



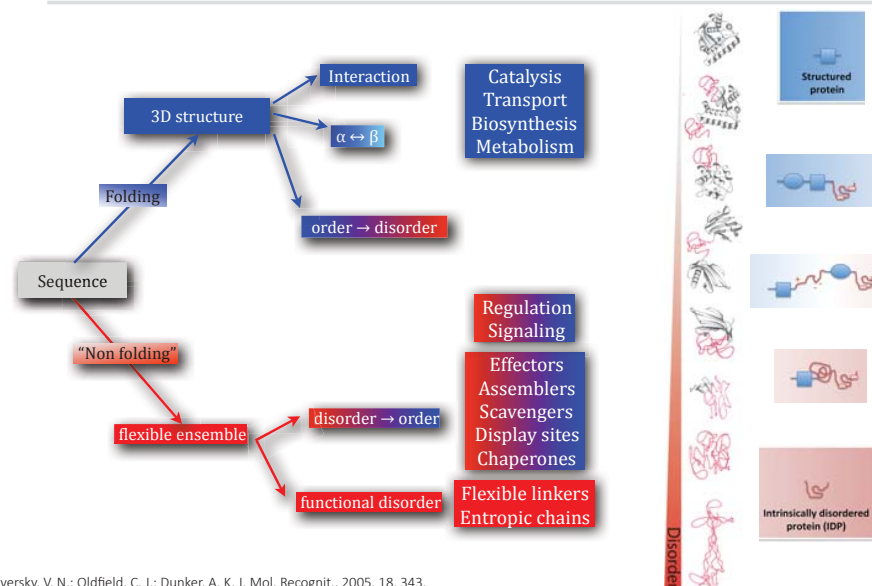
Versatility of functions involving intrinsically disordered proteins

Deciphering the sequence function relationship of intrinsically disordered proteins: the case of WH2 domains that regulate the polymerization of actin



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The challenge : understanding the multiple states of proteins a continuum from order to disorder

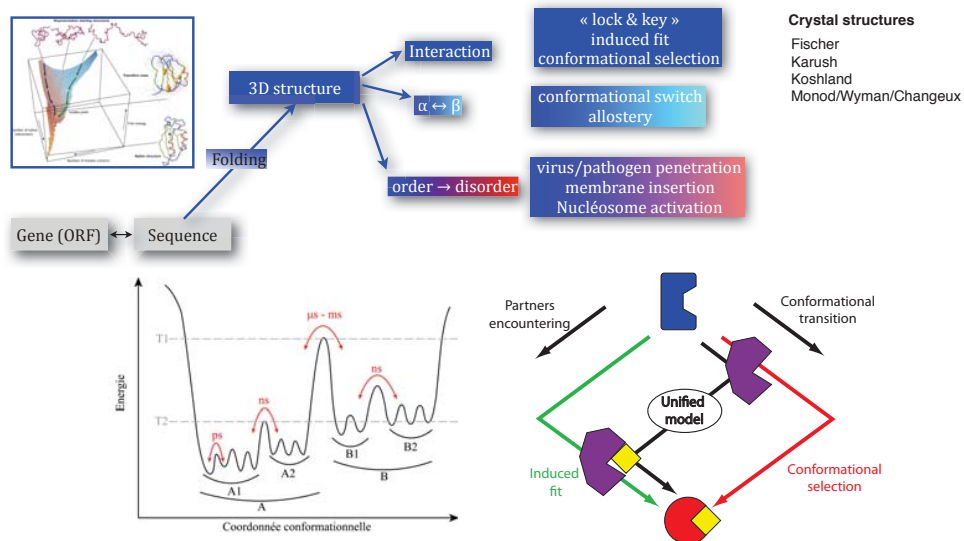


Uversky, V. N.; Oldfield, C. J.; Dunker, A. K. J. Mol. Recognit., 2005, 18, 343.
Habchi, Tompa, Longhi & Uversky, Chemical reviews 2014, introducing protein intrinsic disorder
van der Lee et al., Chemical reviews 2014, classification of IDRs and IDPs

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The challenge : understanding the multiple states of proteins From the "folded path" ...

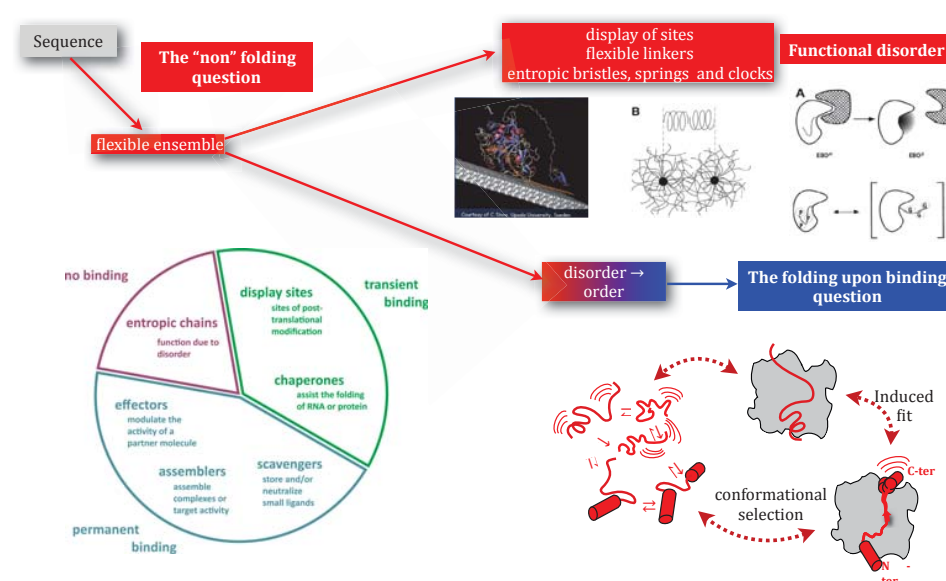


- Proteins are complex thermodynamical ensembles : multiple states in exchange
- Different state ensembles can be functionally different.

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The challenge : understanding the multiple states of proteins From the "folded path" ... to the "intrinsically unfolded path"



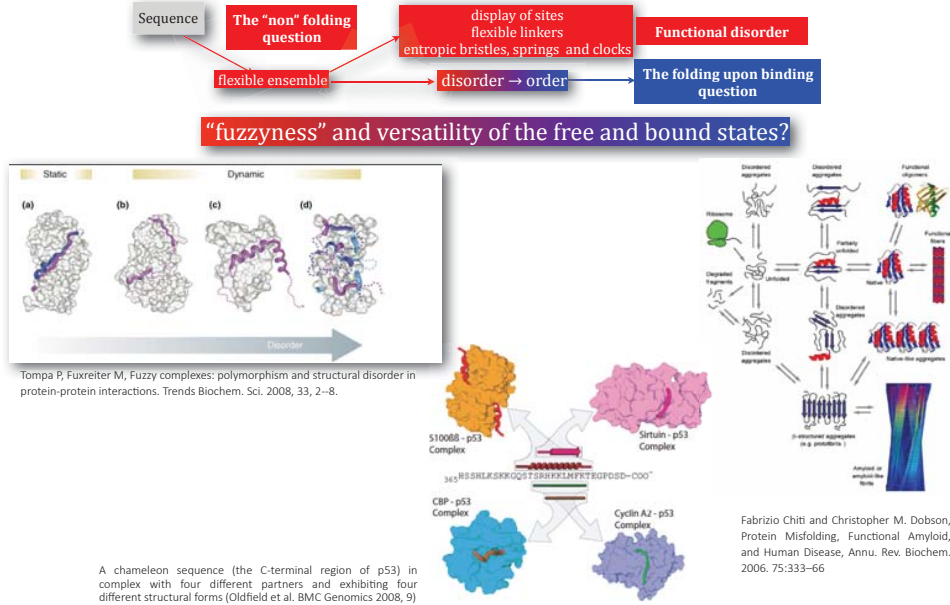
van der Lee et al. Classification of Intrinsically Disordered Regions and Proteins. Chemical Reviews, 114(13):6589-6631, 2014.

Jan H. Hoh, "Functional Protein Domains From the Thermally Driven Motion of Polypeptide Chains: A Proposal", PROTEINS: Structure, Function, and Genetics 32:223-228 (1998)

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The challenge : understanding the multiple states of proteins
From the “folded path” ... to the “intrinsically unfolded path”

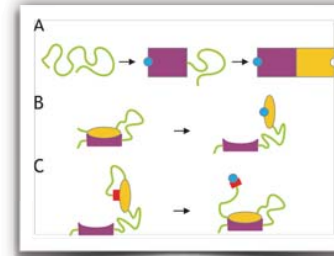


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“Intrinsically disordered” proteins/regions and interactions

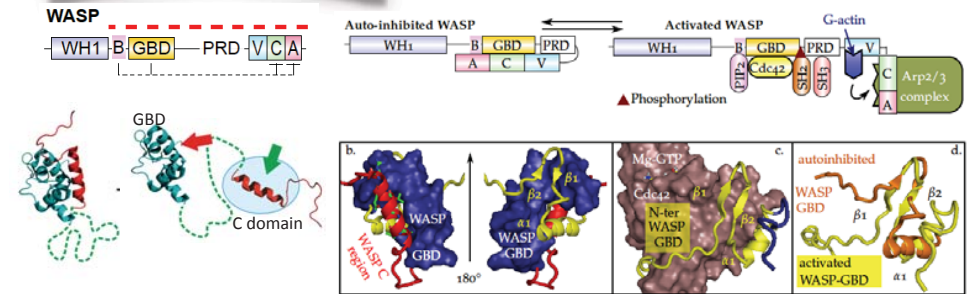
Generalized concept of allostery in multi-domain proteins



Variable arrangement of globular domains, disordered linker regions and short recognition elements

- ▶ Complex conformational energy landscapes
- ▶ Population remodeling in the conformational ensemble, driven by ligand binding or changes in conditions (pH, salt, localization, concentrations, expression level, etc.)

- Intrasteric regulation, autoinhibition, intramolecular regulation, active-site directed regulation, signaling function, motif exposure, etc...



