

# Preliminary application of mass spectrometry on the study of conotoxins



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3<sup>rd</sup> CNCP, Beijing, 2014

# Different poisonous animals



since 1960

1980

2000

# Different species of cone snails



*C. flavidus*



*C. imperialis*



*C. characteristicus*



*C. marmoreus*



*C. generalis*

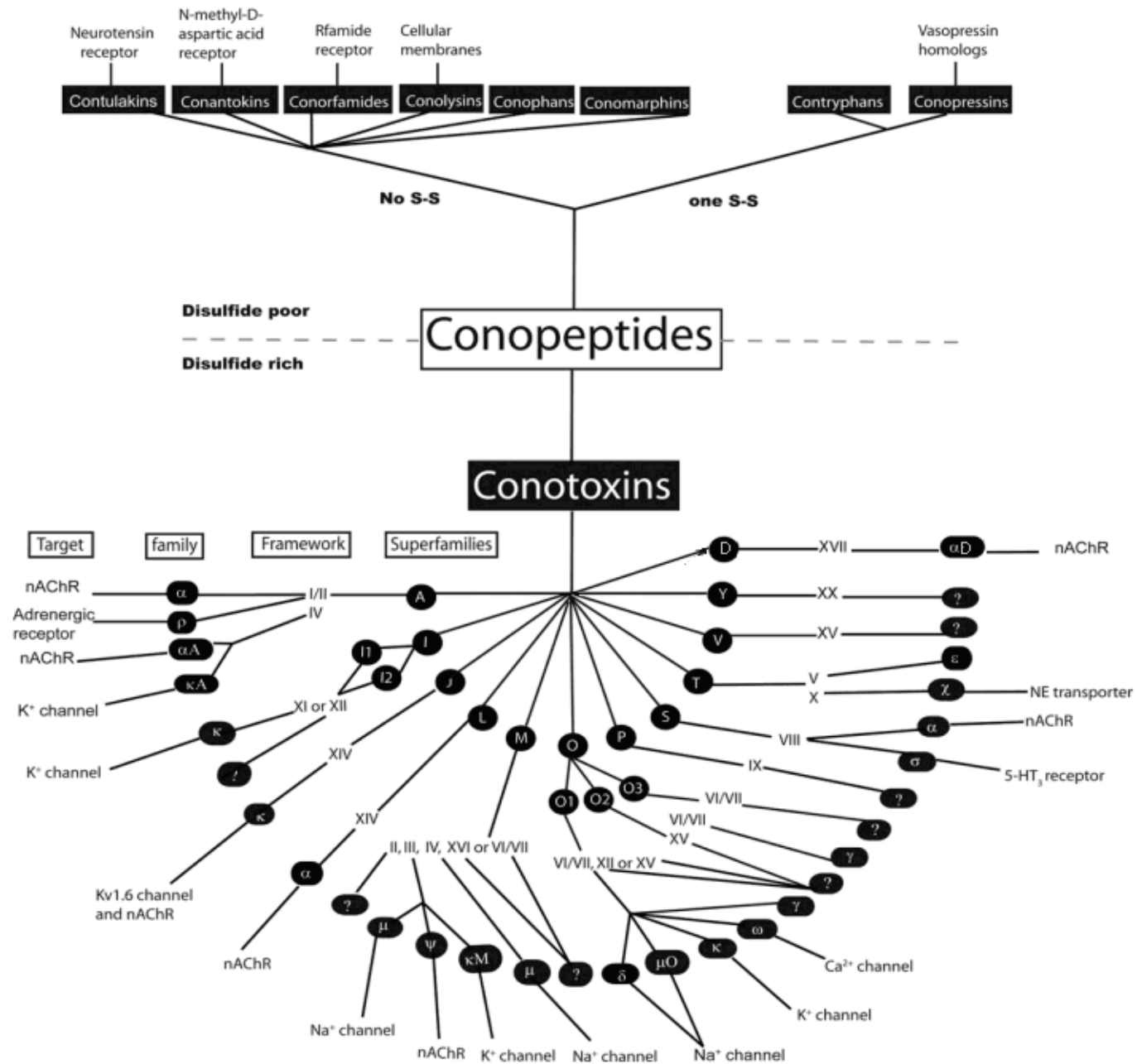


*C. vitulinus*

*Conus purpurascens* rapidly capturing a clown fish.



(from *Nature* 1996, 381:148-151) 4



(from Nat. Prod. Rep. 2009, 526-536)

# Clinical potential of conotoxins

Mode of Action	Name	Sequence	Clinical Potential
Ca <sub>v</sub> 2.2 inhibitor	MVIIA	<u>CKGKGAKC</u> <u>SRLMYDCCTG</u> <u>SCRS</u> <u>GKC</u> <sup>*</sup>	Pain (intrathecal; phase IV)
Na <sub>v</sub> inhibitor	SIIIA		Pain (intravenous)
Na <sub>v</sub> 1.8 inhibitor	MrVIB		Pain (intrathecal/intravenous)
Na <sub>v</sub> enhancer	EVIA		?
K <sub>v</sub> inhibitor	PVIIA		Cardiac reperfusion
NET inhibitor	Xen2174		Pain (intrathecal; phase II)
nAChR inhibitor	Vc1.1		Pain (intravenous) <sup>a</sup>
5HT <sub>3</sub> receptor	GVIIIA		?
α <sub>1</sub> -Adrenoceptor inhibitor	TIA		Cardiovascular/BPH
NMDA-R antagonist	Con-G		Pain/epilepsy (intrathecal) <sup>a</sup>
Vasopressin-R agonist	Cono-G		Cardiovascular/mood
Neurotensin-R agonist	Cont-G		Pain (intrathecal) <sup>a</sup>

