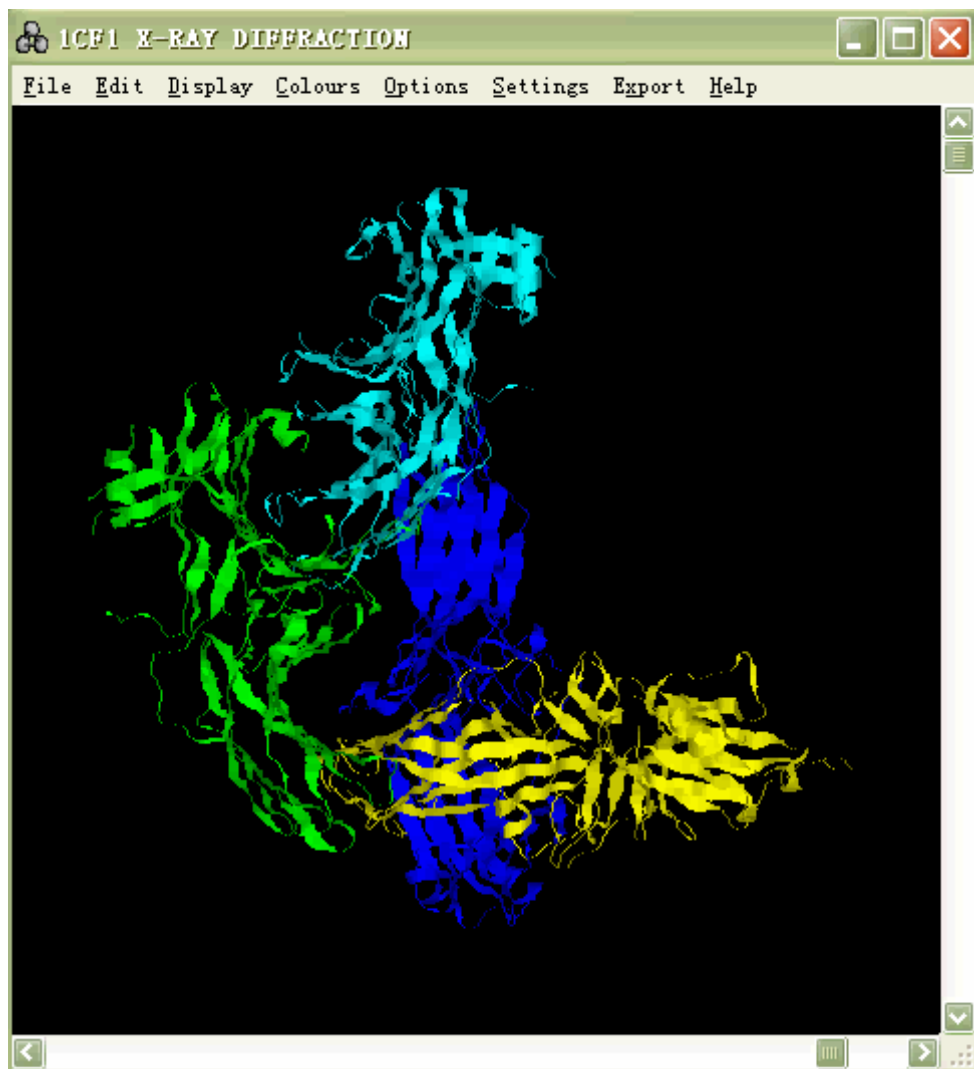


The 2.8 Å crystal structure of visual arrestin : a model for arrestin's regulation

Hirsch JA *etc.*
Cell 97:257-269 (1999)

Presented by Liang

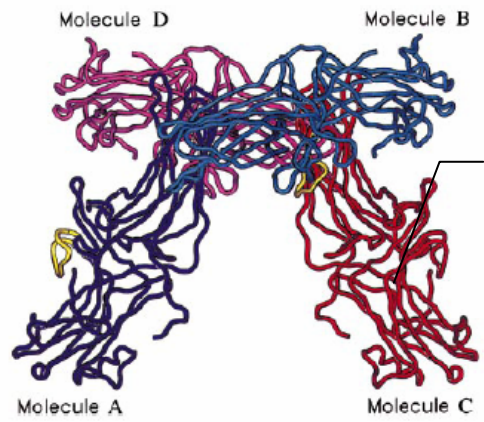


Active state:
monomer;

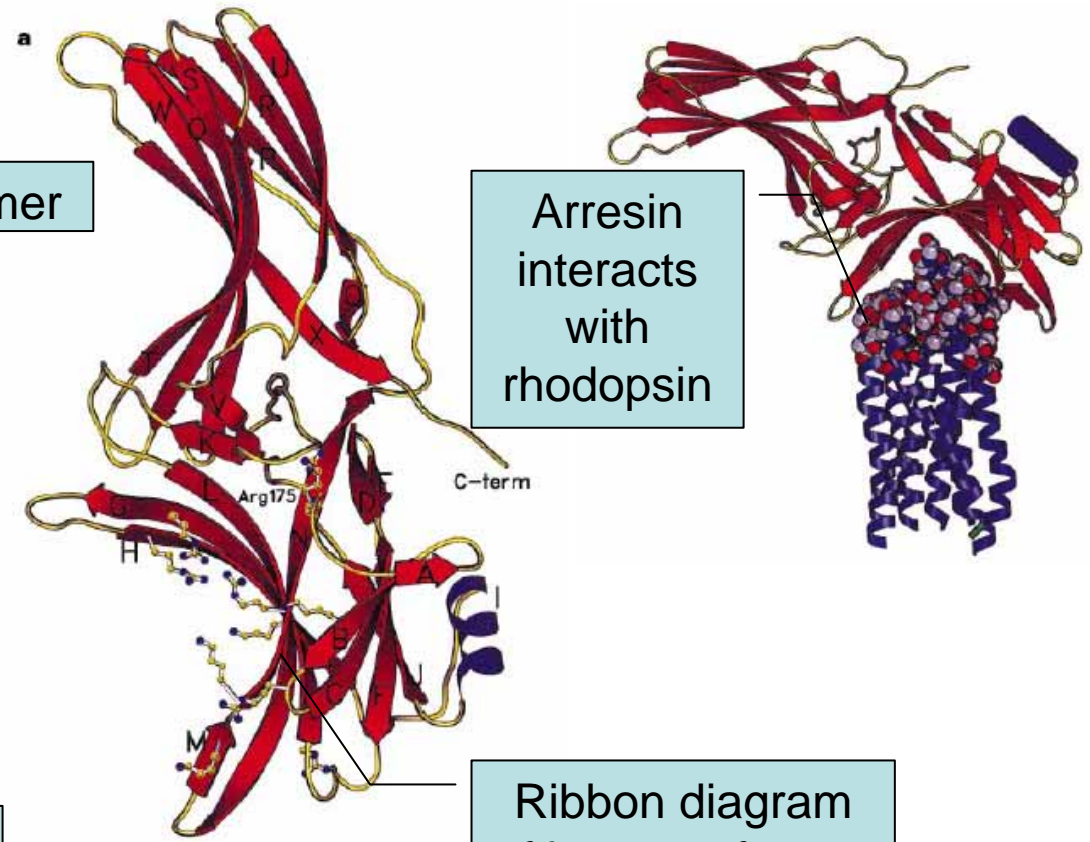
Inactive state:
heterodimer;

High concentration:
tetramer.

chain A-alpha, **BLUE**;
chain B-beta, **CYAN**;
chain C-alpha, **GREEN**;
chain D-beta, **YELLOW**.

