

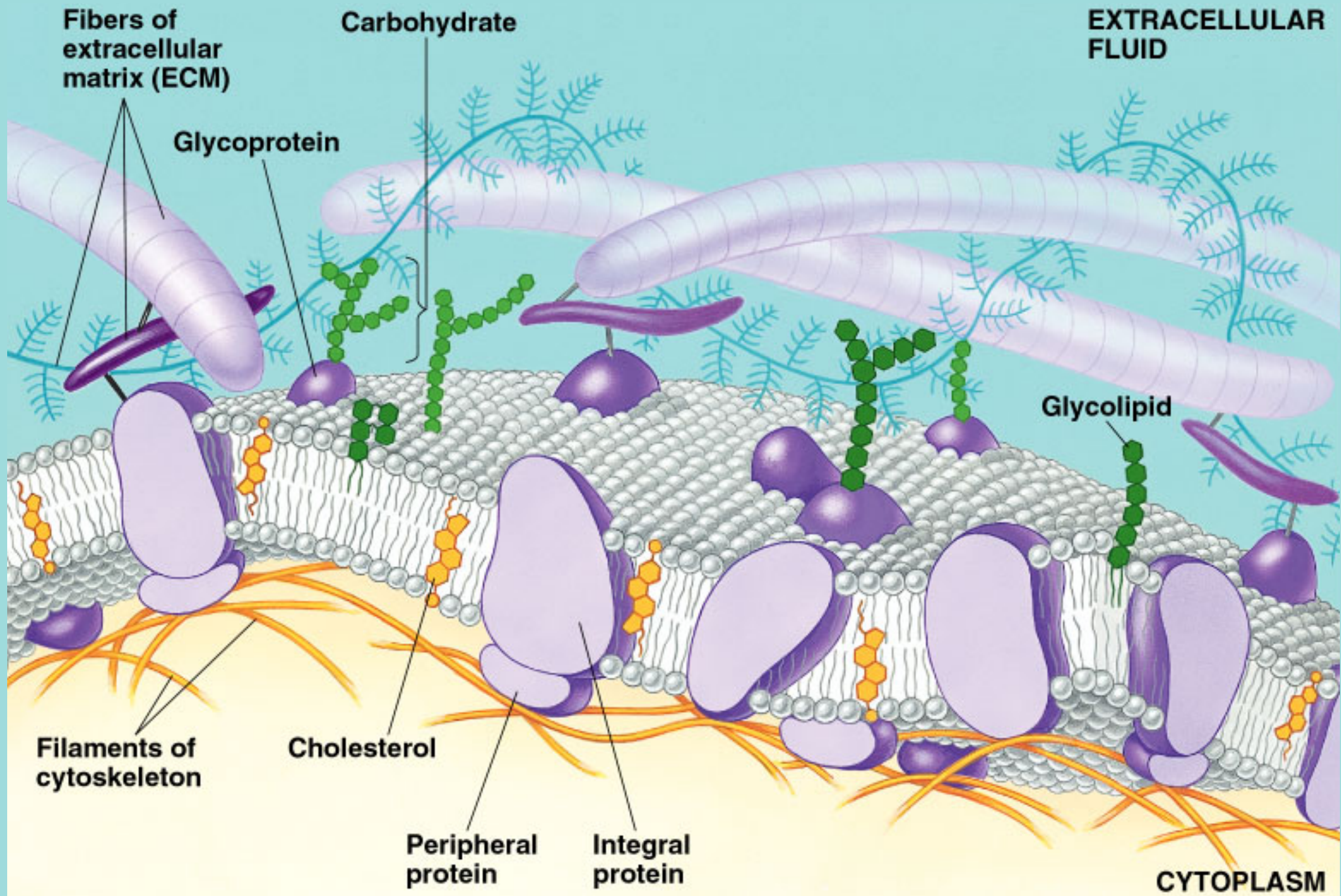
Warsaw, 21.03.2018

Solubilisation of Membrane Proteins into Functional Lipid-Bilayer Nanodiscs Using Amphiphilic Copolymers

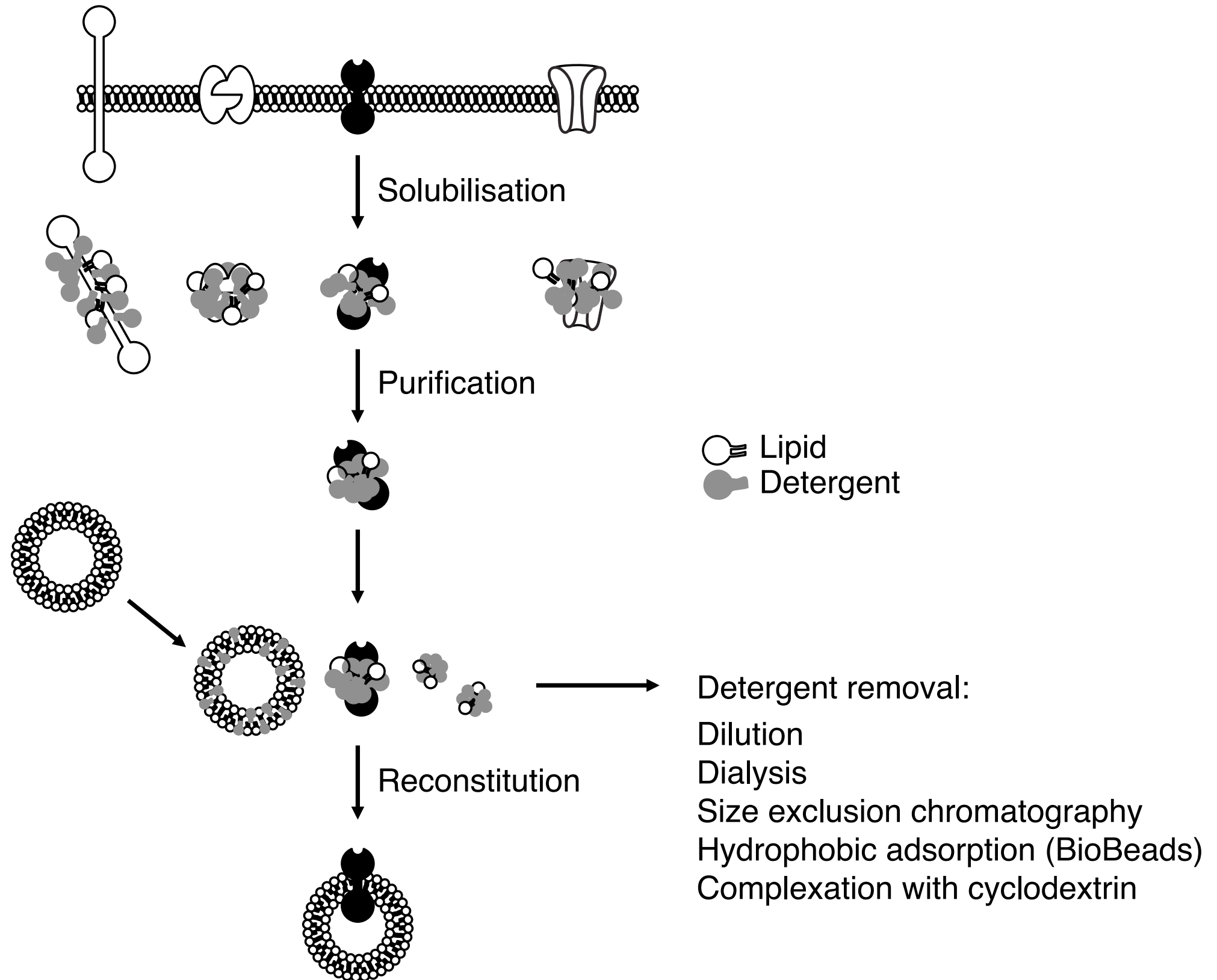
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Sandro Keller, Abraham Olusegun Oluwole, Rodrigo Cuevas Arenas,
Bartholomäus Danielczak, Anne Grethen, Johannes Klingler, Carolyn Vargas

