

Functional integrity of membrane protein rhodopsin solubilized by amphipathic polymers

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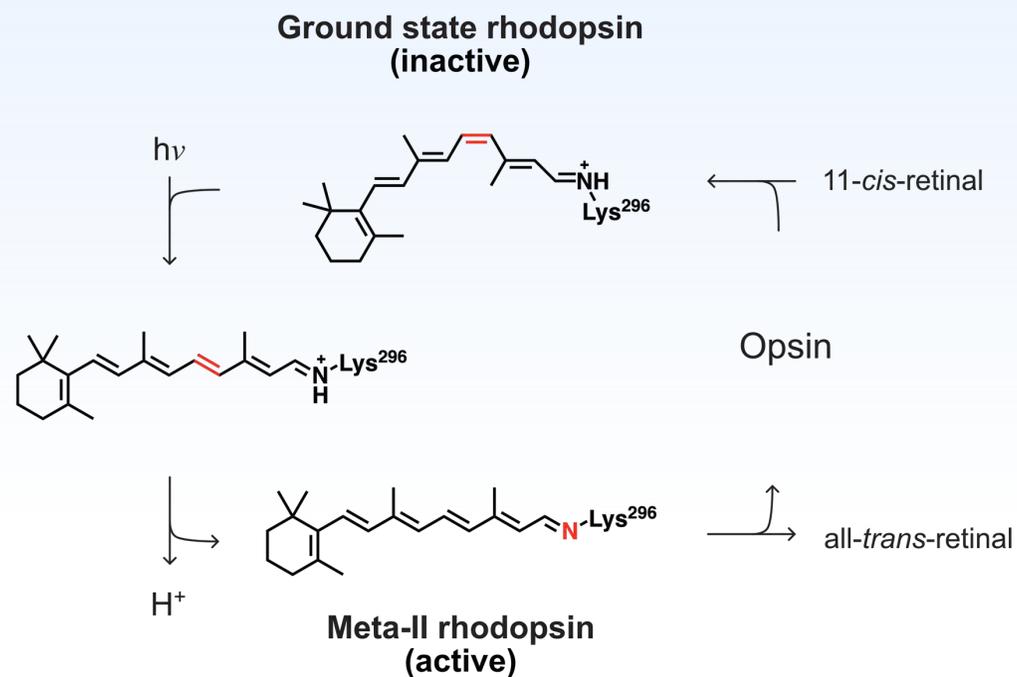
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Rhodopsin is a member of the G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily

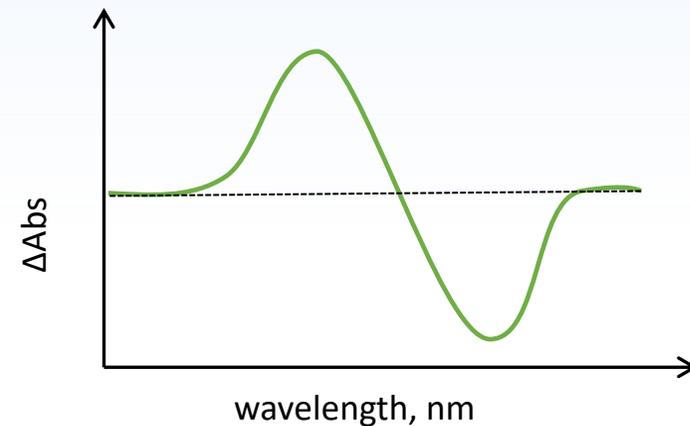
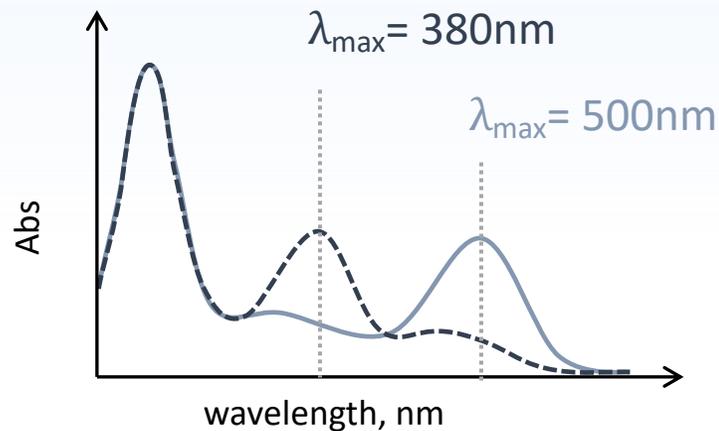
- GPCRs – convert extracellular signals into intracellular pathways through the activation of G proteins
- Rhodopsin – opsin + 11-*cis*-retinal (11CR)



