The Small-Angle Scattering and HPLC-SAXS modules of the US-SOMO software suite

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http://somo.aucsolutions.com/

US-SOMO main window

US-SOMO main window

US-SOMO SAS MODULE

US-SOMO SAS MODULE

US-SOMO SAS MODULE

US-SOMO SAS MODULE

IFT: Indirect Fourier Transform using Bayesian Analysis to generate P(r) vs. r
By Steen Hansen (see J. Appl. Cryst. (2014) 47, 1469-1471, and refs. therein)

US-SOMO SAS MODULE

US-SOMO SAS MODULE

US-SOMO SAS MODULE

US-SOMO SAS MODULE

US-SOMO SAS NNLS utility

The HPLC-SAXS module: SEC-SAXS of aldolase

A homotetramer whose crystal structure has been solved

SEC UV Trace of Aldolase
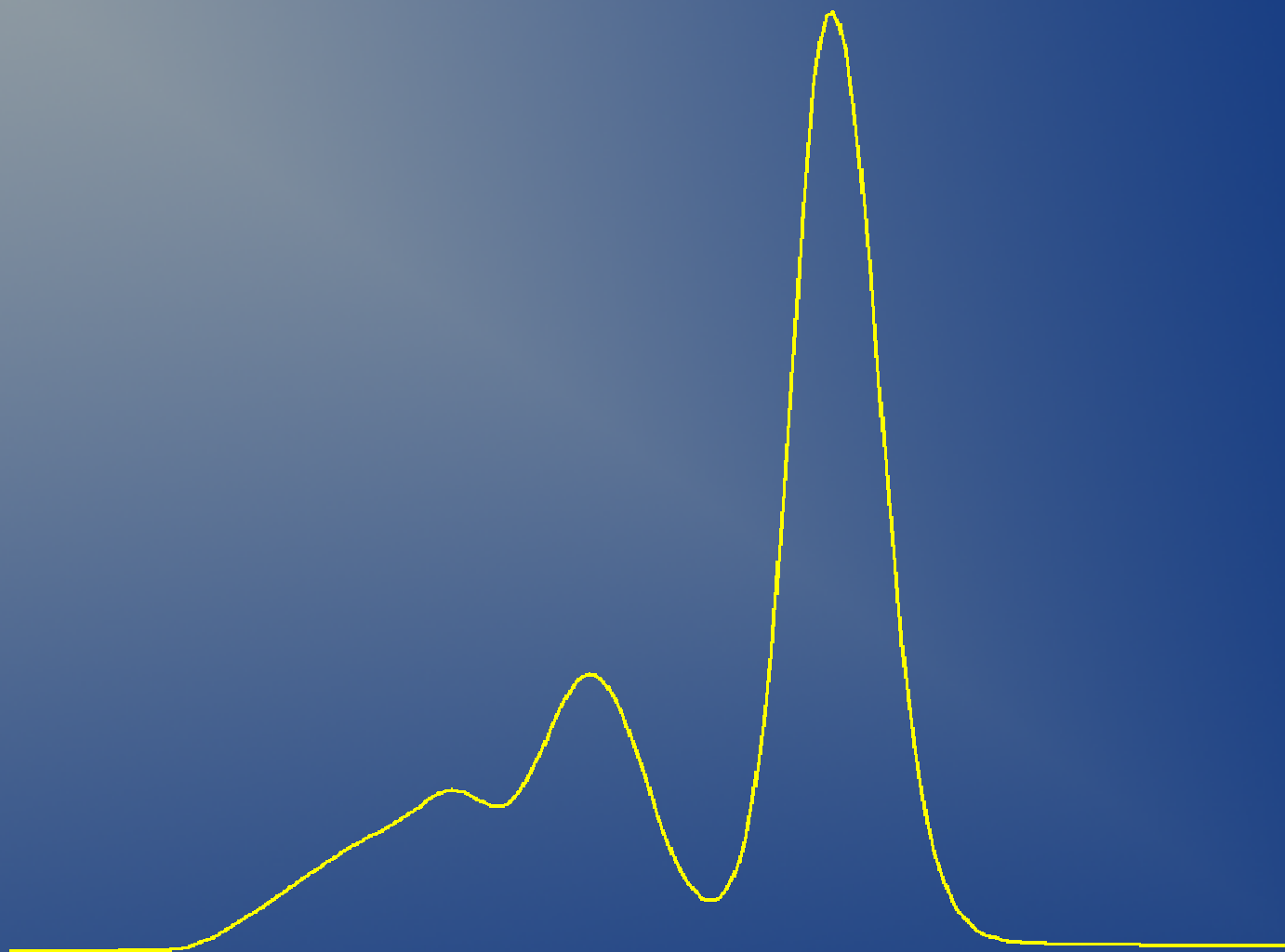
SEC-SAXS : aldolase I(q) vs. q elution profile

