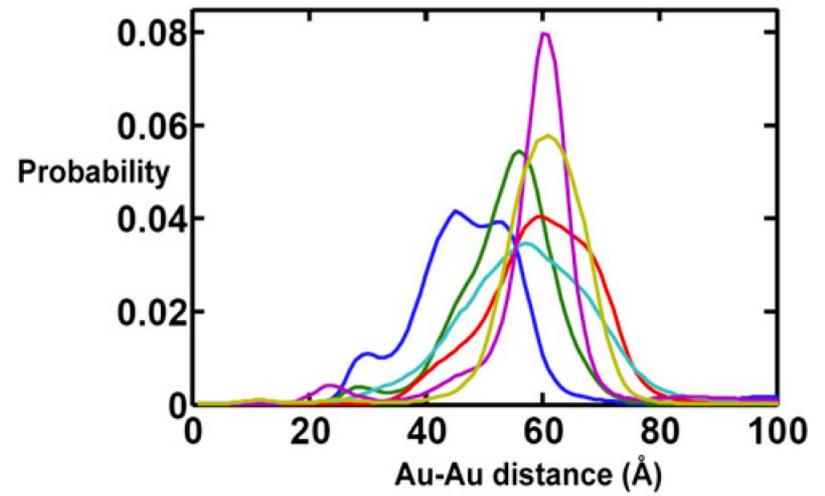
$$d1 \neq d2$$

Can distinguish
conformation 1 and 2

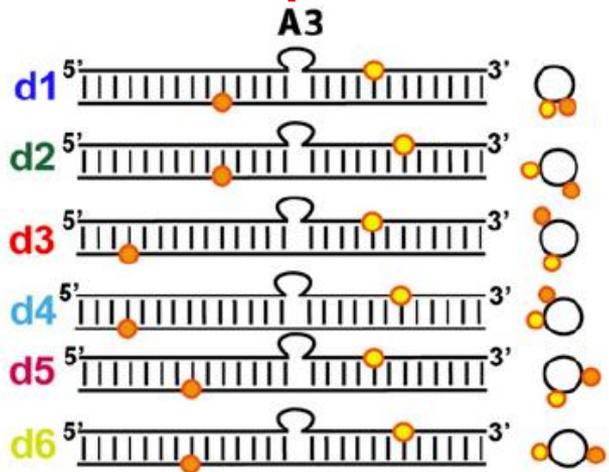
6 Au pairs



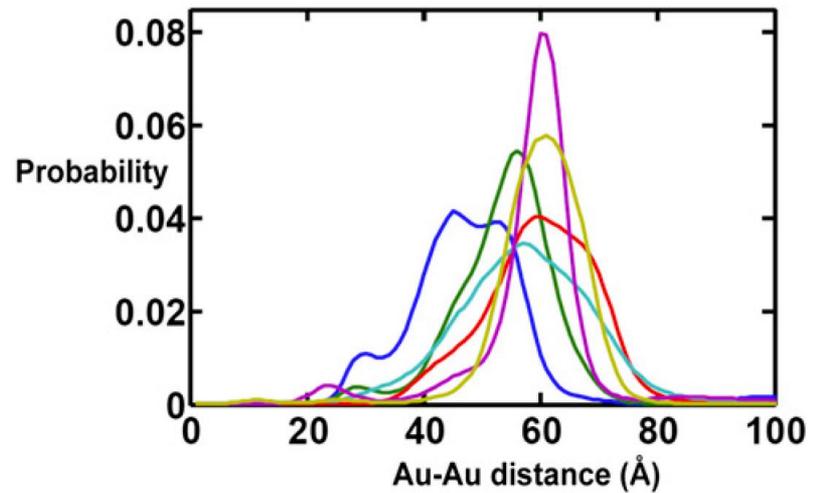
6 Au-Au distributions



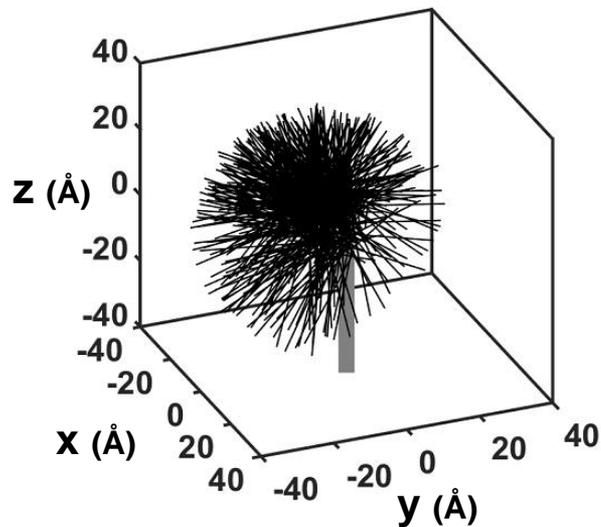
6 Au pairs



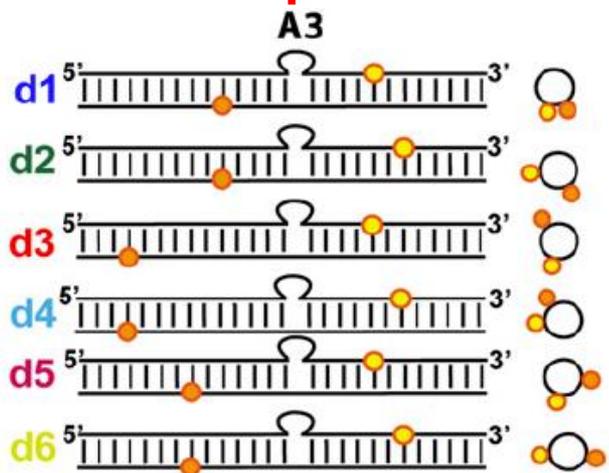
6 Au-Au distributions



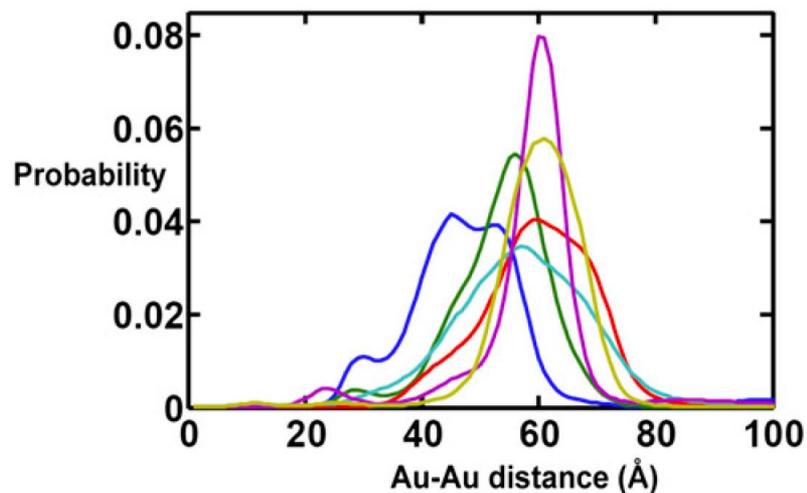
50000 basis-conformations (topologically allowed)



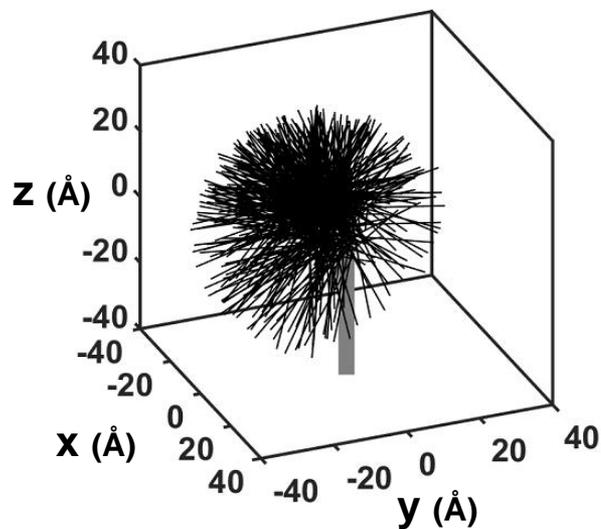
6 Au pairs



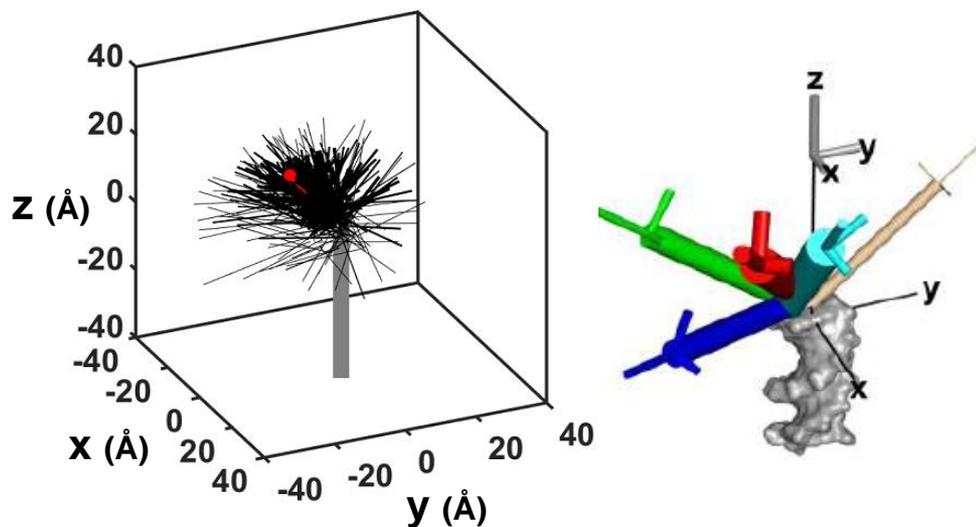
6 Au-Au distributions



50000 basis-conformations (topologically allowed)

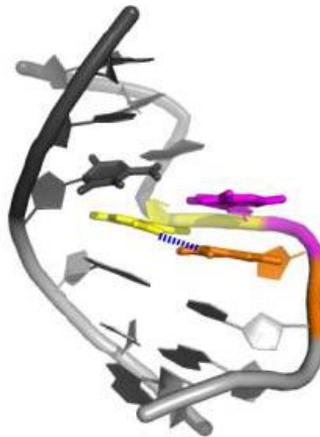
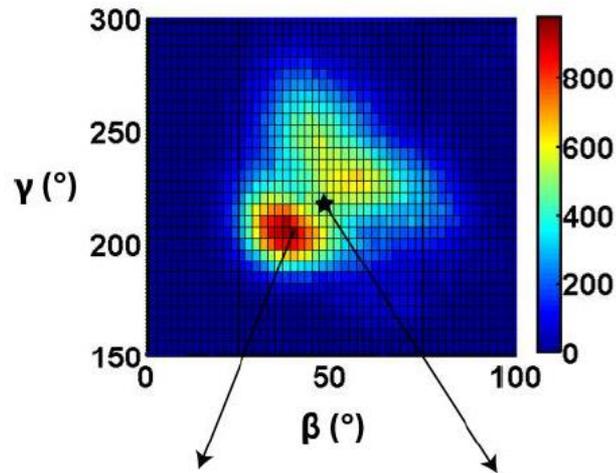


XSI determined ensemble



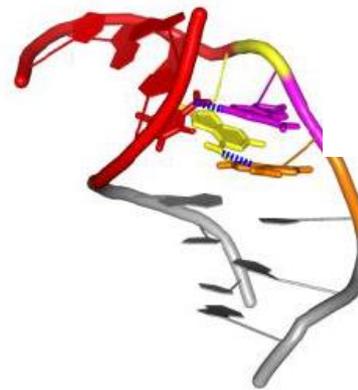
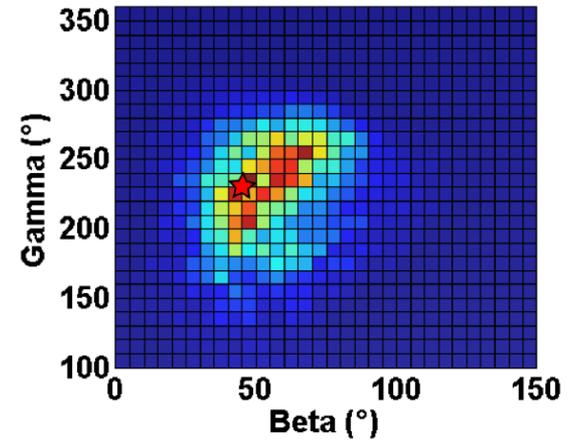
Molecular Dynamics Versus XSI Data

