

# Ancestral Sequence Reconstruction: What is it Good for?

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# Talk Outline

- Were Dinosaurs Afraid of the Dark?
- The Coral Red: Convergence or Divergence?
- Same Fold, Different Specificity: How'd That Happen?

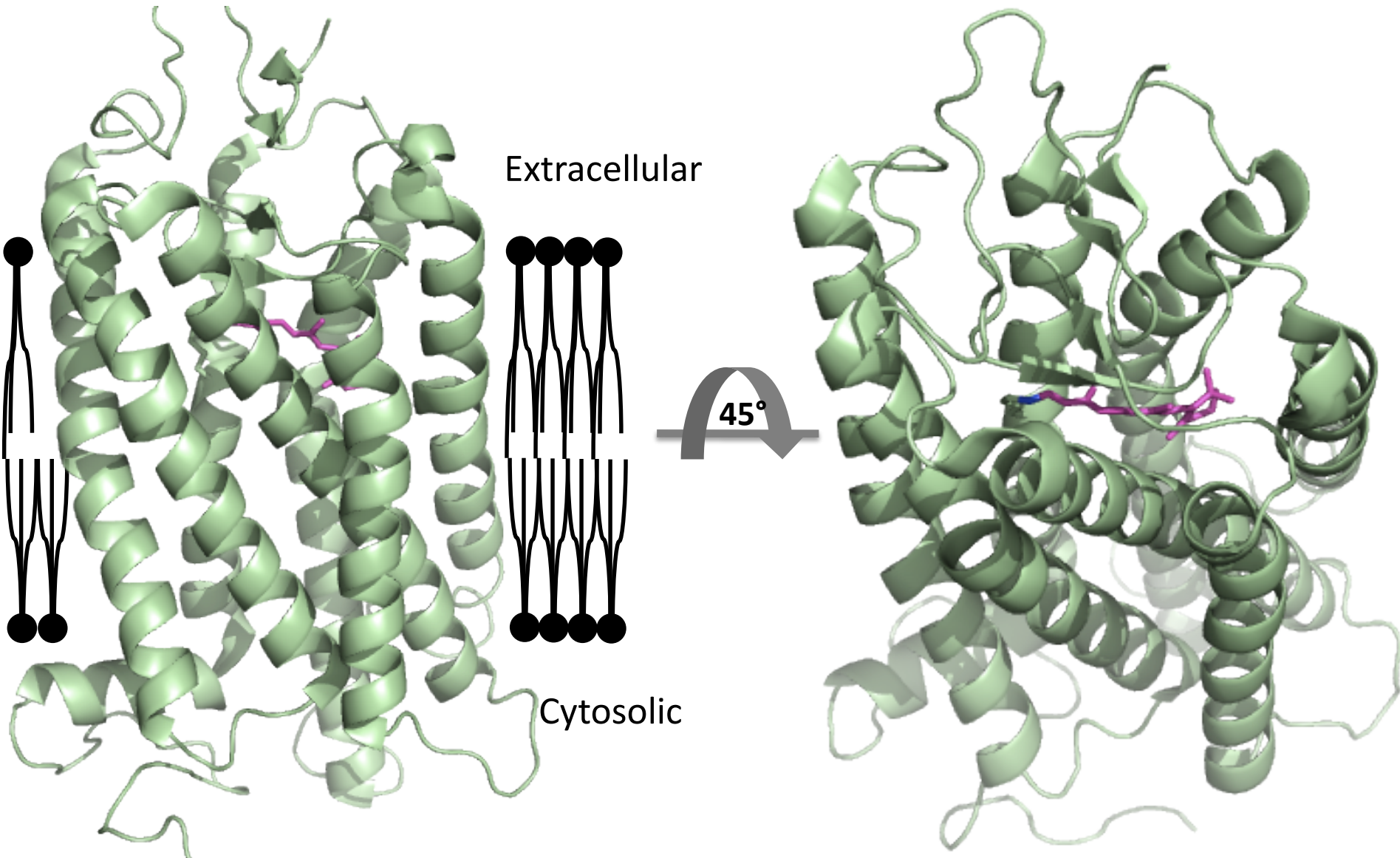
# Rhodopsin

- G-Protein Coupled Receptor
- Responsible for low-light vision in vertebrates
  - Can detect a single photon
  - 100x more sensitive than opsins responsible for color vision
- Found in rod cells of the retina:



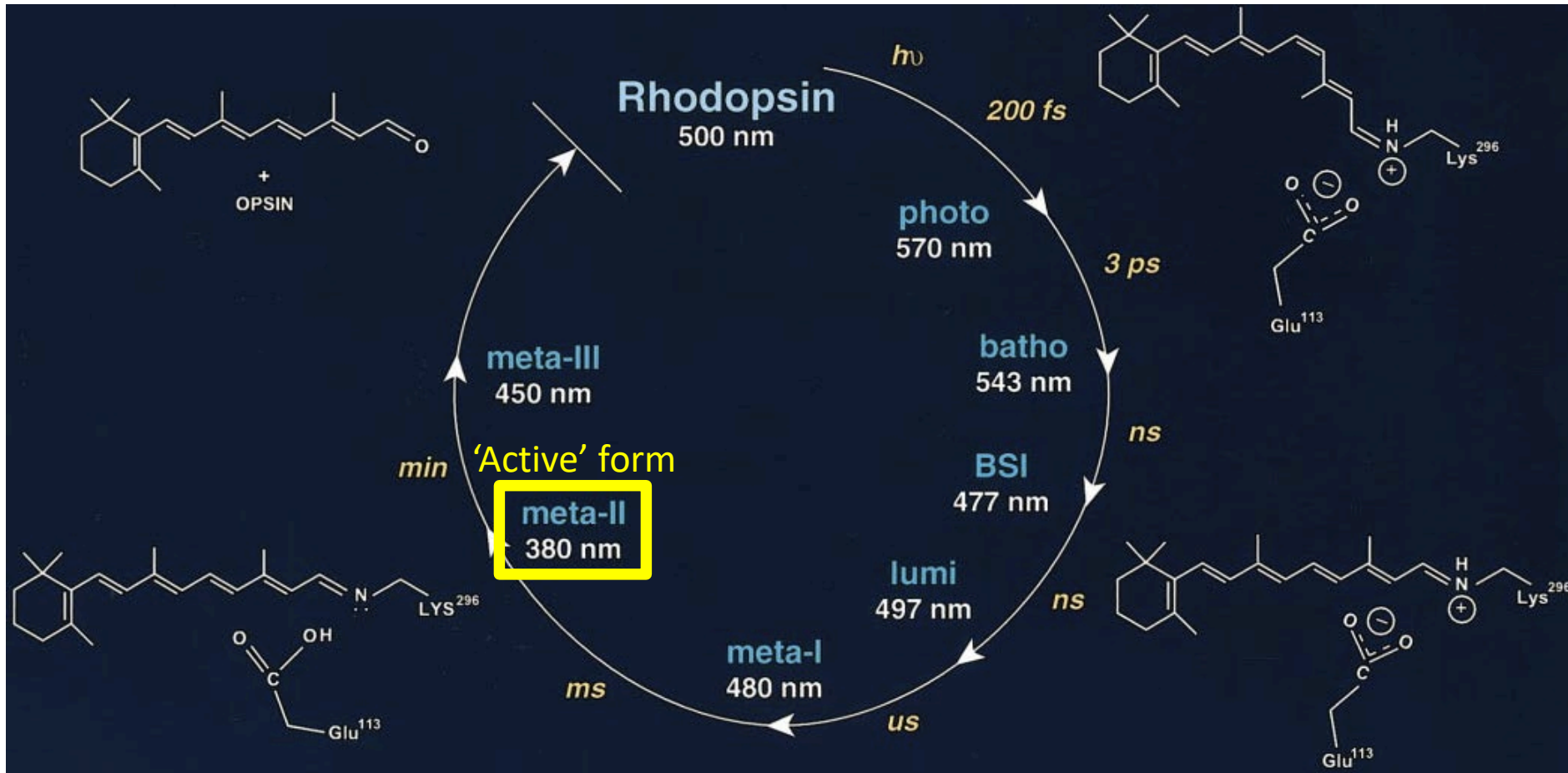
[http://thebrain.mcgill.ca/flash/d/d\\_02/d\\_02\\_m/d\\_02\\_m\\_vis/d\\_02\\_m\\_vis.html](http://thebrain.mcgill.ca/flash/d/d_02/d_02_m/d_02_m_vis/d_02_m_vis.html)

# Rhodopsin Structure



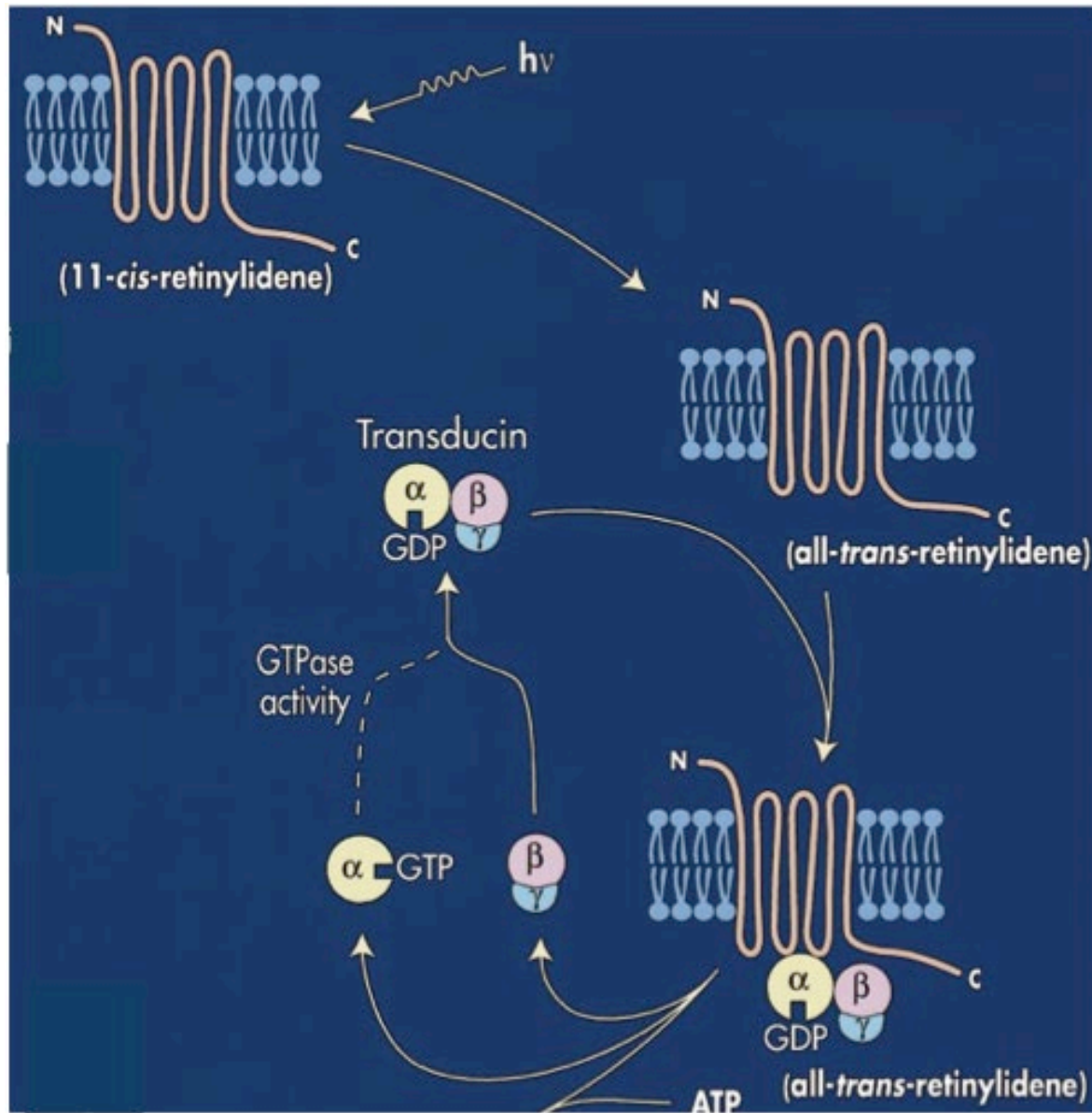
7 Transmembrane  $\alpha$ -helices w/ chromophore in center

# Rhodopsin Photocycle



- 11-*cis*-retinal covalently attached to Lys<sup>296</sup>
- $h\nu$  absorption causes isomerization of 11-*cis*-retinal to all-*trans*-retinal

