

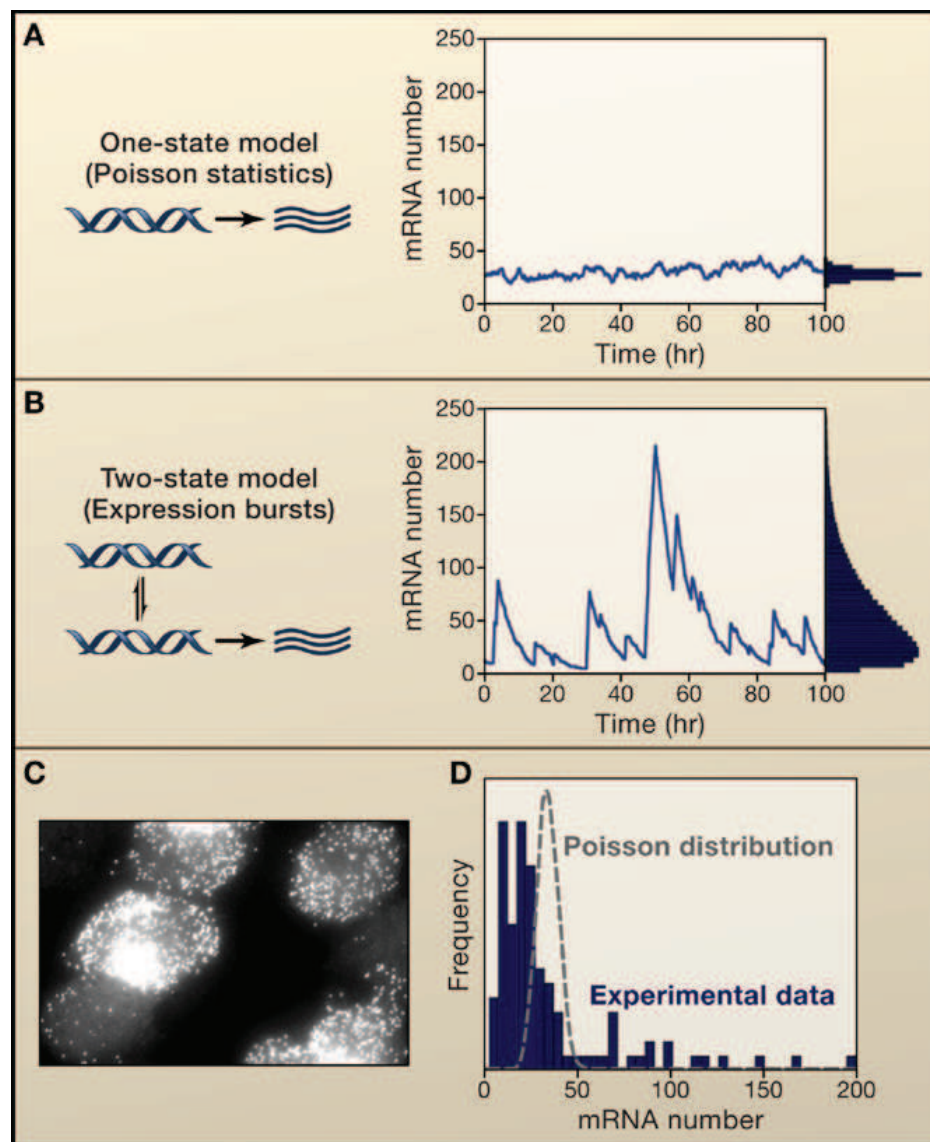
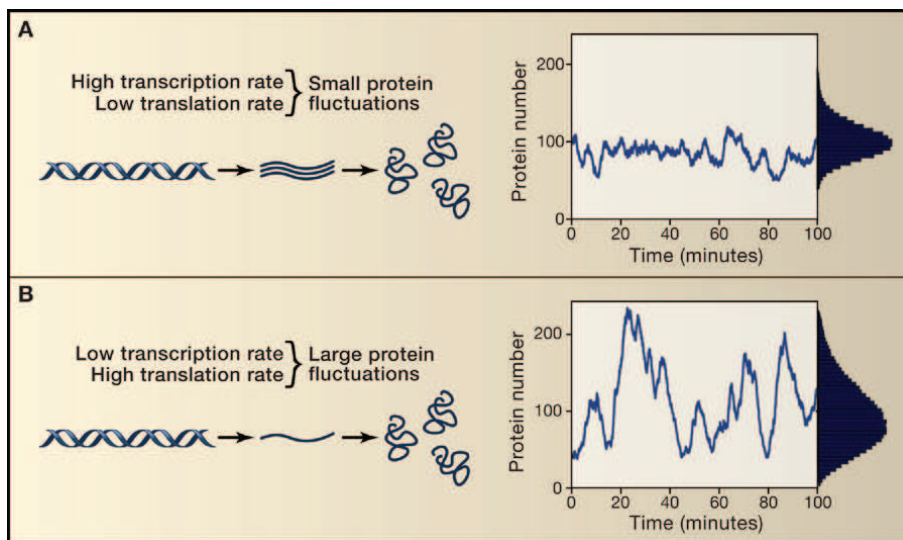
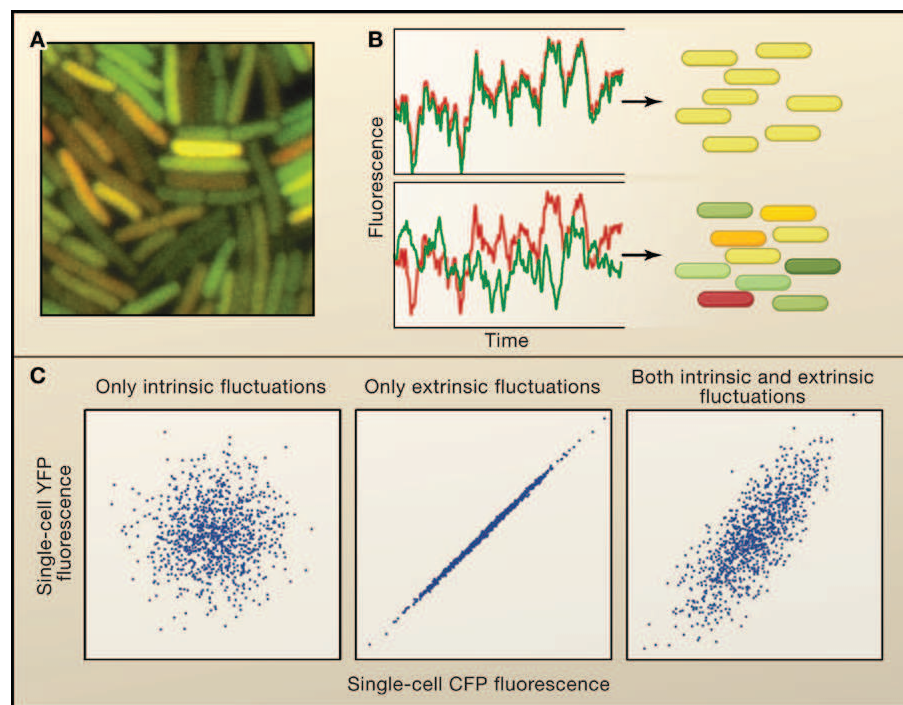
Molecular search in gene regulation

— POSTECH, Pohang 14th January 2020 —

– Typeset by Foil $\text{\TeX}$ –

Sources of cellular noisiness: chemical vs physical

Elowitz et al, Science (2002)



Plus noise due to spatial spreading of TFs!

From bacteria cells (E.coli & Co.) to spherical cows



Cell size: roughly $2\mu\text{m} \times 1/2\mu\text{m}$

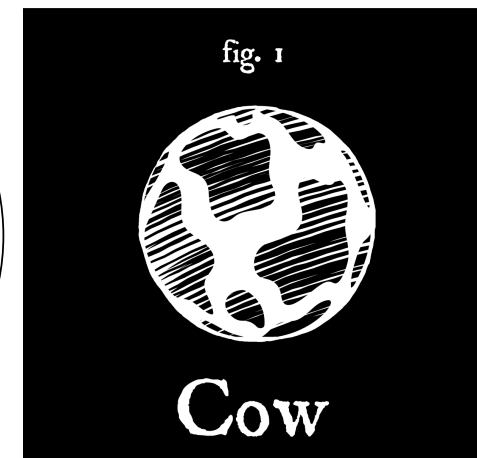
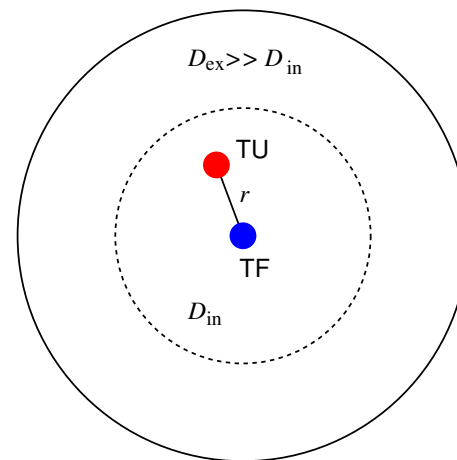
Cell volume: $\approx 1\mu\text{m}^3$

DNA length: 4.7×10^6 base pairs or $\approx 1.6\text{mm}$

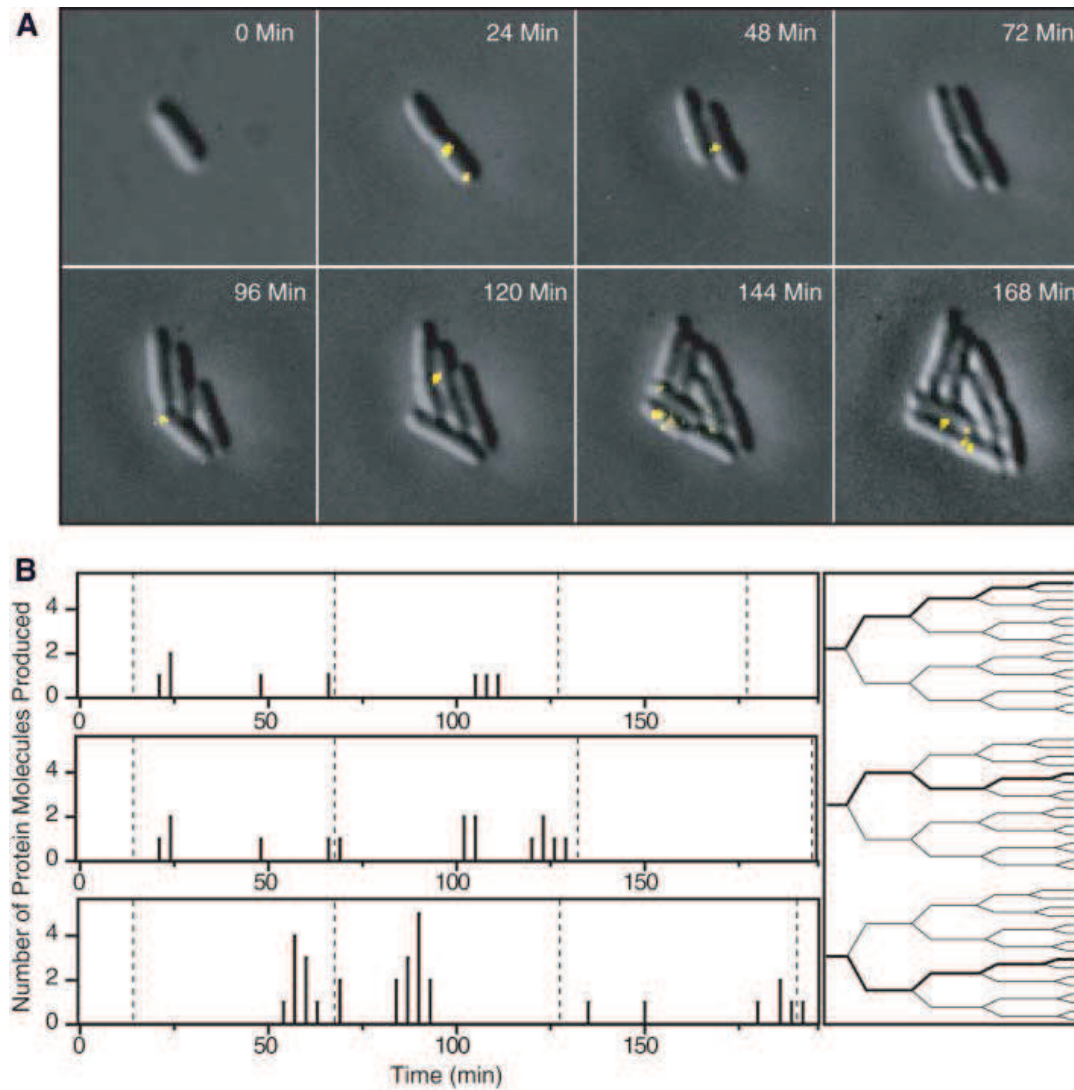
Number of proteins in cell: $\approx 2.4 \times 10^6$

Different proteins (# genes): 4,300

Some proteins occur only as few or few tens of copies/cell (nM concentrations)



Gene expression one molecule at a time in E.coli



synthesised proteins (bursty) along three cell lineages, dashed lines marking cell divisions

Smoluchowski search picture

Search rate for a particle with diffusivity D_{3d} to find an immobile target of radius a (assuming immediate binding):

$$k_{\text{on}}^S = 4\pi D_{3d}a$$

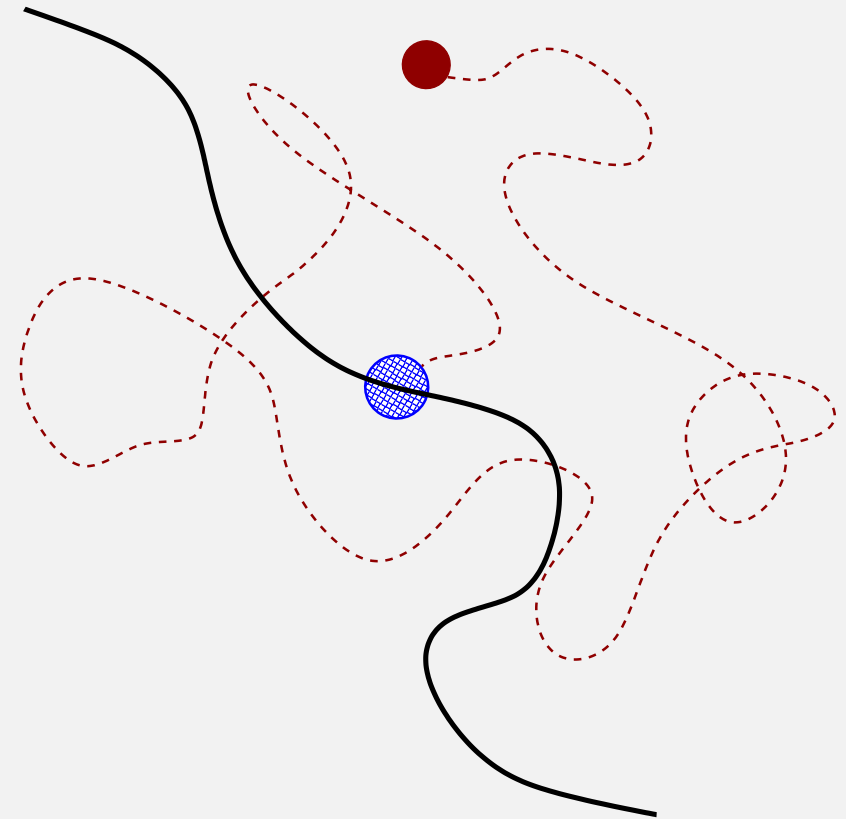
Protein-DNA interaction: $a \approx \{\text{few bp}\} \approx 1\text{nm}$
 $D_{3d} \approx 10\mu\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$ (typically $\varnothing_{\text{TF}} \approx 5\text{nm}$):

$$k_{\text{on}}^S \approx \frac{10^8}{(\text{mol/l}) \times \text{sec}}$$

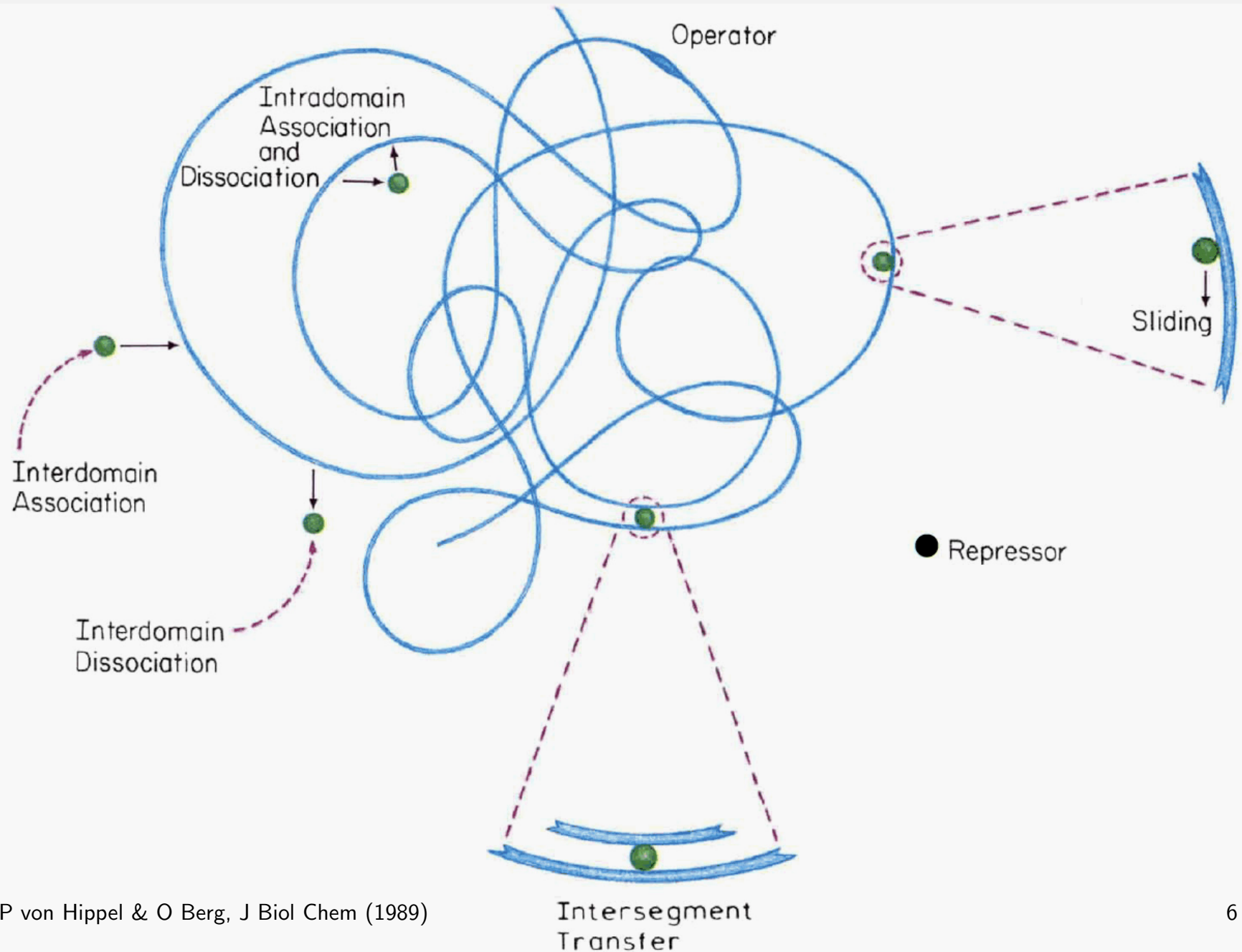
Lac repressor [AD Riggs, S Bourgeois, M Cohn, J Mol Biol 53, 401 (1970)]:

$$k_{\text{on}} \approx \frac{10^{10}}{(\text{mol/l}) \times \text{sec}}$$

→ Facilitated diffusion picture



Facilitated diffusion: the Berg-von Hippel model



P von Hippel & O Berg, J Biol Chem (1989)

