



RELION-5-Based Pipeline for Cryo-ET: Structural Analysis of Cilia

Tamino Cairoli¹, Charlotte de Ceuninck van Capelle^{1,2}, Pavel Afanasyev¹, Takashi Ishikawa^{1,2} ¹ETH Zurich, ² Paul Scherrer Institute

Abstract

Cilia are a motile organelle that are present in a wide variety of organisms. Motile cilia commonly display a highly ordered structure that shows a nine-fold symmetry of the microtubule doublet and its associated proteins, mantled by a membrane (Fig.1). The outer dynein arms (ODA) are the main protein for force generation during ciliary beating. They exhibit a 24 nm periodic repeat. Other proteins such as inner dynein arms (IDA) and the radial spokes (RS) exhibit a 96 nm periodic repeat. Humans express multiple cell types that are ciliated, such as lung epithelial cells (Fig. 2). If cilia are defective, this is most often due to a congenital disease termed primary ciliary dyskinesia (PCD). Defective cilia in lungs cause accumulation of mucus, causing chronic infection. This eventually leads to scarred lung tissue. Current diagnostic techniques are laborious and subsequent treatment is poor. CryoET is a promising technique to resolve structural detail of PCD patient cilia, in order to better understand the underlying defects, especially if genetic analysis did not yield any information. Subtomogram averaging within Relion51 can be used to generate higher resolution structures for mechano-structural analysis of patient samples.

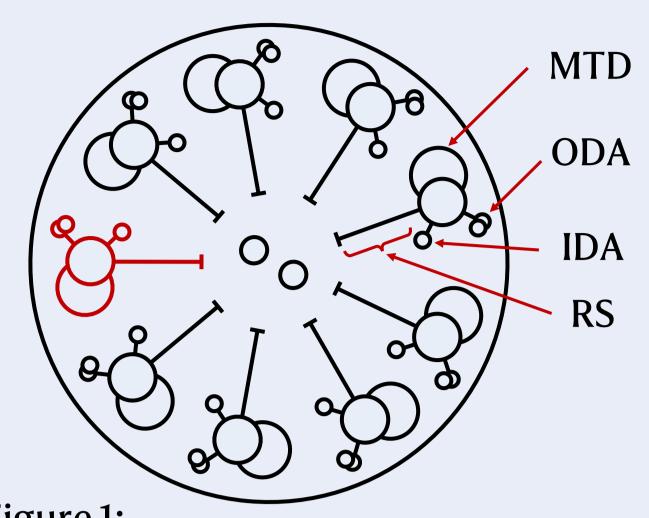


Figure 1: Schematic cross section of the "9+2" periodic structure. Diameter: 250 nm

