University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign NIH Resource for Macromolecular Modeling and Bioinformatics Beckman Institute

#### Aquaporins

Aquaporin-0	Bys: lens liber cells	Ruid balance of the
Aquaporin-1	Red blood cells Ndney proximal tubules Byc: diary opthelium Brain: thereof placus Lung diverse opthelial	Demotic pretection Concentration of whe Aqueous humor Production of CSF Alveolar hydration
Aquaporin-2	Noney collecting ducts	ADH hormone activity
Aquapocin-3	Nidney: collecting ducts Traches: epithelial cells	Restaurction of water Secretion of water
Aquaporin-4	Ridney, collecting ducts Brain: ependymis of its Brain: hypotholem us Lung: branchiaf	Reals orotion of water CSF fluid balance Overseenaing function?
Aquaporin-5	Silvery glends Legrin al glands	Production of teams
Aqua porin-6	Ndney	Vary two water permeability!
Aquapadin-7	Testis and sperm	
Aquaporin-8	Testis, parkreas, liver	
Aquaporin-9	Laukocytes	
Aquaporin-	8	

VMD Developers: Fatemeh Khalili John Stone Elizabeth Villa Dan Wright Emad Tajkhorshid John Eargle Brijeet Dhaliwal Zan Luthey-Schulten

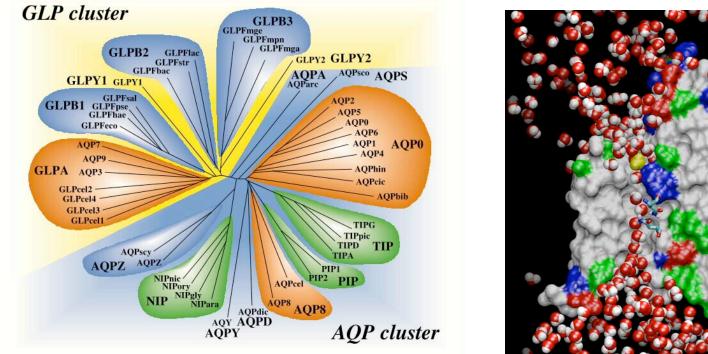
#### **Physical Bioinformatics - A Case Study**

Sequence and structure information are the bedrock on which an understanding of cellular functions and the underlying physical mechanisms can be built. This lecture illustrates how the two sources of information are combined to investigate by means of the program VMD function and mechanism of the aquaporin family of membrane channels that transport water and certain small solutes across cell walls. Introducing first the key architectural features of a single aquaporin, structures and sequences of four aquaporins are aligned and common features recognized. The shared and distinct features are examined closely and used as guideposts leading quickly to key questions regarding the mechanism underlying aquaporin's efficient conduction and selection. The questions are addressed by means of molecular dynamics simulations using the program NAMD that reveal the physical principles behind water transport and highly selective solute co-transport in aquaporins. Sequence-structure information is viewed again to elucidate tetramer binding and pathologies connected with certain aquaporin mutants. The lecture introduces the concepts behind the programs employed and emphasizes those aspects of the case study that can be applied for investigations of other protein families.

#### **Physical Bioinformatics - A Case Study Aquaporin Family of Membrane Channels**

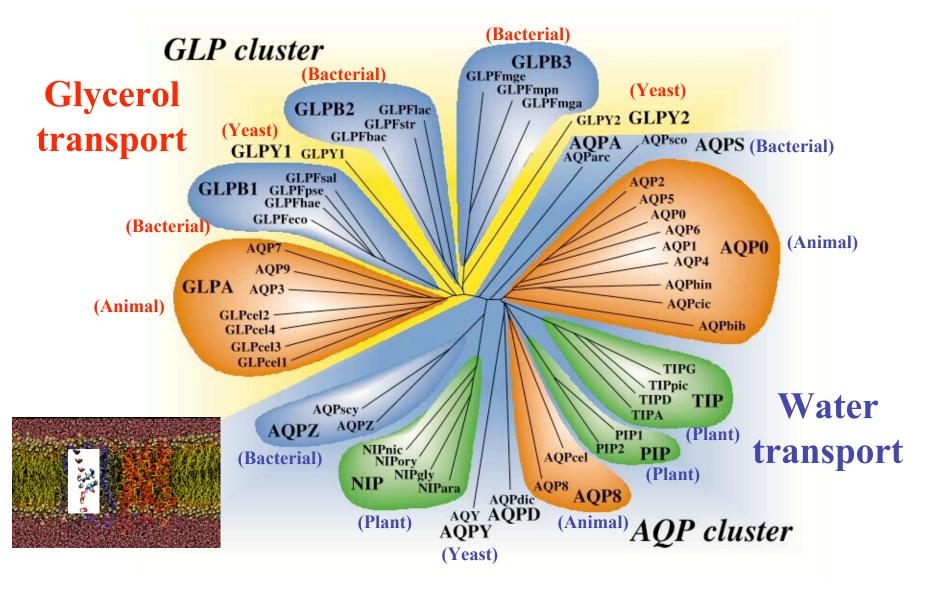
Klaus Schulten, U. Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

