

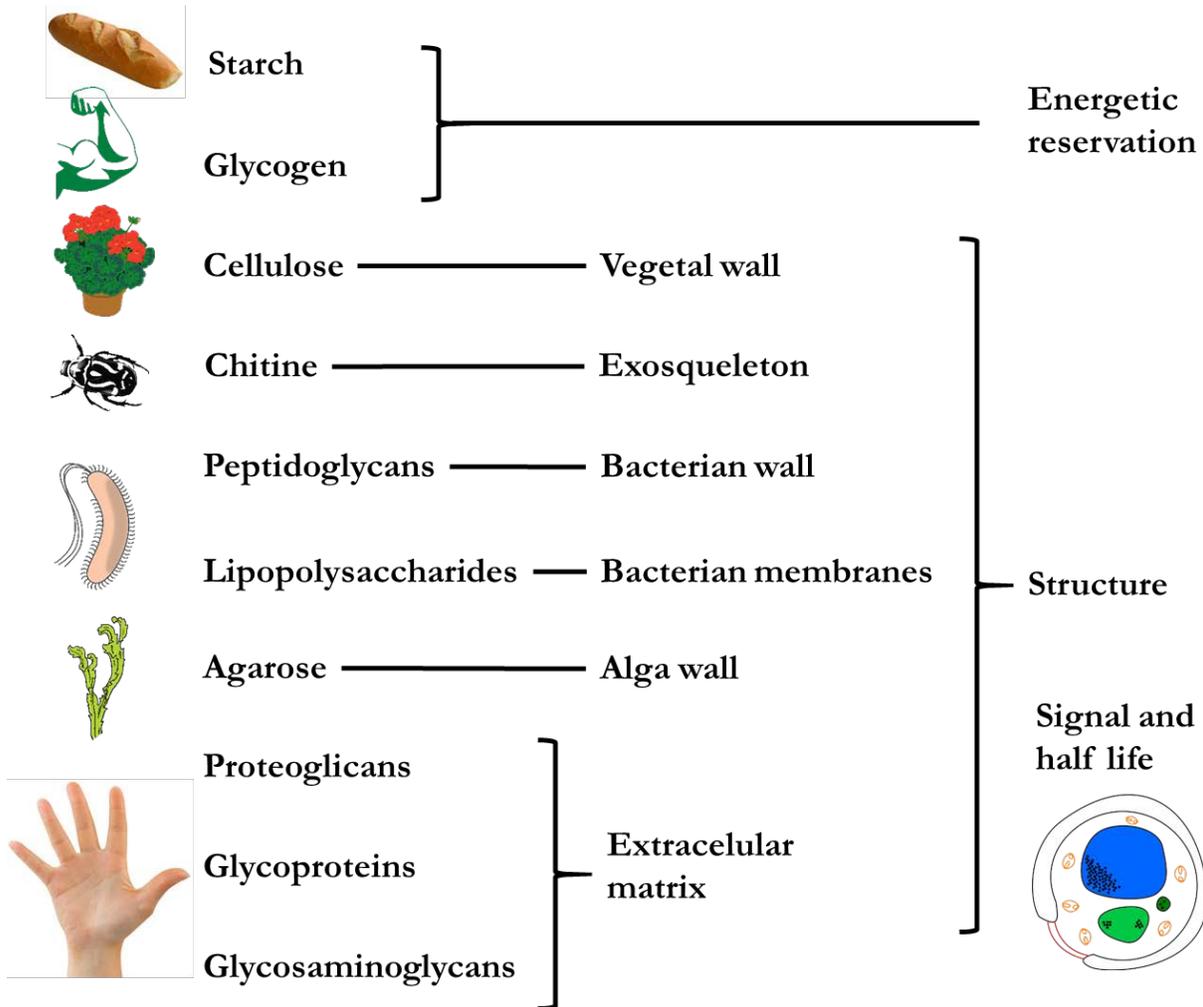
Conformational modulation in a glycosyltransferase: evidence of mixed conformational selection and induced fit mechanisms by Bias-exchange metadynamics.

J. Romero-García¹, X. Biarnés¹, D.Albesa-Jové², M.E. Guerin², and A. Planas¹

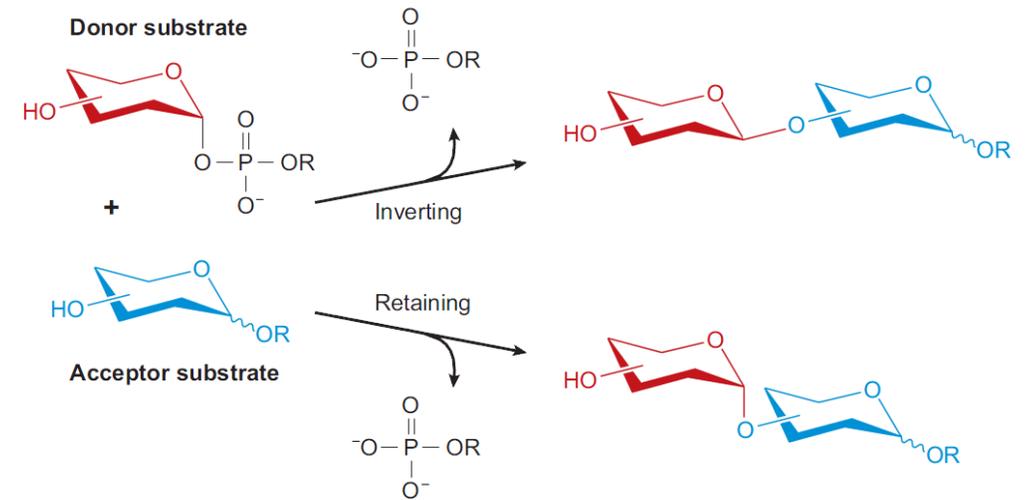
¹ *Laboratory of Biochemistry, Institut Químic de Sarrià - Universitat Ramon Llull, Barcelona*

² *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:**

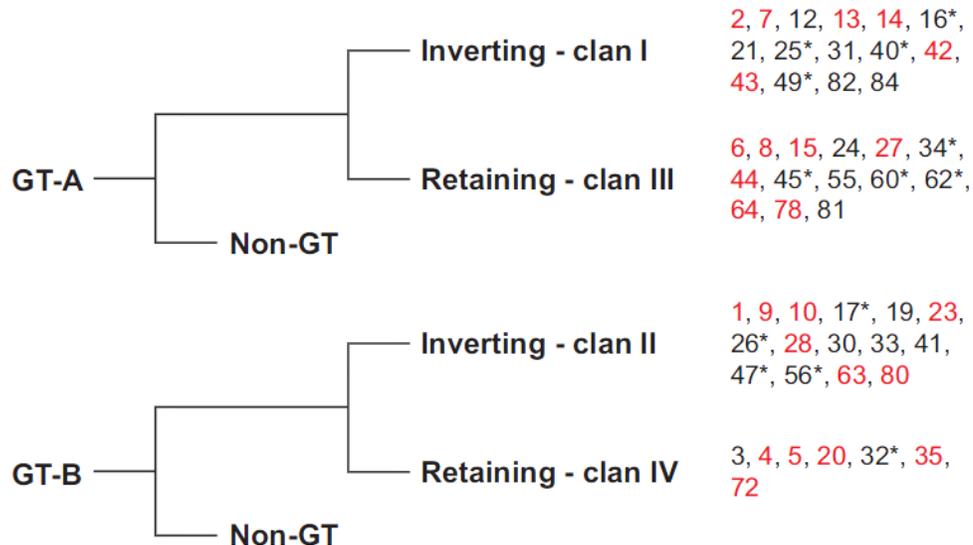
- UDP-Glc
- UDP-Gal
- UDP-GlcNAc
- UDP-GalNAc
- UPD-GlcUA
- UDP-GalUA
- UDP-Xyl
- GDP-Man
- GDP-Fuc
- CMP-NeuAc

➤ **Acceptor substrates:**

- Carbohydrates
- Glycans
- Lipids
- Aminoacids
- Proteins

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

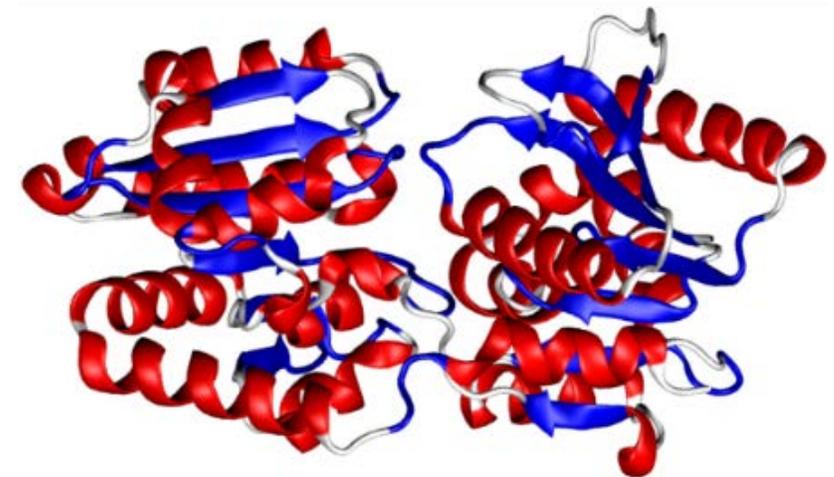
- 1% of the genome content (archaea, bacteria and eukariota).
- 97 GT families (CAZY).
- Common Rossmann-like folds.



