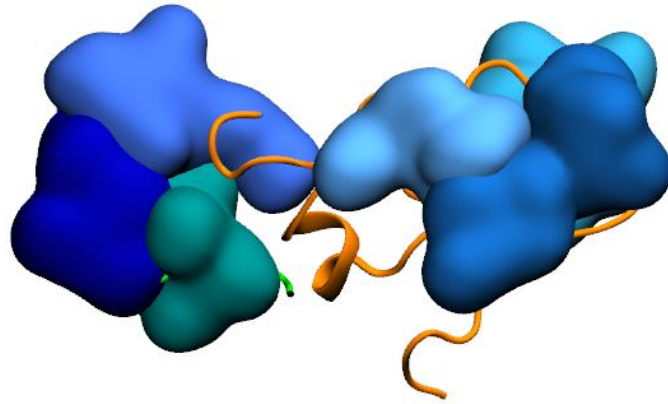
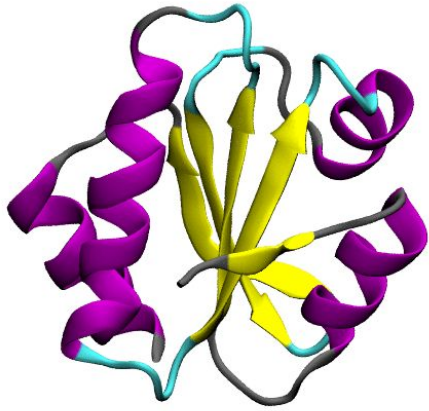


Tertiary interactions of contiguous hydrophobic residues in peptides.

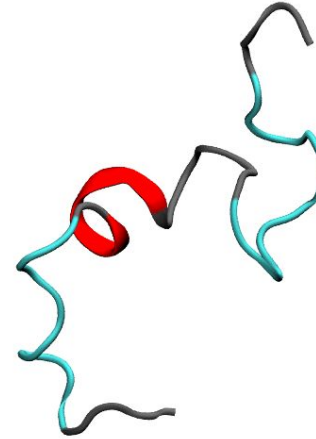


Theme: Intra Protein Interactions

Not all intra-protein interactions involve structural motifs



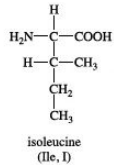
Structured Protein



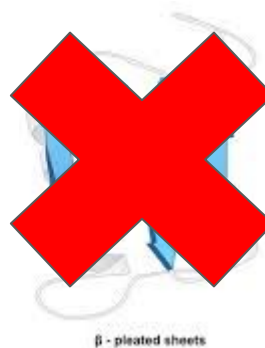
Peptides and IDPs

Modules are traditionally assigned by secondary structure

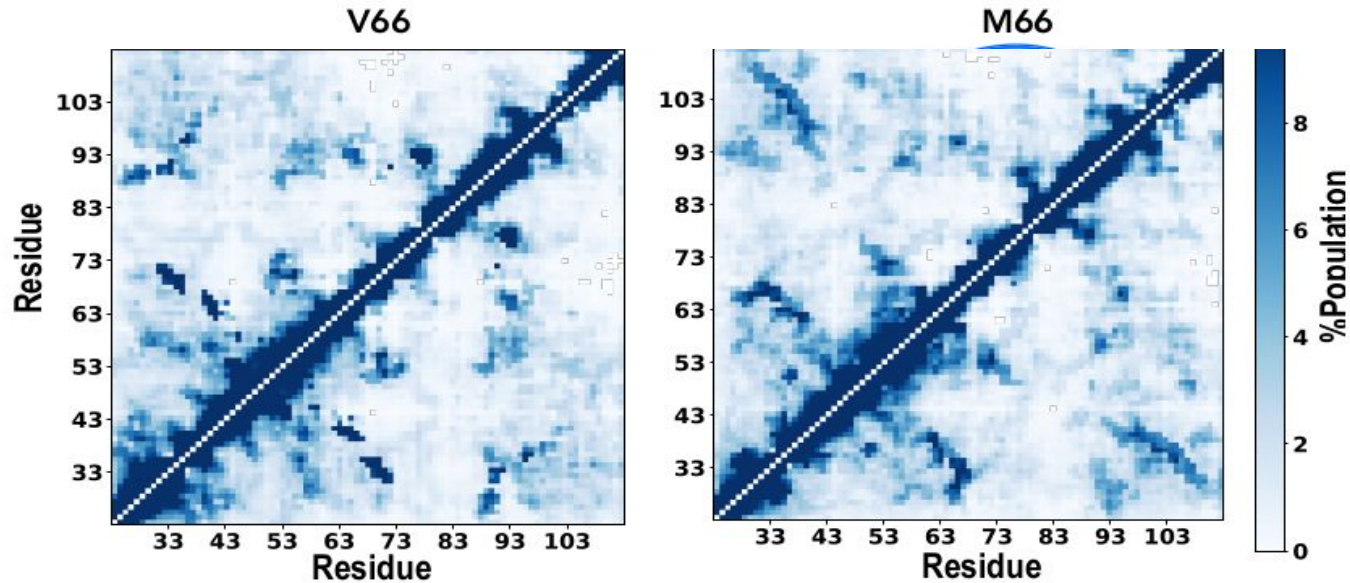
Residue



Secondary
Structure



Contacts between residues are hard to interpret

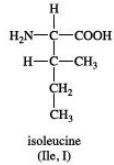


Residue by residue contacts for val66 BDNF

Residue by residue contacts for met66 BDNF

Modules are traditionally assigned by secondary structure

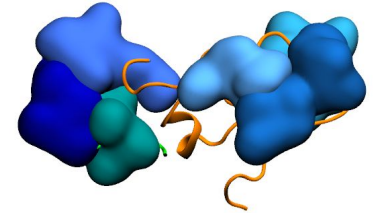
Residue



Secondary
Structure

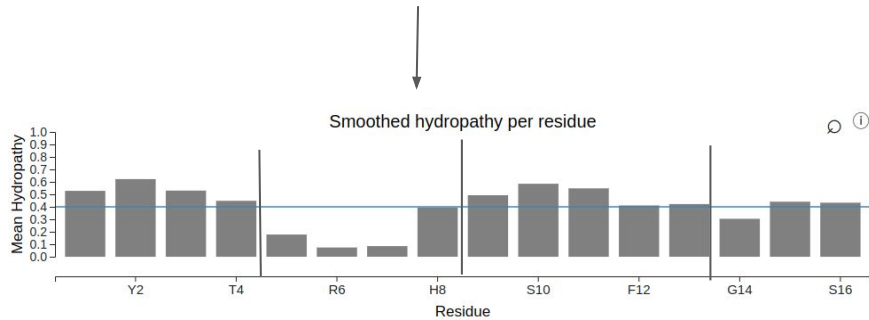
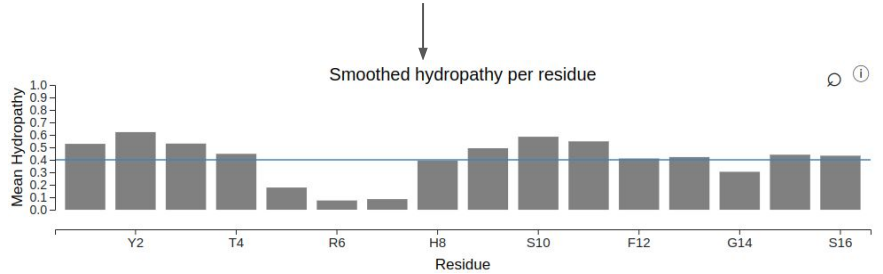


