

# Detecting Distinct 60S Ribosome Maturation Intermediates in Cells by 2D Template Matching

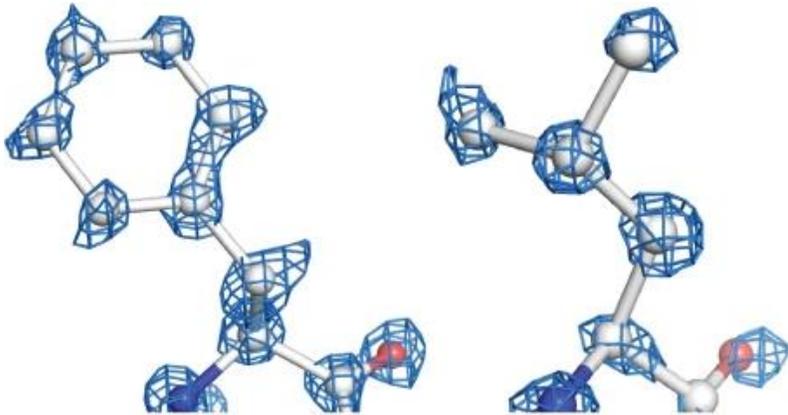
**Nikolaus Grigorieff**



# 10 Years of Cryo-EM Revolution

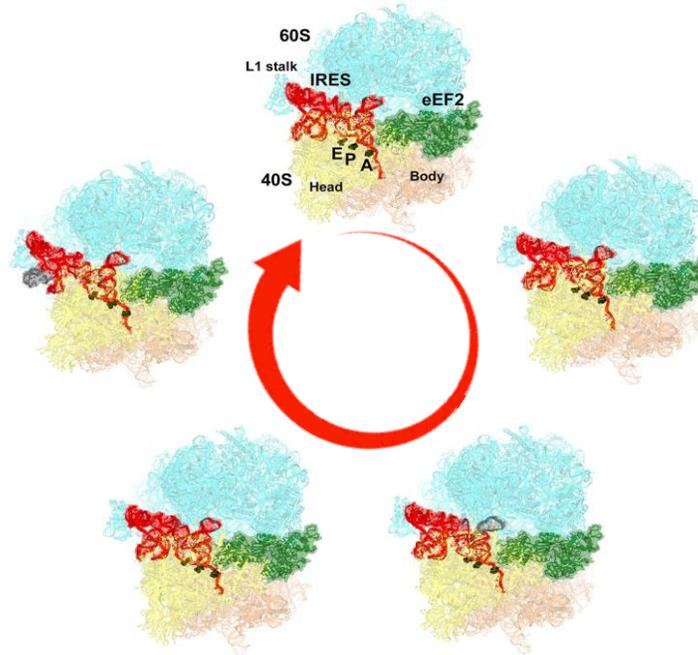


**Apo ferritin at 1.22 Å resolution**



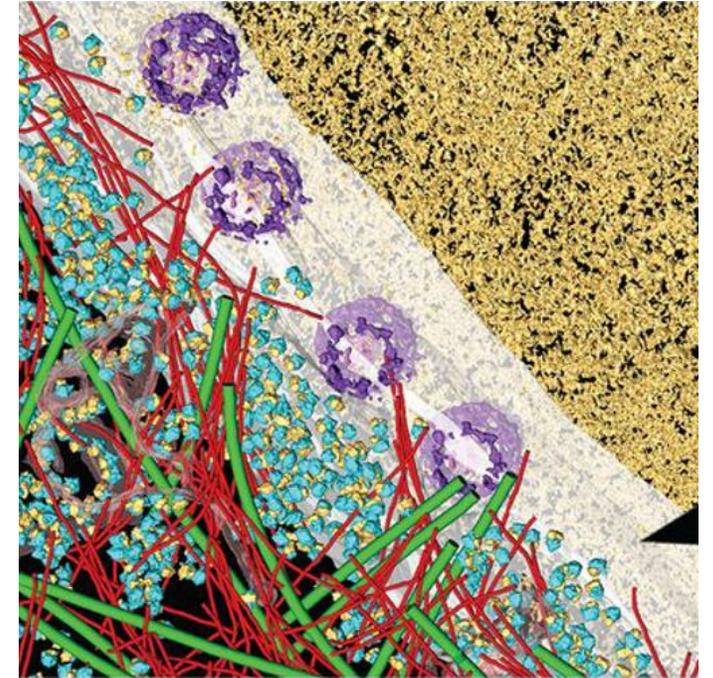
**Nakane et al. 2020  
(PMID: 33087931)**

**IRES viral mRNA translocation**



**Abeyrathne et al. 2016  
(PMID: 27159452)**

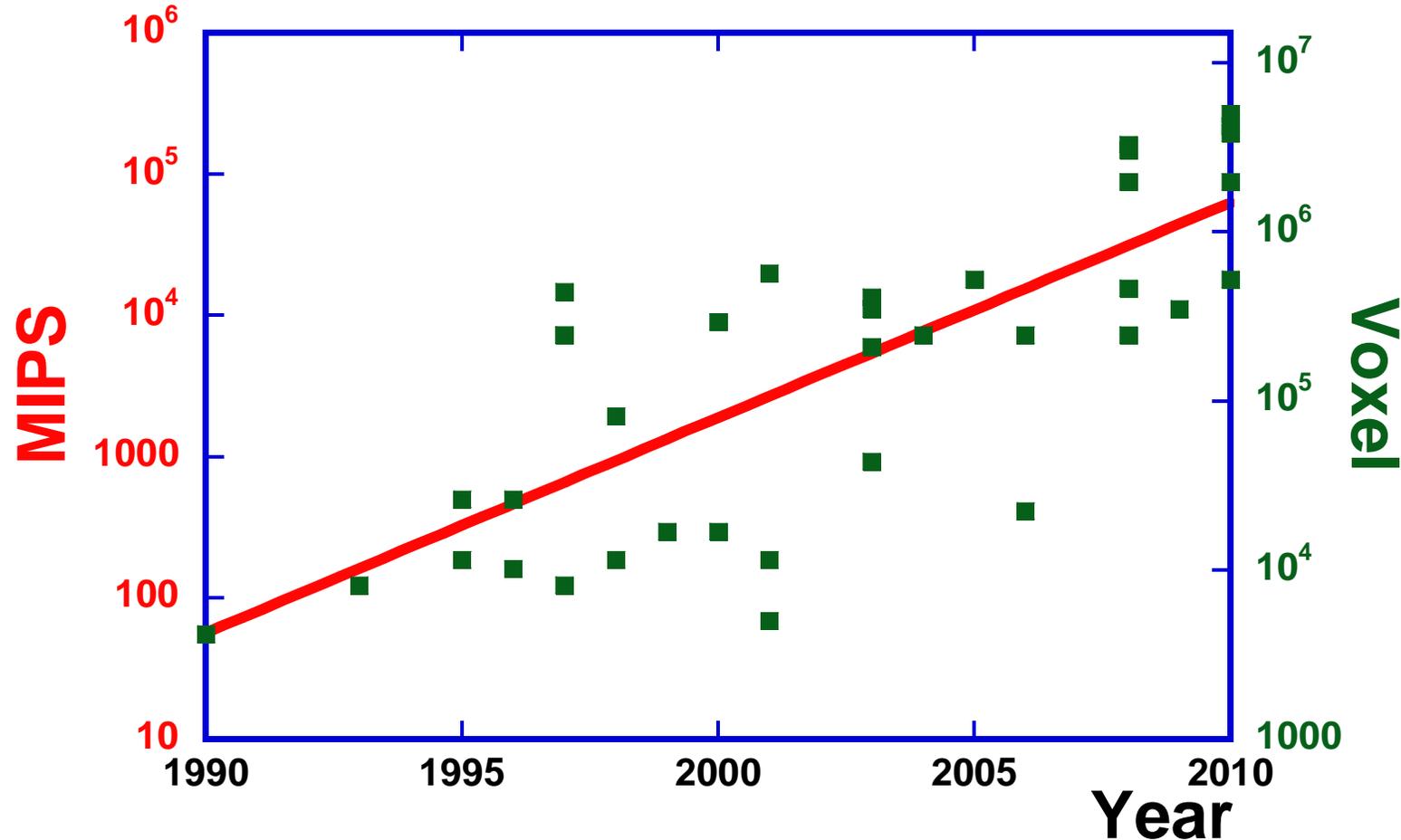
**HeLa cell nuclear periphery**



**Mahamid, Villa et al. 2016  
(PMID: 26917770)**

**More “native”**

# The Revolution Behind the Revolution

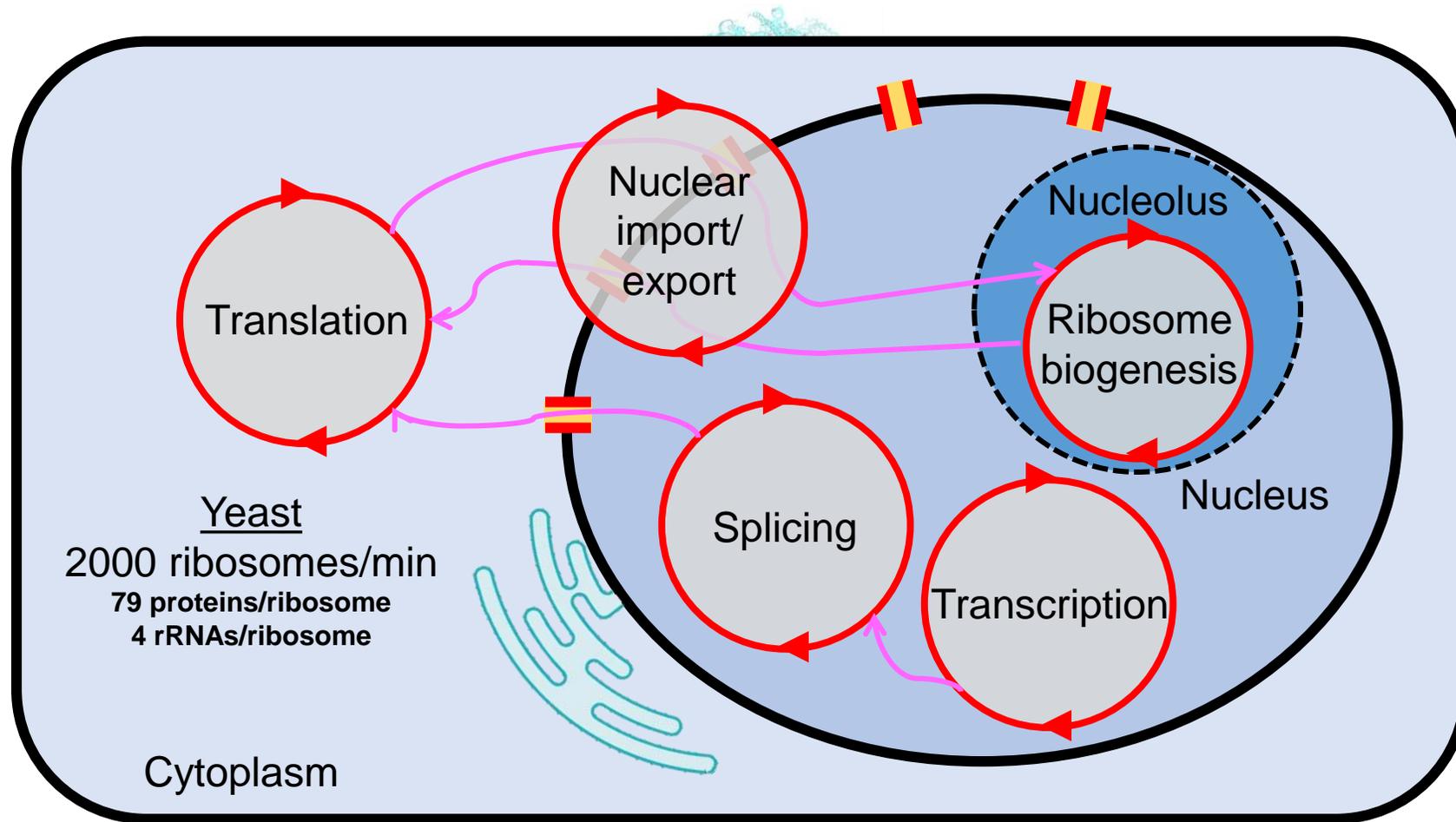


## Powerful computers / GPUs enable

- Direct detectors
  - Fast frame rates
  - Electron counting
- Beam-induced motion correction
  - Movie mode
- New algorithms
  - Maximum-likelihood
  - Machine learning
- High-resolution reconstructions
  - Large datasets
  - Large volumes with many voxels
- Reconstruction of heterogeneous samples
  - Many states from a single sample
  - Modeling of continuous heterogeneity



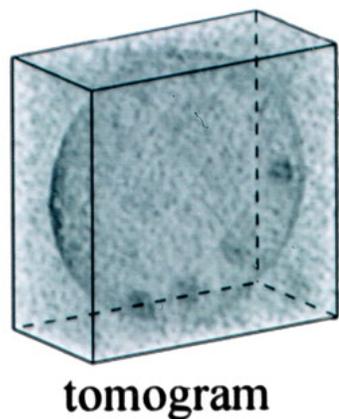
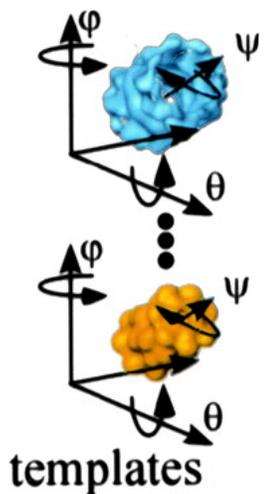
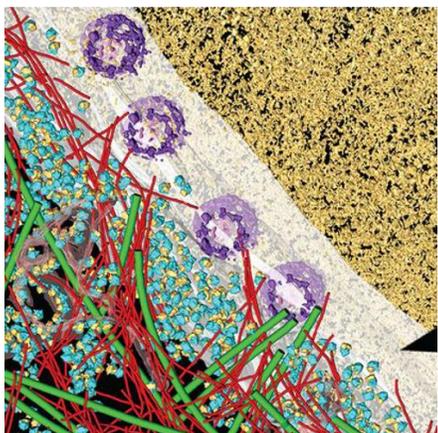
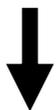
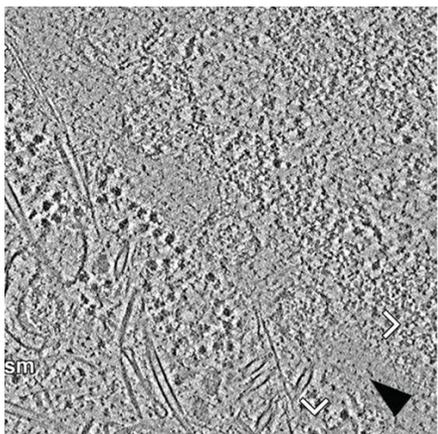
# Broader Context



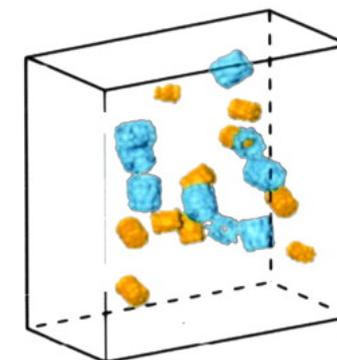
... “an elaborate network of interlocking assembly lines...” Alberts 1998



