

# *Simulations of Membrane Fusion and the Role of Different Lipid Types*

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Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

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# Helfrich Free Energy

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

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

Inputs are moduli  $\kappa$

Calculation of fluctuations, vesicle shape, fusion energies ....



# Free Energy: Lipid Model

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

$f_{\text{tot}}$  is monolayer free energy/area

- The  $\kappa$  are the moduli: splay and tilt
- $J_s$  is the spontaneous splay,  $J = \text{div } \mathbf{n}$
- $t$  is the tilt,  $t = \mathbf{n} / (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{N}) - \mathbf{N}$
- Kozlovsky & Kozlov, 2002

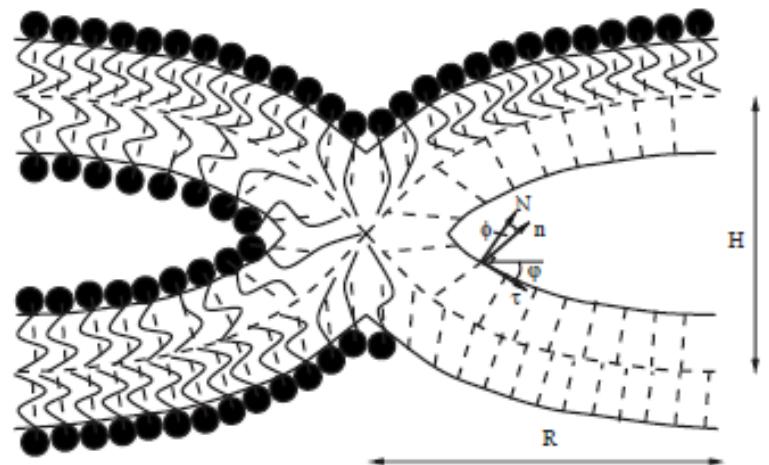
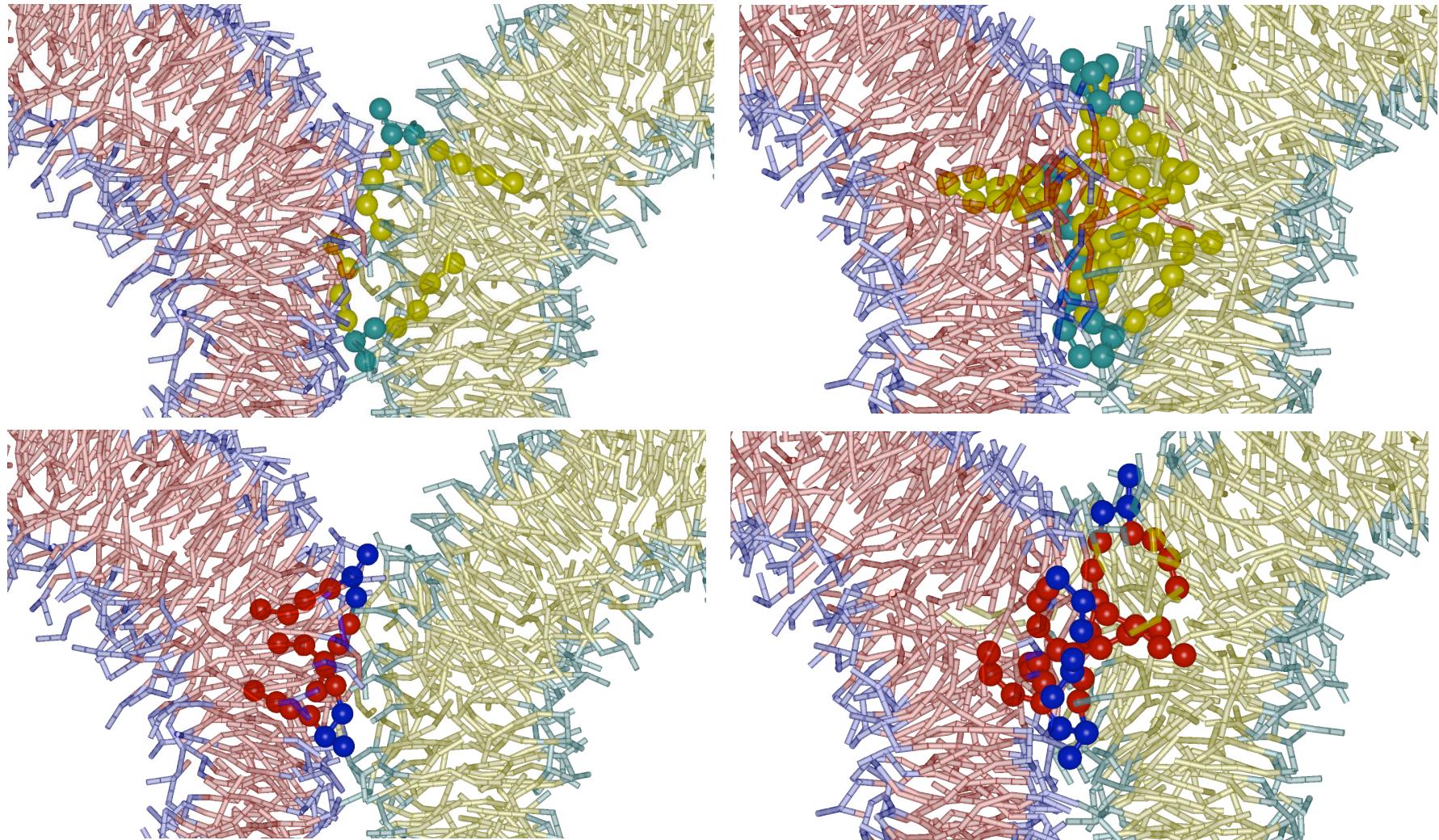


FIGURE 2 Tilt model for stalk and TMC. The shape is axially symmet-



# *Splayed Lipid Tails Initiate Fusion*

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# *Lipid Model: Interactions*

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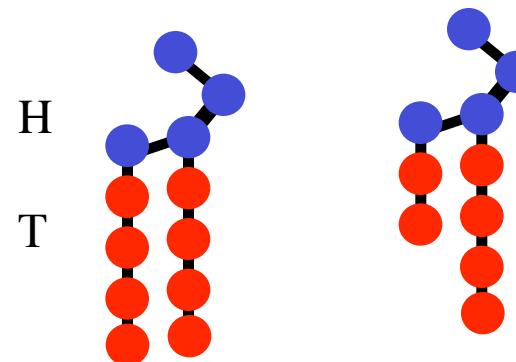
## Lipid types