Contiguous
Hydrophobic
clusters



Blobulation defines clusters by hydrophobicity

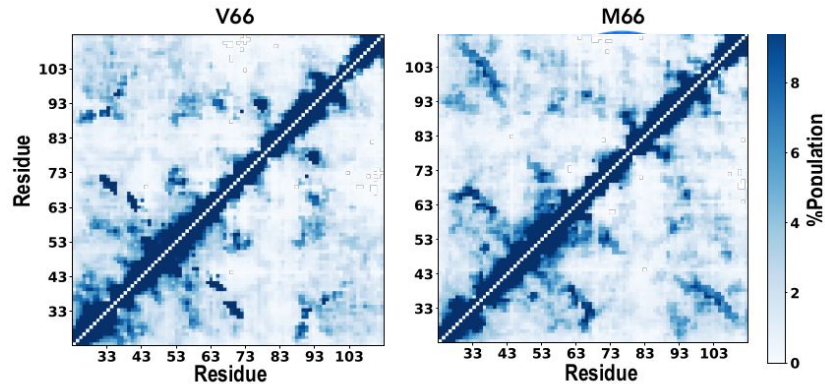
AYFTQRNHLSTFRGGS



Blobulated Sequence

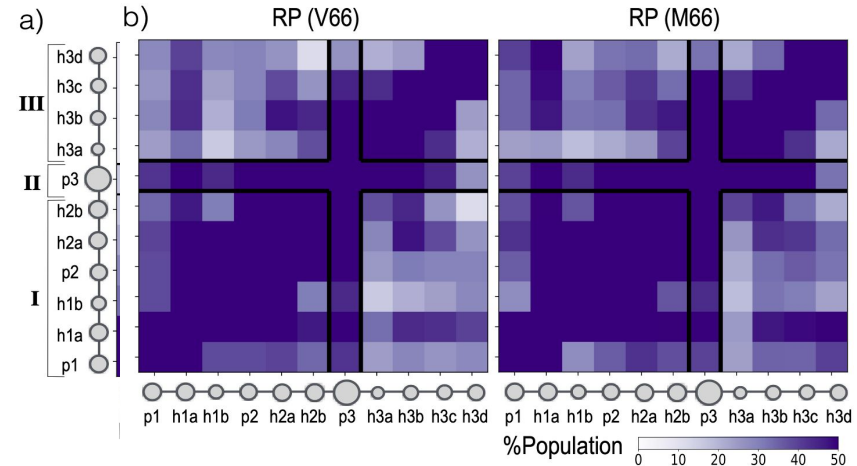


Blobulation offers a cleaner method to observe tertiary interactions



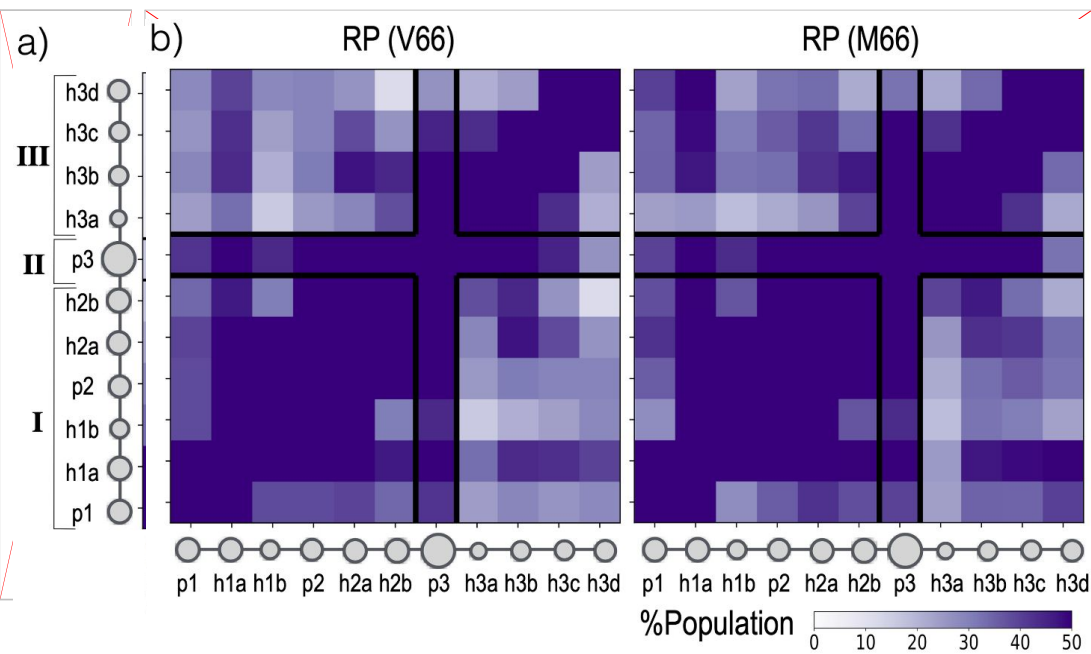
Residue by residue contacts for val66 BDNF

Residue by residue contacts for met66 BDNF

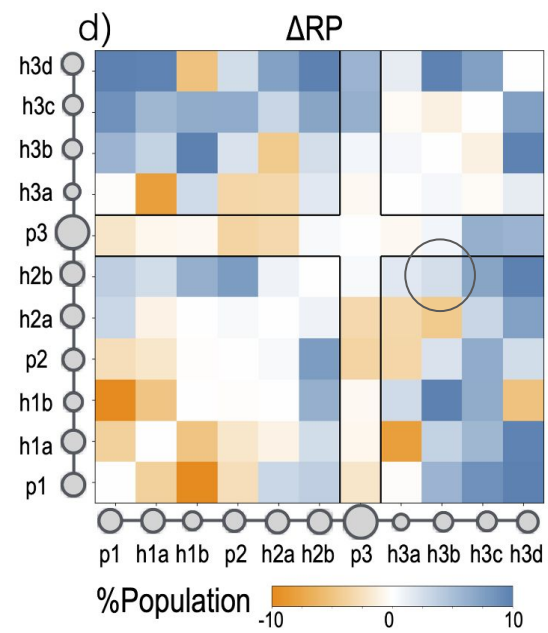


Blob-blob contact population map of BDNF with val66 and met66 respectively. Population is the ratio of frames blobs were in contact over total frames of the simulation