aldo_pH7p5_Elution1_0022_bs039

US-SOMO HPLC-SAXS module

SEC-SAXS of aldolase: set of I(q) data
each corresponding to a specific time or frame
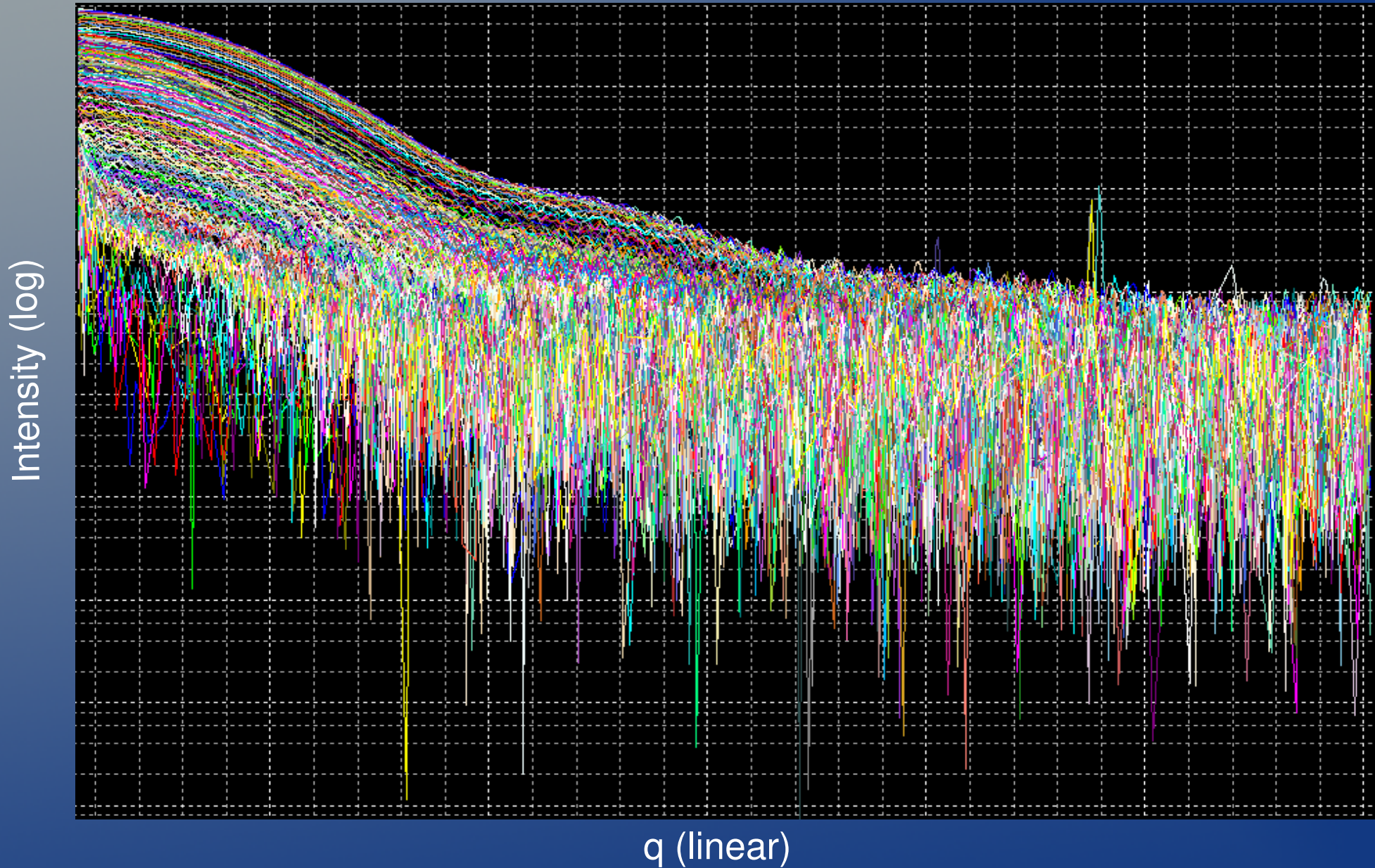
HPLC-SAXS module with loaded I(q) vs. q data
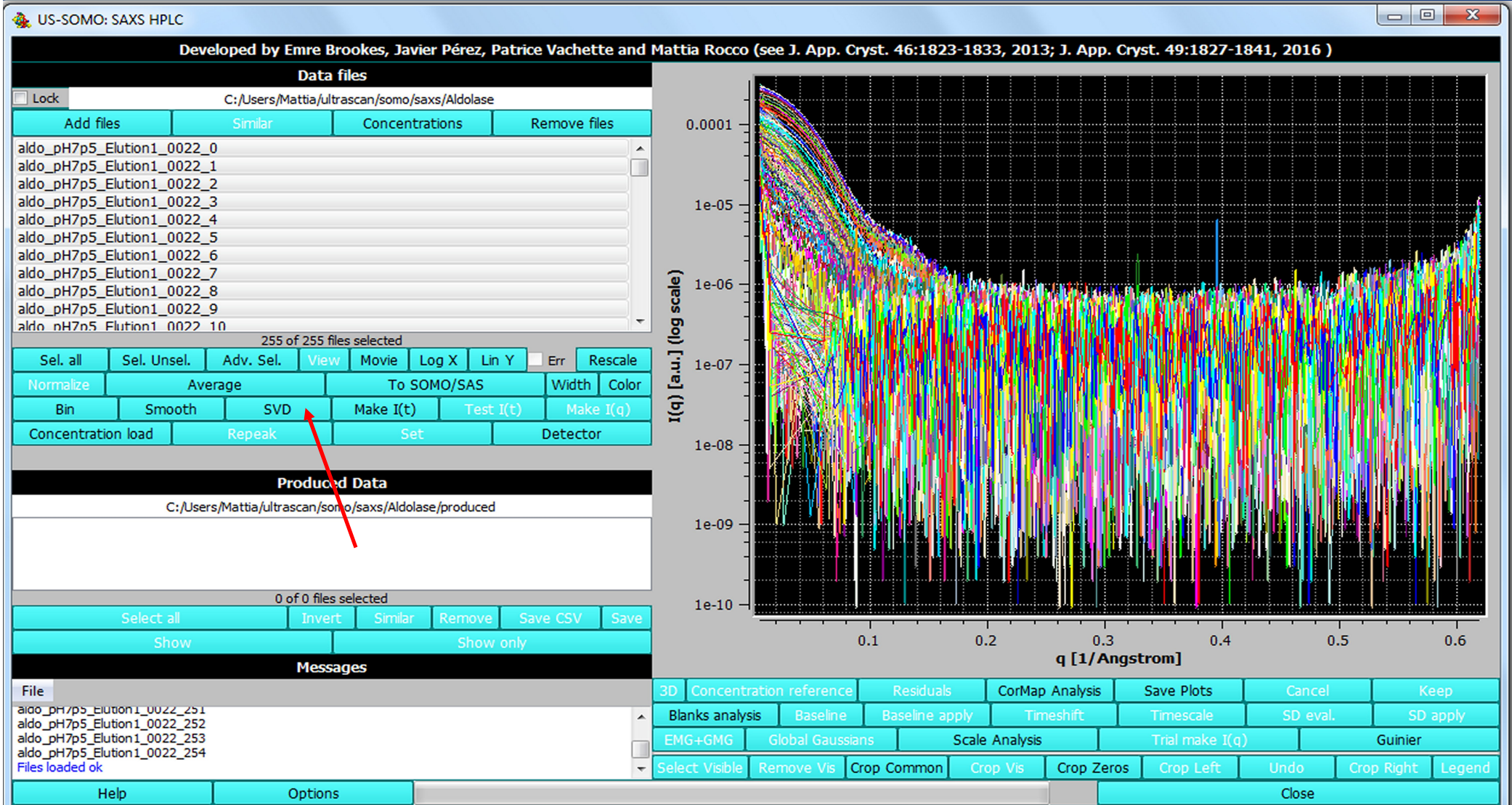
HPLC-SAXS module with loaded I(q) vs. q data
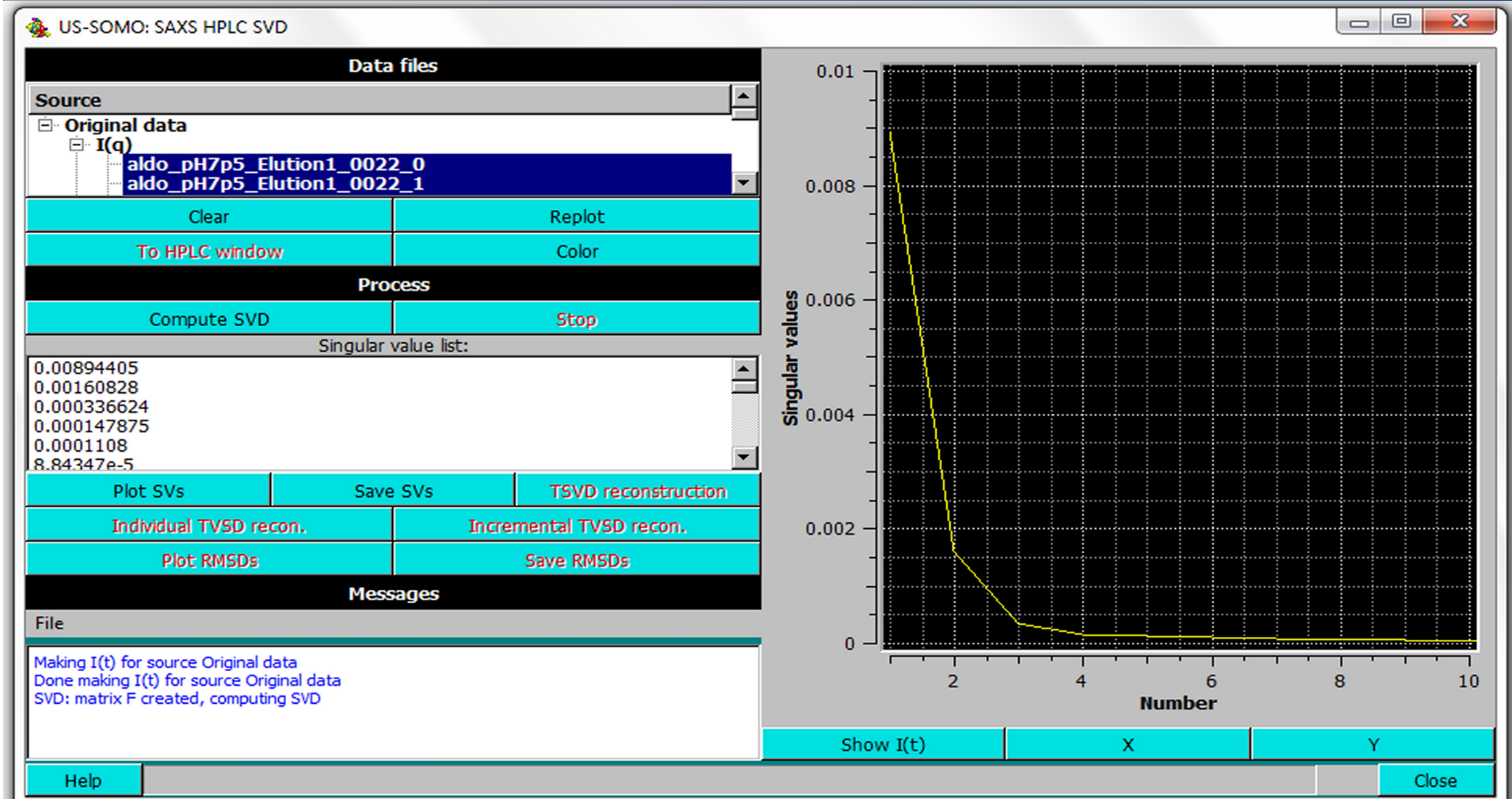