# MetarhodopsinII Activates Transducin



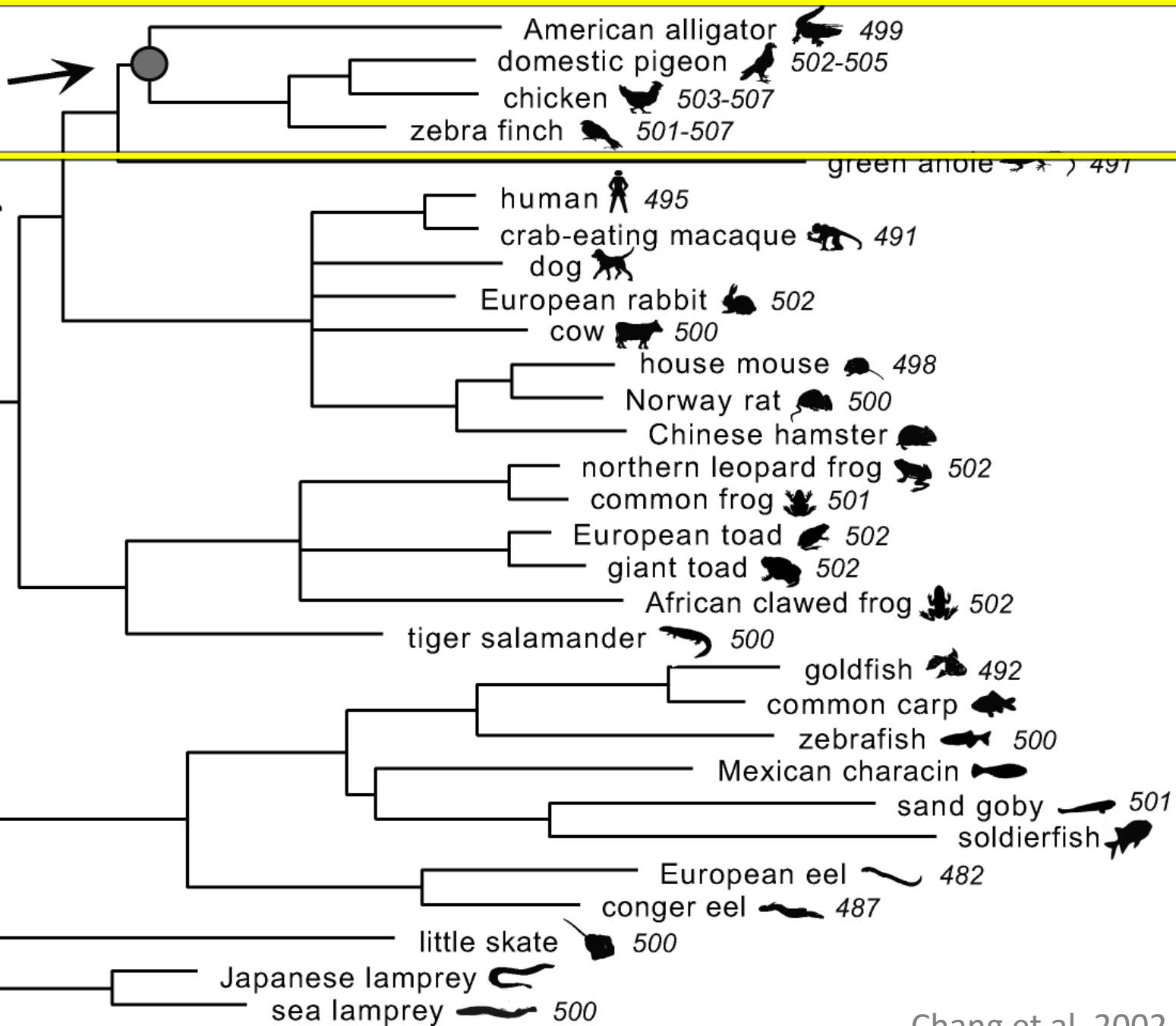




Bring On the Dinosaurs!

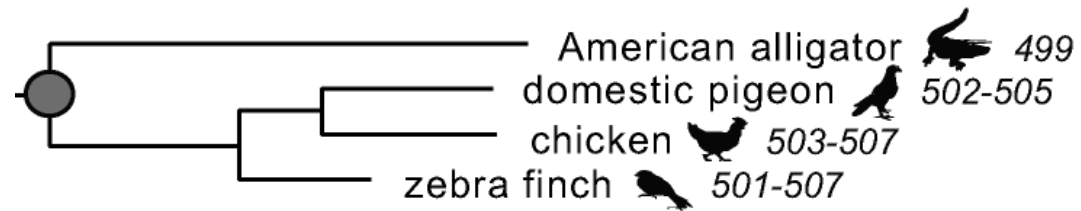
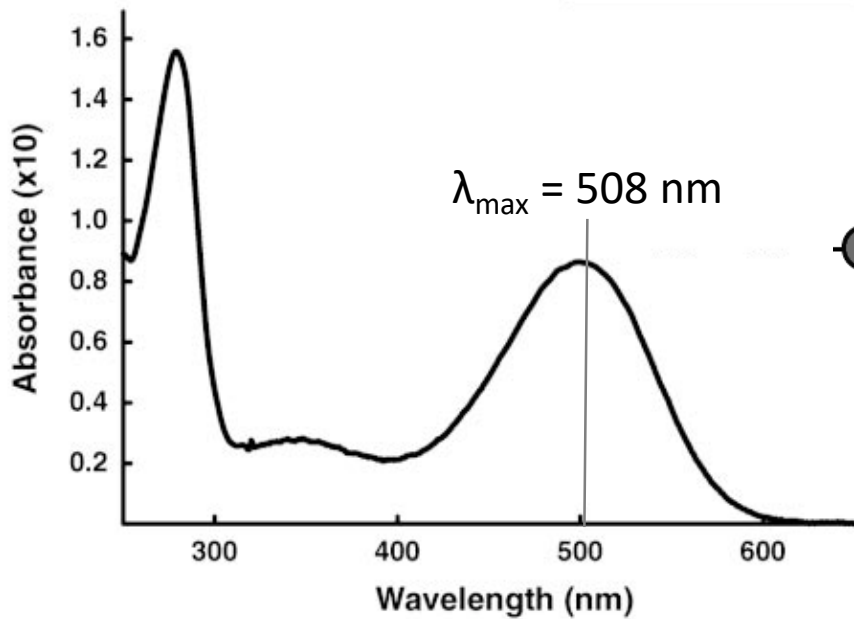


archosaur  
ancestor

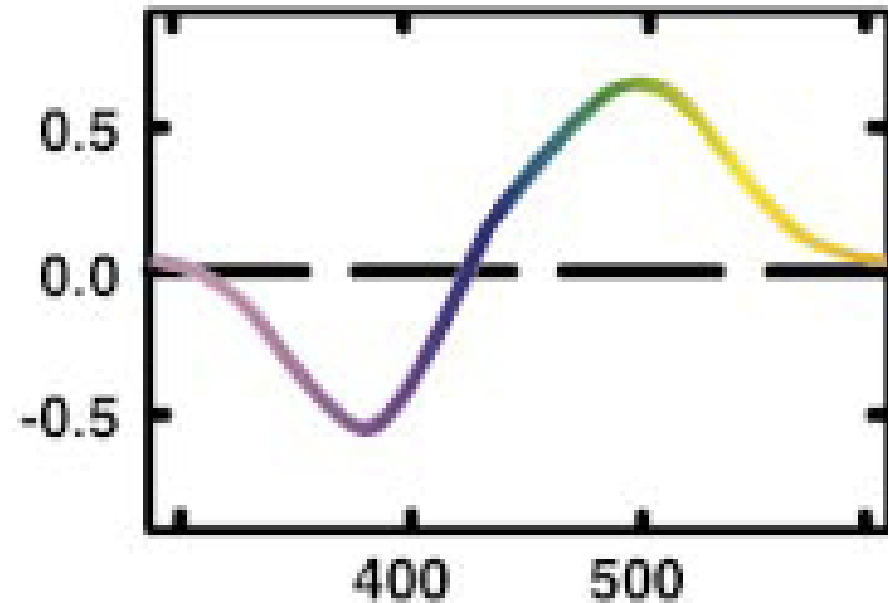




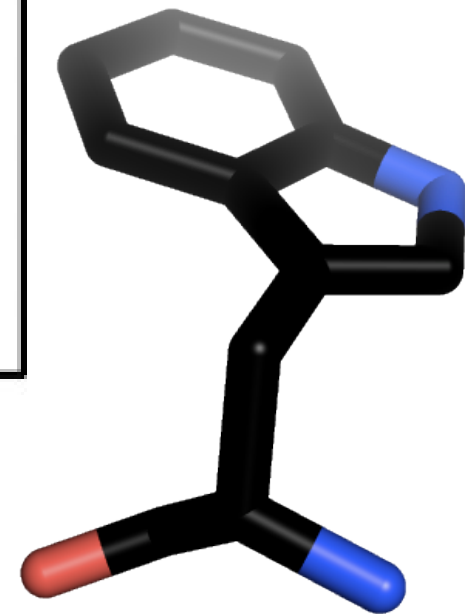
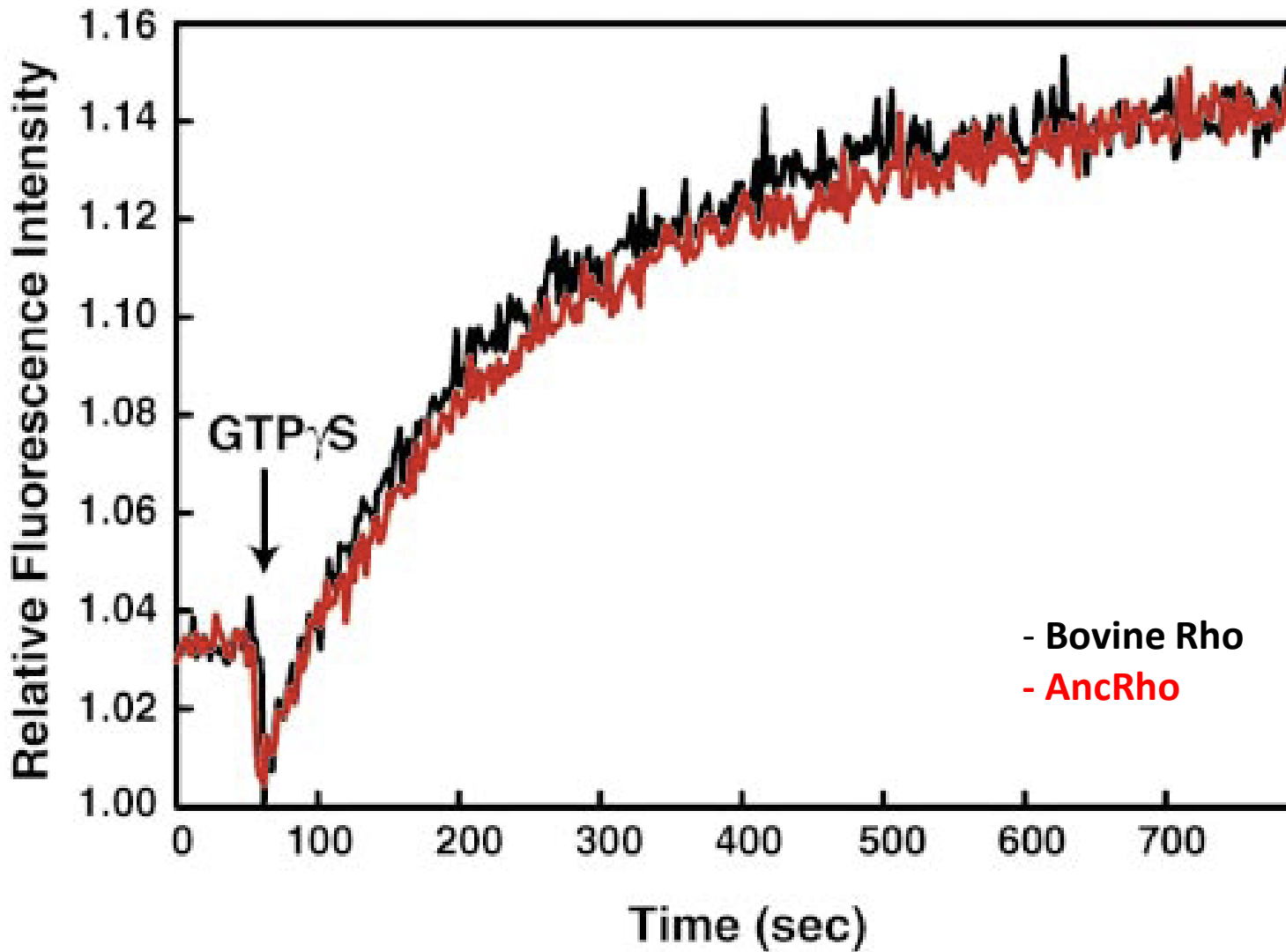
# AncRhodopsin Spectra



**MetarhodopsinII**



# AncRhodopsin Activates Transducin







You aren't  
safe at  
night.