MD
ensemble



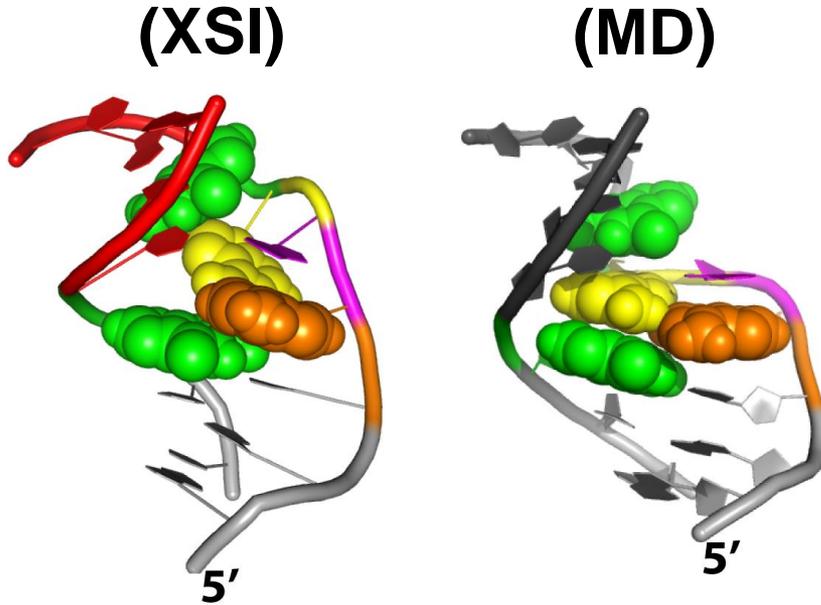
MD optimum state
(stacking)

XSI ensemble



XSI optimum state (I)
(H-bond)

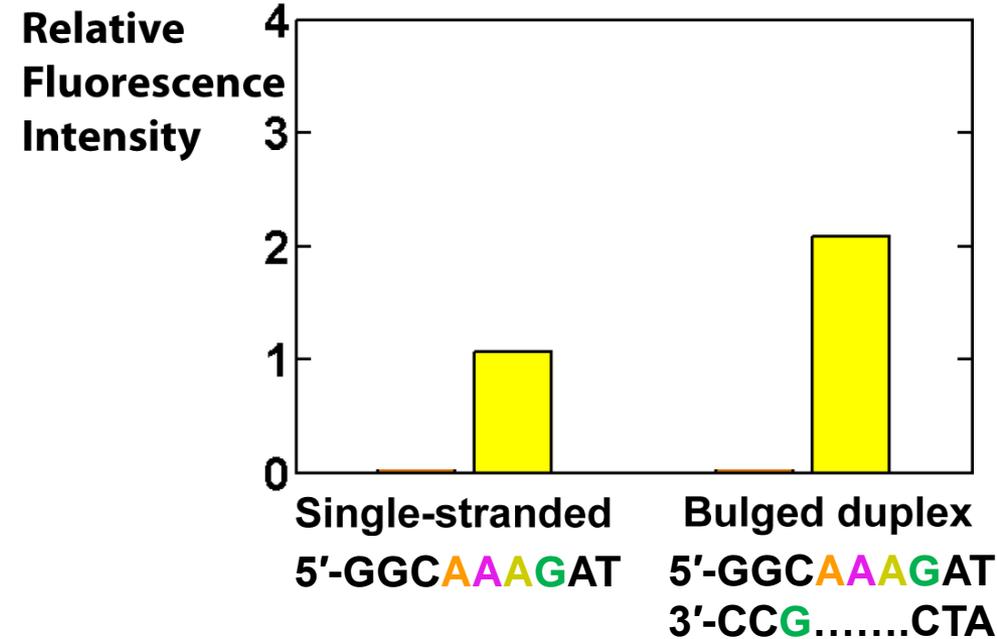
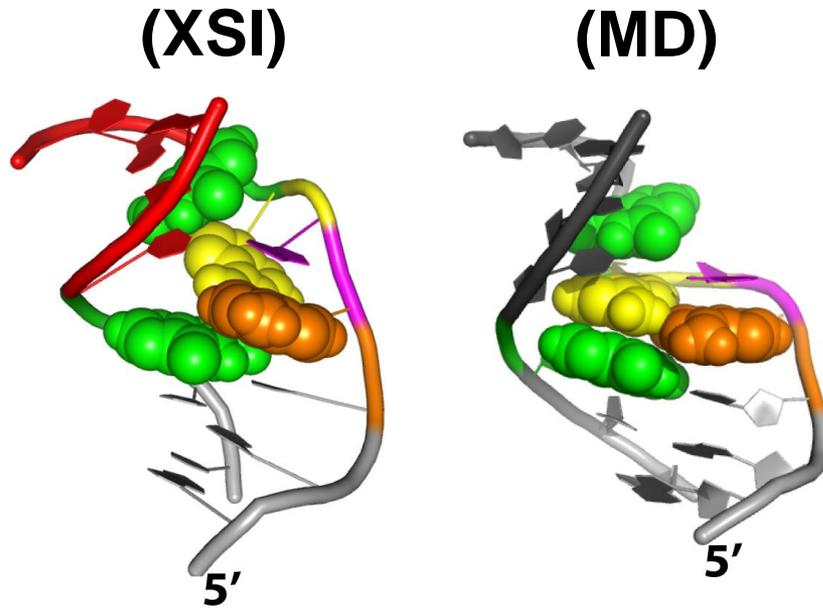
Test of MD vs XSI Model Predictions



5'-GGC**A**A**G**AT
3'-CC**G**.....CTA

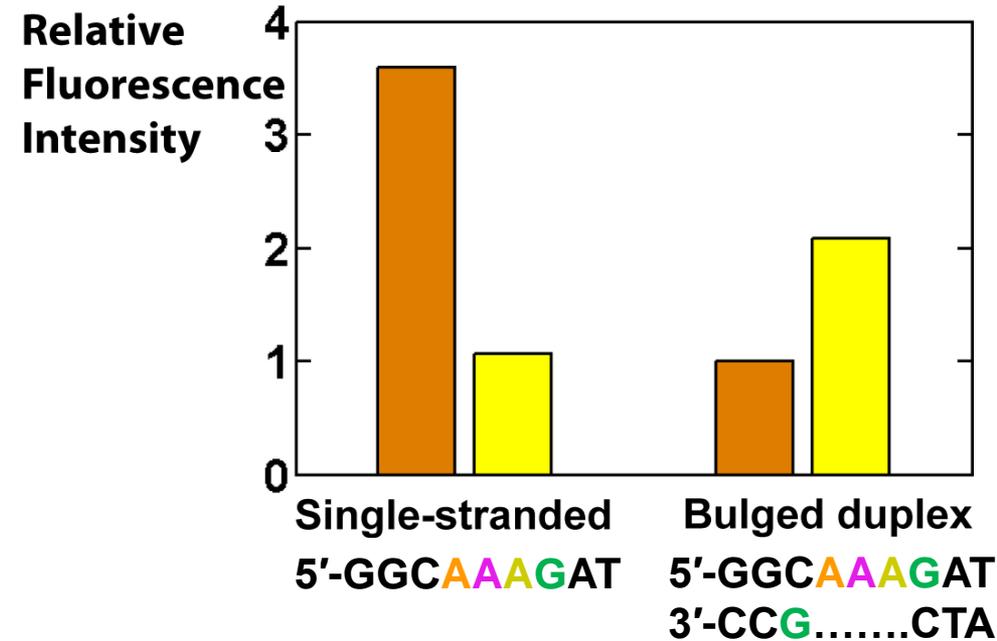
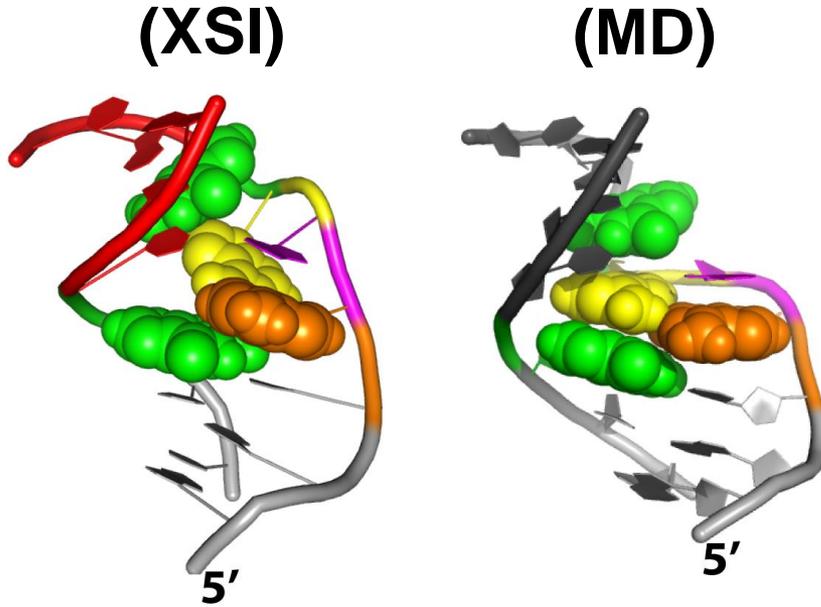
To be tested by replacing
a bulge A with a 2-AP,
a fluorescence A-analog.

Test of MD vs XSI Model Predictions



Yellow A is replaced by 2-AP

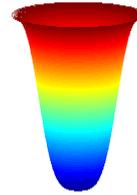
Test of MD vs XSI Model Predictions



In a separate experiment,
the orange A is replaced by 2-AP

DNA

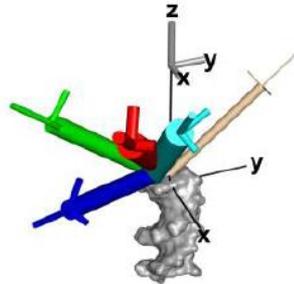
- Elasticity and helical structure



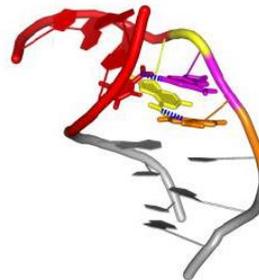
- Sequence dependent variation



- Ensemble



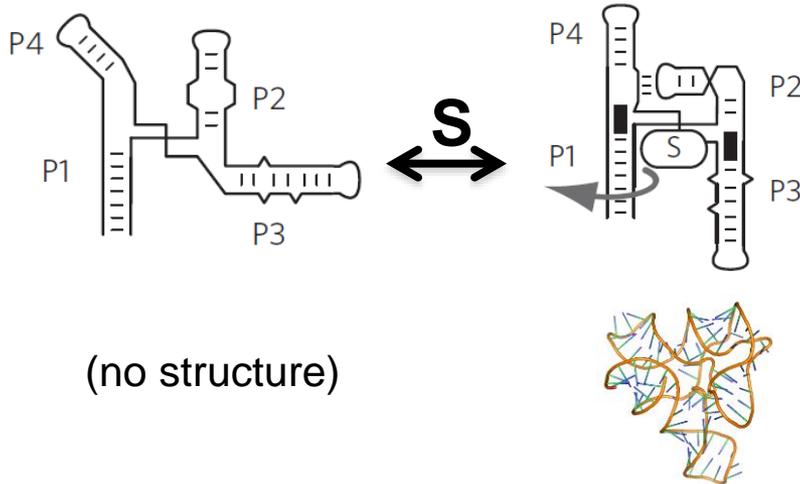
- Atomic and physical models



FUNCTIONAL RNAs

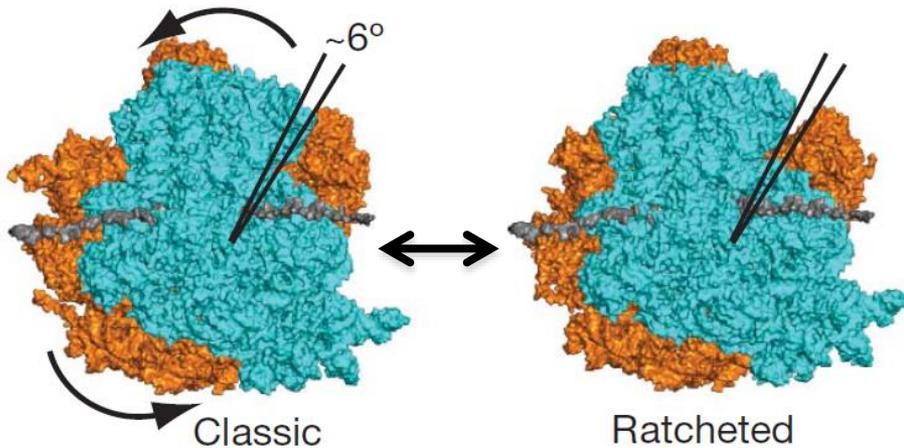
Functional RNAs are molecular machines that can undergo conformational changes

