

The background of the slide features a complex arrangement of protein structures. These are represented as ribbons in various colors including green, orange, yellow, and blue. Some structures are tightly coiled into helices, while others are more loosely folded. In the upper center, there is a small molecular model with red and grey spheres. The entire scene is set against a dark brown background and is framed by a thick orange border.

# **Protein folding networks**

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# Proteins

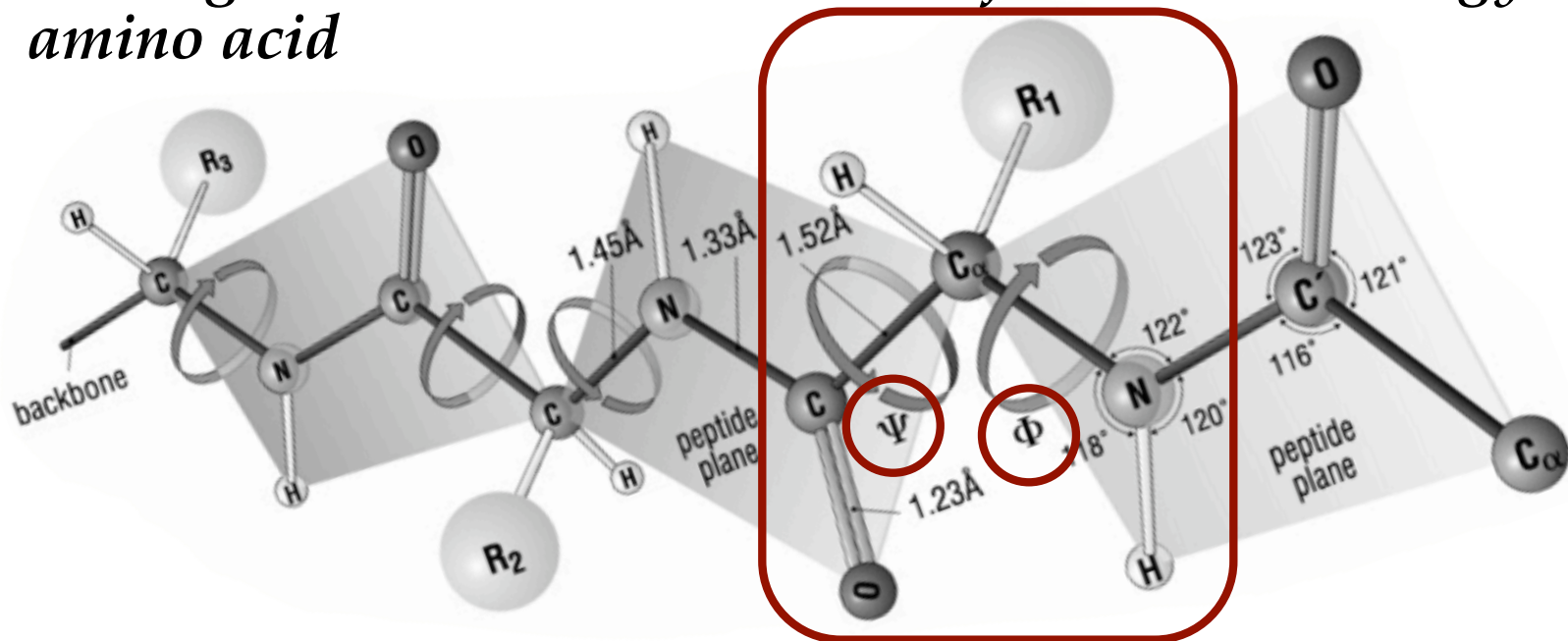
- what are they?
  - ✓ *chains of amino acids*
  - ✓ *peptide bonds link the backbone*
- native state
  - ✓ *unique 3D structure (native physiological conditions)*
  - ✓ *biological function*
  - ✓ *folding times from nanoseconds to minutes*



# Motivation

- conformations

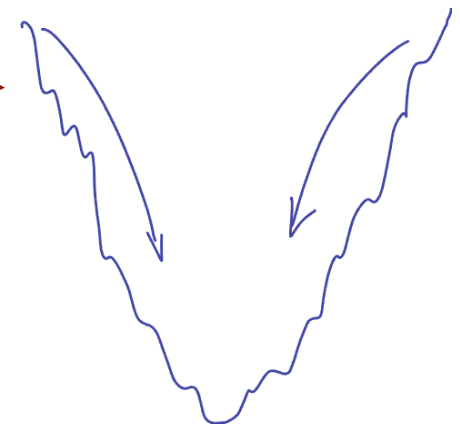
- ✓ 2 angles with  $\sim 3$  local minima of the torsion energy / amino acid



- ✓  $N$  monomers  $\Rightarrow$  about  $10^N$  different conformations
  - ✓  $10^{14}$  conformations / minute (40 monomer protein, experimental data)

# Levinthal type problems

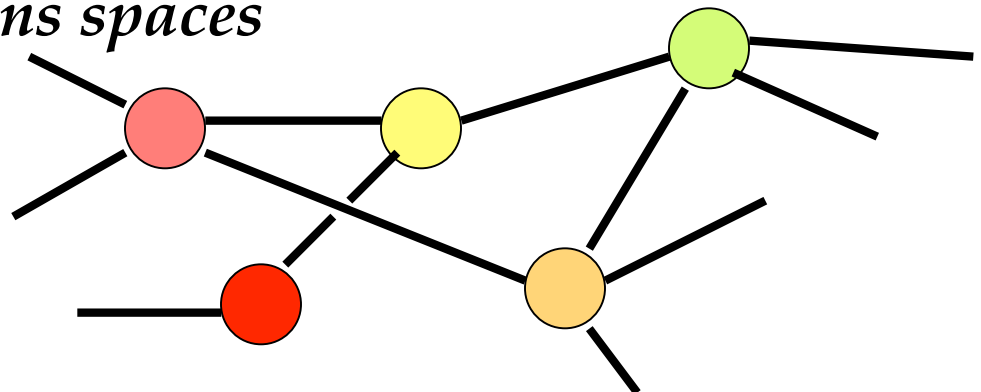
- Levinthal's paradox, 1969
  - ✓ *finding the native state by random sampling is not possible*
  - ✓ *folding pathways, funnels*
- An evolutionary paradox?
  - ✓ *random amino acids have frustrated landscapes*
  - ✓ *nature evolved funnels*
  - ✓  *$21^{40}$  possible proteins to choose from*



**HOW ?**

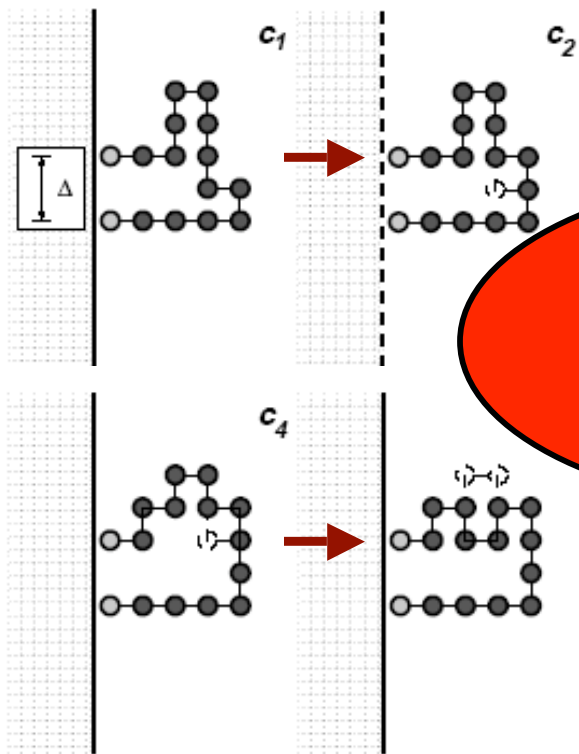
# Networks?

