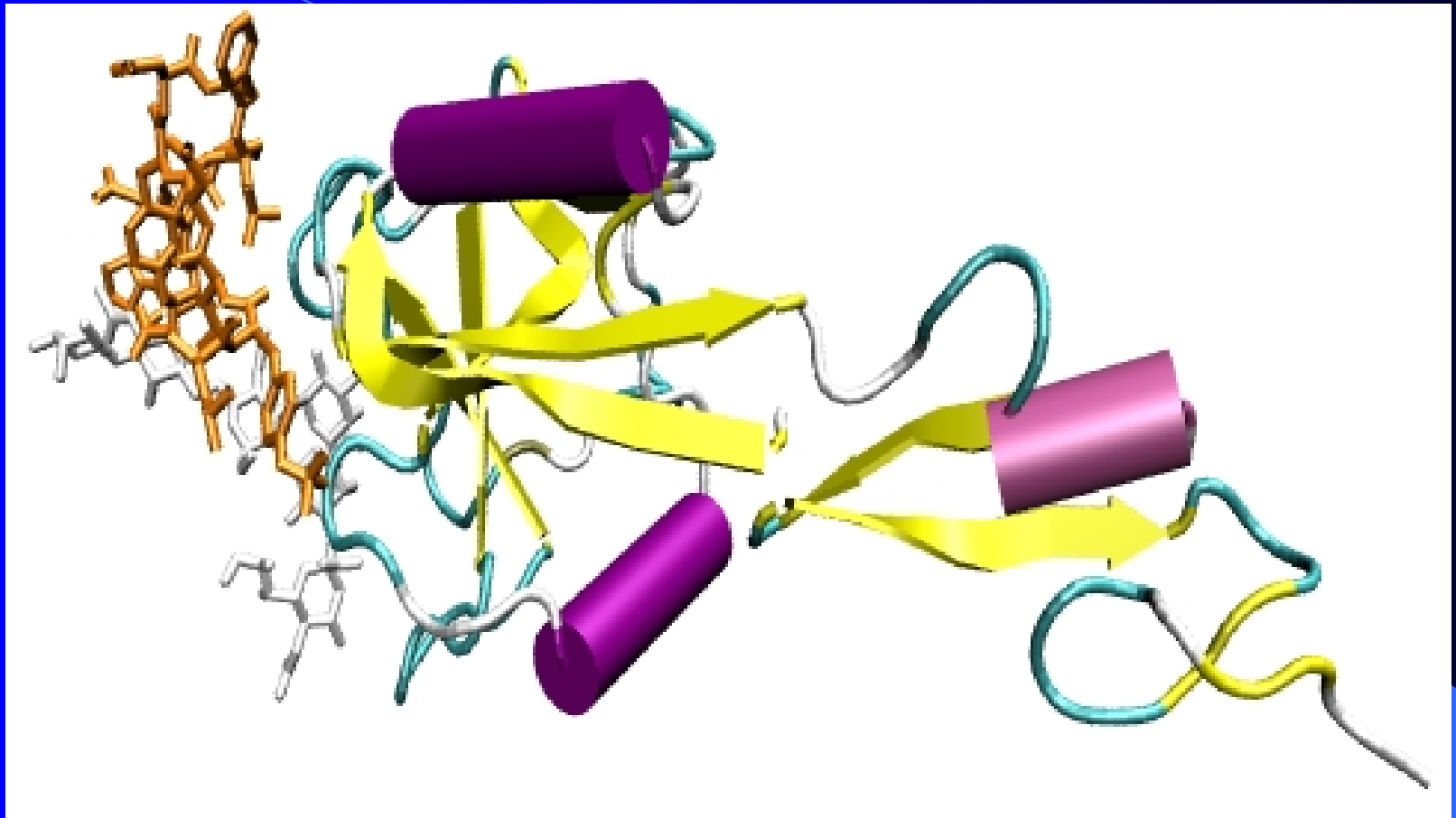


Single molecule studies of cell adhesion complexes:
transition from “*catch*” to “*slip*” bonds



Outline:

1. Single molecule spectroscopy of protein-protein interaction:

- pulling force measurements (AFM, observables)
- recent applications

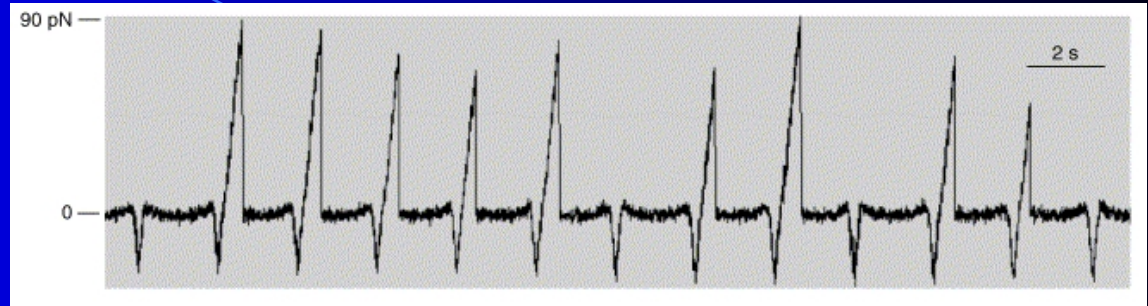
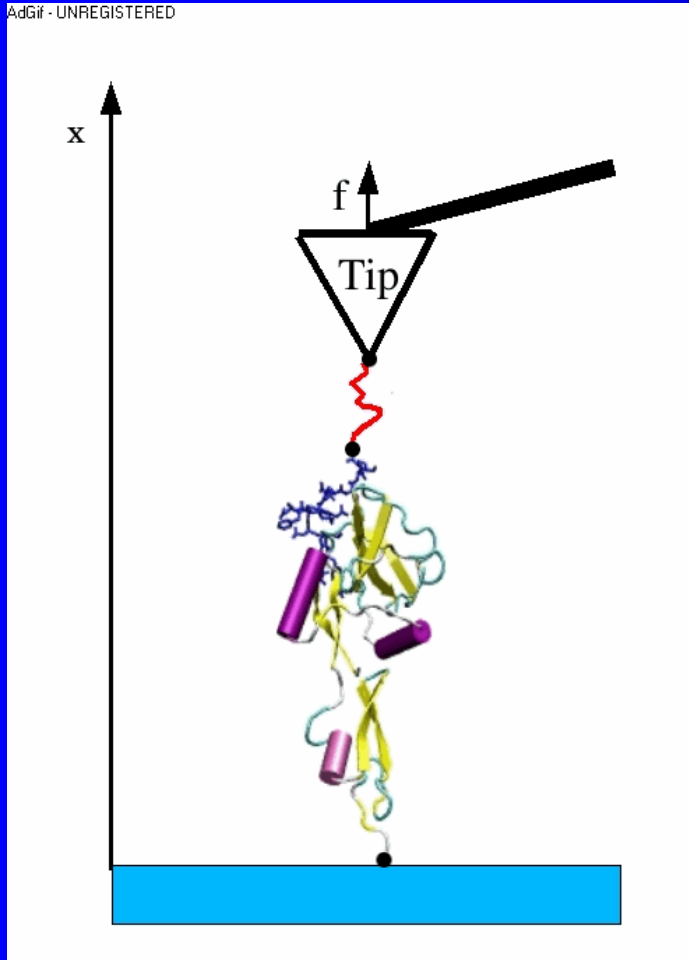
2. Dynamics of cell-adhesion complexes involving selectins:

- biological function (rolling of leukocytes)
- AFM assays of forced unbinding ("*catch-slip*")
- kinetic model

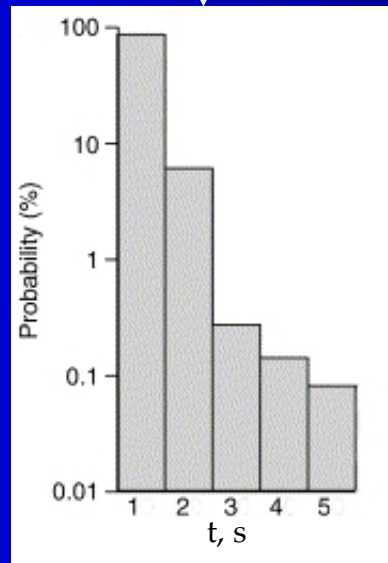
3. Simulations of P-selectin forced unbinding trajectories:

- coarse-grained models of protein complexes
- unbinding dynamics of P-selectin-PSGL-1 complex

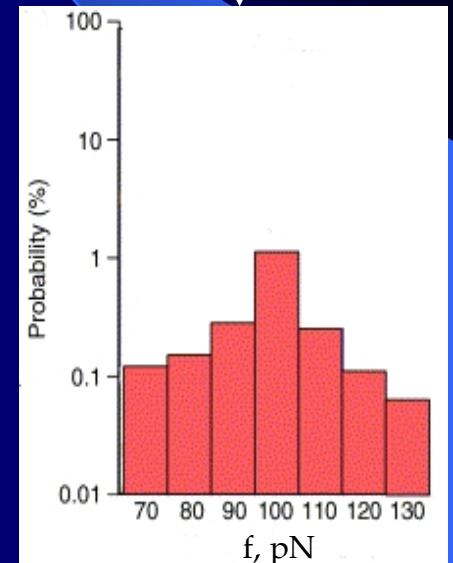
1. Single molecule spectroscopy of protein-protein interactions: Protein unbinding assays employing pulling force



