

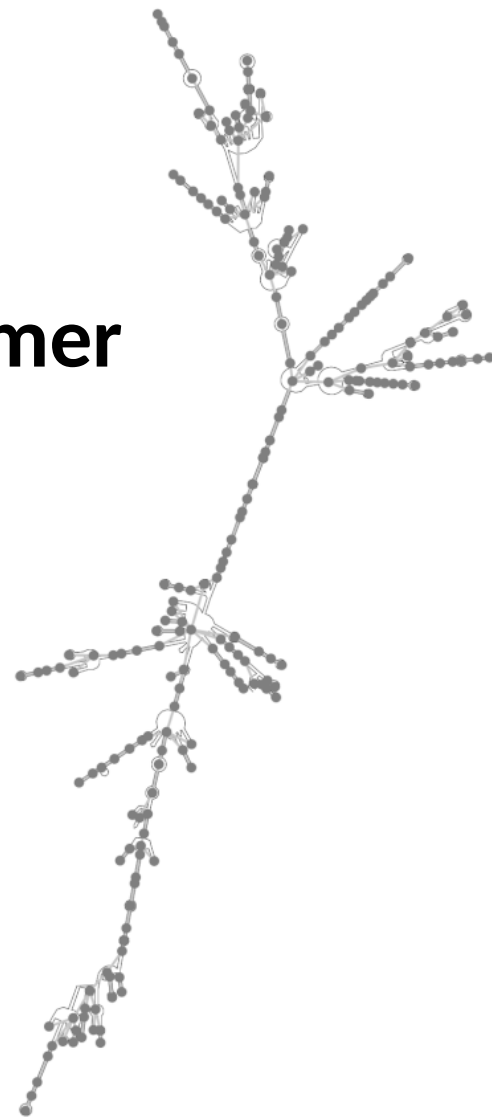
RNA as a randomly branched polymer

Anže Božič

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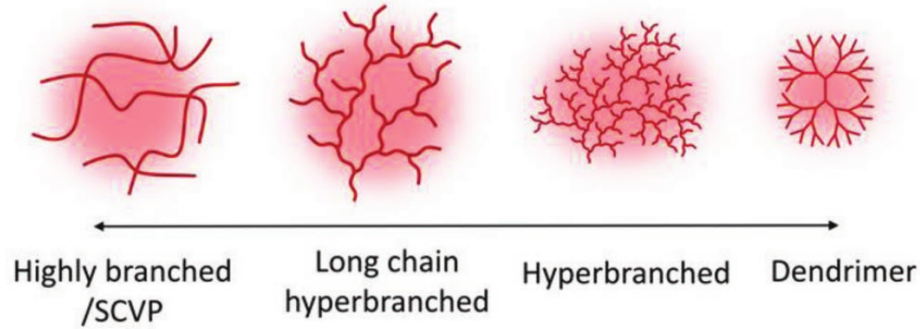
anze.bozic@ijs.si

Structural and topological properties of RNA in living systems,
Trento, 30. 01.—02. 02. 2023

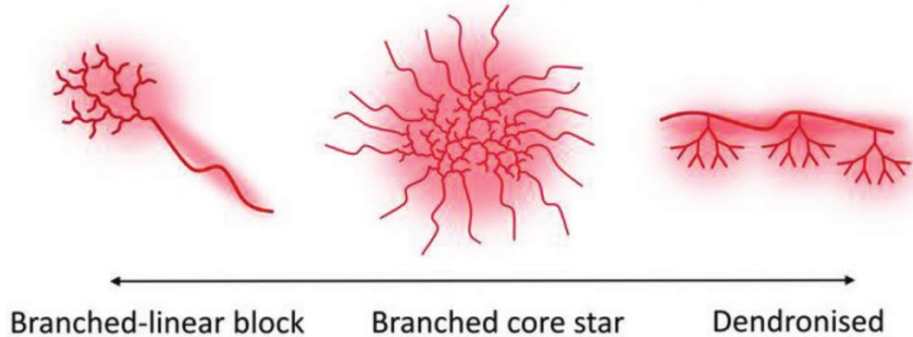


Branched polymers

Branched and dendritic polymers



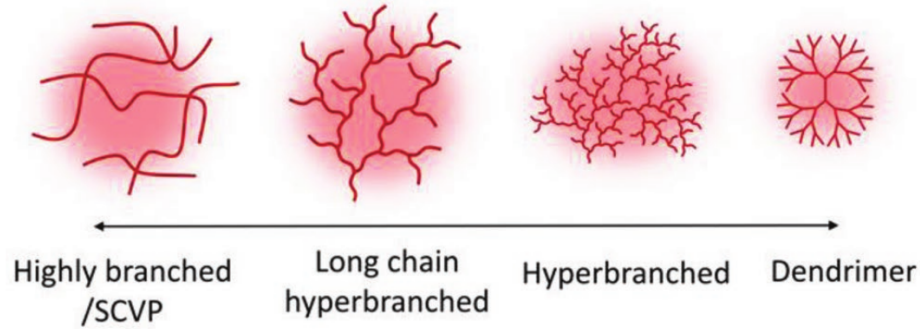
Branched/dendritic-linear hybrid polymers



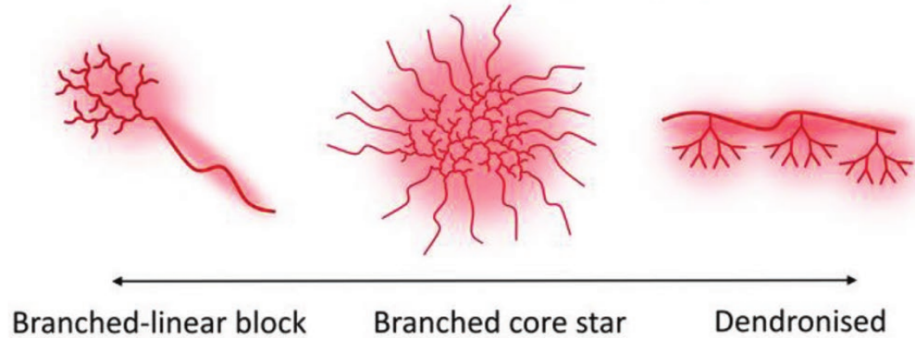
- polymers, ceramic aggregates, polymeric networks, gels, biopolymers
- favourable properties: high surface functionality, globular conformation, high solubilities, ...
- two broad classes: regular and **randomly branched/branching**

Branched polymers

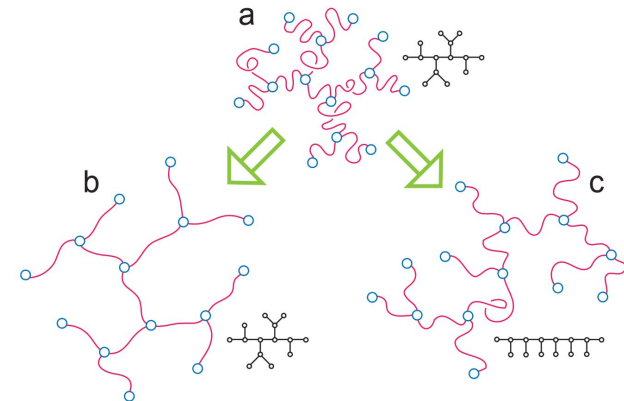
Branched and dendritic polymers



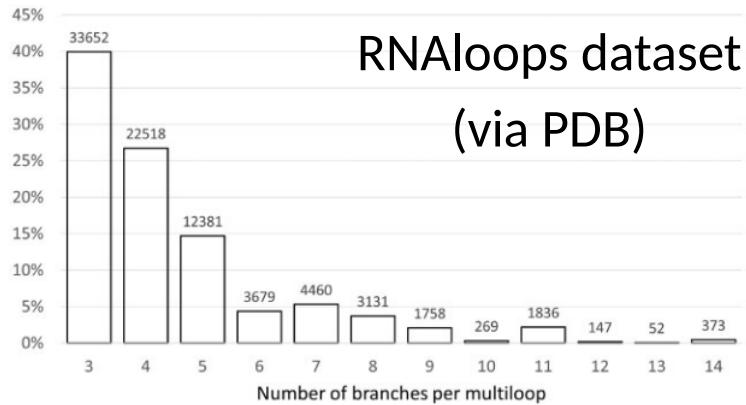
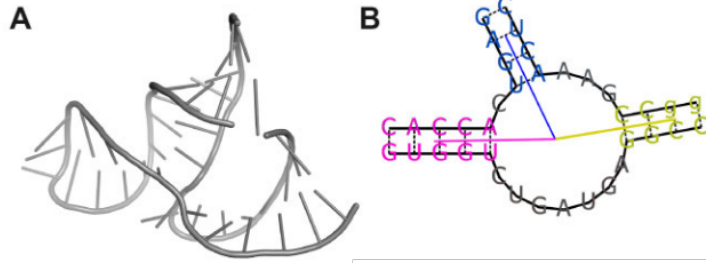
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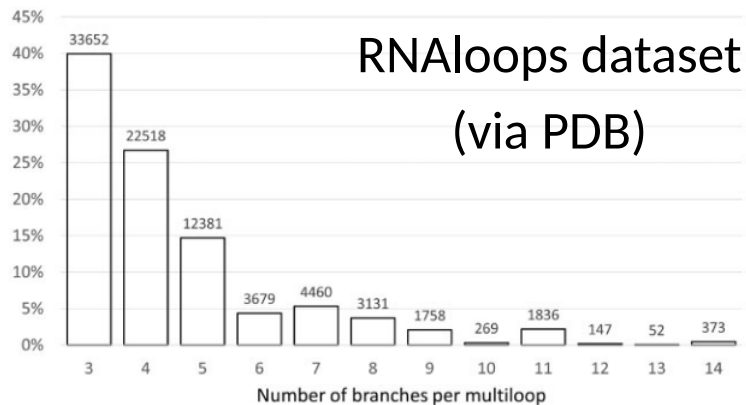
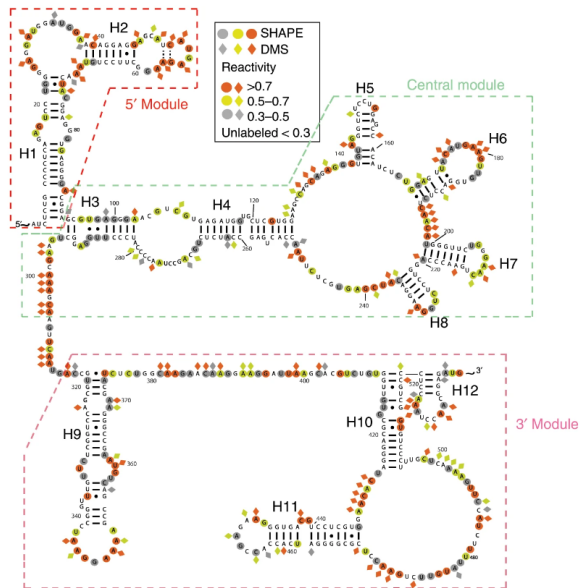
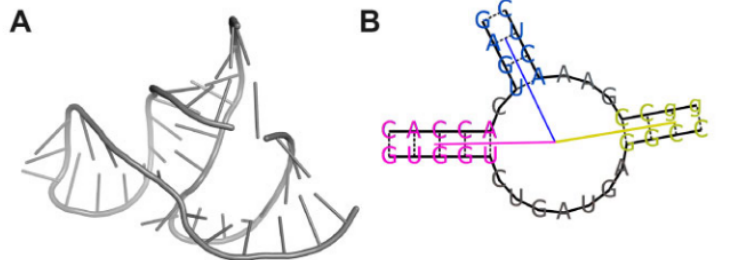


