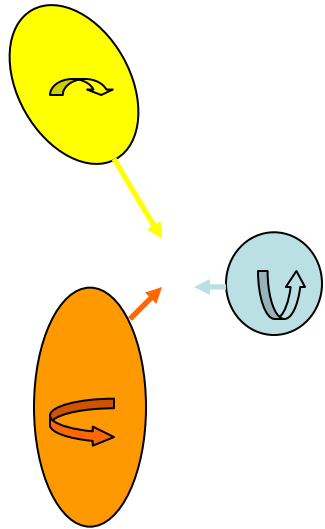




# SASREF: Global Rigid Body Modelling

- Starts from arbitrary initial positions and orientations of the subunits
- Employs simulated annealing to search interconnected arrangement of the subunits without clashes
- Random movement/rotation at one SA step
- Fitting the SAXS/SANS data by minimizing the target function



- 

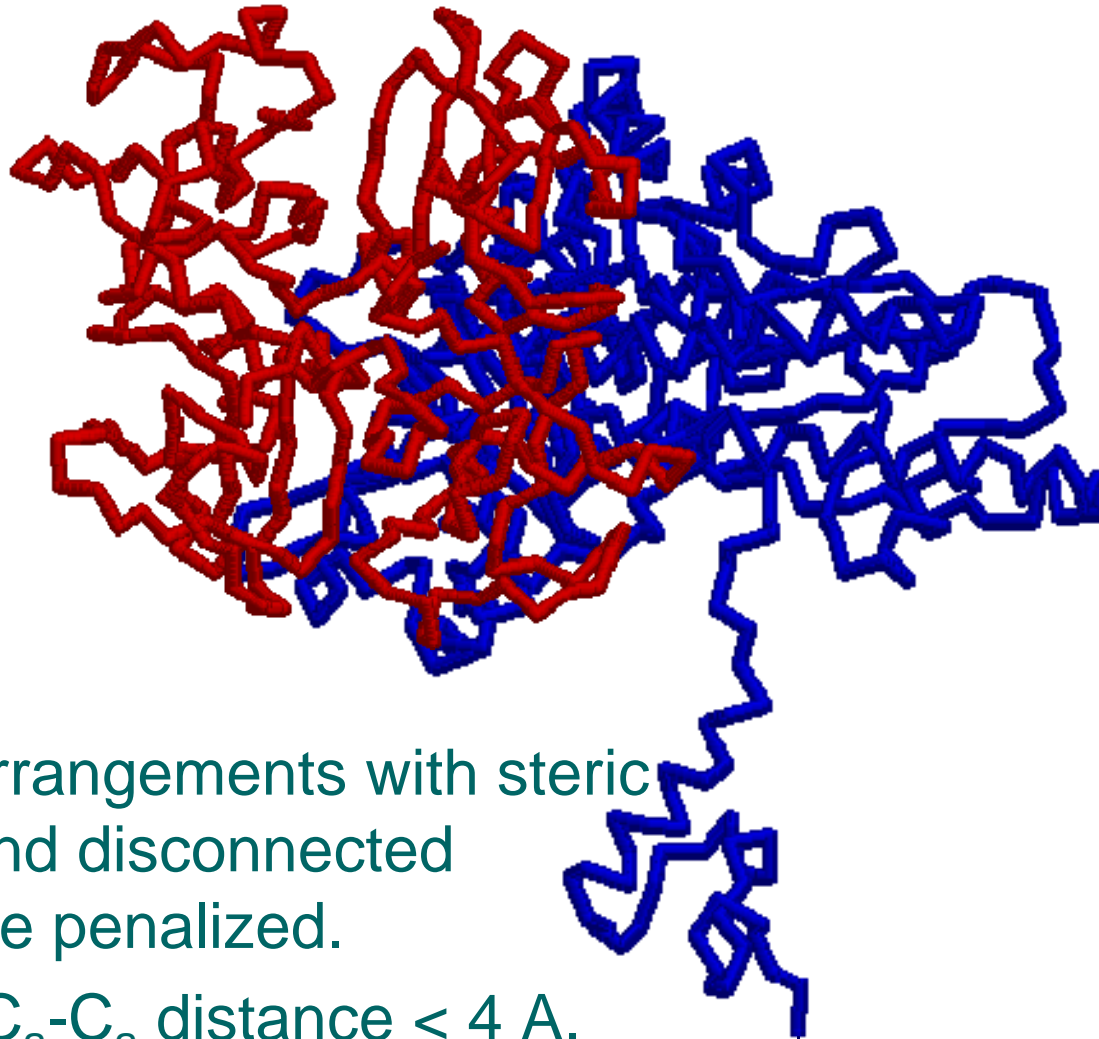
$$E(X) = \sum \chi^2 [I_{exp}(s), I(X,s)] + \sum \alpha_i P_i(X)$$