# Talk Outline

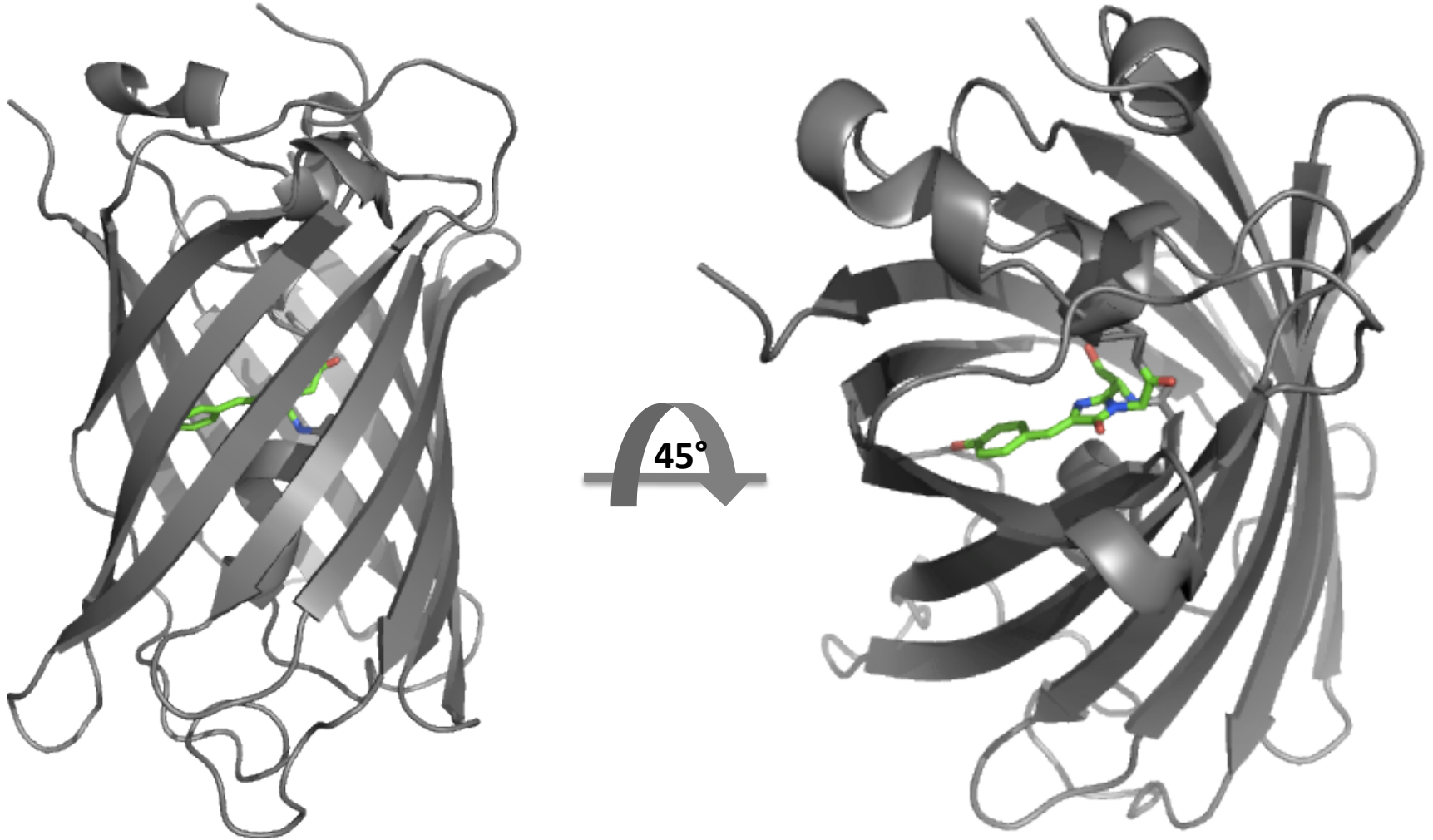
- Could Dinosaurs See at Night?
- The Coral Red: Convergence or Divergence?
- Same Fold, Different Specificity: How'd That Happen?



# Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP)

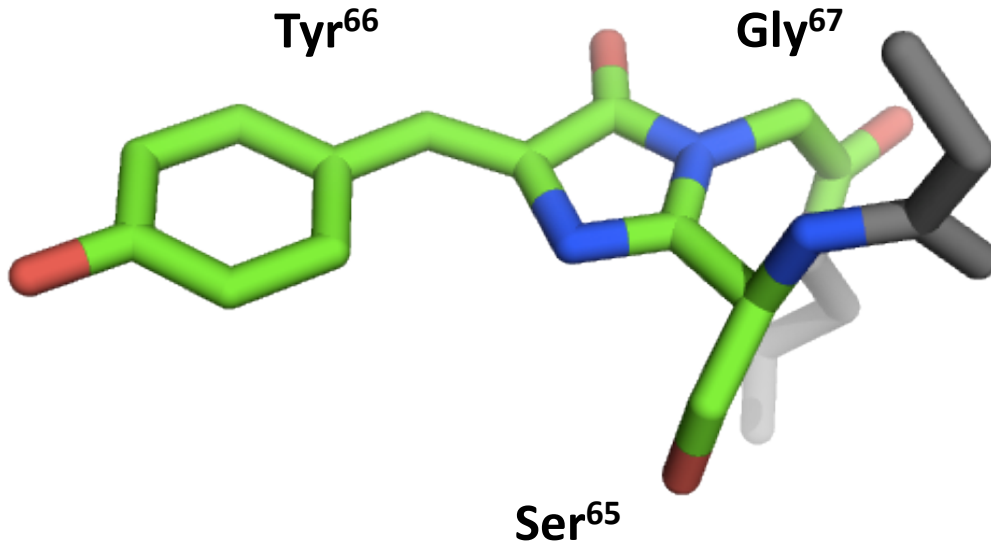
- Isolated from *Aequorea victoria* (jellyfish) in 1960s
  - Jellyfish from Friday Harbor, WA
  - Work done at the MBL in Woods Hole, MA
- Natural function is unknown
- In the lab, used as a reporter for expression
  - Nobel Prize awarded in 2008

# GFP Structure

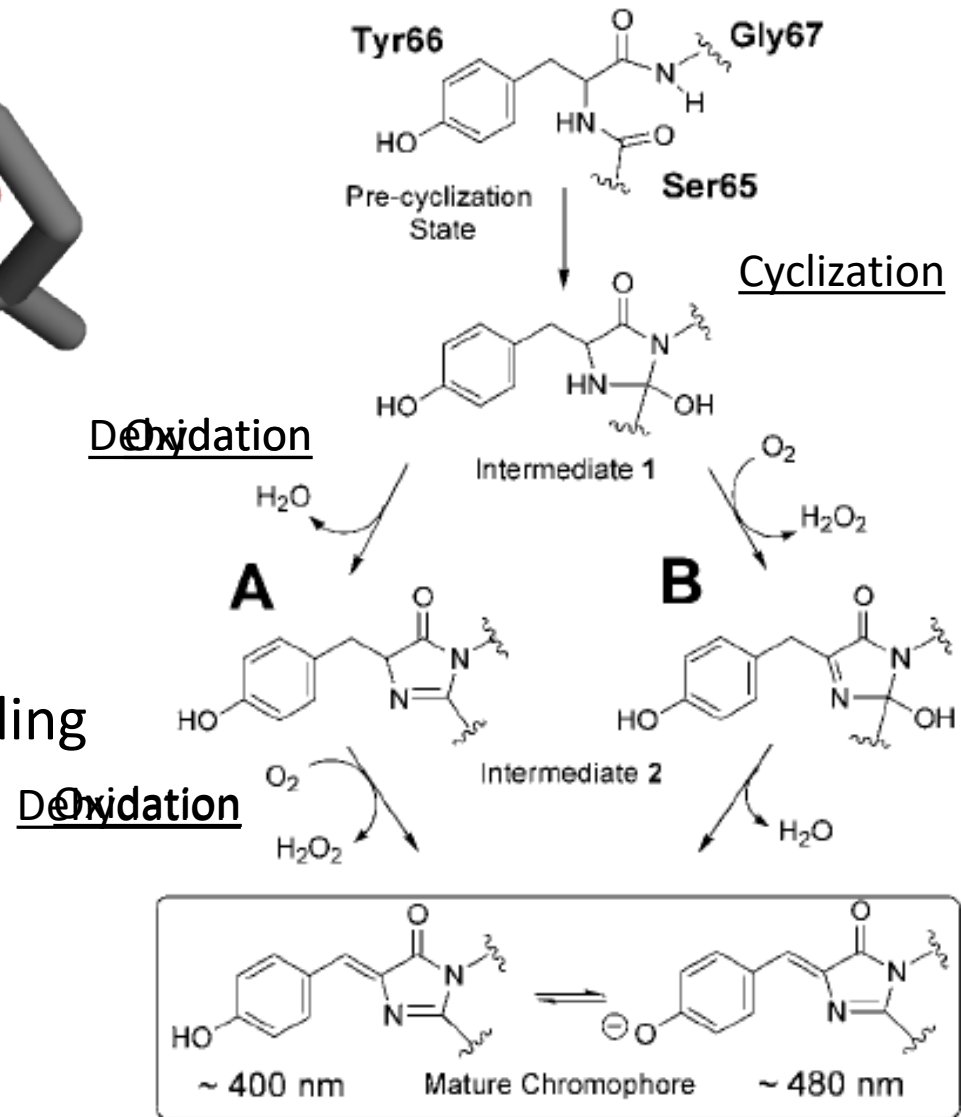


- 11-stranded  $\beta$ -barrel with chromophore positioned in center

# GFP Chromophore - Structure & Synthesis

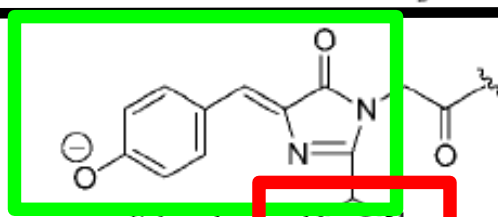
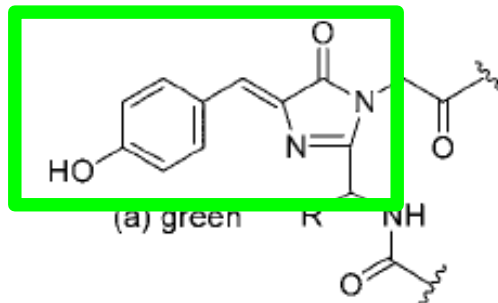


- Auto-catalyzation begins upon folding



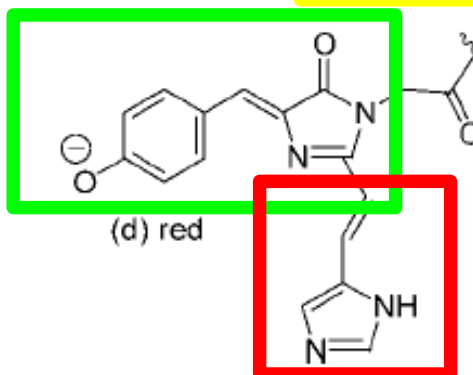
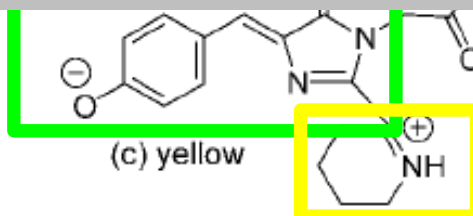
# Colors of the Rainbow