- Conjecture:
  - ✓ *generic properties of configuration spaces*
  - ✓ *some properties can explain when/why funnels arise*
  - ✓ *a random non-folding protein is not “far” from a foldable structure*
- Framework is networks
  - ✓ *discrete configurations spaces*
  - ✓ *scalable properties*



# Configuration networks

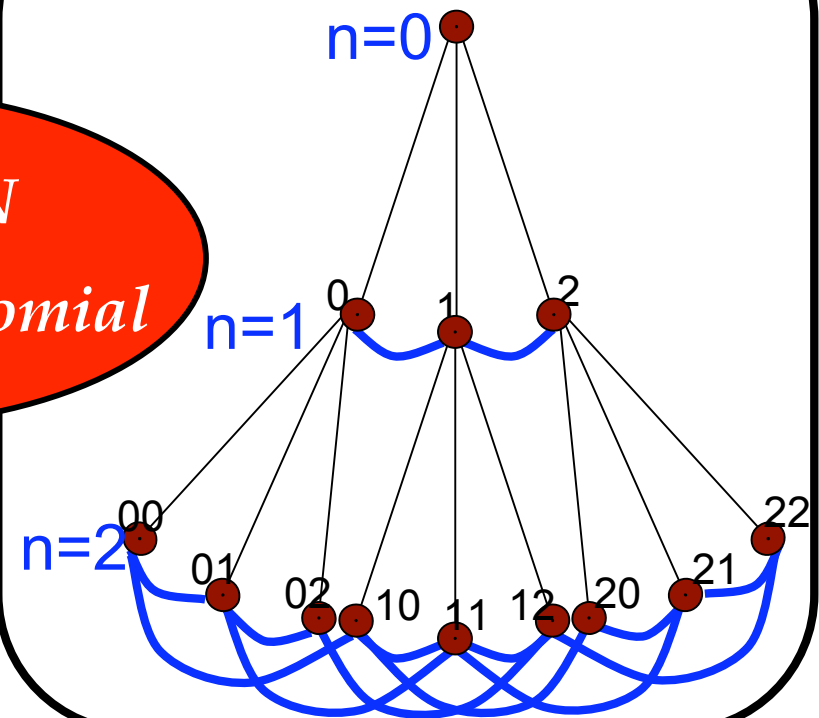
- Small-world networks and the conformation space of a short lattice polymer chain: *A. Scala, L.A.N. Amaral and M. Barthélémy, EuroPhys.Lett. 55, 594 (2001)*



✓  $\langle l \rangle \sim \log N$

✓  $P(k)$  is binomial

- Toy robot arm





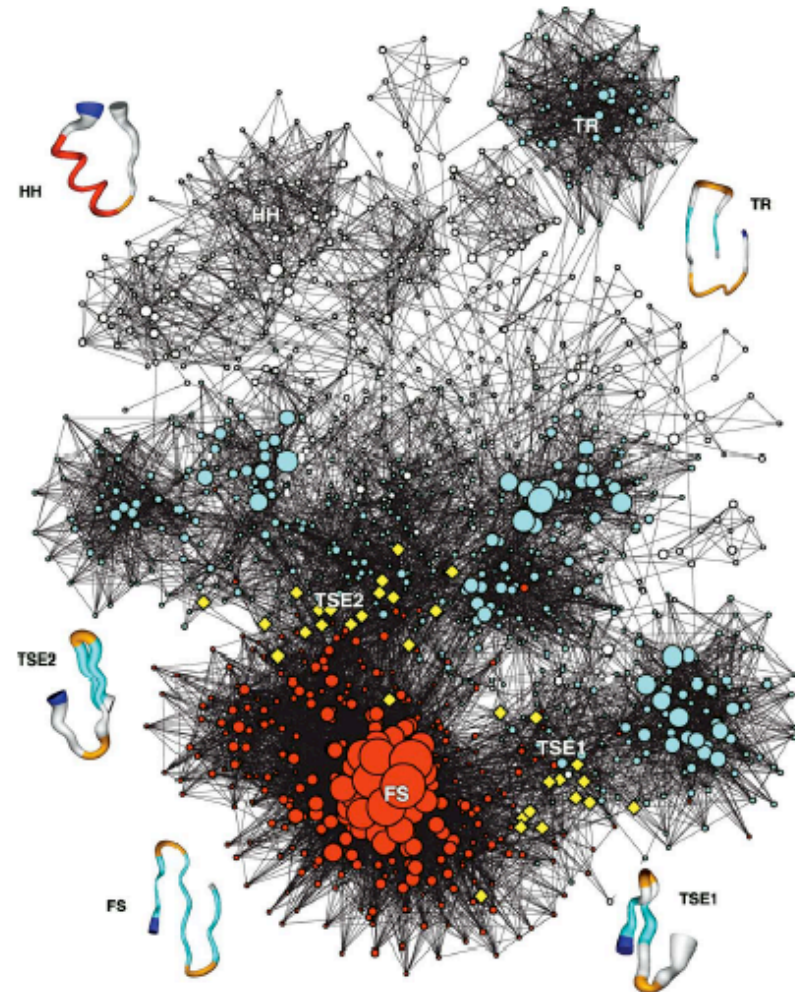
# How about proteins?

