

#### Dynamics and deformability of $\alpha$ -, 310- and $\pi$ -helices

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# Dynamics and deformability of $\alpha$ -, $3_{10}$ - & $\pi$ -helices

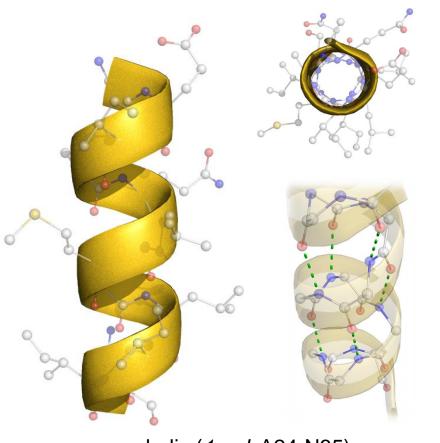
#### NICOLAS K. SHINADA

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### α-helix

• $\alpha$ -helix (1/3 of protein residues): intramolecular H-bond between residues *i* and *i*+4.

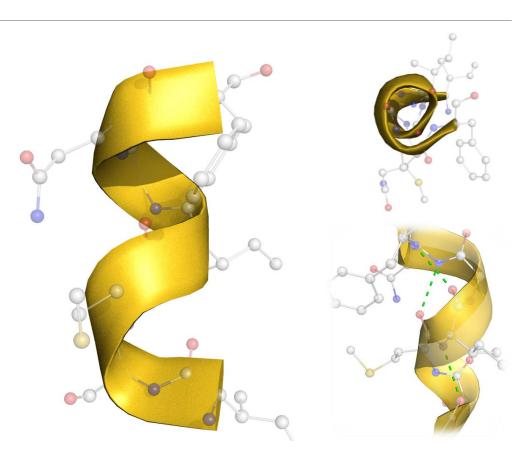


 $\alpha$ -helix (*1uyd*, A24-N35)

 $3_{10}$ -helix

 α-helix (1/3 of protein residues): intramolecular H-bond between residues *i* and *i*+4.

•3<sub>10</sub> (4%): 3-4 residues long, Hbond (*i*, *i*+3), β-hairpin or kink in helices...



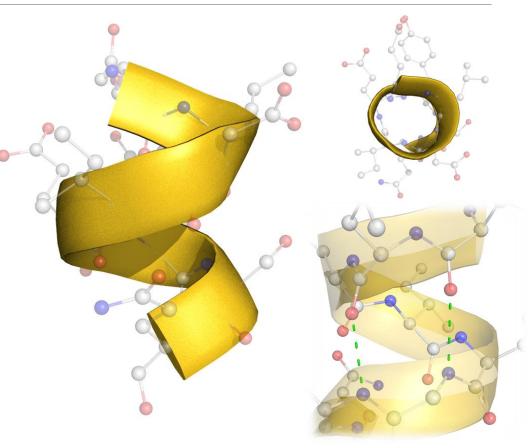
3<sub>10</sub>-helix (*1uyd*, I128-F134)

### $\pi$ -helix

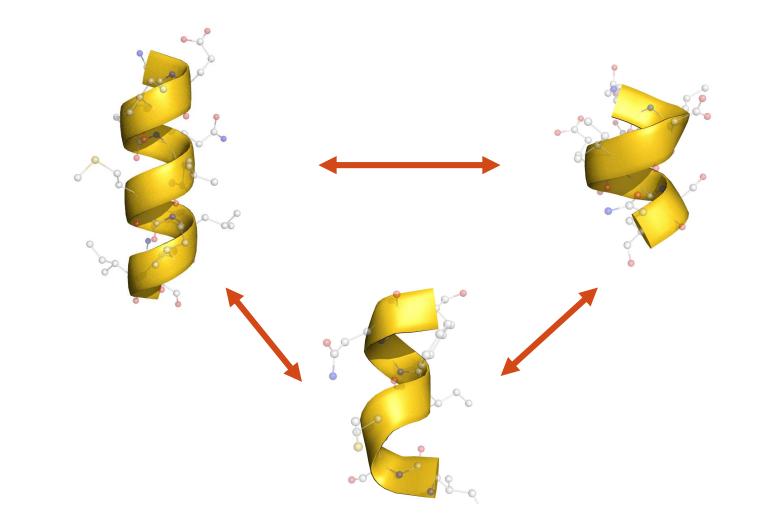
 α-helix (1/3 of protein residues): intramolecular H-bond between residues *i* and *i*+4.

