

Multiscale modeling of crystalline dynamics and the corresponding diffuse X-ray scatter from biological molecules

Demian Riccardi

Qiang Cui and George N. Phillips, Jr.

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Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Molecular Context

Crystal as metaphor

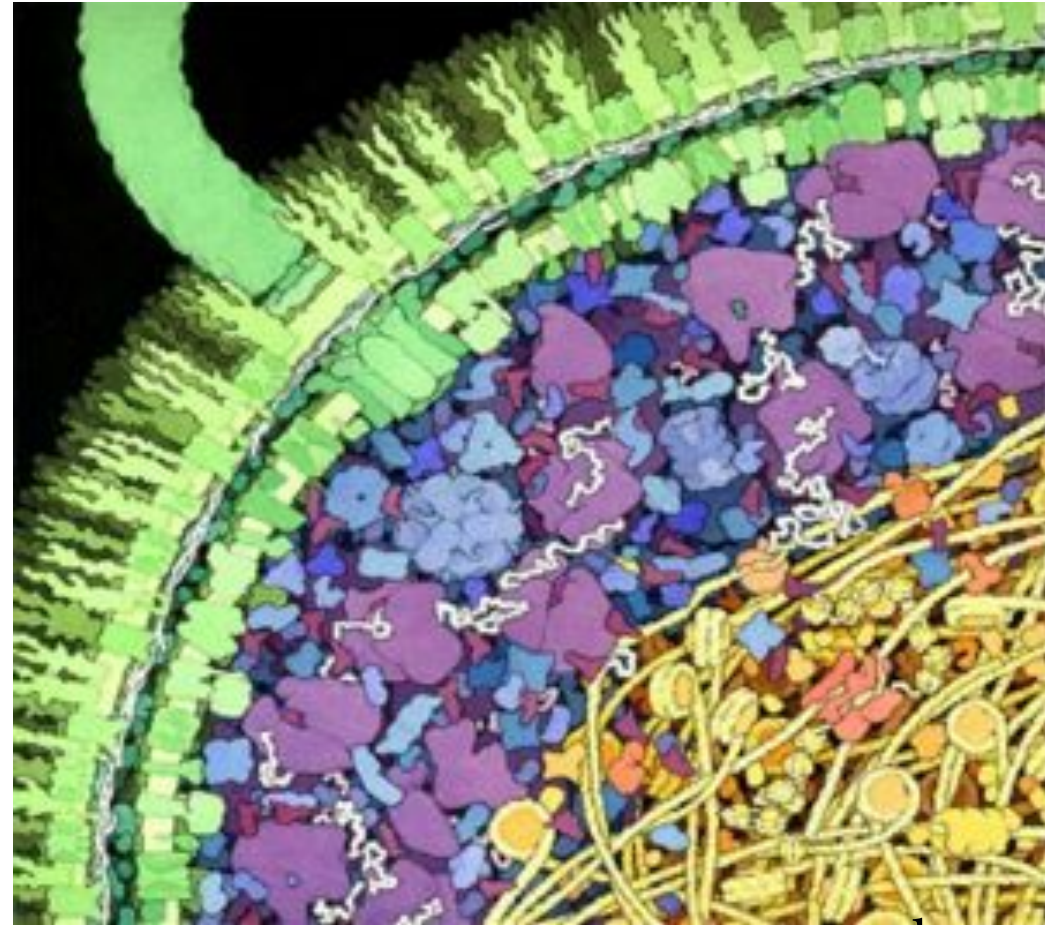
Phillips, Fillers, and Cohen, BiophysJ (1980)

30-70% water

Similar to cytoplasm

Record Jr., M. T. et. al. TiBS (1998)

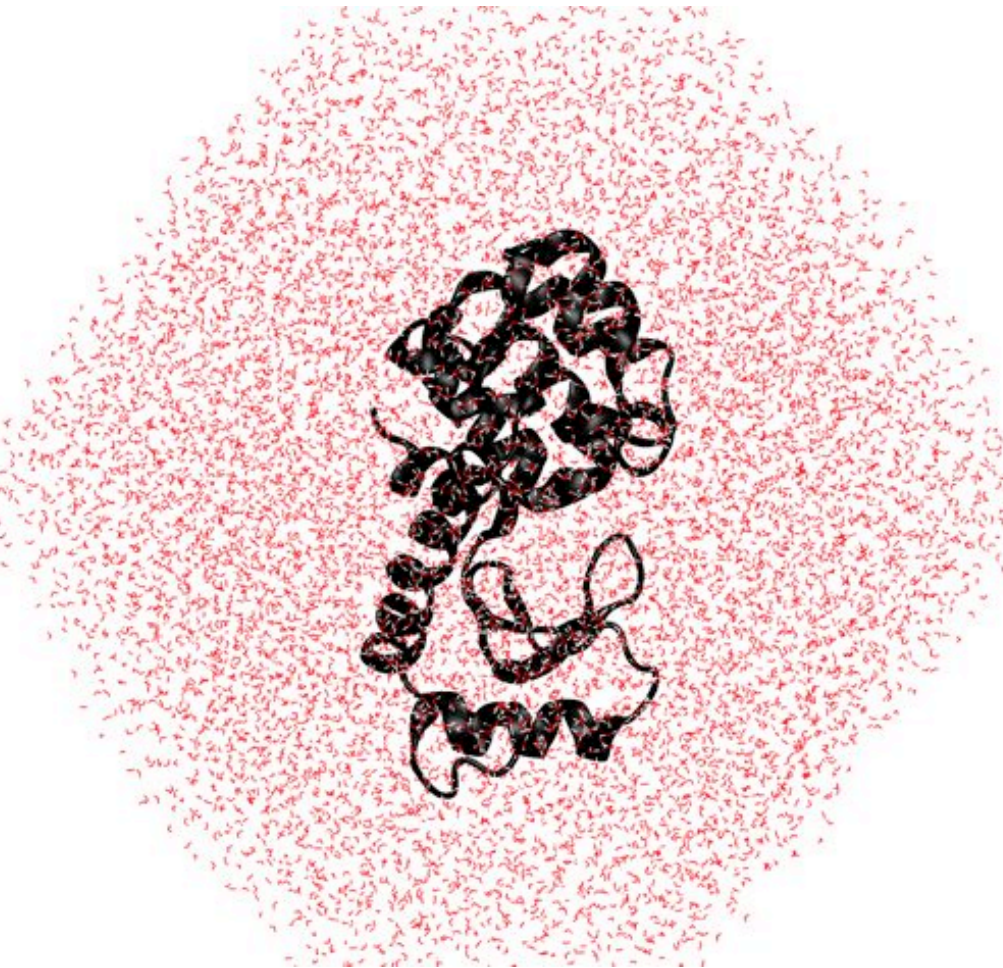
Structure/Dynamics/Function



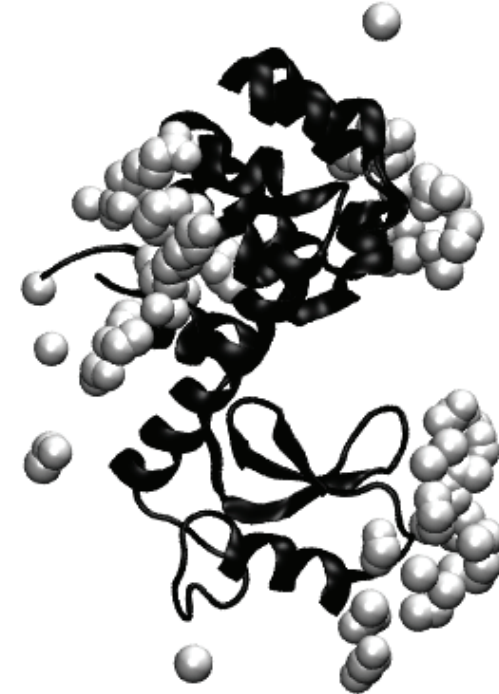
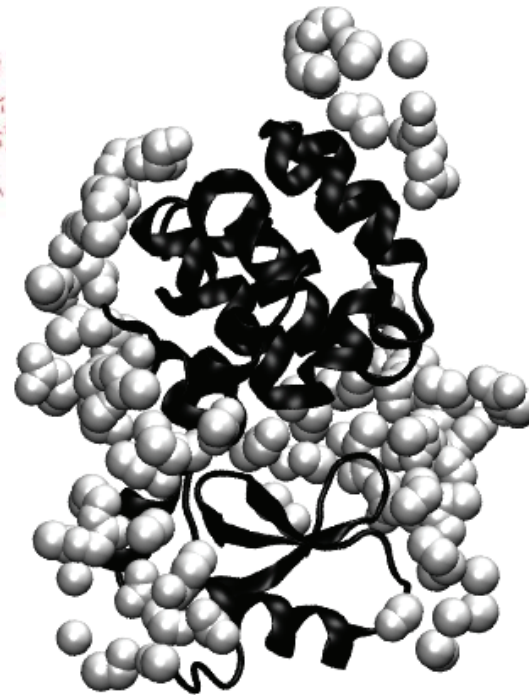
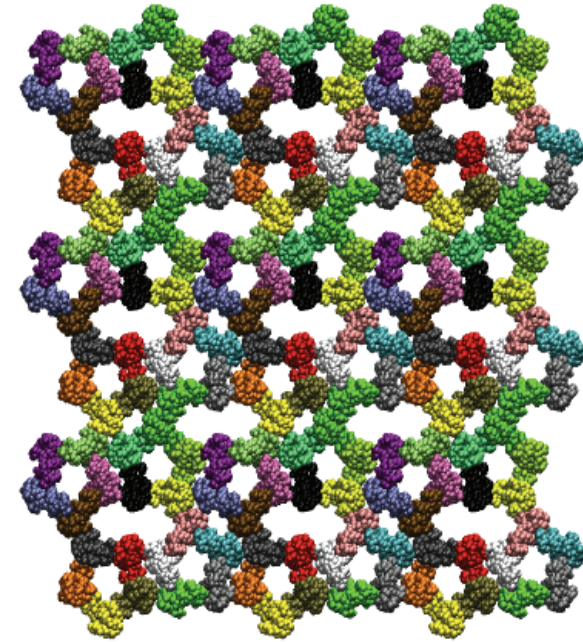
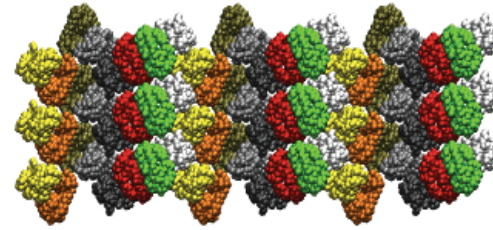
anl.gov

“The difference is comparable to skipping through an open field or being crammed into a crowded elevator” -Lee Makowski

Molecular Context



T4 Lysozyme



Elastic Network Model

Typical representation of potential energy

$$V = V_{bonds} + V_{angles} + V_{dihedrals} + V_{nonbond}$$

Just use simple springs between interacting atoms!

$$V_{spring}(\mathbf{r}_a, \mathbf{r}_b) = \frac{C}{2} (|\mathbf{r}_a - \mathbf{r}_b| - |\mathbf{r}_a^0 - \mathbf{r}_b^0|)^2 \quad \text{if } |\mathbf{r}_a^0 - \mathbf{r}_b^0| \leq R_{cut}$$

$$V = \sum_{a,b} V_{spring}(\mathbf{r}_a, \mathbf{r}_b)$$

Harmonic approximation: in terms of Hessian Matrix

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}^T \mathbf{\Phi} \mathbf{r}$$

MM Tirion, PRL (1996)

ENM variations

Isolated Lysozyme



Cutoff: 8Å



Cutoff: 16Å

Most common:

$$k(R) = \begin{cases} R^{-c} & \text{if } R \leq R_{cut} \\ 0 & \text{if } R > R_{cut} \end{cases}$$

-The network

-coarse-graining

-more or less “chemistry”

-The force constant

-relative interaction strength

-can be more detailed

Surprising efficacy: low frequency modes dominate

No energy minimization

Normal Mode Analysis

Go, Noguti, and Nishikawa, PNAS (1983)

Brooks and Karplus, PNAS (1983)

Levitt, Sander, and Stern, JMB (1985)

Eigen values and vectors

$$\mathbf{L}^T \Phi \mathbf{L} = \Lambda$$

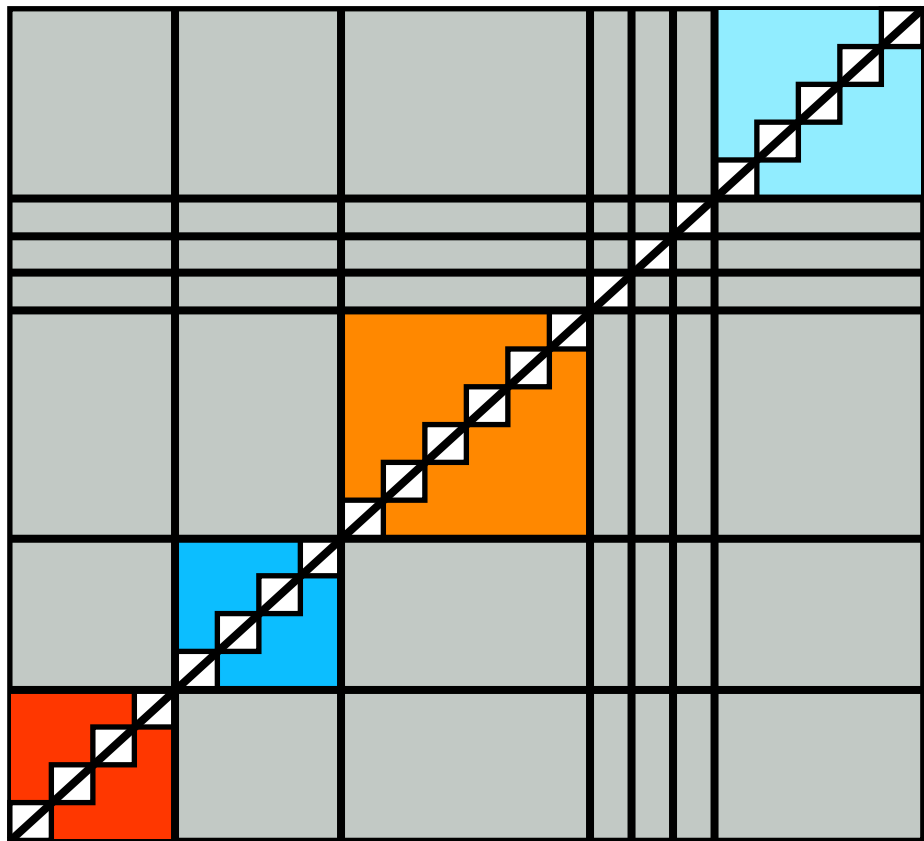
Variance-covariance matrix!

$$\langle \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u}^T \rangle = k_B T \times \mathbf{L} \Lambda^{-1} \mathbf{L}^T$$

Ichiiye and Karplus, Proteins (1991)

But try and do this on the entire crystal...

