

State-of-Art Infrastructure for Biomedical Research: The potential for Regional and National Collaborations – *the NYSBC experience*

- Scientific accomplishments
 - Infrastructural components
- Organization of NYSBC
 - Governance
 - Program
 - Capital
 - Revenue
 - Compliance
- Model for regional collaborations
 - Pluses and minuses
- Improving the quality
 - The “Wealth of Science”
 - changing the social structure
 - Do we want to?
 - How?

NEW YORK STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY CENTER

Scientific goals

- Structure determination
proteins, nucleic acids, macromolecular assemblies
- Structure/function relationships
- Therapeutics discovery

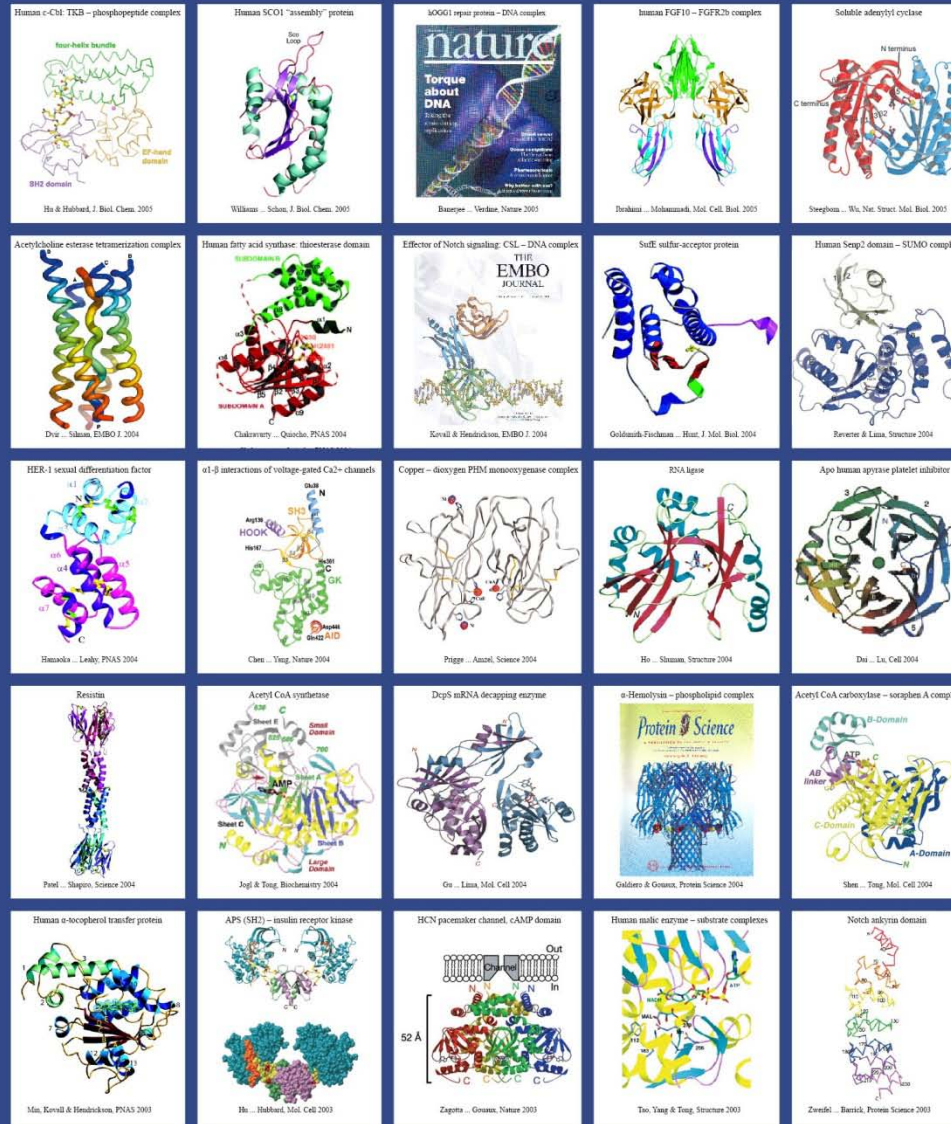
Methodologies

- X-ray Crystallography
Beam line X-4A, X-4C Brookhaven synchrotron
- Cryo-Electron Microscopy
- NMR

Some NYSBC core foci

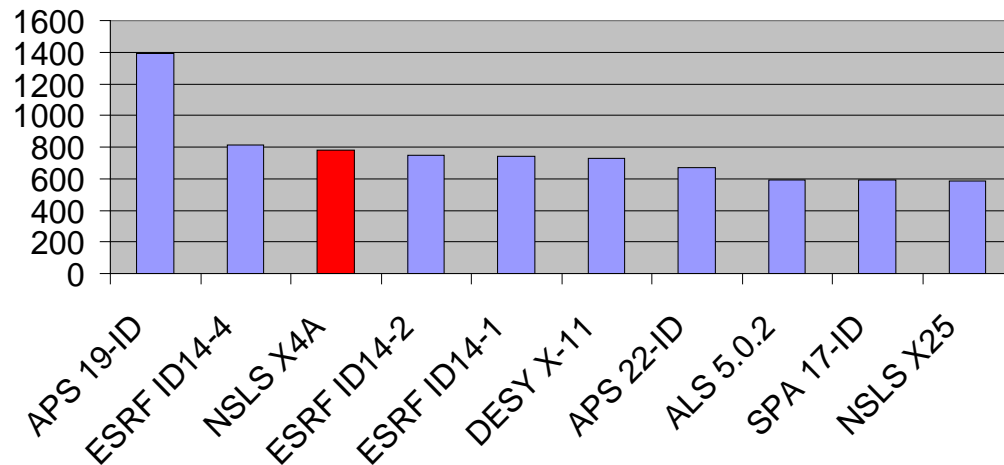
- Structure of Membrane Proteins
- Structures of Protein Complexes
- Dynamics of proteins and their interactions
- Mapping of small molecule interactions on protein complexes

NYSBC X4 Beamline at NSLS 2003-2005



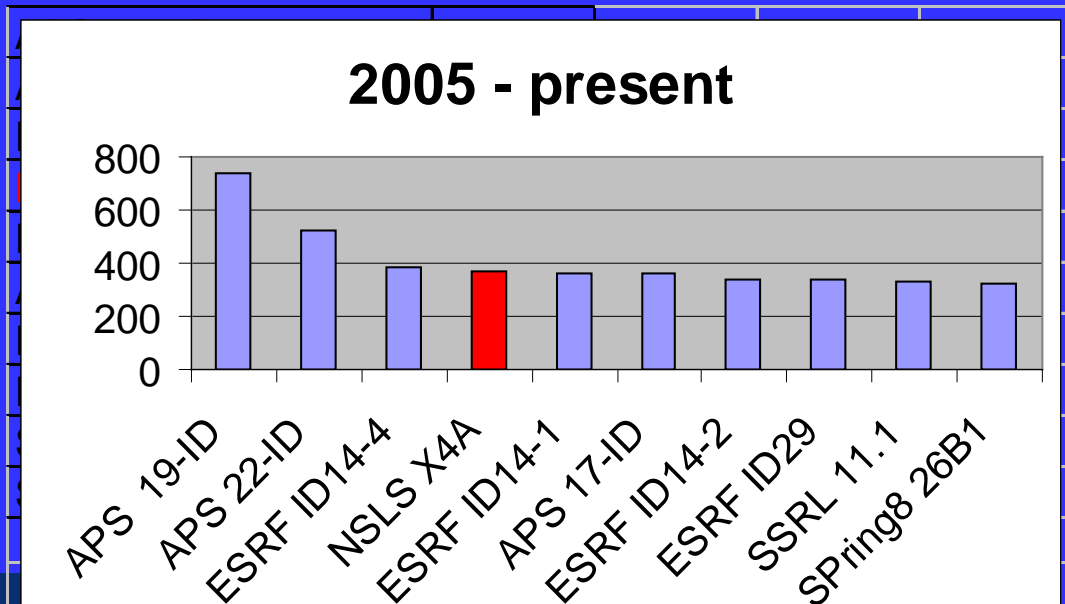


1995 - Present



Historical and continuing high productivity at Beamlines X-4A & C at BNL. (PDB deposits)