•3<sub>10</sub> (4%): 3-4 residues long, Hbond (*i*, *i*+3), β-hairpin or kink in helices...

•π-helix (0.02%): H-bond between residues (*i*, *i*+5), role in binding sites.



π-helix (2qd3, G347-V355)



# Study helices structural behavior in different protein families through Molecular Dynamics.

### Local Movement

### Crystal Structure:

• B-factor: electronic density scattering of an atom (high = disorder).

# Molecular Dynamics to simulate behavior (structural movement) in biological environment:

- RMSF: root mean square fluctuation of a residue/atom between its initial position and its average position.
- Protein Blocks: local deformation.

### Dataset & Tools

169 X-ray structures from PDB with good resolution.

Normalized B-factor

3 independent MD using GROMACS4.5.7<sup>1</sup> and Amber99sb<sup>2</sup> FF of 50ns.

Conformations saved every ps:

- Secondary structures assignment using DSSP<sup>3</sup> (CMBI ver. 2000)
- Normalized RMSF computation
- 1. Pronk, Sander, et al. "GROMACS 4.5: a high-throughput and highly parallel open source molecular simulation toolkit." *Bioinformatics* (2013): btt055.
- 2. van Gunsteren, Wilfred F., et al. "Biomolecular simulation: the {GROMOS96} manual and user guide." (1996).

<sup>3.</sup> Kabsch, Wolfgang, and Christian Sander. "Dictionary of protein secondary structure: pattern recognition of hydrogen-bonded and geometrical features." *Biopolymers* 22.12 (1983): 2577-2637.

### Clustering

Evolution of DSSP assignment for each residue was computed.

→ Each residue is defined by a vector of size 8 (all DSSP types) representing its secondary structure assignment evolution throughout MD.

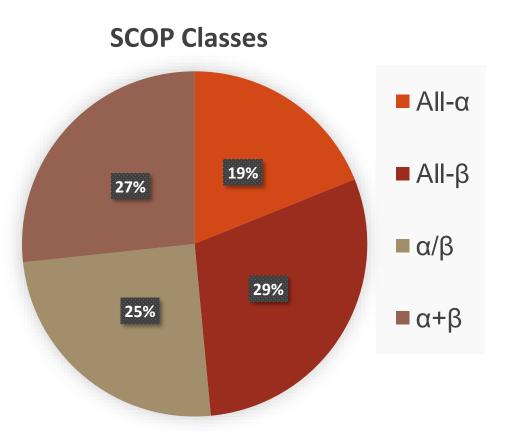
Vector clustering was performed with *K*-means (k = 5) for each initial DSSP state assignment.

**Dataset Diversity** 

Equilibrated SCOP<sup>4</sup> distribution.