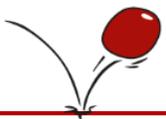
# 3D Template Matching



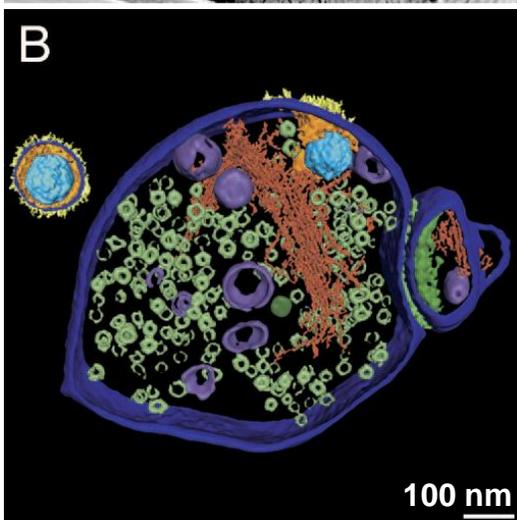
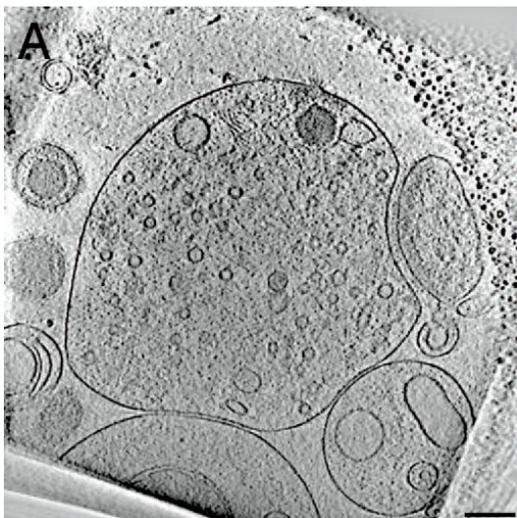
**Templates match  
visible features**



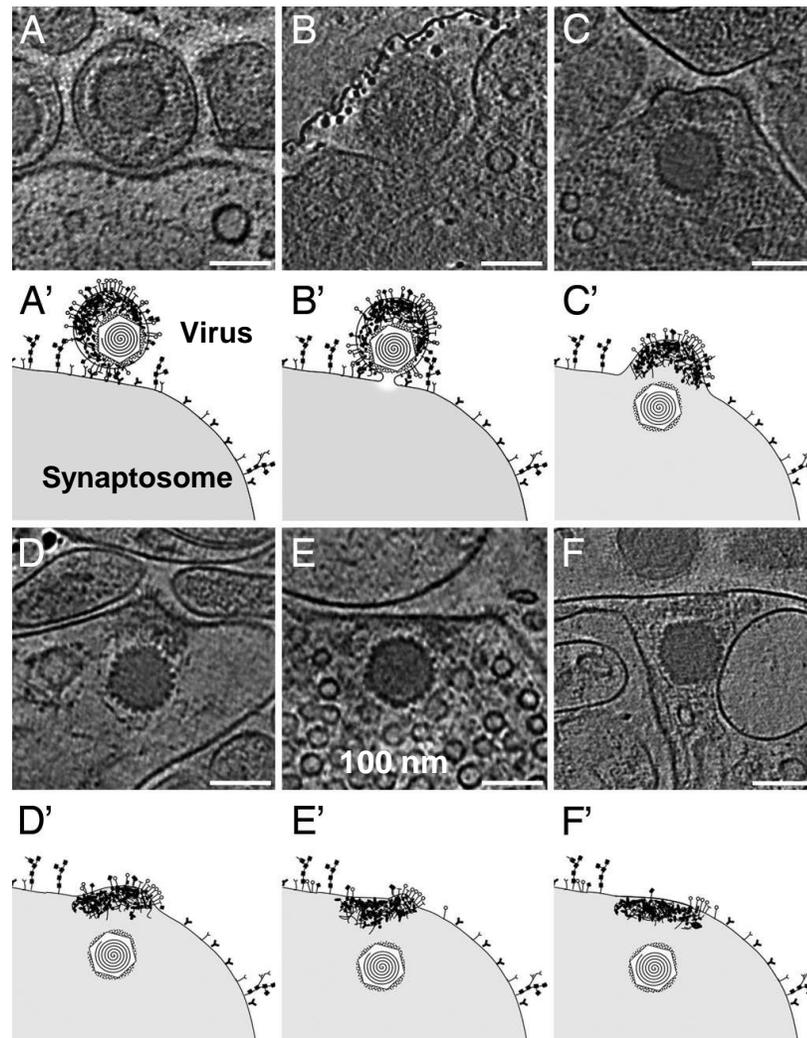
**identified  
molecules**



# Dense Density



- Virus
- Viral tegument
- Glycoproteins
- Actin filaments
- Synaptic vesicles
- Vesicles
- Synaptic cleft
- Membrane



Herpes virus entering a synaptosome

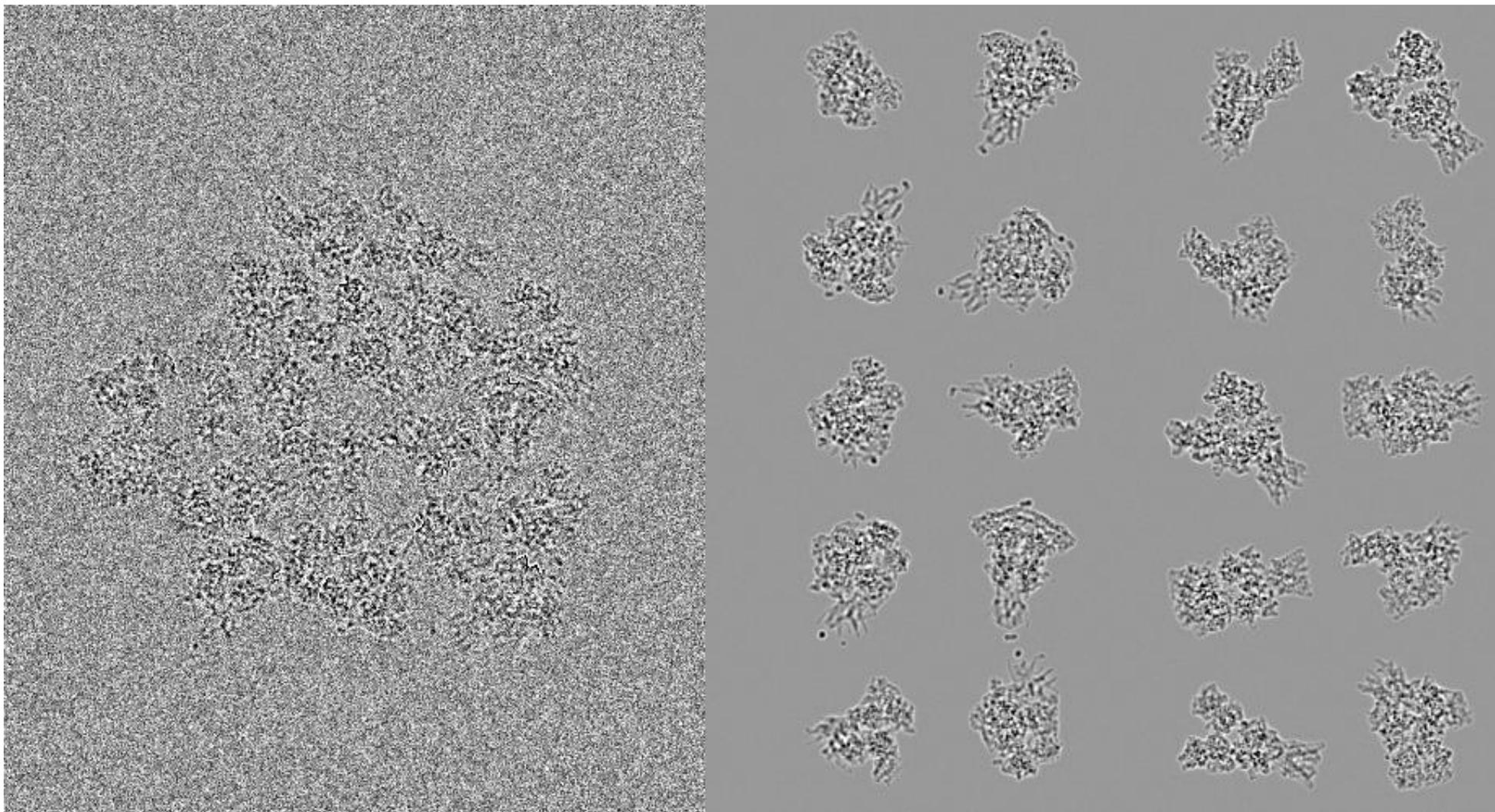


# High Resolution Fingerprints

Close-to-high resolution image

NMDA receptor

AMPA receptor



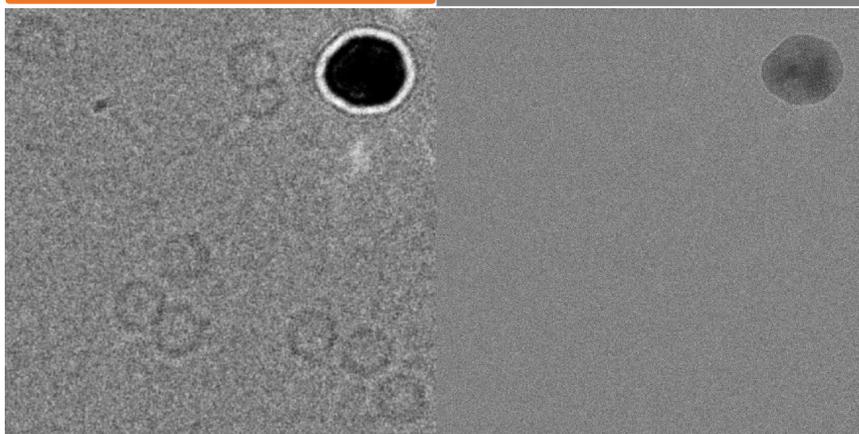
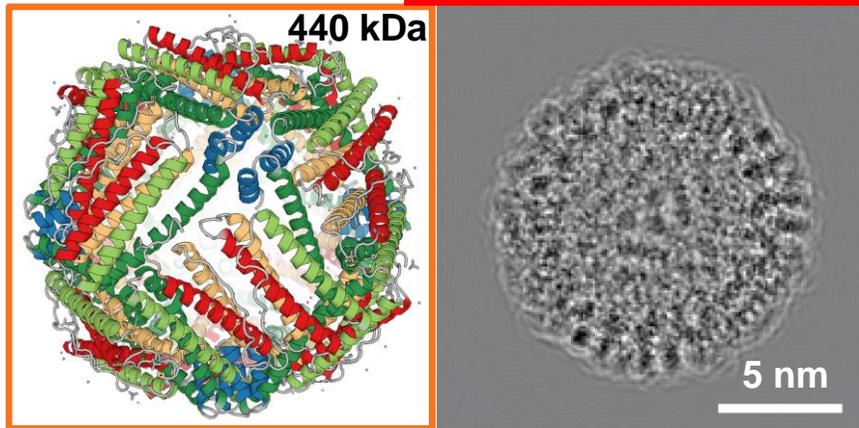


# Proof of Principle

Apoferritin

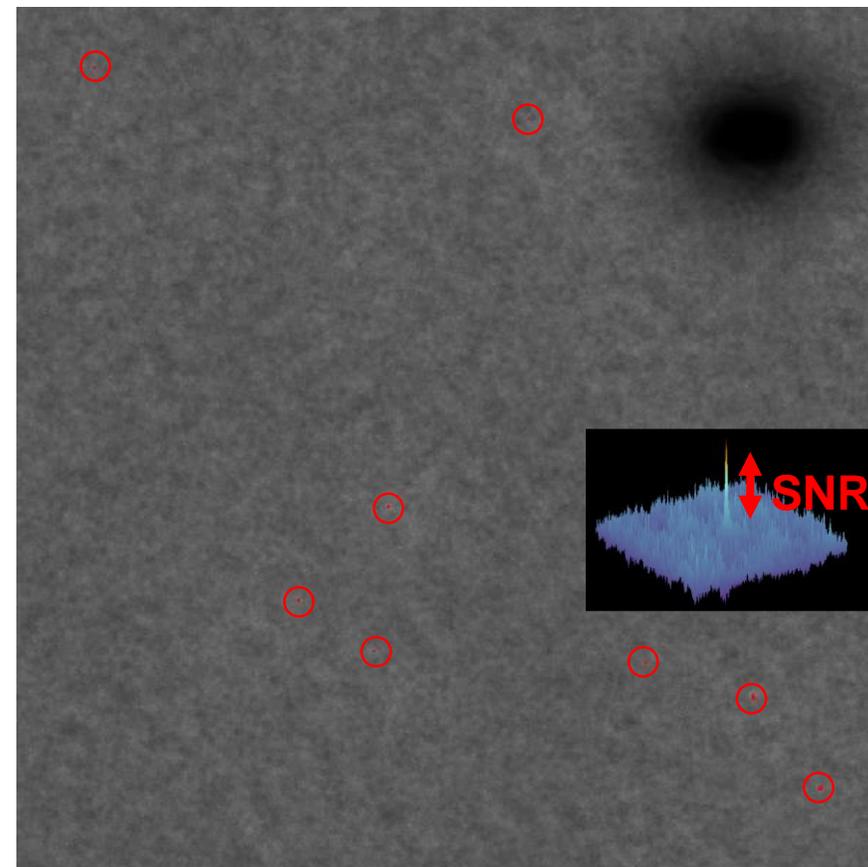
2.4 million projections

Computationally expensive!



Defocused image  
(control)

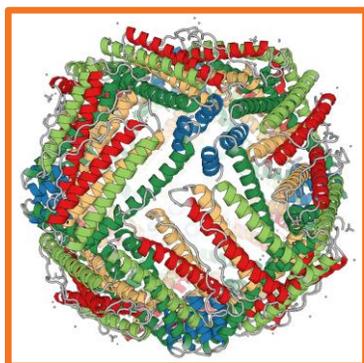
Cryo-EM image



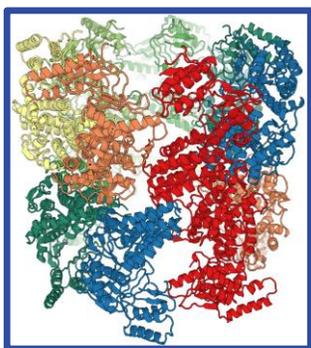
Correlation map  
(maximum correlation value at each point)



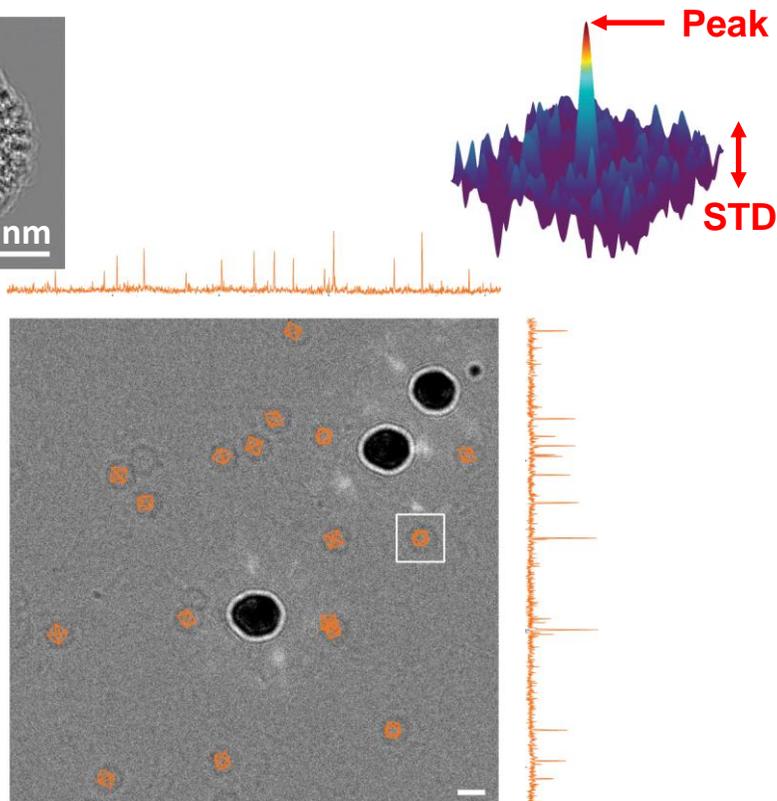
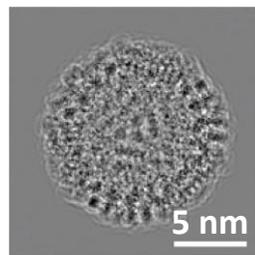
# High Specificity



