

Introduction:

Interleukin-2 (IL-2), an inflammatory cytokine, is an essential regulator for cellular functioning. The IL-2 ligand-receptor complex dictates various immuno-regulatory/-stimulatory reactions involving complex cellular signaling processes. Using computer simulations based on available crystal structures, we report the temporally variant structural aspects of the IL-2 ligand-receptor interfaces. The intended goal of this effort is to generate simulated results that could potentially aid the designs of *novel structure-based therapeutics*.



Fig. 1. A. Schematics of the IL-2/IL-2R signaling pathways. B. The workflow view of the IL-2/IL-2R network, based on the protein's UniProt accession id.



Methods

- > **3INK** is used as structural representatives of of wt **IL-2**.
- \rightarrow **IL-2R** α receptor bound **IL-2**, dimeric **1Z92**.
- \succ tetrameric unit of **2B5I** system, for which, the **IL-2** bound **IL-2** α , β , and common γ receptor are used for the MD simulation.
- > Nanoscale Molecular Dynamics (NAMD) and Visual Molecular Dynamics (VMD) programs have been used.

Structure and Function of an Inflammatory Cytokine, Interleukin-2 and its Implications in Drug Design

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Fig. 2. Drawing illustrating the major signaling cascades of IL-2/IL-2R.

Results and Discussion

□ Structure of the IL-2 and IL-2R

- **3INK** the wild type (wt) **apo IL-2**, is a homo dimer (Figure 3A). \geq Mutation induced free energy changes ($\Delta\Delta G$) for the wt IL-2 protein were determined. In most cases, the $\Delta\Delta G$ value, is **positive** indicating overall stabilizing effect (Figure 3B).
- > 1Z92 is the hetero-dimeric structure of IL-2 bound IL-2R α (Fig. 3C). \geq **2B5I** is a hetero-tetrameric complex of **IL-2** bound IL-2R $\alpha\beta\gamma$ (Fig. 3D).



Fig. 4. A. RMSD plots for the wt IL-2 and ligand–bound IL-2R systems. **B**. RMSD plots of the interfacial residues in IL-2/IL-2R systems. C-D. Alpha carbon RMSF plots for the wt IL-2 and IL-2/IL-2R systems.

Structural Analyses of the Individual Protein Chain and **Protein Complex using Molecular Dynamics Simulation**

- The wt IL-2 exhibits the *lowest* RMSD variation (Fig. 4A).
- > The protein complexes and the interfacial residues in the ligand-receptor system are overall stable as functions of time(Fig. 4B-D).
- > No major secondary structural variations are observed in wt IL-2 (Fig. 5).
- > The tetrameric **2B5** interfacial residues are *more stable* than the dimeric **1Z92** interfacial areas (Fig. 6).

Figure 3. A. Ribbon diagram of wt IL-2. **B.** Mutation induced stability changes in wt IL-2. C-D. IL-2 bound receptor dimer and tetramer.





Clinical implication of IL-2/IL-2R signaling in disease propagation and design of targeted IL-2 or IL-2R therapeutics for various treatments

Summary and Outlook

- targeted therapeutic agents .

Reference

[1] U. Roy, Structure and Function of an Inflammatory Cytokine, Interleukin-2, Analyzed using the Bioinformatic Approach, The *Protein Journal*, 1-12 (2019). DOI: 10.1007/s10930-019-09833-8, and references therein.





interfacial areas of IL-2/IL-2R. A-B. 1Z92. C-F. 2B5I.

Interruption of the IL-2/JAK and JAK/STAT signaling pathways by using selective **IL-2** and **JAK** inhibitors have been linked to widespread implications in next generation drug development.

> Several IL-2 and IL-2R based therapies are in their clinical phases: *anti*-IL-2 Daclizumab[®] (Dac, Biogen.Inc and AbbVie) • *chimeric* mAb Basiliximab® (Novartis Inc.) • *recombinant* IL-2 Aldesleukin® (Novartis Inc.)

> These results in combination with published data provide a overall framework to identify the ligand-receptor interfaces of the protein complexes, and also help to *assess their stabilities* with time [1].

> This in turn could be utilized for *designing more stable protein variants*, or