

Escherichia coli's RfaH studied by all-atom Monte Carlo simulation

Aina Adekunle

Department of Physics and Physical Oceanography
Memorial University

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Outline

1. Background to RfaH
2. Previous studies
3. Computational approach
4. Results
5. Full-length RfaH
6. Isolated C-terminal domain
7. Conclusion



Motivation

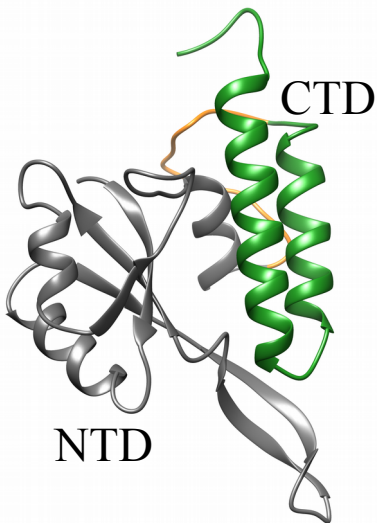
Some proteins can switch fold



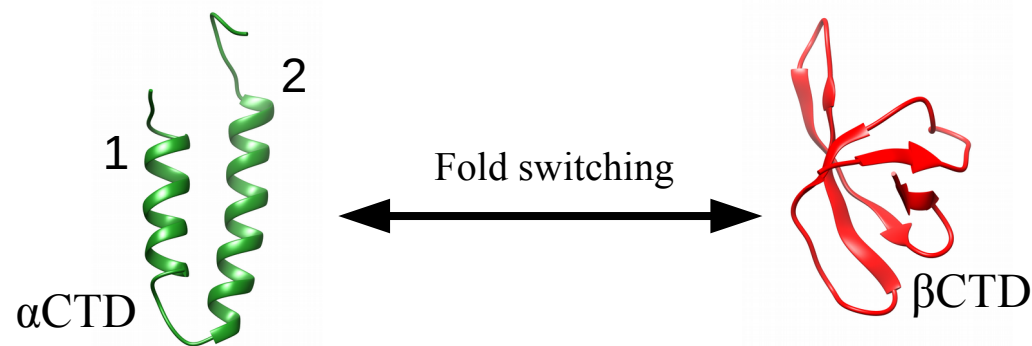
RfaH

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- Naturally occurring protein in *E. coli*
- 2 interfacing domains (CTD & NTD)
- Dual functional: Regulates transcription and enhances translation
- CTD shown experimentally to be able to switch fold



[Burmam *et al.*, 2012]





Previous computational studies

1. Background to RfaH ✓
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- Some computational studies using molecular dynamics including atomistic and coarse-grained models

