

# Structure, mechanism, and inhibition of the membrane motor of the ATP synthase inferred from quantitative integrative modeling

Vanessa Leone

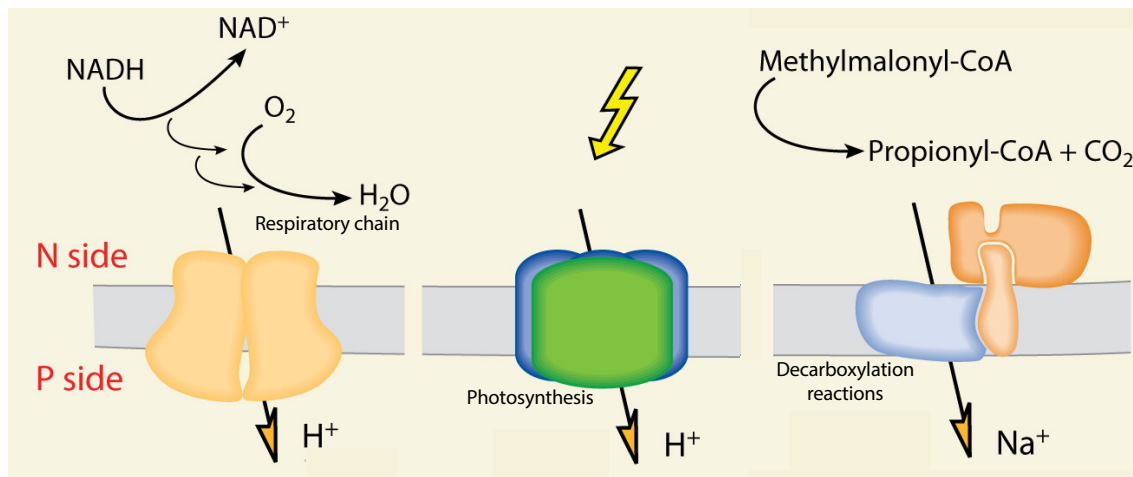


National Heart, Lung,  
and Blood Institute

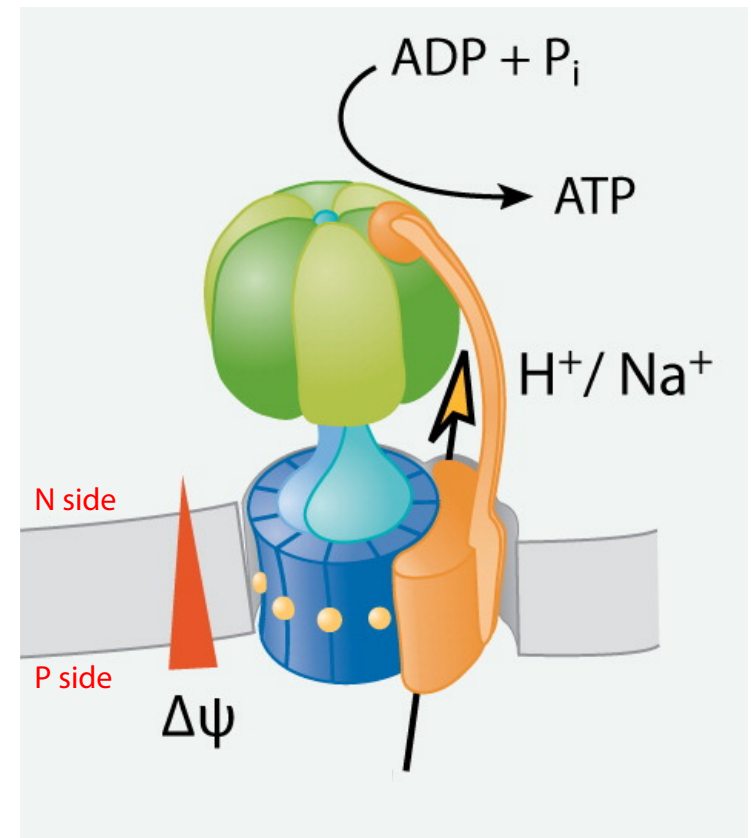


# ATP synthases uses the electrochemical gradient to catalyze the production of ATP

During cell metabolism proton or sodium ions are exported across membranes, establishing an electrochemical potential gradient



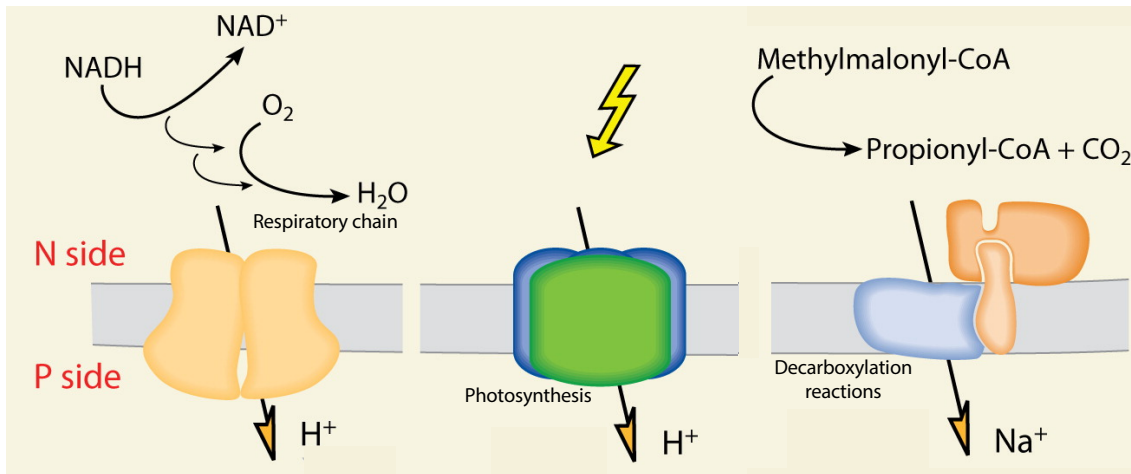
From von Ballmoos *et al.*, Annu Rev Biochem. '09



How the ions translocation power the ATP production?

# Architecture of the ATP synthase

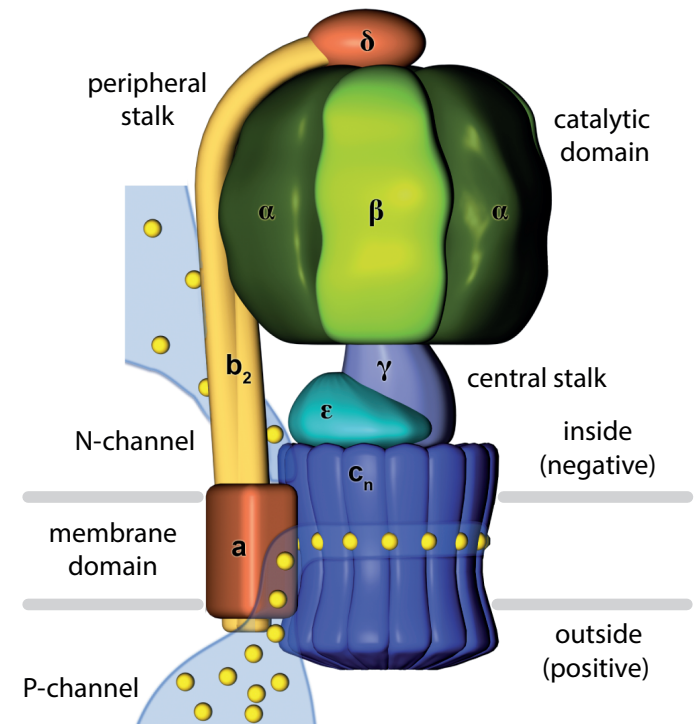
During cell metabolism proton or sodium ions are exported across membranes, establishing an electrochemical potential gradient



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Adapted from Meier *et al.* *Molecular Machines in Biology.* Cambridge University Press '11

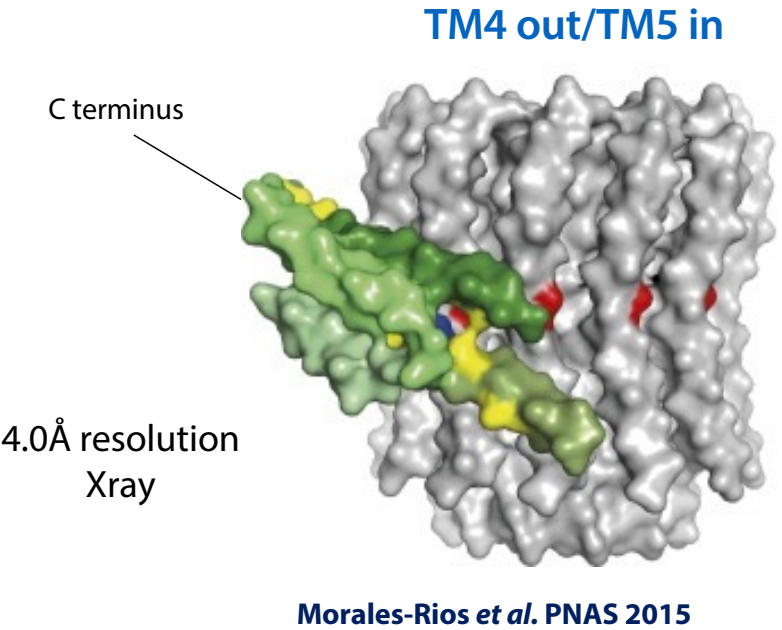
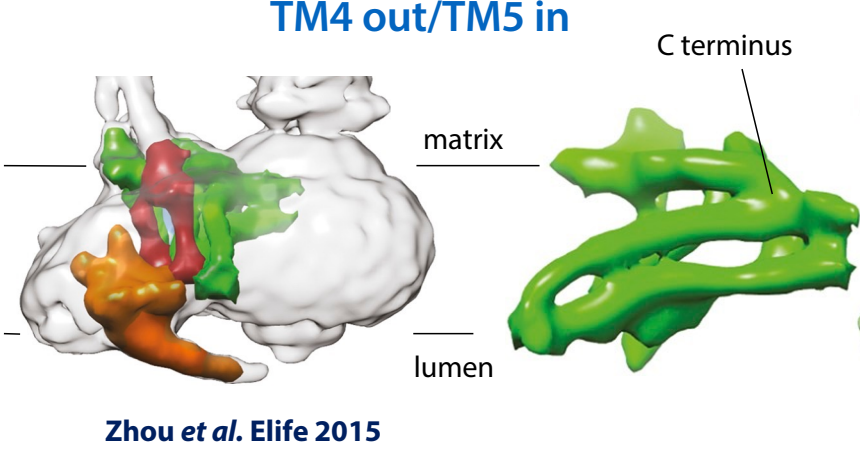
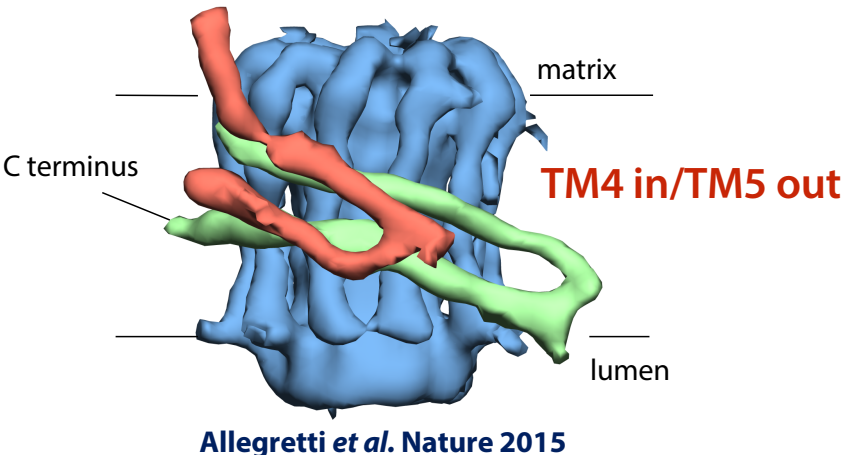
Ion translocation and ATP production occur in two distinct domains



Ion is transported across c-ring and subunit-a interface

No atomistic detail of complex or isolated subunit-a

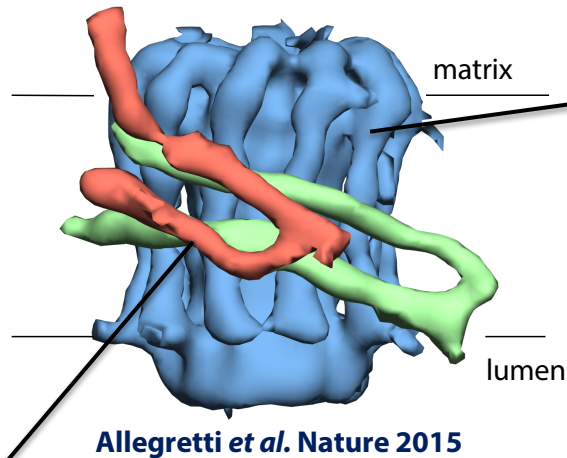
# CryoEM maps and low resolution X-ray structure show a horizontal arrangement of subunit-a helices, but different topologies are proposed



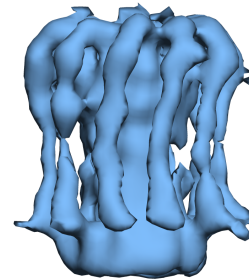
**Goal: provide a quantitative interpretation of the low resolution (~7 Å) cryoEM structural data**



# Model c-ring/subunit-a complex of *Polytomella*



## 1. Model the c<sub>10</sub>-ring



- **8.0Å resolution** cryoEM map of *Polytomella* c-ring



- **2.0Å resolution** Xray of yeast c-ring

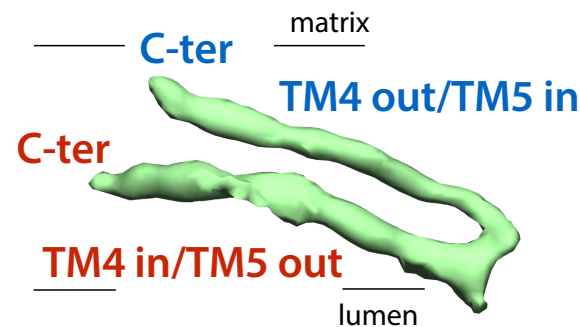
Symersky et al. NSMB 2012

**Homology modelling & fitting this model into cryoEM map**

## 2. Model subunit-a

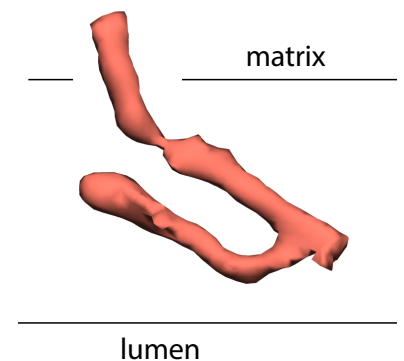
- **6.5Å resolution** cryoEM map of *Polytomella* c-ring
- **Cys crosslinks** and **residue accessibility**
- No atomistic structural information: **ab-initio approach?**
- **Hand-traced approach? How much it depend on the user?**
- **Co-variant** residue pairs & **Cys crosslink data** to **sort** among **models** fitted into **cryoEM map**
- **Uncertainty** on subunit-a **C-terminal position** and **topology**