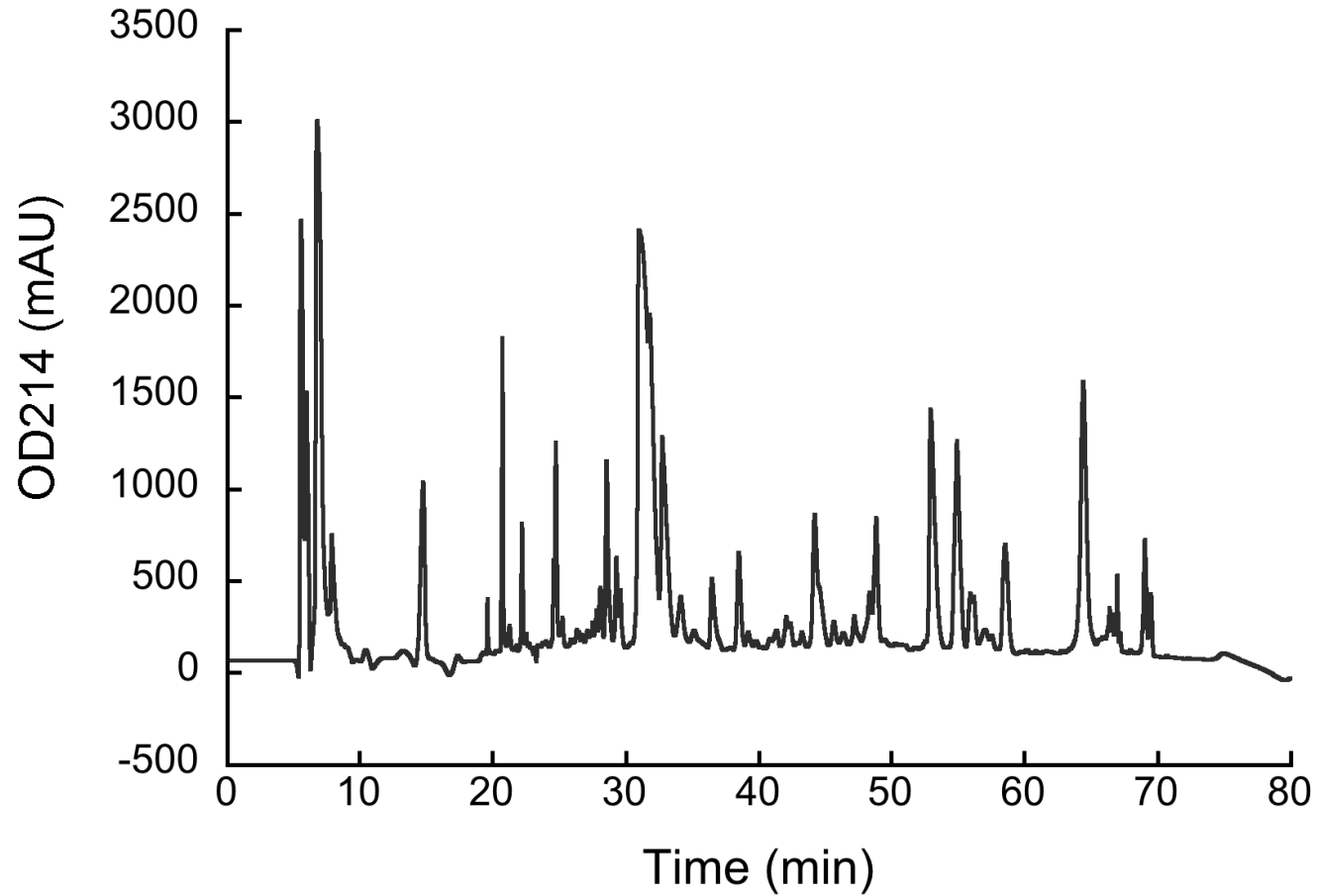


(from *Pharmacol Rev* 2012, 64:259–298)

# Venom duct of *Conus marmoreus*



# HPLC profile of crude venom of *Conus marmoreus*





# Conotoxins are highly variable.

## M-superfamily conotoxin precursors:

VxII            MMSKLGVLVTICLLLFPLTALPLDGDQPADHPAKRTQDHNLASPISAWIDPSHYCCCGGGCTDDCVNC

μ-SIIIA        MMSKLGVLTVCPPLFPLTALPPDGDQPADRPAERMQDDISSDEHPLFDKRQNCNNGCCSSKWCRDHARCCGR

Conomarphin MMSKLGVLLCIFLVLFPMATLQLDGDQTADRHADQRGQDLTEQQRNSKRVLKKRDWEYHAHPKPNSEFWTLV

Vt3.1           MLKMGVVLFI FLVLFPLATLELNADQPVERNAENIQDLNPKRVIKIPVPRRRGPYRRYGNCCPIG

signal peptide

pro-peptide

mature peptide

## A-superfamily conotoxin precursors:

Pu14.1        MGMRMMFAVLLVVLATTVVVSFNSDRASDGRNAAANVKASDLMARVLEKDCPPHPVPGMHKCVCLKTCR

κA-SIVA       MGMRMMFTVFLVVLATTVVSTPSDRASDGRNAAVHEROKSLVPSVITTCCGYDPGTMCPPCRCTNSCG

κA-MIVA       MGMRMMFTVFLVVLATTVVSIPSDRASDGRNAVHERAPELVVTATTNCCGYNPMTICPPCMCTYSCPPKRKPGRRND

α-Mr1.1       MGMRMMFTVFLVVLATTVVSFTSDRASDGRKAAAKDKASDLVALTVKGCCSHPACSVNNPDICG

α-AulB        -----MFTVFLVVLATTVVSFTSDRASDGRKDAA-----SGLIALTMKGCCSYPPCFATNPDCGRRR

.....

## How comes this striking diversification?



## Dr. Aiping LU

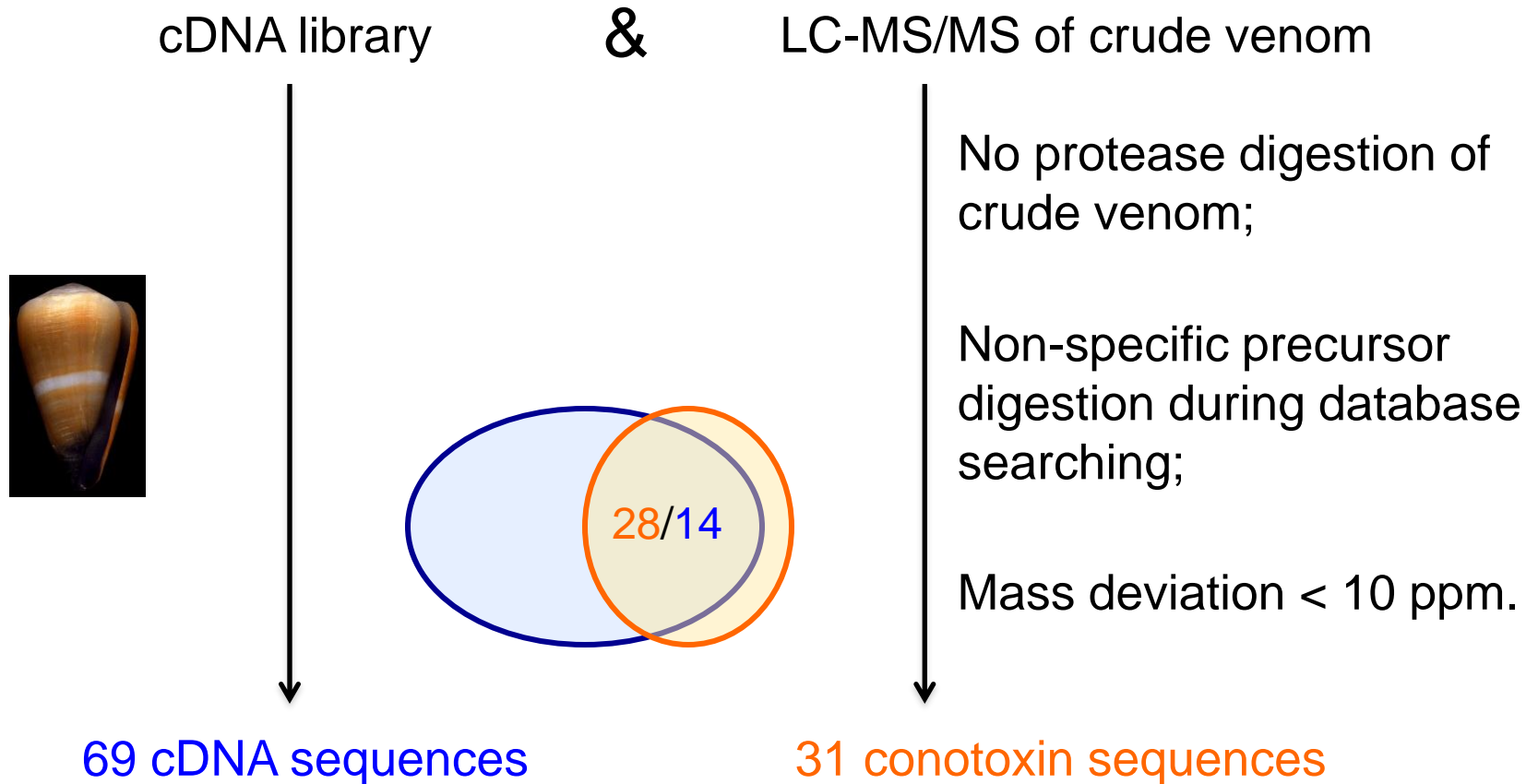
2005-2009 supervised by Prof.  
Matthias Mann;

