



PhasAGE

EXPERT SEMINAR SERIES

Phase separation: an emergent function of disordered proteins

Peter Tompa

26 APRIL 2021 - 3PM CEST



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EXCELLENCE HUB ON
PHASE TRANSITIONS IN
AGING AND AGE-RELATED
DISORDERS

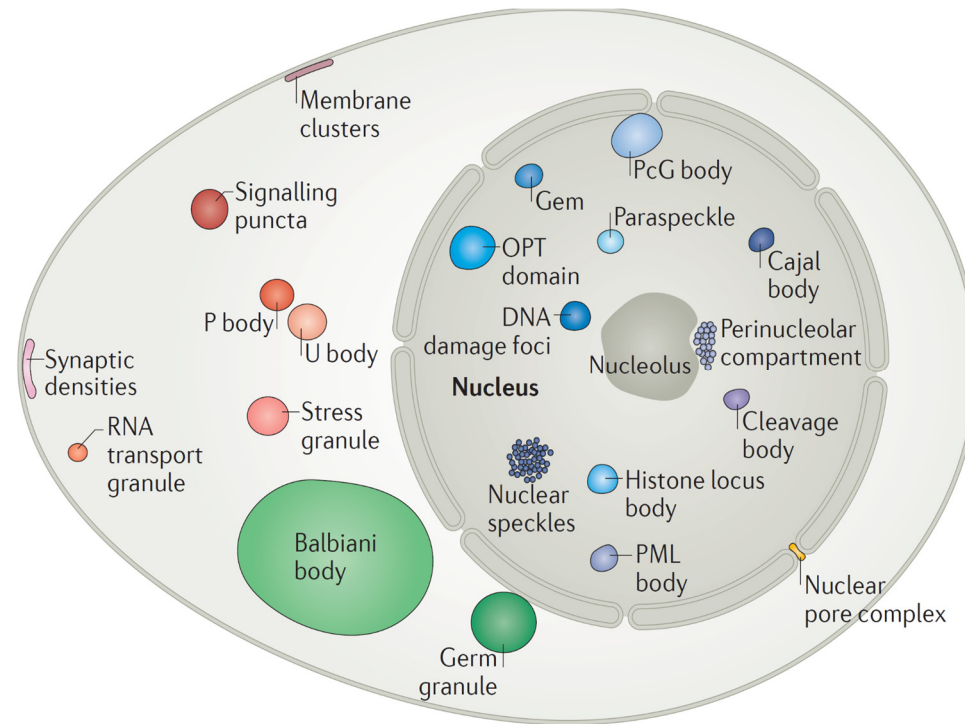


This project received funding from
European Union's Horizon 2020
research and innovation programme
under grant agreement No 952334.



Membraneless organelles

- biomolecular condensates, RNP bodies, LLPS -



Banani et al. (2017) *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.*



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LLPS may lead to disease

- ALS/FTD, Lou Gehrig's disease



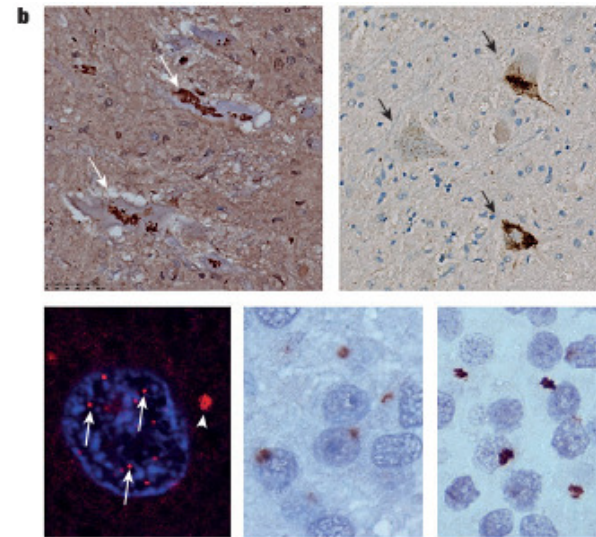
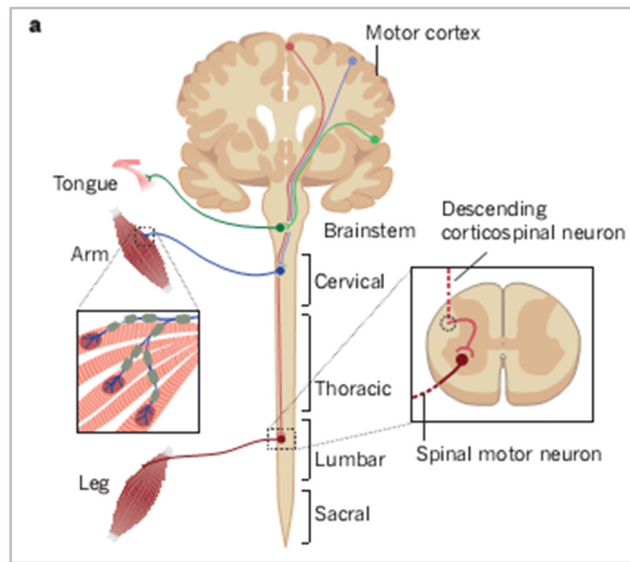
Lou Gehrig



