

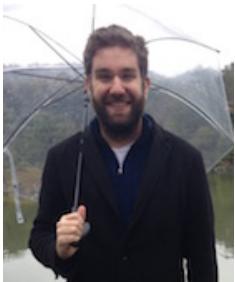
WELCOME TO PUBS!

Physical **U**nderpinnings of **B**iological **S**ystems - 2015

<http://fraserlab.com/pubs/>

Introductions

TAs



James/Jaime
instructor



David/Iggy
course coordinator



Danielle
mass spec guru



Martin
heir apparent



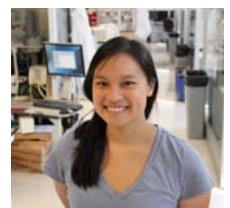
Bruk



Erin



Ina



Leanna



Joe
instructor emeritus



Kyle
Rosetta/Protein Design Mafia



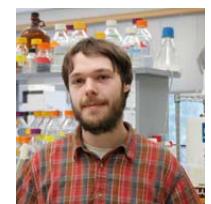
Tanja



Eric
CAT/Sequencing



Lillian



Evan

My cell #: 510-388-0005

Biophysics

David Bauer		University of California, Berkeley
Yuliya Birman		University of Alabama, College of DuPage
Derek Britain		University of Washington, University of Washington
Rachel Brunetti		Scripps College
Cole Helsell		Arizona State University, Tempe, Nanyang Tech Univ
Nathan Hendel		University of California, Berkeley
Nadja Kern		University of California, San Diego
Pooja Suresh		University of Rochester
Paul Thomas		University of Michigan-Ann Arbor
Rulin Tian		Peking Univ
Alexander Wolff		University of Wyoming, Laramie County Community College, Northern Wyoming Community College District-Gillette College

Daniel Asarnow		University of California, Santa Cruz, San Francisco State University
Douglas Myers-Turnbull		University of California, Riverside, University of California, San Diego, San Diego Mesa College
Tamas Nagy		University of Kentucky
Charlotte Nelson		University of California, Santa Cruz
Emily Kang		University of California, San Diego
Peter McTigue		Reed College
Sergei Pourmal		Wesleyan University, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Nicholas Rettko		University of Wisconsin-Madison
Ryan Tibble		Dartmouth College, Dartmouth College
Fatima Ugur		Central Michigan University, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

Bioinformatics

Chemistry & Chemical Biology

EDUCATIONFORUM

GRADUATE EDUCATION

Interdisciplinary Graduate Training in Teaching Labs

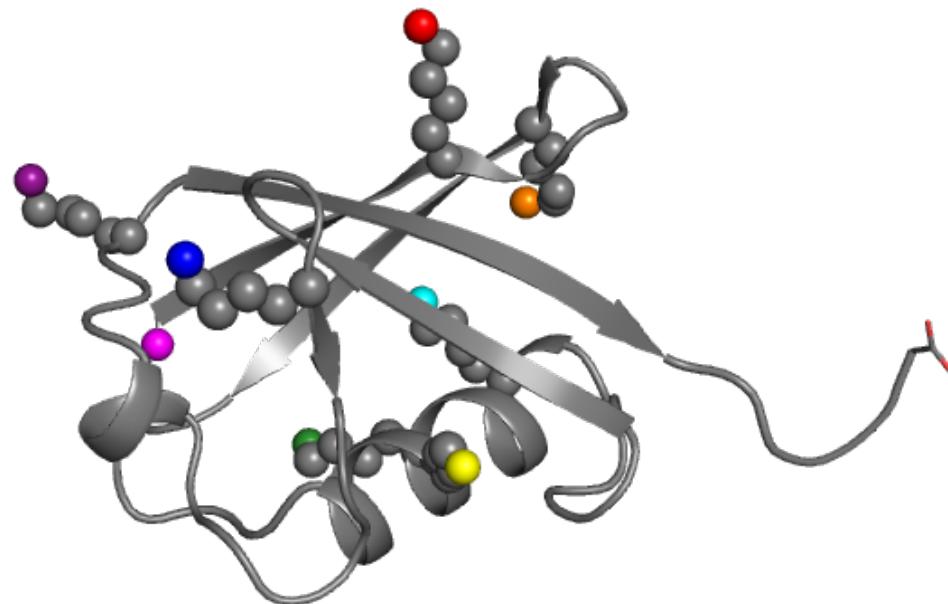
Ronald D. Vale,^{1,2,3*} Joseph DeRisi,^{2,3} Rob Phillips,⁴ R. Dyche Mullins,^{1,2} Clare Waterman,^{1,5}
Timothy J. Mitchison^{1,6}

Intensive, short-term courses meld students and faculty and new techniques in pursuit of genuine research questions.

