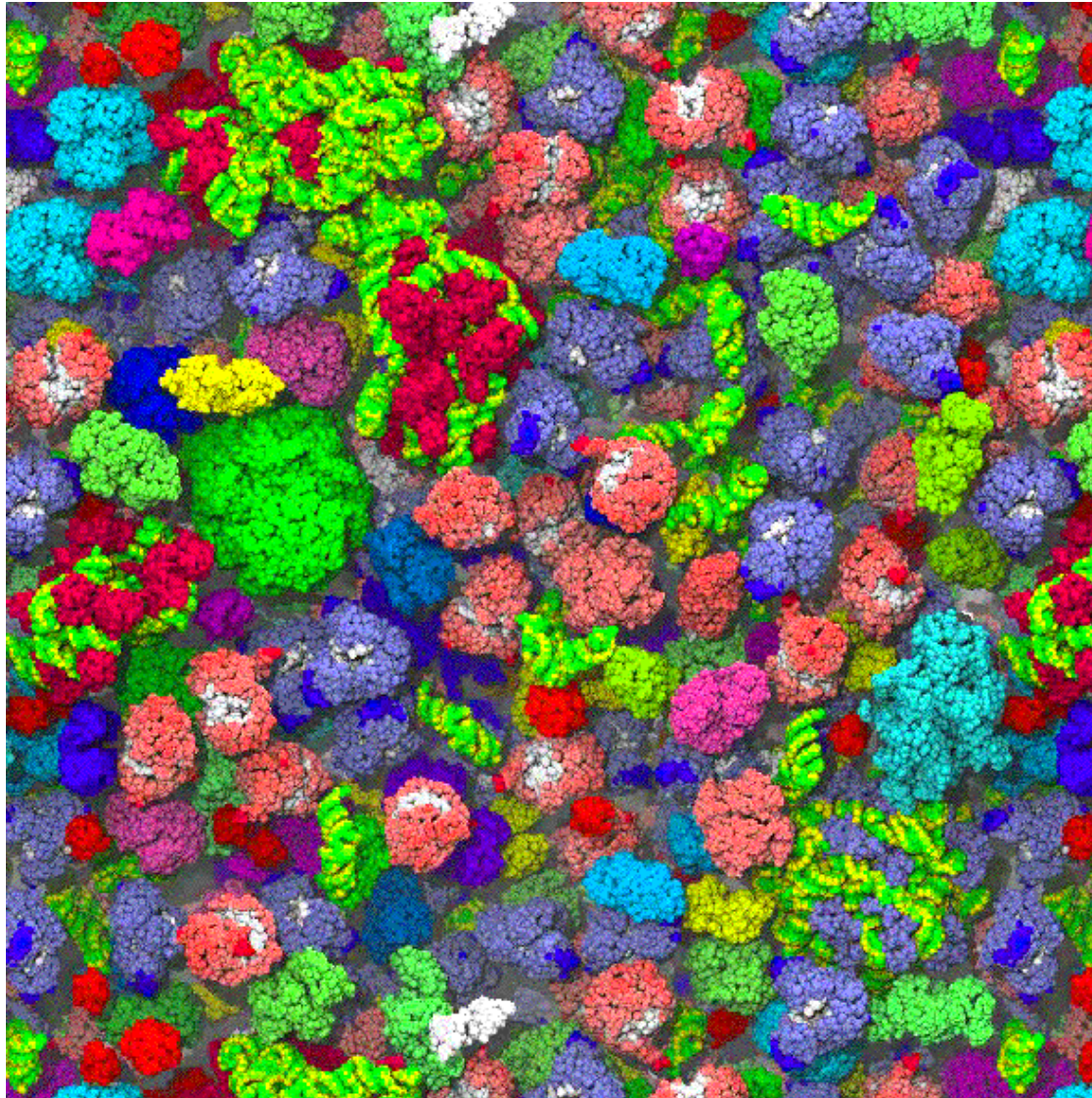


Evolution and assembly of protein complexes

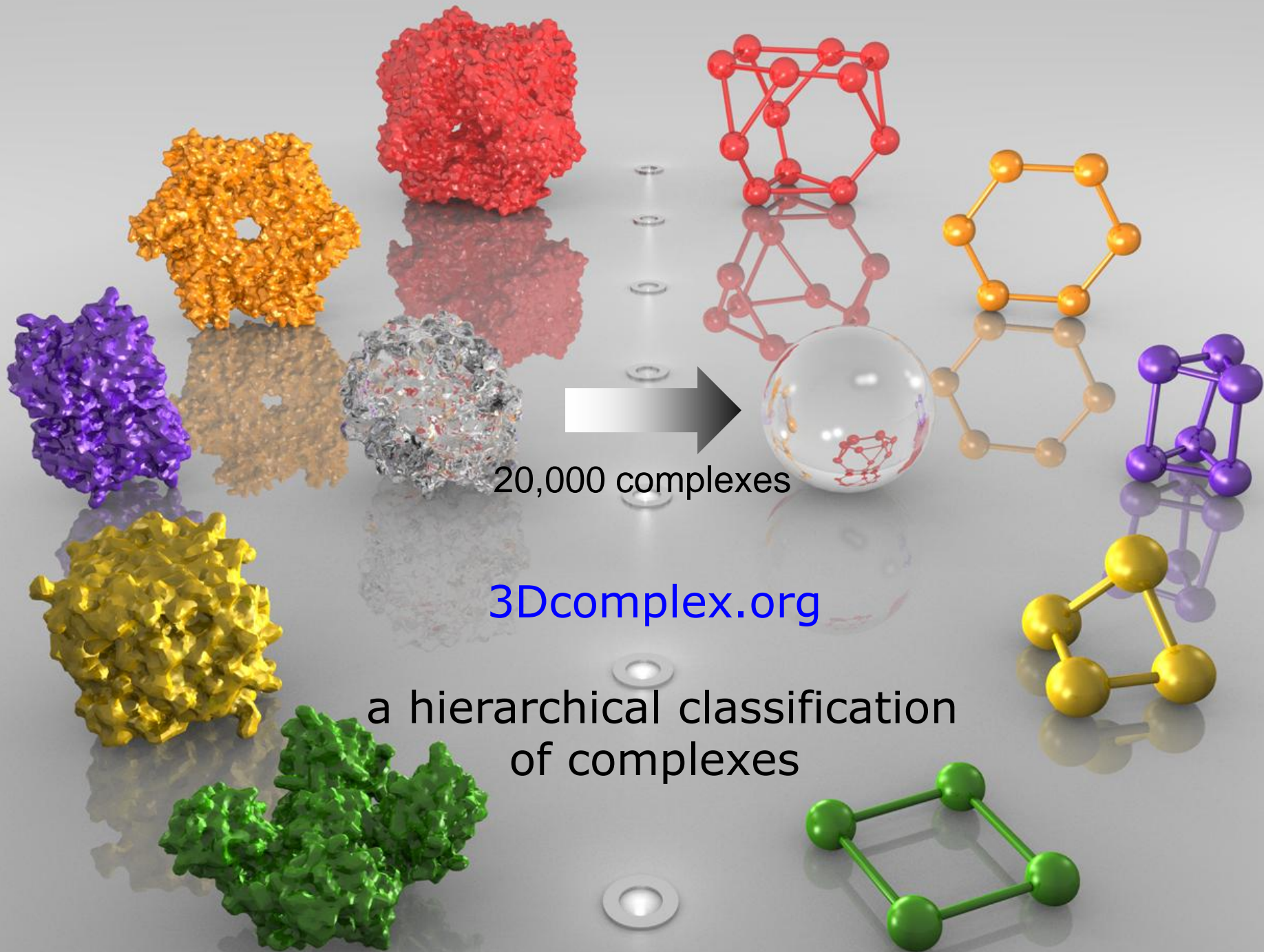
Sarah Teichmann

EMBL-European Bioinformatics Institute &
Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute
Cambridge, UK

Protein complexes assemble specifically



Adrian Elcock, U. Iowa



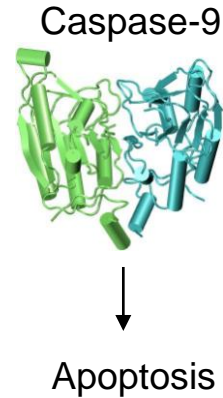
20,000 complexes

3Dcomplex.org

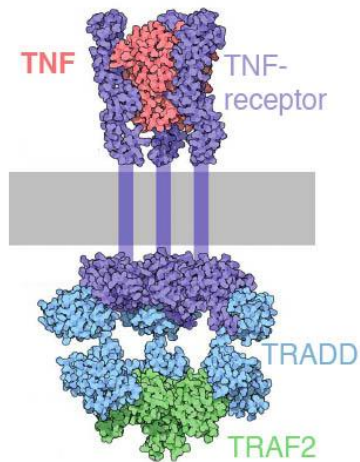
a hierarchical classification
of complexes

Two types of protein complexes

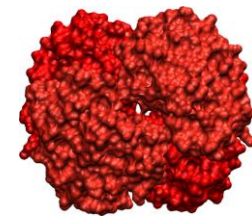
- Homomers



- Heteromers



Hemoglobin





Questions

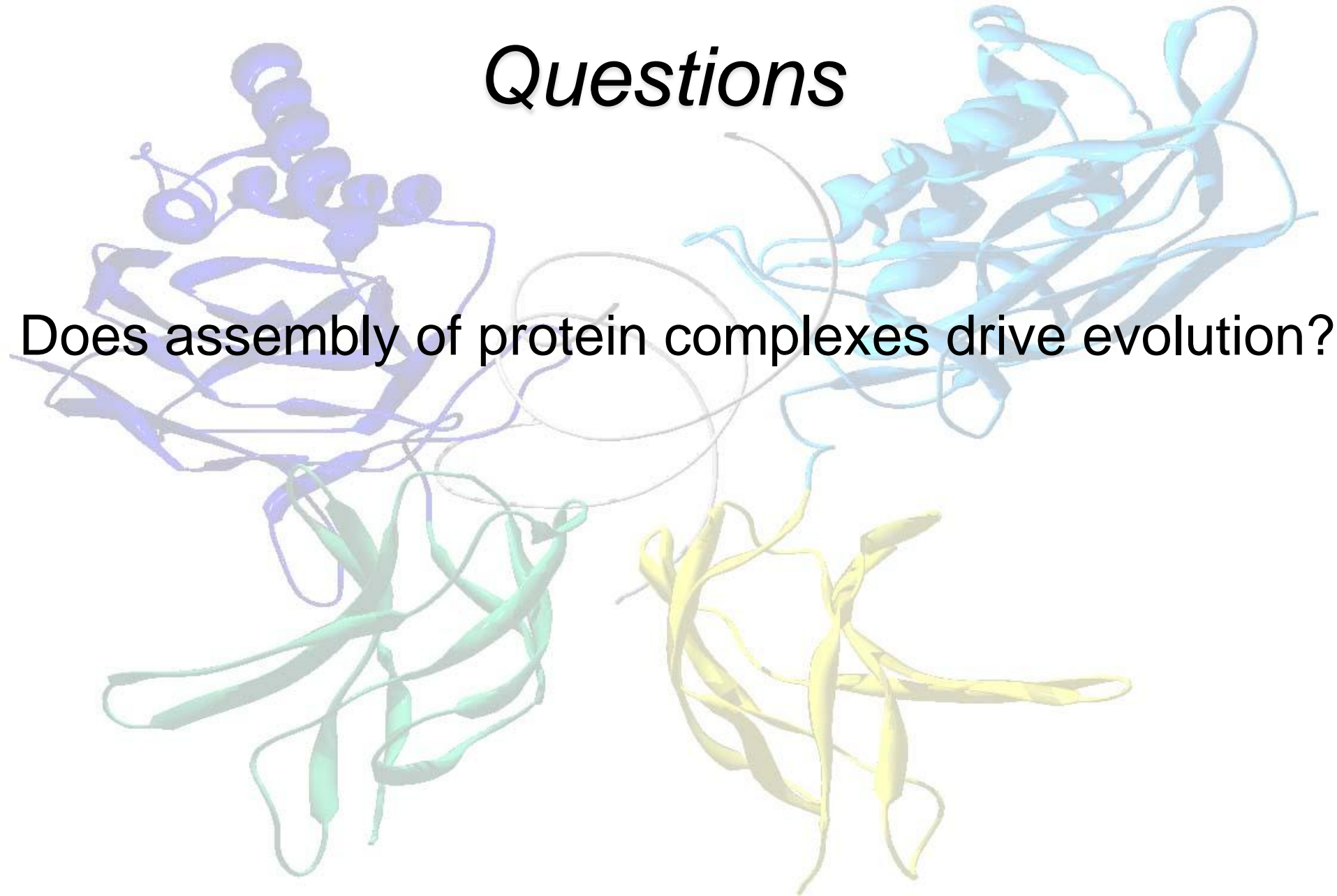
Does assembly of protein complexes drive evolution?

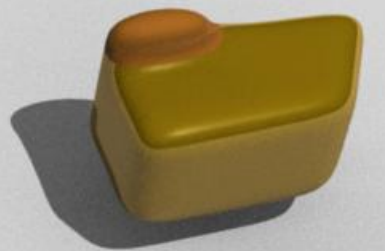
What are mutational mechanisms?

Can principles of assembly to predict topologies?

Questions

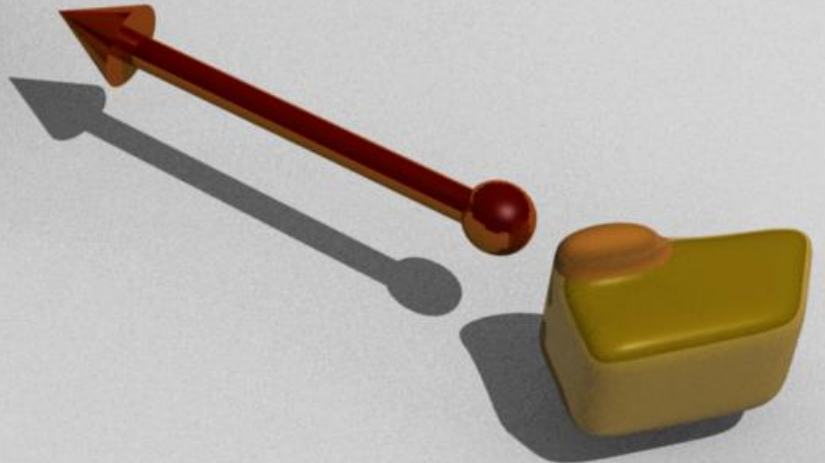
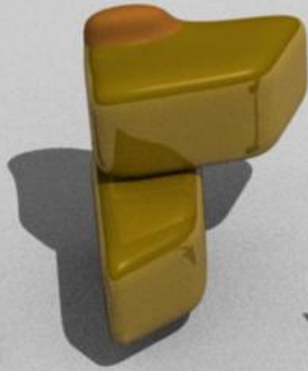
Does assembly of protein complexes drive evolution?





