

Random close packing in protein cores

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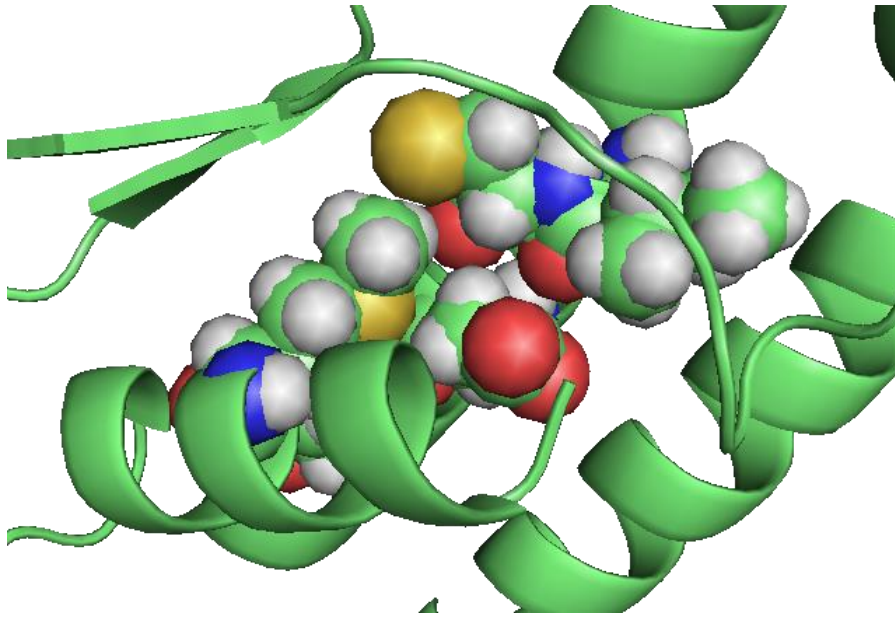
Recent Publications

1. Z. Mei, J. D. Treado, A. Grigas, Z. A. Levine, L. Regan, and C. S. O'Hern, "Analyses of protein cores Reveal fundamental differences between solution and crystal structures," *Proteins: Structure, Function, and Bioinformatics* (2020).
2. A. Grigas, Z. Mei, J. D. Treado, Z. A. Levine, L. Regan, and C. S. O'Hern, "Using physical features of protein core packing to distinguish real proteins from decoys," *Protein Science* (2020).
3. J. D. Treado, Z. Mei, L. Regan, and C. S. O'Hern, "Void distributions reveal structural link between jammed packings and protein cores," *Phys. Rev. E* 99 (2019) 022416.
4. J. C. Gaines S. Acebes, A. Virrueta, M. Butler, L. Regan, and C. S. O'Hern, "Comparing side chain repacking in soluble proteins, protein-protein interfaces, and transmembrane proteins," *Proteins: Structure, Function, and Bioinformatics* 86 (2018) 581.
5. J. C. Gaines, A. Virrueta, D. A. Buch, S. J. Fleishman, C. S. O'Hern, and L. Regan, "Collective repacking reveals that the structures of protein cores are uniquely specified by steric repulsive interactions," *Protein Eng. Des. Sel.* 30 (2017) 387.
6. J. C. Gaines, A. H. Clark, L. Regan, and C. S. O'Hern, "Packing of protein cores," *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* 29 (2017) 293001.
7. D. Caballero, A. Virrueta, C. S. O'Hern, and L. Regan, "Steric interactions alone determine side chain conformations in protein cores," *Protein Eng. Des. Sel.* 29 (2016) 367.
8. J. C. Gaines, W. W. Smith, L. Regan, and C. S. O'Hern, "Random close packing in protein cores," *Phys. Rev. E* 93 (2016) 032415.
9. A. Virrueta, C. S. O'Hern, and L. Regan, "Understanding the physical basis for the side chain conformations of Met," *Proteins: Structure, Function, and Bioinformatics* 84 (2016) 900.
10. D. Caballero, W. W. Smith, C. S. O'Hern, and L. Regan, "Equilibrium transitions between side chain conformations in leucine and isoleucine," *Proteins, Structure, Function, and Bioinformatics* 83 (2015) 1488.

Important questions for protein packing

1. Can the structural properties of protein cores be quantitatively modeled using hard-spheres?
2. What is the packing fraction in protein cores?
3. Can simple hard-sphere model improve computational design of protein-protein interactions?

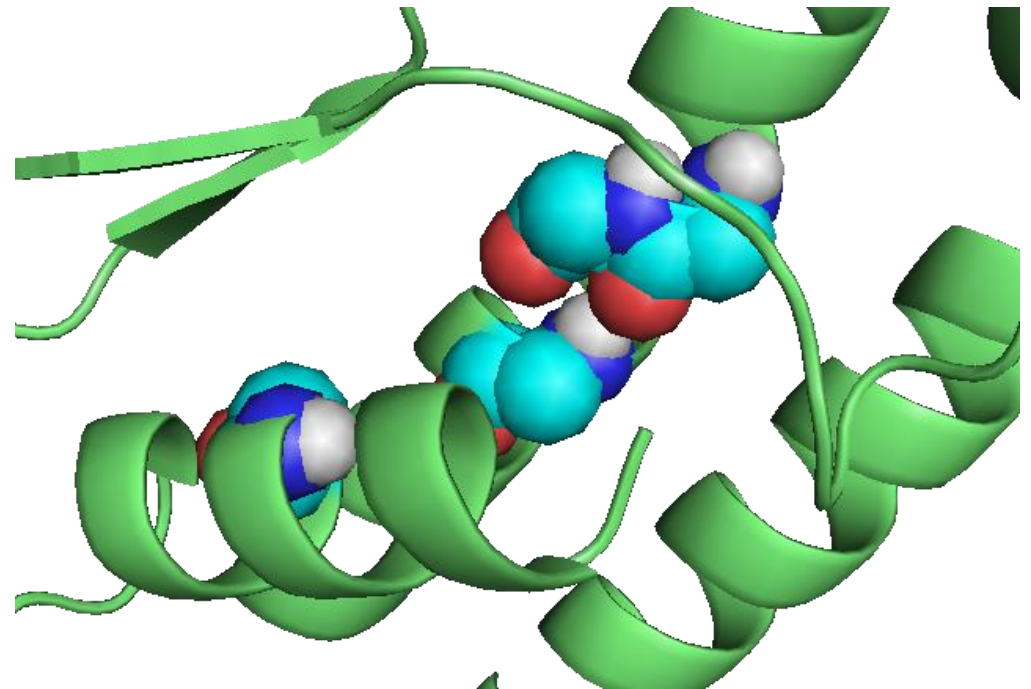
Protein Re-packing



Met, Tyr, Asp, Ile, Cys, Asp, Ala

1G4I; with sidechains

1G4I; without sidechains

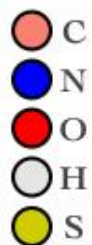
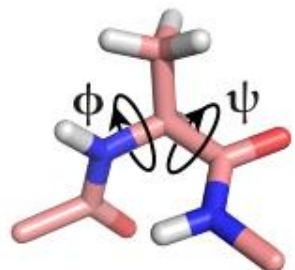


What is a good model for the packing inside a protein? Is a protein packed more like a liquid or a solid? Based on the observations of high packing densities (Richards, 1977) and low compressibilities (Gavish et al., 1983), protein cores are often considered to be more like solids than liquids (Chothia, 1984; Murphy and Gill, 1991). Packing in proteins was first analyzed quantitatively by Richards (Richards, 1974) and Finney (Finney, 1975). They used a Voronoi analysis for proteins in a space-filling model, where each atom is taken to be a sphere with a fixed radius, given by the van der Waals radius. These and other classic papers showed that the average packing density in a protein is as high as that inside crystalline solids (Chothia, 1975; Harpaz et al., 1994; Gerstein and Chothia, 1996).

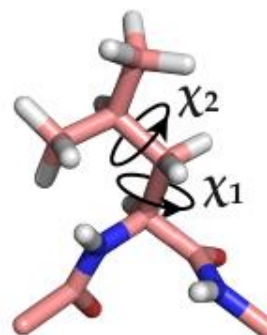
What is a hard-sphere model for protein structure? How does one choose the atom sizes? Does one need explicit hydrogens?

Why does the packing fraction of protein cores have to satisfy $\phi < 0.74$?

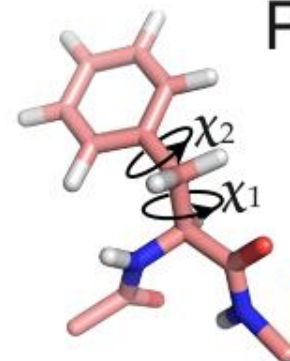
Ala



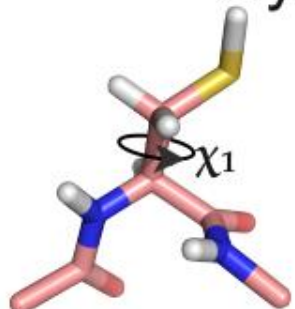
Leu



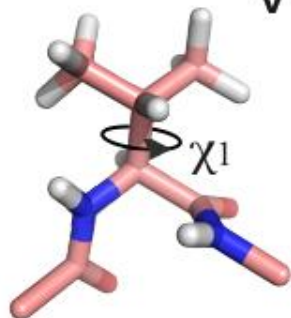
Phe



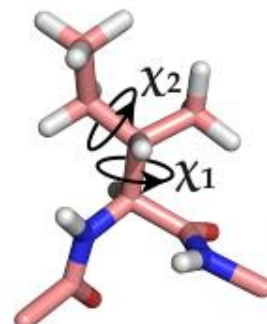
Cys



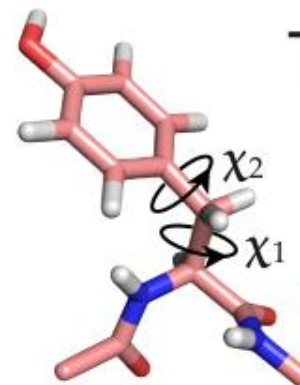
Val



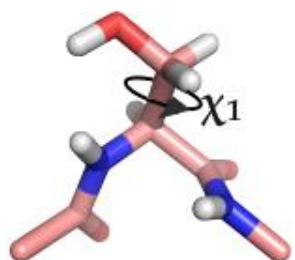
Ile



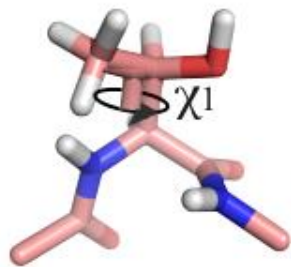
Tyr



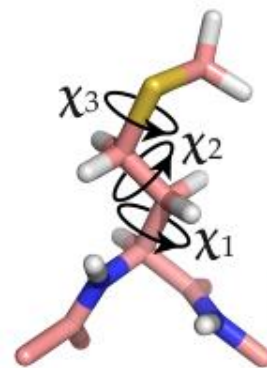
Ser



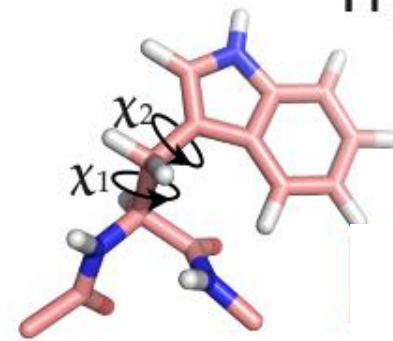
Thr



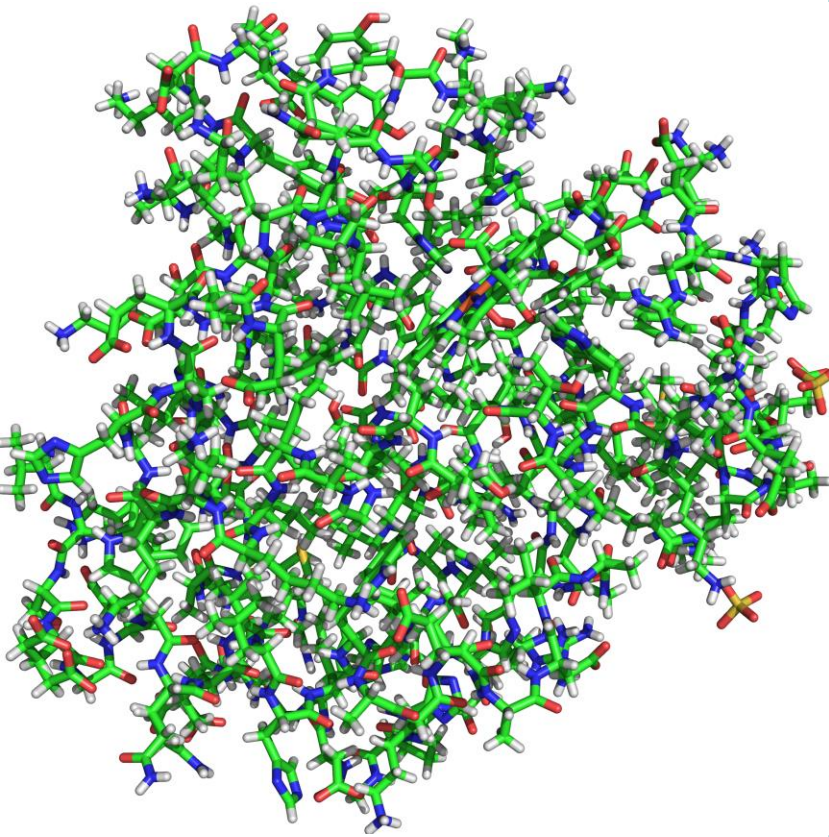
Met



Trp



“Dunbrack” database of high-resolution protein crystal structures

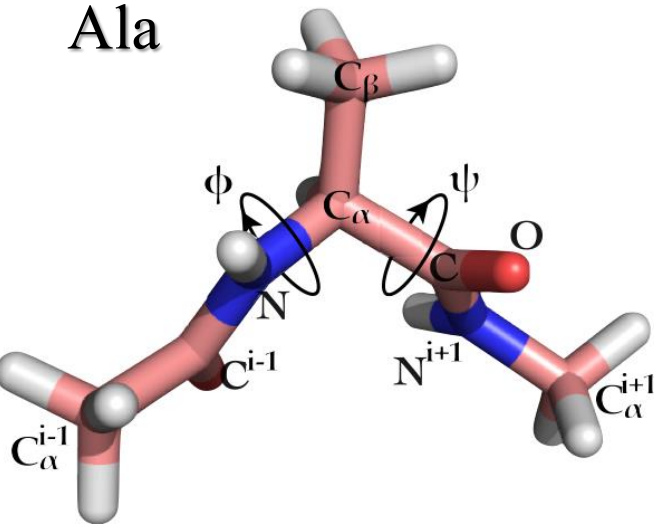


PDB:1A6M Oxy-Myoglobin

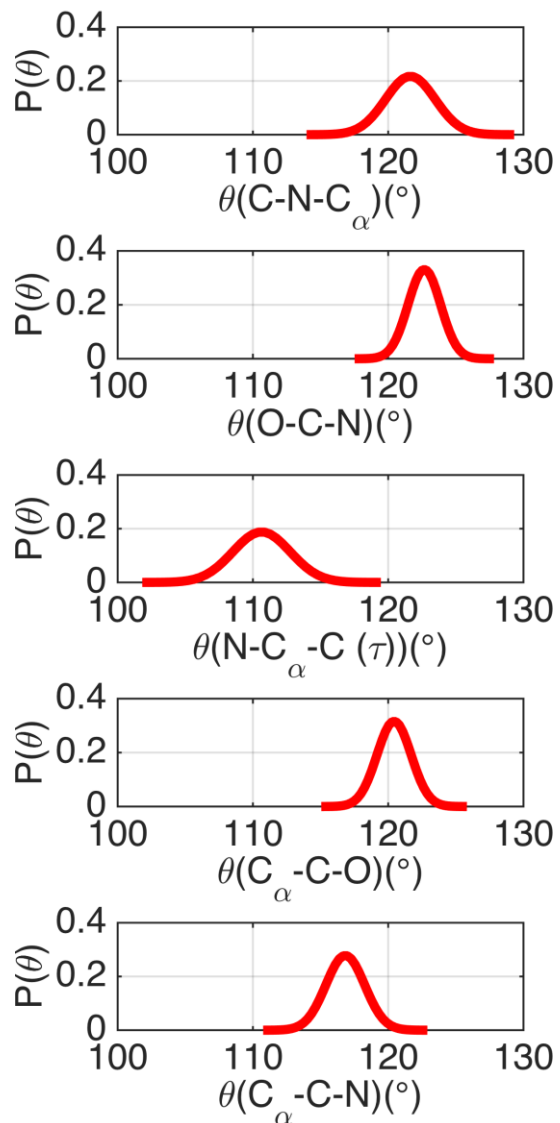
Residue Type	Number	Residue Type	Number
Ala	3471	Ile	2068
Gly	3457	Asn	1884
Leu	2958	Pro	1776
Val	2744	Arg	1653
Ser	2624	Phe	1451
Thr	2542	Gln	1436
Asp	2427	Tyr	1409
Lys	2190	His	853
Glu	2158	Met	695
		Cys	623
		Trp	597