GT-A fold

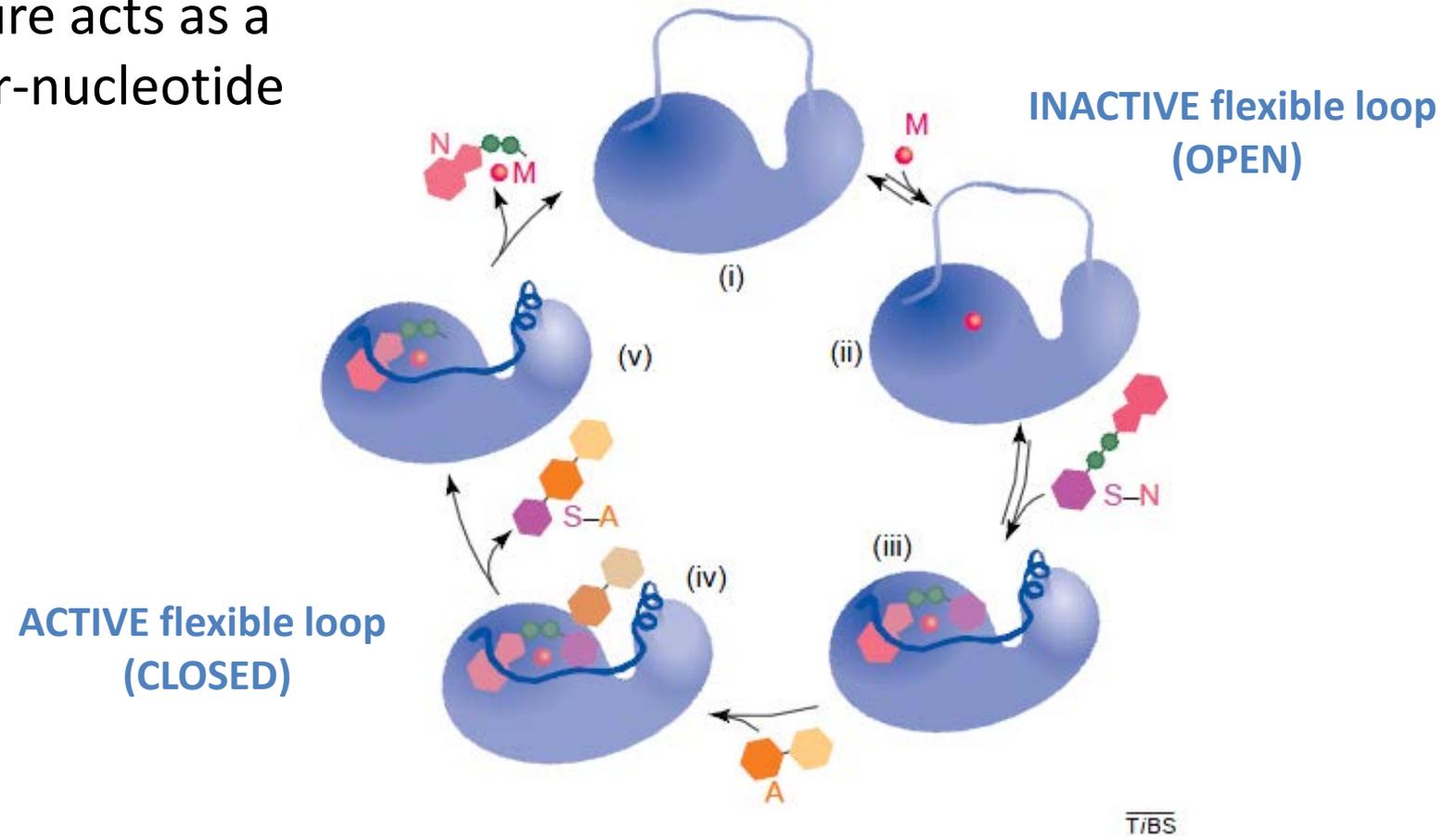


GT-B fold



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

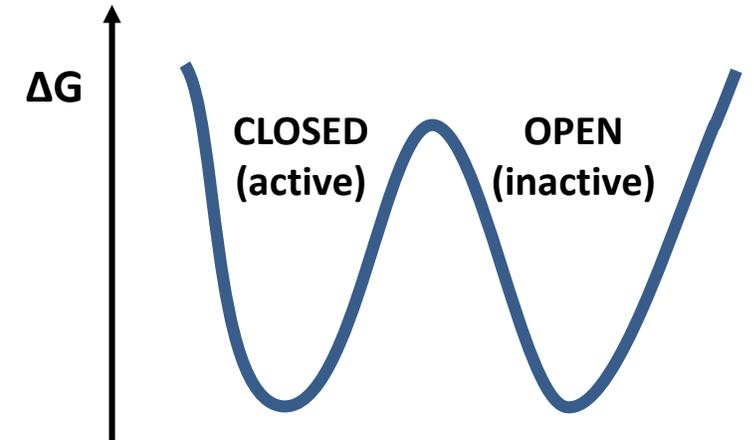
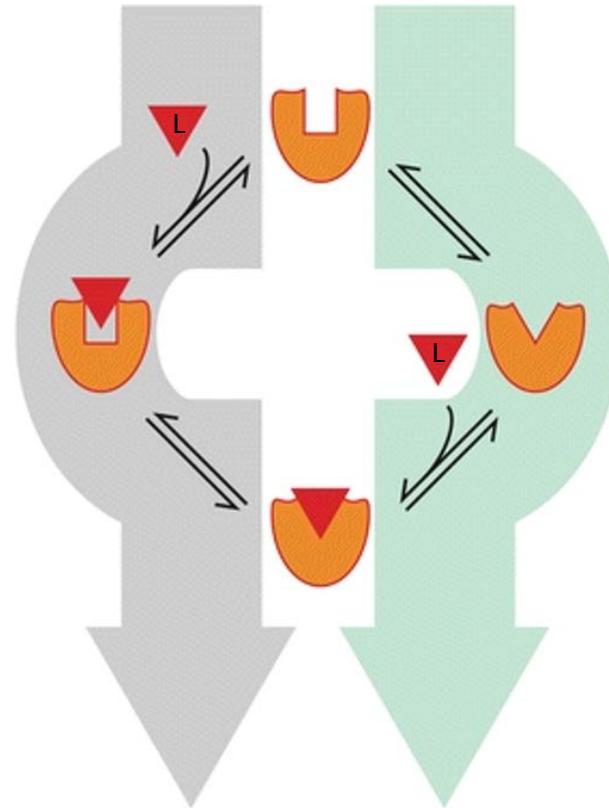
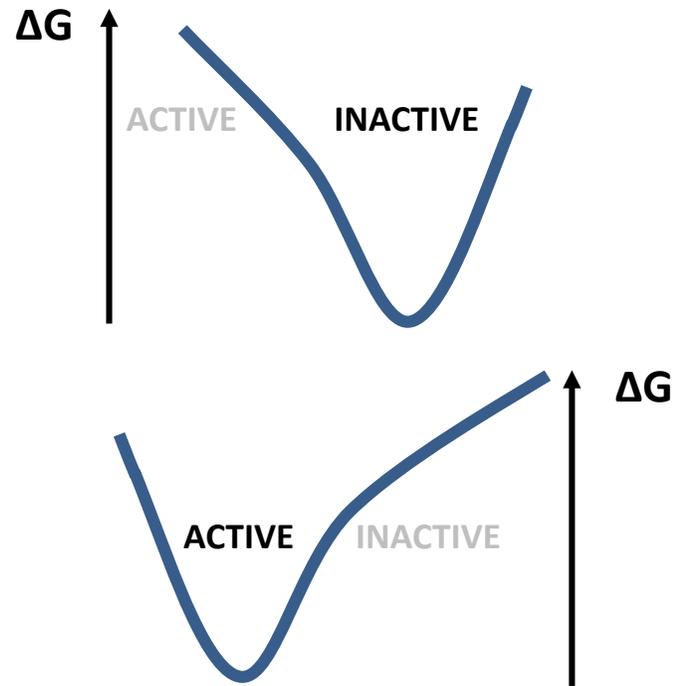


adapted from *Qasba et al. TRENDS in Biochem Sci, 2005*

The induced fit mechanism vs. conformational selection

Induced fit

Conformational selection



The ligand induces the conformational change of the protein

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 lipopolisacharides in mycobacteria

○ Loop R₂₅₆AHRN₂₆₀ in the active site.

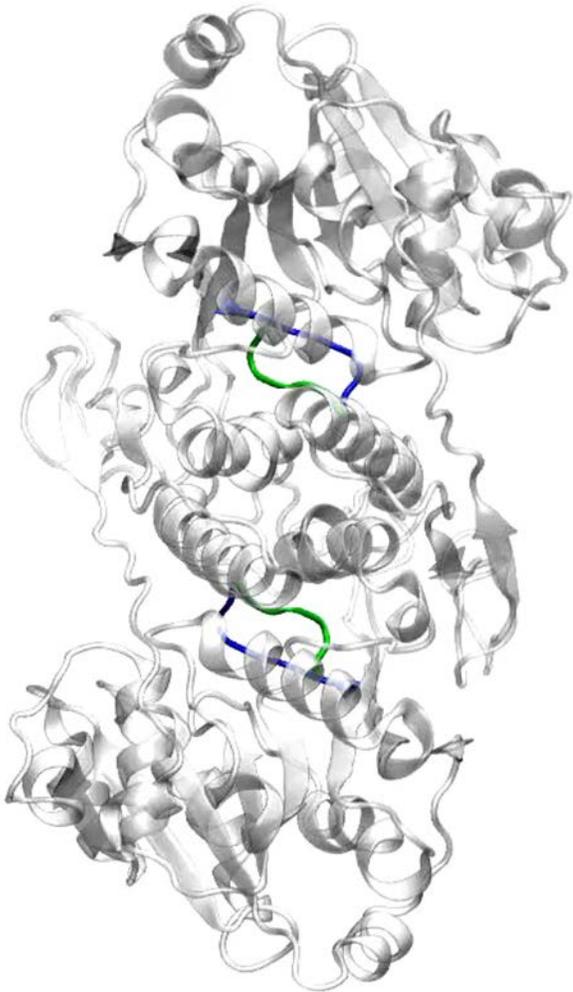
- LC (Loop closed) conformation.
- LO (Loop open) conformation.

Ternary complex:

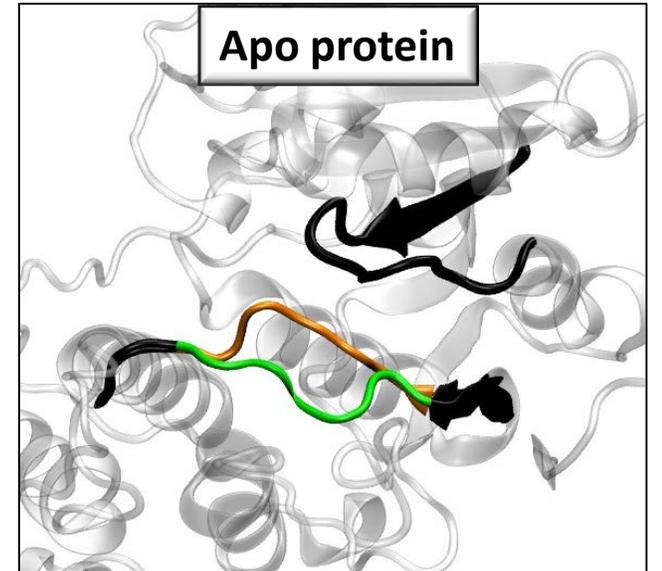
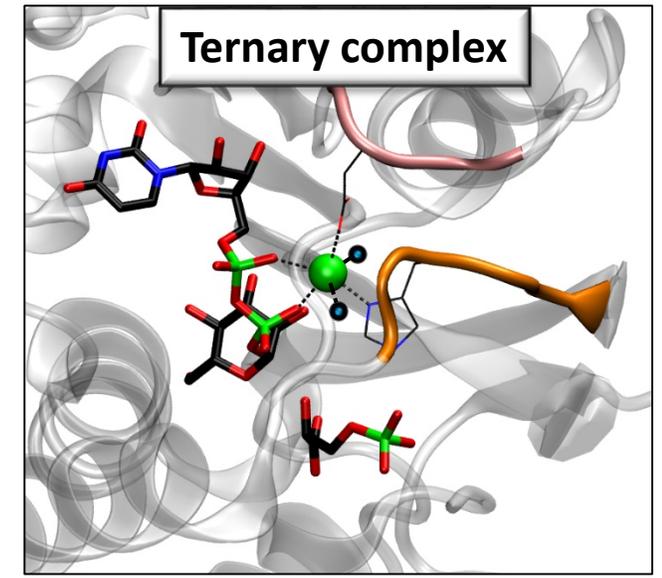
- Donor: UDPGlc+metal.
- Acceptor: PGA.
- **LC conformation.**

Apo protein LO (Loop inactive) conformation.