- Tompa, Chem. Rev. 2014, 114, 6715–6732. Multisite Regulation by Structural Disorder in Modular Signaling Proteins: An Extension of the Concept of Allostery.
- Renault, Deville, van Heijenoort, Cytoskeleton 2013, 70:686–705. Structural Features and Interfacial Properties of WH2- β -Thymosin Domains and Other Intrinsically Disordered Domains in the Regulation of Actin Cytoskeleton Dynamics

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? “Intrinsically disordered” ?

- ▶ Secondary/tertiary/quaternary structure?

- ▶ Conformers ensemble(s)

- Flexibility?

- Timescales?

- Spatial extension/restriction

- ▶ exchange between conformers/folding/unfolding

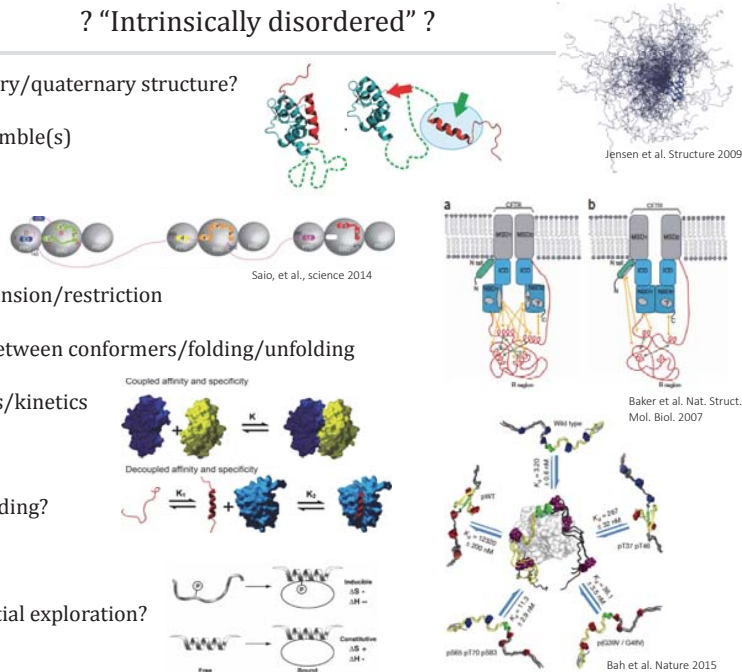
- ▶ Thermodynamics/kinetics

- Affinities?

- ▶ Kinetics of binding?

- Specificity?

- ▶ Trajectories/spatial exploration?



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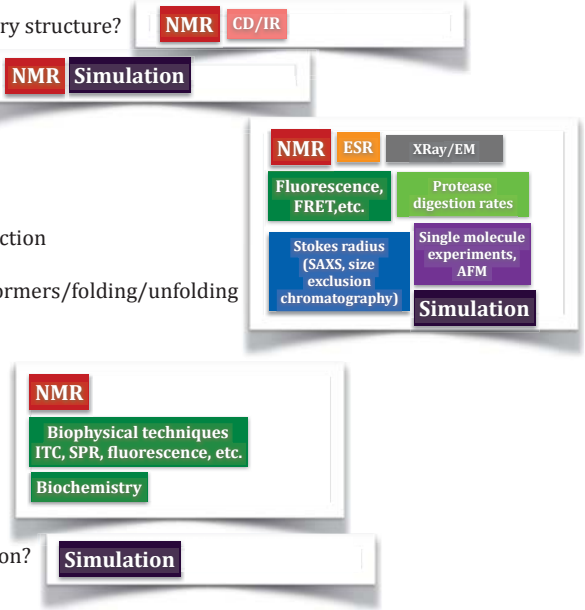
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Disorder seen by NMR

▶ Secondary/tertiary/quaternary structure?

NMR **Chemical Shifts**

▶ Conformers ensemble(s)

NMR **Chemical Shifts, RDCs, Spin relaxation, PRE**

▶ Flexibility?

▶ Timescales?

▶ Spatial extension/restriction

▶ exchange between conformers/folding/unfolding

▶ Thermodynamics/kinetics

▶ Affinities?

▶ Kinetics of binding?

▶ Specificity?

▶ Trajectories/spatial exploration?

NMR

- Chemical Shifts
- RDCs
- Relaxation rates
- Spin relaxation
- PRE

NMR

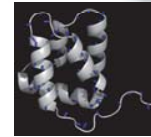
- ▶ Titration experiments
- Chemical Shifts
- RDCs
- Relaxation rates
- Spin relaxation
- PRE

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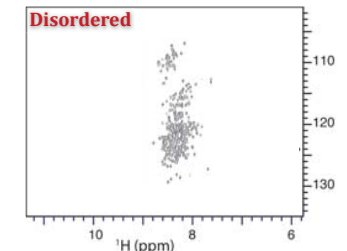
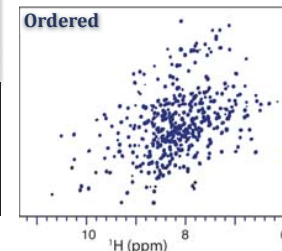
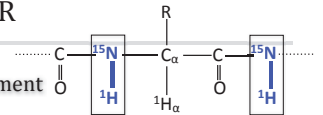
NMR

- Chemical Shifts
- RDCs
- Relaxation rates
- Spin relaxation
- PRE

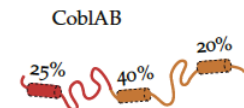
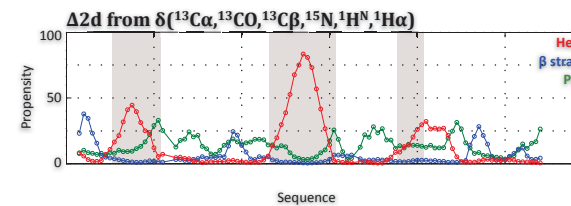


Disorder seen by NMR

• HSQC spectra <-> electronic environment



• Secondary shifts : $\delta(\text{measured}) - \delta(\text{random coil}) \leftrightarrow$ Secondary Structure Propensities



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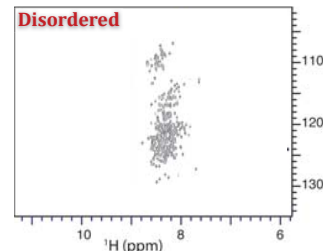
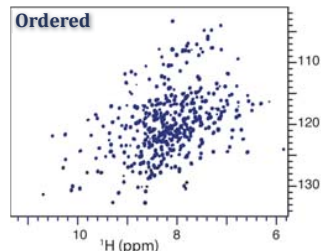
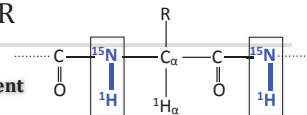
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NMR

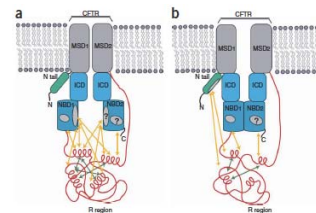
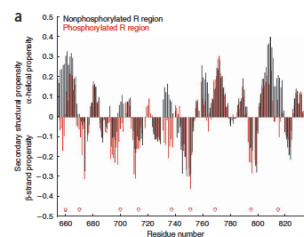
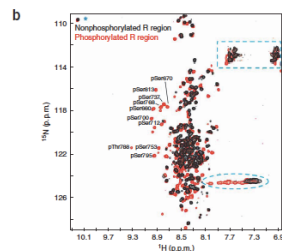
- Chemical Shifts
- RDCs
- Relaxation rates
- Spin relaxation
- PRE

Disorder seen by NMR

• HSQC spectra <-> electronic environment



• Secondary shifts <-> Secondary Structure Propensities



Baker et al 2007 Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 14(8), 738

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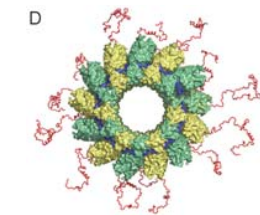
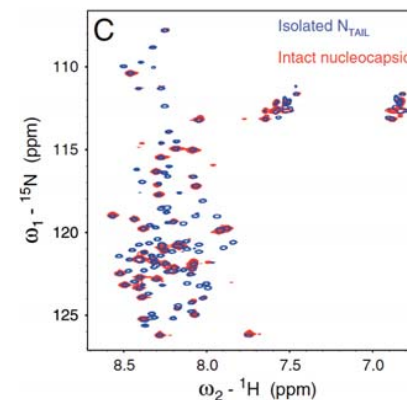
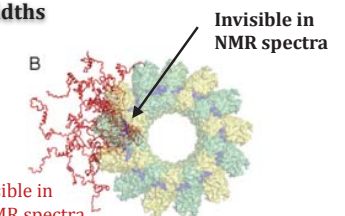
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NMR

- Chemical Shifts
- RDCs
- Relaxation rates
- Spin relaxation
- PRE

Disorder seen by NMR

• Relaxation rates <-> line widths



• Combined NMR, EM

Jensen, M.R et al., (2011) PNAS 108,24

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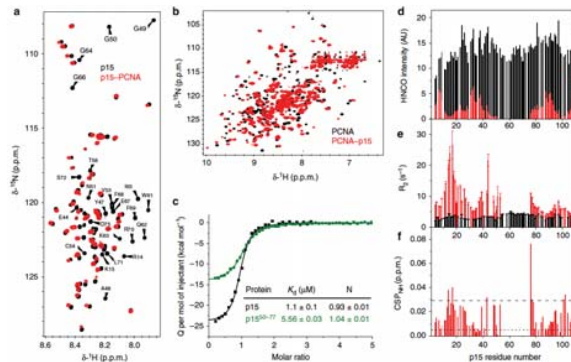
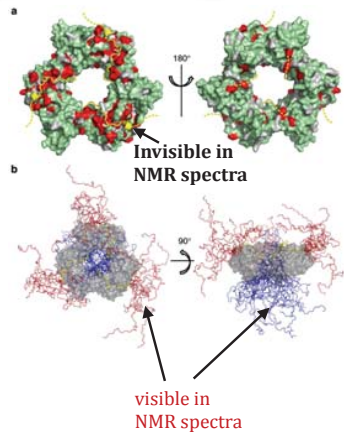
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NMR