C2

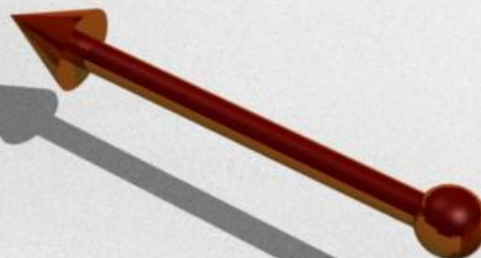
● *Dimerization*



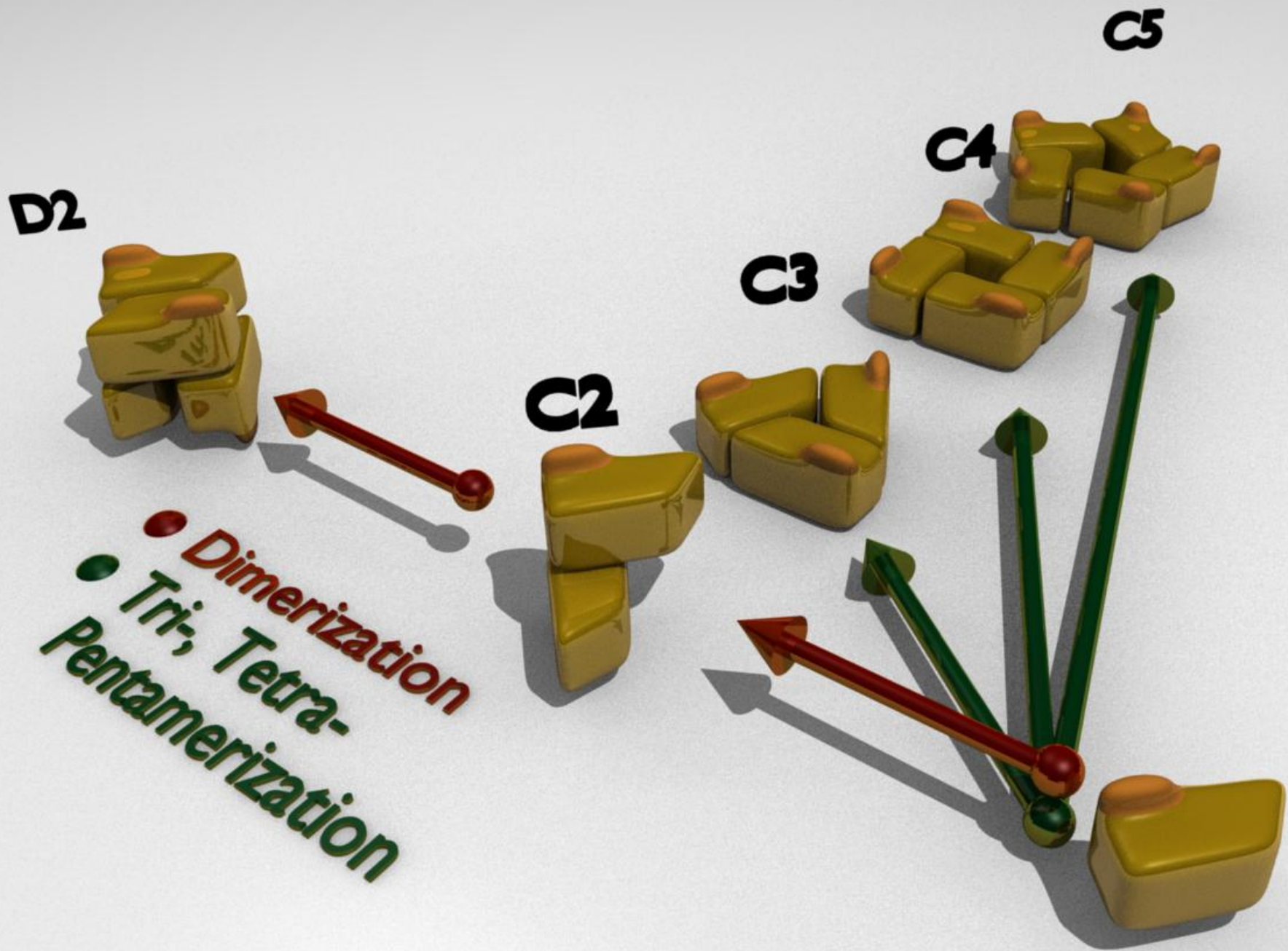
D2

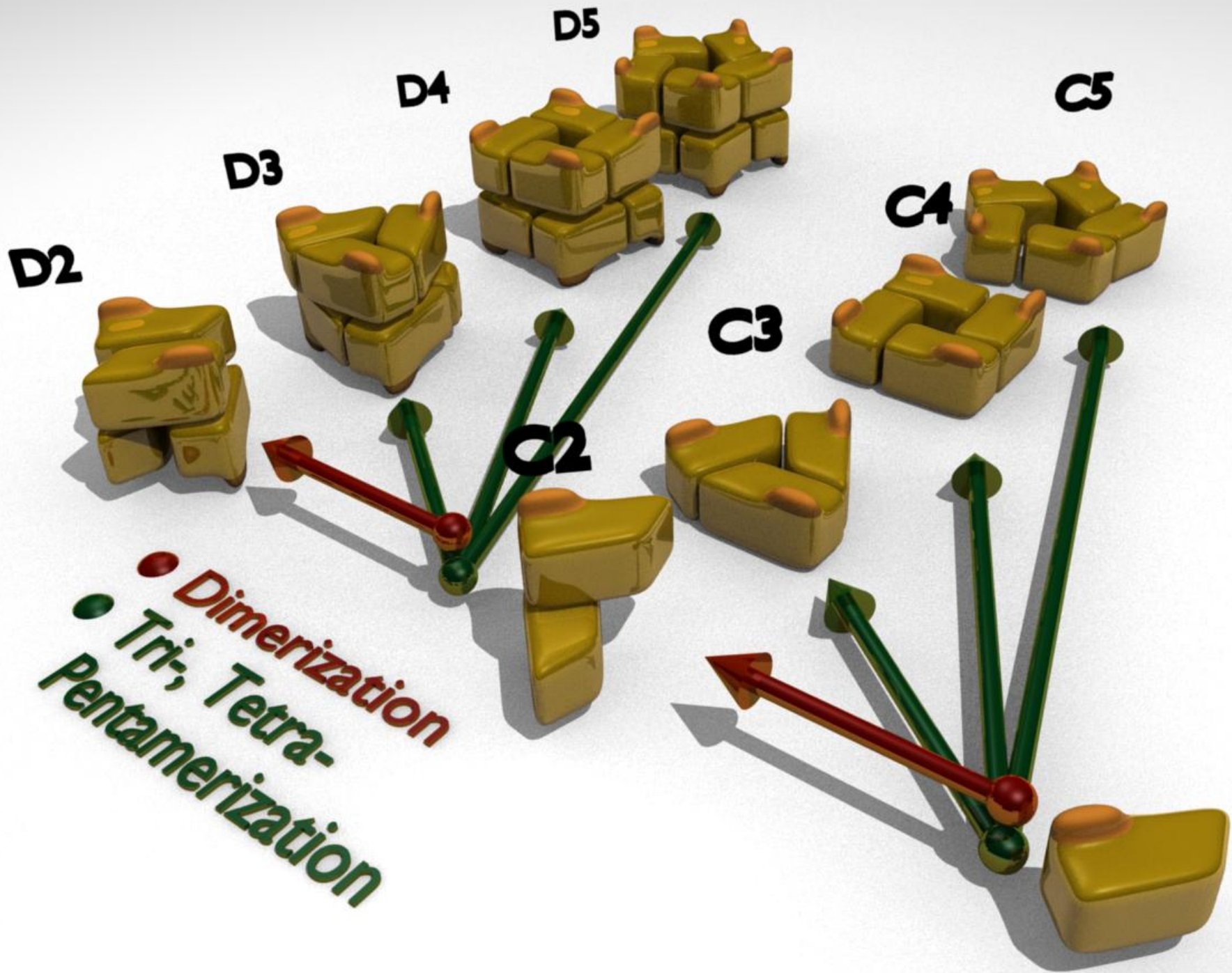


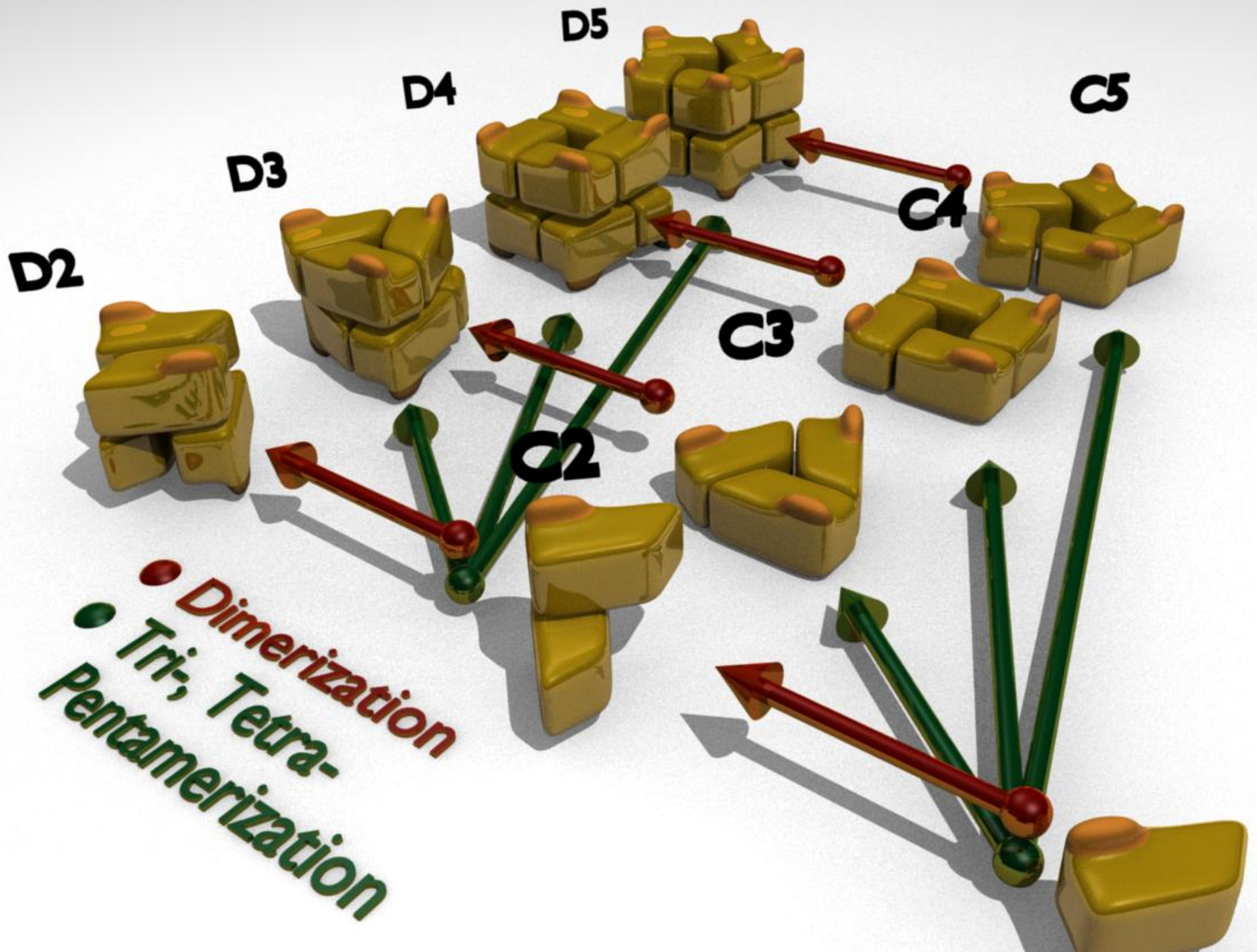
C2



Dimerization

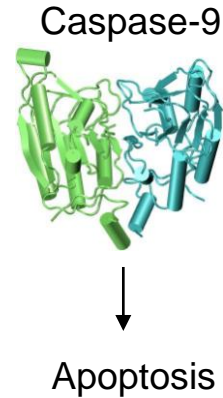




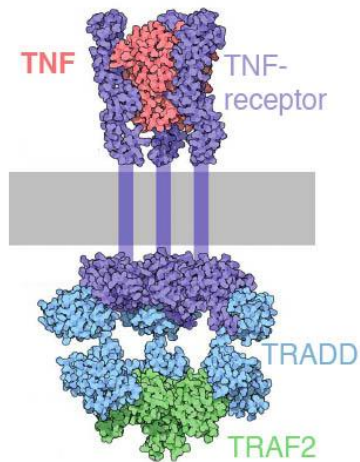


Two types of protein complexes

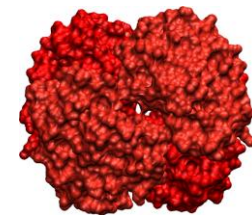
- Homomers



- Heteromers

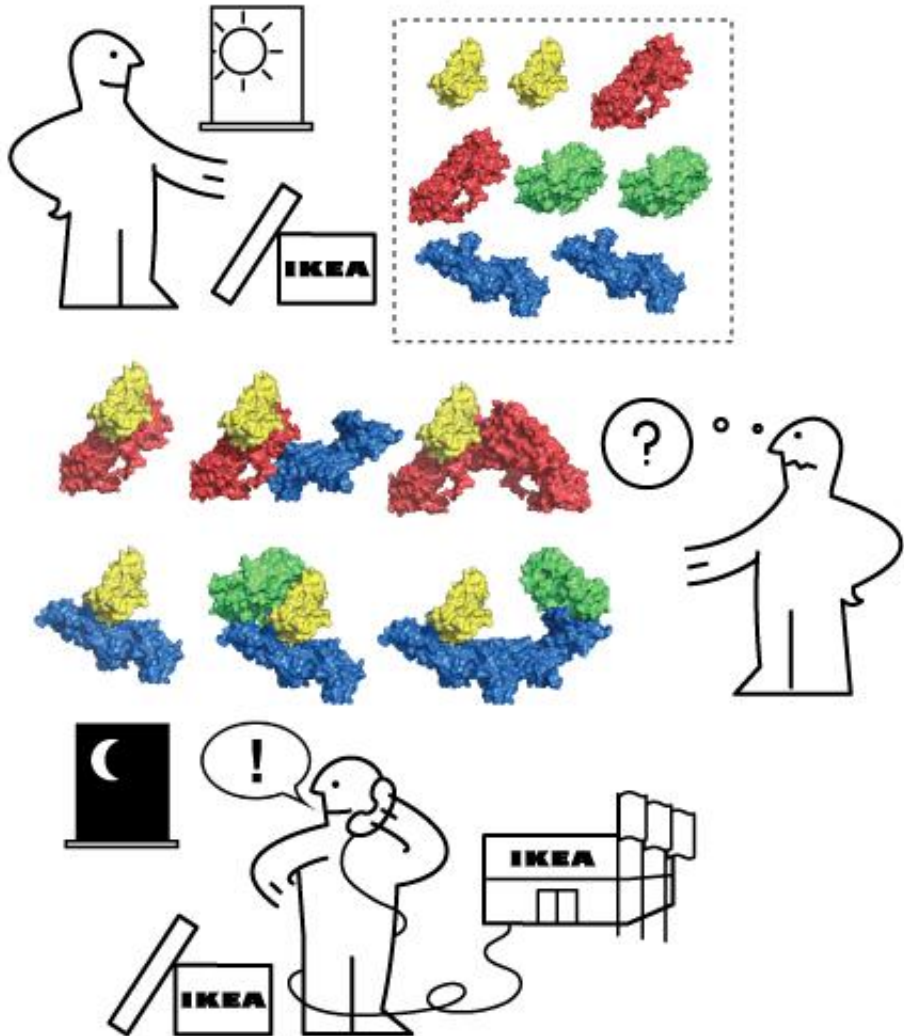


Hemoglobin



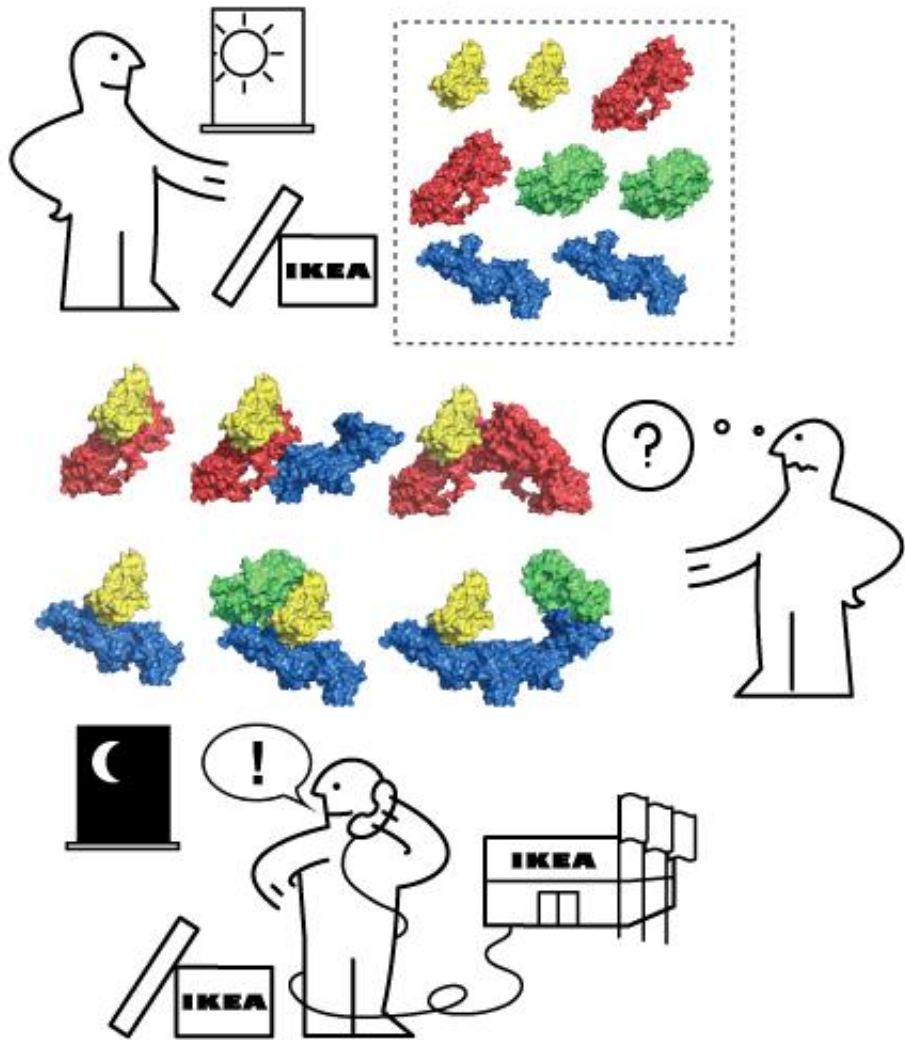
The order of assembly is important

Random assembly

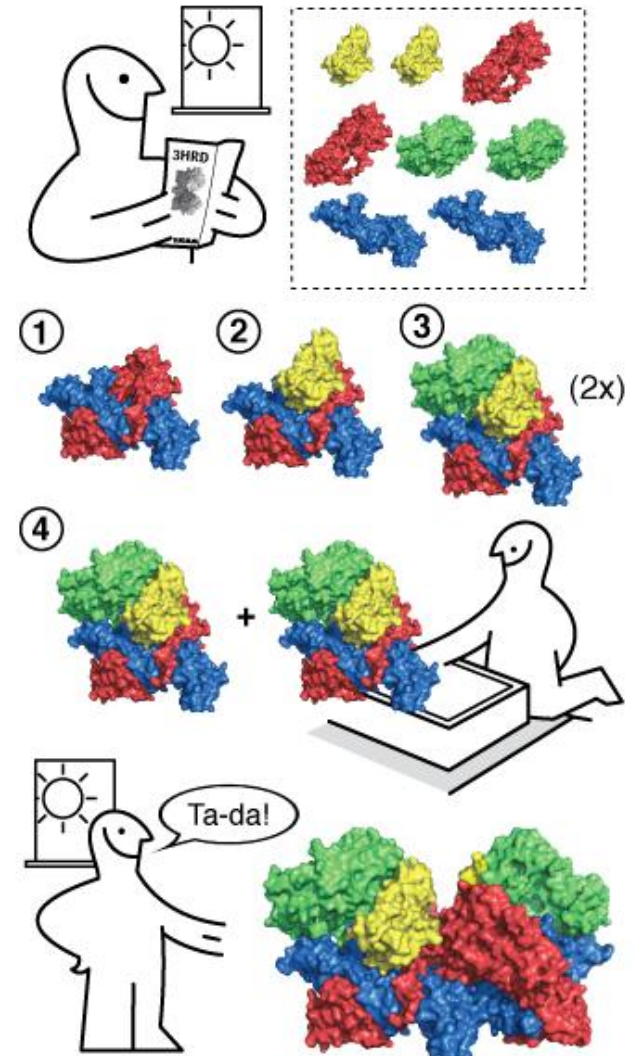


The order of assembly is important

Random assembly



Ordered assembly



Protein Folding: Ordered, Fast, Spontaneous

Anfinsen: bovine pancreatic ribonuclease

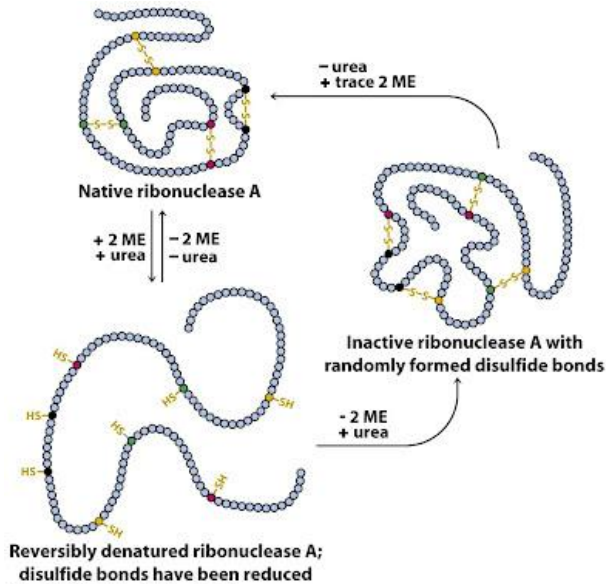