:



:\*: --LNTLHPAVSVGQATTVEIFLTLQFVLCIFATYDE-RRNGQLGSVALAVGFSLALGHLFGMYYTGAGM AQPO HUMAN 183 ---RNDLADGVNSGQGLGIEIIGTLQLVLCVLATTDR-RRRDLGGSAPLAIGLSVALGHLLAIDYTGCGI AOP1 HUMAN 191 ---VNALSNSTTAGOAVTVELFLTLOLVLCIFASTDE-RRGENPGTPALSIGFSVALGHLLGIHYTGCSM 183 AOP2 HUMAN AOP3 HUMAN GIFATYPSGHLDMINGFFDOFIGTASLIVCVLAIVDPYNNPVPRGLEAFTVGLVVLVIGTSMGFNSGYAV 214 ---VTMVHGNLTAGHGLLVELIITFQLVFTIFASCDS-KRTDVTGSIALAIGFSVAIGHLFAINYTGASM 212 AOP4 HUMAN ---VNALNNNTTQGQAMVVELILTFQLALCIFASTDS-RRTSPVGSPALSIGLSVTLGHLVGIYFTGCSM 184 AOP5 HUMAN ---INVVRNSVSTGQAVAVELLLTLQLVLCVFASTDS-RQTS--GSPATMIGISWALGHLIGILFTGCSM AOP6 HUMAN 195 AQP7 HUMAN GIFATYLPDHMTLWRGFLNEAWLTGMLQLCLFAITDQENNPALPGTEALVIGILVVIIGVSLGMNTGYAI 225 AQP8 HUMAN -AAFVTVQEQGQVAGALVAEIILTTLLALAVCMGAIN--EKTKGPLAPFSIGFAVTVDILAGGPVSGGCM 209 AQP9 HUMAN HIFATYPAPYLSLANAFADOVVATMILLIIVFAIFDSRNLGAPRGLEPIAIGLLIIVIASSLGLNSGCAM 215 GLPF ECOLI GTFSTYPNPHINFVOAFAVEMVITAILMGLILALTDDGNGVPRGPLAPLLIGLLIAVIGASMGPLTGFAM 202 ruler ... 180..... 190..... 200..... 210..... 220...... 230..... 240....

## The Aquaporin Superfamily

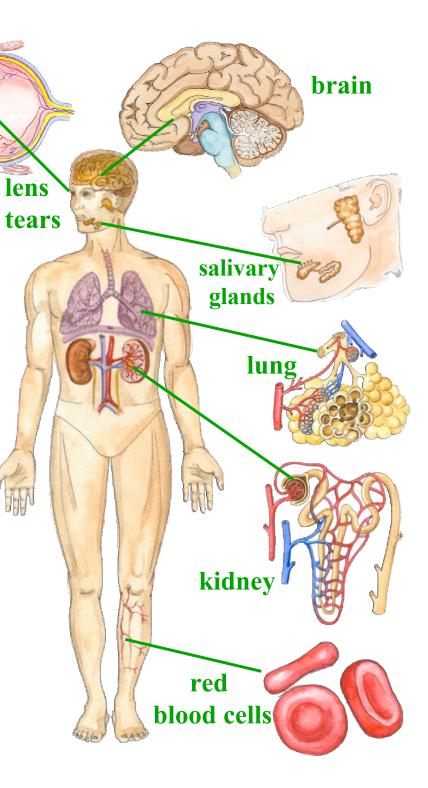


Heymann and Engel News Physiol. Sci. 14, 187 (1999)

#### Water and Glycerol Channels in the Human Body

Aquaporin-0	Eye: lens fiber cells	Fluid balance of the lens
Aquaporin-1	Red blood cells Kidney: proximal tubules Eye: ciliary epithelium Brain: choriod plexus Lung: alveolar epithelial cells	Osmotic protection Concentration of urine Aqueous humor Production of CSF Alveolar hydration
Aquaporin-2	Kidney: collecting ducts	ADH hormone activity
Aquaporin-3	Kidney: collecting ducts Trachea: epithelial cells	Reabsorption of water Secretion of water
Aquaporin-4	Kidney: collecting ducts Brain: ependymal cells Brain: hypothalamus Lung: bronchial epithelium	Reabsorption of water CSF fluid balance Osmosensing function? Bronchial fluid secretion
Aquaporin-5	Salivary glands Lacrimal glands	Production of saliva Production of tears
Aquaporin-6	Kidney	Very low water permeability!
Aquaporin-7	Testis and sperm	
Aquaporin-8	Testis, pancreas, liver	
Aquaporin-9	Leukocytes	
Aquaporin-10		

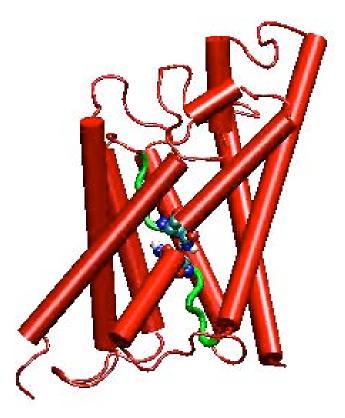
Additional members are suspected to exist.