Riboswitch (SAM-I)

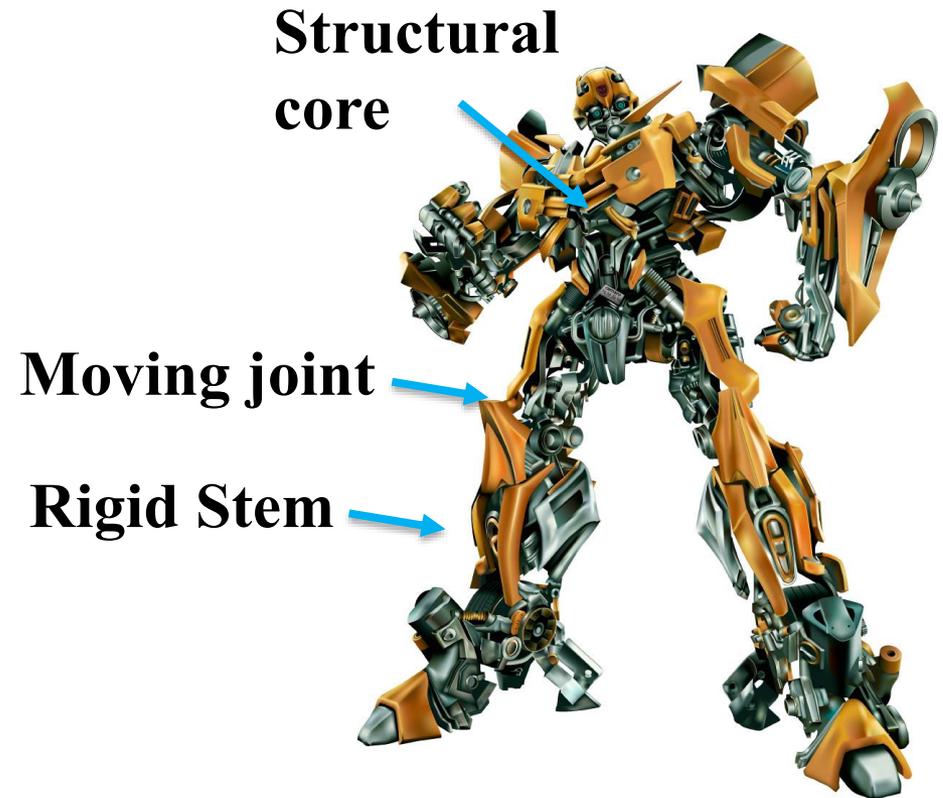


Functional RNAs are molecular machines that can undergo conformational changes

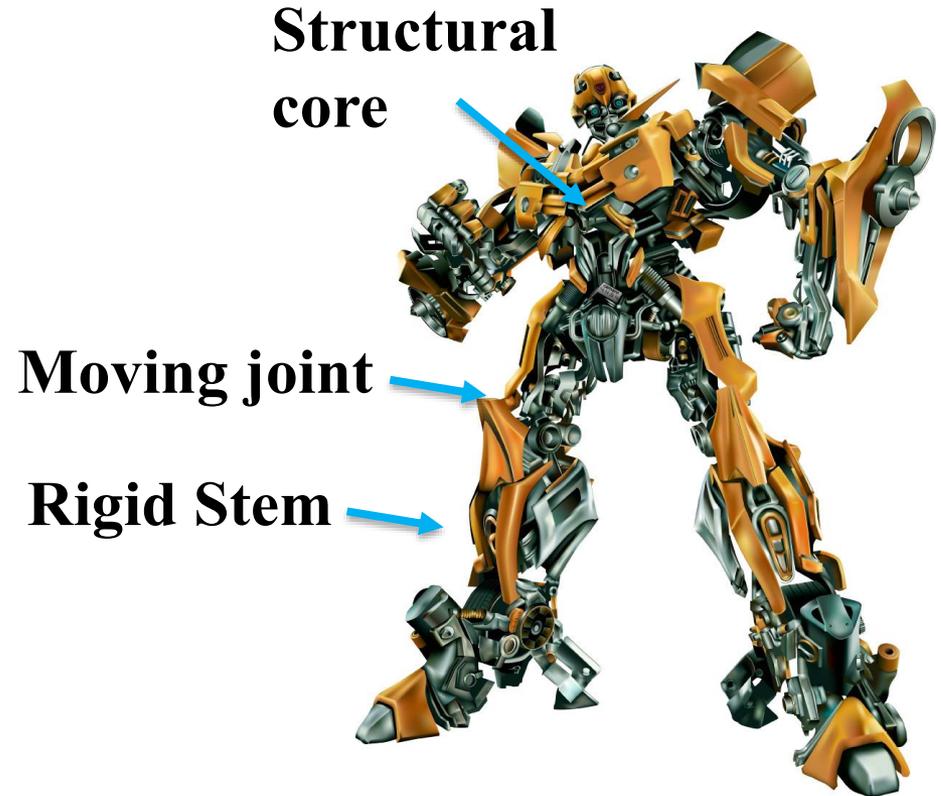
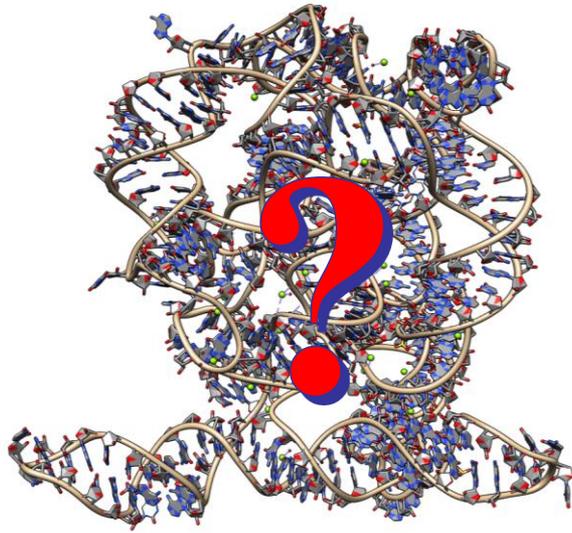
Ribosome



While it is easy for a robot,

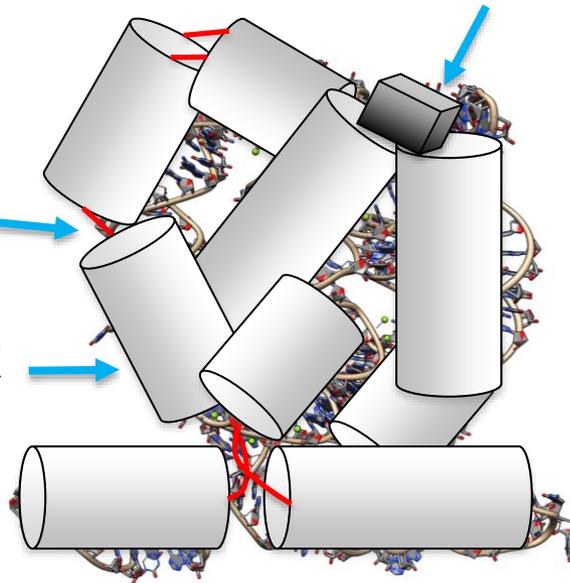


While it is easy for a robot, **how do structured RNA and RNA•Protein complexes achieve these conformational changes?**

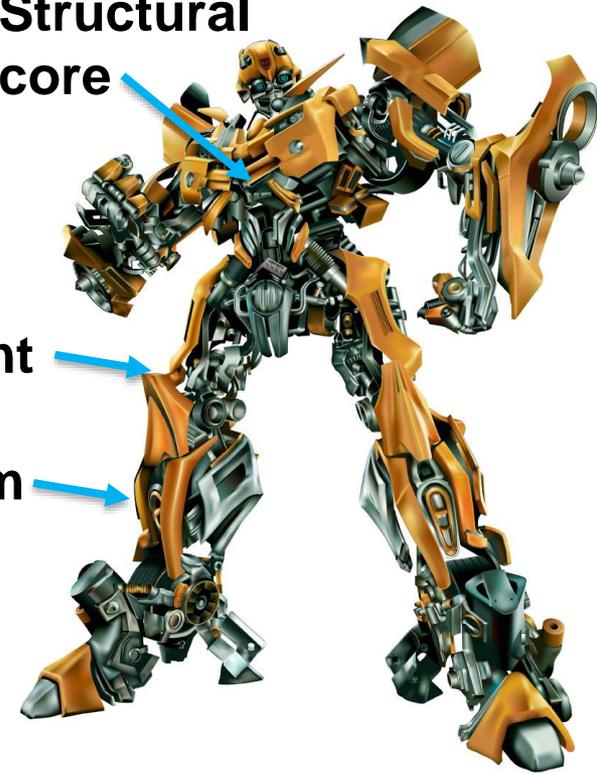


Complex RNAs consist of a similar sets of building blocks

Structural motif



Structural core



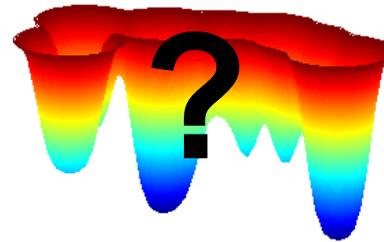
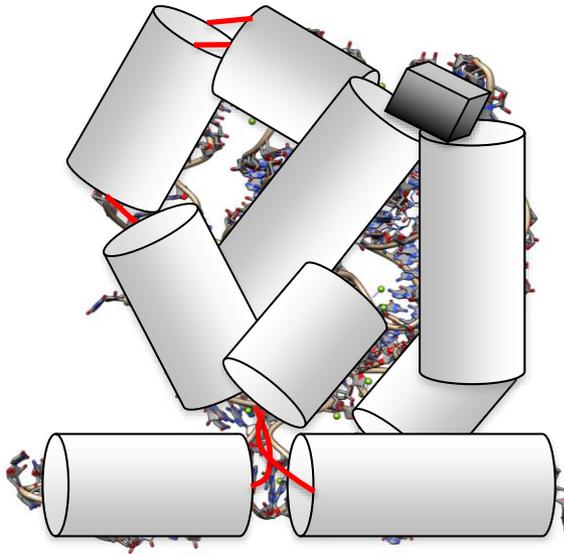
Junction

Helix

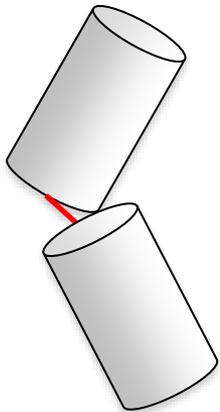
Moving joint

Rigid Stem

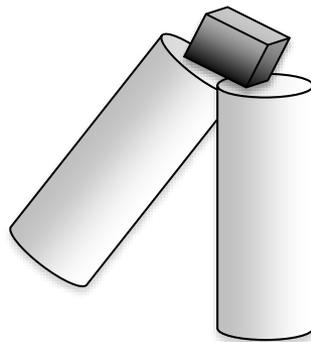
Complex RNAs consist of similar building blocks



Too complex



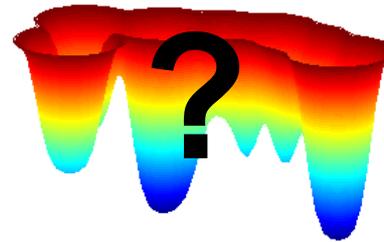
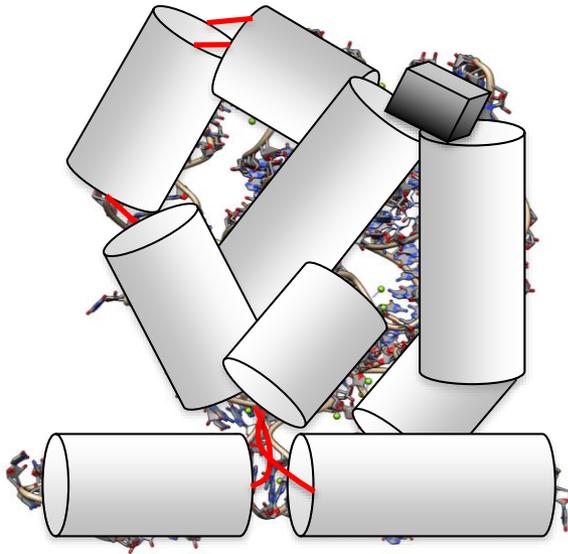
Junction



