

# **Investigations of Ion Channel Structure and Function**

**I. Studies of Nicotine Binding to the Acetylcholine Receptor**

**II. Development of Tools for Studying Learning and Memory  
with Unnatural Amino Acids**

Thesis by

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For My Family:  
Mom, Dad, and Poopcat (1986 – 2005)

## Acknowledgements

“Via ovum cranium difficilis est.”

- Adlai E. Stevenson, Choate '18

Adlai Stevenson was right, the way of the egghead is hard, and it would be nearly impossible without a lot of help. First off, I must give props to the Dog; Dennis Dougherty has been the perfect advisor for me. The freedom he has given me to follow my interests is unusual in today's productivity-oriented graduate school environment. I certainly didn't know how unusual it was when I joined the group six years ago, all I knew was that unnatural amino acids and brains were cool. Dennis has given me a long leash (“Enough rope to hang yourself,” in his own words), and I have tried to learn as much as I could about as many different areas of Chemistry as I could while I was at Caltech. This may seem like an overly ambitious goal, perhaps it only seems reasonable because Dennis knows so much about so many things himself. Of course, Dennis is also a consummate family man, a D.A.D. all the way through; and I would be remiss if I did not thank Ellen and the girls for making me feel at home whenever the group came over to the house.

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Finally, this brings me to my parents. The apple certainly has not fallen far from the tree. Precisely, it fell three doors down the hall on the third floor of Crellin from J. D. Roberts' office, under whom my father received his Ph.D. from Caltech twenty-five years ago. While the comparisons to my father are more obvious; in a strange way, what I do brings together what both of my parents do. My father is a theoretical chemist, and my mother a psychotherapist, so the work in this thesis comes from both of them. It certainly would not have been possible to get to this point without a lot of support (and some occasional yelling and guilt trips) from both of them. This thesis is for them, I hope it makes them proud.

No thesis introduction would be complete without a sage scientific quote:

StrongBad: "Say something smart."

Homestar: "Science."

StrongBad: "Say something else smart."

Homestar: "Science again."

## Abstract

At synapses in the nervous system, ligand-gated ion channels convert the chemical signal of neurotransmitter release into the electrical signal of ion flux. These proteins underlie the proper transmission of information from one nerve cell to another, and disorders of these channels lie at the heart of many addictions and neurological diseases. We examine their function with the diverse palette of structural alterations available through unnatural amino acid mutagenesis.

### **Section 1: Studies of Nicotine Binding to the Acetylcholine Receptor**

In previous studies, we have used fluorinated Trp derivatives to conclusively identify a cation- $\pi$  interaction with Trp 149 in the binding of acetylcholine (ACh) to the muscle-type nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR). We have incorporated mimics of ACh, termed tethered agonists, in the binding site to produce self-activating channels. Using tertiary tethered agonists that would only become cations and activate the channel when protonated, we probed the local  $pK_a$  of the binding site. They were found to be protonated only at pH's much lower than their  $pK_a$  in free solution, implying a perturbed  $pK_a$  for the binding pocket, which has implications for the binding of tertiary agonists like nicotine (Nic).

It has previously been shown that Nic does not participate in a straight-forward cation- $\pi$  interaction with Trp 149 as ACh does. We have identified a hydrogen bond between the Nic pyrrolidine N-H and the backbone carbonyl of Trp149 by introducing an ester linkage at this point, weakening the carbonyl H-bond accepting ability. Calculations performed on hydrogen bound complexes of ACh, Nic, and the Nic analog epibatidine (Epi) explain the trends observed for ligand activation of the nAChR. ACh binds through a cation- $\pi$  interaction, Nic binds primarily through a H-bond, and Epi binds through both.

Expanding upon this study, we have performed molecular dynamics (MD) simulations of the recently crystallized ACh binding protein (ACHBP) and of models of the ligand binding domain of the  $\alpha 7$  nAChR subtype. We have found that ACHBP, which has been used extensively as a structural model for ligand binding to nAChRs, binds ligands in a dramatically different manner than nAChRs: ACHBP, which does not need to gate, is preorganized to bind ligands in a "lock and key" fashion. The nAChR, which must gate, has a more flexible binding pocket, and bind ligands through an induced fit mechanism. Ligand-bound structures from these simulations have been taken on to quantum mechanical/molecular mechanical (QMMM) calculations to model the effects of unnatural amino acid mutations in an environment that simulates the full nAChR binding pocket. The MD and QMMM protocol should be generally applicable to our unnatural amino acid mutagenesis studies of the nAChR.



## **Section 2: Development of Tools for Studying Learning and Memory with Unnatural Amino Acids**

The nAChR is essential to neurotransmission at the junction between nerve and muscle cells, and it plays an important role in many central nervous system processes. However, its role in learning and memory is limited, at least in our current molecular models of these events. In a sense, the formation of a memory consists of the strengthening of some synaptic connections and the weakening of others. These processes, termed long term potentiation (LTP) and depression (LTD) respectively, are primarily governed by modifications to glutamate receptors (GluRs). We have developed tools for studying the mechanism and timecourse of these modifications, and we have demonstrated the first incorporation of unnatural amino acids into a GluR.

Two major types of changes are believed to underlie LTP and LTD: alterations to the functional properties of a single glutamate channel and changes in the number of GluRs present at a synapse (trafficking). One common mechanism for initiating both of these changes is the phosphorylation of Ser, Thr, and Tyr hydroxyl groups. Many such residues are present in a GluR and are targets for phosphorylation, making it difficult to understand the effects of phosphorylation at any one residue. We describe the first incorporation of “caged” phosphoamino acids that should permit precise temporal control of the onset of phosphorylation. This cage consists of a photocleavable protecting group applied either to the wild-type amino acid or to the chemically synthesized, phosphorylated amino acid.

While phosphorylation can act as a functional group signal to alter protein function and trafficking, it appears that the initial trigger for both LTP and LTD involves removal of a  $Mg^{2+}$  ion from the channel of the NMDA-type GluR. This allows  $Ca^{2+}$  flow through the receptor, and the rise  $Ca^{2+}$  concentrations leads to changes in the phosphorylation states of GluRs. We have begun dissecting the NMDA receptor  $Mg^{2+}$  blockade site by demonstrating that the mechanism of  $Mg^{2+}$  binding does not seem to be a cation- $\pi$  interaction, contrary to expectations based on conventional mutagenesis studies. Our studies of the NMDA receptor are interesting in themselves, and provide us with entrée into the study of GluRs, new to these labs. We hope to incorporate the caged amino acids into GluRs to study the effects of phosphorylation in molecular models of learning and memory.

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### Section 1: Studies of Nicotine Binding to the Acetylcholine Receptor

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