

# ROLE OF INTRINSIC DISORDER IN THE PROTEIN NETWORK FOR ACTIVATION OF NICKEL-DEPENDENT UREASE

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Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnology  
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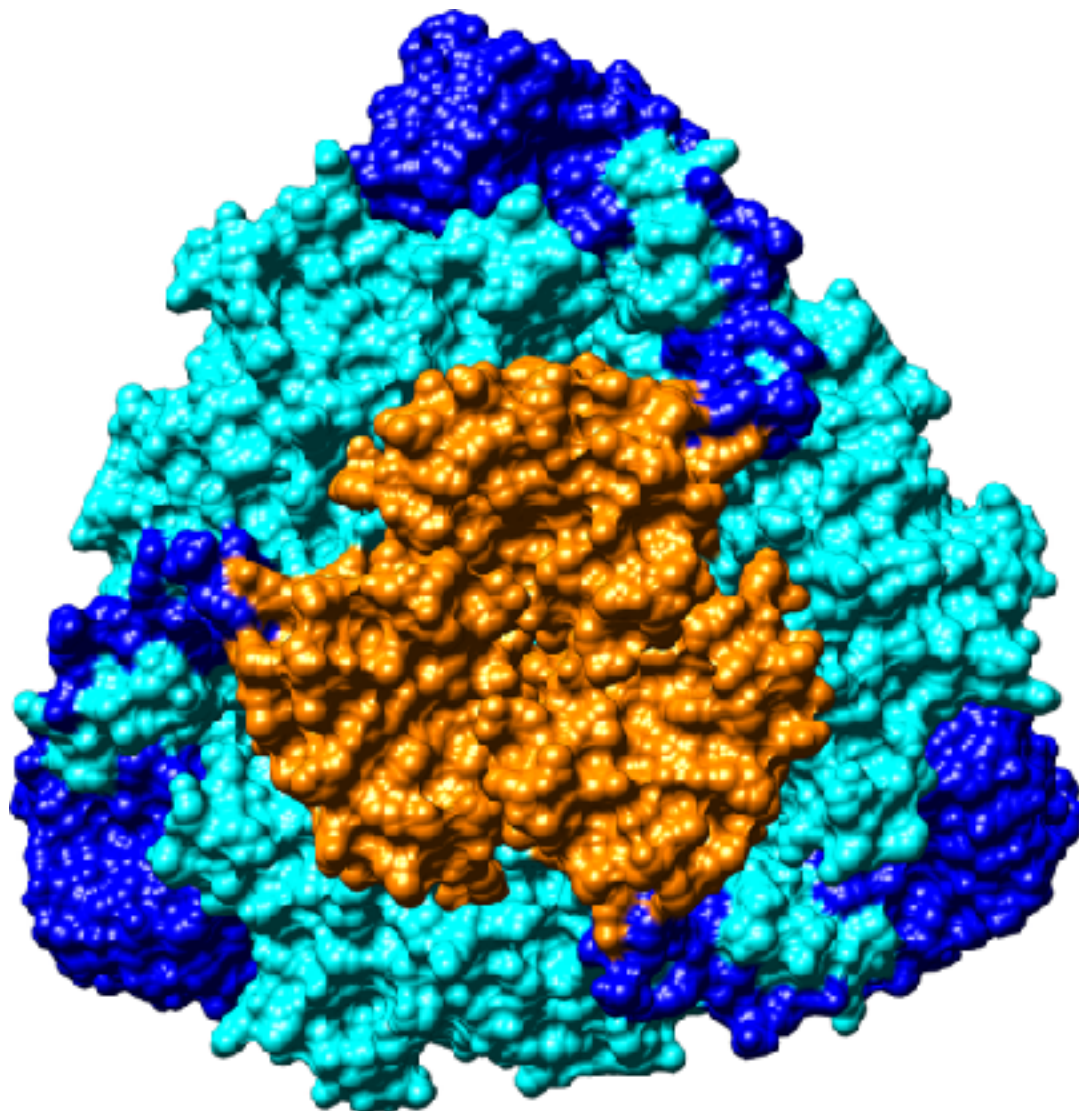
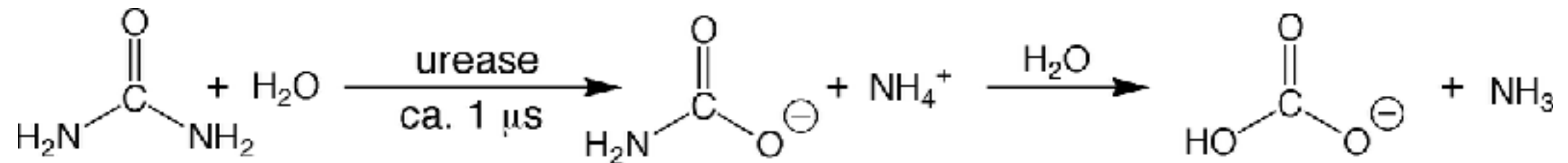
[barbara.zambelli@unibo.it](mailto:barbara.zambelli@unibo.it)

Arbre-Mobieu plenary meeting, Warsaw, March 20th, 2018

# Intrinsically disordered enzymes

## Structure and active site

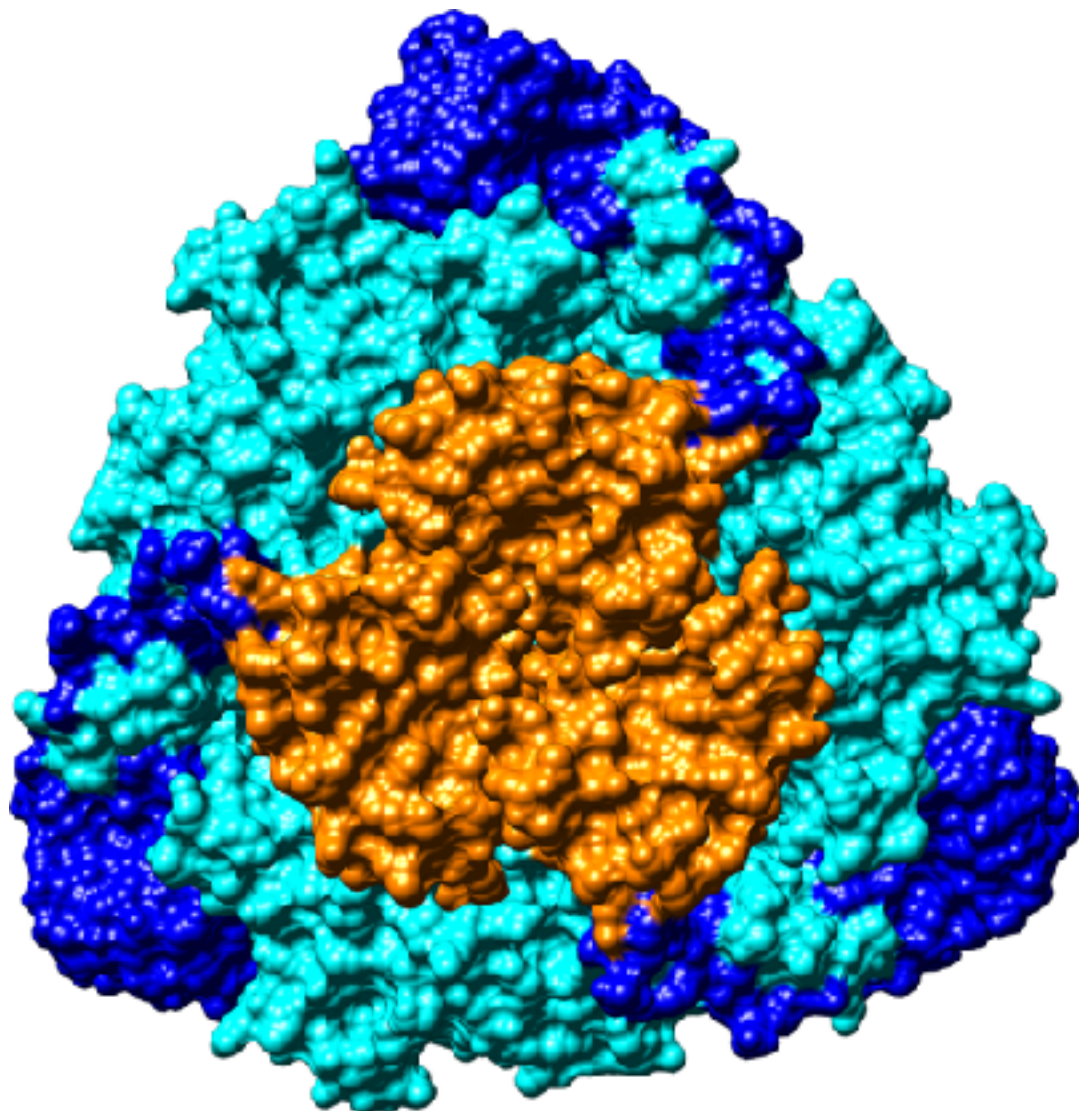
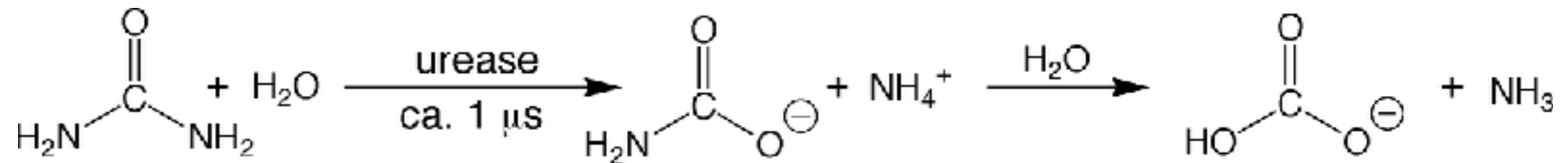
### *Sporosarcina pasteurii* urease



# Intrinsically disordered enzymes

## Structure and active site

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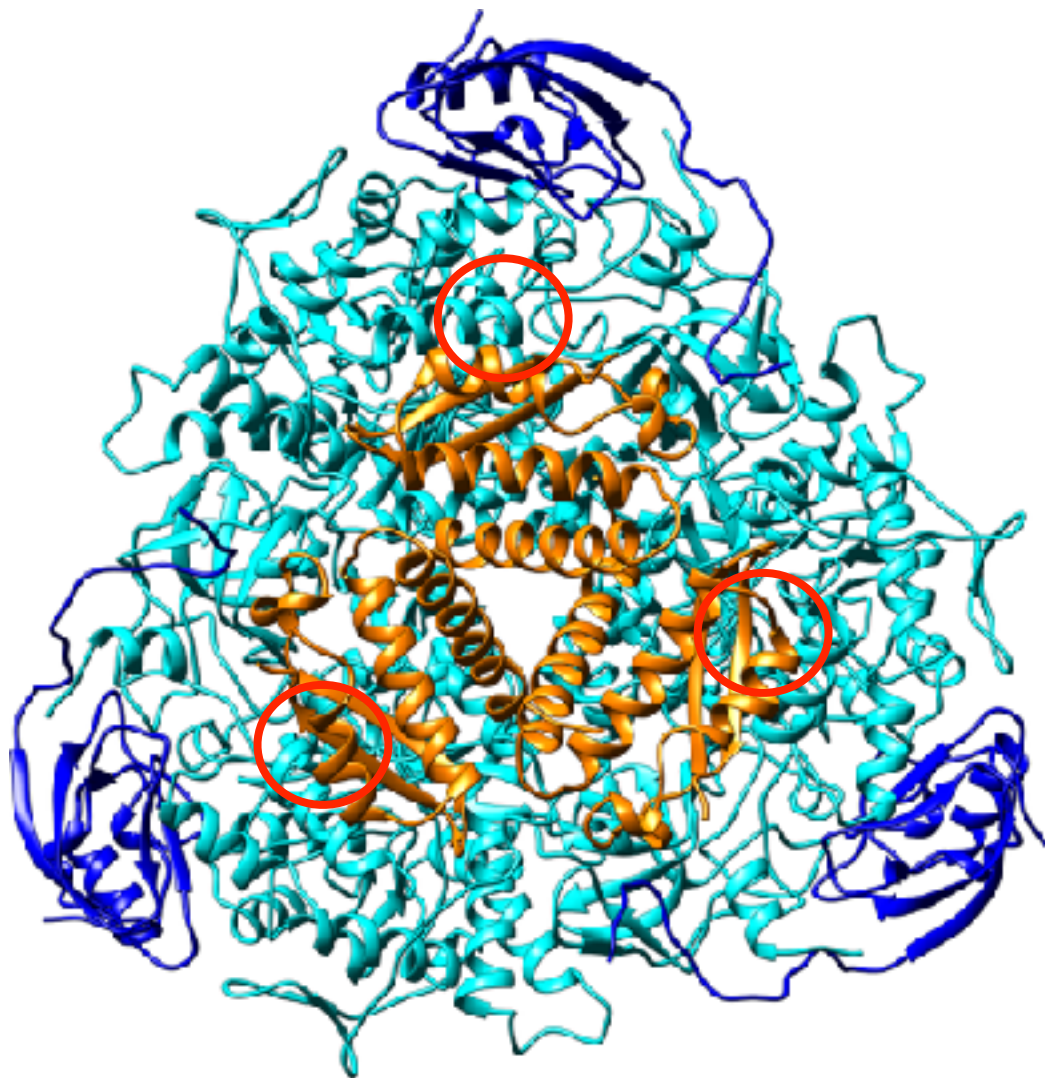
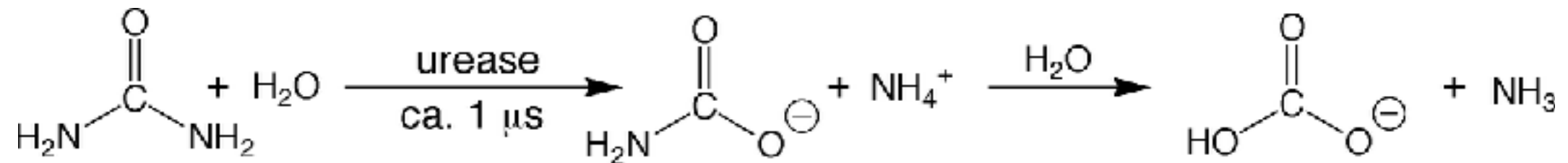




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## Structure and active site

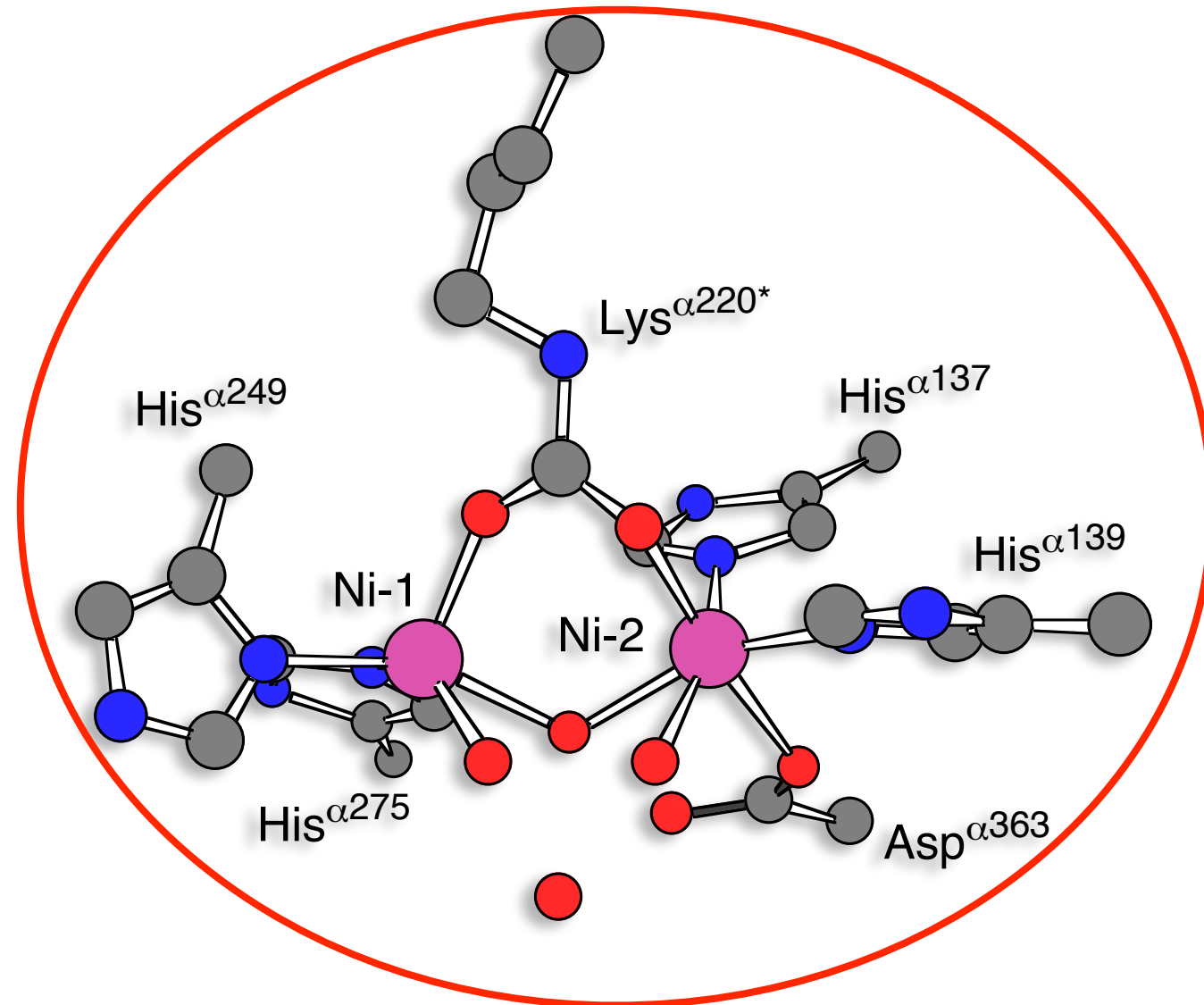
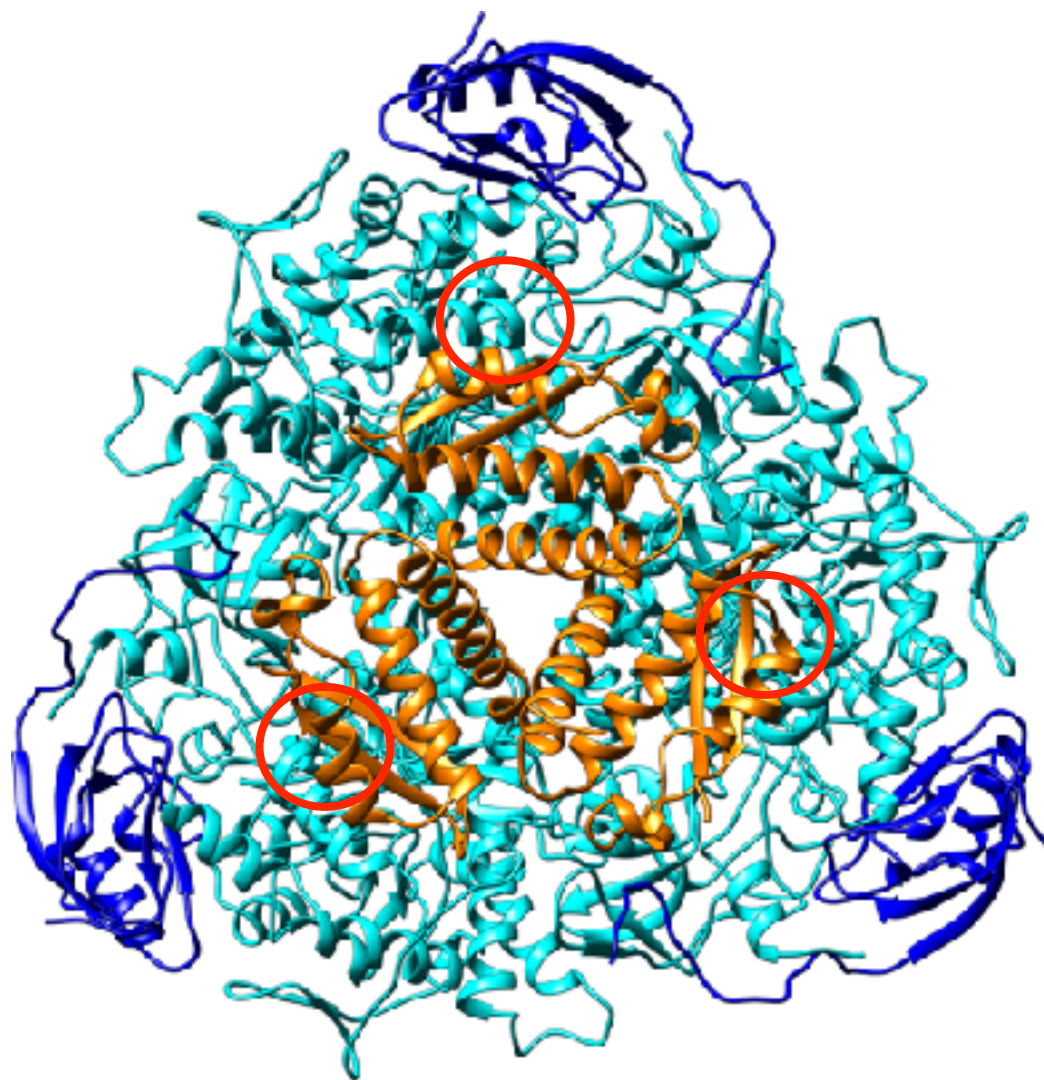
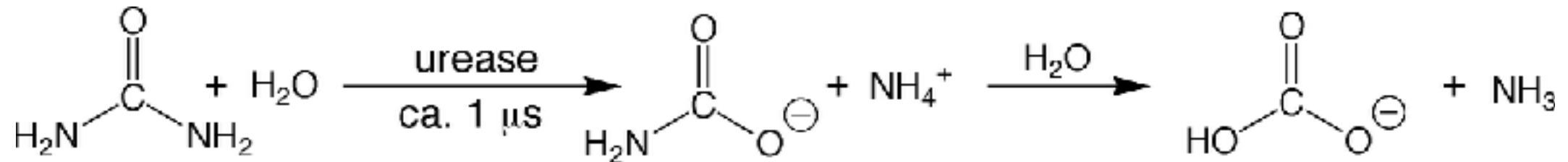
### *Sporosarcina pasteurii* urease



# Intrinsically disordered enzymes

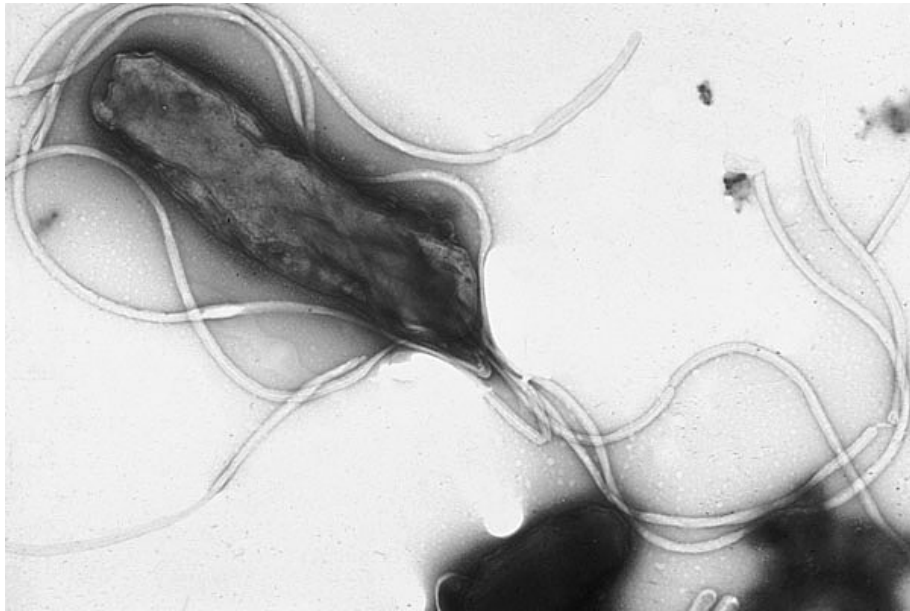
## Structure and active site

### *Sporosarcina pasteurii* urease

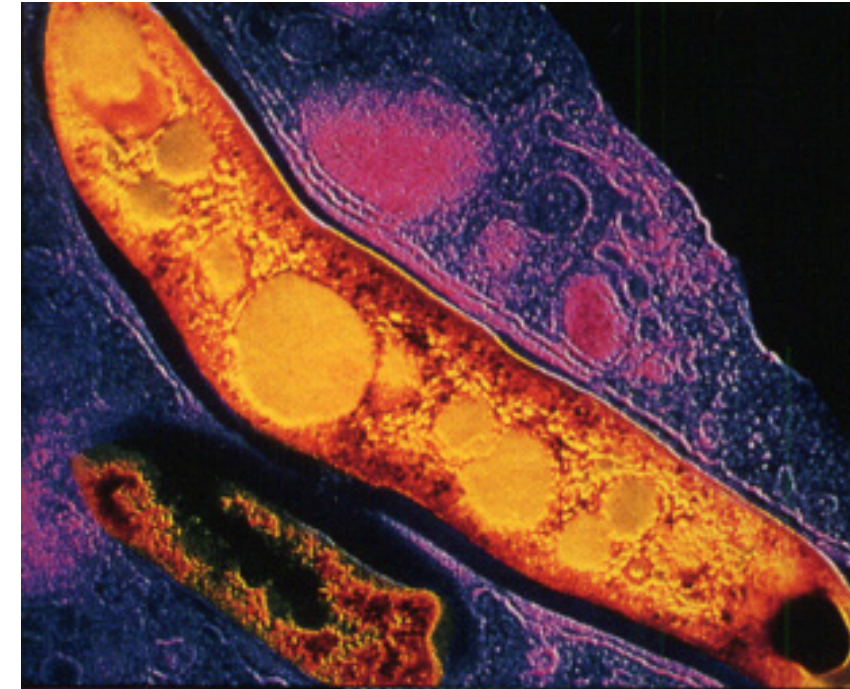




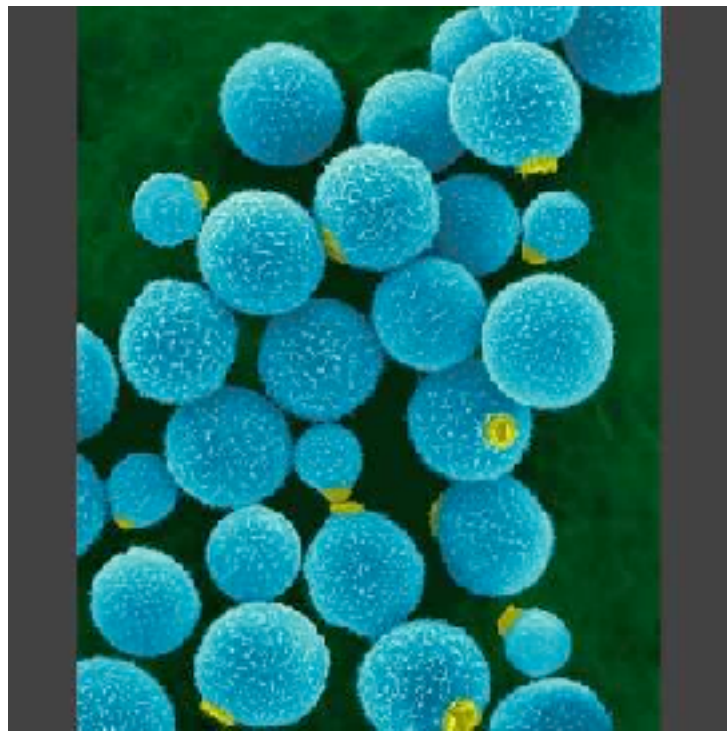
# Urease as a virulence factor



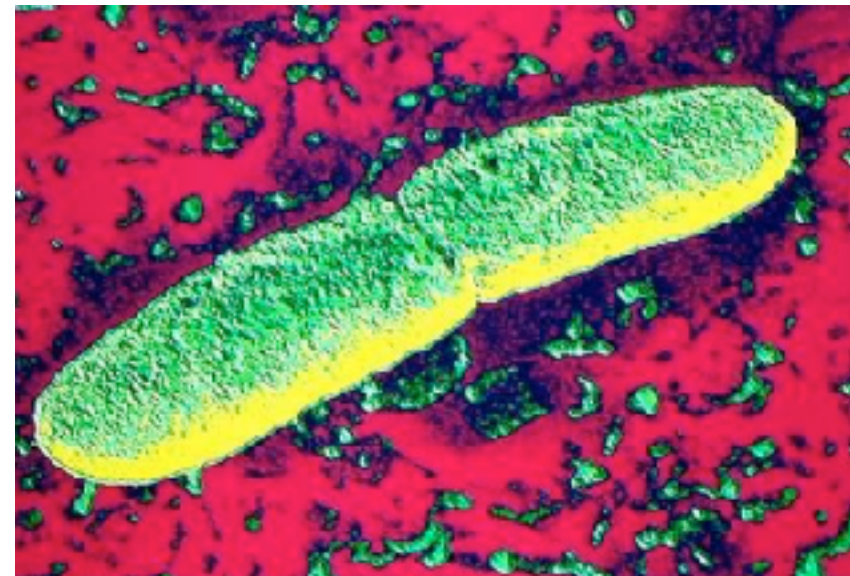
- *Helicobacter pylori* infects ca. 50% of the world population and is the main cause of cancer in gastrointestinal tract (class I carcinogen by WHO)



- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* causes 2 million deaths per year

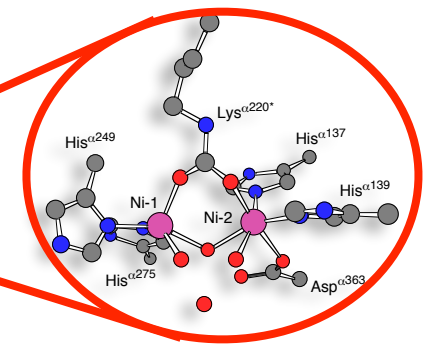
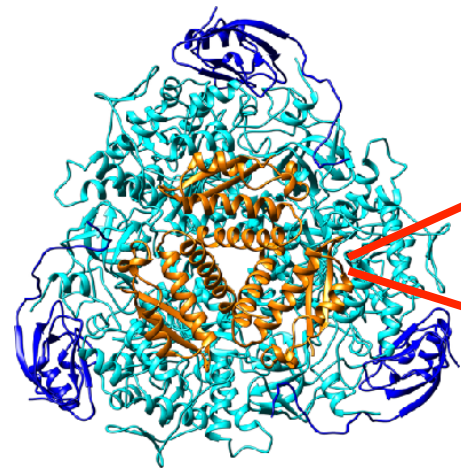
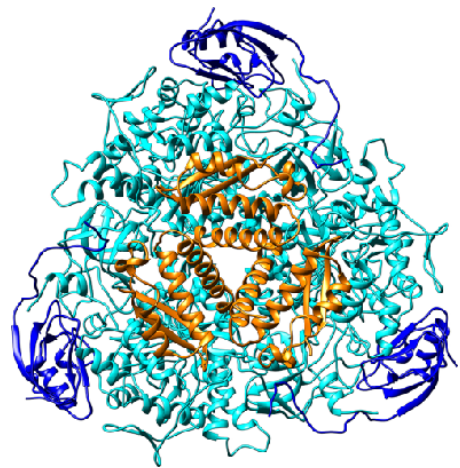


