

Neutron diffraction for deciphering protein-carbohydrate interactions in bacterial infection

Lukáš Gajdoš

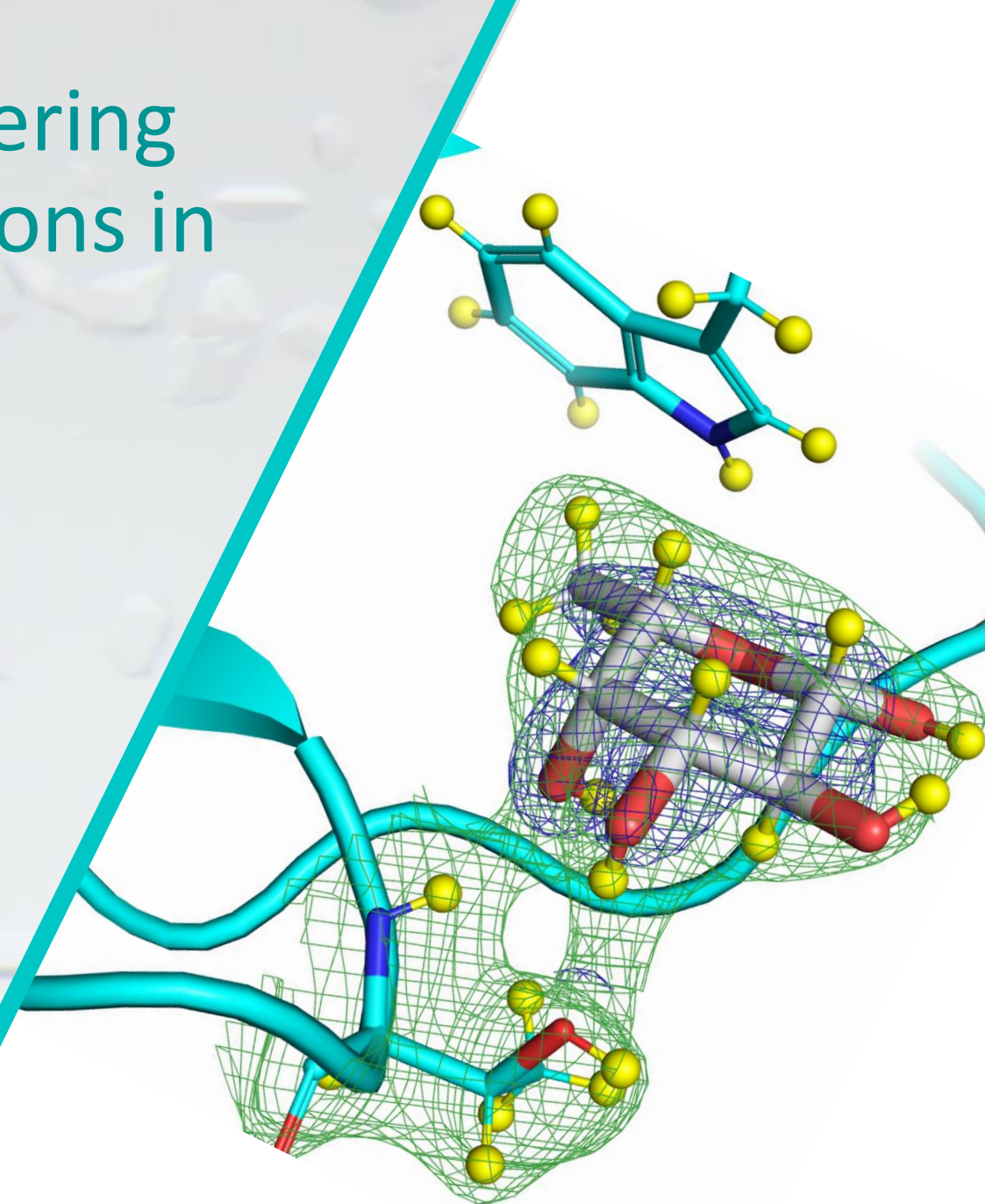
ESS/ILL User Meeting

Anne Imberty (CERMAV)

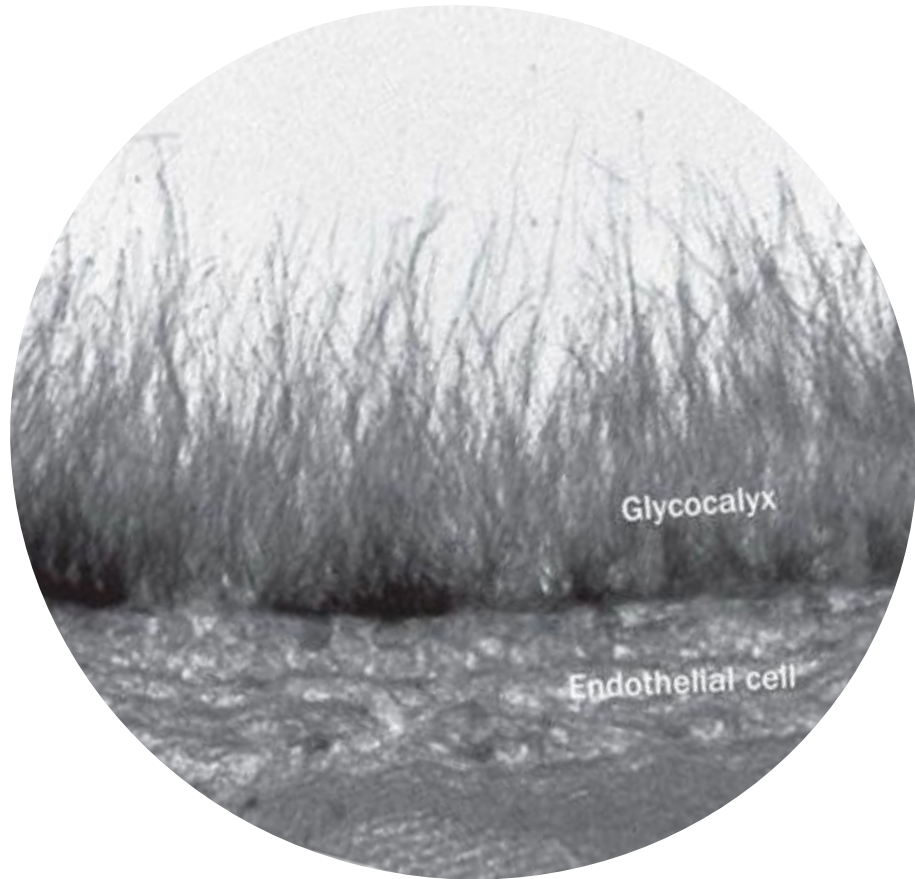
Juliette Devos (ILL)

Trevor Forsyth (ILL, LINXS)

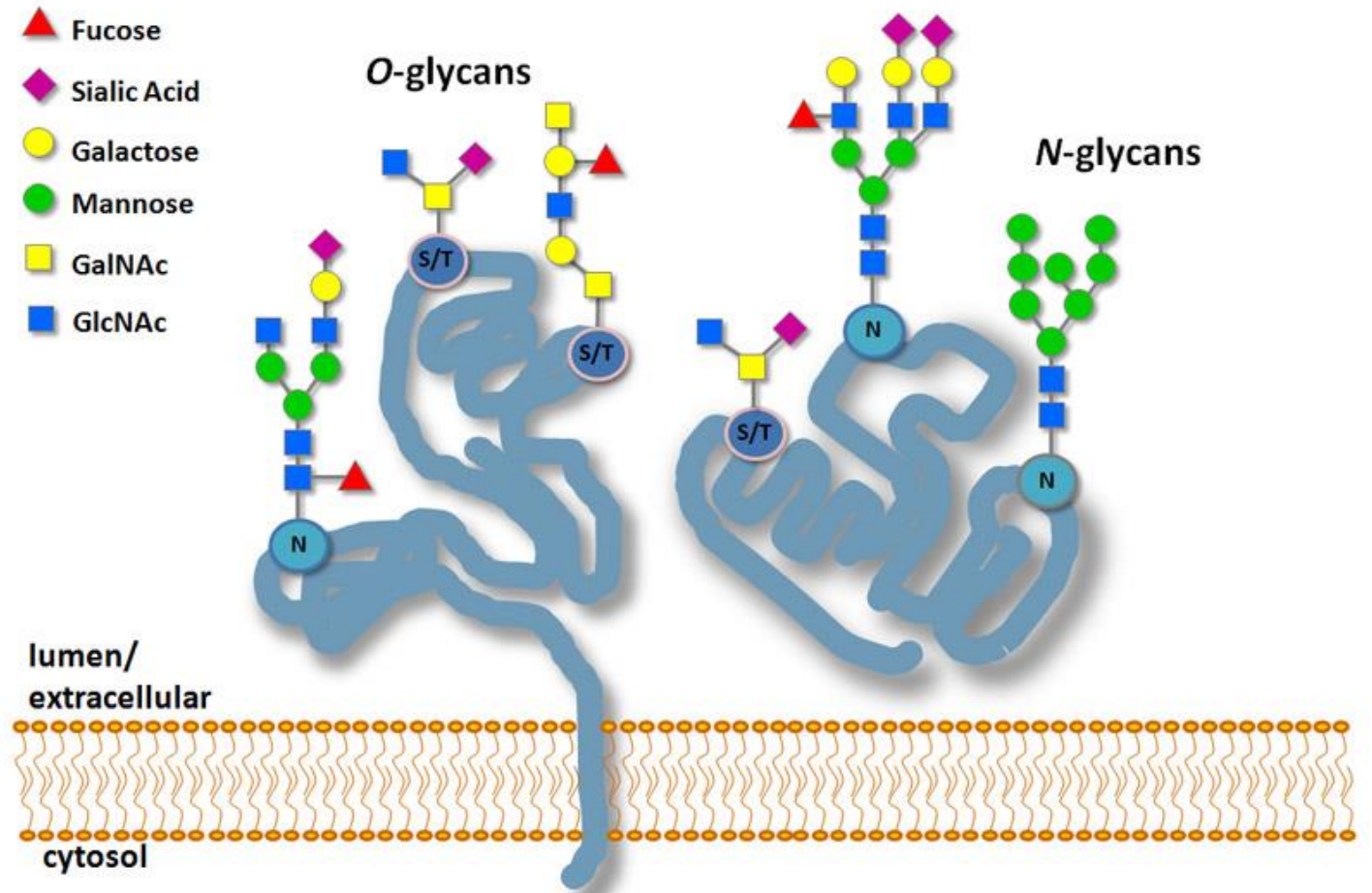
Matthew Blakeley (ILL)



Glycans

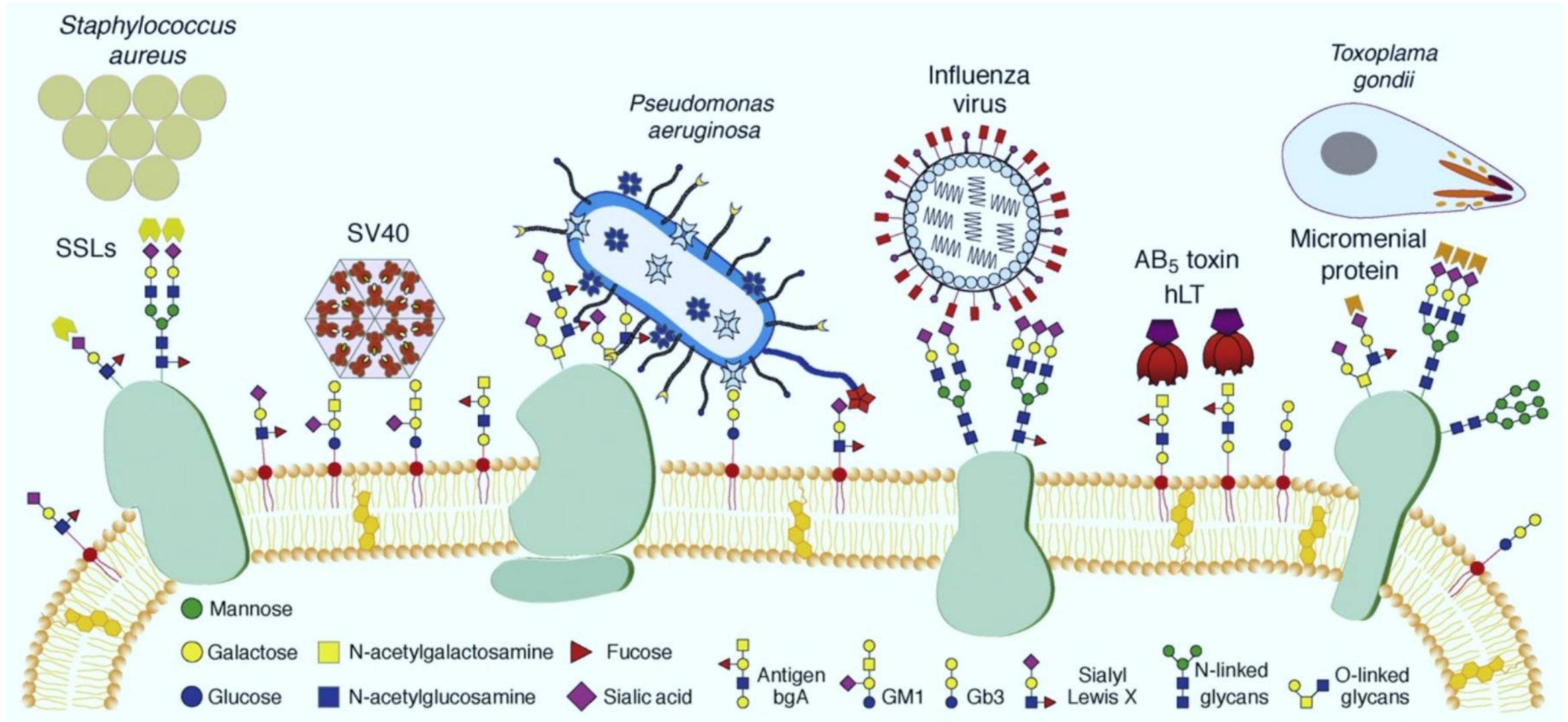


Nieuwdorp M., et al. 2005



Lectins are proteins that can decode this complex „glycocode“

Lectins from pathogenic organisms



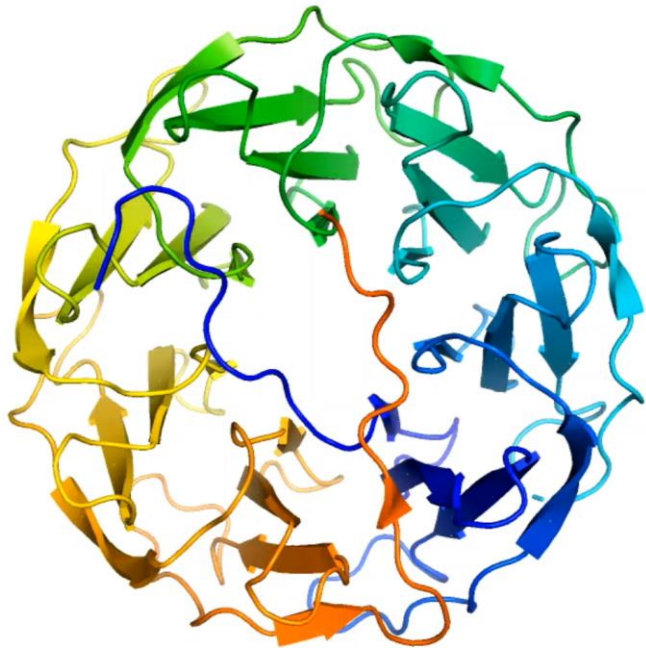
Photobacterium luminescens & *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Photobacterium luminescens & *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

