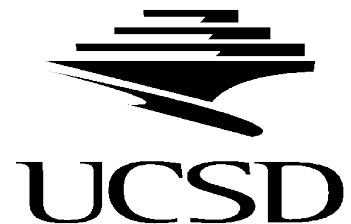


***Assembly of the smaller
ribosomal subunit***

-

reduced model computations

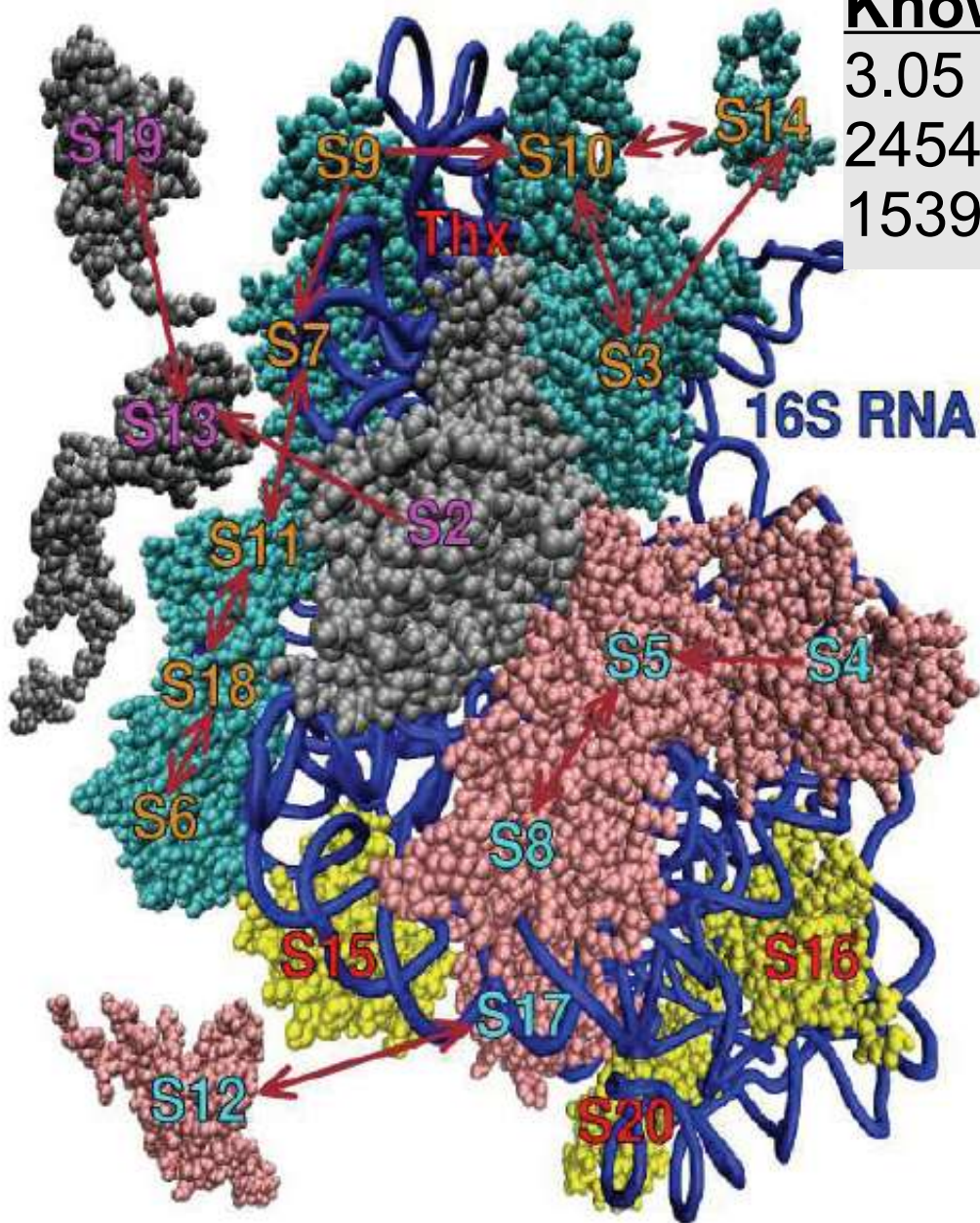
**Dr. Kay Hamacher
McCammon Group meeting
07.02.2006**



Overview

- ▶ **Introduction:
Ribsome, Structure, Method**
- ▶ **Details on computation &
Validation**
- ▶ **Emerging Picture**
- ▶ **Final Remarks**