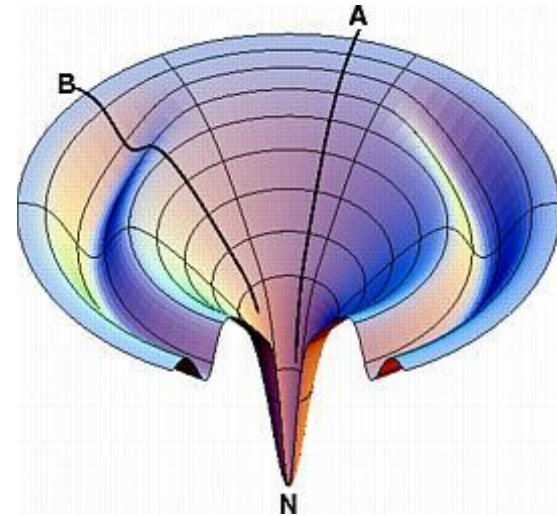


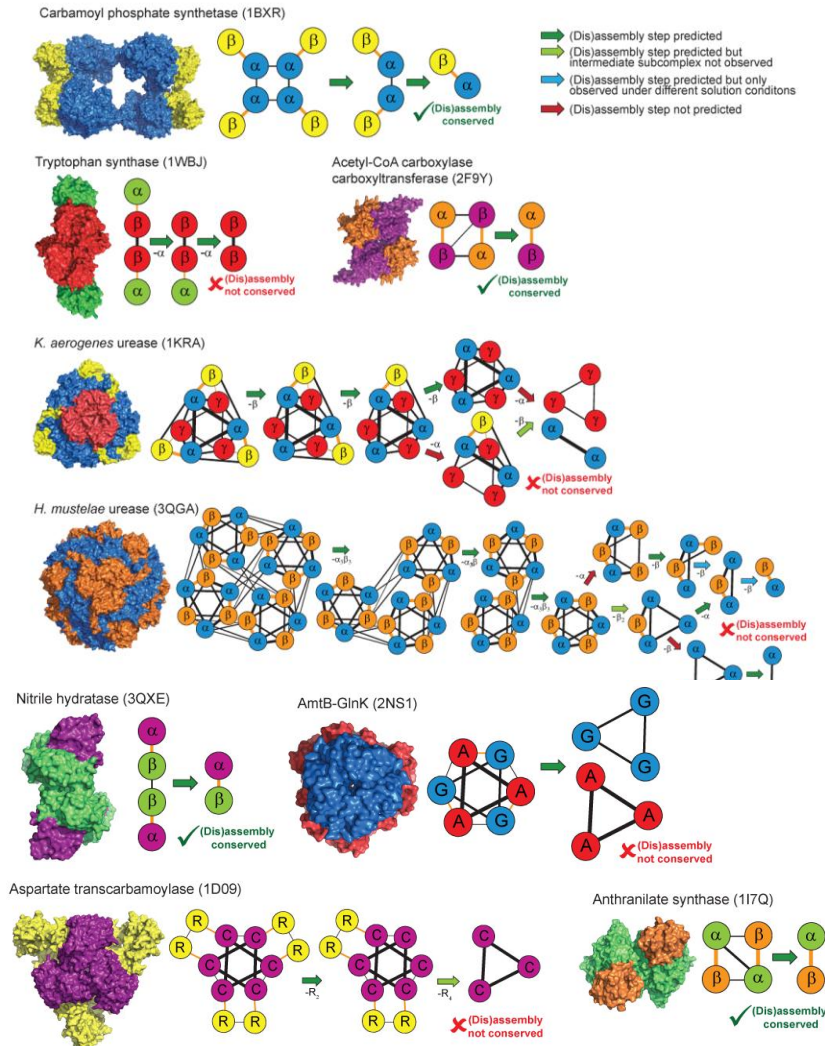
Figure 4-29 Principles of Biochemistry, 4/e
© 2006 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Protein folding landscape vs
Levinthal's paradox



Predictable? Conserved?

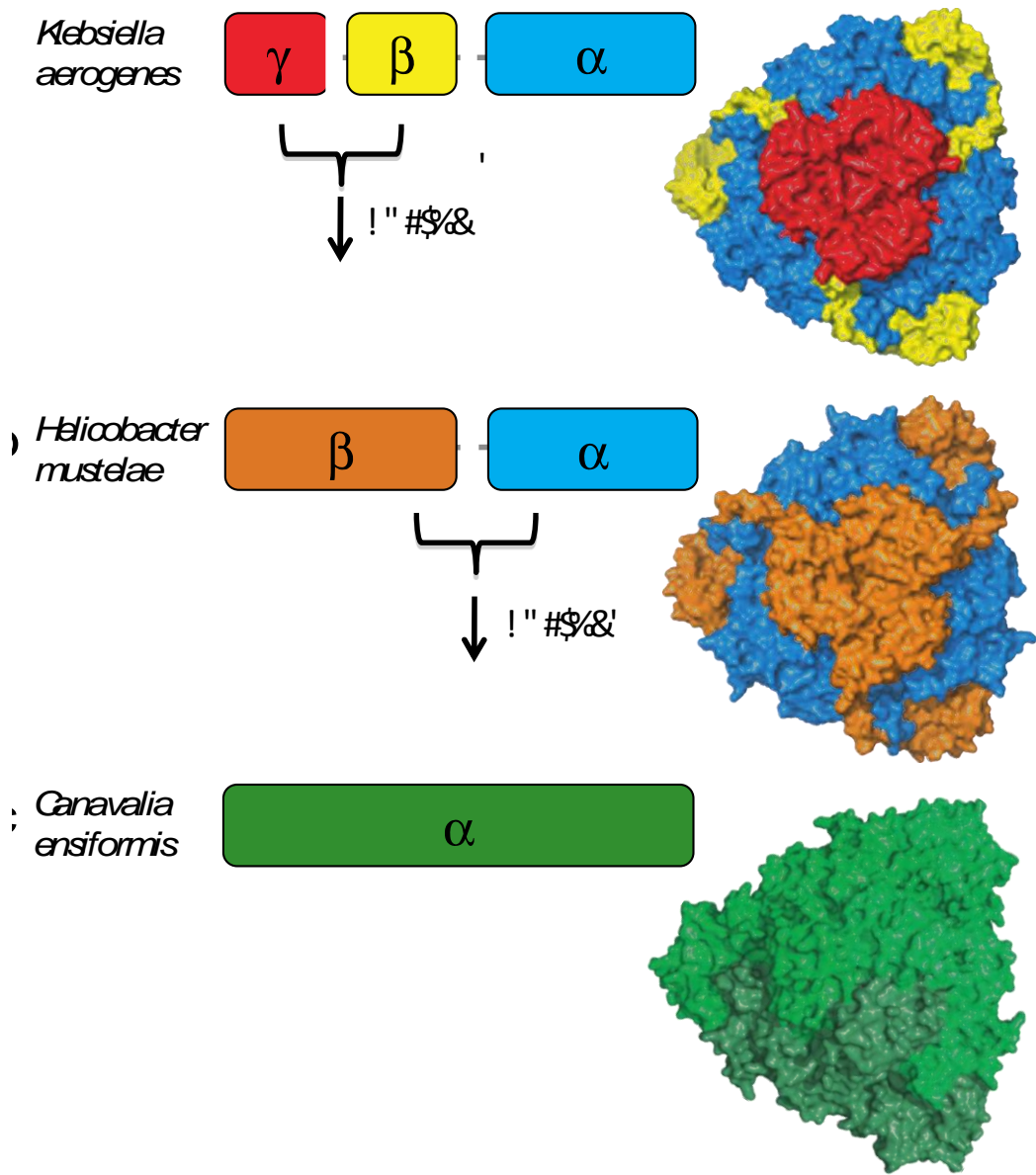
Ordered (dis)assembly pathways can be predicted from crystal structures



Complex name	PDB ID	Correctly predicted steps
<i>nESI-MS</i>		
Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase	1BXR	2/2
Tryptophan synthase	1WBJ	2/2
Acetyl-CoA carboxylase carboxyltransferase	2F9Y	1/1
<i>Klebsiella aerogenes</i> urease	1KRA	4/6
<i>Helicobacter mustelae</i> urease	3QGA	9/11
Literature		
Nitrile hydratase	3QXE	1/1
AmtB-GlnK	2NS1	1/1
Aspartate transcarbamoylase	1D09	2/2
Anthranilate synthase	1I7Q	1/1
Total		23/27