2009-2011, SIBS, CAS;

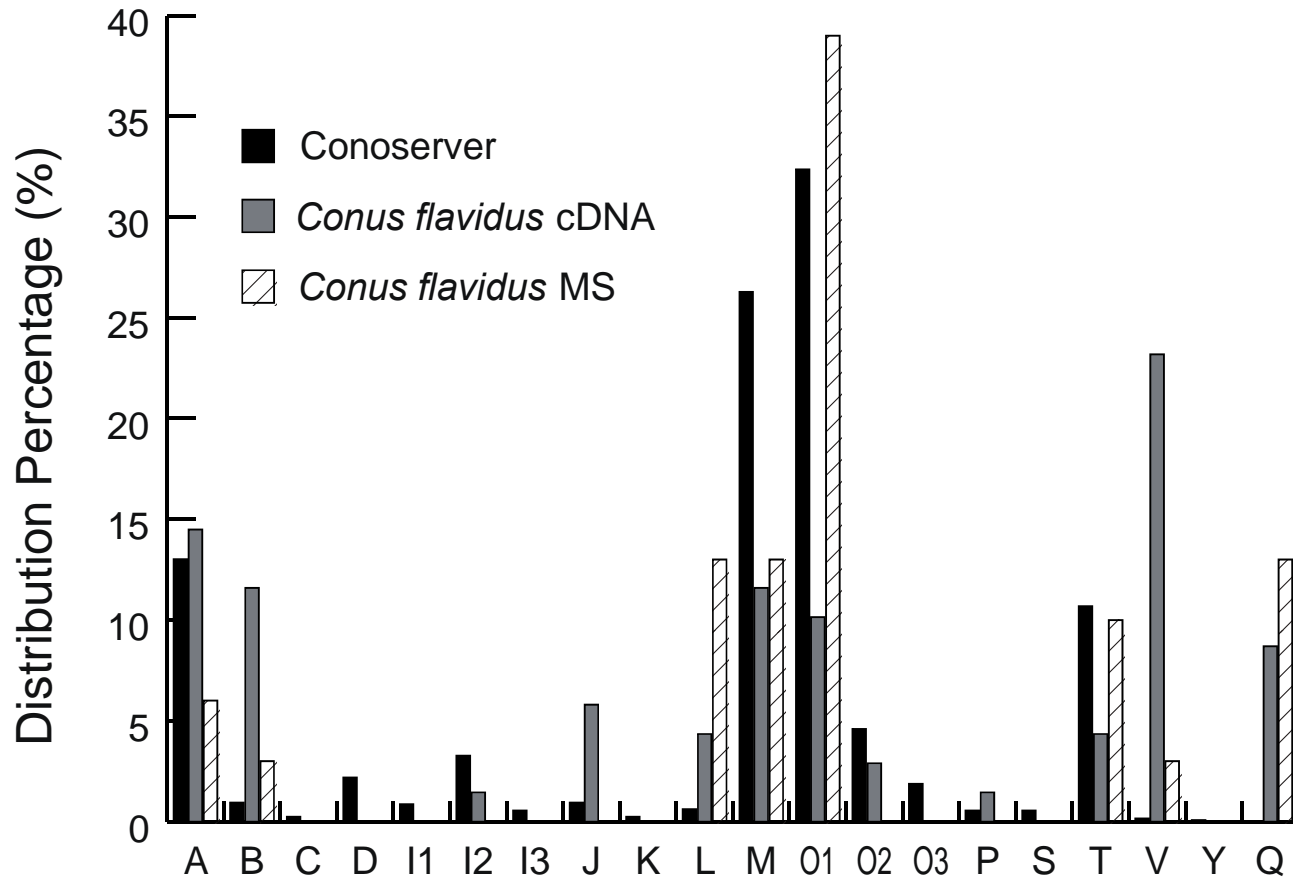
2011-now, Tongji University.

# Venomic study of *Conus flavidus*

(Lu, et al., **MCP**. 2014)