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

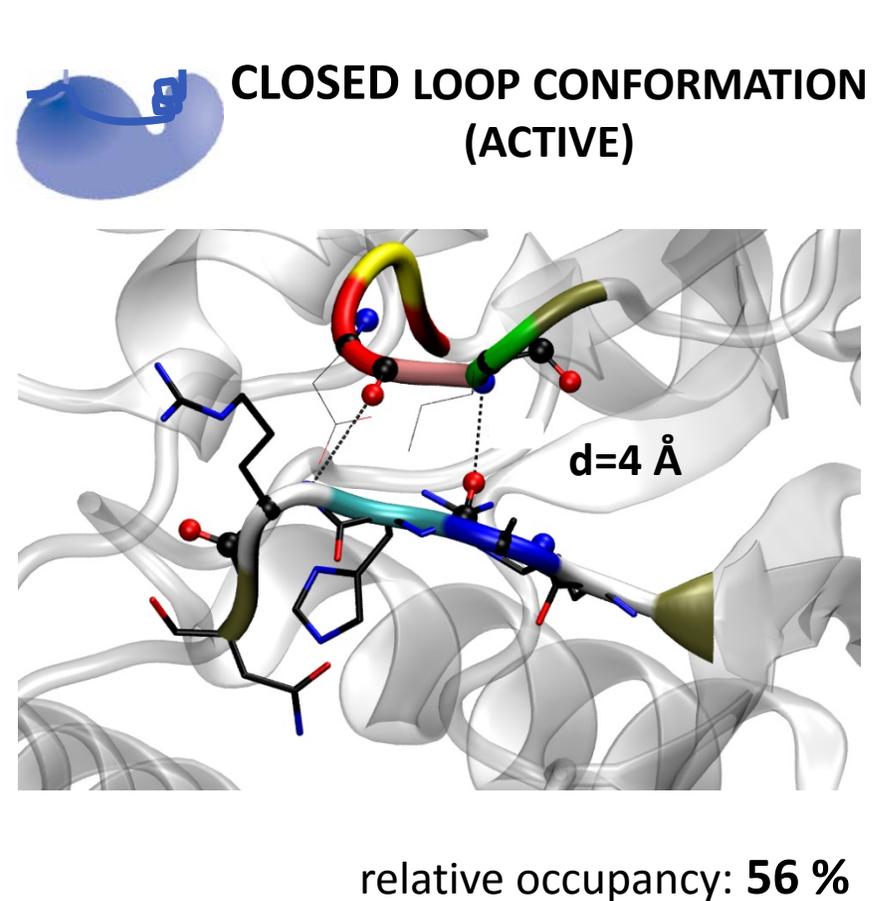
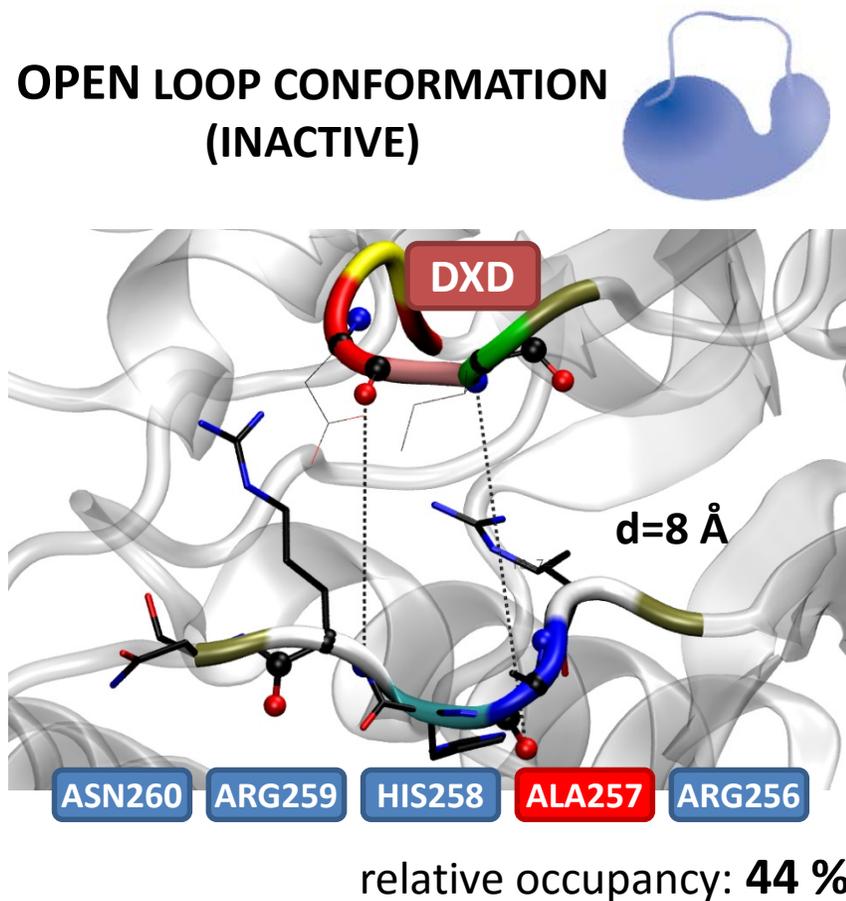


GpgS dimer.
LC/LO conformations.



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

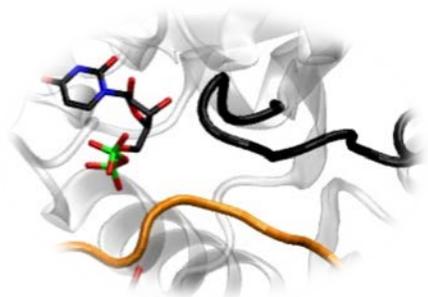
- The protein was crystallized in the absence of ligands! (apo form)



PDB: 4DDZ

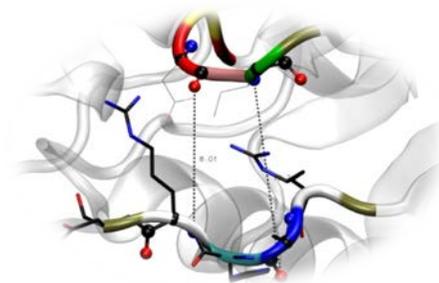
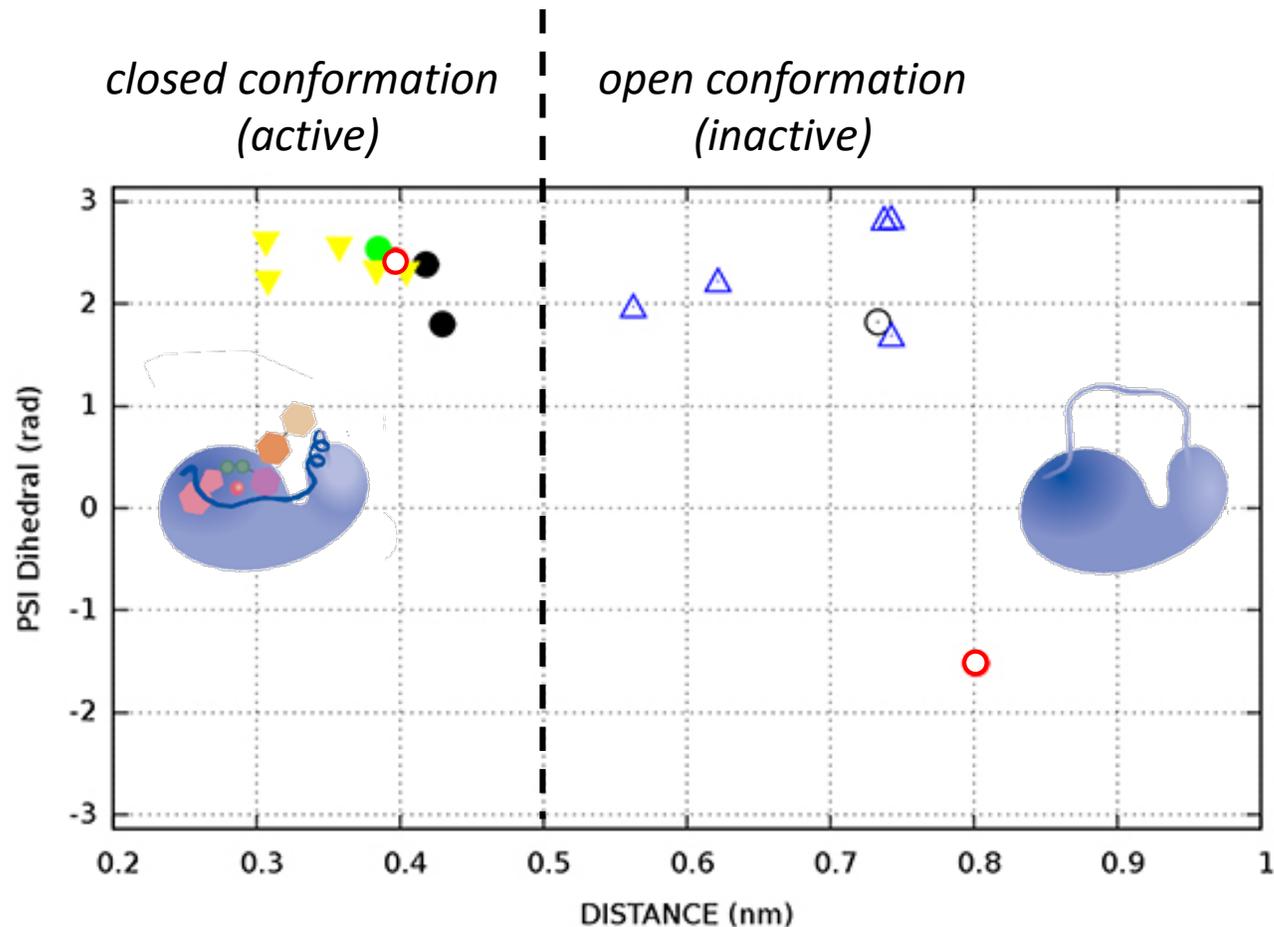
Urresti et al. J Biol Chem 2012

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



UDP+PGA complex

- *MtGpgS* (PDB: 4DEC)



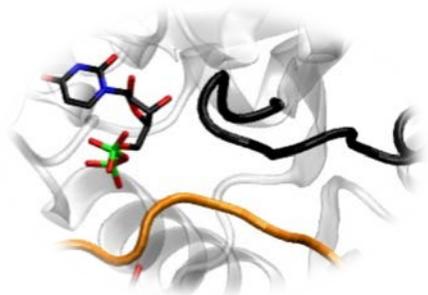
apo *MtGpgS* (PDB: 4DDZ)