## 2a. Model TM4-TM5 hairpin (C-terminus)



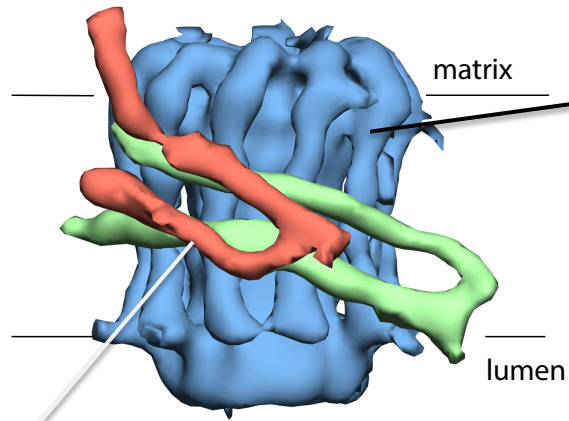
- **Model both C-ter possibilities** & sort them by co-variant pairs and Cys Xlinks

## 2b. Model TM2-TM3 hairpin



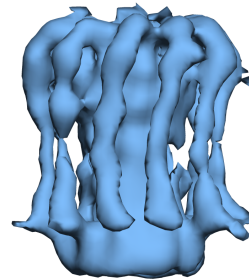
- **Define TM bundle topology** using **co-variant** residue pairs

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Allegretti et al. Nature 2015

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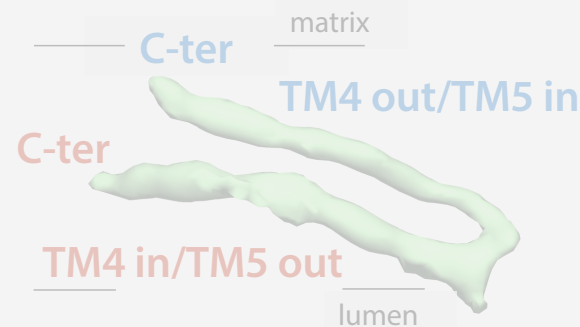
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**Homology modelling & fitting this model into cryoEM map**

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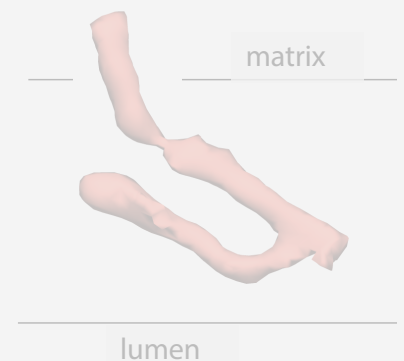
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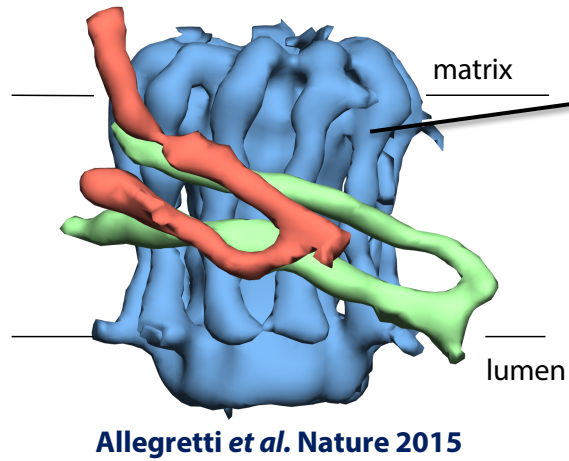
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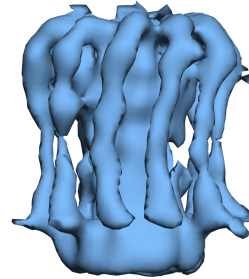


- **Define TM bundle topology** using **co-variant** residue pairs

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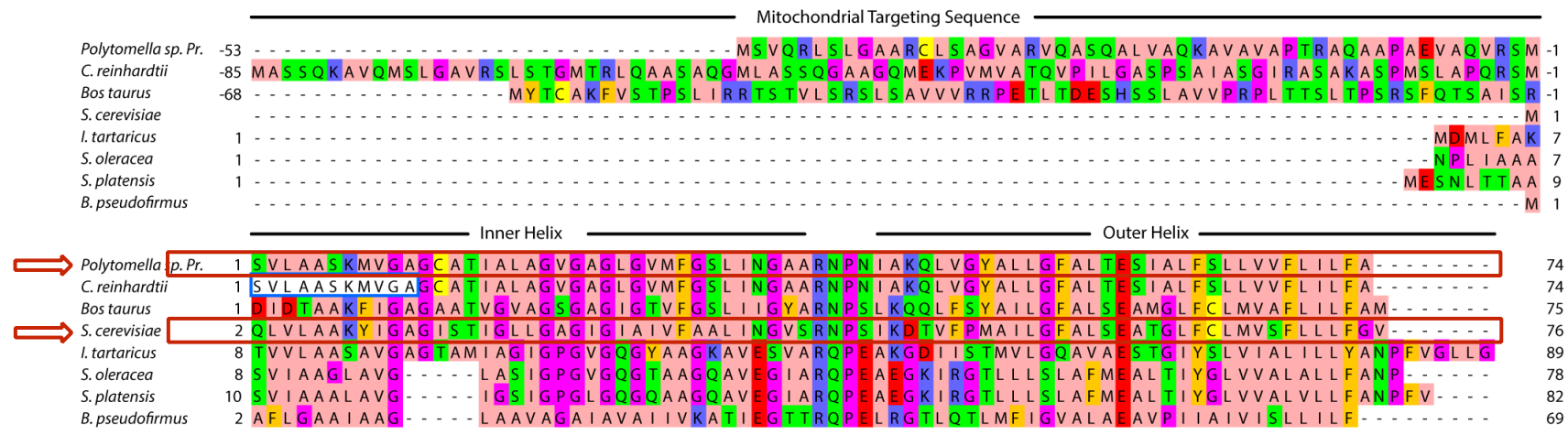
- **2.0Å resolution** Xray of yeast c-ring

**Symersky et al. NSMB 2012**

**Homology modelling & fitting this model into cryoEM map**

# Homology model c-ring of *Polytomella* based on yeast ring

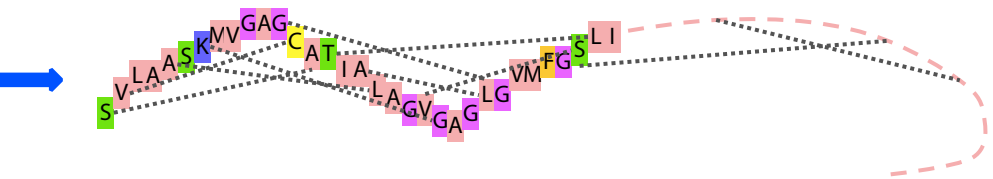
**Alignment**  
between  
*Polytomella*  
and yeast c-  
subunit  
(HHBLITS)



**Extract**  
**spatial**  
**restrains**  
and transfer  
them to  
*Polytomella*  
c-ring

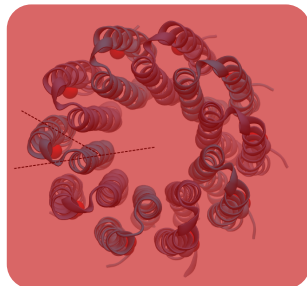
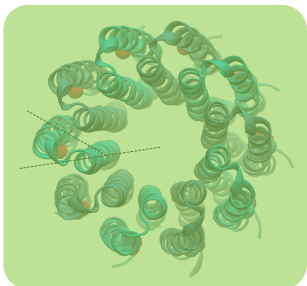
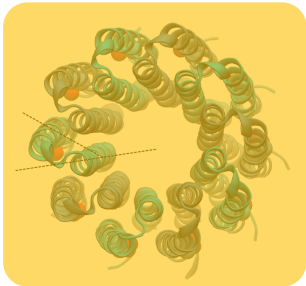


Ca-Ca distances;  
hydrogen bonds;  
main chain & side  
chain dihedrals



**2.0Å resolution** Xray of yeast c-ring; 47%  
%identity with *Polytomella* c-subunit

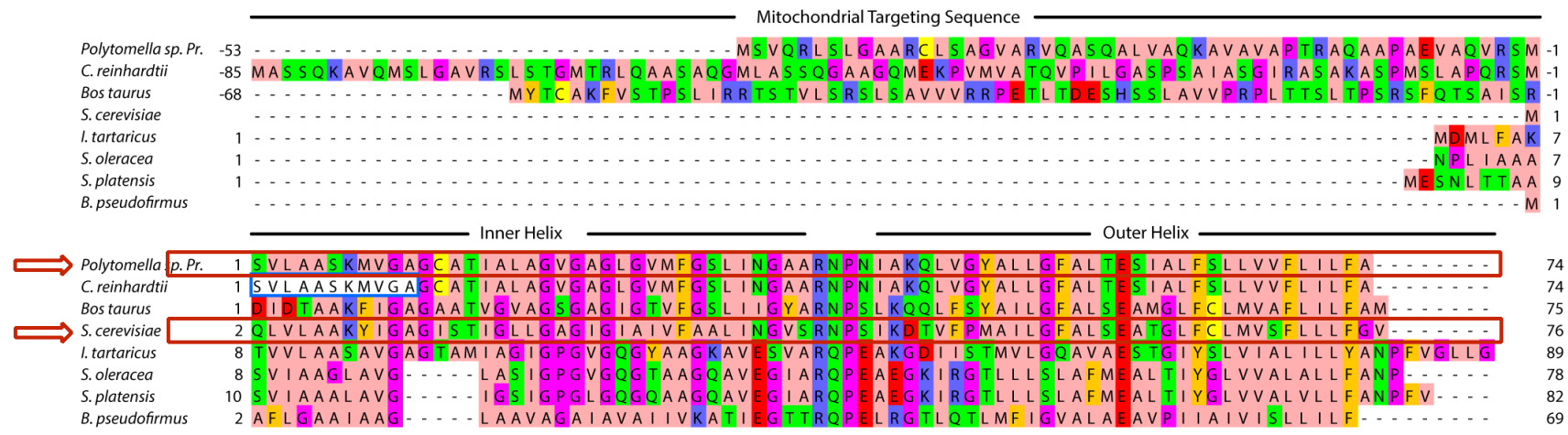
**Models** of  
*Polytomella*  
c-ring **that**  
**satisfy all the**  
**restrains as**  
**well as**  
**possible**



.....  
**2000 models**

# Homology model c-ring of *Polytomella* based on yeast ring

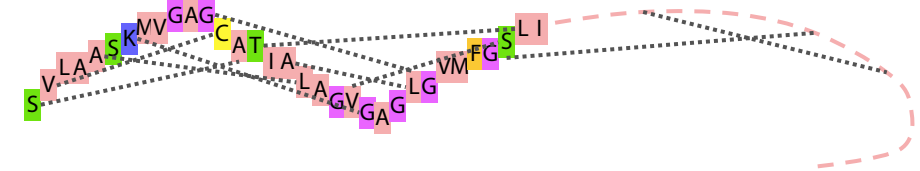
**Alignment between *Polytomella* and yeast c-subunit (HHBLITS)**



**Extract spatial restraints and transfer them to *Polytomella* c-ring**



Ca-Ca distances;  
hydrogen bonds;  
main chain & side  
chain dihedrals



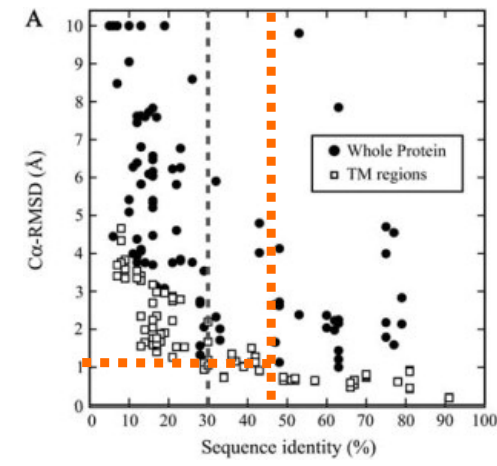
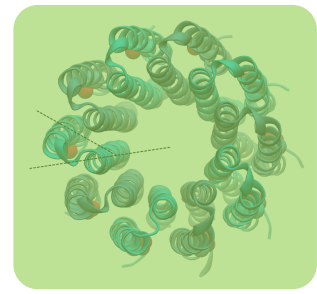
**2.0Å resolution** Xray of yeast c-ring; **47% identity** with *Polytomella* c-subunit

**TM regions < 1 Å Cα-RMSD from native structure**

**Models of *Polytomella* c-ring that satisfy all the restraints as well as possible**

Select one model based on DOPE and GA341 score

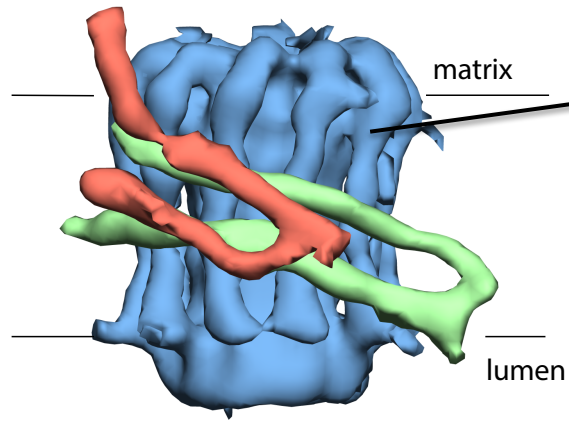
**BUT clashes and some wrong angle lengths**



Forrest et al. BJ 2006

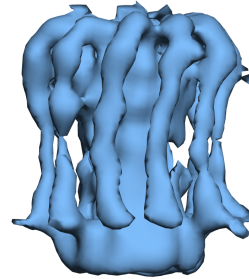


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Allegretti *et al.* Nature 2015

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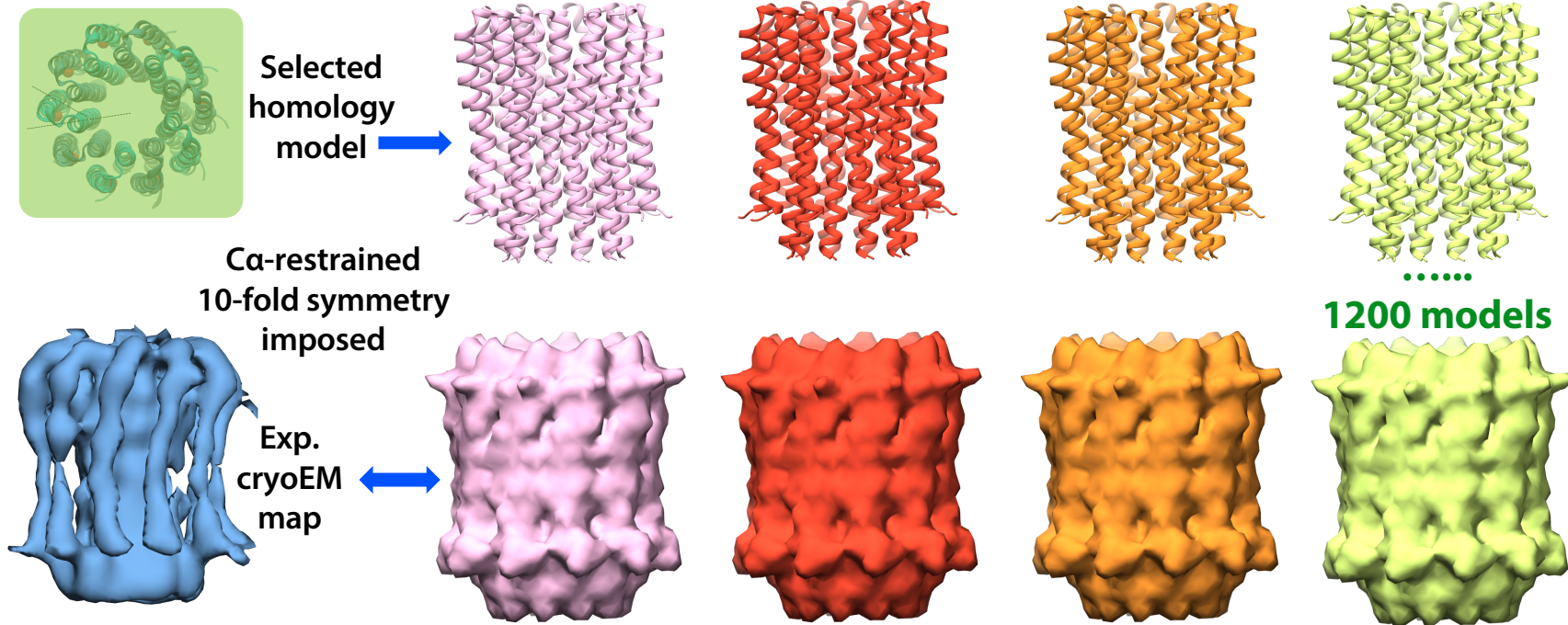
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Symersky *et al.* NSMB 2012