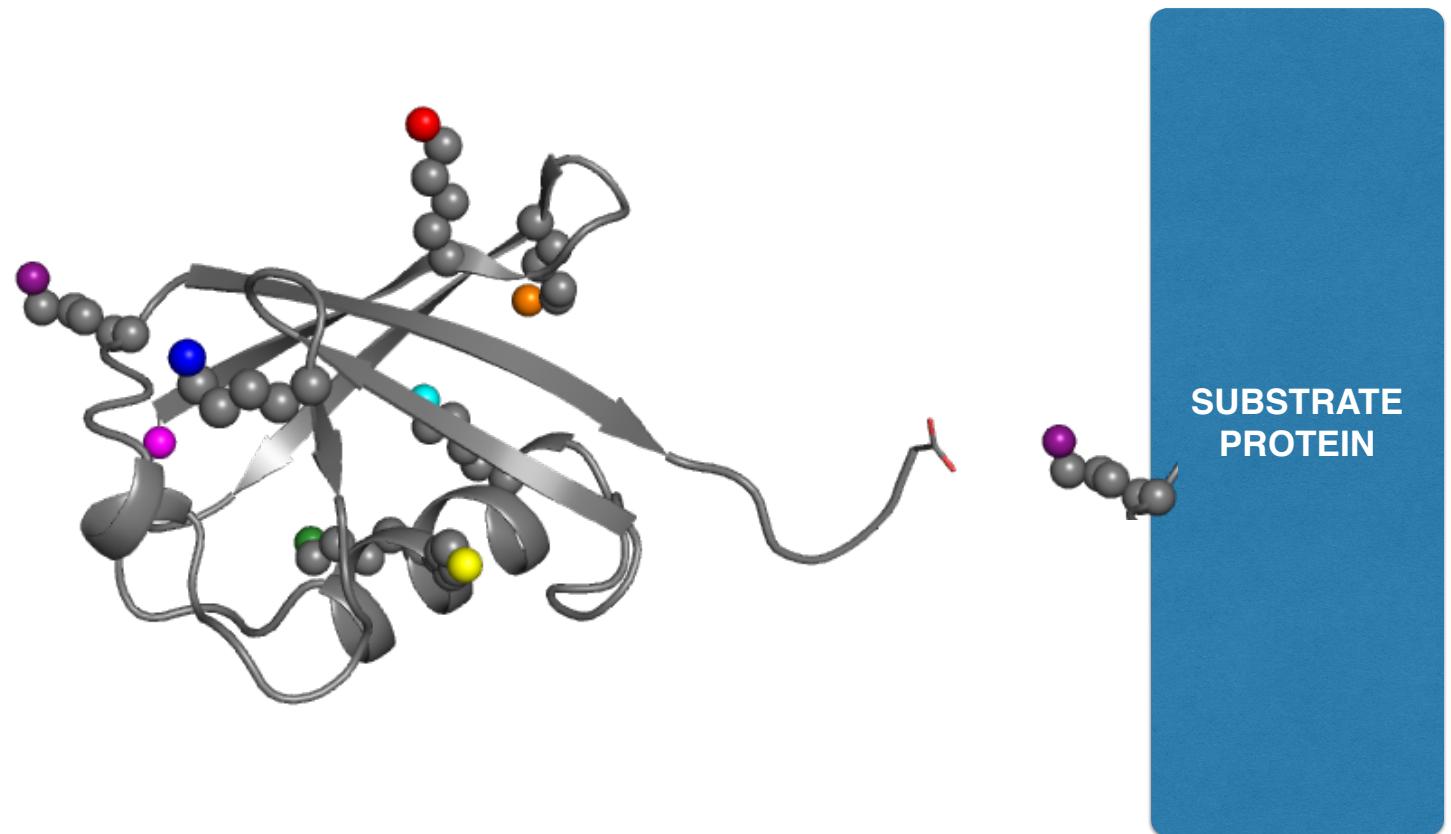
Science 21 December 2012;
Vol. 338 no. 6114 pp. 1542-1543
DOI: 10.1126/science.1216570

- We have three graduate programs (BMI, BP, CCB) represented - and many diverse scientific backgrounds - this is a huge advantage
- David/Iggy and Dan Bolon established this library approach; Danielle is adding the mass spec expertise
- This course is an experiment in hands-on **team**-based learning. You will be exposed to: deep sequencing, genetics, chemical biology, systems biology, protein biophysics, evolutionary biology, statistical mechanics, computational biology... etc...
- Lecturers (and we have a great line up of faculty!) will reinforce broad themes, but you will drive the research questions, day-to-day experiments, and code forward!