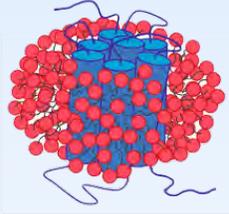
Using time-resolved absorption spectroscopy to study the photoactivation of rhodopsin



$$\Delta A(\lambda, t_i) = A_i(\lambda, t_i) - A_o(\lambda, t_o)$$

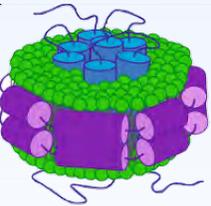


Rhodopsin is useful as a tool to study the effects of various solubilizing agents



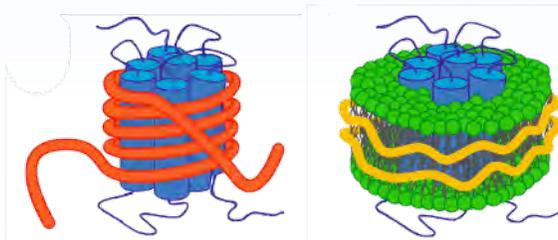
Detergents

- removes native lipids– reduces light scattering
- decreases stability/alters protein dynamics



Membrane scaffold proteins (MSPs)

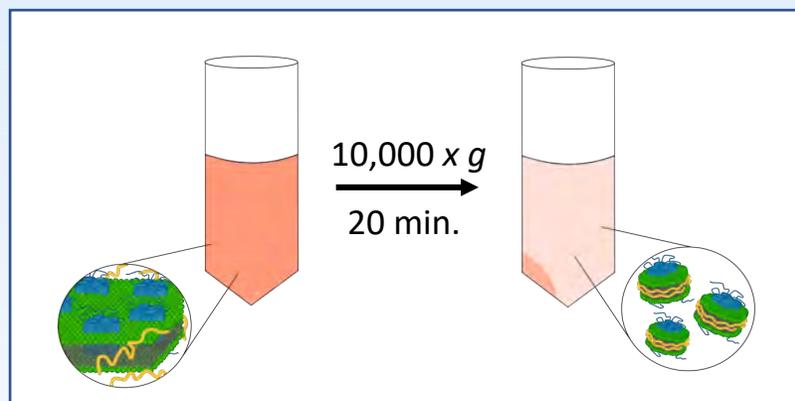
- detergent-solubilized, lipids are added back in desired ratio
- increases protein stability/retains protein dynamics



Amphipathic polymers (amphipols)

- detergent-solubilized or native lipids
- may alter protein dynamics when present in excess

Amphipols used to solubilize bovine rhodopsin directly from native ROS disc membranes

