



The Molecular Mimicry Hypothesis

Foundation and limits of
rational drug design

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Institute of Biochemistry

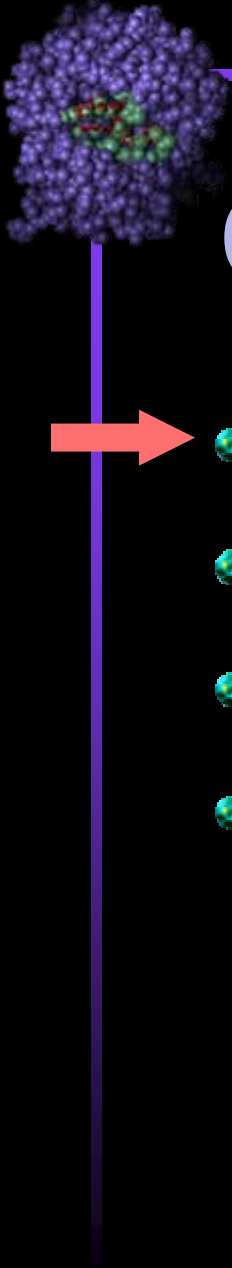
Charité, Medical faculty of

Humboldt University Berlin



Contents

- What is molecular mimicry?
- Promiscuity types for proteins
- Faces of Mimicry
- Molecular mimicry hypothesis



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What is mimicry / mimesis?

Actor



Mimicry!

Audience



Mimesis!



What is mimicry / mimesis?



Keys



Locks

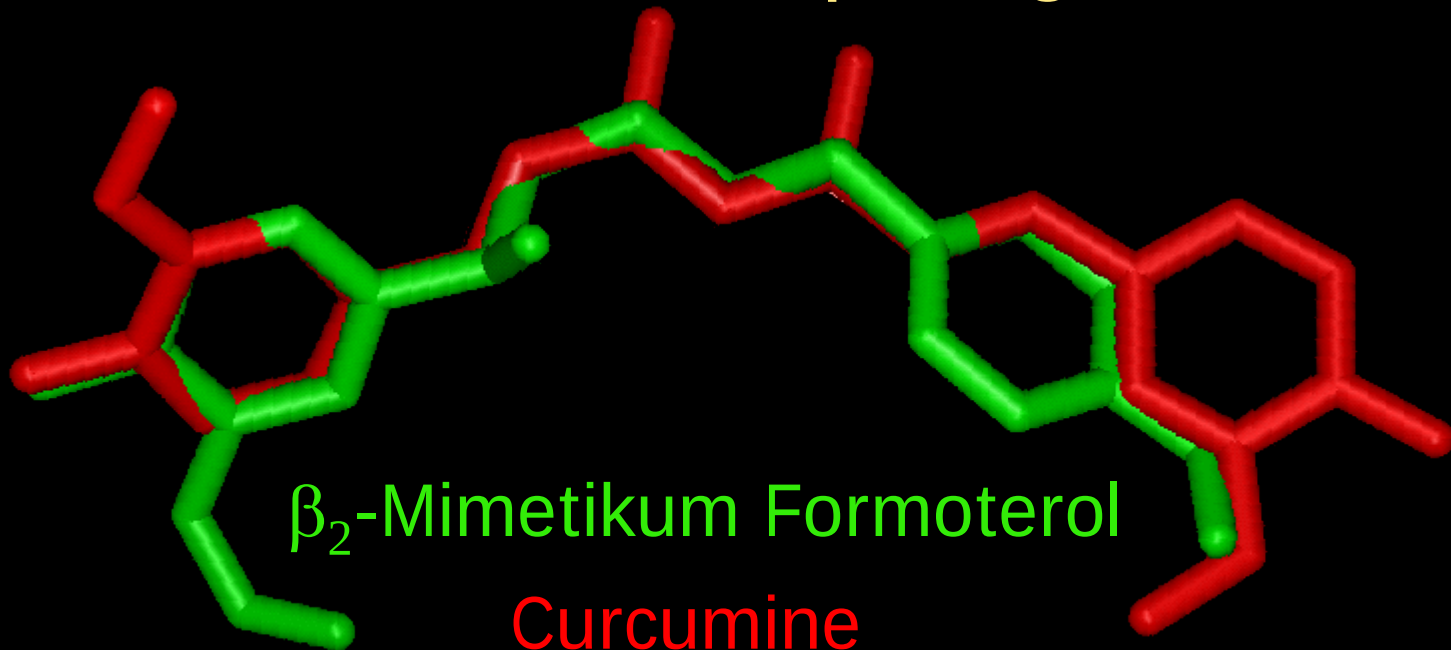


Mimicry!

Mimesis!

Mimicry for molecules

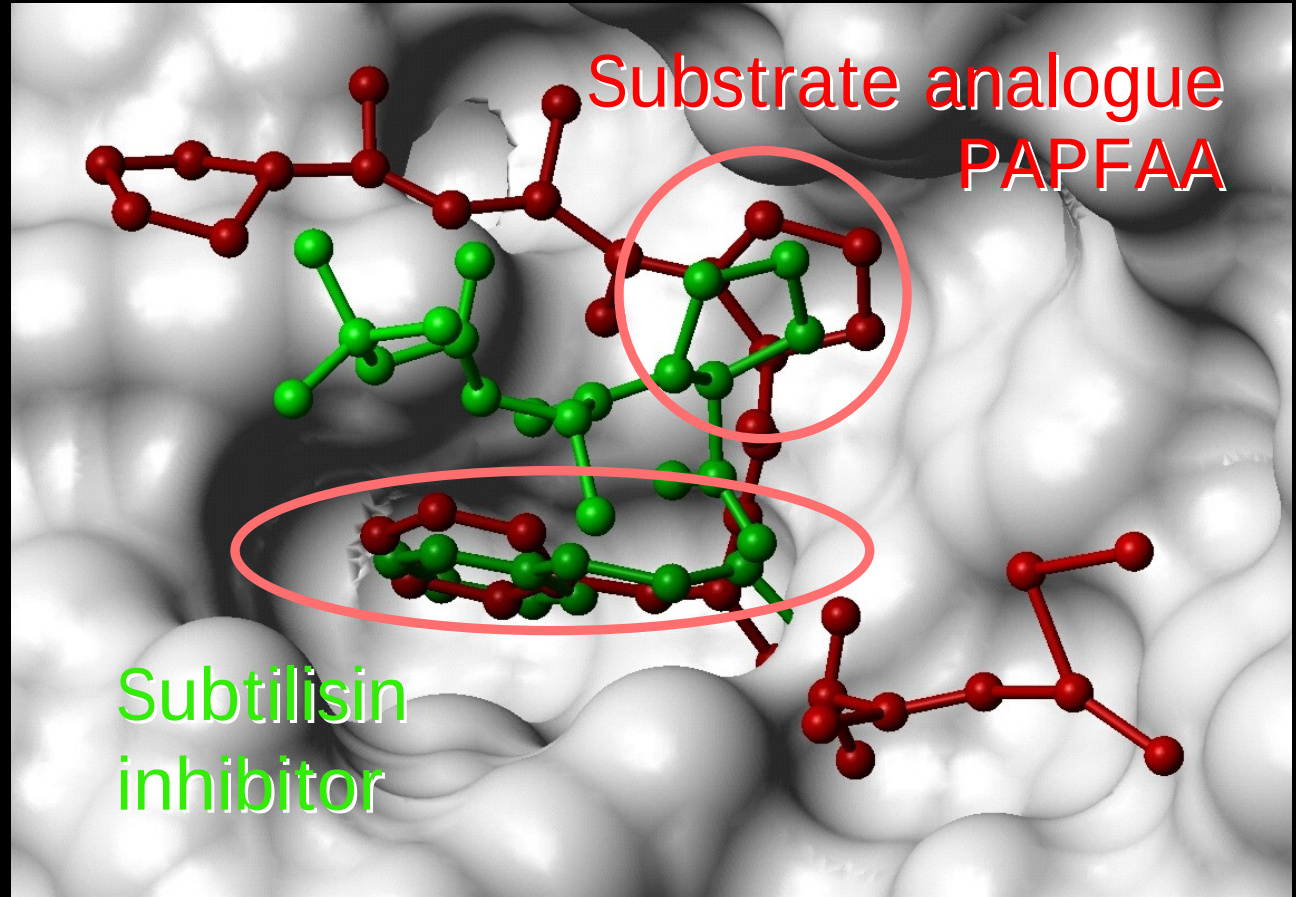
Inhibitors of the cop9 signalosome



Preissner, Dubiel et al. in preparation.

Mimicry for molecules

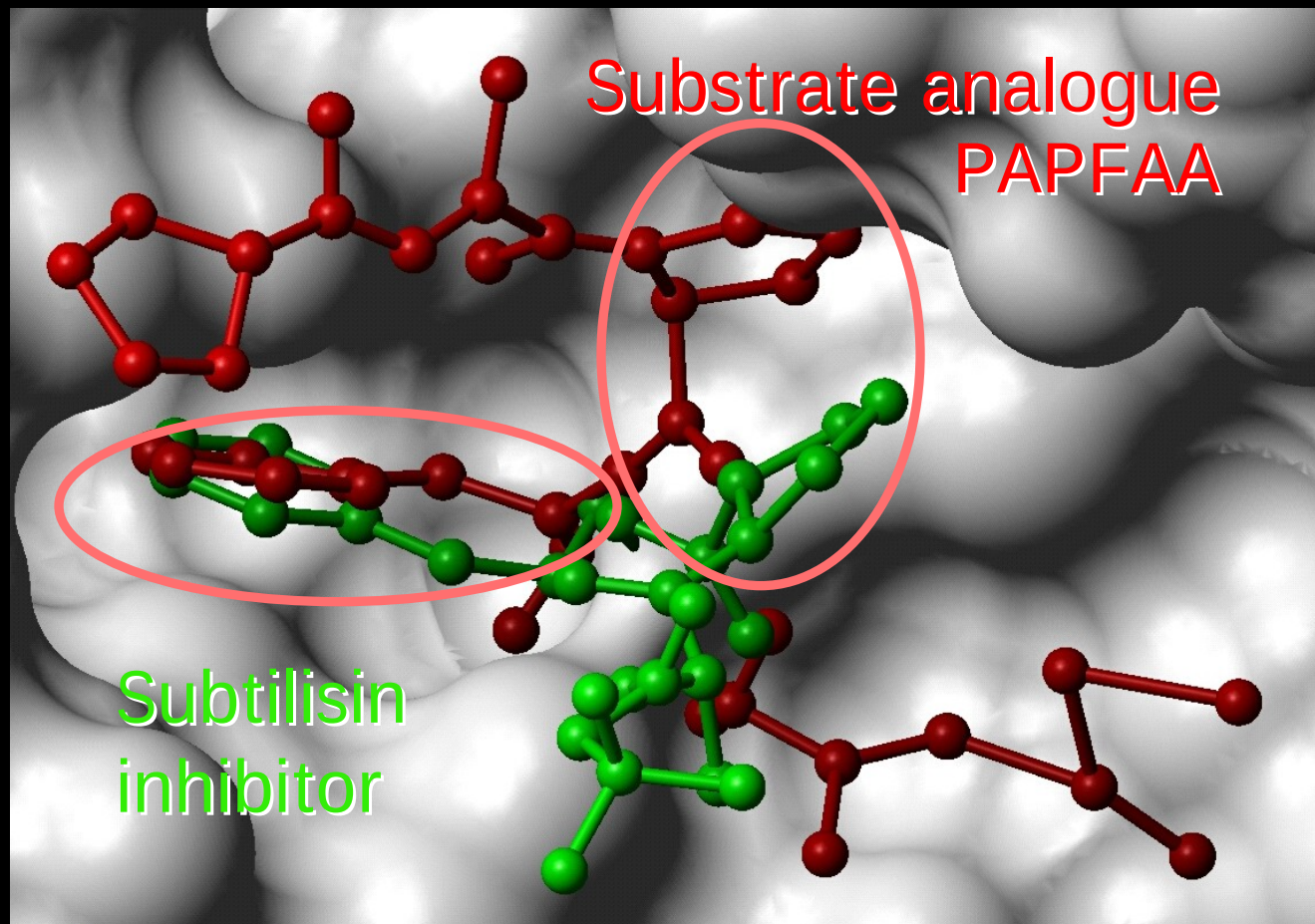
Common
features



Proteinase K (1PEK) / Subtilisin Carlsberg (1SCN)

Mimicry for molecules

Common
features



Proteinase K (1PEK) / Subtilisin Carlsberg (1SCN)

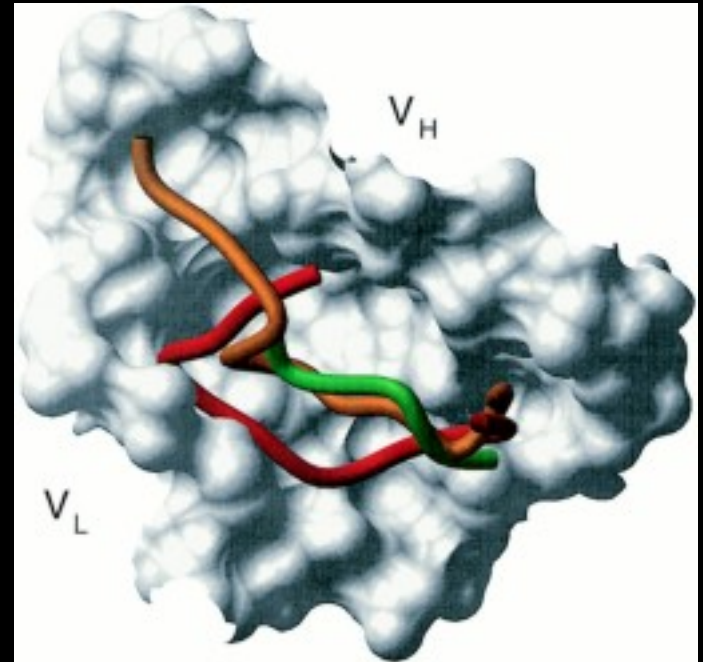
Mimicry / mimesis for proteins

- Different peptides bind to the same region (in CB4-1 antibody against HIV protease p24)