Blobulation gives insight into cluster contacts

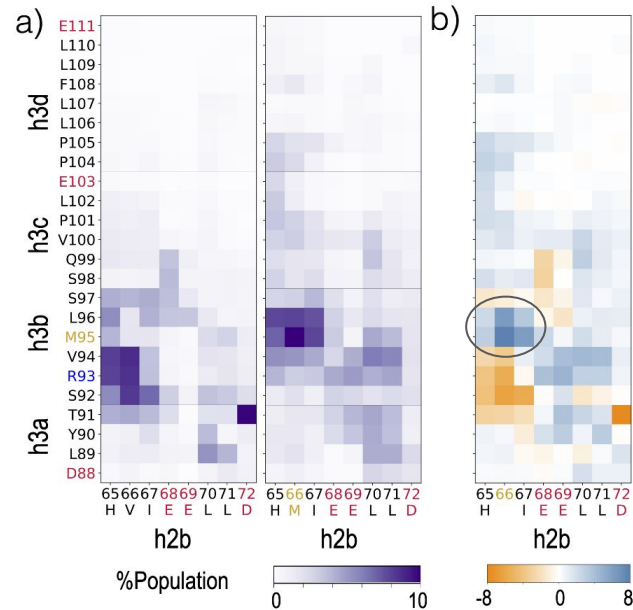


Blob-blob contact population map of BDNF with val66 and met66 respectively. Population is the ratio of frames blobs were in contact over total frames of the simulation

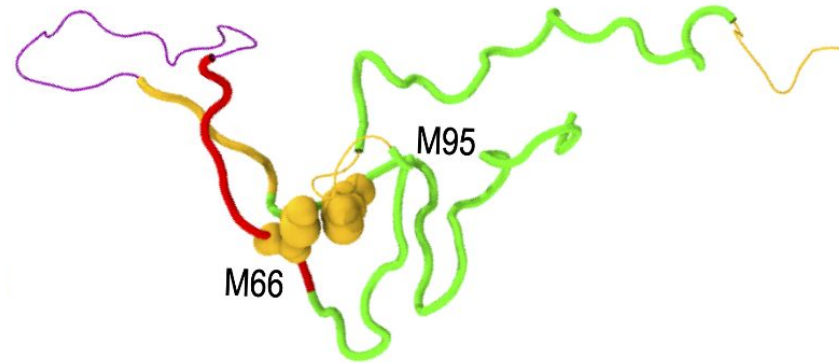


Difference between contact frequency of V66 to M66

Zooming into blob reveals key residue contact



Residue contacts within blob h2b.
For val66 met66 and difference
between each respectively



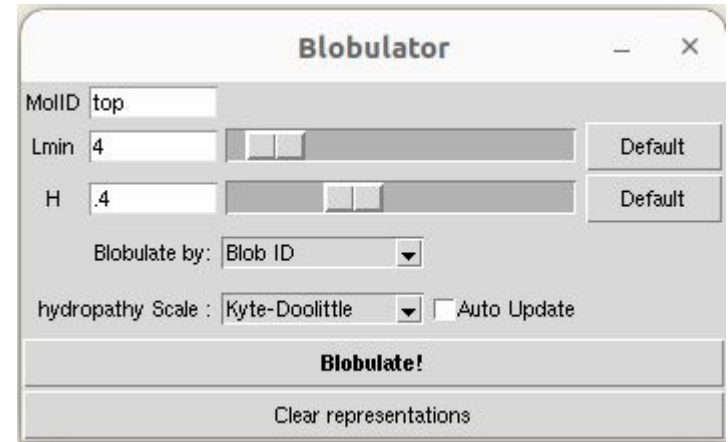
Met-met interaction in BDNF
between residue 66 and residue
95

Main Question: How do h-blobs influence tertiary interactions in peptides?

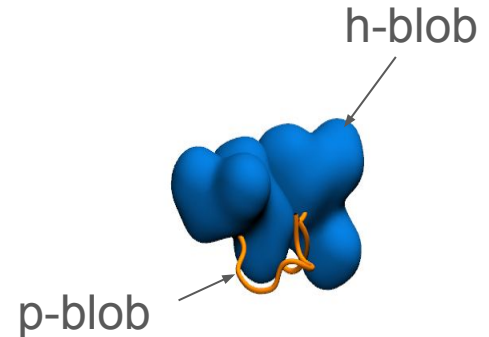
Preliminary Work

VMD Blobulation GUI

- Prior to joining the lab, blobulating a protein in VMD was an arduous task
 1. Blobulate sequence on webapp
 2. Download data table
 3. Load protein into VMD
 4. Run a script to set values
 5. Create Graphical representation for each blob
- New tool is a convenient alternative
 1. Load protein into VMD
 2. Blobulated with the GUI



Model peptide
in new cartoon



Model peptide
blobulated

Simulation(s)



Model peptide in new cartoon



Model peptide blobulated

Main Question: How do h-blobs influence tertiary interactions in peptides?

Aim 1: How do h-blob properties affect tertiary interactions

- Run 5 simulations of different peptide sequences each with a control sequence
- Simulation time of 1 us each
- Measure radius of gyration, and blob - blob contacts through every frame of simulation
- Create network diagrams off blob - blob contact data
- Measure change in compactness between the experimental sequence and the respective control sequence