## 2 Chemical Reactions (Oxidation, Dehydration)



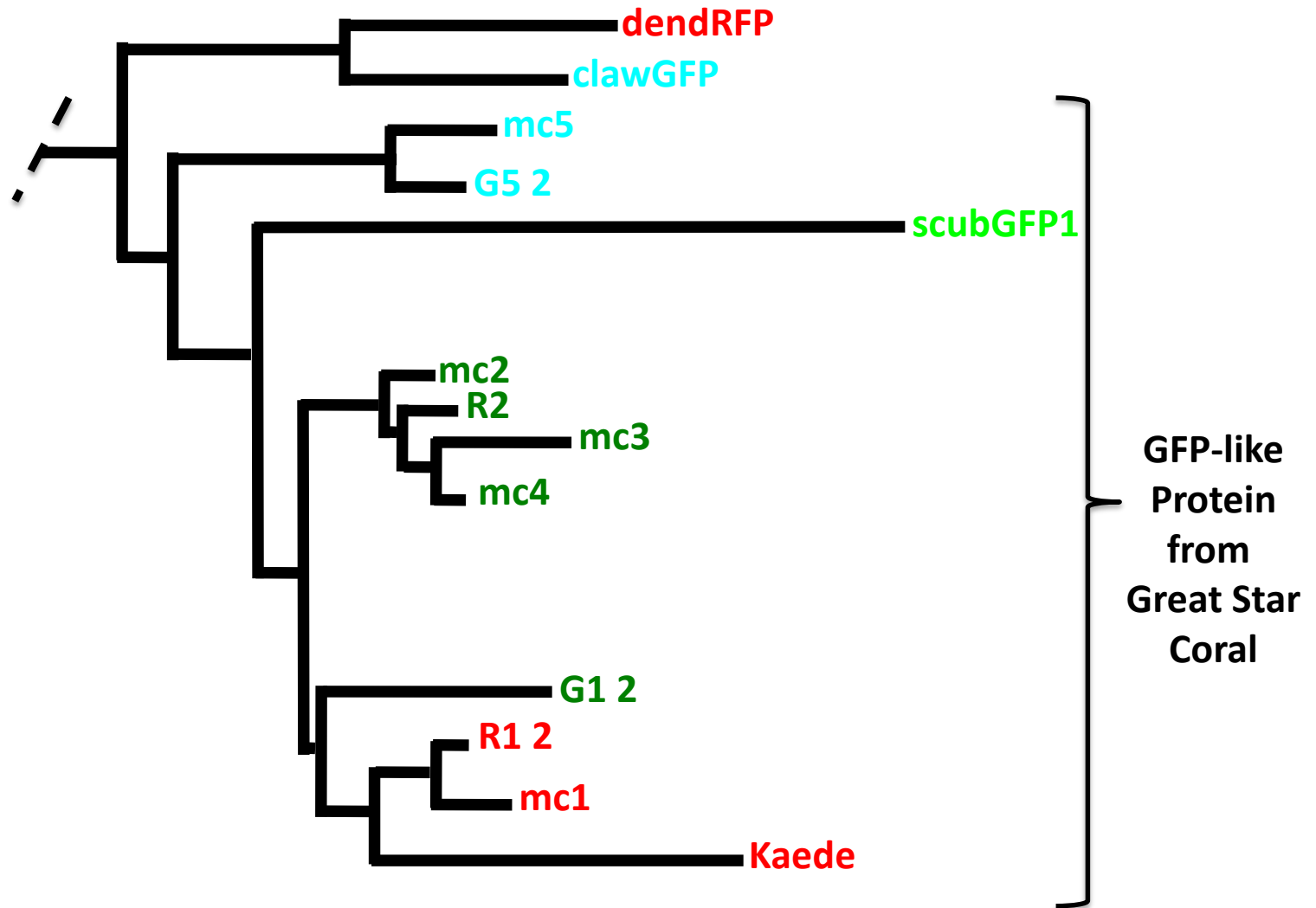
**Was complexity gained or lost?**

## 3 Chemical Reactions (Oxidation, Dehydration & 2<sup>nd</sup> Oxidation extends $\pi$ -system)

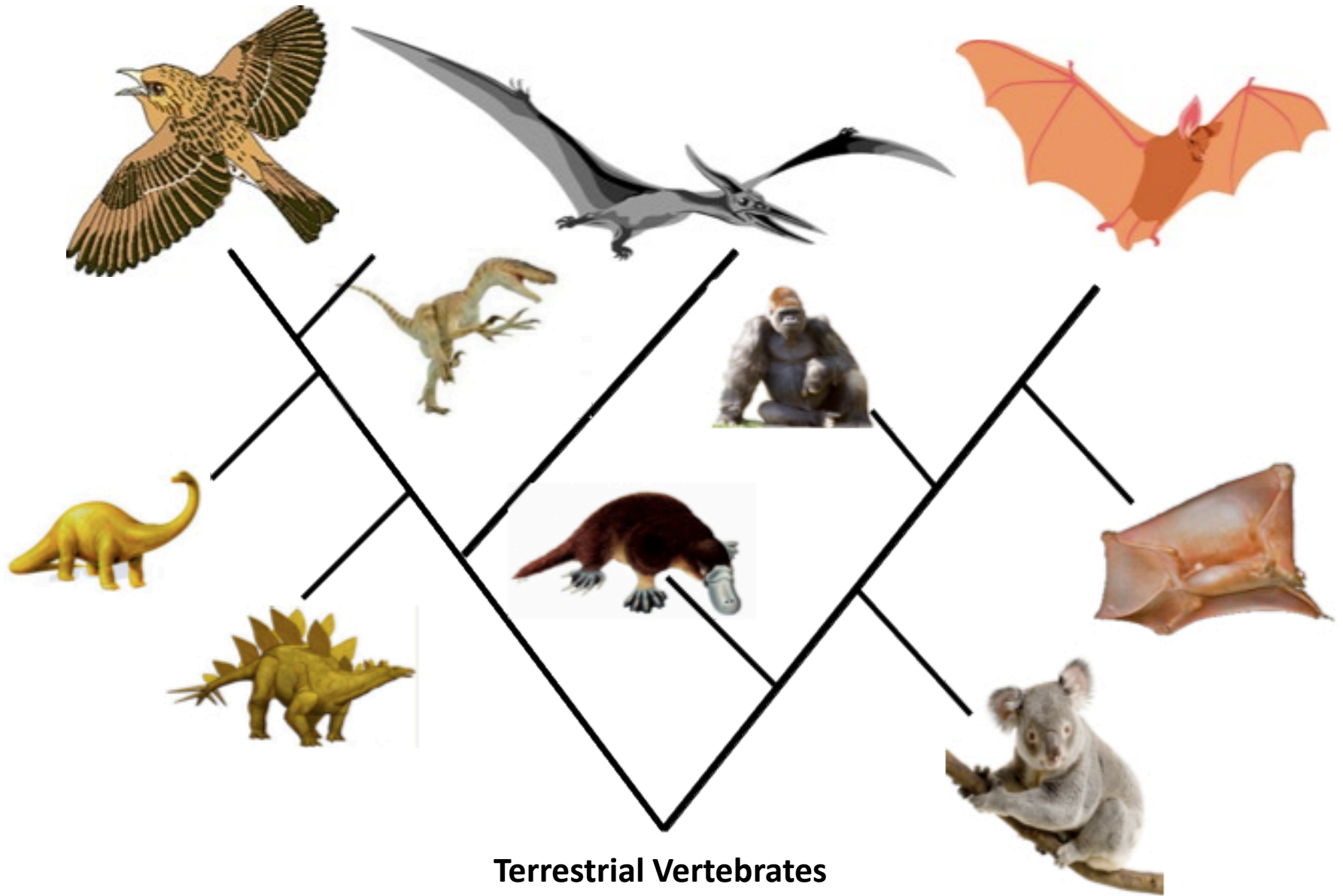


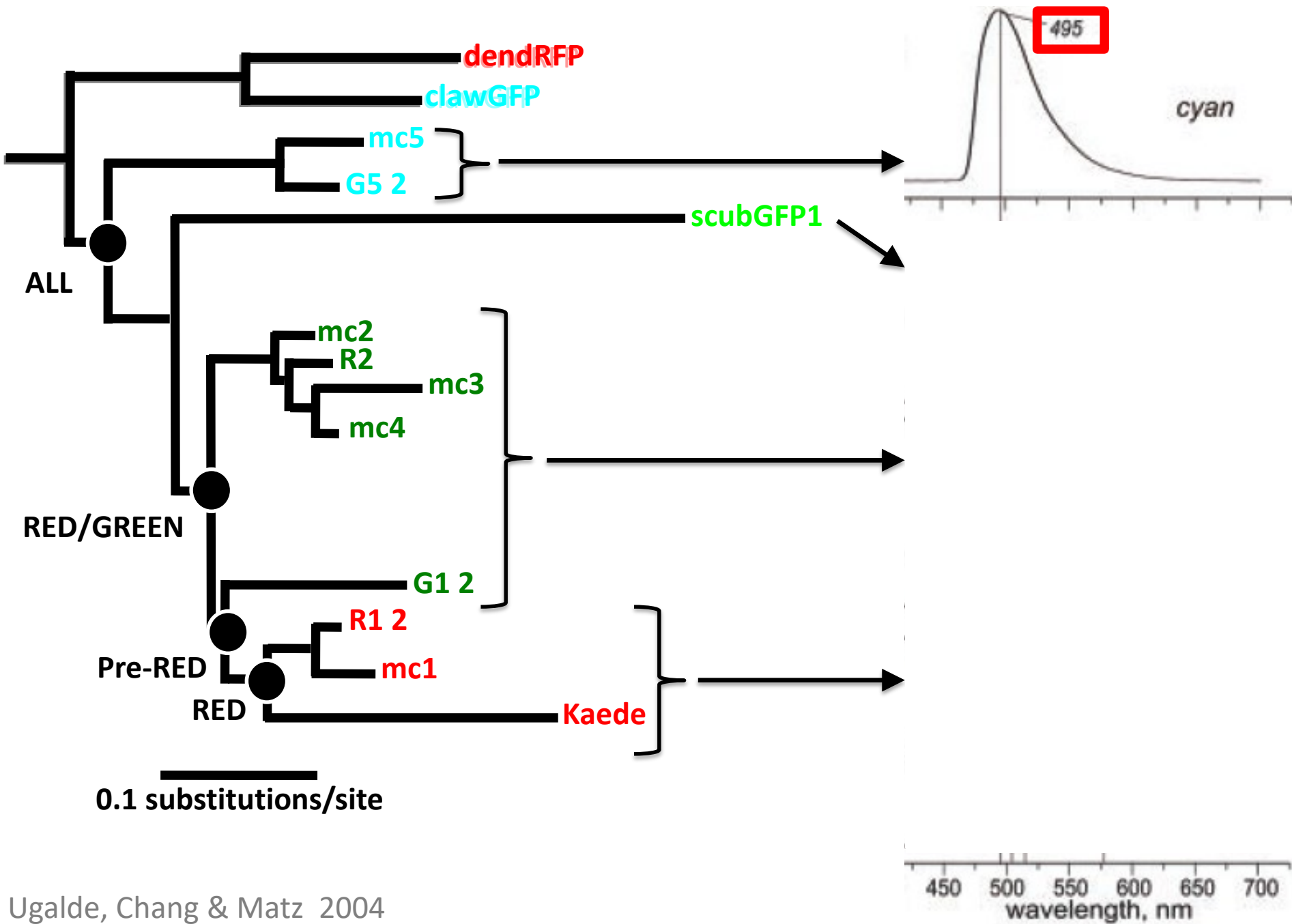


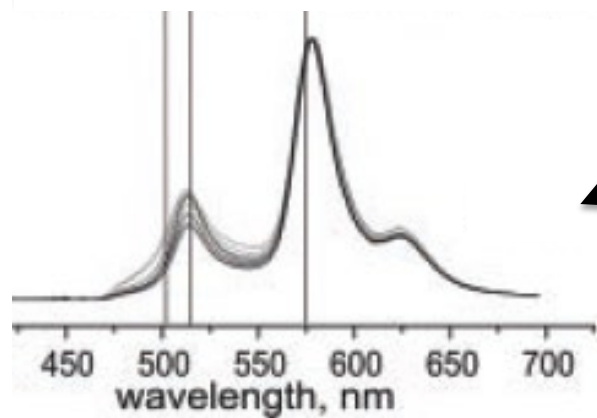
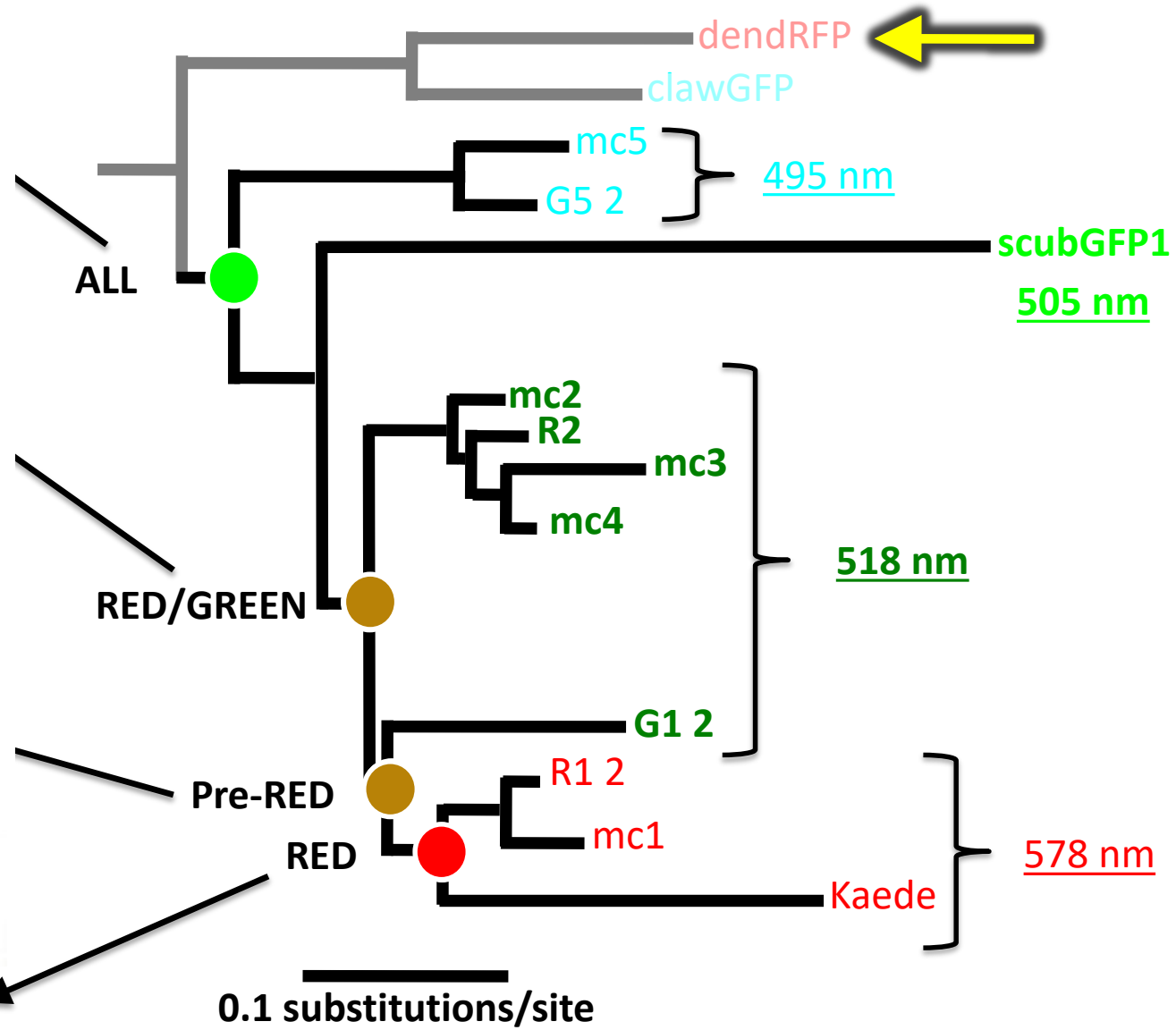
# GFP-Superfamily