- **Bioluminescent** bacteria
- Insect **pathogen**
- **Symbiosis** with nematodes
- **Complex** life cycle
- Production of **toxins**
- Produces several **lectins**



*Courtesy of Dr. A. Regaiolo
and Prof. R. Heermann*



PLL lectin
Fucose-specific
 $K_D = 5 \text{ mM}$
PDB: 6C9P

Kumar A. et al., 2016

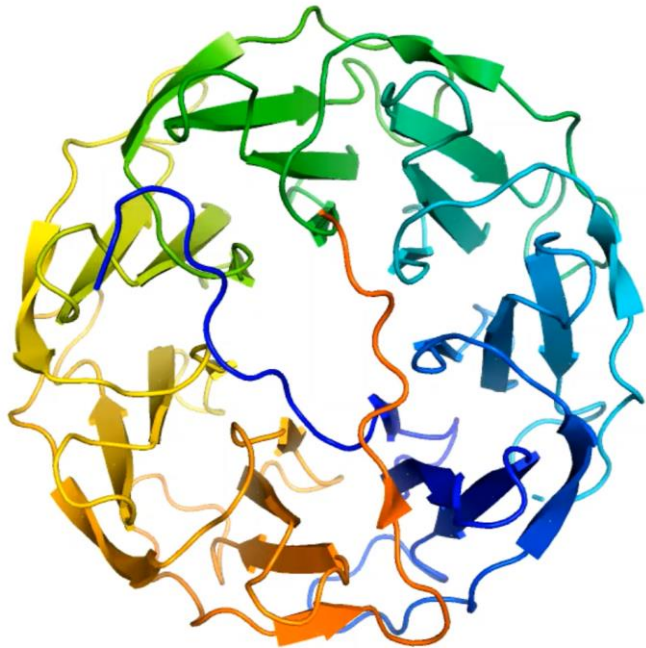
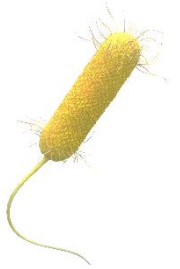
Photobacterium luminescens & *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

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*Courtesy of Dr. A. Regaiolo
and Prof. R. Heermann*

- Human **opportunistic** pathogen
- Lung infections (**cystic fibrosis**)
- **LecA** (PA-IL), **galactose**-specific
- **LecB** (PA-IIL), **fucose**-specific
- Roles in attachment and biofilm formation
- Targets for novel glycomimetics



PLL lectin
Fucose-specific
 $K_D = 5 \text{ mM}$
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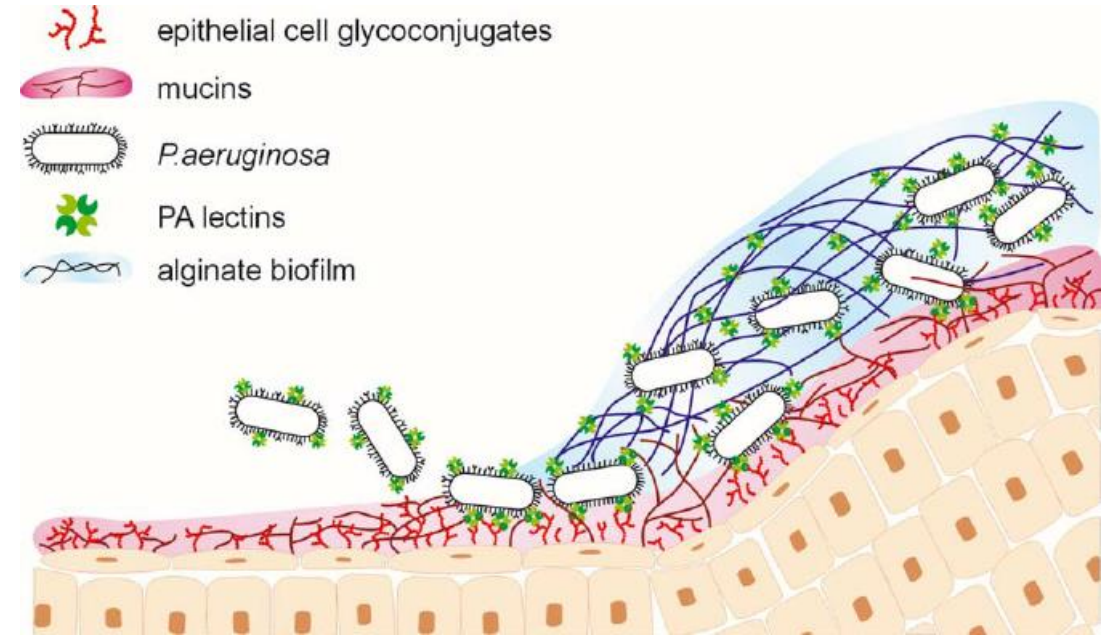
Kumar A. et al., 2016

Photobacterium luminescens & Pseudomonas aeruginosa

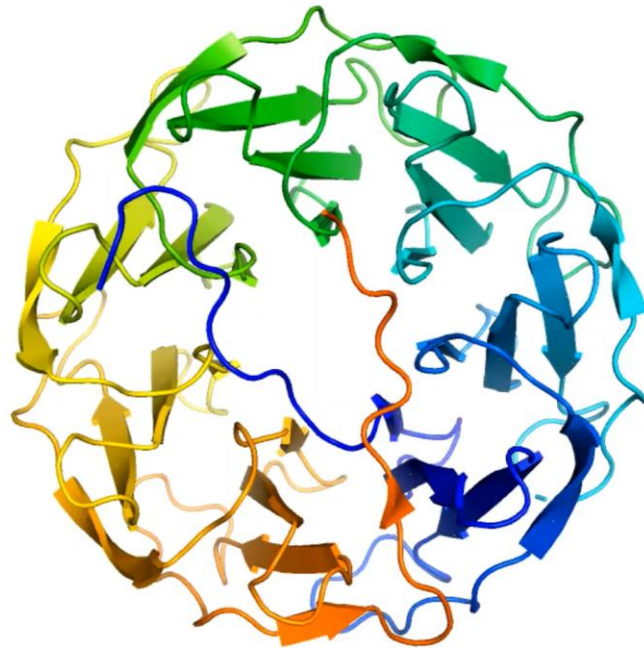
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Courtesy of Dr. A. Regaiolo
and Prof. R. Heermann

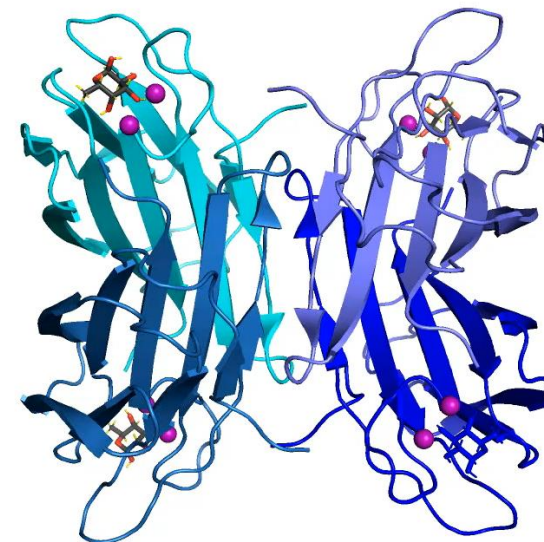


Imberty A., et al., 2014



PLL lectin
Fucose-specific
 $K_D = 5 \text{ mM}$
PDB: 6C9P

Kumar A. et al., 2016



LecB lectin
Fucose-specific
 $K_D = 4 \text{ }\mu\text{M}$
PDB: 1GZT

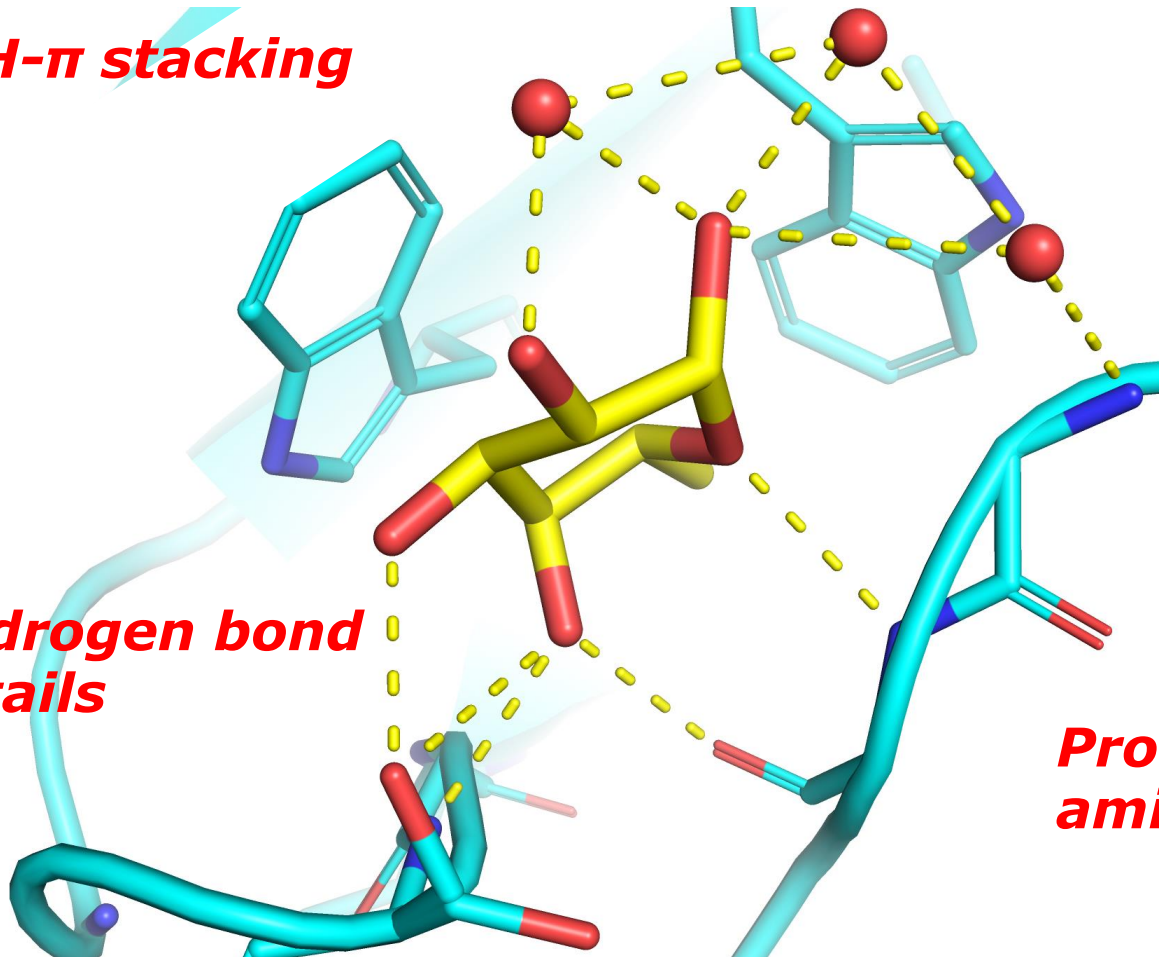
Mithell E. et al., 2002

Protein-carbohydrate interactions

Fucose in PLL

CH- π stacking

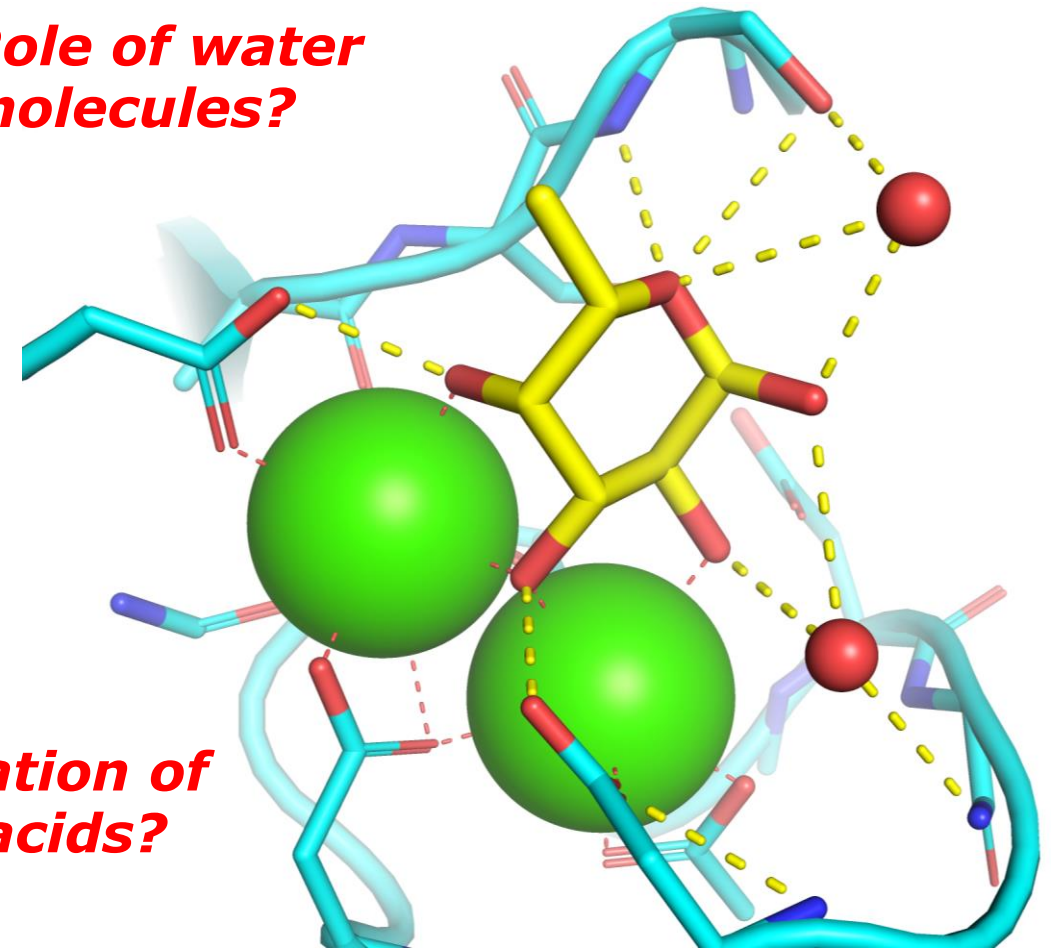
Hydrogen bond details



Fucose in LecB

Role of water molecules?

