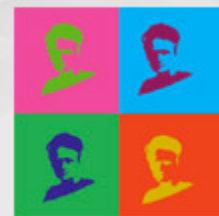




folded



Tomáš Hošek



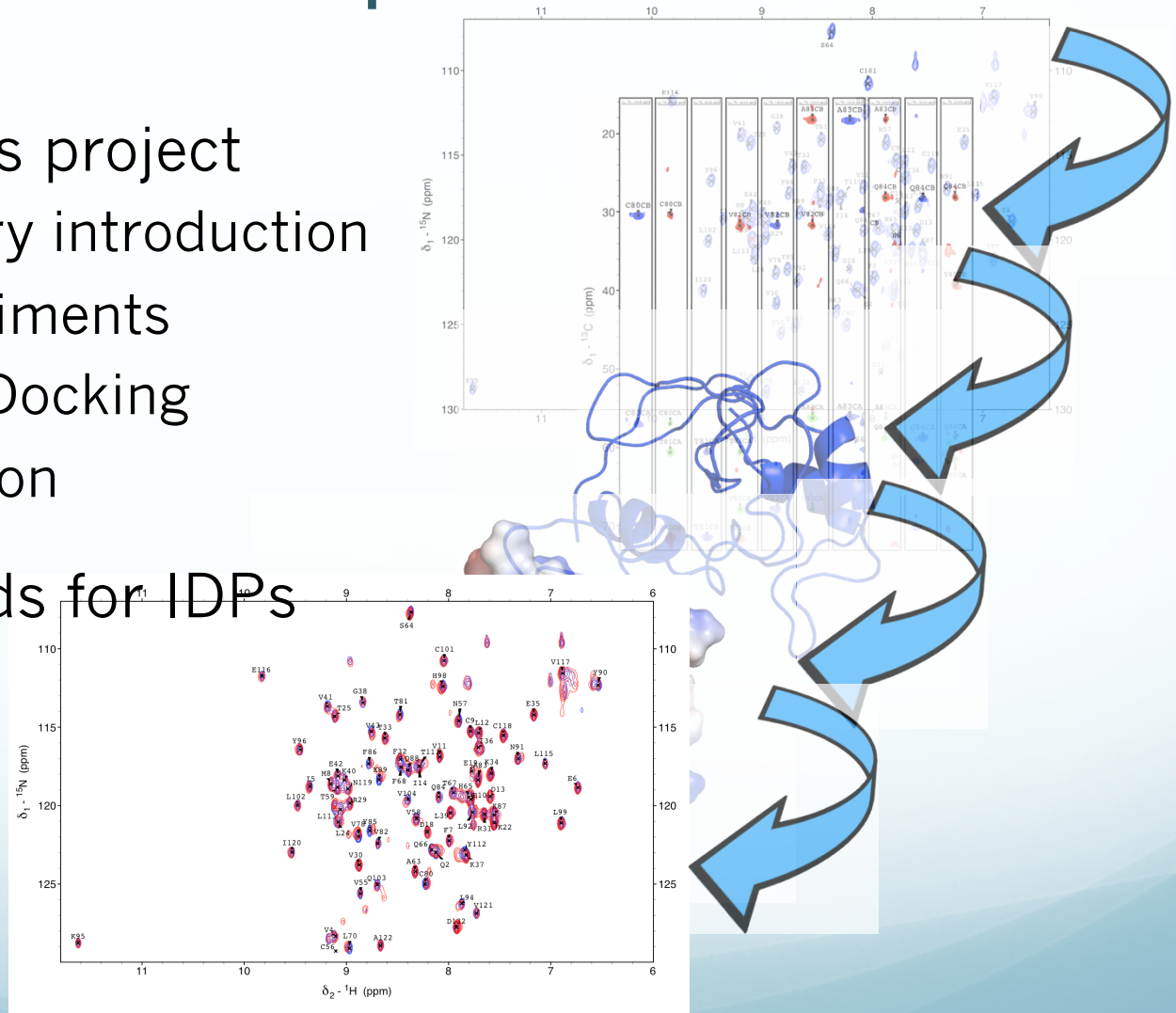
Tomáš Hošek



- Studied at Masaryk University in Brno
- Graduated in Molecular Biophysics
- Master thesis:
 - Supervised by Mgr. Karel Kubíček, PhD
 - Topic:
The NMR and computational study of the interacting site of RNA-binding protein
- 22/08/2011 appointed by CERM within IDPbyNMR

Structure of presentation

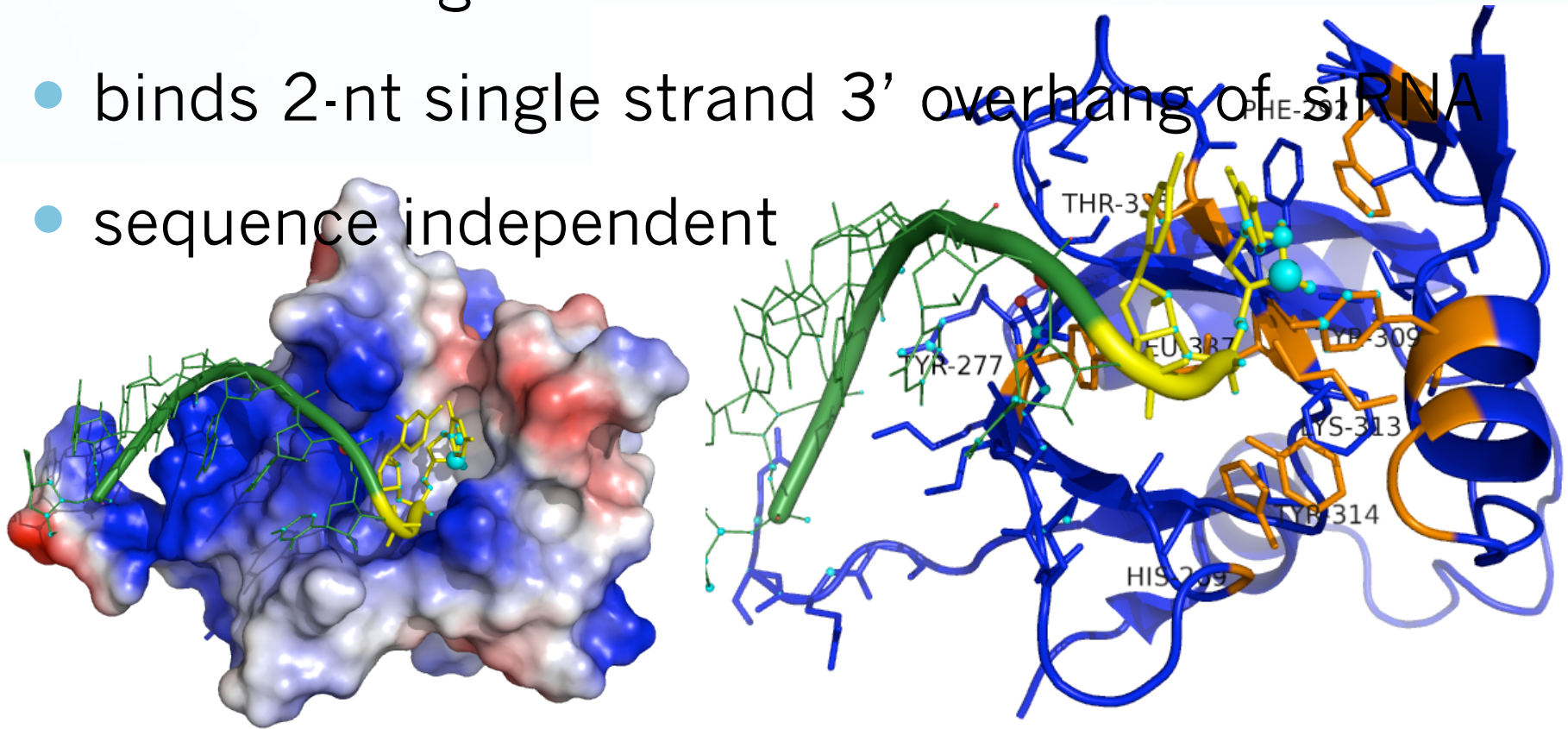
- Master thesis project
 - Short theory introduction
 - NMR experiments
 - Molecular Docking
 - NMR titration
- NMR methods for IDPs