f -constant



$f(t)=r_f t$

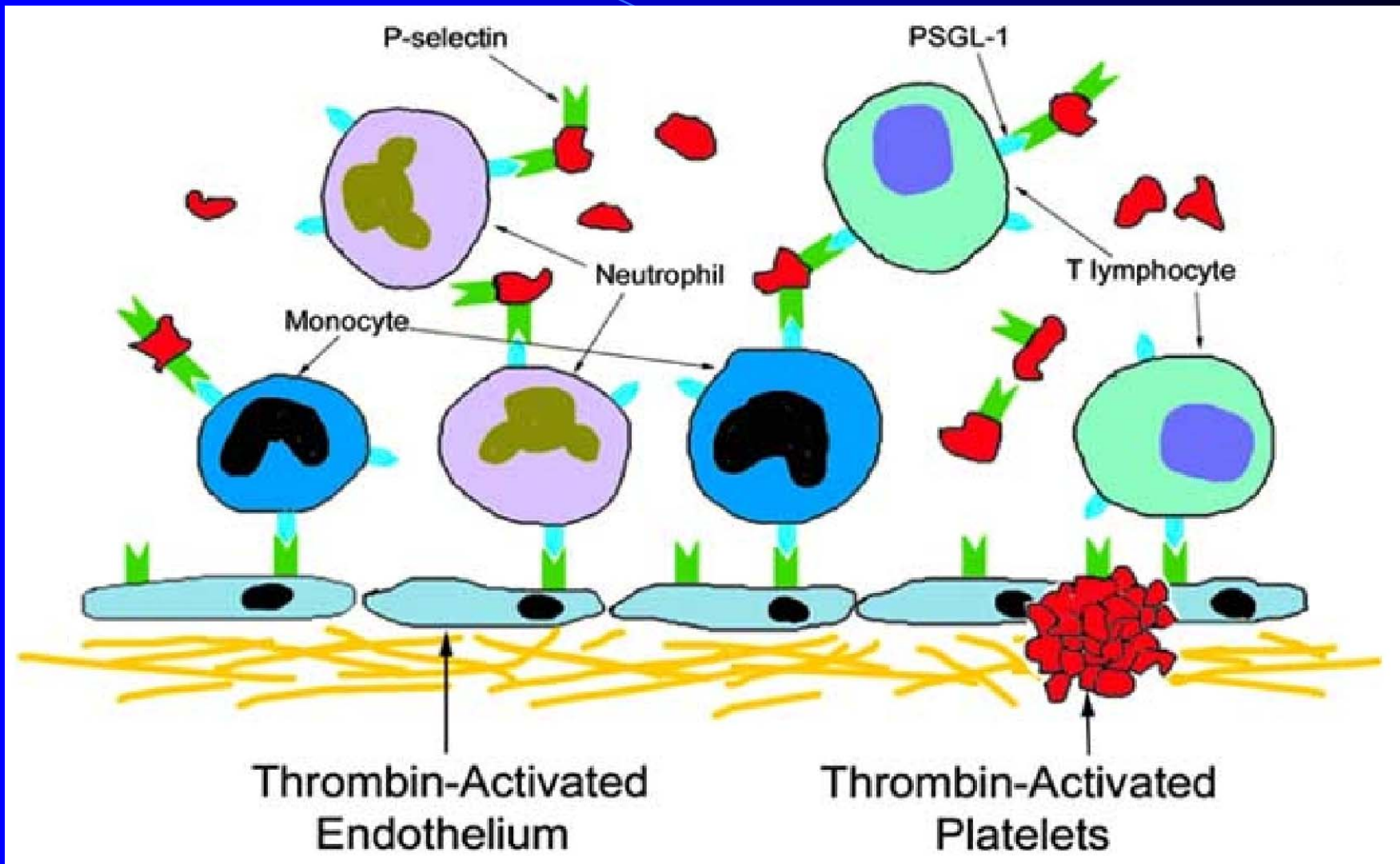


J. Weisel, H. Shuman, R. Litvinov, *Curr Opin Struct Biol*, **13**, 227 (2003); M. Schlierf, H. Li, J. Fernandez, *PNAS*, **101**, 7299 (2004); J. Liphardt, D. Smith, C. Bustamante, *Curr Opin Struct Biol*, **19**, 279 (2000); J.-F. Allemand, D. Bensimon, V. Croquette, *ibid*, **13**, 266 (2003); S. Weiss, *Science*, **283**, 1676 (1999); E. Evans, *PNAS*, **98**, 3784 (2001)

Recent studies of forced single molecule protein-protein unbinding

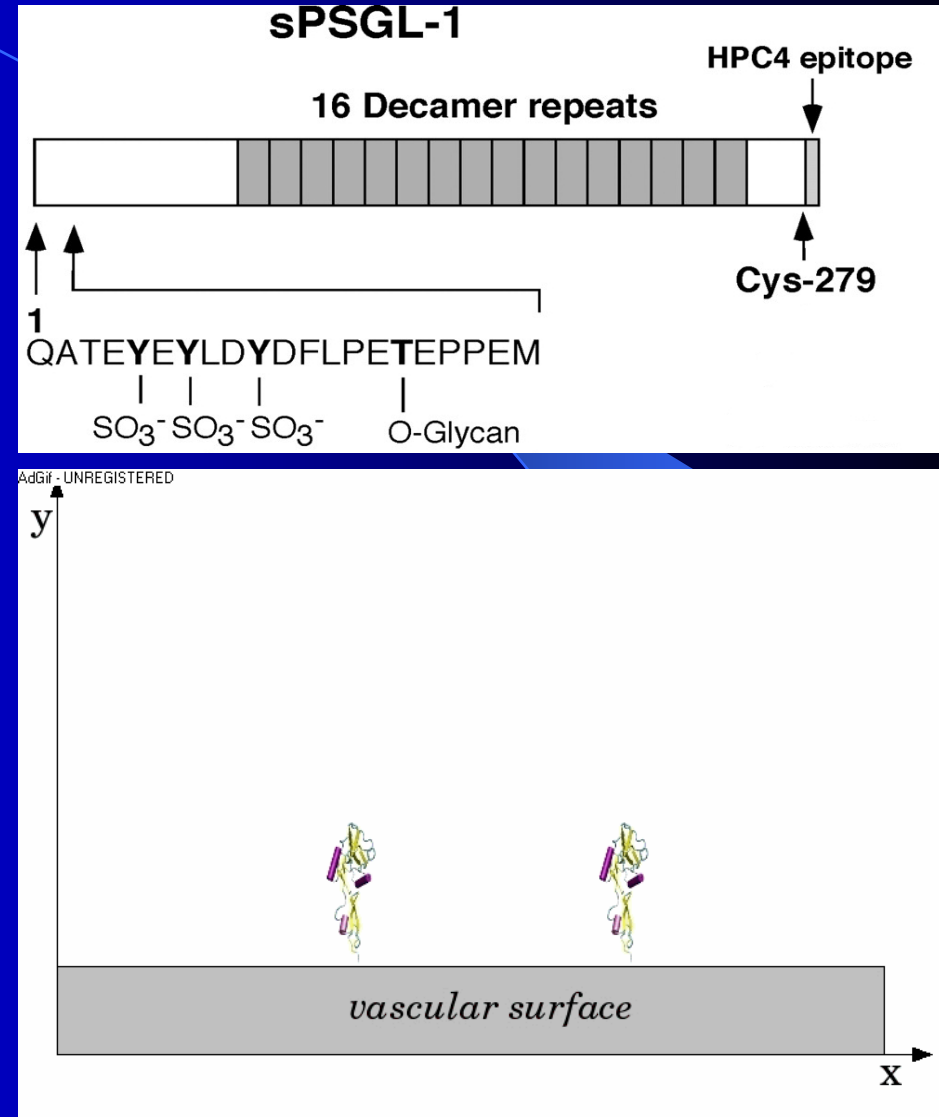
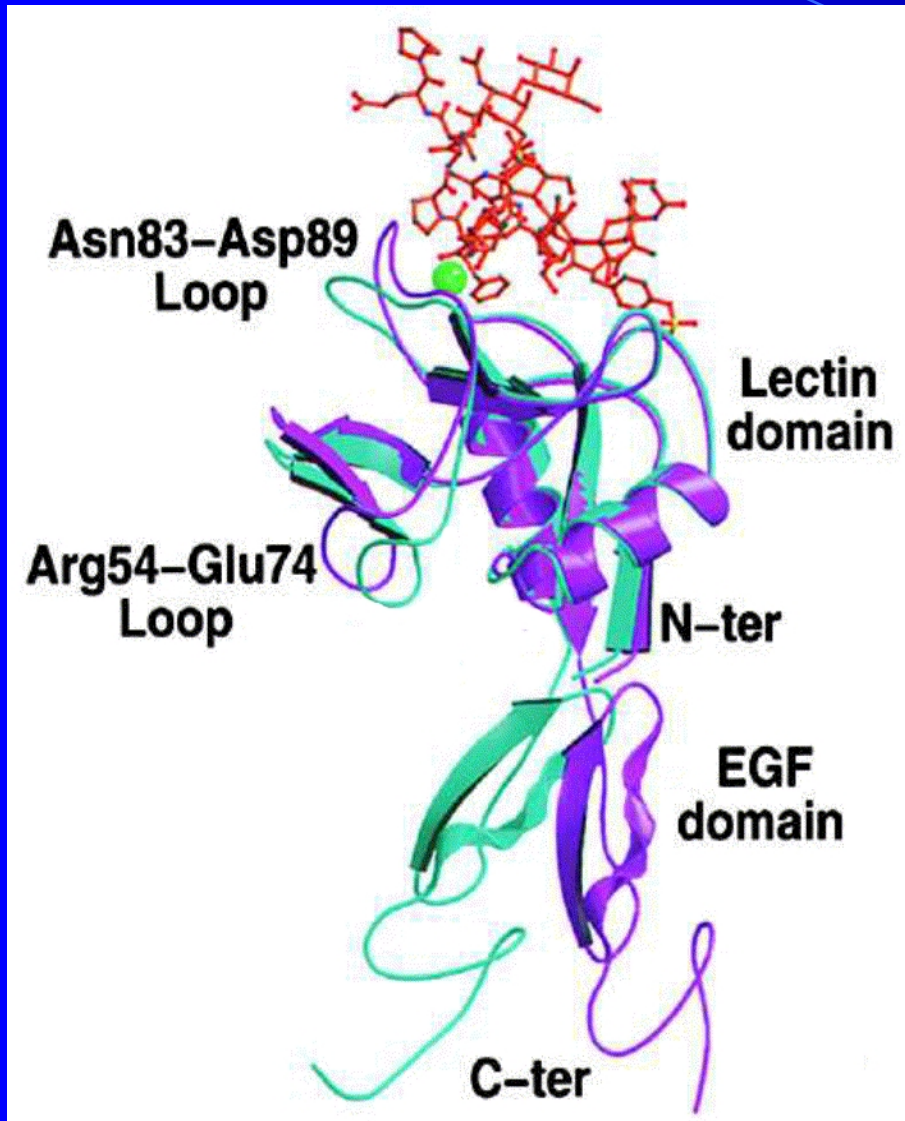
Receptor* and receptor-bearing surface	Ligand* and ligand-bearing surface	Measuring technique	Reported loading or shear rate/stress	Rupture forces (pN)
Adhesion molecules				
GPIIb-IIIa ($\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$) Covalently bound to latex beads	Fibrinogen Free in solution	Hydrodynamic flow	0.6–2.9 N/m ² shear stress	70–150 (15.6%) 150–230 (16%)
$\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$	GSSSGRGDSPA	AFM	12 nN/s	230–310 (17%) ~93
On native adherent platelets	Covalently bound to tips via glutaraldehyde			
$\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$	Fibrinogen	LT	20 nN/s	60–150,
On resting or activated native adherent platelets Covalently bound to modified silica beads via glutaraldehyde	Covalently bound to latex beads via carbodiimide			
$\alpha_V\beta_3$	GRGDSP	AFM	30 nN/s [†]	42 ± 4
$\alpha_5\beta_1$	GRGDSP			32 ± 2
$\alpha_V\beta_3$	Osteopontin			50 ± 2
$\alpha_V\beta_3$	Echistatin			97 ± 15
All on adherent osteoclasts partly fixed with paraformaldehyde	All adsorbed on tips via noncovalently bound PEG			
GP Ib-IX ($\alpha\beta_{IX}$)	von Willebrand factor (vWF)	LT	Not reported	6.5 ± 0.8
$\alpha\beta_{IX}$	Ultralarge vWF			8.8 ± 0.3
$\alpha\beta_{IX}$	A1 domain of vWF			11.4 ± 2.1
On native transfected CHO cells	Adsorbed on latex beads			11.5
→ P-selectin	PSGL-1	AFM	168 nN/s [†]	159 ± 30
Bound to silanized glass cover slips via biotin-avidin	Bound to silanized tips via biotin-avidin			
P-selectin	PSGL-1	AFM	250 nN/s [†]	175
Bound to cantilever as Fc-chimera via anti-Fc-Ab	On intact neutrophils			
PSGL-1 and other selectins' ligands	P-, E-, L-selectins or peripheral node addressin	Hydrodynamic flow	0.5–5.0 dyn/cm ² shear stress	37–250