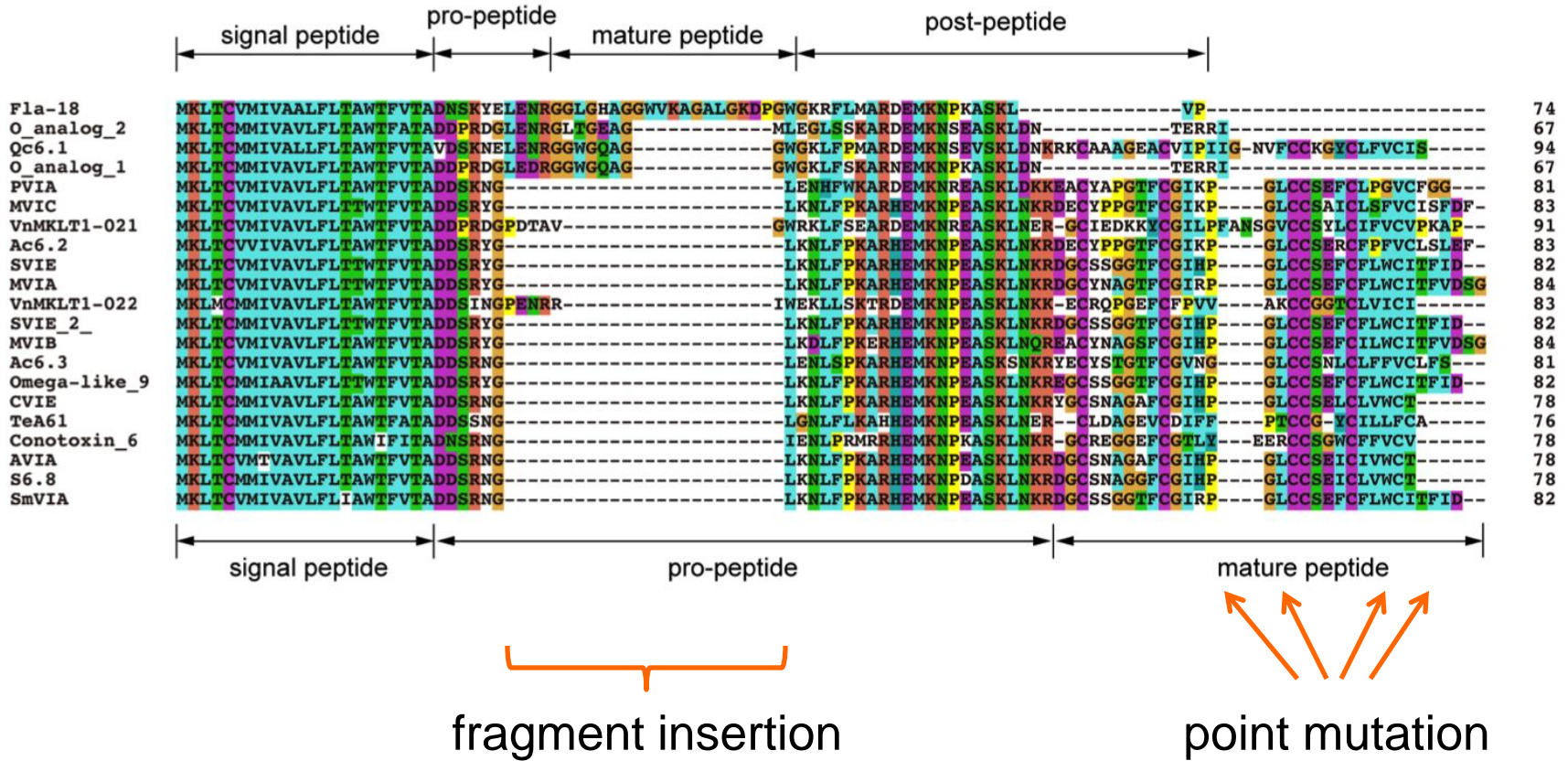


# Overall superfamily distribution of *C. flavidus* conotoxins



# Conotoxin diversifications at mRNA level.

(Lu, et al., MCP. 2014)



# Conotoxin diversifications at mRNA level.

(Lu, et al., MCP. 2014)

```
Fla-18 M K L T C V M I V A A L F L T A W T F V T A D N S K Y E L E N R
ATGAAACTGACGTGCGTGATGATCGTTGCTGCGCTGTTCTTAACCGCCTGGACATTTGTCACGGCTGATAACTCCAAATATGAACTGGAGAACAG
*****
Qc6.1 ATGAAACTGACGTGCGTGATGATCGTTGCTGCTGTTCTTGACCGCCTGGACATTCGTCACGGCTGTTGACTCCAAAAATGAACTGGAGAACAG
M K L T C M M I V A L L F L T A W T F V T A V D S K N E L E N R
```

```
Fla-18 G G L G H A G G W V K A G A L G K D P G W G K R F L M A R D E
AGGAGGATTGGGGCATGCAGGAGGATGGGTGAAGGCAGGAGCATTGGGGAAGGATCCAGGATGGGGAACGTTTTCTGATGGCAGCTGACGAAA
*****
Qc6.1 AGGAGGATGGGGGCAGGCAGGAGGATGGG-----GGAAACTTTTTCCGATGGCAGCGACGAAA
G G W G Q A G G W G K L F P M A R D E
```

```
Fla-18 M K N P K A S K L V P *
TGAAGAACCCCAAAGCCTCCAAATTGG-----TGCCTTGAAGGGGTGAACCTTGTATCATGCCGATCATTGGGATGTTTCGCATGC
**** * * * * *
Qc6.1 TGAAAAACAGCGAAGTCTCTAAATTGGACAATAAGAGAAAAGTGCCTGCAGCCGGTGAAGCTTGCCTAATACCTATCATTGGAAACGTATTTTGC
M K N S E V S K L D N K R K C A A A G E A C V I P I I G N V F C
```

```
Fla-18 TGCATTCCGTATGTTATTTATGCTGCATCTAG----
*** * * * *
Qc6.1 TGCAAAGGCTACTGTTCTTTTCGTCTGCAT-TAGTTAA
C K G Y C L F V C I S *
```

pretermination

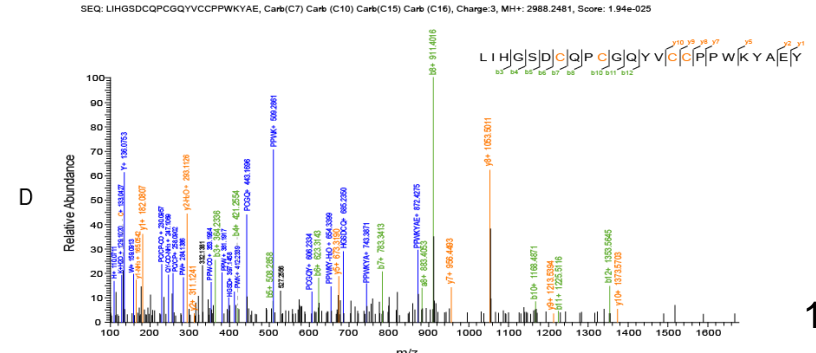
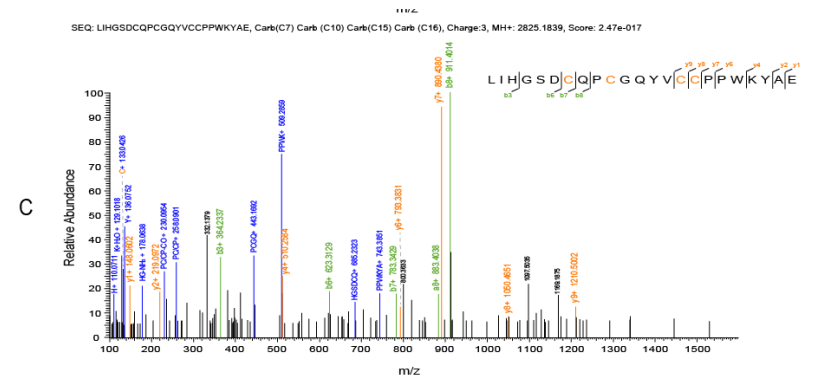
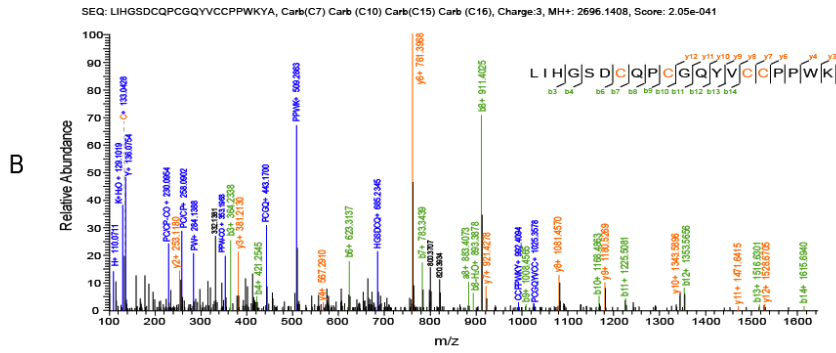
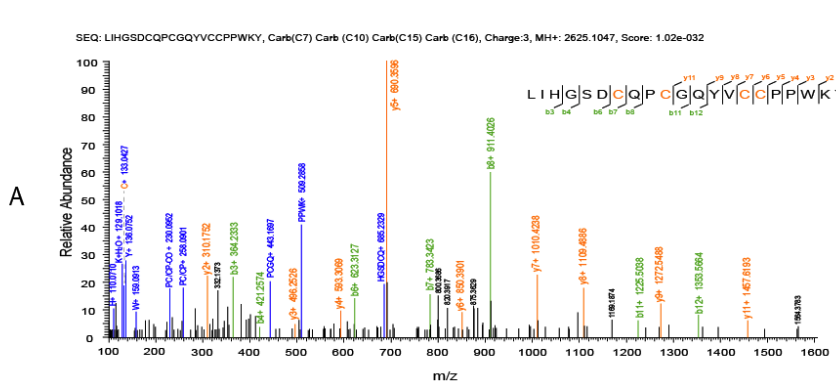