Some useful information from ENM NMA



Variance-covariance matrix

Temperature Factors

$$\langle \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_i^T \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \langle \delta x_i \delta x_i \rangle & \langle \delta x_i \delta y_i \rangle & \langle \delta x_i \delta z_i \rangle \\ \langle \delta y_i \delta x_i \rangle & \langle \delta y_i \delta y_i \rangle & \langle \delta y_i \delta z_i \rangle \\ \langle \delta z_i \delta x_i \rangle & \langle \delta z_i \delta y_i \rangle & \langle \delta z_i \delta z_i \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Atom-Atom correlations

$$\Phi_{ij} = \sqrt{u_i^2 u_j^2} \frac{\langle \delta r_i \delta r_j \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle \delta r_i^2 \rangle \langle \delta r_j^2 \rangle}}$$

CDOS

$$G(\omega_f) = \sum_i^f g(\omega_i)$$

“Liquid like” correlations

Caspar, Clarage, Salunke, and Clarage Nature (1988)

$$C(r) = C_0(1 - \lambda_0)e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}} + \lambda_0$$

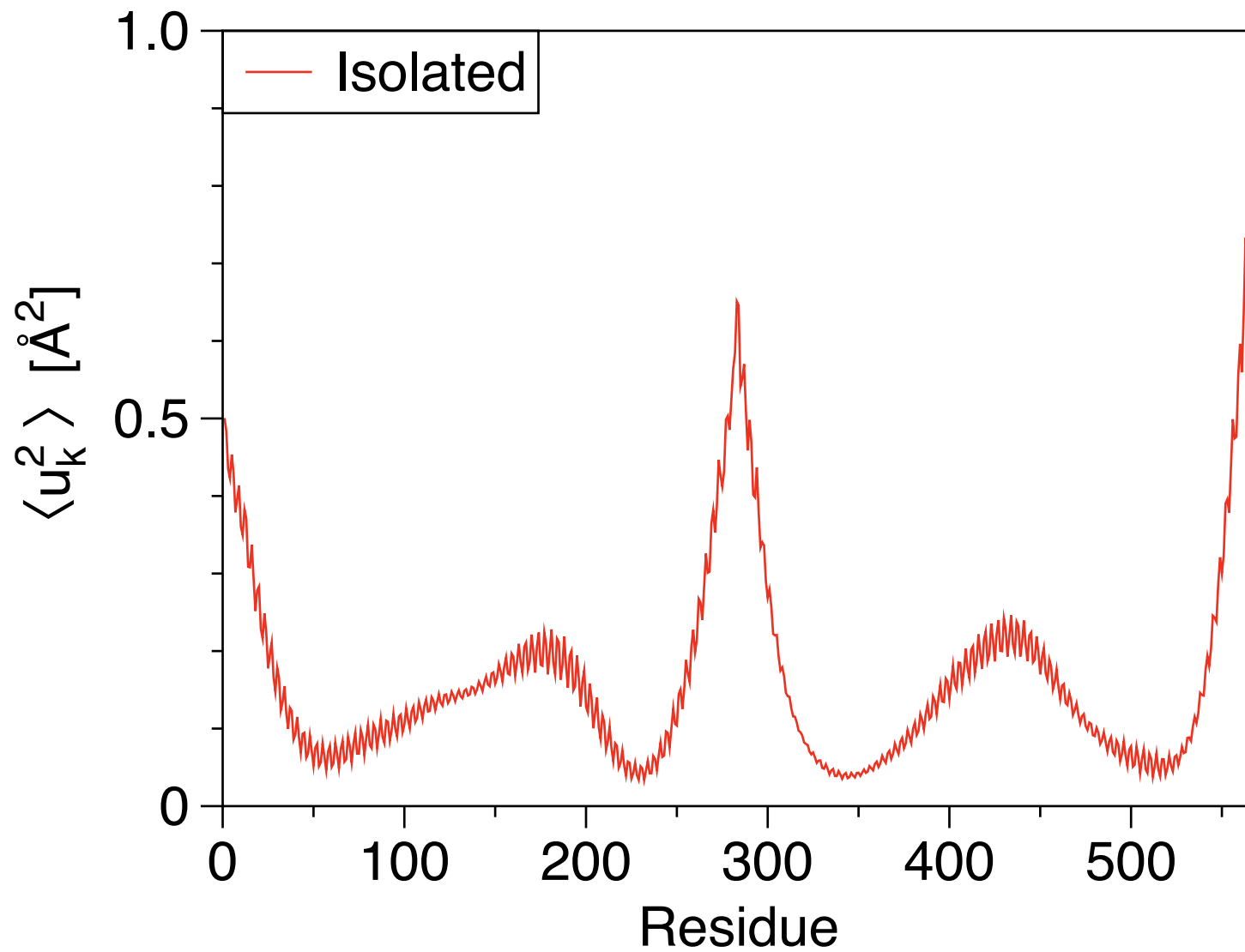
Meinhold and Smith Proteins (2007)

Diffuse X-ray scattering

Example: Tropomyosin



Isotropic Temperature Factor



TROPOMYOSIN

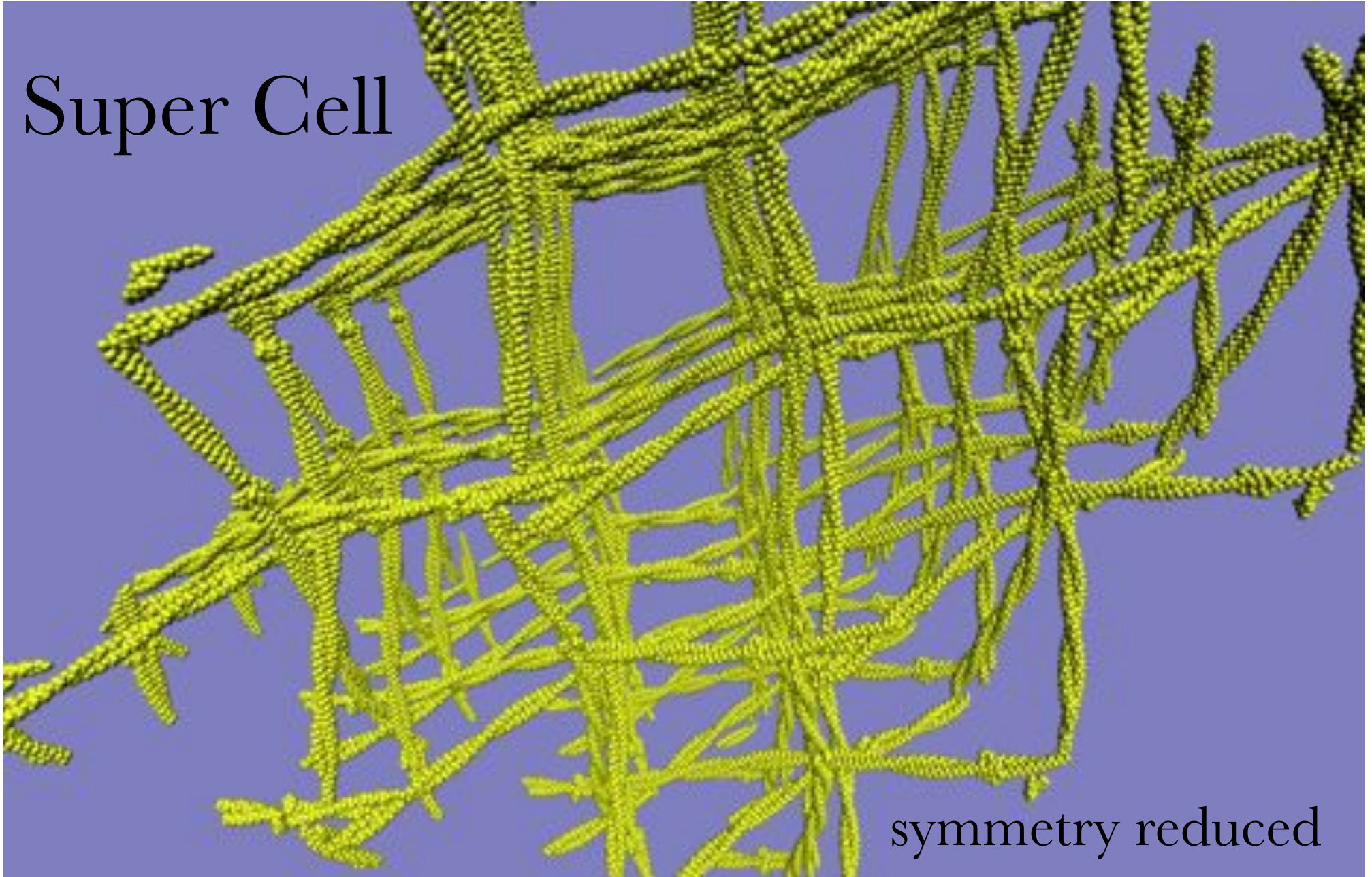


P1 Unit Cell

symmetry reduced

TROPOMYOSIN

Super Cell



symmetry reduced

Crystalline Context: BVK boundary conditions

Construct the dynamic matrix from Hessian

$$\mathbf{D}(kk', \mathbf{q}) = \sum_{l'} \Phi \begin{pmatrix} kk' \\ 0l' \end{pmatrix} e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot (\mathbf{R}(k'l') - \mathbf{R}(k0))}$$

“Thermal vibrations in Crystallography”, Willis and Pryor (1975)

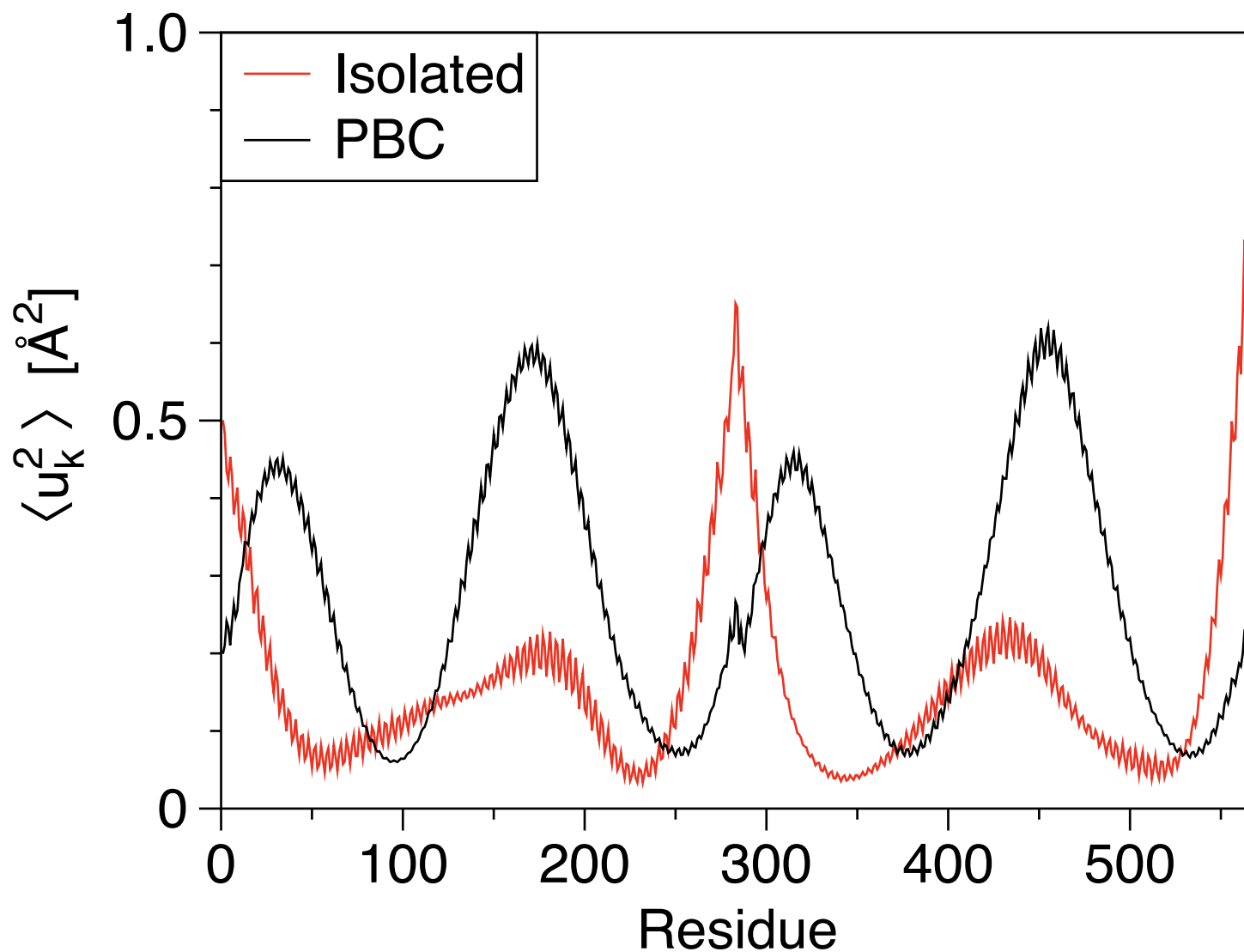
Dimensions: $3nN$ to $3n$

$$\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{q})^T \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{q}) \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{q}) = \Lambda(\mathbf{q})$$