PAZ domain

(Piwi, Argonaute, Zwiille domain)

- RNA-binding module
- binds 2-nt single strand 3' overhang of siRNA
- sequence independent



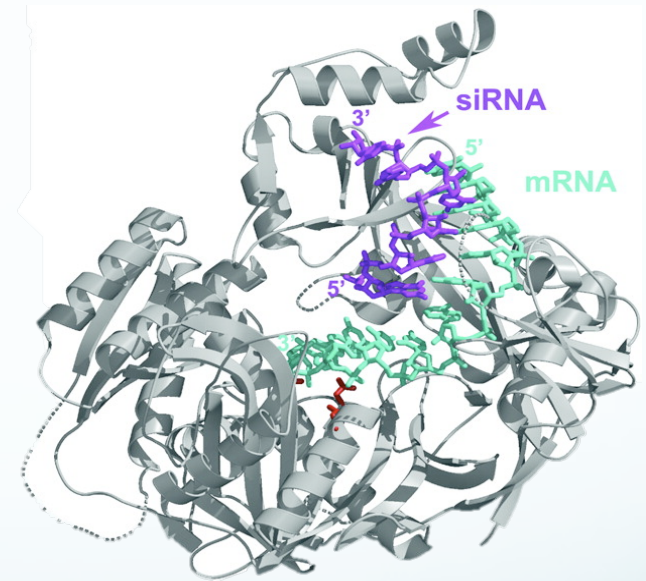
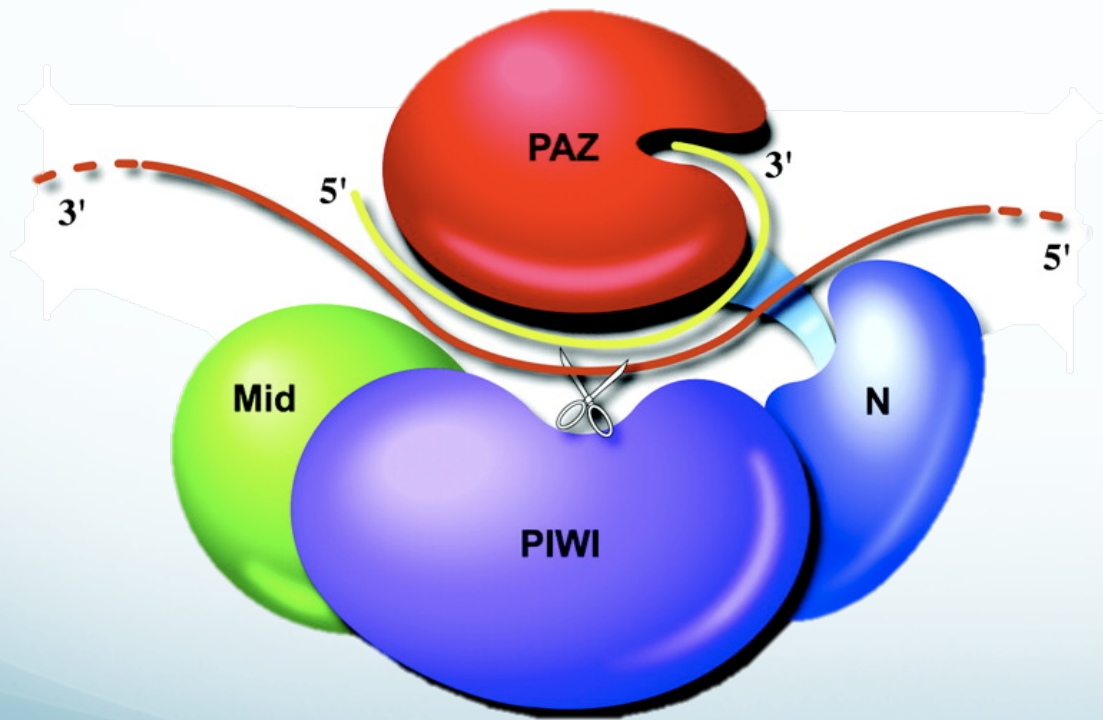
[1] Patel, D. J. et al. *Nature* (2004)

[2] Sattler, M. et al. *Nature* **426**, 465-469 (2003)

PAZ domain

(Piwi, Argonaute, Zwiille domain)