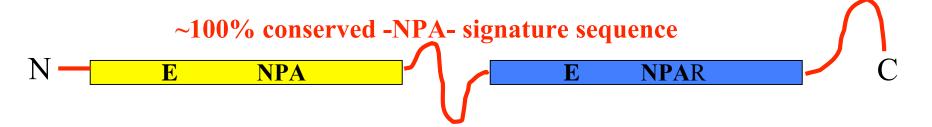


## **Functionally Important Features** of Aquaporins

- Water and glycerol transport
- Exclusion of ions and protons
- Tetrameric arrangement in membrane

<u>Aquaporins of known structure:</u> <u>GlpF</u> – E. coli glycerol channel (aquaglyceroporin) – Fu, et al., Science (2000) <u>AQP1</u> – Mammalian aquaporin-1 (pure water channel) -Sui et al, Nature (2001)

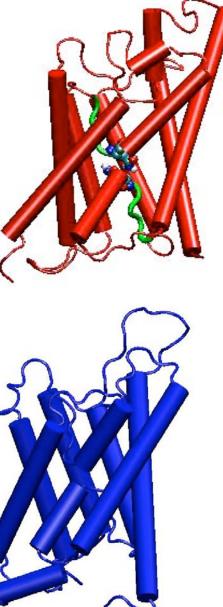




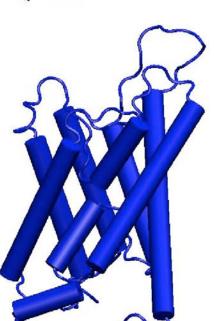
#### Load Aquaporin 1J4N into VMD

File Molecule Graphics Display Mouse D T A D F Molecule Atoms T A D 1J4N 2029	Frames Vol 1 0	VMD 1.8.2b7 OpenGL Display
Zoom Loop Step 1 spee		
	lection	134SC
Selected Atoms all Draw style Selections Trajectory Pe Coloring Method Mater Name T Opaque		3266
Drawing Method Tube	lit	J J J
Radius () 0.5 Resolution () 11 Apply Changes Automatically	• •	

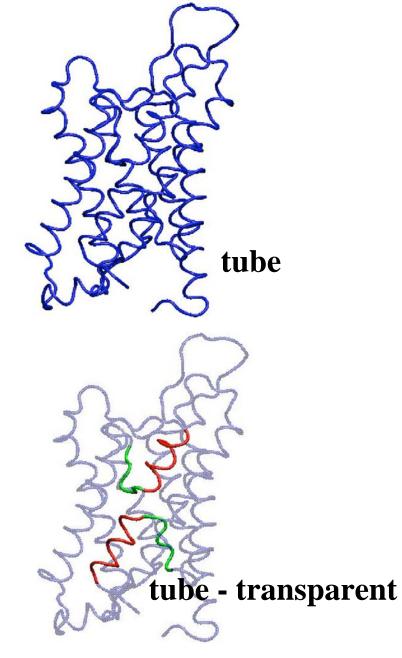
#### **VMD** Permits Different Rendering Styles



