

Structure and functioning of TRPV channels: insights from molecular modeling

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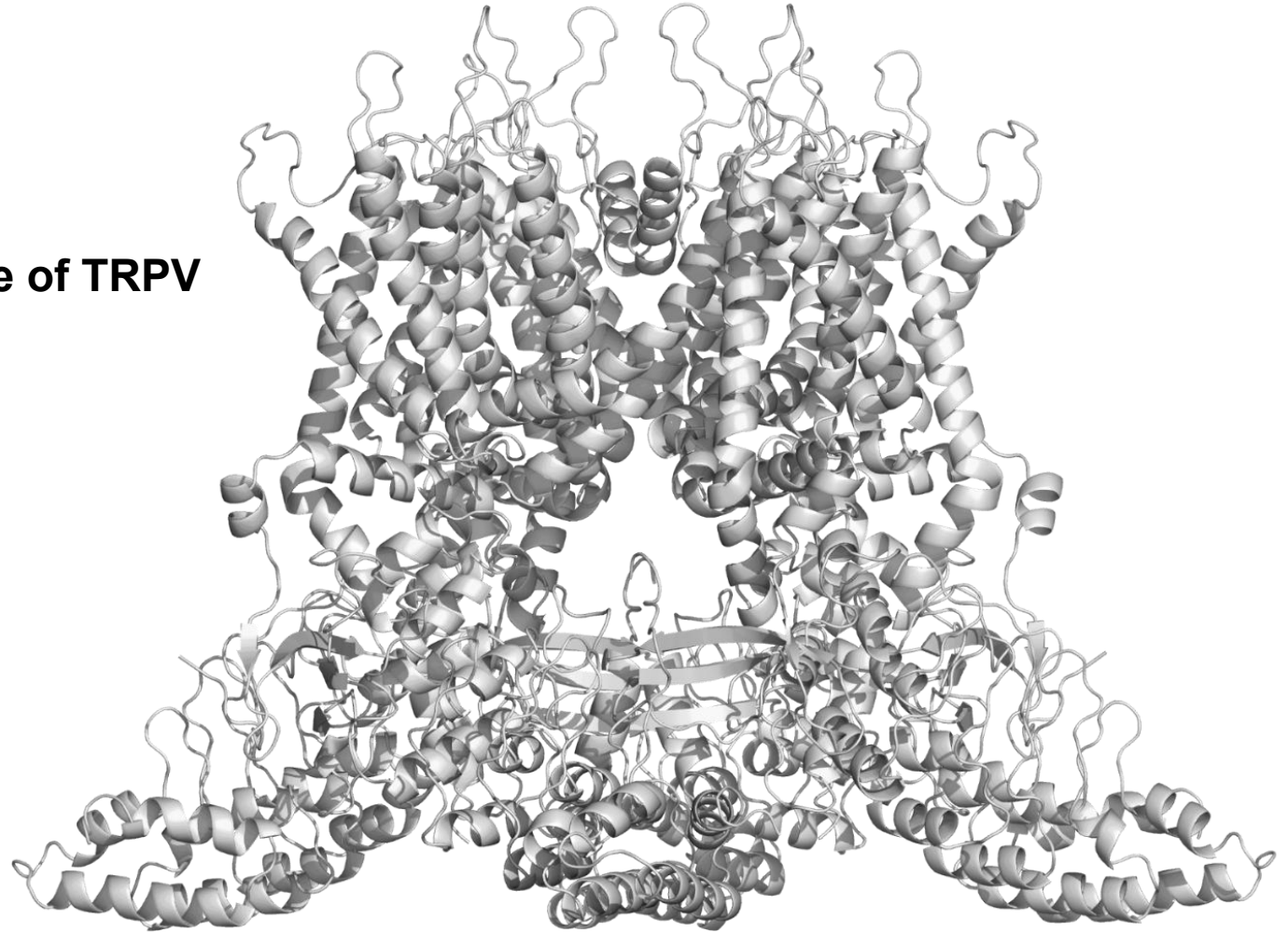
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BCADD-2025, 21 September 2025

In this talk:

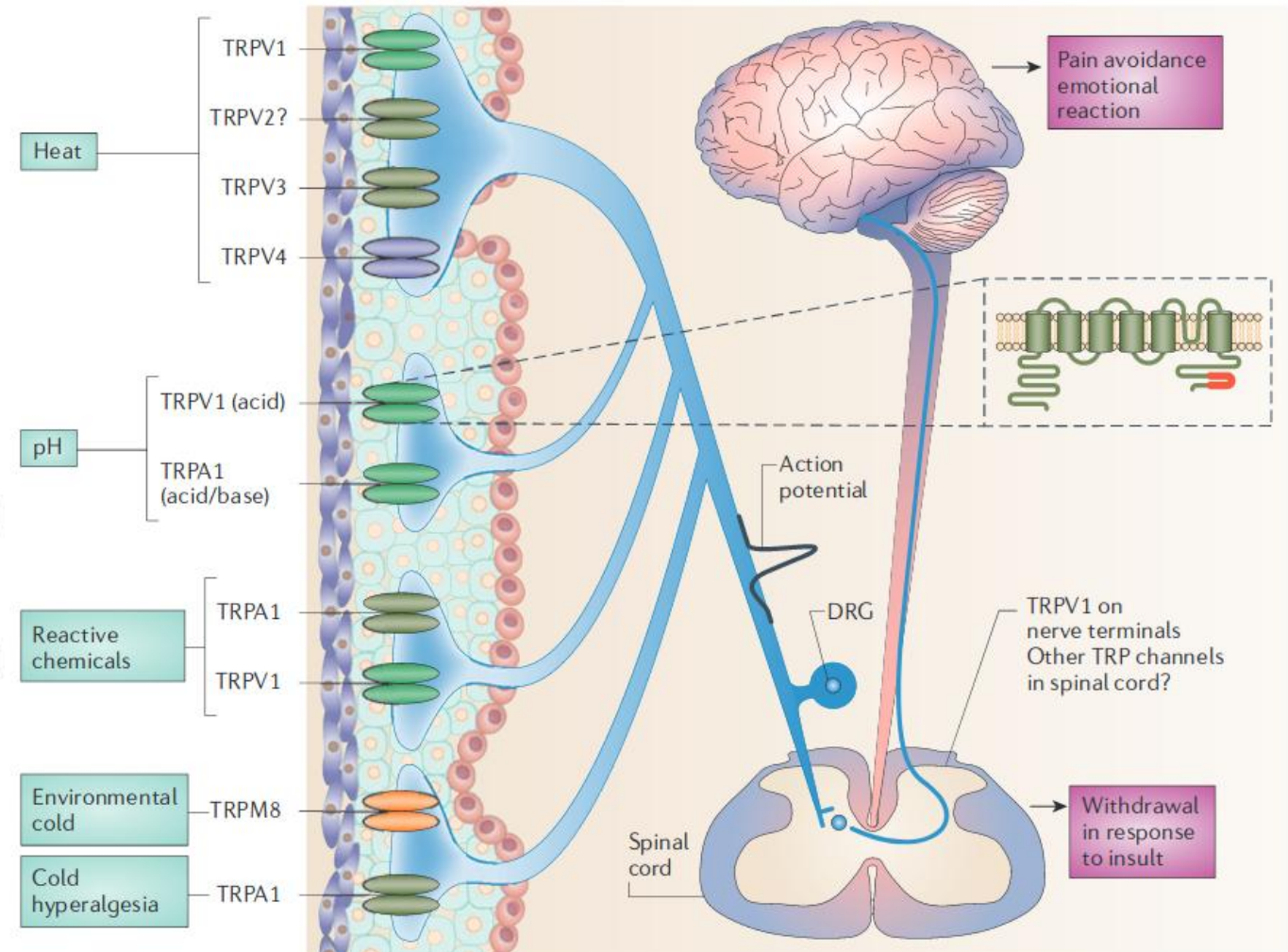
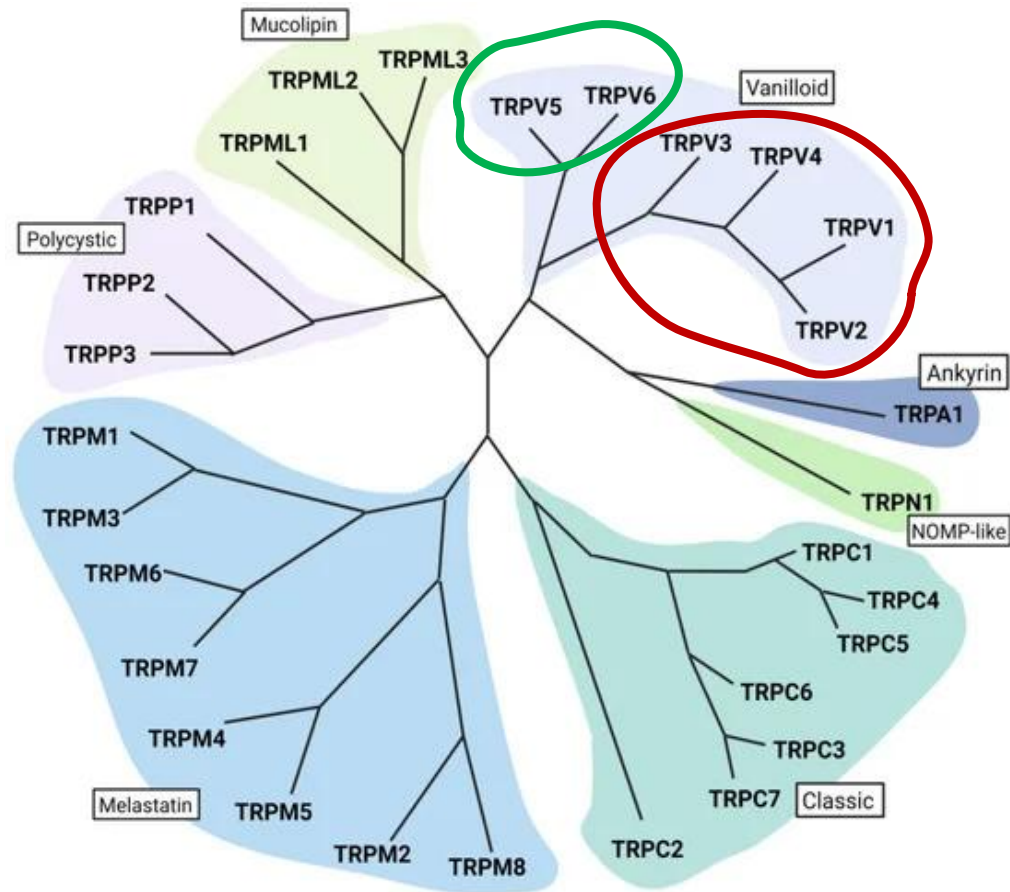
- Introduction – TRPV subfamily
- Structure and gating of conductive pore of TRPV
- Ligand regulation of TRPV functioning