Non-specific binding energy based on *in vivo* data



Lac repressor, nonspecific binding

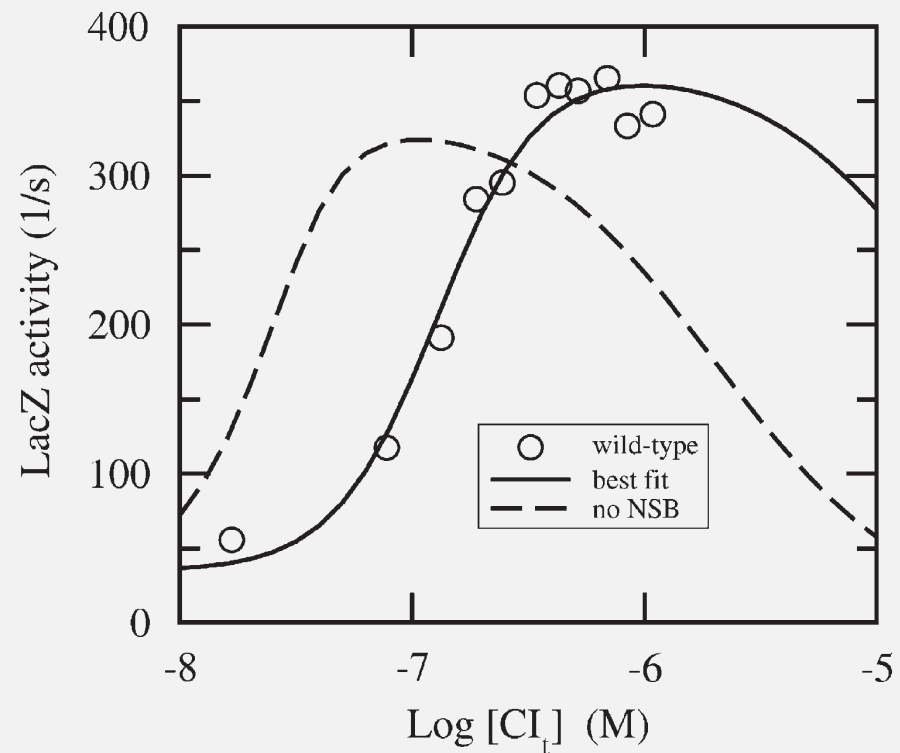


Lac repressor, specific binding

$$[X] = [X_{\text{free}}] + [X_{\text{@O}_P}] + [X_{\text{NSB}}]$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{NSB}}(\text{CI}) = -4.1 \pm 0.9 \text{ kcal/mol},$$

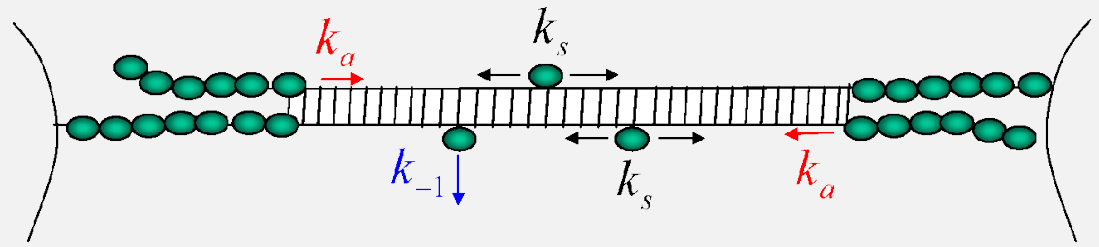
$$\Delta G_{\text{NSB}}(\text{Cro}) = -4.2 \pm 0.8 \text{ kcal/mol}$$



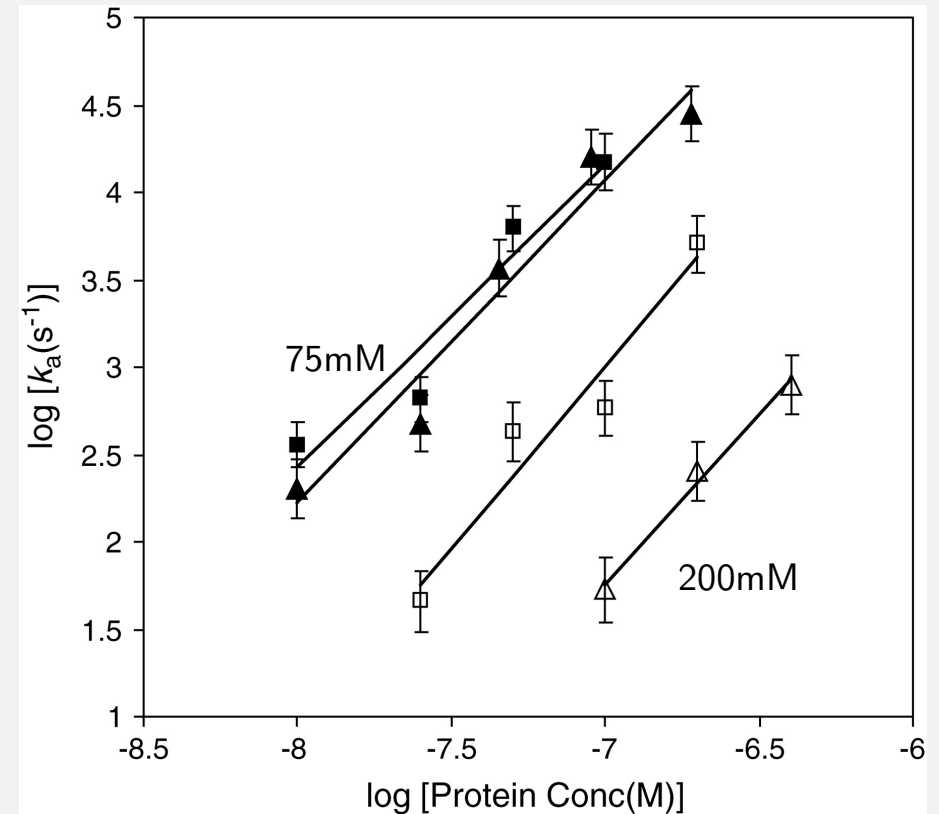
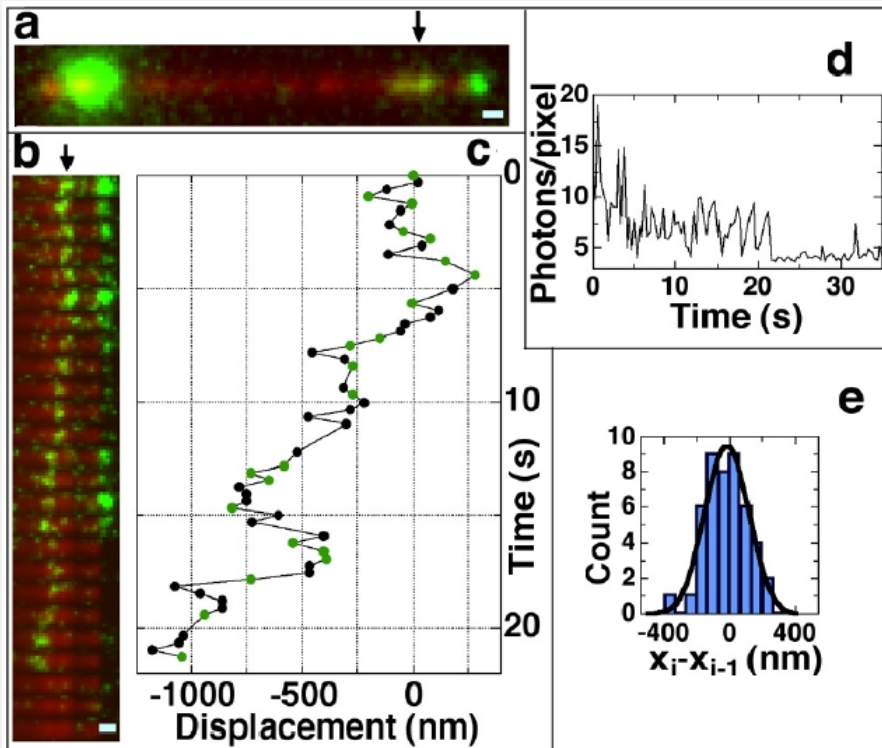
Proof of 1D search mode

McGhee & von Hippel isotherm

$$f = \frac{N\lambda}{L} \simeq K_{\text{ns}}\lambda C, \quad f \ll 1$$



$$k_a \simeq \begin{cases} C, & \text{1D/3D Berg \& von Hippel} \\ C^2, & \text{Pure 1D search} \end{cases}$$



$$\Delta = 1.74 \pm 0.35, 1.85 \pm 0.24, 2.08 \pm 0.39, 1.95 \pm 0.17$$

Calculating facilitated diffusion (our version): manifestation of intermittency

$$\frac{\partial n(x, t)}{\partial t} = \left(D_{1d} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - k_{\text{off}} \right) n(x, t) - j(t) \delta(x) + G(x, t) + k_{\text{off}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx' \int_0^t dt' W_{\text{bulk}}(x - x', t - t')$$

n : line density of TFs

x : chemical co-ordinate along DNA

k_{off} : unbinding rate of non-specifically bound TFs

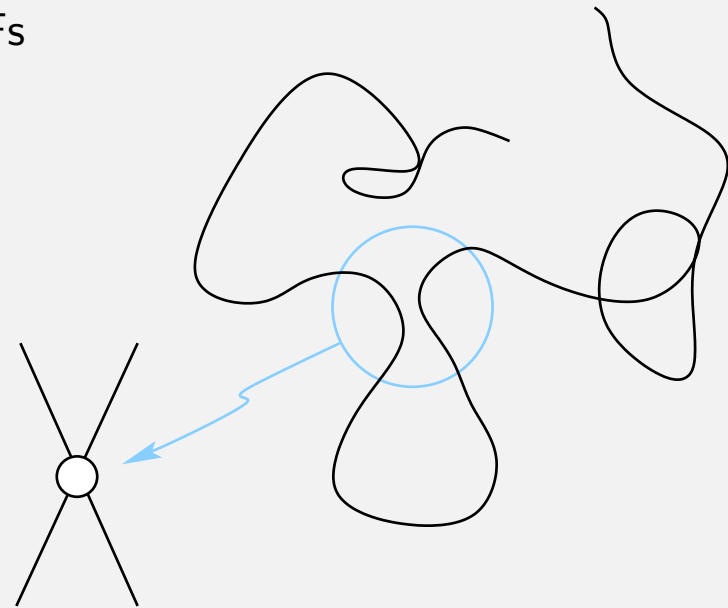
D_{1d} : 1D diffusion constant ($\sim 10^{-2} D_{3d}$)

$j(t)$: flux into target (δ sink @ $x = 0$)

G : virgin flux of previously unbound TFs

W_{bulk} : 3D diffusion propagator

Long chain, fast dynamics: Lévy flights



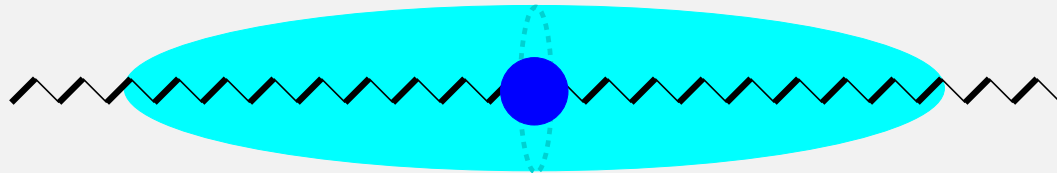
The antenna effect

Target search rate for cylindrical DNA model:

$$k_{\text{on}} \sim 4\pi D_{3d} \ell_{\text{sl}}^{\text{eff}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln(\ell_{\text{sl}}^{\text{eff}} / r_{\text{int}})}}$$

Sliding length:

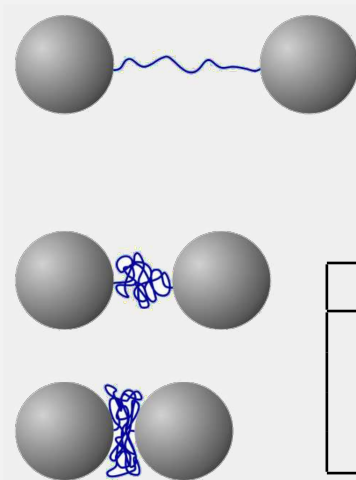
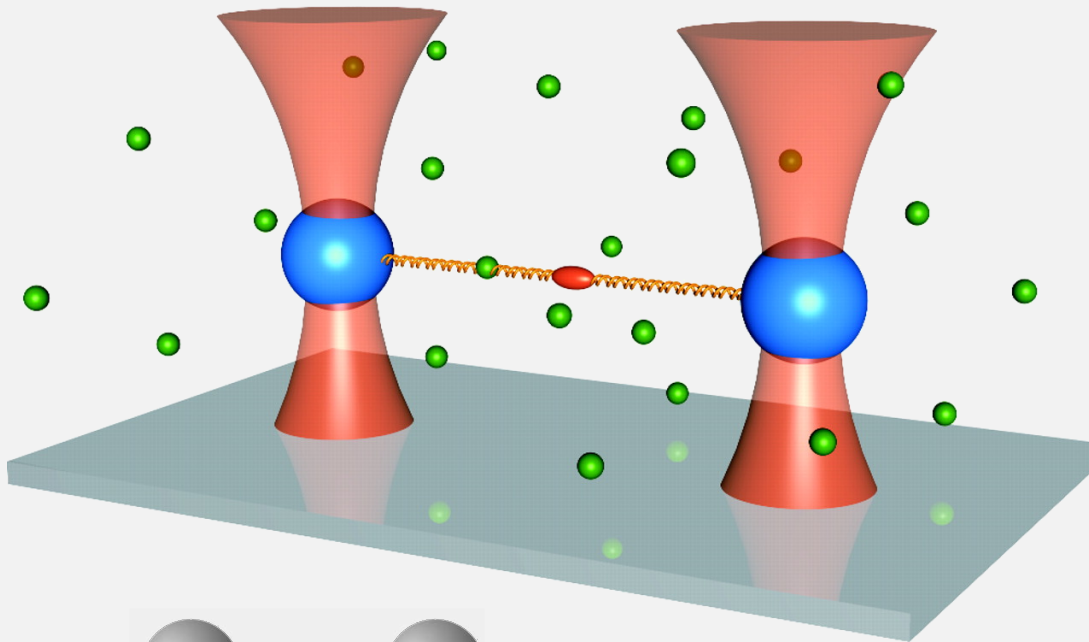
$$\ell_{\text{sl}} = \sqrt{\frac{D_{1d}}{k_{\text{off}}}}$$