Aim 1: Sequences are made off threshold parameters

We will run these sequences in atomistic MD simulations



h-blobs

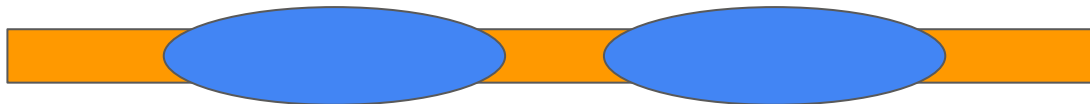


p-blobs

NNNNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNN



NNNNLLLLLLLLLLLLNNNNLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLNNNN



NNNNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNN



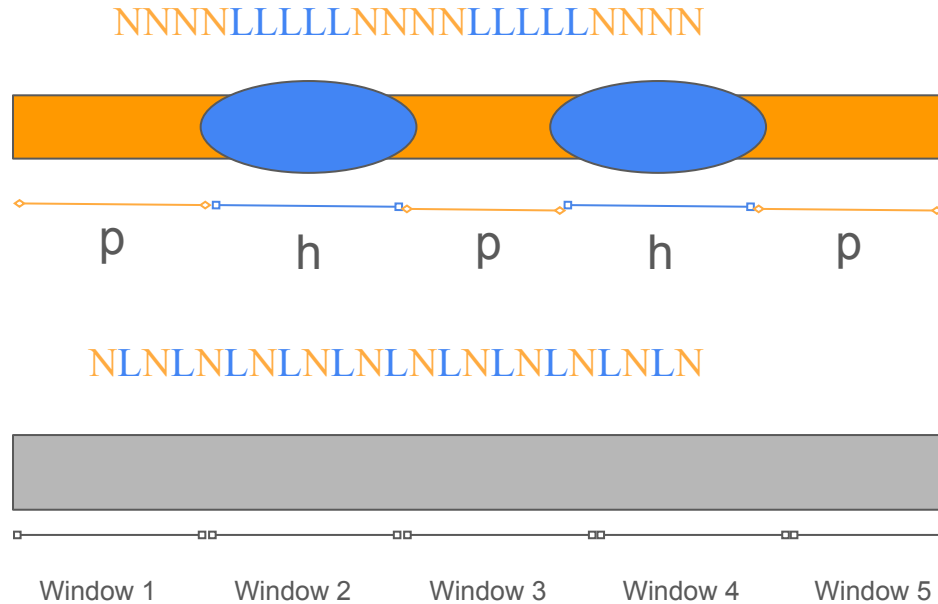
NNNNIIIIINNNNIIIIINNNN



NNNNAAAAANNNNAAAAANNNN



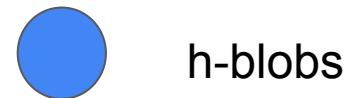
Negative Control: Testing if the order of amino acids influence tertiary interactions




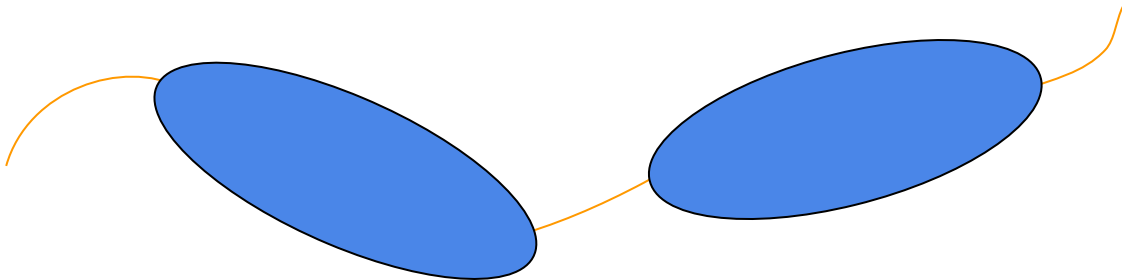
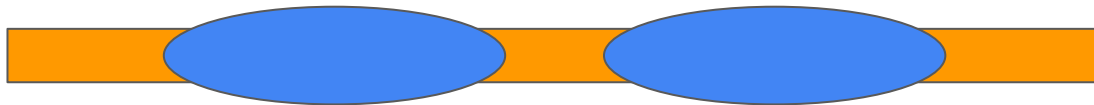
For each simulation

Aim 1: Long stretches of hydrophobicity

We will run these sequences in atomistic MD simulations



 p-blobs



Long contiguous hydrophobic residues produce exponentially stronger tertiary interactions between h-blobs

Aim 1: Could h-blob quantity match length?

We will run these sequences in atomistic MD simulations

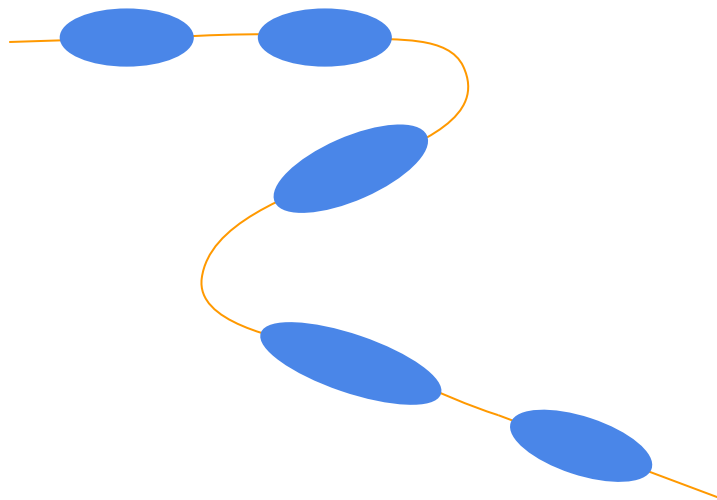


h-blobs



p-blobs

NNNNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNN



Does the quantity of
h-blobs influence tertiary
interactions more than
length?

Aim 1: Do stronger hydrophobic residues influence tertiary interactions?

We will run these sequences in atomistic MD simulations



h-blobs



p-blobs

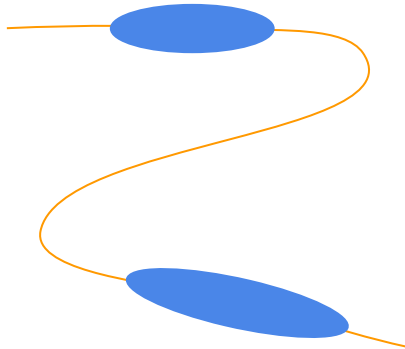
NNNNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNN



NNNNIIIIINNNNIIIIINNNN



NNNNAAAAANNNNAAAAANNNN



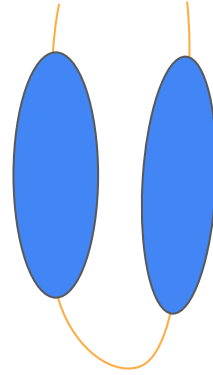
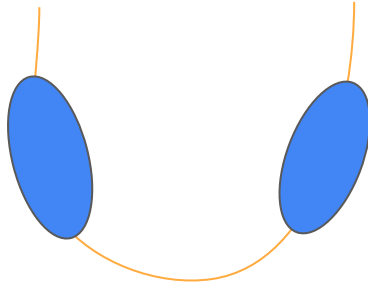
These sequences focus more on the residue composition.

Aim 1: Expectation of contacts from more contacts to less

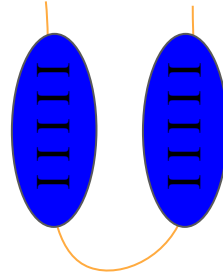
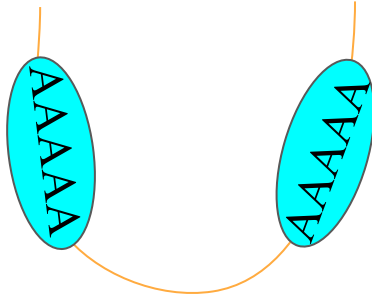
- [illegible]