Stephen Hawking

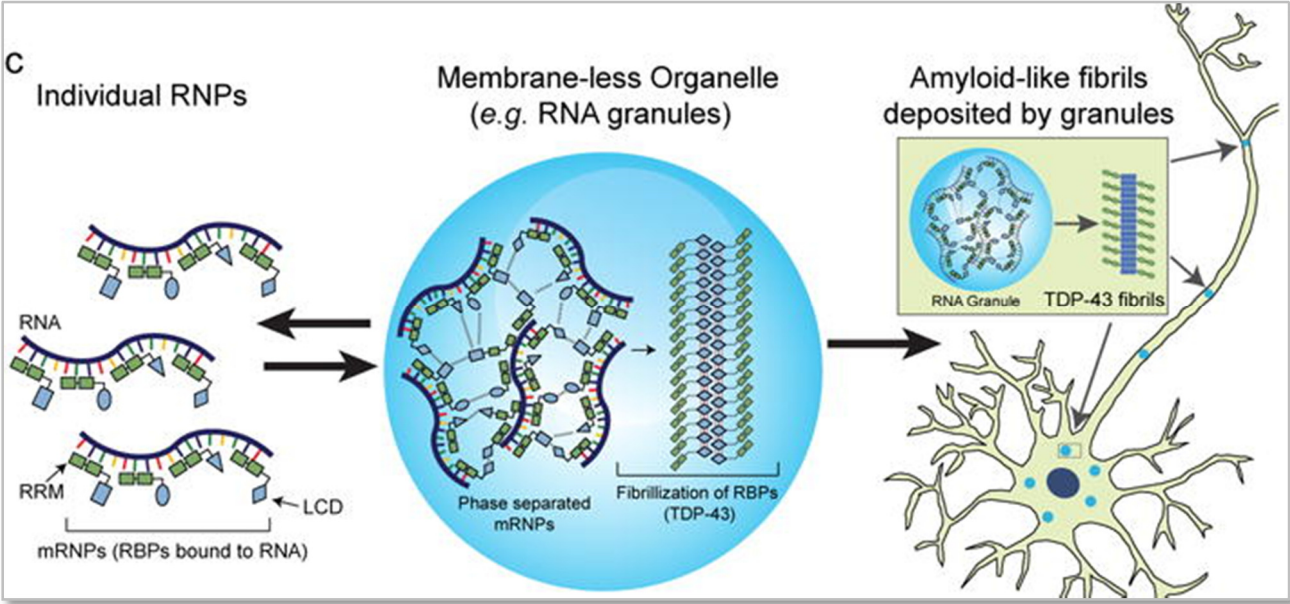
- Progressive loss (atrophy) of muscles
- Survival after first symptoms: 2 - 5y
- No cure

ALS is motor neuron disease



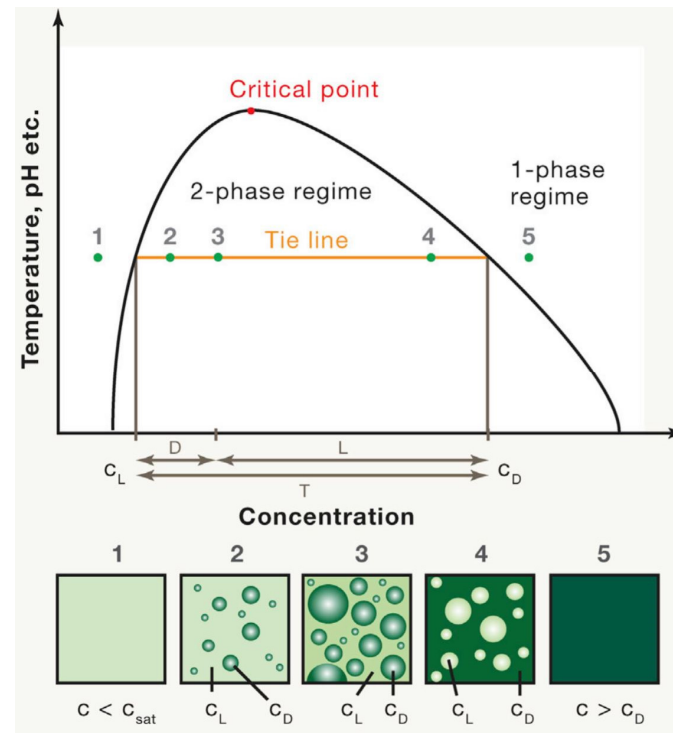
LLPS may lead to disease

- stress granules in ALS (?) -



Their mechanism of formation - spontaneous demixing -

- 1) phase diagram
- 2) binodal/coexistence line
- 3) saturation concentration (C_{sat})



