

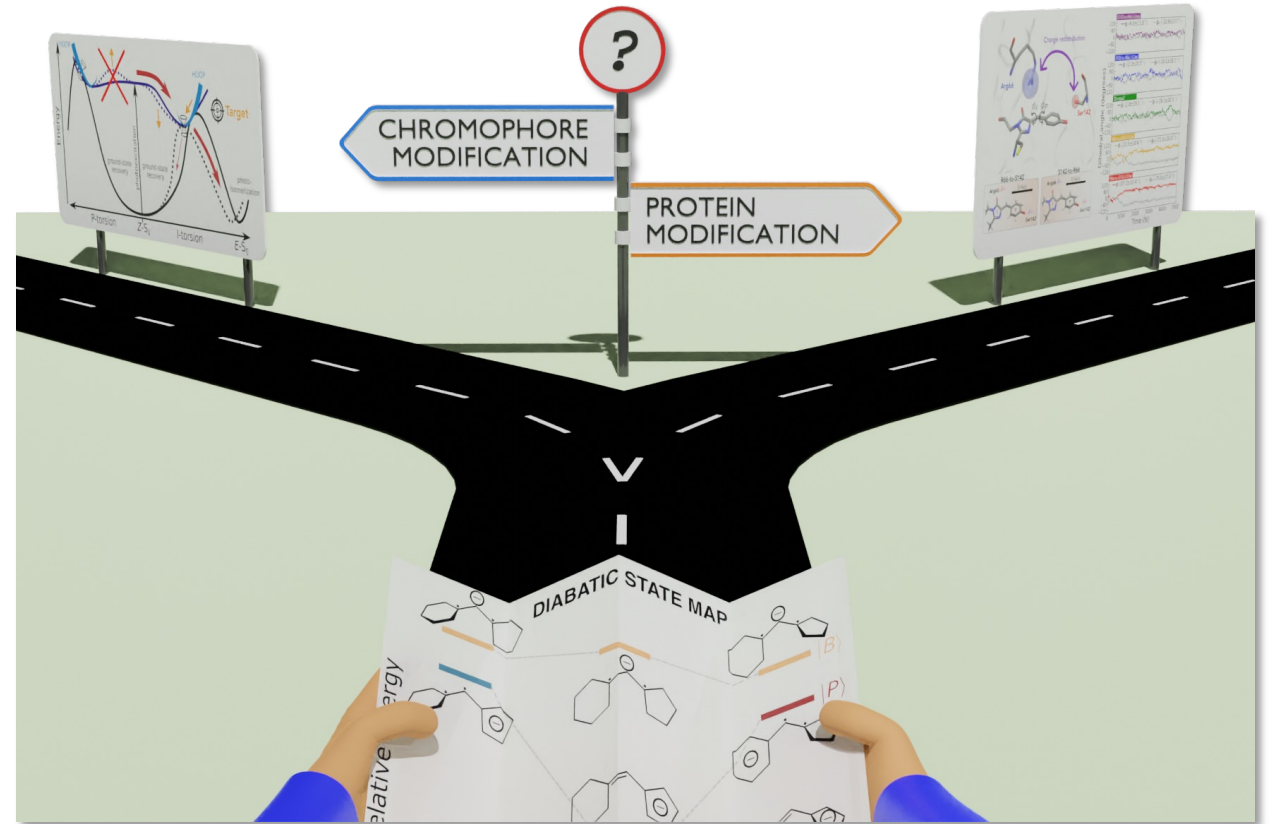


Dimming the lights & switching the twist

Chemical and environment control of the GFP chromophore

Nanna Holmgaard List
KTH Royal Institute of Technology

VISTA seminar
March 6th 2024



Chey M. Jones
MTZ lab, Stanford
→ Merck, NJ



Rafael Couto
KTH

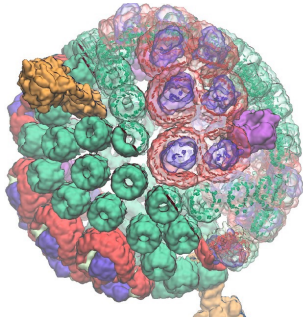


Light in Biology, Energy from light

MOLECULAR DOMAIN

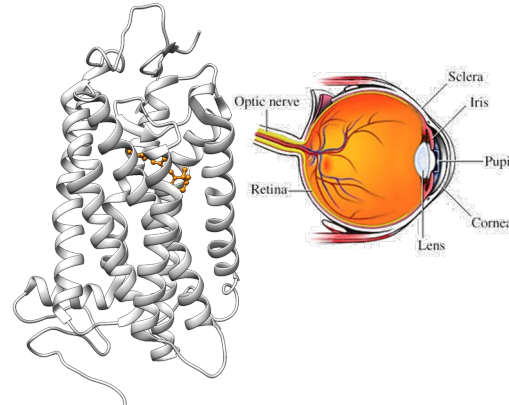
PHOTOBIOLOGY

Photosynthesis



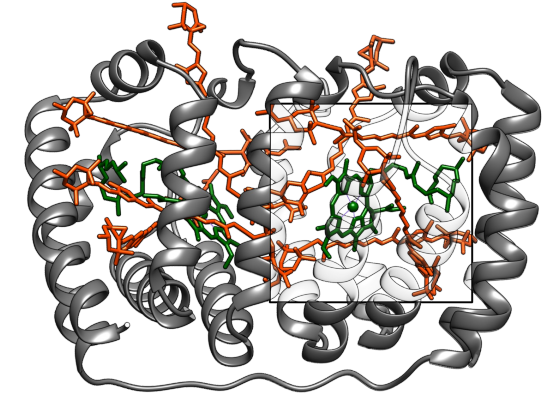
Sener *et al.*, *eLife* 2016

Light-sensing to adapt behaviors



Ernst *et al.*, *Chem. Rev.* 2014, 114, 126

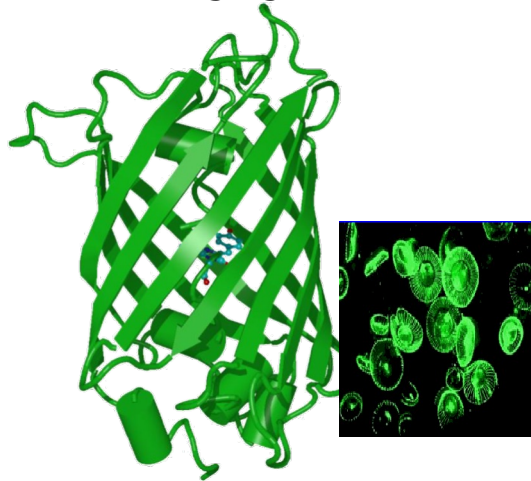
Light-harvesting vs. photoprotection



Horton, *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B Biol. Sci.* 2012, 367, 3455

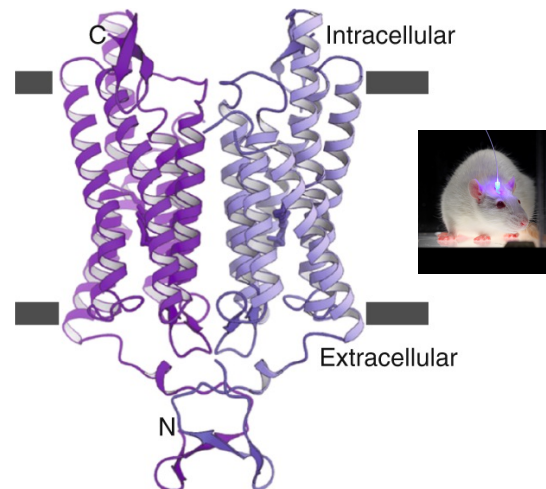
TECHNOLOGY

Imaging



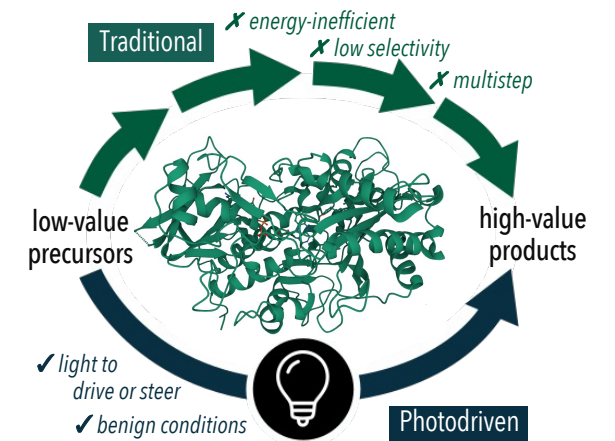
Zimmer, *Chem. Rev.* 2002, 102, 759
Betzig *et al.*, *Science* 2006, 313, 1642

Optical control



Deisseroth, *Nat. Methods*, 2011, 8, 26
Oda *et al.*, *Nat. Comm.* 2018, 9, 3949

Photobiocatalysis



Harrison *et al.*, *Acc. Chem. Res.* 2022, 55, 1087

Our dream

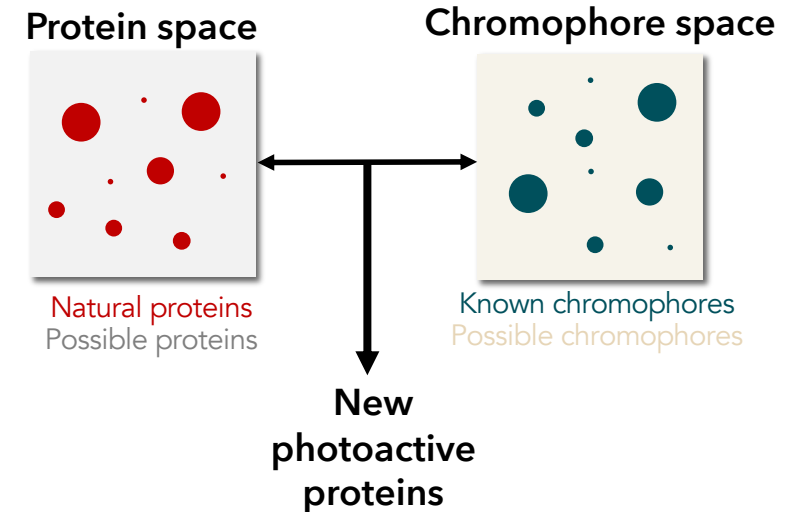
Nature has only explored a small part of protein and chromophore spaces, evolved under biological pressures

 Break free of natural protein folds and enable protein design factoring in requisite photofunction

Formidable task! – yet recent breakthroughs in computational de novo protein design strategies*

How might we contribute to this puzzle

1. What does the photofunctional blueprint look like?
2. What are the parameters defining the blueprint?
3. How does a blueprint couple to further multiscale phenomena?

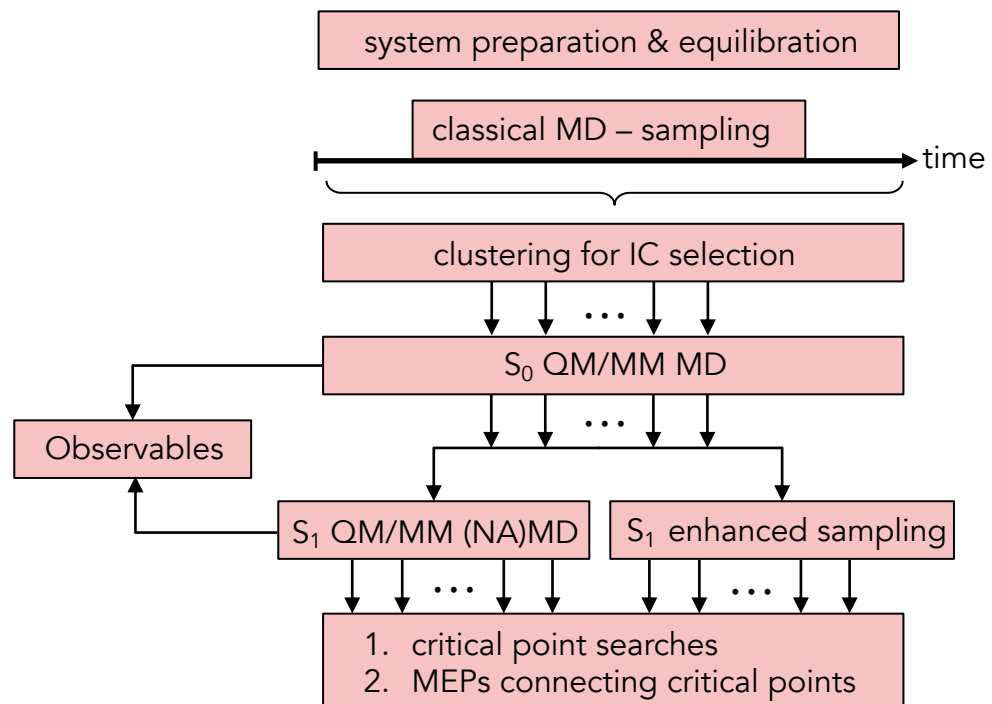


Where to start?

- **If nature provides a template:**
Extract blueprints from and across existing systems
- **If the template is not optimal:**
Explore photoreactivity bottlenecks and how they may be overcome
- **If much excited-state data is available:**
Can we “learn” structure-dynamics-function relations from trends?
- ...

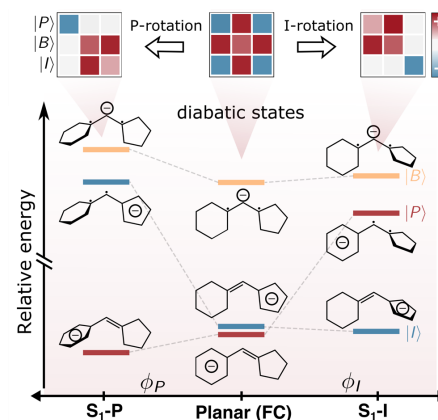
Our current computational toolbox

Multiscale workflow



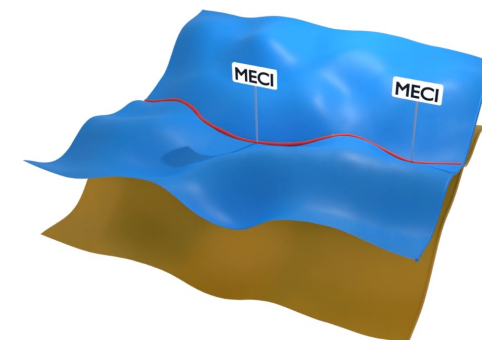
No black-box approach!
Many avenues for further developments!

