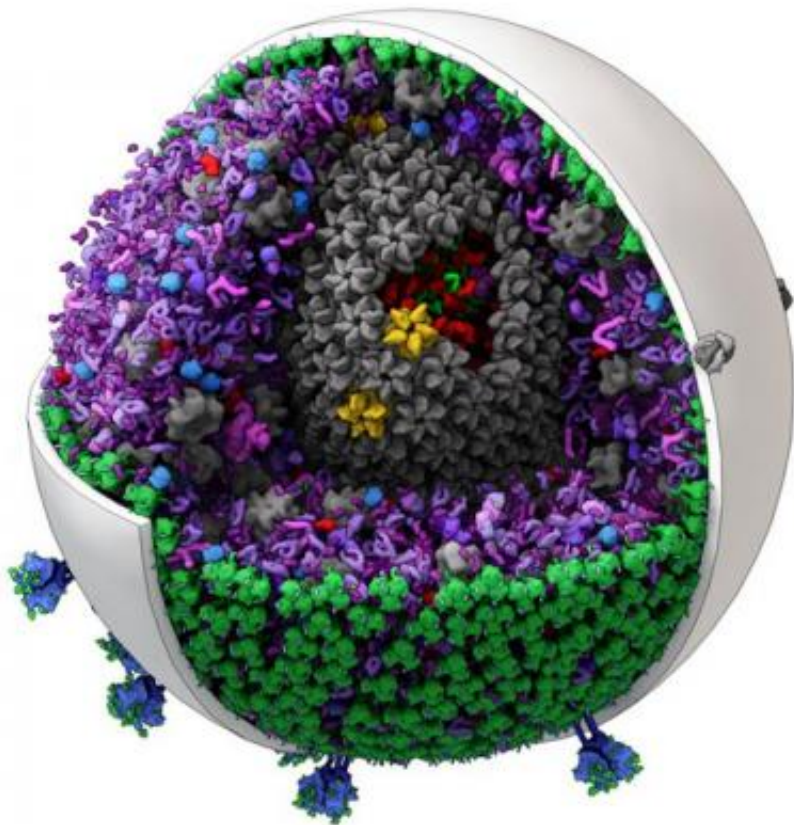


Scientists create new tool for exploring cells in 3-D

December 1 2014



The new software can generate editable models of mid-size biological structures such as this one of HIV. Credit: Graham Johnson and Ludovic Autin , The Scripps Research Institute.

Researchers can now explore viruses, bacteria and components of the

human body in more detail than ever before with software developed at The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI).

In a study published December 1 in the journal *Nature Methods*, the researchers demonstrated how the software, called cellPACK, can be used to model viruses such as HIV.

"We hope to ultimately increase scientists' ability to target any disease," said Art Olson, professor and Anderson Research Chair at TSRI who is senior author of the new study.

Putting cellPACK to the Test

The cellPACK software solves a major problem in structural biology. Although scientists have developed techniques to study relatively large structures, such as cells, and very small structures, such as proteins, it has been harder to visualize structures in the medium "mesoscale" range.

With cellPACK, researchers can quickly and efficiently process the data they've collected on smaller structures to assemble models in this mid-size range. Previously, researchers had to create these models by hand, which took weeks or months compared with just hours in cellPACK.

As a demonstration of the software's power, the authors of the new study created a model of HIV showing how outer "spike" proteins are distributed on the surface of the immature virus.

The new model put to the test a conclusion made by HIV researchers from super-resolution microscopic studies—that the distribution of the spike proteins on the surface of the immature virus is random. But by using cellPACK to generate thousands of models, testing alternative hypotheses, the researchers found that the distribution was not random. "We demonstrated that their interpretation of the distribution did not

match that hypothesis," said Olson.

A Team Effort

The cellPACK software began as the thesis project of a TSRI graduate student, Graham Johnson, now a QB3 faculty fellow at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) who continues to contribute to the project. Johnson had more 15 years' experience as a medical illustrator, and he wanted to create an easy way to visualize mesoscale structures. cellPACK is an expansion of Johnson's autoPACK software, which maps out the density of materials—from concrete in a building to [red blood cells](#) in an artery.

The researchers see cellPACK as a community effort, and they have made the autoPACK and cellPACK software free and [open source](#). Thousands of people have already downloaded the software from <http://www.autopack.org>.

"With the creation of cellPACK, Dr. Olson and his colleagues have addressed the challenge of integrating biological data from different sources and across multiple scales into virtual models that can simulate biologically relevant molecular interactions within a cell," said Veersamy Ravichandran, PhD, of the National Institutes of Health's National Institute of General Medical Sciences, which partially funded the research. "This user-friendly tool provides a new platform for data analysis and simulation in a collaborative manner between laboratories."

As new information comes in from the scientific community, researchers will tweak the software so it can model new shapes. "Making it open source makes it more powerful," said Olson. "The [software](#) right now is usable and very useful, but it's really a tool for the future."

More information: "cellPACK: A Virtual Mesoscope to Model and

Visualize Structural Systems Biology," www.nature.com/nmeth/journal/v...full/nmeth.3204.html

Provided by The Scripps Research Institute

Citation: Scientists create new tool for exploring cells in 3-D (2014, December 1) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2014-12-scientists-tool-exploring-cells-d.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.