2. Biological functions of selectin cell-adhesion complexes: rolling of leukocytes



J.-G. Geng, M. Chen, K.-C. Chou, Curr Med Chem, 11, 2153 (2004); L. M. Coussens, Z. Werb, Nature, 420, 860 (2002); Y. J. Kim, L. Borgis, N. M. Varki, A. Varki, PNAS, 95, 9325 (1998)

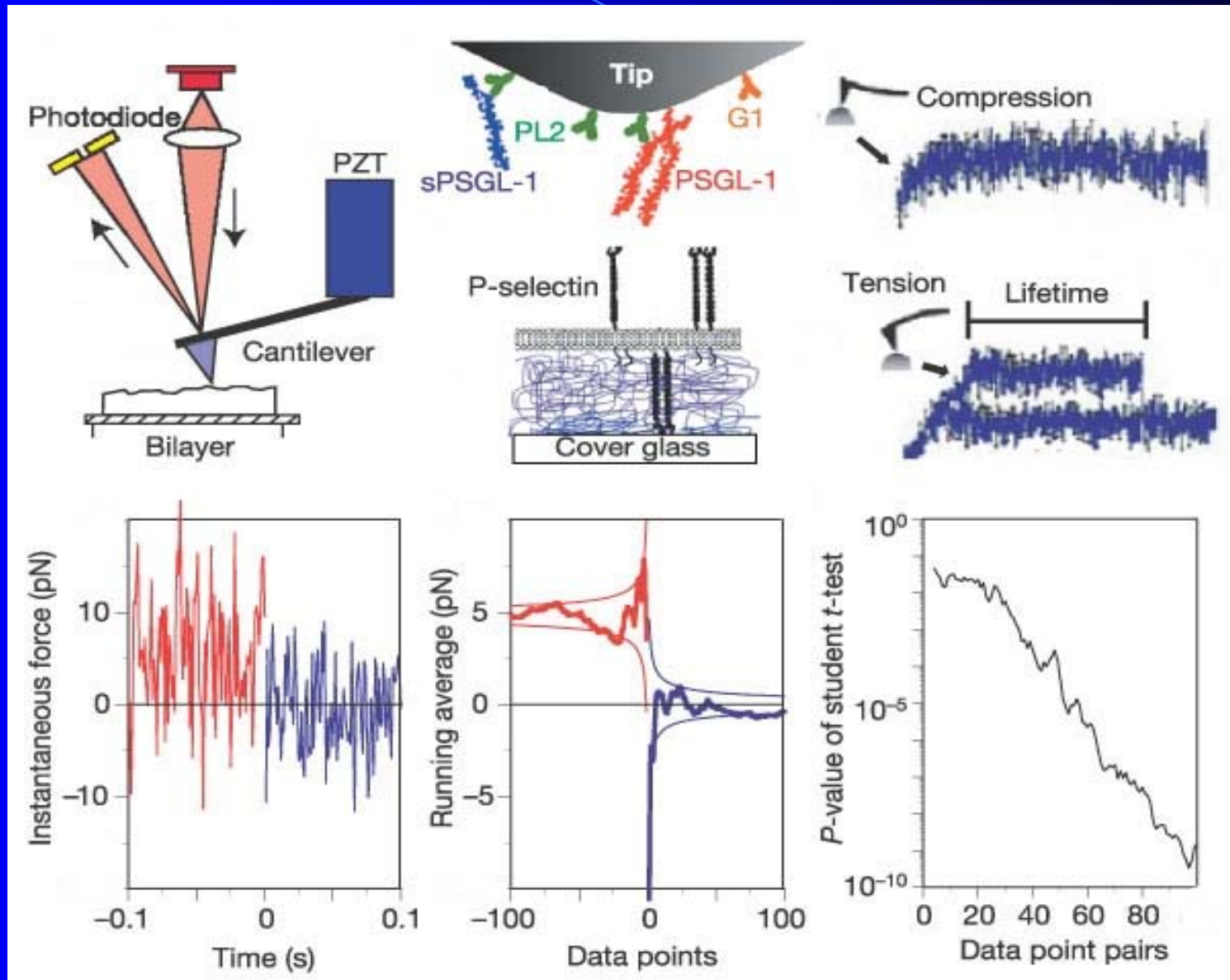
2. Dynamics of forced unbinding of P-selectins from PSGL-1



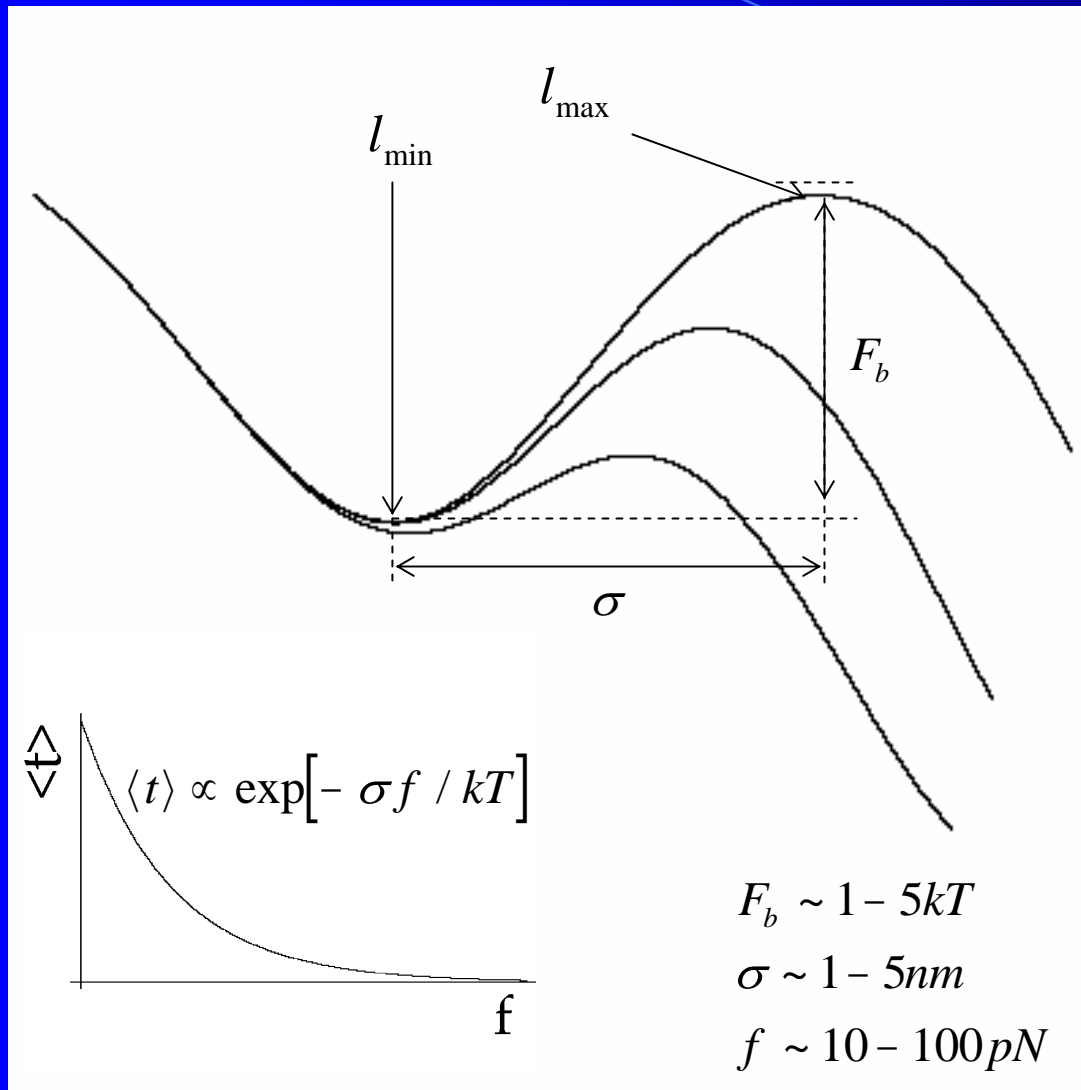
T. Springer et al, *J Cell Biol*, **138**, 1169 (1997); R. McEver, R. Cummings, *J Clin Invest*, **100**, 485 (1997);
D. Vestweber, J. Blanks, *Physiol Rev*, **79**, 181 (1999)

AFM measurements of forced unbinding of P-selectins

(B. T. Marshall et al, *Nature*, 423, 190, 2003)



Rate of unbinding under force: Kramers-Smoluchowski theory



f=0-case:

$$k_0 = \frac{D}{l_{\min} l_{\max}} \exp[-F_b / kT]$$

$$l_{\min, \max} = \sqrt{2\pi kT / \kappa_{\min, \max}}$$

f>0-case:

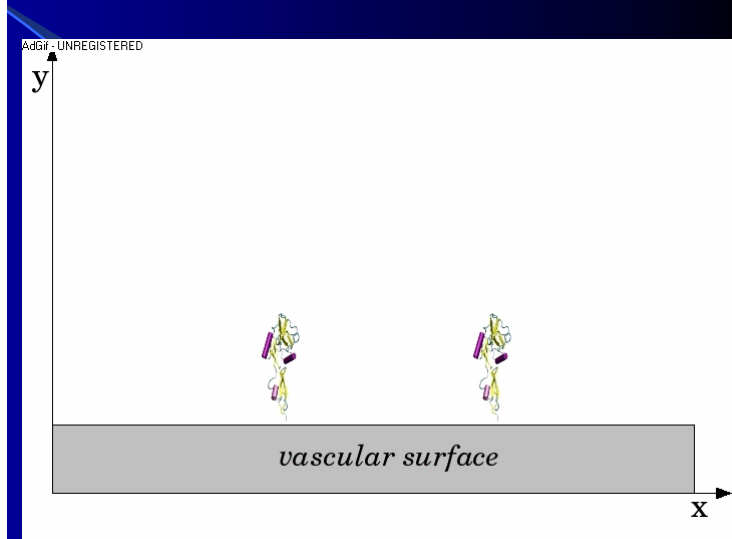
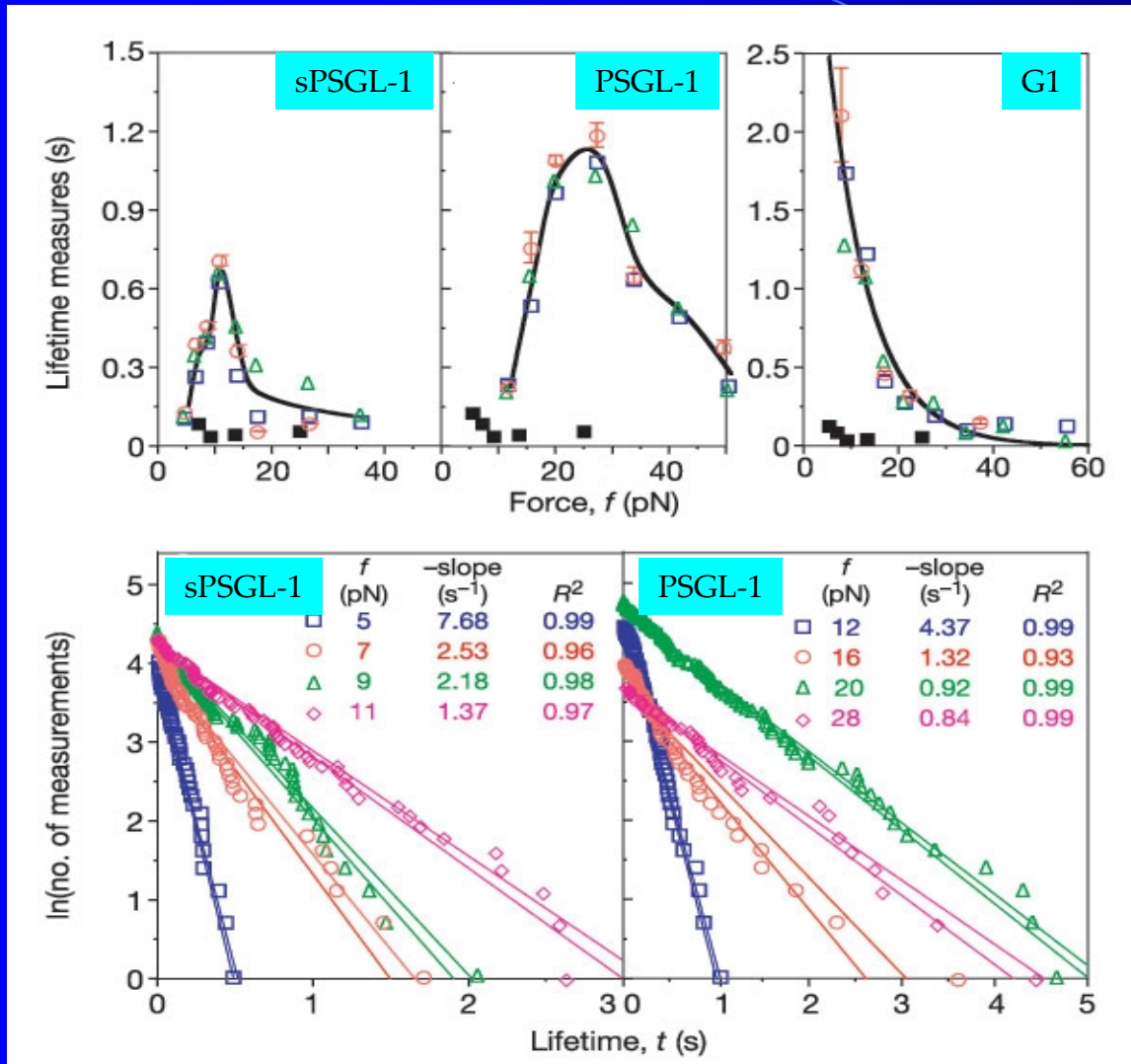
$$F_b \xrightarrow{f} F_b - \sigma \cdot f$$

$$k_0 \xrightarrow{f} k = k_0 \exp[\sigma f / kT]$$

H. Kramers, *Physica*, **7**, 284 (1940); E. Evans & K. Ritchie, *Biophys. J.*, **76**, 2439 (1999);
G. Bell, *Science*, **200**, 618 (1978)

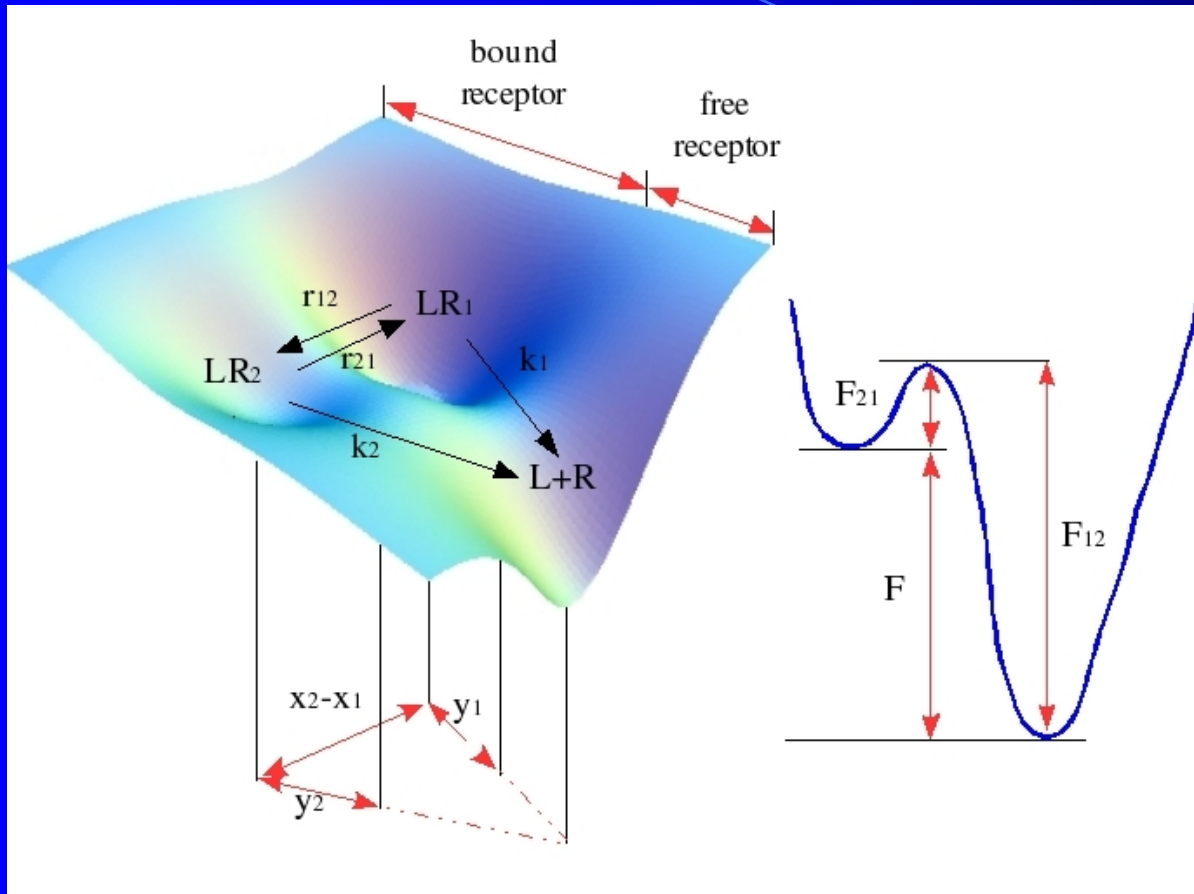
The average lifetimes measured by AFM:

B. T. Marshall et al, Nature, 423, 190, (2003)



Catch-slip transition couples translational (blood flow) & rotational (rolling) degrees of freedom

Two-state kinetics of unbinding of P-selectins: energy landscape



$$r_{12} = r_{10} \exp[-F_{12} / kT]$$

$$r_{21} = r_{20} \exp[-F_{21} / kT]$$

$$k_1 = k_{10} \exp[y_1 f / kT]$$

$$k_2 = k_{20} \exp[y_2 f / kT]$$

$$\frac{r_{10}}{r_{20}} \exp[-F / kT] = K_{eq}$$

$$[LR]_{10} = 1 / (K_{eq} + 1), [LR]_{20} = K_{eq} / (K_{eq} + 1)$$

f

$$K_{eq}^* = K_{eq} \exp[(x_2 - x_1) f / kT]$$

$$[LR]_{10}^* = 1 / (K_{eq}^* + 1), [LR]_{20}^* = K_{eq}^* / (K_{eq}^* + 1)$$

The average lifetime of P-selectin complex with sPSGL-1 and G1 (constant force experiment)

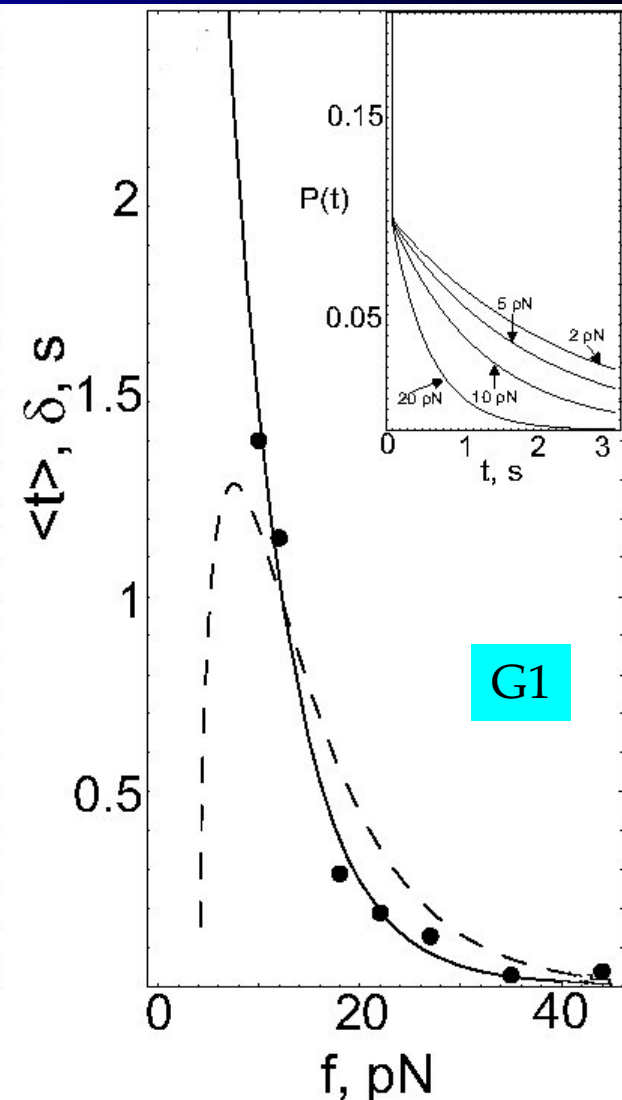
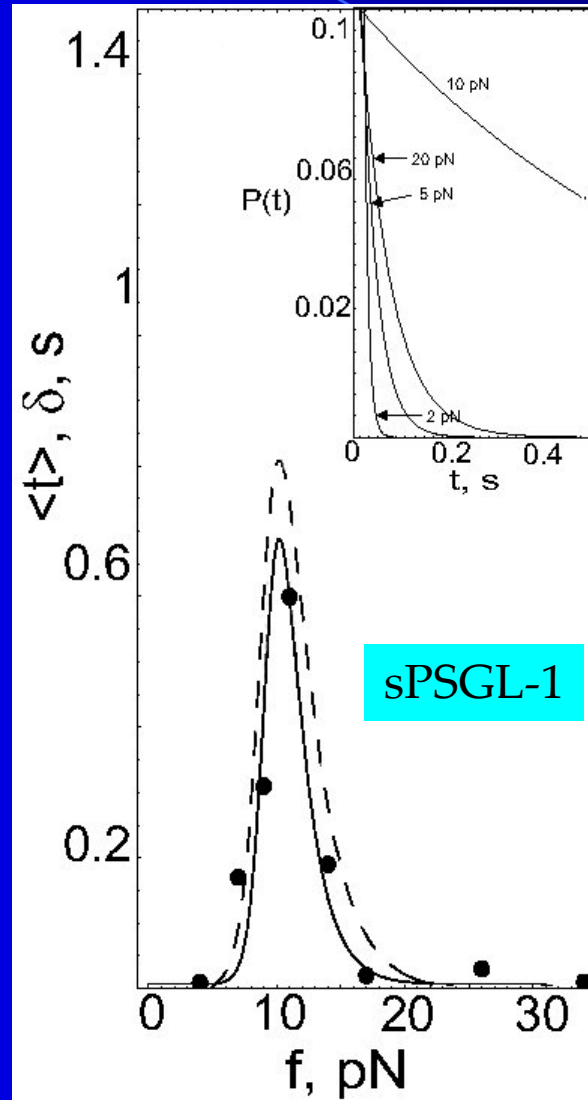
$$\frac{d[LR]_1}{dt} = -(r_{12} + k_1)[LR]_1 + r_{21}[LR]_2$$