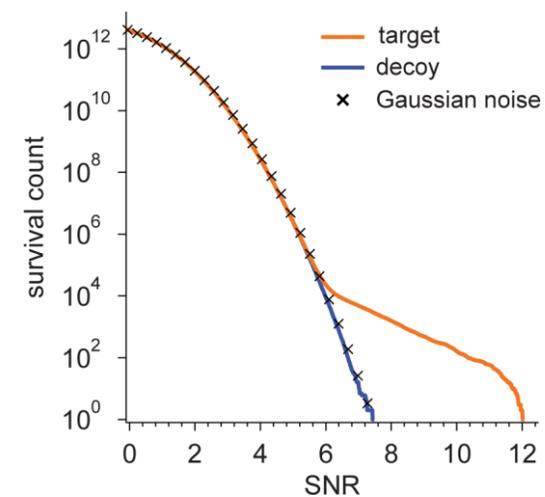
Apoferritin



GroEL (decoy)

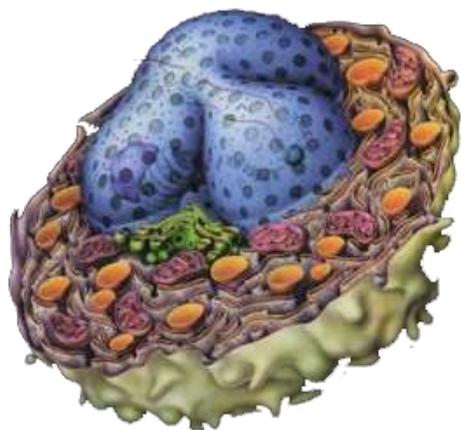


$$\text{SNR} = \text{Peak} / \text{STD} \\ \approx 12 \text{ (apoferritin)}$$

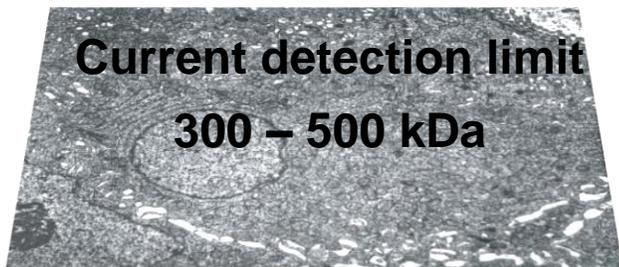




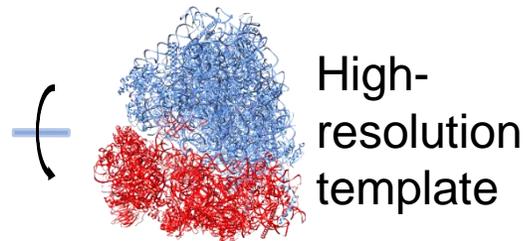
# 2D Template Matching



One exposure of  
untilted sample



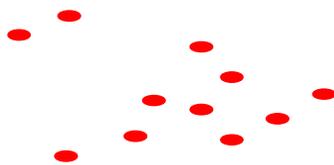
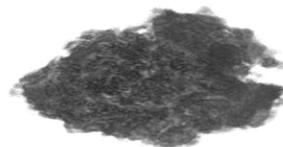
2 – 3 million orientations



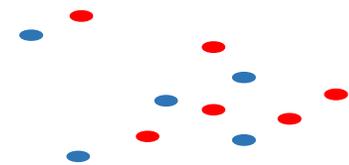
High-  
resolution  
template



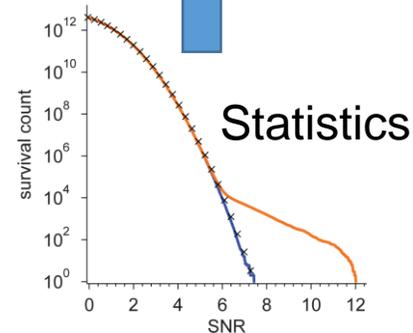
Projections



Correlation peaks



Detected targets

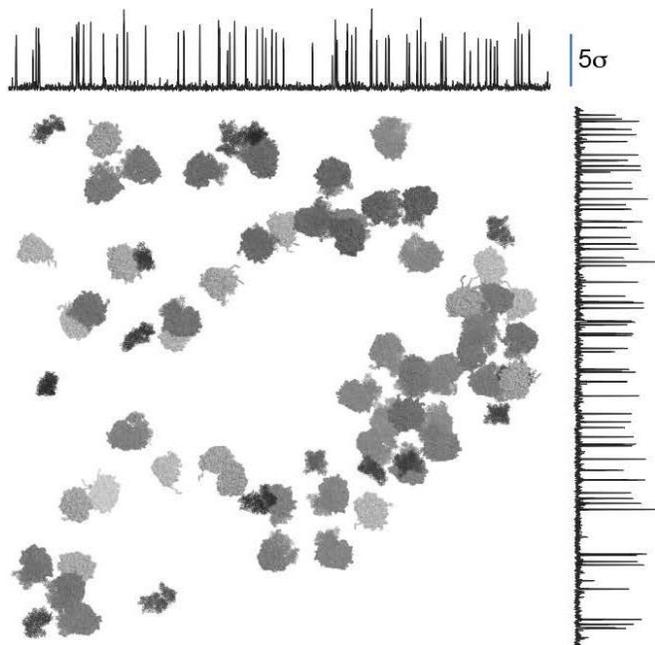
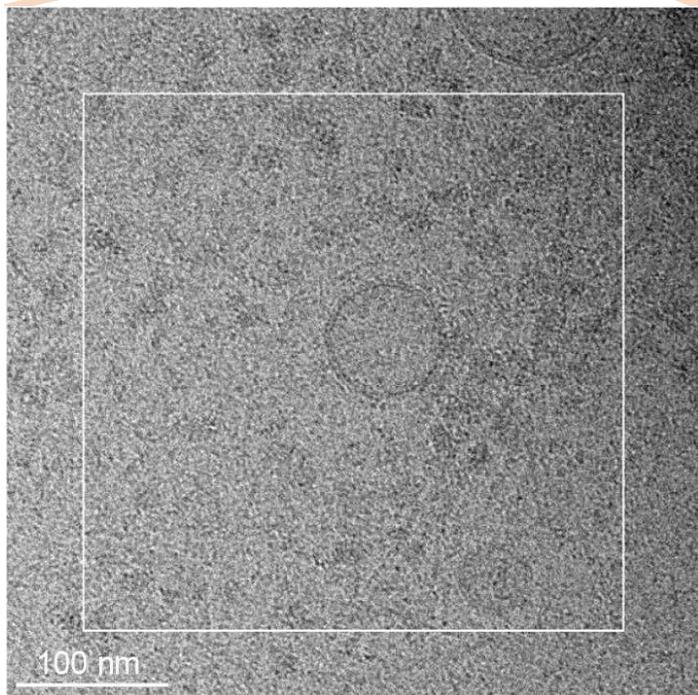
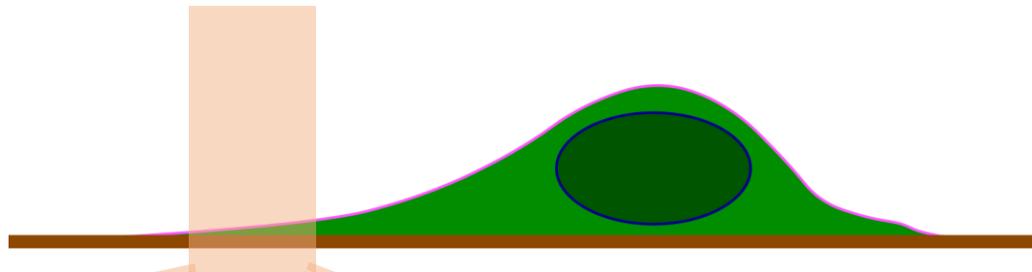


Statistics





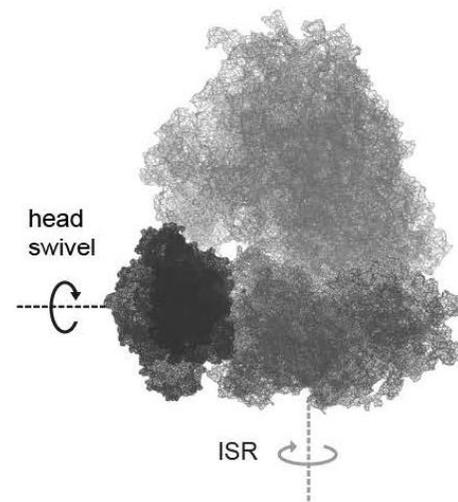
# Detecting Ribosomes in Cells



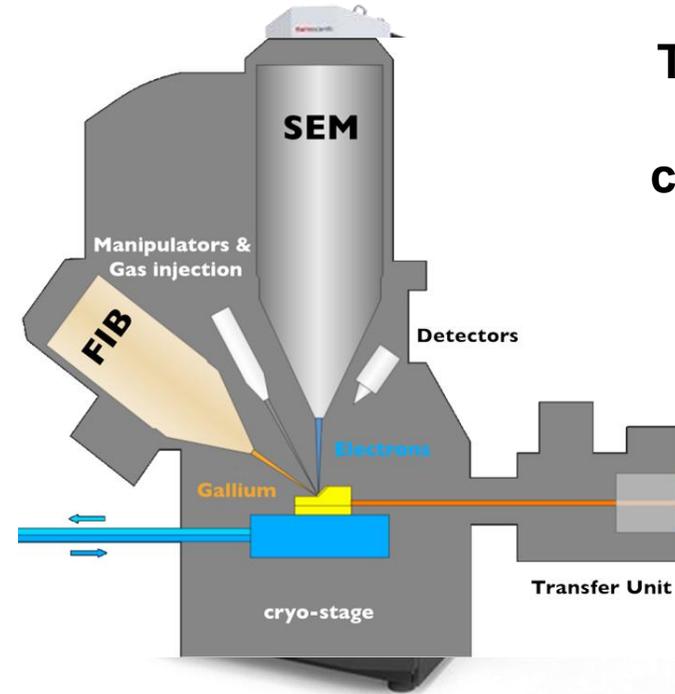
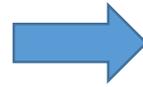
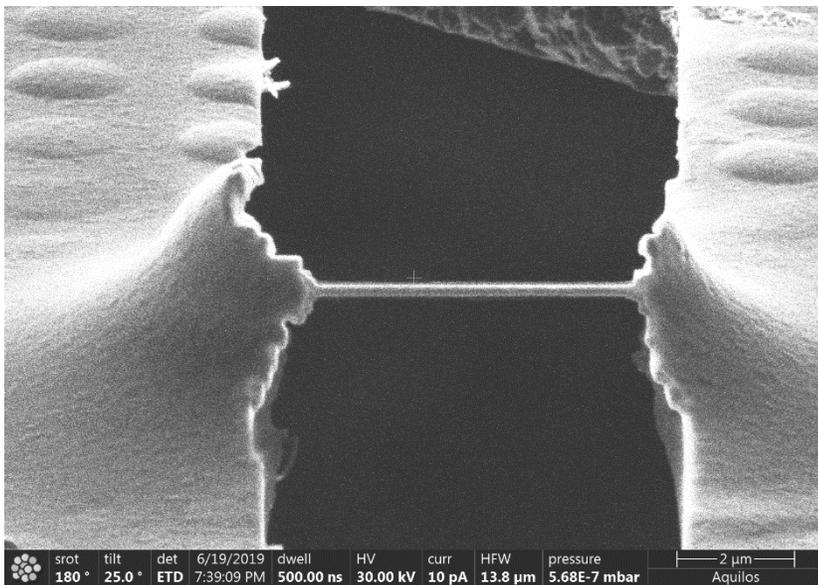
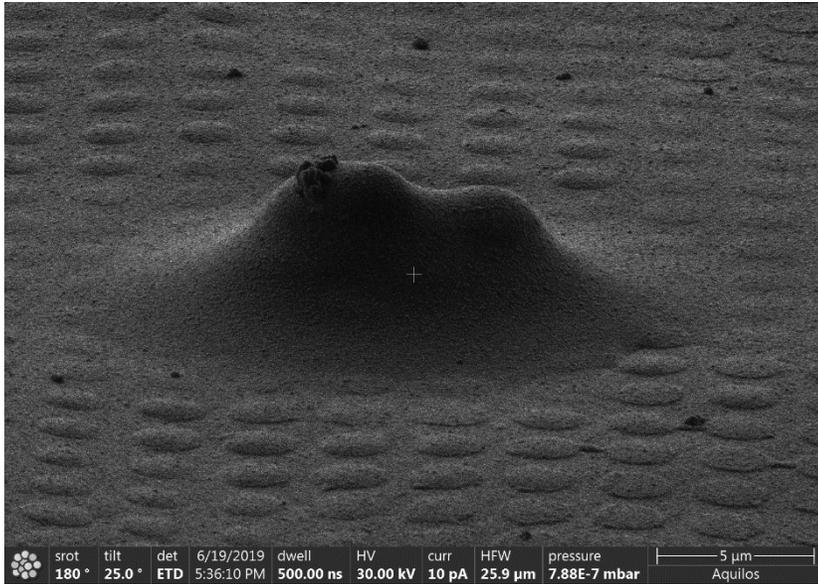
Cells: Mouse embryonic fibroblast  
Template: Human 80S ribosome

6ek0: 80S ribosome

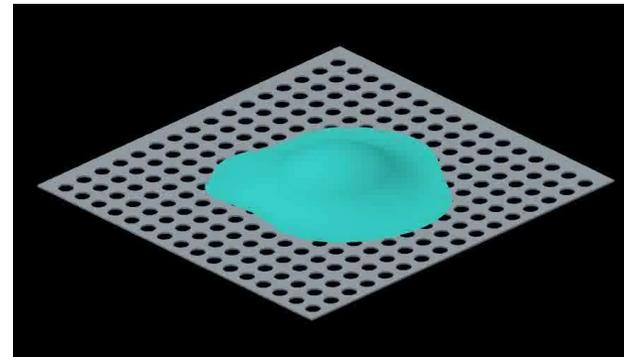
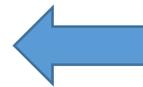
Natchiar et al. 2017  
(PMID: 29143818)



