

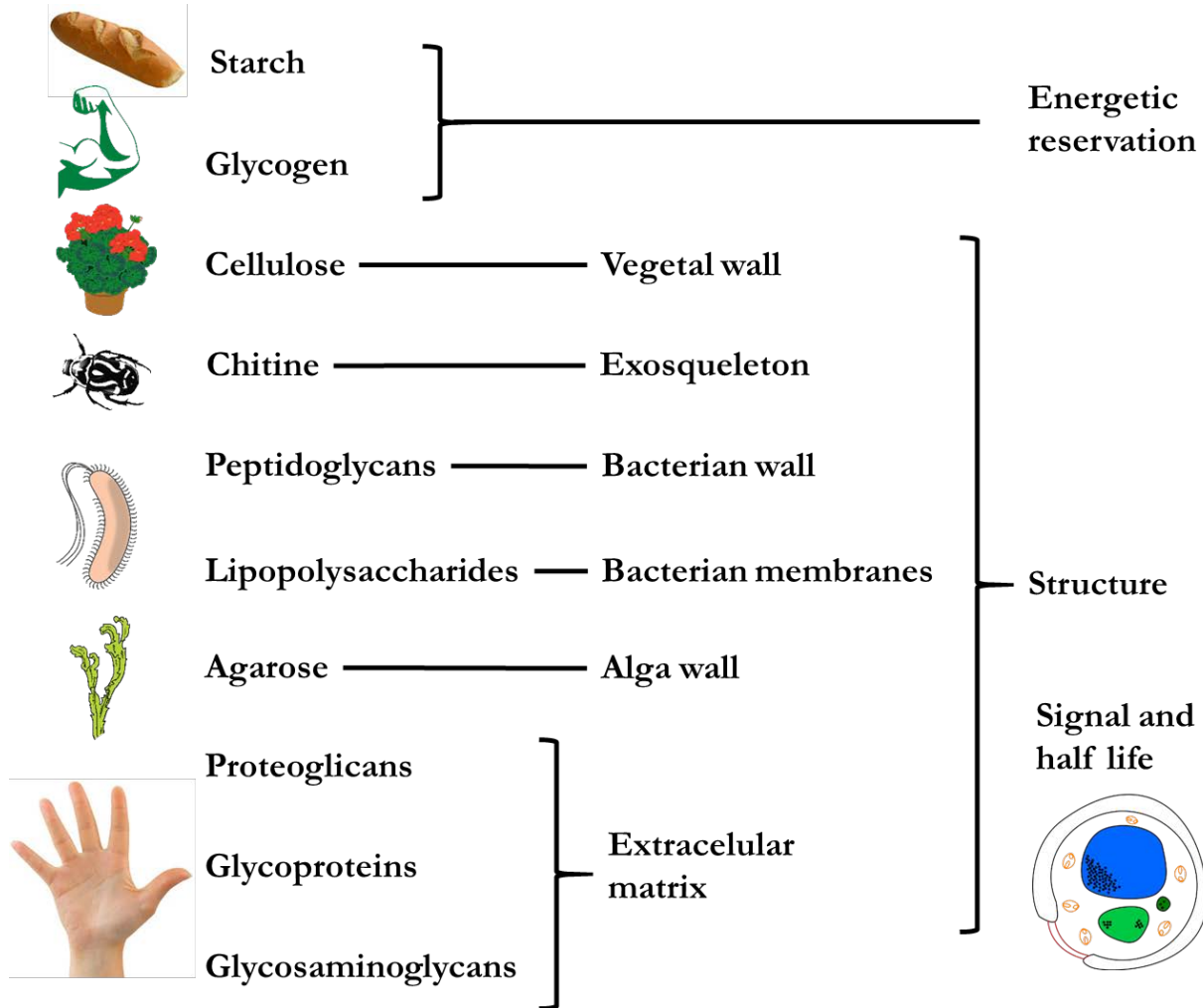
# Conformational modulation in a glycosyltransferase: evidence of mixed conformational selection and induced fit mechanisms by Bias-exchange metadynamics.

J. Romero-García<sup>1</sup>, X. Biarnés<sup>1</sup>, D.Albesa-Jové<sup>2</sup>, M.E. Guerin<sup>2</sup>, and A. Planas<sup>1</sup>

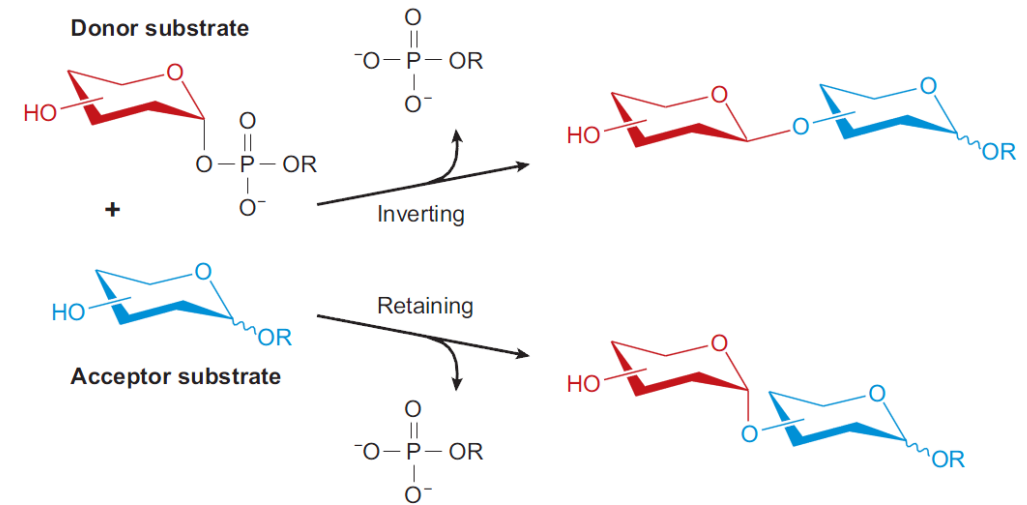
<sup>1</sup> *Laboratory of Biochemistry, Institut Químic de Sarrià - Universitat Ramon Llull, Barcelona*

<sup>2</sup> *Biophysics Unit, CSIC-Universidad del País Vasco, Bizkaia (present address CIC bioGUNE)*

# Glycosyltransferases catalyze the synthesis of glycoconjugates



- They catalyze the formation of the glycosidic bond between a sugar and an acceptor molecule.



## ➤ Donor substrates:

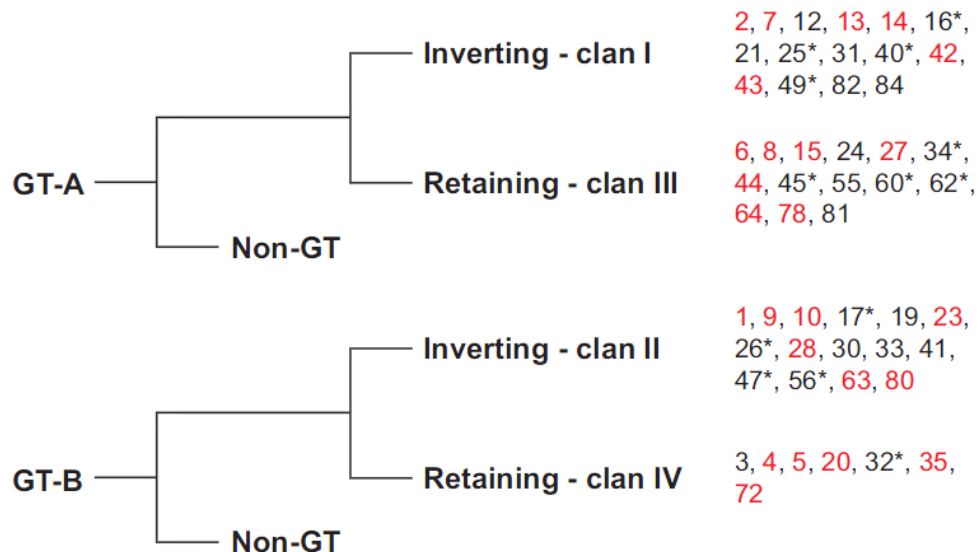
UDP-Glc  
 UDP-Gal  
 UDP-GlcNAc  
 UDP-GalNAc  
 UDP-GlcUA  
 UDP-GalUA  
 UDP-Xyl  
 GDP-Man  
 GDP-Fuc  
 CMP-NeuAc

## ➤ Acceptor substrates:

Carbohydrates  
 Glycans  
 Lipids  
 Aminoacids  
 Proteins

# Glycosyltransferases are a diverse and widespread family of enzymes, that surprisingly share common structural folds

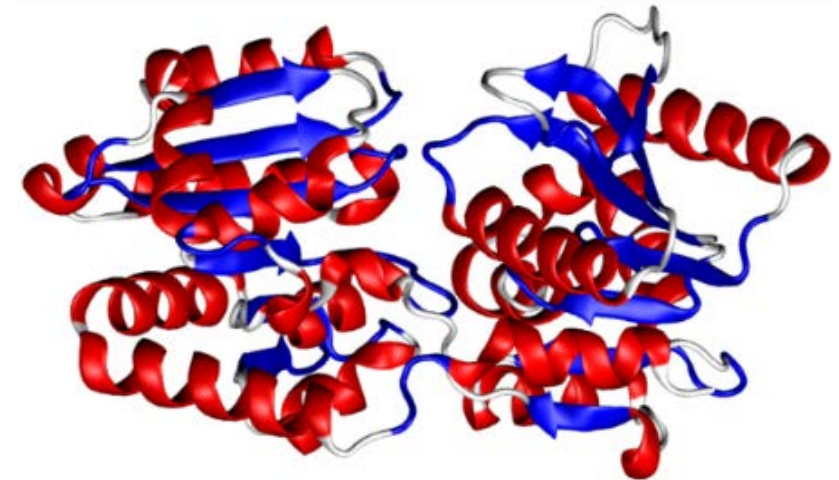
- 1% of the genome content (archaea, bacteria and eukariota).
- 97 GT families (CAZY).
- Common Rossmann-like folds.



