

Protein Unfolding

Experimental Guidelines

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► How to quantitate protein stability?

T_m ? $[D]_m$?

Stability ΔG Difference in Gibbs energy between the native state and the unfolded state

We might determine equilibrium constants by measuring equilibrium concentrations ($\Delta G = -RT \ln K_{eq} = -RT \ln [U]/[N]$)
But, populations of conformational states are not comparable
(e.g., what if $\Delta G = 5$ kcal/mol)

We must “stress” the protein in order to populate other less stable conformational states...

Temperature or denaturant trigger evolution through a series of equilibrium states, and, later on, final extrapolation will provide the sought information



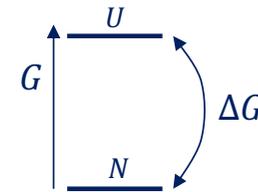
Quantitate stability? →

Energy required to destabilize the molecular tridimensional structure

Experimental techniques:

- Spectroscopy (UV, F, CD, NMR, FTIR)
- Calorimetry (DSC)

- Property with different values for different states
- Signal proportional to the unfolding progress
- Local or global information

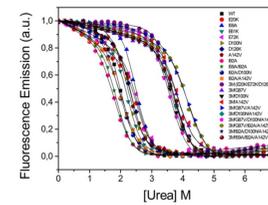
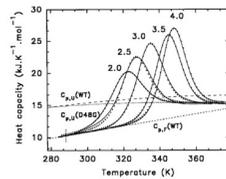
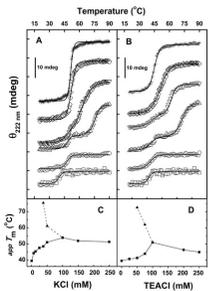


$K, \Delta G$



“extrinsic” variables
 $T, pH, \mu, [s]$

“intrinsic” variables
mutations



- Information on inter- and intramolecular interactions involved in (un)folding
- Information on functional groups involved in (un)folding
- Information on physiological and pathological mechanisms



▶ **Setting experiment parameters**

- **Experimental technique?**
- **Solution composition**
- **Sample preparation**
- **Sample concentration**
- **Scanning rate**



► Experimental conditions

- **Physiological conditions?**
- **Thermodynamic stability**
- **Kinetic stability**
- **Aggregation/precipitation**
- **Physiological/technological relevance**

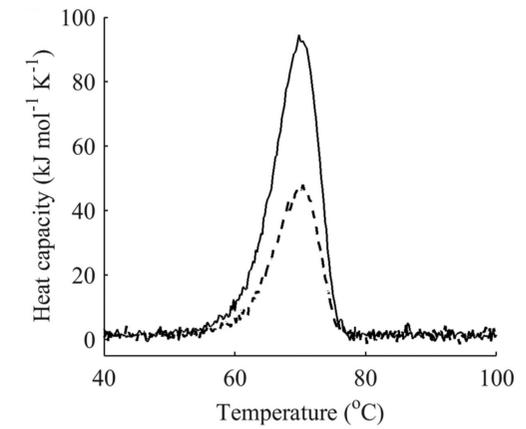
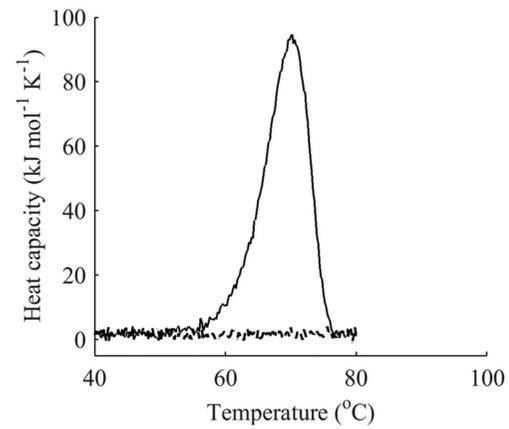
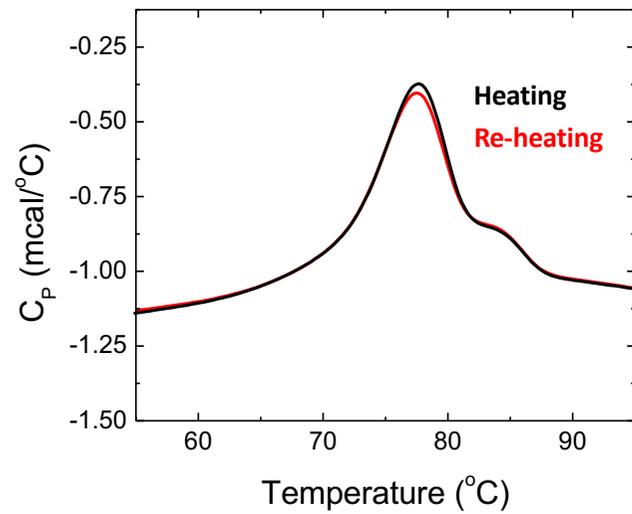


