

Invited Review

NMR-Profiles of Protein Solutions

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ABSTRACT:

NMR-Profiles are quantitative one-dimensional (1D) presentations of 2D [¹⁵N,¹H]-correlation spectra used to monitor the quality of protein solutions prior to and during NMR structure determinations and functional studies. In our current use in structural genomics projects, an NMR-Profile is recorded at the outset of a structure determination, using a uniformly ¹⁵N-labeled microscale sample of the protein. We thus assess the extent to which polypeptide backbone resonance assignments can be achieved with given NMR techniques, for example, conventional triple resonance experiments or APSY-NMR. With the availability of sequence-specific polypeptide backbone resonance assignments in the course of the structure determination, an “Assigned NMR-Profile” is generated, which visualizes the variation of the ¹⁵N–¹H correlation cross peak intensities along the sequence and thus maps the sequence locations of polypeptide segments

for which the NMR line shapes are affected by conformational exchange or other processes. The Assigned NMR-Profile provides a guiding reference during later stages of the structure determination, and is of special interest for monitoring the protein during functional studies, where dynamic features may be modulated during physiological processes. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. *Biopolymers* 99: 825–831, 2013.

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INTRODUCTION

The quality of protein solutions for NMR structure determination is often difficult to evaluate, especially when compared with the situation encountered in crystal structure determinations, once diffracting crystals have been obtained. In a recent description of the J-UNIO protocol for automated protein structure determination by NMR in solution,¹ we mentioned the “NMR-Profile” as a tool for visualization of the quality of protein solutions. Here, we describe the basic ideas underlying the introduction of NMR-Profiles and their use in support of NMR structure determinations and functional studies of proteins.

Protein solutions for NMR structure determination have long been assessed from contour plots of two-dimensional

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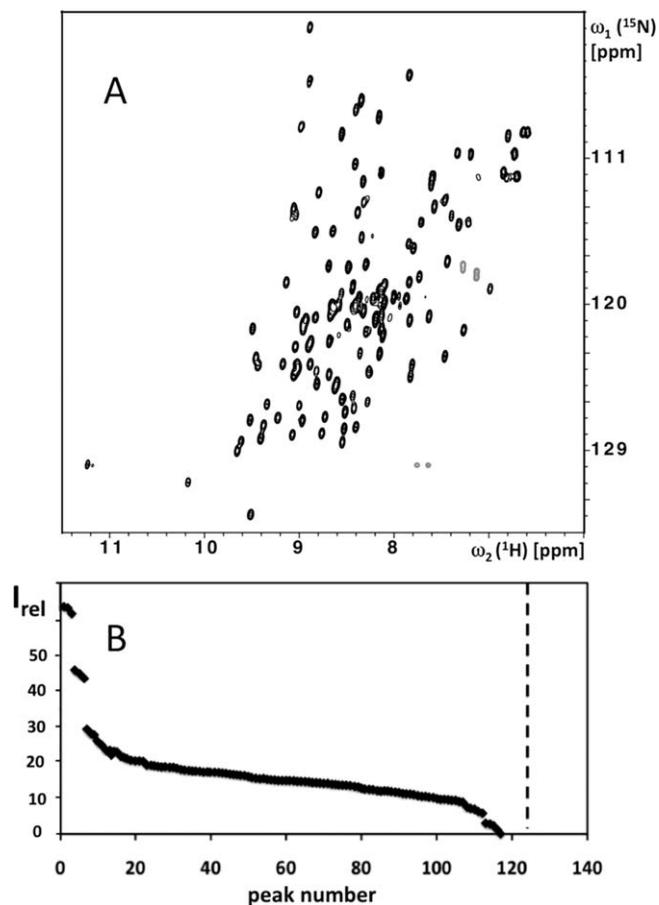