The Ribosome



Known structure from *T. Thermophilus*:

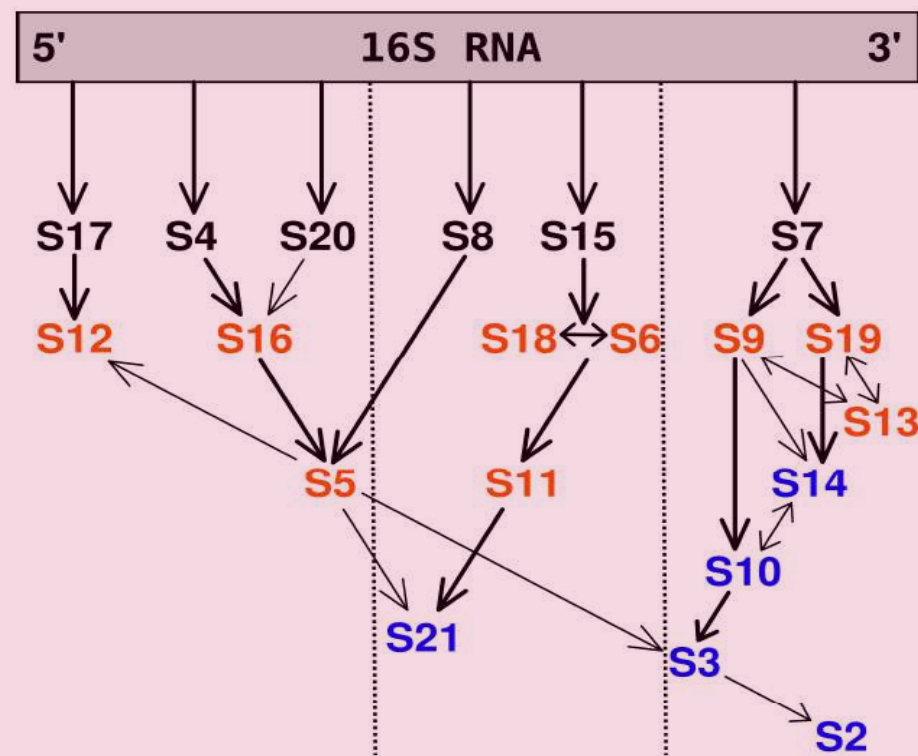
3.05 Å resolution

2454 amino acids

1539 nucleic acids

} ~ 4000 C_α/P beads

Known Assembly Map of *E. coli*



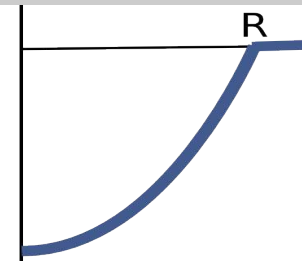
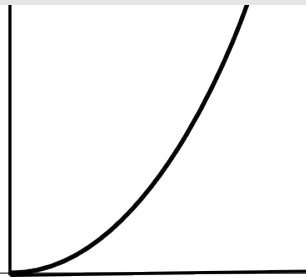
Self-Consistent-Pair-Contact-Potential (SCPCP) Method

Coarse Grained Hamiltonian (beads on a chain)

$$H = \underbrace{\frac{TK}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \Xi_{i,i+1} \left(\vec{r}_{i,i+1} - \vec{r}_{i,i+1}^{(0)} \right)^2}_{\text{Harmonic potential along the chain(s), T: free-energy contribution constant}} - \underbrace{\sum_{i,j=1}^{N,N} \frac{\Delta_{i,j} \kappa_{i,j}}{2} X_{i,j} \Theta(X_{i,j})}_{\text{Attractive contact potential}}$$

Harmonic potential along the chain(s), T: free-energy contribution constant

Attractive contact potential
 $\kappa_{i,j}$: specificity of interaction



with

$$X_{i,j} = R^2 - \left(\vec{r}_{i,j} - \vec{r}_{i,j}^{(0)} \right)^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \Xi_{i,i+1} = \begin{cases} 1 : i, i+1 \in \text{same chain} \\ 0 : i, i+1 \notin \text{same chain} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{r}_{i,j} := \vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j \quad \vec{r}_{i,j}^{(0)} : \text{native state}$$

Self-Consistent-Pair-Contact-Potential (SCPCP) Method

Coarse Grained Hamiltonian (beads on a chain)

C_α

$$H = \frac{TK}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \Xi_{i,i+1} \left(\vec{r}_{i,i+1} - \vec{r}_{i,i+1}^{(0)} \right)^2$$

