



## Research Paper

# Biasing the native $\alpha$ -synuclein conformational ensemble towards compact states abolishes aggregation and neurotoxicity

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## ABSTRACT

The aggregation of  $\alpha$ -synuclein ( $\alpha$ -syn) into amyloid fibrils is a major pathological hallmark of Parkinson's disease (PD) and other synucleinopathies. The mechanisms underlying the structural transition of soluble and innocuous  $\alpha$ -syn to aggregated neurotoxic forms remains largely unknown. The disordered nature of  $\alpha$ -syn has hampered the use of structure-based protein engineering approaches to elucidate the molecular determinants of this transition. The recent 3D structure of a pathogenic  $\alpha$ -syn fibril provides a template for this kind of studies. The structure supports the NAC domain being a critical element in fibril formation, since it constitutes the core of the fibril, delineating a Greek-key motif. Here, we stapled the ends of this motif with a designed disulfide bond and evaluated its impact on the conformation, aggregation and toxicity of  $\alpha$ -syn in different environments. The new covalent link biases the native structural ensemble of  $\alpha$ -syn toward compact conformations, reducing the population of fully unfolded species. This conformational bias results in a strongly reduced fibril formation propensity both in the absence and in the presence of lipids and impedes the formation of neurotoxic oligomers. Our study does not support the Greek-key motif being already imprinted in early  $\alpha$ -syn assemblies, discarding it as a druggable interface to prevent the initiation of fibrillation. In contrast, it suggests the stabilization of native, compact ensembles as a potential therapeutic strategy to avoid the formation of toxic species and to target the early stages of PD.

## 1. Introduction

Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most prevalent human neurodegenerative disorder and it is pathologically characterized by the accumulation of intracytoplasmic aggregates in dopaminergic neurons. These inclusions are mainly composed of the protein  $\alpha$ -synuclein ( $\alpha$ -syn) and are known as Lewy bodies and Lewy neurites [1–4].  $\alpha$ -syn is present in high concentration at presynaptic terminals and it is found both in soluble and membrane-associated brain fractions. The biological role of this protein has not yet been completely elucidated, but it is

believed to be involved in the regulation of synaptic vesicle release [5]. *In vitro*, in its monomeric form,  $\alpha$ -syn is an intrinsically disordered protein (IDP), whose primary structure is composed of the N-terminal domain (residues 1–60), the non-amyloid- $\beta$  component (NAC) (residues 61–95) and the C-terminal domain (residues 96–140).

The central hydrophobic NAC domain was first observed in amyloid plaques associated with Alzheimer's disease [6] and has been shown to be a crucial region for the aggregation of  $\alpha$ -syn [7,8]. Indeed, deletion of certain residues within the NAC region abolishes  $\alpha$ -syn aggregation [9,10] and peptides derived from the NAC domain can spontaneously

**Abbreviations:**  $\alpha$ -syn,  $\alpha$ -synuclein; PD, Parkinson's disease; NAC, non-amyloid  $\beta$ -component;  $\alpha$ -synCC, disulfide bridge-containing variant; CD, circular dichroism; Th-T, Thioflavin-T; CR, Congo Red; TEM, Transmission electron microscopy; PK, proteinase K; DOPC, dioleoylphosphatidylcholine; DMPS, dimyristoylphosphatidylserine

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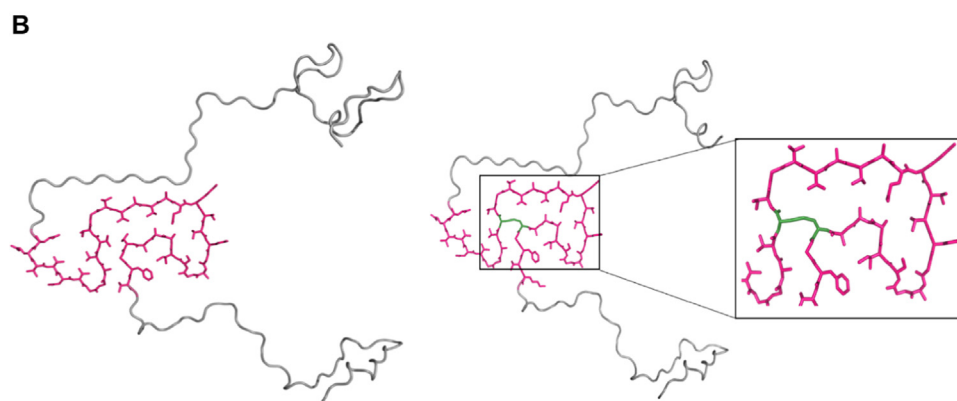
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**A**

		N - terminal region	
wt $\alpha$ -syn	1	MDVFMKGLSKAKEGVVAAAEKTKQGVAEAAAGKTKEGVLYVGSKTKEGVVHGVATVAEATK	60
$\alpha$ -synCC	1	MDVFMKGLSKAKEGVVAAAEKTKQGVAEAAAGKTKEGVLYVGSKTKEGVVHGVATVAEATK	60
		NAC - region	C - terminal region
wt $\alpha$ -syn	61	EQVTNMGGA <del>V</del> VTGVTAVAQKTVEGAGSIAAA <del>T</del> GFVKKDKLQGNKEEGAPQEGILEDMPVDP	120
$\alpha$ -synCC	61	EQVTNMGGA <del>V</del> CTGVTAVAQKTVEGAGSIAAA <del>T</del> CGFVKKDKLQGNKEEGAPQEGILEDMPVDP	120
wt $\alpha$ -syn	121	DNEAYEMPSEEGYQDYEPEA	140
$\alpha$ -synCC	121	DNEAYEMPSEEGYQDYEPEA	140



form  $\beta$ -sheet-rich amyloid fibrils [8,11] and are toxic to neuronal cells [9].

In addition to  $\alpha$ -syn, there are other types of synucleins,  $\beta$ -syn and  $\gamma$ -syn, all sharing the highly conserved N-terminal domain [12].  $\beta$ -syn has been reported to have a suppressing effect on  $\alpha$ -syn aggregation *in vitro* and *in vivo* [13,14]. Interestingly enough, the most striking difference between these two proteins is that  $\beta$ -syn lacks a NAC domain. Despite being evolutionarily close to  $\alpha$ -syn,  $\gamma$ -syn has not been associated with the onset of PD [15]. Importantly, the  $\gamma$ -syn sequence stretch corresponding to the  $\alpha$ -syn NAC domain is much less hydrophobic.

For long time, the structural heterogeneity and lack of persistent structural elements for  $\alpha$ -syn has hampered the use of classical structure-based protein engineering approaches to elucidate the molecular determinants of its aggregation and toxicity. The recent high-resolution structure of a pathogenic fibril formed by full-length human  $\alpha$ -syn provides an outstanding template for this kind of studies [16]. This 3D structure supports the NAC domain being a critical element in  $\alpha$ -syn fibril formation, since it constitutes the core of the fibril, which consists of a  $\beta$ -serpentine arrangement delineating a Greek key  $\beta$ -sheet topology (Fig. 1).

Some studies suggest that the structural elements of mature fibrils are already imprinted in the early assemblies [17,18], conformationally biasing the aggregation pathway and the structural details of the final aggregate. In contrast, other works support that the structured regions in oligomers and fibrils are different [19], implying a conformational conversion as the aggregation reaction proceeds. Here, we exploited the reported fibrillar structure of human  $\alpha$ -syn to engineer an artificial disulfide bond within the NAC region. This cross-linking is expected to staple the Greek-key motif, conformationally constraining monomeric  $\alpha$ -syn and potentially favoring the formation of this structural element early in the aggregation reaction. We compared the conformational properties of soluble wild type (wt)  $\alpha$ -syn and its engineered disulfide bridge-containing variant ( $\alpha$ -synCC), as well as their aggregation reactions and the structural properties of the aggregated states. Since  $\alpha$ -syn aggregation process and final fibrillar structure are extremely sensitive to the environment [20], the assays were performed in three different solution conditions, resulting in the formation of different

**Fig. 1. Primary sequence and three-dimensional structure of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and its double cysteine mutant  $\alpha$ -synCC.** (A) Primary sequence alignment of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC. The amino acid sequences of wt  $\alpha$ -syn (UniProt ID: P37840) and  $\alpha$ -synCC are shown. The three distinct regions of  $\alpha$ -syn are indicated. (B) Structural models of wt  $\alpha$ -syn (left panel) and  $\alpha$ -synCC (right panel) showing the NAC domain in purple. The models were generated in PyMol using the structure of pathogenic fibril of full-length human  $\alpha$ -syn (PDB: 2N0A). Cys71 and Cys92 residues in  $\alpha$ -synCC are shown in green.

polymorphs, *in vitro* and in neuronal cells. We also monitored the impact of cross-linking the NAC domain on the lipid-mediated aggregation of  $\alpha$ -syn. Finally, we explored the influence of the introduced entropic restriction on the conformation and neurotoxicity of  $\alpha$ -syn oligomers.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Design of $\alpha$ -syn disulfide bond

The rational design of the disulfide bond in  $\alpha$ -syn ( $\alpha$ -synCC) was performed using Disulfide by Design 2.0 algorithm [21]. Two residues within NAC region of  $\alpha$ -syn, Val71 and Thr92, were mutated to cysteines to form a disulfide bridge. The stability of the mutated variant  $\alpha$ -synCC was assessed using FoldX [22]. The atomic spatial coordinates of wt  $\alpha$ -syn in the solved crystal structure of a pathogenic fibril of full-length human  $\alpha$ -syn (PDB: 2N0A) were used as an input.

### 2.2. Analysis of aggregation propensity, disorder, and hydrophobicity of $\alpha$ -syn sequences

The sequential analyses were performed using web-based algorithms for predicting aggregation tendencies, such as AGGRESCAN [23], Zyggregator [24] and FoldAmyloid [25]. All predictions were performed using default settings. Intrinsic disorder for both wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC was analyzed using IUPred2 [26]. The hydrophobicity values according to the scale of Kyte and Doolittle [27] were calculated considering a 15-residue sliding window.

### 2.3. Expression and purification of wt $\alpha$ -syn and $\alpha$ -synCC

pET21a vector (Novagen) encoding for wt  $\alpha$ -syn was transformed into *E. coli* BL21(DE3) cells and the same vector encoding for  $\alpha$ -synCC was transformed into *E. coli* Origami(DE3) cells.

wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC were expressed and purified as previously described [28]. The identity and purity of the recombinant proteins were assessed by MALDI-TOF on an Autoflex Speed mass spectrometer (Bruker Daltonik) and by SDS PAGE.

## 2.4. Mass spectrometry

The molecular mass of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC (resuspended in 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate), with or without a previous step of reduction with 25 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), and after derivatization with iodoacetamide (IAA) was determined with a MALDI-TOF UltrafleXtreme spectrometer (Bruker Daltonik) using 2',6'-dihydroxyacetophenone acid as a matrix. Samples and matrix were mixed to 1:1 ratio and 1  $\mu$ L of the mixture was applied on a ground steel plate. The analyses were calibrated using external calibrants (Bruker Daltonik).