TRPV ion channels

TRPV 1-4 – thermosensitive, nociception

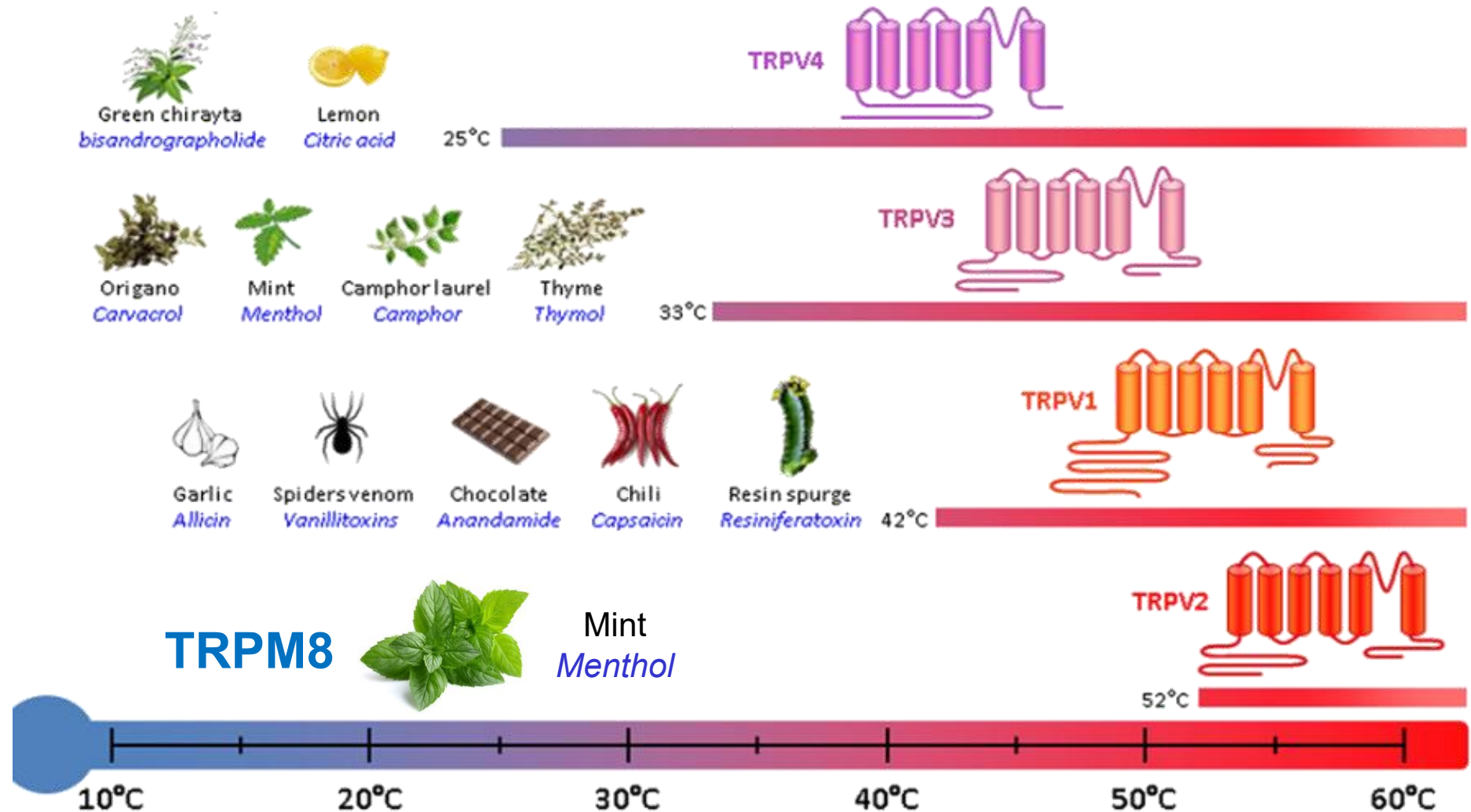
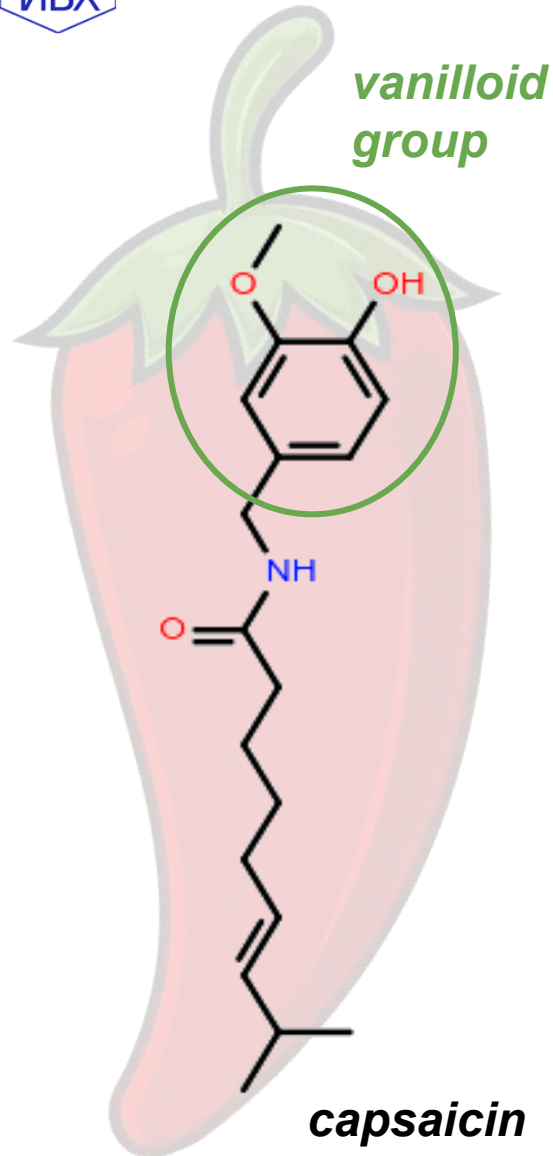
TRPV 5-6 – Ca^{2+} uptake, oncochannels



<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms24010700>

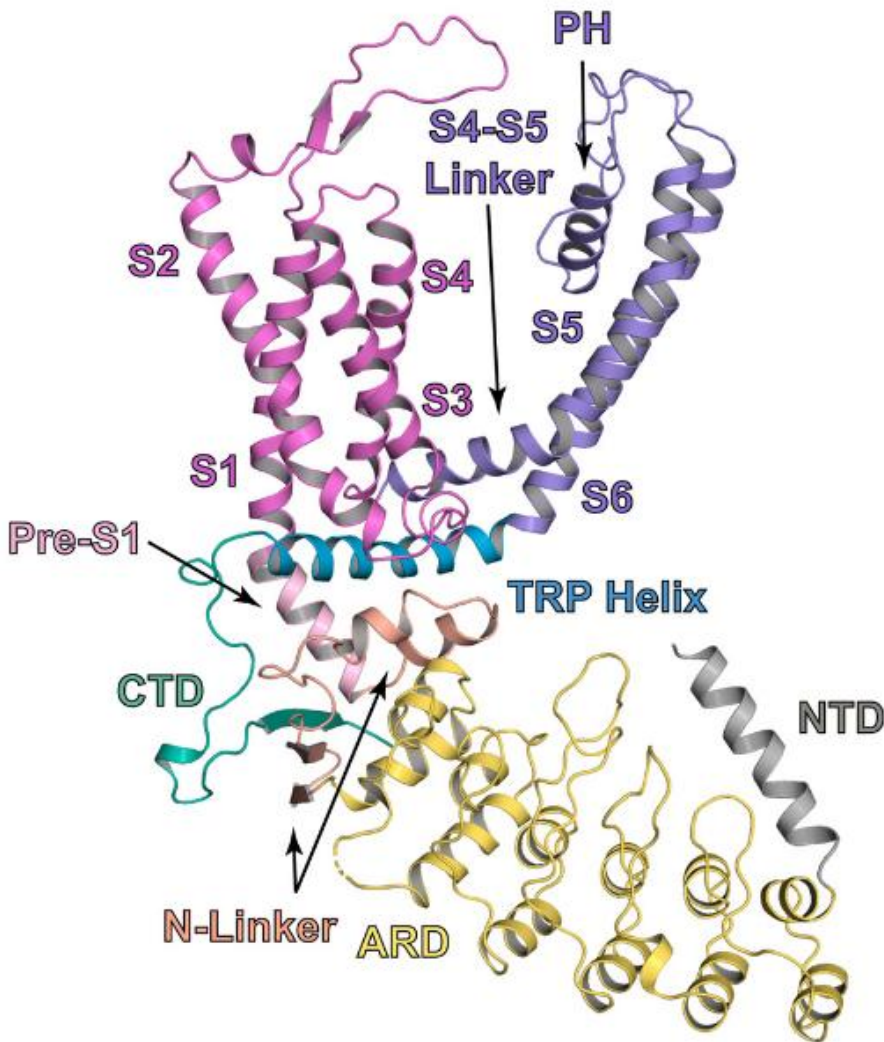
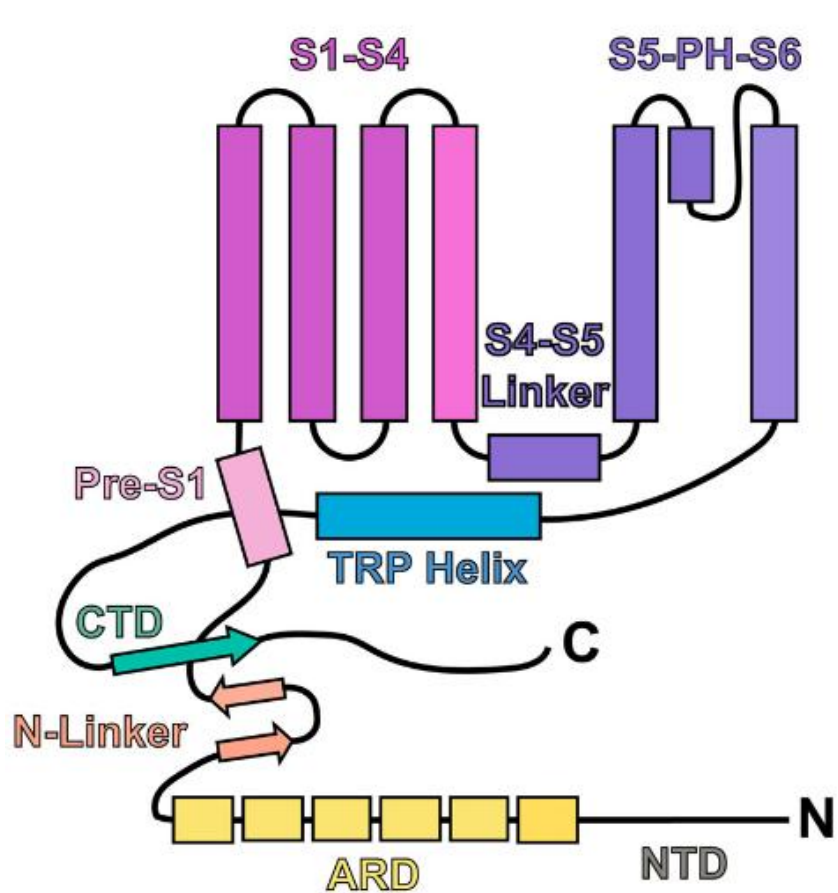
<https://doi.org/10.1038/nrd3456>