Branching structure of RNA



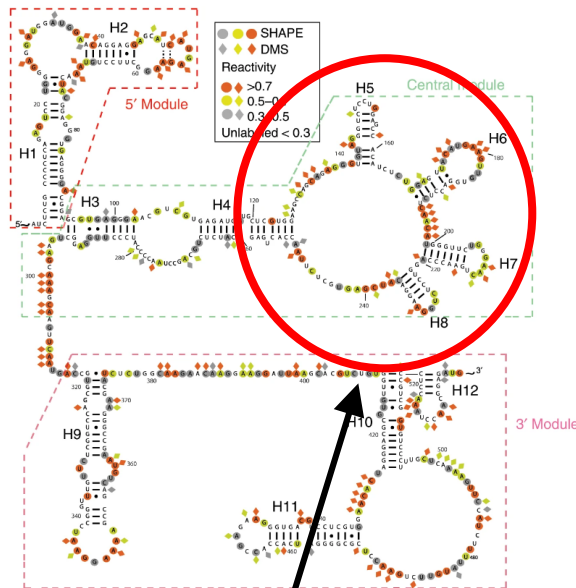
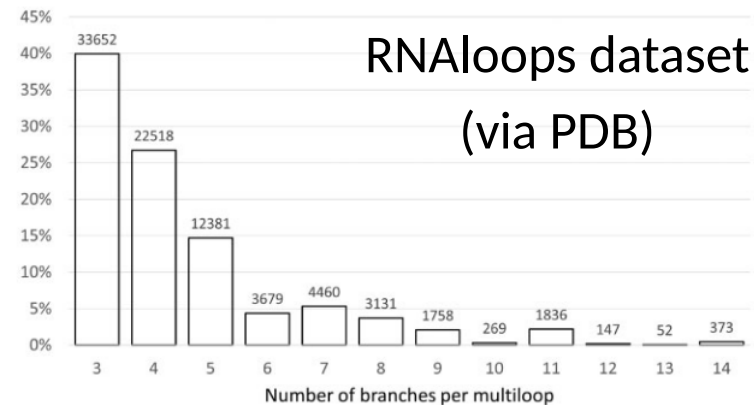
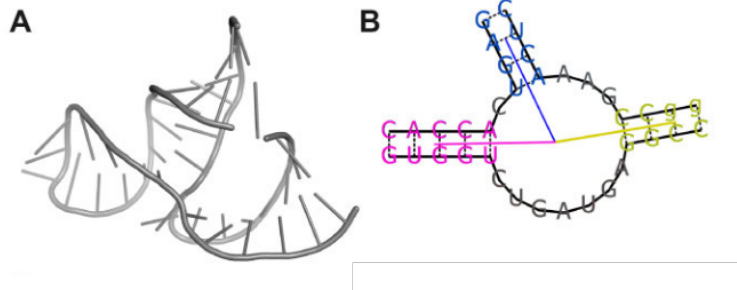
Branching structure of RNA

“Braveheart” IncRNA (~ 600 nt)



Branching structure of RNA

“Braveheart” IncRNA (~ 600 nt)



multiloop of degree 5

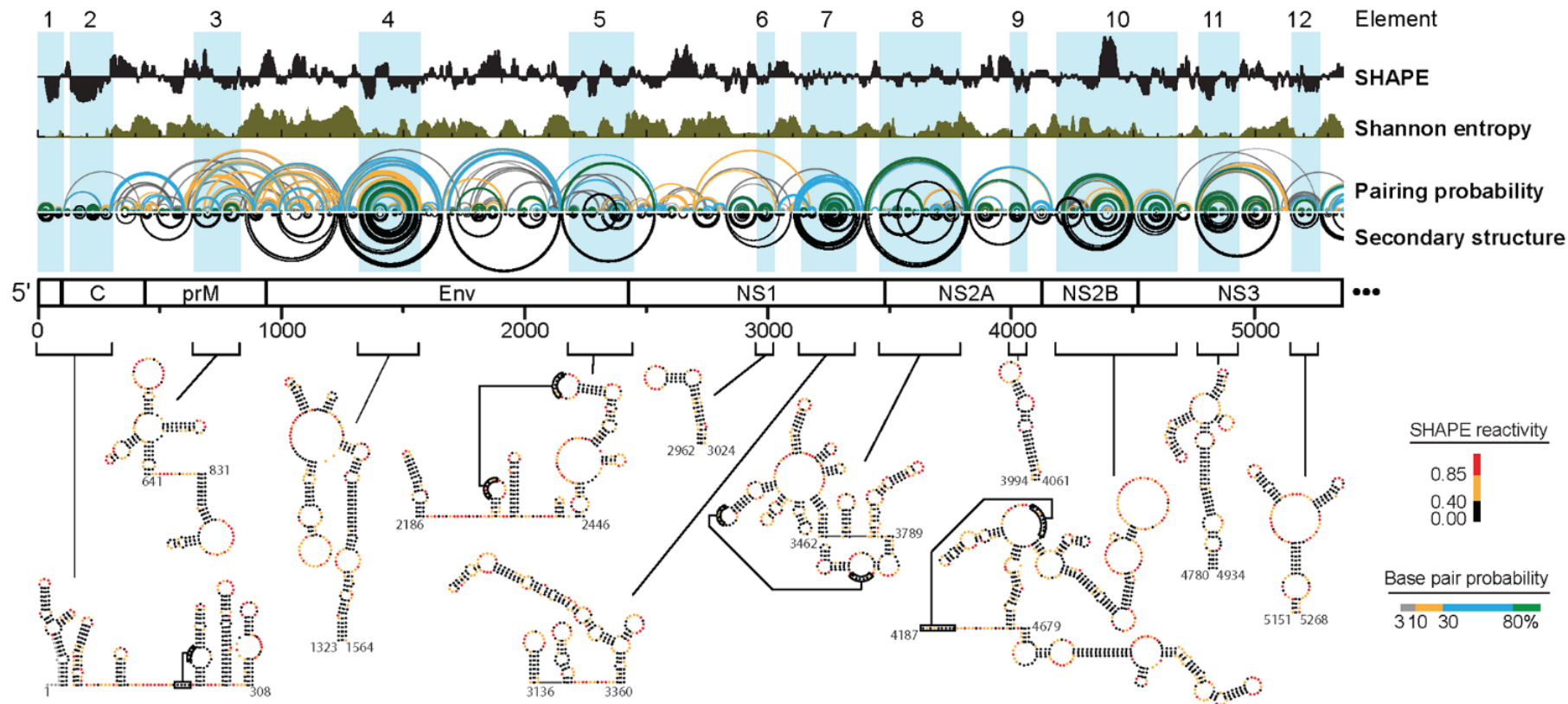


DN Kim et al, Nat Comm 2020

Branching structure of RNA

Dengue virus gRNA (~ 10700 nt)

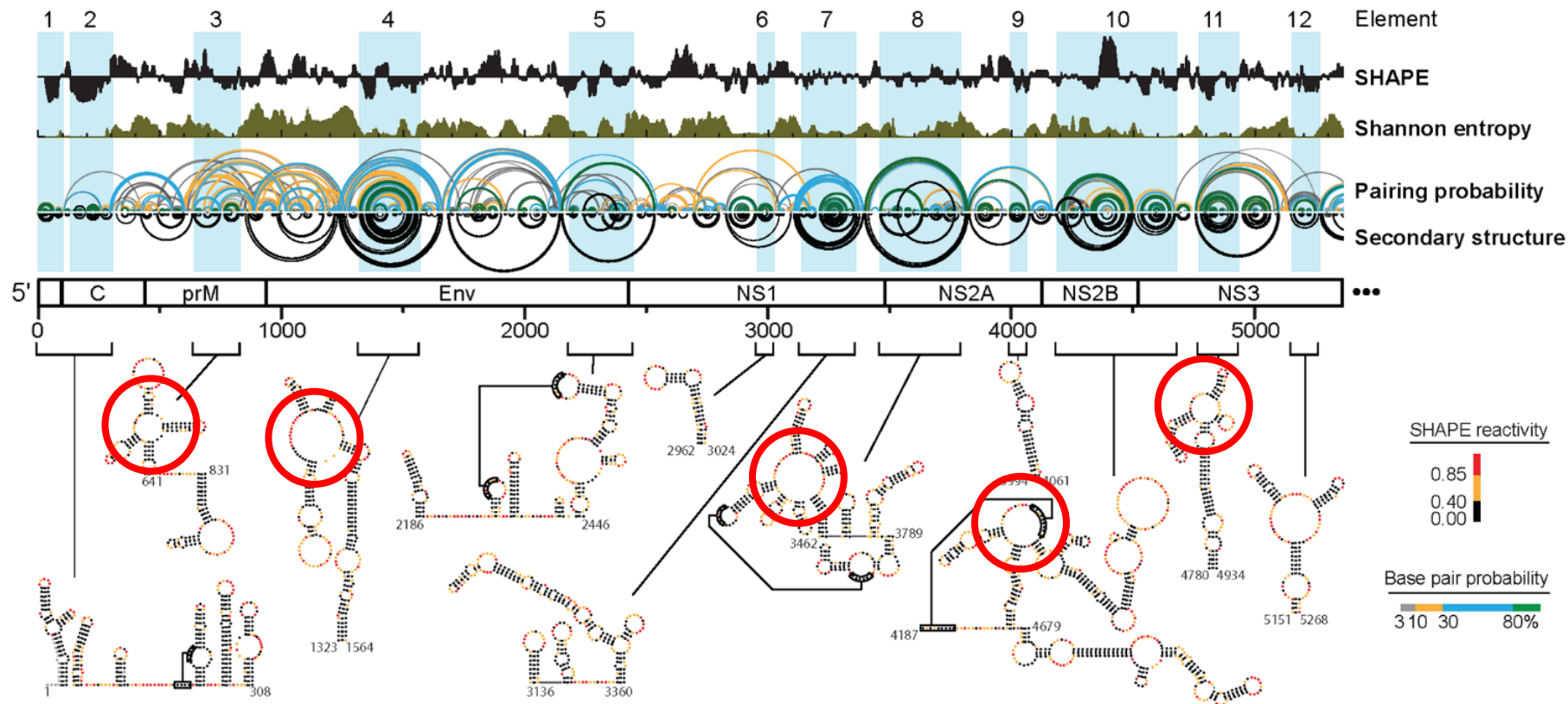
A Well-determined structural elements across the DENV2 RNA genome