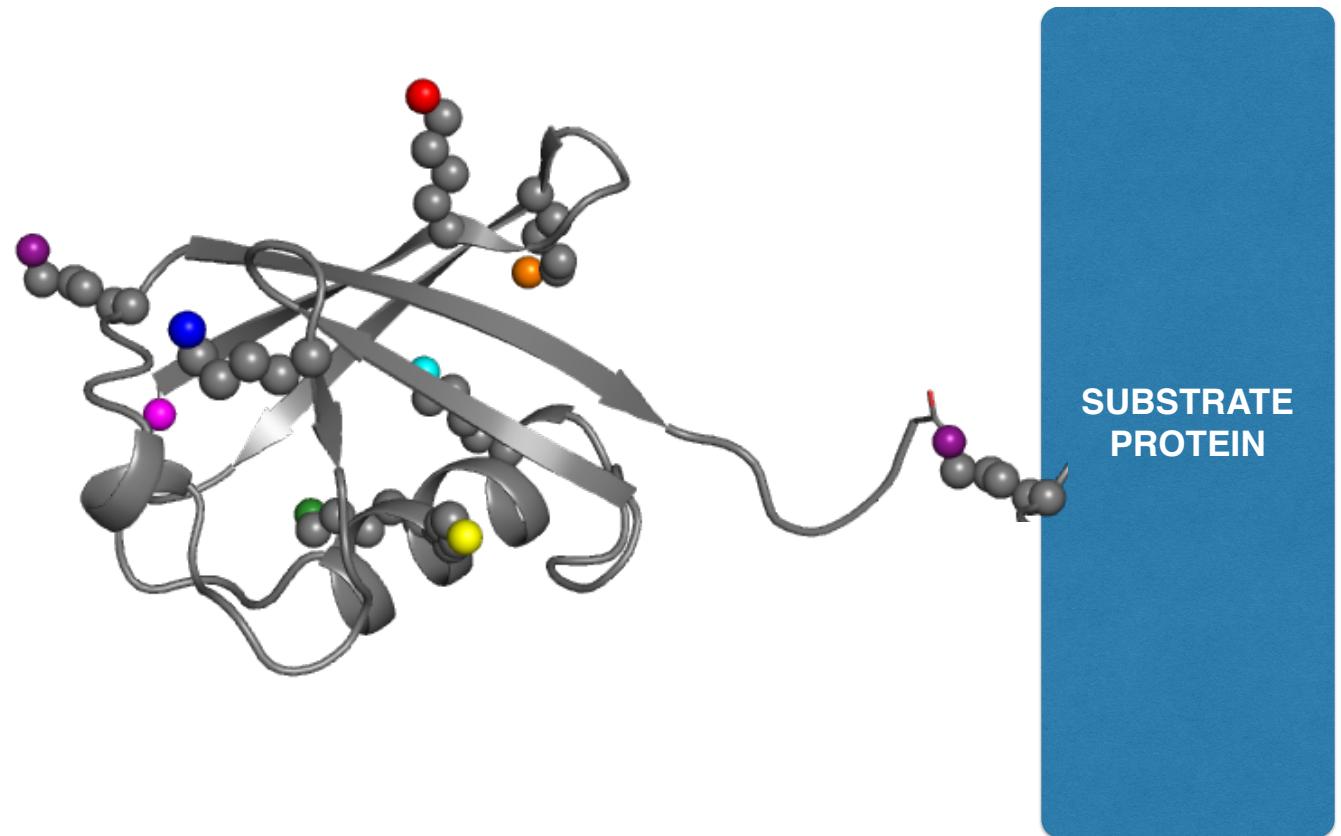
Ubiquitin is a central protein
in “**proteostasis**”



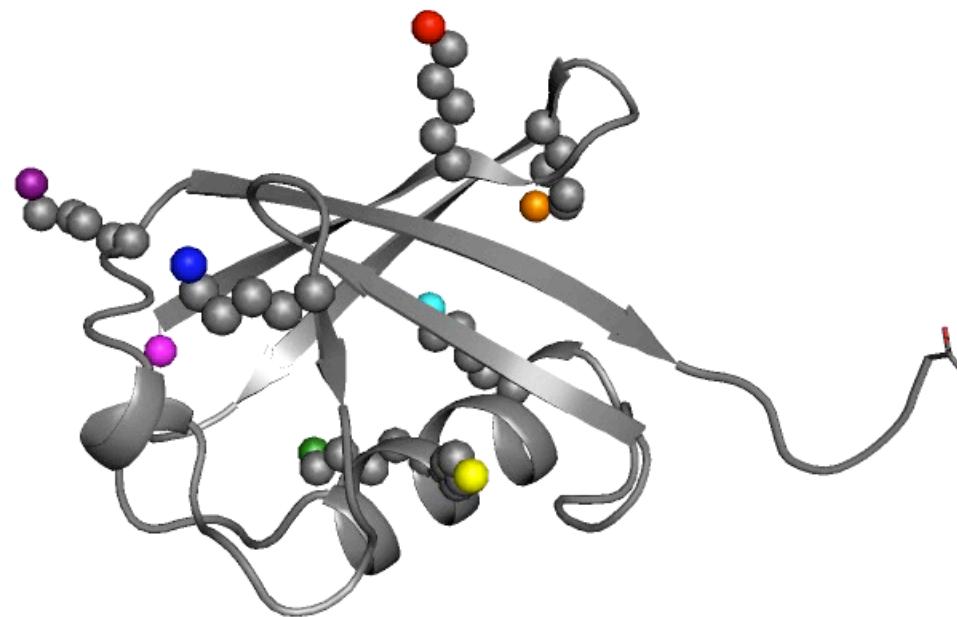
Ubiquitin is a **post-translational** modification that directs substrates to destruction and other fates



Ubiquitin is a **post-translational** modification that directs substrates to destruction and other fates