Thermo-TRPV activators

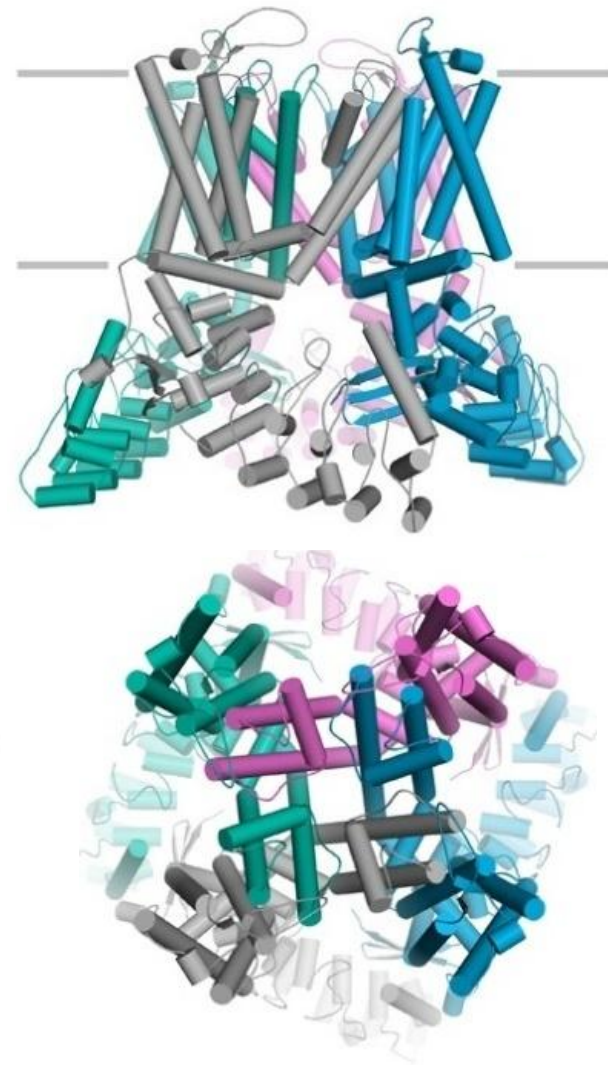


TRPV molecular structure

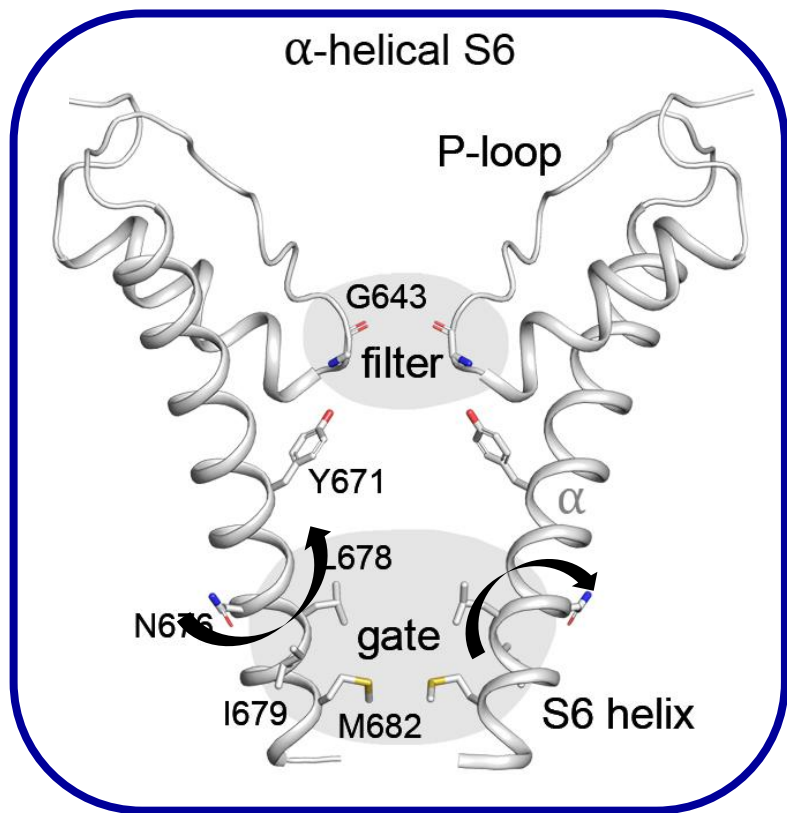
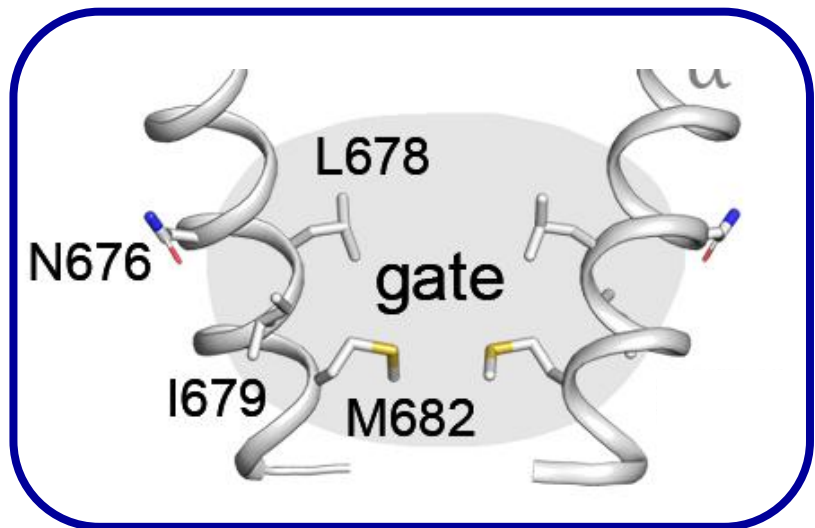
Structure of one TRPV subunit