$$\frac{d[LR]_2}{dt} = r_{12}[LR]_1 - (r_{21} + k_2)[LR]_2$$

$$[LR] = [LR]_1 + [LR]_2$$

$$\langle t^n \rangle = \int_0^\infty dt [LR](t) t^n$$

$$\delta(t) = \sqrt{\langle t^2 \rangle - \langle t \rangle^2}$$



Model parameters for P-selectin complex with ligands

sPSGL-1

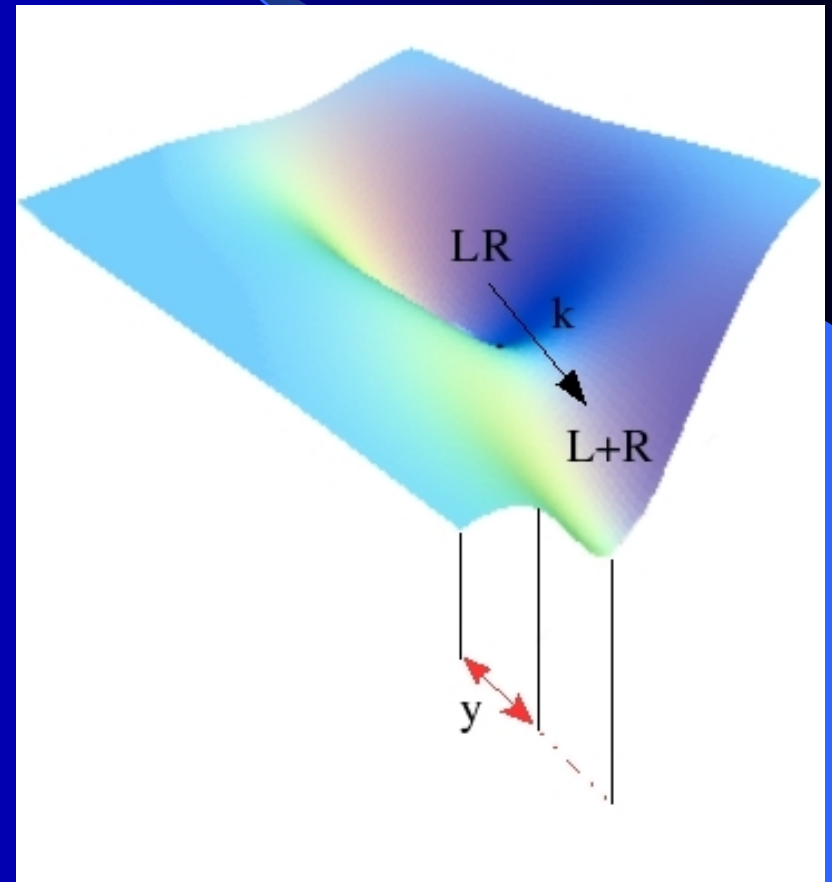
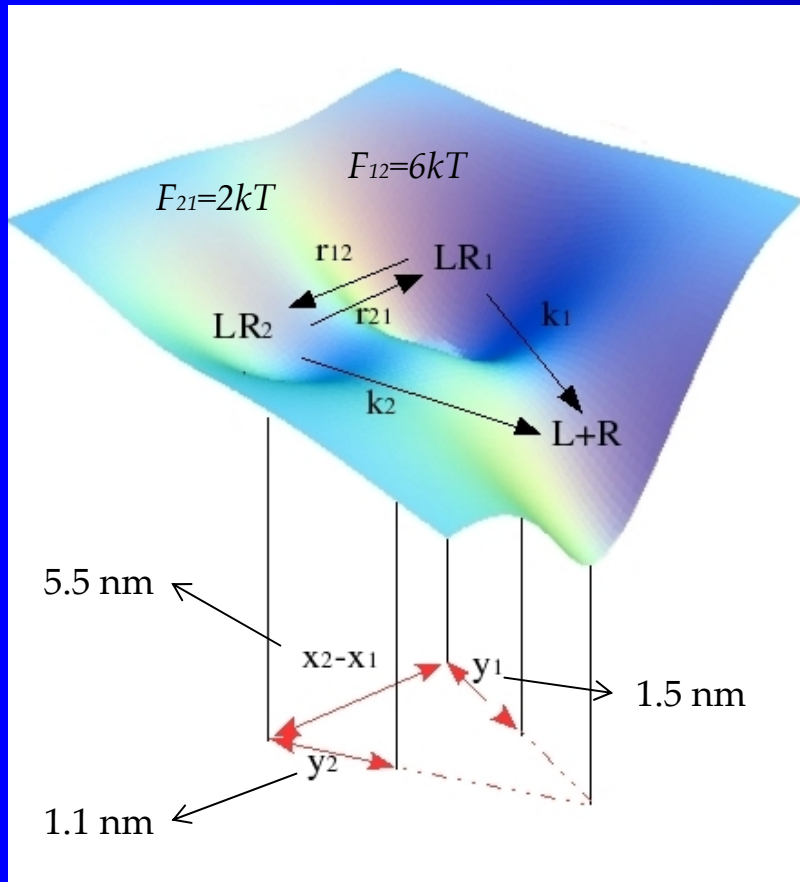
G1

$$r_{20} = 40 s^{-1} \gg r_{10} = 5 s^{-1}$$

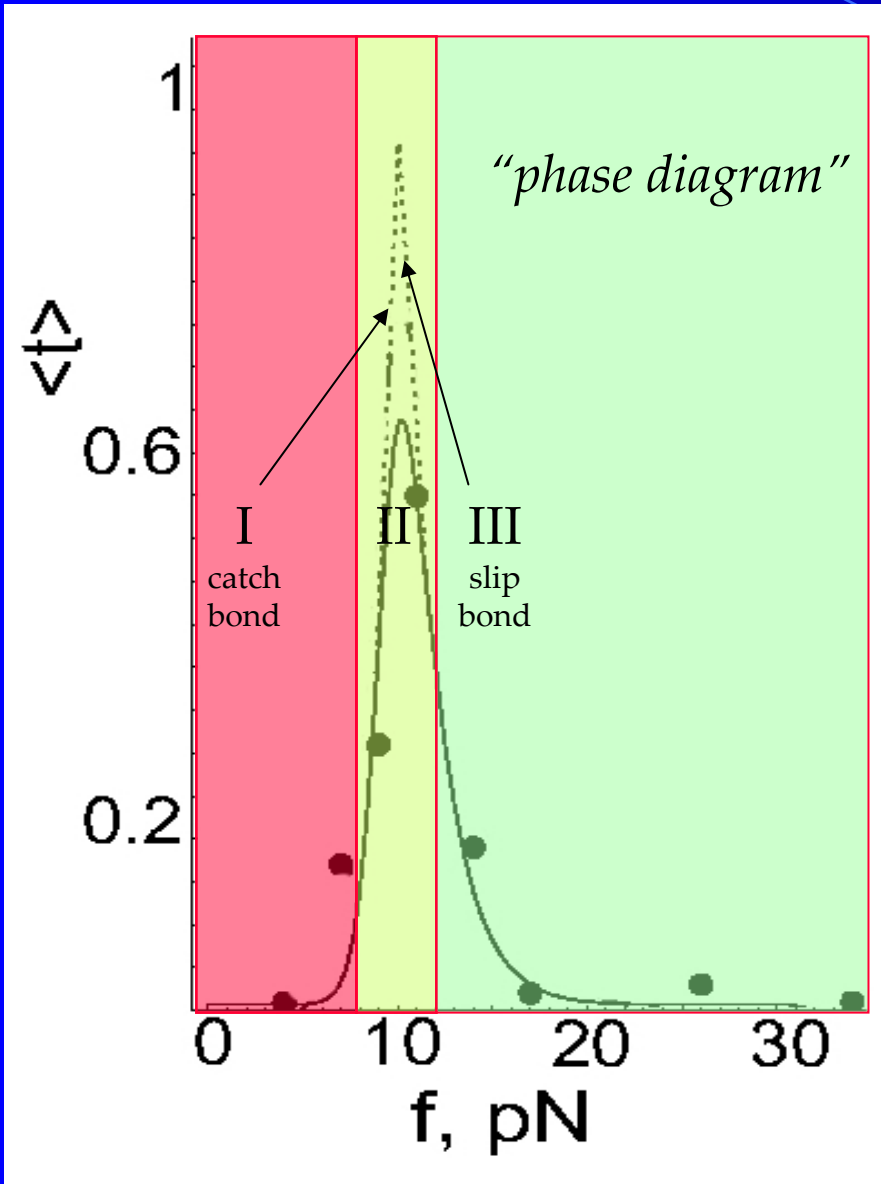
$$k_{10} = 100 s^{-1} \gg k_{20} = 0.05 s^{-1}$$