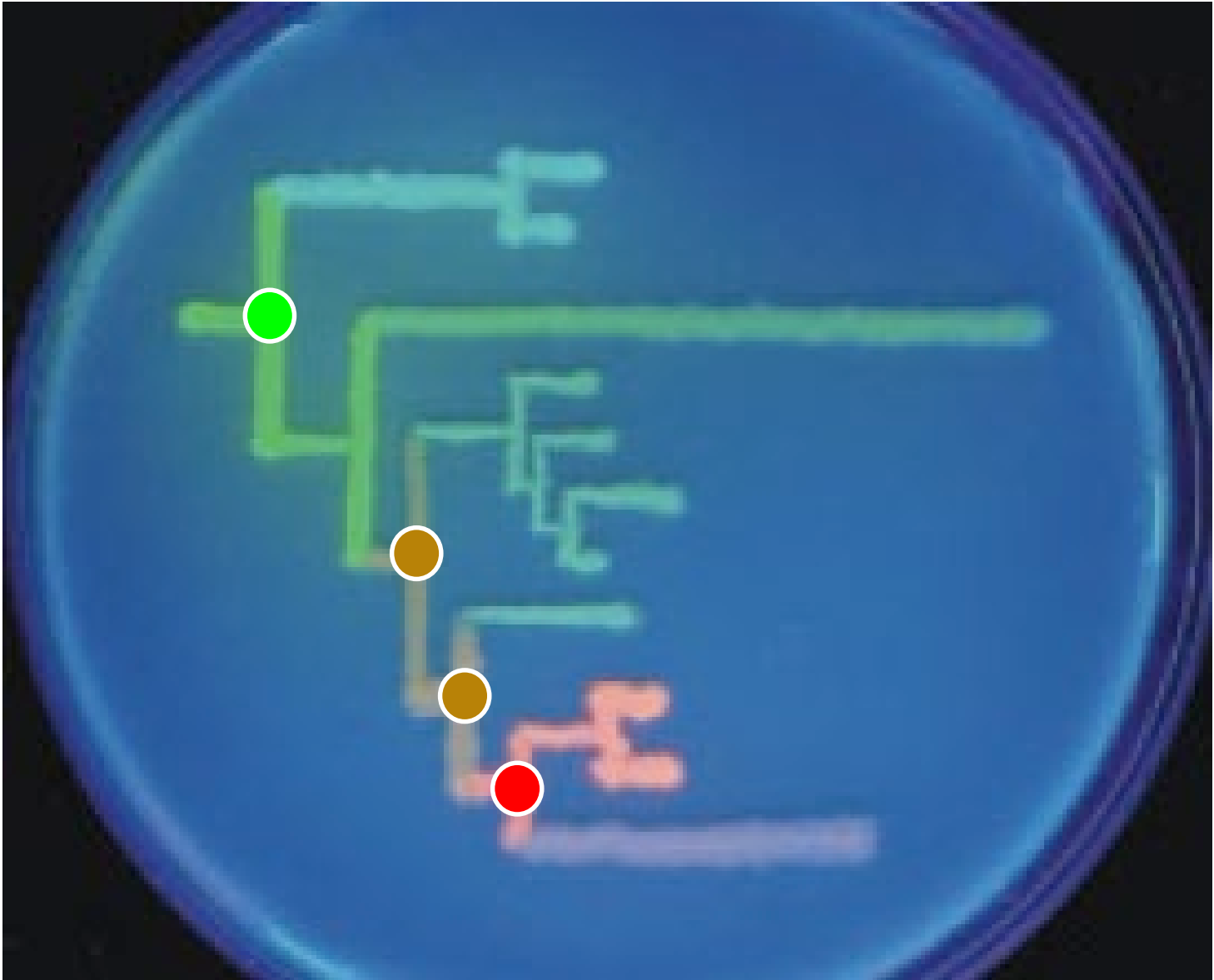
# Convergent vs. Divergent Evolution









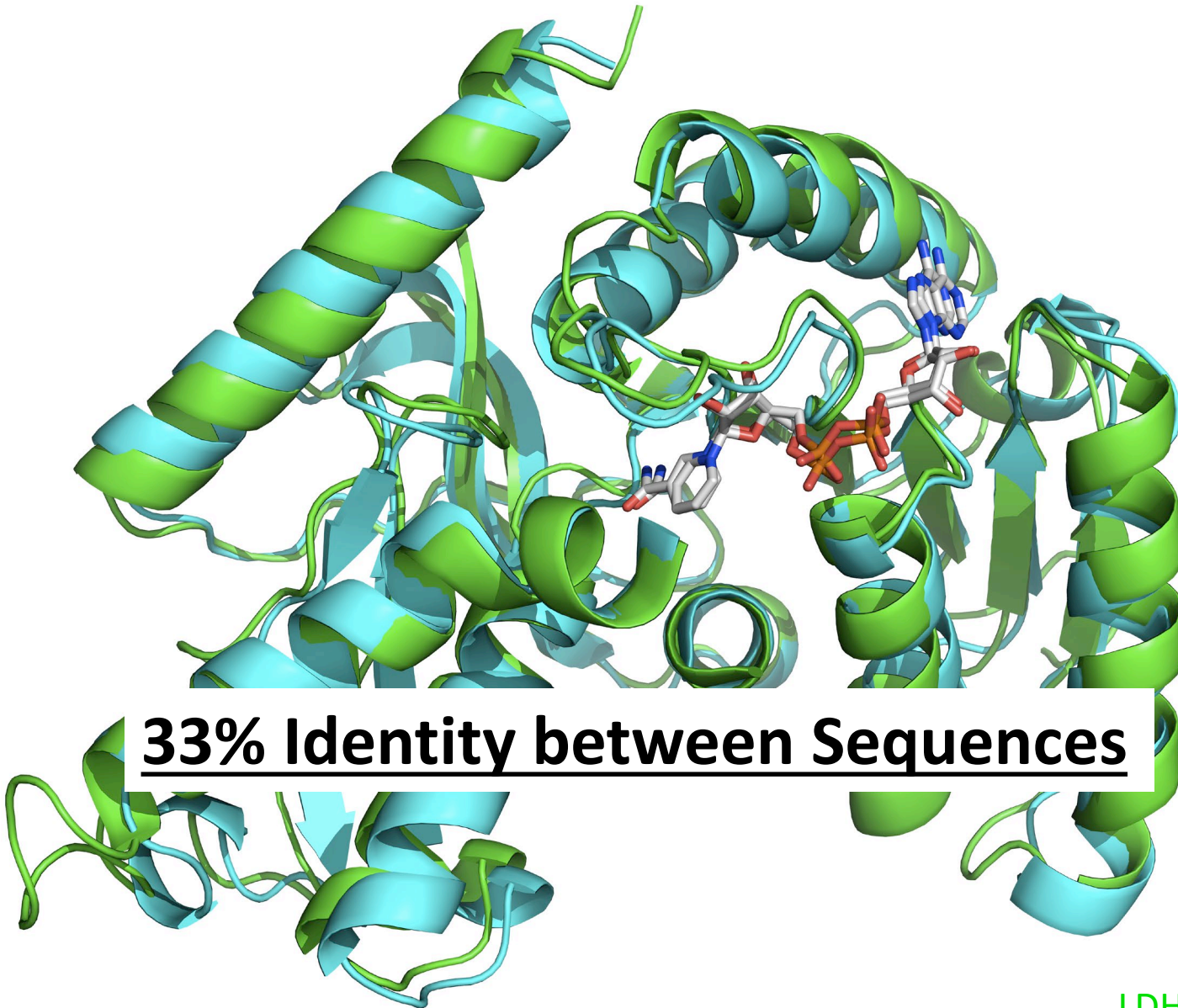




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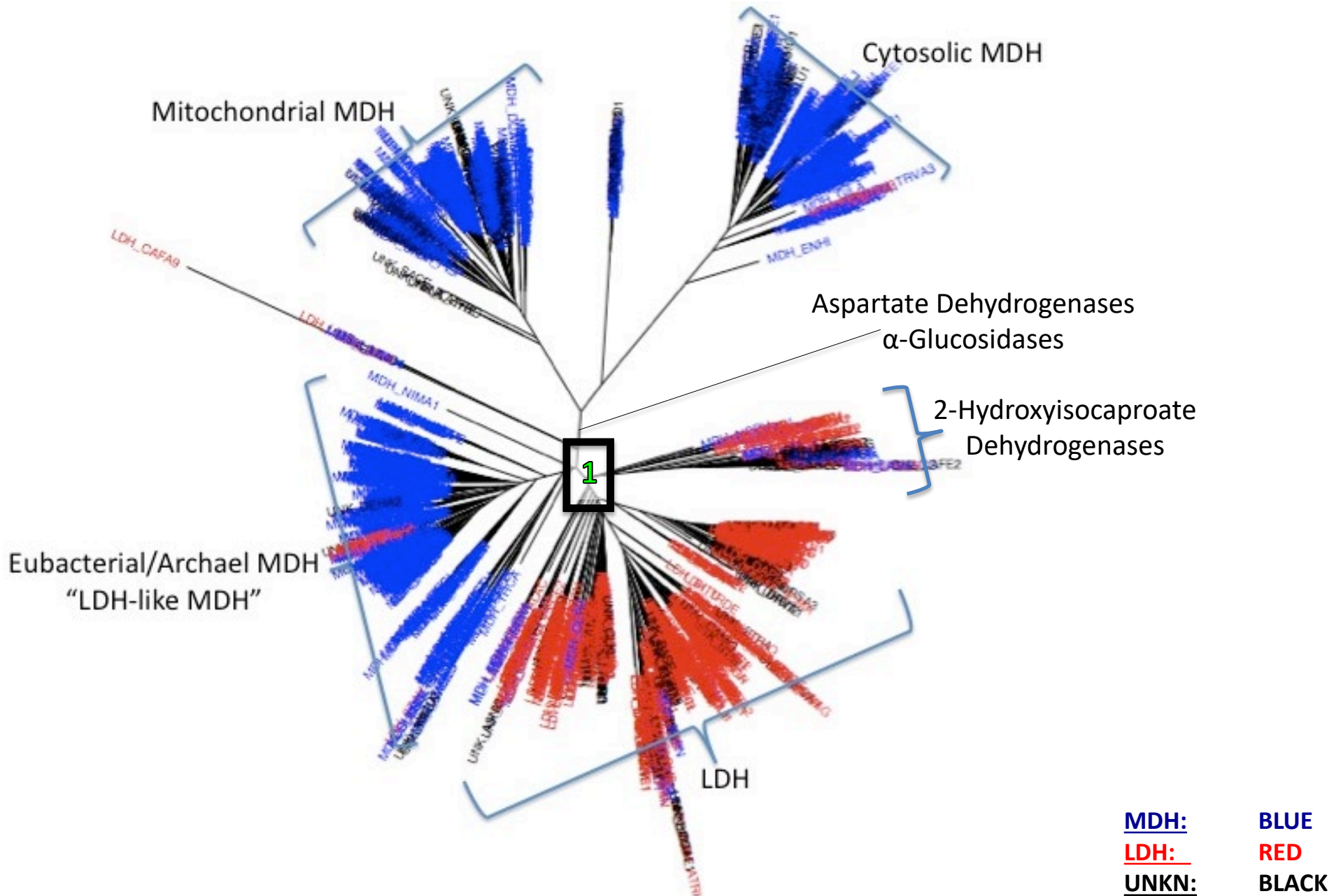
# Lactate & Malate Dehydrogenase Share a Fold