## 2.5. Reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) analysis

$\alpha$ -synCC was resuspended in 50 mM Tris pH 8.4 supplemented with 100 mM NaCl buffer to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL, with and without 100 mM DTT, and analyzed by RP-HPLC in a Waters 2690 HPLC system (Alliance). Protein resuspended in DTT was incubated for 2 h and both samples were mixed with TFA 2% (v/v) to freeze the reaction before the injection. A linear gradient from 30% to 50% of buffer B was applied to a standard C4 column (Phenomenex) 250  $\times$  4.6 5 mm at a flow rate 0.75 mL/min. Composition of the chromatography buffers is the following: Buffer A - pure water + 0.1% TFA; Buffer B - acetonitrile (Teknokroma) + 0.1% TFA.

## 2.6. Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) analysis

Mass spectra have been acquired on a hybrid triple quadrupole-TOF instrument, QSTAR Elite (Applied Biosystems), equipped with a nano-electrospray source. The samples (10  $\mu$ L of 10  $\mu$ M protein in 20 mM ammonium acetate pH 7.0) were injected by borosilicate-coated capillaries with emitter tips of 1  $\mu$ m internal diameter (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The reduced form of  $\alpha$ -synCC was obtained by incubating the sample at room temperature (RT) with 20 mM DTT for 2 h before the injection. Spectra were acquired with the following instrumental parameters: ion spray 1.1 kV; declustering potential 60 V; curtain gas 20 PSI. Final spectra have been averaged over 1 min acquisition time.

## 2.7. NMR spectroscopy

Samples of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC were prepared at a final concentration of 160  $\mu$ M in 20 mM HEPES pH 7.4, and further diluted using a 9:1H<sub>2</sub>O/D<sub>2</sub>O ratio. 2D <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H spectra of both proteins were collected on a Bruker Avance 600 MHz (Bruker). The 2D-TOCSY pulse sequence used was solvent suppression dipsi2etgpsi19. DIPSI-2 TOCSY mixing sequence applied was 80 ms at a spectral resolution of 6  $\times$  96 Hz (F2  $\times$  F1) (8.3 kHz). Accumulation of 32 scans was recorded in a total acquisition time of 80 min. DOSY NMR experiments were performed with a pulsed-field gradient stimulated echo (ledbpgppr2s) using bipolar gradients. The spectral resolution was 0.46 Hz. The evolution of the pulsed-field gradient during the NMR diffusion experiments was established in 16 steps, applied linearly between 2% and 98%. Each NMR diffusion experiment was obtained from the accumulation of 128 scans.

## 2.8. Conformational properties of soluble wt $\alpha$ -syn and $\alpha$ -synCC in different buffers

The stocks of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC were prepared by dissolving lyophilized protein in buffer A (50 mM sodium acetate pH 5.0), buffer B (10 mM sodium phosphate pH 7.0), and buffer C (10 mM sodium phosphate pH 7.0 supplemented with 200 mM NaCl). After filtering the stocks through 0.2  $\mu$ m filter units, the samples were diluted to a final concentration of 15  $\mu$ M in the corresponding buffers and the far-UV circular dichroism (CD) spectra and fluorescence emission spectra of bis-ANS were obtained.

Far-UV CD spectra were acquired in a thermostated

spectropolarimeter Jasco-715 (Jasco Inc.). Spectra were recorded from 260 to 200 nm with 1 nm bandwidth, and a scan speed of 100 nm/min. Average of ten accumulations were recorded for each spectrum. For bis-ANS, the samples were incubated with 10  $\mu$ M bis-ANS, excited at 370 nm using a Jasco FP-8200 spectrofluorometer (Jasco Inc.), and emission measured between 400 and 600 nm with slit widths of 5 nm.

## 2.9. Aggregation assay

From the prepared stocks of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC in buffer A, B and C, four aliquots of 300  $\mu$ L of protein in each buffer were prepared to a final concentration of 60  $\mu$ M. Samples were incubated for 15 days in a Thermomixer Comfort (Eppendorf) with 0.02% sodium azide at 600 rpm and 37 °C. In specific cases, 150 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), final concentration, was added to the reactions.

## 2.10. Conformational properties of wt $\alpha$ -syn and $\alpha$ -synCC aggregated in different buffers

Amyloid fibril formation was monitored for 15 days by measuring the binding of Thioflavin-T (Th-T) to the aggregated samples, using a Jasco FP-8200 spectrofluorometer (Jasco Inc.) with an excitation wavelength of 445 nm, and an emission range from 460 to 600 nm. The intensity of the spectra at 488 nm was recorded as an indication of the  $\beta$ -sheet structures in the aggregates. Additionally, the transition of  $\alpha$ -syn from initial soluble form to aggregated state after 5 or 14 days incubation was assessed by measuring light scattering and Congo Red (CR binding). For light scattering, a Jasco FP-8200 spectrofluorometer (Jasco Inc.) was used, with an excitation wavelength of 330 nm and an emission range from 320 to 340 nm. CR binding was determined using a Cary-400 Varian spectrophotometer (Varian Inc.) by monitoring the absorbance spectra from 375 to 675 nm. A final protein concentration of 10  $\mu$ M was used for the three techniques. For Th-T and CR binding the samples were supplemented with 25  $\mu$ M Th-T and 10  $\mu$ M CR, respectively. Buffers without protein were used as negative controls for Th-T and light scattering measurements. For CR, buffer B was used as a baseline, independently of the buffer in which the aggregates were formed. All measurements were carried out in four replicates.

## 2.11. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM)

For TEM imaging, wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC incubated for 5 and 14 days in buffer A, B and C, were diluted in Milli-Q water to a final concentration of 20  $\mu$ M. Prepared samples were adsorbed onto carbon-coated copper grids, washed with water and negatively stained with 2% (w/v) uranyl acetate. The morphology of the aggregates was observed using a JEM-1400 transmission electron microscope (JEOL) at an accelerating voltage of 80 kV and recording images in a CCD GATAN ES1000W Erlangshen camera (Gatan Inc.).

## 2.12. Limited proteolysis

Protein samples were resuspended in corresponding buffers at a final concentration of 50  $\mu$ M and incubated with 2.5  $\mu$ g/mL proteinase K (PK) (Sigma Aldrich) at 37 °C. Proteolytic aliquots were taken at different time points and the reactions were quenched by addition of the same amount of 4 times concentrated denaturing loading buffer, resulting in a 143 mM final concentration of 2-mercaptoethanol in the buffer. Samples were heated at 99 °C for 10 min, and 10  $\mu$ L of each sample was loaded on SDS-PAGE gels and stained with Coomassie-Blue. Soluble protein in buffer B was digested in the same manner and used as a control.

## 2.13. Secondary structure determination

ATR-FTIR spectroscopy analysis of amyloid fibrils was performed

using a Bruker Tensor 27 FTIR Spectrometer (Bruker Optics Inc.) with a Golden Gate MKII ATR accessory. Incubated samples were centrifuged and the insoluble fractions were resuspended in Milli-Q water. Each spectrum consists of 16 independent scans, measured at a spectral resolution of  $4\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , within the  $1800\text{--}1500\text{ cm}^{-1}$  range. Second derivatives of the spectra were used to determine the frequencies at which the different spectral components were located. Fourier-deconvolution and determination of band position of the original amide I band were performed using PeakFit software (Systat Software).

#### 2.14. Internalization of wt $\alpha$ -syn and $\alpha$ -synCC aggregates in neuronal cells

Human neuroglioma (H4) cells were maintained in Opti-MEM I-GlutaMAX medium (Life Technologies-Gibco, Thermo Fisher Scientific) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum Gold (FBS) (PAA) and 1% penicillin/streptomycin (PAN) at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  and 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  atmosphere. 10,000 cells/well were seeded in a 48 well-plate (Costar), 8 h prior to the addition of  $\alpha$ -syn species. For each condition,  $\alpha$ -syn fibrils prepared from a  $1\text{ }\mu\text{M}$  solution of monomeric  $\alpha$ -syn were added to the cell media. Equivalent volumes of the vehicle buffers were added to cells as negative control. Cells were treated with wt  $\alpha$ -syn or  $\alpha$ -synCC fibrils. After 24 h, cells were washed with sterile DPBS (PAN), transferred to a new 48 well-plate and analyzed by immunocytochemistry after 24 h. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 30 min at RT, and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 (Sigma Aldrich) for 20 min. Cells were blocked with 3.5% bovine serum albumin for 2 h at RT, and incubated with primary antibody for  $\alpha$ -syn ( $\alpha$ -syn C-20, 1:1000, Santa Cruz) overnight at  $4^\circ\text{C}$ . After washing the cells, they were incubated with secondary antibody (1:2000, Alexa Fluor 555 donkey anti-rabbit IgG, Molecular Probes) for 1 h at RT, and labelled with phalloidin (Alexa Fluor™ 488 Phalloidin,  $0.165\text{ }\mu\text{M}$ , Molecular Probes) also for 1 h at RT. Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (1:5000) (Life Technologies) in 1xPBS. Imaging was performed in a Leica DMI 6000B (Leica Microsystems), and the images were processed and analyzed using ImageJ (NIH) and Imaris 7.1.5 software (Bitplane).

#### 2.15. Aggregation in the presence of lipid vesicles

Dioleoylphosphatidylcholine (DOPC) vesicles and dimyristoylphosphatidylserine (DMPS) vesicles (50:30:20 DOPE/DOPS/DOPC) (Avanti Polar Lipids), a lipid composition suggested to mimic the composition of synaptic vesicles, were prepared by the lipid hydration and extrusion method [29]. Briefly, stock lipids in chloroform were thoroughly mixed in a round glass tube. Organic solvents were removed to yield a lipid film using a dry nitrogen stream. The dried lipids were then hydrated in buffer B. Multilamellar liposomes (MLV) were formed by three cycles of vigorously mixing and sonication. MLV were extruded 20 times through 200 nm polycarbonate membranes (Avanti Polar Lipids) in an extruder device to obtain small unilamellar vesicles (LUV). The size of the lipid vesicles was determined by dynamic light scattering (Malvern) in order to have a homogenous sample.

For testing the effect of LUVs on the aggregation kinetics of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC, lyophilized protein was prepared in buffer B to a final concentration of  $70\text{ }\mu\text{M}$  supplemented with  $10\text{ }\mu\text{M}$  Th-T, and  $70\text{ }\mu\text{M}$  DOPC or DMPS vesicles. The samples were transferred to a 96-well plate, a  $1/8''$  diameter teflon ball (Polysciences Europe GmbH) was added to each well and the plates were incubated for 72 h at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  on a 96-well Victor Microplate reader (Perkin Elmer). During this time, the samples were kept in quiescent conditions and agitated for 10 s each 15 min, just before Th-T fluorescence at 486 nm was measured. Experiments were carried out in four replicates.

#### 2.16. Impact of $\alpha$ -synCC on the aggregation of wt $\alpha$ -syn

Lyophilized wt  $\alpha$ -syn was prepared in buffer B to a final concentration of  $70\text{ }\mu\text{M}$  supplemented with  $10\text{ }\mu\text{M}$  Th-T and different

concentrations of  $\alpha$ -synCC (also in buffer B). Aggregation kinetics were performed as described in 2.15.