- Chemical Shifts
- RDCs
- Relaxation rates
- Spin relaxation
- PRE

Disorder seen by NMR

- Relaxation rates <-> line widths



- Combined NMR, XRay, ITC

De Biasio et al., NATURE COMMUNICATIONS 2015

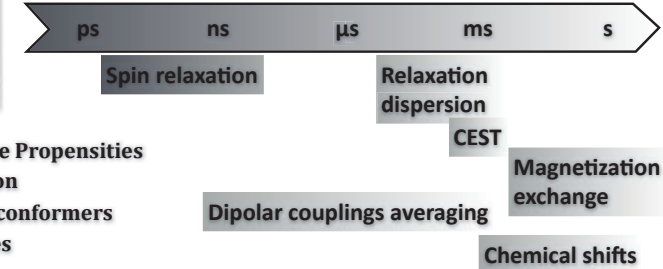
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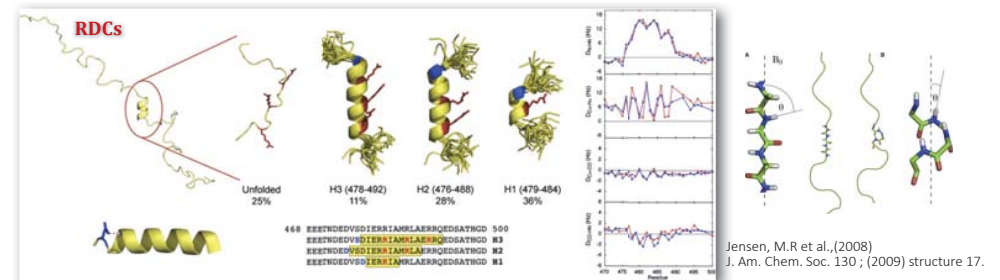
NMR

- Chemical Shifts
- RDCs
- Relaxation rates
- Spin relaxation
- PRE

Disorder seen by NMR



- Secondary Structure Propensities
- Restriction of motion
- Exchange between conformers
- Different timescales



Jensen, M.R et al., (2008) J. Am. Chem. Soc. 130 ; (2009) structure 17.

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NMR

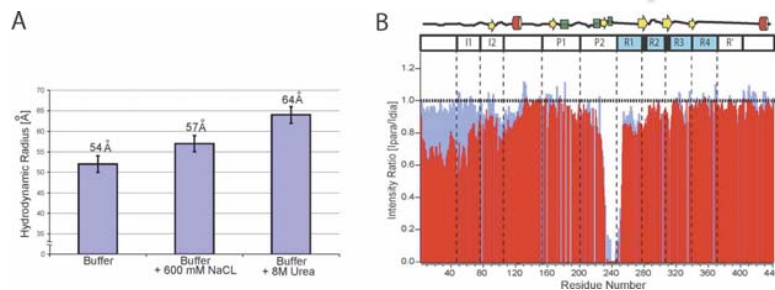
- Chemical Shifts
- RDCs
- Relaxation rates
- Spin relaxation
- PRE

Disorder seen by NMR

- Long range contacts



- contact => intensity decrease



Influence of Ionic Strength and Urea on Intramolecular Long-Range Interactions
(A) Hydrodynamic radius values of ht40 in buffer (99.9 % D₂O, 50 mM phosphate buffer [pH 6.9]), upon addition of 600 mM NaCl and in the presence of 8 M urea.
(B) PRE profiles of amide protons in spin-labelled ht40 in buffer (red bars) and in the presence of 600 mM NaCl (blue bars). The single-cysteine mutant A239C was labelled with MTSL. Intensity ratios were averaged over a three-residue window.

Structural Polymorphism of 441-Residue Tau at Single Residue Resolution.
Mukrasch et al., PLoS Biol. 2009, Vol 7, Issue 2

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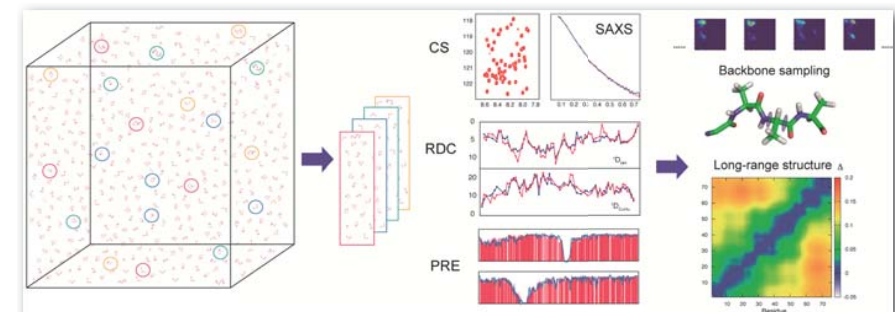
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NMR

- Chemical Shifts
- RDCs
- Relaxation rates
- Spin relaxation
- PRE

Disorder seen by NMR

- Combination of NMR methods
 - Disordered segments
 - Secondary structure propensities
 - Timescales of conformers exchange
 - Long range contacts
- Combination of techniques
 - Back-Calculation of parameters
 - Modeling of conformers ensembles



Jensen, Zweckstetter, Huang & Blackledge, Chemical reviews 2014, special issues on IDPs
Exploring Free-Energy Landscapes of Intrinsically Disordered Proteins at Atomic Resolution Using NMR Spectroscopy

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The case of intrinsically disordered domains that regulate actin polymerization

Actin

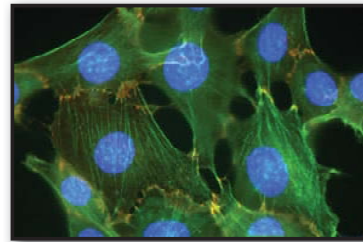
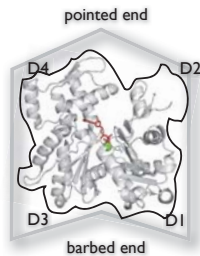
Major actor of

- motile processes
(cell division, synaptic plasticity, endocytosis)
- morphogenetic processes
(polarity of the embryo / right left asymetry)
- cellular motility
(lamellipodia extension / cellular adhesion)

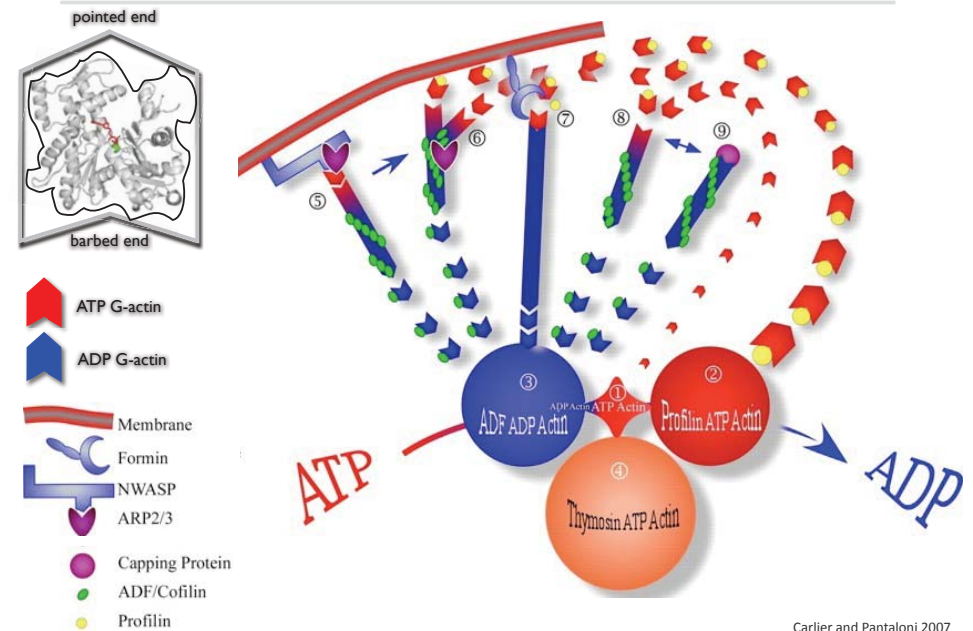
Assembly/disassembly of actin filaments

Monomeric G-actin :

43 KDa ; 4 domains
Mg²⁺; ATP



Dynamics of actin filaments, a highly regulated process



Intrinsically Disordered Domains/Regions in actin's assembly dynamics

WH2/Tβ domains

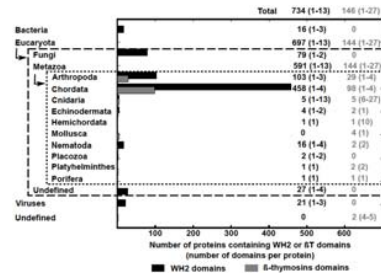
Proteins	IDR(s)	Functions related to the IDR(s)	Role of disorder	Refs
Tβ4, <i>d. melanogaster</i> Ciboulot, WASP, WAVE, MIM, WIP, VASP, ...	Single G-actin-binding IT	WH2/	sequester G-actin-ATP or promote in unidirectional assembly on barbed-end (profilin-like activity)	[Didry et al., 2012]
NPFs: WASP, N-WASP, WAVE, ...	Middle B-GBD or middle regions, C-terminal WH2-CA	WH2/	B-GBD: binding to PIP ₂ , Rho-GTPase, kinase/SH2. (VICA VCA: binding to B-GBD, G-actin-ATP, Arp2/3)	[Kim et al., 2000; Chen et al., 2010]
mDia1-3, INF2, FMNL3, or FMN1-2 subfamilies of formins	C-terminal DAD or FSI	WH2/	N-term. DID binding, cooperative activity/synergy for FH2-mediated G-actin nucleation or FH1-FH2-mediated filament elongation, WH2-DAD: filament severing in association with FH2, FSI: Spire-KIND binding	[Li and Higgs, 2005; Chhabra et al., 2009; Gould et al., 2011; Vincarra et al., 2011; Bor et al., 2012]
CP (αβ heterodimer)	β-subunit C-term. tentacle (β-tentacle)		Folding & binding to barbed-end terminal actin required for tight capping of CP	[Takeda et al., 2010]
CD2AP, CKIP, CARMIL, ...	CARMIL-peptide		uncap CP αβ heterodimer bound to barbed-end	[Takeda et al., 2011; Kim et al., 2012]
Formins (FH1-FH2 domains)	FH1 domain: repeats of proline-rich motifs binding to profilin		Recruit and feed the FH2-bound barbed end with profilin-G-actin-ATP	[Shoemaker et al., 2000; Paul and Pollard, 2008; Courtemanche and Pollard, 2012]
Spire, Cobl, VopF/VopL, JMY, N-WASP	WH2/ET repeats		sequester or nucleate G-actin-ATP/ADP or promote G-actin unidirectional assembly, sever filament, cap barbed-end, N-WASP, JMY: increase efficiency of branching mediated by NPF-Arp2/3	[Quinlan et al., 2005; Ahuja et al., 2007; Bosch et al., 2007; Husson et al., 2011; Gaucher et al., 2012]