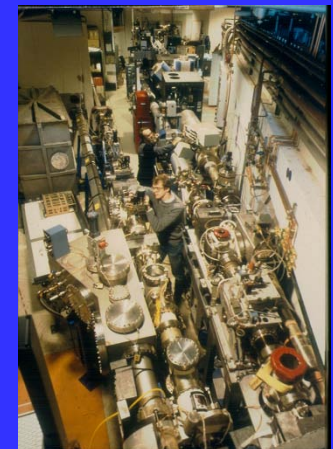
2005 - present



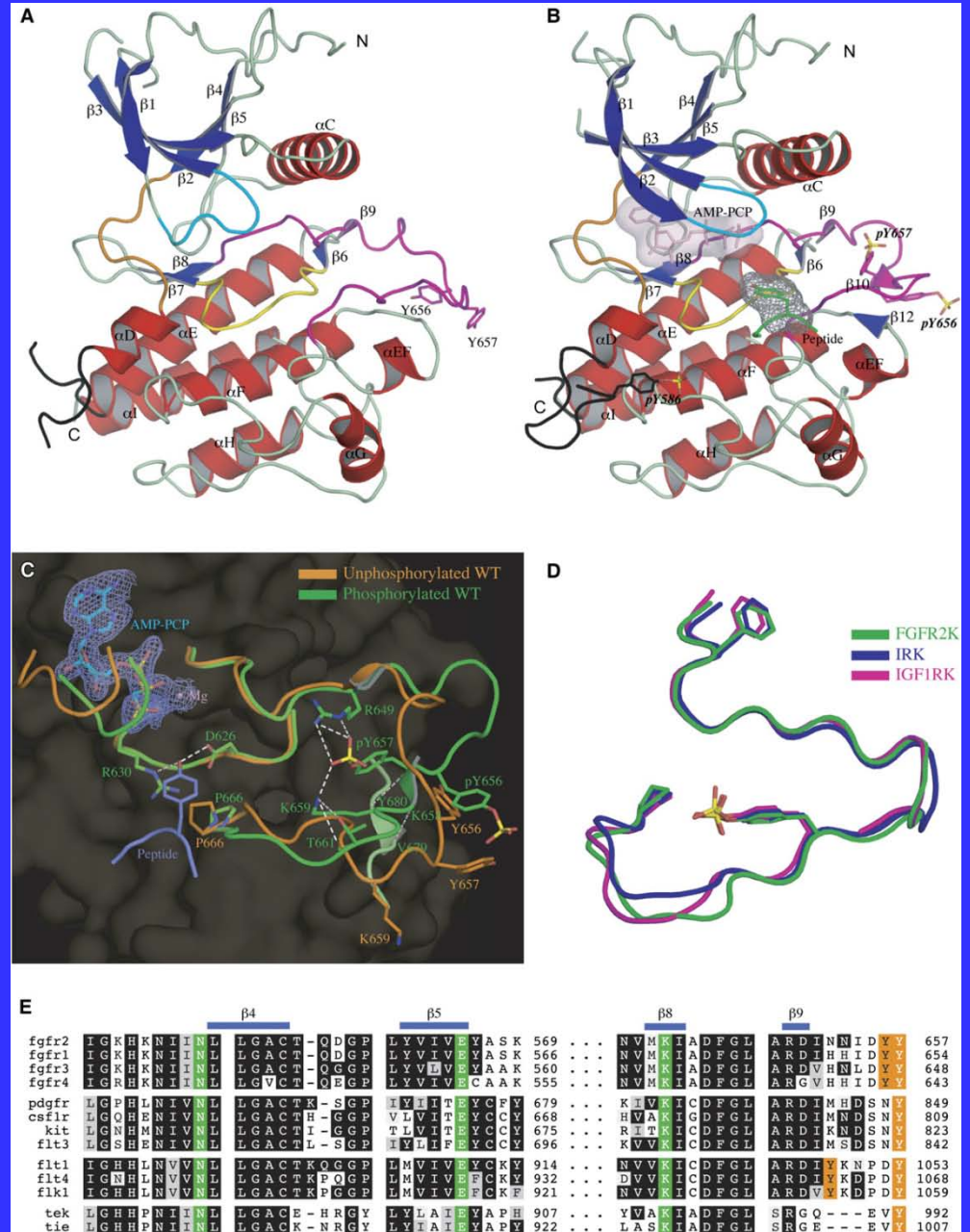
<http://biosync.rslb.org/BiosyncStat.html>

105 active beam lines worldwide

4 April 2008



Beam line access permits detailed comparisons of multiple isoforms



A Molecular Brake in the Kinase Hinge Region Regulates the Activity of Receptor Tyrosine Kinases

Huaibin Chen, Jinghong Ma, Wanqing Li, Anna V. Eliseenkova, Chongfeng Xu, Thomas A. Neubert, W. Todd Miller, and Moosa Mohammadi. *Mol. Cell* 27, 717–730, 2007

Cryoelectron microscopy at NYSBC

Goals

- Novel protein structures
- Structural mechanisms of macromolecular machines
- Bridge gap between atomic structures and cell physiology

Methods

- Electron crystallography
- Single particle analysis
- Electron tomography

Machines

- 300kV FEG liquid He with energy filtration
- 200kV FEG liquid N₂
- 200kV LaB₆ liquid N₂

Two examples of using and expanding the interactome knowledge and bridging

gaps -- EM

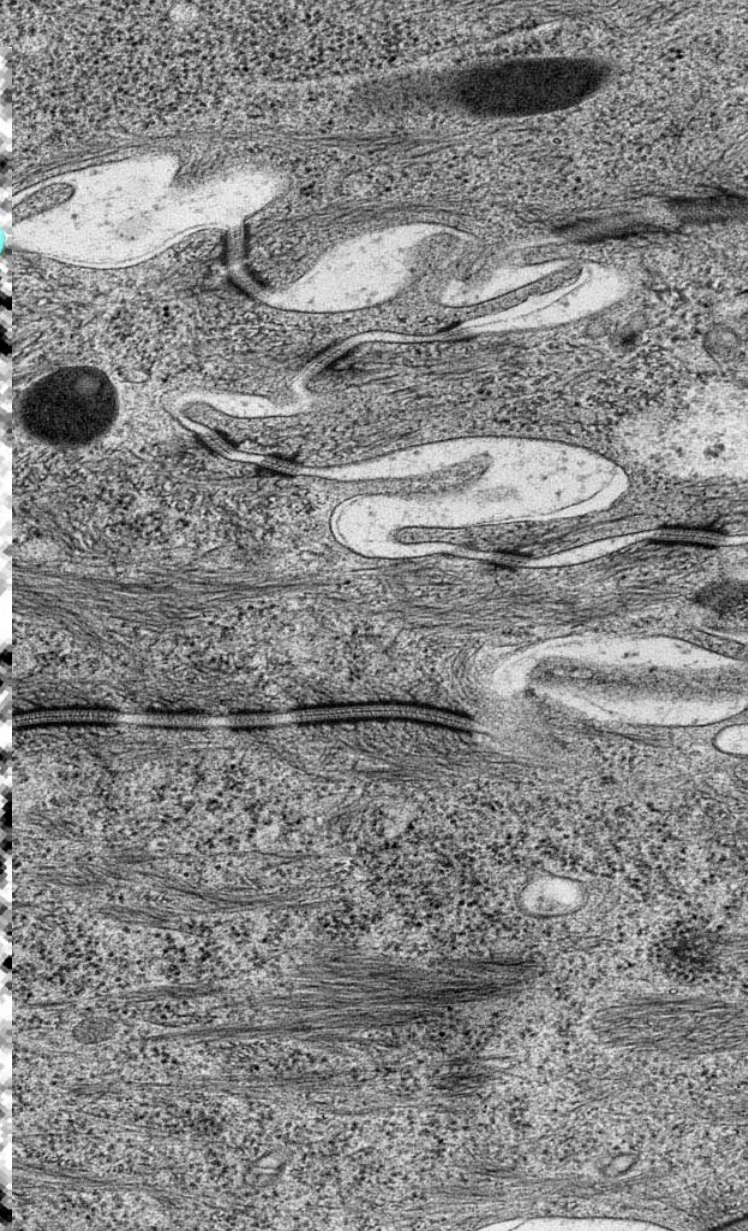
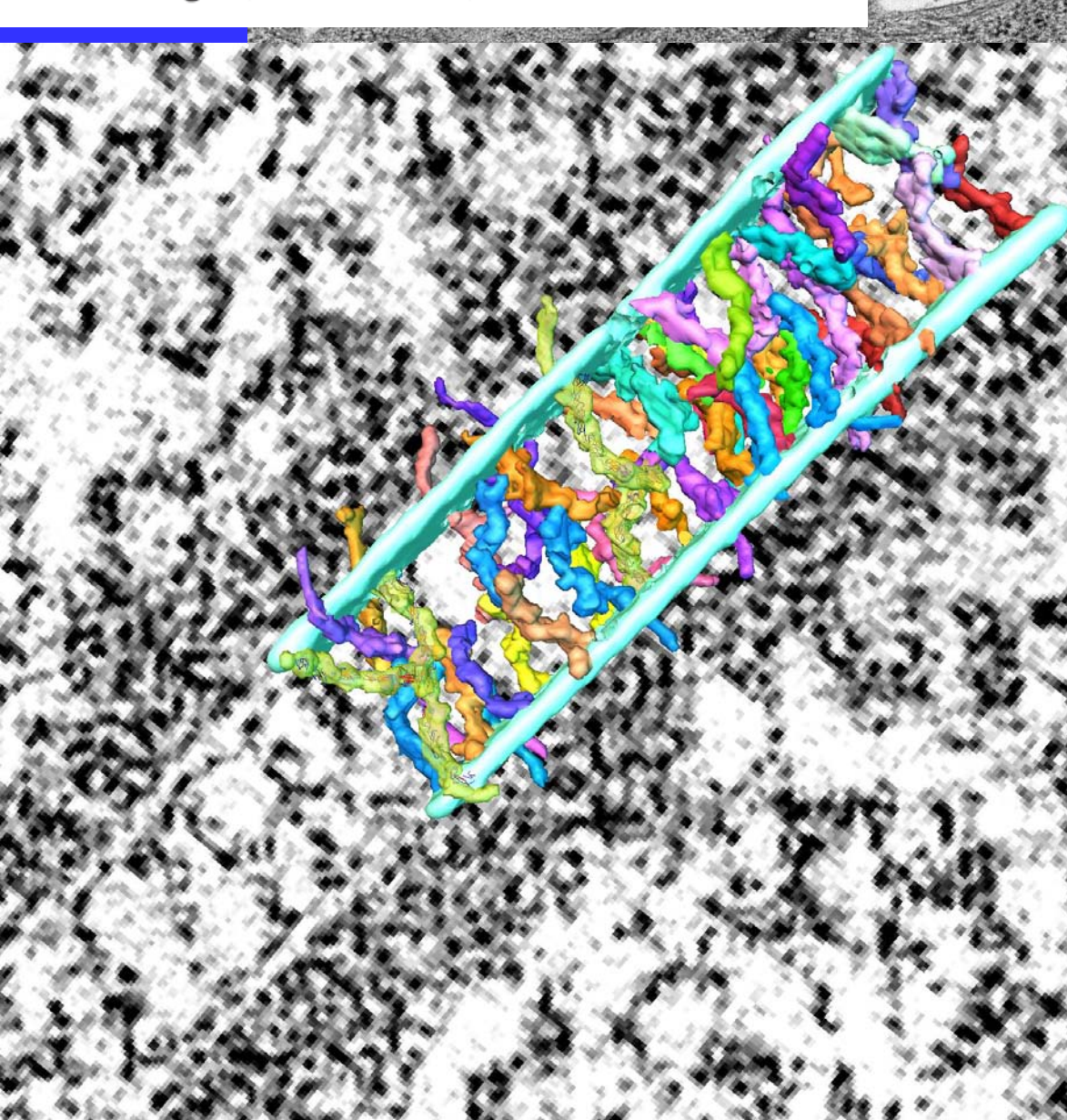
- Role of cadherins in desmosomal knots – Stokes et al.
- Interaction of endonuclease with DNA – Aggarwal et al