- The protein Folding Network: *F. Rao, A. Caflisch, JMB, 342, 299 (2004)*

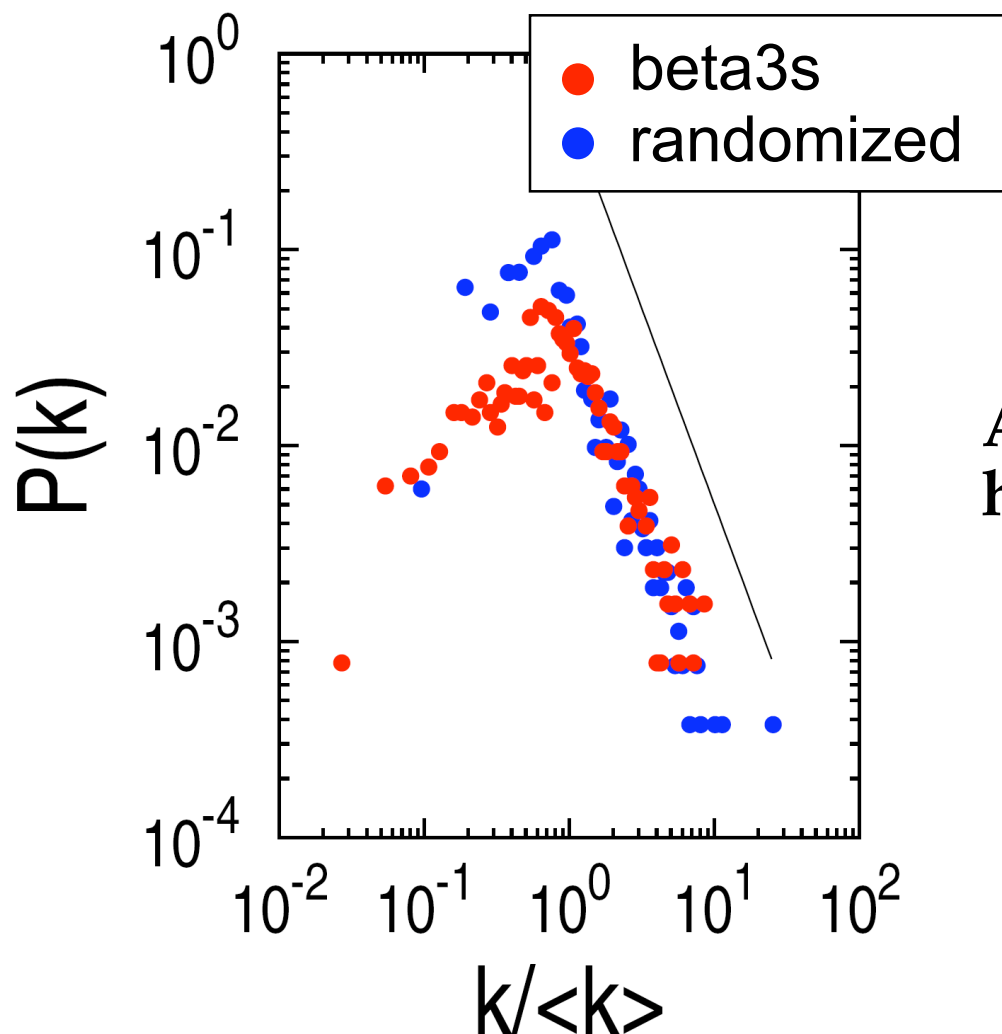
- ✓ *beta3s: 20 monomers, antiparallel beta sheets*
- ✓ *MD simulation, implicit water*
- ✓ *330K, equilibrium folded  $\leftrightarrow$  random coil*

**NODE -- 8 letters / AA  
(local secondary struct)**

**LINK -- 2ps transition**



# A Scale-free network?!?



$$\gamma = -2$$

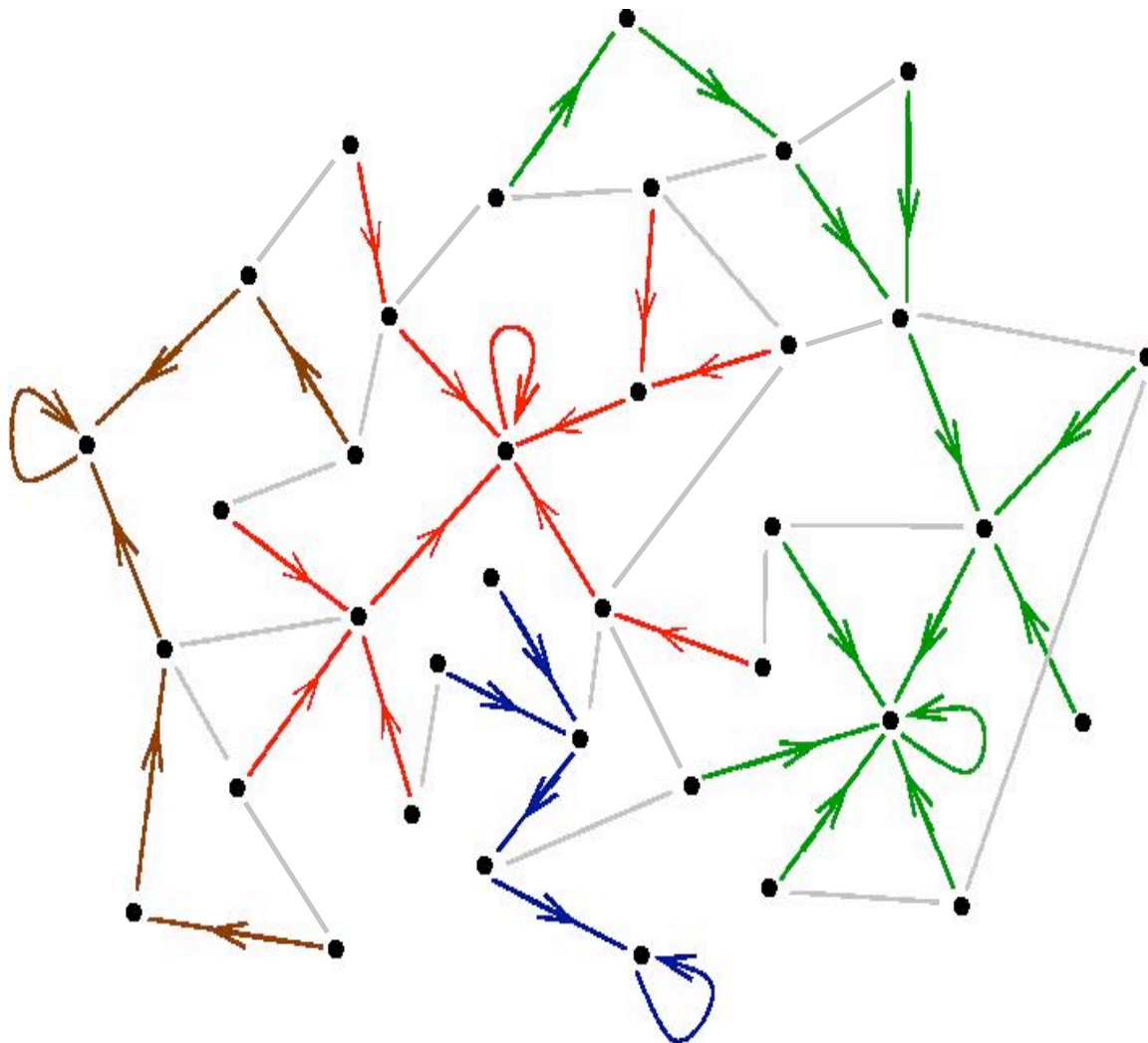
Are configuration spaces homogeneous or not?