FIGURE 1 Generation of an NMR-Profile from the corresponding two-dimensional ^{15}N - ^1H correlation NMR spectrum. (A) Contour plot of a 2D ^{15}N , ^1H -HSQC spectrum of a 1.2 mM solution of the ^{15}N -labeled protein YP_001302112.1 from *Parabacteroides distasonis* measured on a Bruker AVANCE 700 MHz spectrometer equipped with a room temperature 1.7 mm TCI probehead (HSQC stands for “heteronuclear single-quantum coherence” and designates a specific type of COSY experiment).⁶ (B) NMR-Profile resulting from the analysis of the spectrum in (A). The backbone amide group and Trp indole group signals are plotted along the horizontal axis in the order of decreasing intensities, I_{rel} , which are indicated by black diamonds. The dotted vertical line indicates the number of peaks expected from the amino acid sequence (see text).

(2D) ^{15}N , ^1H -correlation (COSY) experiments (Figure 1A).^{2,3} Although contour plots enable one to monitor the number of signals in the “protein fingerprint” of polypeptide backbone ^{15}N - ^1H cross peaks, it is in our experience more difficult to routinely derive a reliable survey of the peak intensities from such presentations of COSY spectra. In the NMR-Profile, ^{15}N , ^1H -COSY signals of the polypeptide backbone and the Trp indole moieties are presented as a 1D array in the inverse order of the relative peak intensities. The NMR-Profile then enables comparison at one glance of the number of observed peaks with the peak number predicted from the amino acid

sequence, and in addition provides an overview of the relative signal intensities (Figure 1B). When recorded with μl amounts of protein solution, using a microcoil NMR probehead,^{4,5} the NMR-Profile is also a tool for the initial evaluation of protein solutions to be used in structural genomics and high-throughput structural biology. As is described in more detail below, appropriate calibration of the NMR-Profile further enables to predict the extent of polypeptide backbone NMR assignments that can be obtained with a given set of NMR experiments (corresponding information can of course also be obtained from measurements with larger amounts of protein and standard size NMR equipment). At a more advanced stage of a structure determination, the information of the NMR-Profile can be combined with the sequence-specific polypeptide backbone assignments to generate the corresponding “Assigned NMR-Profile.” Its use for monitoring the protein during the completion of the structure determination and during functional studies will be discussed.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Protein Production and NMR Sample Preparation

Proteins were produced using a standard protocol for cloning, expression and purification, as applied with the protein YP_001302112.1 (Figure 1).⁷ In the microscale (50 μl) samples of $[\text{u-}^{15}\text{N}]$ -protein and in the samples of $[\text{u-}^{13}\text{C}, \text{u-}^{15}\text{N}]$ -protein for structure determination (500 μl), the protein concentration was in the 1.1 to 1.4 mM range, and a standard NMR buffer containing 20 mM sodium phosphate at pH = 6.0, 50 mM sodium chloride and 5% D_2O was used throughout.

NMR Spectroscopy

COSY data were recorded as 2D ^{15}N , ^1H -HSQC spectra at 600 and 700 MHz, using an experimental scheme that combined application of the 3–9–19 watergate routine and gradient-induced water dephasing/rephasing during the ^{15}N -evolution period to minimize both the residual water signal intensity and the water saturation.⁸ The ^{15}N , ^1H -INEPT and ^{15}N , ^1H -refocusing periods were both set to 5.4 ms. ^{15}N -decoupling during ^1H acquisition was achieved with WALTZ-16 irradiation.⁹ The interscan delay was set to 1 s. The ^1H -carrier was at the water frequency, and the ^{15}N carrier was between 116 and 120 ppm, depending on the protein. 128 and 1024 complex points were acquired in the $t_1(^{15}\text{N})$ and $t_2(^1\text{H})$ dimensions, respectively, covering sweep widths of 34 ppm and 14 ppm. Prior to Fourier transformation the data were multiplied with a (sin75, sin75) window function,¹⁰ and zero-filled to 256 and 2048 complex points along $t_1(^{15}\text{N})$ and $t_2(^1\text{H})$, respectively.