Alberti (2019) *Cell* 176: 419

Polymer physics (thermodynamics) of LLPS

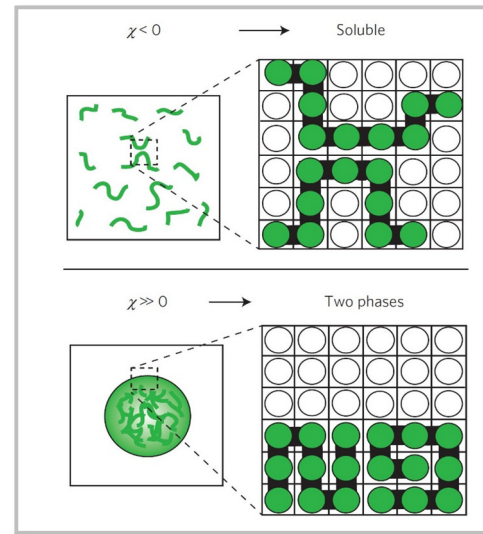
- e.g. Flory-Huggins formalism -

Free energy of mixing (ϕ - volume fraction)

$$\frac{F}{k_B T} = \frac{\phi}{N} \ln \phi + (1 - \phi) \ln(1 - \phi) + \chi \phi(1 - \phi)$$

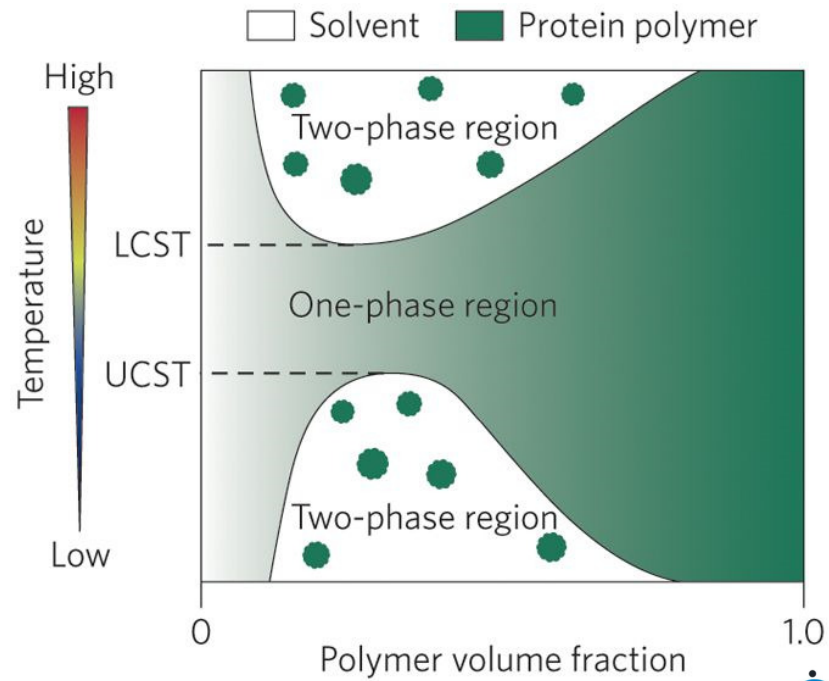
Chain-chain vs. chain-solvent interaction
(χ - Flory prmt.)

$$\chi = \frac{z}{k_B T} \left[u_{ps} - \frac{1}{2} (u_{pp} + u_{ss}) \right]$$

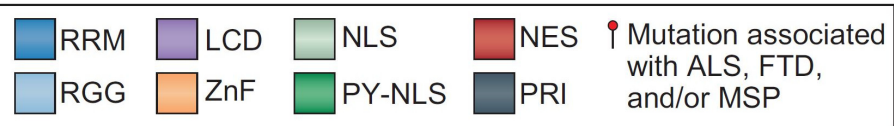
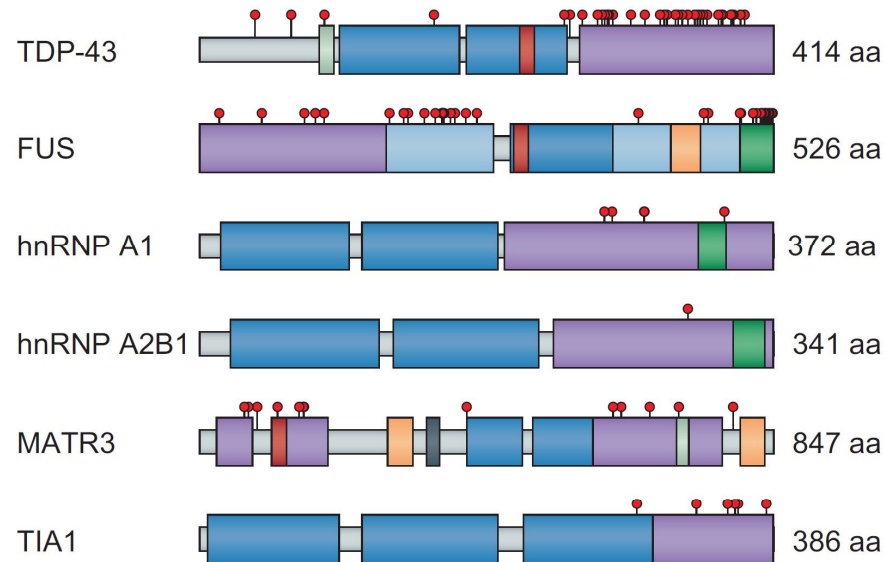


