

Modeling of large macromolecular complexes using hybrid approach

Joanna Kasprzak, PhD

Hybrid modeling motivation

A problem to solve:

- Large macromolecular complexes play key roles in the cell (ribosomes, spliceosomes, various multisubunit molecular machines)
- Experimental determination of their structures is difficult
- They are often dynamic and contain a lot of intrinsic disorder
- Typically, we have only heterogeneous biochemical data, and structures or models of individual components (proteins, RNAs)

Making sense out of the available data

sequences of all components

structures of some components

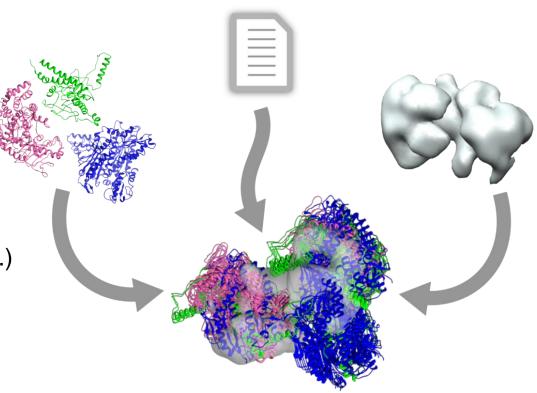
models of some components

disorder / flexibility

 shapes of the molecules (cryoEM, SAXS/SANS)

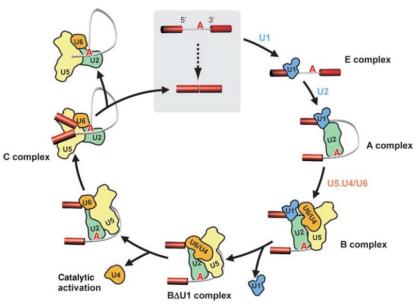
distance restraints
 (FRET, EPR, cross-linking, etc.)

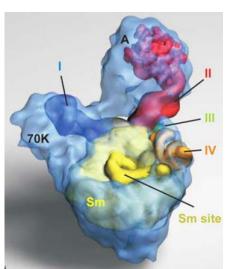
accessibility
 (exposed active sites, etc.)

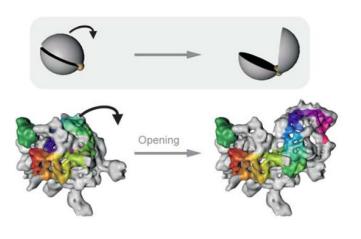


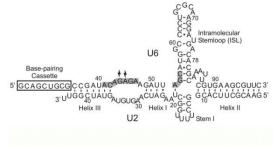
Is it possible to build a 3D model consistent with these data?

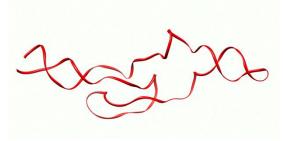
Example: mRNA splicing





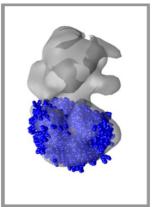


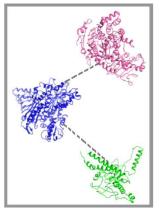


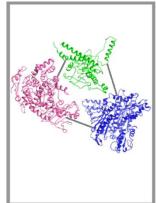


How to use it all in the modeling?