Quasi-diabatic models



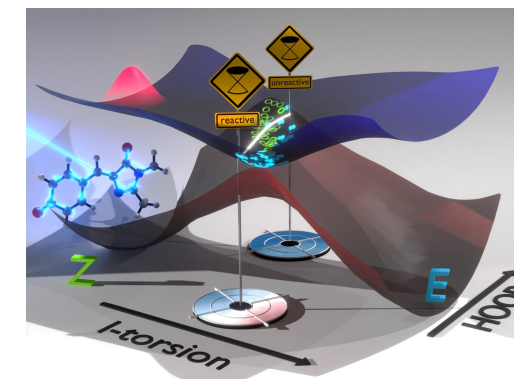
Chemically intuitive electronic basis to assist in design

CI seam exploration



Connecting points on the intersection seam

Photoreactivity

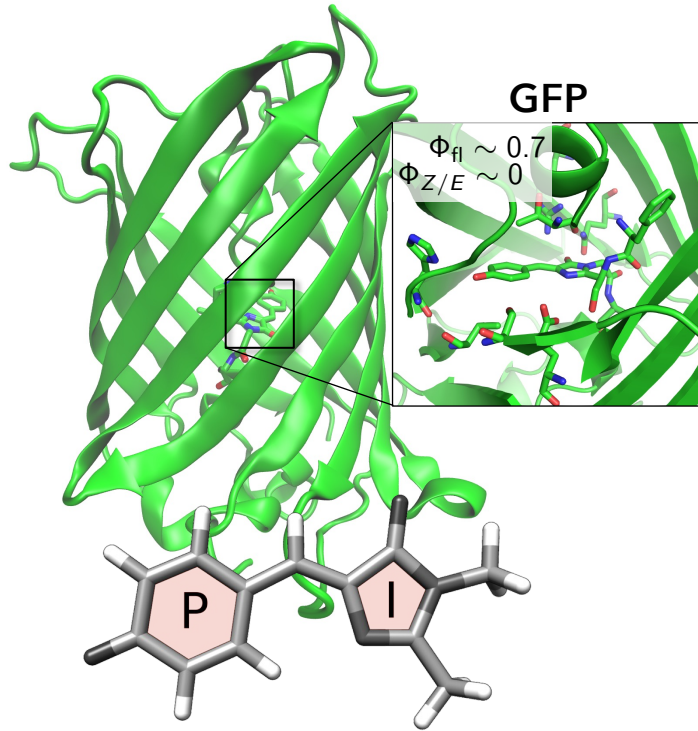


Identify factors governing photoreactivity

GFP – the monarch of bioimaging

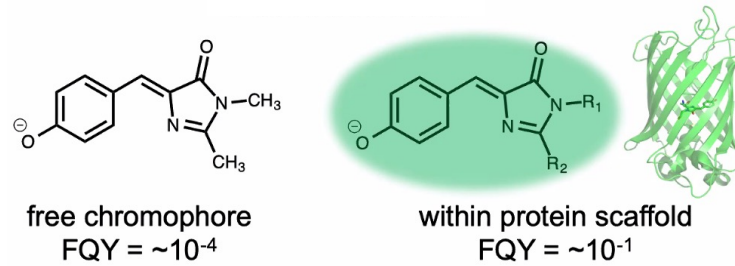


The green fluorescent protein

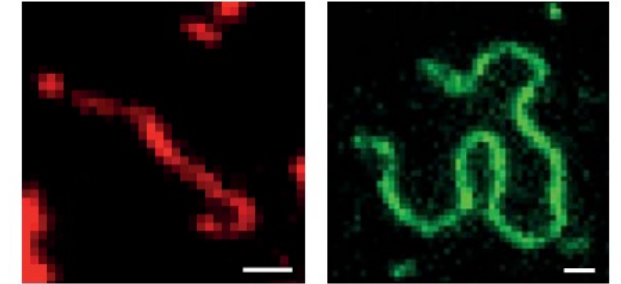


GFP chromophore: HBDI⁻
(anionic form)

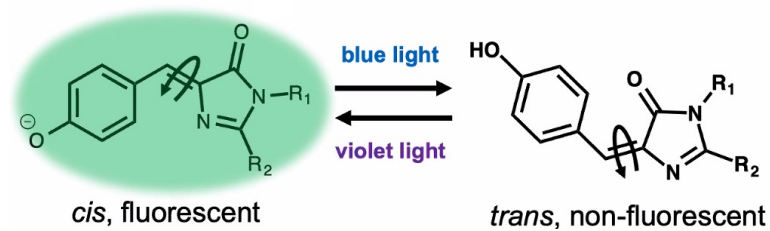
Fluorescence



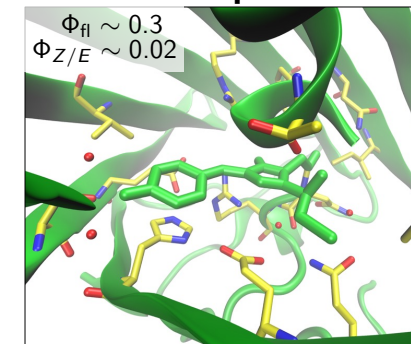
Imaging (passive reporter)



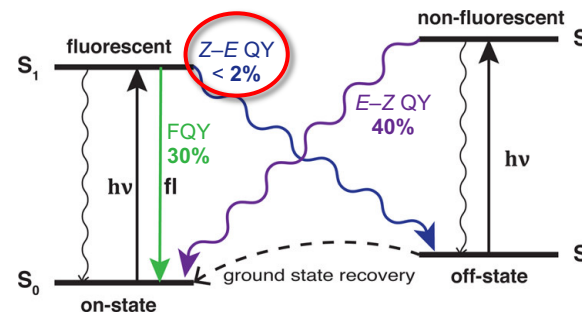
Photoisomerization



Dronpa2



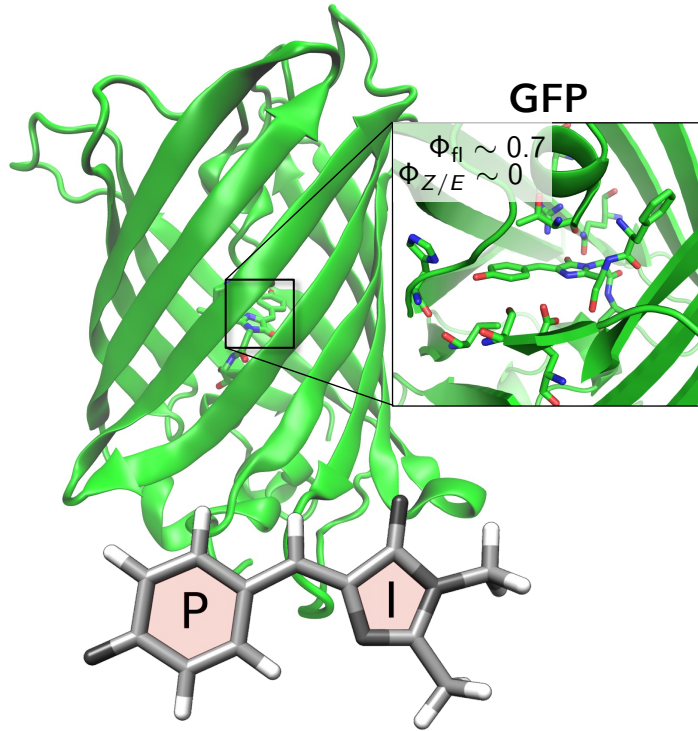
photoswitchable



GFP – the monarch of bioimaging

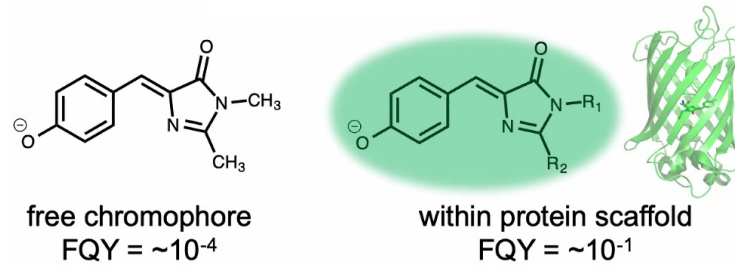


The green fluorescent protein

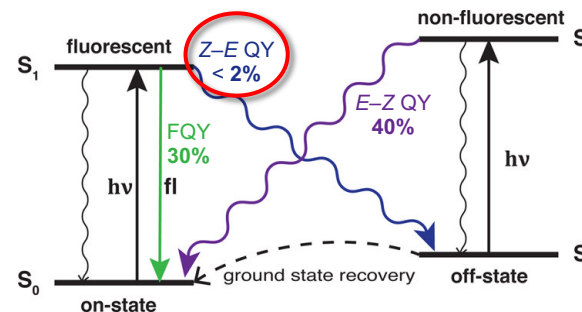
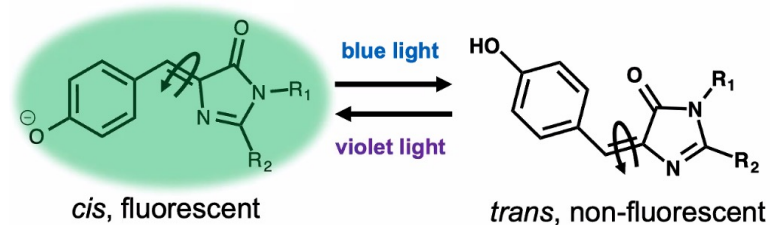


GFP chromophore: HBDI⁻
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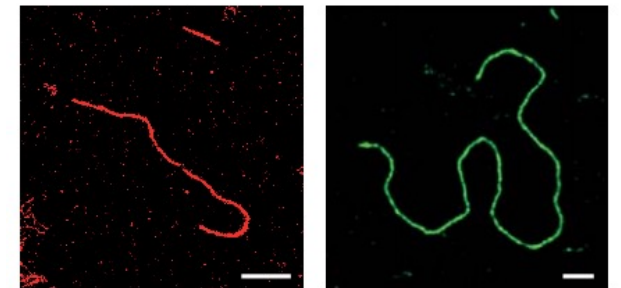
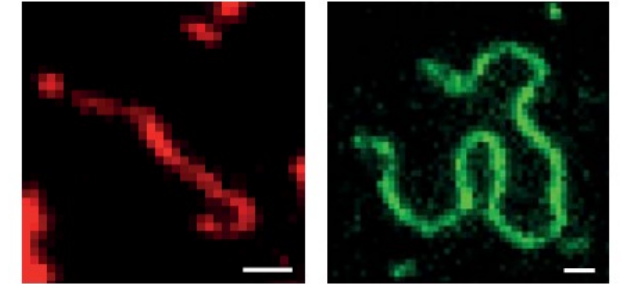
Fluorescence



Photoisomerization



Imaging (passive reporter)



Albertazzi, Meijler *et al.* *Science* 2014, 344, 491

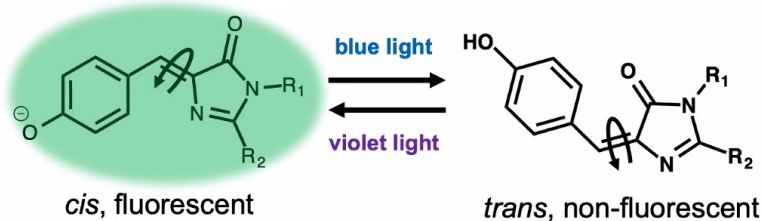
Super resolution

GFP – a simple excited-state protein

A “simple” and versatile model system

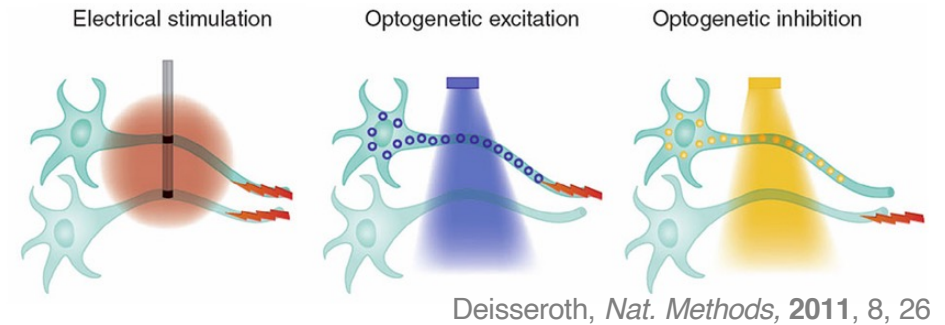
- Multifunction characteristics (proton transfer, intramolecular charge-transfer, color-tuning, fluorescence, redox properties, isomerization, ...)
- A “friendly” system (structurally resilient, crystallizable, purifiable, tunable, tractable simulations, ...)

⇒ understand the link between control variables and photoinduced function

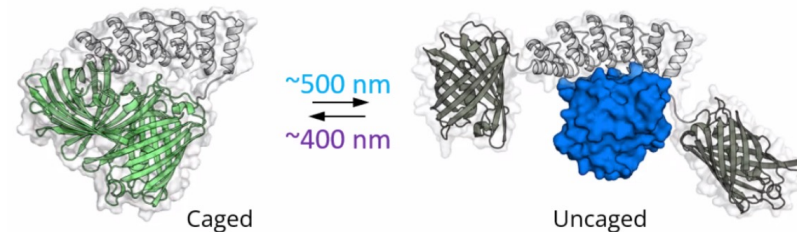


What does it take to dim the lights and steer the twist (from Z-to-E)?