792 structures; resolution $\leq 1.0\text{\AA}$; sequence identity $< 50\%$; B-factor per residue $\leq 30\text{\AA}^2$

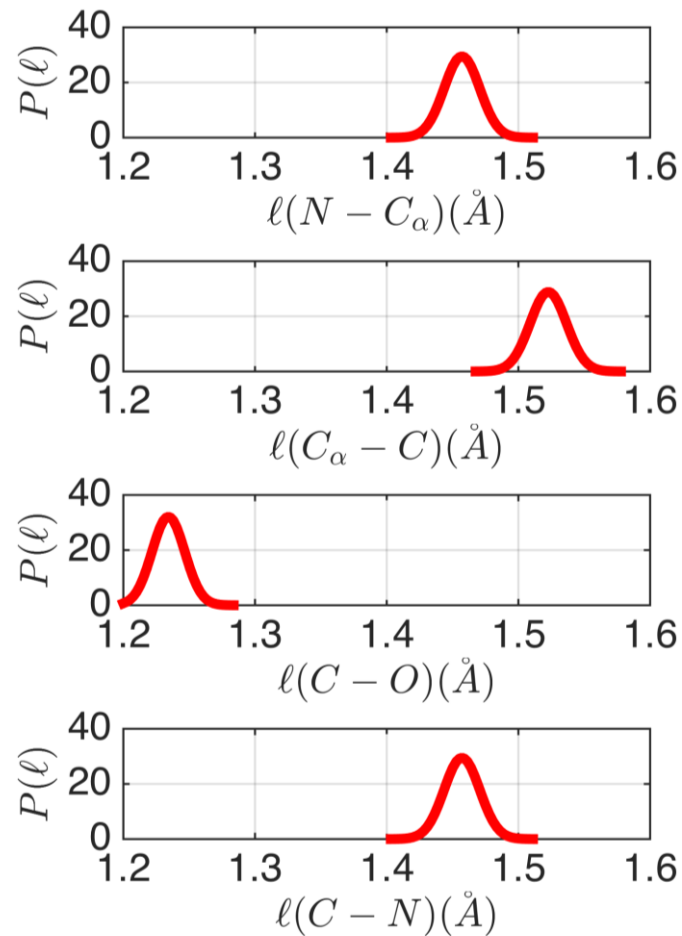
Ala



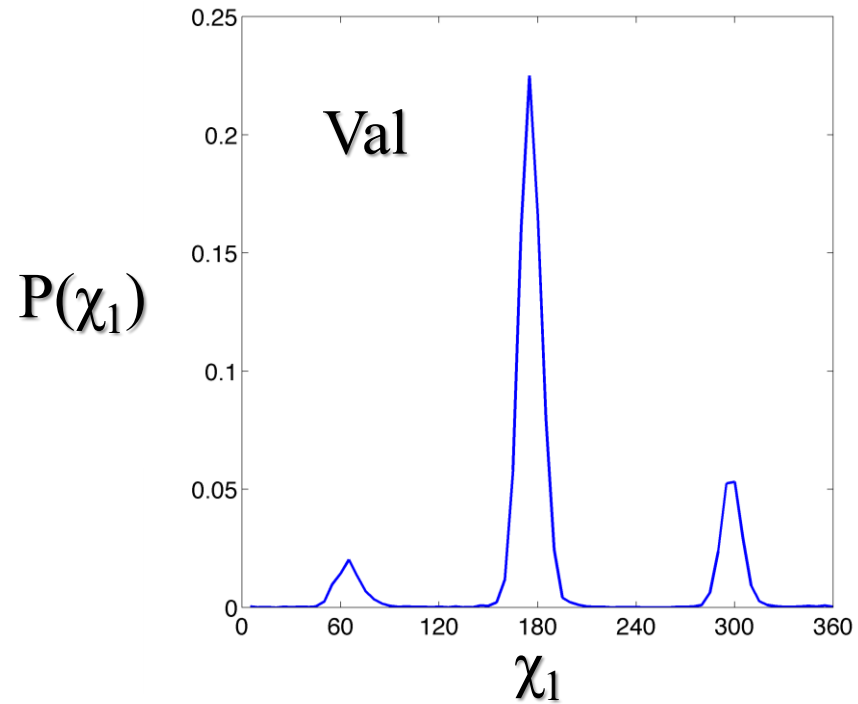
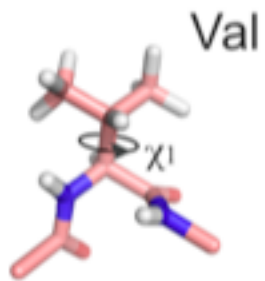
Bond angles, θ



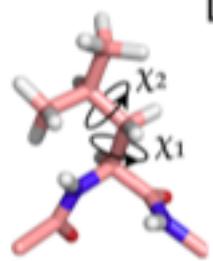
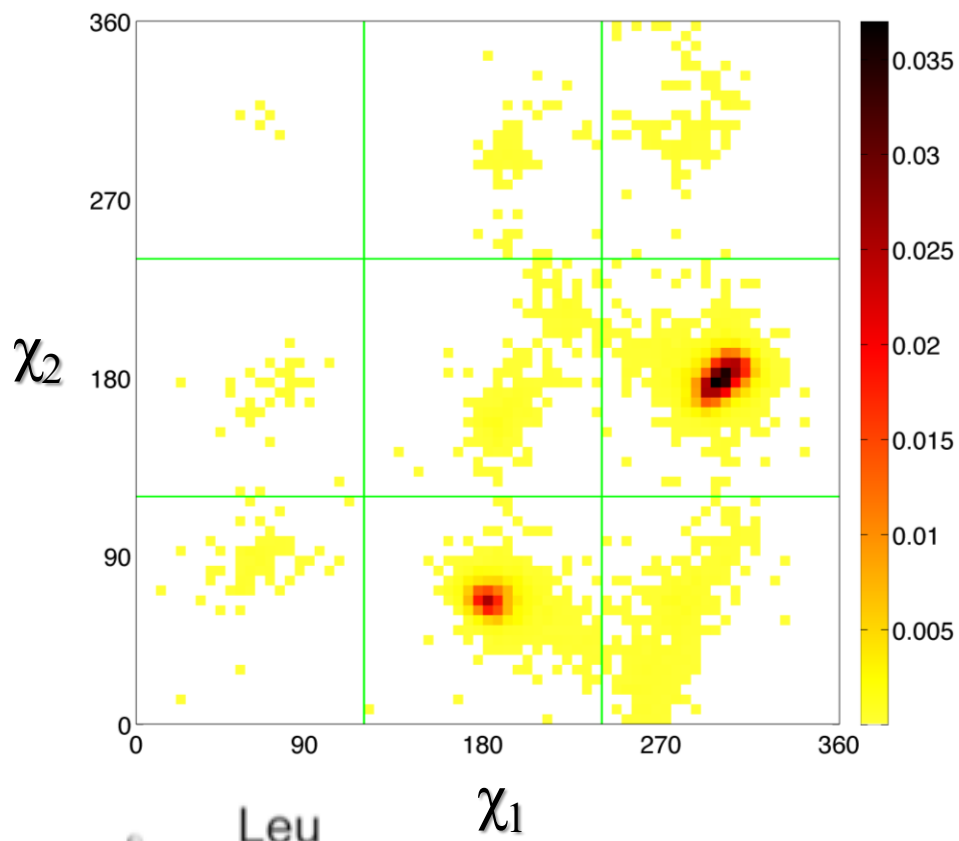
Bond lengths, l



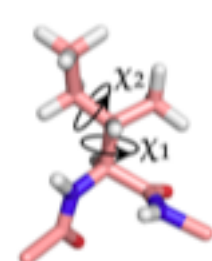
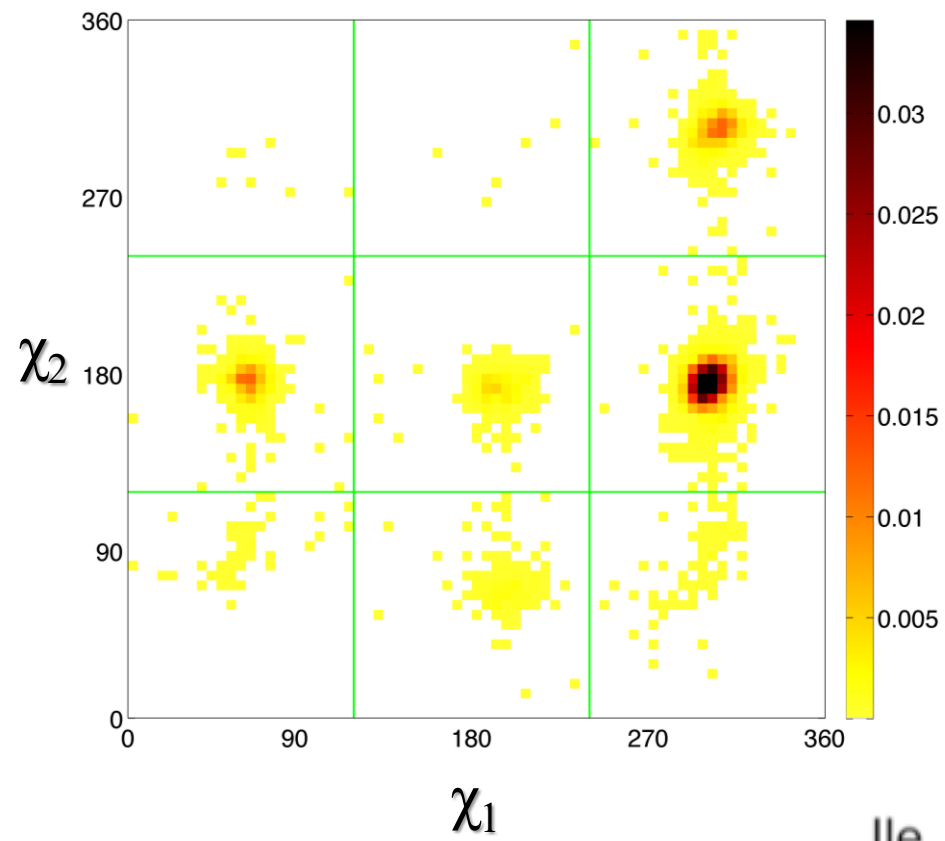
Observed Side-chain Dihedral Angle Distributions



Leu



Ile



In recent work, Peterson and coworkers (Peterson *et al.* 2014) performed side chain recovery for ~200 proteins using six different protein design software suites (SCWRL (Krivov *et al.*, 2009), OSCAR (Liang *et al.*, 2011), RASP (Miao *et al.*, 2011), Rosetta (Kuhlman *et al.*, 2000), Scomp (Eyal *et al.*, 2004), and FoldX (Guerois *et al.*, 2002)). The key component of computational protein design software is the energy function, which can include many terms: stereochemistry (potentials that enforce equilibrium bond lengths and angles derived from small molecule crystal structures) plus up to eight additional terms---statistical potentials derived from backbone-dependent side chain rotamer libraries (Dunbrack and Cohen 1997, Shapovalov and Dunbrack 2011); repulsive and attractive van der Waals atomic interactions; hydrogen bonding; electrostatics; desolvation energies; disulfide bond energy (RASP-specific), and an *ad hoc* pairwise residue potential (Rosetta-specific). The energy functions differ in the relative weights assigned to each of these terms.

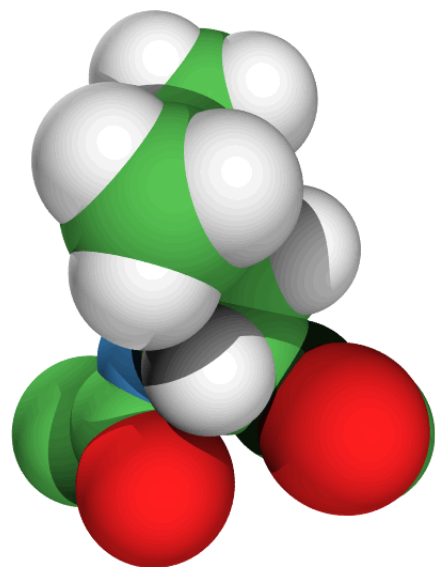
Calculate Distribution of Side-chain Dihedral Angles

$$V_{RLJ}(r_{ij}) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{\epsilon} S_{ij}^6}{r_{ij}^6} - \frac{1}{r_{ij}} & r_{ij} \leq S_{ij} \\ 0 & r_{ij} > S_{ij} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = (\sigma_i + \sigma_j) / 2$$

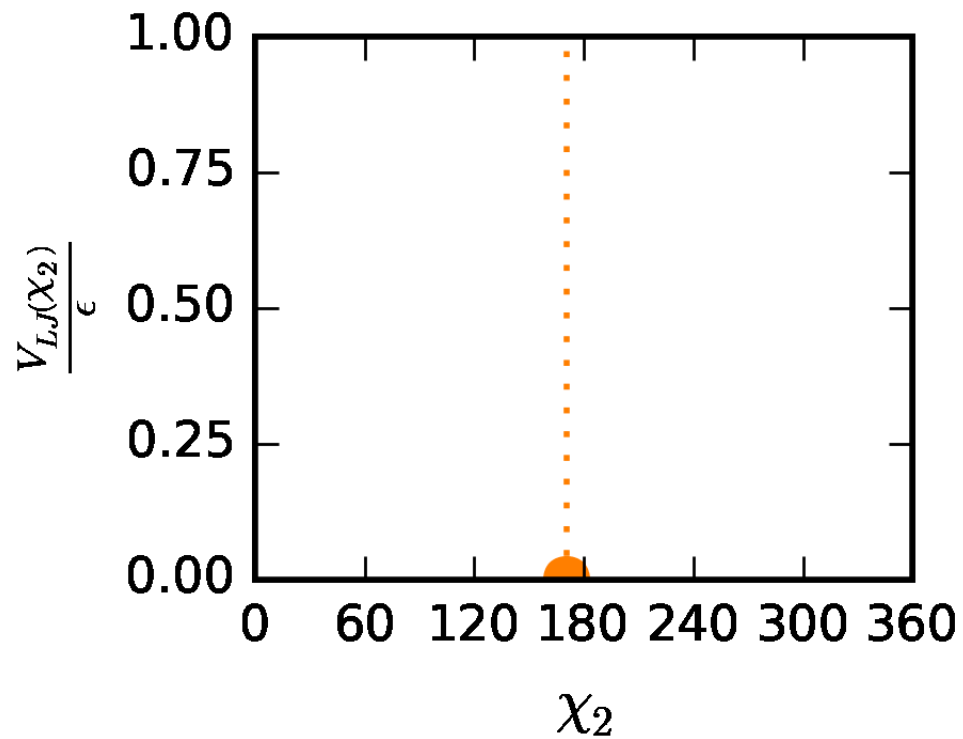
$$V_{RLJ}^{Tot} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i>j} V_{RLJ}(r_{ij})$$