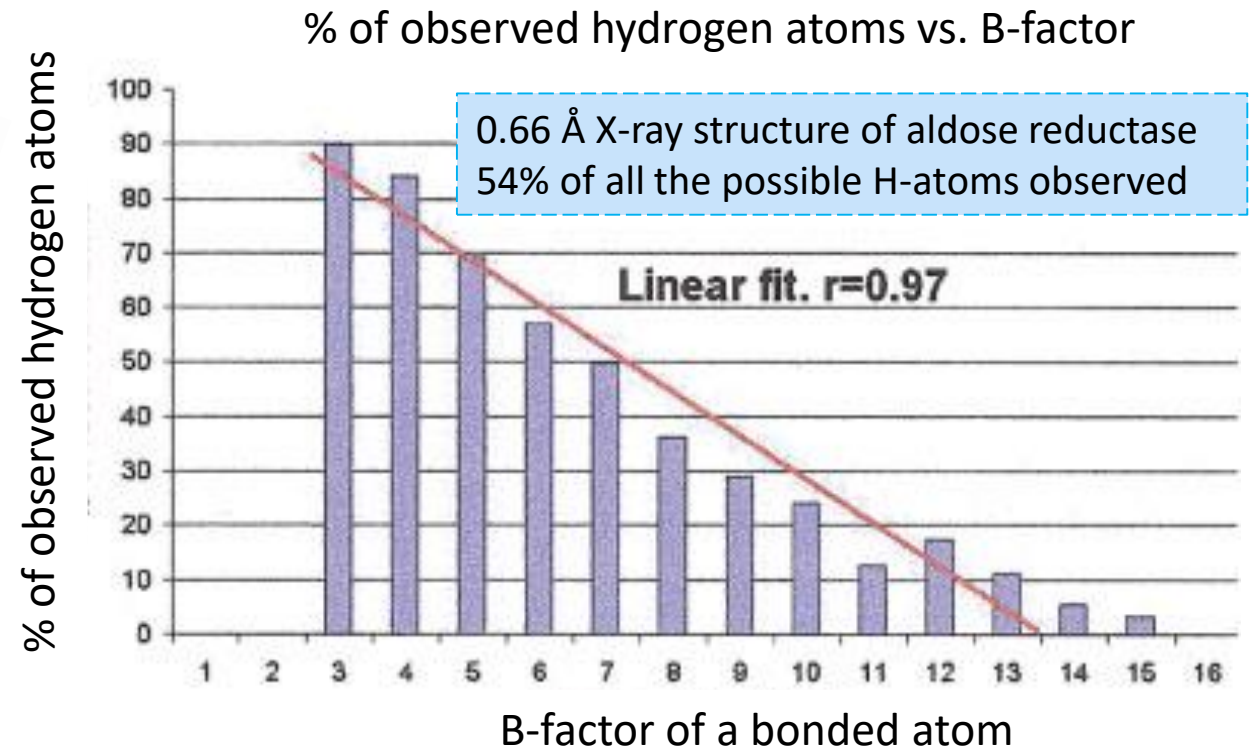
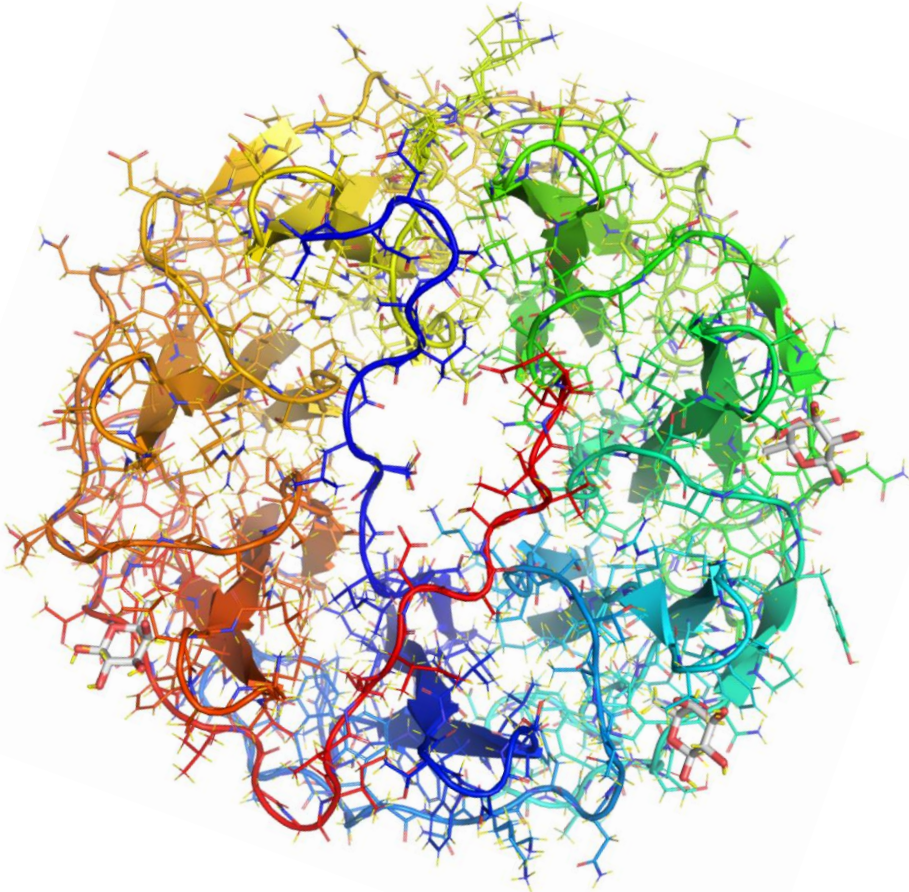
Protonation of amino acids?



Wanted : Location of hydrogen atoms

H atoms „invisible“ in X-ray structures

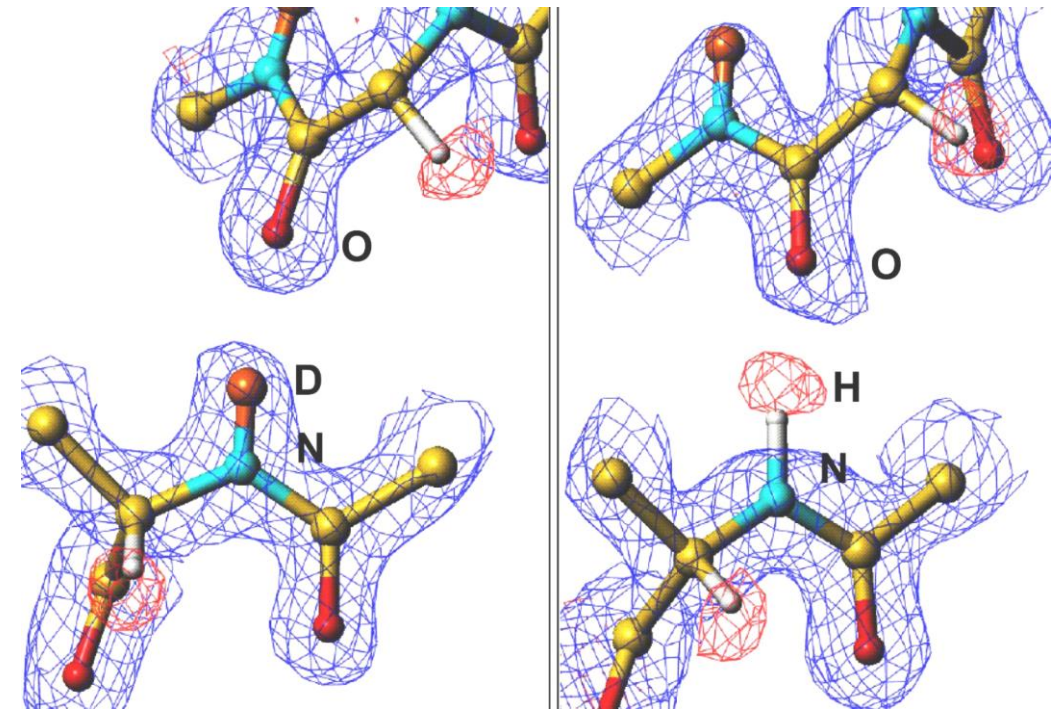
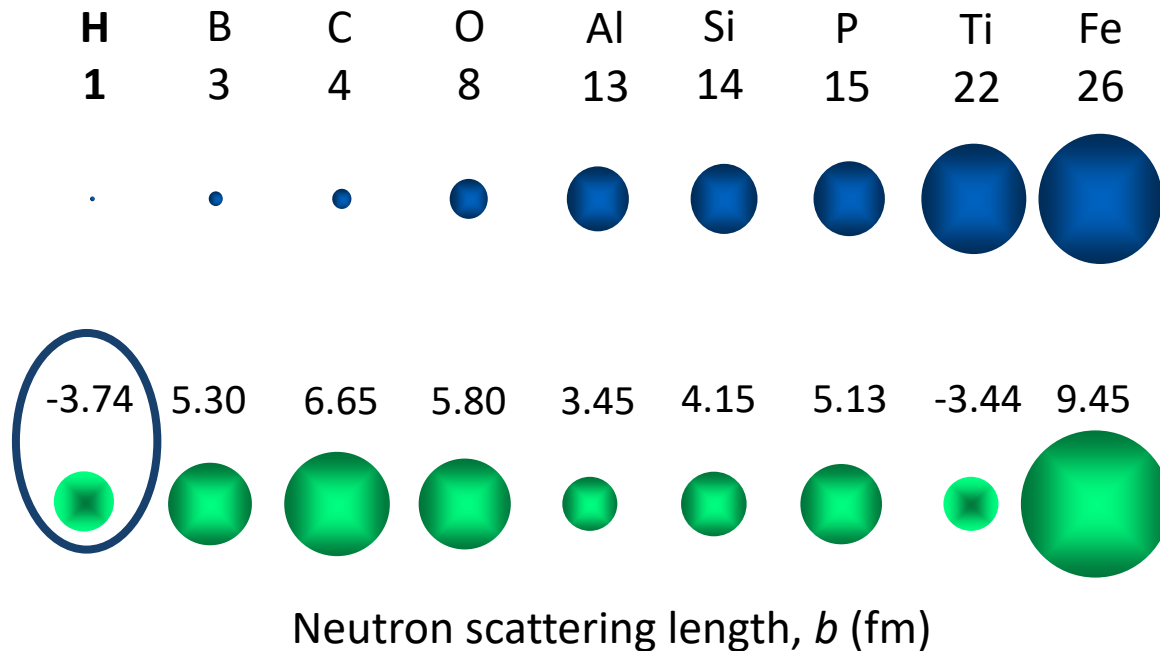
- **Hydrogen atoms** account for about **half** of all the atoms in proteins
- Critical roles in **biological functions** (enzyme mechanisms, ligand binding)
- **Rarely** observable in X-ray diffraction experiments



Neutrons as a diffraction probe

- Interaction with atomic **nuclei**
- Scattering **varies** with elements and even **isotopes** of the same element (**H/D**)
- Non-destructive probe (room-temperature data collection)