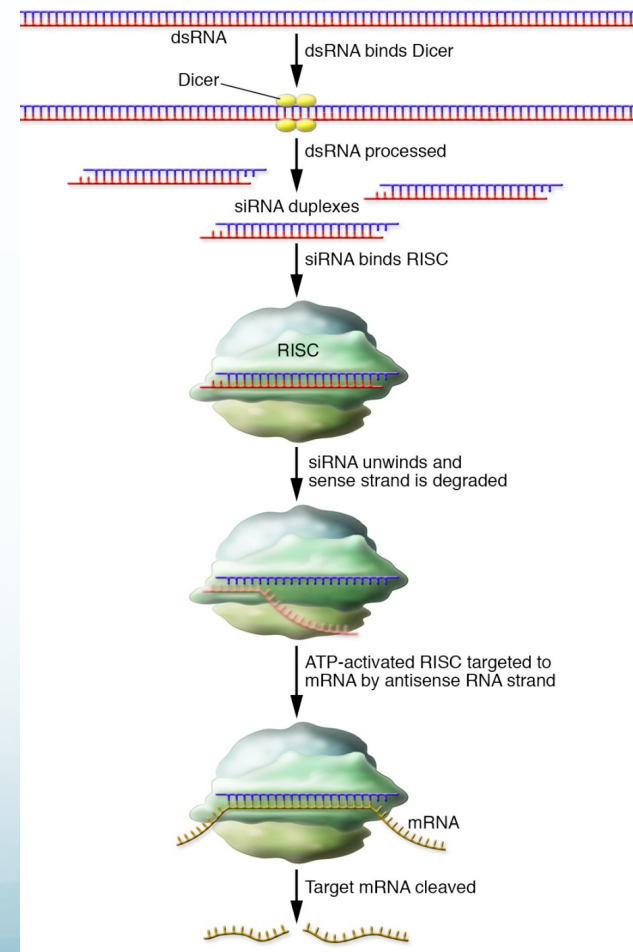
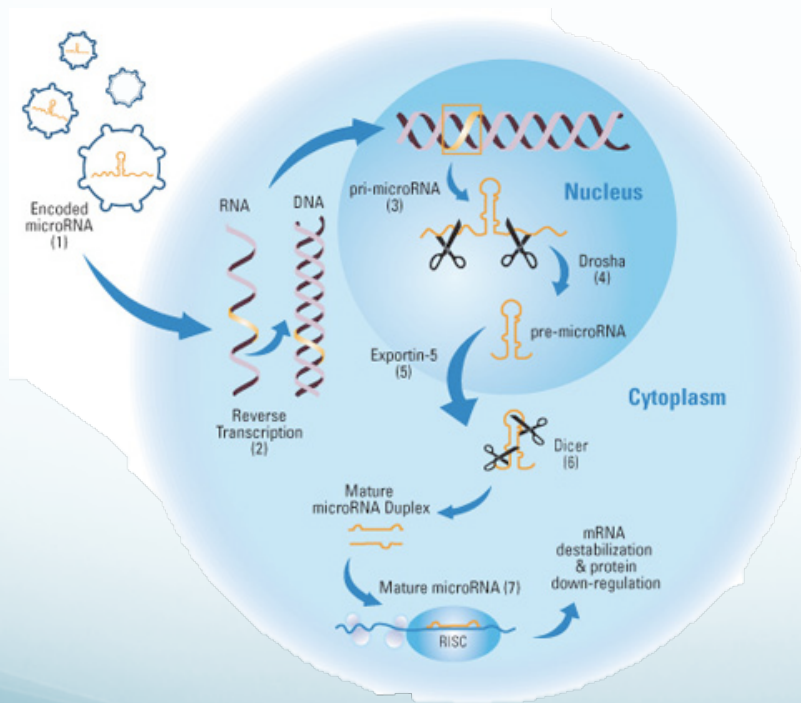
- Part of Argonaute and some Dicer's proteins



PAZ domain

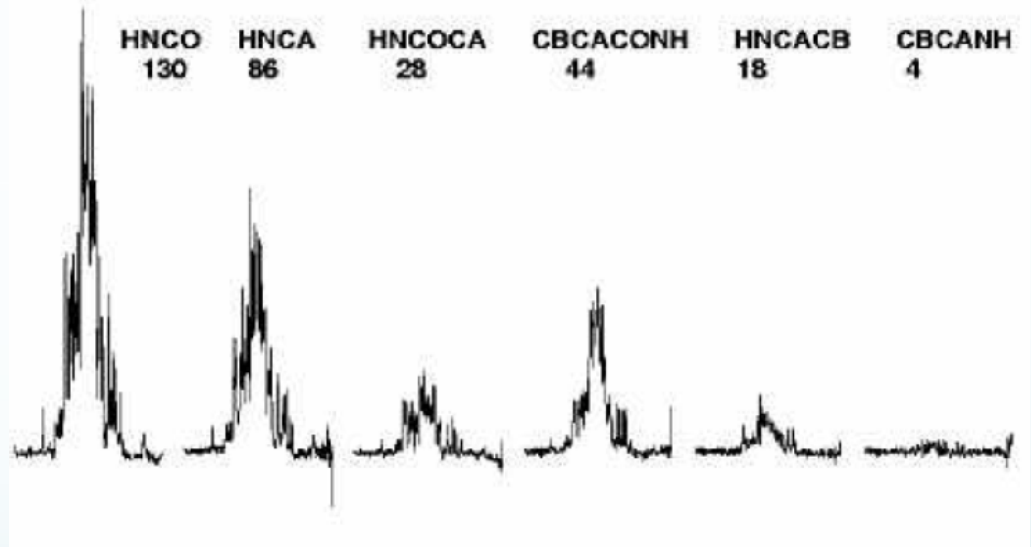
(Piwi, Argonaute, Zwiille domain)