- 

- Penalty terms describe additional restraints



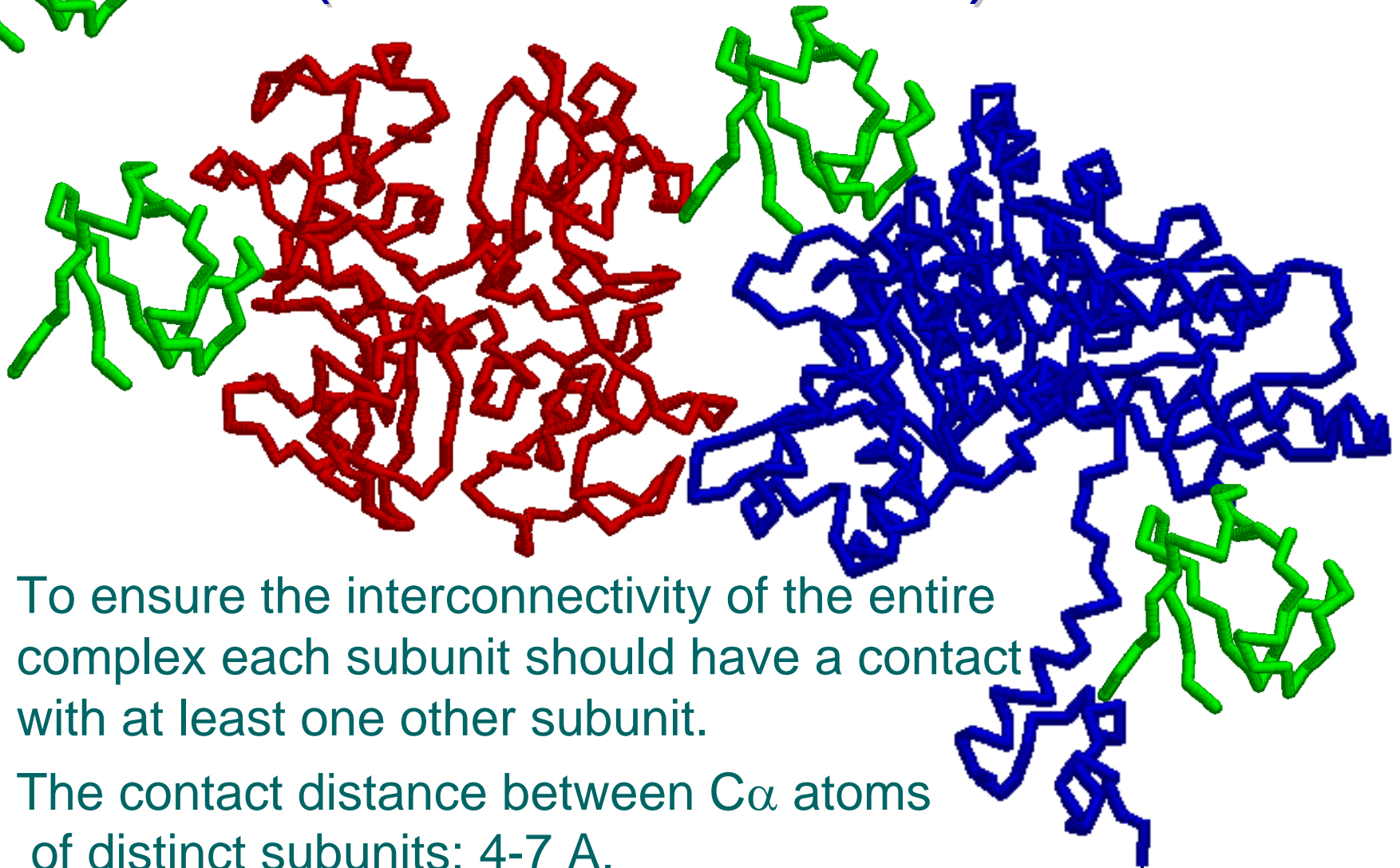
# Interconnectivity and steric clashes (natural restraints)



- Subunit arrangements with steric clashes and disconnected models are penalized.
- Overlap:  $C_{\alpha}$ - $C_{\alpha}$  distance  $< 4$  Å.