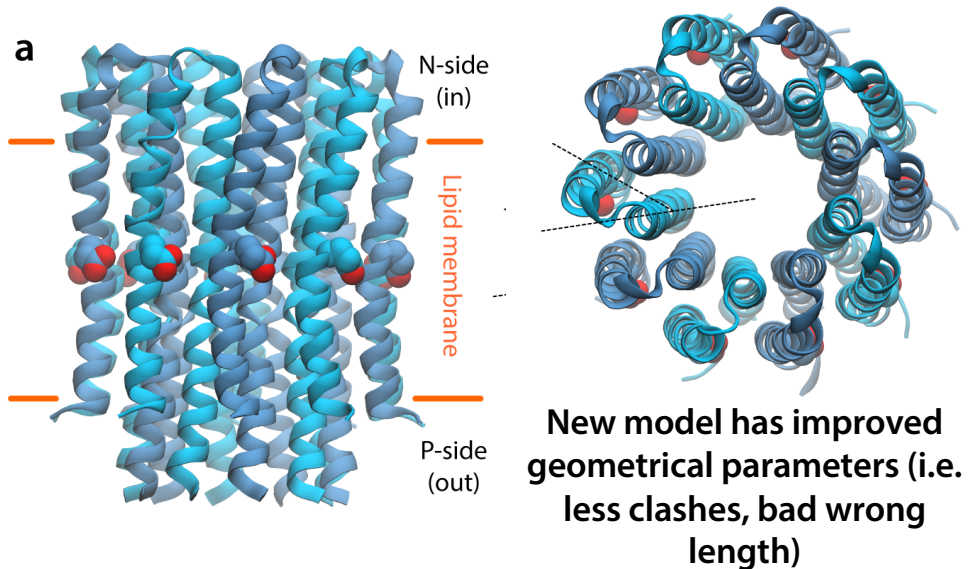
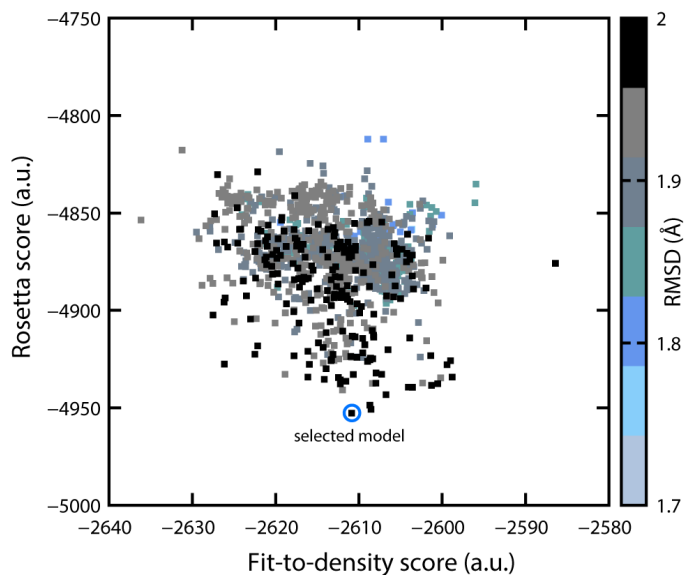
**Homology modelling & fitting  
this model into cryoEM map**

# Refinement of the c-ring homology model into the cryoEM map

**Compare computed map of refined models from homology model against experimental map**

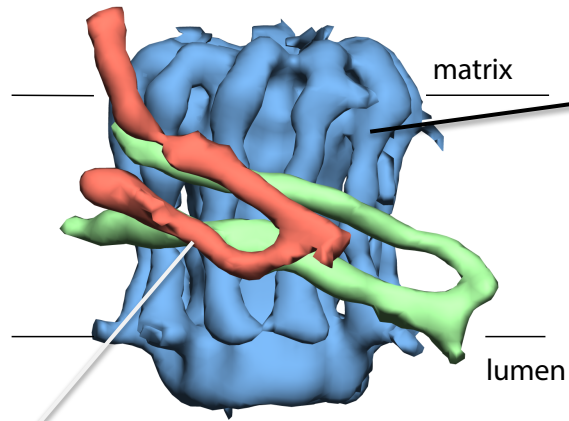


**Select model with lower Rosetta membrane score & fit-to-density score**



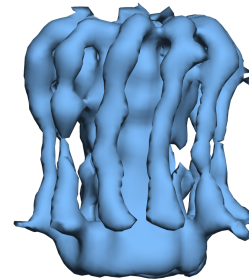


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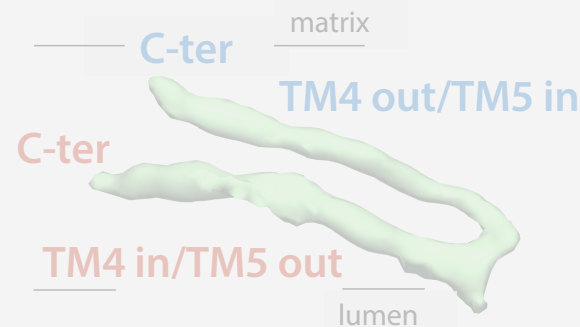
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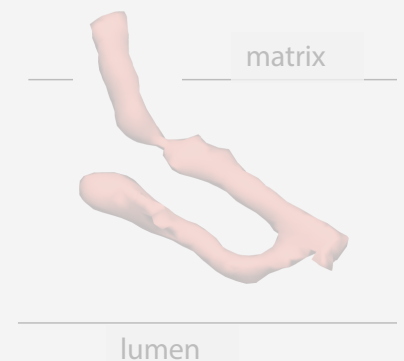
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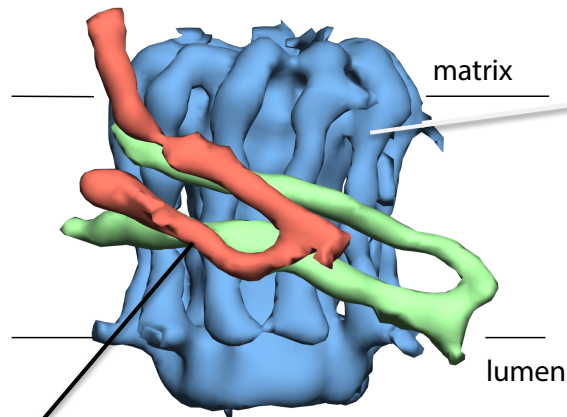
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- **Define TM bundle topology** using **co-variant** residue pairs

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Allegretti et al. Nature 2015

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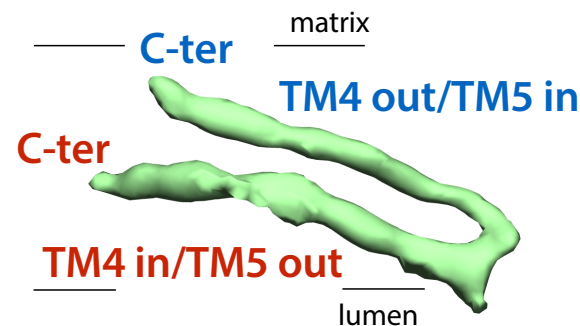
Symersky et al. NSMB 2012

Homology modelling & fitting this model into cryoEM map

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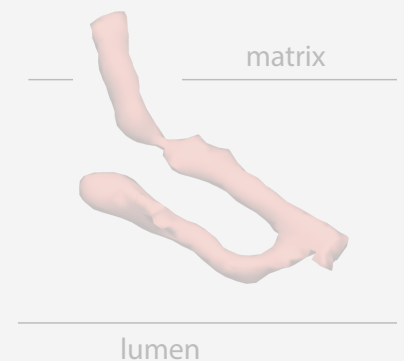
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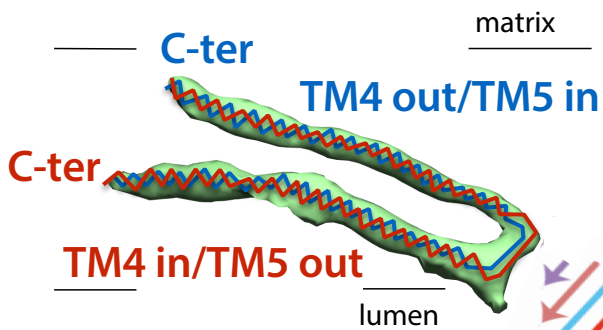
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- **Define TM bundle topology** using **co-variant** residue pairs

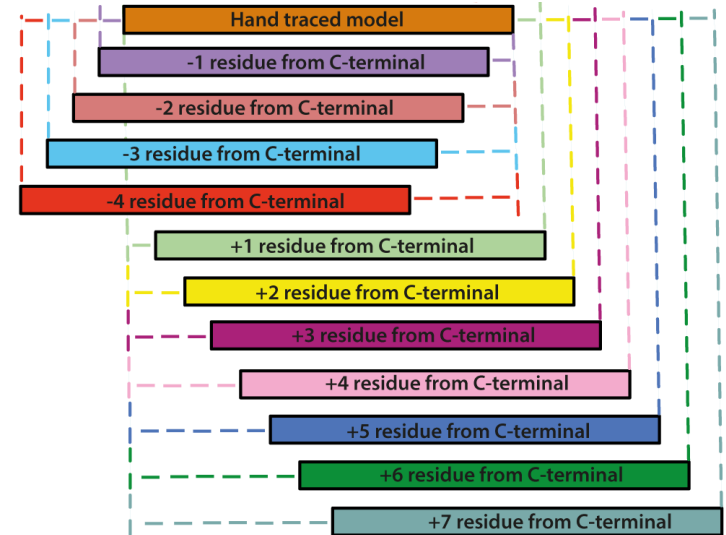
# Model of **TM4 in/TM5 out** and **TM4 out/TM5 in** positions

Thread the sequence into the map from the C-terminus



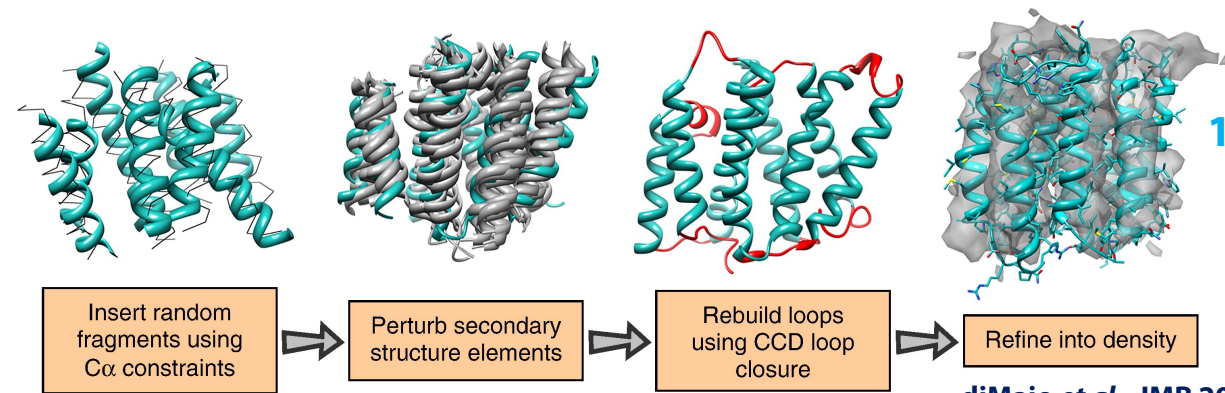
Model map rods as ideal helices, identification of rods on the map using SSEHunter  
 Baker *et al.* Nature Protoc 2010

Sequence threading shifted by increments of one residues to add variability to the sample



Create different tracing of both C-terminal assignments

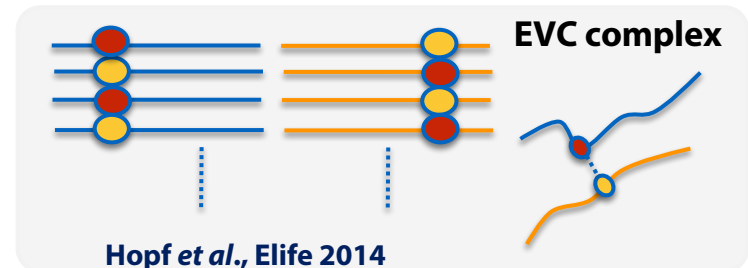
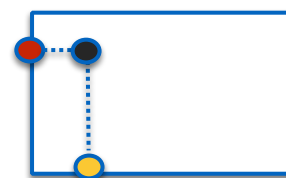
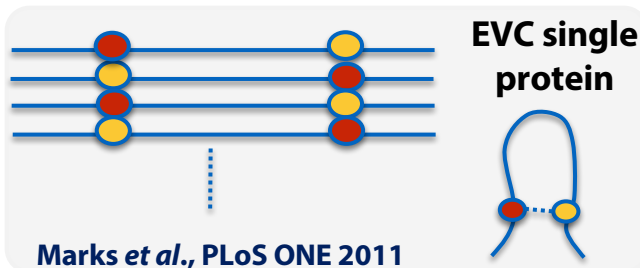
Fragment approach used to sample better each threaded model