Harmonic potential along the chain(s), T: free-energy contribution constant

$$- \sum_{i,j=1}^{N,N} \frac{\Delta_{i,j} \kappa_{i,j}}{2} X_{i,j} \Theta(X_{i,j})$$

Attractive contact potential
 $\kappa_{i,j}$: specificity of interaction

Computation in a self-consistency-loop:

$$p_{i,j} := \left\langle \Theta(X_{i,j}) \right\rangle_H$$

with

$$X_{i,j} = R^2 - \left(\vec{r}_{i,j} - \vec{r}_{i,j}^{(0)} \right)^2$$

$$\text{and } \Xi_{i,i+1} = \begin{cases} 1 : i, i+1 \in \text{same chain} \\ 0 : i, i+1 \notin \text{same chain} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{r}_{i,j} := \vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j \quad \vec{r}_{i,j}^{(0)} : \text{native state}$$

Spearman Ranking Coefficient between measured and computed B-factors

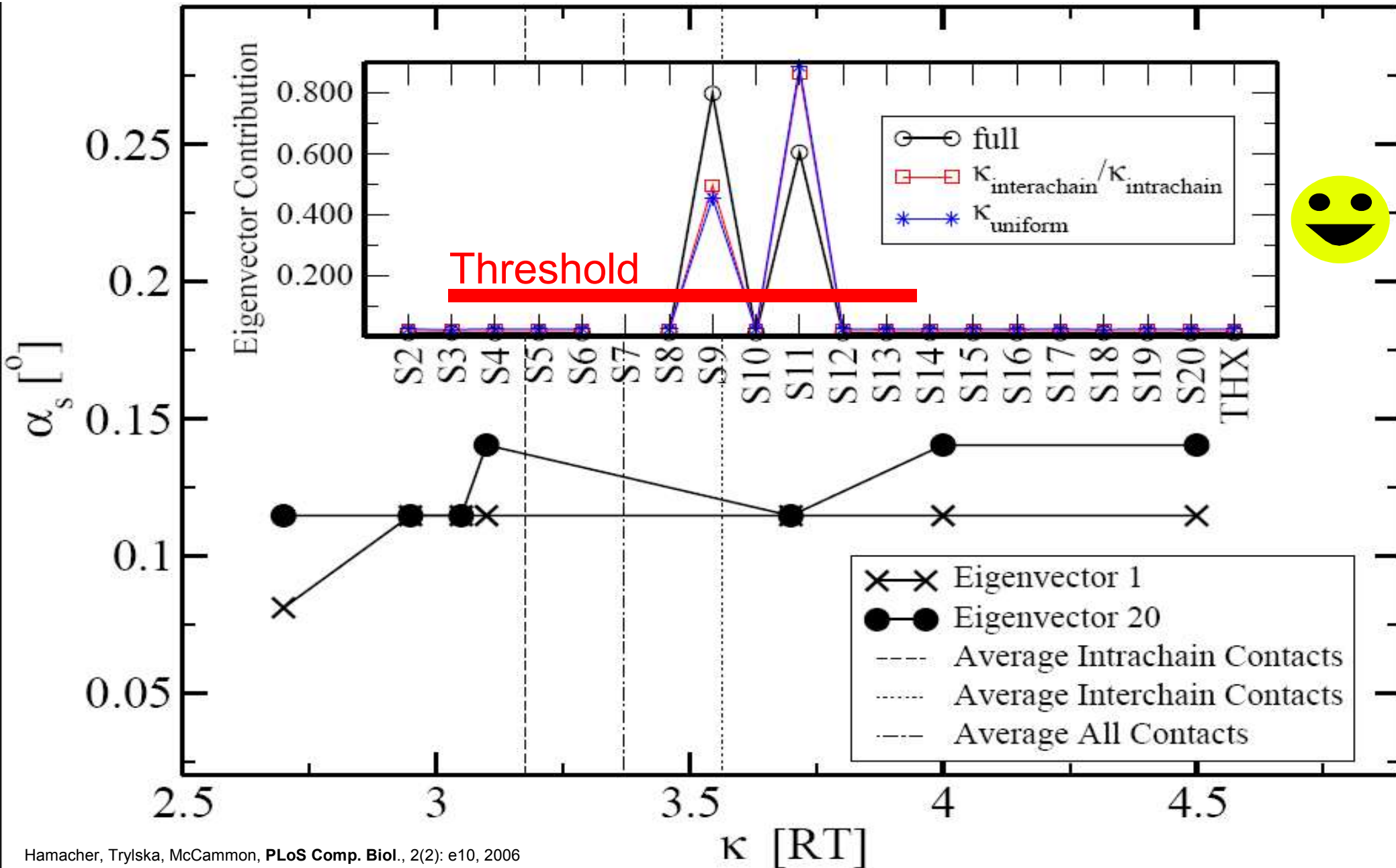
RNA	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
0.556	0.683	0.603	0.458	0.328	0.392
	S7	S8	S9	S10	S11
	0.417	0.260	0.611	0.638	0.280
	S12	S13	S14	S15	S16
	0.155	0.339	0.479	0.657	0.466
	S17	S18	S19	S20	THX
	0.670	0.634	0.448	0.296	0.403