Generation of the NMR-Profile and the Assigned NMR-Profile

The experimental data needed to generate an NMR-Profile are obtained by identification of the ^{15}N , ^1H -COSY cross peaks and

evaluation of their intensities. Although automated peak pickers are available, we so far find it more efficient (see also the next section) to analyze the spectra interactively, and for this we use the software XEASY.¹¹ Using the “measure noise” routine of XEASY we first check that the noise level is uniform over the entire 2D spectral plane and then determine the average noise level. Using the “maximum” mode of XEASY with standard parameters, we next evaluate the peak heights in units of the average noise level. After eliminating the signals arising from the side chains of Asn, Gln, and Arg (see the next section), the peaks are ordered according to decreasing peak heights, and displayed in this order along a horizontal axis (Figure 1B) with the use of a marker scatter plot routine (Openoffice). The number of ^{15}N - ^1H cross peaks predicted from the amino acid sequence (vertical broken line in Figure 1B) is calculated as $(m-1 + nW)$, where m is the number of non-proline amino acid residues and n the number of Trp residues in the protein.¹²

To prepare the Assigned NMR-Profile, a new 2D [^{15}N , ^1H]-HSQC spectrum is recorded with the same sample of the ^{13}C , ^{15}N -labeled protein as is used for the APSY-NMR experiments, using the same settings of a 600 MHz spectrometer equipped with a 5 mm cryogenic probehead. This spectrum is analyzed as described above for the experiment recorded with the microscale sample. The higher signal-to-noise ratio in this spectrum and the use of the now available polypeptide backbone assignments to support deconvolution of overlapping signals and identification of possible spectral artifacts results in an overall higher-quality data set of peak intensities. These are then assigned to the individual amino acid residues in a histogram-type bar plot of I_{rel} versus the amino acid sequence (Figures 3C and 3C'), using a spreadsheet (Openoffice).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2D [^{15}N , ^1H]-COSY Spectra and NMR-Profiles

The [^{15}N , ^1H]-COSY spectrum of a protein (Figure 1A) contains ^{15}N - ^1H cross peaks of the backbone amide groups, the Asn and Gln side-chain amide groups, the Arg side chain guanidinium groups and the Trp side chain indole groups. Ideally, the NMR-Profile would include only the backbone signals, but in our practice it also contains the Trp indole signals, since these can, based on the ^1H chemical shifts, only tentatively be distinguished from the backbone signals before resonance assignments are available.¹³ The Asn and Gln side chain amide signals can in general readily be identified, since they appear in pairs sharing the same ^{15}N chemical shift. The Arg side chain guanidinium signals can be eliminated because they are in most cases folded over at the set-ups that are typically used for [^{15}N , ^1H]-COSY experiments, and hence they appear with negative intensity.

An NMR-Profile can be generated using a peak list obtained from the experimental [^{15}N , ^1H]-COSY spectrum either interactively or with an automatic peak picker. Based on our experience, an interactive step is recommended to validate the result of automated peak picking, mainly for eliminating the Asn, Gln, and Arg side-chain peaks and possible artifacts, as well as