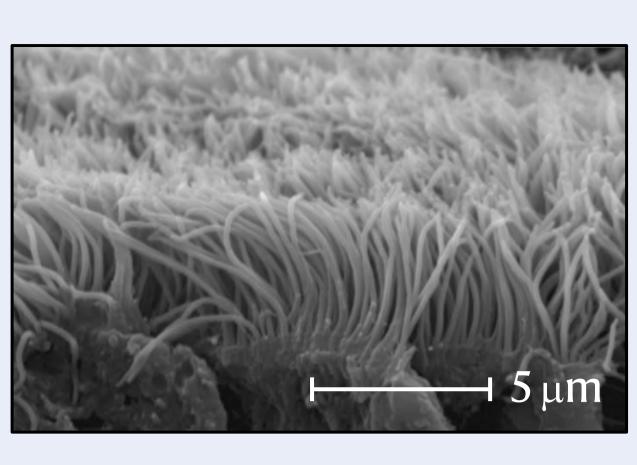
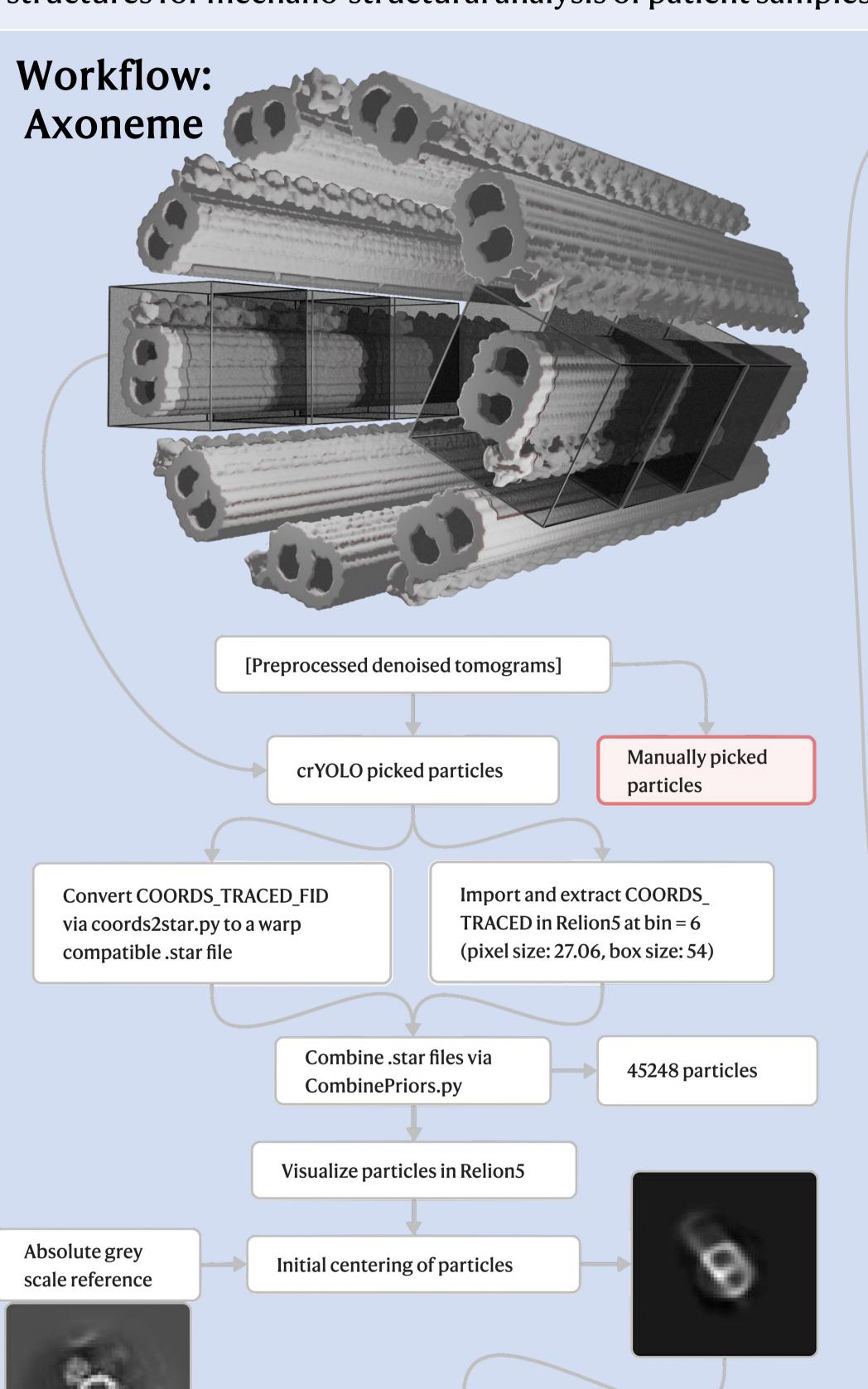
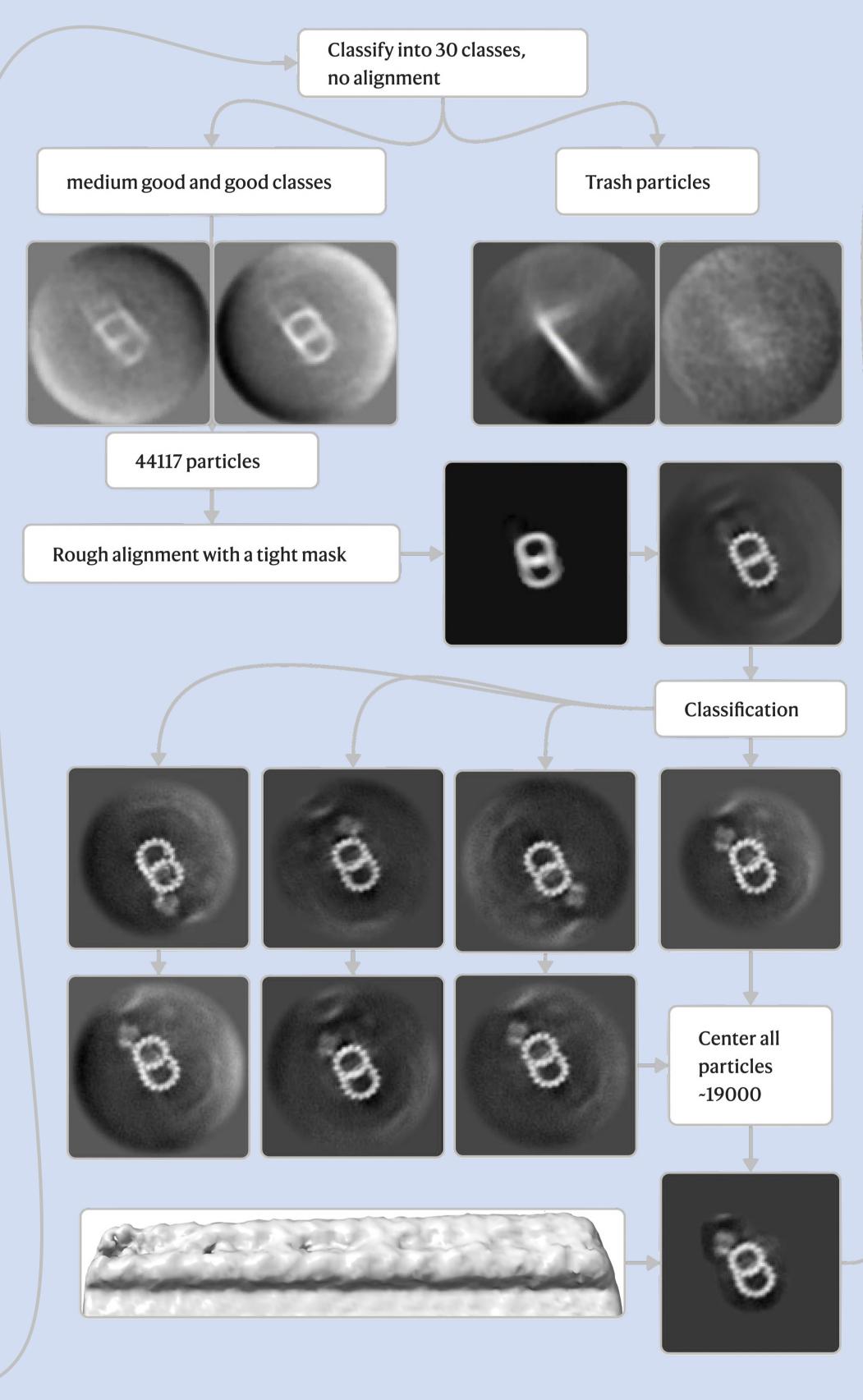