For 95% significance we only need to have $r_s > 0.182$



Validating Approach

Sensitivity to parameters



What is the influence of the

presence / absence of

a protein or

a pair of proteins

**onto the stability/affinity of
a third protein**

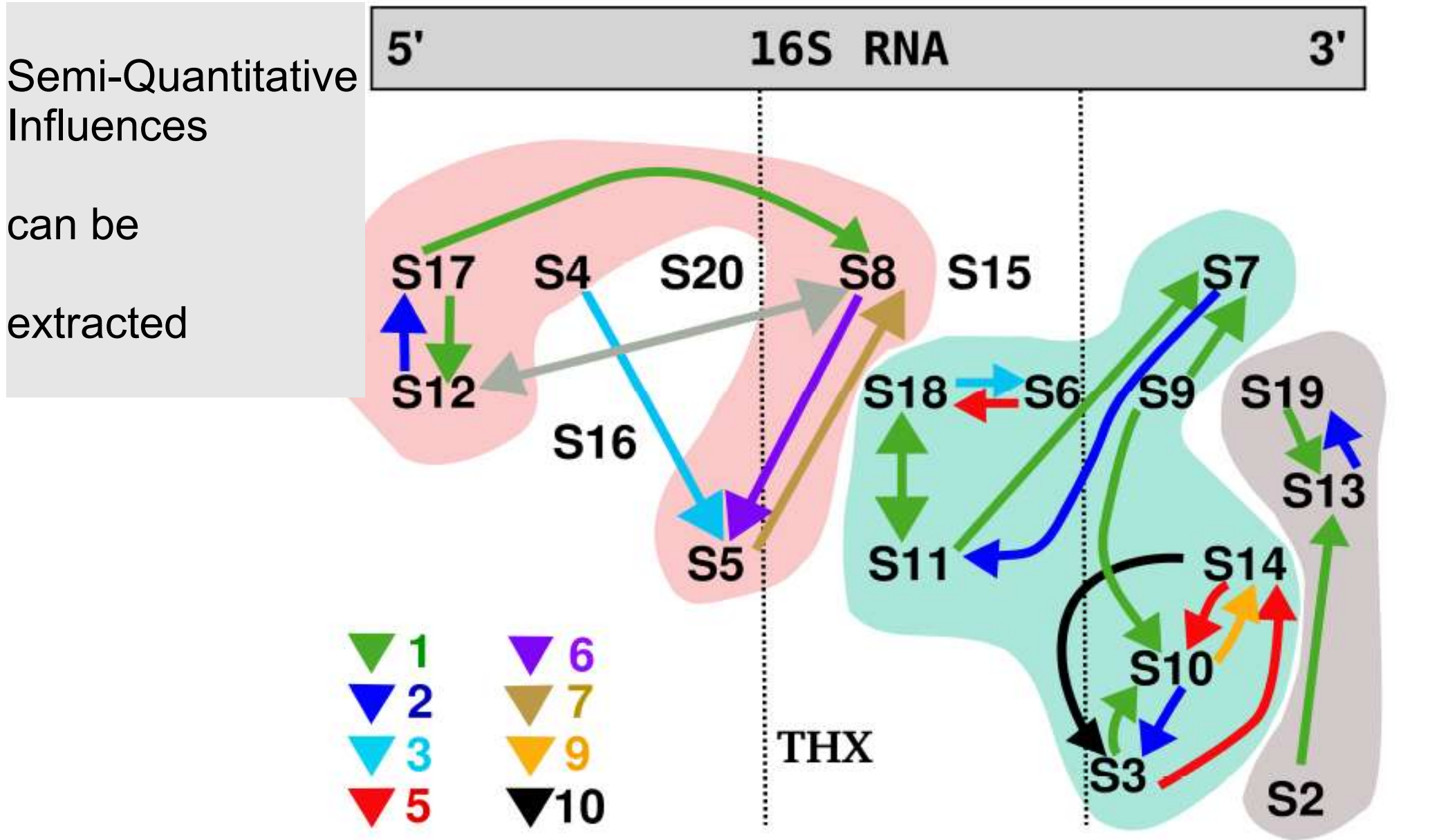


What is the influence of the