Biomembranes



In vitro approach to membrane proteins



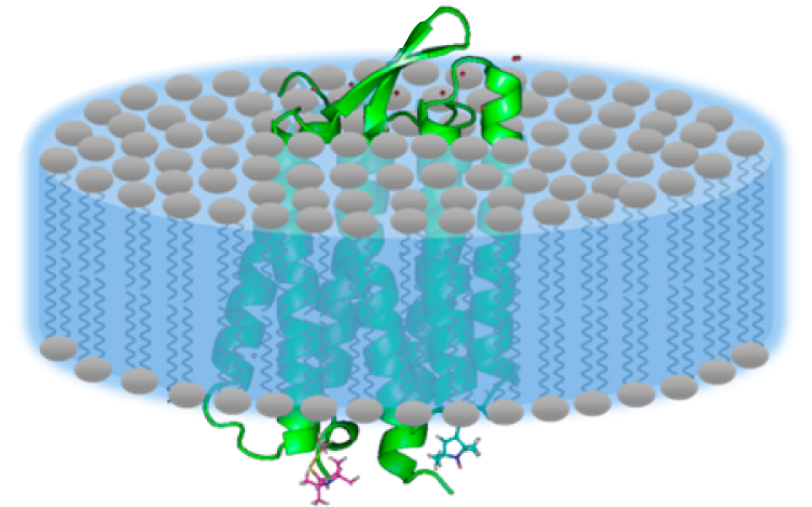
Overview

Nanodiscs for membrane proteins

Polymer-encapsulated nanodiscs

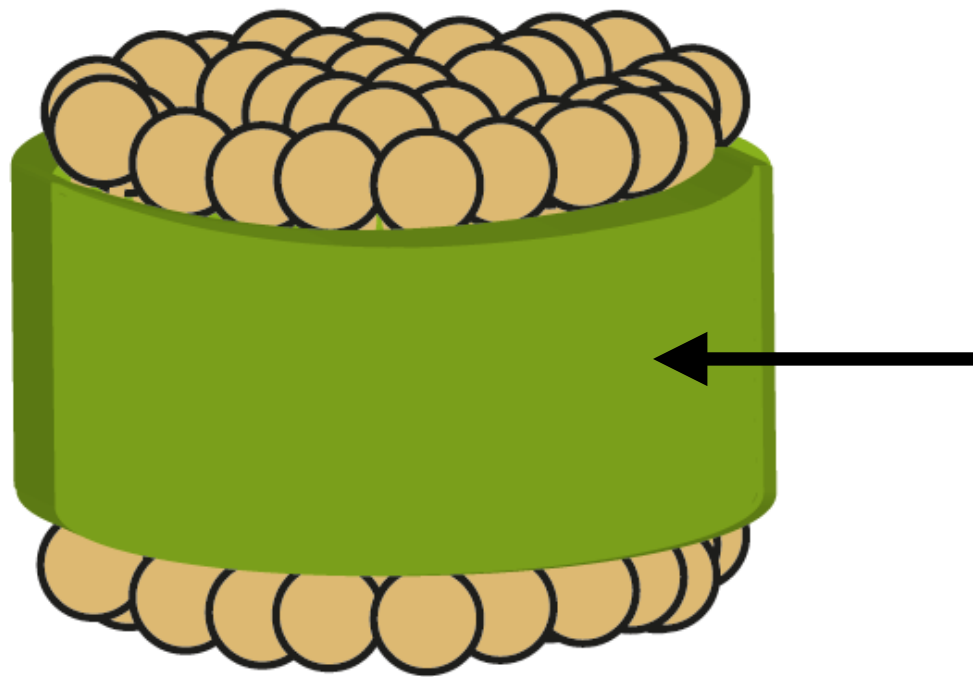
Solubilisation of membrane proteins

Kinetics of lipid exchange

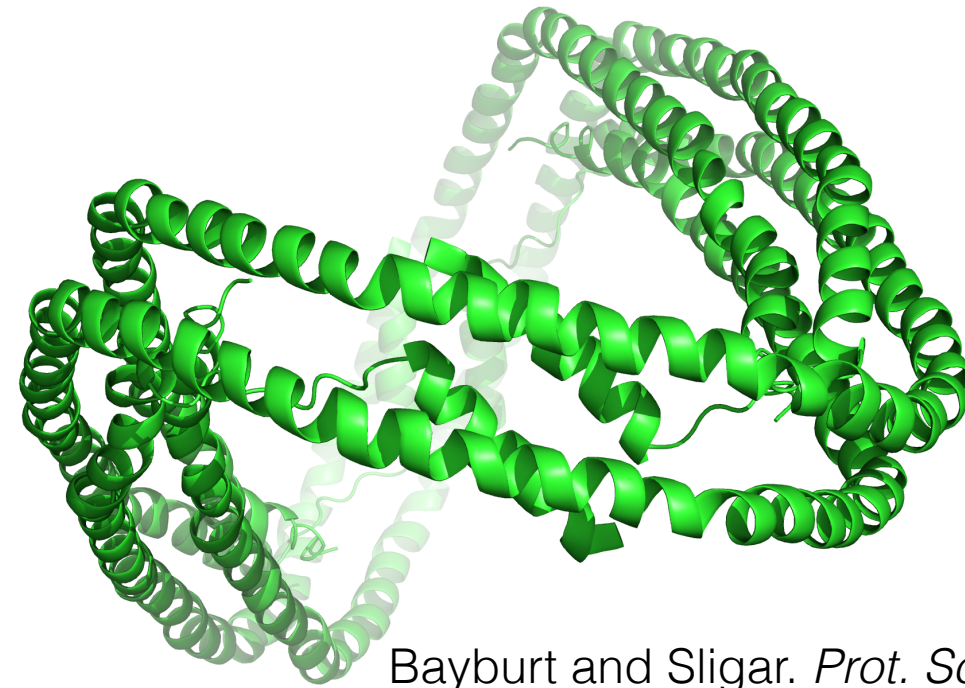


Nanodiscs for membrane proteins

Nanodiscs: small lipid-bilayer patches

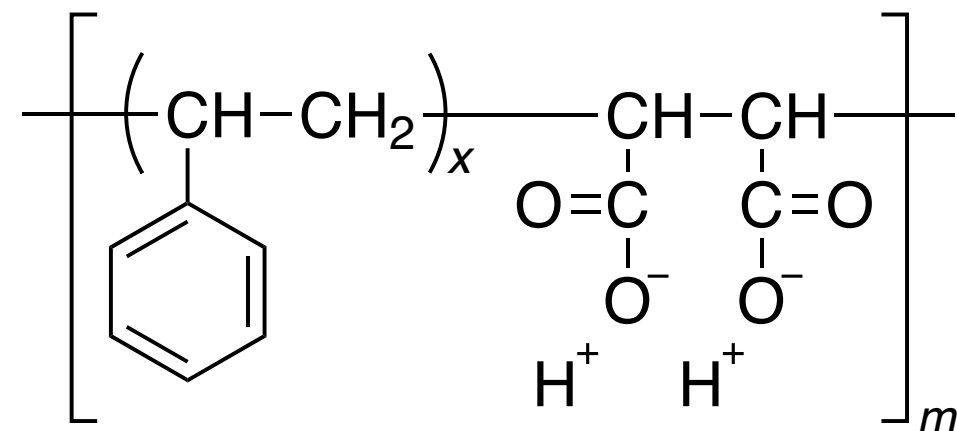


Nanodisc



Bayburt and Sligar. *Prot. Sci.* **2003**, 12, 2476

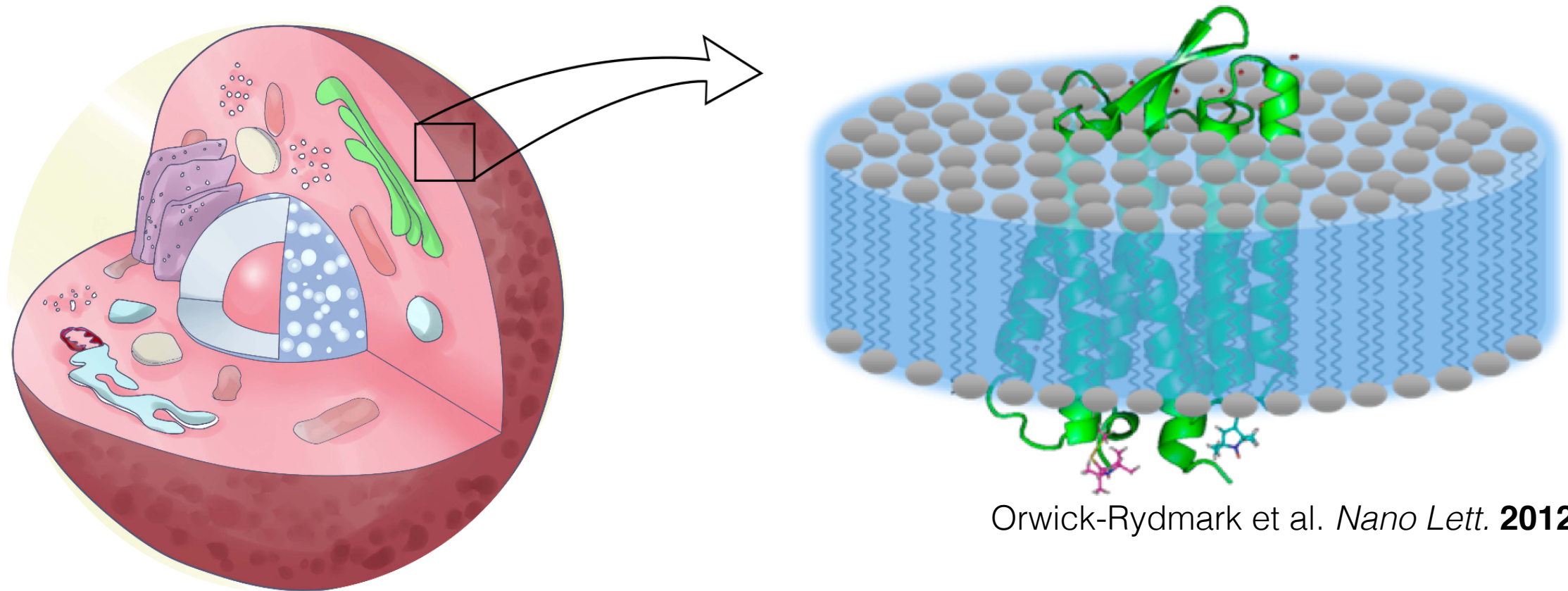
Membrane scaffold protein (MSP)



Styrene/maleic acid copolymer (SMA)