Sample wavevectors to construct variance-covariance matrix

$$\langle \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T \rangle = k_B T \times \langle \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{q}) \Lambda^{-1} \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{q})^\dagger \rangle_{\mathbf{q}}$$

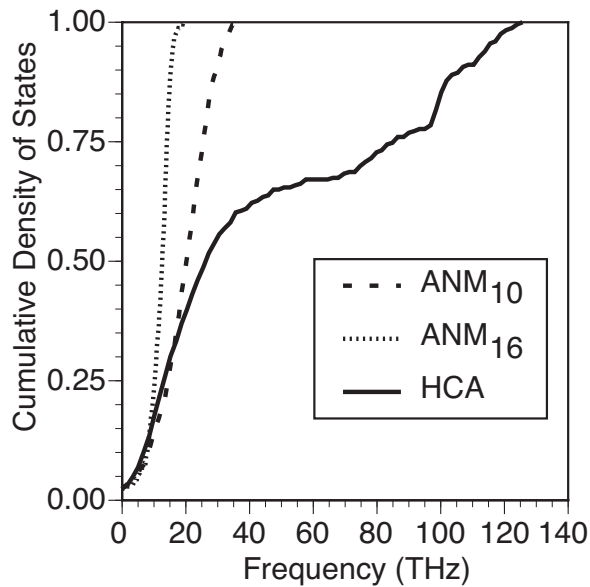
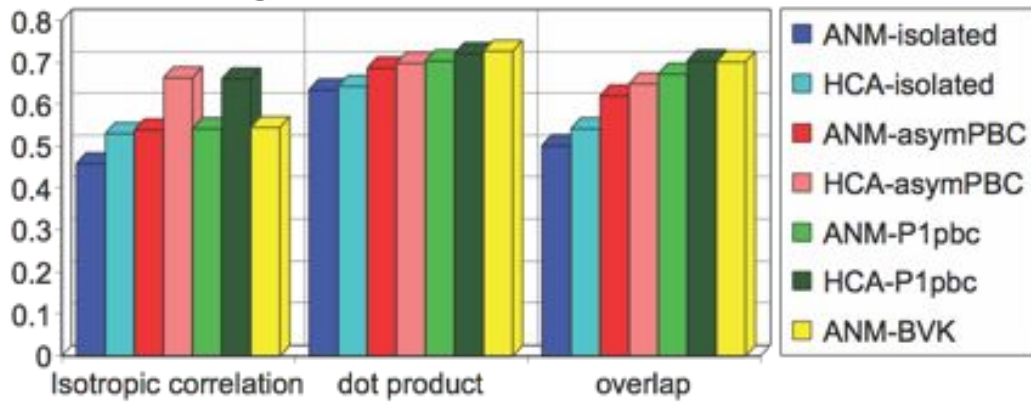
Isotropic Temperature Factor



PBC: $q = 0$

Variations and DOS

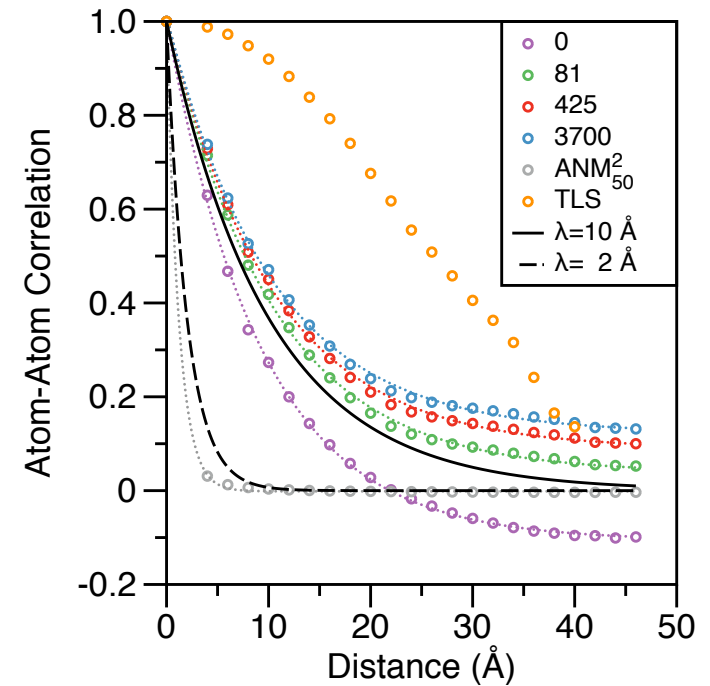
83 high resolution structures



Riccardi, Cui, Phillips, Biophys J (2009)

- Some popular ENMs that are unphysical.
- Relative interaction strength! → Simplest: $1/R^6$
- Crystal context for crystalline observables

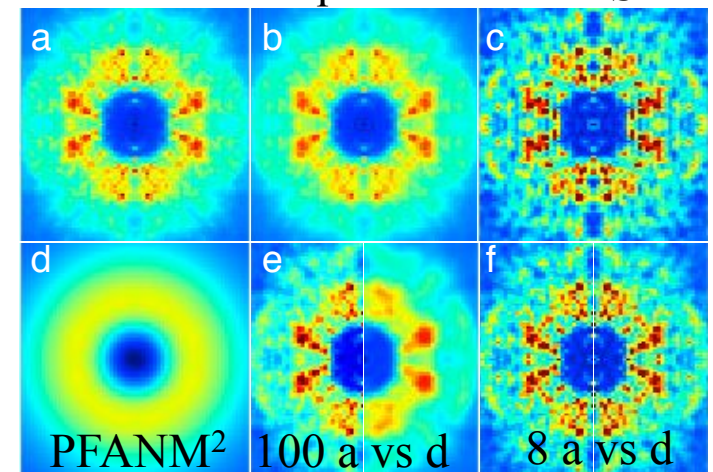
Covariances and correlations



Staph Nuclease

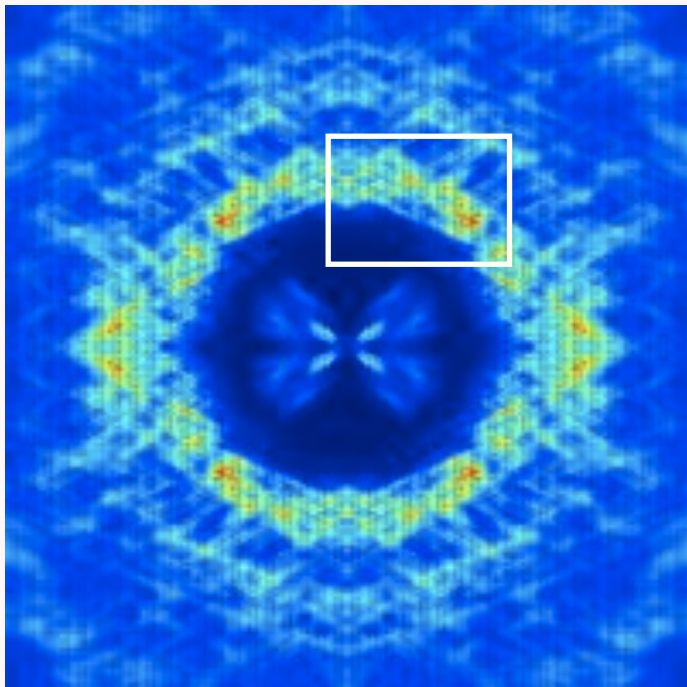
Wall, Ealick, Gruner, PNAS (1997)

REACH Liquid-like TLS



Riccardi, Cui, Phillips, Biophys J (2010)

CRYSTALLOGRAPHERS TRICKS



Subtract the background:
$$I_{Bragg} = I_{Total} - I_{Diffuse}$$

Multiscale modeling of Diffuse X-ray scattering

$$I_D = I_T - I_B$$

From the entire crystal:

$$I_D = \sum_{kl} \sum_{k'l'} f_k(\mathbf{Q}) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{Q}^T \langle \mathbf{u}_{kl} \mathbf{u}_{kl}^T \rangle \mathbf{Q}} f_{k'}(\mathbf{Q}) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{Q}^T \langle \mathbf{u}_{k'l'} \mathbf{u}_{k'l'}^T \rangle \mathbf{Q}} e^{i \mathbf{Q} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_{kl} - \mathbf{r}_{k'l'})} \\ \times (e^{\mathbf{Q}^T \langle \mathbf{u}_{kl} \mathbf{u}_{k'l'}^T \rangle \mathbf{Q}} - 1)$$

Equations simplified in the following:

$$I_D = \sum_{kl} \sum_{k'l'} B_{lk,l'k'}(\mathbf{Q}) (e^{\mathbf{Q}^T \langle \mathbf{u}_{kl} \mathbf{u}_{k'l'}^T \rangle \mathbf{Q}} - 1)$$

Independent unit cells

Atoms not correlated if in different unit cells

$$\langle \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{u}_{k'} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}_{k,l} \mathbf{u}_{k',l'}^T \rangle \times \delta_{l,l'}$$

Correlations within unit cell

$$I_D(\mathbf{Q}) = N \sum_k \sum_{k'} B_{k,k'}(\mathbf{Q}) (e^{\mathbf{Q}^T \langle \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{u}_{k'}^T \rangle \mathbf{Q}} - 1)$$

Independent Blocks of Atoms

Atoms not correlated if in different blocks

$$\langle \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{u}_{k'} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}_{k,m} \mathbf{u}_{k',m'}^T \rangle \times \delta_{m,m'}$$

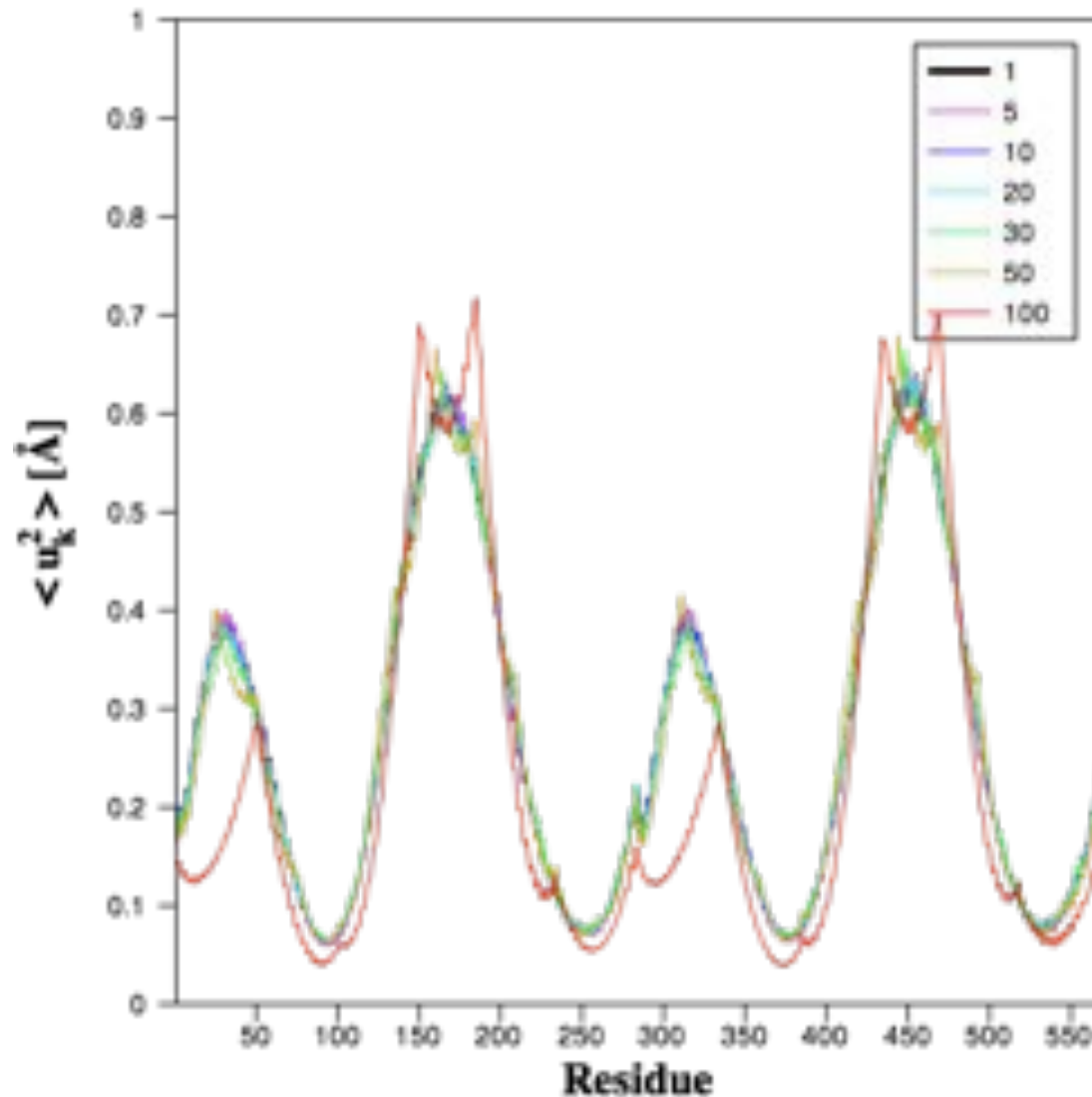
Correlations within blocks

$$I_{D,blocks}(\mathbf{Q}) = N \sum_m^{blocks} \sum_{k,k' \in m} B_{k,k'}(\mathbf{Q}) (e^{\mathbf{Q}^T \langle \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{u}_{k'}^T \rangle \mathbf{Q}} - 1)$$