✓ *MD walk is NOT random*

✓ *energy of configurations is a key player*



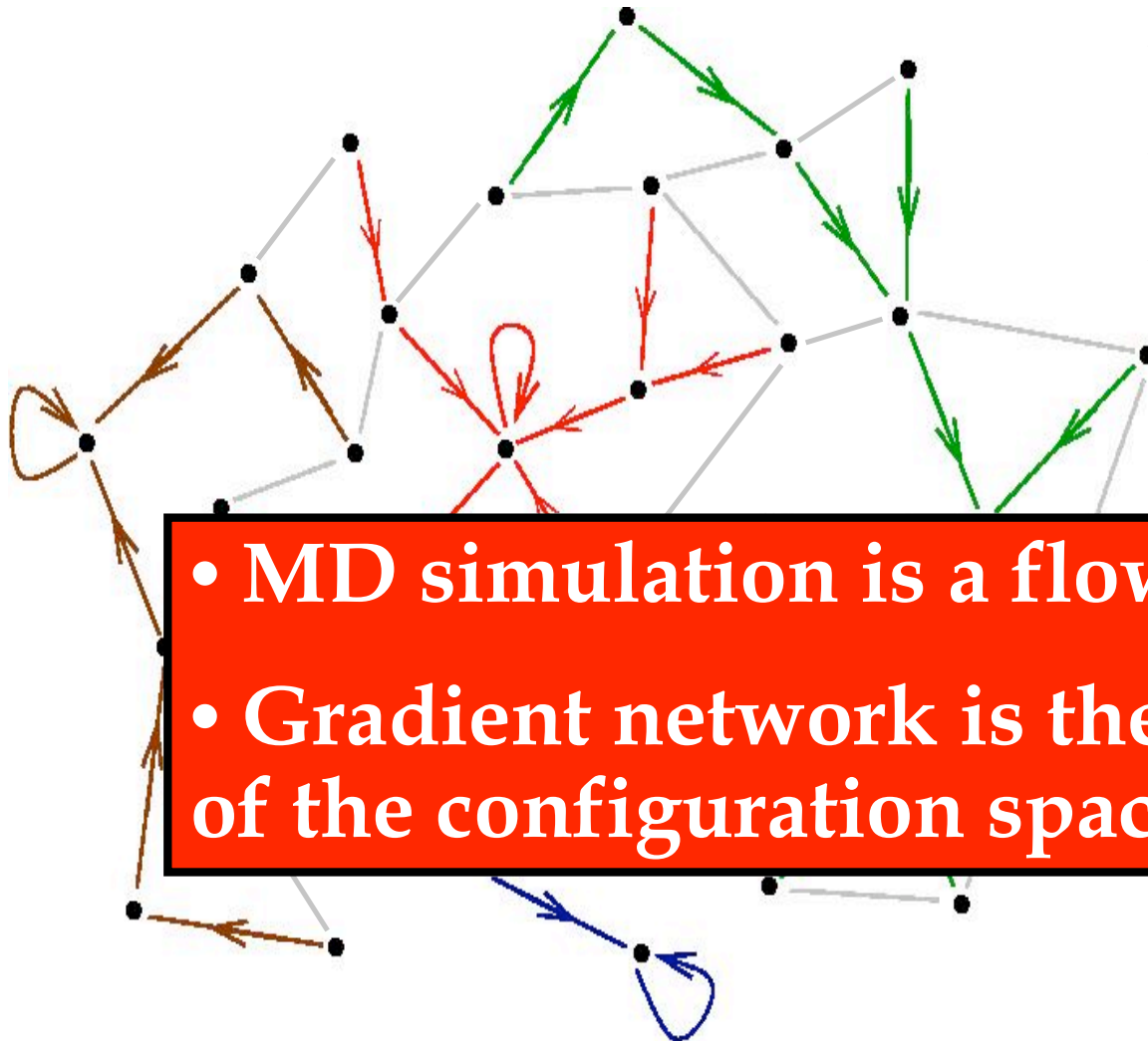
# Gradient flow networks



- ✓ substrate network
- ✓ scalar on nodes
- ✓ gradient flow graph

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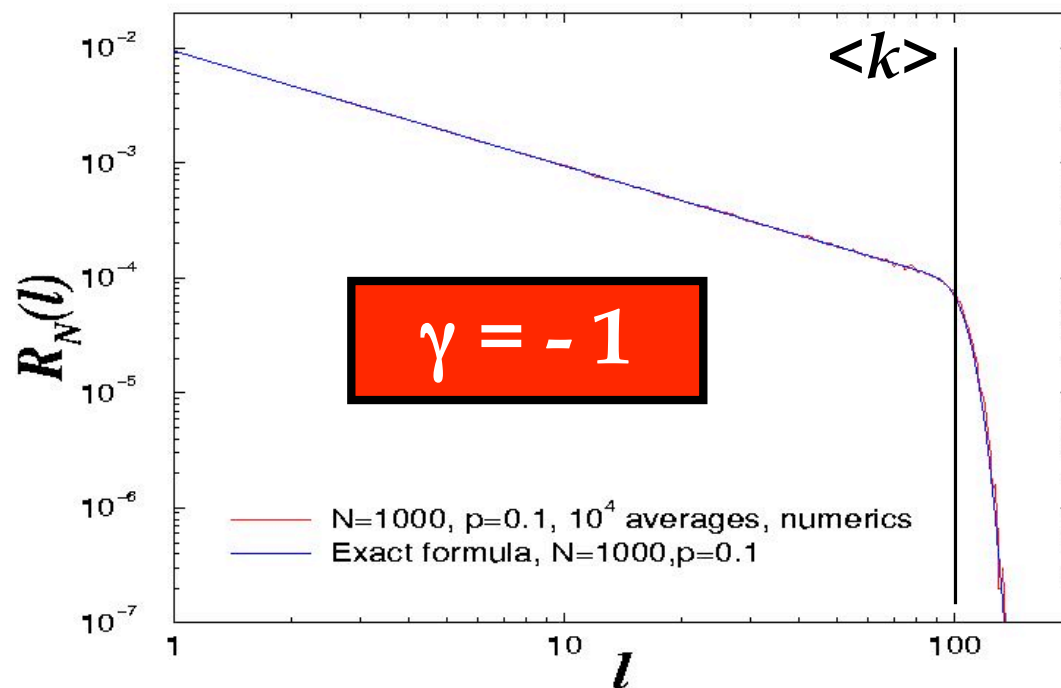
- MD simulation is a flow network
- Gradient network is the backbone of the configuration space at  $T=0$