Optogenetics (active control)

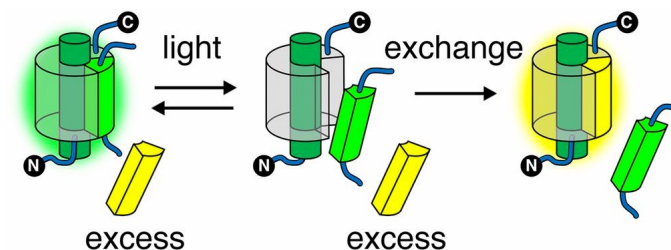


Non-neural optogenetics



Light-controlled biochemical activity

Zhou, Lin *et al. Science*, 2012, 338, 810
Westberg, Lin *et al. BioRxiv* 2023



SplitGFPs (strand photodissociation)

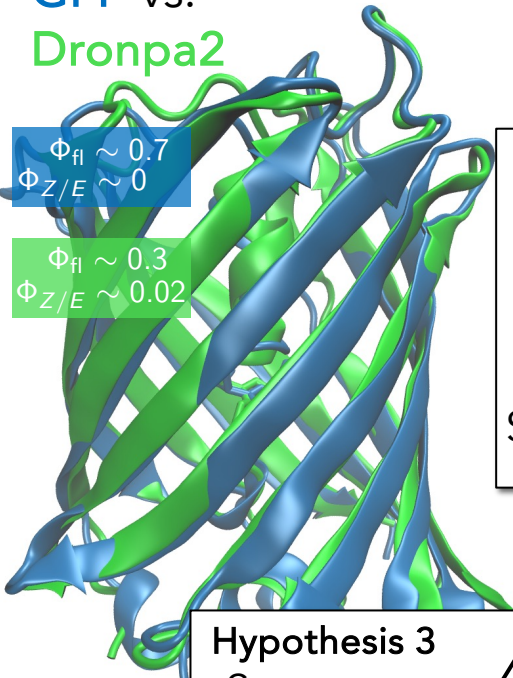
Lin, Boxer *et al. PNAS*, 2017, 114, E2146

Understanding the existing...

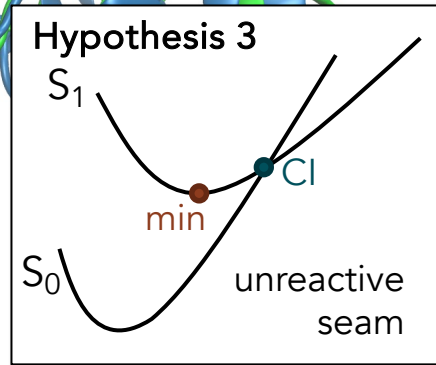
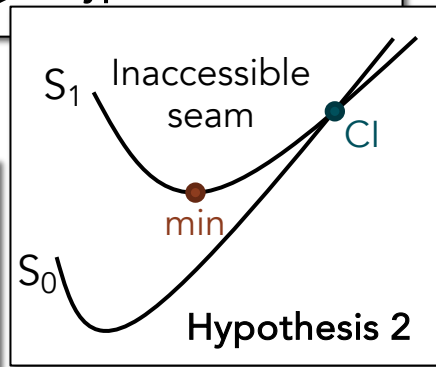
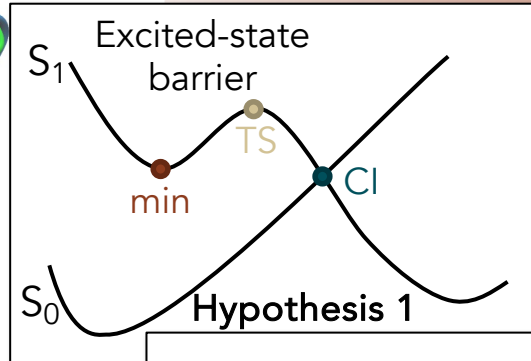
GFP vs.
Dronpa2

$\Phi_{fl} \sim 0.7$
 $\Phi_{Z/E} \sim 0$

$\Phi_{fl} \sim 0.3$
 $\Phi_{Z/E} \sim 0.02$

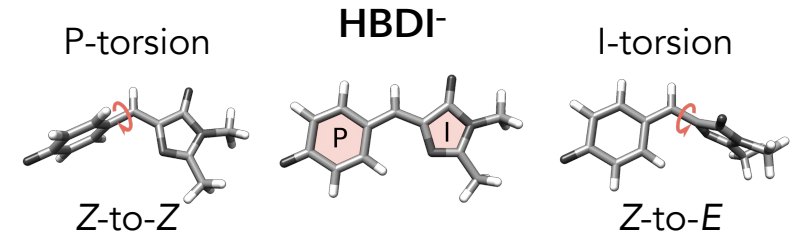


Dimmer yet so little photoisomerization?



What about outside the protein?

Expt.: ultrafast radiationless decay involving three timescales (300 fs, ~1ps, >10ps)



Goals

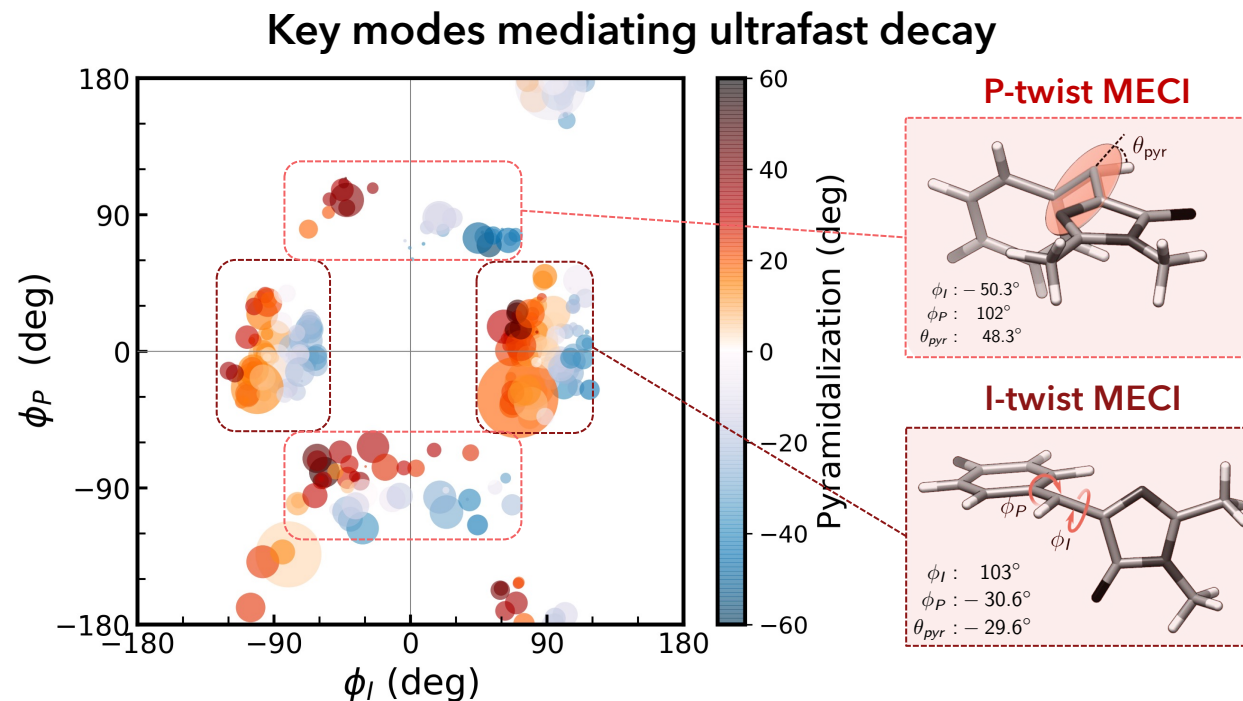
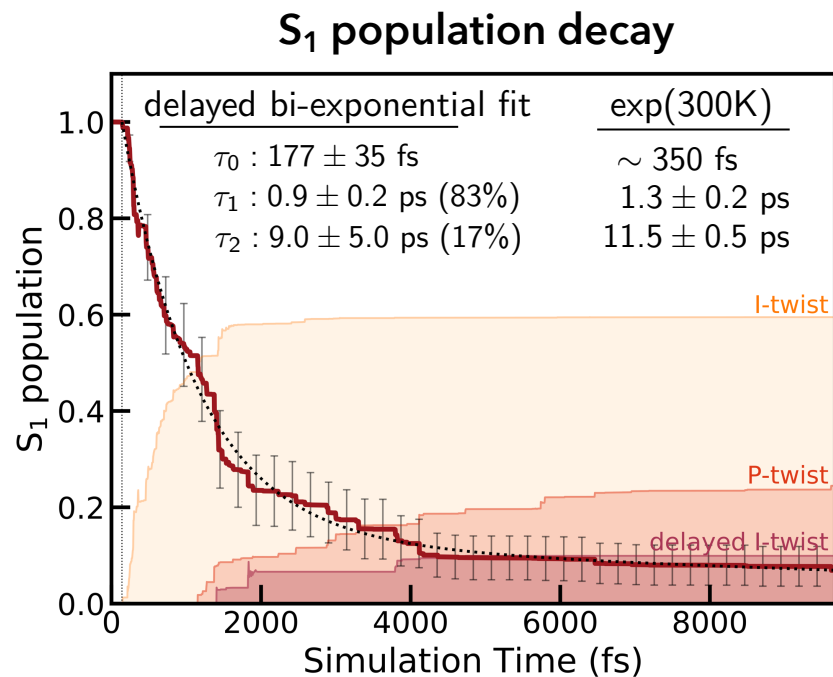
- To what extent does it photoisomerize?
- Any intrinsic bottlenecks to the process?

TR-action: Svendsen, Andersen et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2017, 139, 8766

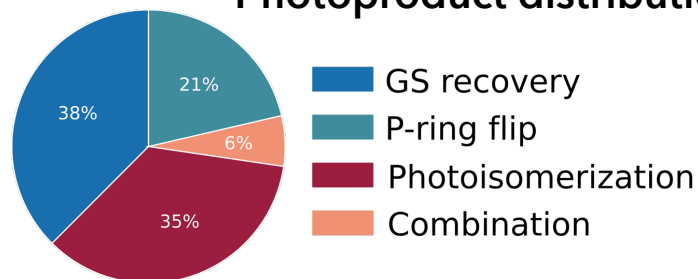
TRPES: Mooney, Verlet et al., *Chem. Sci.* 2013, 4, 921

Carrascosa, Bieske et al. *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* 2018, 9, 2647

