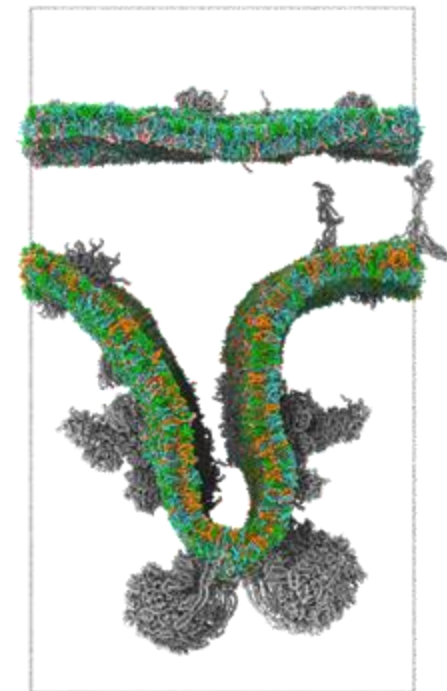
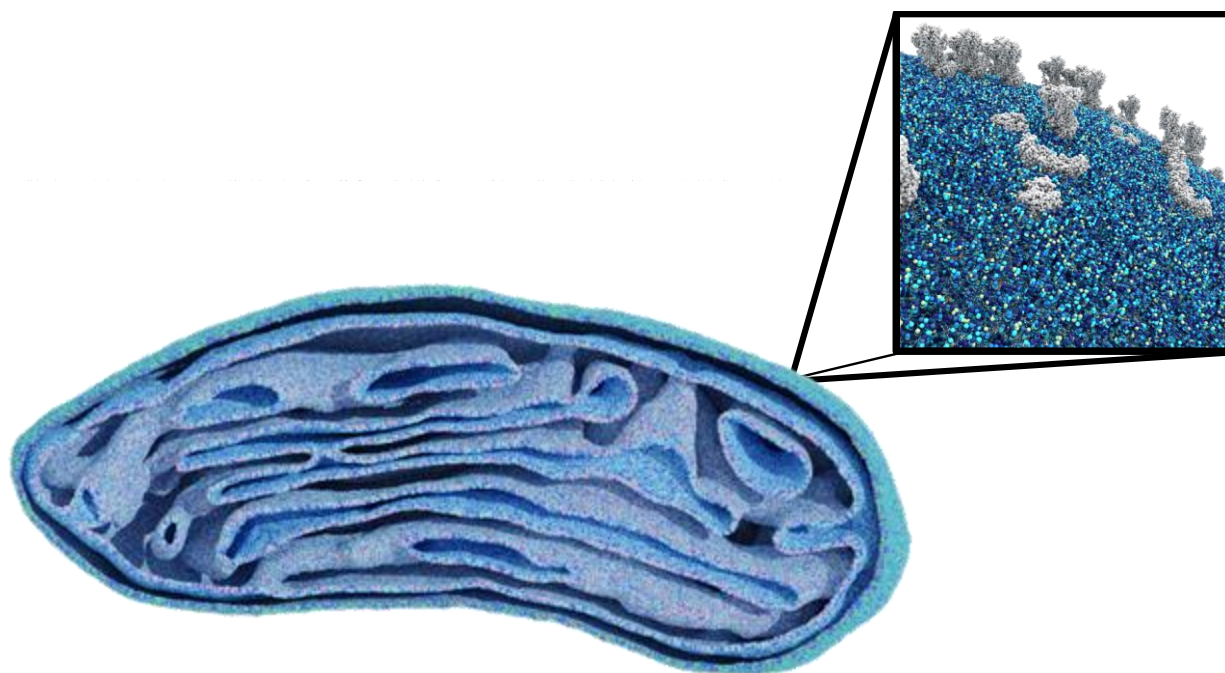
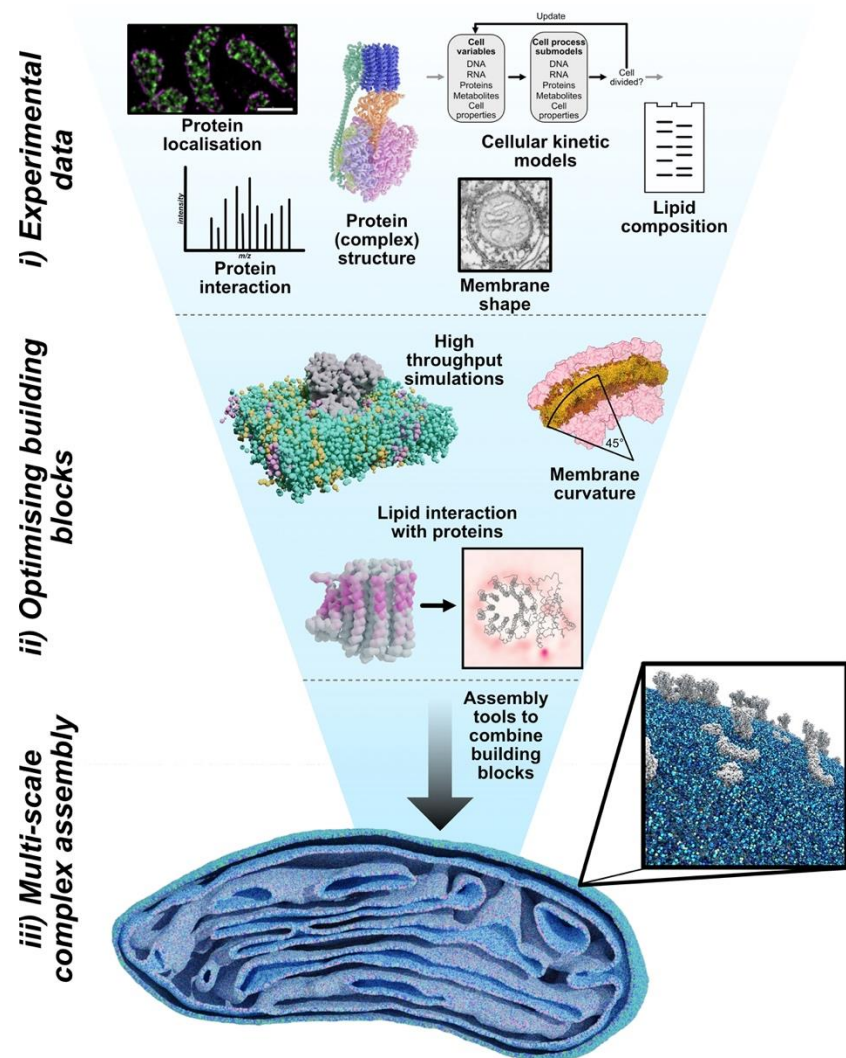


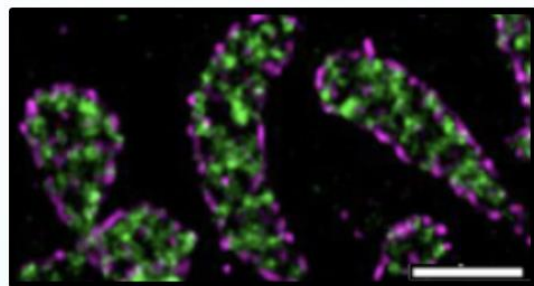


Using integrative modelling to build a representative membrane

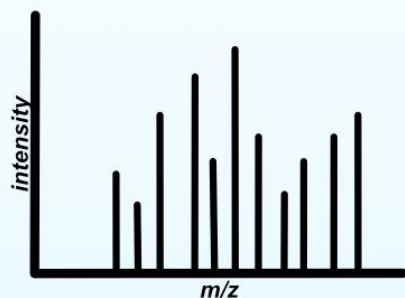


What is integrative modelling?

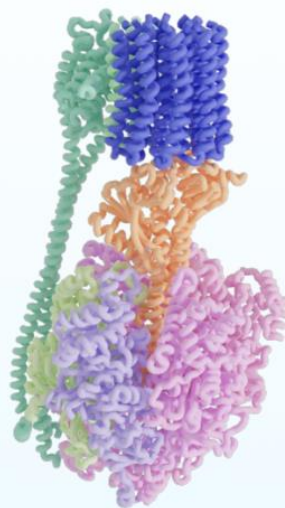
i) Experimental data



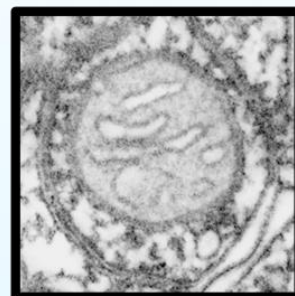
Protein localisation



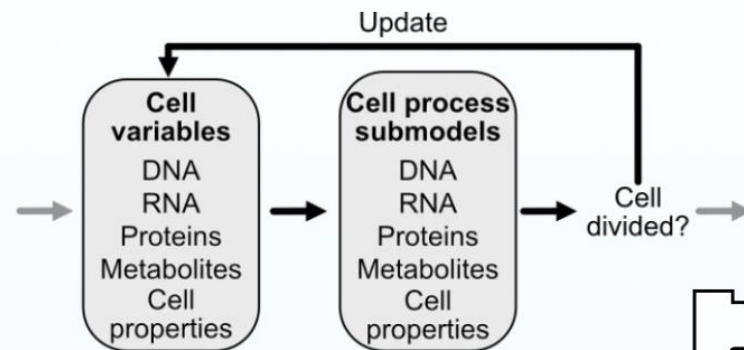
Protein interaction



Protein (complex) structure



Membrane shape

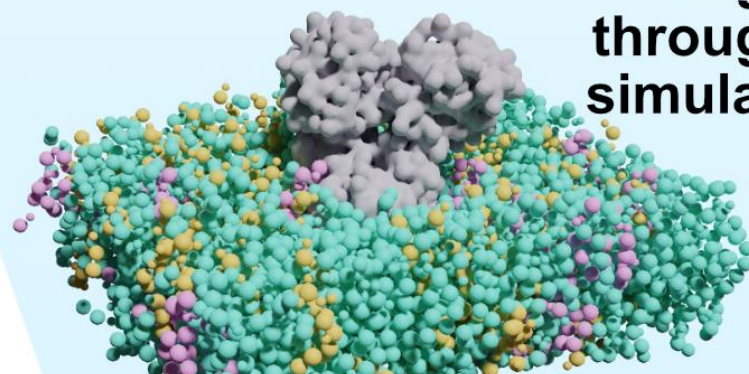


Cellular kinetic models

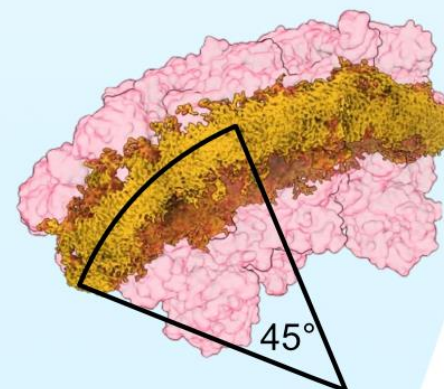


Lipid composition

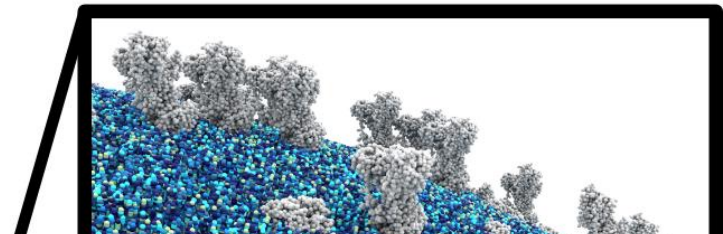
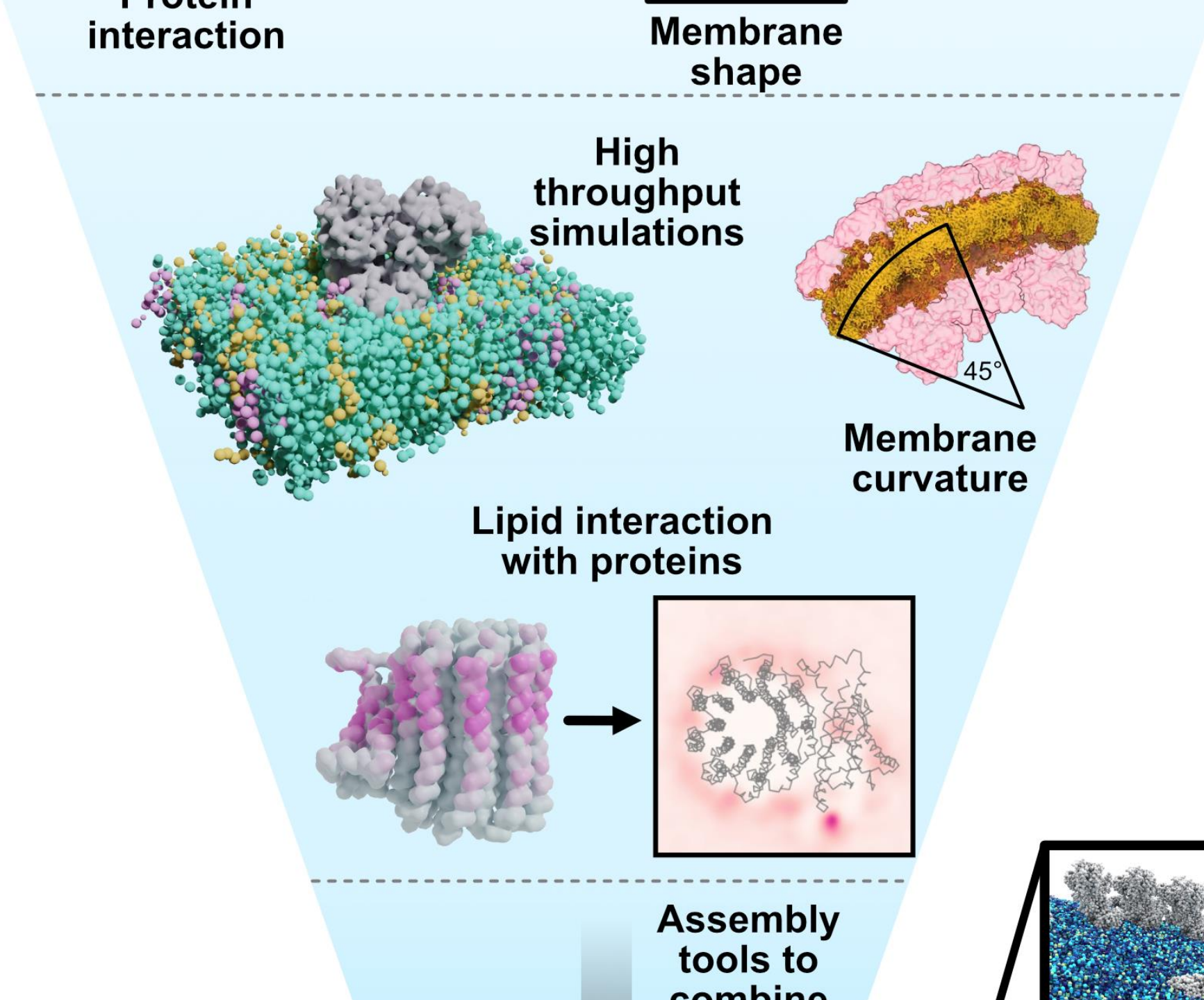
Building



High throughput simulations

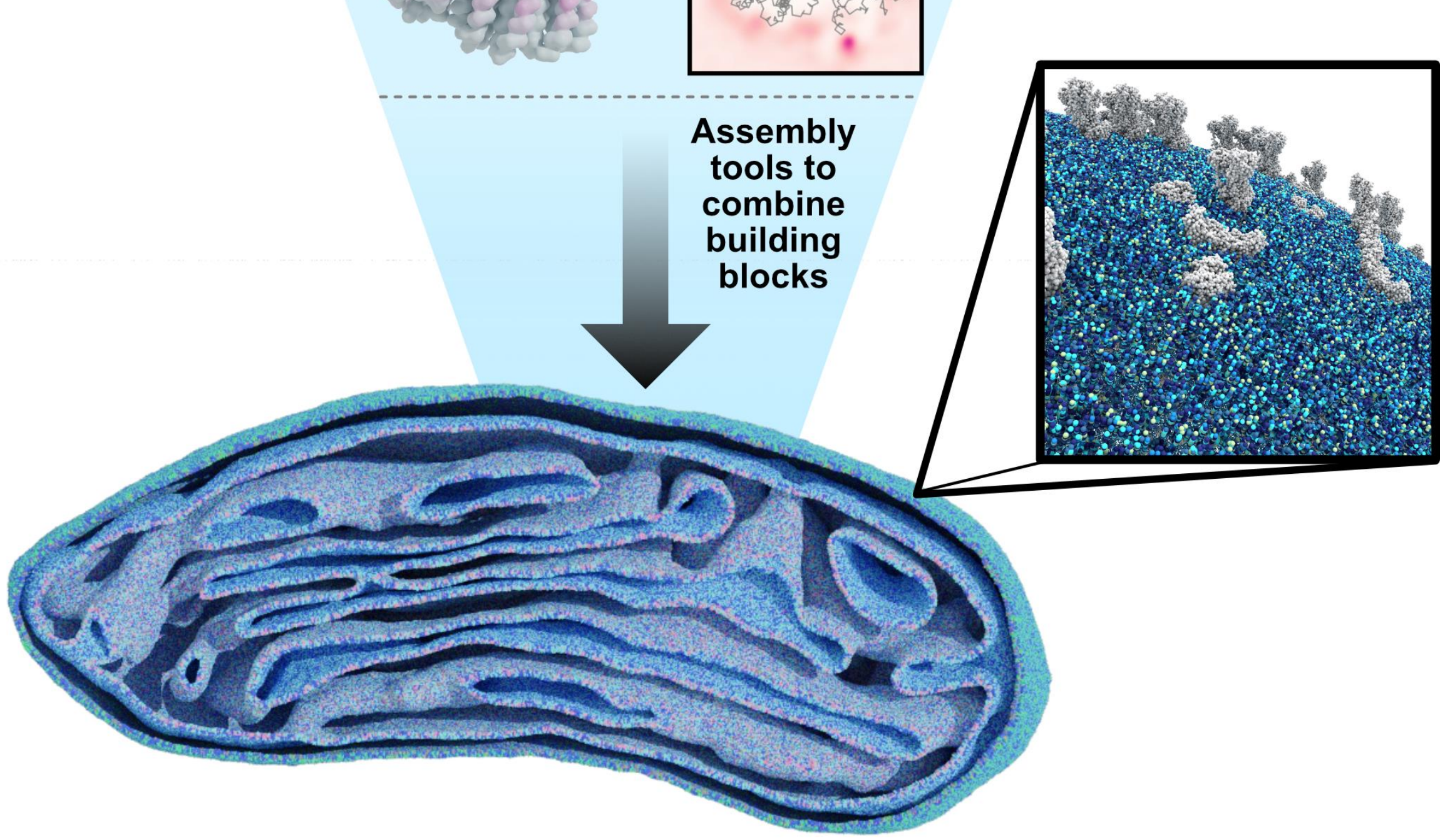


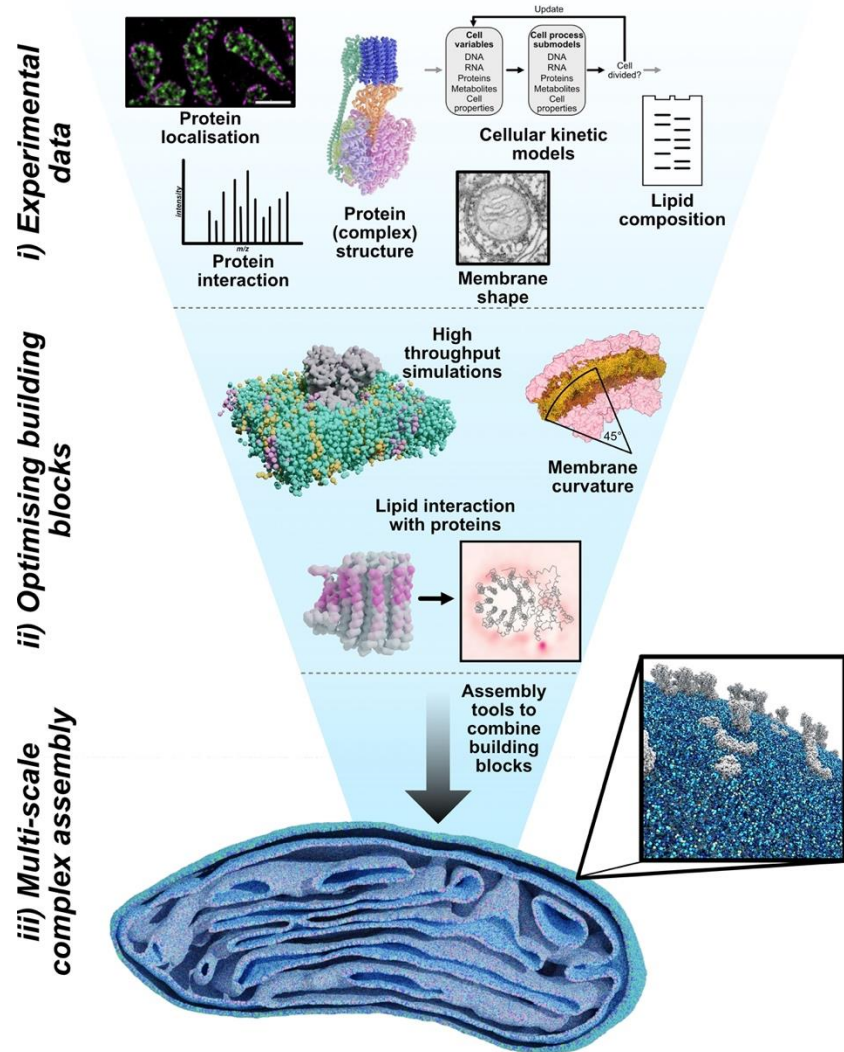
ii) Optimising building blocks



iii)

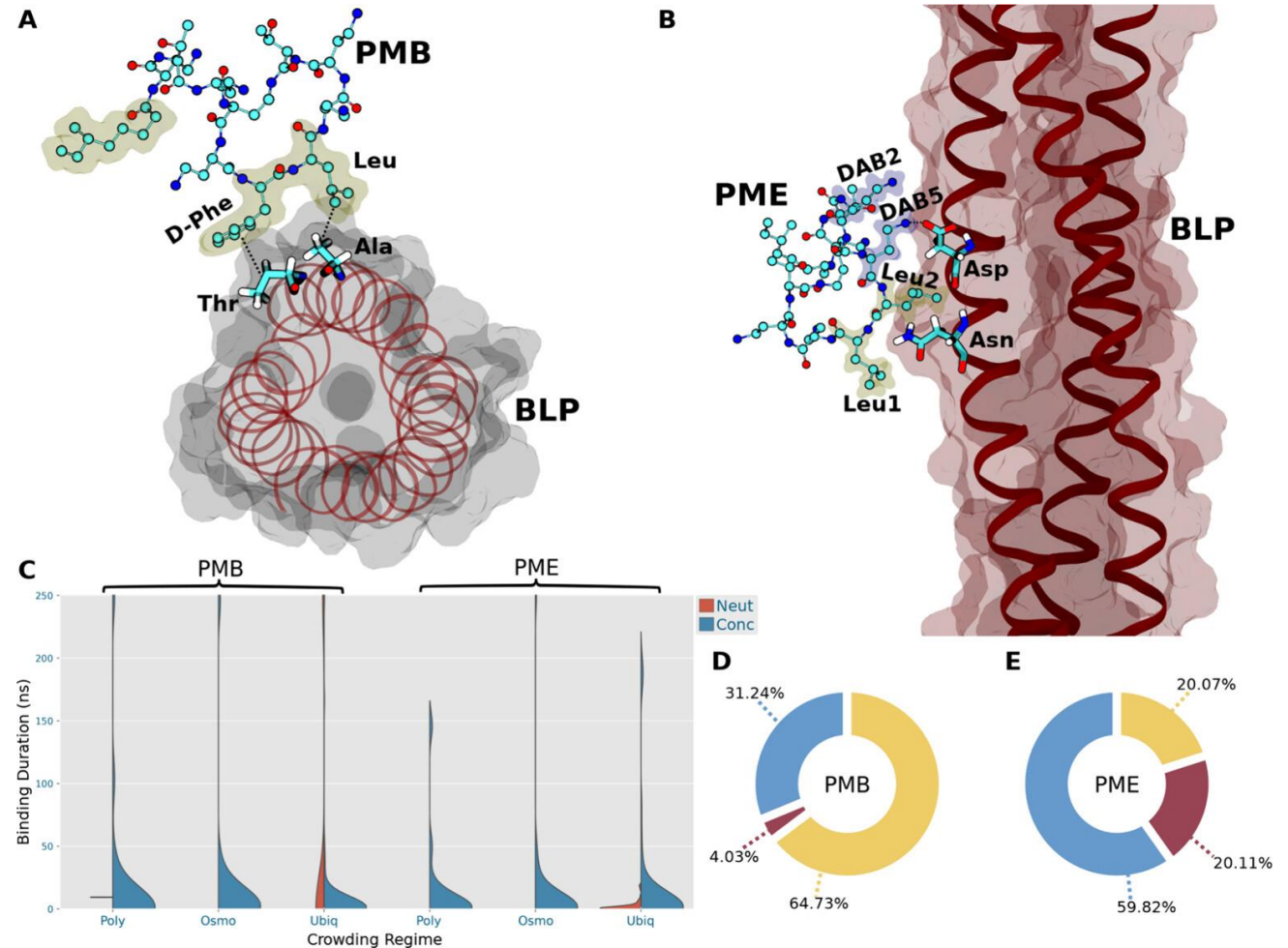
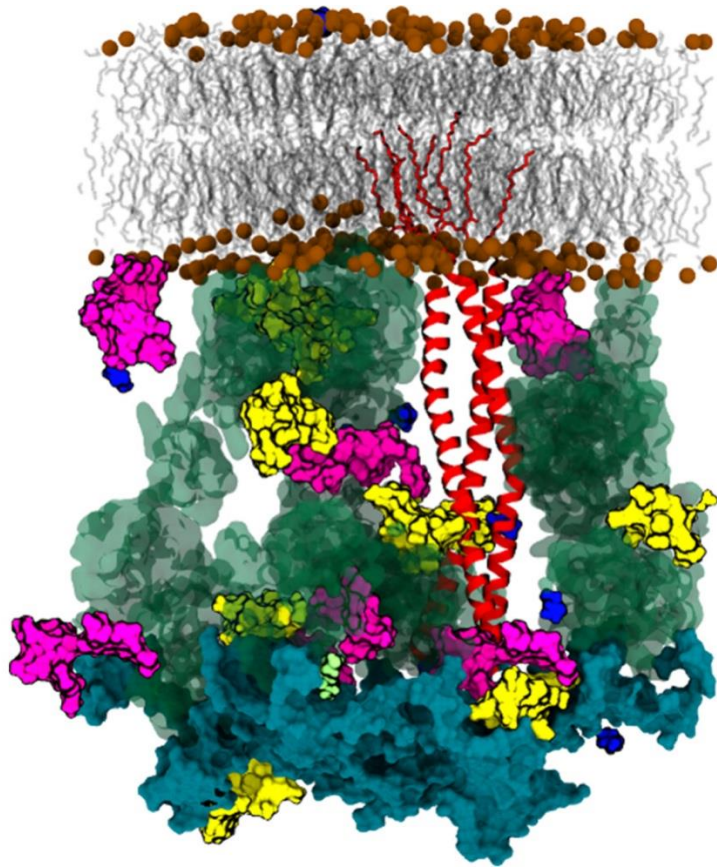
iii) Multi-scale complex assembly



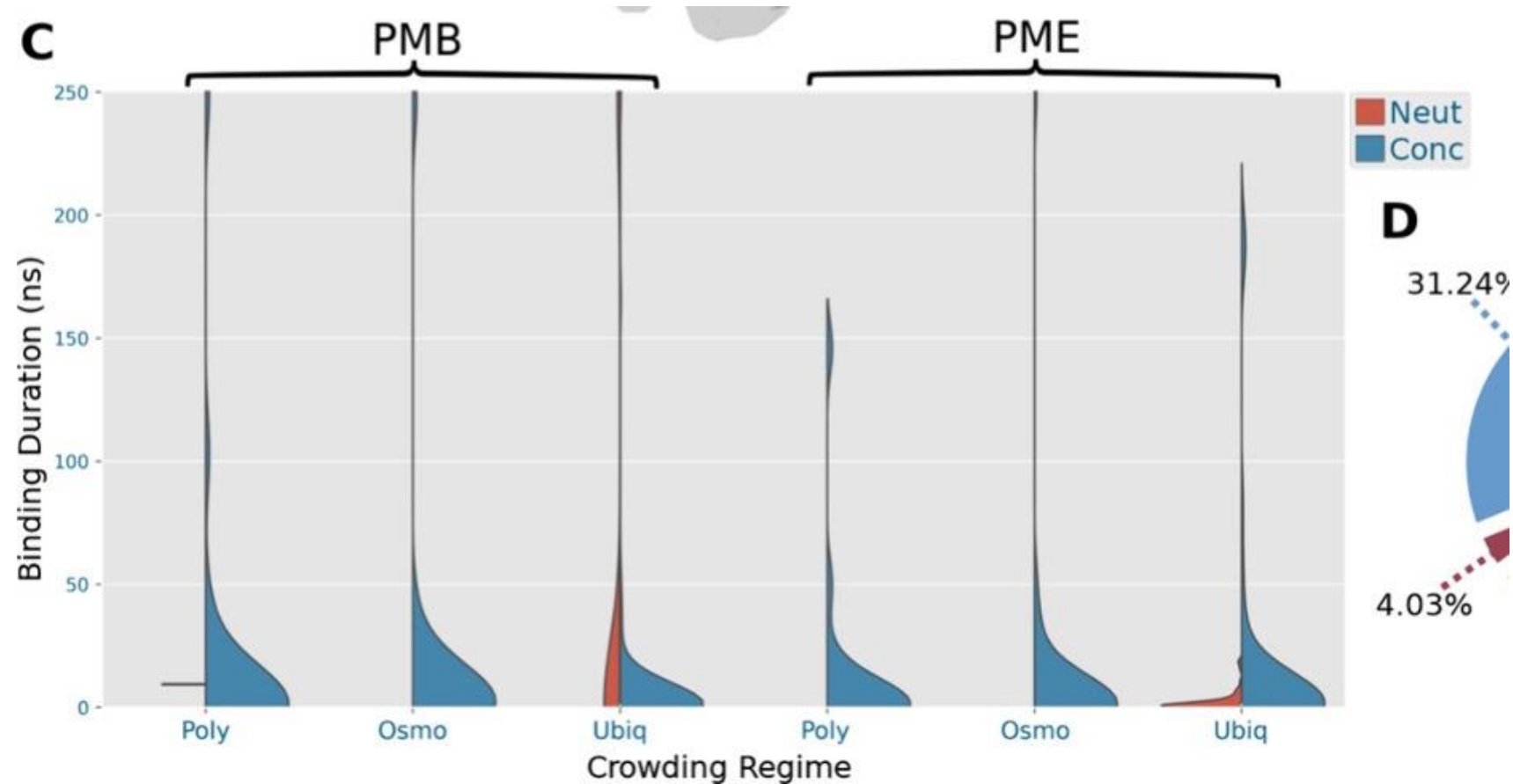


**Why is it
important to get
these things
right?**

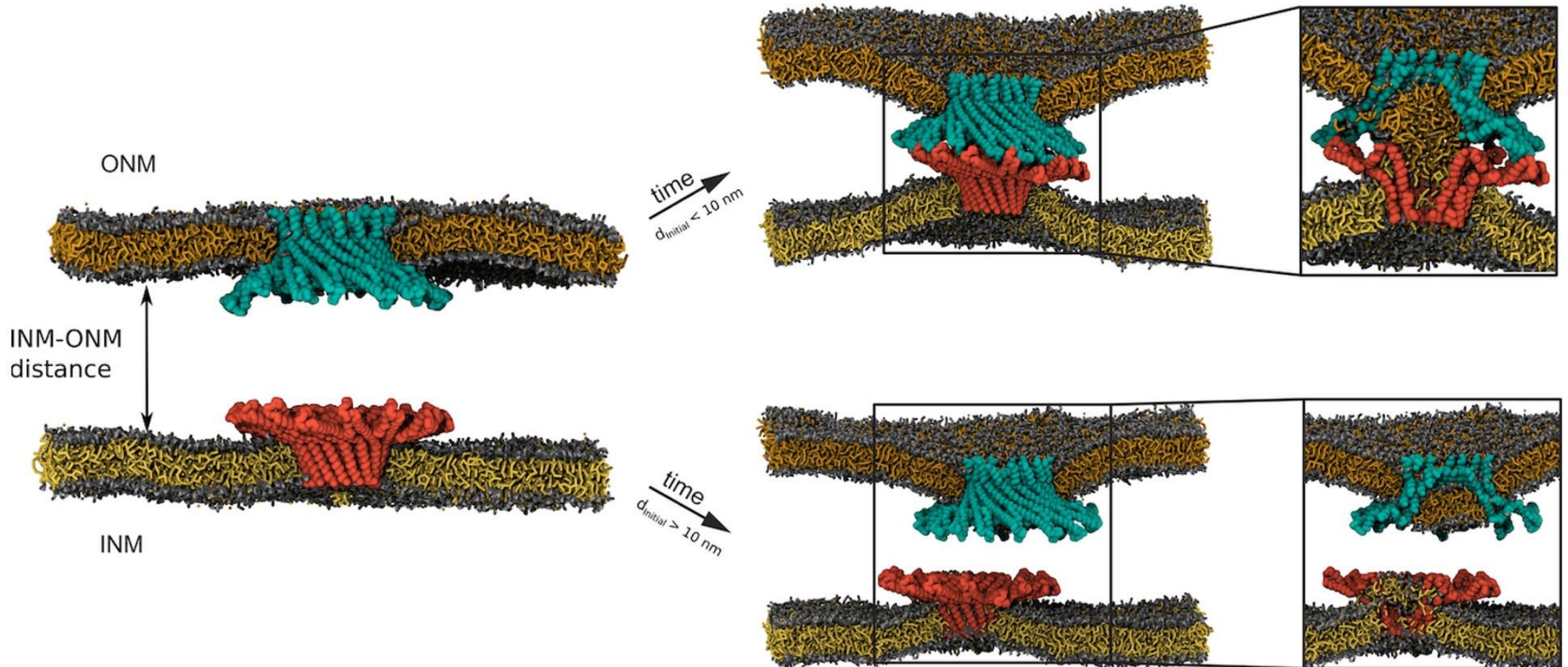
Behaviour changes with different system components/set-ups

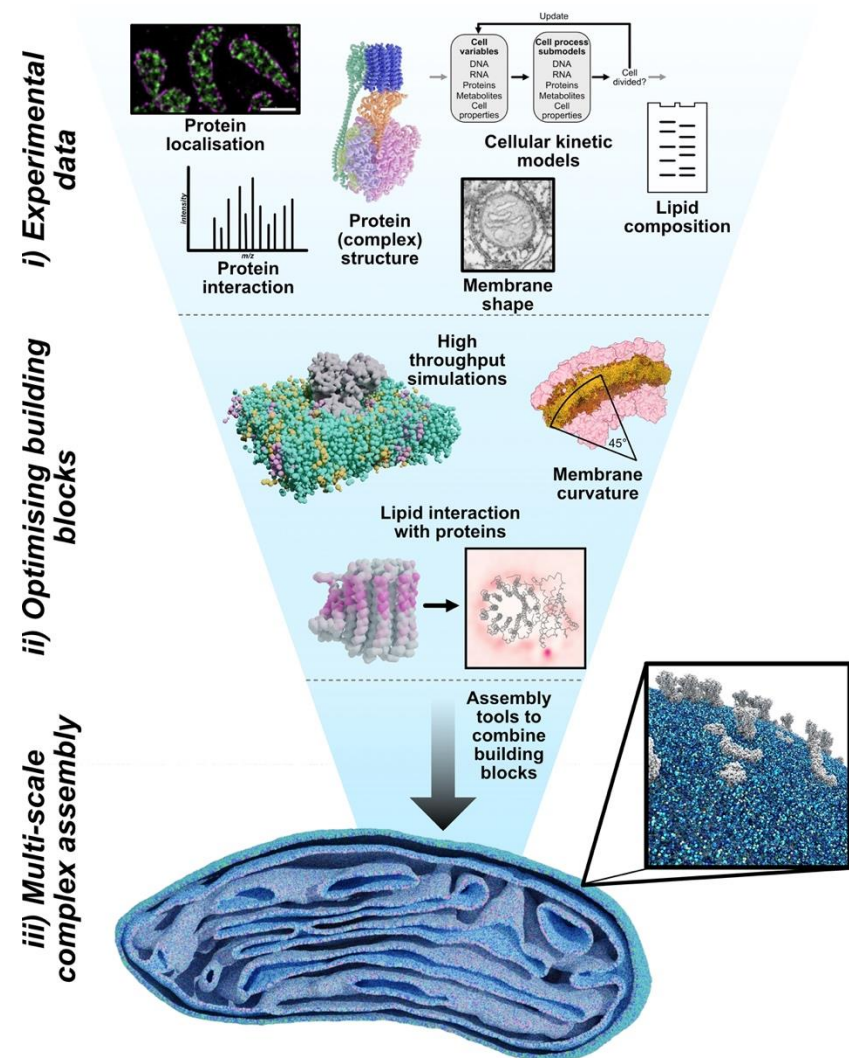


Behaviour changes with different system components/set-ups



Behaviour changes with different system components/set-ups





How do you know what is in your system?

Lipids



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Progress in Lipid Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/plipres

Review

Lipids of mitochondria

Susanne E. Horvath¹, Günther Daum^{*}

Institute of Biochemistry, Graz University of Technology, Petersgasse 12/2, A-8010 Graz, Austria



Mycobacterial outer membrane is a lipid bilayer and the inner membrane is unusually rich in diacyl phosphatidylinositol dimannosides

Ritu Bansal-Mutalik and Hiroshi Nikaido¹

Department of Molecular and Cell Biology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720

Contributed by Hiroshi Nikaido, February 18, 2014 (sent for review January 13, 2014)

nature communications



Article

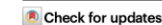
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-024-53975-y>

A tuneable minimal cell membrane reveals that two lipid species suffice for life

Received: 17 December 2023

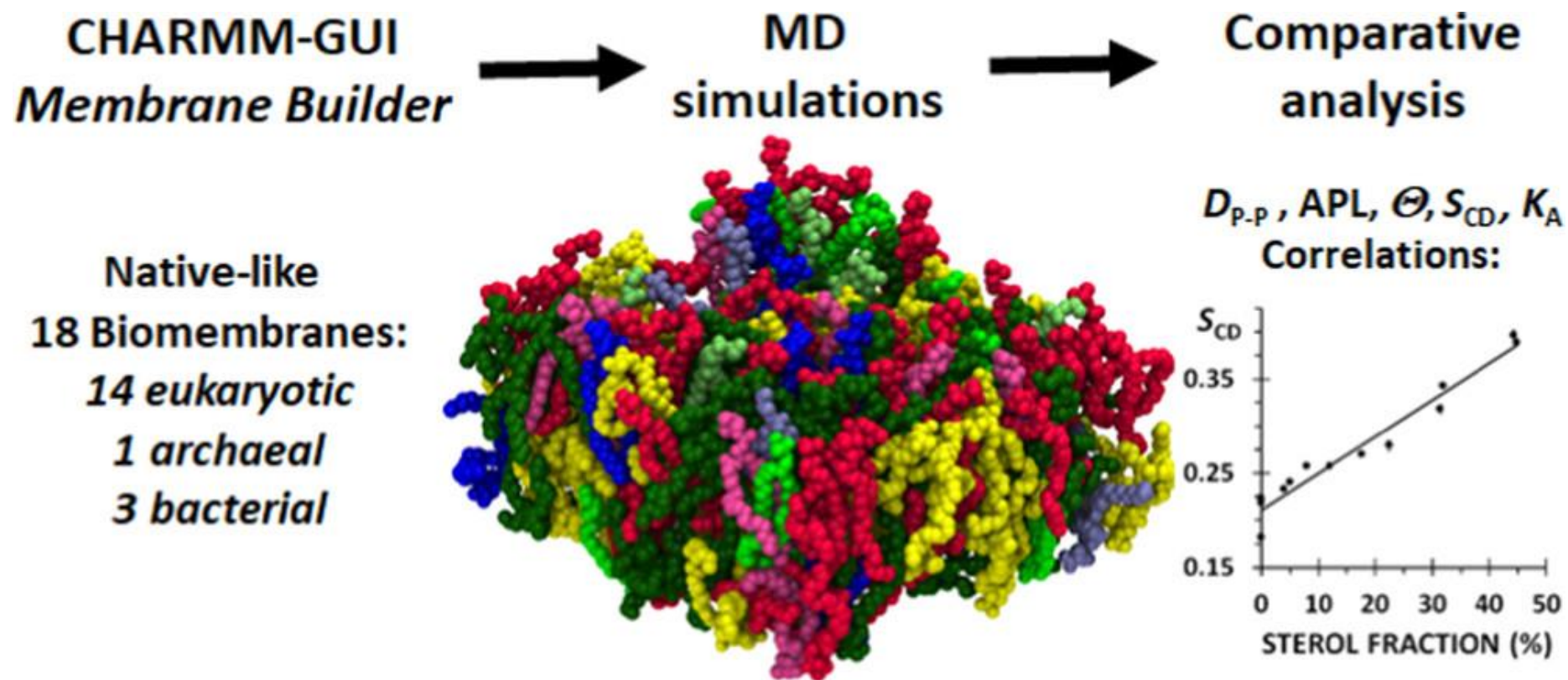
Accepted: 25 October 2024

Published online: 08 November 2024

Isaac Justice¹, Petra Kiesel², Nataliya Safronova¹, Alexander von Appen² & James P. Saenz^{1,3}✉

All cells are encapsulated by a lipid membrane that facilitates their interactions with the environment. How cells manage diverse mixtures of lipids, which dictate membrane property and function, is experimentally challenging to address. Here, we present an approach to tune and minimize membrane lipid composition in the bacterium *Mycoplasma mycoides* and its derived 'minimal cell' (JCVI-Syn3A), revealing that a two-component lipidome can support life. Systematic reintroduction of phospholipids with different features demonstrates that acyl chain diversity is more important for growth than head group diversity. By tuning lipid chirality, we explore the lipid divide between Archaea and the rest of life, showing that ancestral lipidomes could have been heterochiral. However, in these simple organisms, heterochirality leads to impaired cellular fitness. Thus, our approach offers a tuneable minimal membrane system to explore the fundamental lipidomic requirements for life, thereby extending the concept of minimal life from the genome to the lipidome.