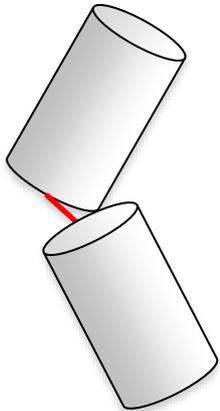
Structural motif

Start from individual elements

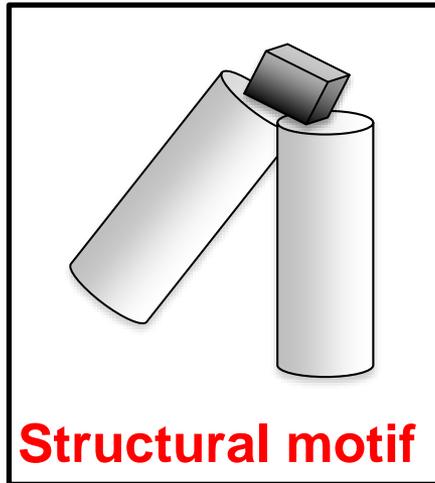
Complex RNAs consist of similar building blocks



Too complex



Junction

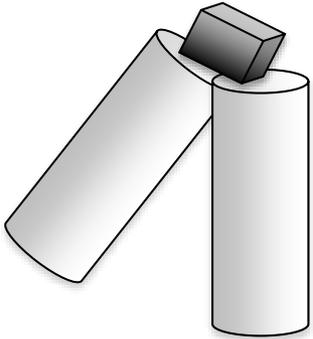


Structural motif

Start from individual elements

Fundamental questions

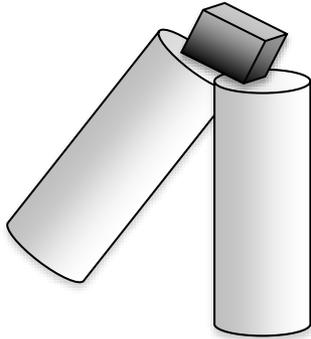
Structural motif



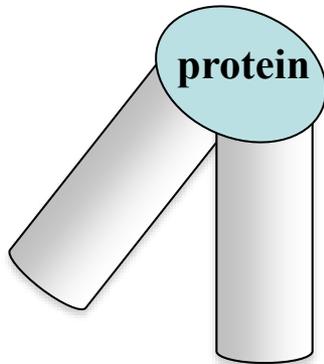
- **A single rigid conformation or a dynamic ensemble in solution?**

Fundamental questions

Structural motif



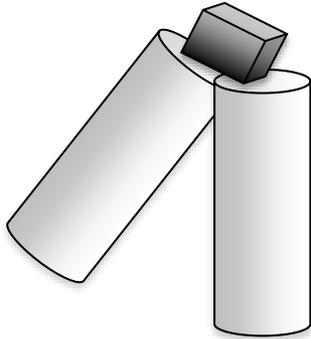
- **A single rigid conformation or a dynamic ensemble in solution?**



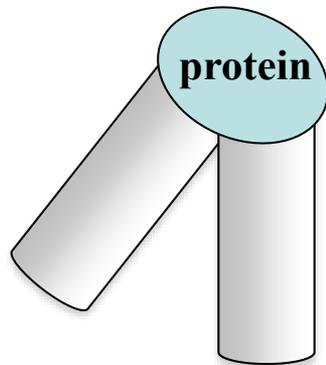
- **Does binding of a structure protein limit it to a single conformation?**

Fundamental questions

Structural motif



- **A single rigid conformation or a dynamic ensemble in solution?**

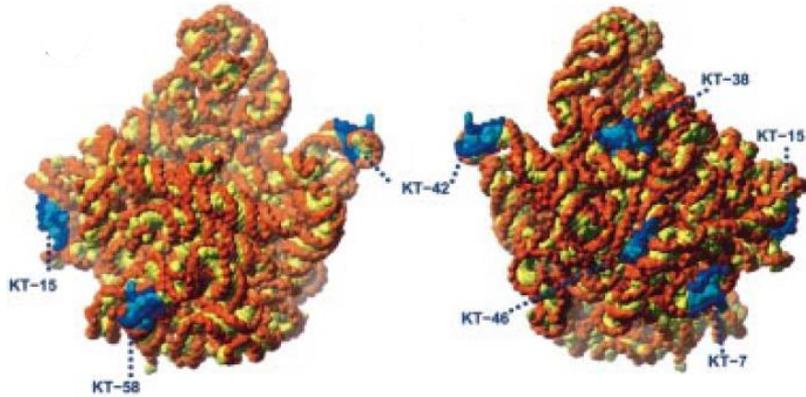


- **Does binding of a structure protein limit it to a single conformation?**
- **crystal structure vs solution structure**

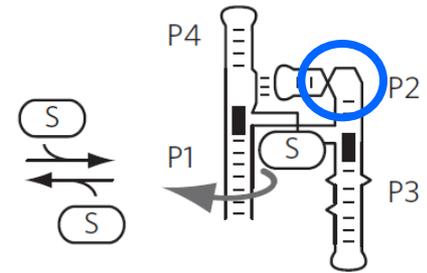
RNA kink-turn motif (KT)

- Kink-turn is widespread and in all major classes of structured RNA

e.g. Ribosome

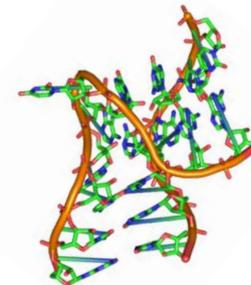


e.g. SAM-I Riboswitch

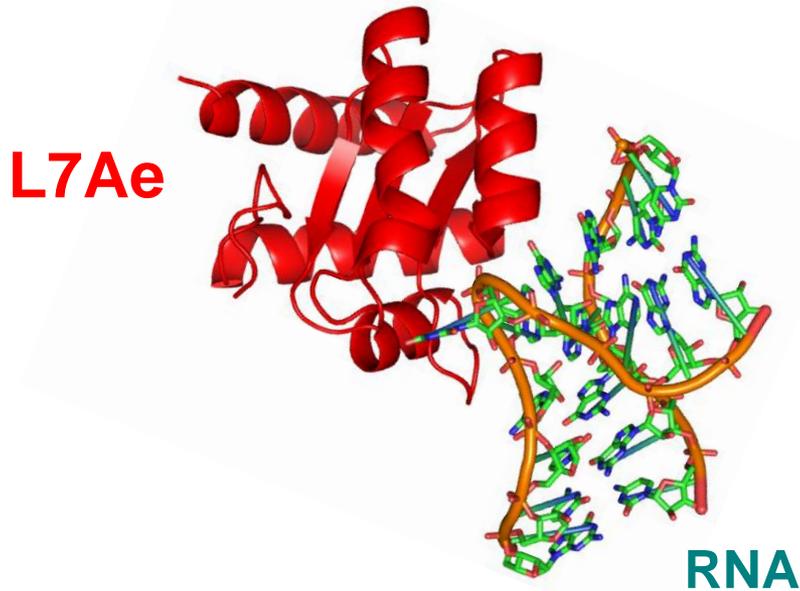


Kink-turns in blue

- Consensus kink-turn



RNA•Protein motif: KT•L7Ae

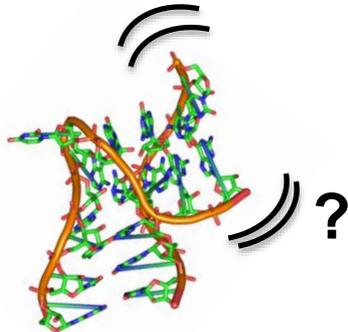


**KT•L7Ae is a reoccurring
RNA•Protein motif:**

**Ribosome
Box C/D s(no)RNP
Spliceosome
RNase P**

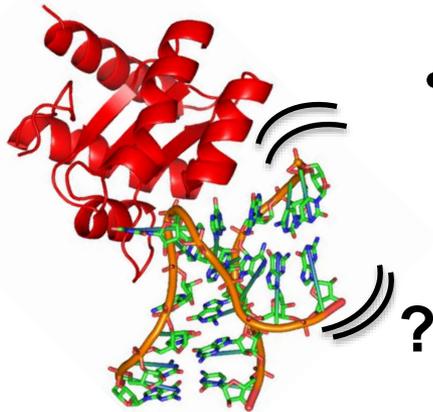
Questions

The kink-turn motif



RNA alone

- Does folded KT
KT
KT•L7Ae
exist as a single conformation
or as a dynamic ensemble?

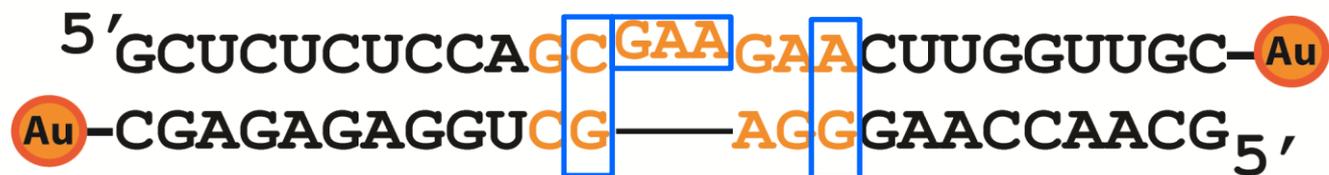


RNA•Protein complex

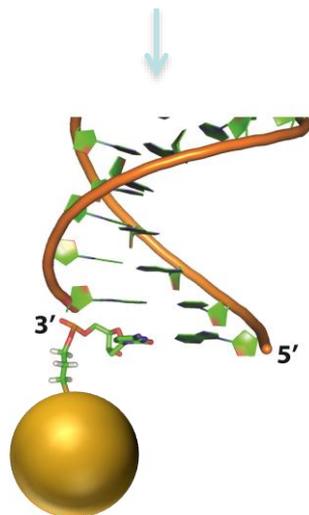
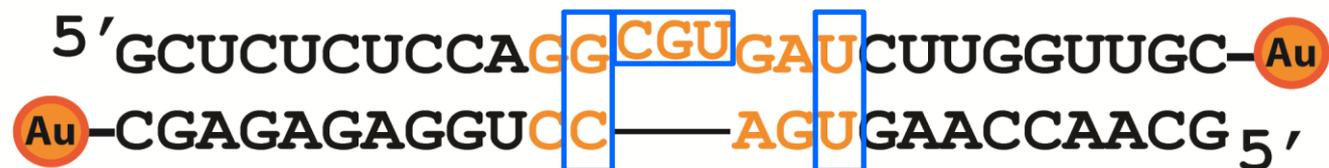
- To what extent are RNA solution structures
represented by crystal structures?