GAEDLQKATPDLNQKL

EWGGARIGLWRIT

kllkGp1



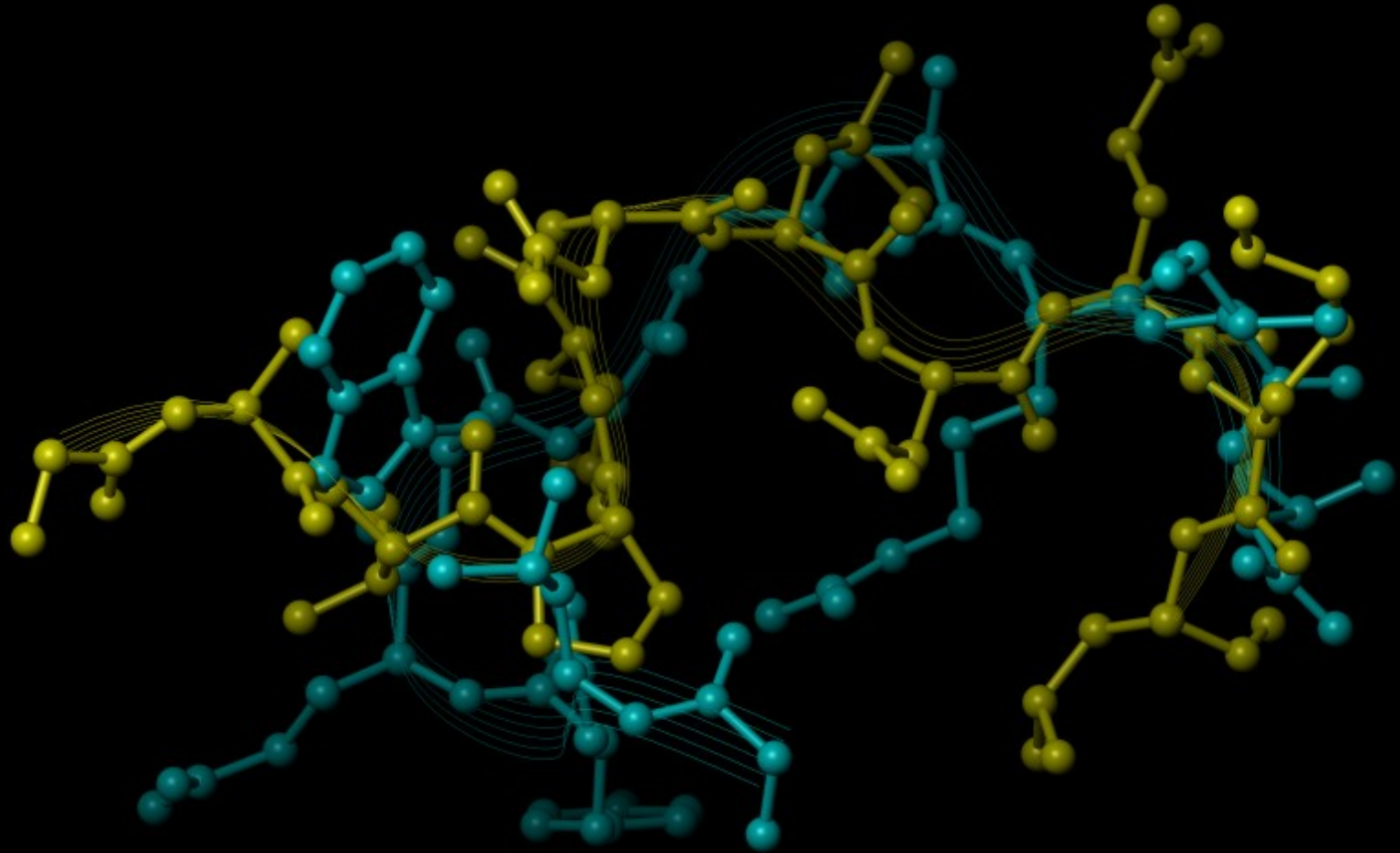
Kramer et al., *Cell*. 1997; **91**:799-809. Keitel et al., *Cell*. 1997; **91**:811-820. PDB codes 1BOG, 1CFS, 1CFT.

Example CB4-1 antibody

- Method:
 - Superposition of those ligand atoms adjacent to the antibody
 - NeedleHaystack program
- Question:
 - Best superposition of ligand — good antibody superposition?

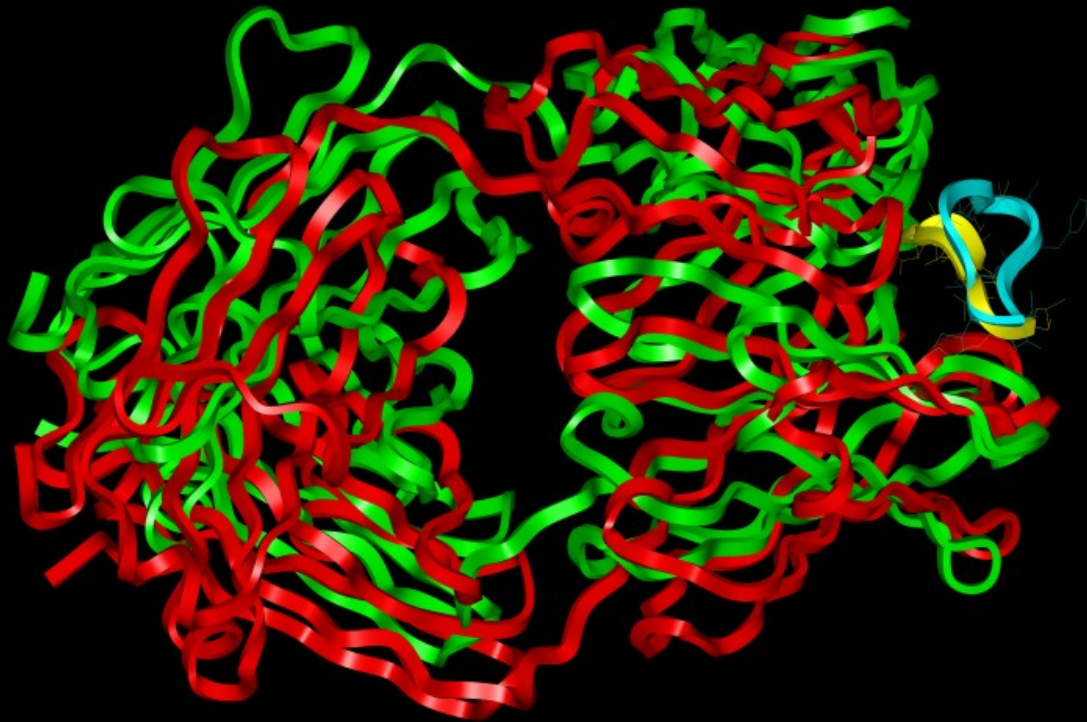
CB4-1 ligand superposition, RMSD 1.44Å

GAEDLQKATPDLNQKL EWGGARIGLWRIT



CB4-1 ligand superposition, RMSD 1.44Å

GAEDLQKATPDLNQKL EWGGARIGLWRIT

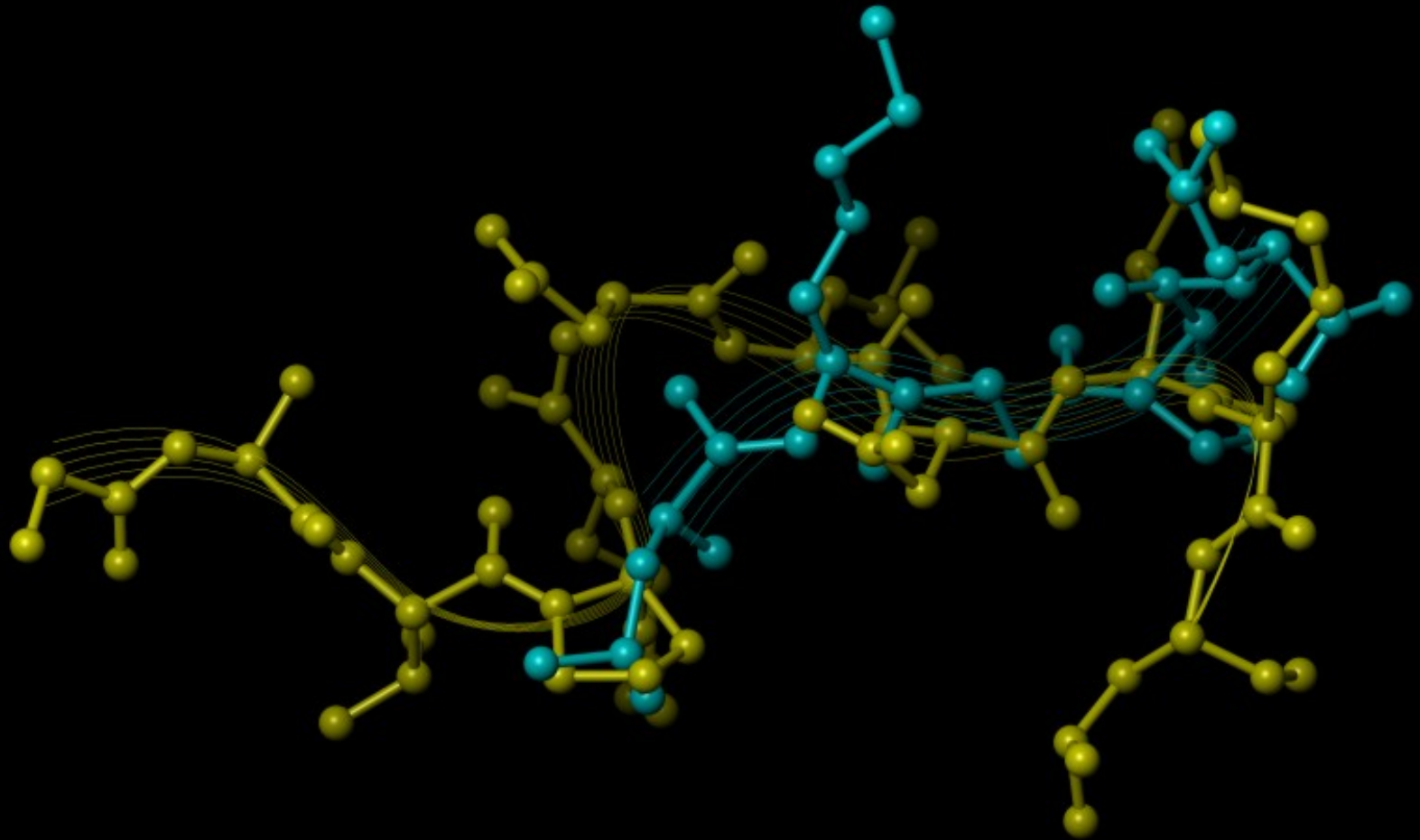


Good superposition of the antibody

Mimicry!

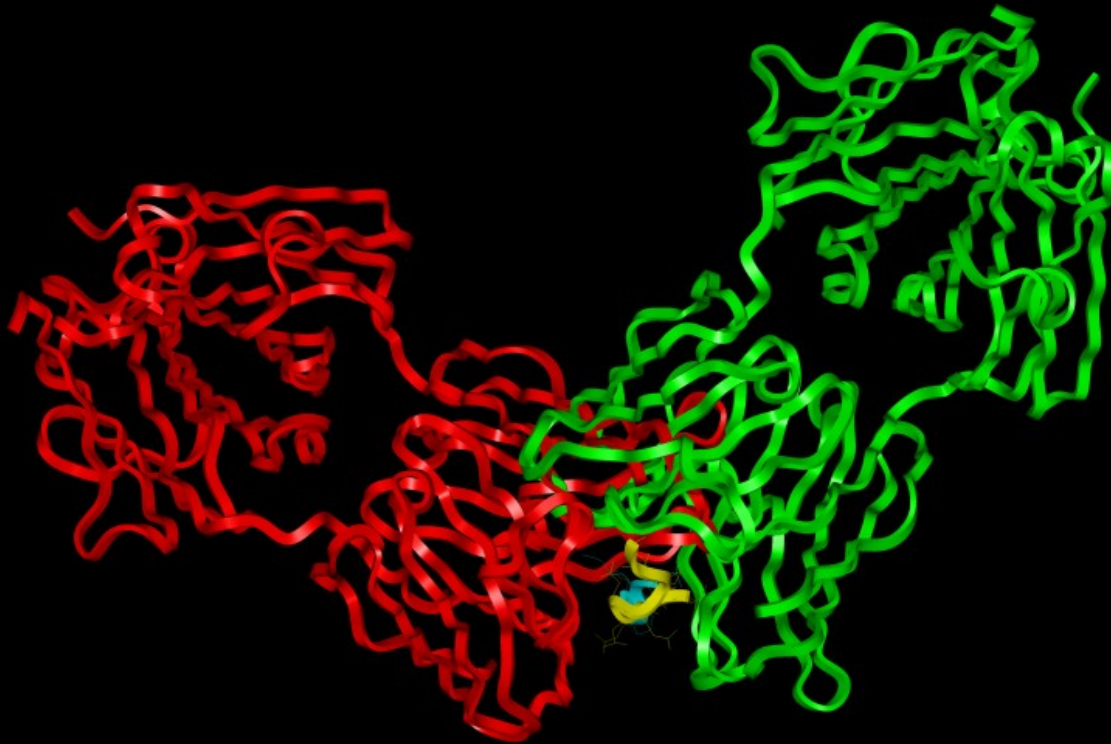
CB4-1 ligand superposition, RMSD 1.29Å

GAEDLQKATPDLNQKL k11kGp1



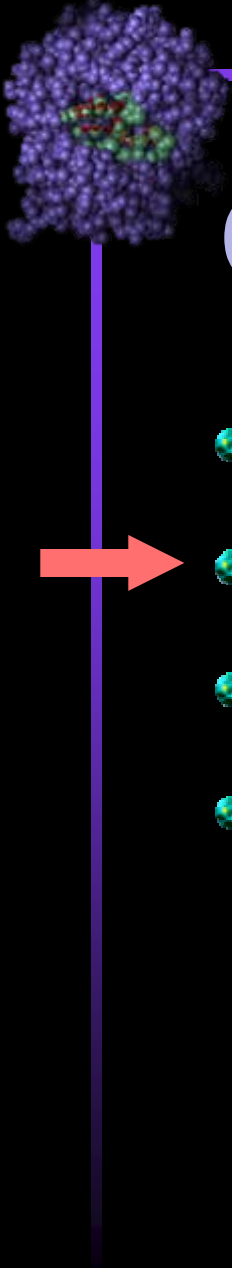
CB4-1 ligand superposition, RMSD 1.29Å

GAEDLQKATPDLNQKL k11kGp1



Bad superposition of the antibody

Mimesis!