Lipids



Metabolites

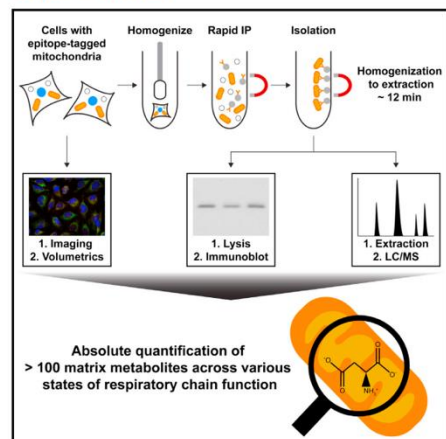
ARTICLES

Cell

Resource

Absolute Quantification of Matrix Metabolites Reveals the Dynamics of Mitochondrial Metabolism

Graphical Abstract



Authors

Walter W. Chen, Elizaveta Freinkman, Tim Wang, Kivanç Birsoy, David M. Sabatini

Correspondence

sabatini@wi.mit.edu

In Brief

Metabolite profiling of intact mammalian mitochondria captures dynamics of mitochondrial metabolism not revealed by whole-cell analysis.

Highlights

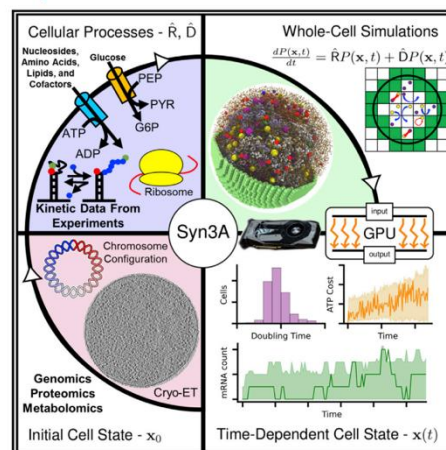
- A workflow for absolute quantification of mitochondrial matrix metabolites
- Rapid and specific isolation of mitochondria from cells for metabolite profiling
- Profiling guided by MITObolome, a set of all predicted mitochondrial metabolites
- Dynamics of mitochondrial metabolism revealed by quantification of >100 metabolites

Cell

Article

Fundamental behaviors emerge from simulations of a living minimal cell

Graphical abstract



Authors

Zane R. Thornburg, David M. Bianchi, Troy A. Brier, ..., Hamilton O. Smith, John I. Glass, Zaida Luthey-Schulten

Correspondence

zan@illinois.edu

In brief

A kinetic model for a minimal bacterial cell offers quantitative insight into how the cell balances processes from metabolism to gene expression to growth.

Highlights

- 3D spatial resolution of a fully dynamical whole-cell kinetic model
- Detailed single-reaction, single-cell accounting of time-dependent ATP costs
- Genome-wide mRNA half-lives emerge from length-dependent kinetics and diffusion
- Connections among metabolism, genetic information, and cell growth are revealed

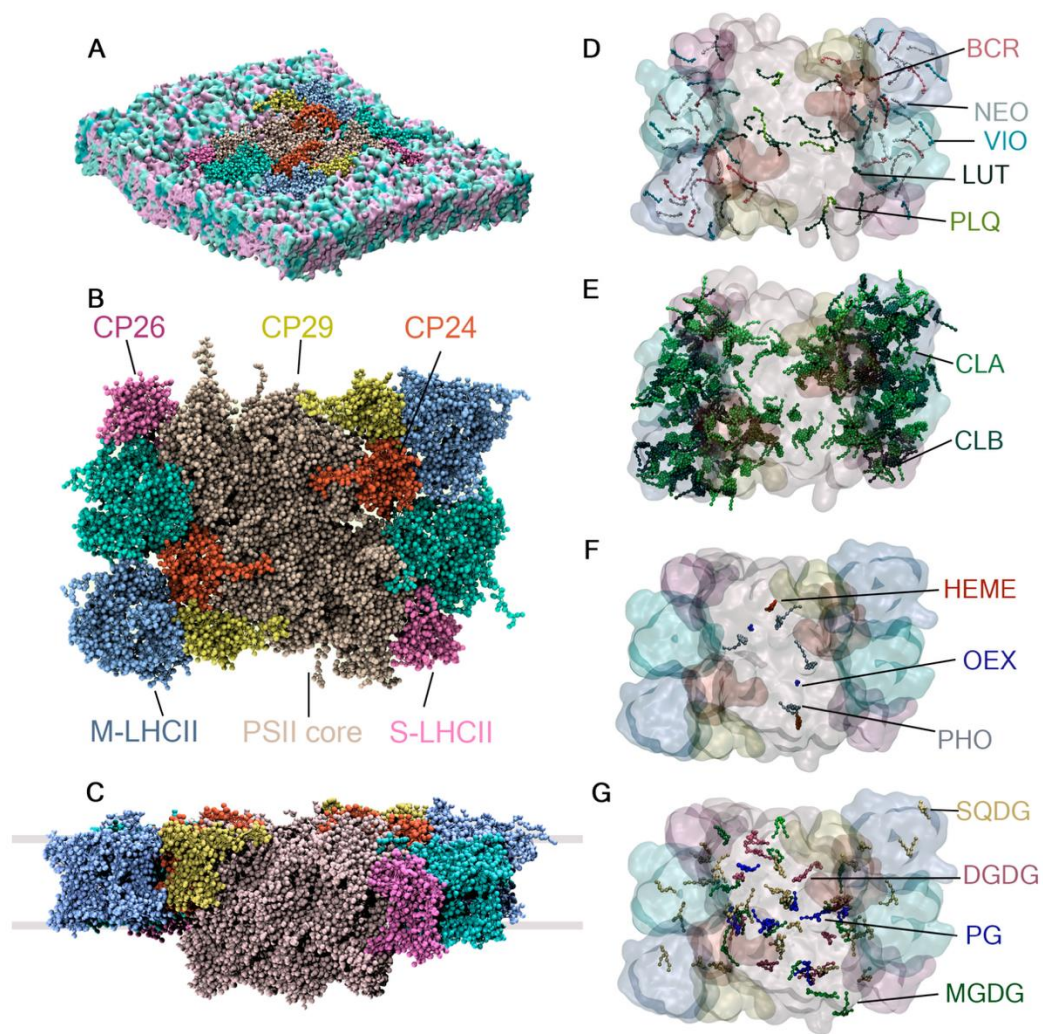
nature
chemical biology

Absolute metabolite concentrations and implied enzyme active site occupancy in *Escherichia coli*

Bryson D Bennett¹, Elizabeth H Kimball¹, Melissa Gao¹, Robin Osterhout², Stephen J Van Dien² & Joshua D Rabinowitz¹

Absolute metabolite concentrations are critical to a quantitative understanding of cellular metabolism, as concentrations impact both the free energies and rates of metabolic reactions. Here we use LC-MS/MS to quantify more than 100 metabolite concentrations in aerobic, exponentially growing *Escherichia coli* with glucose, glycerol or acetate as the carbon source. The total observed intracellular metabolite pool was approximately 300 mM. A small number of metabolites dominate the metabolome on a molar basis, with glutamate being the most abundant. Metabolite concentration exceeds K_m for most substrate-enzyme pairs. An exception is lower glycolysis, where concentrations of intermediates are near the K_m of their consuming enzymes and all reactions are near equilibrium. This may facilitate efficient flux reversibility given thermodynamic and osmotic constraints. The data and analyses presented here highlight the ability to identify organizing metabolic principles from systems-level absolute metabolite concentration data.

Metabolites



Proteins



Careers Giving Intranet Q

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MitoCarta3.0: An Inventory of Mammalian Mitochondrial Proteins and Pathways

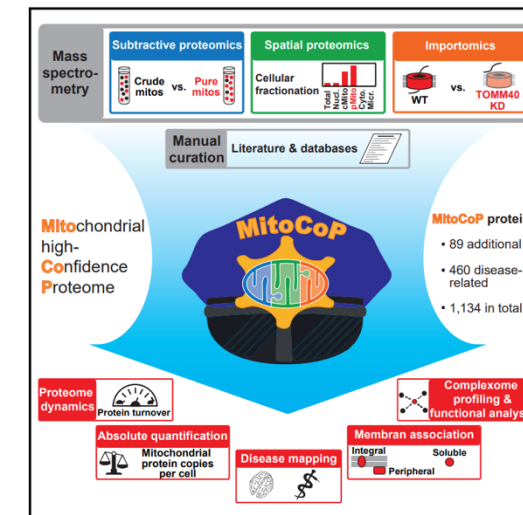
MitoCarta3.0 is an inventory of 1136 human and 1140 mouse genes encoding proteins with strong support of mitochondrial localization, now with sub-mitochondrial compartment and pathway annotations. To generate this inventory, we performed mass spectrometry of mitochondria isolated from fourteen tissues, assessed protein localization through large-scale GFP tagging/microscopy, and integrated these results with six other genome-scale datasets of mitochondrial localization, using a Bayesian approach. MitoCarta3.0, released 2020, uses manual literature curation to revise the previous MitoCarta2.0 inventory (78 added and 100 removed genes), provide annotation of sub-mitochondrial localization, and assign genes to a custom ontology of 149 mitochondrial pathways.

Cell Metabolism

Resource

Quantitative high-confidence human mitochondrial proteome and its dynamics in cellular context

Graphical abstract



Authors

Marcel Morgenstern, Christian D. Peikert, Philipp Lübbert, ..., Nikolaus Pfanner, Nils Wiedemann, Bettina Warscheid

Correspondence

nils.wiedemann@biochemie.uni-freiburg.de (N.W.), bettina.warscheid@biologie.uni-freiburg.de (B.W.)

In brief

Mitochondria are crucial for cellular energy metabolism and human health. Morgenstern et al. present a high-confidence protein compendium of human mitochondria including mitochondria-specific protein copy numbers and half-lives. They identify interactors of key mitochondrial protein machineries and link >40% of the mitochondrial proteome to human diseases.

Highlights

- Human mitochondrial high-confidence proteome with >1,100 proteins (MitoCoP)
- Mitochondria-specific protein copy numbers and half-lives

Proteins

RESOURCE

nature
biotechnology

The quantitative and condition-dependent *Escherichia coli* proteome

Alexander Schmidt¹, Karl Kochanowski², Silke Vedelaar³, Erik Ahrné¹, Benjamin Volkmer², Luciano Callipo², Kèvin Knoops⁴, Manuel Bauer¹, Ruedi Aebersold^{2,5} & Matthias Heinemann^{2,3}

Measuring precise concentrations of proteins can provide insights into biological processes. Here we use efficient protein extraction and sample fractionation, as well as state-of-the-art quantitative mass spectrometry techniques to generate a comprehensive, condition-dependent protein-abundance map for *Escherichia coli*. We measure cellular protein concentrations for 55% of predicted *E. coli* genes (>2,300 proteins) under 22 different experimental conditions and identify methylation and N-terminal protein acetylations previously not known to be prevalent in bacteria. We uncover system-wide proteome allocation, expression regulation and post-translational adaptations. These data provide a valuable resource for the systems biology and broader *E. coli* research communities.

Proteins

UniProt

BLAST Align Peptide search ID mapping SPARQL UniProtKB

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Status

Reviewed (Swiss-Prot)
(4,191)

Unreviewed (TrEMBL)
(4,368)

Popular organisms

B. subtilis (8,559)

Taxonomy

224308

✕

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Gene Ontology

Enzyme Class

Proteins with

3D structure (754)

Active site (1,029)

UniProtKB 8,559 results

or restrict to reference proteome UP000001570

Tools

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View: Cards ☐ Table ☒

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Entry	Entry Name	Protein Names	Gene Names	Organism	Length
☐ C0SPC1	CCRZ_BACSU	Cell cycle regulator CcrZ[...]	ccrZ, ytmP, BSU29920	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	269 AA
☐ O05512	MANB_BACSU	Mannan endo-1,4-beta-mannosidase[...]	gmuG, ydhT, BSU05880	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	362 AA
☐ O06724	YISK_BACSU	Oxaloacetate tautomerase YisK[...]	yisK, BSU10750	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	301 AA
☐ O08394	CYPD_BACSU	Bifunctional cytochrome P450/NADPH--P450 reductase 1[...]	cypD, cyp102A2, yetO, yfnJ, BSU07250	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	1,061 AA
☐ O31616	GLYOX_BACSU	Glycine oxidase[...]	thiO, goxB, yjbR, BSU11670	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	369 AA
☐ O31644	MANR_BACSU	Transcriptional regulator ManR[...]	manR, BSU12000	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	648 AA
☐ O31645	PTN3B_BACSU	PTS system mannose-specific EIIBCA component[...]	manP, yjdD, BSU12010	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	650 AA
☐ O31691	GLCT_BACSU	PtsGHI operon antiterminator[...]	glcT, ykwA, BSU13880	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	281 AA

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Protein level (260)

 Tools Download (2k) Add View: Cards ☐ Table ☒ Customize columns Share

☐	Entry ▲	Entry Name ▲	Protein Names ▲	Gene Names ▲	Organism ▲	Length ▲
☐	O31645	 PTN3B_BACSU	PTS system mannose-specific EIIBCA component [...]	manP , yjdD, BSU12010	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	650 AA
☐	O34525	 SPPA_BACSU	Putative signal peptide peptidase SppA [...]	sppA , yteI, BSU29530	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	335 AA
☐	O34952	 LTAS2_BACSU	Lipoteichoic acid synthase 2 [...]	ItaS2 , yfIE, BSU07710	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	649 AA
☐	P13801	 SP2G_BACSU	Sporulation sigma-E factor-processing peptidase [...]	spoIIIGA , BSU15310	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	309 AA
☐	P20166	 PTG3C_BACSU	PTS system glucose-specific EIICBA component [...]	ptsG , crr, ptsX, BSU13890	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	699 AA
☐	P26937	 SP4FB_BACSU	Stage IV sporulation protein FB [...]	spoIVFB , bofB, BSU27970	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	288 AA
☐	P28628	 LEPS_BACSU	Signal peptidase I S [...]	sipS , BSU23310	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	184 AA
☐	P39215	 MCPB_BACSU	Methyl-accepting chemotaxis protein McpB [...]	mcpB , BSU31260	Bacillus subtilis (strain 168)	662 AA

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Proteins

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Article

Toward the Complete Functional Characterization of a Minimal Bacterial Proteome

Published as part of The Journal of Physical Chemistry virtual special issue "Jose Onuchic Festschrift".

David M. Bianchi, James F. Pelletier, Clyde A. Hutchison, III, John I. Glass, and Zaida Luthey-Schulten*



Cite This: *J. Phys. Chem. B* 2022, 126, 6820–6834



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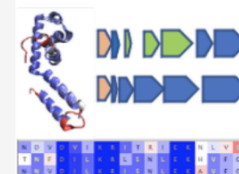
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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Recently, we presented a whole-cell kinetic model of the genetically minimal bacterium JCVI-syn3A that described the coupled metabolic and genetic information processes and predicted behaviors emerging from the interactions among these networks. JCVI-syn3A is a genetically reduced bacterial cell that has the fewest number and smallest fraction of genes of unclear function, with approximately 90 of its 452 protein-coding genes (that is less than 20%) unannotated. Further characterization of unclear JCVI-syn3A genes strengthens the robustness and predictive power of cell modeling efforts and can lead to a deeper understanding of biophysical processes and pathways at the cell scale. Here, we apply computational analyses to elucidate the functions of the products of several essential but previously uncharacterized genes involved in integral cellular processes, particularly those directly affecting cell growth, division, and morphology. We also suggest directed wet-lab experiments informed by our analyses to further understand these “missing puzzle pieces” that are an essential part of the mosaic of biological interactions present in JCVI-syn3A. Our workflow leverages evolutionary sequence analysis, protein structure prediction, interactomics, and genome architecture to determine upgraded annotations. Additionally, we apply the structure prediction analysis component of our work to all 452 protein coding genes in JCVI-syn3A to expedite future functional annotation studies as well as the inverse mapping of the cell state to more physical models requiring all-atom or coarse-grained representations for all JCVI-syn3A proteins.

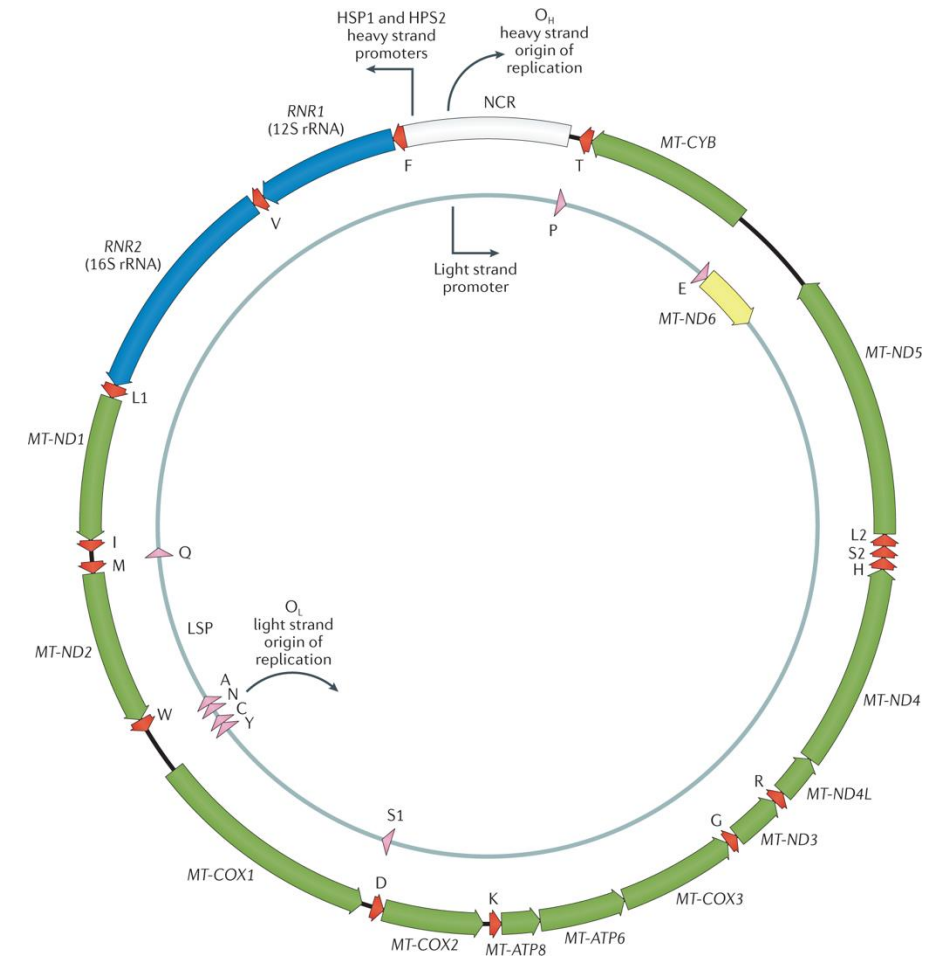
Protein Structure Prediction
Genome Architecture
Sequence Motif Alignment



JCVI-syn3A Gene
Functional Prediction

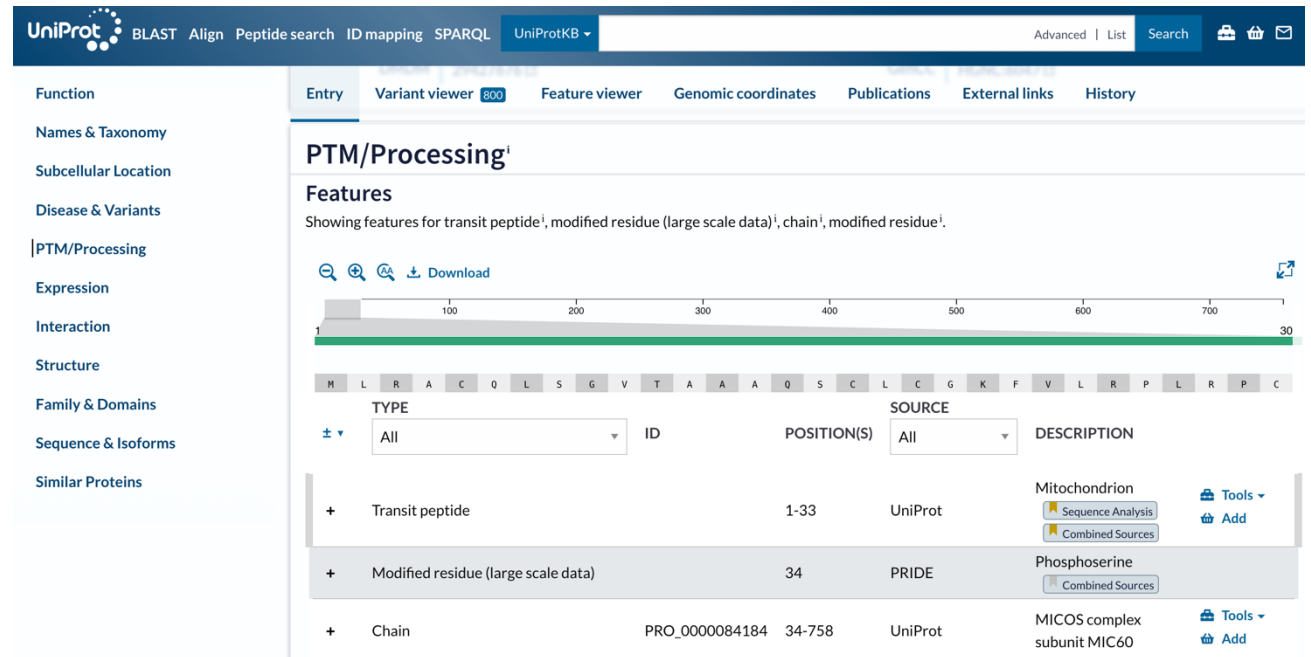
Candidate Functions	Biological Evidence
A	×
B	×
C	×
D	×

- DNA



Anything else?

- DNA
- Post-translational modifications
 - Lipidation, phosphorylation, cleavage of signal peptides...
- Membrane shape

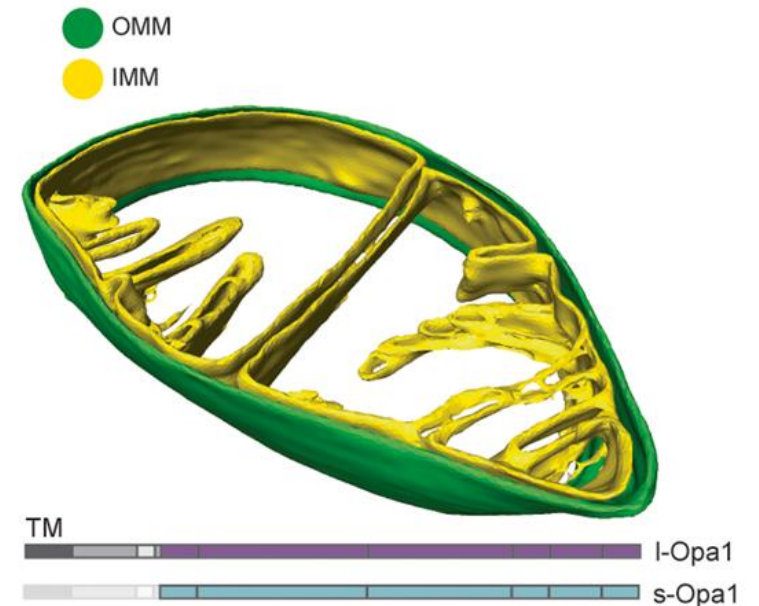
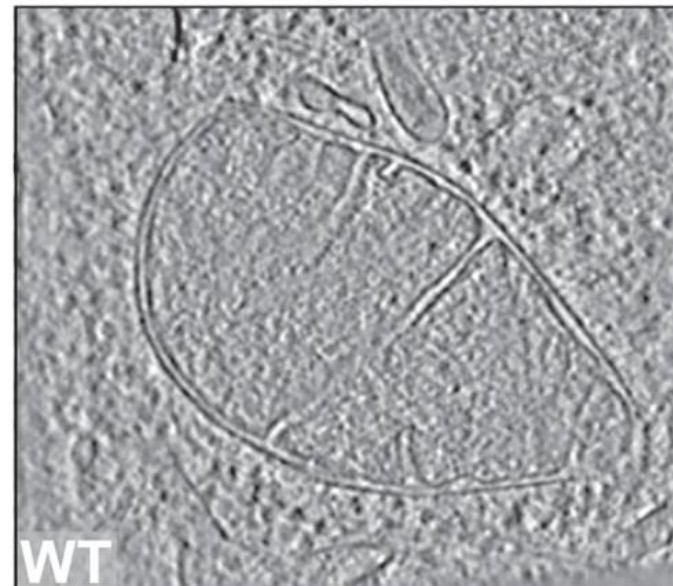


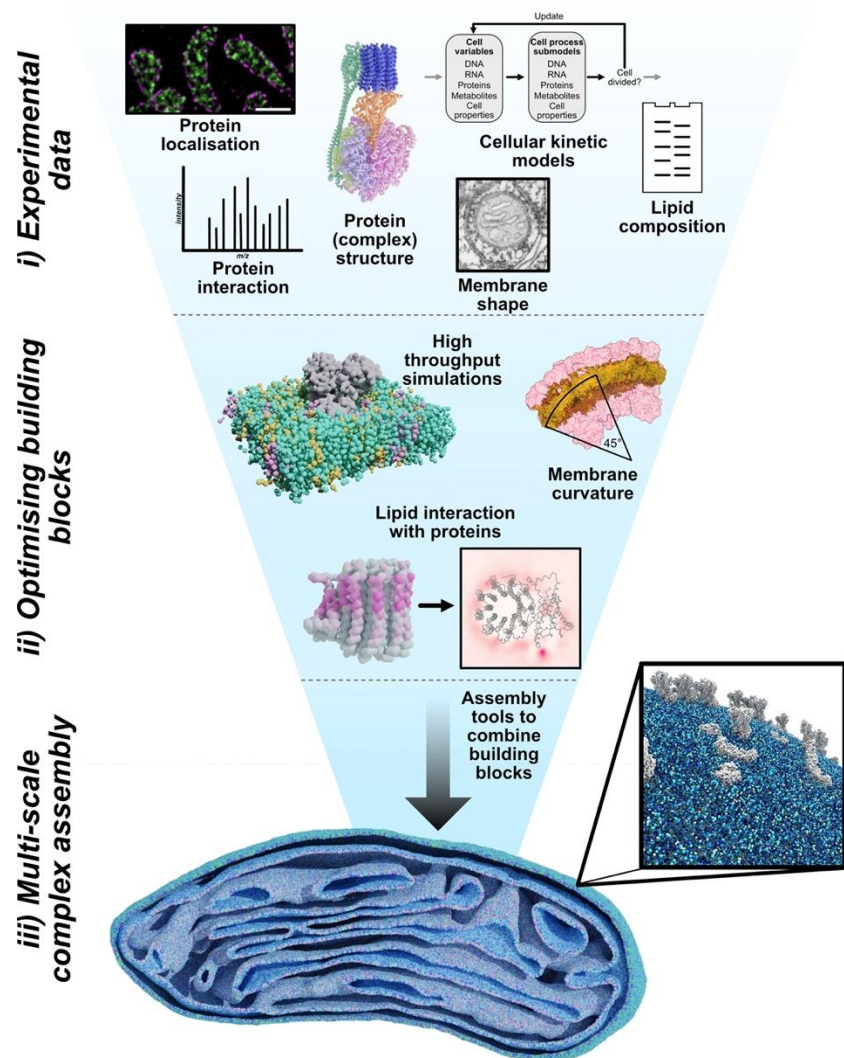
The screenshot displays the UniProt database interface for protein PRO_0000084184. The left sidebar lists various categories: Function, Names & Taxonomy, Subcellular Location, Disease & Variants, PTM/Processing (selected), Expression, Interaction, Structure, Family & Domains, Sequence & Isoforms, and Similar Proteins. The main content area is titled 'PTM/Processing' and shows a list of features. A sequence viewer at the top displays the protein sequence: M L R A C Q L S G V T A A A Q S C L C G K F V L R P L R P C. The features table below lists PTMs and their details.

	TYPE	ID	POSITION(S)	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	Tools
+	Transit peptide		1-33	UniProt	Mitochondrion	Tools Add
+	Modified residue (large scale data)		34	PRIDE	Phosphoserine	Tools Add
+	Chain	PRO_0000084184	34-758	UniProt	MICOS complex subunit MIC60	Tools Add

Anything else?

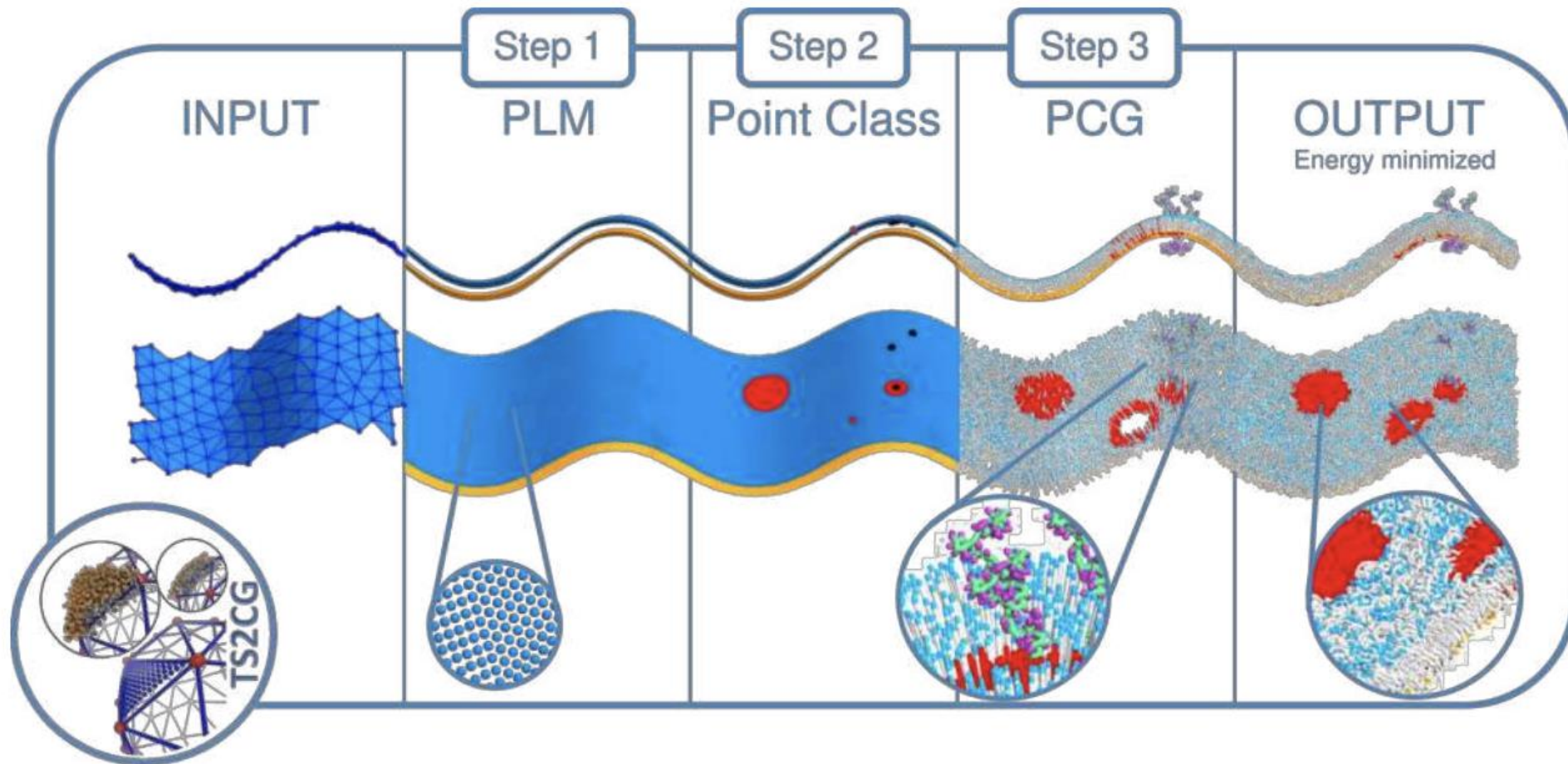
- DNA
- Post-translational modifications
 - Lipidation, phosphorylation, cleavage of signal peptides...
- Membrane shape



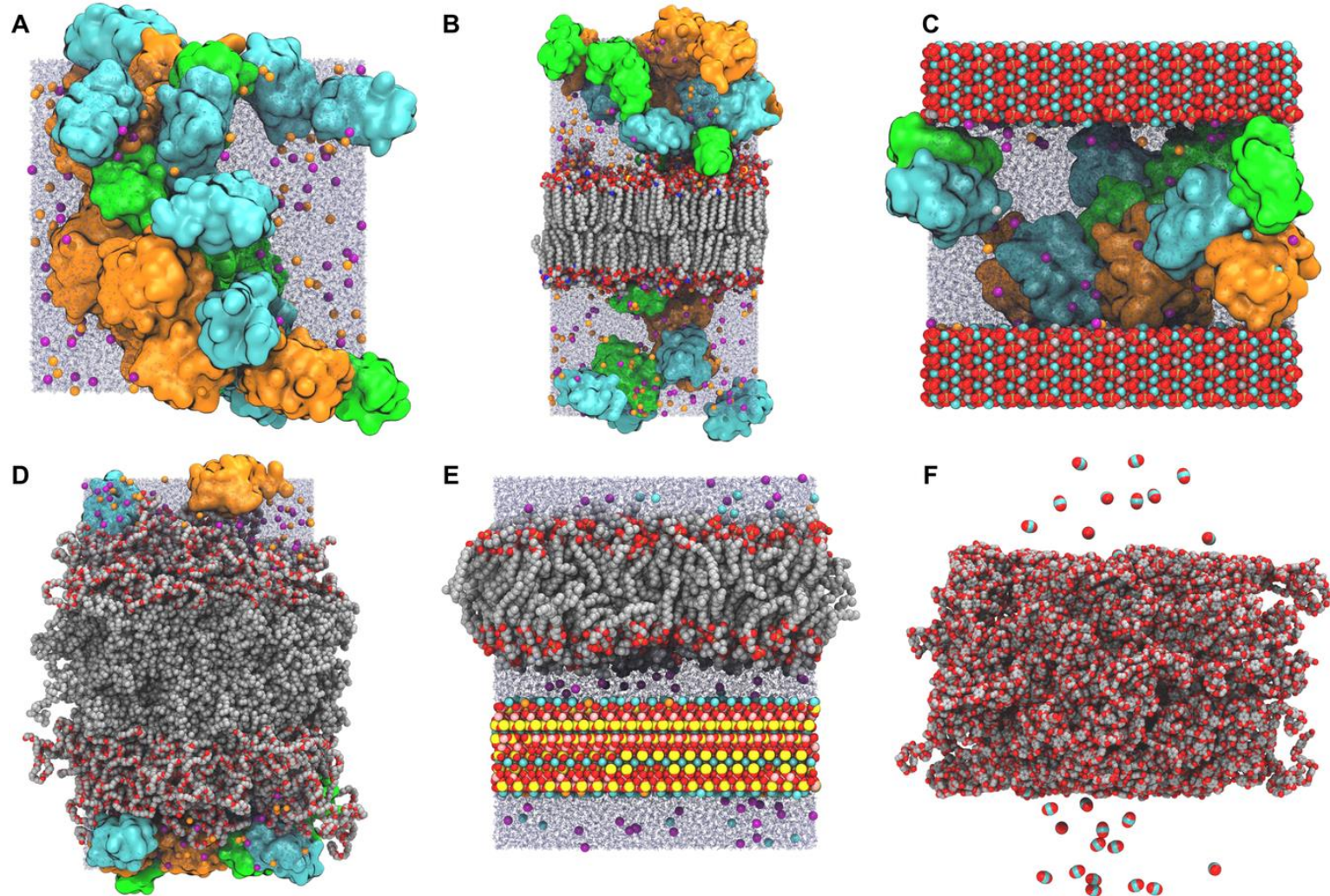


How do you put all of this together?