▶ Control experiments

- Experimental condition scanning
pH, ionic strength, co-solutes...
- Water/buffer test (**clean, contaminants?**)
- Reversibility test (**equilibrium?**)
- Scanning rate test (**equilibrium?**)
- Concentration test (**association, aggregation?**)

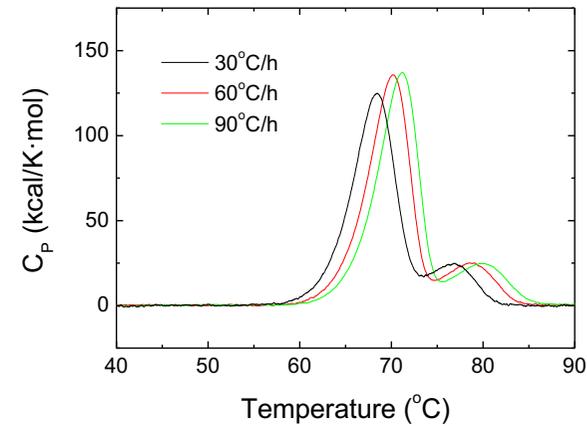
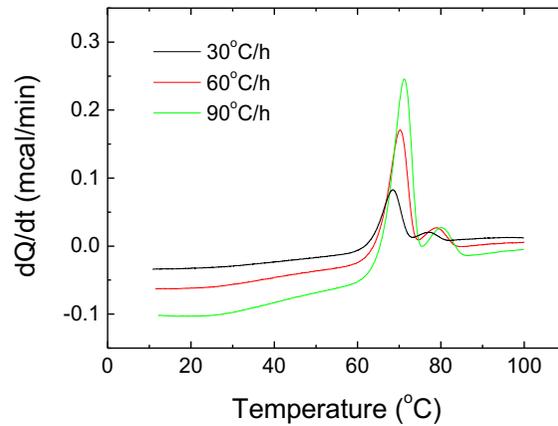


► Unfolding reversibility test



► Scanning rate

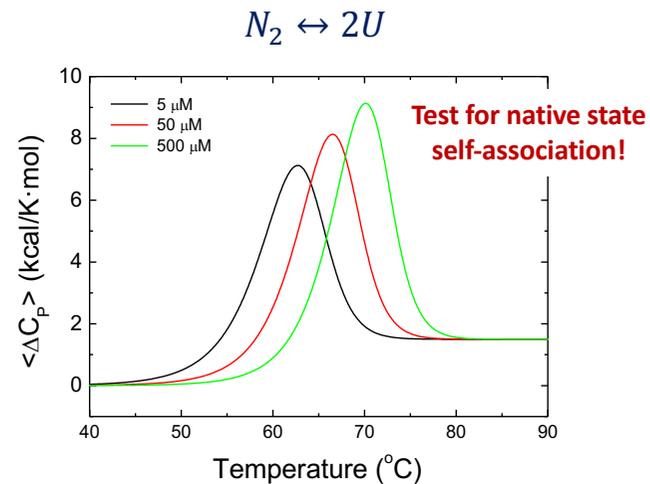
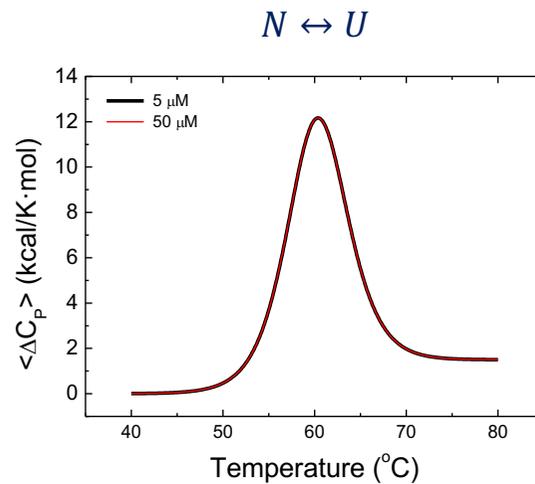
$$C_P = \frac{dQ}{dt} \frac{1}{v}$$