#### 2.17. Preparation and analysis of oligomer-rich samples of wt $\alpha$ -syn and $\alpha$ -synCC

The oligomeric assemblies of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC were prepared according to a previously described method [30] and morphologically and structurally characterized by TEM, light scattering, bis-ANS and ATR-FTIR spectroscopy. For each of these techniques, oligomers were prepared as described in 2.11, 2.10, 2.8 and 2.13, respectively, and the same measurement conditions were used.

To evaluate the toxicity of the oligomeric assemblies, human SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells were cultured in F-12 medium supplemented with 10% FBS, seeded in 96-well plates at a density of 4000 cells/well and maintained at  $37^\circ\text{C}$ . Cells were incubated for 72 h in the presence and in the absence (control) of  $25\text{ }\mu\text{M}$  and  $50\text{ }\mu\text{M}$  soluble oligomeric assemblies of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC and  $20\text{ }\mu\text{L}$  of PrestoBlue® Cell Viability Reagent (Invitrogen) was added. After incubating for 45 min, at  $37^\circ\text{C}$ , fluorescence was recorded at 615 nm, with an excitation wavelength of 531 nm, in a Victor fluorescent plate reader (Perkin Elmer). Experiments were carried out in four replicates.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Design of a disulfide bond within $\alpha$ -syn Greek-key motif

The Disulfide by Design 2.0 algorithm [21] was used on top of the fibrillar structure of full-length human  $\alpha$ -syn [16] (Fig. 1A) to create a variant containing two Cys residues within the central hydrophobic NAC region ( $\alpha$ -synCC). We searched for two residues close enough in the Greek-key motif to favor the formation of a novel intramolecular disulfide bond when mutated to Cys (Fig. 1B). The computational analysis indicated Val71 and Thr92 as the unique candidates, due to their proximity (distance between the  $\beta$ -carbons =  $3.97\text{ \AA}$ ), face-to-face orientation and proper dihedral angles in the bound state (calculated  $\chi_3$  torsion angle =  $-100.9$ ).

#### 3.2. Cys mutations in the NAC domain do not alter the predicted aggregation propensity, hydrophobicity or disorder of $\alpha$ -syn

Before proceeding with the experimental characterization, we wanted to ensure that the mutations will not affect significantly the sequential properties of  $\alpha$ -syn, in terms of predicted aggregation propensity, hydrophobicity, or degree of disorder. This would allow us to ascribe the differences in conformation, aggregation and toxicity of  $\alpha$ -synCC, if any, univocally to the presence of the new disulfide bond.

The AGGRESCAN [23], Zygggregator [24] and FoldAmyloid [25] algorithms were used to estimate the effect of Val71Cys and Thr92Cys mutations. These amino acid changes are not expected to promote significant differences in the intrinsic aggregation propensity of  $\alpha$ -syn (Fig. 2A).

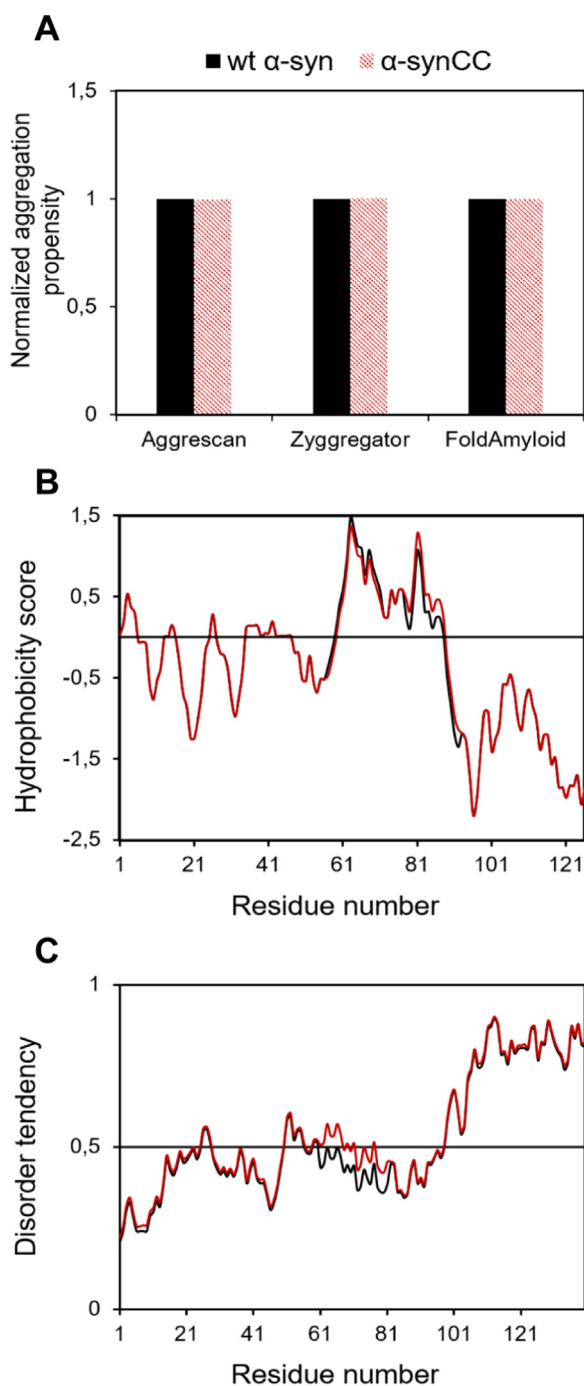
A sequence analysis using the Kyte and Doolittle scale [27] showed that wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC hydrophobicity profiles overlap, confirming the NAC region as the most hydrophobic (Fig. 2B).

To estimate if the mutations would impact wt  $\alpha$ -syn sequence intrinsic disorder propensity, we used the IUPred2 algorithm [26], an update of IUPred [31] that allows to model the contribution to disorder of Cys residues in their unbound state. The sequence of  $\alpha$ -synCC was predicted to be as disordered as the one of wt  $\alpha$ -syn (Fig. 2C).

#### 3.3. Cross-linking the $\alpha$ -syn NAC region

We cloned, produced, and purified  $\alpha$ -synCC. We analyzed soluble wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC using MALDI-TOF MS. The absence of any detectable alkylation upon treatment of  $\alpha$ -synCC with vinylpyridine already





**Fig. 2.** Sequence analysis of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC. (A) Aggregation propensity analysis using different sequential predictors: AGGRESKAN, Zyggregator and FoldAmyloid. (B) Hydrophobicity plots. Residues exhibiting values above 0 are considered to be hydrophobic. (C) Disorder prediction with IUPred2. Residues exhibiting values above 0.5 are considered as disordered. In all plots, wt  $\alpha$ -syn (black) and  $\alpha$ -synCC (red).

suggested that the designed Cys71-Cys92 disulfide bond was spontaneously formed in cells. The MW of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC were 14,460.6 Da and 14,464.9 Da, respectively. For wt  $\alpha$ -syn, the experimental (14,460.6 Da) and theoretical (14,460.0 Da) average masses coincide (Supplementary Fig. 1A). This is not the case for  $\alpha$ -synCC, for which the difference between the experimental (14,464.9 Da) and theoretical (14466.1 Da) average masses (Supplementary Fig. 1B) can be ascribed to the two protons in the sulfhydryl groups (-SH) of Cys residues, present in the reduced form but absent in the oxidized state.

To further confirm the presence of the disulfide bond,  $\alpha$ -synCC was incubated in 25 mM DTT prior to alkylation with IAA (Supplementary Fig. 1B). The resulting peak shifted to 14,578.5 Da. This mass shift of 114.4 Da corresponds to the alkylation of the two Cys with two IAA molecules (57.05 Da). Addition of IAA to oxidized  $\alpha$ -synCC or to wt  $\alpha$ -syn did not promote any detectable shift in MW (Supplementary Fig. 1A and B). We could not detect the presence of any intermolecularly Cys-bonded species for  $\alpha$ -synCC.

### 3.4. NAC cross-linking promotes $\alpha$ -syn compaction

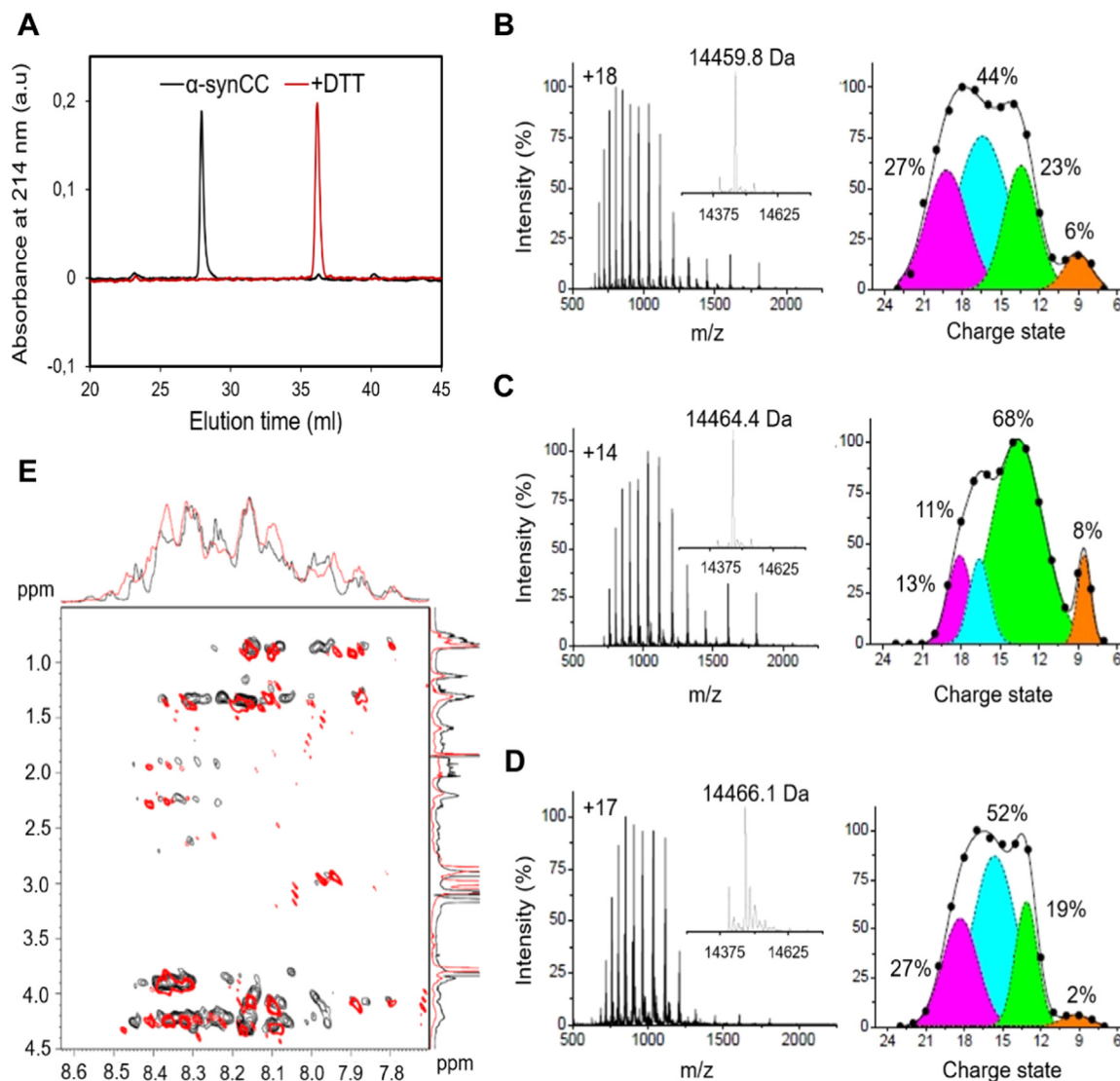
Monomeric  $\alpha$ -syn has been shown to populate a wide range of conformations in solution, including compact, but transient species resulting from long-range interactions within the fluctuating structural ensemble. The establishment of a disulfide bond would reduce the configurational entropy of the protein ensemble ( $\Delta S$ ) [32,33]. The loss in  $\Delta S$  is proportional to the length of the closed loop (N), which in the case of  $\alpha$ -synCC corresponds to 20 residues, and can be approached with the following expression:

$$\Delta S = -2.1 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) R \ln N$$