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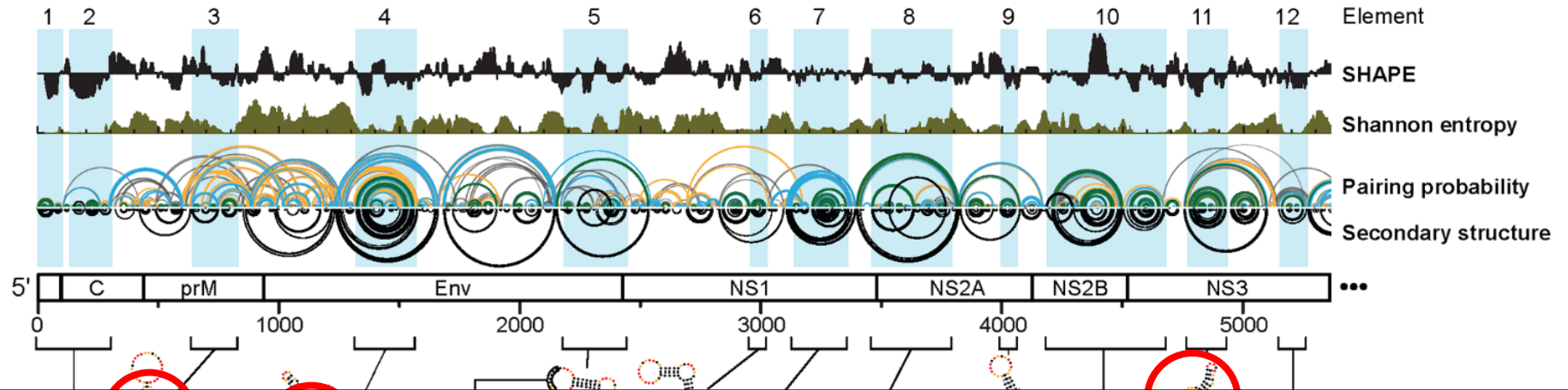
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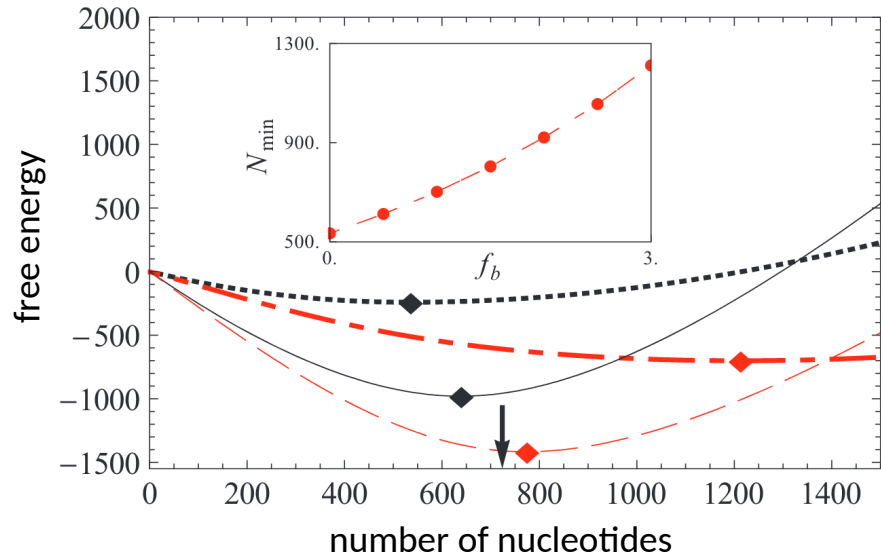
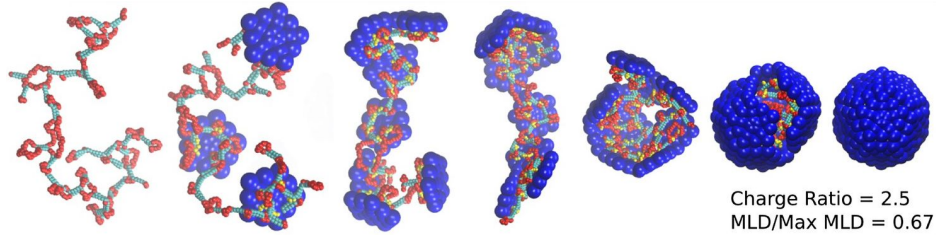


secondary structure prediction: computationally feasible for large numbers (> 10000 sequences) of long (~ 3000–10000 nt) RNA sequences



Branching structure of *viral* RNA

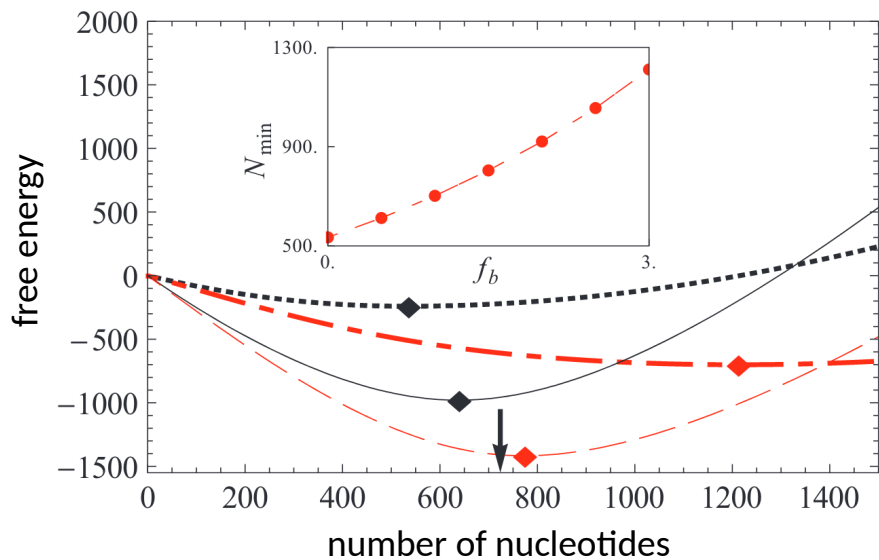
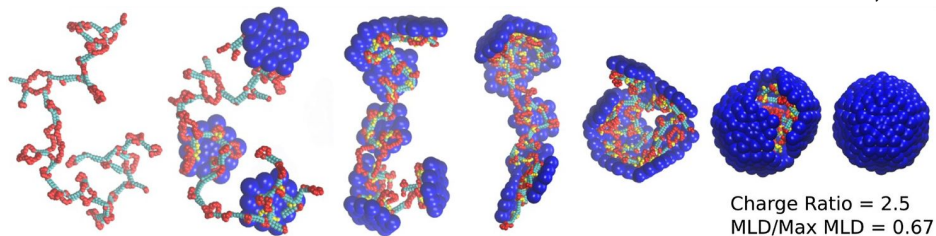
JD Perlmutter et al, elife 2013



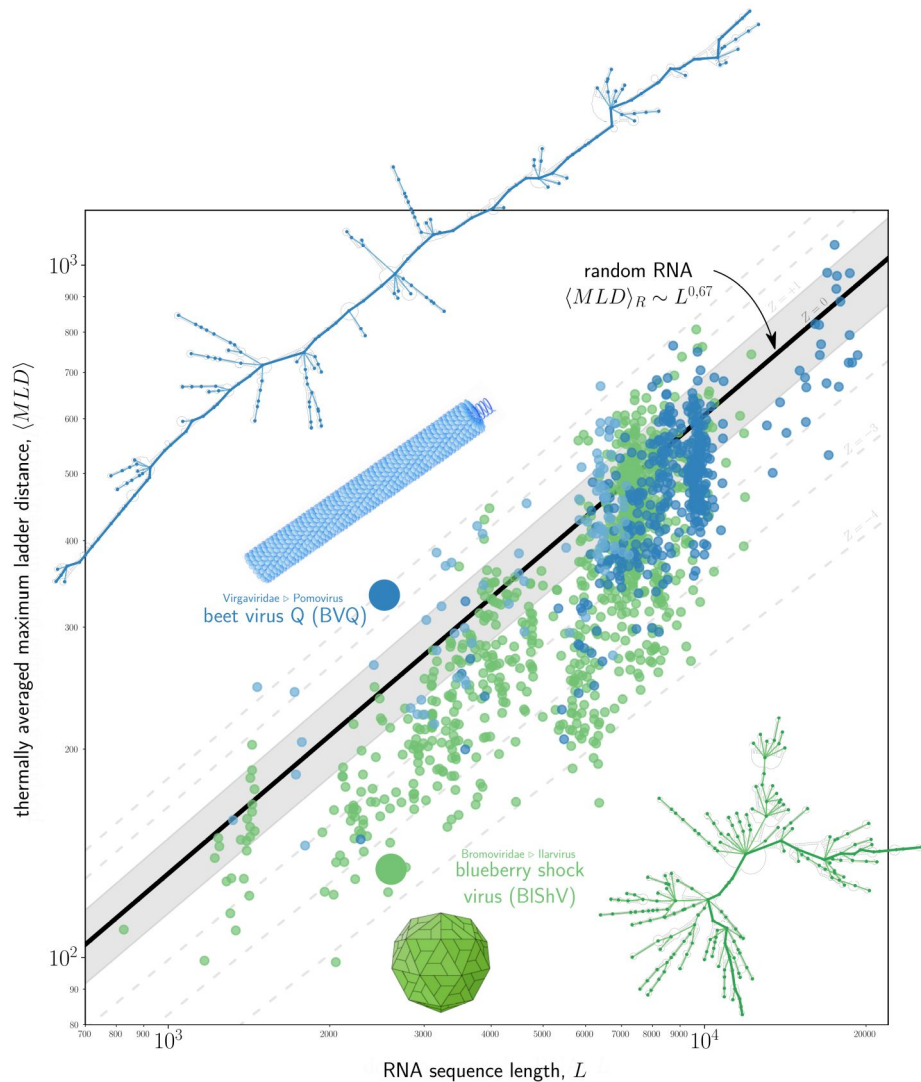
G Erdemci-Tardogan et al, Phys Rev E 2014

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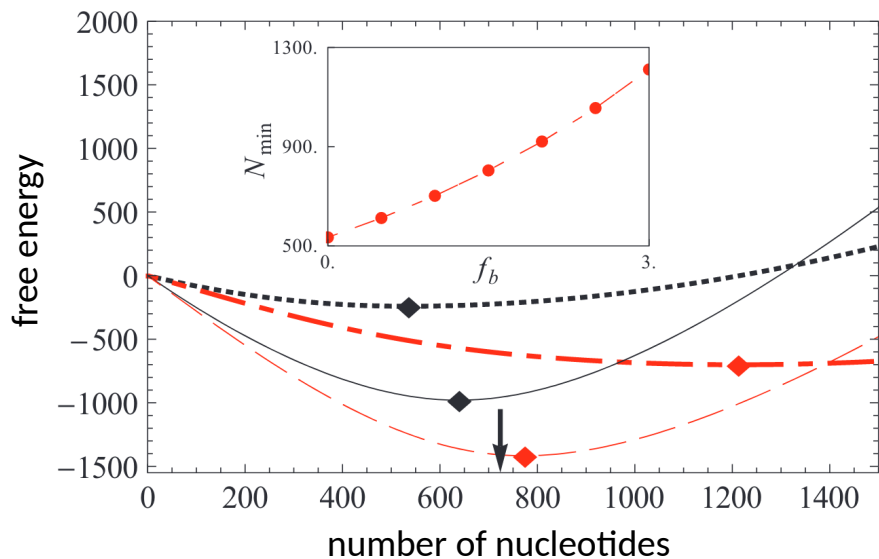
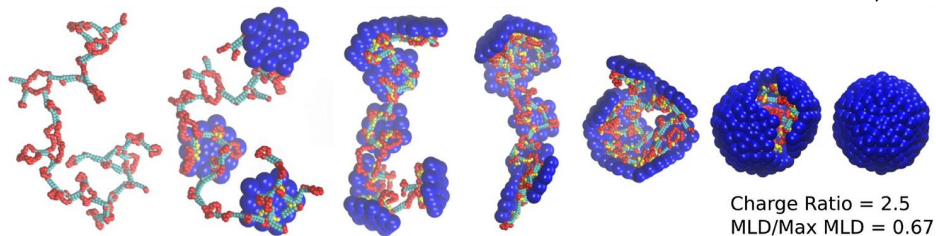
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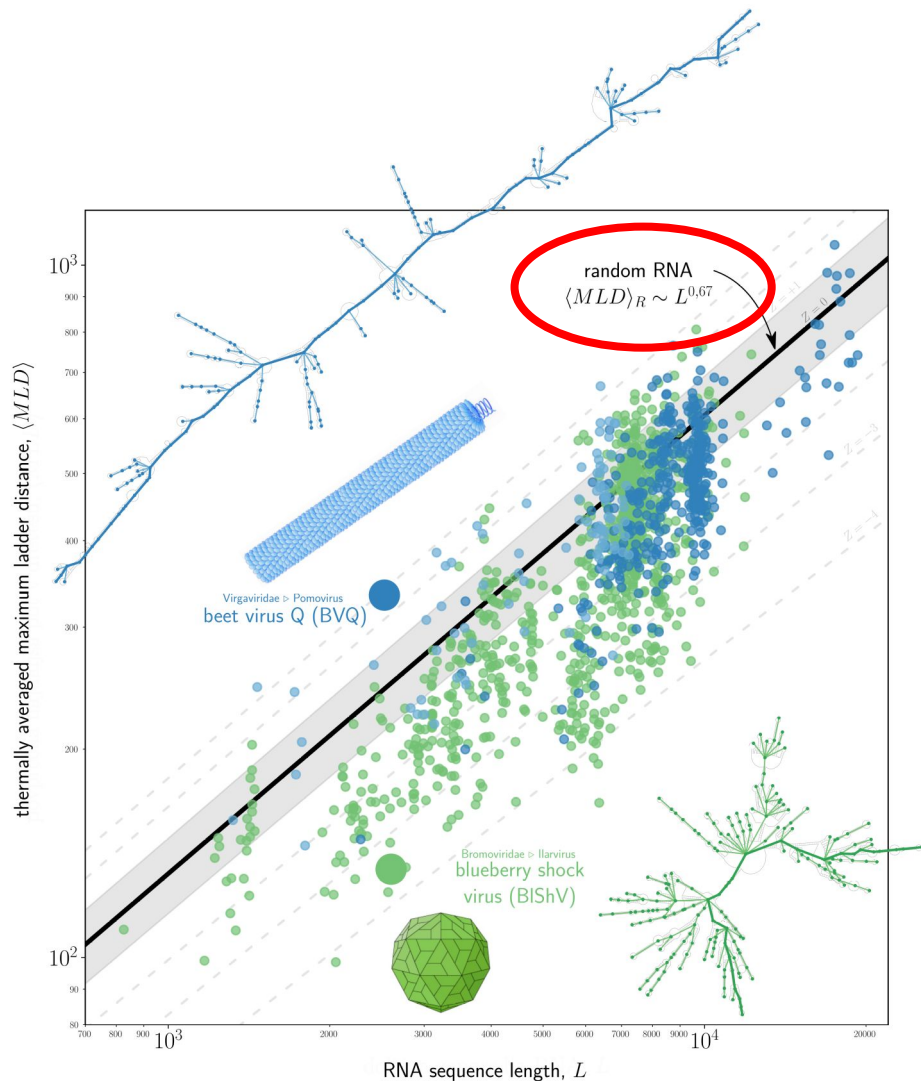
Vaupotič et al, arXiv:2212.00829