- participates in RNA interference and miRNA pathways

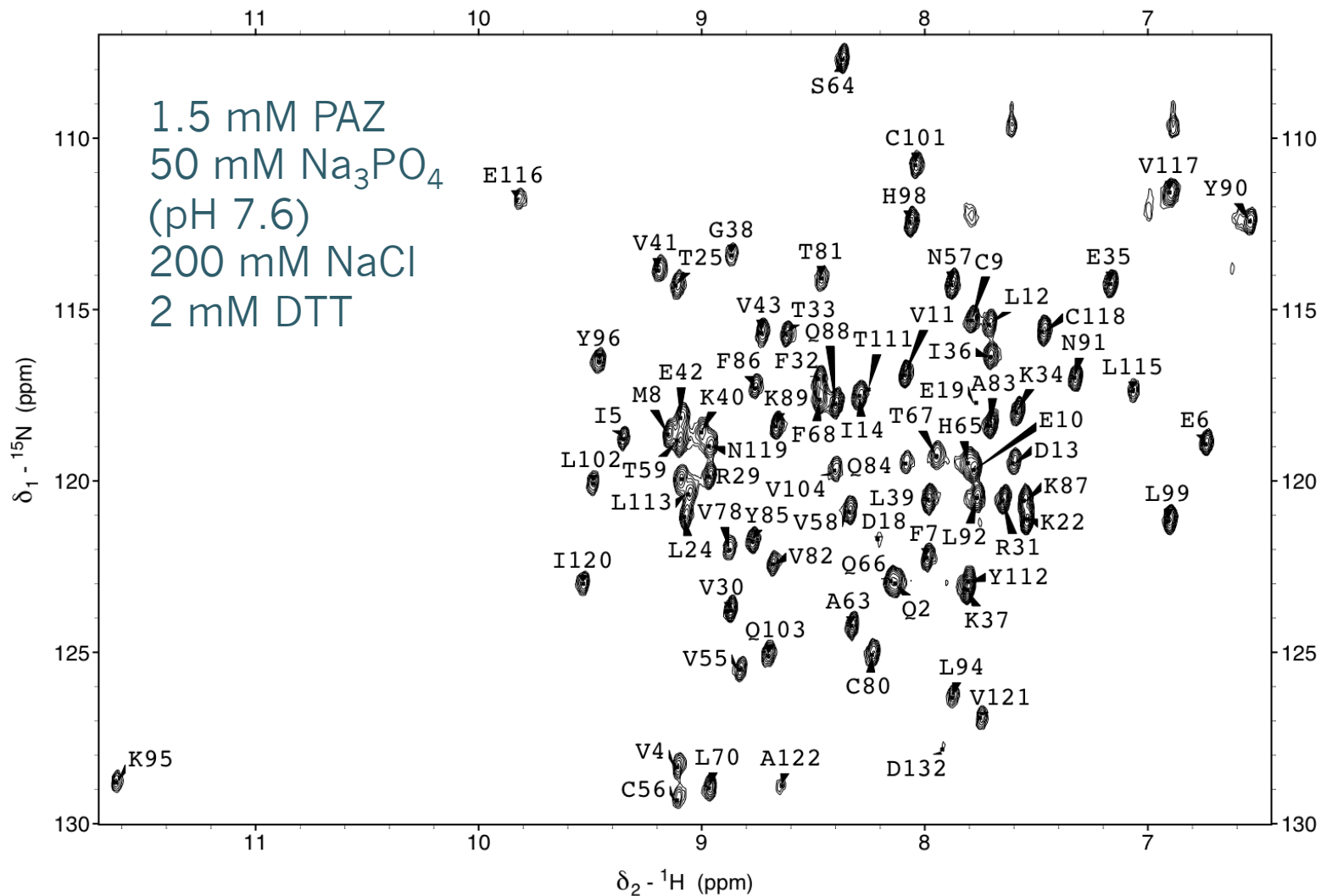


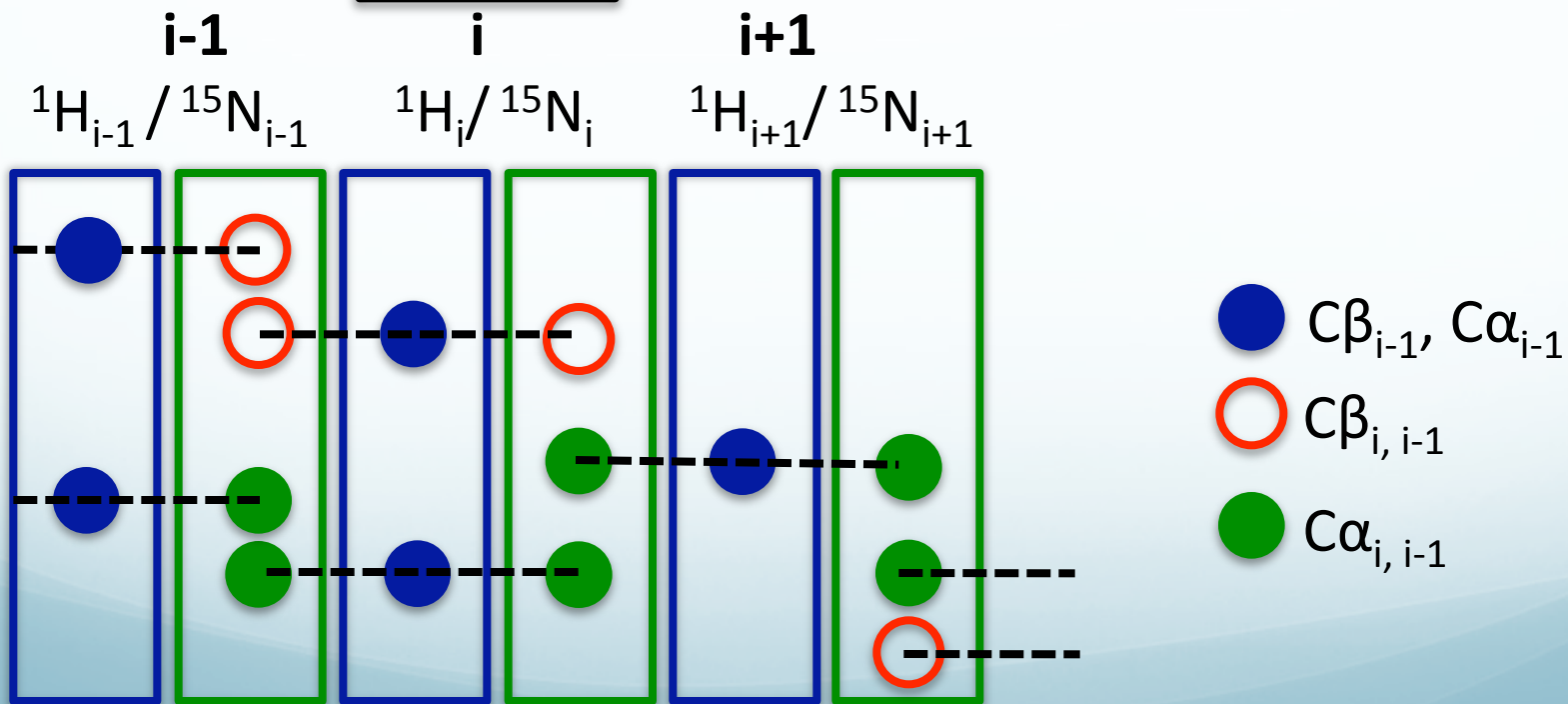
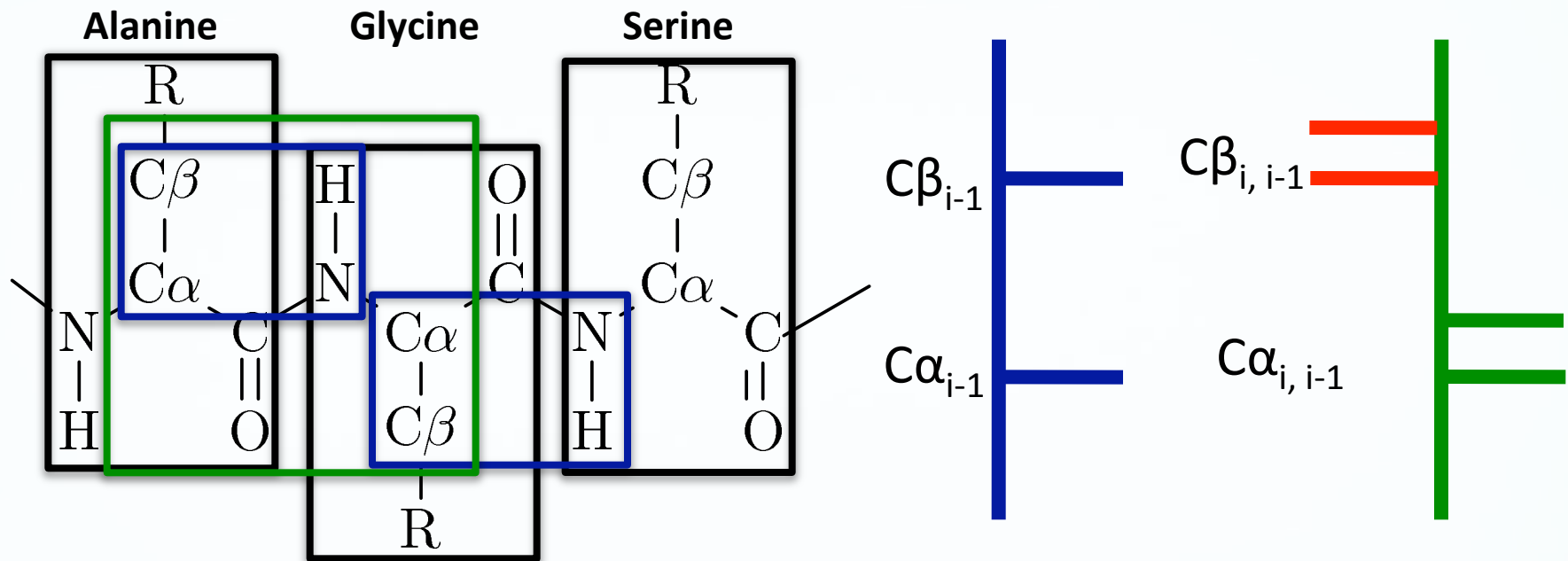
NMR experiments