Hypothesis: Blob properties correlate to tertiary interactions

Length of blobs



Residue composition of blobs

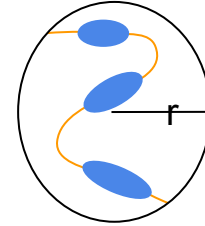


How will we characterize tertiary interactions

Compactness of the peptide



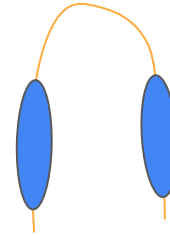
Radius of Gyration



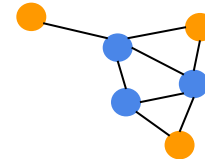
blob - blob contacts



Blob-Blob Distance

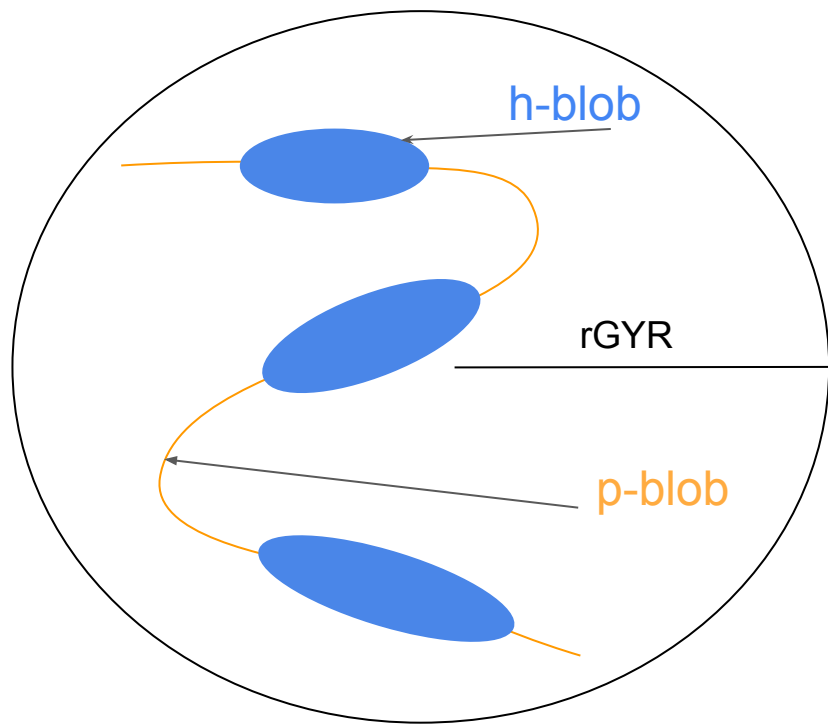


Network Diagrams

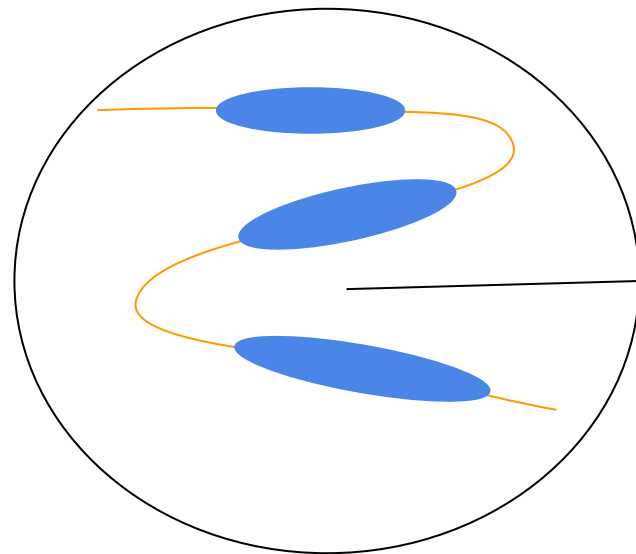


Analyses

Radius of Gyration

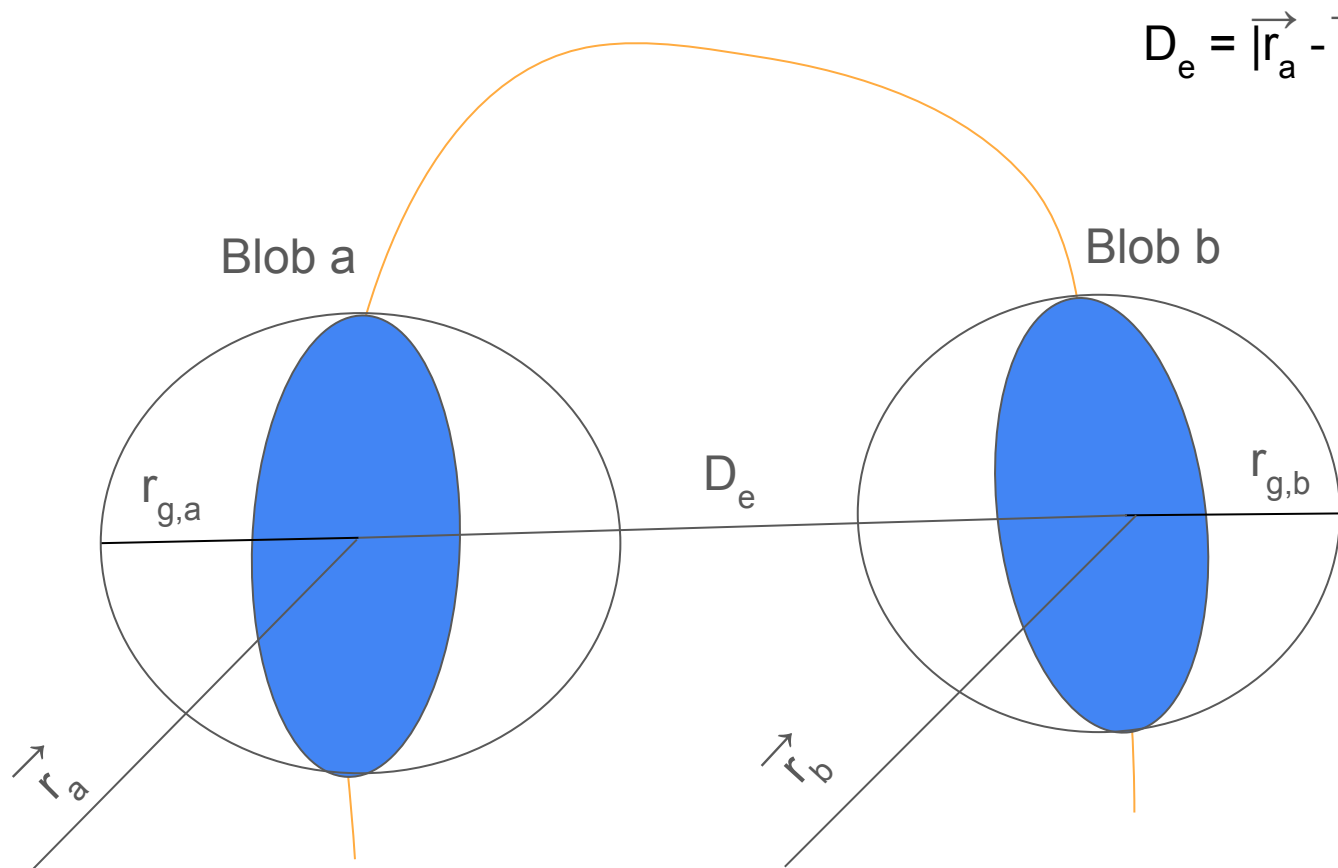


Non-Compact Peptide



Compact Peptide

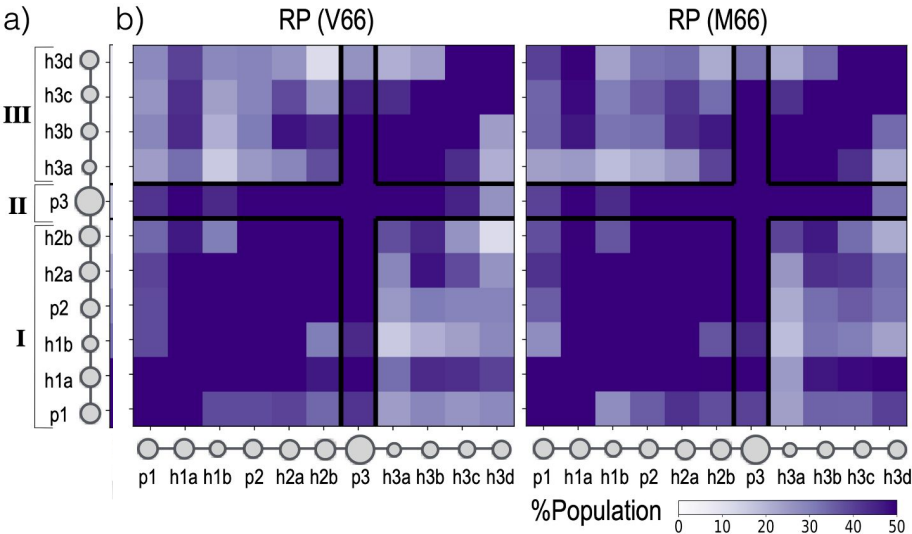
Blob-Blob Contacts



$$D_e = |\vec{r}_a - \vec{r}_b| - (R_{g,a} + R_{g,b})$$