Sometimes opposite behavior

Temperature dependence of attractive term

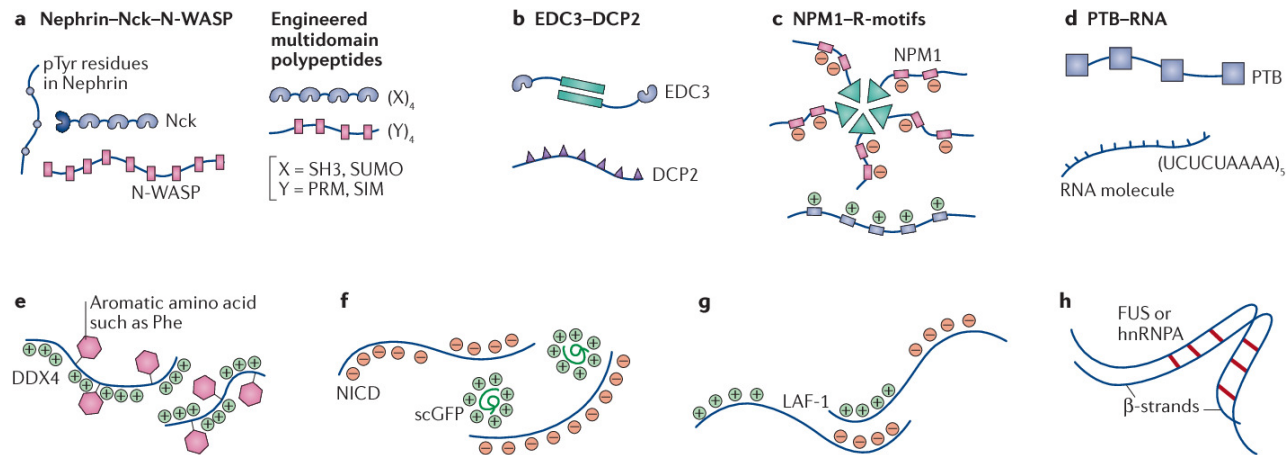


Structural disorder in LLPS proteins - LCD: low-complexity IDR -



Purice and Taylor (2018) *Front Neurosci.* 12: 326

Multivalency is basic to LLPS



b) Enhancer of mRNA-decapping protein 3 (EDC3) decapping enzyme subunit 2 (DCP2)
 d) polypyrimidine tract (RNA) binding protein (PTB)
 f) nephrin intracellular domain (NICD) and supercharged GFP
 g) P-granule LAF-1

Banani et al. (2017) *Nat. Rev. MCB* 18: 285



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What does “LLPS protein” mean?

PhaSePro: 120 proteins

LLPSDB: 1200

PhaSepDB: 3000

DrLLPS: 9300

Farahi et al. (2021) *Int J Mol Sci.* 22: 3017



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“Problems” with LLPS (1)

- 1) the capacity to phase separate is **not a binary classifier** (not intrinsic but contextual property of the protein and its environment)
- 2) proteins have **distinct roles** in phase separation
- 3) phase separation depends on the **concentration** of the protein (physiological?)
- 4) LLPS is not equivalent to **biomolecular condensation** (which includes gelation, crystallization, clustering, pleiomorphic assembly, polymerization and amorphous or amyloid aggregation).



Farahi et al. (2021) *Int J Mol Sci.* 22: 3017



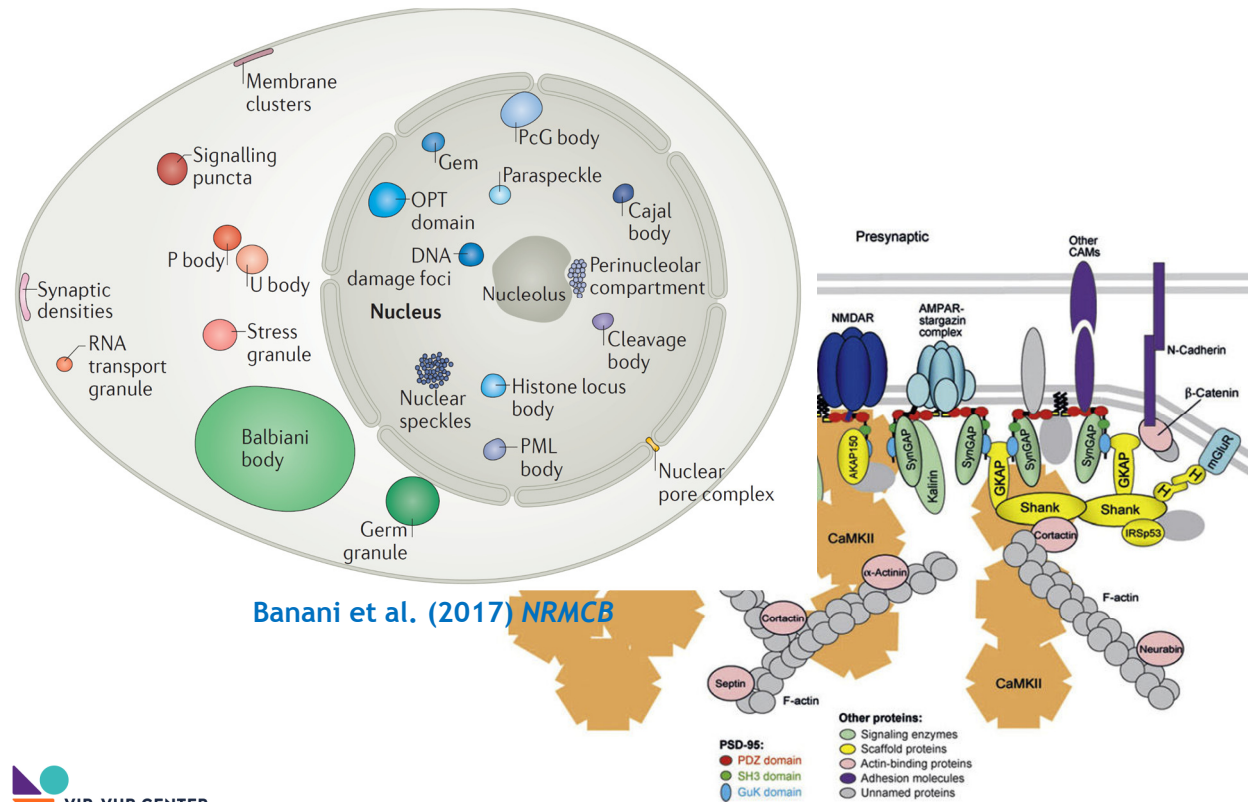
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“Problems” with LLPS (1)