- **Standard scanning rate: 1°C/min**
- **Potential kinetic coupling with additional processes**



► Protein concentration



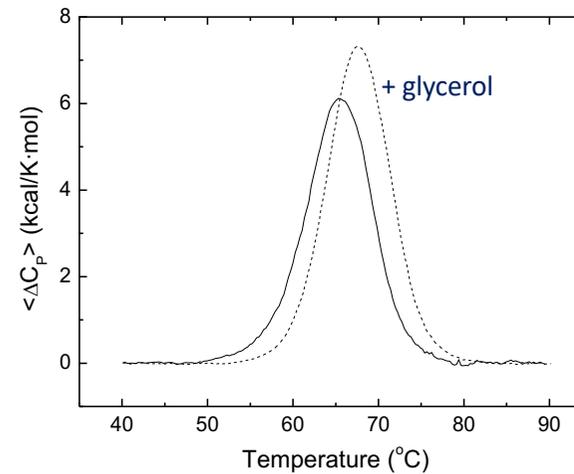
- Equilibrium equations are more complex (unfolding coupled to association/dissociation)
- Caveats: protein availability, solubility and/or aggregation
- Test for self-association or aggregation in the native/unfolded state



► Presence of co-solutes and co-solvents

$$\frac{\partial \ln K}{\partial \ln[X]} = \Delta n_X$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln K}{\partial [\text{osmolality}]} = -\frac{\Delta n_w}{55.6}$$



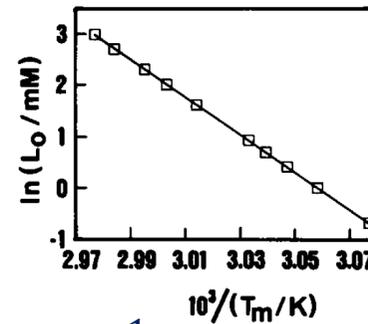
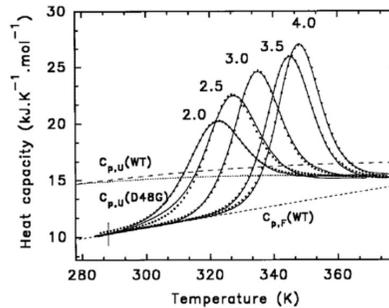
DMSO for solubilizing hydrophobic compounds
Glycerol, salts for solubilizing proteins



► There are Good's buffers, but no bad buffers

Not really true... (?)

$$\frac{\partial \ln K}{\partial \ln[X]} = \Delta n_X \quad \frac{\partial \log K}{\partial \text{pH}} = -\Delta n_H$$



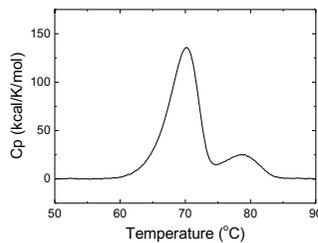
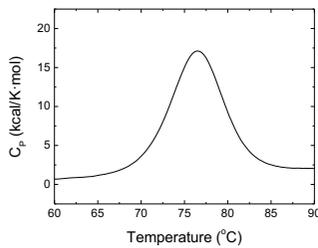
$$\frac{\partial \frac{1}{T_m}}{\partial \text{pH}} \approx -2.303 \frac{R}{\Delta H(T_m)} \Delta n_H$$

$$\frac{\partial \frac{1}{T_m}}{\partial \ln[X]} \approx \frac{R}{\Delta H(T_m)} \Delta n_X$$

A buffer with pKa ≈ pH and low ionization enthalpy is preferable



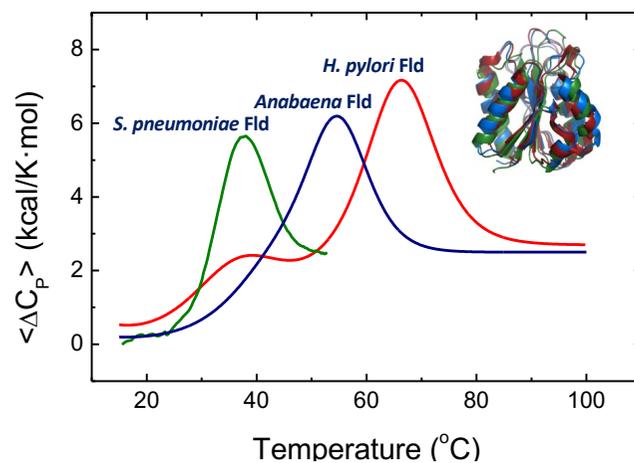
► Additional information + Ockham's Razor