- *Yersinia pestis* causes pneumonic, septicemic and bubonic plagues



- *Cryptococcus neoformans* causes meningitis and related brain damage

# Urease activation pathway

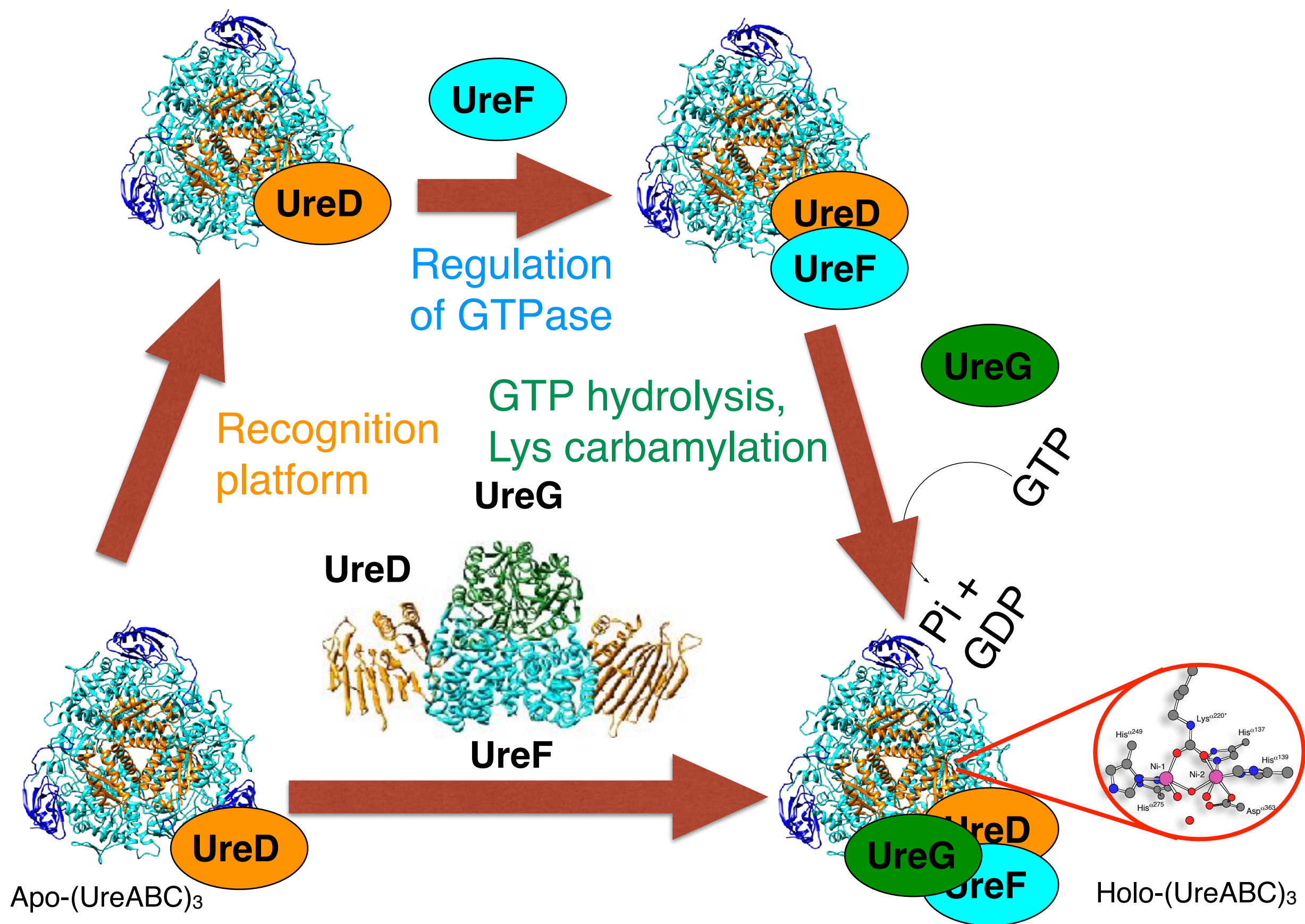


Apo-(UreABC)<sub>3</sub>

Holo-(UreABC)<sub>3</sub>

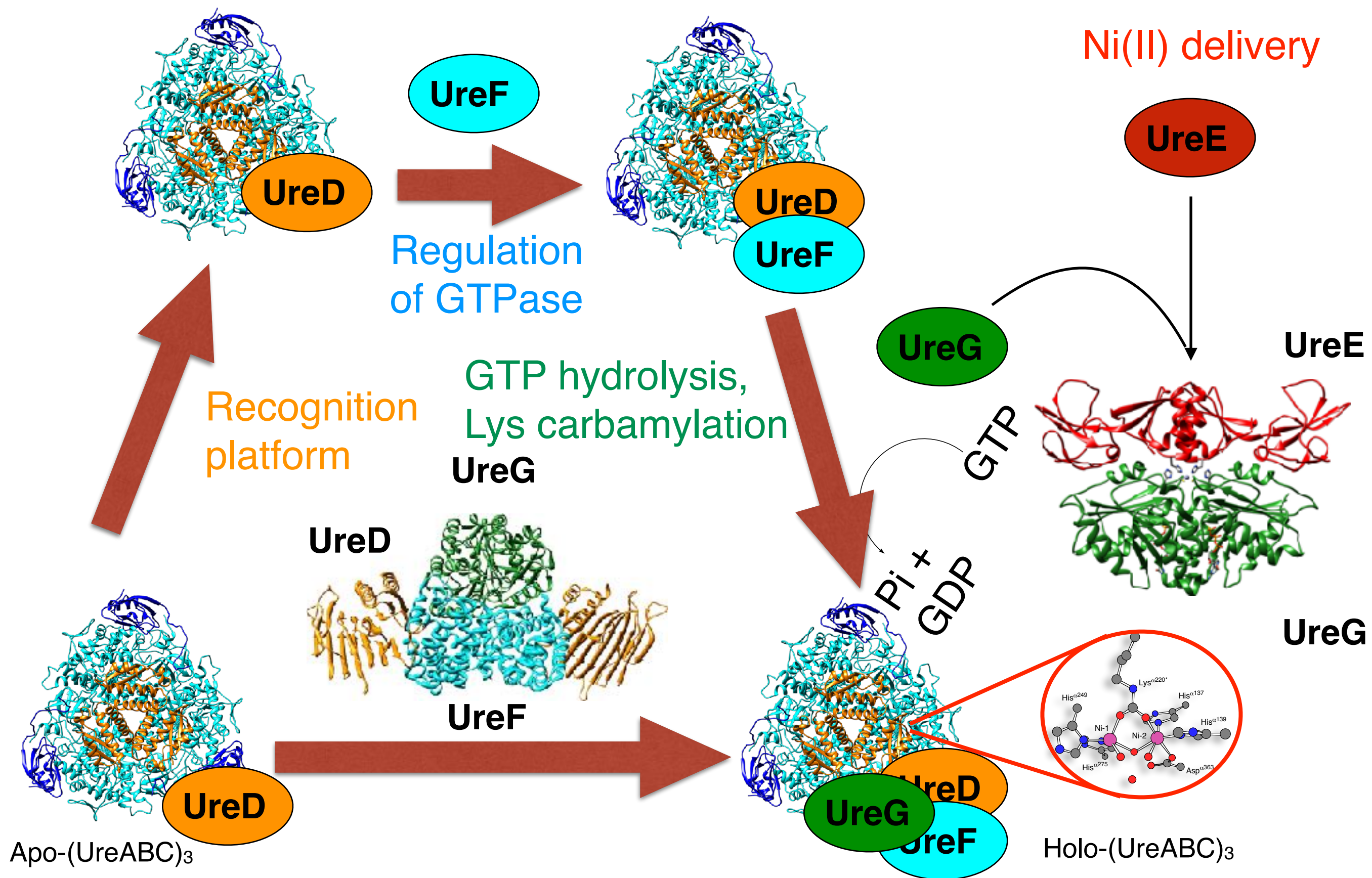


# Urease activation pathway



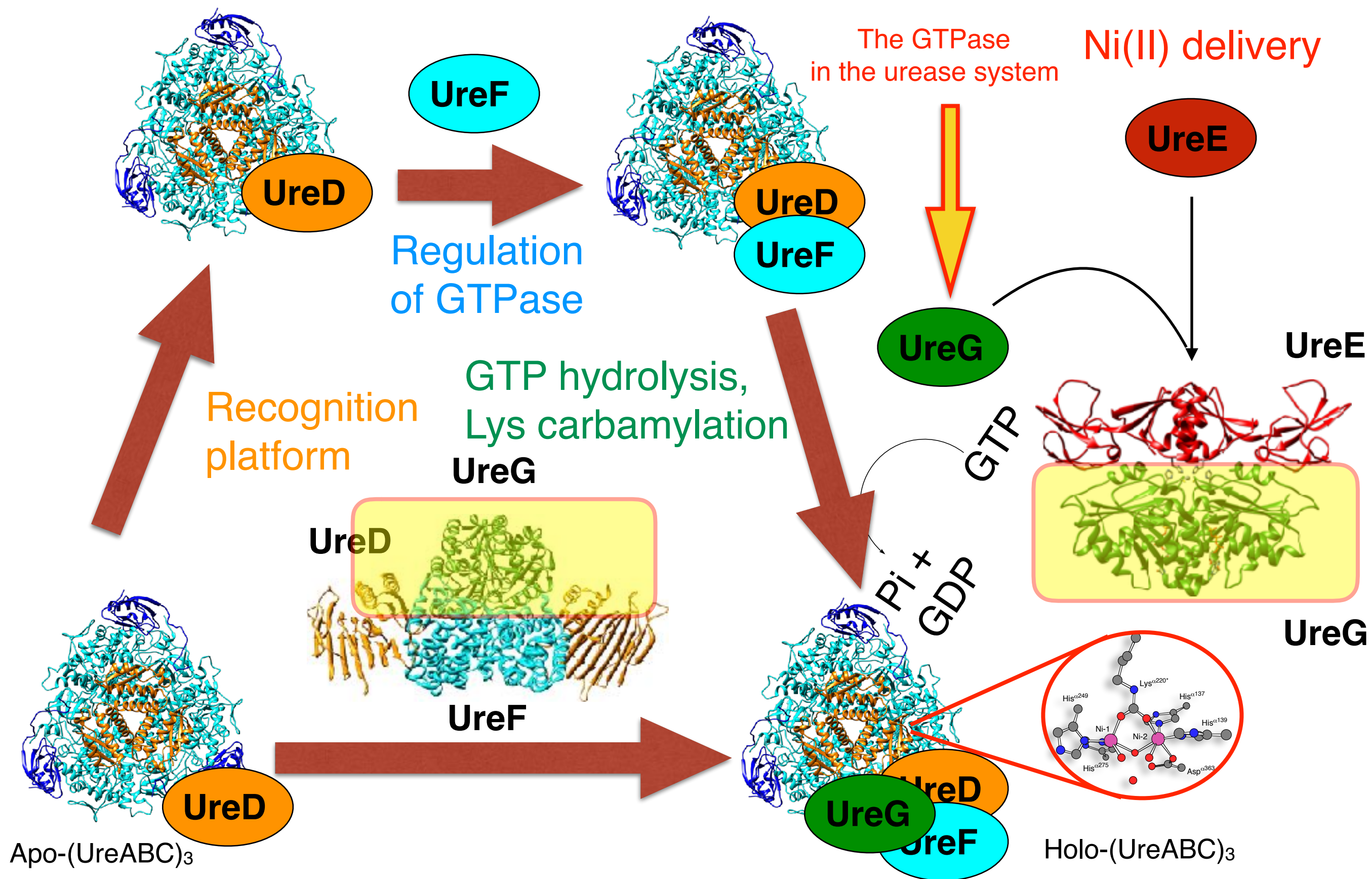


# Urease activation pathway





# Urease activation pathway

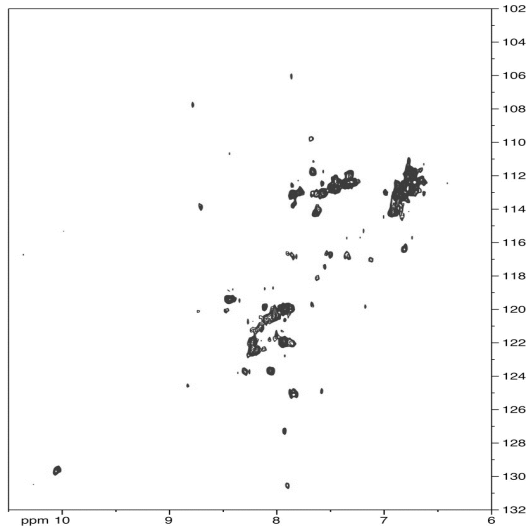




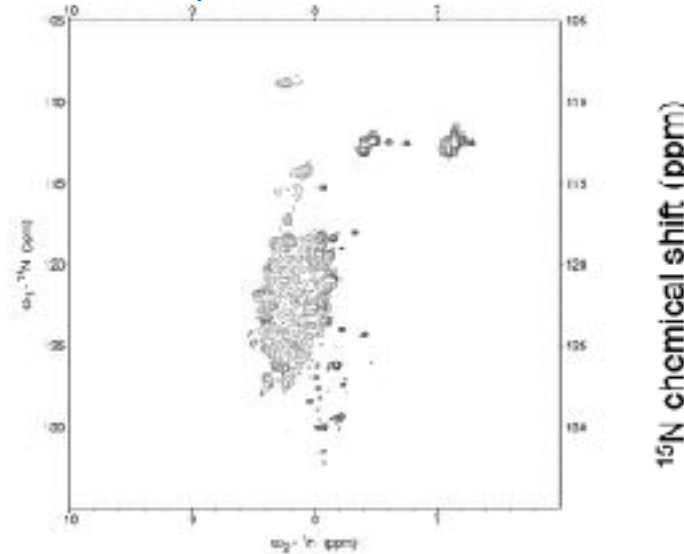
# UreG proteins are all intrinsically disordered

Protein rigidity

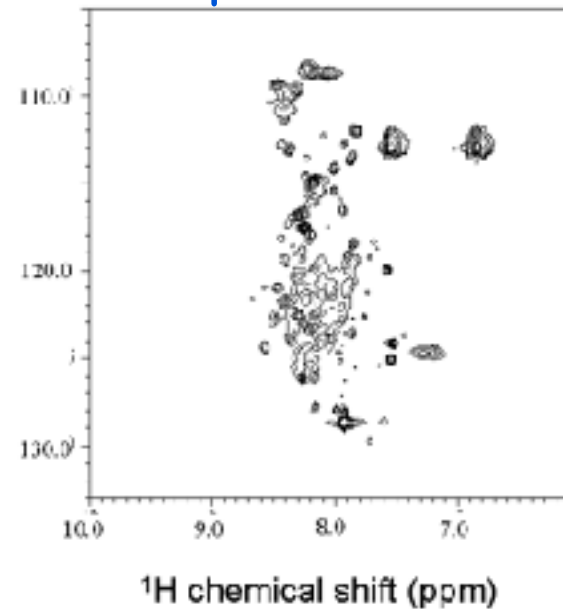
**M. jannaschii UreG**  
Thermophilic archaea



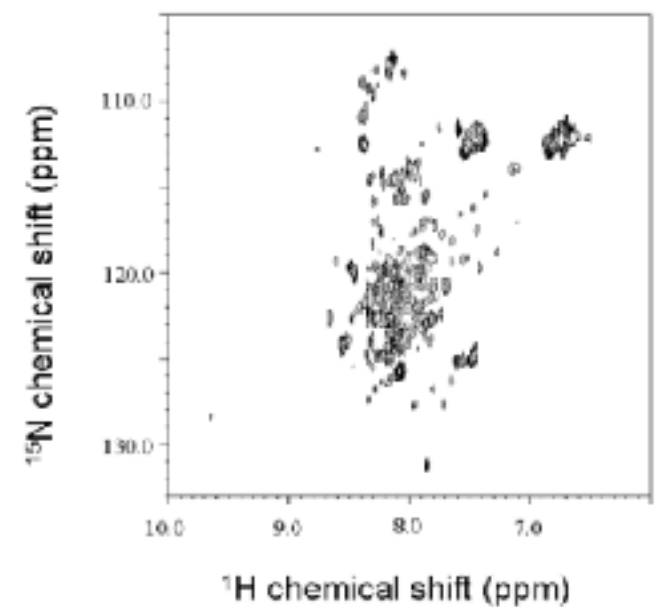
**M. tuberculosis UreG**  
Mesophile Bacterium



**S. pasteurii UreG**  
Mesophile Bacterium

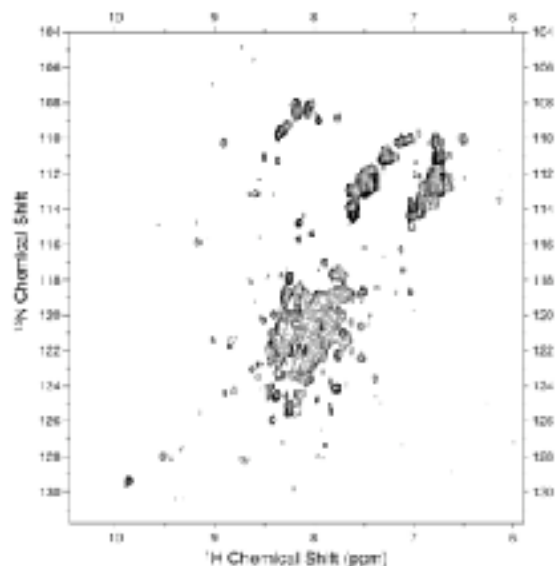


**K. aerogenes UreG**  
Mesophile Bacterium

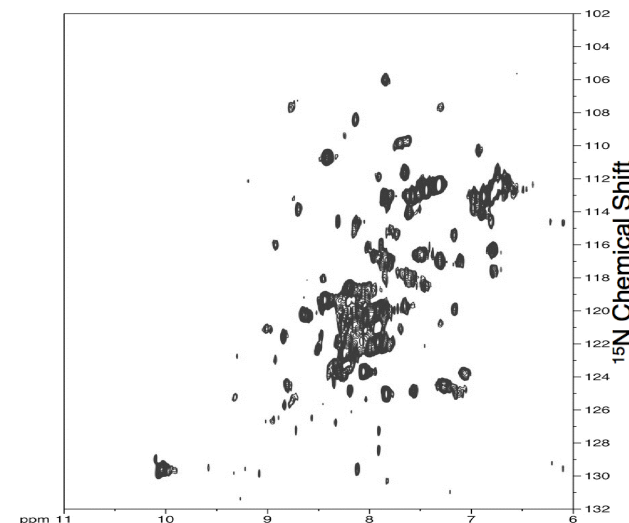


Protein rigidity

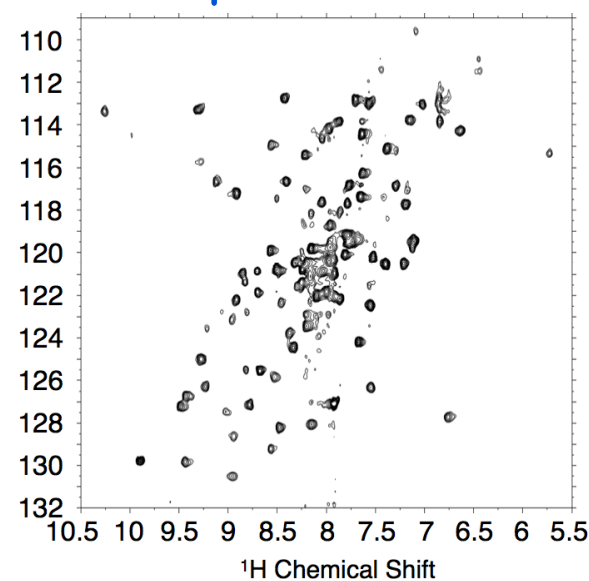
**G. max UreG**  
Plant



**M. saedula UreG**  
Thermophilic Archaea



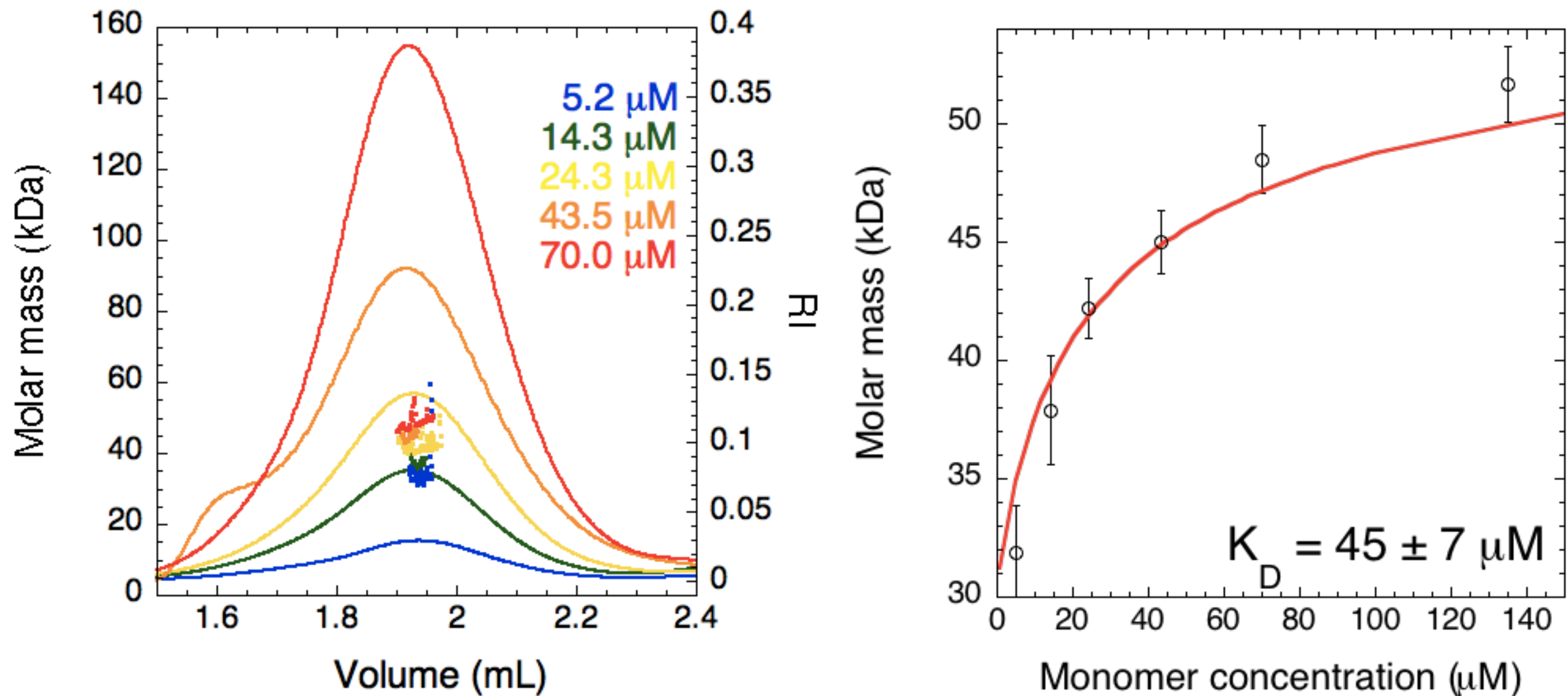
**H. pylori UreG**  
Mesophile Bacterium



Zambelli et al. - *J. Biol. Chem.* **2005**  
Zambelli et al. - *Biochemistry* **2006**  
Zambelli et al. - *Proteins* **2005**  
Guerra et al. - *Plant J.* **2012**  
Miralula et al - *J. Biol. Inorg. Chem.* **2014**

# UreG quaternary structure

## Size exclusion chromatography + light scattering of SpUreG

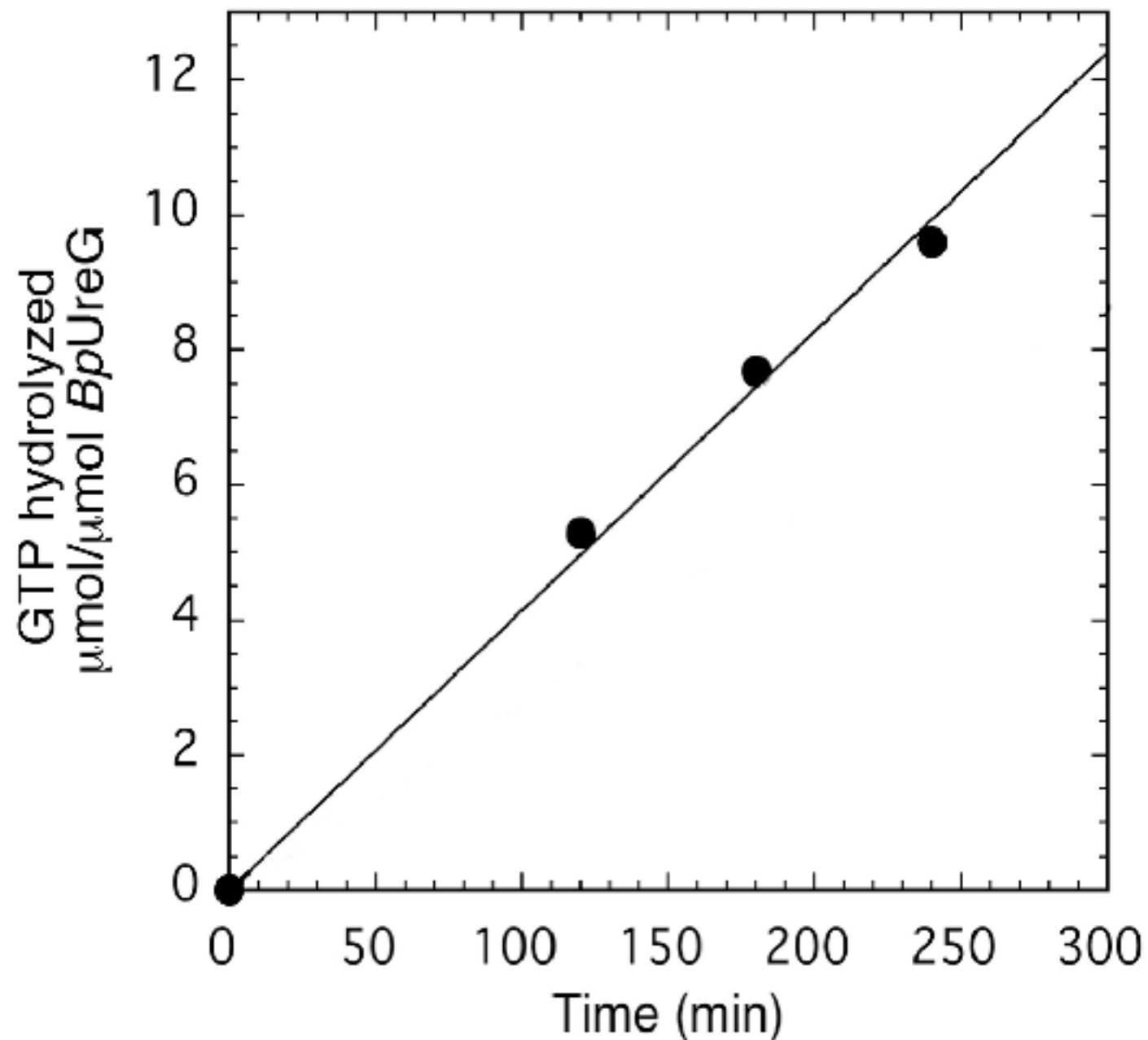


UreG exists in concentration-dependent monomer-dimer equilibrium



# Some isolated UreG proteins are active

## Functional studies: GTP hydrolysis



**SpUreG:**  $k_{\text{cat}} = 0.04 \text{ min}^{-1}$

**MtUreG:**  $k_{\text{cat}} = 0.01 \text{ min}^{-1}$

**MsUreG:**  $k_{\text{cat}} = 0.02 \text{ min}^{-1}$

**GmUreG:**  $k_{\text{cat}} = 0.01 \text{ min}^{-1}$

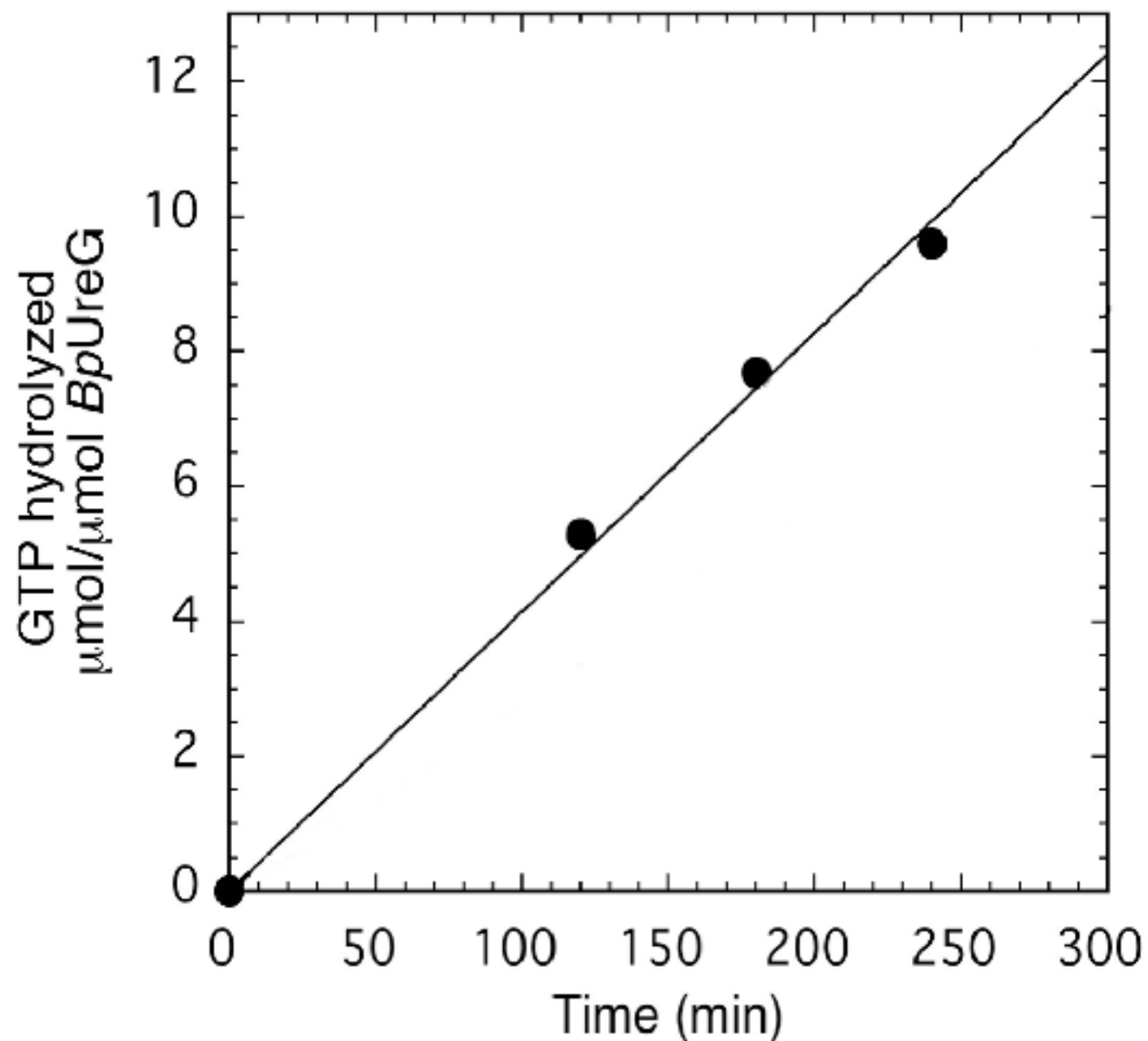
**KaUreG:** no activity

**HpUreG:** no activity

**MjUreG:** no activity

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**KaUreG:** no activity

**HpUreG:** no activity

**MjUreG:** no activity

**EcHypB:**  $k_{\text{cat}} = 0.17 \text{ min}^{-1}$

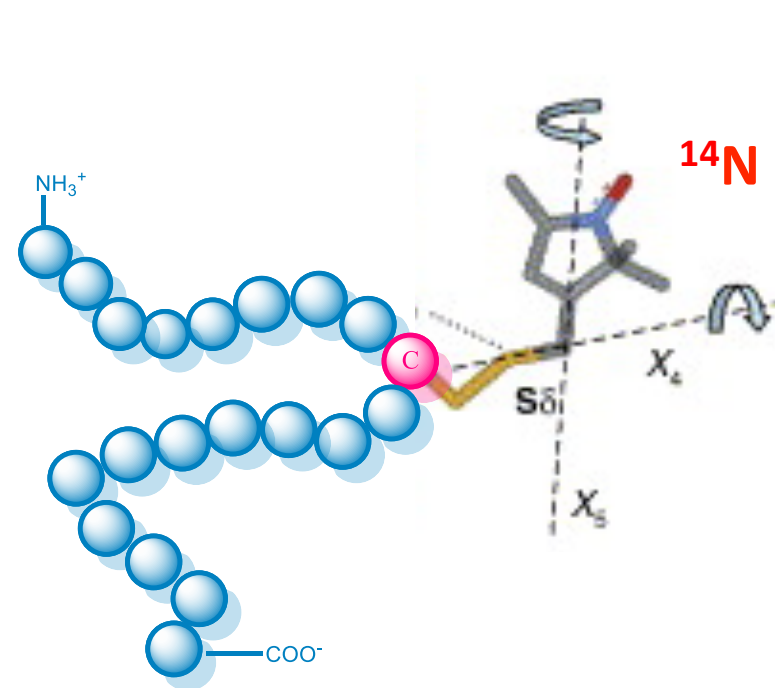
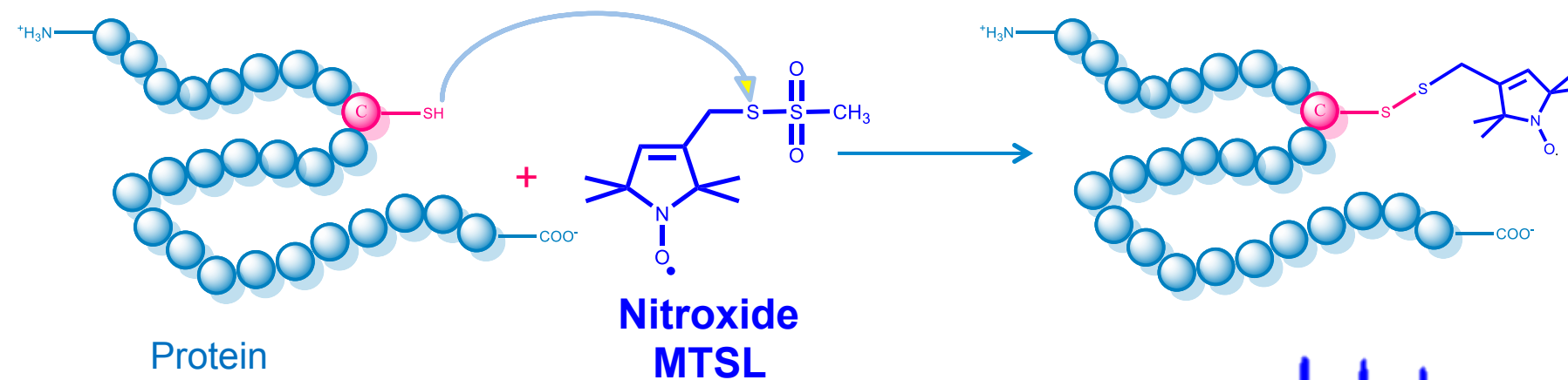
**HpHypB:**  $k_{\text{cat}} = 0.36 \text{ min}^{-1}$

**BjHypB:**  $k_{\text{cat}} = 0.18 \text{ min}^{-1}$

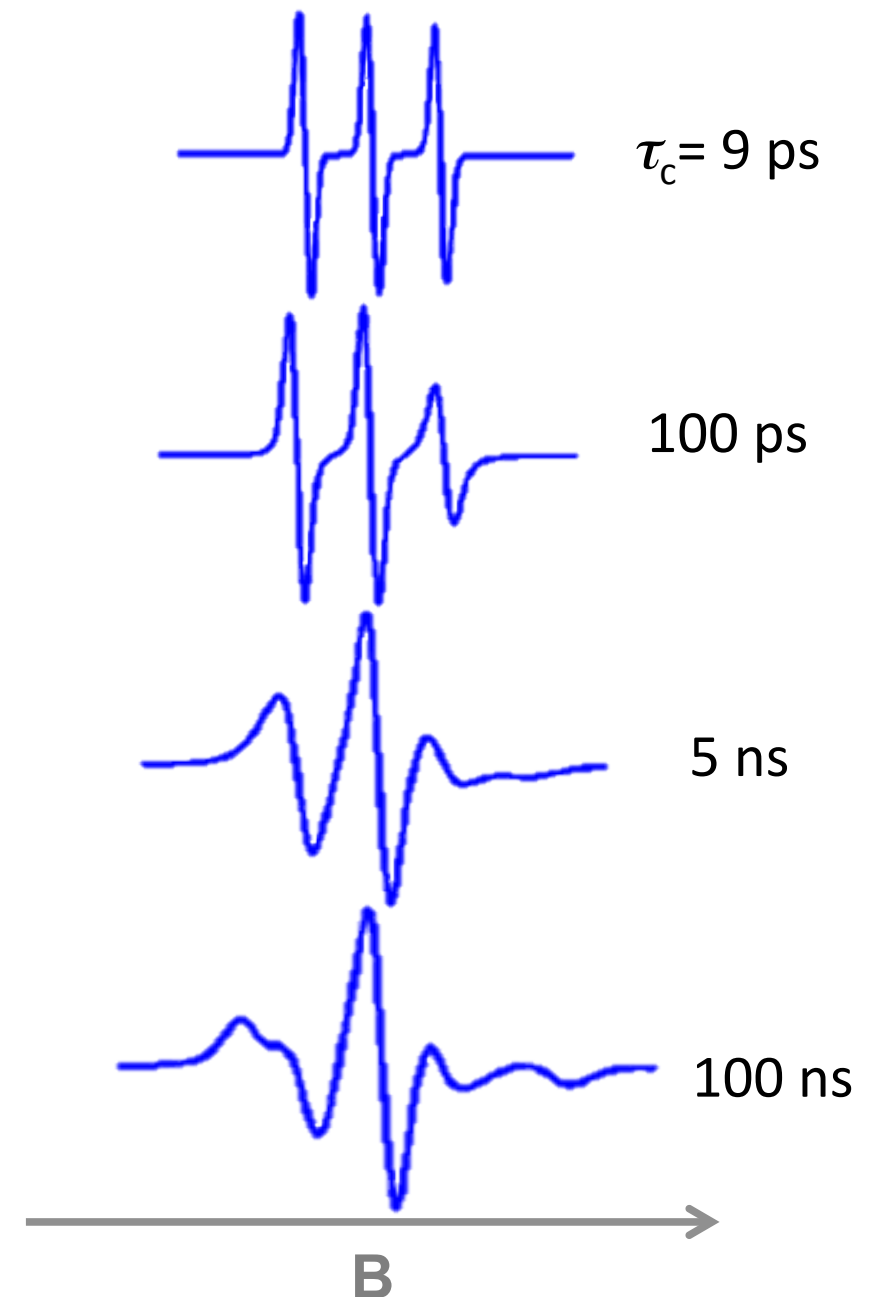


Understanding the **conformational** and **functional** landscape sampled by UreG as a function of **temperature, denaturants** and **additives** provides insight into the structural organization and stability of UreG in solution

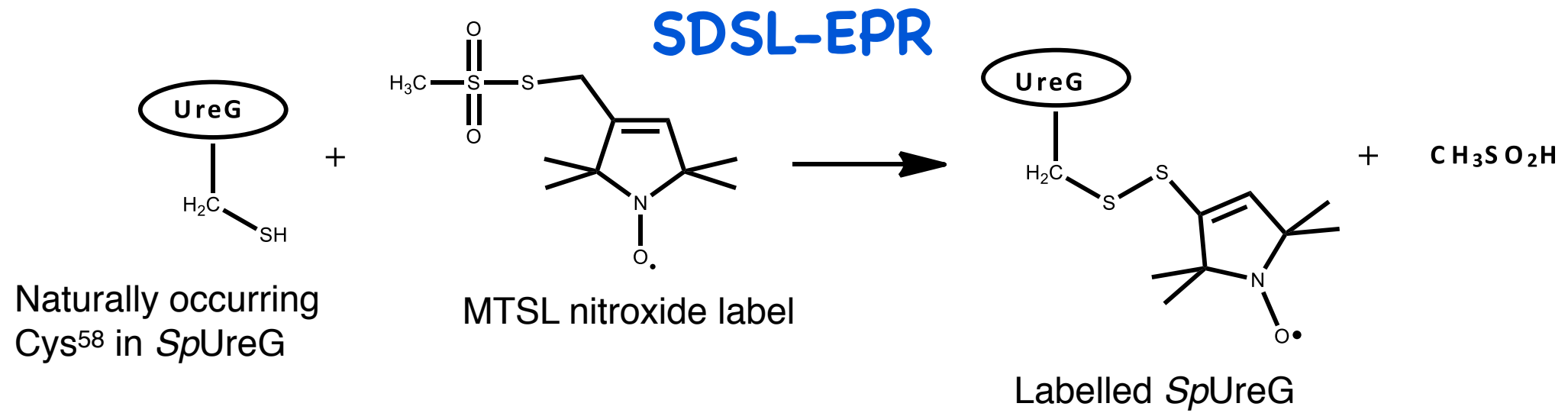
# Site-directed spin labelled EPR



A nitroxide label is specifically grafted on a cysteine residue. The paramagnetic label bound to the protein is a reporter of the local dynamics, reflected in the EPR spectral line shape.