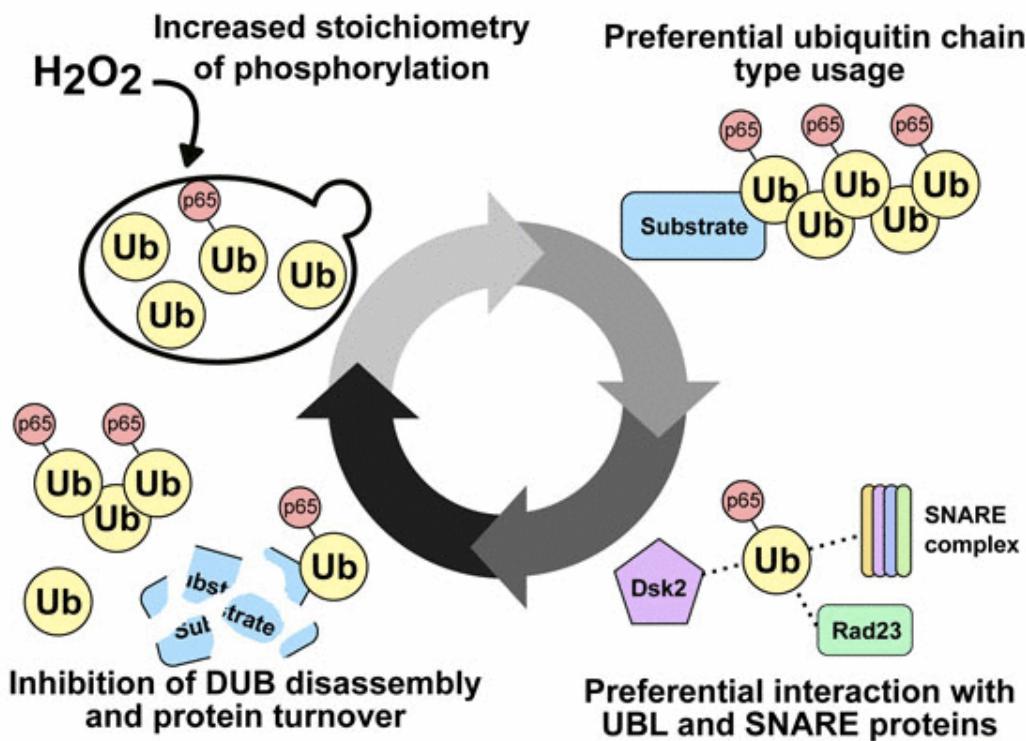


Poly-Ubiquitin chains can direct modified proteins to **different fates**



- Lys6
- Lys11
- Lys27
- Lys29
- Lys33
- **Lys48**
- **Lys63**
- N-term

Ubiquitin is a PTM that is PTMed!



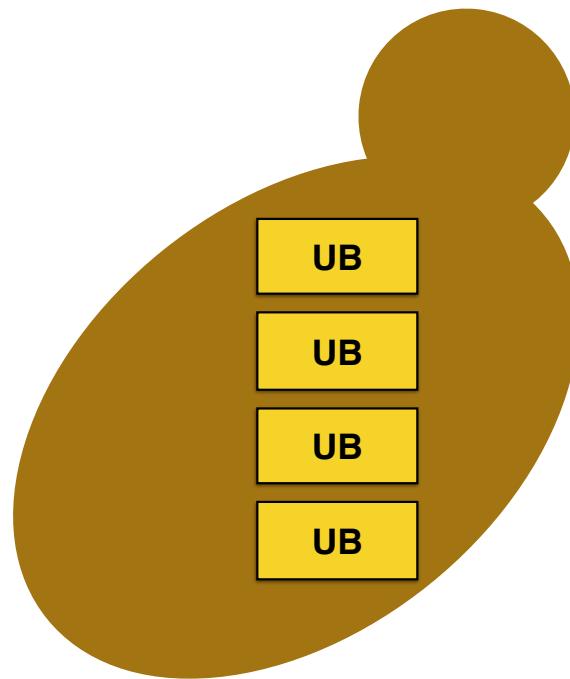
Ubiquitin is highly conserved

Organism	Sequence Alignment	Swiss-P
Amoeba	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVESSDT I ENV K Q K I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L A D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P49634
Green alga	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVESSDT V ENV K SK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L A D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P42739
Chlamyd. reinhardtii	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVESSDT I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L A D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P14624
Mouse	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVEPSDT I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P62991
Human (*)	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVEPSDT I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P62988
Slime mold	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVEGSDN I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P08618
Purple sea urchin	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVEPSDS I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P23398
Eimeria bovis	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T L D VEPSDT I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P46574
T. pyriformis	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T L D VEASDT I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P20685
C. elegans	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVEASDT I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P14792
Red alga	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVESSDT I ENV K TK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P42740
Neurospora crassa	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVESSDT I DN V N K Q K I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P13117
Baker's yeast	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVESSDT I DN V N K SK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P61864
Inky cap fungus	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVESSDT I DN V N K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P19848
Garden pea (**)	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T LEVESSDT I DN V N K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P03993
Euploites eurystomus	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T L D VEQS D T I DN V N K TK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P23324
Potato late blight fungus	M QIFVKTLTGKTI T L D VEPSDS I DN V N K Q K I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P22589
Leishmania major	M QIFVKTLTGKTI A LEVEPSDT I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	Q05550
Sauvoleish. parentolae	M QIFVKTLTGKTI A LEVEPSDT I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A D K Q LE E G R T L S D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P49635
T. brucei brucei	M QIFVKTLTGKTI A LEVEASDT I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L A D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P15174
Trypanosoma cruzi	M QIFVKTLTGKTI A LEVESSDT I ENV K AK I Q D K E G I P PD Q Q R L I F A G K Q L E D G R T L A D Y N I Q K E S T L H L V L R L R G G	P08565