Thus, the disulfide bond in  $\alpha$ -synCC is expected to promote a decrease in  $\Delta S$  of 11.0 cal/mol·K relative to wt  $\alpha$ -syn, accounting for a total conformational entropy loss of 3.4 Kcal/mol at 25 °C, thus resulting in less flexible and more compact conformations. The predicted impact in protein compactness was first assessed using RP-HPLC. Both  $\alpha$ -synCC and its reduced form were analyzed (Fig. 3A). Oxidized  $\alpha$ -synCC eluted earlier than reduced  $\alpha$ -synCC, indicating that, as expected, hydrophobic residues have a lower capacity to interact with the column when the protein is in the disulfide-bonded state.

To confirm the compaction of soluble  $\alpha$ -synCC we used ESI-MS under non-denaturing conditions, which permits monitoring conformation and oxidation distinctly and simultaneously in a physiologically relevant environment (Fig. 3B, C and 3D). Mass determination informs about the oxidation state, whereas charge-state distributions allow detection of coexisting conformational species. Again, the measured molecular masses were in excellent agreement with the theoretical ones. MW of (14,459.8  $\pm$  0.3) Da, (14,464.4  $\pm$  0.3) Da and (14,466.1  $\pm$  0.3) Da were obtained for wt  $\alpha$ -syn, oxidized  $\alpha$ -synCC and reduced  $\alpha$ -synCC, respectively. The effect of the disulfide bridge in  $\alpha$ -synCC can be analyzed on 4-component Gaussian fits of the spectra [34,35]. Cross-linking results in the accumulation of a compact intermediate state (green curve), which increases from (23  $\pm$  3) % to (68  $\pm$  8) % at the expenses of extended intermediate state (cyan curve) and fully extended conformer (magenta curve). The overall average charge state shifts from (16.0  $\pm$  0.3) to (14.2  $\pm$  0.3). Under reducing conditions (20 mM DTT), the conformational ensemble of the mutant is similar to that of wt  $\alpha$ -syn, with a decrease of the compact intermediate to (19  $\pm$  3) % and of the average charge state to (15.7  $\pm$  0.3). The content in compact conformers in  $\alpha$ -synCC is 2.6 fold higher than in wt  $\alpha$ -syn. On the contrary, the proportion of low compact and fully extended conformations is 3.0 fold higher in wt  $\alpha$ -syn compared to  $\alpha$ -synCC. These data indicate unequivocally that the observed compaction is caused by the covalent bond.

We also analyzed the soluble states of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC using homonuclear two-dimensional NMR (2D NMR) spectroscopy. Unfortunately, we could not use heteronuclear MulD NMR spectroscopy with stable isotope labelling, due to the inability of *E. coli* Origami B (DE3) cells, the expression strain for  $\alpha$ -synCC, to grow in minimal medium. The 2D  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  spectra of both proteins exhibit the narrow chemical shift dispersion characteristic of natively unfolded polypeptides (Fig. 3E). However, there is small signal overlap between both spectra, confirming again that the soluble states of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC are conformationally distinct.



**Fig. 3.  $\alpha$ -synCC disulfide formation induces compactness.** (A) RP-HPLC elution profile of  $\alpha$ -synCC before (black) and after reduction with DTT (red). (B-D) ESI-MS analysis showing the conformational ensembles of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC. ESI-MS spectra and Gaussian fits of the charge-state distributions obtained using 4 conformers (orange - compact conformer; green - compact intermediate state; cyan - extended intermediate state; magenta - fully extended conformer) for wt  $\alpha$ -syn (B), oxidized  $\alpha$ -synCC (C) and reduced  $\alpha$ -synCC (D) are shown. The most intense peak of each ESI-MS spectra is labelled by the corresponding charge state. Inserts report the mass-deconvolution spectrum. Each Gaussian component is labelled by its relative amount in percentage. (E) 2D-TOCSY  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  NMR-spectrum of wt  $\alpha$ -syn (black) and  $\alpha$ -synCC (red) dissolved in 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.4 at 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### 3.5. Conformational properties of wt $\alpha$ -syn and $\alpha$ -synCC under different solution conditions

The control of solution conditions can be employed to generate  $\alpha$ -syn amyloid assemblies with different structural characteristics that behave as strains, displaying different seeding propensities and producing distinct histopathological and behavioural phenotypes [20,36]. Therefore, we decided to evaluate the aggregative properties of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC under three different solution conditions. Both the solution pH and salt content have been shown to influence the aggregation of  $\alpha$ -syn. Thus, we chose to use the following conditions in our assays: 50 mM sodium acetate pH 5.0 (buffer A); 10 mM sodium phosphate pH 7.0 (buffer B) and 10 mM sodium phosphate supplemented with 200 mM NaCl pH 7.0 (buffer C). The use of these buffers would allow us to monitor the influence of the pH (buffers A and B) and the effect of ionic strength at neutral pH (buffers B and C), simultaneously.

Before initiating the study of the aggregation reactions, we assessed the properties of the initially soluble states using far-UV CD and the

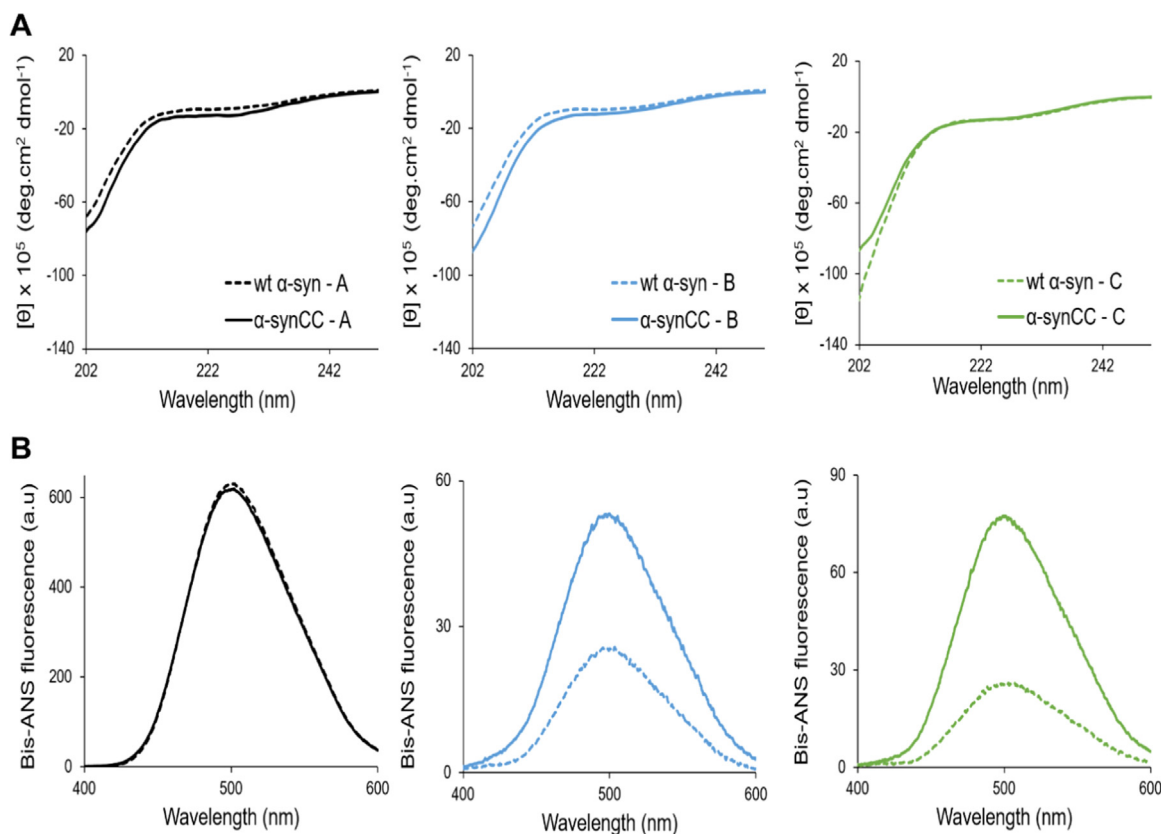
fluorescent probe bis-ANS.

Deconvolution of the CD spectra of freshly dissolved proteins at 15  $\mu\text{M}$  indicates that wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC do not exhibit significant differences in secondary structure content in any of the solutions (Fig. 4A). In all cases, they display CD spectra consistent with an essentially disordered/random coil conformation.

In buffer A, both wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC promote high bis-ANS fluorescence (Fig. 4B).  $\alpha$ -synCC promoted higher bis-ANS fluorescence emission than wt  $\alpha$ -syn in buffers B and C. For both proteins, the fluorescence emission of the dye was much lower at neutral pH than at pH 5.0, thus indicating that they exhibit higher exposure of hydrophobic patches at acidic pH.

### 3.6. Kinetics of wt $\alpha$ -syn and $\alpha$ -synCC aggregation

For aggregation studies, wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC at 60  $\mu\text{M}$  final concentration were incubated in the three different buffers at 37  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  with agitation (600 rpm). The aggregation process was monitored during fifteen days by measuring the binding of the protein to the amyloid-



**Fig. 4. Characterization of soluble wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC.** (A) Far-UV CD spectra of wt  $\alpha$ -syn (dashed line) and its double cysteine mutant (full line). Soluble proteins at 15  $\mu$ M were measured in buffer A (black), B (blue) and C (green). (B) Bis-ANS fluorescence spectra of 10  $\mu$ M bis-ANS bound to 15  $\mu$ M soluble wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC in buffer A, B and C.

specific dye Th-T.