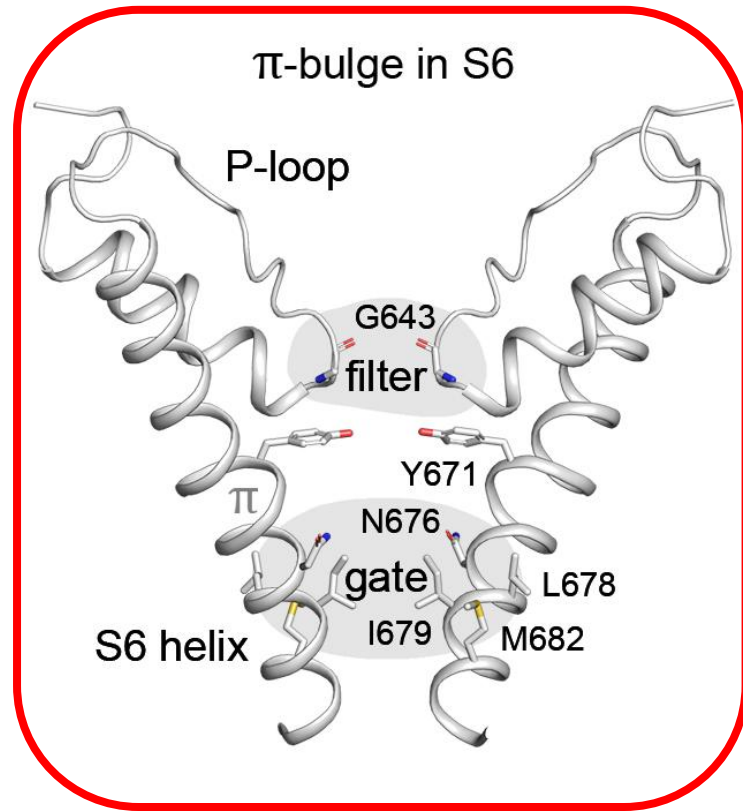
Homotetramer TRPV



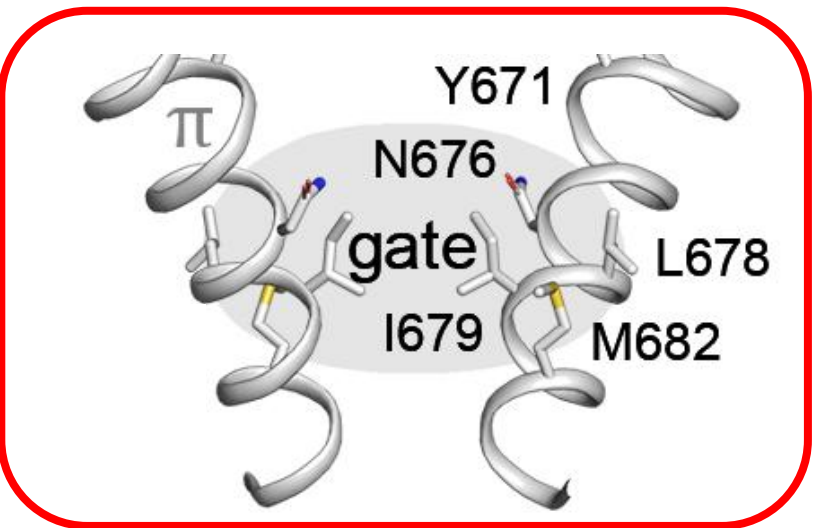
Conductive pore of TRPV



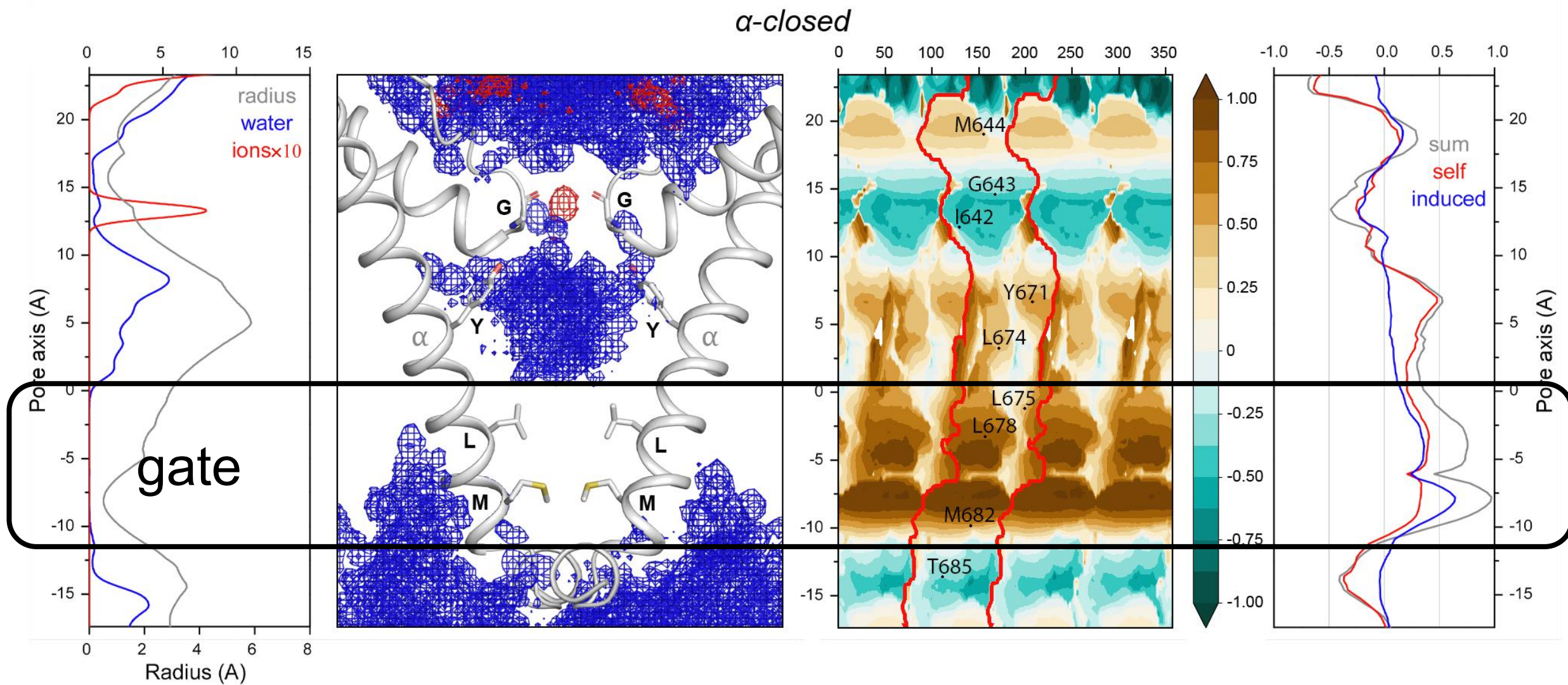
α -helical state of S6-helix



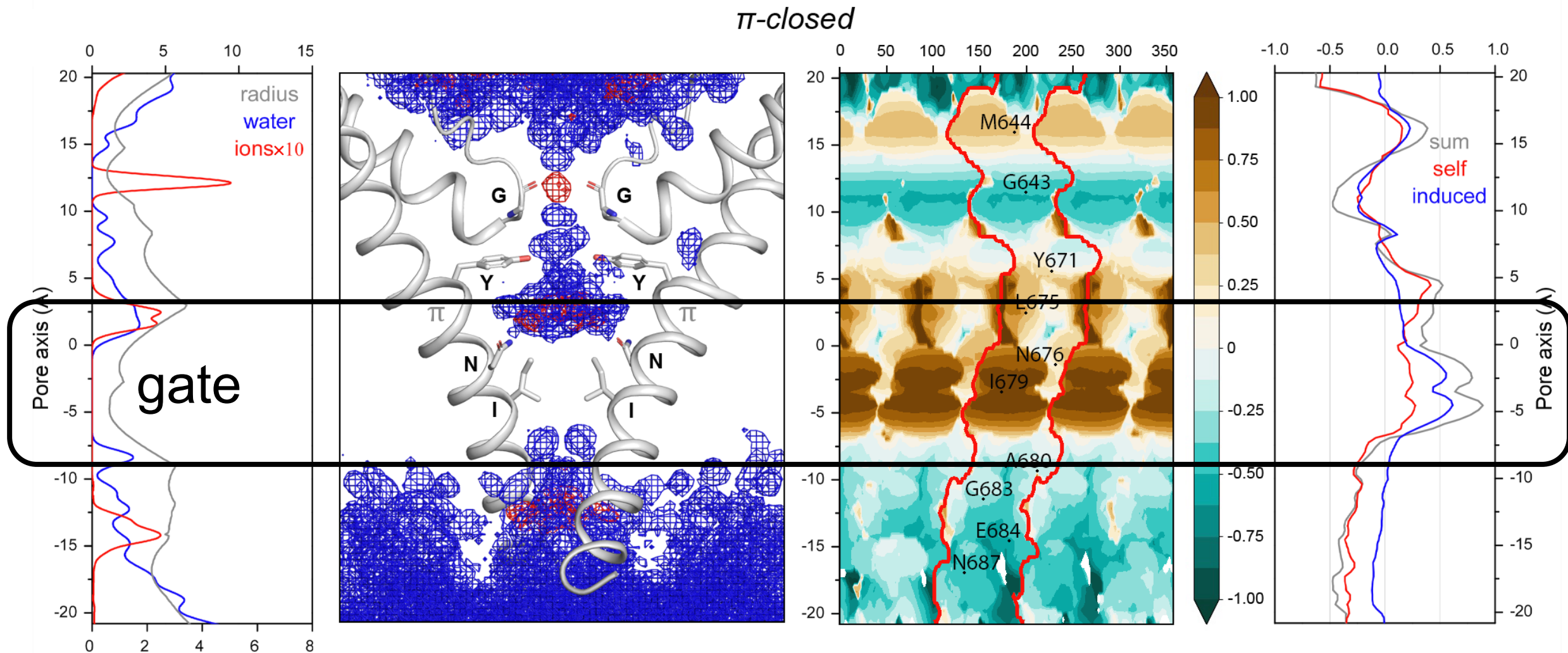
π -bulge state of S6-helix



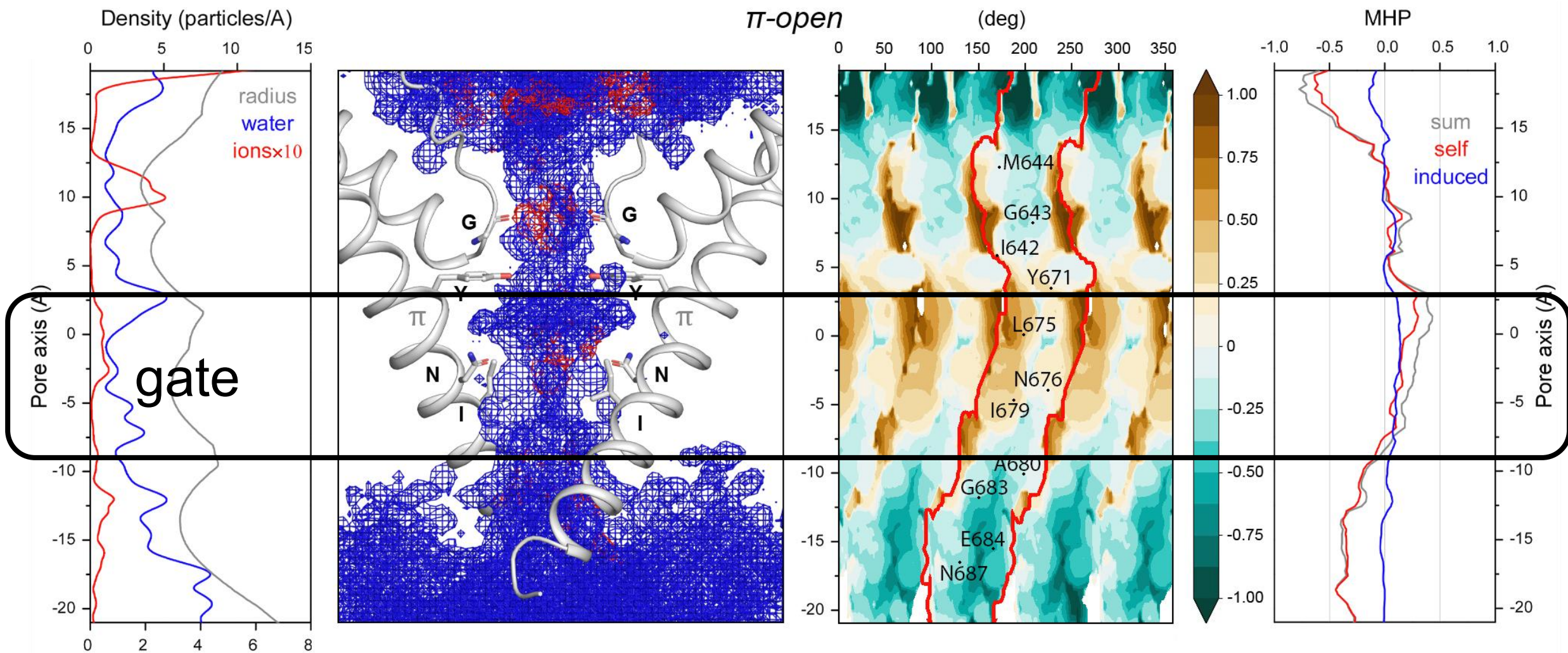
α -closed pore of TRPV1



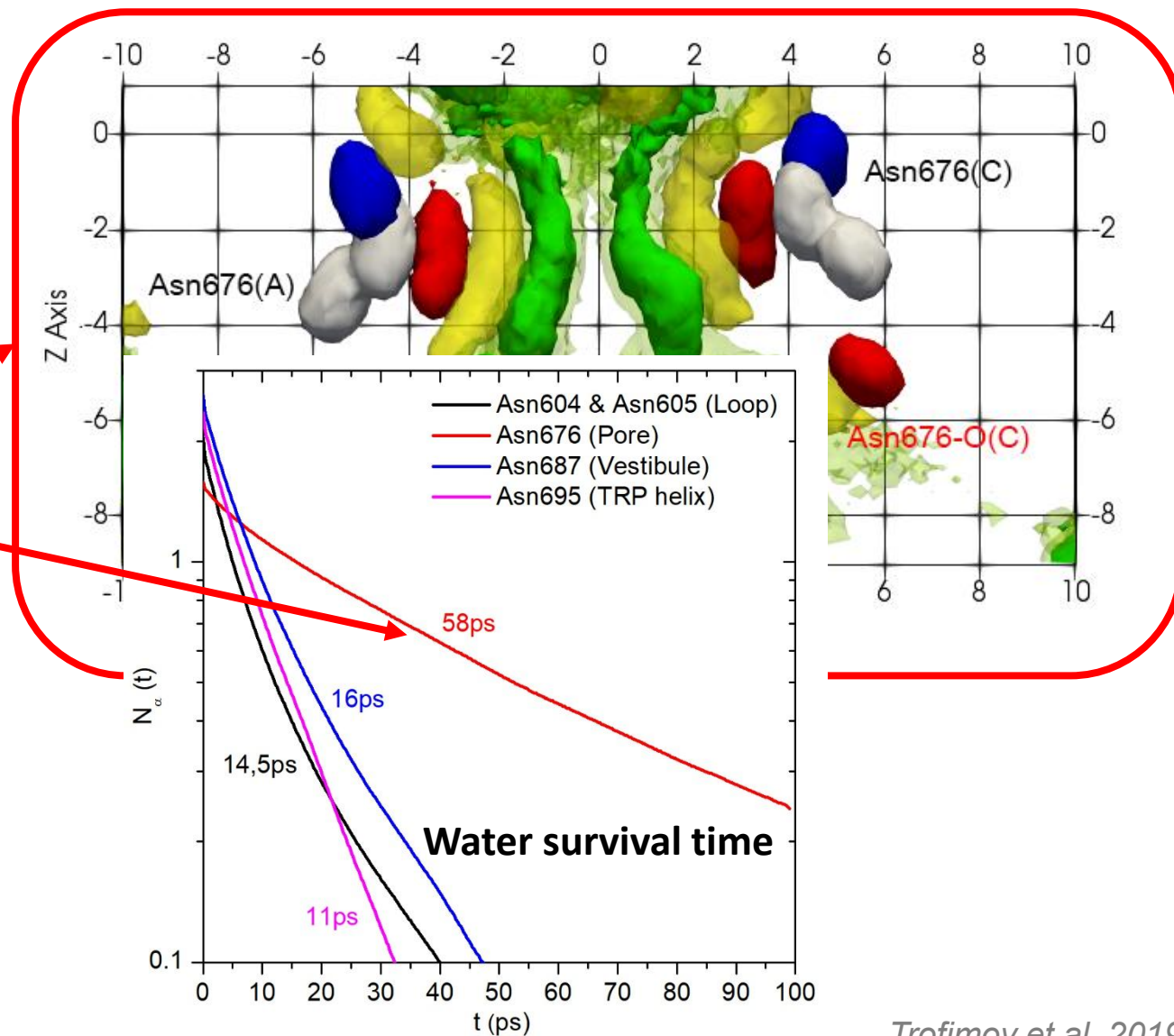
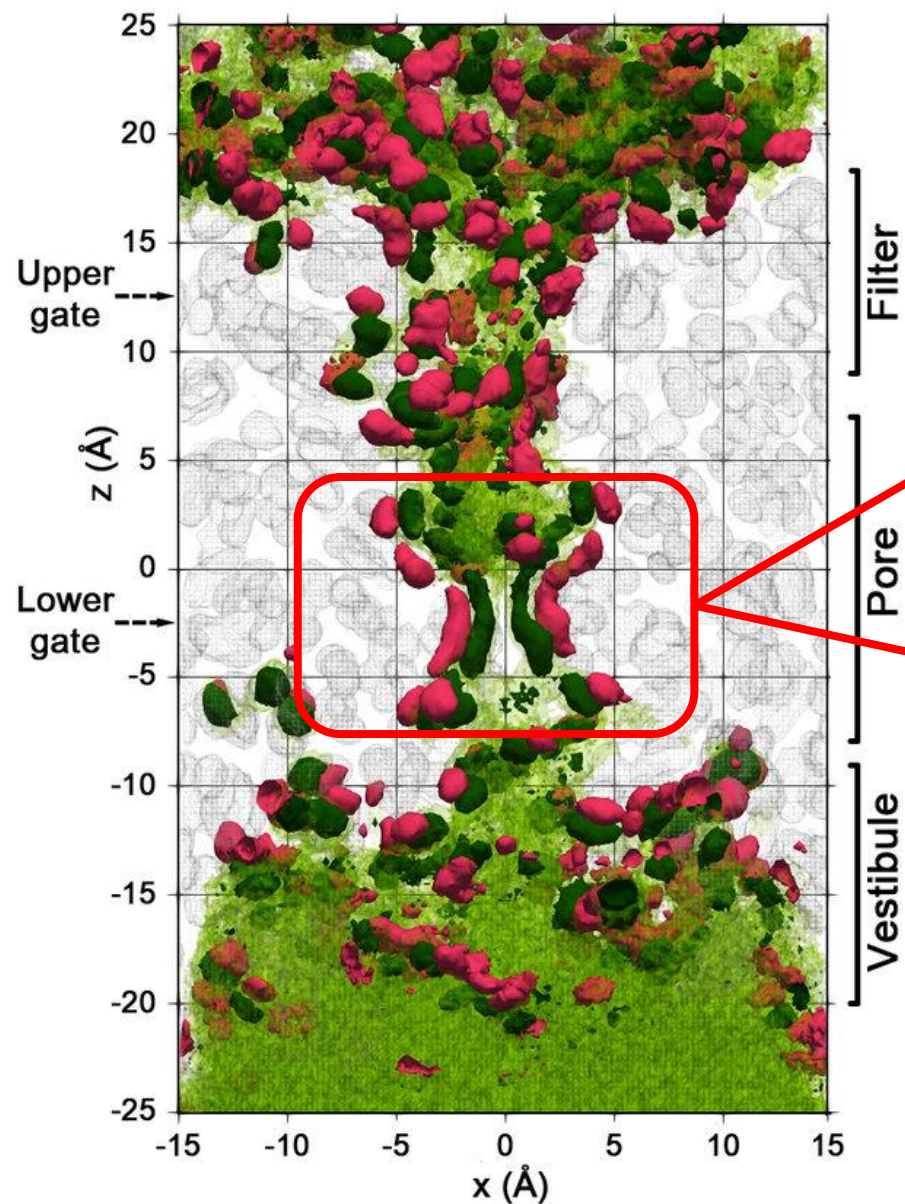