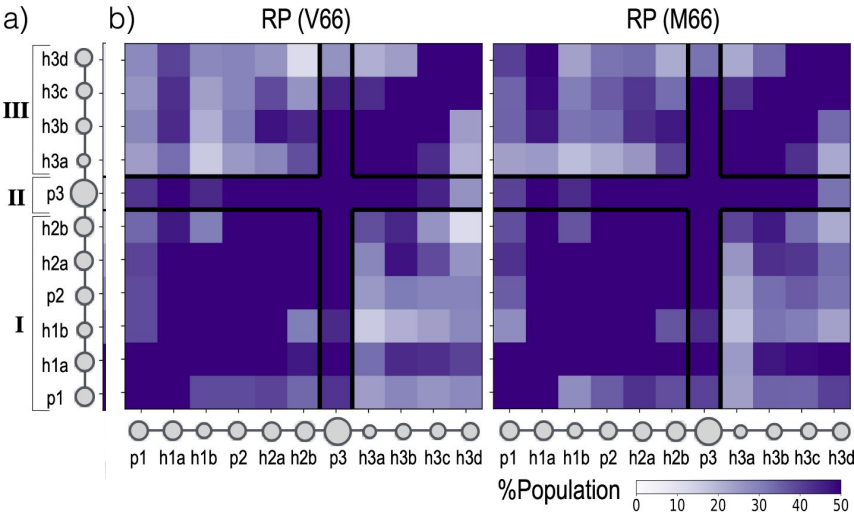
If D_e is less than 0.55 nm the blobs are considered touching

Blob-Blob Contacts: A measurement of contact over time



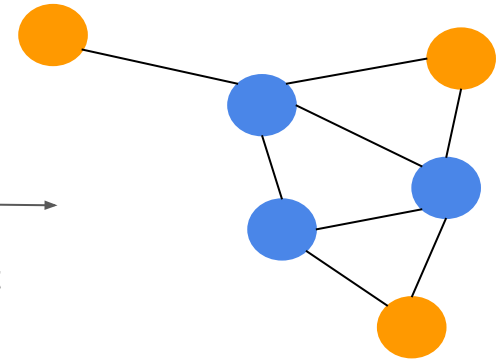
$$\%Population = \frac{\text{Frames of Blobs Contacts}}{\text{Total Frames}}$$

Network Diagrams: Examining connections for intra protein interactions

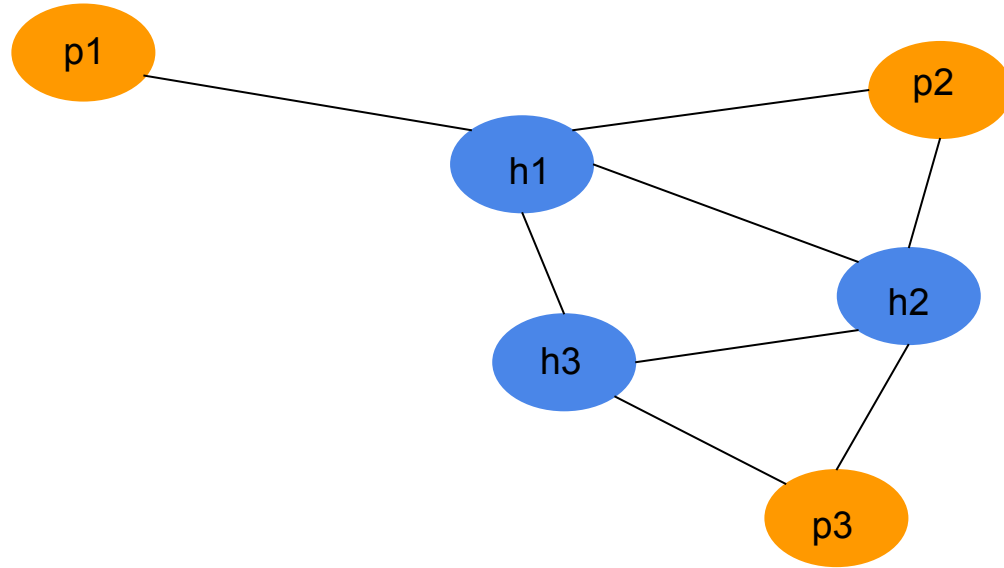


D_e

From each blob-blob contact



Network Diagrams: visualize blob contacts in a different context



Nodes (blobs)



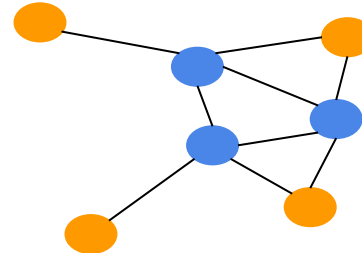
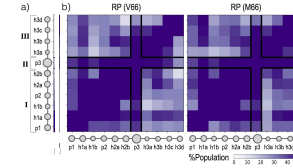
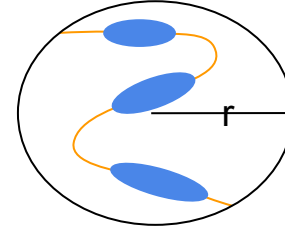
Edges (distance)

Image of a potential network diagram for our model peptide.