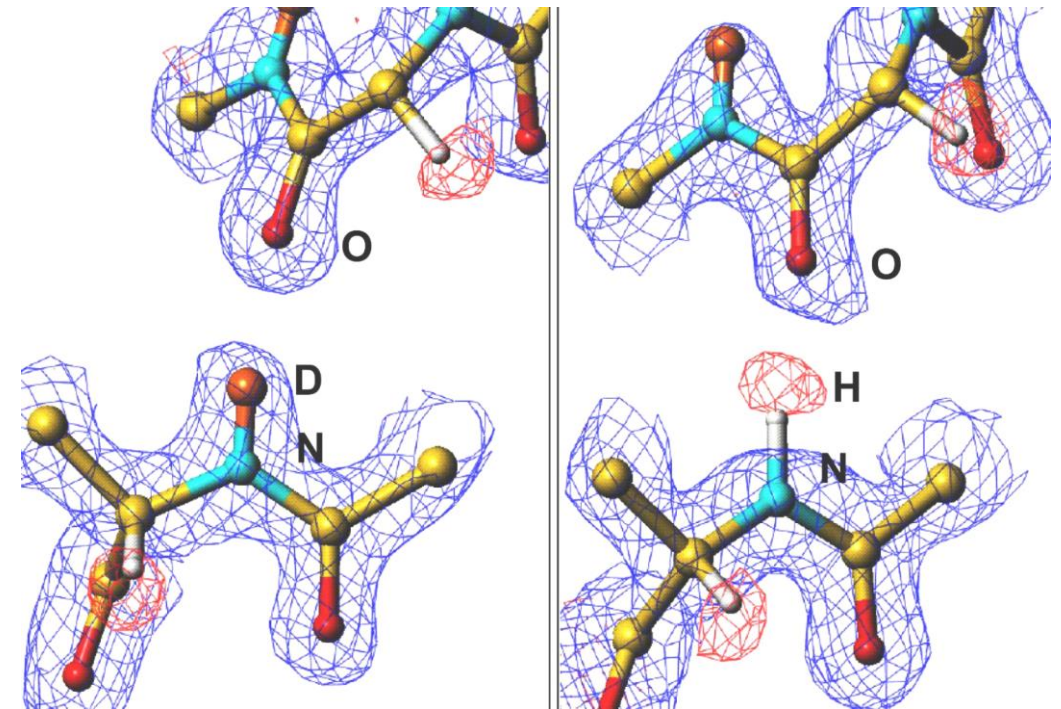
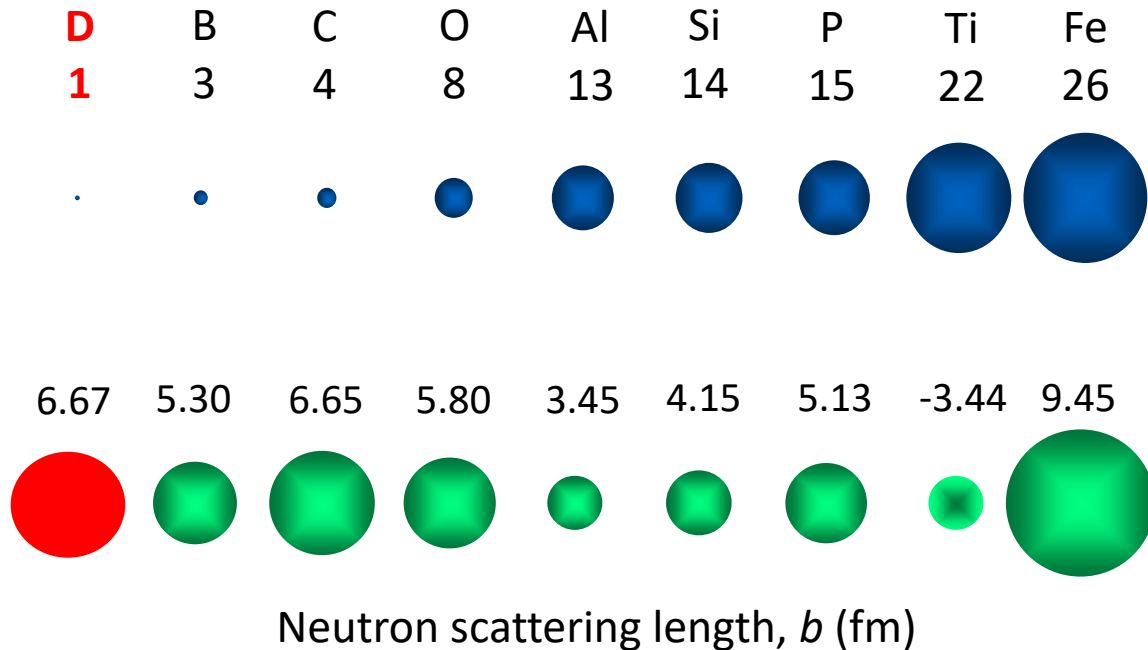
X-ray scattering proportional to Z



Neutrons as a diffraction probe

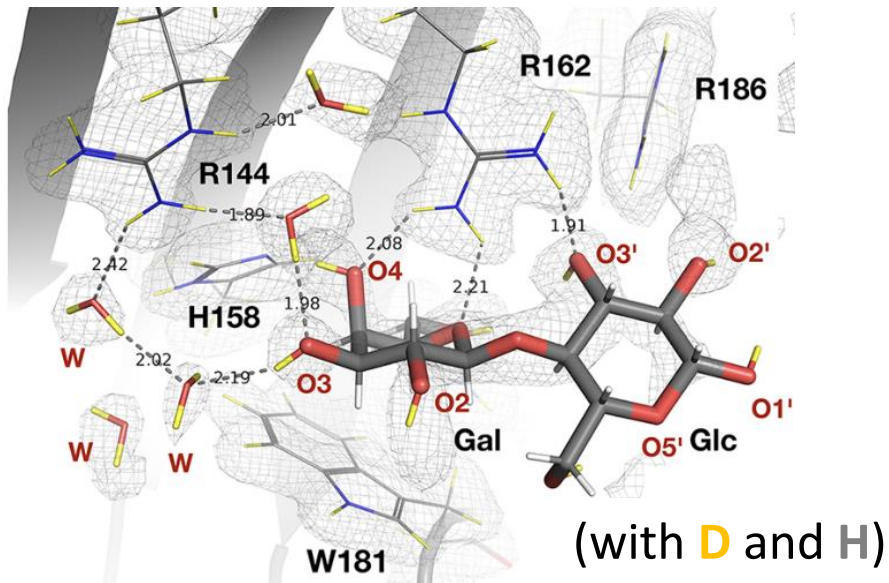
- Interaction with atomic **nuclei**
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X-ray scattering proportional to Z



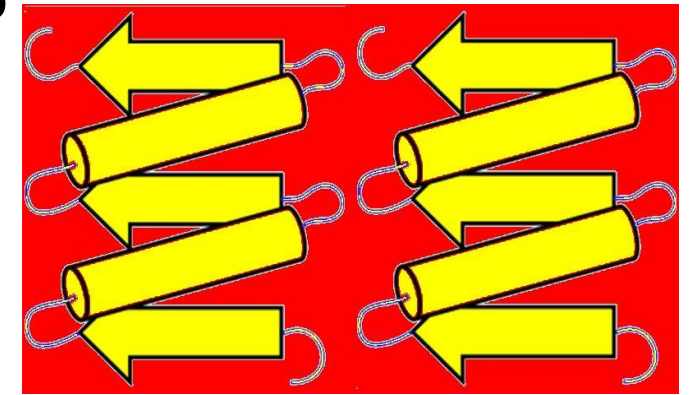
Need of perdeuteration

- Full replacement of all **hydrogen (H)** atoms by **deuterium (D)** atoms
- **Reduces** the large **incoherent** scattering of H (~ 40 times larger than for D)
- **Reduces the background** and **increases the signal-noise ratio**
- Clearer visualization of neutron maps
- **Cancellation effects** limit visualization of CH_n groups

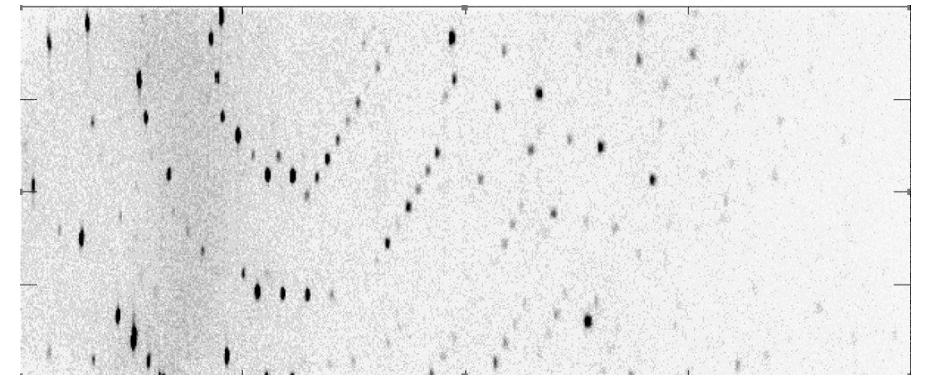


D-Galectin-3C/lactose complex

Manzoni F. et al., *J. Med. Chem.*, 2018



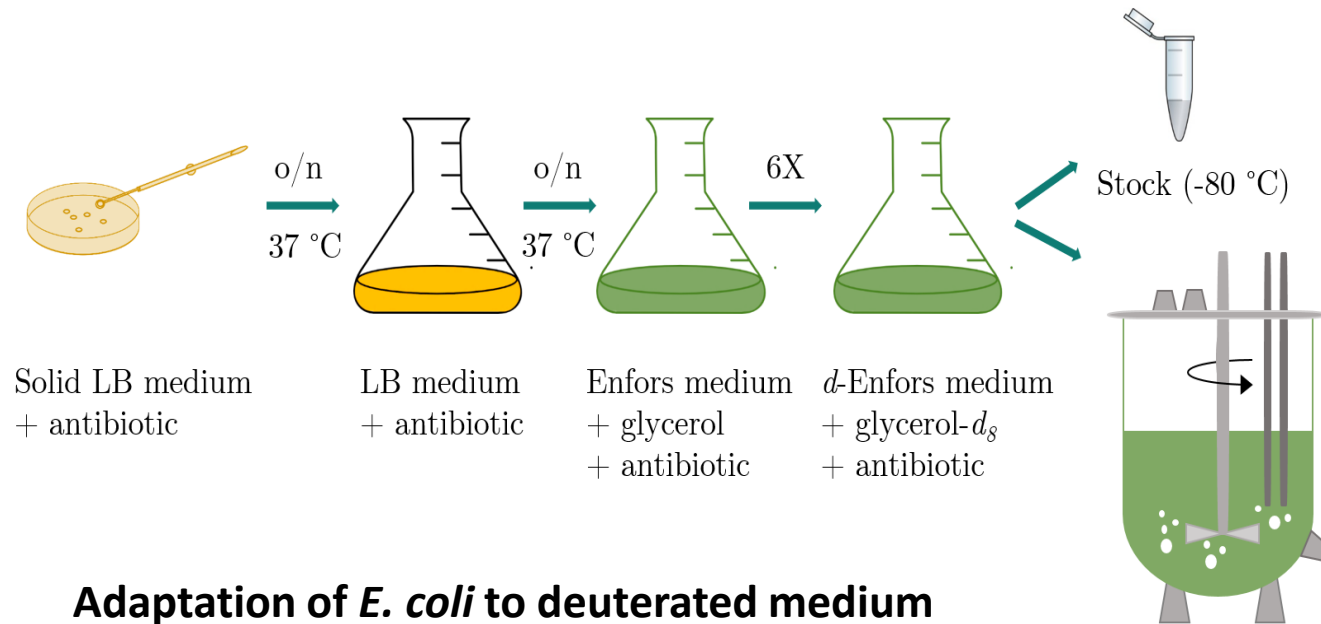
Perdeuterated protein, D_2O solvent



Courtesy of Prof. Trevor Forsyth

How to obtain perdeuterated biomolecules?

- **Adaptation** of *E.coli* cells to deuterated medium
- **Production** of recombinant proteins in D_2O --- > D-Lab at ILL
- **Fermentation** (high cell-density cultures) of *E.coli*
- **Deuterated carbon source** (glycerol- d_8 , glucose- d_{12})



Adaptation of *E. coli* to deuterated medium

Innoculum for fermentation

How to obtain perdeuterated biomolecules?

- Proteins:

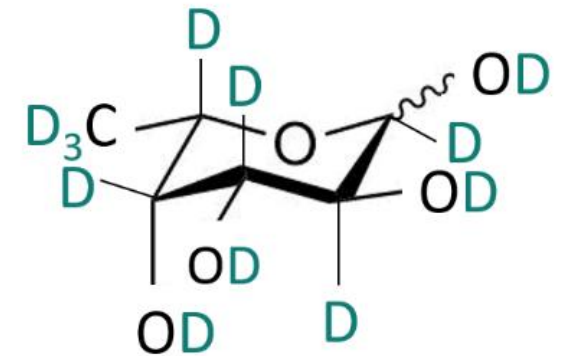
Production of recombinant protein in D_2O --- > D-Lab at ILL

- Sugars:

Glucose- d_{12} : grow plant/algae in D_2O and degrade cellulose

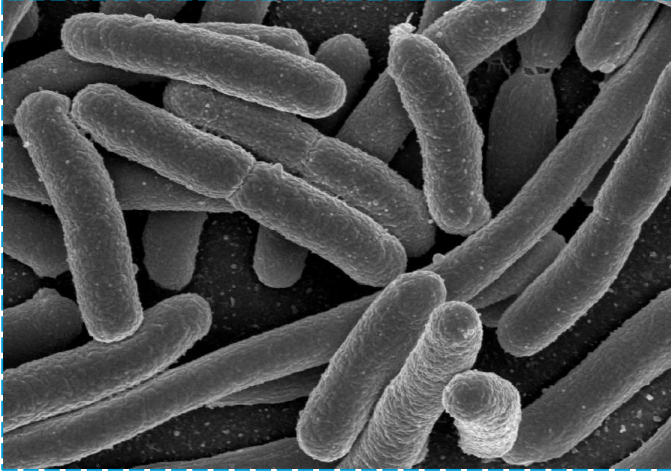
Synthetic chemistry « isotopic hydrogen-exchange technique »

Synthetic (glyco)biology

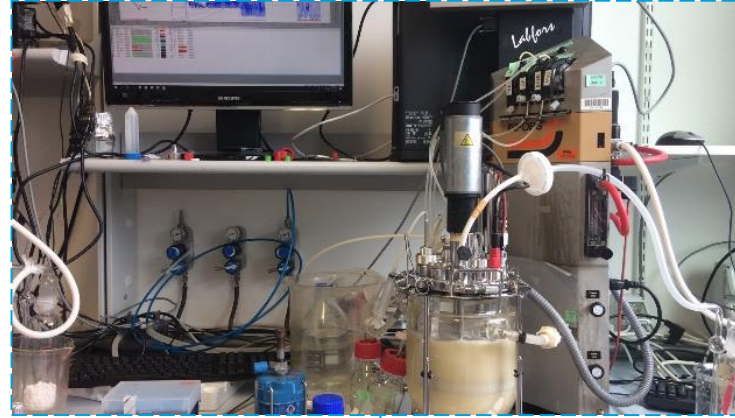


Production, purification and characterization of L-fucose-d₁₂

Adaptation to D₂O and glycerol-d₈



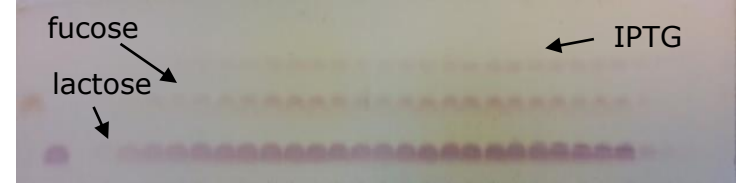
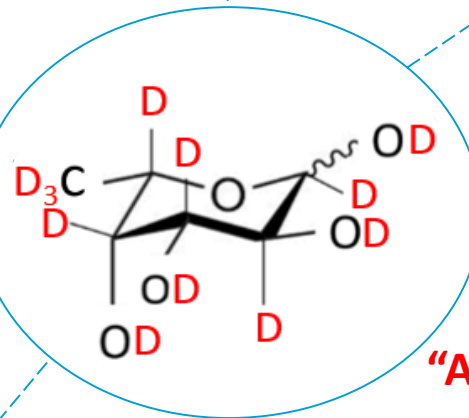
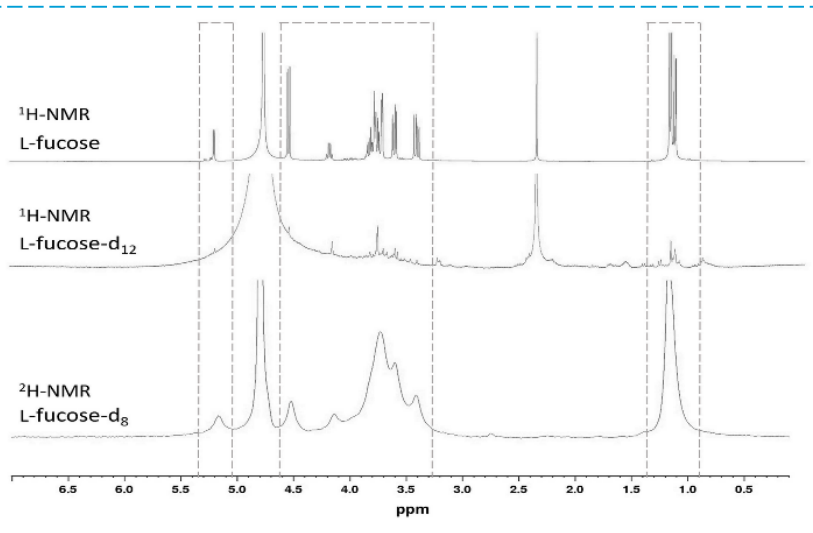
Batch production