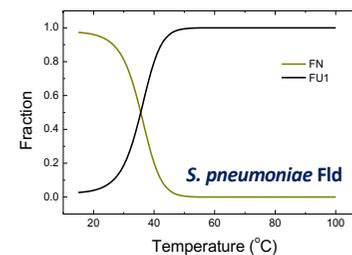
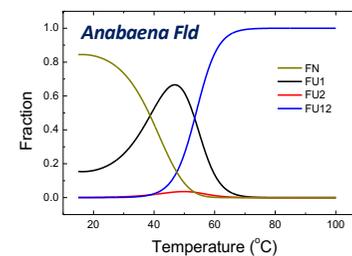
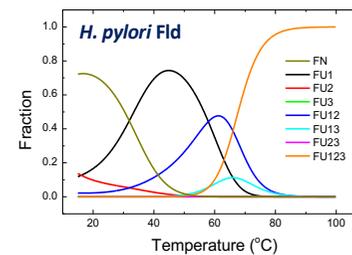
- Consider known information
- Revise thermogram
- Look for unusual features (?)
- Start with simplest compatible model
- Increase model complexity until needed
- Assumptions/constraints of model
- Values of the estimated parameters



► Stability & folding cooperativity



Rodriguez-Cardenas et al. *PLoS ONE* 2016 **11** e0161020
 Cremades et al. *Biochemistry* 2008 **47** 627-639
 Irun et al. *Journal of Molecular Biology* 2001 **306** 877-888



► **Stability & folding cooperativity**

Structural similarity does not result in stability or folding cooperativity

- **Similar proteins may exhibit different structural stability**
- **Similar proteins may exhibit different conformational landscape and (un)folding cooperativity**



► Structural parameterization of protein stability

$$\Delta C_P \approx 13.9 N_{res} \text{ (cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}\text{)}$$

$$\Delta C_P \approx 0.146 \Delta ASA_{total} \text{ (cal \AA}^{-2}\text{)}$$

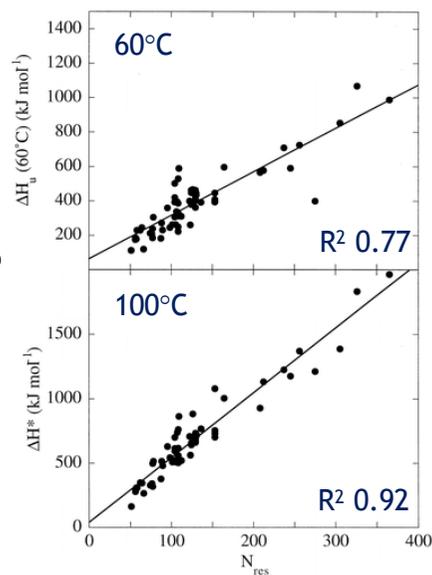
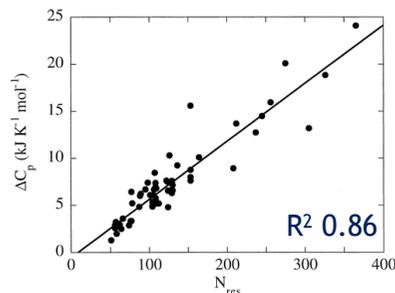
$$\Delta C_P \approx 0.45 \Delta ASA_{ap} - 0.26 \Delta ASA_{pol}$$

$$\Delta H(60^\circ\text{C}) \approx 700 N_{res} \text{ (cal mol}^{-1}\text{)}$$

$$\Delta H(60^\circ\text{C}) \approx 7.2 \Delta ASA_{total} \text{ (cal \AA}^{-2}\text{)}$$

$$\Delta H(60^\circ\text{C}) \approx -8.44 \Delta ASA_{ap} + 31.4 \Delta ASA_{pol}$$

$$\Delta H(100^\circ\text{C}) \approx 1260 N_{res} \text{ (cal mol}^{-1}\text{)}$$