DPPC

DPPC/DPPE mixture (3:1)

asymmetric tail

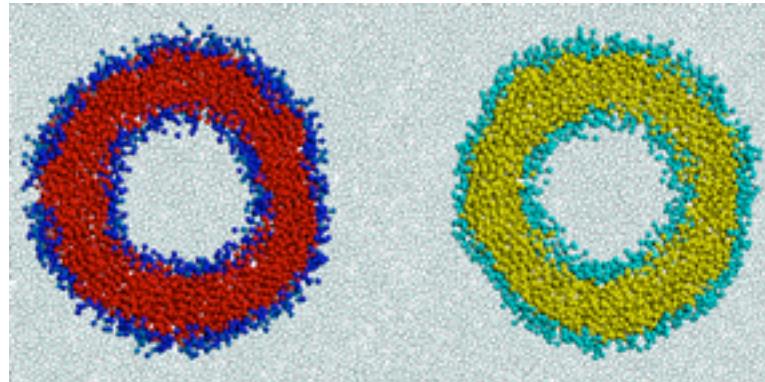
DOPC



# *Fusion Simulation Setup*

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



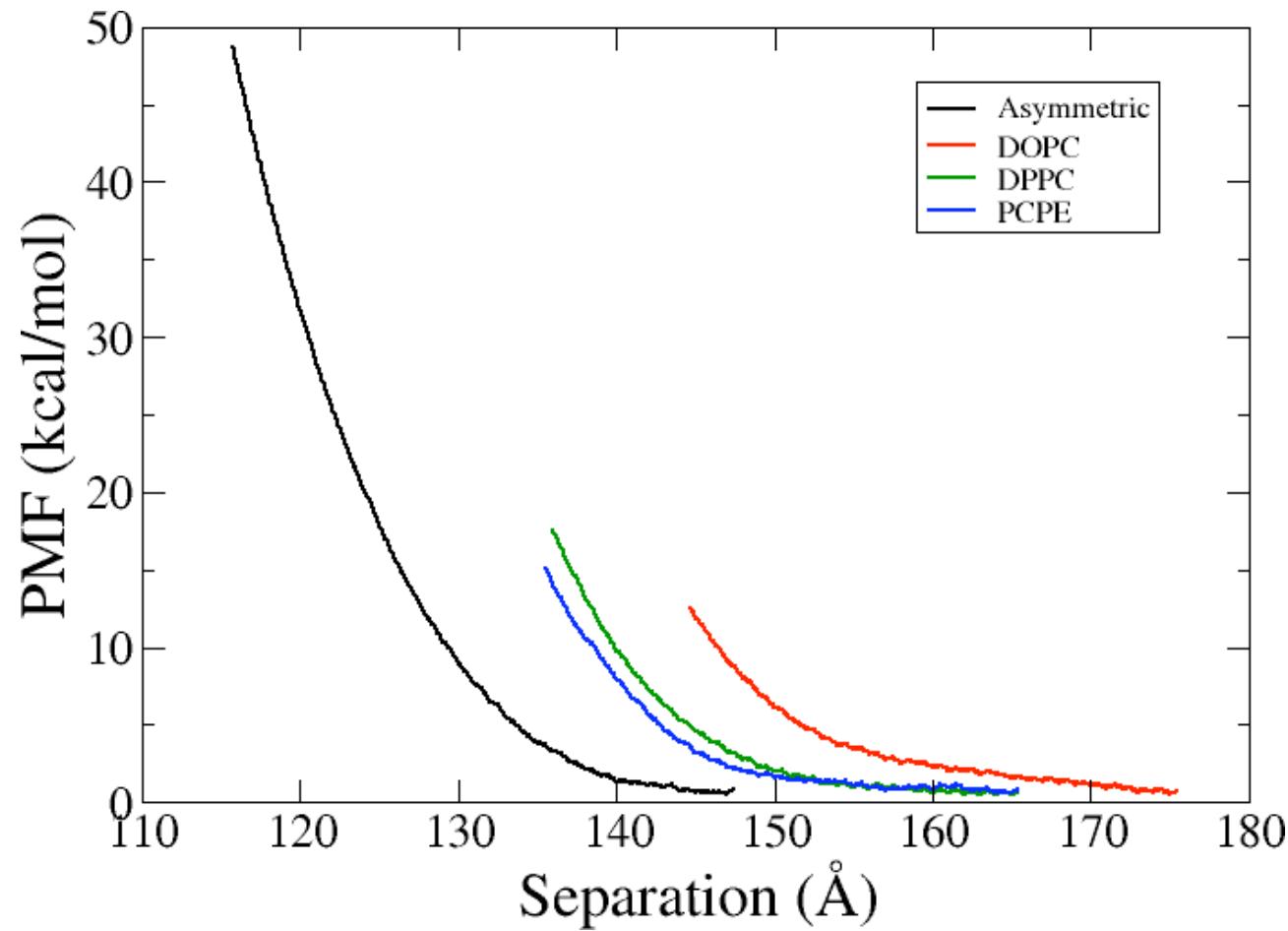
$f$                      $f$   
877 lipids per vesicle