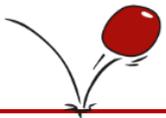
# FIB-milling frozen *S. cerevisiae*



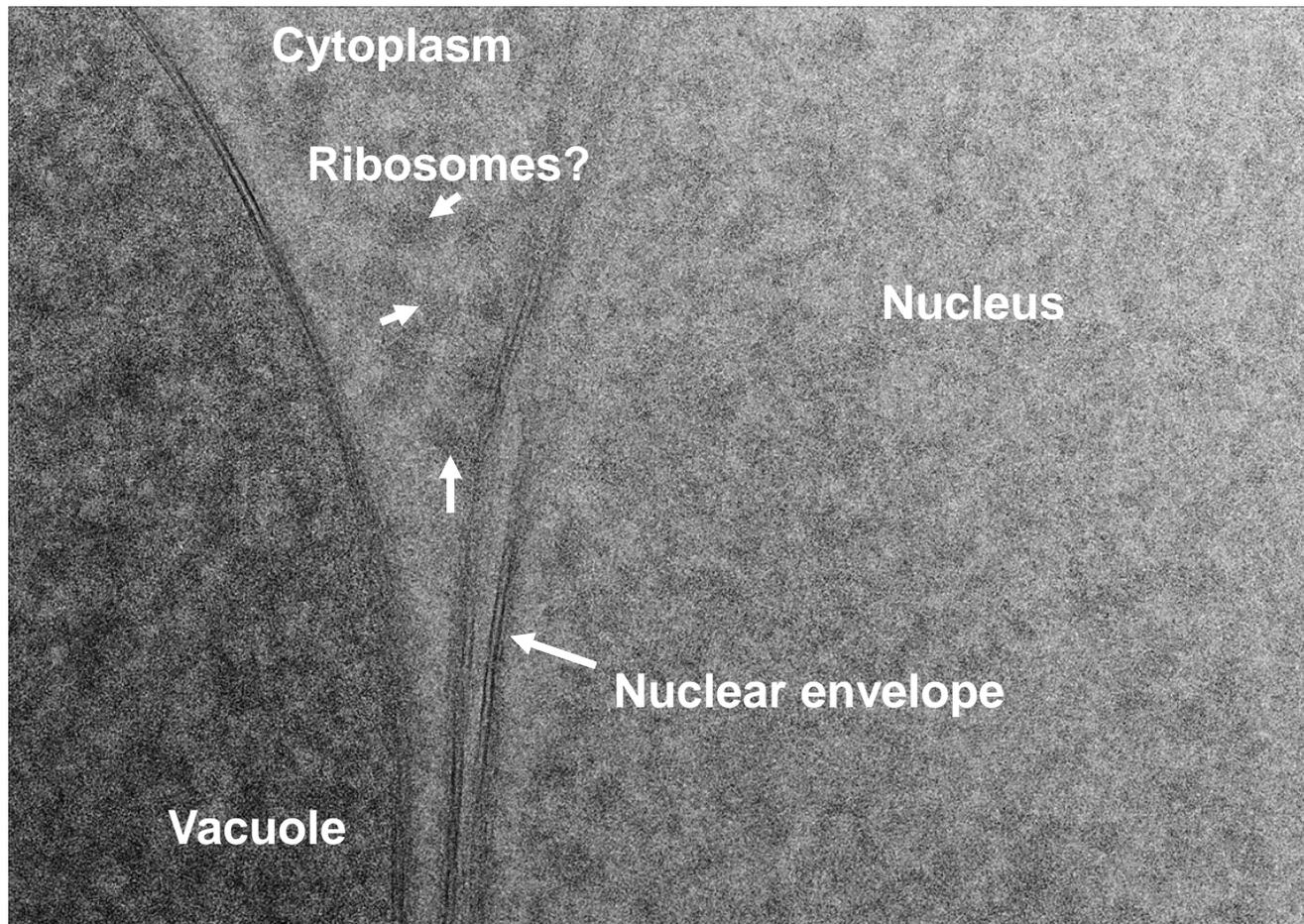
Thermo Fisher Aquilos  
Focused Ion Beam  
cryo-milling instrument



Animation by **Tim Laugs**  
MPI of Biochemistry  
Martinsried



# Nuclear Periphery

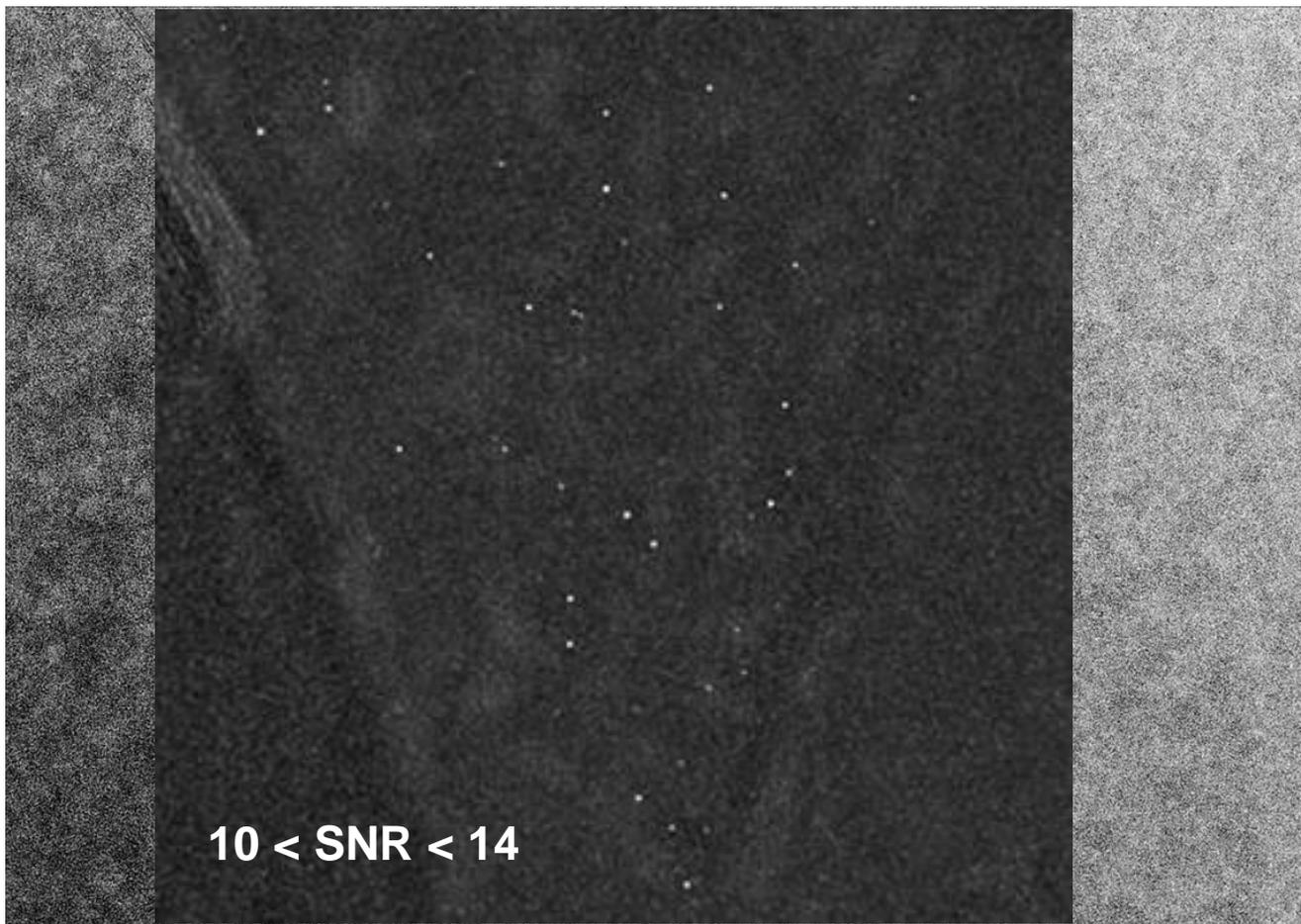


Titan Krios, Gatan K3  
Sample thickness: 150 nm

  
**500 Å**



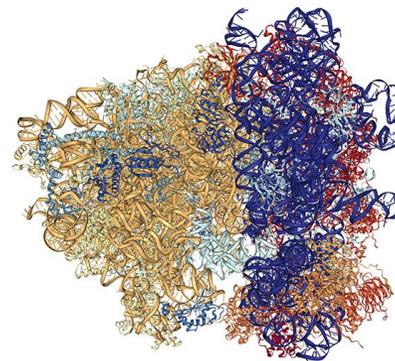
# Template Search



$10 < \text{SNR} < 14$

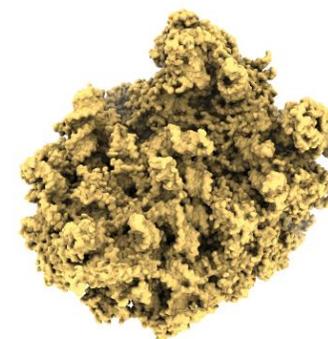
Titan Krios, Gatan K3  
Sample thickness: 150 nm

  
**500 Å**



6q8y: 60S large  
ribosomal subunit

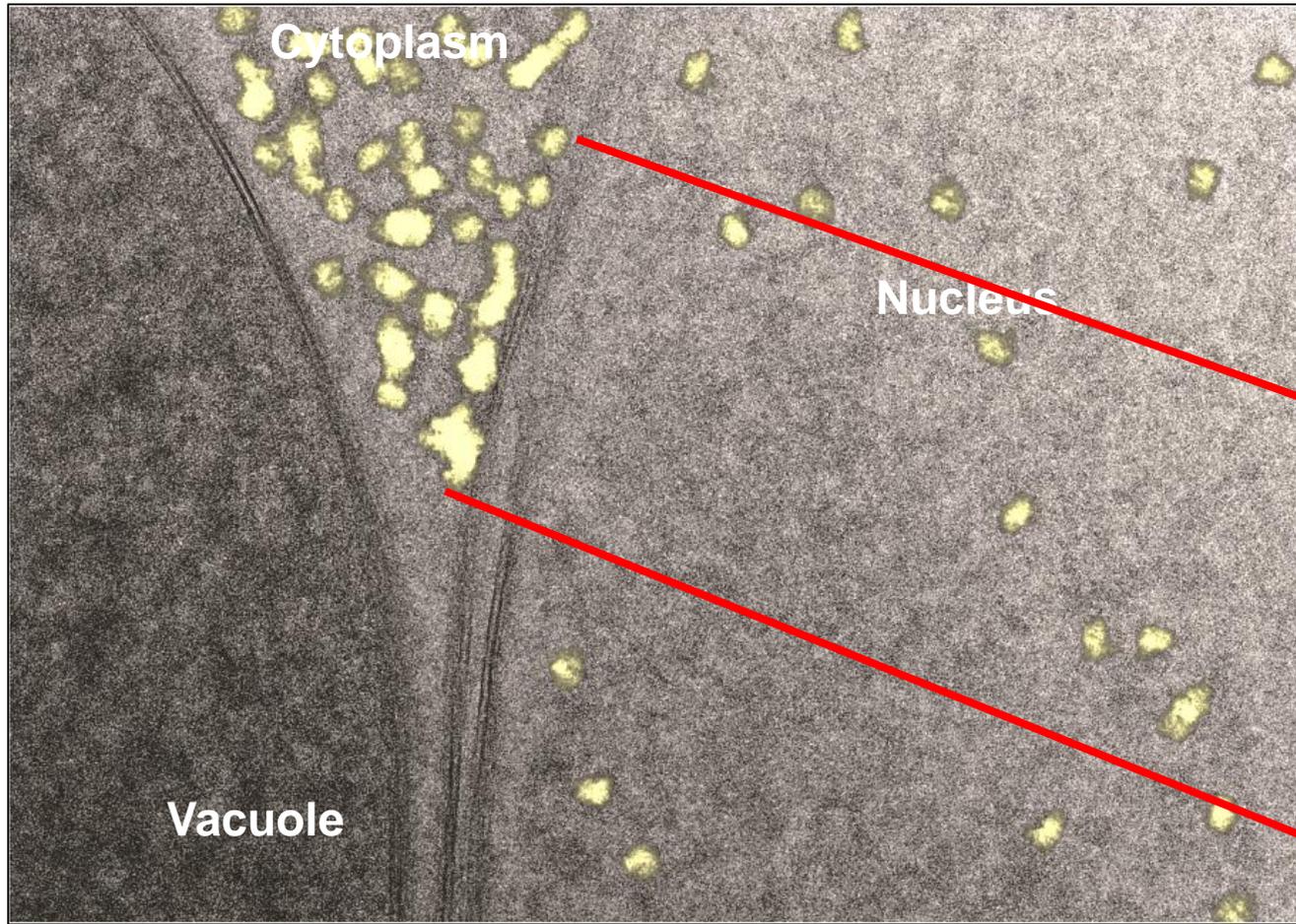
Tesina et al. 2019  
(PMID: 30911188)



3D template

Lucas et al. 2022 (PMID: 36005291)

# Detecting 60S Ribosomal Subunits



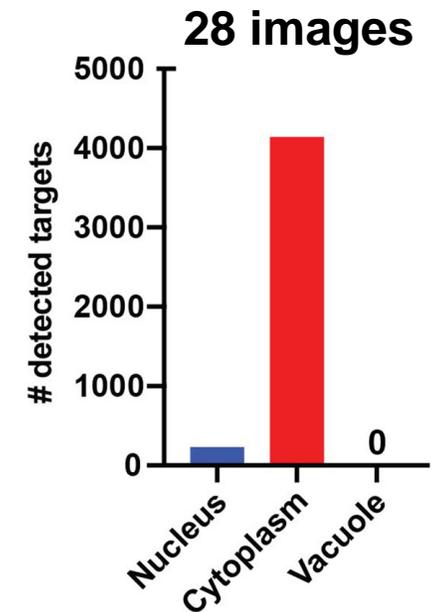
Titan Krios, Gatan K3  
Sample thickness: 150 nm

500 Å

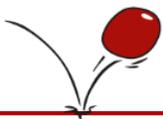


6q8y: 60S large  
ribosomal subunit

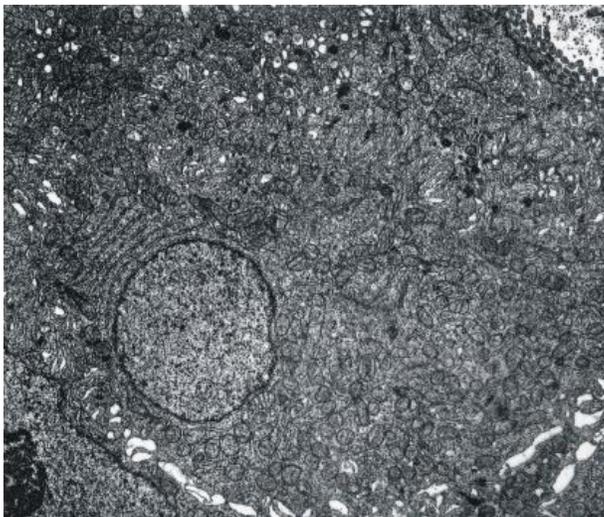
Tesina et al. 2019  
(PMID: 30911188)



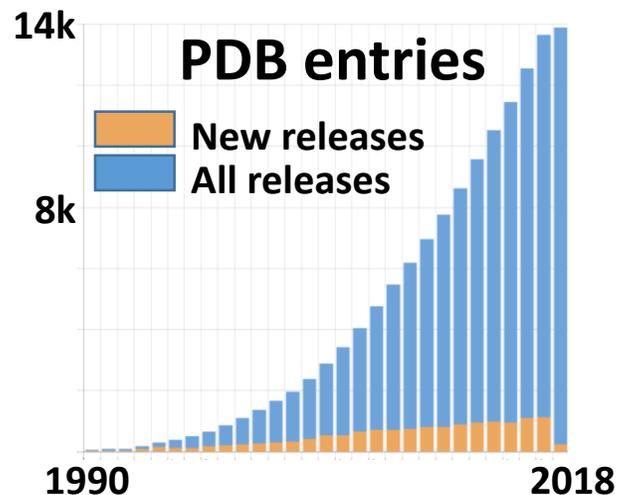
Lucas et al. 2022 (PMID: 36005291)



# Prospects



Angstrom Images, LLC



**+ AlphaFold 2  
(machine learning)**

Current molecular weight limit:

- **300 - 500 kDa** orientations not constrained  $\longrightarrow$  **60 - 100 kDa** if images perfect
- **100 kDa** with constraints (e.g. membrane)



# Challenges With 2DTM

---

- Sample **inhomogeneity**
- **Low-resolution** contrast
- Targets **too small** / many false negatives
- Templates **mismatch**