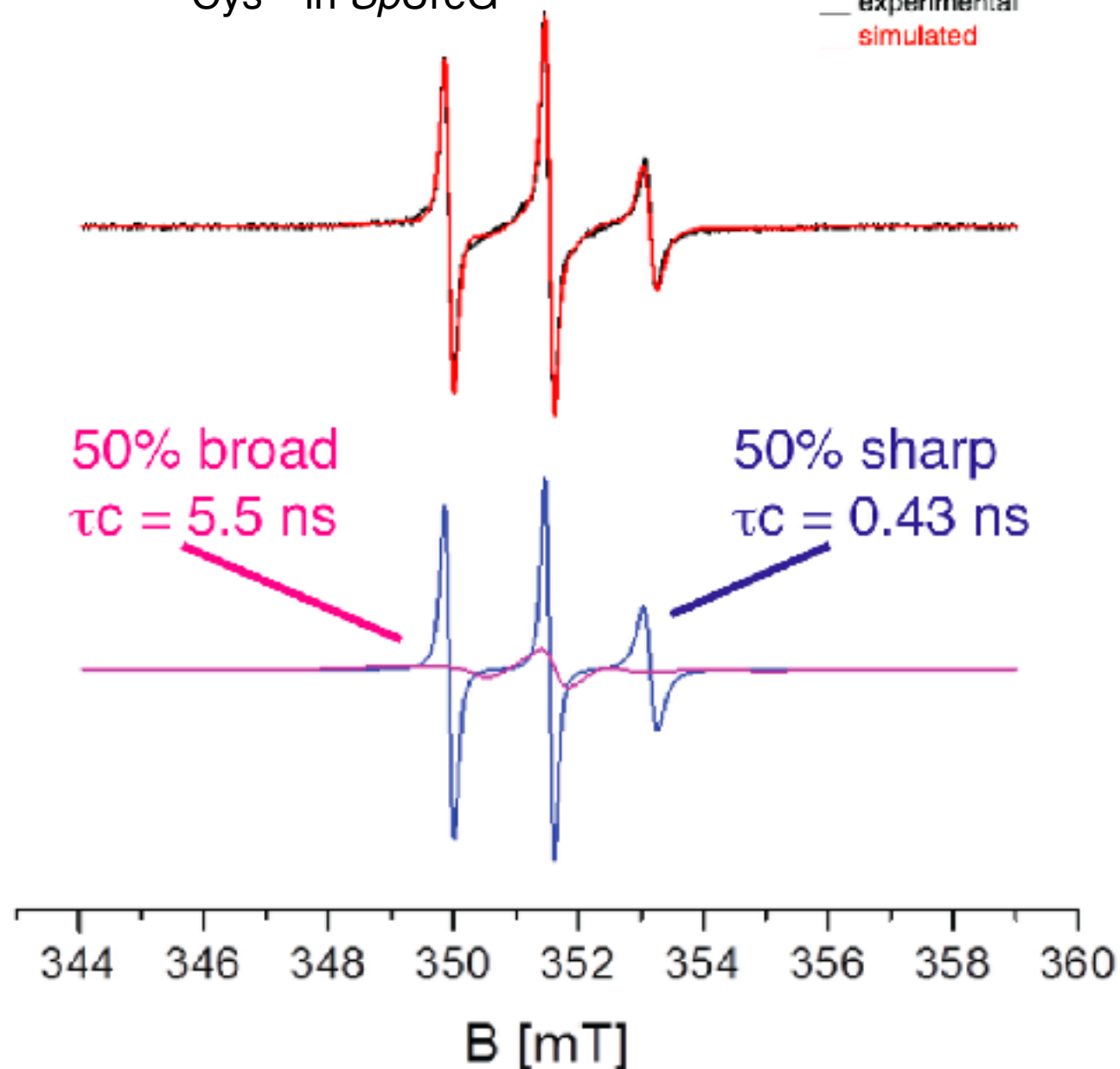
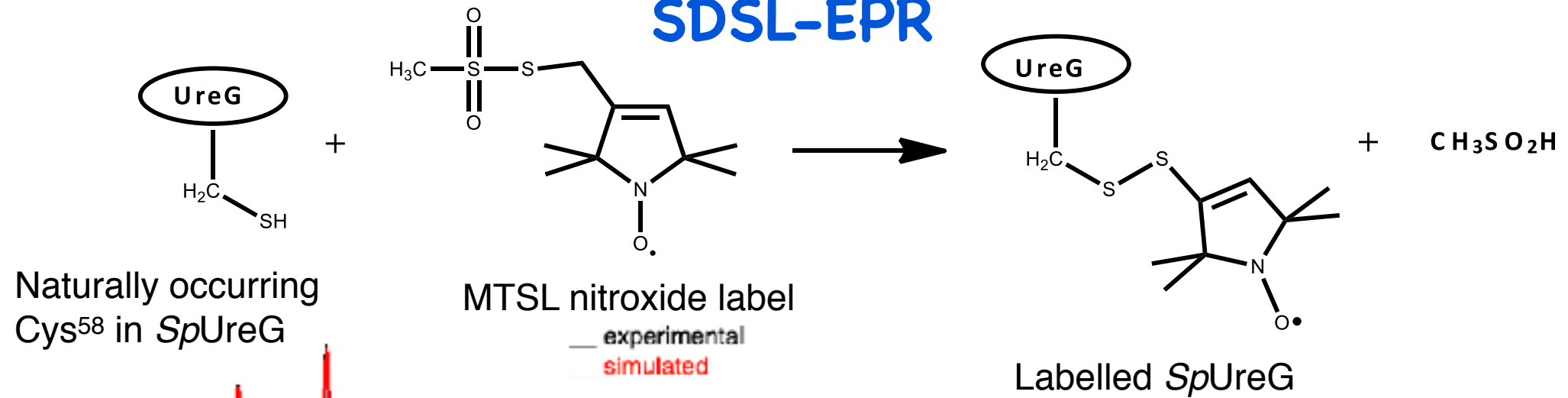
# Site-directed spin labelled EPR on UreG





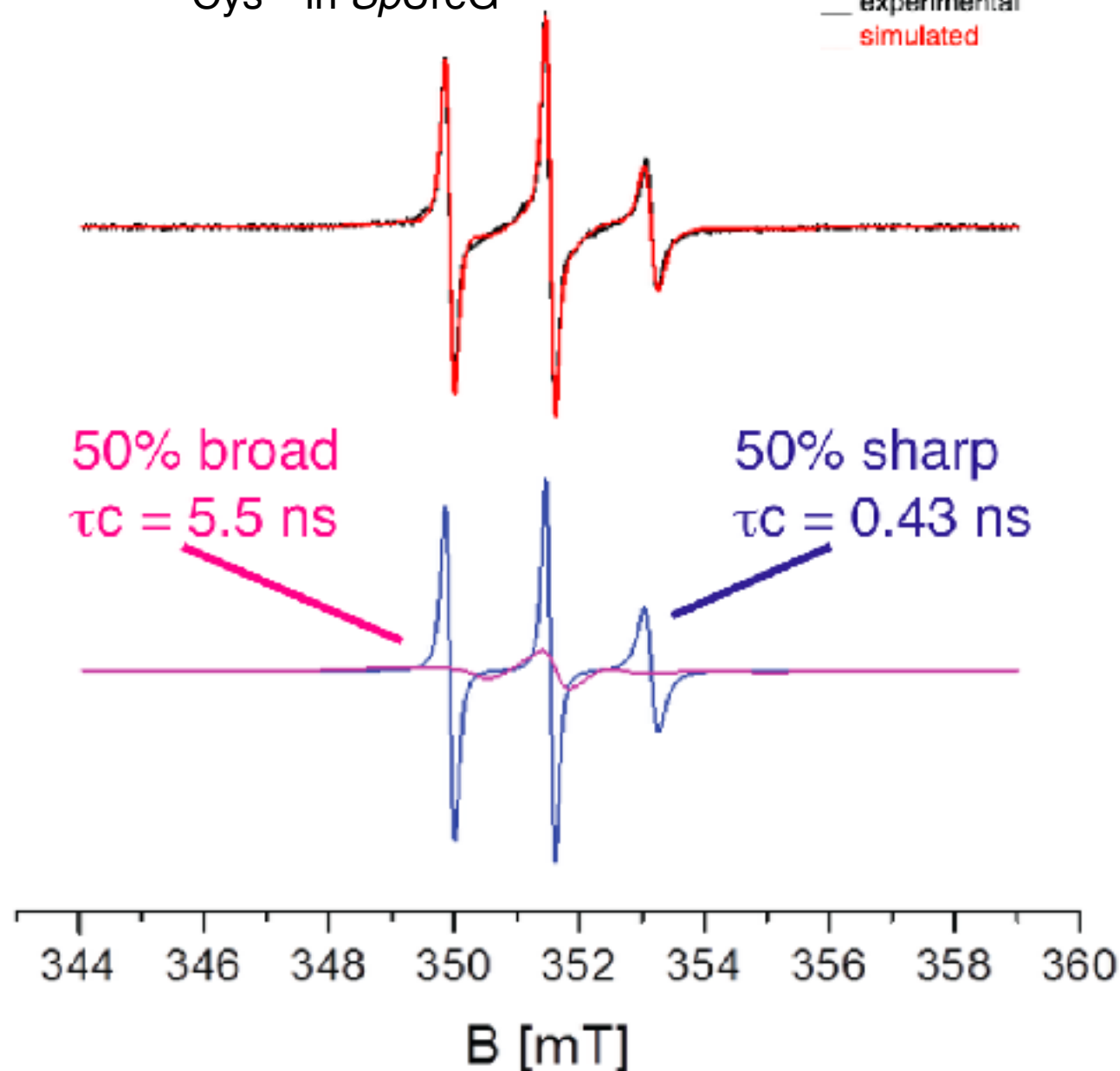
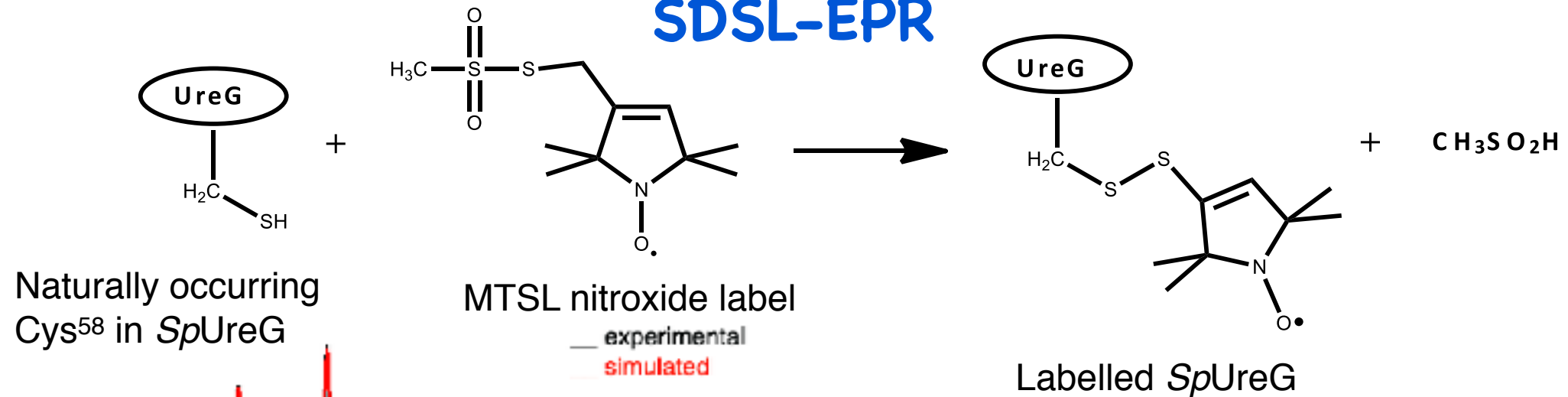
# Site-directed spin labelled EPR on UreG

## SDSL-EPR



# Site-directed spin labelled EPR on UreG

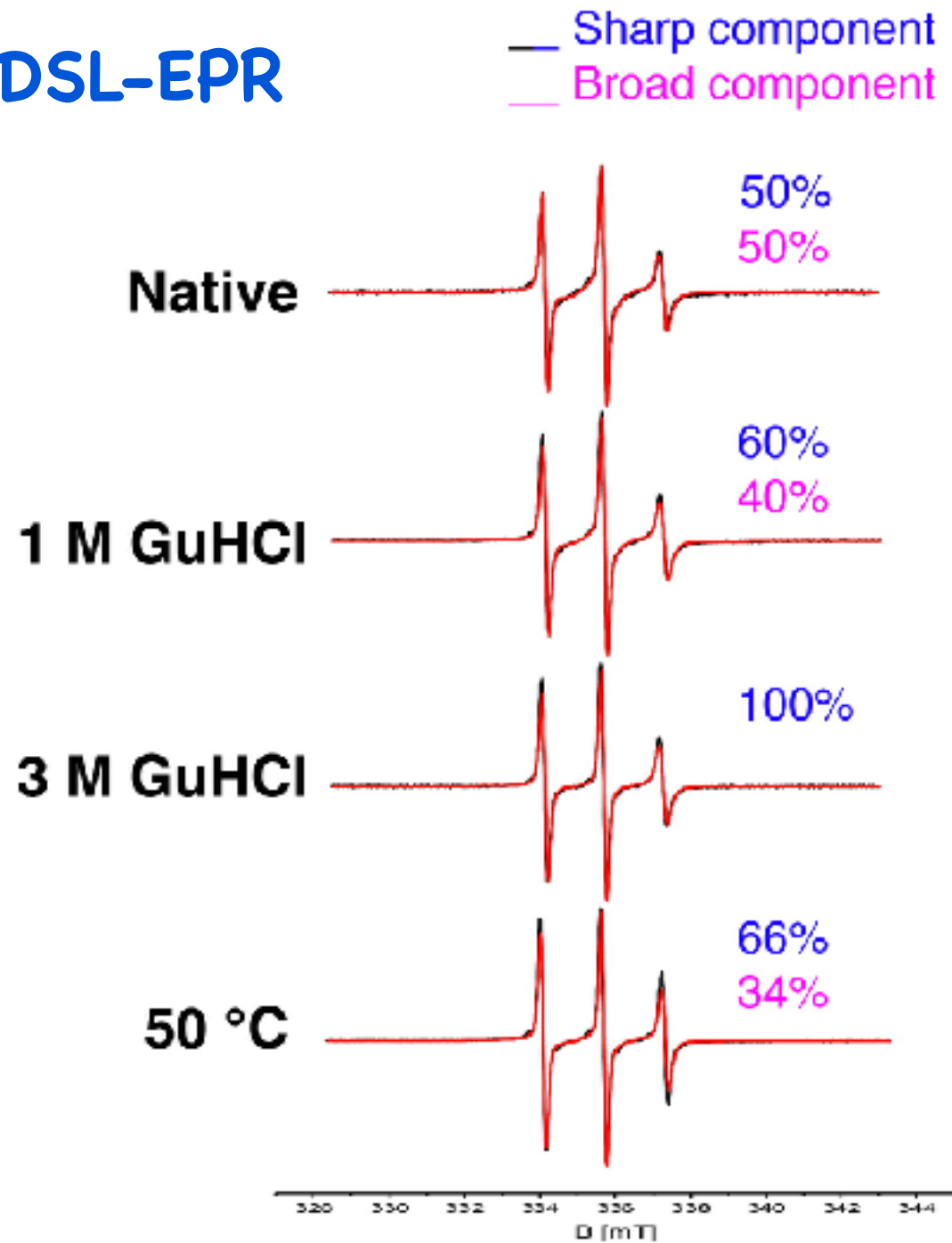
## SDSL-EPR



UreG exists in at least two major conformations of equal representation : a «sharp» component and a «broad» component.

# Dependence of UreG dynamics by denaturants and temperature

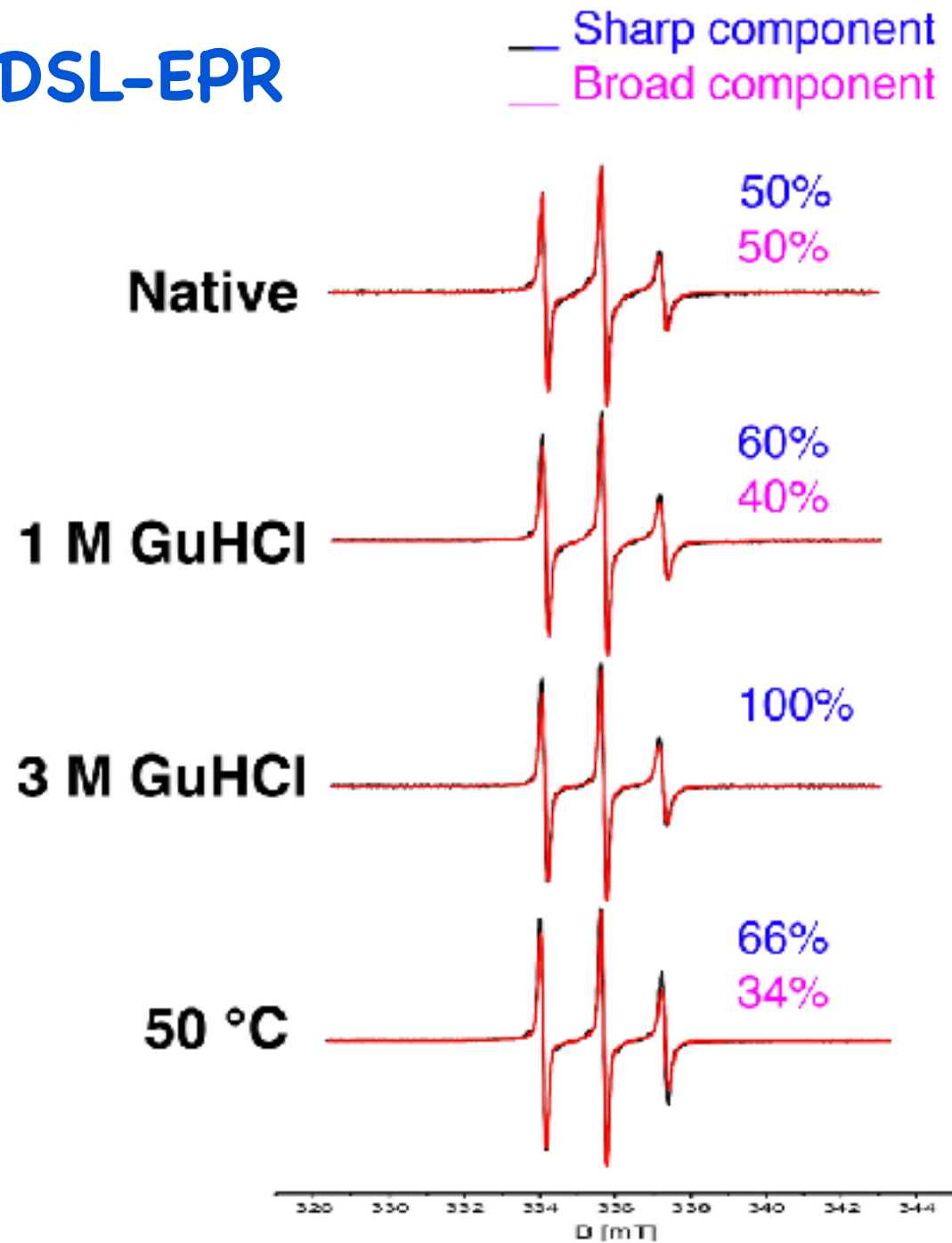
## SDSL-EPR



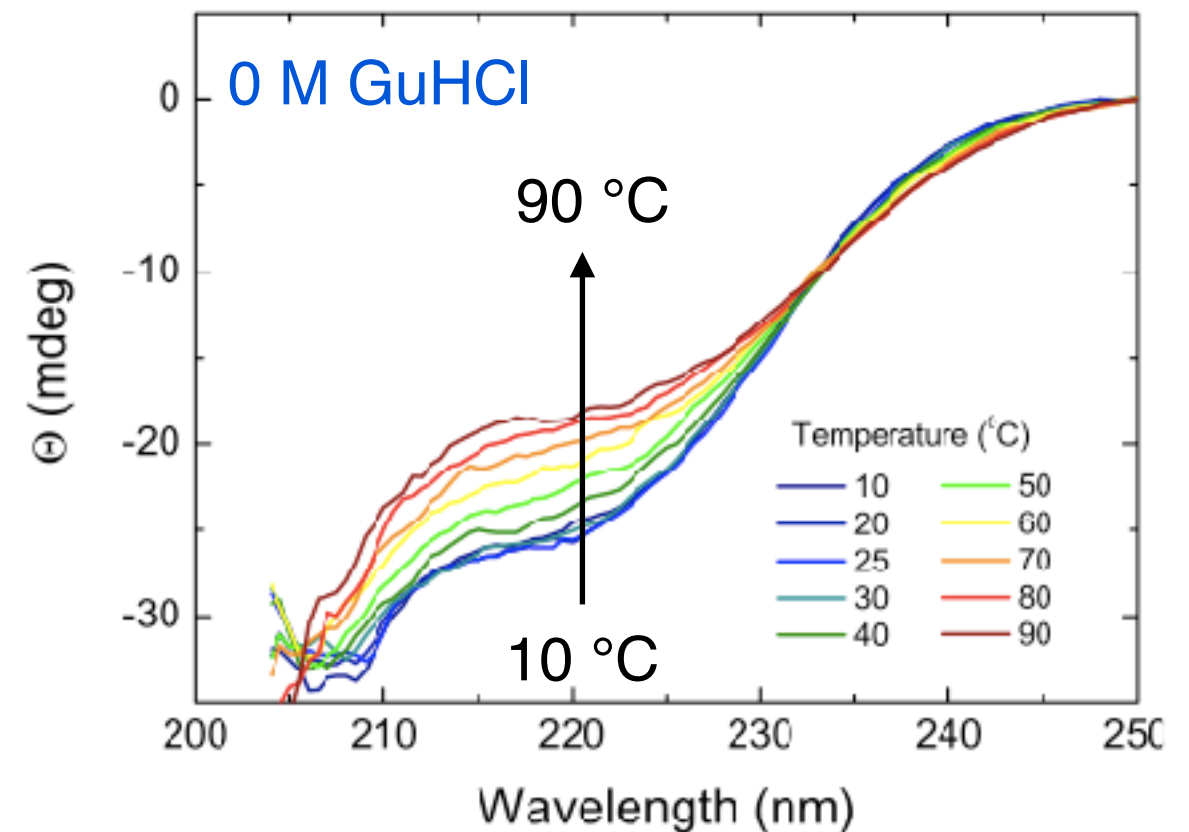
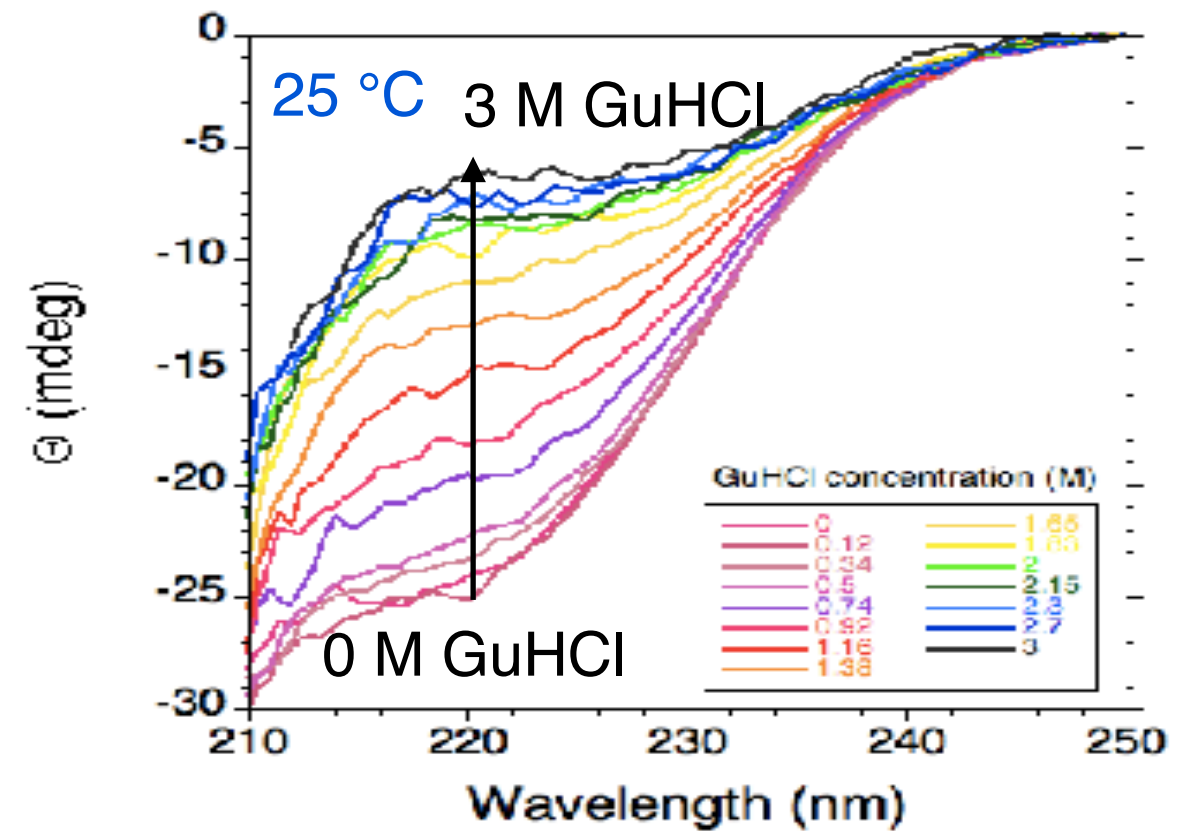


# Dependence of UreG dynamics by denaturants and temperature

## SDSL-EPR

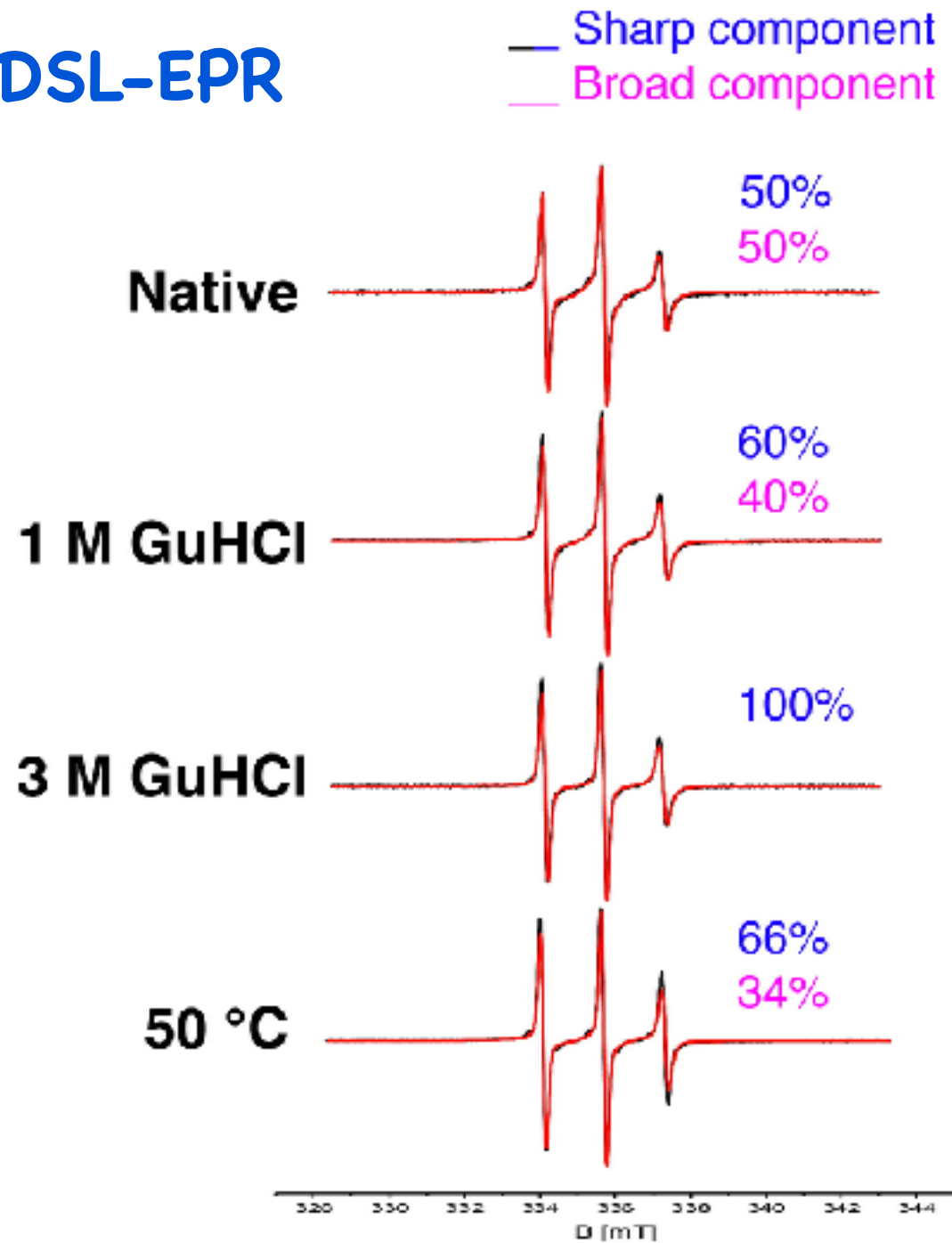


## CD



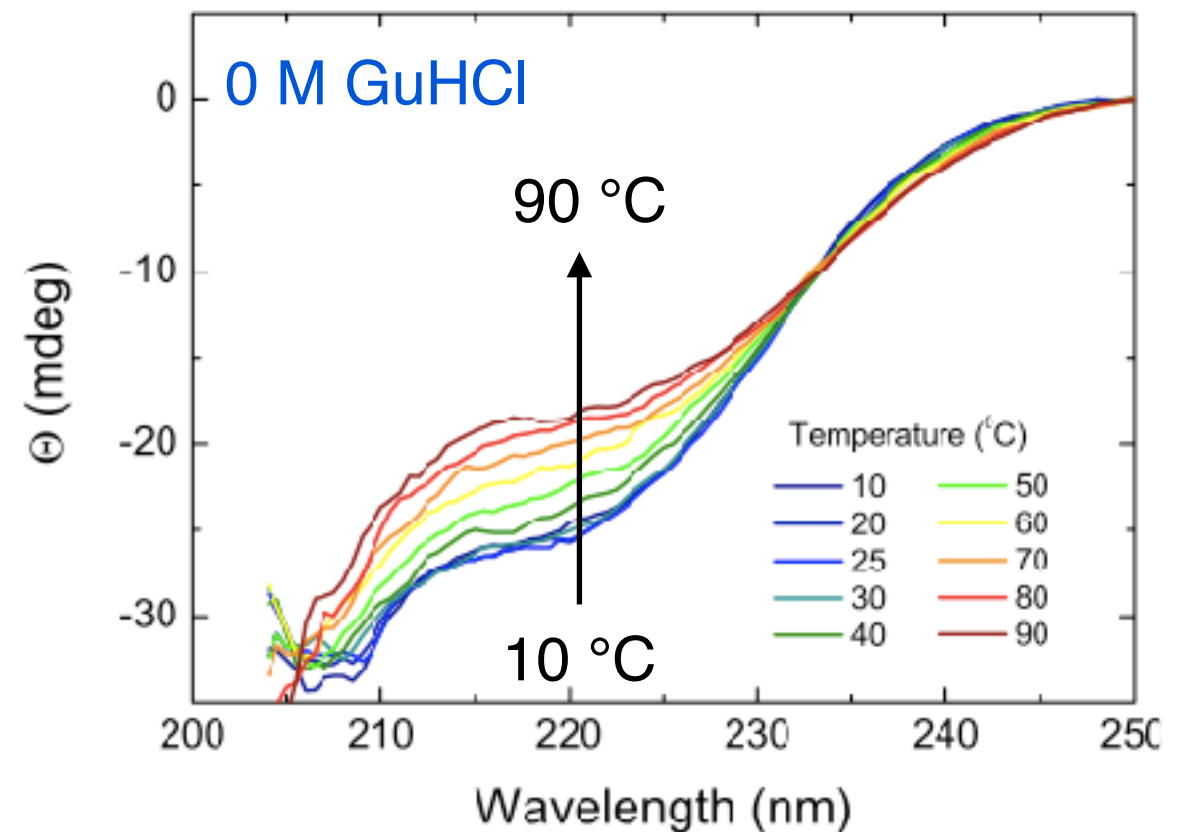
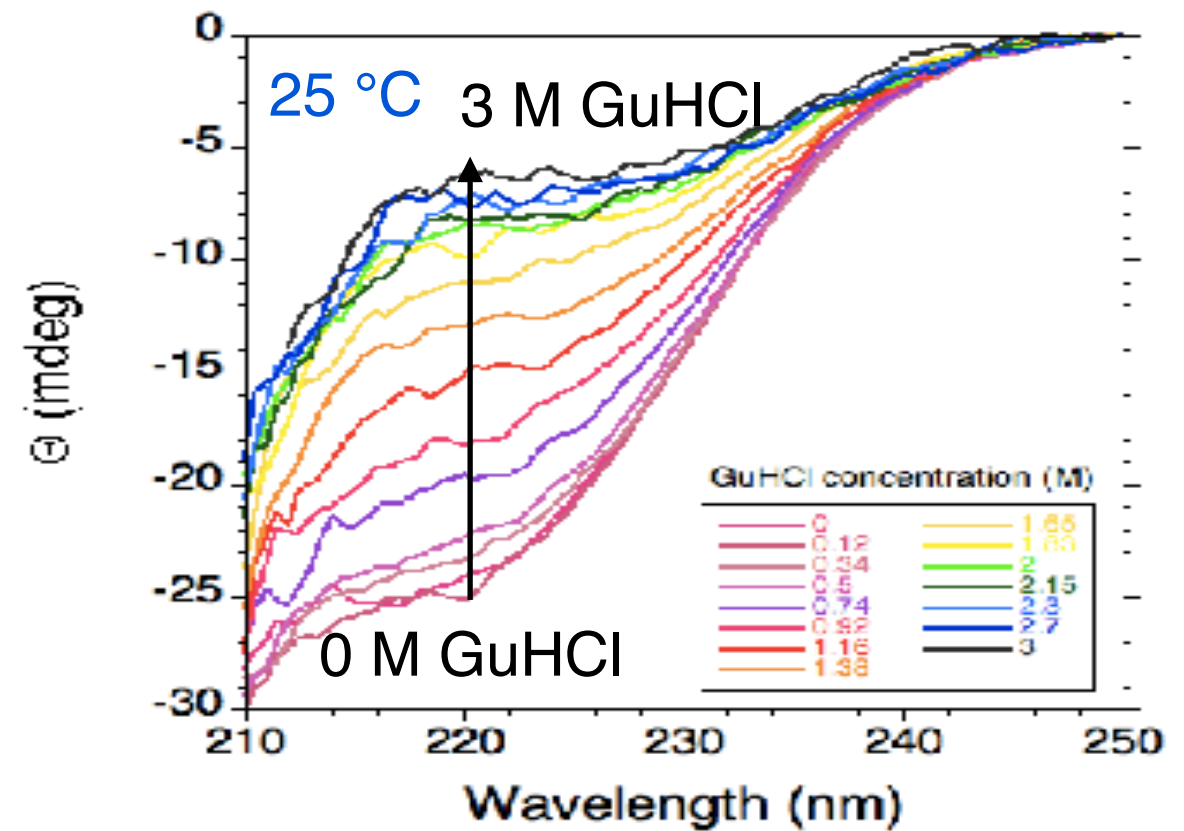
# Dependence of UreG dynamics by denaturants and temperature