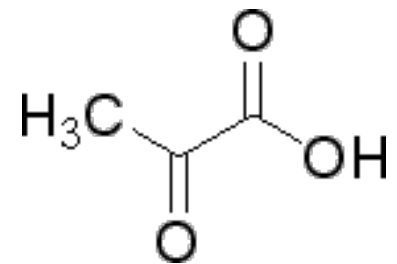
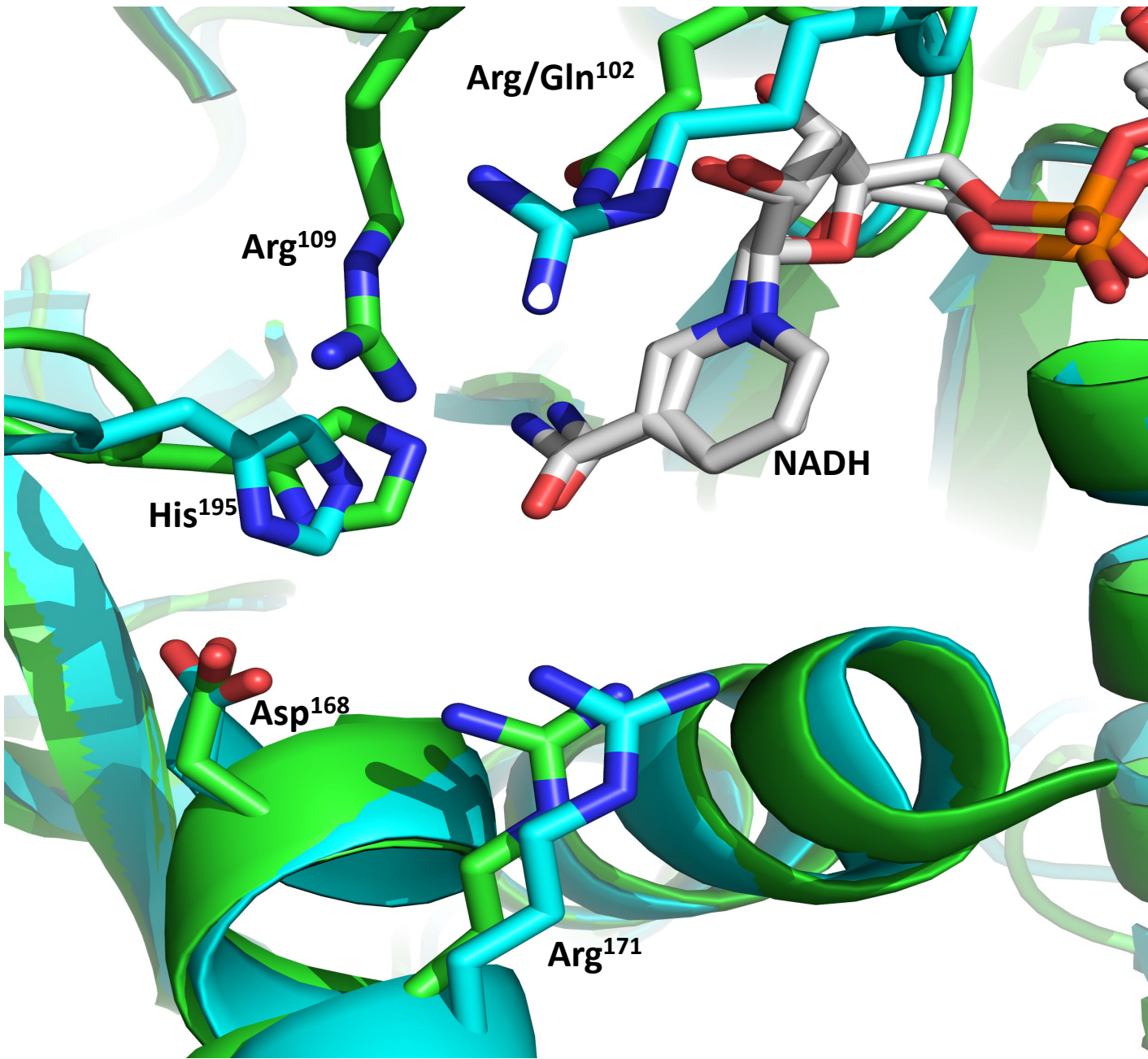
LDH: GREEN  
MDH: CYAN



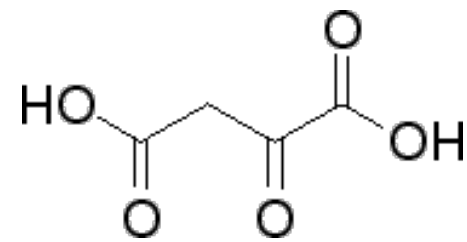
# LDH Has Evolved From MDH 4 Separate Times



# Canonical Malate/Lactate Active Site



Pyruvate (LDH)

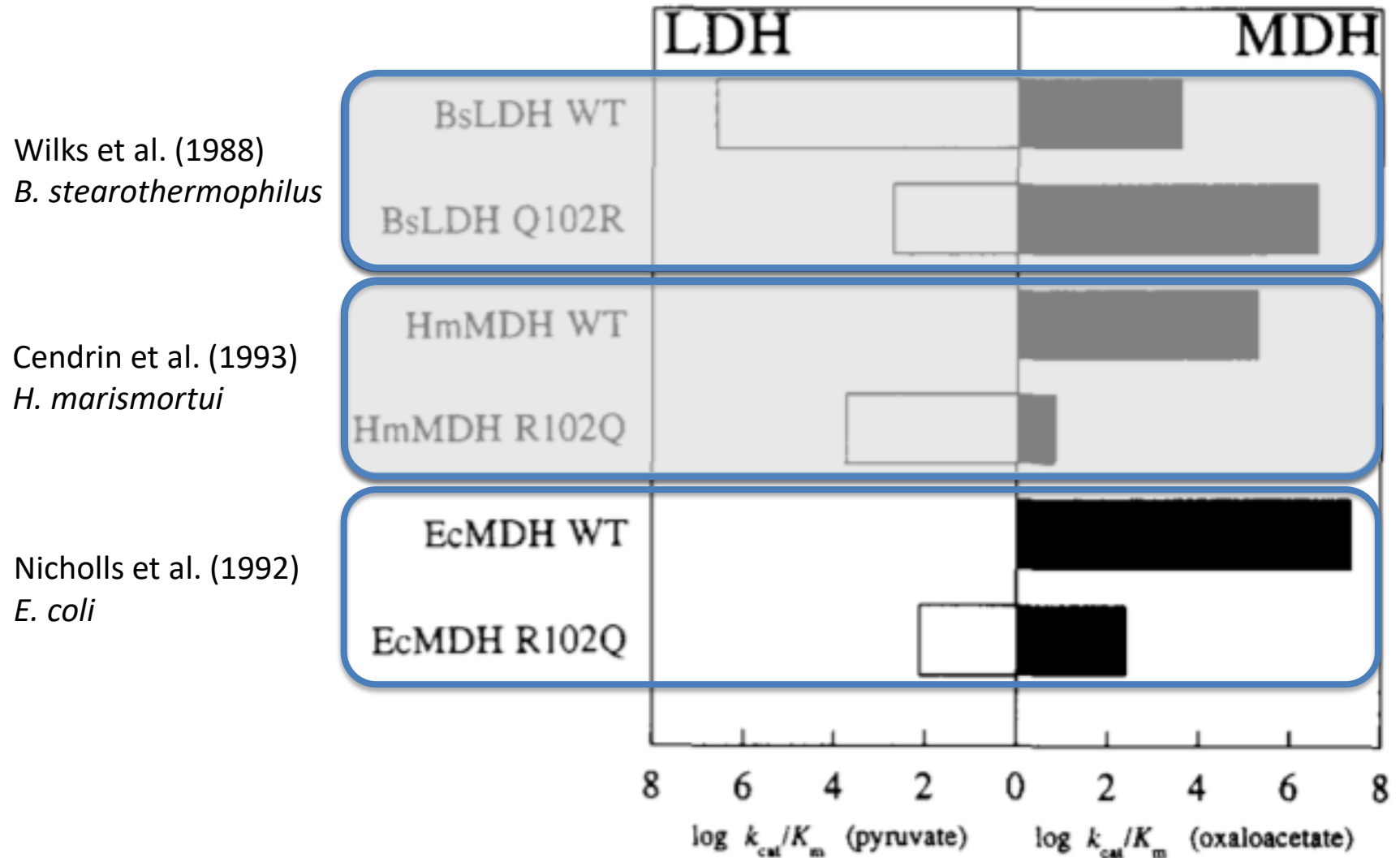


Oxaloacetate (MDH)

LDH: GREEN  
MDH: CYAN

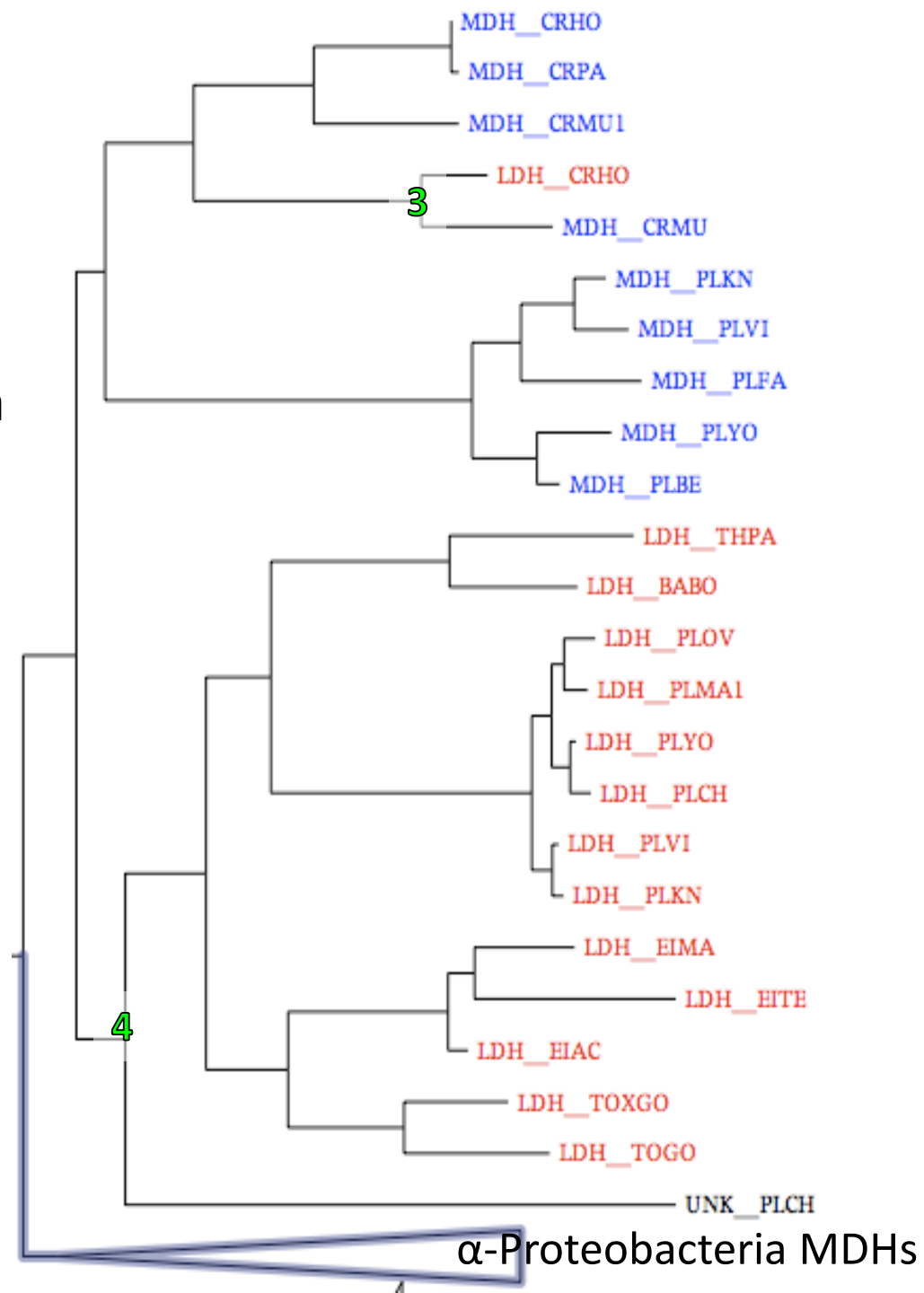
# Canonical Lactate & Malate Dehydrogenase

- Specificity switched through single point mutation (Gln → Arg)





- Apicomplexan MDH & LDH evolved from  $\alpha$ -Proteobacteria MDH through horizontal gene transfer
- Apicomplexan LDHs evolved from a gene duplication of transferred gene