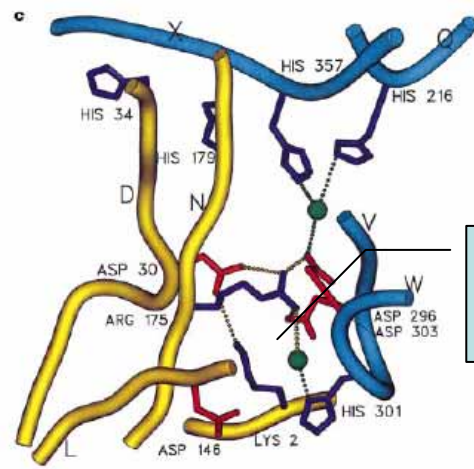


Tetramer



Arresin interacts with rhodopsin

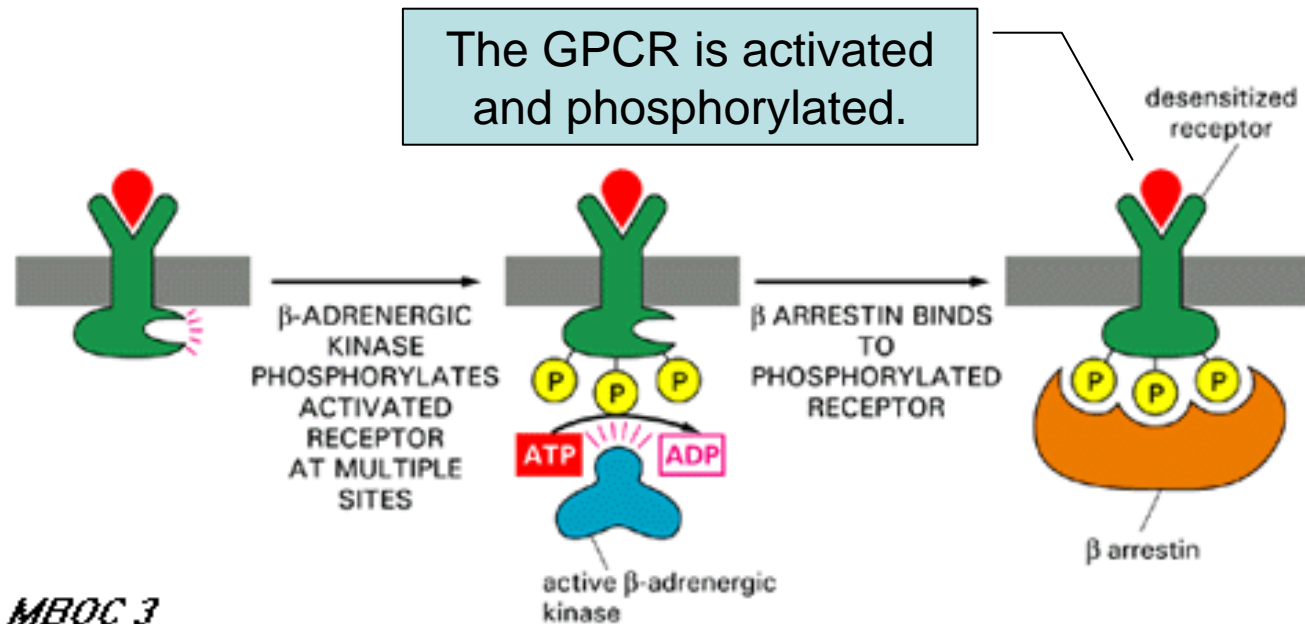
Ribbon diagram of beta-conformer



Polar core

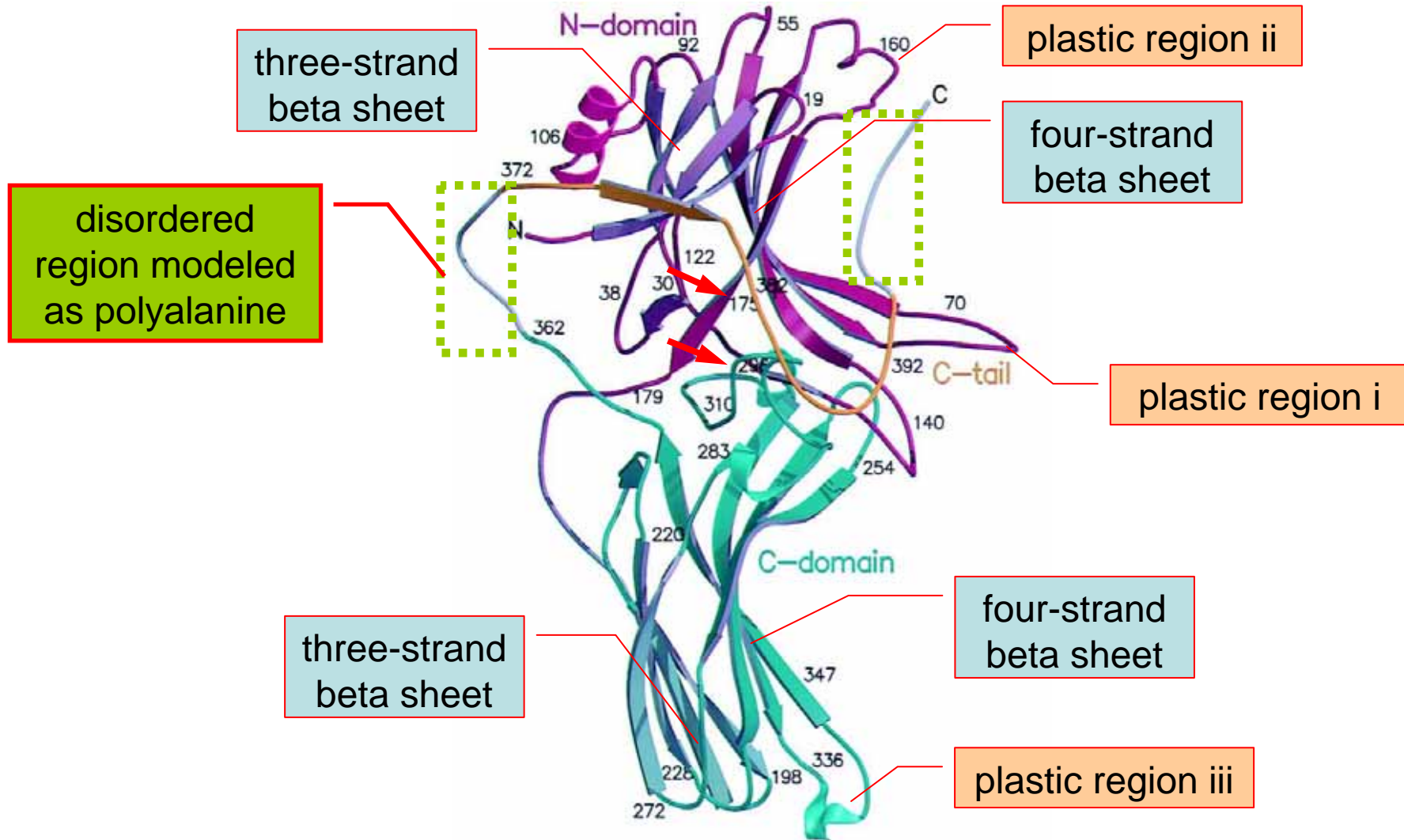
Joachim Granzin *etc*, *Nature*, 1998, **391**:918-921