## SDSL-EPR



Temperature and denaturants decrease UreG rigidity and secondary structure

## CD



# Dependence of UreG dynamics by folding inducers

— Sharp component  
— Broad component

**Native**

50%

50%

**1 M TMAO**

23%

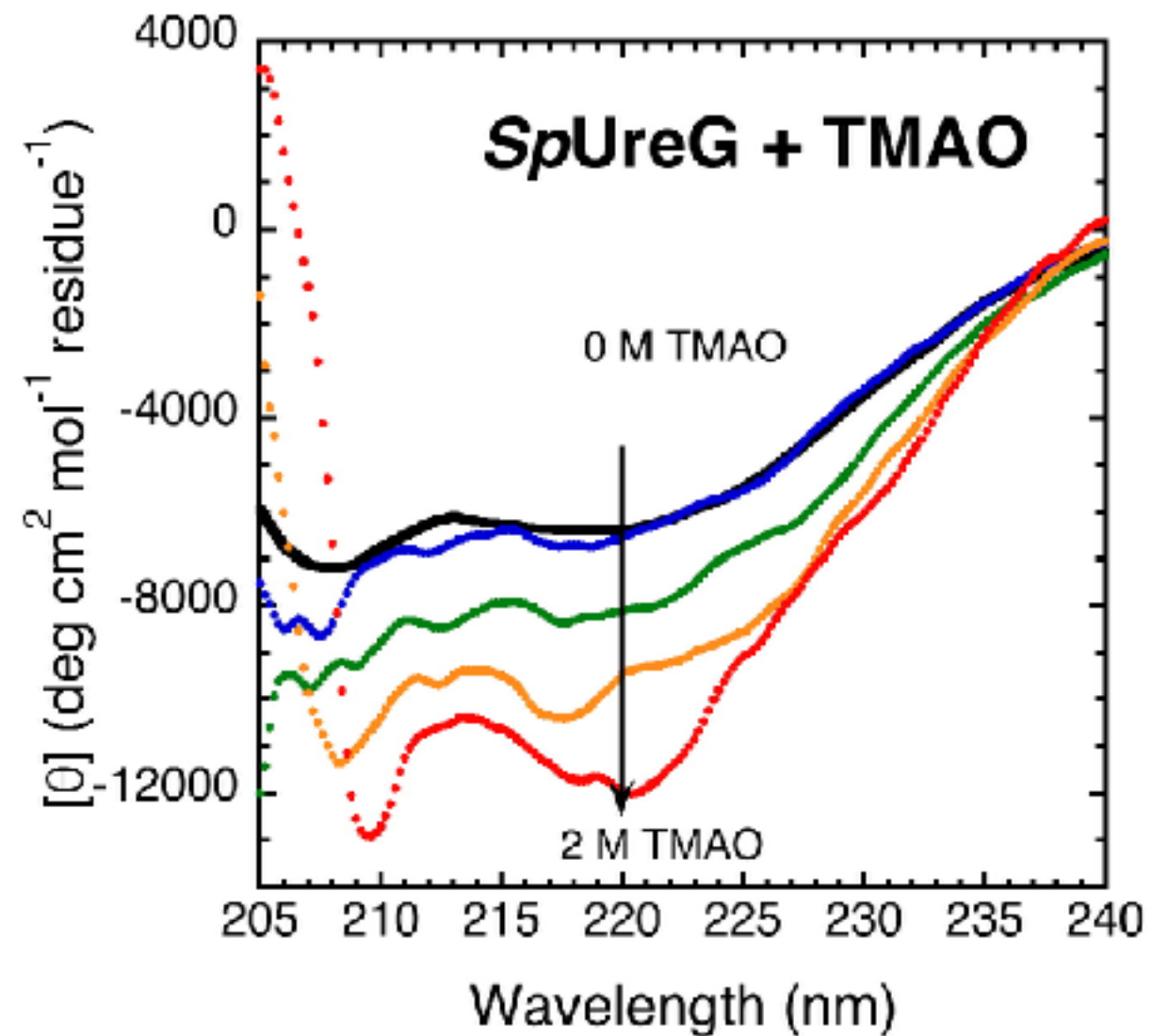
77%

**2 M TMAO**

11%

89%

**Circular dichroism**





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— Broad component

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50%

50%

**1 M TMAO**

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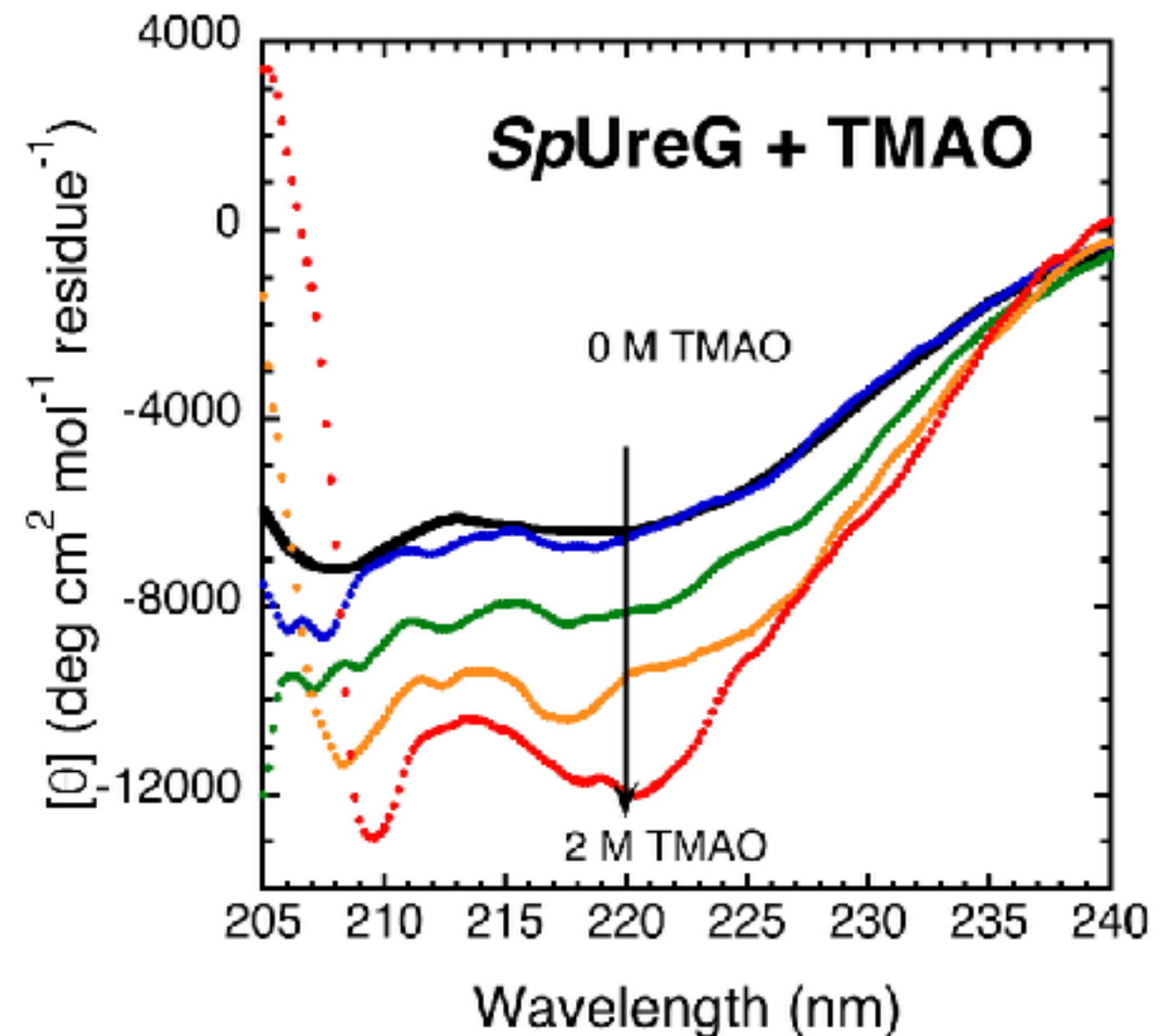
77%

**2 M TMAO**

11%

89%

**Circular dichroism**



Trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO) increases UreG rigidity and secondary structure

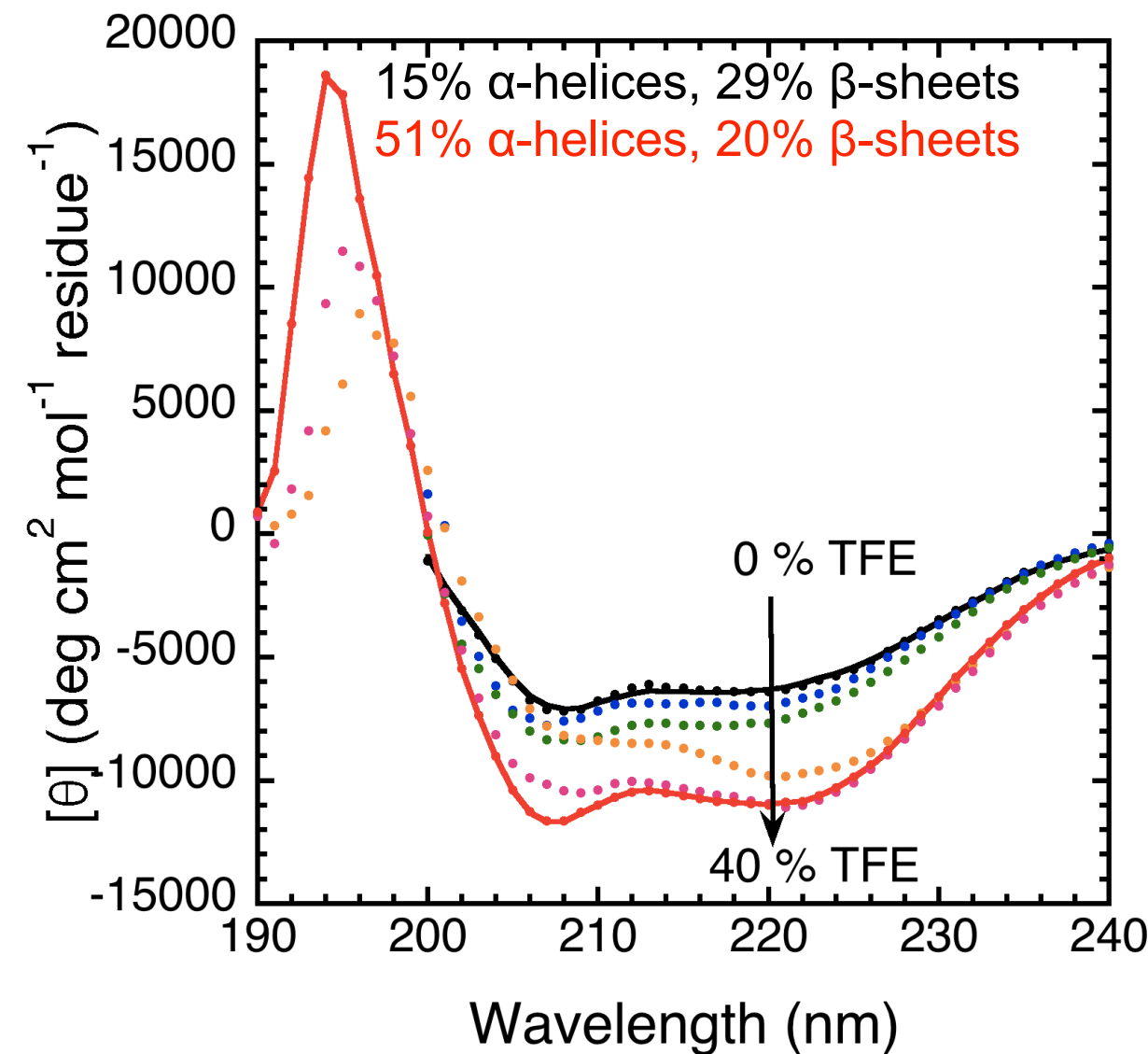
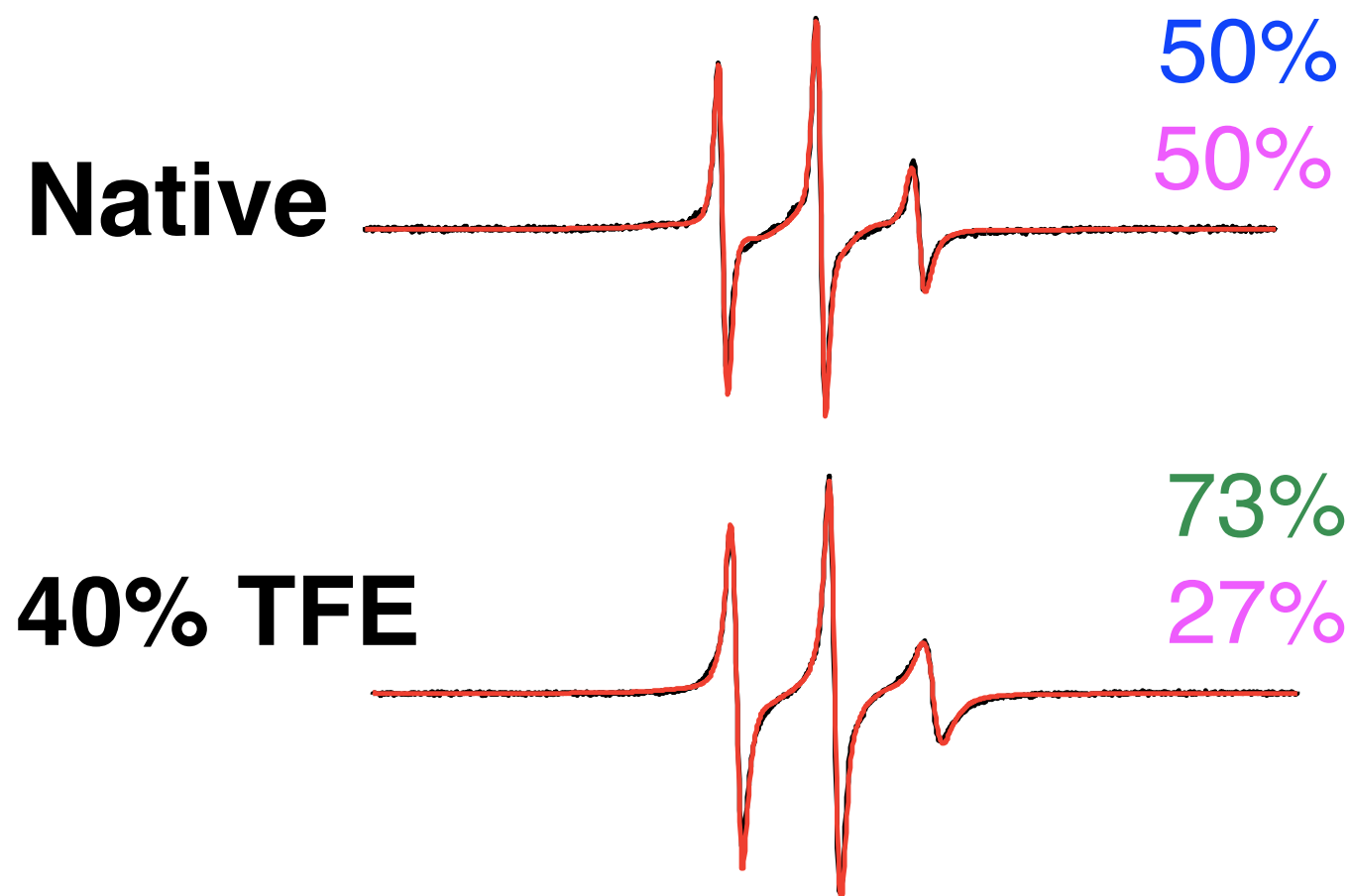
# Dependence of UreG dynamics by folding inducers

## SDSL-EPR

Sharp component:  $\tau c = 0.44$  ns    TFE component:  $\tau c = 0.73$  ns

Broad component:  $\tau c = 5.5$  ns

## Circular dichroism



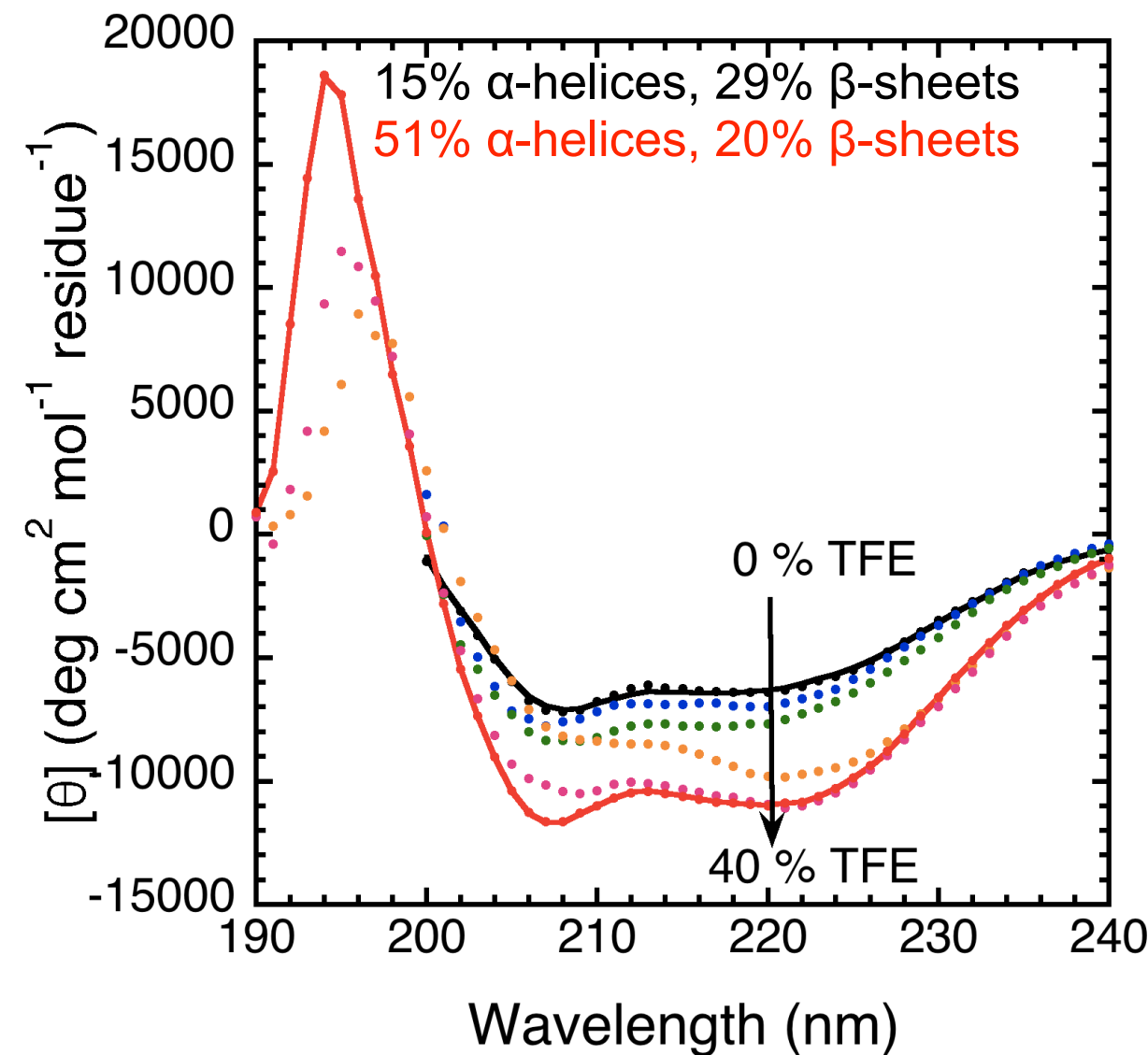
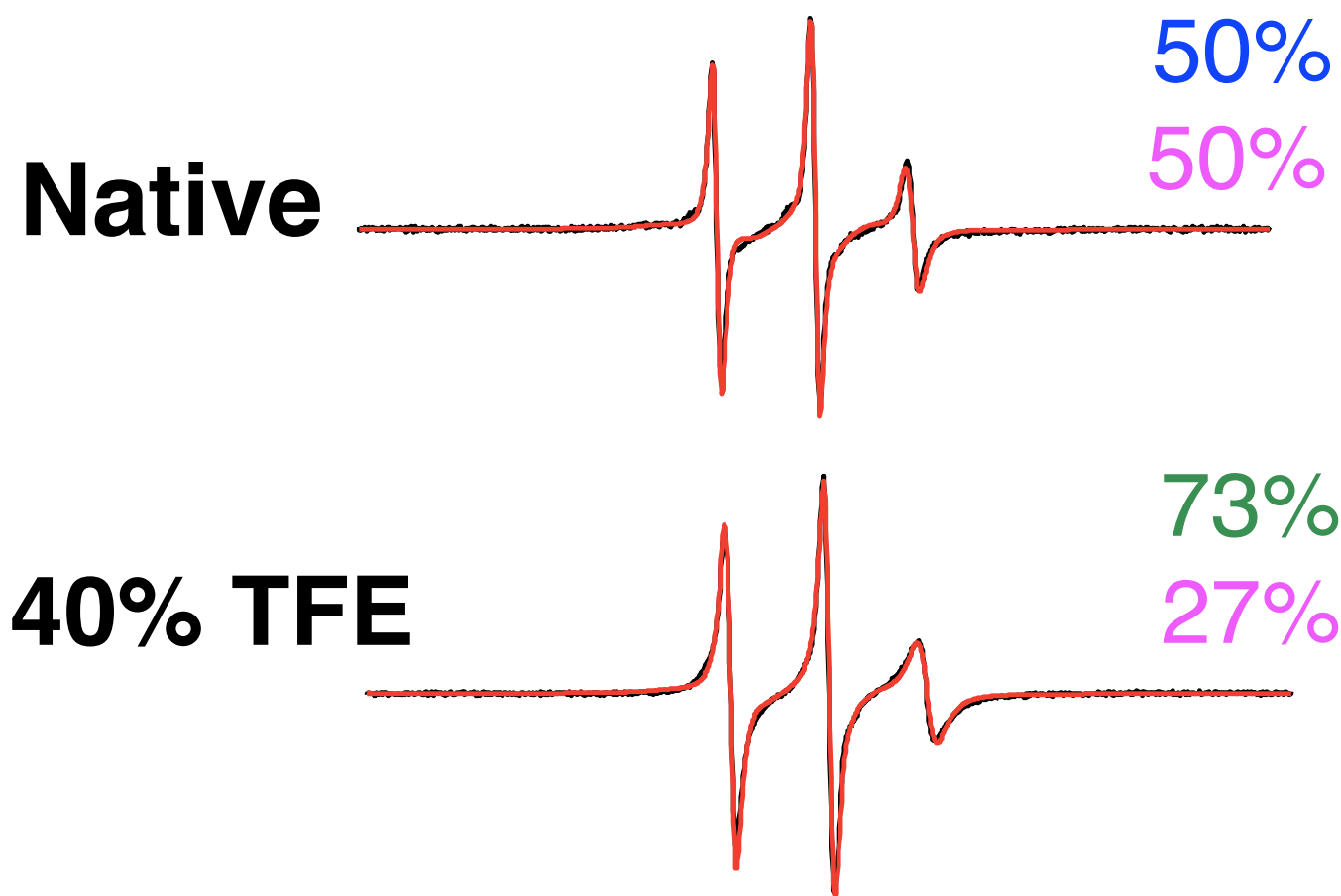
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Sharp component:  $\tau c = 0.44$  ns    TFE component:  $\tau c = 0.73$  ns

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## Circular dichroism



Trifluoroethanol (TFE) changes the “sharp” component, while increasing secondary structure



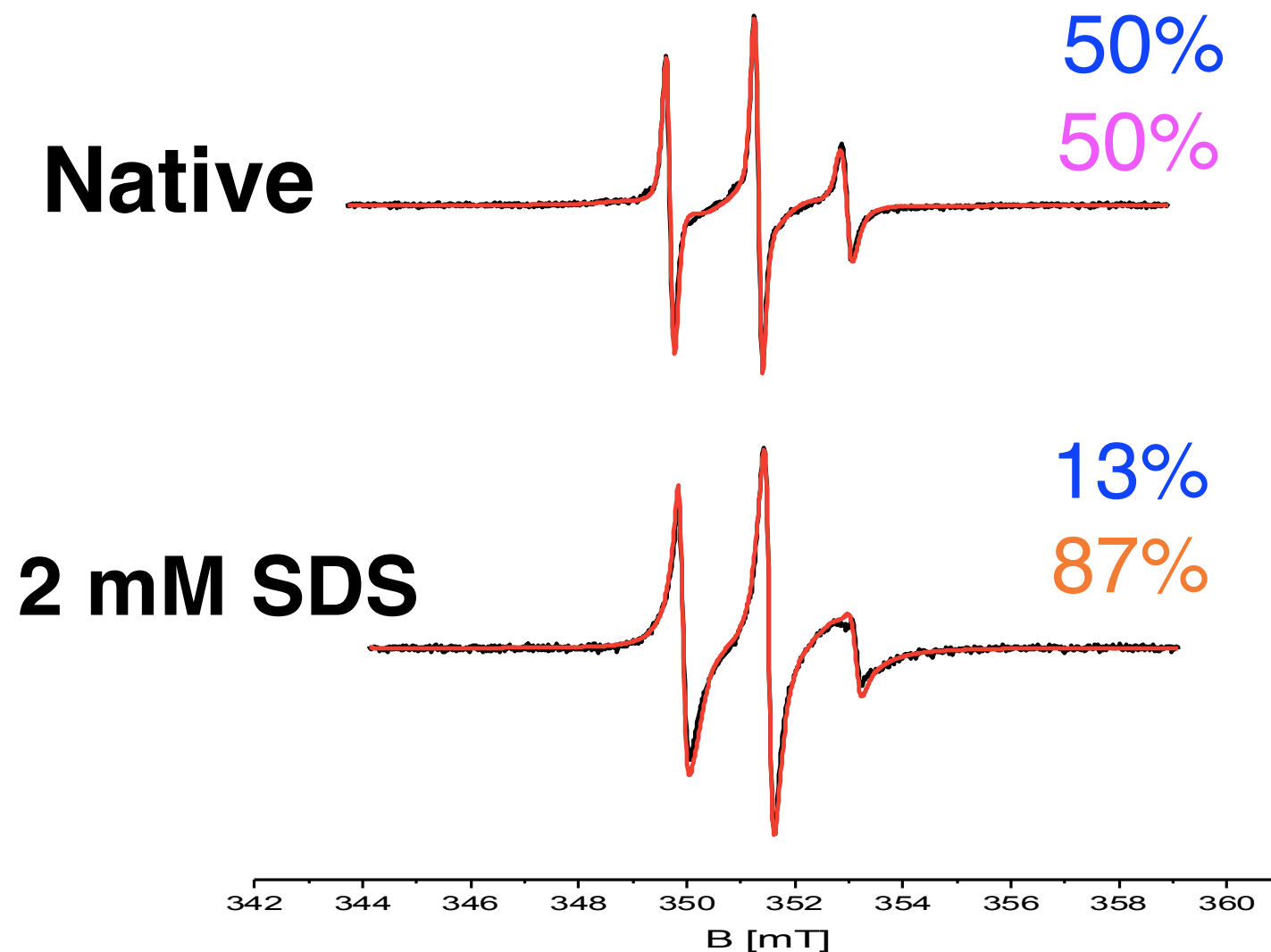
# Dependence of UreG dynamics by folding inducers

