

DIRECT DETECTION OF N-H···O=C H-BONDS IN A 13C- AND 15N-LABELLED



CYCLIC LIPODEPSIPEPTIDE AND THE INVESTIGATION OF ITS SELF-ASSEMBLY



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What CLPs are? How do they look like?

- Cyclic lipodepsipeptides (CLPs) are secondary metabolites of *Pseudomonas* and *Bacillus* bacterial species produced via non ribosomal pathways [1]
- They are consisted of a fatty acid moiety linked to the N-terminus of a peptide chain which is cyclized by an ester (or depsi) bond formation between its C-terminus and an OH capped side chain of a Ser or Thr
- Peculiar primary structural features: D-amino acids + alternation of polar \bullet and apolar amino acid side chains
- <u>Tertiary structure</u>: backbone conformation assessed:



CLP bioactivity

- Bacterial swarming (motility), biofilm formation [1]
- Stimulation of the plant immune system \rightarrow crop protection [3]
- In vitro testing \rightarrow activity against bacteria, viruses, fungi (non-exhaustive) [1]
- Novel antibiotics: daptomycin (marketed as <u>CUBICIN[®]</u>) [4]
- Anticancer effects below cytotoxic level (xantholysin, MD0066, viscosin) [5]

Results I) Conformational rigidity of VA

- In polar solvent i.e. AcN-d3: VA is in *monomeric state*
- In aqeuous DPC-d38 solution: VA is *coaggregated* with the DPC molecules (DOSY)

 \rightarrow

- VA adopts the 'same' conformation in both states!
- **Experimental assessment:**
- a) ${}^{1}H {}^{1}H$ nOe cross peaks \rightarrow backbone structure b) Measured ${}^{3}J_{HNHA}$ values
- c) Long range (LR) HNCO spectra [9] \rightarrow intramolecular H-bonds

2D LR HNCO spectrum in AcN / 298 K

L5 T3+L1 **S8 V4** L7 S6 Q2

Structure – function/mode of action relationships not well understood!

- More detailed structural information is needed (than $^{1}H-^{1}H$ distance restraints) \rightarrow Goals •
- Direct evaluation of amide plane orientations and H-bond pattern

I) Intramolecular: peptide conformation in monomeric state vs in membrane-mimicking environment [6] II) Pore formation in low polarity medium [7] \rightarrow structural characterization of a self-assembly

- How? Growing *Pseudomonas* DR54 in minimal salt medium $\rightarrow \frac{13}{C}$, ¹⁵N-labelled viscosinamide (VA): *first ever* isotope labelled CLP
- J-correlation spectroscopic methods: ${}^{3}J_{HNHA}$ [φ] and ${}^{3h}J_{NC'}$ [r,Θ] \rightarrow H-bonds

Q2

Complementary *in silico* studies: AMBER molecular dynamic simulations

In AcN from 1D ¹ H NMR spectrum (H ^N peak fine structure)	

In aqueous DPC \rightarrow line broadenings \rightarrow J-correlated HNHA [8]

- In silico assessment:
 - **N** 17 **A**

• Input structure: using ¹H-¹H contacts in CNS [10]

 $^{3}J_{exp}$ in AcN/Hz $^{3}J_{exp.}$ in aq. DPC/Hz 4.38 Q2 4.31 7.61 T3 7.52 **S6** 8.28 8.41 5.79 L7 5.93



I: V4 (H^N)...(O=C) HDA / -0.30 Hz II: L5 (H^N)...(O=C) L1 /-0.44 Hz α_ı-helix (S6 (H^N)...(O=C) Q2 is absent: () → loop III: S8 (H^N)...(O=C) T3 /-0.25 Hz Same H-bond pattern In both states! I: V4 (H^N)...(O=C) HDA / no data II: L5 (H^N)...(O=C) L1 /-0.43 Hz α_ı-helix (S6 (H^N)...(O=C) Q2 is absent: () III: S8 (H^N)...(O=C) T3 /no data loop $(V4 H^{N'}; HDA C') + (V4 H^{N'}; V4 C' (^{2}J_{NC'}))$ (S8 H^N'; T3 C') + (S8 H^N'; L7 C' (¹J_{NC'})) are overlapping cross peaks

Detected H-bonds/^{3h}J_{NC}, values



VA in explicit AcN solvent box



Stripped VA conformation in WAT+DPC

- Refined by AMBER [11] simulations without constraints
- AcN: 100 ns; WAT+DPC: 400 ns
- → Rigid backbone/amide plain orientations
- \rightarrow Experimentally detected H-bond patterns

perfectly illustrated

Representative conformations are displayed



VA + DPCcoaggregation = experimental results

VA (red/green) in water + DPC (blue/grey) environment (400 ns)

Results II) Intermolecular interactions in VA self-assembly

In low polarity solvent i.e. chloroform-d: the amphipathic VA self-assembles

HNCO cross peaks of VA dissolved in CDCl₃ + AcN-d3 mixtures / 278 K Solvent polarity to vary





 $(\rightarrow NMR \text{ spectral line broadenings} + DOSY)$

Plausible model for

CLP self-assembly [12]

LR HNCO did not indicate the intermolecular H-bonds due to the fast $(>1/^{3h}J_{NC'})$

exchange between the monomeric and assembled states

Population averaged amide group chemical shifts \rightarrow let's influence it!

References

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Conclusion and future prospects

- Viscosinamide displays identical conformation in its monomeric state (dissolved in AcN) and in its coaggregated state with real cell membrane-mimicking DPC micelles
 - The structural assessment detailed the orientation of the amide planes and of the intramolecular H-bond pattern using J-correlation NMR methods and AMBER molecular dynamic simulations
- The protocol is planned to be applied for larger CLPs e.g. xantholysin, tolaasin
- Interpeptide interactions have been indirectly shown for the self-assembly of viscosinamide. In the future the full structural elucidation of such supramolecular organization will be performed using isotope-filtered NOESY

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