Purification

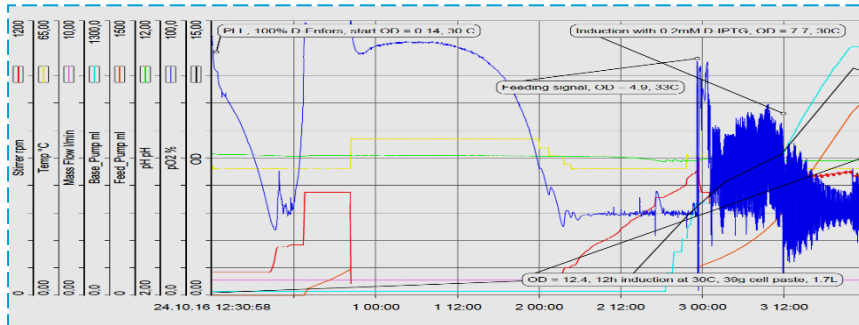


Characterization (Mass spec, NMR)



“After purification, 220 mg of lyophilized Fuc-d₁₂ was obtained from a culture using 1.5 L of D₂O and 45 g of deuterated glycerol”

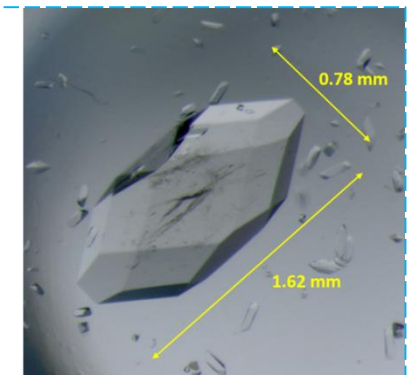
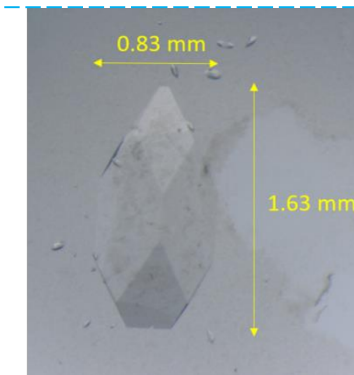
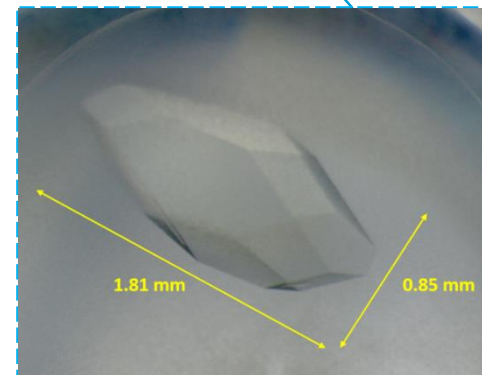
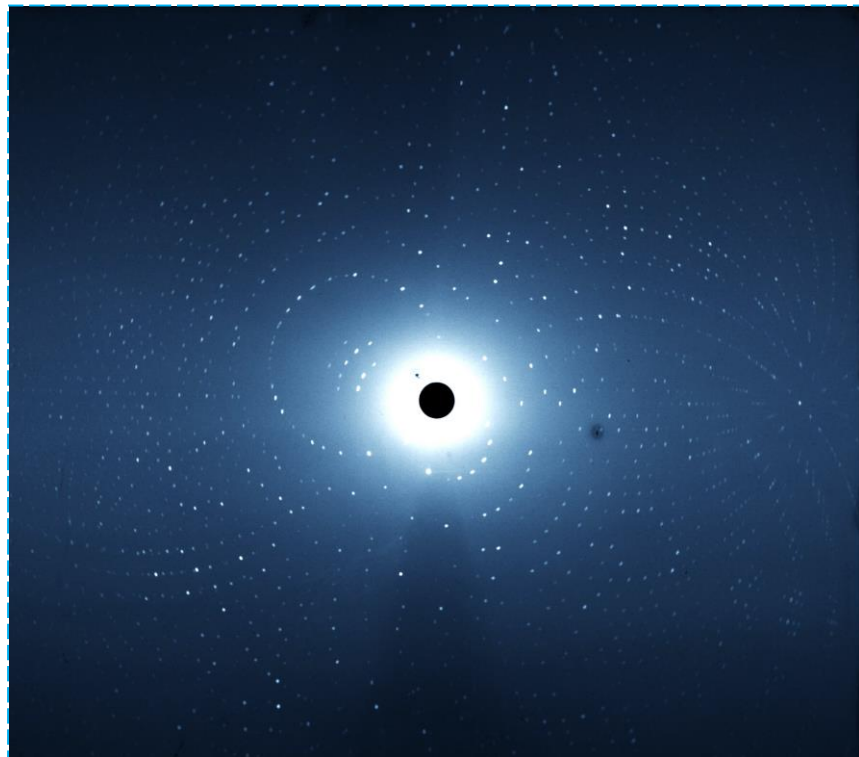
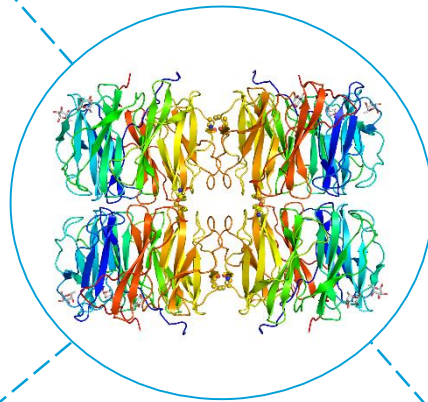
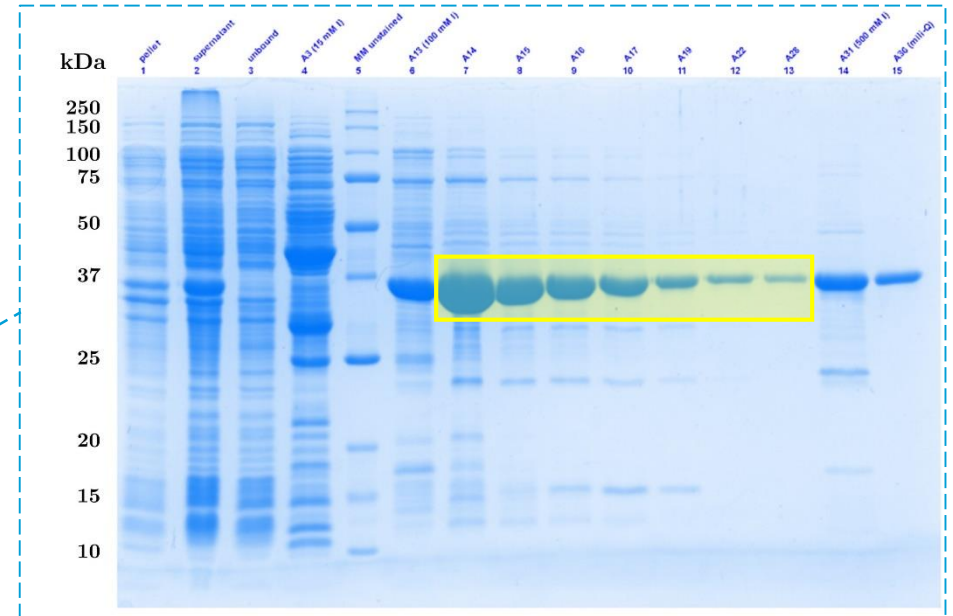
Production and crystallization of lectins



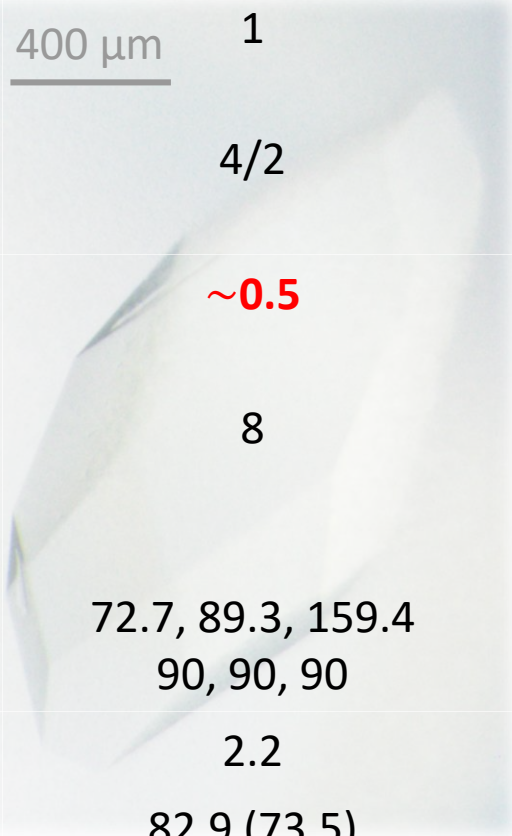
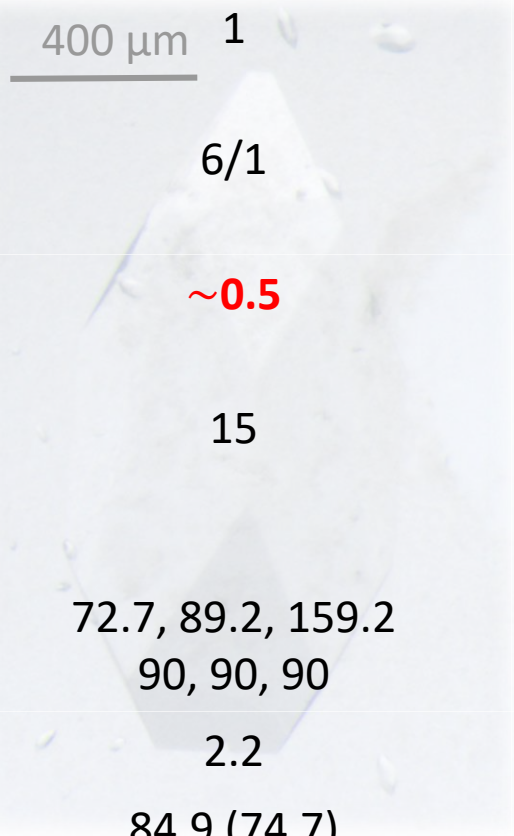
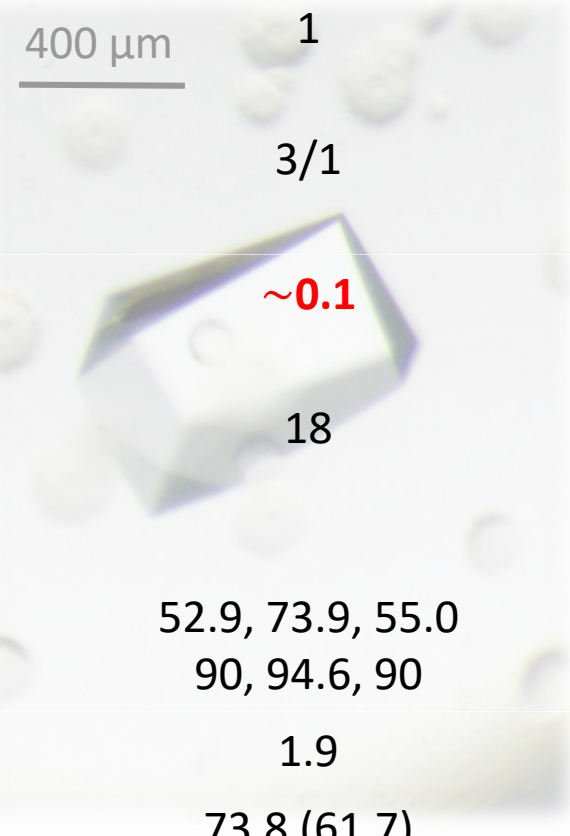
Fermentation
66 g of wet cell paste