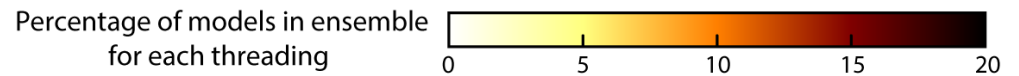
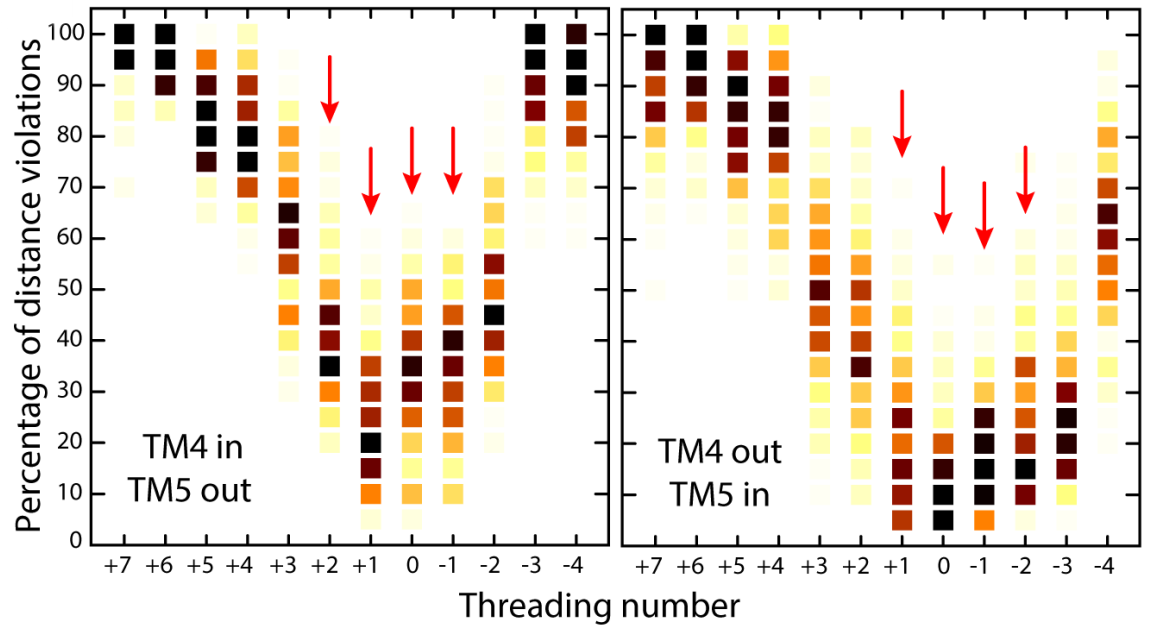
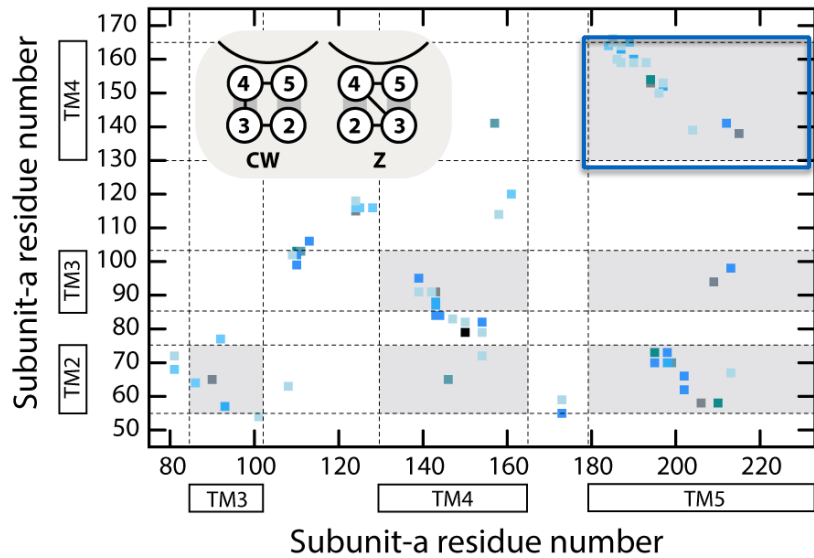
.....  
 1200 models \* 12 traces \* 2 C-ter positions = 28'800

diMaio *et al.*, JMB 2009

Sort the models by co-variant residues

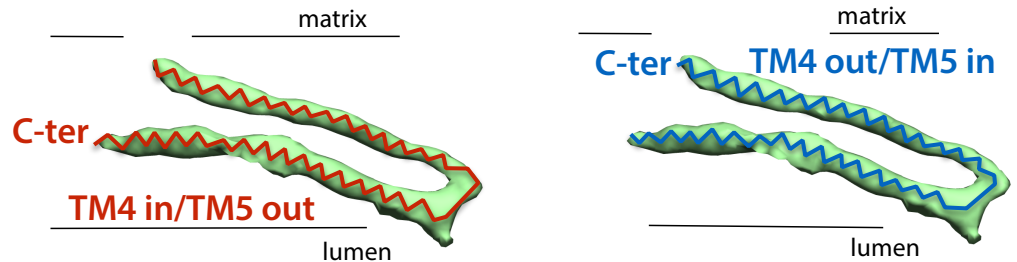


# Model of **TM4 in/TM5 out** and **TM4 out/TM5 in** positions



**All models fit comparably** into the cryoEM density (no details on side chains)

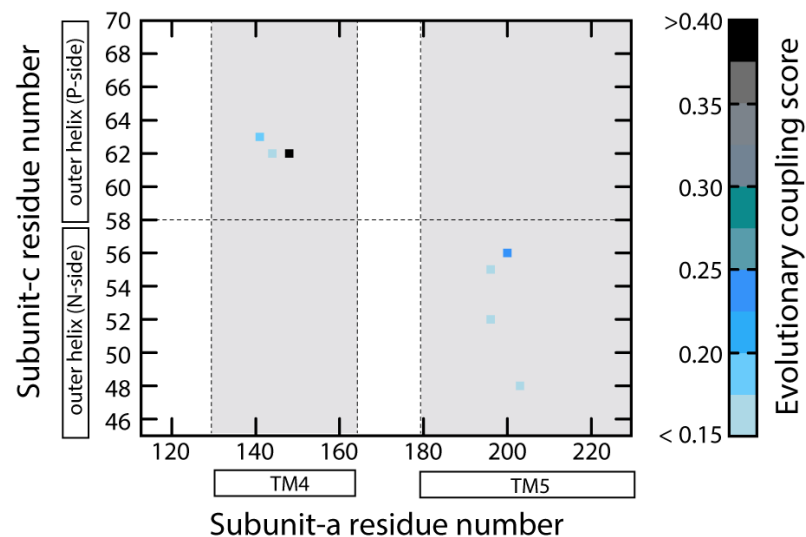
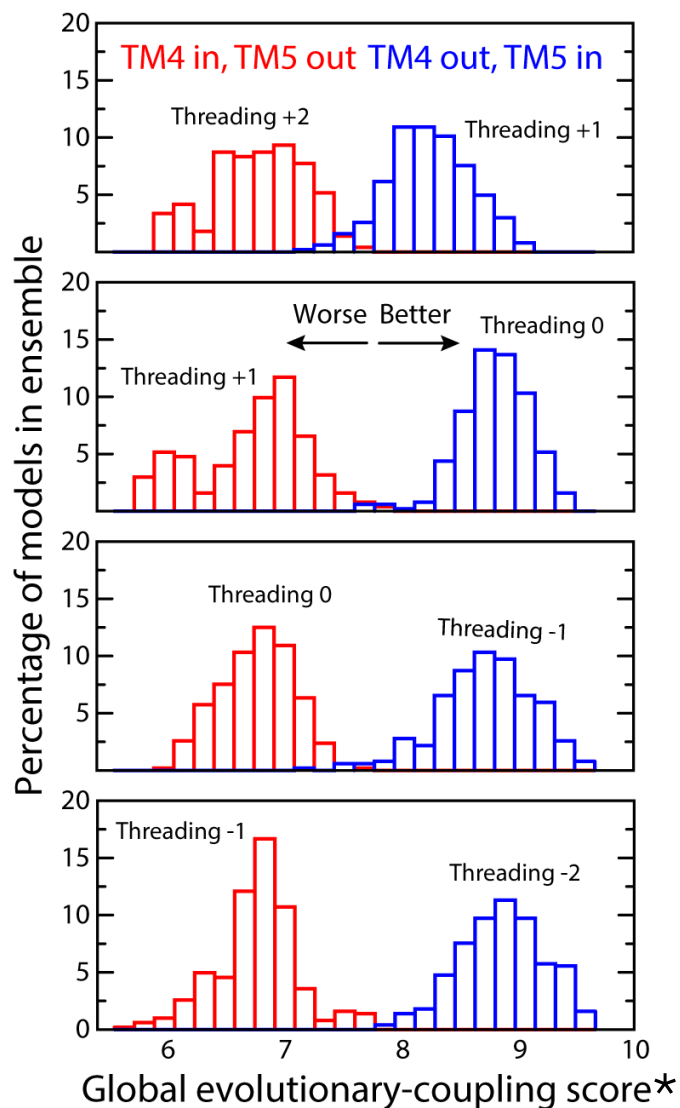
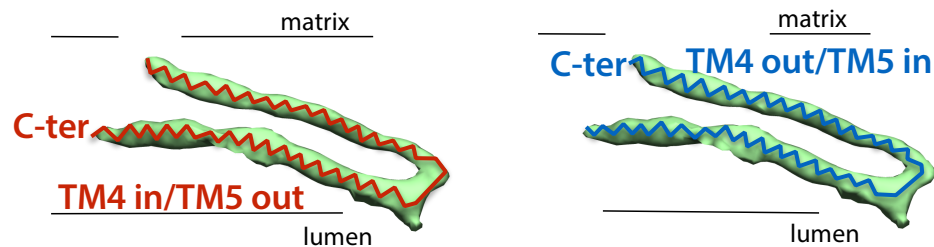
**Best threading models** selected based on **TM4-TM5 covariant residues**



**TM4-TM5 covariant residues cannot distinguish the two C-ter positions**

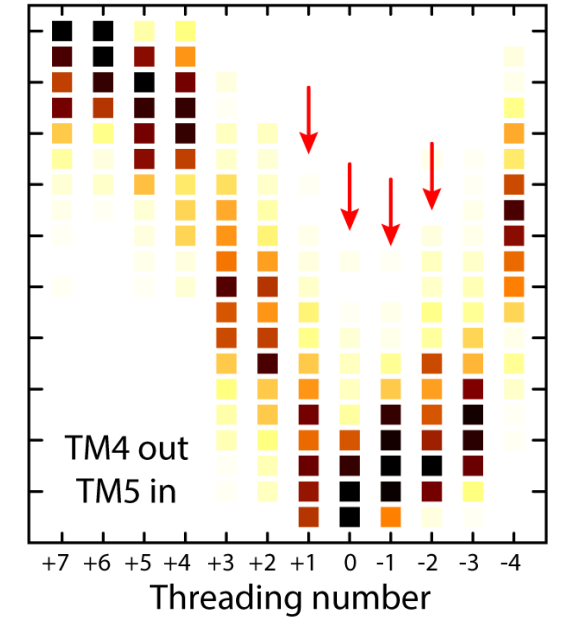
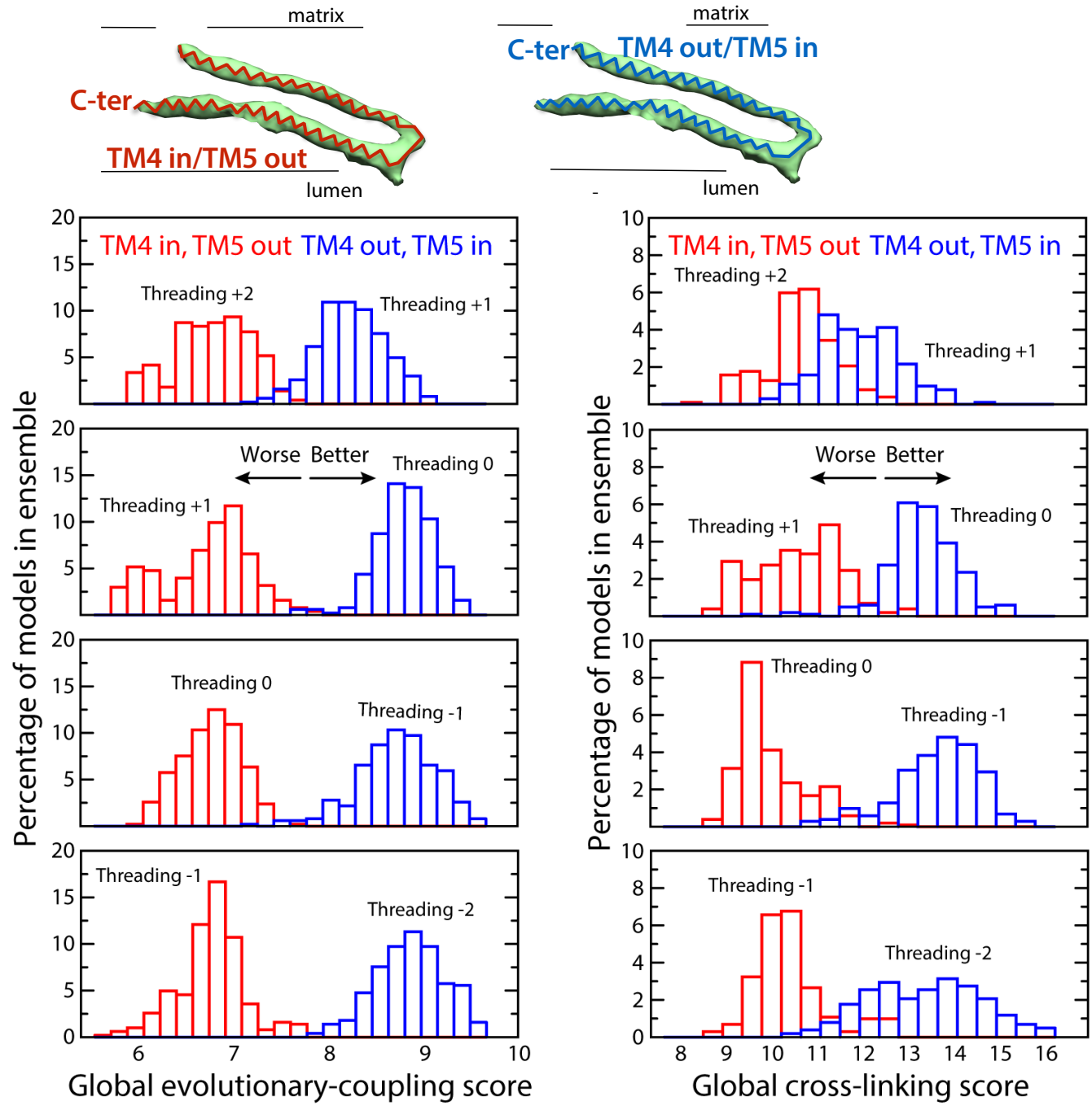
**Data between subunit-a/c-ring is needed**

# Covariant residues between subunit-a and c-ring select **TM4 out/TM5 in** assignment



\* Score that sums one for each coupling fulfilled (covariant residues are within a threshold of 15 Å)

# Cys crosslinked residues on *E.coli* F<sub>o</sub> select TM4 out/TM5 in assignment



How to distinguish between TM4 out/TM5 in best traces?