Arrestin: desensitize GPCR*_p

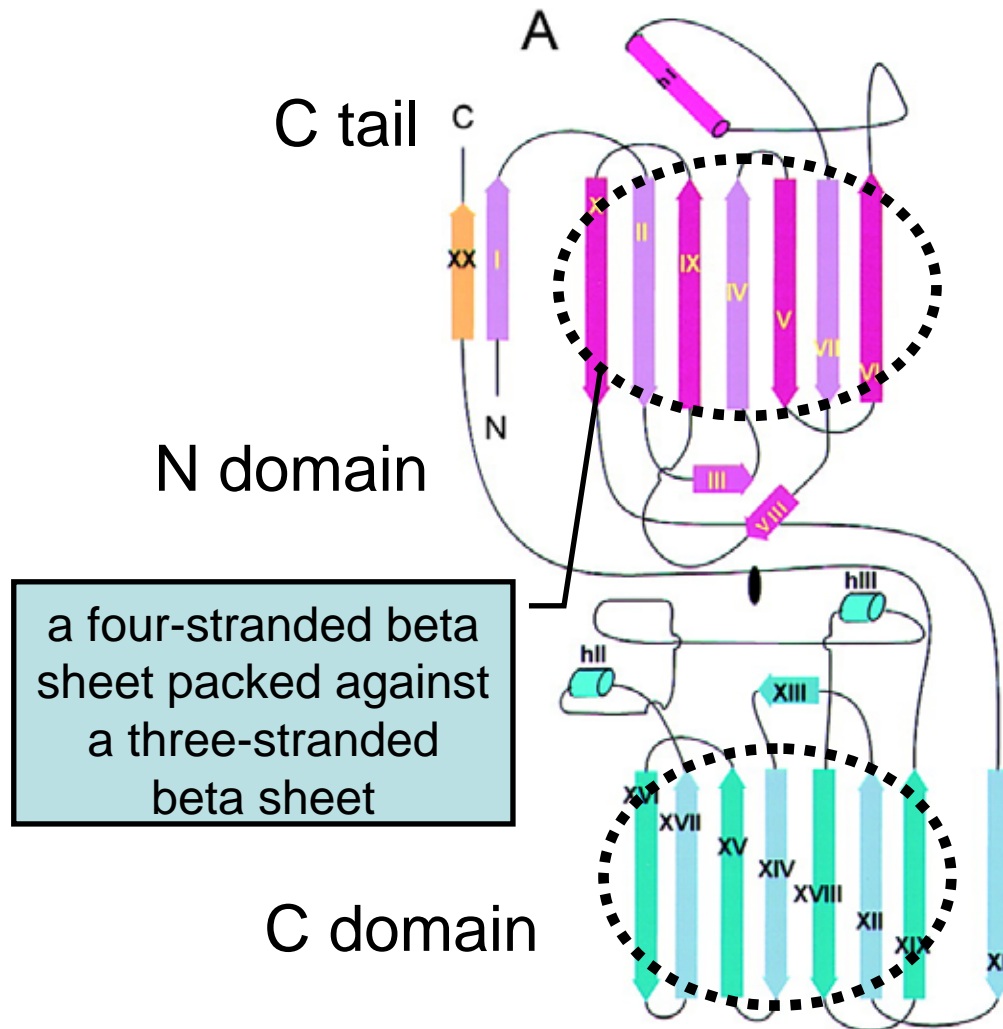


The binding of an arrestin to the phosphorylated receptor prevents the receptor from binding to its G protein and can direct its endocytosis.

Structure of arrestin-alpha



Topology of arrestin

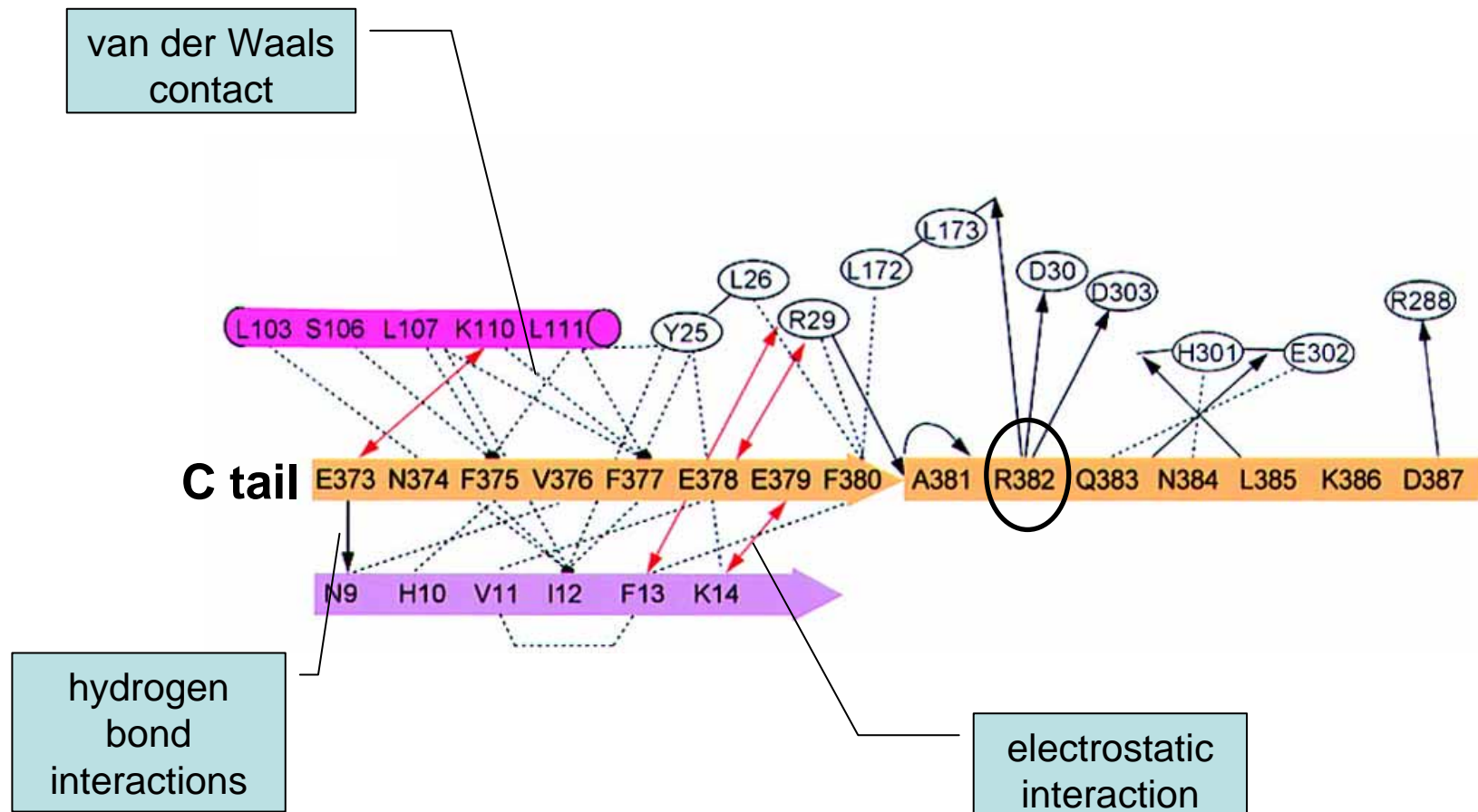


B

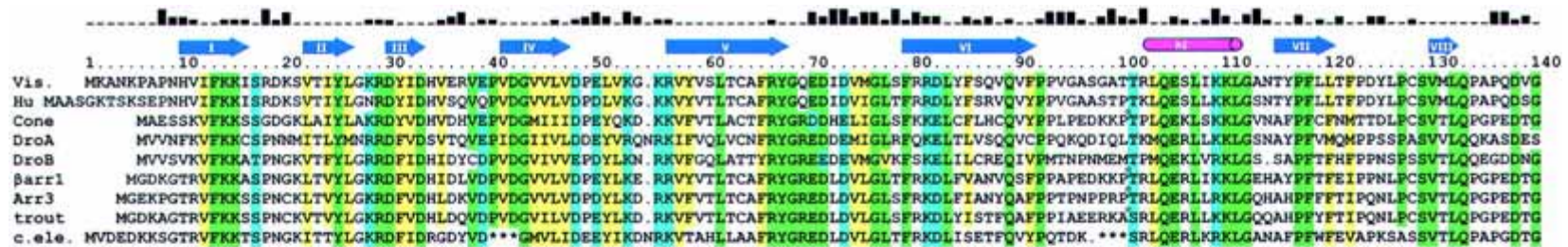
	α	β
I	10-16	11-16
II	22-26	22-26
III	30-33	30-33
IV	41-47	41-47
h	-	49-52
V	56-67	56-67
VI	79-89	79-91
hI	102-111	102-109
VII	115-120	115-120
VIII	130-132	130-132
IX	143-154	143-157
h**	155-163	-
s	-	161-163
h*	-	165-167
X	169-178	169-178
XI	191-198	189-194
XII	201-208	203-209
XIII	213-215	213-215
XIV	220-228	220-228
XV	234-247	234-247
XVI	254-264	254-263
XVII	272-280	272-280
h*II	283-287	283-287
h*III	317-321	317-321
h*	337-341	-
XIX	345-356	347-356
XX	375-379	375-379

s: strand;
h: alpha-helix;
h*: 3_{10} helix;
h**: helical conformation.

