

Simulations of Membrane Fusion and the Role of Different Lipid Types

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Helfrich Free Energy

$$E = \int_{\partial V} dA \left\{ 2\kappa (H - c_0)^2 + \bar{\kappa}K + \sigma \right\} - P \int_V dV$$

- The κ are the moduli: bending and saddle-splay
- c_0 is spontaneous curvature
- H is the mean curvature
- K is the Gaussian curvature
- σ is the surface tension
- P, V are the pressure and volume

Inputs are moduli κ

Calculation of fluctuations, vesicle shape, fusion energies



Free Energy: Lipid Model

$$f_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot (\text{div } \mathbf{n} - \tilde{J}_s)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa_t \cdot \mathbf{t}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot \tilde{J}_s^2$$

f_{tot} is monolayer free energy/area

- The κ are the moduli: splay and tilt
- \tilde{J}_s is the spontaneous splay, $\tilde{J} = \text{div } \mathbf{n}$
- \mathbf{t} is the tilt, $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{n} / (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{N}) - \mathbf{N}$

- Kozlovsky & Kozlov, 2002

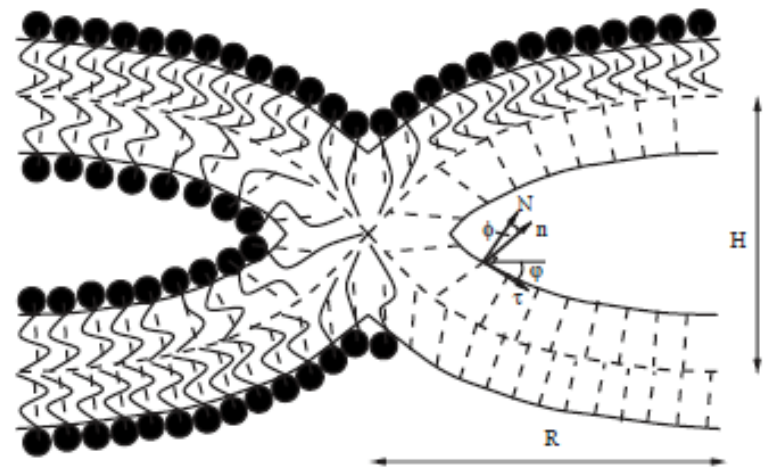
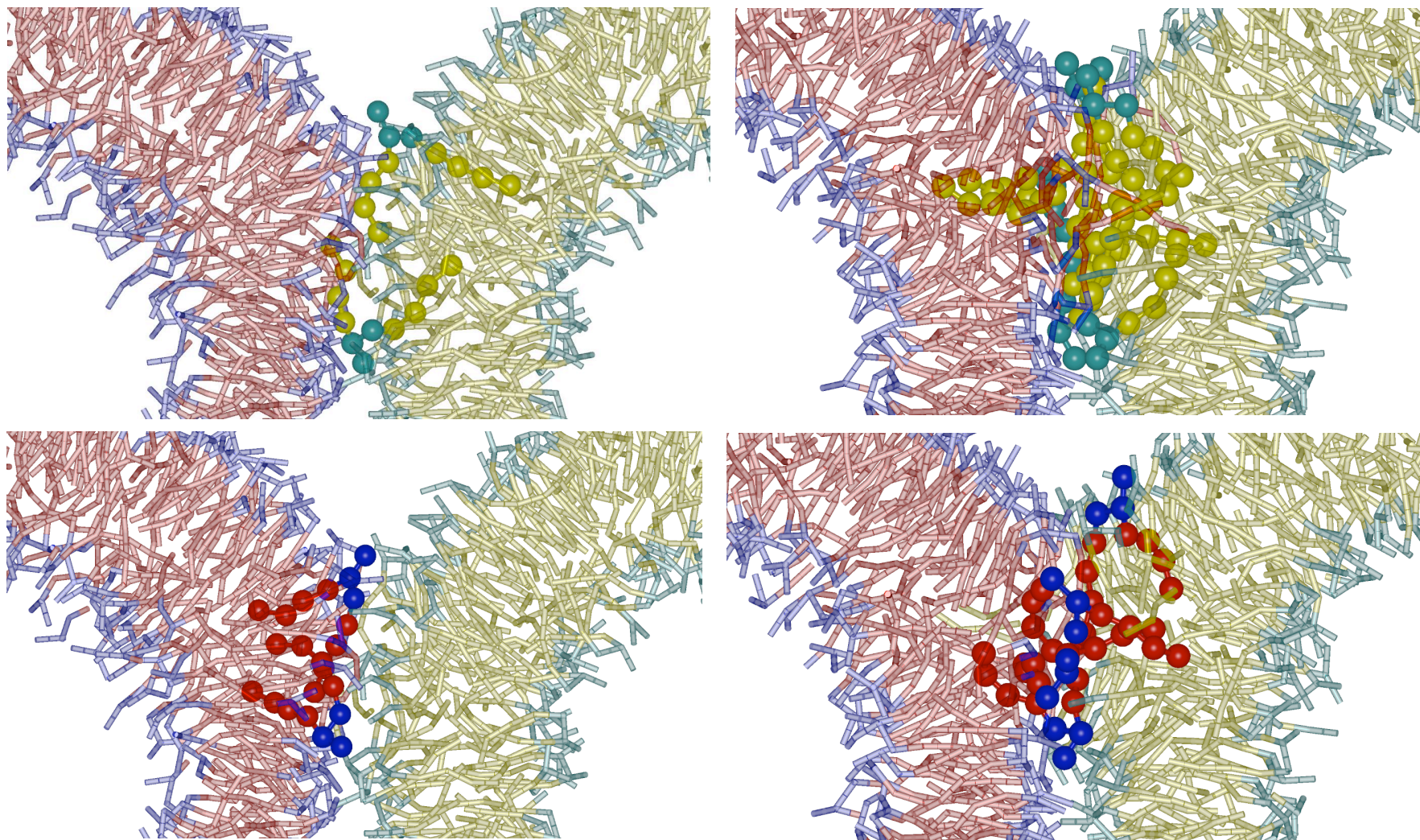