Banani et al. (2017) *NRMCB*

Panca (2019) *BBA*



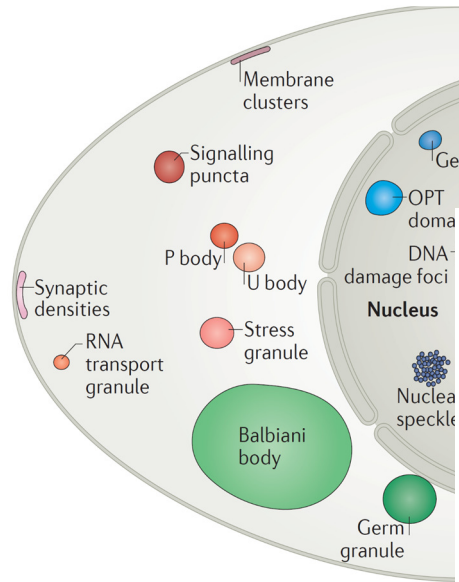
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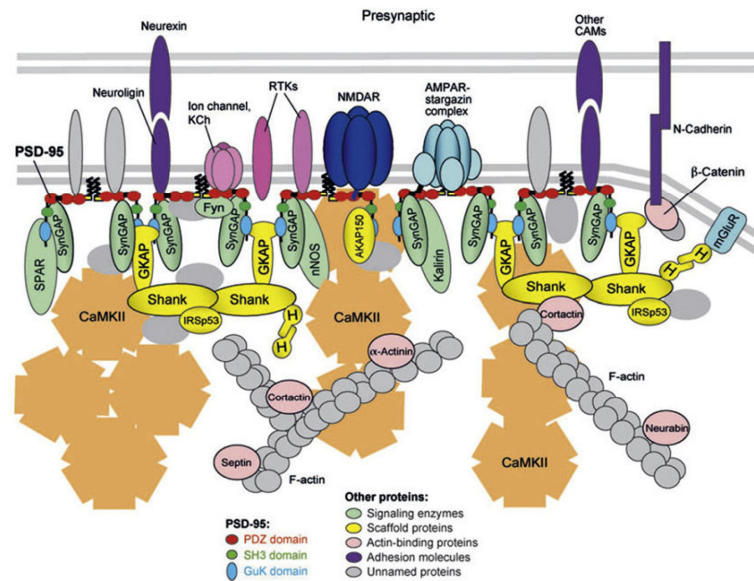
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“Problems” with LLPS (1)



Banani et al. (2018)



Panca (2019) BBA



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“Problems” with LLPS (2)

- 1) **Driver (scaffold)**: can phase separate on their own. If RNA is mandatory, we consider it as a “co-driver”. Small molecules (and crowder) are “condition”.
- 2) **Co-driver**: a macromolecule (protein, RNA or DNA) that strictly requires another macromolecule for phase separation (then both are “co-drivers”)
- 3) **Regulator**: its presence/activity is required for LLPS, but no part of condensate (modifying enzyme, transport protein, transcription factor, etc...)
- 4) **Client**: not required for and has no effect on LLPS, but localizes to the condensate formed (through interactions with driver/co-driver).