**GT-A fold**

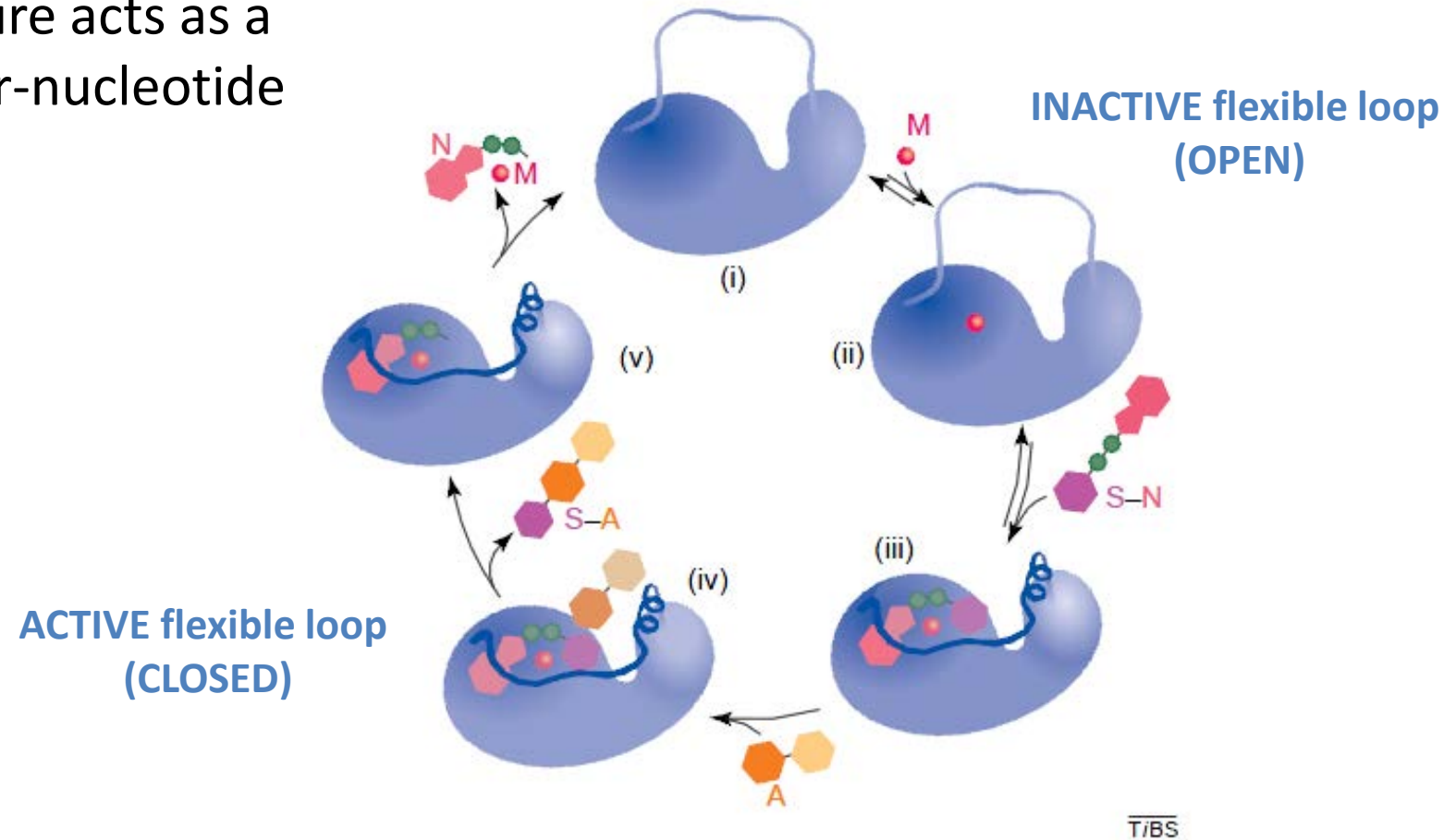


**GT-B fold**



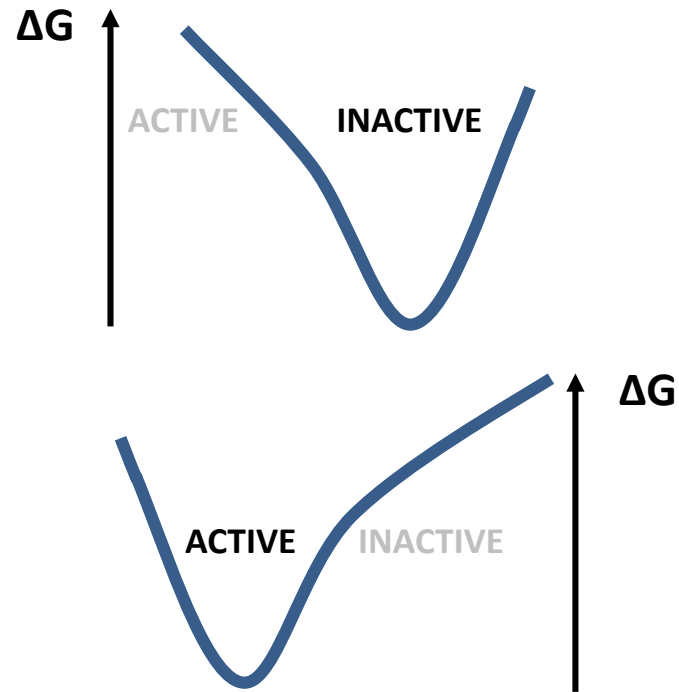
# Substrate induced conformational changes are a relevant characteristic of the catalytic cycle in many glycosyltransferases

A flexible loop in the structure acts as a lid covering the bound sugar-nucleotide



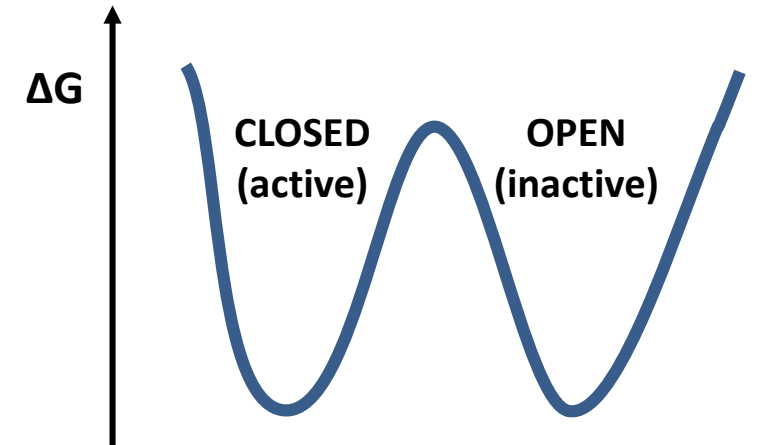
# The induced fit mechanism vs. conformational selection

## Induced fit

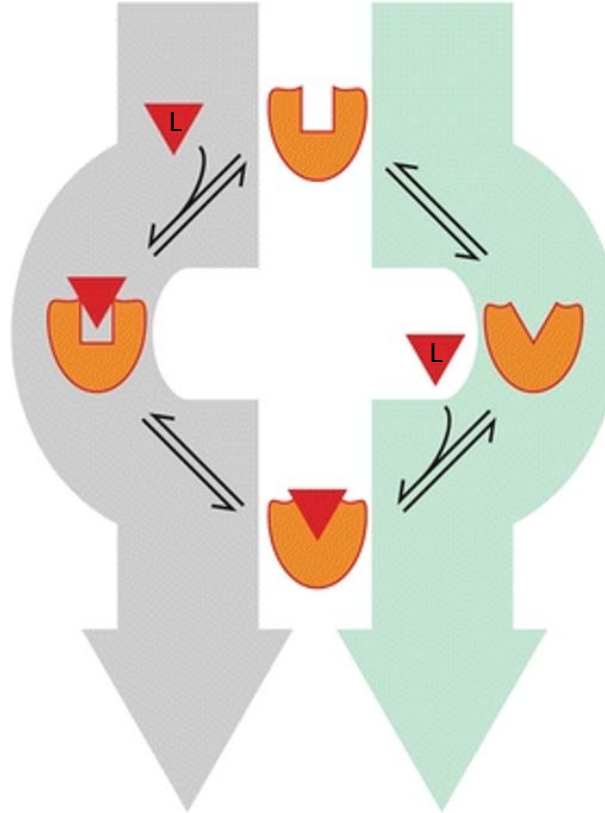


The ligand induces the conformational change of the protein

## Conformational selection



The ligand binds to only one protein conformation





# X-Ray structure reveals the co-existence of two different conformations of the loop in a family 81 glycosyltransferase

## *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

- Glucosyl-3-phosphoglycerate Synthase (*MtGpgS*)
- Biosynthesis of lipopolisaccharides in mycobacteria

### ○ Loop R<sub>256</sub>AHRN<sub>260</sub> in the active site.

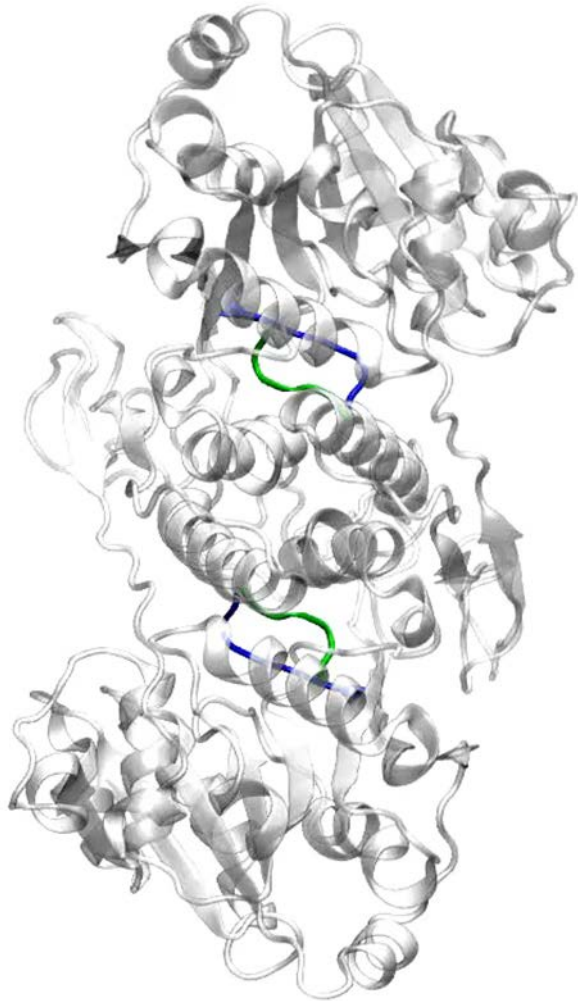
- LC (Loop closed) conformation.
- LO (Loop open) conformation.

### Ternary complex:

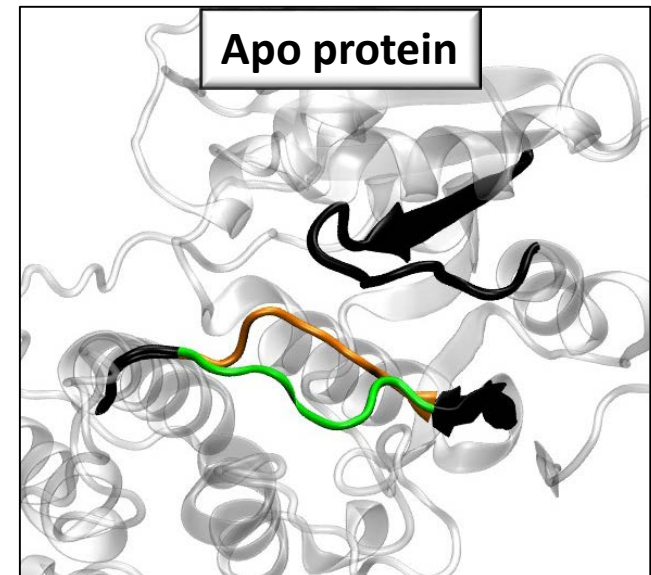
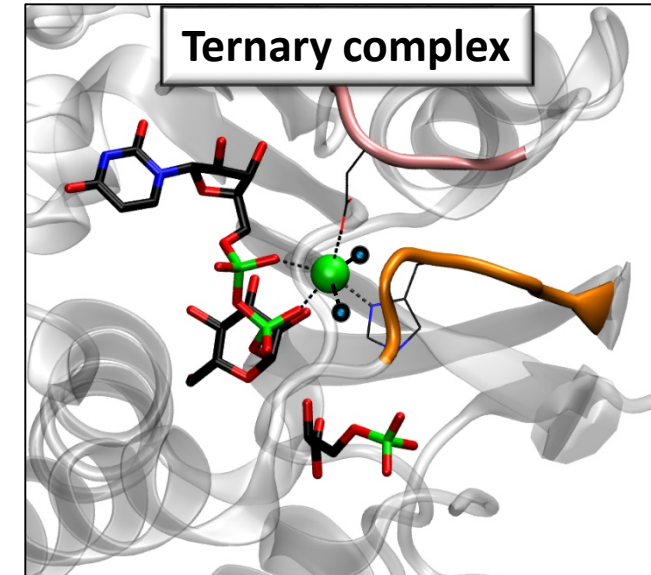
- Donor: UDPGlc+metal.
- Acceptor: PGA.
- **LC conformation.**

### Apo protein LO (Loop inactive) conformation.

- **Both conformations (LC/LO)** in the same crystal (Occupation 56:44).