π -closed pore of TRPV1



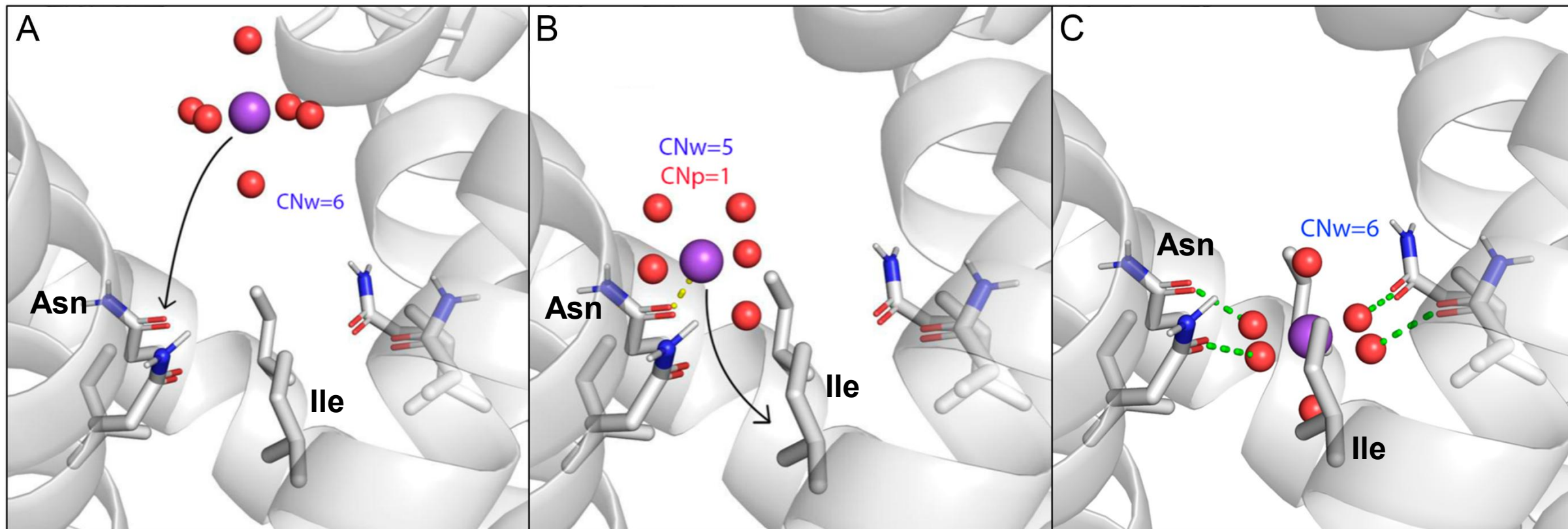
π -open pore of TRPV1



Confined dynamics of water in π -open pore



“Shared” water conductance of cations through the TRPV gate



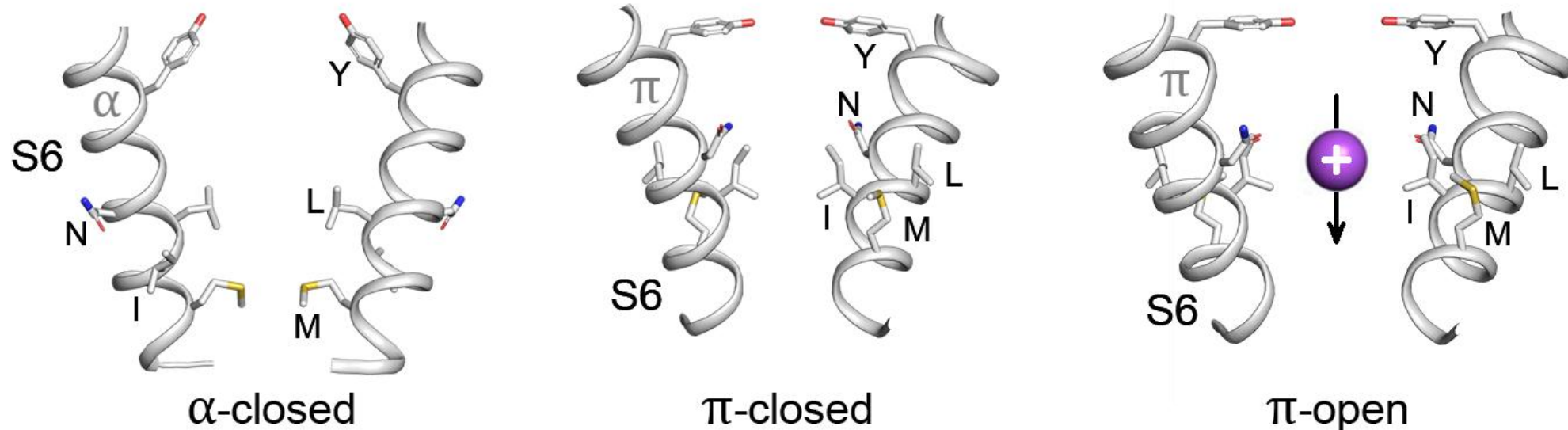
Fully hydrated cation approaches the gate

Cation binds to Asn and losing 1-2 waters

Cation recovers its hydration shell, and it is coordinated in the gate via water shared between cation and Asn.