Farahi et al. (2021) *Int J Mol Sci.* 22: 3017



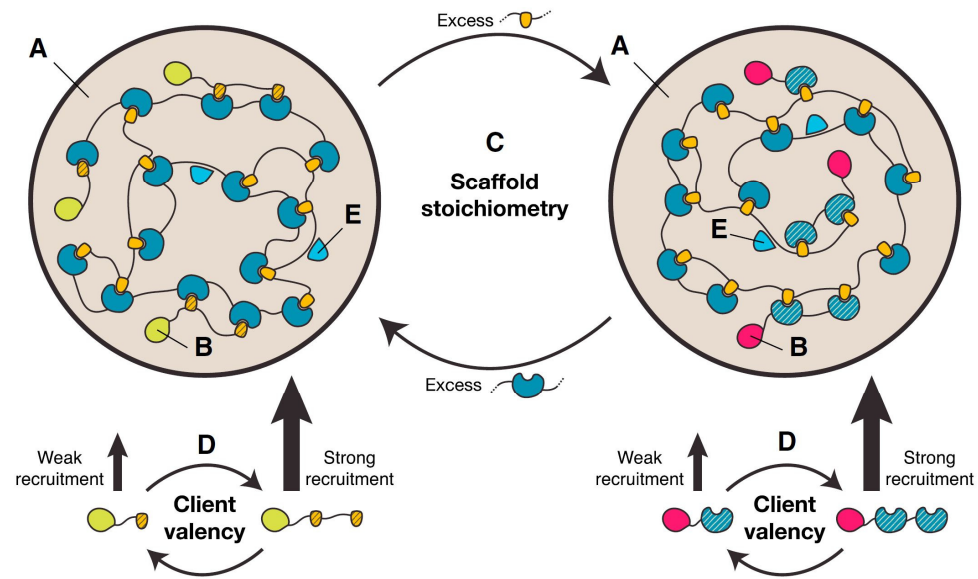
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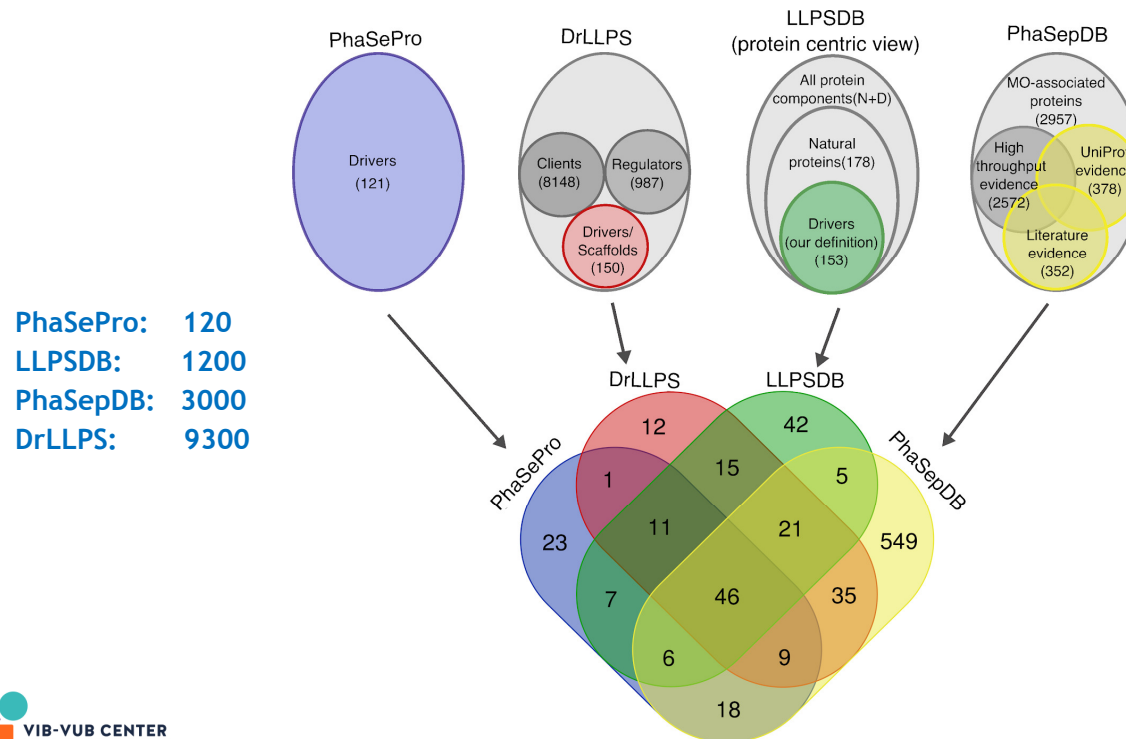


Scaffolds and clients



Banani et al. (2016) *Cell* 166, 651

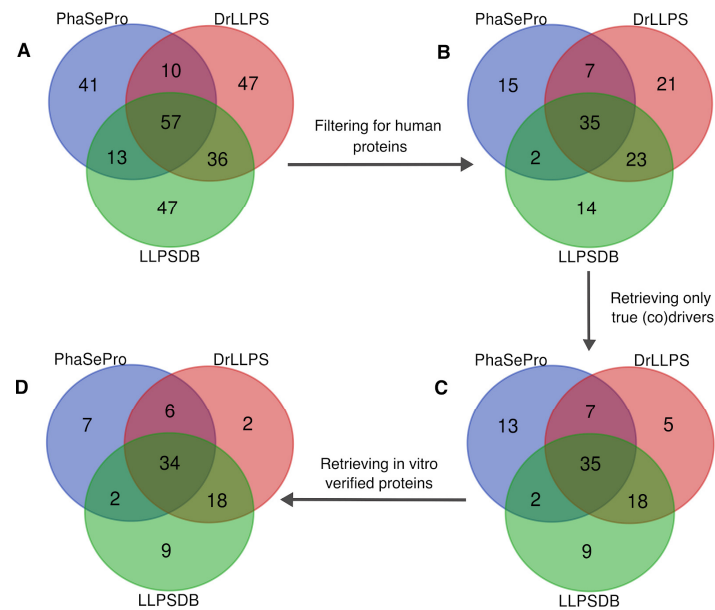
Different databases contain different type of data