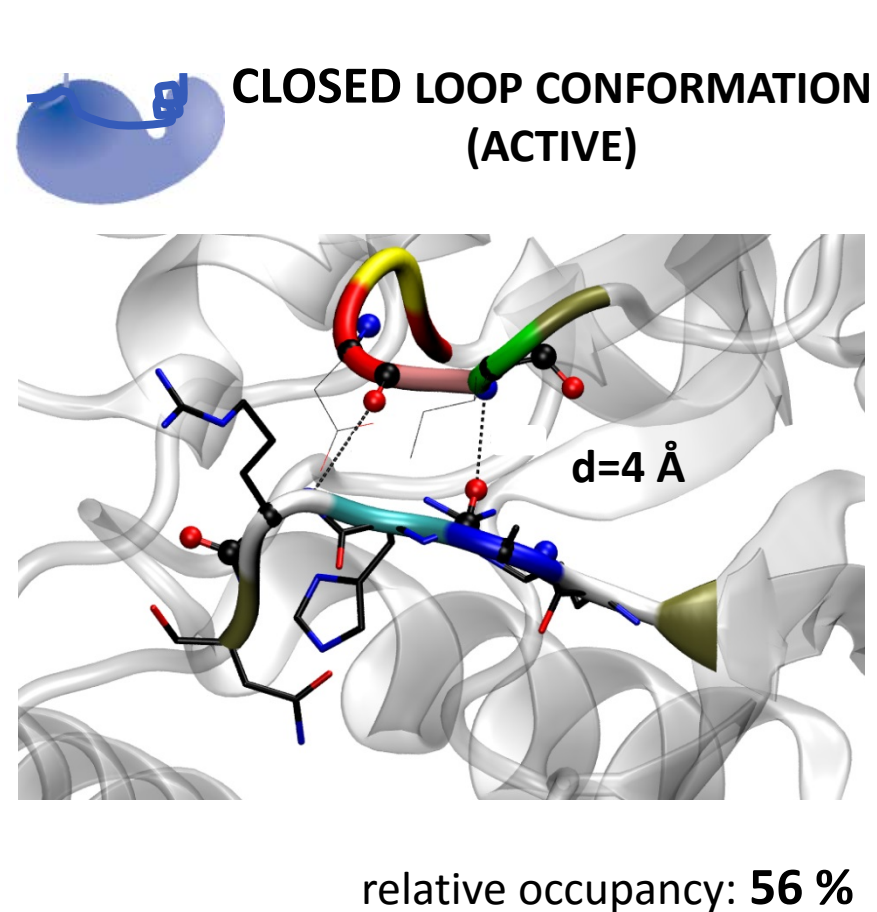
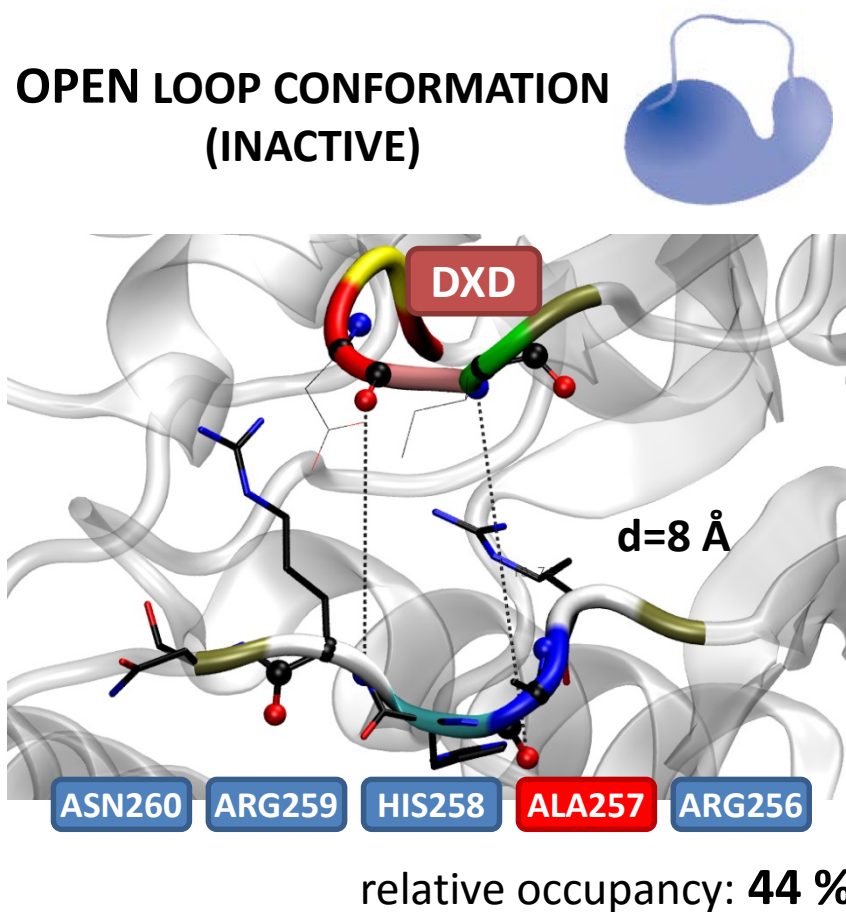


**GpgS dimer.**  
LC/LO conformations.



# X-Ray structure reveals the co-existence of two different conformations of the loop in a family 81 glycosyltransferase

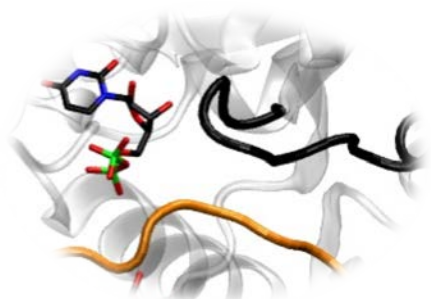
- The protein was crystallized in the absence of ligands! (apo form)



PDB: 4DDZ

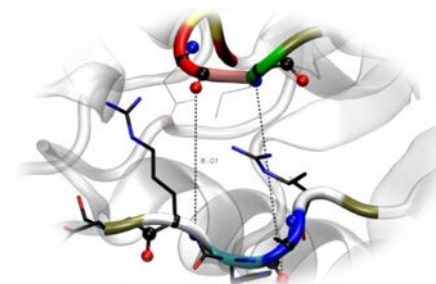
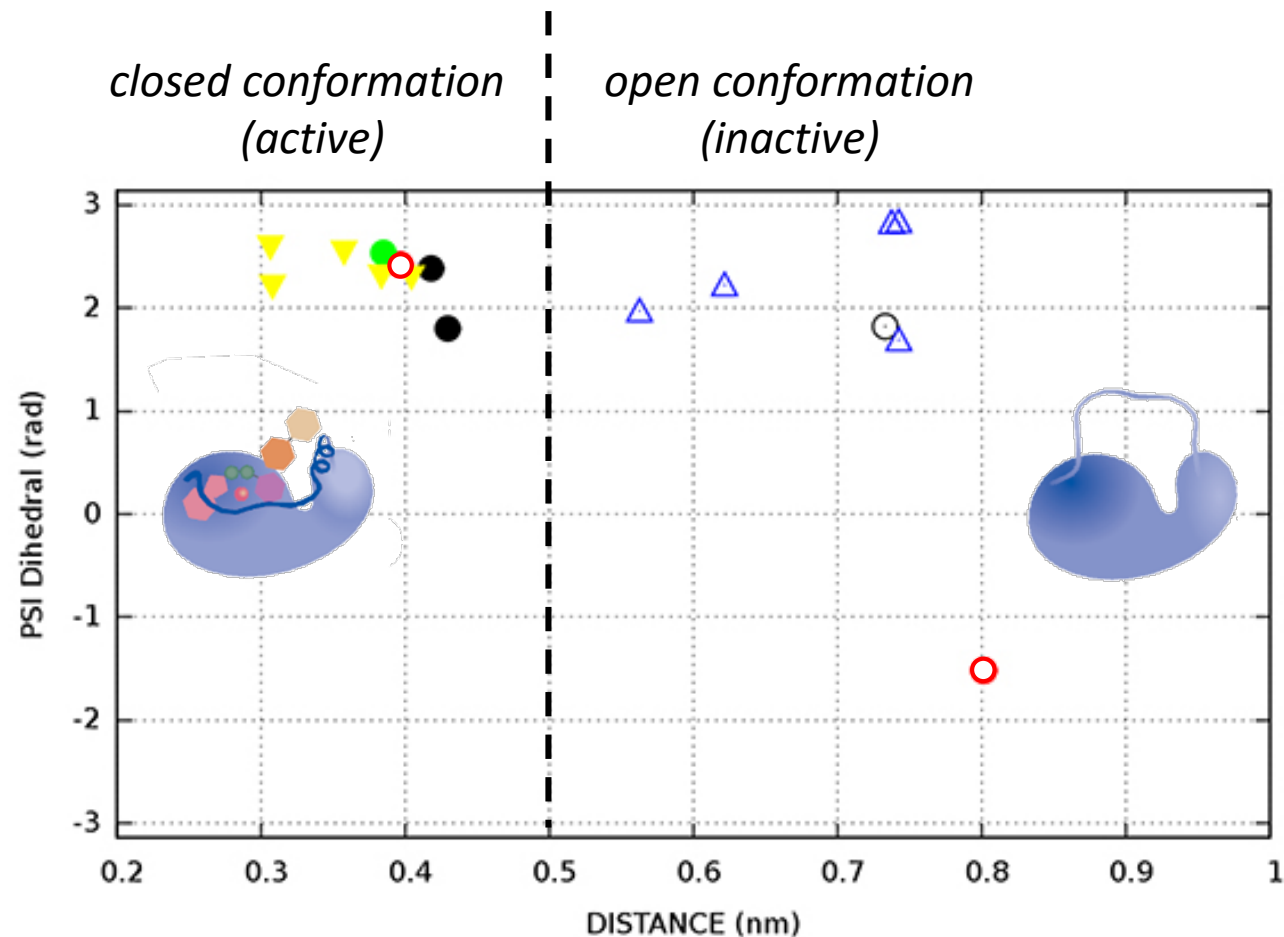
*Urresti et al. J Biol Chem* 2012

# There is a variety of loop conformations in all GT81 X-Ray structures



UDP+PGA complex

● *MtGpgS*  
(PDB: 4DEC)



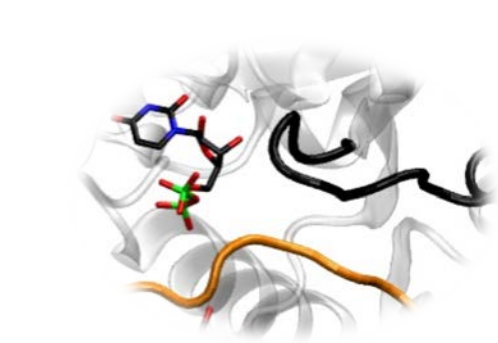
apo *MtGpgS*  
(PDB: 4DDZ)

- ● ● *M. tuberculosis* GpgS (PDB: 4DDZ, 3E26, 4DE7, 4DEC, 4Y6N)
- ▼ *M. paratuberculosis* GpgS (PDB: 3CKJ, 3CKN, 3CKO, 3CKQ, 3CKV)
- ▲ *R. xylanophilus* MpgS (PDB: 3F1Y, 3KIA, 3O3P)

**Filled symbols:** enzyme-substrate complexes  
**Empty symbols:** un-ligated proteins

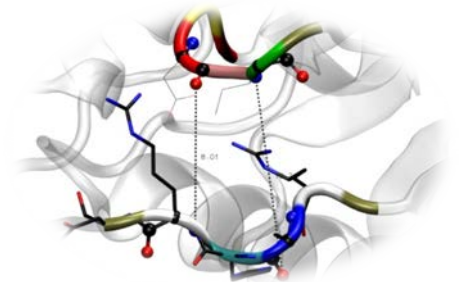
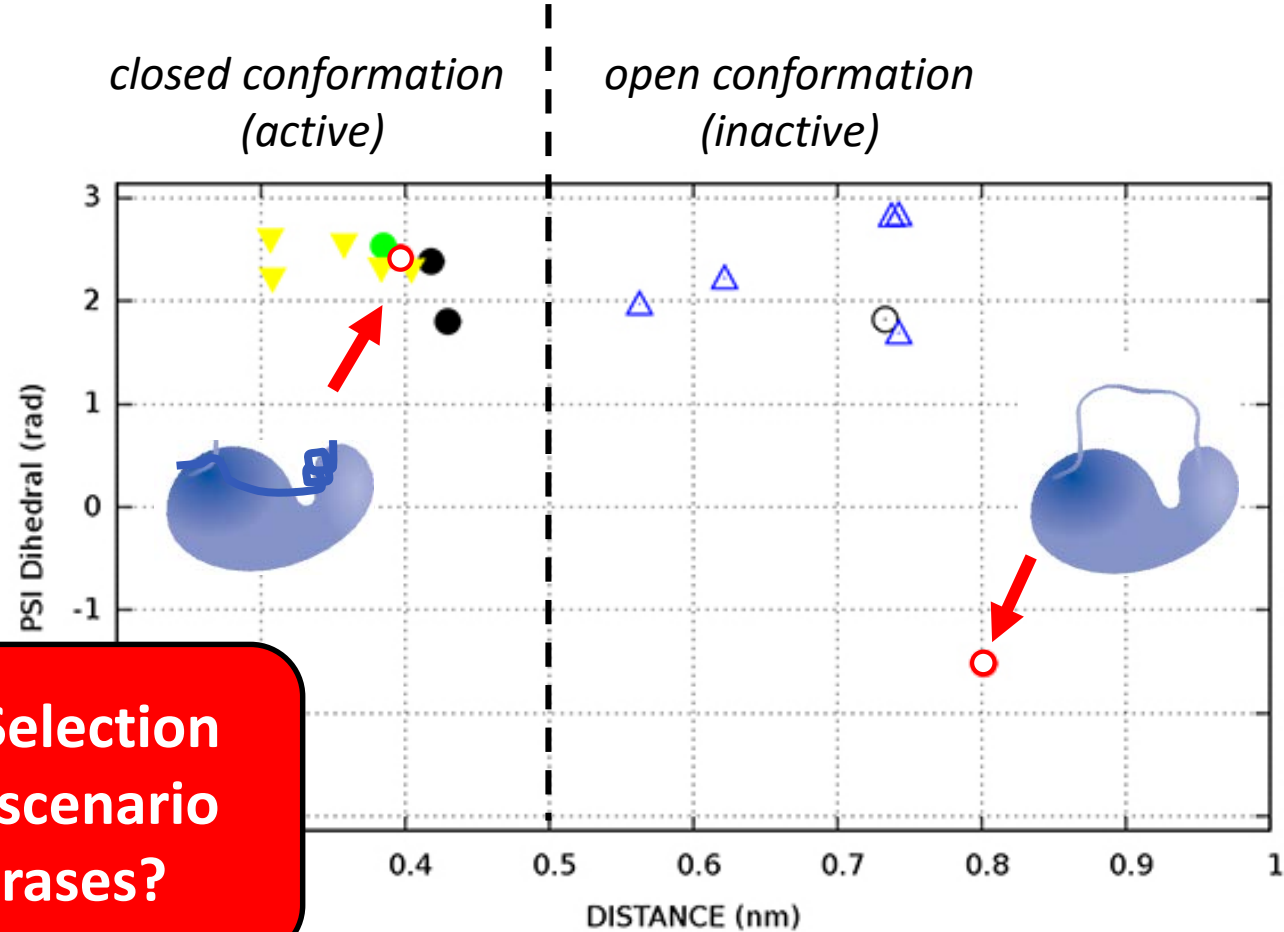