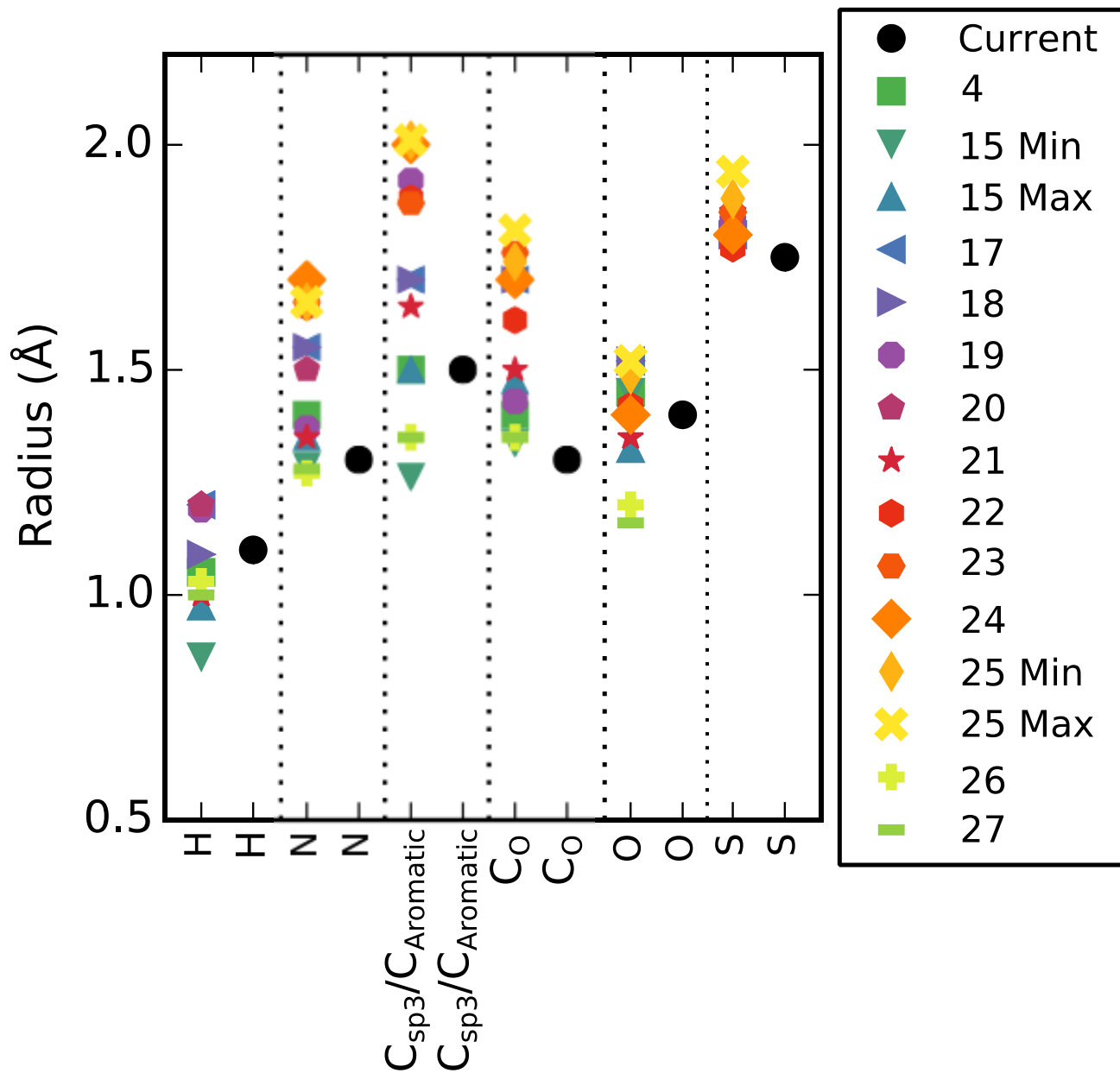
$$P(c_1) \propto \left\langle \exp\left(-\frac{V_{RLJ}^{Tot}(c_1)}{k_B T}\right) \right\rangle \frac{k_B T}{e} \rightarrow 0$$



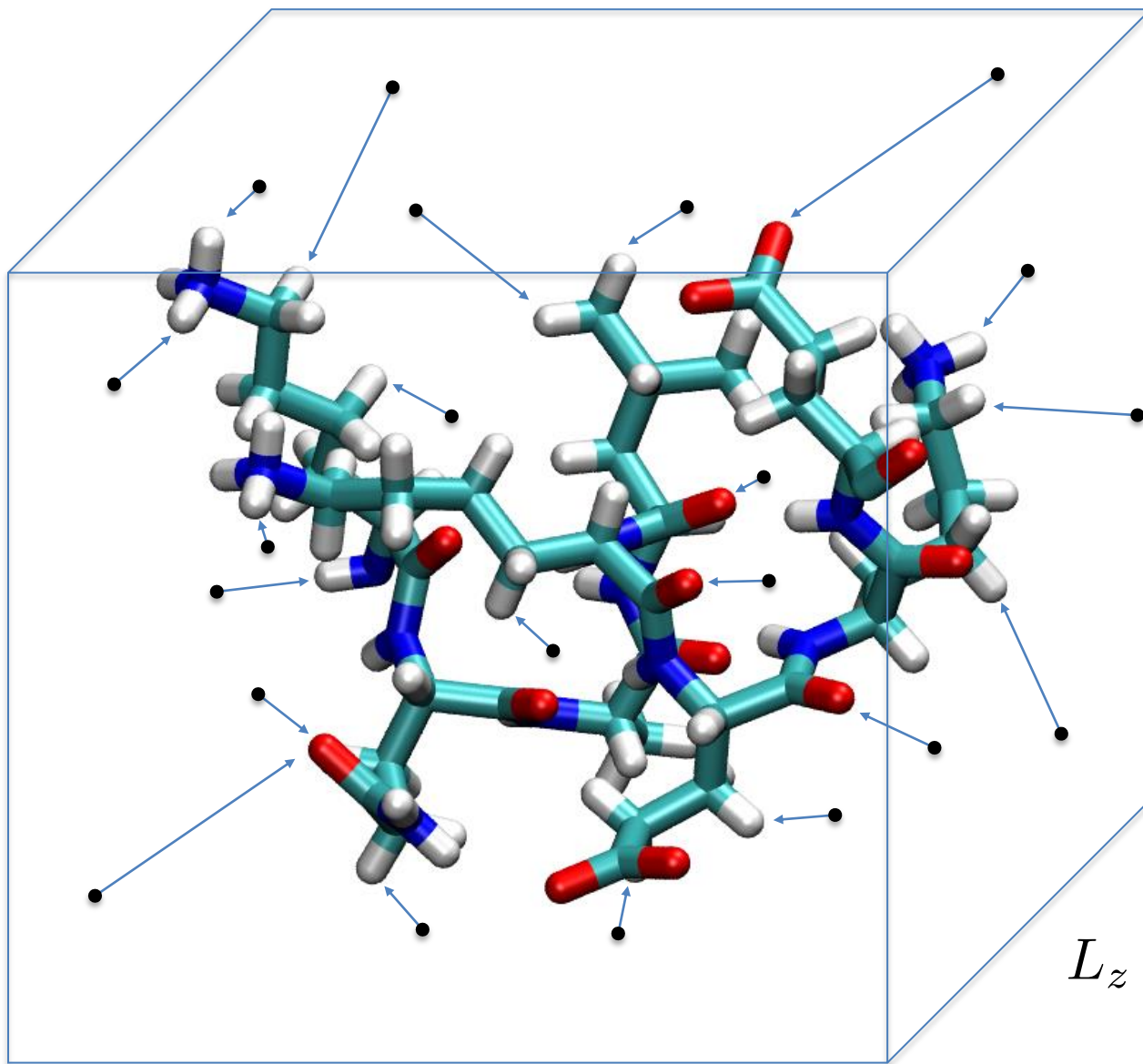
Leu

- O
- C
- H
- N





$L_y + 3\text{\AA}$



$L_x + 3\text{\AA}$

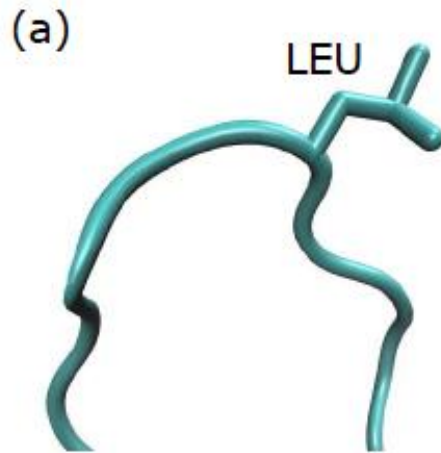
$L_z + 3\text{\AA}$

Core Residues

Residue Type	% in Core	% on Surface
Leu	17.5	7.5
Ala	13.2	7.2
Val	12.7	6.2
Ile	12.2	4.6
Gly	9.9	7.9
Phe	8.0	3.7
Cys	5.1	1.5
Thr	3.9	6.4
Ser	3.7	6.4

Residue Type	% in Core	% on Surface
Met	3.2	1.1
Tyr	2.2	4.0
Pro	1.9	4.5
Trp	1.4	1.7
Asn	1.4	5.3
Asp	1.0	6.7
Gln	0.7	4.0
His	0.7	2.1
Glu	0.5	6.7
Lys	0.5	7.2
Arg	0.3	5.2

Intra-residue contacts



Inter-residue contacts

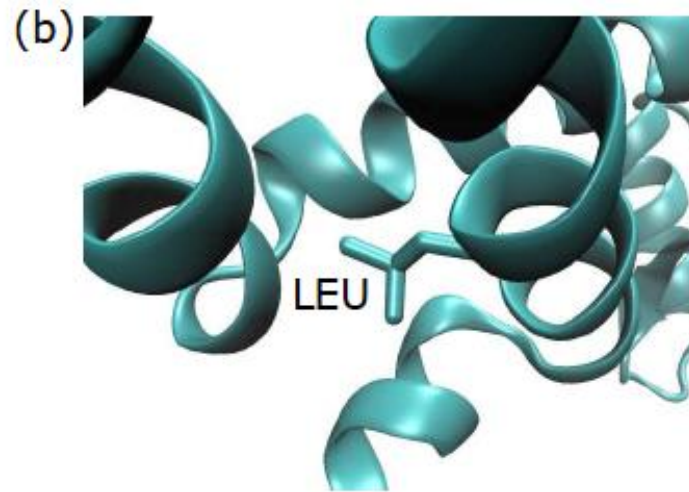
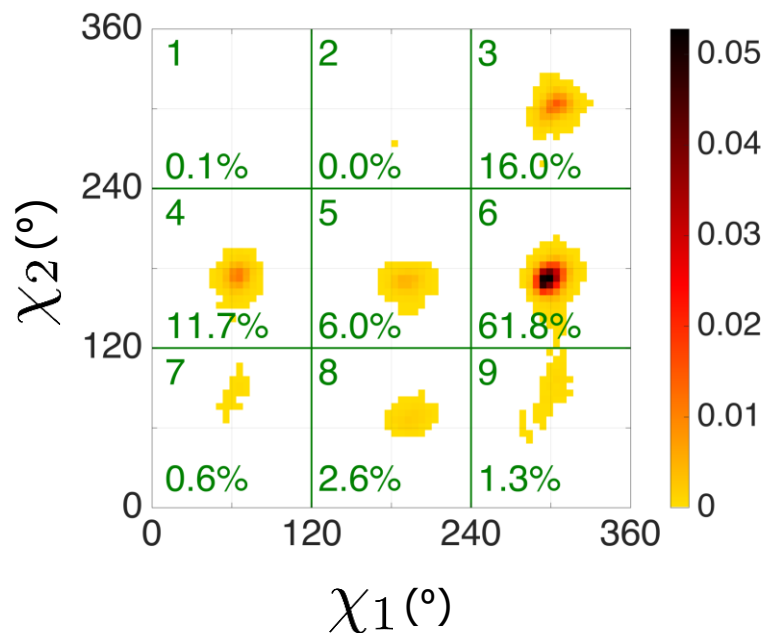
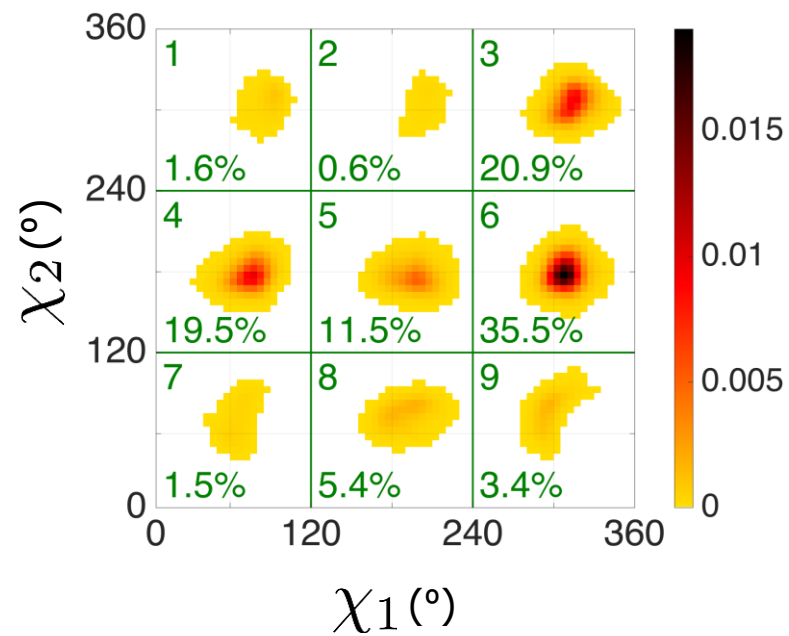


Figure 1: (a) X-ray crystal structure in ribbon representation of a coil region of the protein T4 Lysozyme (PDB ID: 1L63) with Leu 15 highlighted. (b) Close-up of Leu 99, which occurs on an α -helical segment in the core of T4 Lysozyme.