Gating scheme of TRPV

- Only three major states of the ion-conducting pore exist that are common to the entire TRPV subfamily: α -closed, π -closed, and π -open.
- α -helical conformation of the pore-forming S6 helices provides highly hydrophobic narrow constriction at the gate, causing a non-conductive state of the pore only.
- π -bulge conformation of S6 leads to the more heterogeneous/amphiphilic structure the gate, which can be as conductive as non-conductive.
- Polar asparagine residues at the hydrophobic isoleucin environment provide the open gate hydration and cation coordination, which seems necessary for the pore conduction mechanism.

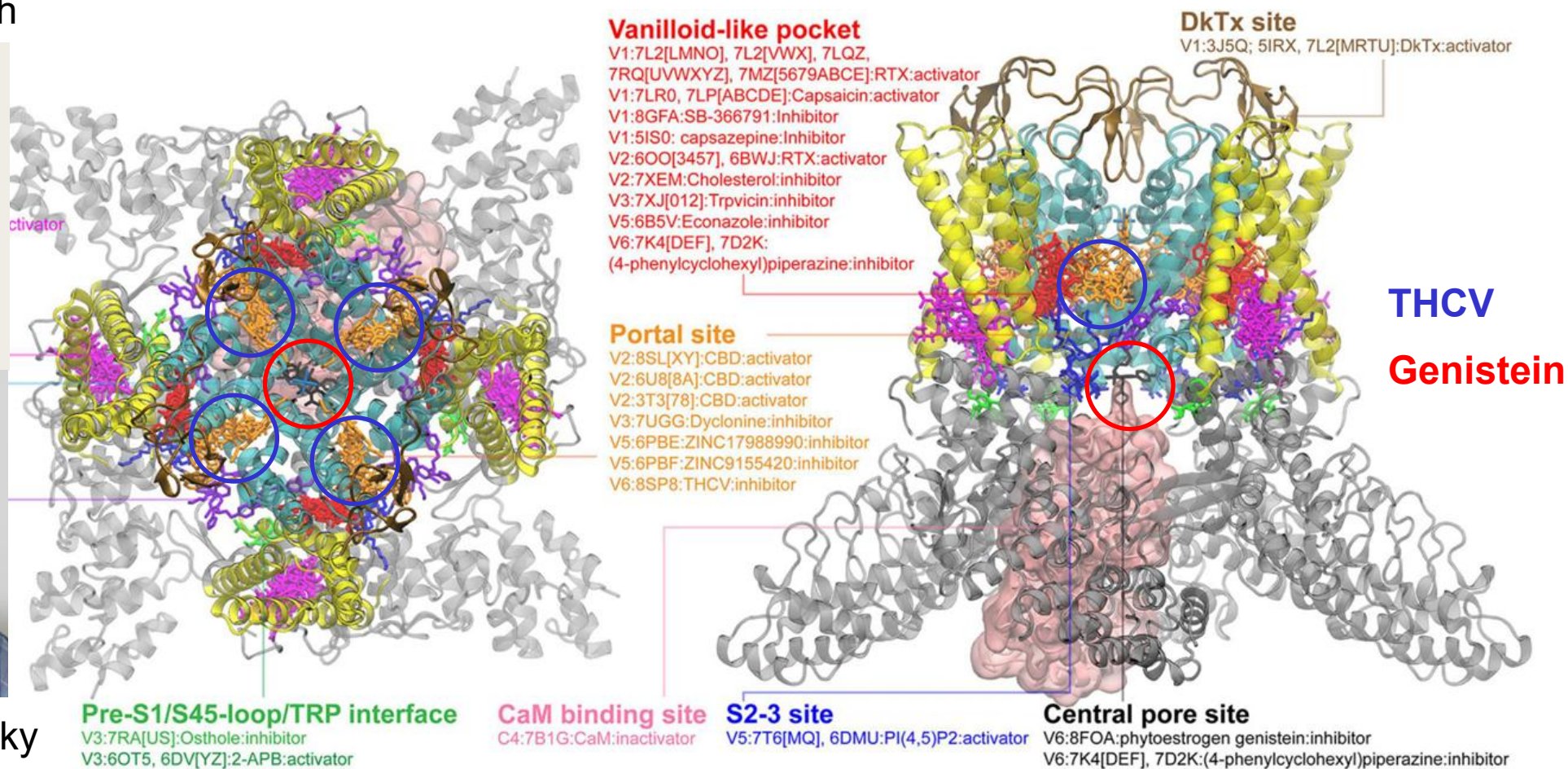


TRPV regulation by ligands

In collaboration with

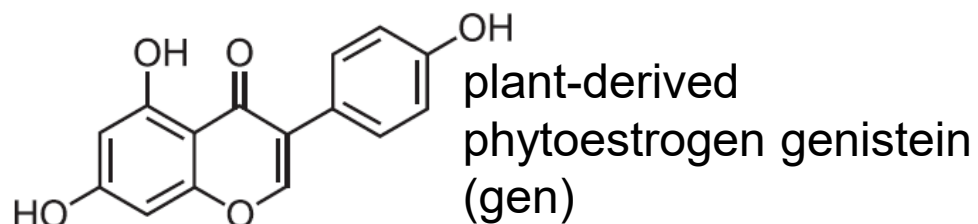
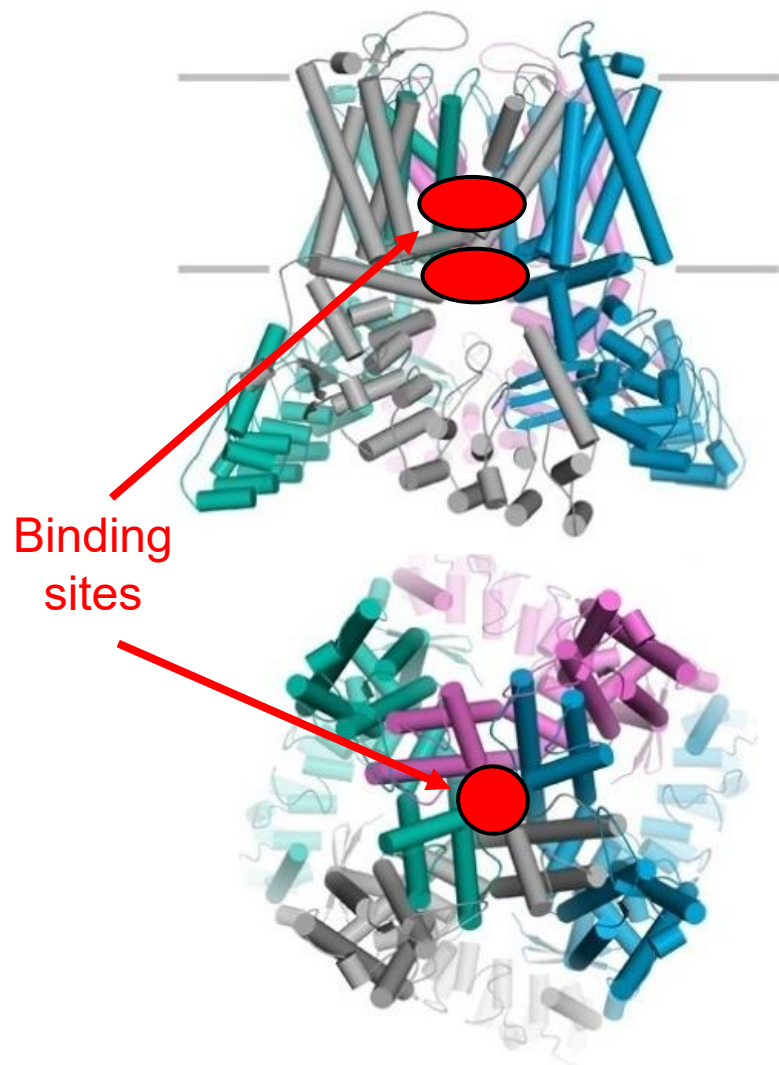