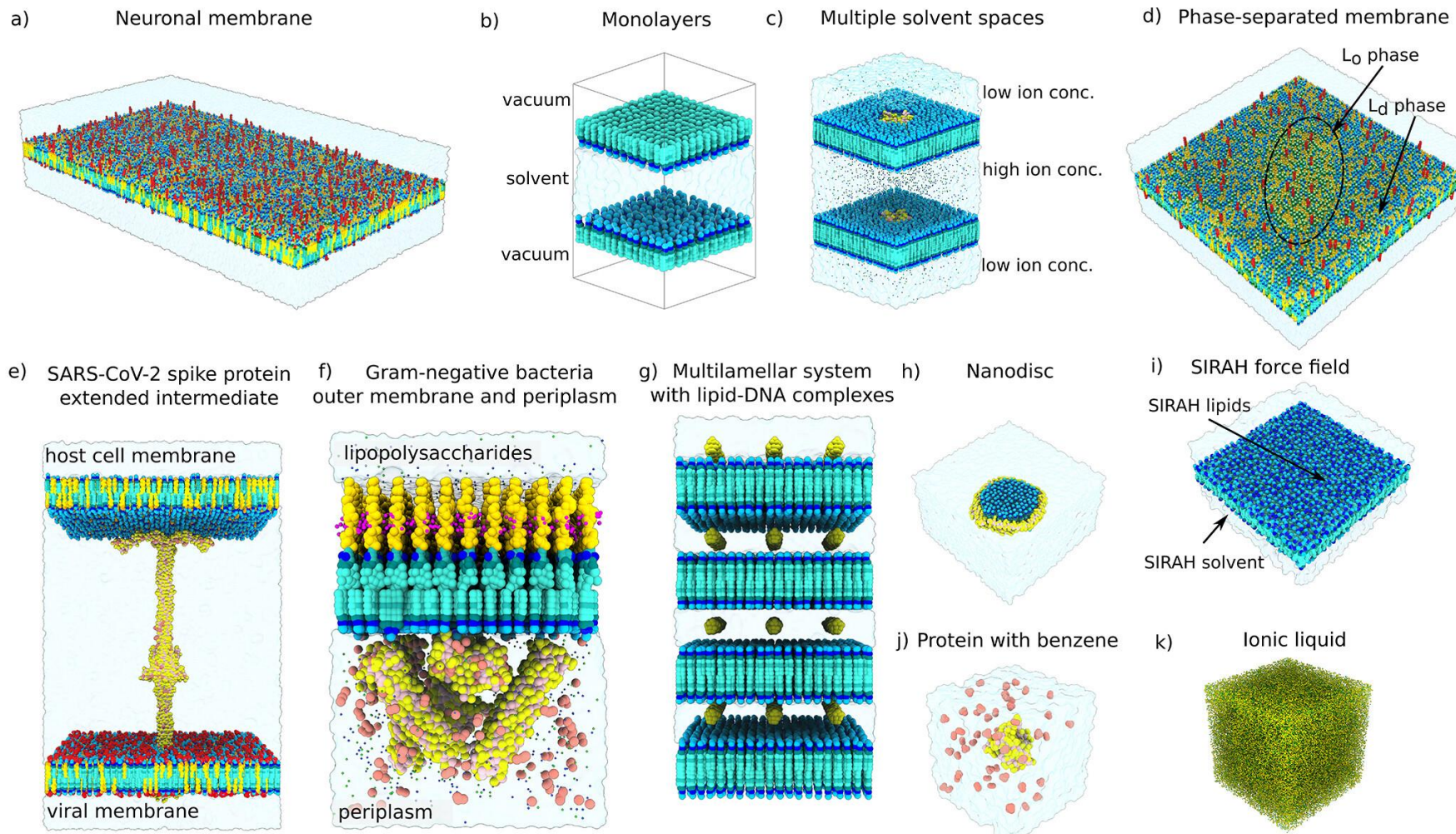
System building

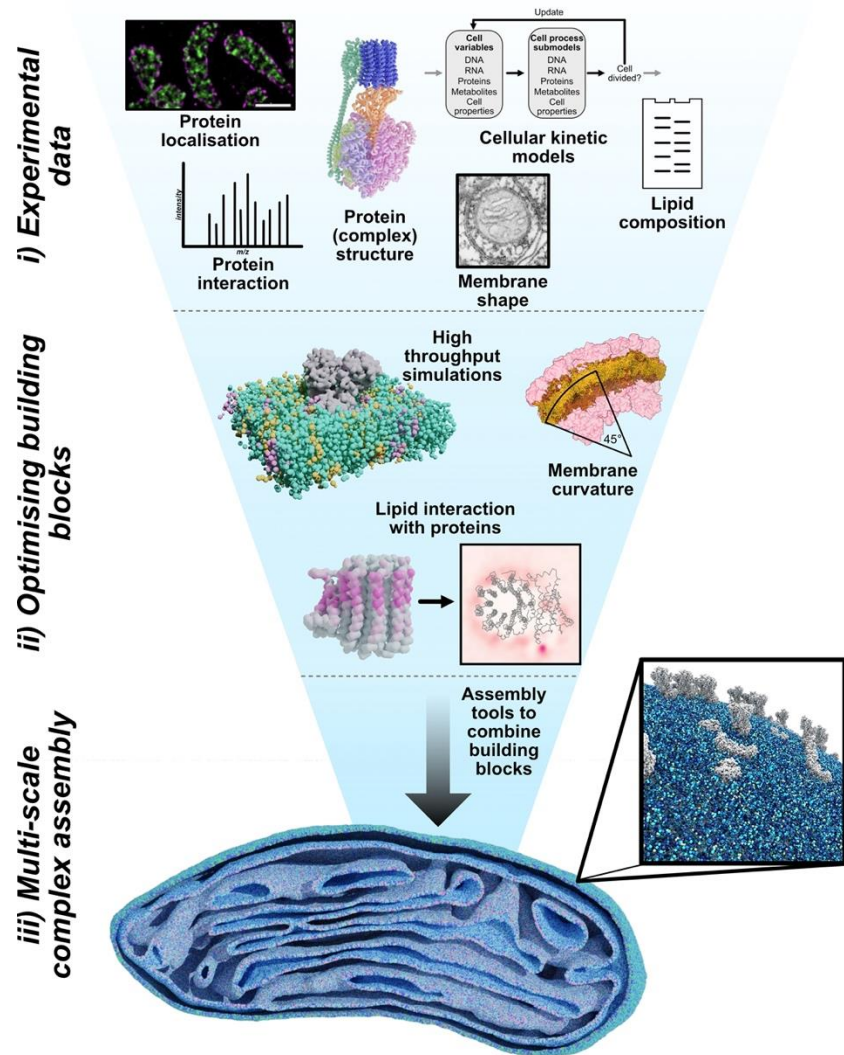


System building

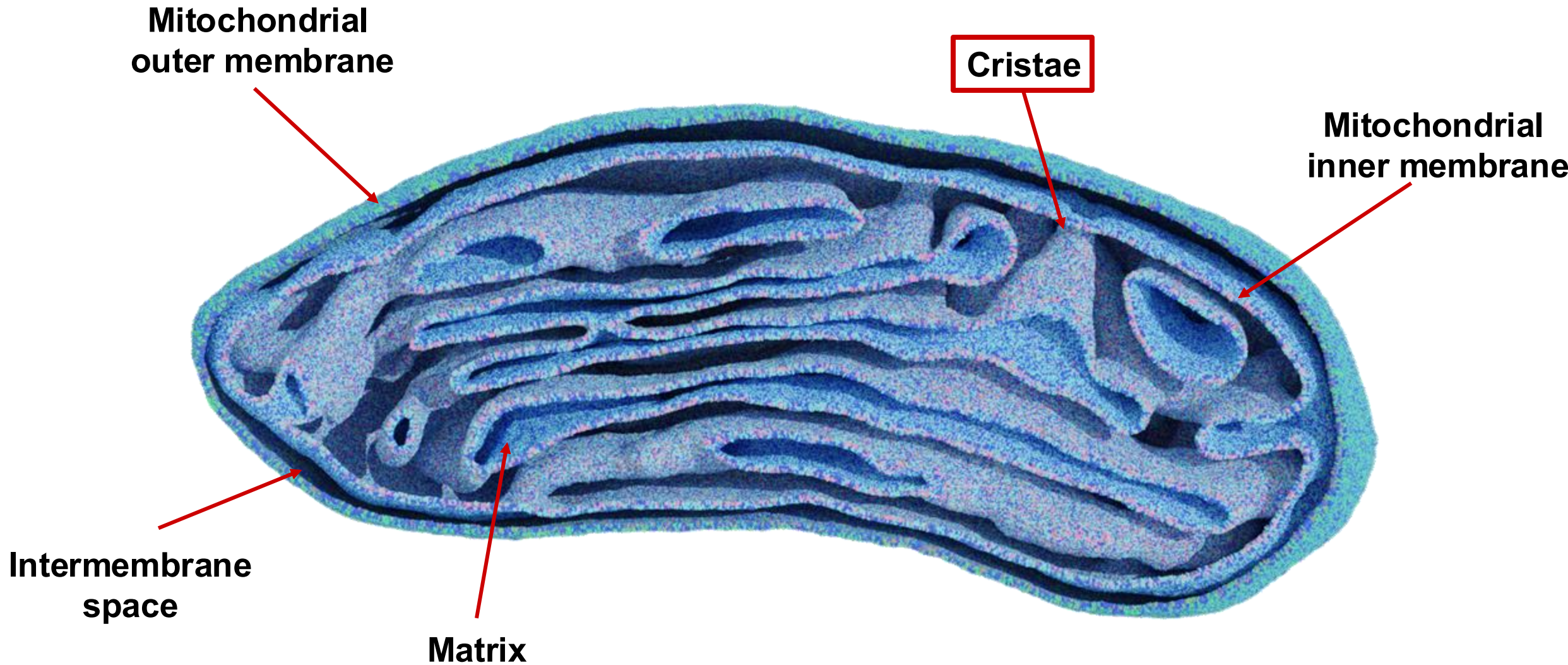


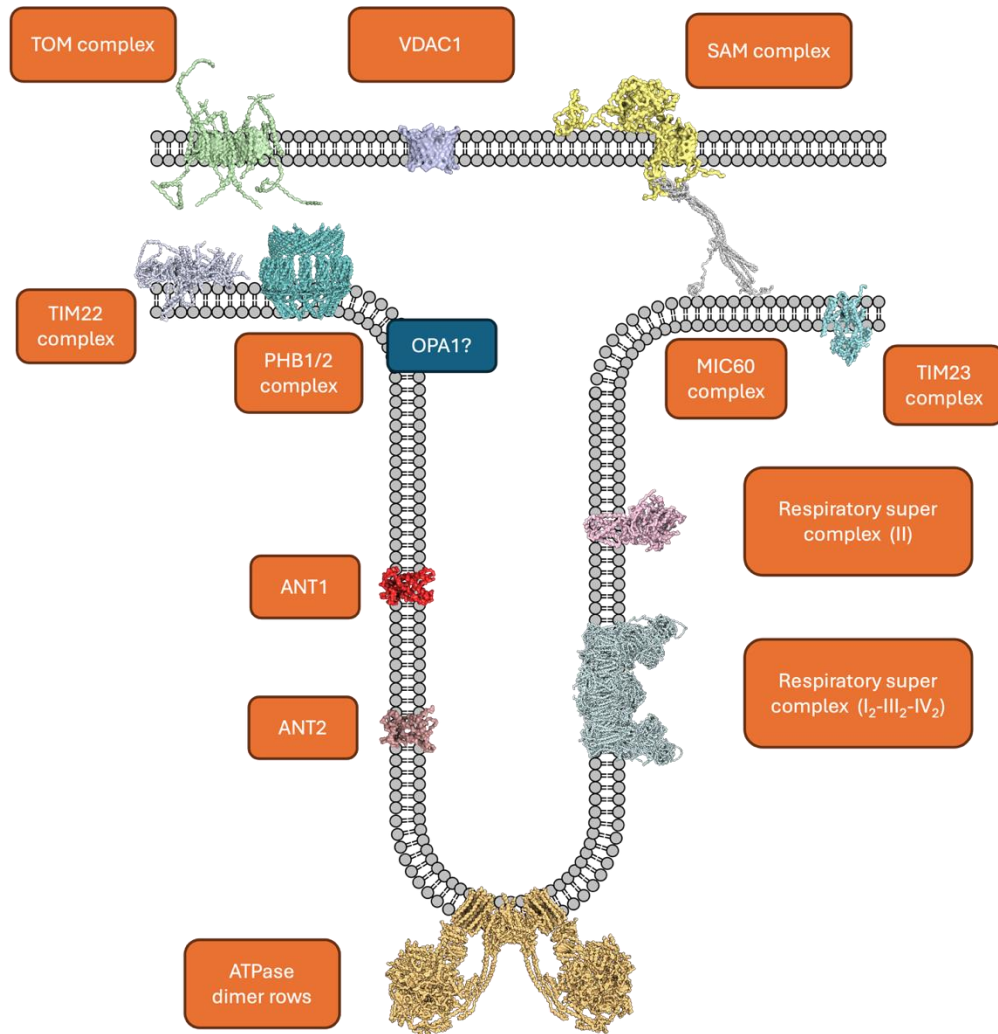
System building



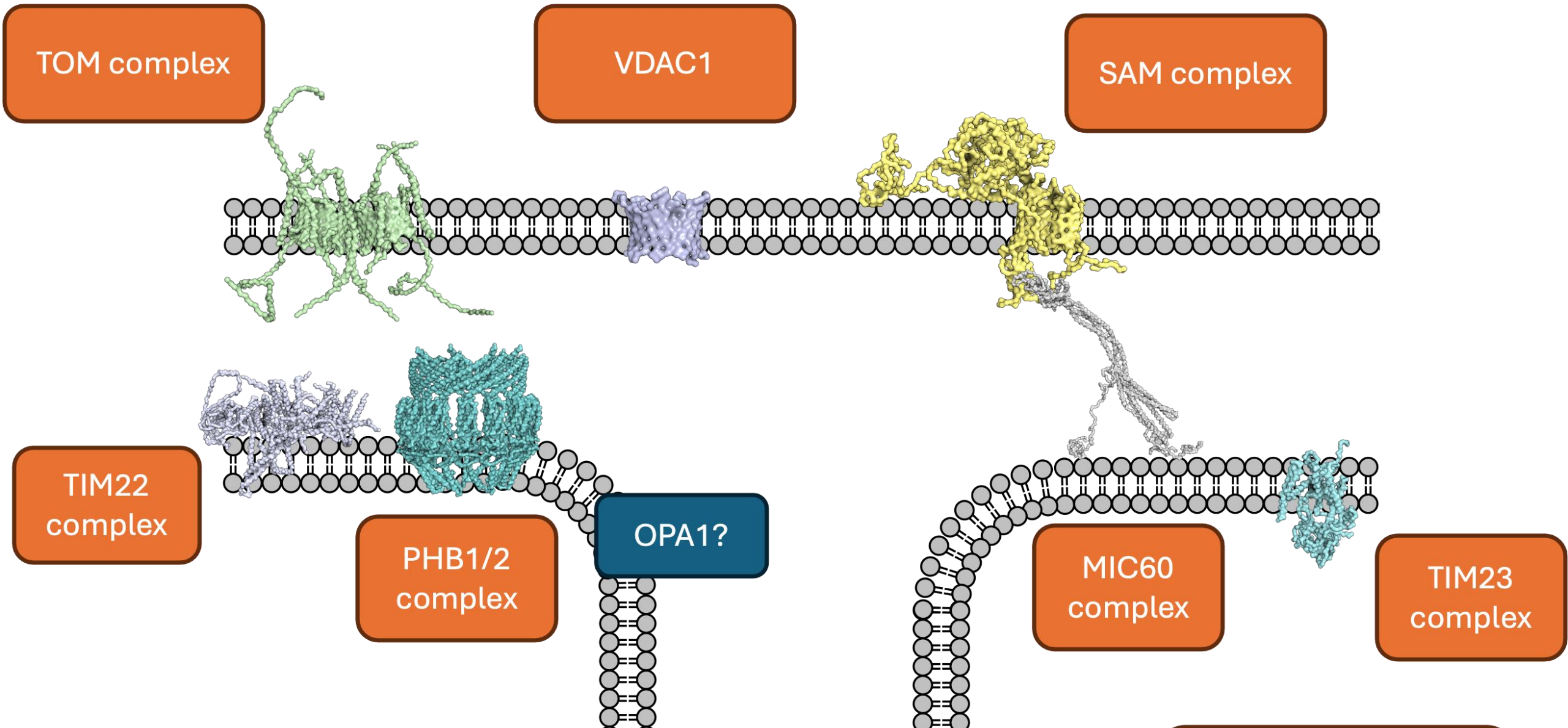


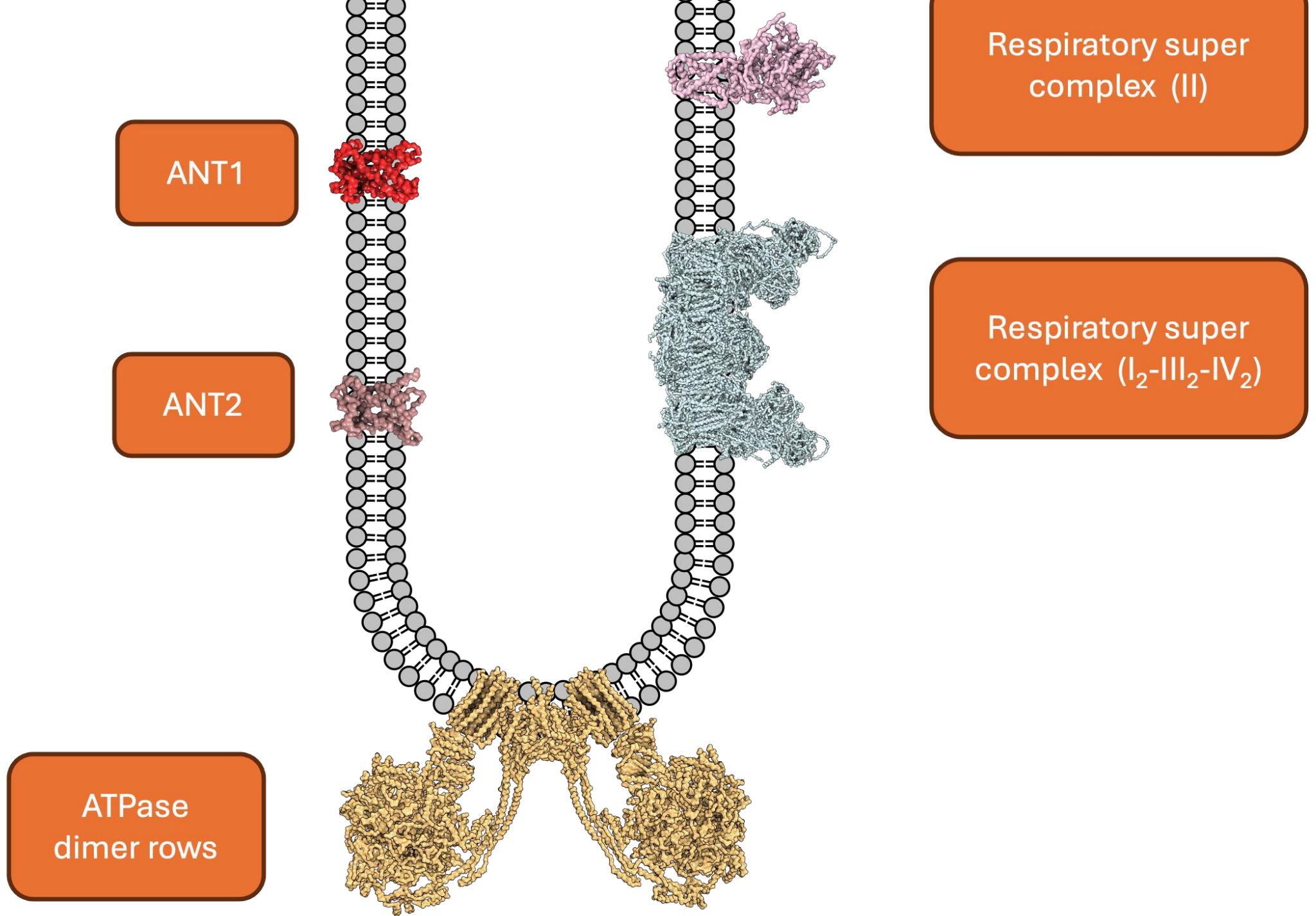
**But how would
we build a model
of the
mitochondria?**

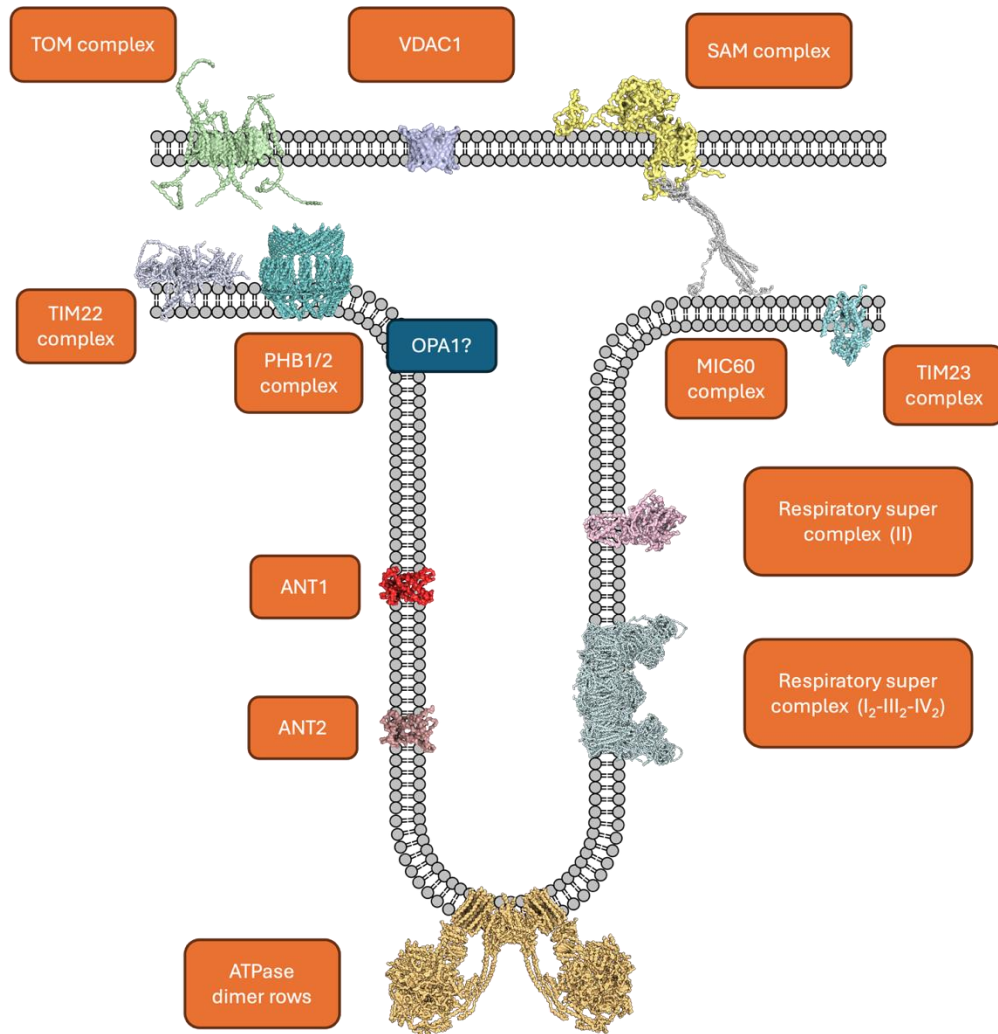




Model of a cristae junction

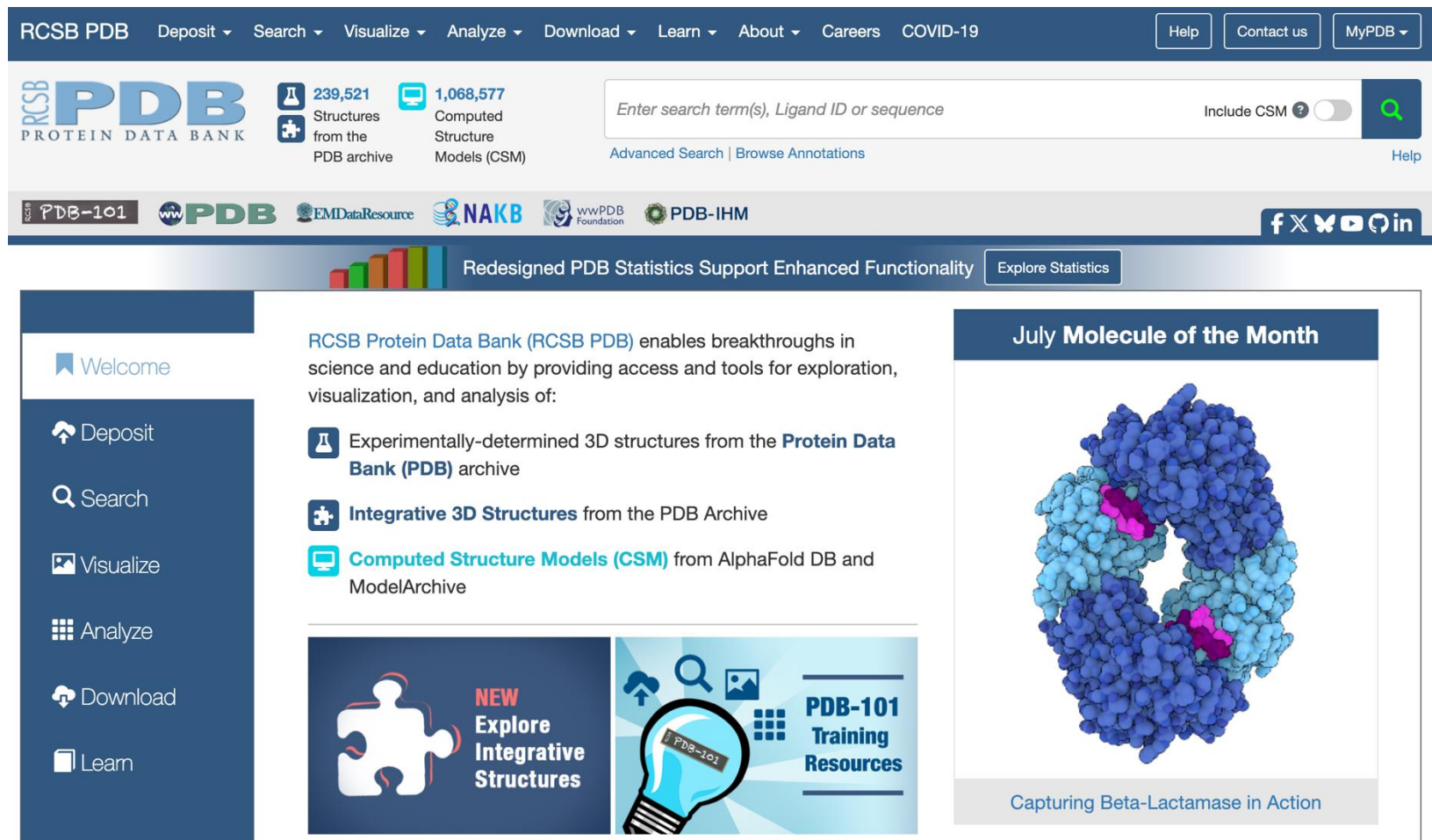






Need structures!
include all native residues
from human proteins

How to get 'complete' protein structures

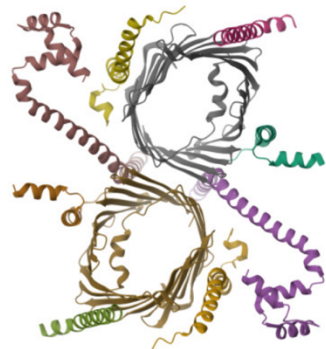


The screenshot displays the RCSB PDB website. The top navigation bar includes links for Deposit, Search, Visualize, Analyze, Download, Learn, About, Careers, and COVID-19, along with Help, Contact us, and MyPDB buttons. The main header features the PDB logo, statistics (239,521 Structures from the PDB archive, 1,068,577 Computed Structure Models (CSM)), a search bar with the placeholder 'Enter search term(s), Ligand ID or sequence', and an 'Include CSM' toggle. Below the header is a banner for 'Redesigned PDB Statistics Support Enhanced Functionality' with an 'Explore Statistics' button. The left sidebar contains a 'Welcome' message and a list of navigation options: Deposit, Search, Visualize, Analyze, Download, and Learn. The main content area lists the types of structures available: Experimentally-determined 3D structures from the Protein Data Bank (PDB) archive, Integrative 3D Structures from the PDB Archive, and Computed Structure Models (CSM) from AlphaFold DB and ModelArchive. At the bottom, there are two promotional banners: 'NEW Explore Integrative Structures' and 'PDB-101 Training Resources'. On the right, a 'July Molecule of the Month' section features a 3D molecular model of Beta-Lactamase and the text 'Capturing Beta-Lactamase in Action'.

How to get 'complete' protein structures

- Missing termini
- Missing chains
- Missing loops

Biological Assembly 1 ?



7VDD | **pdb_00007vdd** ⓘ

Human TOM complex with cross-linking

PDB DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2210/pdb7VDD/pdb> EM Map EMD-31914: [EMDB EMDDataResource](#)

Classification: **TRANSLOCASE**

Organism(s): **Homo sapiens**

Expression System: **Homo sapiens**

Mutation(s): No ⓘ

Membrane Protein: Yes ⓘ **OPM** **PDBTM** **mpstruc**

Deposited: 2021-09-06 Released: 2022-07-13

Deposition Author(s): [Liu, D.S.](#), [Sui, S.F.](#)

Funding Organization(s): National Basic Research Program of China (973 Program)

Experimental Data Snapshot

Method: ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

Resolution: 3.74 Å

Aggregation State: PARTICLE

Reconstruction Method: SINGLE PARTICLE

wwPDB Validation ⓘ [3D Report](#) [Full Report](#)

Metric	Percentile Ranks	Value
Clashscore		11
Ramachandran outliers		0
Sidechain outliers		0

Worse | Better
■ Percentile relative to all structures
□ Percentile relative to all EM structures

This is version 1.1 of the entry. See complete [history](#).

Explore in 3D: [Structure](#) | [Sequence Annotations](#) | [Electron Density](#) | [Validation Report](#) | [Predict Membrane](#) ⓘ

Global Symmetry: Cyclic - C2 ⓘ ([Explore in 3D](#))

Global Stoichiometry: Hetero 10-mer - A2B2C2D2E2 ⓘ

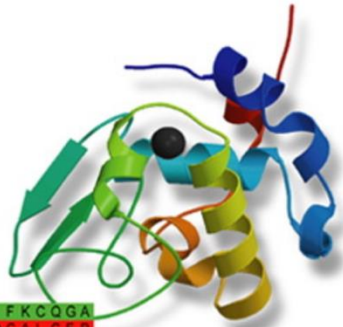
[Find Similar Assemblies](#)

Biological assembly 1 assigned by authors.

Missing loops:

Modeller

Program for Comparative Protein
Structure Modelling by Satisfaction
of Spatial Restraints



A	I	L	V	G	S	M	P	R	R	D	G	M	E	R	K	D	L	K	A	N	V	K	I	F	K	C	Q	G	A
V	E	V	C	P	V	D	C	F	E	G	P	N	F	L	V	I	H	P	D	E	C	I	D	C	A	L	C	E	P
N	A	C	K	P	E	C	P	V	N	I	Q	G	S	-	-	Y	A	I	D	A	S	C	I	D	C	G	S		
C	-	-	A	C	G	A	C	K	P	E	C	P	V	N	I	Q	G	S	-	-	Y	A	I	D	A	D	S		

About MODELLER

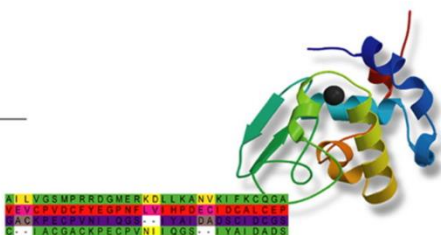
MODELLER is used for homology or comparative modeling of protein three-dimensional structures (1,2). The user provides an alignment of a sequence to be modeled with known related structures and MODELLER automatically calculates a model containing all non-hydrogen atoms. MODELLER implements comparative protein structure modeling by satisfaction of spatial restraints (3,4), and can perform many additional tasks, including de novo modeling of loops in protein structures, optimization of various models of protein structure with respect to a flexibly defined objective function, multiple alignment of protein sequences and/or structures, clustering, searching of sequence databases, comparison of protein structures, etc. MODELLER is [available for download](#) for most Unix/Linux systems, Windows, and Mac.

Several graphical interfaces to MODELLER are [commercially available](#). There are also many other [resources and people using Modeller](#) in graphical or web interfaces or other frameworks.

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Program for Comparative Protein
Structure Modelling by Satisfaction
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Several graphical interfaces to MODELLER are [commercially available](#). There are also many other [resources and people using Modeller](#) in graphical or web interfaces or other frameworks.

```
from modeller import *
import sys
from modeller.automodel import *      # Load the AutoModel class

log.verbose()
env = Environ()

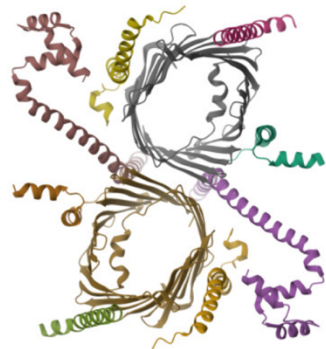
class MyModel(AutoModel):
    def select_atoms(self):
        return Selection(self.residue_range(sys.argv[2], sys.argv[3]),
                        self.residue_range(sys.argv[4], sys.argv[5]))

a = MyModel(env, alnfile = sys.argv[1]+'_alignment.ali',
            knowns = sys.argv[1], sequence = sys.argv[1]+'_fill')
a.starting_model= 1
a.ending_model  = 1
a.md_level      = refine.fast

a.make()
```

Missing termini:

Biological Assembly 1 ?



Explore in 3D: [Structure](#) | [Sequence Annotations](#) | [Electron Density](#) | [Validation Report](#) | [Predict Membrane](#) ⓘ

Global Symmetry: Cyclic - C2 ⓘ ([Explore in 3D](#))
Global Stoichiometry: Hetero 10-mer - A2B2C2D2E2 ⓘ

[Find Similar Assemblies](#)

Biological assembly 1 assigned by authors.

7VDD | pdb_00007vdd ⓘ

Human TOM complex with cross-linking

PDB DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2210/pdb7VDD/pdb> **EM Map EMD-31914:** [EMDB EMDDataResource](#)

Classification: [TRANSLOCASE](#)

Organism(s): [Homo sapiens](#)

Expression System: [Homo sapiens](#)

Mutation(s): No ⓘ

Membrane Protein: Yes ⓘ [OPM](#) [PDBTM](#) [mpstruc](#)

Deposited: 2021-09-06 **Released:** 2022-07-13

Deposition Author(s): [Liu, D.S.](#), [Sui, S.F.](#)

Funding Organization(s): National Basic Research Program of China (973 Program)

Experimental Data Snapshot

Method: ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

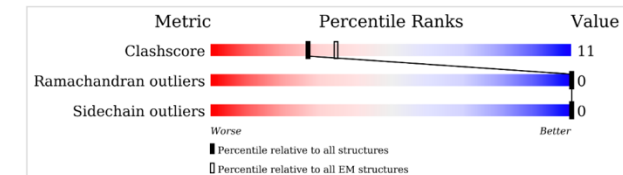
Resolution: 3.74 Å

Aggregation State: PARTICLE

Reconstruction Method: SINGLE PARTICLE

wwPDB Validation ⓘ

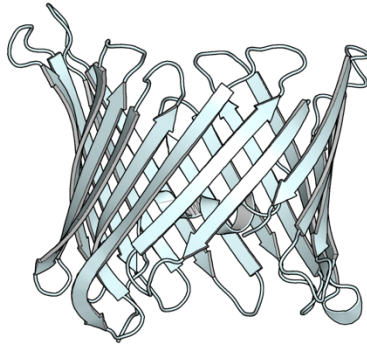
[3D Report](#) [Full Report](#)



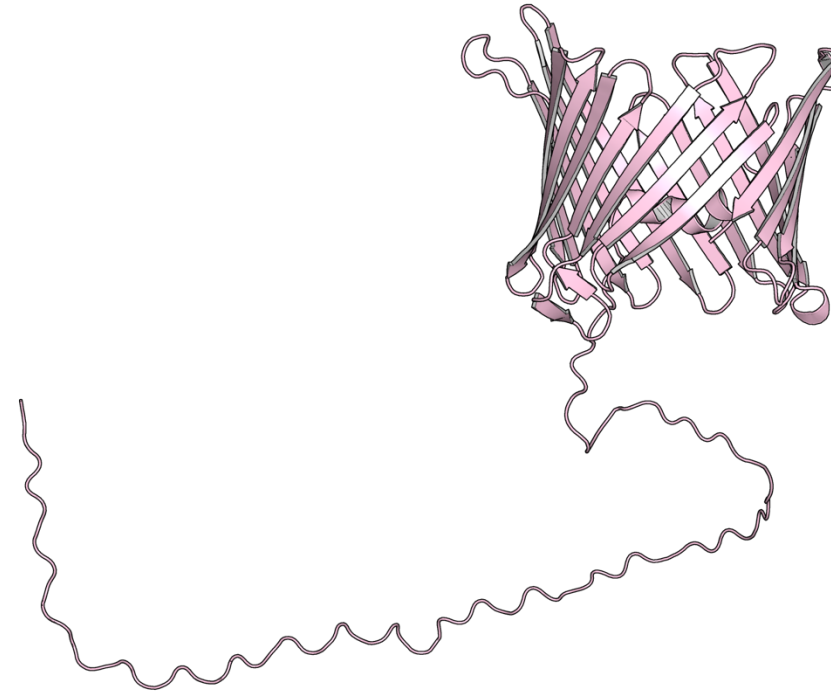
This is version 1.1 of the entry. See complete [history](#).

Missing termini:

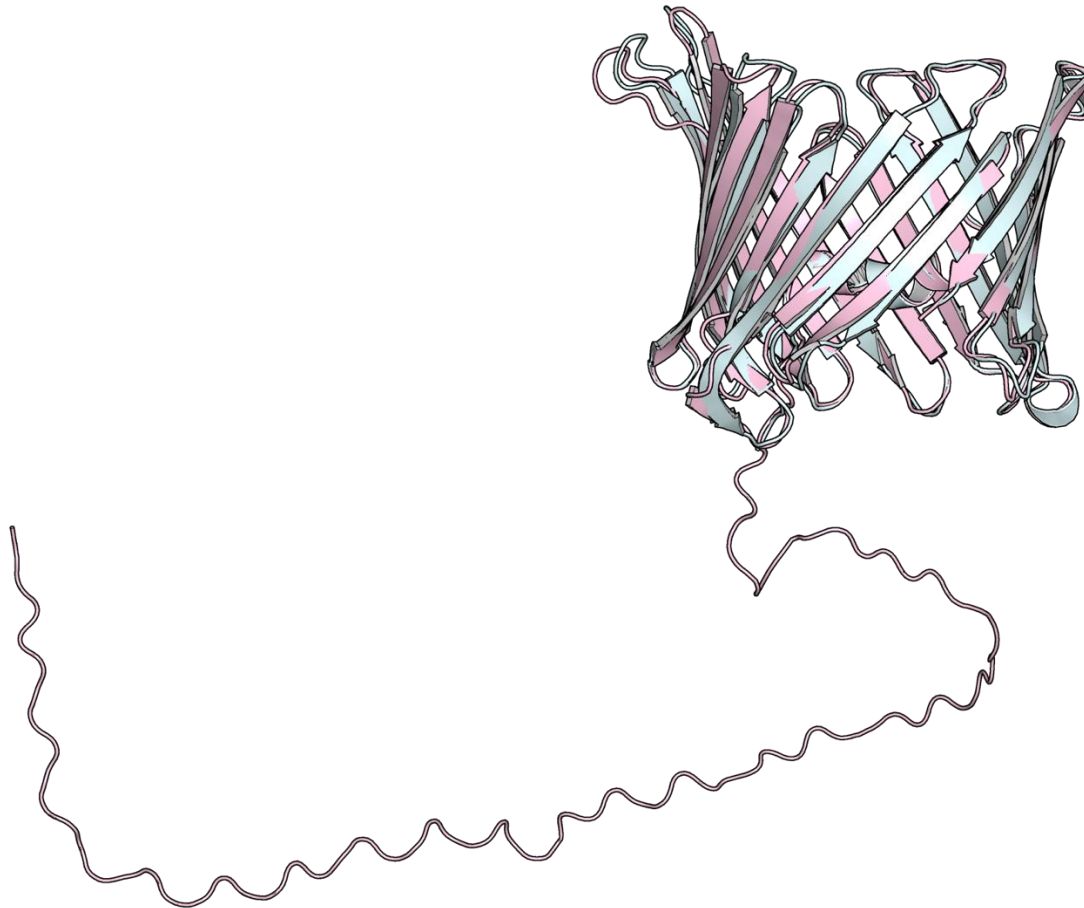
TOM20 – 7VDD



TOM20 – AlphaFold



Missing termini:



**RMSD – 0.85 Å
(5 cycles of
refinement,
1525/1844
atoms)**

Missing chains:

AlphaFold Server Server About FAQ & Guides ▾



ALWAYS CHECK OUTPUTS
Compare to existing structures or
biochemical data where possible

AlphaFold 3 model is a Google DeepMind and Isomorphic Labs collaboration

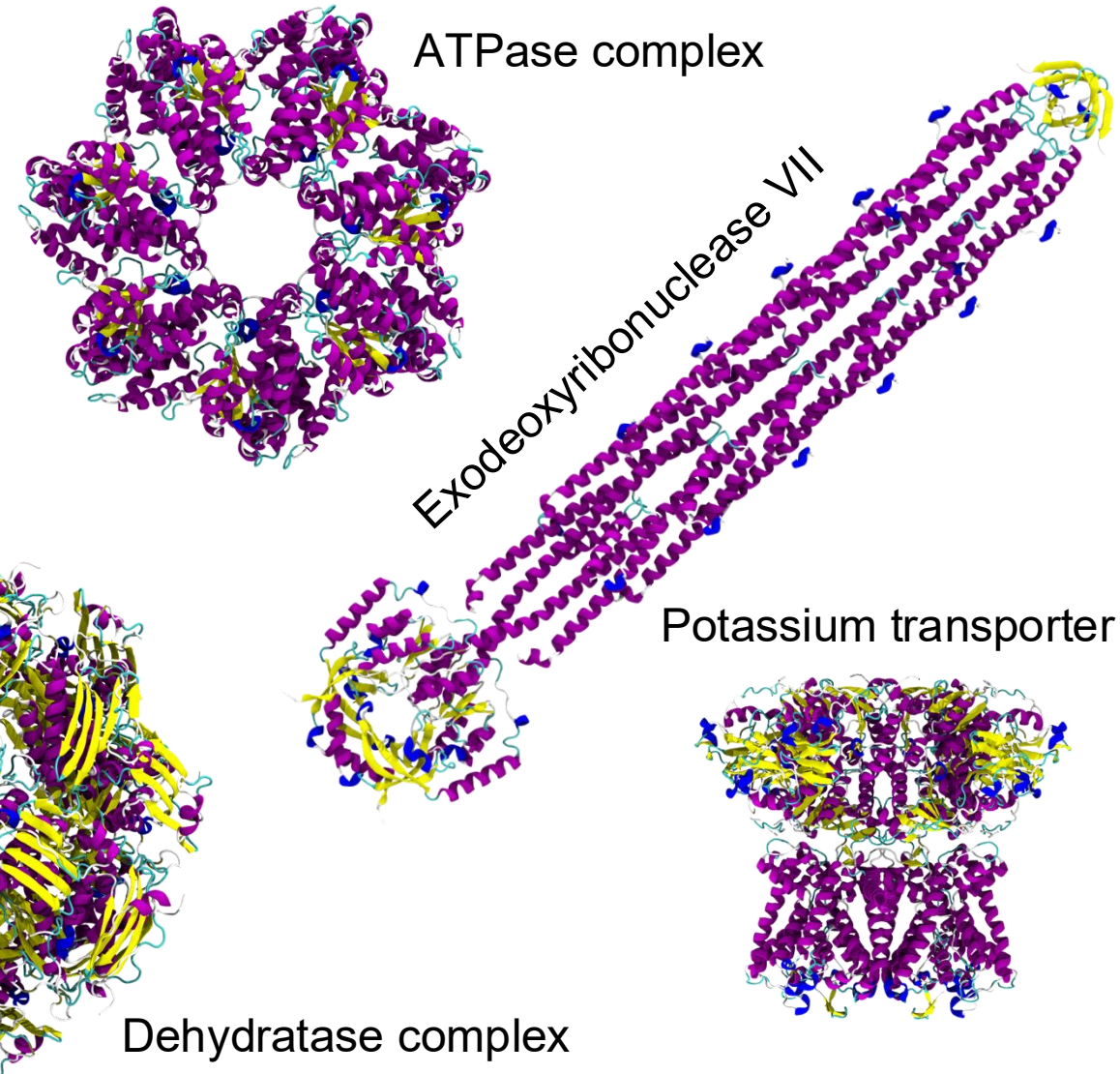
Proteins – Minimal cell!!