# There is a variety of loop conformations in all GT81 X-Ray structures



UDP+PGA complex  
● *MtGpgS*  
(PDB: 4DEC)

**Is Conformational Selection  
a new mechanistic scenario  
in glycosyltransferases?**



apo *MtGpgS*  
(PDB: 4DDZ) ○

- ● ● *M. tuberculosis* GpgS (PDB: 4DDZ, 3E26, 4DE7, 4DEC, 4Y6N)
- ▼ *M. paratuberculosis* GpgS (PDB: 3CKJ, 3CKN, 3CKO, 3CKQ, 3CKV)
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**Filled symbols:** enzyme-substrate complexes  
**Empty symbols:** un-liganded proteins

# The project

PDB	Ligands	Simulation method
4DDZ	Apo	Molecular Dynamics
		Molecular Dynamics
		Metadynamics
4Y6N	Apo	Molecular Dynamics
		Molecular Dynamics
		Metadynamics
		Metadynamics
		Metadynamics
		BIAS-Exchange
	Ternary complex	Molecular Dynamics
		Metadynamics
	UDPGlc-metal	Metadynamics
		Metadynamics
		Metadynamics
		BIAS-Exchange
	PGA	BIAS-Exchange
		Metadynamics

- Long Molecular Dynamics.
- GROMACS v.4.5.3
- All atoms (~ 50,000).
- Explicit solvent.
- Amber forcefield.
- Triclinic box(-d 0.9).
- Na<sup>+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup> ions, 0,15 mM.
- pH 7.

~ 50 simulations ~ 40  $\mu$ s

Magerit (CeSViMa) → 11 Activities → 3 years

Intel core I7 4 CPUs (3 ns/day) → 30 years.

## Molecular Dynamics

Based on  
motion equations

## Metadynamics

Enhanced MD  
Free energy calculations

## BIAS-Exchange

Enhanced MetaD  
Free energy calculations

*Laio and Parinello, PNAS 2002*  
*Laio and Piana, J Phys Chem B 2007*  
*Marinelli et al. PLoS Comput Biol 2009*  
*D'Abramo et al. Angew Chem Intl Ed 2012*  
*Beneti, Biarnés et al. J Mol Biol 2014*

# Classical Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations allow exploring protein conformations in solution at room temperature

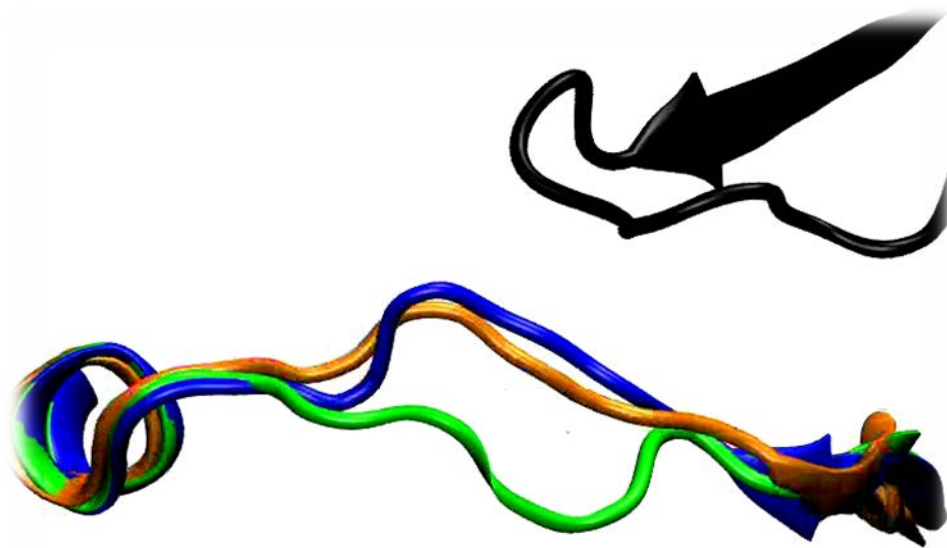
Simulations starting from different structures of *MtGpgS*

- **Open** loop conformation
- **Closed** loop conformation

## Simulations Details:

Initial structure: PDB 4DDZ  
Simulation time: 500ns – 1μs  
Time step: 2 fs  
ForceField: amber03  
Explicit Solvent: TIP3P

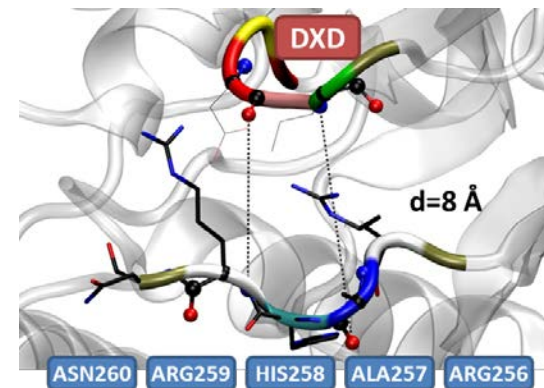
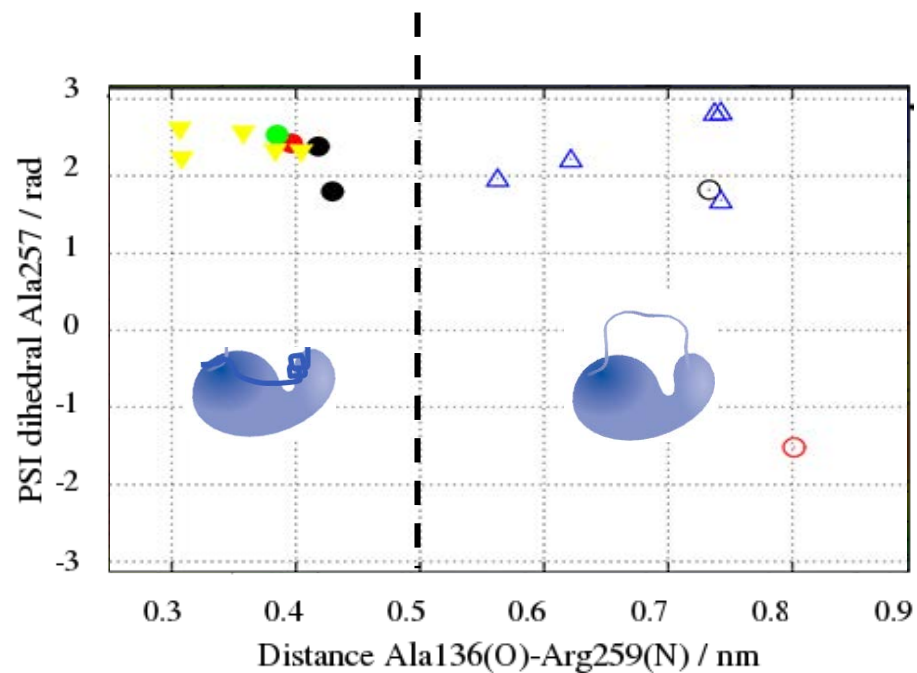
— X-Ray Closed  
— MD simulation  
— X-Ray Open



**The flexible loop tends to adopt an open conformation**

Examples of MD simulations on GTs:  
*Snajdrova et al. Carb Res 2004*  
*Romero-García et al. PLoS ONE 2013*

# What's the conformational free energy landscape of the flexible loop in solution?



**Collective variables:**

Distance

Torsion

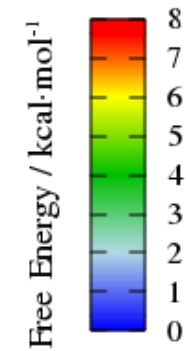
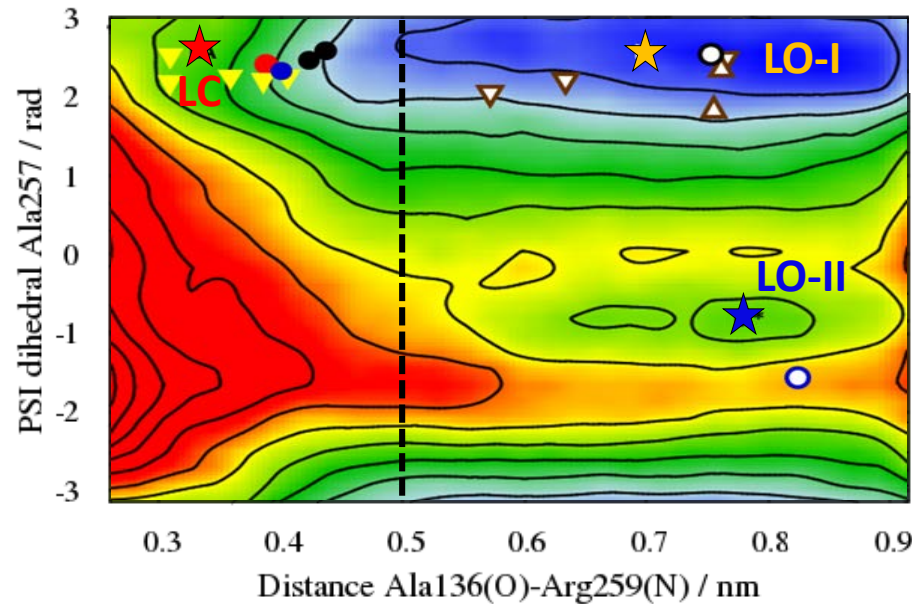
# There are three thermodynamic stable states of the flexible loop in *Micobacterium tuberculosis* GpgS (GT81)