# Interconnectivity and steric clashes (natural restraints)

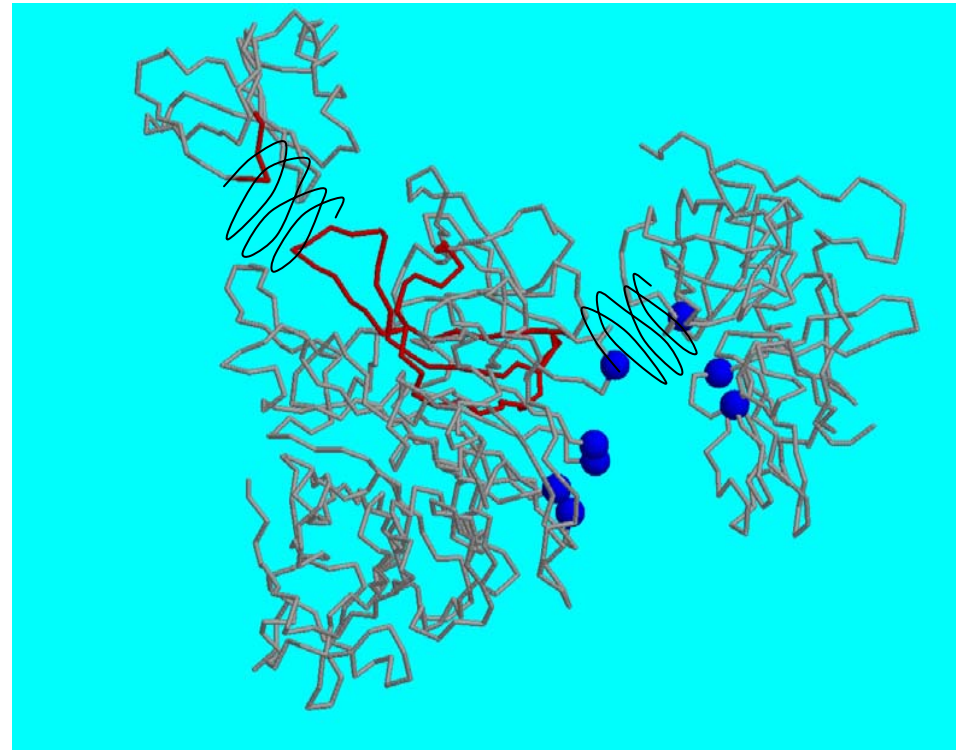


- To ensure the interconnectivity of the entire complex each subunit should have a contact with at least one other subunit.
- The contact distance between  $C\alpha$  atoms of distinct subunits: 4-7 Å.



# Contacts restraints

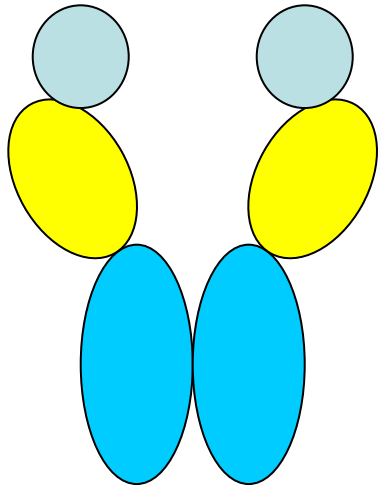
- From binding affinity studies or from mutagenesis data the information on contacting subunits and even individual residues can be available.
- Such information is accounted for by specifying the ranges of residues or nucleotides which can be involved in interactions between the partners.
- Spring force potentials are added as penalties





# Possible constraints

## Symmetry



Groups  $P_n / P_{n2}$  ( $n=1..6$ ),  $P_{23}$ ,  $P_{432}$  and icosahedral symmetry can be taken into account.

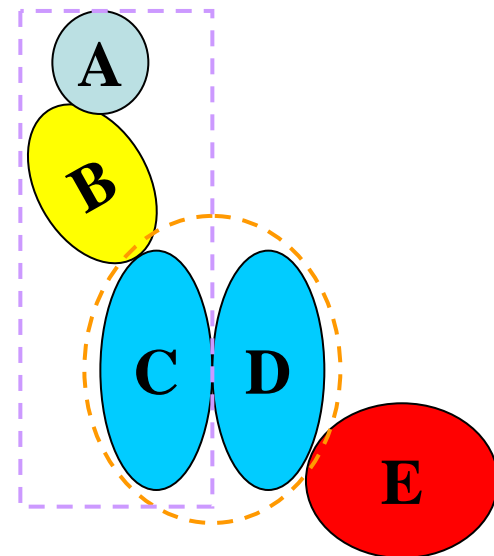
- fewer spatial parameters to describe the model
- selection rules for the partial amplitudes:

$m$  equal to 0 or multiples of  $n$ ,

for  $P_{n2}$ , terms of order  $l0$  with odd  $l$  and all imaginary parts vanish

## Fixation of subset

Some subunits can be fixed at the initial positions and orientations to keep their mutual arrangement