# Conotoxin diversifications at protein level.

cDNA Fla16.2: MHTLEMLLLLLLLLLPLAPGEGDGQAVAGDRNPSEARSTHE  
HFLQRLIRLIHGSDCQPCGQYVCCPPWKYAEYRRFT

conotoxin fla16a:  
 fla16b:  
 fla16c:  
 fla16d:

**LIHGSDCQPCGQYVCCPPWKY**  
**LIHGSDCQPCGQYVCCPPWKYA**  
**LIHGSDCQPCGQYVCCPPWKYAE**  
**LIHGSDCQPCGQYVCCPPWKYAEY**



# Conotoxin diversifications at protein level.

cDNA Fla16.2: MHTLEMLLLLLLLLPLAPGEGDGQAVAGDRNPSEARSTHE  
HFLQRLIRLIHGSDCQPCGQYVCCPPWKYAEYRRFT

conotoxin fla16a: **LIHGSDCQPCGQYVCCPPWKY**  
fla16b: **LIHGSDCQPCGQYVCCPPWKYA**  
fla16c: **LIHGSDCQPCGQYVCCPPWKYAE**  
fla16d: **LIHGSDCQPCGQYVCCPPWKYAEY**

cDNA Fla14.3: MKLSVTFIVVLMLTTSLTFGFSLSSNNGERAYGSHHSYVADQ  
LVRREERASRACNPPCSDILTCLHGTCKHLGIG

conotoxin fla14a: **ACNPPCSDILTCLHGTCKHLGI\***  
fla14b: **ACNPOCSDILTCLHGTCKHLGI\***  
fla14c: **ACNOOCSDILTCLHGTCKHLGI\***

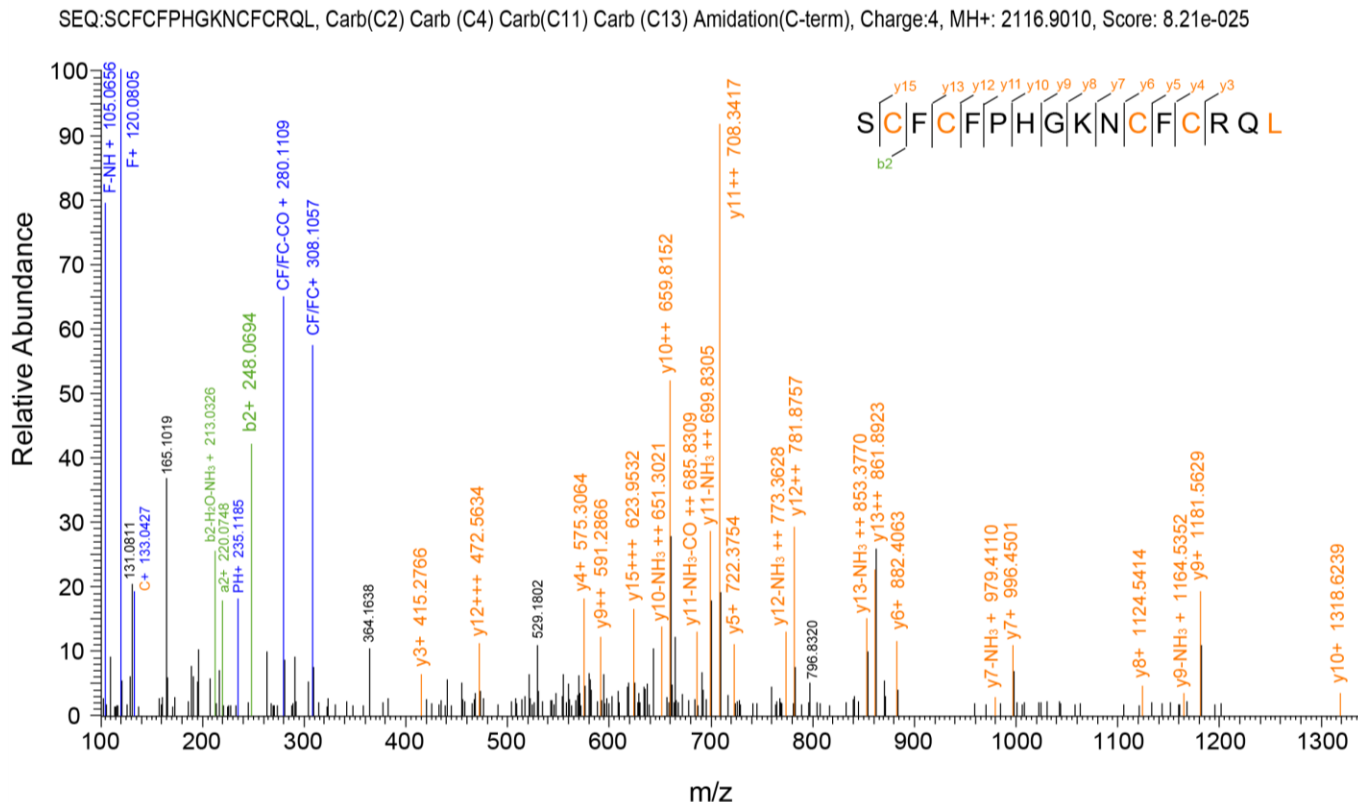


# Conotoxin diversifications at protein level.

cDNA Fla15.7: MSTPKMTPFILLLLFSLTIRCGDGKAIQEDRDPSTRLLTGDKN  
RDLSVNRR**CSS**NGEI**CCGS**CF**CF**PHGKN**CF**CRQLGK

conotoxin fla15a:

**SC**CF**CF**PHGKN**CF**CRQL\*



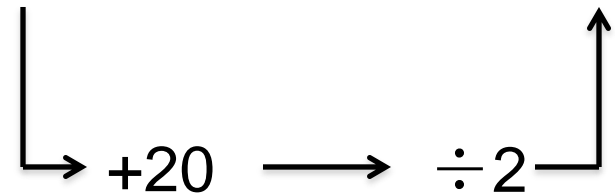
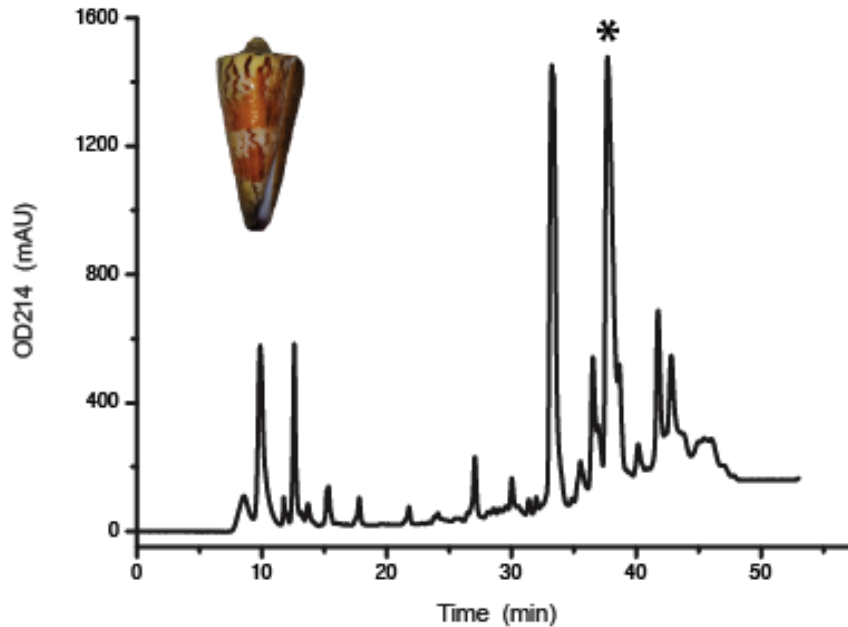
What we expect next:

Deeper proteomics characterization;

S-S linkage identification.....