E.g. One atom per block ($\times \delta_{k,k'}$)

$$I_{D,atoms}(\mathbf{Q}) = N \sum_k f_k^2(\mathbf{Q}) (1 - e^{-\mathbf{Q}^T \langle \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{u}_k^T \rangle \mathbf{Q}})$$

Example: Block NMA of Tropomyosin

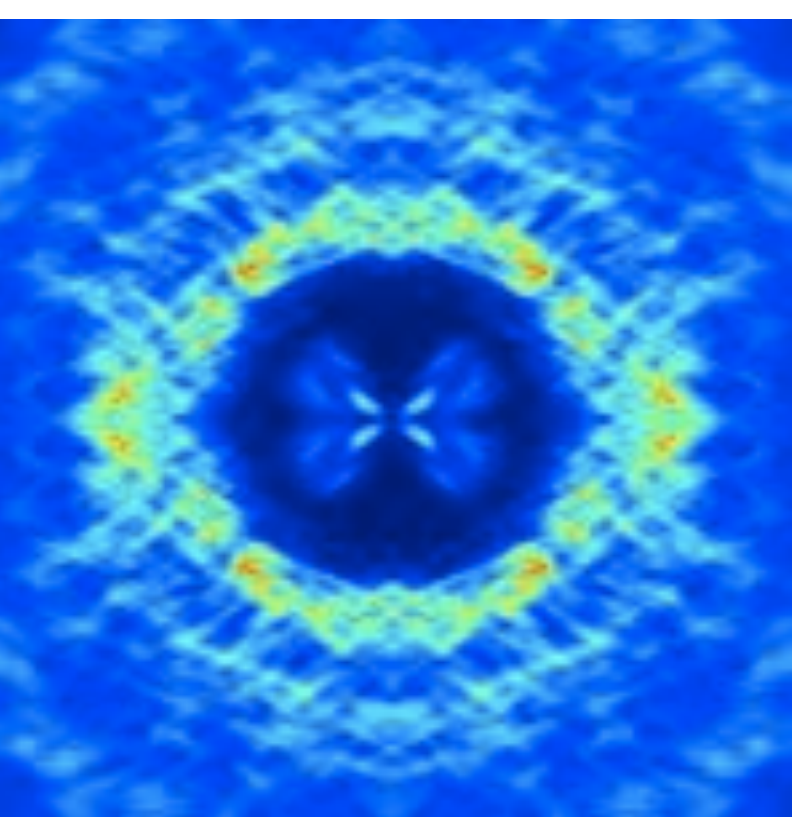


PBC: $q = 0$

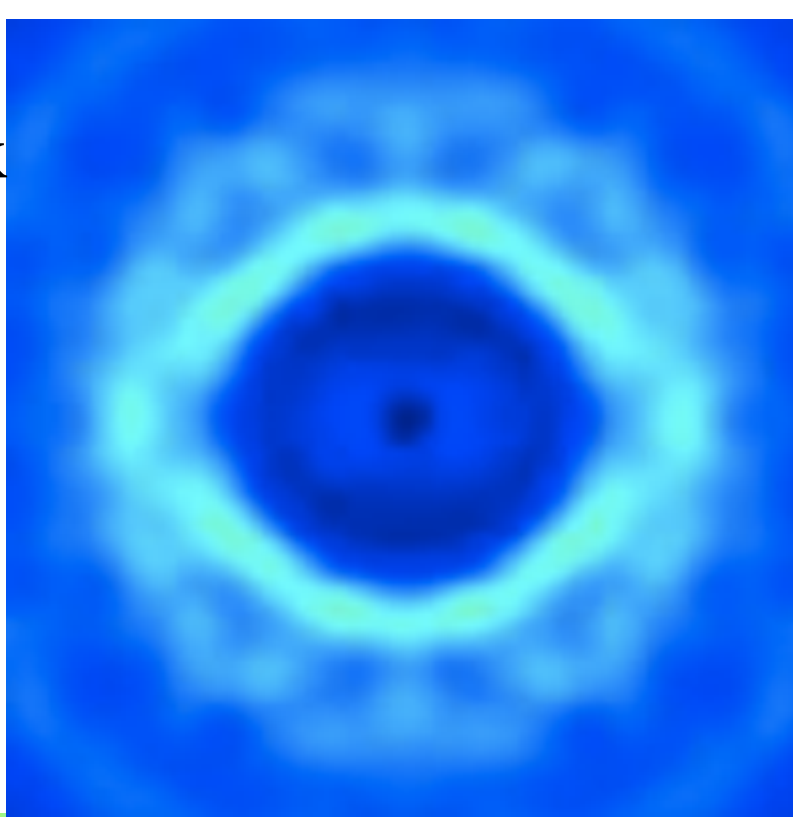
Project Hessian into space of rigid block TransRots

Tama, Gadea, Marques, Sanejouand, Proteins (2000)

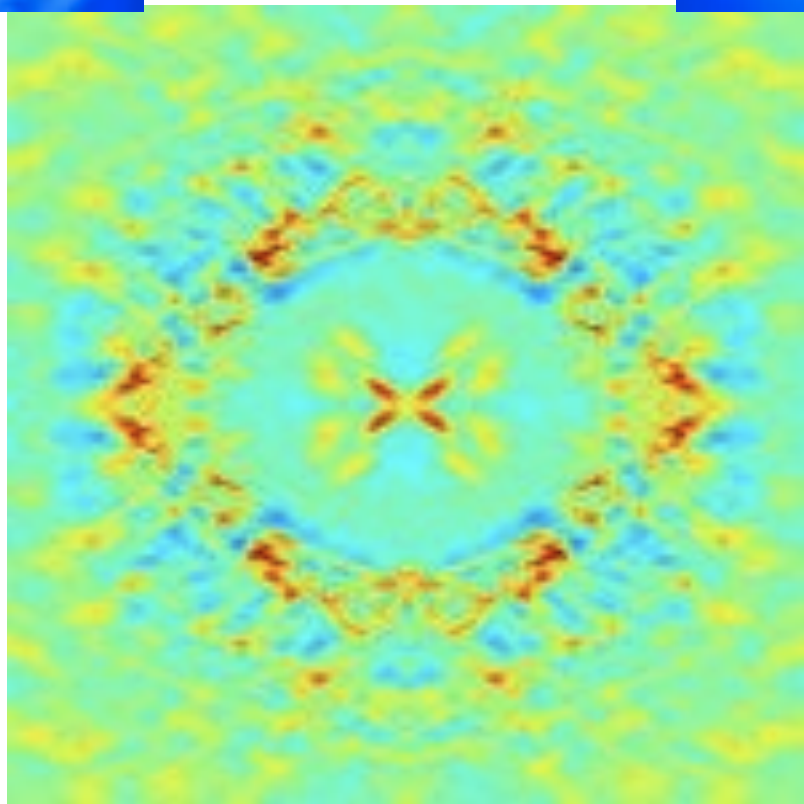
Li and Cui Biophys J (2002)



10 atoms/block

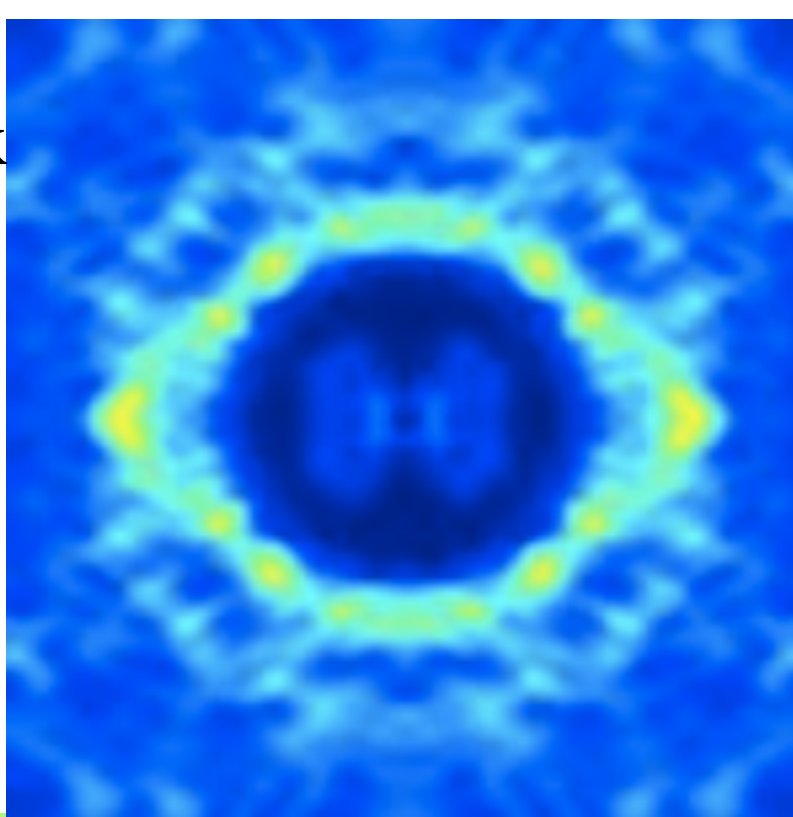
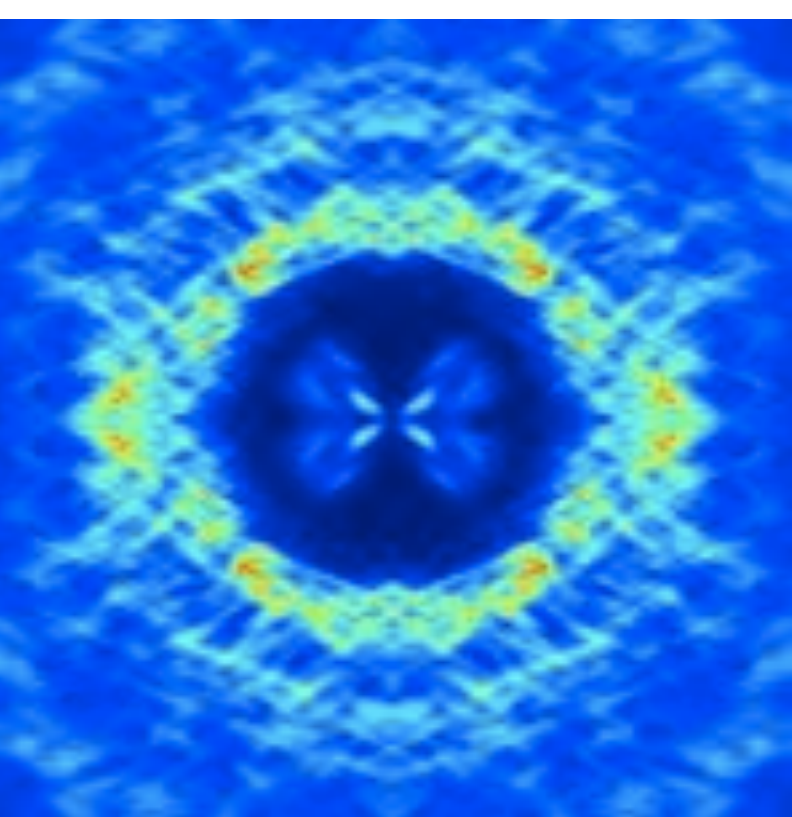