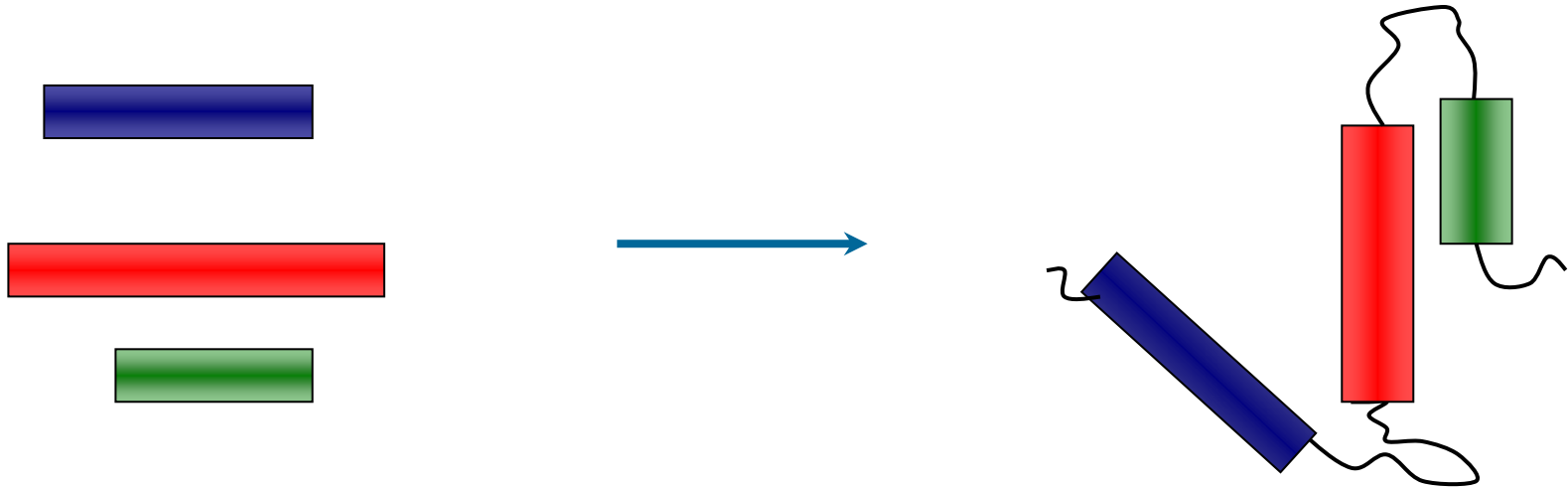


# Test examples

- Symmetric tetramer of pyruvate oxidase
- Dimeric & trimeric functional units of hemocyanin (Patrice)
- TK Met ectodomain - multidomain protein with no extended linkers



# Modelling of multidomain proteins

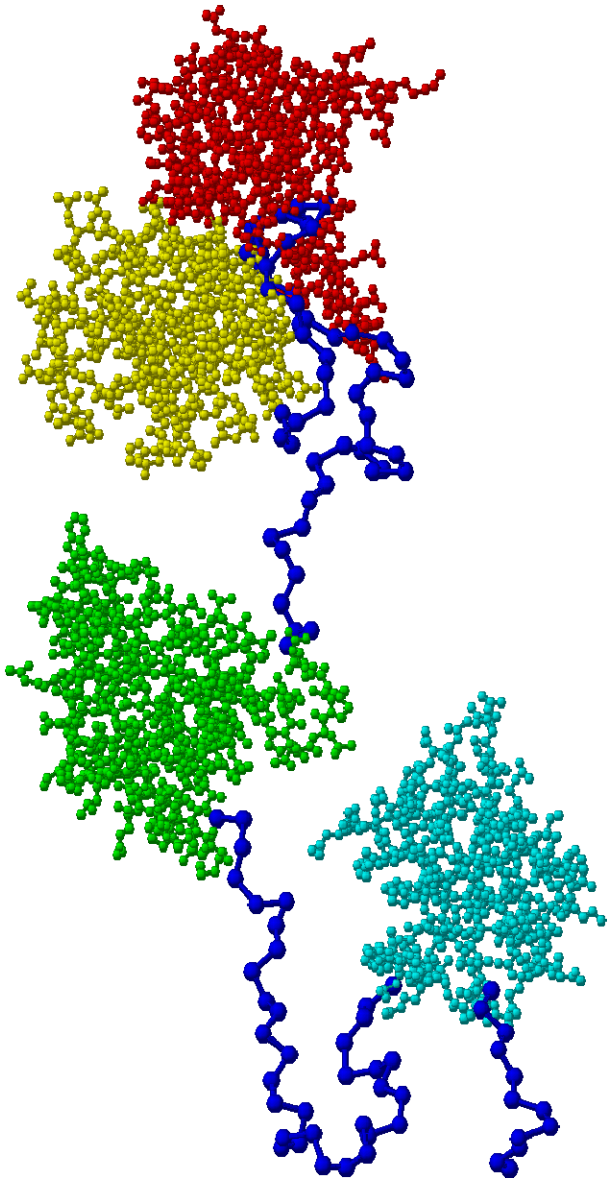


<u>MRGSHHHHHH</u>	<u>GSGVPSRVIH</u>	IRKLPIDVTE	GEVISLGLPF	GKVTNLLMLK
GKNQAFIEMN	TEEAANTMVN	YYTSVTPVLR	GQPIYIQFSN	HKELKTDSSP
NQARAQAALQ	AVNSVQSGNL	ALAASAAAVD	AGMAMAGQSP	VLRIIVENLF
YPVTLDVLHQ	IFSKFGTVLK	IITFTKNNQF	QALLQYADPV	SAQHAKLSLD
GQNIYNACCT	LRIDFSKLT	LNVKYNNDKS	RDYTRPDLPS	GDSQPSLDQT
MAAAFGLSVP	NVHGALAPLA	IPSAAAAAAA	AGRIAIPGLA	GAGNSVLLVS
NLNPERVTPQ	SLFILFGVYG	DVQRVKILFN	KKENALVQMA	DGNQAQLAMS
HLNGHKLHGK	PIRITLSKHQ	NVQLPREGQE	DQGLTKDYGN	SPLHRFKKPG





