

# Protein-DNA interactions

## ① One specific site



total volume

$$Y = \frac{e^{-E} \binom{M}{P-1}}{e^{-E} \binom{M}{P-1} + \binom{M}{P}}$$

elementary volume

$$M = \frac{V}{v}$$

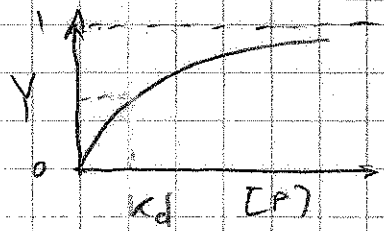
$$Y = \frac{e^{-E}}{e^{-E} + \frac{\binom{M}{P}}{\binom{M}{P-1}}} \approx \frac{e^{-E}}{e^{-E} + \frac{M}{P}}$$

$$= \frac{P/M}{P/M + e^E} = \frac{P/V}{P/V + e^{E/v}}$$

$$= \frac{[P]}{[P] + \underbrace{e^{E/v}}_{K_d}}$$

$$\frac{\binom{M}{P}}{\binom{M}{P-1}} = \frac{M! (M-P+1)! (P-1)!}{P! (M-P)! M!}$$

$$= \frac{M-P+1}{P} \approx \frac{M}{P}$$



## ② One specific sites, many non-specific sites

$E$  - specific energy  
 $E$  - non-specific energy  
 $D$  - # of non-specific sites on DNA  
 $= \frac{\text{DNA volume}}{v}$

$$Y = \frac{e^{-E} Z(P-1)}{e^{-E} Z(P-1) + Z(P)}$$

where  $Z(P)$  - partition function for  $P$  proteins to be in the solvent or on non-specific DNA.

$$Z(P) = \sum_{k=0}^P e^{-kE} \binom{M-D}{P-k} \binom{D}{k}$$

$\binom{M-D}{P-k}$  ← proteins in solvent  
 $\binom{D}{k}$  ← # of proteins on DNA

Note:

$$\binom{A}{b} = \frac{A!}{(A-b)! b!} \approx \frac{A^b}{b!}$$

$b \ll A$

then  $\binom{M-D}{P-k} \binom{D}{k} \approx \binom{M-D}{P-k} D^k \frac{1}{k! (P-k)!}$

$$= M^P \left(1 - \frac{D}{M}\right)^{P-k} \frac{D^k}{k! (P-k)!} \frac{1}{P!}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{D}{M}\right)^{P-k} \left(\frac{D}{M}\right)^k \binom{P}{k} \frac{M^P}{P!}$$

$$Z(P) = \left[ \sum_{k=0}^P \binom{P}{k} (1-\pi)^{P-k} \pi^k \cdot e^{-\epsilon k} \right] \frac{M^P}{P!}$$

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Binomial prob of putting  $k$  particles on DNA

if  $\pi$ -prob to be on DNA;  $\pi \equiv \frac{D}{M}$

$$= (1-\pi + \pi e^{-\epsilon})^P \cdot \frac{M^P}{P!}$$

$$\frac{Z(P)}{Z(P-1)} = \left( 1 + \pi(e^{-\epsilon} - 1) \right) \frac{M}{P} \quad ; \quad \text{if } \epsilon=0 \text{ (no affinity for non-spec DNA), then } \frac{Z(P)}{Z(P-1)} = \frac{M}{P} \text{ as above.}$$

$$= \frac{M}{P} \left( 1 + \frac{D}{M} + \frac{D}{M} e^{-\epsilon} \right)$$

$$= \frac{M-D}{P} + \frac{D}{P} e^{-\epsilon}$$

$$Y = \frac{e^{-\epsilon}}{e^{-\epsilon} + \frac{Z(P)}{Z(P-1)}} = \frac{e^{-\epsilon}}{e^{-\epsilon} + \frac{M-D}{P} + \frac{D}{P} e^{-\epsilon}}$$

# of states in solvent per protein  
# of states on DNA per protein

$$= \frac{P/(M-D)}{P/(M-D) + e^{\epsilon} \left( 1 + \frac{D}{M-D} \cdot e^{-\epsilon} \right)} \cdot [P] \nu$$

recall

$$M = \frac{V}{\nu} ; D = \frac{\text{DNA vol}}{\nu}$$

$$\Rightarrow M-D = \frac{\text{solvent volume}}{\nu}$$

$$[P] \nu \left( 1 + e^{\epsilon} \left( 1 + [DNA] \cdot \nu \cdot e^{-\epsilon} \right) \right)$$

where  $[P] = \frac{P}{\text{solvent volume}}$ ;  $[DNA] = \frac{D}{\text{solvent volume}}$

$$= \frac{[P]}{[P] + \frac{e^{\epsilon}}{\nu} \left( 1 + \frac{[DNA]}{e^{\epsilon}/\nu} \right)} = \frac{[P]}{[P] + K_d \left( 1 + \frac{[DNA]}{K_d^{ns}} \right)}$$

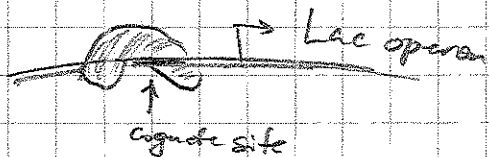
$$K_d \equiv \frac{e^{\epsilon}}{\nu} ; K_d^{ns} \equiv \frac{e^{\epsilon}}{\nu}$$

$K_d^{eff}$  - higher than  $K_d$  due to non-spec. binding

# Example: Lac repressor

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Function:  
repress Lac operon



Lactose	Lac repressor	Lac operon	$K_d$
+	unbound	expressed	$10^{-8} M$
-	bound	repressed	$10^{-12} M$

$[P] = 10$  molecules per E. coli cell  $\approx 10 \cdot 10^{-9} M$

① Naive approach, i.e. disregarding non-specific binding

$$Y^{-lac} = \frac{[P]}{[P] + k_d} = \frac{10 \cdot 10^{-9}}{10 \cdot 10^{-9} + 10^{-12}} = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{-3}} = 0.999 \dots \text{bound!}$$

$k_d^{-lac} = 10^{-12} M$

$$Y^{+lac} = \frac{10 \cdot 10^{-9}}{10 \cdot 10^{-9} + 10^{-8}} = \frac{10}{11} = 0.9 \text{ also bound, but shouldn't}$$

② Take into account non-specific binding to DNA

$K_d^{ns} \approx 10^{-6} M$  irrespective of lactose

$[DNA] = 5 \cdot 10^6$  bp / cell /  $\sim 10$  bp footprint

$$\left(1 + \frac{[DNA]}{K_d^{ns}}\right) = 1 + \frac{5 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10^{-9}}{10^{-6} \cdot 10} = 1 + 500 \approx 500$$

$$Y^{-lac} = \frac{10^{-8}}{10^{-8} + 10^{-12} \cdot 500} = 0.95 \text{ bound}$$

$$Y^{+lac} = \frac{10^{-8}}{10^{-8} + 10^{-8} \cdot 500} \approx 10^{-2} \text{ non-bound}$$