Internal conversion in gas-phase HBDI⁻

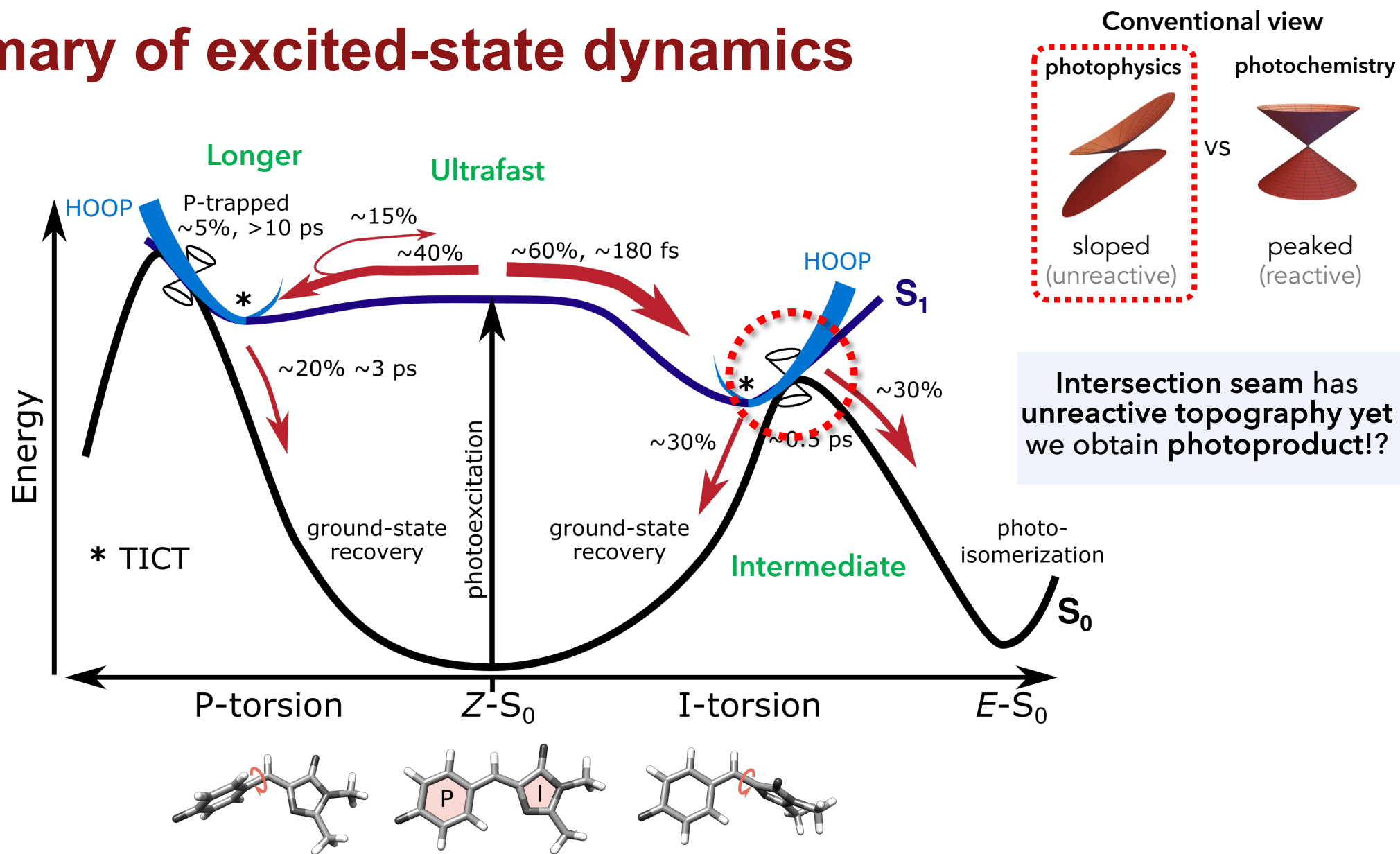


Photoproduct distribution

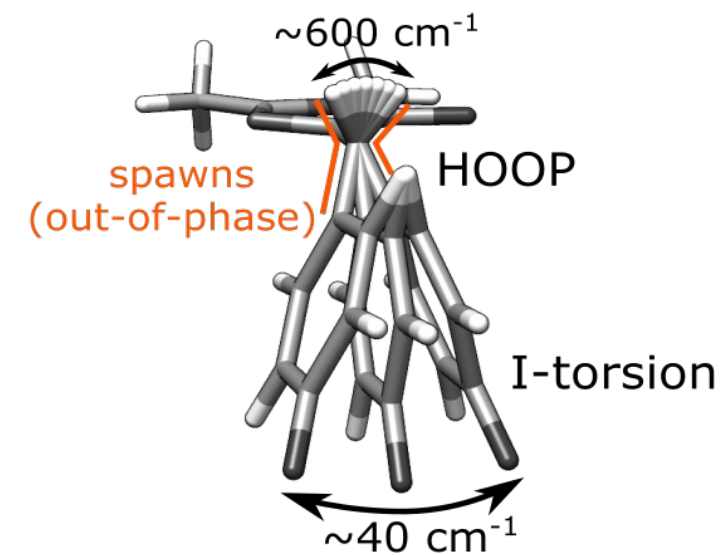
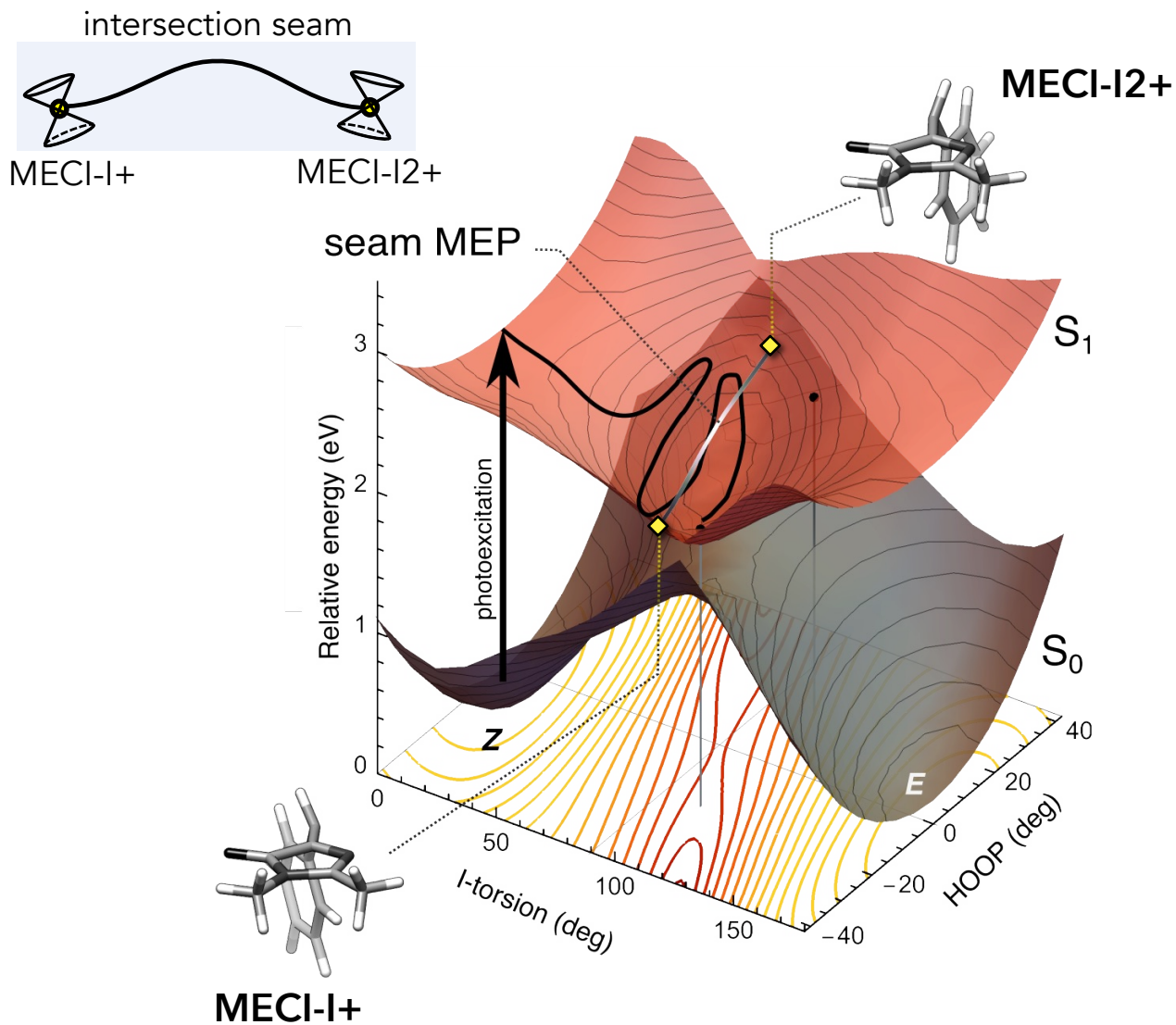
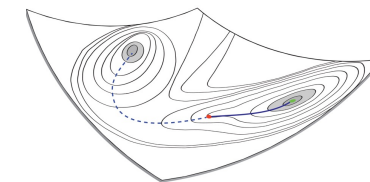


E-isomer: ~35%

Summary of excited-state dynamics

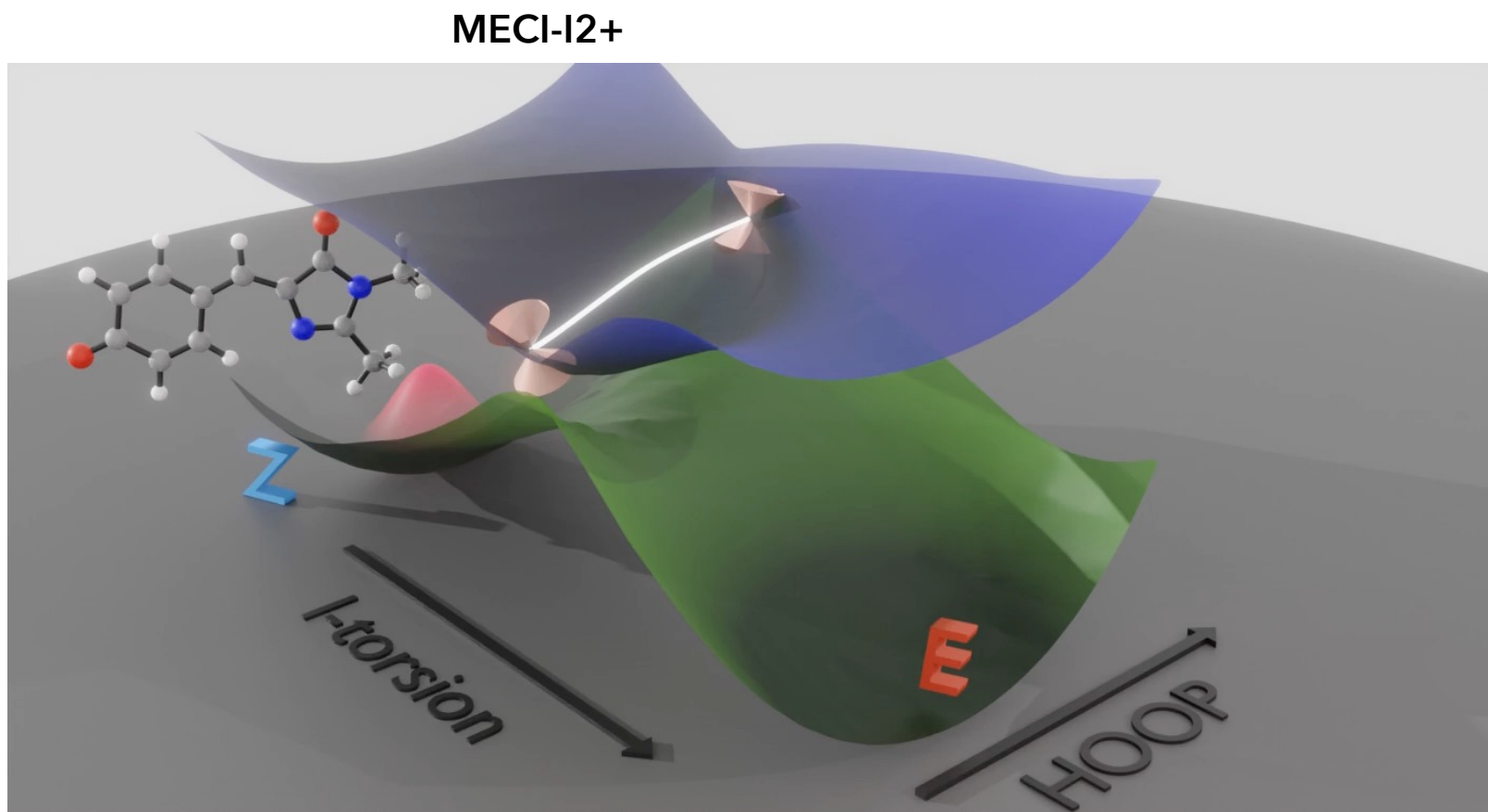
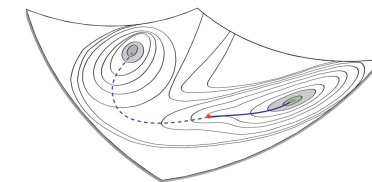


Zooming in on the I-twist intersection seam



Two *near-enantiomeric* minimum energy conical intersections (MECIs)

Zooming in on the I-twist intersection seam



reactive/unreactive ratio

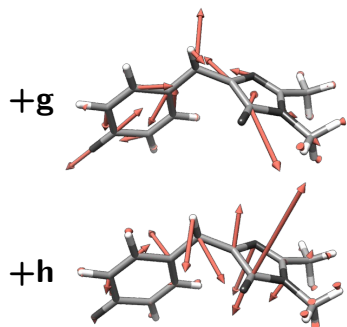
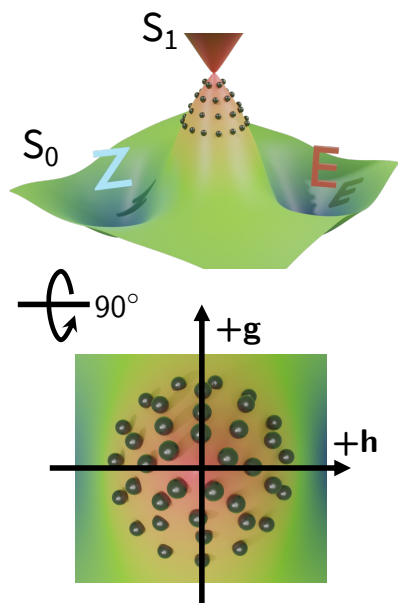
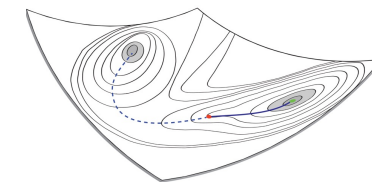
MECI-I+: ~3:1

MECI-I2+: ~1:2

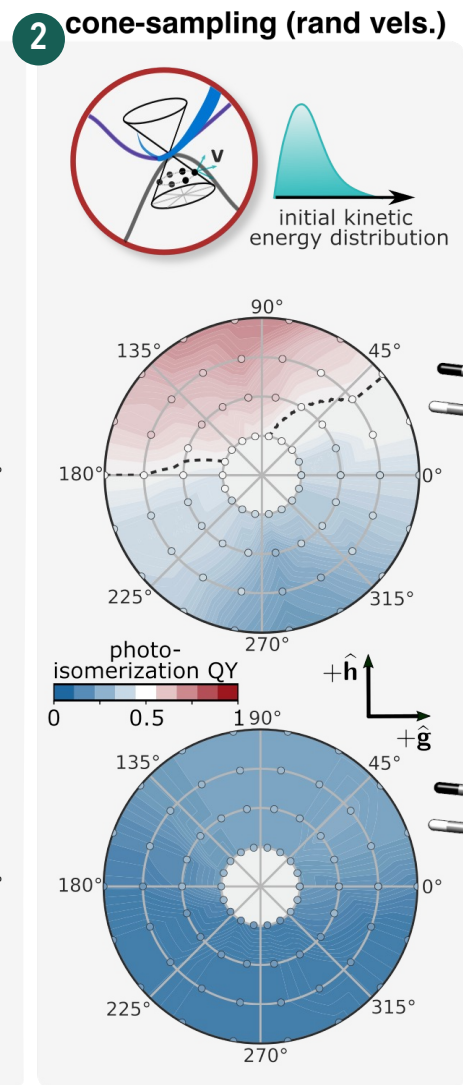
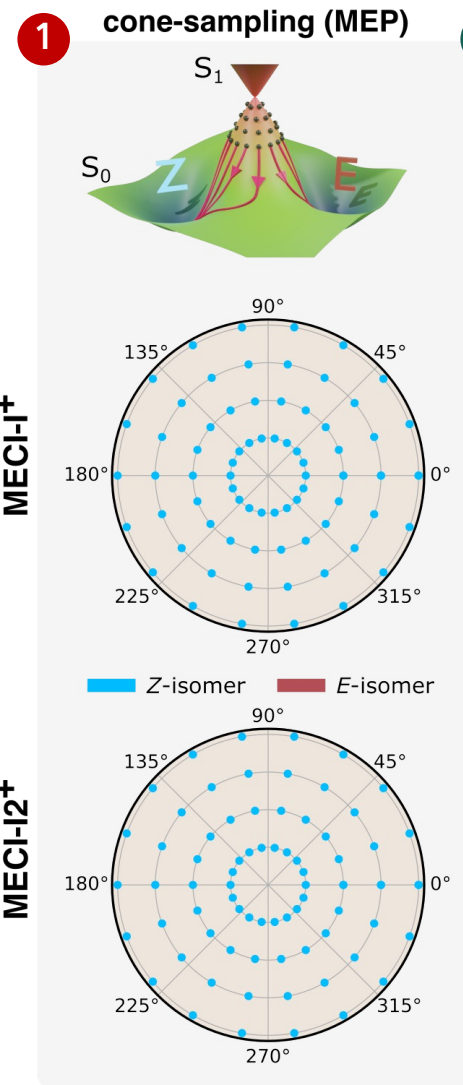
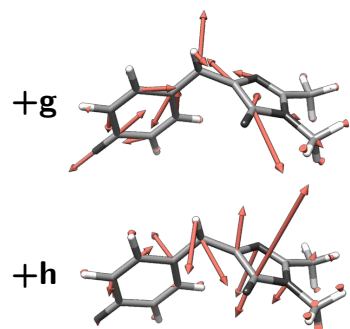
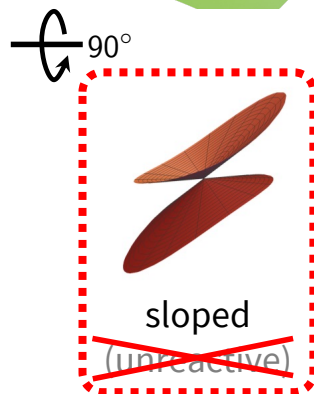
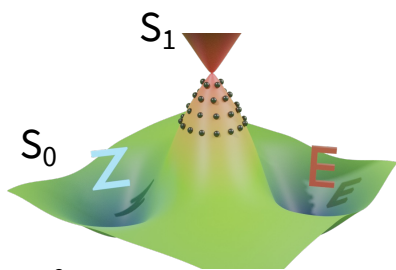
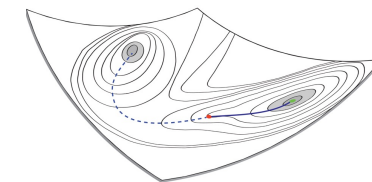
⇒ what is the origin of this
difference in photoreactivity?