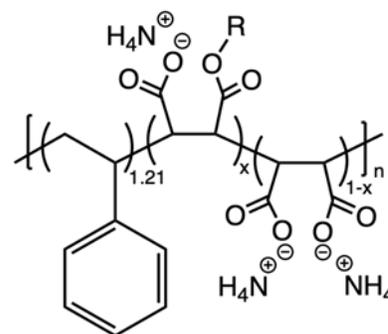
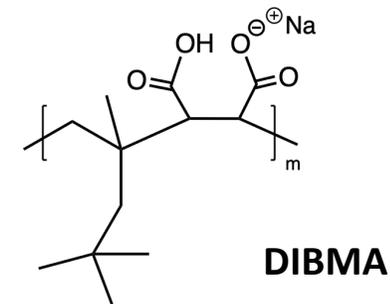
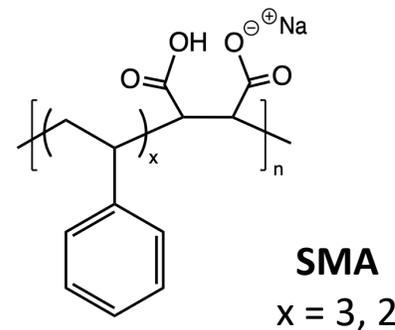


[polymer]: low high



From Greek *rhodon* 'rose' + *opsis* 'sight'

native lipid particles (LPs)



PRO R = $\ominus \oplus \text{NH}_4$, x=1

But R =

Oct R =

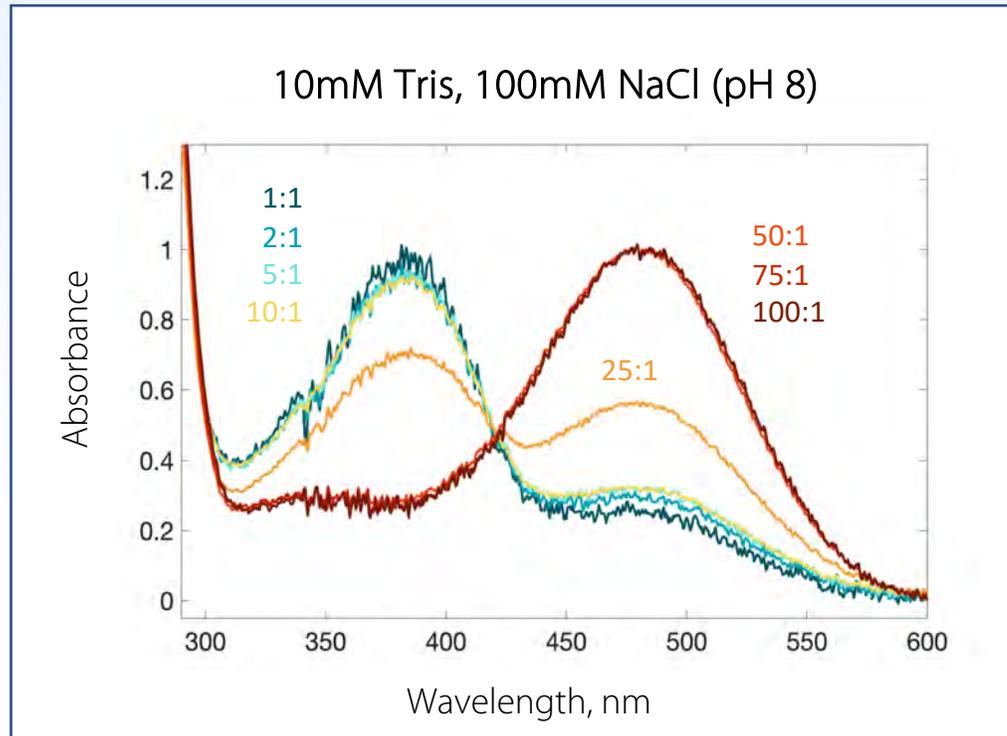
Dec R =

Dodec R =

Testing the photoactivation properties of rhodopsin-SMA(3:1)LPs

While the highest SMA/rhodopsin ratios yielded the most solubilized protein, the rhodopsin did not reach the active (Meta-II) state upon photoactivation