Alexander Sobolevsky

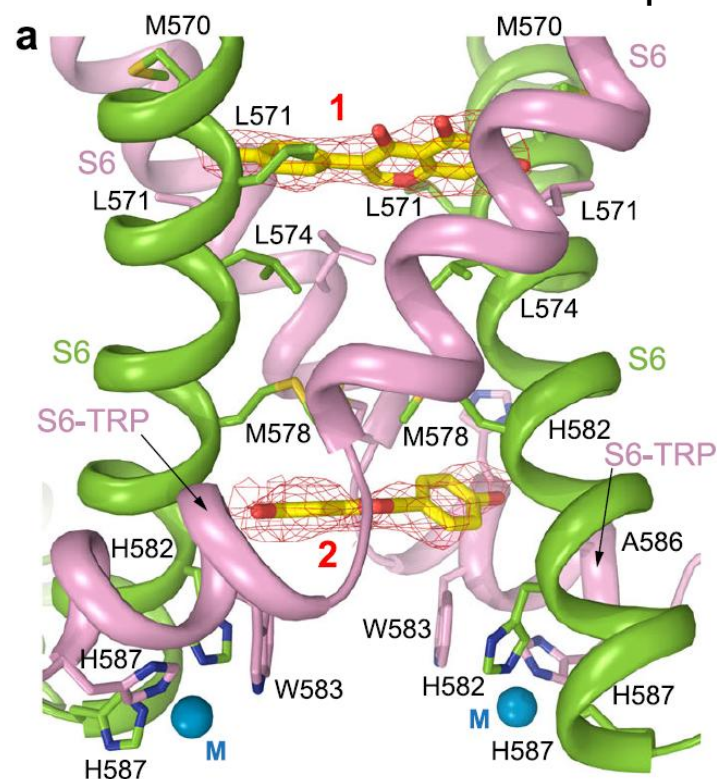


Ligand binding sites in TRPV channels

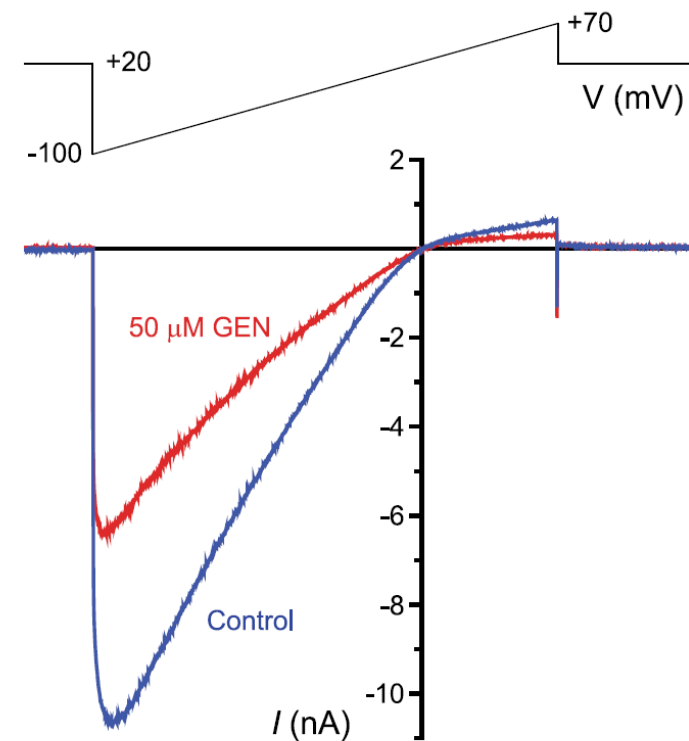
TRPV6 inhibition by natural phytoestrogen genistein



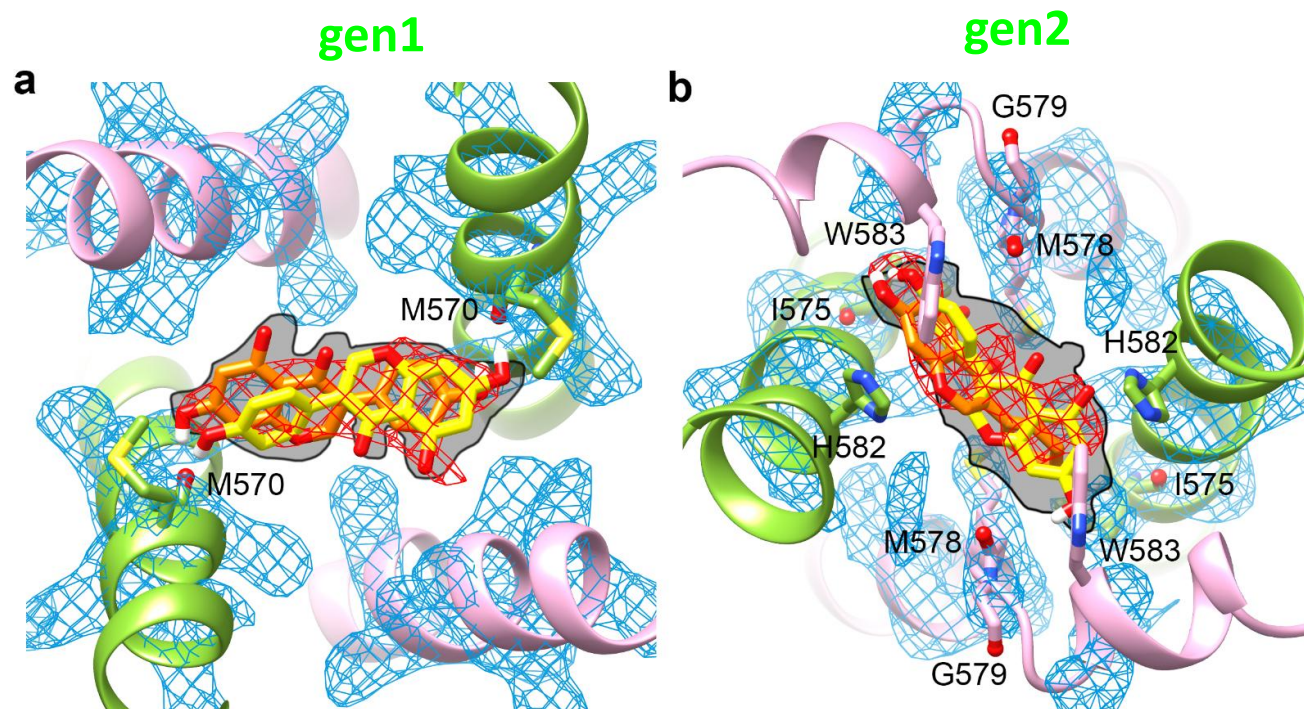
Japanese pagoda tree



Cryo-EM structure of TRPV6
pore with two gen molecules

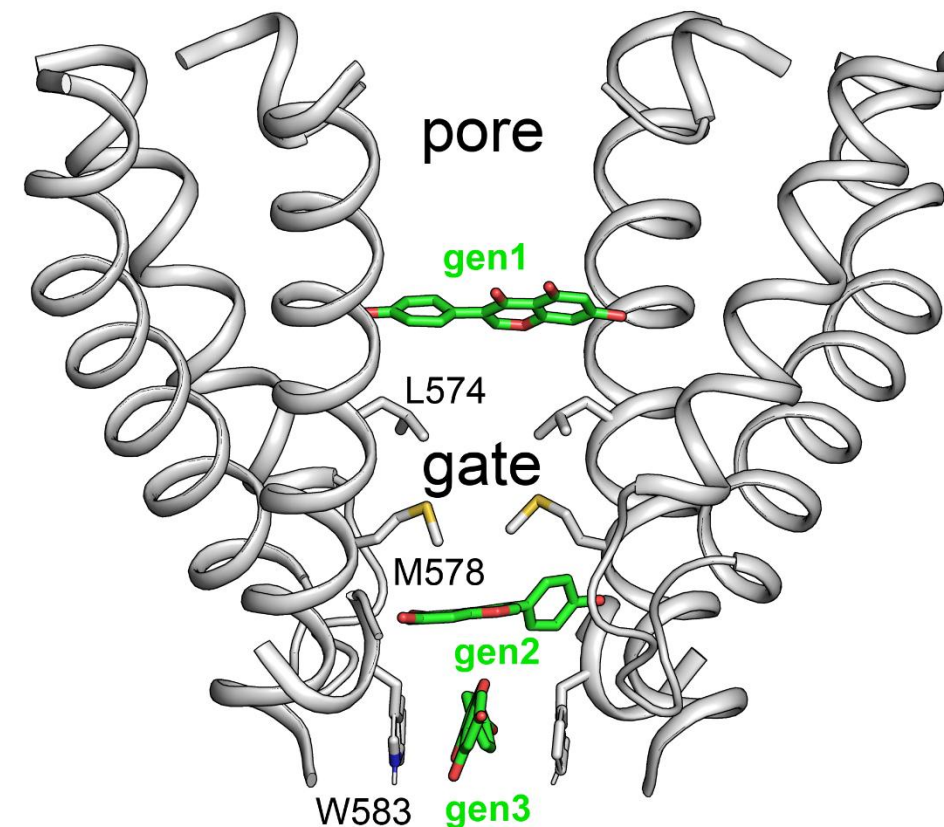


TRPV6 inhibition by natural phytoestrogen genistein

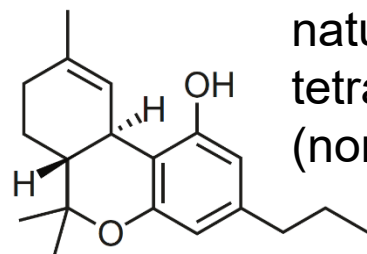
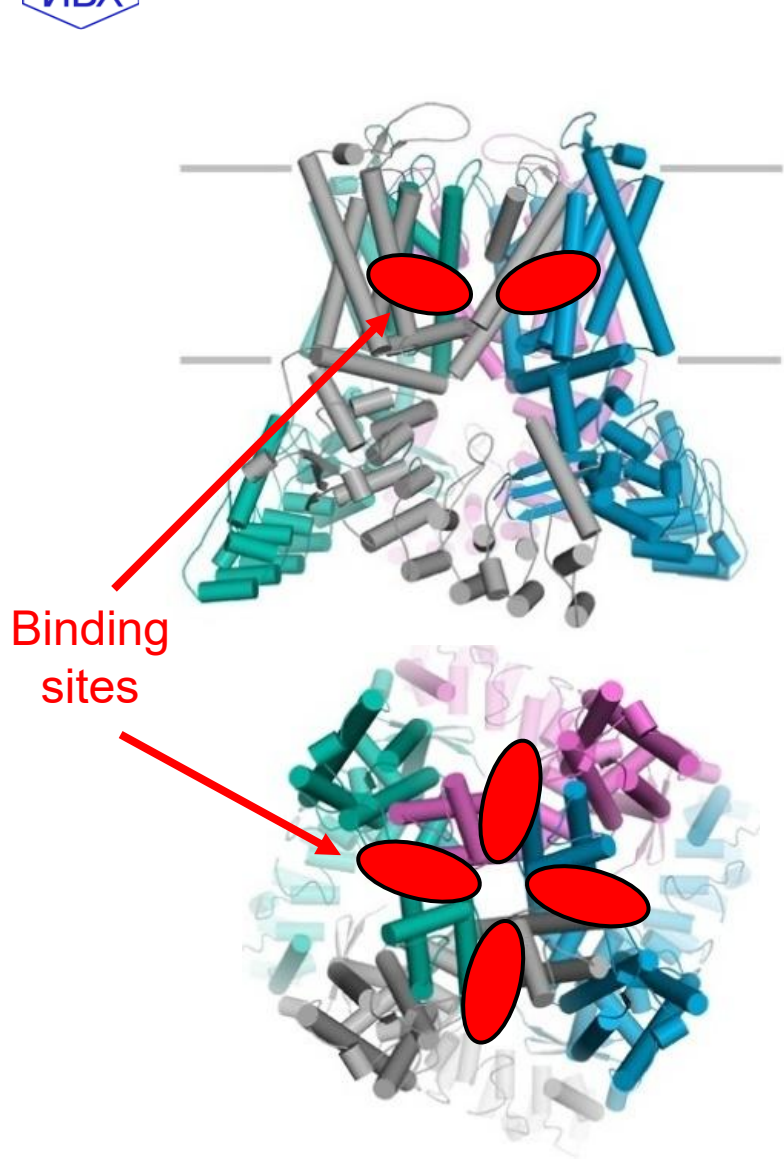