HPLC-SAXS module with loaded I(q) vs. q data
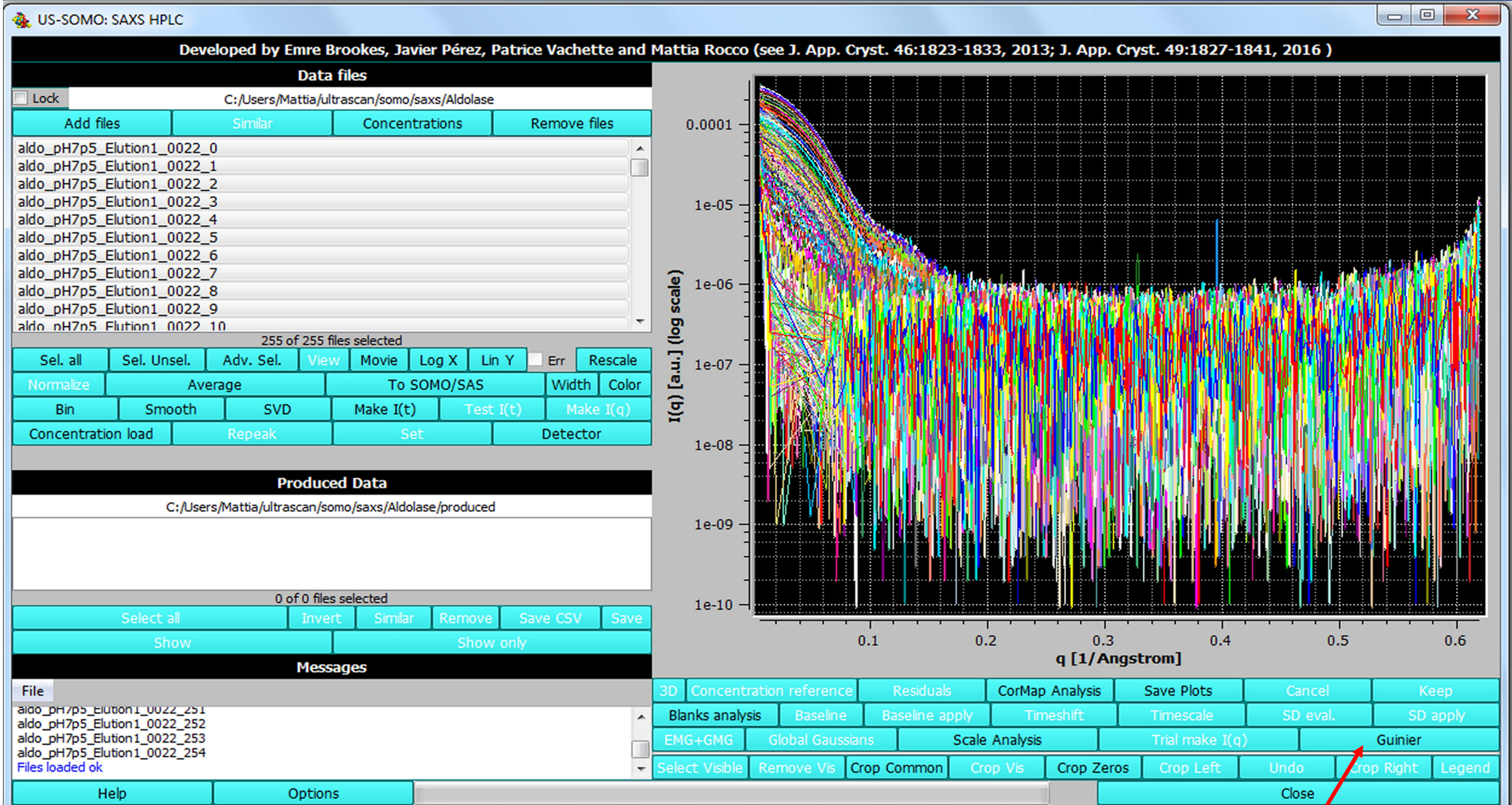
Aldolase Rg – original data
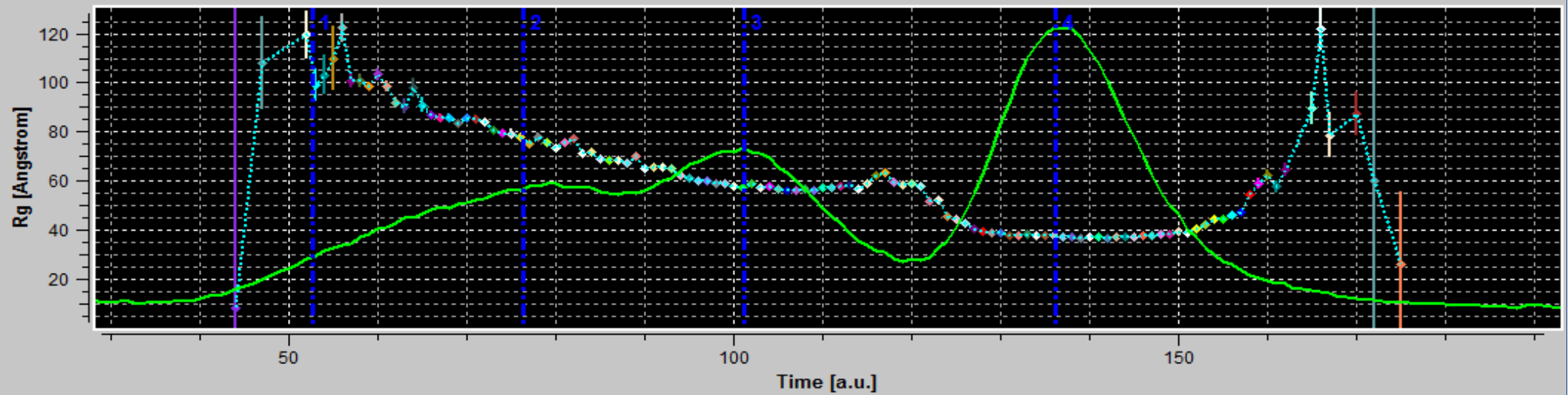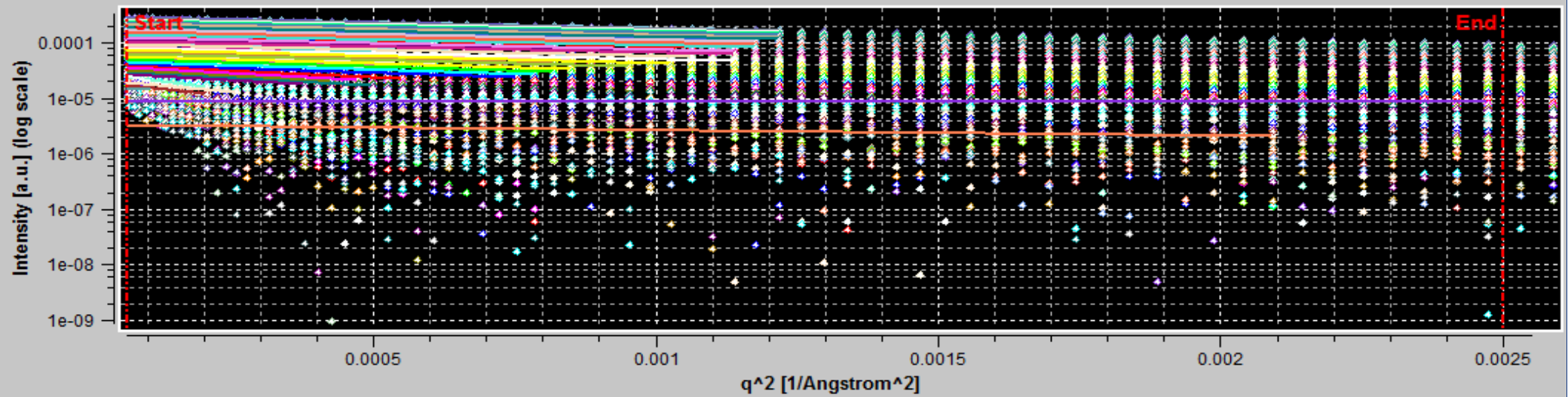
HPLC-SAXS module with loaded I(q) vs. q data
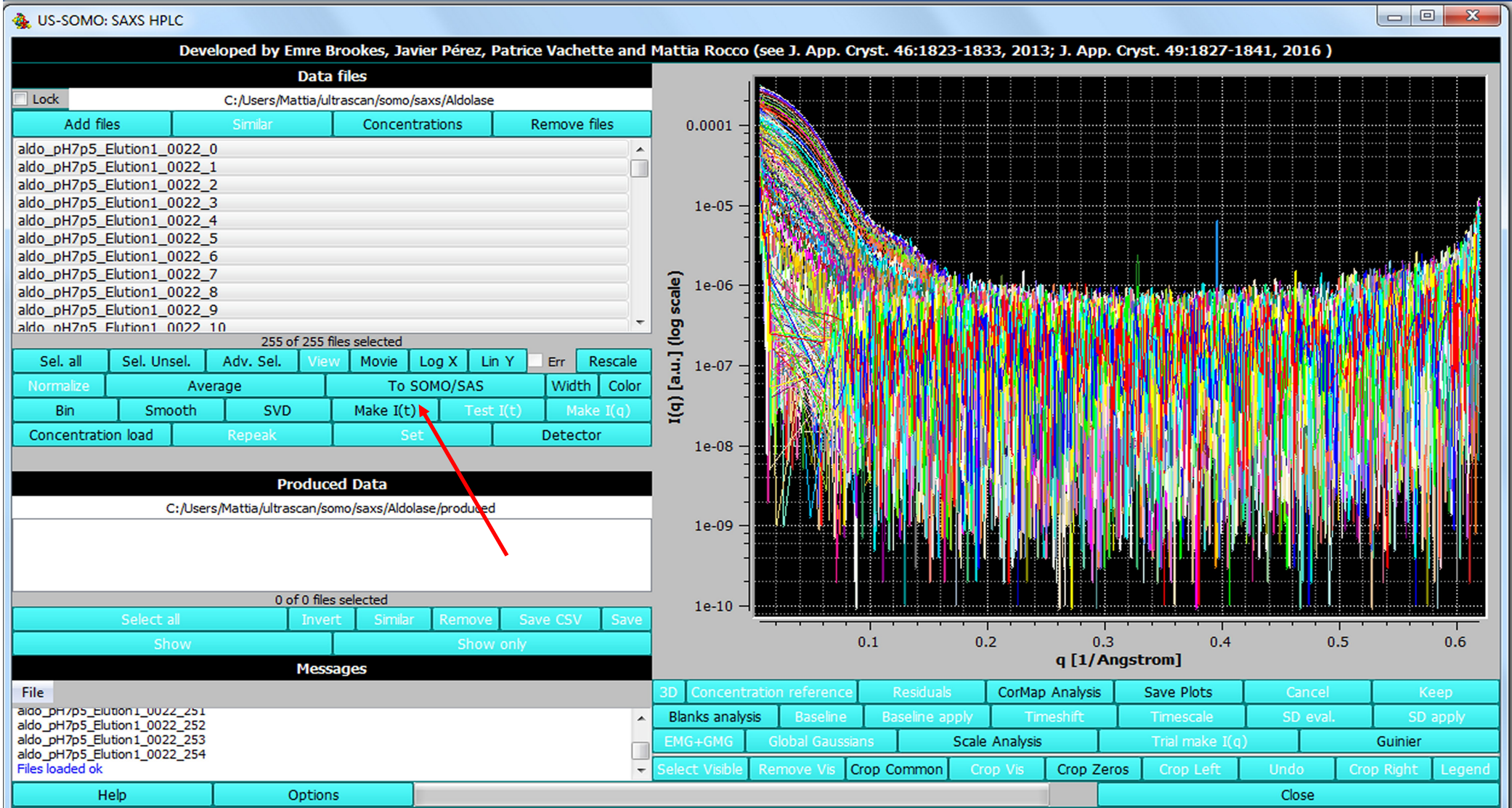
Transposition of the aldolase SEC-SAXS data:
set of I(t), each corresponding to a specific q value