- time-dependent absorption changes up to 45-min. after photolysis showed no noticeable shift toward Meta-II



ratios 1-10: 30% Meta-I₄₈₀ and 70% Meta-II

ratio 25: 55% Meta-I₄₈₀ and 45% Meta-II

ratios 50-100: only Meta-I₄₈₀

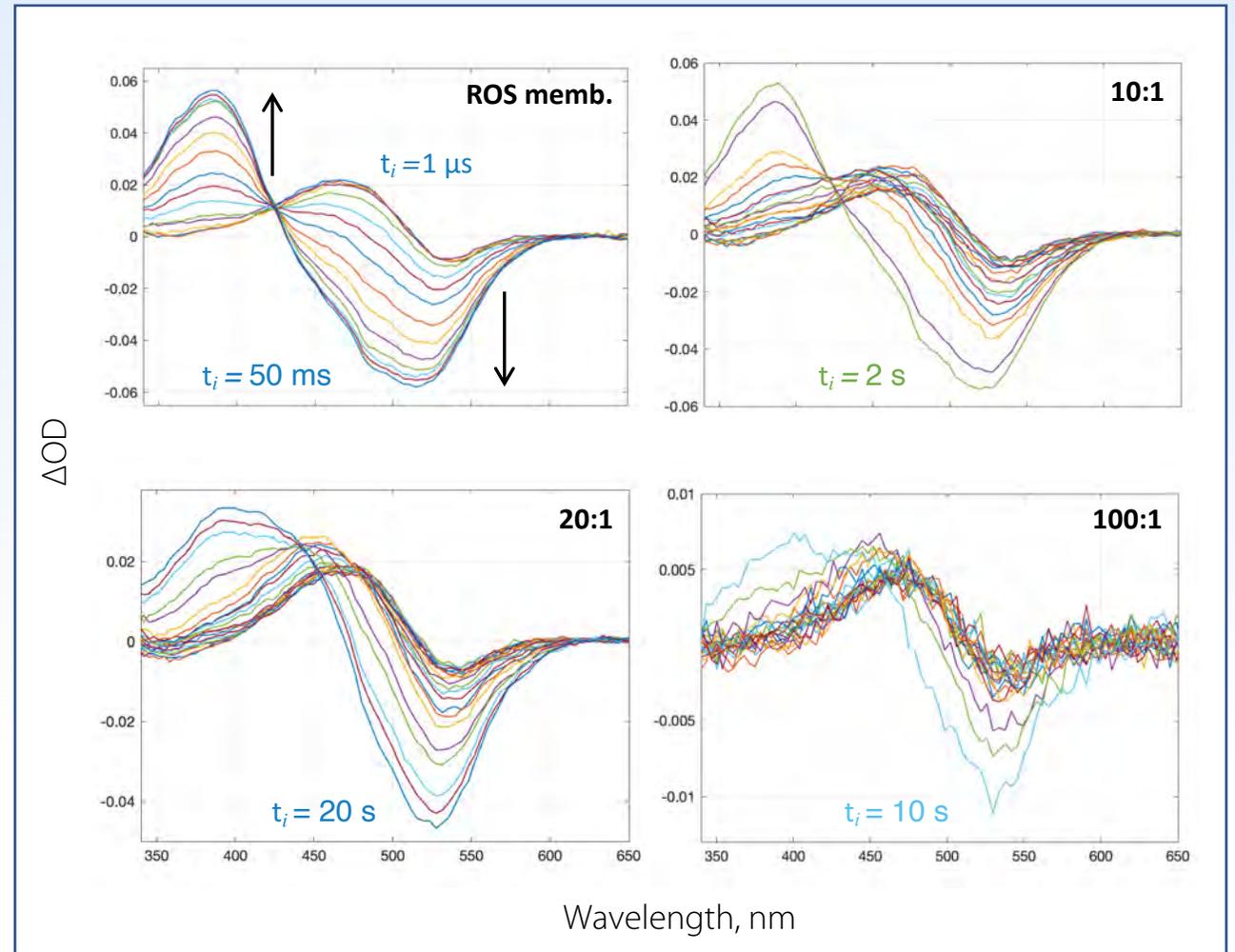
Using high SMA(3:1)/rhodopsin molar ratios yields extremely slow photokinetics