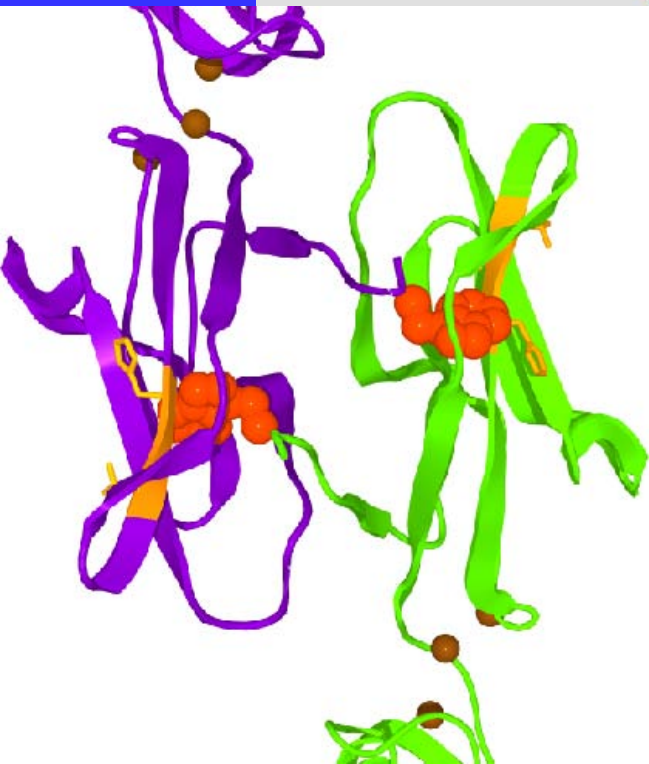
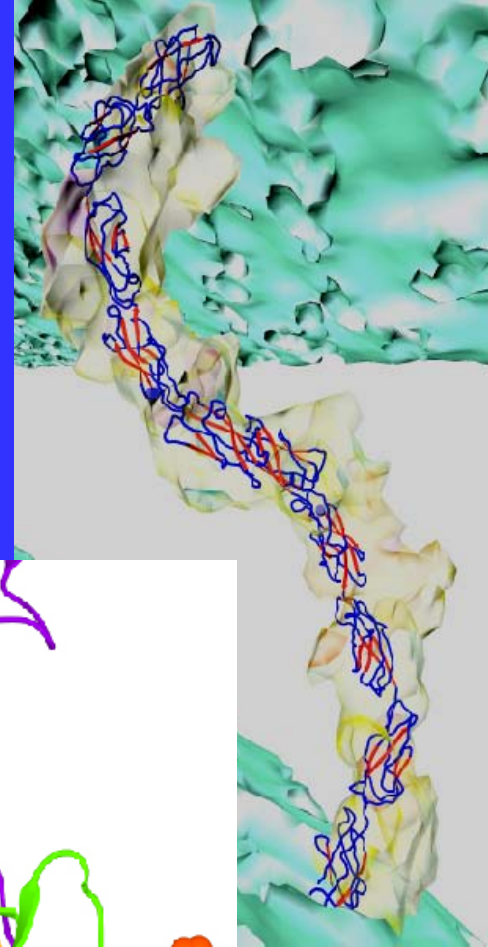
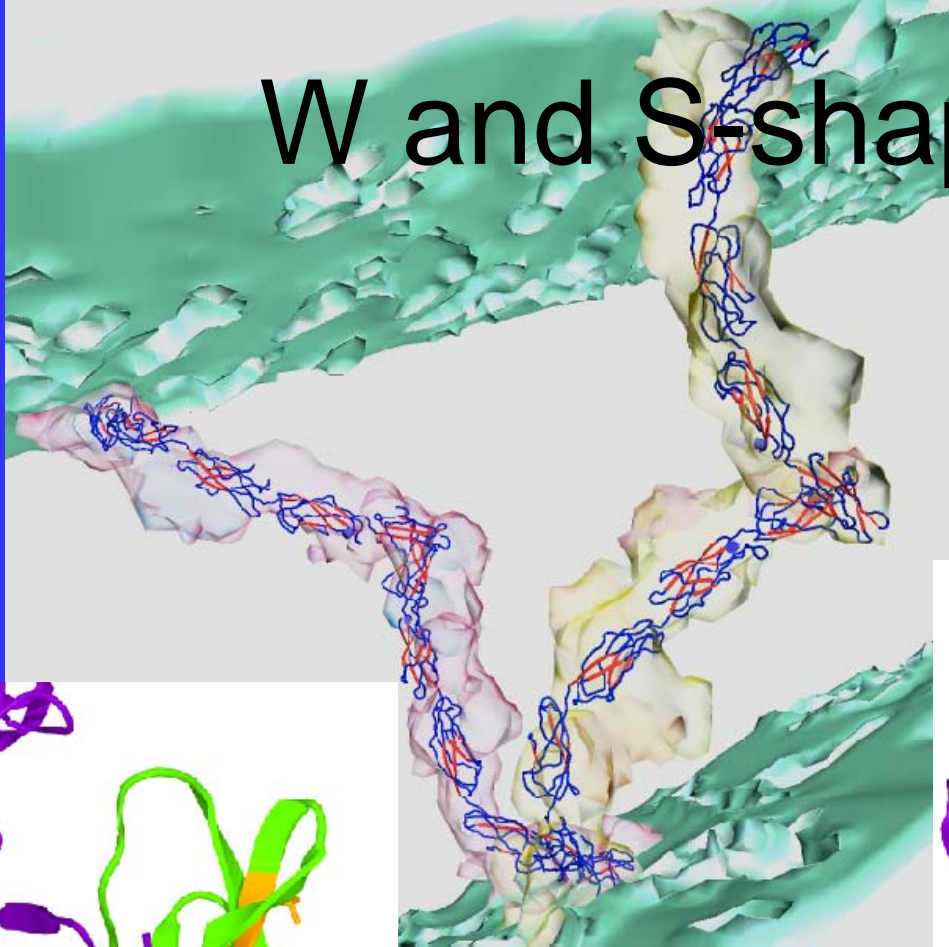
Untangling Desmosomal Knots with Electron Tomography

Wanzhong He,¹ Pamela Cowin,² David L. Stokes^{1,2,3*}

SCIENCE VOL 302 3 OCTOBER 2003



W and S-shapes



COMMUNICATION

An EM View of the FokI Synaptic Complex by Single Particle Analysis

Éva Scheuring Vanamee^{1*}, John Berriman² and Aneel K. Aggarwal¹

210

An EM View of the FokI Synaptic Complex

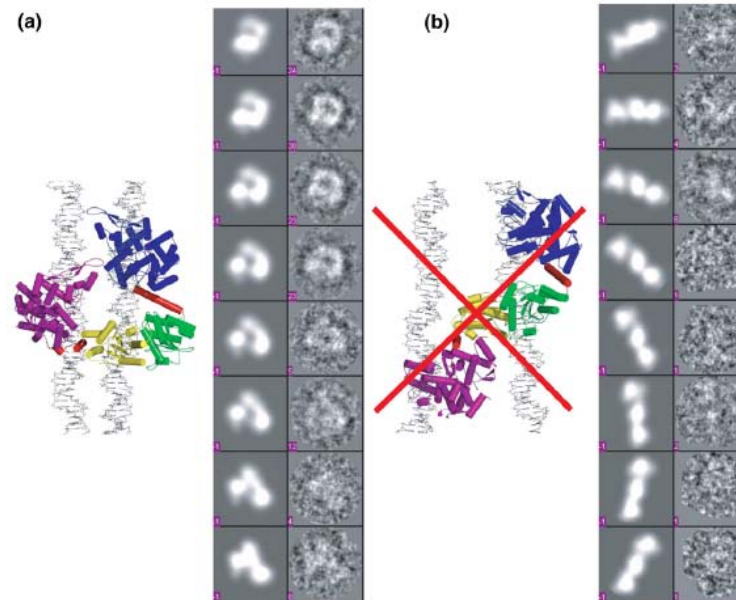
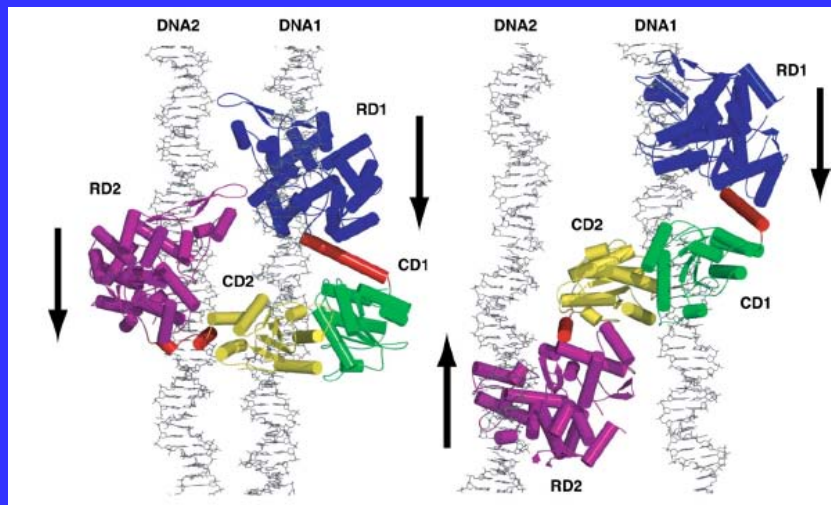


Figure 3. 2D projection matches generated (a) from model 1 and (b) from model 2. The left panels show representative projections generated from the models at 9° intervals and the right panels show the matched classified particles. The numbers in the right panels indicate the number of particles in each projection. The atomic models used to generate the 2D