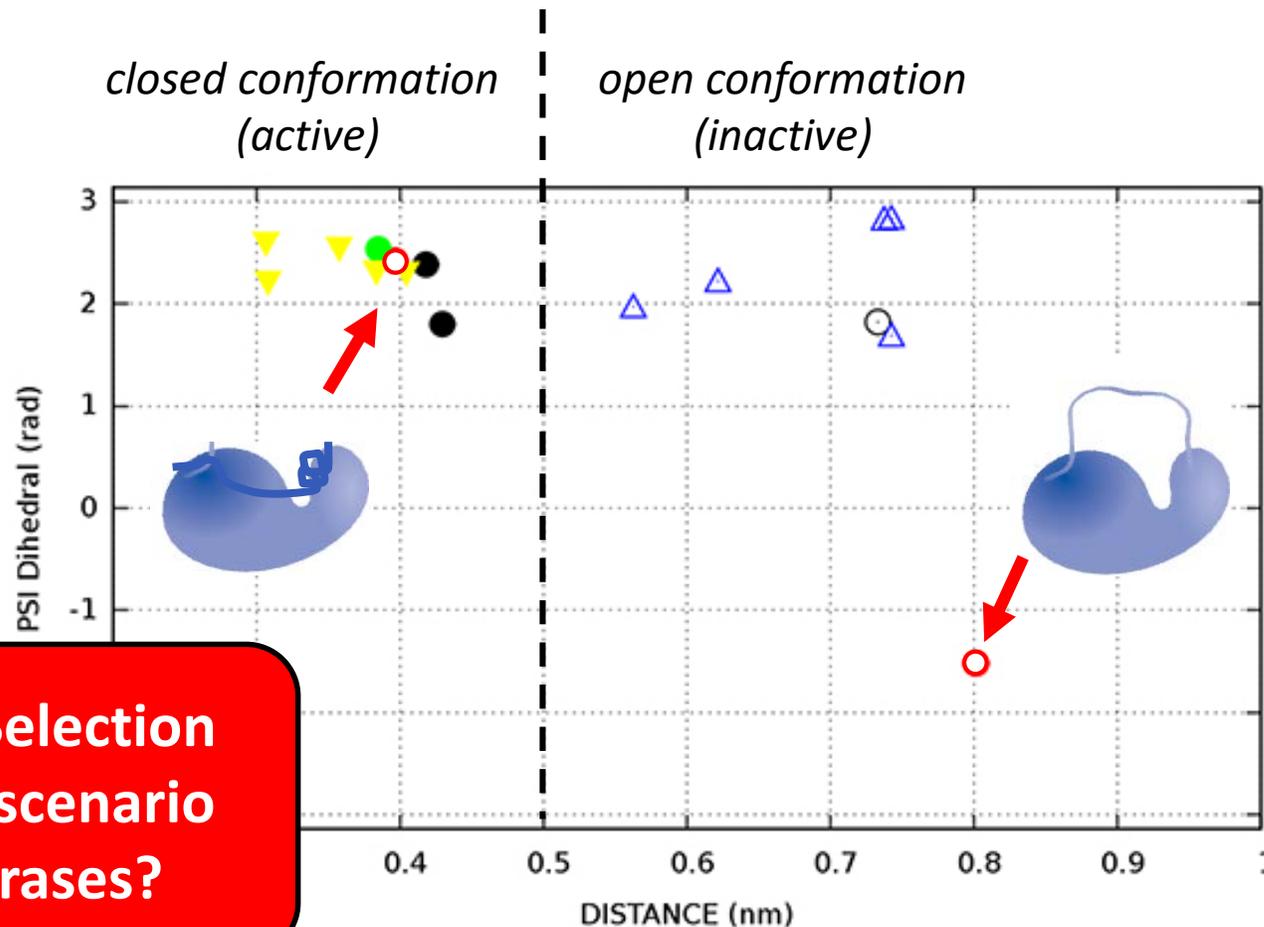
- ● ● *M. tuberculosis* GpgS (PDB: 4DDZ, 3E26, 4DE7, 4DEC, 4Y6N)
- ▼ *M. paratuberculosis* GpgS (PDB: 3CKJ, 3CKN, 3CKO, 3CKQ, 3CKV)
- ▲ *R. xylanophilus* MpgS (PDB: 3F1Y, 3KIA, 3O3P)

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

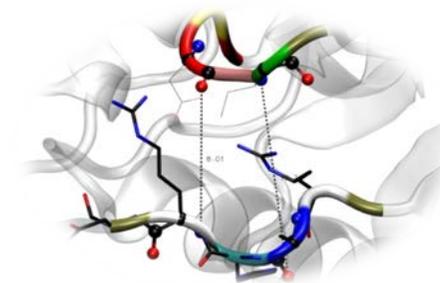
There is a variety of loop conformations in all GT81 X-Ray structures



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)
- ▲ *R. xylanophilus* MpgS (PDB: 3F1Y, 3KIA, 3O3P)

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			
BIAS-Exchange			
PGA	Metadynamics		

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

~ 50 simulations ~ 40 μ s

Magerit (CeSViMa) \rightarrow 11 Activities \rightarrow 3 years

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

Molecular Dynamics

Based on
motion equations

Metadynamics

Enhanced MD
Free energy calculations

BIAS-Exchange

Enhanced MetaD
Free energy calculations

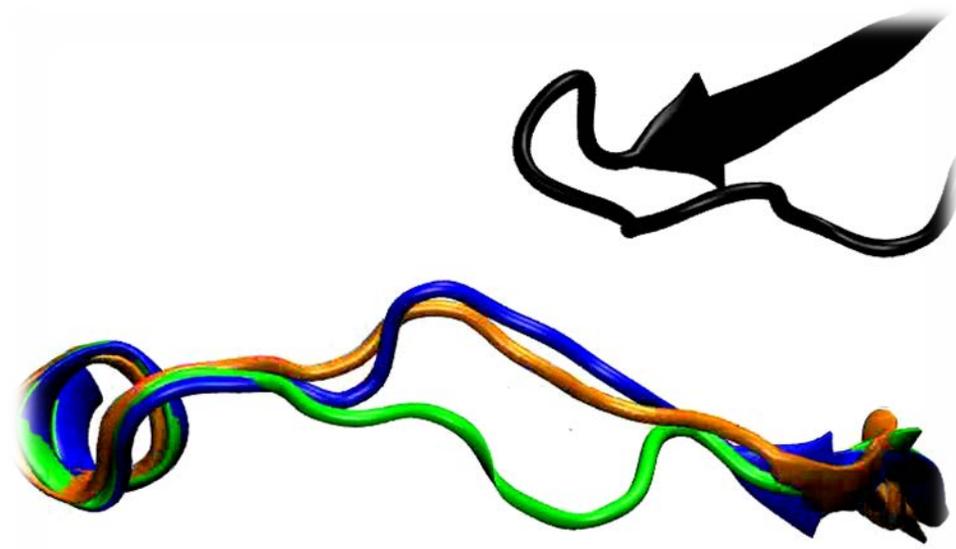
Laio and Parinello, PNAS 2002
Laio and Piana, J Phys Chem B 2007
Marinelli et al. PLoS Comput Biol 2009
D'Abramo et al. Angew Chem Intl Ed 2012
Beneti, Biarnés et al. J Mol Biol 2014

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

- **X-Ray Closed**
- **MD simulation**
- **X-Ray Open**

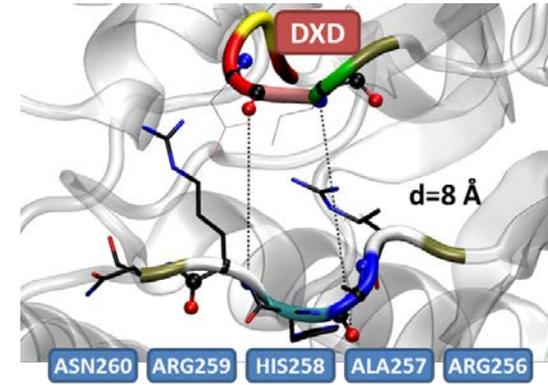
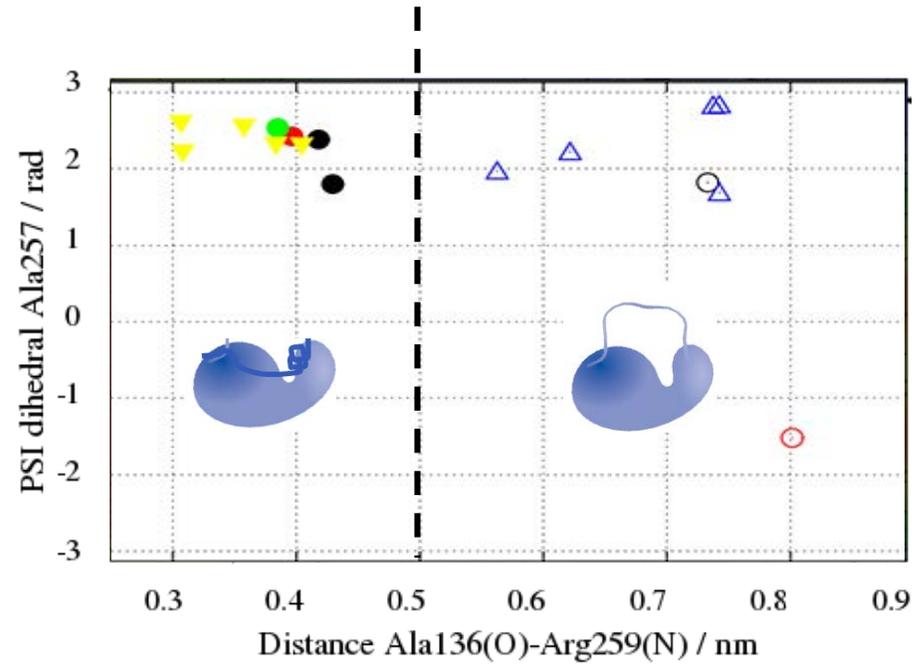


The flexible loop tends to adopt an open conformation

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

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

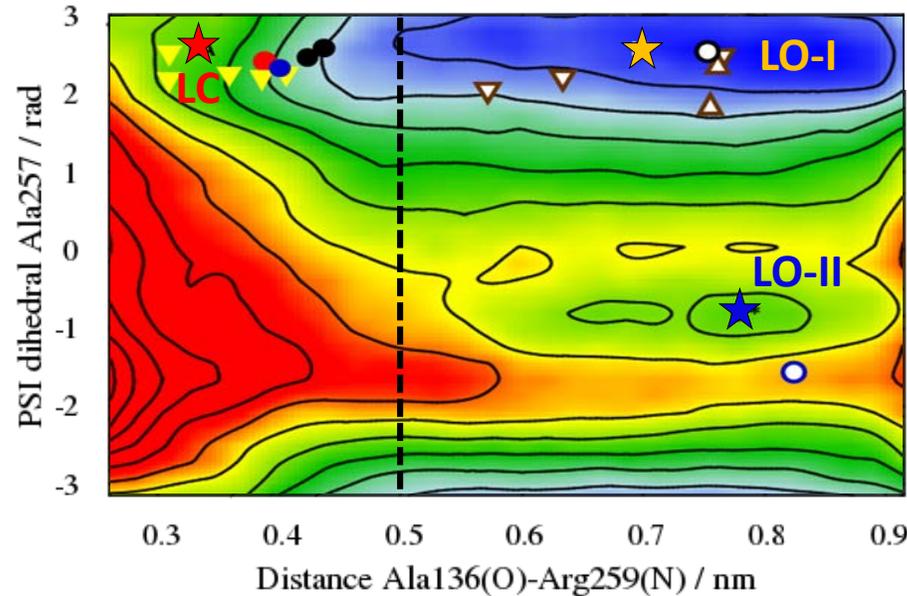
There are three thermodynamic stable states of the flexible loop in *Micobacterium tuberculosis* GpgS (GT81)



