

CryoEM & Drug Discovery Lessons learned, challenges and opportunities



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Nanolmaging Services







CryoEM: the process









CryoEM: the process



DATA COLLECTION and PROCESSING









Structural Biology in Drug Development



Scapin, G., Potter, C.S. & Carragher, B. (2018) Cell Chem Biol 25 (11), 1318-1325







Structural Biology in Drug Development



resolution are important

Scapin, G., Potter, C.S. & Carragher, B. (2018) Cell Chem Biol 25 (11), 1318-1325





CryoEM in Drug Development



Scapin, G., Potter, C.S. & Carragher, B. (2018) Cell Chem Biol 25 (11), 1318-1325





CryoEM in Drug Development





CryoEM in Drug Development





Atom positions Hydrogen bonds Ligand conformation Water molecules.....



EMDB Entries Released per Year

http://www.emdataresource.org/statistics.html







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http://www.emdataresource.org/statistics.html

2020

2021

5-10





Atom positions Hydrogen bonds Ligand conformation Water molecules.....





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3 Å

3.5 Å





http://www.emdataresource.org/statistics.html





Atom positions Hydrogen bonds Ligand conformation Water molecules.....









Released Entries (Cumulative)



Growth of EM Archives 2021-03-17

http://www.emdataresource.org/statistics.html





Model building & Validation



A map is a map, what we need for drug design is a structure

Maps at or better than 3.5 Å \rightarrow "Standard" MR, model building/rebuilding, real space refinement can be used; ligands are visible

Maps between ~5 and $3.5 \text{ Å} \rightarrow$ "Standard" MR still possible, but model building/rebuilding and refinement need to be "guided". Ligands are a guessing game



Maps worse than 5 Å \rightarrow "Standard" MR likely to fail, model building/rebuilding (when even possible) and refinement need to be "guided". Ligands? What ligands?





Model building & Validation



A map is a map, what we need for drug design is a structure

Maps at or better than 3.5 Å \rightarrow "Standard" MR, model building/rebuilding, real space refinement can be used; ligands are visible

- > Chimera, Coot, Phenix-Refine, Rosetta...
- CM&I Engagement and MD driven fitting



^{Mar} and VALIDATION! (PDB)

lding/rebuilding

→ Map-to-structure pipeline



Maps worse than 5 Å \rightarrow "Standard" MR likely to fail, model building/rebuilding (when even possible) and refinement need to be "guided". Ligands? What ligands?

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Even low-res maps are better than no maps



https://integrativemodeling.org/1.0/tutorial/multifit.html



Flexible Fitting of Small Molecules into Electron Microscopy Maps Using Molecular Dynamics Simulations with Neural Network Potentials

J. Chem. Inf. Model. 2020, 60, 5, 2591–2604





Local resolution



Nominal resolution 4.7 Ang



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Local resolution



Nominal resolution 4.7 Ang





Conformational changes Ligand binding Epitope mapping







Bottleneck # 1: cost and accessibility



Estimated cost: \$8-10M up front, \$2.5-3.0M/year running costs (Facilities costs, salaries, equipment service contracts, IT storage, software licensing and fees)







PACIFIC NORTHWEST Cryo-EM Center

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Cryo-EM Consortium



National Center for CryoEM Access and Training

S²C² | Stanford-SLAC Cryo-EM Center

ThermoFisher SCIENTIFIC



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Bottleneck #2: vitrification









Bottleneck #2: vitrification









New approaches to vitrification



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Size



Molecular weight trends for SP maps







Size

Absolute mass vs. ordered mass





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Increasing the size...

Absolute mass vs. ordered mass

- Increase size of ordered mass by complexing with
 - FAB

Size

- Biological partners
- Large substrates
- Stabilizing binders

• Ordered matter









Barnes, et al. Cell 182 (4) 2020, 828-842 (2020)

Average sample concentration in
Negative Staining0.05 - 0.2 nMVitrified grids3 - 50 nM



He et al., Science 367, 875-881 (2020)





Bussiere et al., www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/737510v1 (2020)



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Barnes, et al. Cell 182 (4) 2020, 828-842 (2020)



He et al., Science 367, 875–881 (2020)





Bussiere et al., www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/737510v1 (2020)

Average sample concentration in
Negative Staining0.05 - 0.2 nMVitrified grids3 - 50 nM

<u>Upper nM to low μ M Kd may result in complex dissociation</u> under cryoEM condition

Possible solutions:

Higher protein concentration Increase the ratio of one component Cross-linking Beware of Negative Staining results



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Flexibility

Discrete



Abeyrathne, et al. https://elifesciences.org/articles/14874 (2020)

Can be resolved by multiple rounds of classification (2D or 3D)

Focused refinement, local refinement or multibody refinement can be used to optimize the variable areas

Continuous



https://guide.cryosparc.com/processing-data/tutorials-and-case-studies/tutorial-3d-variability-analysis-part-one

Punjani, et al. bioRxiv. <u>https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.08.032466</u>, (2020)

3D Variability Analysis (3DVA) is a computational method to resolve continuous and discrete heterogeneity from single particle cryo-EM data of protein molecules.





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National Resource for Automated Molecular Microscopy http://nramm.nysbc.org







Questions?



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