Intrinsically Disordered Domains/Regions in actin's assembly dynamics

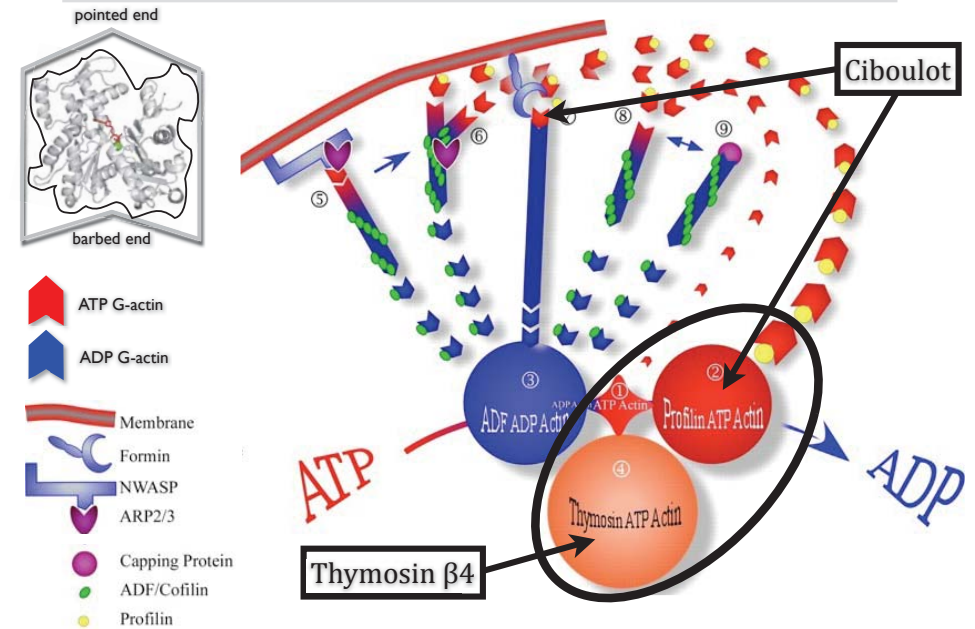
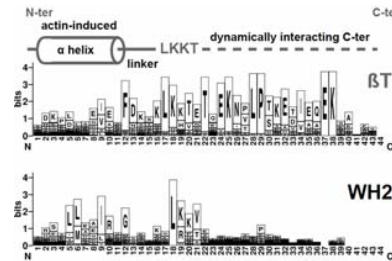
WH2/Tβ domains

Protein	Cellular functions / non-canonical properties
ATP-G actin sequestering / profilin-like β-thymosin domains	
Thymosin β4	cell motility (300-600 μM in hematopoietic cells)
Ciboulot	<i>Drosophila</i> brain development
TetraThymosin-β	<i>C. elegans</i> development
Filament branching machineries using Arp2/3 complex	
N-WASP	endocytosis, cell motility (invadopodia) / Filament Barbed end capture
WASH	endosomes trafficking
WHAMM	ER-Golgi transport, Golgi organization
WAVE2	cell motility (lamellipodia, ruffles), cell-cell contact
JMY	cell motility / actin nucleation
RickA	<i>Rickettsiae</i> pathogen intracellular actin-based motility
ActA	<i>Listeria</i> pathogen intracellular actin-based motility
Synergy of WH2 domains with other actin-binding domains	
VASP/Evl	cell motility / Filament Barbed end tracking
MIM	morphogenesis (ciliogenesis)
WIP	cell motility (WASP regulation)
INF2	eukaryotic cell polarity / Filament severing
SALS	muscle sarcomere organization
Lmod	muscle sarcomere organization / actin nucleation
Multi-functional WH2 repeat proteins	
Spire	polarity in early embryogenesis / actin nucleation, filament Barbed end capping, filament severing
Cobl	neuro-morphogenesis / actin nucleation, filament severing, ADP-actin-sequestering (ciliogenesis)
VopF/VopL	<i>V. cholerae</i> / <i>parahaemolyticus</i> pathogen infection / actin nucleation

- ~850 putative WH2/Tβ domains in eukaryotic systems (SMART database)
- Isolated or inserted in large modular proteins
- Usually several repeats, up to 27



- Low sequence identity, variable length (25-55)
- 40% among tβ domains, 20% among WH2 domains, <15% for tβ/WH2
- N-ter helical propensity, LKKT/V, variable C-ter length

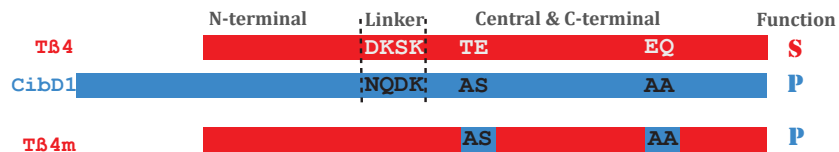


Sequestration vs Promotion of polymerization at barbed end of filaments

Tβ4 1-----MSDKPDMAEIEKFDKSKLKKTETQEKNPPLPSKETIEQEKQAGES--44
Ciboulot_D1 1-MAAPAPALKDLPKVAENLKSQLEGFNQDKLNASTQEKIILPTAEDVAEKTQ-----53
 αααααααααααααααα

Tβ4 : sequesters G-actin

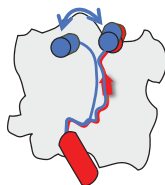
Domain 1 of ciboulot (CibD1): promotes actin polymerization at barbed end of filaments



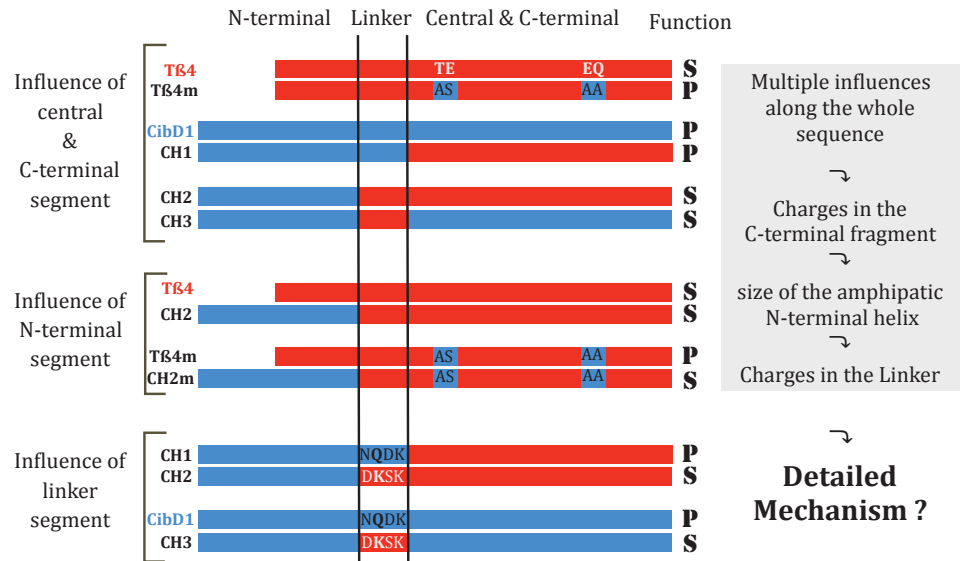
► Role of charges in the central and C-terminal fragment

Domanski et al. JBC 2004, Hertzog et al. Cell 2004

► Design of mutants and chimera of Tβ4/CibD1



Sequestration vs Promotion of polymerization at barbed end of filaments



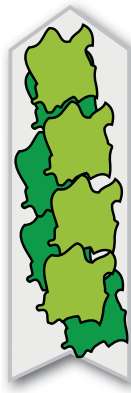
Domanski et al., J. Biol. Chem. 2004 ; Hertzog et al. Cell 2004; Carlier et al., An.N.Y.Ac.Sci. 2007, 2010; Cantrelle, Didry et al. EMBO J. 2012

Structural characterization of IDPs involved in actin regulation

A challenging task !



- Actin polymerization (60μM @ 4°C)
- Low stability of G-actin
- Actin mostly extracted from rabbit muscle
- High flexibility of free WH2 domains
- Local flexibility in the complexes
- Low stability of complexes

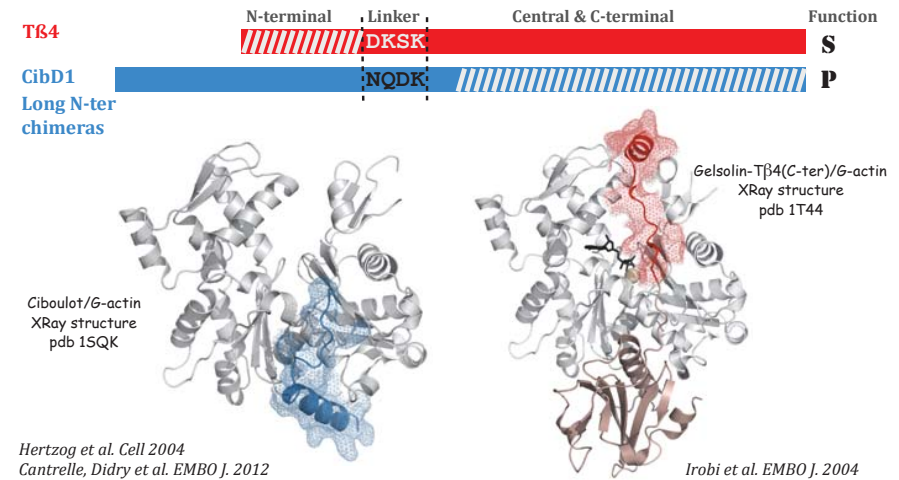


Combination of biochemical and structural techniques

XRay diffraction, NMR, SAXS

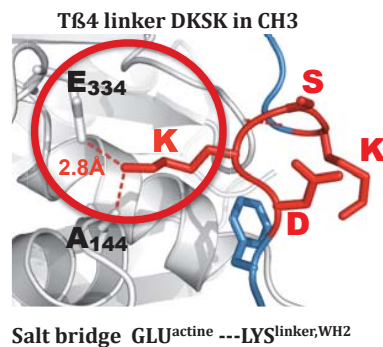
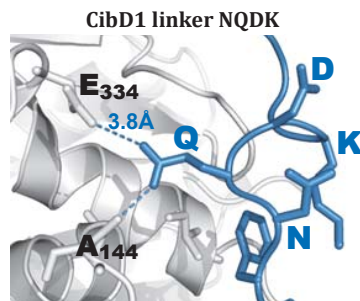
Crystal structures of the bound states

	difficulties	informations
XRay diffraction	cristallization conditions dynamics / heterogeneity	Partial view of the complex Detailed view of the interface