C tail: restrain arrestin inactive

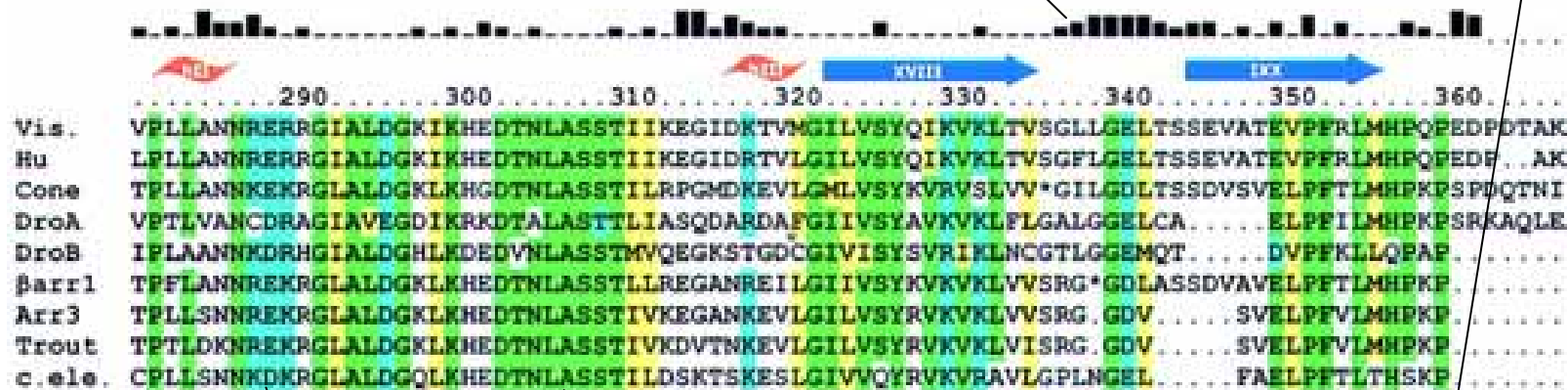


Critical residues are conserved



surface
accessibility

phosphory-
lation site



insertion:
DroB:
βarr1:
Arr3:
trout:
c.ele.:

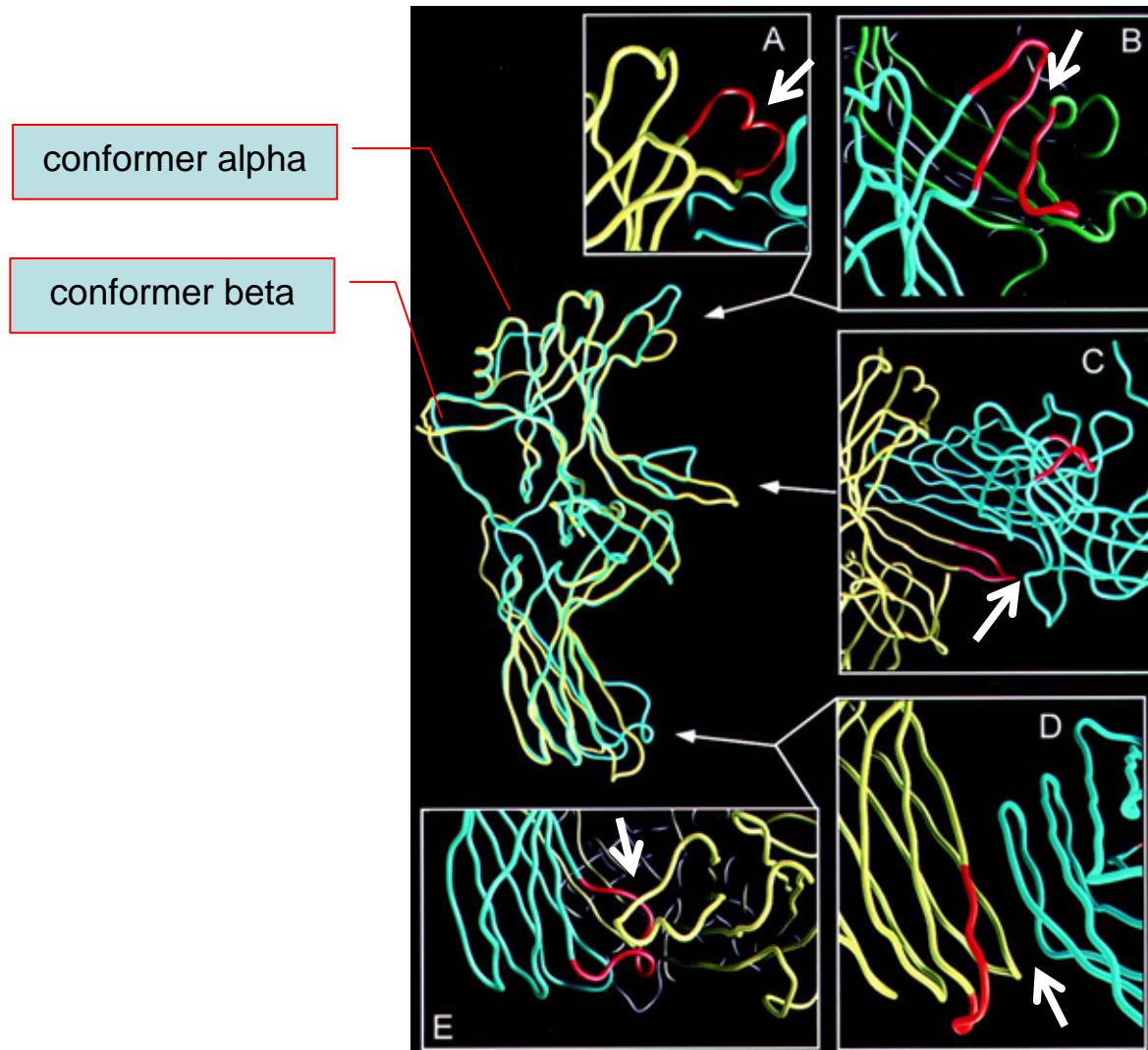
conservative
substitution

highly
conserved
residue

GTIEKKRSNAMKKMK^SIEQHRNV
KEEPPHREVPES^TETPVD
HDHIALPRPQSAATHPPTLLPSAVPETDAPVD
TELPISRPPQSAVEDSDPPID
PESPERTDRGLPSIEATNGSE.PVD

conserved
hydrophobic
residue

Plasticity of Arrestin



A, helical conformation of residues 155-165;

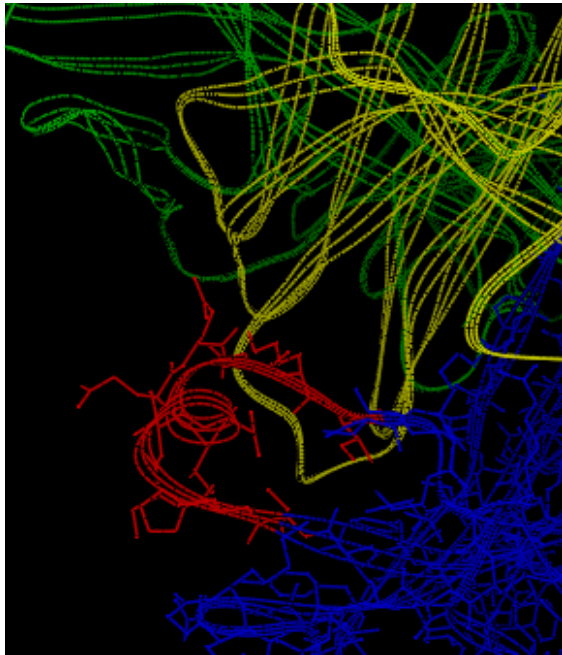
B, strand-turn-strand conformation;