★ *closed*

★ *open-I*

★ *open-II*

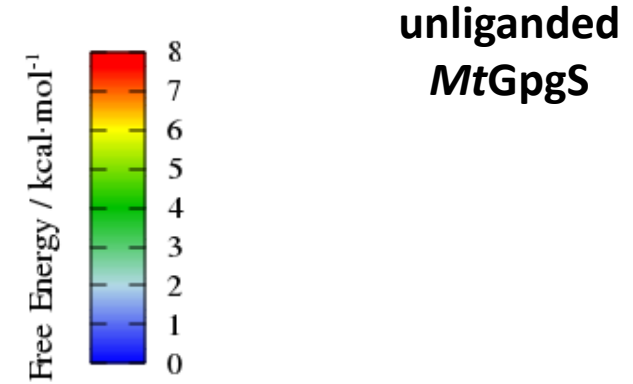
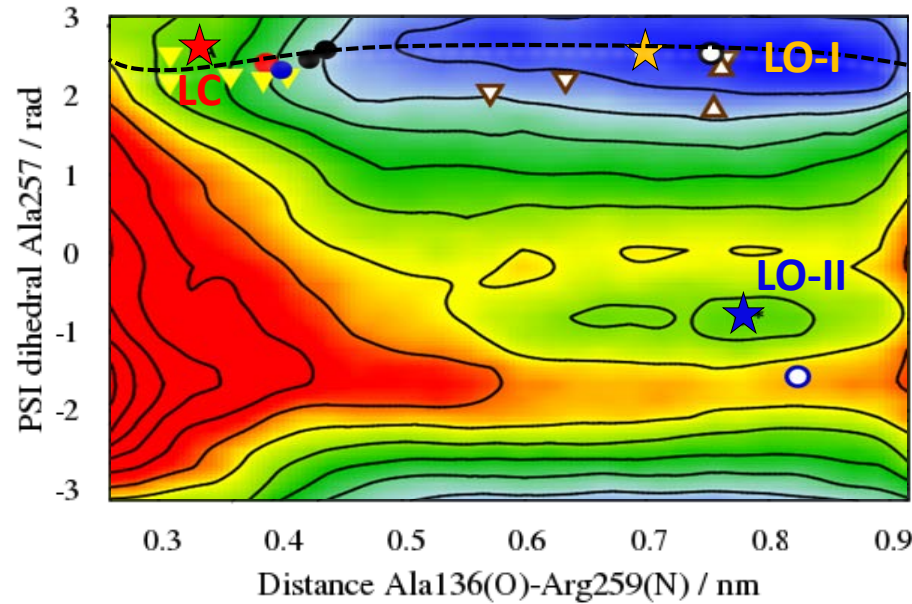
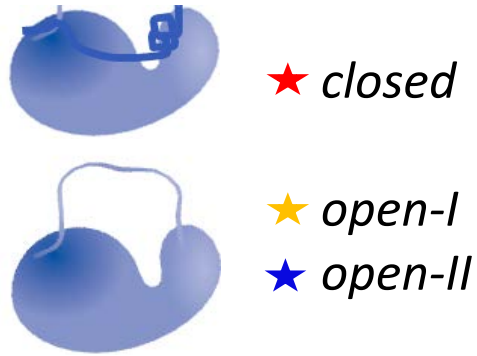


unliganded  
*MtGpgS*

- Wide and flat free energy when the loop is in the open state (**LO-I**) (difficulties in solving this structure by x-ray crystallography)

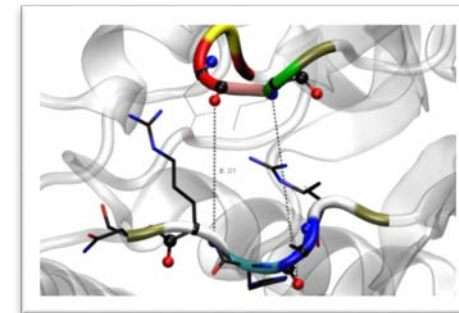
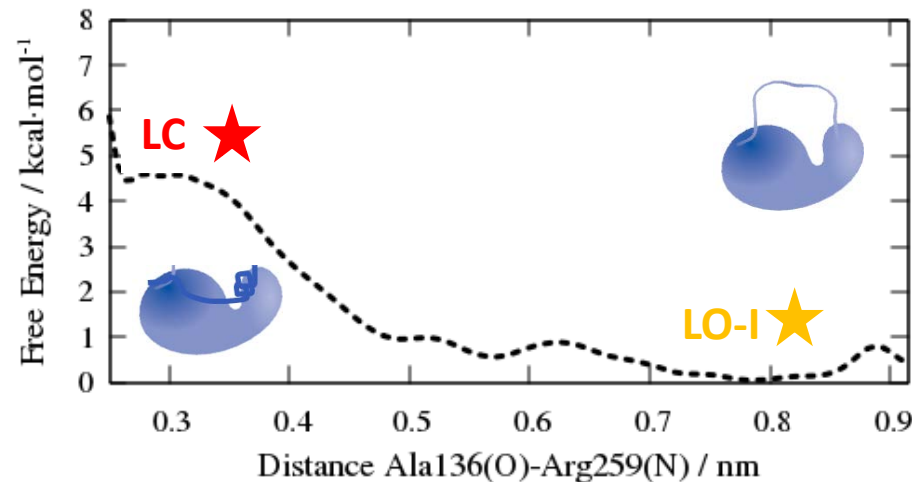


# There are three thermodynamic stable states of the flexible loop in *Micobacterium tuberculosis* GpgS (GT81)



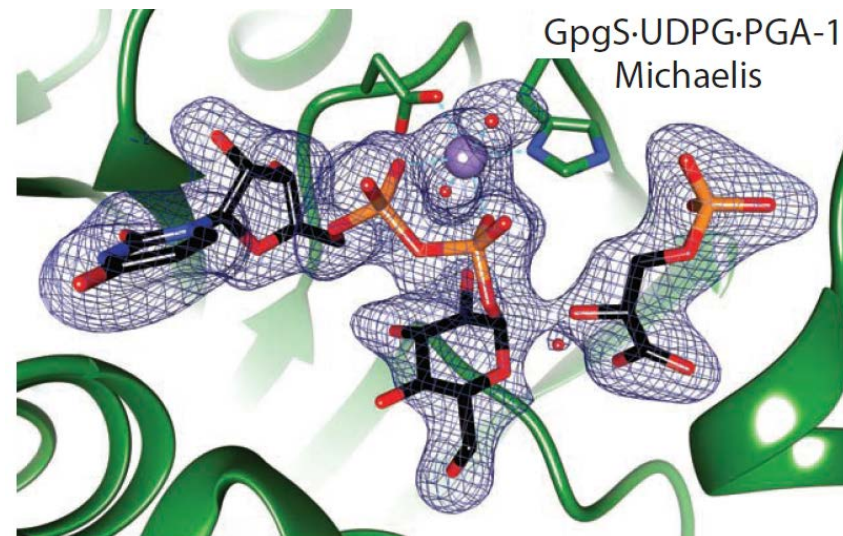
What is the effect of ligands in this conformational equilibrium?

Closed state of the loop is disfavored by  $4.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$



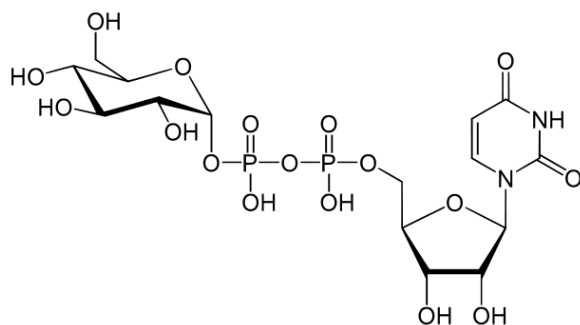
# The first crystal structure of a native Michaelis complex in a glycosyltransferase

- $MtGpgS + Mn^{2+} + UDP-Glc + PGA$
- Octahedral coordination of the metal
- Productive binding mode for catalysis
- Elucidation of the catalytic mechanism
  - support for front-side  $S_Ni$ -like
- Flexible loop in closed conformation

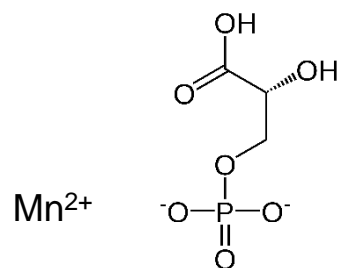


PDB: 4Y6N

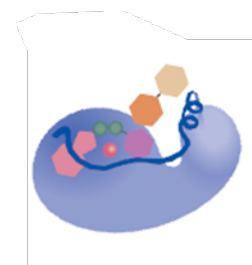
*D. Albesa-Jové et al*  
*Angew Chem Int Ed Engl (2015)*



UDP-glucose (UPD-Glc)

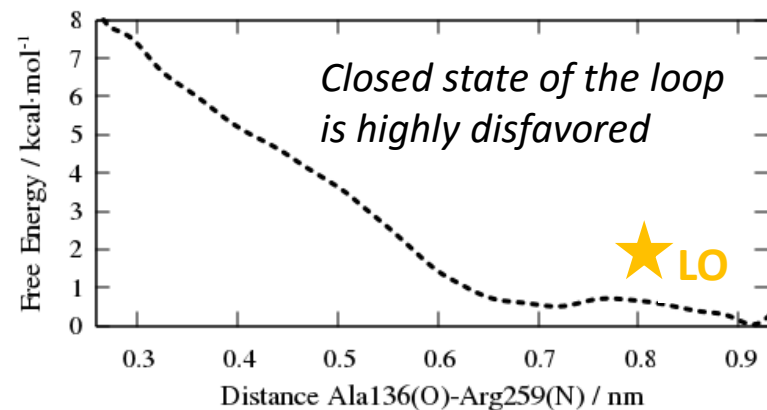
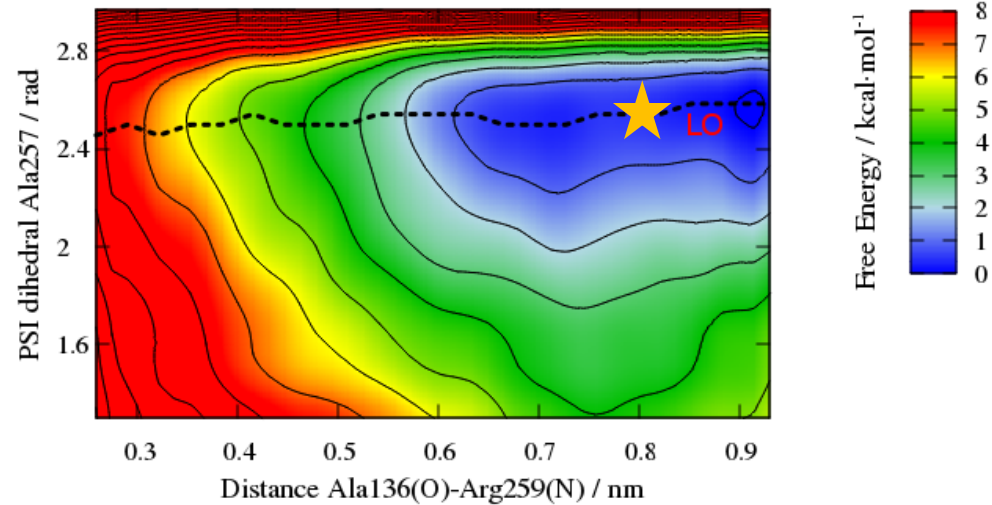
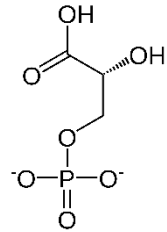


3-phosphoglycerate (PGA)

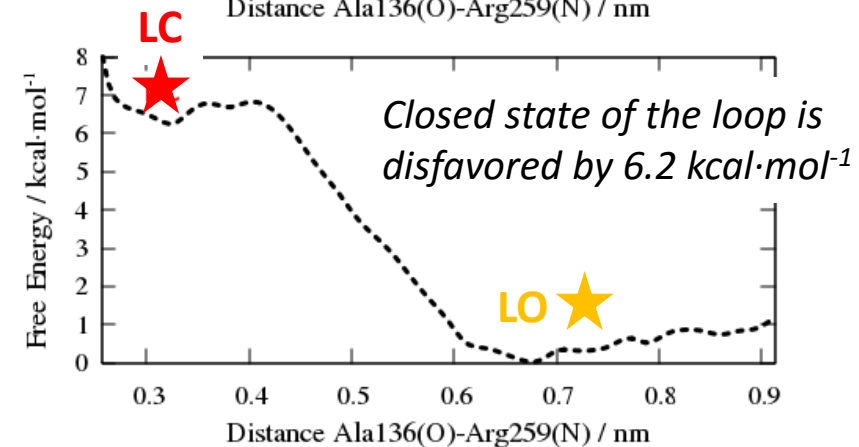
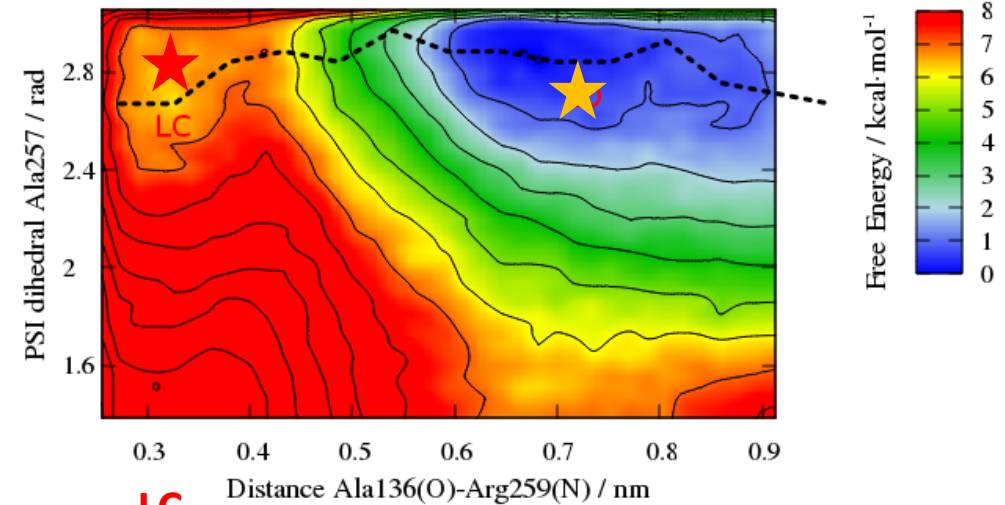
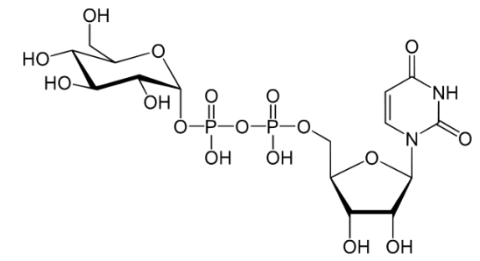