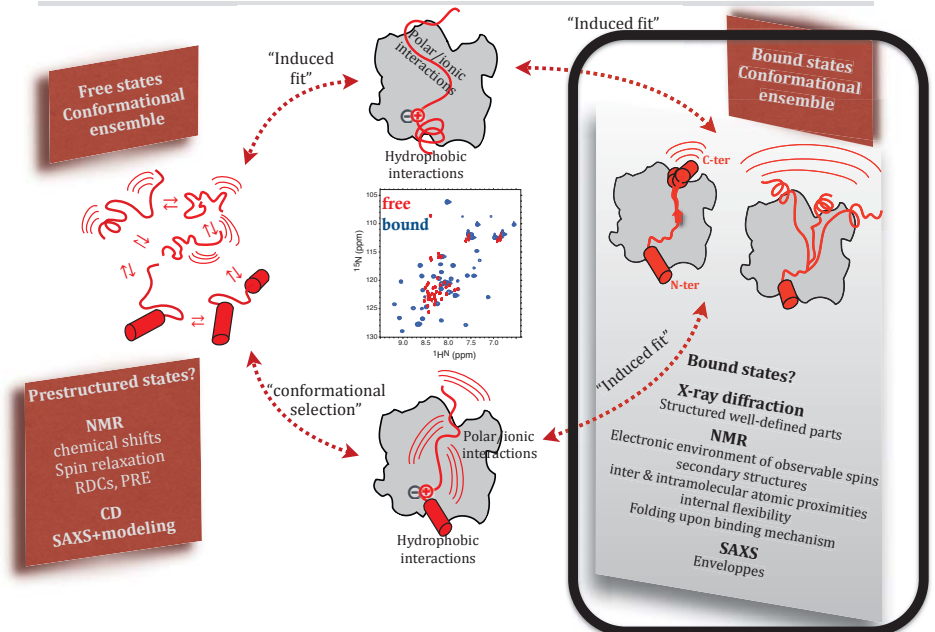


Crystal structures of the bound states

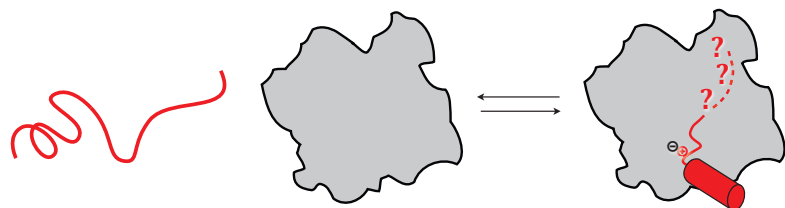
	difficulties	informations
XRay diffraction	cristallization conditions dynamics / heterogeneity	Partial view of the complex Detailed view of the interface



What kind of questions can we tackle by NMR?

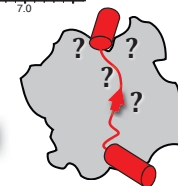


	difficulties	informations
XRay diffraction	cristallization conditions dynamics / heterogeneity	Detailed view of the interface Partial view of the complex

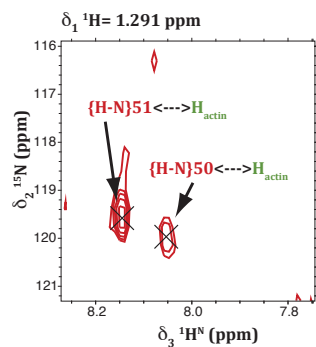


	difficulties	informations
NMR	Stability of the complex No exploitable data on actin	Detailed analysis of free and bound WH2 domains • Folding upon binding process • Global and local dynamics along the whole domain • Kinetics of binding • Variation of the physicochemical conditions

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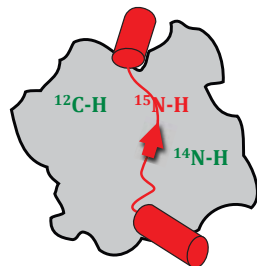
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Filtered NOESY experiments

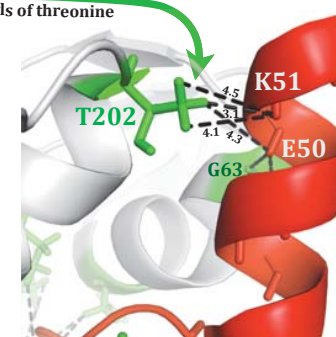
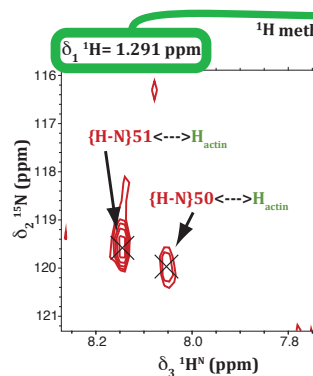
***U*-[²H,¹⁵N] WH2 domain**

-> proximities between $\text{H}\{^{15}\text{N}\}$ of the WH2 domain and $\text{H}\{^{14}\text{N}/^{12}\text{C}\}$ of actin.



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A diagram showing a red wavy line with arrows at both ends passing through a grey irregular shape. Inside the shape are four question marks, suggesting a process or transformation.



👉 The C-terminal end is in contact with G-actin

☞ nOe contacts are compatible with the proximities observed in the bound fragment of Tβ4 in the crystal structure

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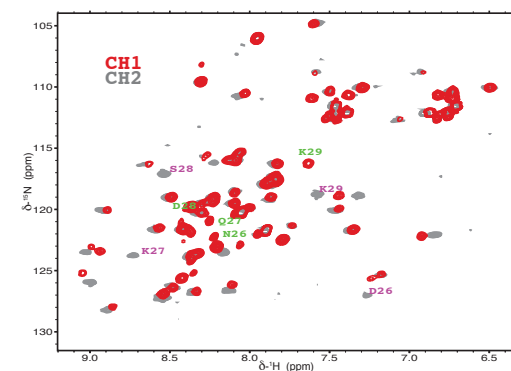
NMR structures of the bound states

- NOESY experiments: The whole WH2 sequence is in contact with G-actin
- nOe contacts are all compatible with the observed bound fragments of Ciboulot, chimeras & Tβ4 in crystal structures

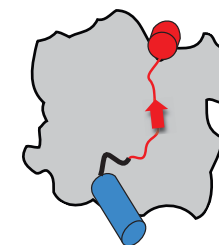
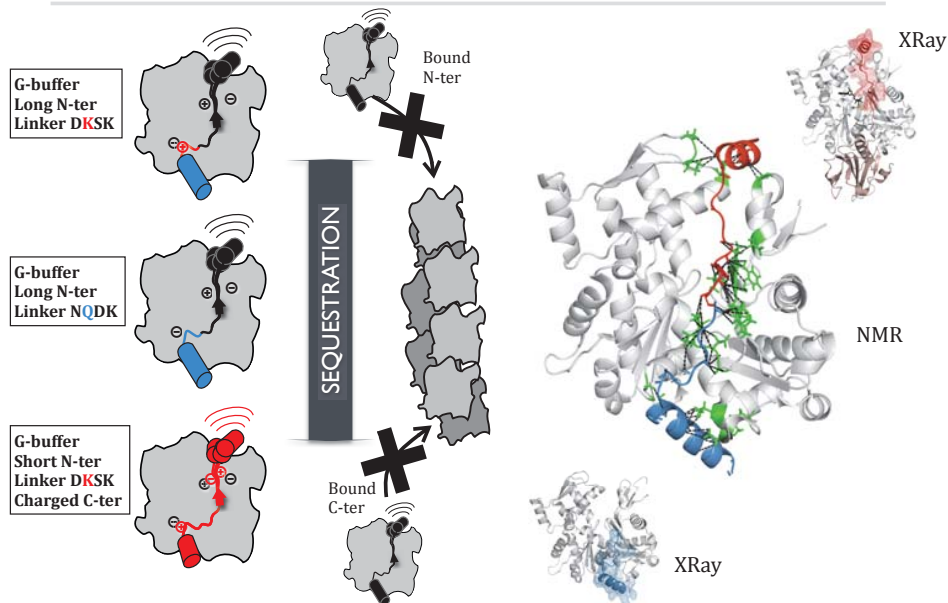


NMR structures of the bound states

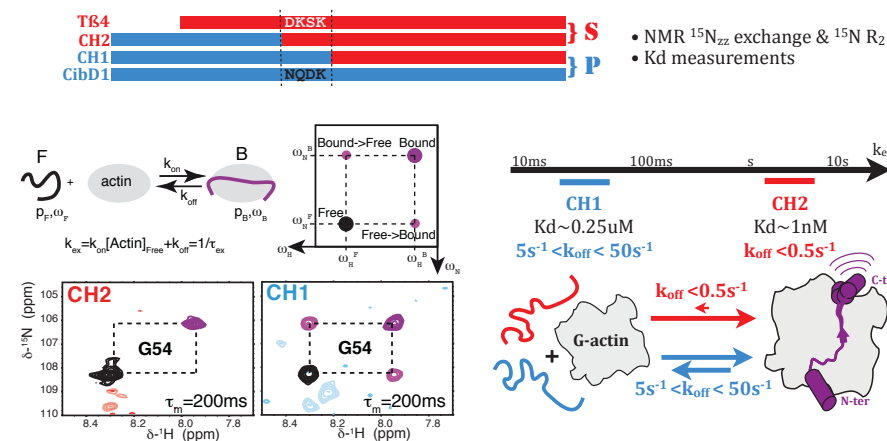
	linker	- central -	---- C-terminal ---	Function
Ciboulot_D1	GPLGSLKDLPKVAENLKSQLEGFNQDKLKNASTQEKIILPTAEDVAAEKTQ			P
CH1	GPLGSLKDLPKVAENLKSQLEGFNQDKLKKTTTQEKNNPLPSKETIEQEQQAGES			P
CH2	GPLGSLKDLPKVAENLKSQLEGFDKSKLKKTTTQEKNNPLPSKETIEQEQQAGES			S
Tβ4	MSDKPDMAEIEKFDKSKLKKTTTQEKNNPLPSKETIEQEQQAGES			S