Knowles et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, 131, 7484

Direct formation of polymer nanodiscs

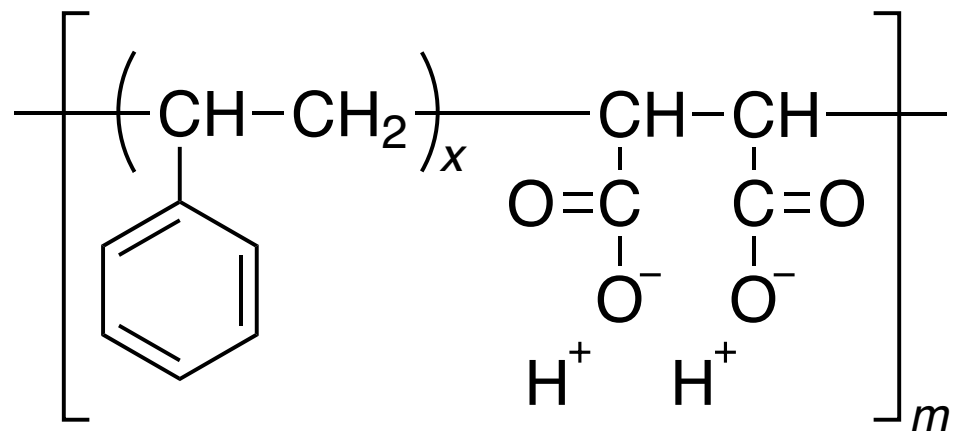


Main differences compared with MSP nanodiscs:

- proteins and surrounding lipids are **extracted directly**
- nanodisc **size can be tuned** by polymer/lipid ratio
- polymer adapts to bilayer height and allows **fast exchange**

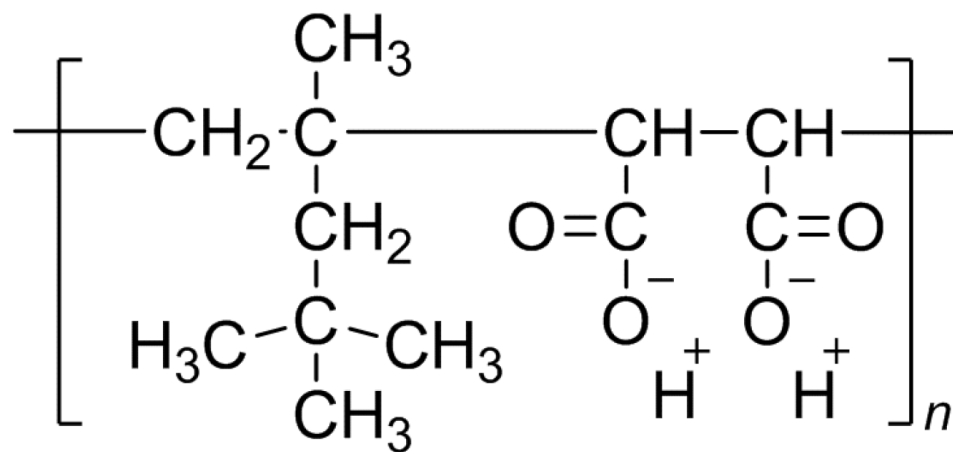
Polymer-encapsulated nanodiscs

Aromatic vs. aliphatic copolymers



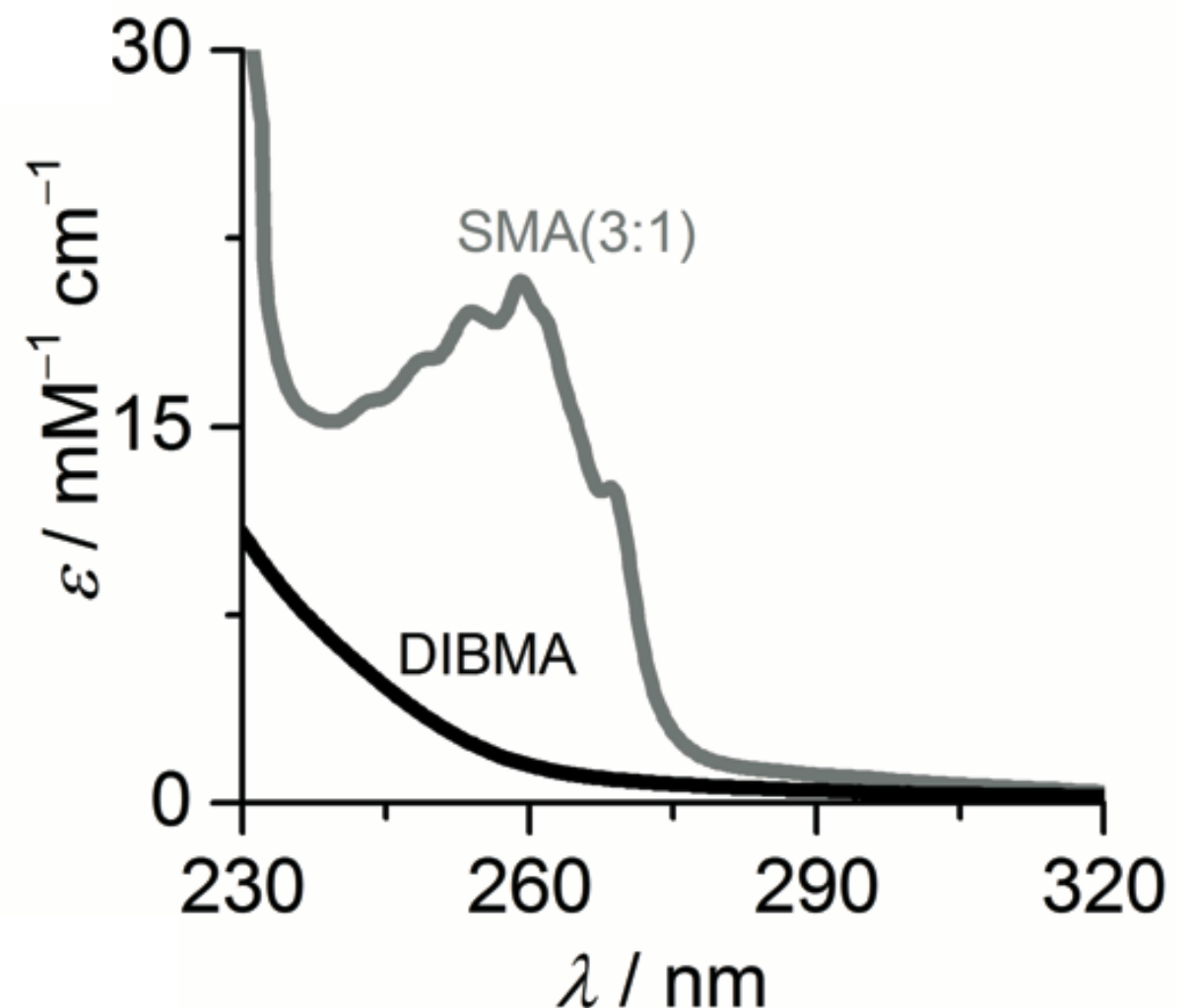
SMA: poly(styrene-*co*-maleic acid)

$M_w = 10 \text{ kg/mol}$, $M_n = 4 \text{ kg/mol}$ (Polyscope)

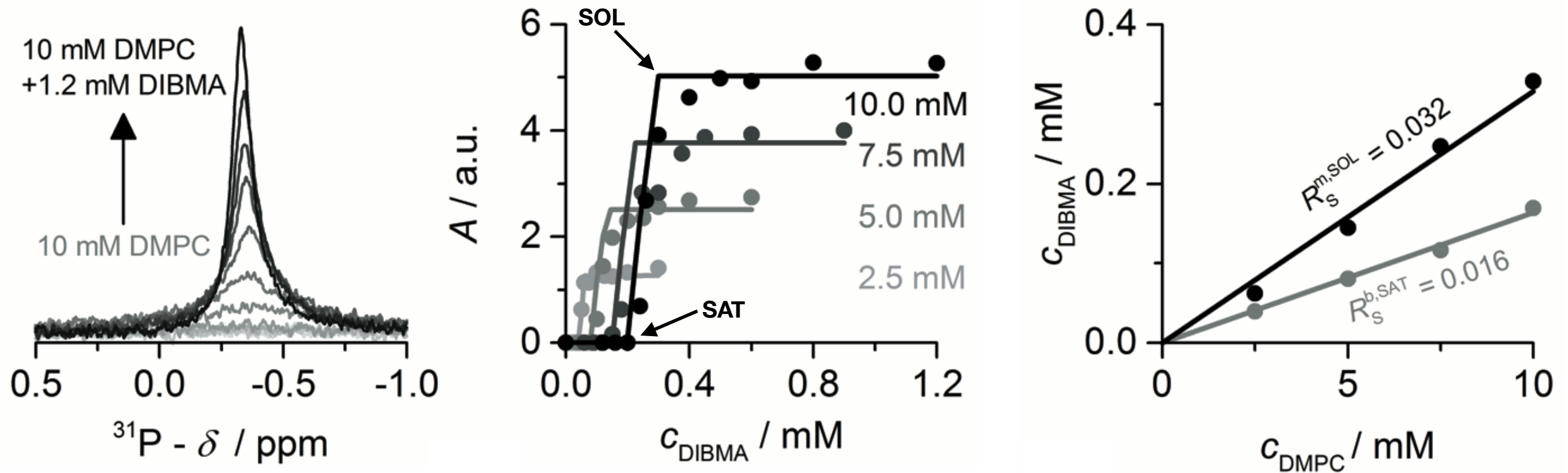


DIBMA: poly(diisobutylene-*alt*-maleic acid)