Striking differences between the two proteins in each given condition and for each individual protein under different conditions were observed (Fig. 5). Incubation in buffer A results in the appearance of wt  $\alpha$ -syn Th-T positive species already in day 1, whereas in buffers B and C their formation was significantly delayed. When incubated in buffer A,  $\alpha$ -synCC did not bind to Th-T along the reaction. In contrast, incubation of  $\alpha$ -synCC in buffers B and C results in the formation of Th-T positive assemblies, although the observed Th-T fluorescence emission was lower than that of wt  $\alpha$ -syn at any time point. For  $\alpha$ -synCC, Th-T

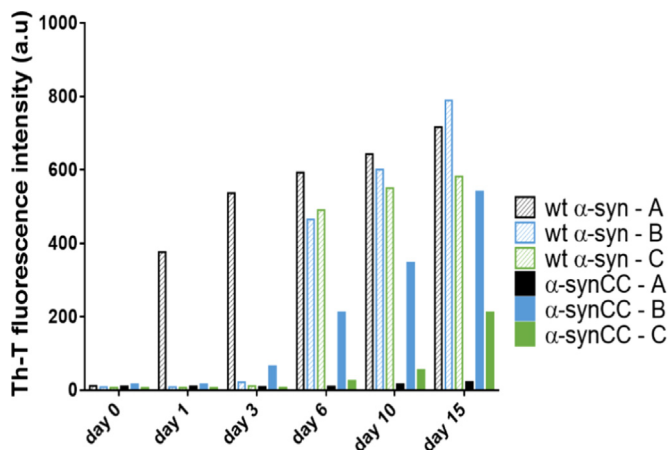
fluorescence was always higher in buffer B than in buffer C.

### 3.7. Conformational and morphological characterization of wt $\alpha$ -syn and $\alpha$ -synCC aggregation reactions

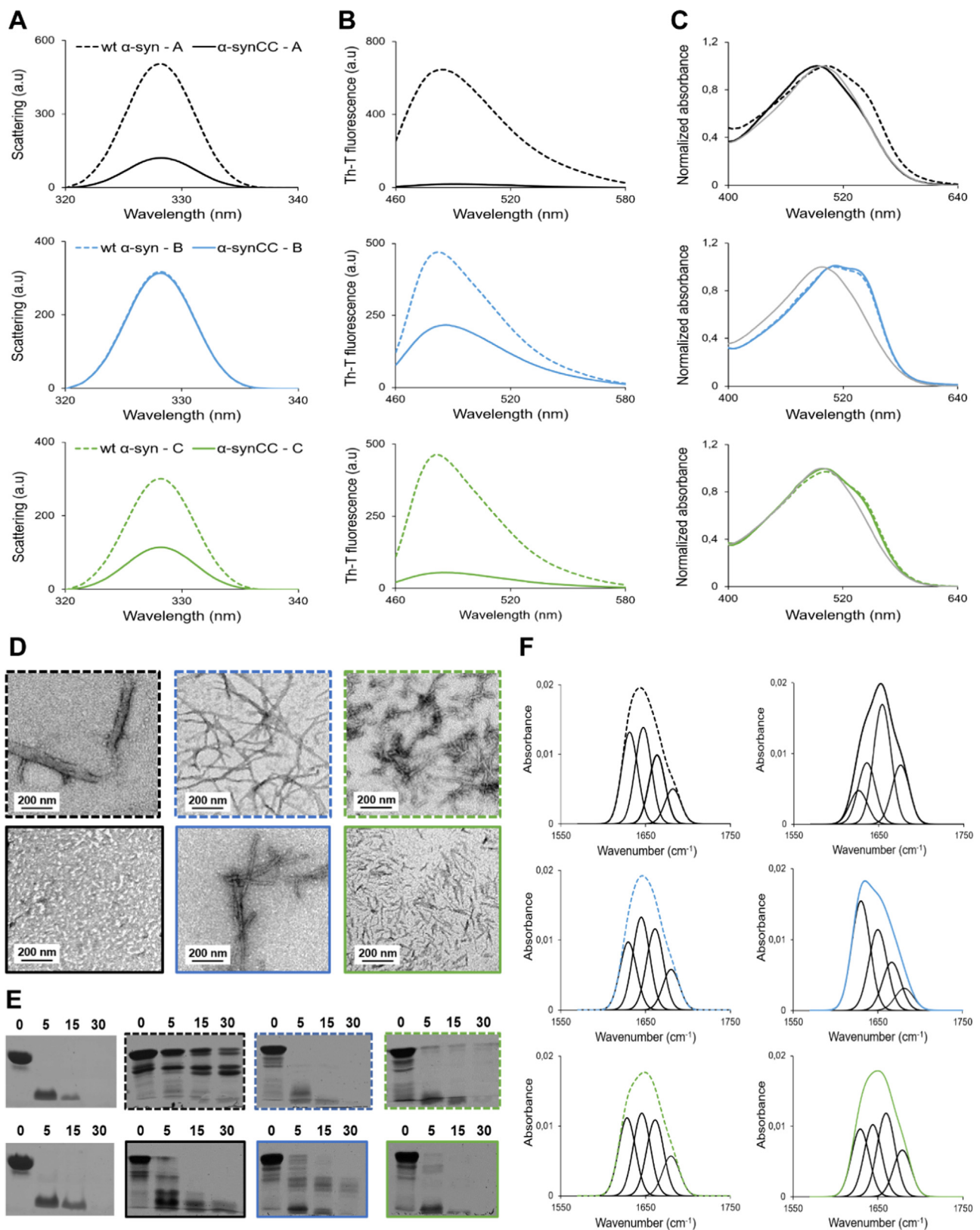
To gain insight into the species populating the different aggregation reactions, samples of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC incubated for 5 days at 37  $^{\circ}$ C were characterized by light scattering, Th-T fluorescence and CR binding (Fig. 6A, B and C). In buffer A, the light scattering of the wt  $\alpha$ -syn solution was significantly higher than that of the mutant; this came together with a higher binding to both Th-T and CR. Indeed,  $\alpha$ -synCC exhibited negligible binding to Th-T and CR.

In buffer B, wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC solutions exhibited similar light scattering. Both bind Th-T and CR; however, the binding to Th-T was around 2 times higher for wt  $\alpha$ -syn than for  $\alpha$ -synCC. In buffer C, the light scattering and Th-T binding exhibited by wt  $\alpha$ -syn were significantly higher than for  $\alpha$ -synCC. To ensure that the reduced Th-T binding of  $\alpha$ -synCC in buffers B and C owes to the presence of the disulfide bond, we incubated the protein for 5 days at 37  $^{\circ}$ C in the absence and presence of the reducing agent DTT (150 mM). As expected, in both buffers, Th-T binding is significantly higher under reduced conditions (Supplementary Fig. 2).

Consistent with Th-T measurements, analysis of the solutions content by TEM (Fig. 6D) demonstrated that wt  $\alpha$ -syn forms amyloid fibrils in all three buffers, while  $\alpha$ -synCC is unable to aggregate into amyloid structures at acidic pH. Importantly, differences in the morphology of the fibrils were observed depending on the aggregation conditions. wt  $\alpha$ -syn fibrils in buffer A appear as very large bundles. In buffer B, fibrils formed by wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC were long and straight, although those formed by  $\alpha$ -synCC seemed to be more structured. In the presence of salt, the fibrils formed by wt  $\alpha$ -syn were shorter than those formed in its



**Fig. 5. Aggregation kinetics of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC in three different buffers.** The aggregation kinetics were monitored by following the change in relative Th-T fluorescence signal during 15 day-incubation of 60  $\mu$ M protein in buffers A (black), B (blue) and C (green).



**Fig. 6.** Characterization of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC aggregates formed after 5 day-incubation in buffer A, B and C. **(A)** Static light scattering of 10  $\mu$ M wt  $\alpha$ -syn (dashed line) and  $\alpha$ -synCC aggregates (full line) in different buffers: A (black), B (blue) and C (green). **(B)** Fluorescence emission spectra of Th-T upon incubation with 10  $\mu$ M wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC fibrils formed in different buffers. **(C)** CR normalized absorbance spectra in the presence of 10  $\mu$ M  $\alpha$ -syn aggregates. Free CR absorbance spectrum is represented in grey. **(D)** TEM micrographs of negatively stained aggregates formed by wt  $\alpha$ -syn (upper panel) and  $\alpha$ -synCC (lower panel) in the three different conditions. Scale bars represent 200 nm. Images were taken at a 10,000 $\times$  magnification. **(E)** PK degradation patterns of soluble wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC (panels without frames), together with the digestion pattern of the aggregated forms (framed panels), monitored over time on Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE. The time of digestion (in min) is indicated on the top of each panel. **(F)** The secondary structure of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC aggregates formed after 5 days. ATR-FTIR absorbance spectra in the amide I region was acquired and the fitted individual bands after Gaussian deconvolution are indicated.



absence.  $\alpha$ -synCC incubated in the same condition forms short, discrete, and straight structures.

To explore whether the observed differences in fibril morphology were related to differences in the interactions supporting their architecture, we used limited proteolysis (Fig. 6E) and ATR-FTIR (Fig. 6F).

The digestion patterns of the assemblies were different (Fig. 6E), which together with the TEM images suggests that these assemblies correspond to different  $\alpha$ -syn strains. The large wt  $\alpha$ -syn fibrillar bundles formed in buffer A were essentially resistant to PK digestion, whereas  $\alpha$ -synCC was very susceptible to the PK action, likely because a large fraction of the protein corresponds to soluble species. On the contrary, the fibrils formed by  $\alpha$ -synCC in buffer B seemed to be more resistant than those of wt  $\alpha$ -syn, exhibiting a different digestion pattern. The fibrils formed by both proteins in buffer C demonstrated high sensitivity to proteolysis.

To assess the structure of these assemblies, we analyzed the amide I region of the ATR-FTIR spectrum ( $1700\text{--}1600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). This region corresponds to the absorption of the carbonyl in the peptide bond and it constitutes a marker of the protein secondary structure. After deconvolution of ATR-FTIR spectra, the contribution of the individual secondary structure elements to the main absorbance signal was assigned (Fig. 6F and Supplementary Table 1). The secondary structure content of wt  $\alpha$ -syn fibrils in the three buffers was similar, exhibiting a band at  $1628\text{--}1631\text{ cm}^{-1}$  attributed to the presence of amyloid-like inter-molecular  $\beta$ -sheet structure, a band at  $1645\text{--}1647\text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponding to disordered conformations, and two bands at  $1661\text{--}1663\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1680\text{--}1682\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , indicative of  $\beta$ -turns. For  $\alpha$ -synCC assemblies, the spectra in buffer A is dominated by a band at  $1654\text{ cm}^{-1}$  attributed to random coil/helical conformations. In buffer B, the fibrils exhibit a strong signal at  $1629\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , indicating the presence of intermolecular  $\beta$ -sheet. This characteristic band is also observed in buffer C but in a lower proportion.

To determine whether the conformational properties of  $\alpha$ -syn assemblies evolve with time, samples of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC were characterized in the same manner after 14 days of incubation under the same conditions (Supplementary Fig. 3). Overall, in buffer A, the amyloid-like signature is always higher for wt  $\alpha$ -syn than for  $\alpha$ -synCC. Even after 14 days,  $\alpha$ -synCC exhibits low light scattering, does not bind Th-T or CR. In buffer B, wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC display similar light scattering, Th-T and CR binding. In the presence of salt, wt  $\alpha$ -syn fibrils still maintains higher amyloid-like signatures than  $\alpha$ -synCC, independently of the used spectral probe.