Intensity (linear)

time or frame (linear)
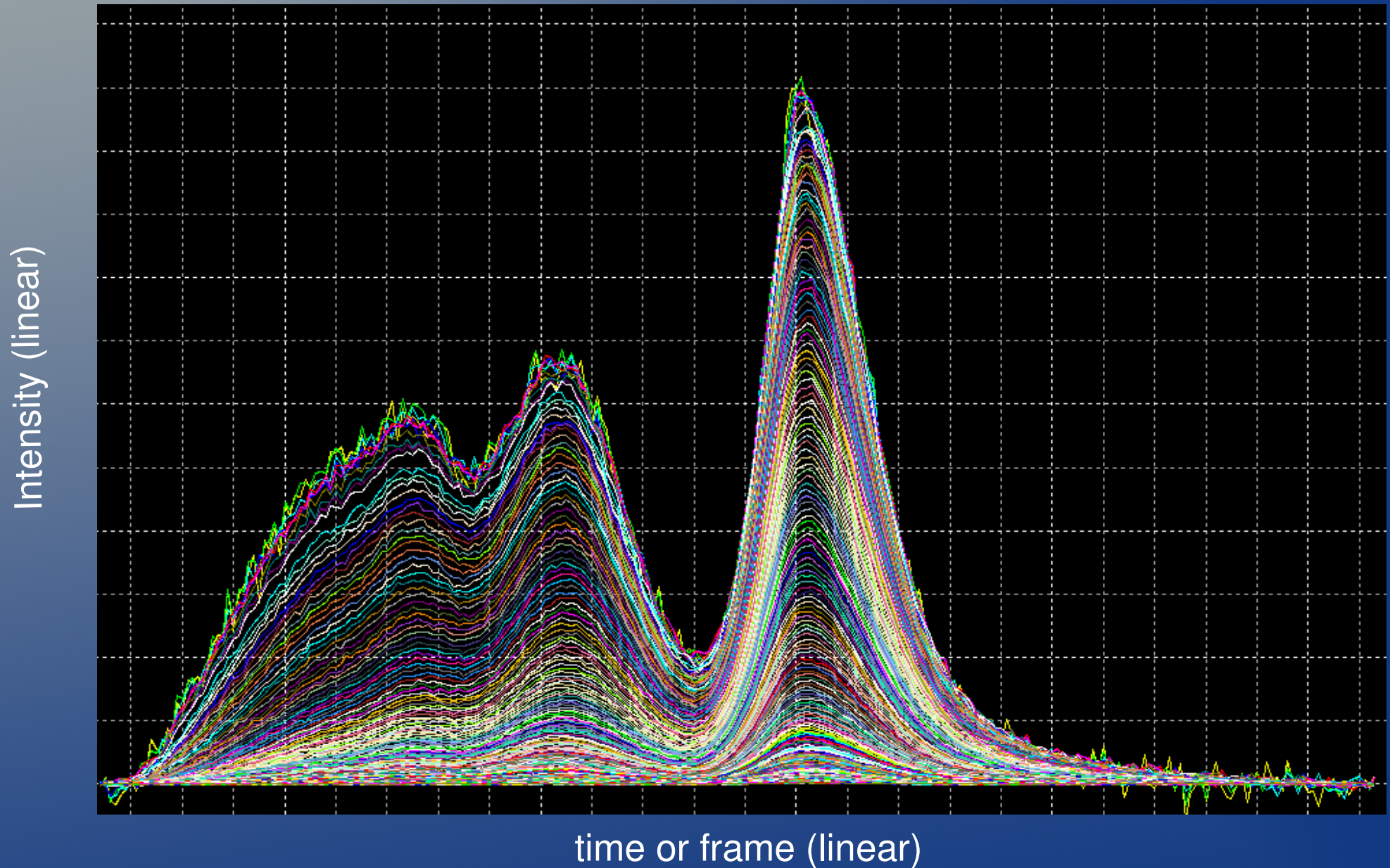
Gaussian functions for SEC-SAXS deconvolution

- Normal Gaussian:

$$y = \frac{a_0}{\sqrt{2\pi a_2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-a_1}{a_2}\right)^2\right]$$

- Exponentially modified Gaussian (EMG):

$$y = \frac{a_0}{2a_3} \exp\left(\frac{a_2^2}{2a_3^2} + \frac{a_1 - x}{a_3}\right)\left[\operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x-a_1}{\sqrt{2}\,a_2} - \frac{a_2}{\sqrt{2}\,a_3}\right) + \frac{a_3}{|a_3|}\right]$$

- Half-Gaussian modified Gaussian (GMG):

$$y = \frac{a_0 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(x-a_1)^2}{a_3^2 + a_2^2}\right)\left[1 + \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{a_3(x-a_1)}{\sqrt{2}a_2\sqrt{a_3^2 + a_2^2}}\right)\right]}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{a_3^2 + a_2^2}}$$

- EMG+GMG:

$$y = \frac{a_0}{4a_3}\exp\left(\frac{2a_1a_3 - 2a_3x + a_2^2}{a_3^2}\right)\operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a_1a_3 - a_3x + a_2^2}{\sqrt{2}a_2a_3}\right) + \frac{a_0}{2\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{a_2^2 + a_4^2}}\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(a_1 - x)^2}{a_2^2 + a_4^2}\right)\operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a_4(a_1 - x)}{\sqrt{2}a_2\sqrt{a_2^2 + a_4^2}}\right)$$

Aldolase EMG+GMG fit of one I(t)

Aldolase EMG+GMG fit of one I(t)

When decomposing into separate I(t) curves, a percent contribution from each Gaussian is applied to the original data, avoiding smoothing. The original SD are associated with each new I(t) curve..

Global Gaussians in "scroll" mode, with residuals and P-values
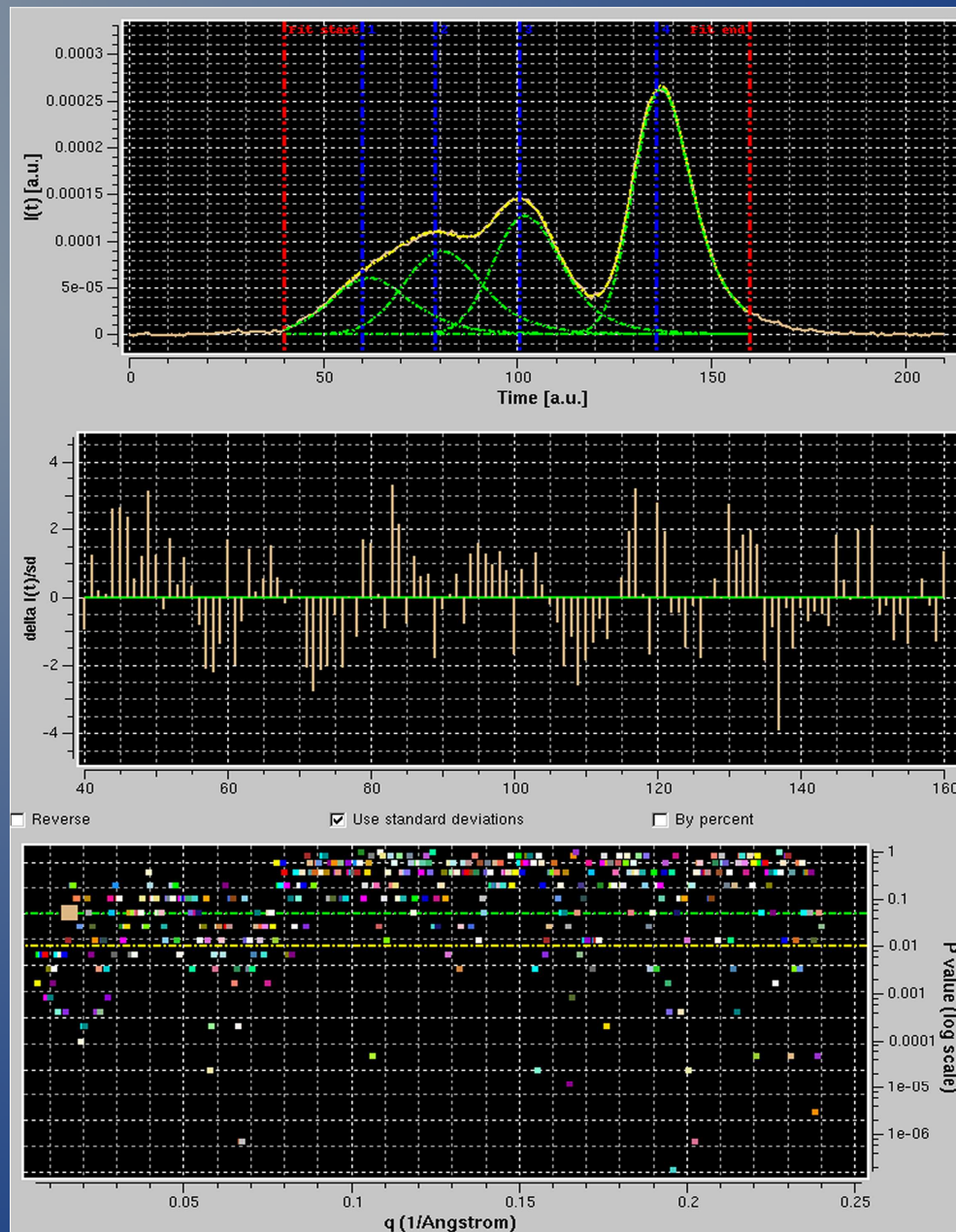
HPLC-SAXS module: UV Gaussians fit

HPLC-SAXS module: Make I(q) panel

US-SOMO: SAXS HPLC : Make I(q)

US-SOMO: SAXS HPLC : Make I(q)

☐ Create sum of peaks curves

☑ Add SD computed %-wise from the difference between the sum of Gaussians and the original I(q)

If zeros are produced when computing SDs: ☑ Average adjacent SDs   ☐ Set to 0.1 % of peak's I(q)

☑ Average and normalize resulting I(q) curves by Gaussian, using top % of max. intensity   5

Do you want to set the concentration file Gaussians centers, widths and skewness to the SAXS-optimized values,
☑ adjusting the amplitudes and keeping the areas constant?

This implies that all the species that were defined as Gaussians contributing to the SAXS signal also contribute to the concentration signal.

Be aware that this option will result in an apparent mass artificially approximately constant along each of the deconvoluted Gaussian peaks, reflecting just the oscillations in the original SAXS data.

However, the apparent average mass for each peak should be a closer approximation to the real value when significant band broadening occurs between the concentration and the SAXS detectors.