FIGURE 2 Tilt model for stalk and TMC. The shape is axially symmet-



Splayed Lipid Tails Initiate Fusion



Lipid Model: Interactions

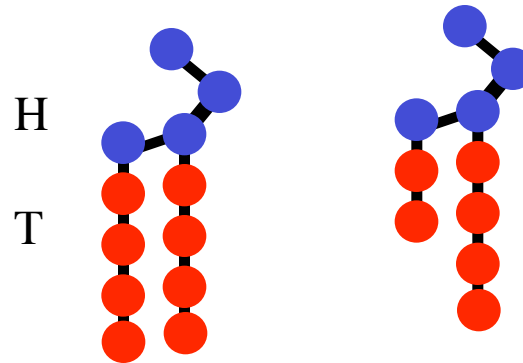
Lipid types

DPPC

DPPC/DPPE mixture (3:1)

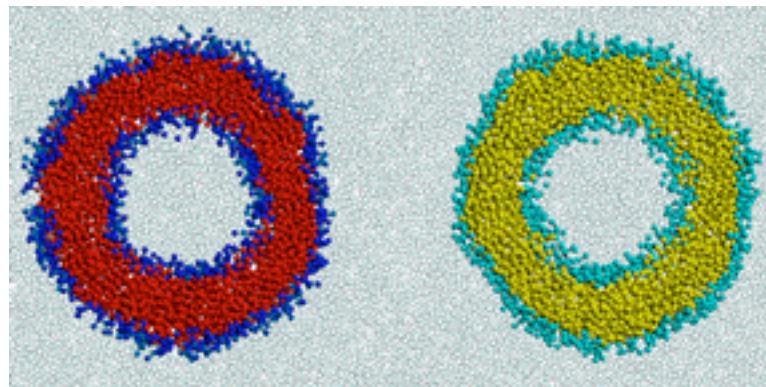
asymmetric tail

DOPC



Fusion Simulation Setup

- Two vesicles
- Center of mass separation constrained
- calculate free energy using WHAM
- $T = 325\text{K}$
- Marrink original lipid FF



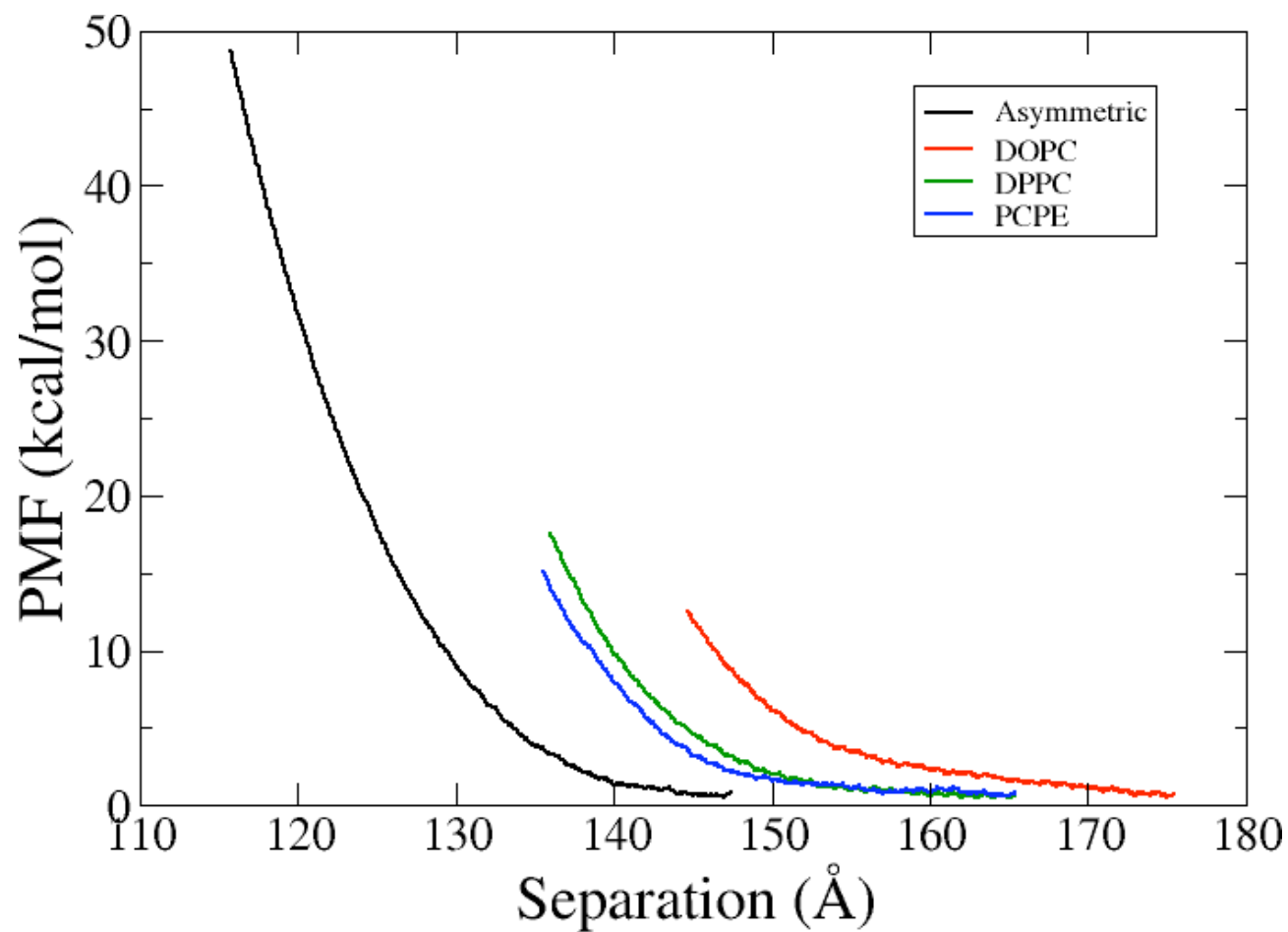
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f