# The effect of each separate ligand on the conformation of the flexible loop in *MtGpgS* (GT81) is different

Free Energy of *MtGPGS* in complex with **PGA**

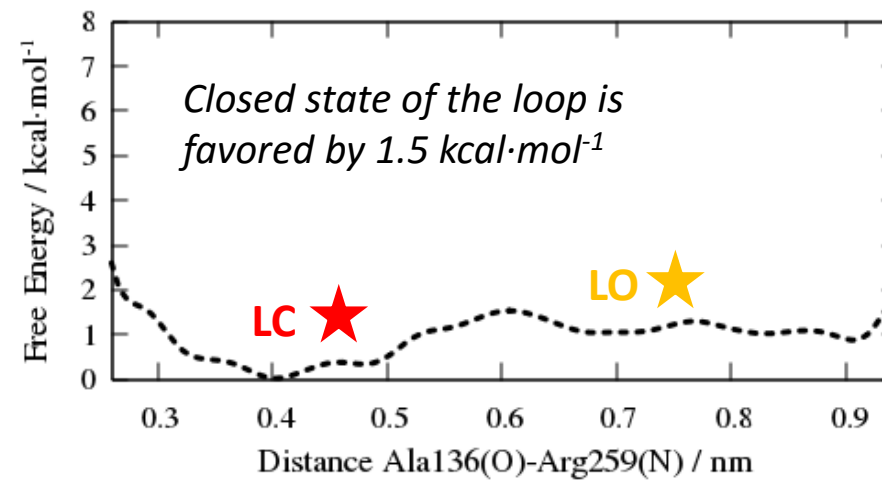
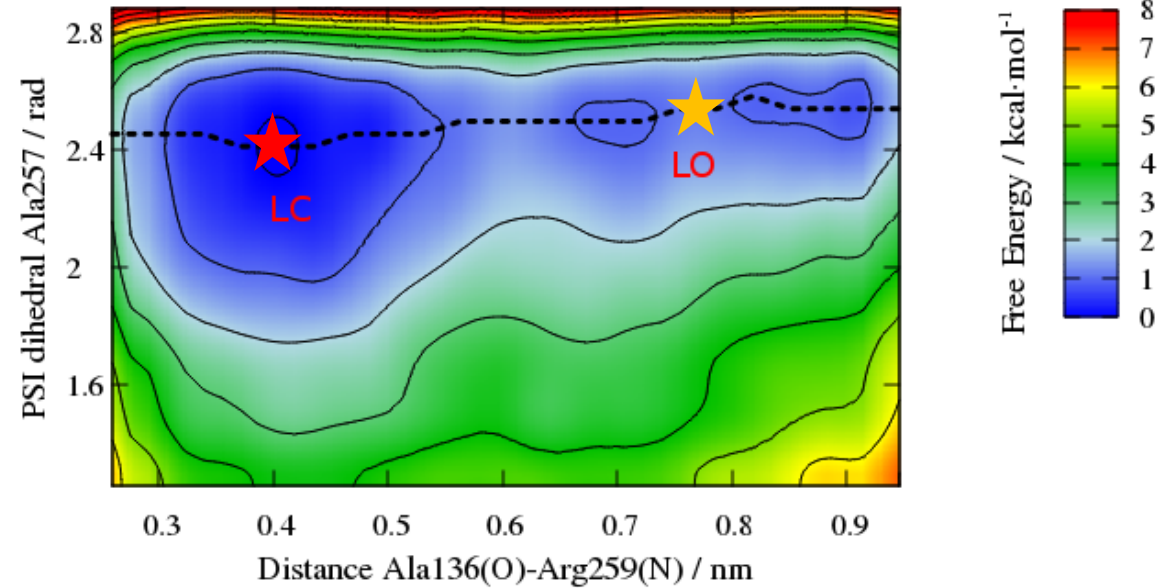
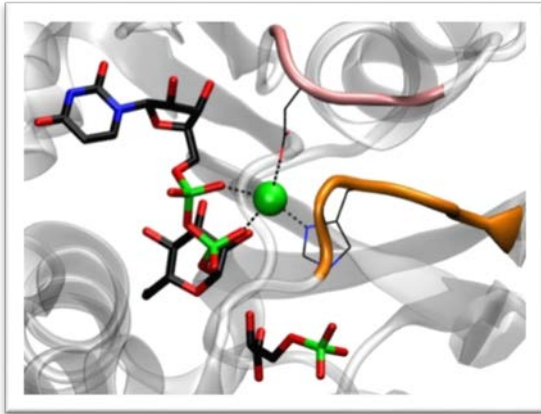
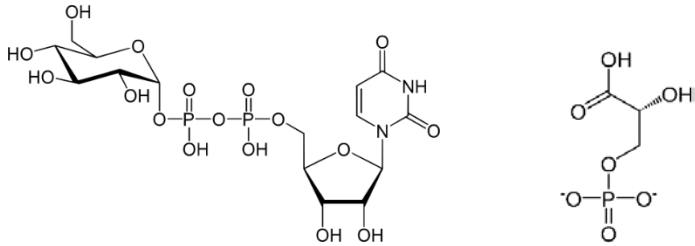


Free Energy of *MtGPGS* in complex with **UDP-Glc**



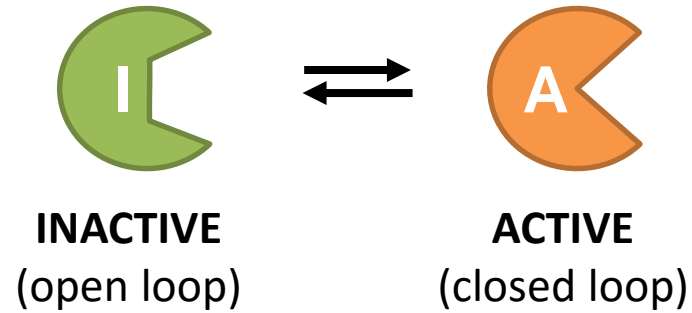
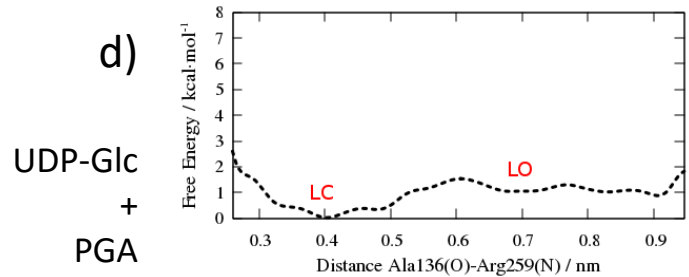
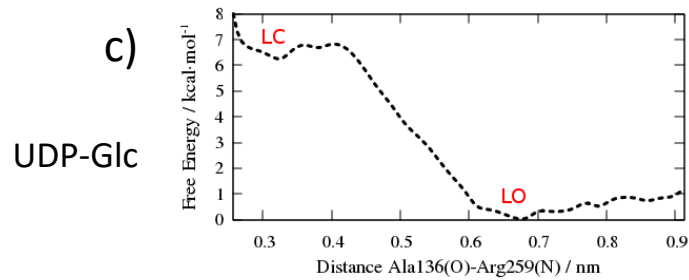
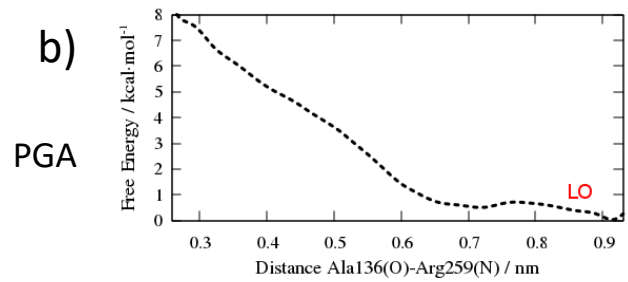
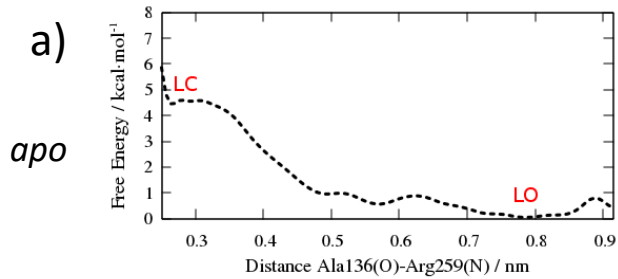
# The presence of both ligands reverts the conformational equilibrium of the flexible loop to the closed conformation

Free Energy of *MtGPGS* in complex with **UPD-Glc + PGA**





# There is an equilibrium between protein conformations of this glycosyltransferase, modulated by the presence of ligands



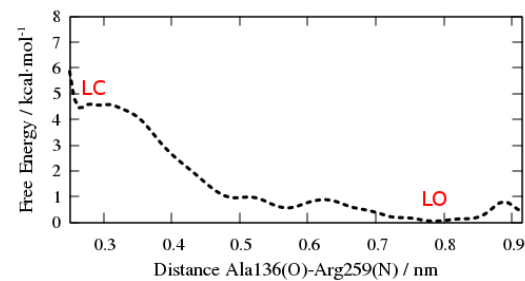
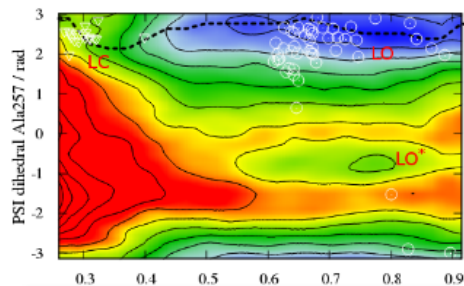
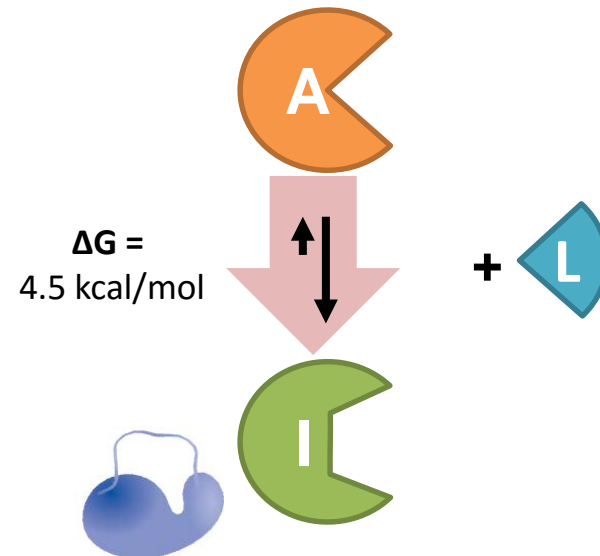
Conformational Free Energies of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* GpgS, computed with Metadynamics

Ligand		$\Delta G$ open→close
a)	-	+4.5 kcal·mol <sup>-1</sup>
b)	3-phosphoglycerate	> 8.0 kcal·mol <sup>-1</sup>
c)	UDP-glucose	+6.2 kcal·mol <sup>-1</sup>
d)	3-phosphoglycerate and UDP-glucose	-1.5 kcal·mol <sup>-1</sup>