★ closed

★ open-I

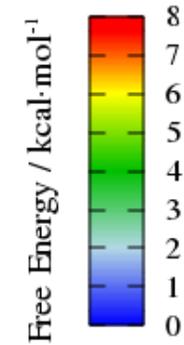
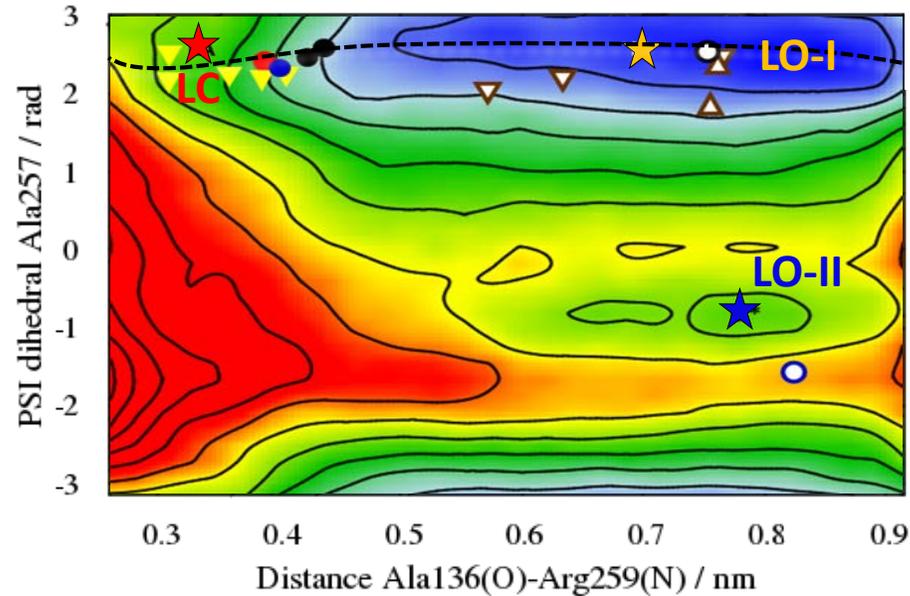
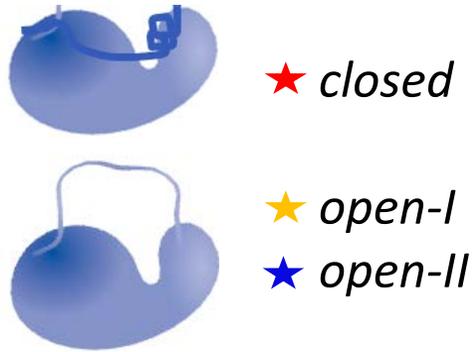
★ open-II



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)

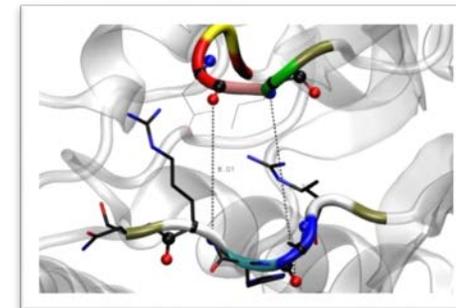
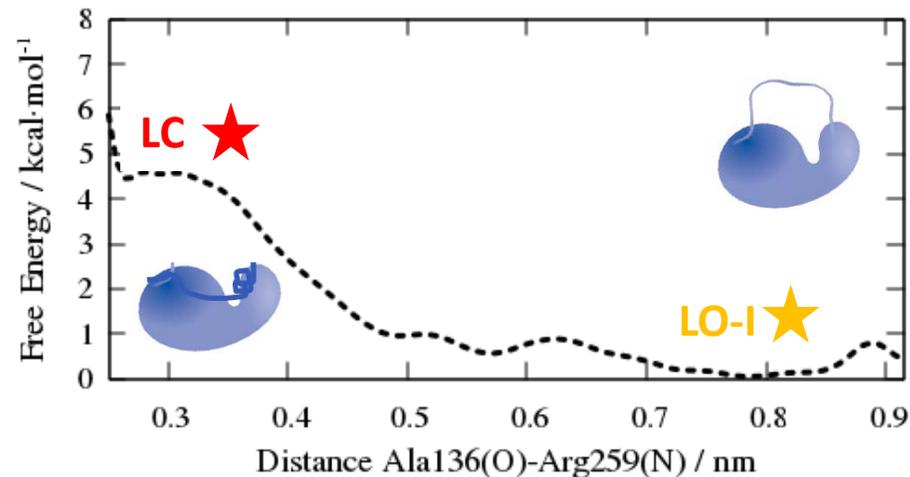
There are three thermodynamically stable states of the flexible loop in *Micobacterium tuberculosis* GpgS (GT81)



unliganded
MtGpgS

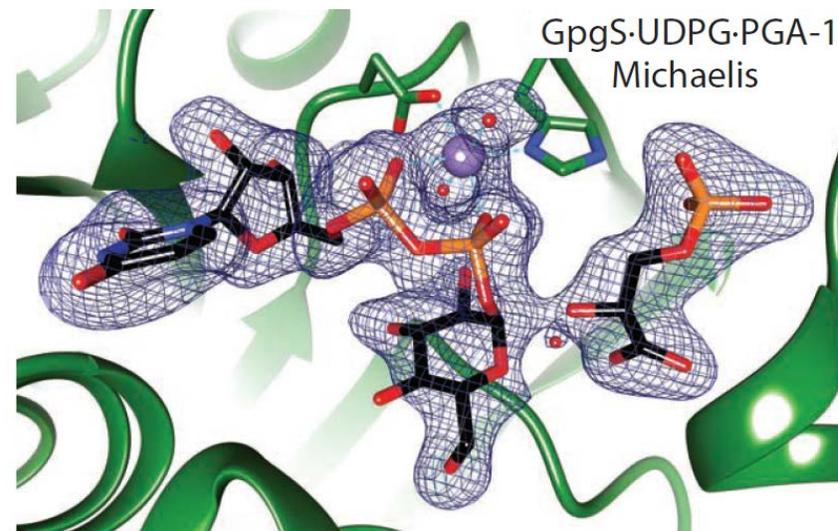
What is the effect of ligands in this conformational equilibrium?

Closed state of the loop is disfavored by 4.5 kcal·mol⁻¹



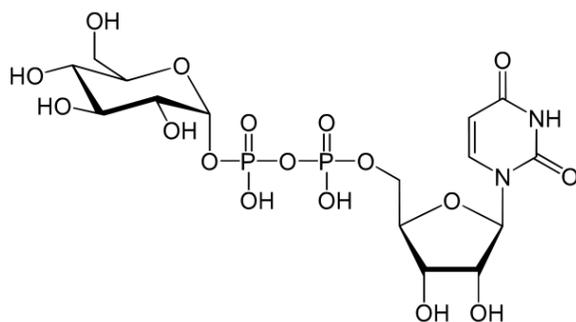
The first crystal structure of a native Michaelis complex in a glycosyltransferase

- *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 $\text{S}_{\text{N}}\text{i}$ -like
- Flexible loop in closed conformation

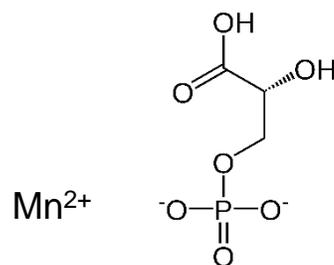


PDB: 4Y6N

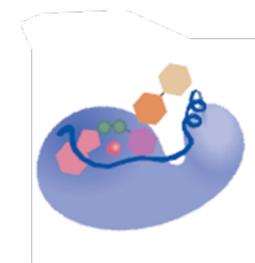
D. Albesa-Jové et al
Angew Chem Int Ed Engl (2015)



UDP-glucose (UPD-Glc)

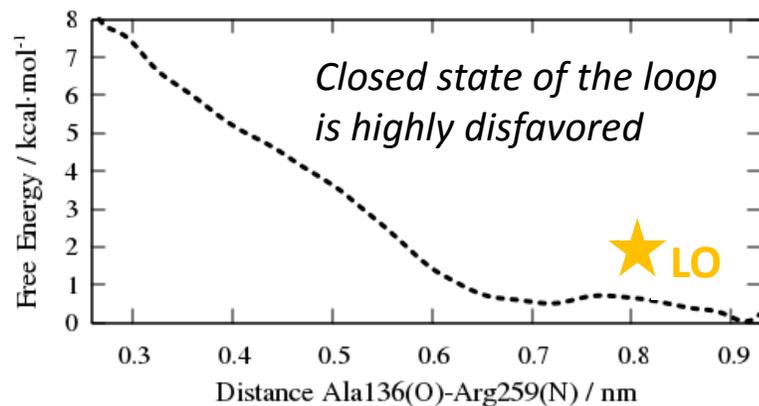
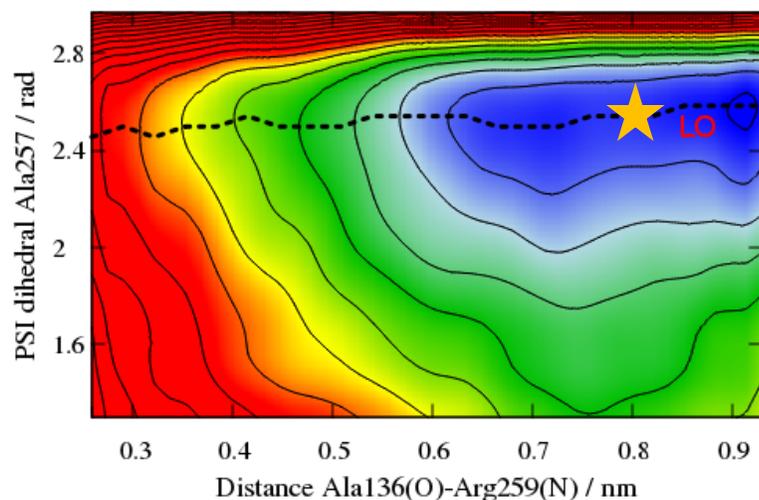
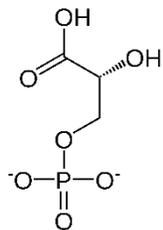


3-phosphoglycerate (PGA)

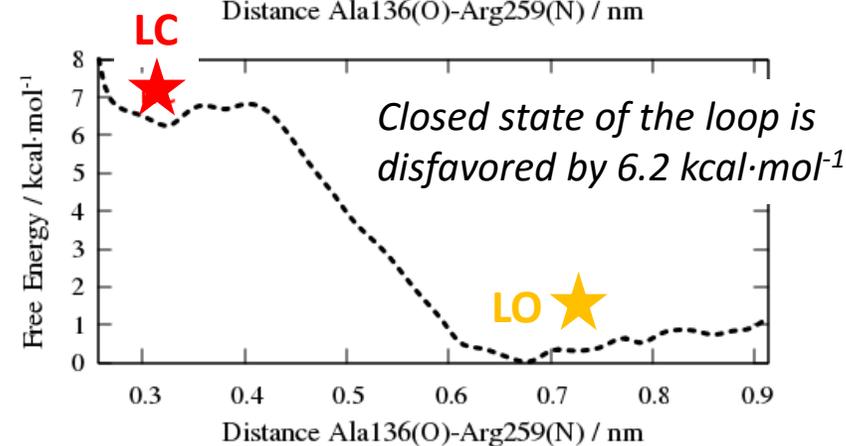
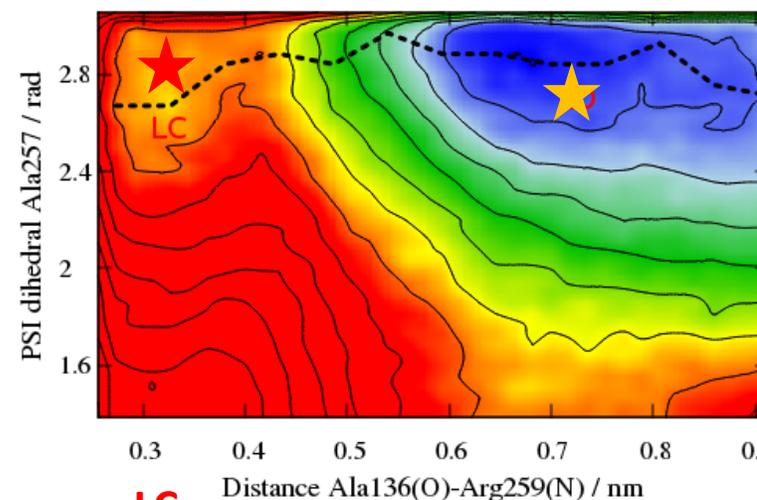
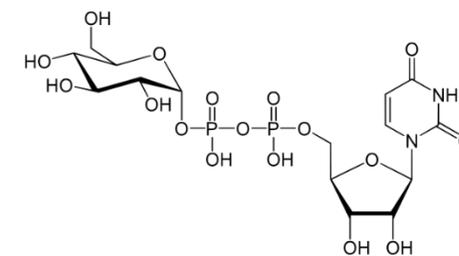