7/9 complexes predicted perfectly

Gene fusion and fission



Ordered, Fast, Spontaneous (c.f. Protein Folding)

Anfinsen: bovine pancreatic ribonuclease

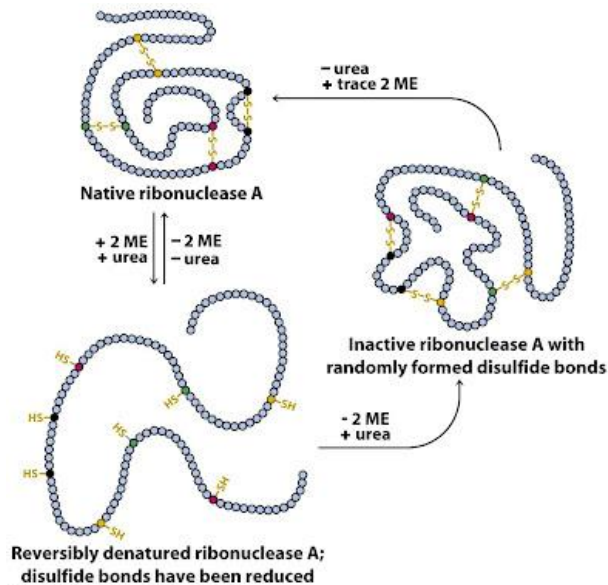
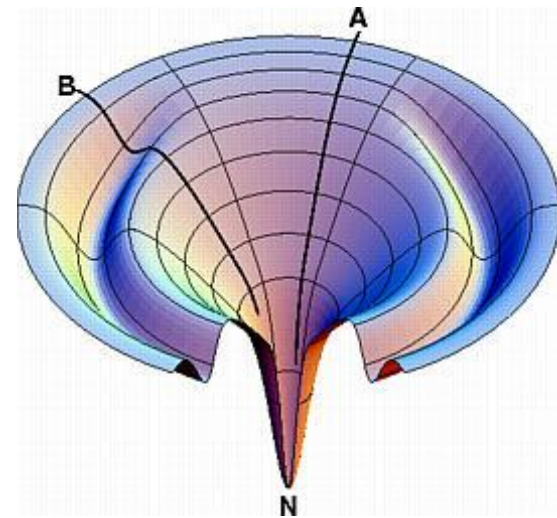


Figure 4-29 Principles of Biochemistry, 4/e
© 2006 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Protein folding landscape vs Levinthal's paradox



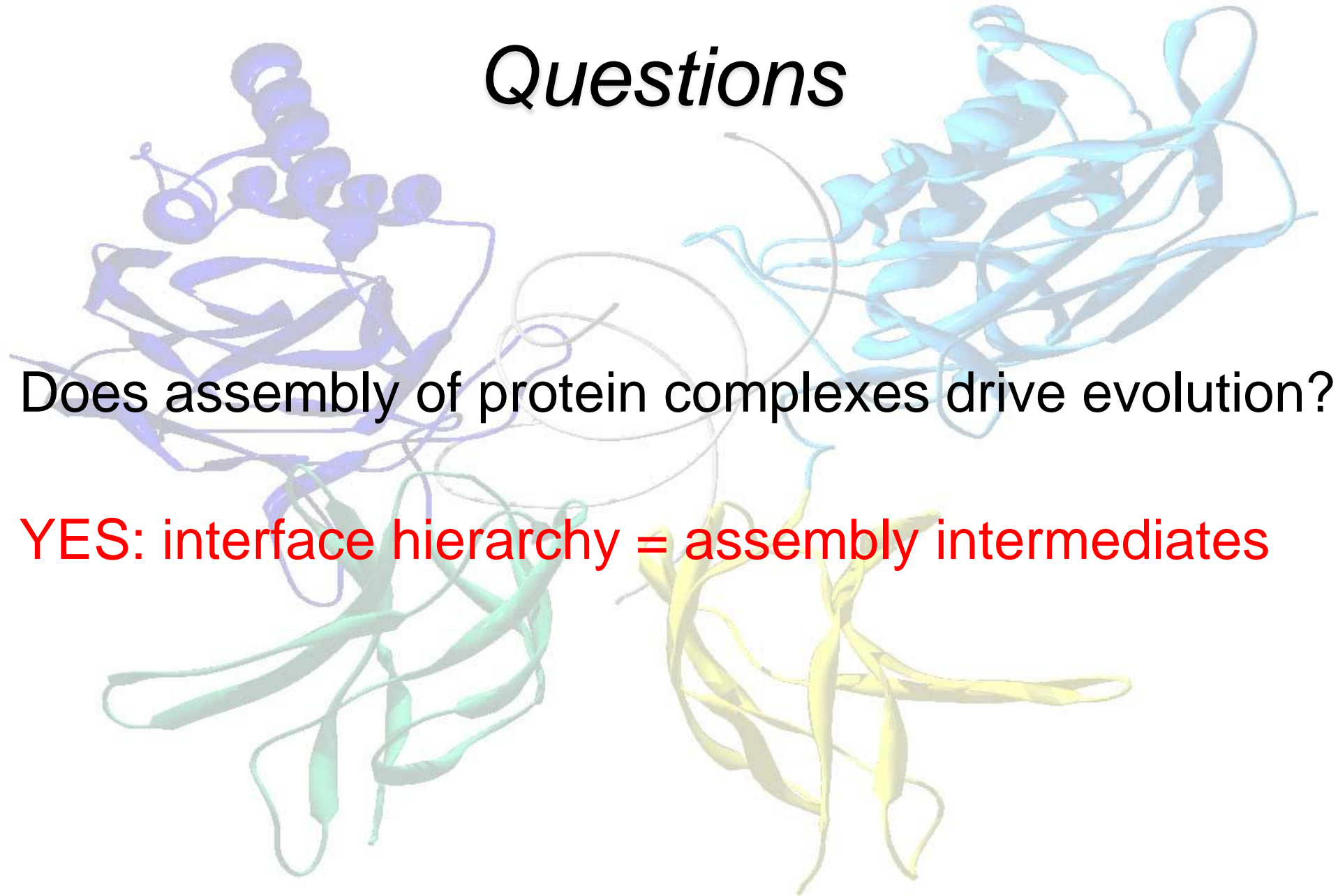
Predictable? Conserved?

YES!

Questions

Does assembly of protein complexes drive evolution?

YES: interface hierarchy = assembly intermediates

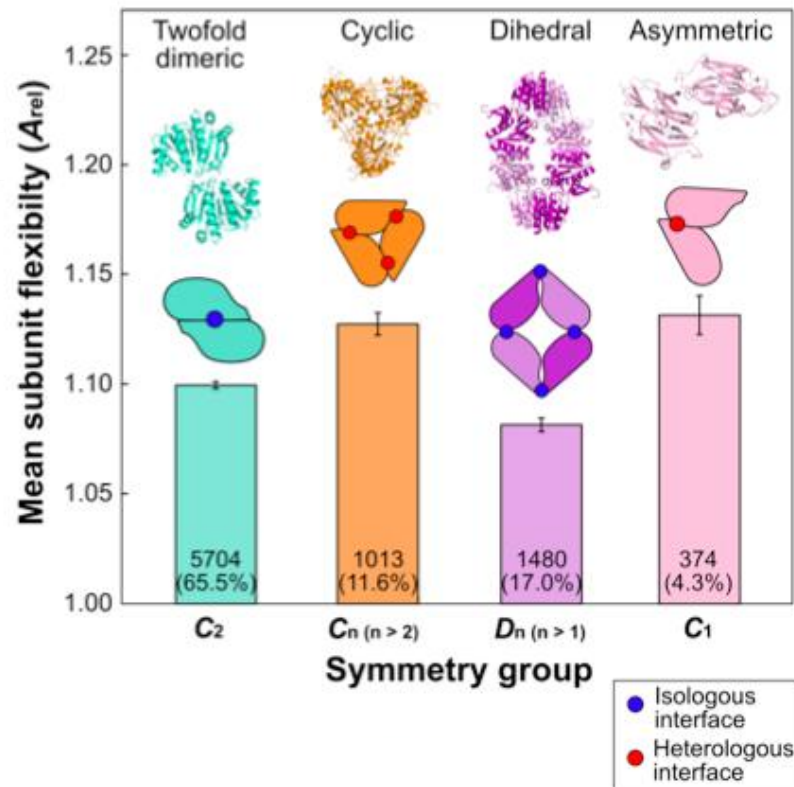


Questions

Does assembly of protein complexes drive evolution?

YES

And flexibility



Acknowledgements



Joseph Marsh (now MRC-HGU, Edinburgh)



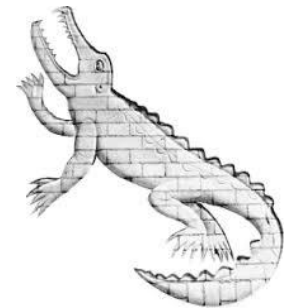
Emmanuel Levy (now Weizmann Institute)



Carol Robinson & Zoe Hall , Dept Chemistry,
Oxford



Sebastian Ahnert, Dept Physics, Cambridge





Questions

Does assembly of protein complexes drive evolution?

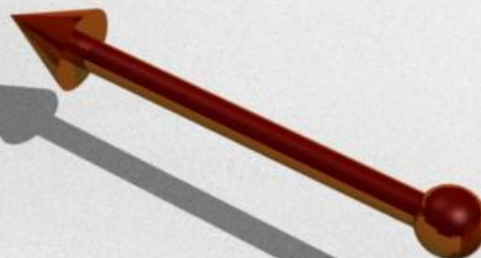
YES – homomers and heteromers

What are mutational mechanisms?