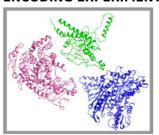
EXPERIMENTAL DATA







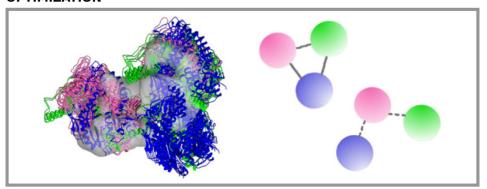
ENCODING EXPERIMENTAL DATA AS SPATIAL RESTRAINTS







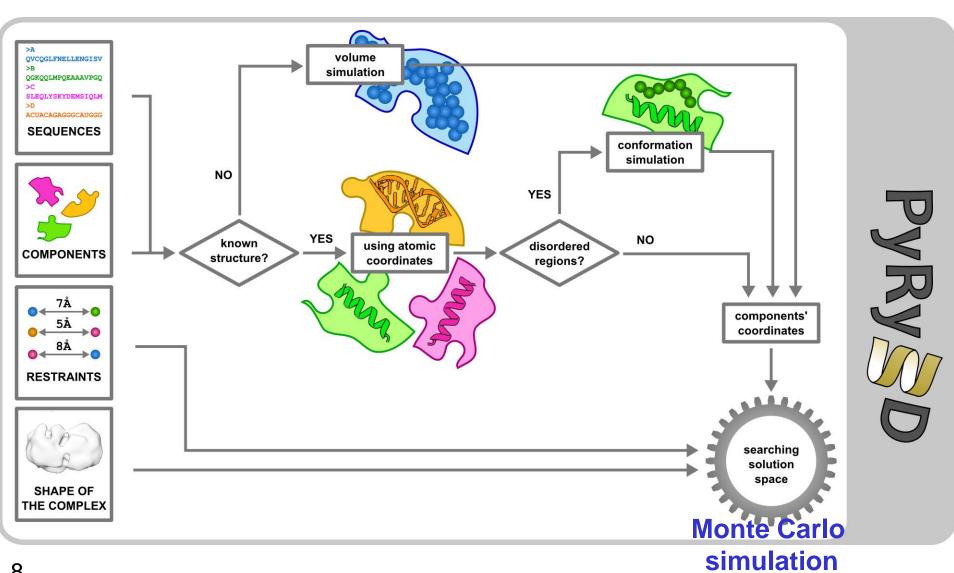
OPTIMIZATION



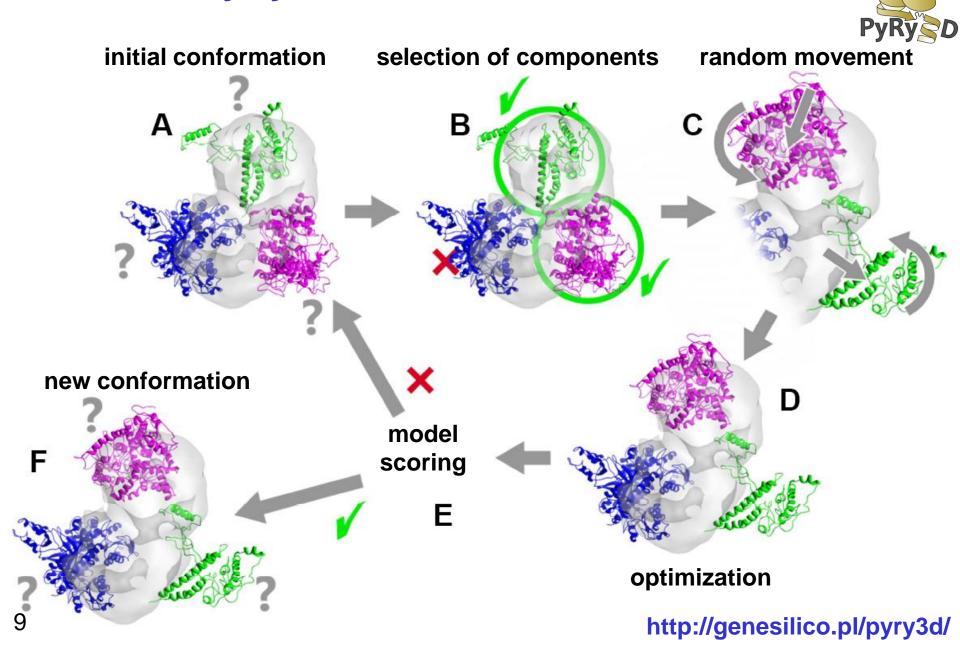


PyRy3D workflow



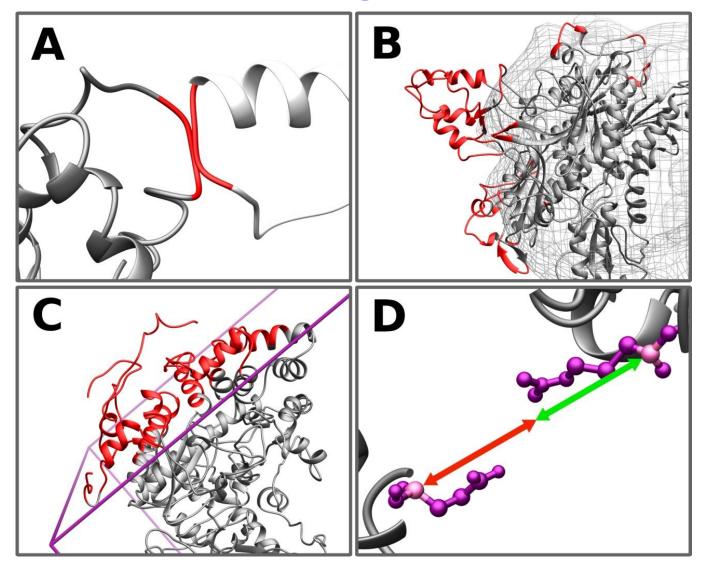


PyRy3D Monte Carlo simulation



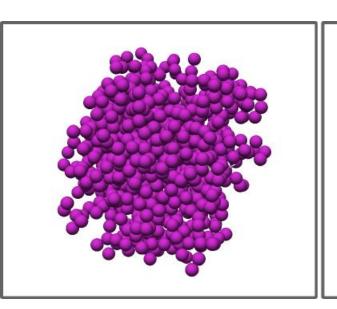
Scoring function

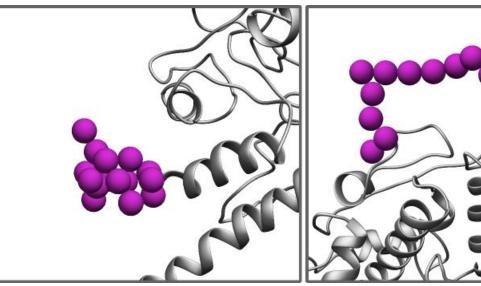




Including information about disorder and flexibility







Pseudoatoms are used to build components with:

- no structural data
- missing terminal fragments
- missing internal fragments
 and their conformation is randomly changed during simulation

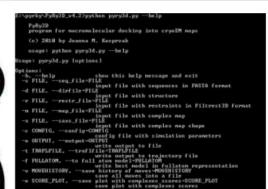
PyRy3D usage



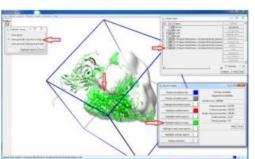
PyRy3D command-line (engine)

PyRy3D Extension (GUI)











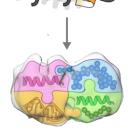






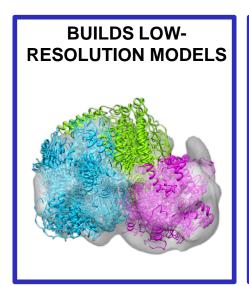