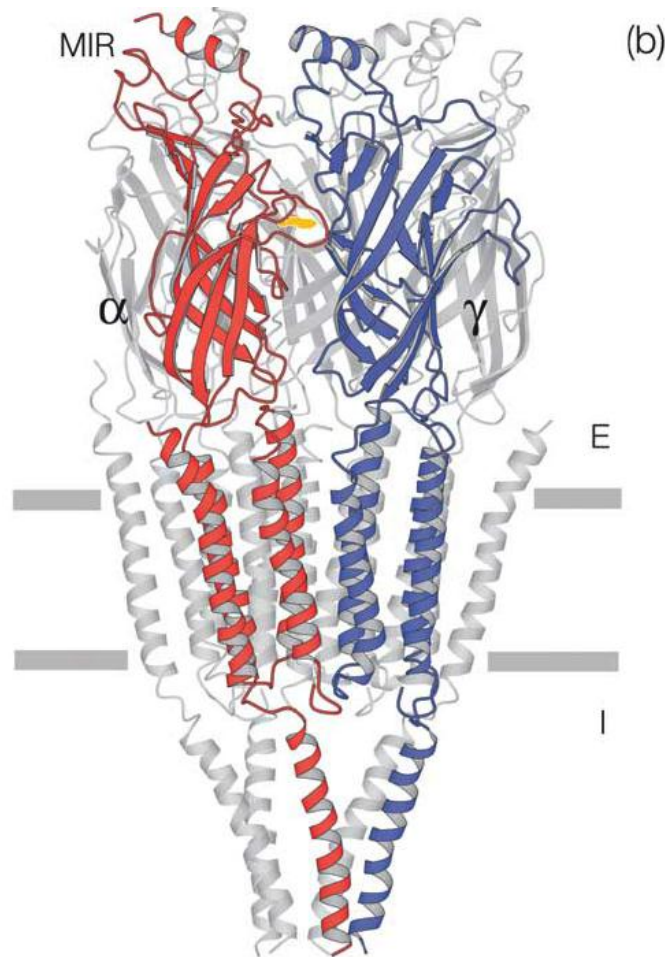
Target/binding site identification.....

# Dimeric $\alpha$ D-GeXXA from *Conus generalis*



10 S-S per homodimer!

# $\alpha$ D-GeXXA inhibits nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)

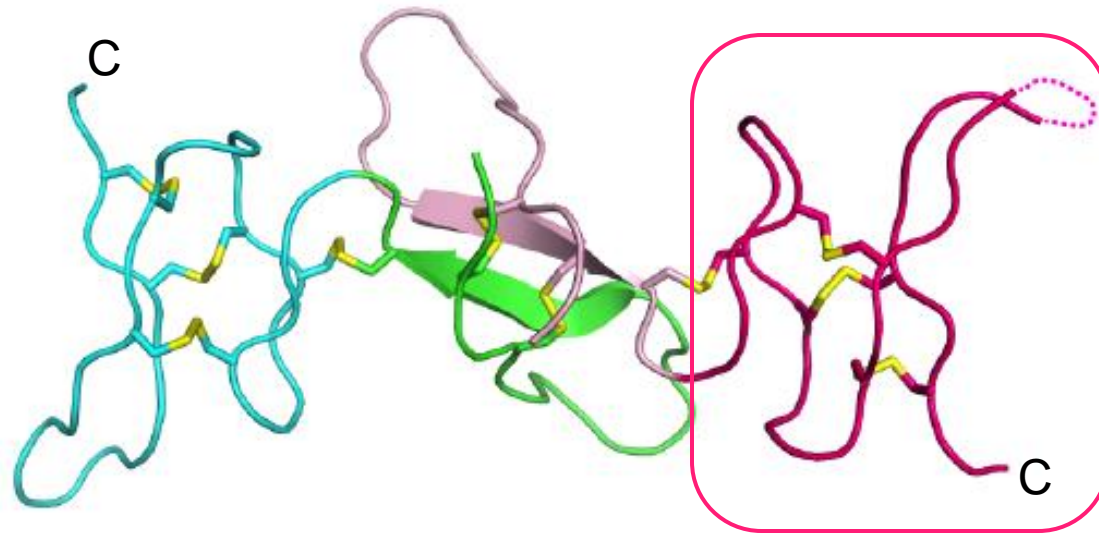


(from *JMB* 2005, 346:967-989)

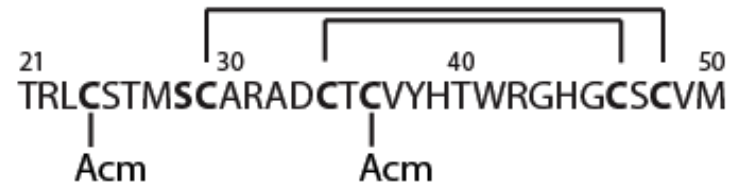
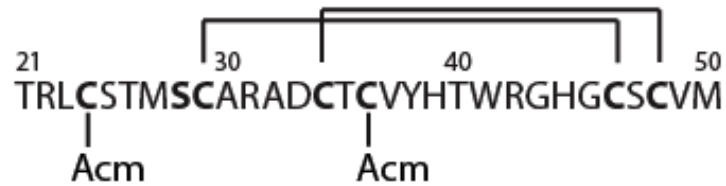
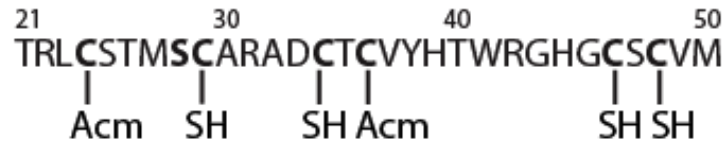
nAChR subtype	IC <sub>50</sub> (95% CI)
h $\alpha$ 9 $\alpha$ 10	28 nM (22-35)
h $\alpha$ 7	210 nM (174-253)
r $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 2	498 nM (407-609)
r $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 4	614 nM (491-768)
r $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 2	> 3 mM
r $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 4	> 3 mM
r $\alpha$ 1 $\beta$ 1 $\delta$ $\gamma$	743 nM (606-911)

(In collaboration with Dr. D. Adams)