The effect of each separate ligand on the conformation of the flexible loop in *MtGpgS* (GT81) is different

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

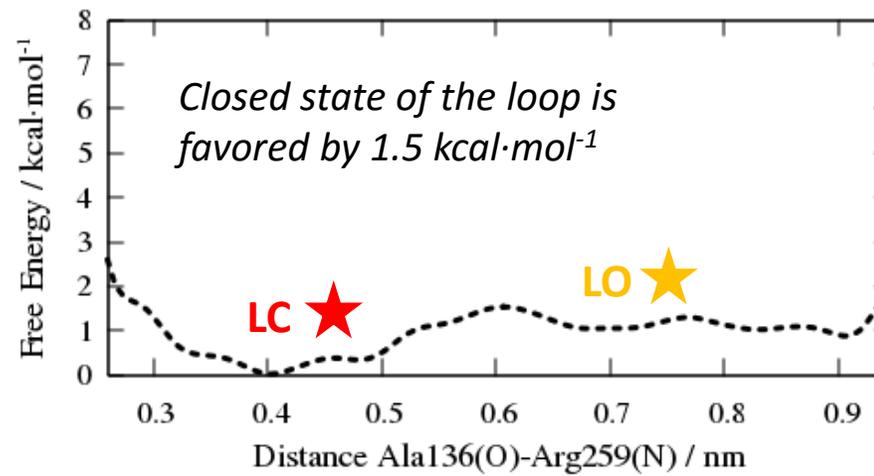
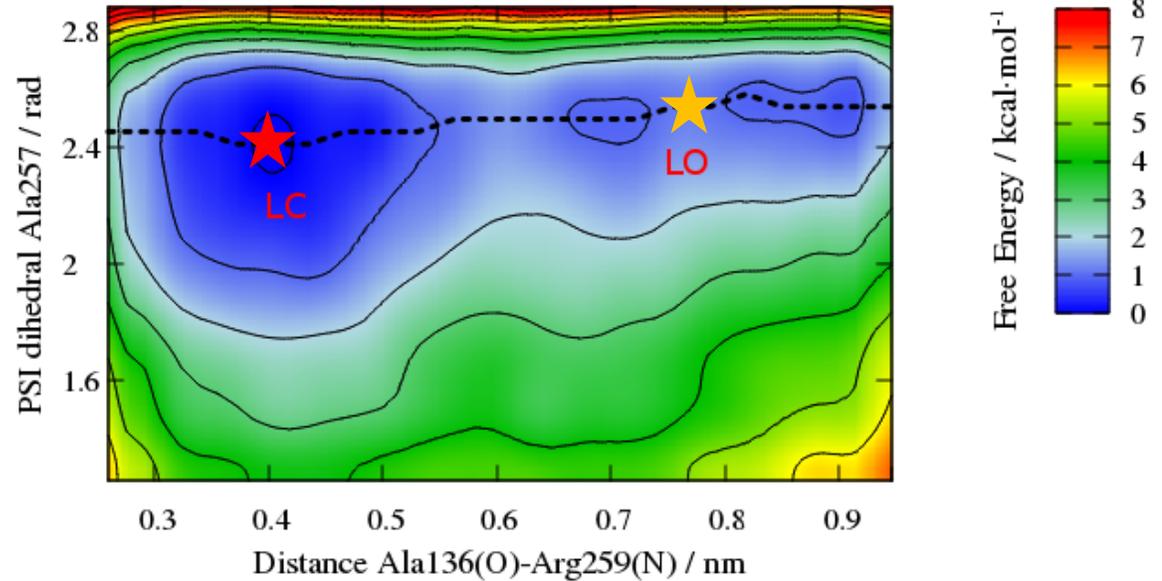
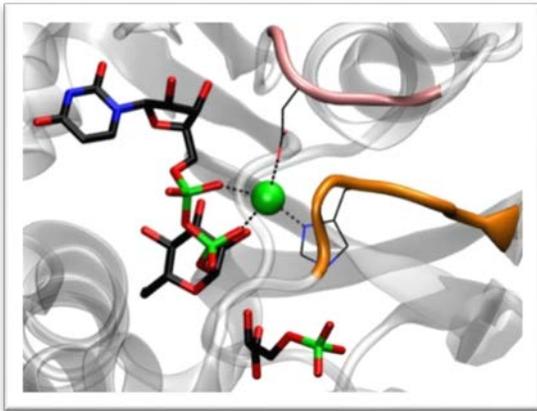
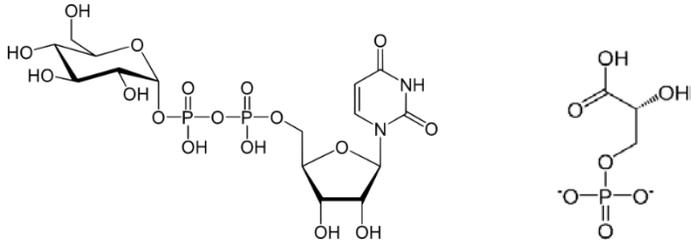


Free Energy of *MtGPGS* in complex with **UDP-Glc**

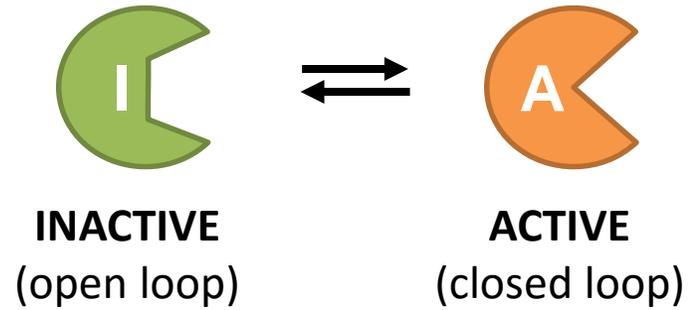
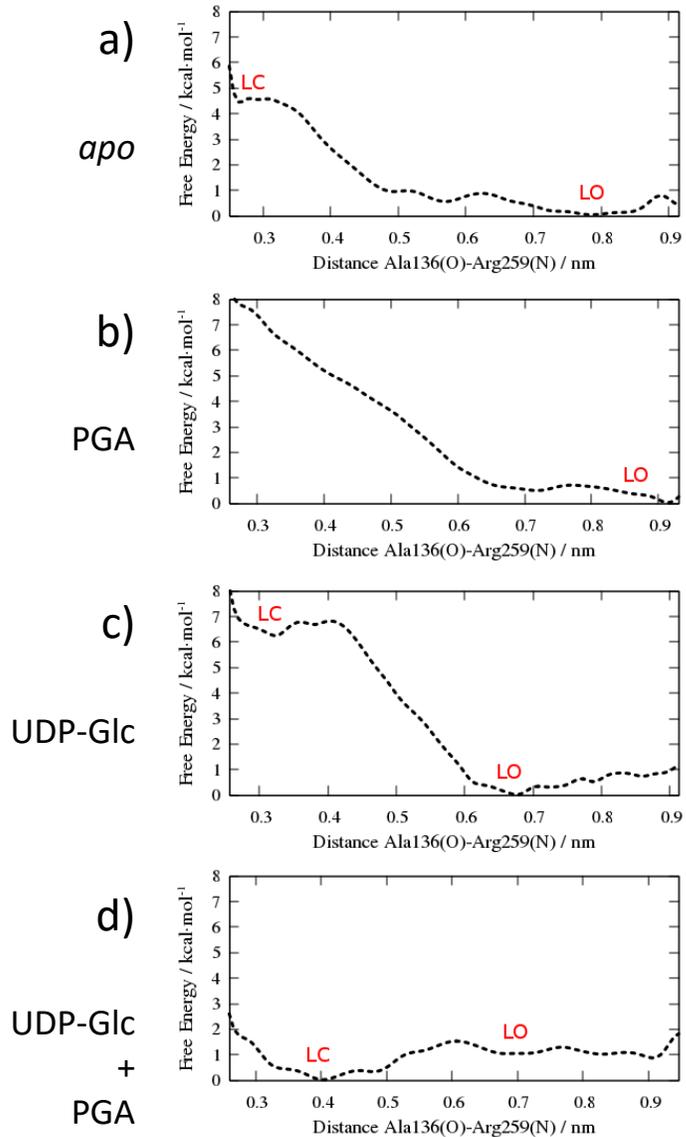


The presence of both ligands reverts the conformational equilibrium of the flexible loop to the closed conformation

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



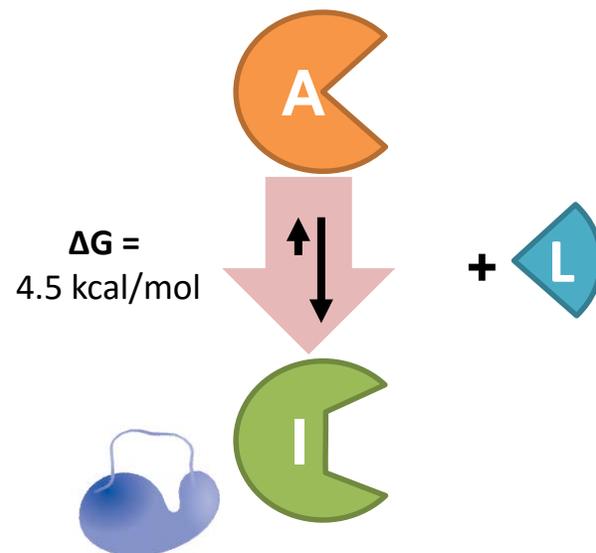
Conformational Free Energies of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* GpgS, computed with Metadynamics

	Ligand	ΔG open→close
a)	-	+4.5 kcal·mol ⁻¹
b)	3-phosphoglycerate	> 8.0 kcal·mol ⁻¹
c)	UDP-glucose	+6.2 kcal·mol ⁻¹
d)	3-phosphoglycerate and UDP-glucose	-1.5 kcal·mol ⁻¹

