

プロスタグランジン受容体の立体構造解析

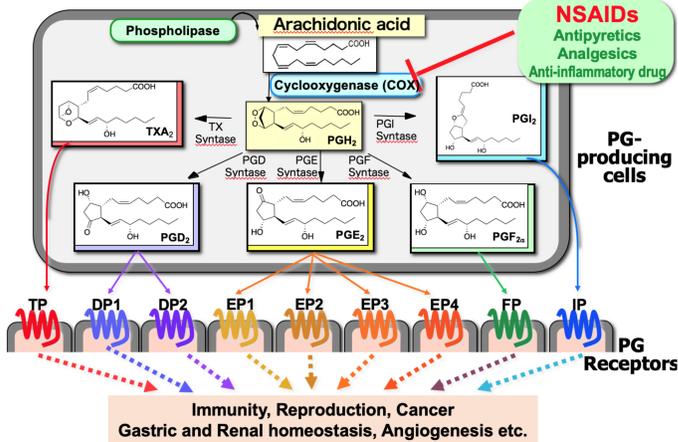
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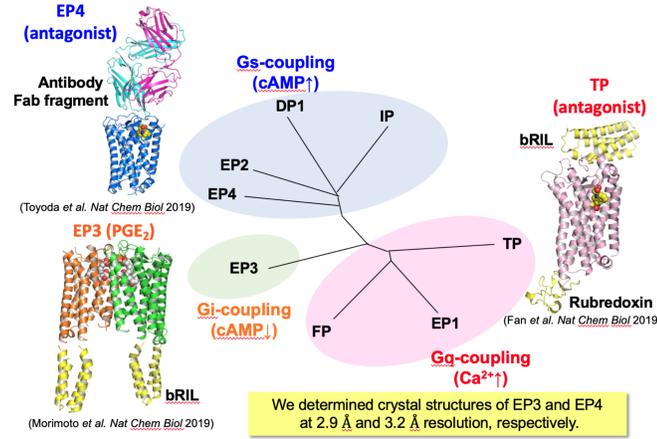
1

Biosynthesis of Prostaglandins (PGs)



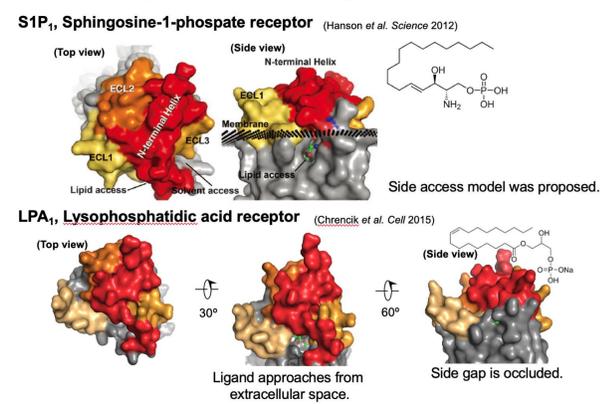
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Phylogenetic tree of PG receptors



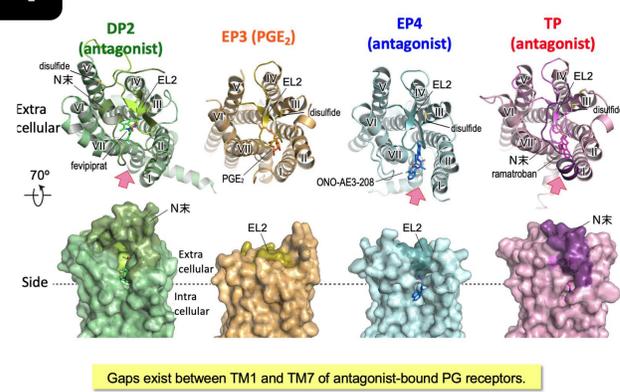
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Ligand access pathway of lipid receptors



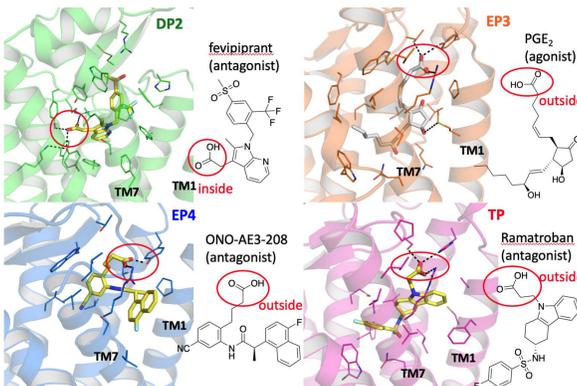
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Extracellular lid of PG receptors