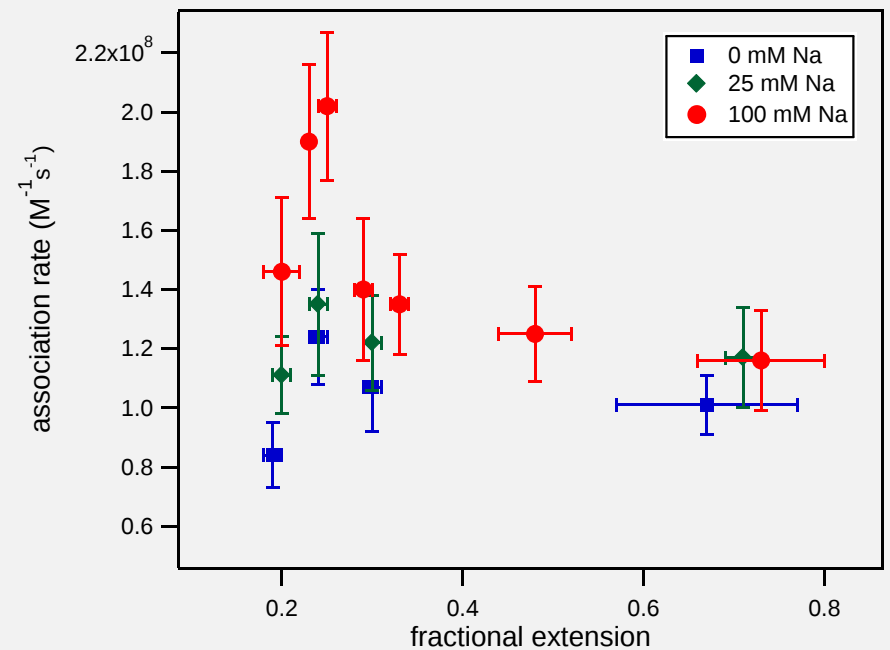
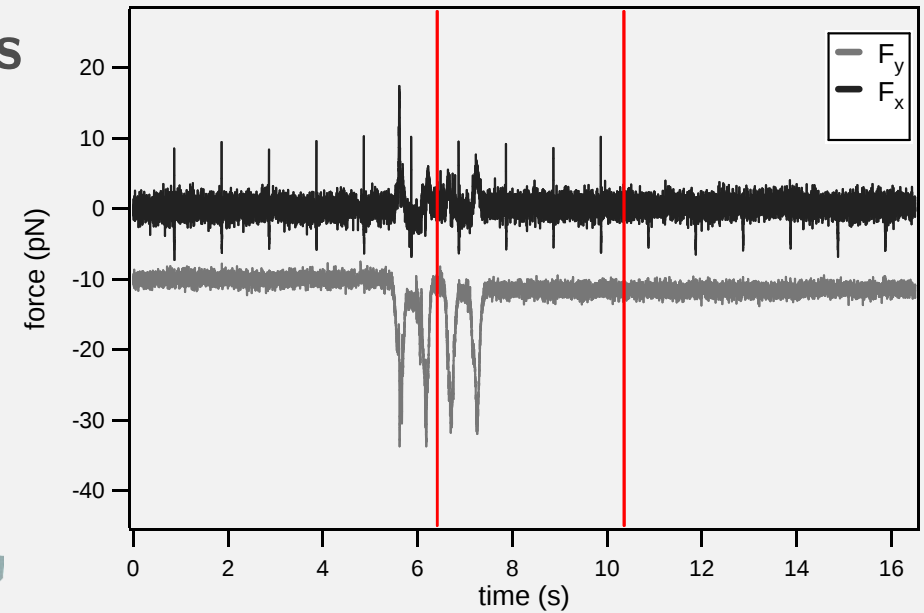
Effective sliding length:

$$\ell_{\text{sl}}^{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{\frac{k_{\text{on}}}{2\pi D_{3d}}} \times \ell_{\text{sl}} \quad \text{microhop correction: } \sqrt{\frac{k_{\text{on}}}{2\pi D_{3d}}}$$

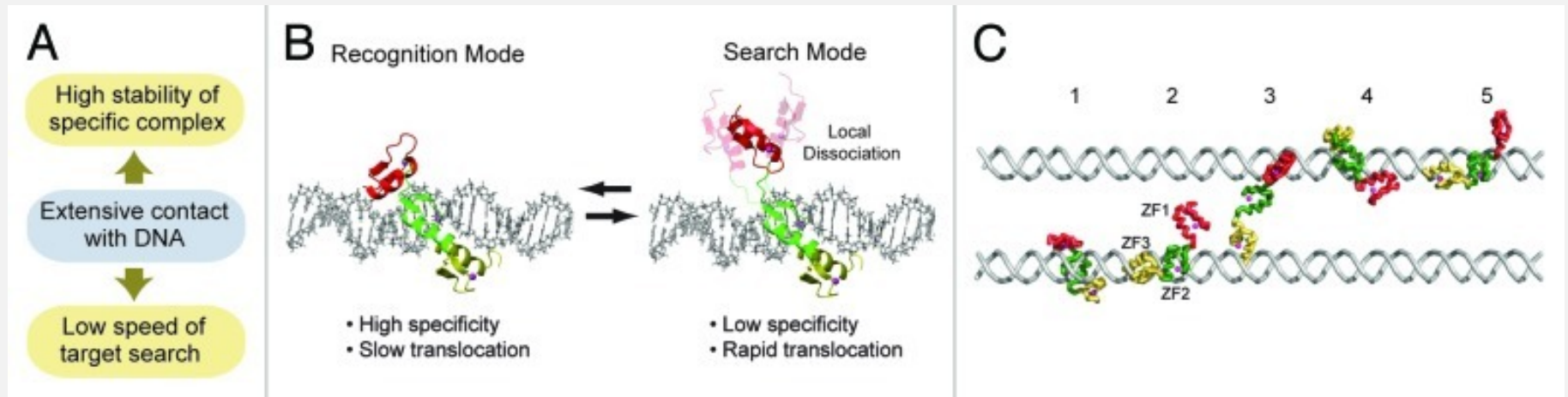
The rôle of DNA conformations



[NaCl]	R_{theory}	R_{measured}
0 mM	1.18	1.3 ± 0.2
25 mM	1.23	1.1 ± 0.2
100 mM	1.67	1.7 ± 0.3
150 mM	1.15	1.3 ± 0.4

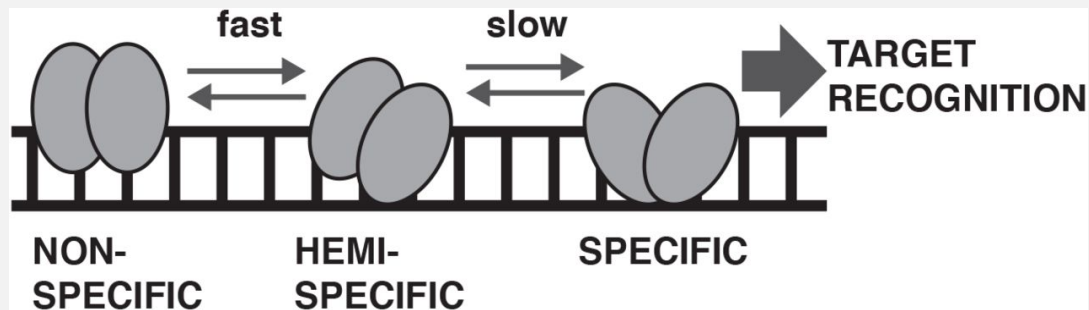


Speed-stability paradox in TF search along DNA



From simulations: B: Search & recognition modes for a zinc finger protein

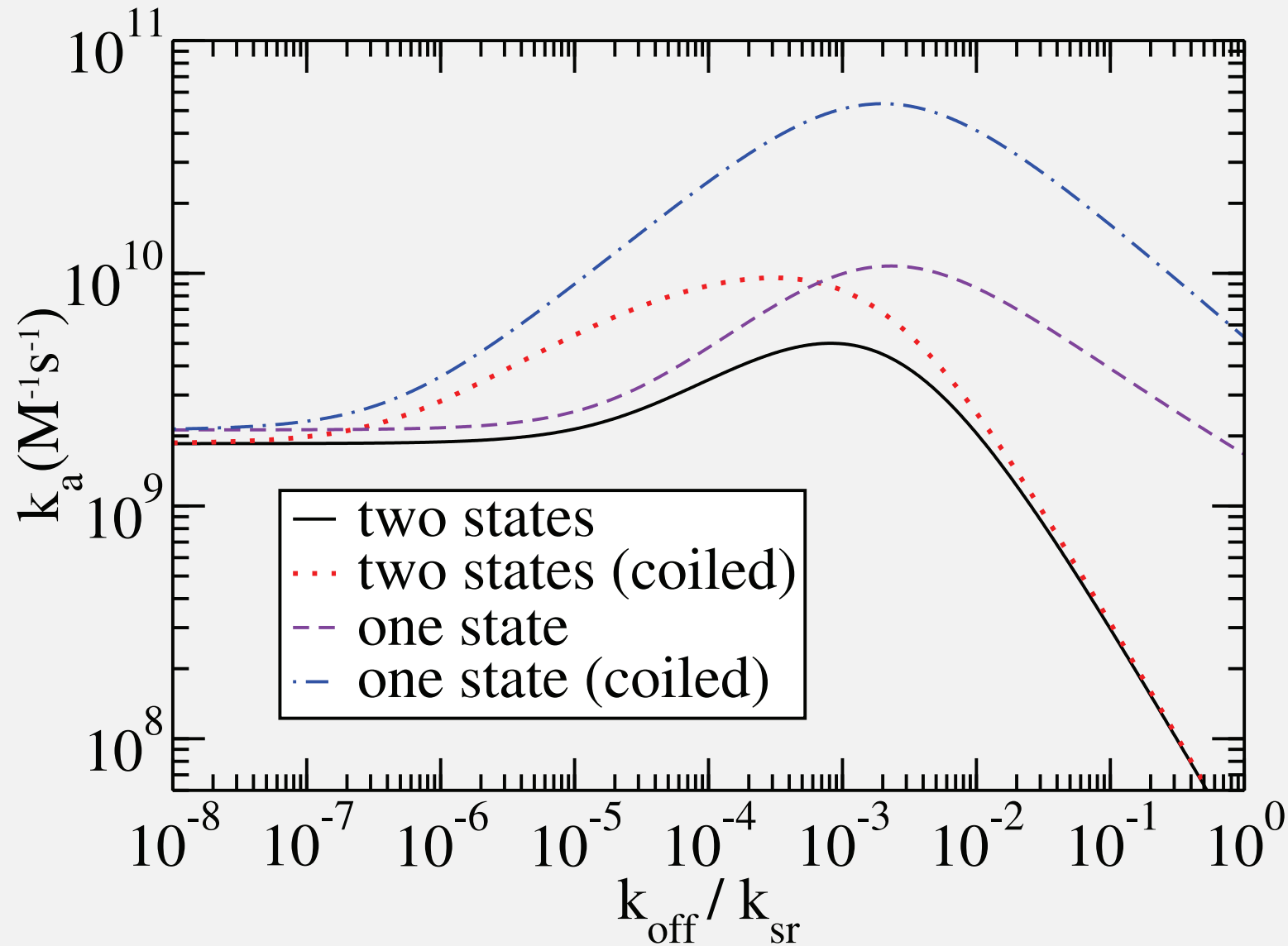
C: Intersegmental transfer of the protein



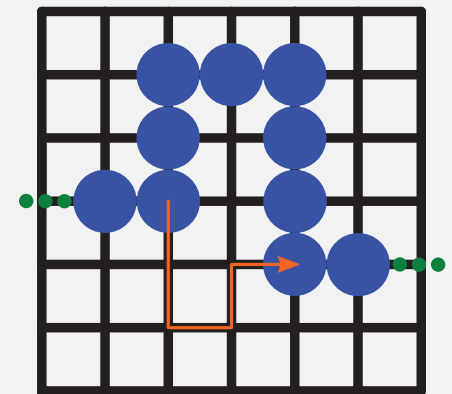
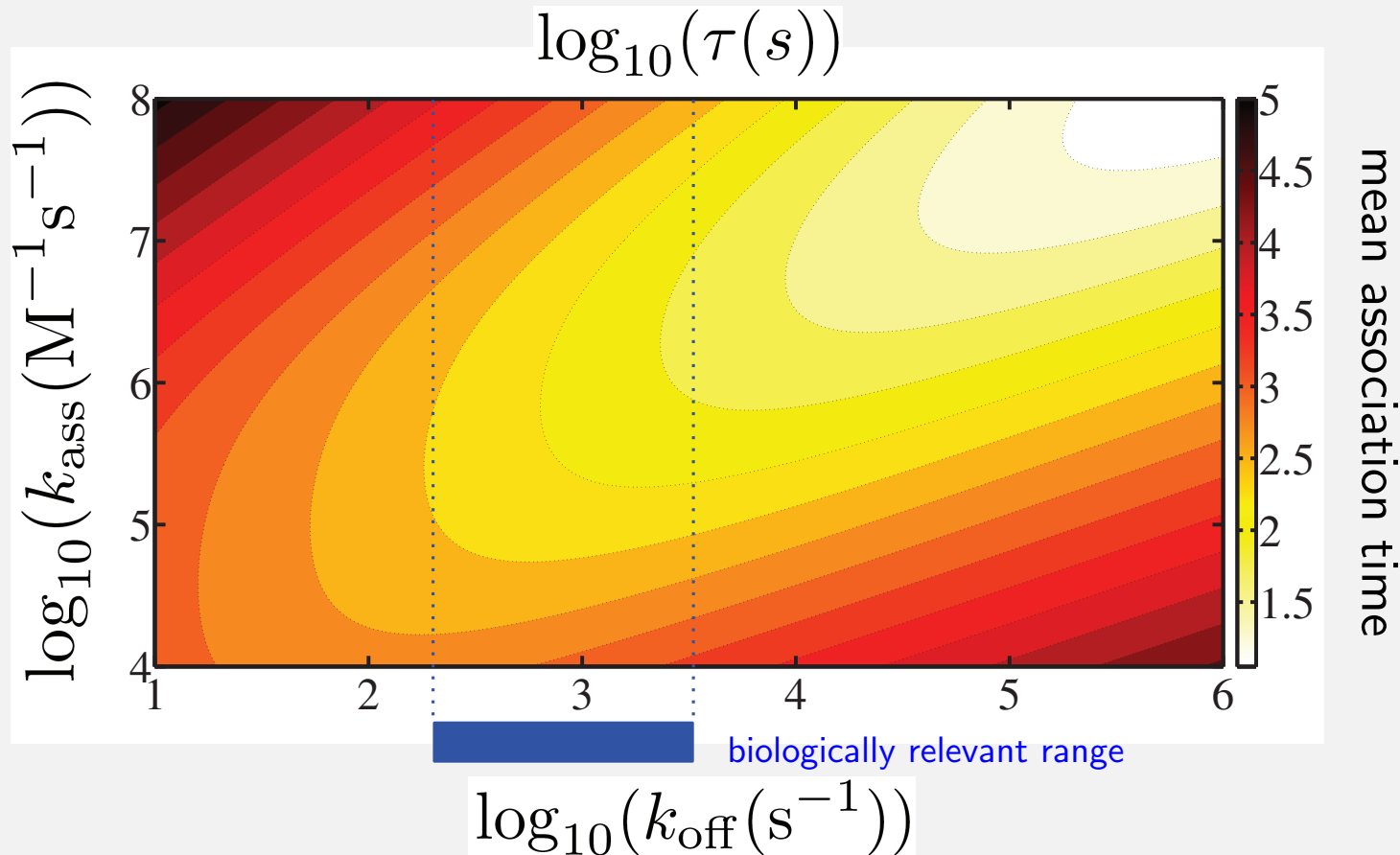
[SC Piatt, JJ Loparo & AC Price, bioRxiv (2018)]

M Slutsky & L Mirny, Biophys J (2004); J Iwahara & Y Levy, Transcription (2013)

Facilitated diffusion: rate with search & recognition states



In vivo gene regulation consistent with facilitated diffusion



[M Buenemann & P Lenz, PLoS ONE (2010)]

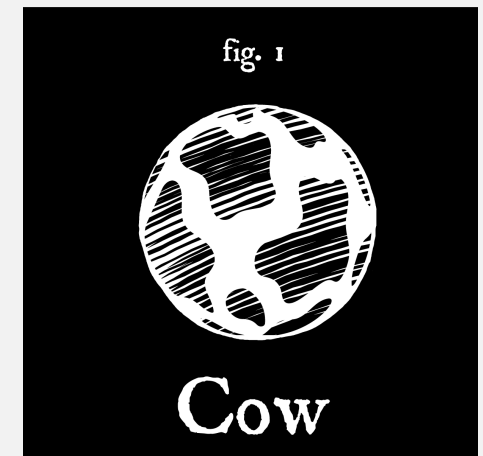
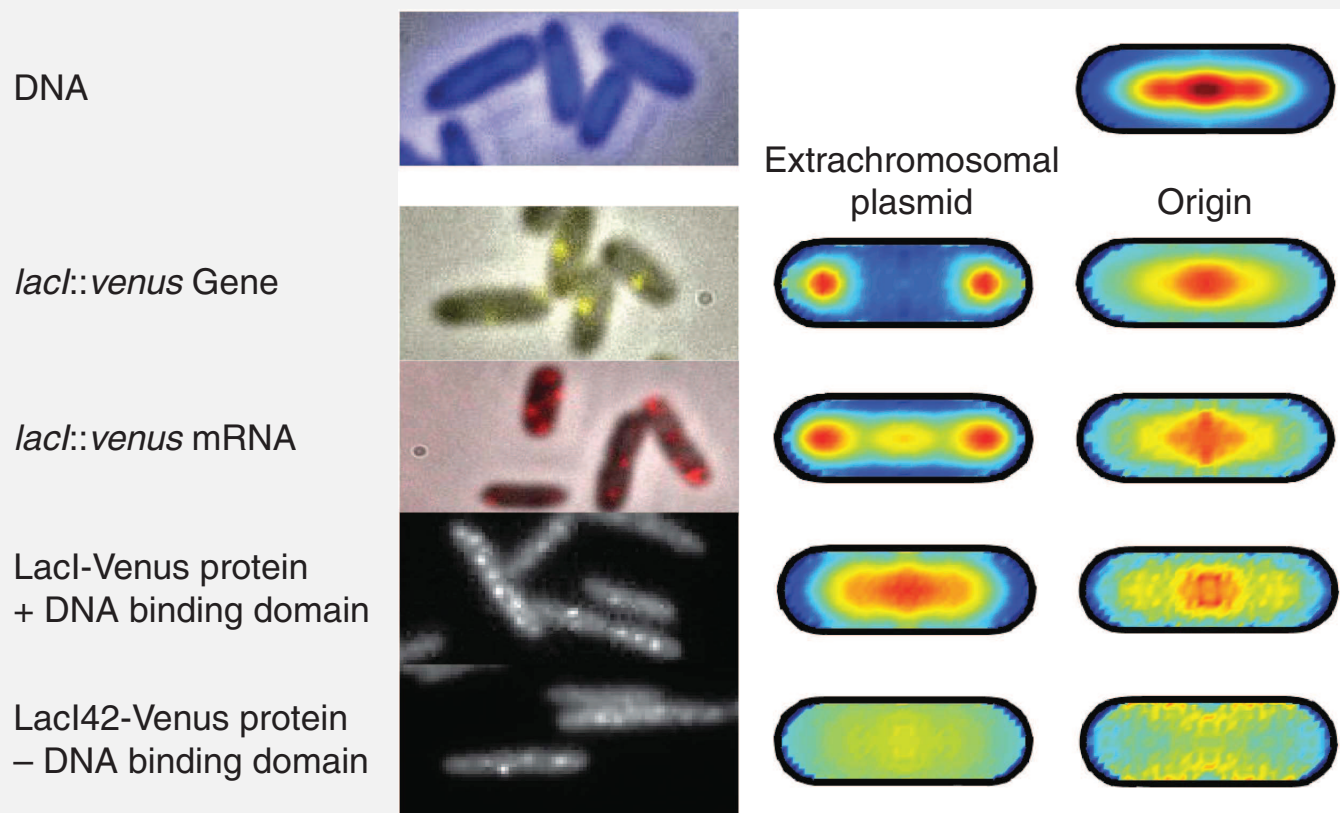
@ optimum the target association time is $\tau \approx 311\text{sec}$ (no fit parameter)

single molecule experiment: $\tau_{\text{exp}} = 354\text{sec}$ [Elf et al, Science (2007)]

Spatial aspects: do gene locations matter?