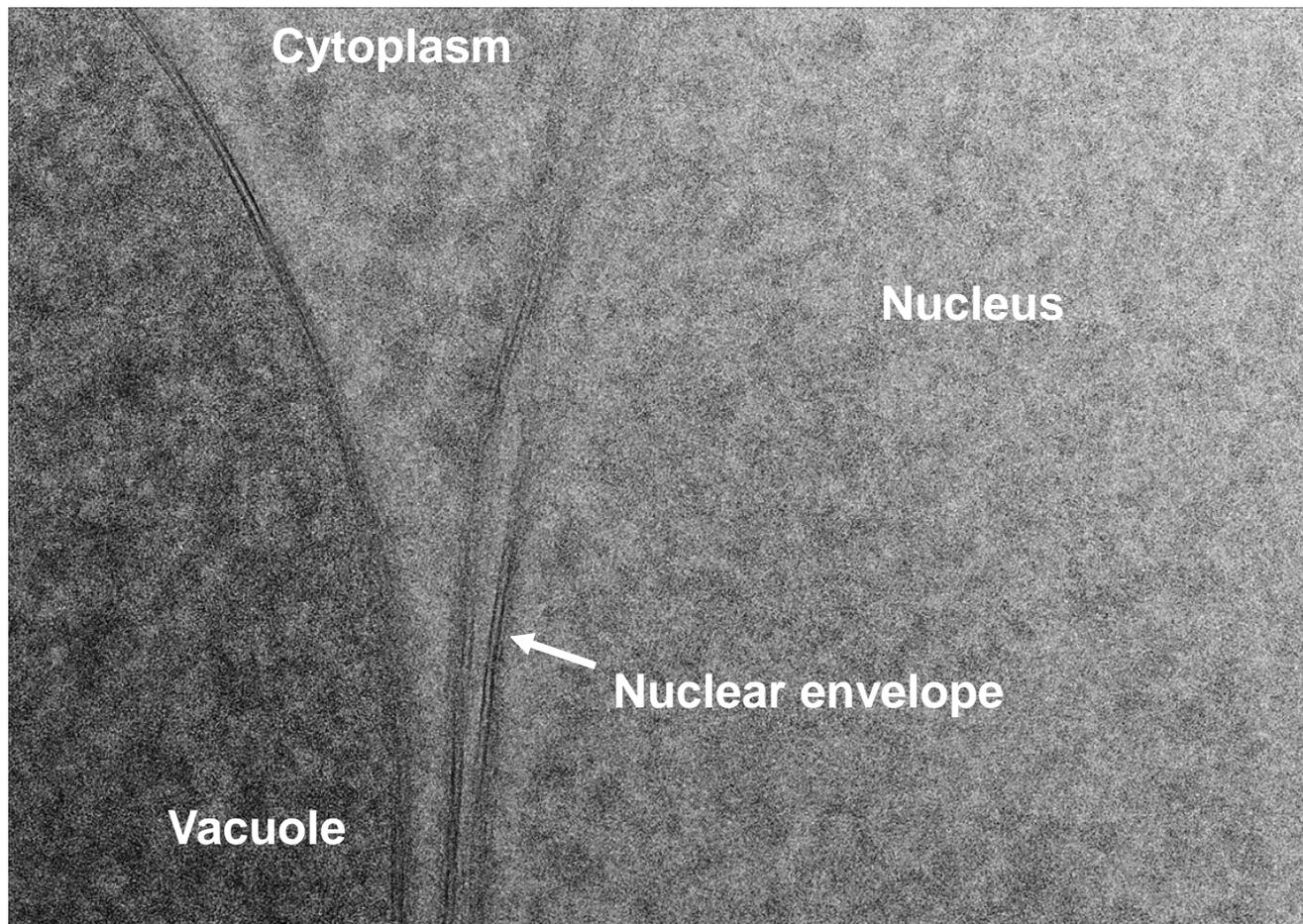
# Challenges With 2DTM

---

- **Sample inhomogeneity**
- **Low-resolution** contrast
- Targets **too small** / many false negatives
- Templates **mismatch**



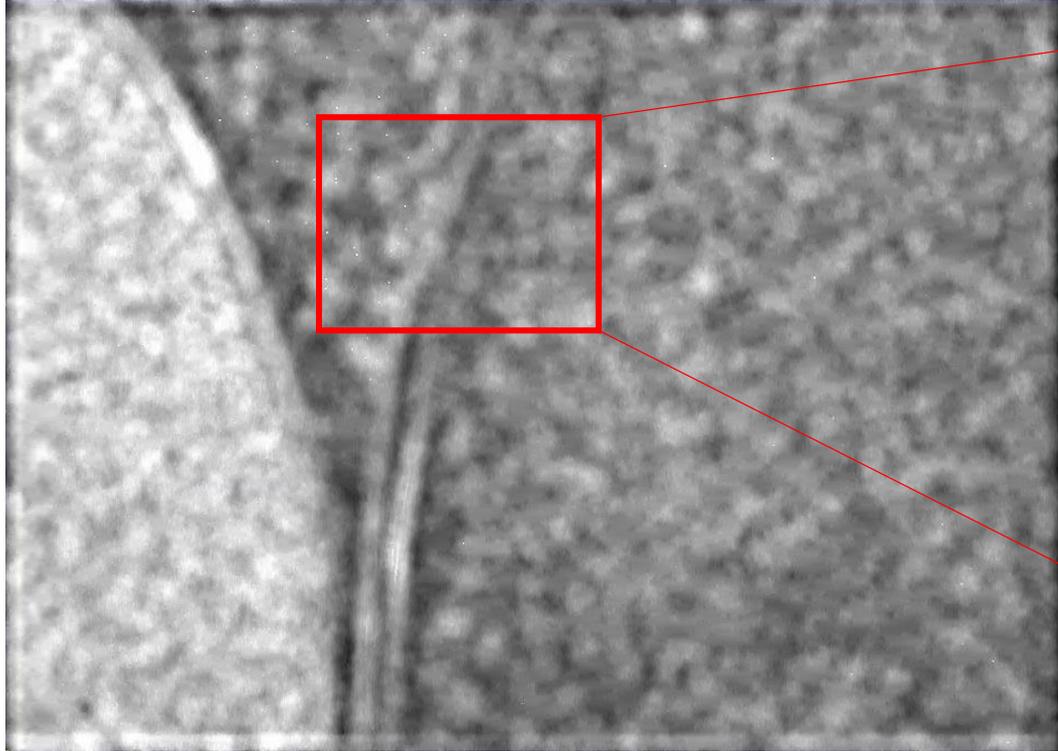
# Uneven Contrast



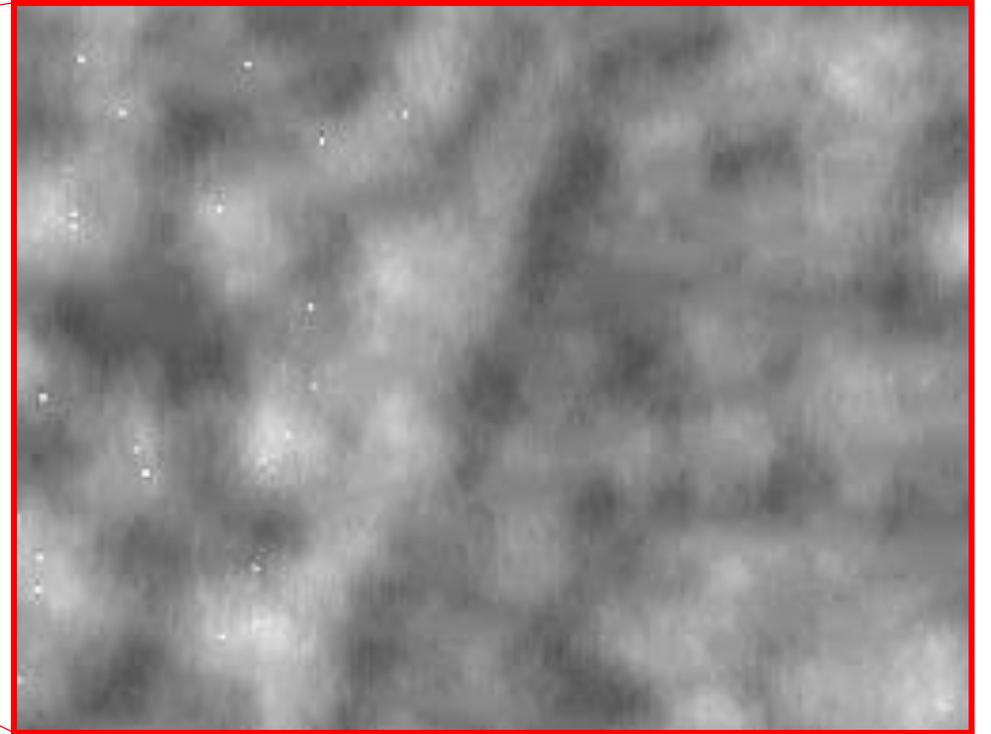
Titan Krios, Gatan K3  
Sample thickness: 150 nm

  
500 Å

# Maximum Intensity Projection (MIP)

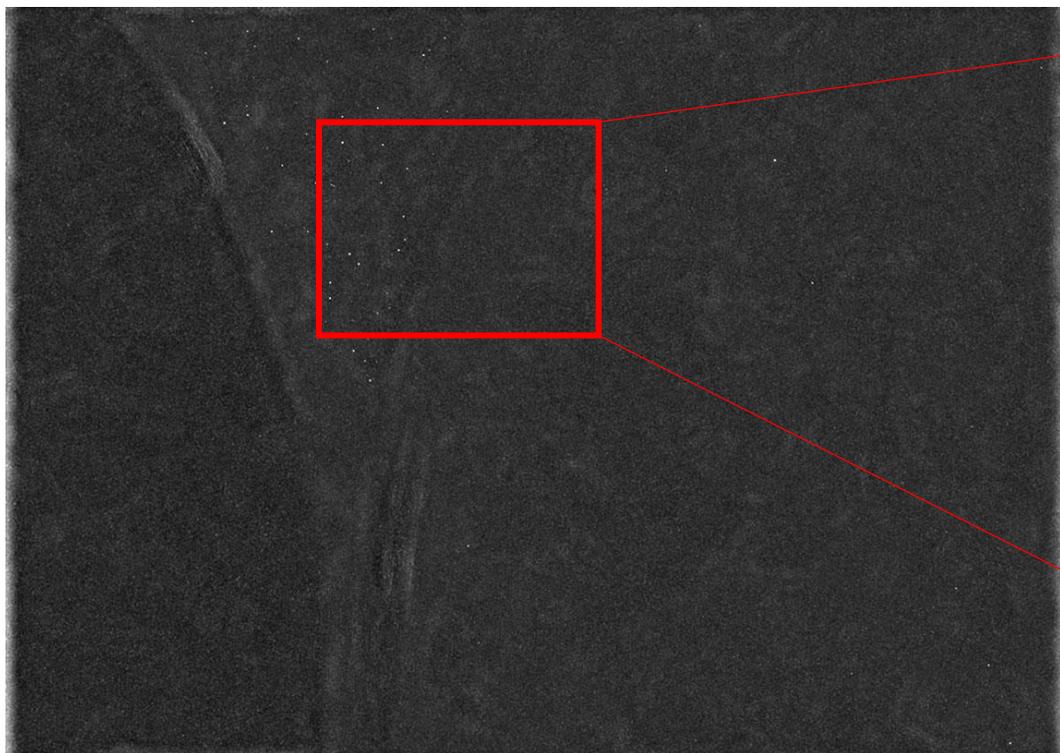


**MIP**

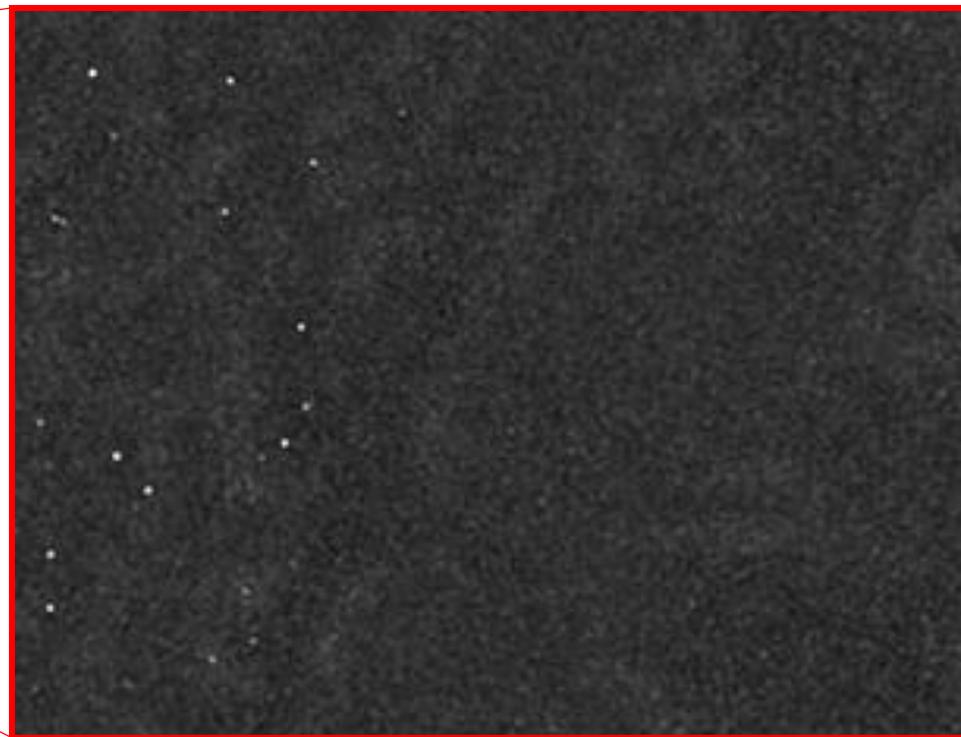




# Scaled MIP



Scaled MIP



$$scaled\ mip_{xy} \approx \frac{mip(\phi, \theta, \psi, \Delta f)_{xy} - \mu(\phi, \theta, \psi, \Delta f)_{xy}}{\sigma(\phi, \theta, \psi, \Delta f)_{xy}}$$



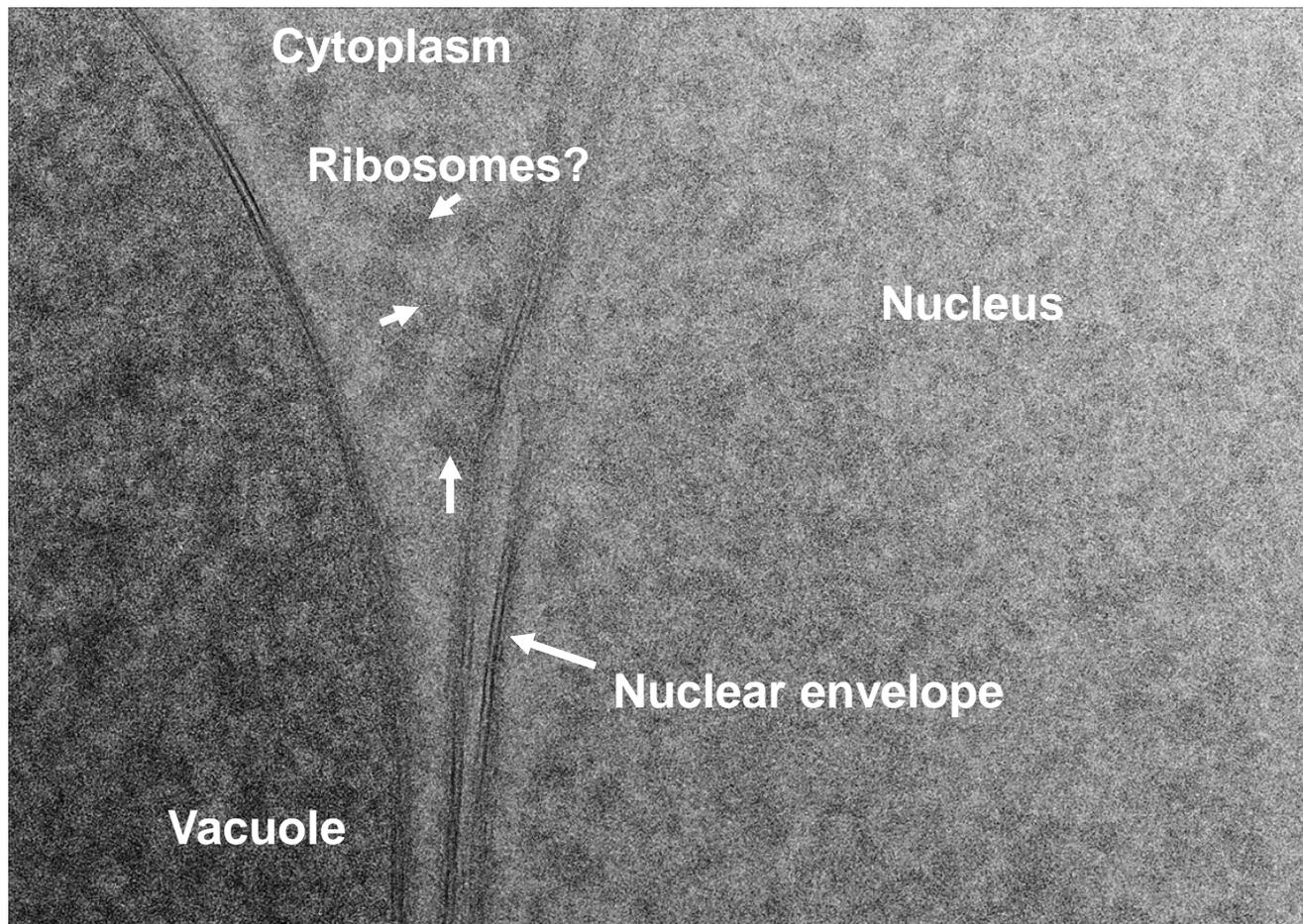
# Challenges With 2DTM

---

- Sample inhomogeneity
- **Low-resolution** contrast
- Targets **too small** / many false negatives
- Templates **mismatch**