Syn3A genome consists of **452 protein-coding genes** where 20% remains uncharacterised.

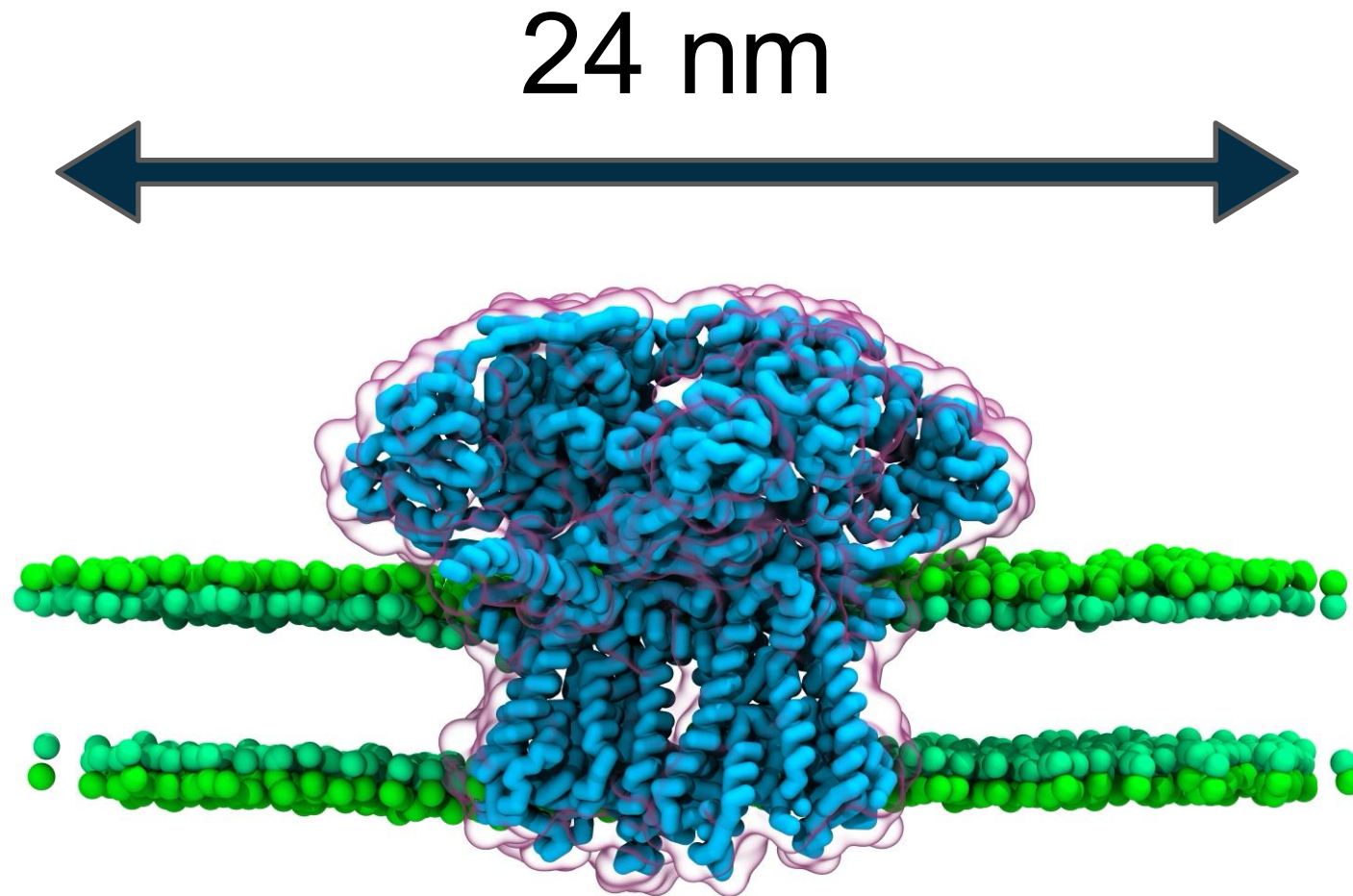
Can we predict the protein complexes?

- Found a diverse set of complexes

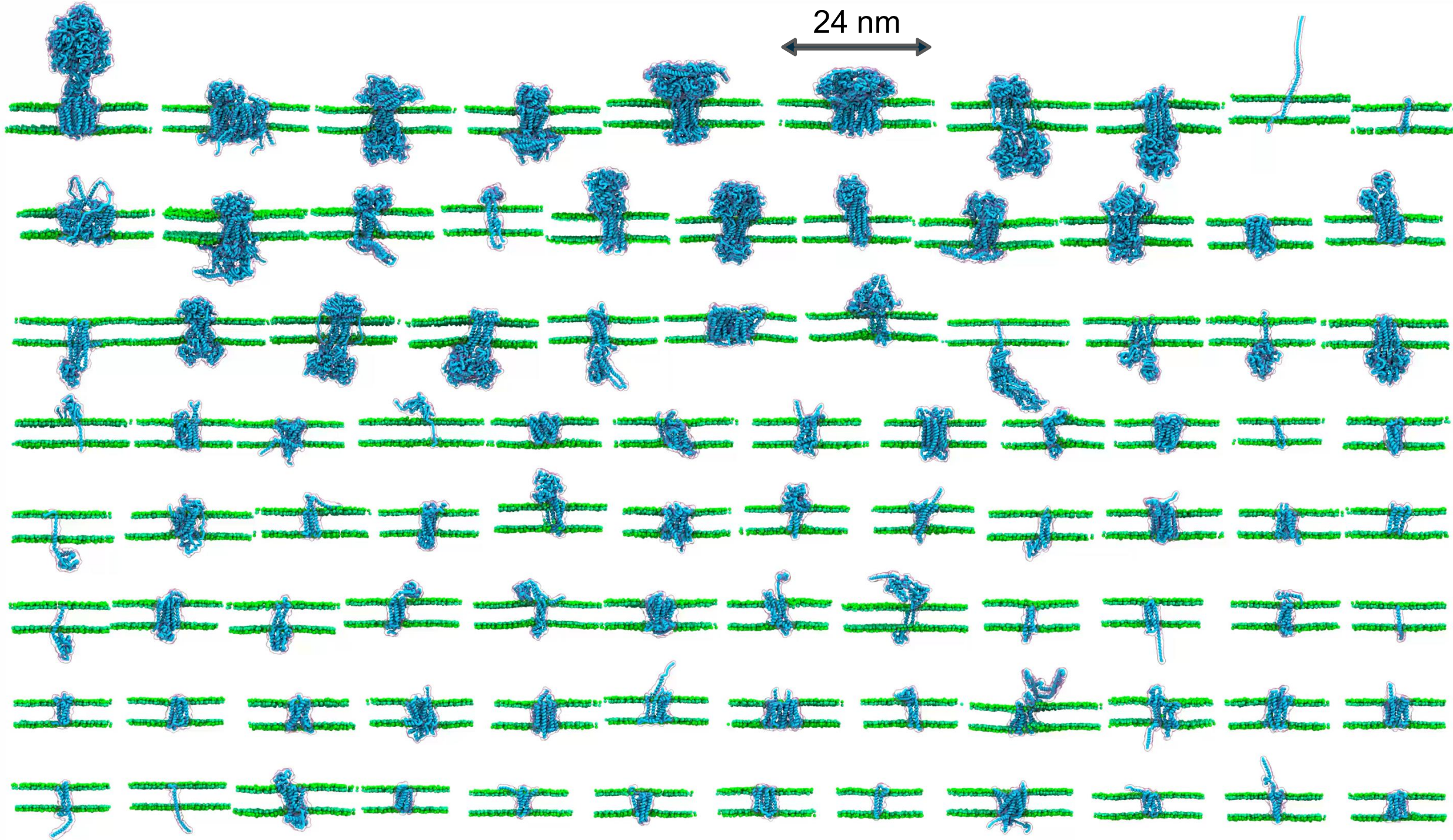
452 monomers, 81 dimers, 9 trimers,
20 tetramers, 39 'larger' complex

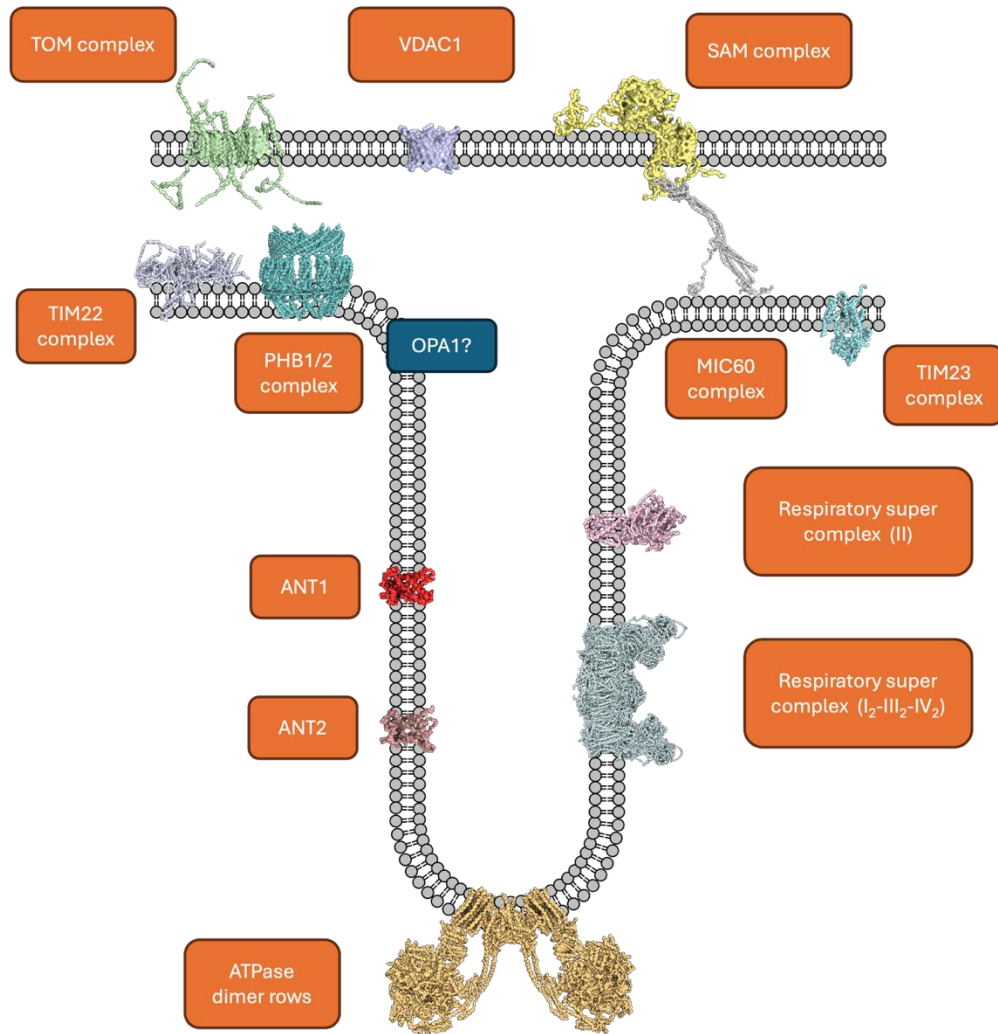


Proteins – Minimal cell!!



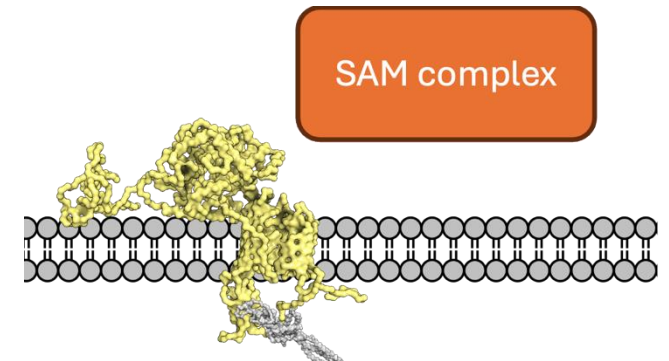
24 nm



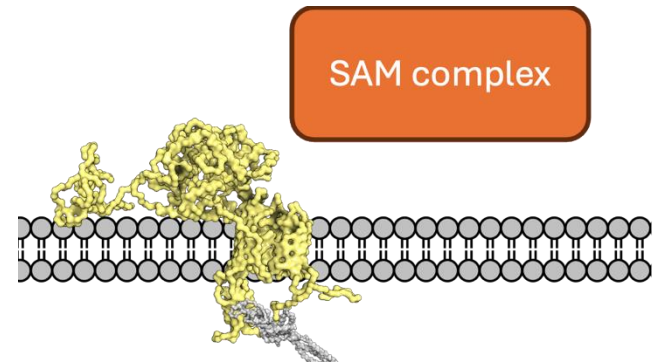
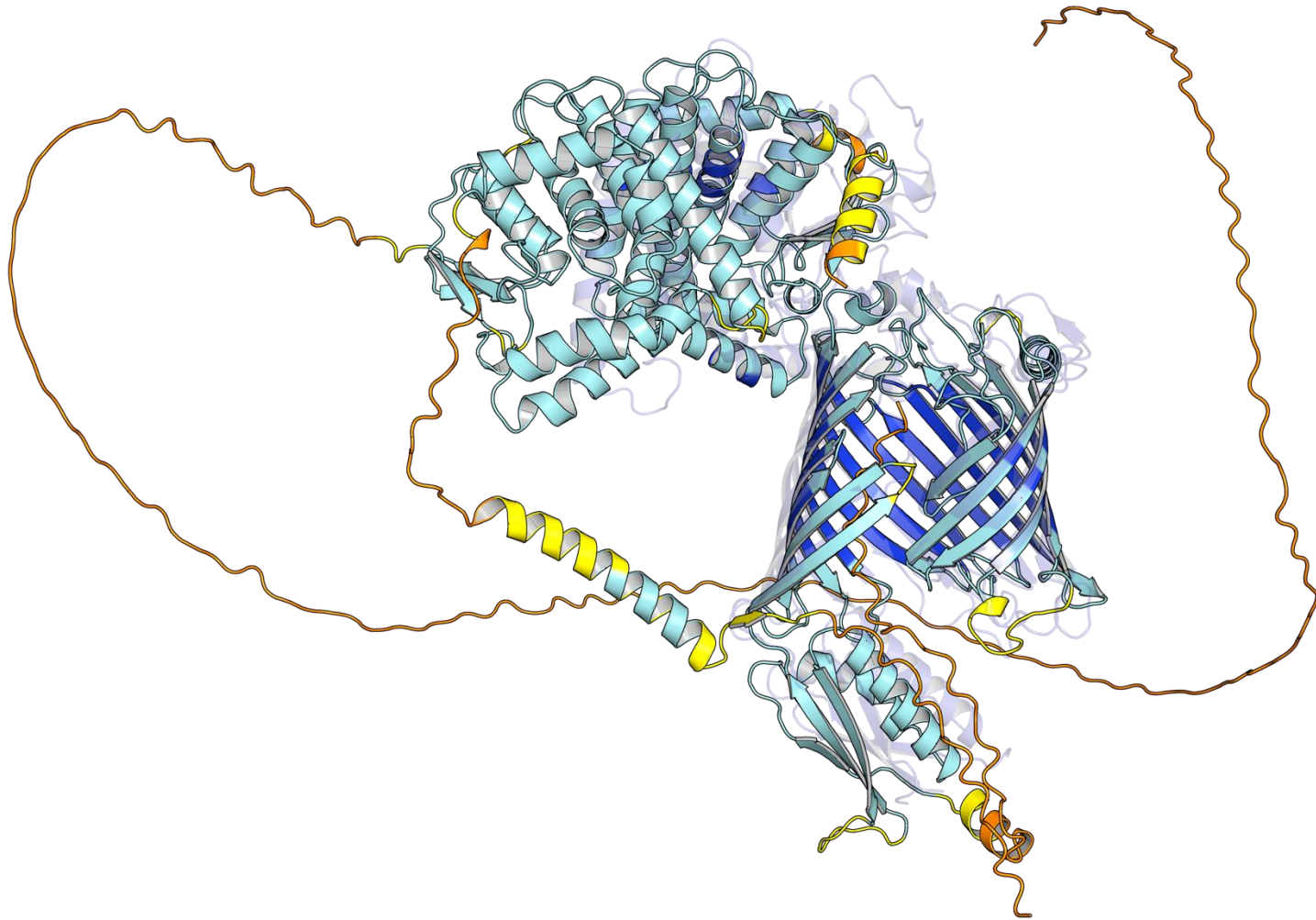


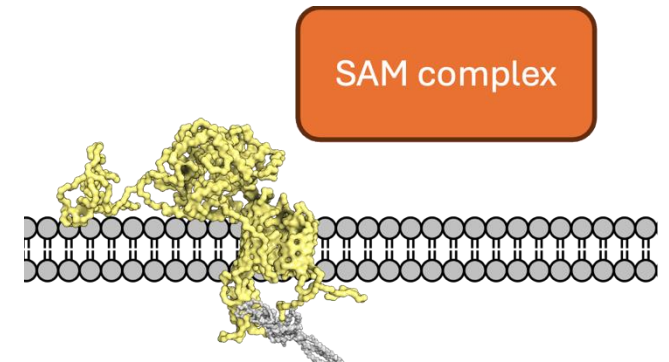
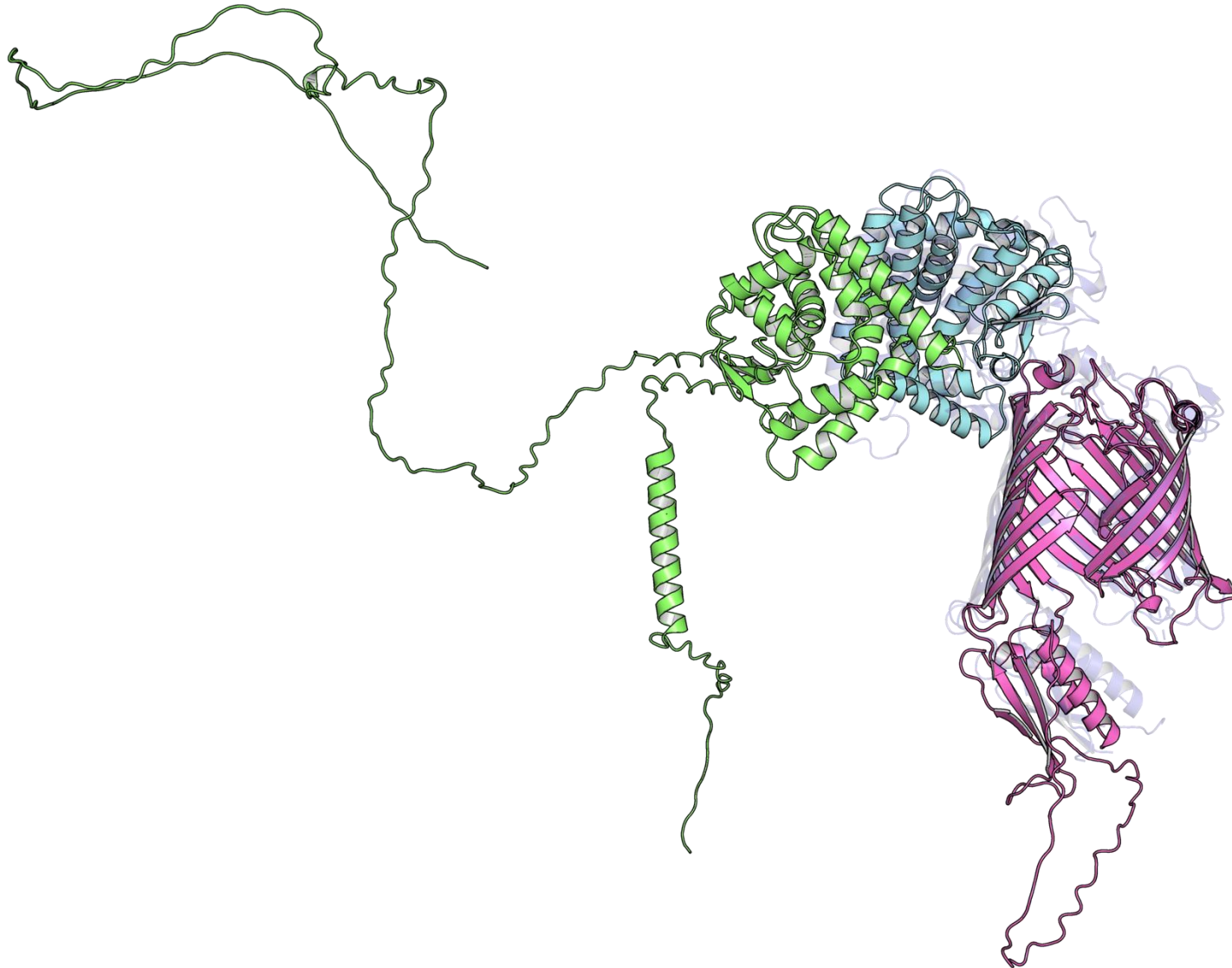
Need structures!
include all native residues
from human proteins

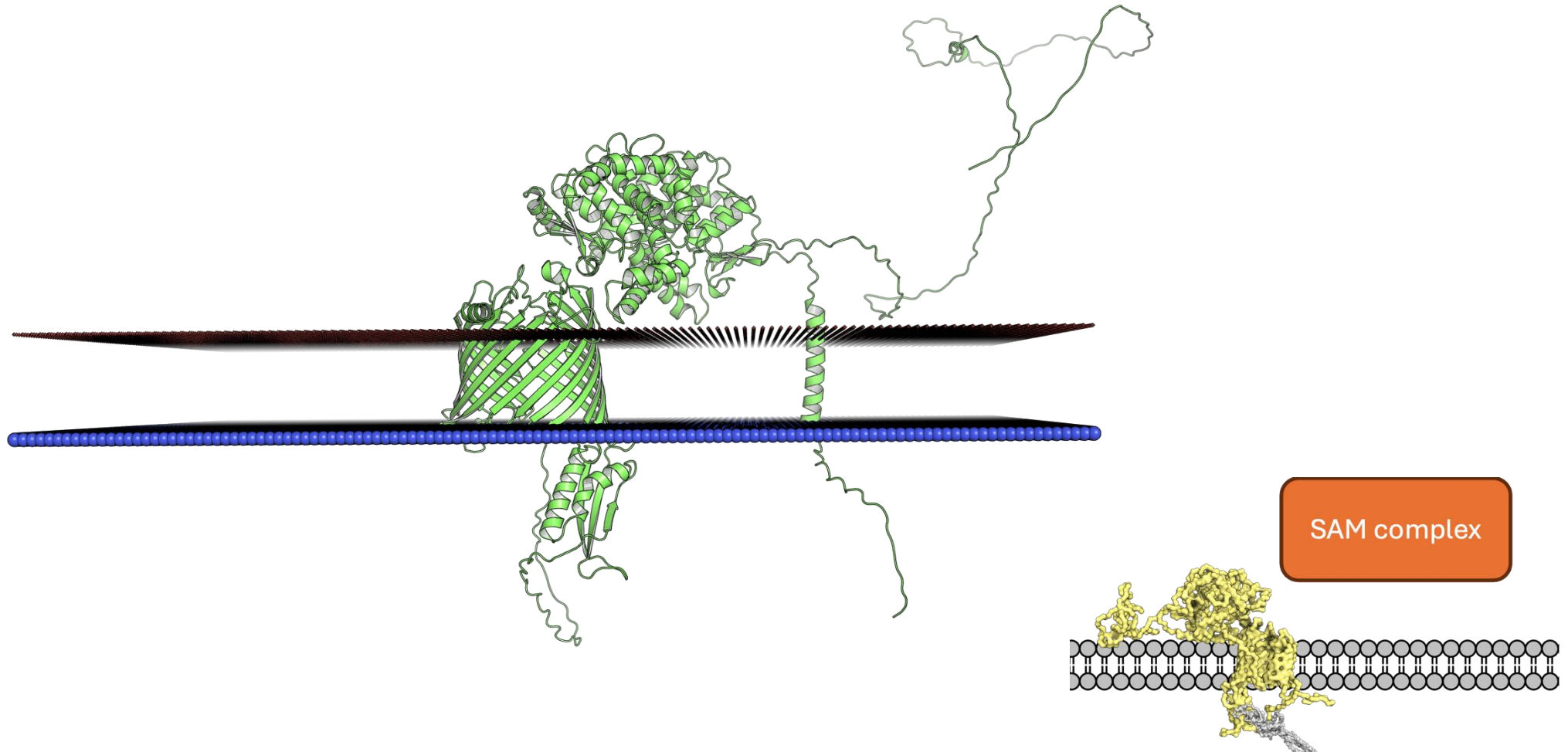
SAM complex – 7E4H from Yeast

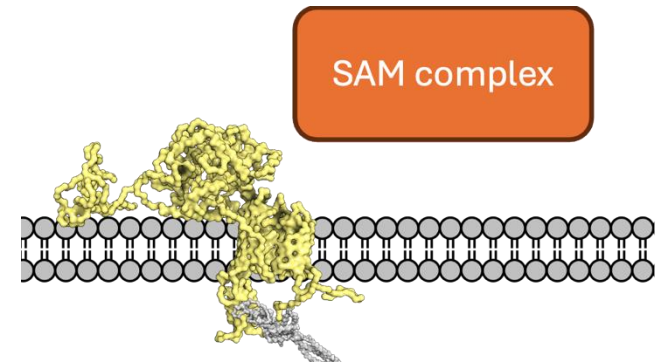
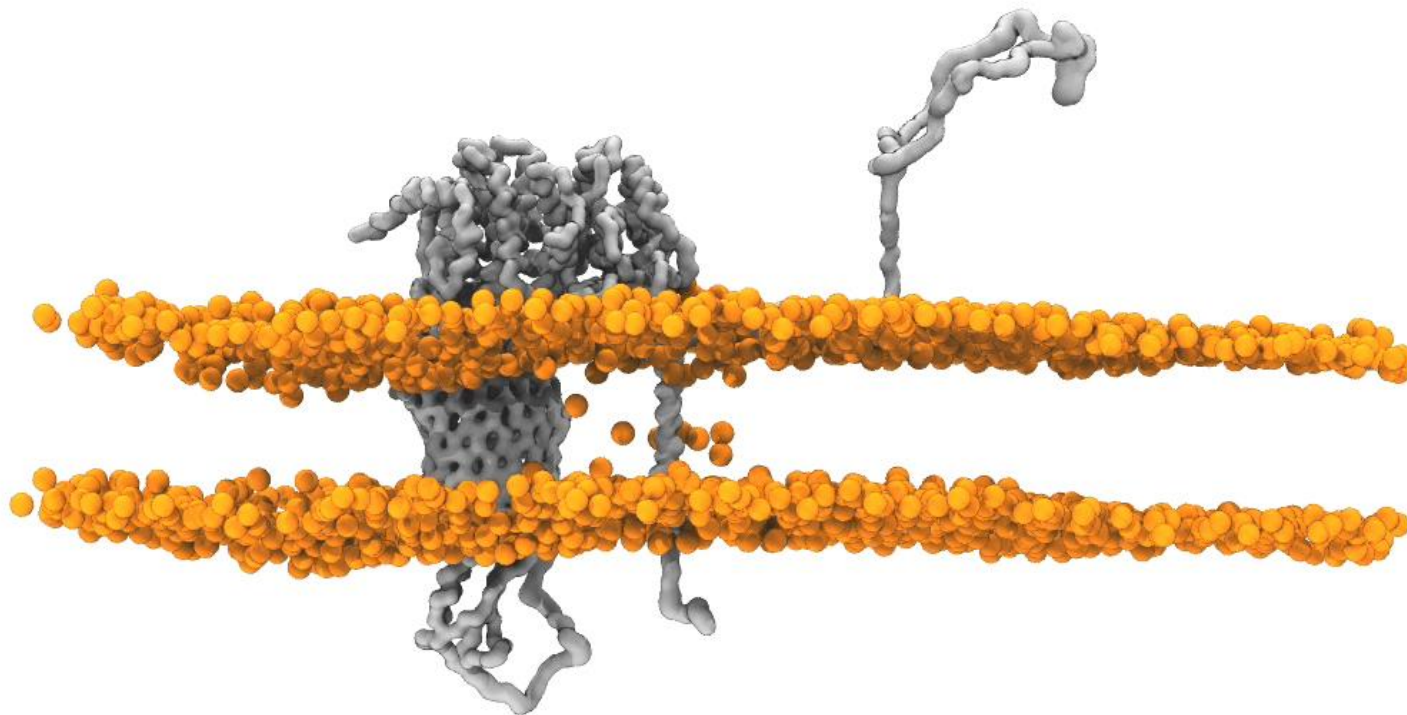


AlphaFold 3 complex prediction

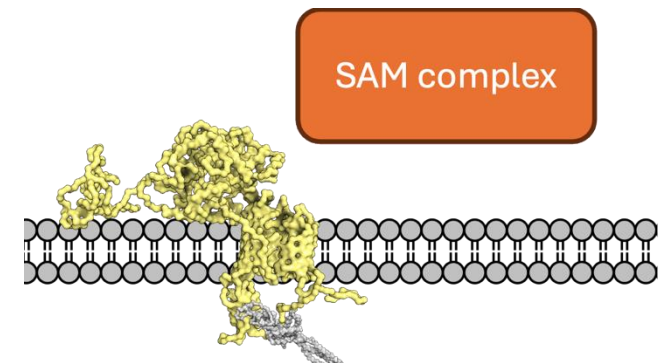
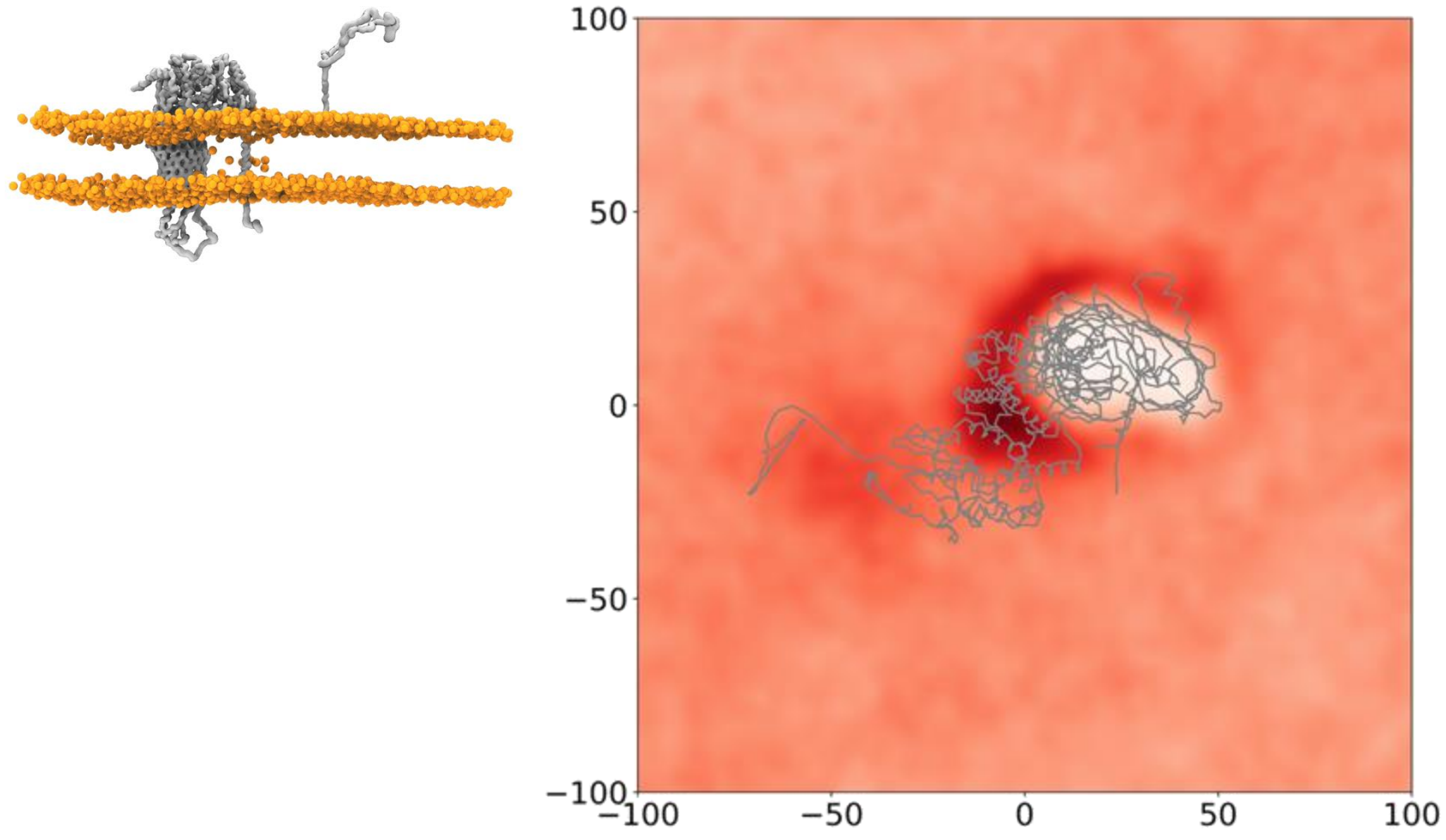


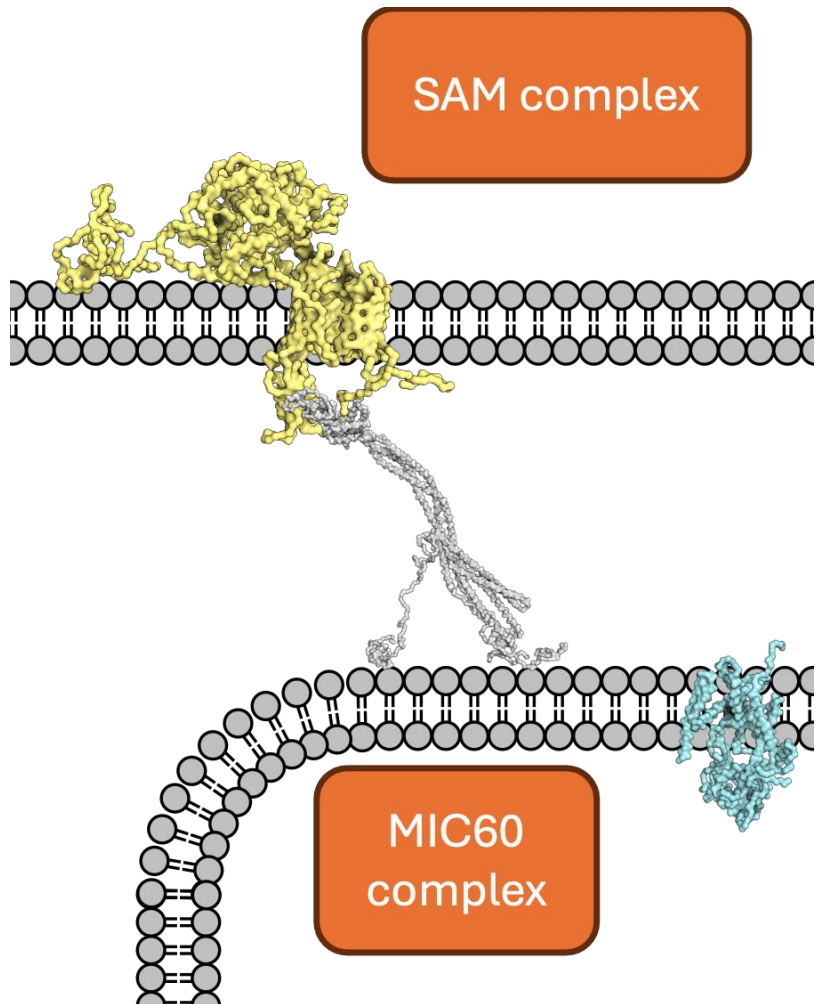






PAPI density around SAM complex





Cell Death & Differentiation (2020) 27:146–160
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41418-019-0345-2

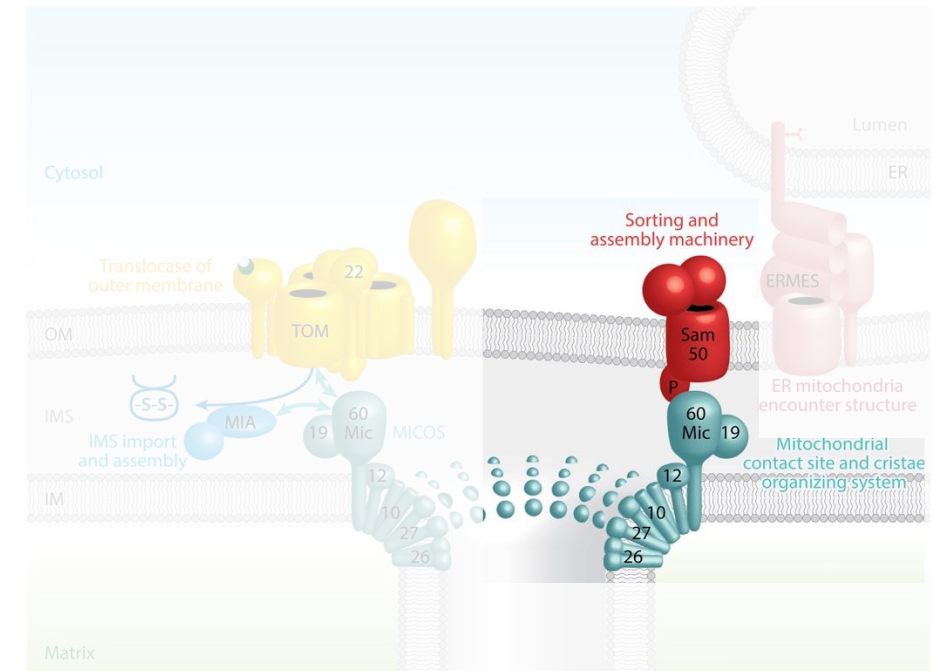
ARTICLE

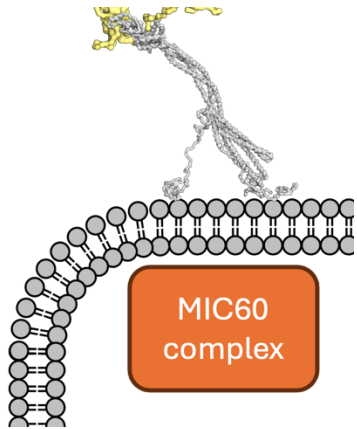
Sam50–Mic19–Mic60 axis determines mitochondrial cristae architecture by mediating mitochondrial outer and inner membrane contact