Farahi et al. (2021) *Int J Mol Sci.* 22: 3017

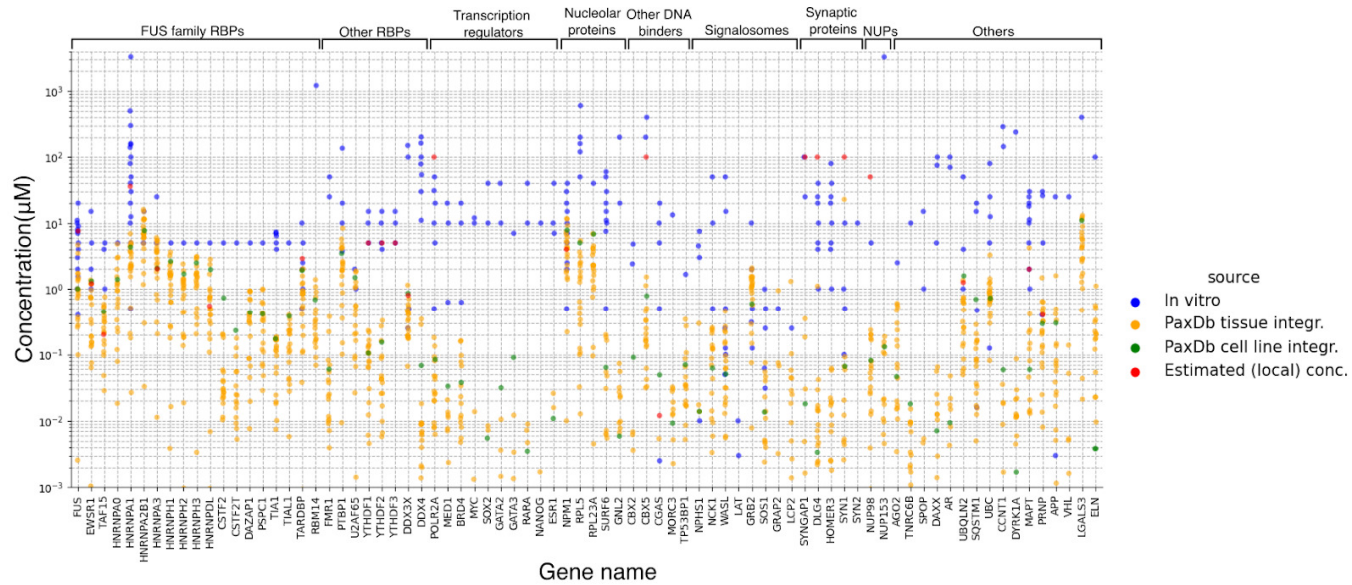
Filtering for high-confidence “drivers”

89 human high-confidence drivers



Farahi et al. (2021) *Int J Mol Sci.* 22: 3017

Issue with concentrations



Farahi et al. (2021) *Int J Mol Sci.* 22: 3017



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Three (four) basic types of protein-protein interactions in LLPS

- 1) **IDP-IDP** (transient, dynamic, non-specific, non-stoichiometric, distributed)
(Motif-motif (dynamic, semi-stoichiometric))
- 2) **Domain-motif** (strong, specific, stoichiometric)
- 3) **Domain-domain** (strong, specific, stoichiometric)

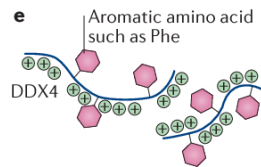


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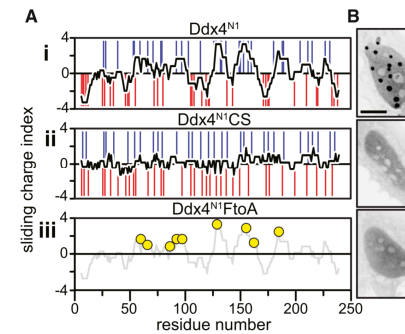
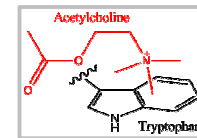
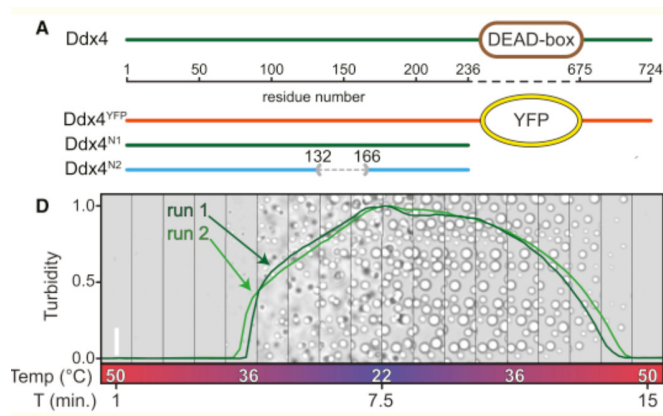
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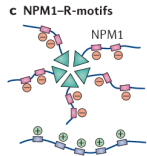




IDP-IDP (e.g. cation-pi, charge)

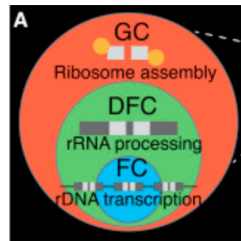
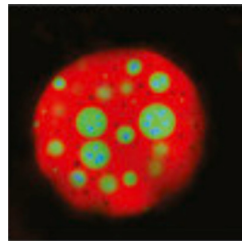
- Dead-box helicase, germ-granule (nuage) -
regulation of translation in germ cells