# Why scale-free?

✓ Erdős-Rényi substrate network

✓ i.i.d scalars on nodes

⇒ gradient network is a scale-free tree

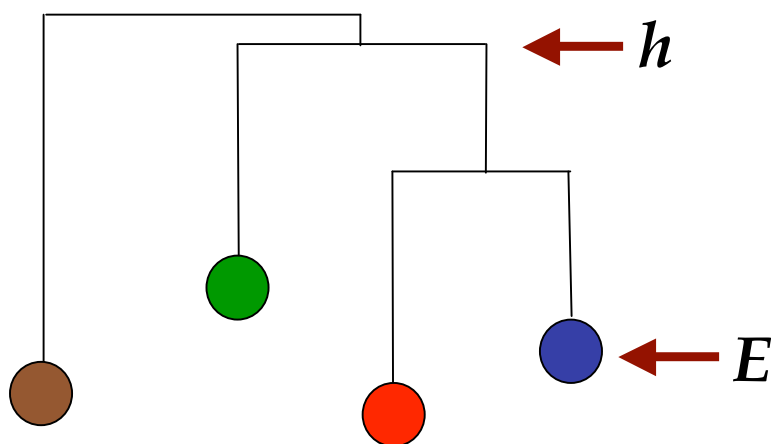
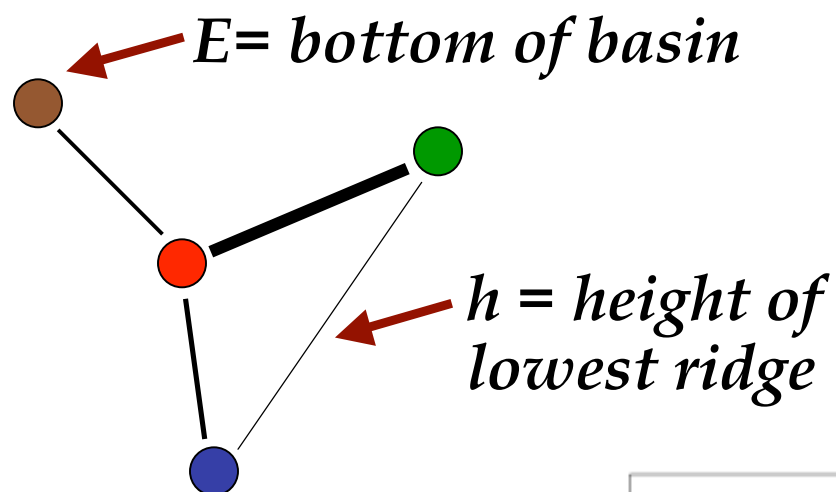
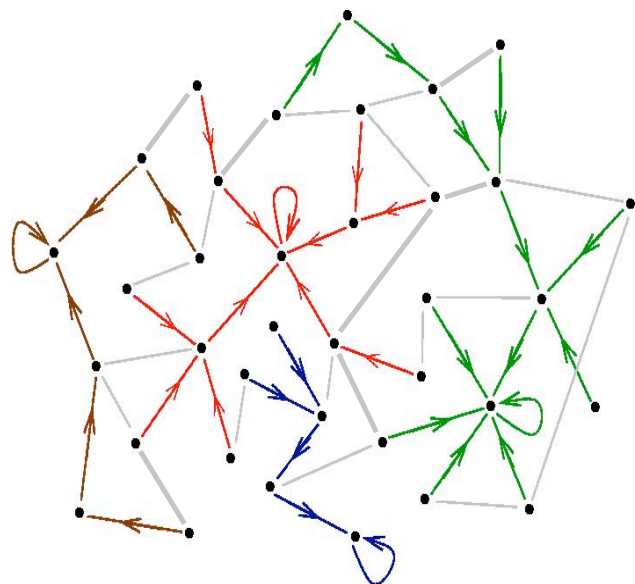


**So, how  
do we get**

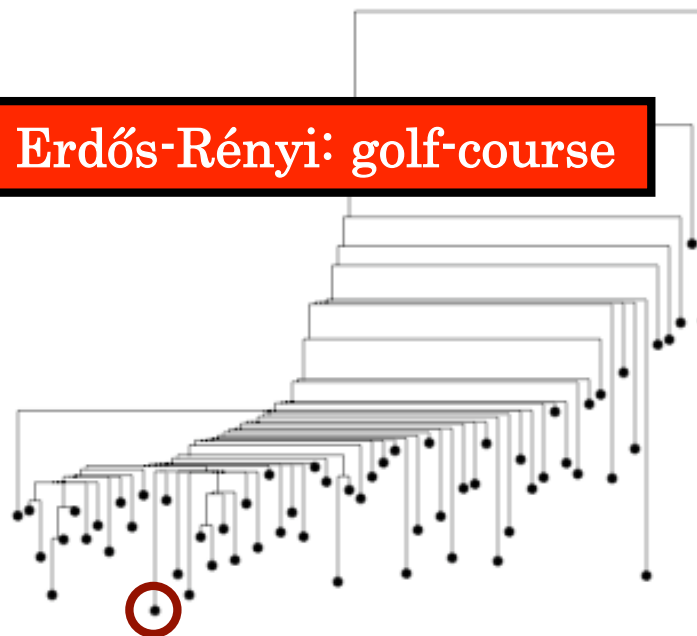
$$\gamma = -2?$$

**And  
funnels ?**

# Energy landscape trees

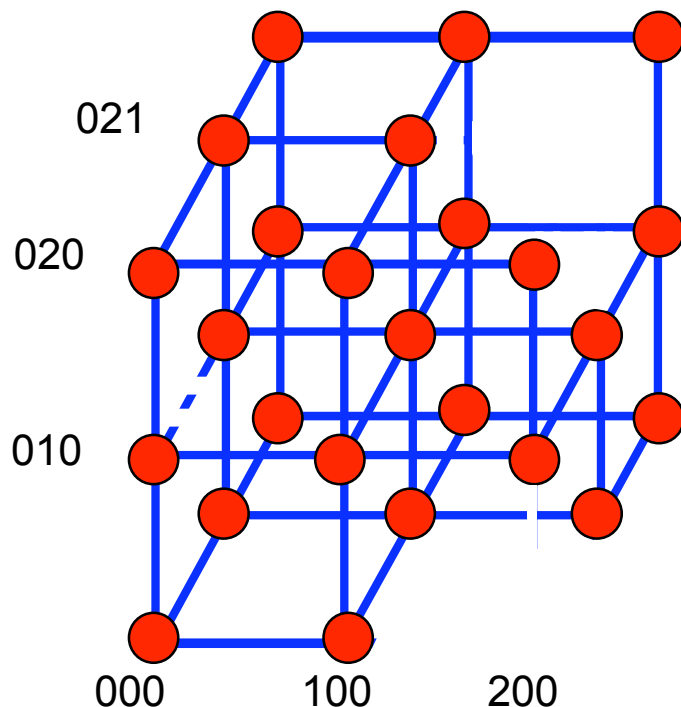


Erdős-Rényi: golf-course



# Minimal network model

- ✓  $\langle l \rangle \sim \log N$
- ✓  $P(k)$  is binomial



- Lessons from the robot arm:
  - ✓  $nD$  hypercube!
  - ✓ *small world BUT no long range links:*