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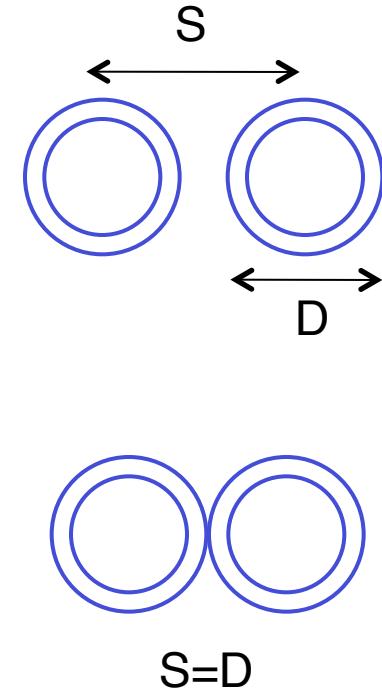
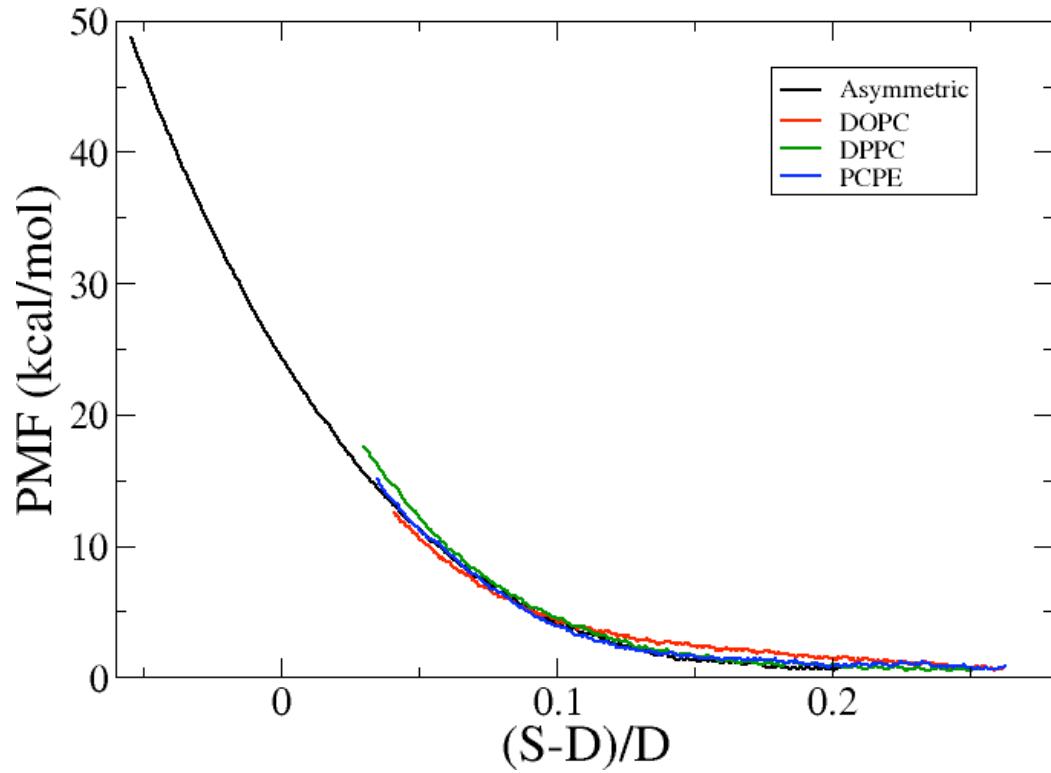


# PMF

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# *scaled PMF*



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

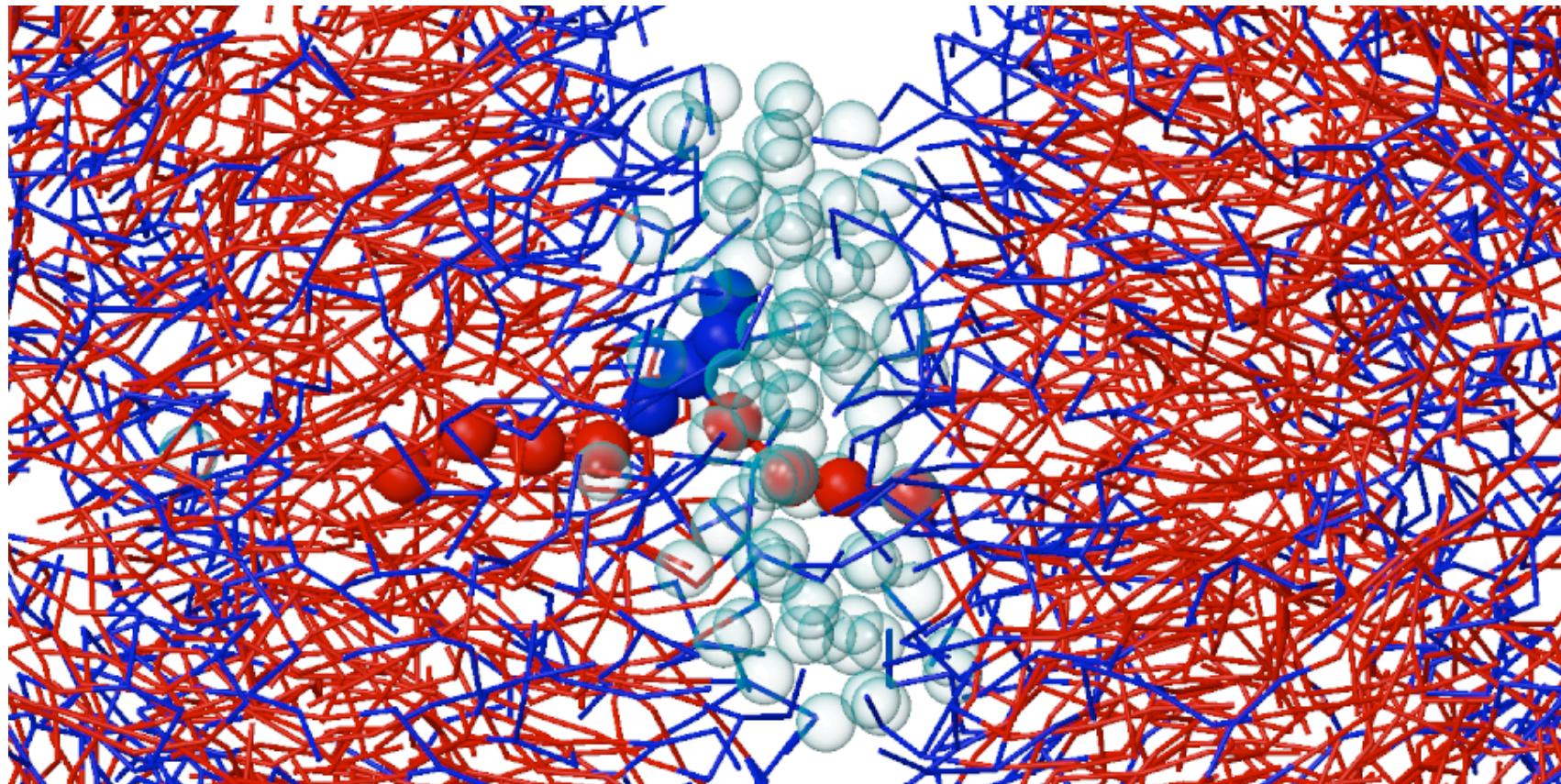
type	D(fit)	D(calc)
DPPC	132 Å	130 Å
PC/PE	131 Å	130 Å
DOPC	139 Å	138 Å
Asymm	122 Å	122 Å