Branching structure of *viral* RNA

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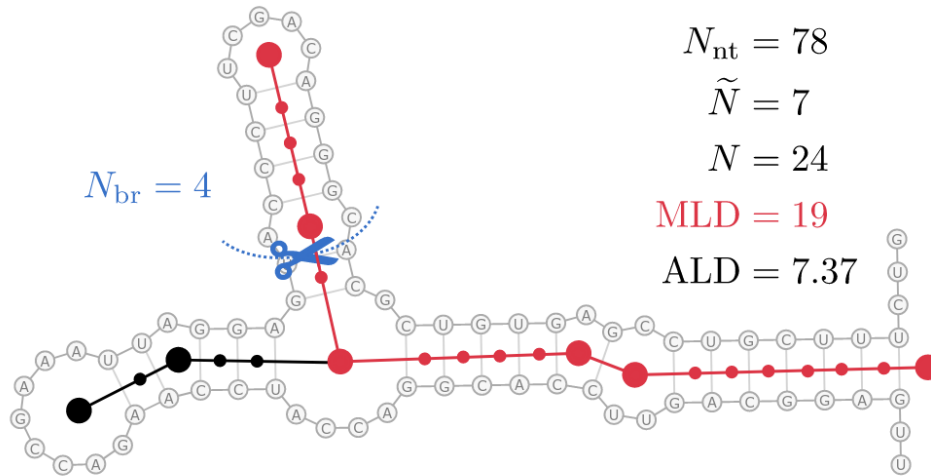
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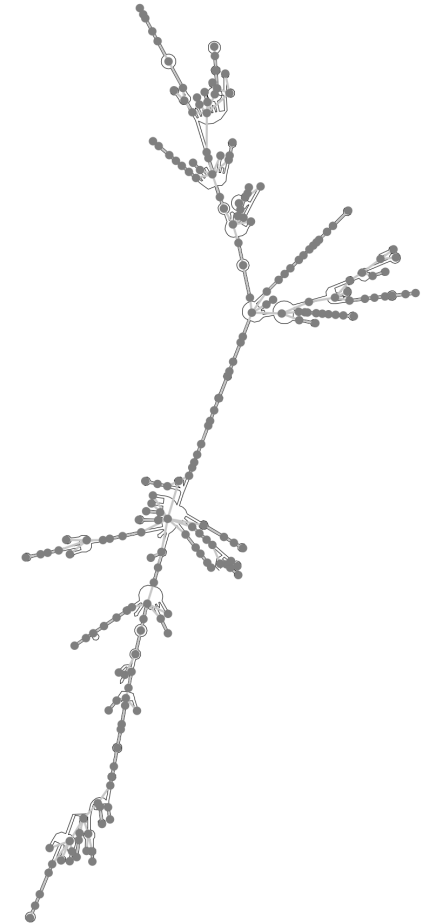
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RNA as a branched polymer

RNA-as-graph: paired (double-stranded) regions as weighted **edges** and single-stranded regions as **nodes (N)**

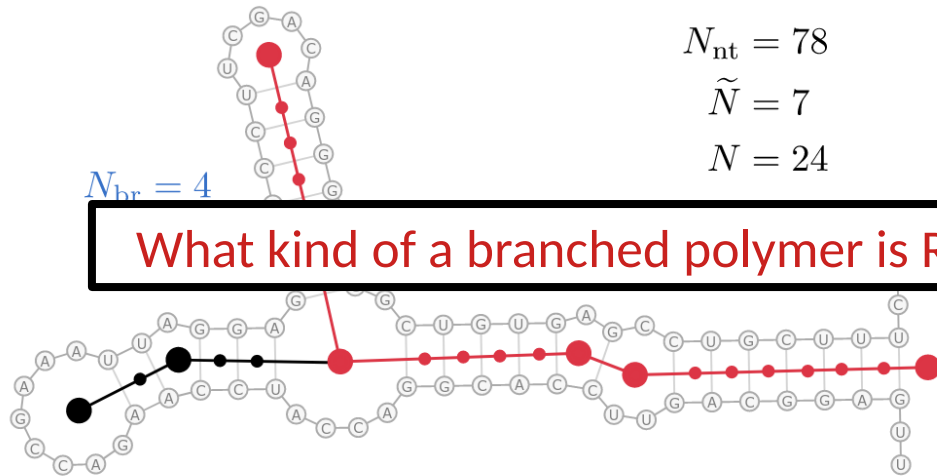


analysis of topological and physical properties
(node degree distribution, path distribution, ...)

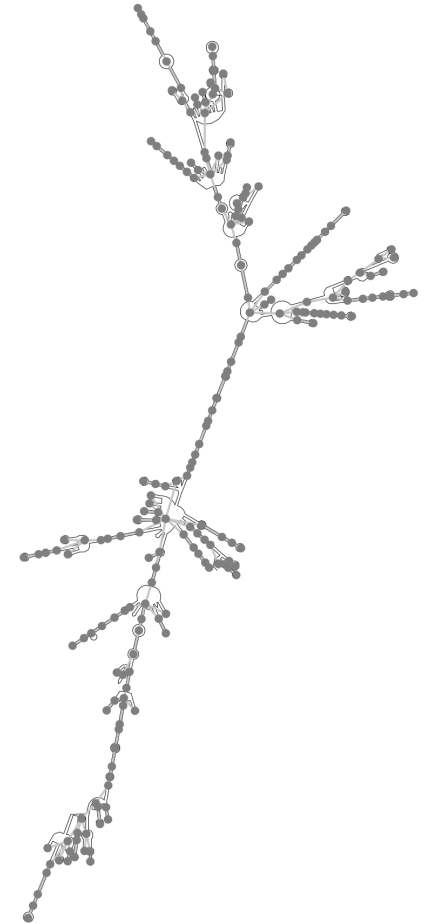


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Scaling of branched polymers

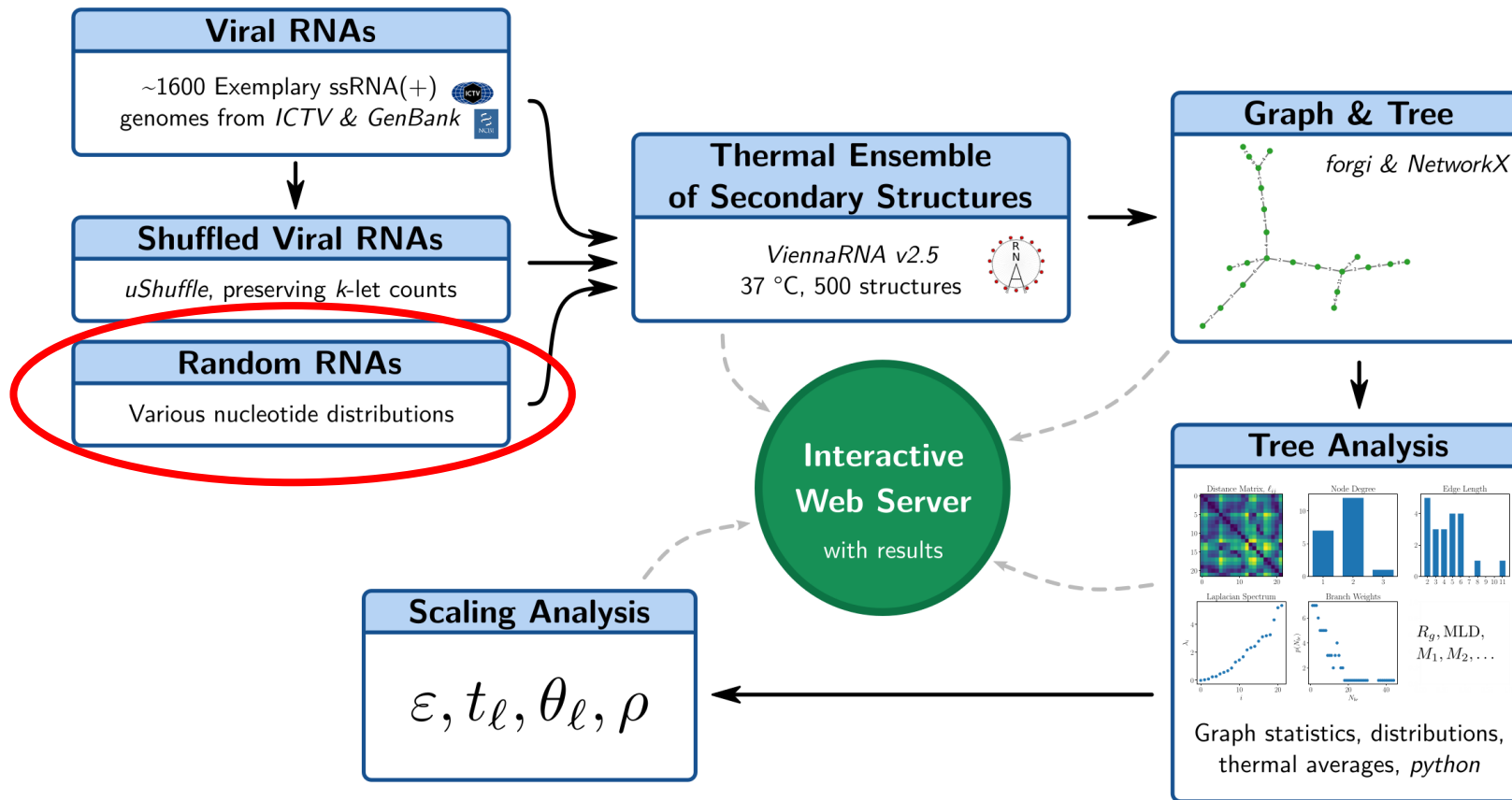
- description at the level of statistical mechanics (thermal ensembles of RNA structures)
- physical (linear) size not enough for branched polymers → topology of branching
- two topological measures: average length of linear paths on the tree (**exponent ρ**) and average branch weight (**exponent ε**)
- Flory theory: **topological measures as a proxy of polymer size**