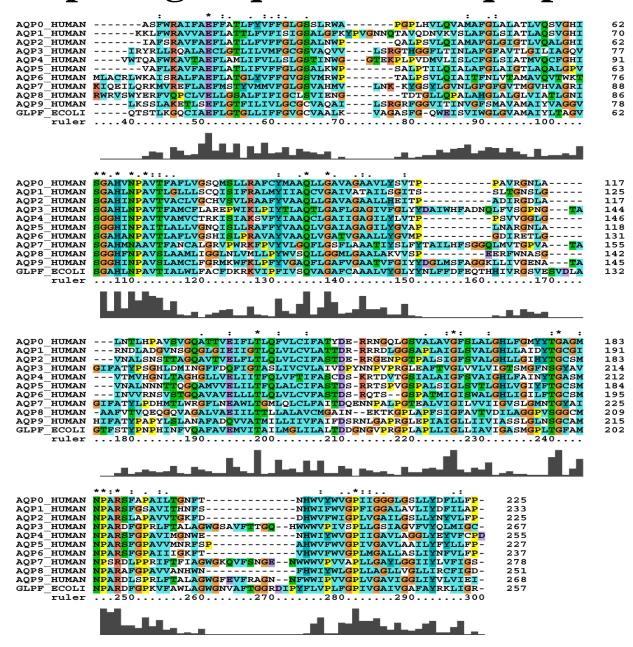
movie



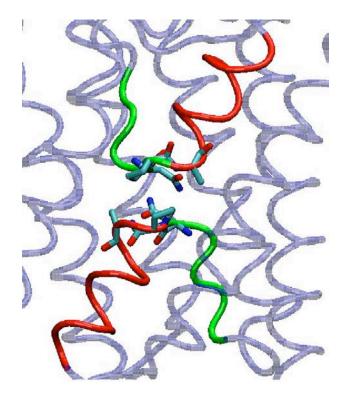
cartoon

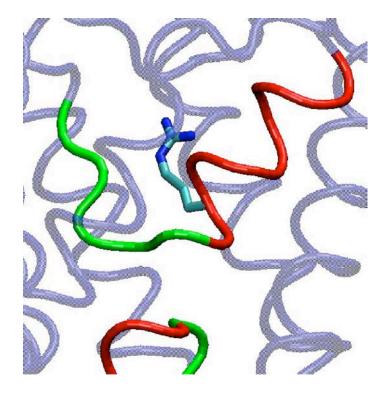


#### **Comparing Sequences of Aquaporins**



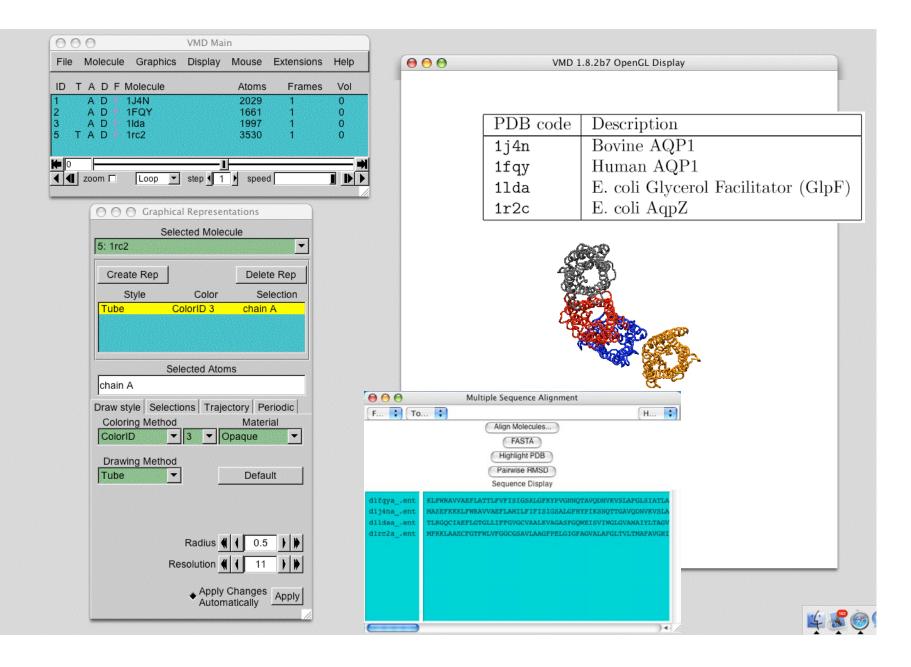
#### **Highlighting Key Conserved Residues**