Kink-turns investigated

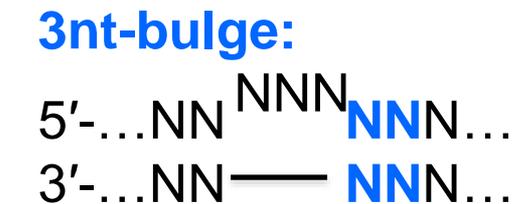
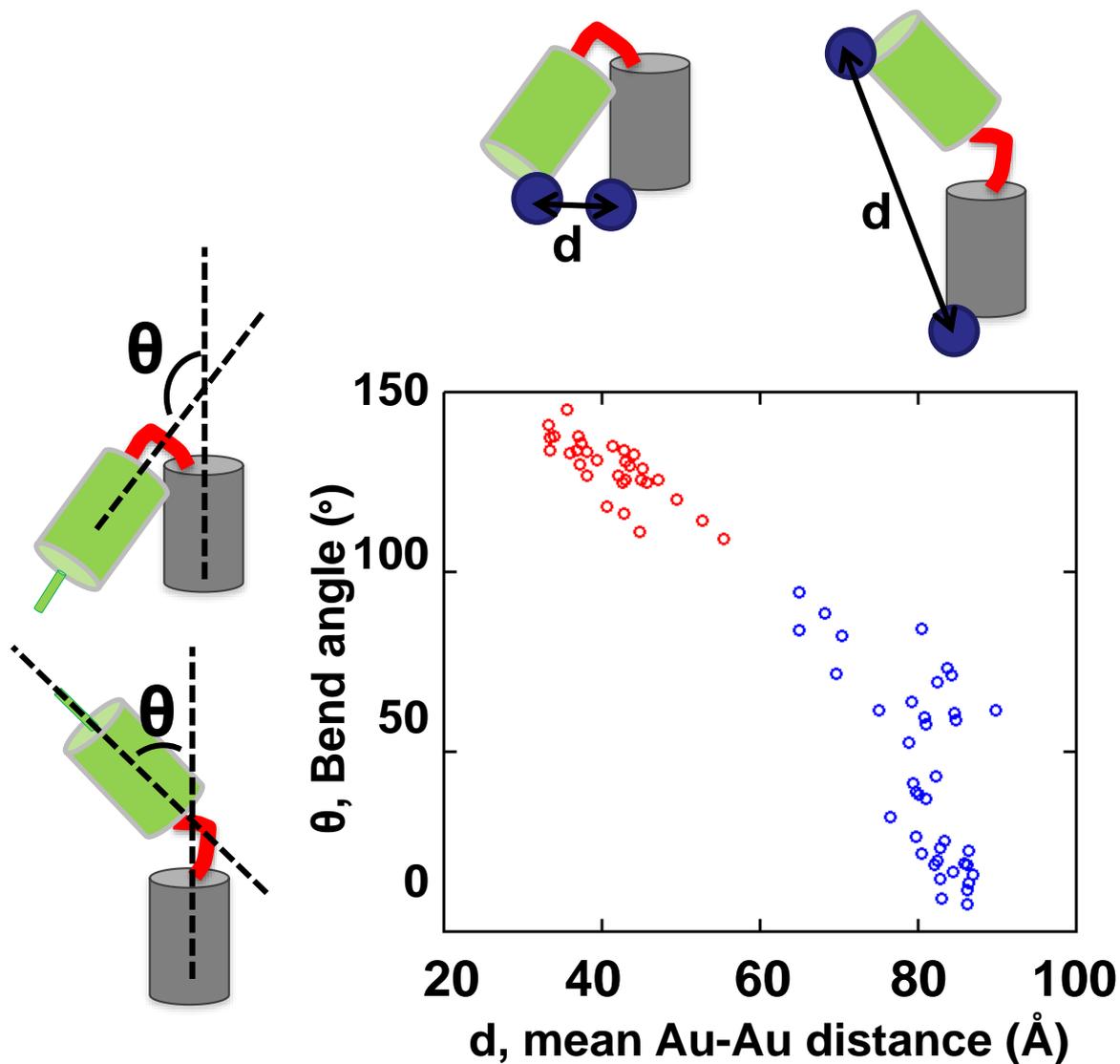
KTA (Kt7)



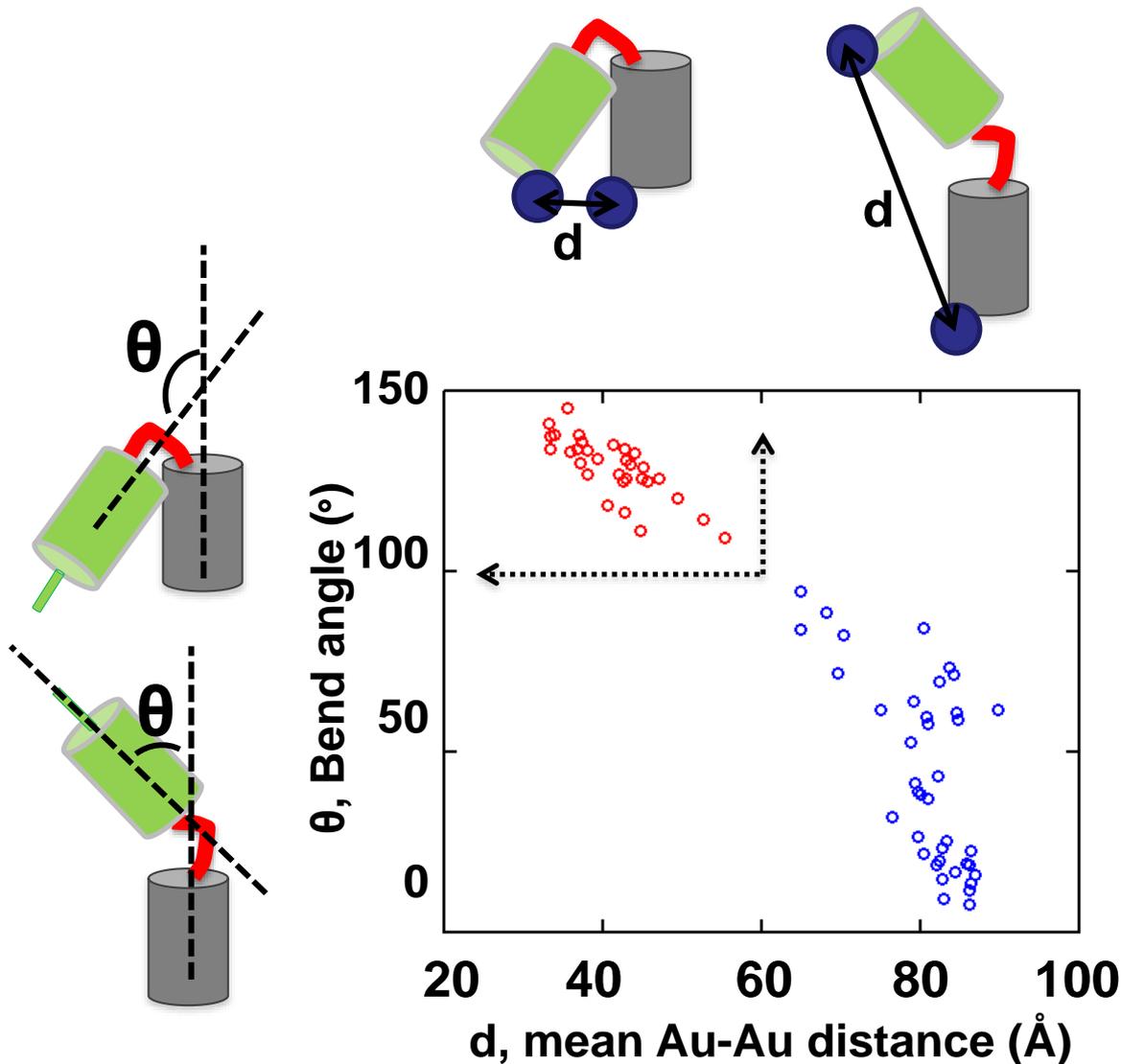
KtB (Box C/D)



Basis-set conformations for RNA 0-3 junction obtained from crystal structure database



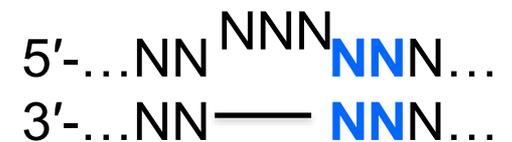
Basis-set conformations for RNA 0-3 junction obtained from crystal structure database



Kink-turn:

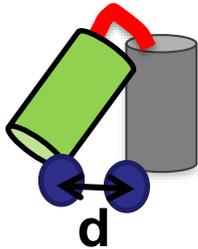
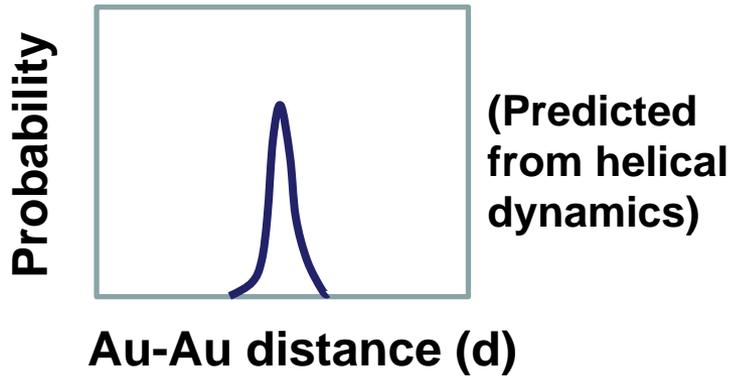


3nt-bulge:

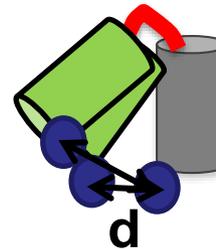
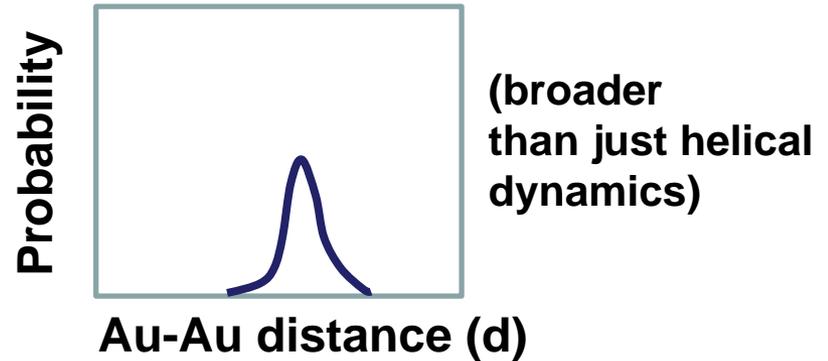


How to detect an ensemble

One conformation



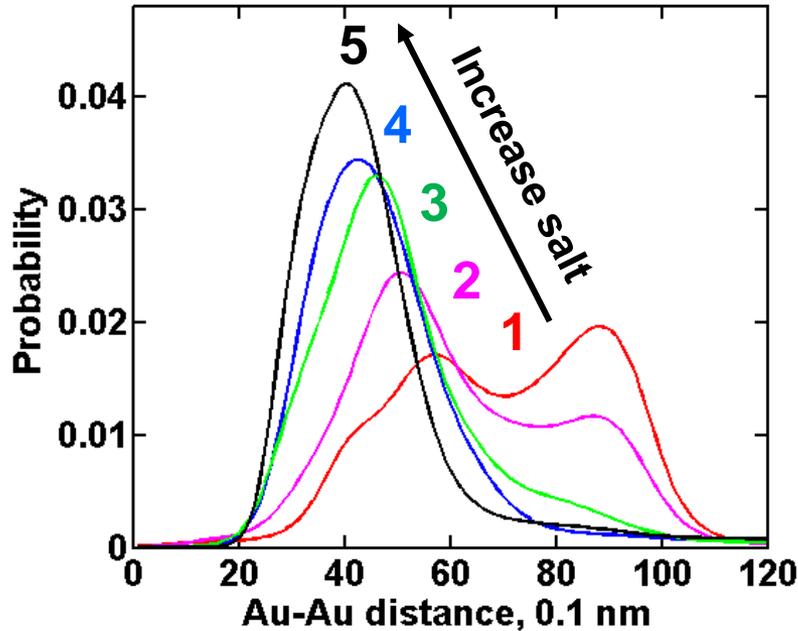
Ensemble



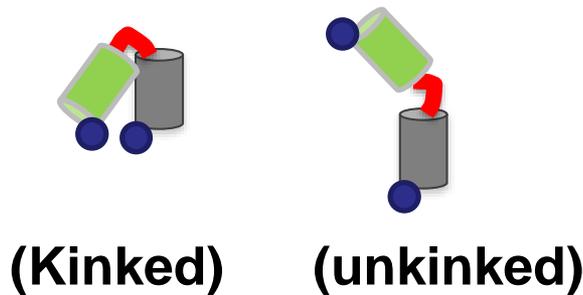
An ensemble broadens the Au-Au distance distribution (e.g. lower peak height with normalized area)

Au-Au distance distributions for KtA

KtA (Kt7 in ribosome)