$\langle R_g^2 \rangle$	\sim	$N^{2\nu}$	(polymer size)
$\langle \text{MLD} \rangle$	\sim	N^ρ	(polymer extension)
$\langle N_{\text{br}} \rangle$	\sim	N^ε	(branch size)

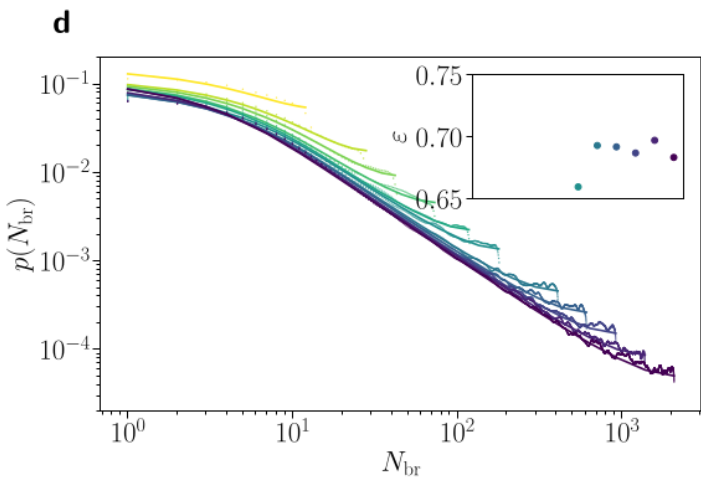
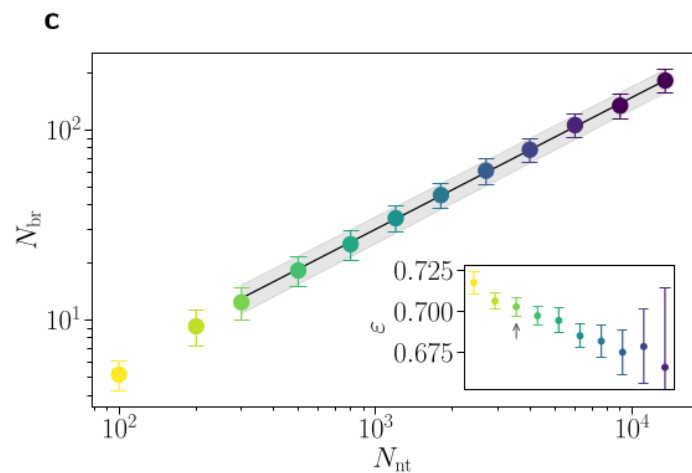
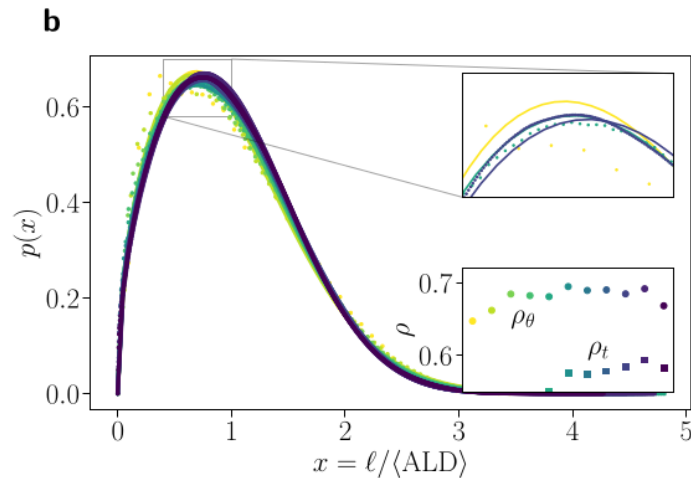
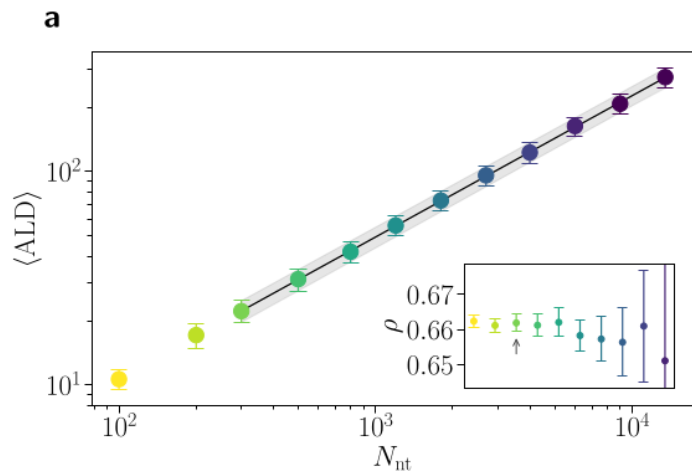
Polymer model (3D)	ν	ρ	ε	ν_{Flory}	ρ_{Flory}
Ideal linear	1/2	1	1	1/2	1
Self-avoiding linear	0.5877	1	1	3/5	1
Ideal branching	1/4	1/2	1/2	1/4	1/2
Self-avoiding branching	1/2	0.654	0.651	7/13	9/13

(the only known exponent for RNA is $\rho = 0.67$)

RNA as a branched polymer: pipeline

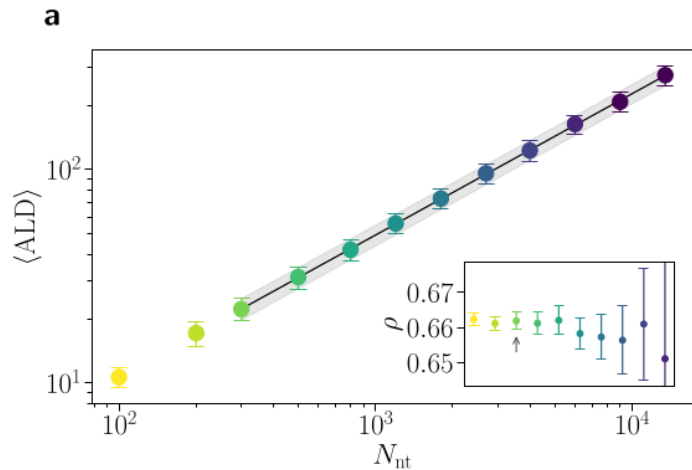


Scaling properties of RNA

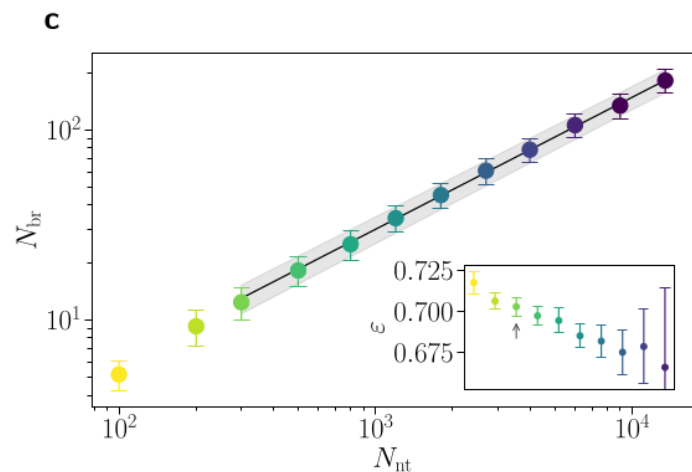


- sequence length dependence vs. individual distributions
- distribution of branch sizes \rightarrow **exponent ϵ**
- distribution of path lengths \rightarrow **exponent ρ**

Scaling properties of RNA: sequence length dependence



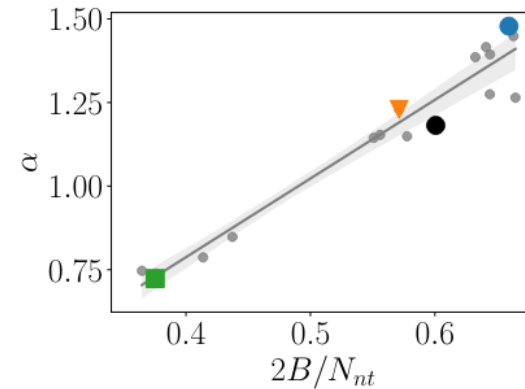
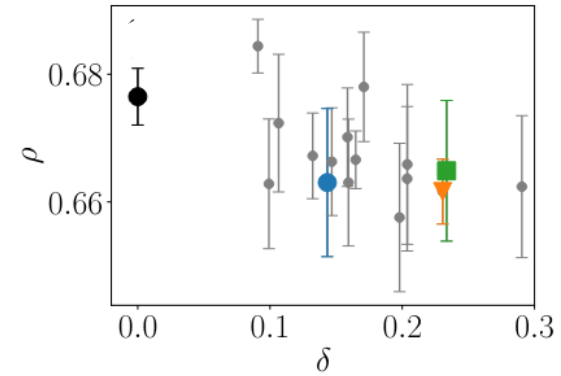
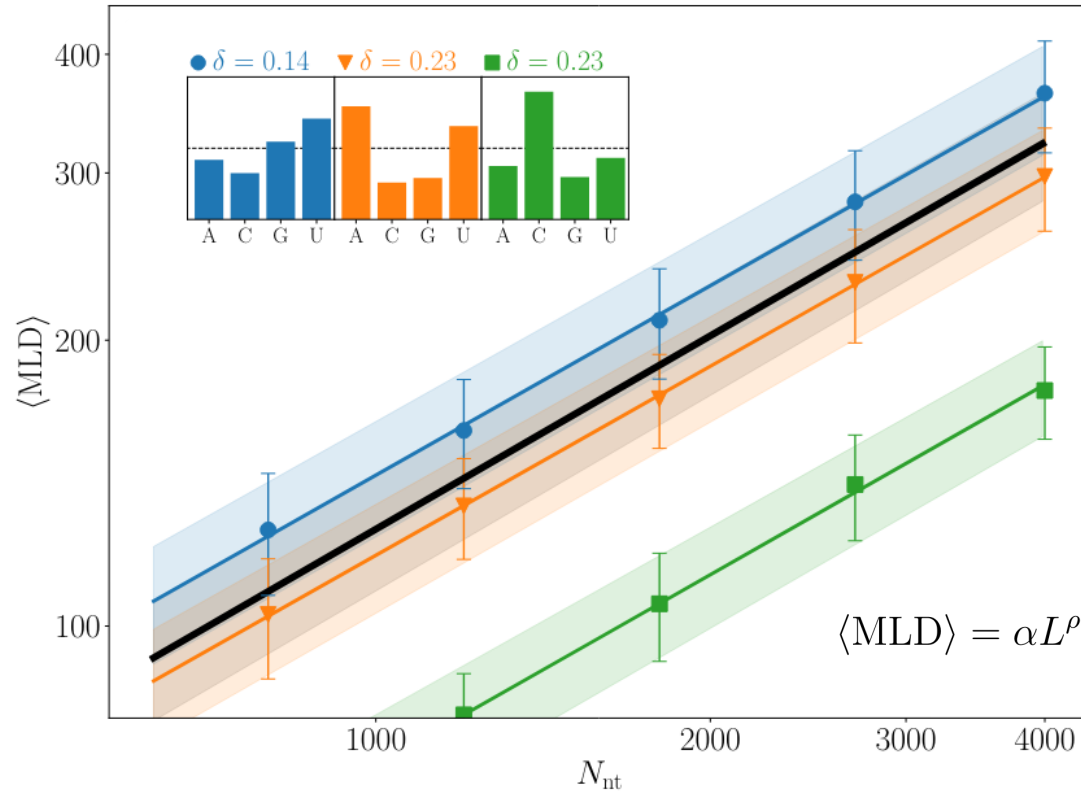
$$\langle \text{ALD} \rangle \sim N_{\text{nt}}^{\rho}$$