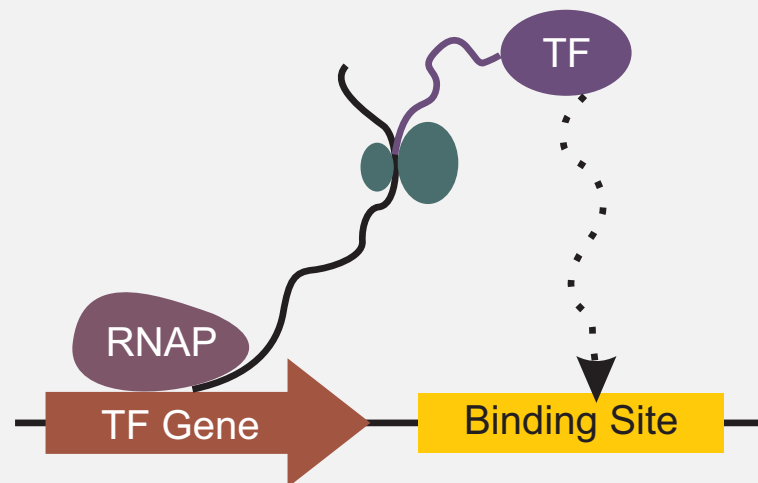
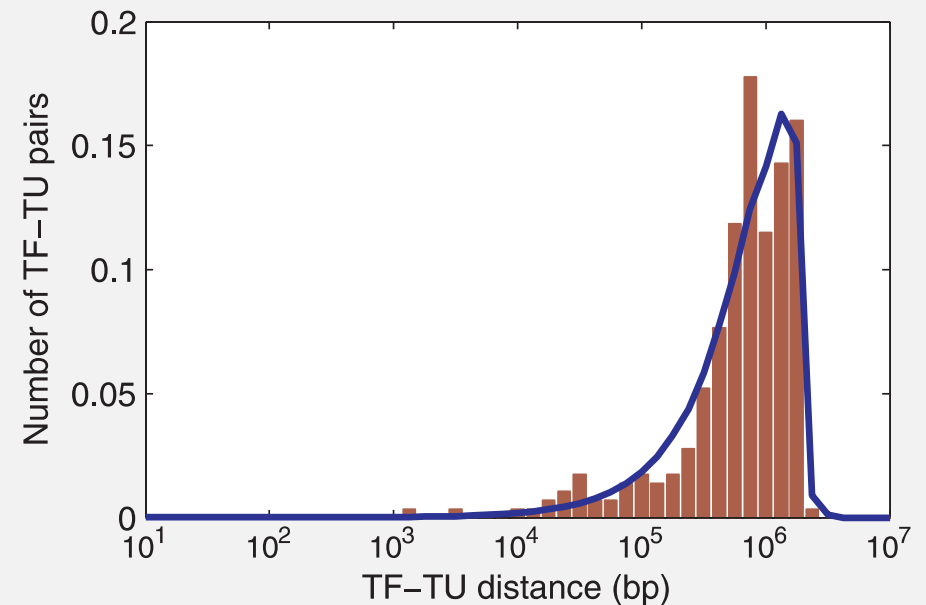
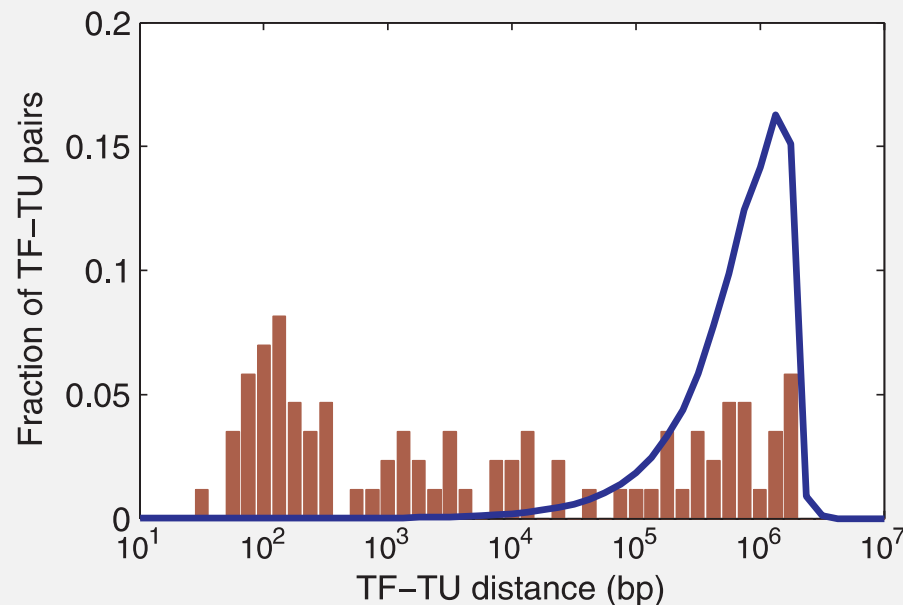
Képès: TF targets are typically located next to or at regular distances from the TF gene
→ TF gene-target pairs close in 3D

Kuhlman & Cox: • TF distribution highly heterogeneous • TF gene influences distribution: localisation of TF near TF gene

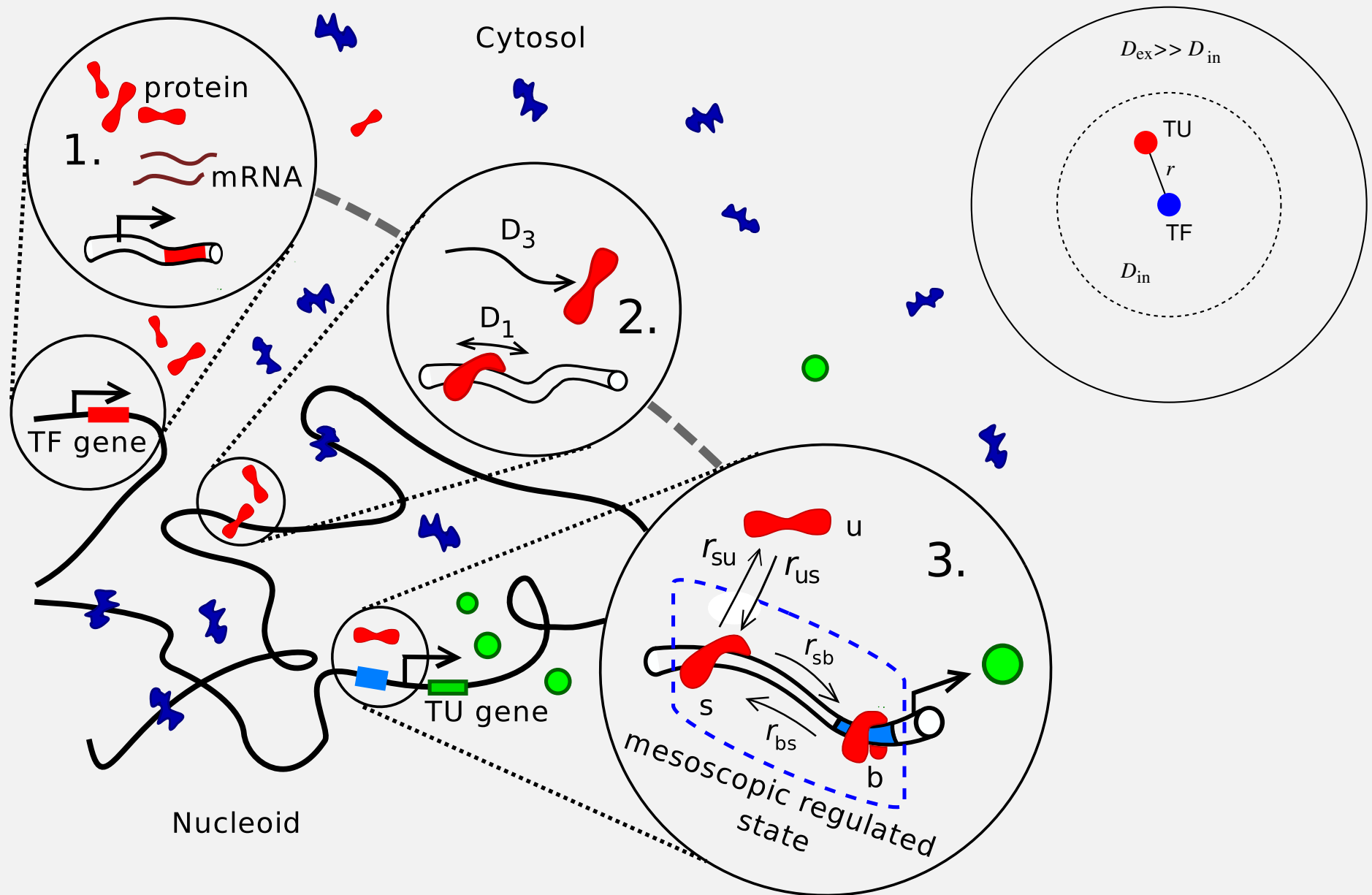


TF-regulation effects gene-proximity: rapid-search-hypothesis

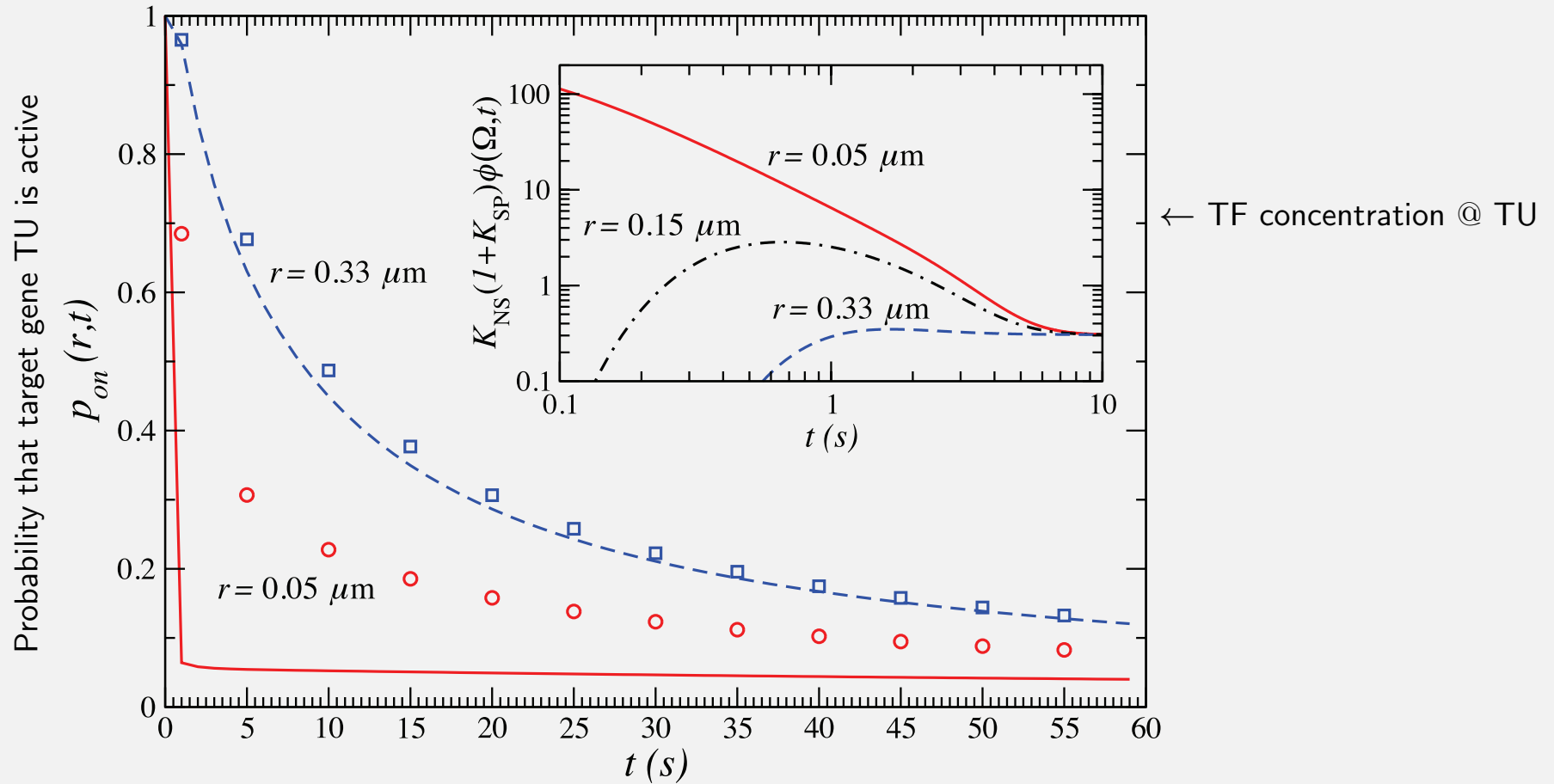
Gene-gene distance distribution for local TFs (regulate < 4 operons, left) and global (regulate ≥ 4 operons, right). Blue line: random location of genes



Transient intracellular signalling is geometry-controlled



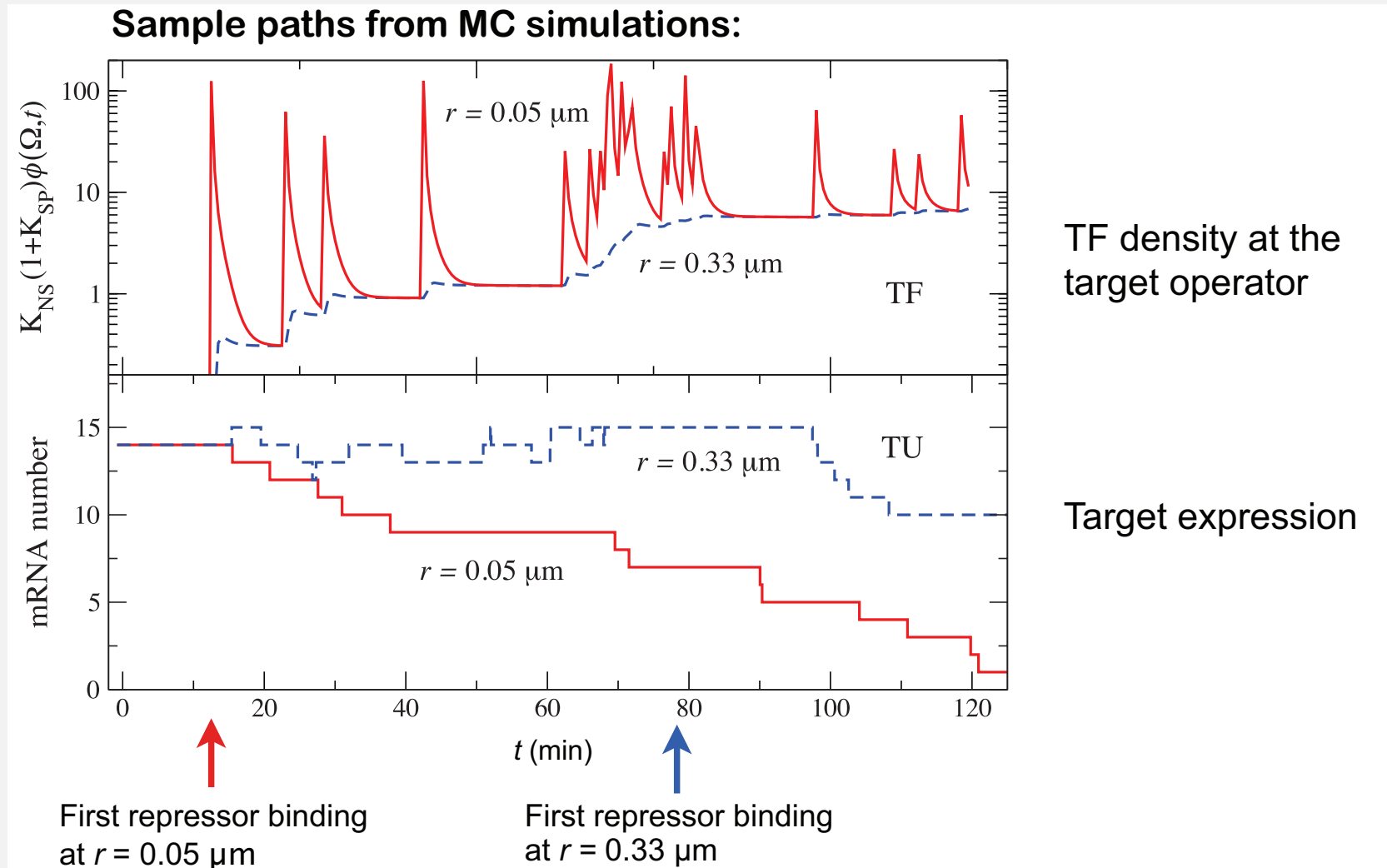
Result 1: transient response to repression



Mean field approximation (full & dashed lines):

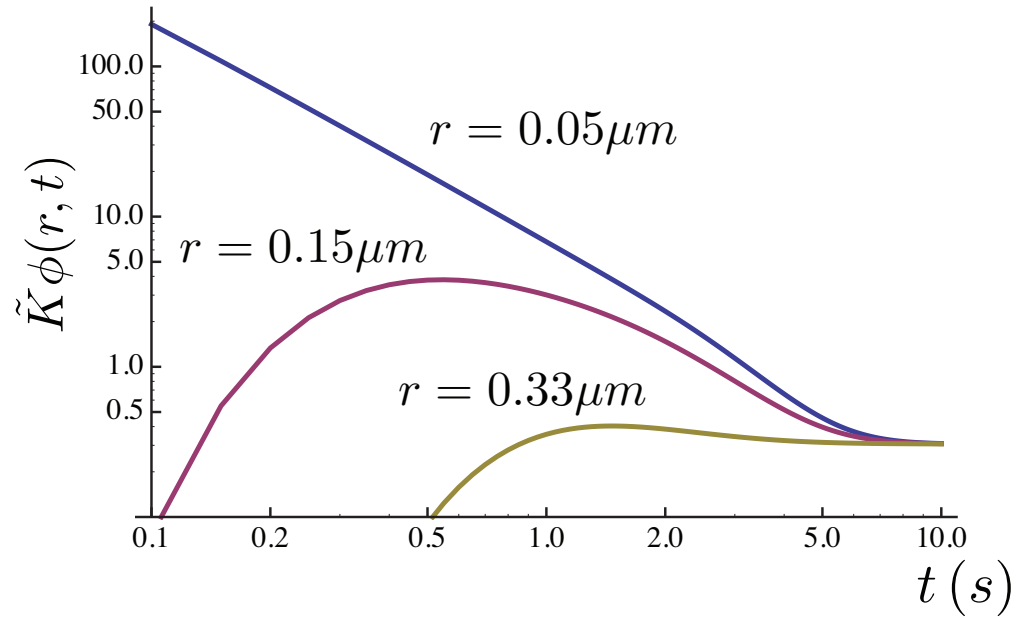
$$p_{on}(r, t) = \left\langle \frac{1 + K_{NS}\rho_{TF}(r, t)}{1 + \tilde{K}\rho_{TF}(r, t)} \right\rangle \approx \frac{1 + K_{NS}\langle\rho_{TF}(r, t)\rangle}{1 + \tilde{K}\langle\rho_{TF}(r, t)\rangle}$$

Result 2: time dependence of gene response: bursts!

