## Craig lab – regulation of muscle contraction





How is contraction switched on and off?

Muscles (skeletal, cardiac, smooth)



- Model systems studied
  - Invertebrates (tarantula, horseshoe crab, scallop)
  - Vertebrates (mouse, frog)









MyBP-C

Titin

MyBP-C

Titin

- Thin filament = actin + tropomyosin and troponin – how do Tm and Tn switch off contraction?
  - Thick filaments = myosin + other proteins
  - Myosin-binding protein C modulates contraction in the heart
  - How are thick filaments switched on and off?

## **Disease connection**

Mutations in sarcomeric proteins lead to diseases:

- Cardiac muscle inherited hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)
- 1 in 500; sudden cardiac death; diastole impaired



 Skeletal muscle – distal arthrogryposis, Sheldon-Hall syndrome, distal myopathy



Distal arthrogryposis

# **Techniques**

- Electron microscopy
  - Cryo-EM
  - Negative staining







- Negative stain Cryo-EM (A-level) Other molecular and tissue myosin molecules EM techniques
- 3D image reconstruction
  - Helical
  - Single particle
- Docking atomic structures into reconstruction



Interacting heads motif



Cryo – myosin filaments







Tarantula -3D recon

Mouse -3D recon

3D recon

#### Why is the IHM important?

- >Head-head interaction switches heads off by inhibiting actin interaction and ATPase – would switch filament OFF → relaxation
- Is fundamental has been present from the origin of animals
- Is the state heads return to as part of the relaxation process saves energy
- In single molecules is used as storage or transport form
- Disruption of interactions in diseases such as HCM or DA may be the cause of hypercontractility





## **Future directions**

- Structure of IHM at high resolution – cryo-EM
- Structure of thick filaments at high resolution
- How do mutations affect IHM structure/stability
- Do HCM drugs stabilize the IHM?