Contents

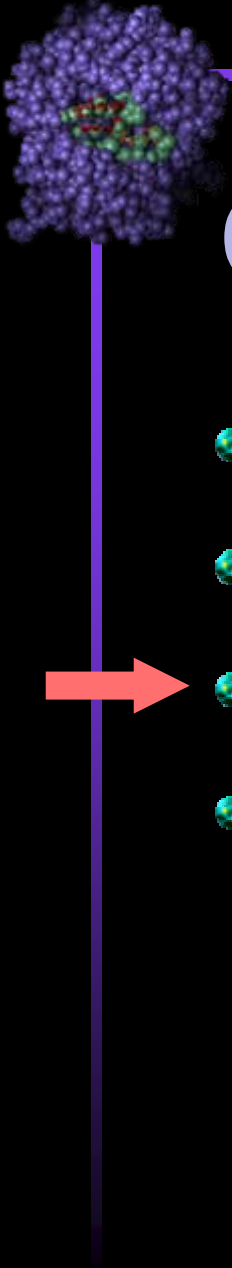
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- Molecular mimicry hypothesis

Promiscuity types for proteins

- Homology: evolutionary related
- Local sequence similarity
- Mimicry: structural similarity on atomic level
- Mimesis: structural dissimilarity

Bioinformatical methods

- Homology Sequence comparison programs
- Local sequence similarity Structure alignment programs
- Mimicry 3D similarity methods
- Mimesis indirect similarity methods: DIP; docking, de novo design



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Flavin binding site similarity

- Data:

- >500 proteins with bound flavin triple ring (FAD, FMN, Riboflavin etc.)
- Binding pocket = all protein atoms nearer than 5Å to the flavin rings

Flavin binding site similarity

- Method:
 - Superposition of the triple ring structure
 - Evaluation of the 3D-similarity of the binding pockets
 - Rank these evaluations

Flavin binding site similarity

- Method:

- Sequence similarity scoring (Needleman/Wunsch)
 - Gap penalty
 - Also counting similar residues
- Rank sequence comparisons
- Find large discrepancies of structure rank to sequence rank

Flavin binding site similarity

- Results:

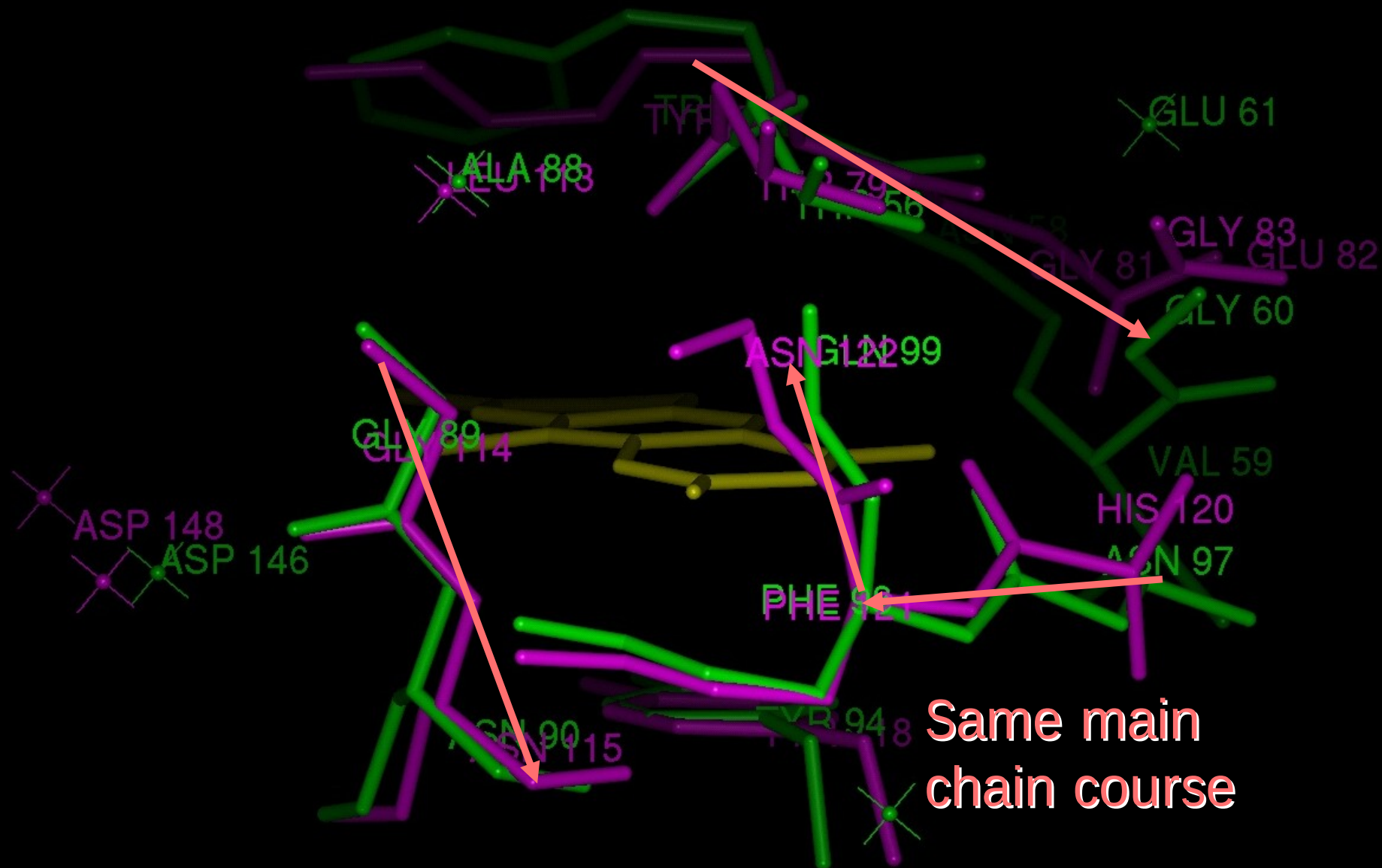
- Proteins with similar sequence have also 3D-similar binding pockets
- There are 3D-similar binding pockets which show no sequence similarity



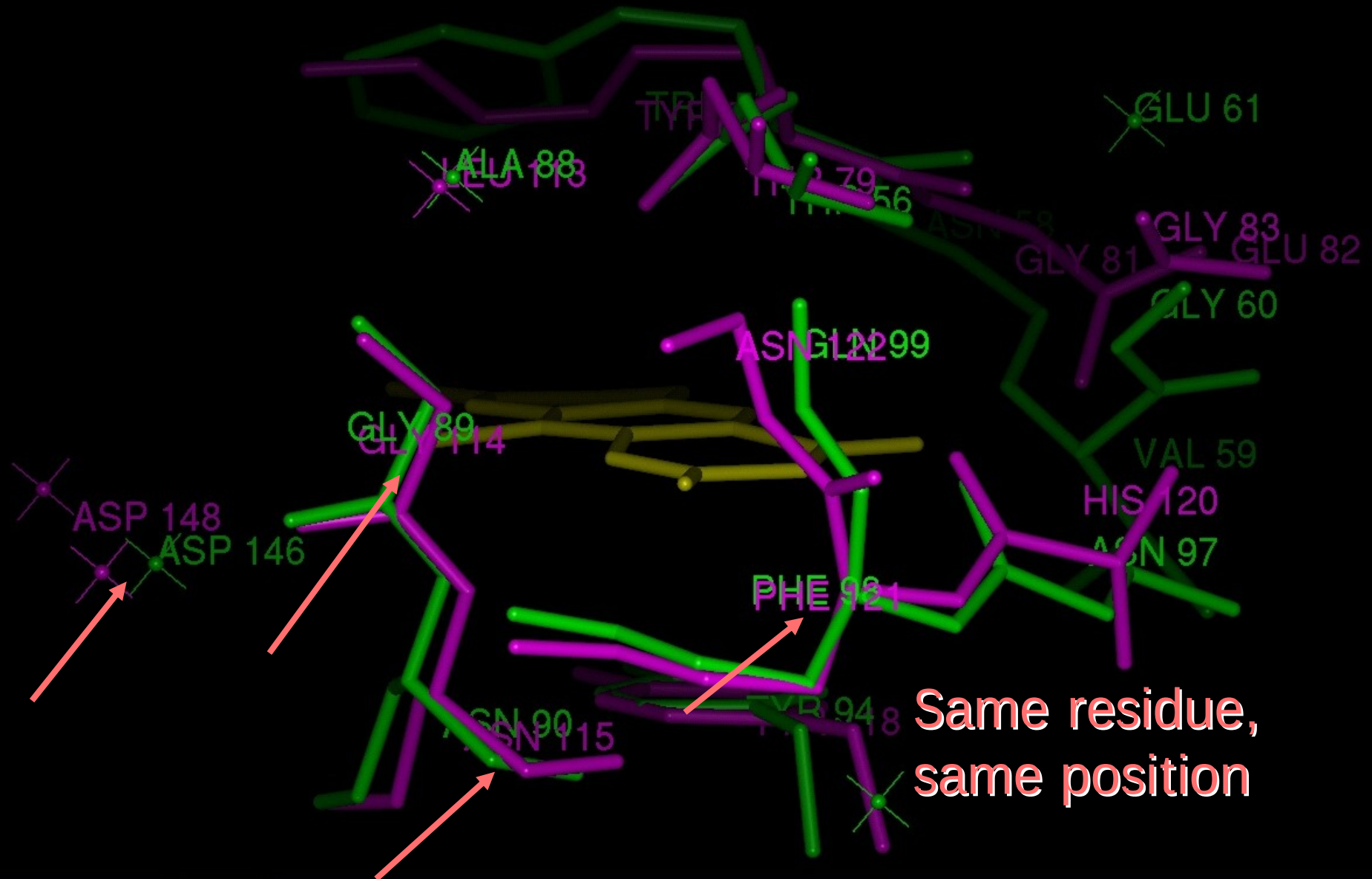
1B1C-1CZR

- 1B1C: Cytochrome p450 reductase/FMN (human)
- 1CZR: Flavodoxin/FMN (*anacystis nidulans*)
- Sequence similarity of protein: 11%
- 3D-similarity of the binding pockets: RMSD 0.75Å