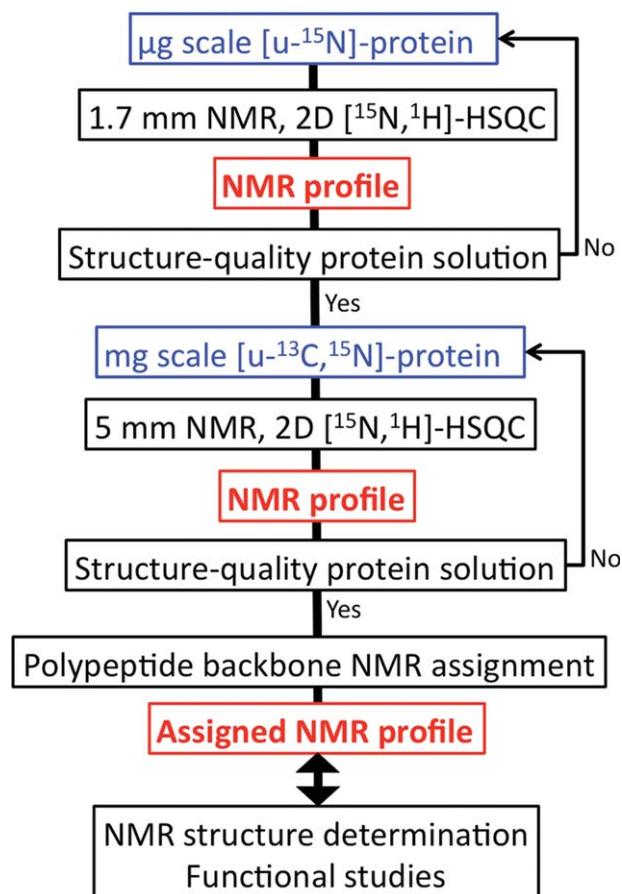


FIGURE 2 Flow diagram showing the use of NMR-Profiles in the course of a protein structure determination and during functional studies. Indicated are protein solutions and NMR equipment used at different steps of the structure determination protocol for structural genomics projects pursued in our laboratory.¹

to add real peaks that were not identified by the automated routine, for example, because of signal overlap. After checking that the noise level is homogeneous over the entire spectrum (Figure 1A), the relative peak intensities, I_{rel} , shown in the NMR-Profile (Figure 1B), are measured as the height at the peak maxima in units of the average noise level. A vertical line in the NMR-Profile represents the number of expected cross peaks calculated from the amino acid sequence as the sum of the number of NMR-observable backbone amide groups and Trp indole groups (for details see Materials and Methods).

To prepare the input for the Assigned NMR-Profile (see Material and Methods), the aforementioned analysis of the microscale [^{15}N , ^1H]-COSY experiment is repeated with a new spectrum recorded with the solution of the ^{13}C , ^{15}N -labeled protein prepared for the structure determination, using standard-size NMR samples (Figure 2), and the presentation of the data (Figures 3C and 3C') is generated as described in Materials and Methods.