# *Fusion Initiation: DPPC*

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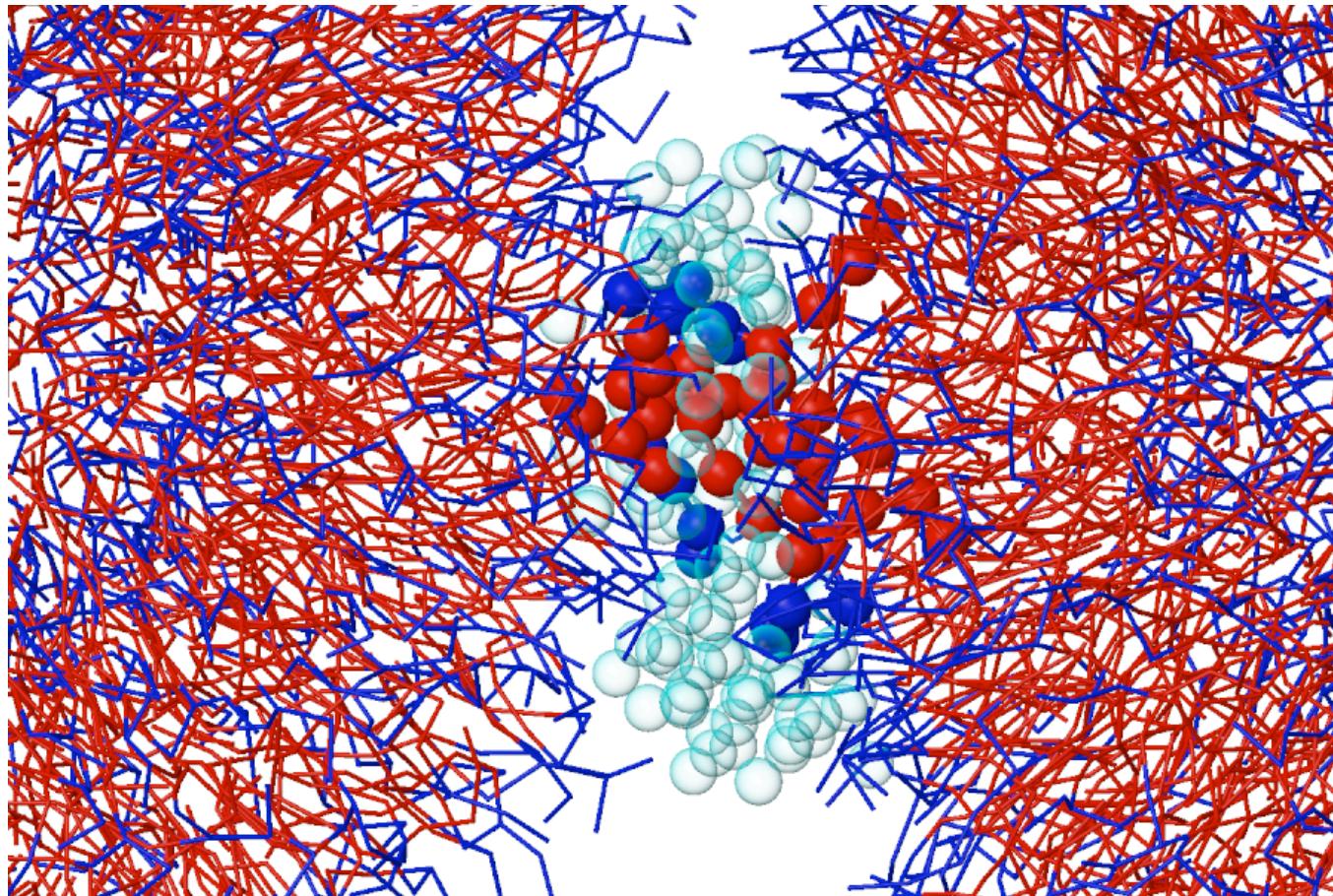
Tail Splay



# *Fusion Initiation: PC/PE*

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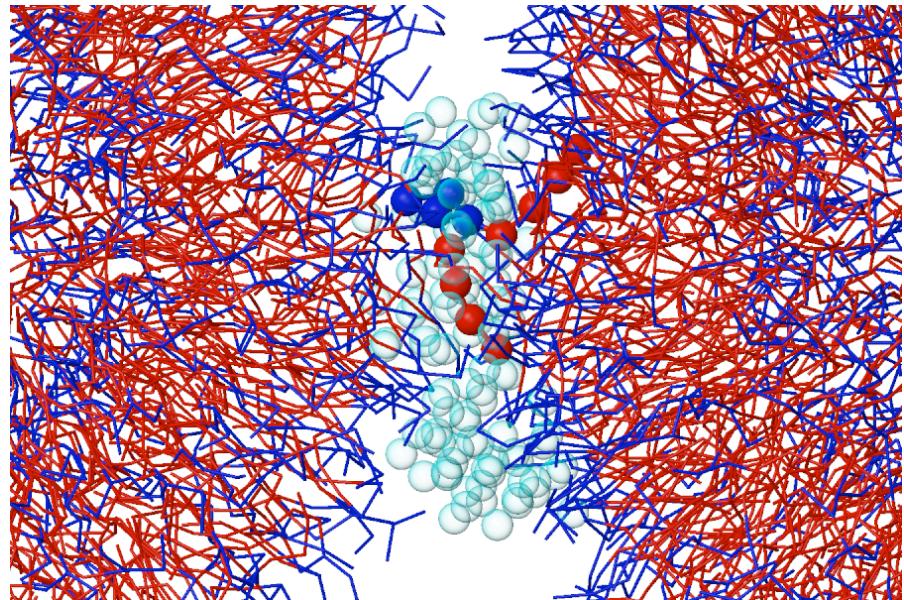
Multiple lipids