C, dimer interface between alpha and beta (residues 68-79);

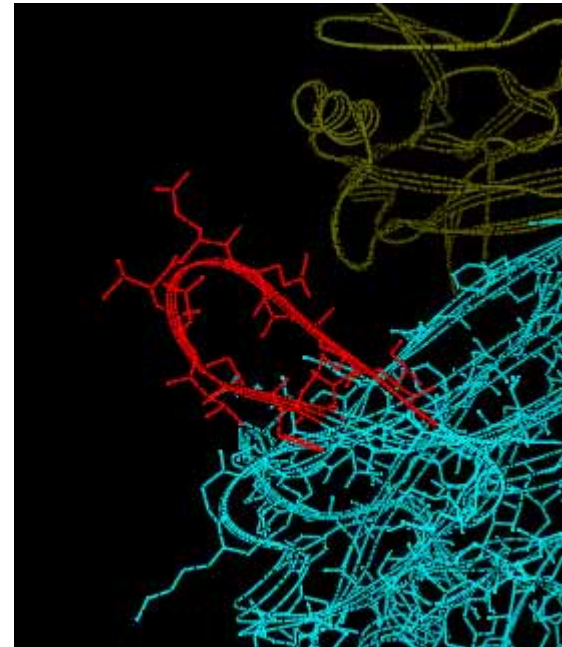
D, interface between alpha and beta (residues 337-347);

E, dimer interface between alpha and beta.