$M_w = 15 \text{ kg/mol}$, $M_n = 8 \text{ kg/mol}$ (BASF)



Solubilisation of DMPC vesicles

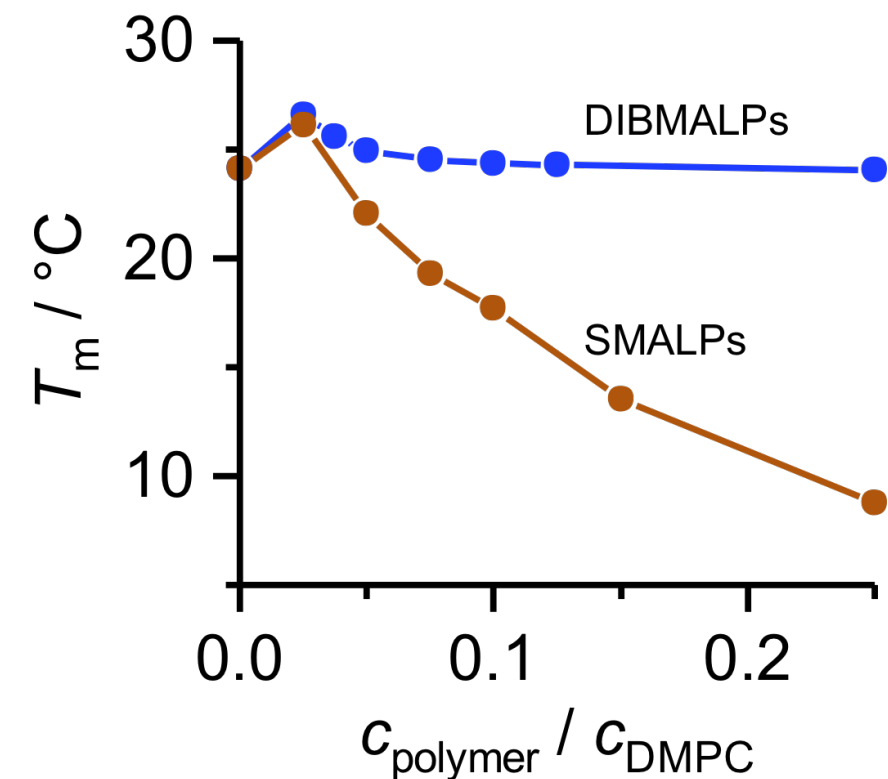
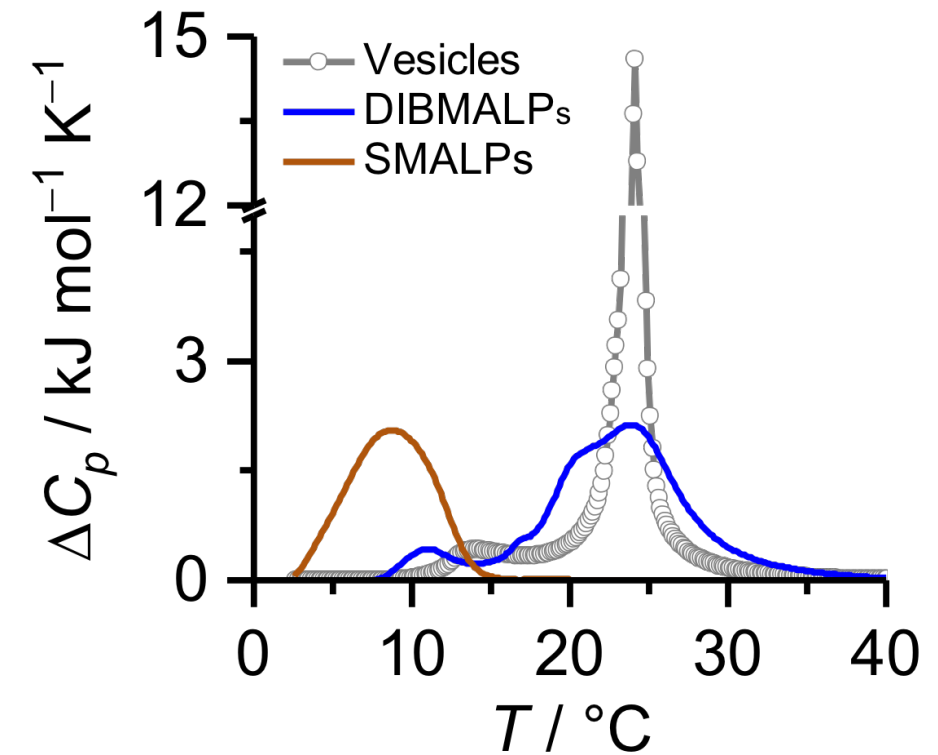
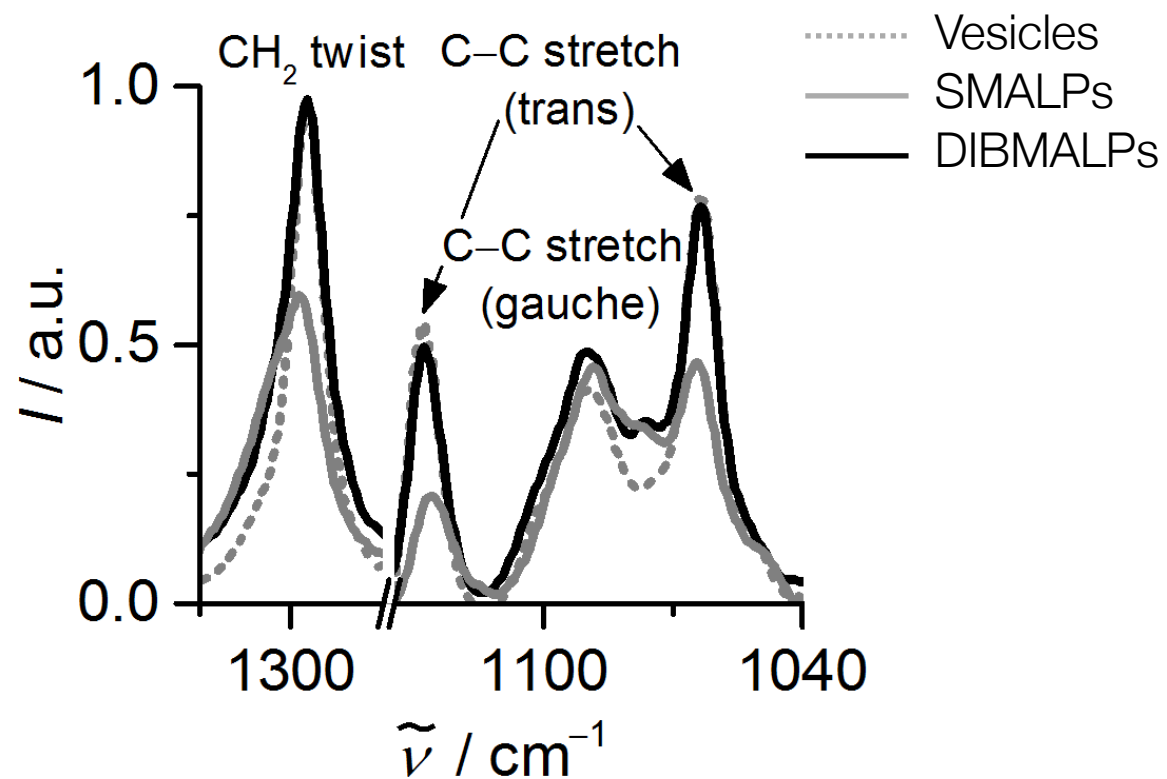
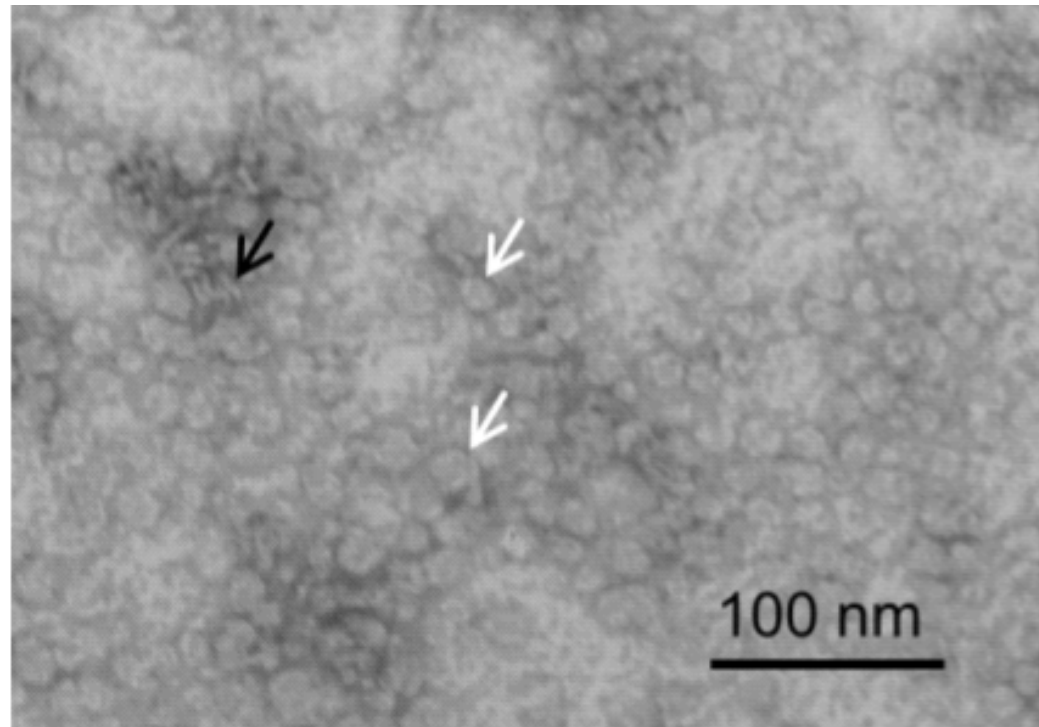