Purification

5 mg of protein /g of cell paste
Total 330 mg of protein

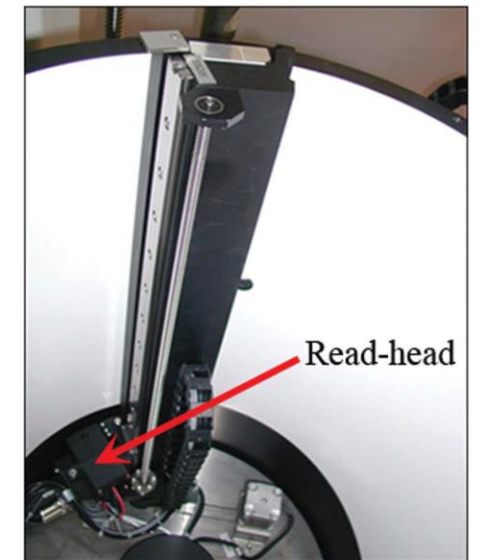
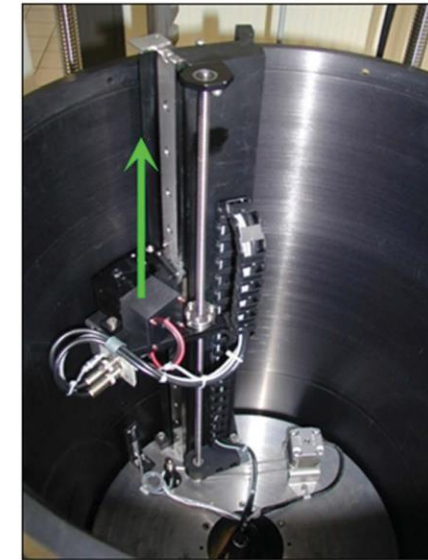
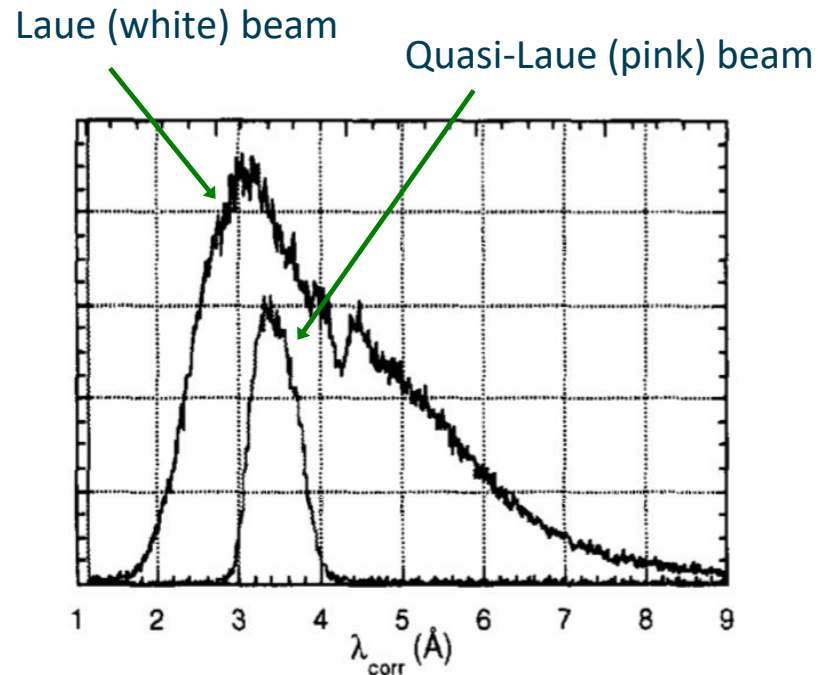
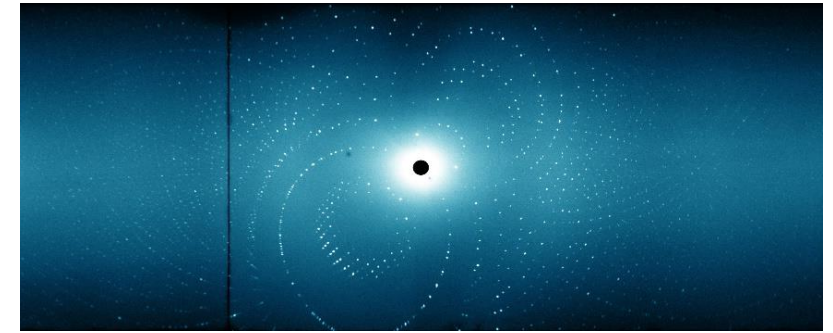


Neutron data collection summary (LADI-III at ILL)

	PLL lectin		D-LecB lectin	
	H/D-exchanged apo	D-PLL/Fuc-d ₁₂	Fuc-d ₁₂	
Number of proposals	 1	 1	 1	
Number of crystals (tested/collected)	4/2	6/1	3/1	
Crystal volume (mm ³)	~0.5	~0.5	~0.1	
Neutron data collection (days)	8	15	18	
Unit cell dimensions <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	72.7, 89.3, 159.4	72.7, 89.2, 159.2	52.9, 73.9, 55.0	
α , β , γ	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90	90, 94.6, 90	
Resolution (Å)	2.2	2.2	1.9	
Completeness (%)	82.9 (73.5)	84.9 (74.7)	73.8 (61.7)	

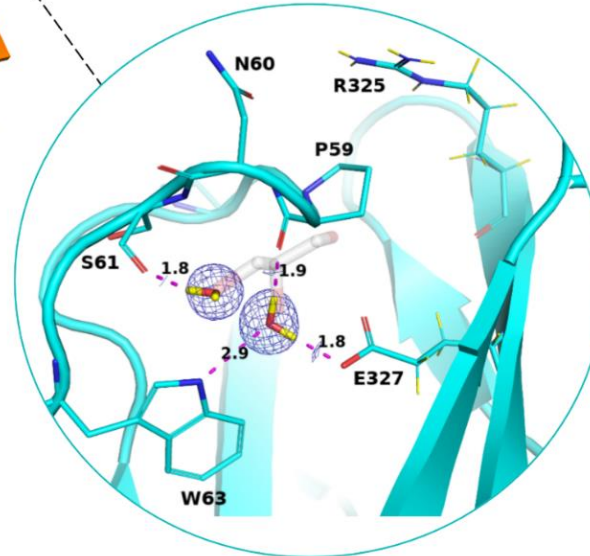
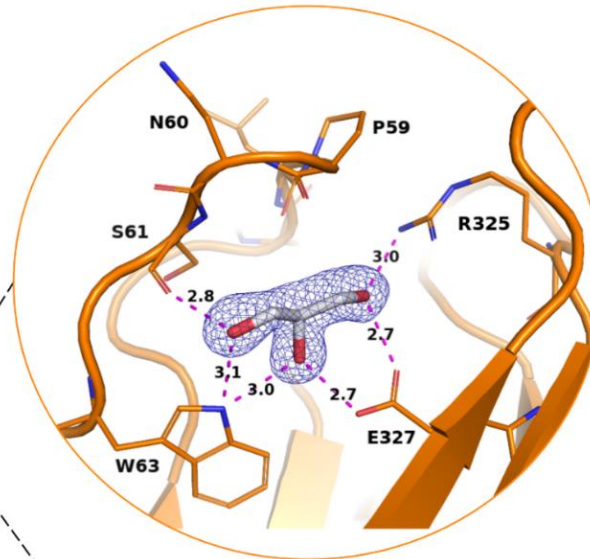
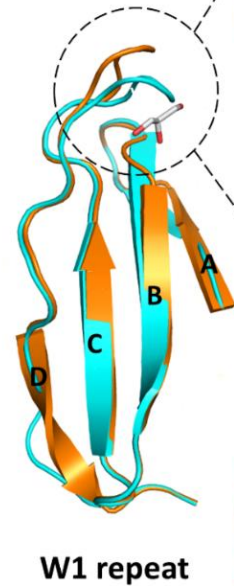
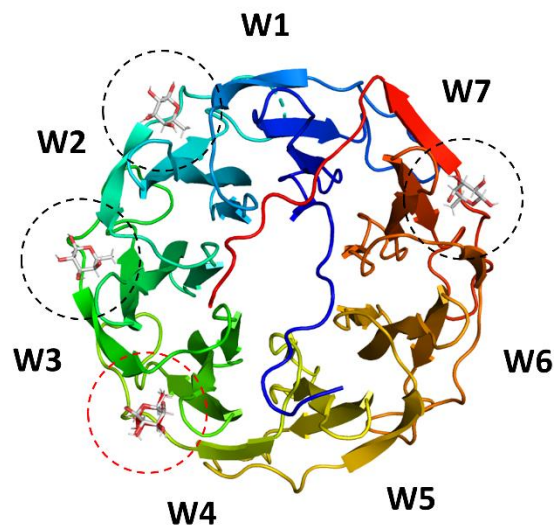
Laue diffractometer LADI-III at ILL

- Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL) in Grenoble, France
- Quasi-Laue diffraction method (pink beam of neutrons)
- Large cylindrical neutron-sensitive image plate detector
- Data collection at room temperature

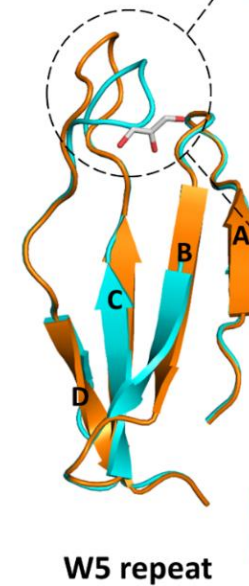
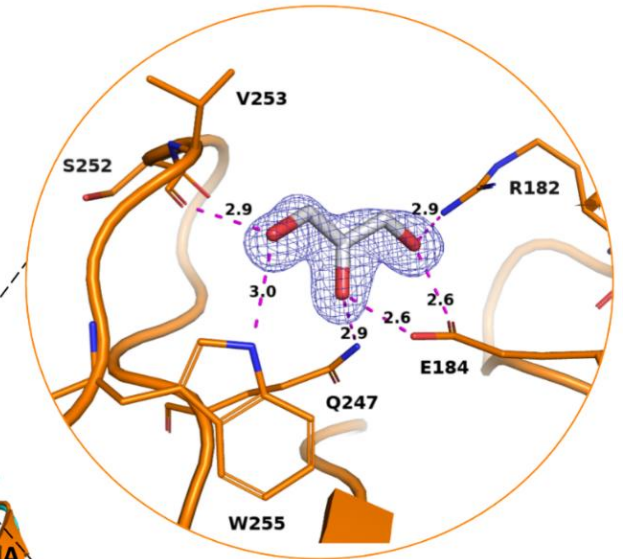


Room temperature (RT) versus cryo (100K) data

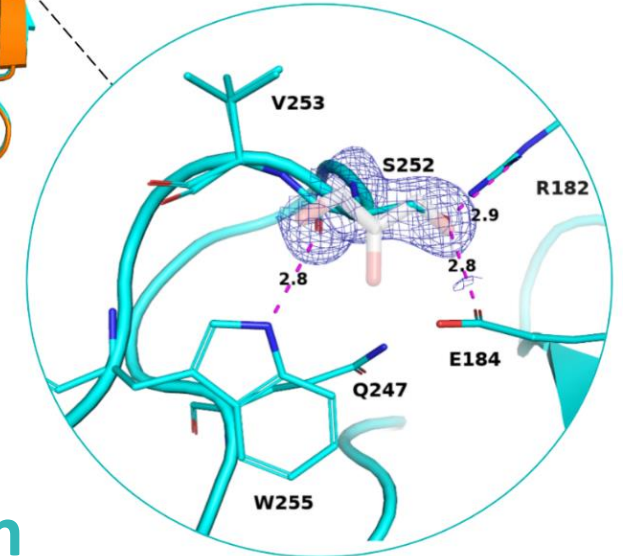
- Differences in repeats W1 and W5
- Glycerol mimics carbohydrates
- Additional fucose-binding site



X-ray
100 K
(glycerol)



W5 repeat

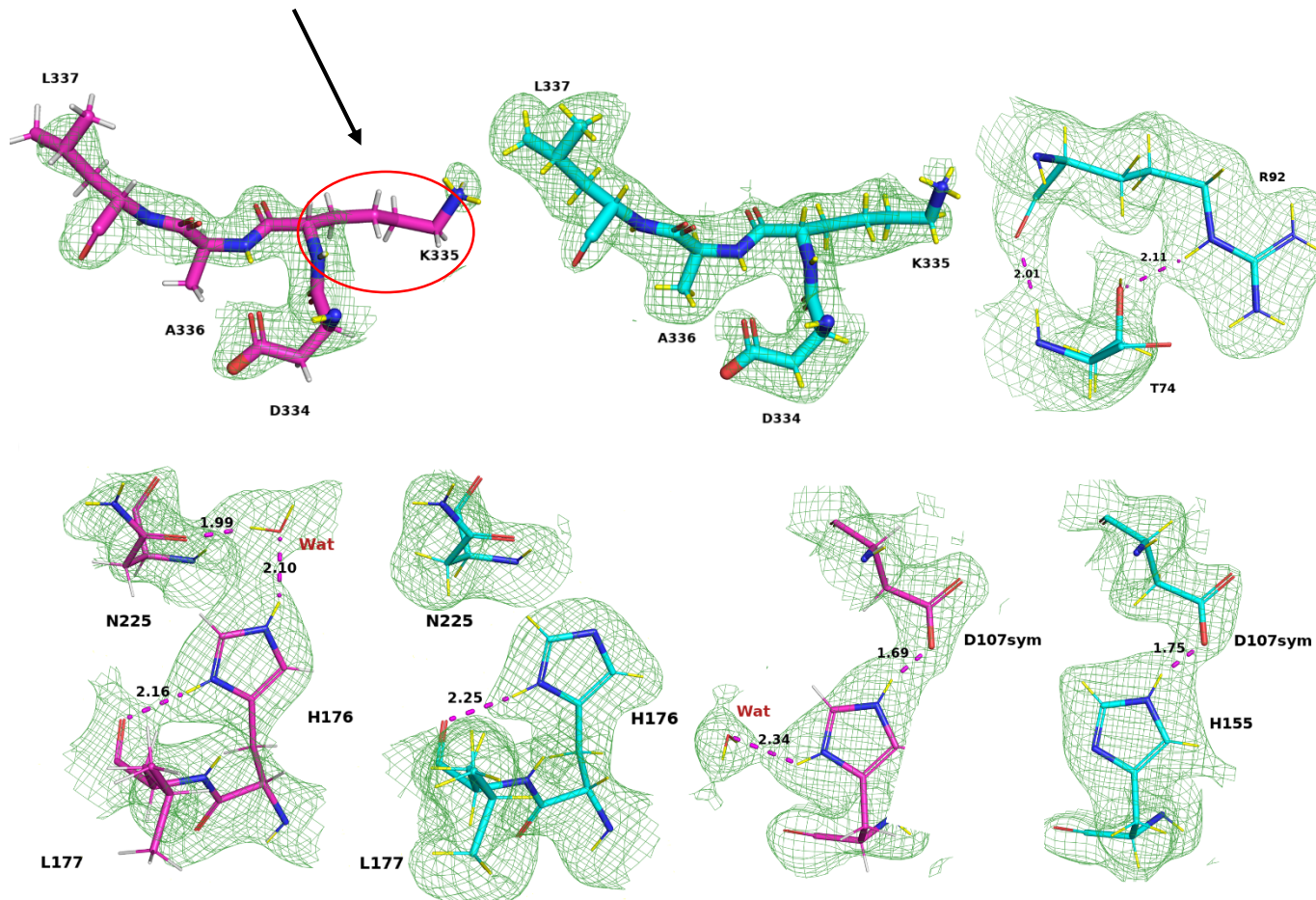


RT
(no glycerol)
Neutron

Gajdos L. *et al.*, Structure, 2021

Advantages of perdeuteration in neutron structures

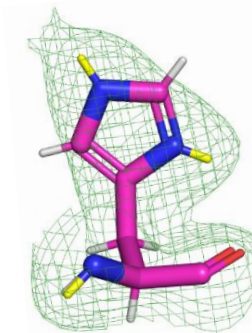
- **H/D-exchanged apo PLL** and **D-PLL**
- Cancellation effects around CH₂ groups