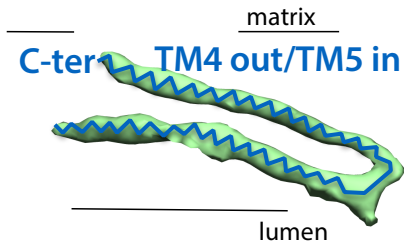
Conserved **Arg on TM4** can be translated to a conserved **Gln on TM5** (252 in *E.coli*) retaining the enzymatic function

Ishmukhametov et al. BBA Bioener 2008  
Bae & Vik et al. BBA Bioener 2009

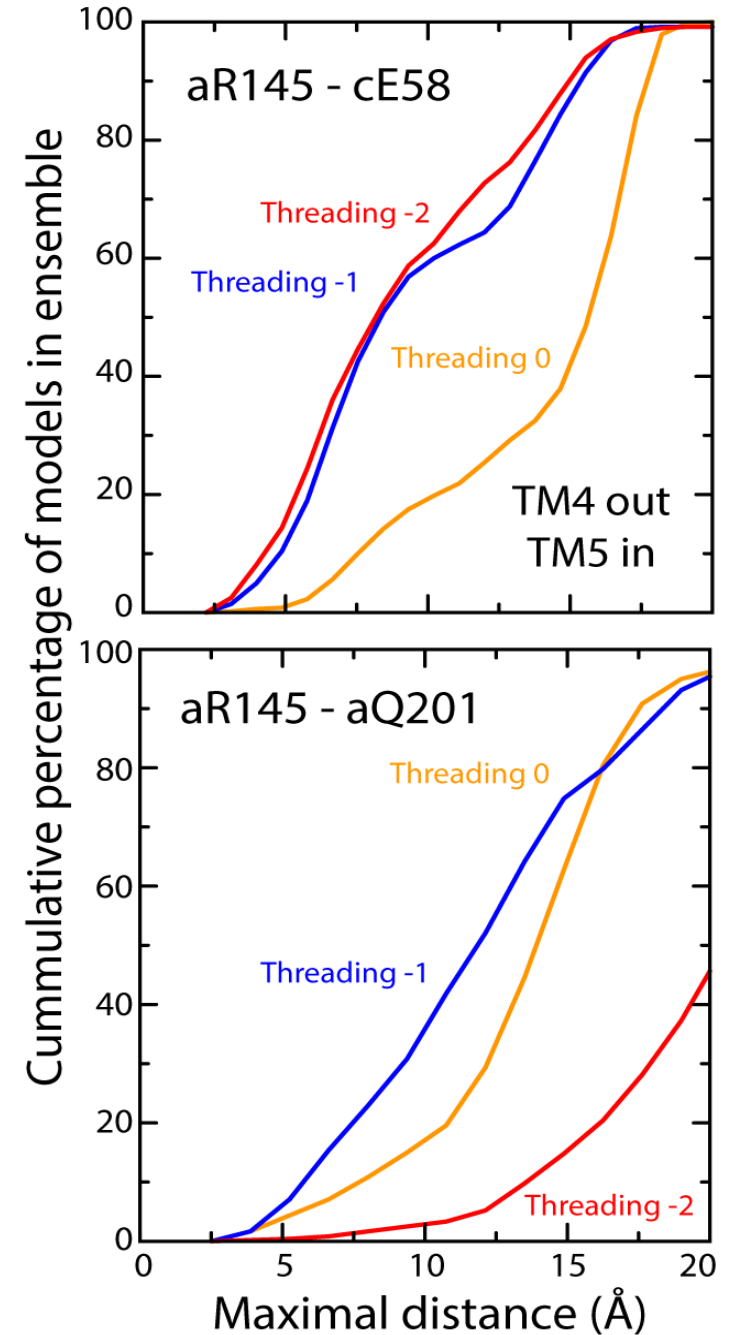
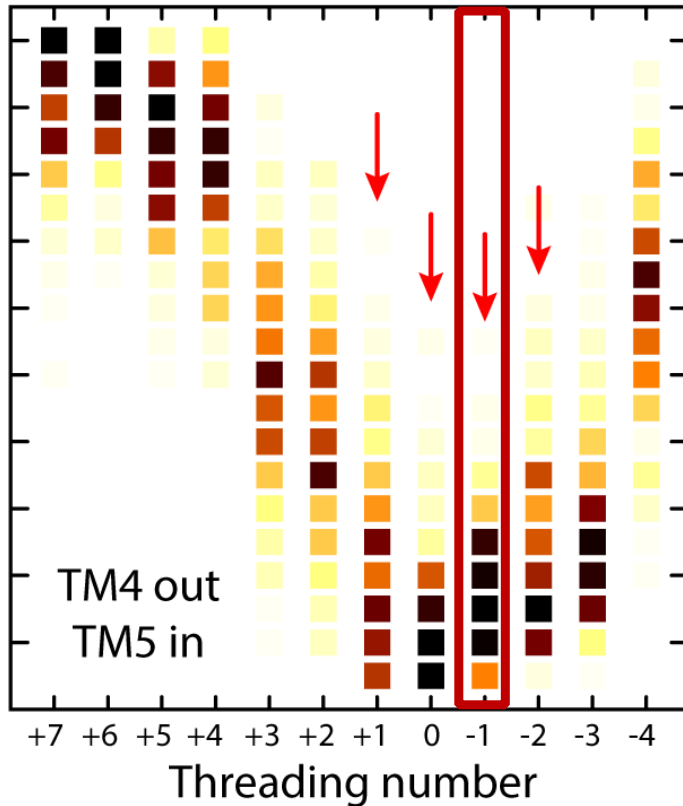
Conserved **Arg and Gln** of subunit-a must be proximal to conserved **Glu** of c-ring



# Threading-1 of is selected based on functional data

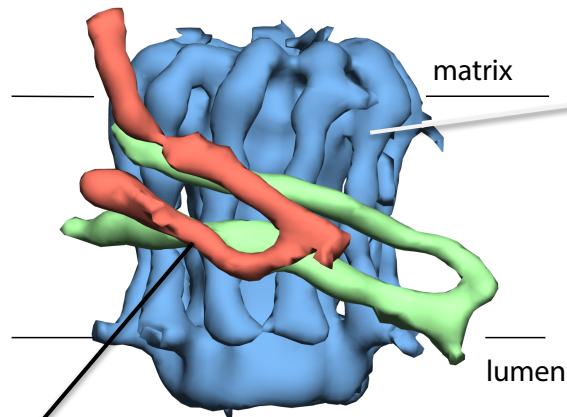


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Allegretti et al. Nature 2015

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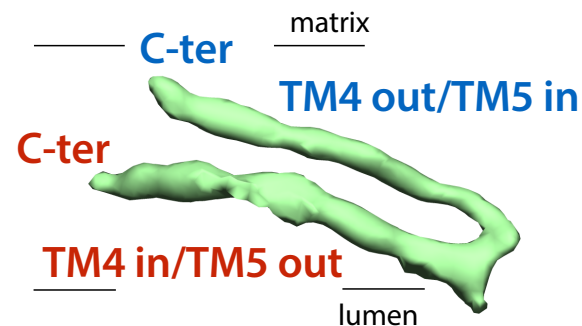
Symersky et al. NSMB 2012

Homology modelling & fitting this model into cryoEM map

## 2. Model subunit-a

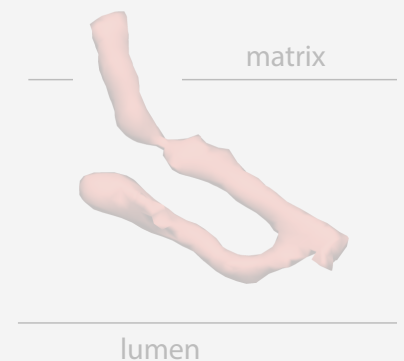
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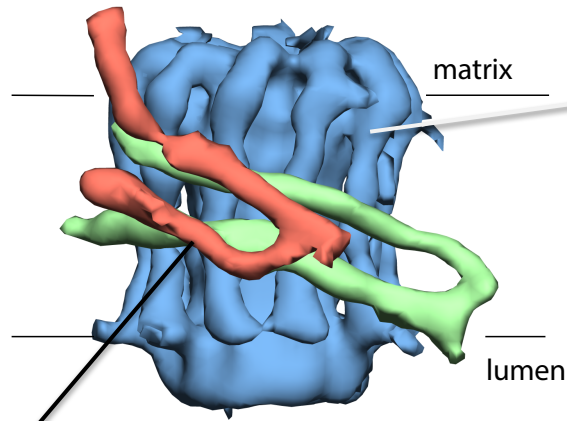
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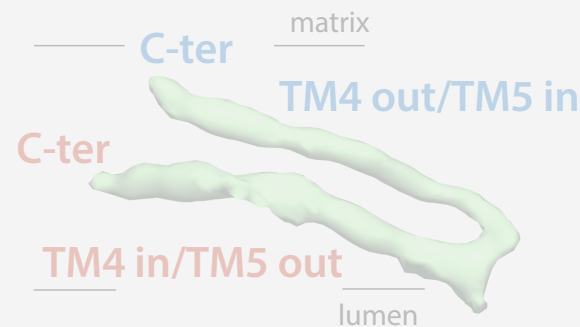
Symersky et al. NSMB 2012

Homology modelling & fitting this model into cryoEM map

## 2. Model subunit-a

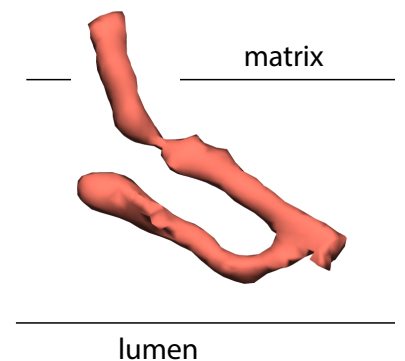
- **6.5Å resolution** cryoEM map of *Polytomella* c-ring
- **Cys crosslinks** and **residue accessibility**
- No atomistic structural information: **ab-initio approach?**
- **Hand-traced approach? How much it depend on the user?**
- **Co-variant** residue pairs & **Cys crosslink data** to **sort** among **models** fitted into **cryoEM map**
- **Uncertainty** on subunit-a **C-terminal position** and **topology**

## 2a. Model TM4-TM5 hairpin (C-terminus)



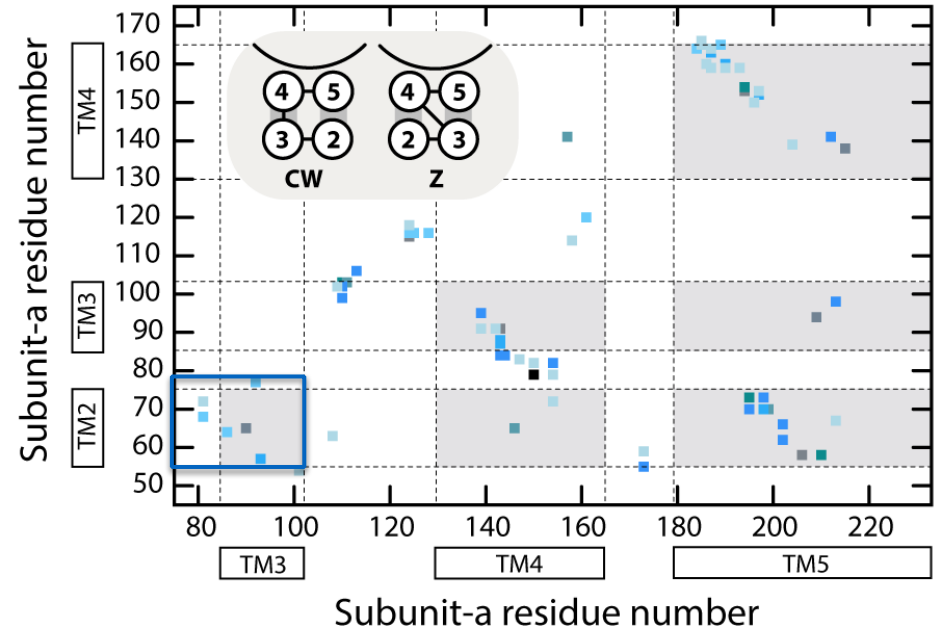
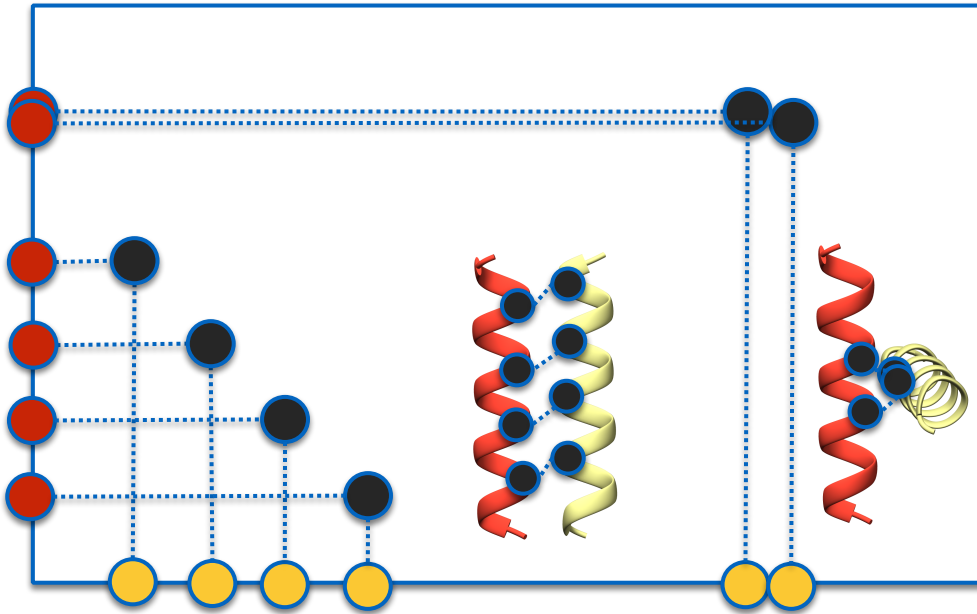
- **Model both C-ter possibilities** & sort them by co-variant pairs and Cys Xlinks

## 2b. Model TM2-TM3 hairpin

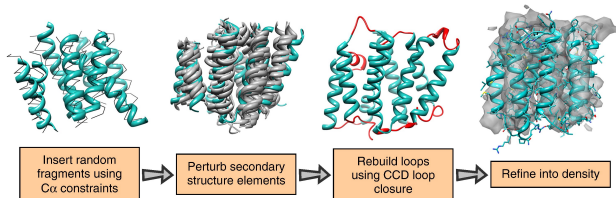
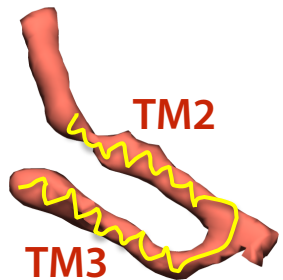
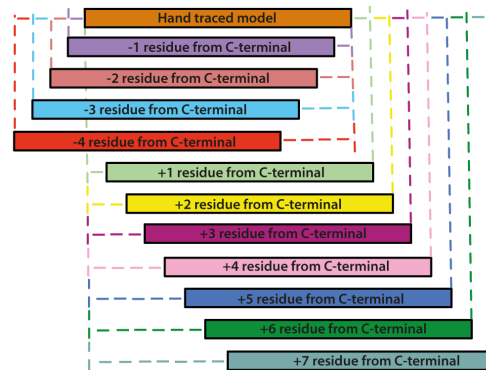


- **Define TM bundle topology** using **co-variant** residue pairs

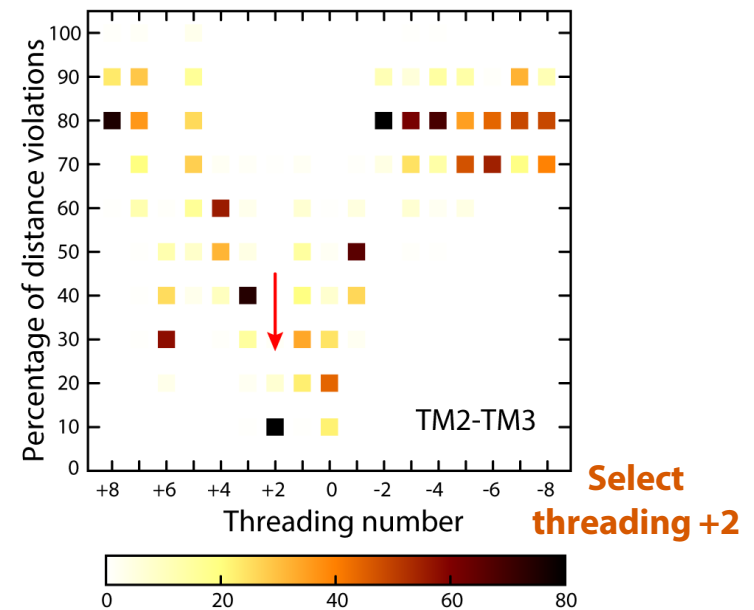
# Model of TM2-TM3 hairpin in a clockwise topology respect to TM4-TM5 as indicated by subunit-a residue covariance



