

Structural biology: A powerful tool to gain insight into the biology of the malaria parasite, *Plasmodium falciparum*

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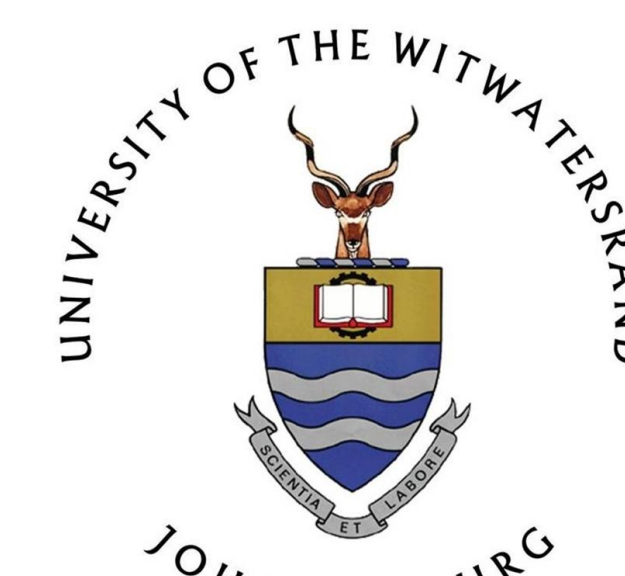
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INTRODUCTION

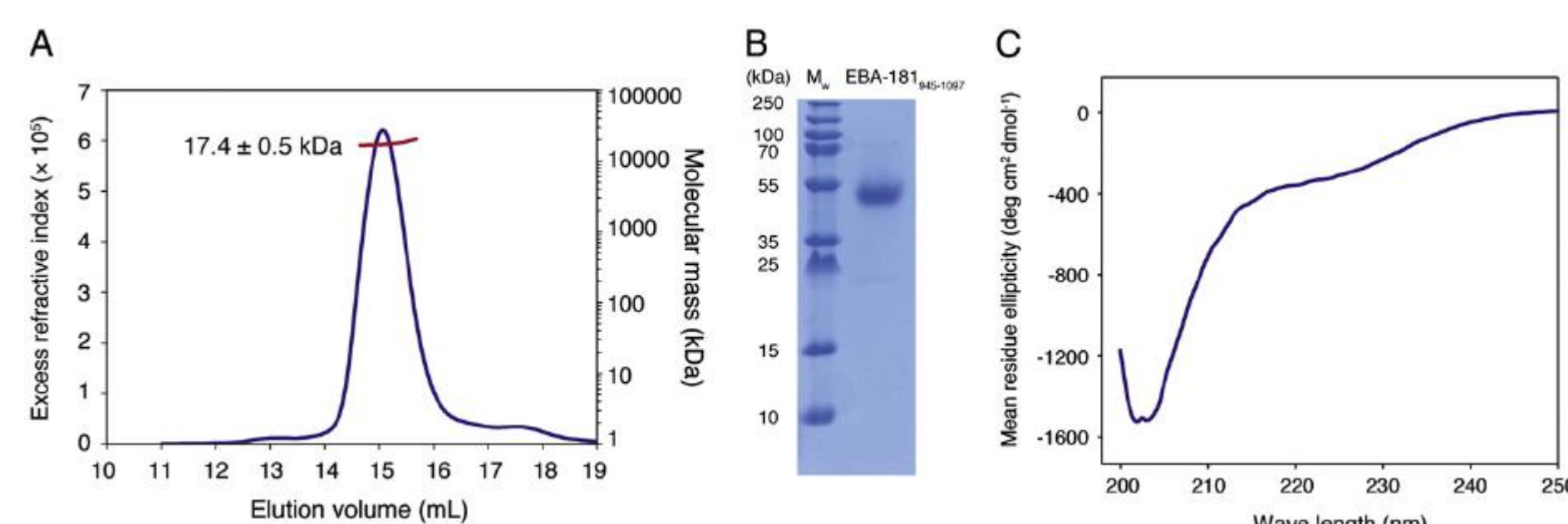
- Plasmodium falciparum* is responsible for the vast majority of malaria cases and deaths, especially in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Progress towards malaria elimination is hampered by the lack of an effective vaccine, the rapid development of drug-resistant parasites and insecticide-resistant *Anopheles* mosquito vectors, and insufficient knowledge of the biology of the parasite, in particular of the proteome and gene regulation.
- The array of sophisticated structural biology techniques available at ESRF and ILL provides a powerful tool to study critically important *P. falciparum* proteins and their interactions within the parasite.