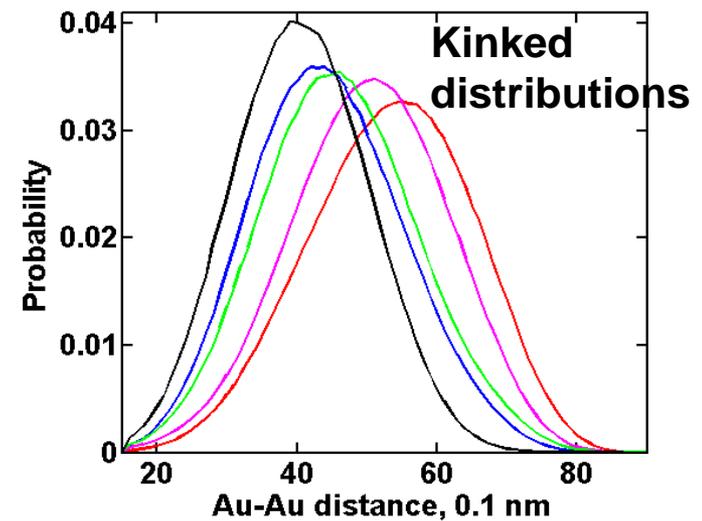
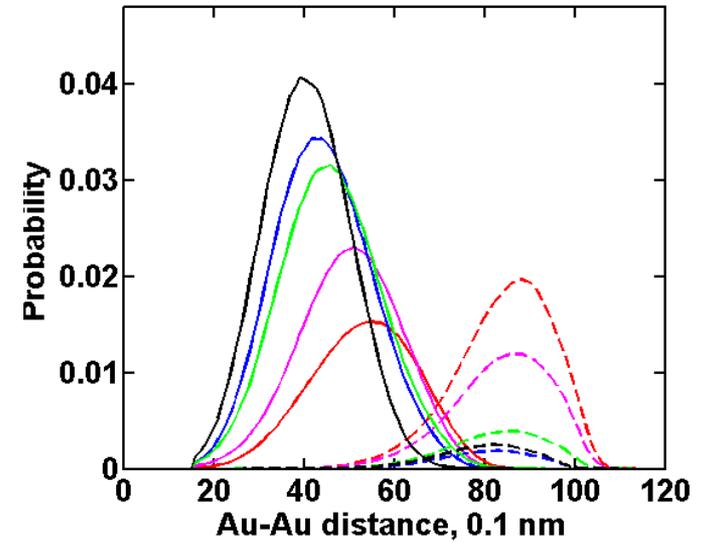
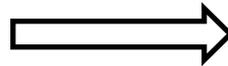
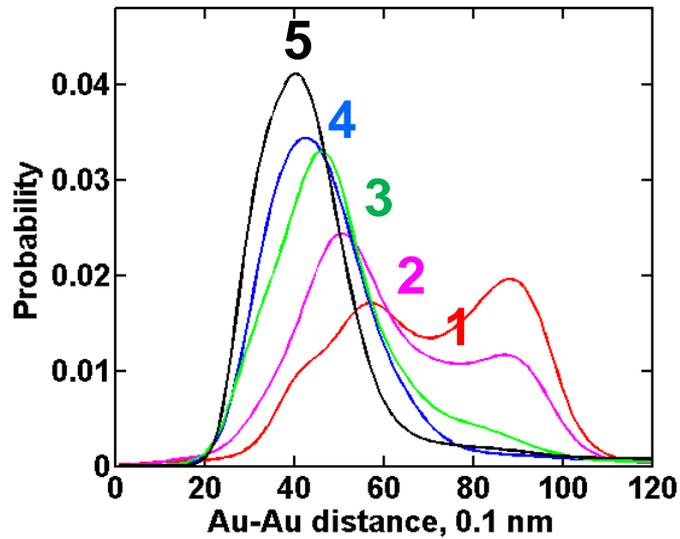


Salt conditions	Mg ²⁺	Na ⁺	K ⁺	Tris (mM)
1.	0	20	0	30
2.	0	60	0	70
3.	1	10	150	70
4.	0	510	0	70
5.	10	10	0	70

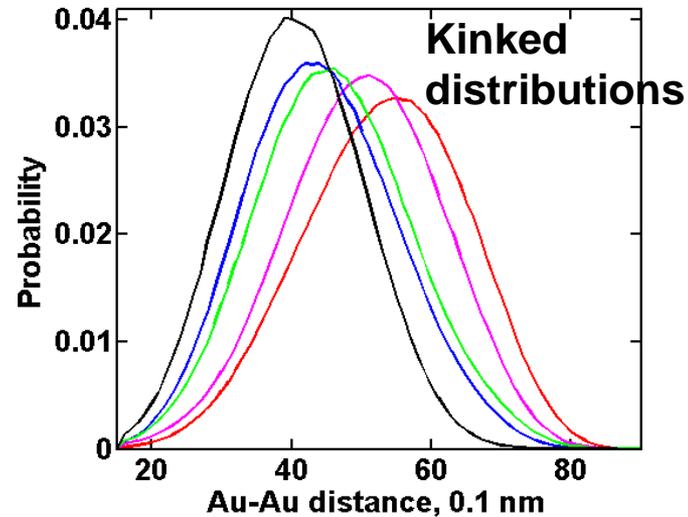


KtA exists as an equilibrium of kinked and unkinked conformations

Isolate the kinked-state



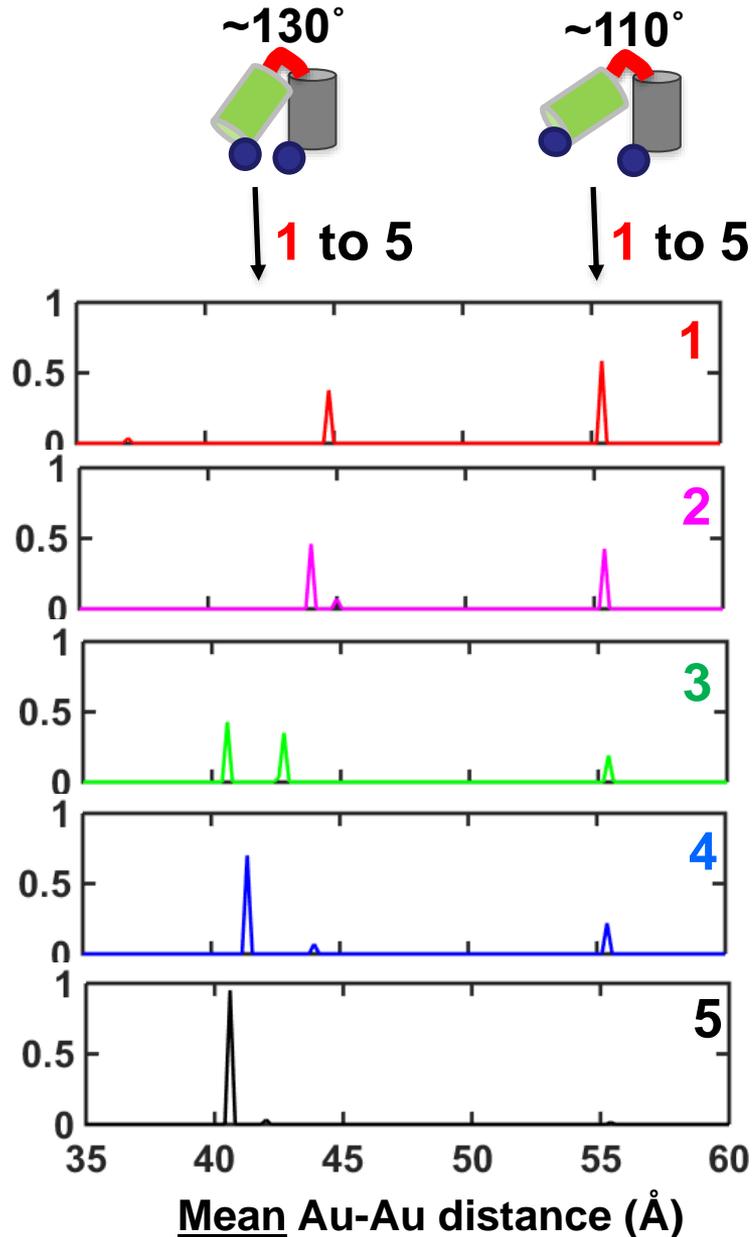
Is the kinked state an ensemble?



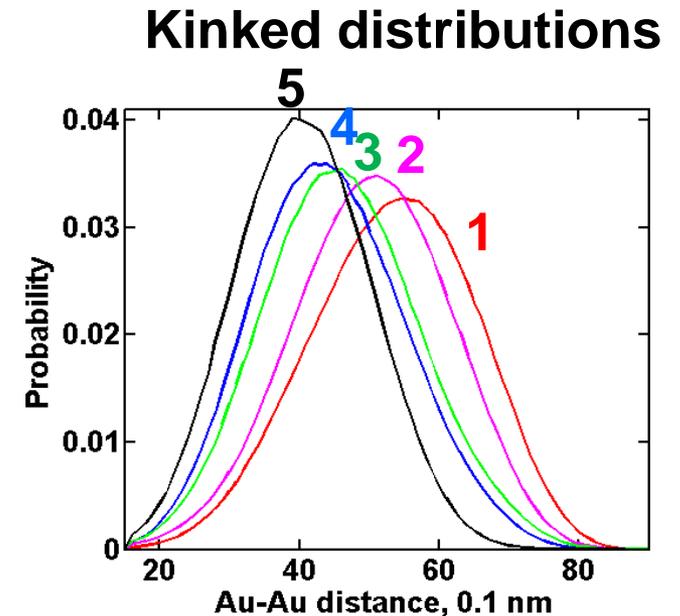
Two supports for a varied ensemble of >1 structure

1. The mean changes with salt, suggesting multiple kinked structures in solution.
2. The distributions become broader from 5 (black) to 1 (red).

An ensemble model for the kinked KtA



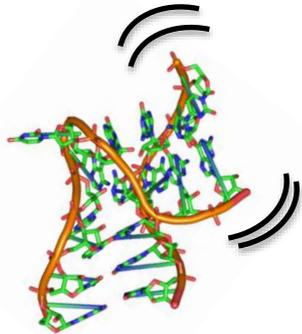
Best fit



The ensemble likely consists of mainly two types of kinked conformation

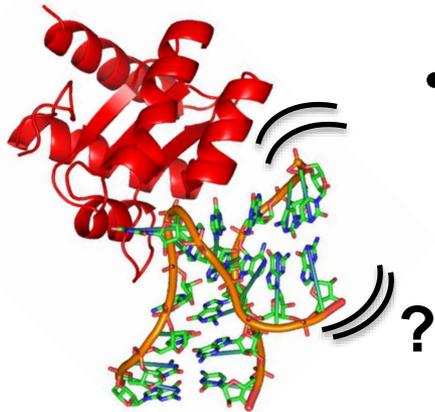
Questions

The kink-turn motif



RNA alone

- Does folded
KT **Yes, an ensemble**
KT•L7Ae
exist as a single conformation
or as a dynamic ensemble?

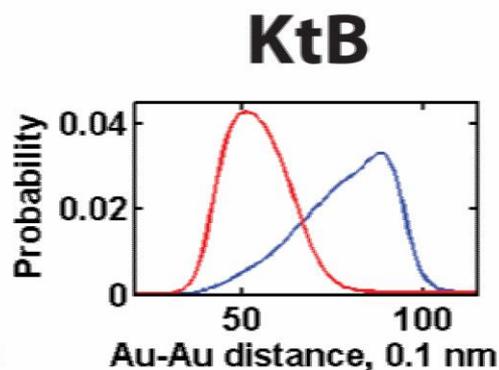
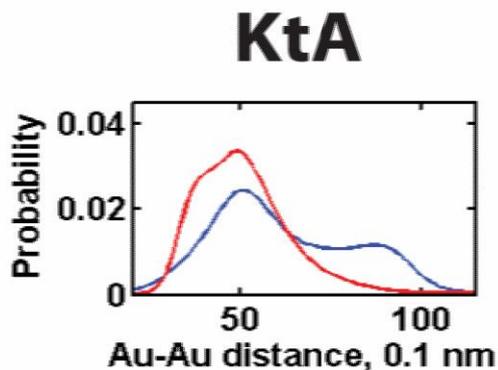


RNA•Protein complex

- To what extent are RNA solution structures
represented by crystal structures?

