



Actin oligomers at the initial stage of polymerization induced by increasing temperature at low ionic strength: Study with small-angle X-ray scattering

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Using small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS), we have studied the initial stage (nucleation and oligomerization) of actin polymerization induced by raising temperature in a stepwise manner from 1°C to 30°C at low ionic strength (4.0 mg ml⁻¹ actin in G-buffer). The SAXS experiments were started from the mono-disperse G-actin state, which was confirmed by comparing the scattering pattern in q- and real space with X-ray crystallographic data. We observed that the forward scattering intensity $I(q \rightarrow 0)$, used as an indicator for the extent of polymerization, began to increase at ~14°C for Mg-actin and ~20°C for Ca-actin, and this critical temperature did not depend on the nucleotide species, i.e., ATP or ADP. At the temperatures higher than ~20°C for Mg-actin and ~25°C for Ca-actin, the coherent reflection peak, which is attributed to the helical structure of F-actin, appeared. The pair-distance distribution functions, $p(r)$, corresponding to the frequency of vector lengths r within the molecule, were obtained by the indirect Fourier transformation (IFT) of the scattering curves, $I(q)$. Next, the size distributions of oligomers at each temperature were analyzed by fitting the experimentally obtained $p(r)$ with the theoretical $p(r)$ for the helical and linear oligomers (2–13mers) calculated based on the X-ray crystallographic data. We found that $p(r)$ at the initial stage of polymerization was well accounted for by the superposition of monomer, linear/helical dimers, and helical trimer, being independent of the type of divalent cations and nucleotides. These results suggest that the polymerization of actin in G-buffer induced by an increase in temperature proceeds via the elongation of the helical trimer, which supports, in a structurally resolved manner, a widely believed hypothesis that the polymerization nucleus is a helical trimer.

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