Junhui Tang¹ · Kuan Zhang^{1,4} · Jun Dong¹ · Chaojun Yan¹ · Chao Hu¹ · Hongchao Ji¹ · Liangyi Chen² · Shi Chen^{1,3} · Huabin Zhao¹ · Zhiyin Song¹

Received: 13 September 2018 / Revised: 15 April 2019 / Accepted: 18 April 2019 / Published online: 16 May 2019
© ADMC Associazione Differenziamento e Morte Cellulare 2019

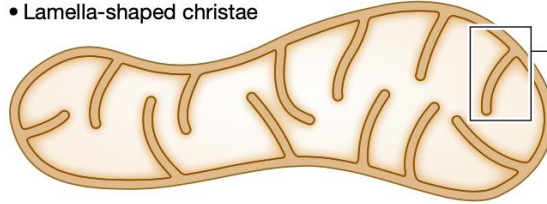
Cell Death & Differentiation





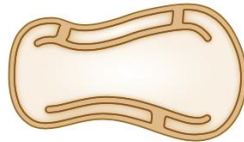
A Wild type

- Lamella-shaped cristae



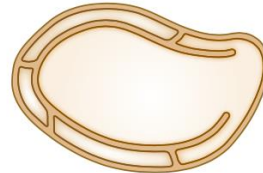
Mic10 depleted

- Tube-like cristae in arc shapes
- 10% of CJ number
- Enlarged CJ diameter



Mic13 KO

- Tube-like cristae in arc shapes
- 25% of CJ number
- Normal CJ diameter



Mic26 KO

- 75% normal cristae
- 75% of CJ number
- Normal CJ diameter

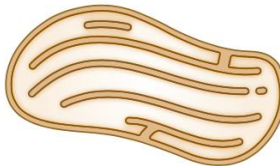
Mic27 KO

- 75% normal cristae
- Normal number of CJs
- Normal CJ diameter



Mic60 depleted

- Tube-like cristae in stacks and onion shapes
- <5% of CJ number
- Enlarged CJ diameter



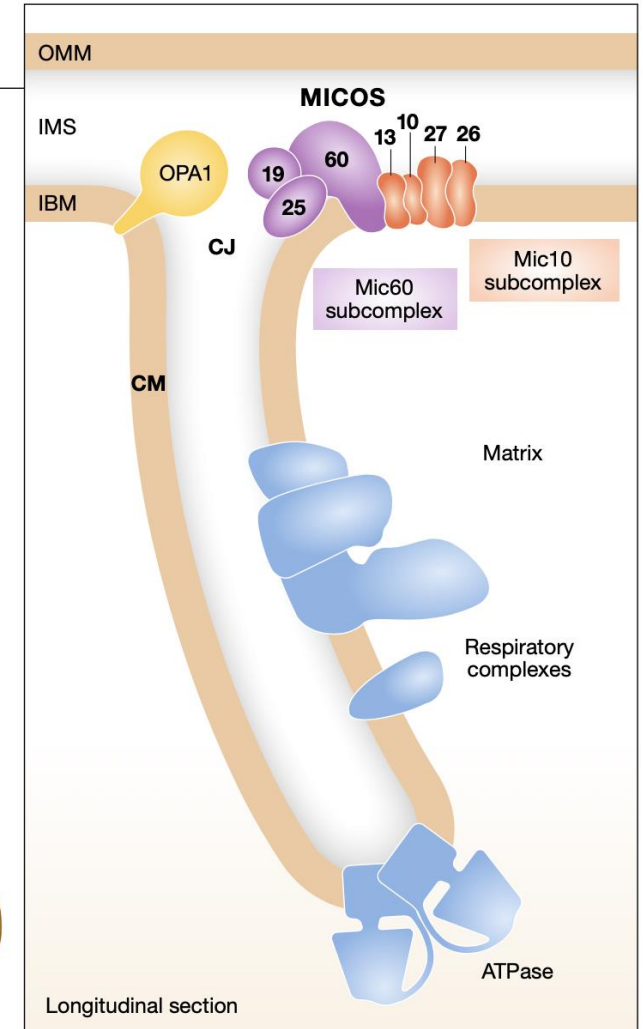
Mic19 KO

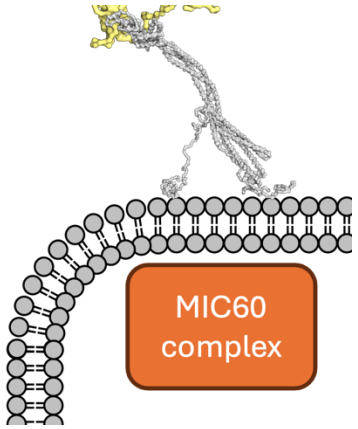
- Tube-like cristae in stacks and onion shapes
- 25% of CJ number
- Normal CJ diameter



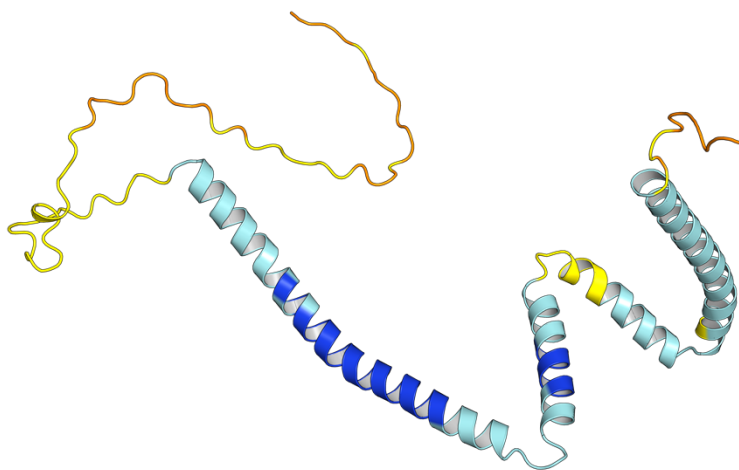
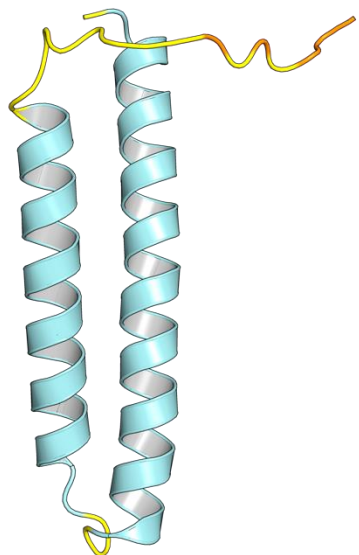
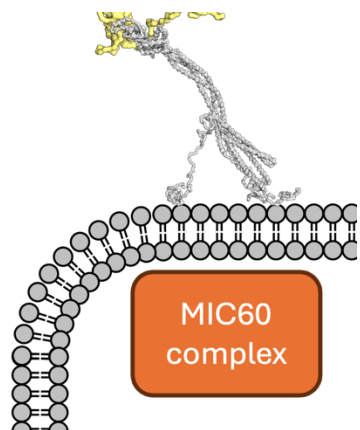
Mic25 KO

- 75% normal cristae
- Normal number of CJs
- Normal CJ diameter

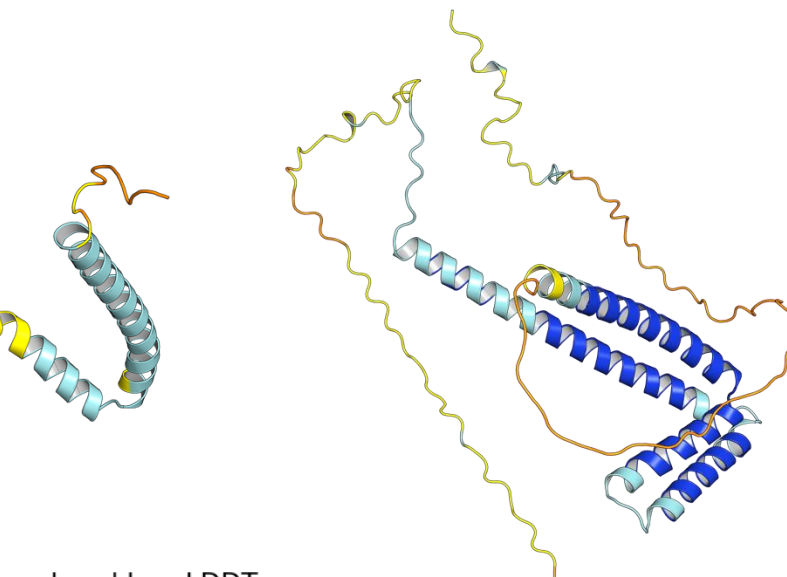




**But no complete
structures even of
homologues**



colored by chain



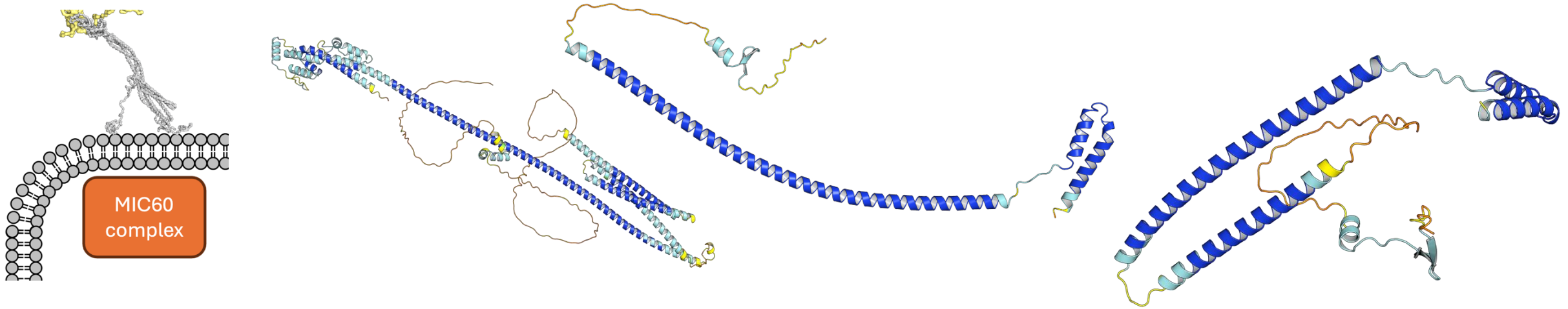
colored by pLDDT

Model Confidence

- Very high (pLDDT > 90)
- High (90 > pLDDT > 70)
- Low (70 > pLDDT > 50)
- Very low (pLDDT < 50)

AlphaFold produces a per-residue confidence score (pLDDT) between 0 and 100. Some regions below 50 pLDDT may be unstructured in isolation.



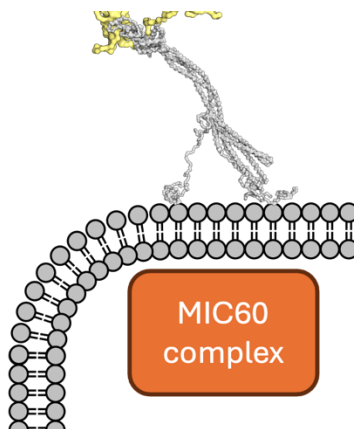


Too big to fold together with AF2

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- Very low (pLDDT < 50)

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Article

Accurate structure prediction of biomolecular interactions with AlphaFold 3

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-024-07487-w>

Received: 19 December 2023

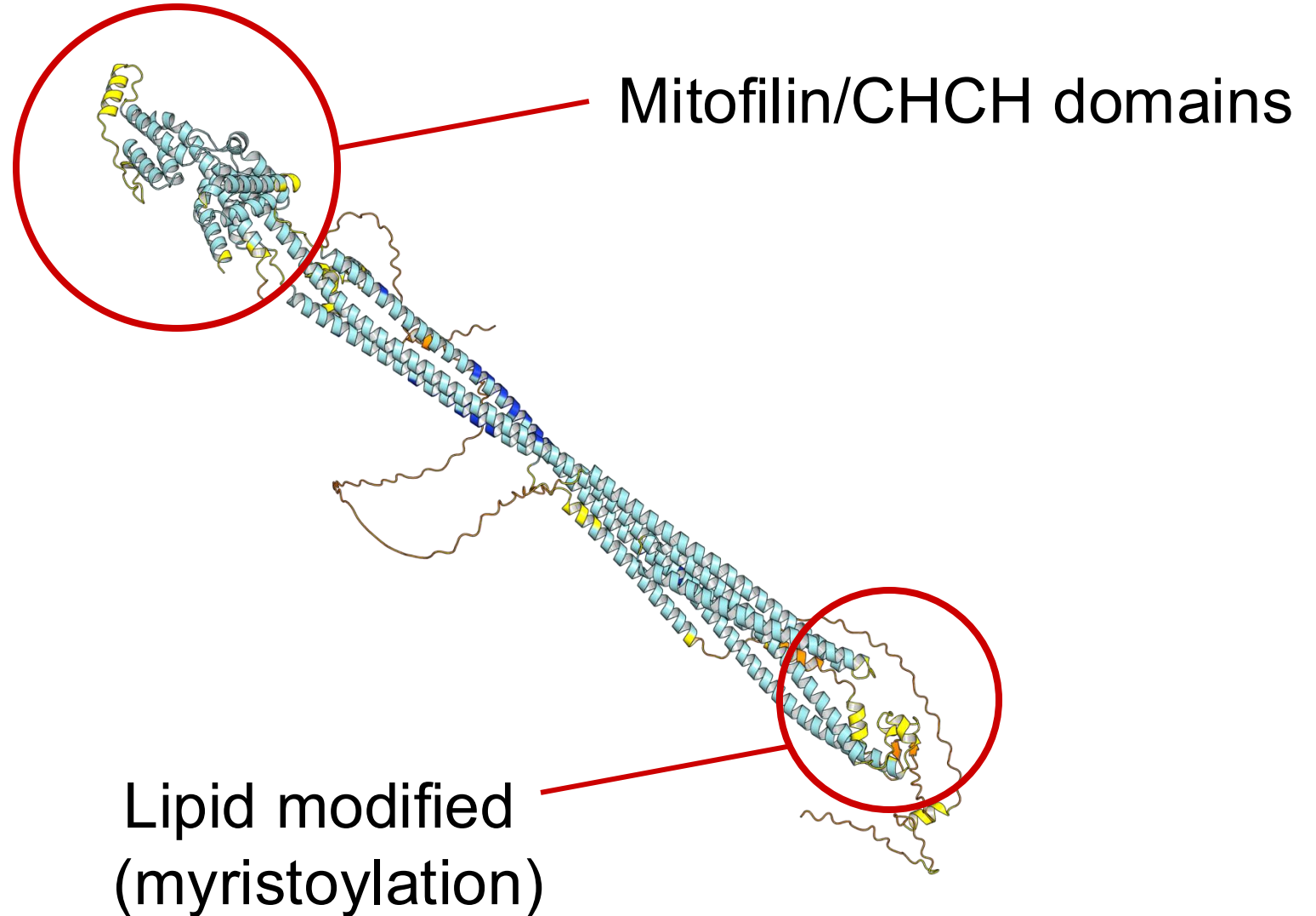
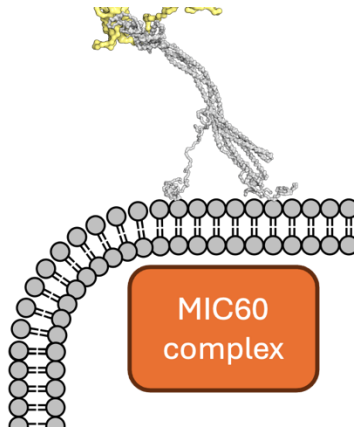
Accepted: 29 April 2024

Published online: 8 May 2024

Open access

 Check for updates

Josh Abramson^{1,7}, Jonas Adler^{1,7}, Jack Dunger^{1,7}, Richard Evans^{1,7}, Tim Green^{1,7}, Alexander Pritzel^{1,7}, Olaf Ronneberger^{1,7}, Lindsay Willmore^{1,7}, Andrew J. Ballard¹, Joshua Bambrick², Sebastian W. Bodenstein¹, David A. Evans¹, Chia-Chun Hung², Michael O'Neill¹, David Reiman¹, Kathryn Tunyasuvunakool¹, Zachary Wu¹, Akvilė Žemgulytė¹, Eirini Arvaniti³, Charles Beattie³, Ottavia Bertolli³, Alex Bridgland³, Alexey Cherepanov⁴, Miles Congreve⁴, Alexander I. Cowen-Rivers³, Andrew Cowie³, Michael Figurnov³, Fabian B. Fuchs³, Hannah Gladman³, Rishub Jain³, Yousuf A. Khan^{3,5}, Caroline M. R. Low⁴, Kuba Perlin³, Anna Potapenko³, Pascal Savy⁴, Sukhdeep Singh³, Adrian Stecula⁴, Ashok Thillaisundaram³, Catherine Tong⁴, Sergei Yakneen⁴, Ellen D. Zhong^{3,6}, Michal Zielinski³, Augustin Židek³, Victor Bapst^{1,8}, Pushmeet Kohli^{1,8}, Max Jaderberg^{2,8}, Demis Hassabis^{1,2,8} & John M. Jumper^{1,8}



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ARTICLE

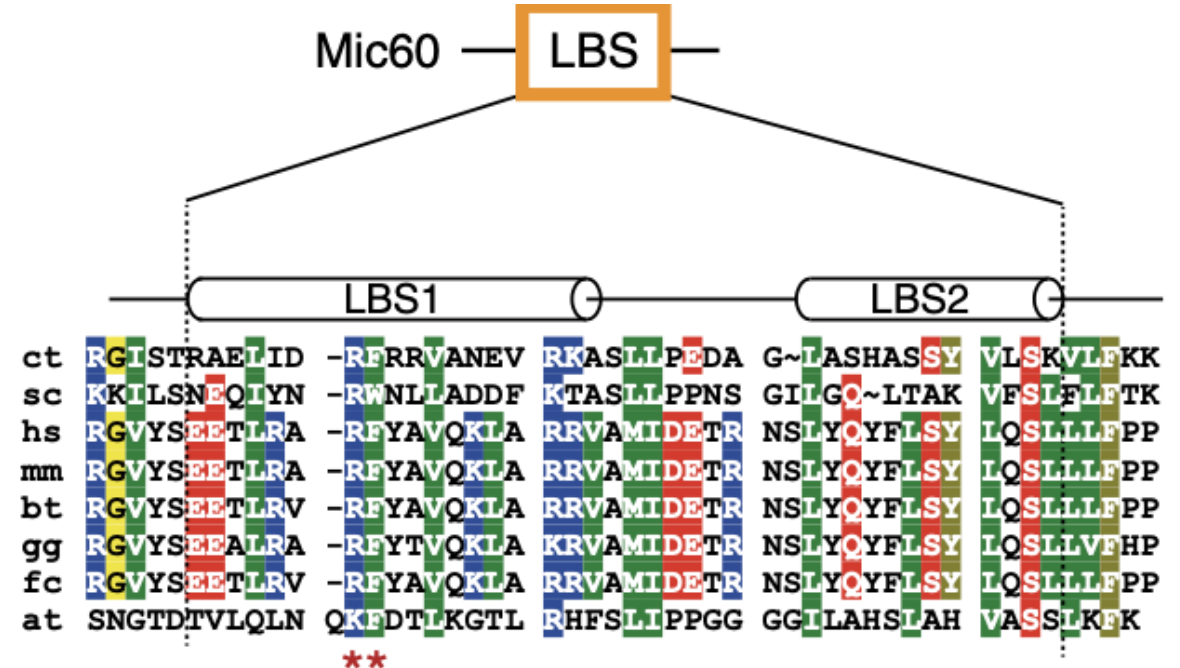
Received 29 Aug 2016 | Accepted 14 Mar 2017 | Published 31 May 2017

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms15258

OPEN

Regulated membrane remodeling by Mic60 controls formation of mitochondrial crista junctions

Manuel Hessenberger^{1,2}, Ralf M. Zerbes^{3,4}, Heike Rampelt³, Séverine Kunz^{1,5}, Audrey H. Xavier^{1,2}, Bettina Purfürst⁵, Hauke Lilie⁶, Nikolaus Pfanner^{3,7}, Martin van der Laan⁸ & Oliver Daumke^{1,2}





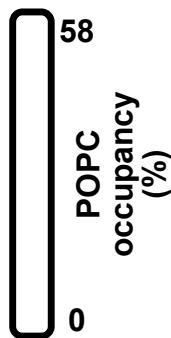
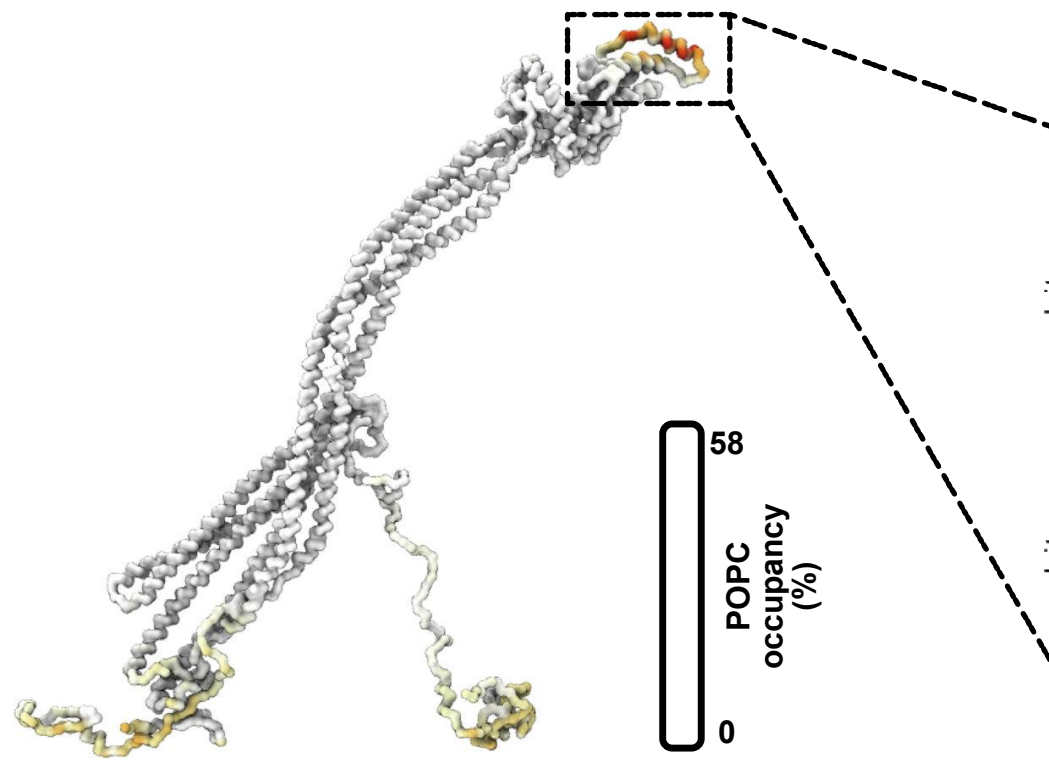
ARTICLE

Received 29 Aug 2016 | Accepted 14 Mar 2017 | Published 31 May 2017

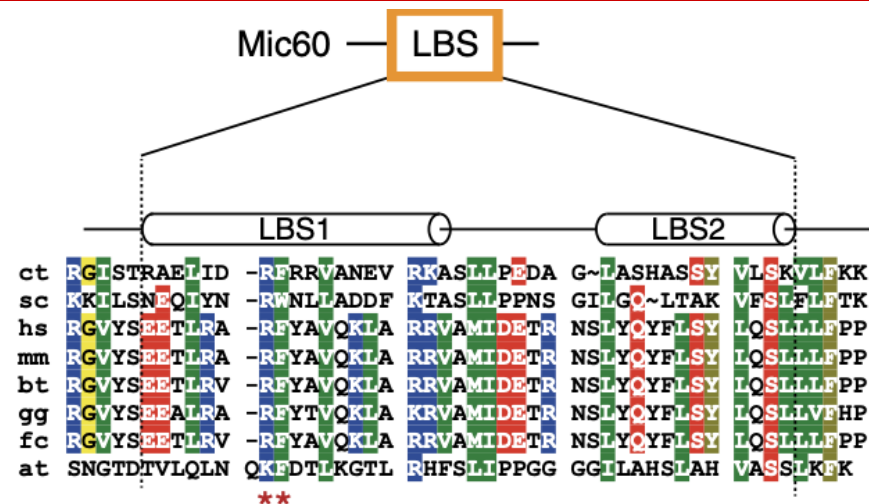
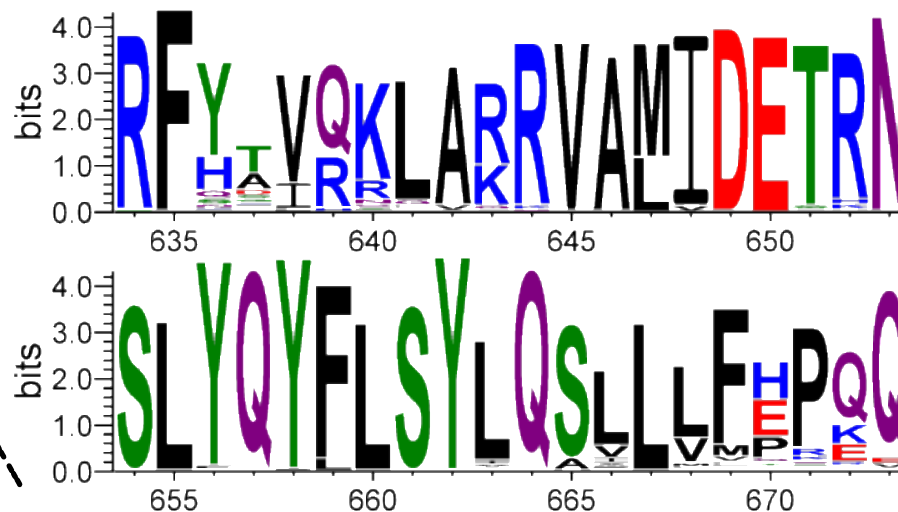
DOI: 10.1038/ncomms15256 OPEN

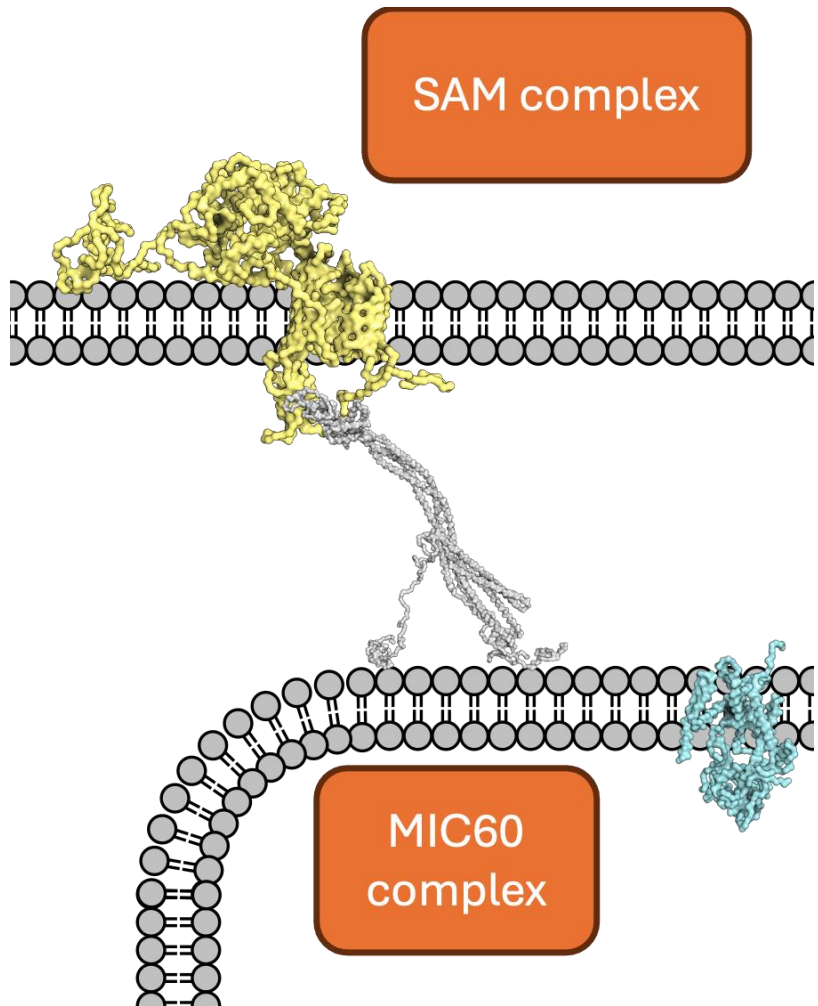
Regulated membrane remodeling by Mic60 controls formation of mitochondrial crista junctions

Manuel Hesseberger^{1,2}, Ralf M. Zerbes^{3,4}, Heike Rampelt³, Séverine Kunz^{1,5}, Audrey H. Xavier^{1,2}, Bettina Purfürst⁵, Hauke Lilie⁶, Nikolaus Pfanner^{3,7}, Martin van der Laan⁸ & Oliver Daumke^{1,2}



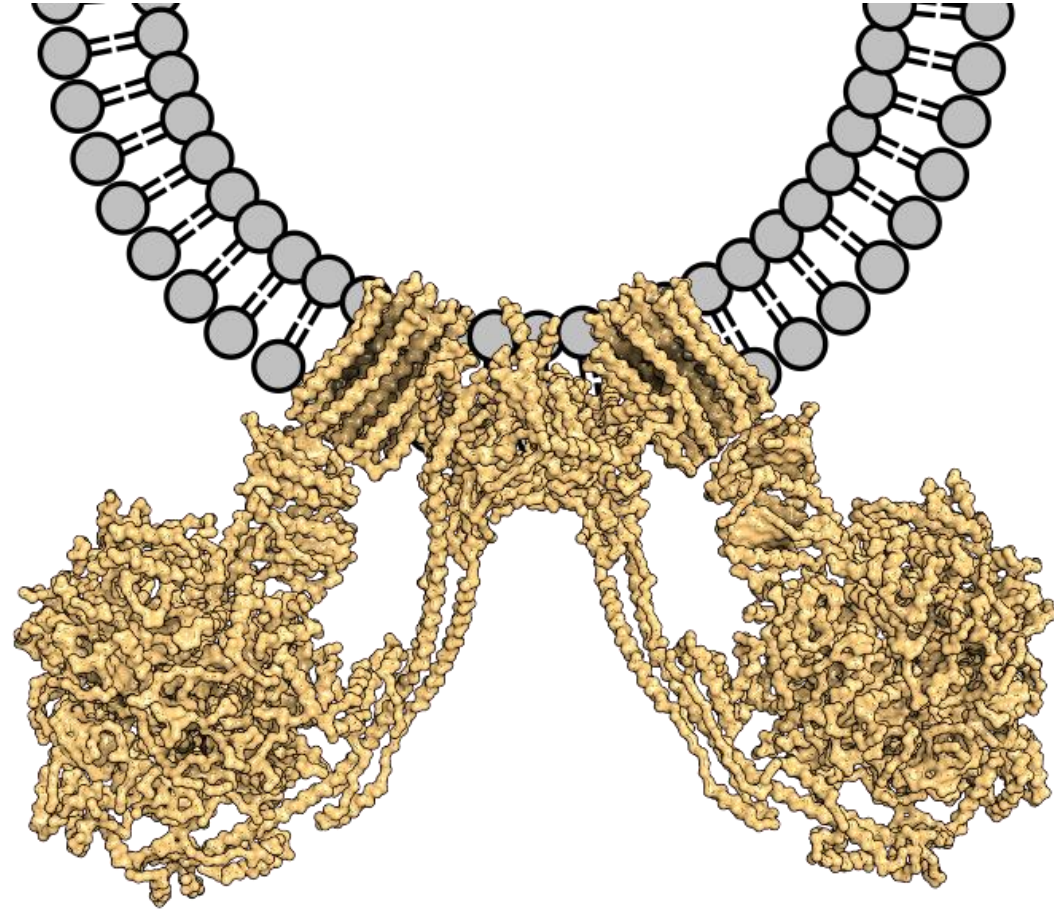
MIC60
conservation



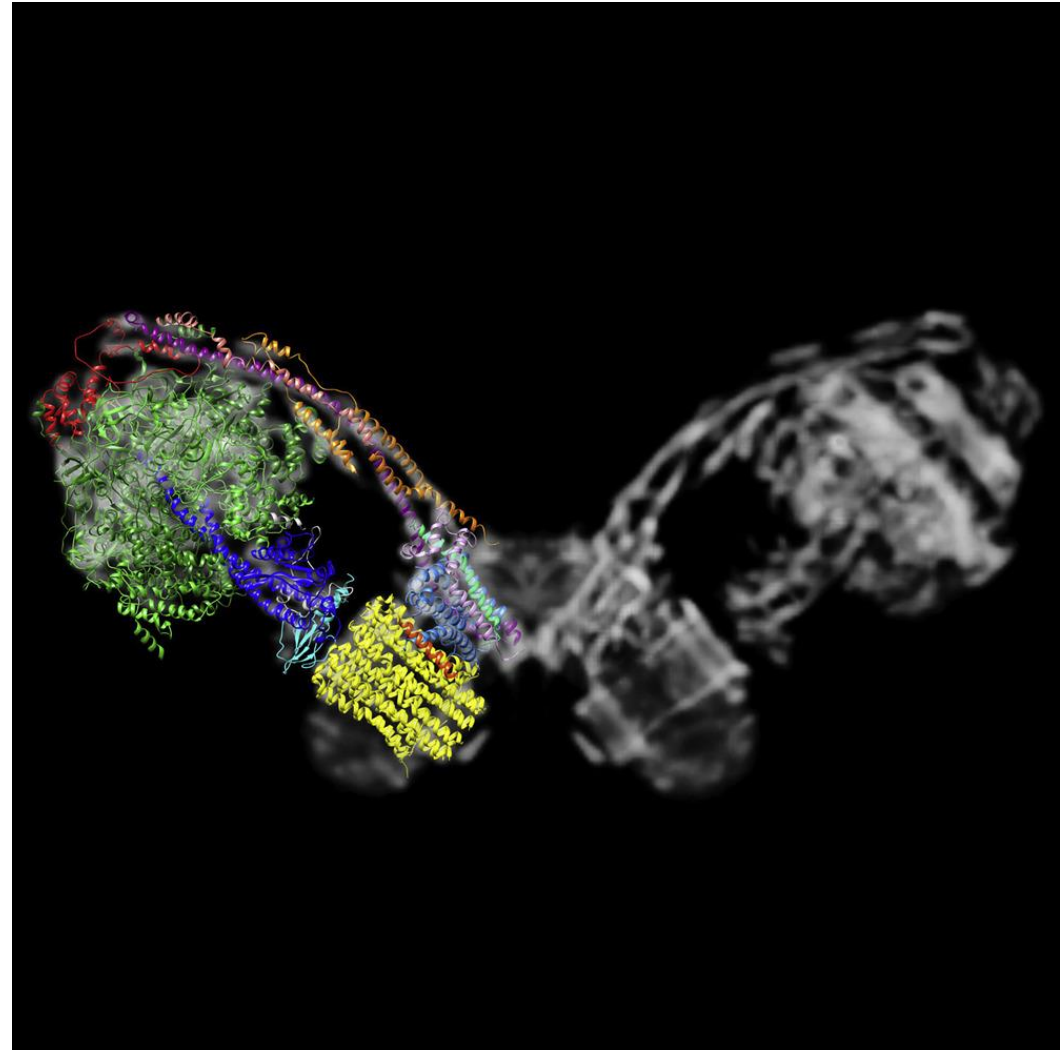


Mitochondrial bridging
site

ATPase
dimer rows



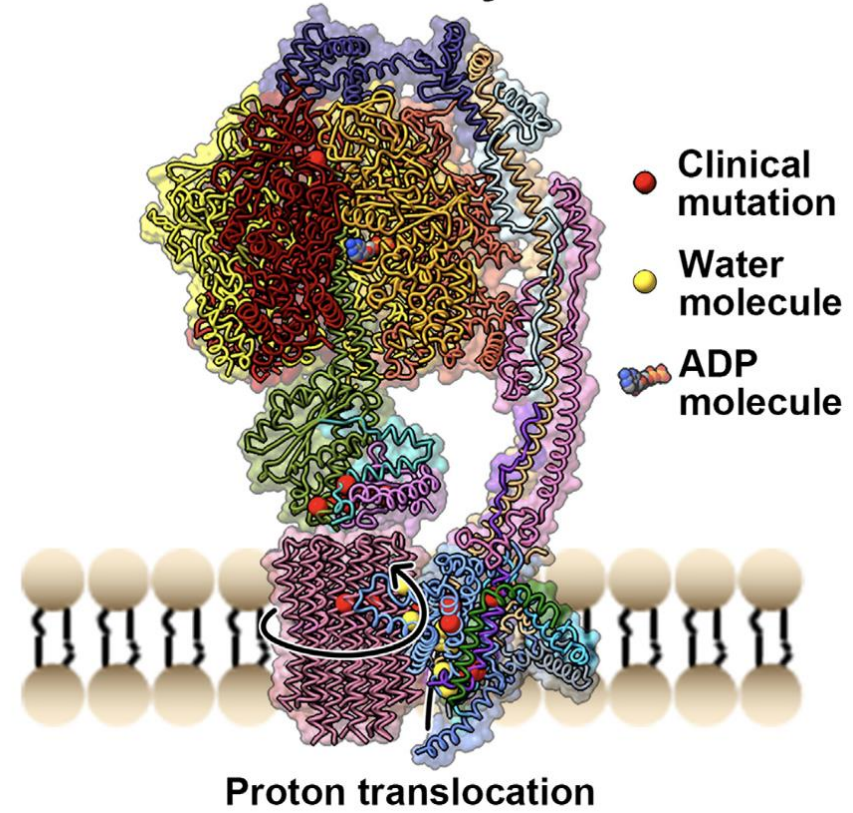
ATPase
dimer rows



ATPase
dimer rows



Human ATP synthase

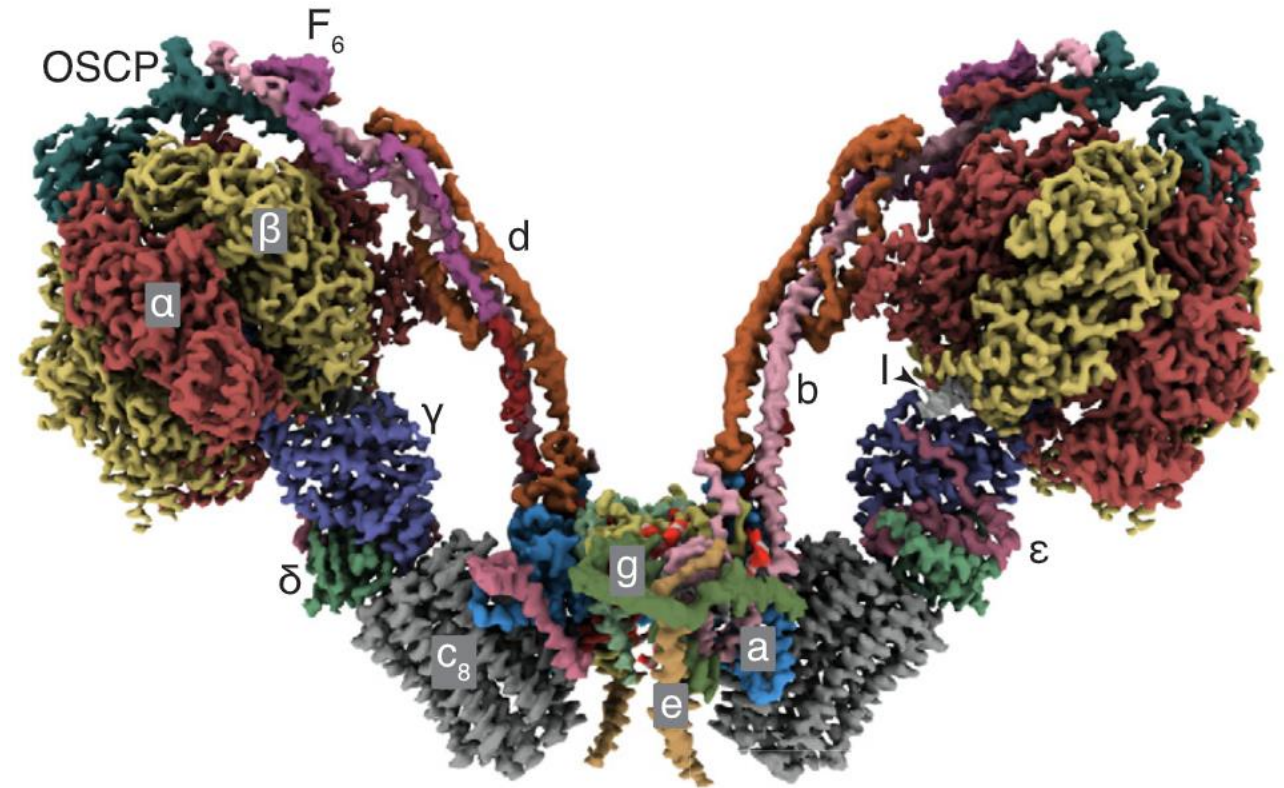
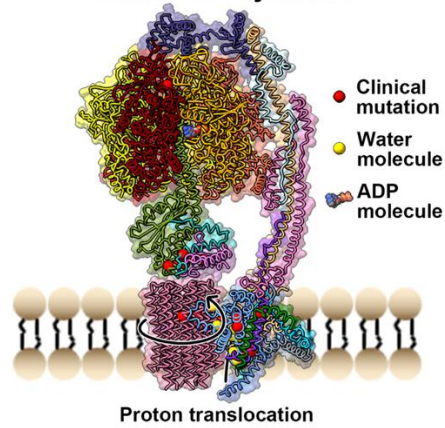