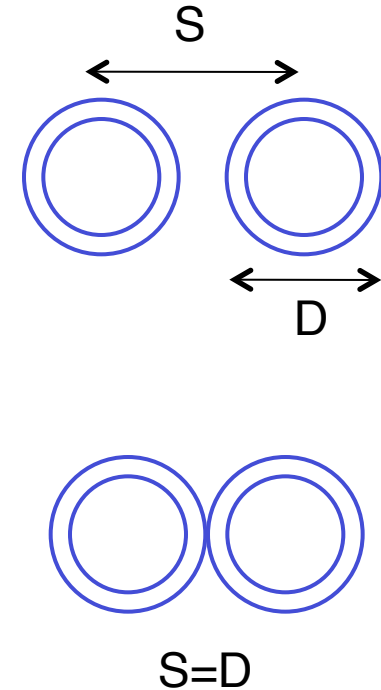
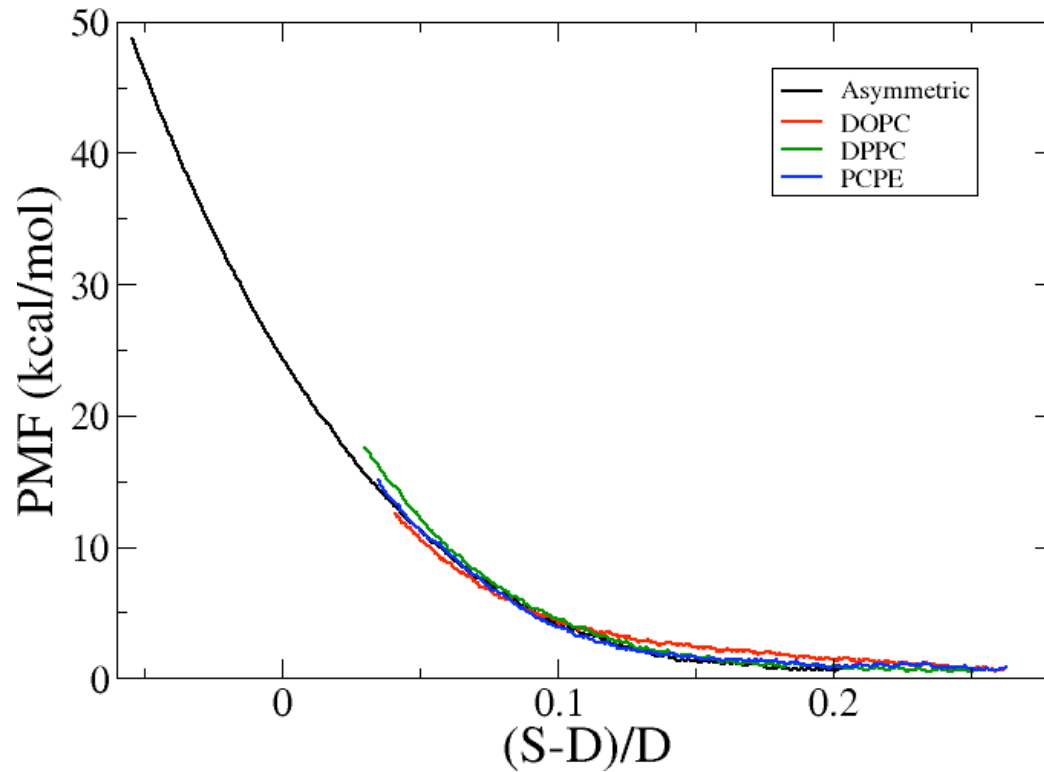
877 lipids per vesicle



PMF



scaled PMF



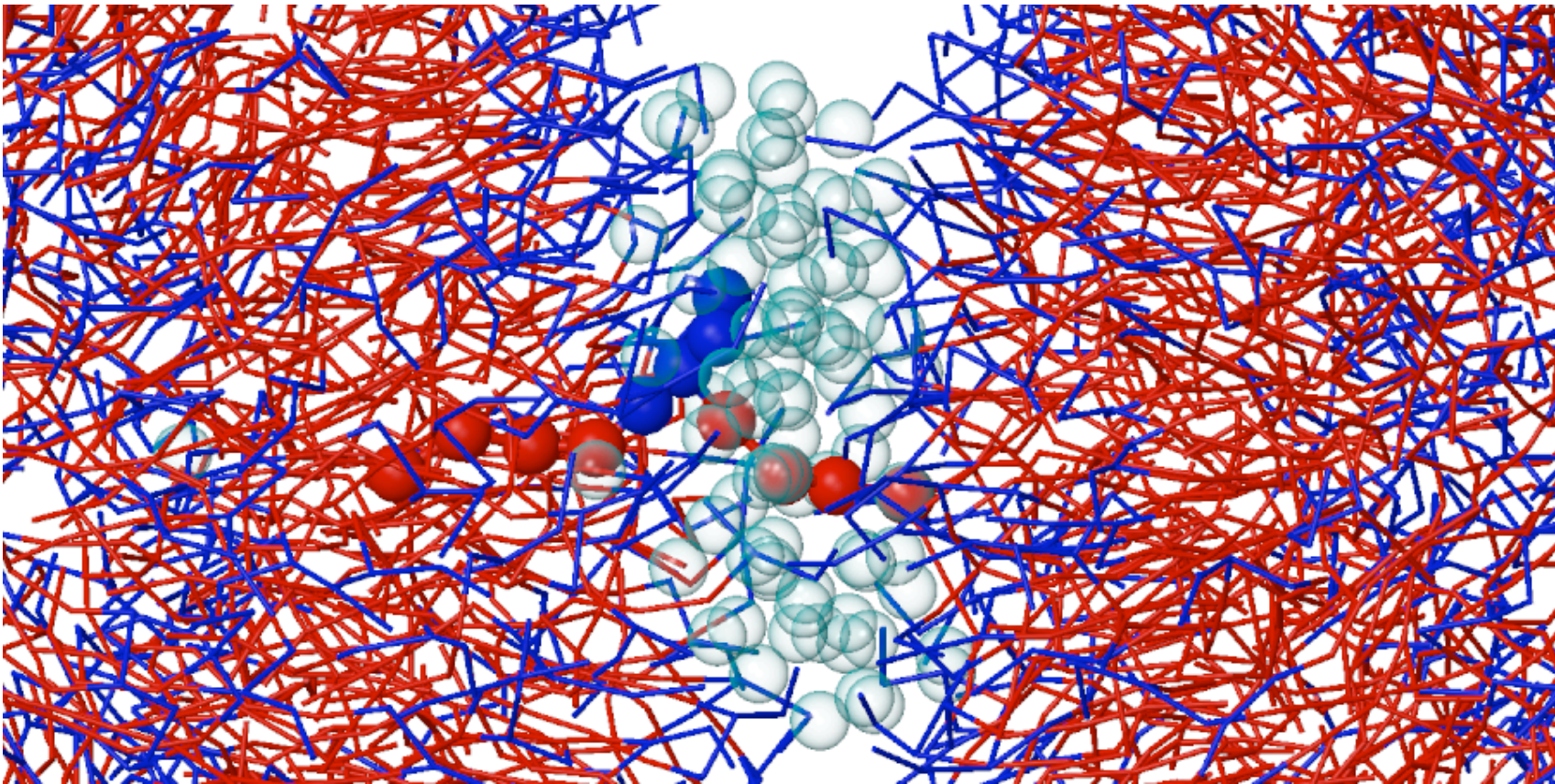
- moving water between vesicles
- deformation of vesicles
- lipid dynamics

type	D(fit)	D(calc)
DPPC	132 Å	130 Å
PC/PE	131 Å	130 Å
DOPC	139 Å	138 Å
Asymm	122 Å	122 Å