$$r_{20} = r_{10} = 10 s^{-1}; k_{10} = k_{20} = 0.35 s^{-1}$$

$$y_1 = y_2 = 0.32 nm$$



Transition from "catch" to "slip" bonds for P-selectin with sPSGL-1



$$3 \leq f \leq 10 - 15 \text{ pN}$$

$$r_{12} \gg r_{21}, k_1; x_2 - x_1 \gg y_1$$

$$k_{\text{eff}} = k_1 / K_{\text{eq}}^* + k_2$$

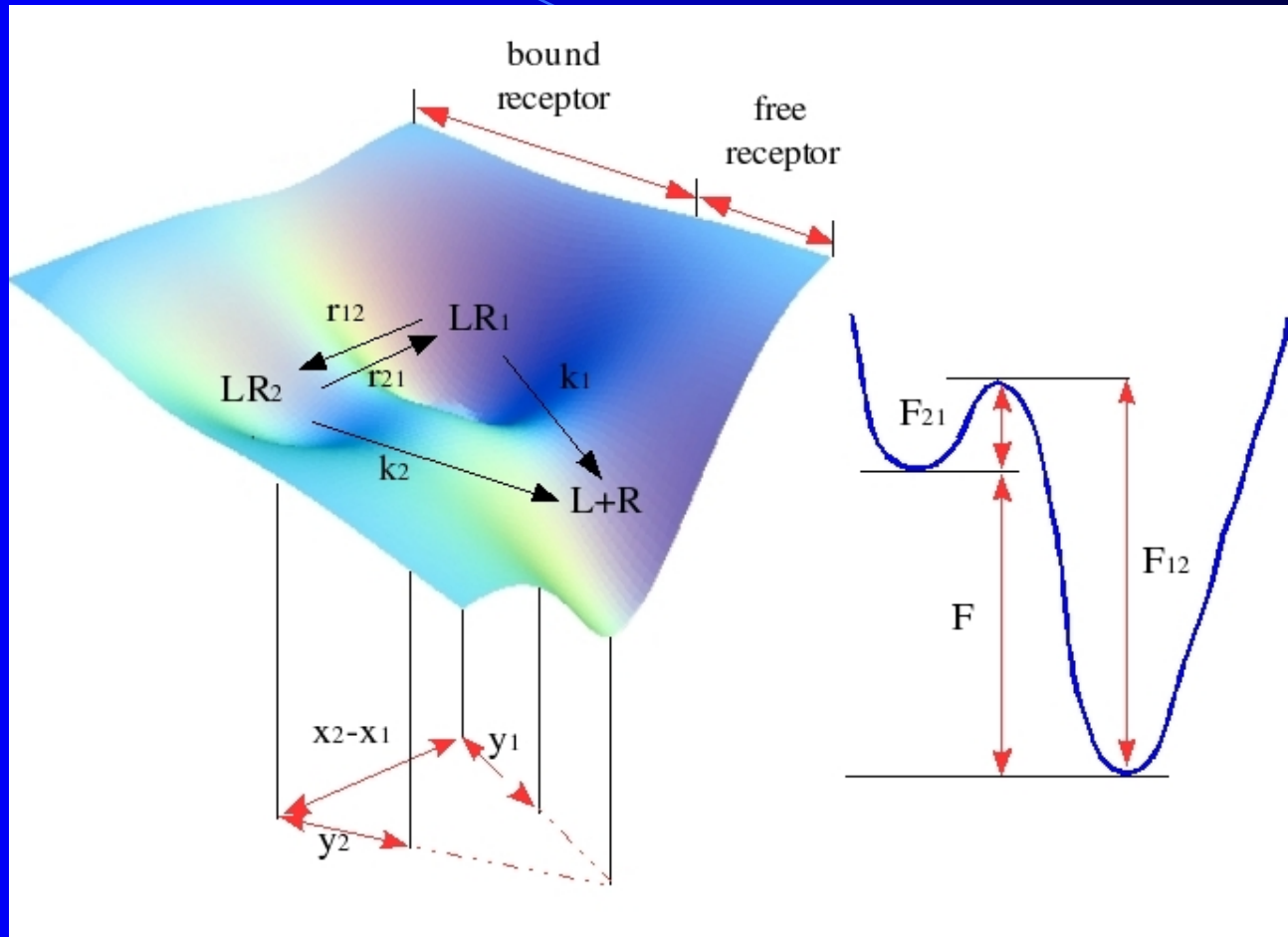
$$f < 3 \text{ pN}$$

$$k_{\text{catch}} \approx k_1 / K_{\text{eq}}^*$$

$$f > 15 \text{ pN}$$

$$k_{\text{slip}} \approx k_2$$

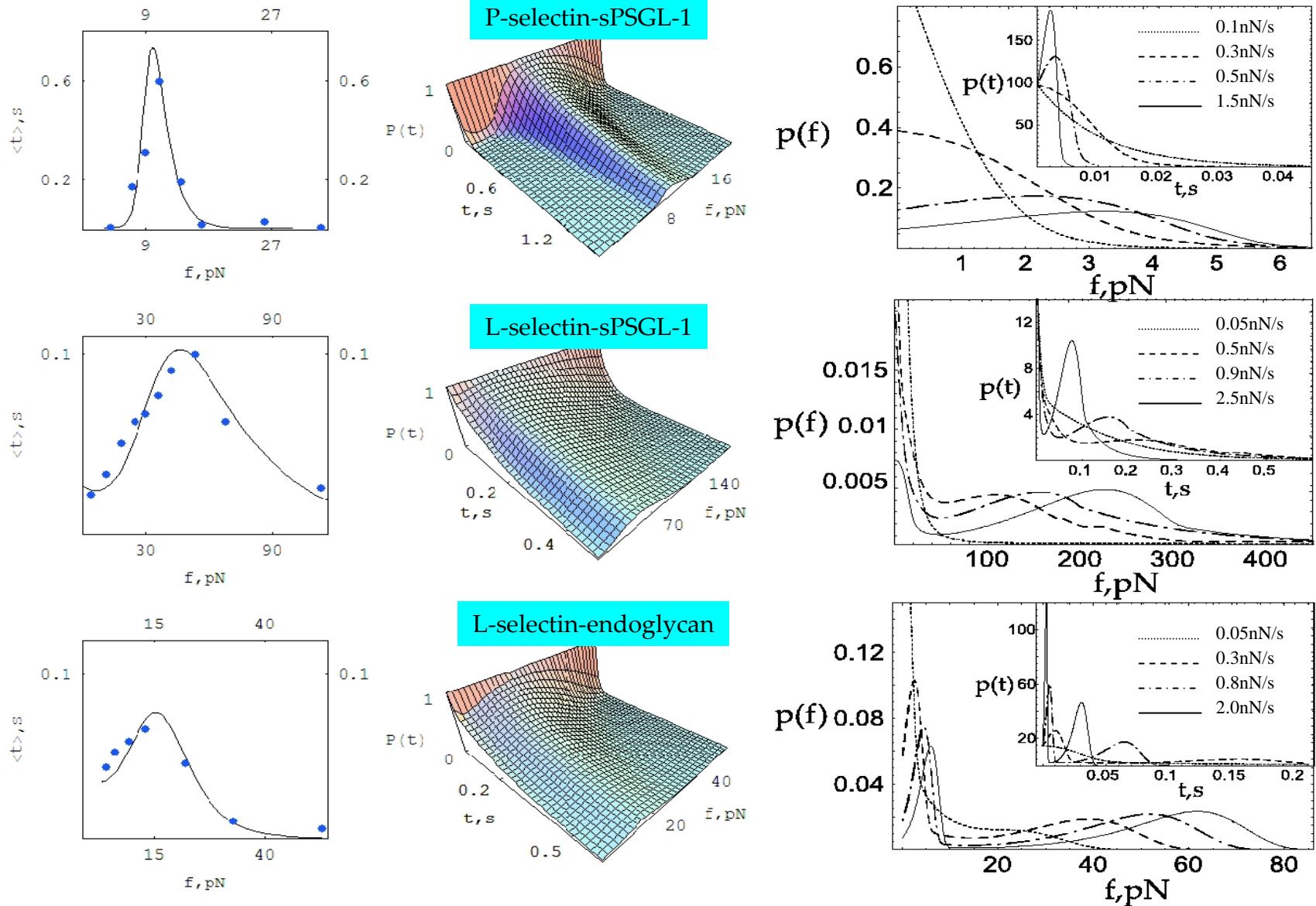
Free-energy landscape of cell adhesion complexes with selectins



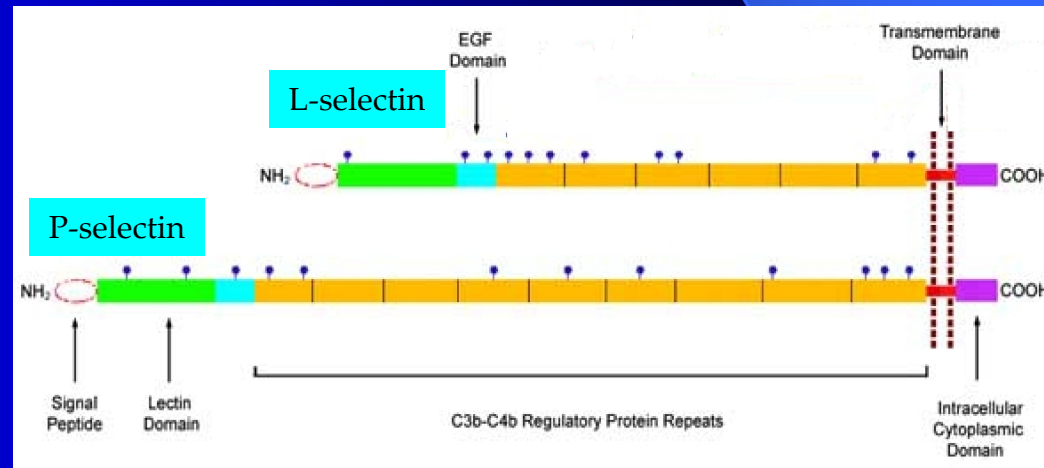
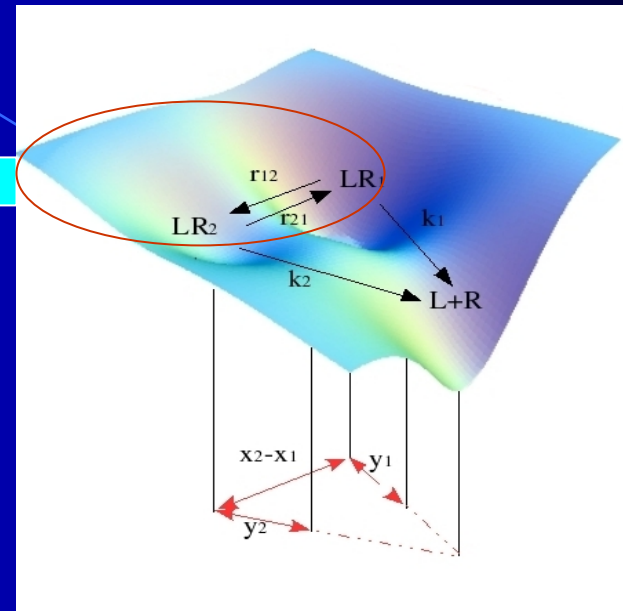
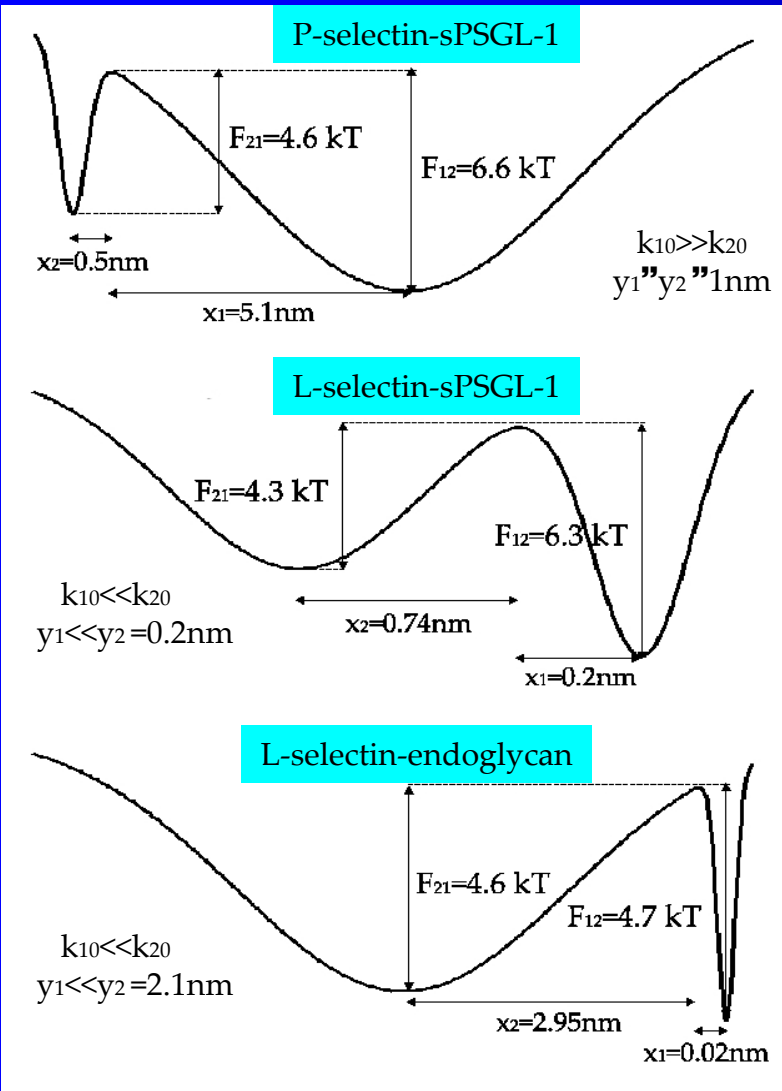
1. How general is the two-state model?