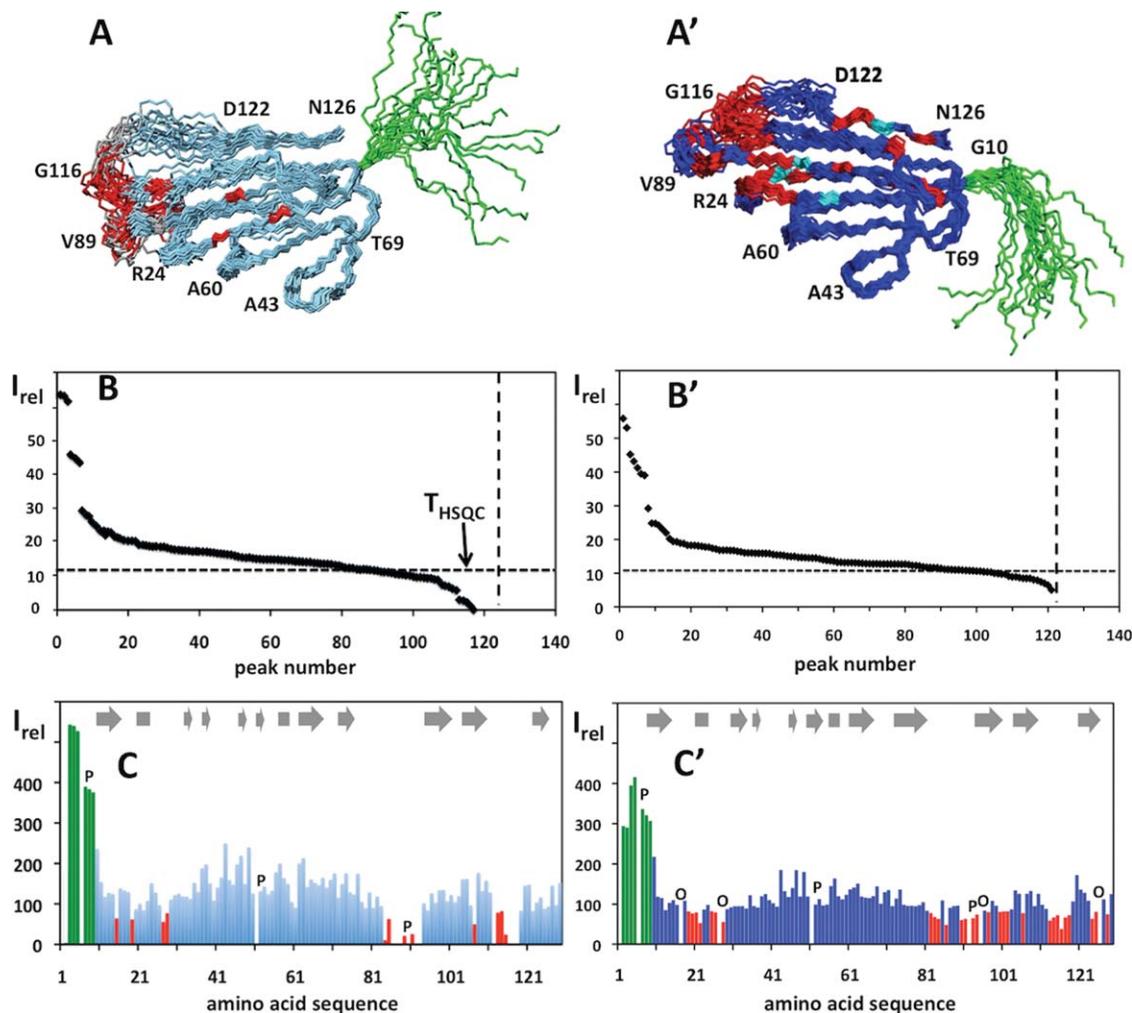


FIGURE 3 Manifestation of Ca^{2+} -binding to the protein YP_001302112.1 in the NMR-Profile and the Assigned NMR-profile. (A) Bundle of 20 conformers representing the NMR structure of the protein YP_001302112.1 in the absence of CaCl_2 (PDB ID: 2LGE).⁷ Amino acid positions have been color-coded as in (C) below. Selected residues are identified to guide the eye. (B) NMR-Profile of the protein YP_001302112.1 in the absence of CaCl_2 , as evaluated from the NMR spectrum in Figure 1A (same data as in Figure 1B). The numbers along the vertical axis indicate the peak intensities in units of the average noise level in the 2D spectrum. The dotted vertical line indicates the number of peaks expected from the amino acid sequence, and the dotted horizontal line represents the threshold for obtaining polypeptide backbone assignments with a standard set of APSY-NMR experiments^{1,14,15} (see text). (C) Assigned NMR-Profile generated from a 600 MHz 2D [¹⁵N,¹H]-HSQC spectrum recorded with a 5 mm cryogenic probehead, using the sample of ¹³C,¹⁵N-labeled protein that was prepared for the structure determination (Figure 2).⁷ Note the higher signal-to-noise ratio when compared to panel B. Missing data due to the presence of proline residues or to signal overlap are indicated by the letters **P** and **O**, respectively. The bars for residues with high ($I_{\text{rel}} > 250$), medium ($250 \geq I_{\text{rel}} \geq 80$) and low ($I_{\text{rel}} < 80$) intensity are color-coded in green, blue and red, respectively. In the NMR-Profile of panel B, the red residues all have signal heights below the dotted horizontal line, and they were in part assigned by supplementing the APSY-NMR data sets with additional NMR experiments.⁷ (A'), (B'), and (C'): same as (A), (B), and (C) for the protein YP_001302112.1 in the presence of CaCl_2 (PDB ID: 2LG7).