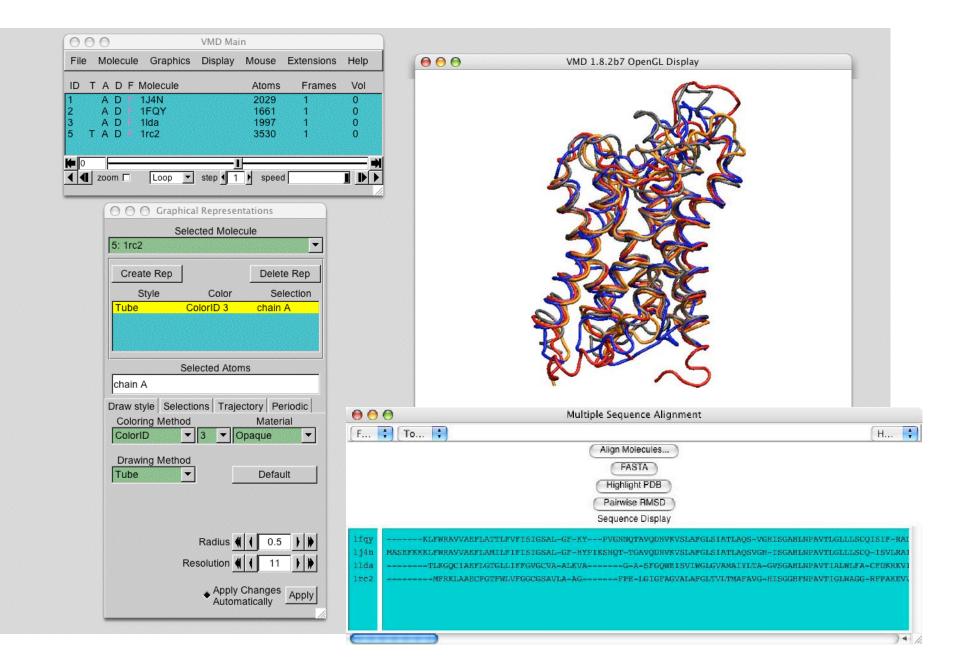


	**:* : . :.	:*::	.:
AQPO HUMAN	NPARSFAPAILTGNFT	NHWVYWVGPIIGGGLGSI	LYDFLLFP 225
AQP1 HUMAN	NPARSFGSAVITHNFS	NHWIFWVGPFIGGALAVI	IYDFILAP - 233
AQP2 HUMAN	NPARSLAPAVVTGKFD	DHWVFWIGPLVGAILGSI	LYNYVLFP 225
AQP3 HUMAN	NPARDFGPRLFTALAGWGSAVFTTGQ	HWWWVPIVSPLLGSIAGVF	VYQLMIGC - 267
AQP4 HUMAN	NPARSFGPAVIMGNWE	NHWIYWVGPIIGAVLAGO	LYEYVFCPD 255
AQP5 HUMAN	NPARSFGPAVVMNRFSP	AHWVFWVGPIVGAVLAAI	LYFYLLFP- 227
AQP6 HUMAN	NPARSFGPAIIIGKFT	VHWVFWVGPLMGALLASI	IYNFVLFP 237
AQP7 HUMAN	NPSRDLPPRIFTFIAGWGKQVFSNGE	<b>NWWWVPVVAPLLGAYLGG</b> I	IYLVFIGS- 278
AQP8 HUMAN	NPARAFGPAVVANHWN	FHWIYWLGPLLAGLLVGI	LIRCFIGD- 251
AQP9 HUMAN	NPARDLSPRLFTALAGWGFEVFRAGN	NFWWIPVVGPLVGAVIGGI	IYVLVIEI - 268
GLPF ECOLI	NPARDFGPKVFAWLAGWGNVAFTGGR	DI <mark>PY</mark> FLV <mark>PLFGP</mark> IV <mark>G</mark> AIV <mark>G</mark> AF	AYRKLIGR- 257
ruler	250		
		-	

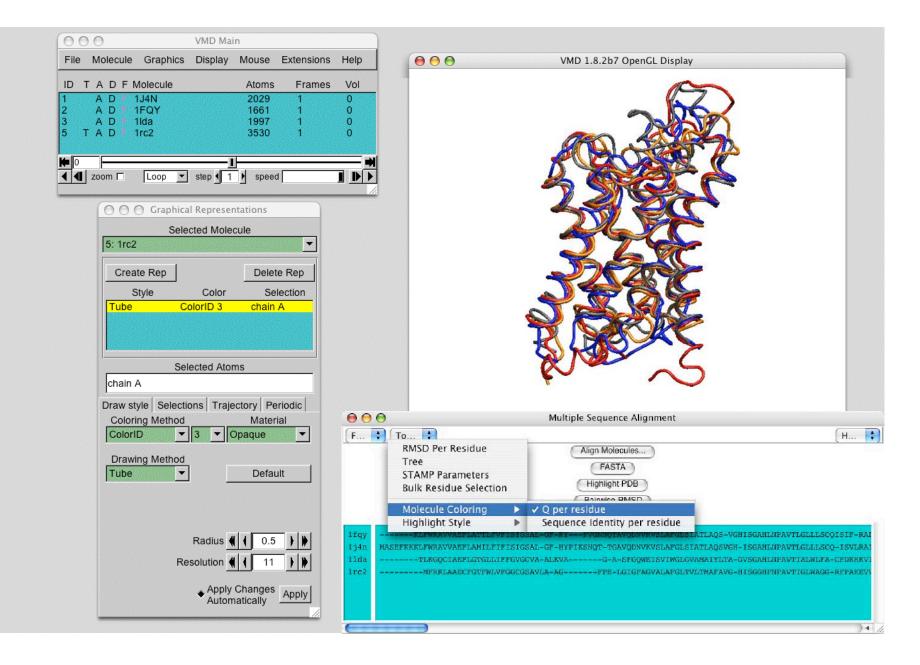
### Load Aquaporins 1j4n, 1fqy, 1lda, 1rc2 into VMD