Bovine ATP synthase

ATPase
dimer rows



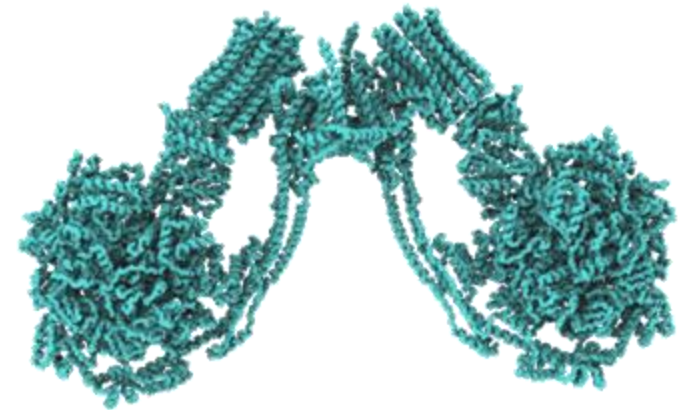
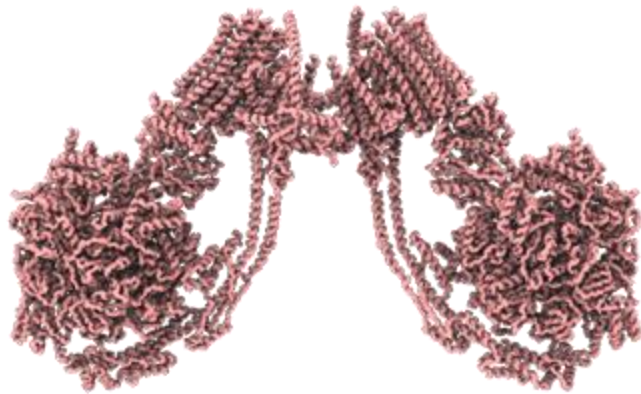
Human ATP synthase



ATPase
dimer rows

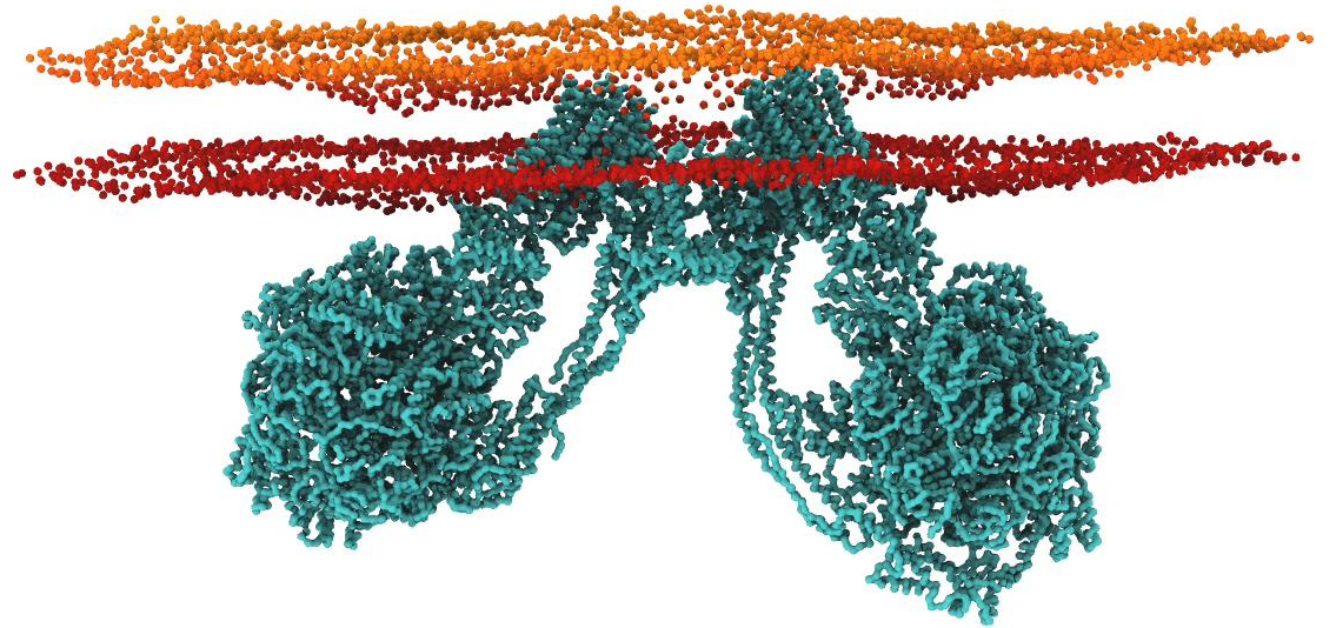


+





ATPase
dimer rows



ATPase
dimer rows



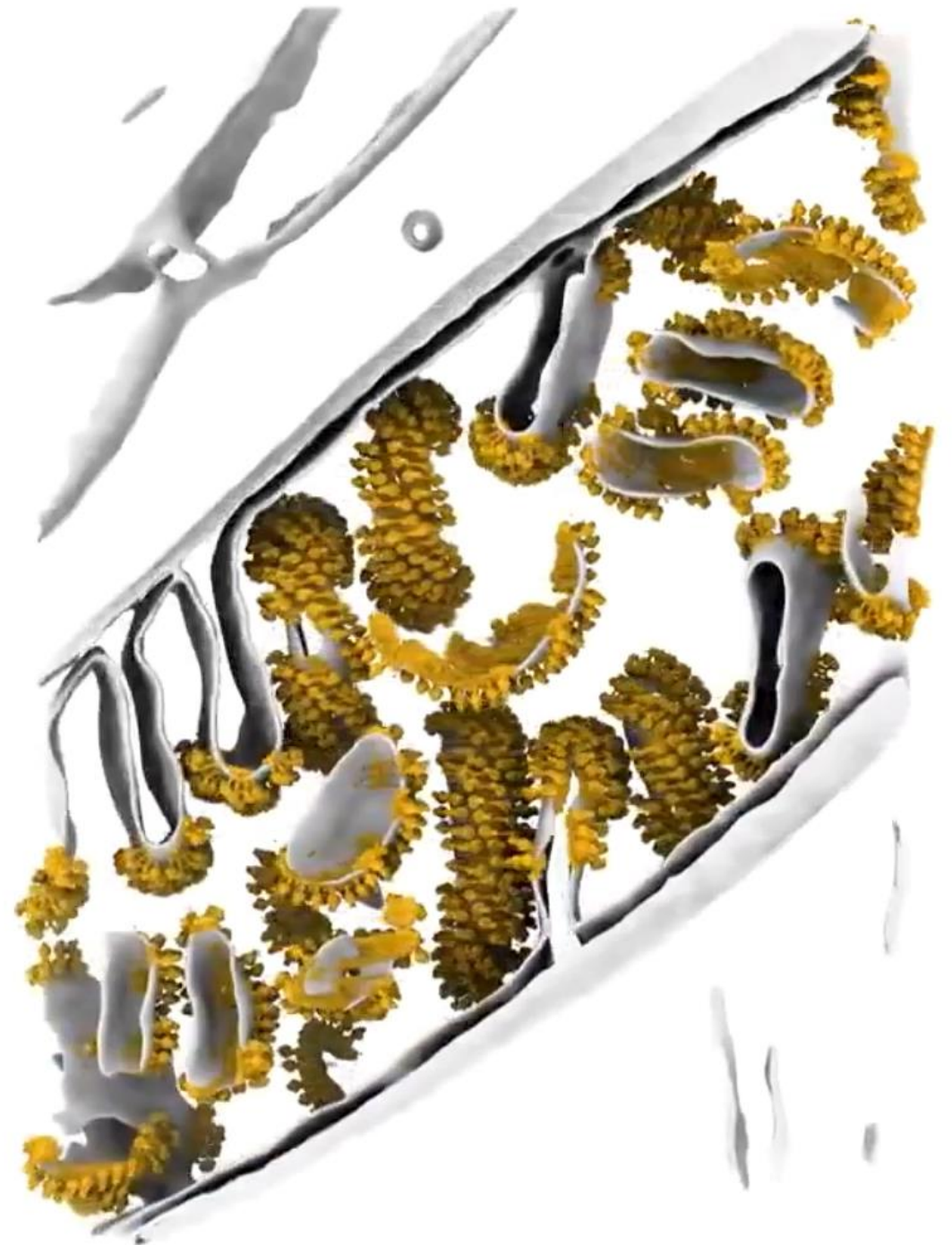
**But dimers do not
only exist by
themselves**

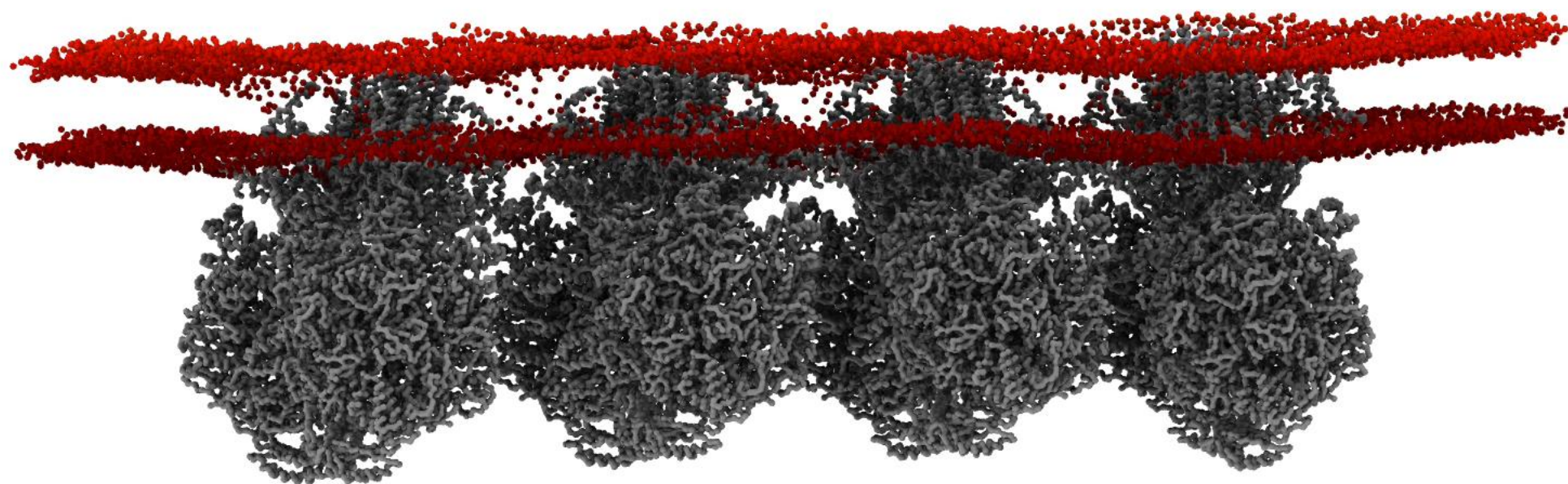


ATPase
dimer rows



Dimers form rows in
mammals



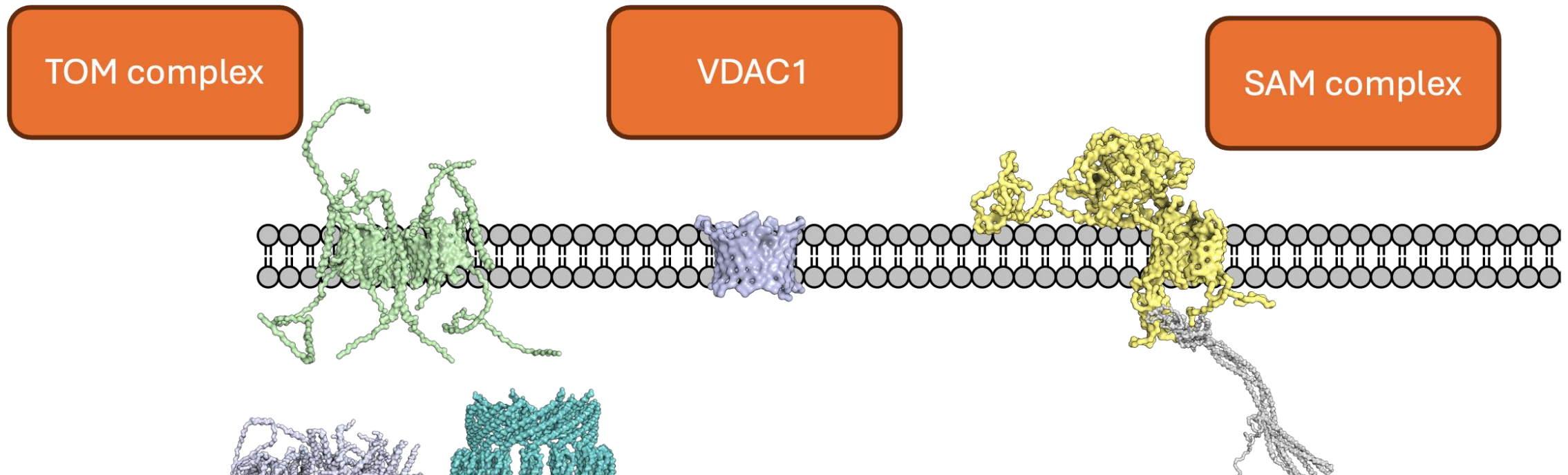


ATPase
dimer rows

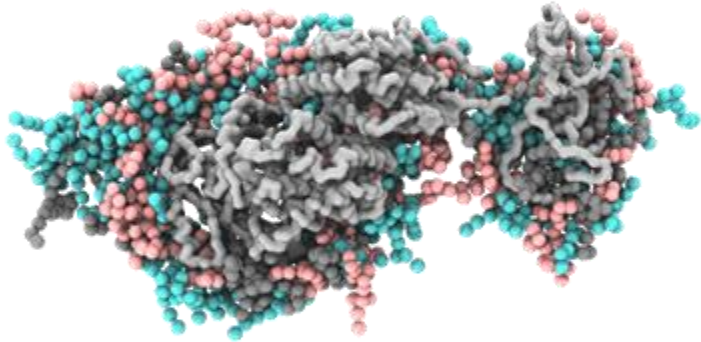


Curvature inducing
proteins

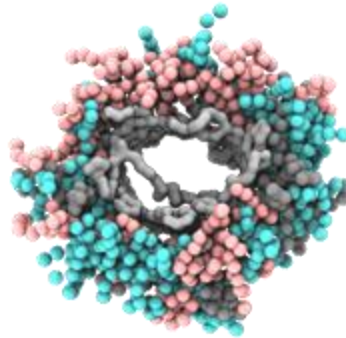
Building the outer membrane of a cristae junction



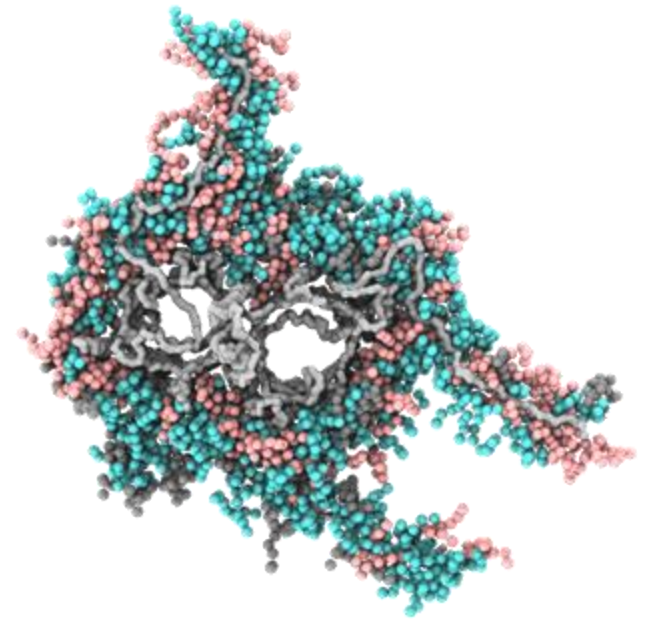
SAM complex



VDAC1



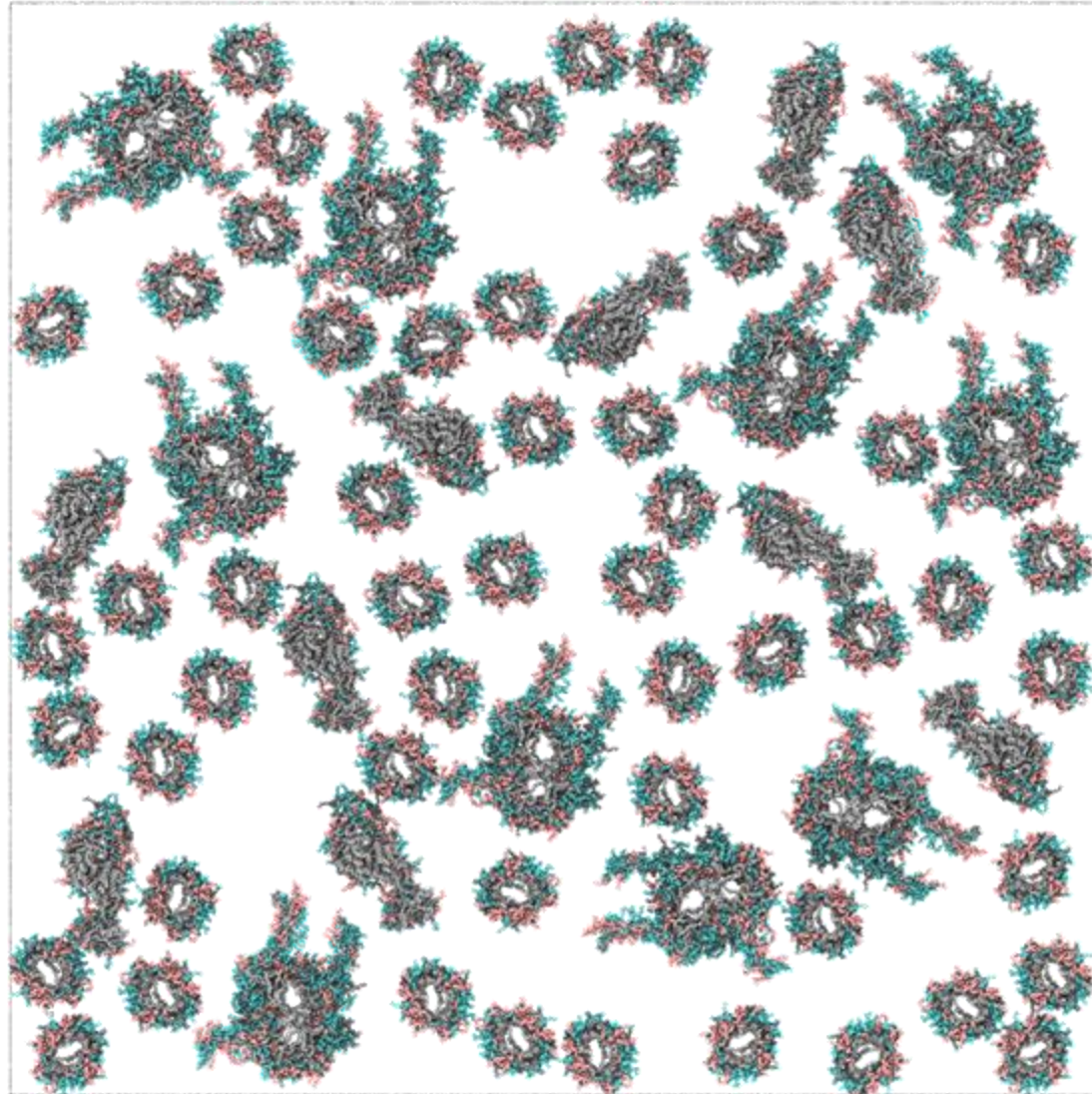
TOM complex

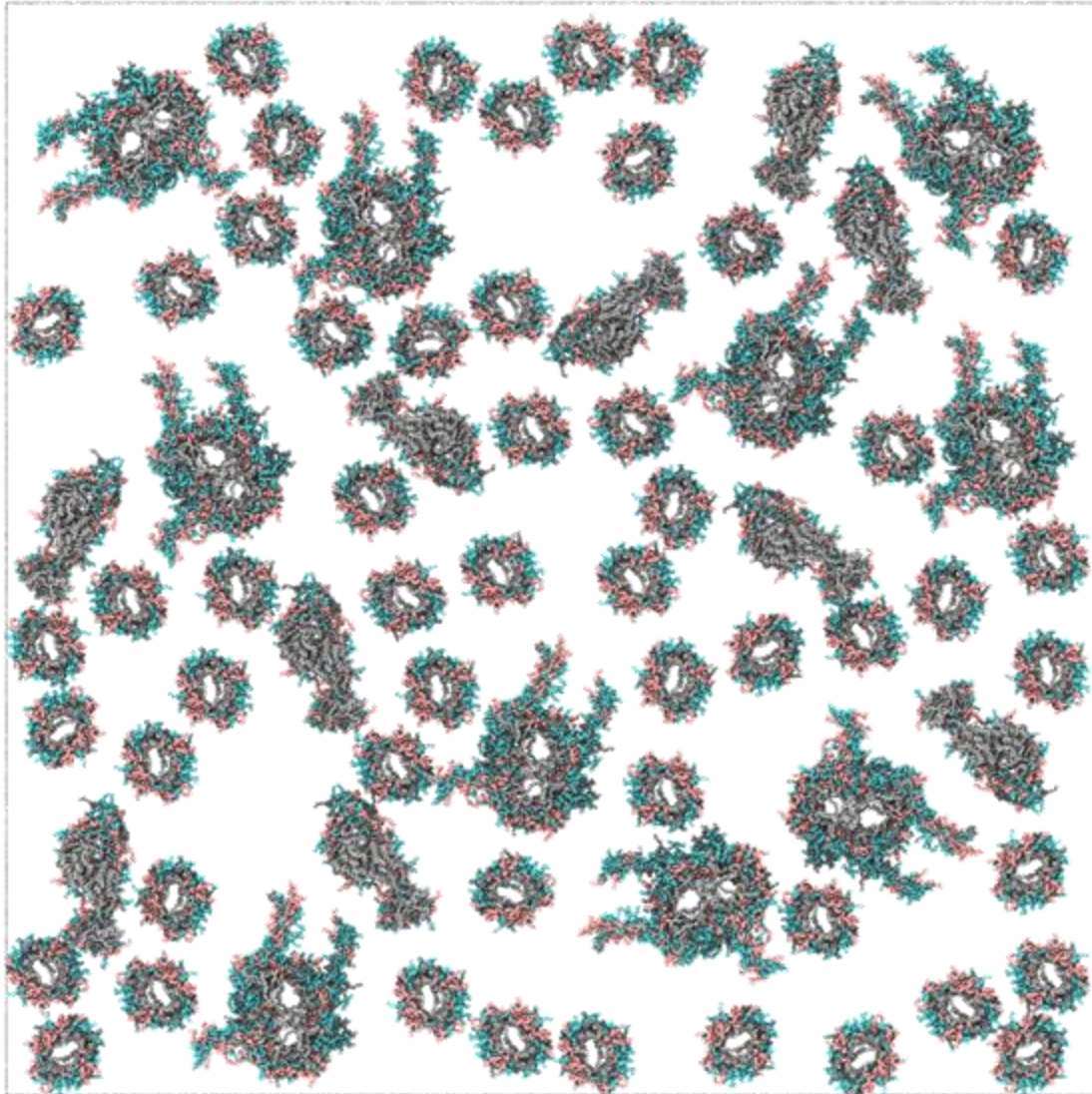


VDAC1: 53

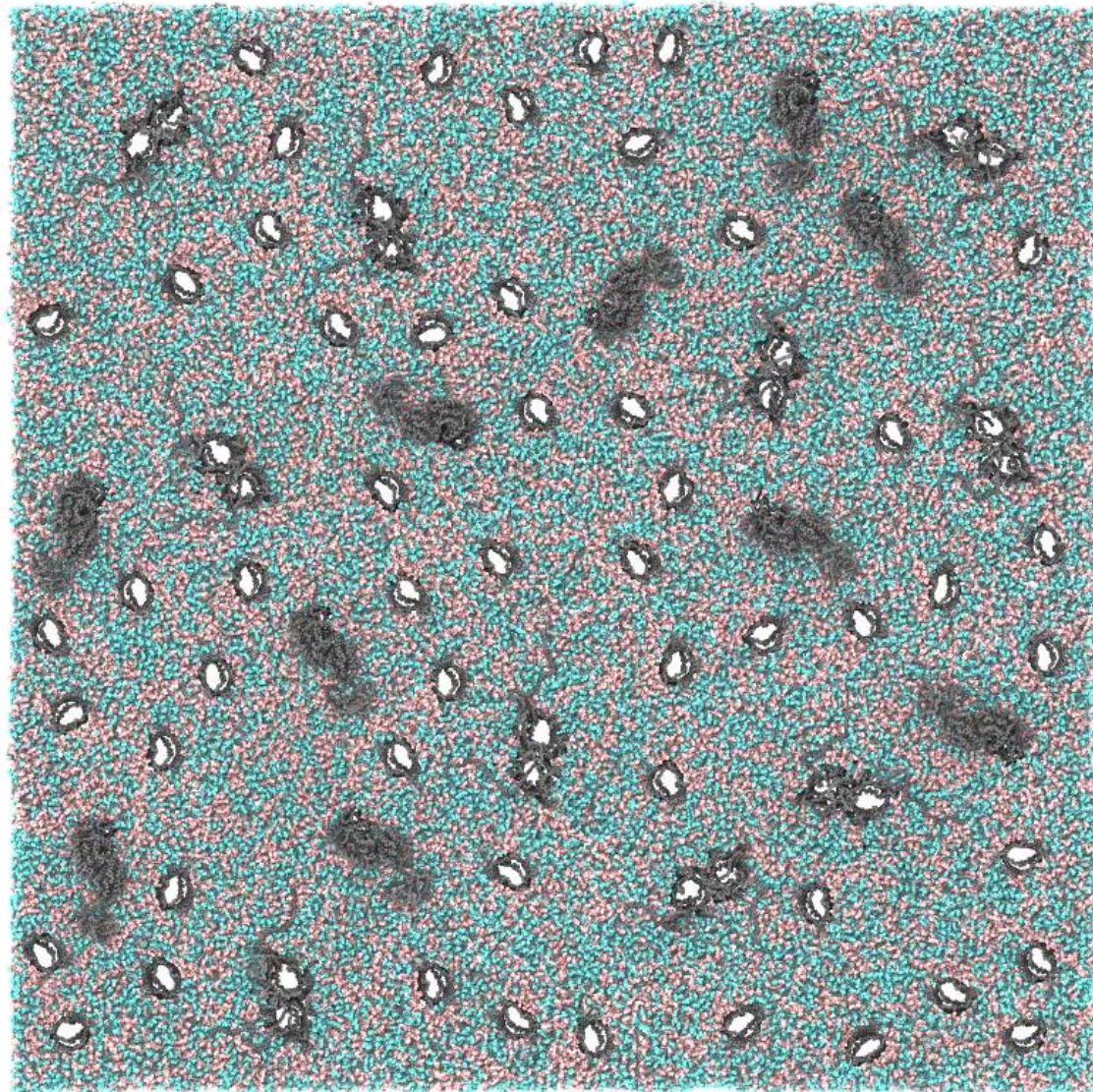
SAM complex: 10

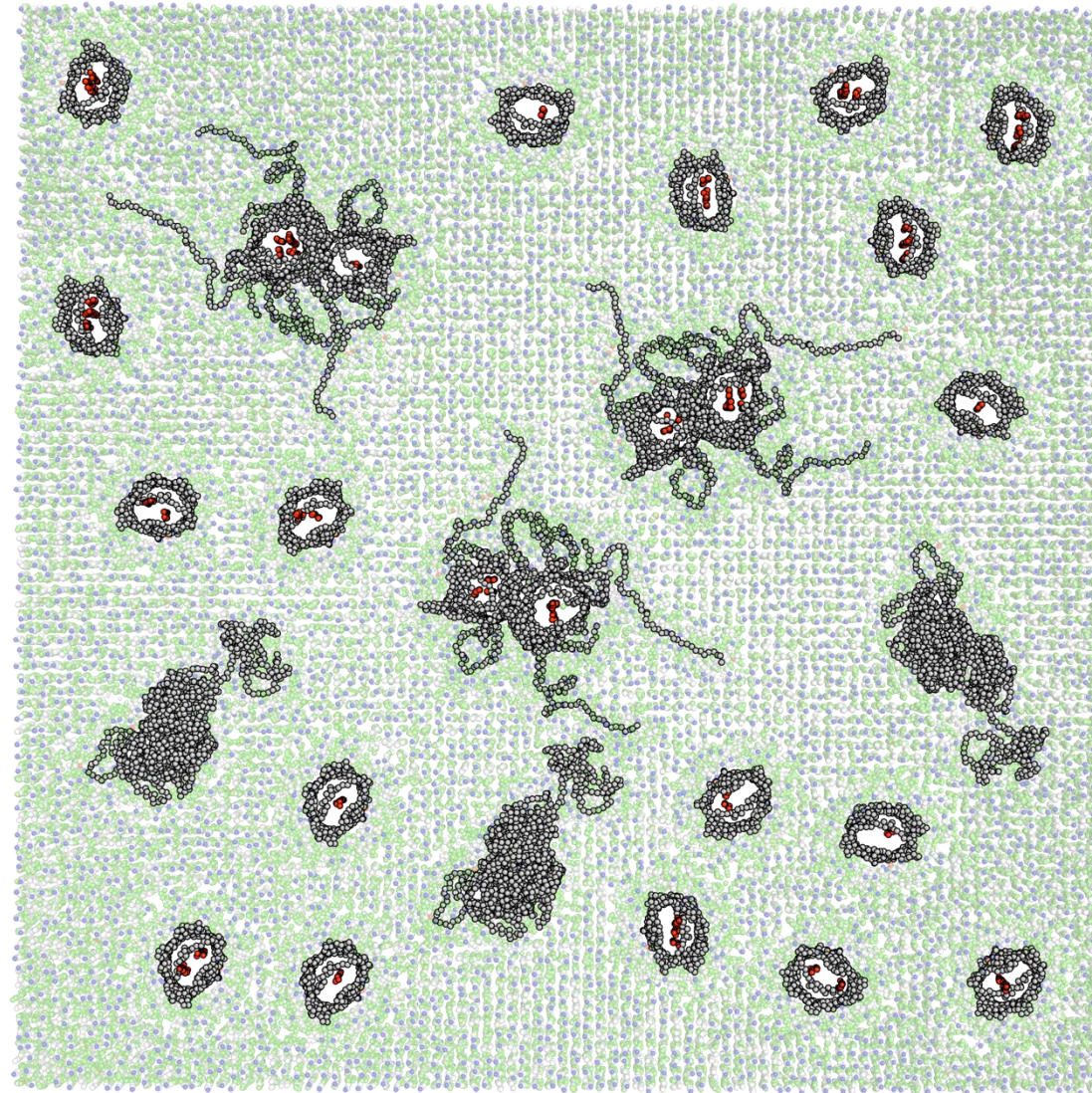
TOM complex: 10

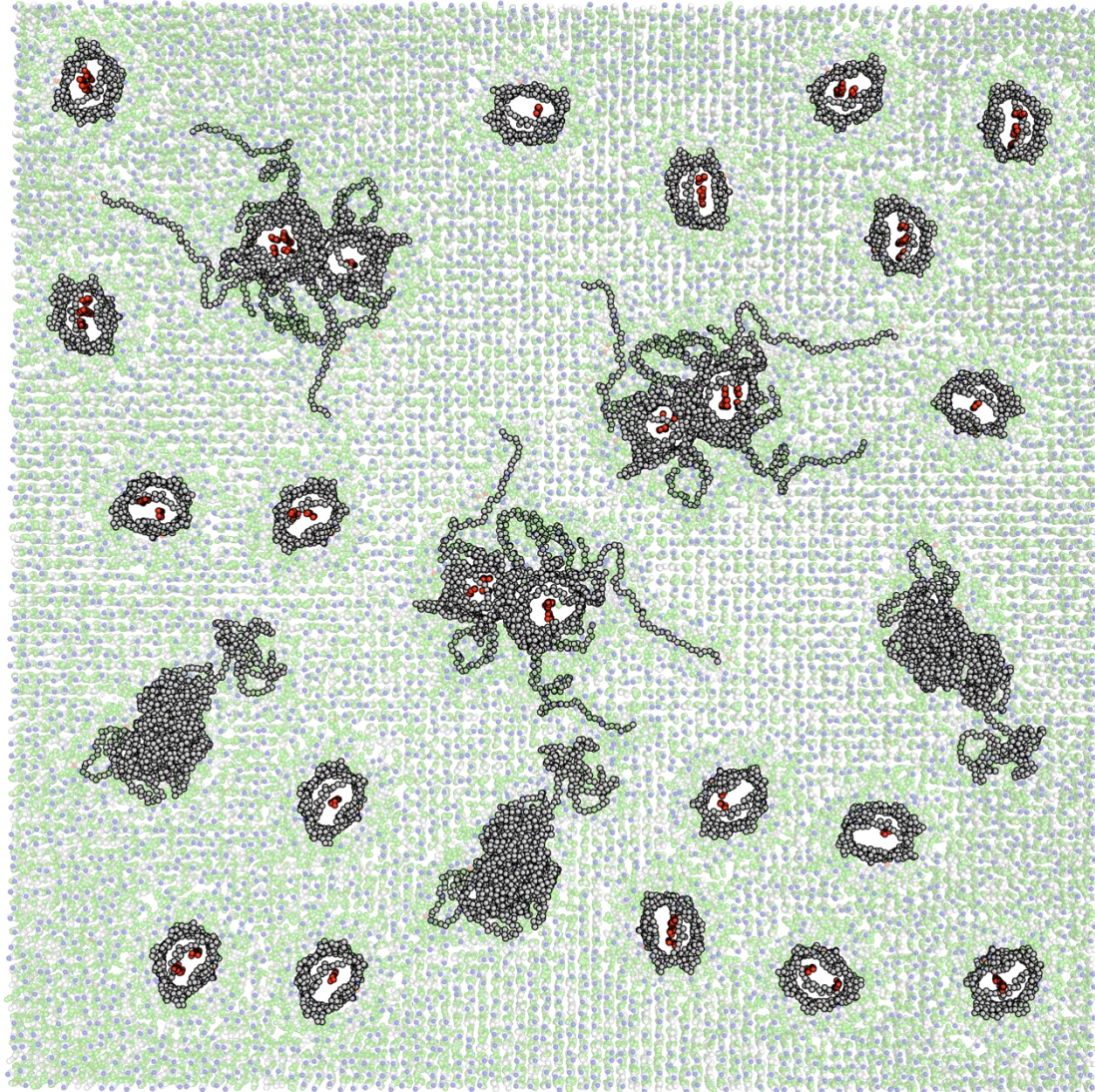




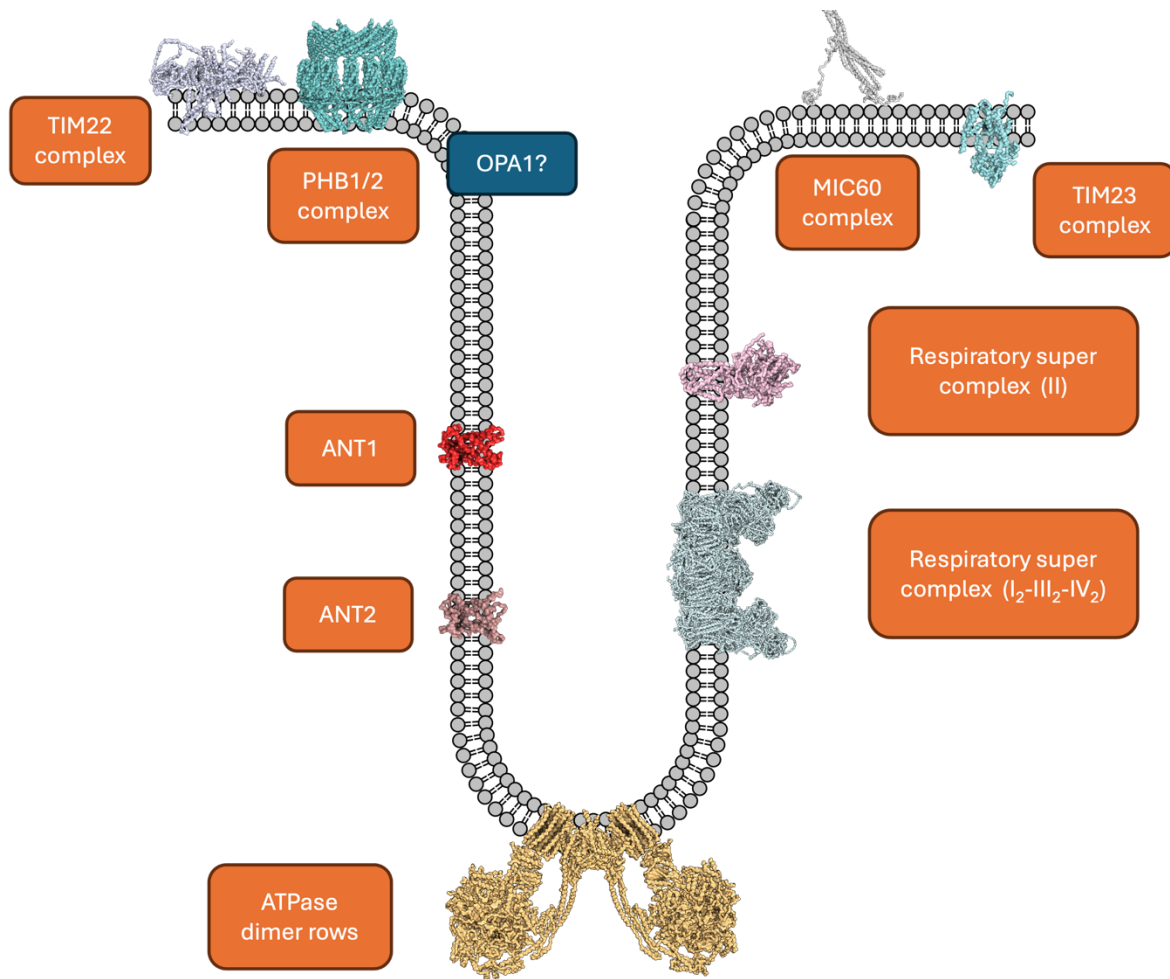
```
},  
"segments": [  
  {  
    "name": "VDAC1",  
    "number": 20,  
    "path": "Structures/VDAC1_lipidshell.gro",  
    "compartments": ["membrane"],  
    "initial_rotation": [0, 0, 0],  
    "rotation_axes": {  
      "x": false,  
      "y": false,  
      "z": true  
    },  
    "rules": [  
      "greater_than z 16",  
      "less_than z 23"  
    ]  
  },  
],
```