...only 3 substitutions from yeast to human

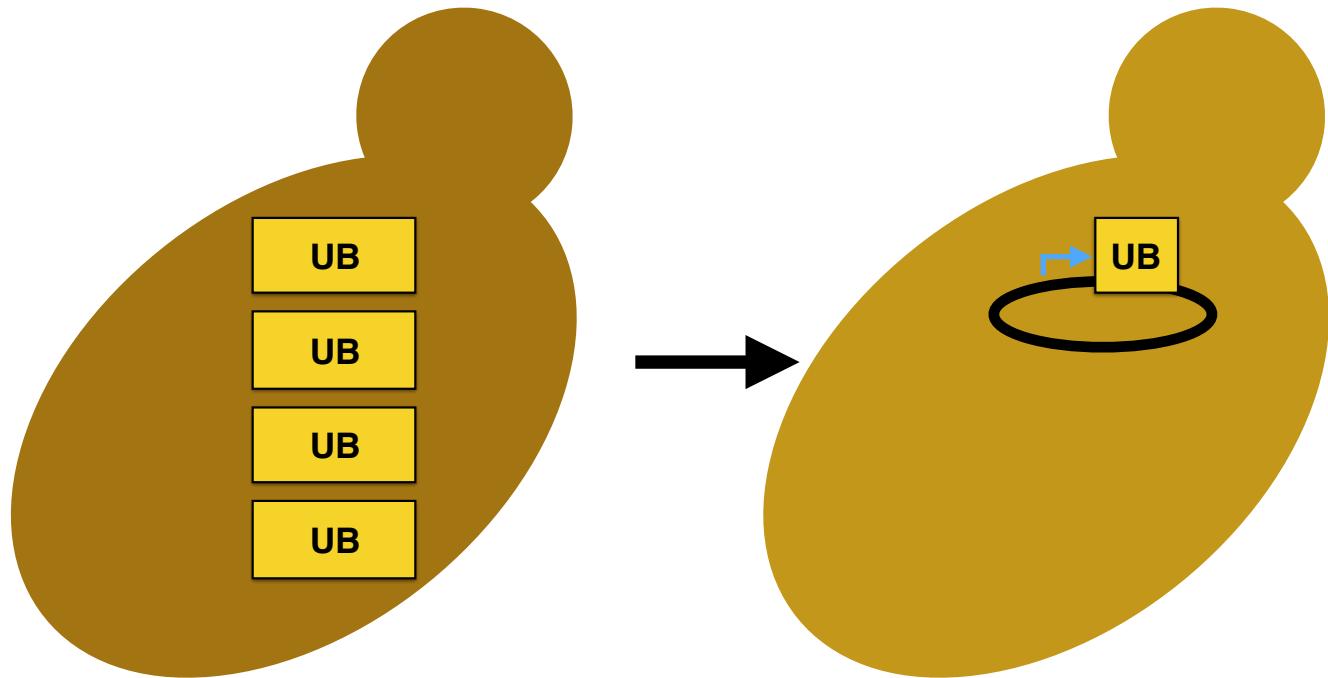
Why is Ubiquitin so highly conserved?

Yeast contain four Ubiquitin loci



reviewed in: **Finley**, Ulrich, Sommer, Kaiser
Genetics, 2012

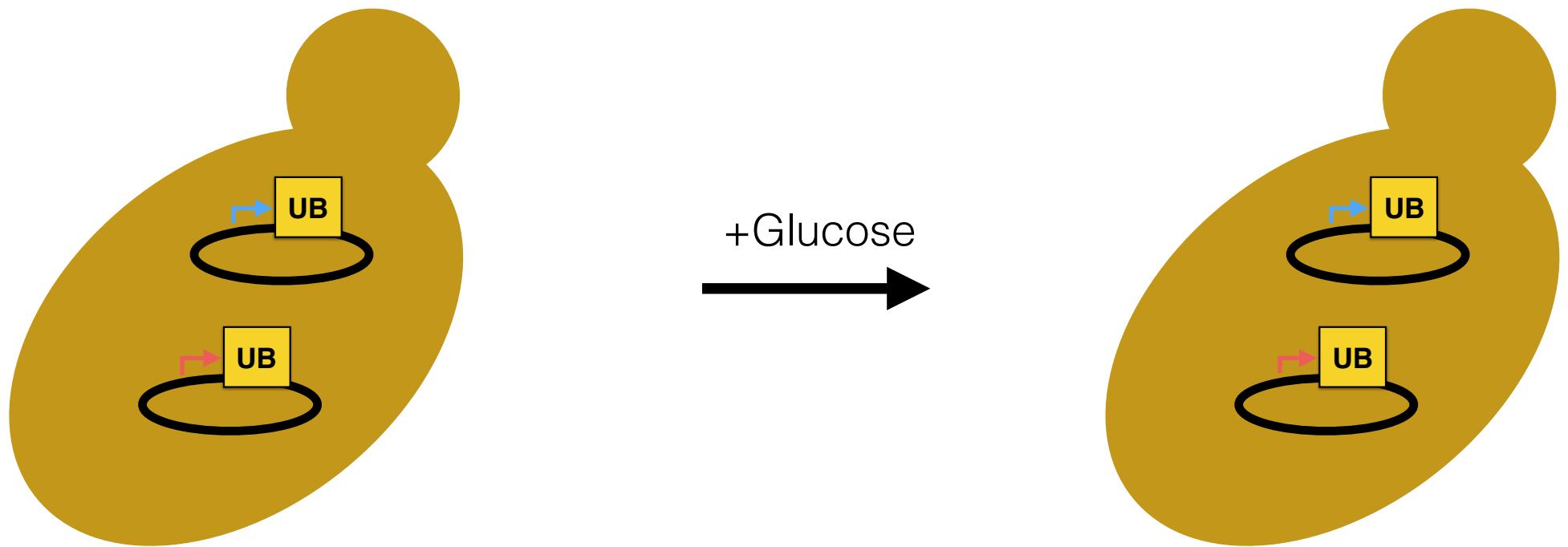
Galactose inducible Ubiquitin expression from a plasmid restores growth in a Ubiquitin knockout strain