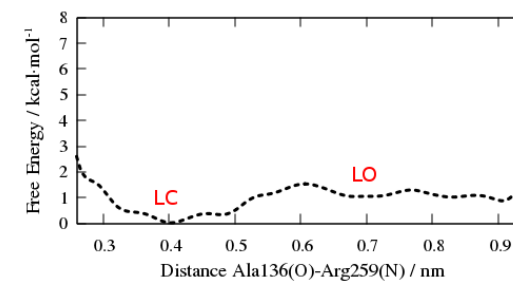
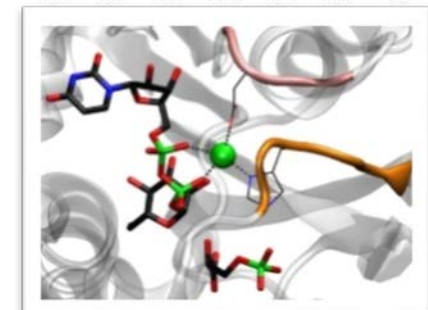
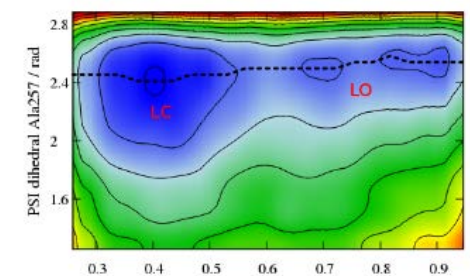
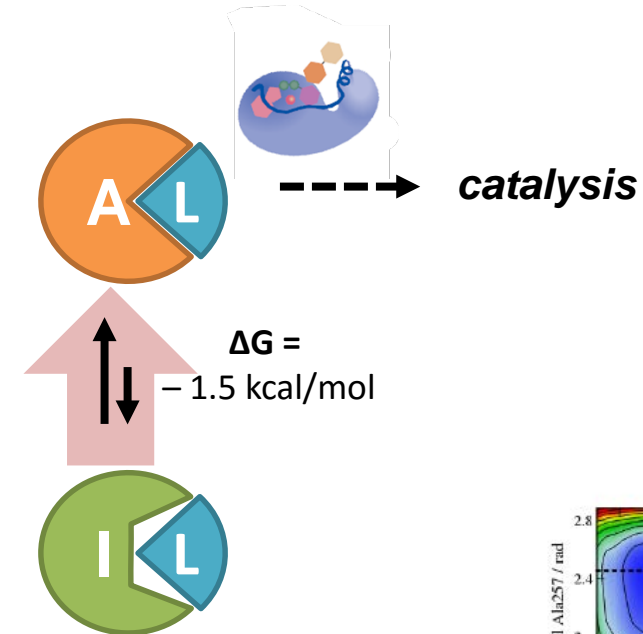


# Conformational Selection vs. Induced Fit in *MtGpgS* (GT81). A combination of both worlds.

## CONFORMATIONAL SELECTION



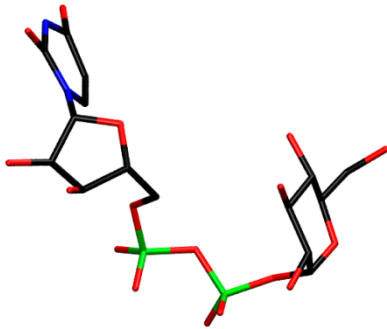
## INDUCED FIT



There are also conformational changes at the level of substrates taking place in the active site of *MtGpgS*

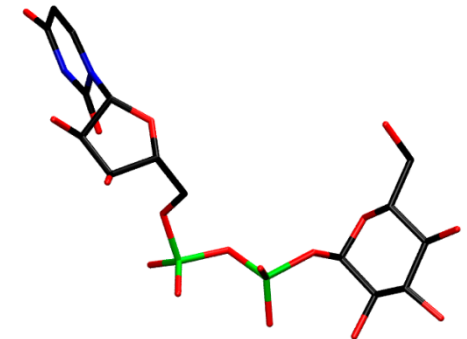
## Docking ligands:

Same affinity between the loop conformations and ligands.



*UDP-Glc in compact conformation*

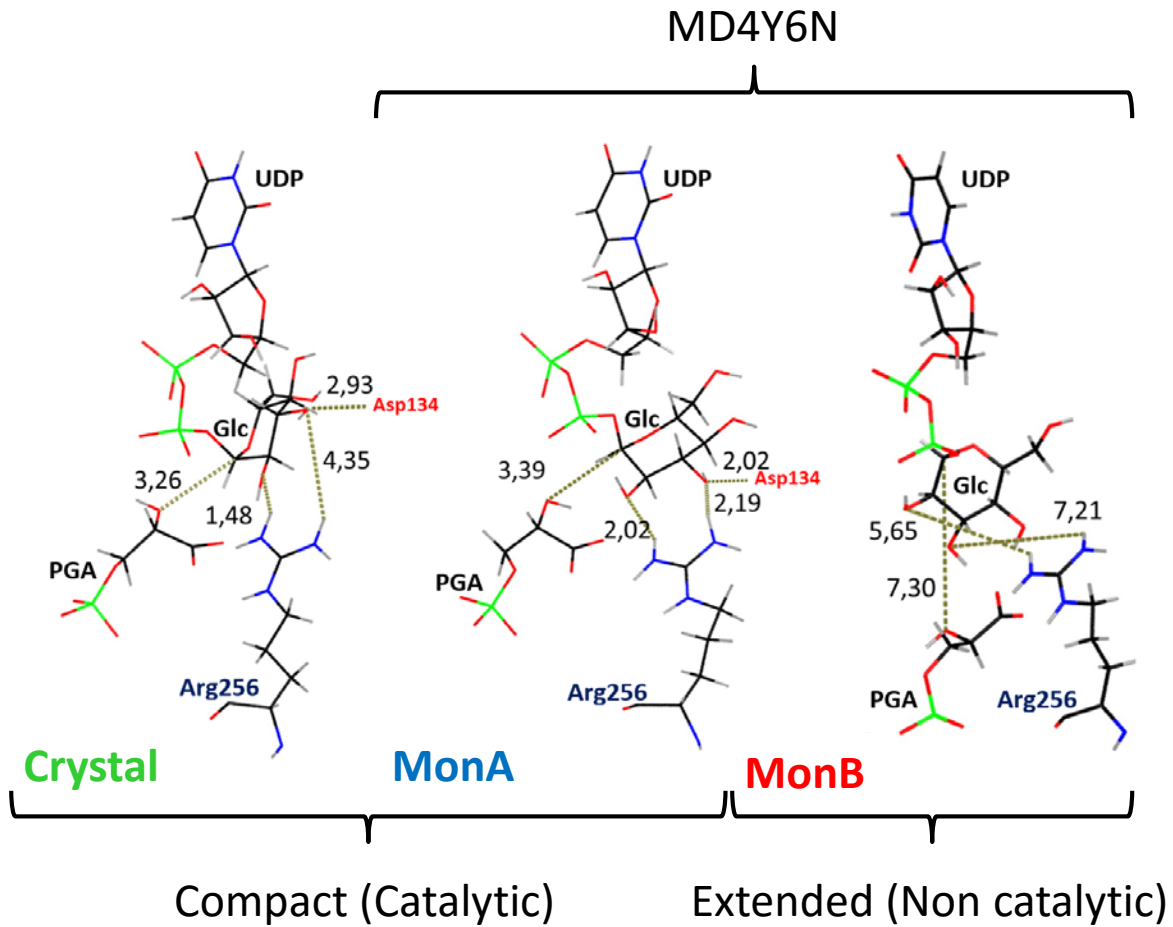
UDP-Glc spontaneously adopts an extended conformation in the active site of *MtGpgS* in the **absence of PGA**