A.
residues 155-165

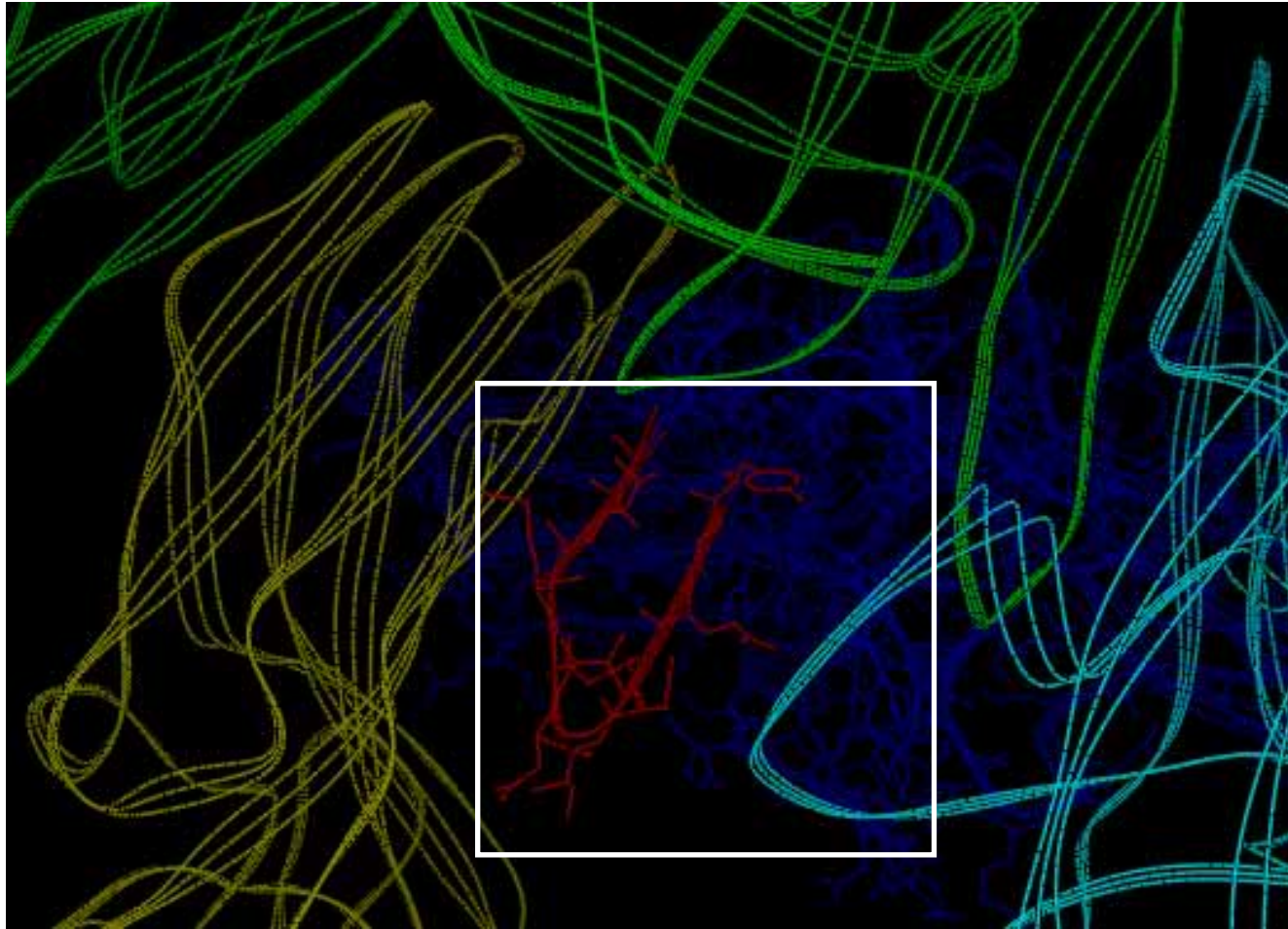


arresin-alpha:
helix

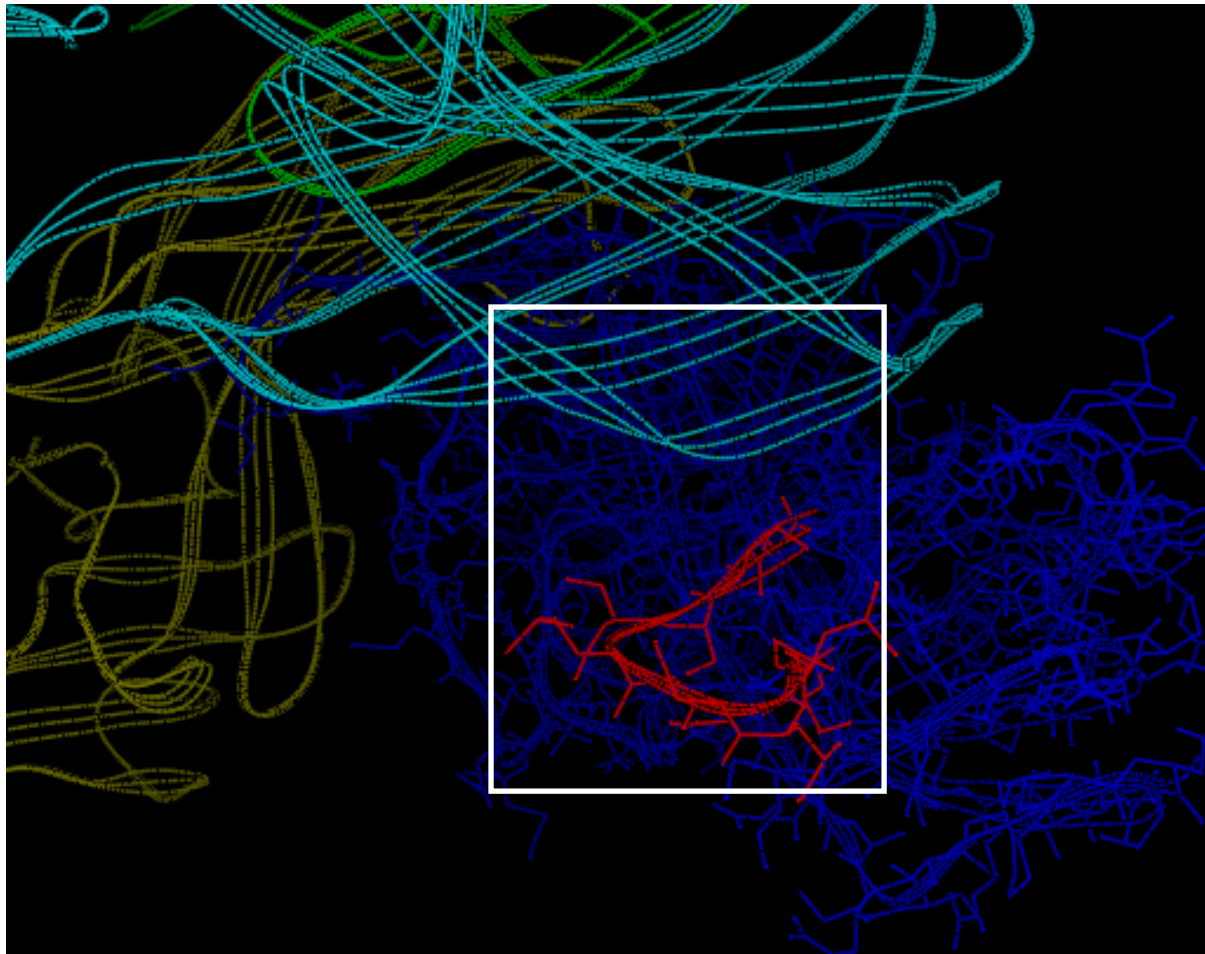


arresin-beta:
strand-turn-strand

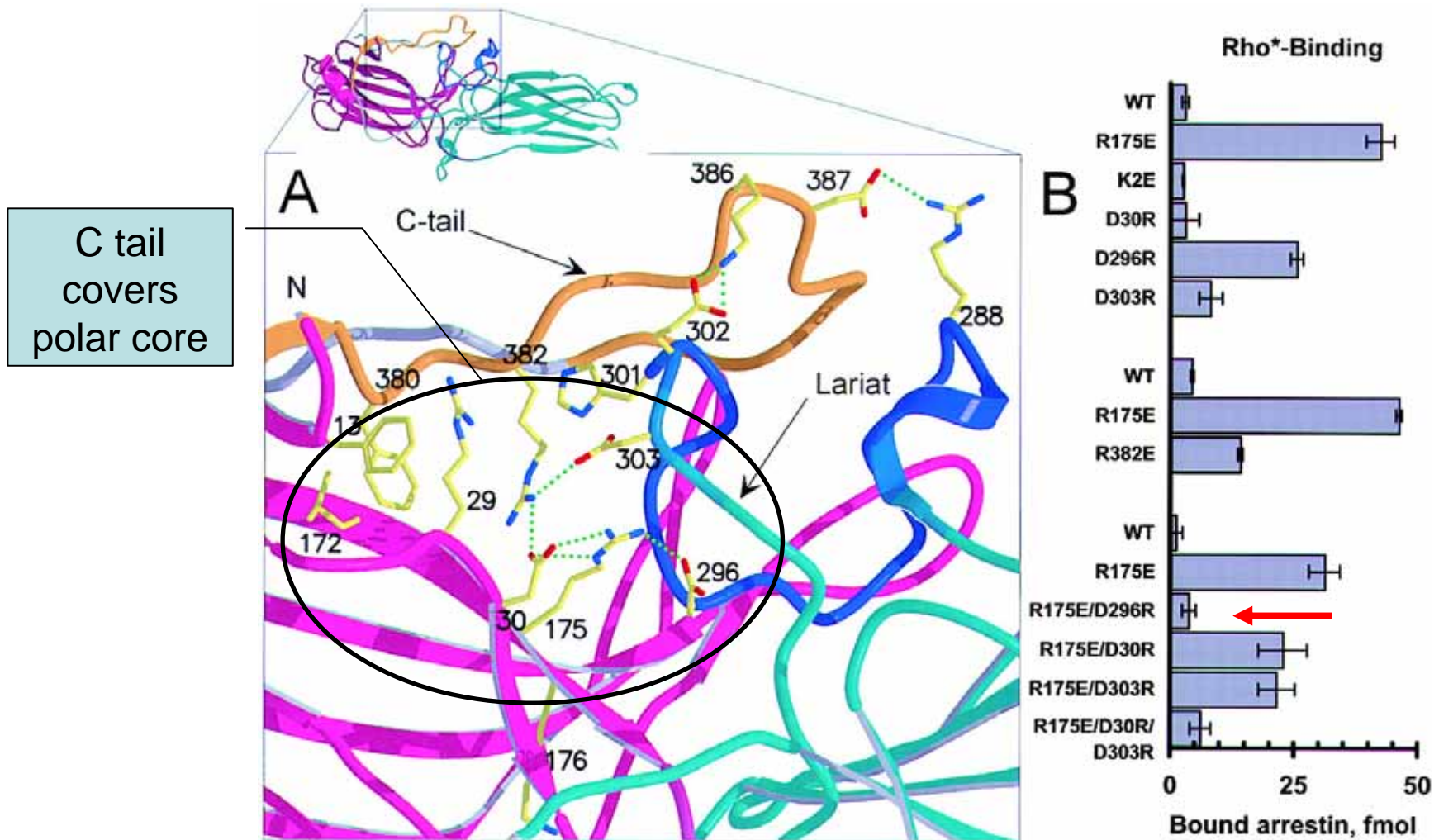
C. interface between alpha and beta

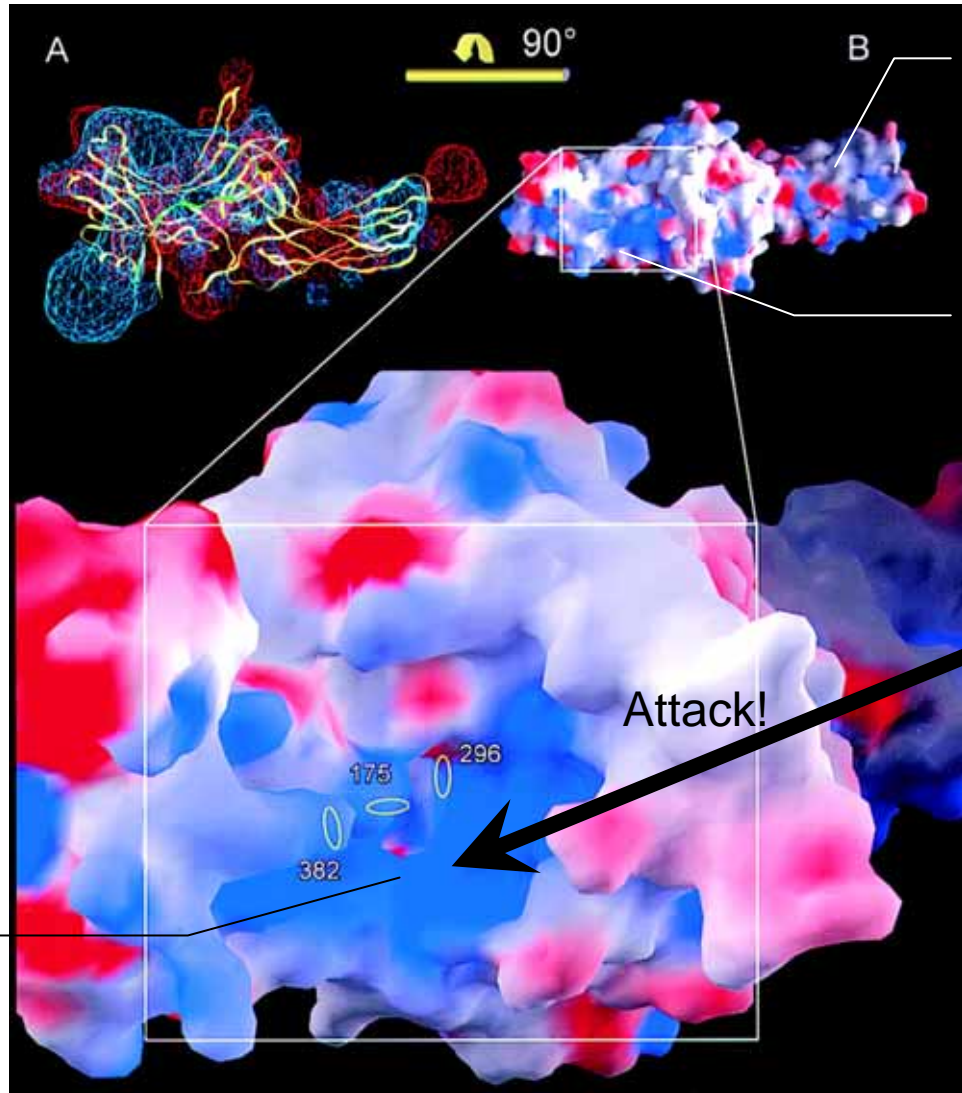


D. interface between alpha and beta