D2

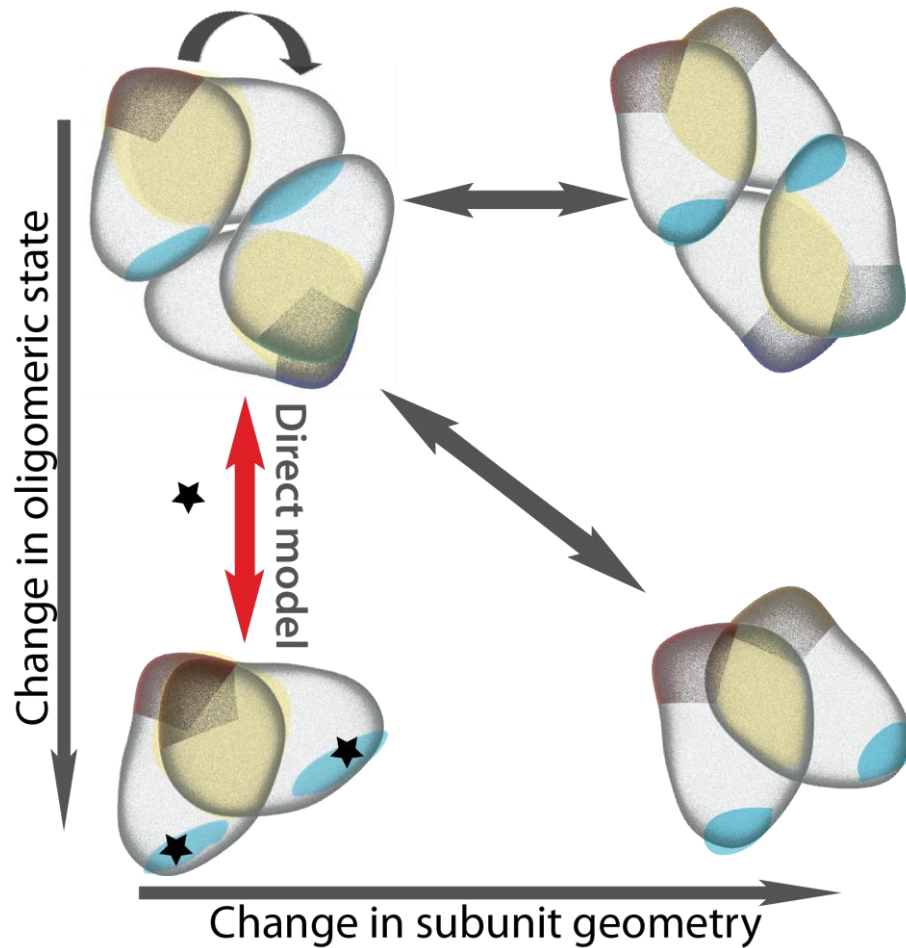


C2

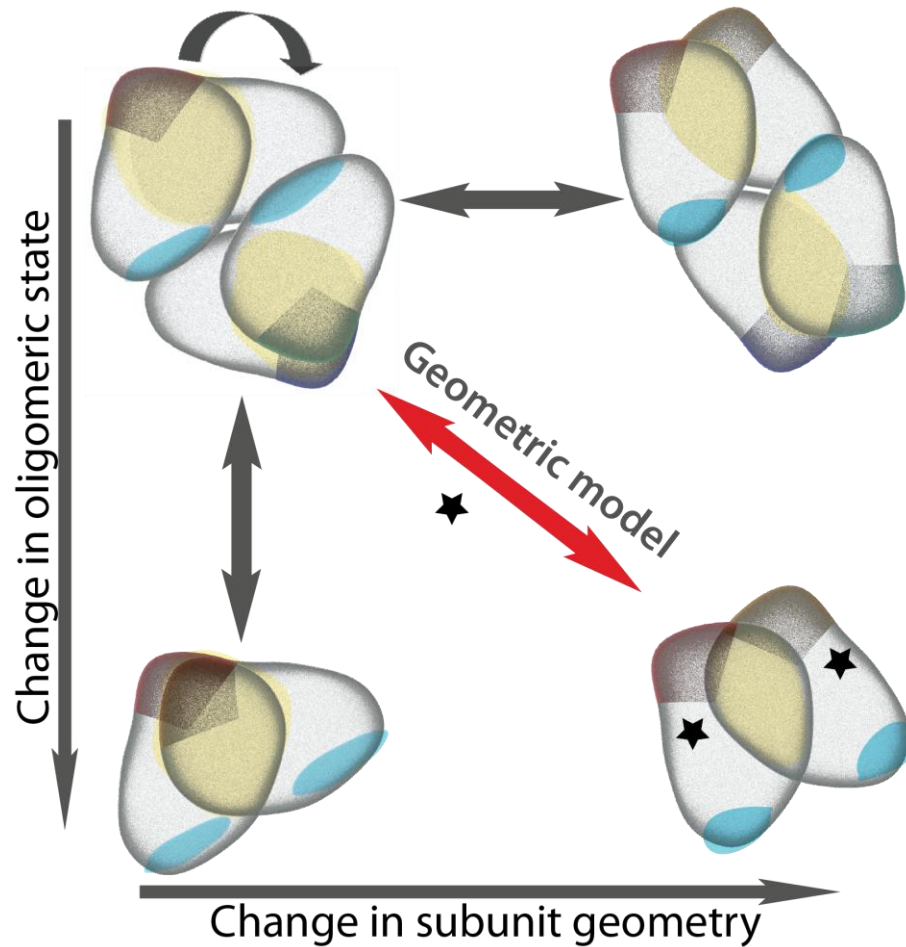


Dimerization

Direct vs indirect effect of mutations



Direct vs indirect effect of mutations



Equally important

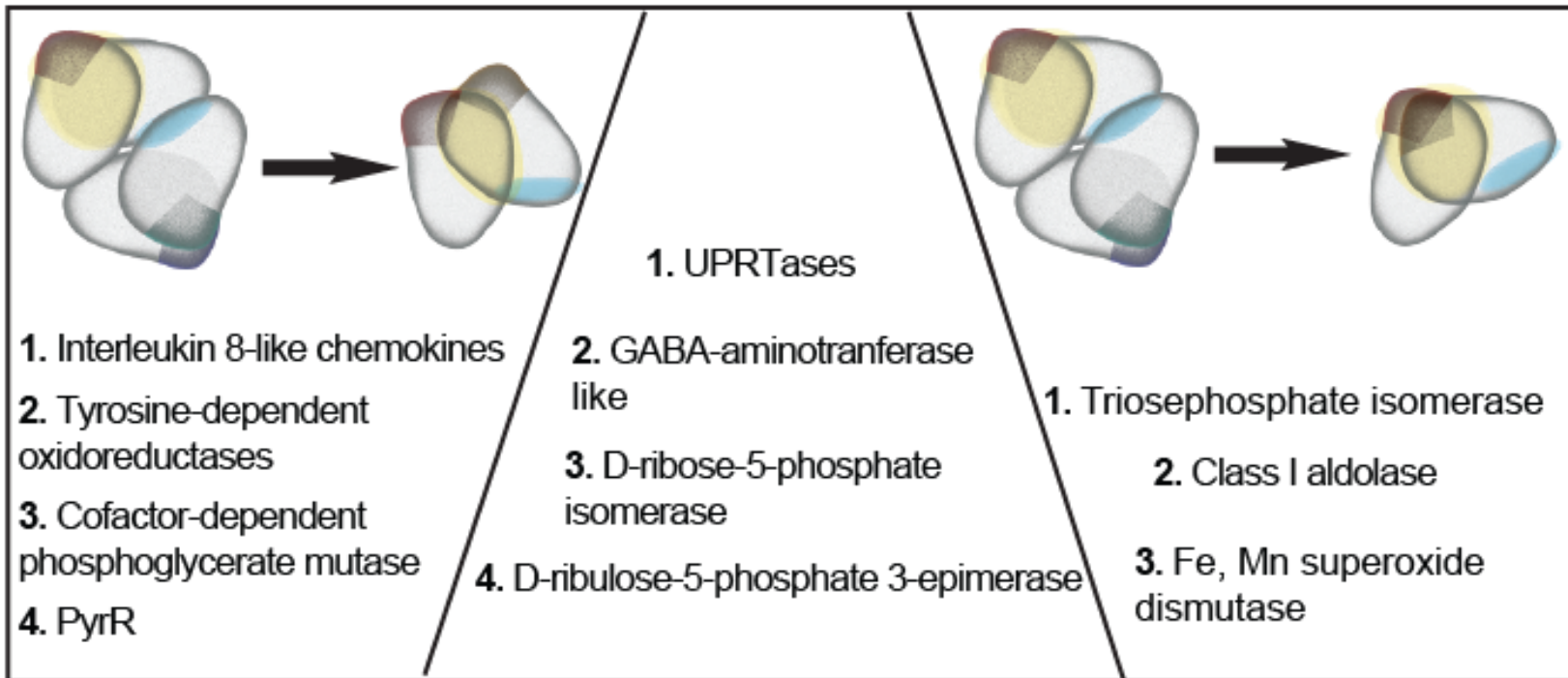
4 families

Geometric model

4 families

3 families

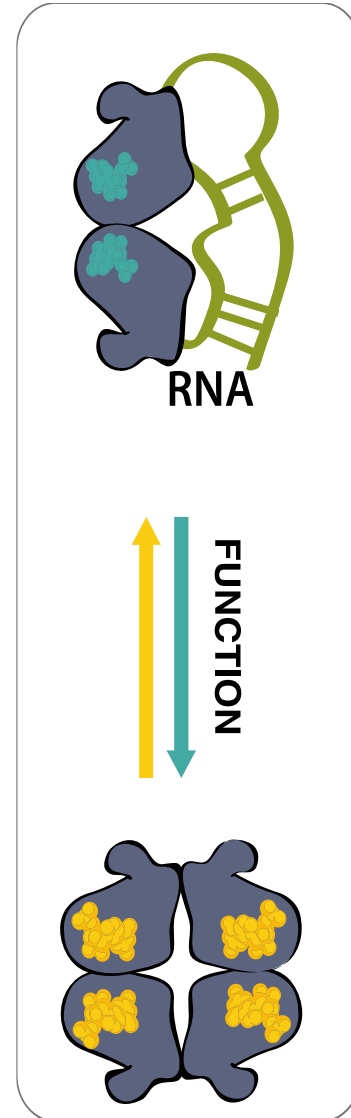
Direct model



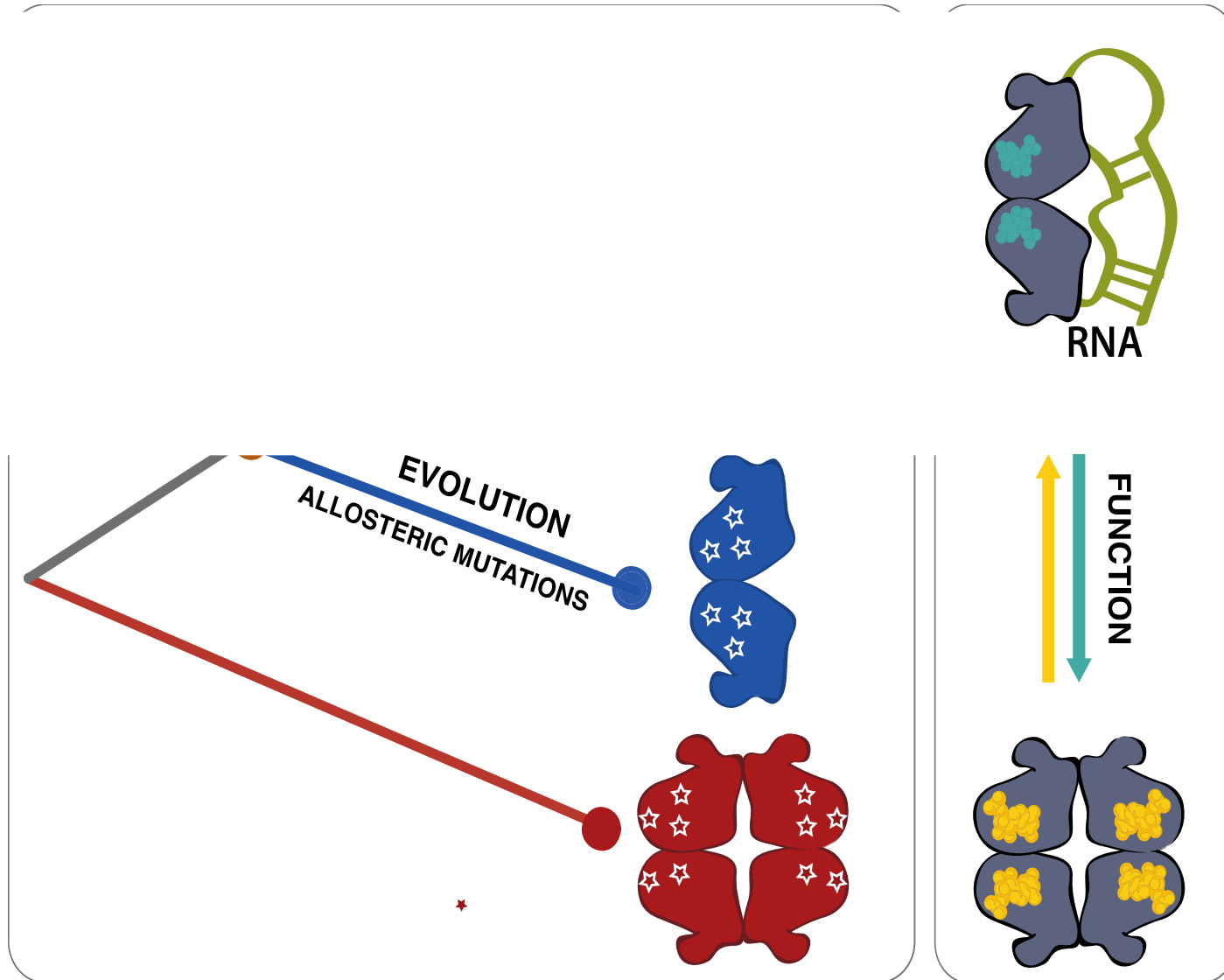
What is the mechanism for
quaternary structure evolution?

Indirect mutations?
How do these work?