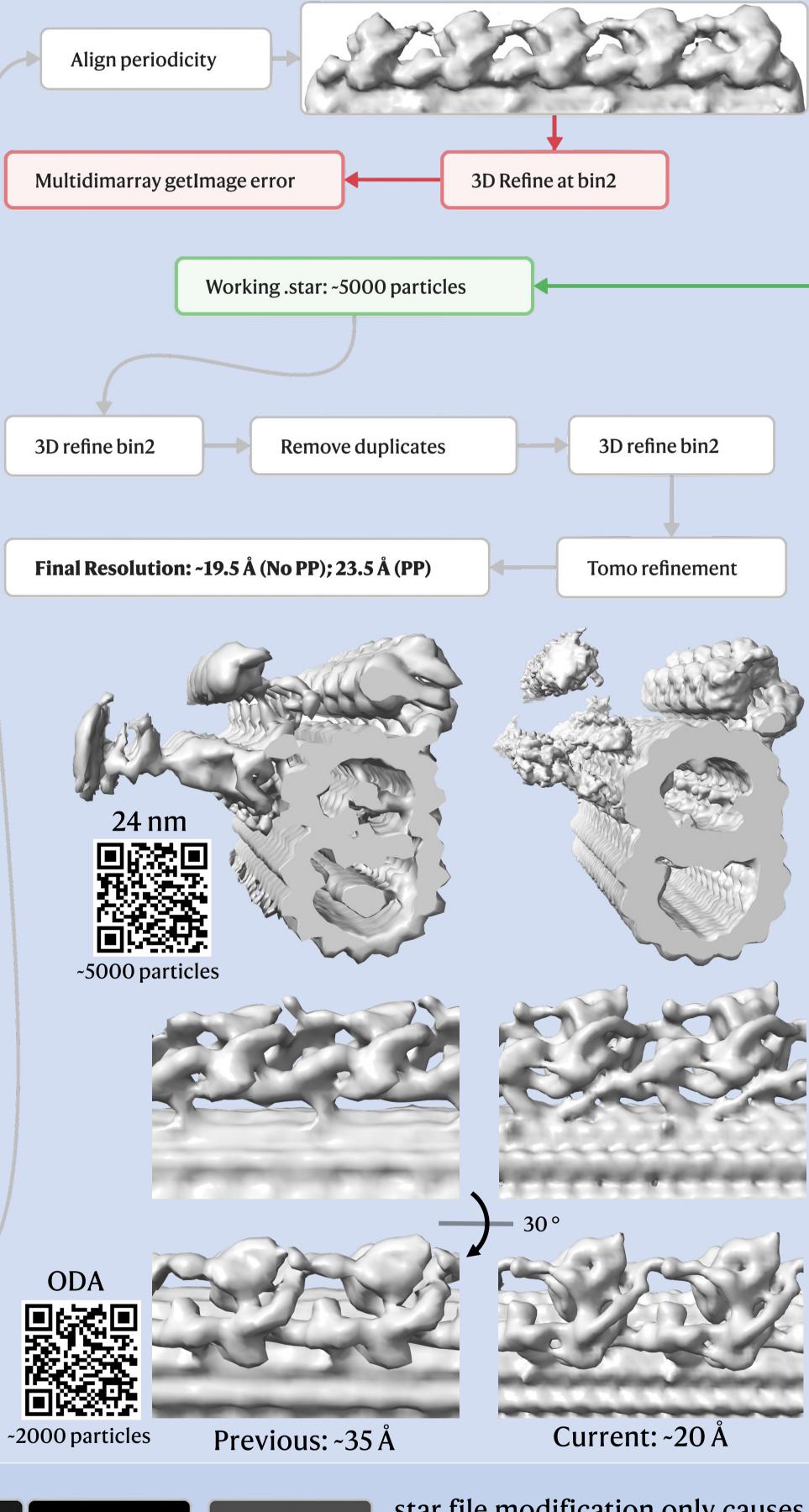
Figure 2: SEM micrograph of multi-ciliated cells from a human lung trachea epithelium (healthy)²