# Modelling of multidomain proteins

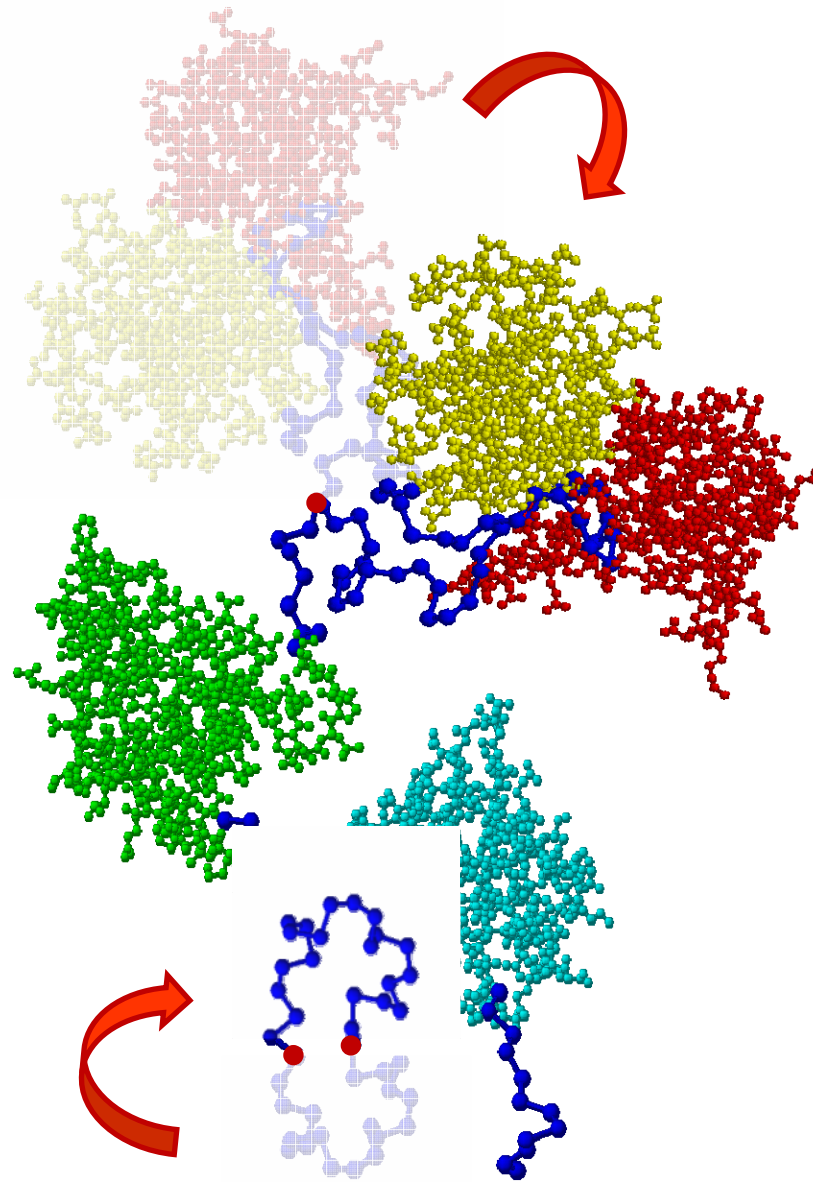


- A combined approach is proposed to build the models of multidomain proteins with large and flexible interdomain linkers
- The latter are represented as DR chains which are attached to the appropriate terminals in rigid domains.
- A single modification of a model is a rotation about one or two randomly selected DR(s).