Ile in proteins

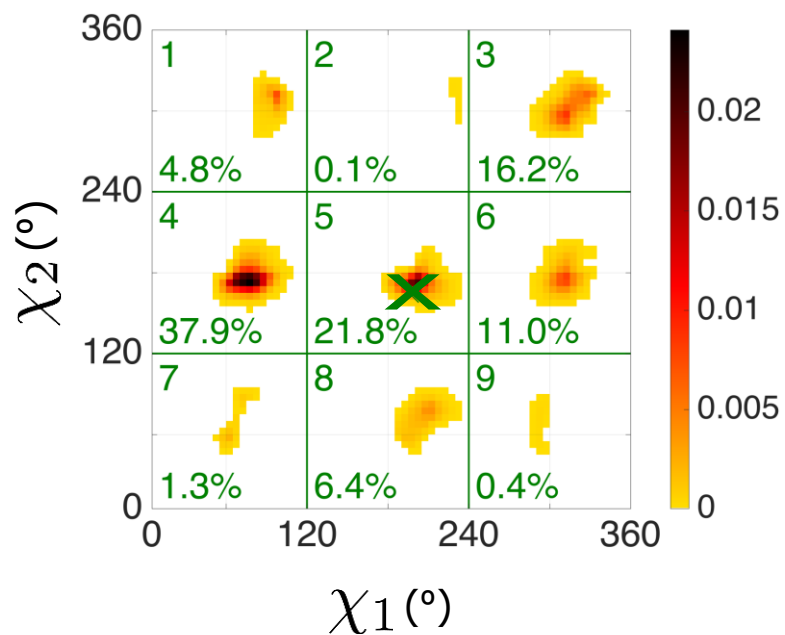


Ile hard-sphere dipeptide prediction

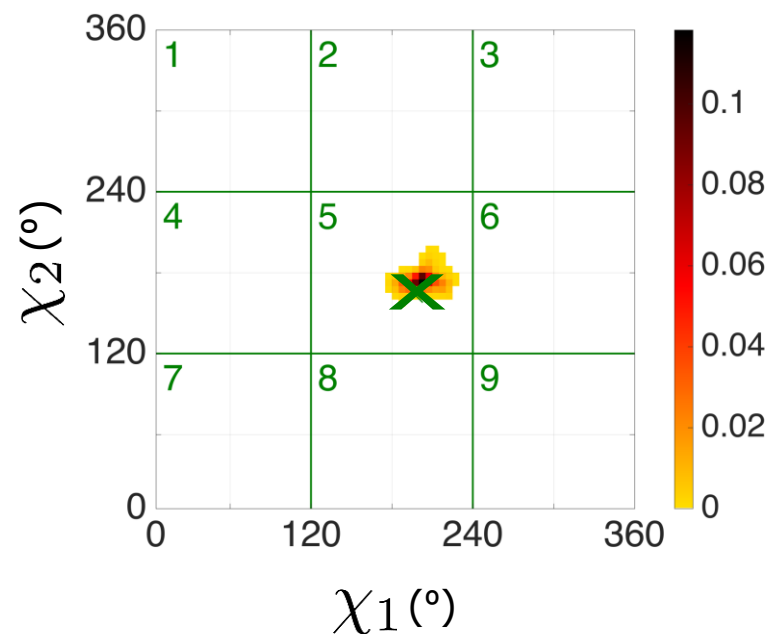


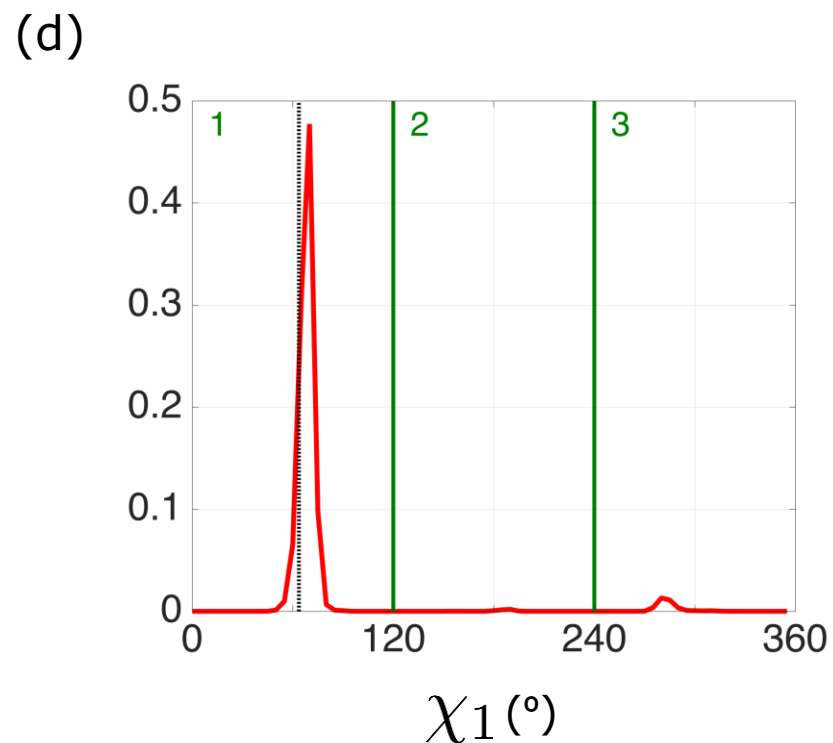
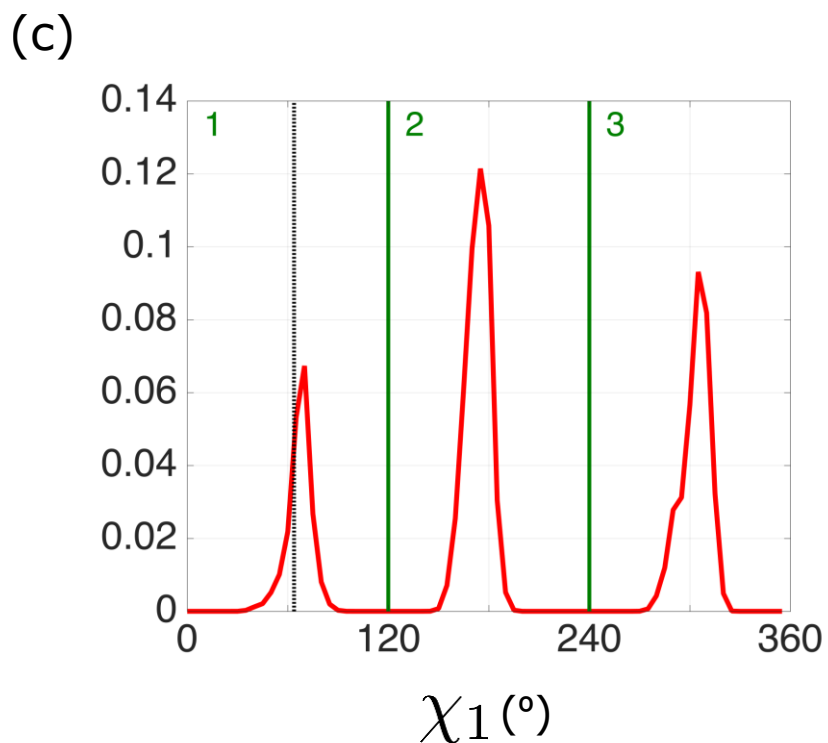
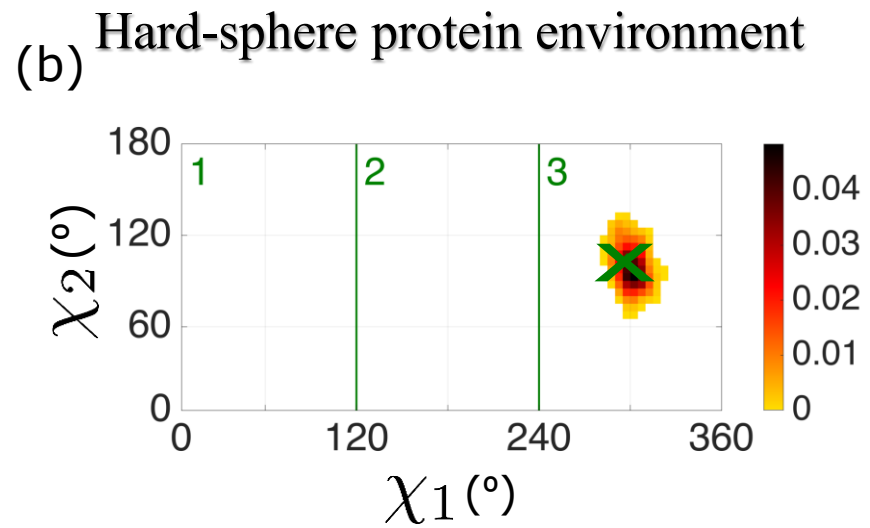
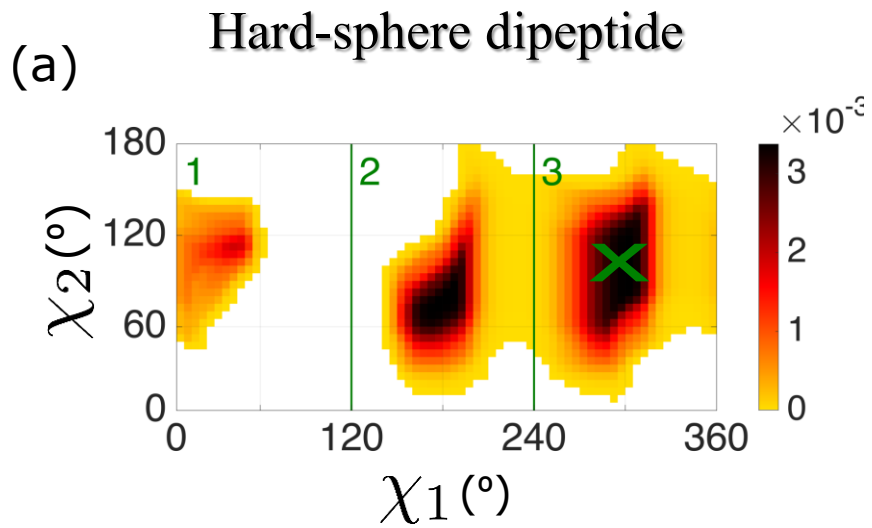
Ile56 in PDB 2NWD

Hard-sphere dipeptide

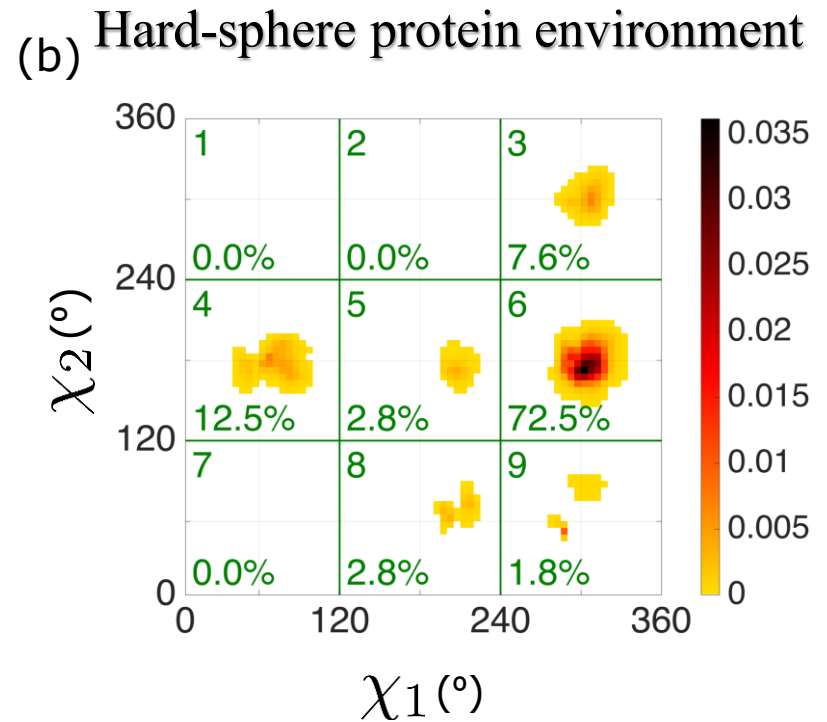
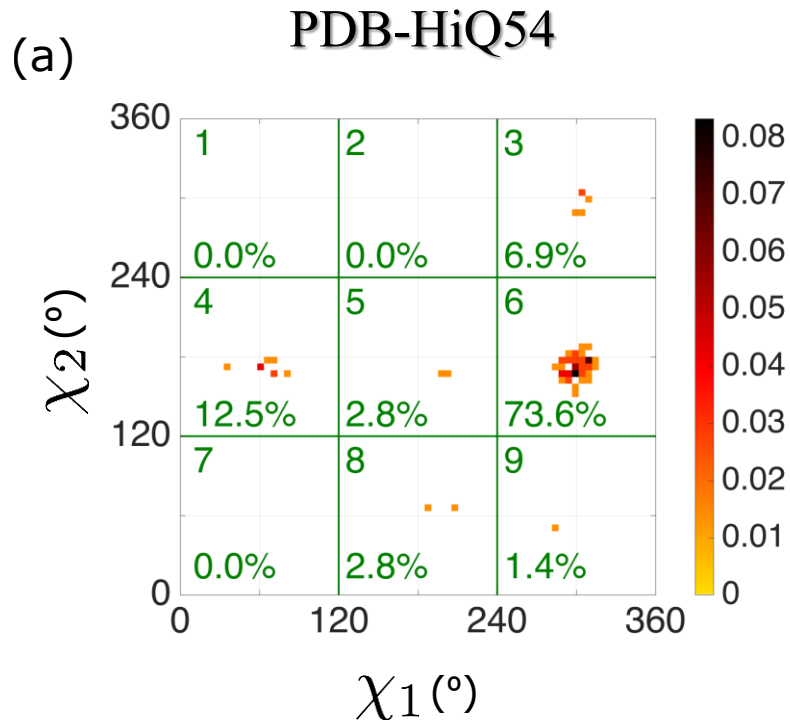


Hard-sphere protein environment





Ile in Protein Environment



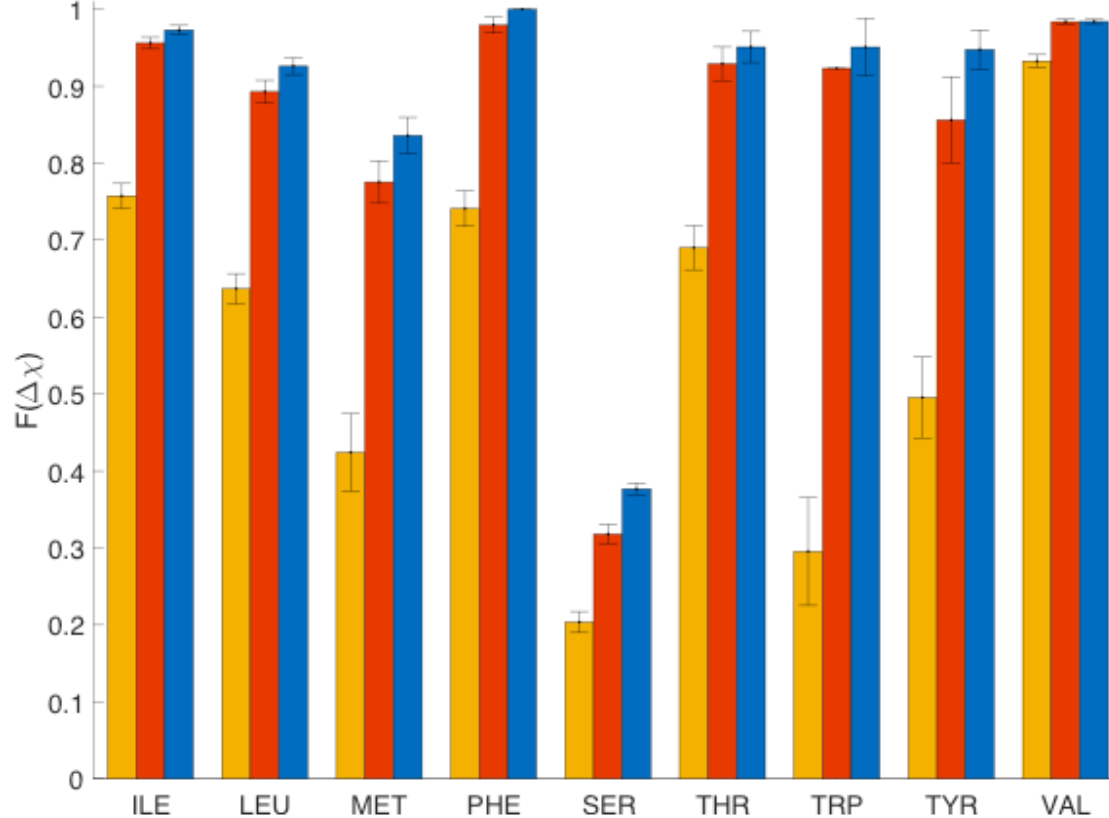


Figure 4: Single residue rotations in the context of the protein core: The fraction ($F(\Delta\chi)$) of each residue type for which the hard-sphere model prediction of the side chain conformation is $\Delta\chi < 10^\circ$ (yellow), 20° (red), or 30° (blue) from the crystal structure for core residues in the Dunbrack 1.0Å database.