Re-extract at bin3

(pixel size: 13.53, box size: 54)



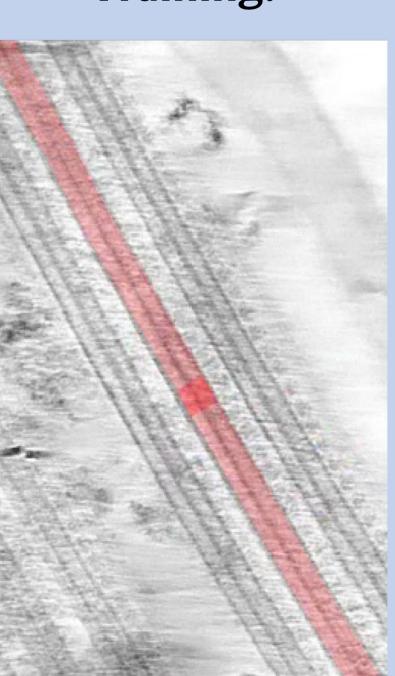


Particle picking: $\sim V \cap I \cap 3$

cryOLO ³	
Box size	40
Low_Pass_Cutoff	0.3
Early	50
Threshold	0.05
Filament mode	Yes
Box distance	12
Tomography mode	Yes
Tracing memory	8
Tracing_min_length	5