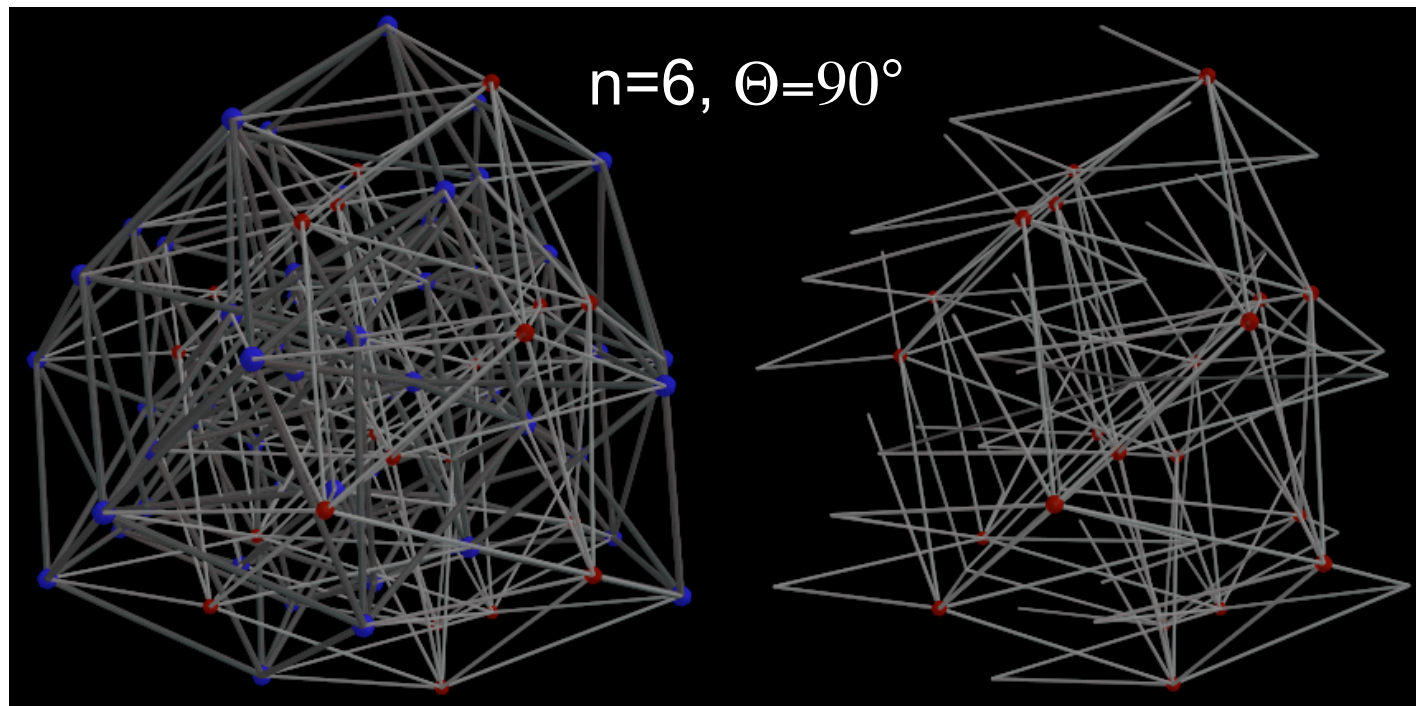
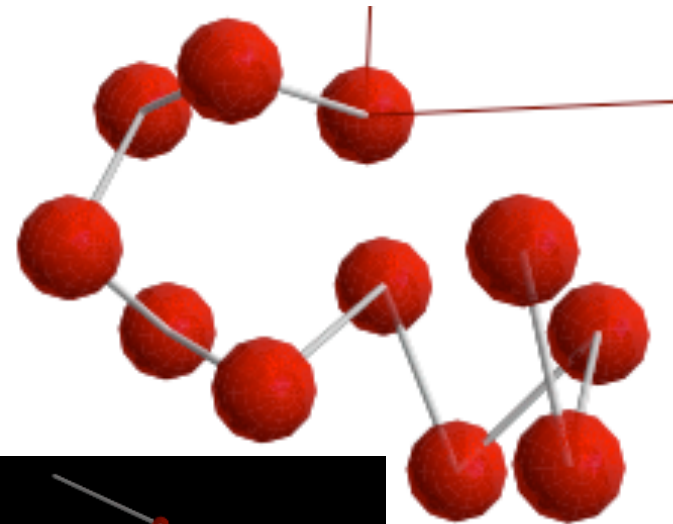
$$d \sim n \text{ but } N = 3^n \Rightarrow d \sim \log N$$

