

Recovering continuous conformations and reconstructing the energy landscape of a molecular machine

Ali Dashti, Peter Schwander, Abbas Ourmazd, A. Hosseinizadeh, [U. of Wisconsin](#) -- the algorithm

Robert Langlois and Hstau Liao, [Columbia](#) – handshaking with cryo-EM formats and conventions

Jesper Pallesen, Nesh Sharma, Joachim Frank, [Columbia](#) – cryo-EM

Vera Stupina, Jon Dinman, Anne Simon, [U. of Maryland](#) – ribosomes purified from yeast

PNAS, in press.

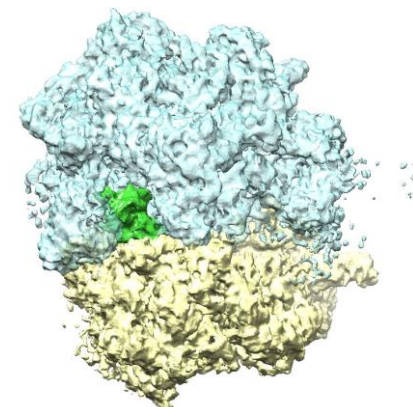
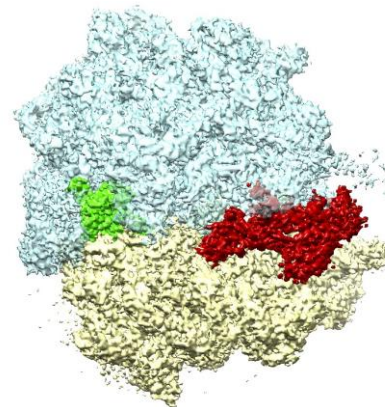
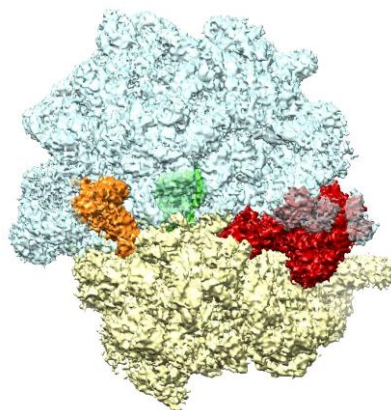
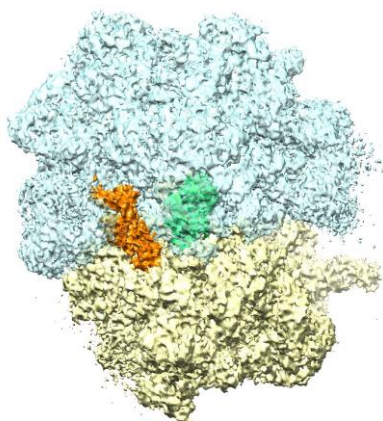
MULTIPLE STATES COEXIST IN THE IN VITRO TRANSLATION SYSTEM

nr 70S--P-E

nr 70S--EF-G—P-E

r 70S—EF-G—P/E

r 70S—P/E



Maps	Annotation of States: (r70S: rotated) (nr70: non-rotated)	Resolution(Å)	Number of particles
1	nr70S-PtRNA-EtRNA	4.0	~50K
2	nr70S-PtRNA-EtRNA-EFG	3.6	~90K
3	r70S-P/EtRNA-EFG	4.2	~35K
4	r70S-P/EtRNA	5.7	~15K

What about continuous changes?

Do we impose the model assumption of discrete states, due to limited computation power?