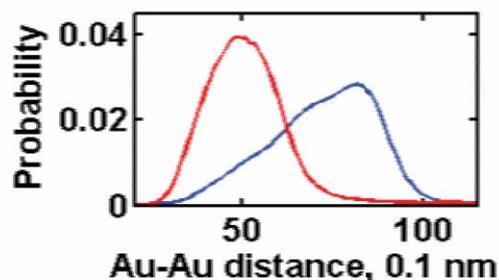
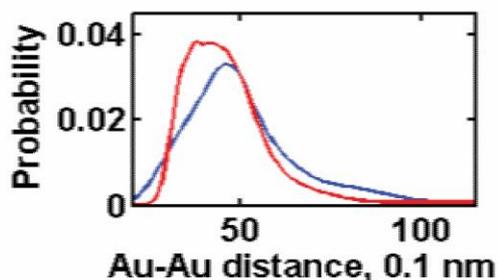
Effects of L7Ae protein binding

Low salt
(salt 2)

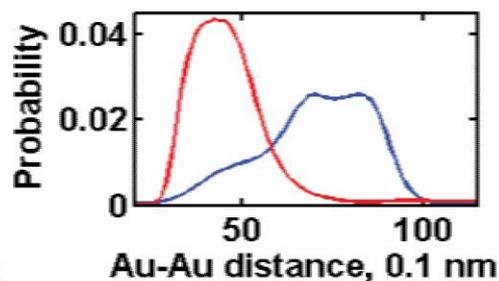
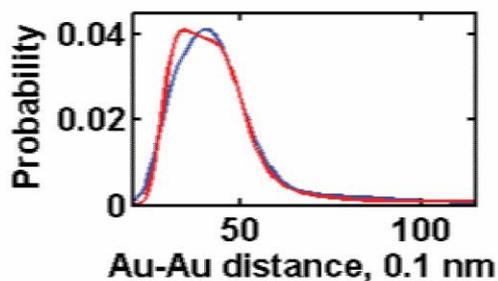


Blue: - protein
Red: + protein

Mid salt
(salt 3)

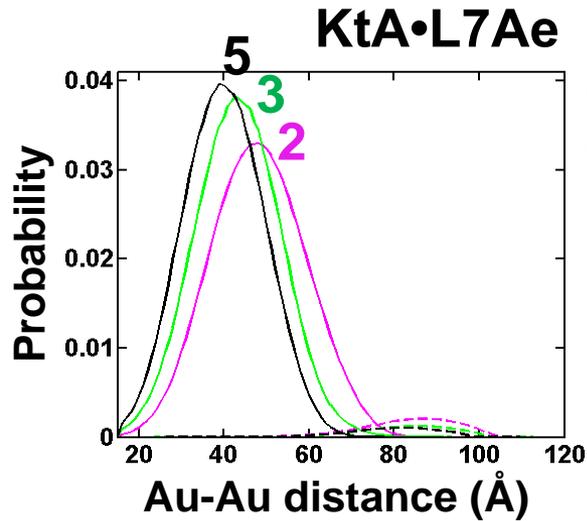


High salt
(salt 5)



L7Ae binding stabilizes kinked conformations, consistent with FRET results

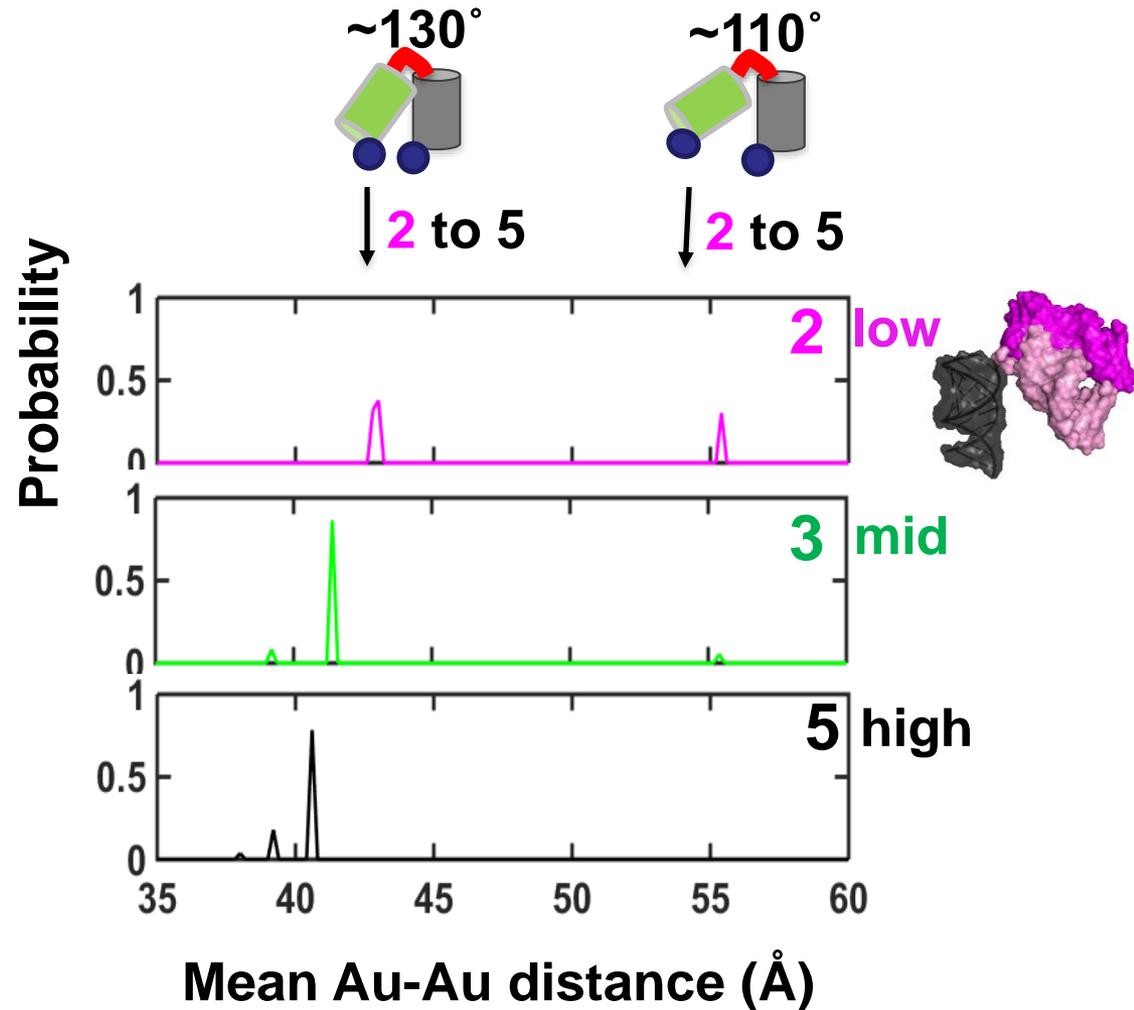
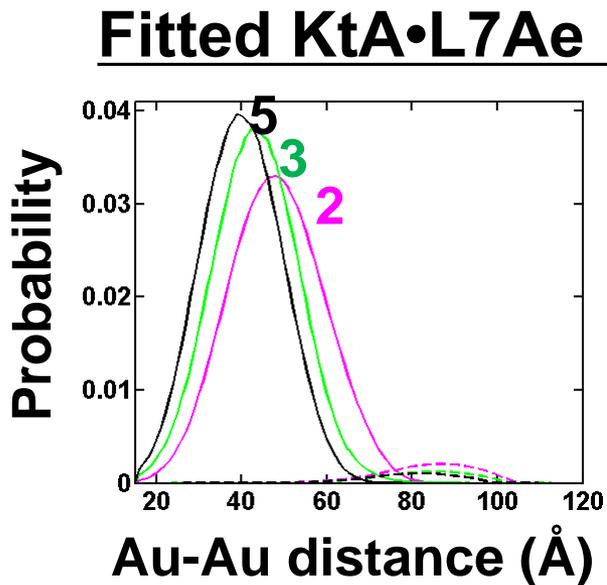
Does the kinked population remain an ensemble or is it reduced to one state with bound protein?



- The mean changes with salt, multiple solution structures
- Broader distribution from high to low salt (5 to 3 to 2).

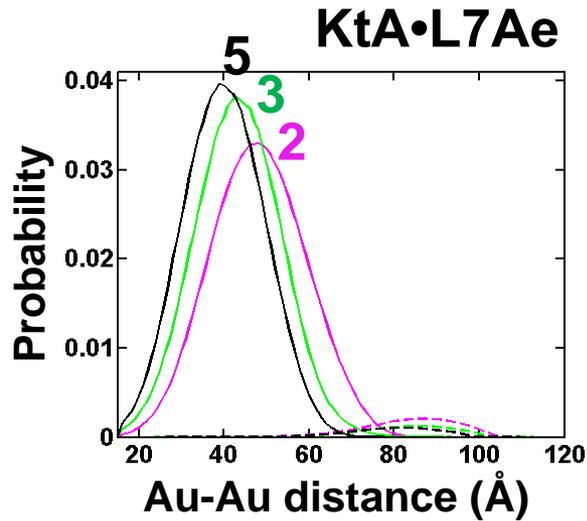
Consistent with an ensemble

An ensemble model for KtA•L7Ae



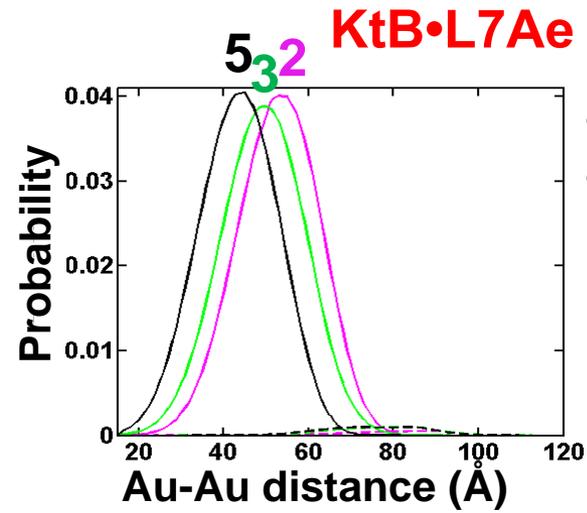
Similar trends
to KtA alone

Does the kinked population remain an ensemble or is it reduced to one state with bound protein?



- The mean changes with salt, multiple solution structures
- Broader distribution from high to low salt (5 to 3 to 2).

Consistent with an ensemble

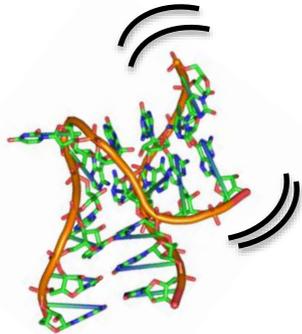


- The mean changes with salt, multiple solution structures
- Broader distribution at salt 3 compared to 2 and 5