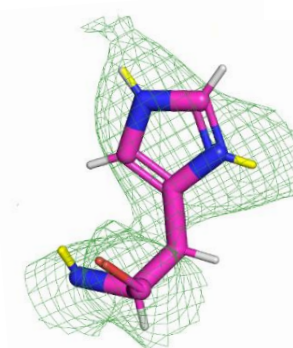
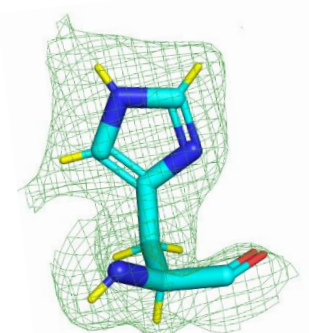
Protonation state of histidines

H/D-PLL

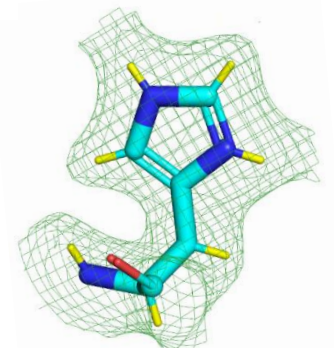
D-PLL



His155

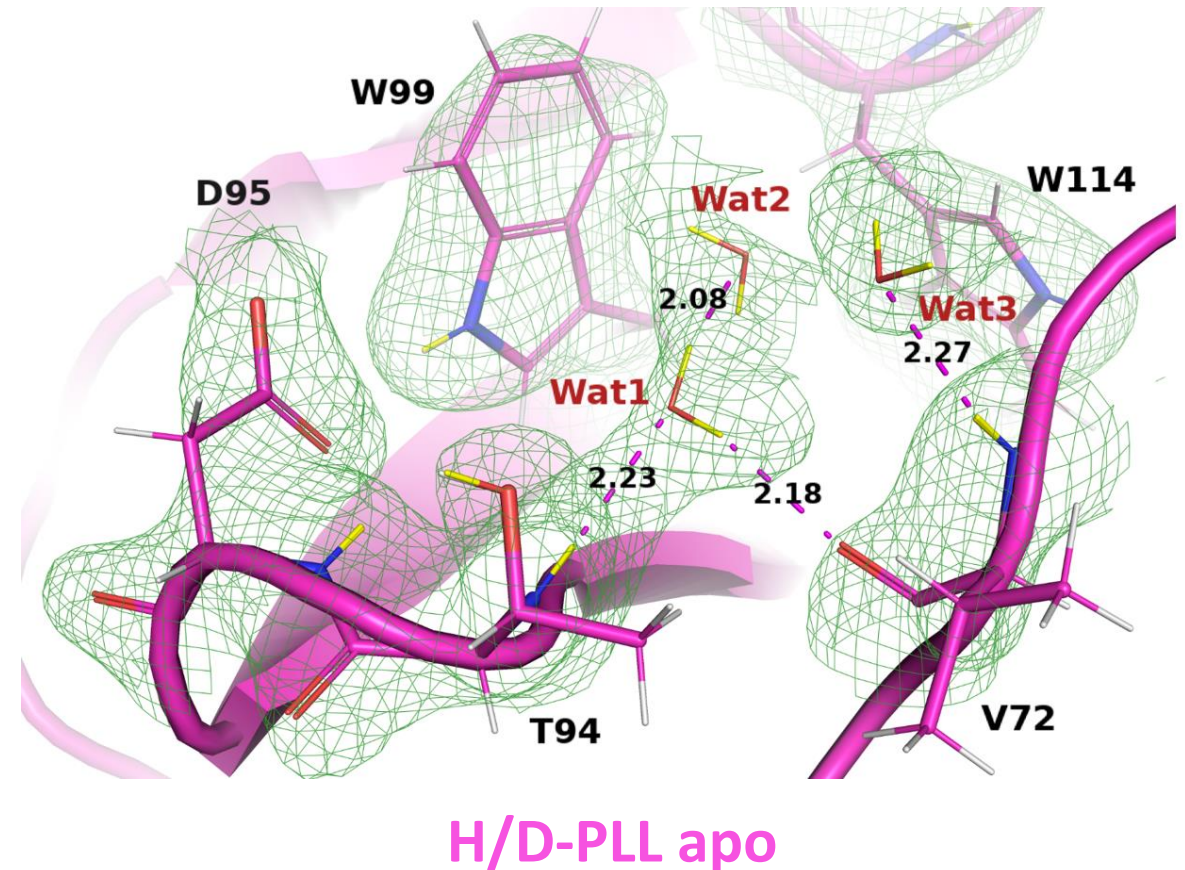
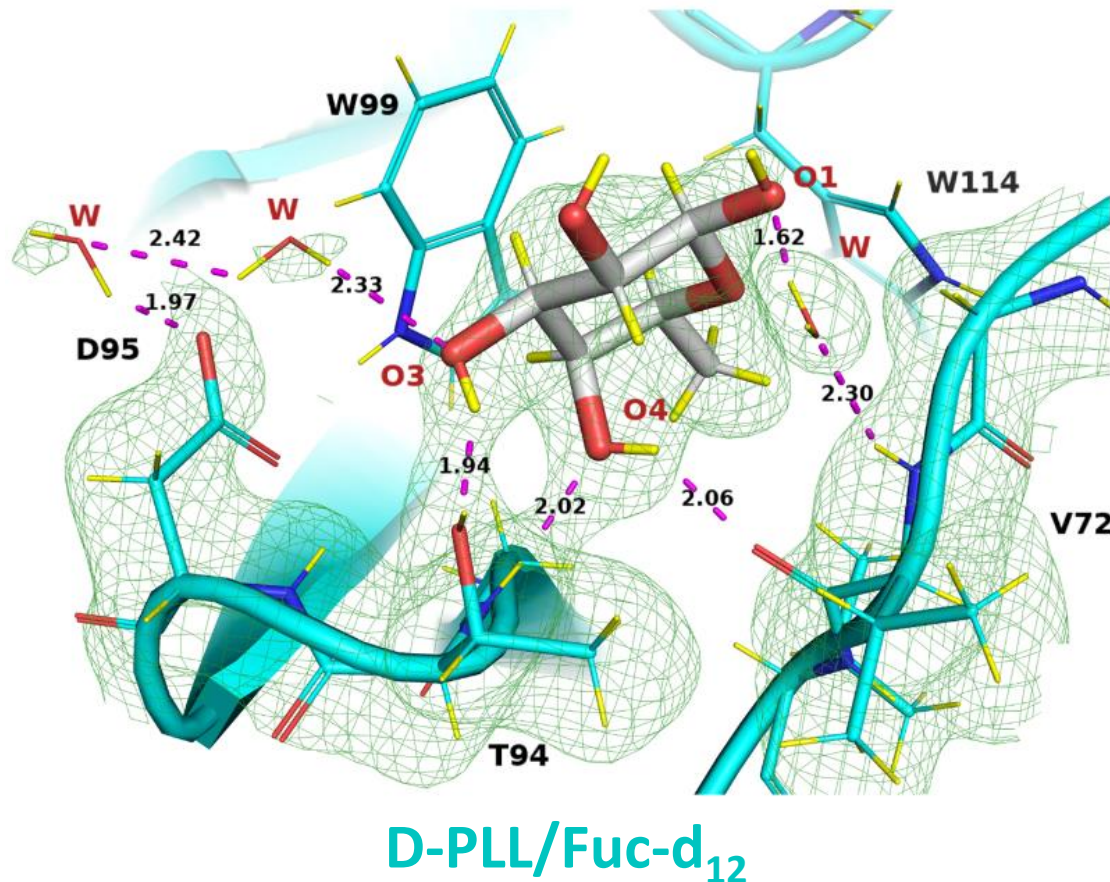


His51



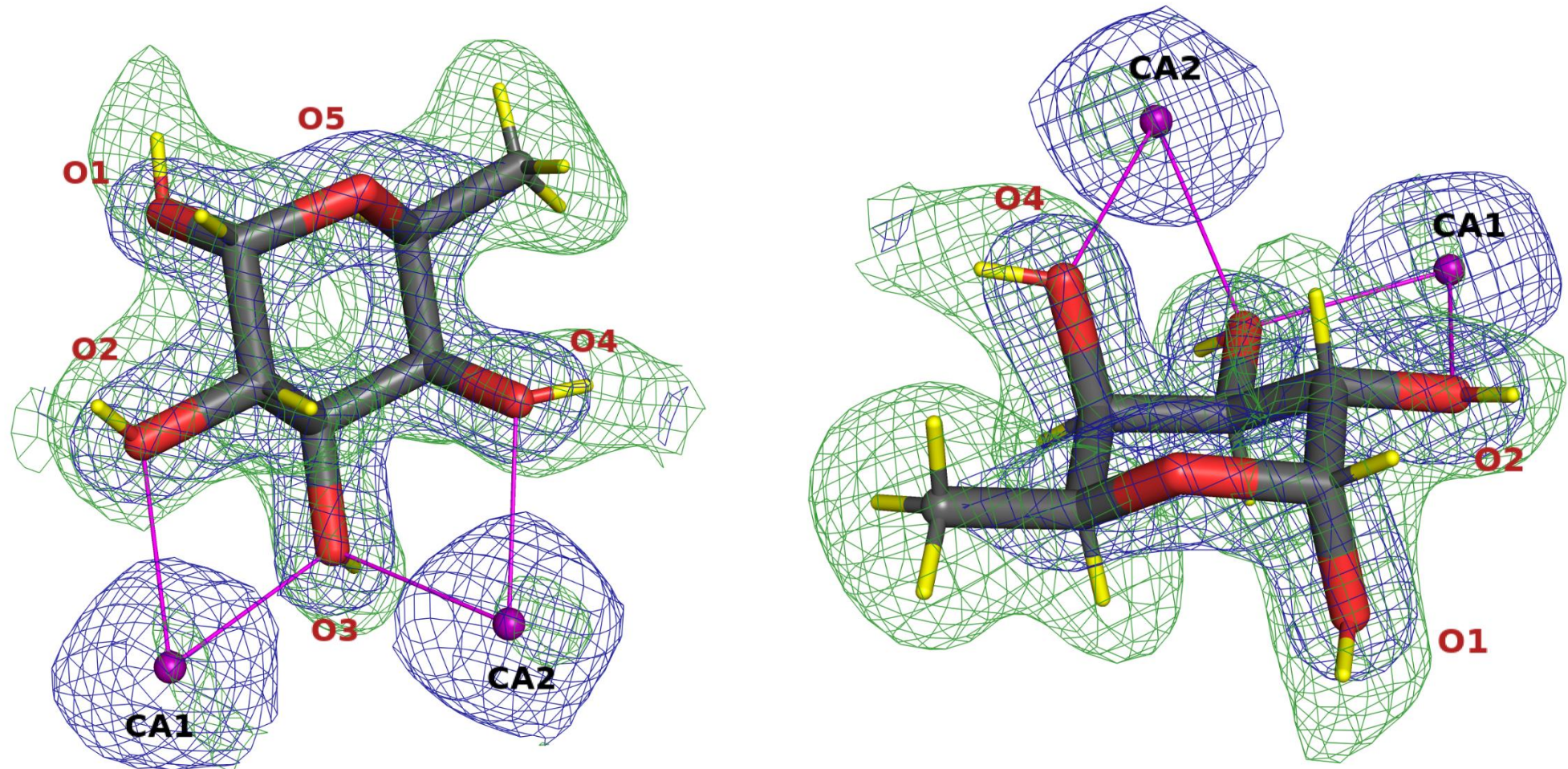
Binding site details of the D-PLL/Fuc-d₁₂ complex

- Direct hydrogen bonds
- Water-mediated interactions
- CD- π stacking interaction between the apolar face of fucose and tryptophan residues