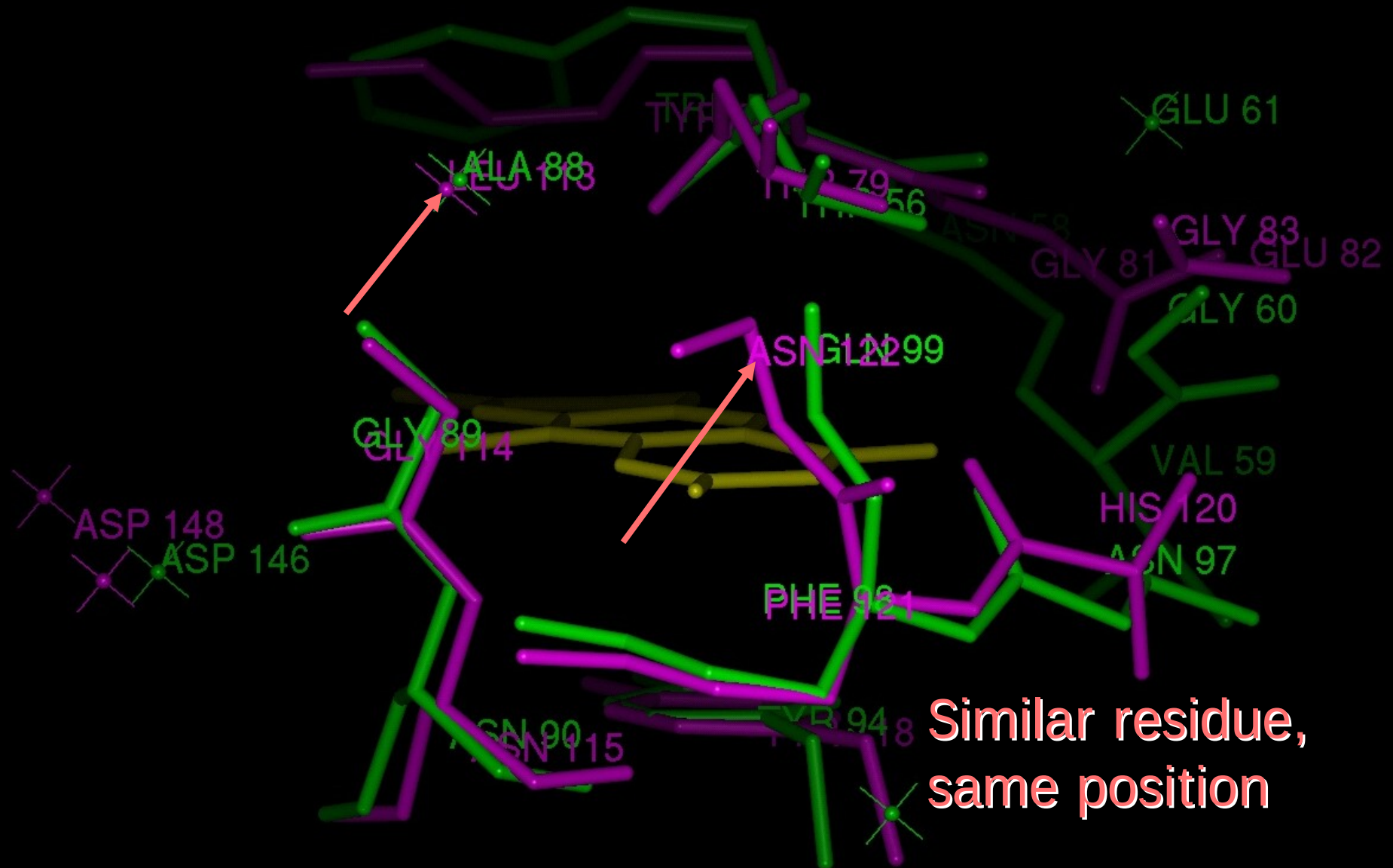
1B1C-1CZR: Seq. sim. 11%, RMSD 0.75Å



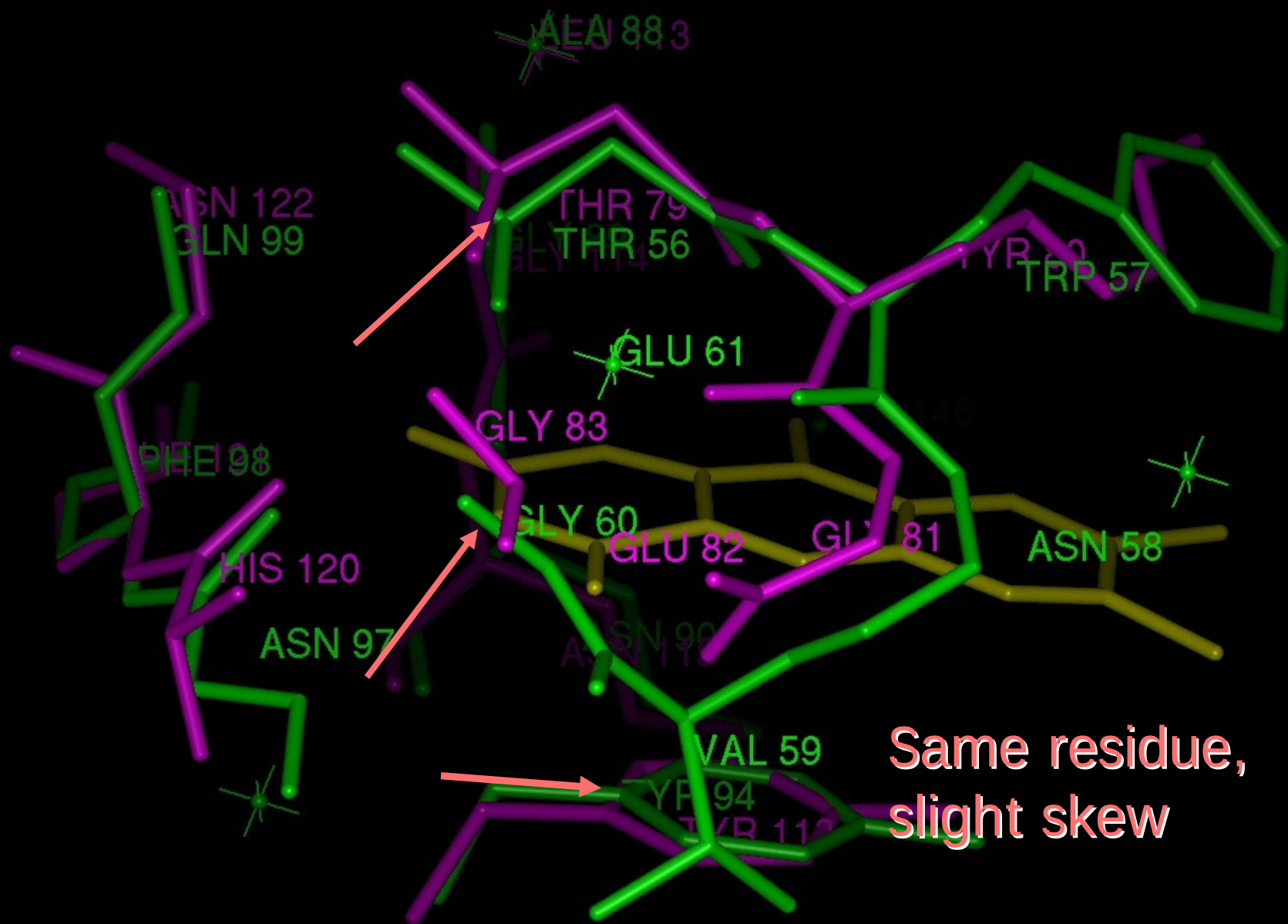
1B1C-1CZR: Seq. sim. 11%, RMSD 0.75Å



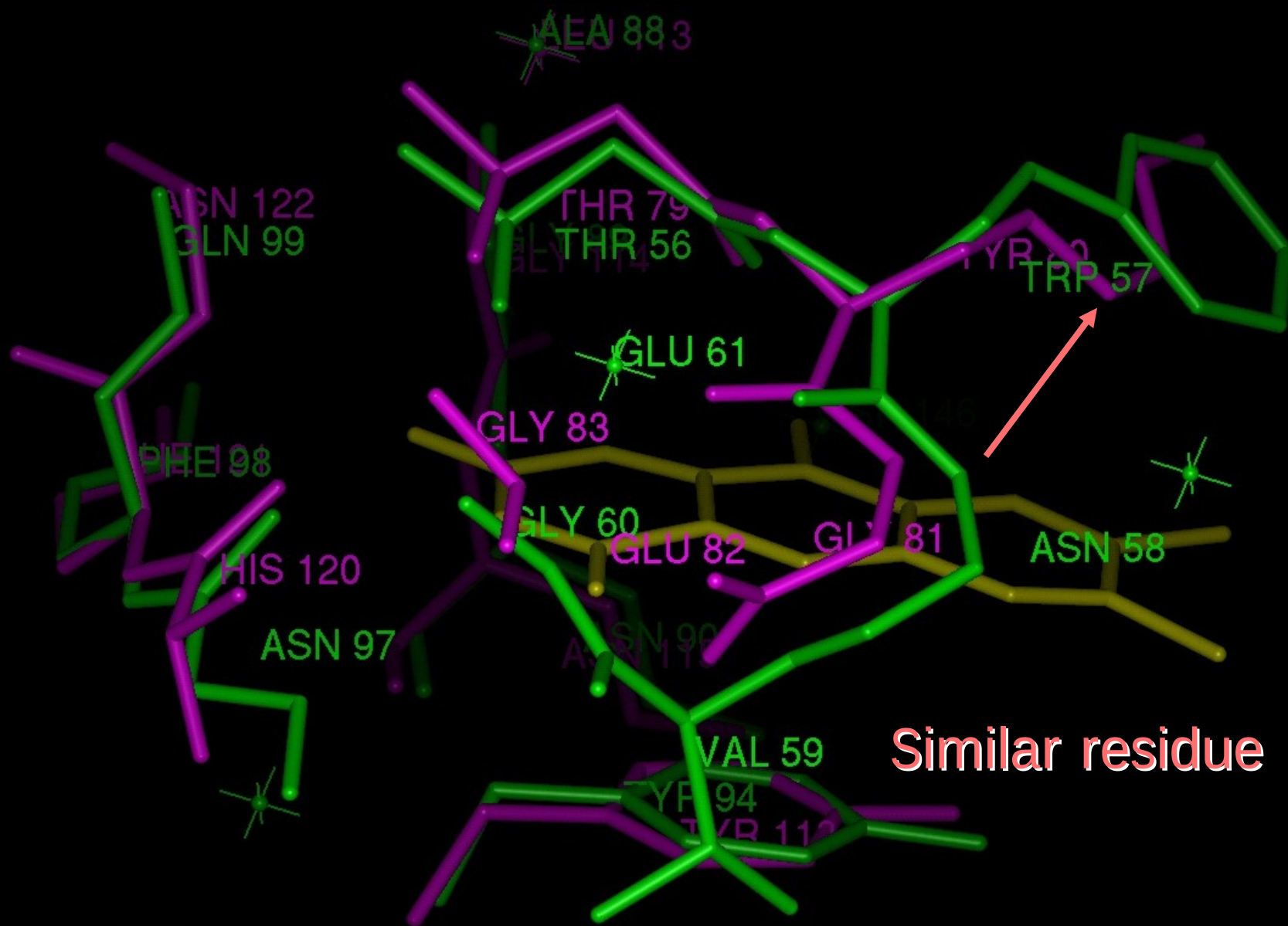
1B1C-1CZR: Seq. sim. 11%, RMSD 0.75Å



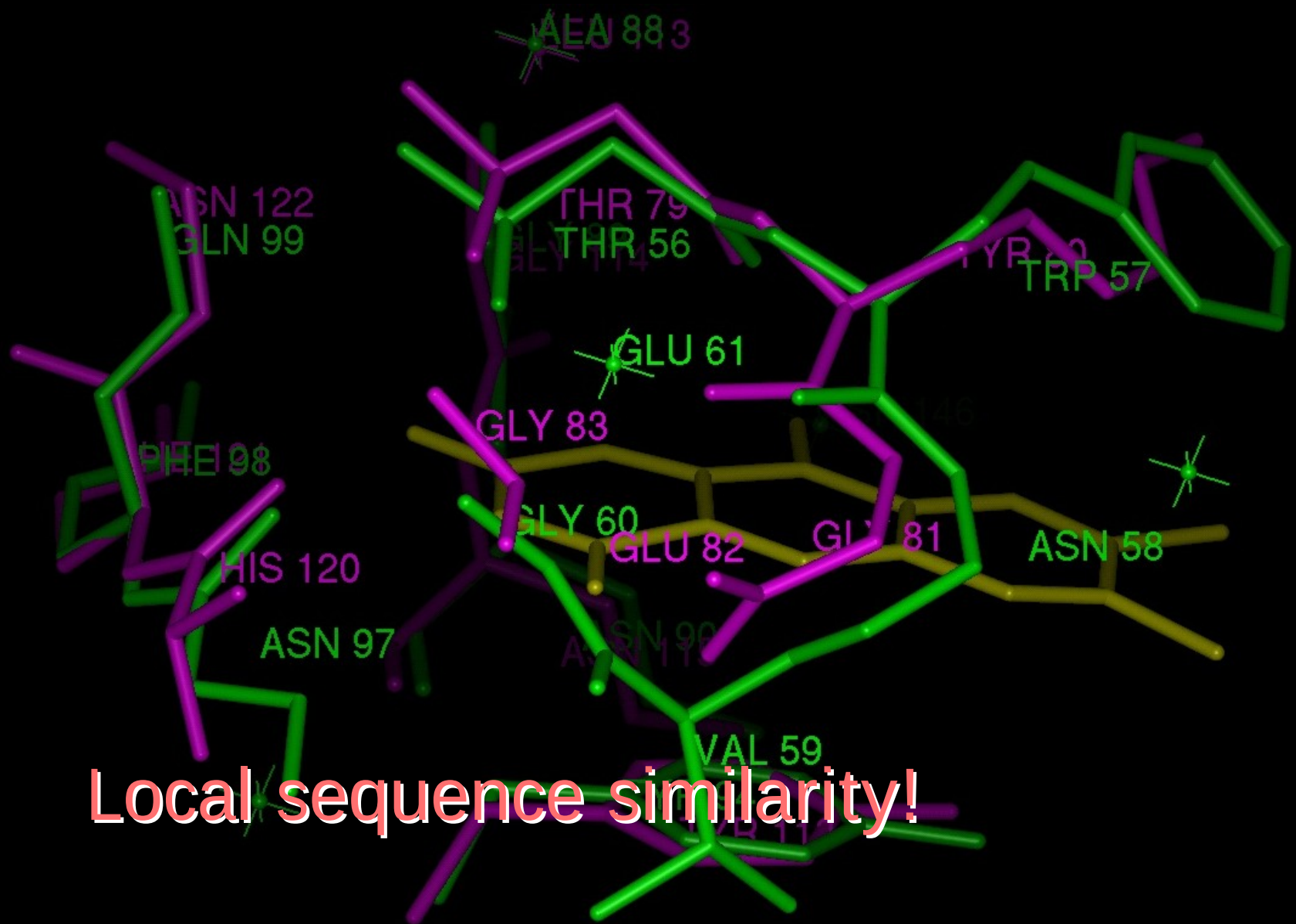
1B1C-1CZR: Seq. sim. 11%, RMSD 0.75Å



1B1C-1CZR: Seq. sim. 11%, RMSD 0.75Å