2. What is the molecular origin of catch-slip transition?

Dynamics of forced unbinding of P- and L-selectins



P- and L-selectin binding interface



3. Computer simulation of P-selectin forced unbinding trajectories: coarse-grained models of protein-protein complexes

I. Coarse-grained model for P-selectin:

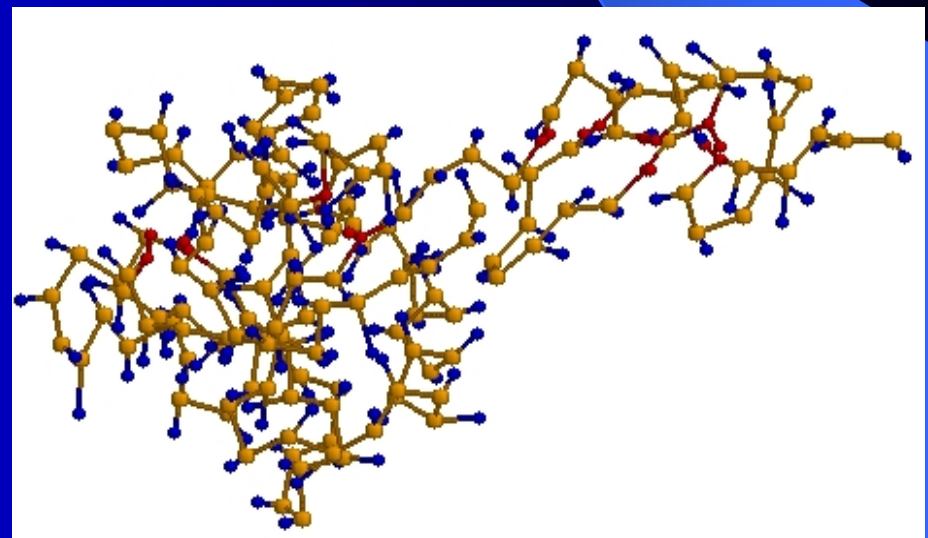
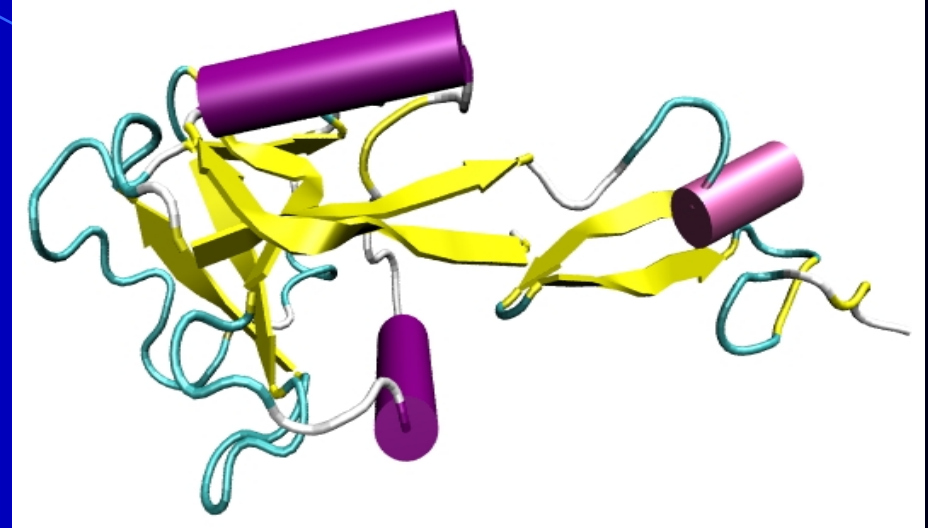
step 1: creating structure file of C_α & centers of mass of residues from PDB structure of P-selectin (www.rcsb.org)

- mimicking hydrogen bonds
- modeling S-S bonds

step 2: computing potential energy of obtained conformation of P-selectin:

$$V_R = V_{BL} + V_{SBC} + V_{BA} + V_{DIH} + V_{HB} + V_{NON} + V_{SS}$$

K. Dill et al, *Protein Sci*, **4**, 561 (1995);
D. Thirumalai, D. Klimov, *Curr Opin Struct Biol*,
9, 197 (1999); *PNAS*, **97**, 2544 (2000);
J. Bryngelson et al, *Protein*, **21**, 167 (1995);
M. Karplus, A. Sali, *Curr Opin Struct Biol*, **5**, 58 (1995);
Kolinski, J. Skolnick, *Polymer*, **45**, 511 (2004)



II. Coarse-grained model for sPSGL-1

step 3: creating structure file from PDB data for sPSGL-1 for

step 4: repeating step 2 for sPSGL-1:

III. Contact map for the binding interface

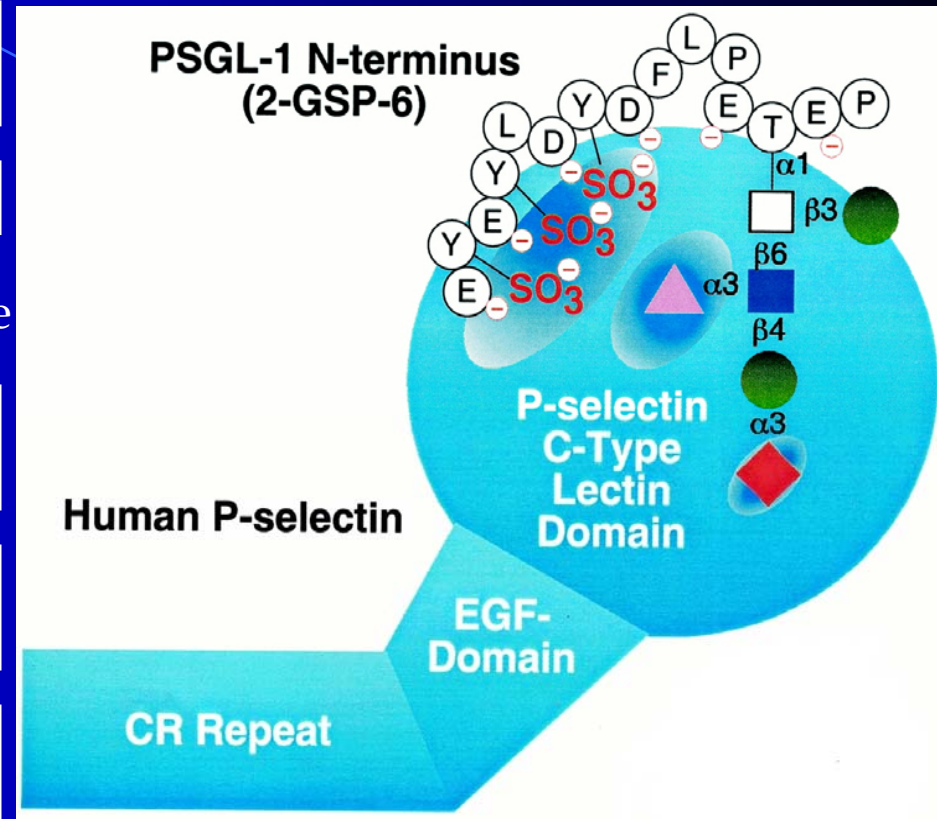
step 5: computing binding energy for the P-selectin complex with sPSGL-1

step 6: computing total energy of the protein-protein complex $V_{TOT} = V_R + V_L + V_{LR}$

step 7: pulling sPSGL-1 by following LD:

$$\eta \frac{d}{dt} X_j = - \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}_{TOT}^f}{\partial X_j} + G_j(t)$$

$$V_{TOT}^f = V_{TOT} - f \cdot x$$



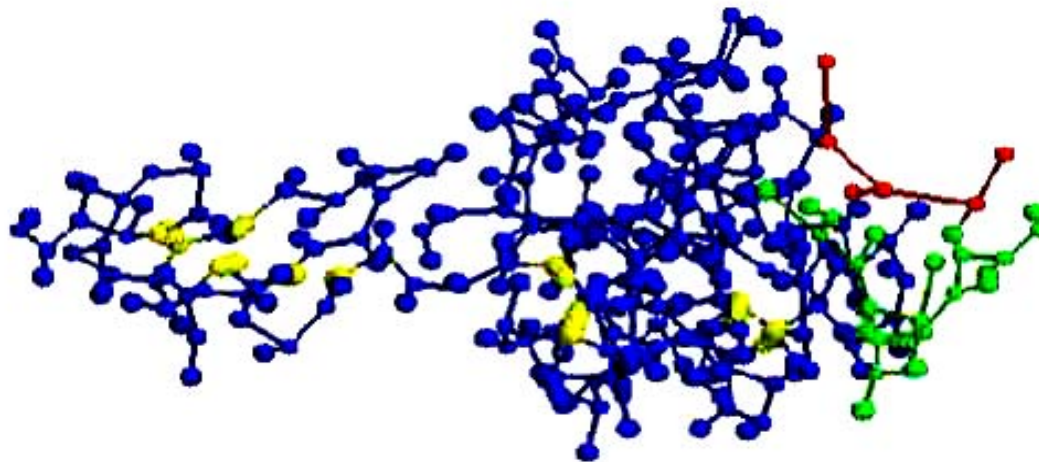
R. Cummings et al, *J Biol Chem*, 274, 24838 (1999);
W. Sommers et al, *Cell*, 103, 467, (2000)