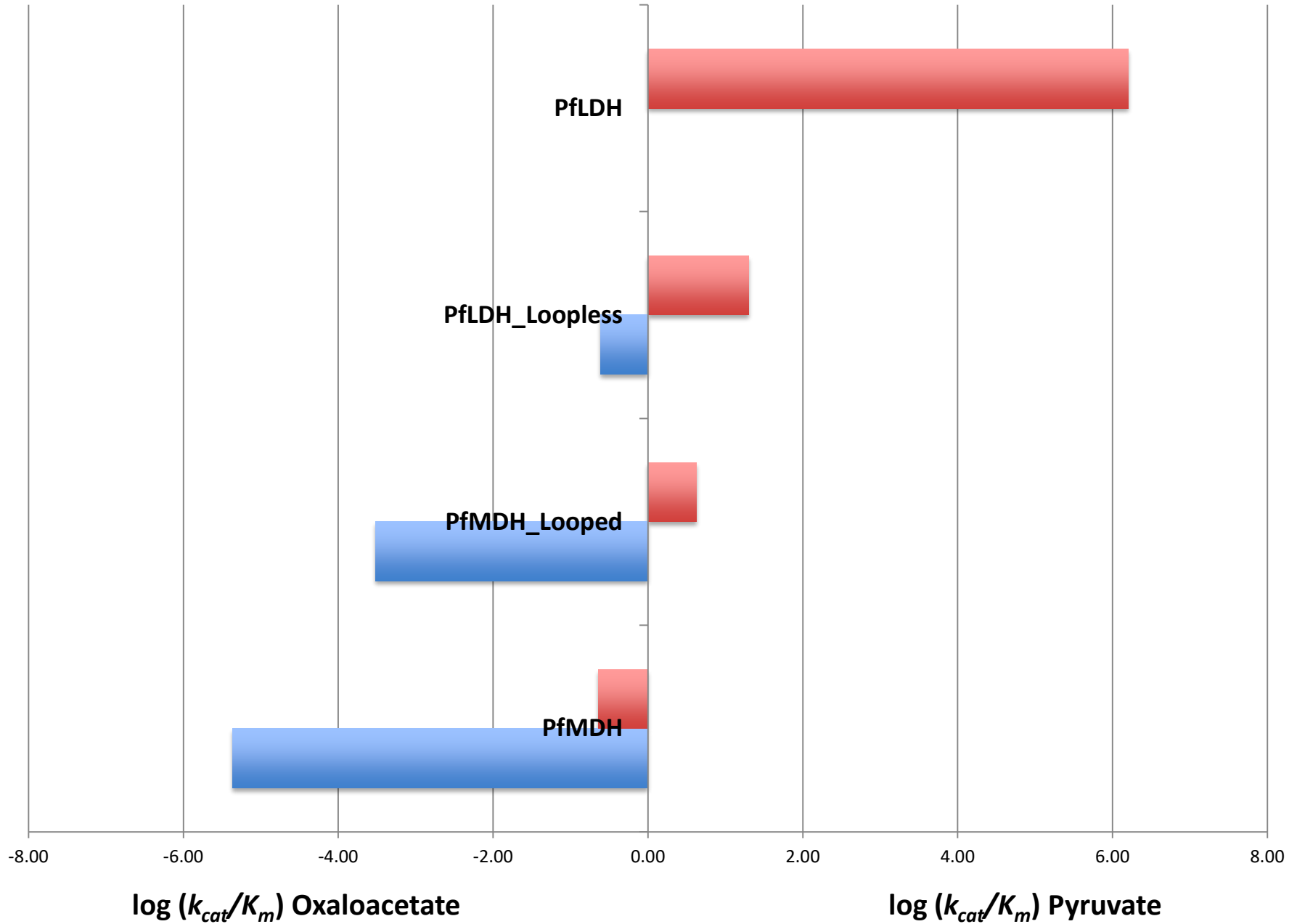


# Apicomplexan LDHs have a 5AA Insertion

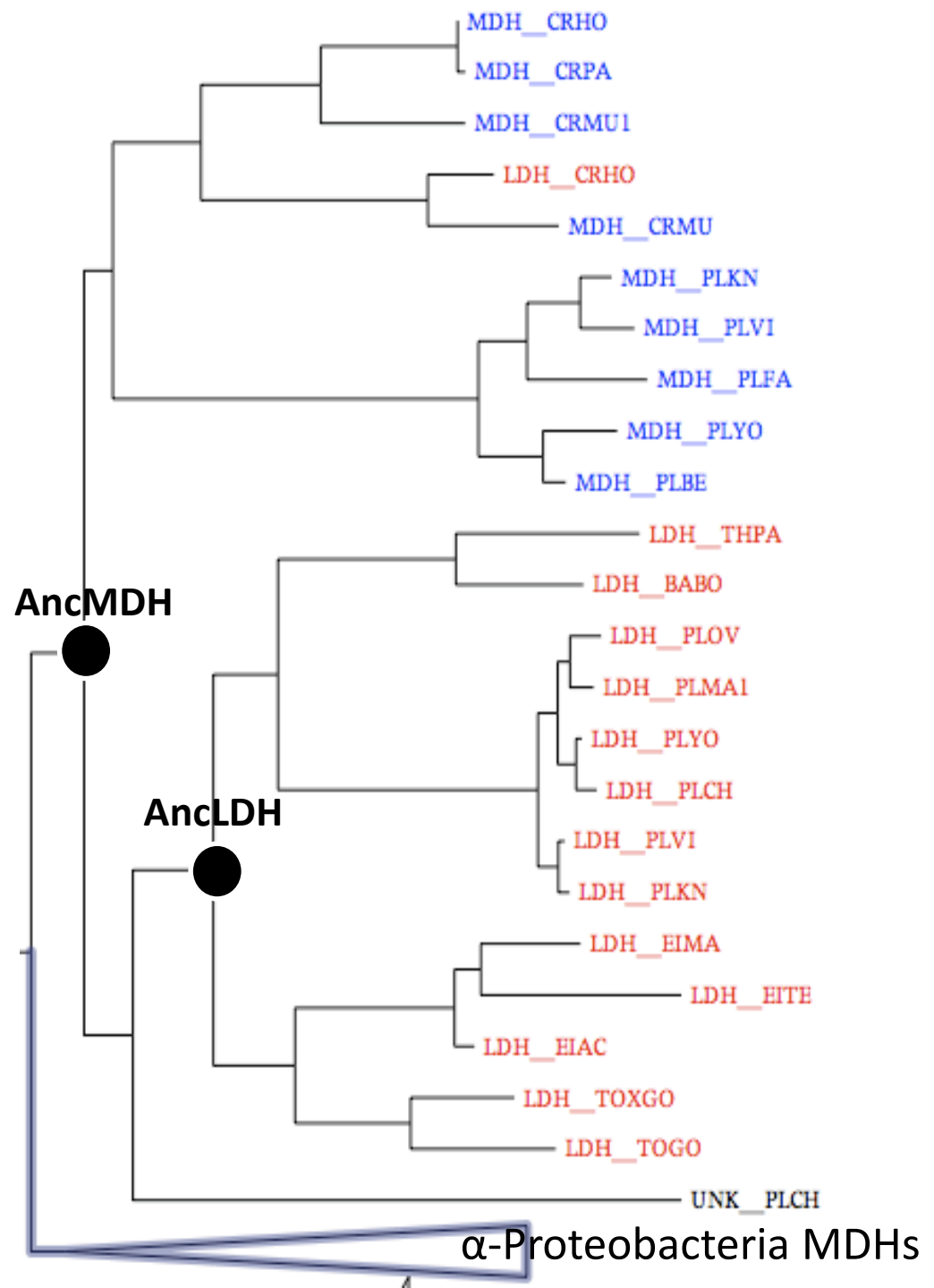
	95	102	109	118																								
LDH_PLKN	I	V	T	A	G	F	T	K	A	P	G	K	S	D	K	E	W	N	R	D	D	L	L	P	L	N	N	K
LDH_PLVI	I	V	T	A	G	F	T	K	A	P	G	K	S	D	K	E	W	N	R	D	D	L	L	P	L	N	N	K
LDH_PLCH	I	V	T	A	G	F	T	K	A	P	G	K	S	D	K	E	W	N	R	D	D	L	L	P	L	N	N	K
LDH_PLYO	I	V	T	A	G	F	T	K	A	P	G	K	S	D	K	E	W	N	R	D	D	L	L	P	L	N	N	K
LDH_PLMA1	I	V	T	A	G	F	T	K	V	P	G	K	S	D	K	E	W	N	R	D	D	L	L	P	L	N	N	K
LDH_PLOV	I	V	T	A	G	F	T	K	A	P	G	K	S	D	K	E	W	N	R	D	D	L	L	P	L	N	N	K
LDH_TOGO	I	V	T	A	G	L	T	K	V	P	G	K	P	D	S	E	W	S	R	N	D	L	L	P	F	N	S	K
LDH_TOXGO	I	I	T	A	G	L	T	K	V	P	G	K	S	D	K	E	W	S	R	N	D	L	L	P	F	N	A	K
LDH_EITE	I	I	T	A	G	I	T	K	A	A	G	K	S	D	Q	E	W	S	R	K	D	L	L	P	V	N	V	K
LDH_EIAC	I	I	T	A	G	I	T	K	I	P	G	K	S	D	K	E	W	S	R	M	D	L	L	P	V	N	I	K
LDH_EIMA	I	I	T	A	G	I	T	K	I	P	G	K	S	D	K	E	W	S	R	M	D	L	L	P	V	N	I	K
LDH_BABO	I	I	T	A	G	L	A	K	L	P	N	K	S	D	D	E	W	S	R	D	D	L	V	A	P	N	S	K
LDH_THPA	I	V	T	A	G	L	A	K	A	P	A	K	S	N	E	E	W	N	R	D	D	L	V	A	F	N	A	K
MDH_PLFA	V	I	T	A	G	V	Q	R	K	E	G	M	T	-----	R	E	D	L	I	G	V	N	G	K				
MDH_PLBE	V	I	T	A	G	V	Q	R	K	E	G	M	S	-----	R	E	D	L	I	G	I	N	G	K				
MDH_PLYO	V	I	T	A	G	V	Q	R	K	E	G	M	S	-----	R	E	D	L	I	G	I	N	G	K				
MDH_PLVI	V	I	T	A	G	V	Q	R	K	E	G	M	T	-----	R	E	D	L	I	G	I	N	G	K				
MDH_PLKN	V	I	T	A	G	V	Q	R	K	E	G	M	T	-----	R	E	D	L	I	G	I	N	G	K				



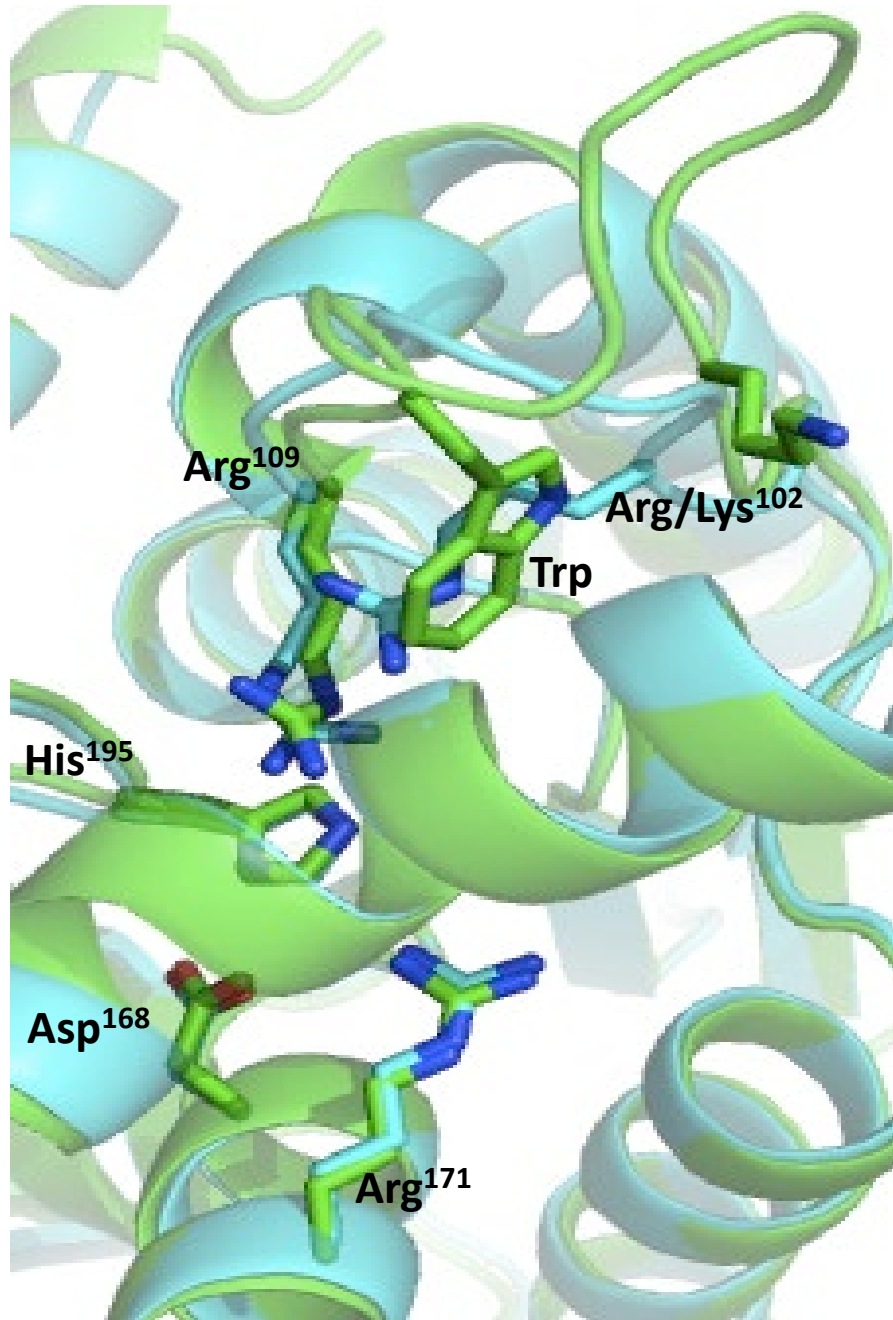
# Modern Enzymes Cannot Tolerate Loop Swap



- Sequence identity between PfLDH & PfMDH is ~40%
  - Difference of ~200 residues
- How can we reduce this to a more manageable number?