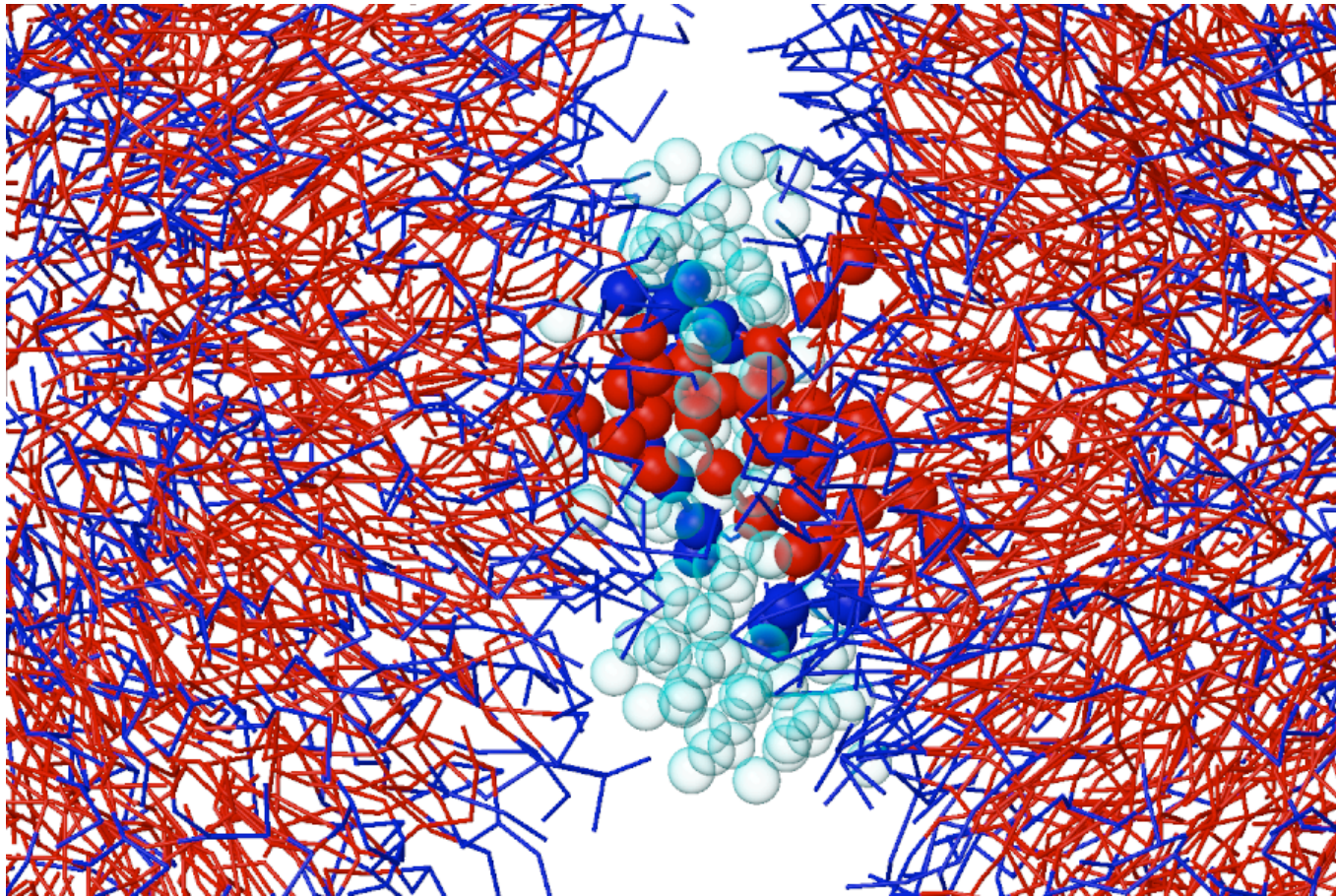
Fusion Initiation: DPPC

Tail Splay



Fusion Initiation: PC/PE

Multiple lipids

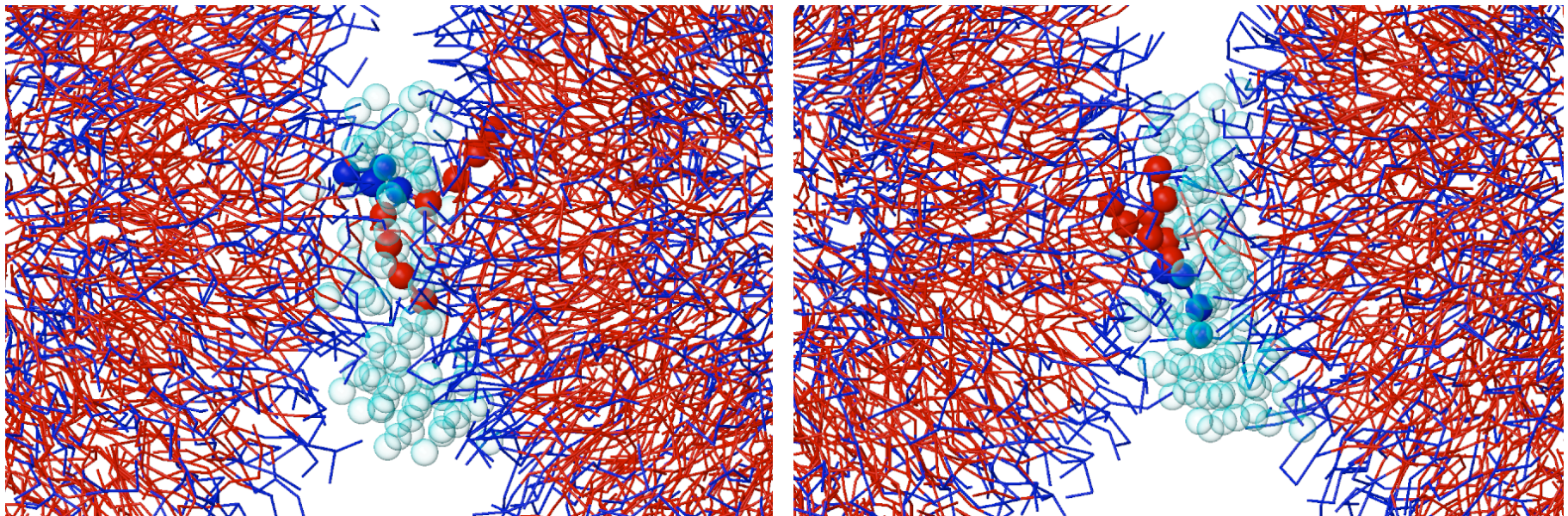


Fusion Initiation: PC/PE