$$\langle N_{\text{br}} \rangle \sim N_{\text{nt}}^{\epsilon}$$

- **sequence length dependence** vs. individual distributions
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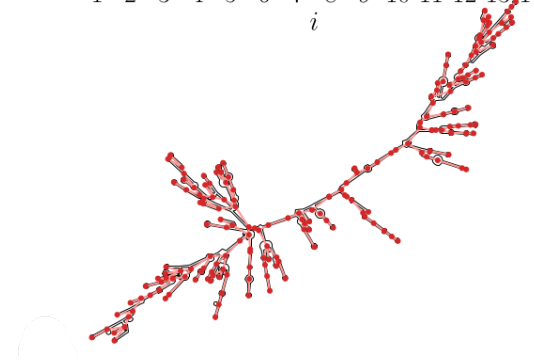
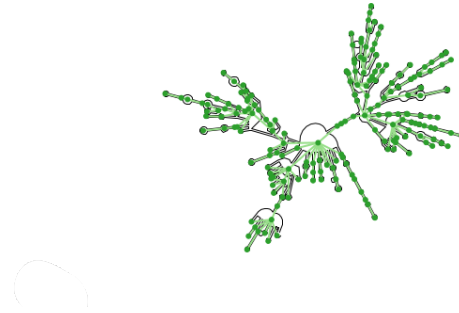
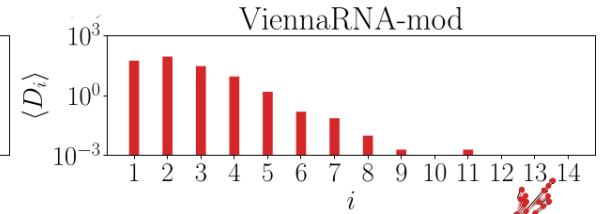
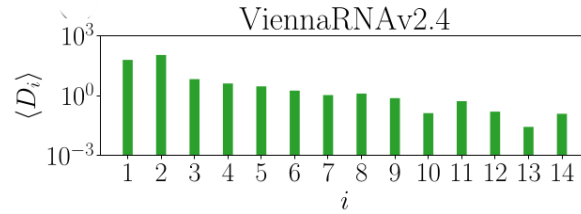
Scaling properties of RNA: nucleotide composition



- scaling exponents ρ and ε independent of RNA nucleotide composition
- prefactor depends on the amount of base pairs formed

Scaling properties of RNA: multiloop energy parameters

Energy model	E_0	E_{un}	E_{br}
Turner1999	10.1	-0.3	-0.3
Turner2004	9.25	NA	0.63
ViennaRNA (< v2.0)	3.4	0.0	0.4
ViennaRNA (v2.0+)	9.3	0.0	-0.9
RNAstructure	9.3	0.0	-0.6
Andronescu2007	4.4	0.04	0.03
Langdon2018	9.3	0.0	-0.8

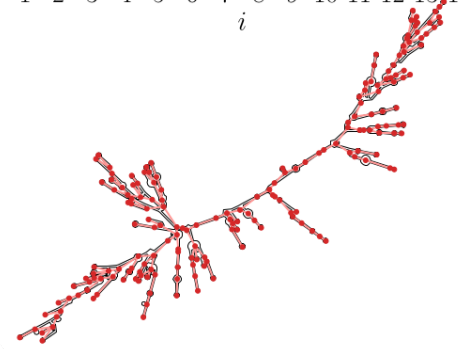
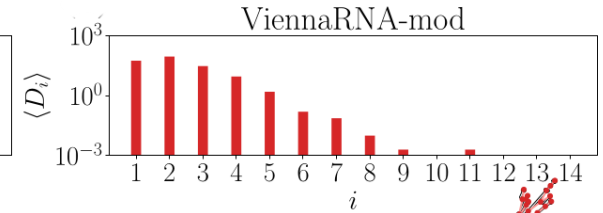
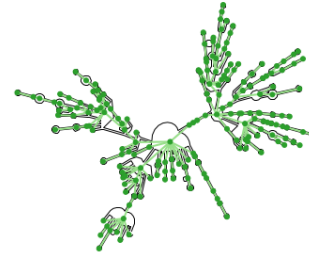
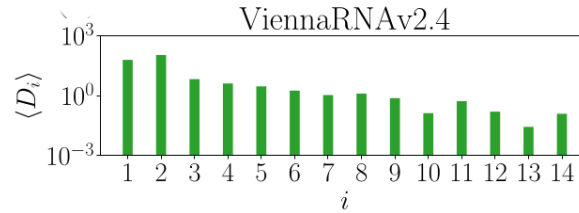


$$E_{\text{multiloop}} = E_0 + E_{br} \times [\text{branches}] + E_{un} \times [\text{unpaired nucleotides}]$$

- multiloop energy parameters lead to different node degree distributions and different branching structures of the same RNA sequence

Scaling properties of RNA: multiloop energy parameters

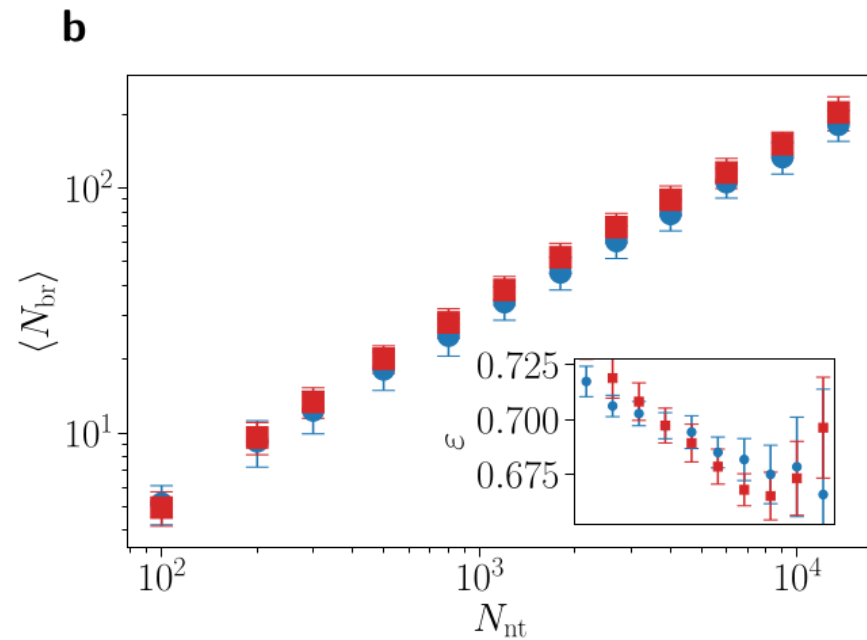
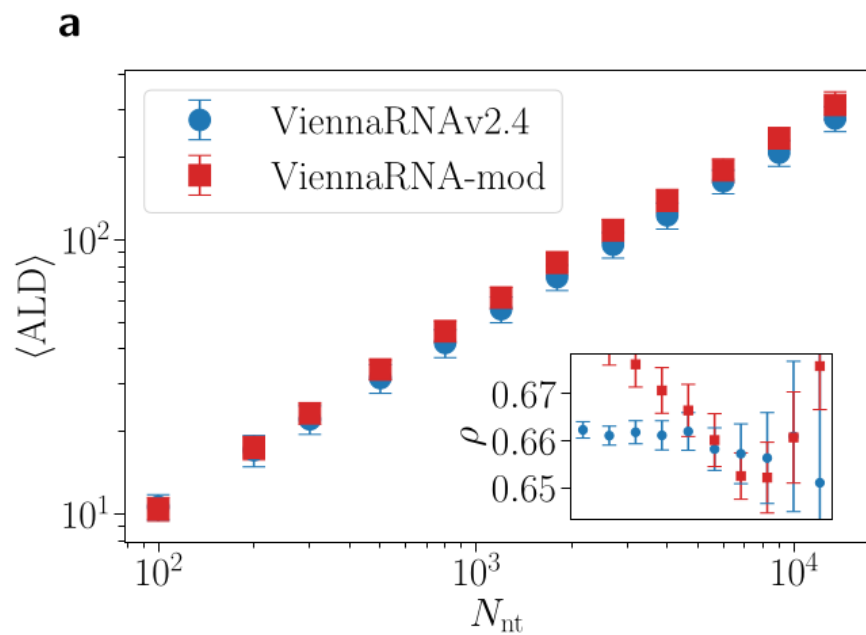
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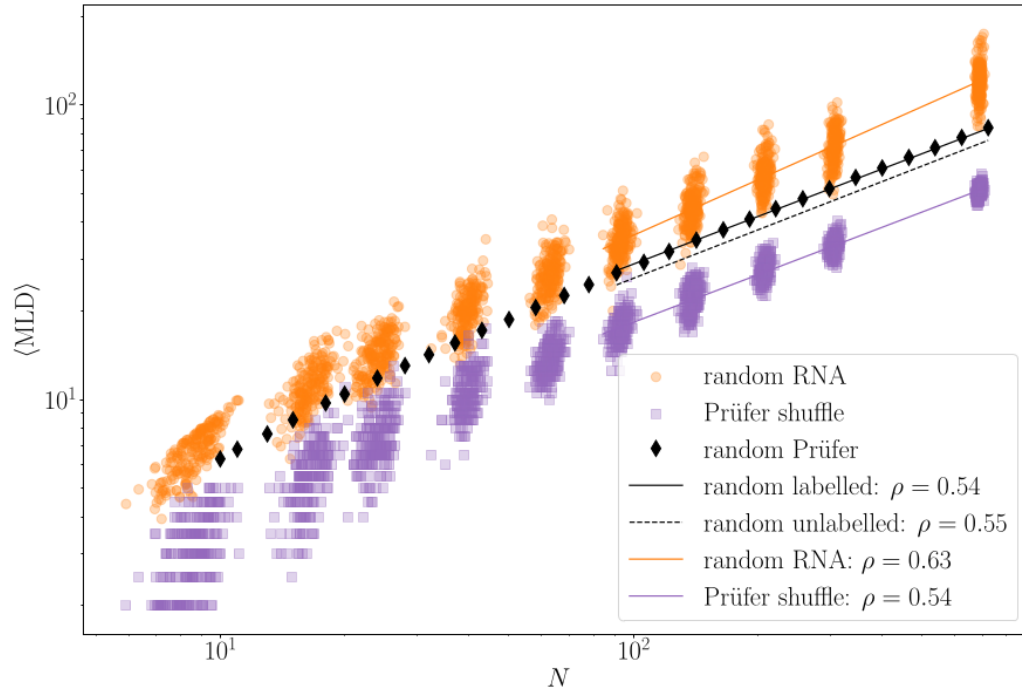
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Scaling properties of RNA: multiloop energy parameters

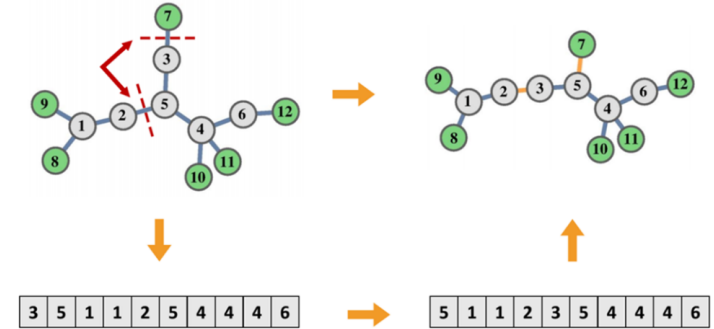


- significantly different (multiloop) energy parameters do not lead to differences in scaling