Mapping intrinsic photoreactivity

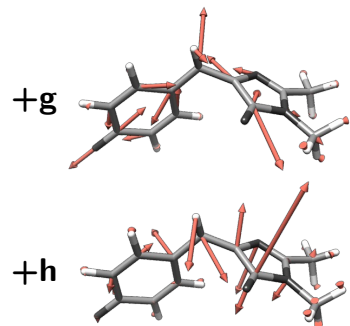
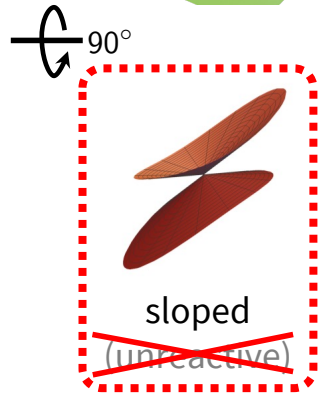
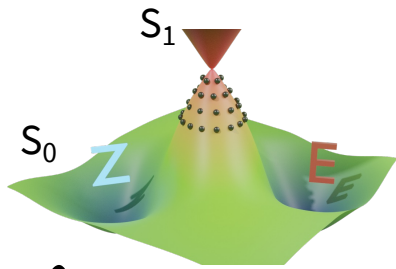
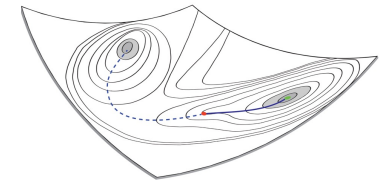


Mapping intrinsic photoreactivity

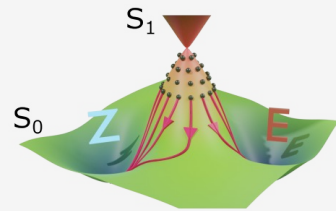


- 1** Photophysics only
⇒ ground-state recovery
- 2** Both photophysics and photochemistry
⇒ *Imprint of inertia on the ground state matters*
- 3** Both photophysics and photochemistry
⇒ *Direction and velocity of approach on the excited state matters*

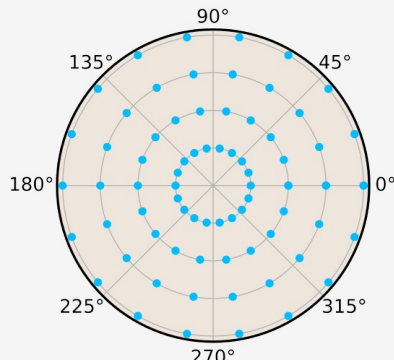
Mapping intrinsic photoreactivity



1 cone-sampling (MEP)

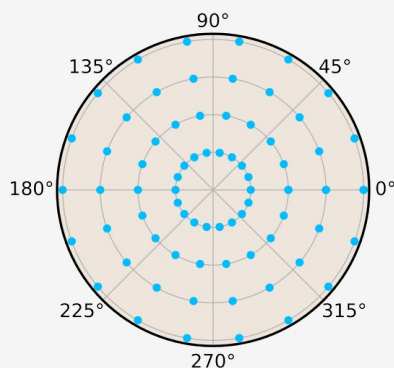


MECI-1⁺



Z-isomer E-isomer

MECI-12⁺



2 cone-sampling (rand vels.)

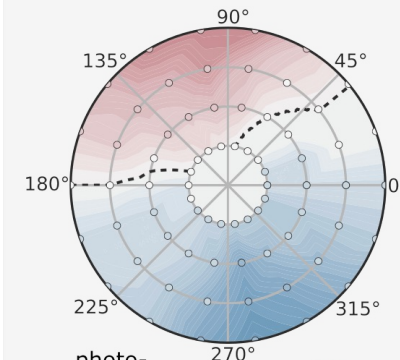
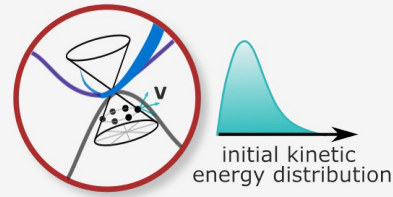
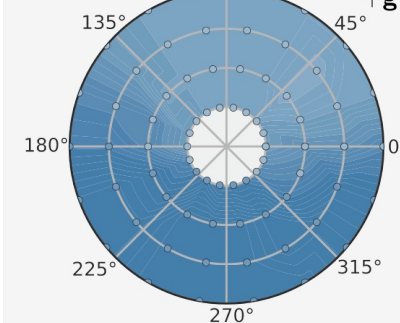
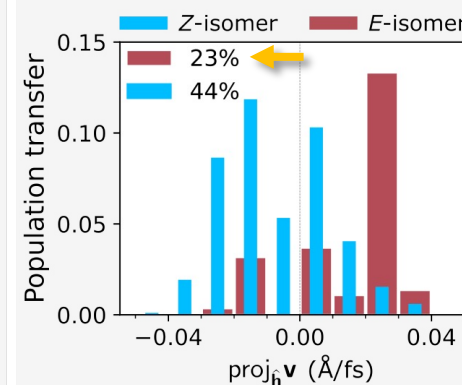
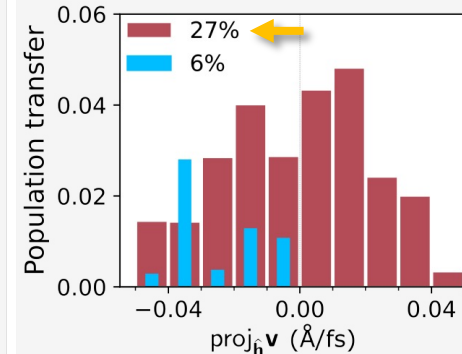
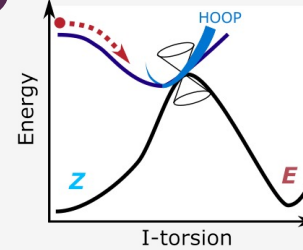


photo-isomerization QY
0 0.5 190°



3 dynamics

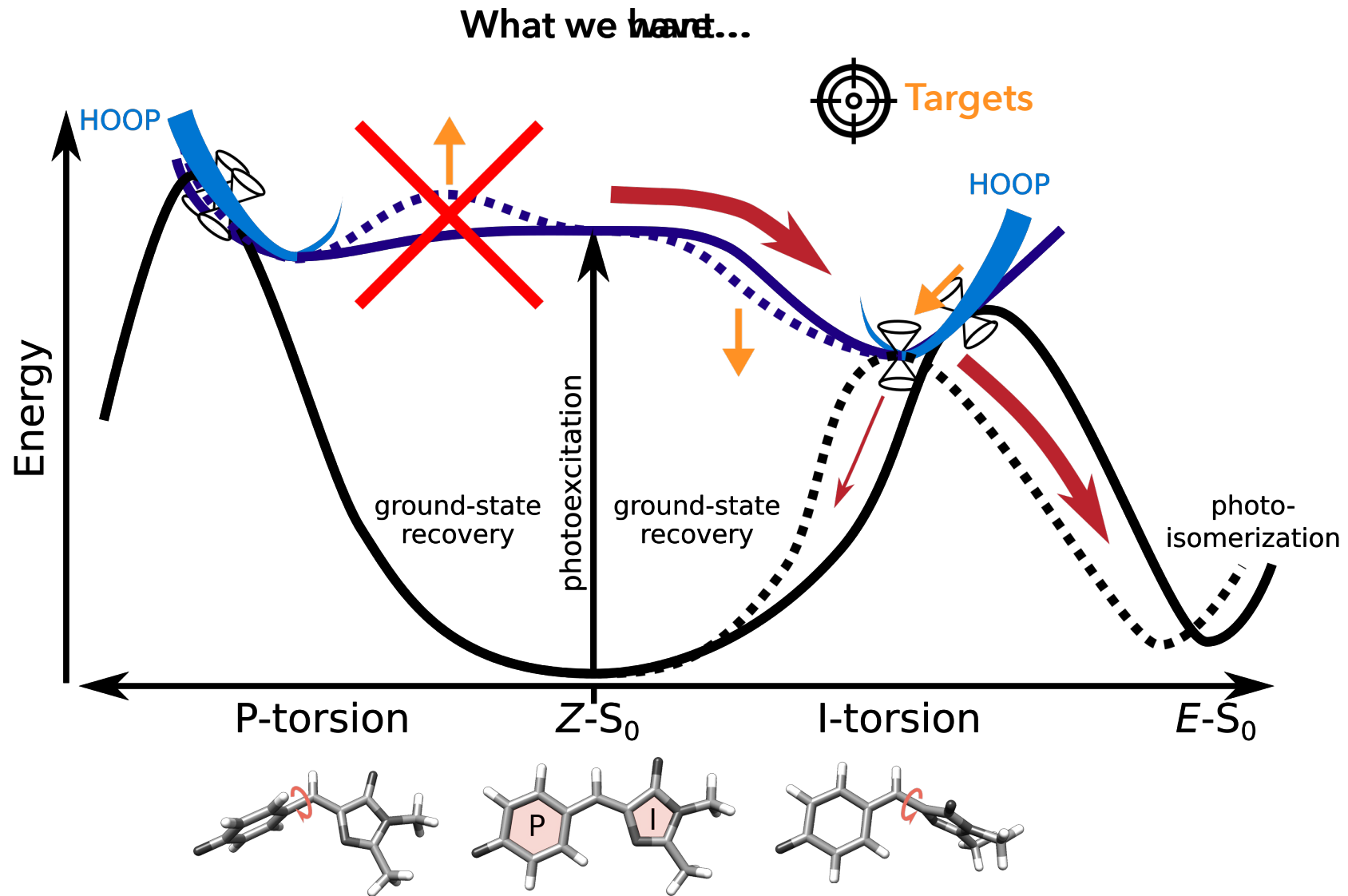


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3 Both photophysics and photochemistry
⇒ *Direction and velocity of approach on the excited state matters*

Engineering toward photoswitching

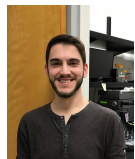


Chemical control of internal conversion?

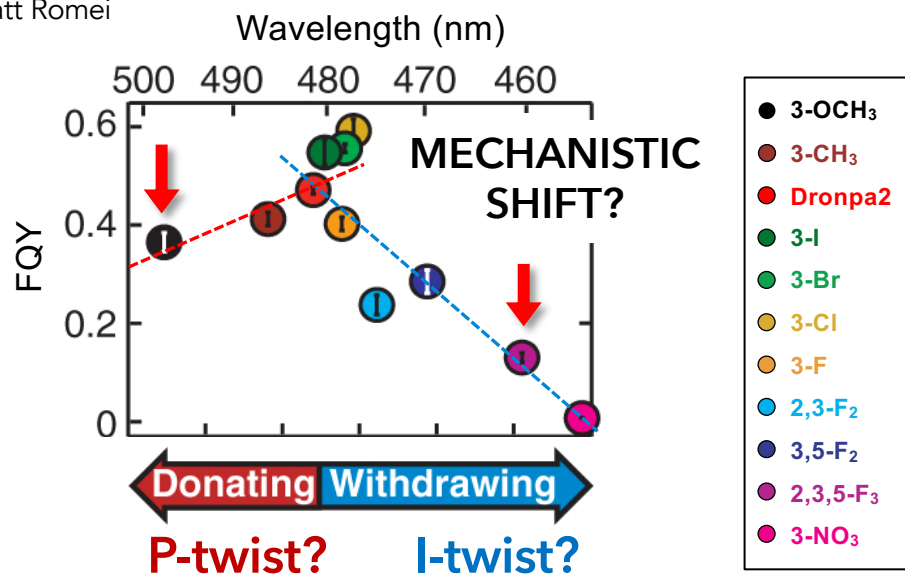
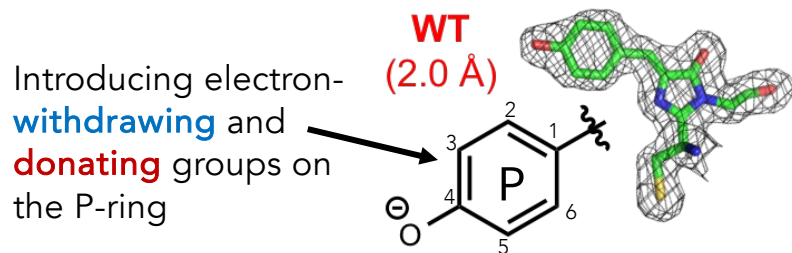
Fluorescence of Dronpa2 variants



Chi-Yun Lin

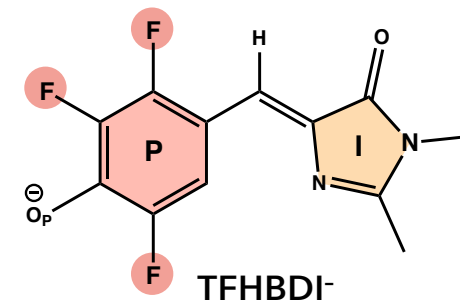
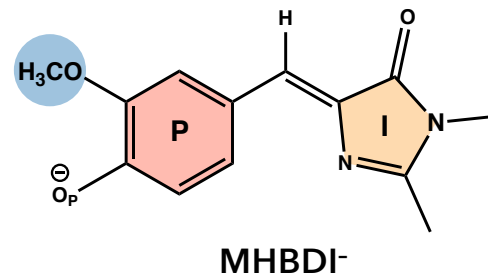