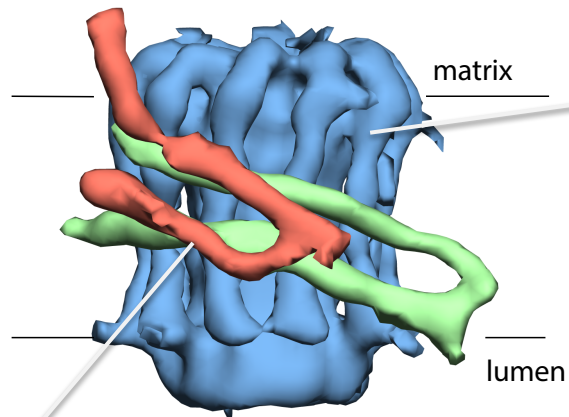
Different **threaded models** are **generated** from the **initial hand-traced one & variants** of each trace are **sampled**



Models sorted by residue co-variance



# Model c-ring/subunit-a complex of *Polytomella*



Allegretti *et al.* Nature 2015

## 1. Model the c<sub>10</sub>-ring



- **8.0Å resolution** cryoEM map of *Polytomella* c-ring



- **2.0Å resolution** Xray of yeast c-ring

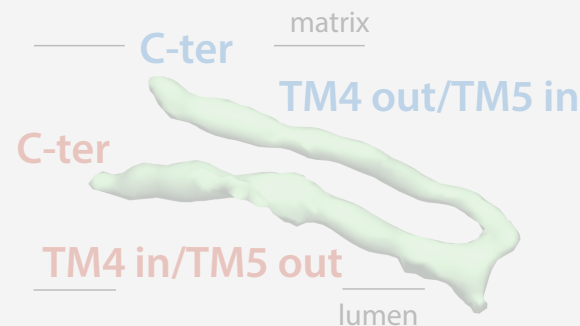
Symersky *et al.* NSMB 2012

Homology modelling & fitting this model into cryoEM map

## 2. Model subunit-a

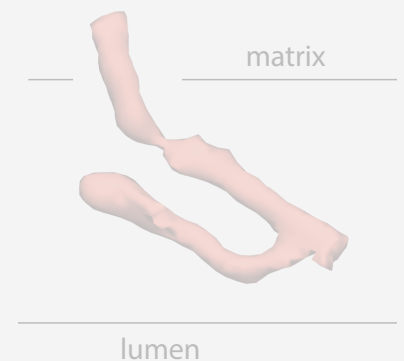
- **6.5Å resolution** cryoEM map of *Polytomella* c-ring
- **Cys crosslinks** and **residue accessibility**
- No atomistic structural information: **ab-initio approach?**
- **Hand-traced approach?** How much it depend on the user?
- **Co-variant** residue pairs & **Cys crosslink data** to **sort** among traced **models** sampled within **cryoEM map**
- Add **variability** to each traced model with a **fragment approach**
- **Uncertainty** on subunit-a **C-terminal position** and **topology**

### 2a. Model TM4-TM5 hairpin (C-terminus)



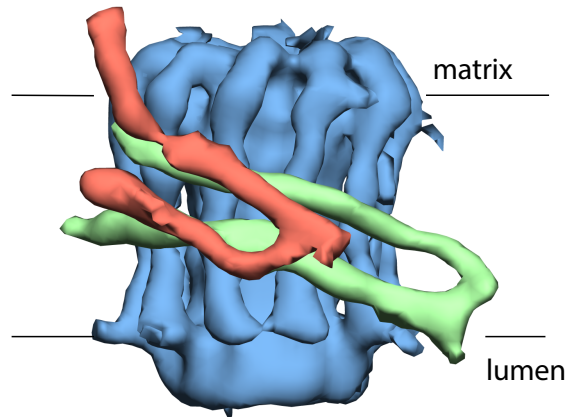
- **Model both C-ter possibilities** & sort them by co-variant pairs and Cys Xlinks

### 2b. Model TM2-TM3 hairpin



- **Define TM bundle topology** using **co-variant** residue pairs

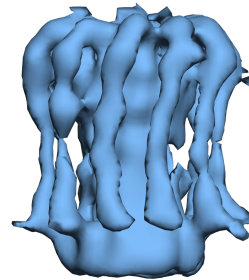
# Model c-ring/subunit-a complex of *Polytomella*



Allegretti et al. Nature 2015

**3. Model whole subunit-a bundle using the best threading of TM2-TM3 and TM4-TM5 and fit into the map**

## 1. Model the c<sub>10</sub>-ring



- **8.0Å resolution** cryoEM map of *Polytomella* c-ring

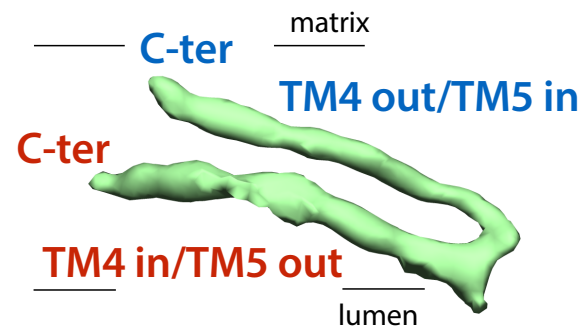


- **2.0Å resolution** Xray of **yeast** c-ring

Symersky et al. NSMB 2012

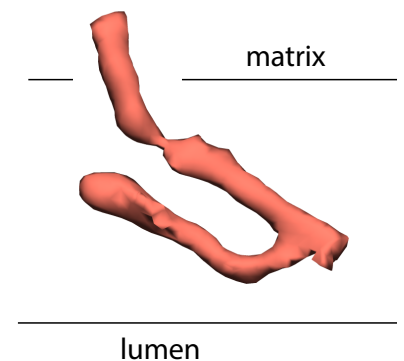
**Homology modelling & fitting this model into cryoEM map**

## 2a. Model TM4-TM5 hairpin (C-terminus)



- **Model both C-ter possibilities** & sort them by co-variant pairs and Cys Xlinks

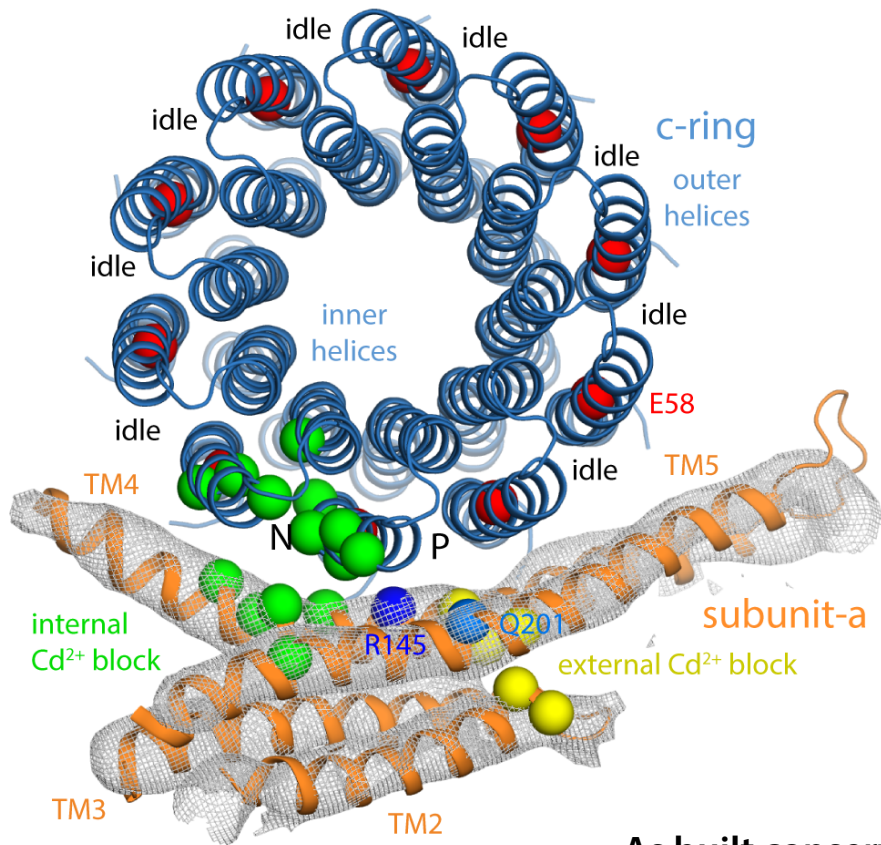
## 2b. Model TM2-TM3 hairpin



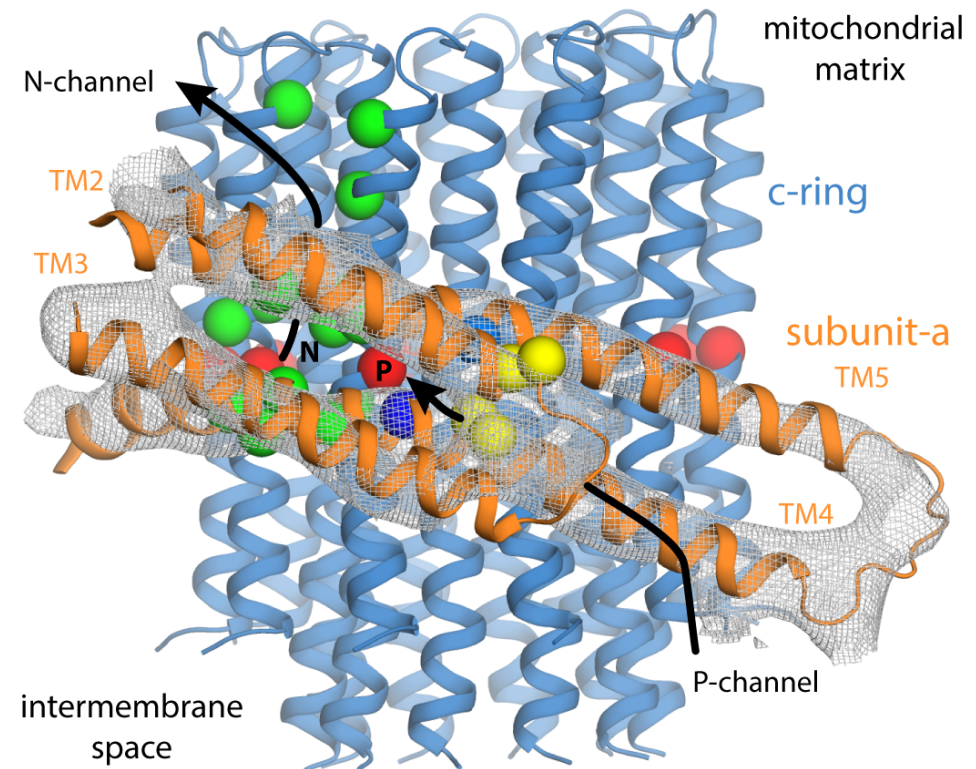
- **Define TM bundle topology** using **co-variant** residue pairs



# Mapping $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ accessible residues on c-ring/subunit-a structure

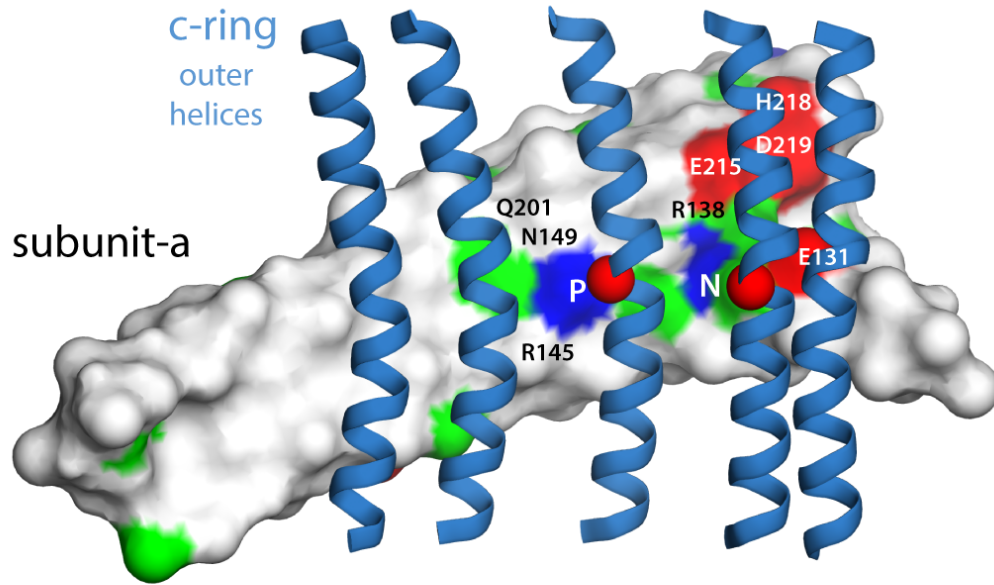


As built conserved **Arg** and **Gln** of subunit-a are proximal to conserved **Glu** of the c-ring

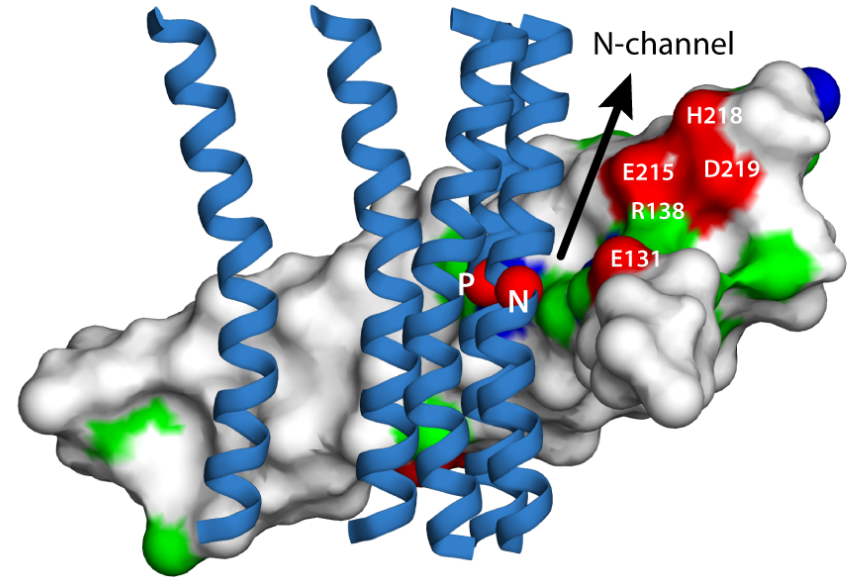


Residues proposed to belong to **N-** and **P-**channels are clustered together

# Structure of the c-ring/subunit-a complex supports the two-half-channel hypothesis



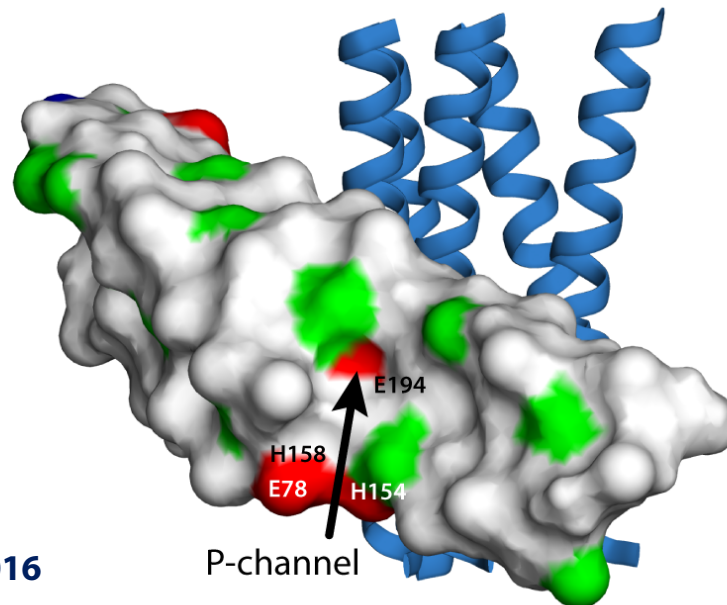
**Ionizable residues** lines on the proposed **P** and **N-channel** while **a/c-interface on P-side is sealed**