SUB328

reviewed in: **Finley**, Ulrich, Sommer, Kaiser
Genetics, 2012

Adding glucose turns off **GAL**, allowing expression from a **second** plasmid to determine fitness

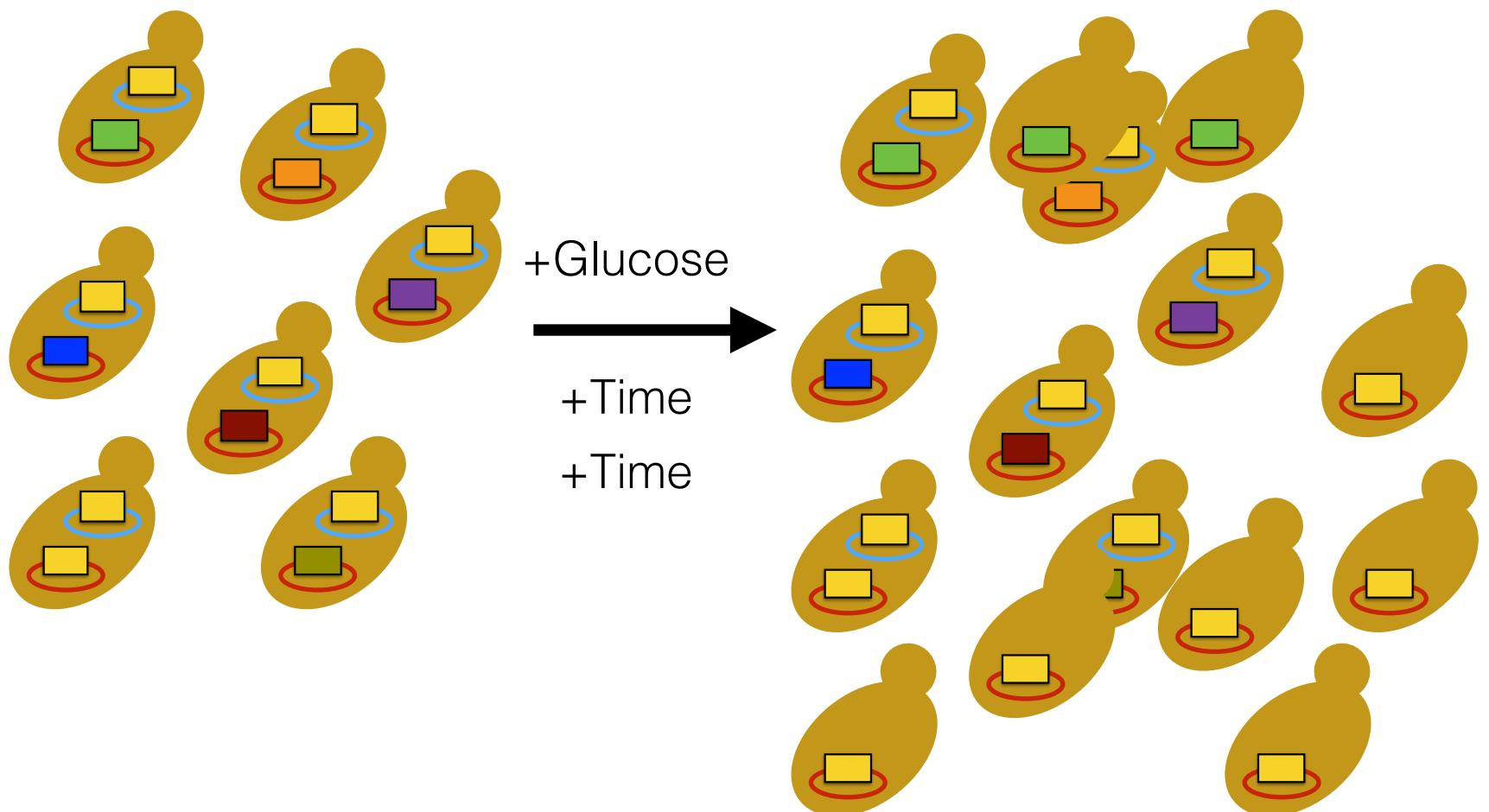


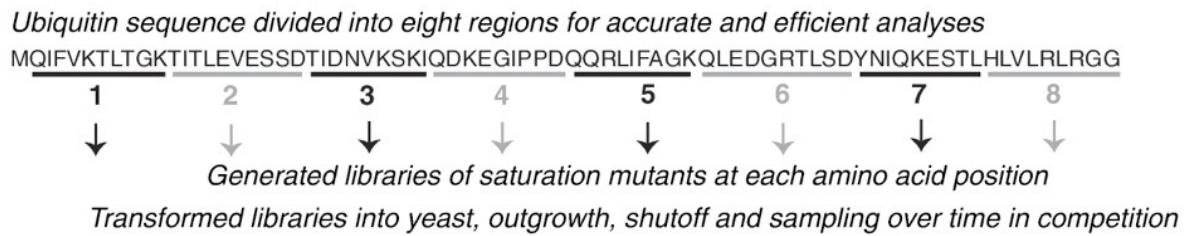
reviewed in: **Finley**, Ulrich, Sommer, Kaiser
Genetics, 2012



