# **Determination of Thermodynamic**

# Parameters of RNA Loop-Loop

# **Interactions**

- Introduction on secondary structure prediction
- Design of the RNA molecules
- <u>K<sub>D</sub></u>-Determination with native Gels
- UV-Melting Experiments
- <u>Results and Problems</u>

## RNA Folding as a 2-Step Process



The RNA secondary structure is the base pair pattern of a folded molecule

## Energy Model



#### stacking pair



hairpin loop





multi-loop



closing base pair

interior loop



bulge





## Partition Function

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{-\frac{E_i}{kT}}$$

Boltzmann-weight of structure j

$$p_{E_j} = \frac{e^{-\frac{E_j}{kT}}}{\sum_{i=1}^n e^{-\frac{E_i}{kT}}}$$

$$0 \leq p_{E_j} \leq 1$$

Gibbs free energy

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S$$

# $\frac{\text{Melting temperature}}{T_m} = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta S + Rln(\frac{C_T}{4})}$ $\frac{\text{Van't Hoff analysis}}{\Delta S + Rln(\frac{C_T}{4})}$

$$T_m^{-1} = \frac{R}{\Delta H} ln C_T + \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta H}$$

## **Structure of Loop-Loop-Complex**

5' 3' G C G C G C C G C G G C A A N N N N N N N N A G C G C G C G C G C 3' 5'



## Distribution of Sequence-combinations

Total complex energy / kcal/mol



- 5'-GGGCCGAA<u>CUAAAC</u>ACGGCCC-3' = St1CUAAAC
- 5'-CCCGGCAA<u>GUUUAG</u>AGCCGGG-3' = St2GUUUAG
- 5'-<u>GUUUAG</u>-3' = OliGUUUAG
- 5'-**CUAAAC**-3' = OliCUAAAC

K <sub>D theoretical</sub>	10°C	20°C	30°C
dangling A's	1.957 μM	26.70 μM	703.26 μM
no dangling A's	12.15 μM	130.02 μM	1.190 mM

## St2GUUUAG + OliCUAAAC\*



- 5'-GGGCCGAA<u>CCGACC</u>ACGGCCC-3' = St1CCGACC
- 5'-CCCGGCAAGGUCGGAGCCGGG-3' = St2GGUCGG
- 5'-<u>GGUCGG</u>-3' = OliGGUCGG
- 5'-<u>CCGACC</u>-3' = OliCCGACC

<u>K<sub>D theoretical</sub></u>	10°C	20°C	30°C
dangling A's	13.38 pM	0.5 nM	2.84 nM
no dangling A's	83.03 pM	2.461 nM	12.307 nM

100nM 50nM 25nM 15nM 10nM 5nM 1nM 500pM 250pM M



Bindung St2GGUCGG + St1CCGACC\*





#### Bindung St2GGUCGG + St1CCGACC\*

#### Bindung St2GGUCGG + St1CCGACC\*



#### Bindung St2GGUCGG + St1CCGACC\*



#### **K**<sub>D</sub>-Determination-Gel of St2GGUCGG + St1CCGACC\*(10°C)

M 50 25 15 10 5 2,5 1 0,75 0,5 0,25 nM

## K<sub>D</sub>-Determination-Gel of St2GGUCGG + St1CCGACC\* (20°C)



## K<sub>D</sub>-Determination-Gel of St2GGUCGG + St1CCGACC\* (30°C)

M 50 25 15 10 5 2,5 1 0,75 0,5 0,25 nM















Derivative St1CCGACC + St2GGUCGG (each 2uM)







Derivative St1CCGACC + St2GGUCGG (each 2uM)







Derivative St1CCGACC + St2GGUCGG (each 2uM)







Derivative St1CCGACC + St2GGUCGG (each 2uM) 10mM NaCacodylate pH 6.8, 1M Sodium f.c.







Superposition of St1CCGACC + St2GGUCGG





## **Results so far**

- No complex-formation observable between St1CUAAAC and St2GUUUAC
- Only binding between Oligo and Hairpin detectable
- Complex forms between St1CCGACC and St2GGUCGG
- $K_D$  of formation is around 1 to 1.5 nM
- Melting temperature higher as expected
- No difference in K<sub>D</sub> at different temperatures
- Competitive binding of 6mer very slow
- UV-Melting Experiments show that Mg<sup>2+</sup> increases stability of Kissing-Complex much more than for the Reference Duplex
- Kissing-Complex is much more stable at 1M Na<sup>+</sup> than the Reference Duplex
- Unexpected Behavior of  $\Delta H$  and  $\Delta S$  with increasing  $Mg^{2^+}$
- $\Delta G$  does not reflect previously determined  $K_D$