- ^1H - ^{15}N HSQC
- CBCA(CO)NH
- HNCACB
- HBHA(CO)NH
- HCCH-TOCSY
- ^{13}C -NOESY

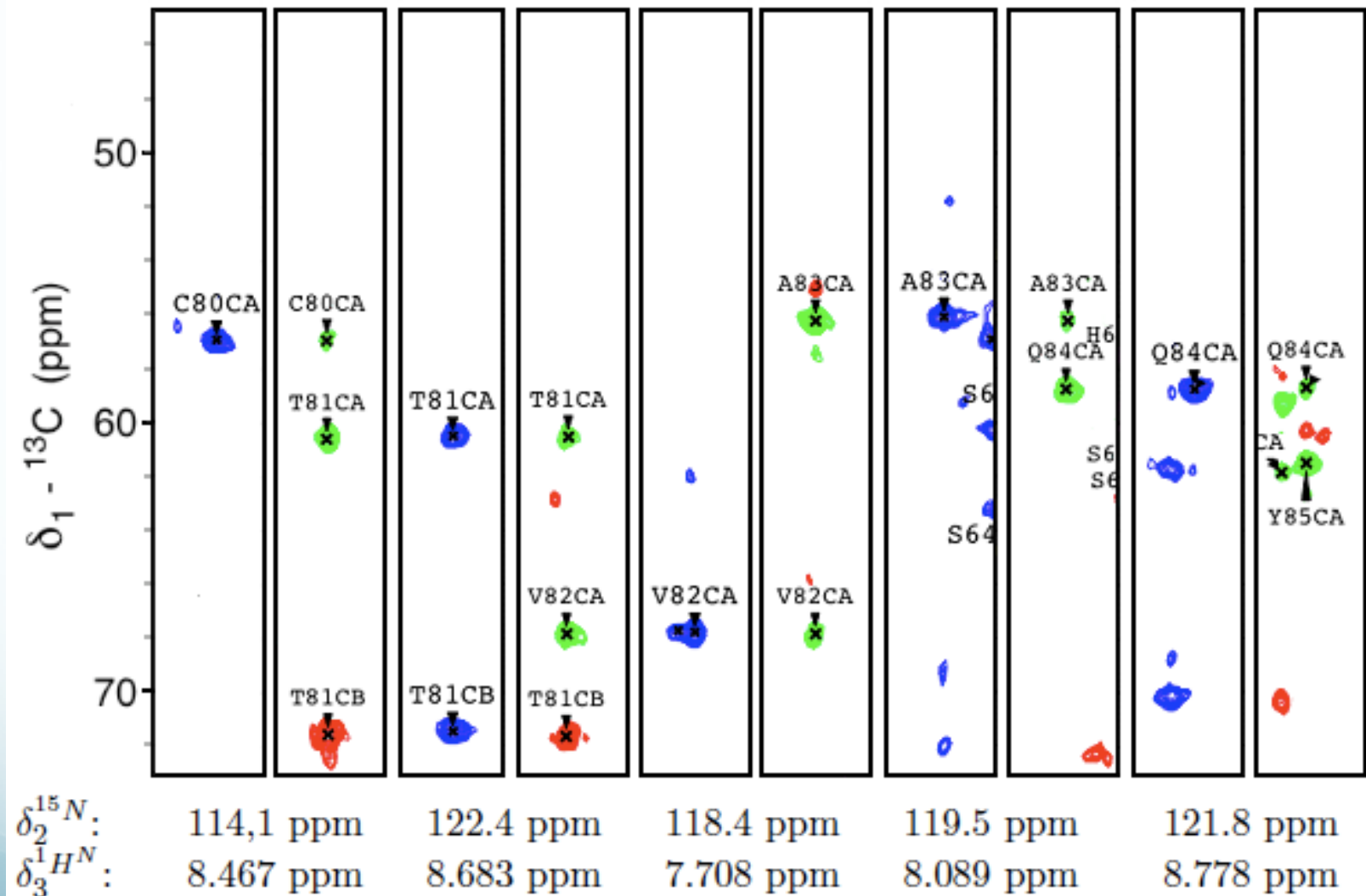


Acquired $^{15}\text{N}^1\text{H}$ -HSQC





Strip Plot



Resonances assignment

- Backbone nuclei assigned:
 - 64% of backbone amide protons and ^{15}N
 - 72% of C^α
- Side-chain nuclei assigned:
 - 70.4% of aliphatic ^1H and ^{13}C

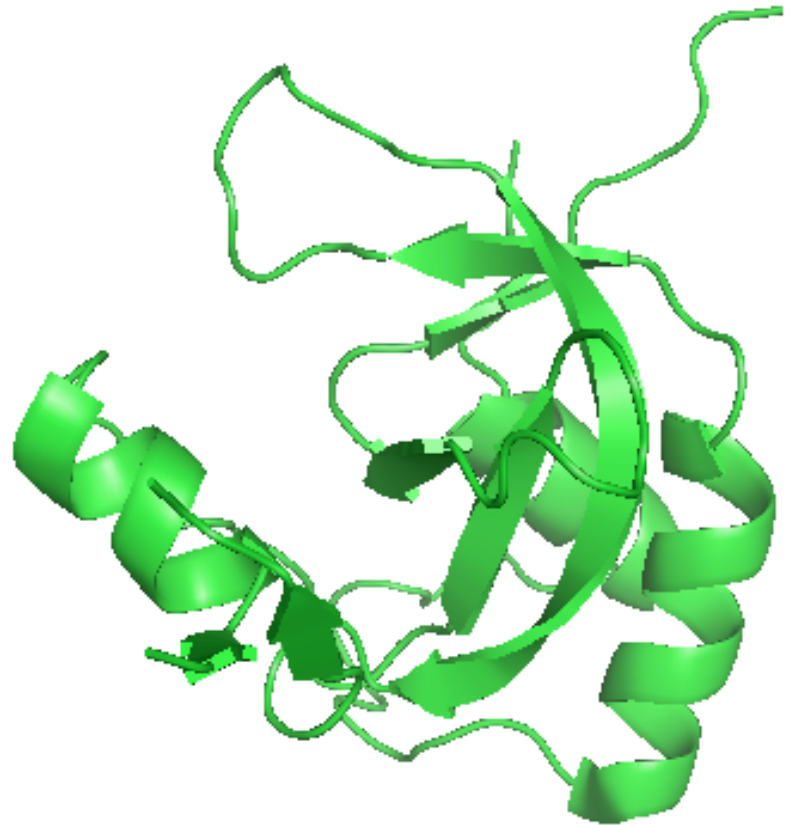
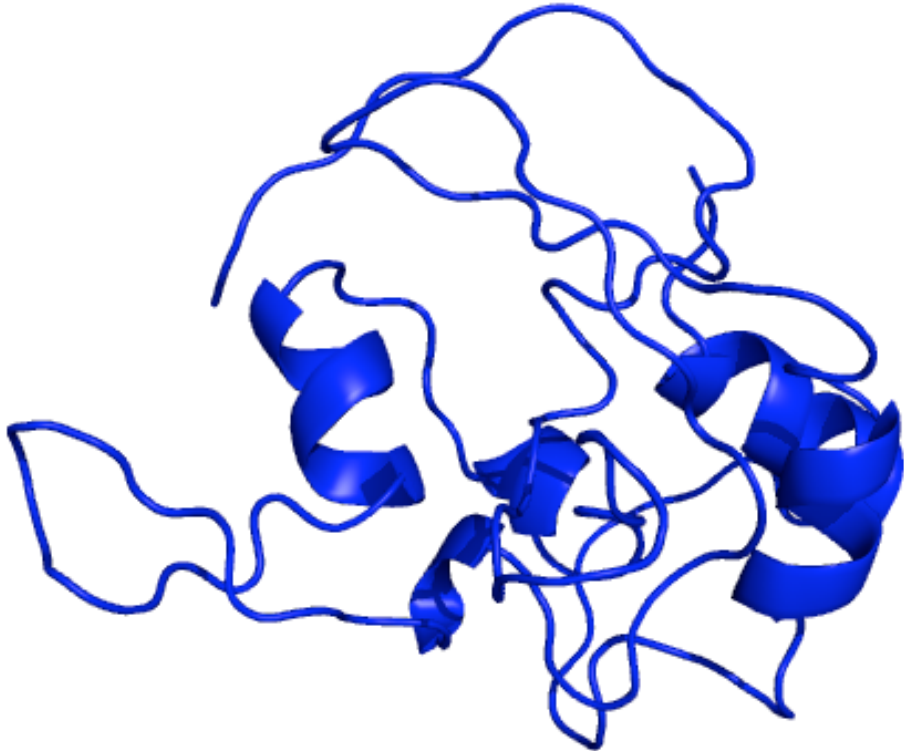
AQPVIEFMCE VLDIRNIDEQ PKPLTDSQRV RFTKEIKGLK
VEVTHCGQMK RKYRVCNVTR RPASHQTFPL QLESGQTVEC
TVAQYFKQKY NLQLKYPHLP CLQVGQEQKH TYLPLEVCNI
VAGQRCIKKL TD