## SDSL-EPR

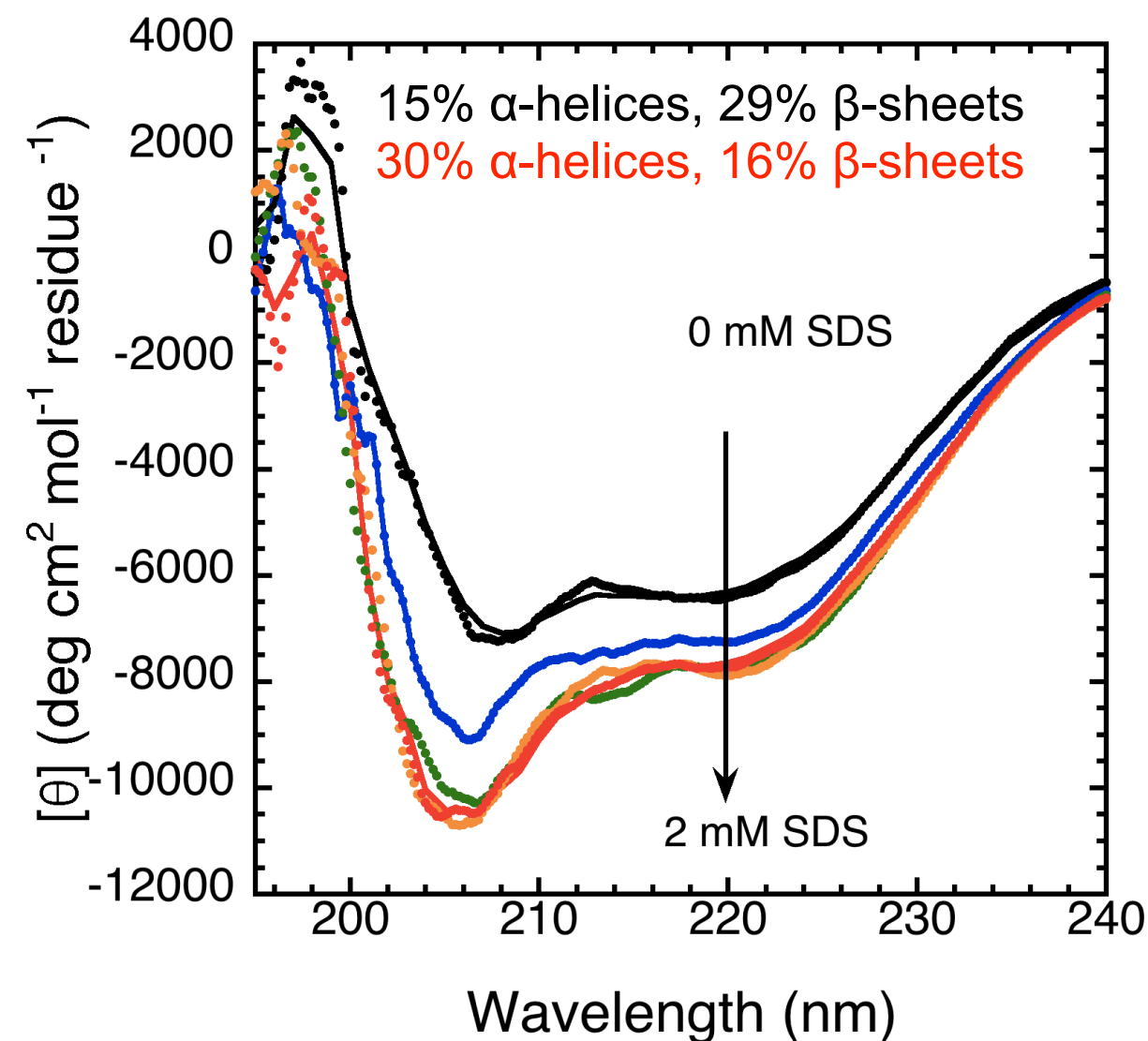
Sharp component:  $\tau c = 0.44$  ns

SDS component:  $\tau c = 1.7$  ns

Broad component:  $\tau c = 5.5$  ns



## Circular dichroism

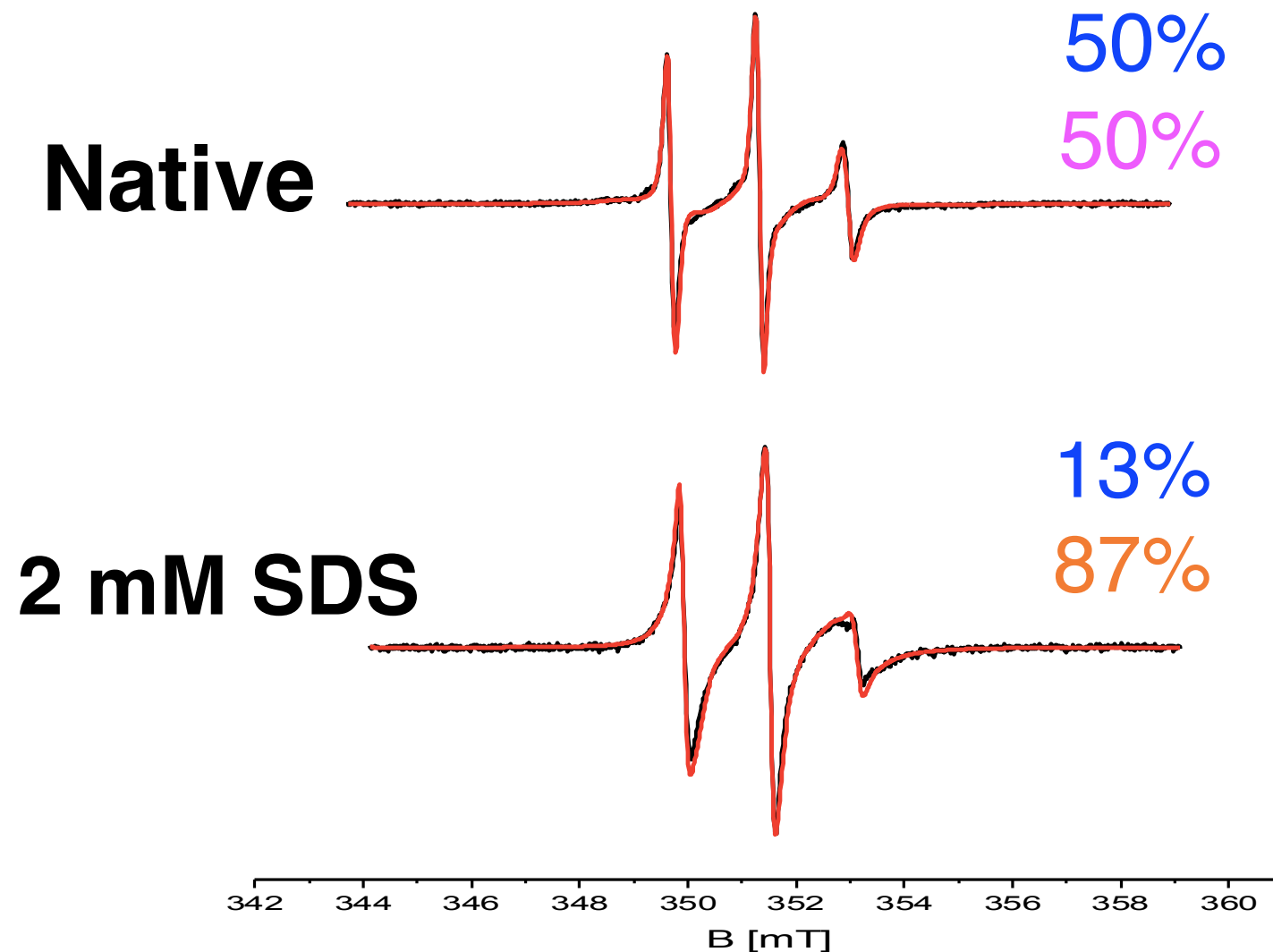


# Dependence of UreG dynamics by folding inducers

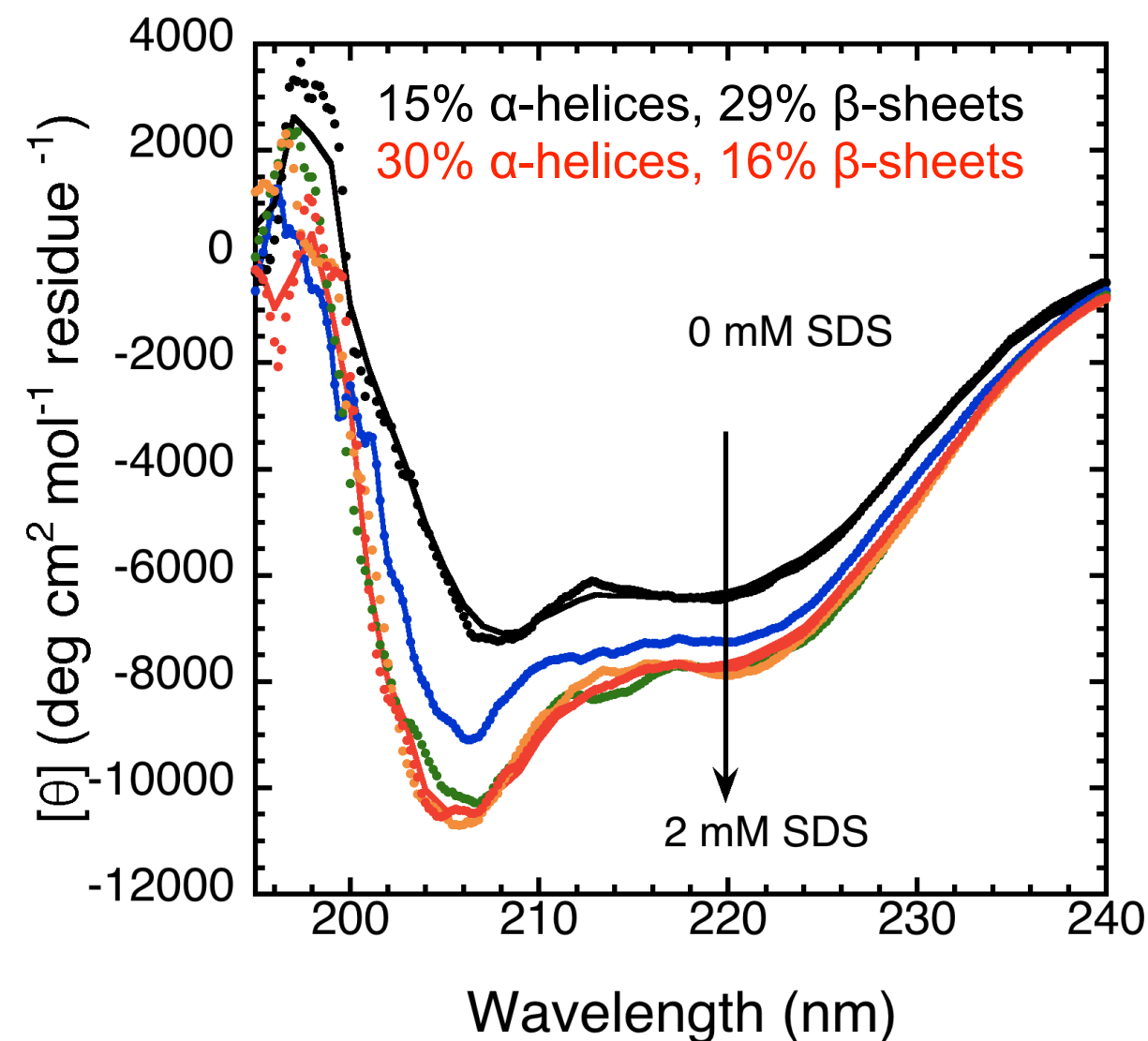
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Sharp component:  $\tau c = 0.44$  ns      SDS component:  $\tau c = 1.7$  ns

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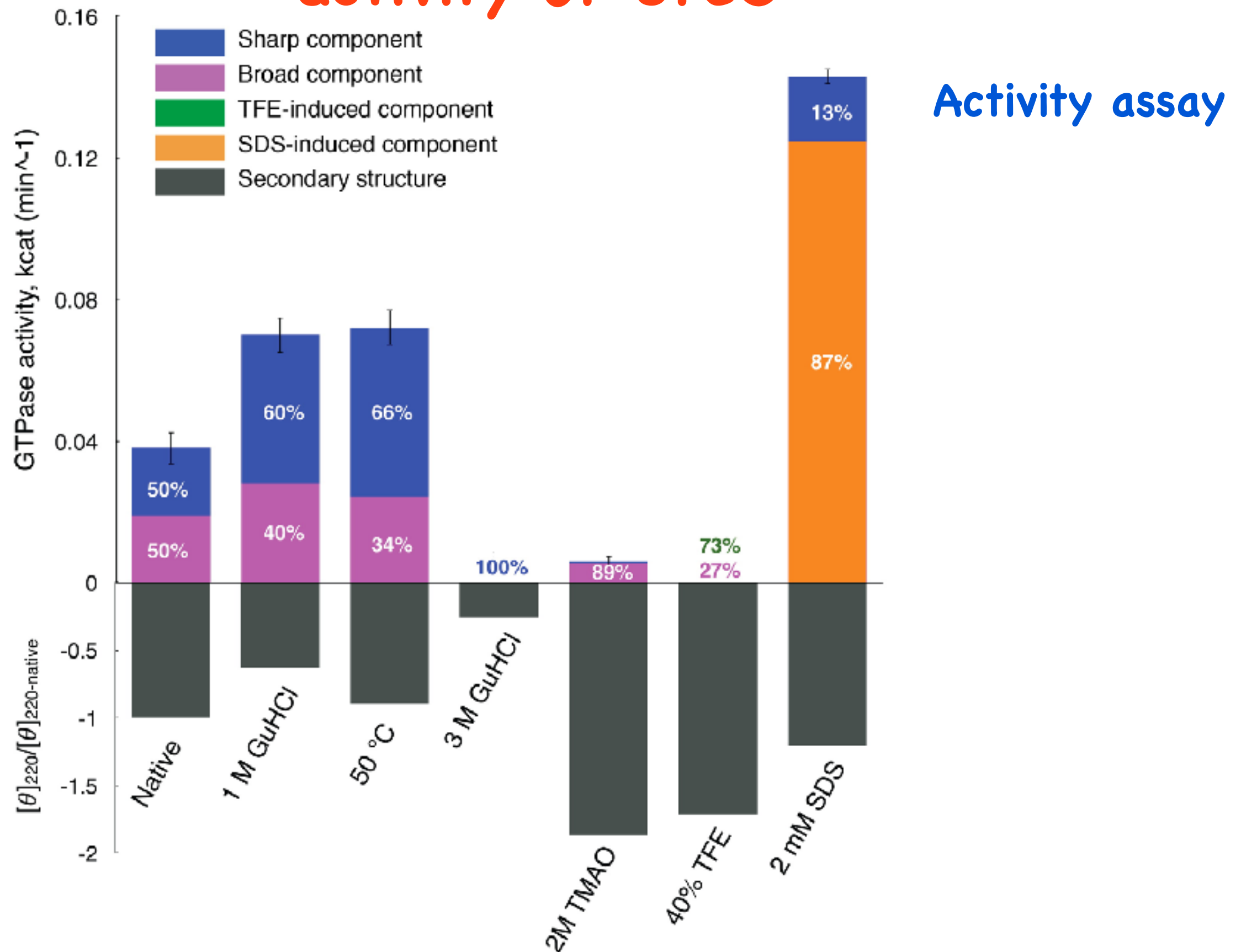
## Circular dichroism



SDS changes the “broad” component,  
while increasing secondary structure

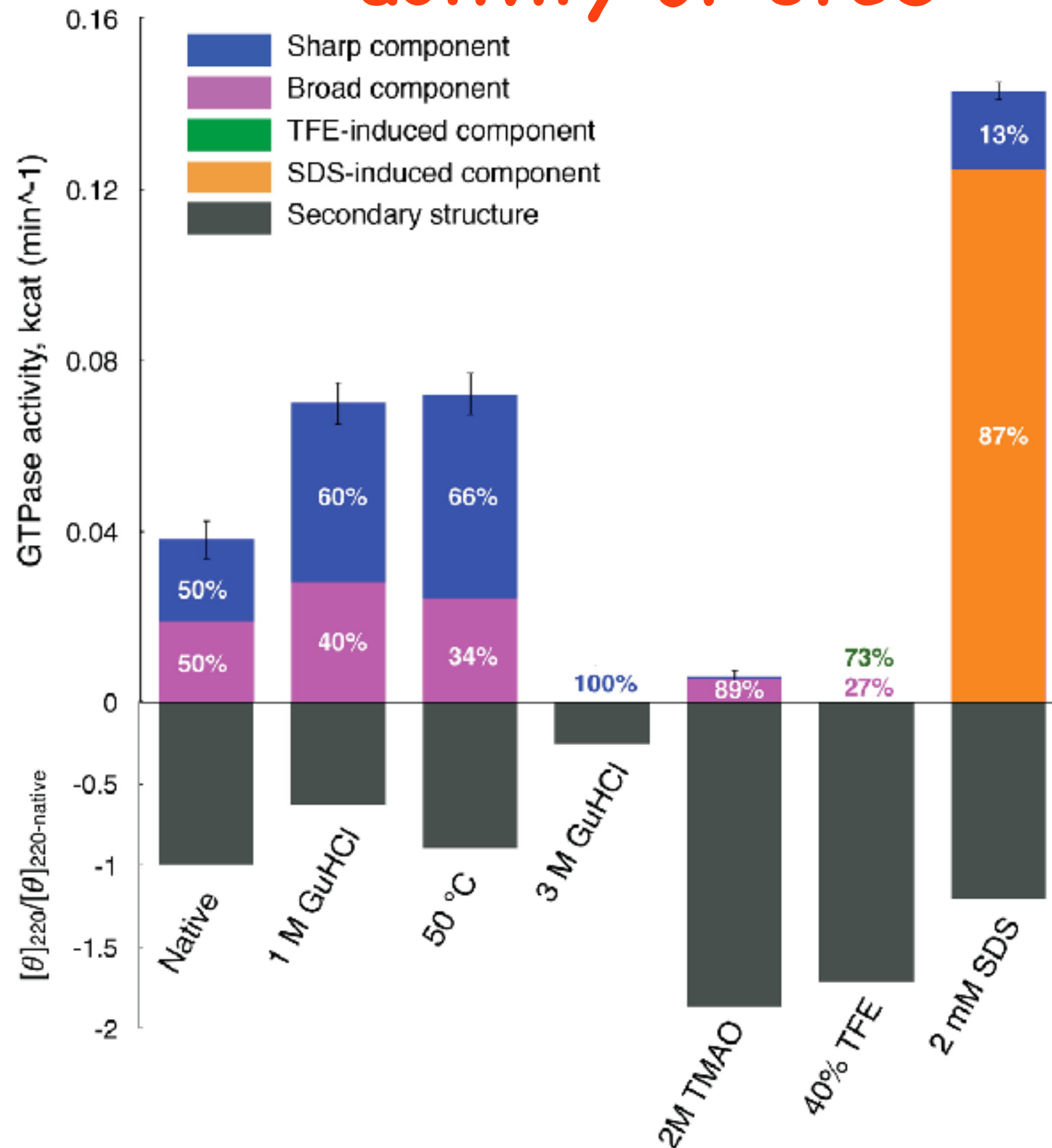
# The relationship between folding and activity of UreG

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# The relationship between folding and activity of UreG



Activity assay

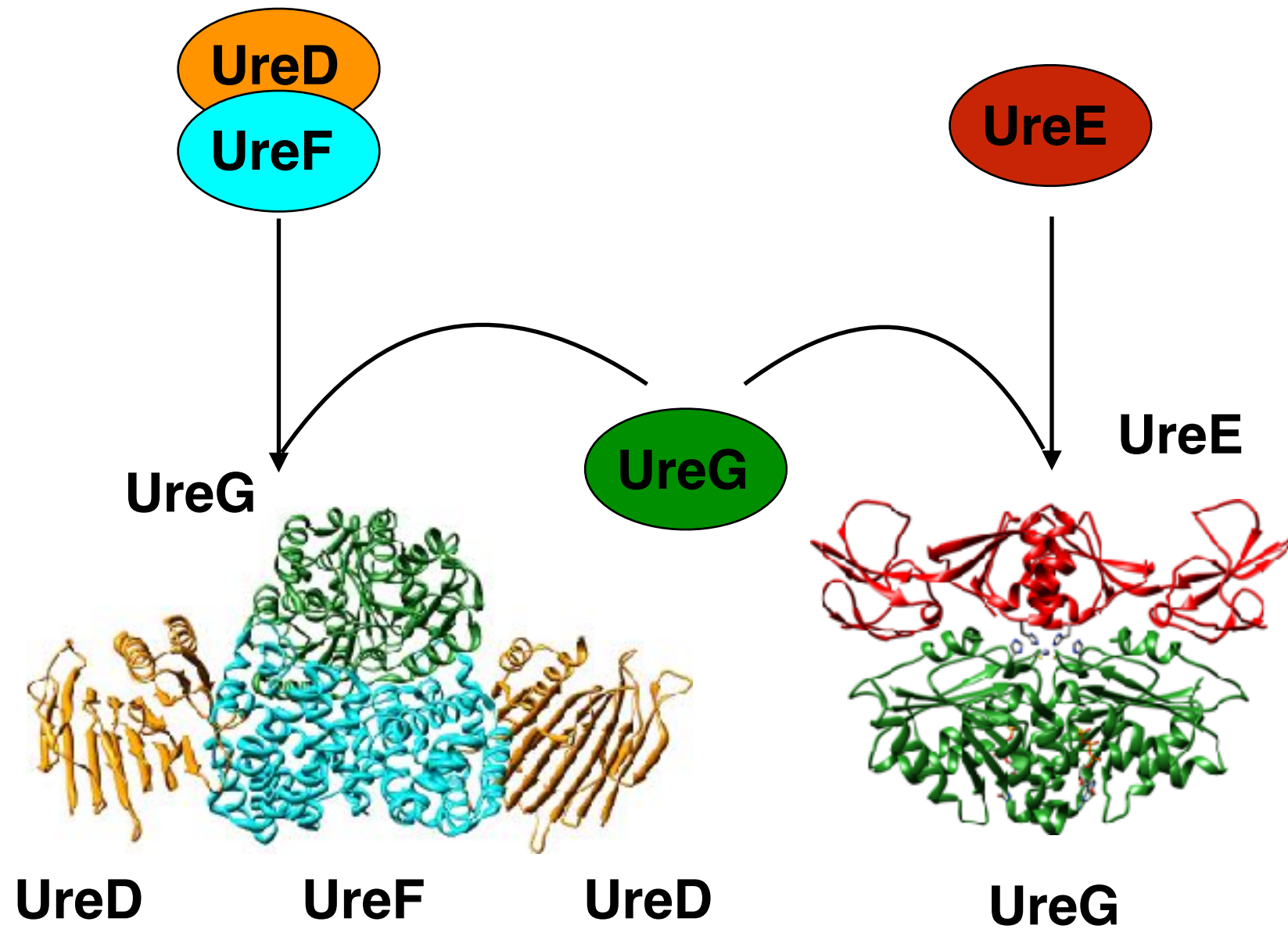
Activity of UreG is not correlated with protein rigidity

# Conclusions

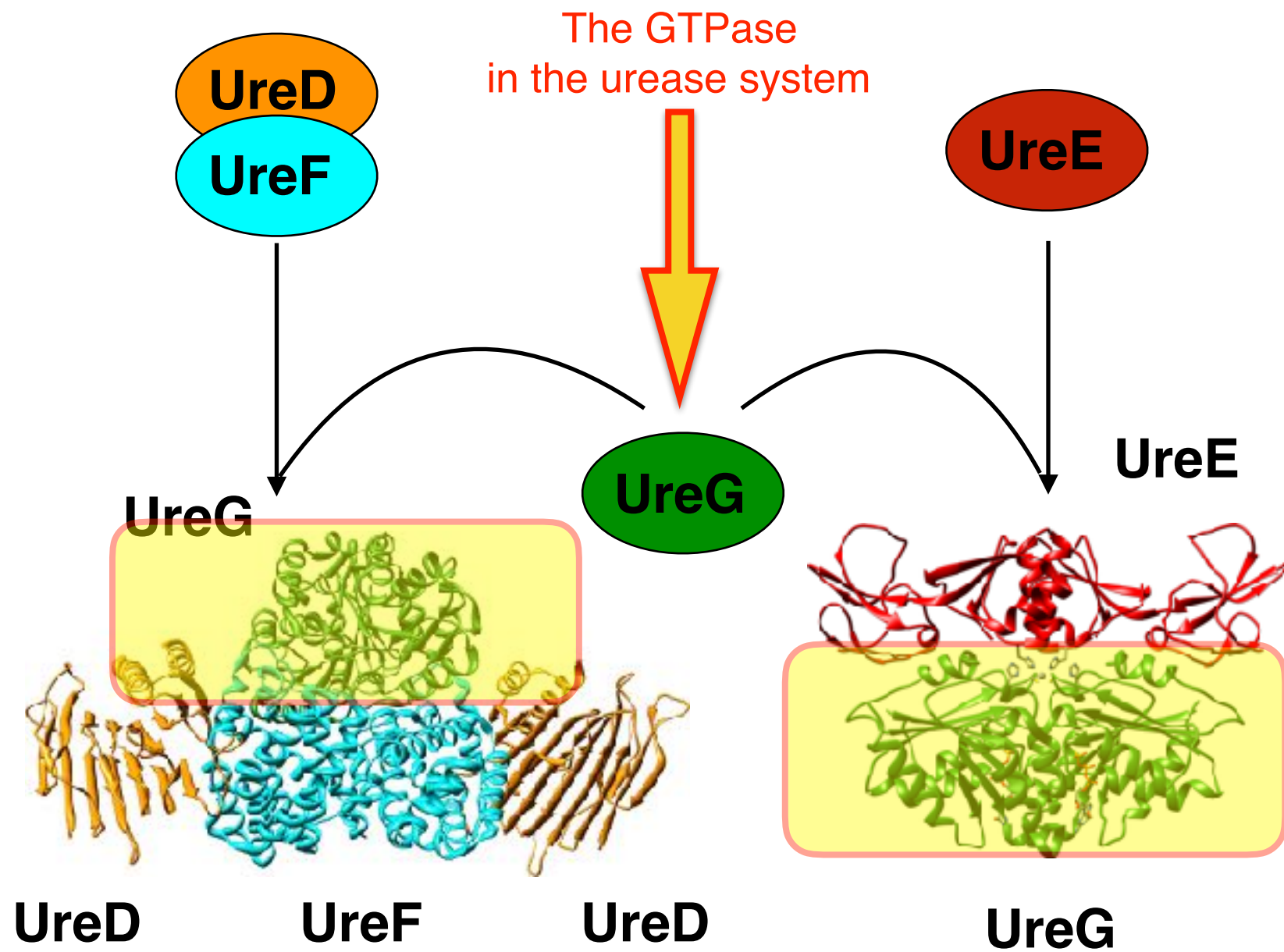
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- UreG exists in solution as a conformational ensemble of different interconverting folding states.
- The degree of folding of the different conformers depends on temperature and additive concentration
- The enzymatic activity does not correlate to the protein rigid behaviour
- Intrinsic disorder likely allows the enzyme to interact with different partners that regulate its enzymatic activity

# Why does UreG need ID?

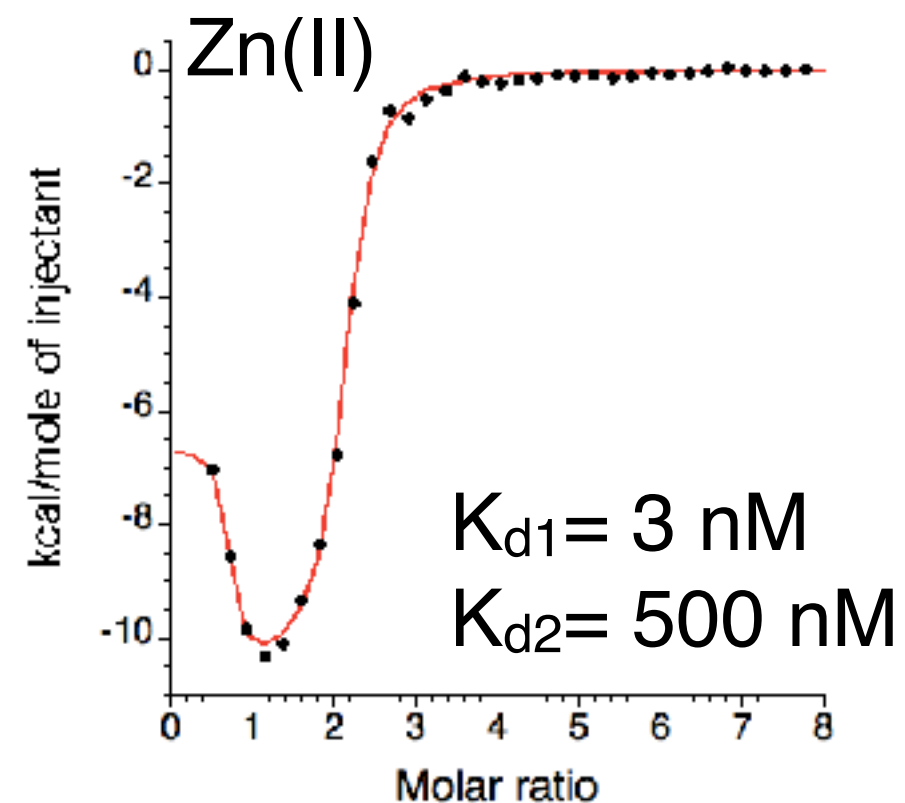
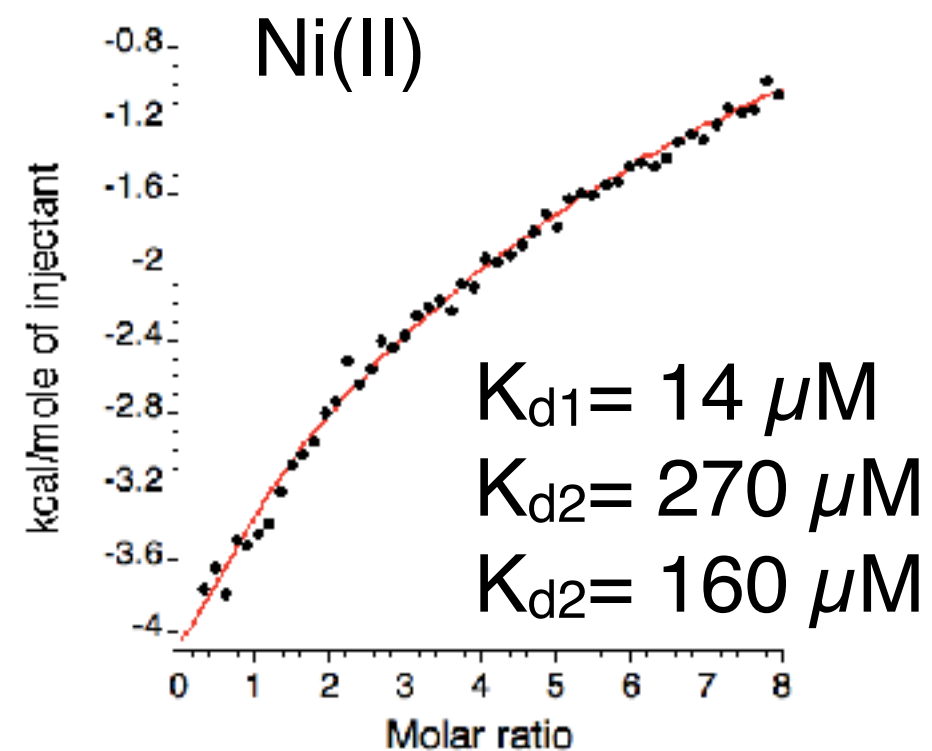
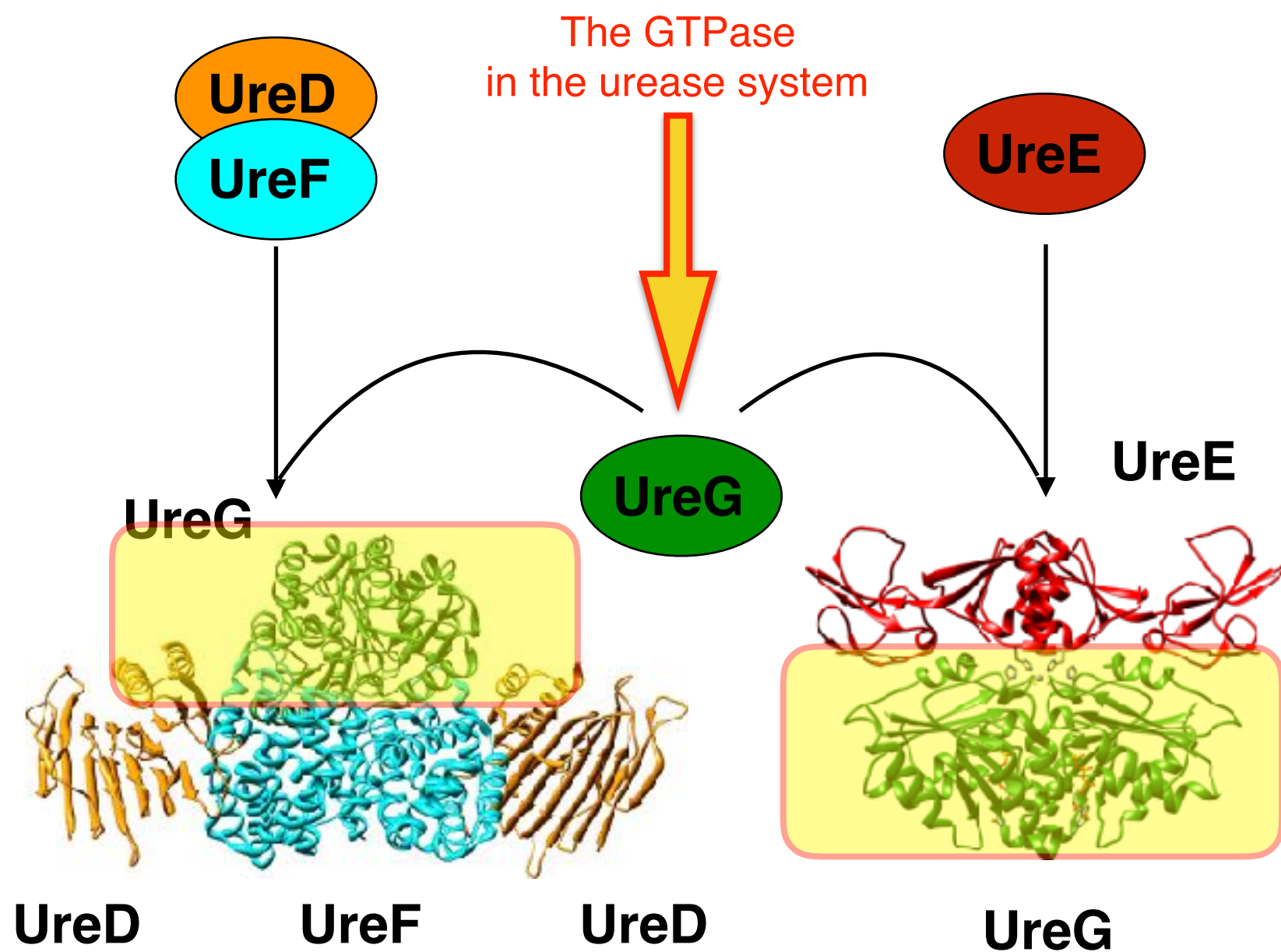


# Why does UreG need ID?

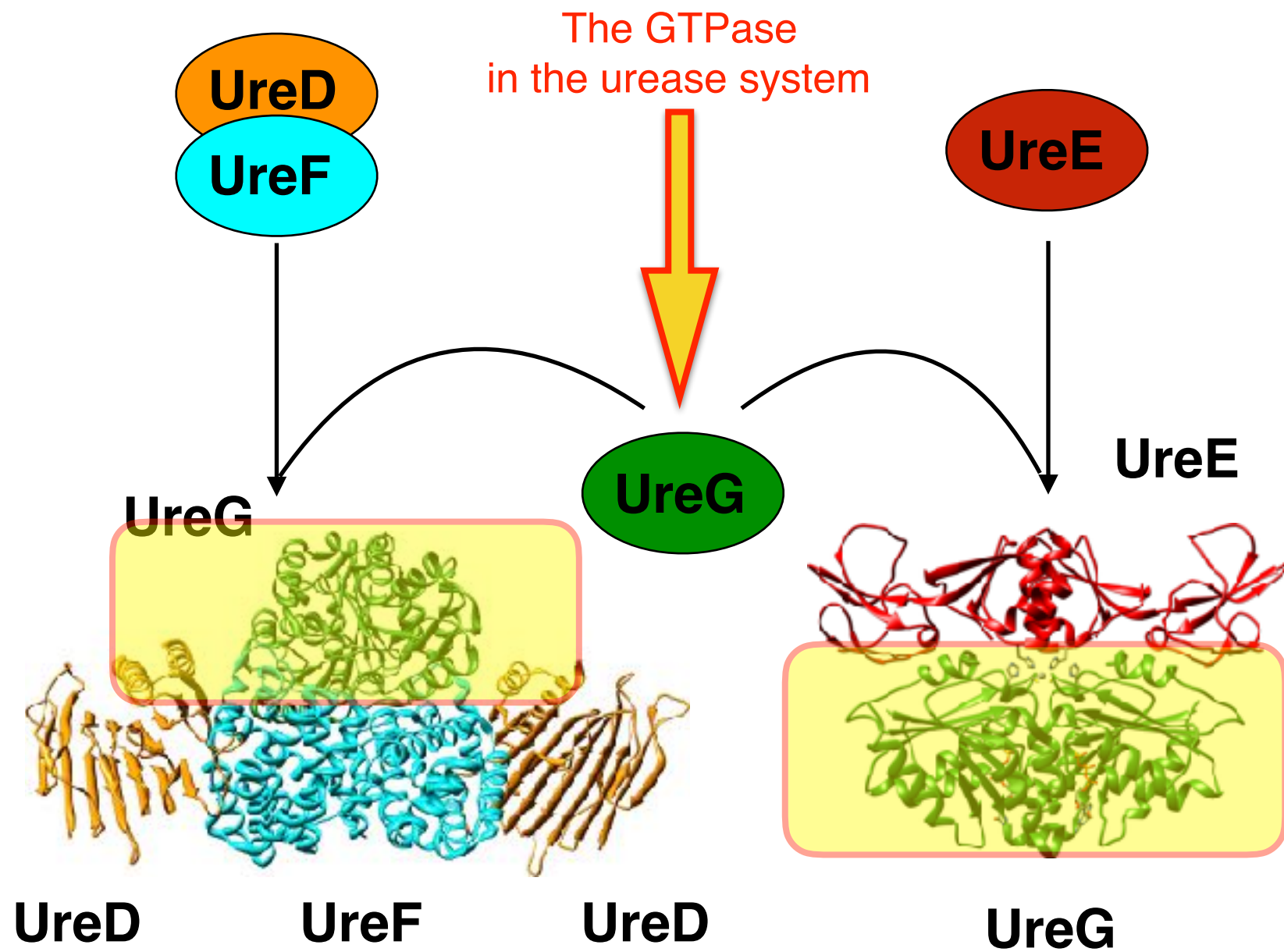




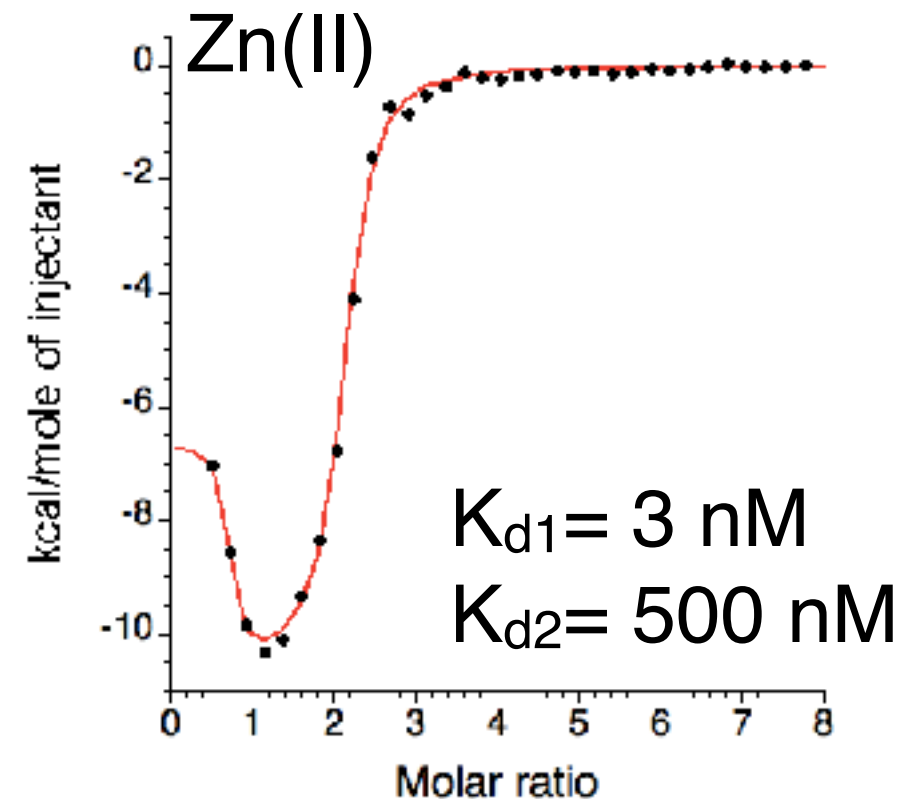
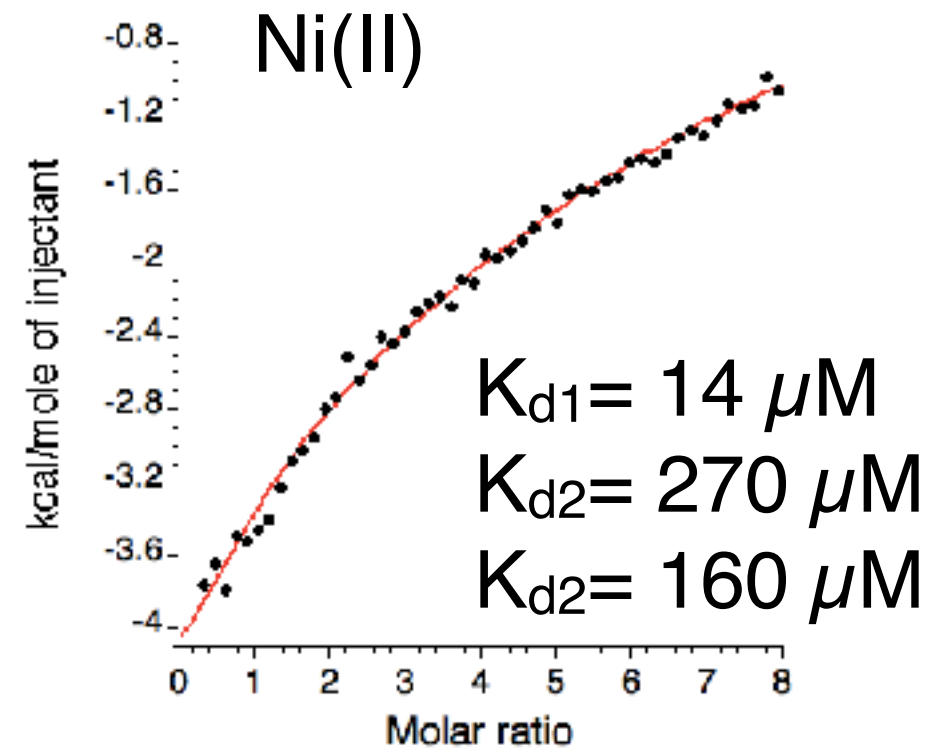
# Why does UreG need ID?