Most applications of Relion rarely use more than $K=10$

Continuous distribution of states, if they exist, will be artificially chopped into discrete clusters

Treat classification as a two-step process

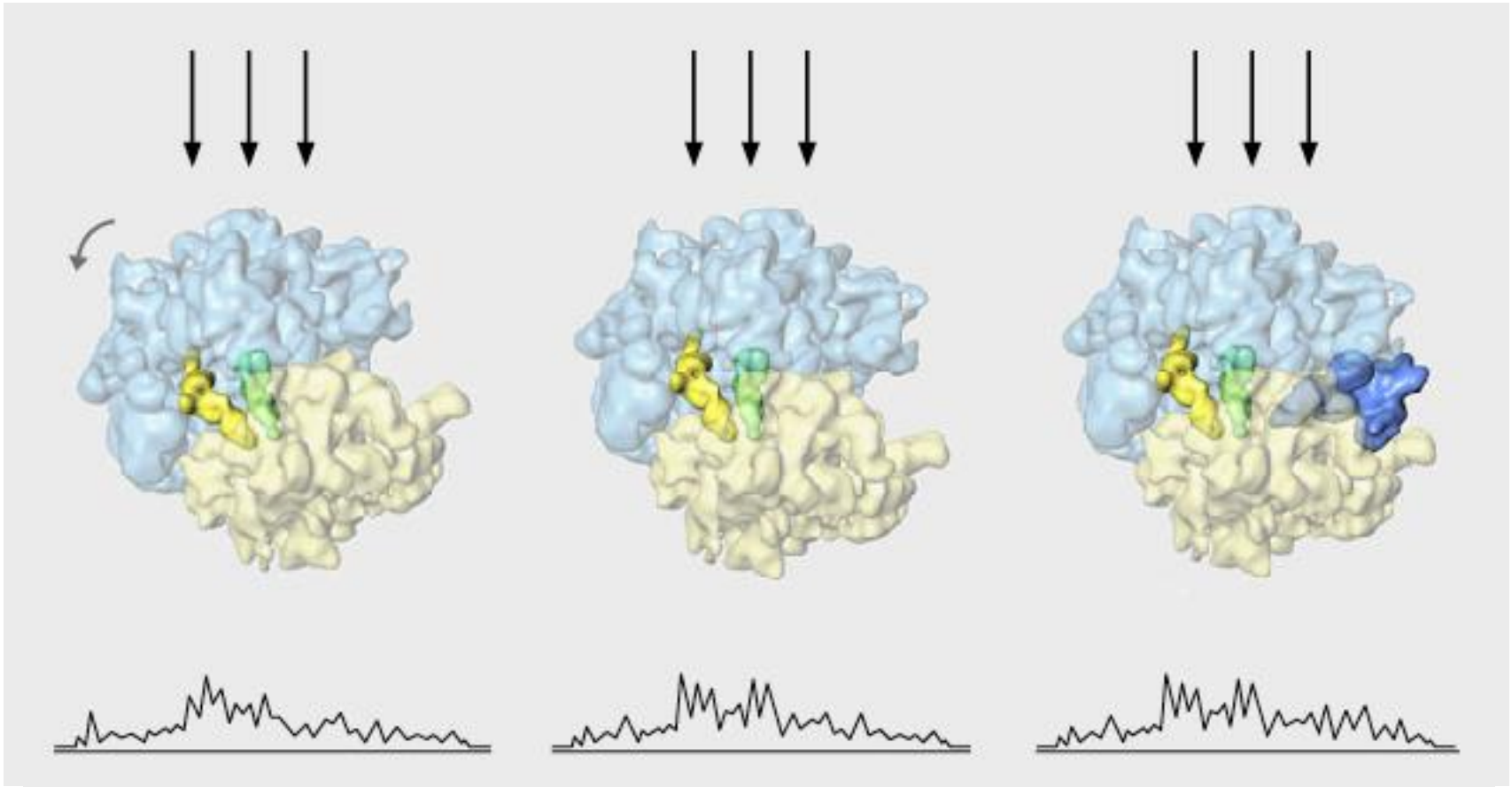
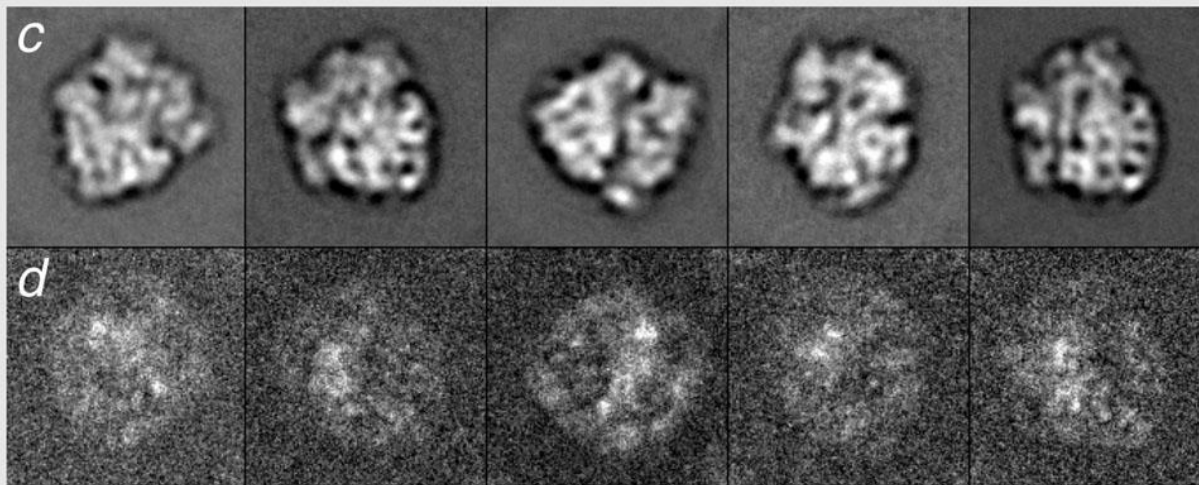