Scaling properties of RNA: node degree distribution



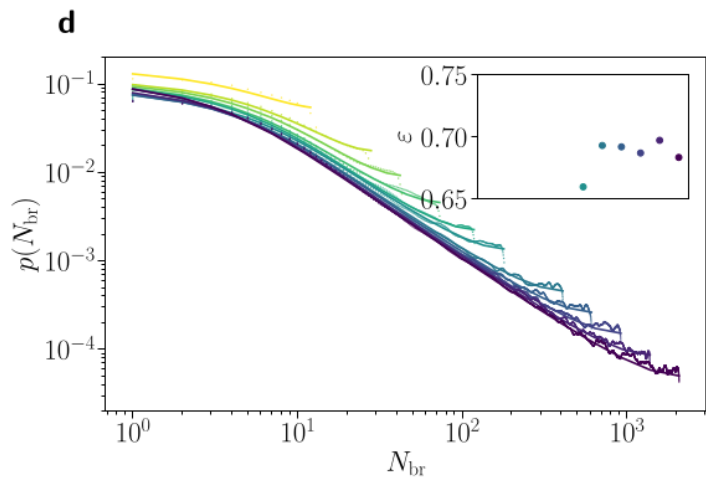
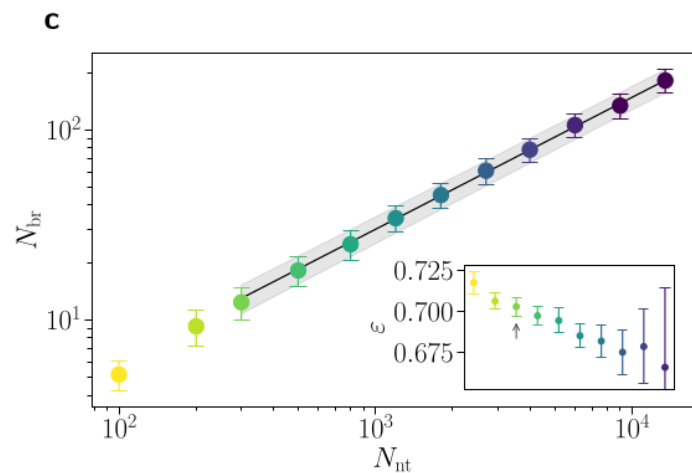
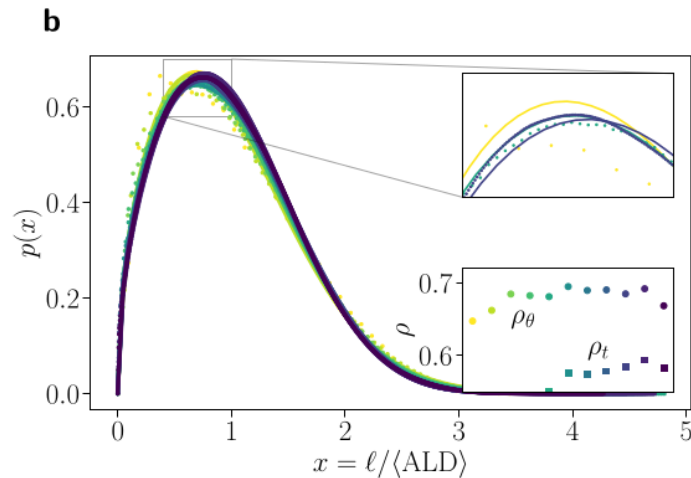
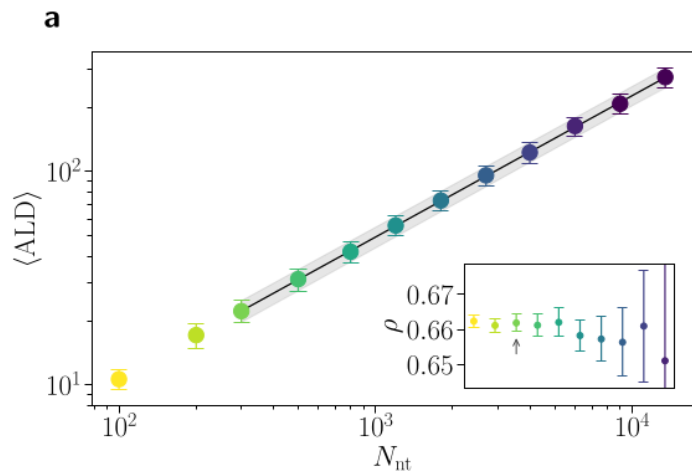
Prüfer shuffle retains the node degree distribution while reshuffling the nodes



SW Singaram et al, J Phys Chem B 2016

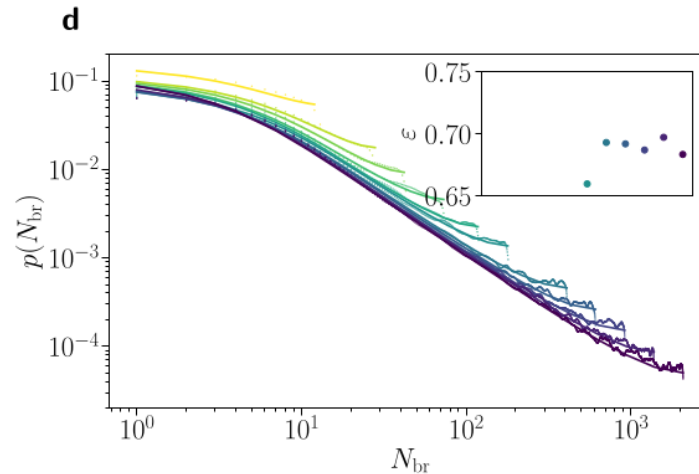
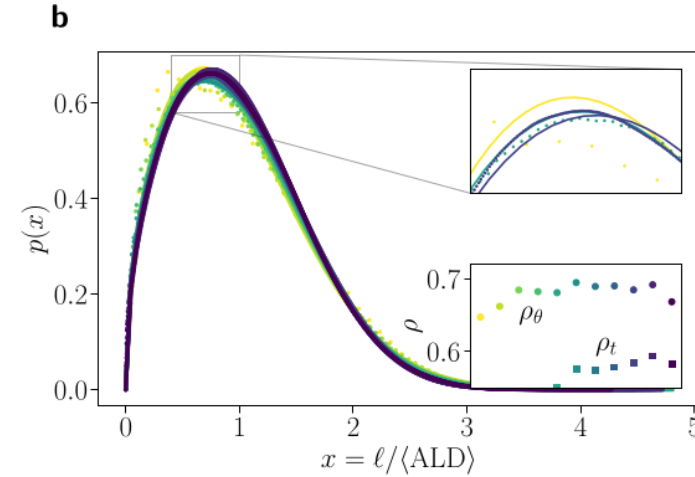
- Prüfer shuffle drastically changes (lowers) the scaling exponents ρ and ε

Scaling properties of RNA



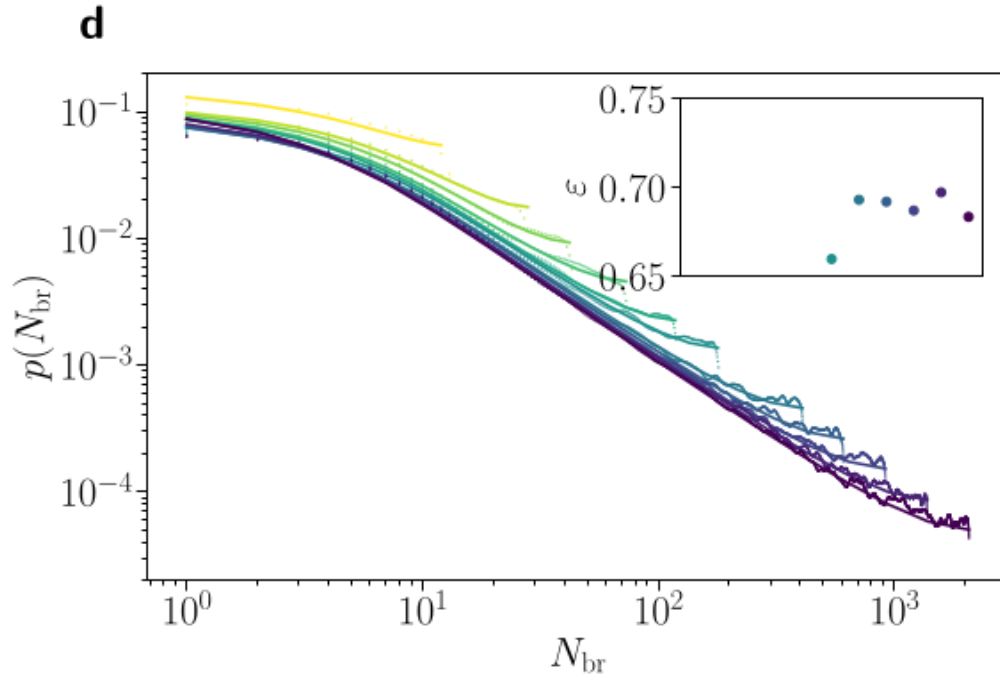
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- distribution of path lengths → **exponent ρ**

Scaling properties of RNA: individual distributions



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- distribution of branch sizes \rightarrow **exponent ε**
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Scaling properties of RNA: individual distributions

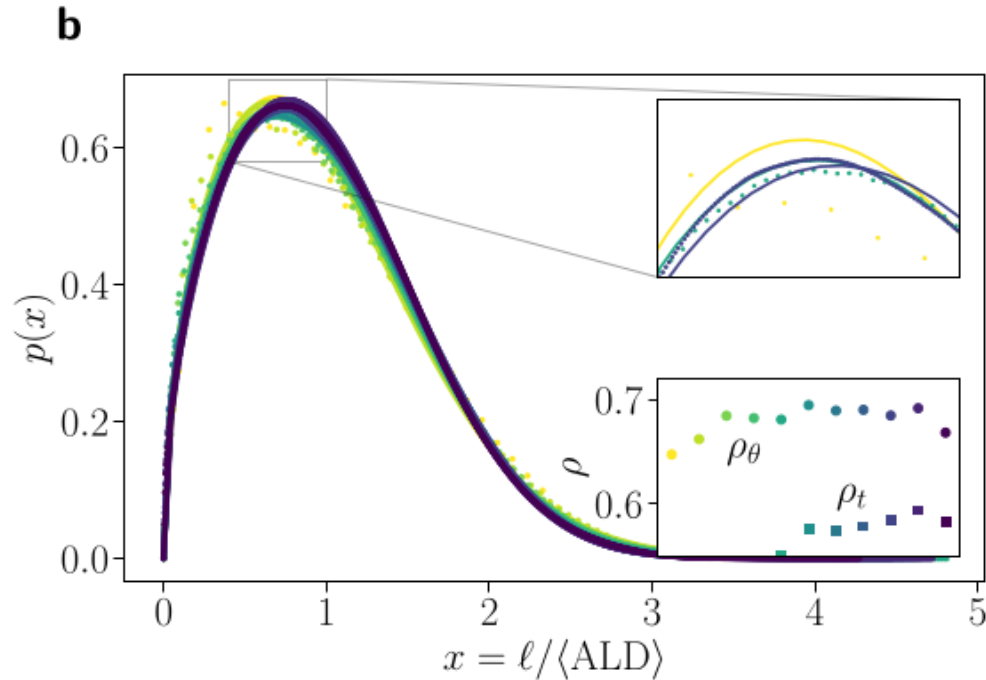


- distribution of branch sizes \rightarrow exponent ε for RNA of fixed length

$$p(N_{\text{br}}) \sim \left(\frac{N}{N_{\text{br}}(N - N_{\text{br}} - 1)} \right)^{2-\varepsilon}$$