# Why does UreG need ID?



UreG interacts with multiple partners and ligands



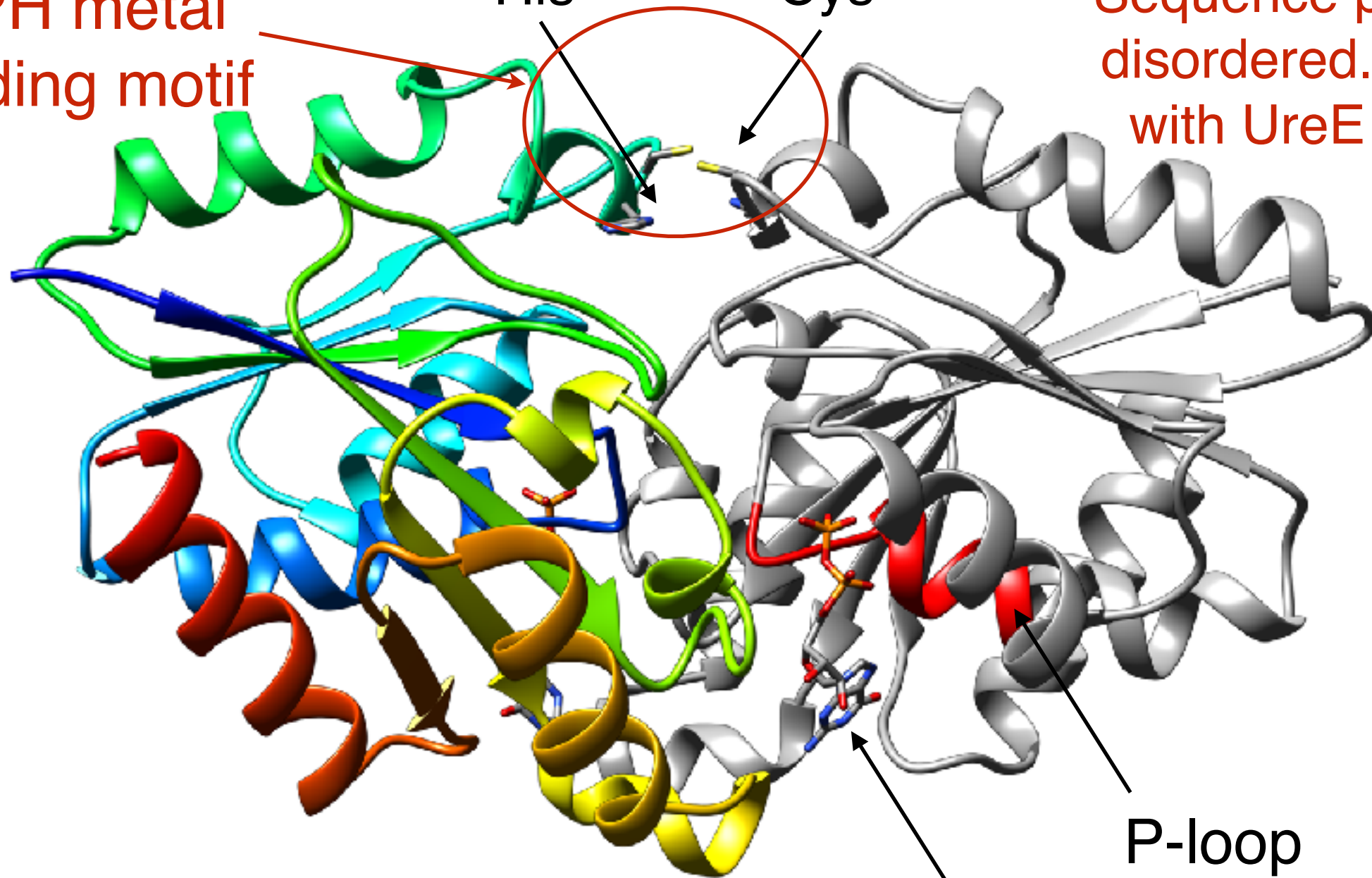
# Sampling disorder in different regions of UreG

CPH metal  
binding motif

His<sup>70</sup>

Cys<sup>68</sup>

Sequence predicted as  
disordered. Interaction  
with UreE and UreF.

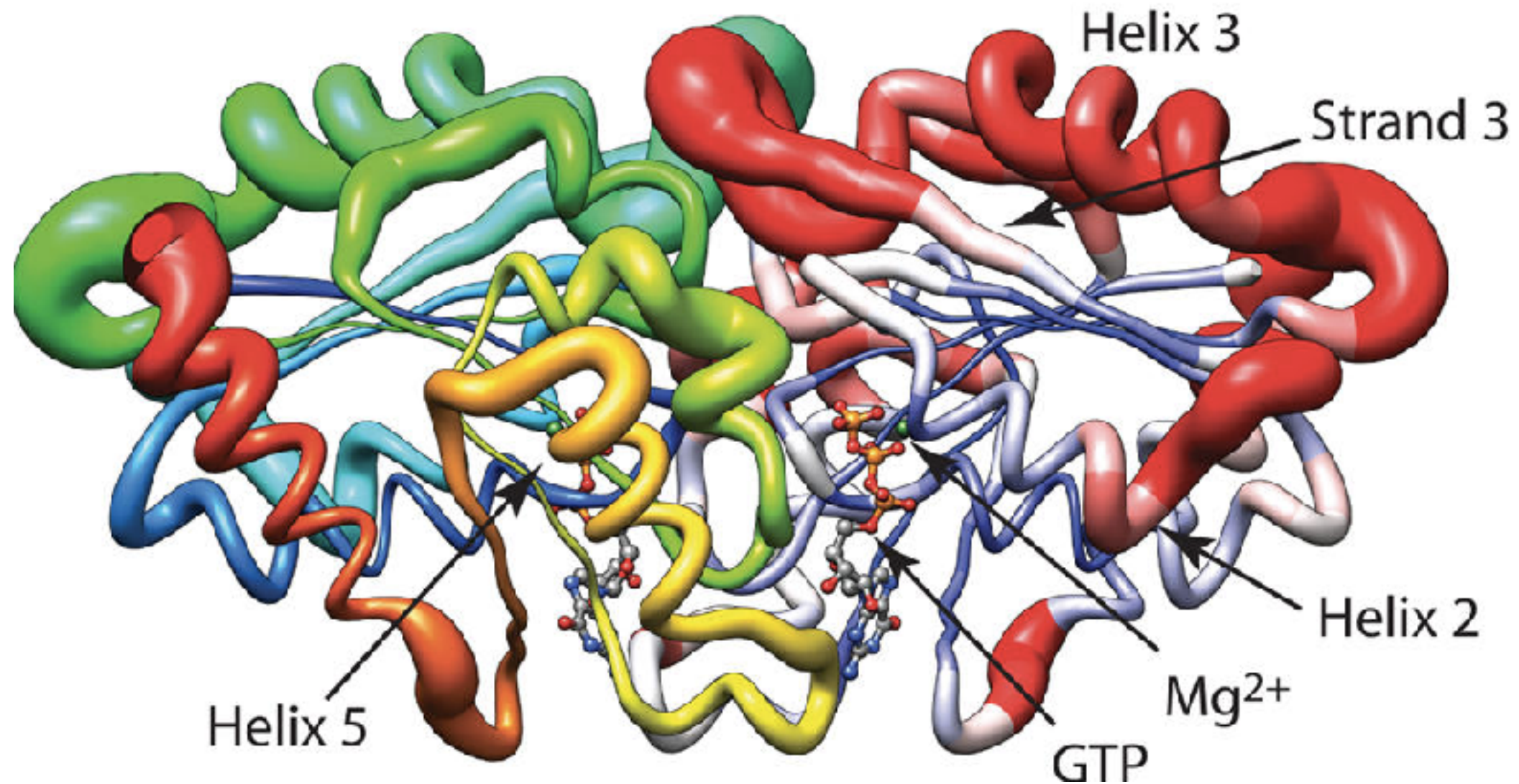


# Sampling disorder in different regions of UreG



# Sampling disorder in different regions of UreG

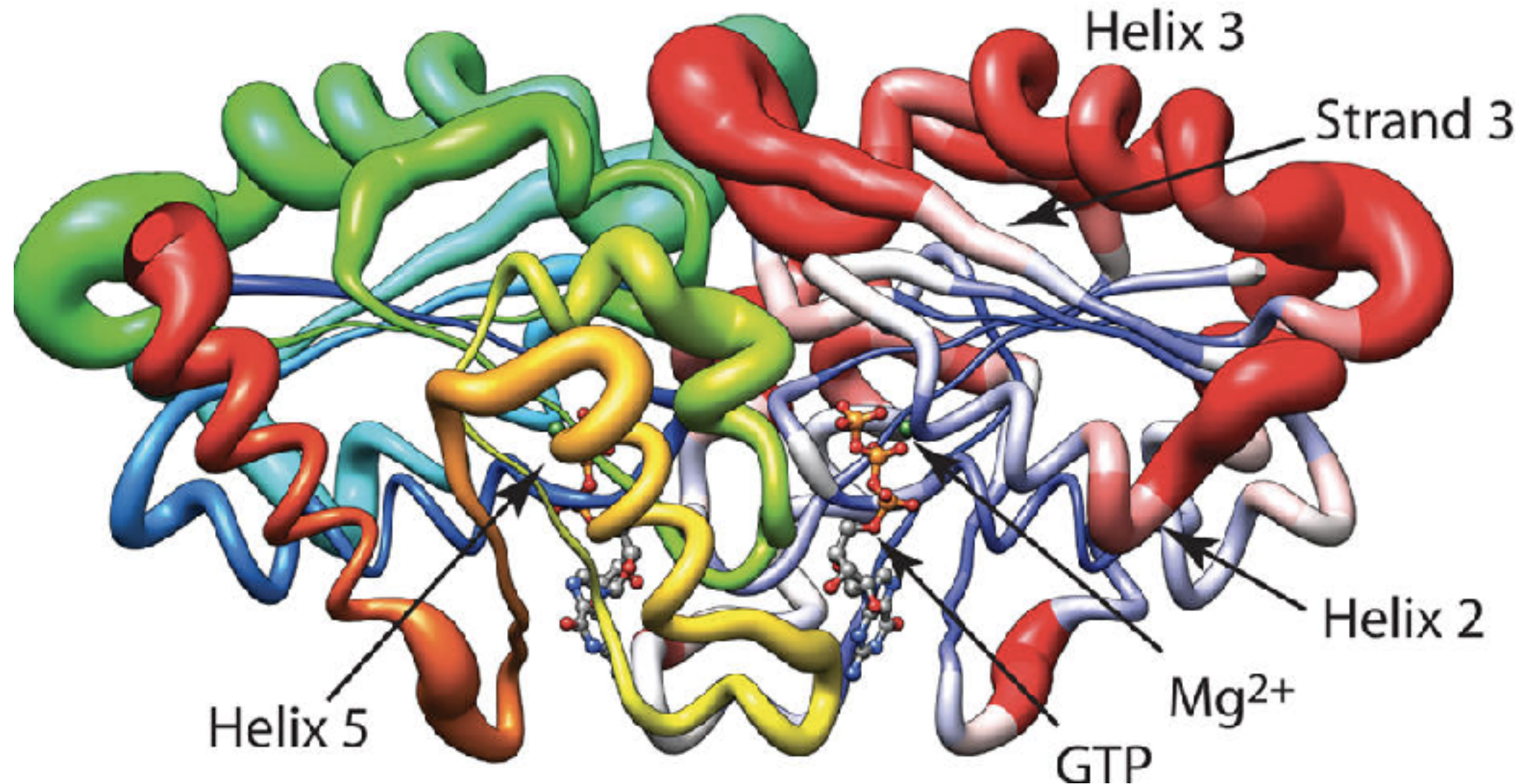
## Molecular Dynamics simulations





# Sampling disorder in different regions of UreG

## Molecular Dynamics simulations

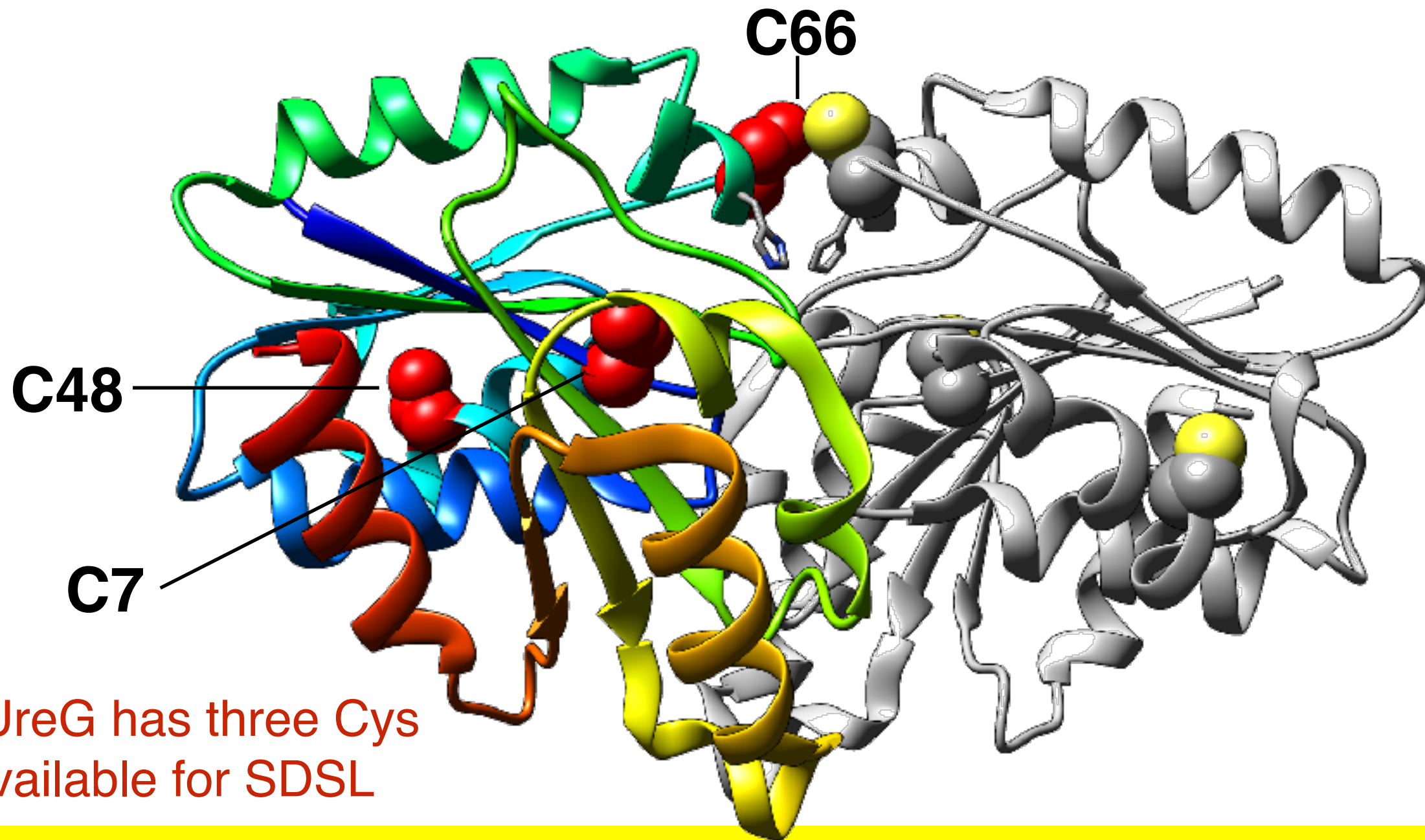


UreG shows substantial rigidity of the protein regions involved in catalysis, while it tends to unfold in regions involved in protein interactions necessary for the formation of multiprotein complexes.

# Sampling disorder in different regions of UreG

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# Sampling disorder in different regions of UreG



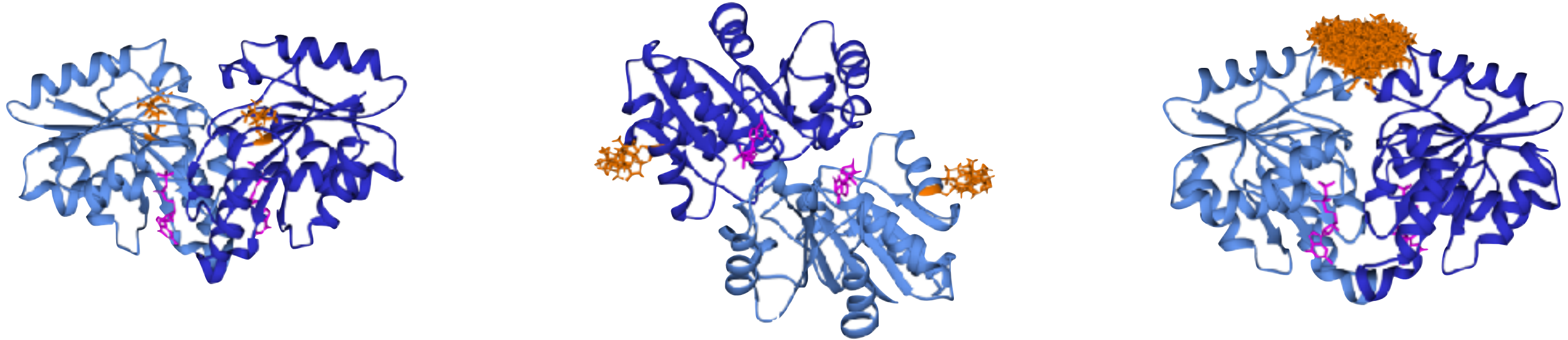
*HpUreG* has three Cys  
available for SDSL

UreG shows substantial rigidity of the protein regions involved in catalysis, while it tends to unfold in regions involved in protein interactions necessary for the formation of multiprotein complexes.



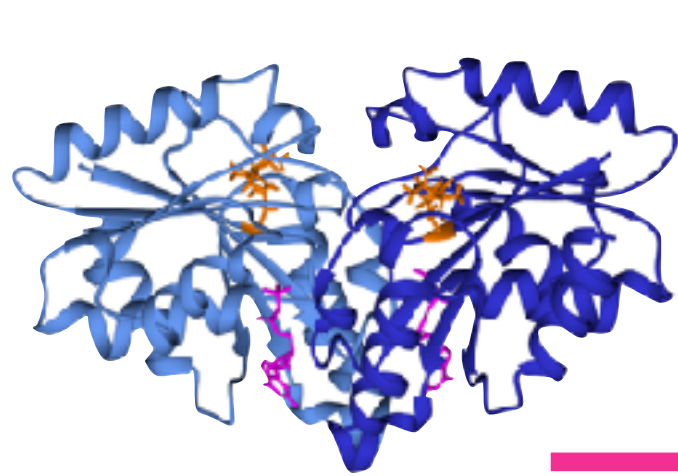
# Sampling different regions of UreG with EPR

Site directed mutagenesis + SDSL-EPR



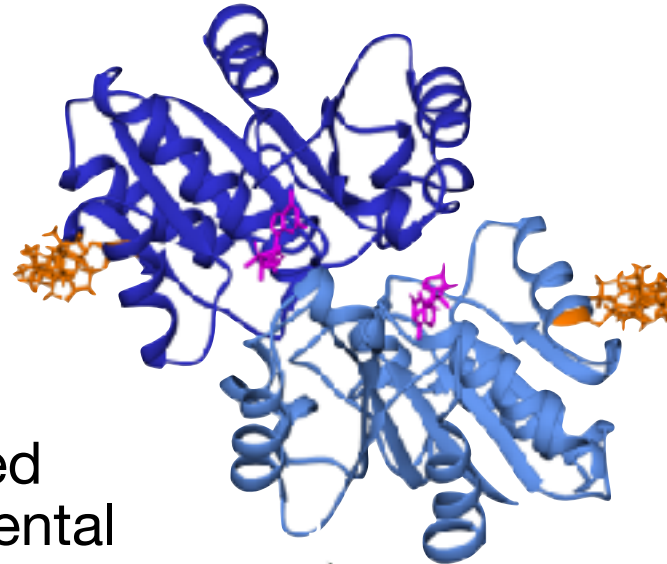
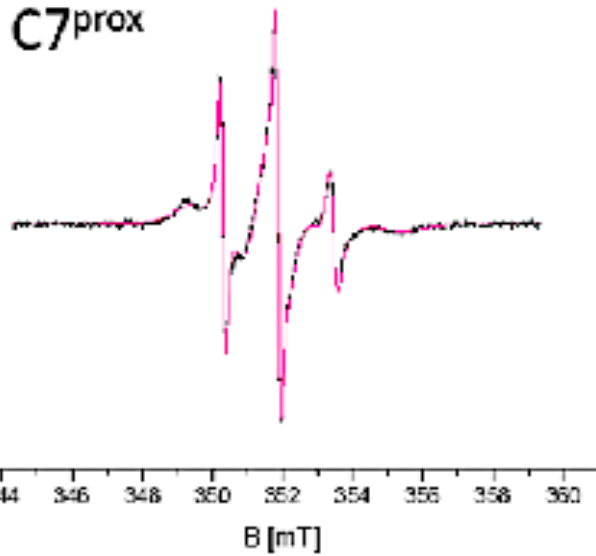
# Sampling different regions of UreG with EPR

Site directed mutagenesis + SDSL-EPR

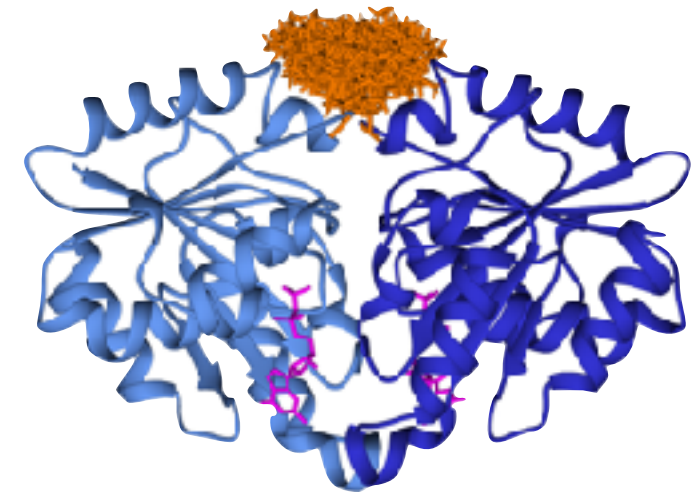
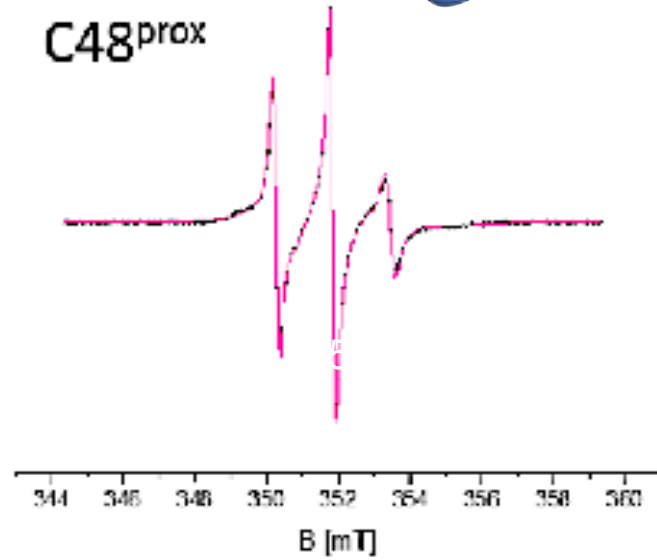


Simulated  
Experimental

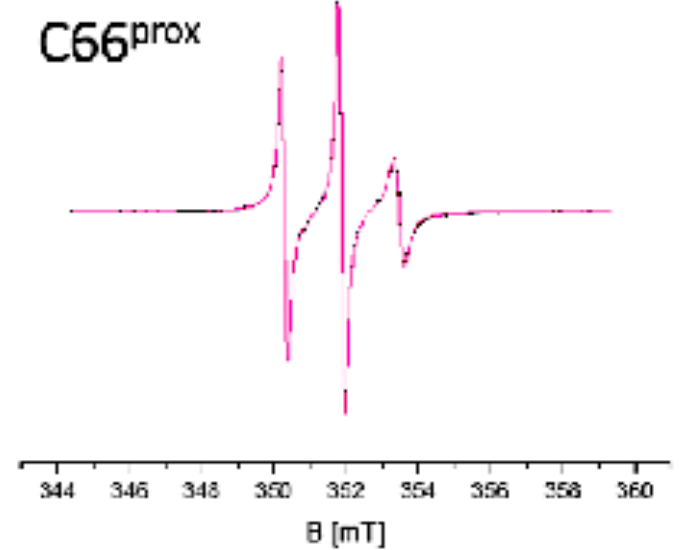
C7<sub>prox</sub>



C48<sub>prox</sub>

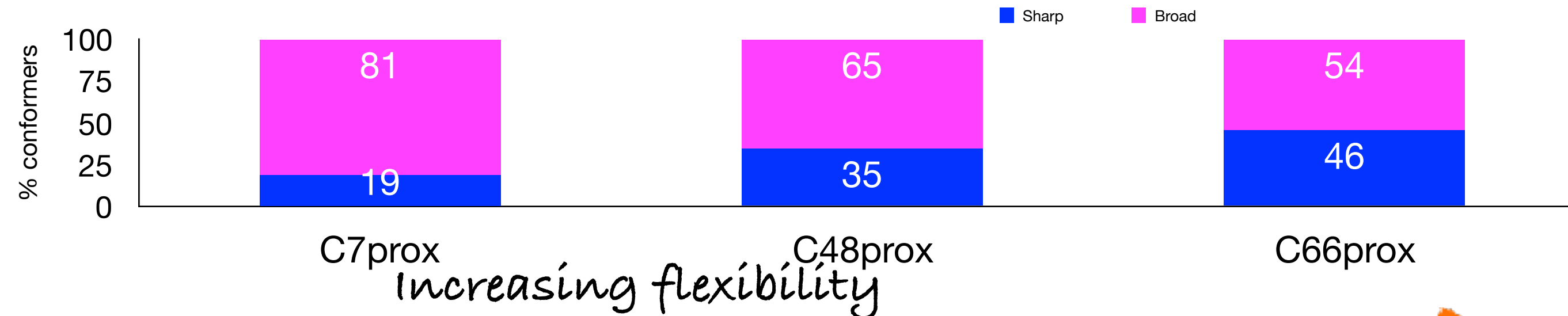
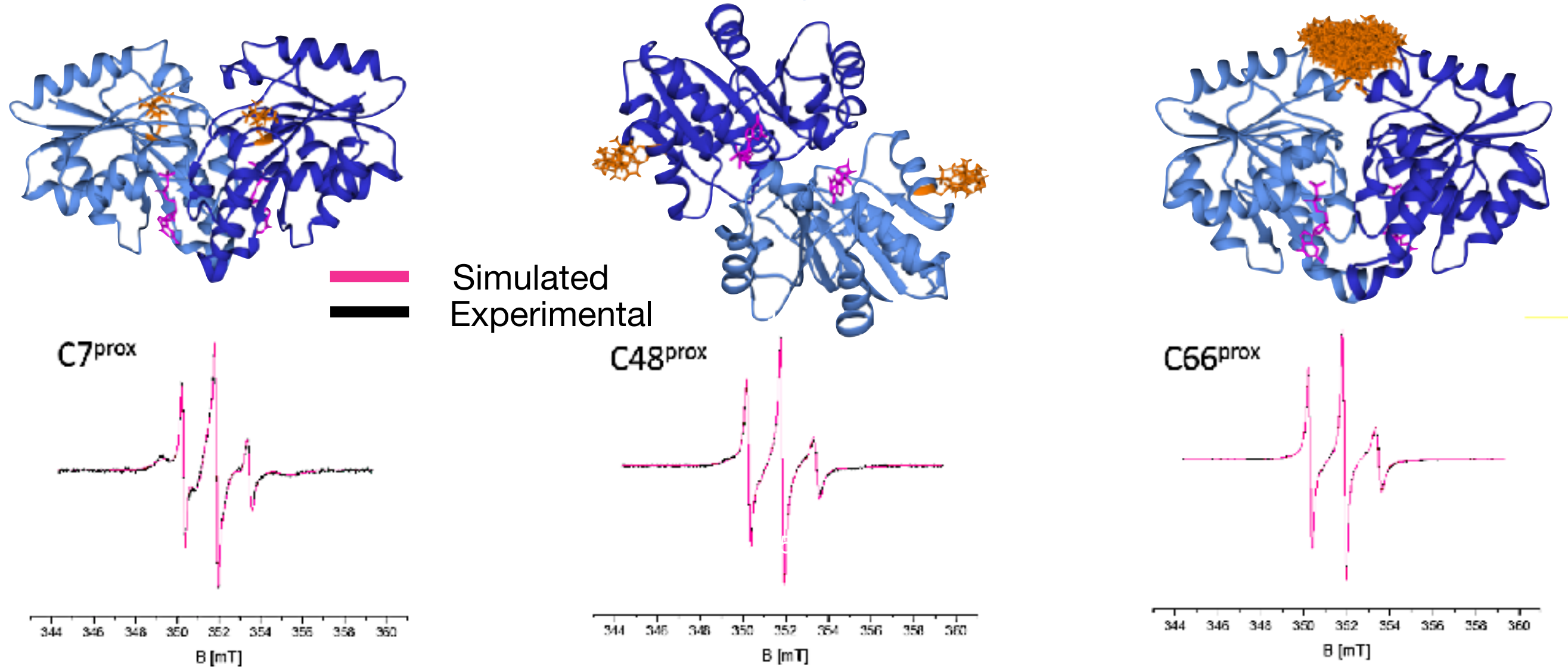


C66<sub>prox</sub>



# Sampling different regions of UreG with EPR

Site directed mutagenesis + SDSL-EPR



What is the **conformational** and **functional** landscape sampled by UreG in cellular environment?



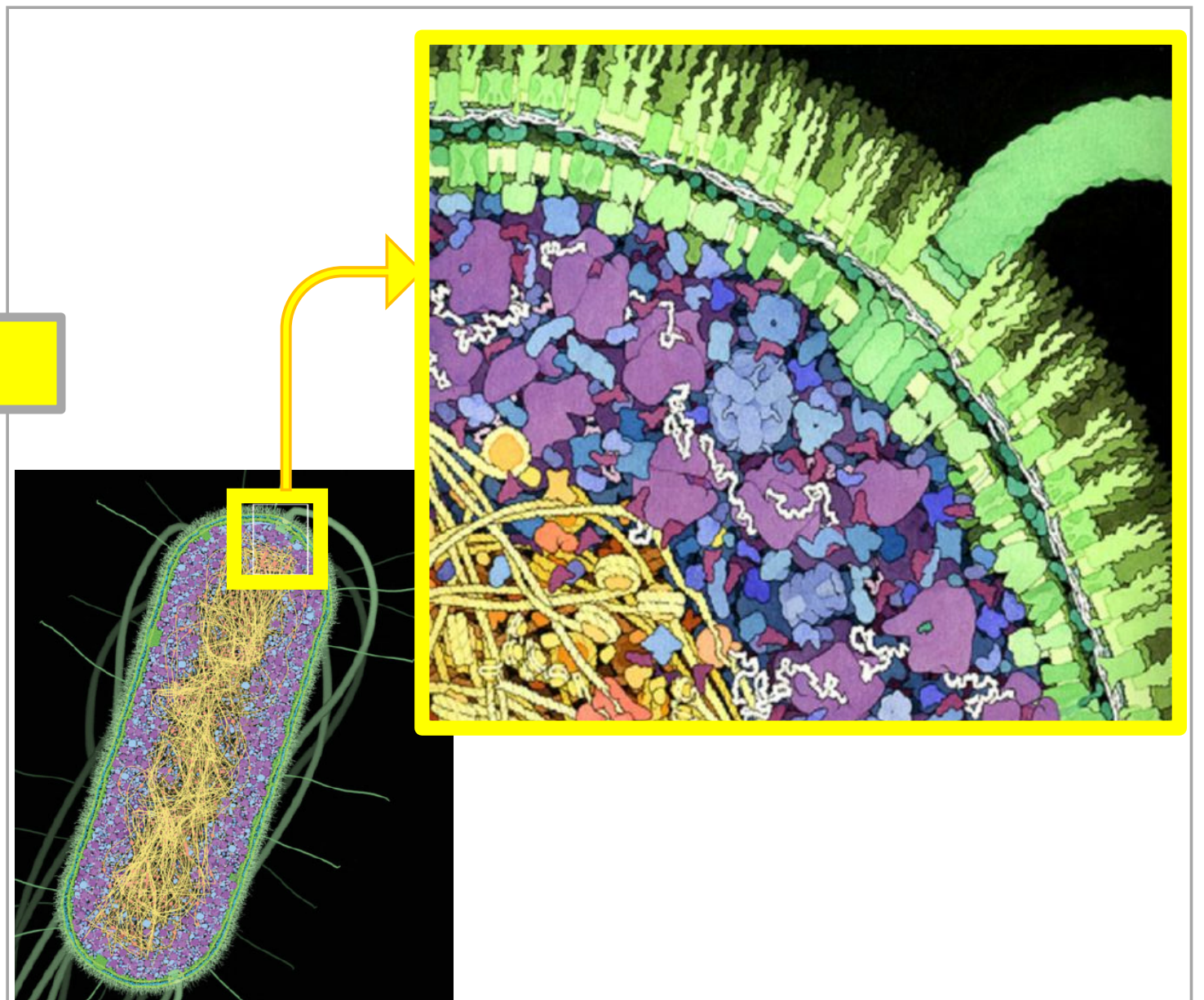
# What is the conformational and functional landscape sampled by UreG in cellular environment?