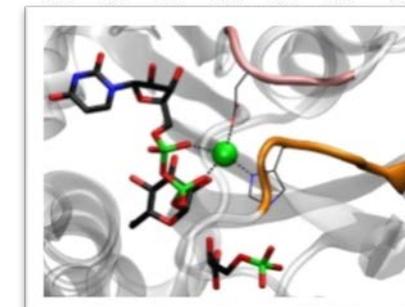
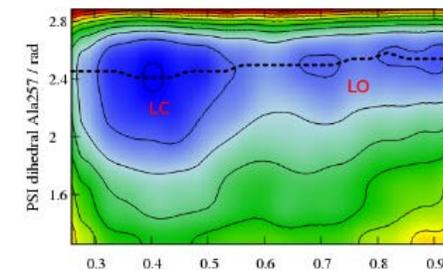
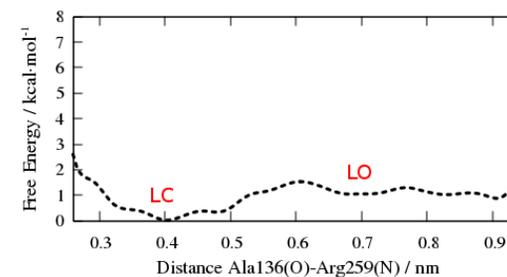
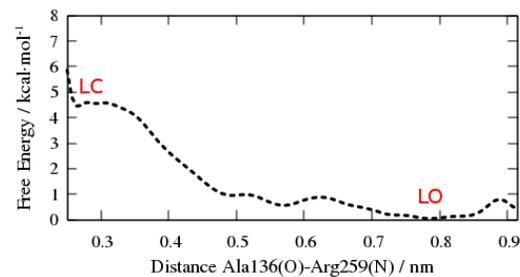
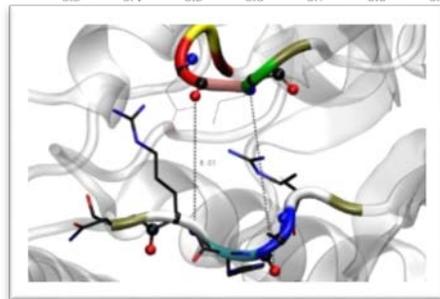
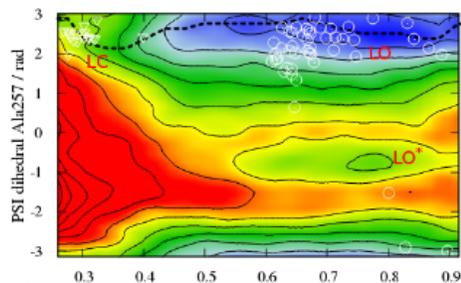
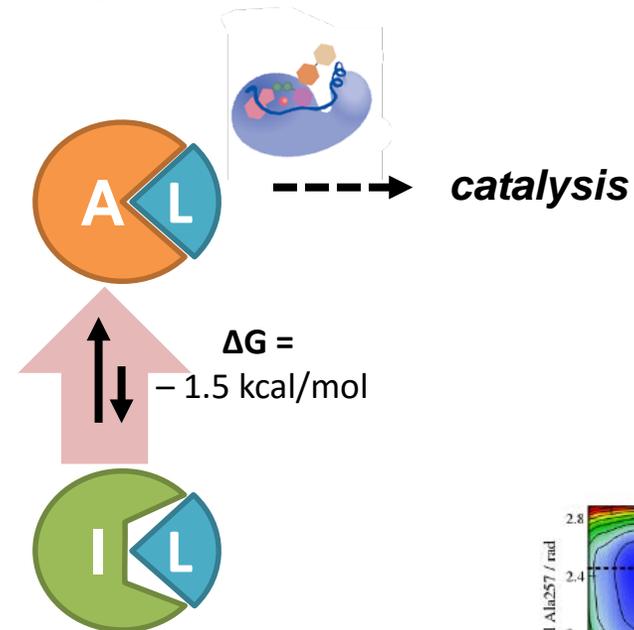
Conformational Selection vs. Induced Fit in *MtGpgS* (GT81).

A combination of both worlds.

CONFORMATIONAL SELECTION



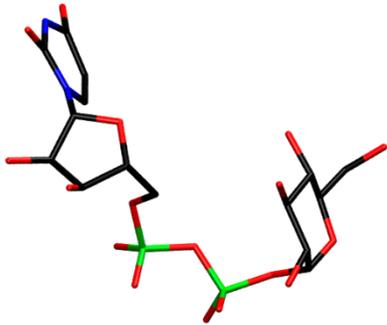
INDUCED FIT



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

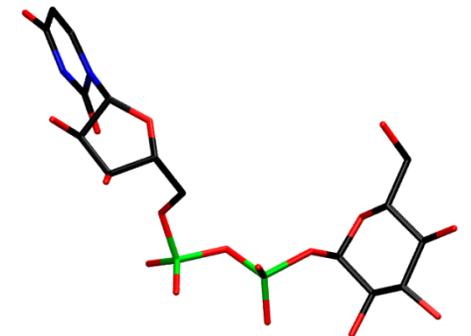
Docking ligands:

Same affinity between the loop conformations and ligands.



UDP-Glc in compact conformation

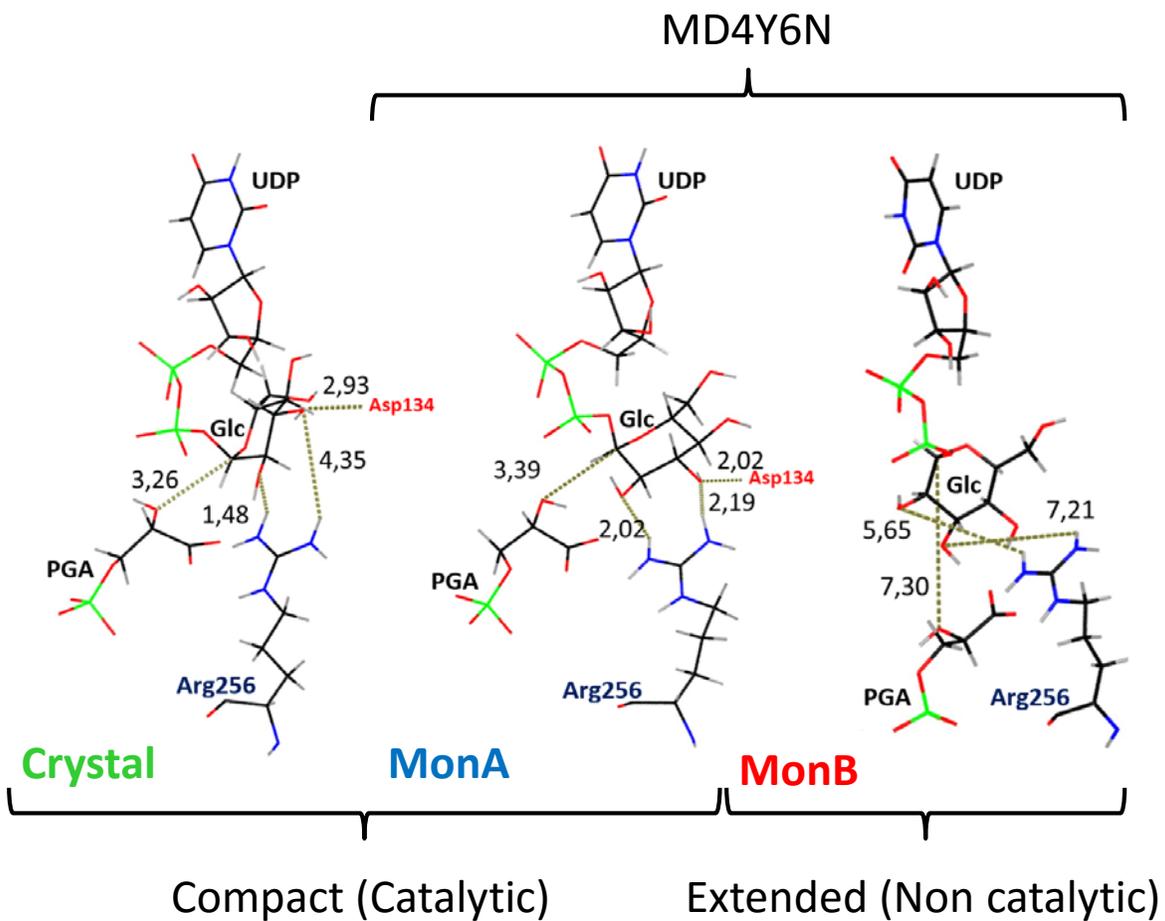
UDP-Glc spontaneously adopts an extended conformation in the active site of *MtGpgS* in the **absence of PGA**



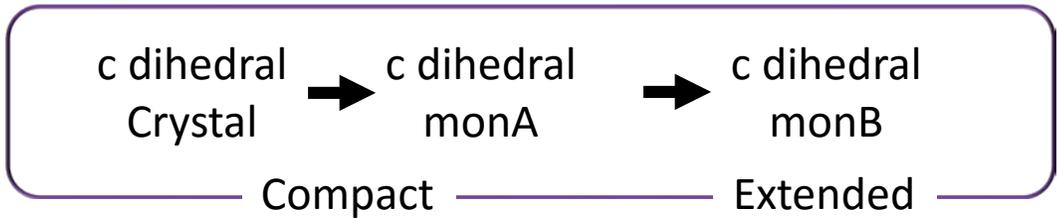
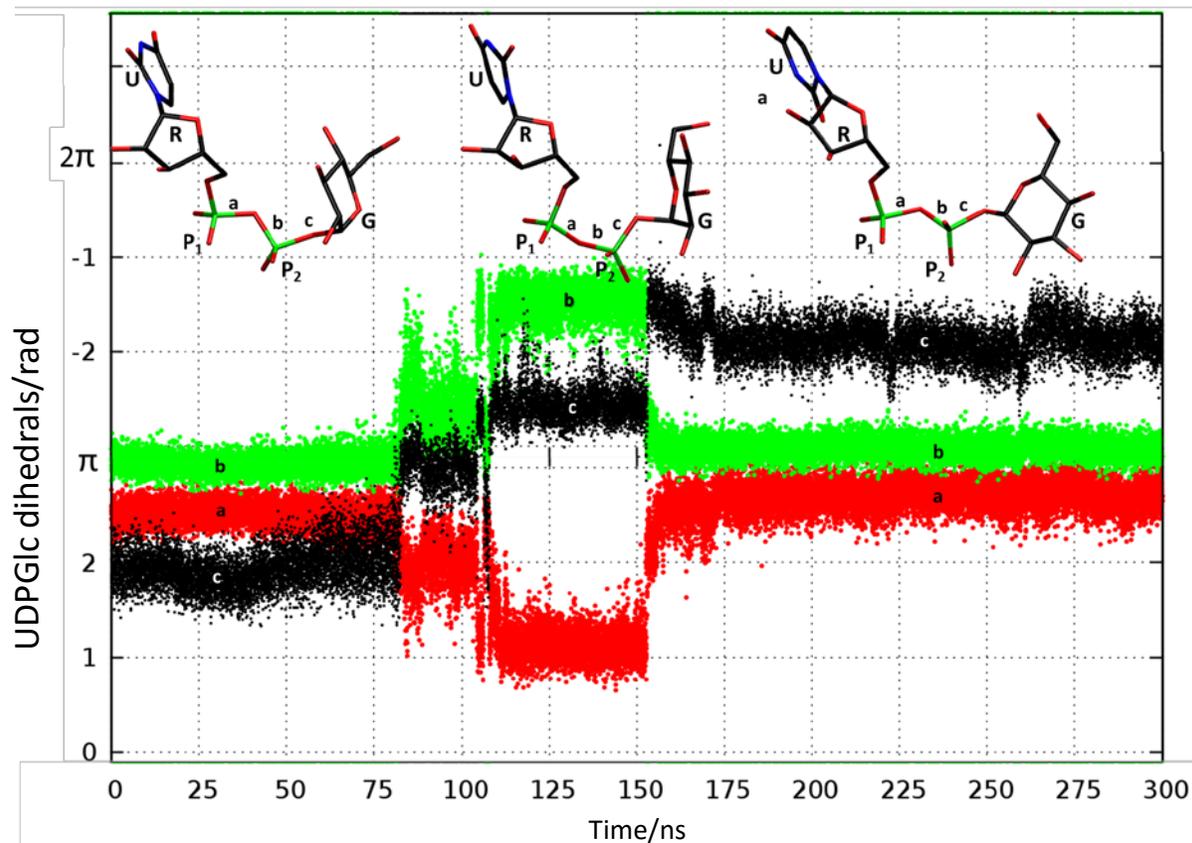
UDP-Glc in extended conformation