20 tomograms were manually picked as trainings data input; The polarity of the filament is not recognized in the output; Manual addition of coords2star.py priors to Relion5.star file (.py script)

Training:



.cbox file format in trainings data annotation: X, Y and Z coordinates, fila-

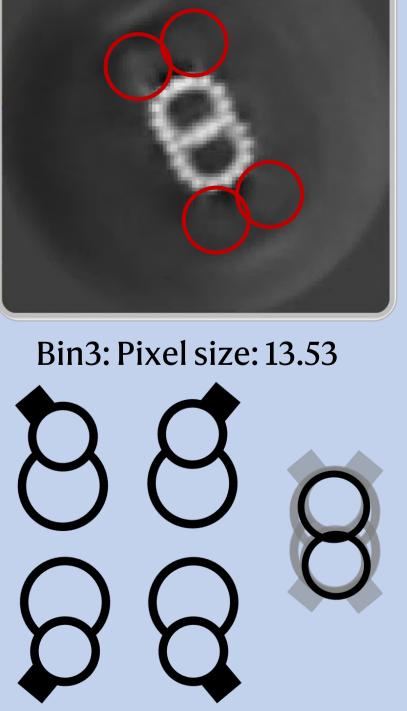
ment ID, box size (X, Y and Z)

Prediction:

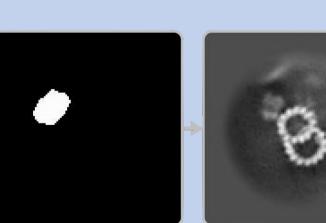


crYOLO particles predicted via filament mode. Some filaments are predicted in a fragmented fashion

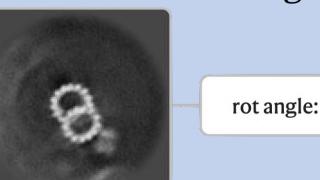
Classification:

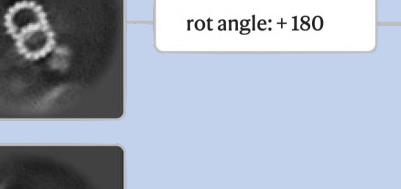


Schematic of misalignment

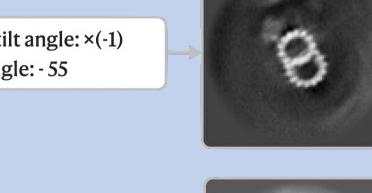


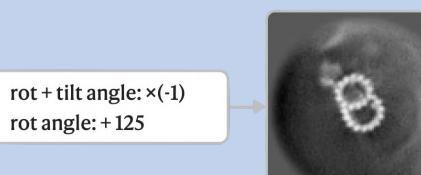
.star file modification only causes problems at alignment steps performed after re-extraction of subtomograms at lower binning. Particle reconstruction at lower binning still works











Error: Multidimarray getImage: n larger than NSIZE

Contact information

e-Mail: tcairoli@student.ethz.ch +41786447400 tel.: LinkedIn: tamino-cairoli

Thank you

ScopeM - Greta Marie Assmann - Leo Luo - Aristea Anna Leventi - Roger Benoit - Huy Bui - Chao Chi - Ricardo Righetto - Sjors Scheres

Sources:

¹Alister Burt et al. "An image processing pipeline for electron cryo-tomography in RELION-5". In: FEBS Open Bio 2024 doi: 10.1002/2211-5463.13873 ²Gudis D, Zhao K-Q, Cohen NA. Acquired Cilia Dysfunction in Chronic Rhinosinusitis. In: *American*

Journal of Rhinology & Allergy. 2012;26(1):1-6. doi: 10.2500/arja.2012.26.3716 ³Thorsten Wagner et al. "SPHIRE-crYOLO is a fast and accurate fully automated particle picker for

cryo-EM". In: *Communications Biology 2019* doi: 10.1038/s42003-019-0437-z