$$DC = \sqrt{\left(C_1^{xtal} - C_1^{HS}\right)^2 + \square + \left(C_n^{xtal} - C_n^{HS}\right)^2}$$

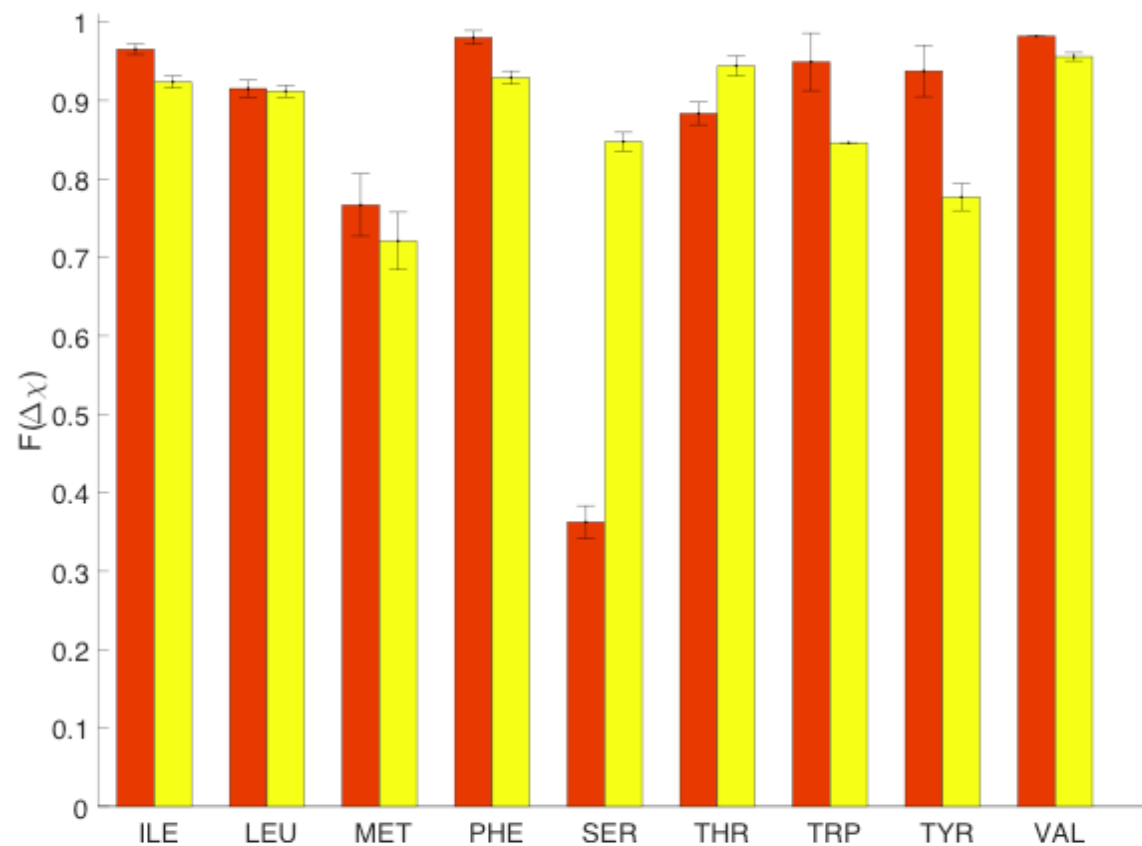


Figure 7: Comparison of the accuracy of combined rotations for core residues in the Dunbrack 1.0Å database using the hard-sphere model (red) and Rosetta (yellow). Each bar shows the fraction $F(\Delta\chi)$ of residues for which the model prediction was $\Delta\chi < 30^\circ$.

Studies of Packing in Protein Cores

F. M. Richards, “The interpretation of protein structures: Total volume, group volume distributions, and packing fraction,” *J. Mol. Biol.* 82 (1974) 1.

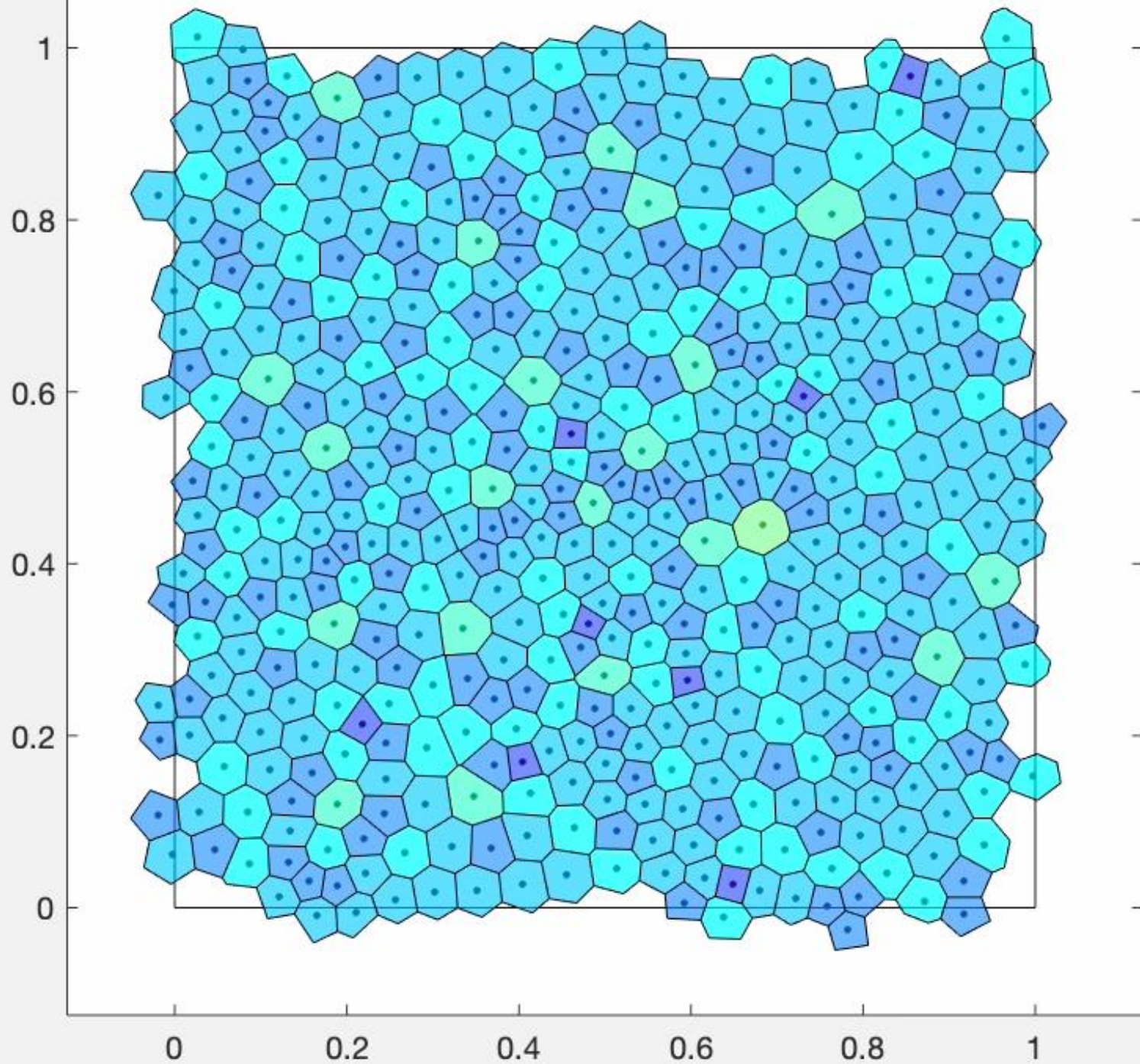
J. Liang and K. A. Dill, “Are proteins well-packed,” *Biophys. J.* 81 (2001) 751.

$$f_r = \frac{V_r}{V_{\text{container}}}$$

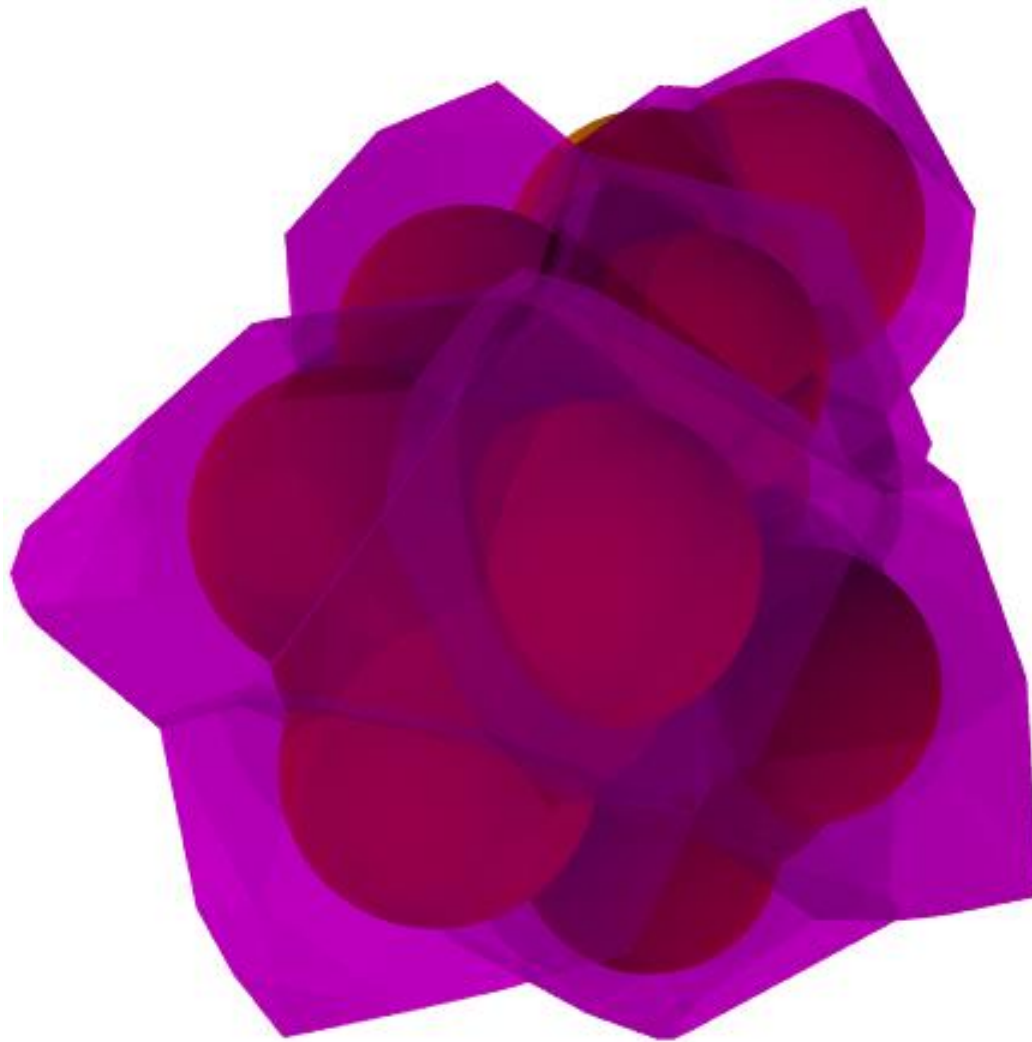
$$f_r = \frac{V_r}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_a} v_{ri}}$$

v_{ri} = Voronoi volume of atom i in residue r

$$f_{\text{core}} = \frac{1}{N_r} \sum_{i=1}^{N_r} f_{ri}$$



Voronoi Tessellation



(Non-overlap) Volumes of Core Residues w/ Explicit Hydrogens

Residue Type	Volume V_r (\AA^3)
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Leu 88.06