Rhodopsin-SMALPs made at **low** ratios ($\leq 10-15$):

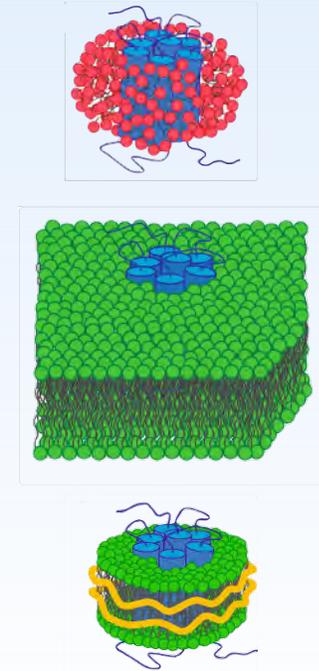
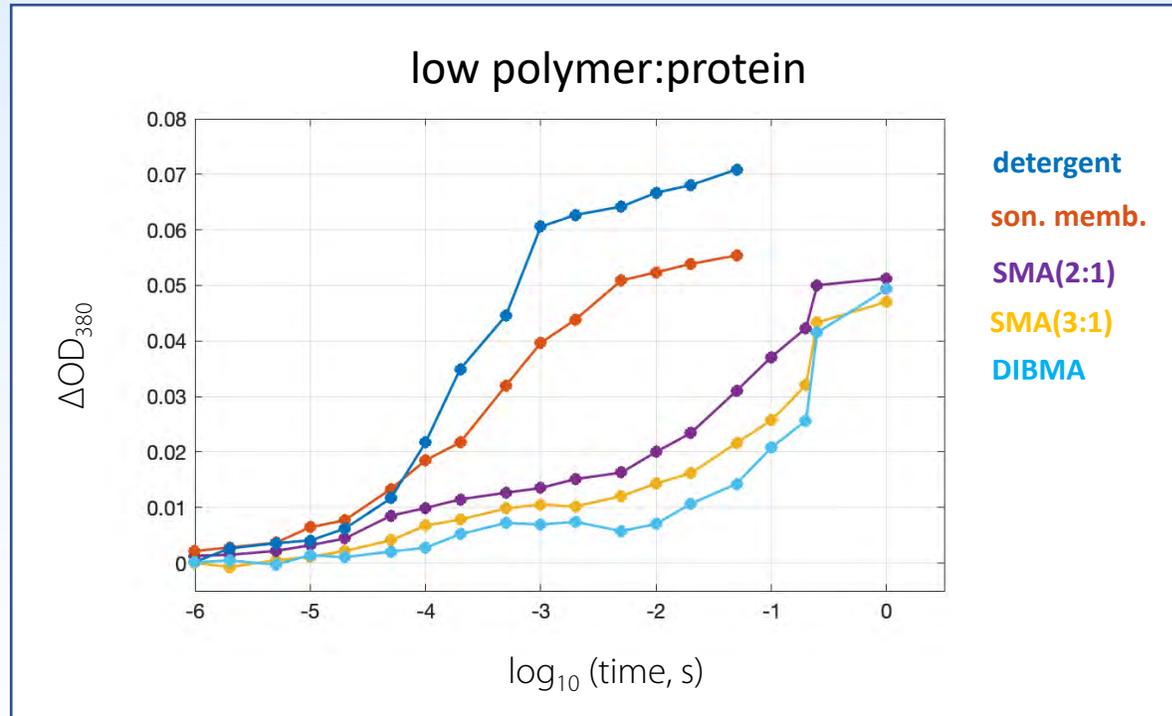
- follow a reaction mechanism that leads to the active state, although at slower rates

Rhodopsin-SMALPs made at **high** ratios (20+):

- the reaction path becomes disrupted (formation of 460-nm photoproduct) and the active state is not reached



Reaction progress in LPs is slower compared to the native membrane environment



- polymers slow down the reaction steps at the late stages where big conformational changes occur
- reaction progress is slower with DIBMA, but excess polymer is less disruptive to reaction path

Why is the reaction progress slower in LPs compared to native ROS membranes?