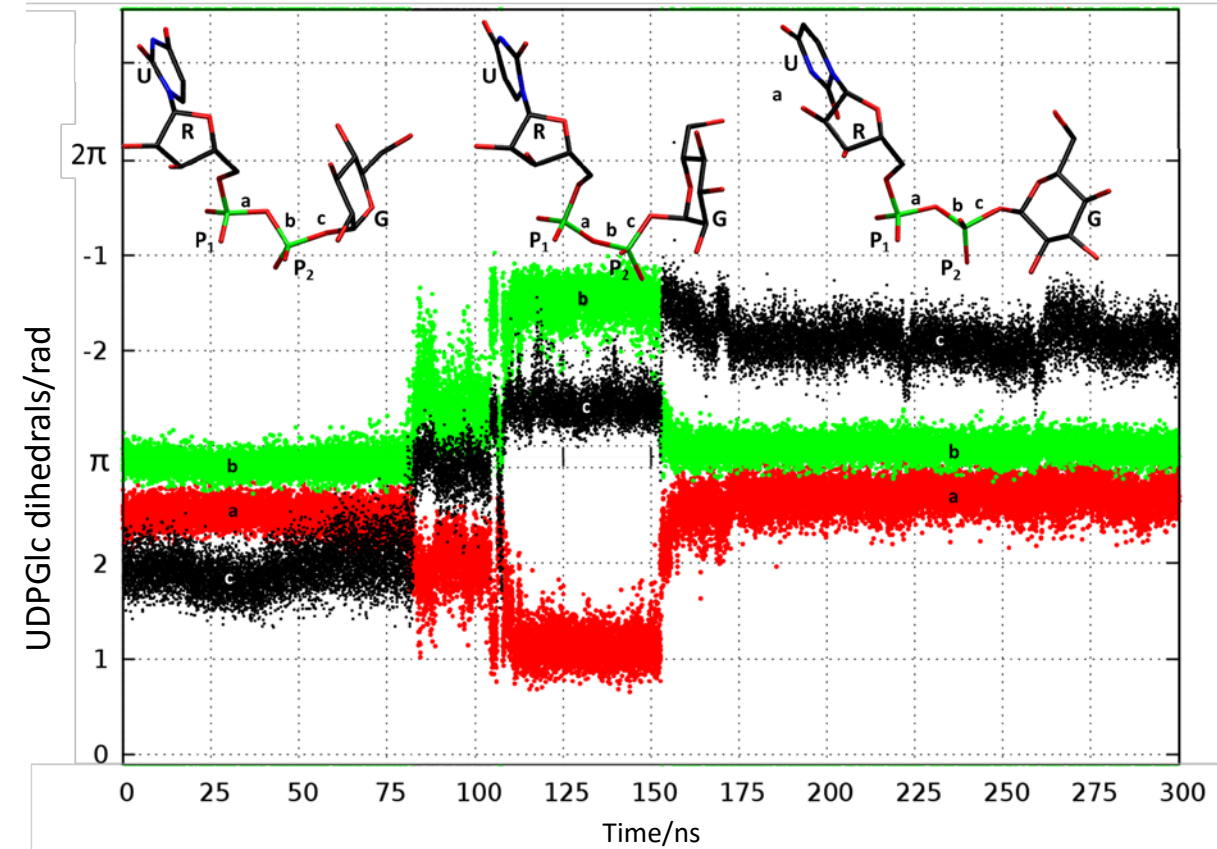
*UDP-Glc in extended conformation*

# Donor conformational changes in ternary complex Molecular Dynamics simulations

## ○ UDPGlc conformations.

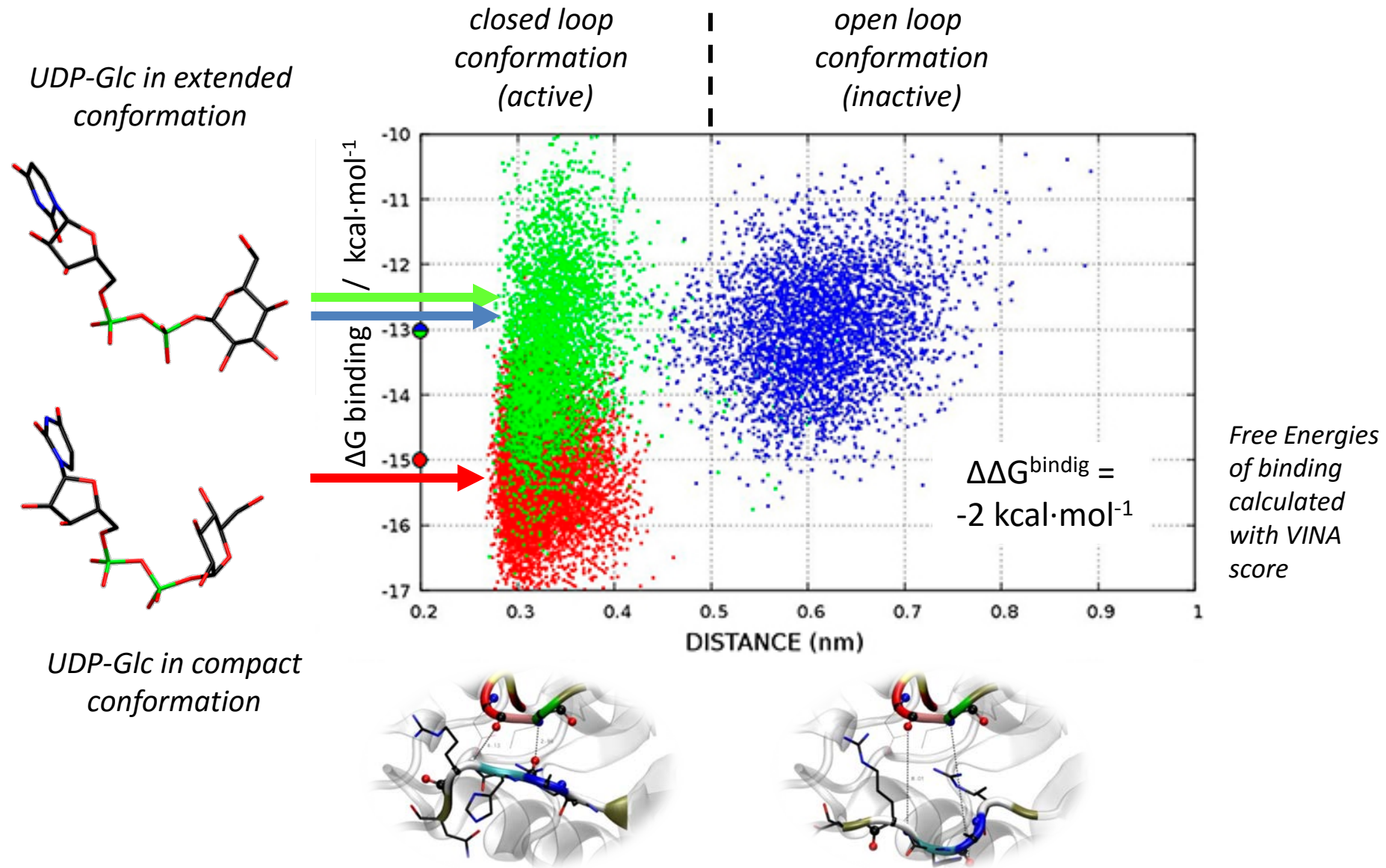


MD4Y6N: Monomer B (LA conformation)



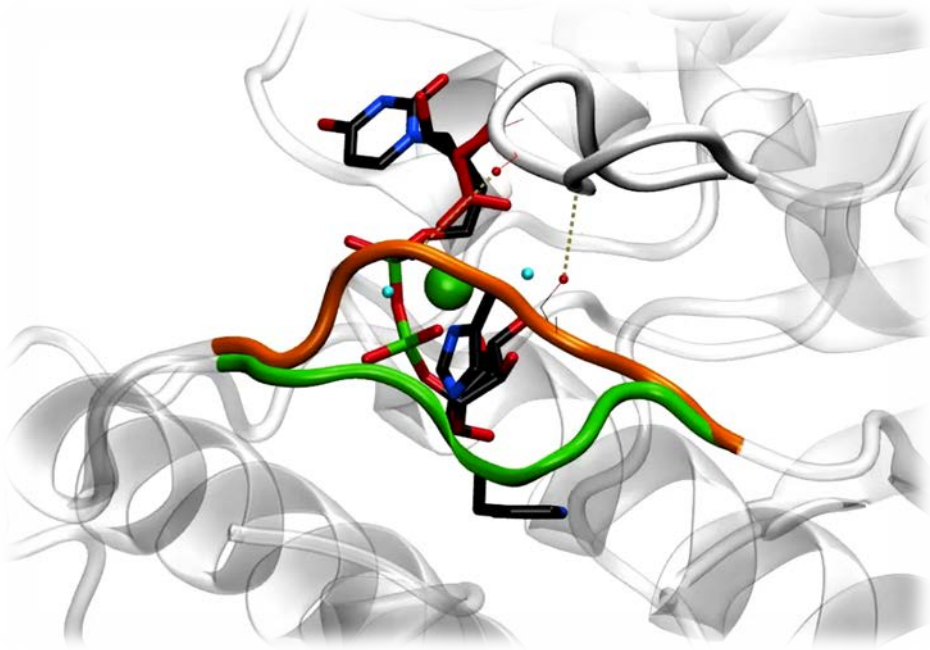
c dihedral      c dihedral      c dihedral  
Crystal      monA      monB  
Compact      Extended

# The affinity of each UDP-glucose conformation to *MtGpgS* active site is different



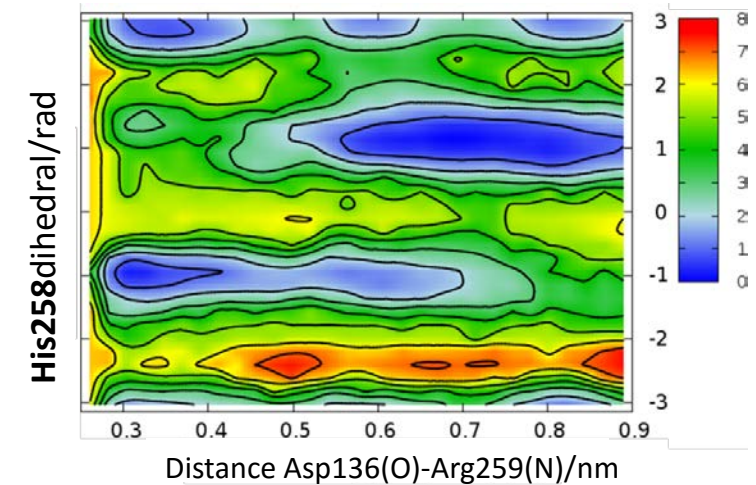
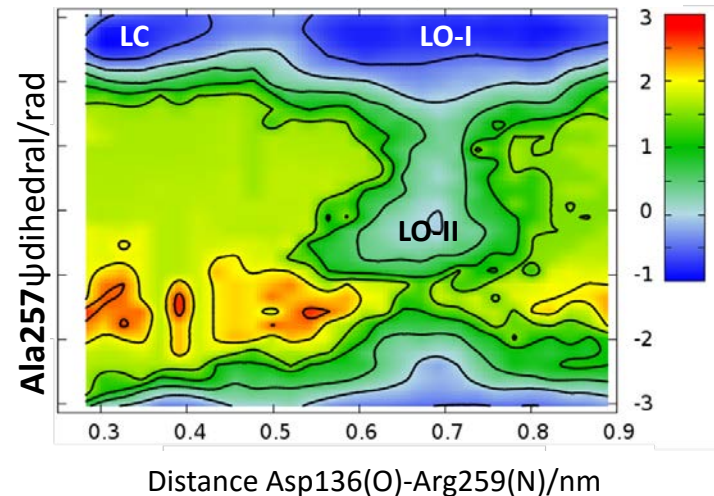
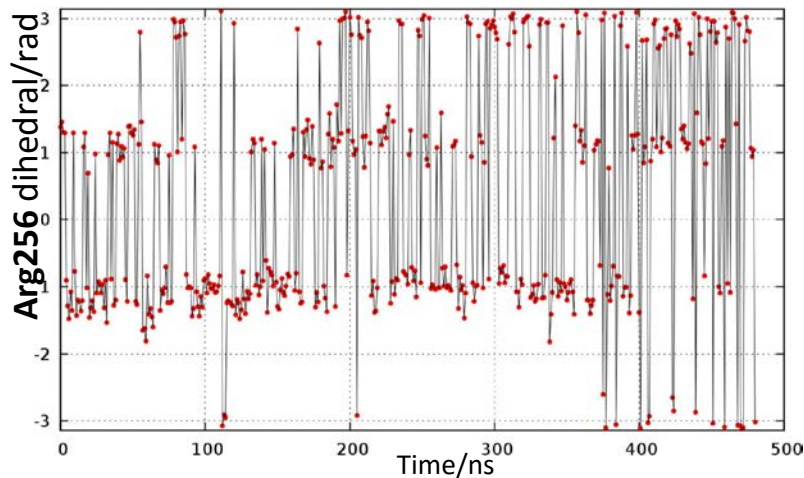
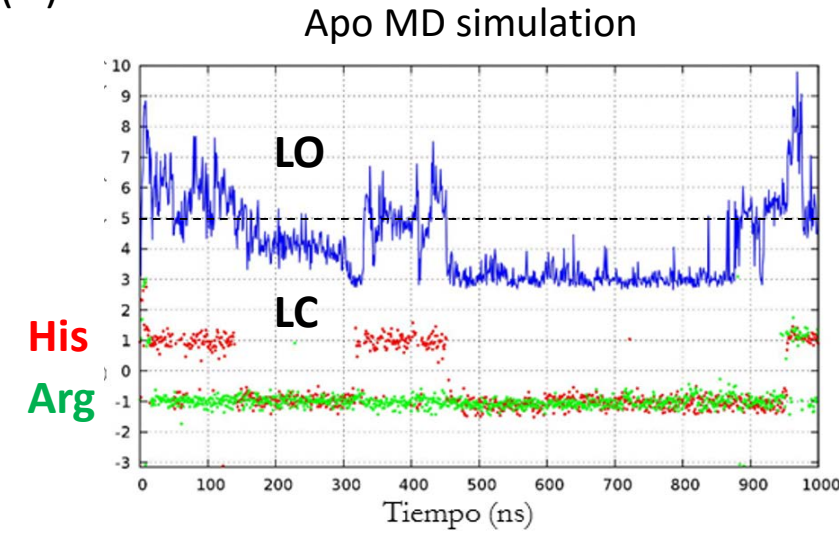
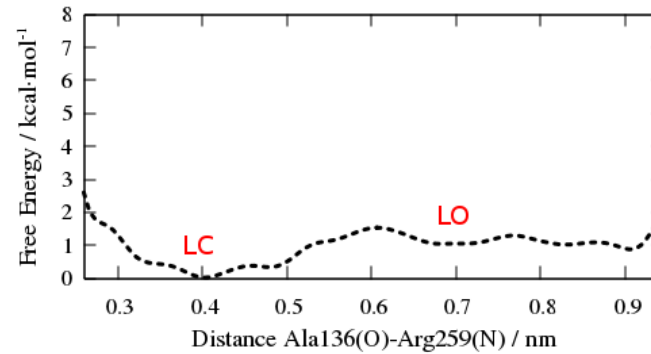


# Ligand – Loop conformations relationships



## ○ BIAS-Exchange (UDPGlc-metal)

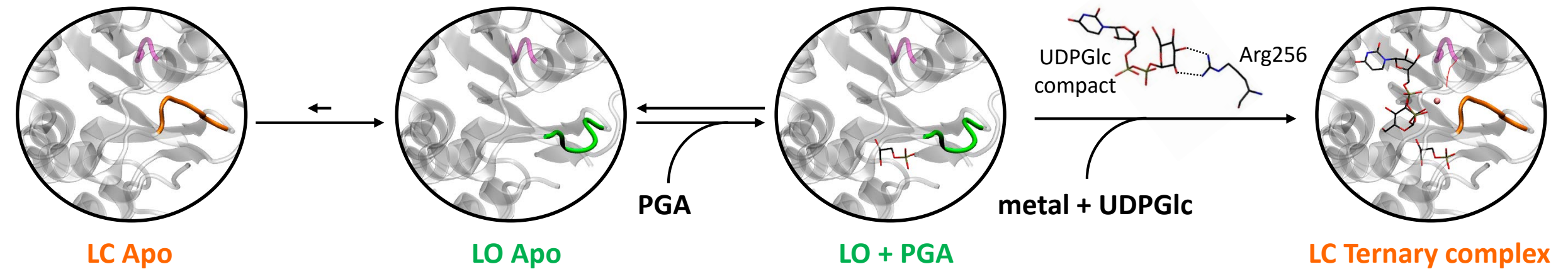
- Distance: Asp136(O)-Arg259(N).
- Torsion: Ala257 dihedral.
- Torsion: **His258 dihedral.**
- Distance: His258-Metal.
- Torsion: **UDPGlc dihedral.**





# Conformational Selection versus Induced Fit in *MtGpgS* (GT81).

A Combination of both worlds: Ligands modulate the actual LA/LI equilibrium in GpgS.



The Michaelis complex gets stabilized by a double contribution:

- ❑ The ligand preferentially binds to the active conformation of the loop
- ❑ The ligand itself induces a stability of the active conformation of the loop

**Planas' Lab**  
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**supercomputing  
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Dr. Marcelo Guerin and David Alvesa-Jové  
*Biophysics Unit*, CSIC-Universidad del  
País Vasco, Bizkaia