are these PC or PE lipids?

Splay

Rotated

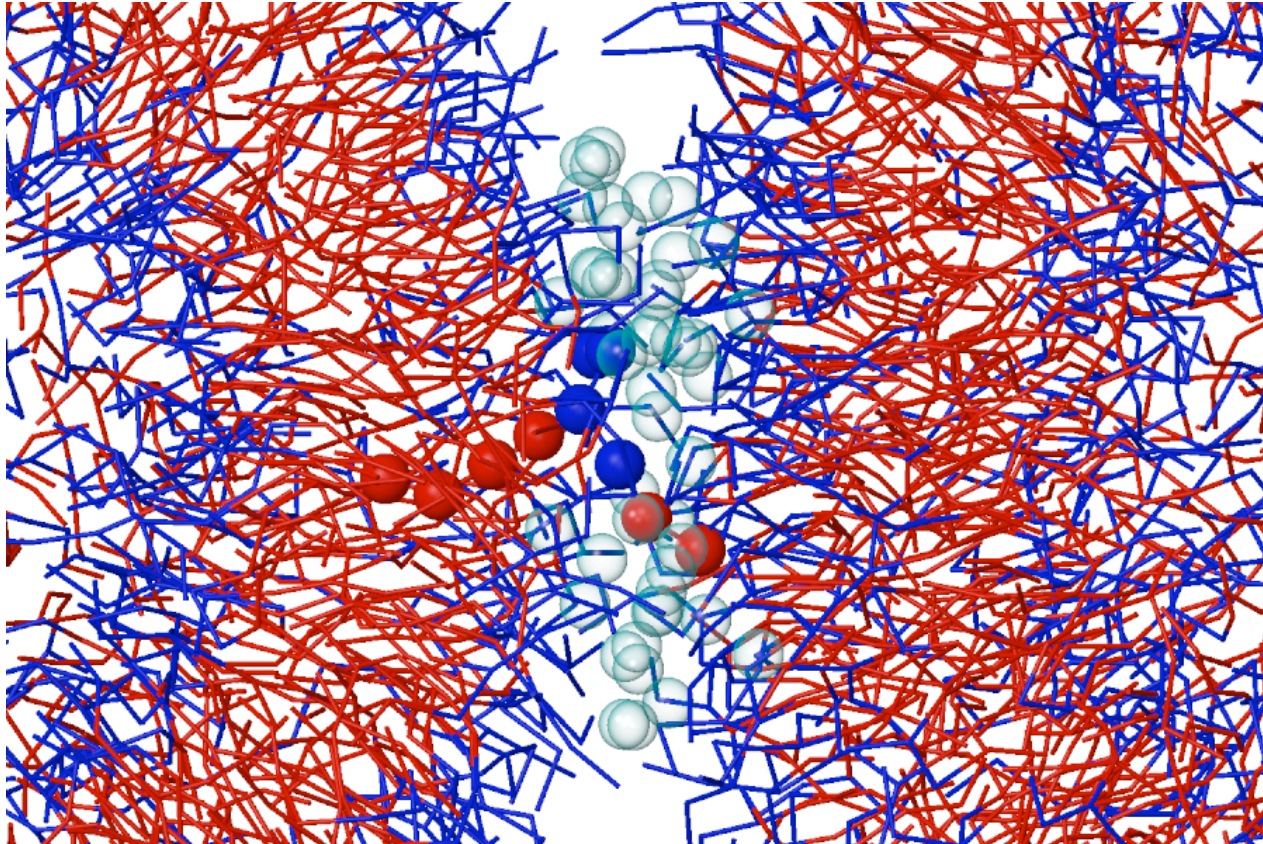


Hydrophobic 'pore' is composed of 4 lipids.
The splayed lipid does not span between two vesicles.