☐ I0 standard experimental value (a.u.) :   1

Concentrations will be computed and will be written along with PSVs to the output I(q) curves

Gaussian	Extinction coefficient (ml mg^-1 cm^-1)	Partial specific volume (ml/g)
1	0.877	0.736
2	0.877	0.736
3	0.877	0.736
4	0.877	0.736

Duplicate Gaussian 1 values globally

Help	Quit	Make I(q) without Gaussians	Continue

HPLC-SAXS module: Make I(q) panel

US-SOMO: SAXS HPLC : Make I(q)

US-SOMO: SAXS HPLC : Make I(q)

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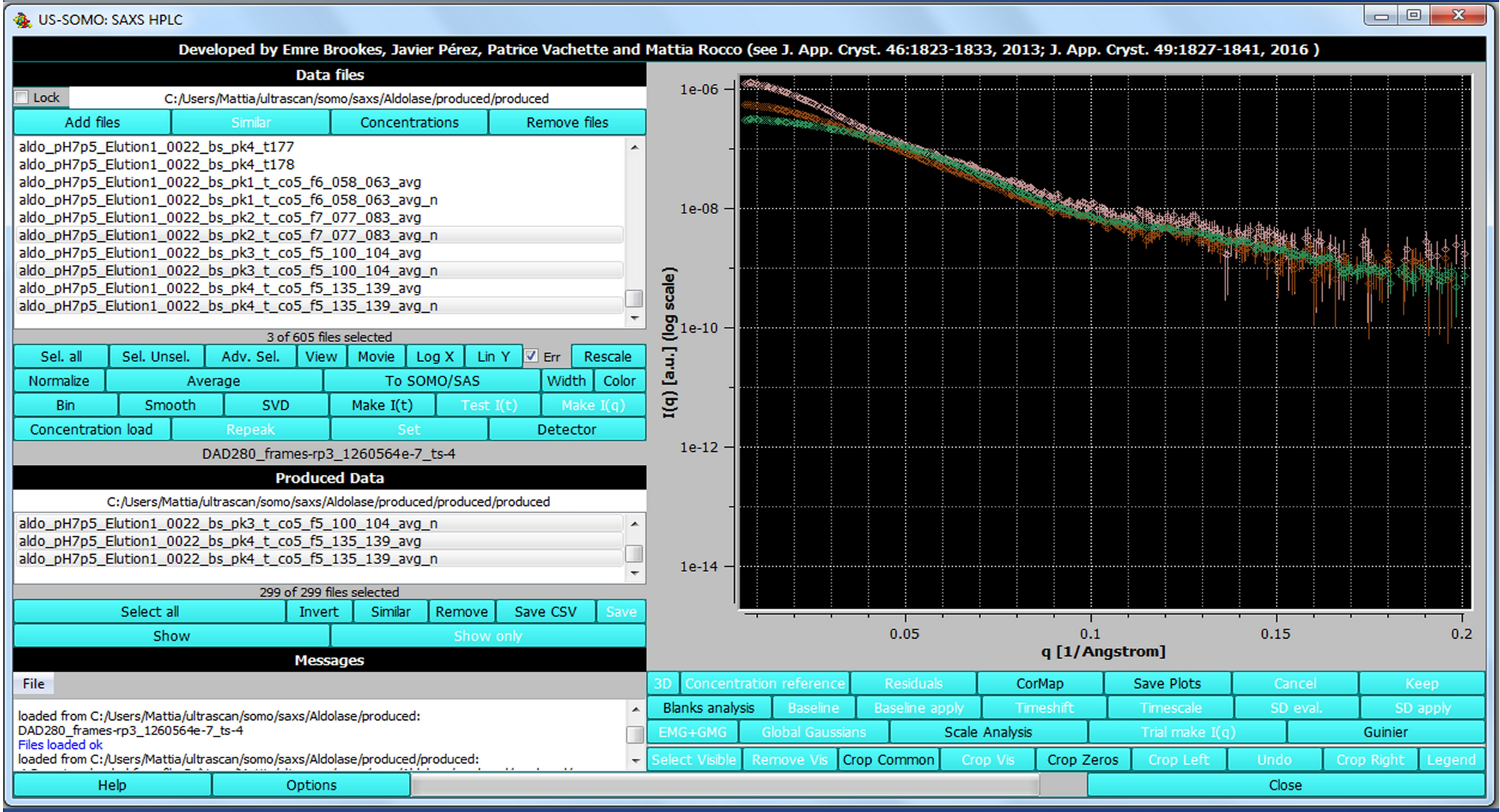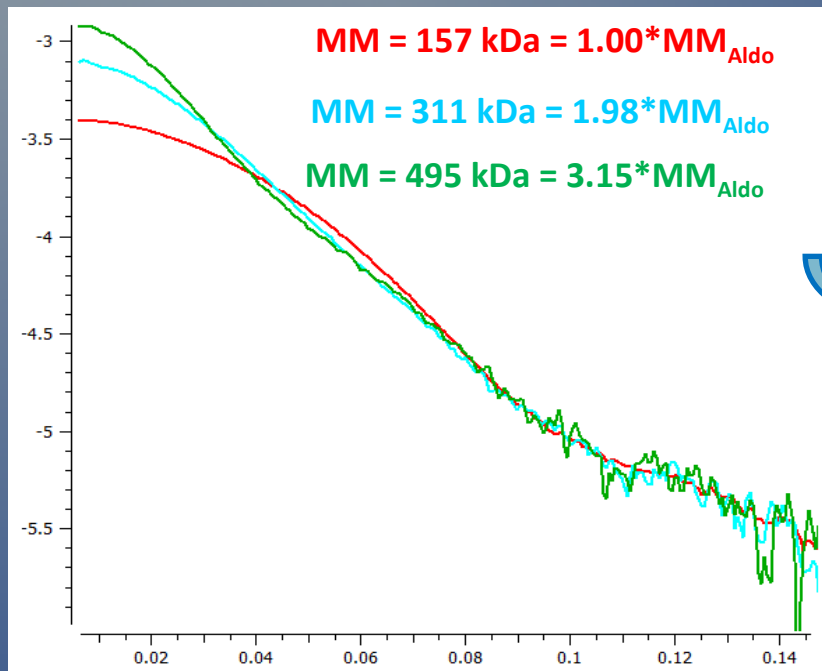| Duplicate Gaussian 1 values globally			
Help	Quit	Make I(q) without Gaussians	Continue

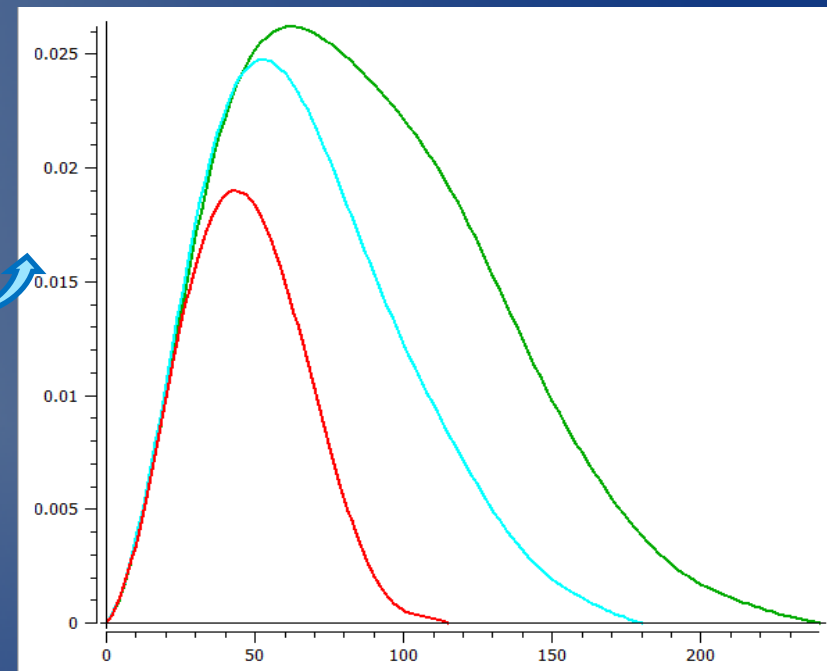# HPLC-SAXS module: auto-averaged final decomposed I(q) vs. q datasets

SEC-SAXS : Molar Mass (MM) of aldolase components pK_4, pK_3 & pK_2
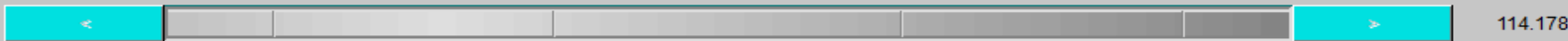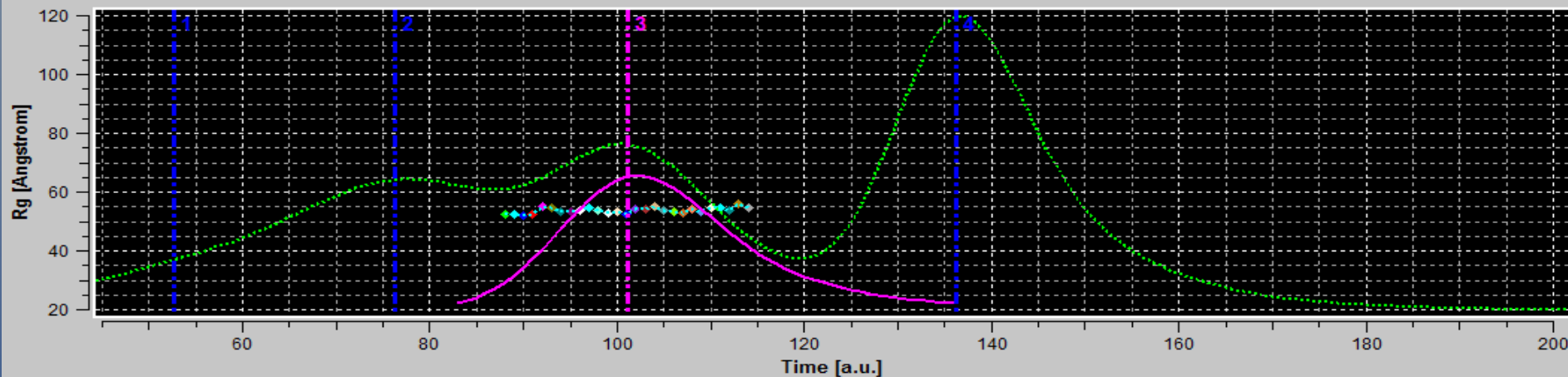
I(q)

p(r)