V. Barsegov, D. Klimov, D. Thirumalai (manuscript in preparation)

Simulation of P-selectin-sPSGL-1-interaction: constant loading rate

$$r_f = 0.028 N / s, t = 0.5 \mu s$$

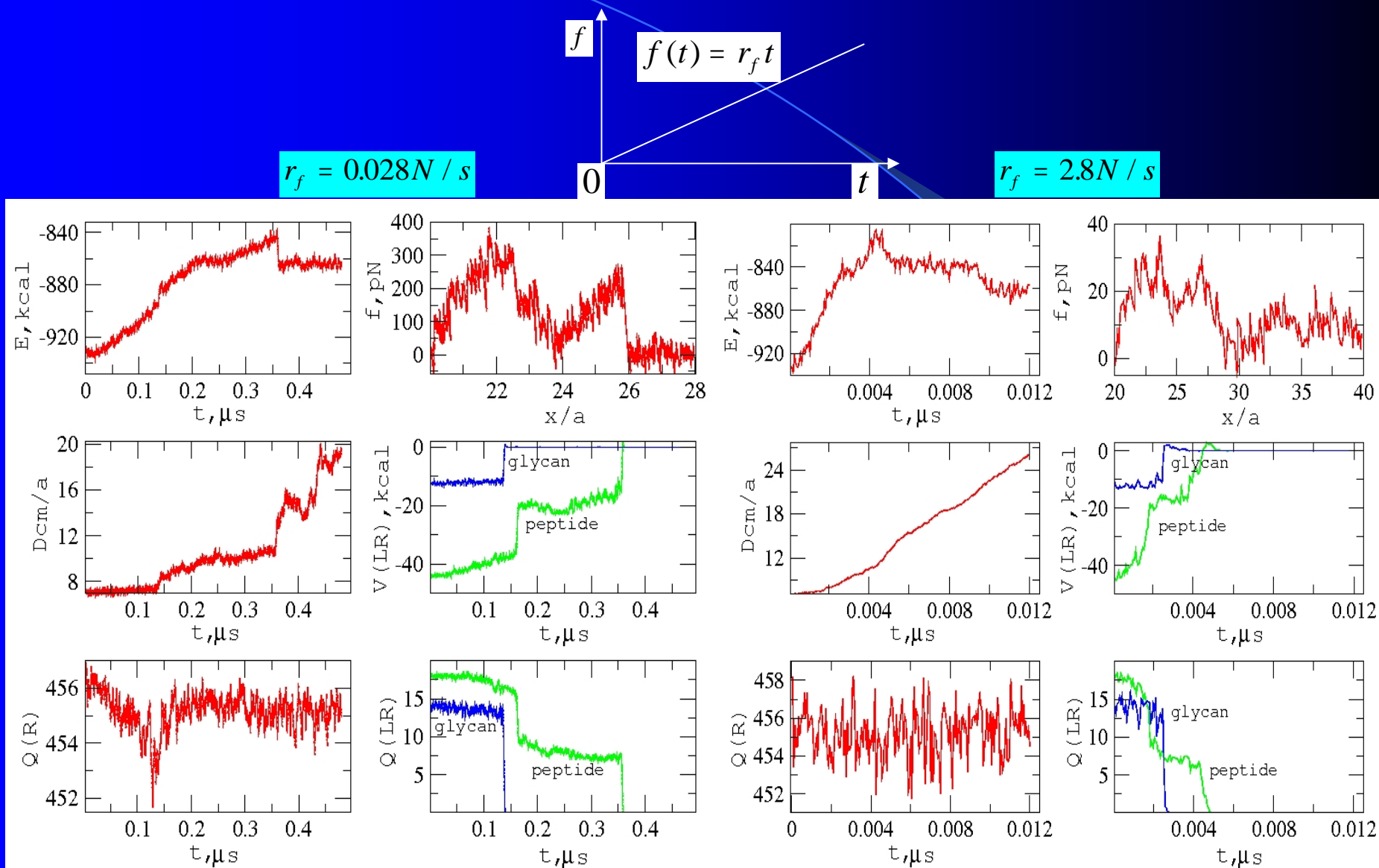
N-terminus
of P-selectin



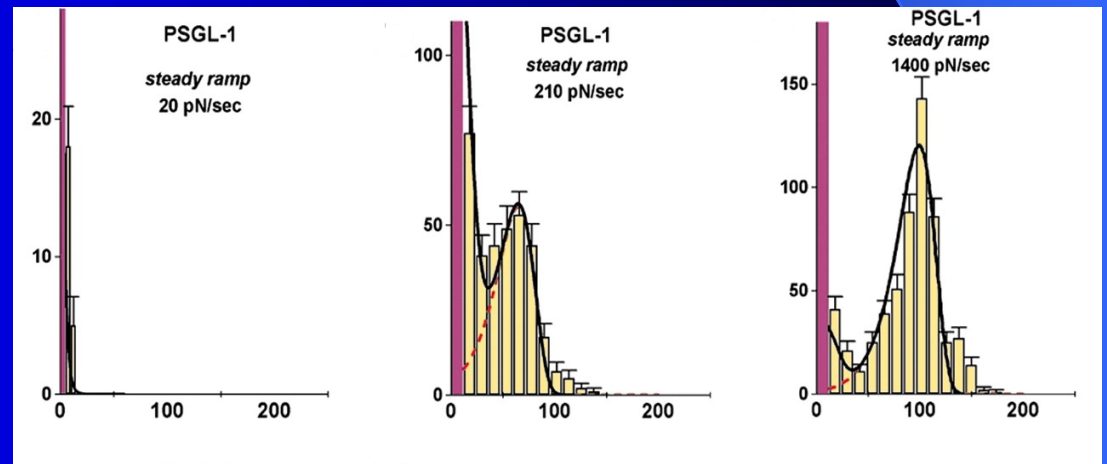
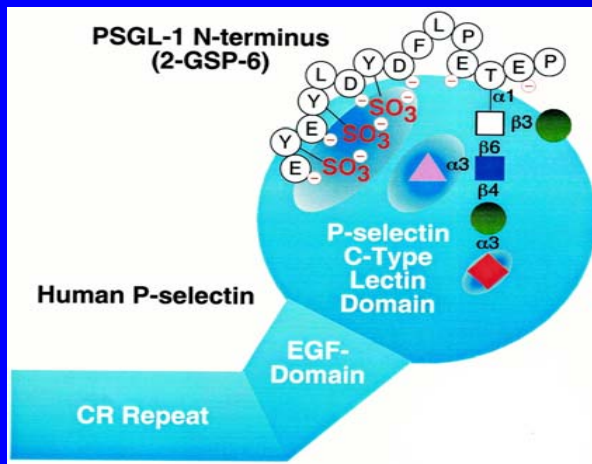
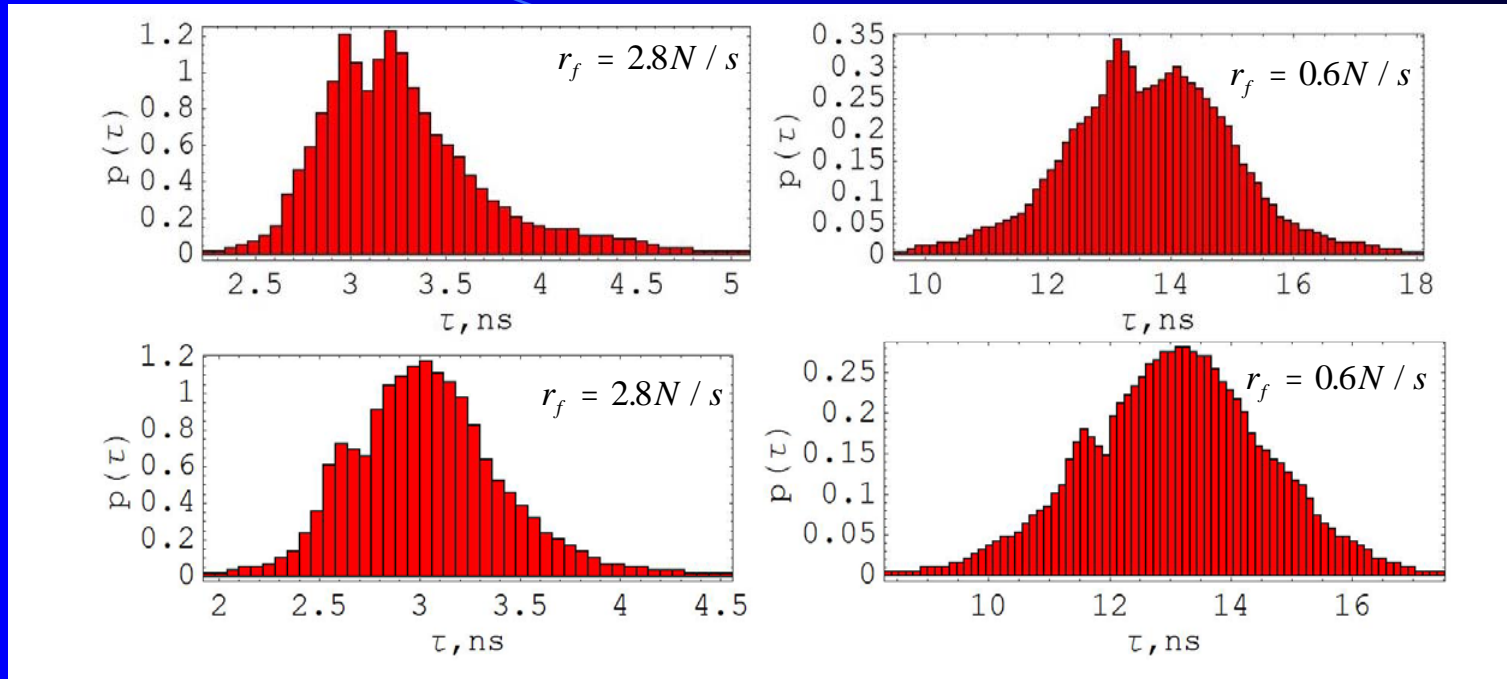
$$f(t) = r_f t$$

C-terminus
of sPSGL-1

Single trajectories of the energies, forces and number of native contacts for P-selectin-sPSGL-1-interaction



The evidence of the “catch-slip” dynamics from computer simulations



Main Results:

1. Theory of protein-protein interactions for cell-adhesion complexes:
 - ❖ estimation of interaction parameters for both sPSGL-1 & antibody G1
 - ❖ application to cell adhesion complexes involving L-selectins
2. Methodology for computer simulation of protein-protein interactions:
 - ❖ coarse-grained model for simulations of protein-protein interactions
 - ❖ application to P-selectin-PSGL-1 (evidence for “catch-slip” dynamics)