AIM

To characterise two potential therapeutic target proteins:

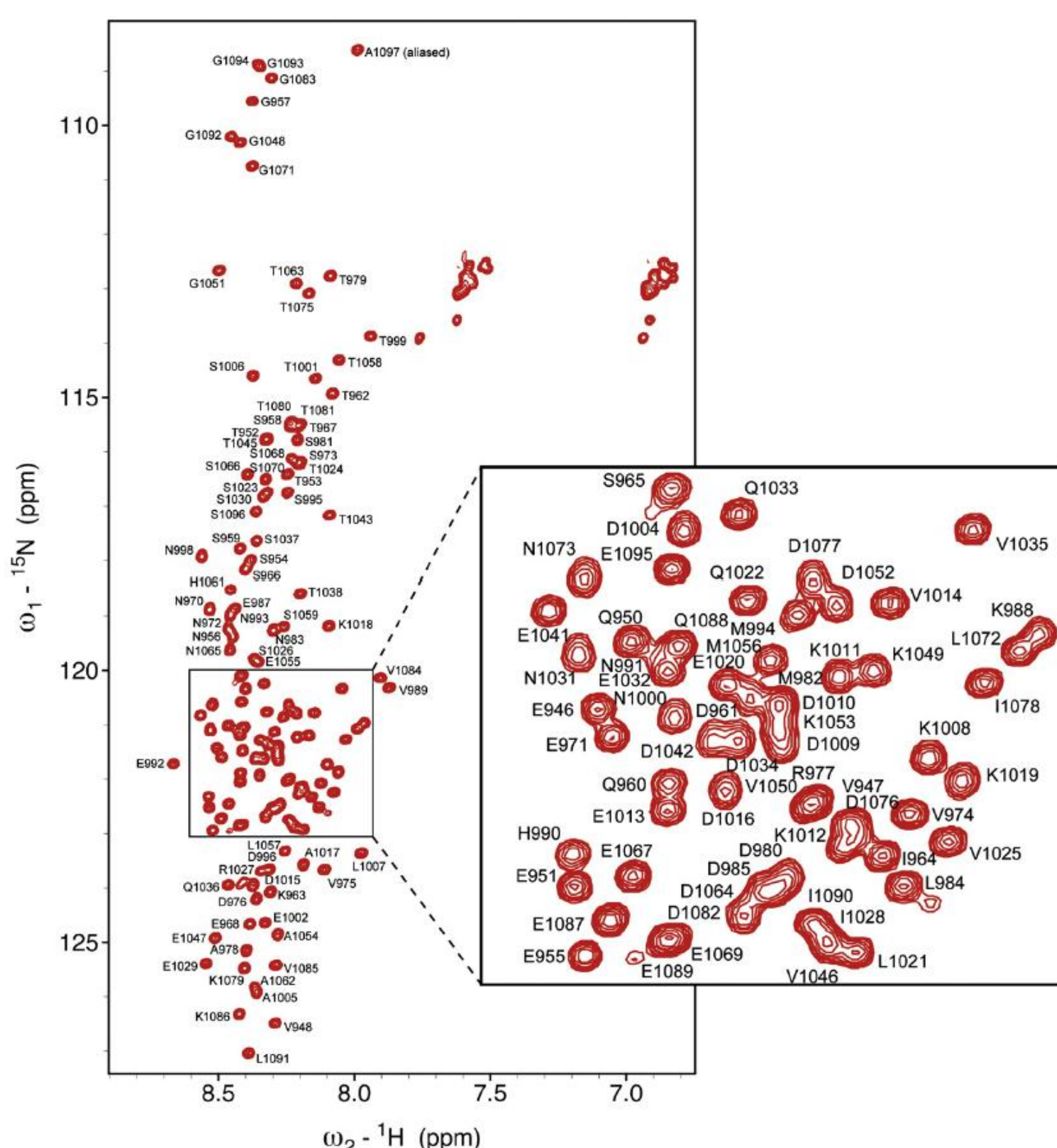
- Erythrocyte Binding Antigen, EBA-181, which is essential for the invasion of erythrocytes
- PfMyb2, a DNA-binding protein and putative transcription factor.