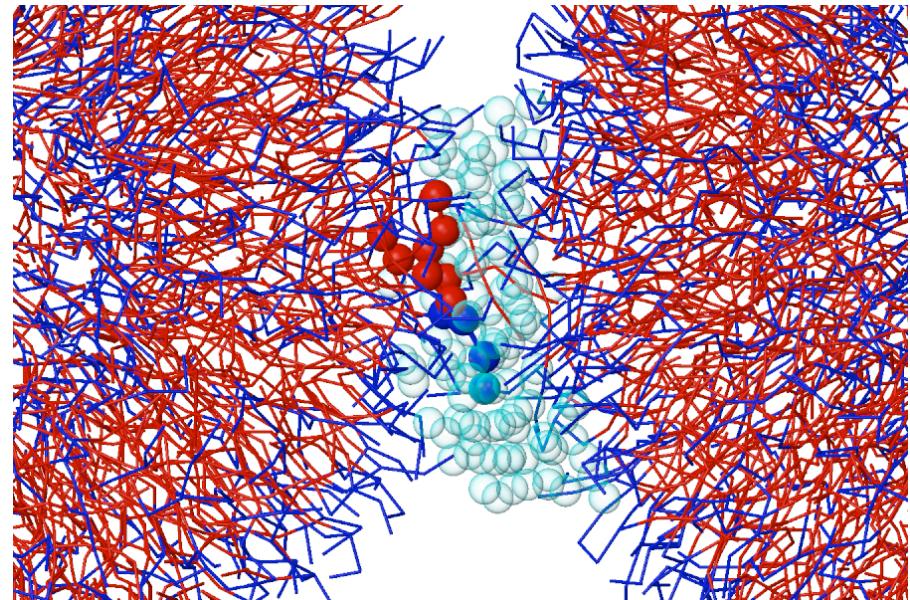
# *Fusion Initiation: PC/PE*

are these PC or PE lipids?

Splay



Rotated



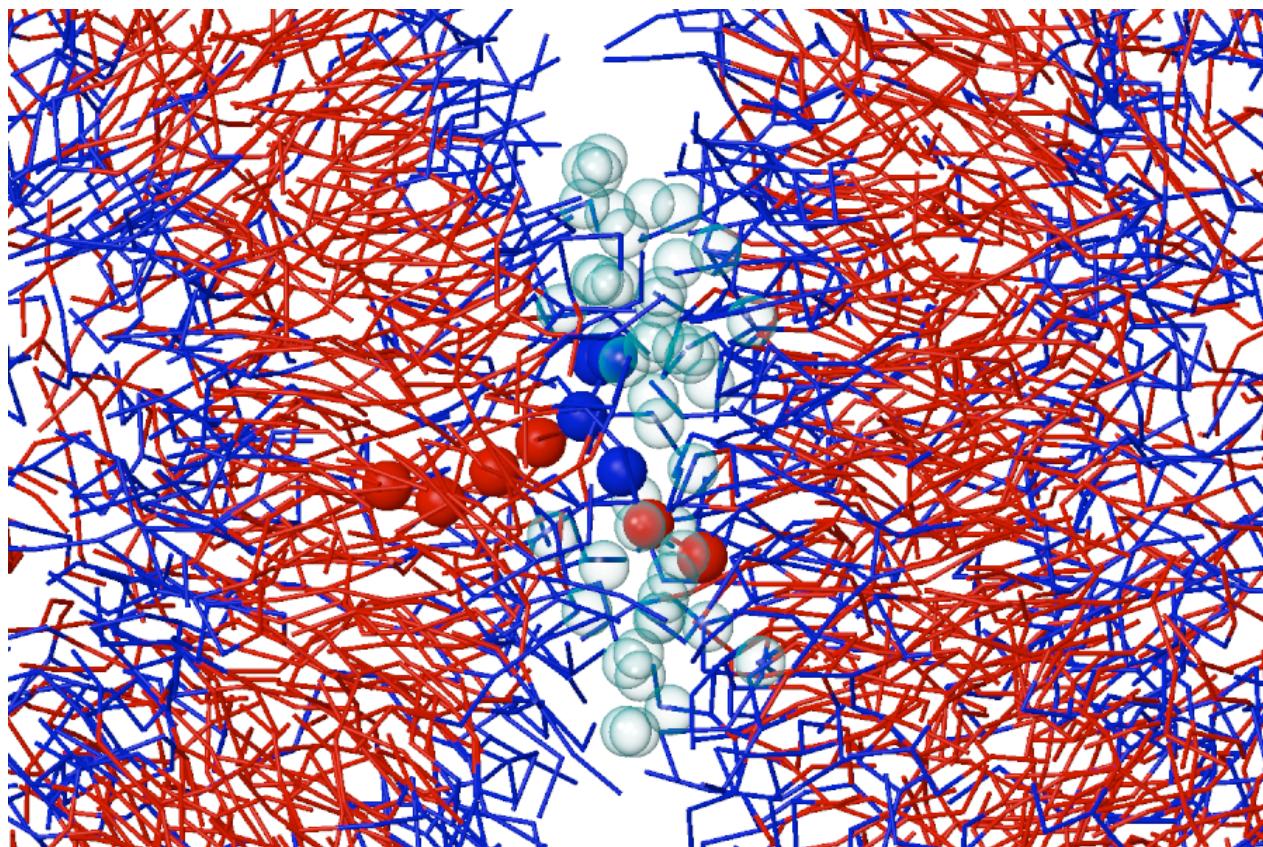
Hydrophobic 'pore' is composed of 4 lipids.  
The splayed lipid does not span between two vesicles.