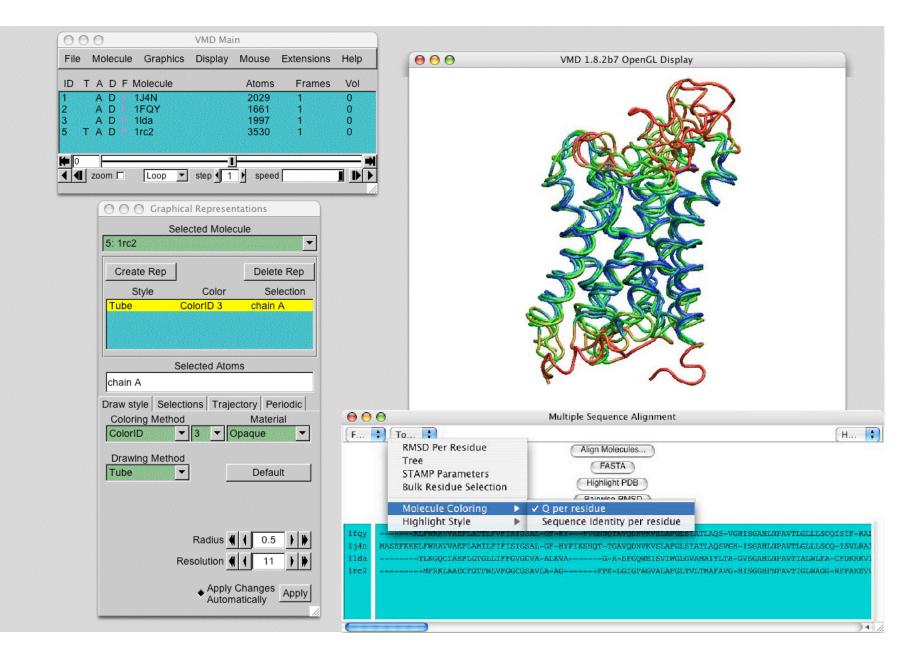
#### **Aligning Structures and Sequences**



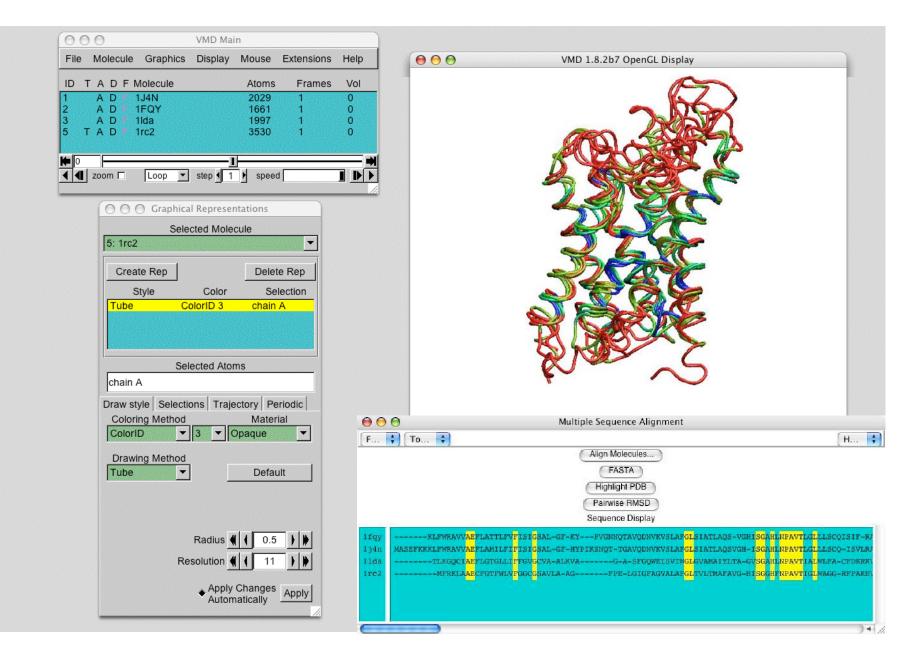
#### **Comparing Structures by Similarity - Q Value**



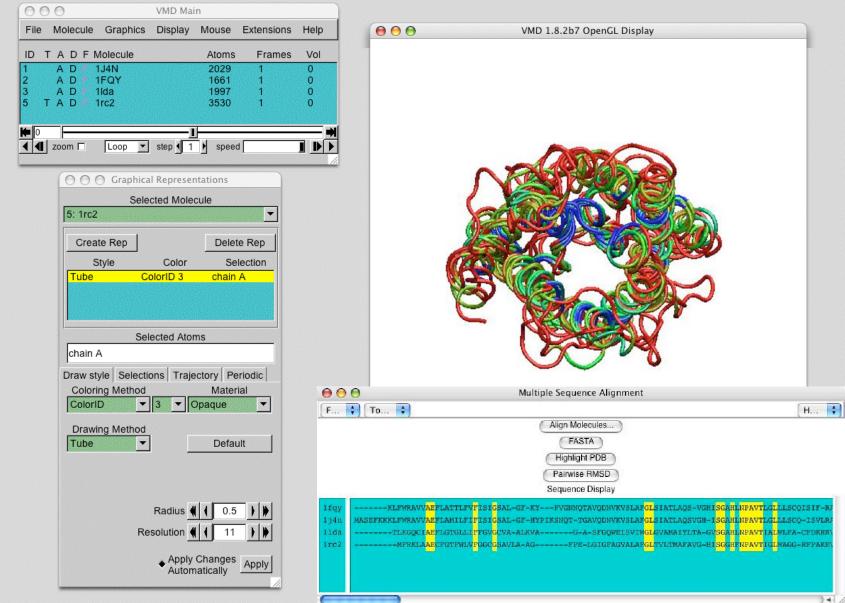
#### **Comparing Structures by Similarity - Q Value**