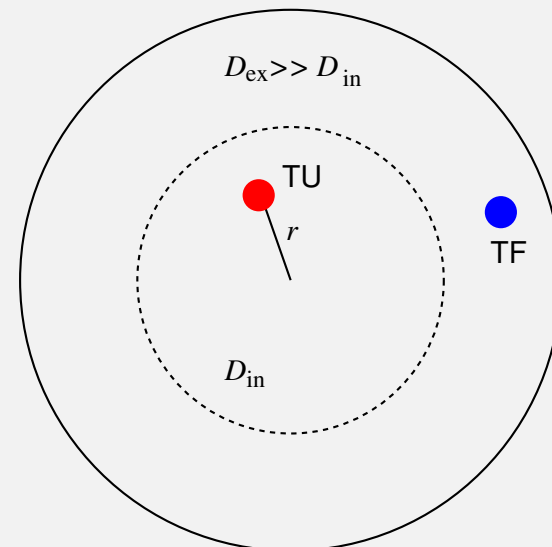
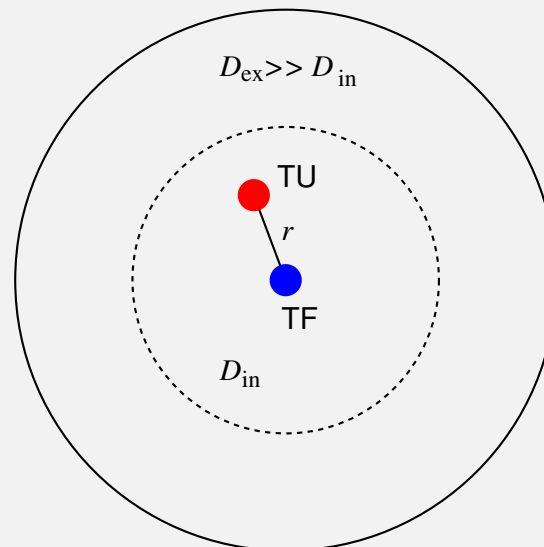
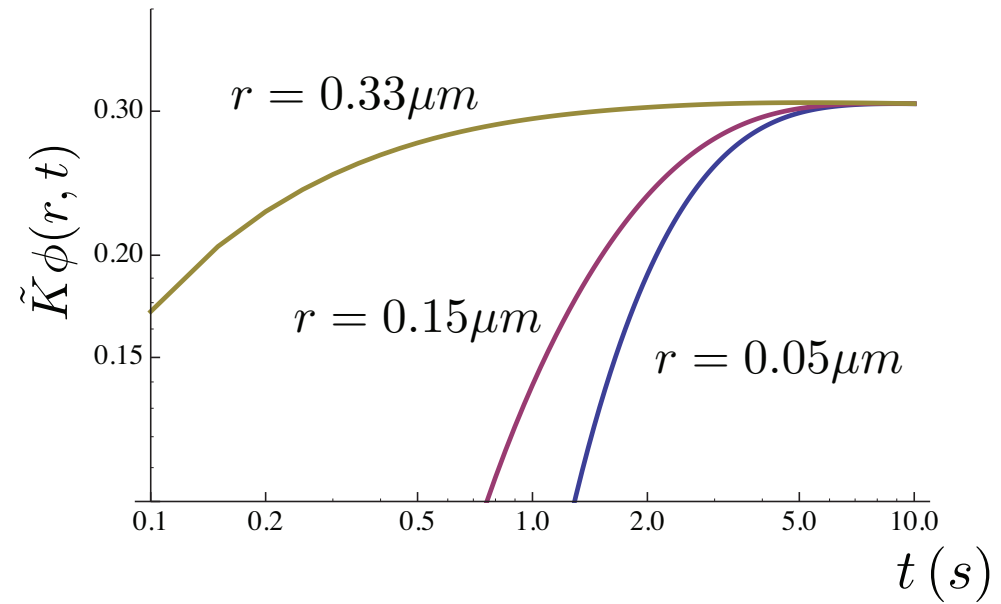


Result 3: gene location matters

TF gene within the nucleoid



TF gene on a plasmid

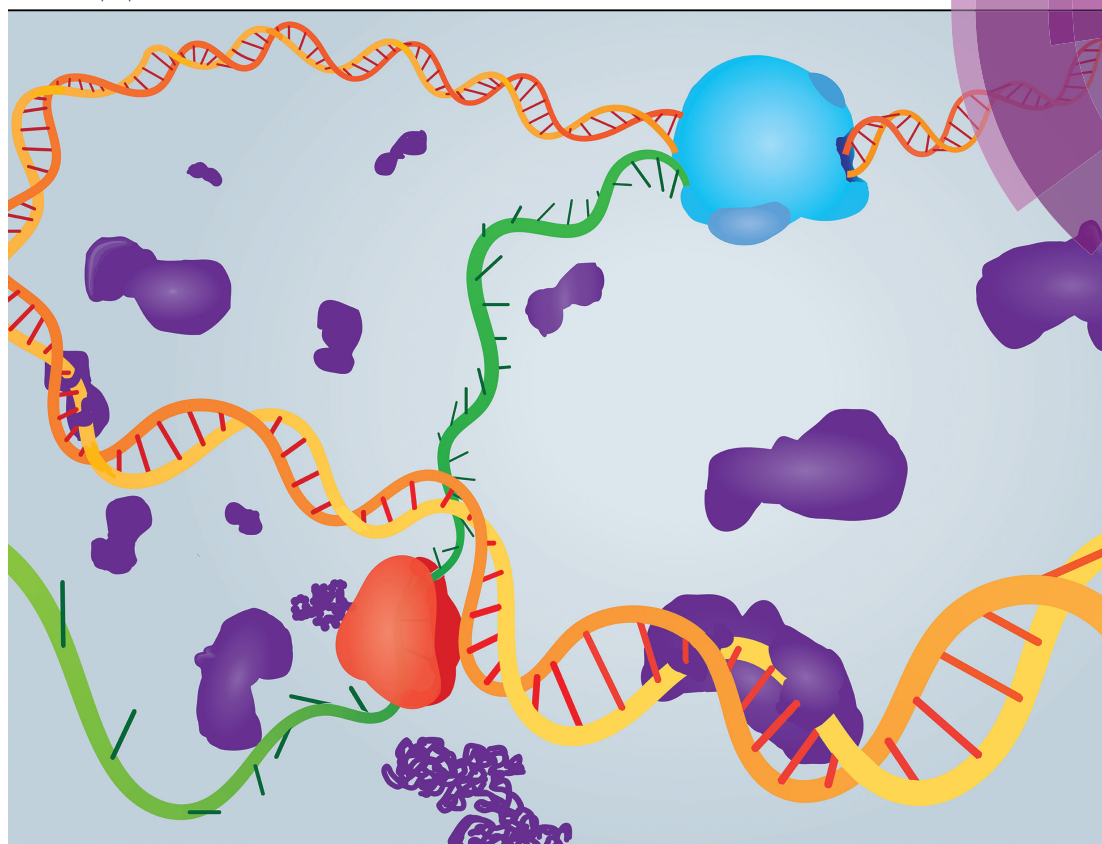


Numerical analysis confirms relevance of proximity effect

Volume 20 | Number 12 | 28 March 2018 | Pages 7899–8360

PCCP

Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics
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ISSN 1463-9076

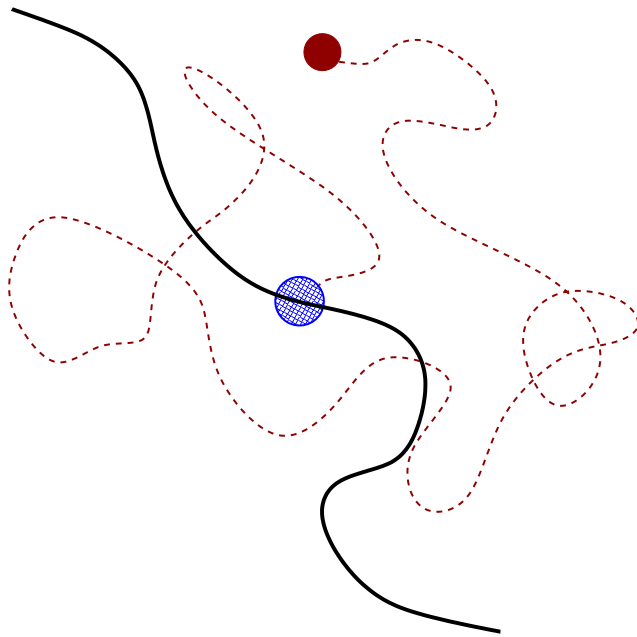


PAPER
Ralf Metzler *et al.*
Acceleration of bursty multiprotein target search kinetics on DNA by
colocalisation

Brownian impromptu: first-passage time fluctuations

Search rate for particle with diffusivity D_{3d} to find an immobile target of radius a (assuming immediate binding):

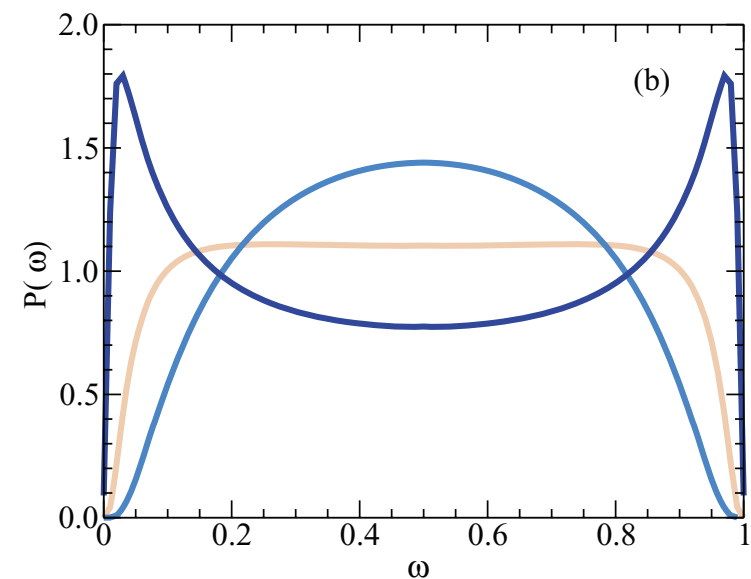
$$k_{\text{on}} = 4\pi D_{3d}a$$



Uniformity index for two independent first-passage times τ_1, τ_2 :

$$\omega = \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_1 + \tau_2}$$

$\hookrightarrow \omega = 1/2$ means good reproducibility

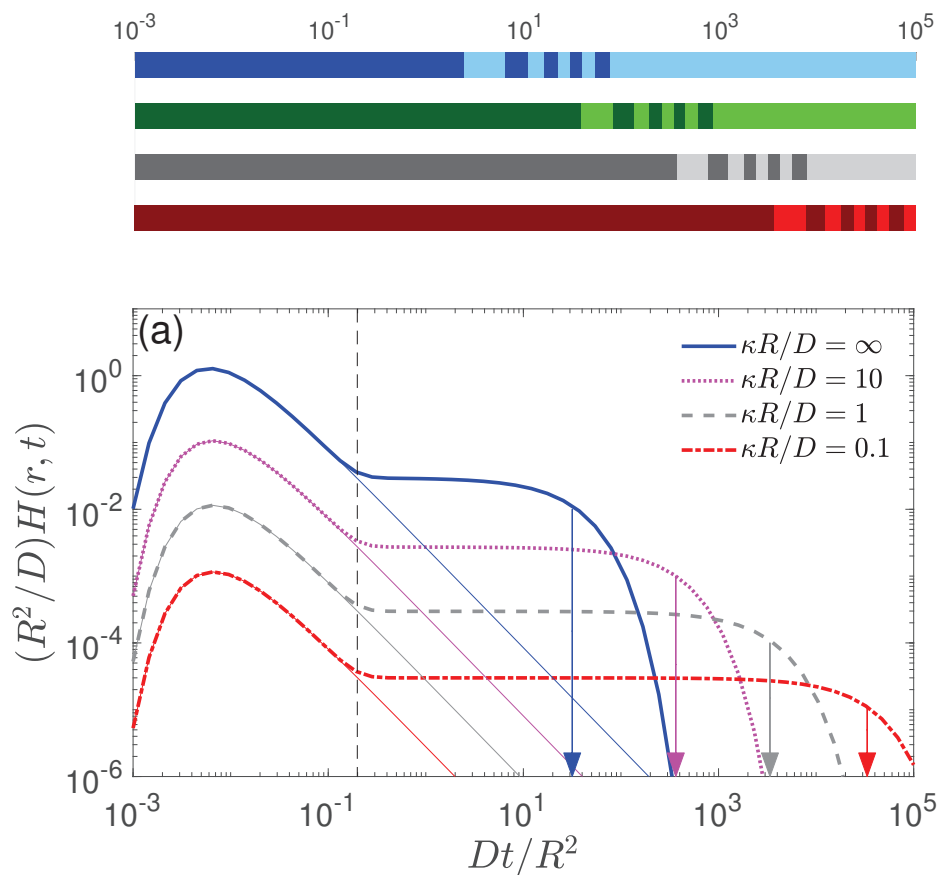


Beyond mere means: first-passage time distributions

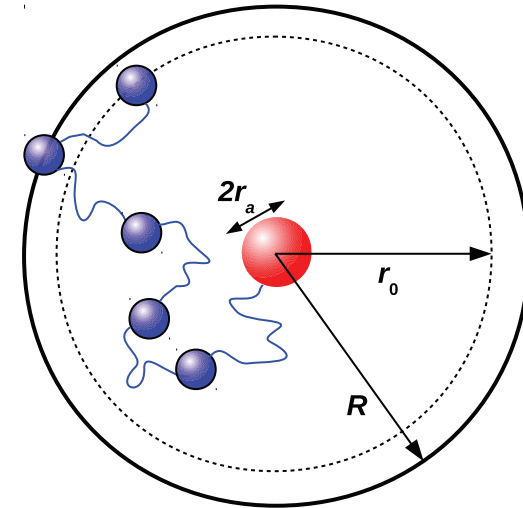
Even in μm -sized bacteria cells biochemical reactions are distance-dependent (geometry-controlled) [Kolesov et al, PNAS (2007); O Pulkkinen & RM, PRL (2013)]

Geometry- versus reaction-control in finite-reactivity scenario

Full first passage time density:

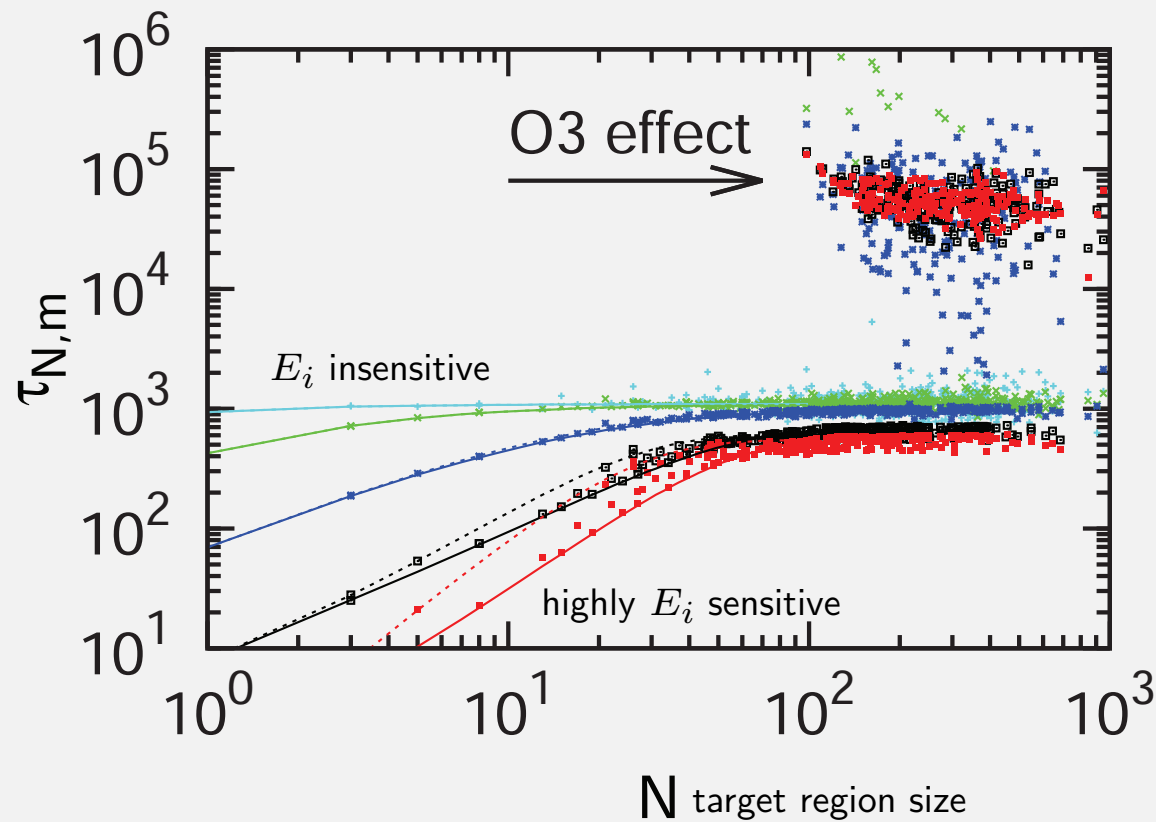
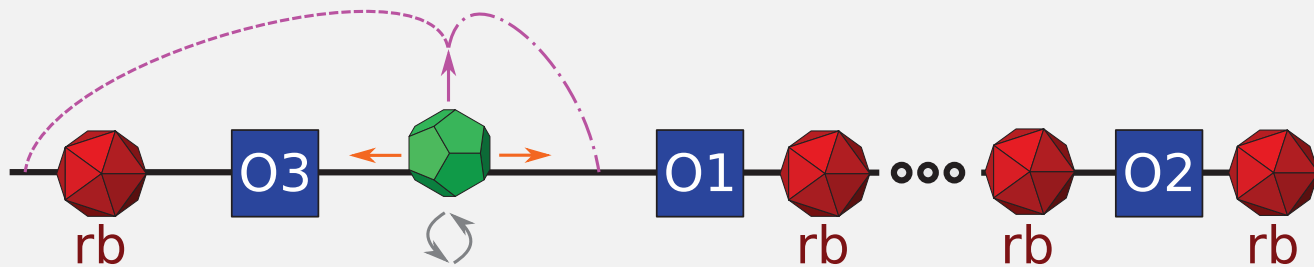