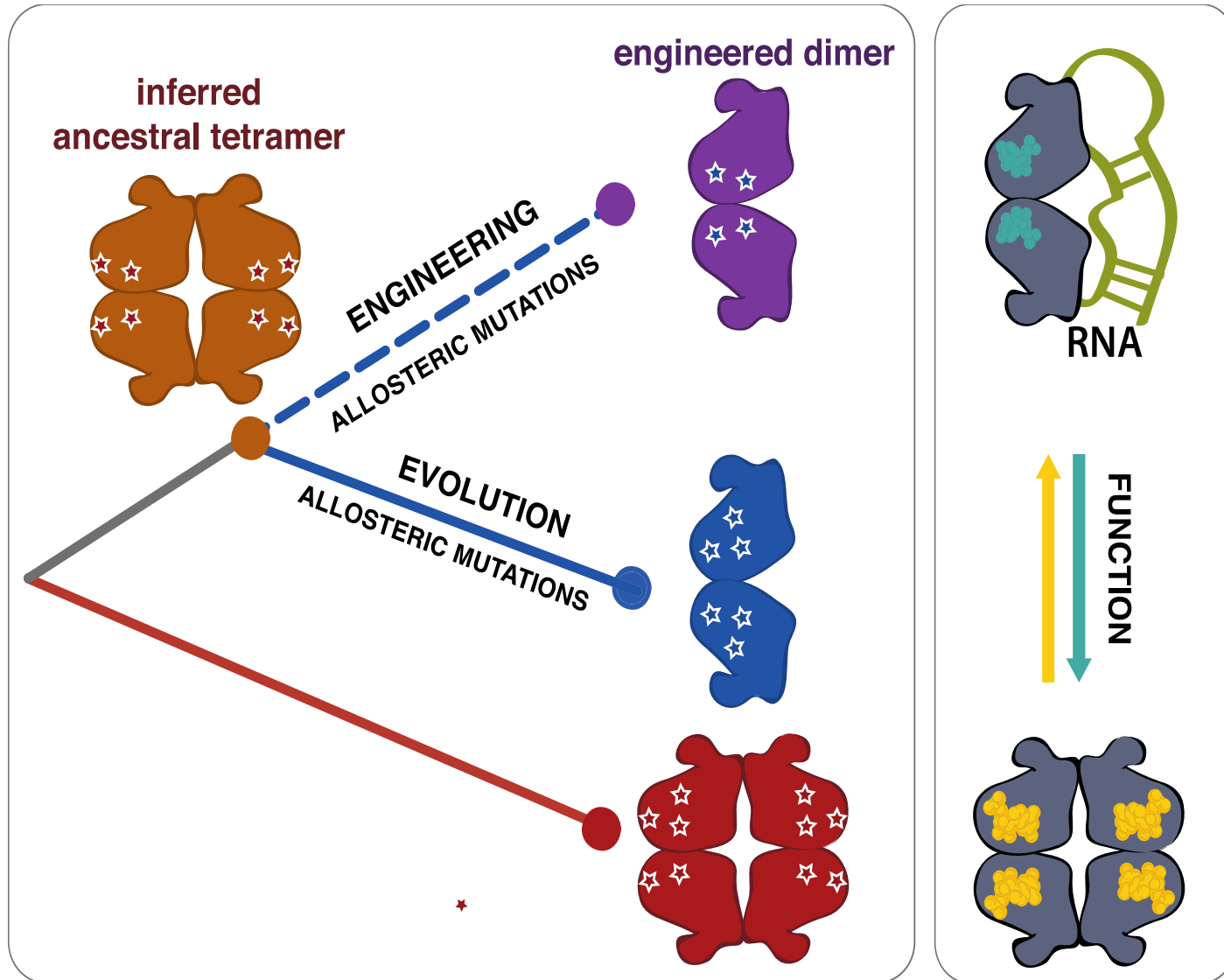
PyrR: a bacterial attenuator family



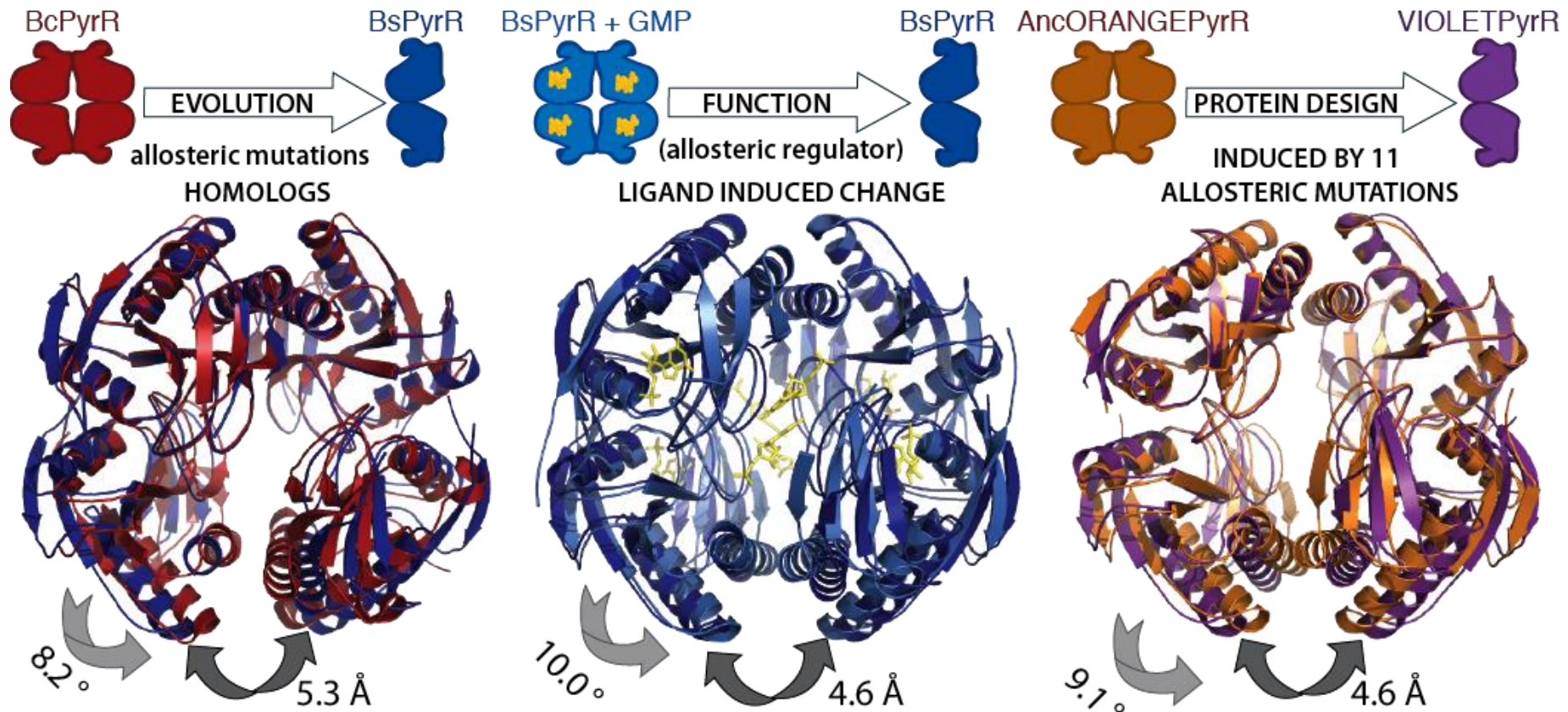
PyrR: a bacterial attenuator family



PyrR: a bacterial attenuator family

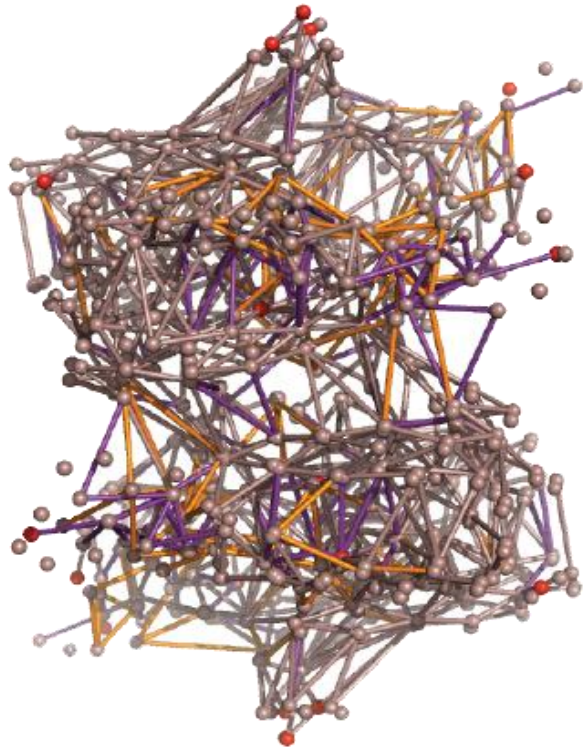


Same geometric changes: allostery and evolution

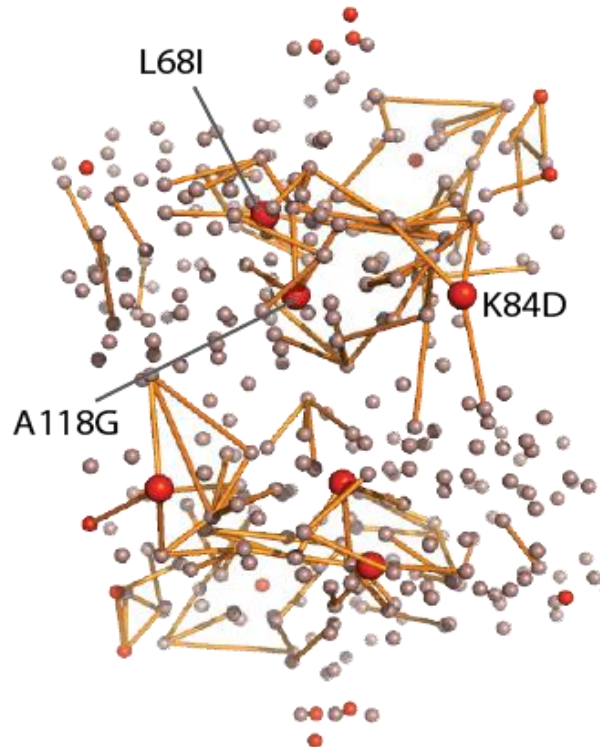


3 mutations - extensive contact rewiring

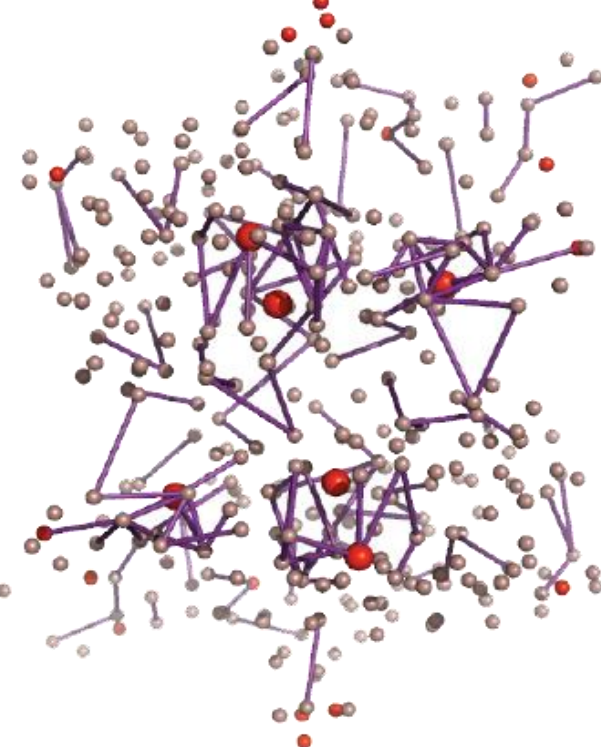
AncORANGEPyrR and VIOLETPyrR
residue-residue contact networks



AncORANGEPyrR
specific contacts



VIOLETPyrR
specific contacts

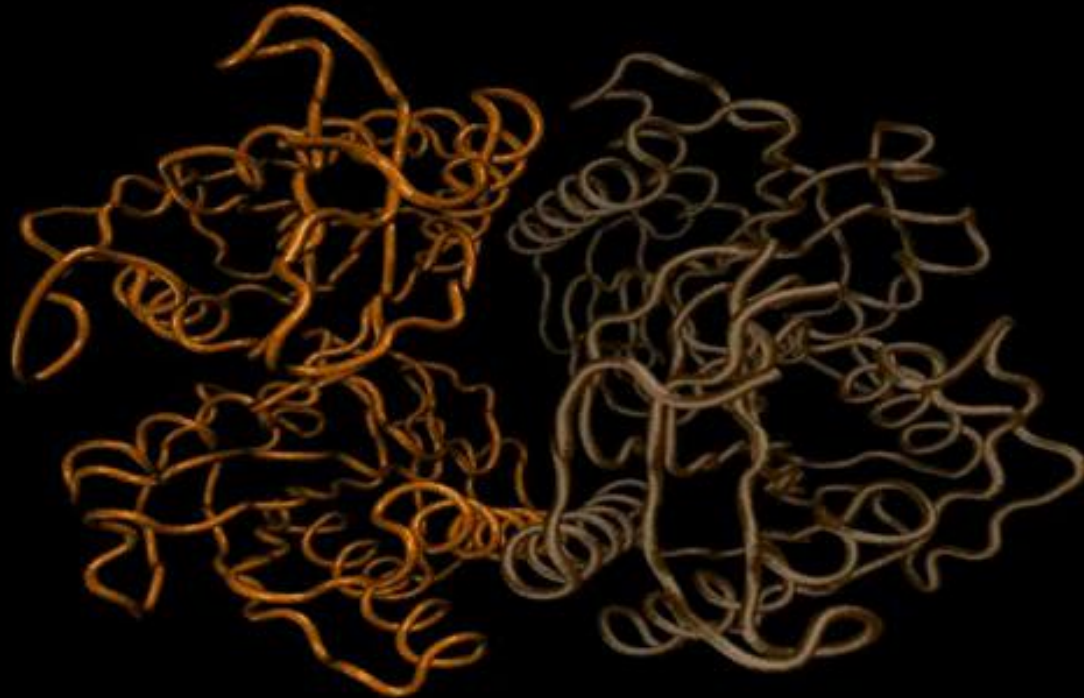


● $\text{C}\alpha$ atoms ● $\text{C}\alpha$ atoms 11/ m_3 allosteric mutations
— residue-residue contacts shared between the two structures

AncORANGEPyrR specific
residue-residue contacts

VIOLETPyrR specific
residue-residue contacts

Contact rewiring – dynamics



Same conformational change as allostery

Dimeric unit = Hairclip



Allostery constrains evolutionary path



Perica, T., Kondo, Y., Tiwari, S.P., McLaughlin, S.H., Kemplen, K.R., Zhang, X., Steward, A., Reuter, N., Clarke, J. & Teichmann, S.A. (2014) *Science*, 346, 1254346

Questions

The background of the slide features four distinct protein structures rendered in a ribbon format. The top-left structure is purple, the top-right is cyan, the bottom-left is green, and the bottom-right is yellow. These structures are semi-transparent and overlap each other, creating a complex, interconnected visual field.

Does assembly of protein complexes drive evolution?

YES – homomers and heteromers

What are mutational mechanisms?

Direct & indirect – allosteric mutations



Acknowledgements



Tina Perica

Annette Steward &

Jane Clarke, Chemistry/Cambridge

Stephen McLaughlin, MRC-LMB

Yasushi Kondo, MRC-LMB

Sandhya Tiwari &

Nathalie Reuter, Bergen



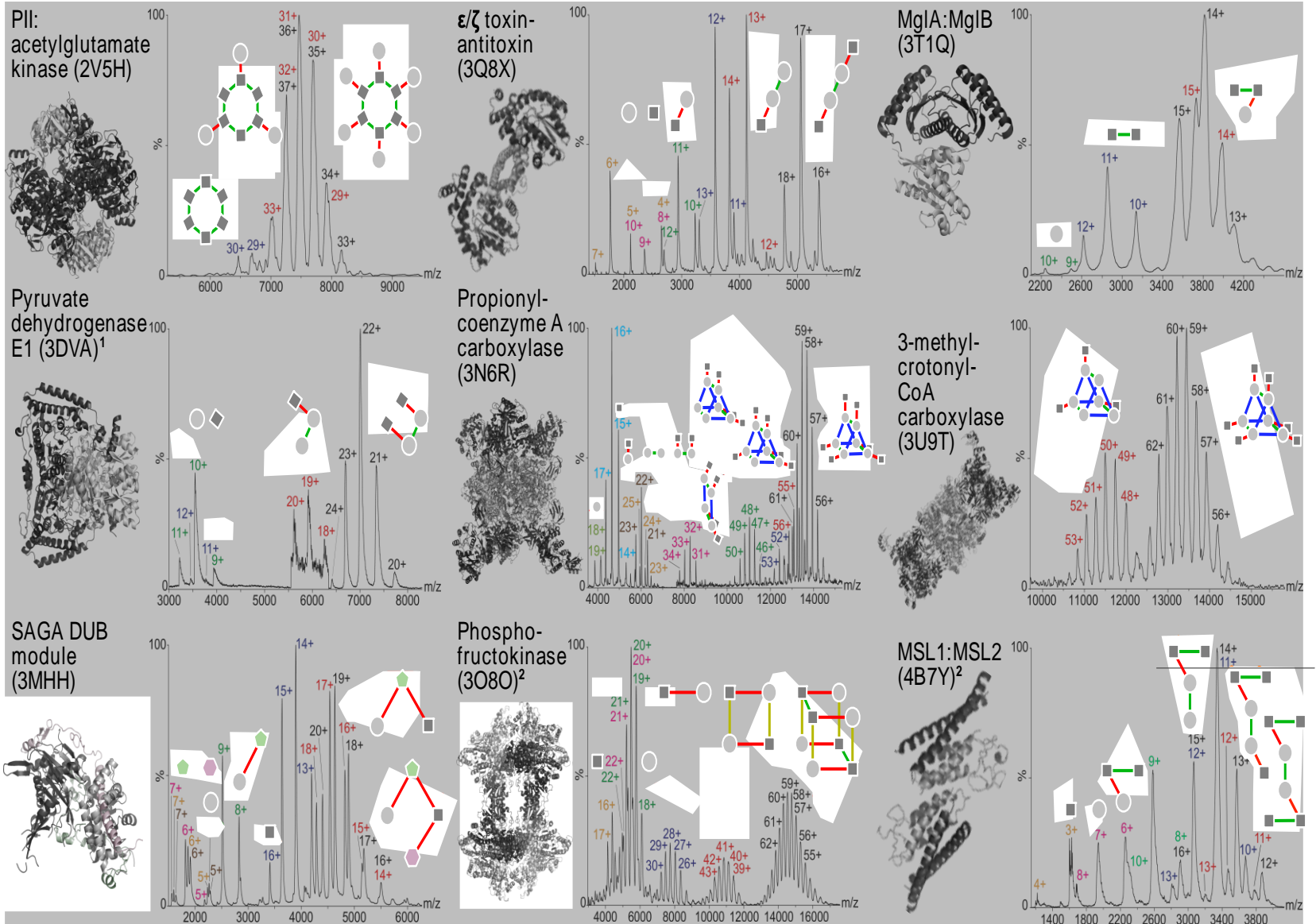
Questions

Does assembly of protein complexes drive evolution?

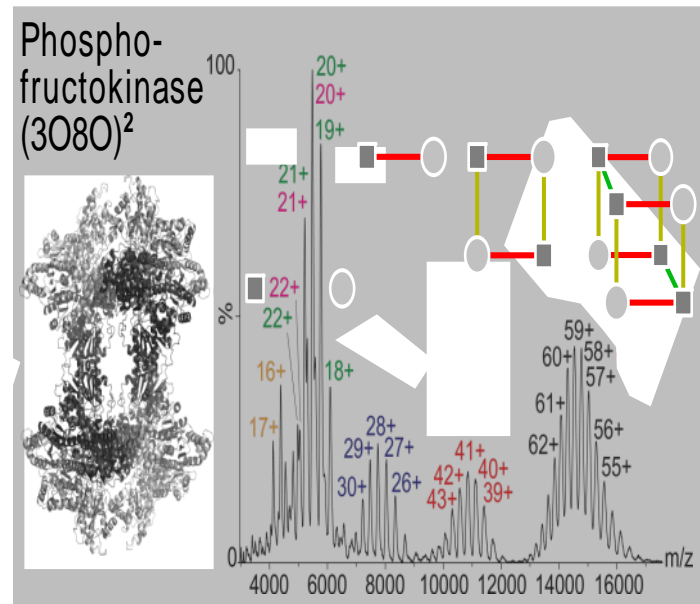
What are mutational mechanisms?

Can principles of assembly to predict topologies?