MM = 157 kDa = $1.00*MM_{Aldo}$

MM = 311 kDa = $1.98*MM_{Aldo}$

MM = 495 kDa = $3.15*MM_{Aldo}$

US-SOMO HPLC-SAXS: aldolase Test I(q) 3rd peak
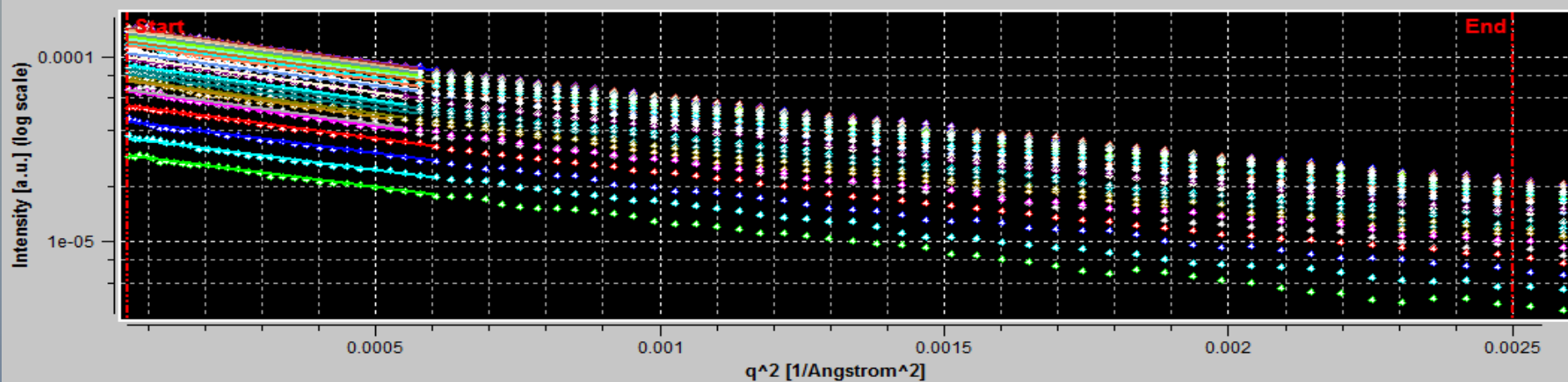
US-SOMO HPLC-SAXS: aldolase Test I(q) 2nd peak
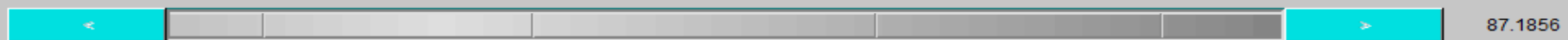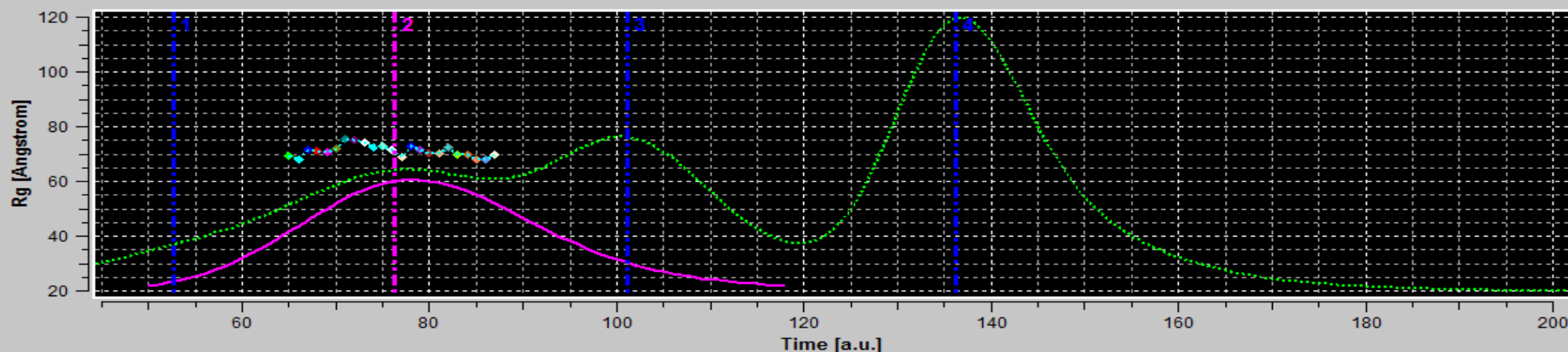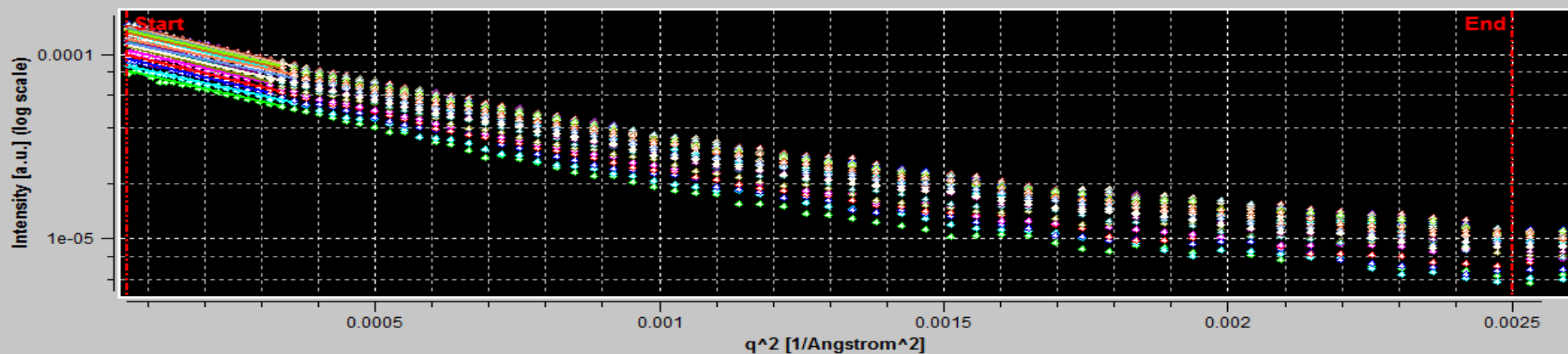
Modeling

• "Balanced" supramolecular complexes of the aldolase tetramer were generated by the ClusPro server (https://cluspro.bu.edu/publications.php), filtered against the averaged SAXS curves derived from each decomposed peak

• The final SAXS curves were computed by the WAXSiS server (http://waxsis.uni-goettingen.de/) and compared with the averaged SAXS curves using the SAS NNLS module of US-SOMO

Deconvoluted aldolase HPLC-SAXS data
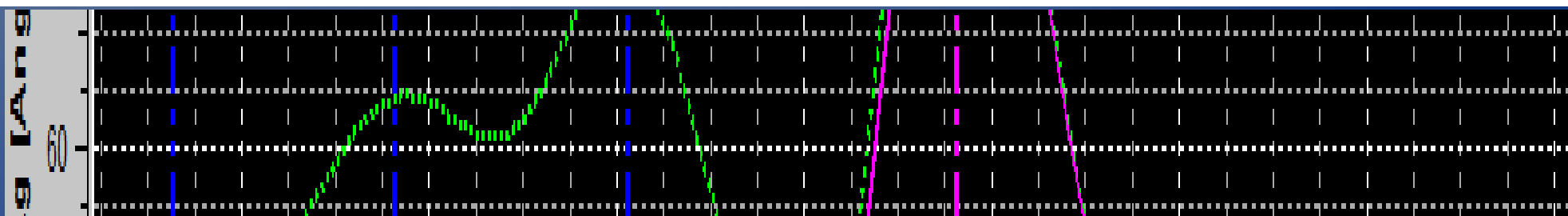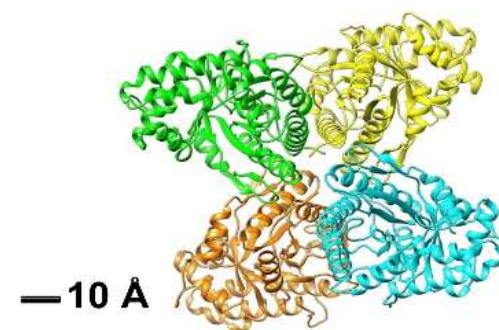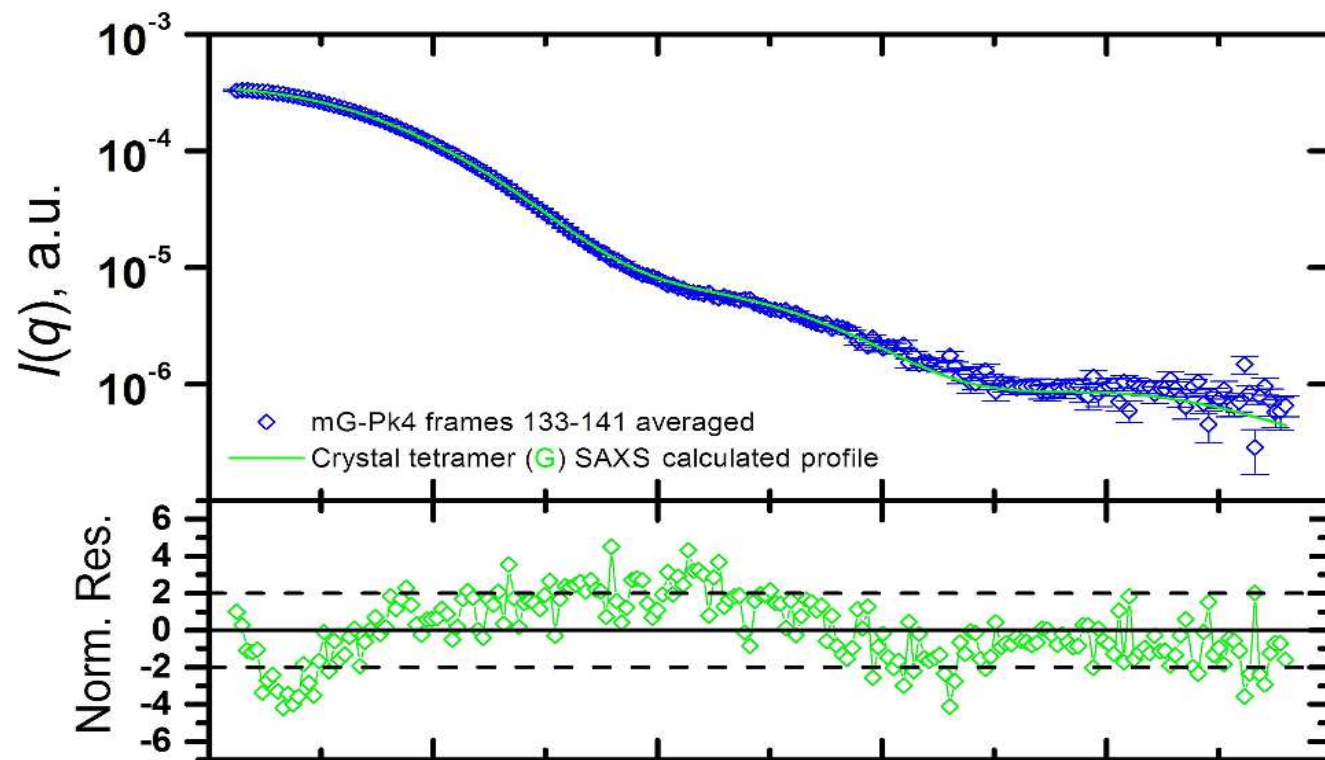
Brookes, E. et. al. [2016]
J. Appl. Cryst.