Fusion Initiation: Asymmetric

Tail Splay

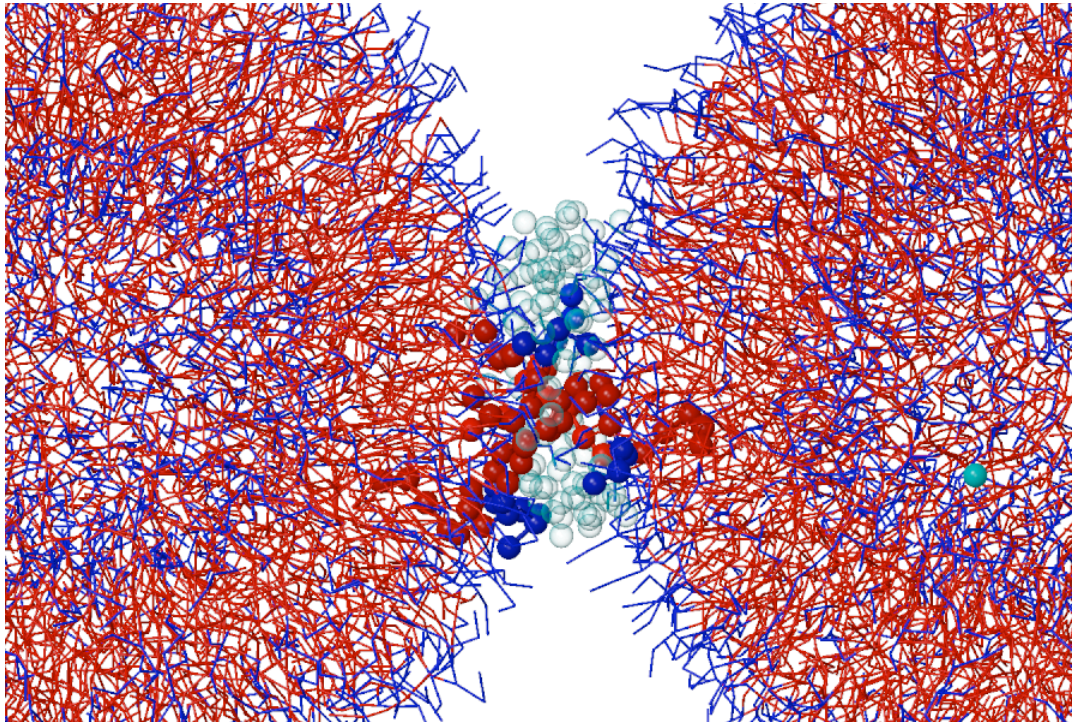


Shorter span by asymmetric tails leads to shorter separation between vesicles for fusion.



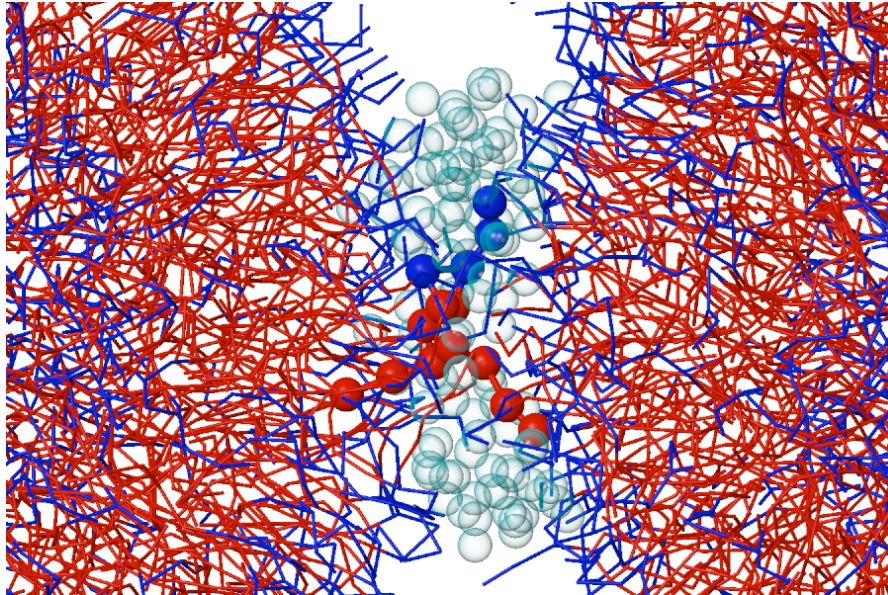
Fusion Initiation: DOPC

Hydrophobic pore: 5 lipids
1 is spans and splayed
3 splay with one tail in pore
1 with head group across to other vesicle

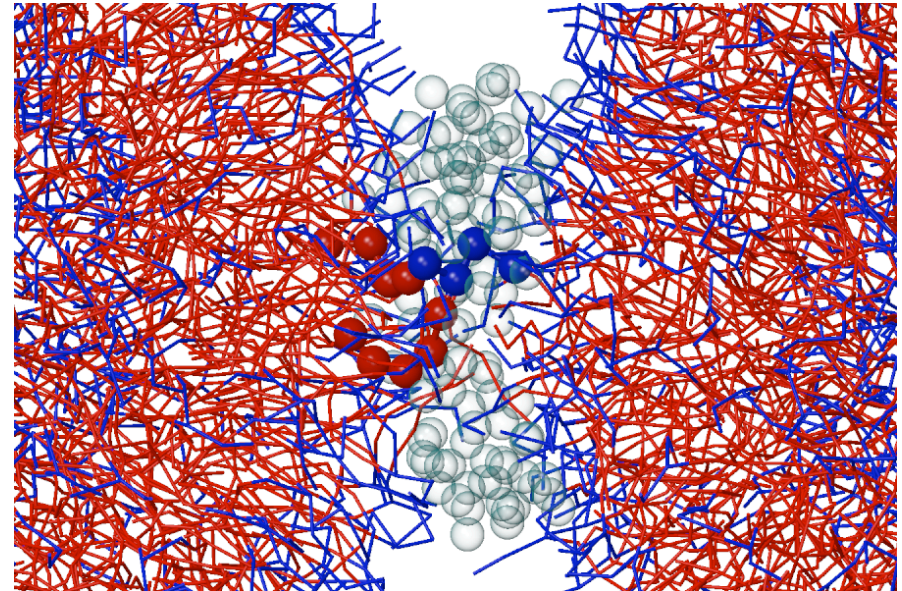


Fusion Initiation: DOPC

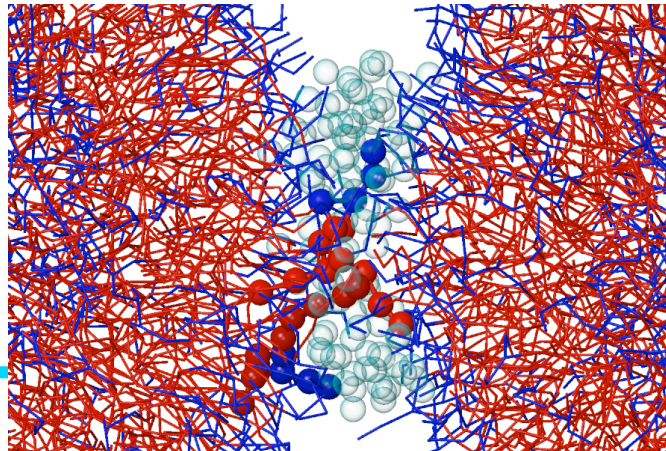
Span & Splay



'Translation'