(Dis)assembly intermediates

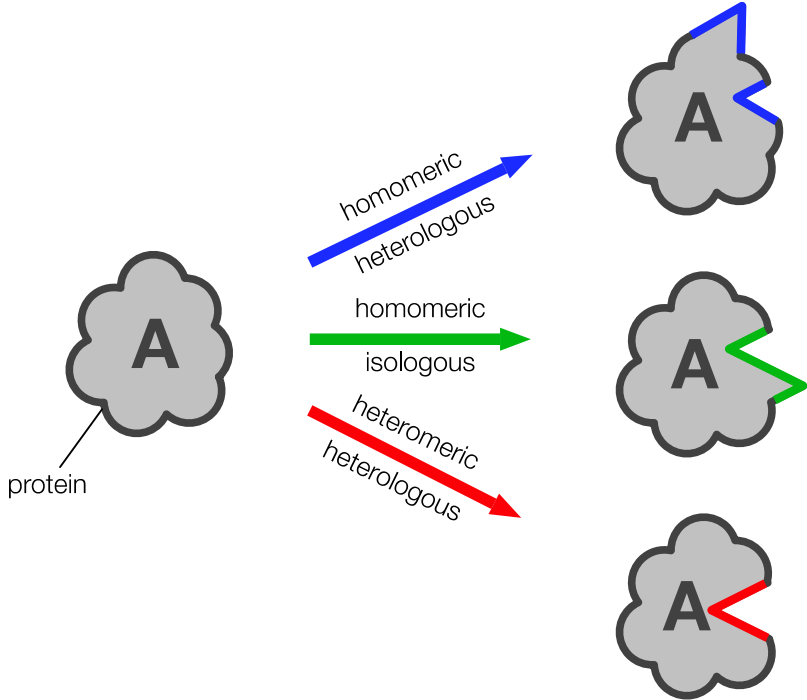


(Dis)assembly intermediates

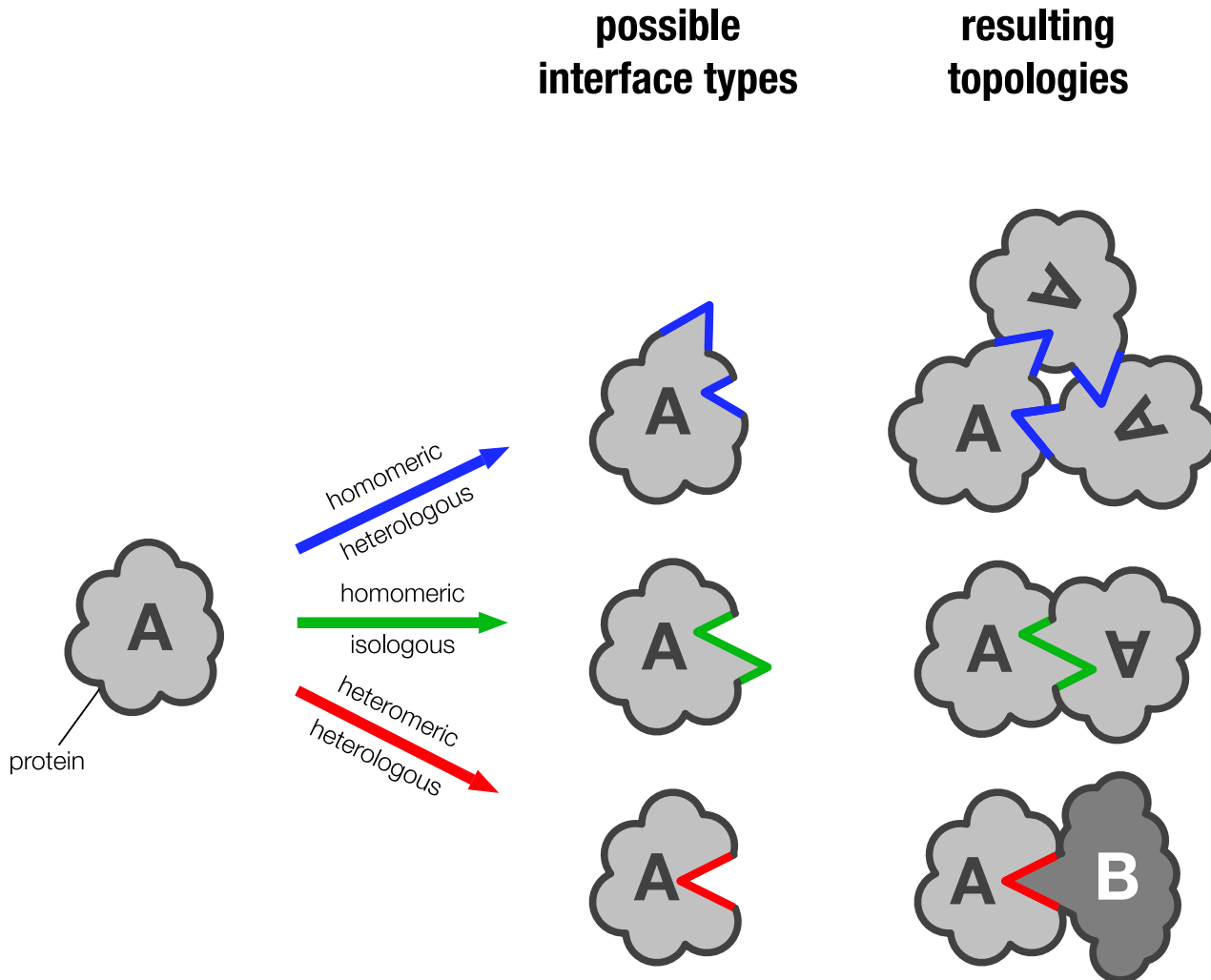


What types of assembly transitions occur?

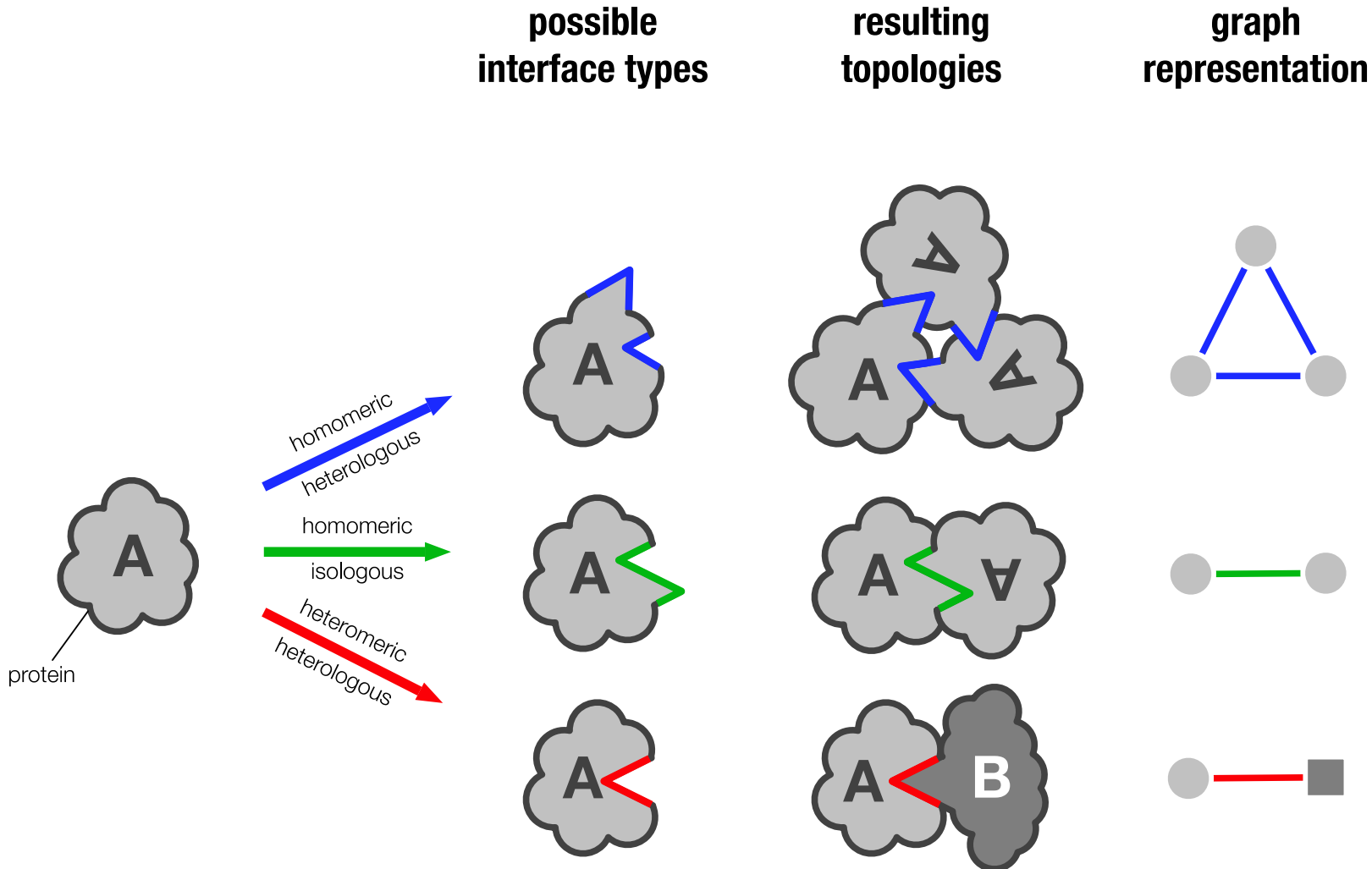
possible
interface types



What types of assembly transitions occur?

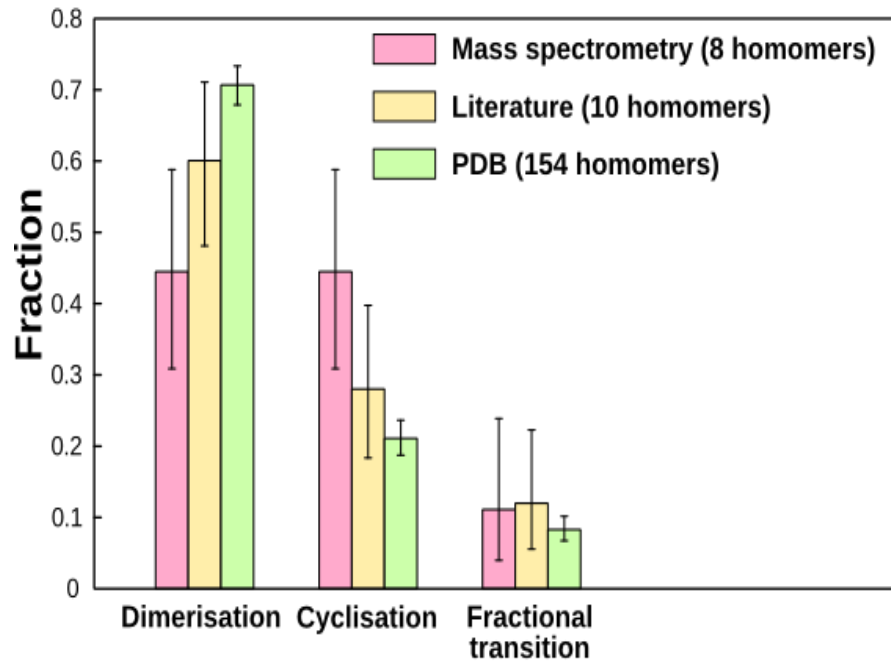


What types of assembly transitions occur?



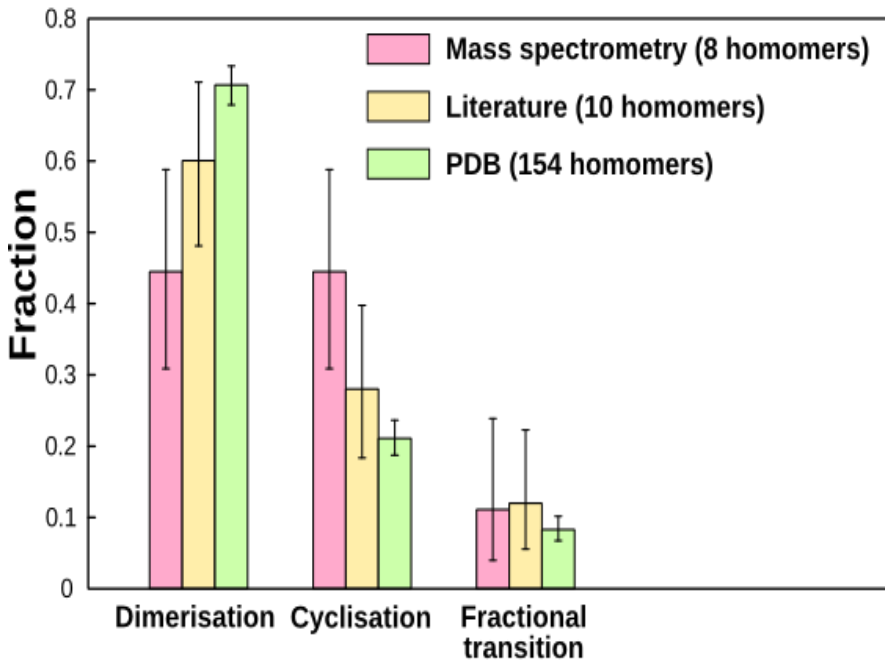
Frequencies of transitions types?

B) Homomers

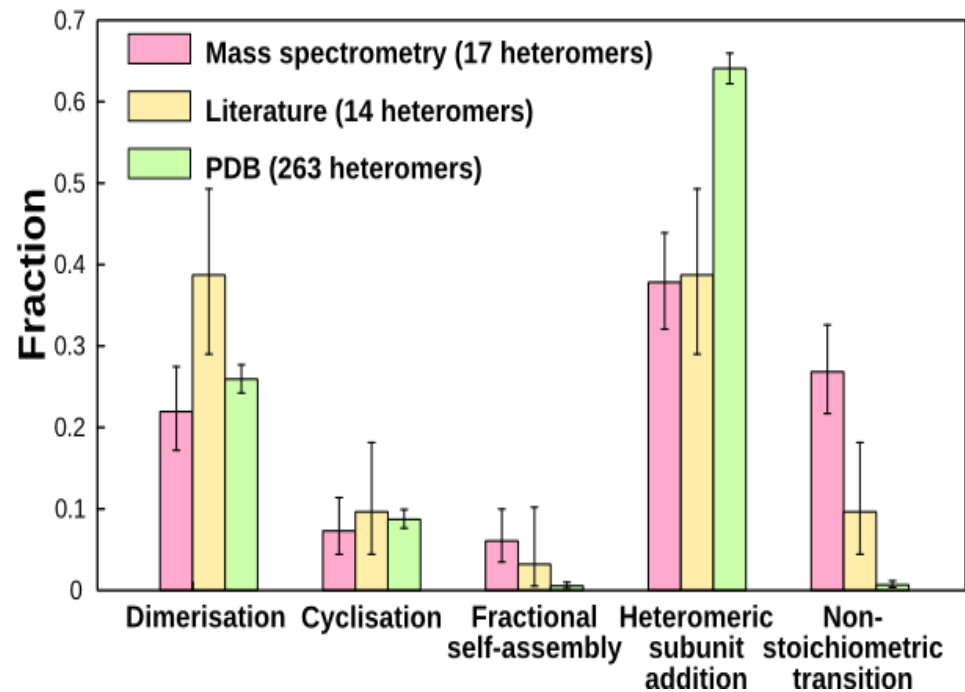


Frequencies of transitions types?