Thermodynamics of solubilisation from phase diagram:

$$K_{\text{pol}}^{b \rightarrow m} = X_{\text{pol}}^{\text{SOL}} / X_{\text{pol}}^{\text{SAT}} \quad \Delta G_{\text{DIBMA}}^{\circ, b \rightarrow m} = -1.62 \text{ kJ/mol} \quad \Delta G_{\text{DMPC}}^{\circ, b \rightarrow m} = +0.037 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$K_{\text{lip}}^{b \rightarrow m} = (1 - X_{\text{pol}}^{\text{SOL}}) / (1 - X_{\text{pol}}^{\text{SAT}}) \quad \Delta G_{\text{SMA}}^{\circ, b \rightarrow m} = -1.51 \text{ kJ/mol} \quad \Delta G_{\text{DMPC}}^{\circ, b \rightarrow m} = +0.068 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Mild effects on membrane lipid order



Compatible with divalent cations

$c_{\text{Ca}^{2+}} / \text{mM}$

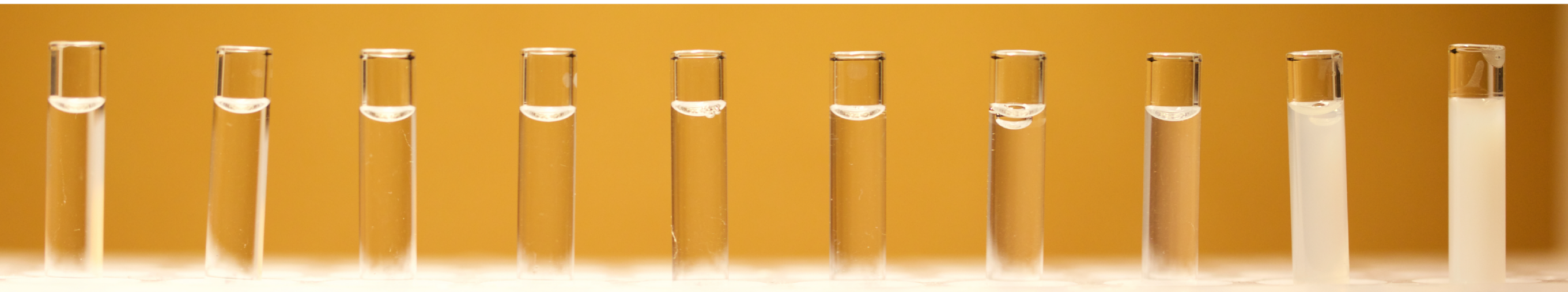
0 1 2 3 4 5



SMALPs

$c_{\text{Ca}^{2+}} / \text{mM}$

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 50



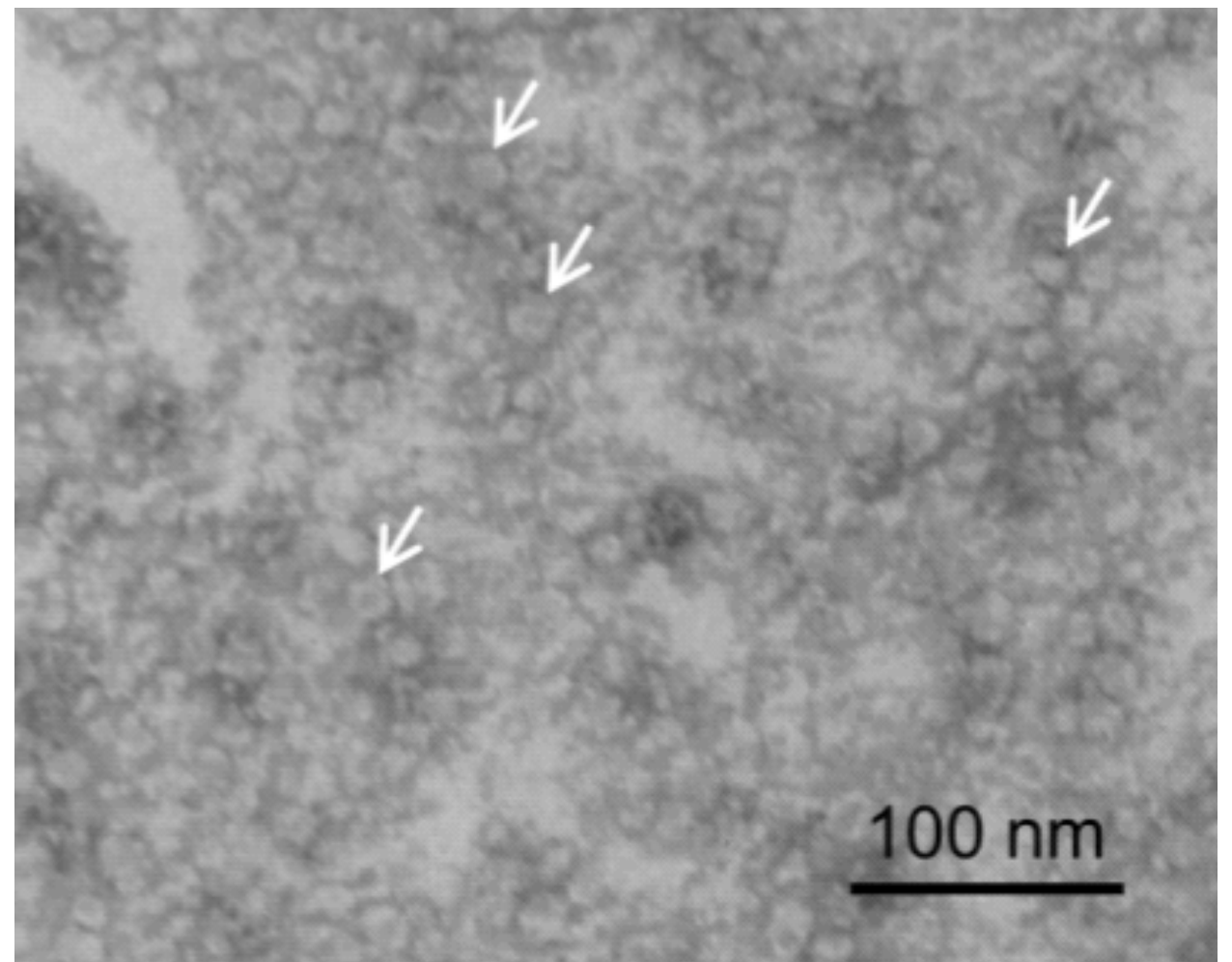
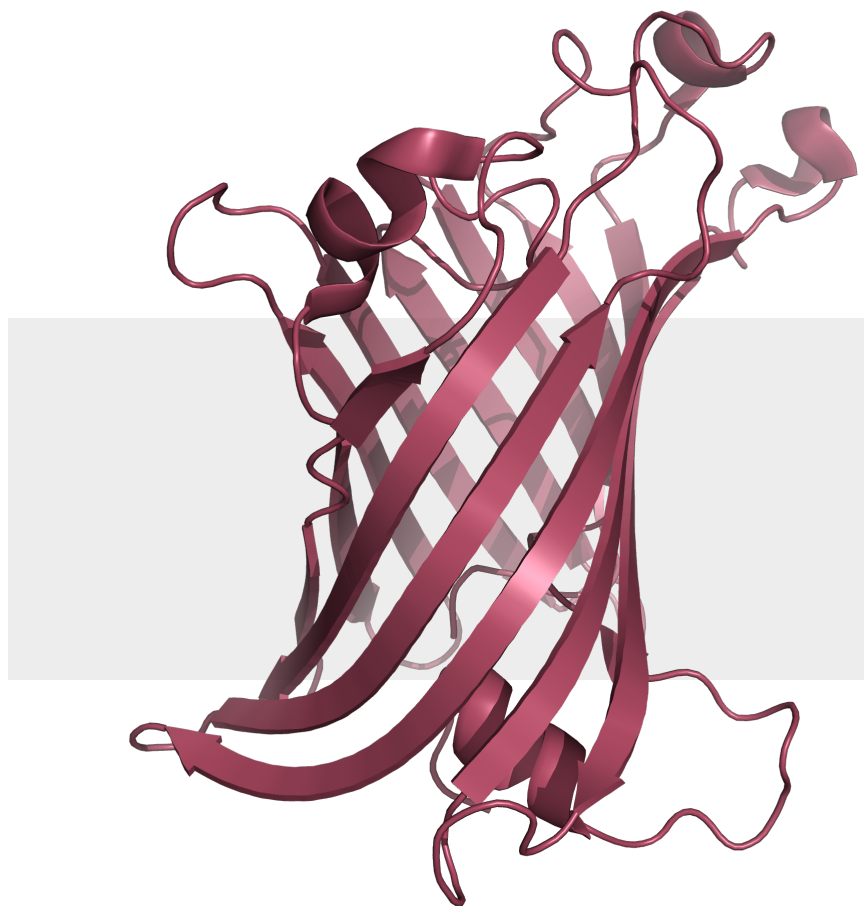
DIBMALPs