To all atom
 $R_I \times 100 = 0.1\%$

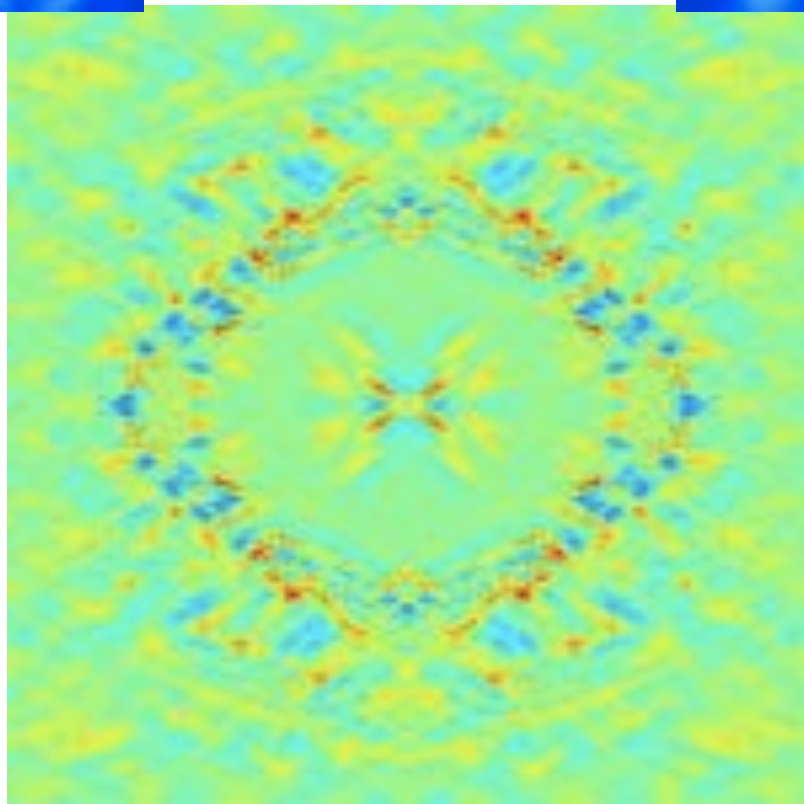


To all atom
 $R_I \times 100 = 24.6\%$

50 atoms/block

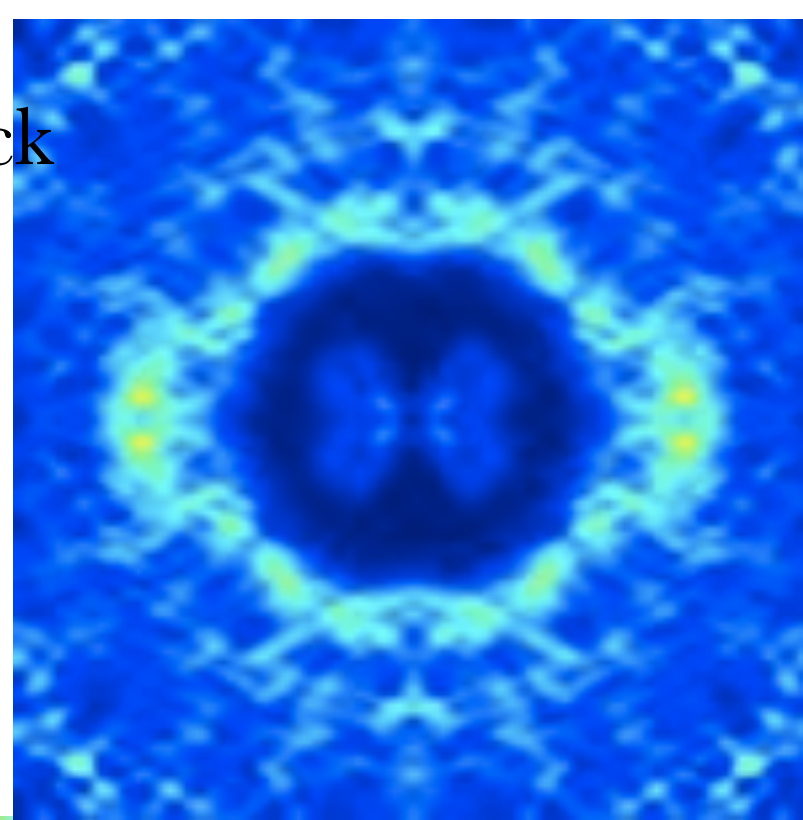
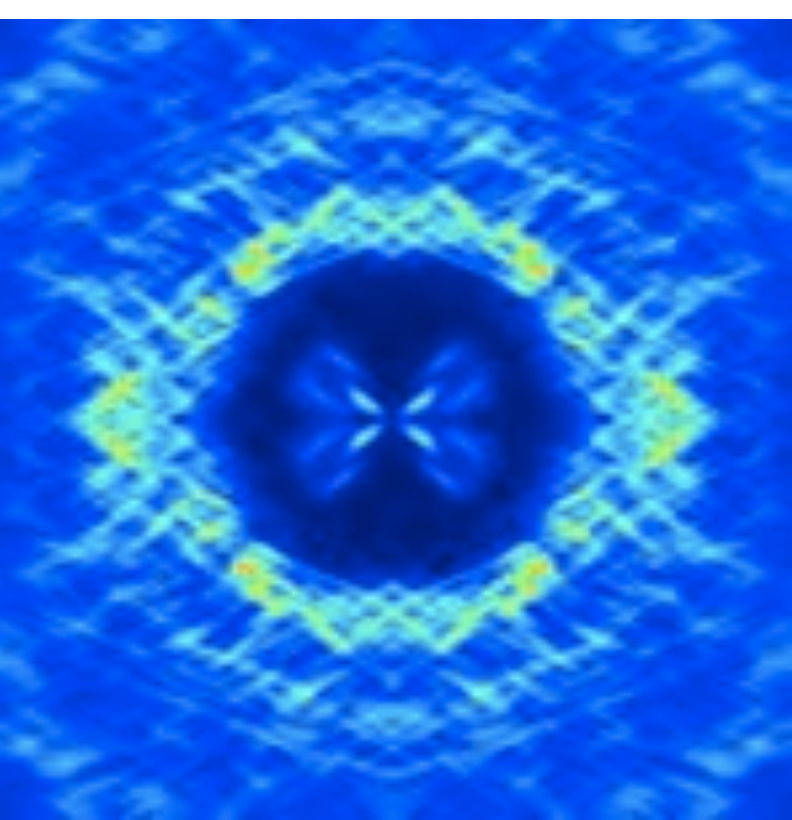


To all atom
 $R_I \times 100 = 2.5\%$

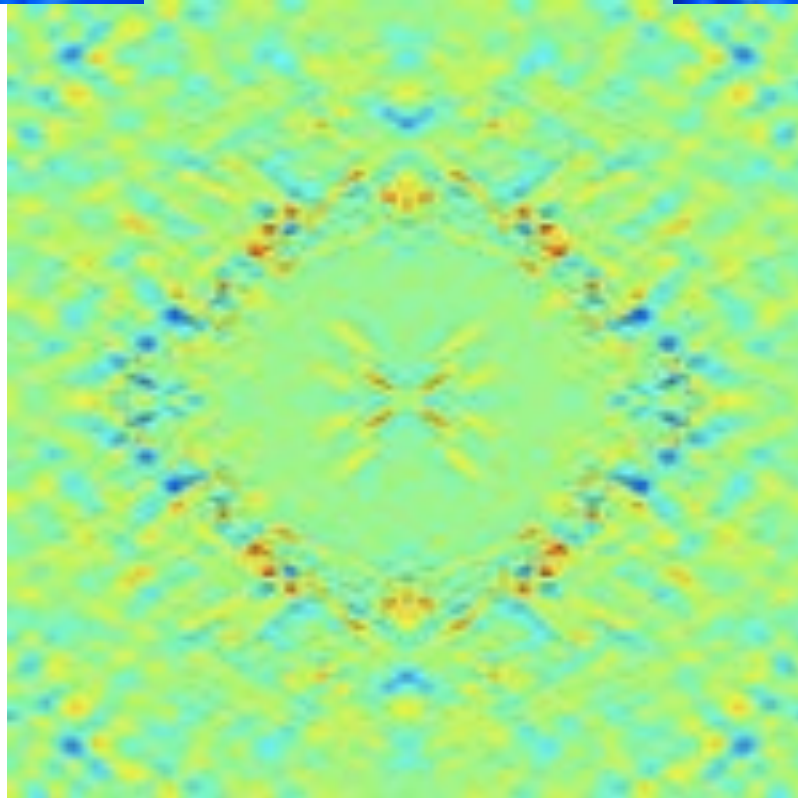


To all atom
 $R_I \times 100 = 19.3\%$

100 atoms/block



To all atom
 $R_I \times 100 = 8.5\%$



To all atom
 $R_I \times 100 = 20.0\%$

Correlations between blocks

$$I_{D,blocks}(\mathbf{Q}) = N \sum_m^{blocks} \sum_{k,k' \in m} B_{k,k'}(\mathbf{Q}) (e^{\mathbf{Q}^T \langle \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{u}_{k'}^T \rangle \mathbf{Q}} - 1)$$

$$I_{D,interatomic}(\mathbf{Q}) = I_D(\mathbf{Q}) - I_{D,atoms}(\mathbf{Q})$$

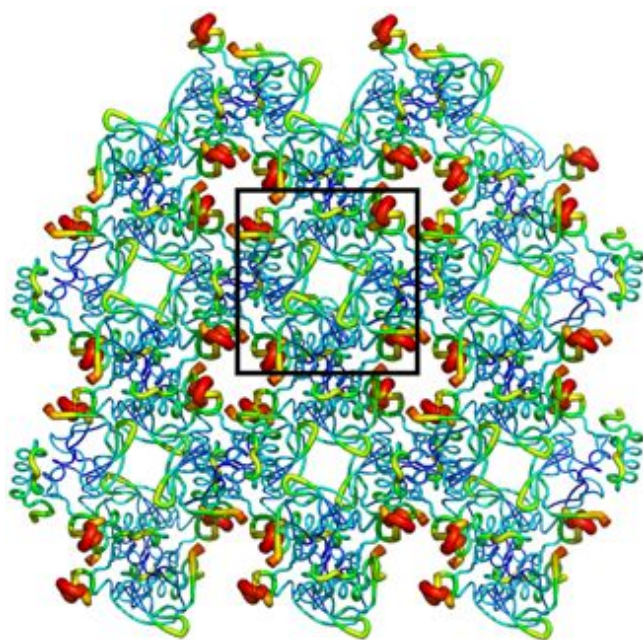
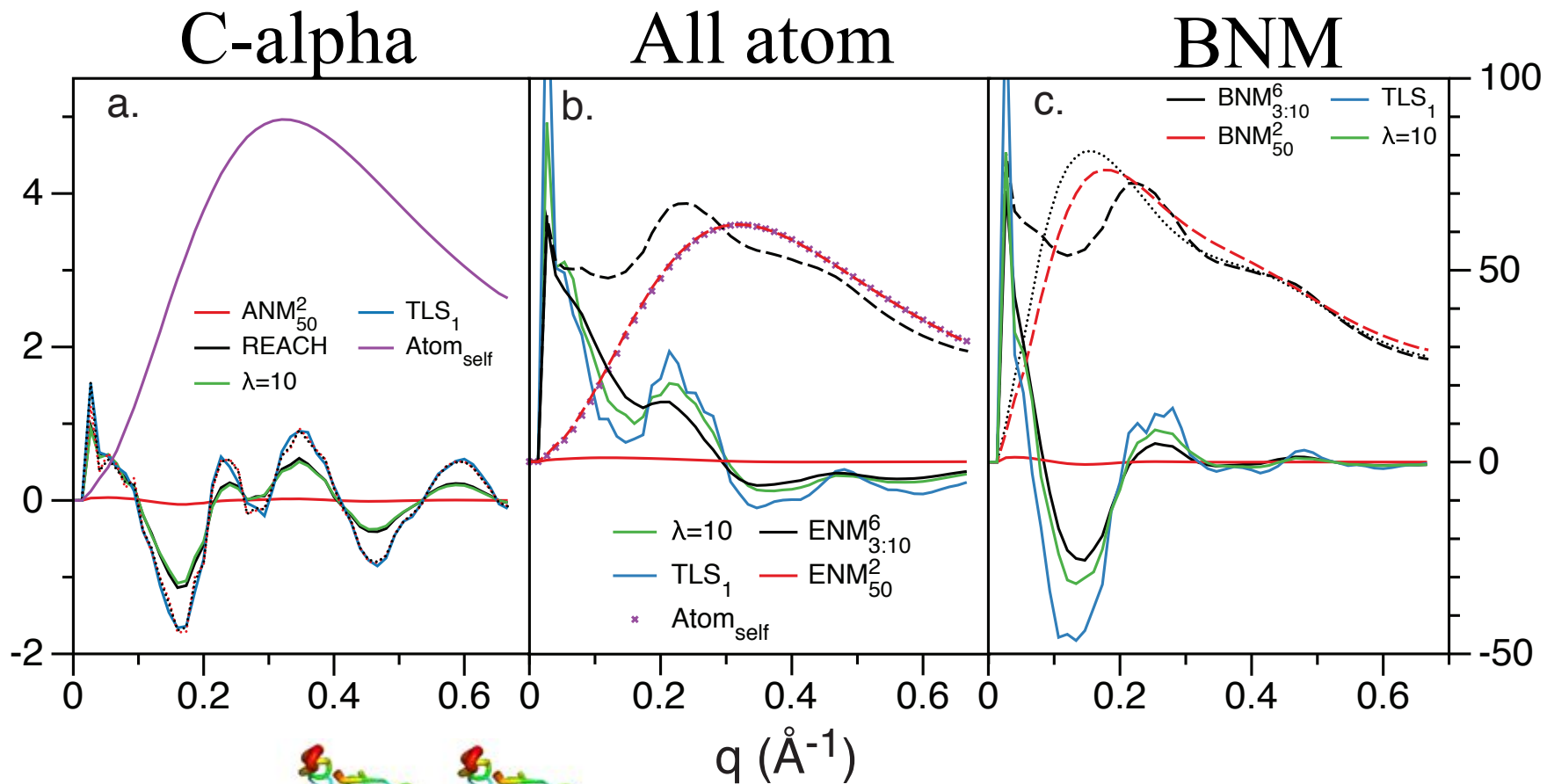
$$I_{D,interresidue}(\mathbf{Q}) = I_D(\mathbf{Q}) - I_{D,intraresidues}(\mathbf{Q})$$

$$I_{D,inter2ndary}(\mathbf{Q}) = I_D(\mathbf{Q}) - I_{D,intra2ndary}(\mathbf{Q})$$