**Solvent** may be **stabilized** by interaction with **polar residues at the N-channel**

Conserved **Arg** between the two channels **shortcuts the proton leakage** across them

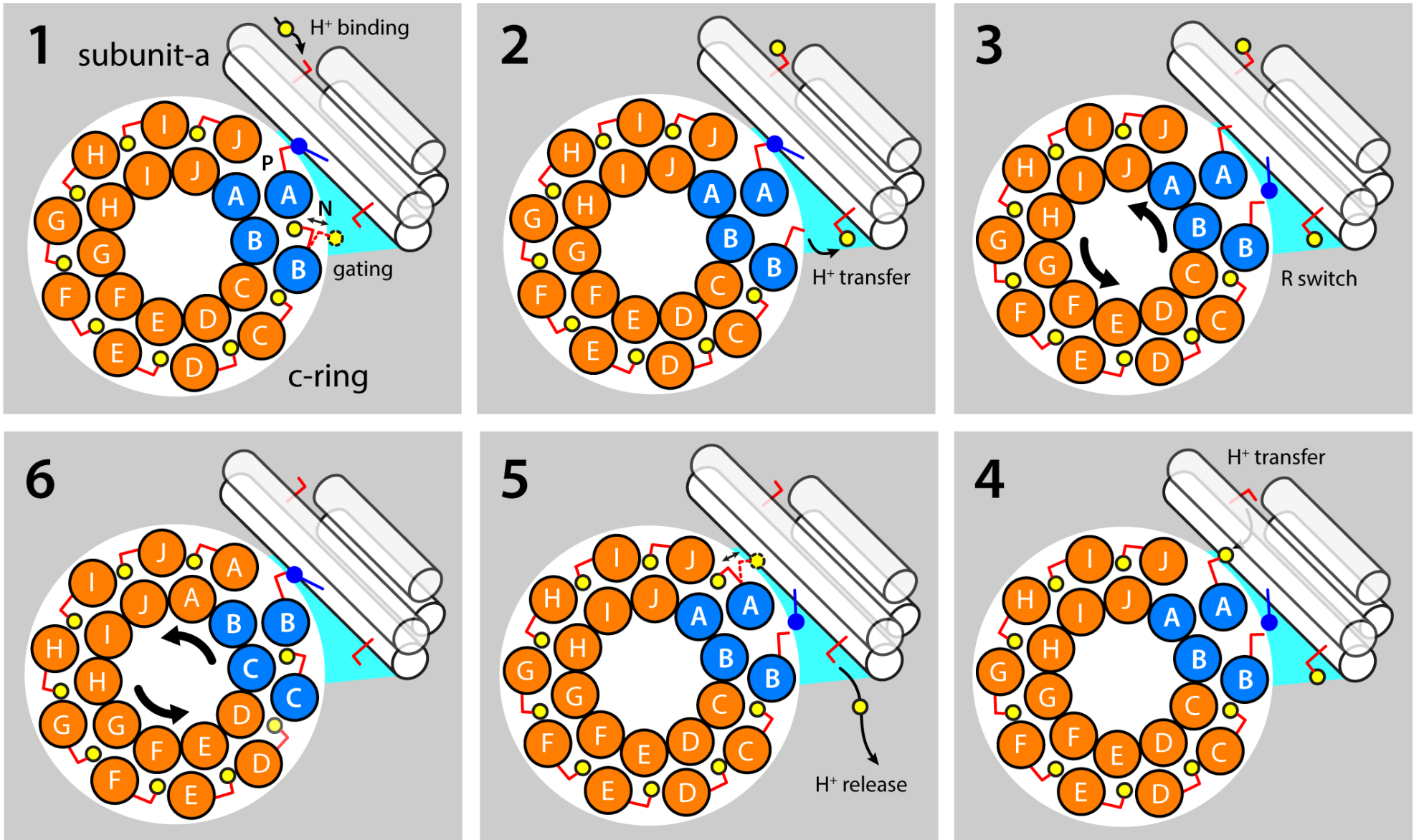
H154 and E194 are highly co-variant; proton buffer



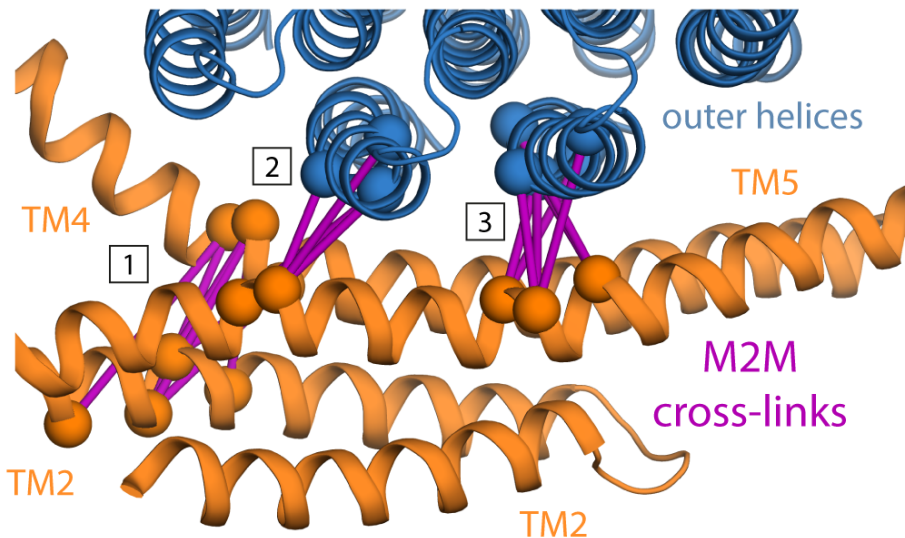
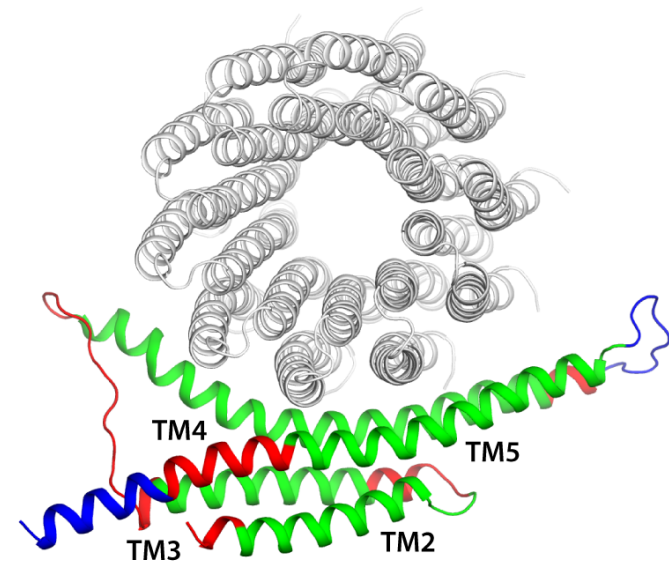
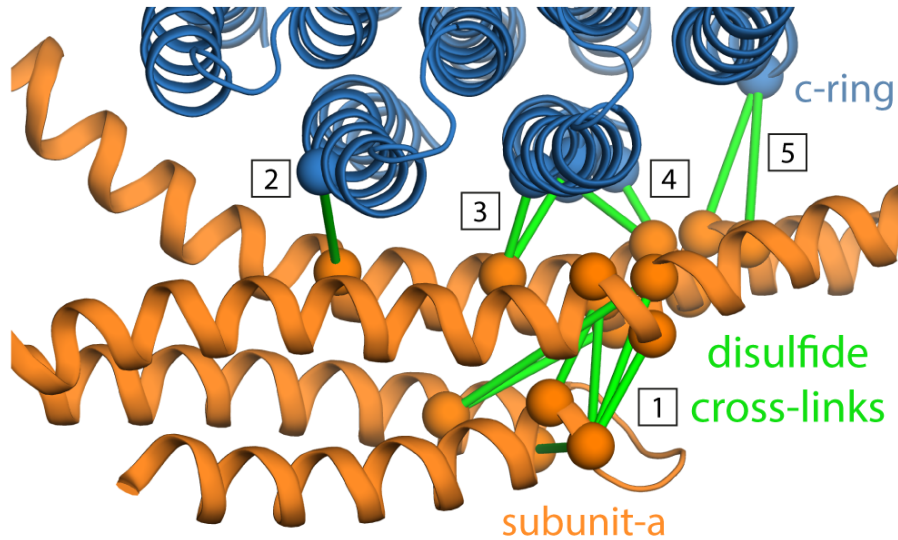
**E131** affects kinetics but not H<sup>+</sup>-binding



# ATP synthase H<sup>+</sup> transport mechanism derived from our model



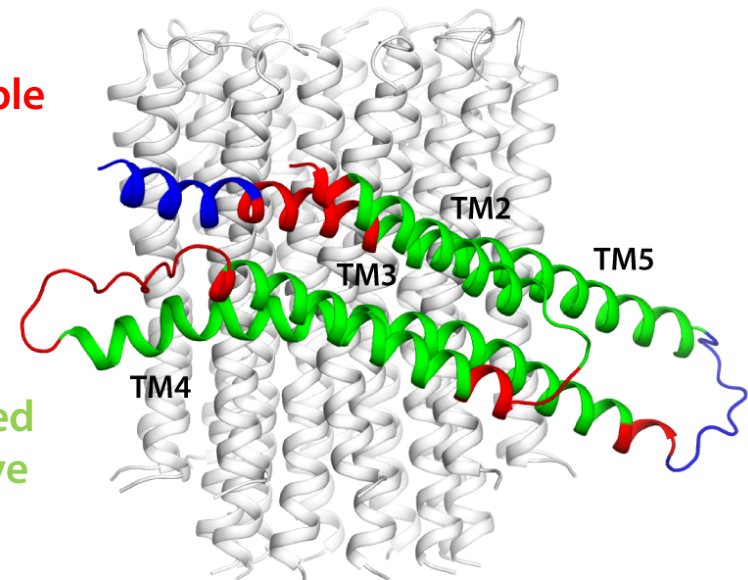
# Model of c-ring/subunit-a complex is in agreement with previously published biochemical data



Water accessible regions

Insertions in *Polytomella*

Regions flanked by non reactive positions



Our model of the c-ring/subunit-a complex explains why oligomycin is able to block both ATP synthesis and hydrolysis

**ATP synthase** as **potential pharmacological target** against dormant or resistant bacterial strains

Recent FDA-approved anti-tuberculosis **drug targets** ATP synthase **membrane domain**

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**ATP synthase** as **potential pharmacological target** against dormant or resistant bacterial strains

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Oligomycin **antibiotic binds** to the **c-ring ion binding site** (Xray structure) and **resistant mutations** are located in both **subunit-c and -a**