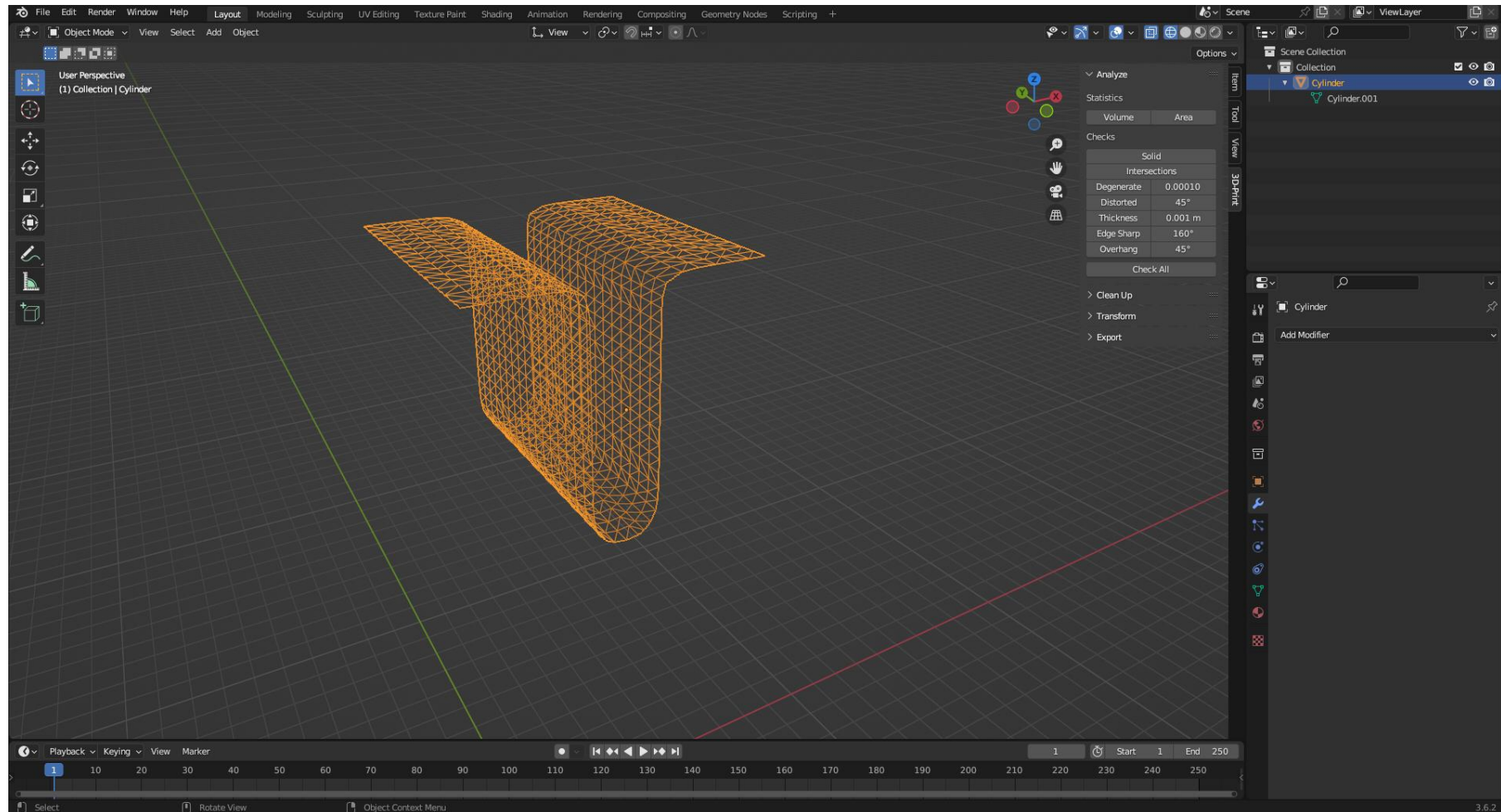


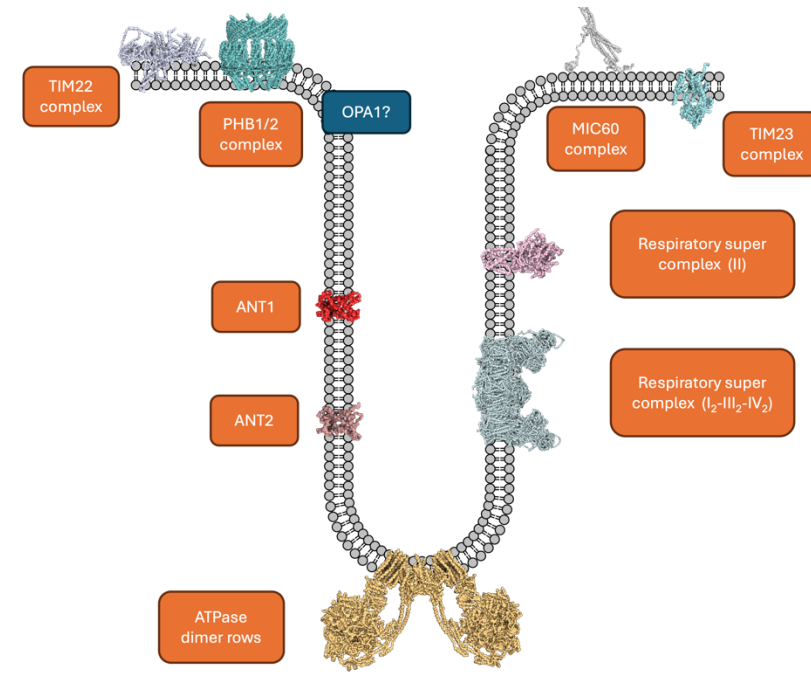
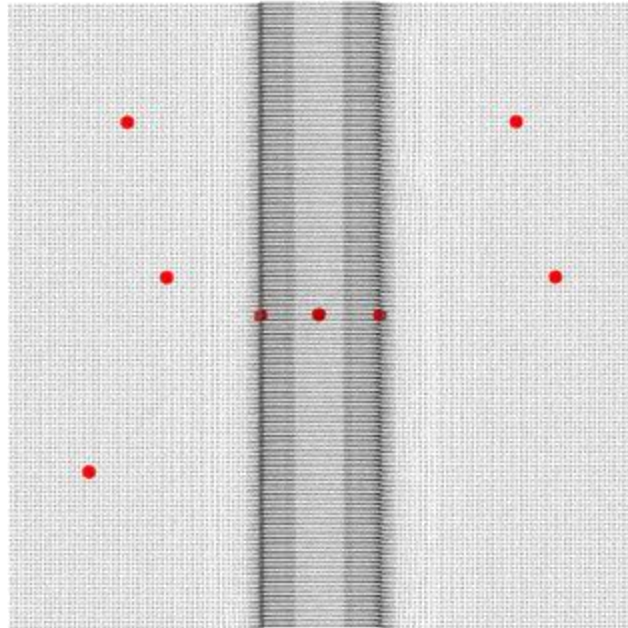
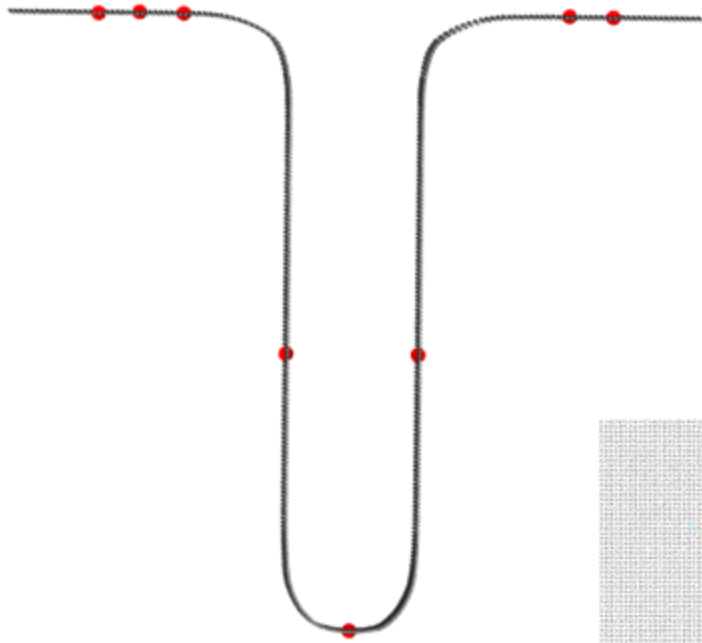


**Use TS2CG or another
method?**

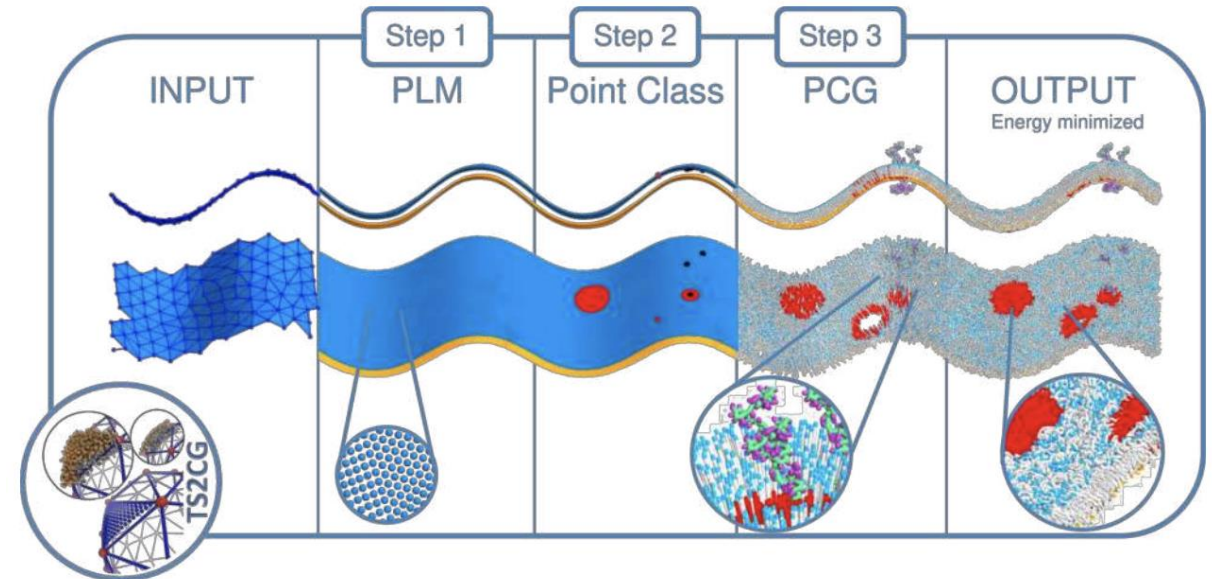
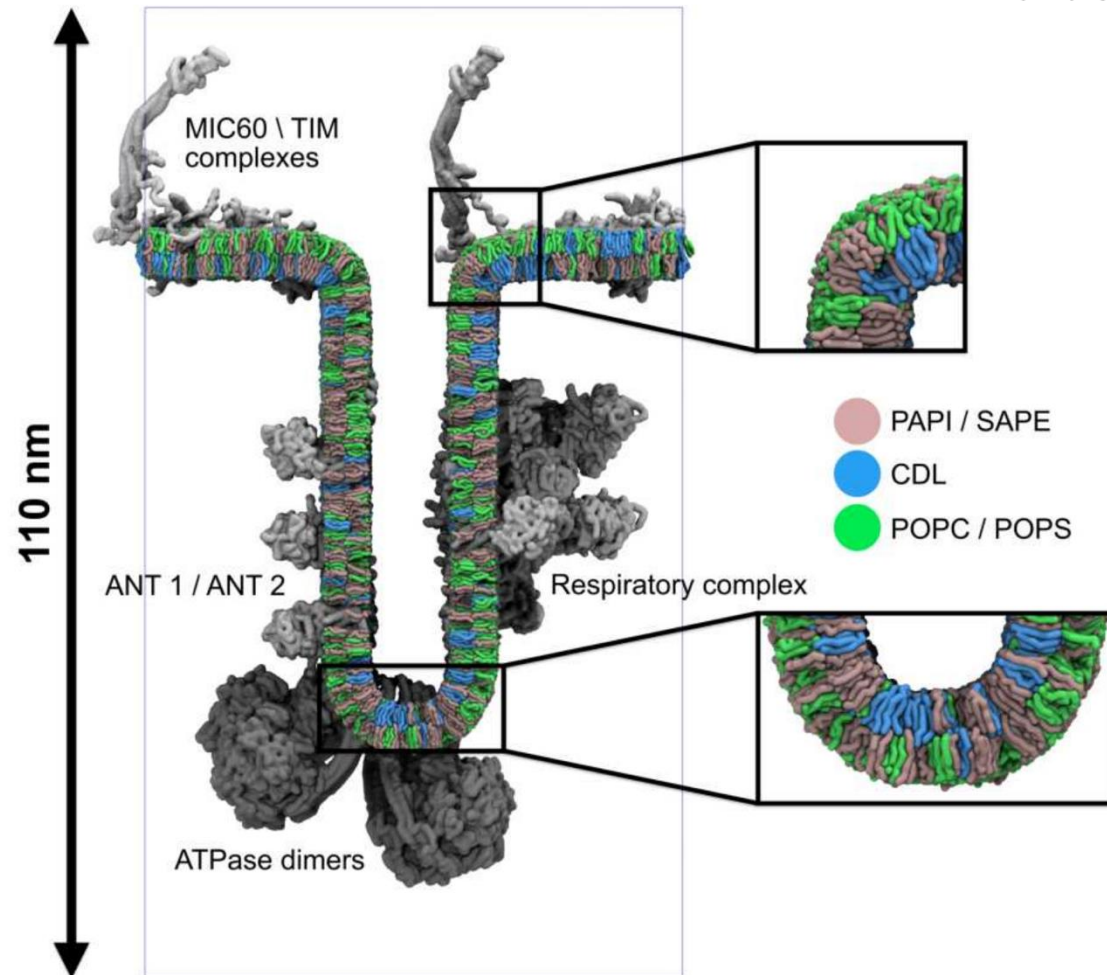


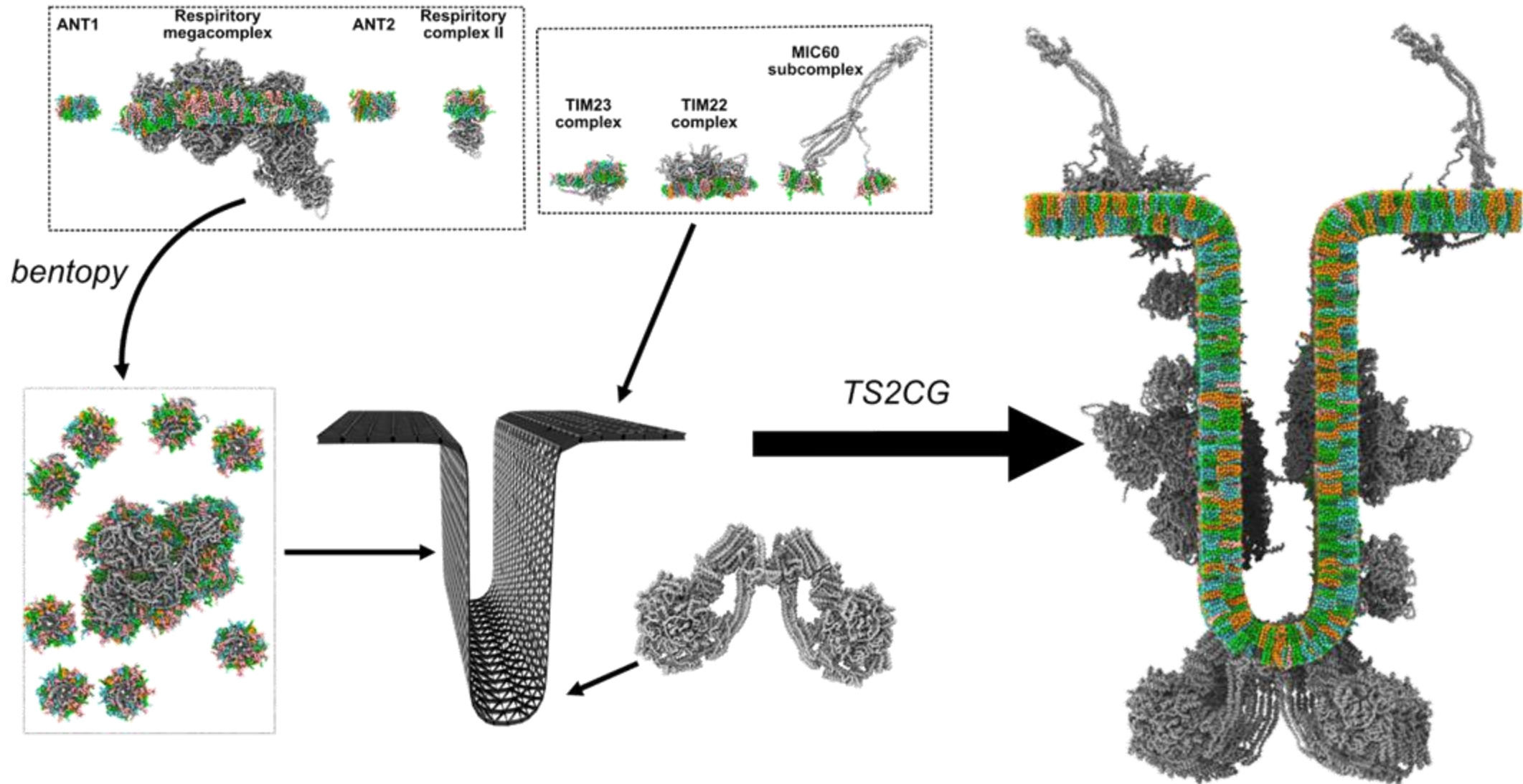
Building the inner membrane of a cristae junction

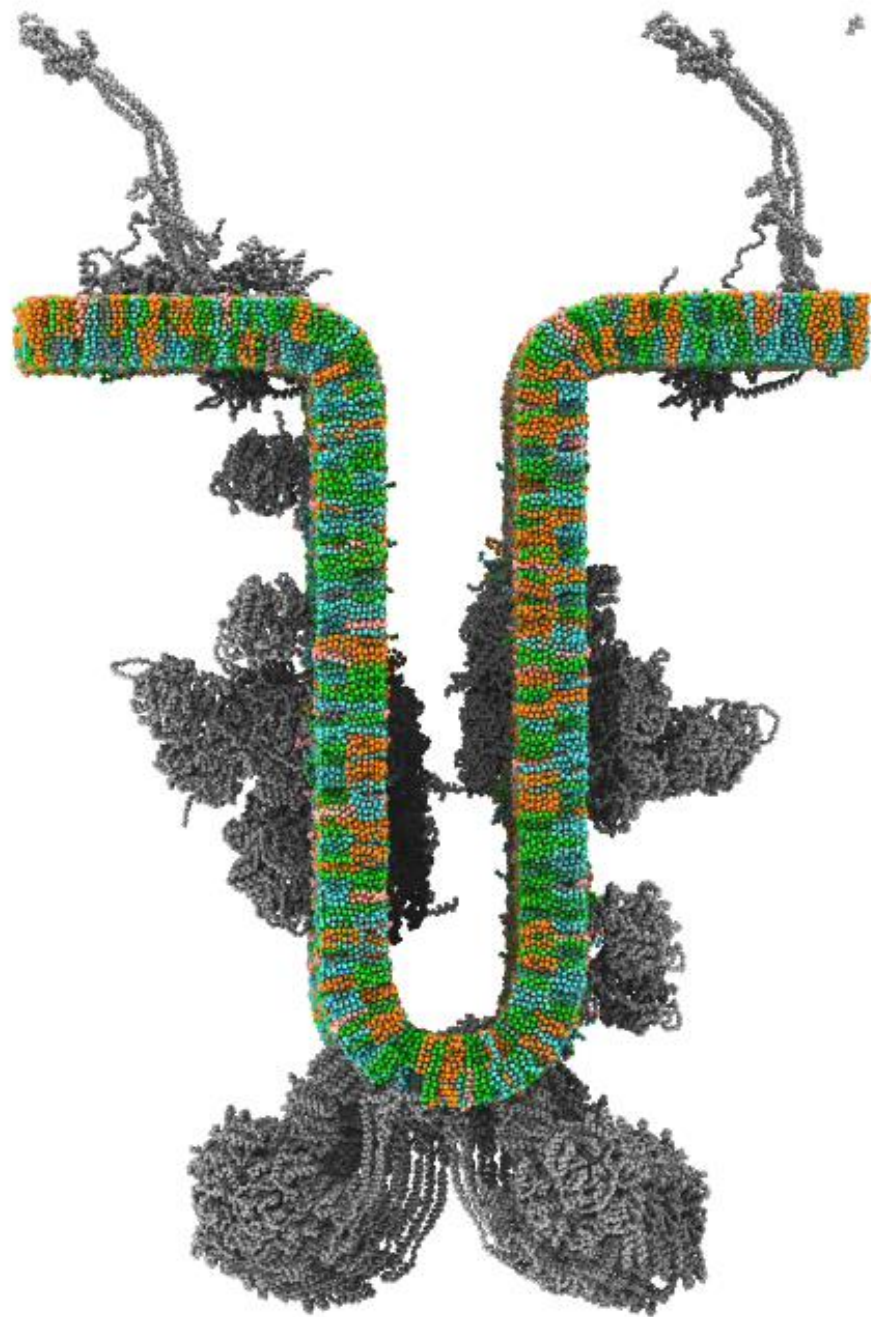


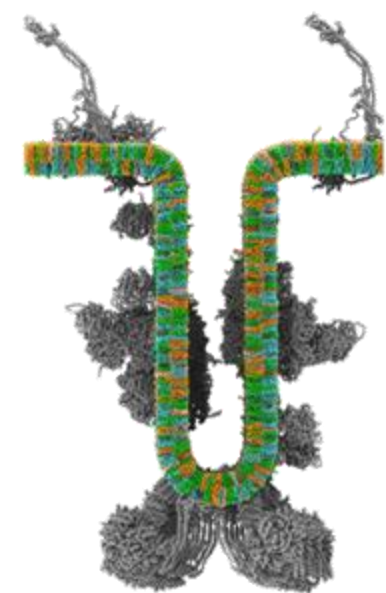


INU: ('INclusion Updater') Facilitates easy collision-free protein placement based on local membrane curvature, using the same probabilistic assignment as DOP.

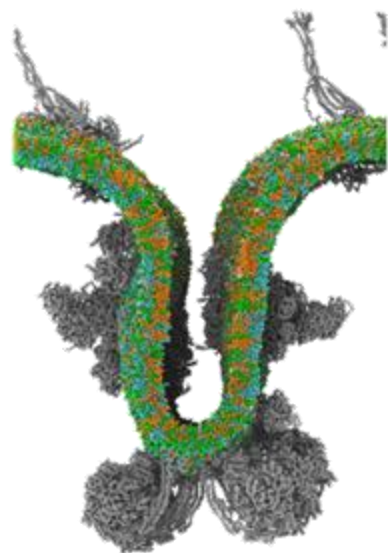




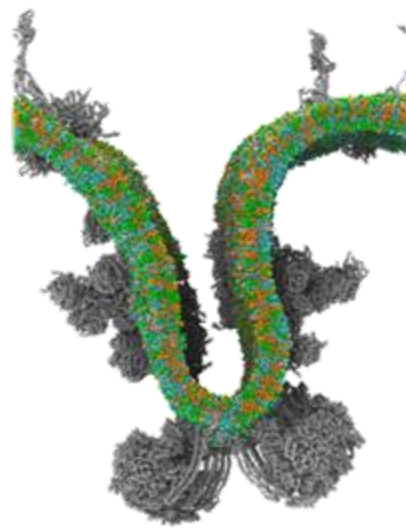




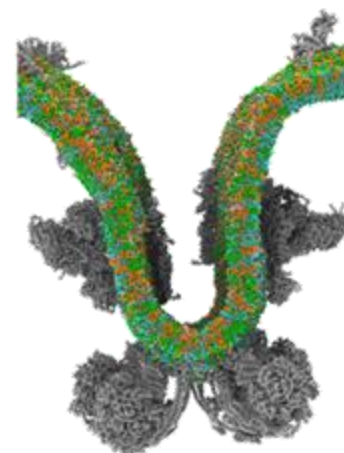
0 ns



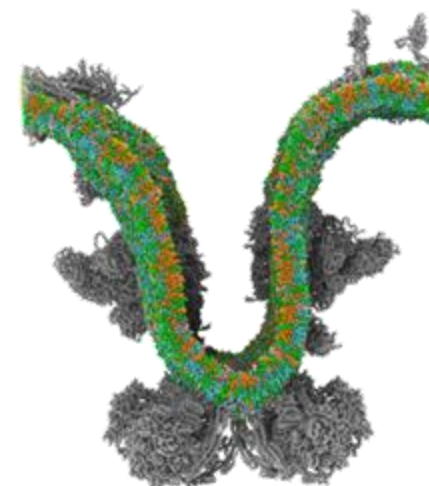
250 ns



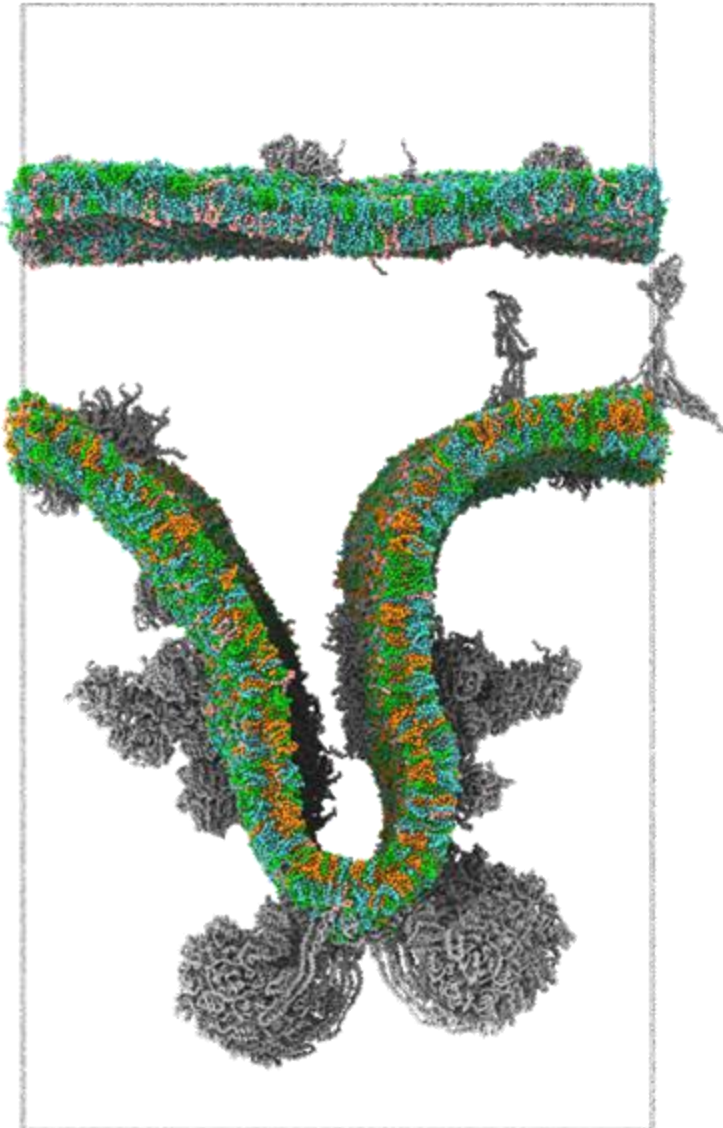
500 ns



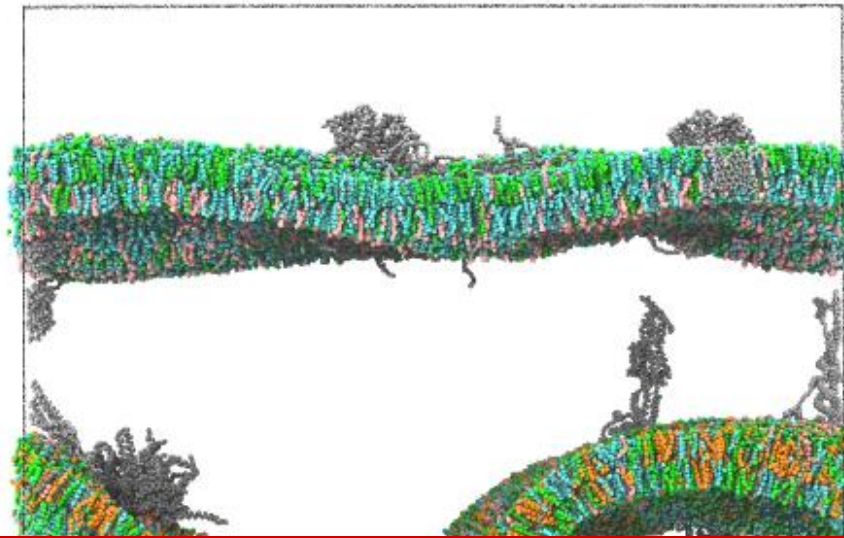
750 ns



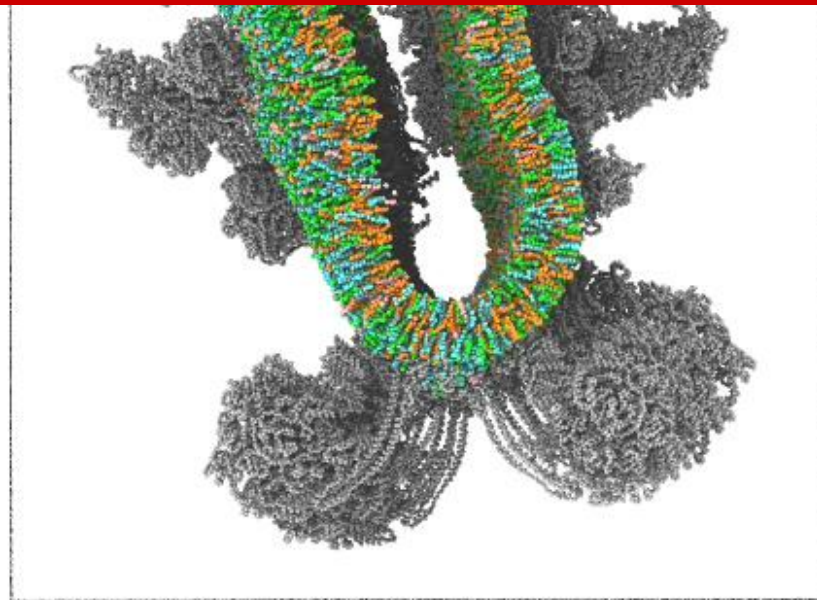
900 ns



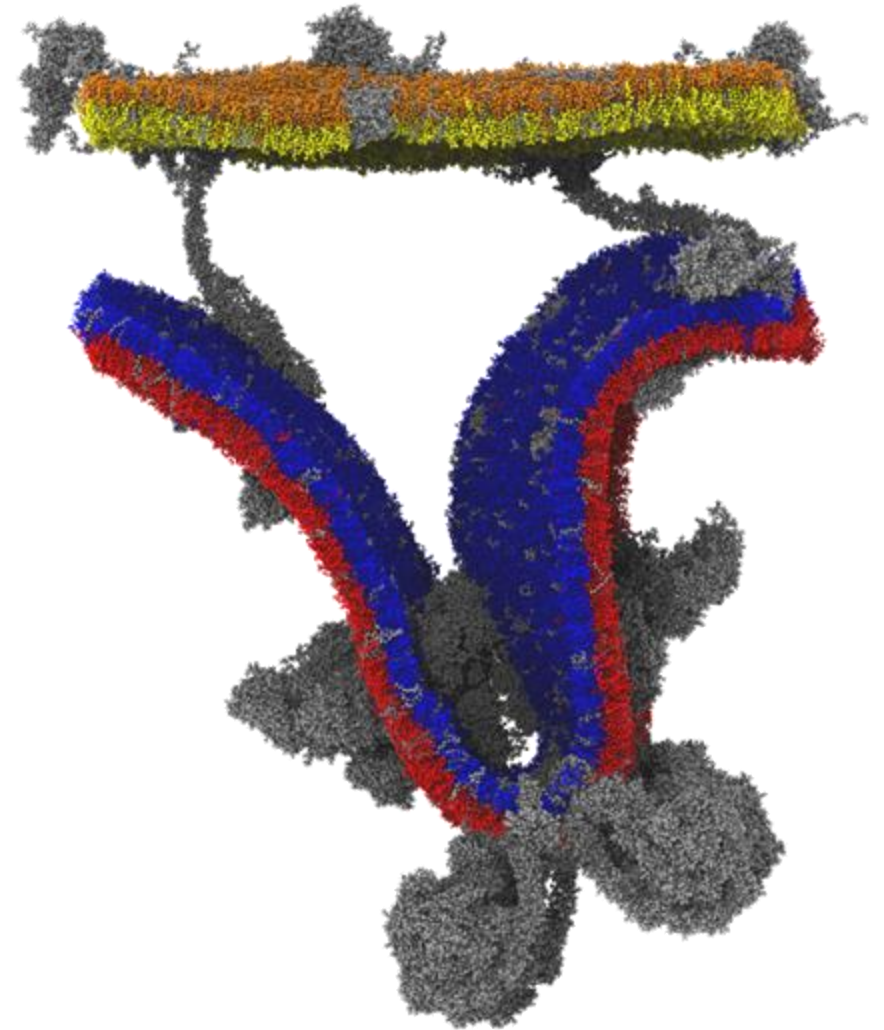
- 651 protein chains
 - 13 unique protein complexes
- 31,094 lipids
- 3,092,859 water and ion particles
- 3,769,862 total particles



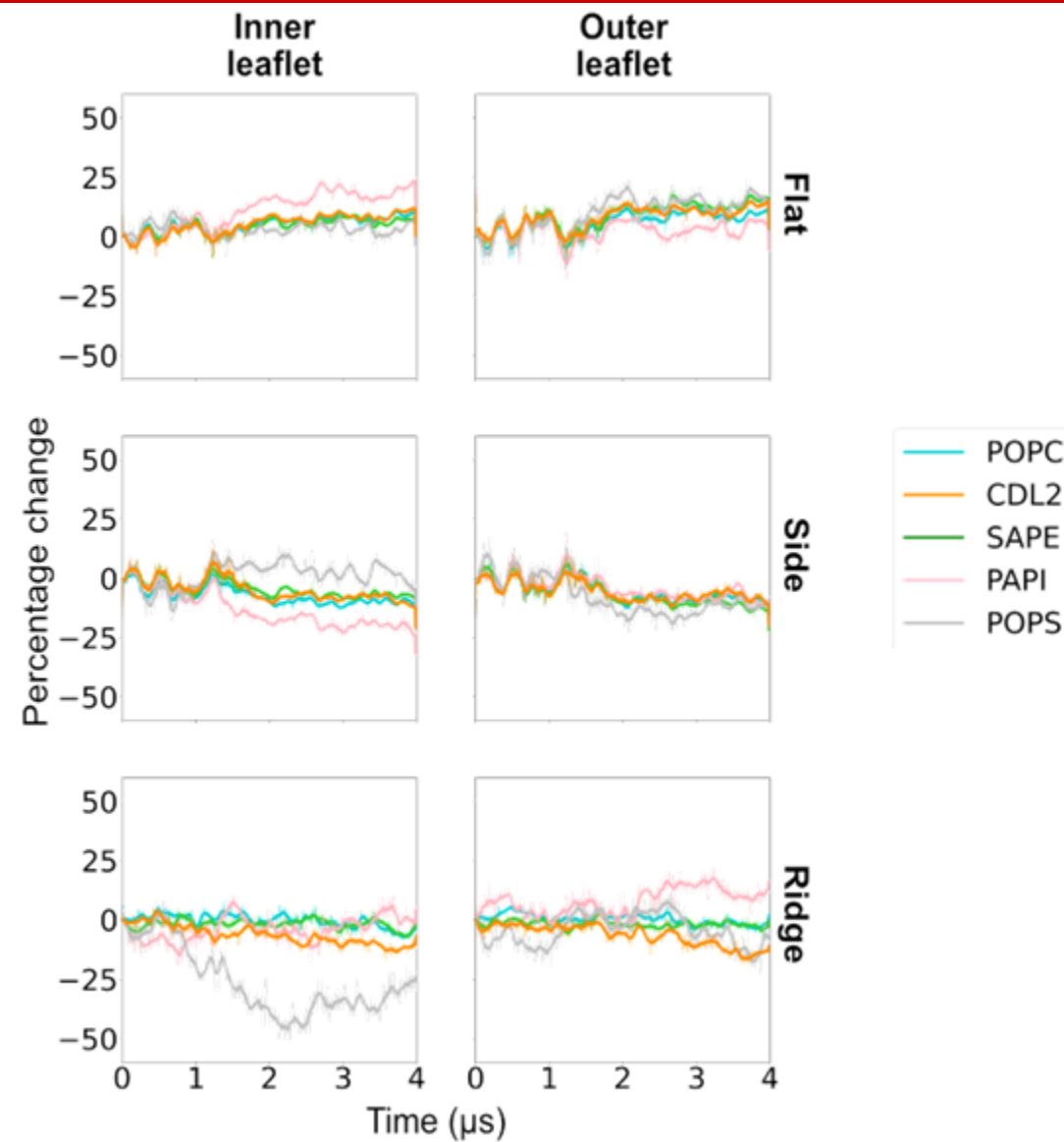
Analysis?