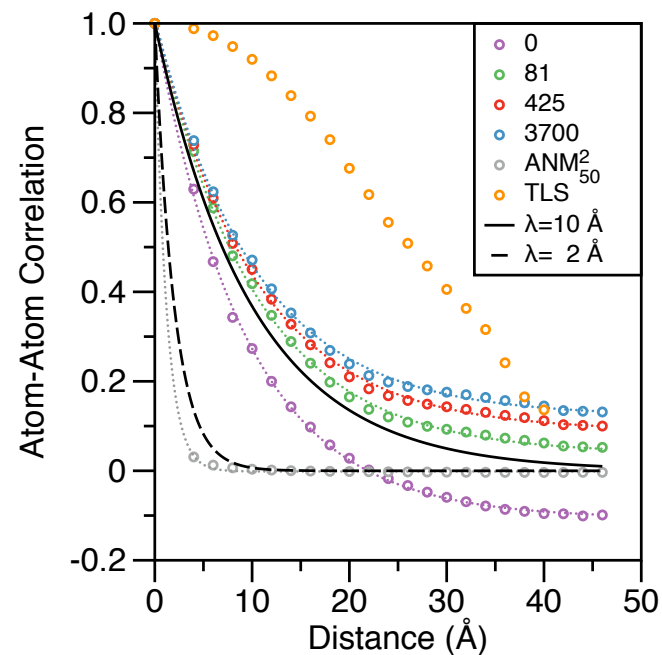
Remix it

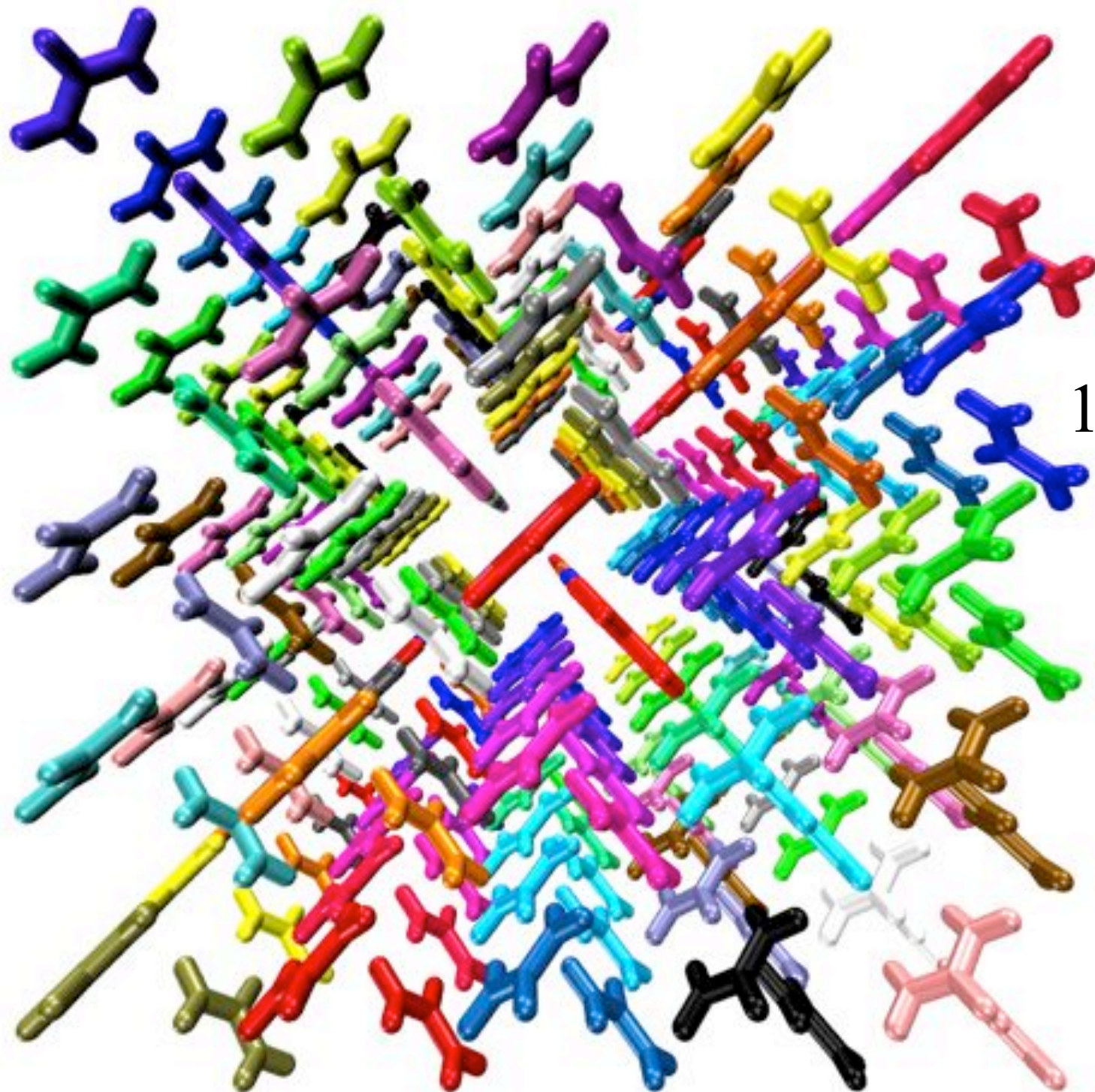
Contribution to the diffuse scattering from interblock correlation

$$I_{D,interblock}(\mathbf{Q}) = N \sum_m^{blocks} \sum_{k \in m} \sum_{m' \neq m}^{blocks} \sum_{k' \in m'} B_{k,k'}(\mathbf{Q}) (e^{\mathbf{Q}^T \langle \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{u}_{k'}^T \rangle \mathbf{Q}} - 1)$$



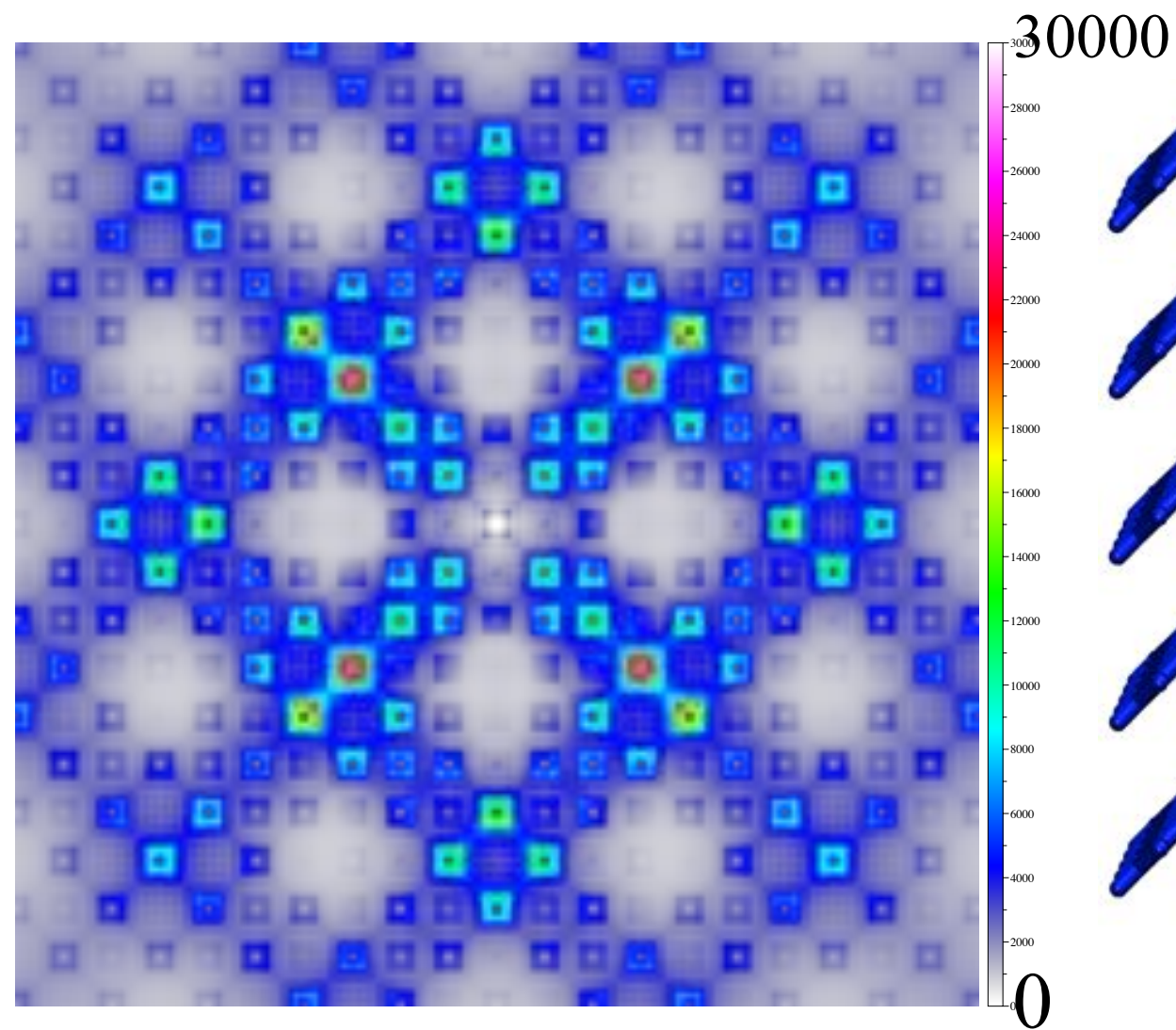
Riccardi, Cui, Phillips, Biophys J (2010)



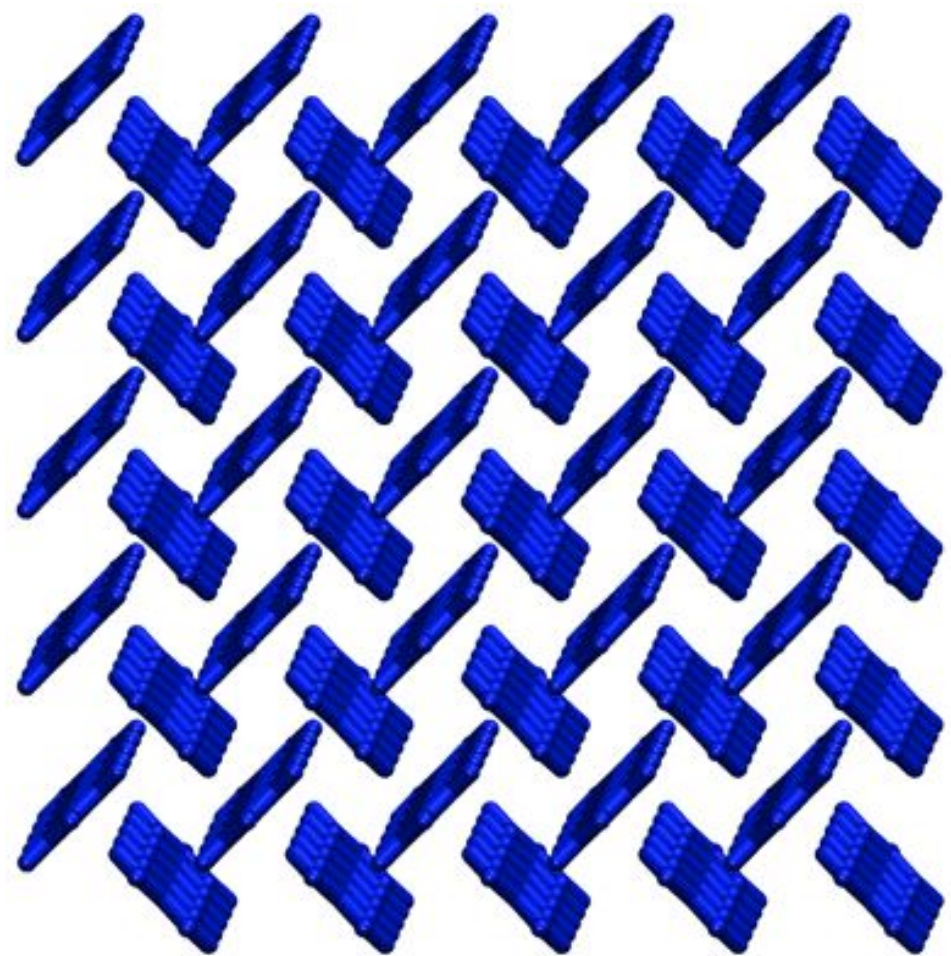


1 Urea per block
3.5 Å cutoff
 $1/R^6$

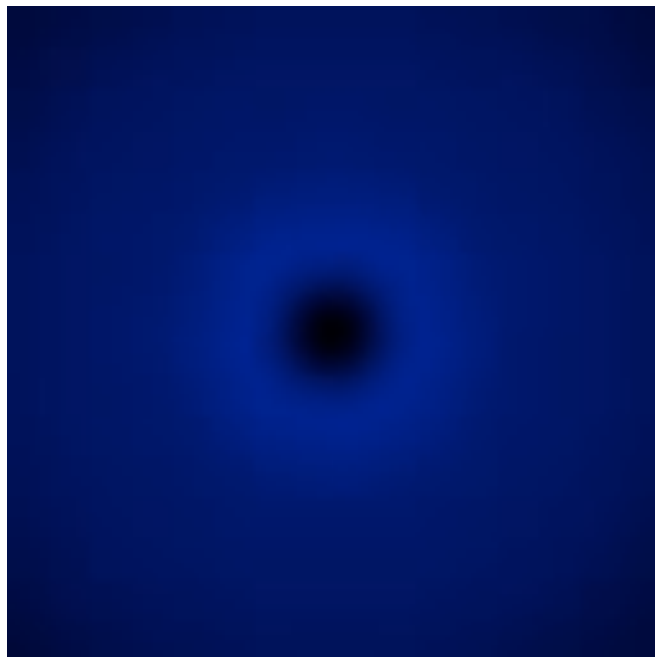
Wavevectors!