Some NMR – structural biology areas at NYSBC

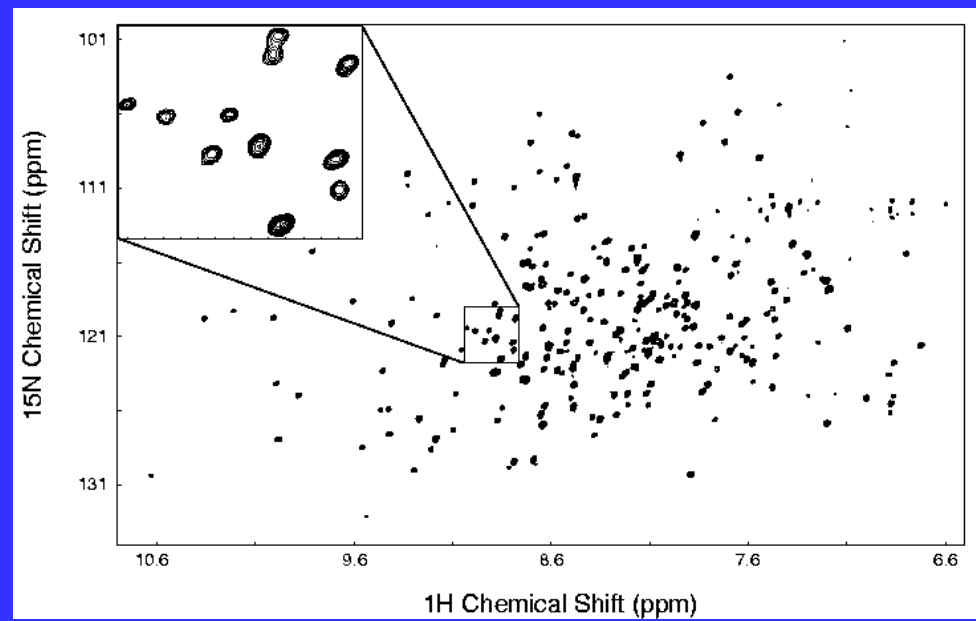
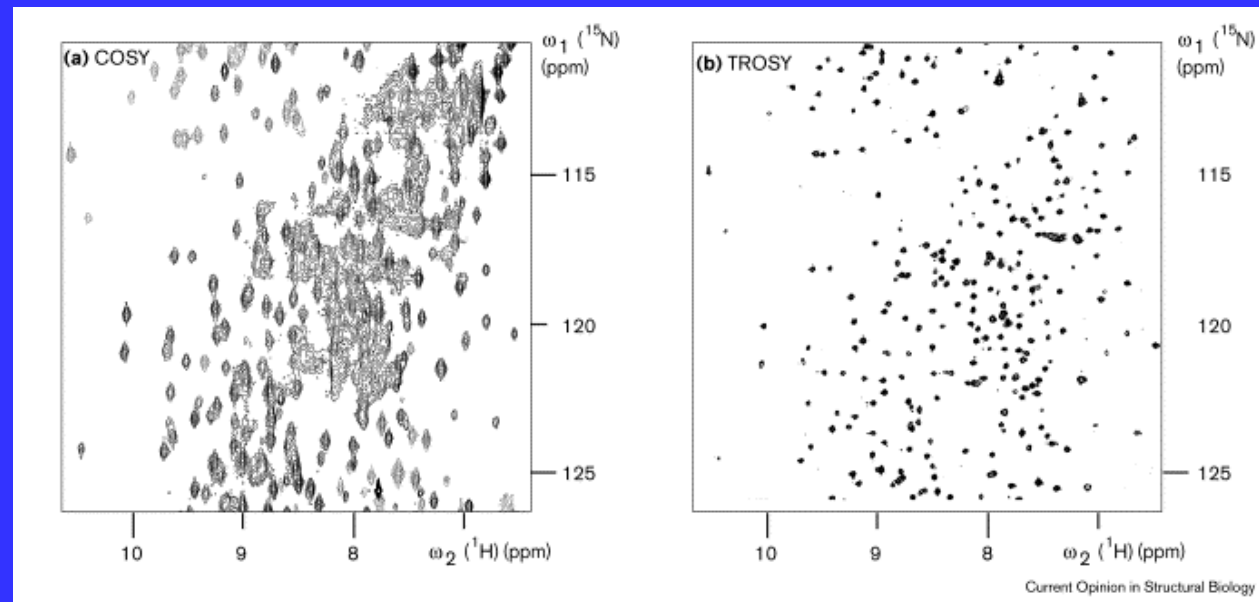
- Signal transduction
- Chromatin remodeling
- RNAi and related protein interactions
- Small Transporters
- Ubiquitin – proteasome
- Bacterial sigma factors
- Apoptosis
- Viral Assembly
- Intrinsically unstructured proteins

NYSBC NMR Performance

- The TROSY effect
Magnets > 750 MHz
Proteins > 30 kD
- 63 kD protein
at 900 MHz,
- NYSBC

Courtesy Prof.
Mark Girvin

Albert Einstein College of Medicine OF YESHIVA UNIVERSITY



Understanding multiple weak interactions

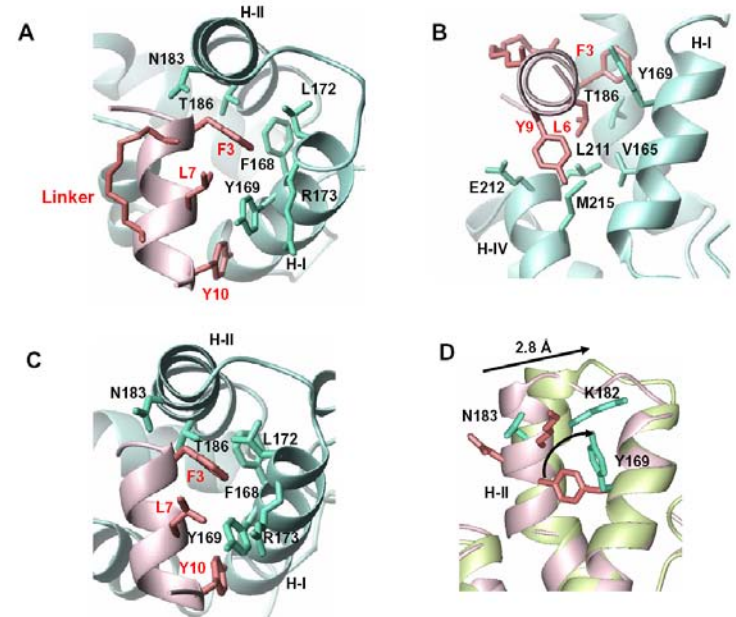
Structural Basis of Site-
Specific Histone
Recognition by the
Bromodomains of Human
Coactivators PCAF and
CBP/p300

Lei Zeng,¹ Qiang Zhang,¹
Guillermo Gerona-
Navarro,¹ Natalia
Moshkina,¹ and Ming-
Ming Zhou^{1,*}

Structure 16, 643–
652, April 2008

Compact structure NYAD-13 / CTD CA mt

Figure 2



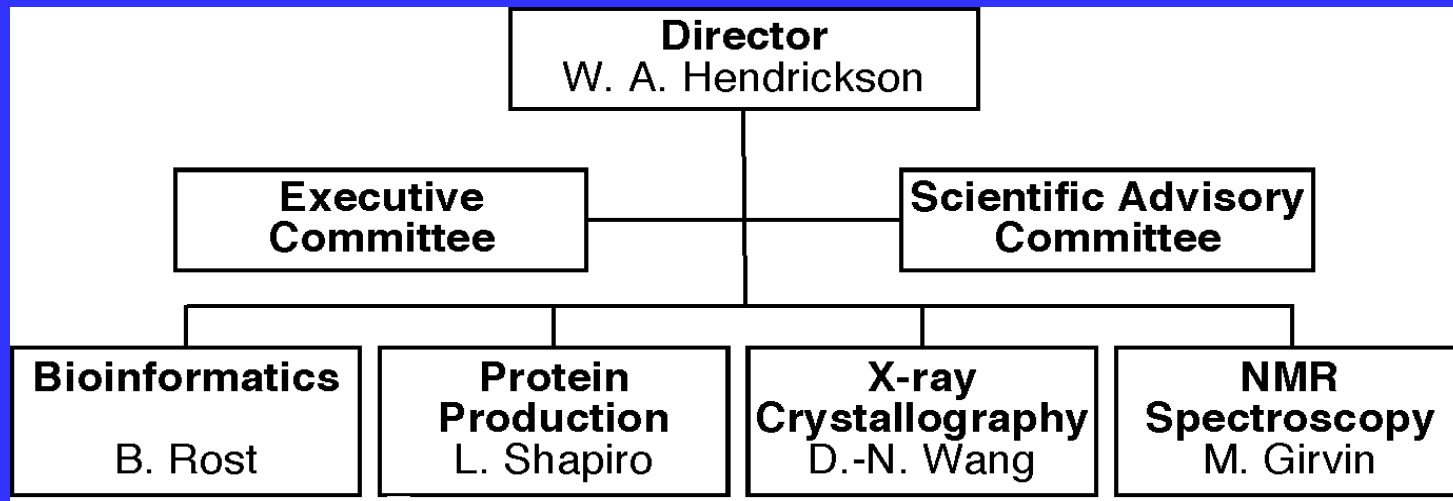
SOLUTION STRUCTURE OF A HYDROCARBON STAPLED PEPTIDE INHIBITOR IN COMPLEX WITH MONOMERIC C-TERMINAL DOMAIN OF HIV-1 CAPSID*.