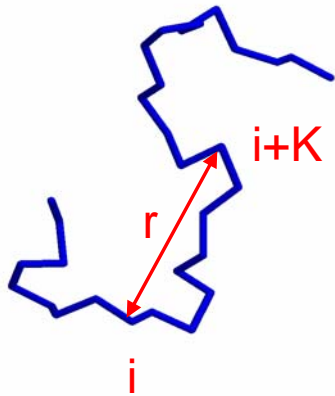


# Modelling of multidomain proteins



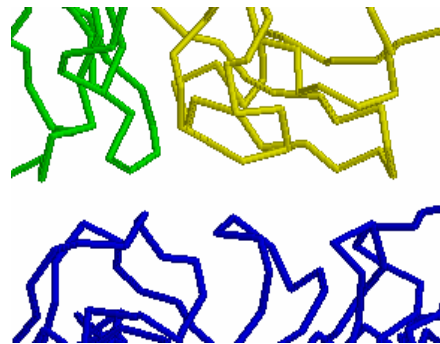


# Building native-like folds of linkers

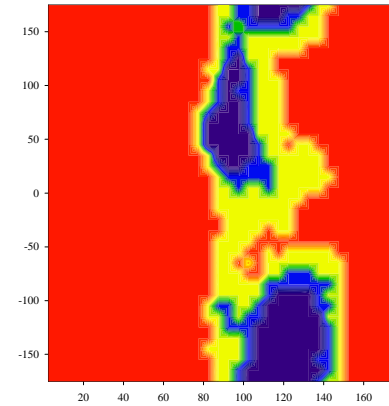


Neighbors distribution along the sequence

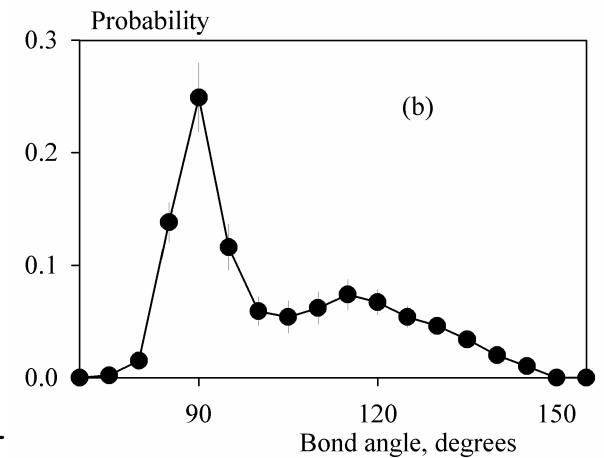
Absence of steric clashes



Dihedral angles, degrees



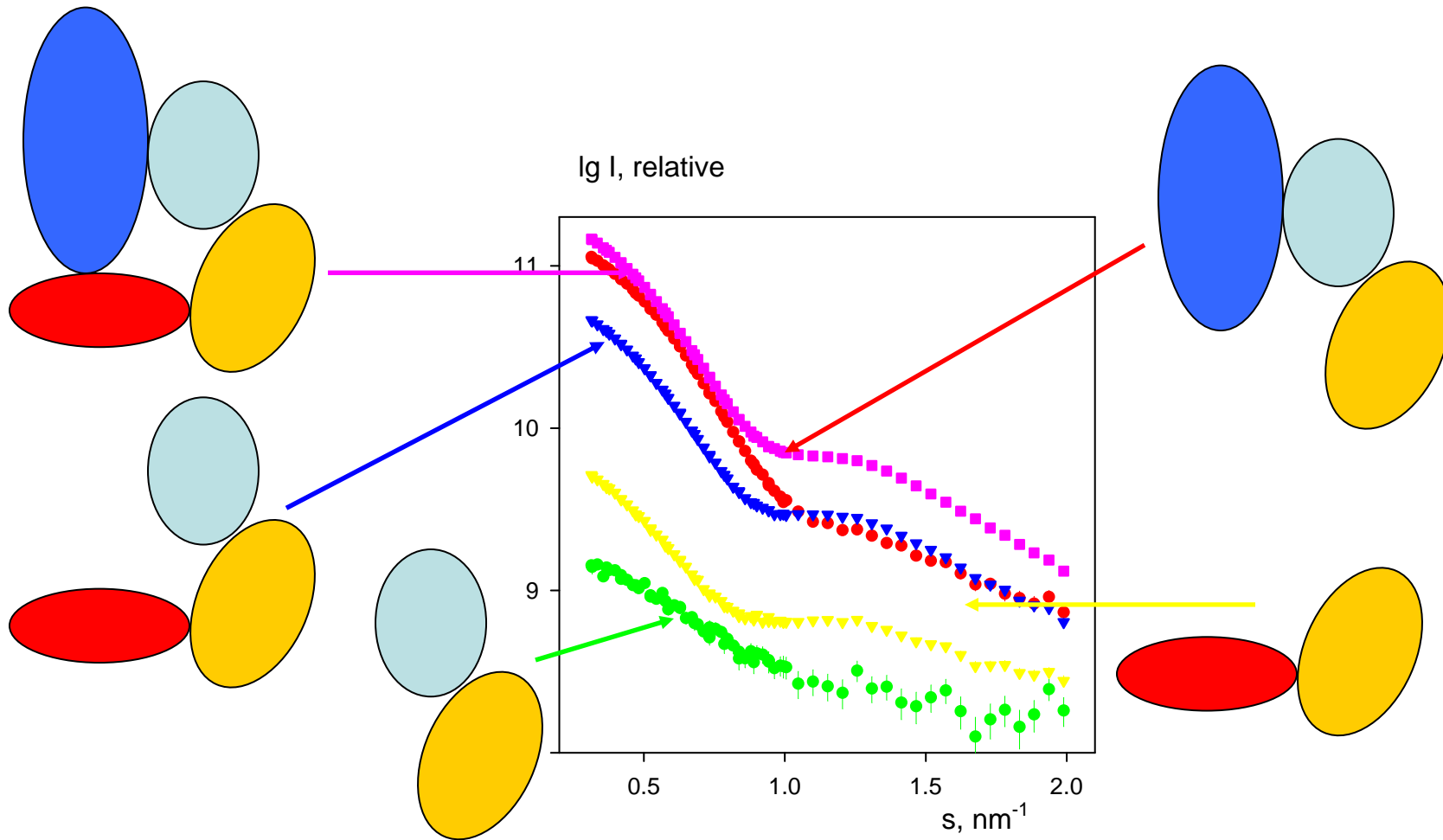
Bond angles & dihedrals distribution



Loop compactness may also be required  $Rg_{id} = 3\sqrt[3]{n_l}$



# Simultaneous fitting of multiple data sets from deletion mutants





# PTB protein

<u>MRGSHHHHHH</u>	GSGVPSRVIH	IRKLPIDVTE	GEVISLGLPF	GKVTNLLM
