

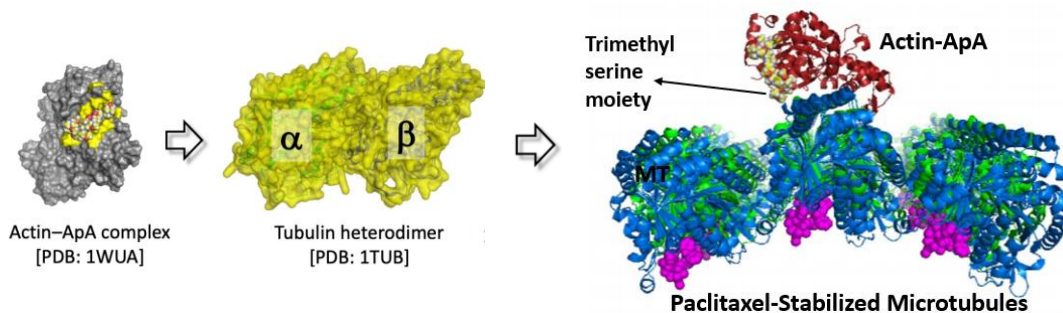
## Revealing Binding Position of Aplyronine A as a Protein-Protein Interaction Inducer

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Aplyronine A (ApA) is an antitumor macrolide that stabilizes the protein-protein interaction between actin and tubulin<sup>1</sup>. This study aims to evaluate the binding position of actin-aplyronine A (ApA) complex on tubulin and microtubule (MT) lattice. 3D structure of actin-ApA (1WUA) and tubulin (1TUB) were retrieved from PDBJ.org<sup>2,3</sup>. Protein-protein docking technique in Molecular Operating Environment (MOE.2019.1) was employed for determining the binding position of actin-ApA complex on tubulin. These results showed that actin-ApA complex had 10 possible binding models on tubulin heterodimers with the best affinity of −81.7 kcal/mol. The protein-protein interaction was clearly mediated by ApA and the stable ternary complex was supported by hydrogen bonds and hydrophobic interactions. Predicted ternary complex revealed that actin-ApA complex preferred the Helix-11 (H11) and Helix-12 (H12) for its binding position on tubulin.

Furthermore, reaction of actin-ApA with paclitaxel-stabilized MT was conducted at 37 °C for 1 hour, and their interactions were evaluated after multi-ultracentrifugation strategy (58.000 rpm and 120.000 rpm) using SDS-PAGE. Negative stain in electron microscopy showed that actin-ApA complex directly broke paclitaxel-stabilized MT. Most of the tubulin became a ternary complex, and some short fragments were broken when interacted with actin-ApA complex. This finding will be further validated by 3D-cryo-EM.



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