

Seminar

Studying dynamics of proteins using solution NMR spectroscopy

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Proteins play a variety of roles in various biological processes (Karplus and McCammon 1983; Holland and Blight 1993). As the structure of a protein intricately connected to its function, several biophysical tools like X-ray crystallography, Cryo-EM, and NMR spectroscopy have been developed to study protein structure. However, proteins are not rigid molecules with a single conformation but are constantly in motion adopting different conformations (Boehr et al., 2009; Karplus and Kuriyan 2005; Moore 2012; Dill and Chan 1997; Onuchic et al., 1997). In this talk, I will describe the conformational dynamics of a ribosome binding protein known as the hibernation-promoting factor (HPF). HPF binds to bacterial ribosomes (*E. coli*) during nutrient-deprived conditions and prevents its translational activity (Ueta et al., 2008). Doing so helps bacteria conserve energy and survive in a stressful environment. Using the ^{15}N CEST experiment, we showed that the major state of HPF is in slow exchange with two minor states at 52°C .

Using $^1\text{H}^{\text{N}}$ CPMG NMR (Carr and Purcell 1954; Meiboom and Gill 1958) relaxation dispersion experiment, we also characterised the dynamics of the N-terminal domain of two isoforms of ApoE (namely, ApoE3 NTD and ApoE4 NTD). Both of these two isoforms exchange in millisecond time scale with very similar exchange rate ($k_{\text{ex}} \sim 4000 \text{ s}^{-1}$). But they differ in terms of the population of the minor conformers.

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2:30 PM (Tea / Coffee 2.15 PM)

Seminar Hall, TIFR-H