CHARACTERISATION OF EBA-181



Studies on EBA-181_{945–1097} in solution

(A) Determination of the molecular mass (B) SDS-PAGE of purified protein (C) Far-UV CD spectrum



Structure and dynamics of EBA-181_{945–1097}

- (A) Secondary α chemical shifts.
(B) $\{^1\text{H}\}$ - ^{15}N heteronuclear nOEs.
(C) 15N R2 and (D) 15N R1 spin relaxation rates. Blue shading indicates regions of the protein for which a rigidification is observed

NMR studies of EBA-181_{945–1097}

The limited signal dispersion is characteristic of an intrinsically disordered protein

Conclusion

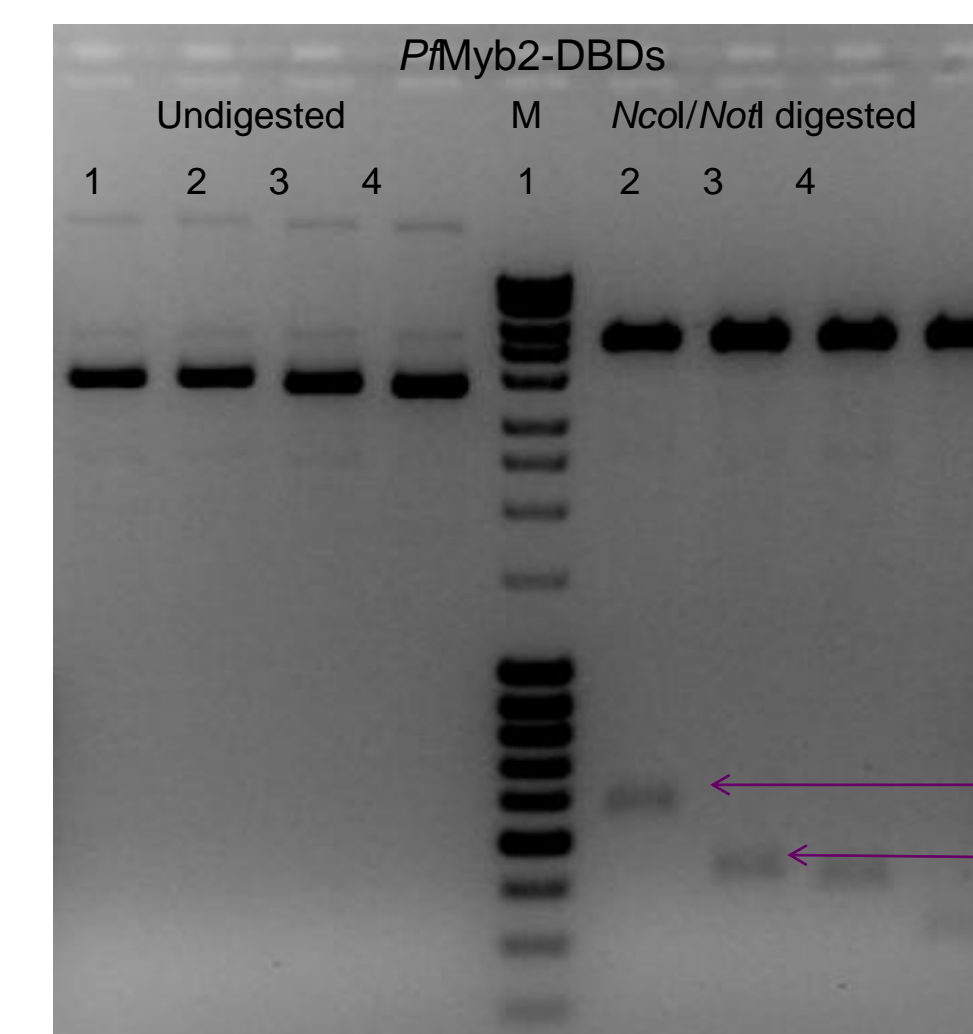
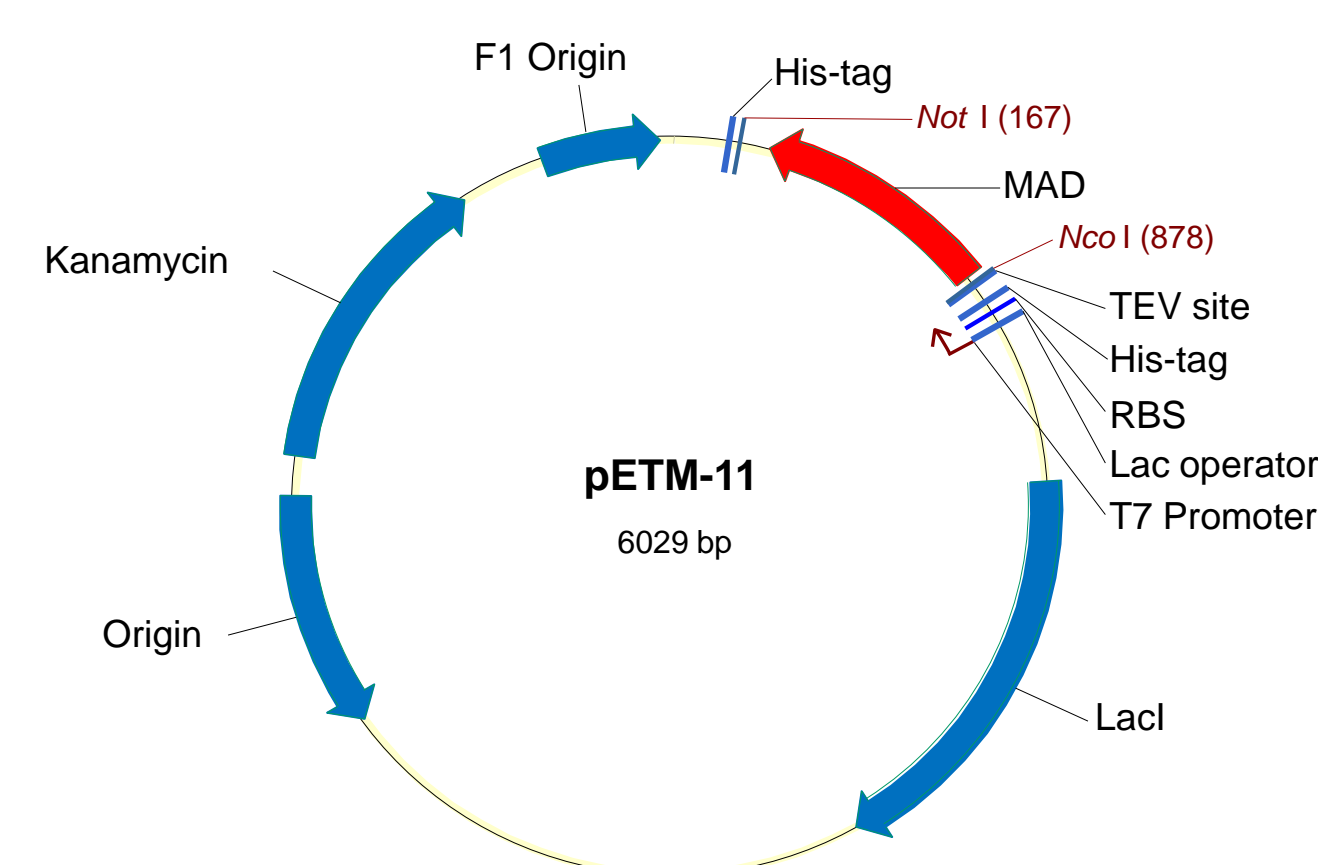
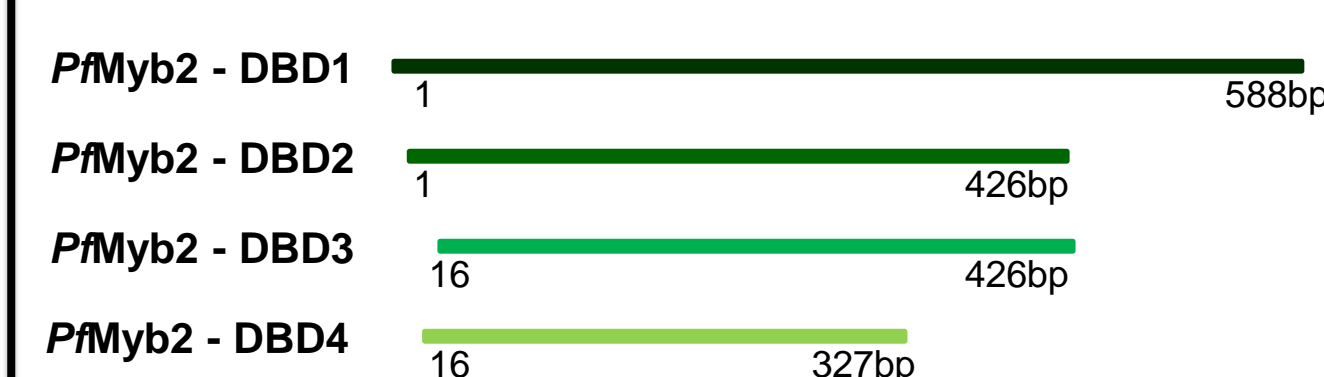
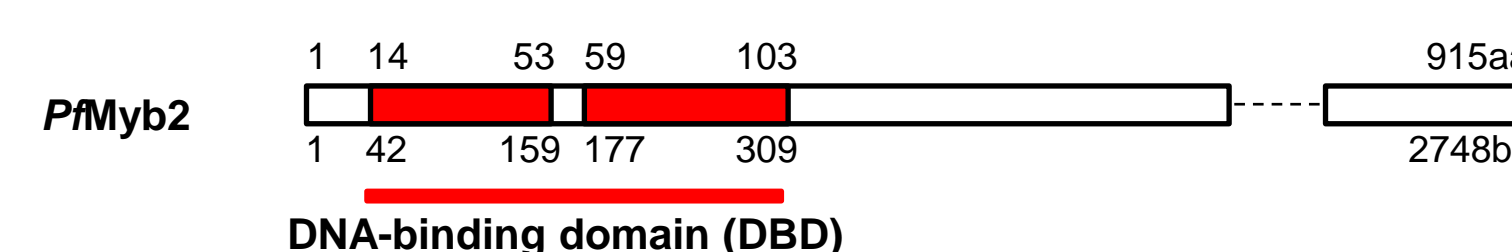
- The RIII–V region of EBA-181 (EBA-181_{945–1097}) is an intrinsically disordered structure
- It is essentially a statistical coil with several turn motifs
- It does not possess transiently populated secondary structures commonly seen in intrinsically disordered proteins that fold via specific, pre-formed molecular recognition elements
- The binding region with its macromolecular receptor was identified