Ala 43.62

Val 72.45

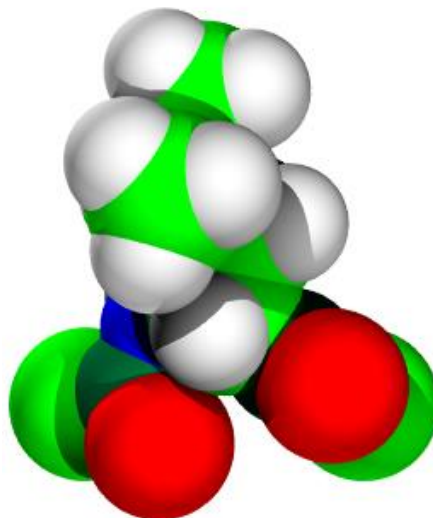
Ile 88.13

Gly 30.46

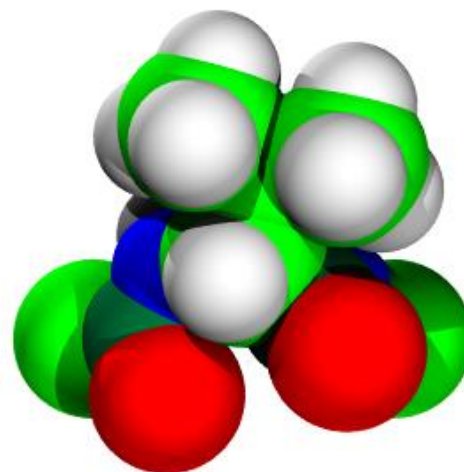
Phe 100.66

Cys 61.20

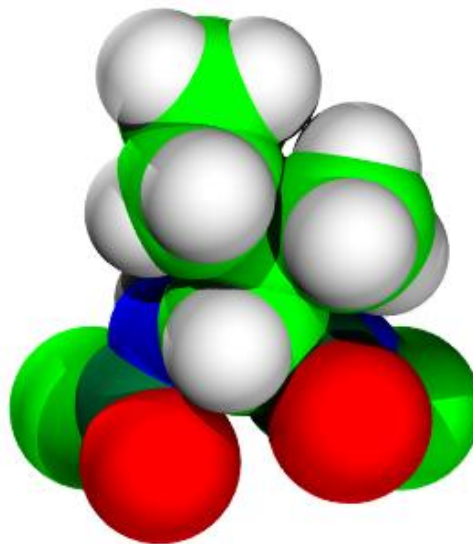
Met 87.49



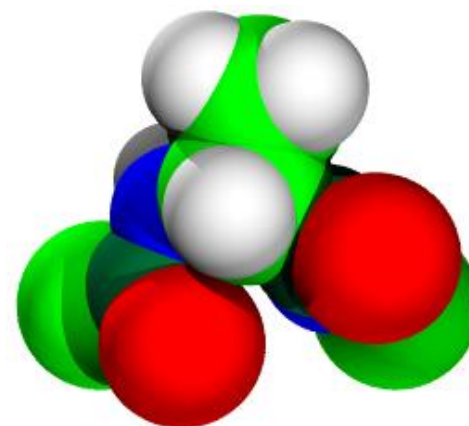
Leu



Val



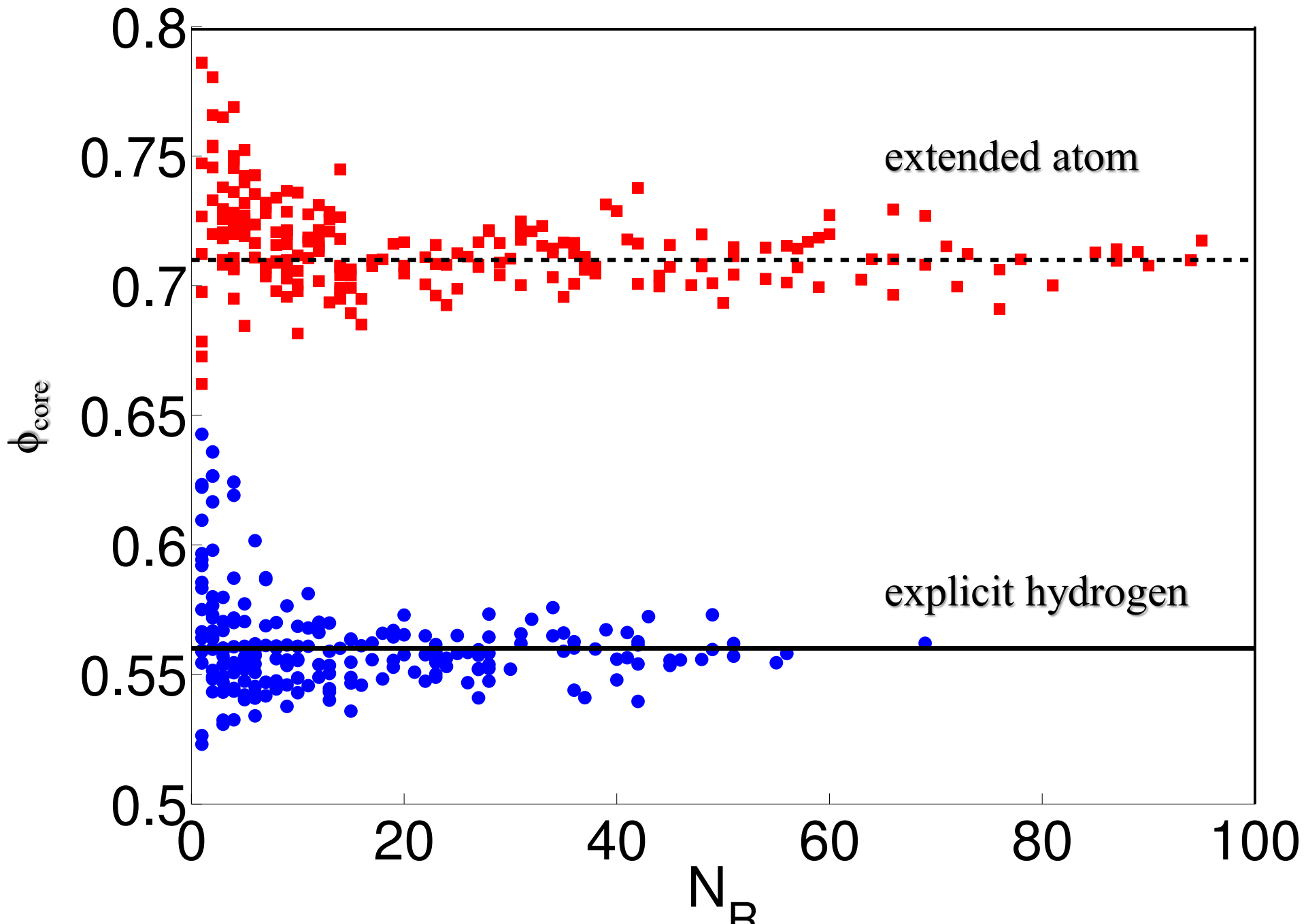
Ile

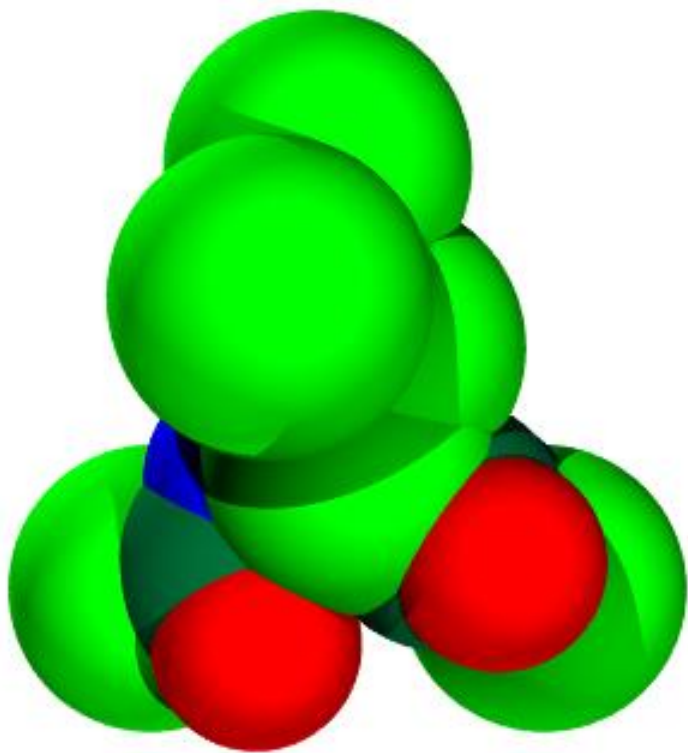


Ala



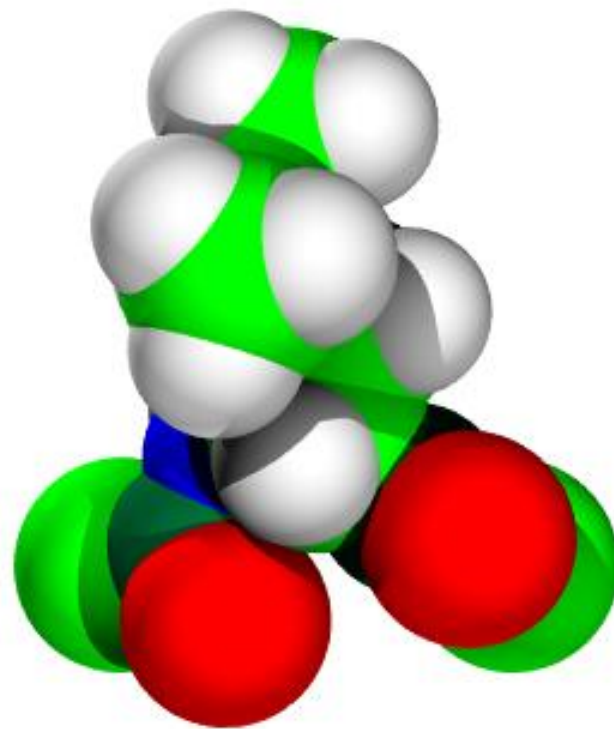
Protein Cores





Leu
extended atom

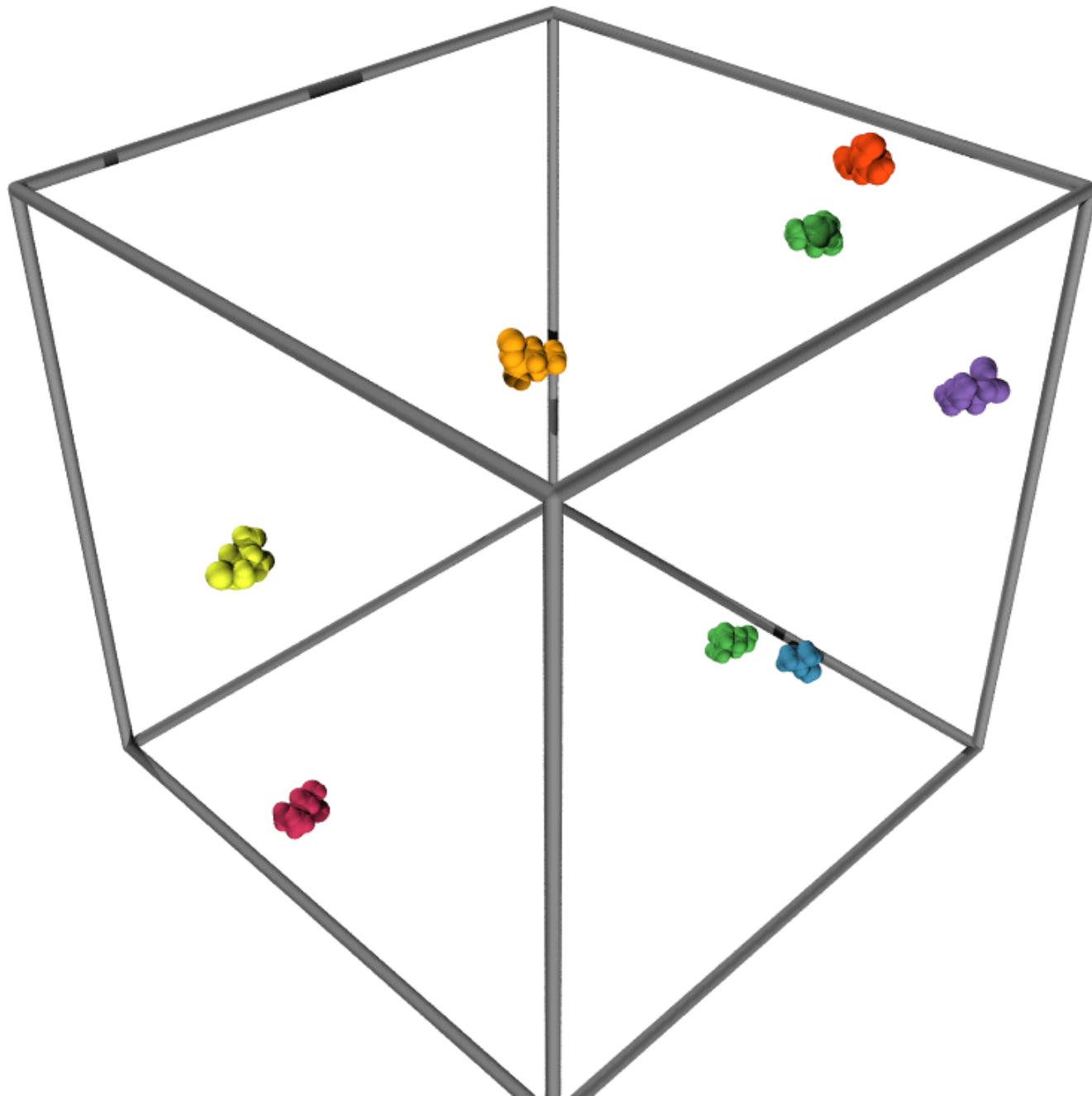
$$V_r=107.2\text{\AA}^3$$

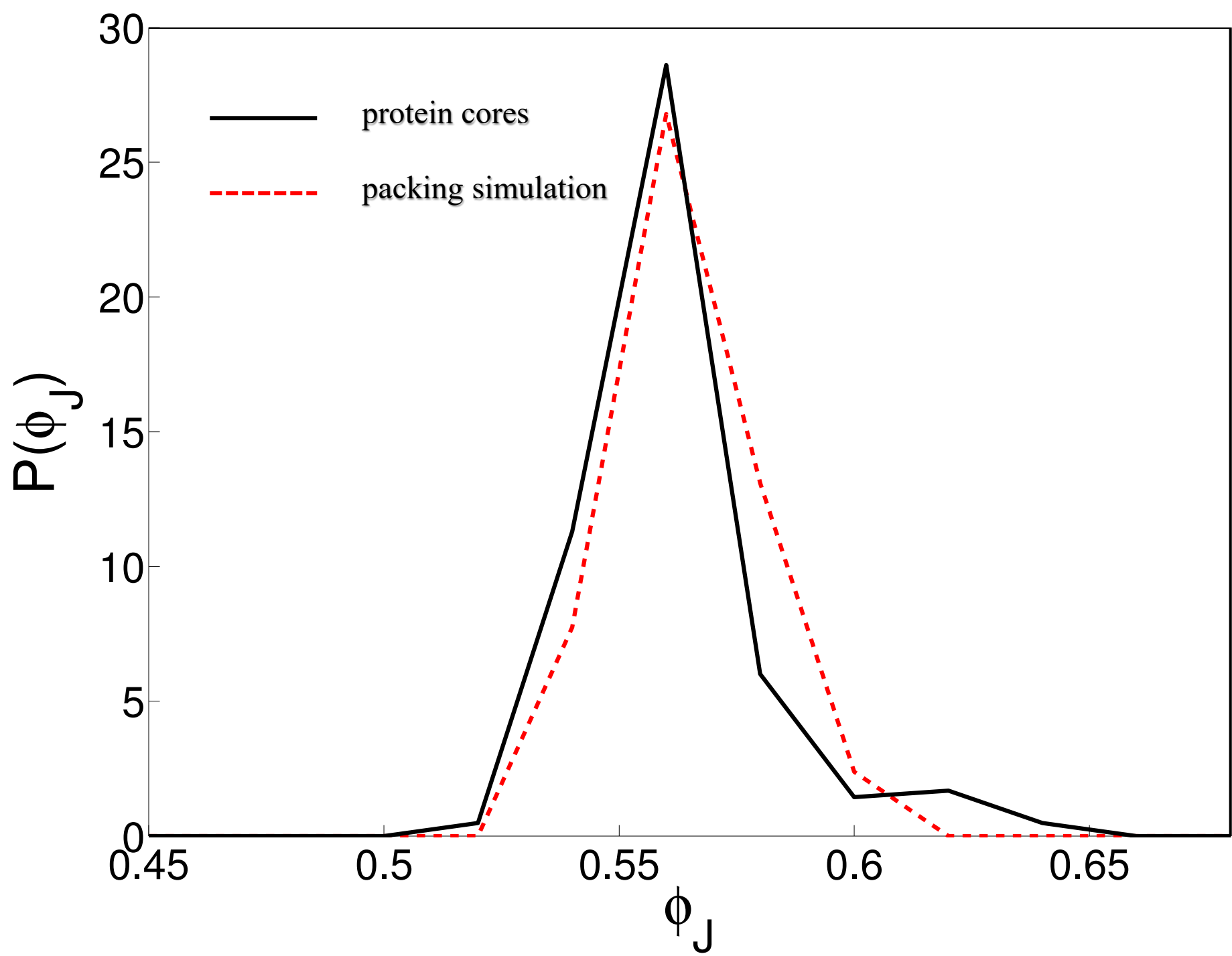


Leu
explicit hydrogens

$$V_r=88.1\text{\AA}^3$$







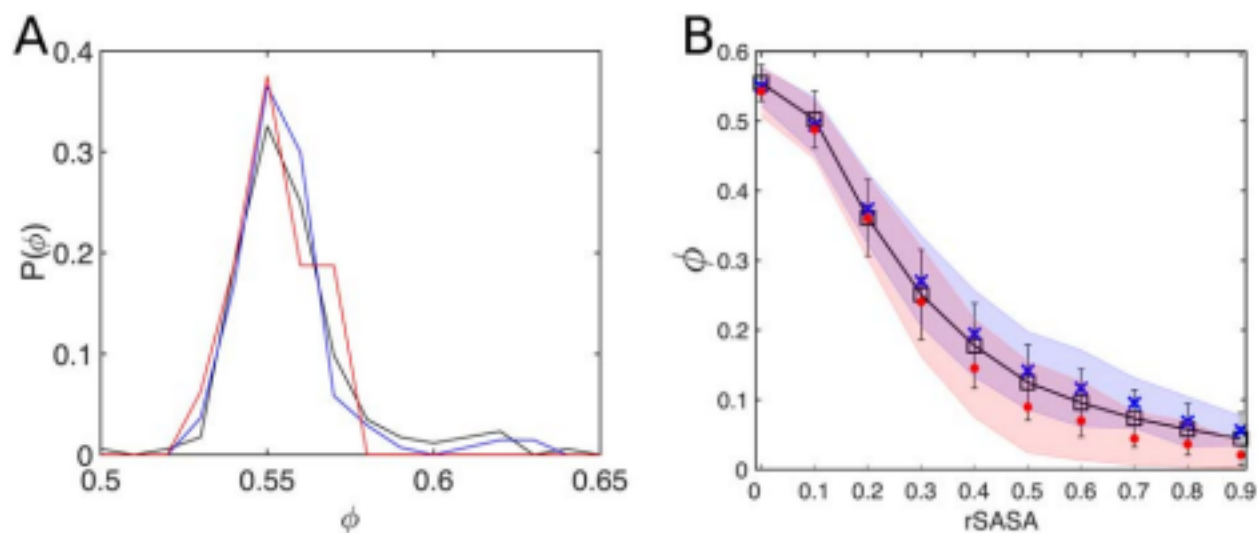
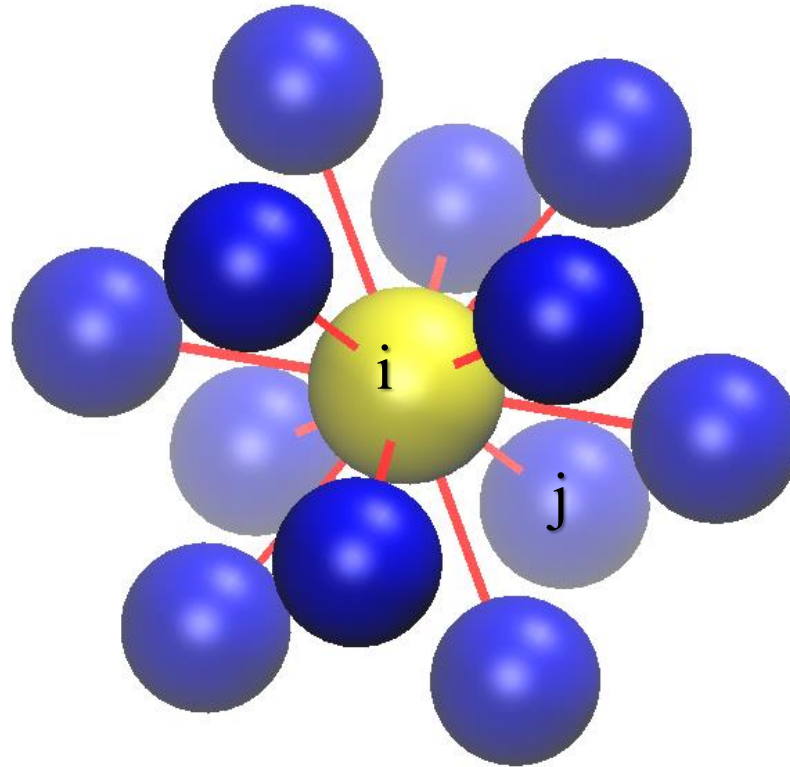


FIGURE 6 A, Distribution of packing fractions $P(\phi)$ of core residues in the Dun1.0 (black), PPI (blue), and TM (red) datasets. ϕ is calculated using Equation 3, where the summation is over all atoms of all core residues in each protein. B, Packing fraction ϕ of residues as a function of the relative solvent accessibility (rSASA) for the Dun1.0 (black line and squares), PPI (blue crosses), and TM (red circles) datasets. The error bars indicate the standard deviation for the Dun1.0 dataset and the blue and red shaded regions indicate the standard deviations for the PPI and TM datasets, respectively [Color figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

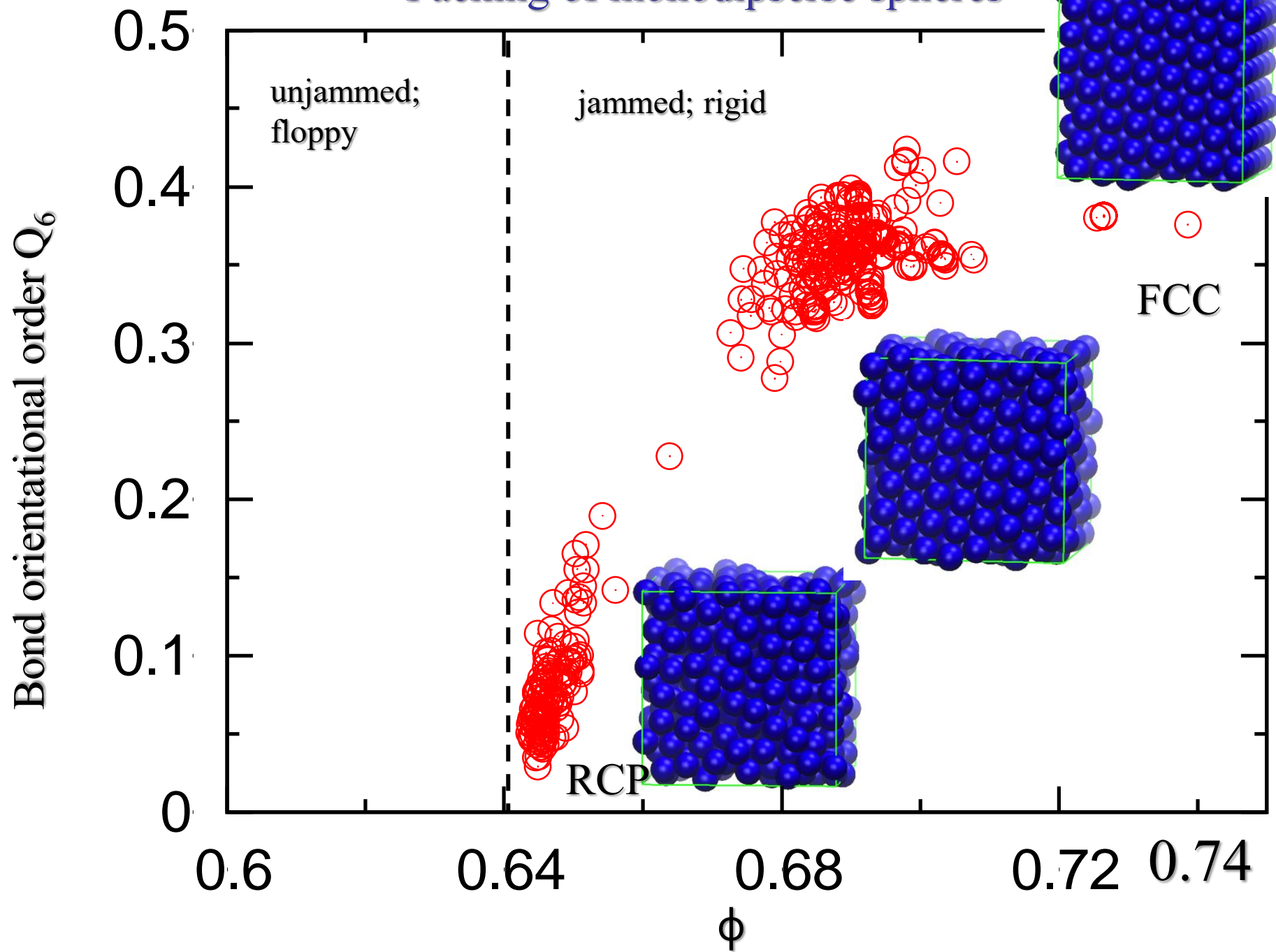
Why is the packing fraction of protein cores $\phi < 0.74$?

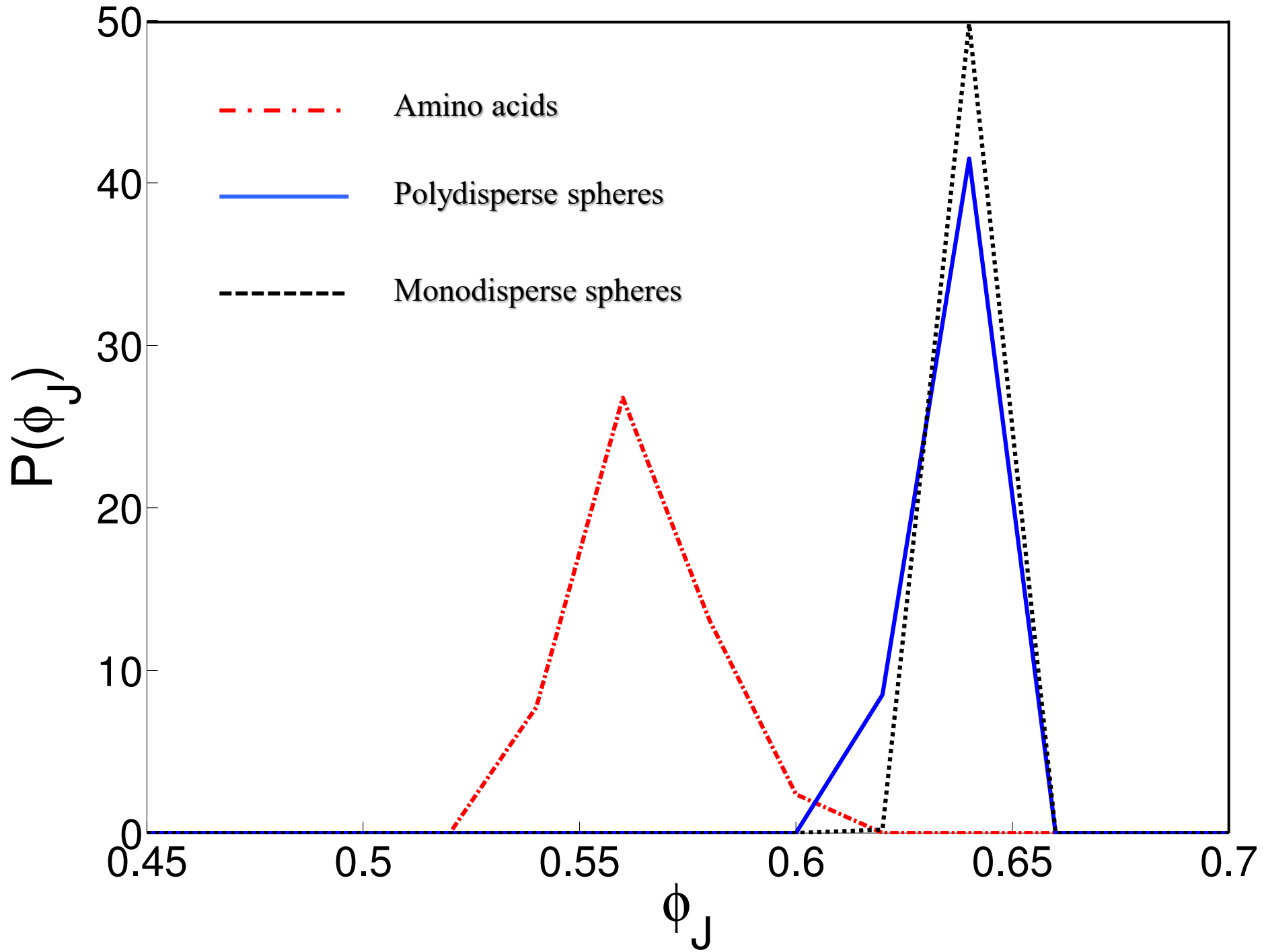
Bond-orientational order parameter Q_l