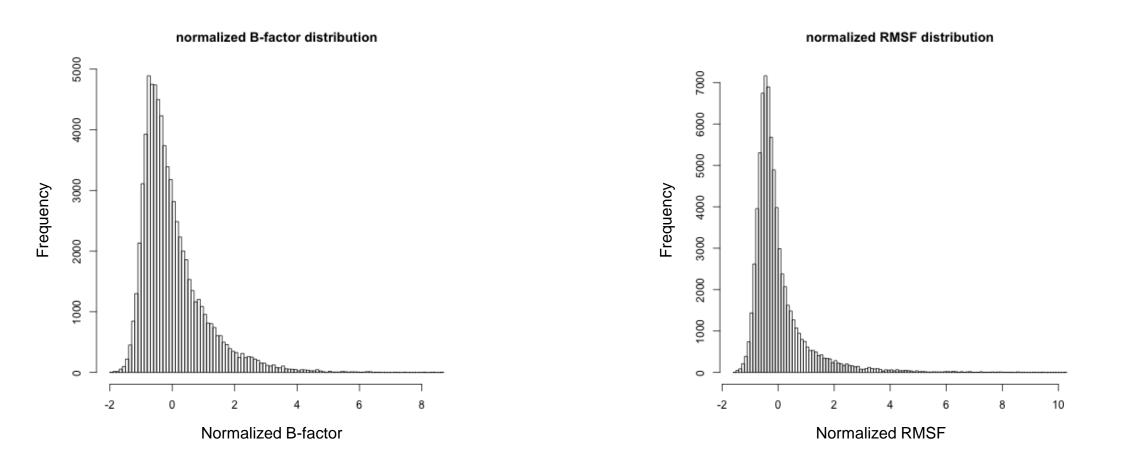
Helix distribution representative to the one observed in proteins.

Average B-factor shows  $3_{10} > \pi > \alpha$ .



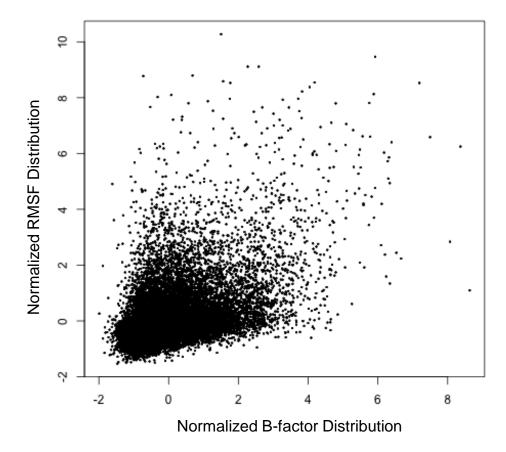
4. Murzin, Alexey G., et al. "SCOP: a structural classification of proteins database for the investigation of sequences and structures." Journal of molecular biology 247.4 (1995): 536-540.

### MD Analysis



MD Analysis

nBfactor and nRMSF



Correlation 
$$r = 0.49$$

### $\alpha$ -helices behavior

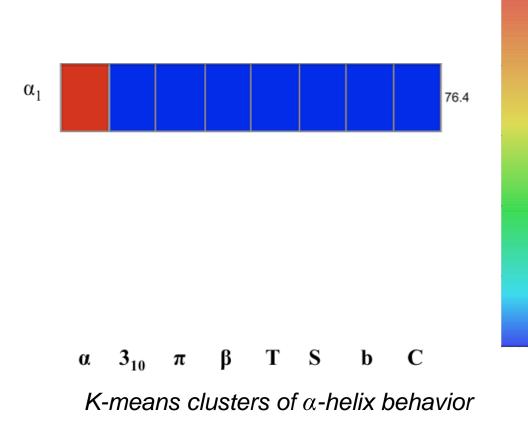
# Stability: 90% remains in $\alpha$ -helical state.

Initial state	100%	> 90%	> 50%	< 25%
α-helix	29.1	74.6	91.4	3.9
3 <sub>10</sub> -helix				
<b>π-helix</b>				

Persistance of original helical state

### $\alpha$ -helices behavior

Stability: 90% remains in  $\alpha$ -helical state.