CHARACTERISATION OF PfMYB2

- PfMyb2 has two DNA Binding Domains (DBD) at the N terminal
- It localises to the nucleus as demonstrated by indirect immunofluorescence
- Electrophoretic mobility shift assays (EMSAs) using recombinant PfMybDBD revealed binding to a consensus DNA sequence
- Gene knockout studies showed the gene is essential for parasite survival

Cloning of PfMyb2 DBDs

- Culture 3D7 *P. falciparum* parasites
- Extract DNA and amplify PfMyb2 DBDs using high fidelity PCR
- Ligate fragments into the *Nco*I and *Not*I sites of the pETM-11 vector
- Transform competent DH5 α *E. coli*
- Identify plasmid constructs by restriction digest analysis
- Verify accuracy of constructs by DNA sequencing



Conclusion

- Four PfMyb DBDs have been cloned into pETM-11
- This construct will be used to express deuterated PfMyb2 proteins
- The structure of the PfMyb2-DNA complex will be analysed

FUTURE PROSPECTS

- Envisaged future studies will focus on the role of structural biology in a malaria drug development pipeline.
- The interaction of lead anti-malarial compounds with their target proteins will provide valuable information to guide optimisation of the lead compounds

REFERENCE

Manuel Blanc, Theresa L. Coetzer, Martin Blackledge, Michael Haertlein, Edward P. Mitchell , V. Trevor Forsyth, Malene Ringkjøbing Jensen. Intrinsic disorder within the erythrocyte binding-like proteins from *Plasmodium falciparum*

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