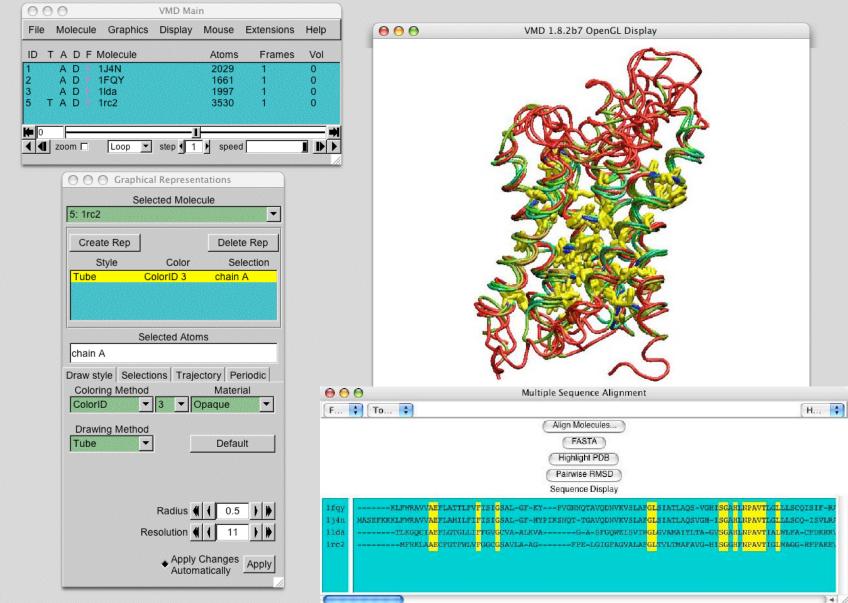
#### **Exhibiting Sequence Identity - Side View**



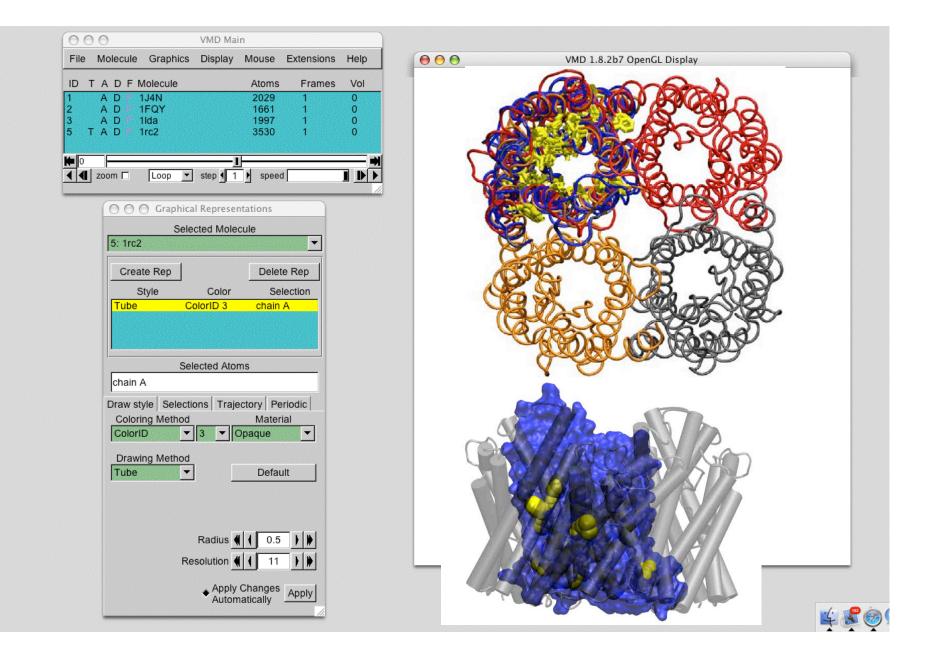
#### **Exhibiting Sequence Identity - Top View**