Shibani Bhattacharya¹, Hongtao Zhang², Asim K Debnath² & David Cowburn, *J Biol Chem* *in press*



NEW YORK CONSORTIUM ON MEMBRANE PROTEIN STRUCTURE

Cooperative ventures



NYSBC

Albert Einstein

Columbia

Burkhard Rost

NYU

Rockefeller

Rutgers

SUNY Buffalo

Vollum

UMDNJ

Wayne Hendrickson

Mark Girvin

Wayne Hendrickson
John Hunt

Larry Shapiro

Da-Neng Wang

Rod MacKinnon

Guy Montelione

Thomas Szyperski

Eric Gouaux

Masayori Inouye

James Love

Barry Honig
Ann McDermott
Filippo Mancina

Ming Zhou

Nancy Woychik

Production of prokaryotic membrane proteins in E. Coli hosts

The application of HT techniques developed for soluble proteins to membrane proteins

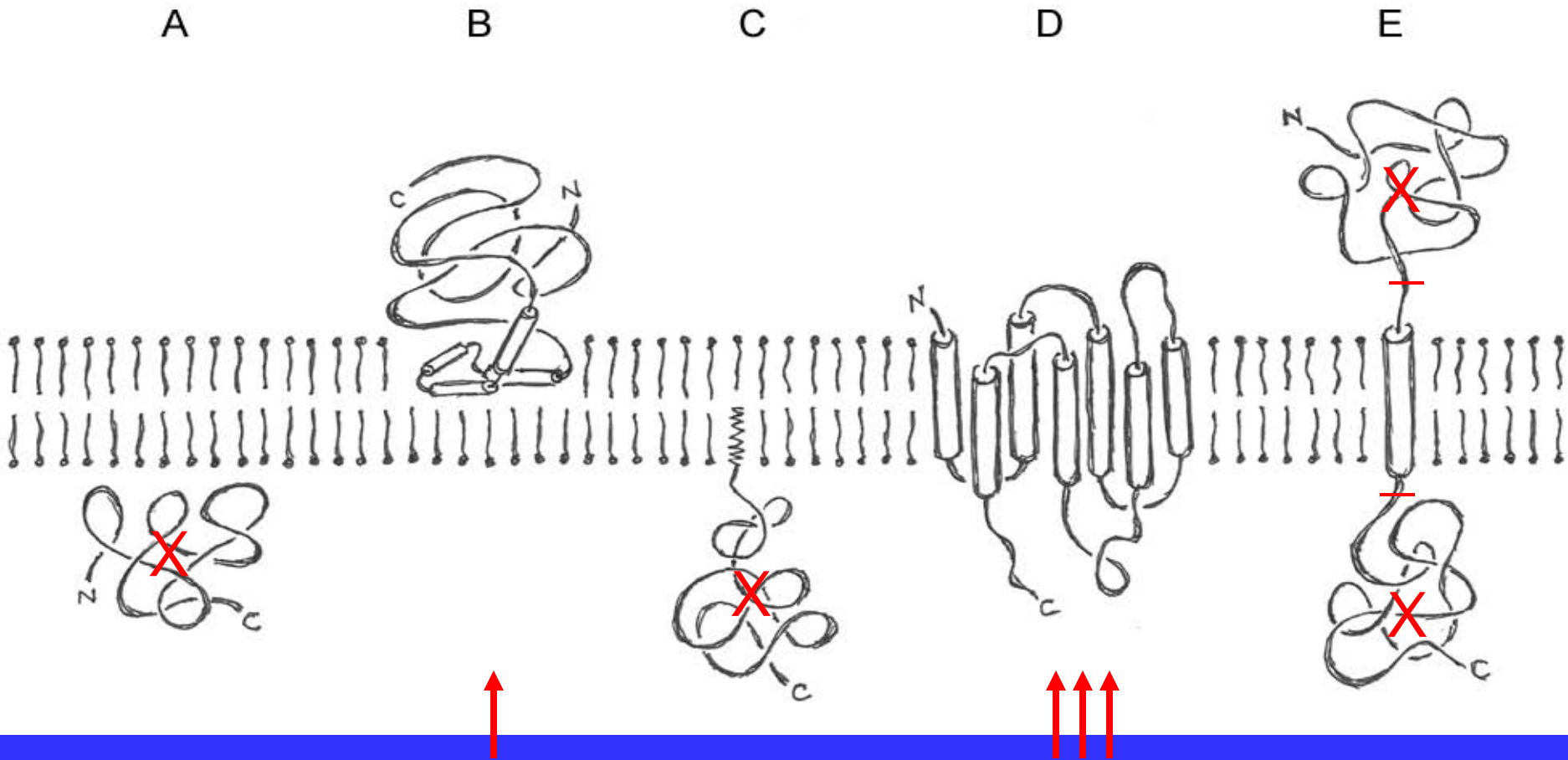
Membrane Proteins

25 - 30% of genomes

< 1% Protein Data Bank (PDB)

_____Monotopic_____

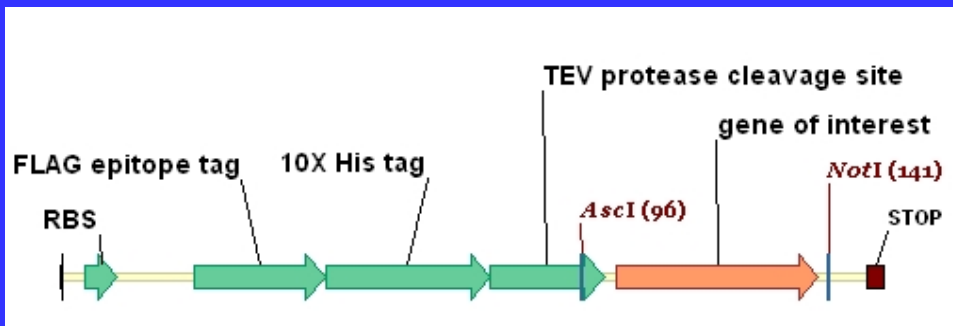
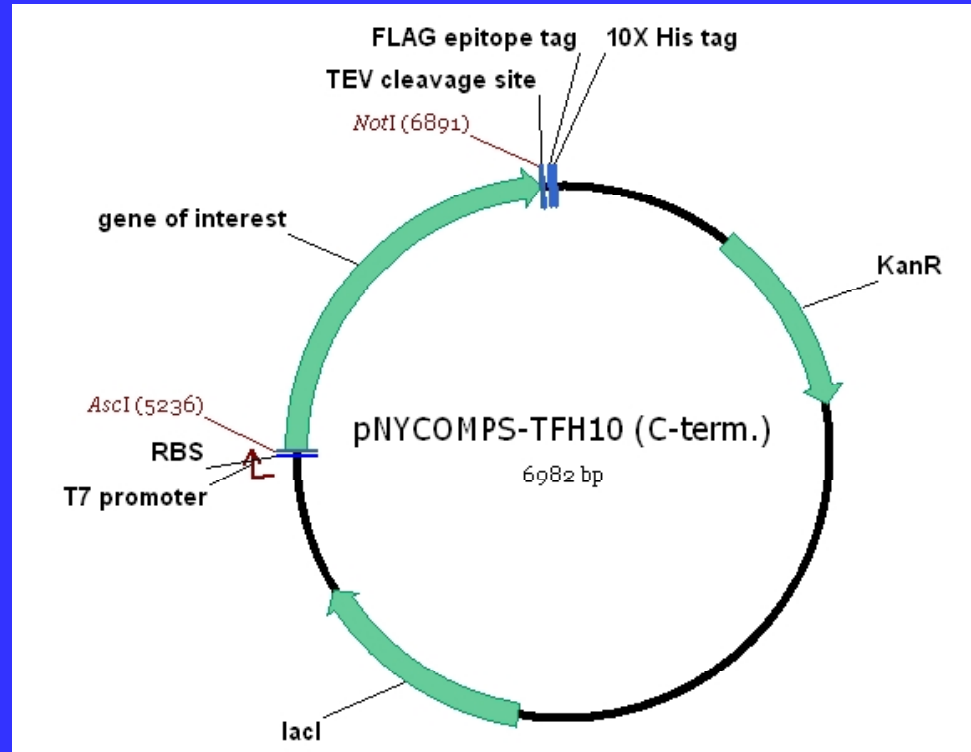
_____Polytopic_____



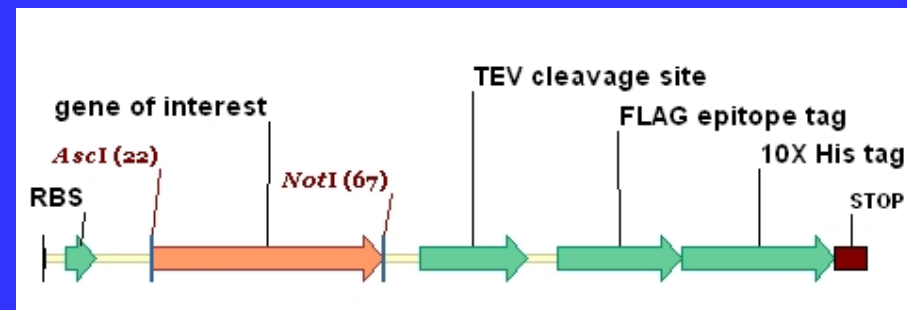
New Robot Deck



NYCOMPS vectors for protein expression in *E. coli*



N-terminal fusion



C-terminal fusion

Ligation Independent Cloning (LIC)