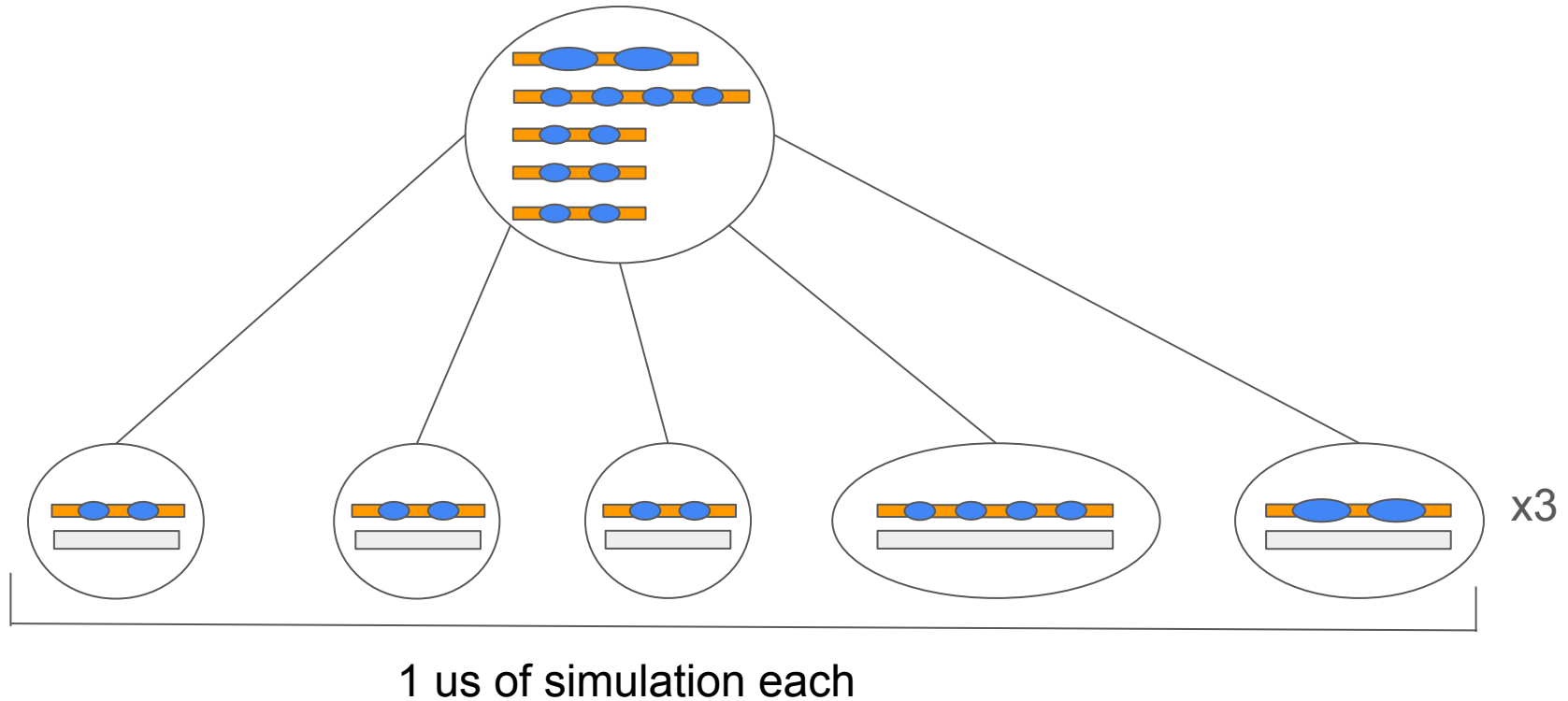
Using D_e from blob-blob contact frequency

Aim 1: How do hydrophobic properties such as length, residue composition affect tertiary interactions in peptides?

- Determine the most compact sequence by running simulations with different peptides.
- Find the sequence with the most enriched blob-blob contacts.
- Demonstrate the average distance of blob-blob contacts in 2d space with network diagrams.



Deliverables



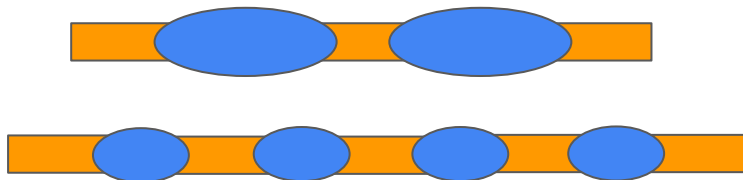
Analyzing: Radius of Gyration, Blob-Blob Contacts, Network Diagrams

Aim 2: Do polar blobs influence h-blobs interactions?

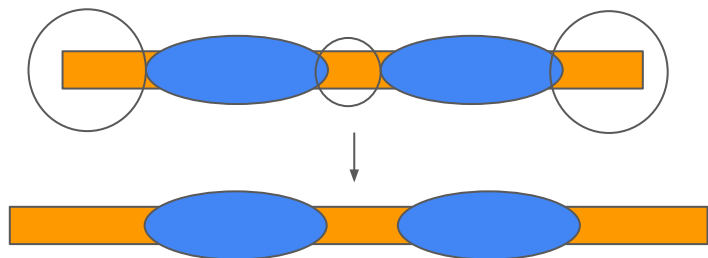
- Take 2 sequences from aim 1 that have the lowest radius of gyration from control sequence.
- Manipulate the p-blobs, increasing length of p-blobs or changing residues inside p-blobs
- Run 4 simulations of different peptide sequences each with a control sequence
- Simulation time of 1 us each
- Measure radius of gyration, and blob - blob contacts through every frame of simulation
- Create network diagrams off blob - blob contact data

Aim 2: Breaking tertiary interactions with p-blobs

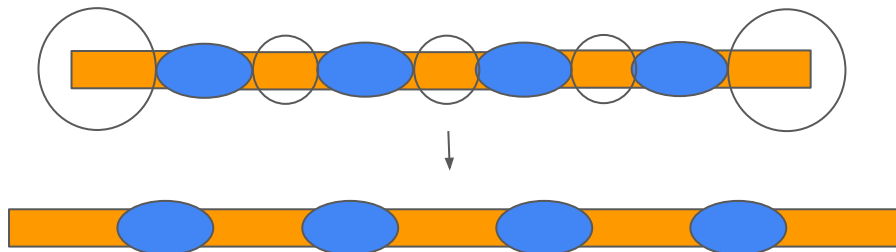
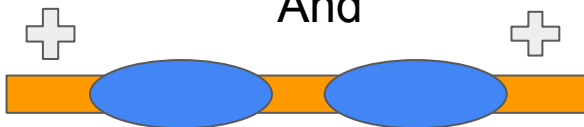
Most Compact Sequences