# *Fusion Initiation: Asymmetric*

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Tail Splay



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

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# *Fusion Initiation: DOPC*

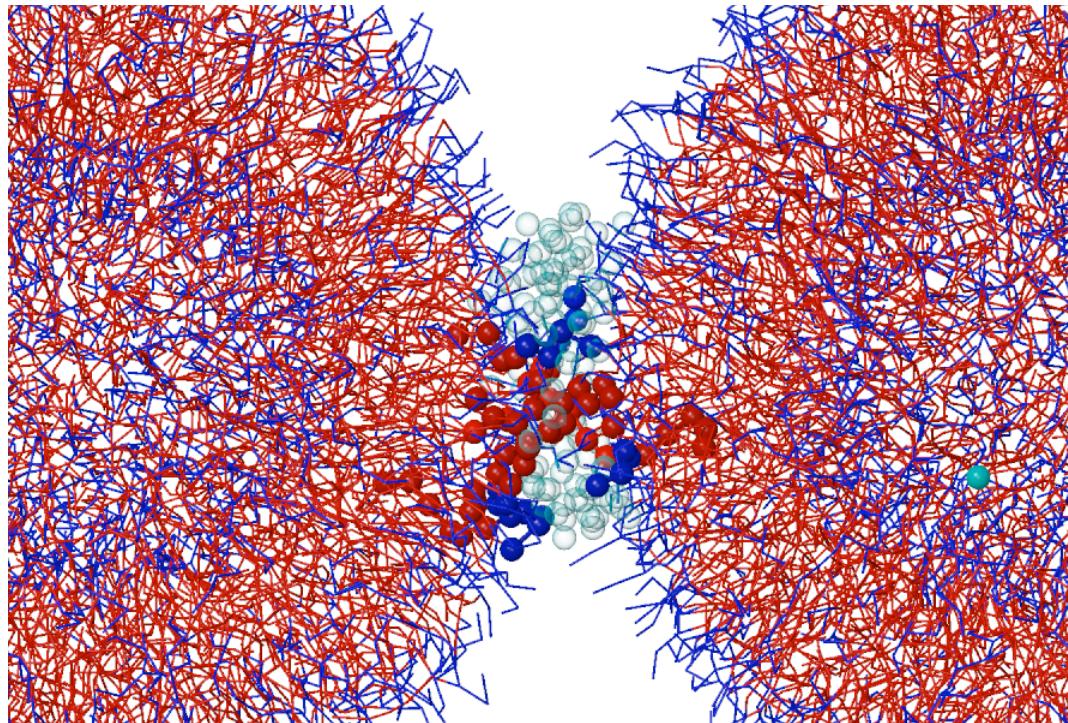
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Hydrophobic pore: 5 lipids

1 is spans and splayed

3 splay with one tail in pore

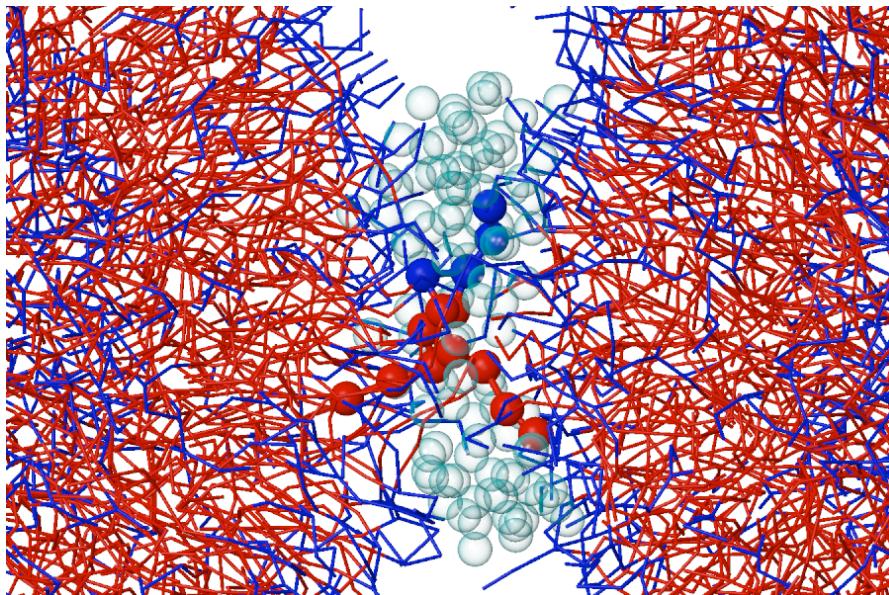
1 with head group across to other vesicle



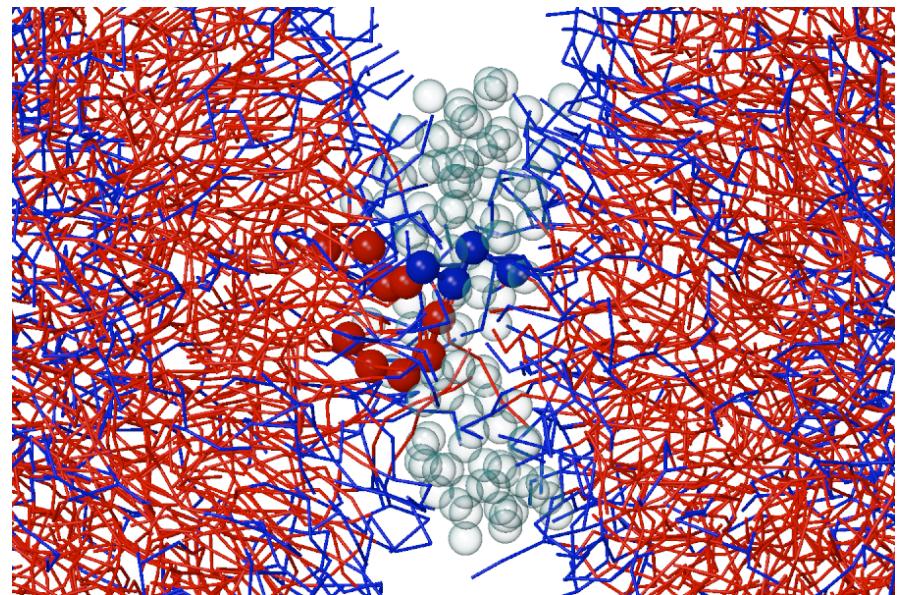
# *Fusion Initiation: DOPC*

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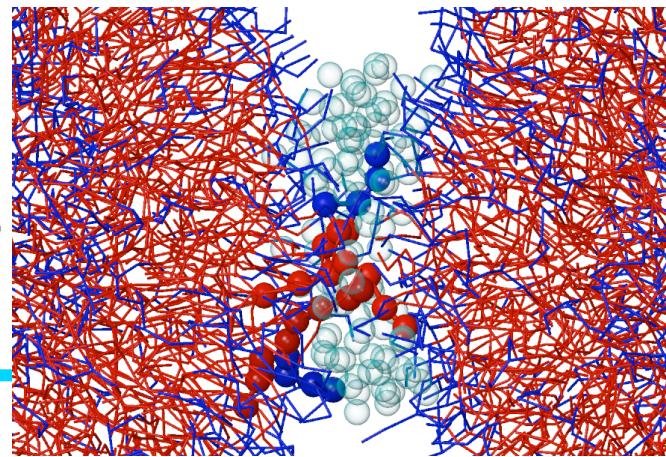
Span & Splay



'Translation'