Solubilisation of membrane proteins

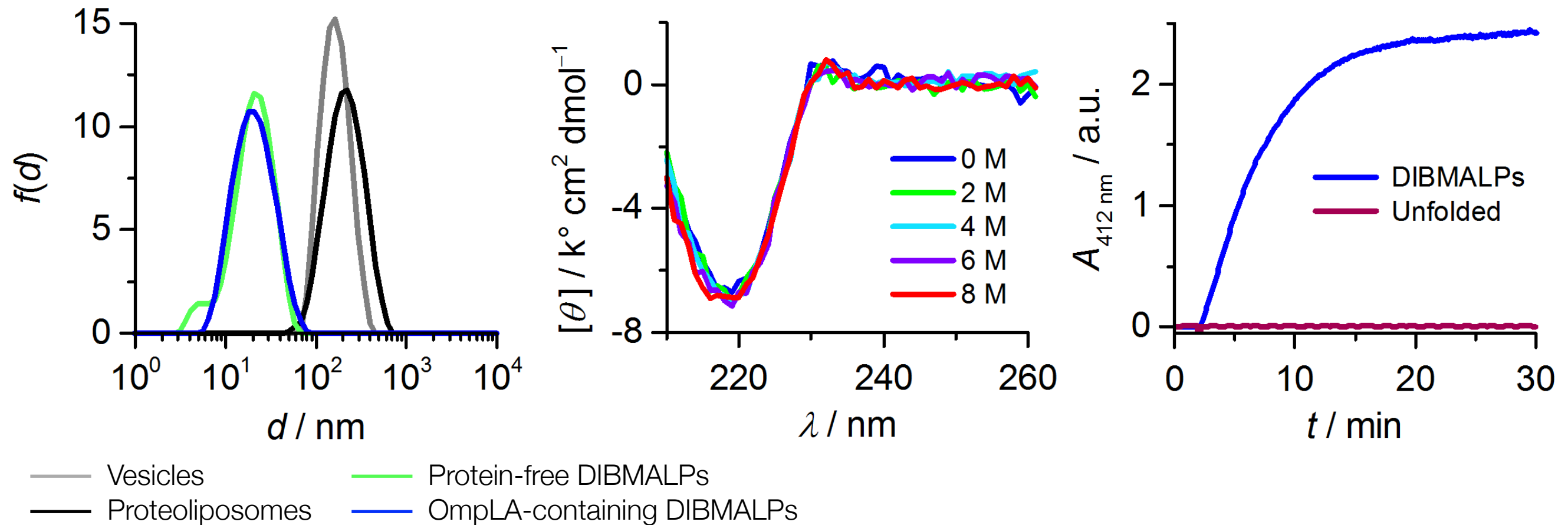
Model protein

Outer membrane phospholipase A (OmpLA):

- integral membrane enzyme
- differential migration on SDS-PAGE (folded vs. unfolded)



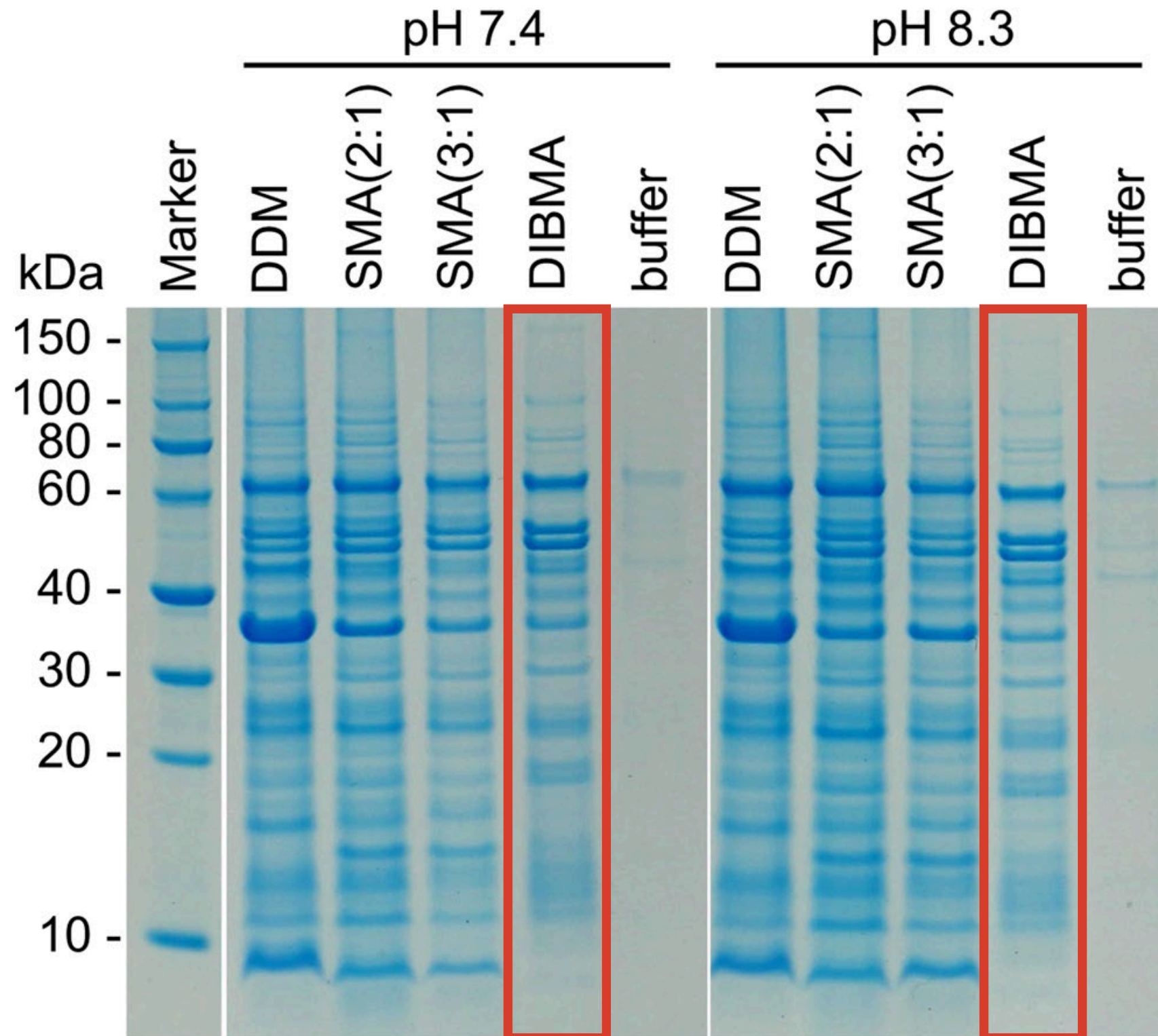
Solubilisation of OmpLA in DLPC



Nanodisc formation from proteoliposomes:

- as efficient as from protein-free DLPC vesicles
- OmpLA remains natively folded and enzymatically active

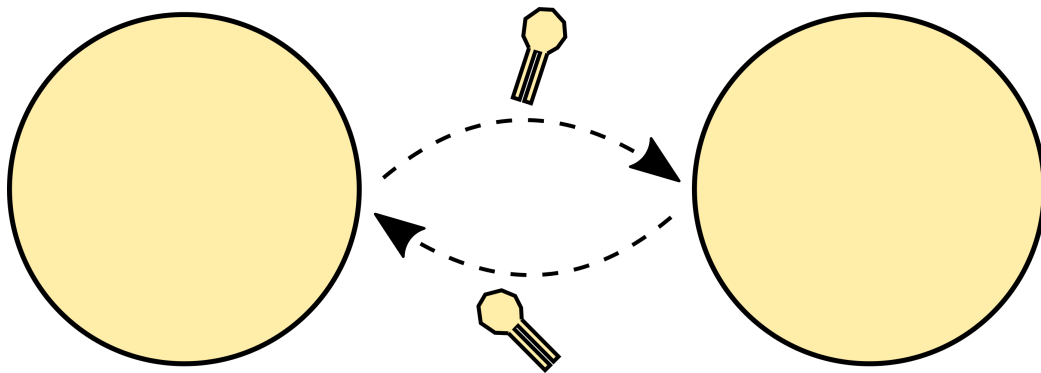
Solubilisation of *E. coli* membranes



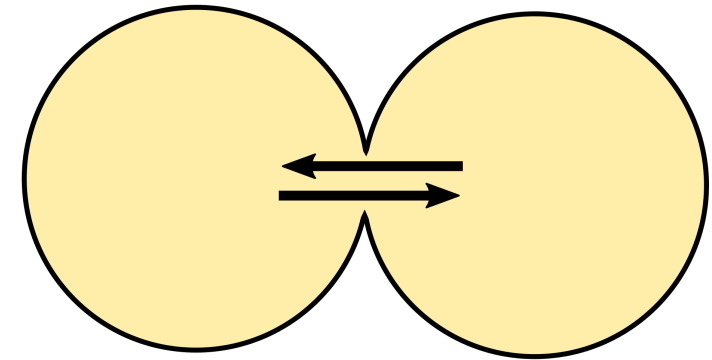
Kinetics of lipid exchange

Two major mechanisms of lipid transfer

diffusional transfer



collisional transfer



Monomer diffusion:

- Slow
- Saturable:

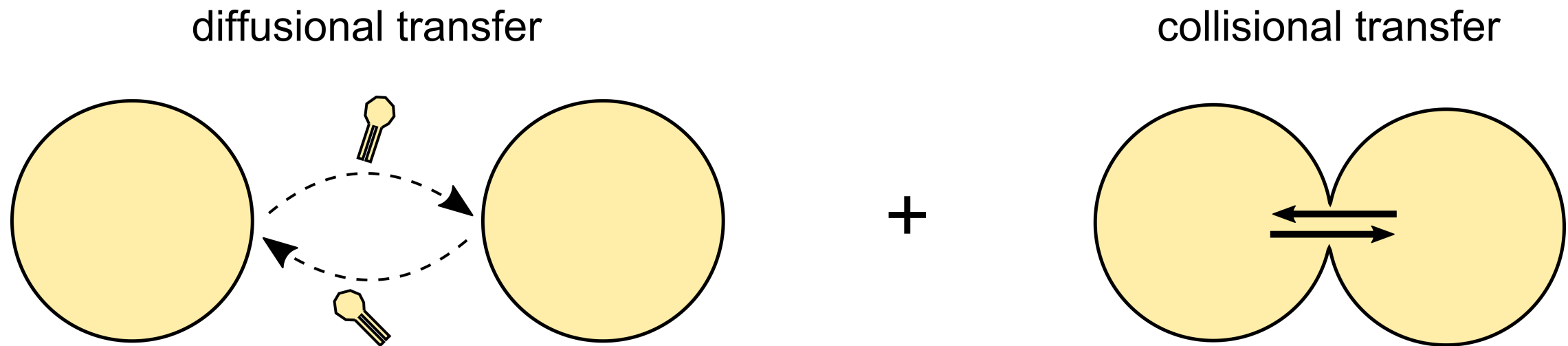
$$k_{\text{obs,dif}}(c_L) = \frac{k_{\text{dif}} c_L}{c_L^\circ + c_L}$$

Particle collisions:

- Slow to fast
- Second-order kinetics:

$$k_{\text{obs,col}}(c_L) = k_{\text{col}} c_L$$

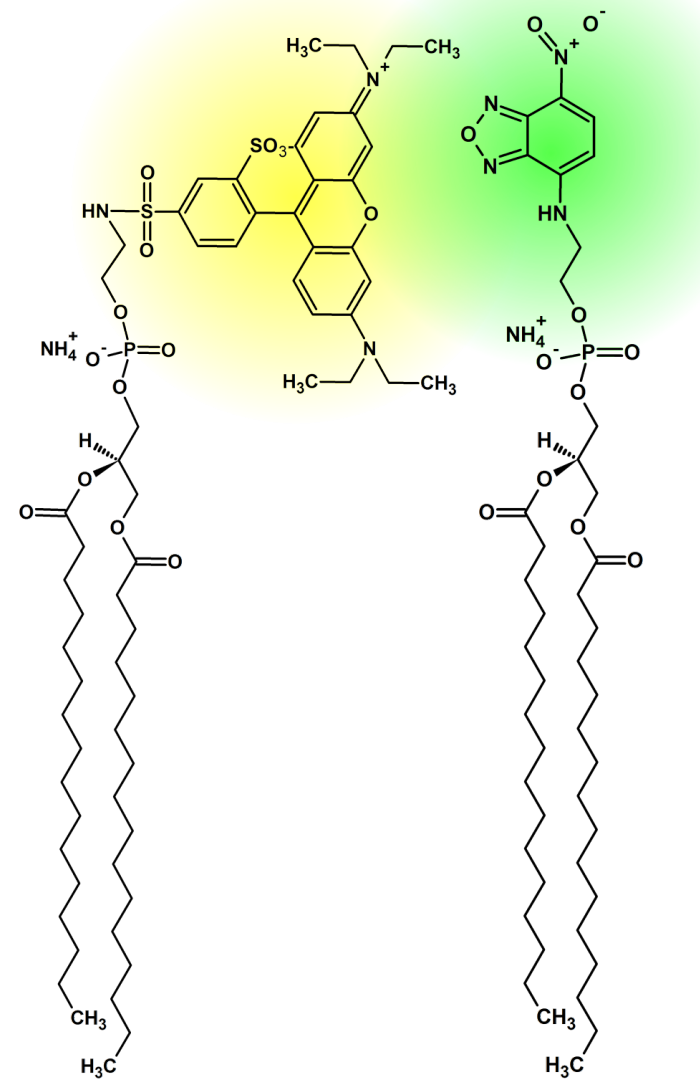
Two major mechanisms of lipid transfer



Superposition of both mechanisms:

$$k_{\text{obs}}(c_L) = k_{\text{obs,dif}}(c_L) + k_{\text{obs,col}}(c_L) = \frac{k_{\text{dif}}c_L}{c_L^\circ + c_L} + k_{\text{col}}c_L$$

Lipid transfer by TR-FRET: approach

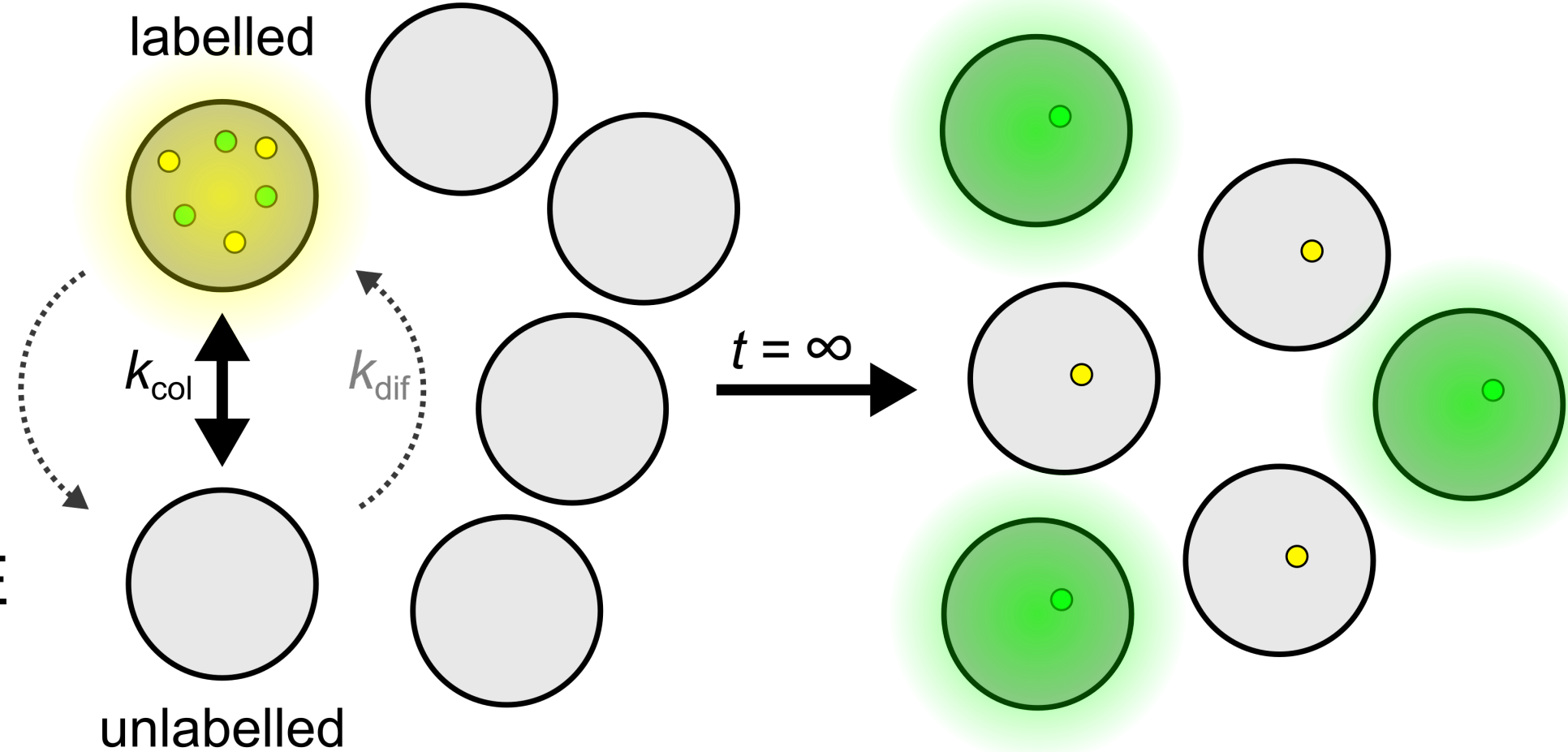


Rh-PE

$\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 560 \text{ nm}$
 $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 582 \text{ nm}$