Library of all 1520 single mutants

Roscoe...Bolon, *JMB*, 2013



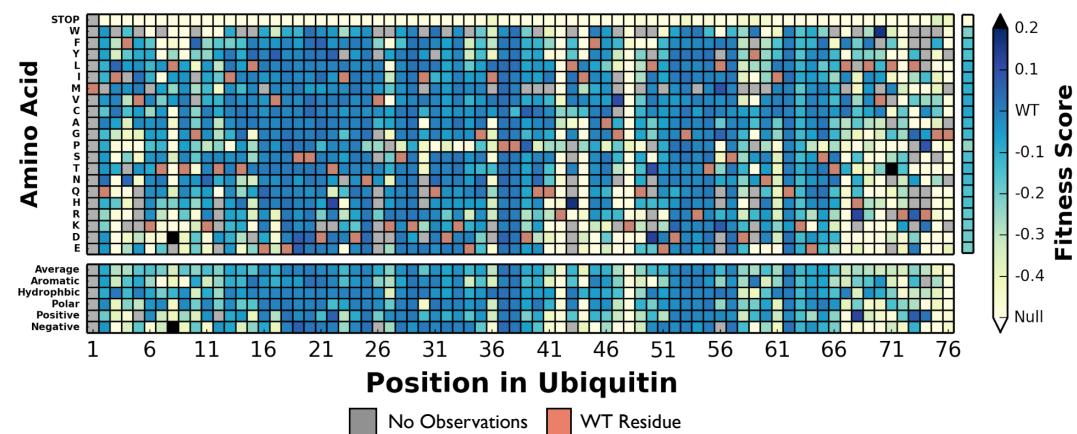


Two key points:
6 months!
mostly WT fitness!



Library of all 1520 single mutants

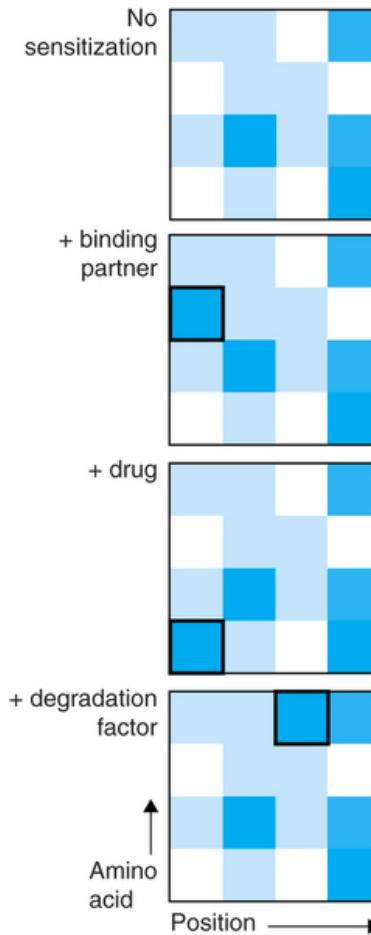
Roscoe...Bolon, *JMB*, 2013



Why is Ubiquitin so **conserved** in evolution,
but so **tolerant** in deep mutational scanning?

Why is the evolutionary history so different from the selection experiment?

How do different environments
(chemical perturbations) alter the Ub
fitness landscape?

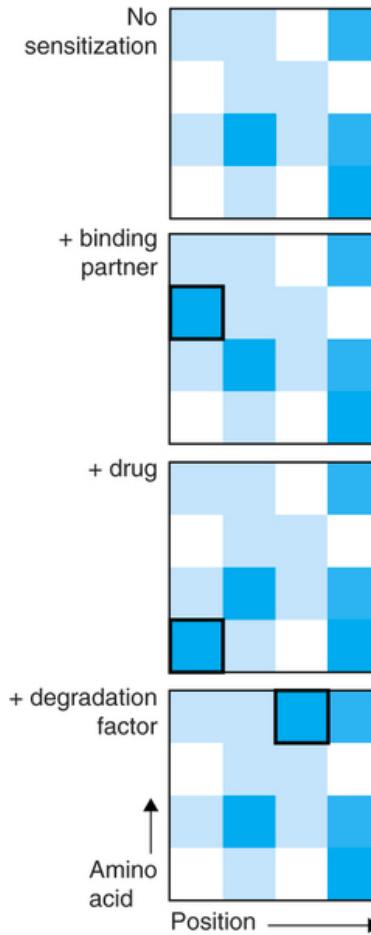


Fowler and Fields, *Nature Methods*, 2014

Why is the evolutionary history so different from the selection experiment?

How do different environments
(chemical perturbations) alter the Ub
fitness landscape?

**EACH TEAM WILL CHOOSE
A DIFFERENT PERTURBATION**



Fowler and Fields, Nature Methods, 2014

Why is Ubiquitin so **conserved** in evolution,
but so **tolerant** in deep mutational scanning?

Does the fitness vary in
different environments?

Does Ubiquitin phosphorylation also vary?
What kinases are responsible for Ub-P?