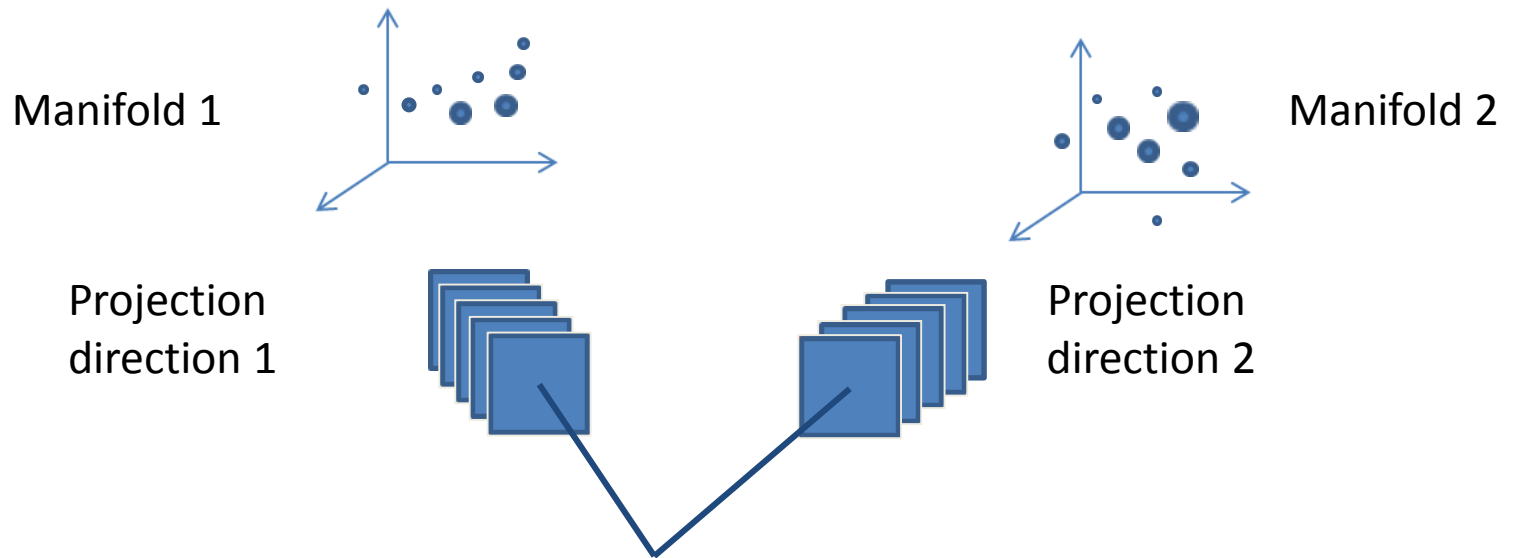
Image variations due to change in viewing angle are quite large compared to image variations due to conformational changes/binding states.