Splay & Bridge



# Conclusions

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Splayed lipid tails promotes fusion initiation



# Future

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



# Acknowledgements

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Dina Mirijanian (LBL, Molecular Foundry)

Collaboration:

Tom Woolf, Jan Hoh  
JHU Med School

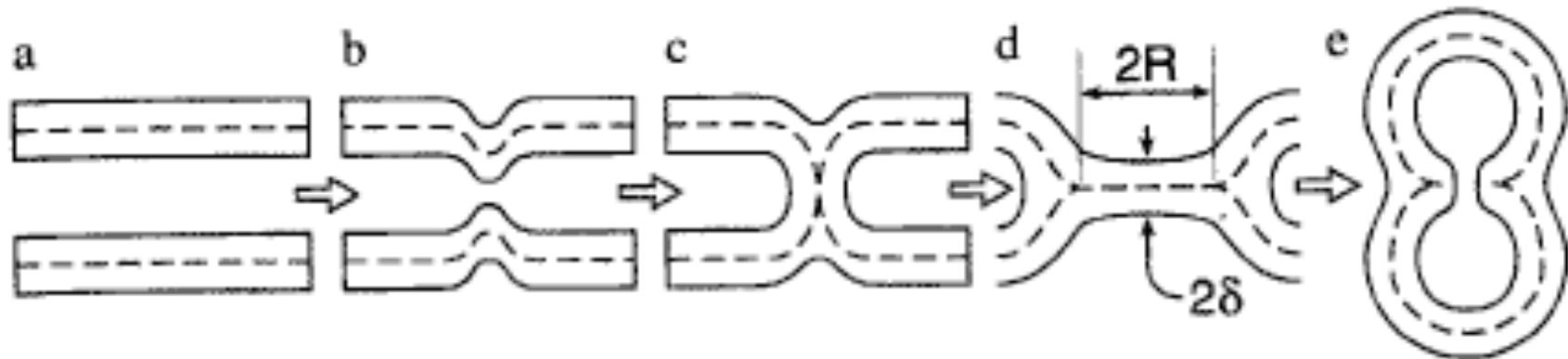
NIH Grant 5R21GM076443-02



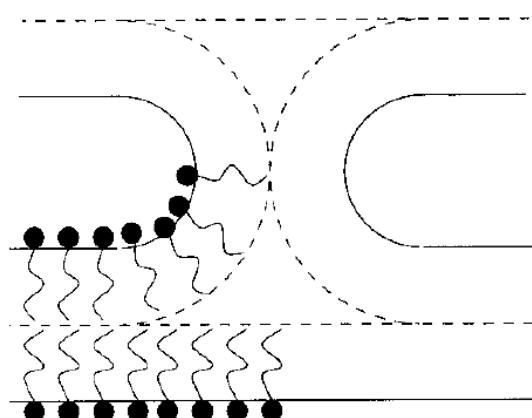
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# Fusion and the Stalk



Chernomordik et al. 1995



original stalk geometry

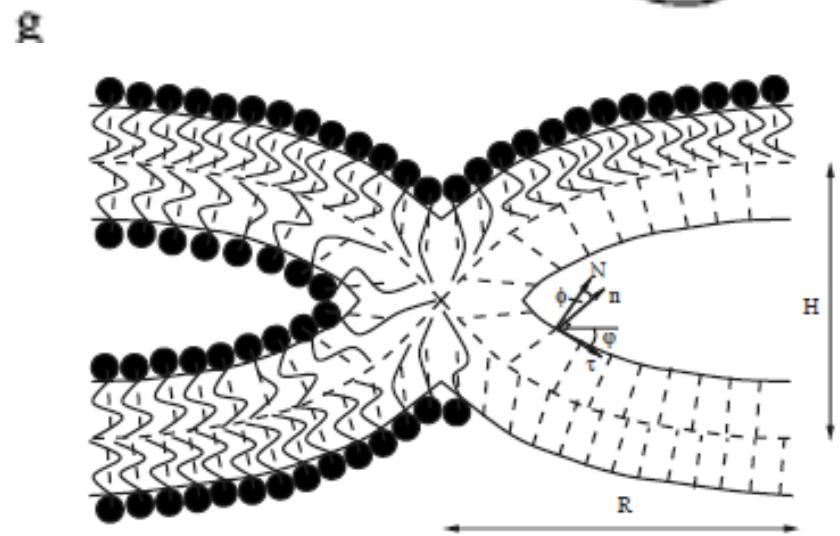
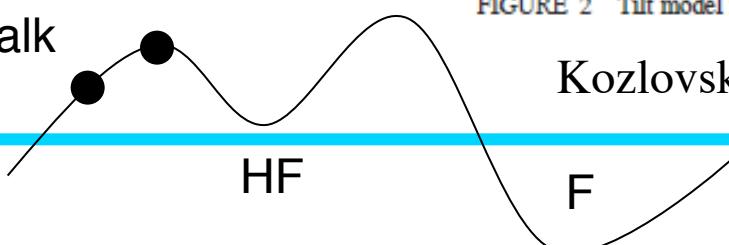