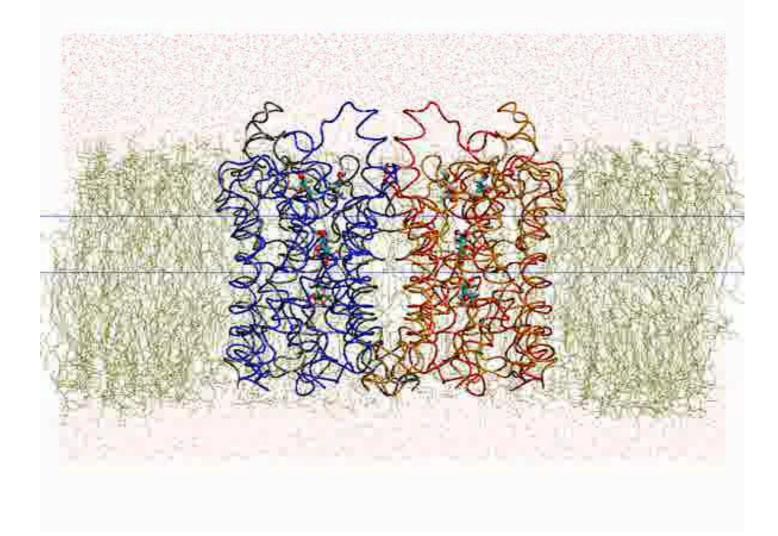
#### **Showing Conserved Residues - Monomer**



#### **Showing Conserved Residues - Tetramer**

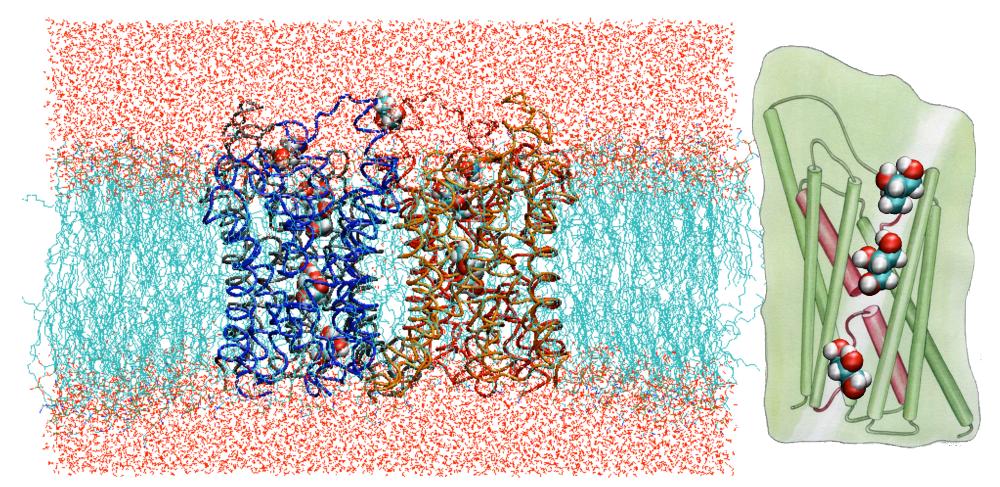


## **Dynamics of Protein, Lipid, Water System**



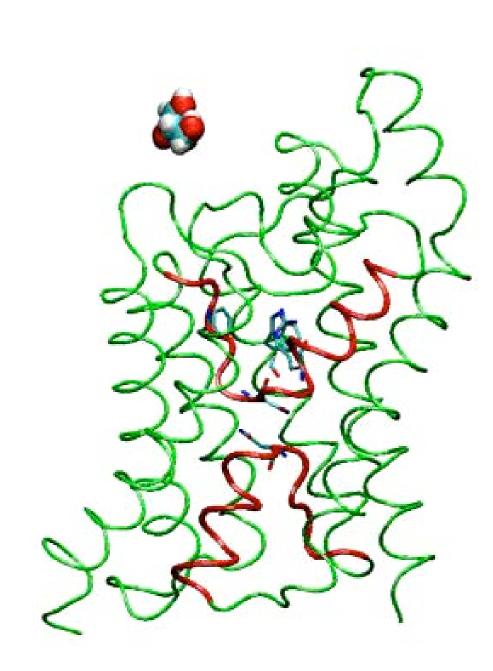
M. Jensen, E. Tajkhorshid, K. Schulten, Structure 9, 1083 (2001)

# **Equilibrated Structure after 1 ns**



note the curved adjustment between lipids-protein

Morten Jensen, Emad Tajkhorshid



## **Glycerol** Conduction

- Spontaneous glycerol conduction on ns time scale;
- Conduction occurs independently in each monomer;
- Exposed backbone carbonyl oxygen atoms dictates glycerol and water pathway; this explains the non-helical secondary structure in the aquaporin family;

- Glycerol resides at the positions of conserved motif for the longest time during simulation = minimum energy sites;
- Water molecules are essential for the glycerol transport.

M. Jensen, E. Tajkhorshid, K. Schulten, *Structure* 9, 1083 (2001)