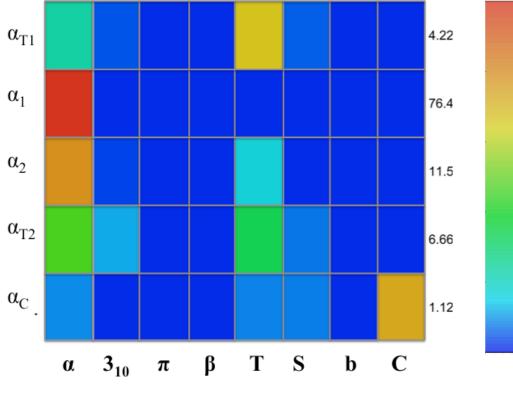


### $\alpha$ -helices behavior

Stability: 90% remains in  $\alpha$ -helical state.

 $\alpha$ -helices to 3<sub>10</sub> very rare.

Otherwise tend to become  $\beta$ -turn.



K-means clusters of  $\alpha$ -helix behavior

3<sub>10</sub>-helices behavior

Transitory: none of  $3_{10}$  remains in same helix state.

Initial state	100%	> 90%	> 50%	< 25%
α-helix	29.1	74.6	91.4	3.9
3 <sub>10</sub> -helix	0.0	15.7	54.1	24.0
<b>π-helix</b>				

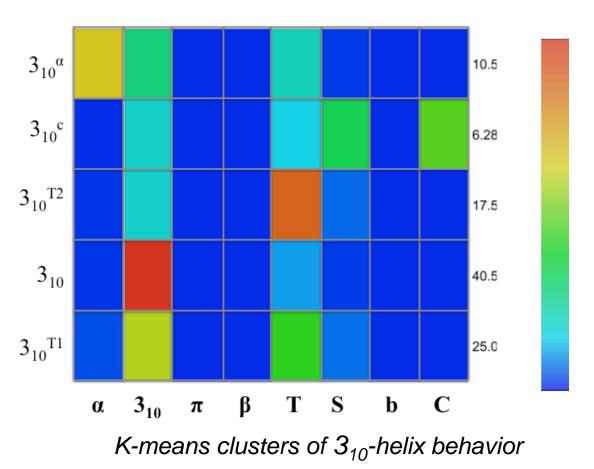
Persistance of original helical state

### 3<sub>10</sub>-helices behavior

Transitory: none of 3<sub>10</sub> remains in same helix state.

Evolve toward β-turn with flexibility increase.

Change to  $\alpha$ -helix rare.



### $\pi$ -helices behavior

### No $\pi$ -helices remains.

Initial state	100%	> 90%	> 50%	< 25%
α-helix	29.1	74.6	91.4	3.9
3 <sub>10</sub> -helix	0.0	15.7	54.1	24.0
π-helix	0.0	0.0	2.4	97.6

Persistance of original helical state

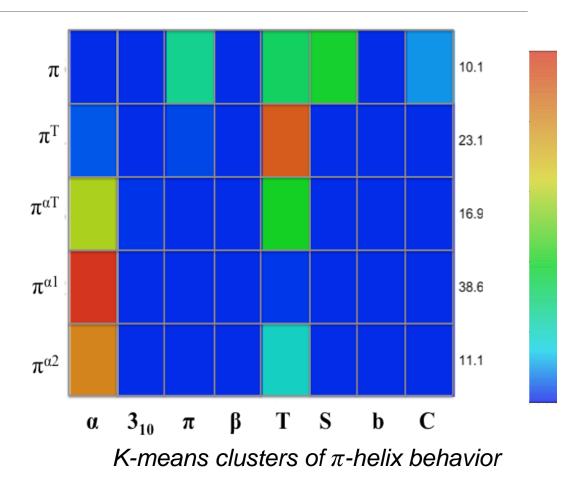
### $\pi$ -helices behavior

No  $\pi$ -helices remains.

 $\pi$  to  $\alpha$  most recurring evolution.

 $\pi$  to  $\beta$ -turn also frequent.

Fuzzy cluster  $\pi$ .



### Conclusion

 $\alpha$ -helix structural behavior is very stable and conserved, adopt  $\beta$ -turn instead of other helical conformations.

 $3_{10}$ -helix tend to show transitory behavior towards  $\beta$ -turn.