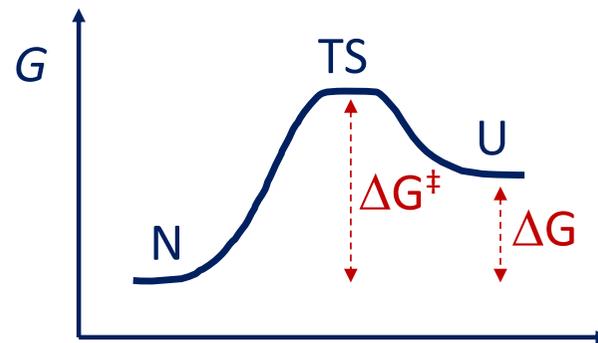
Freire. *Pure & Applied Chemistry* 1997 **69** 2253-2261
Robertson & Murphy. *Chemical Reviews* 1997 **97** 1251-1268
Xie & Freire. *Proteins* 1994 **19** 291-301
Murphy & Freire. *Advances in Protein Chemistry* 1992 **43** 313-361



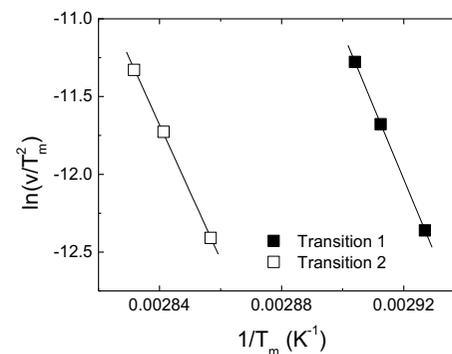
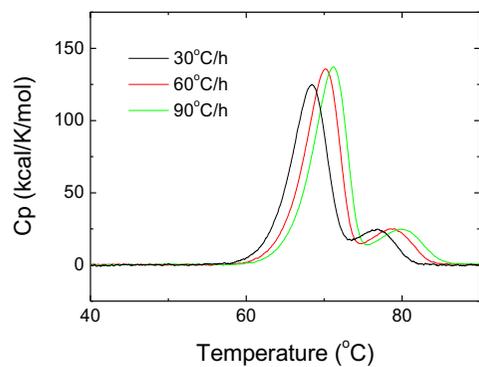
Unfolding equilibrium



No kinetic information
No irreversible processes

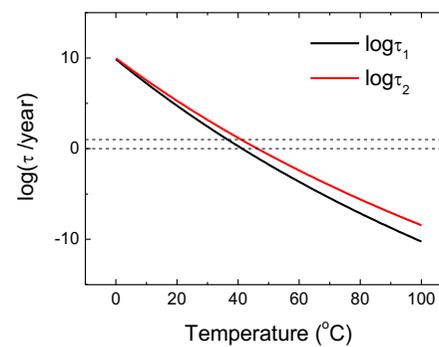


► Irreversible unfolding & kinetic stability coupling



$$N \xrightarrow{k} F \quad k = Ae^{-E_a/RT}$$

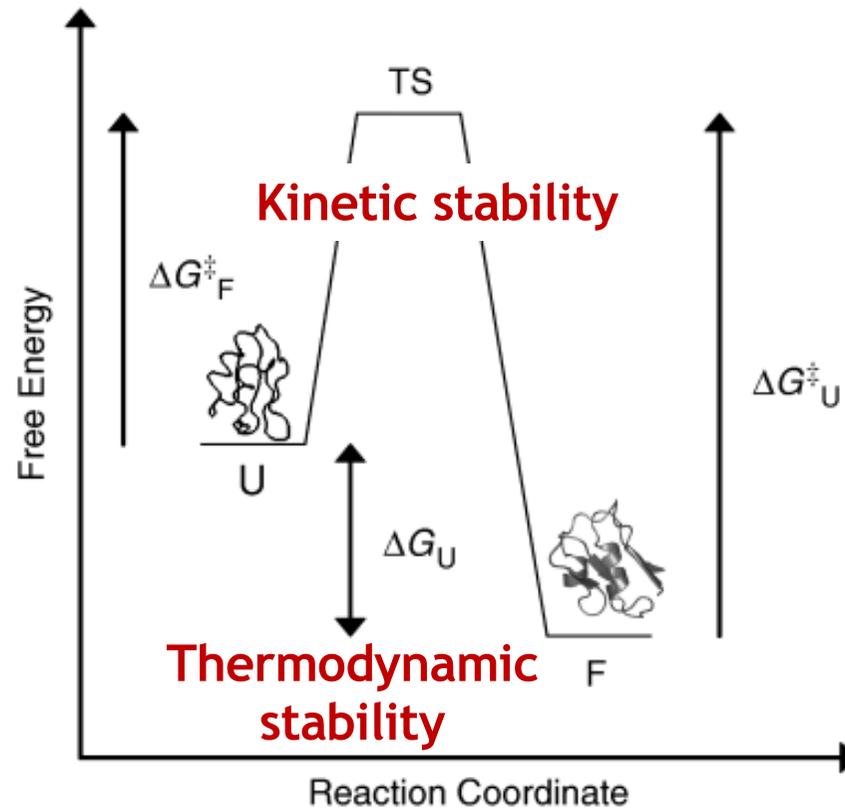
$$\frac{v}{T_m^2} = \frac{AR}{E_a} e^{-E_a/RT_m}$$