Probably antibiotics **binds to the a/c-interface** blocking the rotation

Oligomycin **inhibit** both **ATP synthesis and hydrolysis**

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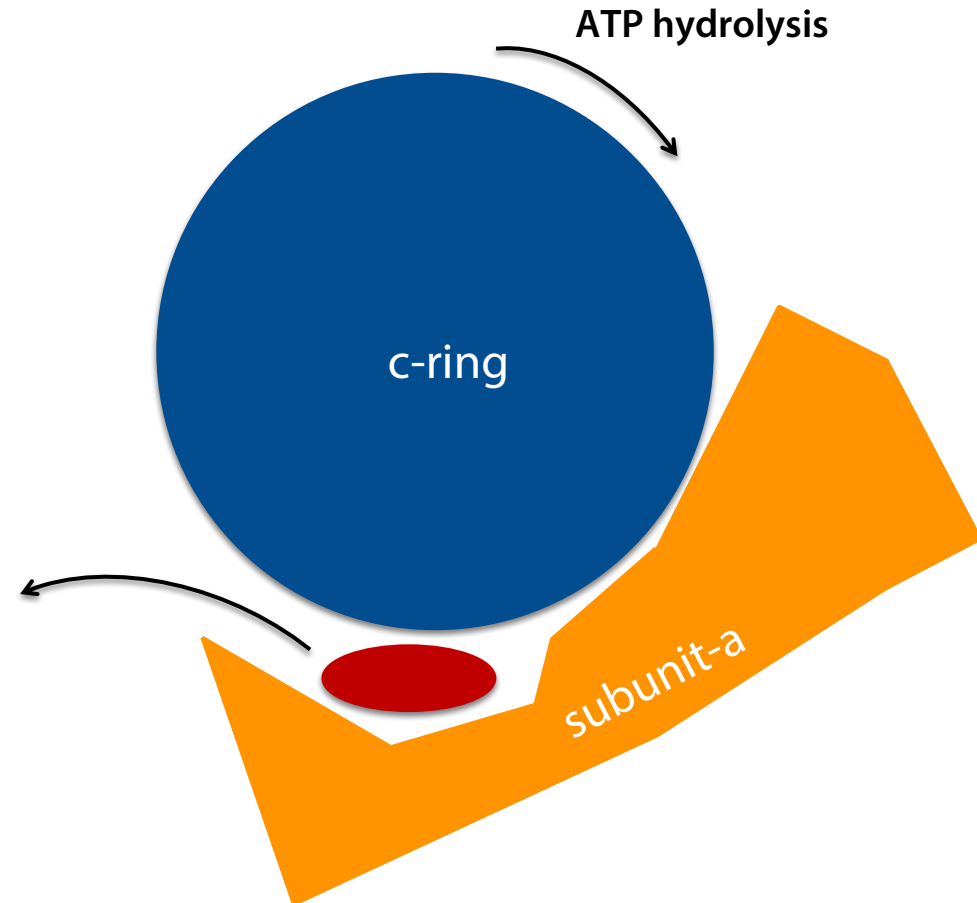
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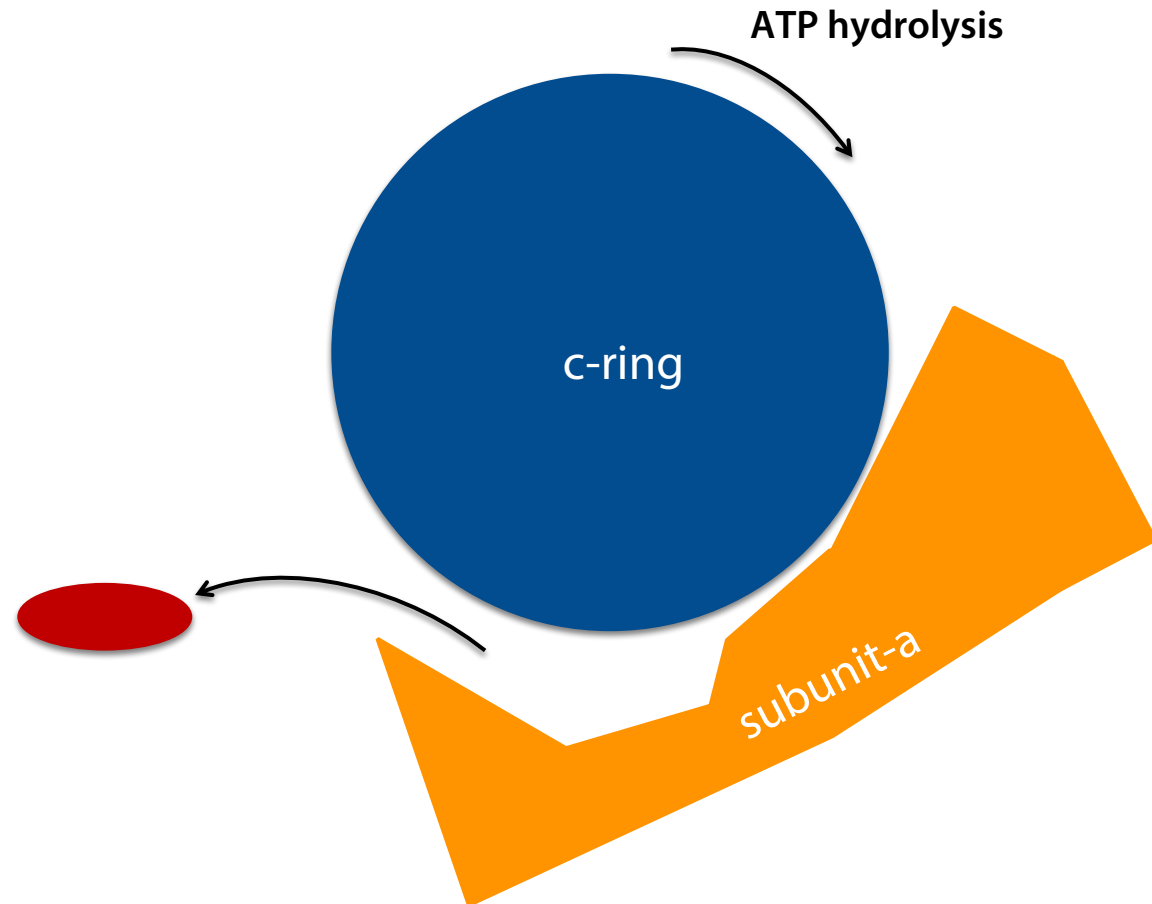
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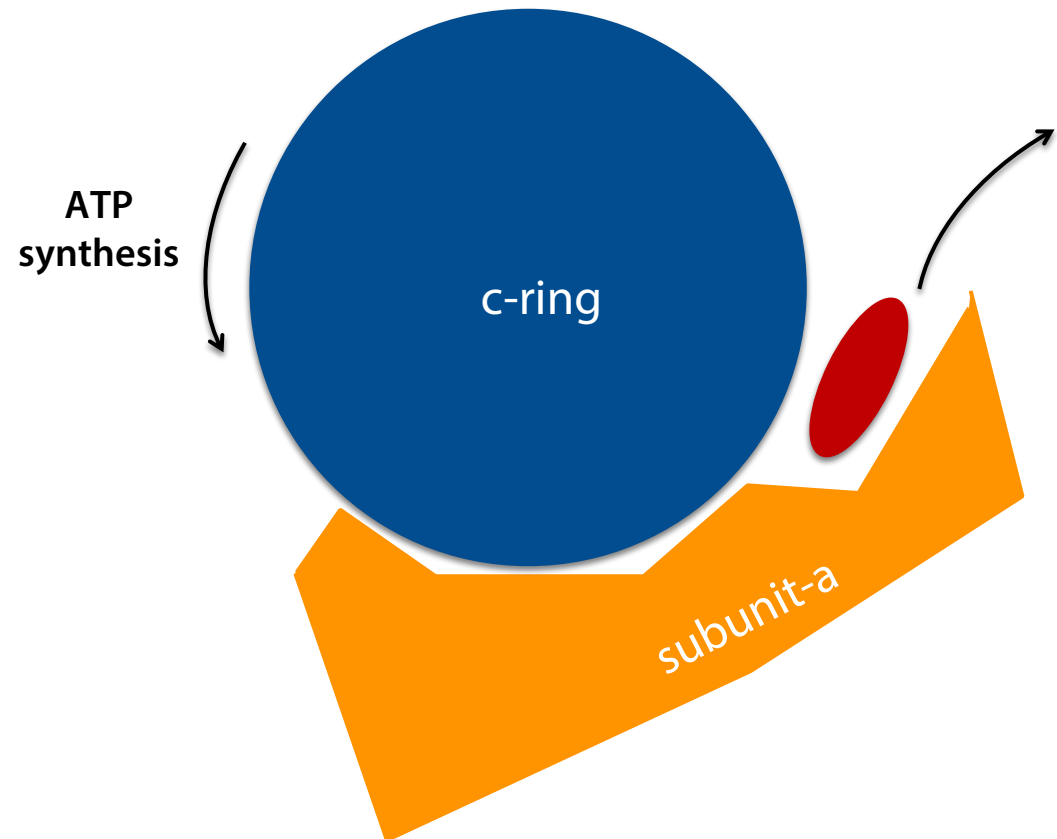
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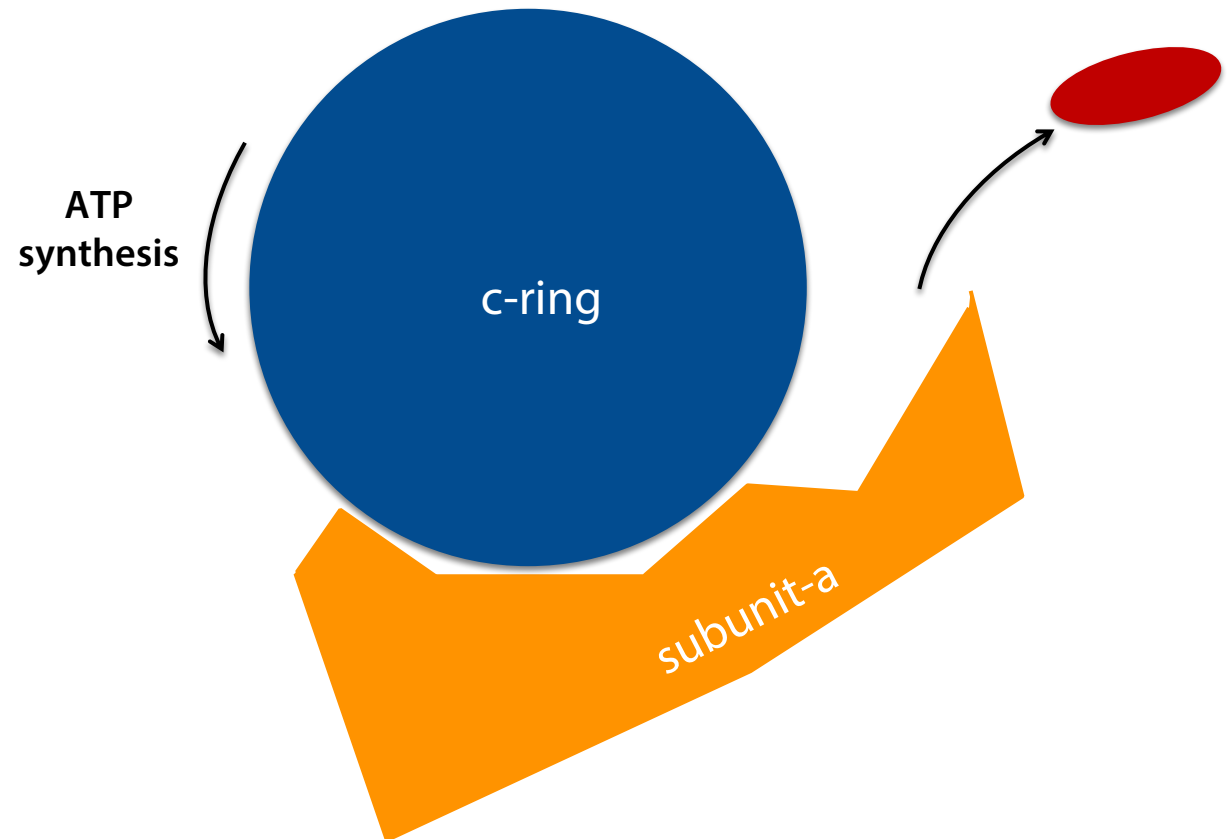
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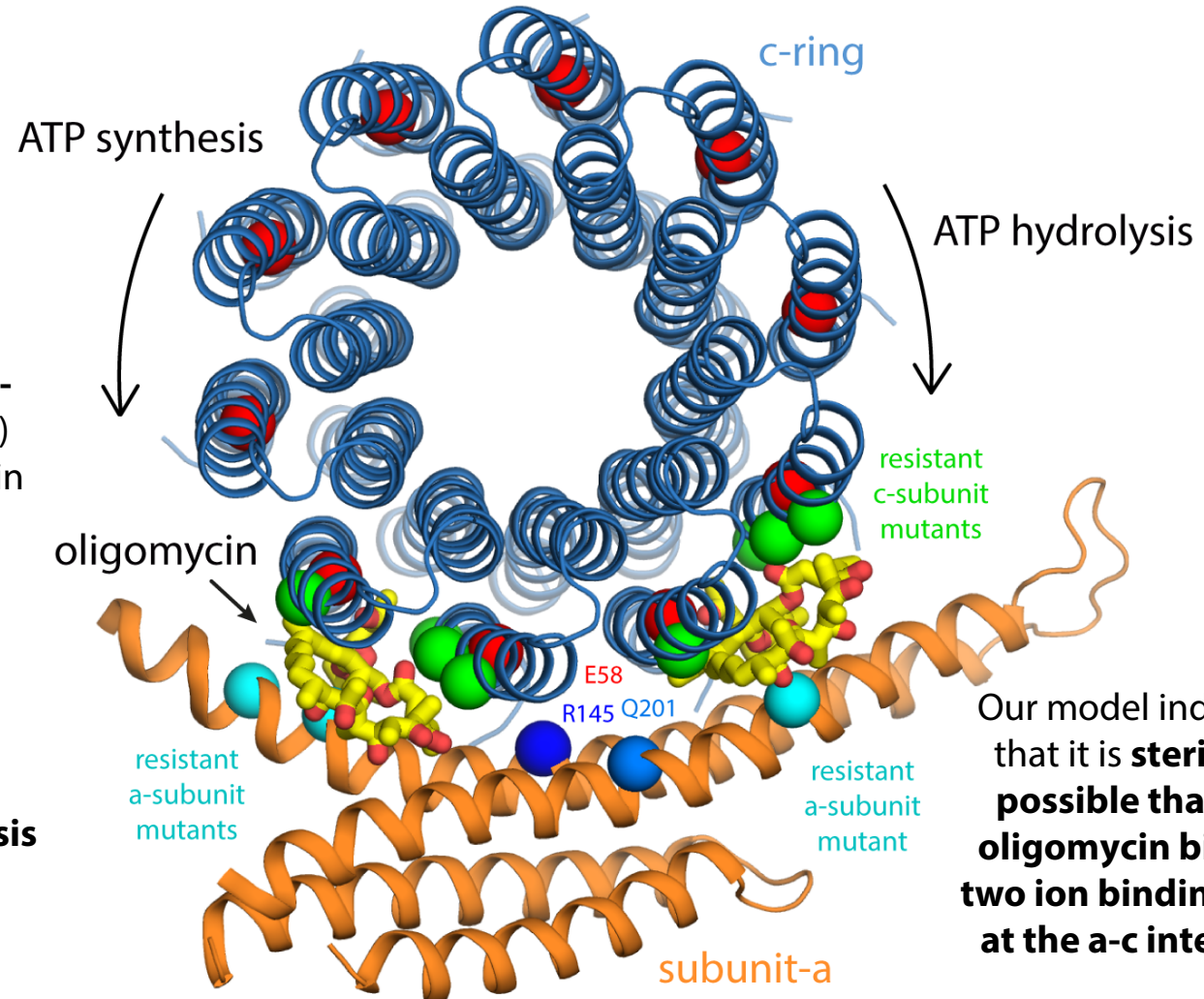
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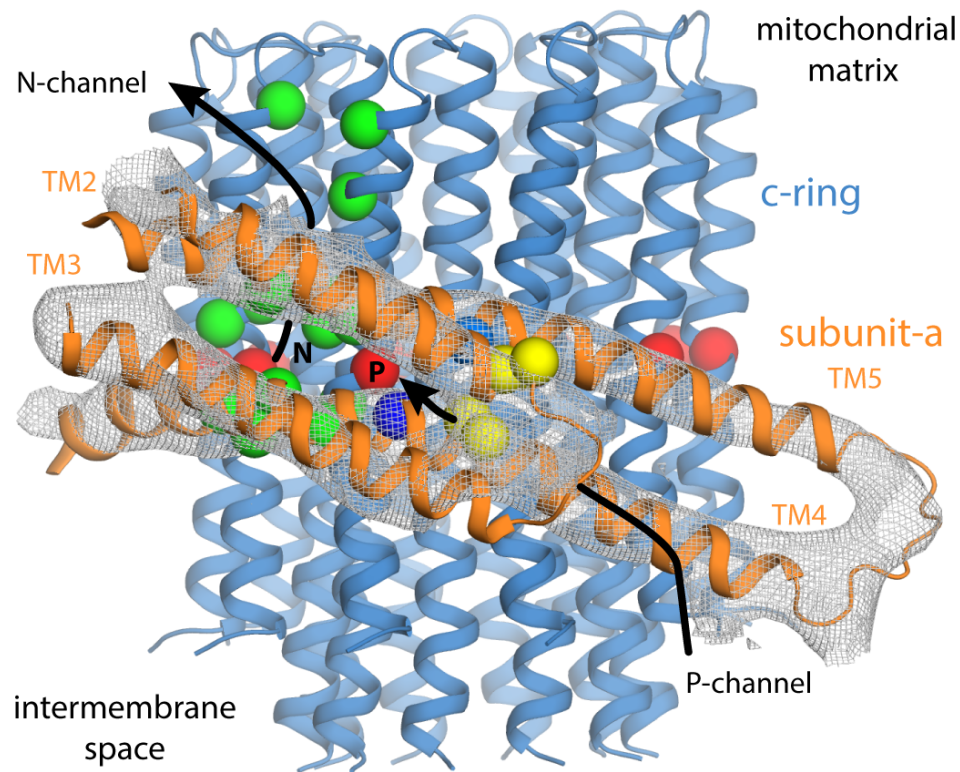
Oligomycin **inhibit** both **ATP synthesis and hydrolysis**



Our model indicates that it is **sterically possible** that the **oligomycin bind** to **two ion binding sites** at the **a-c interface**

**Resistant mutations of subunit-a coincide** with proposed **oligomycin binding sites**

# Summary



We **have integrated different types of information to interpret the cryoEM structure** of an ATP synthase membrane rotor

Our c-ring/subunit-a complex model supports a **two-half-channel model**

Previous **biochemical data is in agreement** with the cryoEM structure

Our model provides **insights on how some antibiotics can inhibit both ATP synthesis and hydrolysis**

**The strategy** devised in this work can be **applied to interpret low resolution cryoEM structures** in other systems

# Acknowledgments

José Faraldo-Gómez (NHLBI NIH, Bethesda USA)

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Karen Davies (Max Planck of Biophysics, Frankfurt Germany)