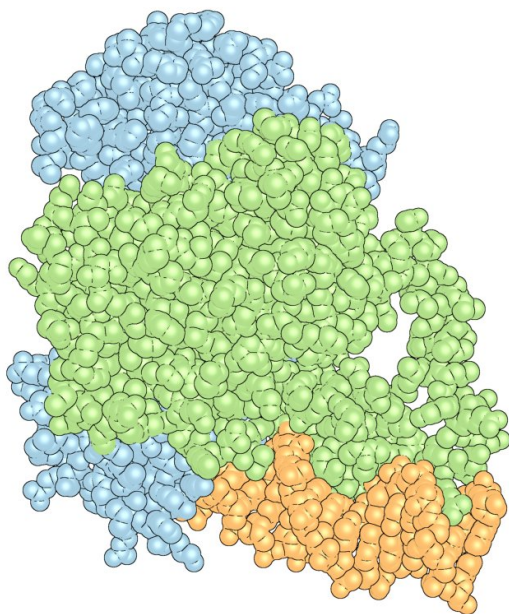


Researchers explore ways that a drug like Avandia can be made safer

30 September 2017



The 'complex' of PPAR γ (green) and RXR γ (blue) with DNA (orange). Credit: The Scripps Research Institute

With the heightened concerns over the dangerous side effects of the once-popular antidiabetic drug Avandia, researchers at The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI) in Jupiter, Florida, are working to understand how small molecules, like those in Avandia, can have such varied effects throughout the body. The insights could help researchers design new drugs with better efficacy and fewer side effects.

Douglas Kojetin, an associate professor at TSRI, and his team recently published a study in *Structure*, showing the ways that Avandia interacts with and changes the shape of a combination of proteins, receptors and DNA—called the "complex"—resulting in the [drug's](#) effects. In addition to helping inform the design of future antidiabetic drugs, the study revealed that DNA

plays an active role in determining the structure of the complex, a finding that has implications for understanding how any small molecule drug affects the body.

Researchers in Kojetin's lab focus on nuclear receptors—proteins that can interact or "bind" to both genetic material, such as DNA and [small molecules](#), as well as bind to other proteins called coregulatory proteins that impact gene expression. Avandia, for example, binds to PPAR γ , a nuclear receptor, which binds to DNA sequences important in regulating fat storage and metabolism. But PPAR γ does not work with Avandia alone. A second nuclear receptor, RXR γ , interacts with PPAR γ to form a "heterodimer", a complex made up of two different proteins bound together that recruits a co-regulatory [protein](#) called Steroid Receptor Coactivator-2 (SRC-2) to influence the activity of many different genes. As each piece binds, the complex changes shape, like pieces of wet clay mashing together to form a bowl.

The team set out to understand how specific sections of DNA affect the interaction between the nuclear receptor and coregulatory protein. For example, would this nuclear receptor interact with the coregulatory protein the same way if it weren't bound to DNA?

Adding an extra layer of complexity, SRC-2 is an intrinsically disordered protein—a "floppy" protein without a consistent secondary structure that flops around like a loose spaghetti noodle. This means that popular methods that researchers would typically use to understand the protein's structure, like x-ray crystallography, which requires a stable unfloppy sample, wouldn't be able to tell the scientists very much about what this protein is doing.

Kojetin's team used a combination of quantitative biochemical, biophysical and solution structural methods to form a detailed understanding of these

molecular interactions. Each technique gave his team pieces of information that they used to build a picture of how all of these molecules interact.

"No one tool could have given us the answer. It was really the combination of all these tools that gave us a full picture of what was going on," Kojetin said.

It turned out that what was going on was a "thermodynamic" mechanism by which binding to DNA caused the receptor heterodimer to change its shape and importantly stabilize its floppy regions.

Kojetin's team showed that DNA interaction impacted the potency of Avandia and its ability to recruit the coregulatory protein. The receptors on their own are like two balloons randomly floating around in the wind, explained Kojetin. When it bound to the DNA, the [receptors](#) become stabilized, as if the balloons were tied down together, making it easier for SRC-2 to interact with it.

If the proteins had bound to another portion of DNA, the complex may have been able to form a different shape and exert a different, possibly even dangerous effect, or perhaps no effect at all. Different genes are exposed, or accessible, in different bodily tissues. This could help explain how drugs can have one effect in a certain area of the body and a different effect in other areas where the sections of accessible DNA are different.

"The drug does not control activity in the body by itself. When the receptor is bound to different DNA sequences, the activity of the drug could be changed." Knowing this, said Kojetin, "is going to open up a lot of possibilities."

Provided by The Scripps Research Institute

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