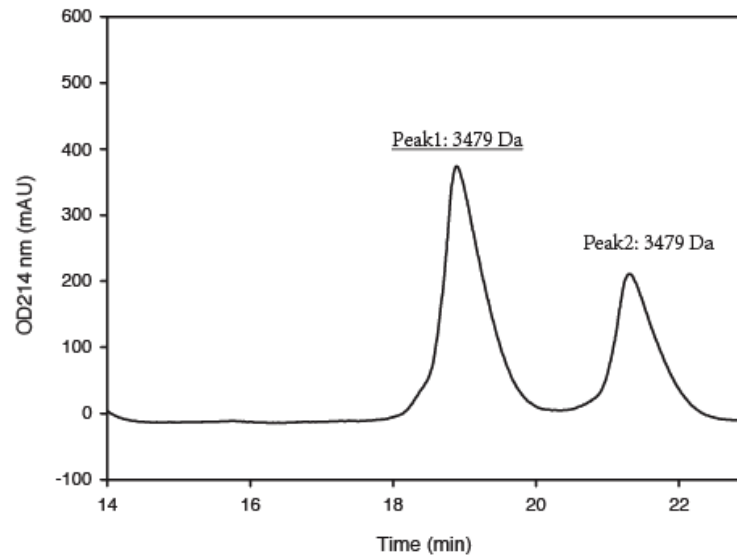
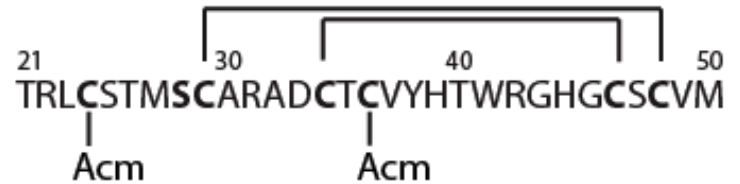
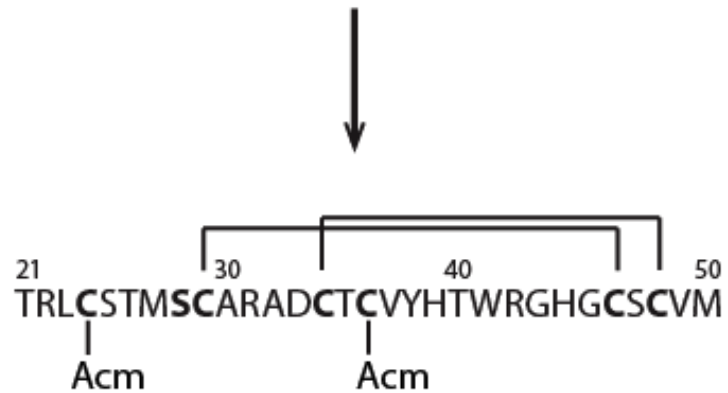
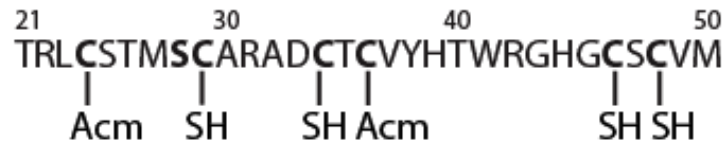
# Crystal structure of $\alpha$ D-GeXXA



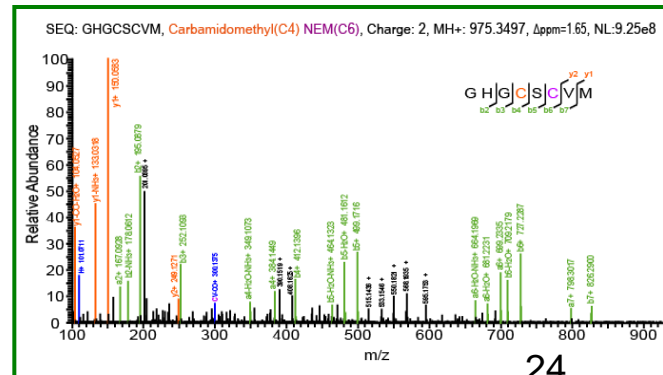
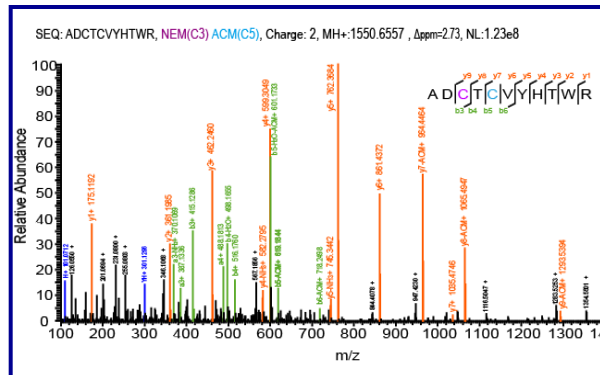
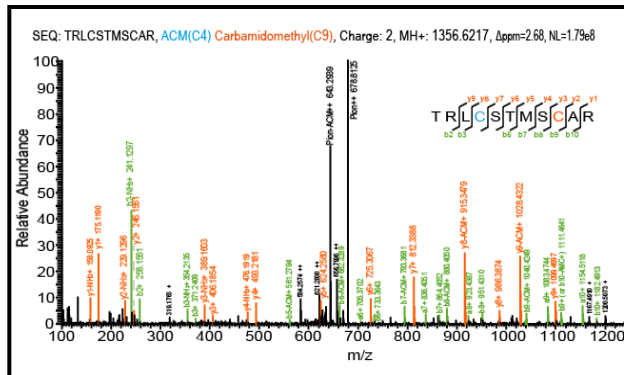
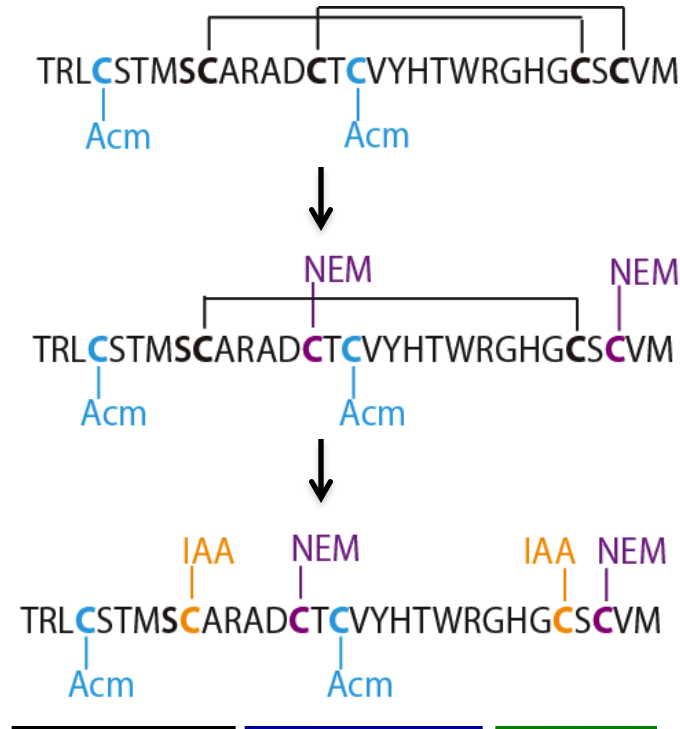
# Refolding the $\alpha$ D-GeXXA-monomer.



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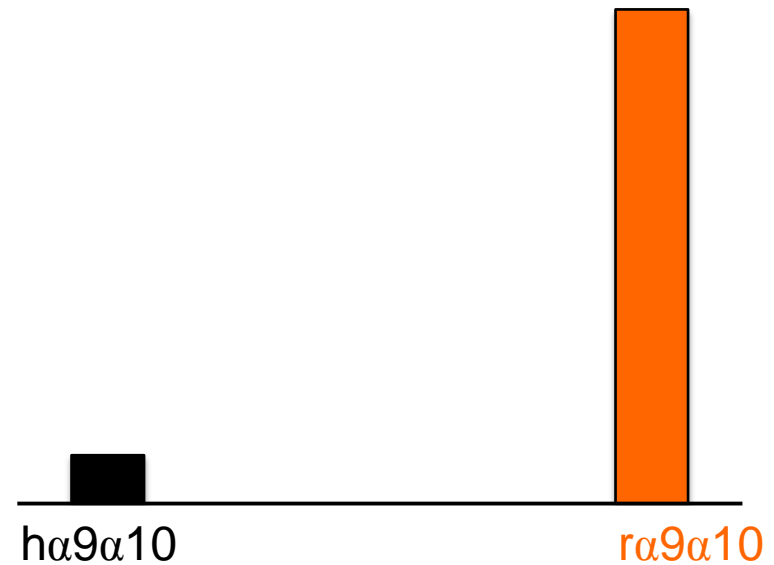
# Refolding the $\alpha$ D-GeXXA-monomer.