GKNQAFIEMN	TEEAANTMVN	YYTSVTPVLR	GQPIYIQFSN	HKELKTDSSP
NQARAQAALQ	AVNSVQSGNL	ALAASAAAVD	AGMAMAGQSP	VLRIIVENEF
YPVTLDVLHQ	IFSKFGTVLK	IITFTKNNQF	QALLQYADPV	SAQHAKID
GQNIYNACCT	LRIDFSKLTS	LNVKYNNDKS	RDYTRPDLPS	GDSQPSLDT
MAAAFGLSVP	NVHGALAPLA	IPSAAAAAAAA	AGRIAIPGLA	GAGNSVLLYS
NLNPERVTPQ	SLFILFGVYG	DVQRVKILFN	KKENALVQMA	DGNQAQLA
HLNGHKLHGK	PIRITLSKHQ	NVQLPREGQE	DQGLTKDYGN	SPLHRFKK
SKNFQNIIPP	SATLHLSNIP	PSVSEEDLKV	LFSSNGGVVK	GFKFFQKDI
MALIQMGSVE	EAVQALIDLH	NHDLGENHHL	RVSFSKSTI	

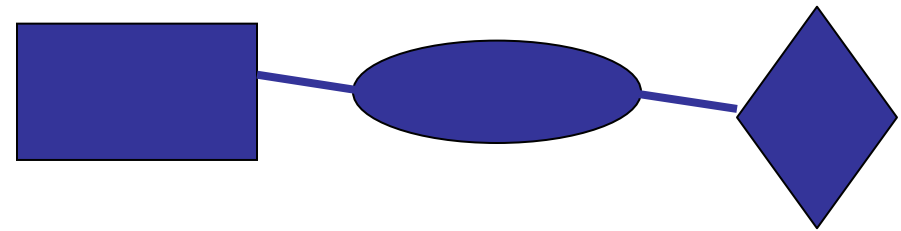
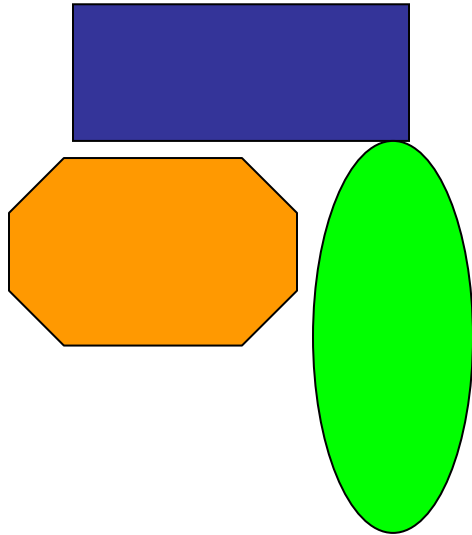