– backbone **assigned/unassigned**

Structure calculated from ^{13}C -NOESY by program CYANA

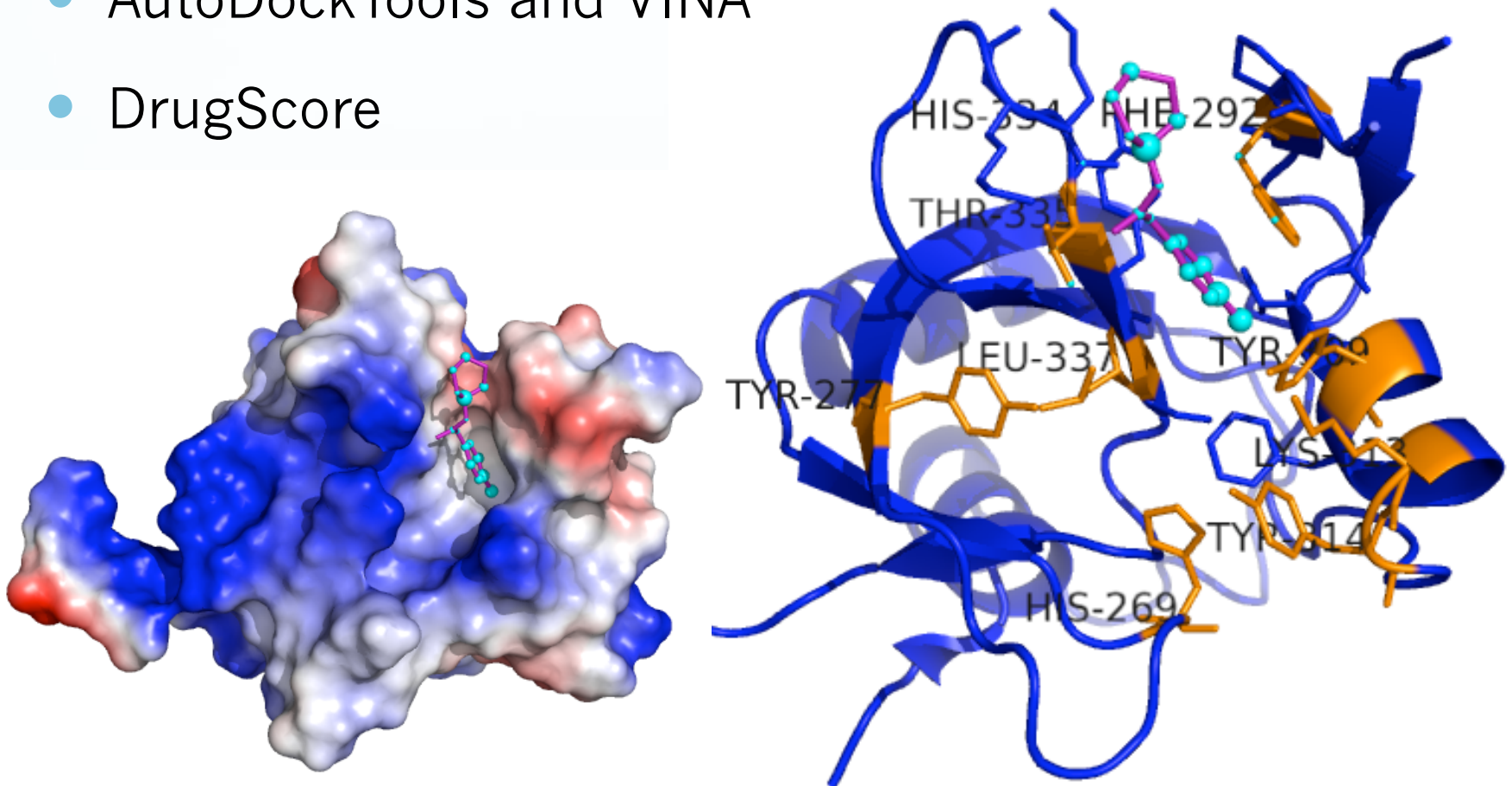
Calculated by CYANA

Patel's structure



Molecular docking

- AutoDockTools and VINA
- DrugScore

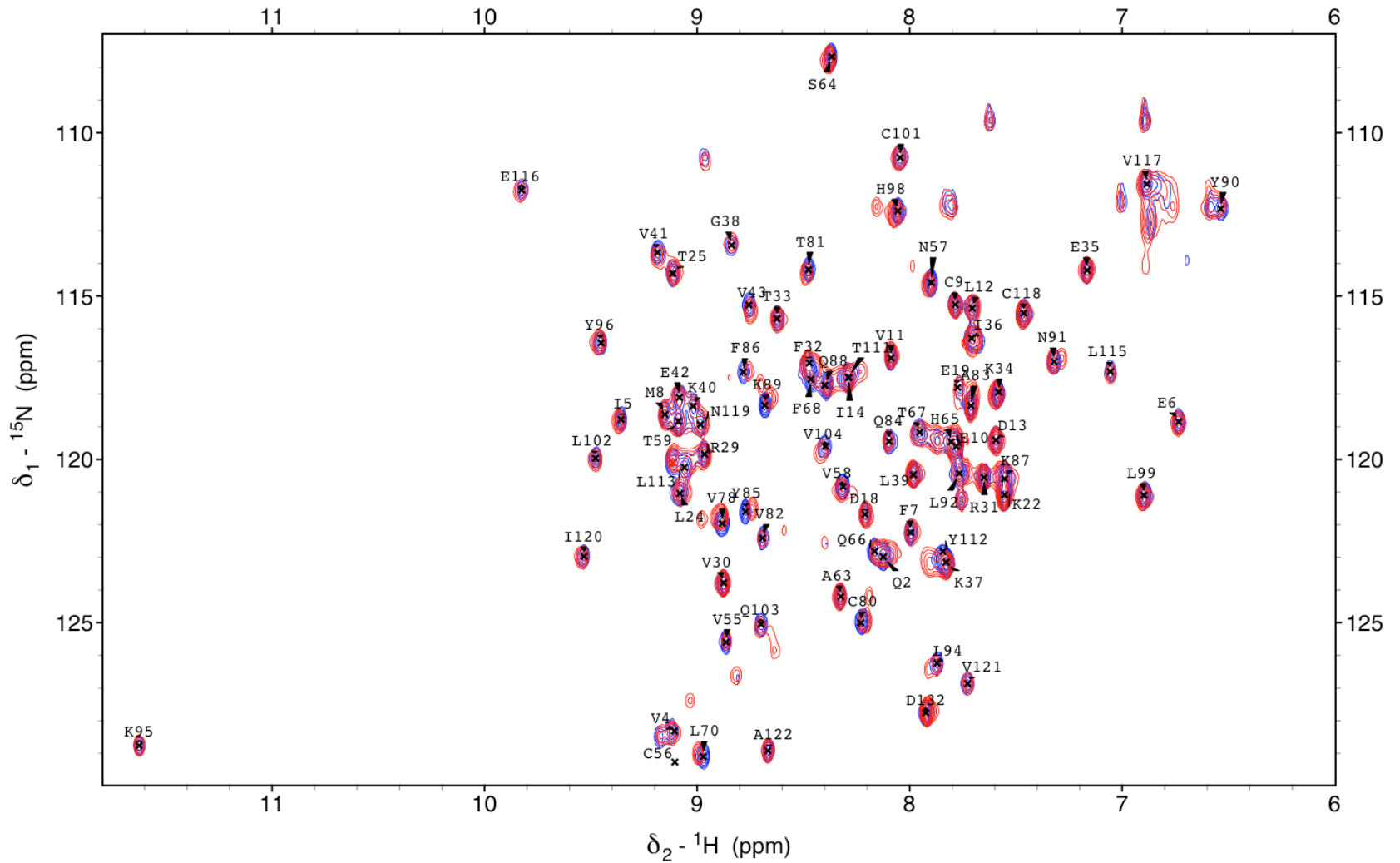


[3] <http://vina.scripps.edu/>

[4] <http://pc1664.pharmazie.uni-marburg.de/drugscore/>

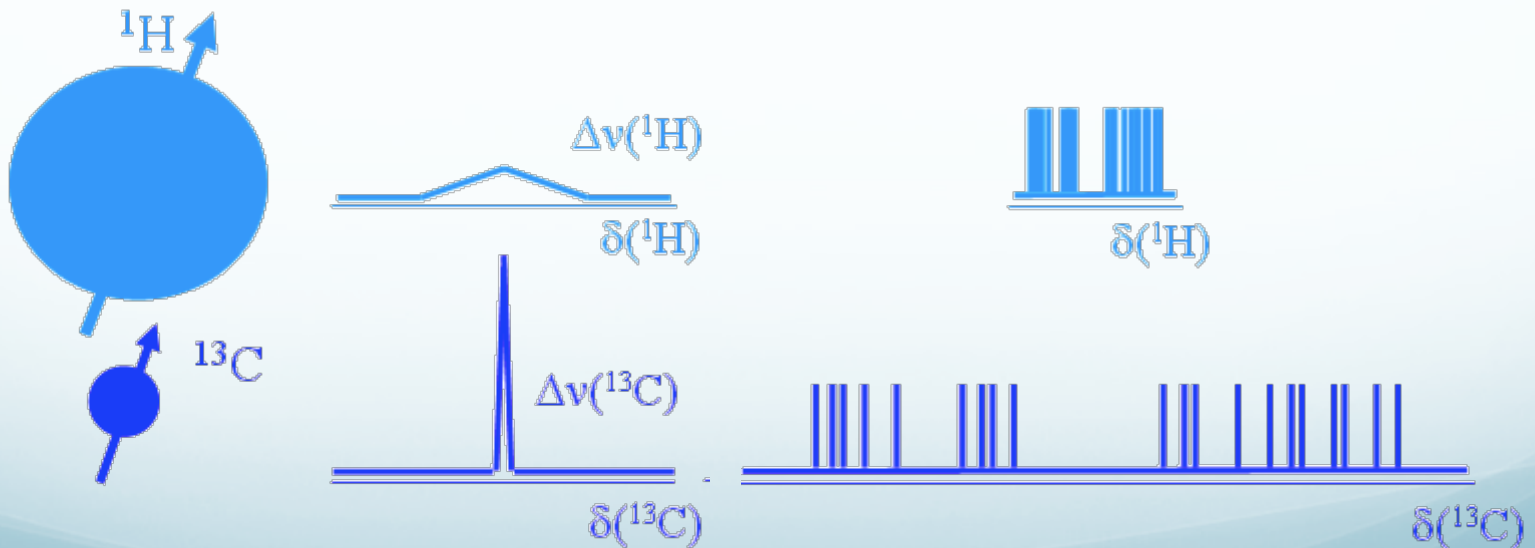
NMR titration

REaD 1073