Deconvoluted aldolase HPLC-SAXS data

Brookes, E. et. al. [2016]
J. Appl. Cryst.

Legend (from plot):
- mG-Pk2 frames 75-85 averaged
- ClusPro dodecamer best fitting model 25(O) $n\chi \times r\sigma = 0.455$
- NNLS fit of ClusPro models 9(N),10(L),13,25(O),27,29(M) (16:22:5:32:2:23) $n\chi \times r\sigma = 0.395$

Axes: $I(q)$, a.u. vs q, Å^{-1}; Norm. Res.

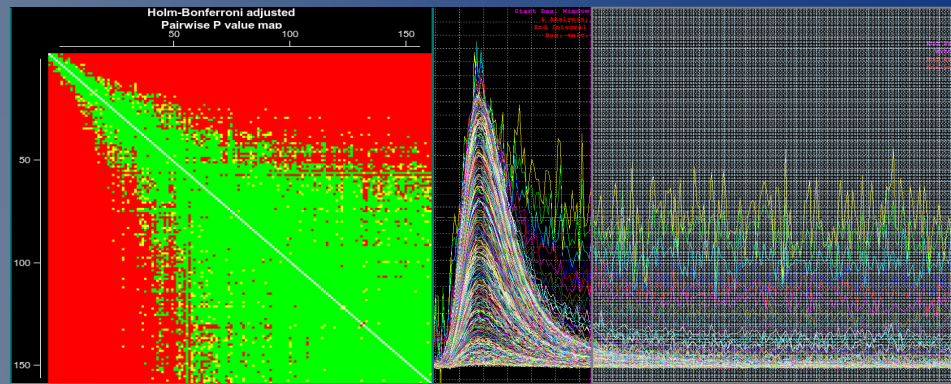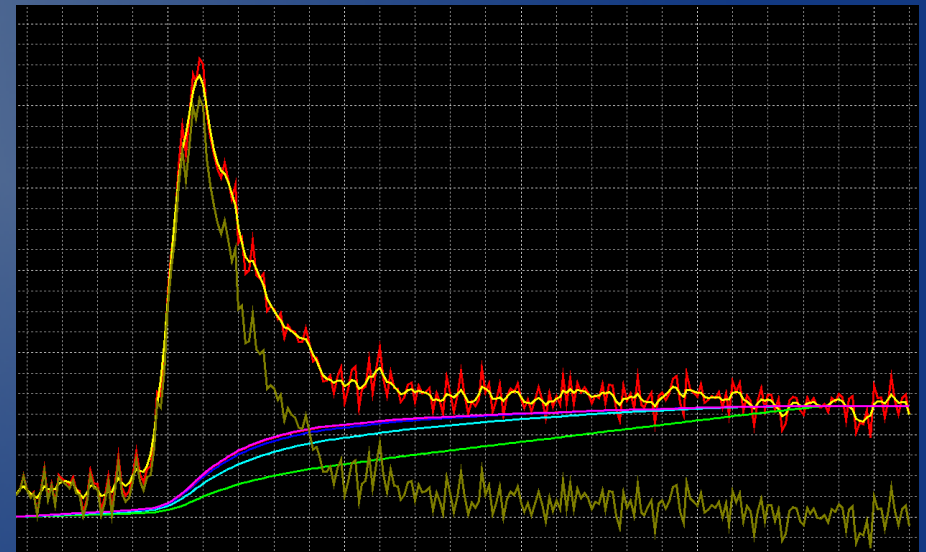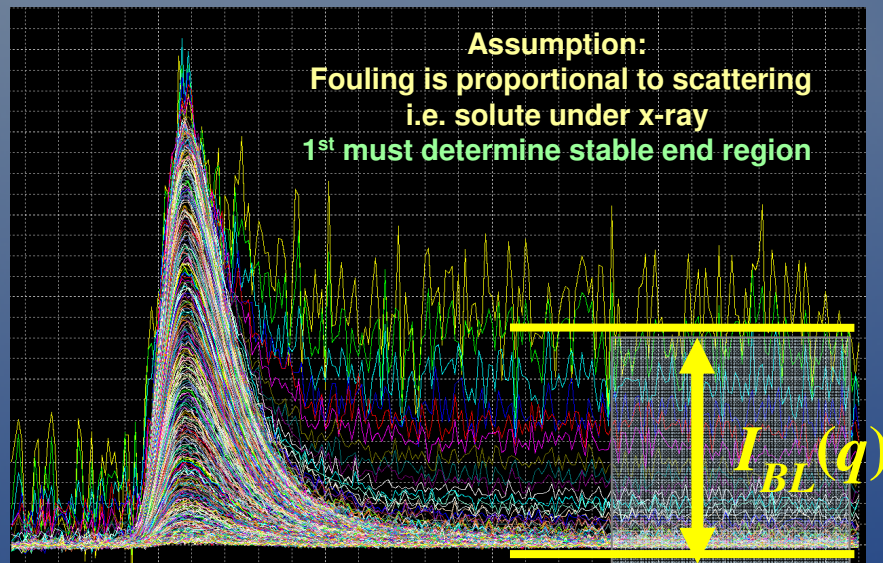Labels: L, M, N, O — 10 Å