NMR-Profile of a Structure-Quality Protein Solution

We describe here our approach to characterize solutions of unknown proteins for their suitability for NMR structure

determination. In structural genomics and high-throughput structural biology projects, early quality assessment with minimal amounts of protein is of key importance for acceptable

efficiency. Therefore we use microscale protein production and microcoil NMR equipment^{4,5} for the initial screening of new proteins (Figure 2). A corresponding strategy can of course be based on the use of standard-size protein samples and NMR equipment.

In a first step, the NMR-Profile recorded with a microscale sample of the [$u\text{-}^{15}\text{N}$]-protein (Figure 1B) is inspected for completeness of the spectrum of $^{15}\text{N}\text{-}^1\text{H}$ cross peaks, based on comparison with the number of peaks predicted from the amino acid sequence. If the number of peaks exceeds the predicted number, there is an indication either of a local conformational polymorphism with slow exchange between the different structures, or of the presence of protein impurities. Incomplete sets of NMR signals are in most instances indicative of line broadening due to local mobility on the millisecond to microsecond timescale.^{16,17} Additional information is obtained on outstandingly intense signals (left side of Figure 1B), which usually indicate the presence of “unstructured” polypeptide segments with mobility on the subnanosecond timescale. Protein solutions showing a cross peak number within 10% of the prediction from the sequence and with otherwise favorable NMR features, as manifested by a near-homogeneous peak intensity distribution and the presence of at most a small number of outstandingly intense peaks, are accepted for further NMR characterization, and the other proteins not meeting this condition are returned to the biochemistry laboratory for possible salvaging.¹

In a second step, the NMR-Profile is used to predict the extent of polypeptide backbone assignments that can be obtained with a given set of experiments, for example, APSY-NMR^{14,15} or 3D triple-resonance experiments¹⁸ recorded with specified NMR equipment. To this end the peak intensities in the NMR-Profile are calibrated against related peak intensities in the NMR spectra needed to obtain sequence-specific polypeptide backbone assignments. This calibration procedure is described in the Appendix, and its result for the two protein solutions represented in Figure 3 is given by the broken horizontal line in the panels B and B', that is, with the use of a standard set of APSY-NMR experiments, sequence-specific polypeptide backbone assignments are likely to be obtained for all residues with values of I_{rel} above this line.

Overall, for a protein that is selected based on the information visualized in the NMR-Profile (Figures 3B and 3B'), one knows in advance of the structure determination the number of NMR-observable amino acid residues and the percentage thereof for which polypeptide backbone assignments can be expected from a defined set of NMR experiments. One is further informed about the likely occurrence of local conformational polymorphisms and the presence of highly flexible polypeptide segments.

Assigned NMR-Profiles, Protein Structure Determination and Functional Studies

The Assigned NMR-Profiles (Figures 3C and 3C') of the two protein solutions in Figure 3 show that the outstandingly intense signals in the panels B and B' originate from nine consecutive residues in an N-terminal flexible “tail,” and they reveal the sequence locations of the peaks that were predicted from the NMR-Profiles (Figure 3B and 3B') to have weak intensity or be missing in the spectrum. Using the Assigned NMR-Profile, such characteristics of the protein can readily be monitored during subsequent steps of structure refinement, or in protein solutions used for functional studies. Comparison of the panels C and C' in Figure 3 provides an illustrative example: Upon binding of the protein YP_001302112.1 to Ca^{2+} , the internal dynamics of the globular part of the protein is changed so that all amino acid residues become NMR-observable, whereas the flexibility of the N-terminal nonapeptide segment is maintained.⁷ The assigned NMR-Profile thus provides initial indications of the location of the metal binding site prior to the start of more labor-intensive investigations. Assigned NMR-Profiles can in analogous ways be used for efficient visualization of changes in a protein that are associated with its physiological role, for example, when comparing an enzyme at different steps during its reaction cycle.