TEM analysis (Supplementary Fig. 3D) demonstrates amyloid fibrils of wt  $\alpha$ -syn formed in all three buffers, and fibrils formed by  $\alpha$ -synCC in buffer B and C. In buffers A and B, wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC aggregates retain essentially the same morphology as the one observed at 5 days, whereas in buffer C the aggregates evolve towards longer and more ordered fibrils.

With the exception of  $\alpha$ -synCC incubated in buffer A, in the rest of cases, the ATR-FTIR spectra is now dominated by a peak at  $1625\text{--}1631\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , attributed to the presence of amyloid-like inter-molecular  $\beta$ -sheet structure, which contributes  $> 40\%$  of the absorbance signal (Supplementary Fig. 3 and Supplementary Table 2.).

### 3.8. Internalization of wt $\alpha$ -syn and $\alpha$ -synCC aggregates in human cells

To assess the internalization of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC aggregates and the putative correlation between the in vitro and intracellular features of these aggregates, H4 cells were treated with 5 days-old aggregates for 24 h and then cultivated for an additional 16 h after removing the non-internalized protein.

We observed that the cells incubated with wt  $\alpha$ -syn aggregates prepared in buffer A displayed large ( $> 20\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ ), medium size ( $10\text{--}20\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ ) and small ( $< 10\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ ) intracellular inclusions in similar proportions (Fig. 7A and Supplementary Fig. 4), whereas in cells incubated with  $\alpha$ -synCC the inclusions were mainly small (Fig. 7D and

Supplementary Fig. 4). For proteins prepared in buffer B, the inclusions were predominantly of medium size for wt  $\alpha$ -syn (Fig. 7B), while in the case of  $\alpha$ -synCC the proportion of medium and large deposits was similar (Fig. 7E and Supplementary Fig. 4). Cells treated with the two  $\alpha$ -syn variants generated in buffer C displayed mostly small inclusions (Fig. 7C and F and Supplementary Fig. 4). As expected, no  $\alpha$ -syn signal was observed in cells treated with vehicle (supplementary Fig. 5).

### 3.9. Impact of $\alpha$ -synCC on the aggregation of wt $\alpha$ -syn

To test the effect of  $\alpha$ -synCC on wt  $\alpha$ -syn fibrillization, we set up a series of wt  $\alpha$ -syn in-plate aggregation reactions in the absence and presence of increasing concentration of  $\alpha$ -synCC in buffer B (Fig. 8A and B). This plate assay exploits Teflon balls for agitation and allows to monitor the changes in Th-T fluorescence emission of all the reactions continuously and simultaneously during 40 h.  $\alpha$ -synCC interfered with the aggregation kinetics of wt  $\alpha$ -syn even at substoichiometric ratios. This effect was evident at the early stages of aggregation (Fig. 8B). The presence of  $\alpha$ -synCC increases the lag time of wt  $\alpha$ -syn aggregation reaction in a concentration-dependent manner (Fig. 8C). Indeed, even if the reactions in the presence of  $\alpha$ -synCC progress towards the formation of Th-T positive assemblies, inspection of these structures at the end of the reaction by TEM indicates that the aggregates become increasingly disordered with increasing concentrations of  $\alpha$ -synCC, rendering very short protofibrillar aggregates at equimolar wt  $\alpha$ -syn:  $\alpha$ -synCC concentrations (Fig. 8D).

### 3.10. Aggregation of wt $\alpha$ -syn and $\alpha$ -synCC in the presence of lipids

$\alpha$ -syn exists in a dynamic equilibrium between a soluble state and a membrane-bound state and the interaction between  $\alpha$ -syn and lipid surfaces is believed to be a key feature for mediating its cellular function and its toxicity. The NAC region has been implicated as a sensor of the lipid properties that determines the affinity of  $\alpha$ -syn membrane binding [37].

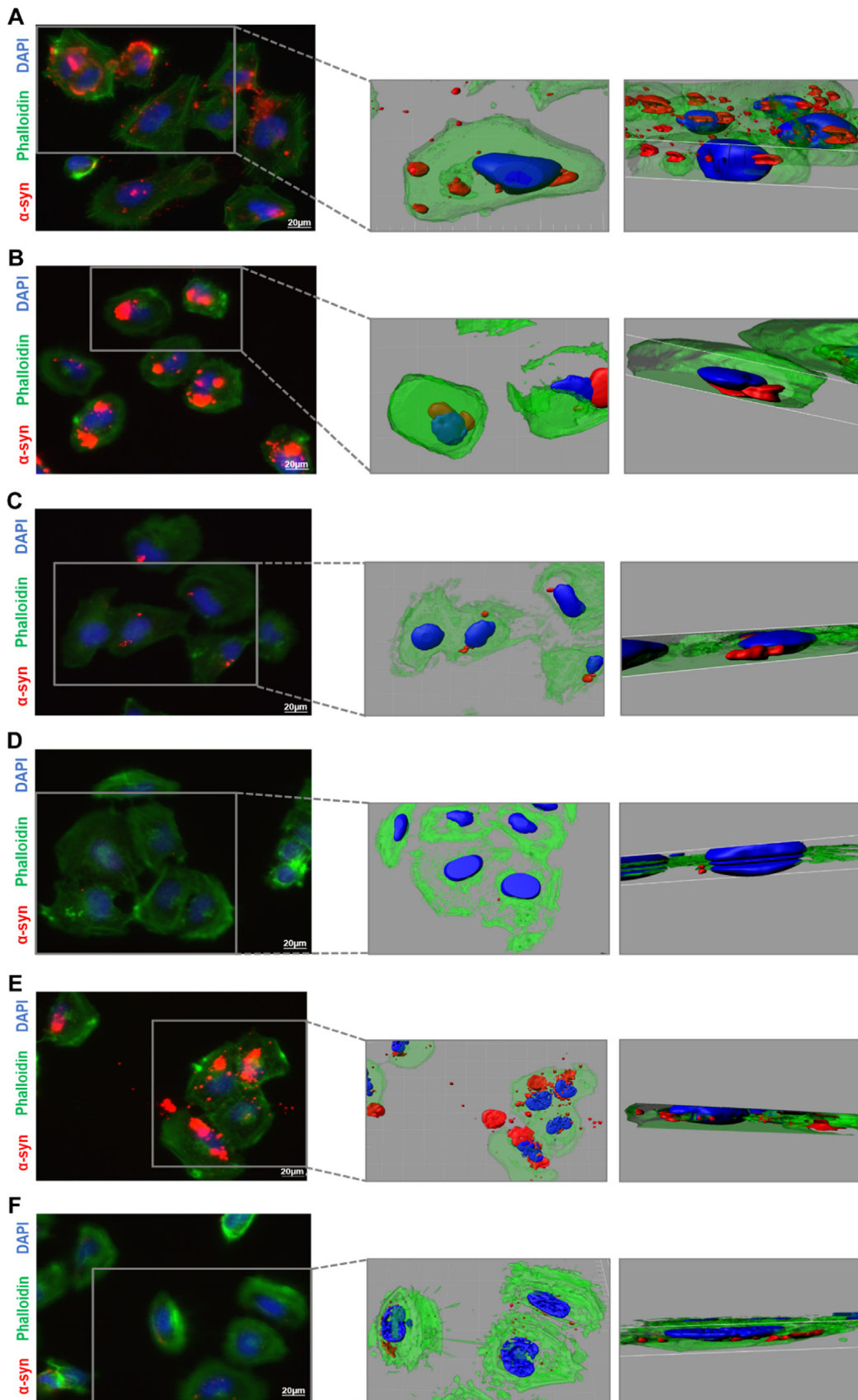
We explored if the striking differences in aggregation properties described above were also observable in the presence of lipids. To this aim, the aggregation kinetics of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC at  $70\text{ }\mu\text{M}$  in buffer B were monitored in the above described in-plate assay. Unilamellar vesicles of varying net charge and lipid compositions were employed as model membranes; in particular, neutral liposomes (DOPC) and neural liposomes (DMPS) were used in buffer B, with a protein: lipid concentration ratio of 1:1.

As in the previous in-tube assays, in buffer B and in the absence of lipids, wt  $\alpha$ -syn aggregates into Th-T positive species significantly faster and to a larger extent than  $\alpha$ -synCC (Fig. 9A). The final point of the aggregation kinetics was analyzed by TEM (Fig. 9B). wt  $\alpha$ -syn forms long unbranched fibrils, while the fibrils formed by  $\alpha$ -synCC are thinner and shorter.

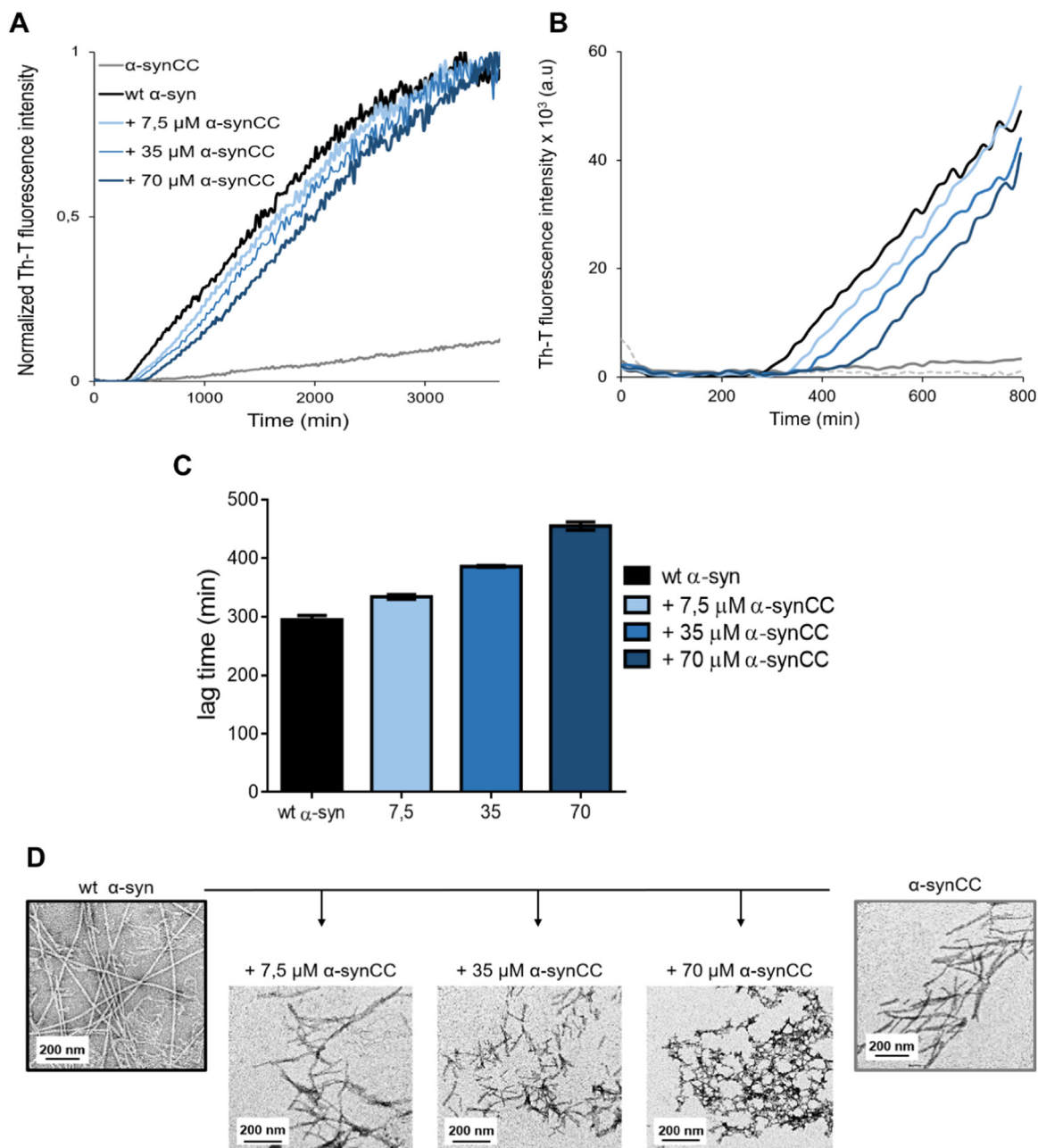
For wt  $\alpha$ -syn, the presence of both types of liposomes resulted in a retardation of the exponential phase, but a significant increase in the final Th-T fluorescence (Fig. 9A). In the case of  $\alpha$ -synCC, the presence of unilamellar vesicles promoted a remarkable inhibition of the aggregation reaction, with very low levels of Th-T fluorescence after 40 h (Fig. 9A). In the presence of DOPC the wt  $\alpha$ -syn fibrils are well-structured, whereas the  $\alpha$ -synCC aggregates appear as long, thicker filaments (Fig. 9B). In the presence of neural liposomes, both wt  $\alpha$ -syn and its disulfide bonded variant form similar straight thin fibrils (Fig. 9B).