Polar core: energetic un-favor





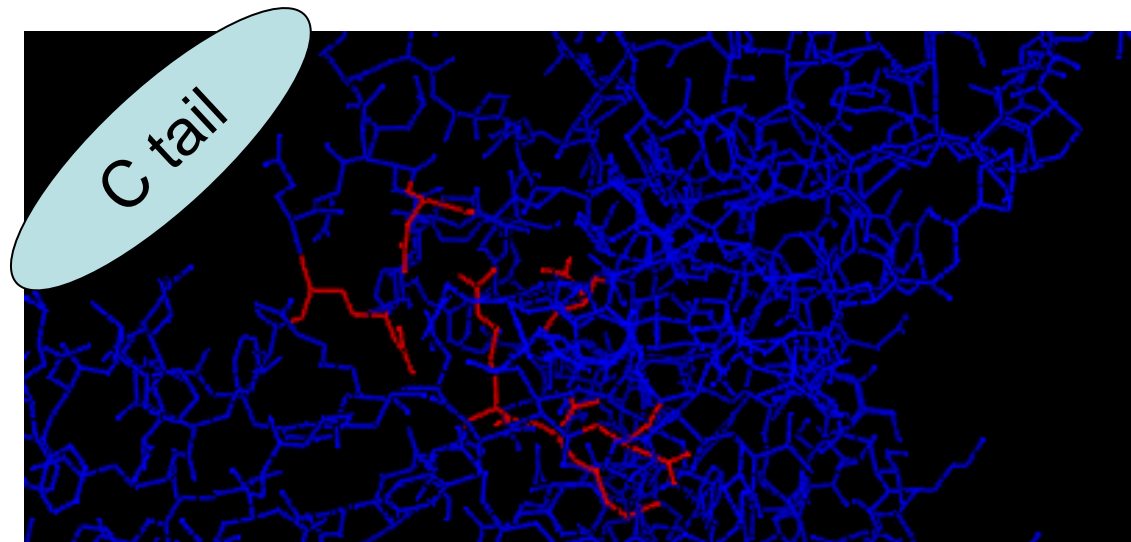
C domain

N domain

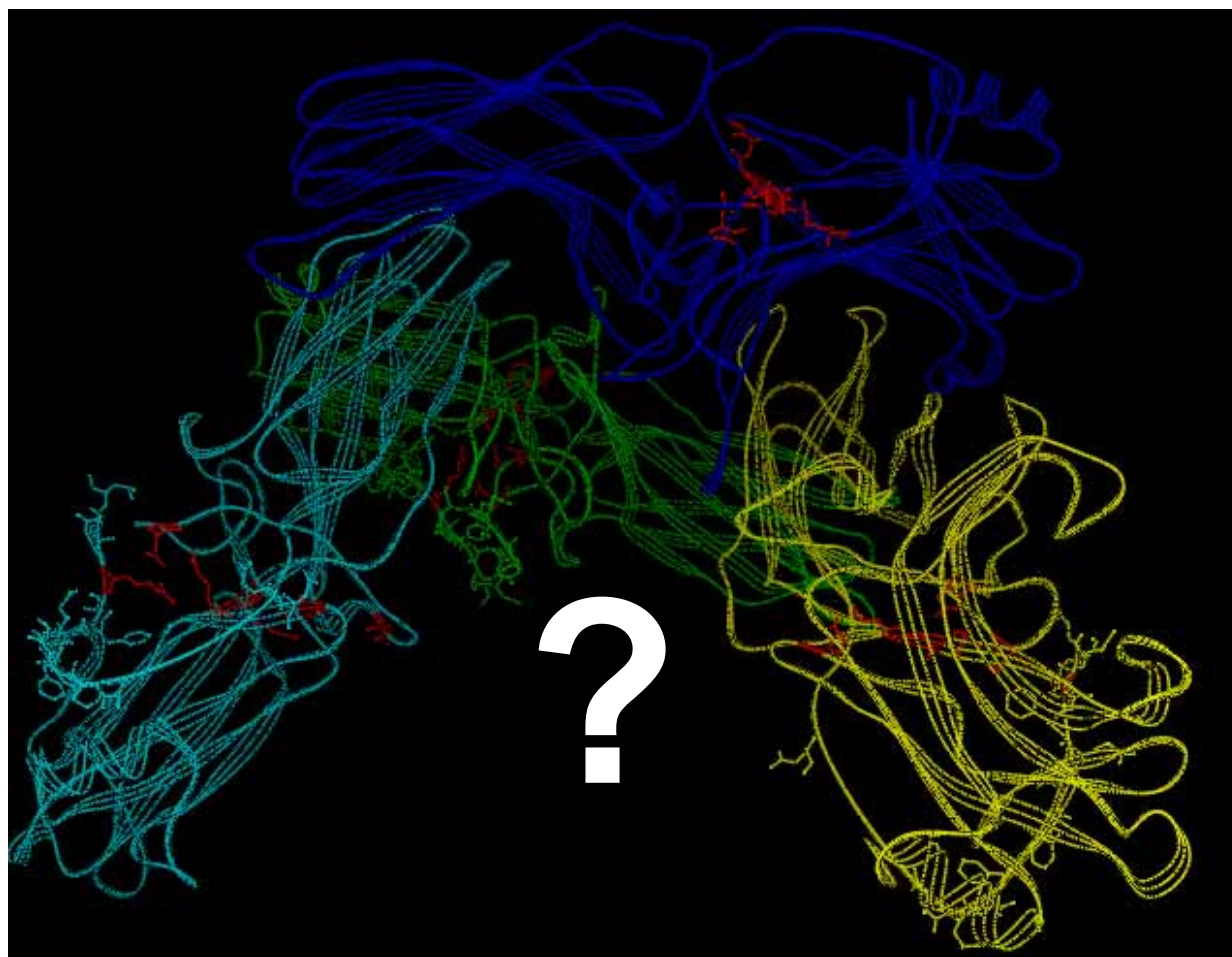
P-

positive charge

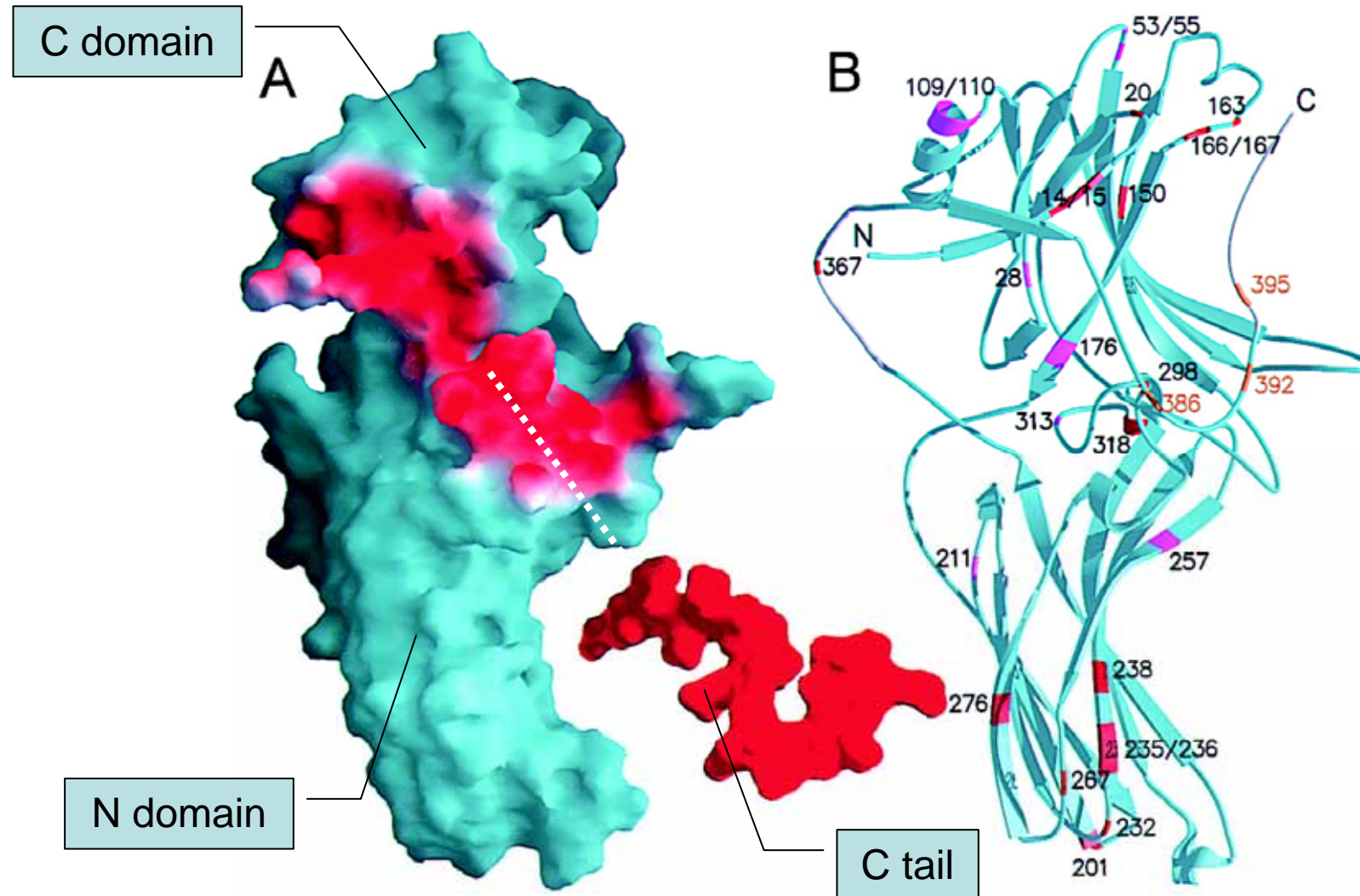
Electrostatic Potential of arrestin

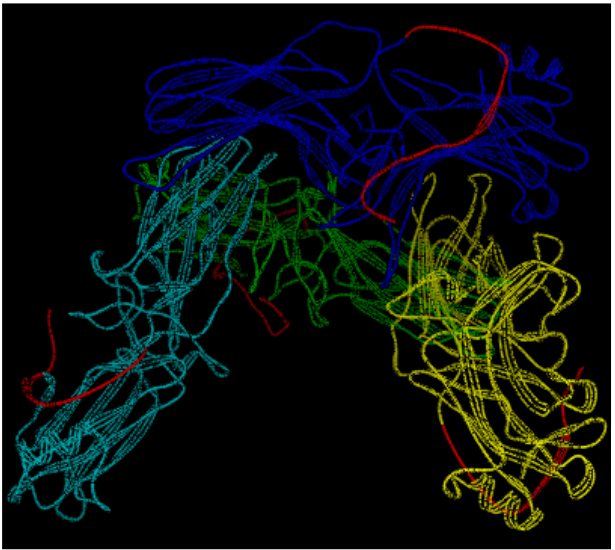
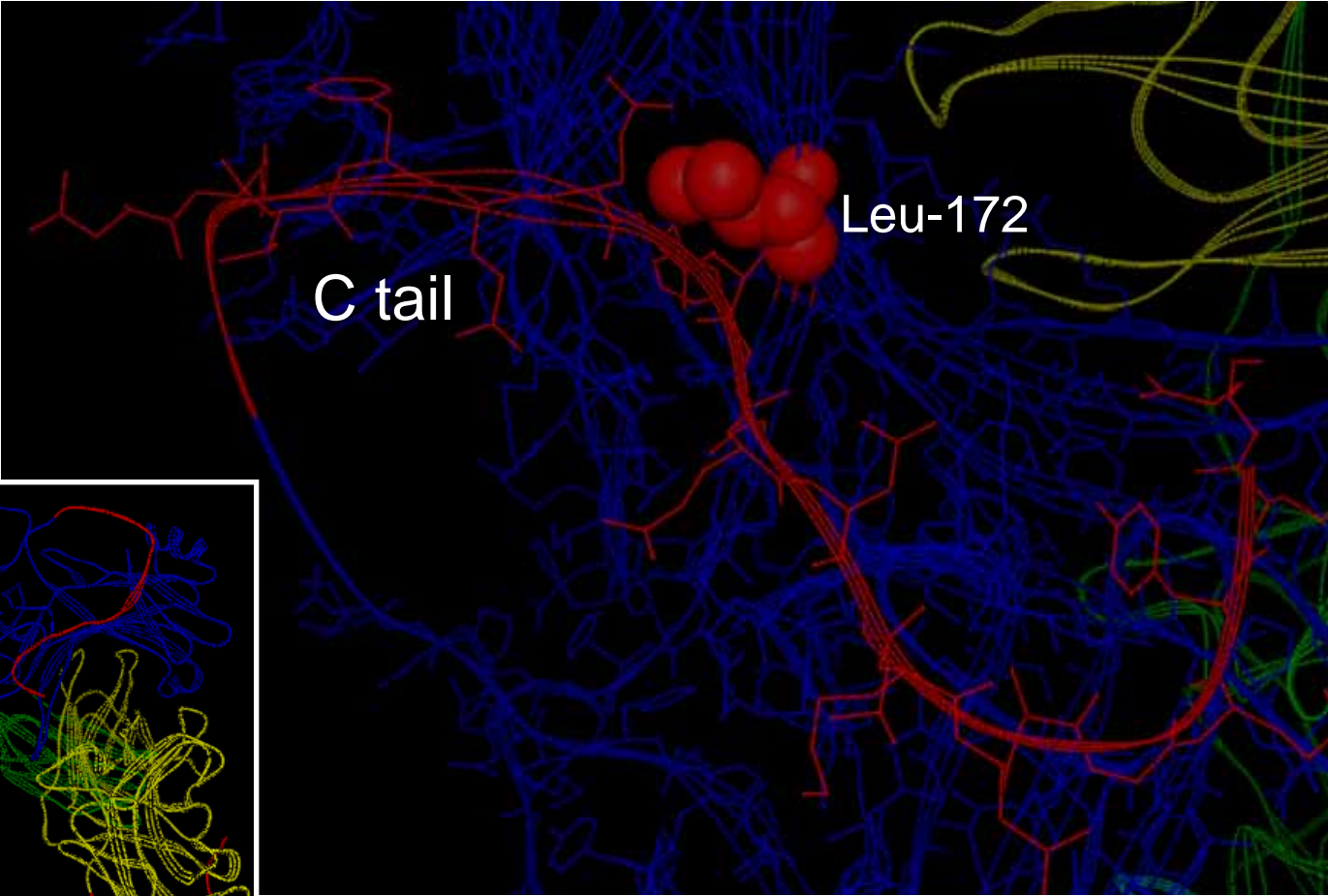


- charged side chains are buried;
- forming charge-charge interaction to keep neutrality;



Cleavage C tail activates arrestin





Model for arrestin's activation

- C tail & balanced polar core maintains basal state of arrestin
- Rho* ρ destabilize polar core
- Arrestin rearranges into active state
- Form arrestin-receptor complex

Q & A

Thanks.

Oct. 21, 2003