APPENDIX: CORRELATING 2D [^{15}N , ^1H]-COSY SIGNAL INTENSITIES WITH THOSE OF RELATED SIGNALS IN HIGHER-DIMENSIONAL CORRELATION EXPERIMENTS

Here, we describe the background work needed for use of the NMR-Profile of Figure 1B to predict the likely success of a given polypeptide backbone assignment strategy, for example, based on APSY-NMR^{14,15} or on 3D triple-resonance experiments¹⁸ with a specified instrument setup. The procedure consists of stepwise experimental determination of quantitative relations between the different spectra. In a first step, a calibration constant was determined which correlates the signal intensities in the [^{15}N , ^1H]-COSY spectrum with the intensity of related peaks in the higher-dimensional spectra recorded with identical instrument settings. Additional NMR experiments measured the impact of the different instrument setups and the different isotope labeling used at the screening and structure determination stages. An intensity threshold in the NMR-Profile was thus established, above which a residue observed with [^{15}N , ^1H]-COSY is most likely assignable with the higher-dimensional data sets (Figures 3B and 3B'). In the following we describe how data recorded for a ^{15}N -labeled protein with a 700 MHz 1.7 mm room temperature probehead were

correlated with APSY-NMR data recorded for the ^{13}C , ^{15}N -labeled form of the protein with a 600 MHz 5 mm cryogenic probehead. Similar procedures apply for establishing correlations with other high-dimensional experiments used for polypeptide backbone resonance assignments, for example, the widely used 3D triple resonance experiments.^{6,18} Although the initial calibration for a given combination of experiments is quite labor-intensive, the same calibration parameters can be used in serial investigations of multiple proteins with the same NMR equipment.

We started from the experimental observation that a signal-to-noise ratio of 6 is needed for reliable automated identification of APSY-NMR signals with the software GAPRO.^{14,15} Furthermore, a trial and error search for a relation between related peak intensities in 2D ^{15}N - ^1H -COSY, I_{HSQC} , and in 4D or 5D APSY-NMR experiments, I_{APSY} , indicated that the Eq. (1) is a promising approach:

$$I_{\text{APSY}} = A \times I_{\text{HSQC}}^2 \quad (1)$$

The parameter A was determined experimentally, using four proteins in the 116–208 amino acid size range.

In a first step, related peak intensities in 2D ^{15}N , ^1H -HSQC spectra and APSY-NMR experiments measured with identical instrumentation and identical protein solutions were correlated. In Figure 4 the average of the peak intensities in the APSY projections, I_{APSY} is plotted versus the intensity of the corresponding signals in the ^{15}N , ^1H -HSQC spectra, I_{HSQC} , for 5D APSY-HACACONH (A) and 4D APSY-HACANH (B).¹⁴ The experimental points represent data for assigned ^{15}N - ^1H groups, and the error bars in the y -direction represent the variation of the signal intensities in the different 2D projections of the APSY data sets.^{14,15} The green lines in the insets visualize how the threshold signal intensity of the 2D ^{15}N , ^1H -COSY experiment is determined *via* the Eq. (A1), based on the aforementioned requirement that the intensity of the related APSY-NMR signals must be larger than a threshold value of $T_{\text{APSY}} = 6$. Values for T_{HSQC} of approximately 70 and 80, respectively, were thus obtained for the 5D APSY-HACACONH and 4D APSY-HACANH experiments (Figure 4).

In a second step, comparison of NMR spectra recorded with identical protein solutions on our 700 MHz instrument, which is equipped with a room temperature 1.7 mm microcoil probehead, and on our 600 MHz instrument, which is equipped with a 5 mm cryogenic probehead, showed that the 600 MHz set-up provided 9.3-fold higher sensitivity.