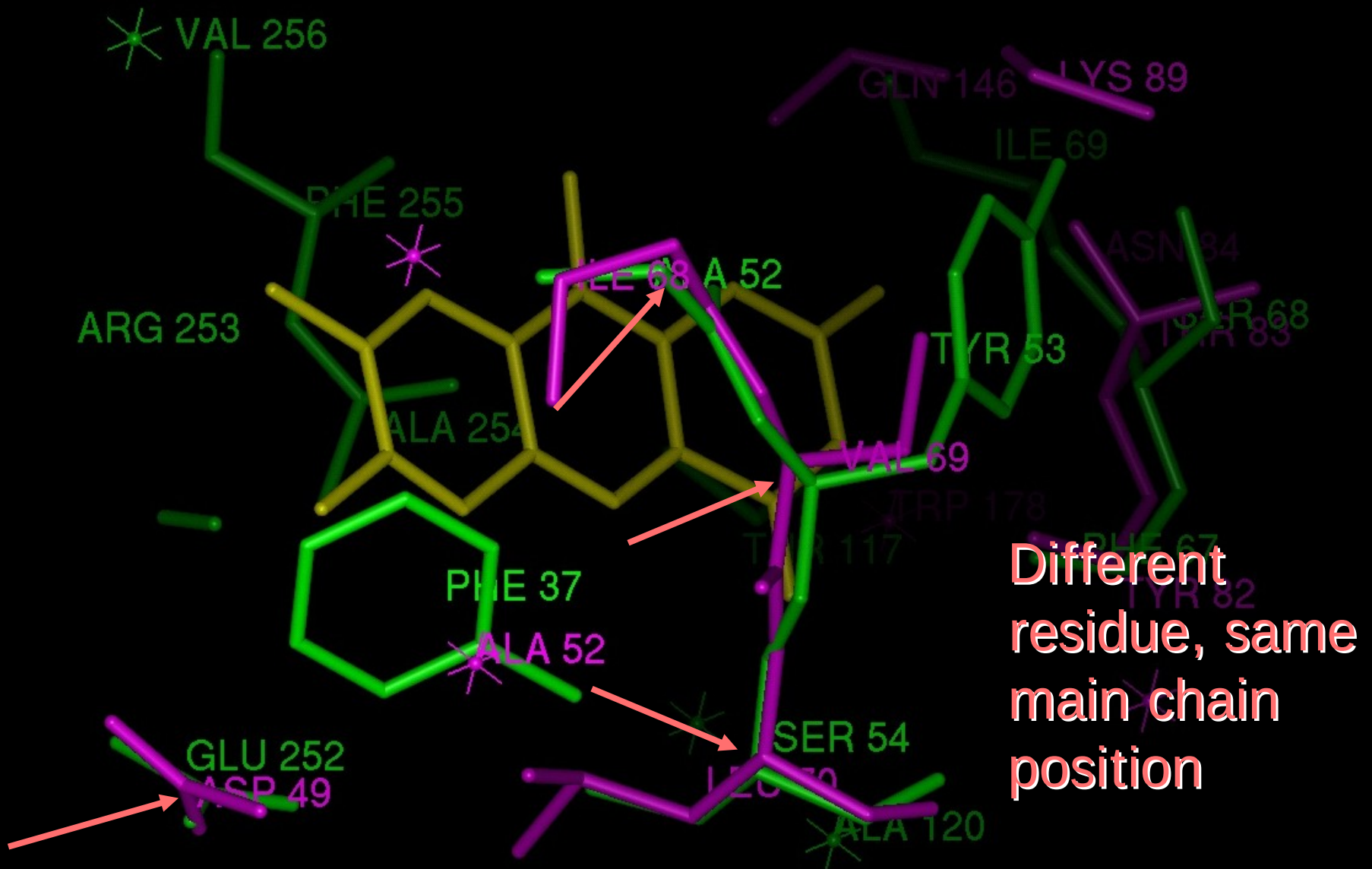
1B1C-1CZR: Seq. sim. 11%, RMSD 0.75Å



1A8P-1DNL

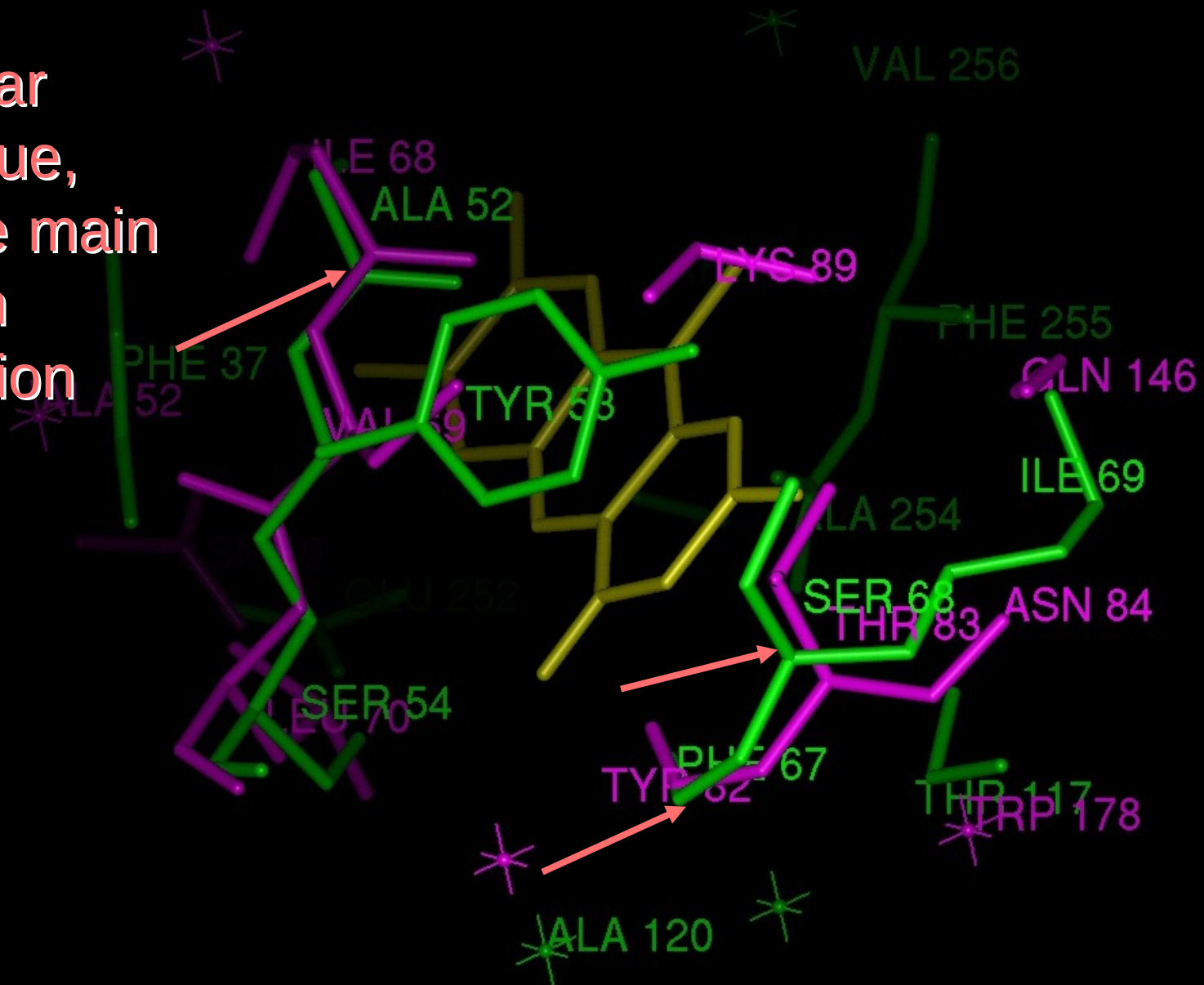
- 1A8P: Ferredoxin reductase/FAD (*azotobacter vinelandii*)
- 1DNL: Pyridoxine 5'-phosphate oxidase/FMN (*e. coli*)
- Sequence similarity 13%
- 3D-similarity of the binding pockets: RMSD 1.05Å