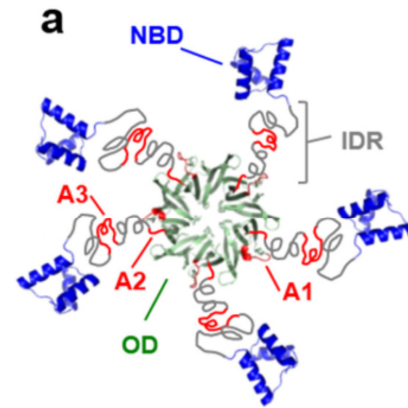


Domain-domain

- Nucleophosmin 1 (NPM1), nucleolus - ribosome biogenesis

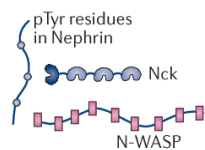


fibrillar center (FC)
dense fibrillar component (DFC)
granular component (GC)



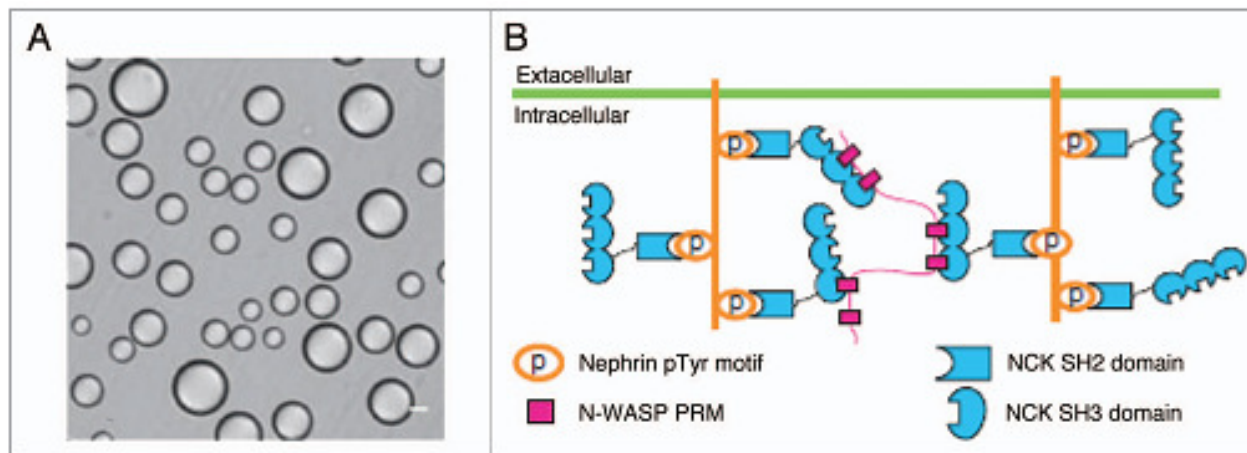
Oligomerization domain (OD)
Acidic tracts (A1, A2, A3)
Nucleic-acid binding domain (NBD)

a Nephrin-Nck-N-WASP



Domain-motif

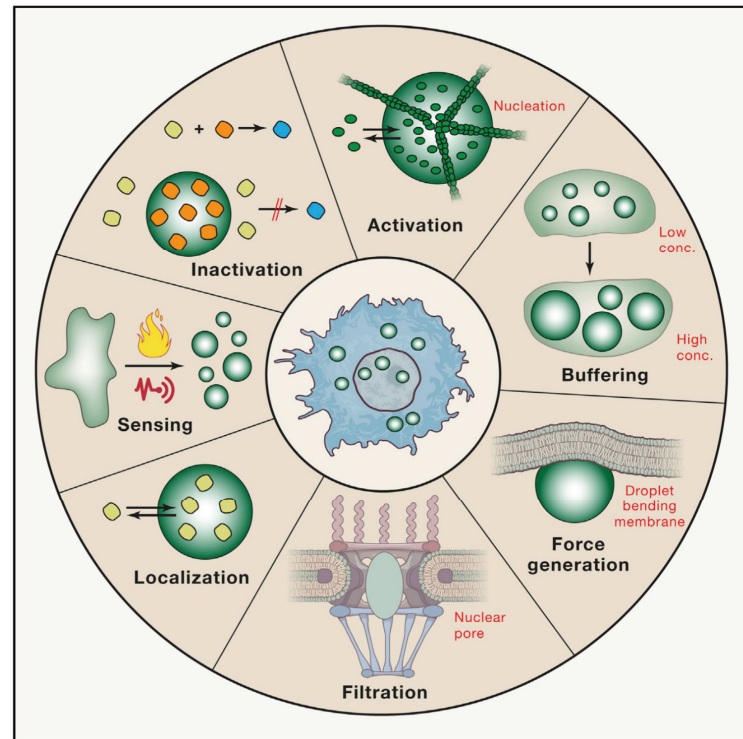
- SH2 - pTyr, SH3 - PRM -
signaling complex in cytoskeleton remodeling



... Rosen (2012) *Nature* 483: 336

Functional consequences of LLPS

- is an emergent property -



Alberti (2019) *Cell* 176: 419



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Thank you



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