In a third step, we accounted for the different relaxation times in the differently isotope-labeled protein preparations⁶ by comparing data recorded for the ^{15}N -labeled protein and the ^{13}C , ^{15}N -labeled protein with identical instrumentation and

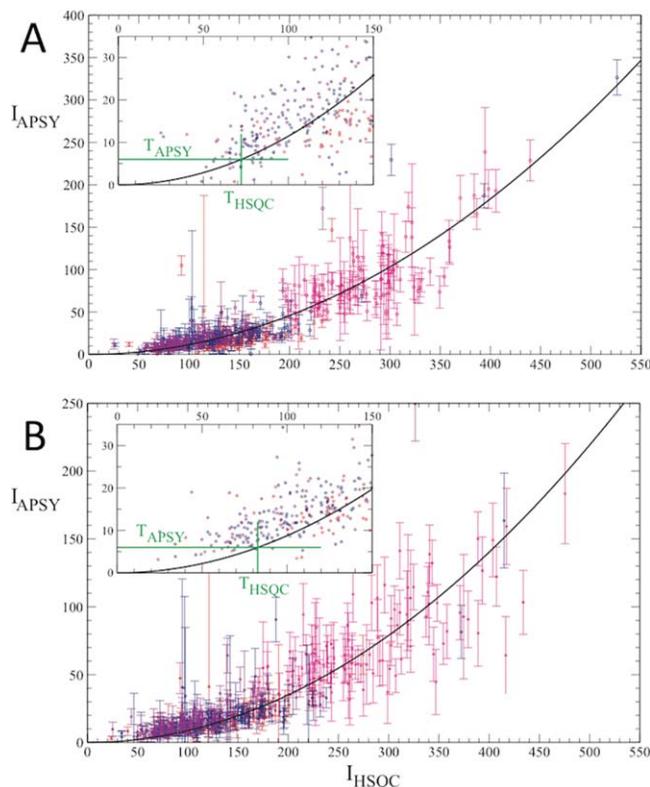


FIGURE 4 Correlations between signal intensities in ^{15}N , ^1H -HSQC spectra and related signals in APSY-NMR spectra recorded with identical NMR instrumentation. Data were recorded at 25°C with 1 mM ^{13}C , ^{15}N -labeled samples of the proteins TM1290, NB7890A, CL5766A, and NB7804A, which cover the size range from 116 to 208 amino acids, using the same spectrometer as described for Figures 3C and 3C'. Along the horizontal axis is the signal intensity in the ^{15}N , ^1H -HSQC spectra, I_{HSQC} , and on the vertical axis the signal intensity of the related peaks in the APSY-NMR spectra, I_{APSY} . The signal intensities are in units of the average noise level in the respective spectra. The vertical error bars represent the standard deviations over all 2D projections recorded in the APSY experiments.^{1,15} The black line displays the best fit to the data of the quadratic function of Eq. (A1). The insert is an expanded plot of the area of low signal intensities, where the intensity threshold for unambiguous identification of APSY signals, $T_{\text{APSY}} = 6$ (see text), and the corresponding threshold for the 2D COSY spectrum, T_{HSQC} , are indicated by green horizontal and vertical lines, respectively. (A) 5D APSY-HACACONH. (B) 4D APSY-HACANH experiment.

instrument settings, which showed that the signal heights in the doubly labeled proteins were at 80% of those for the ^{15}N -labeled proteins.

Multiplication of the correlation constants obtained from the steps 1–3 provides the desired relation between the related peak intensities in the 700 MHz microcoil 2D ^{15}N , ^1H -HSQC spectrum and the 600 MHz cryoprobe APSY-NMR spectra. For 5D APSY-HACACONH, $I_{\text{HSQC}} \geq 9.3$ corresponds to the required intensity for APSY-NMR signals of 6 (see above), and

for the less sensitive 4D APSY-HACANH experiment we obtained $I_{\text{HSQC}} \geq 11.2$. In our daily work we currently use a correlation coefficient of 11 for all APSY-NMR experiments needed for obtaining the polypeptide backbone assignments.^{1,15} This coefficient can be further adapted to account for using numbers of scans in one or both experiments which differ from the standard numbers used in the calibration procedure.

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