- Steric constraints?
  - ✓ *missing nodes*
  - ✓ *missing links*

*We can model this!*

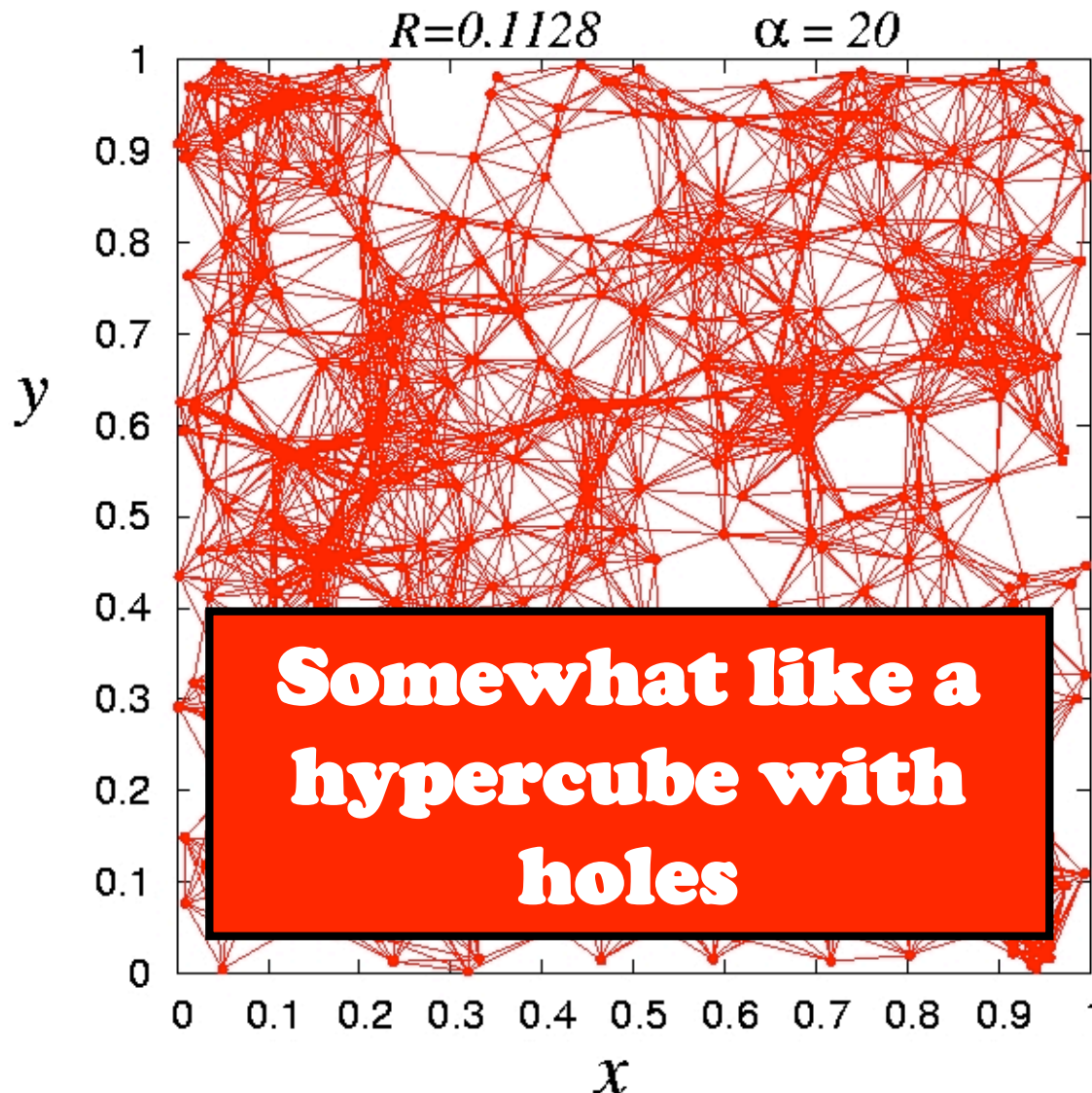
# A Bead-Chain Model

- The BC robot arm model
  - ✓ *beads and rods in 3D*
  - ✓ *rod-rod angle  $\Theta$*
  - ✓ *3 positions around axis*





# Random geometric nets

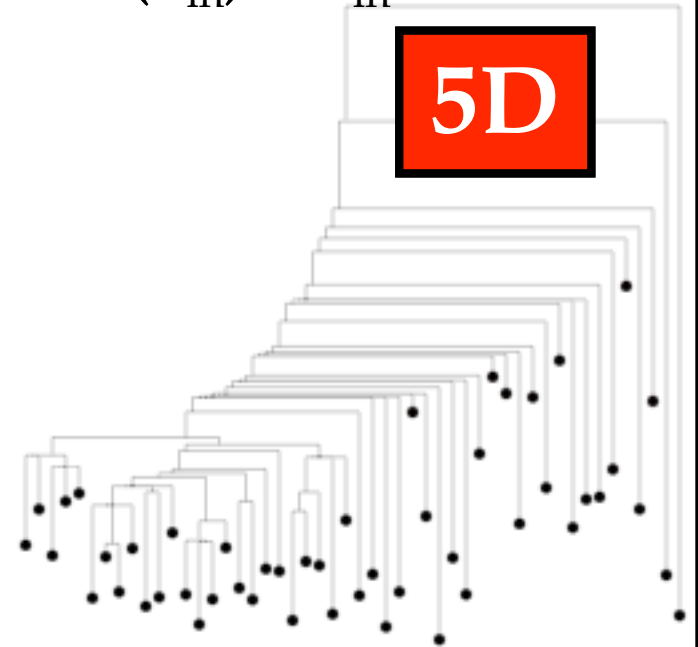


✓ homogeneous

✓ no shortcuts:

$$\langle l \rangle \sim N^{1/d}$$

✓  $P(k_{\text{in}}) \sim k_{\text{in}}^{-1}$



$N=10000, \langle k \rangle=200$

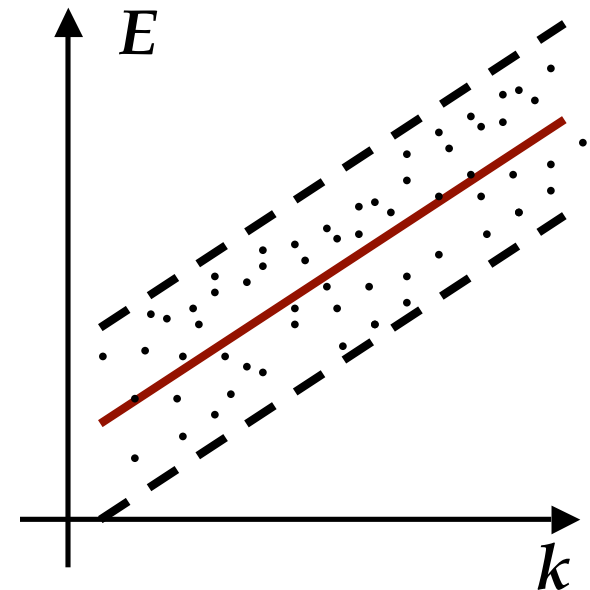
# Where is the energy?

- Until now:
  - ✓ *energies were independently drawn from the same distribution (any...)*
  - ✓ *homogeneity in  $k$* 
    - ⇒ slope -1
    - ⇒ NO funnel
- Real systems:
  - ✓ *energies have to correlate with properties of the graph*