 $\pi$  does not want to stay  $\pi$ -helices and adapt usually a  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$ -turn conformations.

### Discussion

Questionable relevance of  $\pi$ -helices.

Molecular Dynamics effects:

- Simulation length
- Force Field

Impact of secondary structure assignment (DSSP) methodology.

### New DSSP<sup>5</sup>

Change helix assignment priority:

- Before:  $\alpha \rightarrow 3_{10} \rightarrow \pi$
- Now:  $\pi \rightarrow 3_{10} \rightarrow \alpha$
- → 15 times more  $\pi$  (2/3 from  $\alpha$ , 1/3 from turn).

5. Touw, Wouter G., et al. "A series of PDB-related databanks for everyday needs." *Nucleic acids research* 43.D1 (2015): D364-D368.

### New DSSP<sup>5</sup>

Change helix assignment priority:

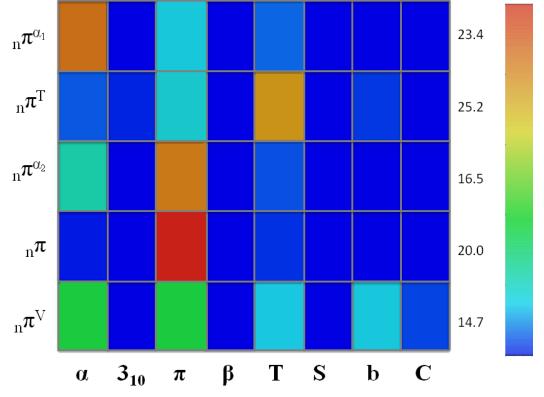
- Before:  $\alpha \rightarrow 3_{10} \rightarrow \pi$
- Now:  $\pi \rightarrow 3_{10} \rightarrow \alpha$
- → 15 times more  $\pi$  (2/3 from  $\alpha$ , 1/3 from turn).

One real  $\pi$  cluster.

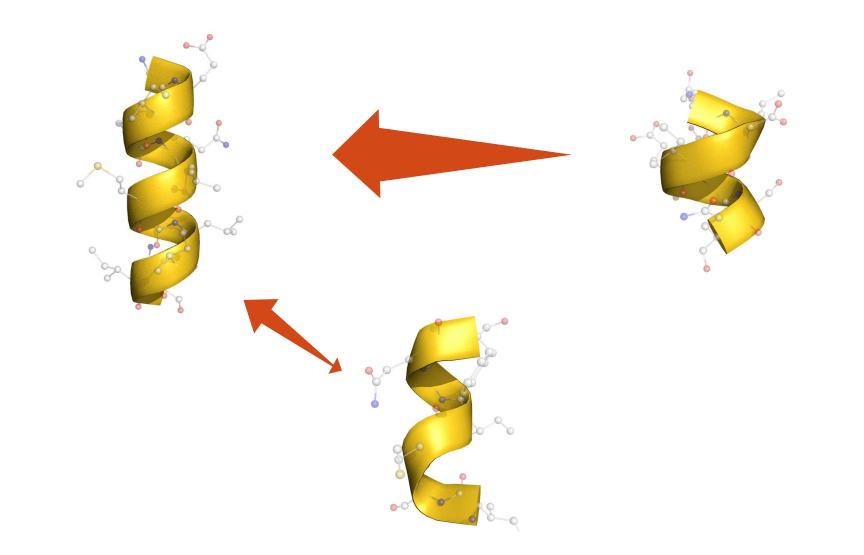
Expected transition to  $\alpha$ -helix &  $\beta$ -turn observed.

## Real impact of assignment leads to a more coherent behavior or $\pi$ – helices.

5. Touw, Wouter G., et al. "A series of PDB-related databanks for everyday needs." *Nucleic acids research* 43.D1 (2015): D364-D368.



K-means clusters of  $\pi$ -helix behavior with new DSSP



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Pr. Catherine Etchebest PhD