**All Information constitutes
a Dependency Map
of proteins in the subunit**

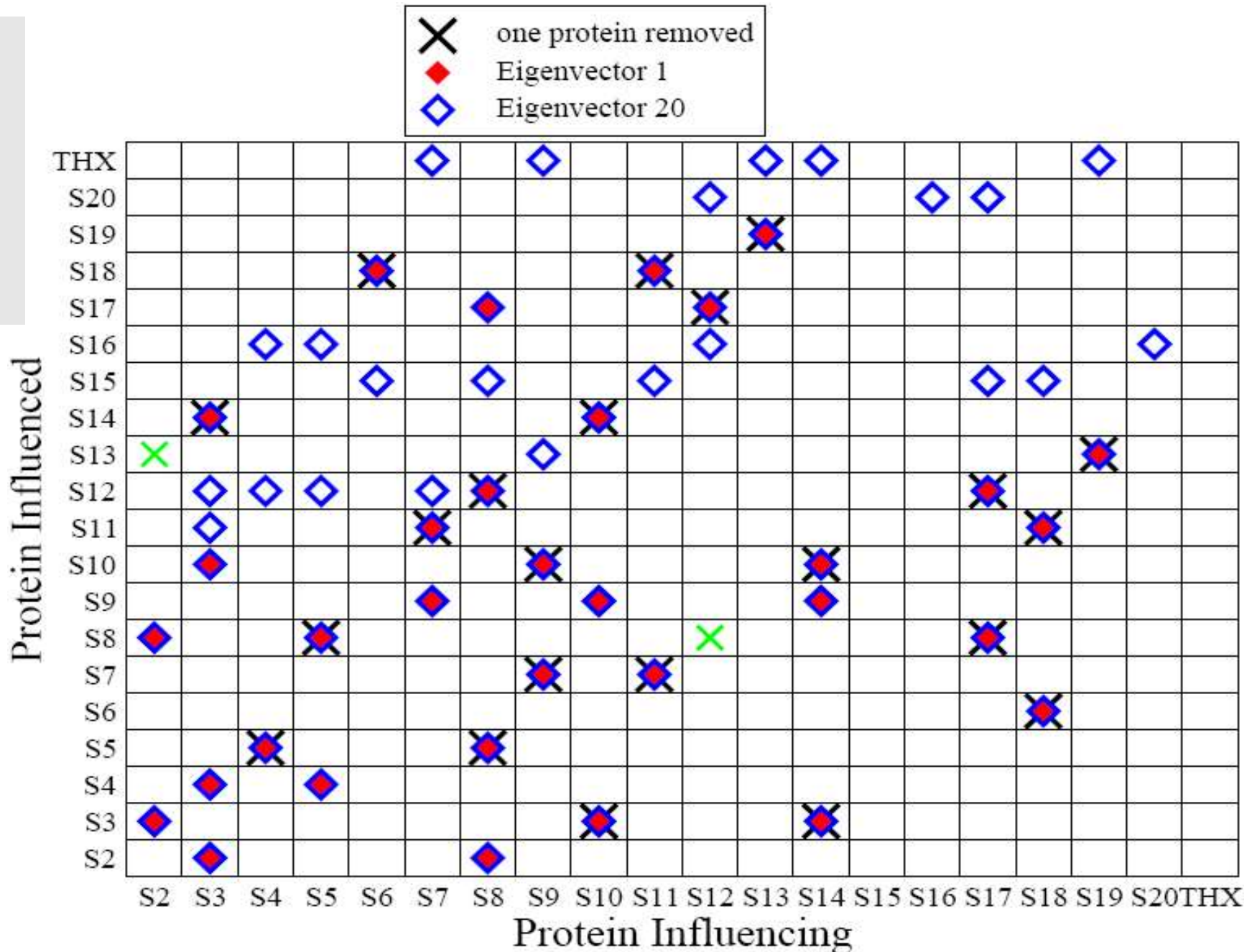


One Protein Removed

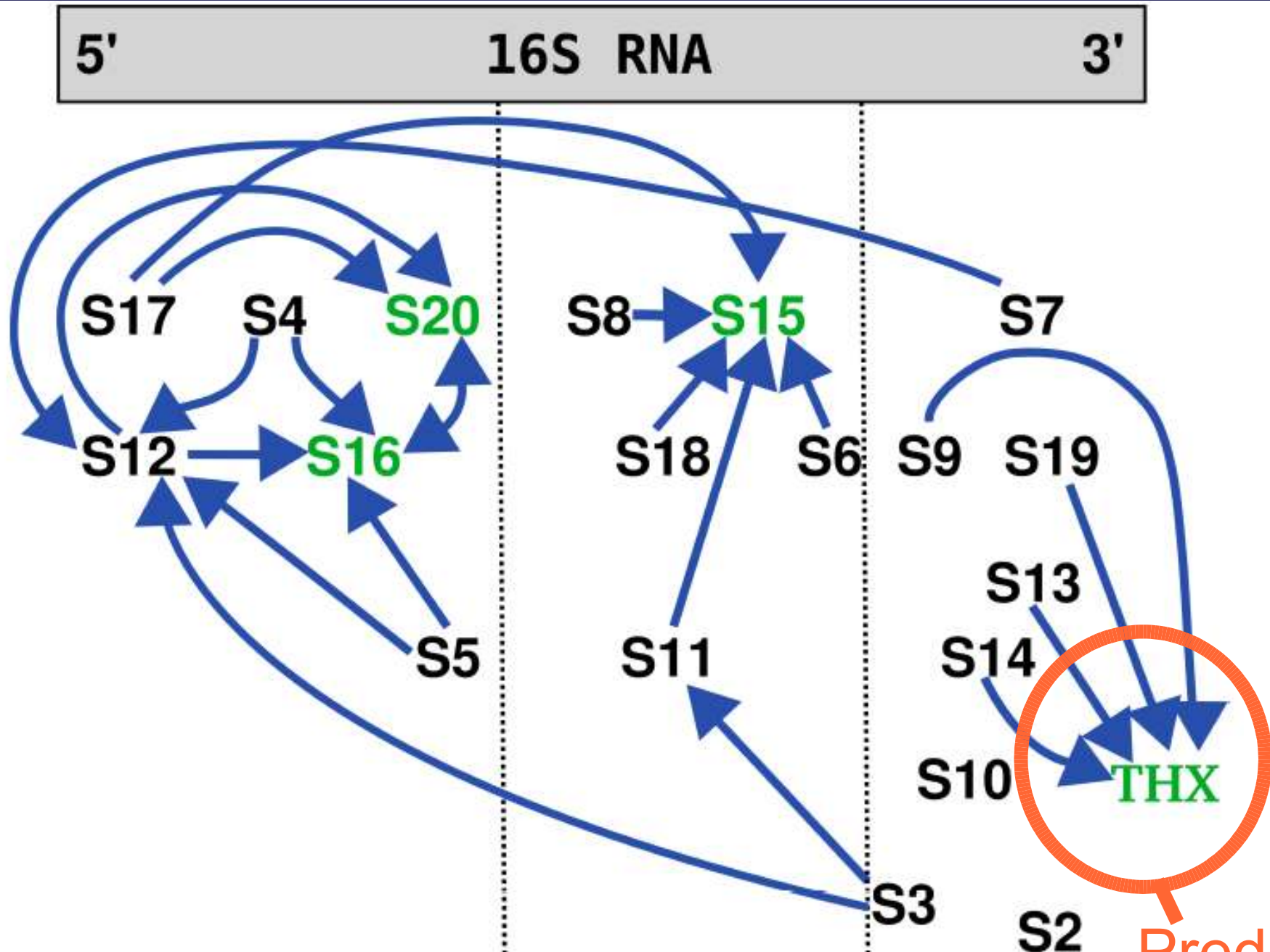


Pairs of Proteins Removed

Consistent with one Protein removal!



Additional Contributions (no direct contact!)



Targeting the assembly / the assembled complex

If we want to make the Ribosome dysfunctional

- for therapeutic purposes (antibiotics)
- to validate the results experimentally

the most promising candidates are

S3, S10, S14 or S6, S18

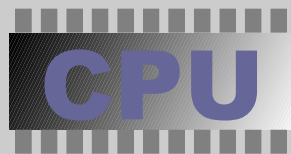
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