$$Q_l^{local} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{z_i} \frac{4\rho}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l \left| \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} Y_l^m(q_{ij}, f_{ij}) \right|^2 \frac{0^{1/2}}{\emptyset}$$

Packing of monodisperse spheres





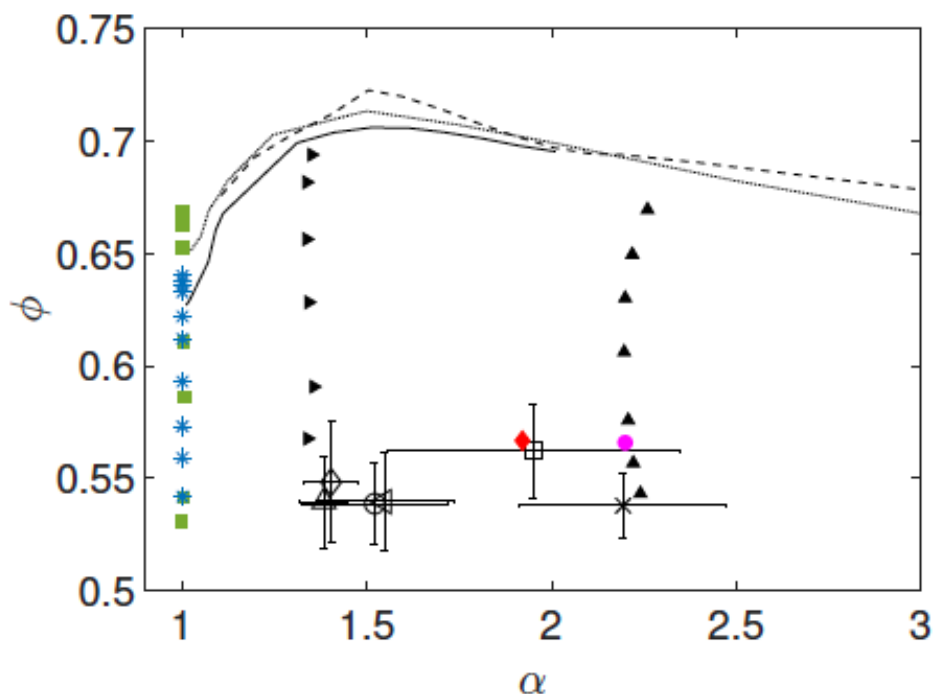


Figure 9: Jammed packing fraction ϕ versus aspect ratio α for frictional spheres (blue asterisks) from Ref. [57], bumpy (green triangles) spheres, smooth, prolate ellipsoids of revolution from Refs. [59] (dotted line) and [60] (solid line) and spherocylinders (dashed line) from Ref. [58]. The static friction coefficient for the frictional spheres varies from $\mu = 10^{-4}$ to 10 from top to bottom. For the bumpy spheres (Fig. 10 (a) and (b)), twelve bumps are placed on the vertices of an icosahedron, and the relative sizes of the bumps are decreased to increase the bumpiness B from $\approx 10^{-2}$ to 0.15 from top to bottom. We also show the packing fraction and aspect ratio for Ala (open diamond), Ile (open leftward triangle), Leu (open circle), Met (open square), Phe (x), and Val (open upward triangle) residues in protein cores. The error bars indicate the root-mean-square fluctuations from averaging over instances of each residue with different backbone and side chain conformations. Results for bumpy ellipsoids are indicated by the filled rightward and upward triangles and results for the non-axisymmetric shapes in Fig. 10 (g) and (h) are indicated by the filled diamond and circle, respectively.