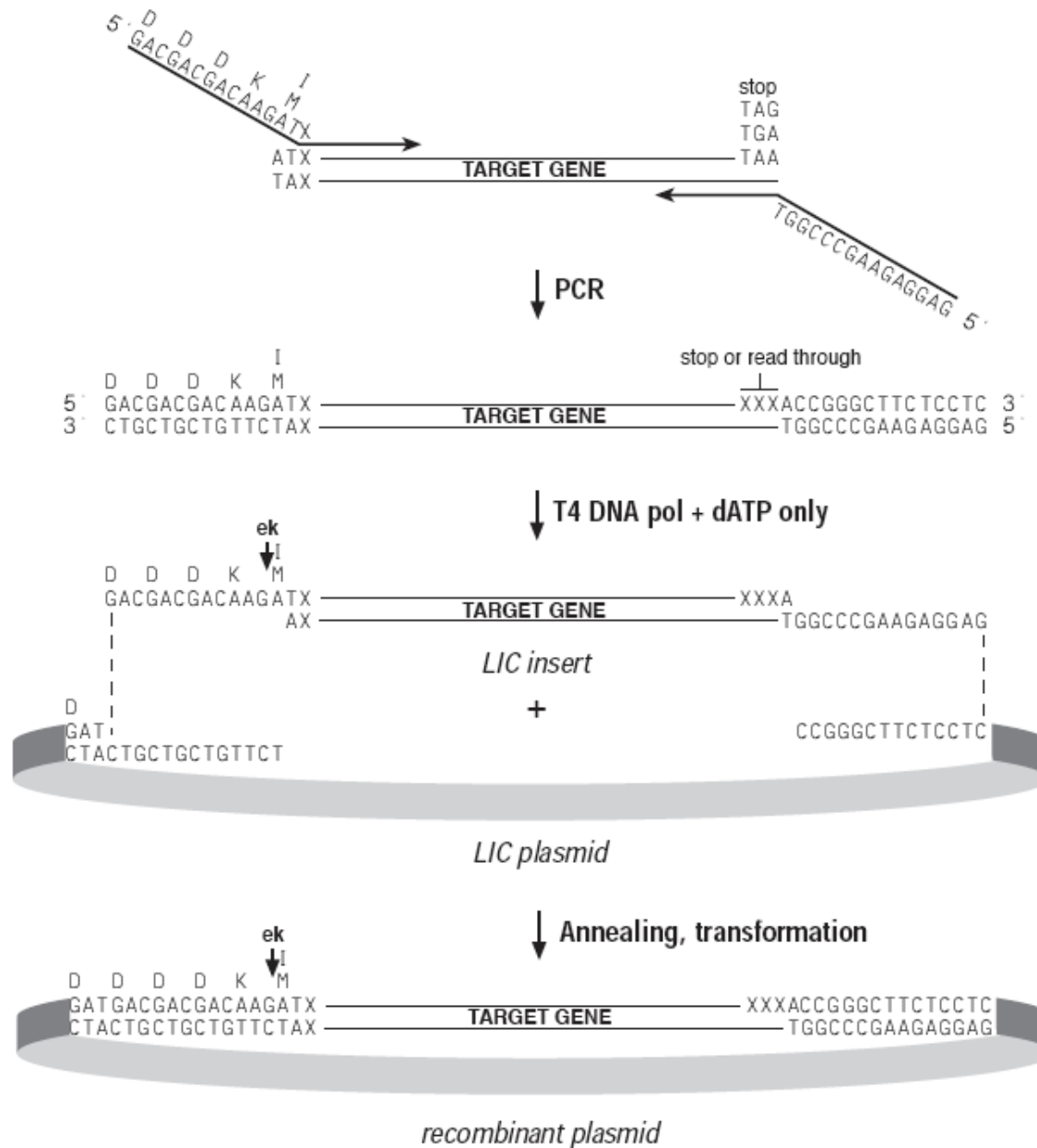
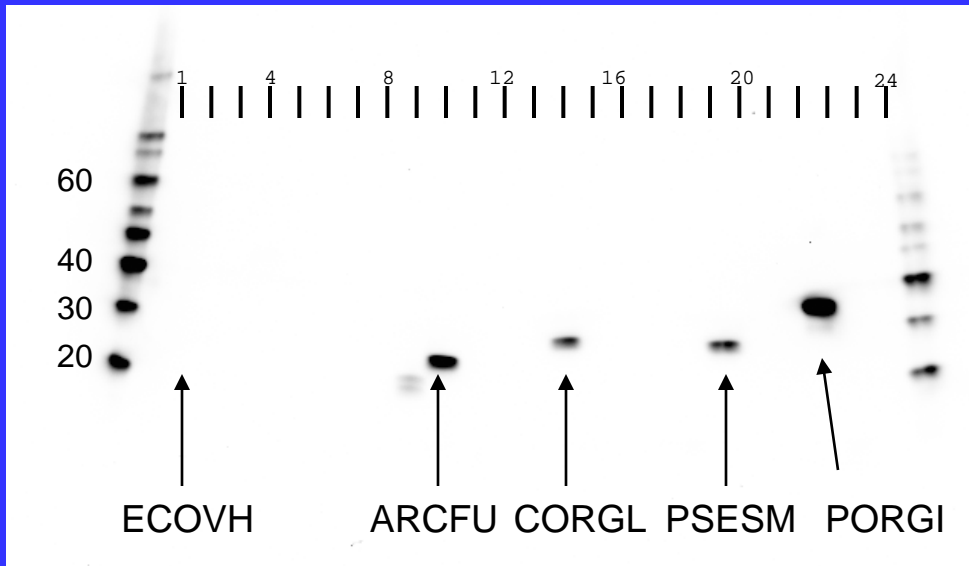


Figure from
Novagen

Homologues are worth the effort

YnjF seed



0.5ml BL21 pLysS culture (96 well)
 Lysis by sonication
 DDM solubilisation
 Metal affinity purification (96 well)
 SDS PAGE of elutions
 Western Blot (FLAG)
 Chemiluminescent detection

E. Coli version does not express

Detergent selection by Gel Filtration



192 sample auto sampler
15 possible mobile phases
20 minutes per run, 5 μ l injections

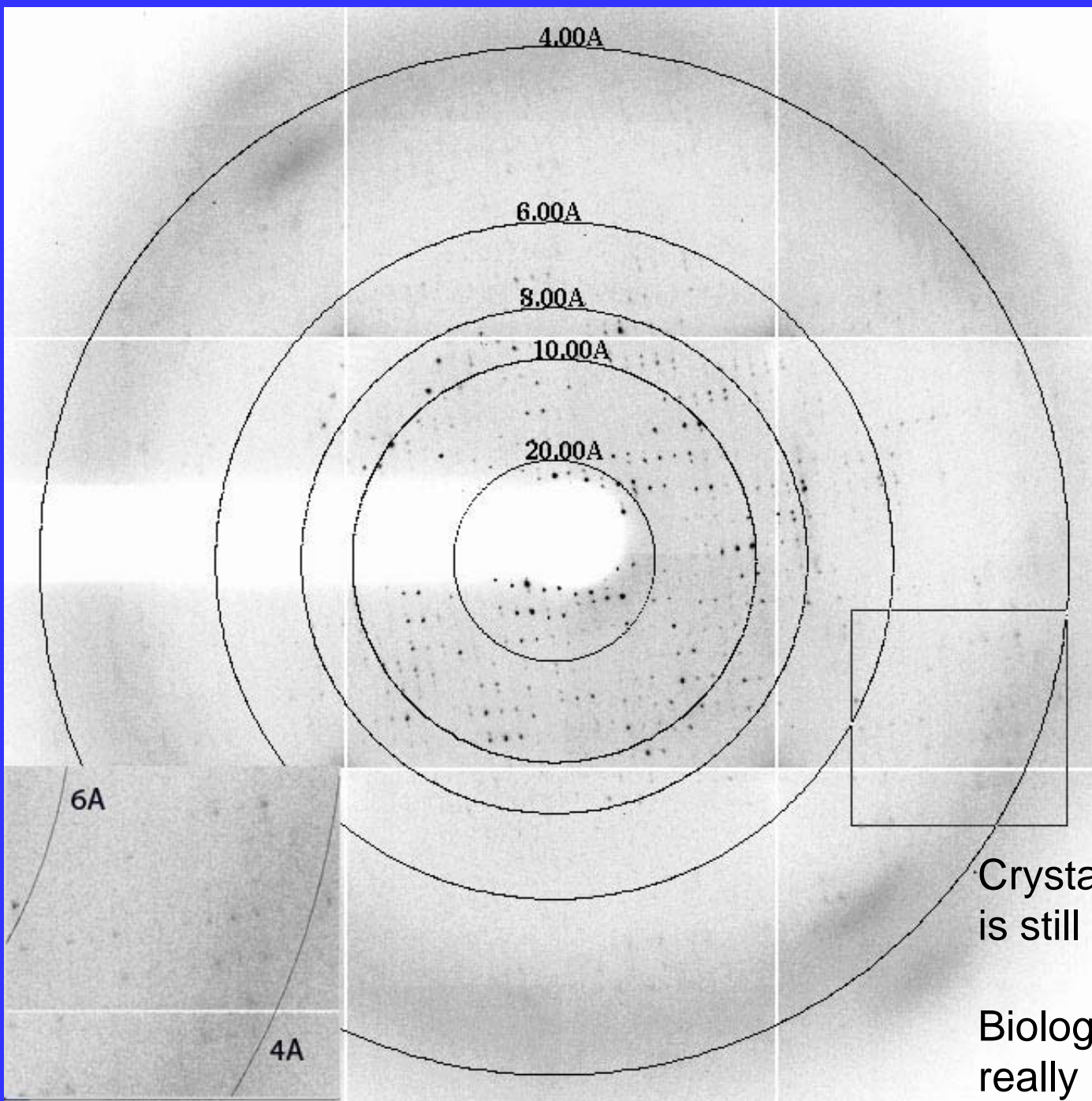
2 operational systems

Statistics from distributed scale-up

target clusters	28
clones received	432
processed at 1 liter scale	207 (47%)
good at 1 liter scale	58 (28%)
purified at large scale	40
purified to near-homogeneity	29 (73%)
with acceptable gel filtration	16 (55%)
set up for crystallization	10
yielding crystals	4 (40%)
acceptable diffraction limit	0