Consistent with multiple conformations

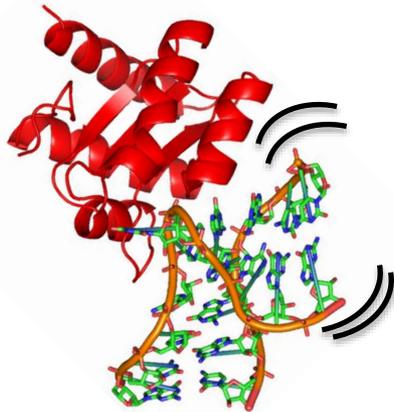
Questions

The kink-turn motif



RNA alone

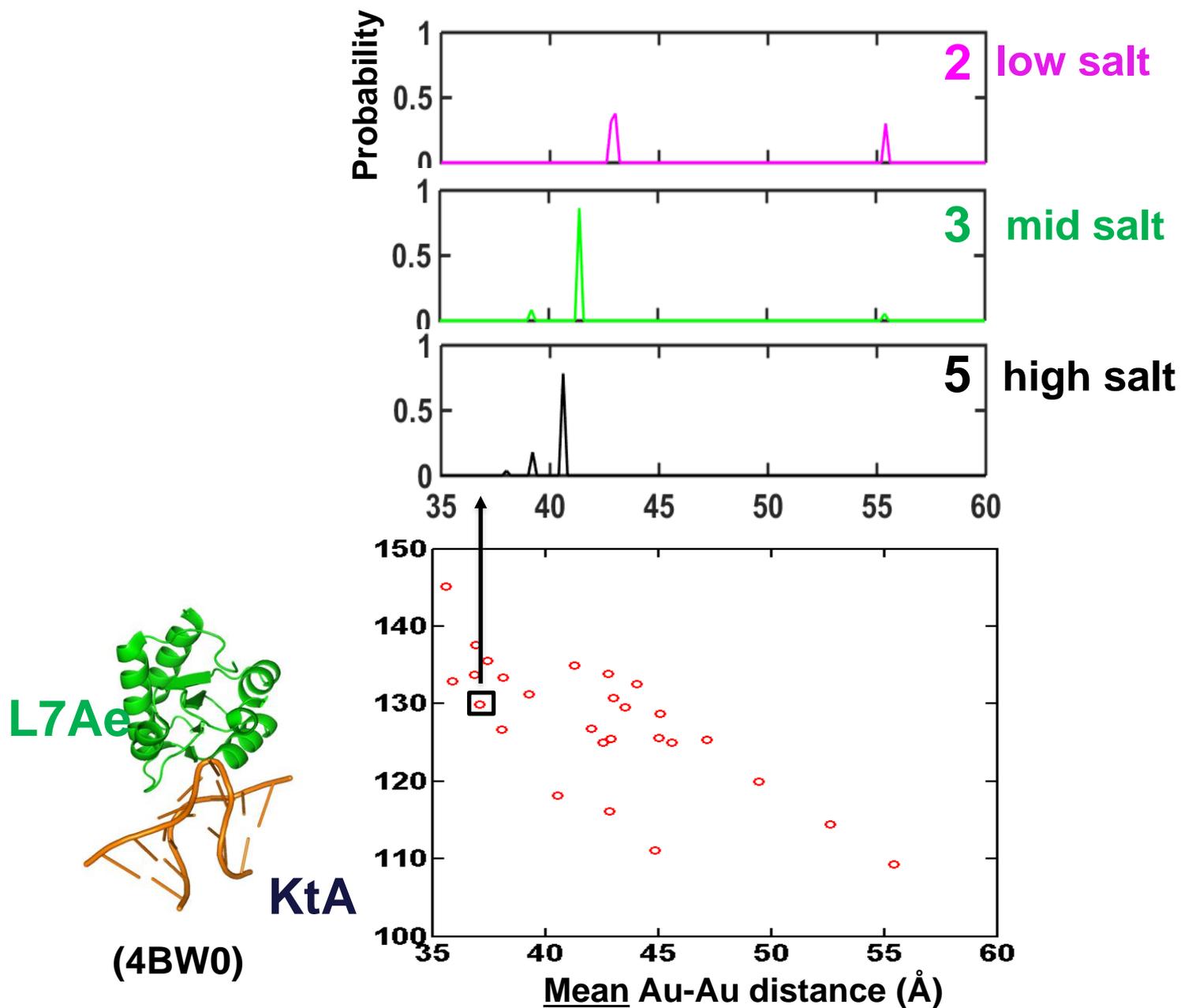
- Does folded
KT **Yes, an ensemble**
KT•L7Ae **Yes, an ensemble**
exist as a single conformation
or as a dynamic ensemble?



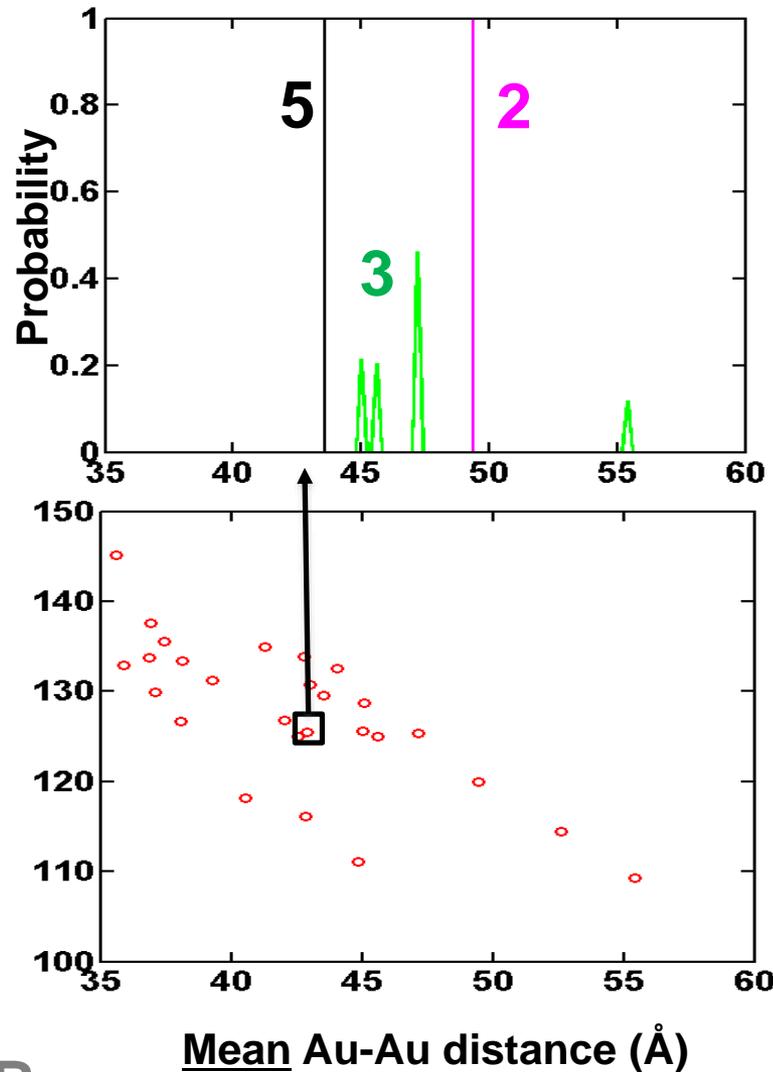
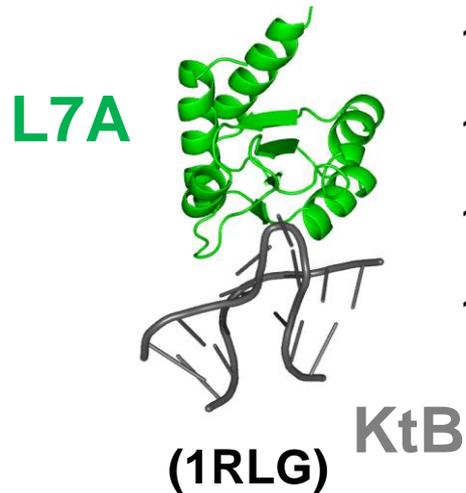
RNA•Protein complex

- To what extent are RNA solution structures
represented by crystal structures?

Comparison with the KtA•L7Ae crystal structure



Comparison with the KtB•L7Ae crystal structure



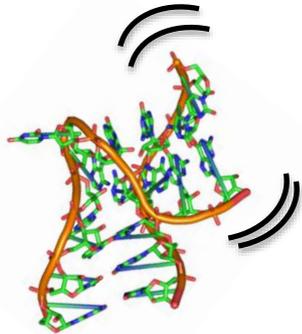
2 low salt

3 mid salt

5 high salt

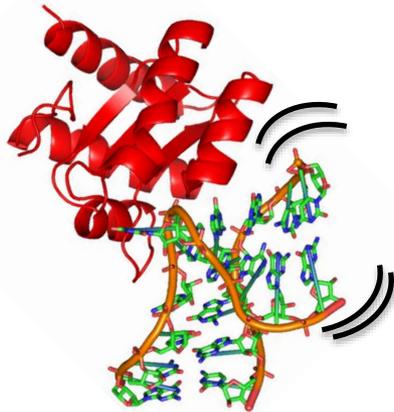
Questions

The kink-turn motif



RNA alone

- Does folded
KT **Yes, an ensemble**
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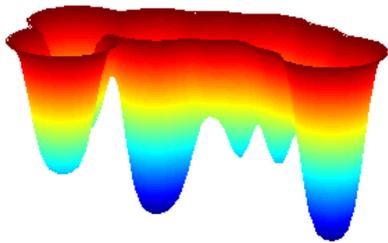
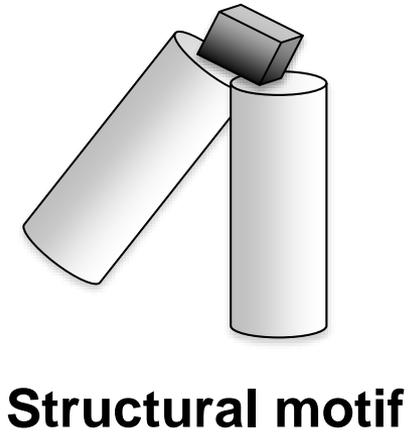
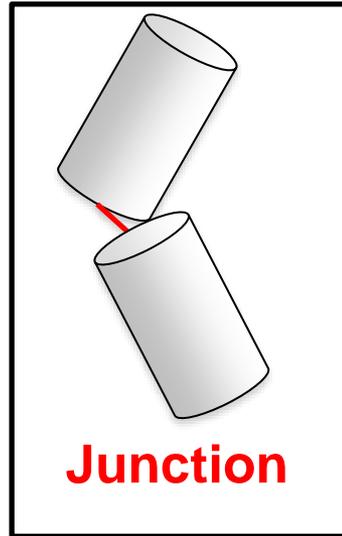
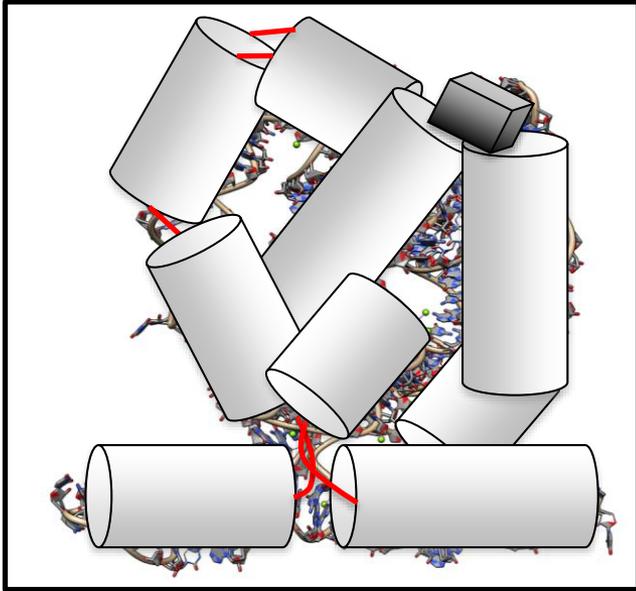
RNA•Protein complex

- To what extent are RNA solution structures represented by crystal structures?
 - (1) **Solution structure changes with salt and cannot be represented by a single crystal structure**
 - (2) **Crystal structures are closer to high salt solution structure**

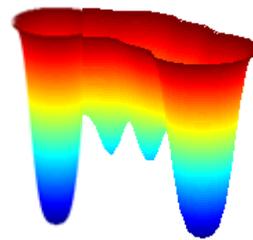
To be addressed ...

- **Is the kink-turn behavior generalizable to other motifs?**
- **Is the kink-turn dynamics regulated in biology?**

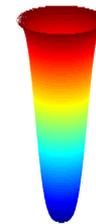
Building blocks of complex RNA



More dimensions



More complex

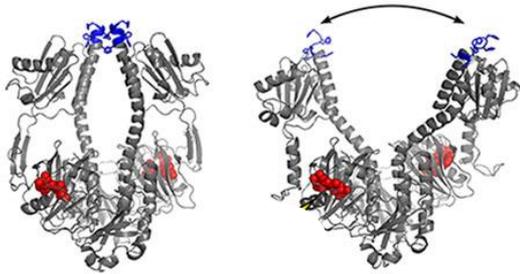


Restricted

FUTURE PERSPECTIVE

Why Care About Conformational Ensembles

Conformational change and function

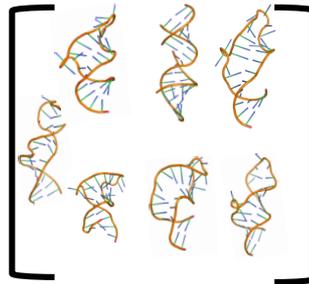
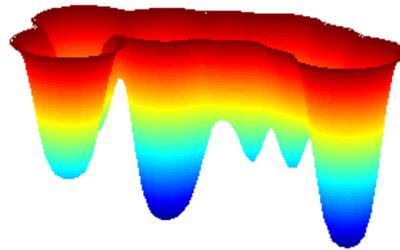


Folding and assembly

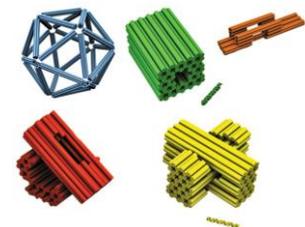
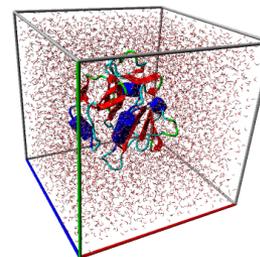


Solution structures

- More accurate than an average structure
- Too floppy to get an average structure (e.g. no crystals)



Better physical models for bio-computation and design



**“I sense a horde, but
can’t see their heads!”**



**Walkers in
the dark**



Now, go get them!



X-ray



Wang, Nat. Chem. Biol. 2016 (News and views)

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Members of the Herschlag lab



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