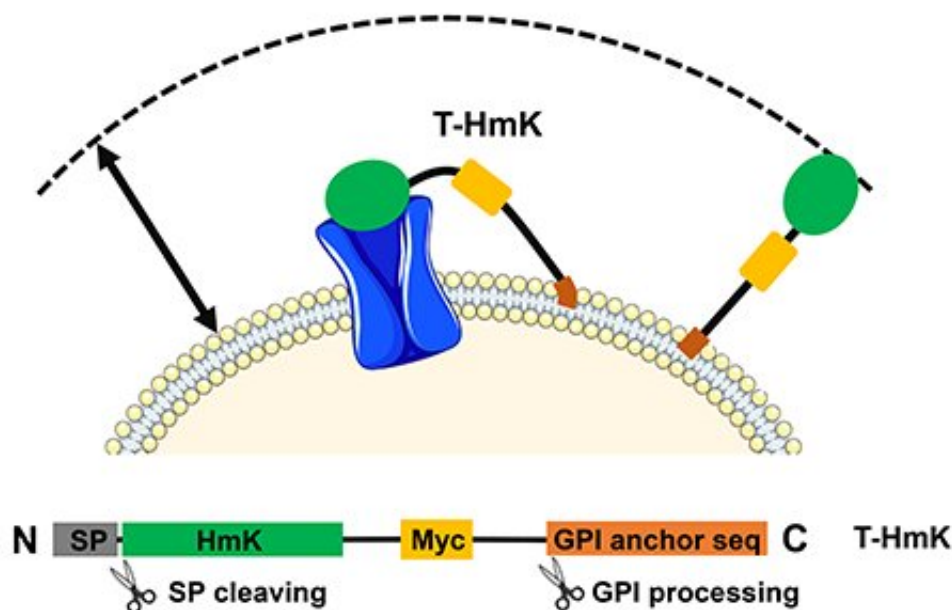


# Zombie scanning enables the study of peptide-receptor interactions on the cell surface

March 5 2020



The tethered toxin (T-HmK) is drawn free and bound to a potassium channel (blue) expressed in the cell membrane. The reaction volume that a T-HmK can visit (two-headed arrow) is determined by the combined lengths of the flexible peptide linker, the GPI anchor, and the diameter of HmK toxin. The lower panel shows the expression construct design. Credit: UCI School of Medicine

In the past, biologically-active peptides—small proteins like neurotoxins and hormones that act on cell receptors to alter physiology—were purified from native sources like venoms and then panels of variants were produced in bacteria, or synthesized, to study the structural basis

for receptor interaction. A new technique called zombie scanning renders these older processes obsolete.

Peptides are used for medical therapy and to study biology, among other things, but their production cost in time and money is increasingly high.

"If a peptide has 30 residues, simply changing each site once requires the synthesis, purification and validation of the folded composition of all 30 variants, a process that requires months and many thousands of dollars," said Steven A.N. Goldstein, MD, Ph.D., vice chancellor for Health Affairs at the University of California, Irvine, and distinguished professor in the UCI School of Medicine Departments of Pediatrics and Physiology & Biophysics.

Published today in *Science Advances*, the new study co-led by Goldstein and Jordan H. Chill, Ph.D., a professor in the Department of Chemistry at Bar-Ilan University in Israel, reveals how researchers were able to hijack cell machinery to simplify the creation of peptides allowing for extensive, rapid studies of structure-function and mechanism to improve specificity and affinity of action, the important parameters for therapeutic efficacy.

"Since we hijack the cell machinery to synthesize and display the peptides on the cell surface with the receptor, we dub this zombie scanning," said first author Ruiming Zhao, Ph.D., an investigator in the Goldstein laboratory.

"Using this new technique, peptide changes are as simple as plasmid synthesis and require only days of work and pennies per construct. This enables us to study the roles of many sites with many changes in a much shorter period of time at a much lower cost."

The study, titled, "Tethered peptide neurotoxins display two blocking

mechanisms in the K<sup>+</sup> channel pore as do their untethered analogues," outlines how the encoded peptides are linked via a native pathway to the outside of the cell on a flexible tether. In this case, the receptor target was also expressed from a plasmid and could be modified. The method also allows study of low affinity interactions that would not otherwise be feasible to analyze.

Using zombie scanning, researchers made the unexpected discovery that a peptide in clinical trials as an immune suppressant acts differently than once thought, revealing that this family of neurotoxins has two possible modes of interacting with [potassium channels](#) rather than just one.

Chill and colleague Netanel Mendelman, Ph.D., enhanced the impact of these findings by elucidating the three-dimensional structure of a selected neurotoxin using [nuclear magnetic resonance](#) (NMR).

"By estimating hundreds of distances and angles between atoms in the peptide, we now know its structure, offering a molecular context for these exciting results," said Chill. "The two binding modes seem to involve a 'flipping' of the toxin or some rearrangement of its atomic structure."

Alternative binding modes as described for these peptides are a troublesome confounding factor in structure-based drug design, highlighting the importance of the findings of this report and future studies of the recognition process between channels and inhibitory [peptides](#).

**More information:** Ruiming Zhao et al, Tethered peptide neurotoxins display two blocking mechanisms in the K<sup>+</sup> channel pore as do their untethered analogs, *Science Advances* (2020). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aaz3439](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aaz3439)

Provided by University of California, Irvine

Citation: Zombie scanning enables the study of peptide-receptor interactions on the cell surface (2020, March 5) retrieved 18 August 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-03-zombie-scanning-enables-peptide-receptor-interactions.html>

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