Whatever the function:
Same positioning & structure
for identical segments on actin

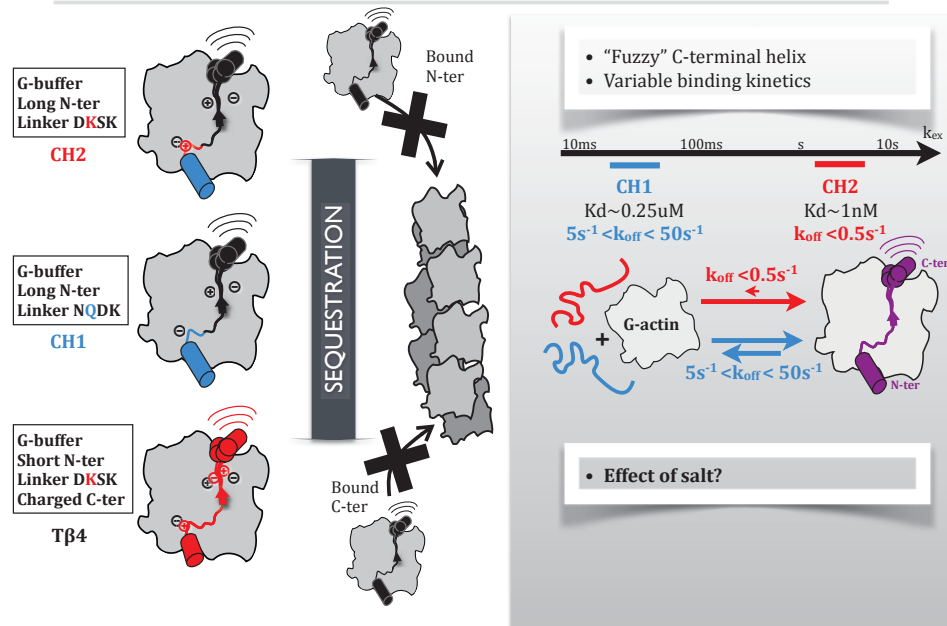
Isolated WH2/Tβ domains
G-buffer : sequestration

kinetics of the binding process

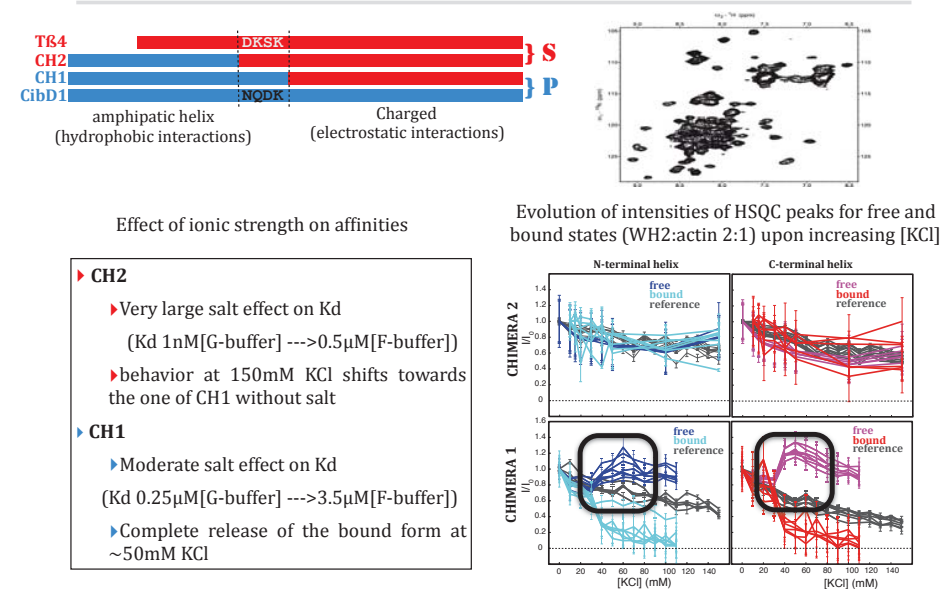


► Highly different binding kinetics between CH2 (sequesterer) and CH1 (Promotor of polymerization)

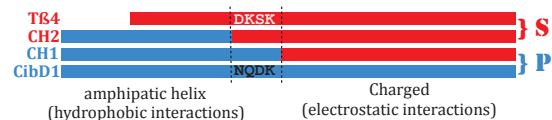
Isolated WH2/T β domains G-buffer (low salt) : sequestration



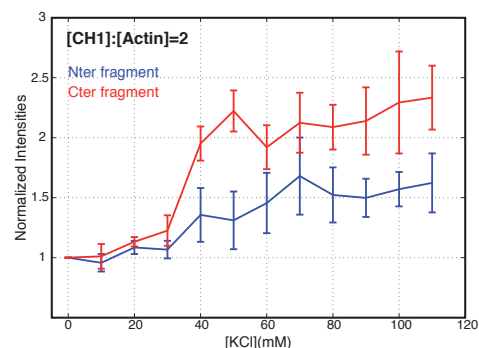
Variation of physico-chemical conditions : effect of salt G-buffer (no salt) -----> F-buffer (150mM KCl)



Variation of physico-chemical conditions : effect of salt G-buffer (no salt) -----> F-buffer (150mM KCl)

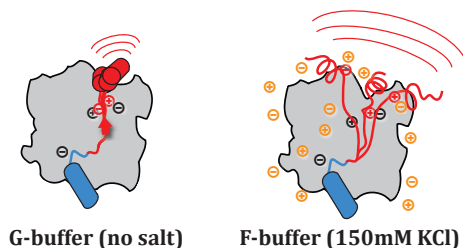


Evolution of intensities of HSQC peaks for free and bound states (WH2:actin 2:1) upon increasing [KCl]

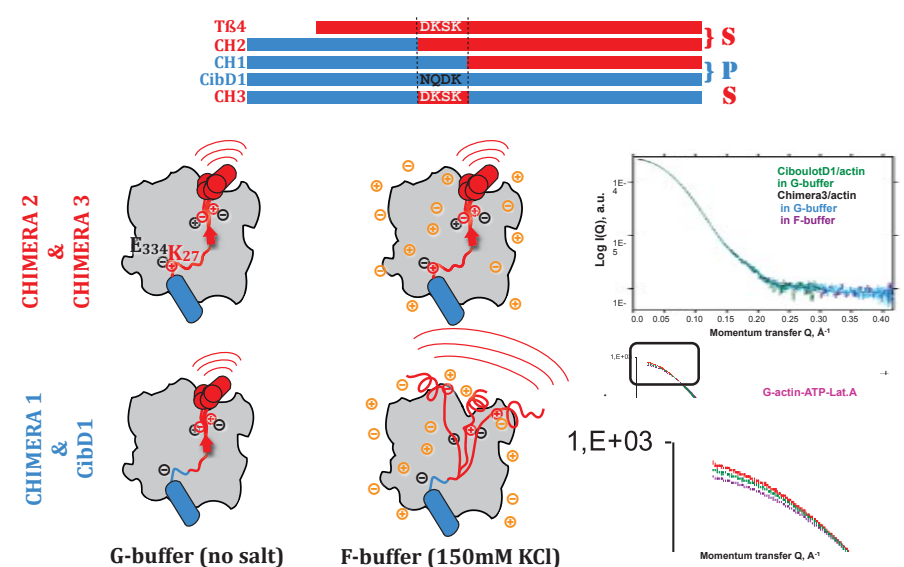


CH1 (promotes polymerization)