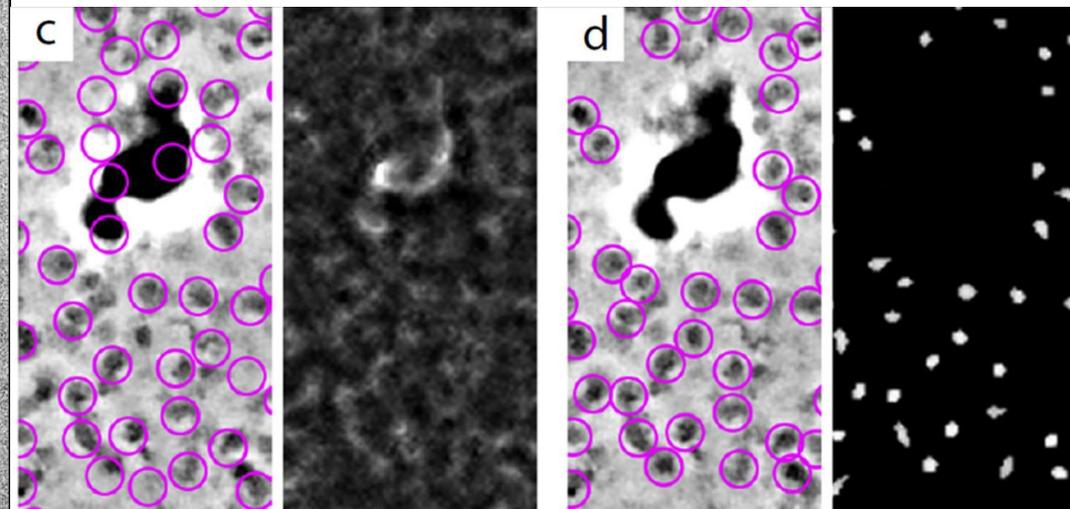


# Low-Resolution Contrast



Titan Krios, Gatan K3  
Sample thickness: 150 nm

500 Å



Template matching (RELION)

Neural network (Warp)

Glaeser et al. 2021

How to combine these approaches?

Lucas et al. 2022 (PMID: 36005291)



# Challenges With 2DTM

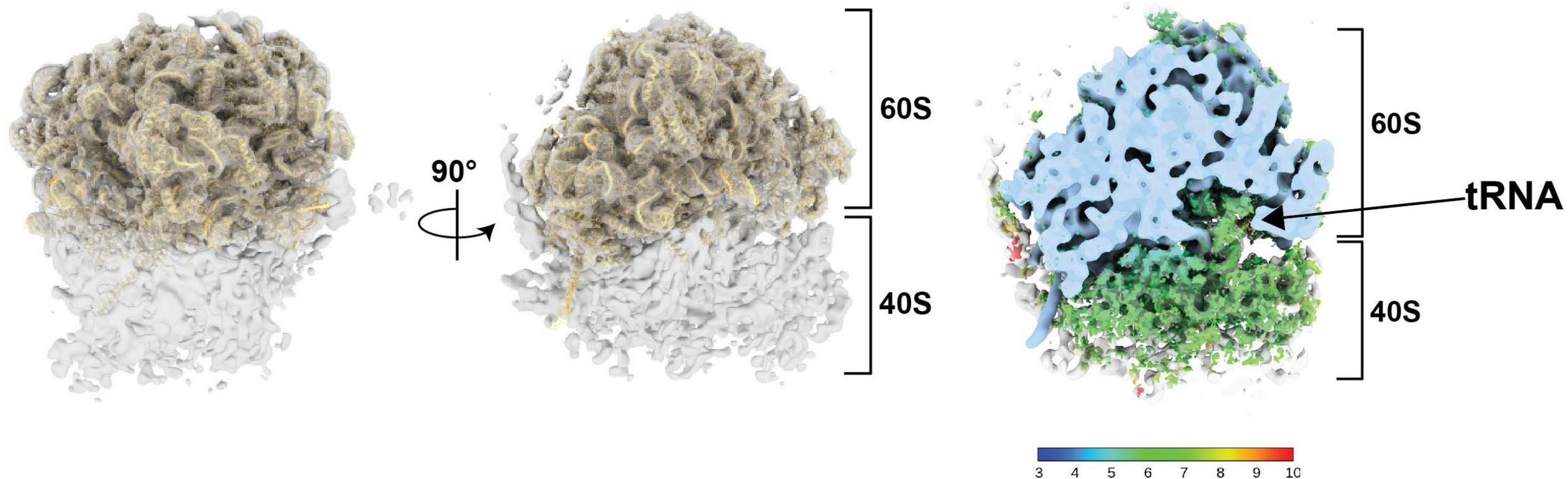
---

- Sample inhomogeneity
- Low-resolution contrast
- Targets **too small** / many false negatives
- Templates mismatch



# Detecting Extra Density

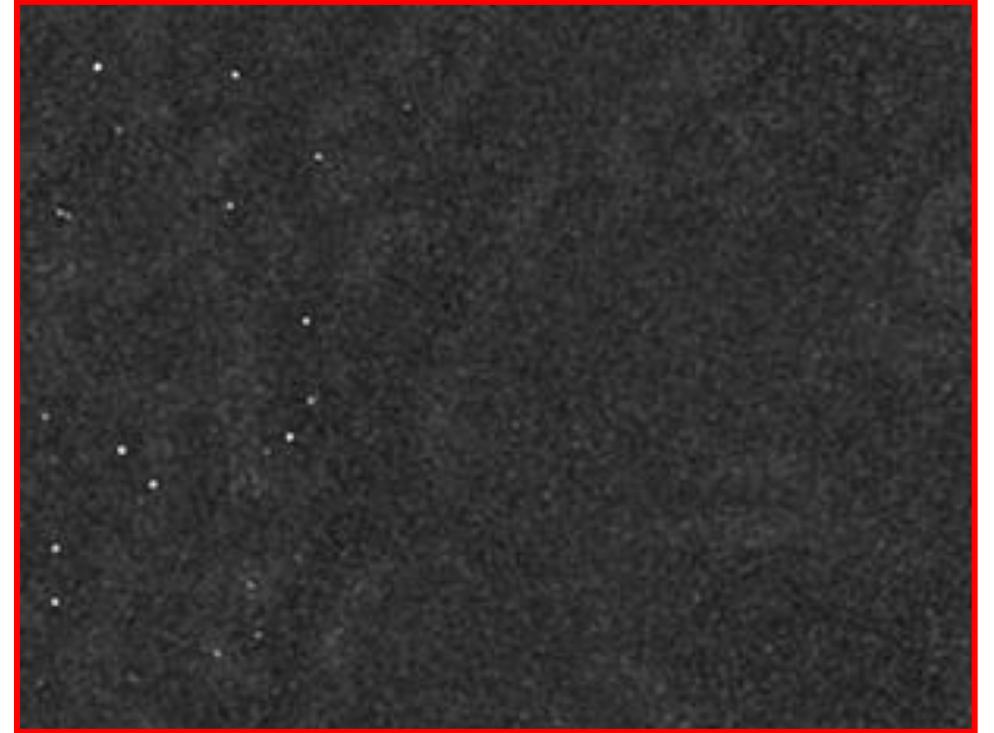
28 micrographs, 3991 detected targets





# Increasing Sensitivity

- Better background models (machine learning)
- Peak profile fitting (auto-correlation function)
- Better templates (accounting for radiation damage, hydration layer, inelastic scattering etc)
- Combining 2D and 3D template matching

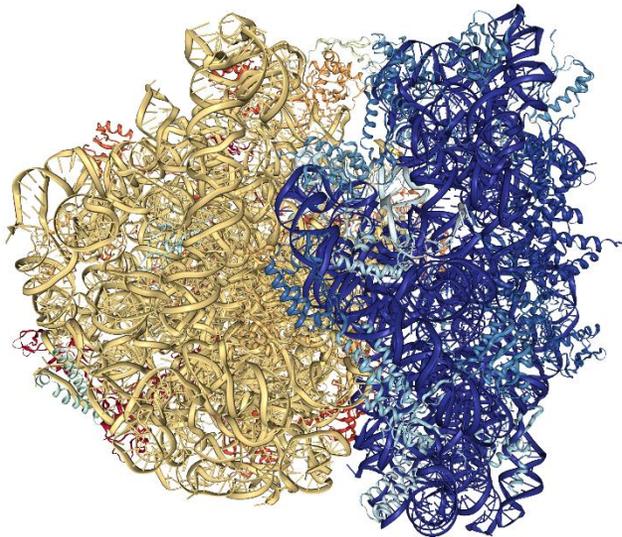




# Combining 2D and 3DTM: Ribosomes in Bacteria

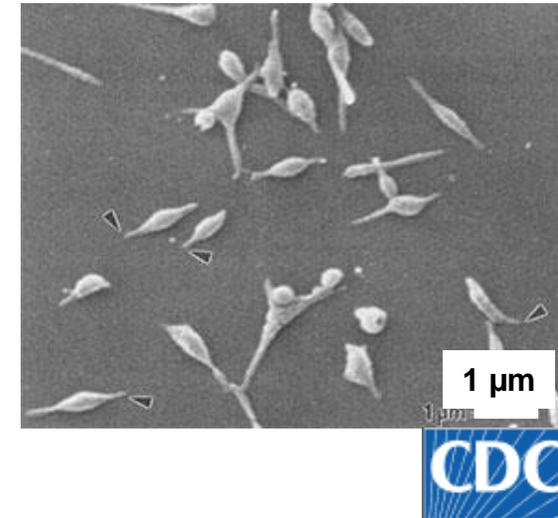
**50S large ribosomal  
subunit  
1.3 MDa**

**30S small ribosomal  
subunit  
0.7 MDa**



*Bacillus subtilis*  
70S ribosome

**Mycoplasma pneumoniae**

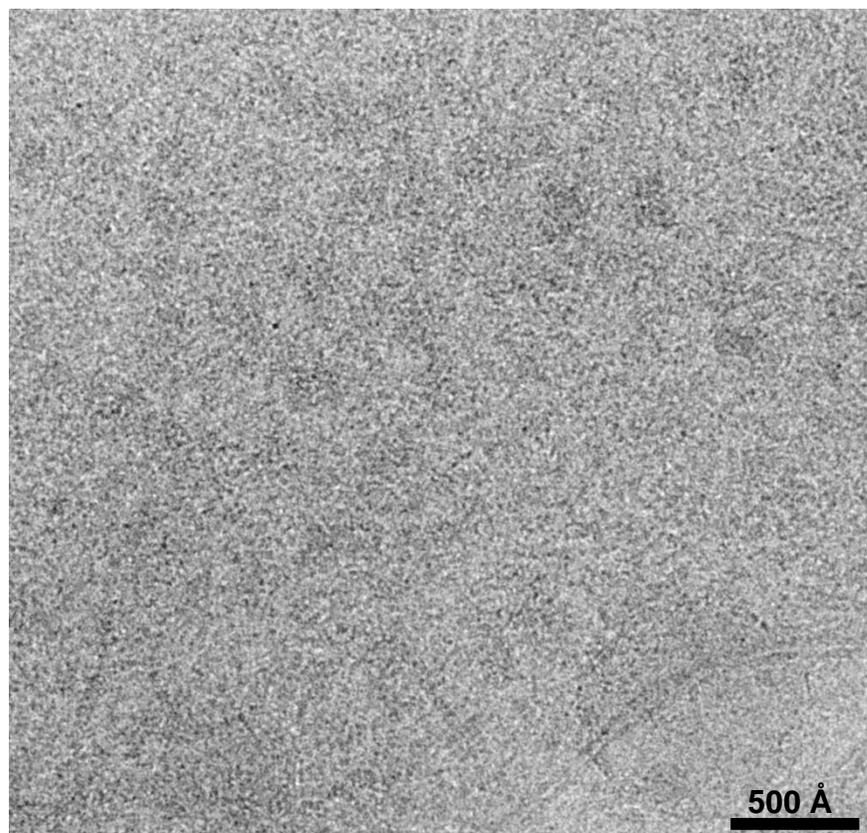


**Thin enough to be electron  
transparent**

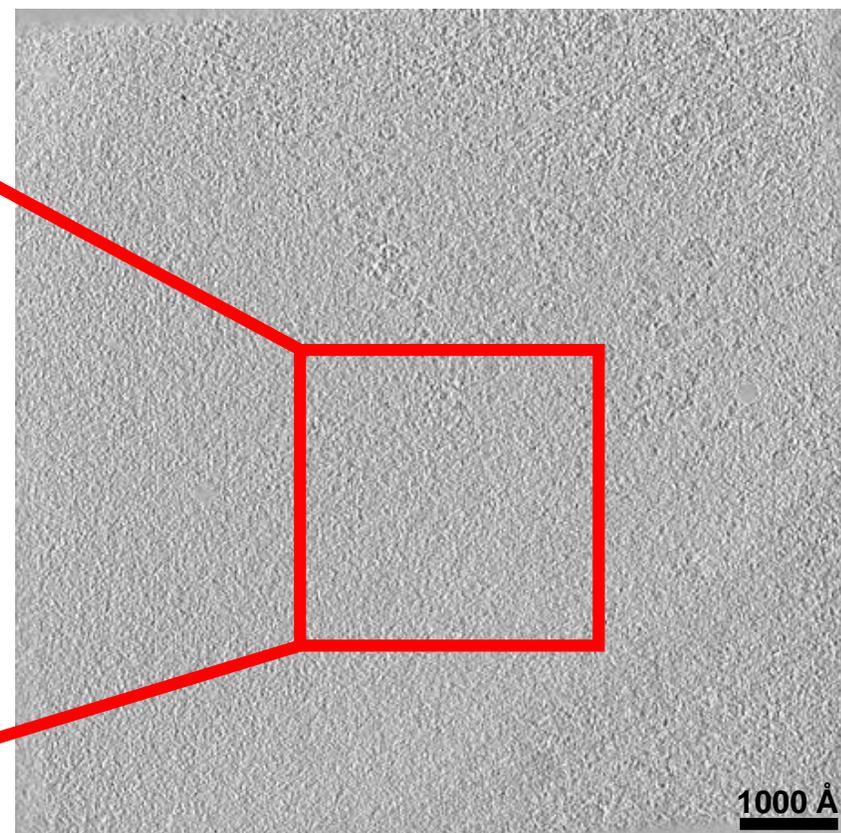


# Two Experiments

Single image of untilted sample ( $30 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^2$ )