Matt Romei

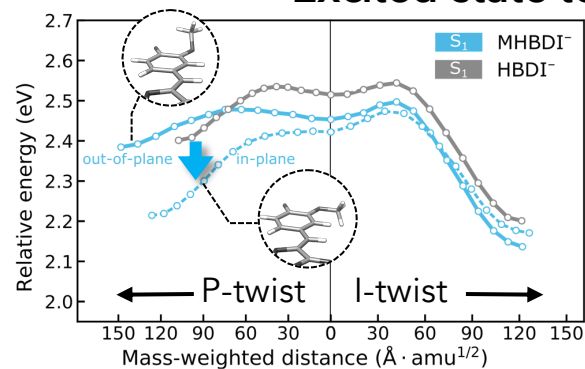


Romei, Lin, Mathews, Boxer, *Science*, 2020, 367, 76

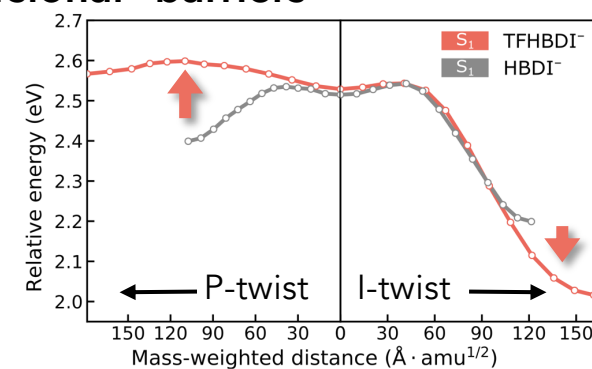
Modified chromophores



Excited-state torsional "barriers"

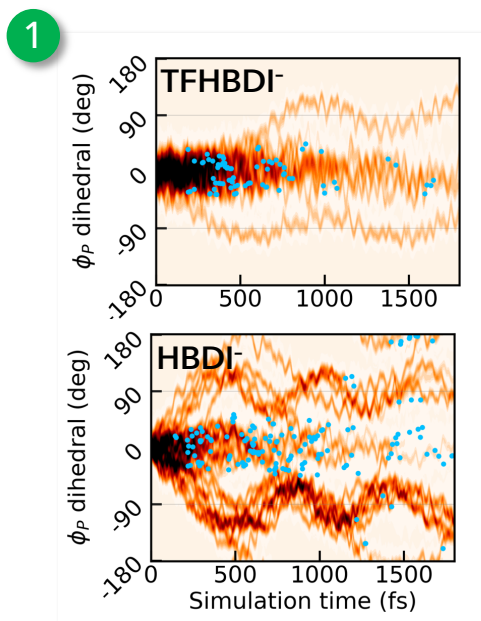
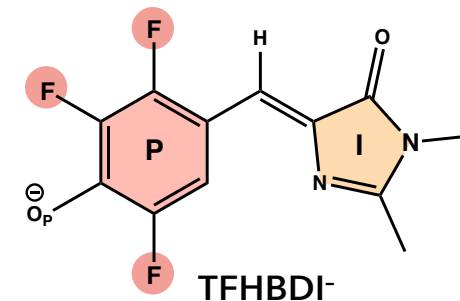


- ❌ Similar energetics along P/I-twist
- ❌ MECI-P accessible from the FC point

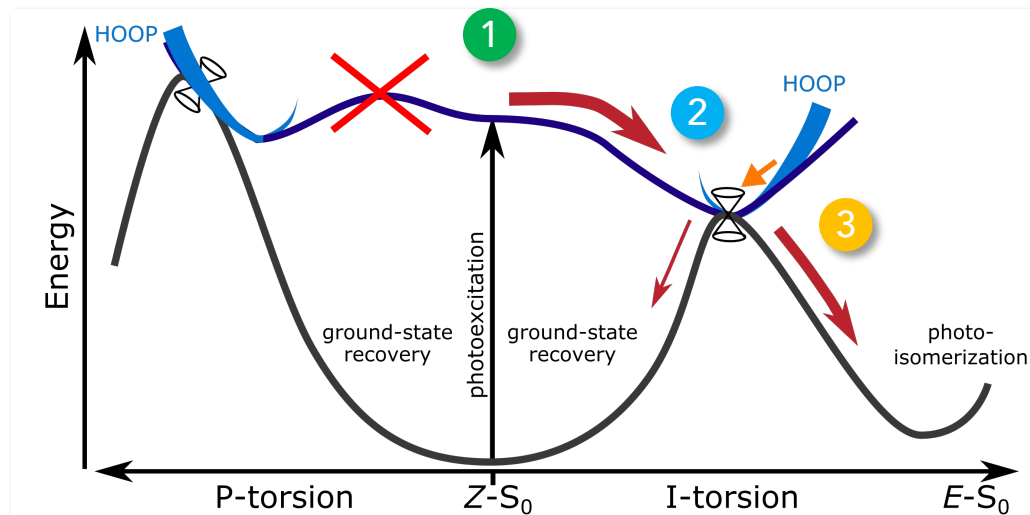


- ✅ Removes driving force along P-twist
- ✅ Almost isoenergetic S₁-I and MECI-I

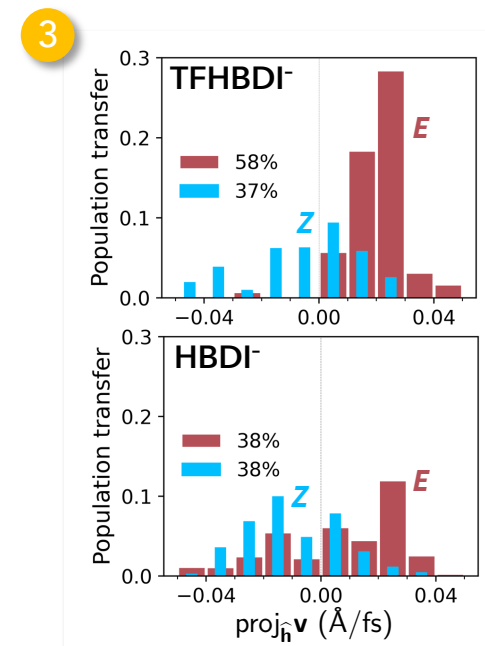
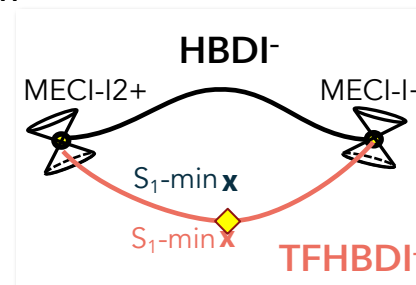
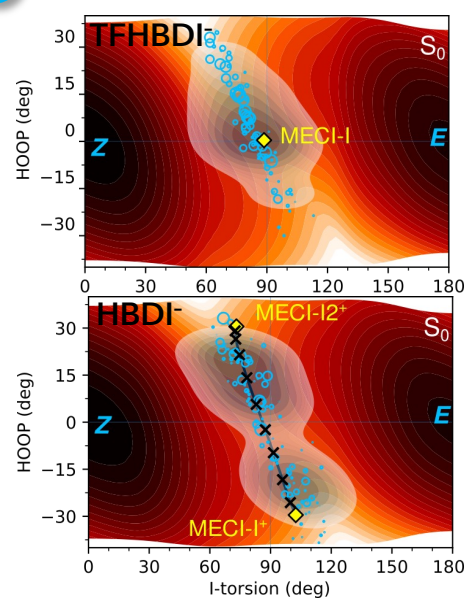
Strategy to promote photoisomerization



Pathway selectivity



2 Stabilization of I-twist seam



Transfer in ballistic regime



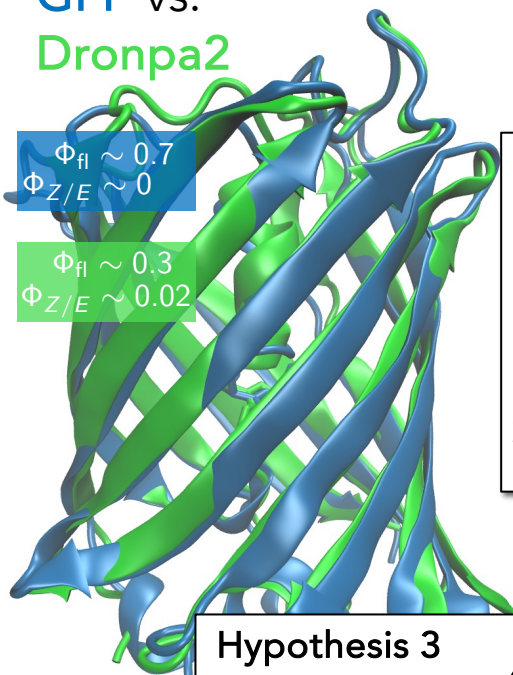
Turning HBDI⁻ into an efficient photoswitch (doubling the PQY)!

Back to the protein setting

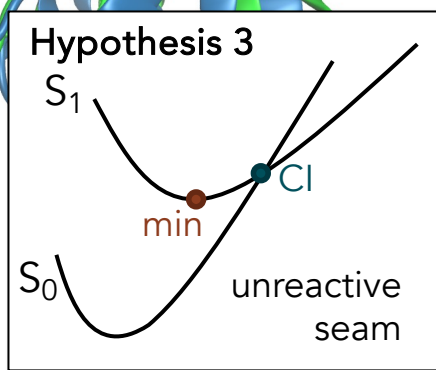
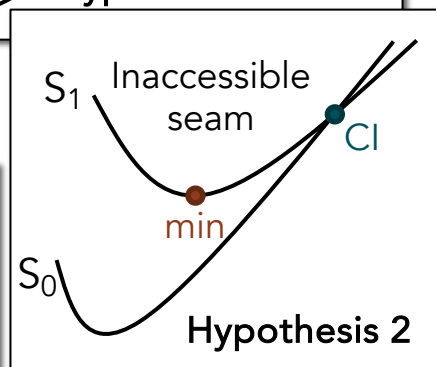
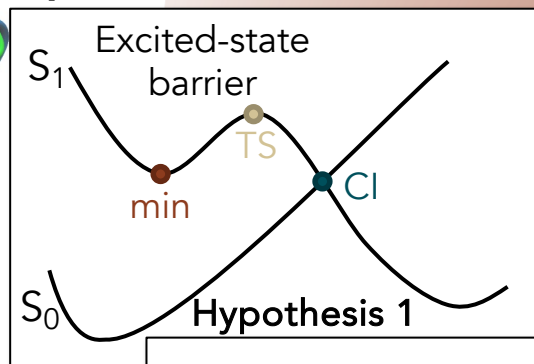
GFP vs.
Dronpa2

$\Phi_{fl} \sim 0.7$
 $\Phi_{Z/E} \sim 0$

$\Phi_{fl} \sim 0.3$
 $\Phi_{Z/E} \sim 0.02$

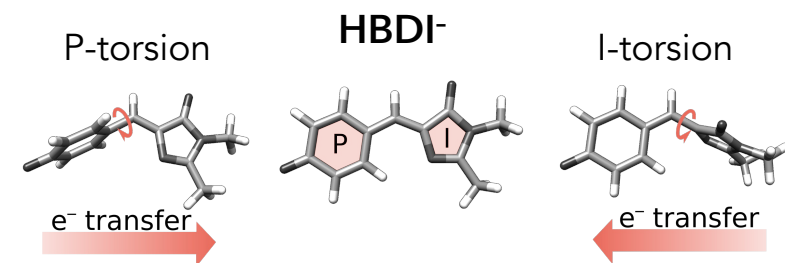


Dimmer yet so little photoisomerization?



What about outside the protein?

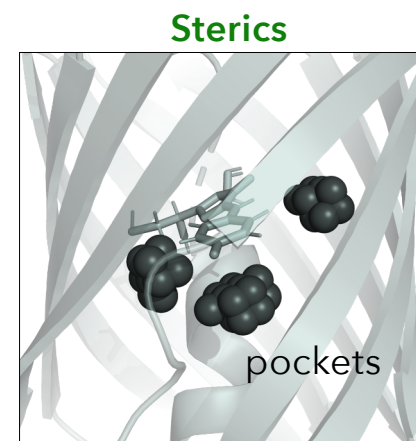
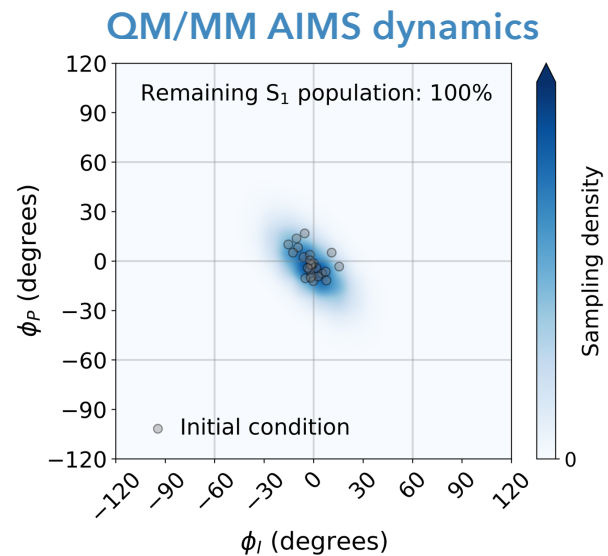
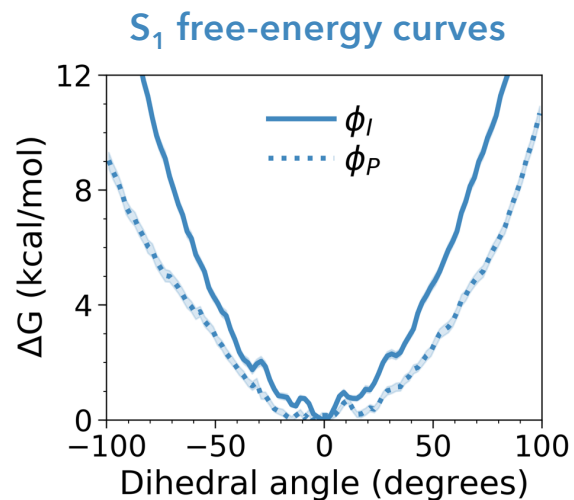
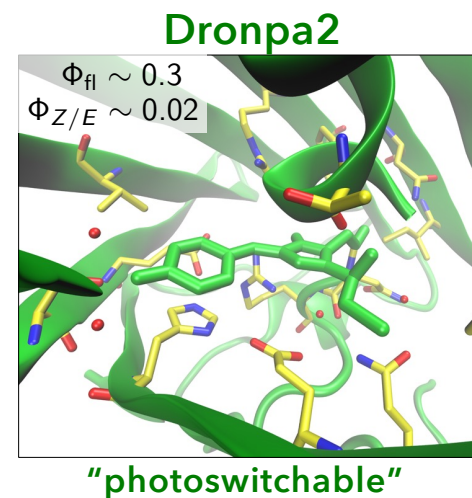
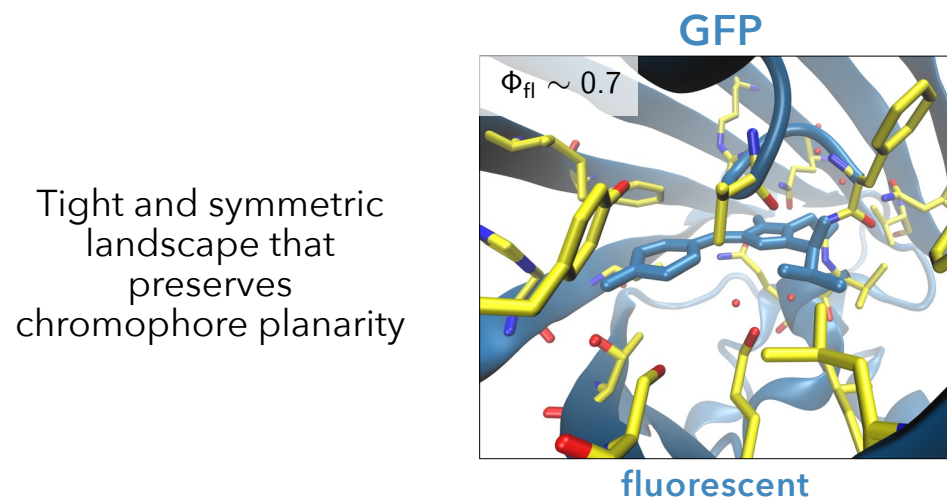
Expt.: ultrafast radiationless decay involving three timescales (300 fs, ~1ps, >10ps)