Splay & Bridge



Conclusions

Splayed lipid tails promotes fusion initiation



Future

- Temperature affect: $T - T_m$?
- Vesicle size
- Force-field/model
- experiment



Acknowledgements

Dina Mirijanian (LBL, Molecular Foundry)

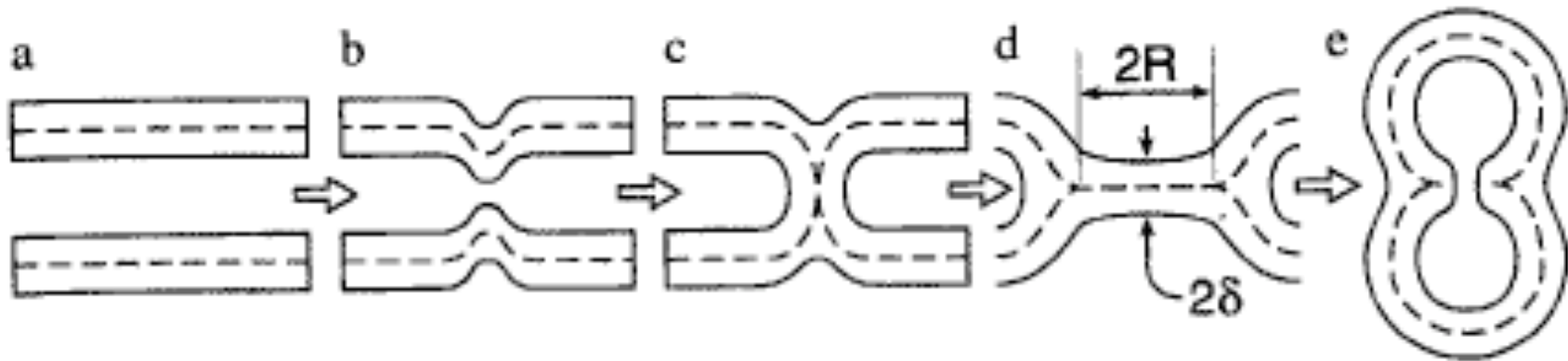
Collaboration:

Tom Woolf, Jan Hoh
JHU Med School

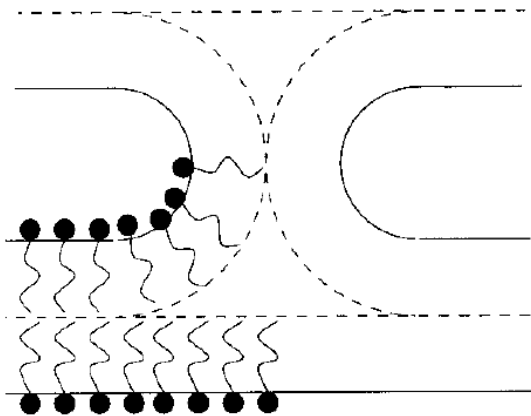
NIH Grant 5R21GM076443-02



Fusion and the Stalk



Chernomordik et al. 1995



original stalk geometry

g

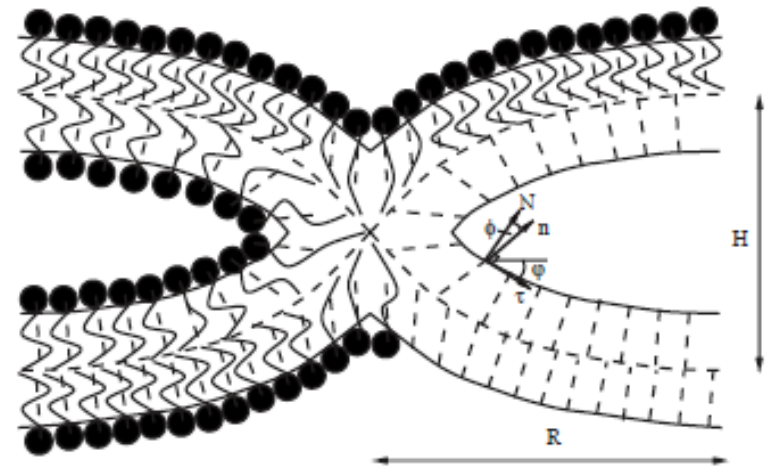
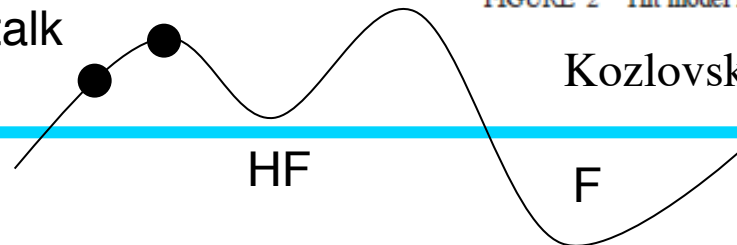