- (thermal+sequence averages improve the data)
- applicable even to biological RNAs whose length variation is negligible

Scaling properties of RNA: individual distributions



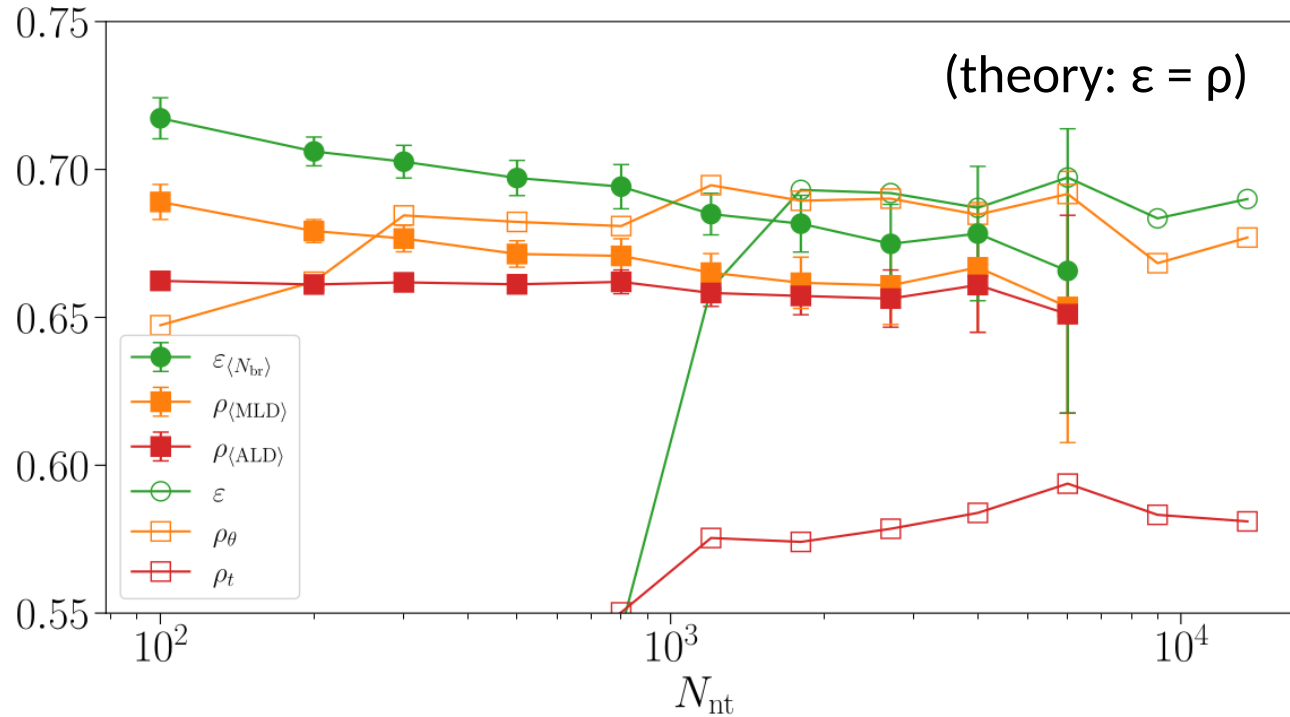
- distribution of path lengths \rightarrow exponent ρ for RNA of fixed length
- two-parametric distribution (Redner-des-Cloizeaux) \rightarrow two different ways of obtaining ρ !

$$p(\ell) = \frac{1}{\langle \text{ALD} \rangle} q\left(\frac{\ell}{\langle \text{ALD} \rangle}\right)$$

with

$$q(x) = C x^\theta \exp\left(-(Kx)^t\right)$$

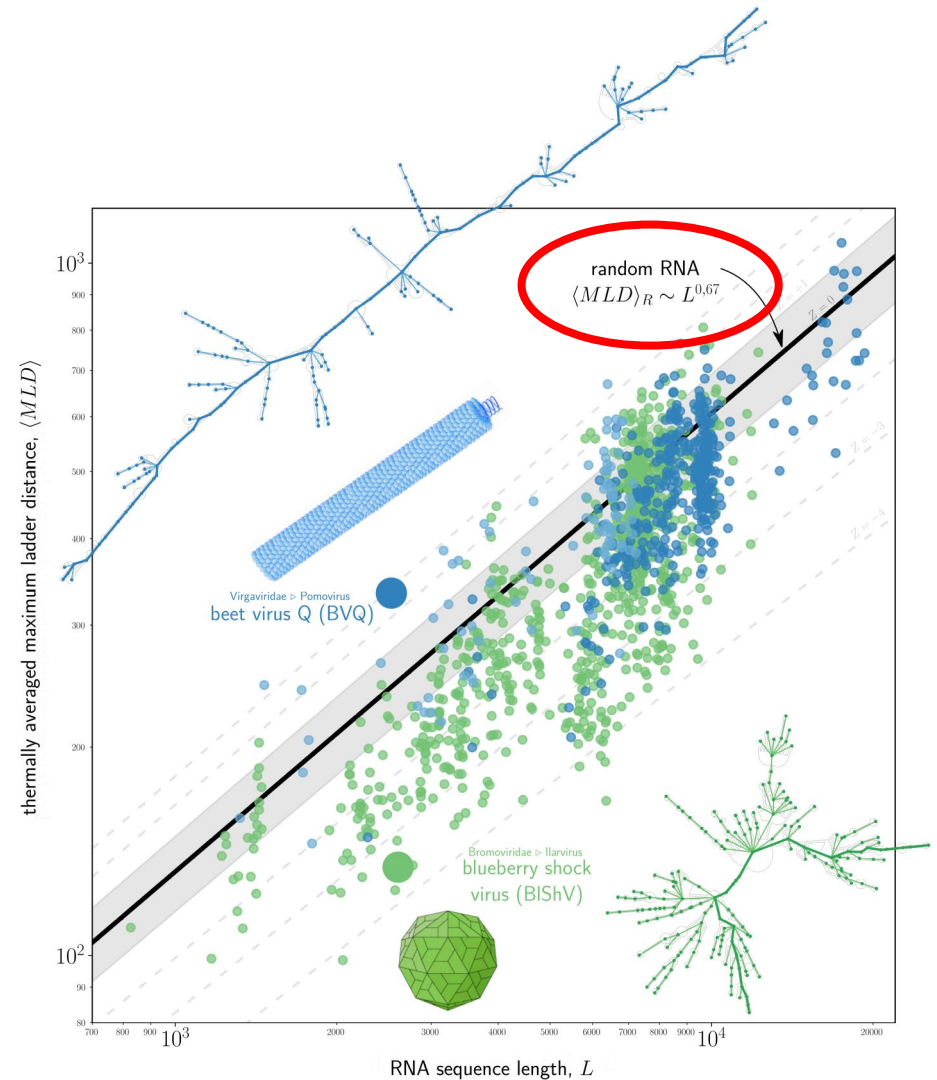
RNA as a randomly branched polymer



- exponents obtained from scaling match each other more closely
- discrepancy between exponents ρ obtained from branch weight distribution

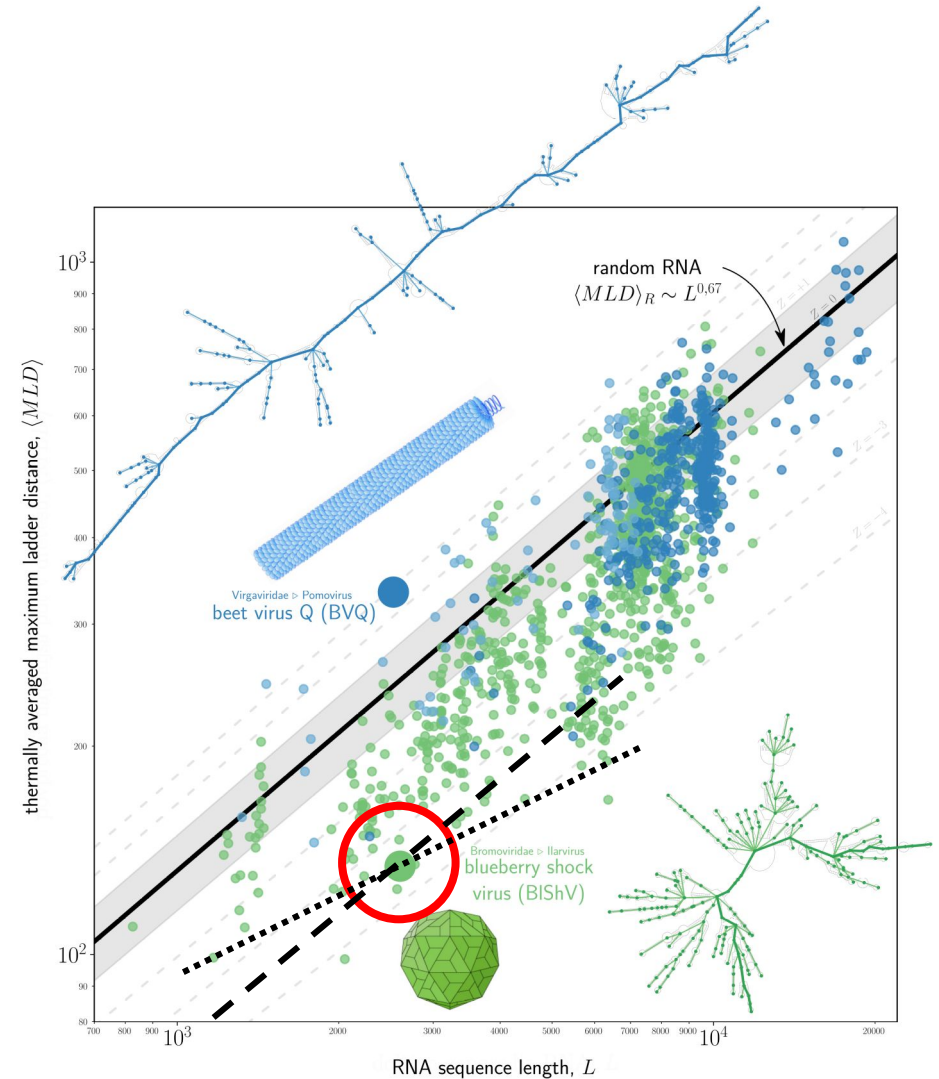
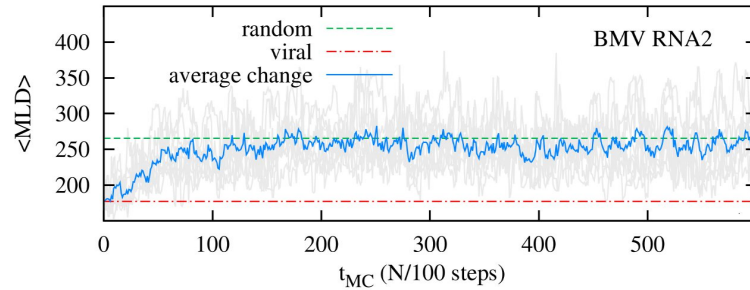
Branching structure of RNA

- RNA as a randomly branched polymer: scaling exponents ϵ and ρ close to those of branched SAW polymers
- distributions of path lengths and branch weights \rightarrow applicable to RNAs of fixed length
- what makes the branching properties of (some) RNA viruses different?



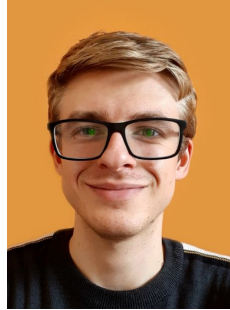
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Acknowledgments

Domen Vaupotič (IJS)



Luca Tubiana (Uni. Trento)



Angelo Rosa (SISSA)



Thank you for your attention!