### 3.11. Conformational and toxic properties of wt $\alpha$ -syn and $\alpha$ -synCC oligomers

It is suggested that soluble oligomers rather than insoluble amyloid fibrils are the main elicitors of neurotoxicity in PD and other synucleinopathies [38,39]. The fact that the clinical symptoms of PD are manifested before the appearance of fibrillar deposits [40], and that, in



**Fig. 7.** Neuroglioma cells incubated with wt  $\alpha$ -syn or  $\alpha$ -synCC aggregates generated in the different buffers. Cells incubated with wt  $\alpha$ -syn produced in buffer A (A), buffer B (B) and buffer C (C). Cells incubated with  $\alpha$ -synCC in buffer A (D), buffer B (E) and buffer C (F). Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



**Fig. 8.** wt  $\alpha$ -syn aggregation in the presence of  $\alpha$ -synCC. (A) Th-T time course of fibrillization of wt  $\alpha$ -syn in buffer B, in the absence (black line) and in the presence of increasing concentrations of soluble  $\alpha$ -synCC (lines coloured in a gradient of blue). (B) The first 800 min of the reaction showing the aggregation lag phase. (C) Bar diagram representation of the lag time of the aggregation kinetics in the presence of increasing  $\alpha$ -synCC concentration. Error bars indicate  $\pm$  SE ( $n = 3$ ). (D) TEM micrographs of aggregates generated at the final point of the monitored aggregation kinetics. Scale bars correspond to 200 nm. Images were taken at a 10,000x magnification.

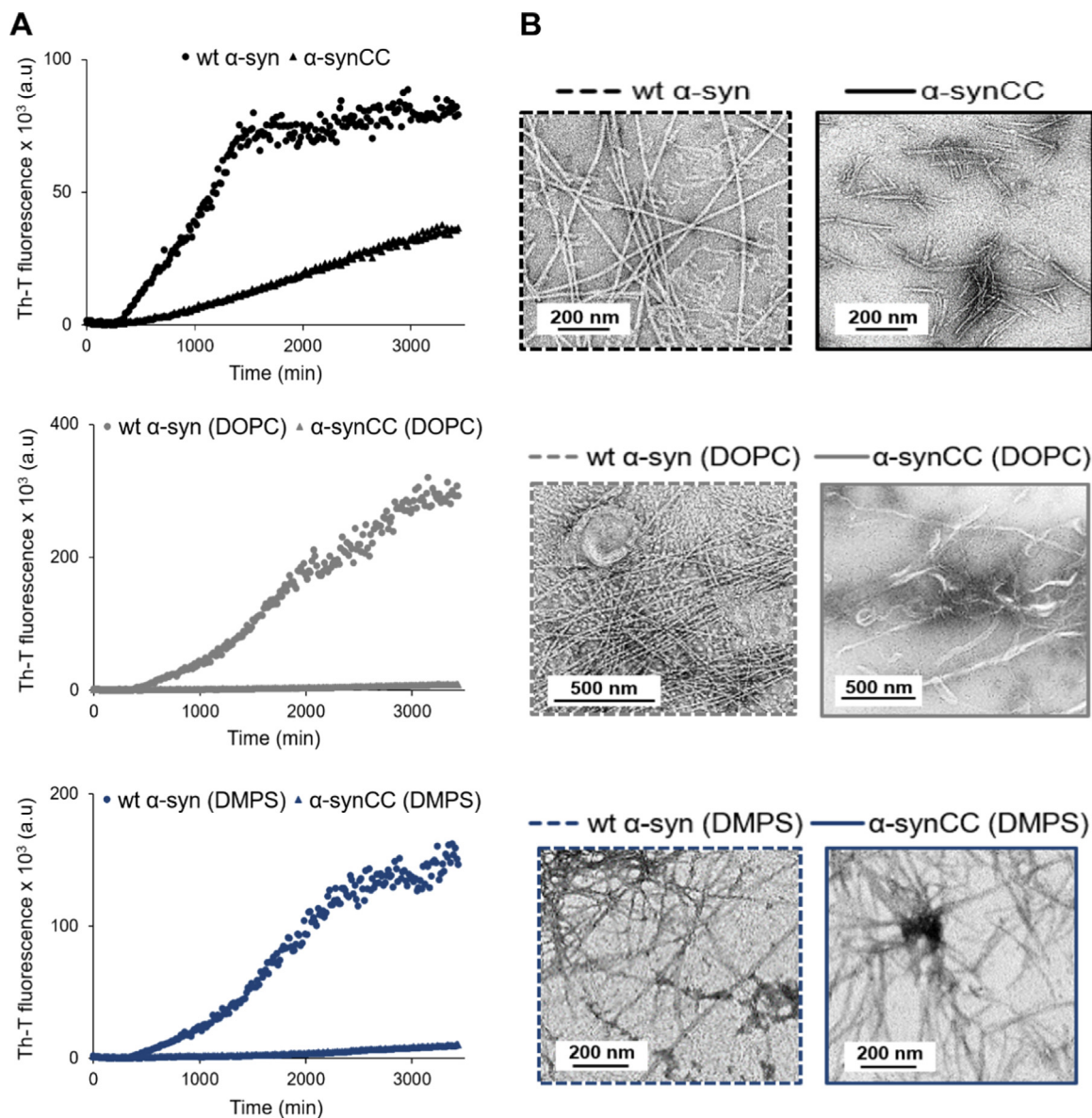
*in vitro*,  $\alpha$ -syn oligomers are more toxic than the fibrils [41], are both in support of this hypothesis.

We generated wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC oligomers, after 21 h of incubation in 20 mM HEPES pH 7.4 and tested their toxicity for cultured neuroblastoma cells from the SH-SY5Y cell line. In agreement with the previous reports, the oligomers formed by wt  $\alpha$ -syn in these conditions were toxic [30]. However, the oligomers formed by  $\alpha$ -synCC did not have any effect on the viability of neuroblastoma cells (Fig. 10A).

We analyzed the morphological and conformational properties of both assemblies to see whether they can explain their differential toxicity. As visualized by TEM (Fig. 10B), oligomers appeared as spheroidal polydisperse aggregates, with diameters ranging from 6 to 10 nm. In the case of  $\alpha$ -synCC, larger oligomeric forms could also be

observed.  $\alpha$ -syn oligomers do not exhibit significant differences in light scattering (Fig. 10C). The differences in bis-ANS binding are not significant either, even though it has been reported for different and unrelated proteins that the binding to ANS-like dyes correlates with the toxicity of aggregated species [42] (Fig. 10D). The ATR-FTIR spectra of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC oligomers in the amide I region shows a low content of intermolecular  $\beta$ -sheet conformations (Fig. 10E and Supplementary Table 3), with a high content of disordered conformations and  $\beta$ -turns. The secondary structure content of both oligomers was similar, irrespective of the presence of the intramolecular disulfide bond in  $\alpha$ -synCC.





**Fig. 9.**  $\alpha$ -syn aggregation in the presence of lipids. (A) Change in Th-T fluorescence intensity when  $70 \mu\text{M}$  wt  $\alpha$ -syn (dots) and  $\alpha$ -synCC (triangles) were incubated in the absence (black; upper panel) and in the presence of  $70 \mu\text{M}$  DOPC (grey; middle panel) or DMPS (dark blue; lower panel) in buffer B and  $37^\circ\text{C}$ . (B) TEM micrographs of fibrils generated at the final point of the aggregation kinetics. Scale bars correspond to 200 or 500 nm. Images were taken at a  $10,000\times$  magnification, except wt  $\alpha$ -syn (DOPC) and  $\alpha$ -synCC (DOPC) images that were taken at  $8000\times$  and  $6000\times$ , respectively.