- Common observation: NTD is more stable than CTD





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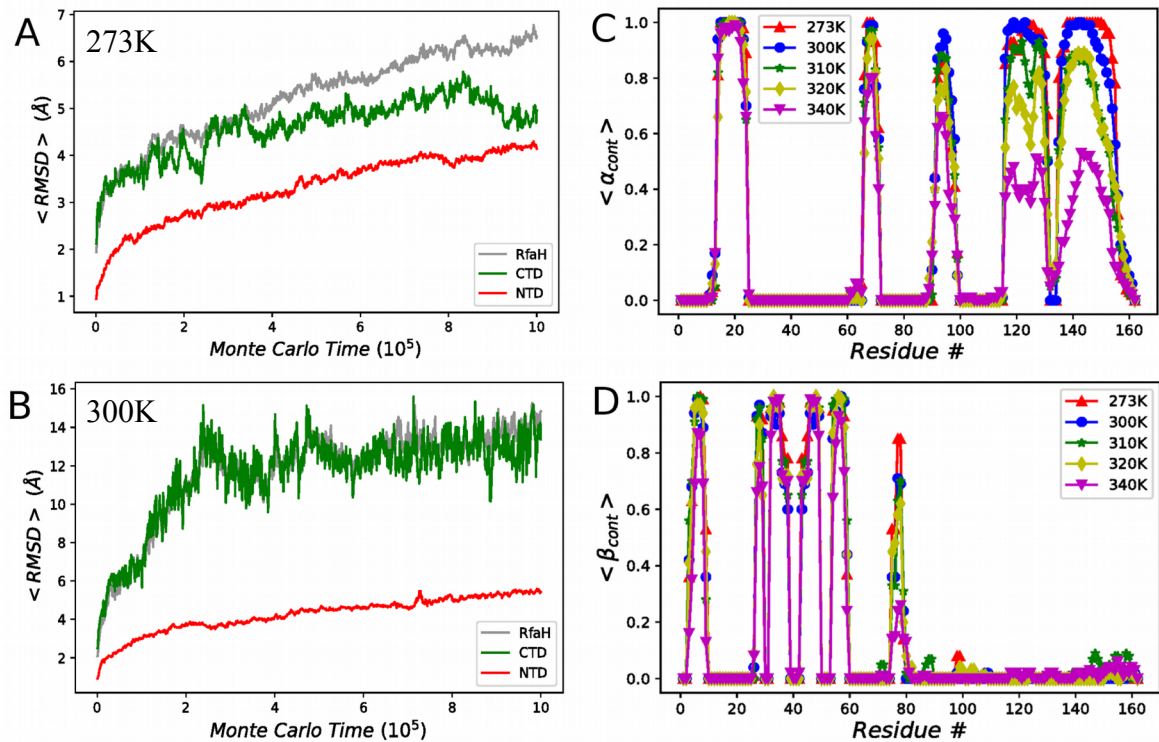
Computational study of RfaH

- We employed atomistic Monte Carlo simulations
- Software: PROFASI with a simplified physics-based force field
- Investigated stability properties of full protein, α CTD and β CTD
- Simulations started from experimental structures
- Monitored RMSD and secondary structural content



Results: Full-length RfaH

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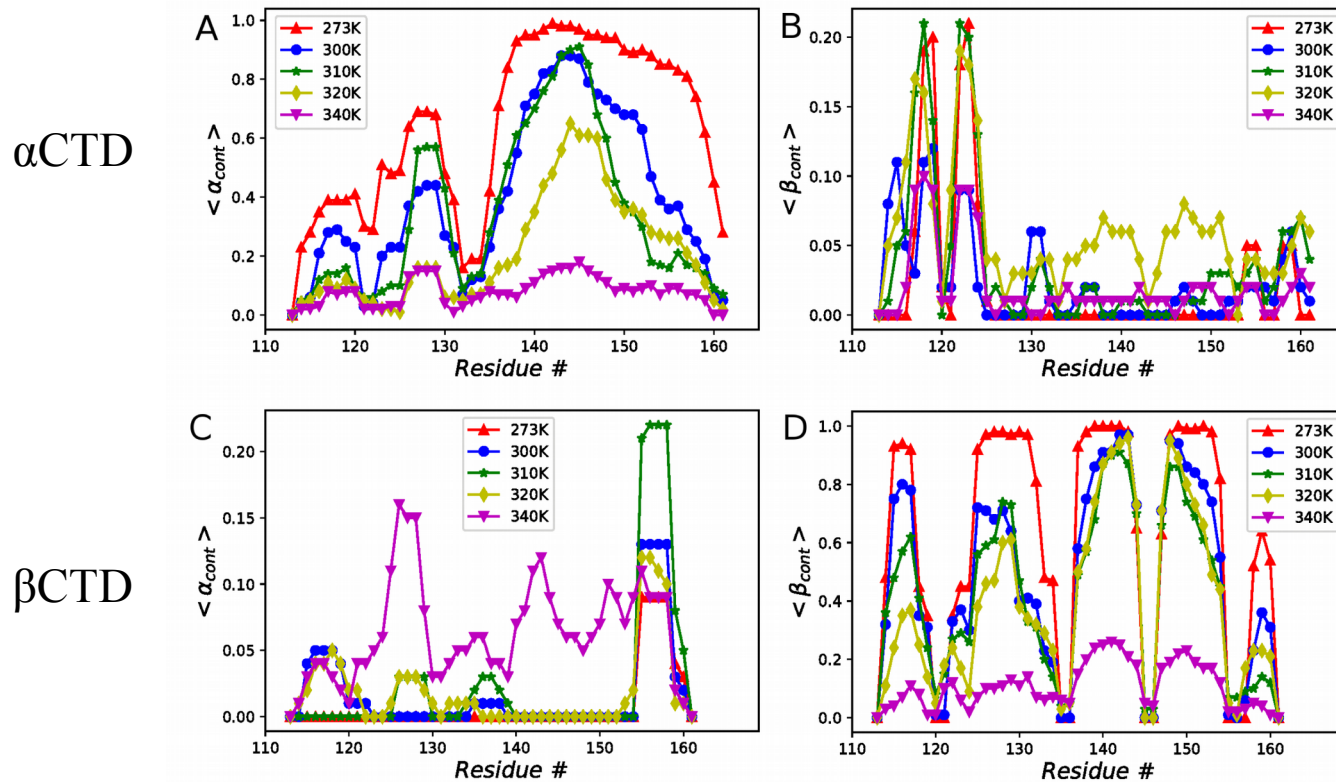
- NTD is highly stable
- CTD is less stable
- Both helices in CTD have similar stability