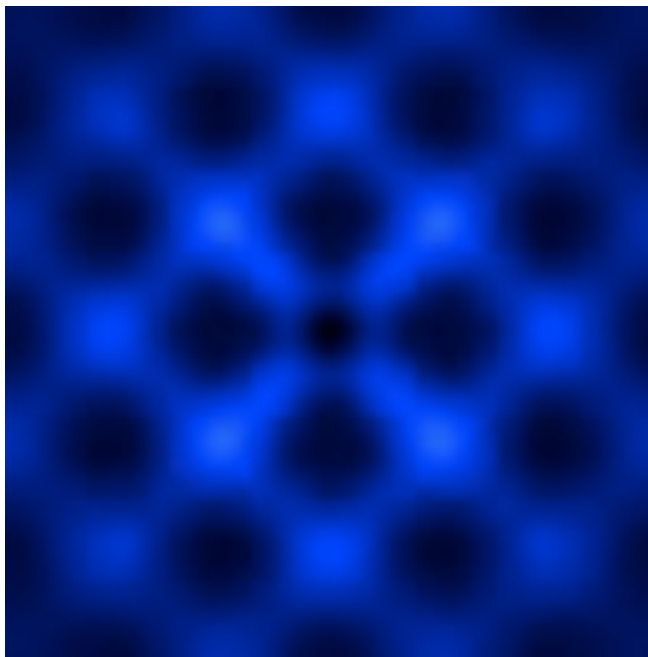
I_D hk0



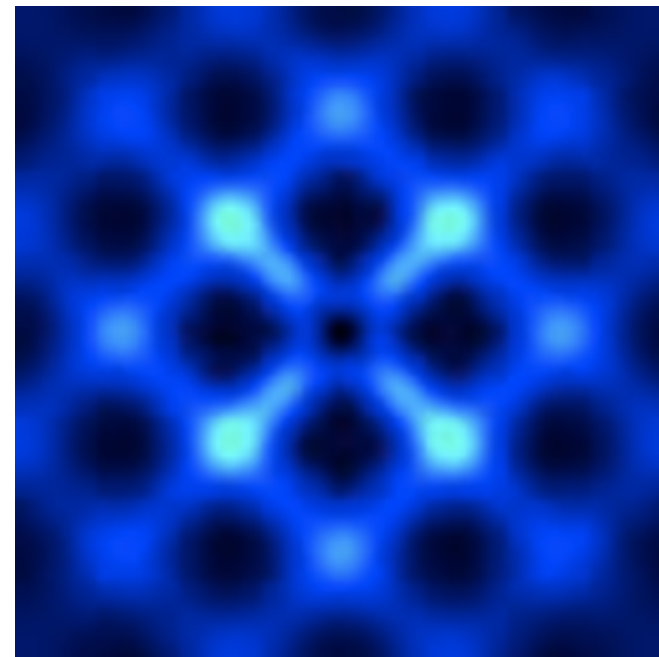
One block
Tipped a little to visualize



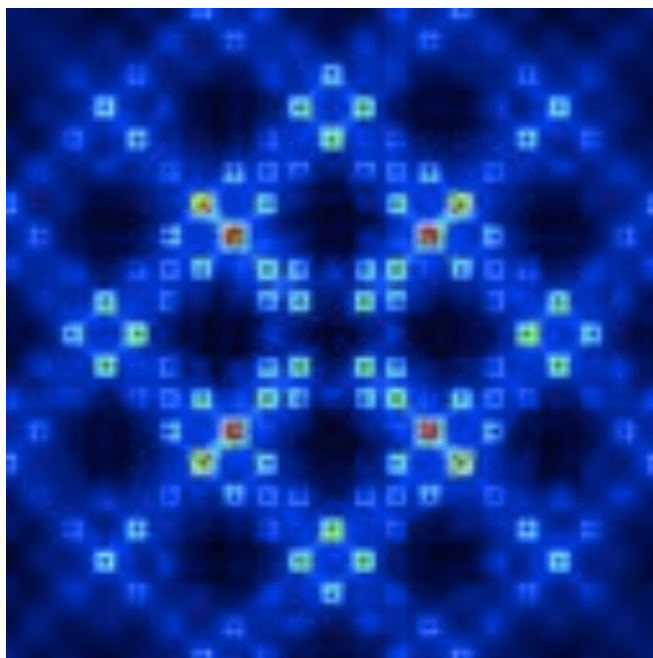
$I_{\text{atom,self}}$



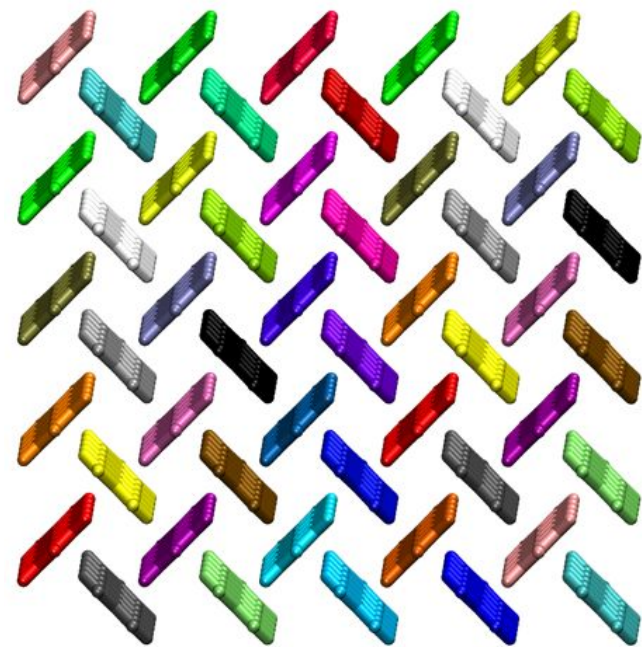
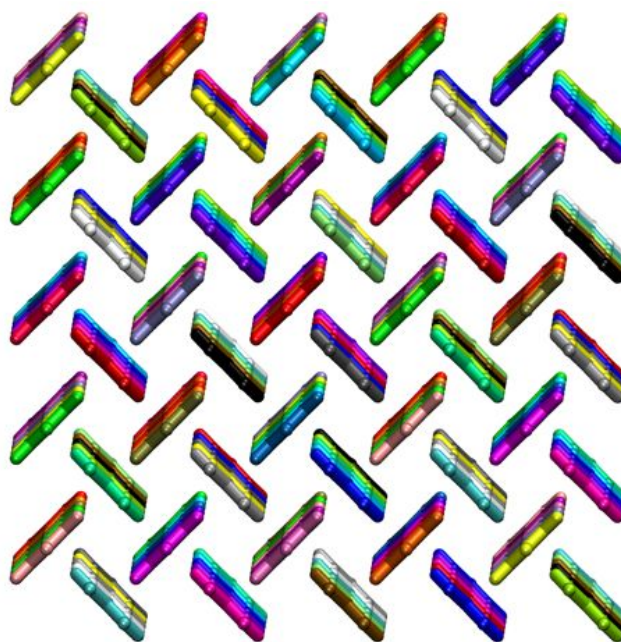
$I_{\text{urea,self}}$