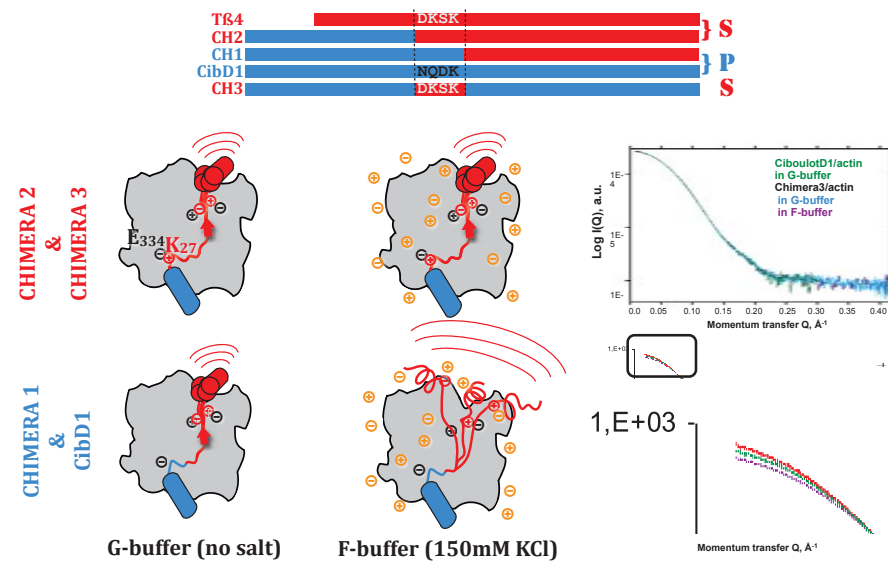
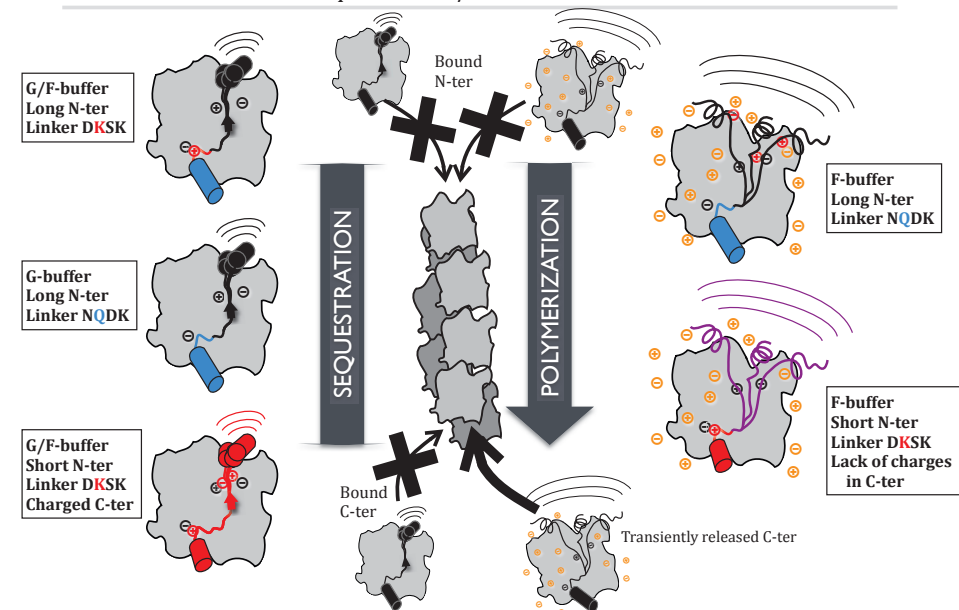
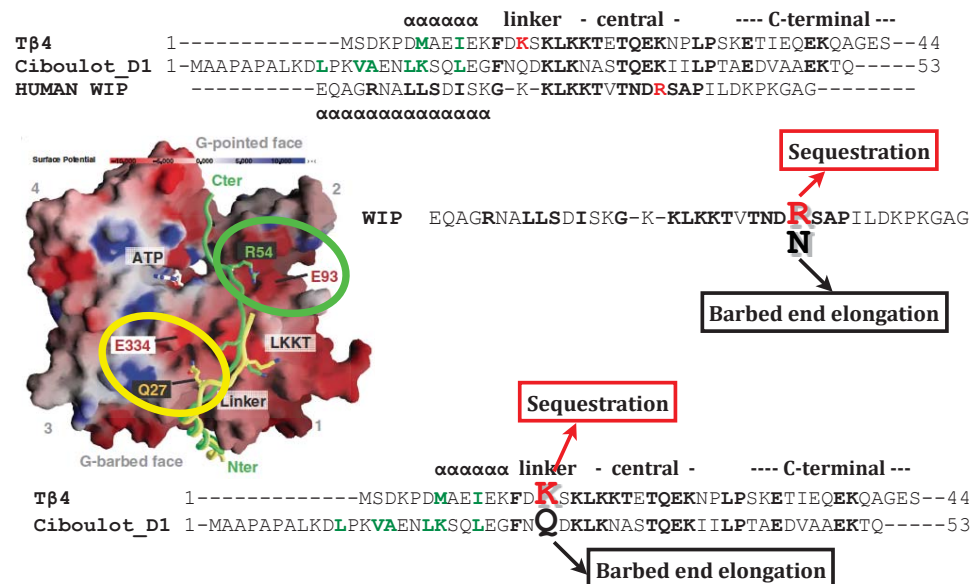
Prior release of the C-terminal segment upon KCl concentration increase.



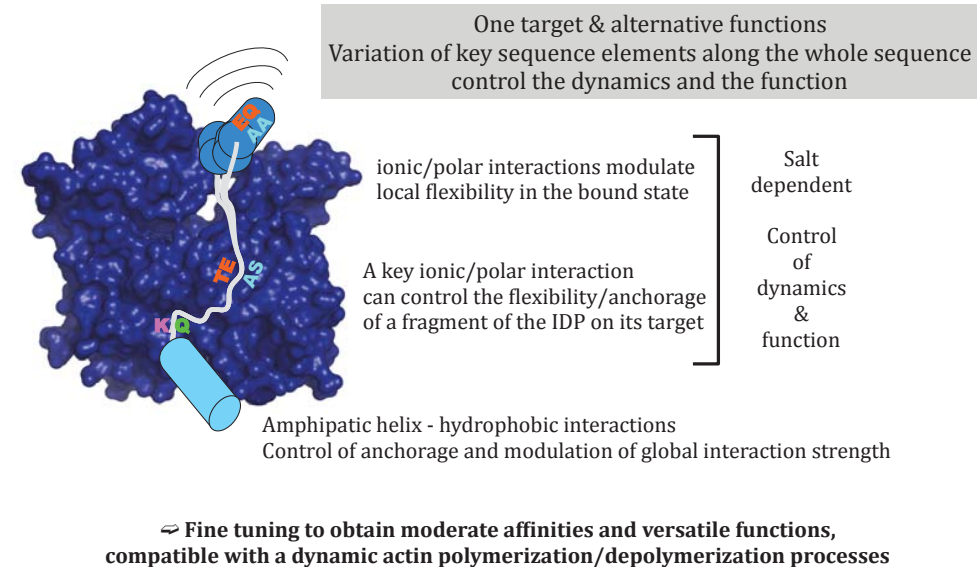
fuzziness of the bound states - NMR & SAXS



fuzziness of the bound states - NMR & SAXS

Isolated WH2/Tβ domains
G-buffer : sequestration / F-buffer : variable functionIsolated WH2/Tβ domains
How scarce sequence elements control the dynamics and the function

Isolated WH2/Tβ domains : “fuzziness” determines the function



Question: On the structured target side?

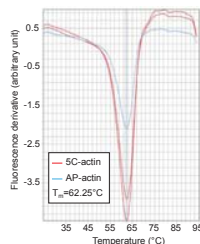
Looking from the actin side

Producing actin

- ▶ recombinant 5C actin in insect cells
- ▶ non polymerizable actin **A204E, P243K** (AP-actin)



E2-	M176L
D3E	V201T
T5V	N225Q
T6A	T260A
C10V	I267L
L16M	S271A
V17C	A272C
I76V	I287V
T103V	N297T
V129T	M299L
L160S	T358S
N162T	A365S

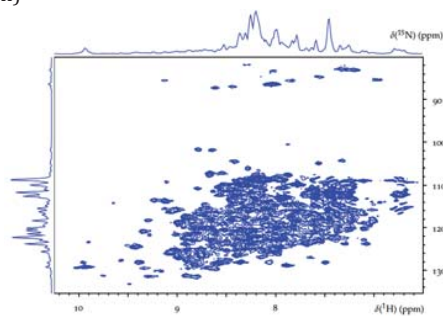


Thermal Shift Assays:
Same thermal stability

G-buffer
50mM Tris pH-7,4 ; 0,2mM ATP;
0,5mM CaCl2

Producing labeled actin

- ▶ ^{15}N -AP-actin, 100 μM , 298K, 950MHz

A. Meola et al., *Journal of Structural Biology* 188 (2014) 71–78

To go further :
 ^{15}N , ^2H -actin

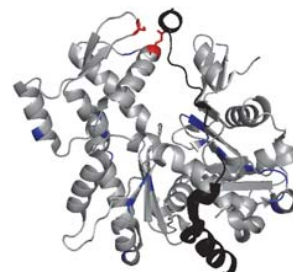
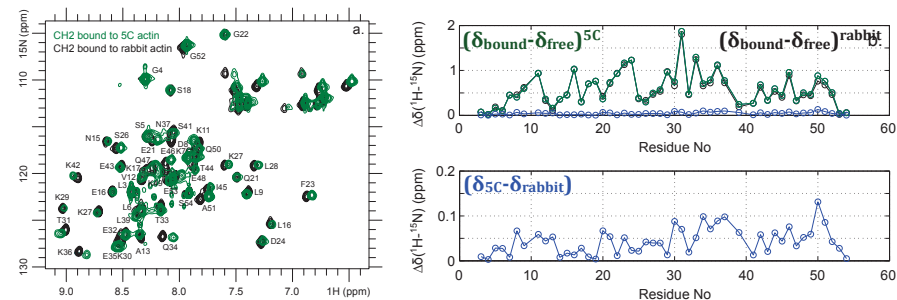
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Question: On the structured target side?

Looking from the actin side

- ▶ Is recombinant 5C actin suitable to analyze WH2 interactions?



- ▶ recombinant 5C actin or rabbit muscle actin :
Similar interaction of the CH2 domain

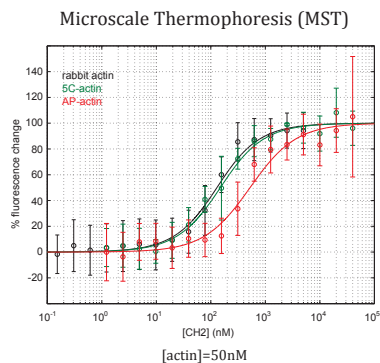
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Question: On the structured target side?

Looking from the actin side

- Is recombinant non polymerizable AP-actin suitable to analyze WH2 interactions?



Protein	K _d (nM)
rabbit actin	104±29
5C-actin	124±32
AP-actin	500±120

- ▶ recombinant AP-actin vs 5C/rabbit actin : Different interaction of the CH2 domain ?