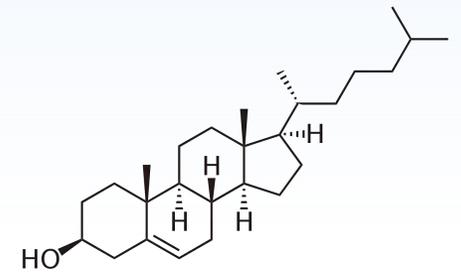
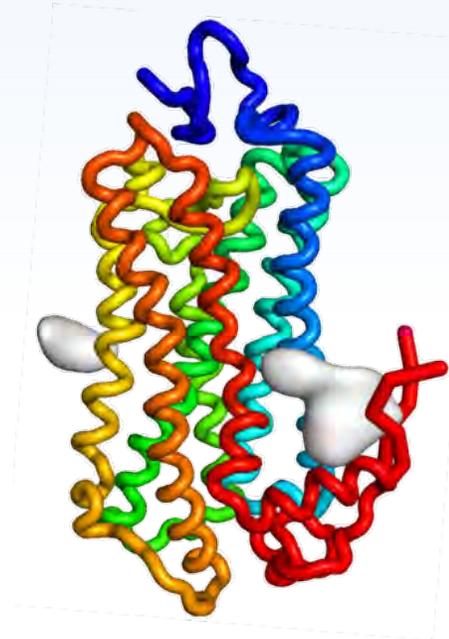
Does the rigidity of the protein and its surroundings increase?

- insertion of the hydrophobic moieties between the unsaturated alkyl chains

Are the hydrophobic moieties interacting with cholesterol binding site?