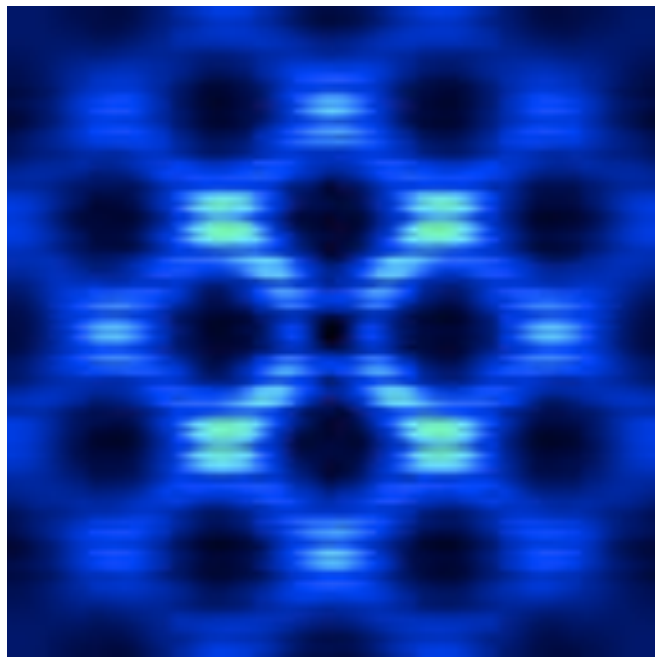


I_{rows}

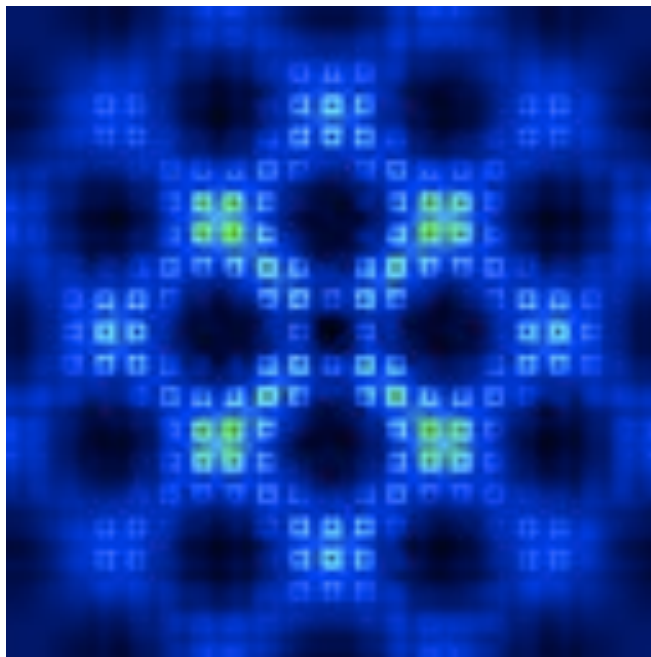


I_{D}

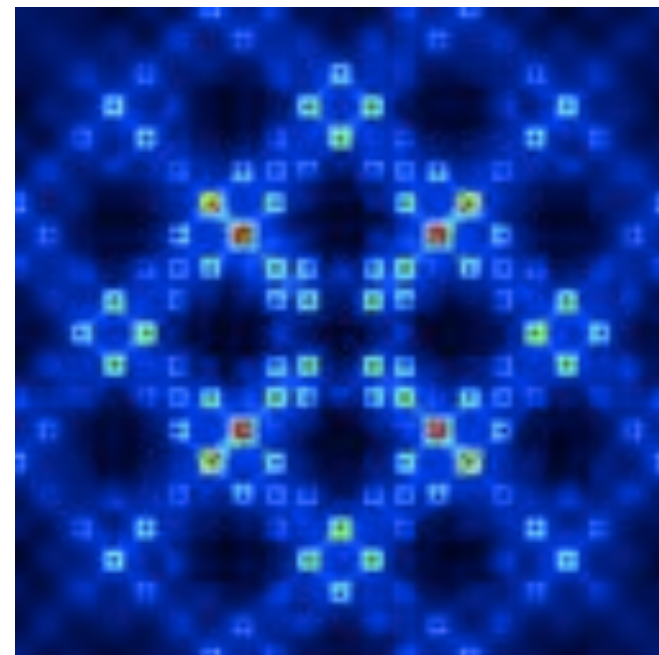
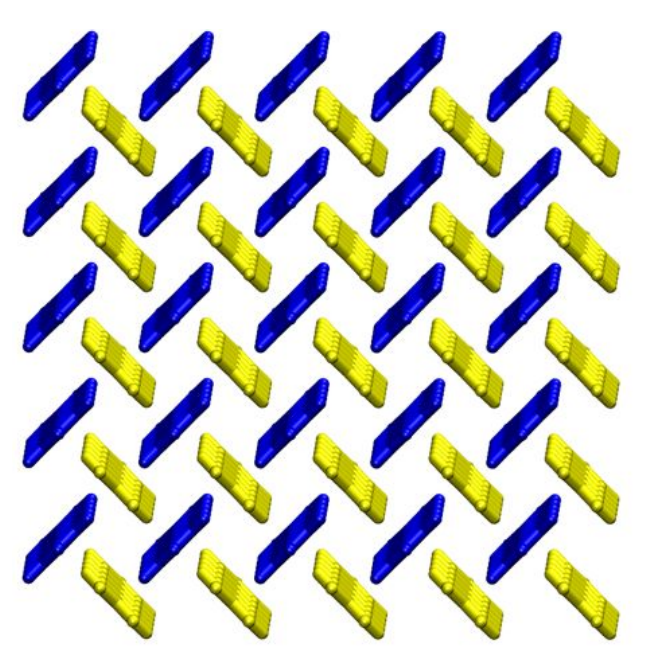
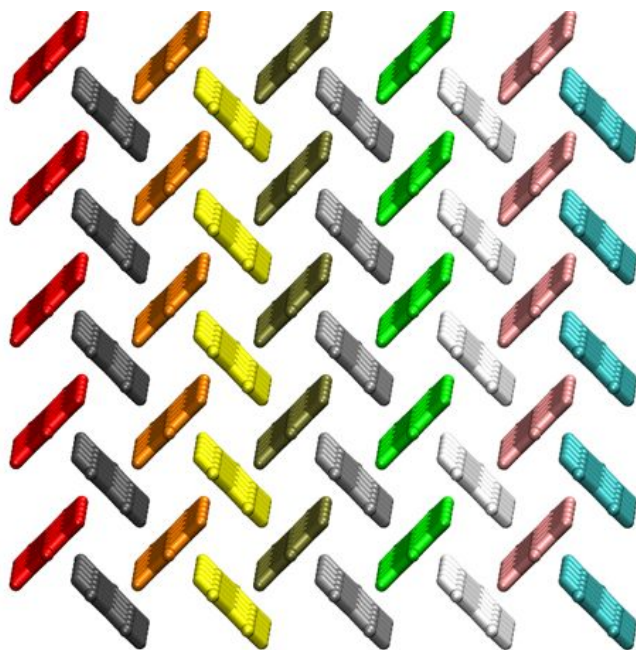
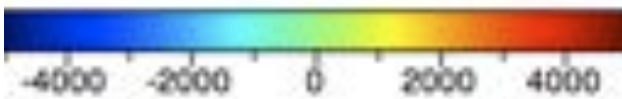
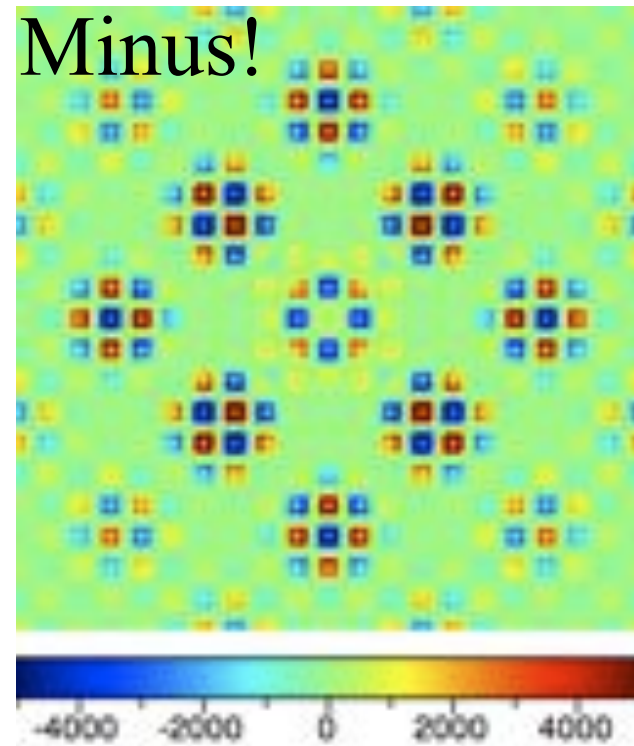




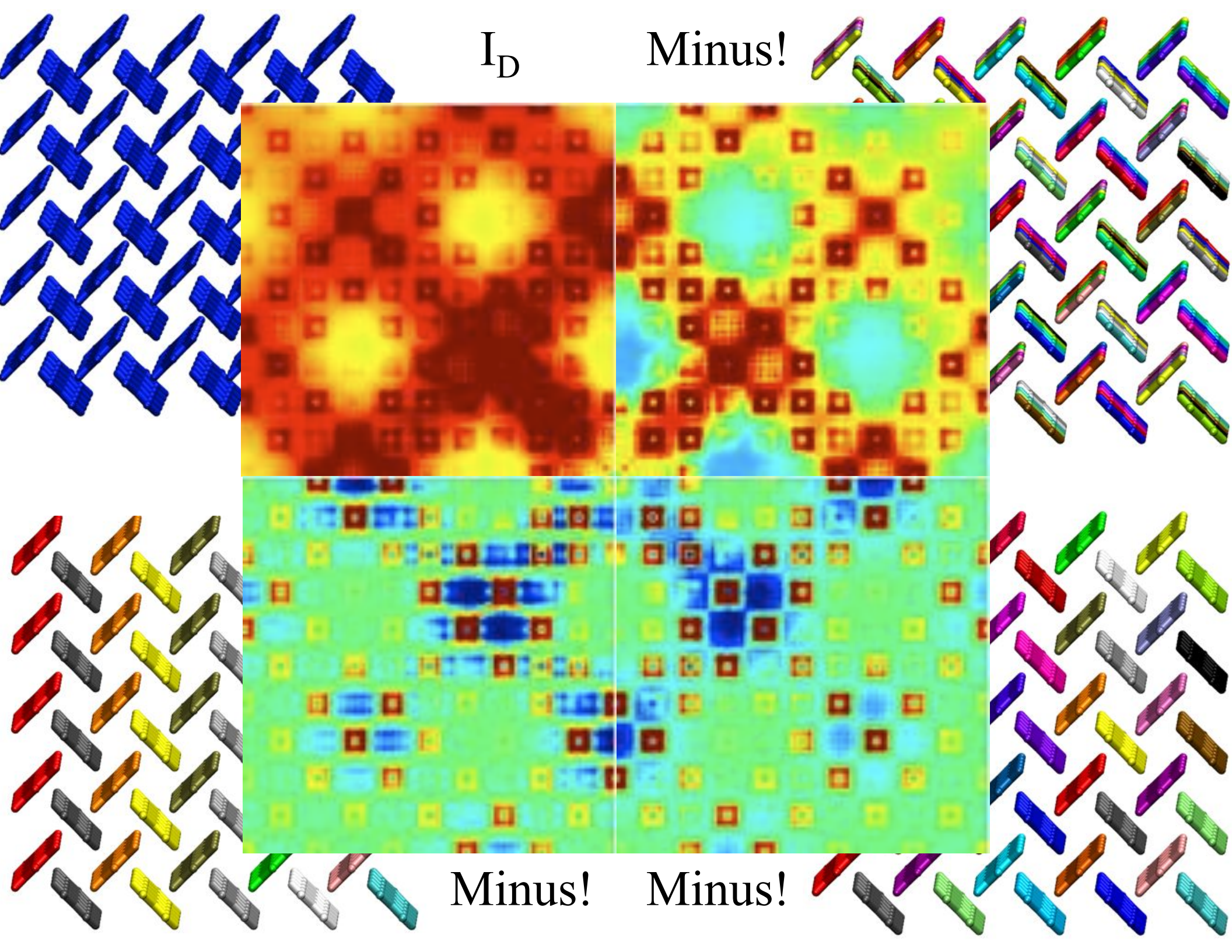
I_{planes}



I_{xblox}



I_{D}

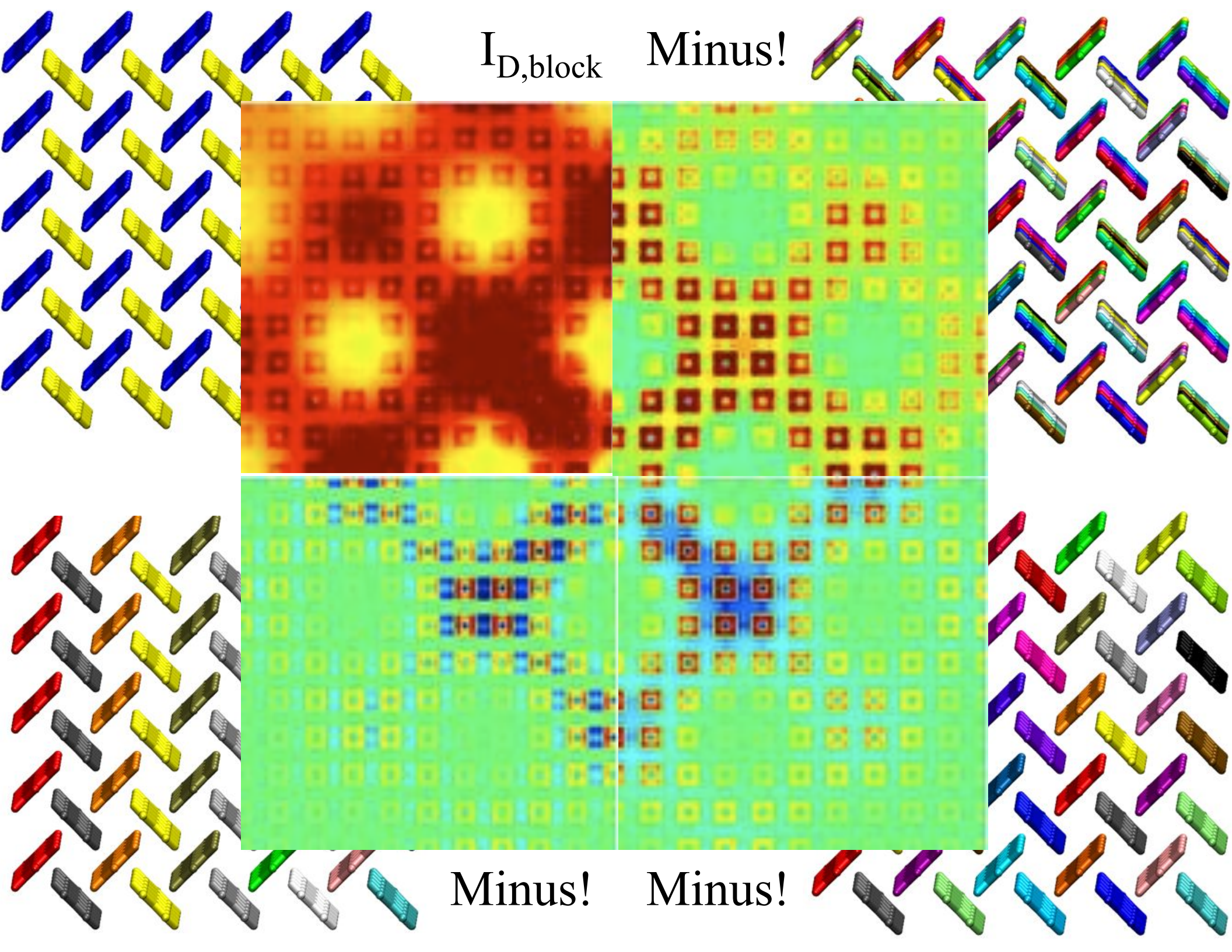


I_D

Minus!

Minus!

Minus!



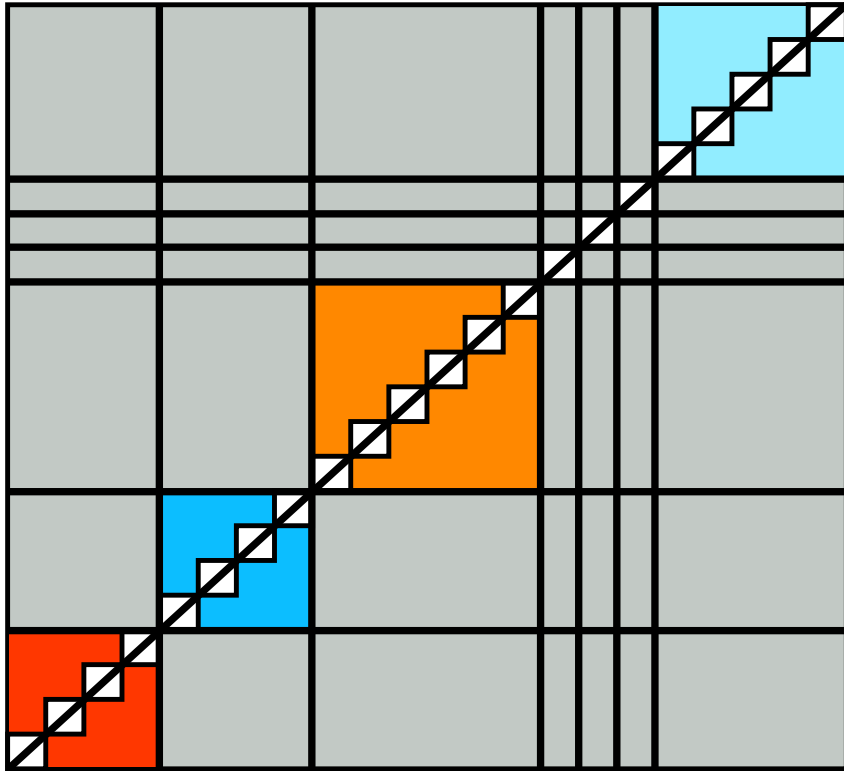
$I_{D,block}$

Minus!

Minus!

Minus!

Conclusions



Multiscale Modeling of I_D

TMTOWDI

Vary the model VCOV

Vary the atom groups of VCOV

Dissect the pattern

$$I_{D,blocks}(\mathbf{Q}) = \underbrace{N}_{\text{blocks}} \sum_m \sum_{k,k' \in m} B_{k,k'}(\mathbf{Q}) (e^{\mathbf{Q}^T \langle \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{u}_{k'}^T \rangle \mathbf{Q}} - 1)$$

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(CrysFML)