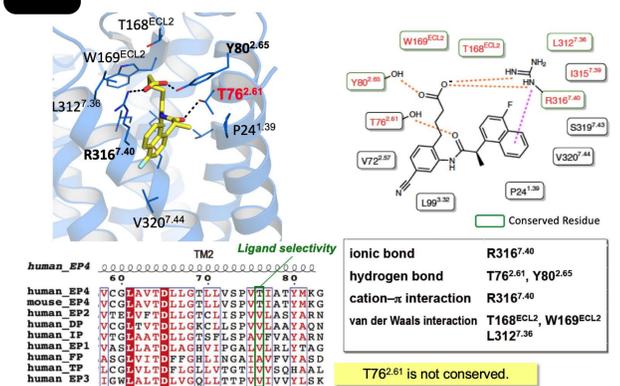
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Ligand-binding mode of PG receptors



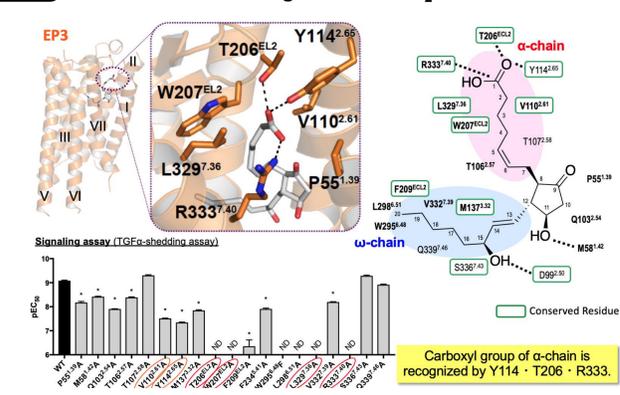
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Binding mode of EP4 antagonist



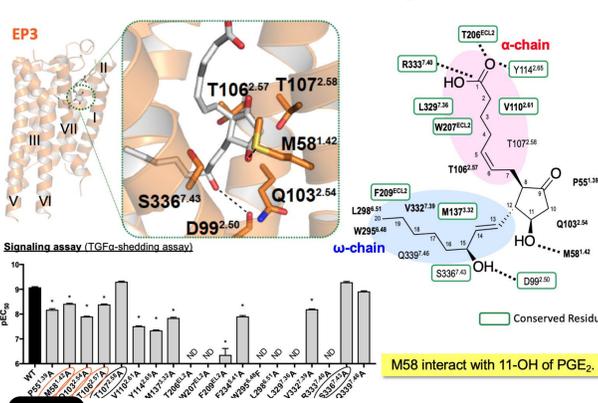
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Binding mode of PGE2



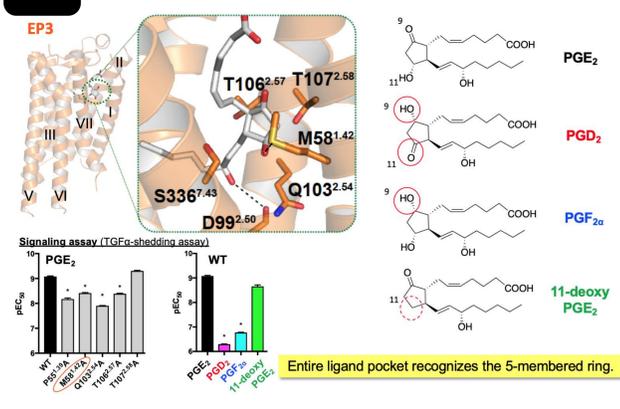
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Binding mode of PGE2



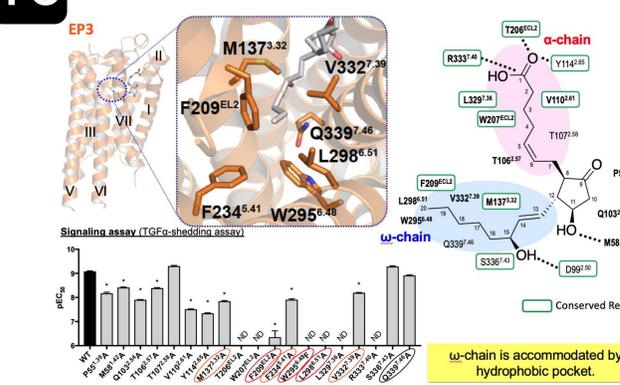
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Selectivity of PGs