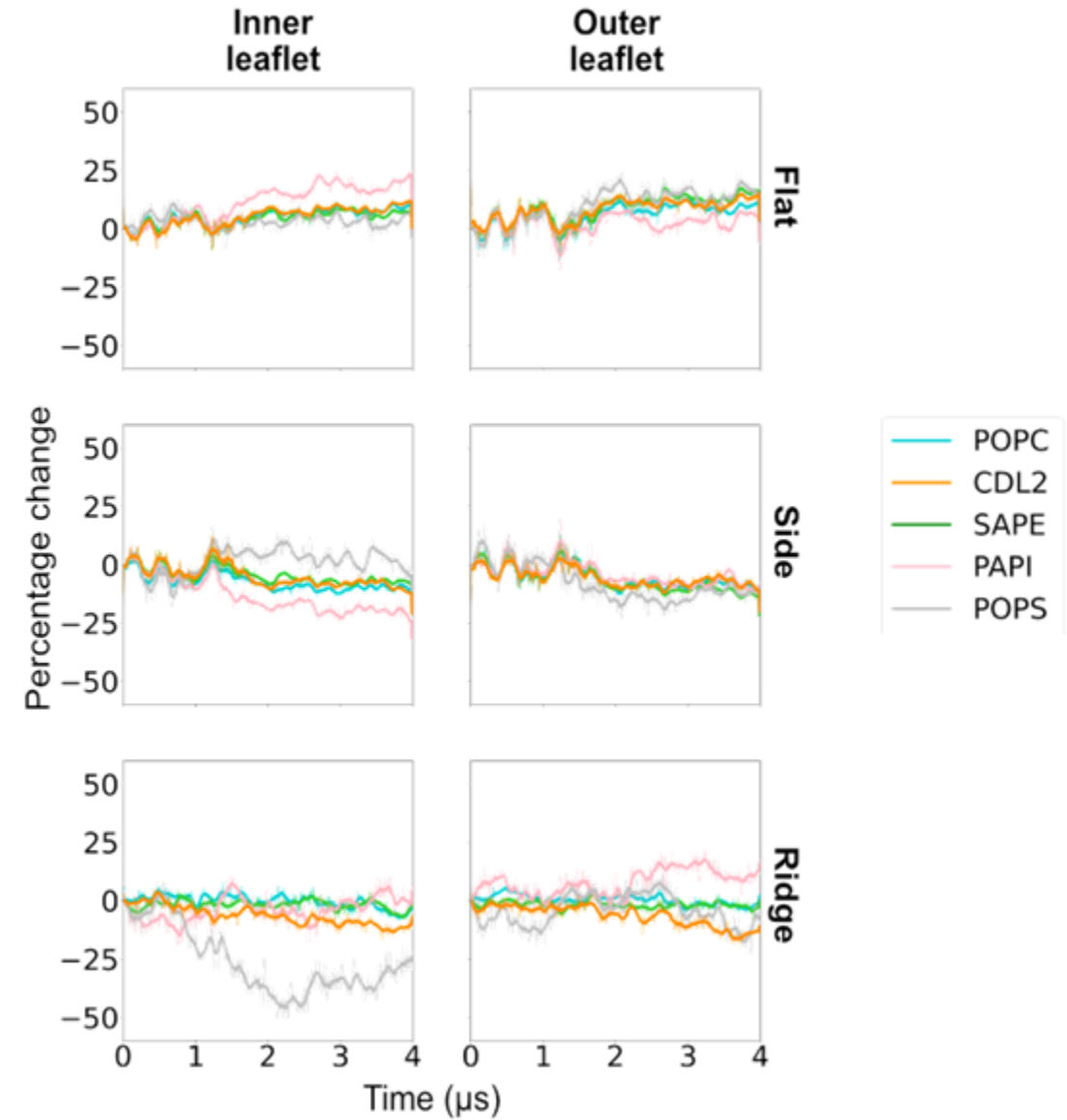
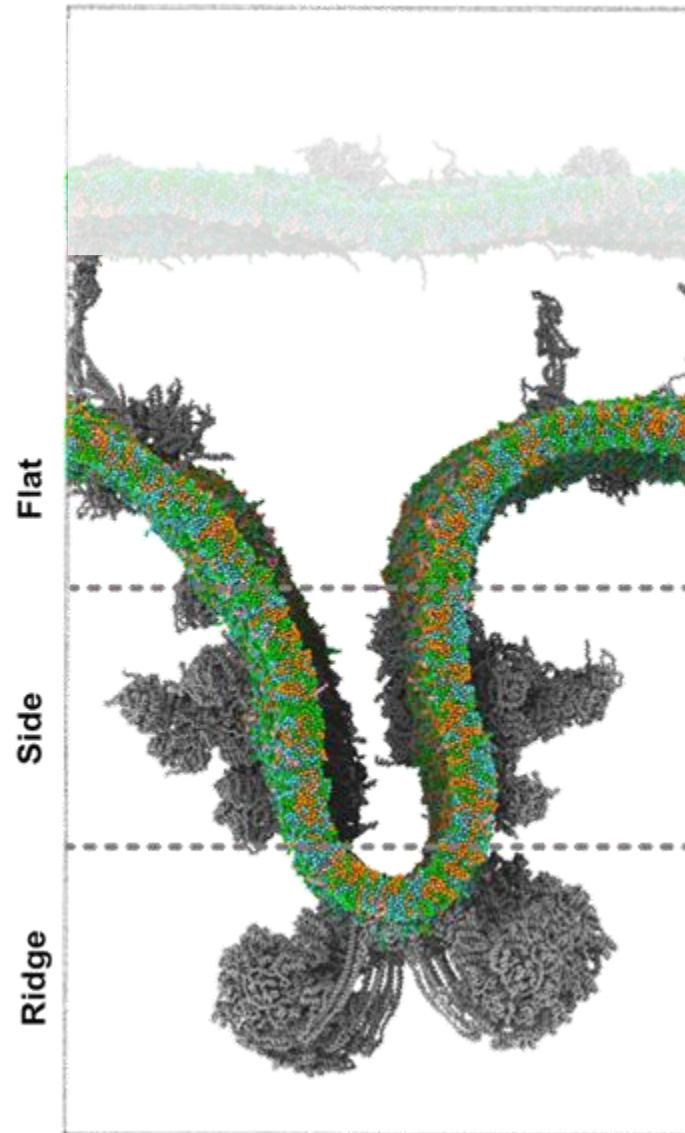


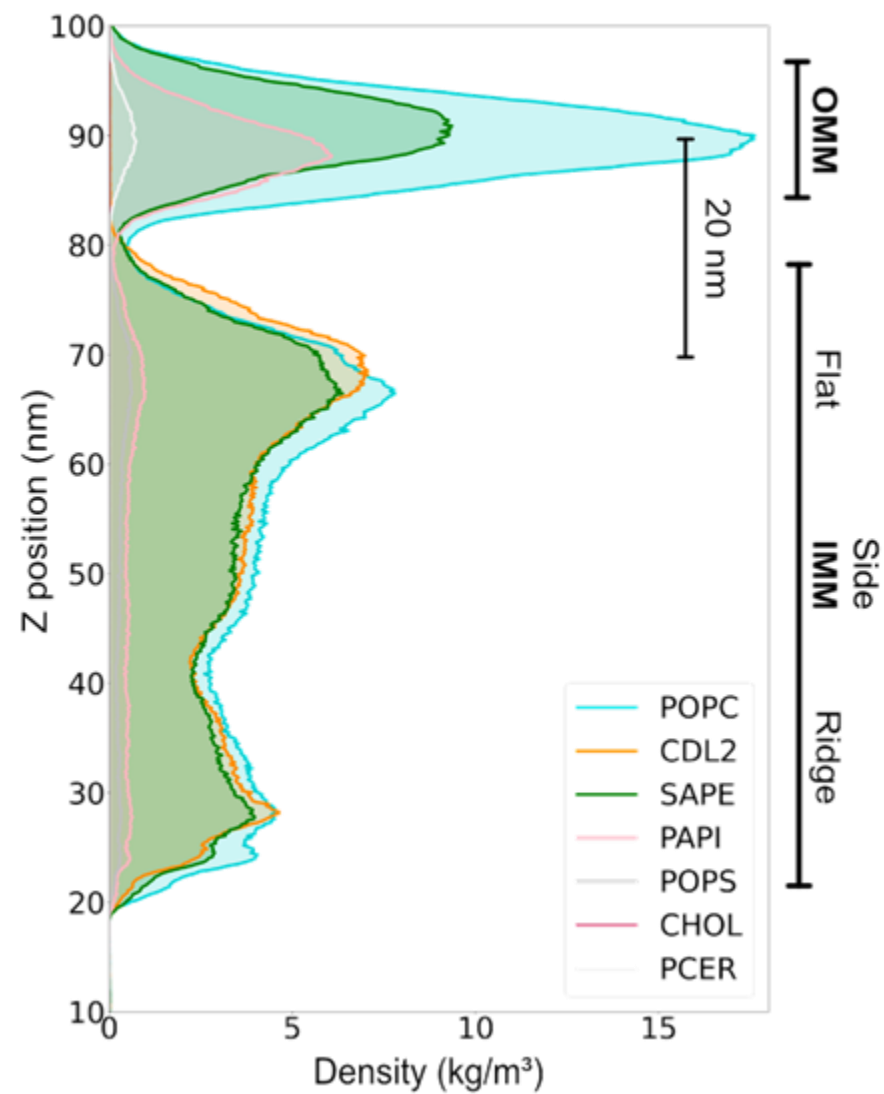
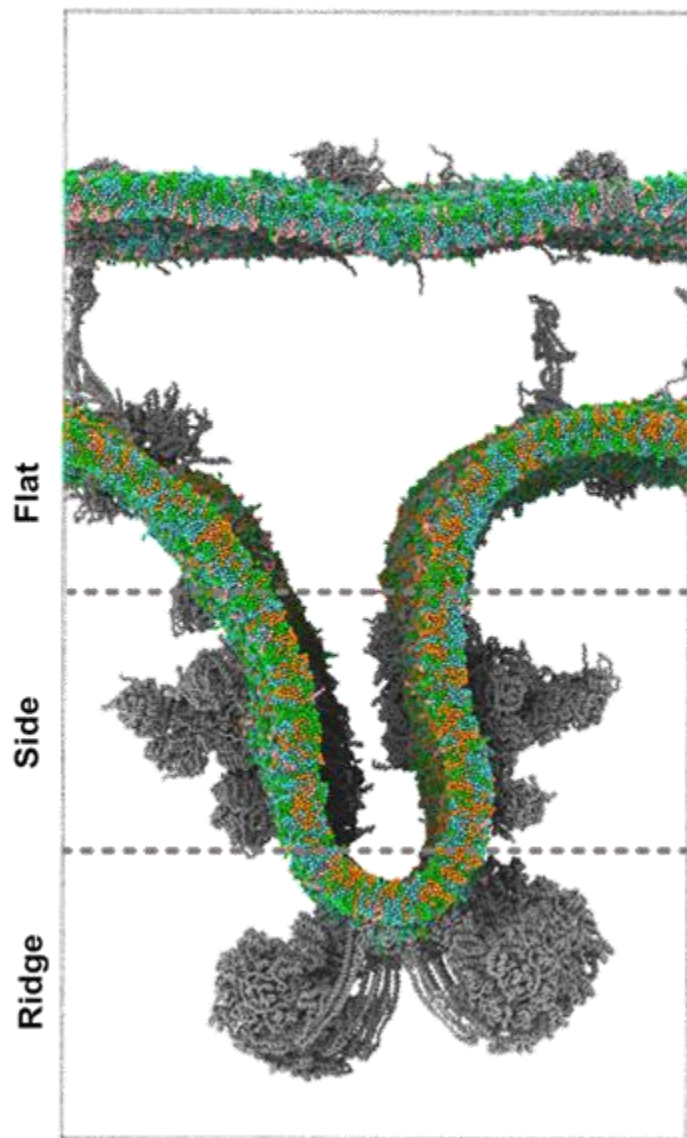

```
mdvseg -f md.gro -x md.gro -res 1 -hg water -tg none  
-eg nwater -fs 0 -hres 0 -nt 1
```

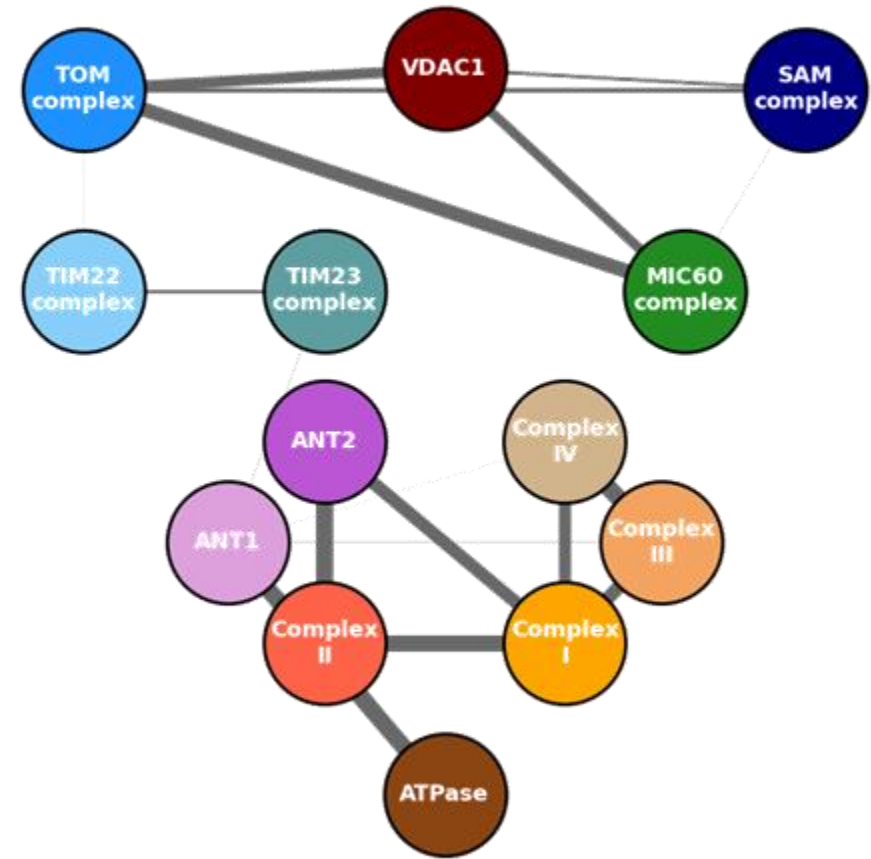
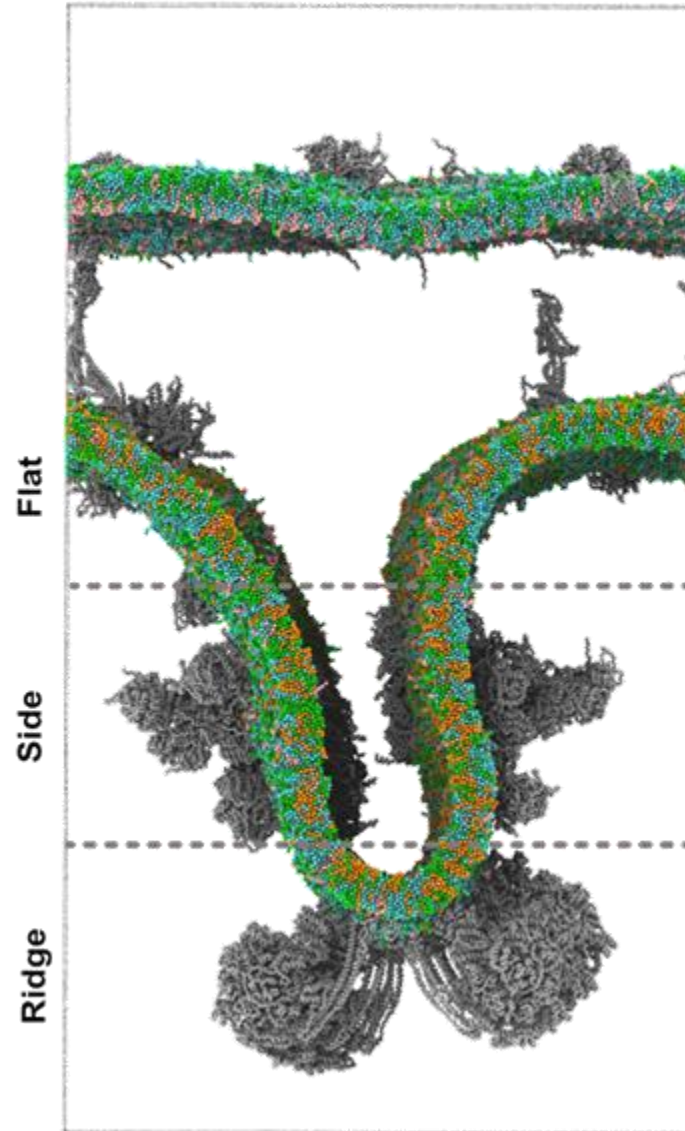


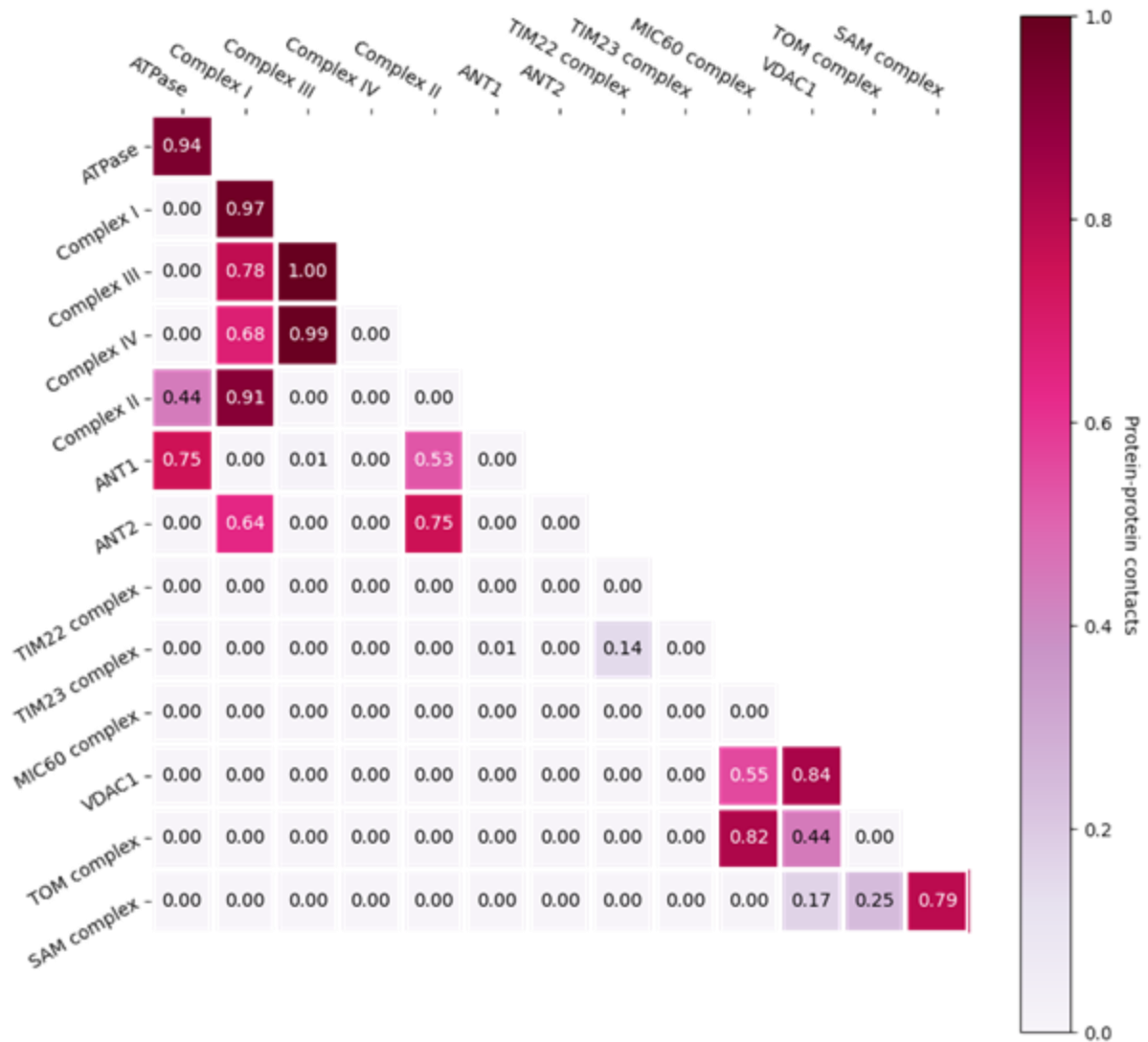
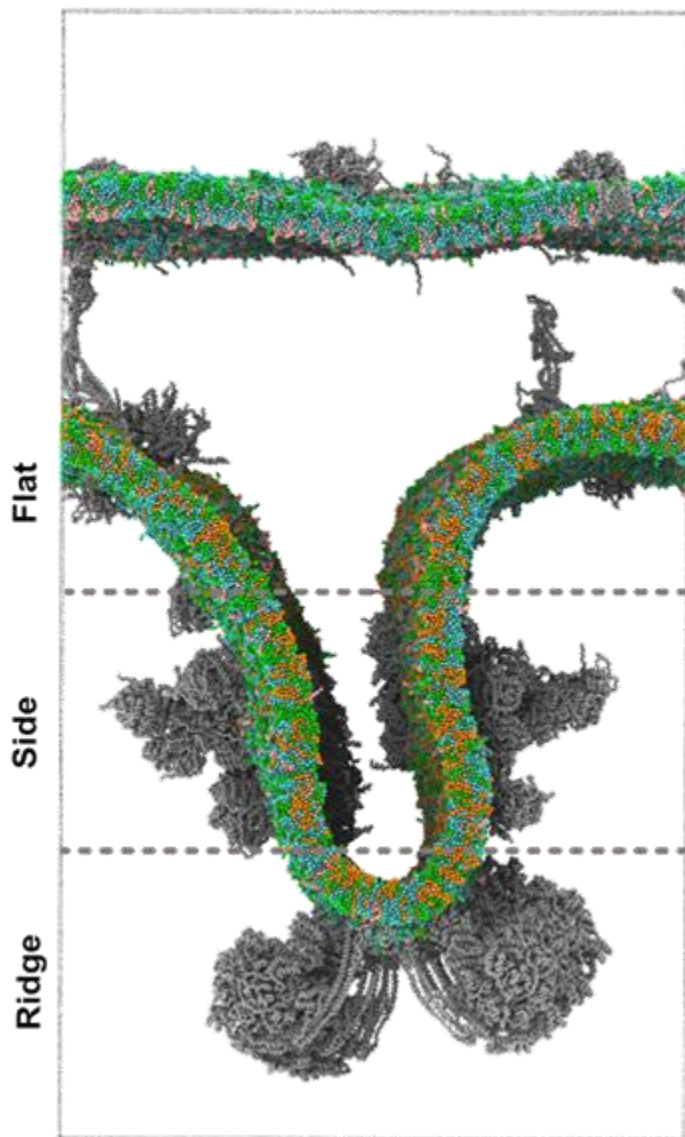
```
universe = mda.Universe('md.gro', 'md.xtc')  
  
clusters = 'clusters.npy'  
betafactors = np.load(clusters)[0]  
universe.add_TopologyAttr(mda.core.topologyattrs.Tempfactors(betafactors))
```

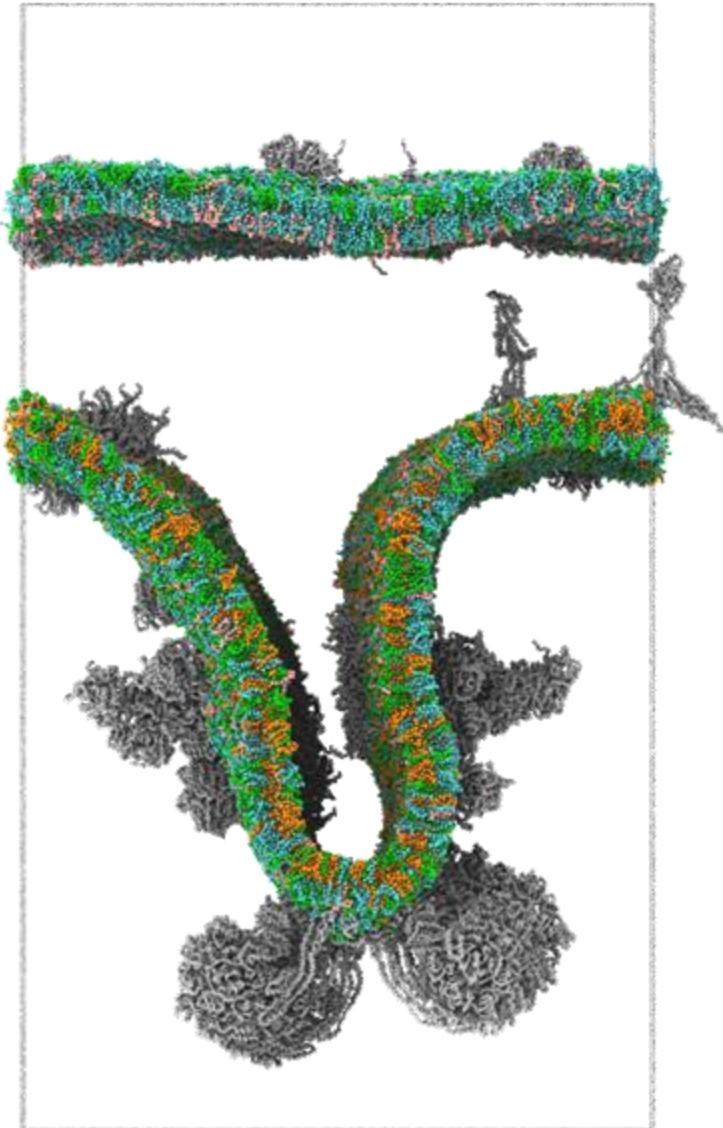




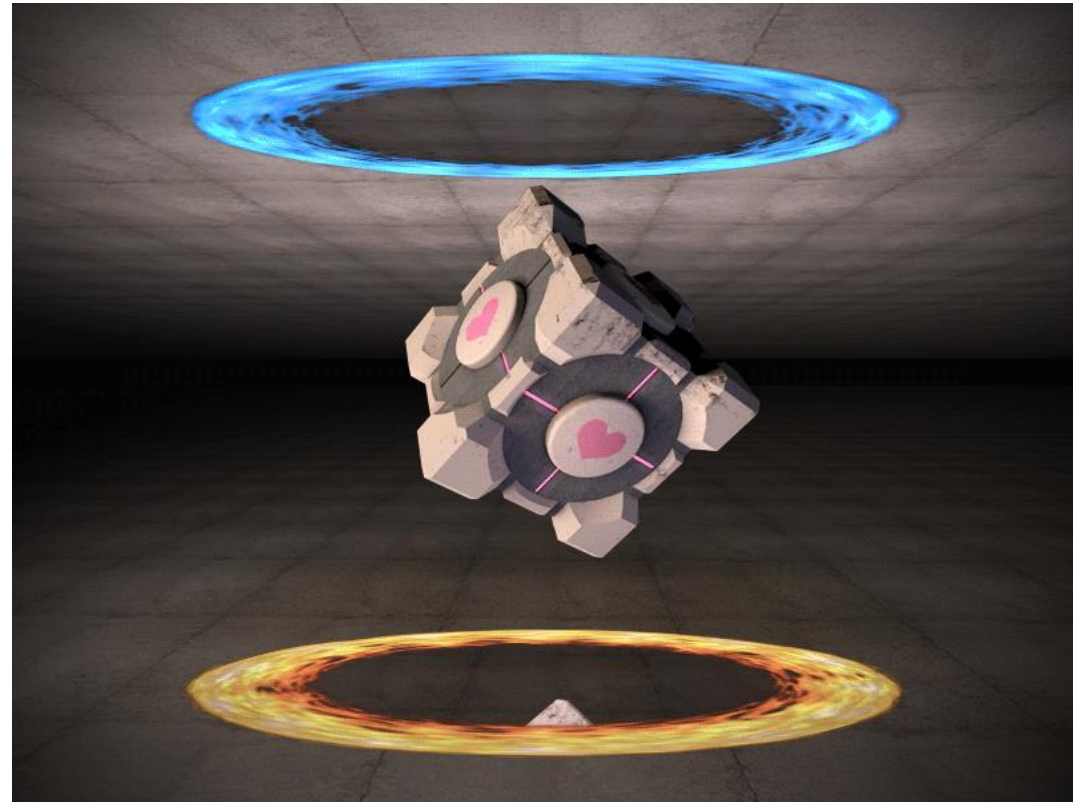
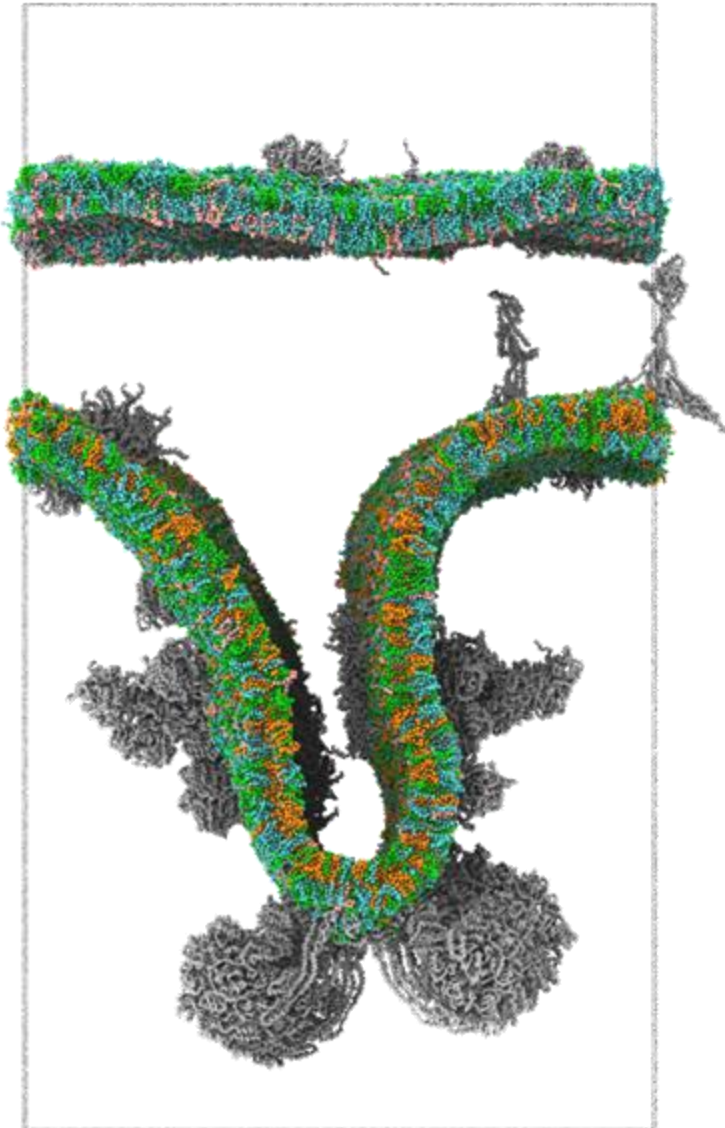


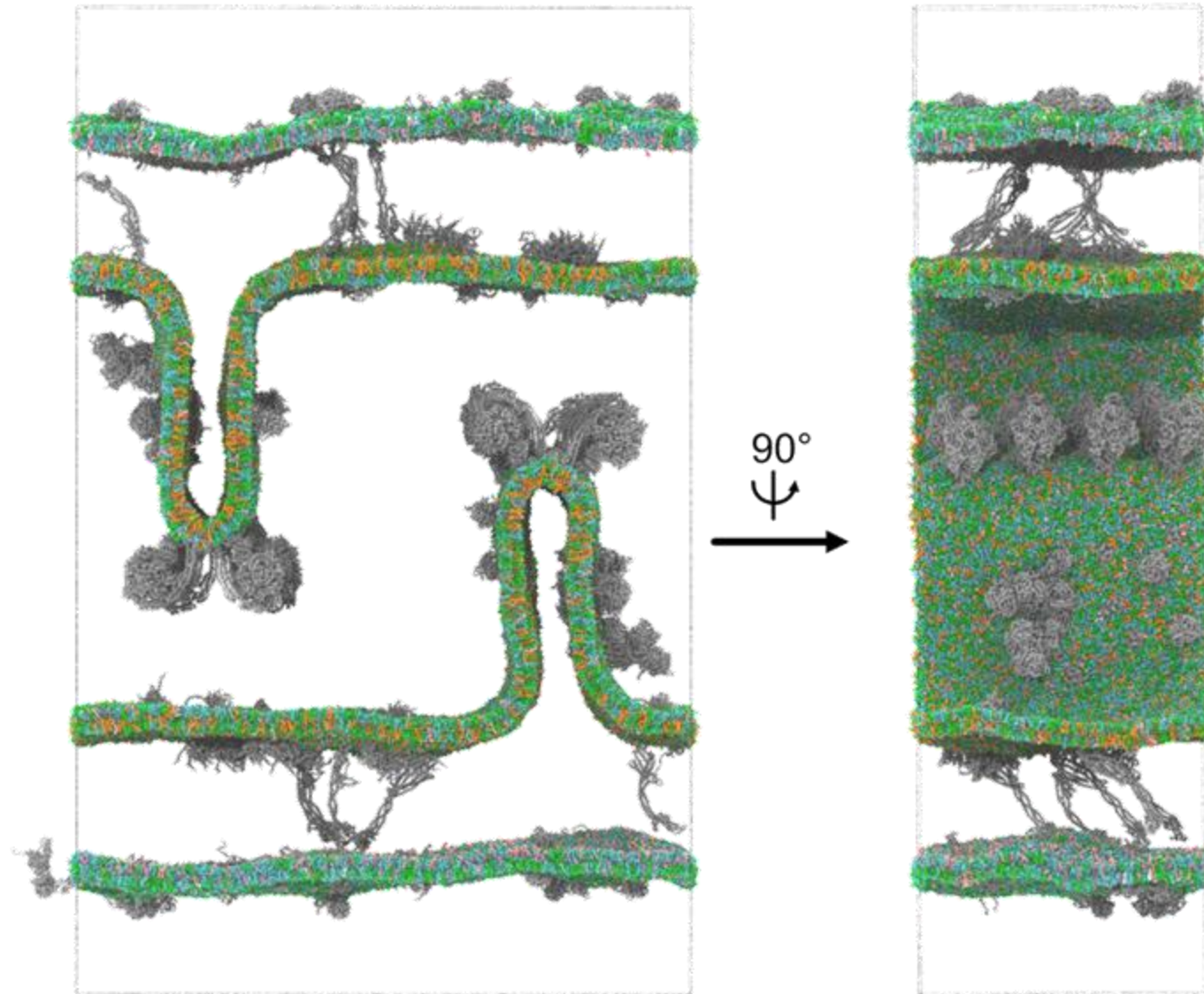


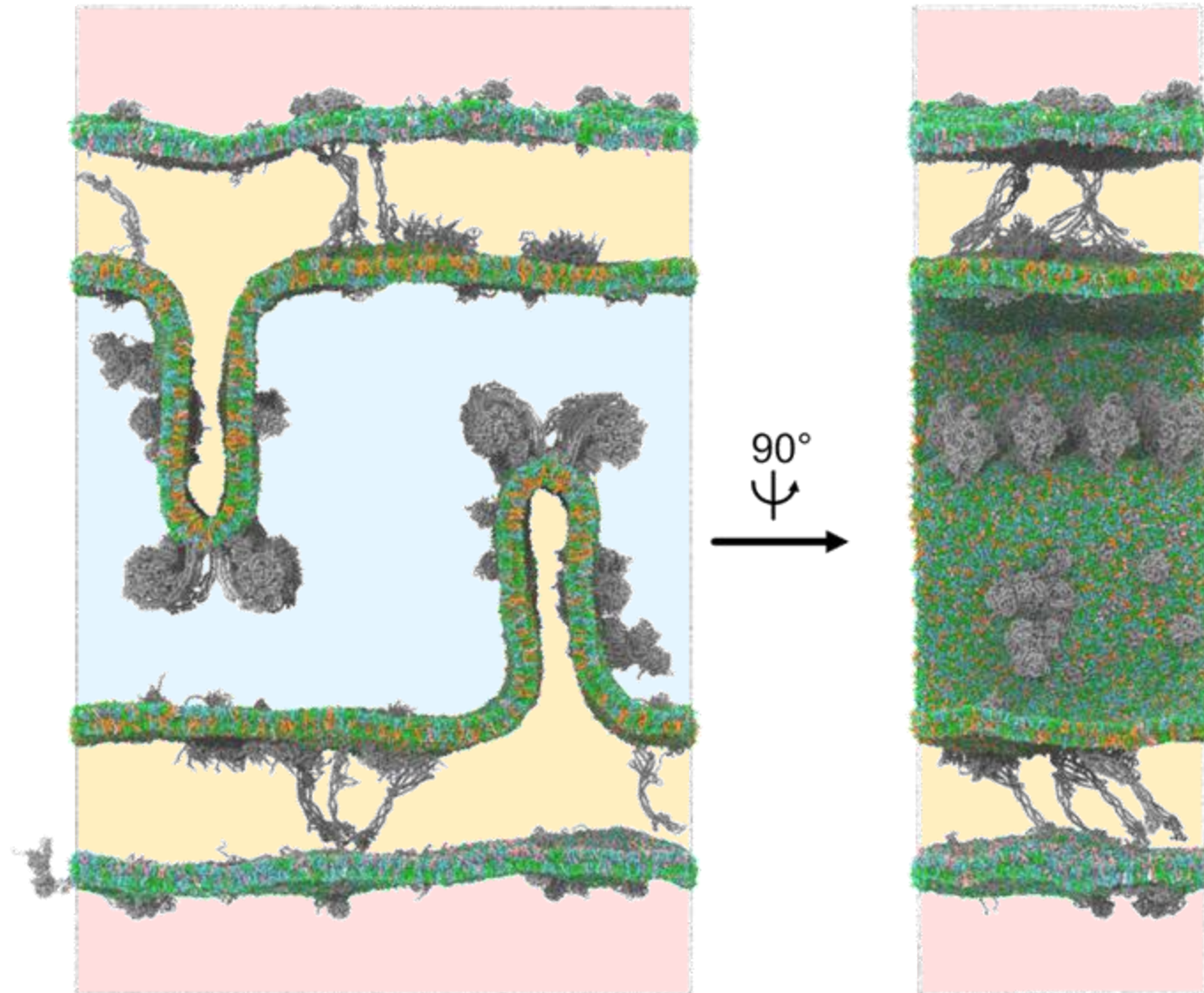




**But still flaws in the
system set up**







Future goals:

- Build a
 - Mem
 - Solu
 - Meta
 - mtD

This is intended to be a
‘living model’ and updated
with new information



Acknowledgements

MD group

Siewert-Jan Marrink

Tsjerk Wassenaar

Jan Stevens

Rubi Zarmiento Garcia

Marieke Westendorp

Bart Bruininks

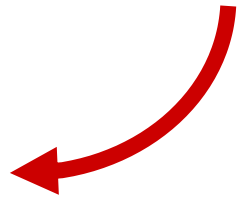
and everyone else!



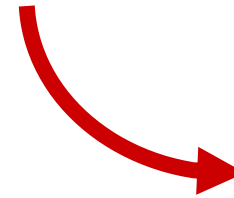
Thank you for your attention!
Any questions?



GitHub repo
here!



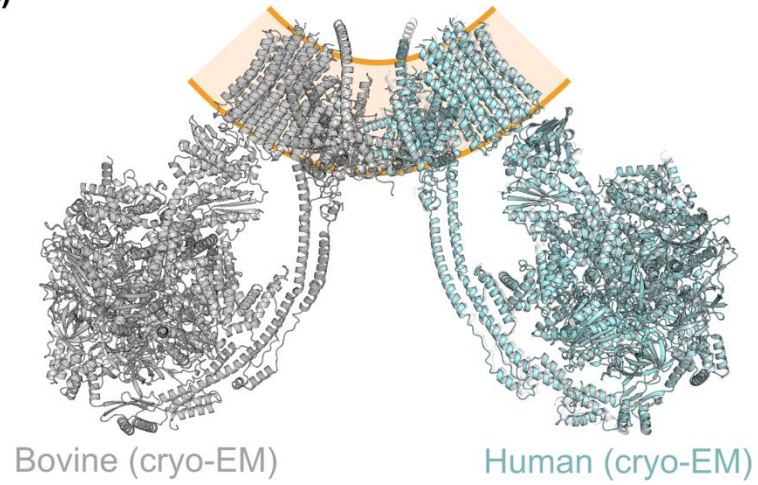
Check out the
paper here!



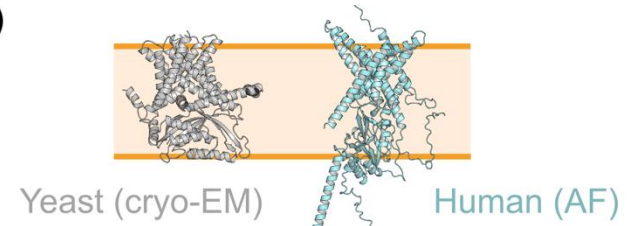
Supplementary slides

Protein (complex)	Original structure (PDB ID): organism	Method used in this study
ATPase	8H9S: Human (overlaid with 7AJB: Bovine)	Overlaid human monomer on bovine dimer
Respiratory supercomplex	8UGH: Porcine	AlphaFold2 replacement
Respiratory complex II	8GS8: Human	AlphaFold2 replacement
ANT1	2C3E: Bovine	AlphaFold2 Database
ANT2	N/A	AlphaFold2 Database
MIC60 subcomplex	N/A	AlphaFold 3 online server
TIM22 complex	7CGP: Human	AlphaFold2 replacement
TIM23 complex	8SCX: Yeast	AlphaFold2 online server
TOM complex	7VD2: Human	AlphaFold2 replacement
SAM complex	7E4H: Yeast	AlphaFold2 replacement
VDAC1	6TIQ: Human	Use original structure

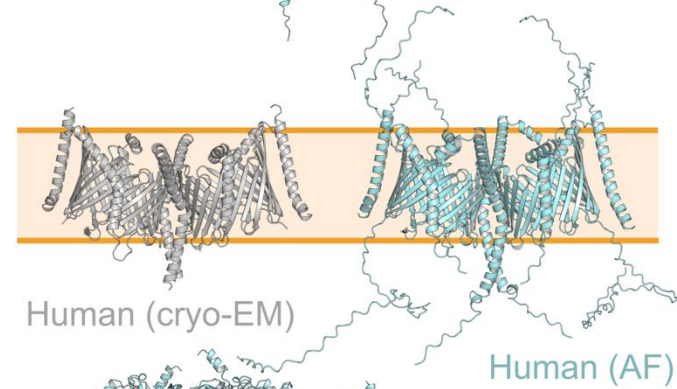
A)



B)



C)



D)