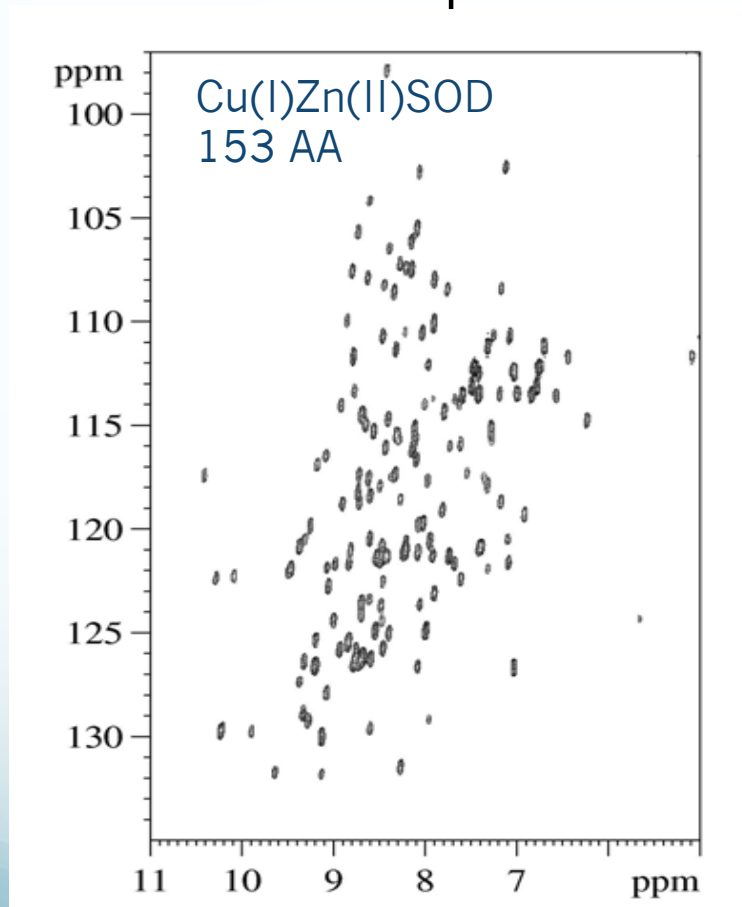
^{13}C direct detection NMR

- Main advantages compare to ^1H direct detection NMR in solution:
 - Reduced dipolar coupling contribution to relaxation
 - Unaffected by chemical exchange with the solvent
 - Increased chemical shift dispersion

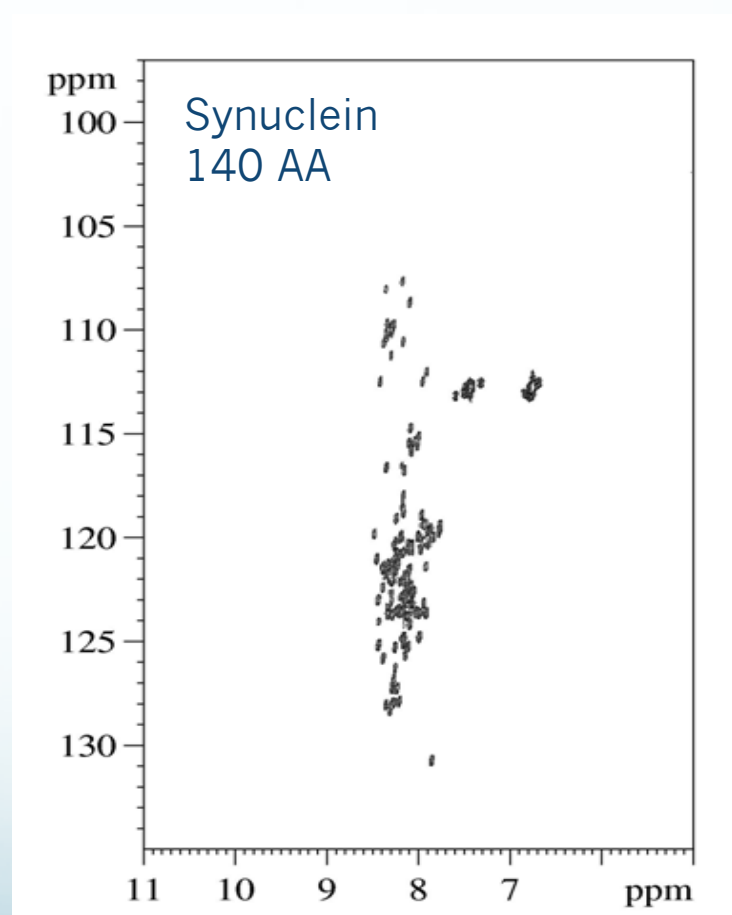


^1H direct detection & IDP

- Well folded protein



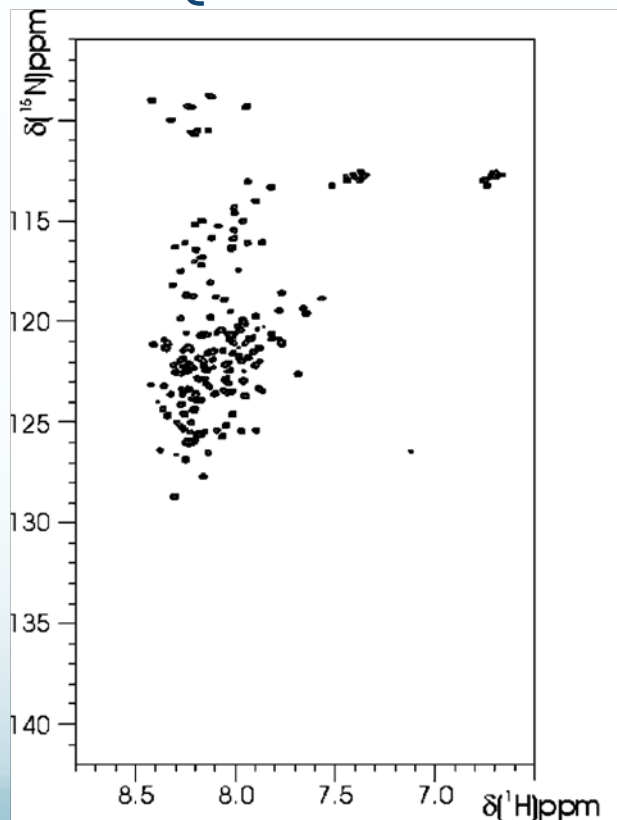
- IDP



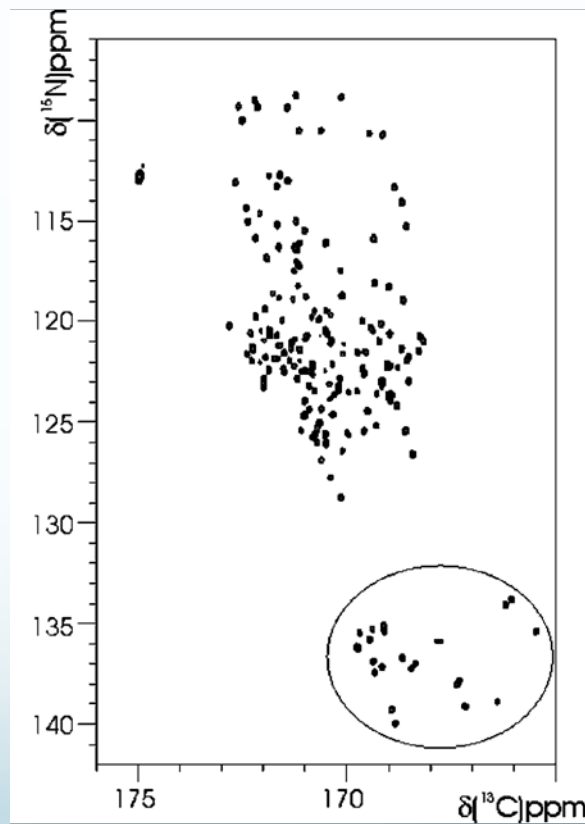
^{13}C direct detection & IDP

- Intrinsically disordered protein - Securin

HSQC



CON



^{13}C direct detection - improvements

- Speed up data acquisition
 - Reduce sampling
 - Longitudinal relaxation enhancement
- Amino acid selective experiments
- Multidimensional experiments
- Integration with ^1H direct detection

Acknowledgement

- Mgr. Karel Kubíček, PhD
- Prof. Isabella Felli
- Prof. Roberta Pierattelli
- CERM group

Thank you