**HOW ?**

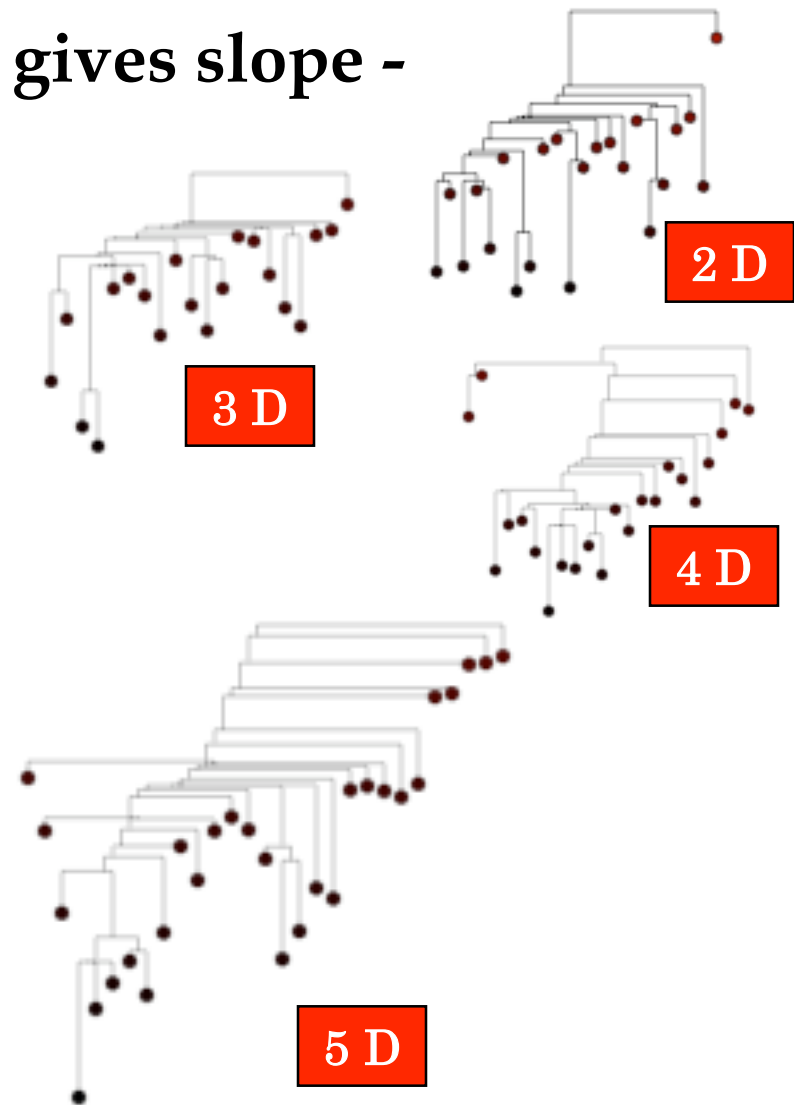
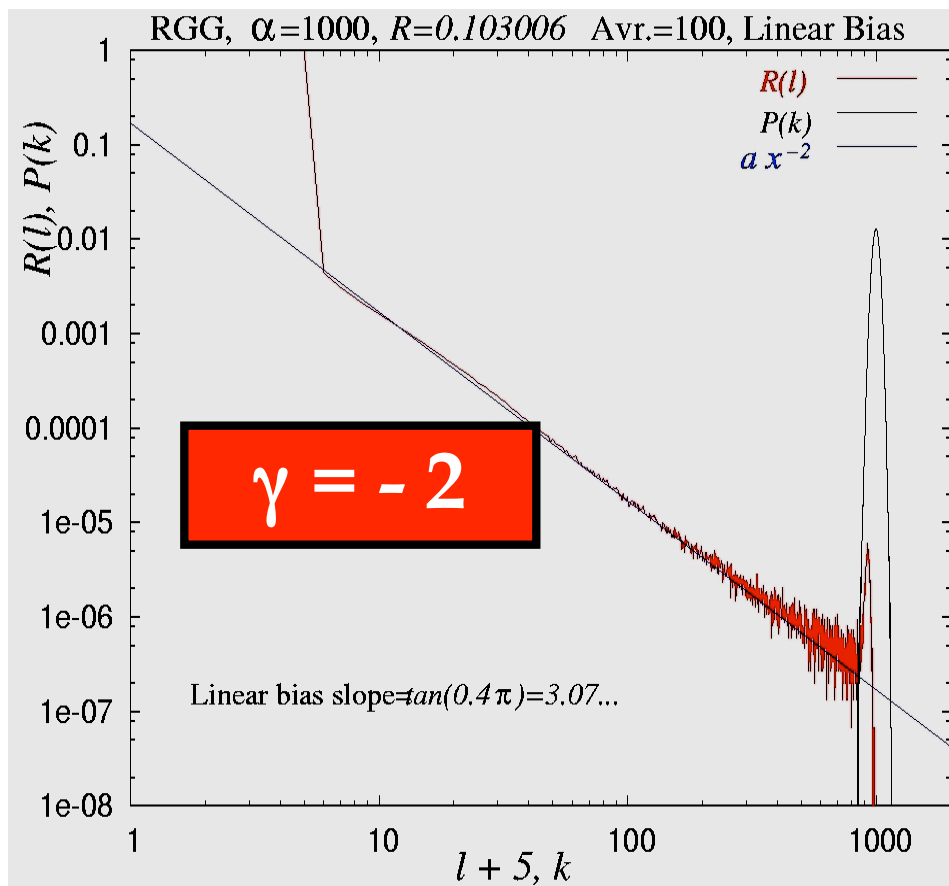
# Attractive potentials

- Systems with Lennard-Jones like interactions
  - ✓ *attractive at medium to long range*
  - ✓ *repulsive at very short range*
  - ✓ *the system likes to “clump” (like proteins!)*
- Conjecture:
  - ✓ *small  $k_{conf} \leftrightarrow$  constrained (folded)*
    - $\leftrightarrow$  *lower energy*
  - ✓ *large  $k_{conf} \leftrightarrow$  loose (random coil)*
    - $\leftrightarrow$  *higher energy*



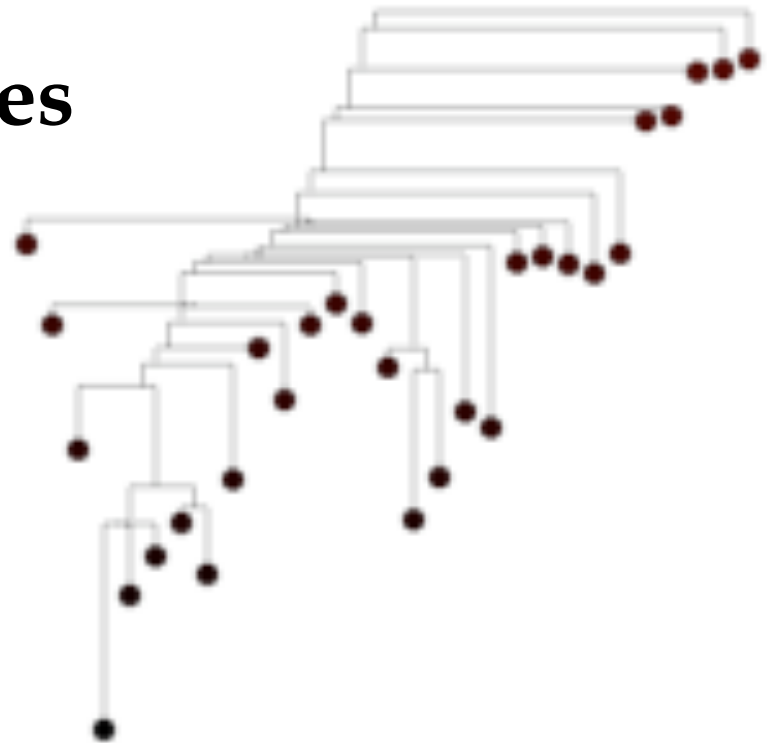
# And the winner is

- Random geometric network gives slope -
- AND funnels!



# Conclusions

- Swiss cheese model of configuration space:
  - ✓ high D lattice
  - ✓ forbidden subspaces
- Minima at small k
  - ✓ FUNNELS



# What's next?

- Are we correct?
  - ✓ *use robot arm measure forbidden subspaces*
  - ✓ *check for funnels: assume and also measure  $E(k)$*
  - ✓ *use MD to measure configuration space and  $E(k)$  for real proteins*
  - ✓ *reproduce the MD network using biased walks*
- Analytics
  - ✓ *prove: locally tree-like networks: slope -1 for ANY bias*
  - ✓ *deal with triangles and rectangles*
  - ✓ *solve the RG case (bias and no bias)*





**Thank you!**