1A8P-1DNL: Seq. sim. 13%, RMSD 1.05Å



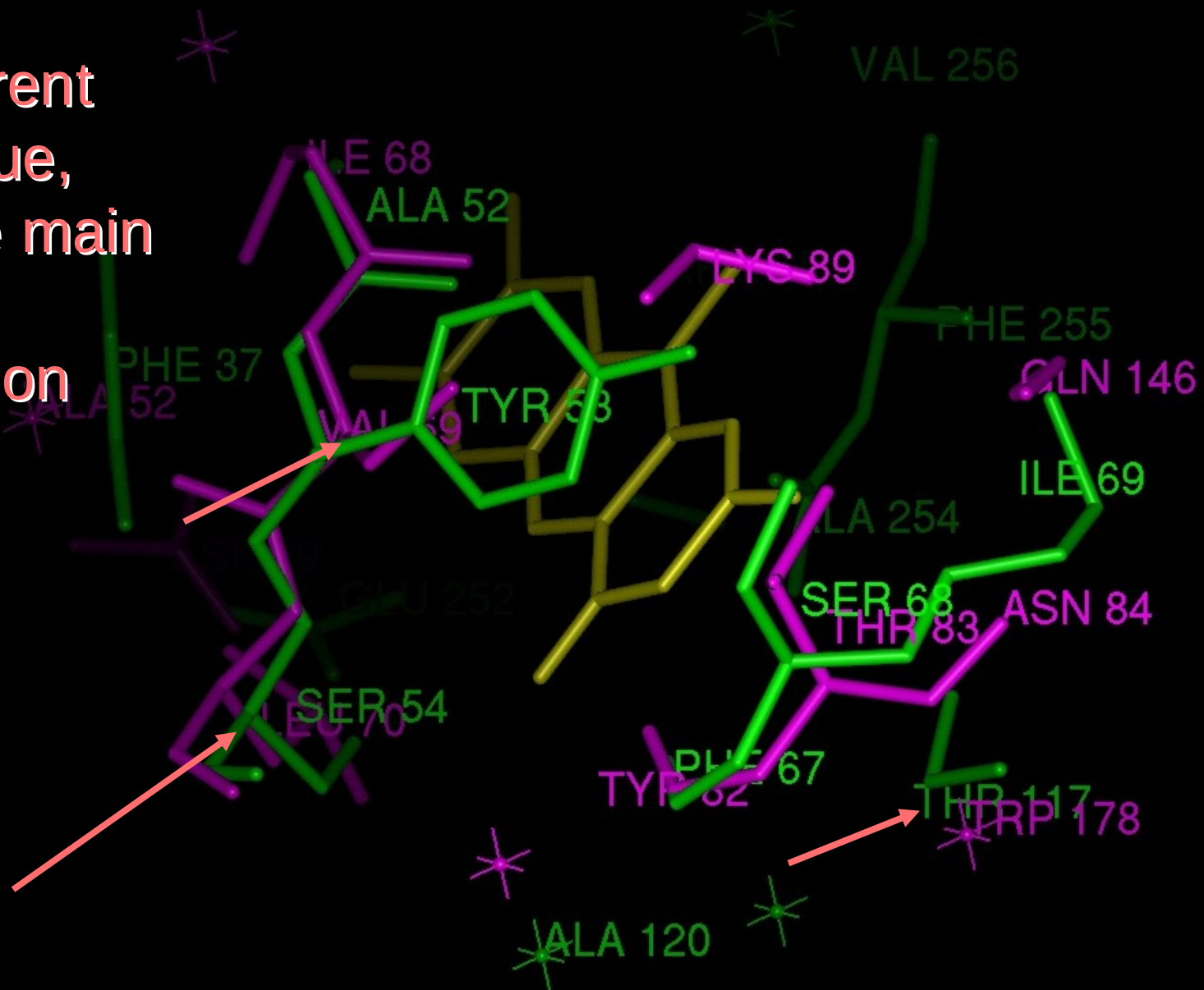
1A8P-1DNL: Seq. sim. 13%, RMSD 1.05Å

Similar
residue,
same main
chain
position

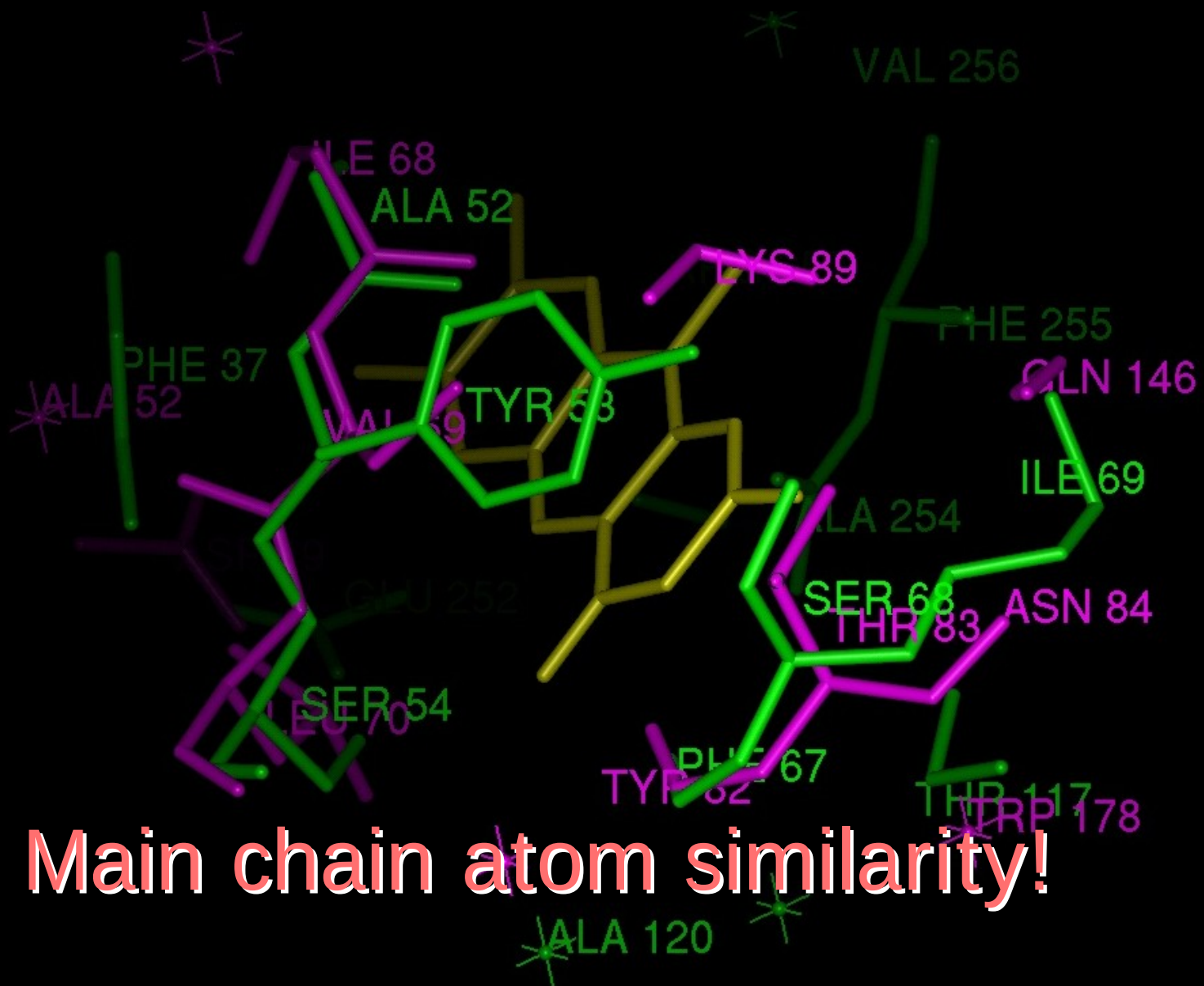


1A8P-1DNL: Seq. sim. 13%, RMSD 1.05Å

Different
residue,
same main
chain
position



1A8P-1DNL: Seq. sim. 13%, RMSD 1.05Å

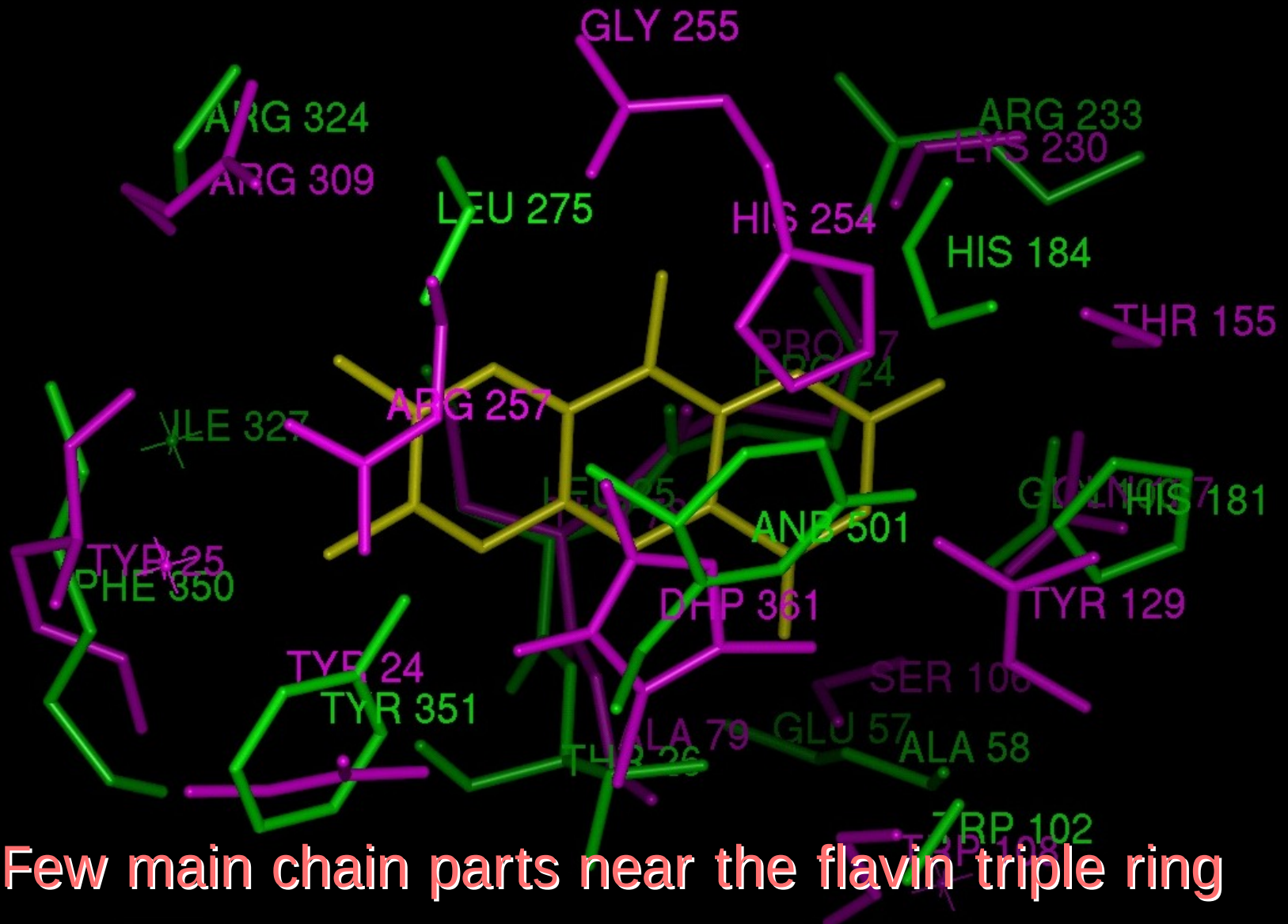


Main chain atom similarity!

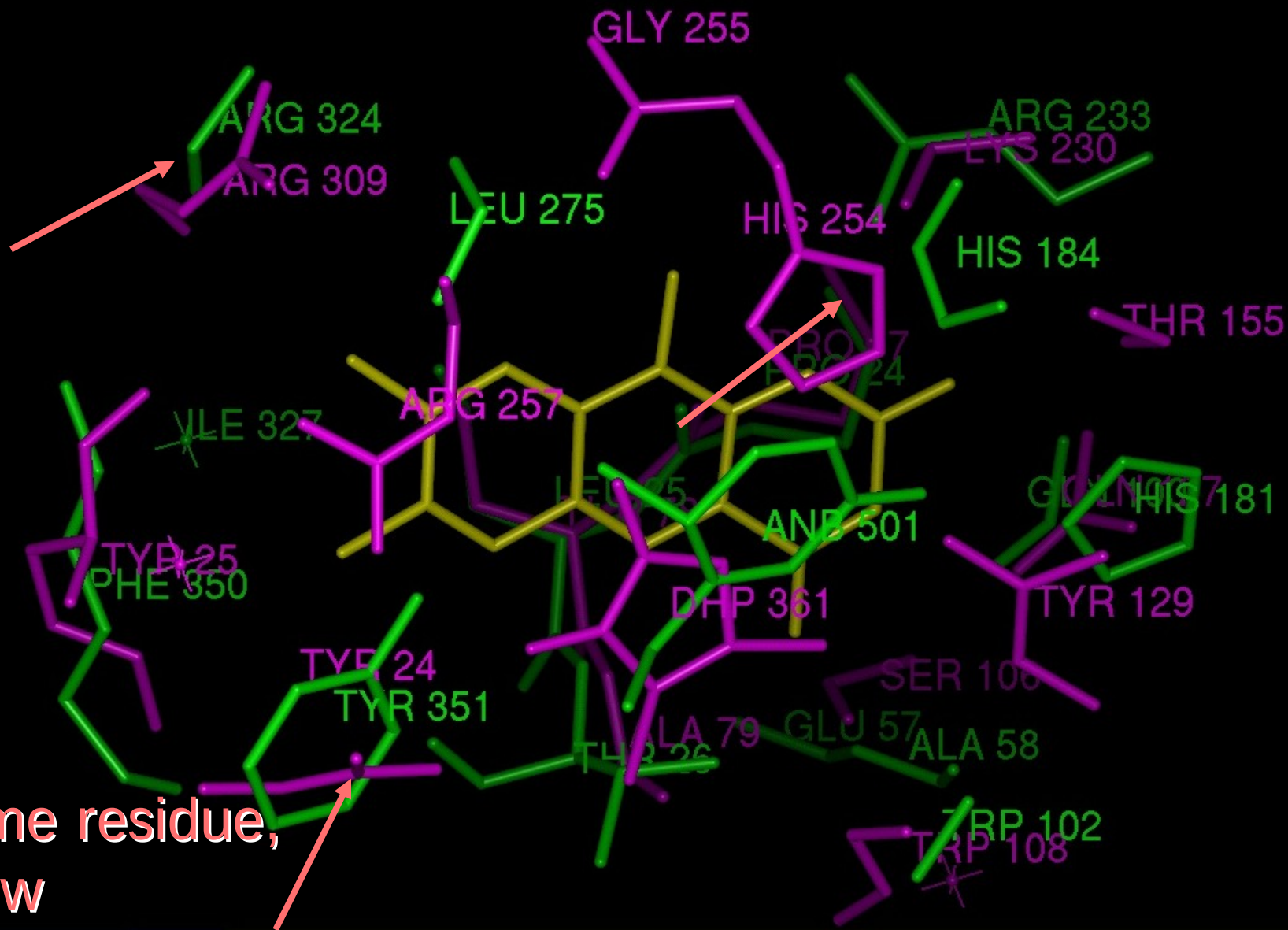
1AL8-1H62

- 1AL8: Glycolate oxidase/FMN (spinach)
- 1H62: Pentaerythritol tetranitrate reductase/FMN (*enterobacter cloacae*)
- Sequence similarity 13%
- 3D-similarity of the binding pockets: RMSD 1.22Å