Rg [Ang] ... 60
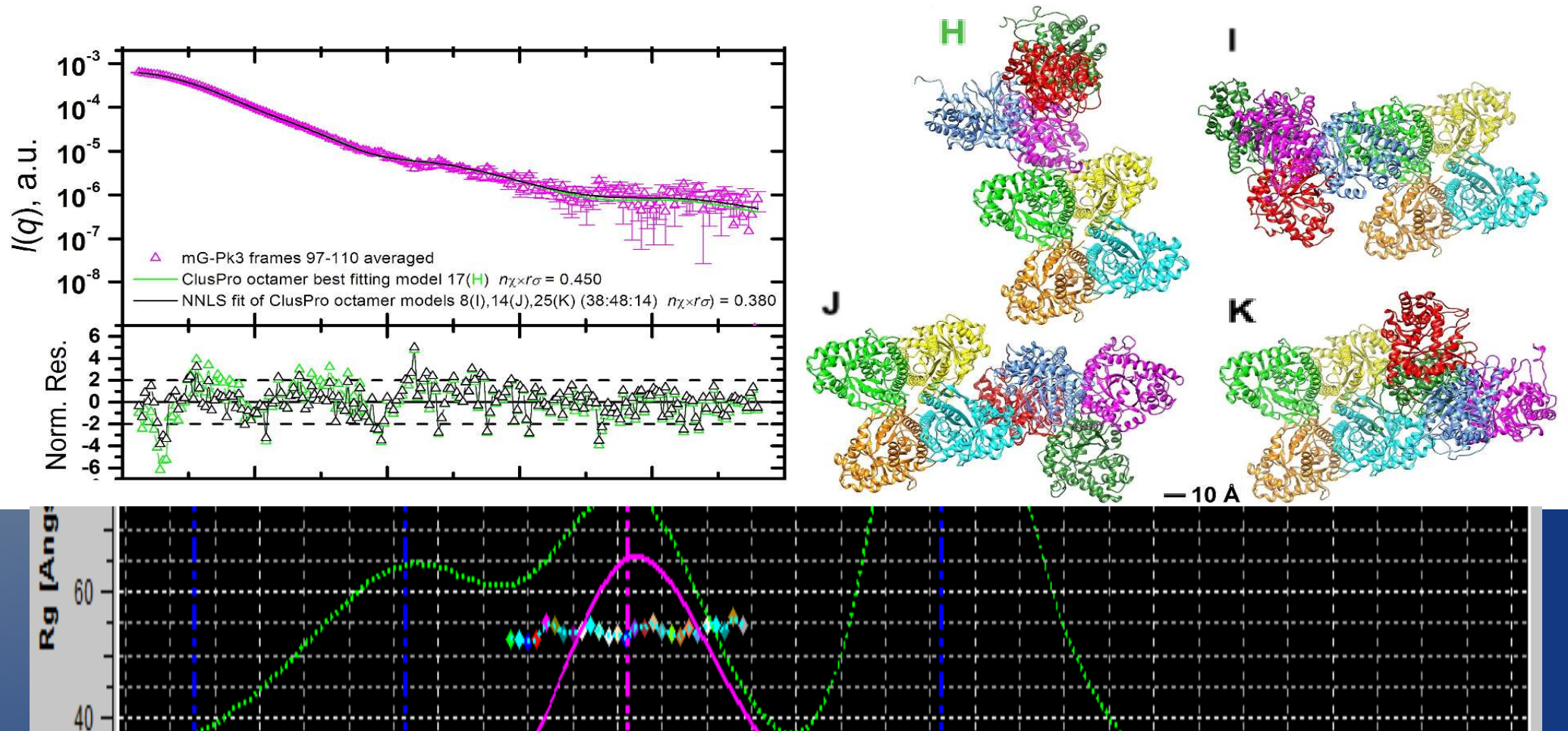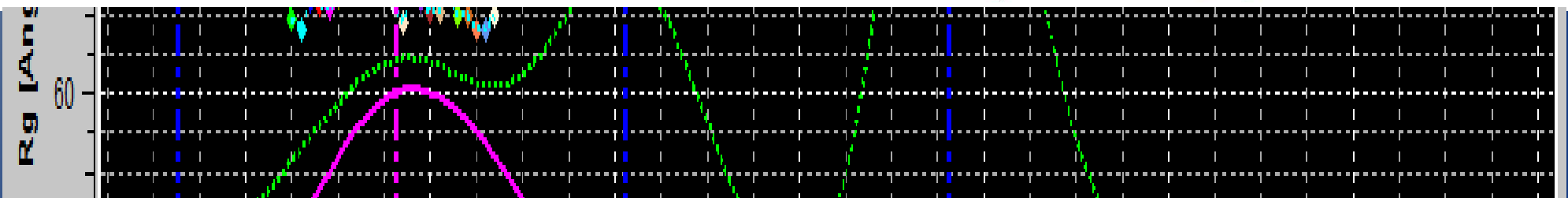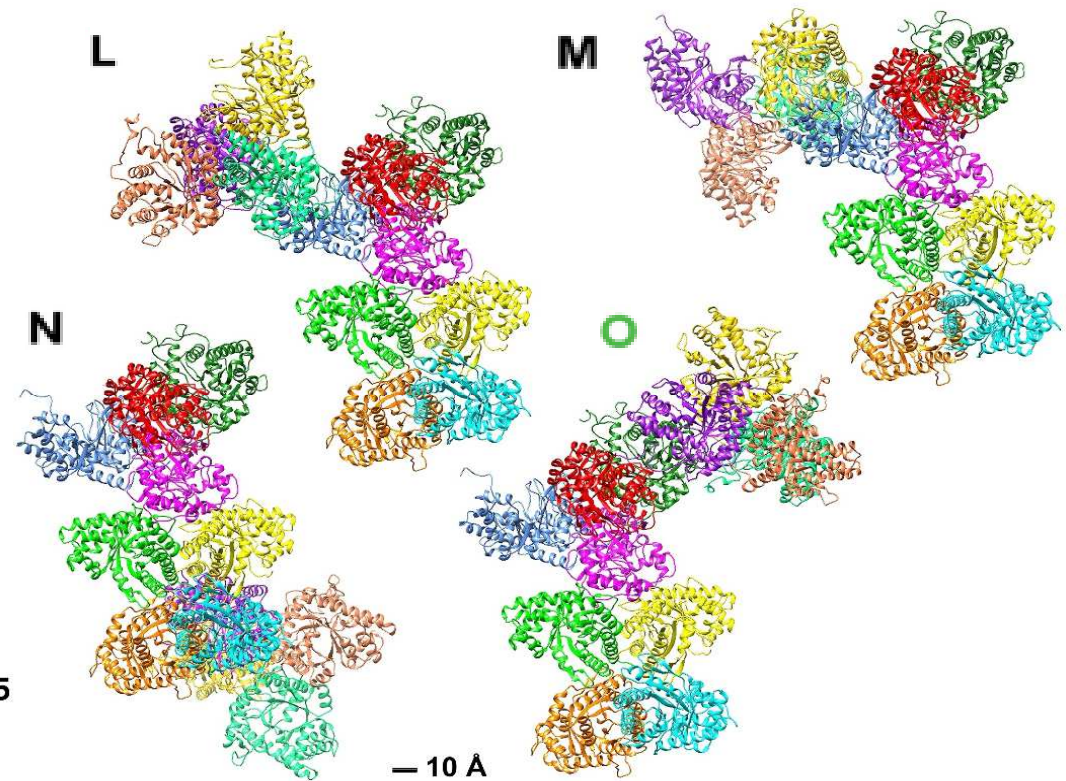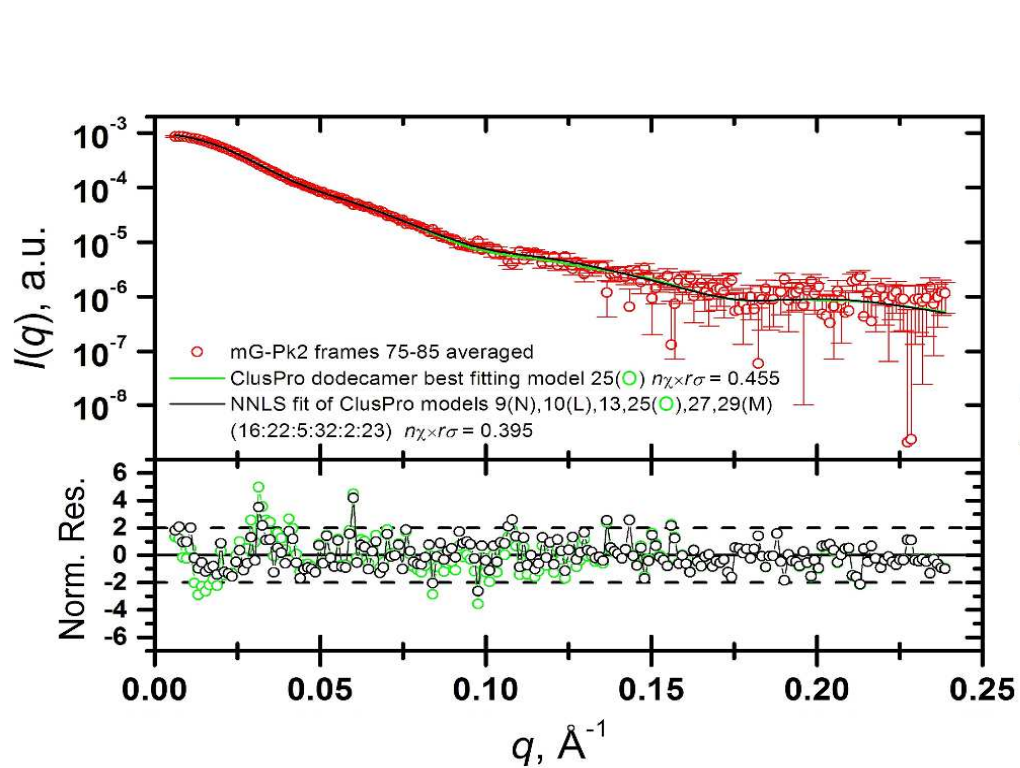
Other SEC-SAXS tools

Brookes, E., Vachette, P., Rocco, M. & Perez, J. [2016] J. Appl. Cryst. 49(5).

Pairwise P value map for visual
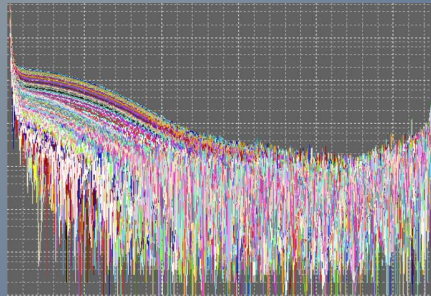representation of similarity tests
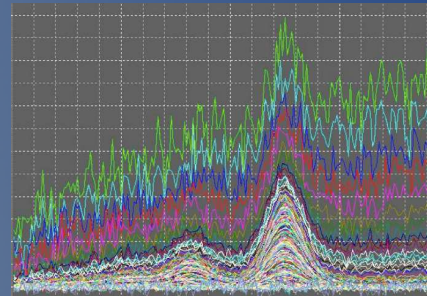of pairs of frames

Integral baseline correction

US-SOMO: HPLC/SEC-SAXS

Brookes E., Perez J, Cardinali B, Profumo A., Vachette P & Rocco M. (2013)
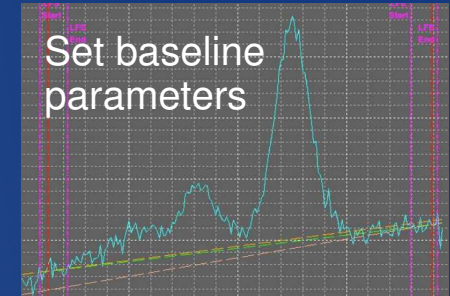*J. Appl. Cryst. 46, 1823-1833*
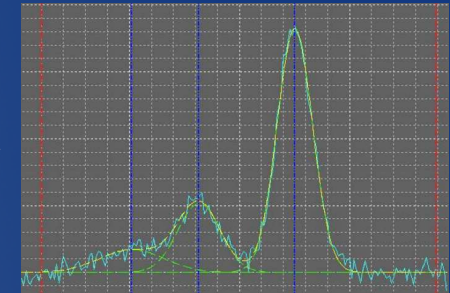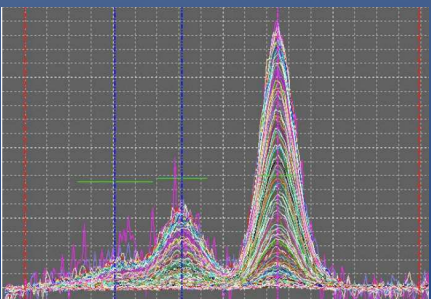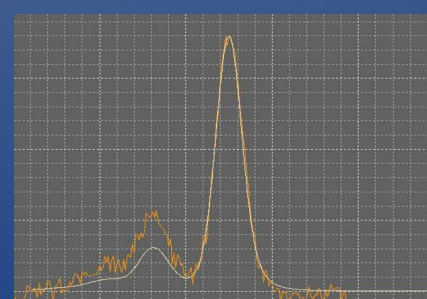
Thanks for listening
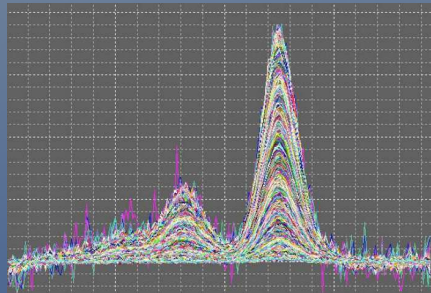
email us at
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or visit http://somo.aucsolutions.com/

Acknowledgments