FIGURE 2 Tilt model for stalk and TMC. The shape is axially symmet-

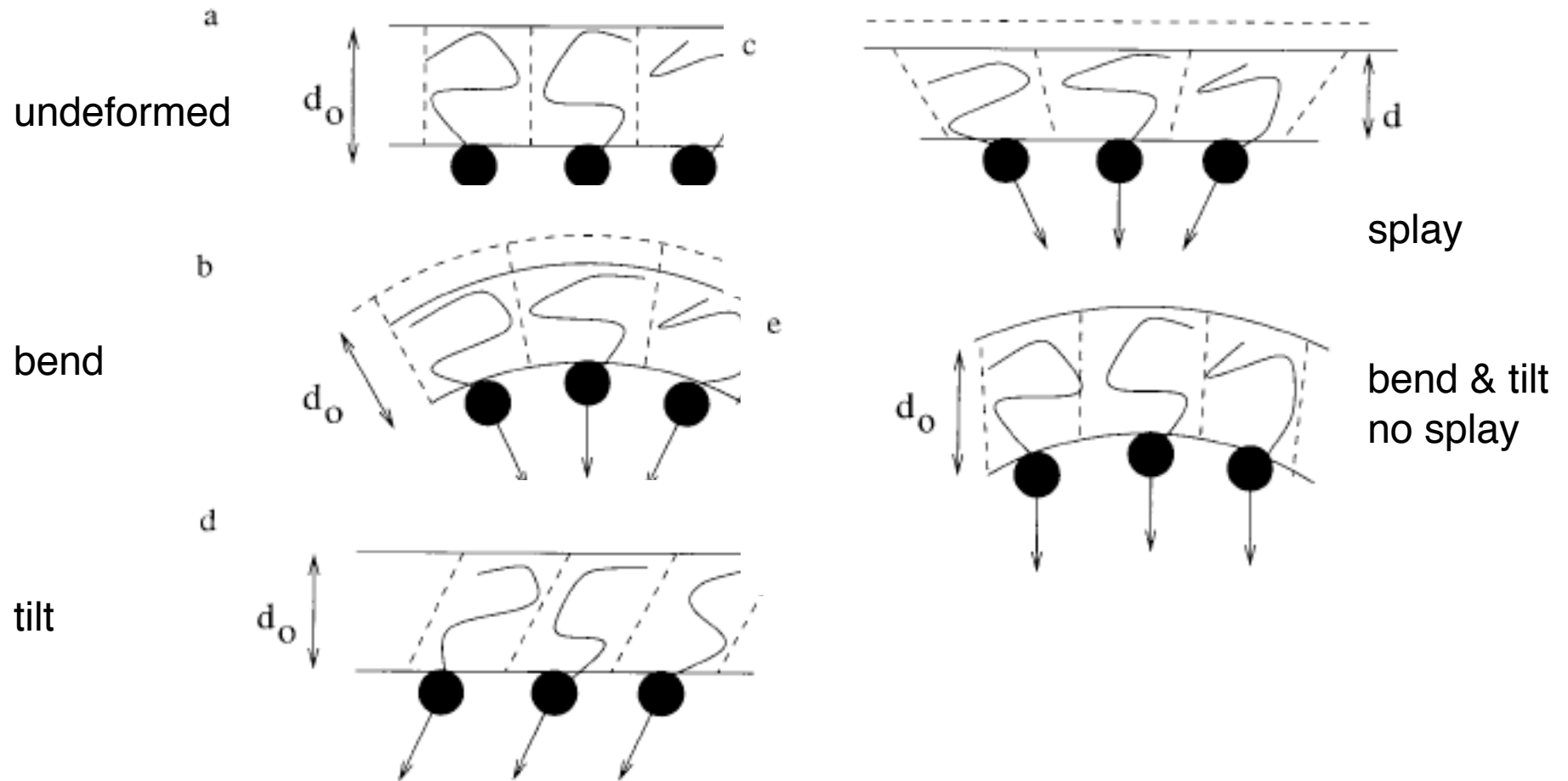
Kozlovsky & Kozlov, 2002



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Membrane Deformations



Kozlovsky & Kozlov, 2002



Fluorescence Experiments

J.M. Holopainen, J.Y.A. Lehtonen and P.K.J. Kinnunen, Biophysical J. **76**, 2111 (1999).

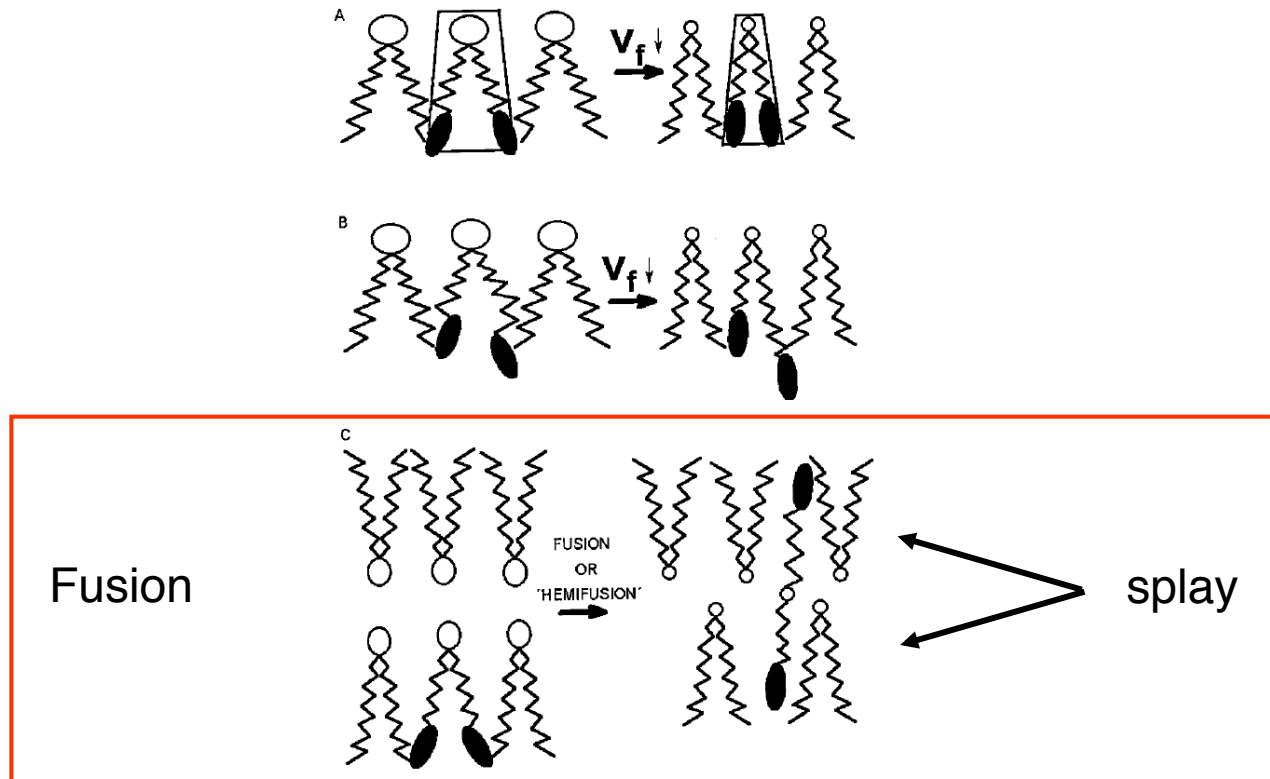


FIGURE 7 A schematic illustration of the changes in the acyl chain alignment for bis-PDPC (A) and PDTPC (B) upon decreasing the membrane free volume by dehydration of the polar headgroup by PEG or Me^{2+} . Hemifusion of bilayers and the adoption of the extended conformation by bis-PDPC is depicted in C. The pyrene moiety is represented by the filled black ellipse.