2D variances related to 5 projection directions

Classification of a continuum of states, and mapping of the energy landscape

Joachim Frank (Columbia), Peter Schwander and Abbas Ourmazd (U. of Wisconsin)

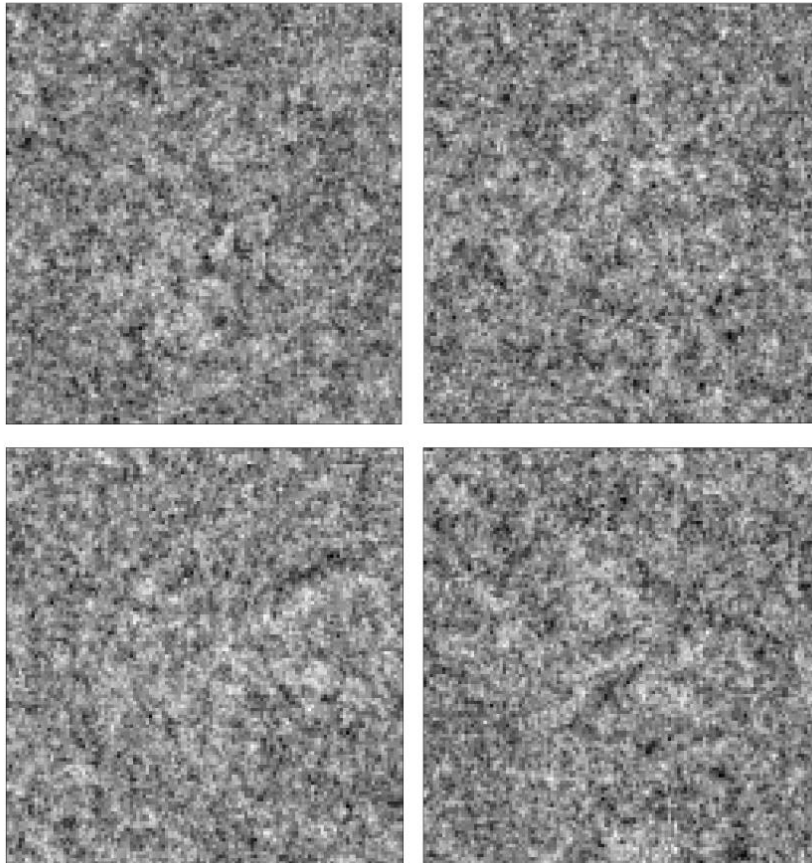
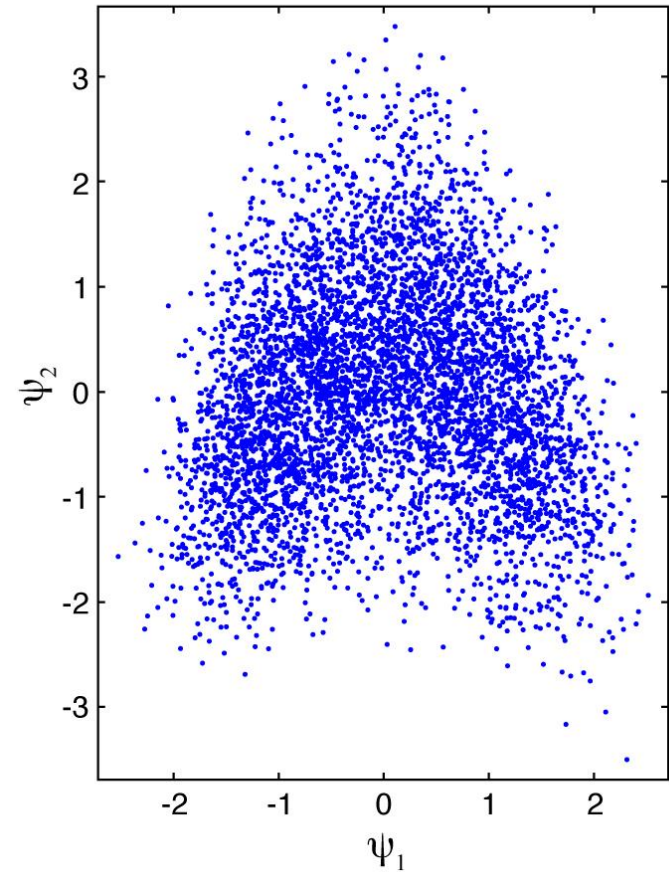