# AncMDH & AncLDH Homology Models - Active Site



AncMDH  
AncLDH

99	102		109	111												
G	I	P	R	K	P	G	M	-----	S	R	D	D				
G	L	T	K	A	P	G	K	S	D	K	E	W	S	R	D	D

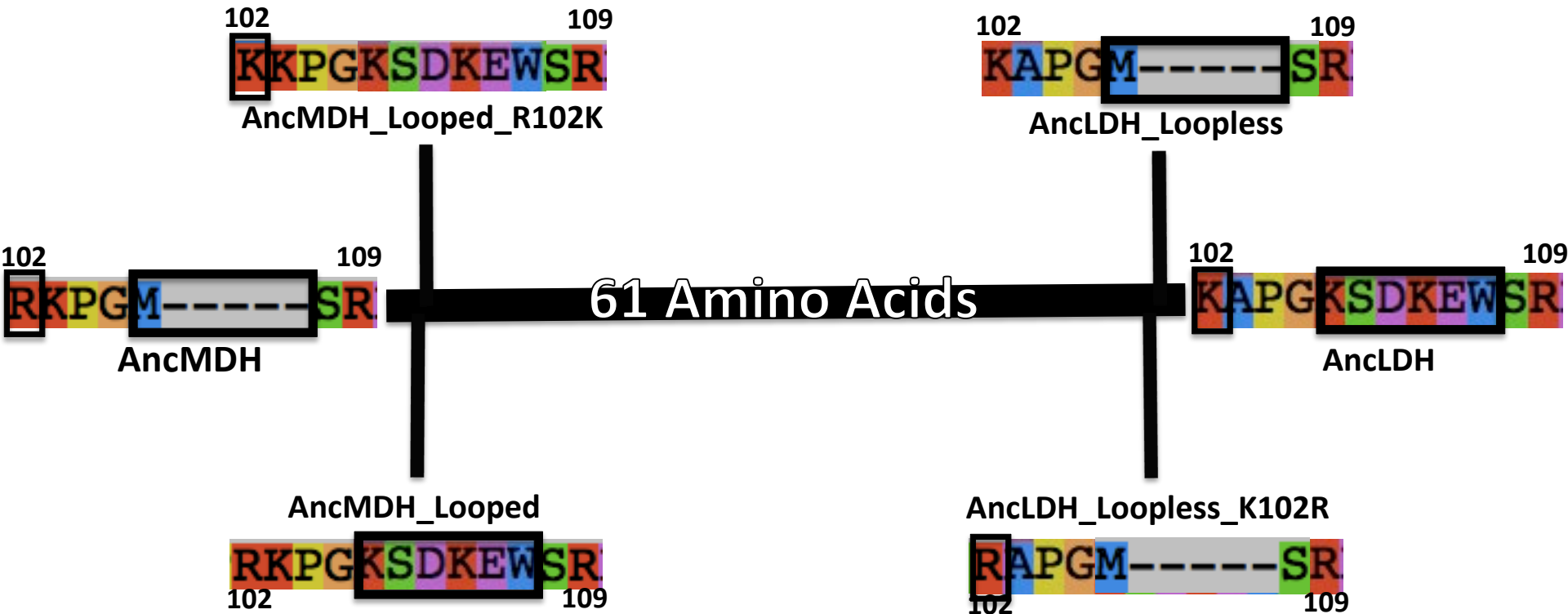
AncLDH:

GREEN

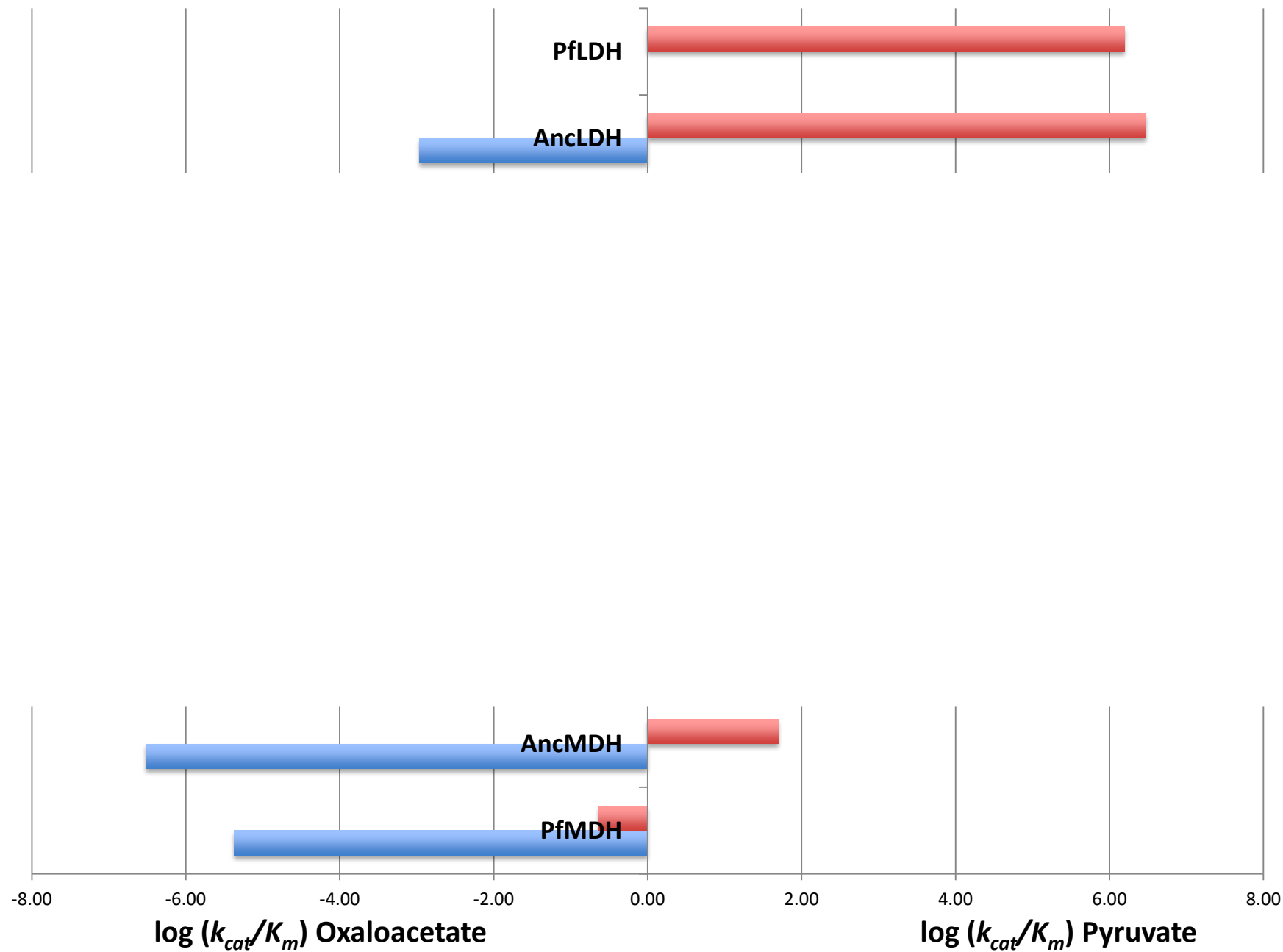
AncMDH:

CYAN

# Tracing the Switch in Specificity - The Plan



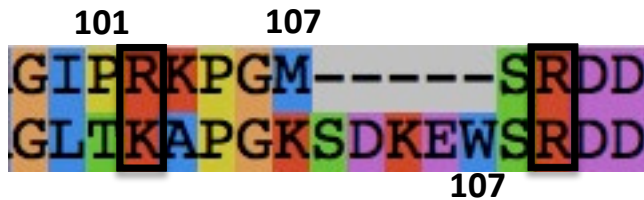
# Tracing the Switch in Specificity - Results



# One Residue to Rule Them All...

- Are all 5 amino acids of the insertion necessary?

- Truncate loop insertion

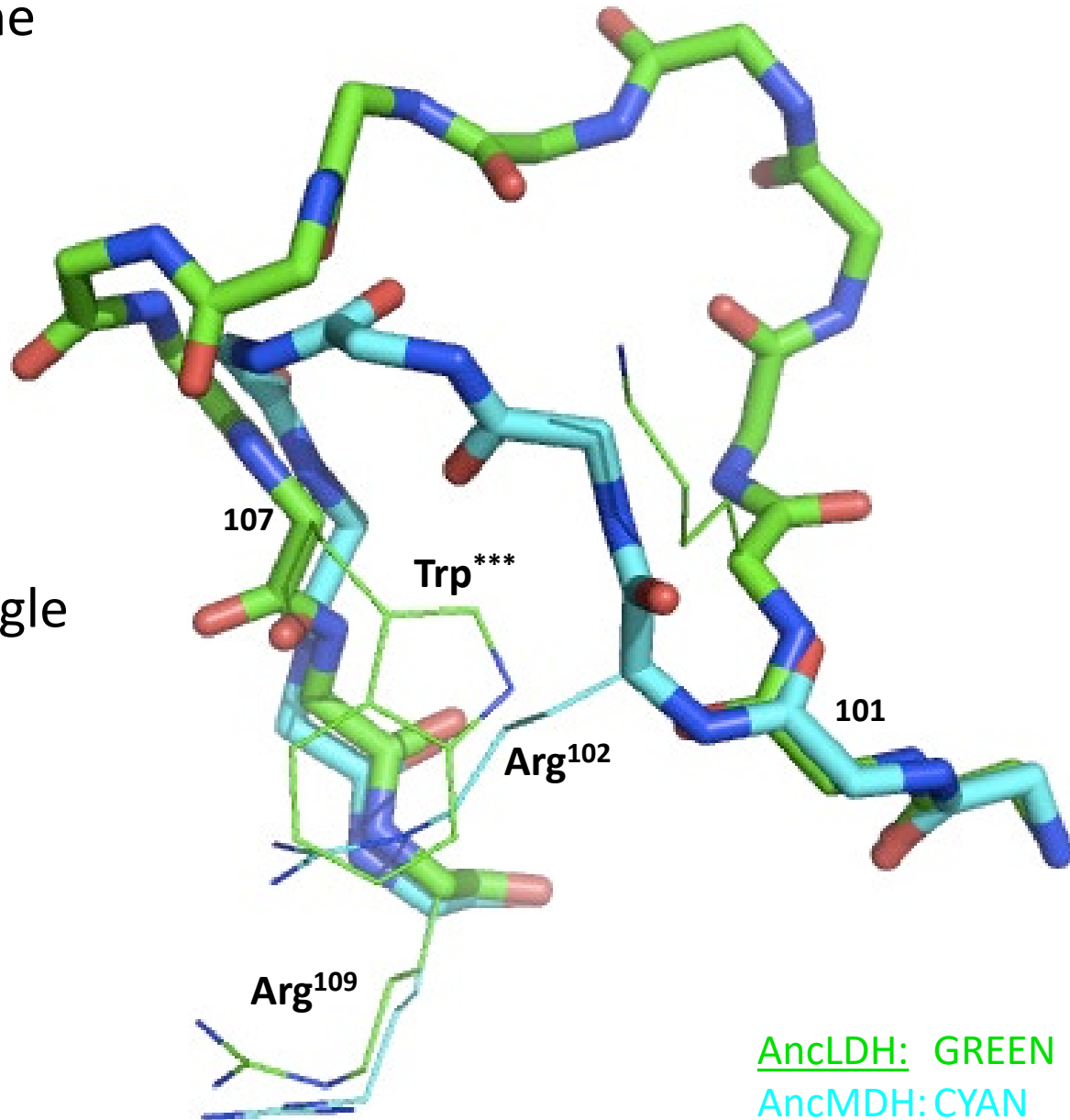


- 4 residues vs 9 residues

- Can we convert with a single point mutation?

- AncMDH\_R102W

- AncLDH\_W\_\_\_R



AncLDH: GREEN

AncMDH: CYAN



# One Residue Rule Them All...