Donor conformational changes in ternary complex Molecular Dynamics simulations

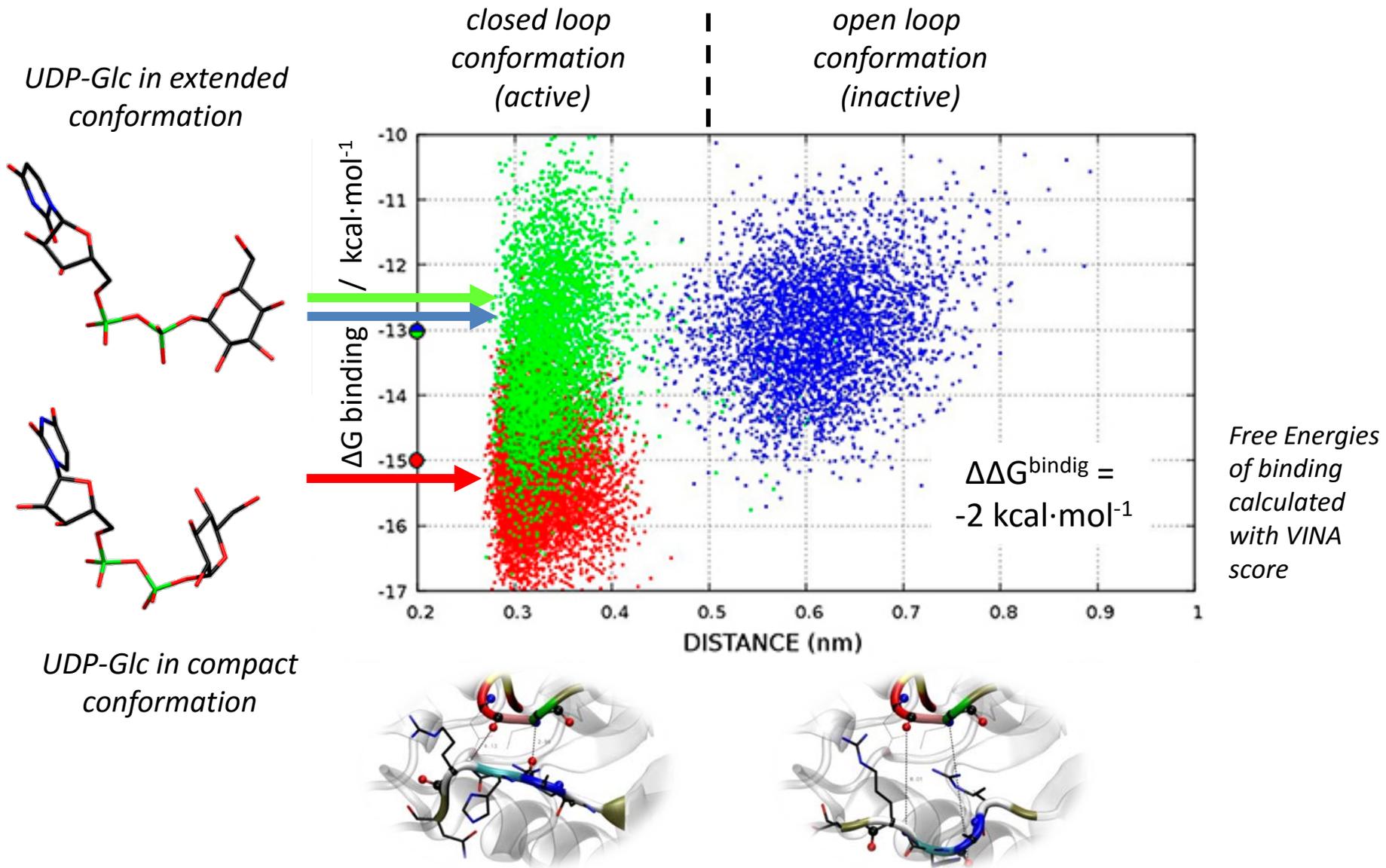
○ UDPGlc conformations.



MD4Y6N: Monomer B (LA conformation)



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

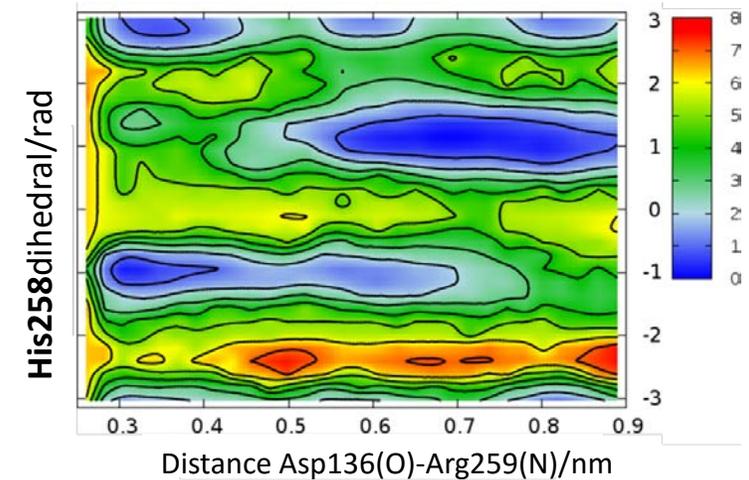
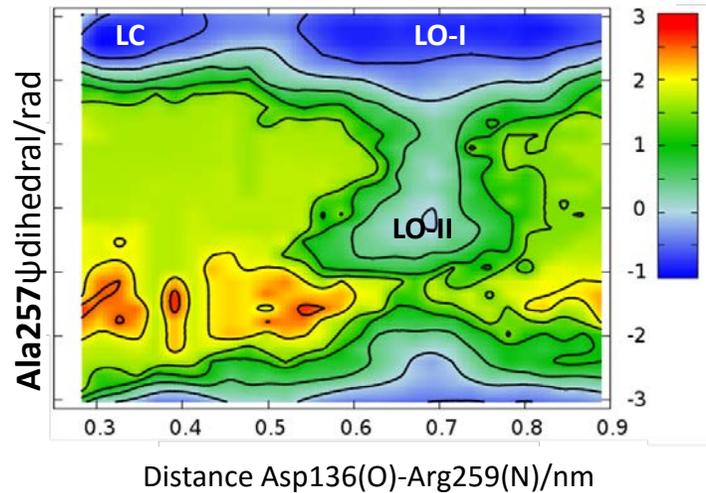
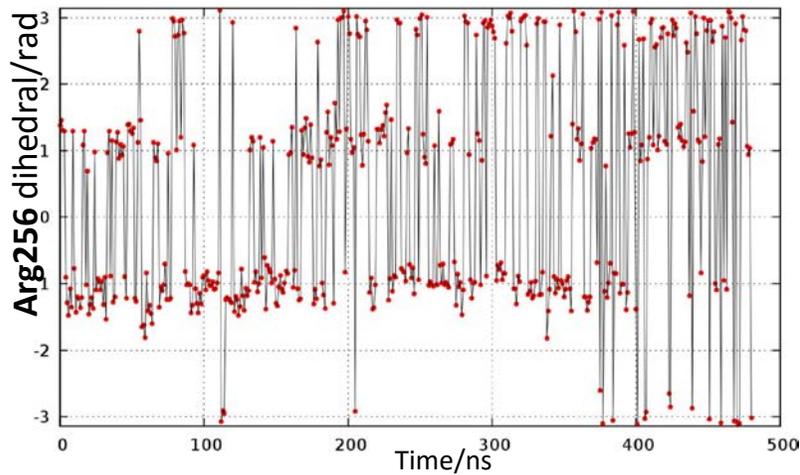
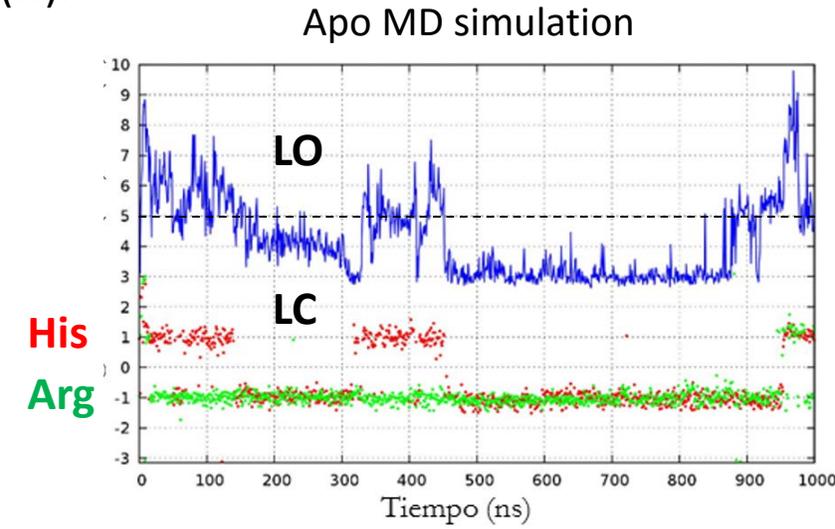
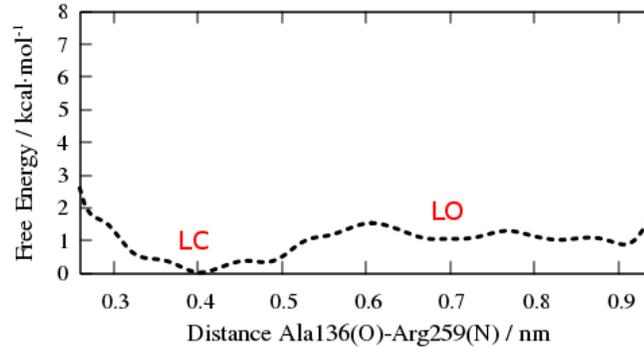


Ligand – Loop conformations relationships



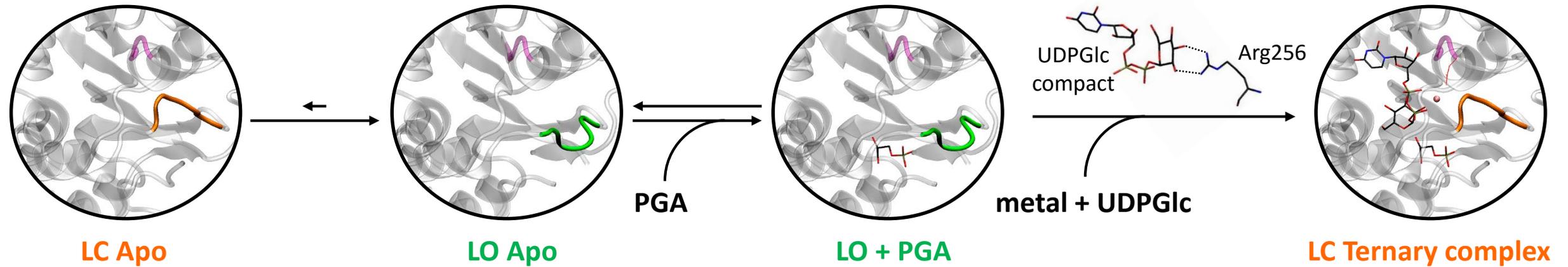
○ BIAS-Exchange (UDPGlc-metal)

- 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
Laboratory of Biochemistry



supercomputing facilities:



RED ESPAÑOLA DE SUPERCOMPUTACIÓN



funding:



Dr. Marcelo Guerin and David Alvesa-Jové
Biophysics Unit, CSIC-Universidad del País Vasco, Bizkaia