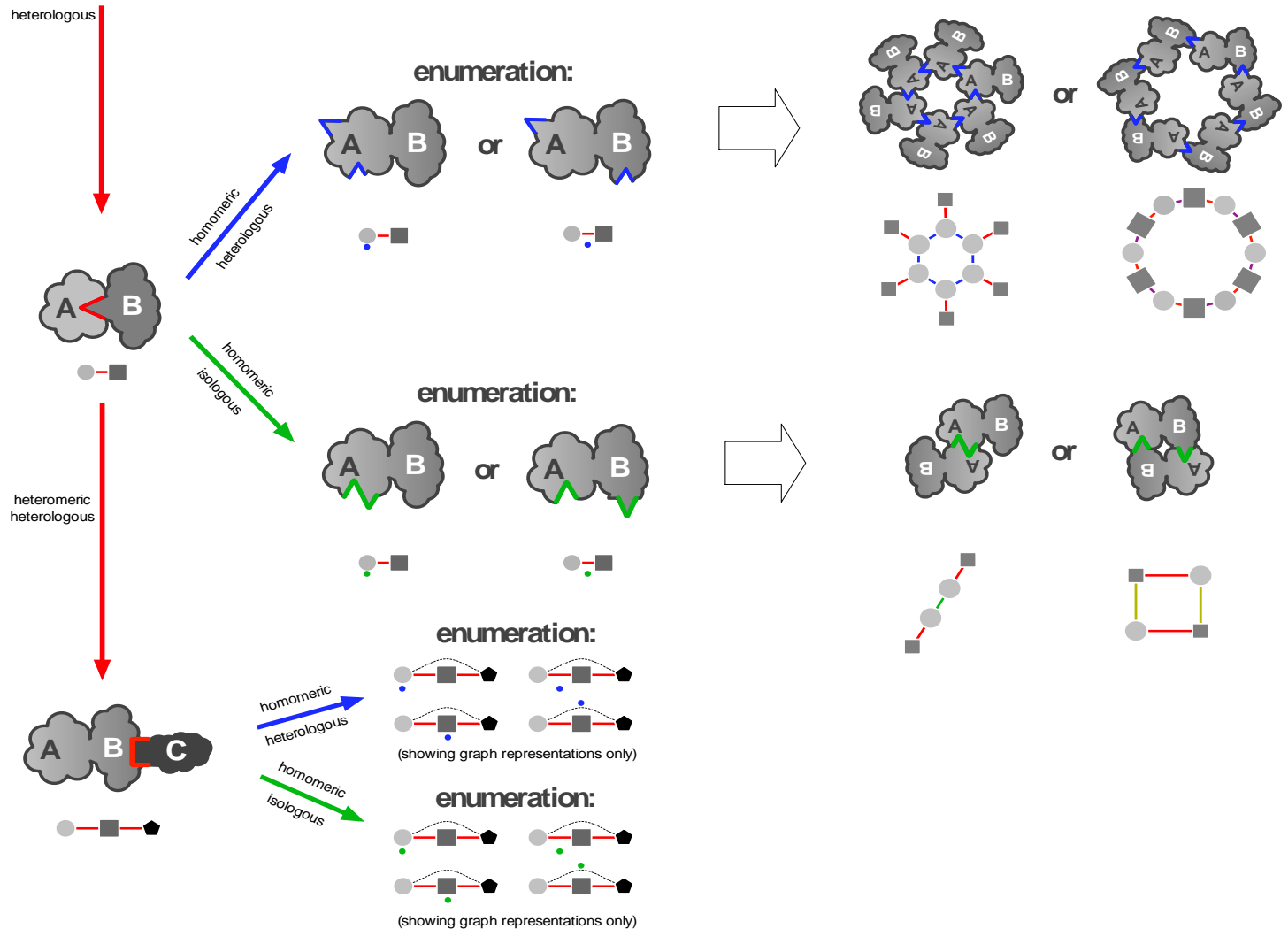
B) Homomers



C) Heteromers





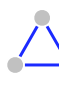

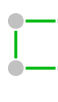


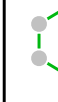



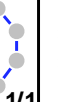
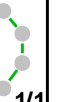


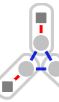
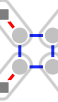











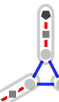
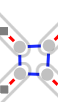

Enumerating all heteromeric topologies

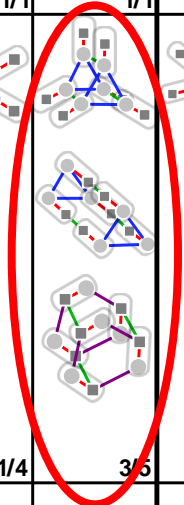


Periodic Table of Protein Complexes

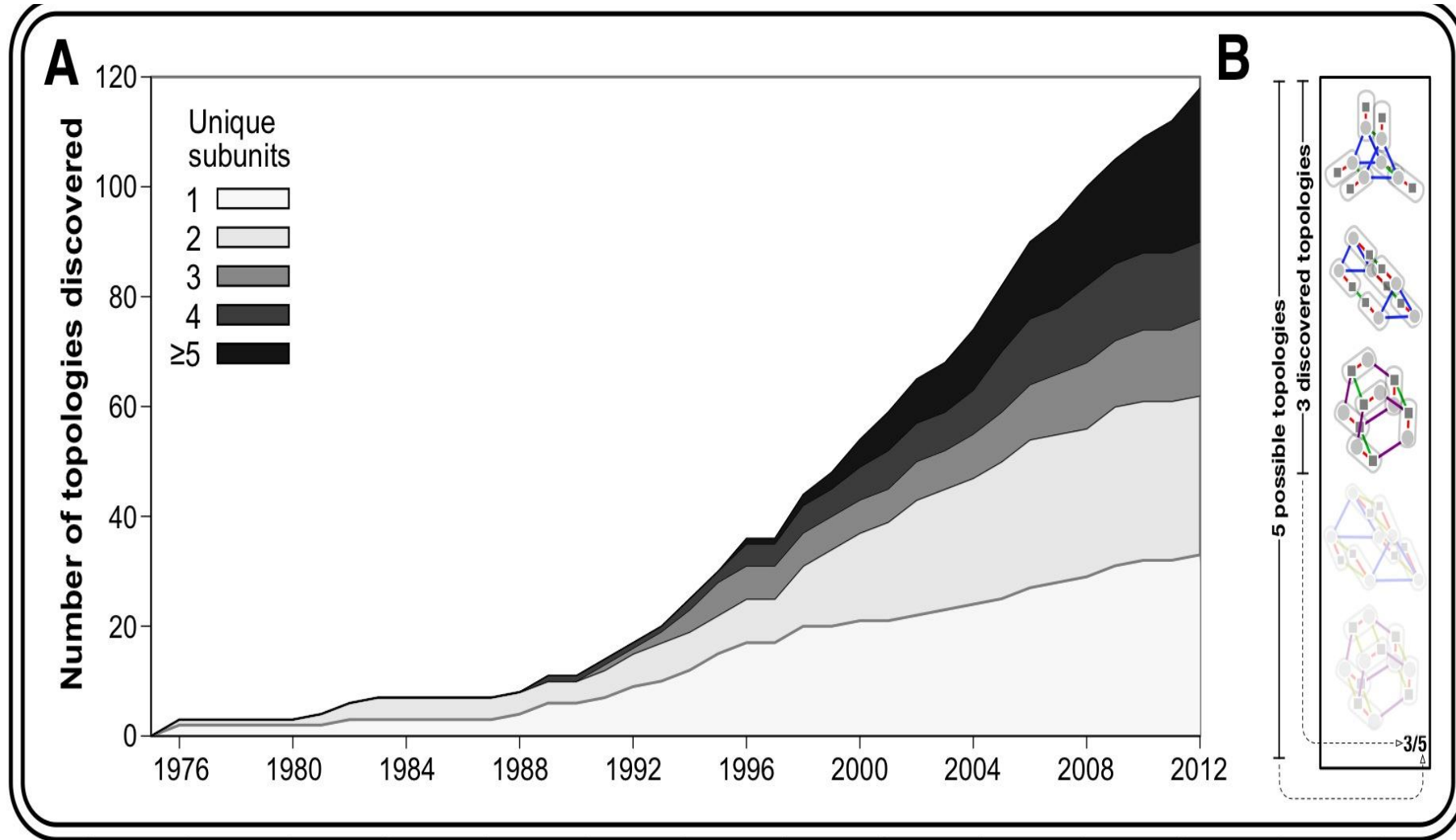
No. repeats

No. unique polypeptides

	No. repeats												
	1	2	3	4		5	6	6		7	8	8	
	C1	C2	C3	C4	D2	C5	C6	D3		C7	C8	D4	
1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1
2	 1/1	 2/2	 2/2	 2/2	 3/4	 1/2	 1/2	 1/4	 3/5	 1/2	 0/2	 0/4	 2/5
3													



Rate of discovery of new topologies



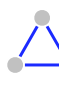

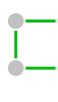


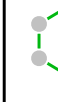



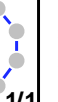
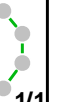


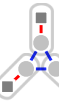
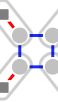











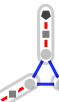
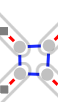



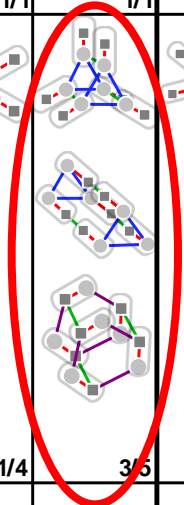
About 4-5 new topologies/year, 120 in total

Periodic Table of Protein Complexes

No. repeats

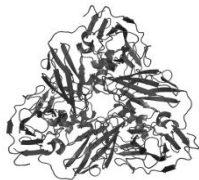
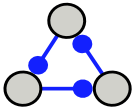
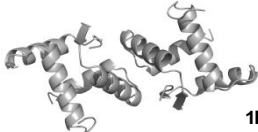

No. unique polypeptides

	No. repeats												
	1	2	3	4		5	6	6		7	8	8	
	C1	C2	C3	C4	D2	C5	C6	D3		C7	C8	D4	
1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1	 1/1
2	 1/1	 2/2	 2/2	 2/2	 3/4	 1/2	 1/2	 1/4	 3/5	 1/2	 0/2	 0/4	 2/5
3													









Topologies and Quaternary Structure Errors

Homomers

Example	Graph representation	Bijectionity	Occurrence	Error rate
 1as6		bijectionity homomer one sequence, one topological environment	92.5%	10.6%
 1baz		non-bijectionity homomer one sequence, more than one topological environment	7.5%	60.1%

Heteromers

 1wbj		bijectionity heteromer multiple sequences, which map bijectively (i.e. one-to-one) to topological environments	91.7%	9.0%
 1xc2		non-bijectionity heteromer with uneven stoichiometry multiple sequences, which do not map bijectively (i.e. one-to-one) to topological environments, and do not appear an equal number of times.	6.4%	20.4%
 3a33		non-bijectionity heteromer with even stoichiometry multiple sequences, which do not map bijectively (i.e. one-to-one) to topological environments, but do all appear an equal number of times.	1.9%	58.6%

Graph/motif frequency predictions

- Transcriptional network motifs:

Shen-Orr....Alon U (2004) *Nature Genetics*

- Metabolic network motifs

Ma....Chao TS (2009) *Cell*

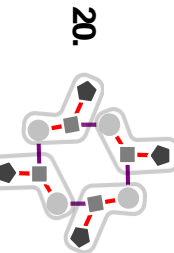
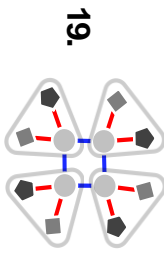
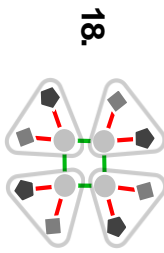
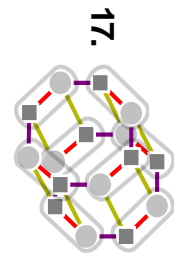
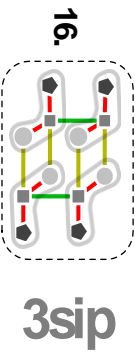
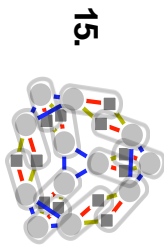
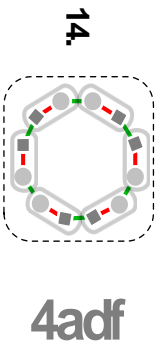
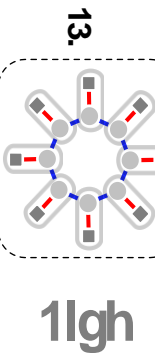
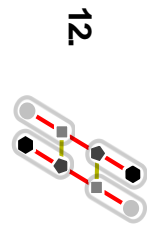
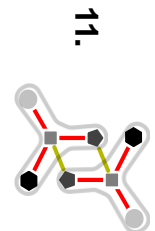
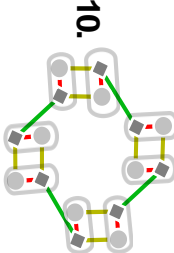
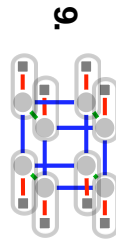
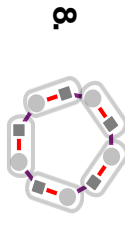
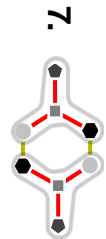
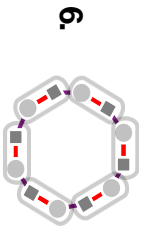
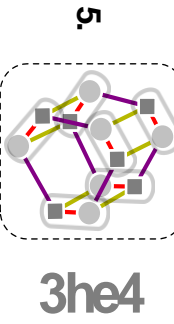
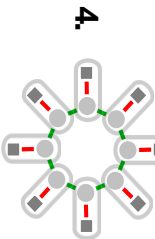
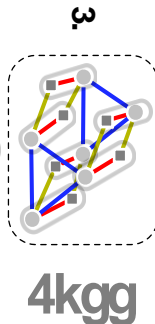
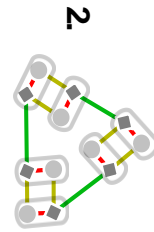
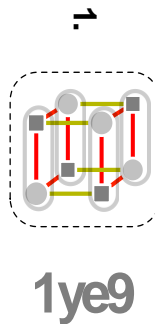
- **HERE: Protein complex topologies**

Predicting frequencies of topologies

Top 20 predicted topologies

Out of 579 predicted topologies, a total of 14 are observed in the extended data.

Six of these observed topologies are among the top 20 predicted.



6/14 new topologies are in top 20 predictions (out of 567)

Questions

The background of the slide features four distinct protein structures rendered in different colors: purple, blue, green, and yellow. These structures are shown as ribbons, highlighting their complex three-dimensional folds and topologies. They are scattered across the slide, with some overlapping, creating a sense of depth and variety in protein architecture.

Does assembly of protein complexes drive evolution?

What are mutational mechanisms?

Can principles of assembly to predict topologies?

~120 observed, ca 4 new per year

Predict top new topologies

Identify quaternary structure errors

THANKS TO



- **Joseph Marsh**, HFSP Postdoc @ EBI, now MRC-HGU, Edinburgh



- **Sebastian Ahnert**, Royal Soc URF @ Dept Physics/Cavendish, Cambridge



- **Carol Robinson & Helena Hernandez** @ Dept Chemistry, Oxford