Kinases and Chemicals

SWE1
ATG1
KIN3
ALK1
CMK1
TPK1

Tunicamycin
Spermine
rapamycin
hygromycin B
Nickle Chloride
3-Amino-1,2,4-triazole
Calcium dichloride
Cerulenin
Cobalt acetate
miconazole
p-Fluoro-DL-phenylalanine
tamoxifen
ketoconazole
clotrinazole
menadione
Calcofluor white
CuCl₂
5-fluorocytosine
acivicin
amphotericin B

- Week 1: Warm up - Barcodes, Transformations, Choose a Chemical
- Week 2: Biochemical Enrichment of Phosphopeptides
- Week 3: Analysis of Mass Spec Data

- Week 4: **Presentations** and Growth Rate
- Week 5: Competition Experiment (two long days)
- Week 6: Library Preparation and **NSF due**
- Week 7: Analysis of Sequencing Data
- Week 8: Pipelining, Data Visualization, and Team Shuffles

- Week 9: Comparisons to Rosetta Calculations
- Tuesday November 24th: **Final Presentations** and Party!

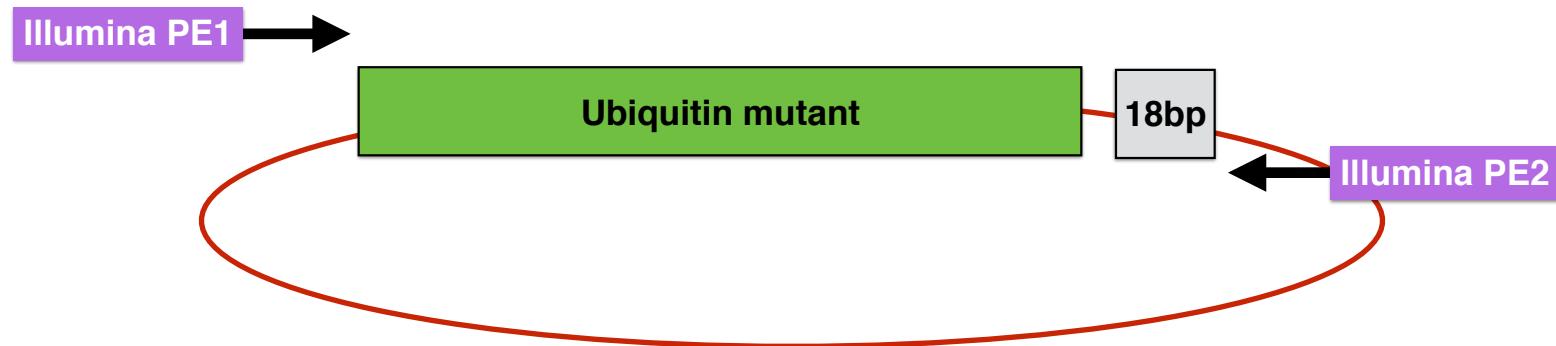
Barcoding makes it possible to perform the whole experiment in 3 weeks of class time!



NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN
is ligated behind the Ubiquitin **library**



A single PCR product contains the **barcode** and the entire Ubiquitin gene



An unbalanced **paired-end** read generates a map between barcodes and mutants

250bp read



NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN barcode

AGCTACGTACTGGGGAGAG **Ubiquitin mutant**

ACCCTAAGTTTGACGAGAG **Ubiquitin mutant**

TACCTAAGTGCTGACGAGTG **Ubiquitin mutant**

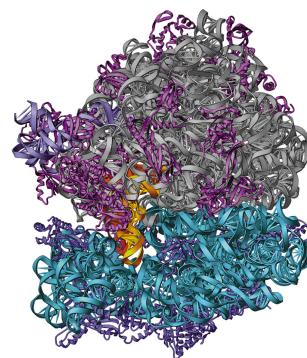
... for all 1520 mutants
(almost)

- Pickles are a way to dump out python data structures as files, allowing easy transfer of data between scripts
- ```
import cPickle as pic
data = pic.load(open("filename.pkl","rb"))
print data
```
- We are giving you 3 pickles (<http://fraserlab.com/pubs/>):
  - allele\_dic.pkl - contains a dictionary where:
   
key = barcode nucleotide sequence
   
value = residuenumber\_codon
   
(residuenumber is in protein space, codon is in nucleotides!)
  - translate.pkl - contains a dictionary where:
   
key = codon
   
value = amino acid
  - aminotonumber.pkl - contains a dictionary where:
   
key = amino acid
   
value = number
   
(useful for plotting)
- Many barcodes can map to the same codon, and (for some amino acids) many codons can map to the same amino acid
- each group will present results (visualizations, quantifications, biases in library, etc) to JF/DM/DS and TA at end of class today!



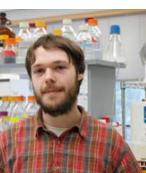
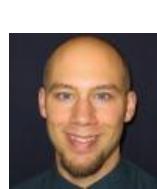
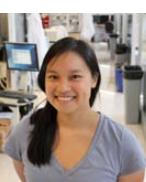
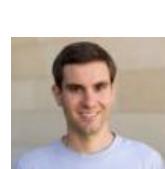
# Today, we have to accomplish 3 tasks

- The teams need **names!**  
Each team will get a kinase,  
lysine linkage and choose  
chemical perturbation
- Joe needs to give each team  
an **account** on the server  
<http://fraserlab.com/pubs/server/>
- We need you to convert the  
barcodes from nucleotide  
space to amino acid space  
**(ribosome\_barcodes.py)**



Teams?

See [www.fraserlab.com/pubs](http://www.fraserlab.com/pubs)  
for kinase, lysine linkage assignment



use SGD and other resources to link  
chemical choice to kinase, lysine linkages

# Tomorrow's presentations

5 min Protocol Presentation  
at 1PM



30 second Chemical Choice  
Justifications  
at 4PM