Premise: variation of particle image due to conf. changes is small compared to its variation due to changes in projection direction. Step 1: sort particles by orientation.

Set of projections in direction 1 forms an N-dim. manifold where N is the number of degrees of freedom. Set of projections in direction 2 forms another N-dim manifold that is quite different since conf. variations manifest themselves differently in different projection directions.

How are the two manifolds related to one another? More generally, is there a mapping operation (a “synchronization”) that allows us to “collect” all particle snapshots, from all directions, that originate from particles in the same conformational state? And then do the same thing for all conformations encountered?

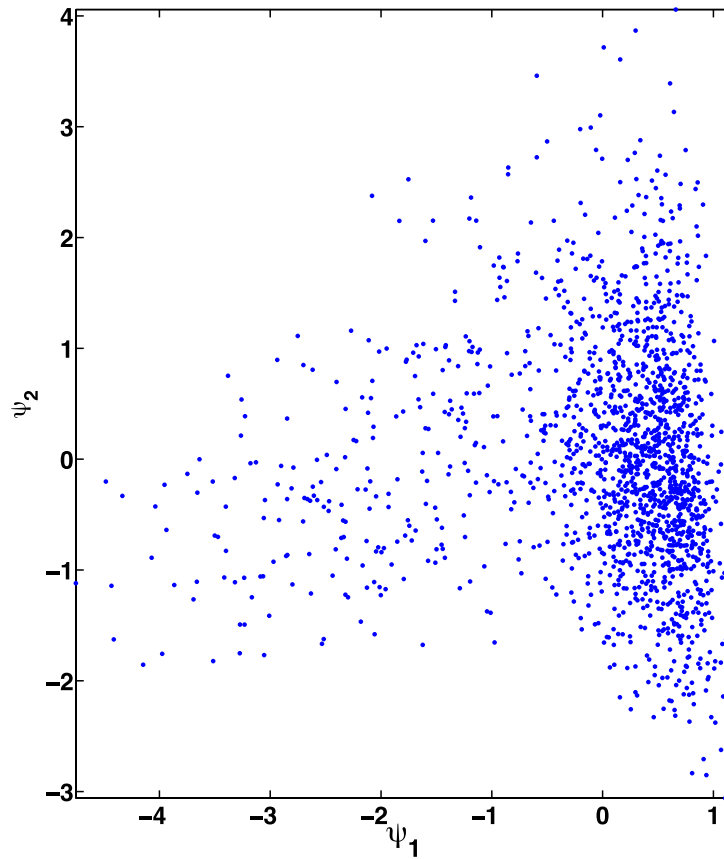
- 80S ribosomes, cell extract from yeast
- 1,100,000 -- > 850,000 images
- Polara recorded on Tietz 4k x 4k CCD camera
- 1.5 A/pixel