1AL8-1H62: Seq. sim. 13%, RMSD 1.22Å

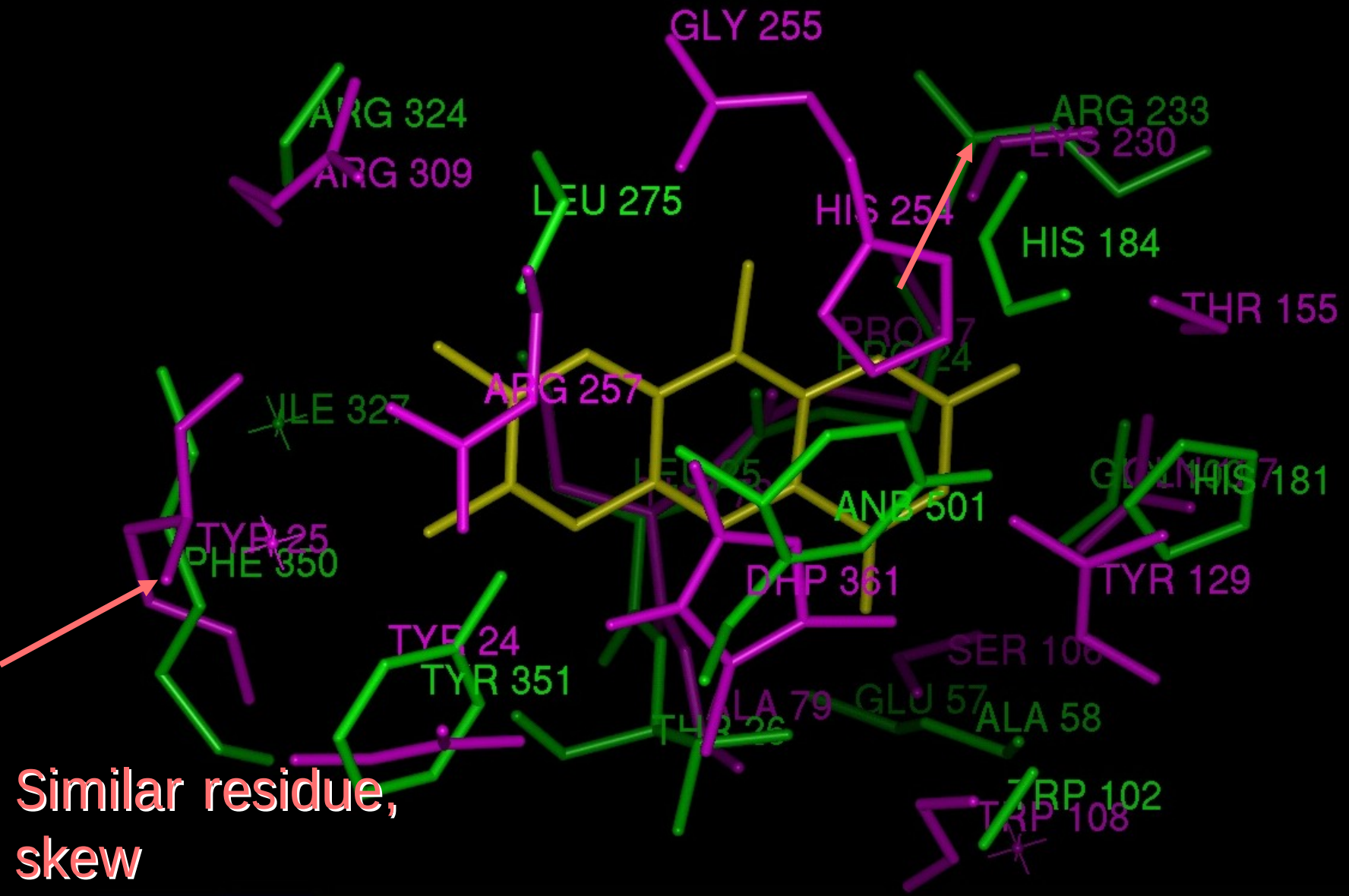


1AL8-1H62: Seq. sim. 13%, RMSD 1.22Å



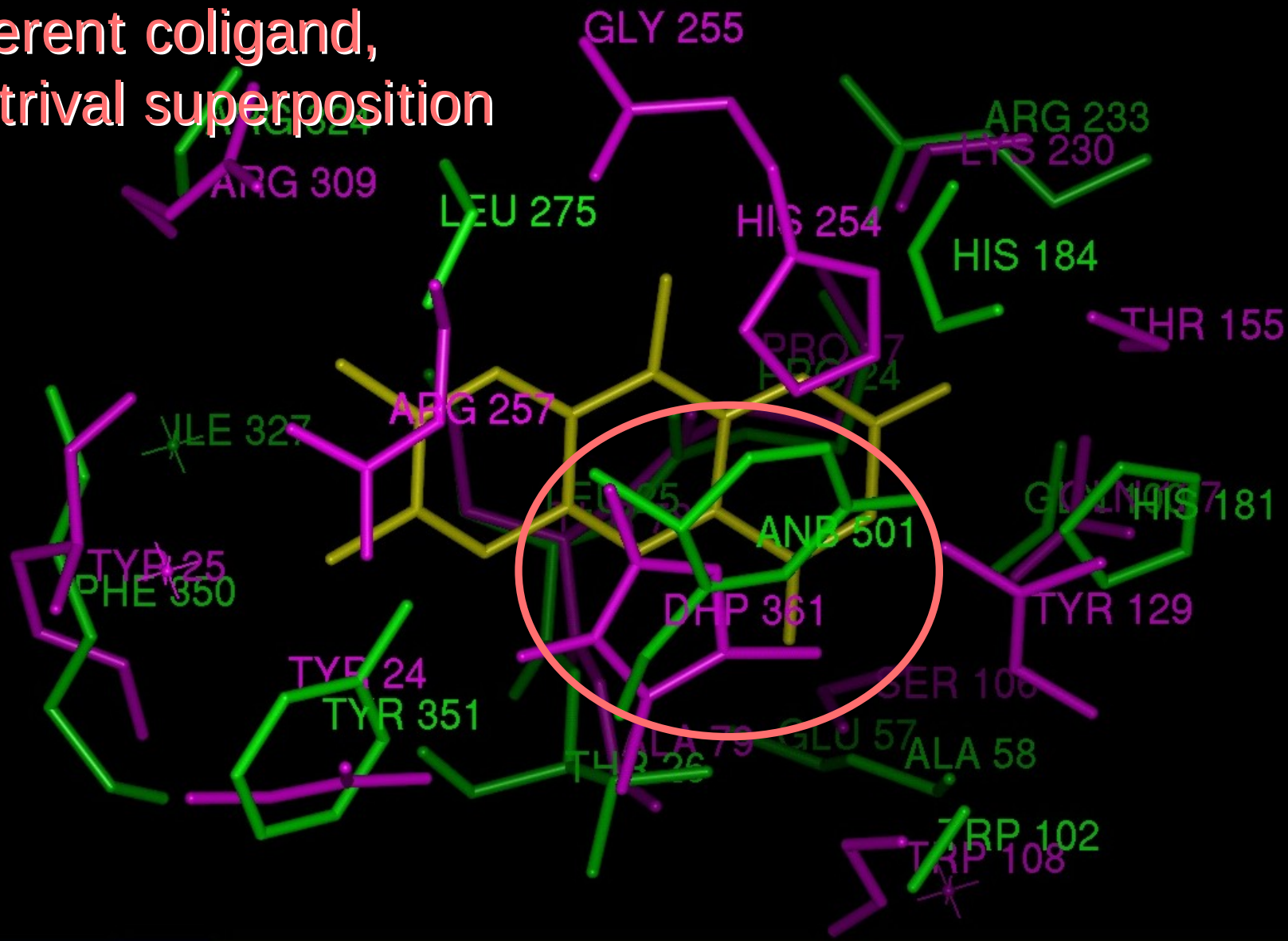
Same residue,
skew

1AL8-1H62: Seq. sim. 13%, RMSD 1.22Å

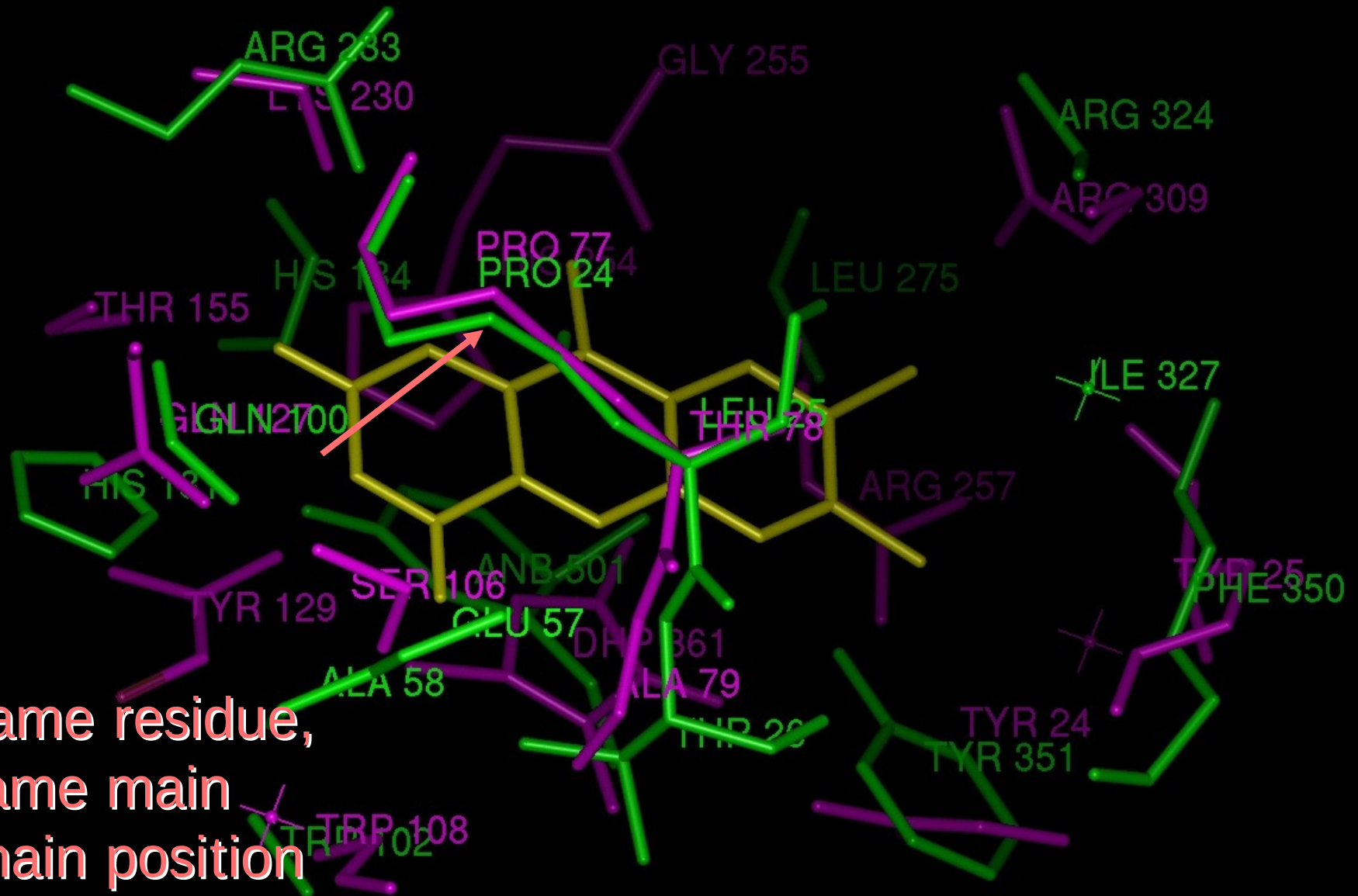


1AL8-1H62: Seq. sim. 13%, RMSD 1.22Å

Different coligand,
nontrivial superposition

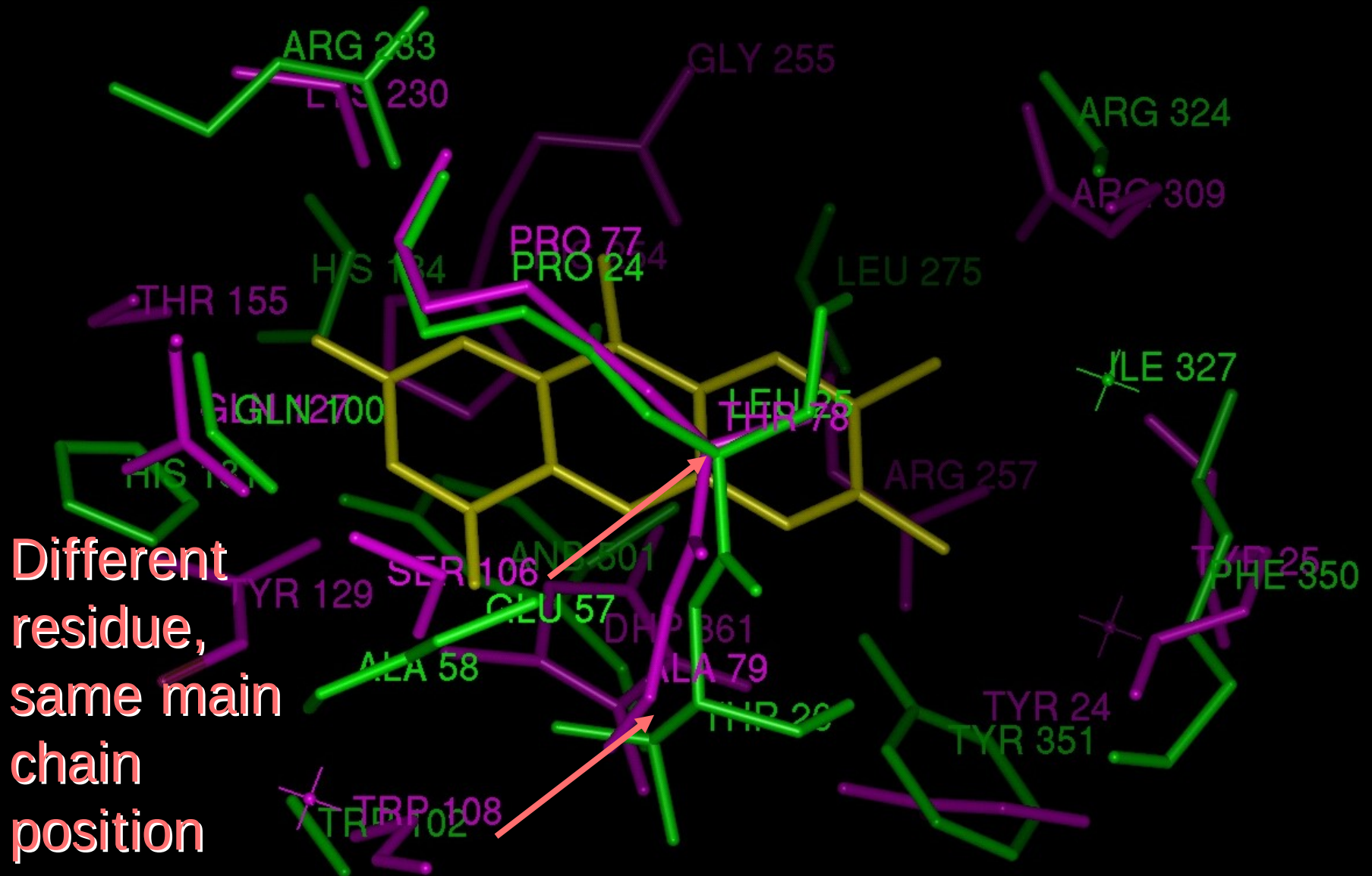


1AL8-1H62: Seq. sim. 13%, RMSD 1.22Å

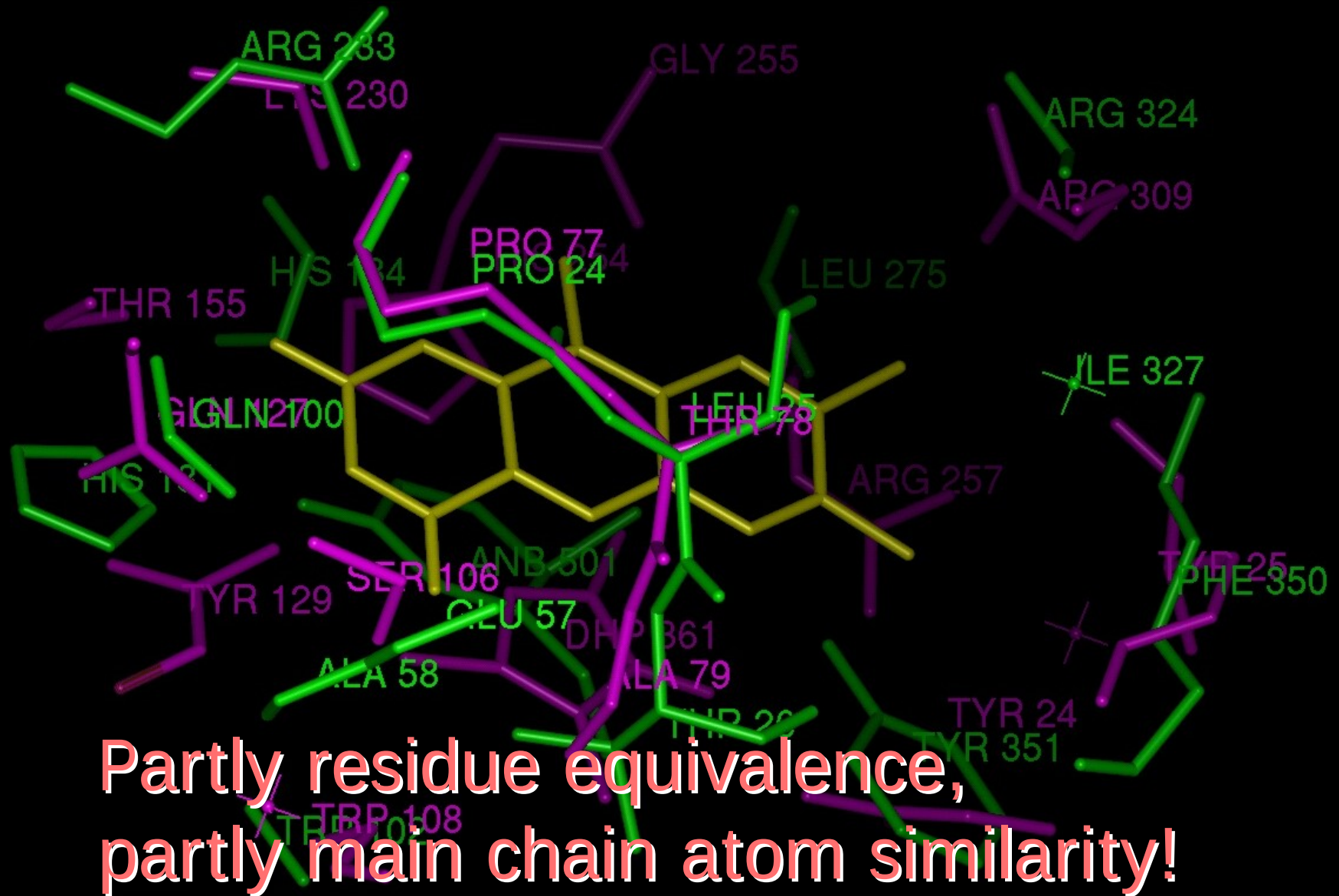


Same residue,
same main
chain position

1AL8-1H62: Seq. sim. 13%, RMSD 1.22Å



1AL8-1H62: Seq. sim. 13%, RMSD 1.22Å

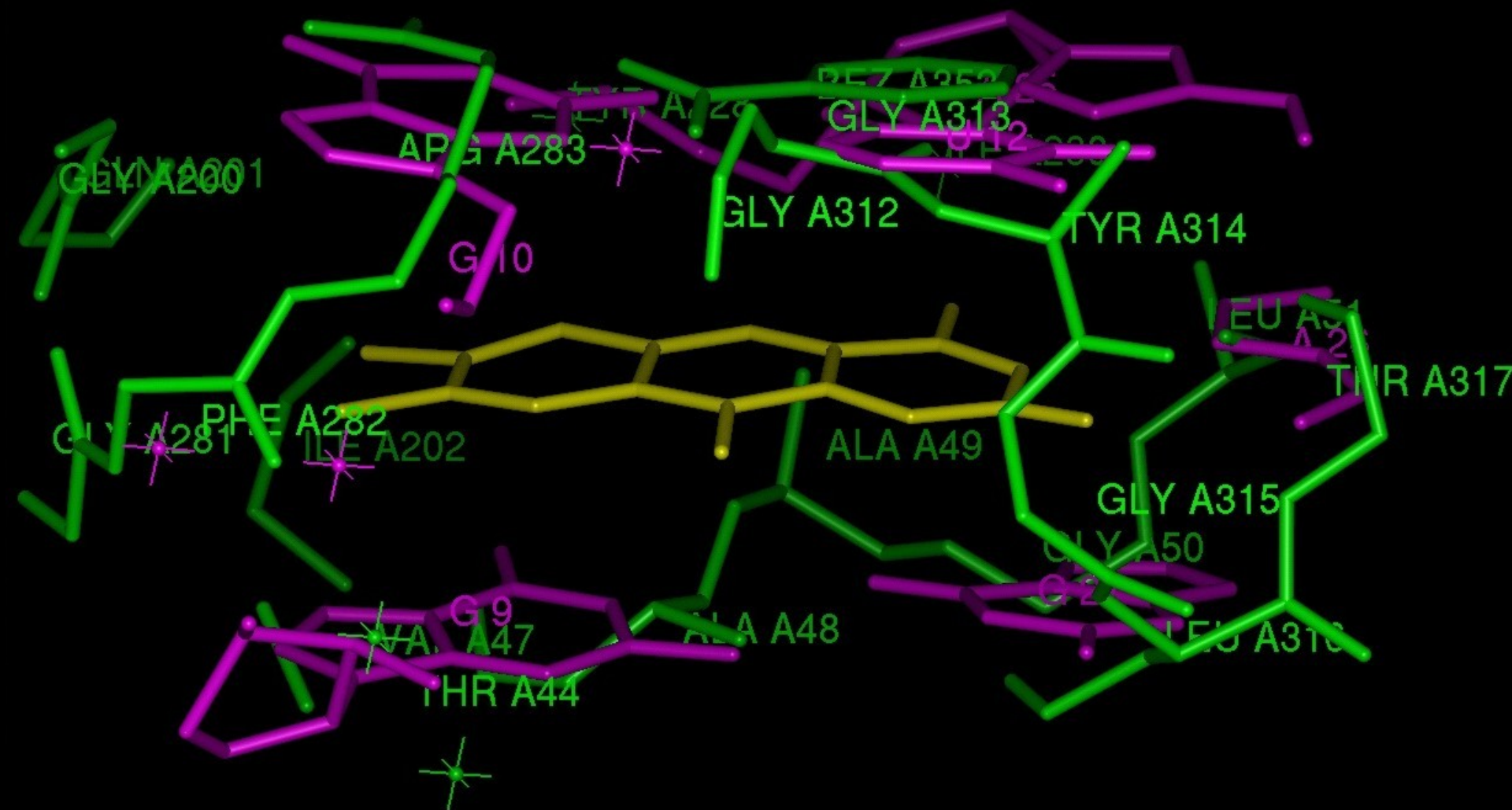




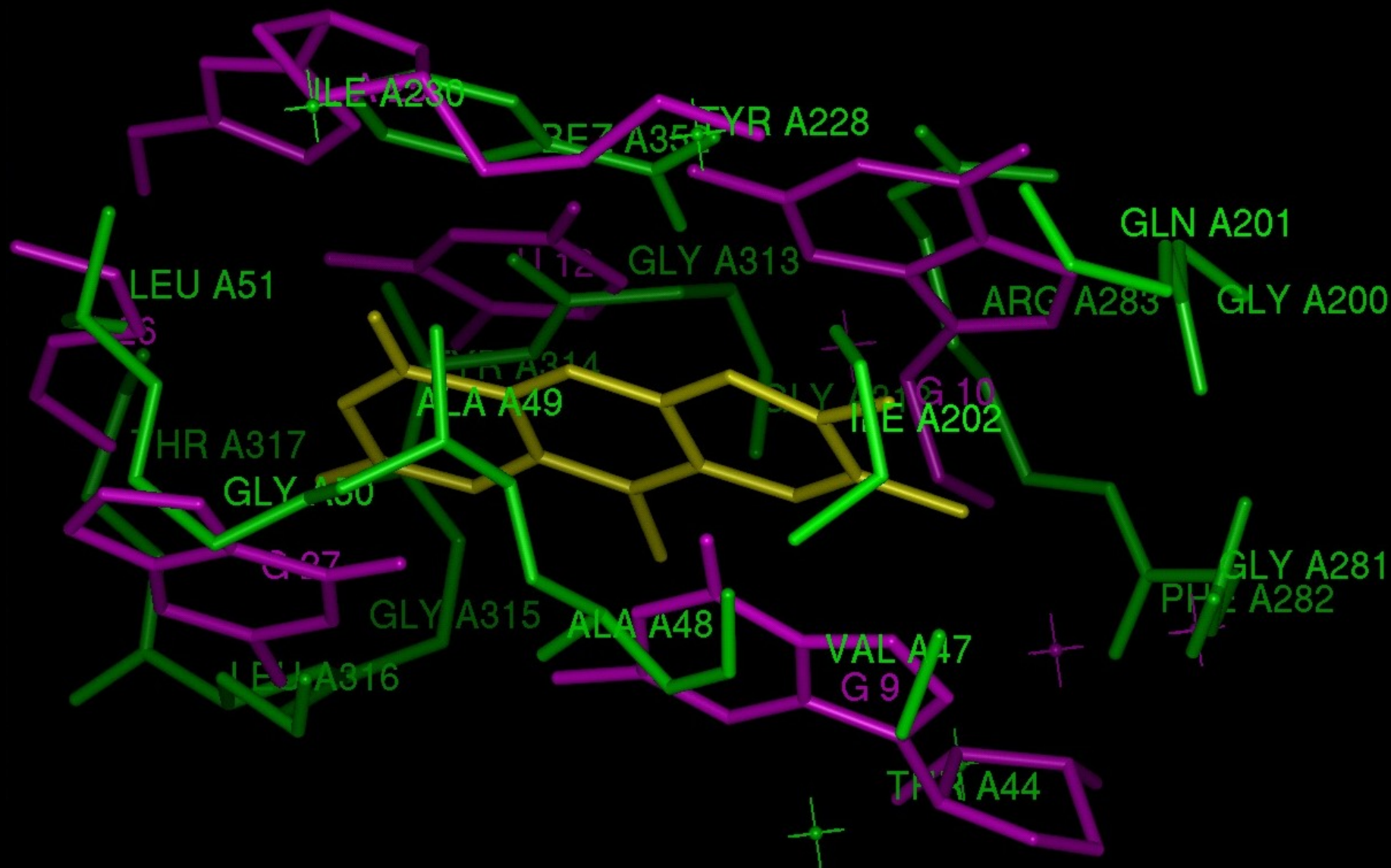
1FMN-1AA8

- 1FMN: FMN-RNA aptamer complex
- 1AA8: D-amino acid oxidase/FAD (pig)
- Obviously no sequence similarity
- 3D-similarity of the binding pockets:
RMSD 1.39Å

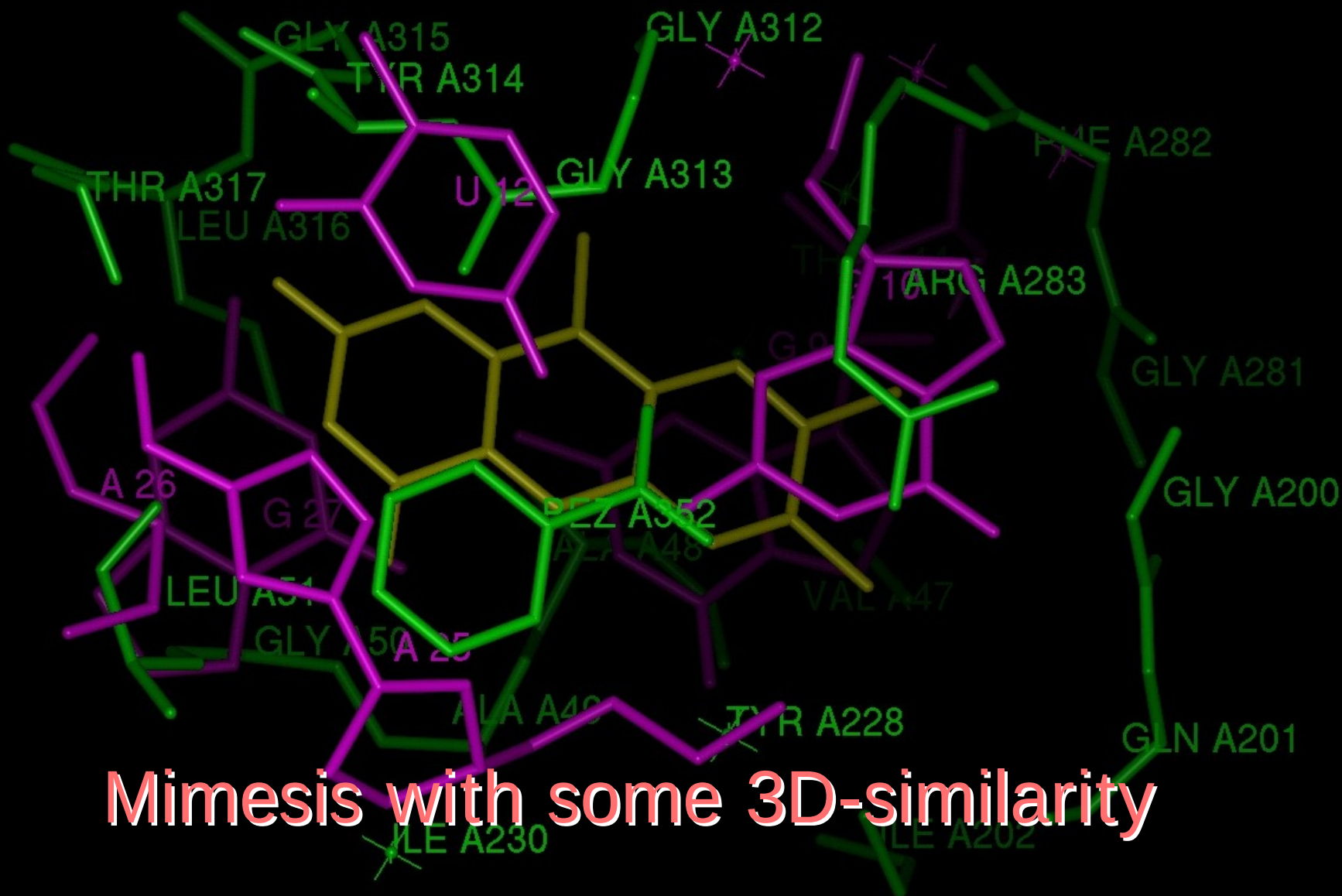
1FMN-1AA8: Nucloetid/protein, RMSD 1.39Å



1FMN-1AA8: Nucloetid/protein, RMSD 1.39Å