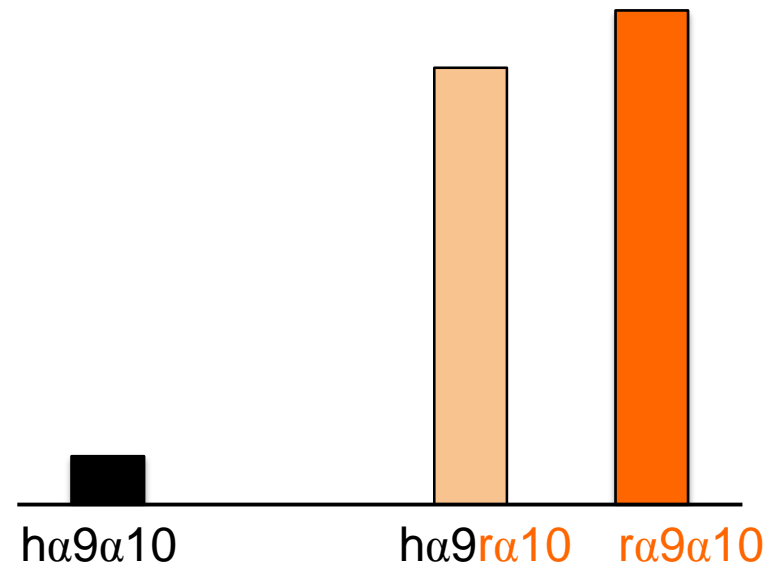
# $\alpha$ D-GeXXA-monomer does inhibit nAChR.

nAChR subtype	dimer IC <sub>50</sub>	monomer IC <sub>50</sub>
h $\alpha$ 9 $\alpha$ 10	28 nM	2.02 $\mu$ M
h $\alpha$ 7	210 nM	/
r $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 2	498 nM	/
r $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 4	614 nM	/
r $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 2	> 3 mM	/
r $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 4	> 3 mM	/
r $\alpha$ 1 $\beta$ 1 $\delta$ $\gamma$	743 nM	/



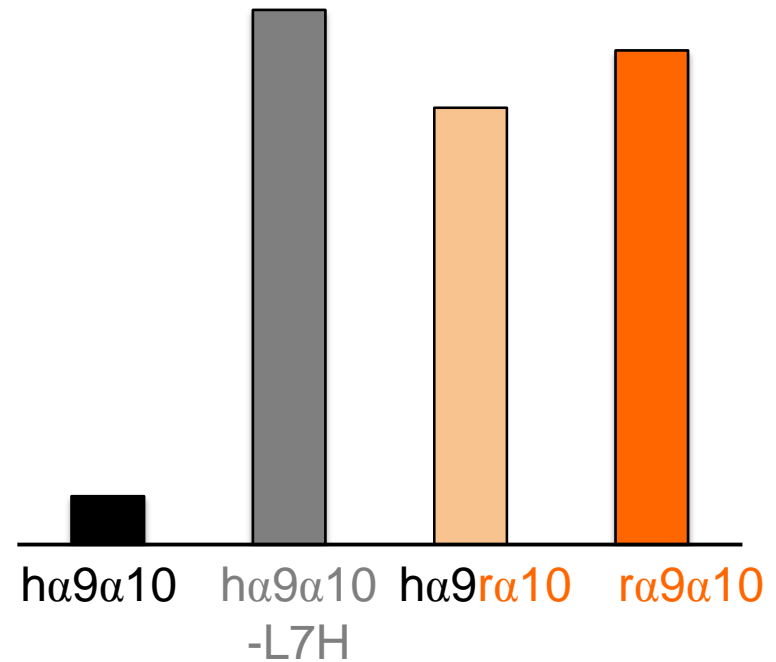
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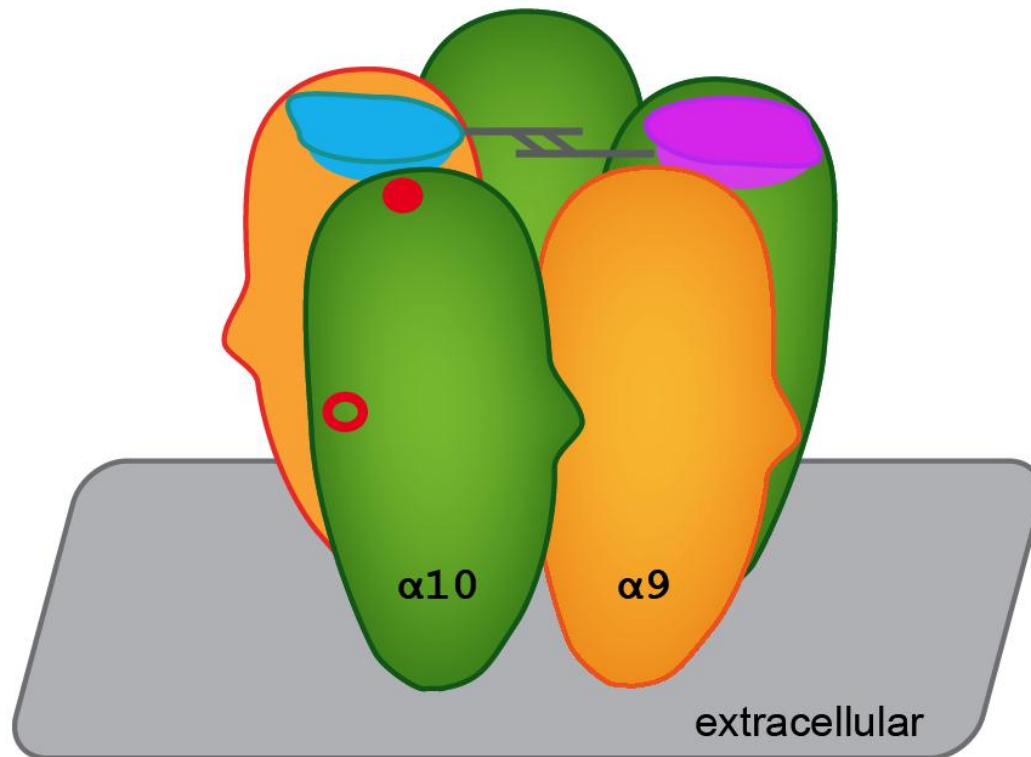


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r $\alpha$ 1 $\beta$ 1 $\delta$ $\gamma$	743 nM	/



# Working model for the dimeric $\alpha$ D-GeXXA



# Acknowledgements



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Dr. Aiping Lu

Dr. Shaoqiong Xu

Xiaoxia Shao

Longjin Yang

Mengdi Yan

.....

**Collaborators:**

Dr. Yong Zhang, GBI, Shenzhen;

pFind team;

Dr. David Adams, RMIT Uni., Australia;

Dr. Jianping Ding, GIBH, SIBS, CAS;

.....

¥ ¥: MOST, NSFC, MOE...

**Thank you for your attention!**