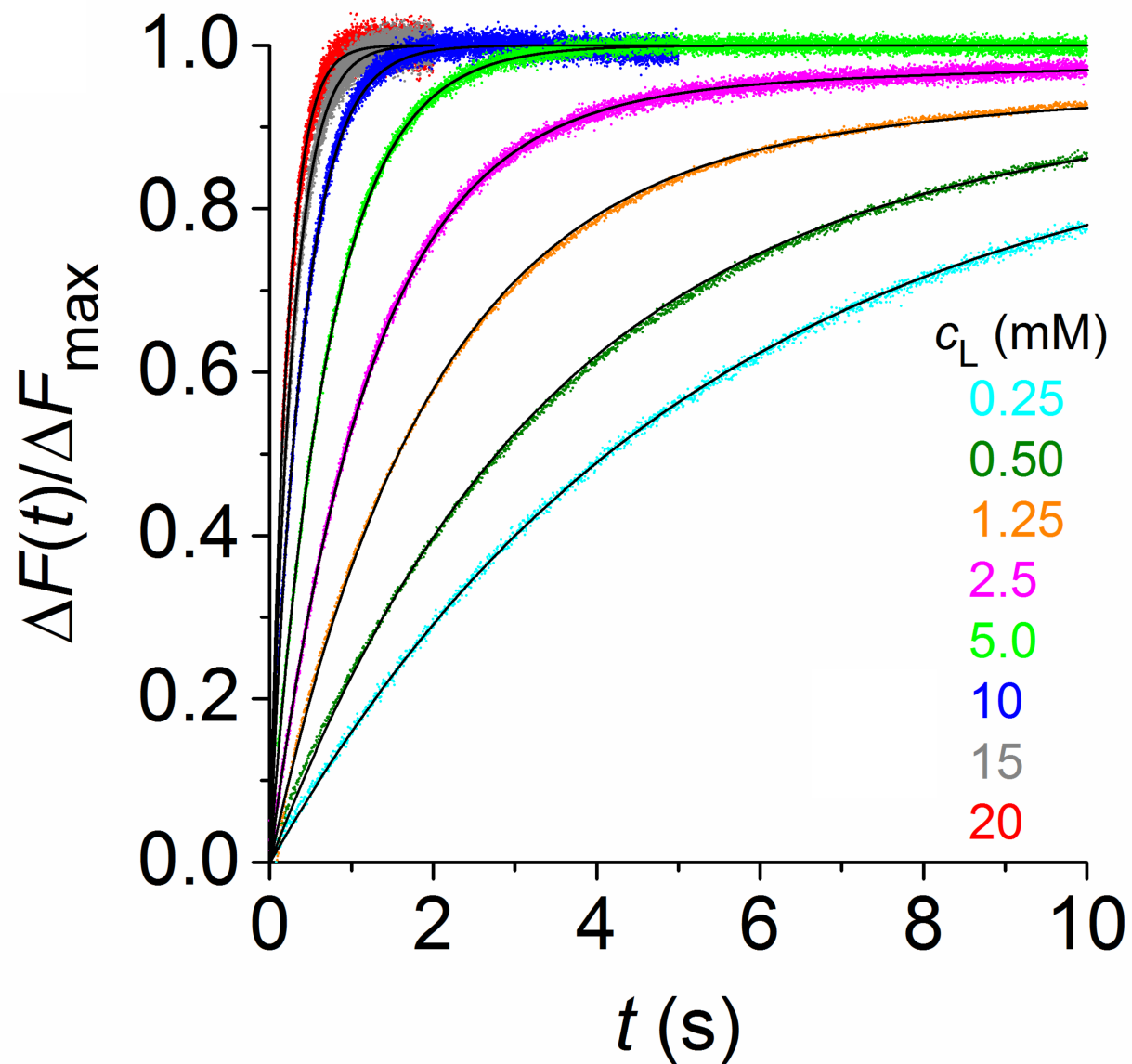
NBD-PE

$\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 475 \text{ nm}$
 $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 530 \text{ nm}$



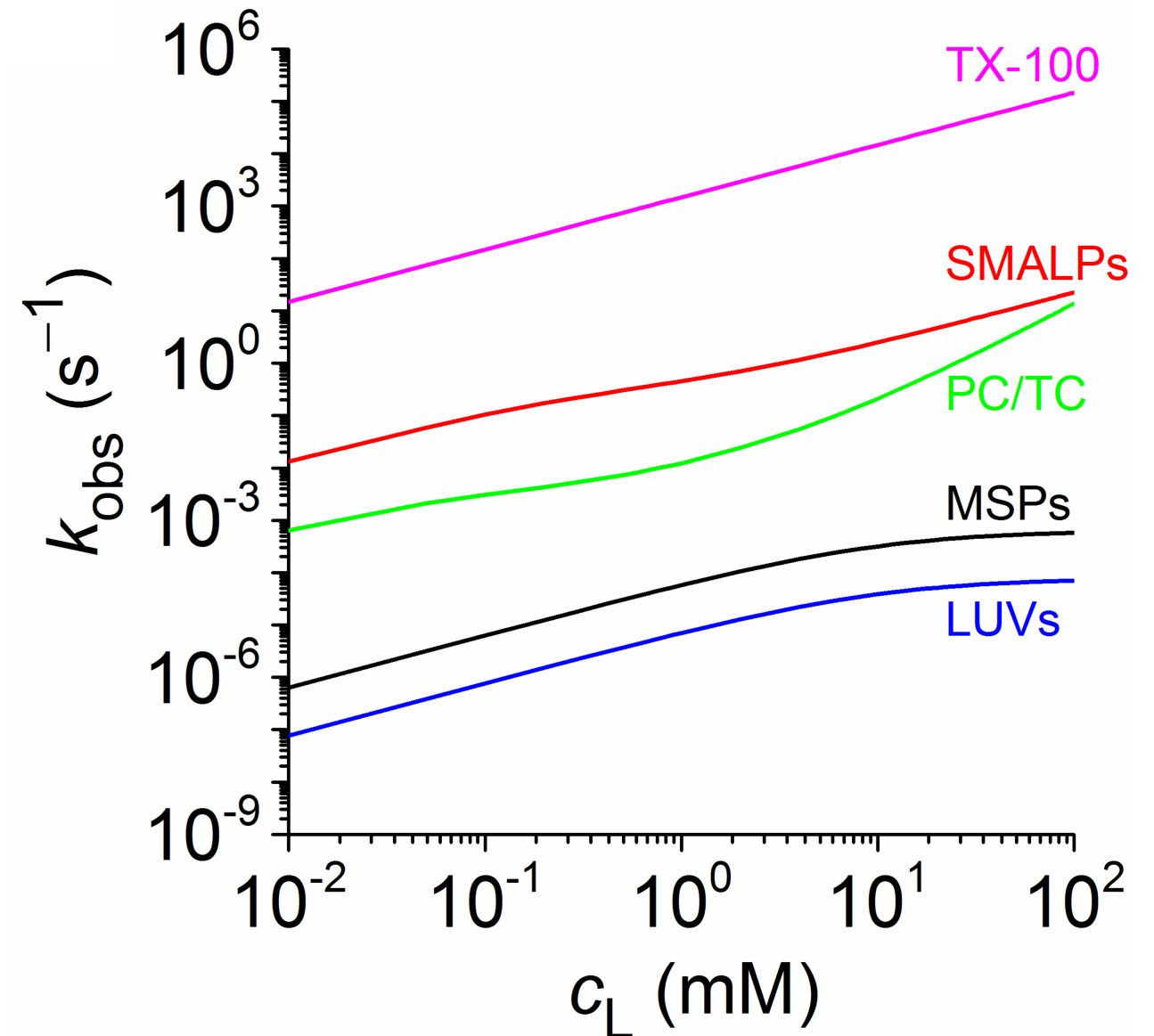
$$F(t) = F_{\infty} + e^{-k_{\text{obs}}t} (F_0 - F_{\infty}) + mt$$

Lipid transfer by TR-FRET: results



$$k_{\text{col}} = 222 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$$

$$k_{\text{dif}} = 0.29 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



$$k_{\text{col,SMALPs}} = 3.2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$$

Take-home messages

Lipid-bilayer nanodiscs encapsulated by amphiphilic copolymers offer new opportunities for studying membrane proteins in a near-native environment.

Aliphatic DIBMA is a milder alternative to SMA, as it is less perturbing to lipid order and compatible with UV spectroscopy and divalent cations.

SMALPs and DIBMALPs exchange lipids by collisional transfer and, thus, represent equilibrium rather than kinetically trapped structures.

Acknowledgements

Molecular Biophysics Group

Rodrigo Cuevas Arenas, Bartholomäus Danielczak, Tim Diederichs, Markus Fleisch, Erik Frotscher, Katharina Niederprüm, Anne Grethen, Ina Heimann, Jessica Klement, Johannes Klingler, Georg Krainer, Florian Mahler, Abraham Olusegun Oluwole, Johannes Schnur, Martin Textor, Carolyn Vargas

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Jochen Hub, Göttingen (DE)
Harald Kelm, Kaiserslautern (DE)
Anne Martel, Grenoble (FR)
Annette Meister, Halle (DE)
Georg Pabst, Graz (AT)
Lionel Porcar, Grenoble (FR)

Carl Zeiss Stiftung

DAAD

DFG



Applied Photophysics

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