#### 4. Discussion

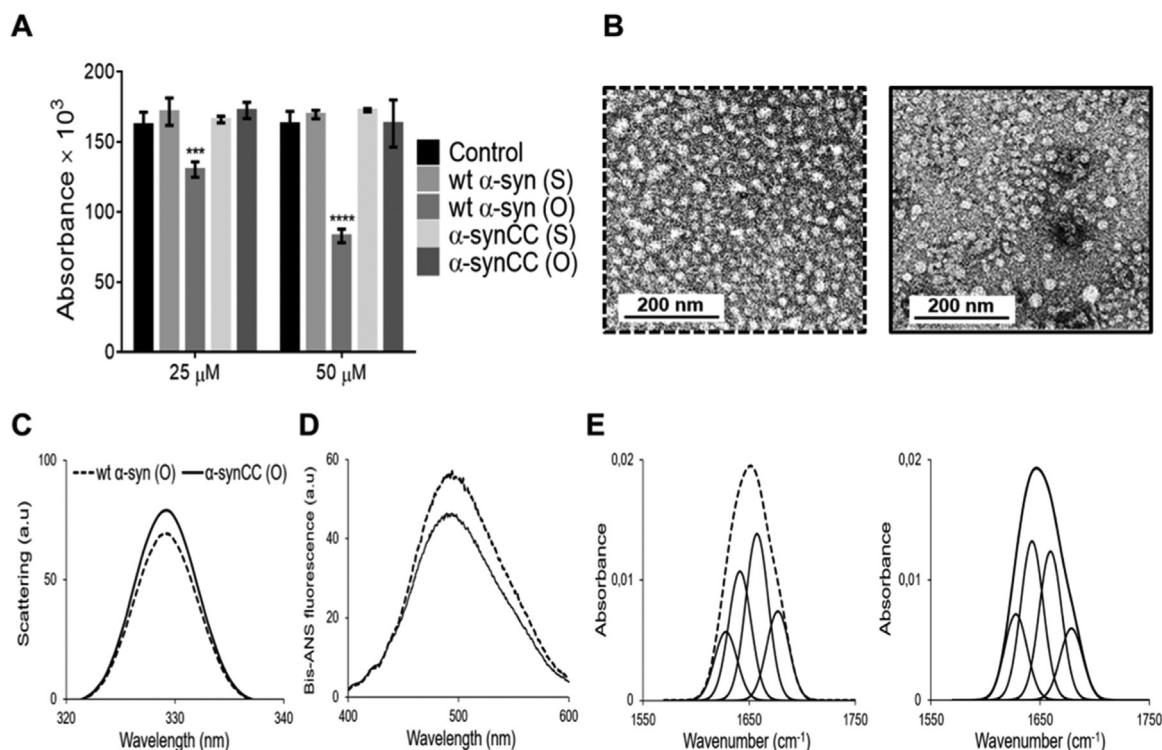
The aggregation of  $\alpha$ -syn into amyloid fibrils plays a major pathophysiological role in the development of PD and other synucleinopathies [3,43]. The heterogeneity of these neurological disorders seems to lie on the distinct conformational characteristics of  $\alpha$ -syn fibril polymorphs or “strains” [44,45]. Therefore, there is a strong interest in elucidating the molecular basis of  $\alpha$ -syn fibrillation and its structural polymorphism. The recent solid-state NMR atomic structure of a pathogenic fibril of full-length human  $\alpha$ -syn [16] provides a unique opportunity to address these issues using structure-based protein engineering approaches. An outstanding feature of this  $\alpha$ -syn fibrillar structure is the presence of steric zippers stabilizing an orthogonal Greek-key topology that connects distant regions in the NAC domain of  $\alpha$ -syn, a hydrophobic segment that is both necessary and sufficient for fibril formation [10].

The rational design of new disulfide bonds is a straightforward way to increase the stability of globular proteins [46,47]. By cross-linking

sequentially distant regions of the polypeptide chain, disulfide bonds favor compact conformations in the unfolded protein ensemble, decreasing its entropy and making it less favorable compared with the folded state. We rationalized that, in an analogous manner, stapling of the  $\alpha$ -syn Greek-key edges by a designed disulfide bond would promote the compaction of the NAC region, reduce its flexibility and the entropy of the protein in the  $\alpha$ -syn disordered soluble ensemble, favoring the population of the folded motif in case it is populated early in the assembly reaction.

We successfully introduced a disulfide bridge between residues 71–92 within the NAC region. This bond would connect the first and the last  $\beta$ -strands of the Greek-key motif in the fibrillar structure.  $\alpha$ -synCC is purified exclusively in its intramolecularly oxidized form, which indicates that the two ends of the NAC domain come close in the space, at least transiently, in the bacterial cytosol. The bacterial cytoplasm constitutes a reducing environment; therefore, in  $\alpha$ -synCC the Cys residues should be significantly protected from the solvent in the disulfide bonded state. Computational analysis indicate that the identity of the





**Fig. 10.** Evaluation of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC oligomers conformation and toxicity. (A) Cell viability of SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells after 72 h-incubation in the presence of different concentrations of soluble (S) and oligomeric (O) forms of wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC. Error bars indicate  $\pm$  SE ( $n = 3$ ). (B) Electron micrographs of oligomeric assemblies of wt  $\alpha$ -syn (dashed line) and  $\alpha$ -synCC (full line) generated after 21 h of incubation in 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.4. The scale bars correspond to 200 nm. Images were taken at a 20,000x magnification. (C) Static light scattering of 10  $\mu$ M wt  $\alpha$ -syn (dashed line) and  $\alpha$ -synCC (full line) oligomeric assemblies. (D) Bis-ANS fluorescence spectra of 10  $\mu$ M bis-ANS bound to 15  $\mu$ M wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC oligomers in 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.4. (E) Secondary structure of wt  $\alpha$ -syn (left panel) and  $\alpha$ -synCC oligomers (right panel). ATR-FTIR absorbance spectra in the amide I region was acquired and the fitted individual bands after Gaussian deconvolution are indicated.

introduced mutations does not change the sequential intrinsic properties of  $\alpha$ -syn. Thus, the observed differences in conformation, aggregation and cytotoxicity can be univocally ascribed to the effect of the covalent link in  $\alpha$ -synCC.

Soluble wt  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\alpha$ -synCC remain essentially disordered, but RP-HPLC, ESI-MS and NMR data converge to indicate that they are conformationally distinct. As intended, the introduction of the disulfide bond biased the conformational  $\alpha$ -syn ensemble towards the population of more compact conformers. This results in dramatic differences in the aggregation properties of both proteins.

We could confirm that the solution conditions have a critical impact in the aggregation rates, morphology and conformation of wt  $\alpha$ -syn fibrils, resulting in different polymorphs. Both the pH and ionic strength impact the aggregation reaction and the properties of the final product. This phenomenon is more dramatic in the case of  $\alpha$ -synCC. Importantly, the two proteins exhibit very different aggregation properties even when they are under the same conditions. This indicates that, irrespective of the environment, the aggregation reaction of  $\alpha$ -syn is strongly influenced by the conformational bias of the initially soluble protein ensemble.

Under each tested condition,  $\alpha$ -synCC exhibits reduced aggregation propensity relative to wt  $\alpha$ -syn, but the more striking differences are found at pH 5.0. For wt  $\alpha$ -syn, the aggregation is much faster at pH 5.0 than at pH 7.0. Differences in wt  $\alpha$ -syn aggregation rates at acidic and neutral pH have been attributed to the acidic nature of the protein, which results in a high net charge at neutral pH that is mostly neutralized at pH 5.0 (pI 4.7), making the protein more aggregation prone [48]. In our assay, at pH 5.0 wt  $\alpha$ -syn forms large  $\beta$ -sheet-rich fibrillar bundles that bind to amyloid dyes with high affinity, are resistant to proteolysis and accumulate in cells as large, medium and small aggregates. In contrast,  $\alpha$ -synCC is aggregation-incompetent at this pH

and remains mostly in a disordered conformation forming mostly small aggregates, both *in vitro* and within cells. This indicates that a flexible and unconstrained NAC region is a pre-requirement for amyloid formation and, thus, that neutralization of the  $\alpha$ -syn charge by itself is not sufficient to promote aggregation, as previously assumed.

In agreement with our MS data, paramagnetic relaxation enhancement and NMR dipolar couplings have shown that at neutral pH, native  $\alpha$ -syn populates an ensemble of conformations comprising a continuum of conformers ranging from highly unfolded to fairly compact [49]. The compact forms are stabilized by long-range interactions and it has been proposed that they would inhibit oligomerization and aggregation and that only the fully unfolded species would allow the establishment of the intermolecular contacts leading to protein aggregation, by rendering the hydrophobic patches of the NAC region accessible to solvent. The low aggregation propensity of  $\alpha$ -synCC can be explained in this context, since upon the introduction of the disulfide bond the conformational ensemble becomes dominated by compact, potentially inhibitory, states.

The presence of  $\alpha$ -synCC has a significant, concentration-dependent impact on the aggregation reaction of wt  $\alpha$ -syn. Not only it delays the onset of the exponential phase, but it determines the structure of the final aggregate. The inhibitory effect at substoichiometric ratios indicates that  $\alpha$ -synCC interferes with the nucleation and/or elongation of wt  $\alpha$ -syn fibrils. The presence of  $\alpha$ -synCC biases the wt  $\alpha$ -syn aggregation reaction towards the formation of short protofibrillar assemblies. This suggests that the monomeric  $\alpha$ -synCC state interacts with wt  $\alpha$ -syn oligomeric nuclei and/or fibril ends, blocking the further ordered assembly of wt  $\alpha$ -syn monomers on top of these species to form long fibrils.

The binding of  $\alpha$ -syn to lipid membranes is important for its functional role in synaptic regulation, but it may also trigger its aggregation

[50]. Upon binding to lipid membranes,  $\alpha$ -syn undergoes a significant conformational transition and some regions adopt an  $\alpha$ -helical structure. It has been shown that this transient helical segment span residues 1–90 [51], thus including the NAC region. The NAC domain seems to act as a membrane-sensor, defining the affinity for lipid membranes and, accordingly, modulating the partitioning between membrane-bound and membrane-free states [52]. Here we could confirm the crucial role played by this region in membrane promoted aggregation. Constraining this region with an inner disulfide bond almost completely abrogated the aggregation of  $\alpha$ -syn in the presence of lipids, therefore, not only the NAC region should be present, but it should be fully accessible in an extended molecular context, since compaction of the  $\alpha$ -syn conformational ensemble is enough to avoid most of the lipid-mediated protein aggregation.

The primary pathogenic species in PD are the oligomeric species populated during the self-assembly of  $\alpha$ -syn and not the mature fibrils. This toxicity owes to the establishment of aberrant interactions with cellular membranes. Interestingly enough, whereas, as reported [41], wt  $\alpha$ -syn oligomers were highly toxic, the ones formed by  $\alpha$ -synCC were innocuous for neuronal cells. This suggests that either the contacts between an accessible hydrophobic NAC region and membranes are critical for oligomer neurotoxicity or, alternatively, that contacts between monomers through this region are important to attain a toxic conformation in the oligomeric assembly and the NAC cross-link prevents these interactions. A recent study of the contacts established by toxic and non-toxic  $\alpha$ -syn oligomers with membranes favors the last hypothesis, since in non-toxic oligomers, the NAC region was flexible, whereas in the toxic species it was more protected in the structure, forming a core that allows the oligomer to protrude into the hydrophobic lipid bilayer [52].

It has been argued that the Greek-key-motif in  $\alpha$ -syn fibrils provides a druggable interface. However, mature fibrils are highly stable and difficult to disrupt and, more importantly, by the time they accumulate, the neuronal damage already exists. Thus, a Greek-key-motif directed disease-modifying therapy would make sense mainly if this structure is somehow imprinted in the earlier  $\alpha$ -syn assemblies. Our results converge to discard this possibility, while indicating that the presence of an accessible and flexible NAC domain is necessary both for the formation of ordered amyloid fibrils and toxic oligomers, independently of the environmental conditions. The data are in support of the hypothesis that it is the release of the long-range tertiary interactions present in native compact states that potentiates the aggregation of  $\alpha$ -syn [49]. Therefore, molecules capable to bias the  $\alpha$ -syn conformational ensemble towards compact conformations, as done here by protein engineering, might constitute novel therapeutic agents for PD, since they will both inhibit fibril formation and the buildup of toxic oligomers.

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## Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## Appendix A. Supporting information

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at [doi:10.1016/j.redox.2019.101135](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.redox.2019.101135)

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