A**B**

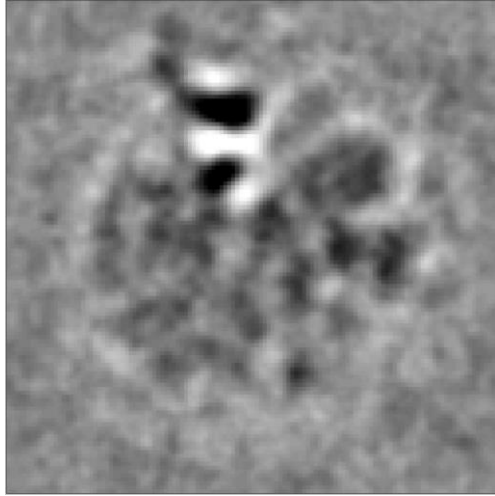
5000 images in a selected
viewing direction

Diffusion map embedding: description of the curved manifold in terms of the orthogonal eigenfunctions of the Laplace-Beltrami operator
5 degrees of freedom found

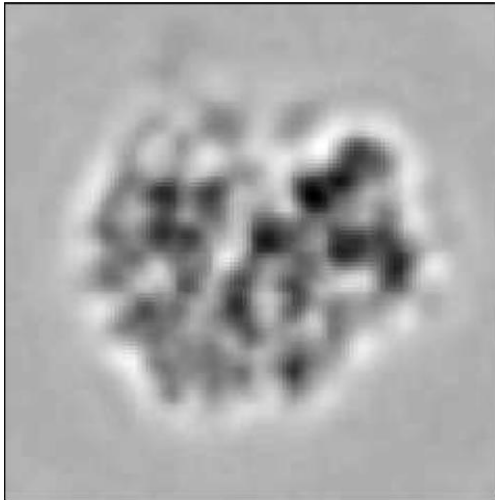
**Projection's
Euler angles:
 Φ : 59.41
 θ : 77.66
 Ψ : 300.58**