Direct vs indirect trajectories:



$$\langle t \rangle = \frac{(r_0 - r_a)(2R^3 - r_0 r_a [r_0 + r_a])}{6D r_0 r_a} + \frac{R^3 - r_a^3}{3\kappa r_a}$$

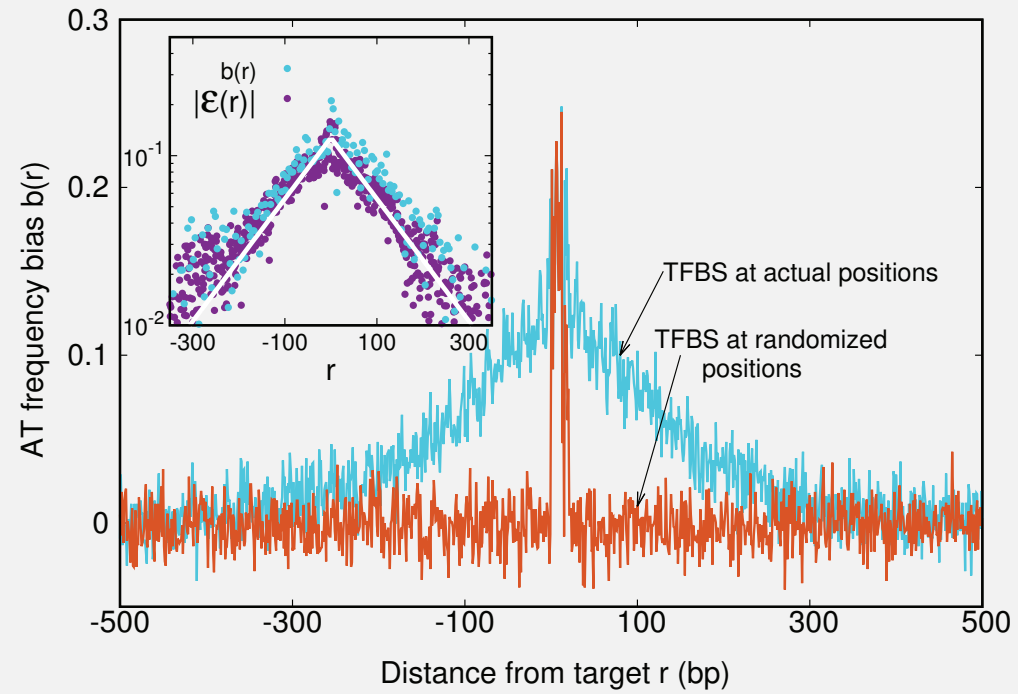
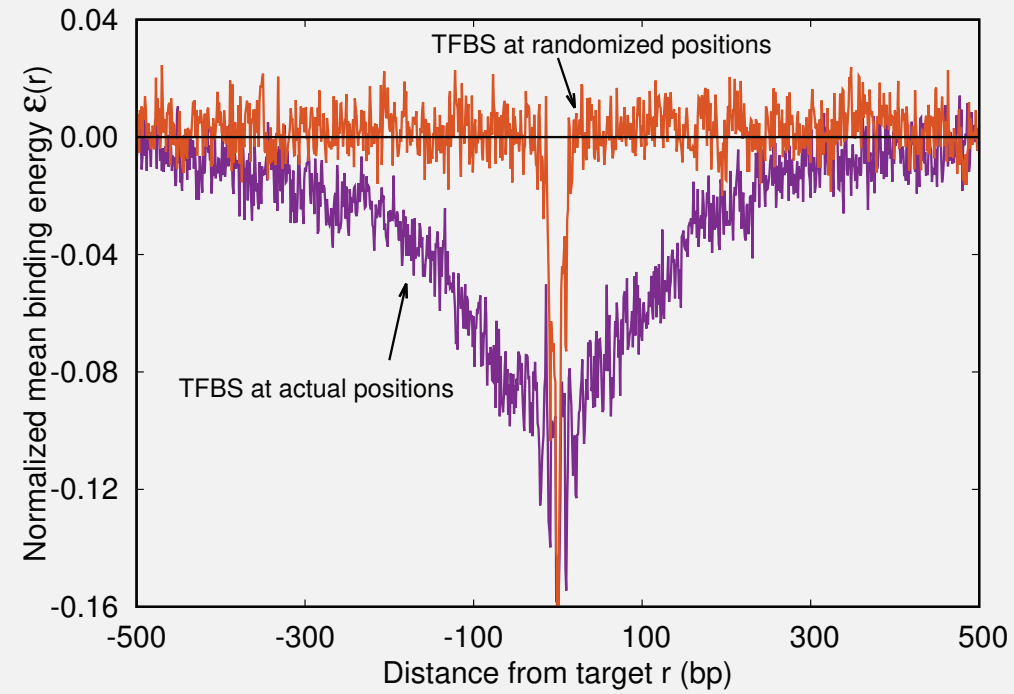
Sequence (binding energy) effects on target search time



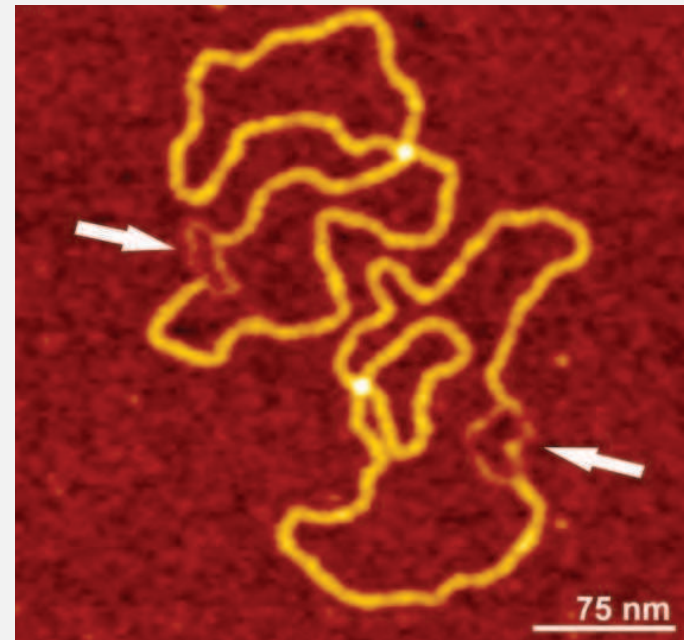
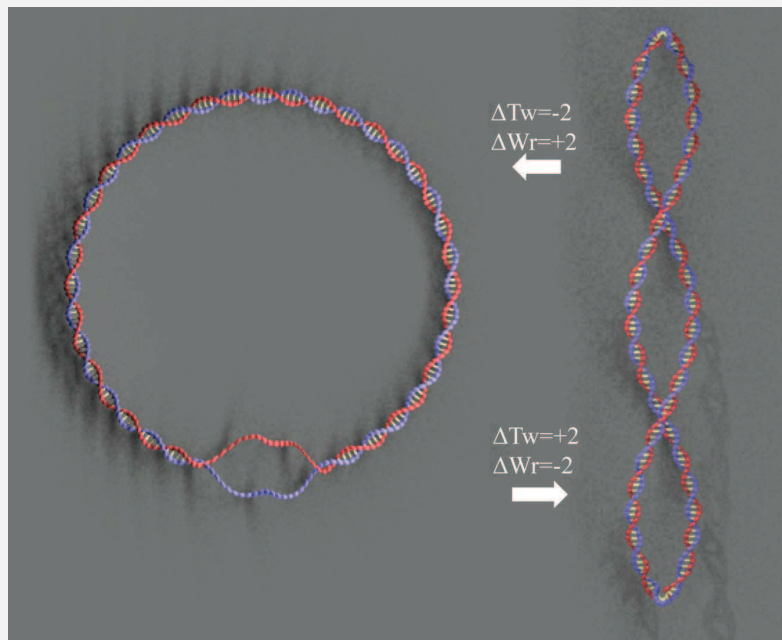
full line: centred target

dashed line: target @ boundary

Energetic funnel facilitated diffusion

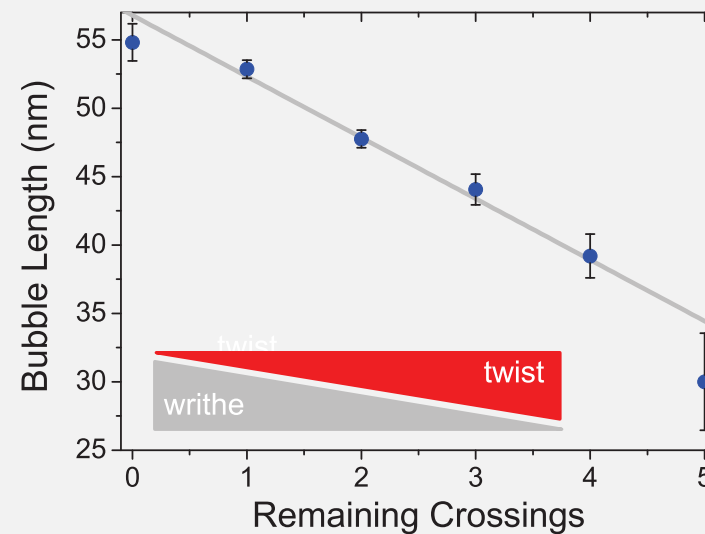


Weak regions at gene starts promote DNA denaturation

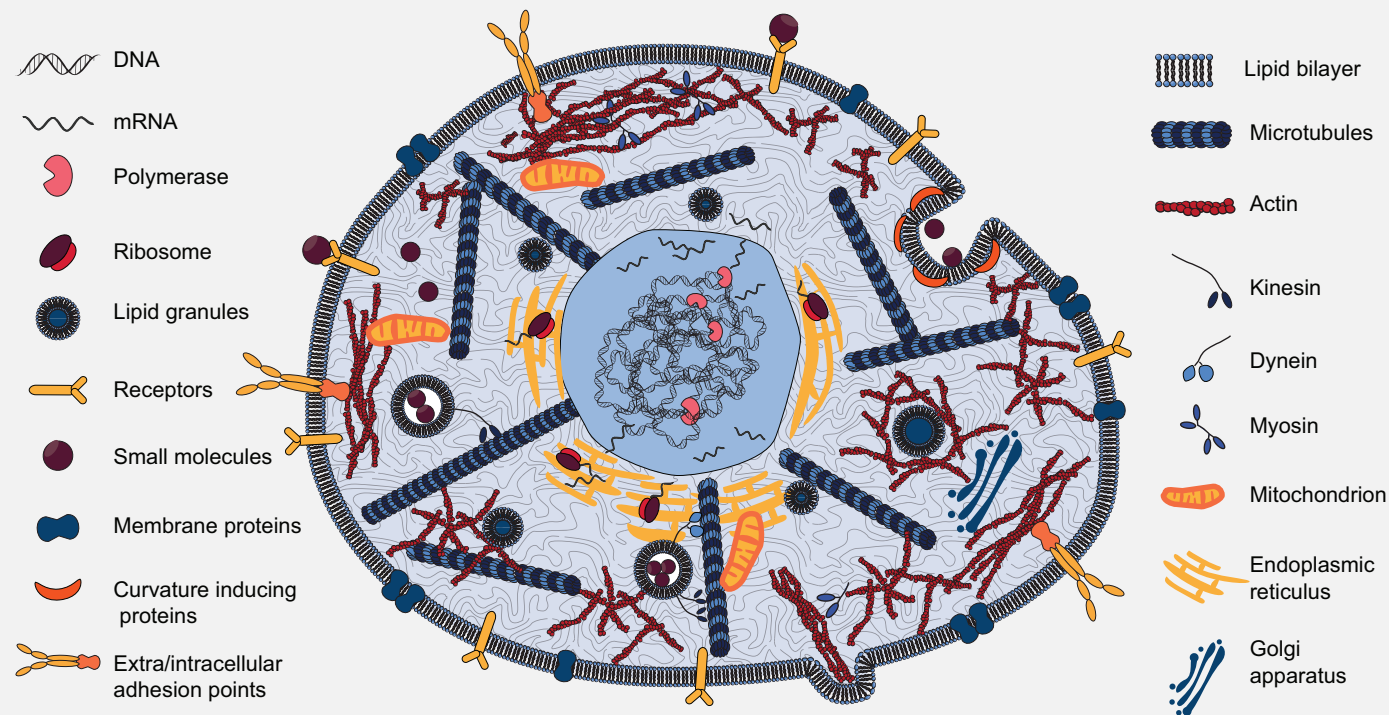


DNA superhelical density:

$$\sigma = \frac{Lk - Lk_0}{Lk_0} \approx -0.06$$



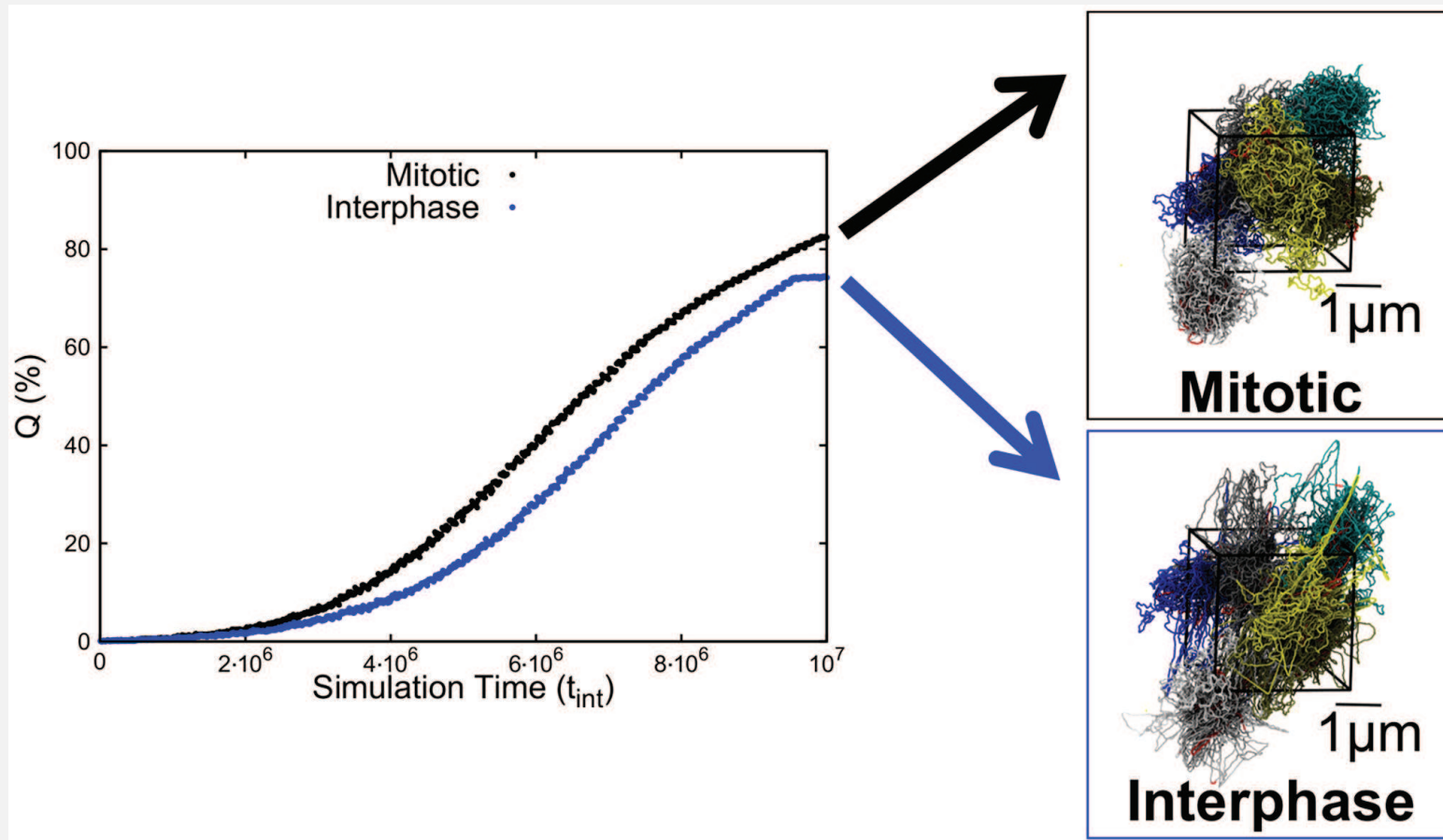
Gene regulation in eukaryotic cells



Exchange versus nucleic membrane, chromosomal dynamics & packaging

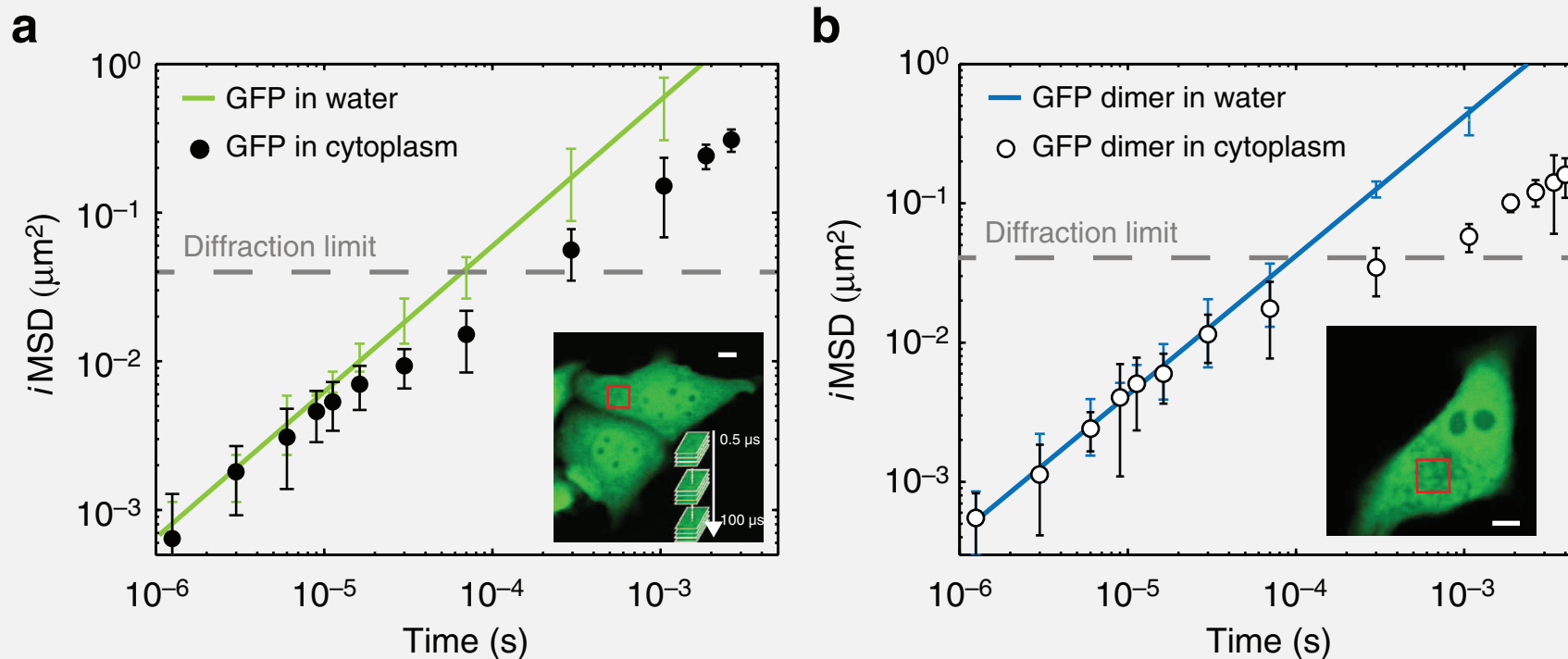
Active motion: motor transport, drag, or swirling (cytoplasmic streaming), see, e.g., Reverey et al, Sci Rep (2015) & Thapa et al, JCP (2019)

Colocalisation still exists in the nucleus



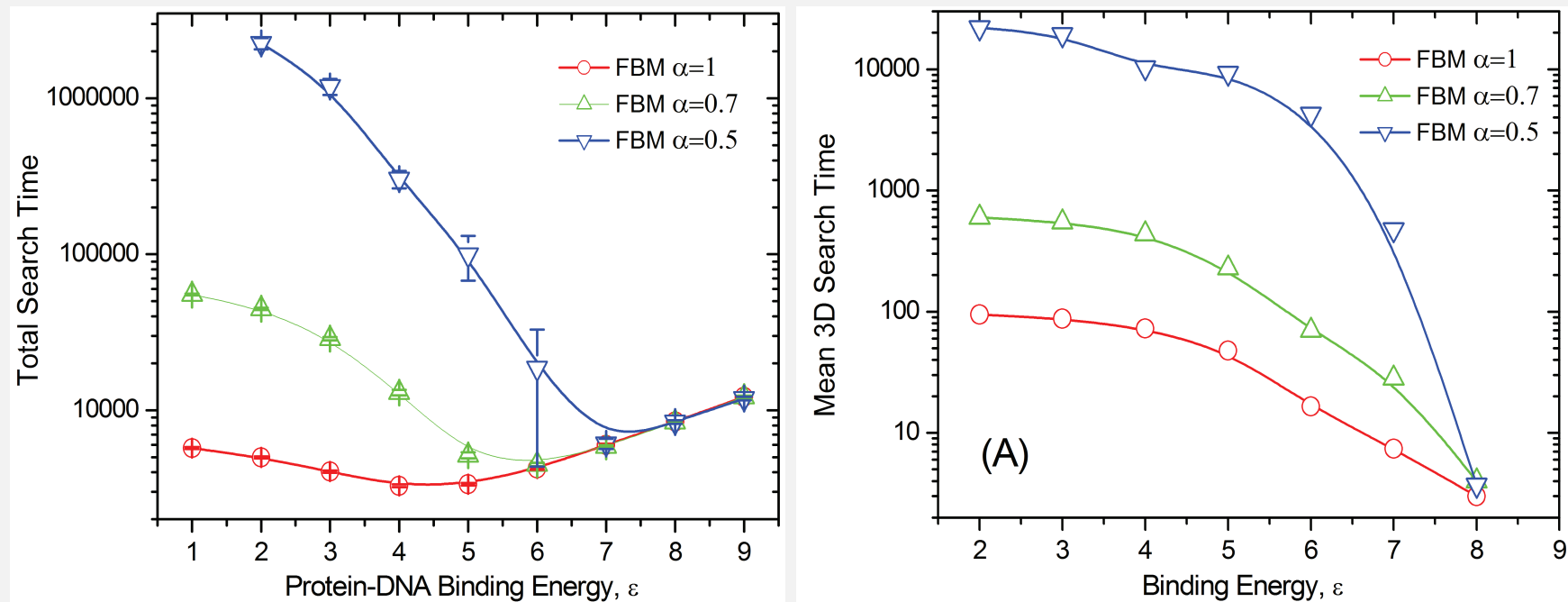
Increase of percentage Q of coregulated pairs of genes in chromosome 19 which colocalise during the MD protocol. Red (???) highlighted regions designate chromosome regions involved in the coregulatory network

Anomalous diffusion of GFP in cell cytoplasm & nucleus



$\langle \mathbf{r}^2(t) \rangle \simeq K_\alpha t^\alpha$: Subdiffusion when $0 < \alpha < 1$

Anomalous facilitated diffusion



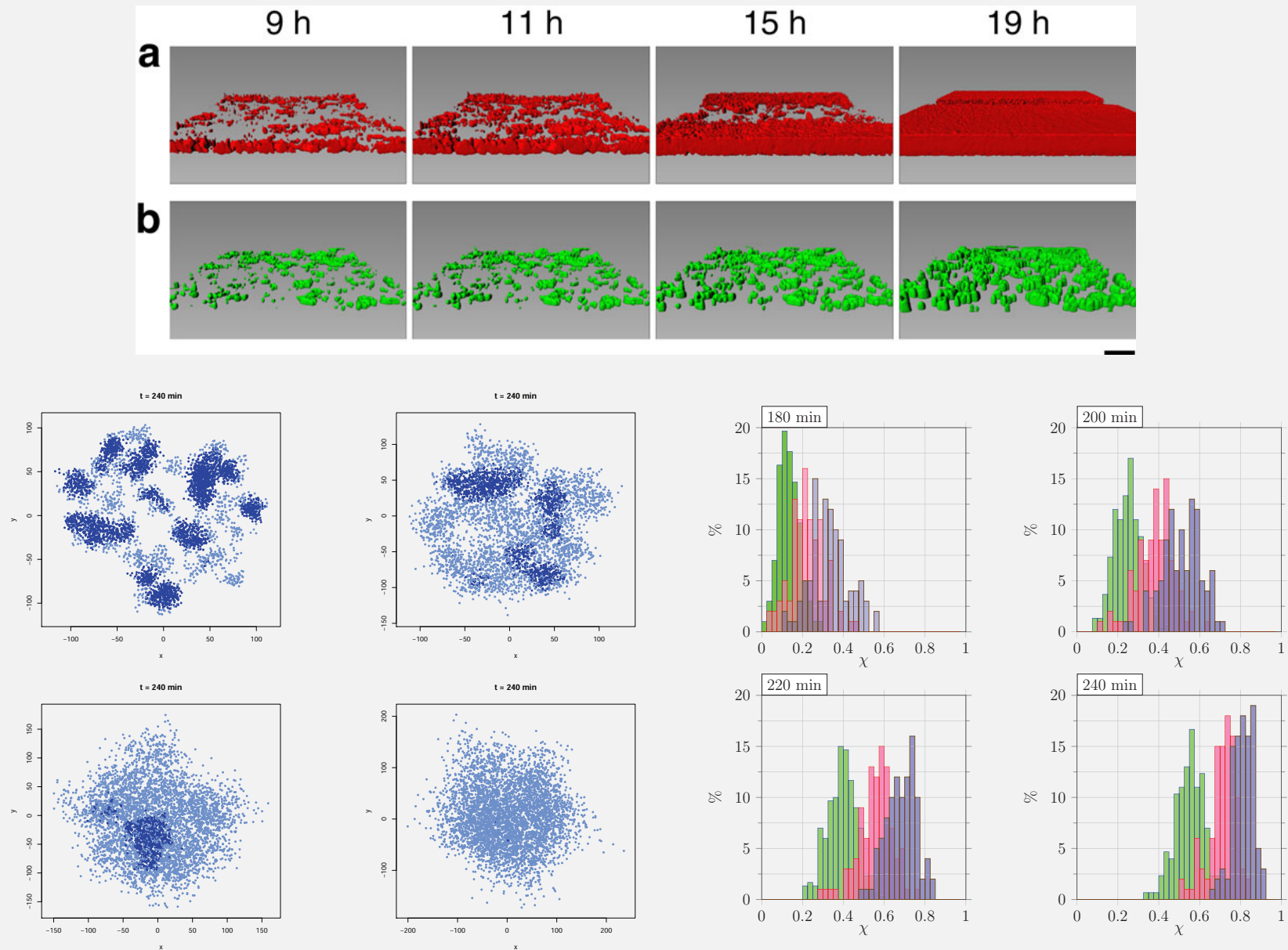
Many unknowns in the modelling:

Physical mechanism of anomalous diffusion & cutoff time of anomalous motion?

Effects of crowders with different sizes: see eg Shin et al, Soft Matter (2015) influencing immediate rebinding?

DNA conformations & dynamics due to crowding & active motion: Shin et al, NJP (2015), NJP (2016)

Quorum sensing dynamics in heterogeneous populations

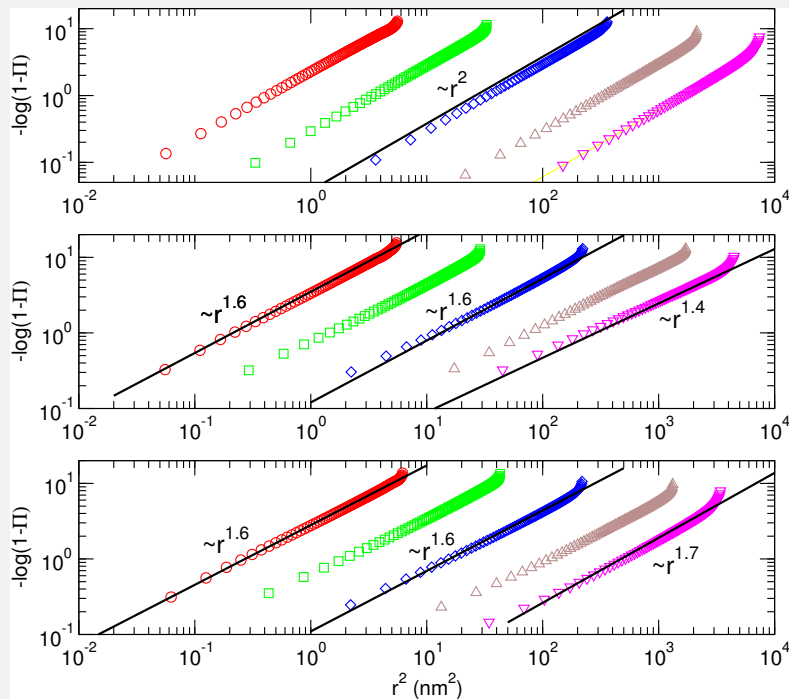
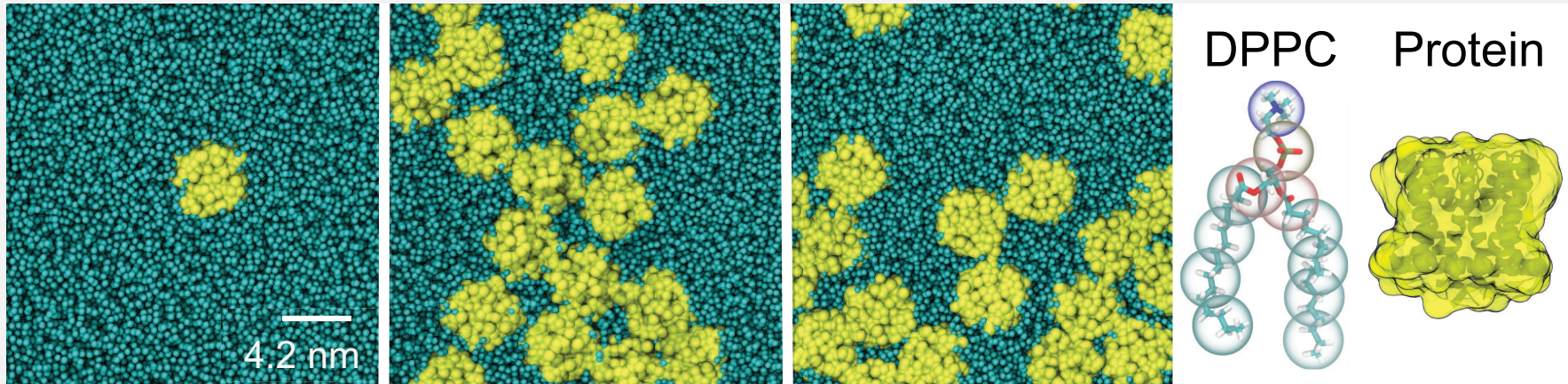


SH Hong et al, Nat Comm (2011); O Kindler, O Pulkkinen, AG Cherstvy & RM, Sci Rep (2019)

& now it's time for something completely different



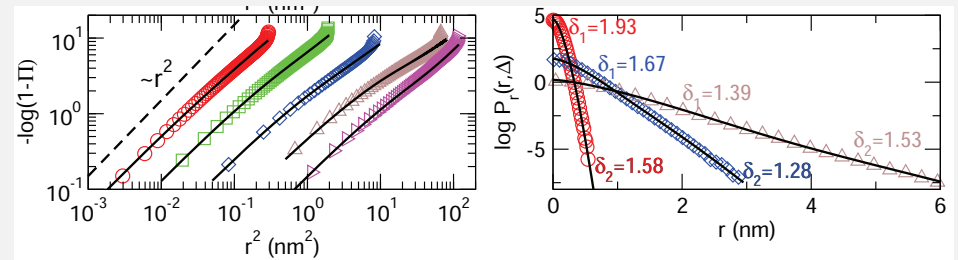
Crowding in membranes: non-Gaussian lipid/protein diffusion