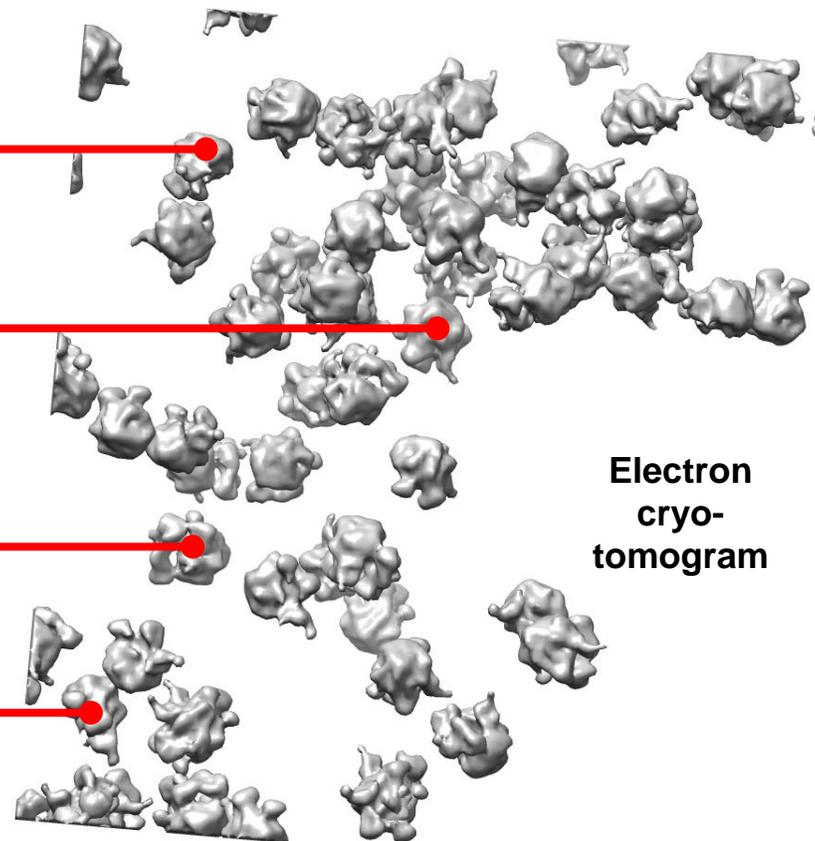
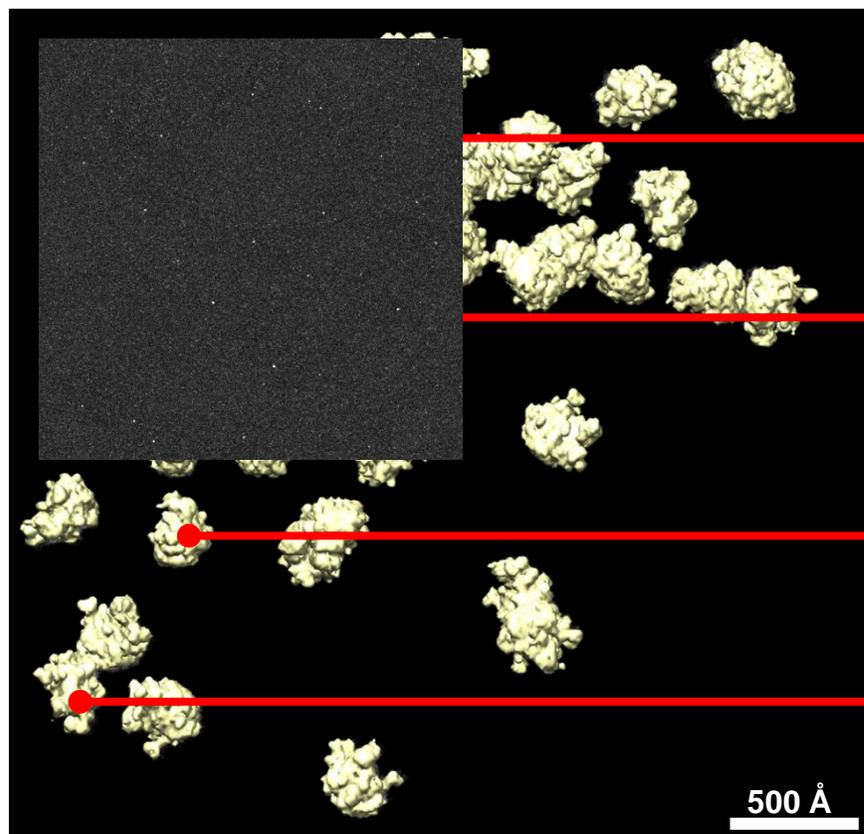
Tomogram ( $80 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^2$ )



Sample thickness: 150 nm



# Large Ribosomal Subunits



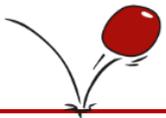
Particle defocus refinement → z coordinates



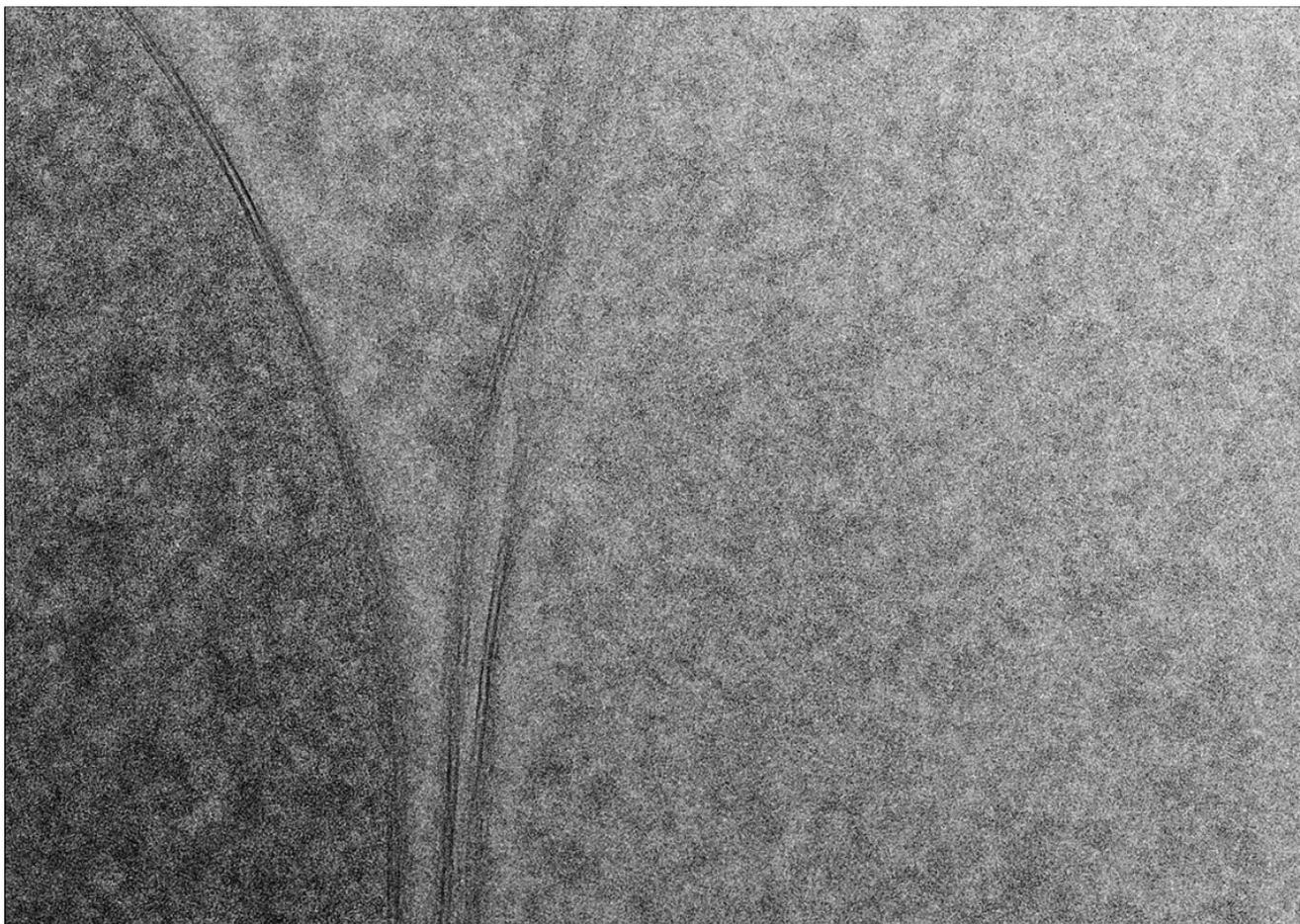
# Challenges With 2DTM

---

- Sample inhomogeneity
- **Low-resolution** contrast
- Targets **too small** / many false negatives
- Templates **mismatch**

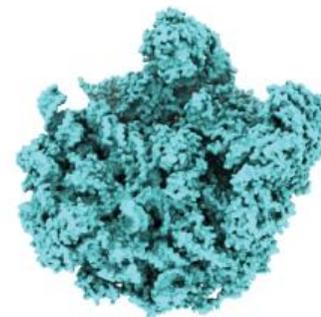


# Detecting Pre-60S Subunits



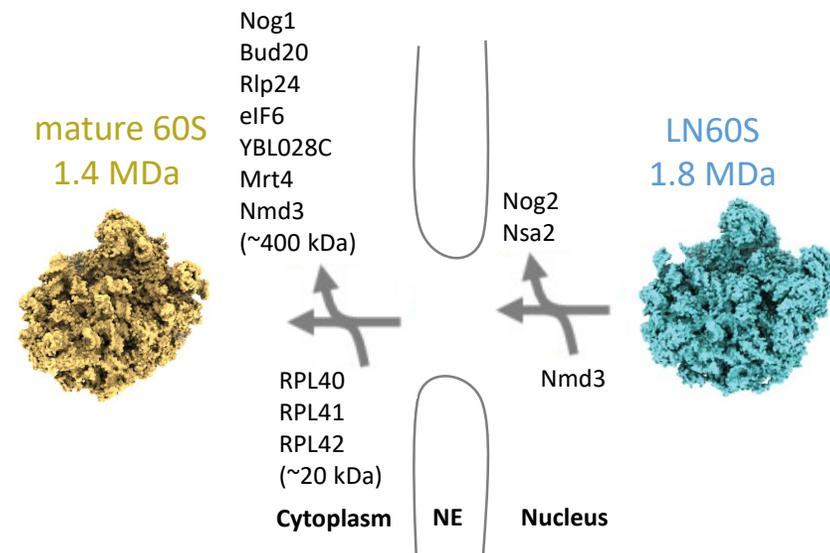
Titan Krios, Gatan K3  
Sample thickness: 150 nm

500 Å



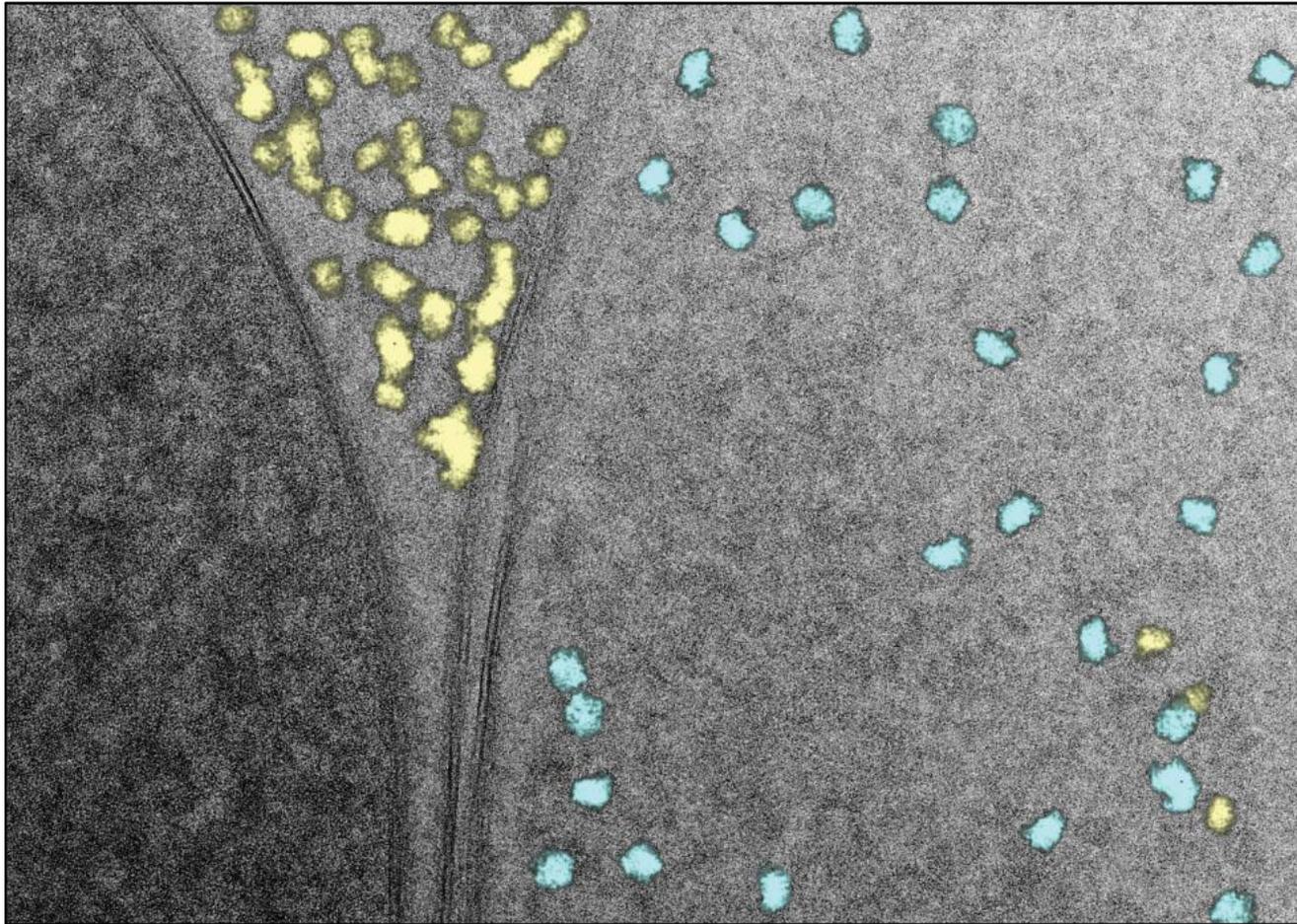
6n8j: late nuclear  
pre-60S subunit

Zhou et al. 2019  
(PMID: 30814529)



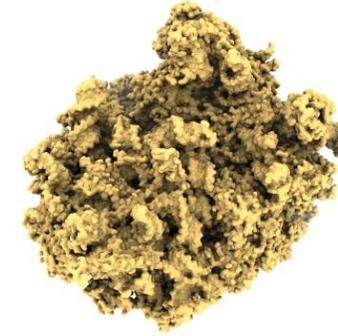
Lucas et al. 2022 (PMID: 36005291)

# Distinguishing 60S From Pre-60S



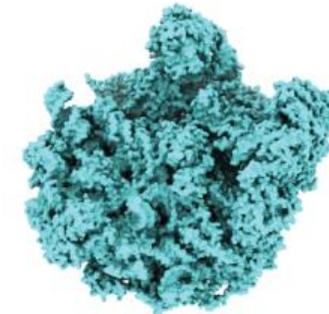
Titan Krios, Gatan K3  
Sample thickness: 150 nm

500 Å



6q8y: 60S large  
ribosomal subunit

Tesina et al. 2019  
(PMID: 30911188)