Results: Isolated CTD

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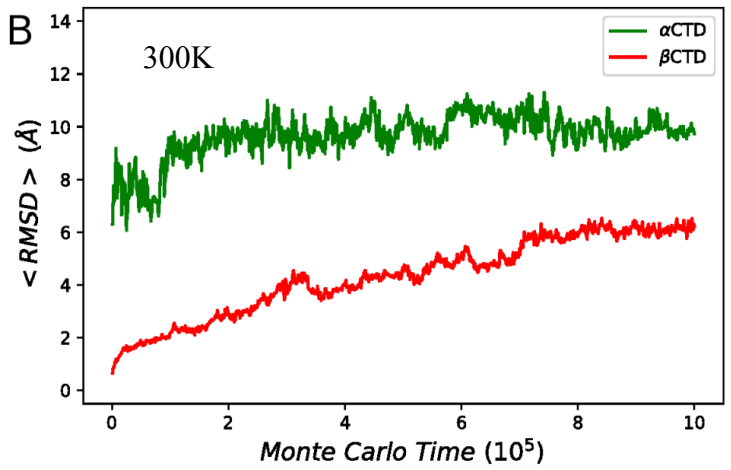
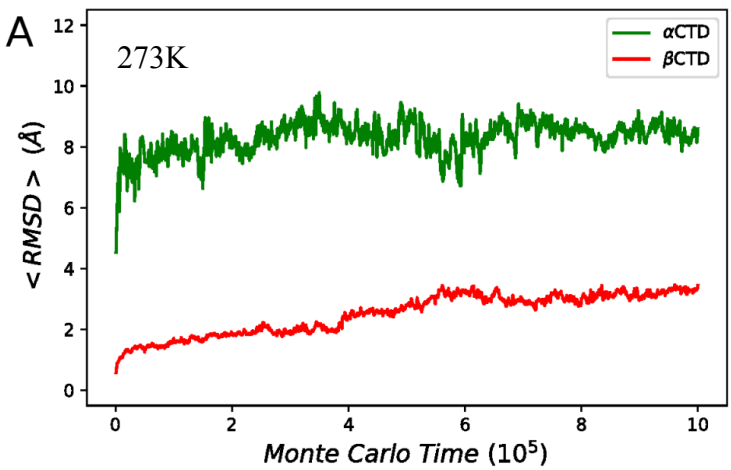
- Helix 2 becomes less stable
- Helix 1 completely loses its helicity
- Inter-domain interactions stabilize CTD



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Results: Isolated CTD

- β CTD is more stable than α CTD
- all- α to all- β fold switch is thermodynamically favored



Conclusion

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7. **Conclusion**

- ◆ Employed all-atom Monte Carlo simulation to investigate both full-length RfaH and isolated CTD
- ◆ Simulation able to identify fold switching region in this protein

The relatively low stability of α CTD indicates that it may be primed to switch into the β CTD structural form upon disruption of the stabilizing interface with the NTD.



Future work

PROFASI fails! what next?



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