Goals

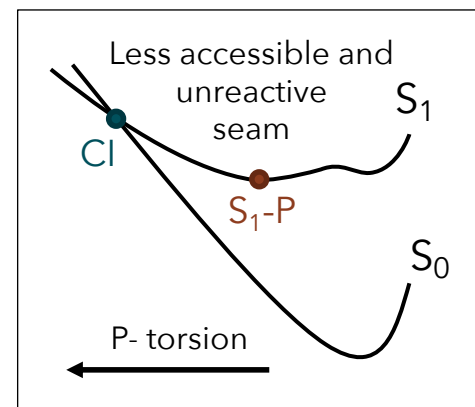
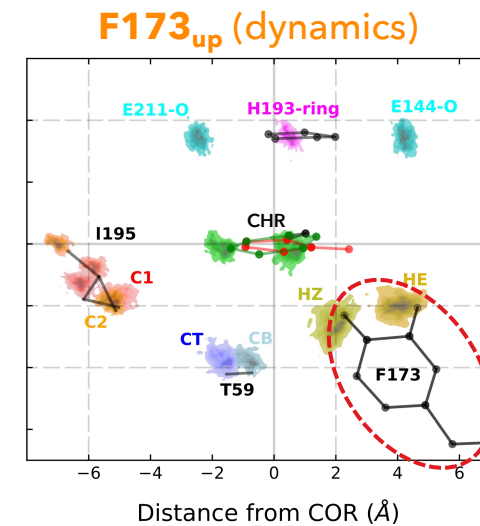
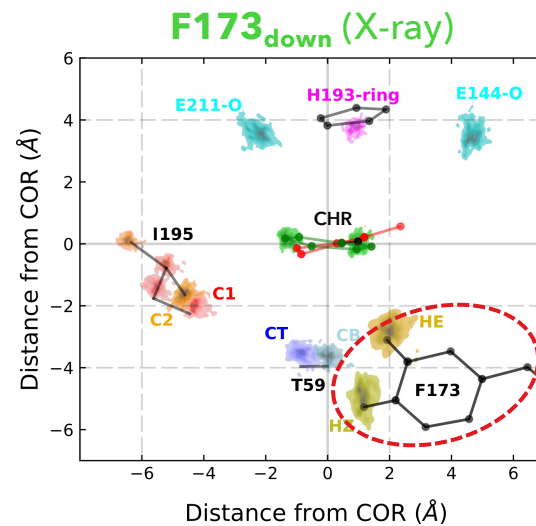
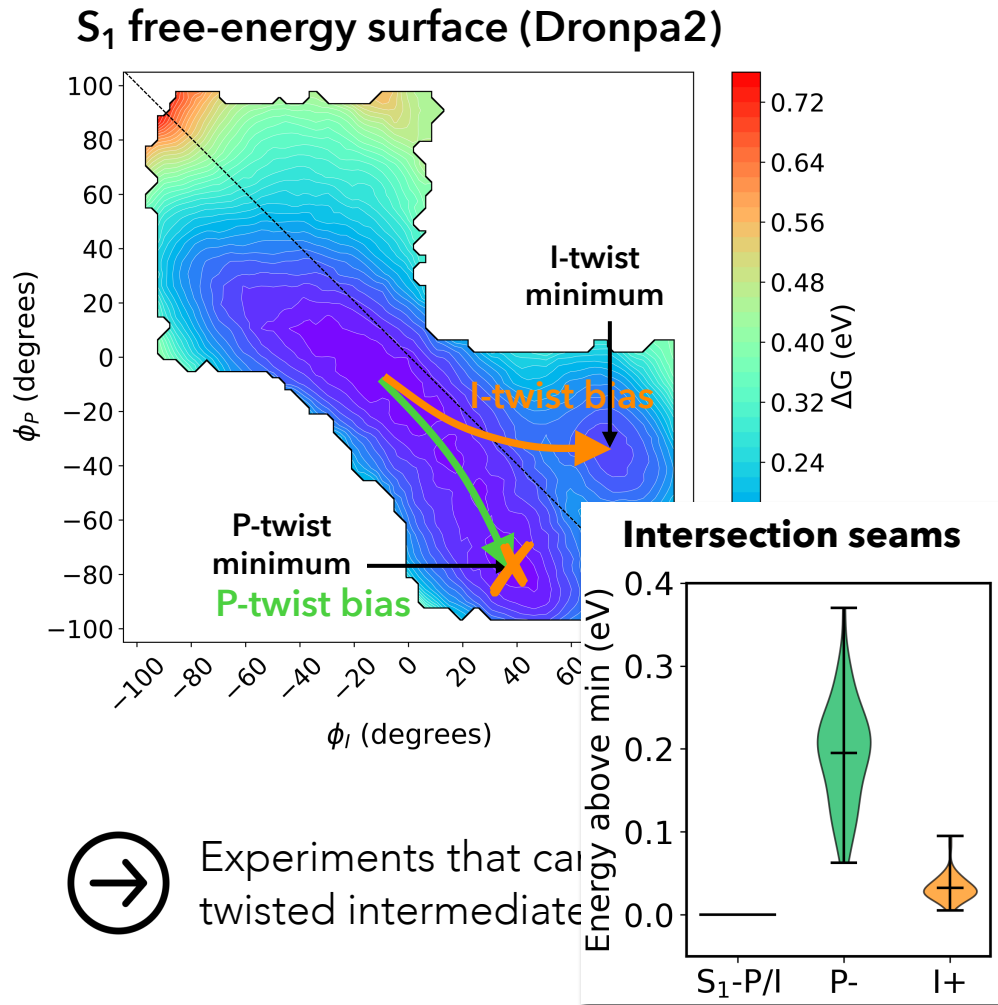
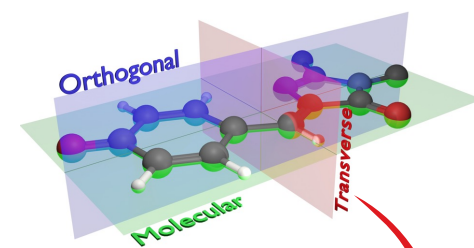
- To what extent does it photoisomerize?
- Any intrinsic bottlenecks to the process?
- Can we connect these findings to the behavior in the protein setting?

Dronpa2: Dimmer yet little photoisomerization?

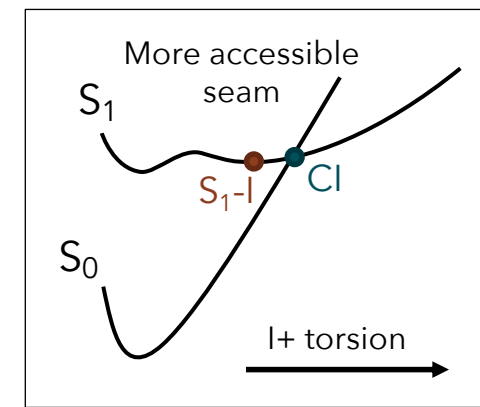


More space around the P-ring and the space is more symmetrically distributed

Structural biasing of excited-state pathways



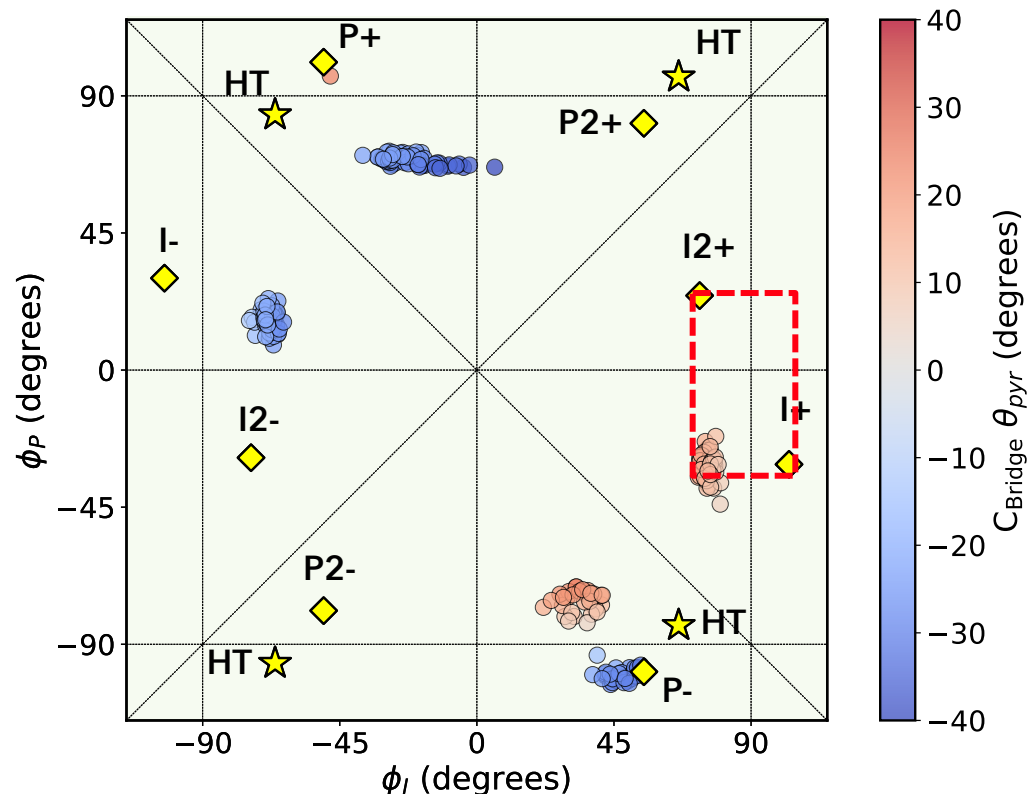
Twisted intermediates?
(unreactive seam)



Unreactive seam?

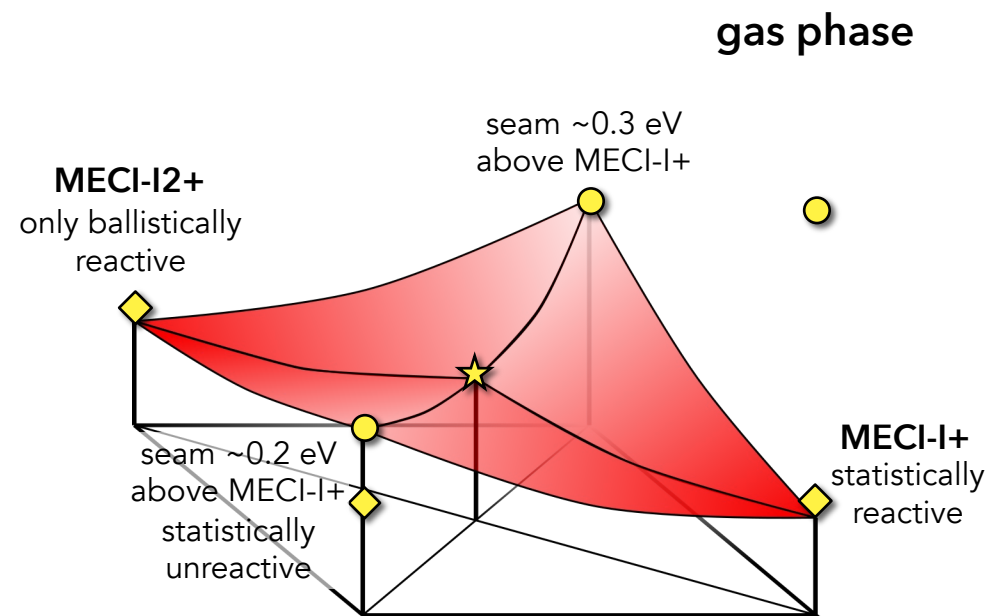
How the protein affects the intersection seam