FIGURE 2 Tilt model for stalk and TMC. The shape is axially symmet-

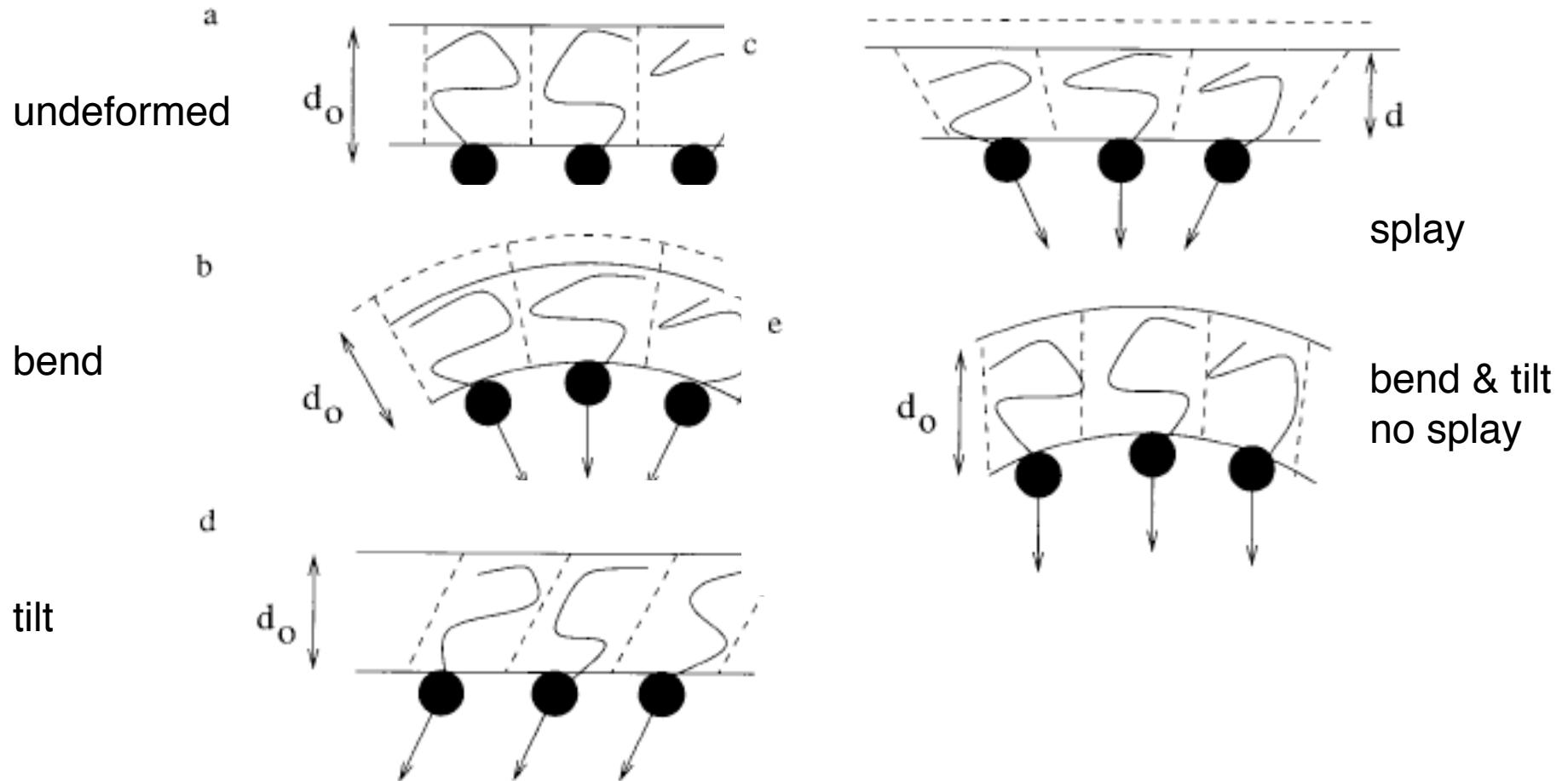
Kozlovsky & Kozlov, 2002



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# Membrane Deformations



Kozlovsky & Kozlov, 2002

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# Fluorescence Experiments

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

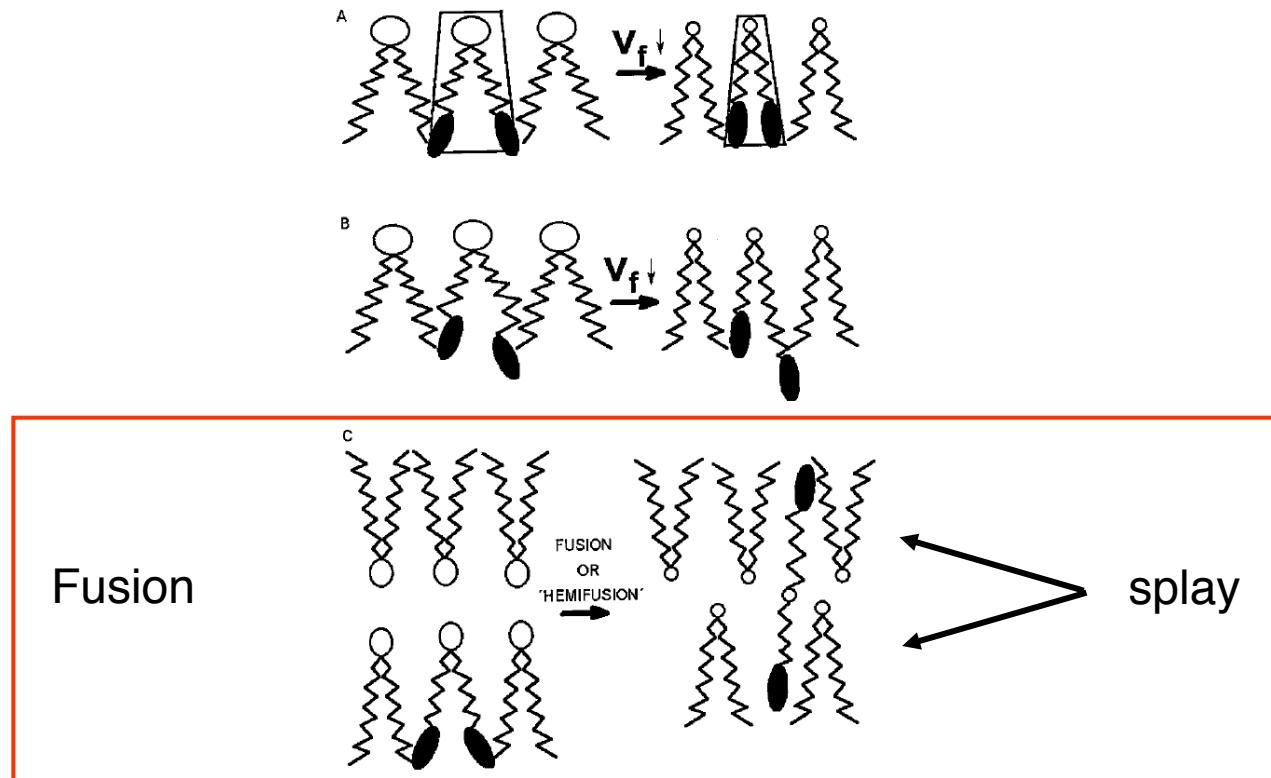


FIGURE 7 A schematic illustration of the changes in the acyl chain alignment for bis-PDPC (A) and PDPTPC (B) upon decreasing the membrane free volume by dehydration of the polar headgroup by PEG or  $\text{Me}^{2+}$ . Hemifusion of bilayers and the adoption of the extended conformation by bis-PDPC is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