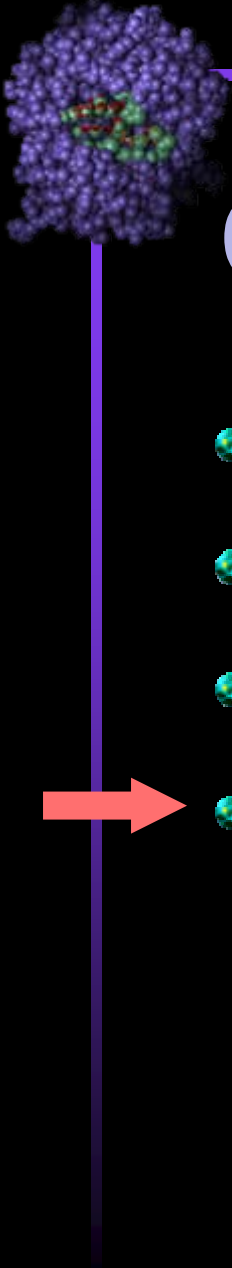
1FMN-1AA8: Nucloetid/protein, RMSD 1.39Å





Faces of mimicry

- Same residue – same position
- Same residue – skewed or different orientation
- Similar residue
- Same main chain course
- Superposition of different residues or structures

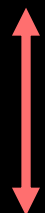


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Molecular mimicry hypothesis

- Substantially different binding modes are occurring in reality.



Reflection!

- Different methods of molecular design yield substantially different results.

Implications for drug design

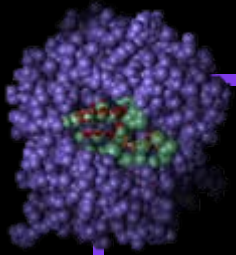
Necessary design decision:

How different should the
alternate binding partner be?

Acknowledgements

- Christoph Gille, Robert Preissner, Kristian Rother
- Supported by DFG (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) and





Goodbye!

Thanks for Your attention!

Welcome at
www.charite.de/bioinf/hoppe