Nov 07

Now 7, as Feb 08

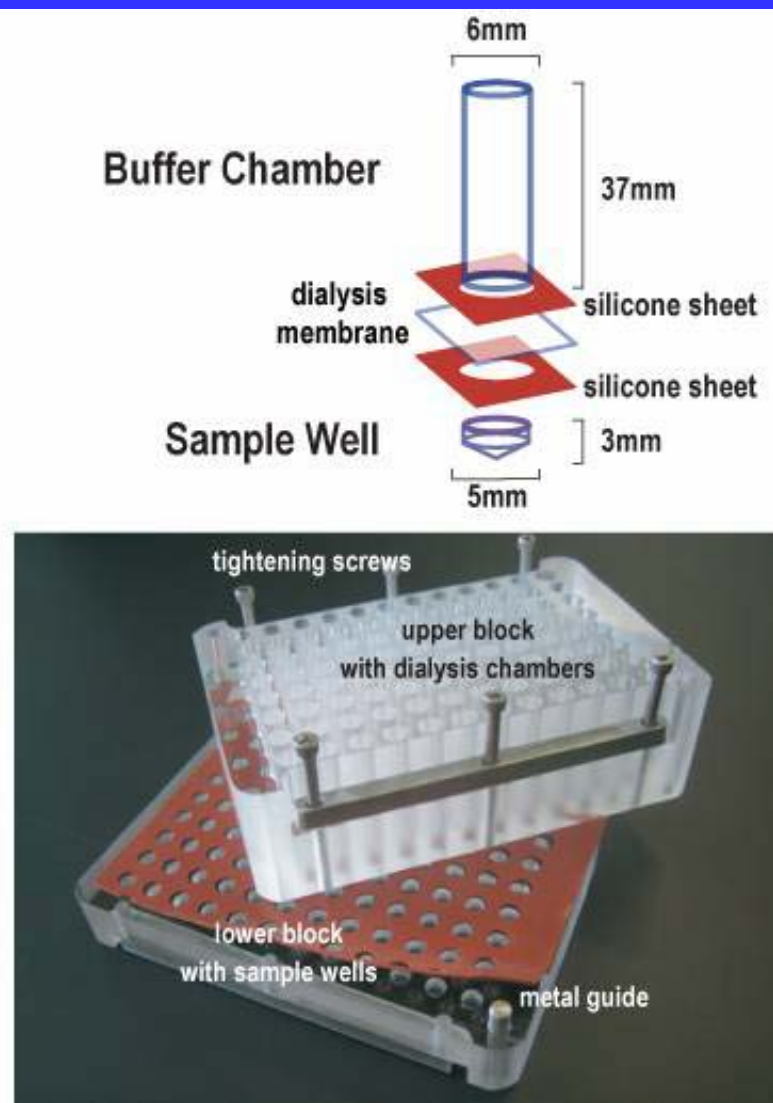
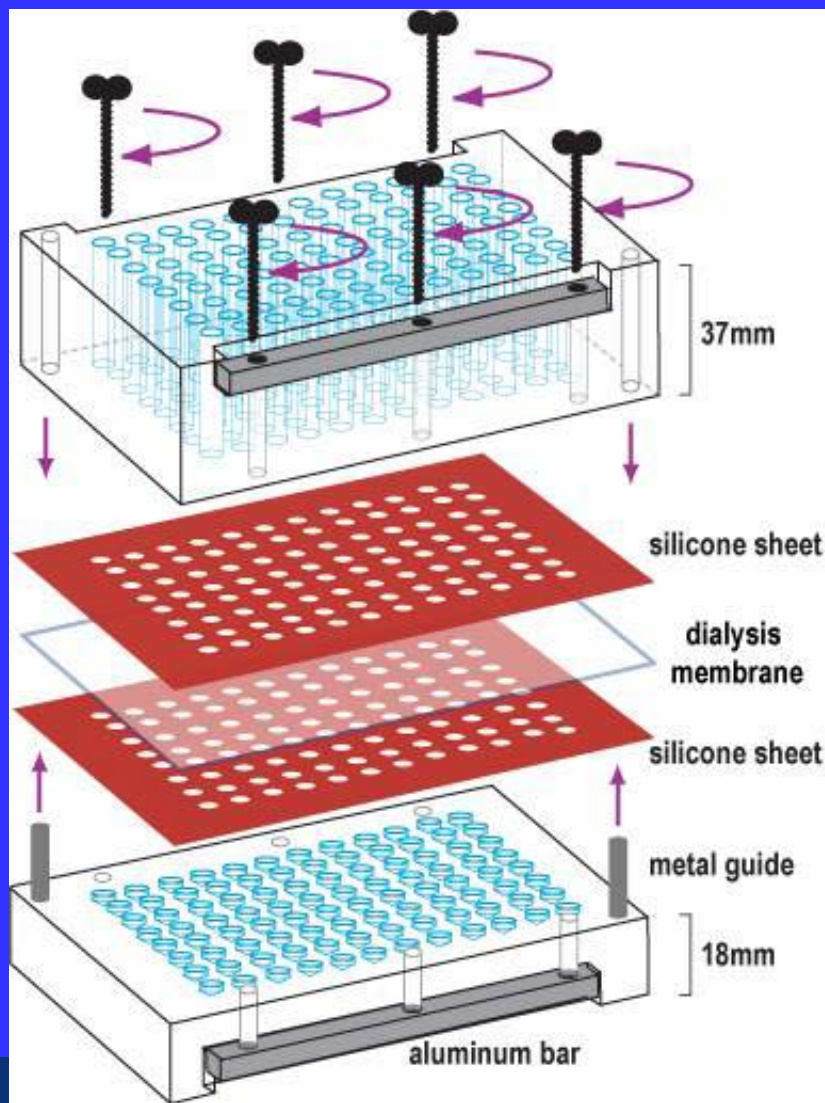


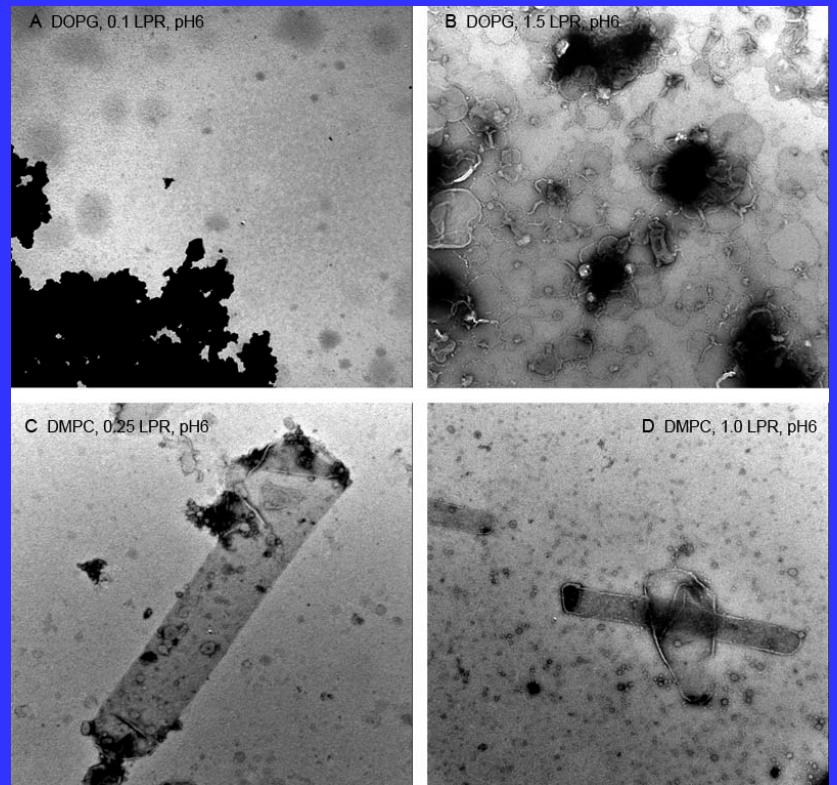
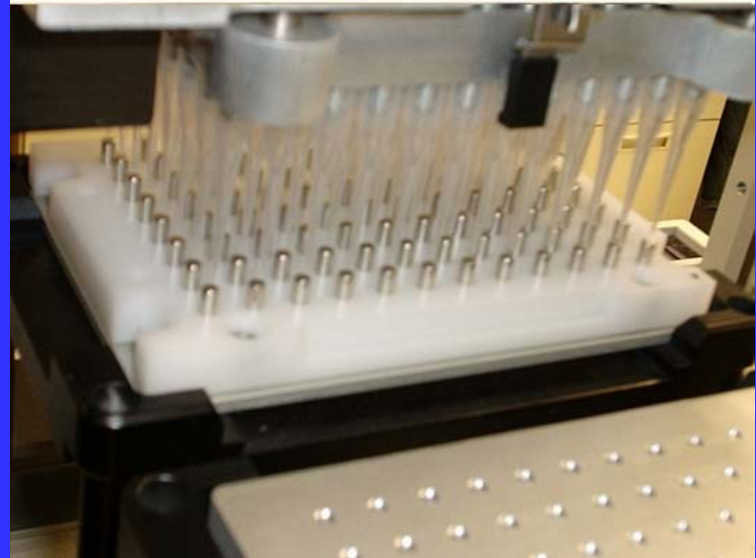
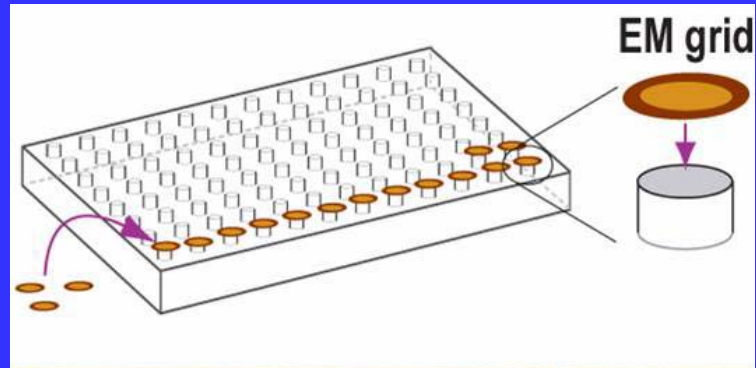
Sugar transport protein

Crystal optimization is still a major bottleneck

Biological information really helps (ligands etc)

HT 2D EM





Synergistic efforts

- Membrane protein structures – HT expression, crystallography, solution and solid state NMR (NYCOMPS), 2D crystallography (EM)
- Large ensembles – NMR screening *in cell*, single particle reconstruction (CEM), specific isotope labeling methods (NMR), crystallography
- Irregular ensembles – inter cellular contacts e.g. desmosomes by CEM, crystallography/NMR of multi-domain systems



More than 250 publications benefited from NYSBC 7/02 -- present

- What was done...
 - Incorporation, 12/99
 - Site and architect selection 06/00
 - Phase I construction ended 7/02
 - Phase II construction ended 9/03
 - Beam line management initiated 9/03
 - Phase III construction ended 12/06

New York Structural Biology Center

Formed as a 501 (c) (3) corporation with Board representation of ten Institutional Members

Albert Einstein College of Medicine

City University of New York

Columbia University

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Mount Sinai School of Medicine

New York University

Rockefeller University

State University of New York

Wadsworth Center, State Health Dept.