- ▶ NB. K_d of 1nM measured from competition with T β 4 using AEDANS-labeled α -skeletal G-actin

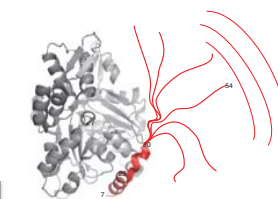
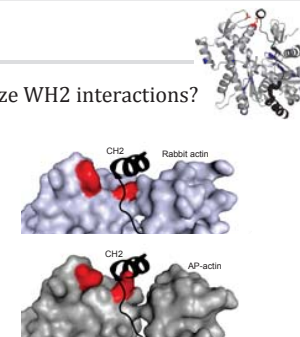
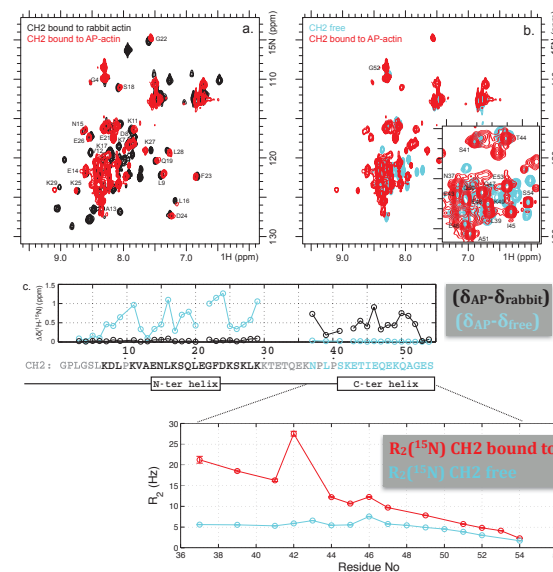
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Question: On the structured target side?

Looking from the actin side

- Is recombinant non polymerizable AP-actin suitable to analyze WH2 interactions?



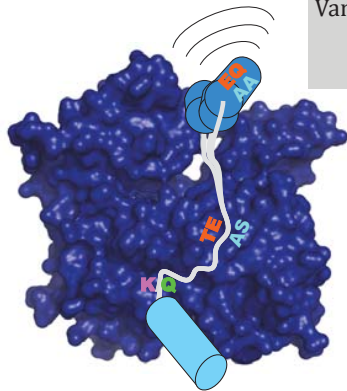
► NO !

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Isolated WH2/Tβ domains : “fuzziness” and actin state determines the function

One target & alternative functions
Variation of key sequence elements along the whole sequence
control the dynamics and the function
+ Actin state



ionic/polar interactions modulate
local flexibility in the bound state

Salt
dependent

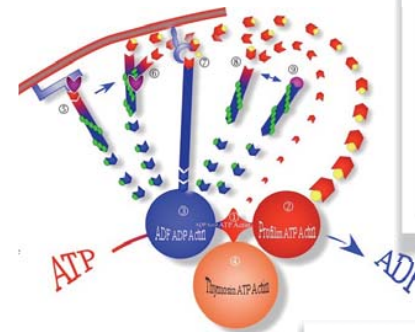
A key ionic/polar interaction
can control the flexibility/anchorage
of a fragment of the IDP on its target

Control
of
dynamics
&
function

Amphipathic helix - hydrophobic interactions
Control of anchorage and modulation of global interaction strength

⇒ **Fine tuning to obtain moderate affinities and versatile functions,
compatible with a dynamic actin polymerization/depolymerization processes**

WH2/Tβ domains



- Sequestration of monomeric actin (Isolated WH2/Tβ)
- Promotion of polymerization at barbed end (Isolated WH2/Tβ)
- Nucleation (Formins, WH2/Tβ repeats, WASP, N-WASP, WAVE, ...)
- Filaments branching (WASP, N-WASP, WAVE, ...)
- Filaments capping (CP, CARMIL)
- Filaments severing (WH2/Tβ repeats)
- Inactivation/Activation of signaling cascades (WASP, WAVE, ...)

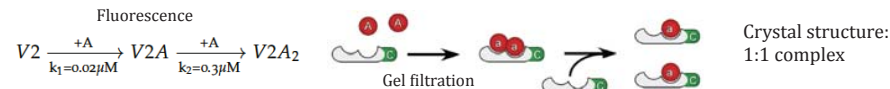
- Usually moderate affinities (μM)
- Tunable specificities modulated by
 - key residues spread along the sequence
 - versatility of folding upon binding processes
 - variable flexibility in the complexes with actin
 - post-transcriptional modifications
 - expression levels of partners
 - Cooperative / antagonist key interactions
 - Allosteric processes

What about more complex systems?

Filament branching machineries using Arp2/3 complex

N-WASP endocytosis, cell motility (invadopodia) / **Filament Barbed end capture**

- Interaction of the tandem WH2 (V2) domain repeat with actin? mechanism? Cooperativity?

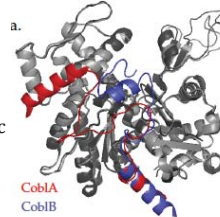
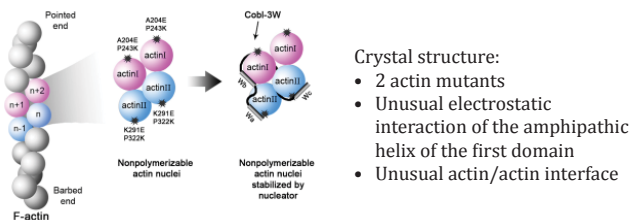


Gaucher et al. J. Biol. Chem 2012

Multi-functional WH2 repeat proteins

Cobl neuro-morphogenesis / **actin nucleation, filament severing, ADP-actin-sequestering**

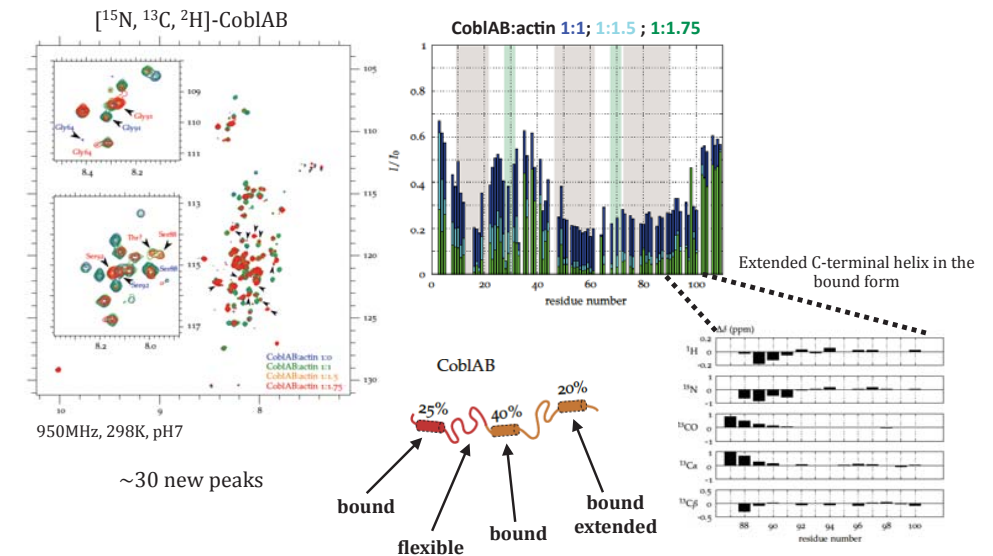
- Interaction of the tandem WH2 (CoblKAB) domain repeat with actin? mechanism? Cooperativity?



Chen et al. Cell Reports, 2013.

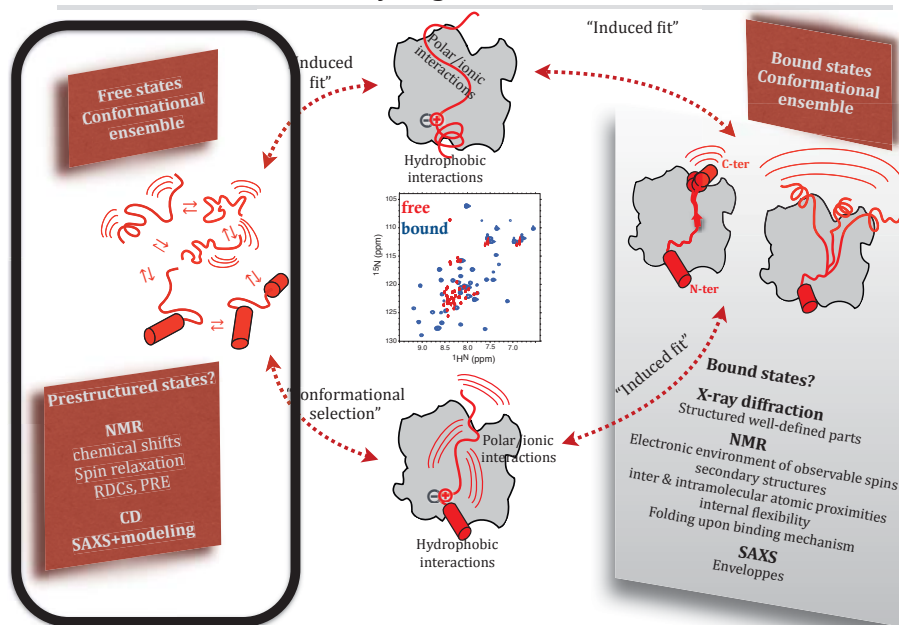
What about more complex systems?

Interaction CoblAB - Actin



What kind of questions can we tackle by NMR?

Analyzing the free states

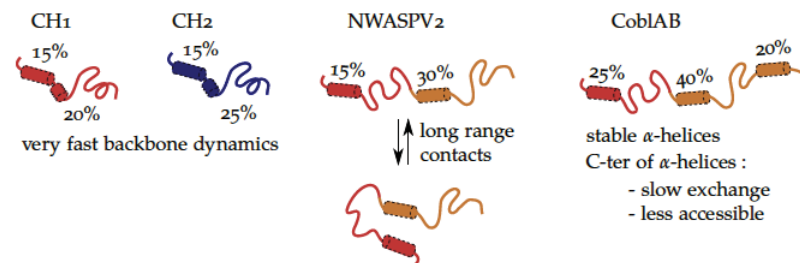


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Question: diversity of the free state ensembles?

What about more complex systems?



Highly variable and complex dynamics of the free states
Question - What is possible to do in molecular dynamics / simulation studies?

$K_d(\text{actin-CH2})$
0.001 μM / 0.1 μM
 $K_d(\text{actin-CH1})$
0.3 μM / 3 μM

$K_d(\text{actin-NWASPV2})$
0.02 μM ; 0.3 μM

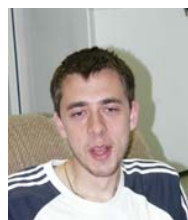
$K_d(\text{actin-CoblA})=0.5 \mu\text{M}$
 $K_d(\text{actin-CoblB})=0.05 \mu\text{M}$

The relationship between pre-structuration and affinity is not straightforward!

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Yasmine Skanji