# CORAL: new in ATLAS 2.4

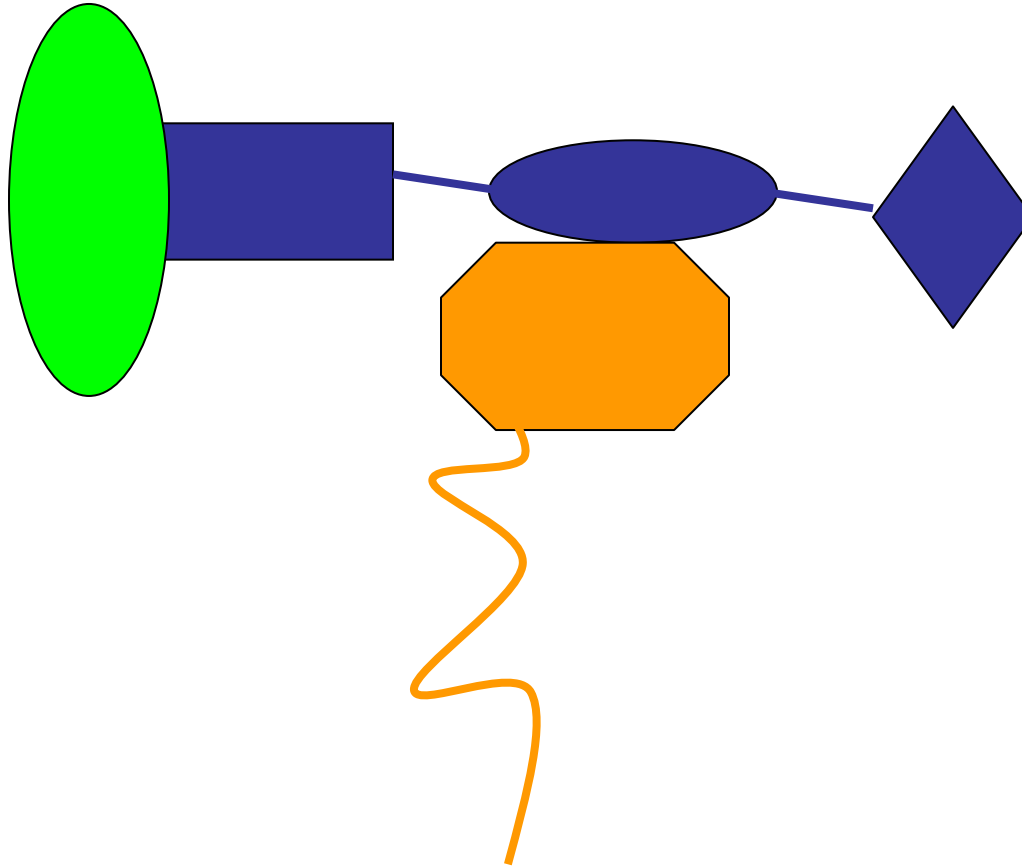


# Sasref vs Bunch





# Merging Sasref and Bunch

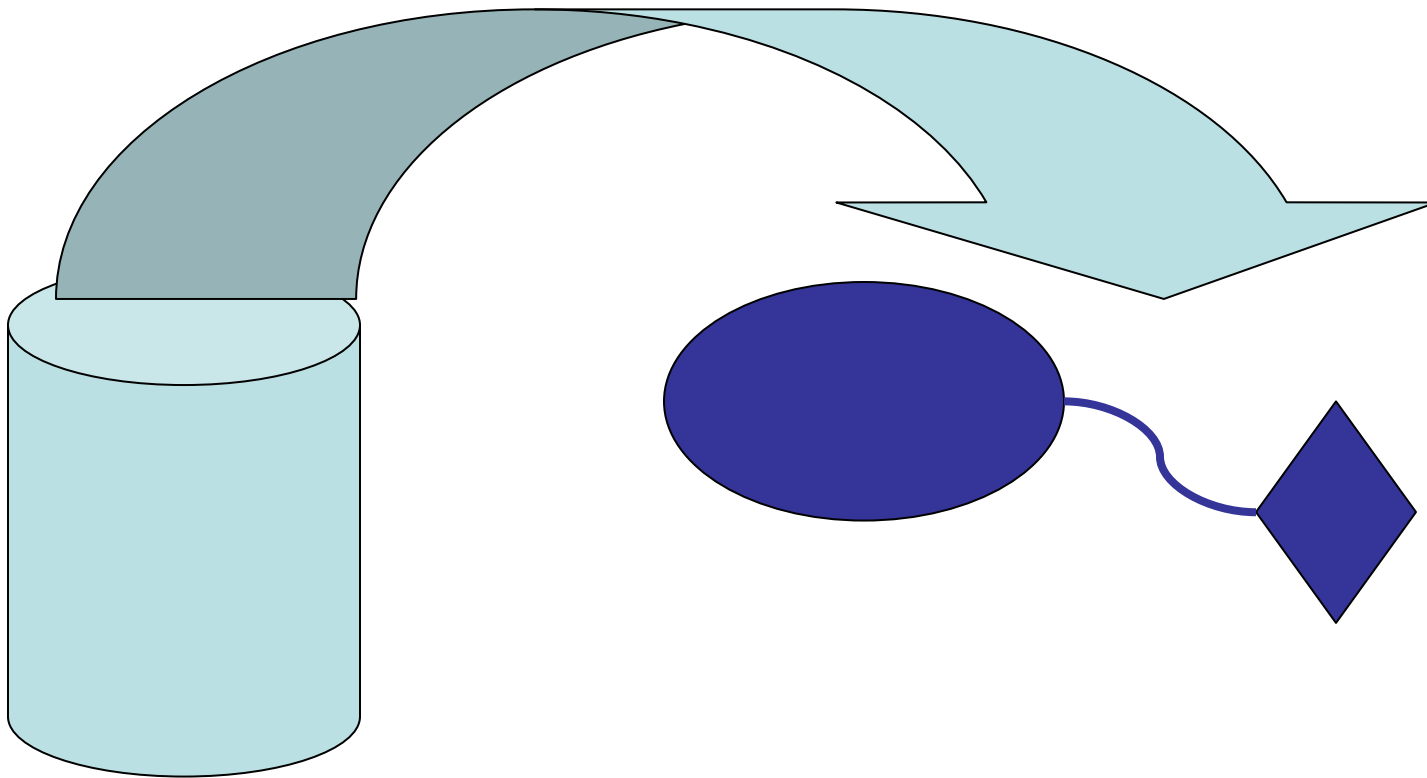


CORAL = COmplexes with RANdom Loops





# RanLog library





# Simplified input (config file)

NTER 20

A1.pdb

LINK 25

A2.pdb

CTER 10

---

NTER 45

B1.pdb

---

C1.pdb



# Example

- GST-DHFR fusion protein (Kate)