Cellular crowding, aspecific interactions, intracellular viscosity, interaction with partners.... : what is the effect on protein structure-dynamics-function?

*in vitro*



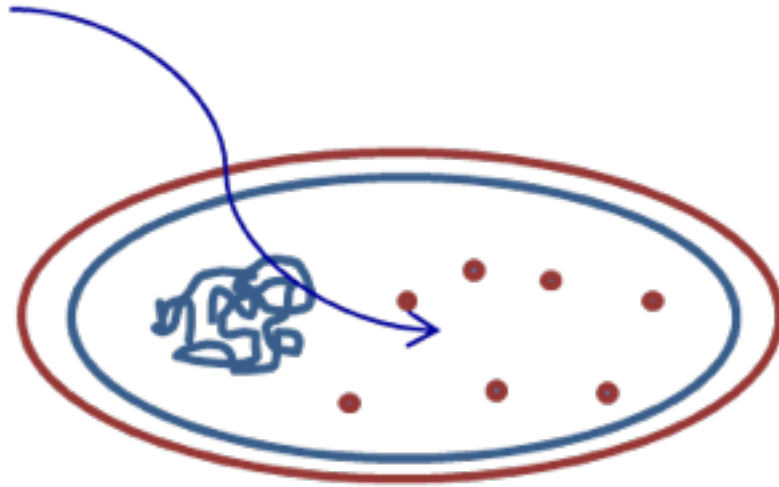
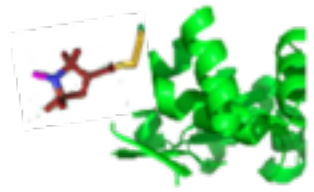
*versus*



# How it looks like inside the cell

Delivery of labelled proteins inside the cell

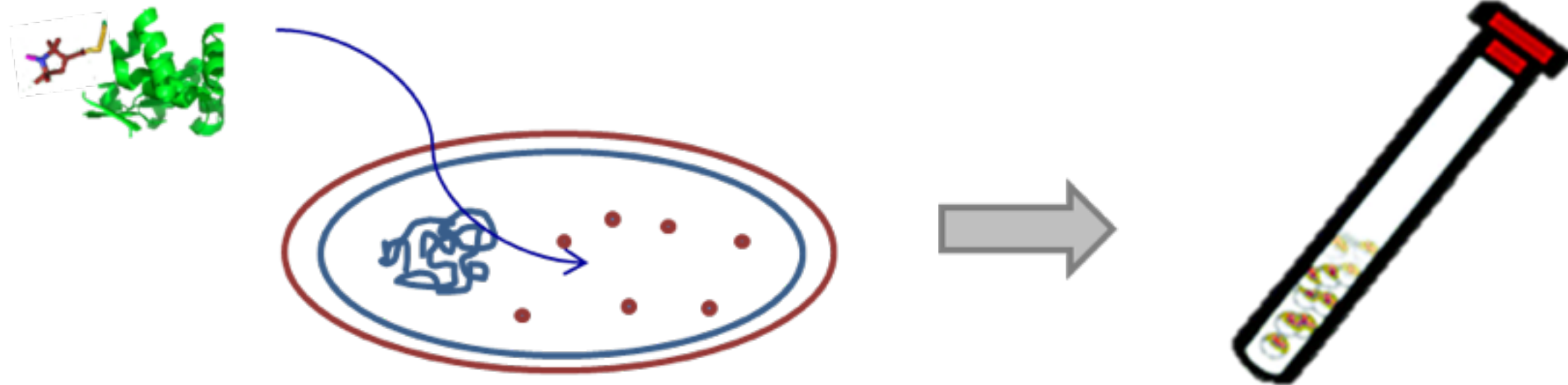
In cell  
SDSL-EPR



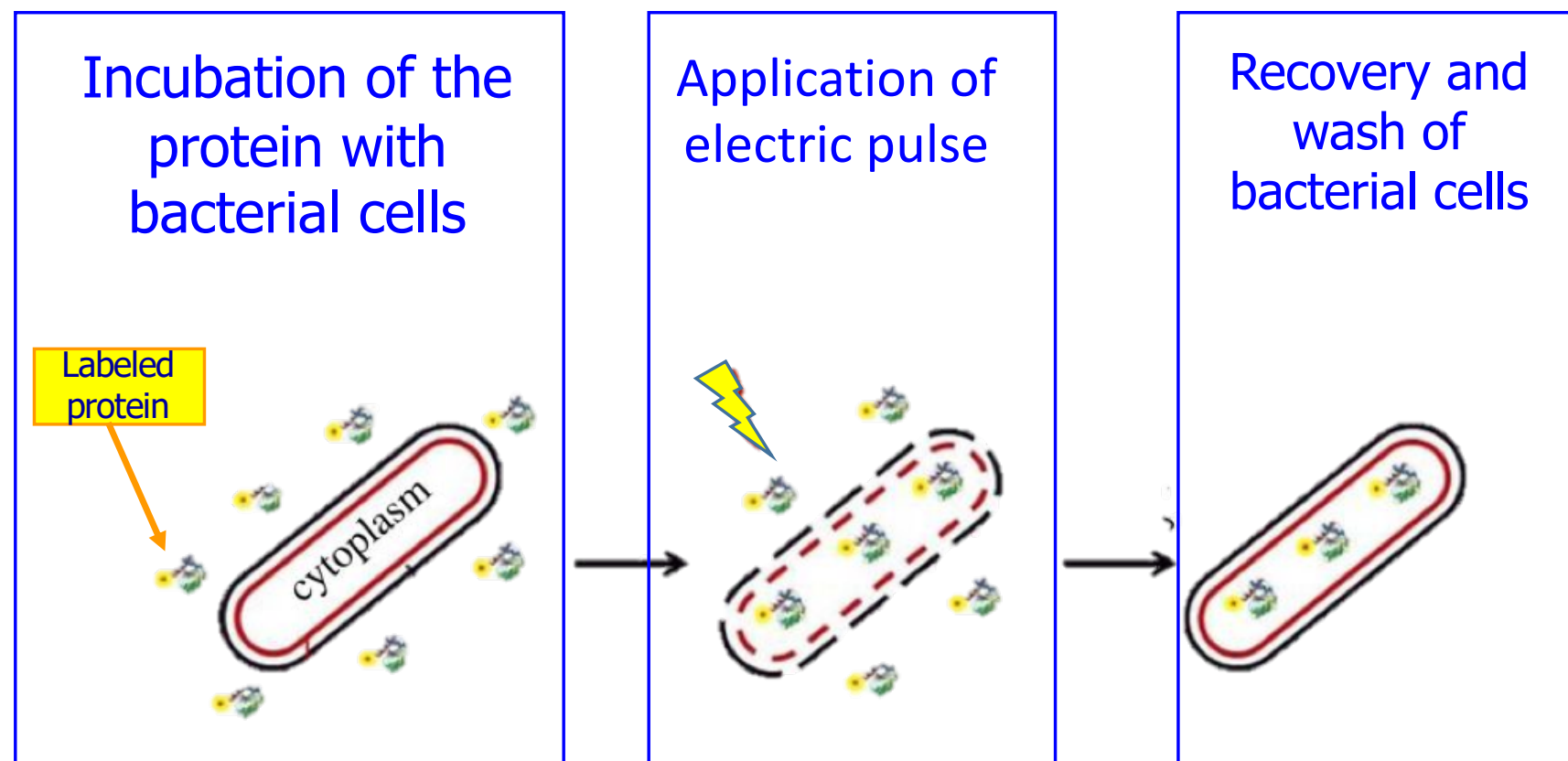
# How it looks like inside the cell

Delivery of labelled proteins inside the cell

In cell  
SDSL-EPR

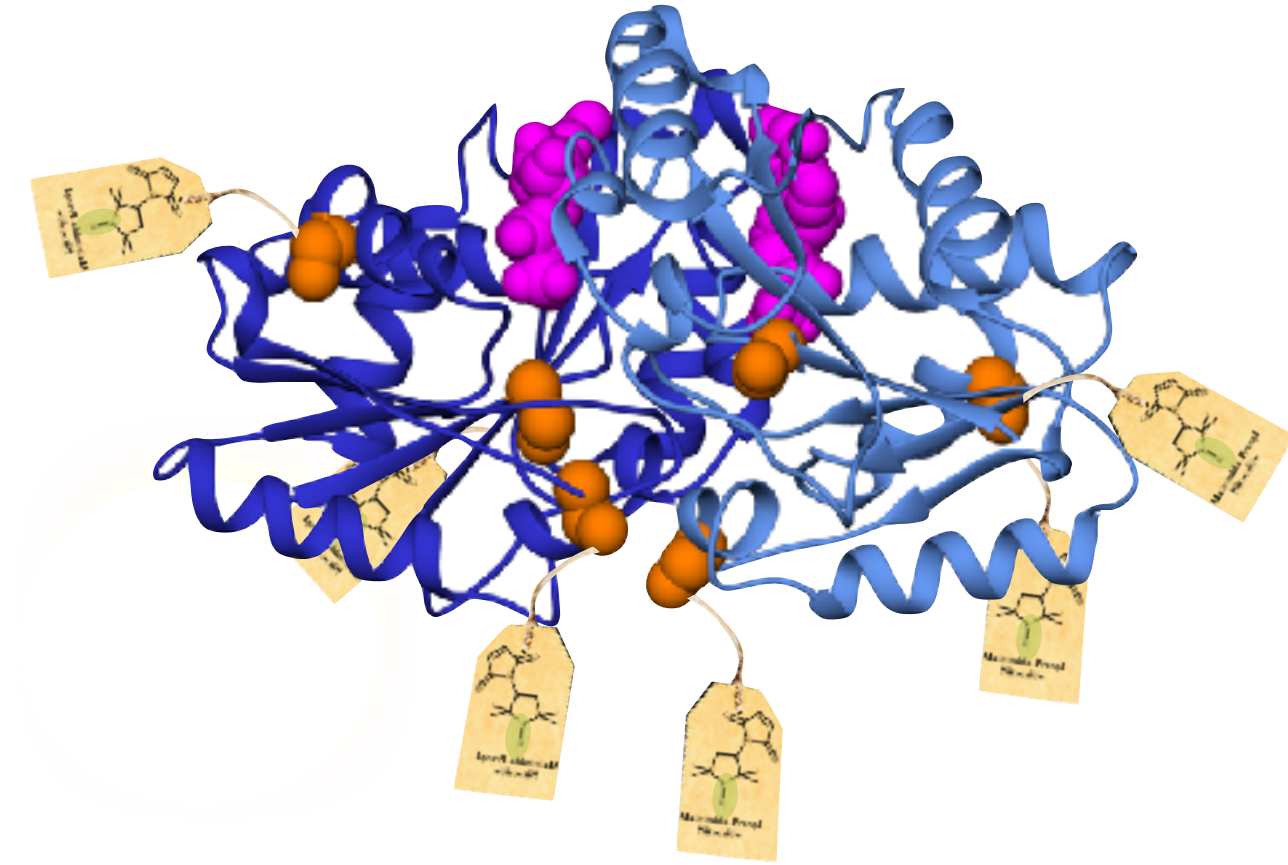
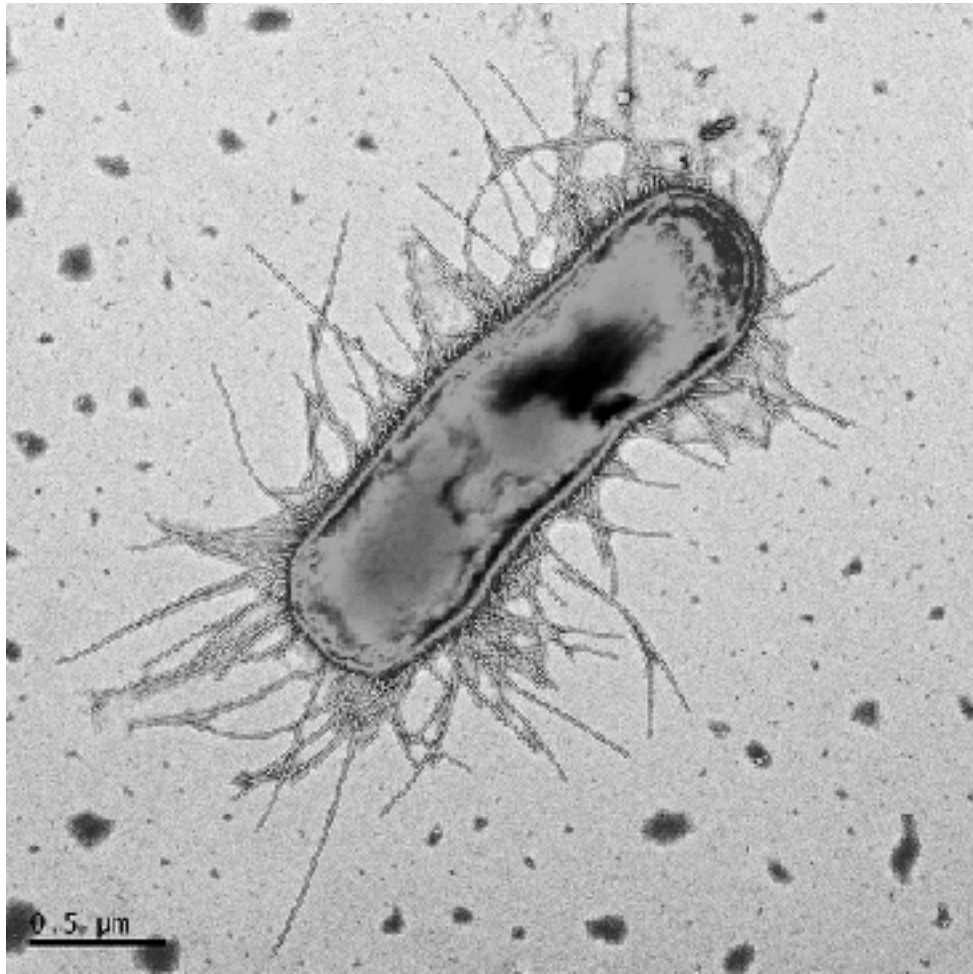


Electroporation of labeled protein



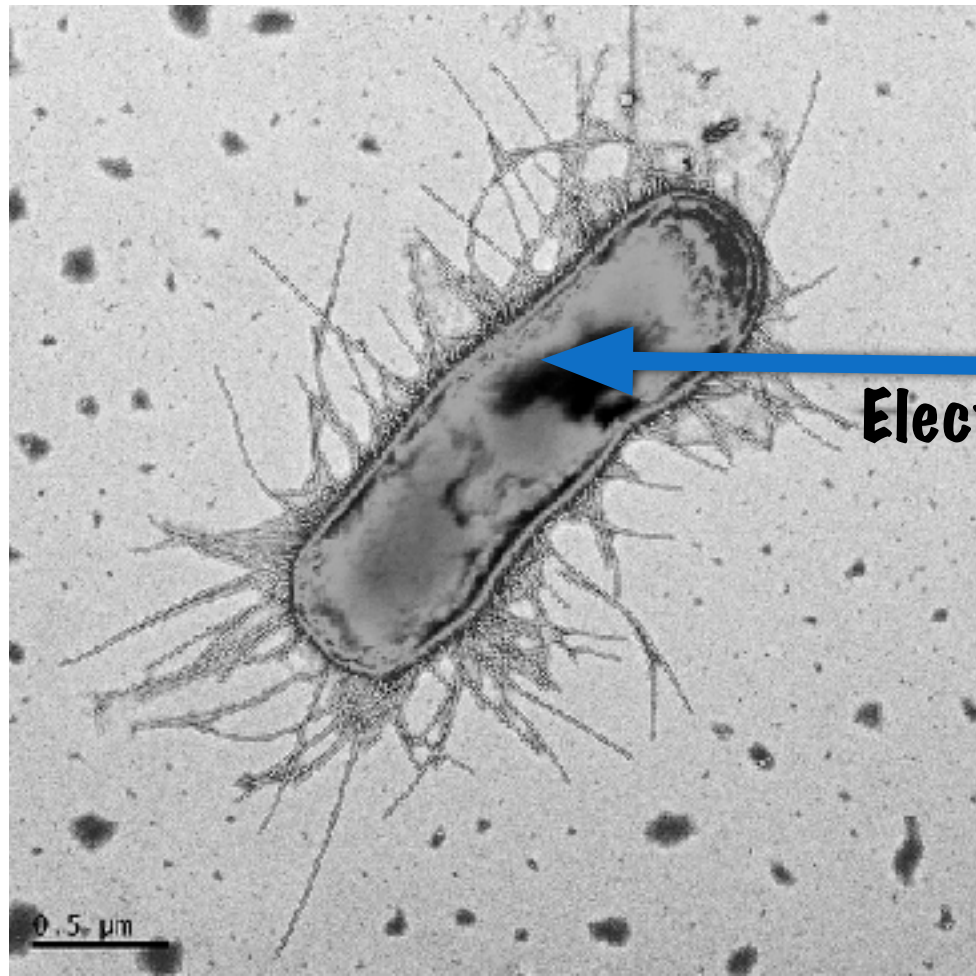


## How it looks like inside the cell

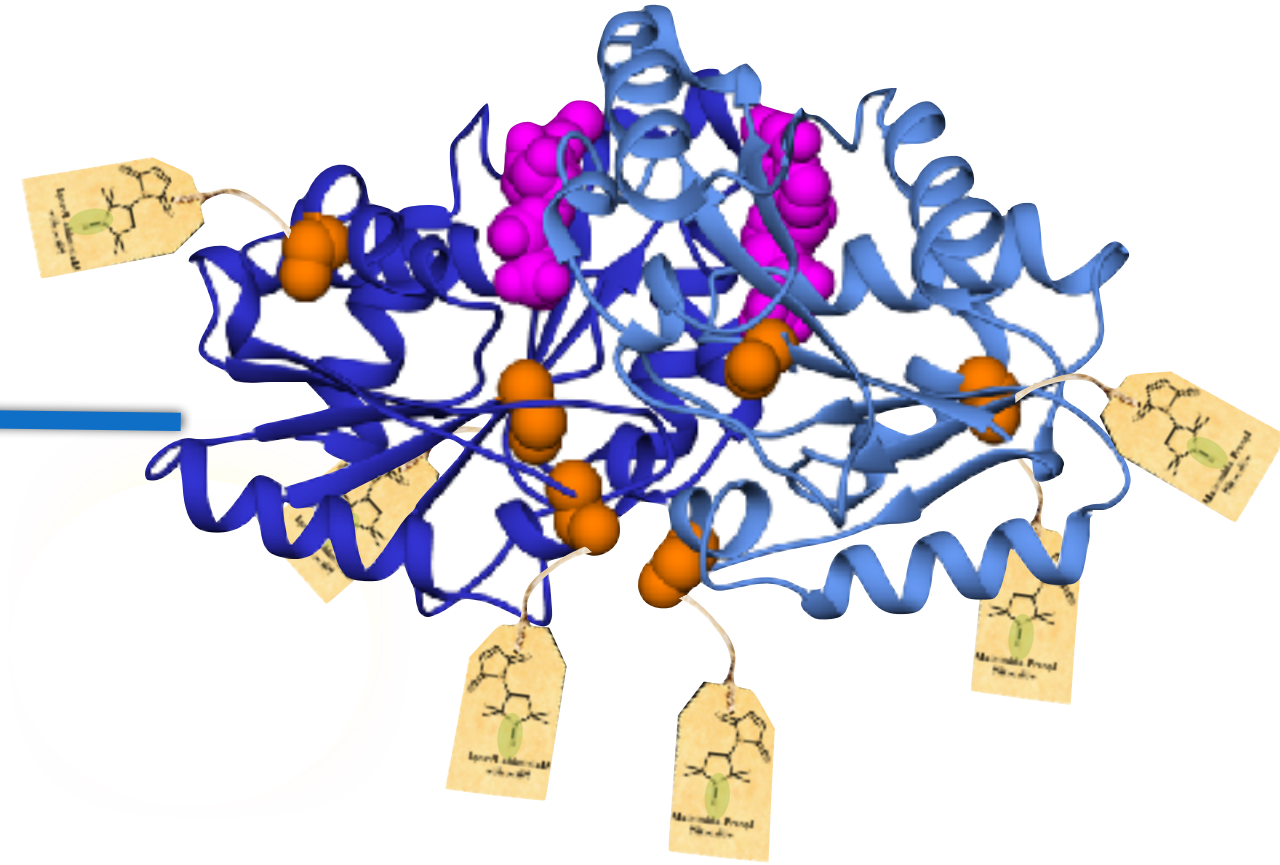




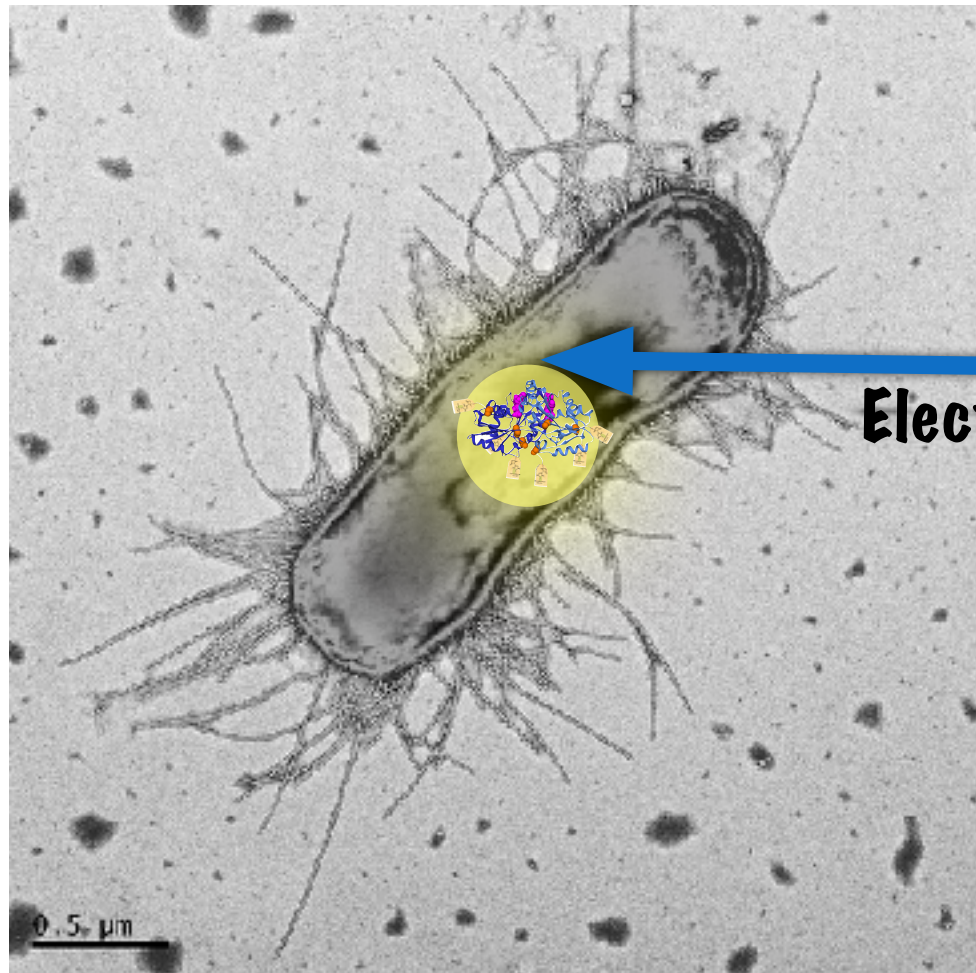
# How it looks like inside the cell



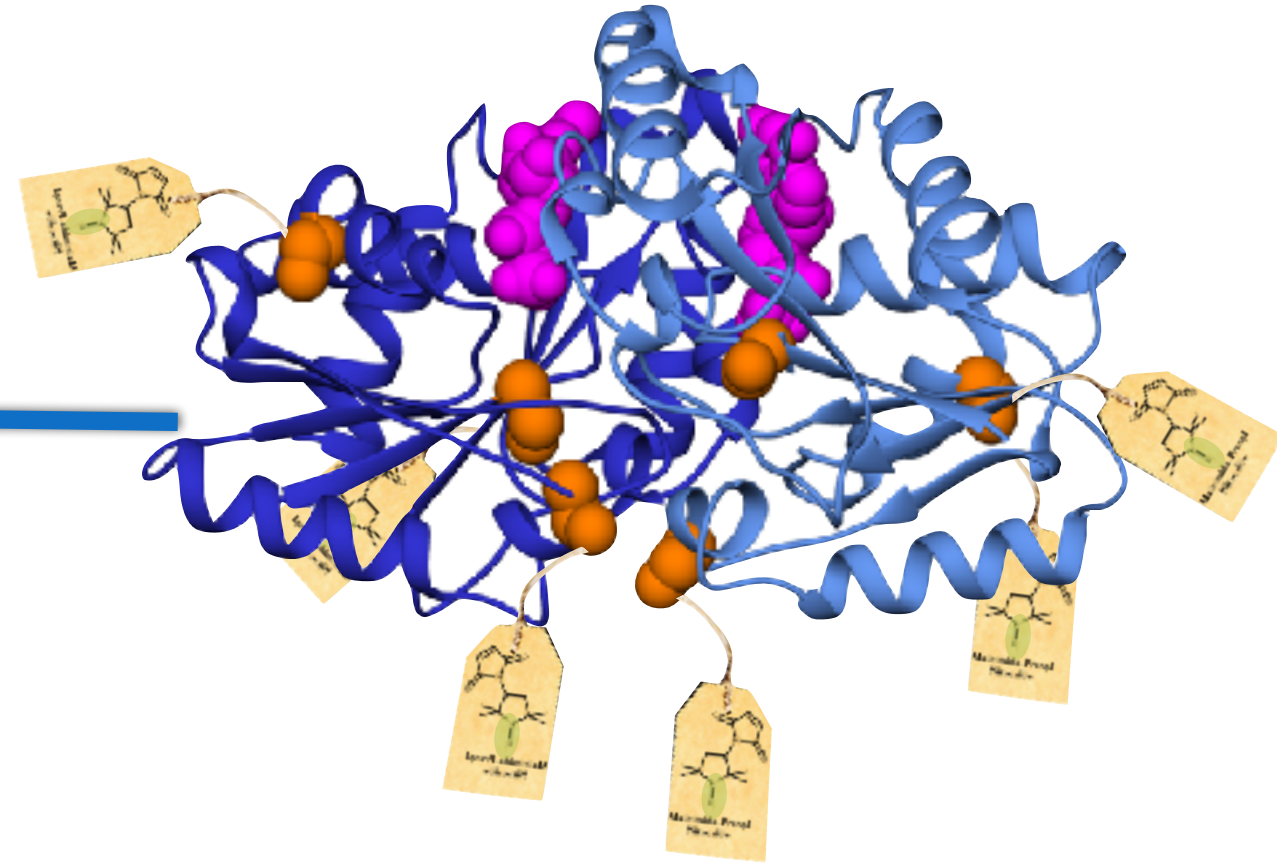
**Electroporation**



# How it looks like inside the cell

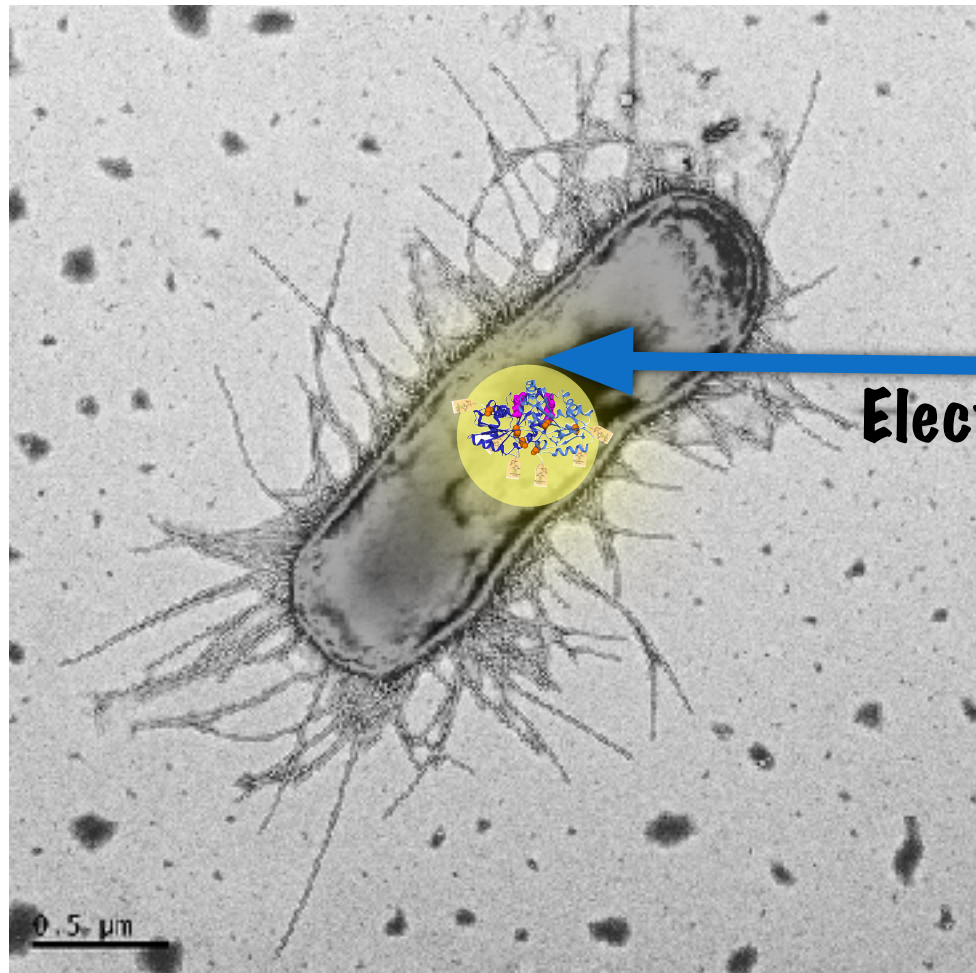


**Electroporation**

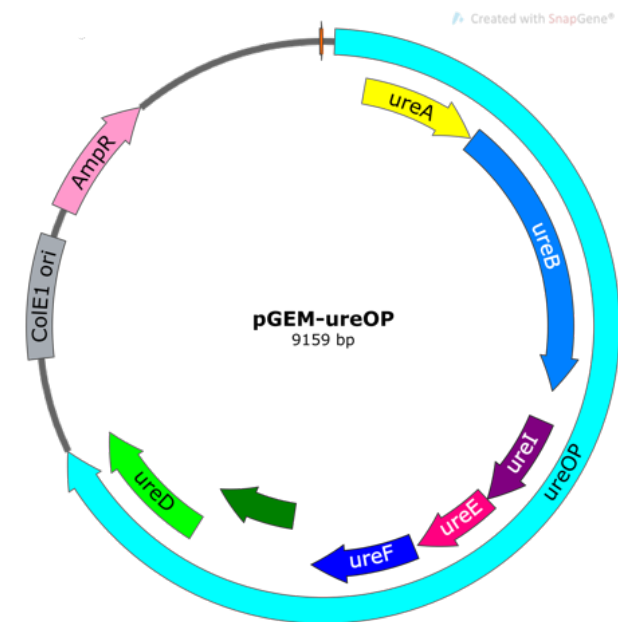
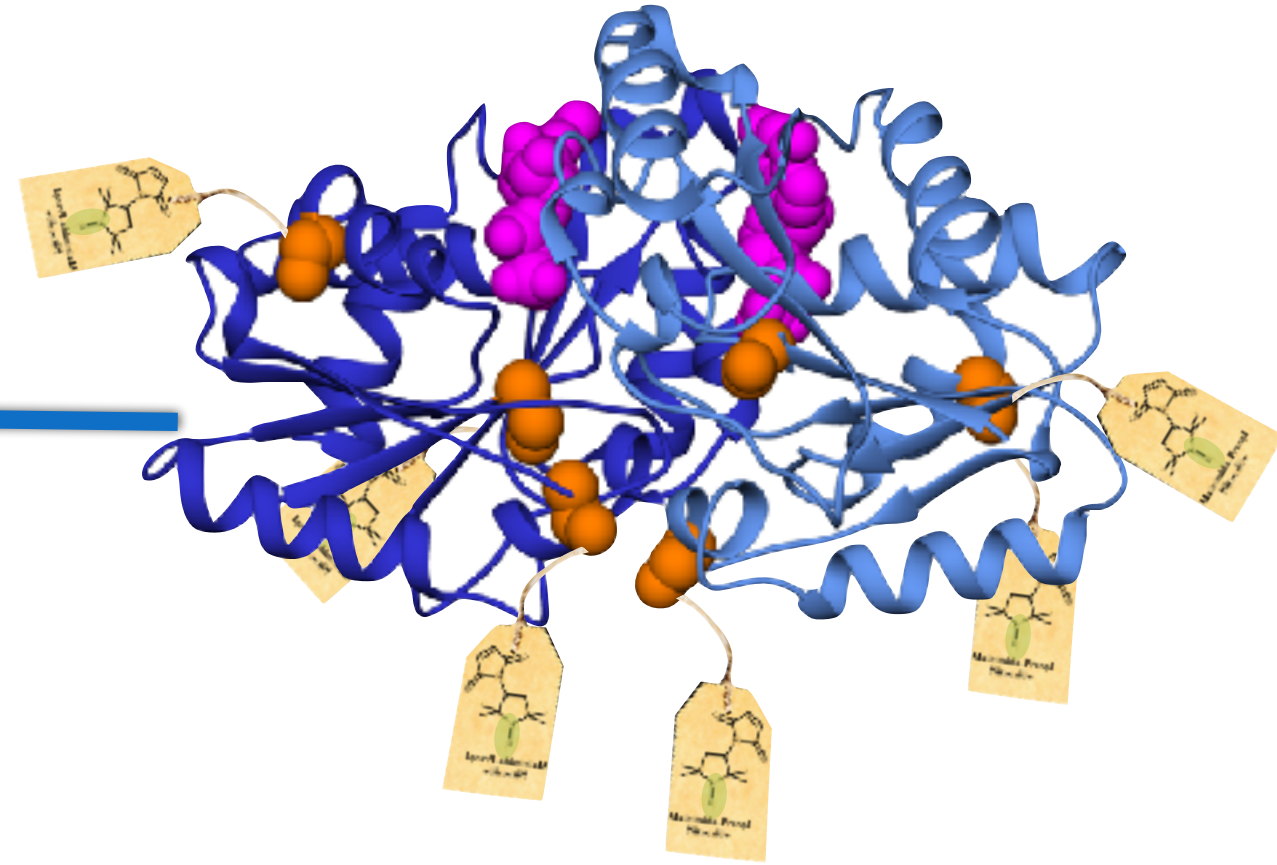