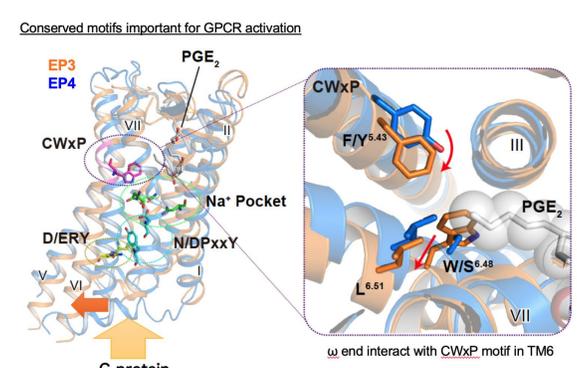
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Binding mode of PGE2



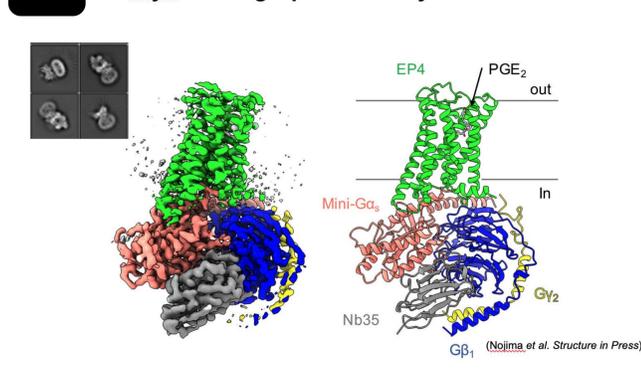
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Putative activation mechanism



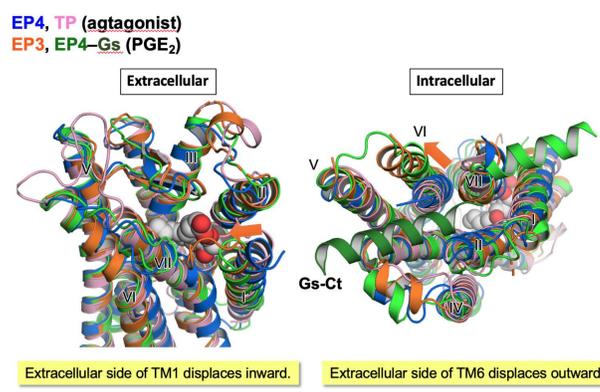
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Cryo-EM single particle analysis of EP4



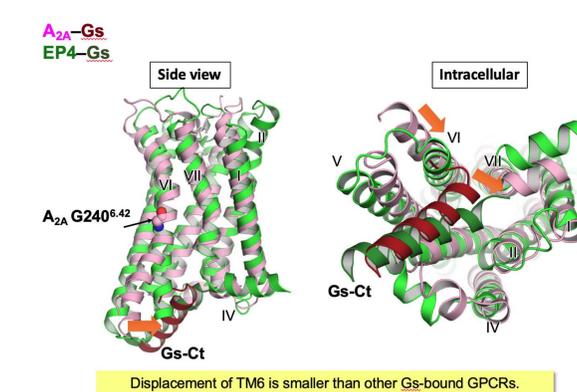
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Comparison between antagonist- and agonist-bound forms



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Comparison with another Gs-bound GPCR



- Summary**
- Crystal structures of antagonist bound-EP4 and PGE₂-bound EP3 were determined at 3.2 Å and 2.9 Å resolution, respectively.
 - Cryo-EM structure of EP4-Gs complex was determined at 3.3 Å.
 - ECL2 forms β-hairpin loop, which occludes the extracellular side.
 - Ligand binds via the gap between TM1 and 7.
 - The carboxyl moiety of PGE₂ is recognized by three conserved residues (Y114^{2.65} · T206^{ECL2} · R333^{7.40}).
 - The interaction of PGE₂ ω-chain and TM6 of the receptor appears to contribute to the receptor activation.
 - Displacement of TM6 is smaller than other Gs-bound GPCRs, and C-terminal tip of Gs points in a different orientation.