MECI maps: gas phase vs. Dronpa2



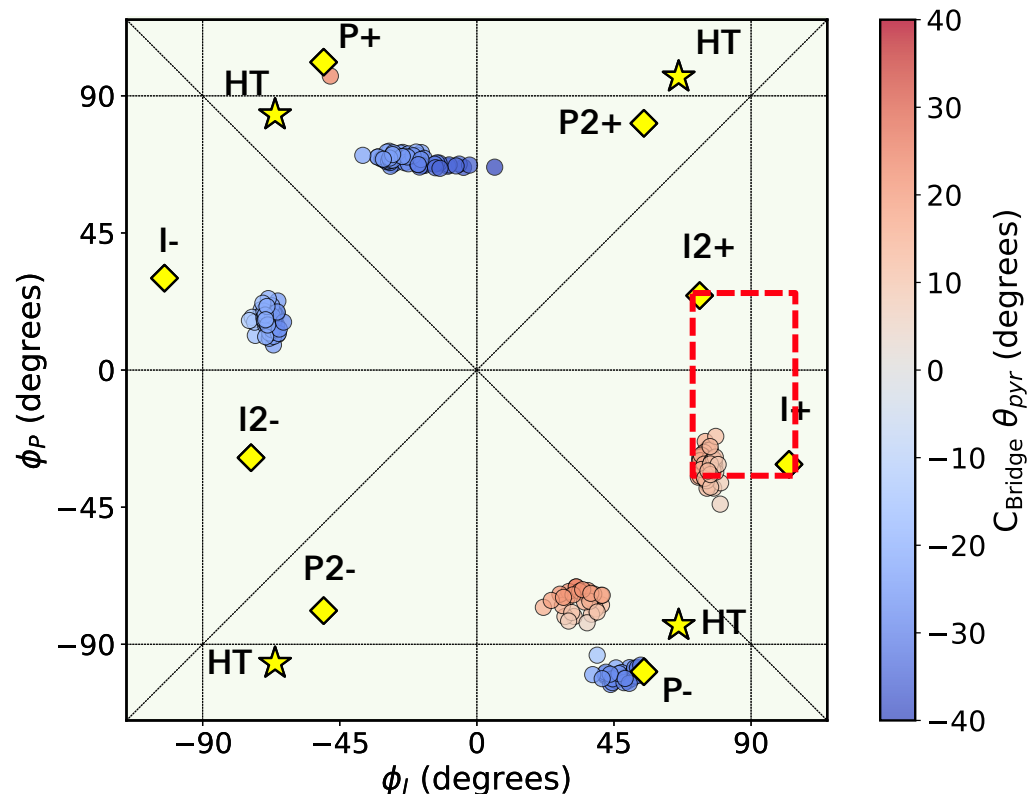
- CI
- ◆ MECI
- ★ seam TS

Schematic of I-twisted seam



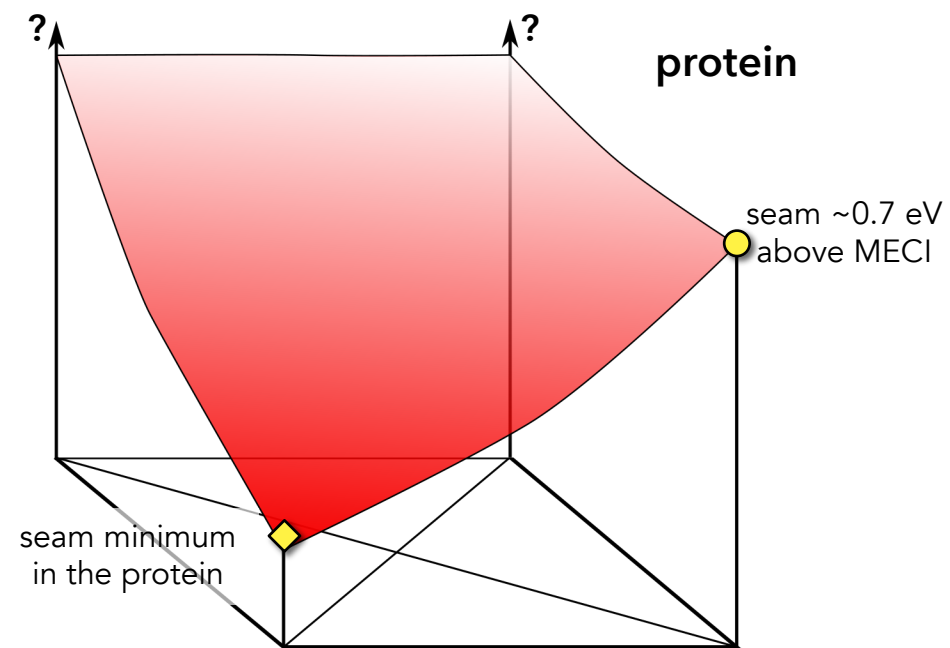
How the protein affects the intersection seam

MECI maps: gas phase vs. Dronpa2



- CI
- ◆ MECI
- ★ seam TS

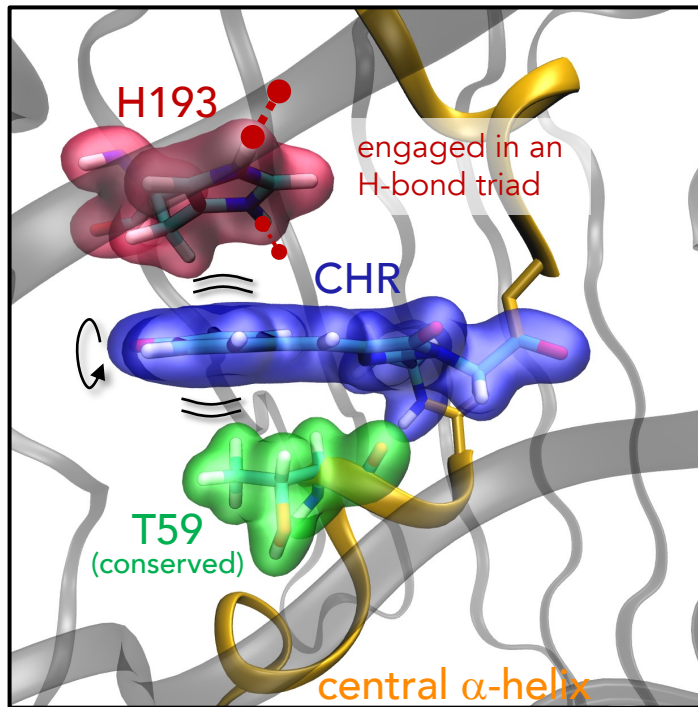
Schematic of I-twisted seam



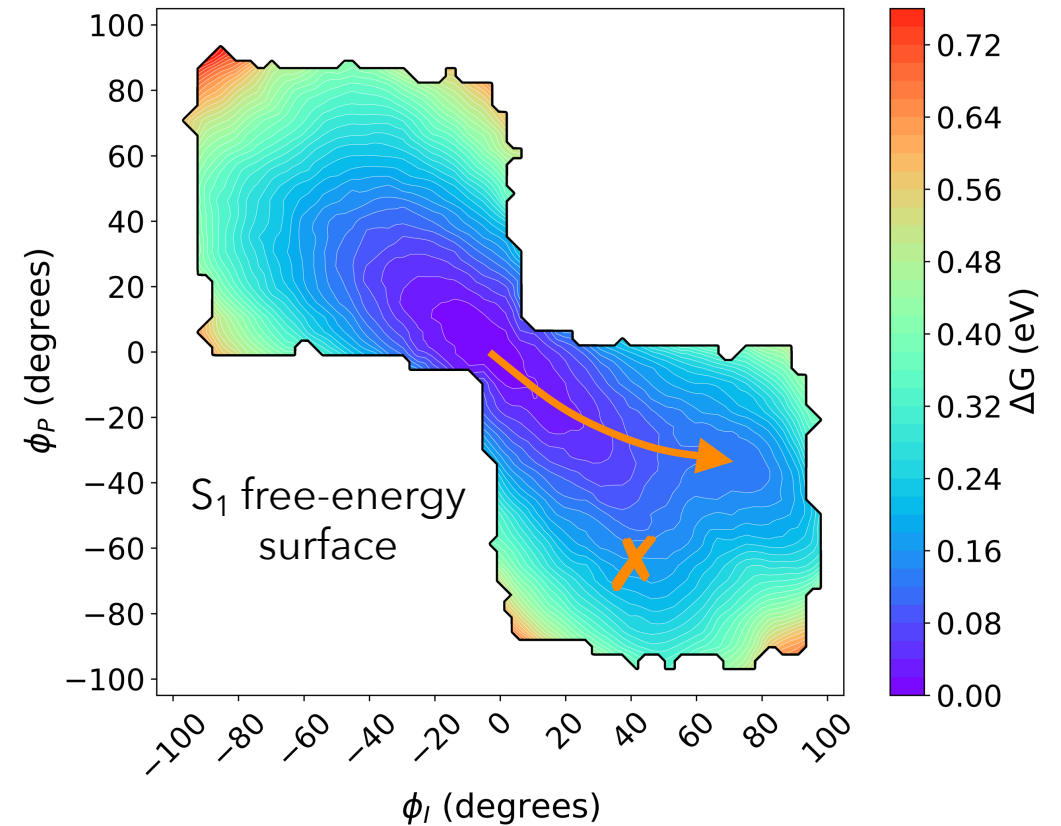
Unreactive part of I-twisted seam becomes minimum in the protein!

Photoisomerization bottlenecks

The jam in a sandwich cracker



2,3,5-F₃-Dronpa2



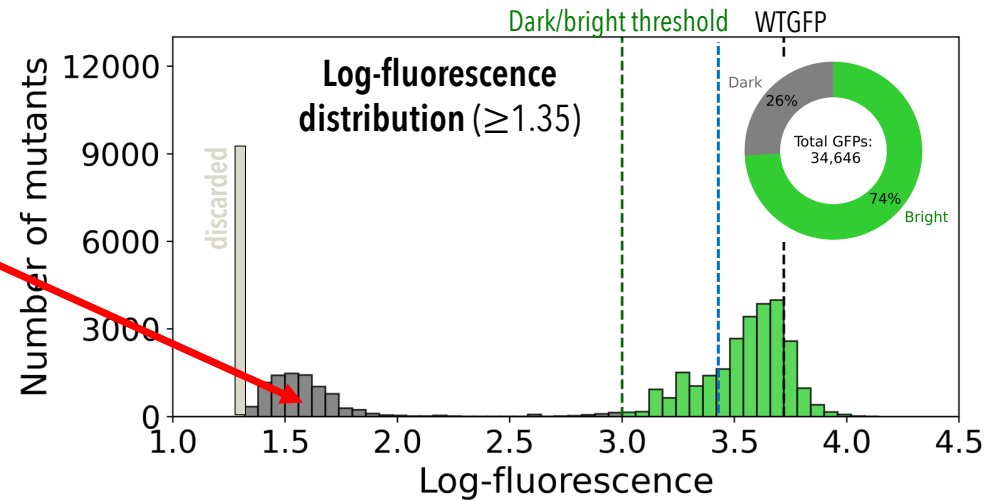
- ✓ Pathway selectivity
- ✗ Photoreactivity

Where we are headed

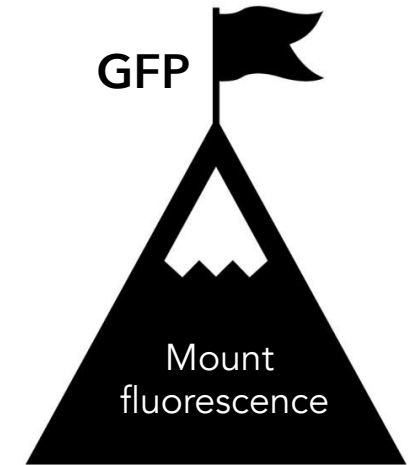
How far can we reshape the GFP fitness landscape toward photoisomerization?

Uncovering the "darkness"

- Any efficient nonradiative decay involving photoisomerization?
- OR is it "just"**
- Protonated chromophore?
 - Immature chromophore?
 - Lack of protein folding?



GFP expt. data set: Sarkisyan *et al.*, *Nature*, 2016, 533, 397



How to escape the photofunctional optimum of the natural template...

Acknowledgments

KTH Royal Institute of Technology

Rafael Couto
Pratip Chakraborty
Martin van Horn
Athea Leiler Thomas

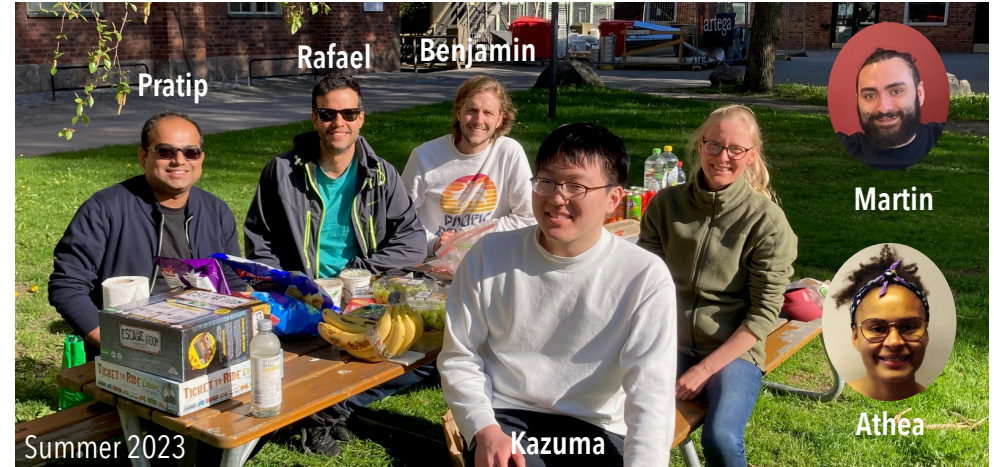
Collaborators (theory)

Chey M. Jones, Stanford
Todd J. Martínez, Stanford
Hayley Weir, Stanford
Keiran Thompson, Stanford
Alice Walker, Wayne State

Collaborators (experiment)

Jacob Kirsh, Stanford
Steven G. Boxer, Stanford
Michael Westberg, Aarhus

Thank you!



Two openings

- 2-year postdoctoral fellowship
- 4-year PhD position

Topic: theory for electronic spin-dependent nonadiabatic dynamics

✉ nalist@kth.se



*Knut and Alice
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NAISS

HBDI- dislikes hula-twist