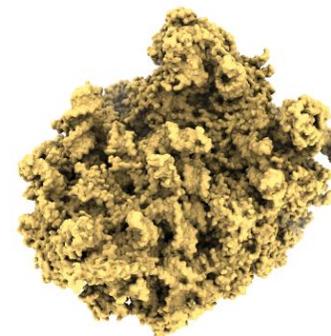
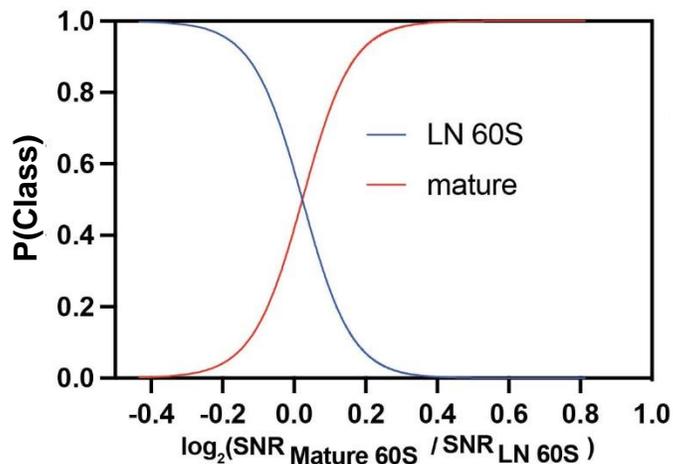
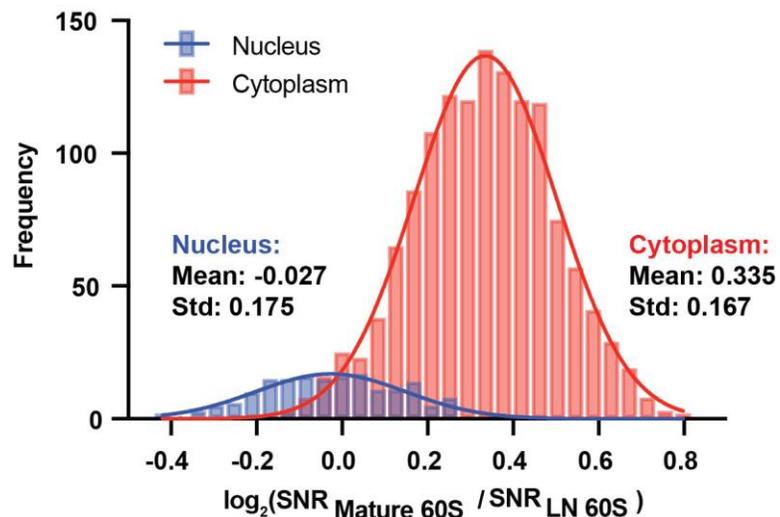
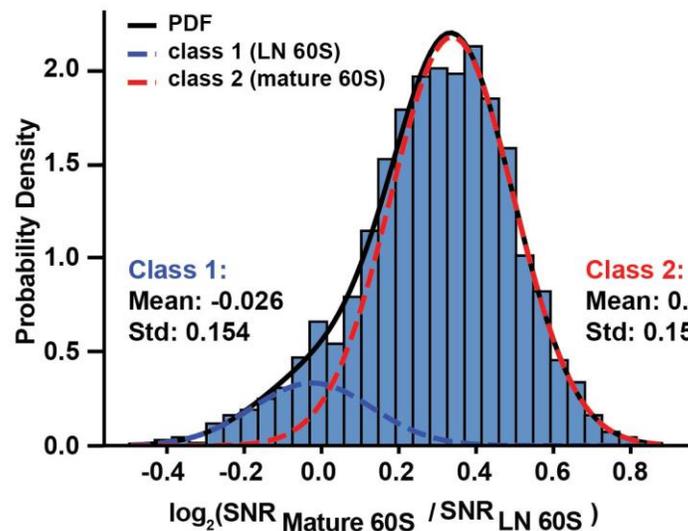
6n8j: late nuclear  
pre-60S subunit

Zhou et al. 2019  
(PMID: 30814529)

Lucas et al. 2022 (PMID: 36005291)

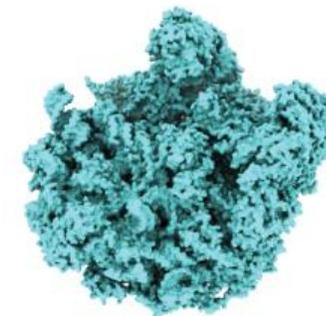
# Distinguishing 60S From Pre-60S

28 micrographs, 1531 detected targets



6q8y: 60S large ribosomal subunit

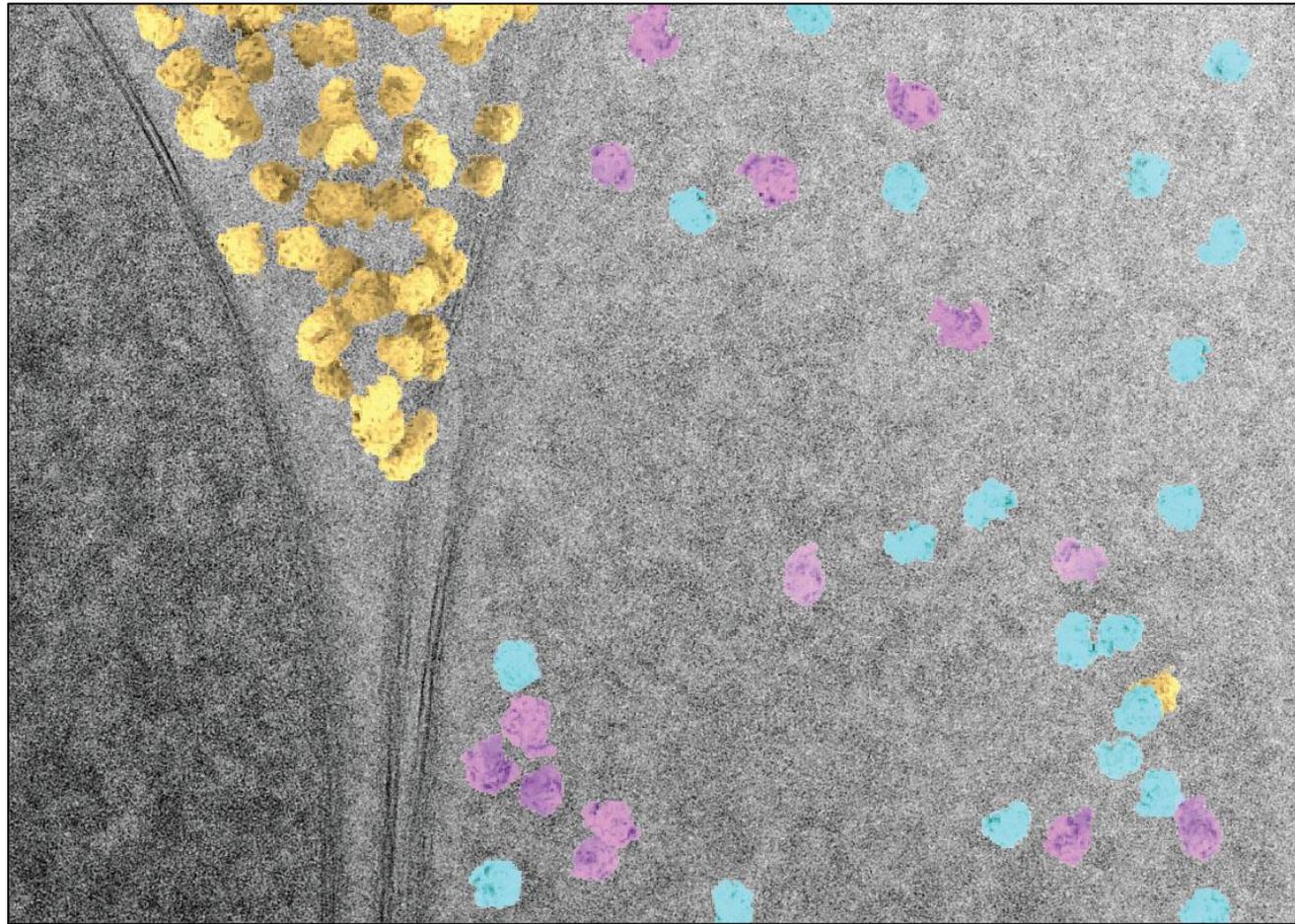
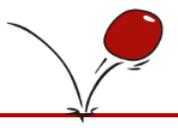
Tesina et al. 2019  
(PMID: 30911188)



6n8j: late nuclear pre-60S subunit

Zhou et al. 2019  
(PMID: 30814529)

# Distinguishing Pre-60S Intermediates

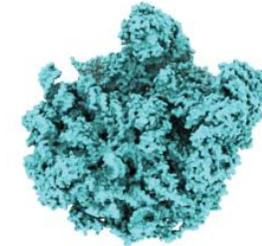


Titan Krios, Gatan K3  
Sample thickness: 150 nm

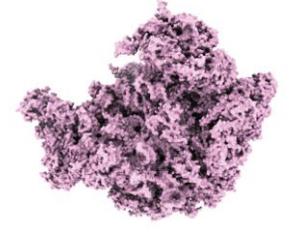
500 Å



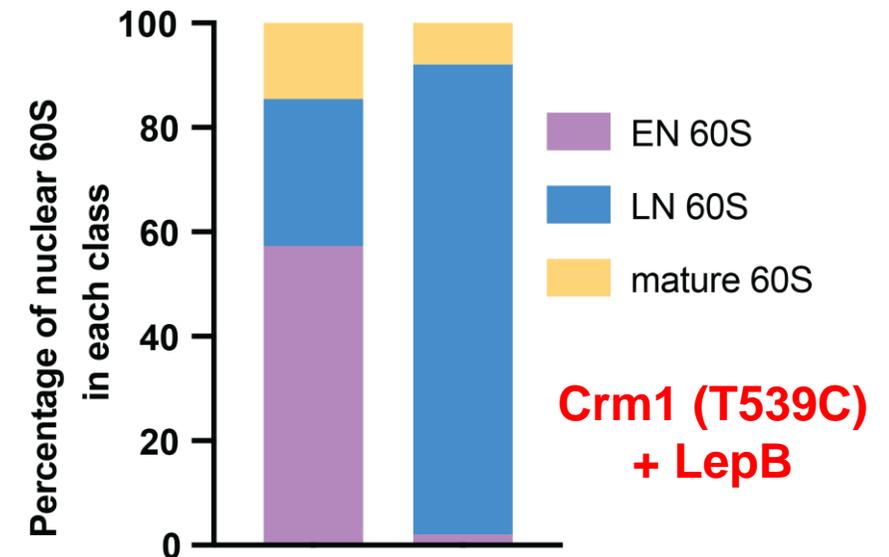
6q8y  
Mature 60S



6n8j  
Late nuclear  
pre-60S



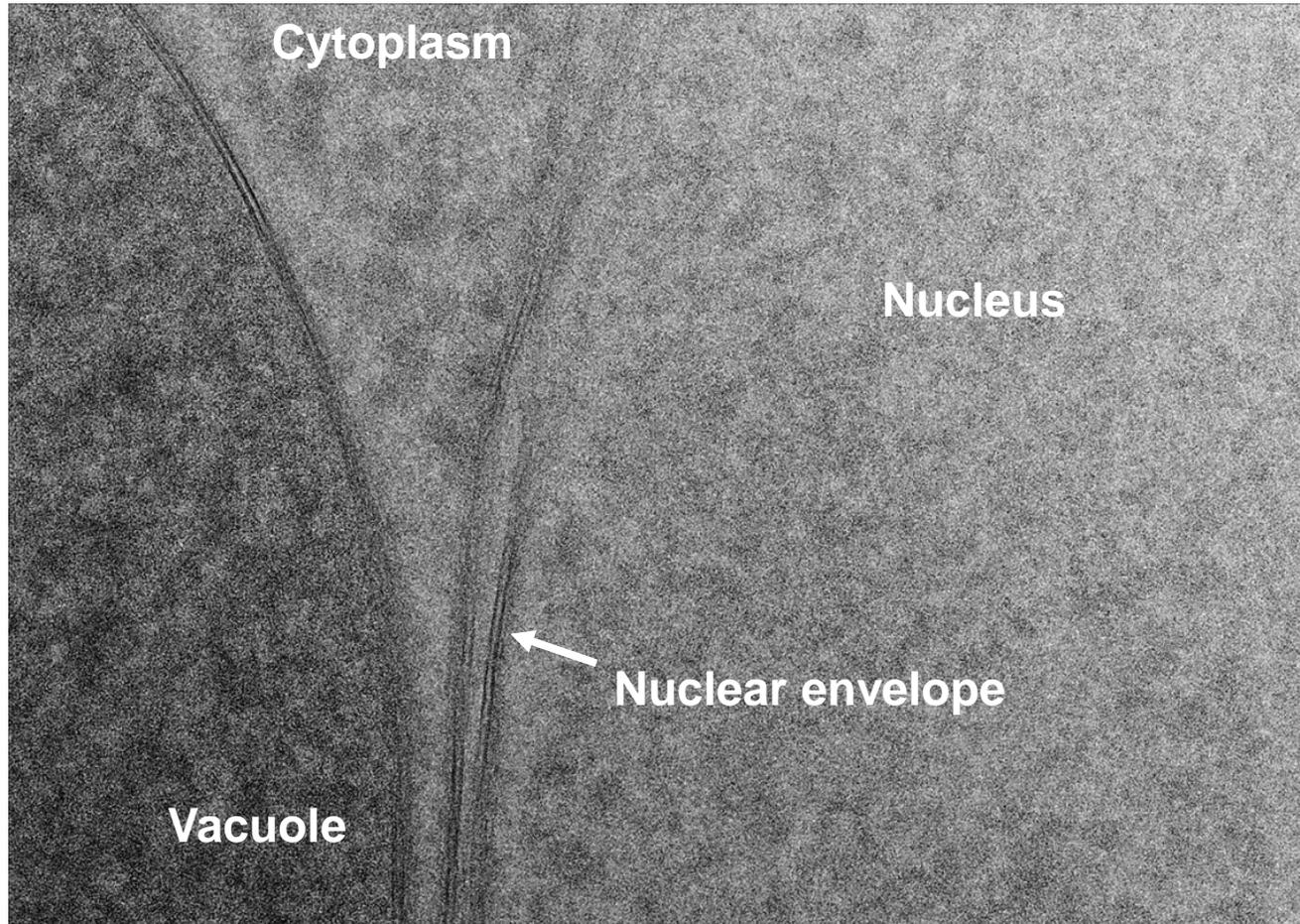
3jct  
Early nuclear  
pre-60S



Lucas et al. 2022 (PMID: 36005291)

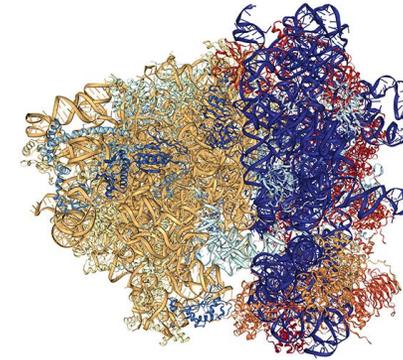


# Refining Atomic Models Against Images?



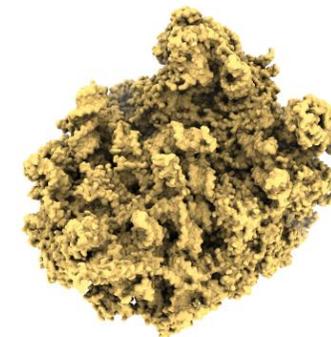
Titan Krios, Gatan K3  
Sample thickness: 150 nm

500 Å



6q8y: 60S large  
ribosomal subunit

Tesina et al. 2019  
(PMID: 30911188)



Maximize  
SNR



# Acknowledgements



**Financial Support: HHMI, NIH, CZI**

## Grigorieff lab

Mike Rigney  
Kexin Zhang  
Stephen Diggs  
Johannes Elferich  
Selene Flemming  
Ximena Zottig  
Lingli Kong  
**Bronwyn Lucas**

## Former members

**Tim Grant**  
Alexis Rohou  
**Ben Himes**

## UMass Cryo-EM

**Chen Xu**  
KangKang Song  
Christna Ouch