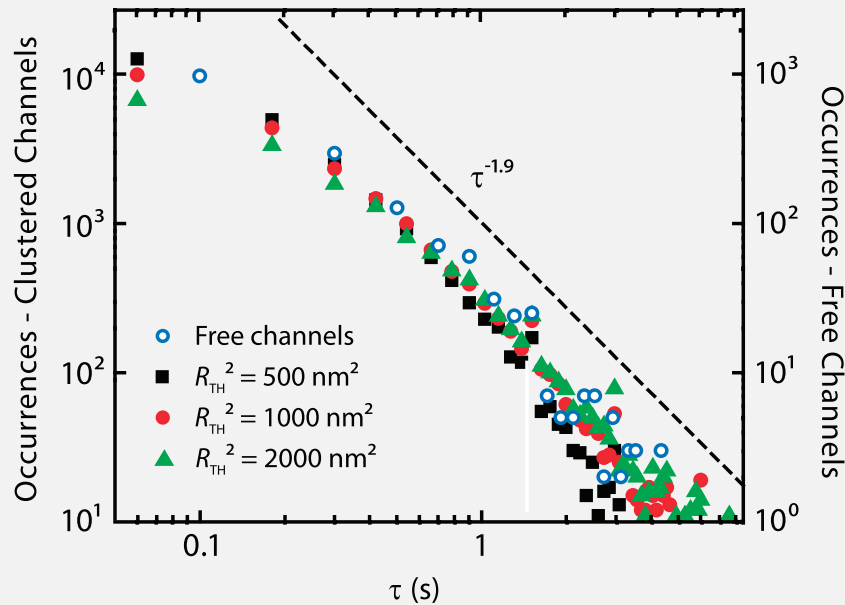
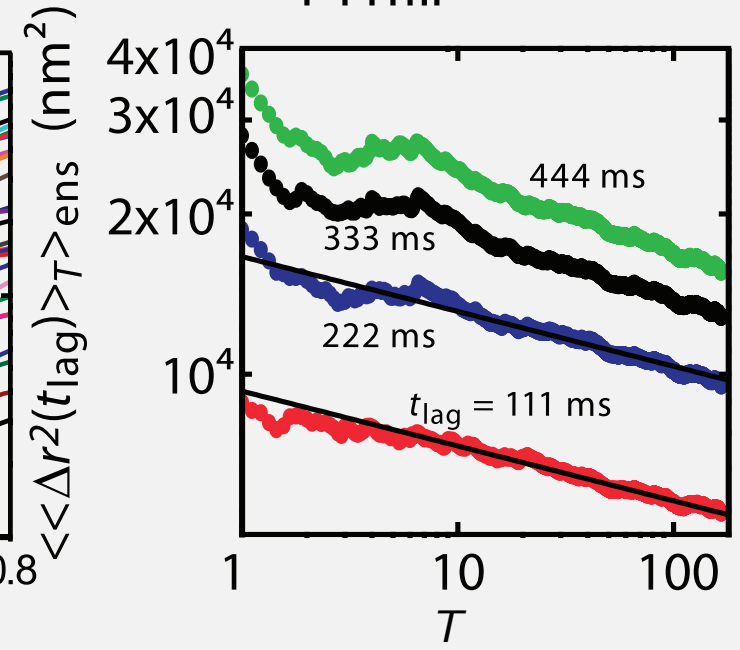
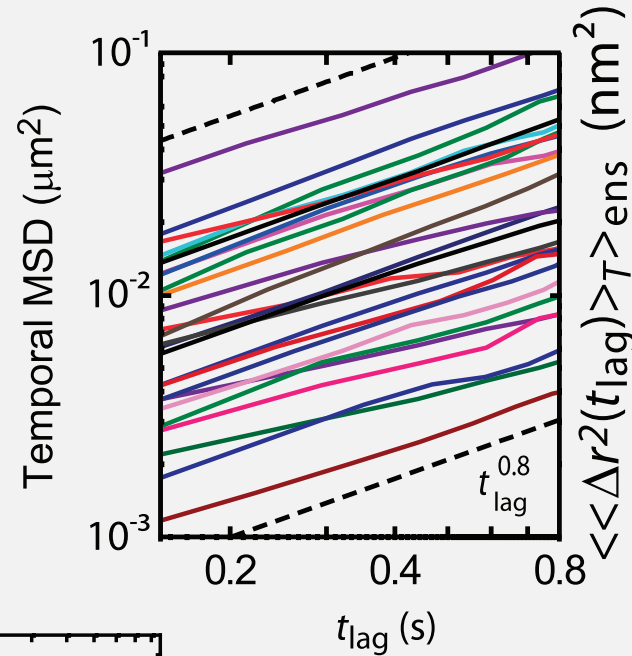
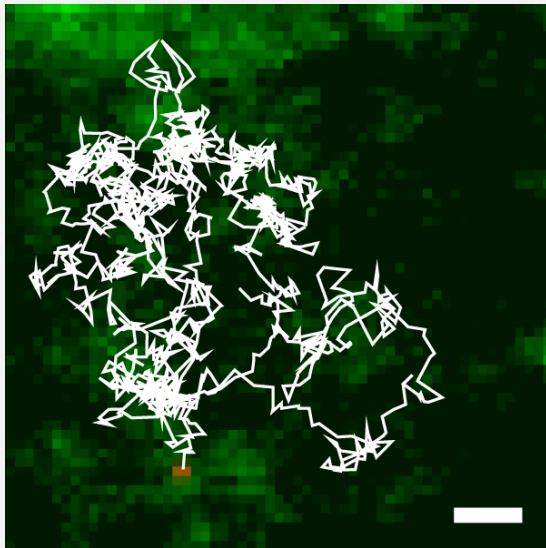
Dilute membrane: $P(r, t)$ Gauss

Crowded membrane ($\delta \approx 1.3 \dots 1.7$):

$$P(r, t) \propto \exp \left(- \left[\frac{r}{ct^{\alpha/2}} \right]^\delta \right)$$



CTRW-like motion of Ka channels in plasma membrane



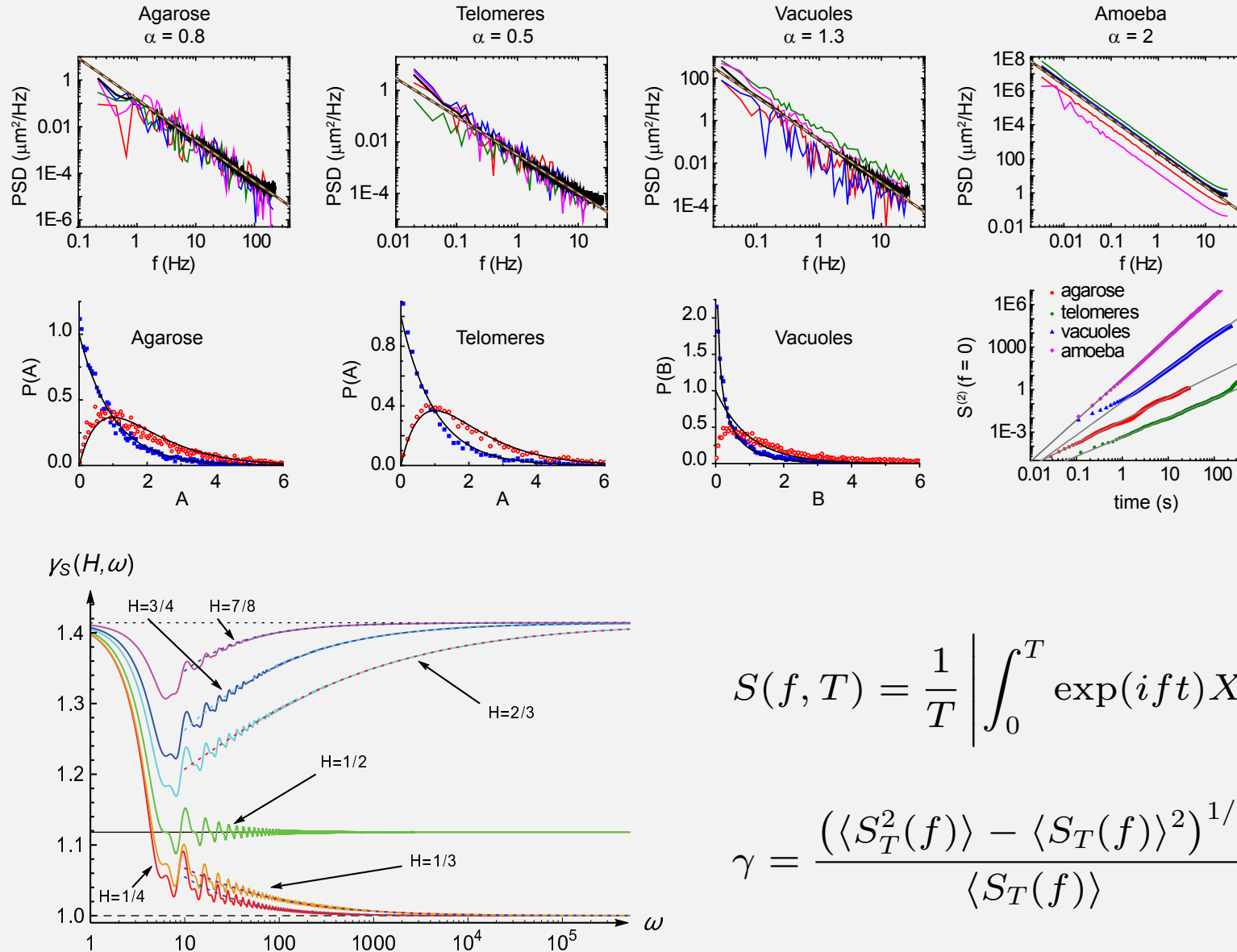
$$\psi(\tau) \simeq \tau^{-1-\alpha} \text{ scale free}$$

$$\overline{\delta^2(\Delta)} \text{ apparently random}$$

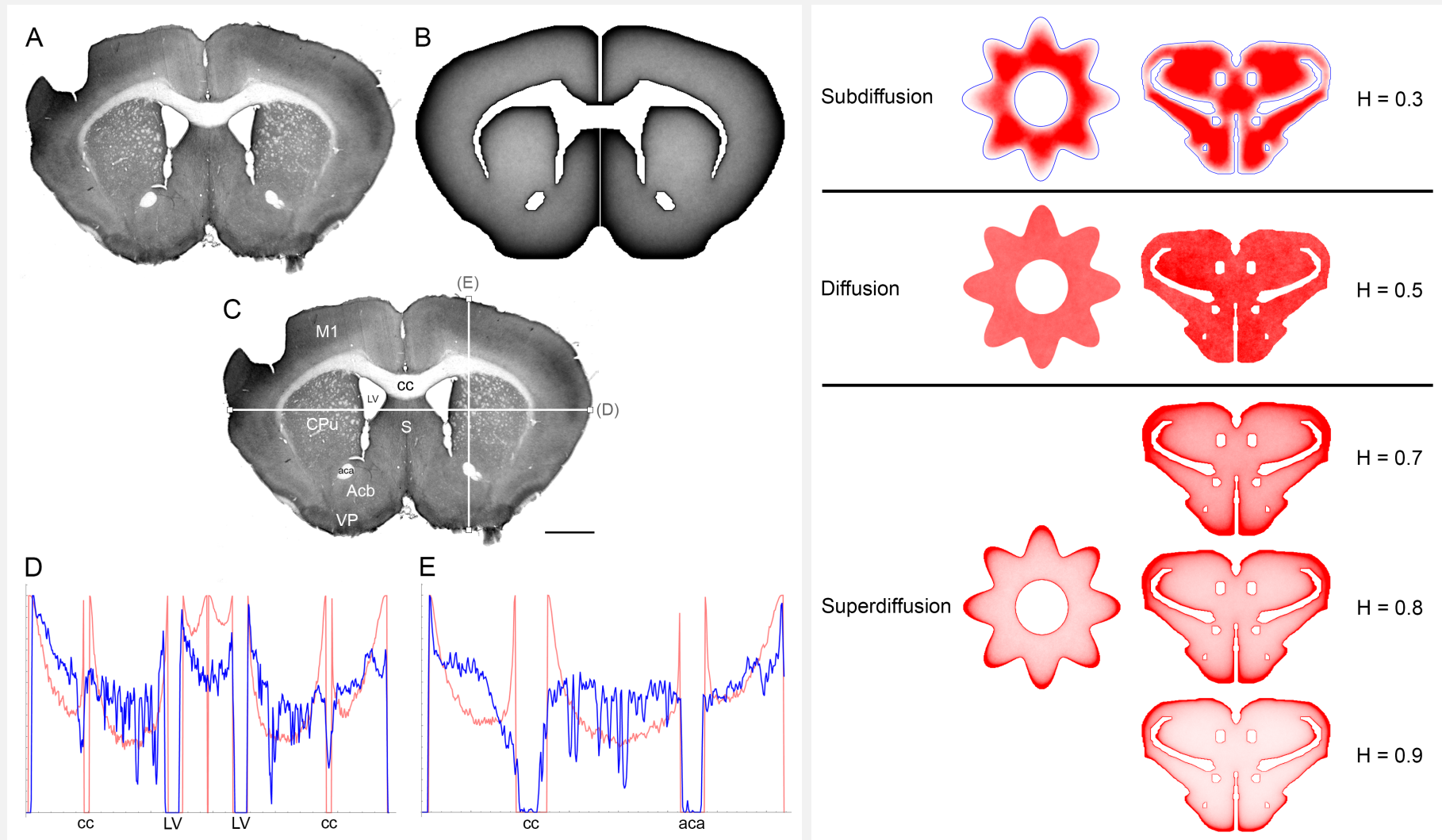
$$\Delta/T^{1-\alpha} \simeq \overline{\delta^2(\Delta)} \neq \langle \mathbf{r}^2(\Delta) \rangle \simeq \Delta^\alpha$$

$$P(\mathbf{r}, t) \simeq \exp\left(-\beta r^{1/[1-\alpha/2]}\right)$$

Power spectral density of a single FBM trajectory



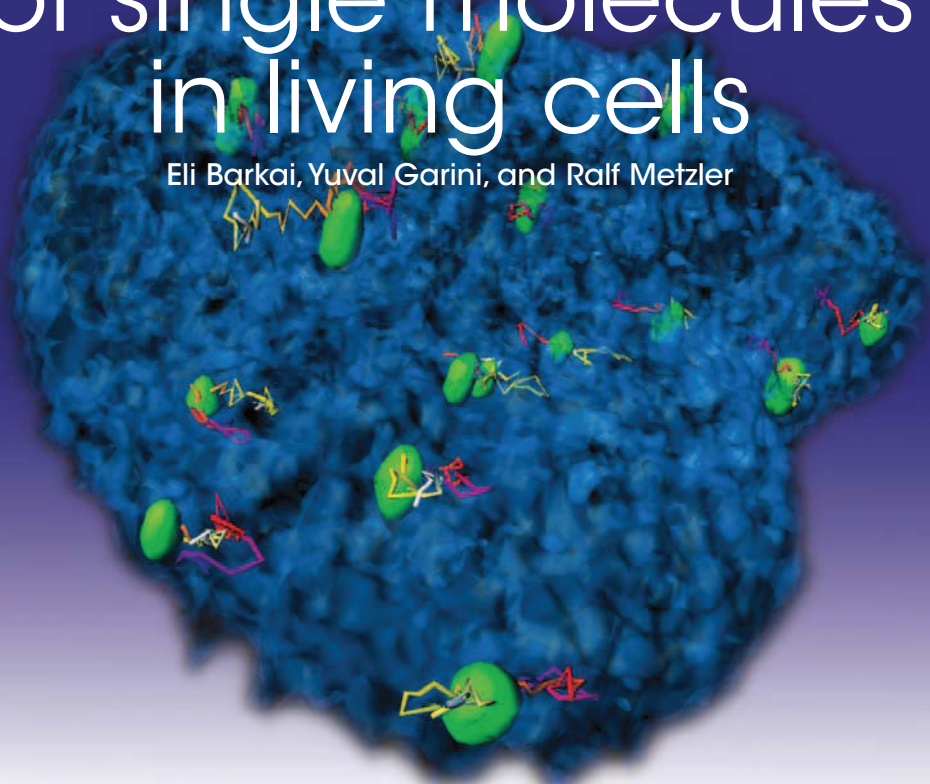
Brain serotonergic axons as FBM paths



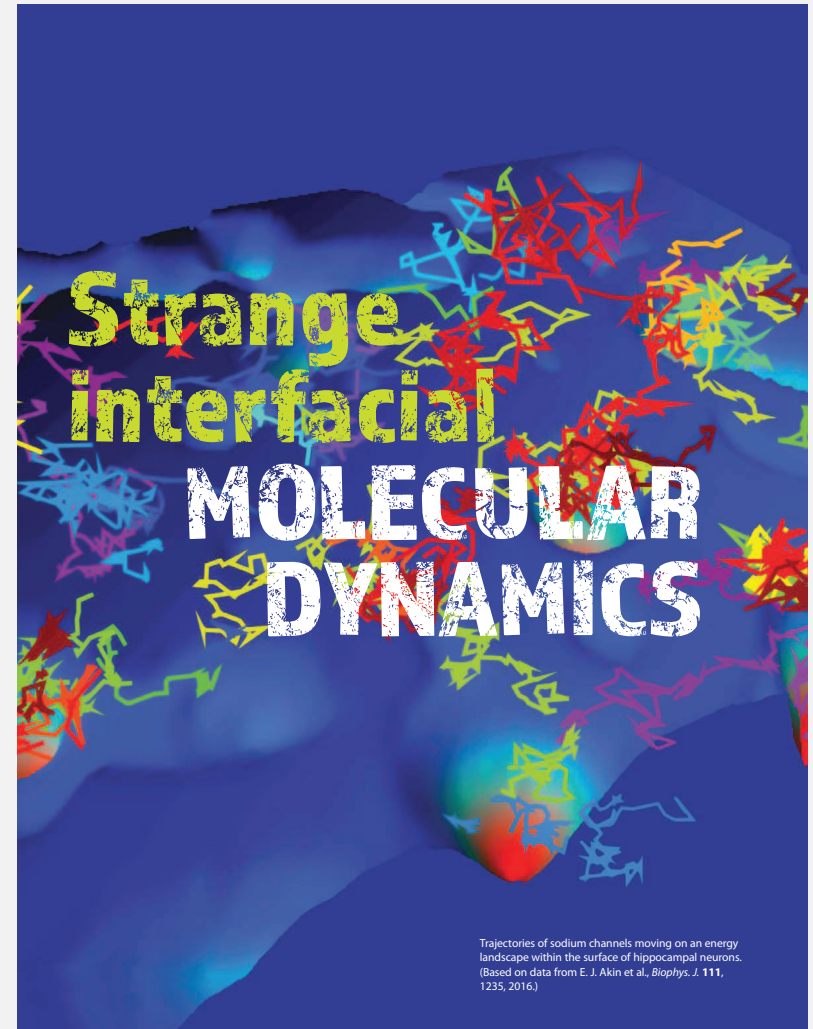
Popular articles

STRANGE KINETICS of single molecules in living cells

Eli Barkai, Yuval Garini, and Ralf Metzler



The irreproducibility of time-averaged observables in living cells poses fundamental questions for statistical mechanics and reshapes our views on cell biology.

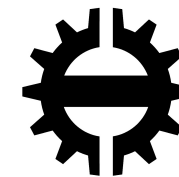




- I Facilitated diffusion picture well established, incl DNA conformations & in vivo formulation for bacteria
- II Heterogeneous DNA: speed-stability paradox $\rightsquigarrow$ two-state model;
- III Gene-gene proximity $\rightsquigarrow$ rapid search hypothesis, confirmed by explicit modelling: distance matters
- IIII Defocusing of reaction times in generic settings. Narrow escape: DS Grebenkov, RM & G Oshanin, NJP (2019)
- IIII Anomalous diffusion, (non-)ergodicity, ageing
- IIII Lévy flight search & optimisation
- IIII Dilute & protein-crowded lipid bilayer membranes

Acknowledgements

Eli Barkai (Bar-Ilan U Ramat Gan)
Carsten Beta (U Potsdam)
Andrey Cherstvy, Aleksei Chechkin (U Potsdam)
Aljaz Godec (MPIBC Göttingen)
Denis Grebenkov (École Polytechnique)
Jae-Hyung Jeon (POSTECH Pohang)
Michael Lomholt (Syddansk U Odense)
Marcin Magdziarz (Politechnika Wrocławska)
Lene Oddershede (NBI Københavns U)
Gleb Oshanin (Sorbonne)
Gianni Pagnini (BCAM Bilbao)
Christine Selhuber-Unkel (U Kiel)
Flavio Seno (Università di Padova)
Igor Sokolov (Humboldt U Berlin)
Ilpo Vattulainen (Helsingin Yliopisto)
Matthias Weiss (U Bayreuth)
Agnieszka Wyłomańska (Politechnika Wrocławska)



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