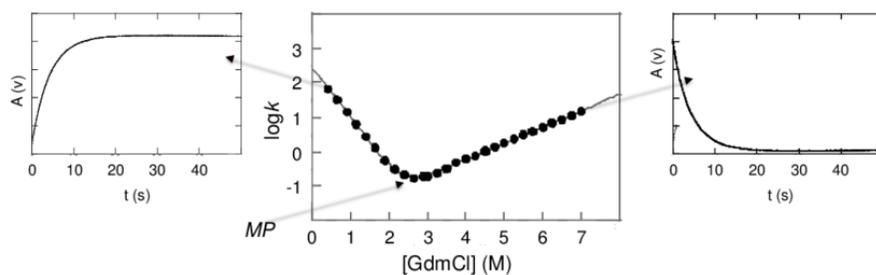
Sanchez-Ruiz. *Biophysical Journal* 1992 **61** 921-935



► Stability: kinetic study



► Stability: kinetic study

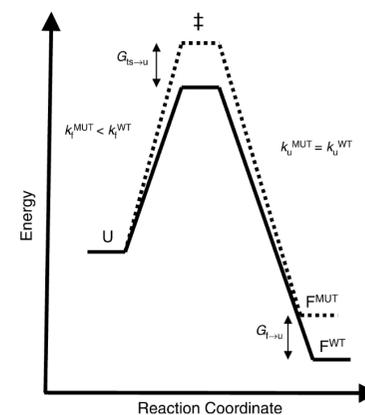
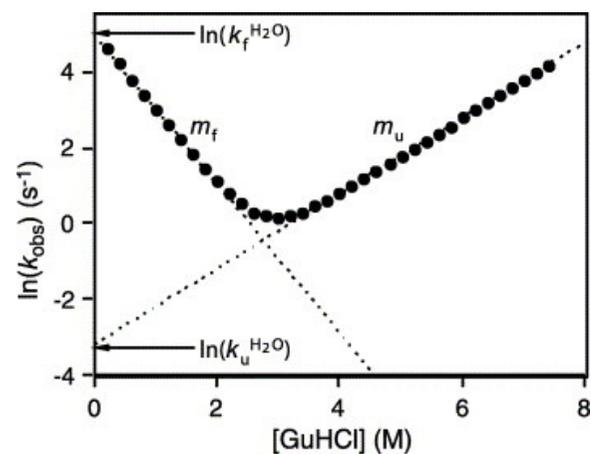


$$k_{obs} = k_F + k_U$$

$$\ln k_{F,U} = \ln k_{F,U}^w + m_{F,U}[D]$$

$$K = \frac{k_U}{k_F} \quad K^w = \frac{k_U^w}{k_F^w}$$

$$m = m_U - m_F$$



► **Advanced experimental design**

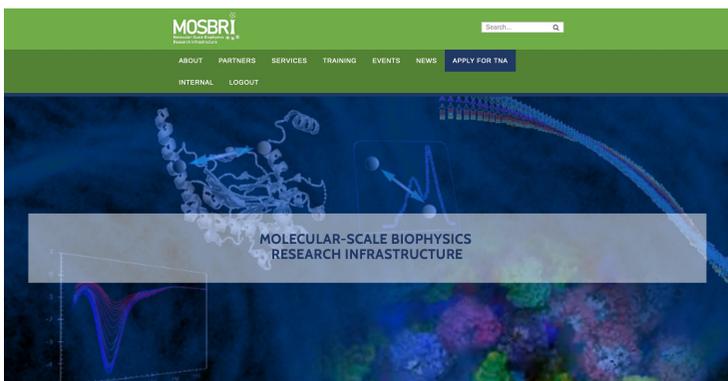
- **Several thermally-induced transitions**
- **Oligomer unfolding assay**
- **Ligand-induced stabilization (TSA)**
- **Lattice-like molecule assay**
- **Membrane transition assay**
- **Kinetically coupled transitions**
- **Irreversible transitions**
- **Association/dissociation coupling**
- **Absolute heat capacity determination**
- **...**