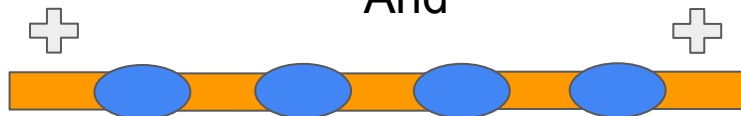
Manipulate their p-blobs



And

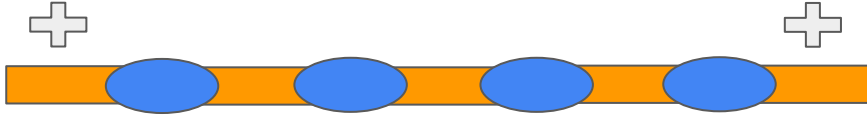


And

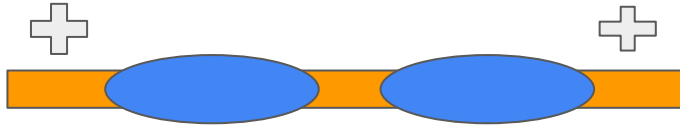


Most change from aim 1 to least changed

NNRNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNNLLLLNNNN



NNRNLLLLLLLLNNNNLLLLLLLLLLLLNN



NNNNNNLLLLNNNNNNNNLLLLNNNNNNLLLLNNNNNNLLLLNNNNNN



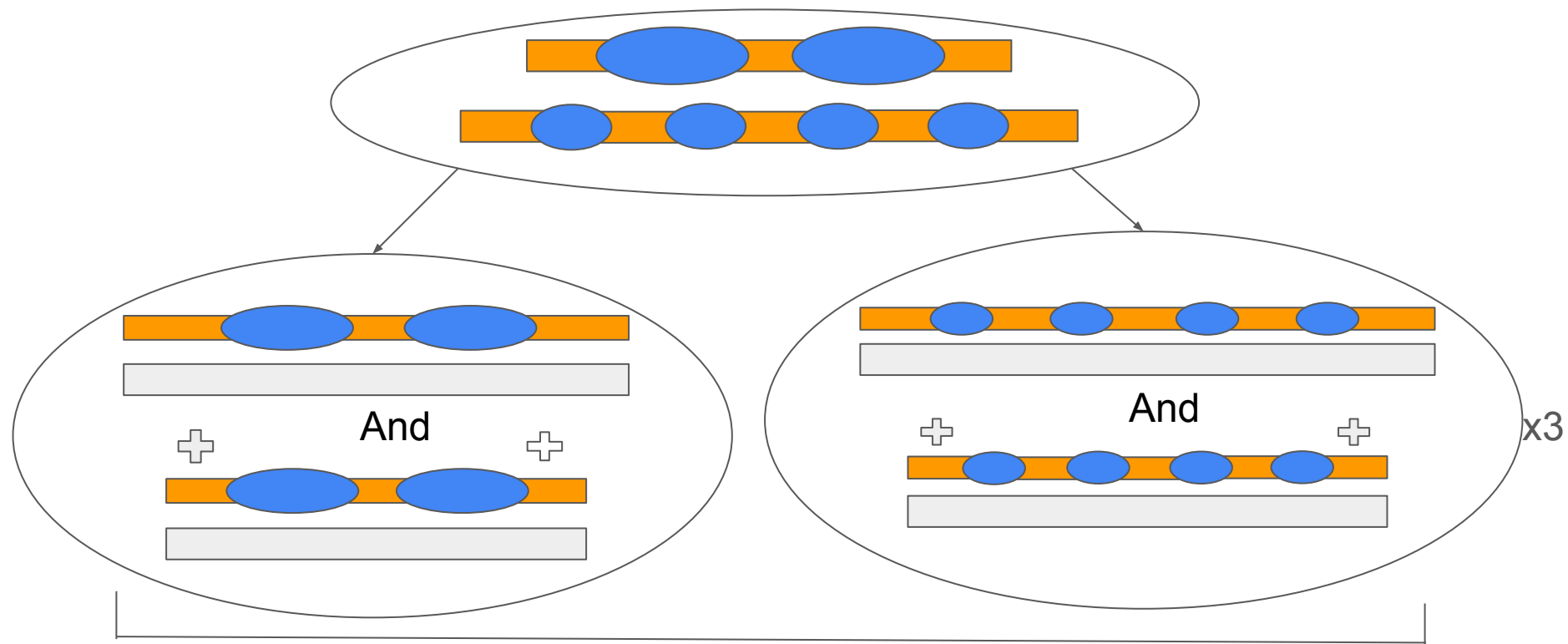
NNNNNNLLLLLLLLNNNNNNLLLLLLLLNNNNNN



h-blobs



p-blobs



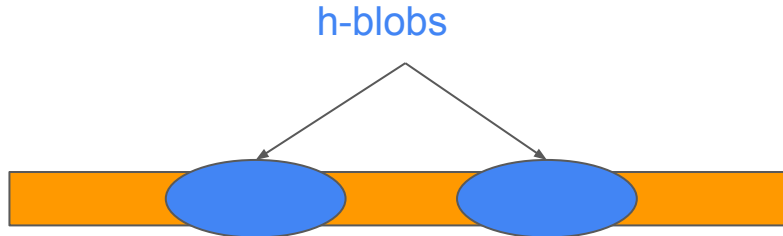
1 us of simulation each

Analyzing: Radius of Gyration, Blob-Blob Contacts, Network Diagrams

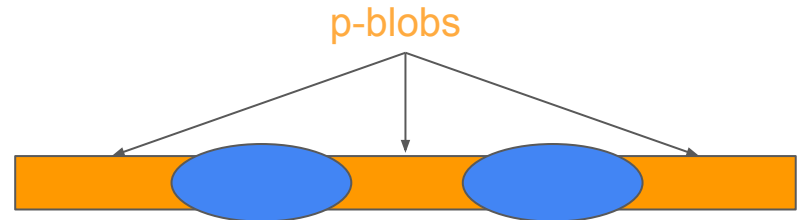
Summary

Main Question: How do h-blobs influence tertiary interactions in peptides?

Aim 1 main question: How do hydrophobic properties such as length and residue composition affect tertiary interactions in peptides?



Aim 2 main question: Do polar blobs influence h-blobs interactions?



Acknowledgements



Brannigan Lab

- Grace Brannigan
- Ezry Santiago
- Connor Pitman
- Jesse Sandberg
- Jahmal Ennis
- Regina Salzer
- Lindsey Riggs
- Alejandro Dagnino



Ruchi Lohia

Questions?