# How it looks like inside the cell

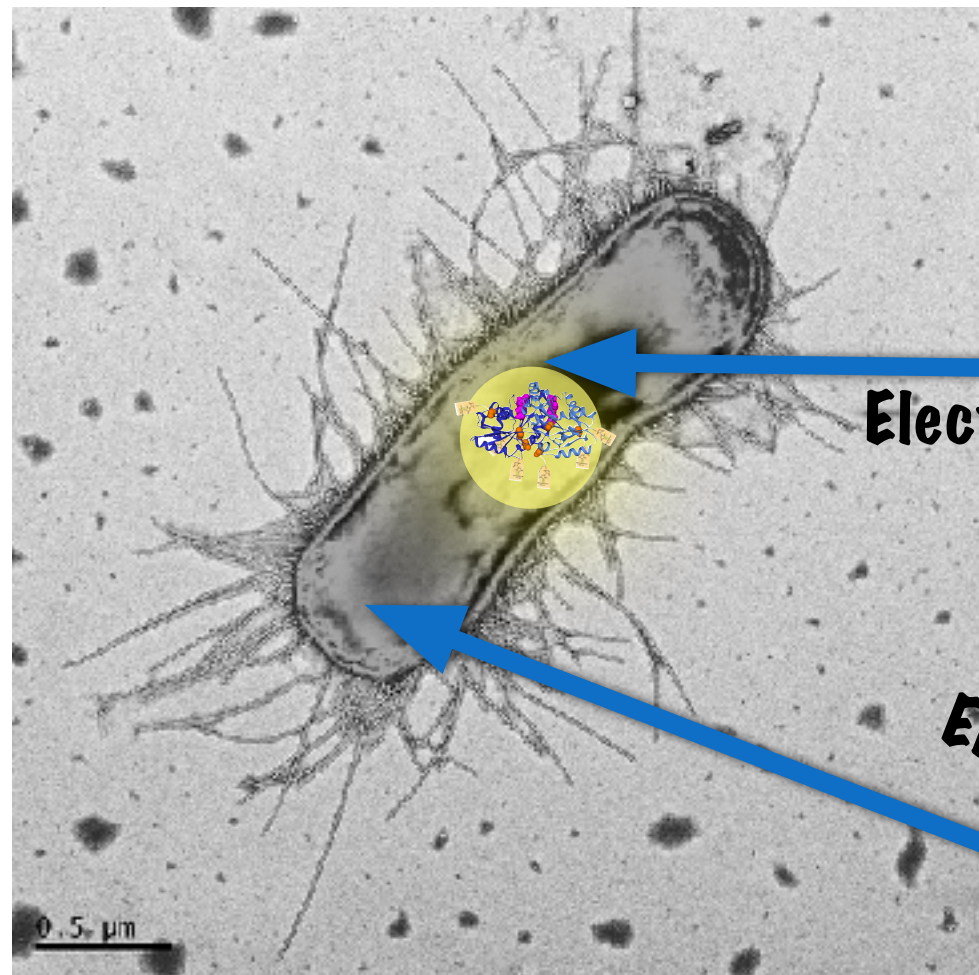


**Electroporation**



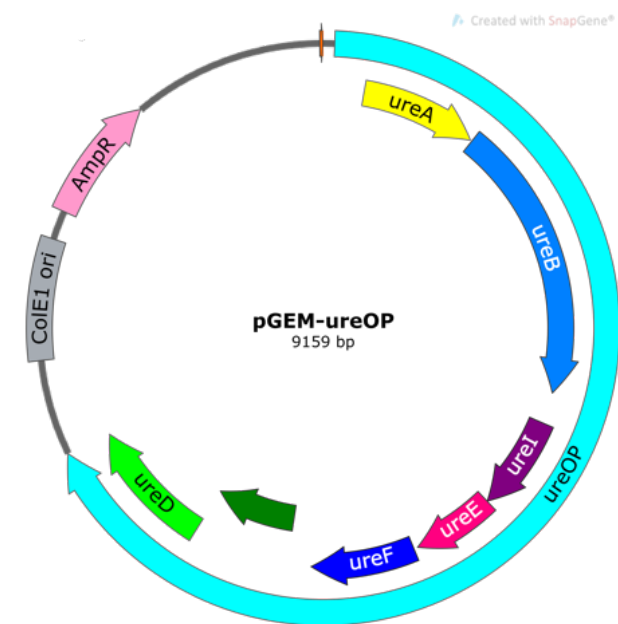
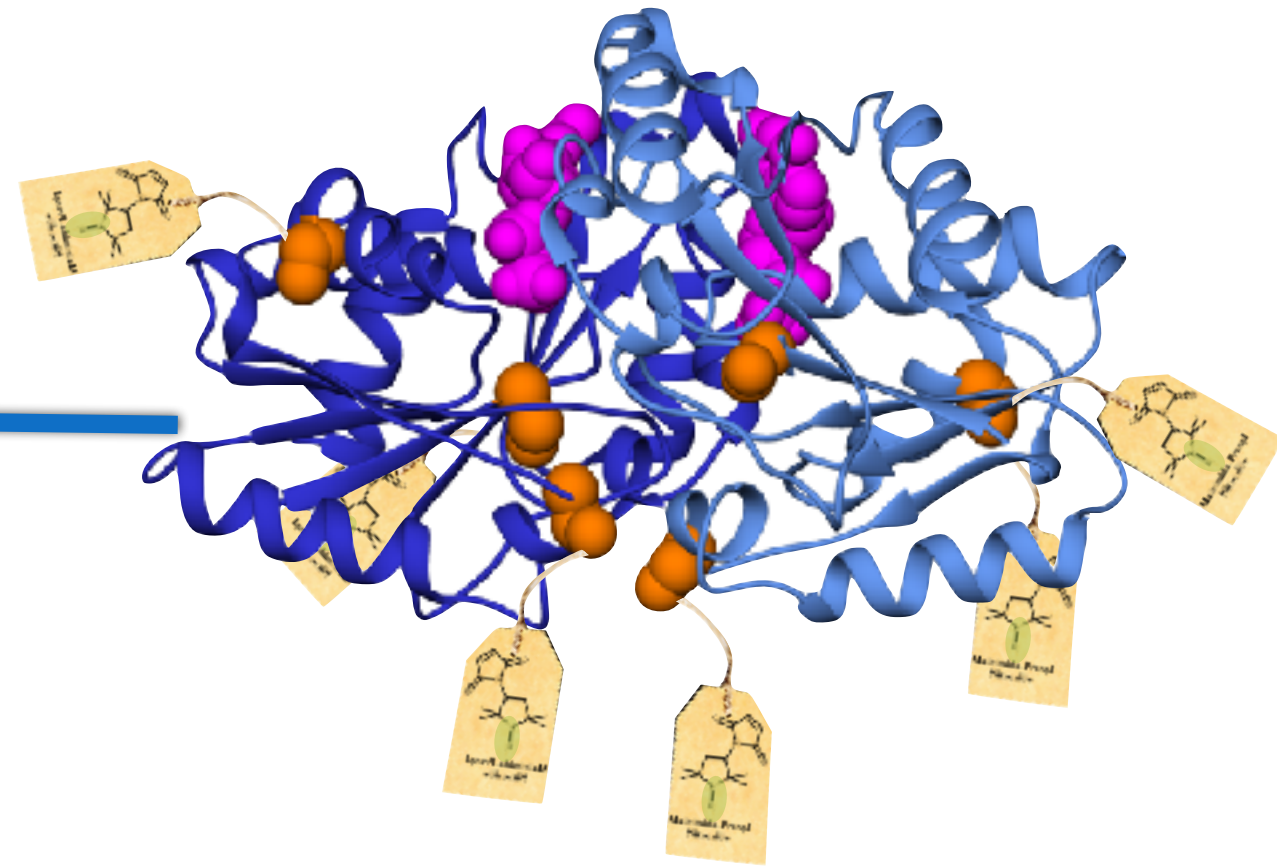
*H. pylori* genomic urease operon cloned into a plasmid vector and transformed into *E. coli*.

# How it looks like inside the cell



Electroporation

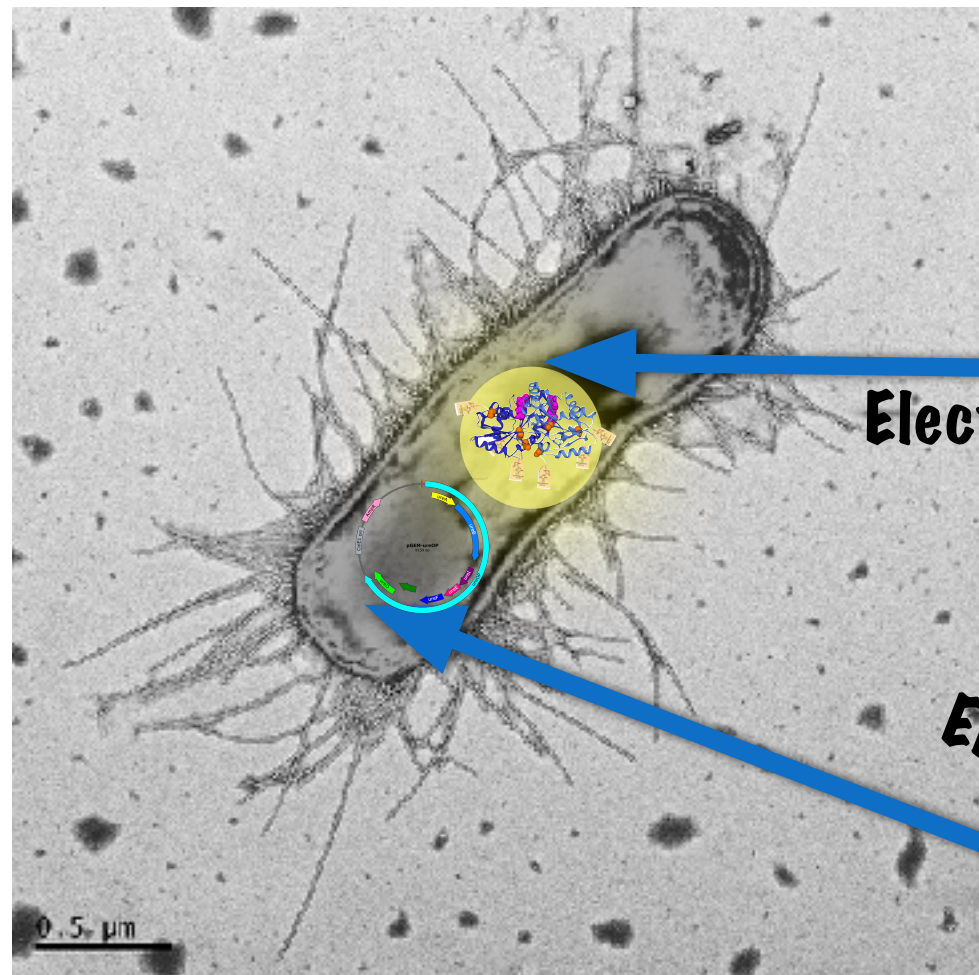
Electroporation



*H. pylori* genomic urease operon cloned into a plasmid vector and transformed into *E. coli*.

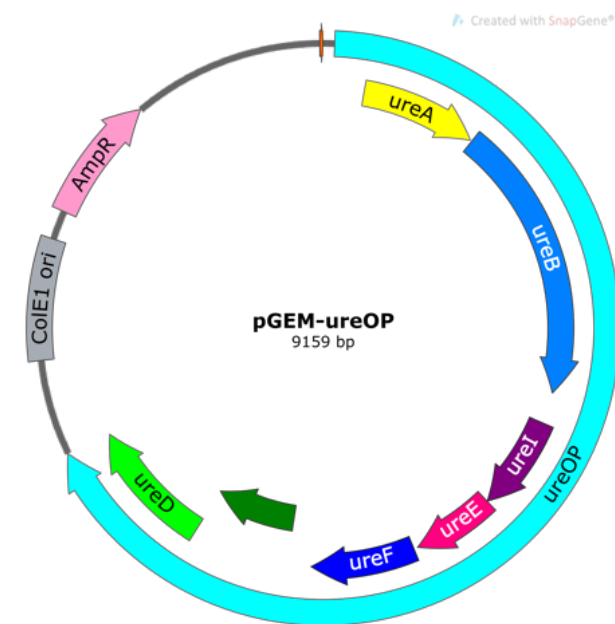
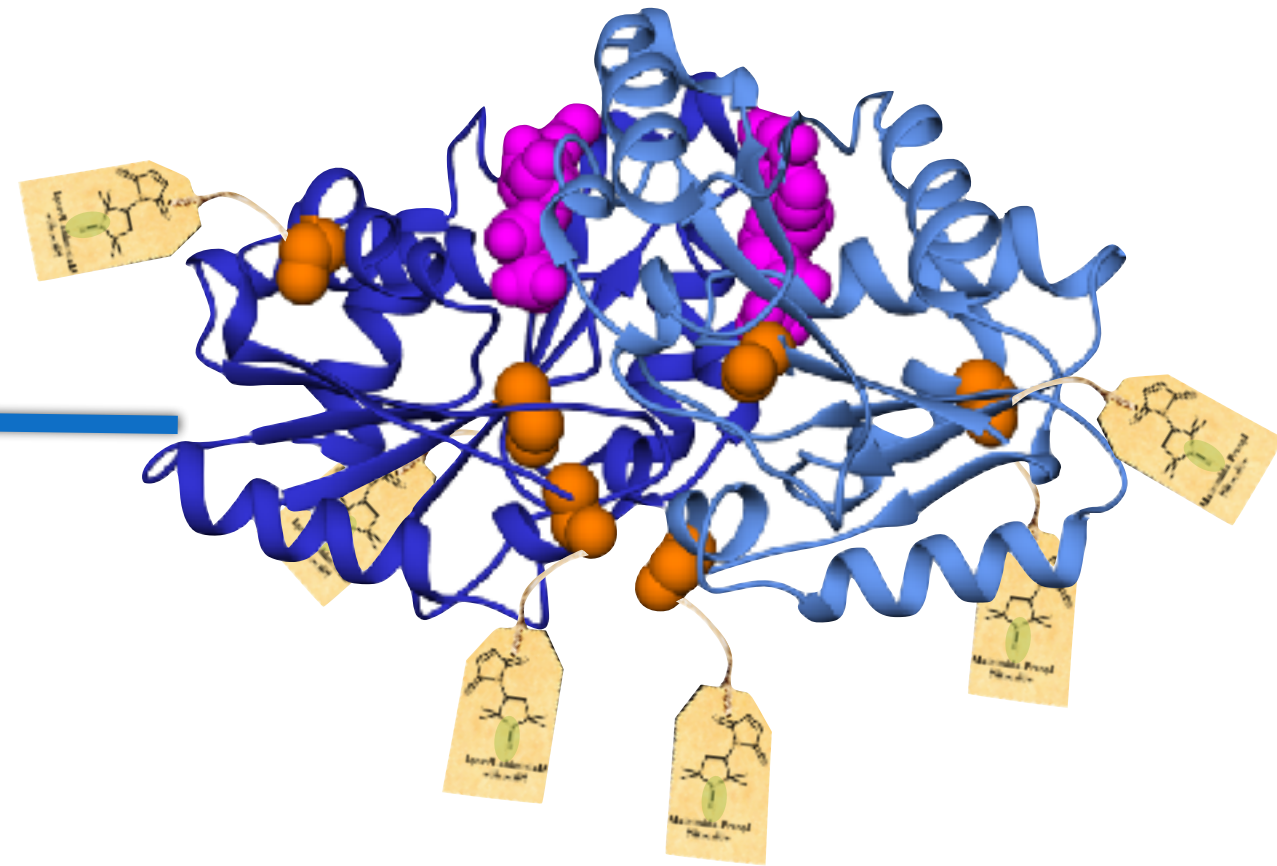


# How it looks like inside the cell



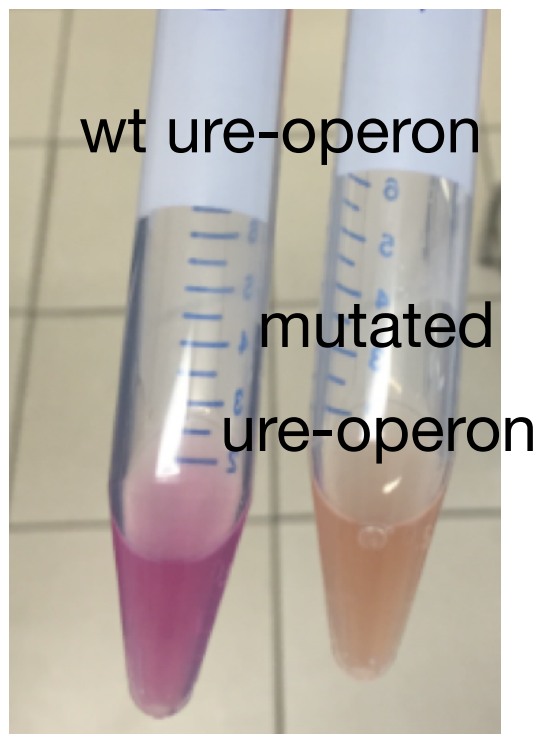
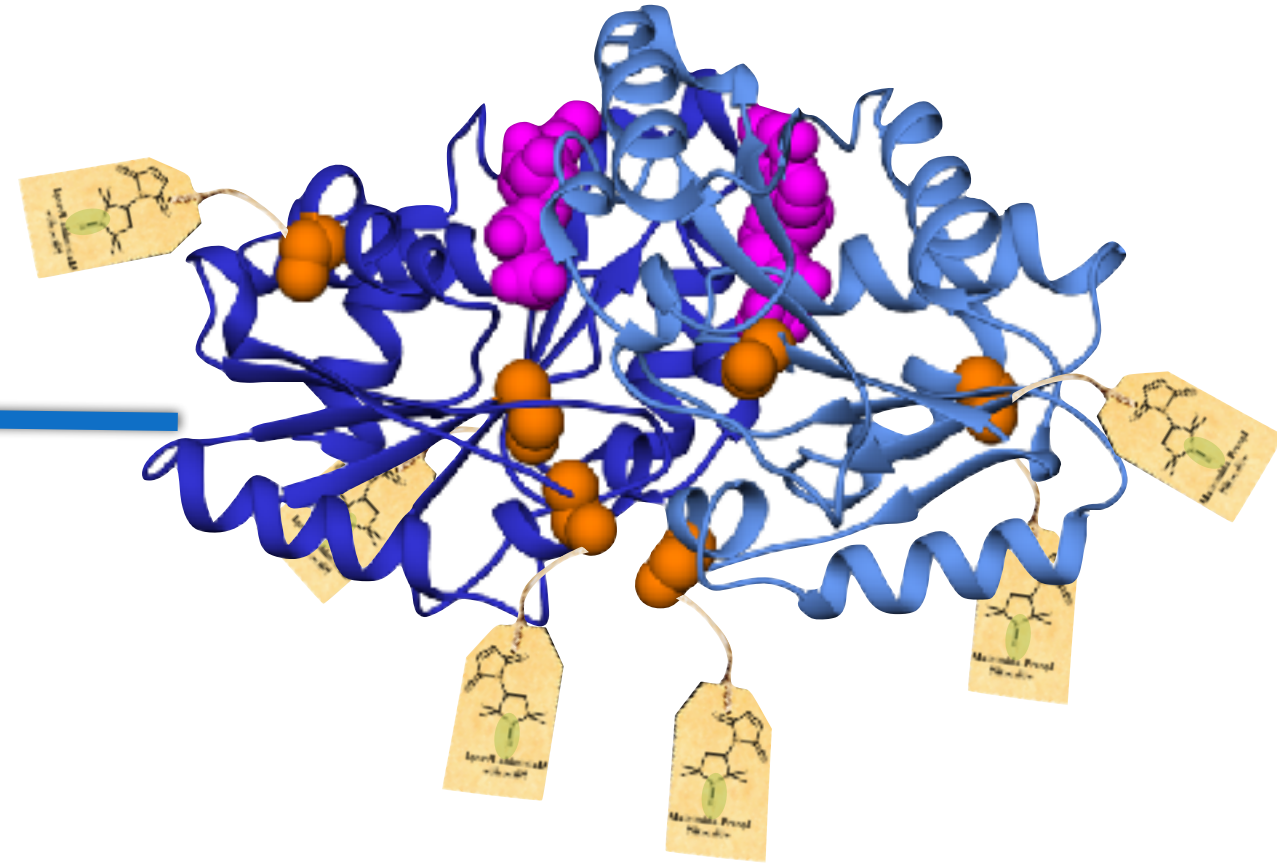
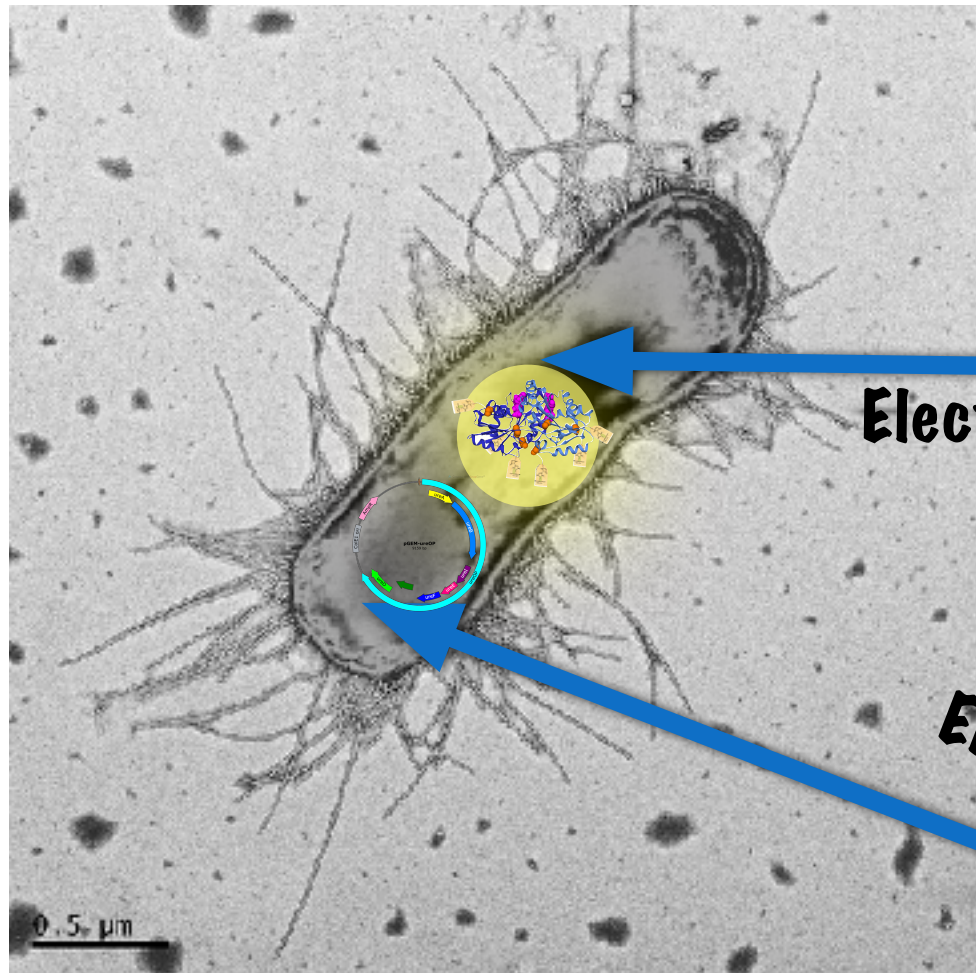
Electroporation

Electroporation

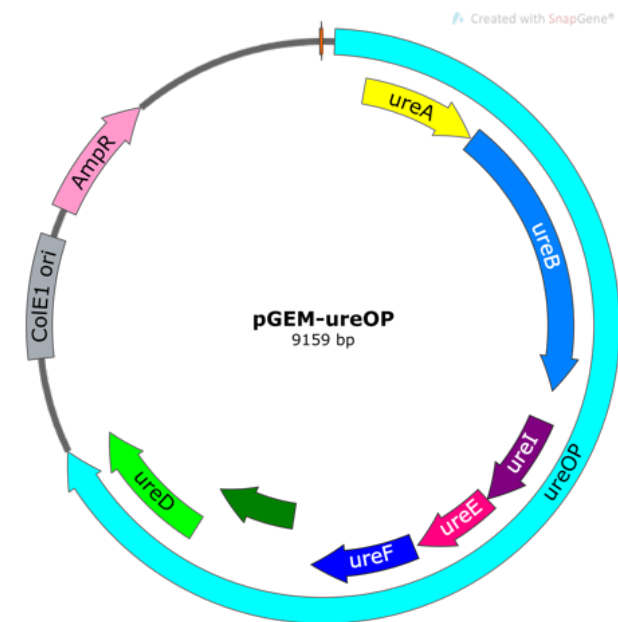


*H. pylori* genomic urease operon cloned into a plasmid vector and transformed into *E. coli*.

# How it looks like inside the cell



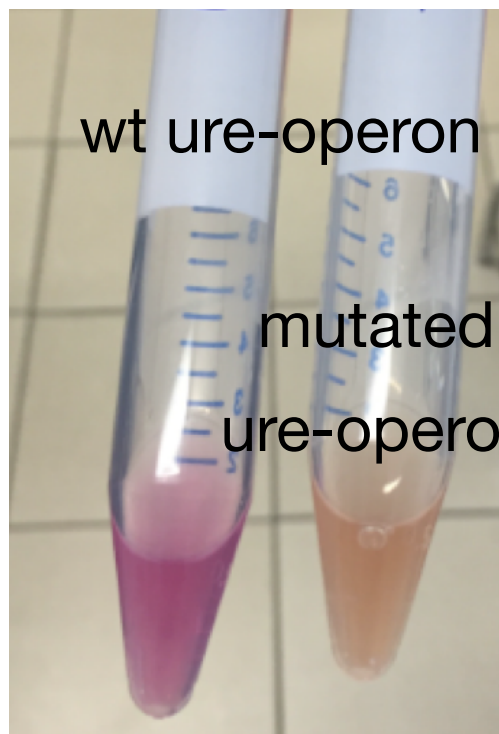
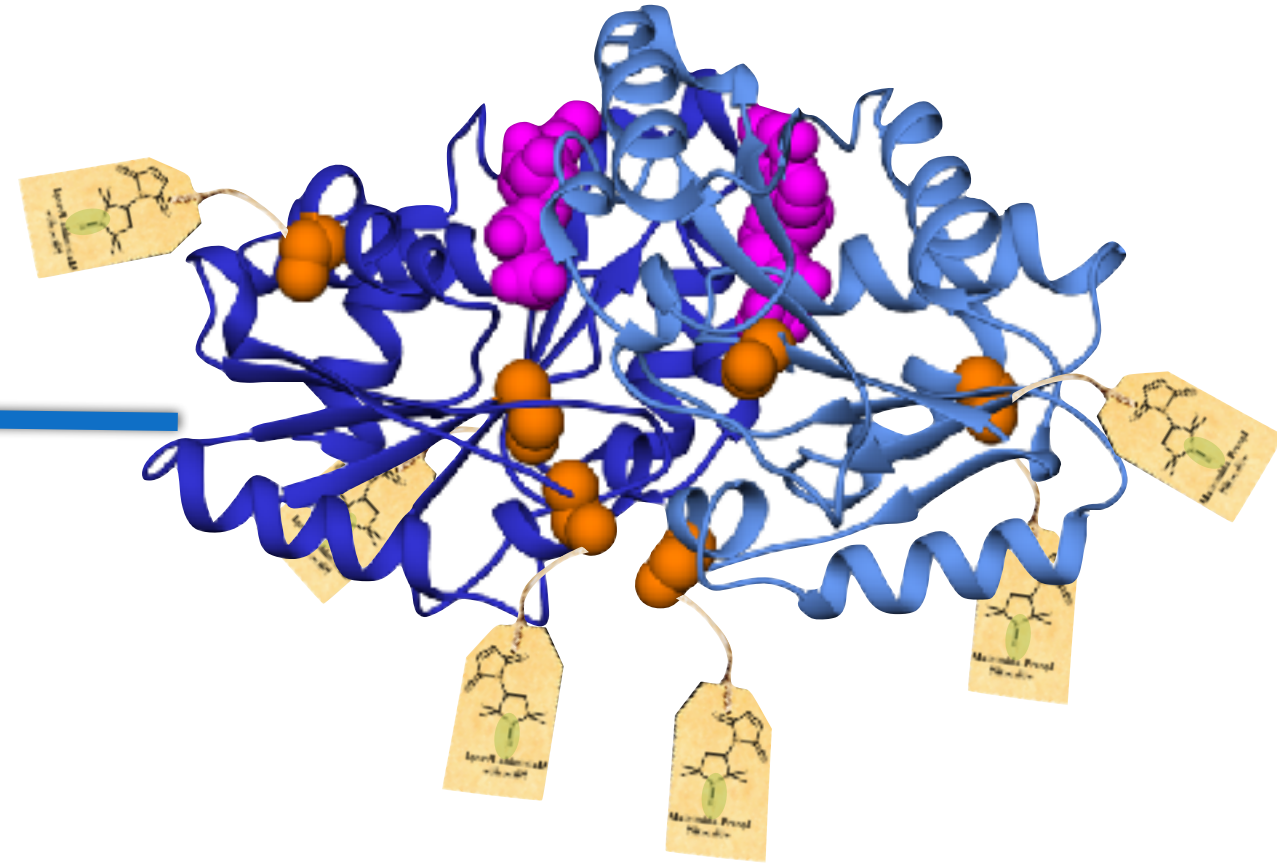
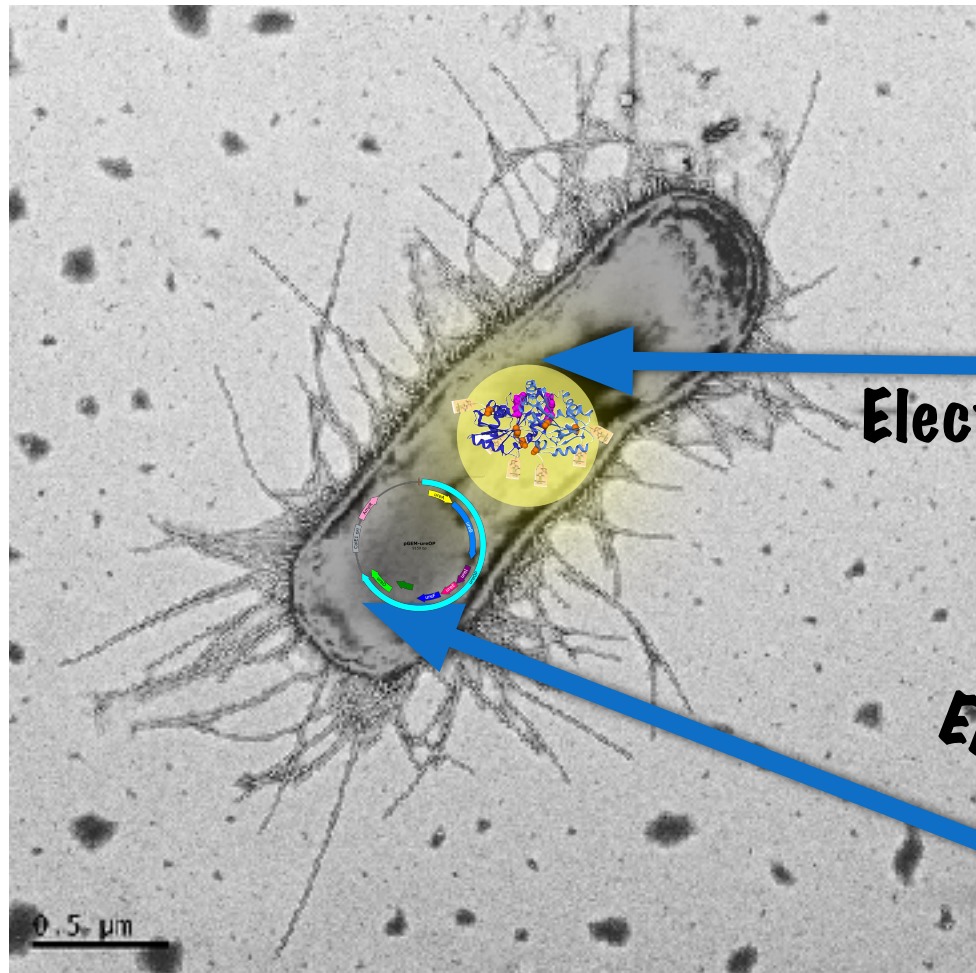
*E. coli* transformed with ureOP construct grown LB medium with urea, Ni and cresol red.



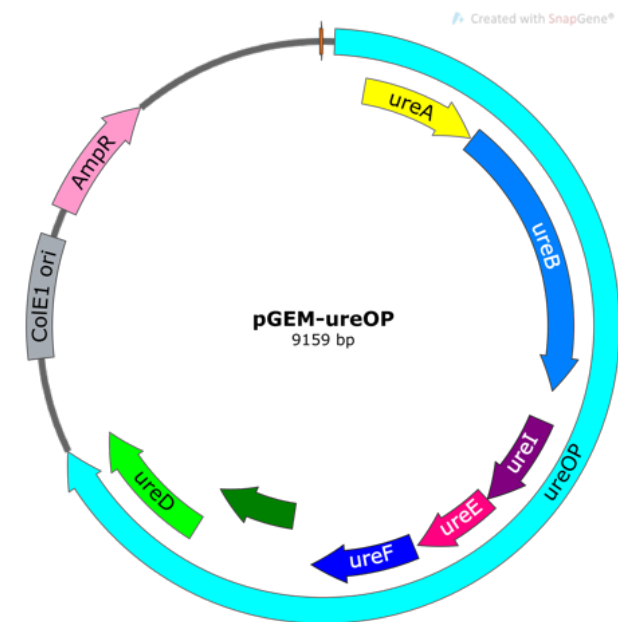
*H. pylori* genomic urease operon cloned into a plasmid vector and transformed into *E. coli*.



# How it looks like inside the cell



*E. coli* transformed with ureOP construct grown LB medium with urea, Ni and cresol red.



*H. pylori* genomic urease operon cloned into a plasmid vector and transformed into *E. coli*.

# Acknowledgments

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## **My group @UniBO**

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Valérie Belle

## **CIRMMP@ Center for magnetic resonance (Florence)**

## **Abre-Mobieu cost action**