Perdeuterated fucose in the LecB binding site

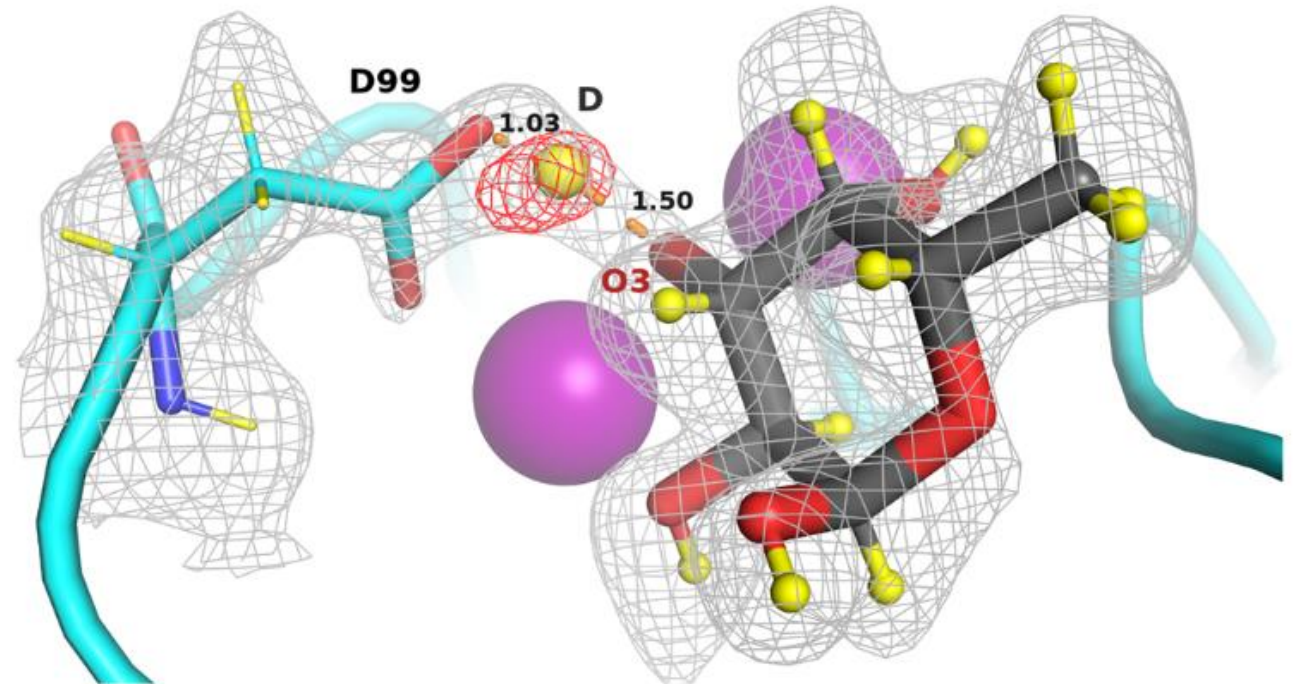
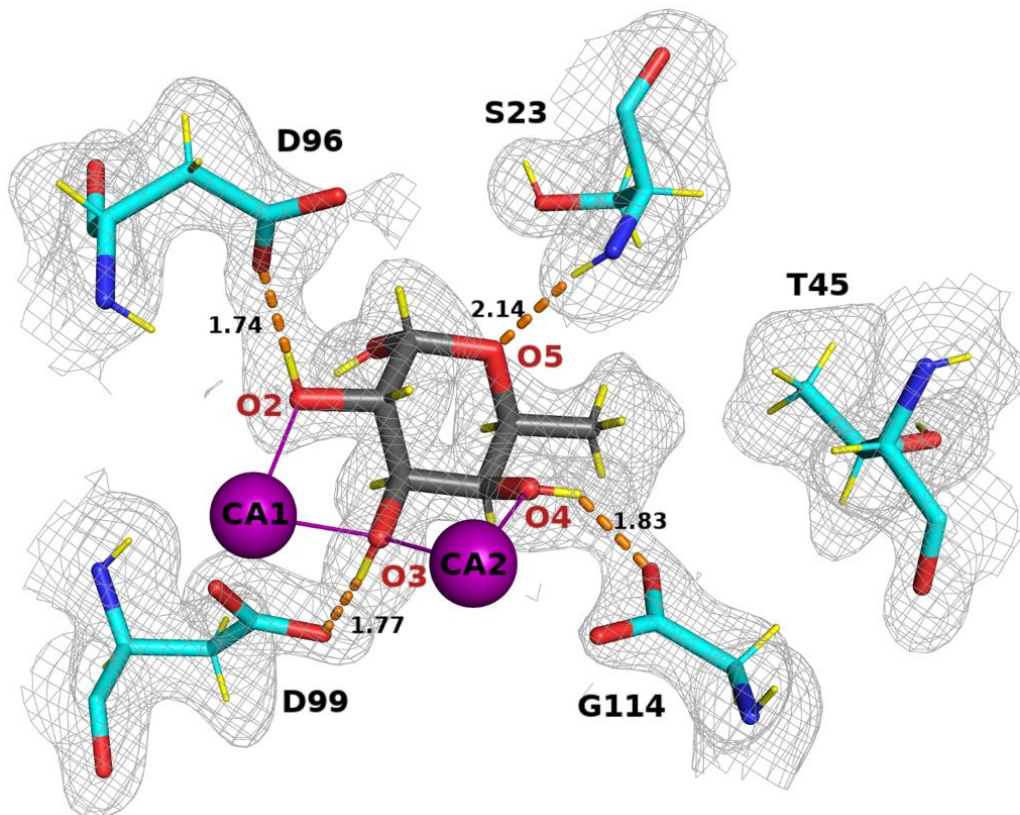
- Electron density (1.4σ)
- Neutron density (2.2σ)



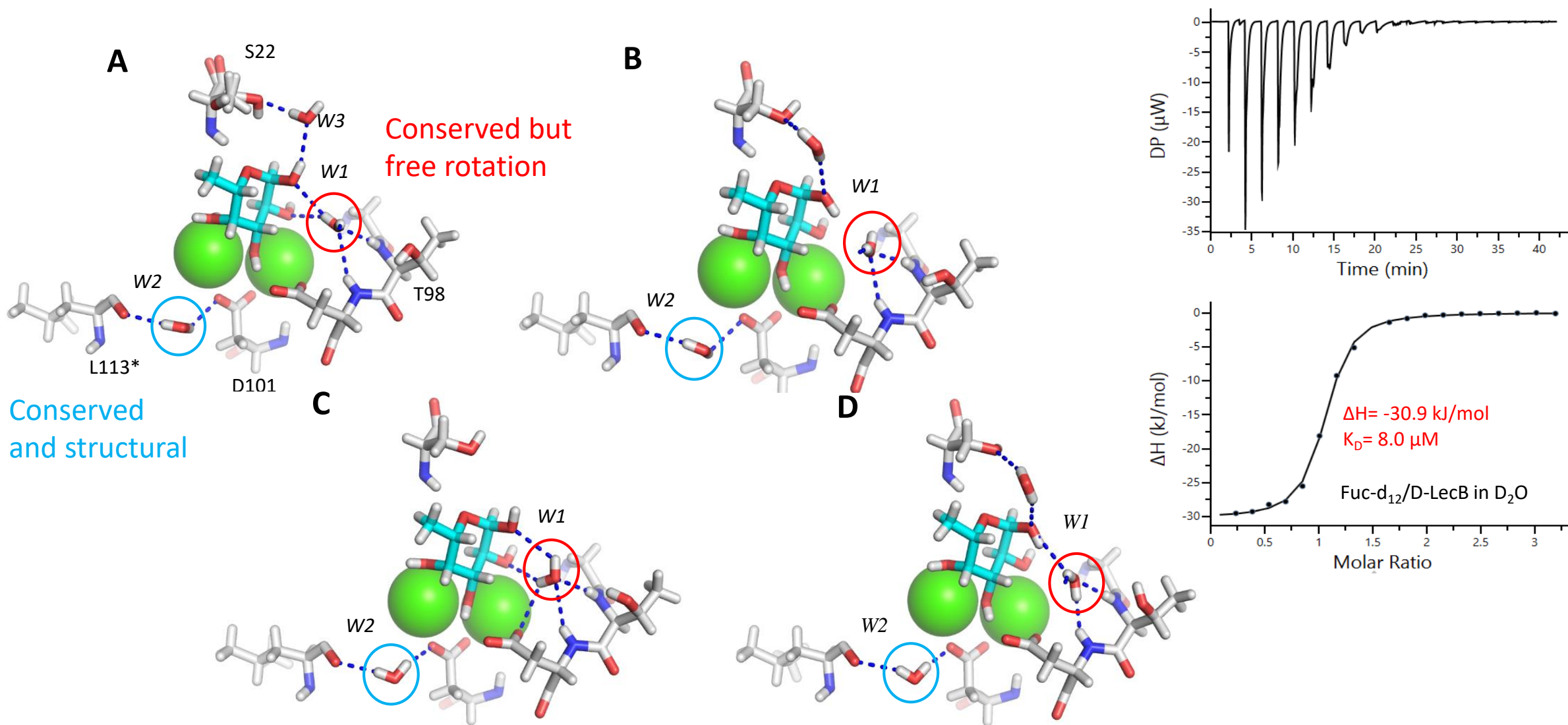
Gajdos L. *et al.*, (2022) *Nat Commun*

H-bonding network and a low-barrier H-bond

- 4 direct H-bonds (orange dashed lines) with the protein + hydrophobic interaction
- Charged amino acid residues are non-protonated
- Delocalized electrons contribute to the overall net charge -2
- A low-barrier hydrogen bond formed in the proximity of calcium ions



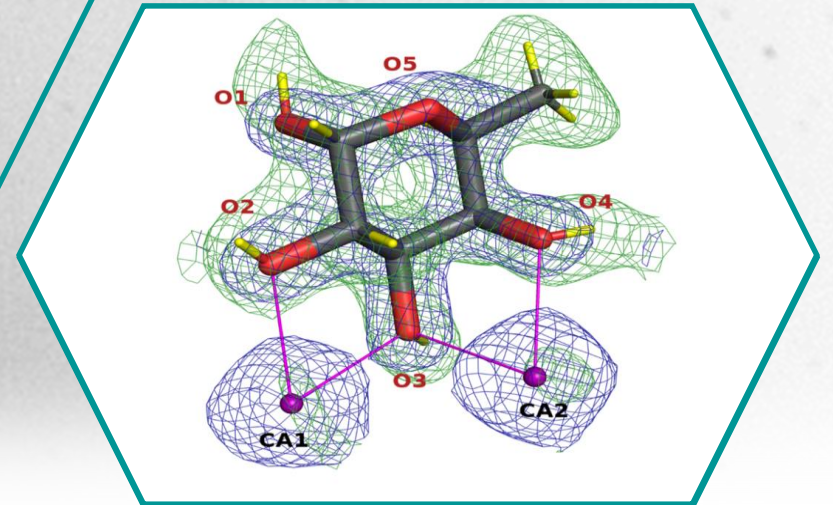
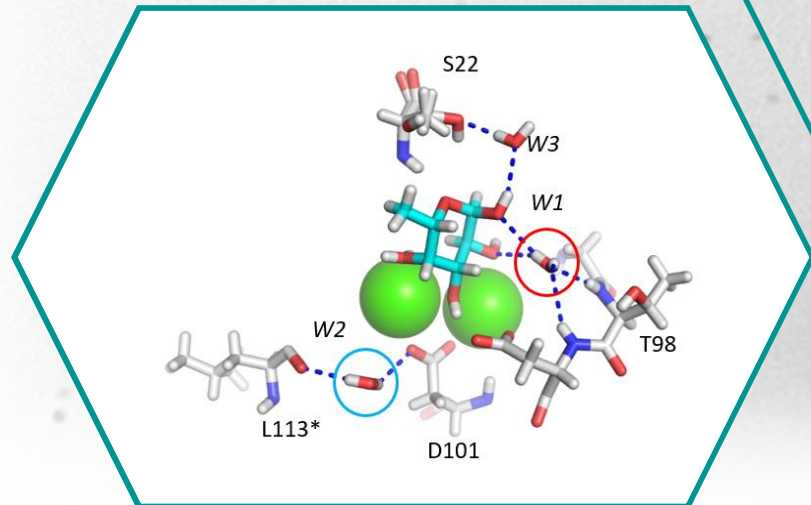
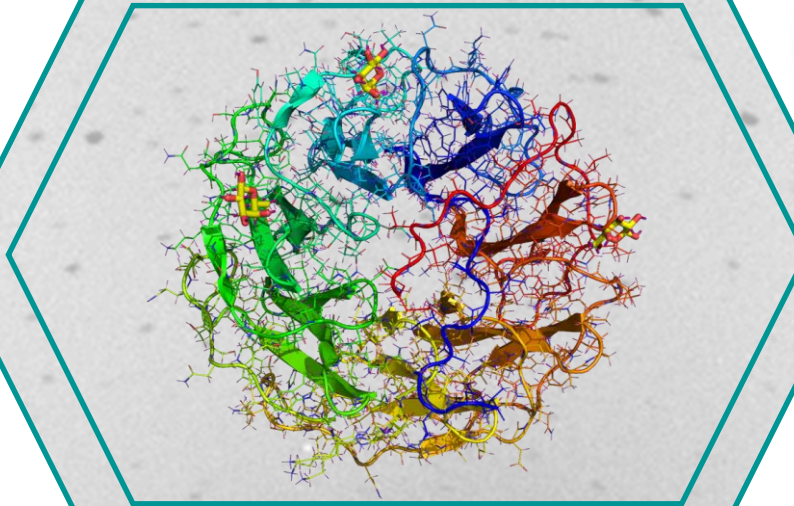
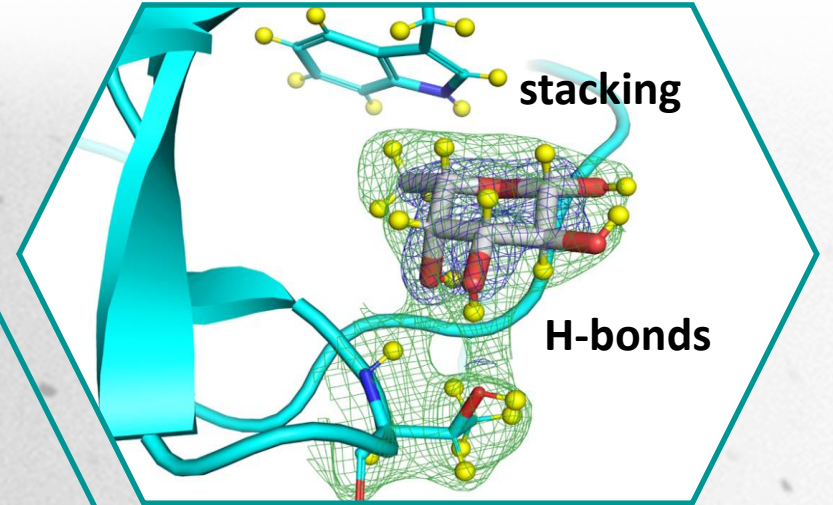
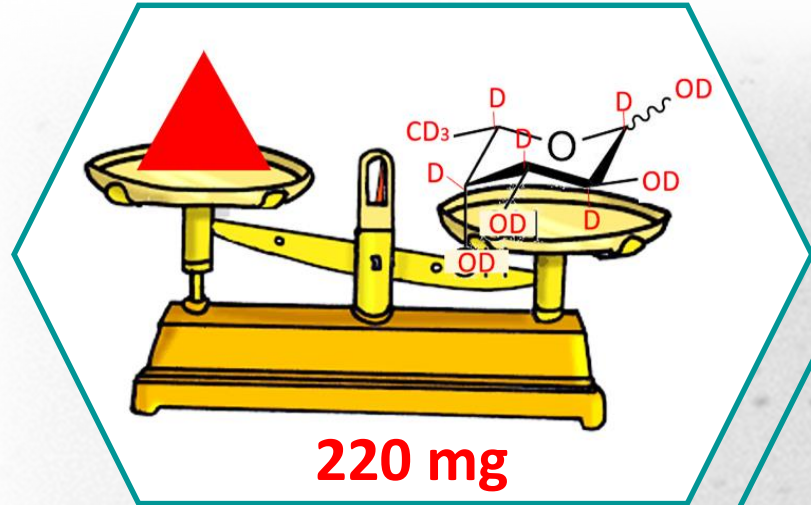
Water network in the fucose binding site of LecB



Water molecules in four chains (A, B, C, D) in the neutron structure

Gajdos L. *et al.*, (2022) *Nat Commun*

Summary



Acknowledgements

ILL

Juliette Devos

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Matthew Blakeley

Michael Haertlein

Life Sciences group

CERMAV

Anne Imberty

Annabelle Varrot

Eric Samain

Structural and Molecular
Biology group

CEITEC

Michaela Wimmerová

Atul Kumar

Glycobiology group