Weill Medical College of Cornell University

NEW YORK STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY CENTER

phase III

phase I

phase II

2000 design

NYSTAR
NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ACADEMIC RESEARCH

National Center for Research Resources
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

2006
reality

New York City
Economic Development
Corporation

National Center for Research Resources
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NYSTAR
NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ACADEMIC RESEARCH

2003
reality

New York Structural Biology

Phase I – 3x 800 MHz
750 MHz (solid state) 2100 m²
600 MHz
500MHz
200kV cryo-EM (to be moved)

Phase II – 900 MHz x 2
700 MHz 1200 m²

Phase III – 300kV cryo-EM
200kV cryo-EM 1100 m²
120 kV screening cEM



Educational Activities

- NYSBC currently offers the following semester-long, graduate level course, which are fully accredited. The courses are held at NYSBC.
- "NMR Spectroscopy of Macromolecules" (accredited Columbia University) is taught by Profs. A. G. Palmer, and A. McDermott. The course offers a detailed survey of the principles of NMR as applied to macromolecules.
- "NMR Structure Determination" (accredited CUNY) is taught by a team of staff and affiliate faculty members lead by Prof. Ranajeet Ghose. The course offers training in protein structure determination.
- "Cryoelectron Microscopy of Macromolecular Assemblies" (accredited NYU) is taught by a team of staff and affiliate faculty members lead by Prof. David Stokes. The course covers the theory and practice of solving structures by CEM.
- NYSBC offers non-credit short courses for instrument training in CEM and NMR.
- A bi-weekly seminar series "Metagroup" offers presentations by scientists from member institutions, from staff, and from visitors.

Current usage

- ~ 250 scientific affiliates
- ~ 37 NMR focused PI's
- ~ 32 EM focused PI's
- ~ 40 crystallographic focused PI's

- ~ 95 Direct use PI's
 - > 21 indirect collaborators etc



Governance

- Board represents the stake holding institutions
- Resources are distributed in proportion to capital stake, accommodating grants and contracts.
- Resource management per institution is by the institutions
- A single annual subscription is charged.
- IP belongs to the institutions.
- Well crafted by laws

Governance - Program

- Program areas prioritized by
 - Wide interest by scientists at Member Institutions
 - High capital/ operating cost ratio
 - Likely long term scientific impact

Governance – Capital

- Opportunistic
- Past success with State, Federal, City agencies
- Original member institution investment more than 400% exceeded by new external capital
- Exceptional work by Executive Vice President/ CEO Dr. Willa Appel

Governance -- Revenue

- A natural cap on the ability to pay subscription by member institutions
- Difficulty of control of flow of F&A for small scale
- Changes of policy by NIH (e.g. NCRR BRTP P41's) problematic
- Level of new recruiting by member institutions below initial expectations

Governance -- Compliance

- Highly burdensome on small independent institution.
- Significant legal and other consultant expenses
- Unavoidable complexity and restriction associated with a high density urban environment

A model for regional cooperation?

- Pluses
 - It can be done! (even in NY)
 - It provides disconnection of resource management from research careers
 - Provides scale and backup of critical resources
 - Synergizes other potential interactions of benefit
- Negatives
 - Someone has to leave their ego(s) at the door
 - Is there an exit strategy?
 - Cost control, best to be hoped for is a “natural tension” between management and Board
 - Maybe the multiplicity and close packing of institutions in NY limit generic applicability

Effect on quality of science

- A natural desire for justification beyond “faster, broader, cheaper”
- Generally accepted ideas for quality improvement
 - Personnel selection
 - No input from NYSBC, other than for staff
 - Selection of focal programs
 - Locked in by the program area choices
 - Minimization of non-research activities
 - NYSBC helps
 - Emphasis on impact and timeliness of projects
 - For the supported program areas, can be of significance

The “Wealth of Science”

- Liberal (19th Cent. definition) policies for increasing the “wealth” ...
 - Emphasis of individual creativity
 - Specialization of labor
 - Reduction of barriers to execution of ideas

Individual creativity

- New ideas more readily tested with larger scale and scope of resources
- Successes of others provide competitive stimulus and resource availability minimizes “helplessness” that resources are unavailable
- Reduced political role in resource allocation

Specialization of Labor

- Example 1 – technical NMR specialist can setup experiments for structure determination in 30' which might take a trainee student weeks to do, (maybe months successfully)
- Example 2 – training of a large number of EM users identifies common problems and opportunities

Reduction of barriers

- For structural biology, emphasis should be on the biology not necessarily the technique
- Applications in chemical biology, molecular & cellular biology, medicinal chemistry, should be available without the need for intercession with a nominal expert in structural biology
- An expert/specialist role reduces barriers by identifying best practices, removable bottle necks, and previously unrecognized opportunities

Changing the social structure

- ? Is it needed –
 - Extraordinary scale of new information from genomics etc
 - Perception of lack of impact of basic science advances on human health
 - Drop in new chemical entities registered
 - Lag of impact of human genomics on individual health
 - Scale and scope of institutional size for biomedical research objectives not naturally the same as for the educational/professional role

For the first time, rapid progress identifying the inherited basis of common human diseases

Long-term benefit will come from biological understanding and proven beneficial interventions

Typing of new genes variants (and the hyping of their potential value) will start immediately

Progress in the identification of gene variants for common diseases

Cholesterol

Obesity

Myocardial infarction

QT interval

Atrial Fibrillation

Type 2 Diabetes

Prostate cancer

Breast cancer

Colon cancer

Age Related Macular Degeneration

Crohns Disease

Type 1 Diabetes

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

Asthma

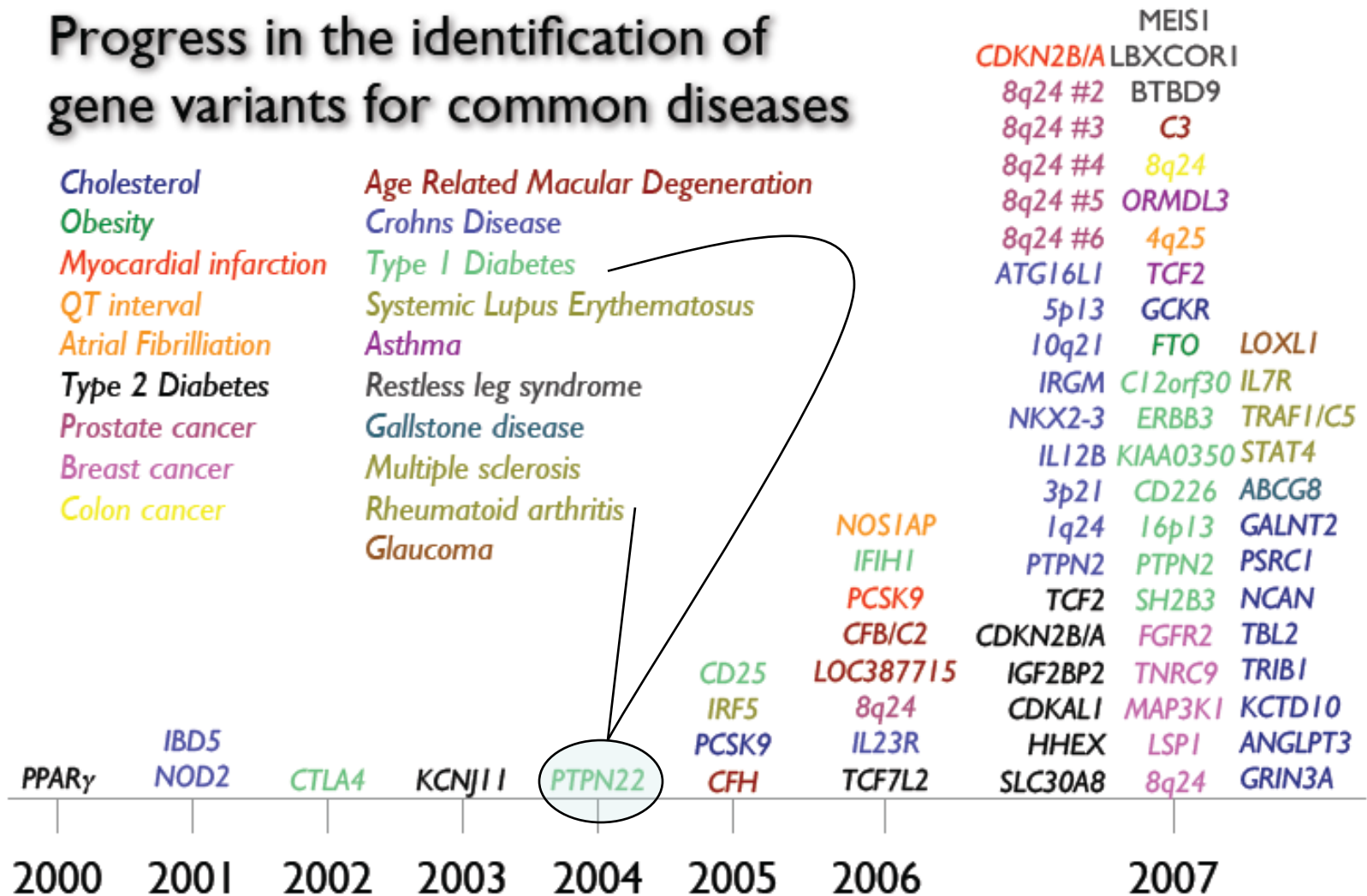
Restless leg syndrome

Gallstone disease

Multiple sclerosis

Rheumatoid arthritis

Glaucoma



Scope and the importance of the knowledge of the commons

- The success of big pharma was significantly linked to the larger SCOPE of programs, and not to overall scale of operations
- The effect of Scope stems from capturing knowledge spillovers between programs
- Significant components of the common knowledge from academic research

Henderson R, Cockburn I, Rand J. Economics, **27**, 32-59, 1996

Some uncomfortable questions

- Should every institution try to compete in all areas of resources (or indeed in scientific areas) ?
- What are the best practices for cross capture of basic biology and application to human disease (“translational research”?)
- Should there be regional/national centers to improve the “Wealth of Science” in defined areas?

In conclusion, for NYSBC

- The long term benefits to the “Wealth of Science” are still yet to be established
- The short term scientific impact and success indicate that for this specific genotype and secular factors, the phenotype is currently healthy

● THANK YOU

Like skiing, research should be exhilarating, and best enjoyed in fine surroundings and excellent company. Like skiing, there may be hidden hazards and changes in the weather.