- [SMA(2:1)LPs vs. SMA(3:1)LPs] vs. DIBMALPs

slower reaction progress

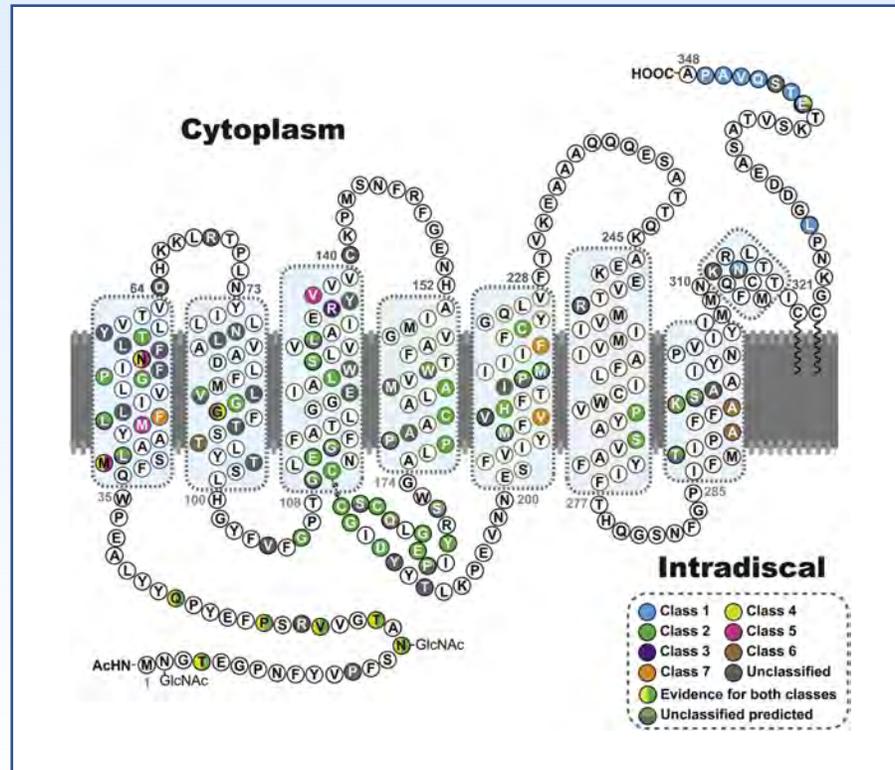


cholesterol

DOI: 10.1007/s12274-014-0560-6

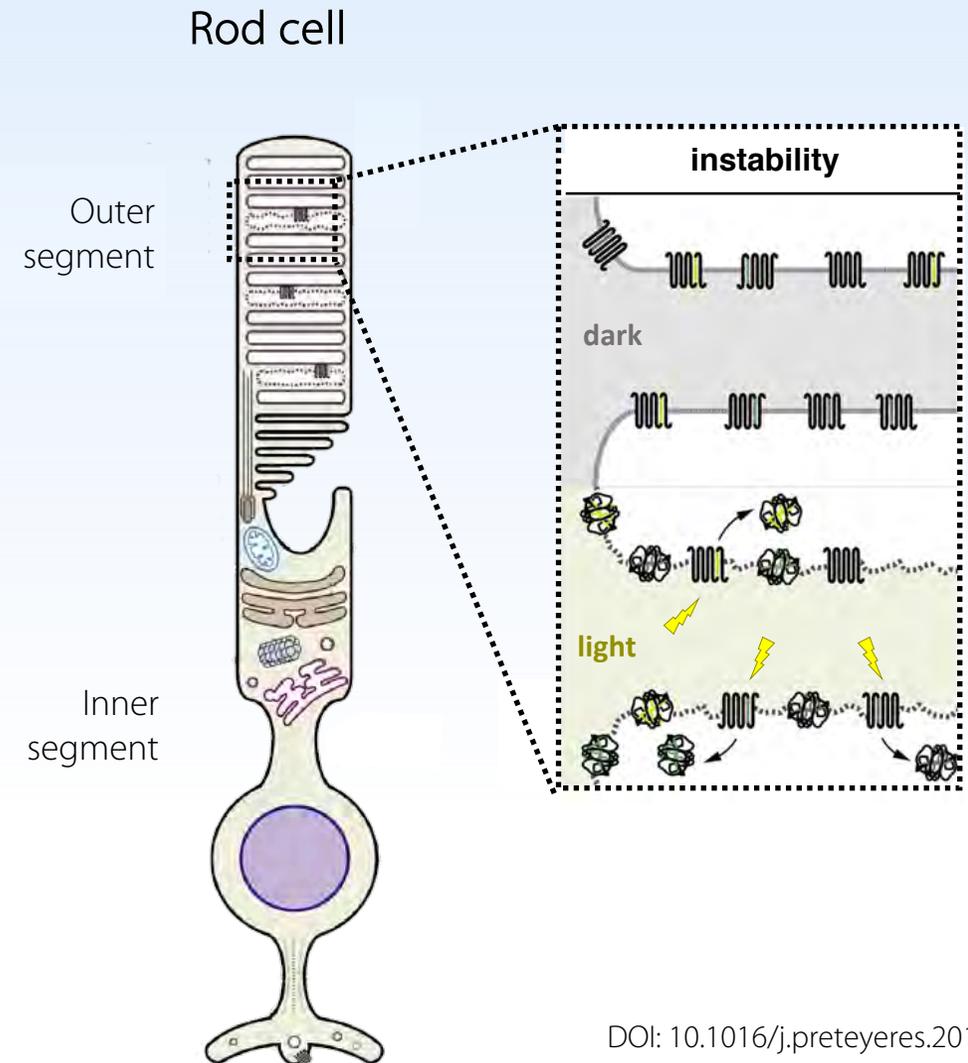
DOI:10.1007/978-94-007-7423-0_5

Mutations of the rhodopsin gene cause autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa (adRP)



G51V, R135G, and D190N – opsin folds properly and binds 11CR, but instability leads to retinal degeneration

at what point does rhodopsin begin to malfunction?



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