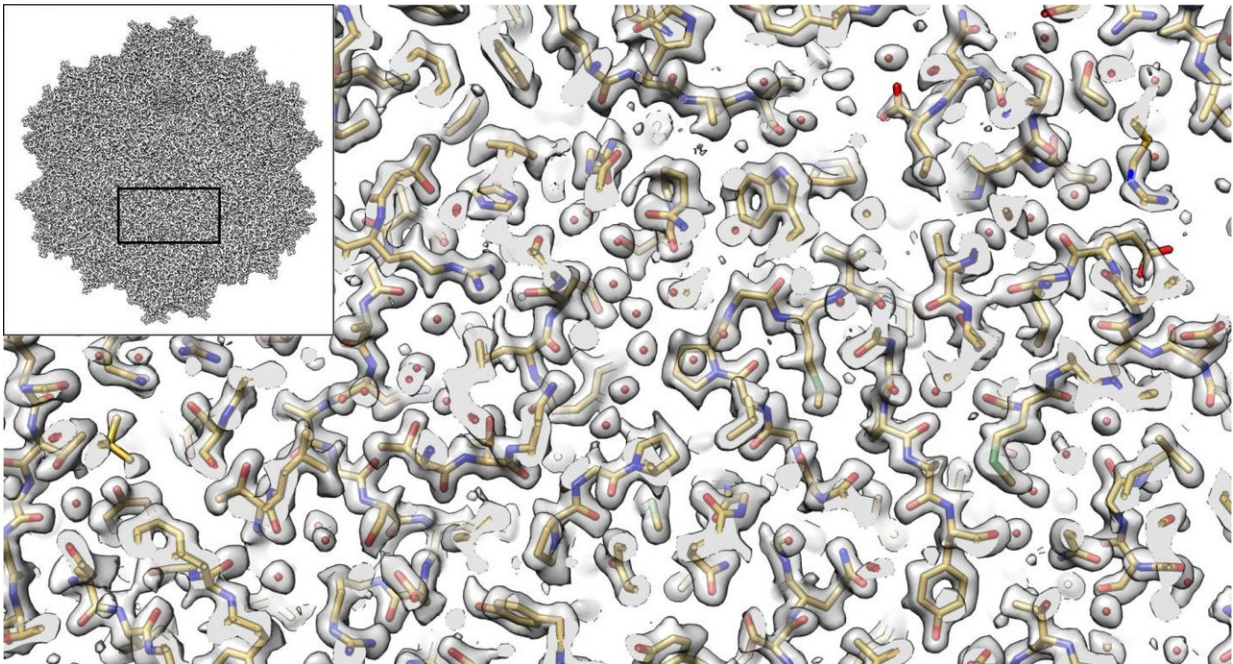


# Electron microscopy provides new view of tiny virus with therapeutic potential

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Electron microscopy provides new view of tiny virus with therapeutic potential. Inset shows the cryo-EM derived structure of an AAV2. Full image shows the experimentally determined density (gray) and the fitted atomic model based on that density. For almost every atom in the amino acids (the building blocks of proteins) in the reconstruction, we can begin to see the full atomic structure, including oxygens (red), nitrogens (blue), carbons (yellow), and sulfurs (green). Credit: Salk Institute

The imaging method called cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM) allows

researchers to visualize the shapes of biological molecules with an unprecedented level of detail. Now, a team led by researchers from the Salk Institute and the University of Florida is reporting how they used cryo-EM to show the structure of a version of a virus called an AAV2, advancing the technique's capabilities and the virus' potential as a delivery vehicle for gene therapies.

"It's not an overstatement to say that this is one of the best cryo-EM structures that's ever been achieved in this field," says Salk Assistant Professor Dmitry Lyumkis, a structural biologist and co-senior author of the study. "We applied a number of different procedures that have previously only been described in theory. We demonstrated experimentally, for the first time, that they can be used to dramatically improve the quality of this kind of imaging."

The investigators used several technical advances to create a three-dimensional representation of an AAV2 (short for adeno-associated [virus](#) serotype 2) variant, with much better resolution than what has ever been accomplished before. The study, which was reported in *Nature Communications* on September 7, 2018, is advancing methodological applications of cryo-EM while also helping to develop better [gene therapies](#), including treatments for some inherited types of blindness, hemophilia and diseases of the nervous system.

Cryo-EM has allowed investigators to peer into the inner workings of tiny structures, and is changing our understanding of biomolecules and their mechanisms. In the current work, the authors show that the technique is truly capable of reaching resolutions almost down to the level of the single atom. It also enables researchers to derive structures for entire protein complexes, rather than just portions of proteins.

In the new study, the Salk investigators focused on a version of an AAV2 virus that has a particular change in one of its amino acids. This

version is interesting because it's less infectious than some other AAVs, and is being studied for its important implications in the viral life cycle. The new research provided a structural explanation for why it's different from other viruses, by revealing key changes in the viral portal used to package DNA.

Such studies will inform gene therapy applications in which a corrective gene for a disease is carried inside a virus, which delivers the gene to a cell. Gene therapy is being studied for a number of diseases caused by single mutations, including Leber congenital amaurosis, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, sickle-cell anemia, junctional epidermolysis bullosa and hemophilia, among others.

"Ultimately, this kind of research has important implications for understanding the interactions between these different viruses and the types of cells they infect," says Sriram Aiyer, a research associate in Lyumkis' lab and one of the study's first authors. "This is important for developing a greater understanding of the human immune system and how it recognizes viruses."

Professor Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, director of the Center for Structural Biology at the University of Florida and the paper's co-senior author, adds, "This technique will become especially important for developing a better understanding of how these viruses interact with the human immune system, which is one of the major remaining hurdles to the utilization of these viruses in gene therapy applications."

The size and shape of AAV2 made it ideal for the current cryo-EM analysis. "Because this virus has a high level of symmetry, it gave us more bang for the buck," Lyumkis says. "We were able to get 60-fold more information, which allows us to apply new computational techniques to create a better reconstruction of the molecule that will be extendible to many future high-resolution cryo-EM experiments."

Lyumkis says that the data generation techniques illustrated in this study show that it's possible to extrapolate findings with lower-voltage microscopes than required previously. In the future, this will enable researchers to use new versions of cryo-EM instruments that cost less. "Cryo-EM microscopes are very expensive, and not many institutions have them right now. These findings will help open up this field to almost any academic institution doing structural biology research," he notes.

**More information:** Yong Zi Tan et al, Sub-2 Å Ewald curvature corrected structure of an AAV2 capsid variant, *Nature Communications* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-06076-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-06076-6)

Provided by Salk Institute

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