

Intended and Unintended Backbone Flexibility in Protein Design

Daniel Keedy Richardson Lab, Duke University RosettaCon, August 6, 2011 *(Last talk!)*

Intended

Backbone Flexibility



Dynamic backrubs are seen trapped in crystal structures

Are backrubs also relevant on longer timescales?

l us0, 0.66 Å, Lys I 00

Davis, et al. (2006) Structure











Intended Unintended

Backbone Flexibility

Strand swaps in Rossmann folds designed by Rosetta

Occurred in 3/4 cases:

- r3x3
- r2x3v1
- r2x3v2

• not r2x2

Why?...





Strands <u>can</u> swap... but why <u>do</u> they?



"Un-protein-like" lysine rotamers?

In silico **lysines** point **outward**

toward solvent in extended rotamers

r2x3v1 design

"Un-protein-like" lysine rotamers?

In vitro **lysines** tuck **inward** instead to form intramolecular **H-bonds**



"Un-protein-like" lysine rotamers?



r2x3v2 design \rightarrow NMR

"Un-protein-like" folding pathway?

r2x3 per SSE



Assuming secondary structure prediction confidence ≈ rate of secondary structure folding

Do natural Rossmann proteins delay folding of their last strand (β5) relative to the designs?

Unlikely – not generally applicable

r2x3 per SSE



r3x3 per SSE



Unlikely – not generally applicable







Energy gap between design & NMR





"R3x3, 2l82"



Abrelax w/ CS-fragments Abrelax w/ CS-fragments + NOE constraints

N- & C-termini may unexpectedly interact

r2x3v2 design \rightarrow NMR



Thanks to...



"Brought to you in part by Dave the Mage!"

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- NOW COLLAPSE DOWN HYDROPHOBIC CORE, AND FOLD OVER HELIX 'A' TO DOTTED LINE, BRINGING CHARGED RESIDUES OF 'A' INTO CLOSE PROXIMITY TO IONIC GROUPS ON OUTER SURFACE OF HELIX 'B' ---