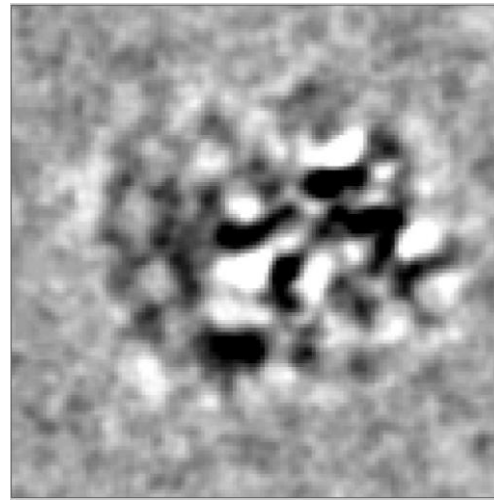
Topo2 along ψ_2



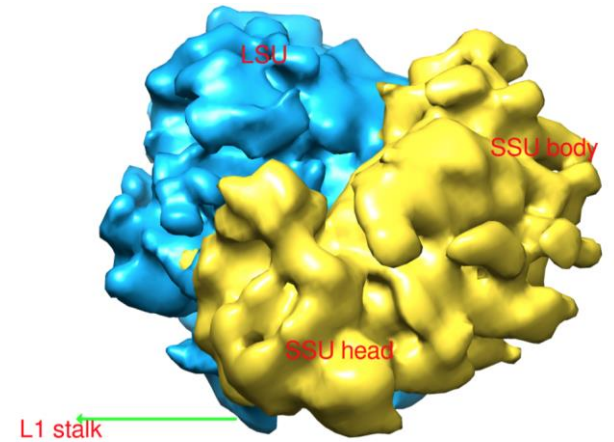
2D projection view



Topo2 along ψ_1

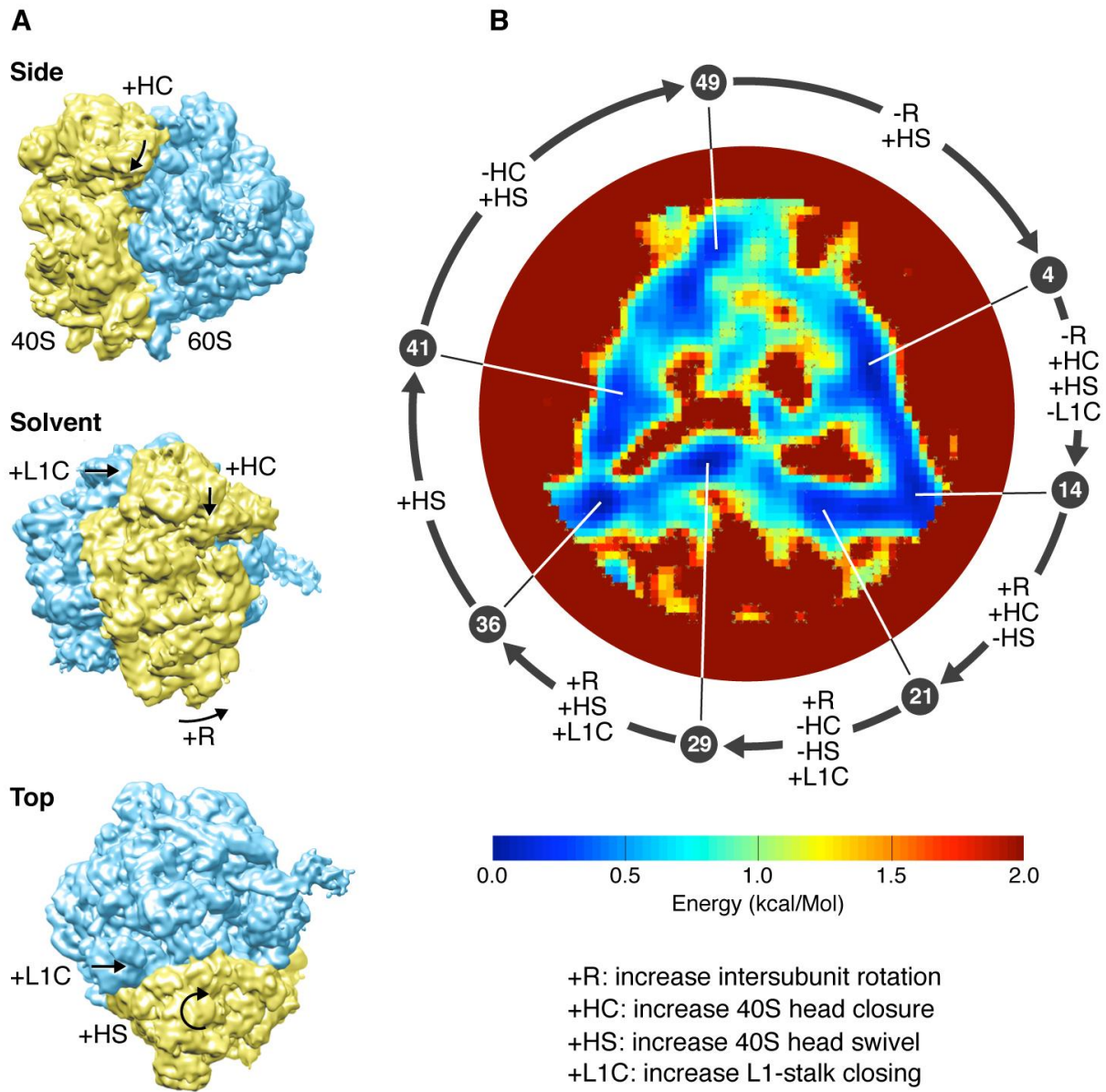


3D projection view



- I omitted some slides, and all movie links, since the publication is imminent.
- Look for Dashti et al., PNAS 2014.

50 distinct states along triangular closed path.
Conformational changes reminiscent of elongation cycle



Conclusions

- Continuous range of conformations can be explored
- Number of degrees of freedom of a molecular machine
- Construction of the free-energy landscape
- Exploration of the way ligand binding, temperature, buffer conditions, change the landscape
- The ribosome assumes a wide range of conformations even in the absence of functional ligands
- These conformational changes are reminiscent of those used in the elongation cycle