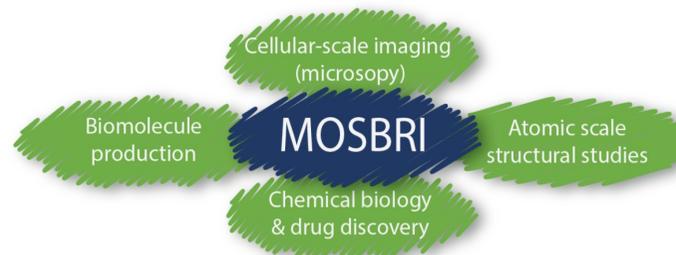
► **Protein stability depends on:**

- **Sequence (net charge, charge distribution, hydropathy profile, mutations, natural variability...)**
- **Post-translational modifications (deletion, phosphorylation, hydroxylation, acetylation, methylation...)**
- **External conditions (T, P, pH, μ ...) and excipients/solutes**
- **Chemical modifications (deamidation, oxidation, proteolysis and hydrolysis, β -elimination, racemization...)**
- **Interacting molecules (ligands, osmolytes...)**
- **Presence of surfaces and interfaces/interphases**





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 Institut Pasteur (www.mosbri.eu)
 5 M€ / 2021-2025



The **MO**lecular-**S**cale **Biophysics Research Infrastructure (MOSBRI)** enables ambitious integrative multi-technological studies of biological systems at the crucial intermediate level between *atomic-resolution structural descriptions* and *cellular-scale observations*.

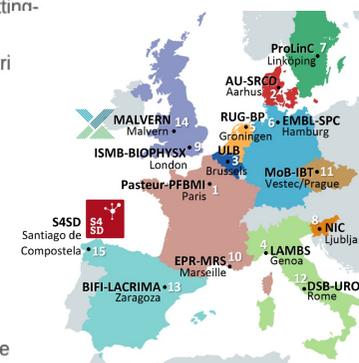
Its consortium of 2 companies and 13 academic centres of excellence from 11 countries gathers a wide complementary panel of cutting-edge instrumentation and expertise, leveraging barriers that currently hinder the optimal exploitation of molecular-scale biophysical approaches in the fields of biomedicine, biotechnology, biomaterials and beyond. **MOSBRI** provides European academic and industrial researchers with a one-stop shop Trans-National Access to the latest technological developments in advanced spectroscopies, hydrodynamics, thermodynamics, real-time kinetics and single molecule approaches.

It will play a major role in standardization and policy-making in the field by:

- carrying out Joint Research Activities to develop innovative methodologies
- designing robust quality control guidelines and FAIR-compatible archiving formats and databases
- engaging with instrumentation, pharma, biotech and CRO SMEs

Networking activities will multiply the impact of **MOSBRI**, by efficiently sharing and disseminating theoretical and practical knowledge through training events in Europe, contributing to:

- the emergence of a highly qualified new generation of scientists
- outreach to scientific communities currently unaware of the full potential of the integrated use of molecular-scale biophysics tools



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Chirascan (Applied Photophysics)



Cary Eclipse (Agilent)



Cary 100 (Agilent)



DynaPro NanoStar (Wyatt)



Nanovue (GE Healthcare)



Cary 3500 (Agilent)



DynaPro Plate Reader III (Wyatt)



DS-11 FX (Denovix)



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Auto-PEAQ-DSC & VP-DSC (MicroCal – Malvern-Panalytical)



FluoDia T70 (PTI)



Mx3005p (Agilent)



CLARIOstar & FLUOstar (BMG Labtech)



MicroTime 200 (PicoQuant)



Tycho NT.6 (NanoTemper)



SpectraMax iD5 (Molecular Devices)



CFX Plus 96 & 384 (BioRad)





Auto-iTC200 & VP-ITC (MicroCal – Malvern-Panalytical)



Monolith NT.155Pico (NanoTemper)



Biacore T200 (GE Healthcare)



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