web server

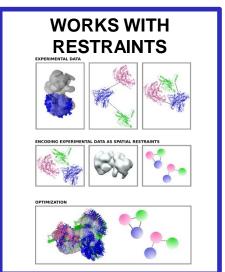
http://pyry3d.icm.edu.pl

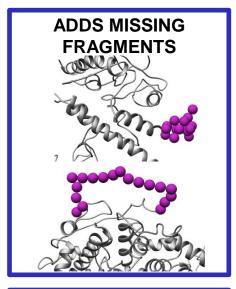


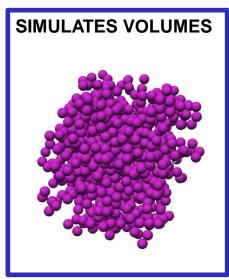
Summary

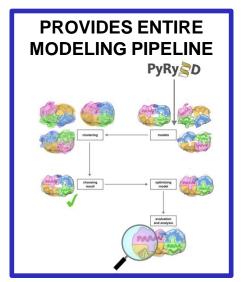




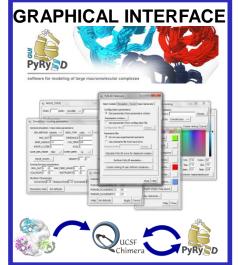


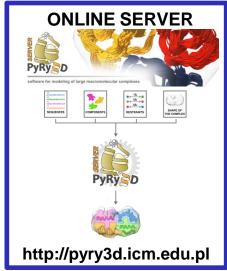












Highlights of PyRy3D



Easy to use for non-experts

Fully scriptable, expert users can write Python scripts for complicated operations

Enables the use of electron density maps and SAXS/SANS data to describe shapes

Enables the use of many different restraints from experiments and predictions

Can use crystal structures, NMR ensembles, theoretical models, arbitrary shapes

Can model disordered segments and sequences without known structure

http://genesilico.pl/pyry3d/

PyRy3D team





Janusz M. Bujnicki Joanna Kasprzak Mateusz Dobrychłop Wojciech Potrzebowski Witold Rudnicki Mateusz Susik Laura Pogorzelska Rafał Niemiec