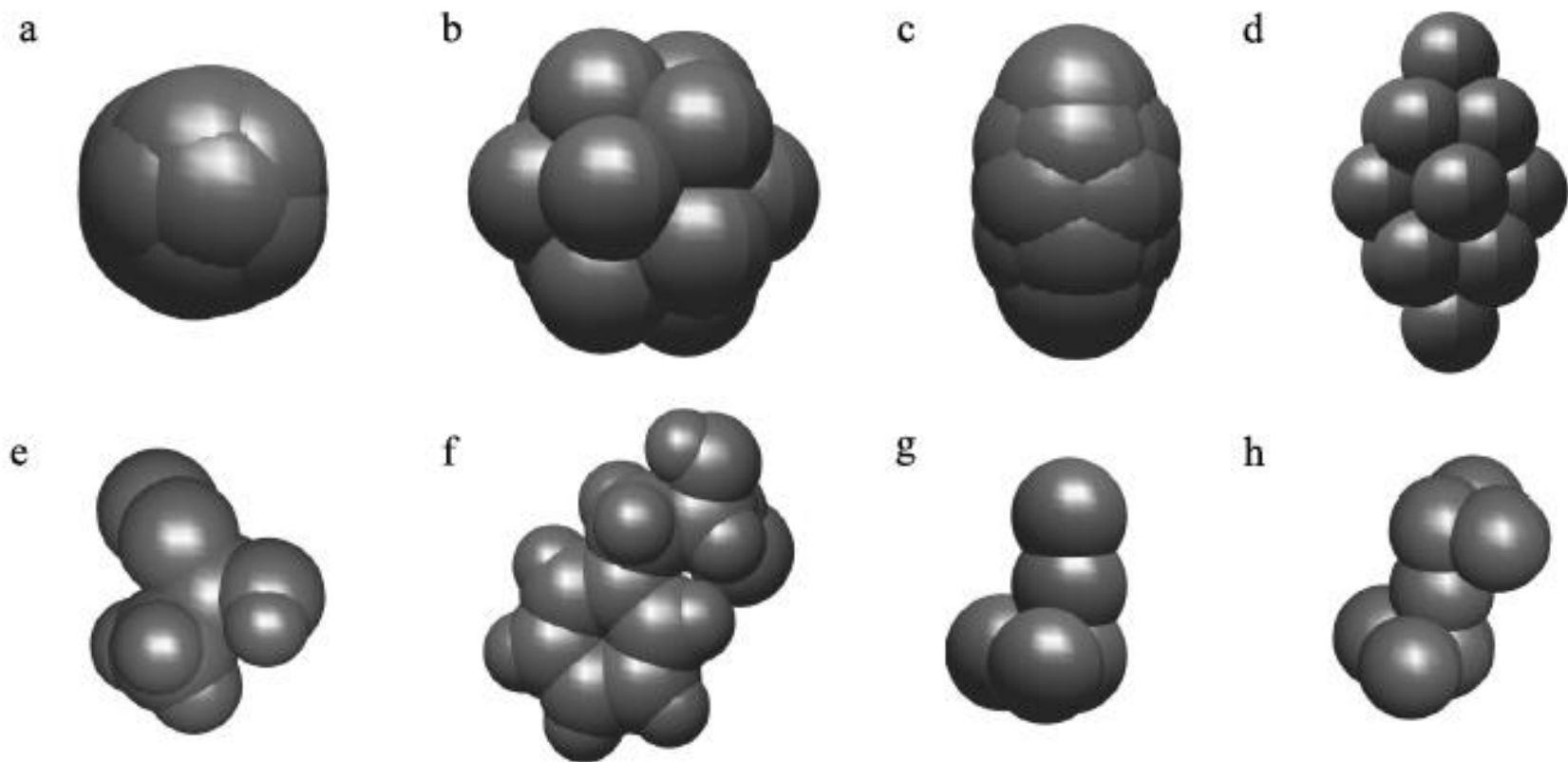


Figure 10: Examples of the composite particle shapes investigated in the packing simulations: bumpy spheres with (a) $B = 0.008$, $\alpha = 1.00$ and (b) $B = 0.113$, $\alpha = 1.00$; bumpy ellipsoids with (c) $B = 0.015$, $\alpha = 1.40$ and (e) $B = 0.162$, $\alpha = 1.40$; (e) Ala and (f) Phe residues; and (g,h) two examples of non-axisymmetric composite particles.

Conclusions

- Previous calculations of $\phi_{\text{core}} \sim 0.70-0.74$, are likely too high for protein core packing; would imply structural order
- We predict $\phi_{\text{core}} \sim 0.56$ using a hard-sphere model with explicit hydrogens and atomic radii calibrated to observed side-chain dihedral angle distributions
- Showed that $\phi_{\text{core}} \sim 0.56$ can be obtained from hard-particle simulations of individual amino acids under isotropic compression
- Apply results to mutations of protein cores and interfaces

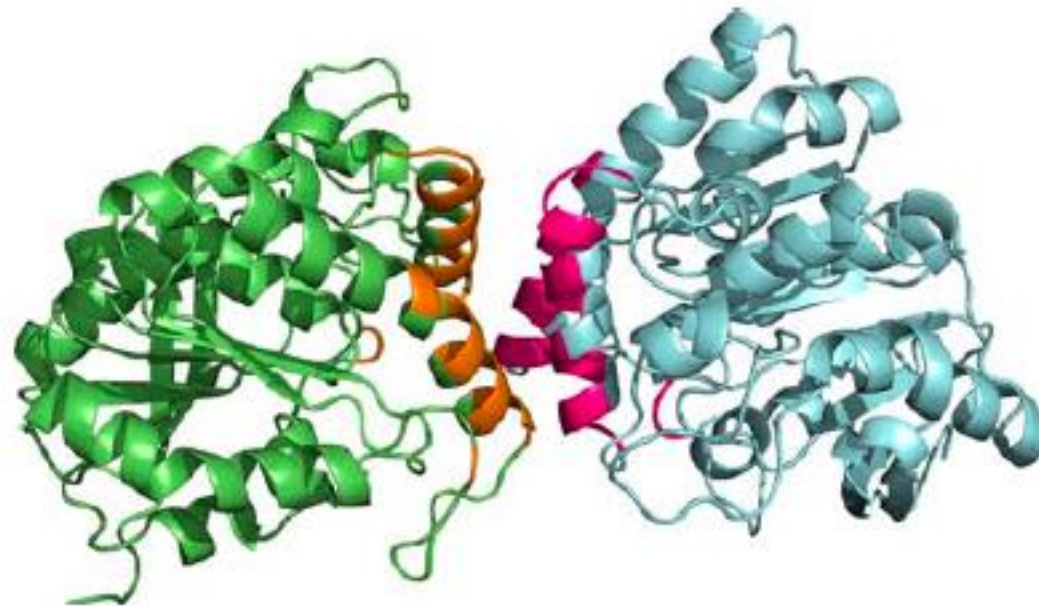


FIGURE 2 Ribbon representation of a protein-protein complex (PDB identifier: 1DQZ). The 2 protein chains are shown in green and blue. The interface residues (displayed in orange and pink) were identified as those residues with a change in SASA, $\Delta SASA_{Res} > 0.1 \text{ \AA}^2$, between the monomer and the complex [Color figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

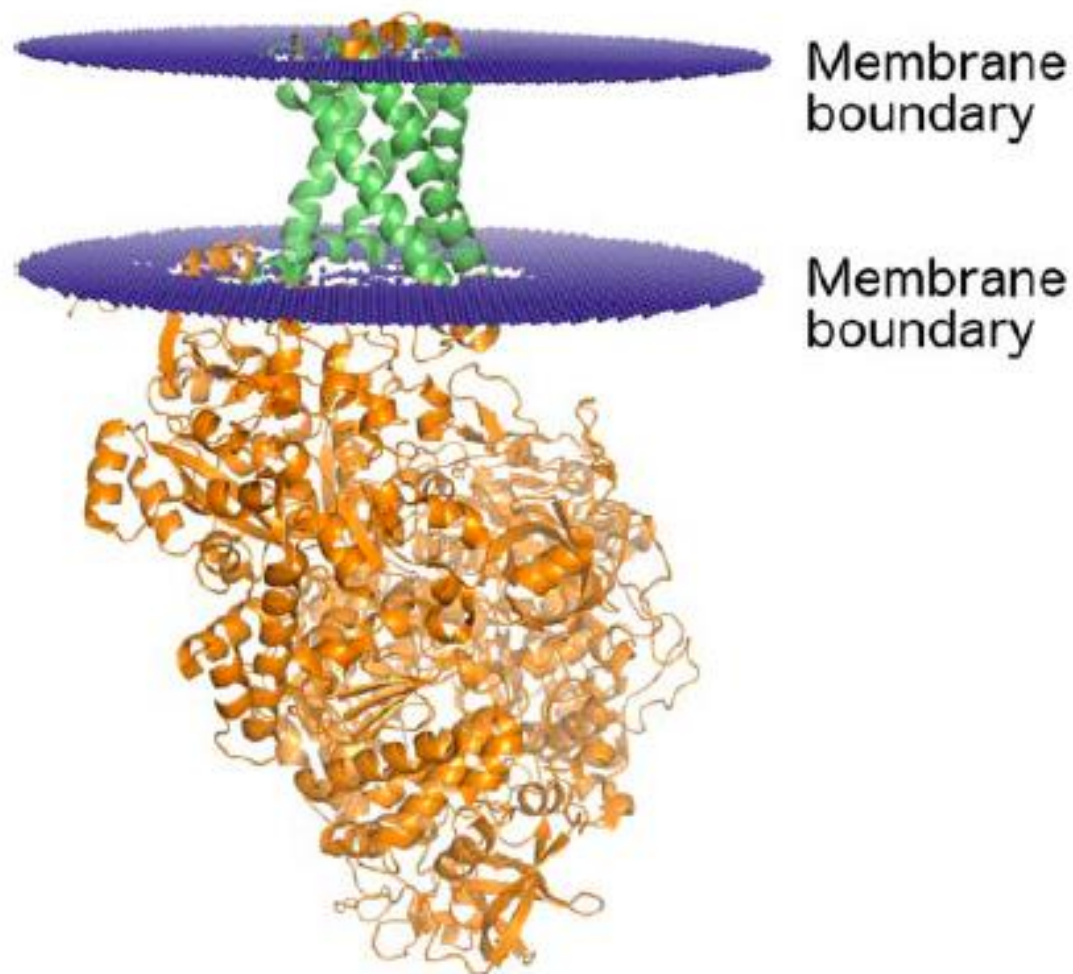


FIGURE 3 Ribbon representation of a transmembrane protein (PDB identifier: 1Q16). The membrane boundary planes (displayed in blue) were obtained from the Positioning of Proteins in Membranes (PPM) server ⁵². The region of the protein that spans the membrane is shown in green, and the portion of the protein that extends beyond the membrane is shown in orange [Color figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

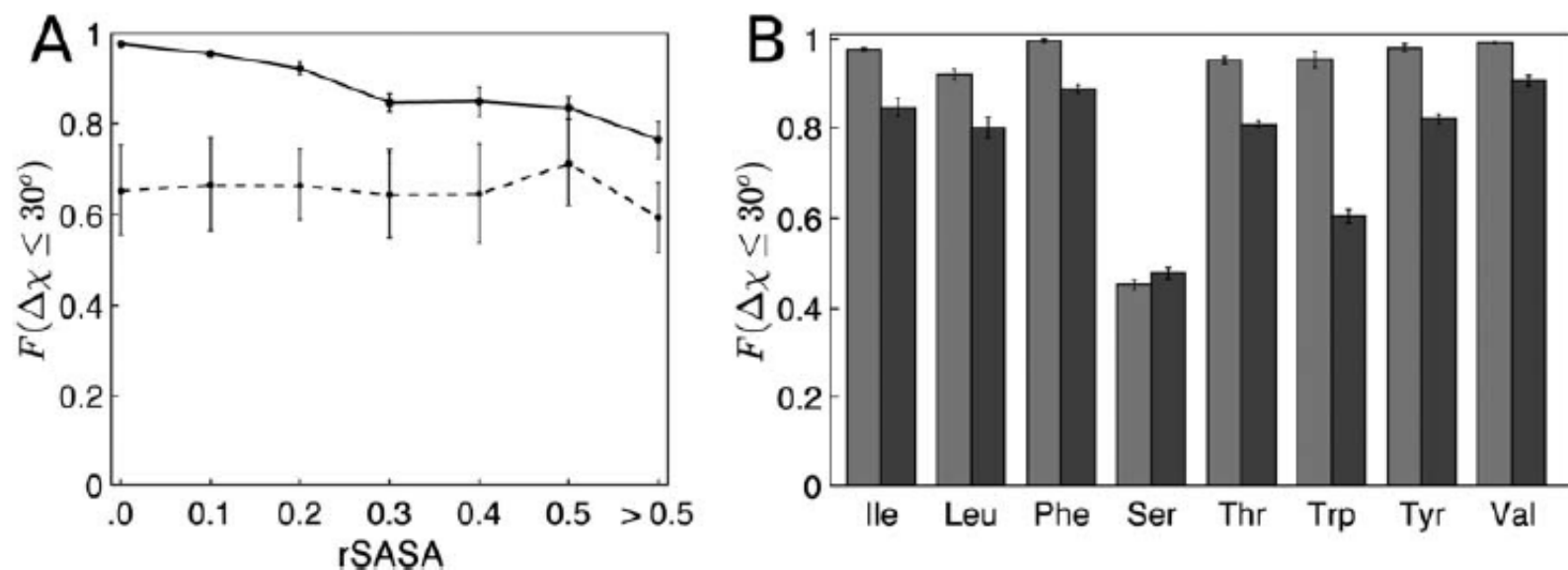


FIGURE 7 A, Fraction of residues predicted within 30° ($F(\Delta\chi \leq 30^\circ)$) for Ile residues in the Dun1.0 database (solid line) and their corresponding dipeptide mimetics (dotted line) as a function of rSASA values. The dotted line provides lower bounds for the prediction accuracy for the residues in each rSASA bin. Due to the low frequency of uncharged residues in the non-core region, we have combined all residues with $rSASA > 0.5$ into 1 bin. B, $F(\Delta\chi \leq 30^\circ)$ for non-charged amino acids for $rSASA < 10^{-3}$ (light grey) and $0.2 < rSASA \leq 0.3$ (dark grey)

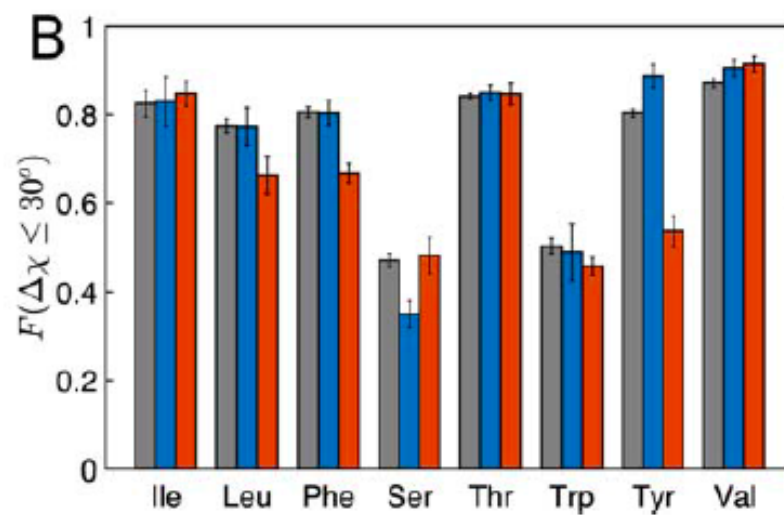
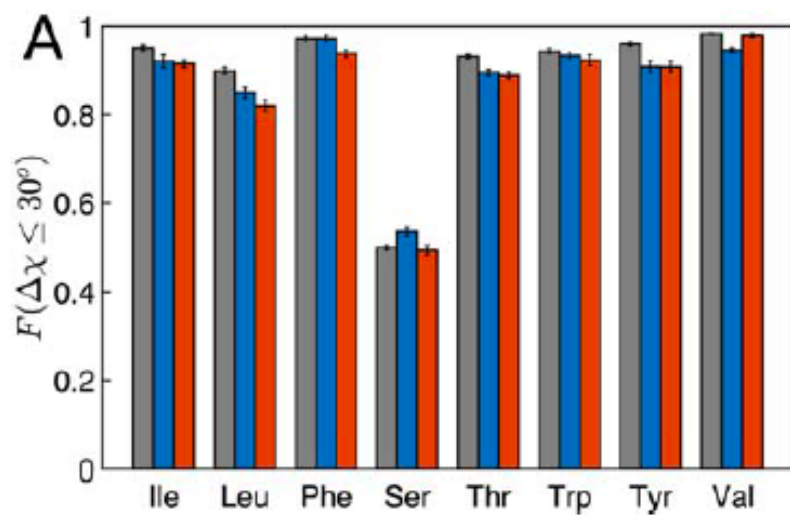


FIGURE 8 $F(\Delta\chi \leq 30^\circ)$ for non-charged amino acids for A, $rSASA < 0.1$ and B, $0.2 < rSASA \leq 0.3$ for the Dun1.0 (grey), PPI (blue), and TM (red) datasets [Color figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]