Gray shadows – MD averaged densities imposed on cryo-EM densities (mesh)

TRPV6 blocked by Genistein

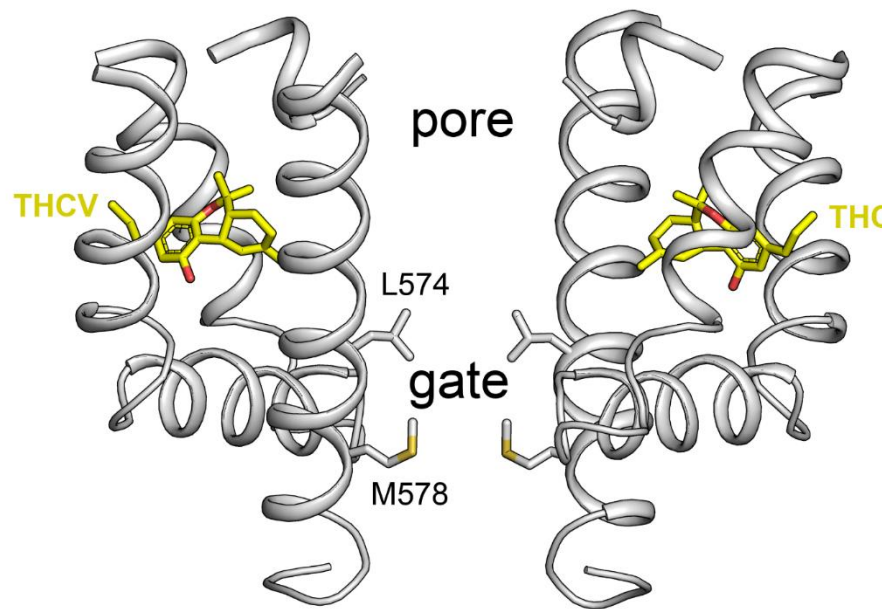


TRPV6 inhibition by phytocannabinoid tetrahydrocannabivarin

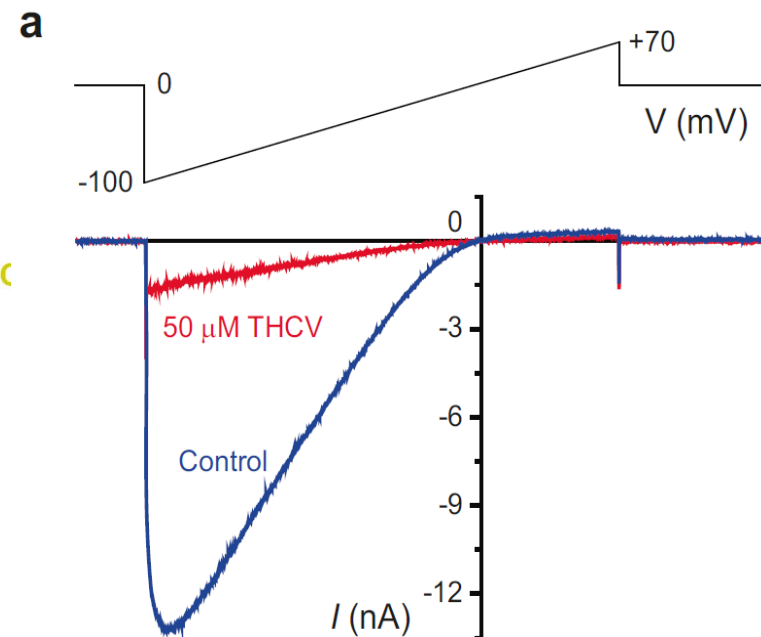


natural cannabinoid
tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV)
(non-psychoactive)

Cannabis sativa

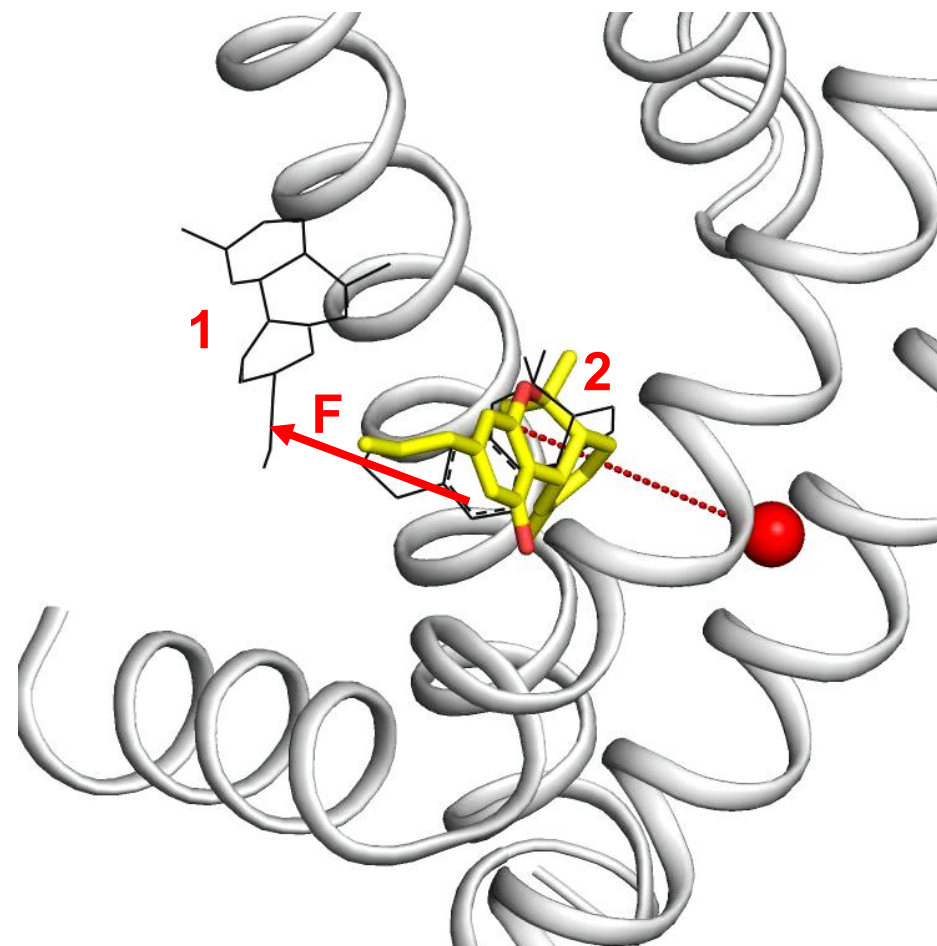
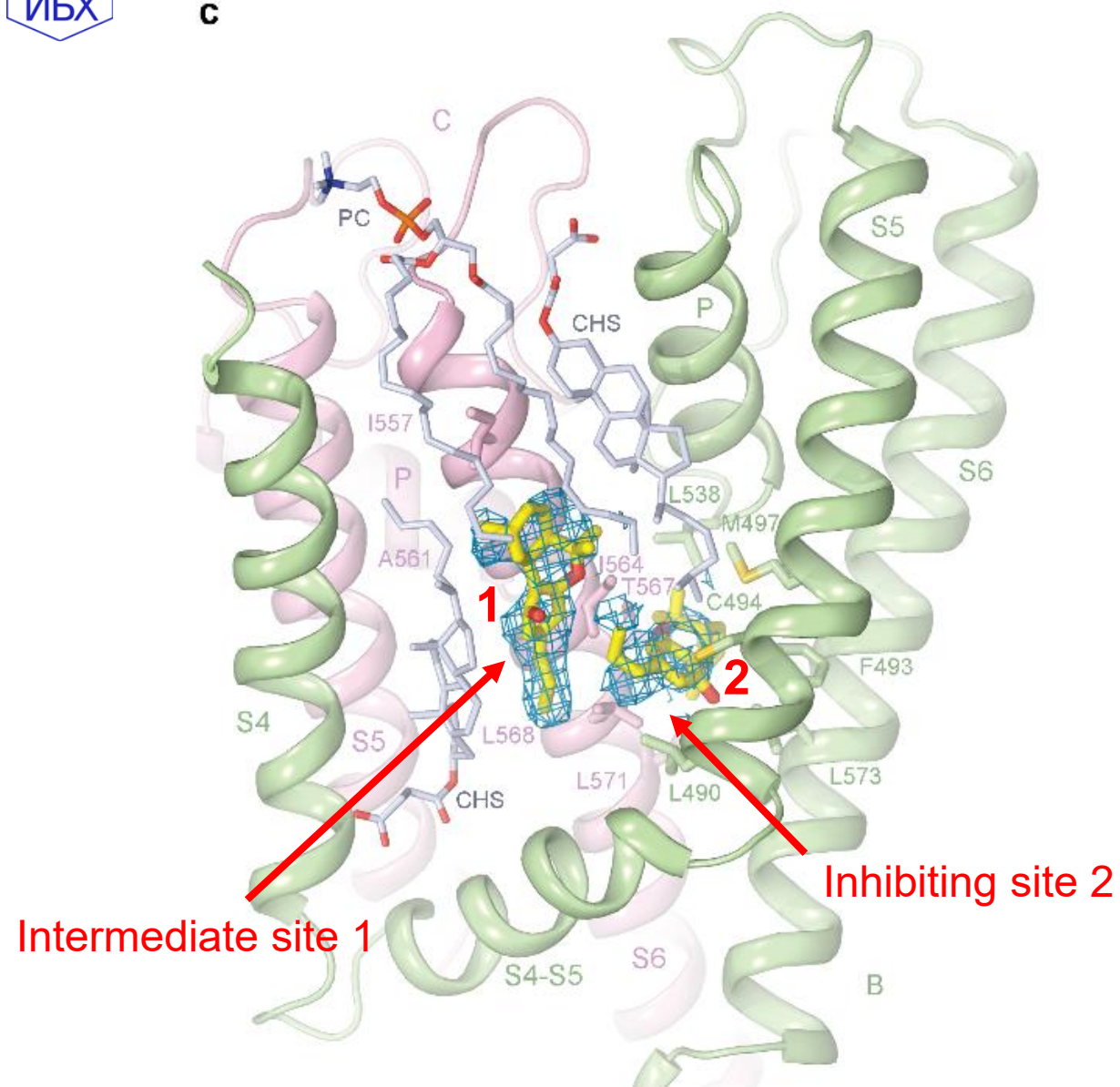


TRPV6 pore with two THCV
molecules in portal sites



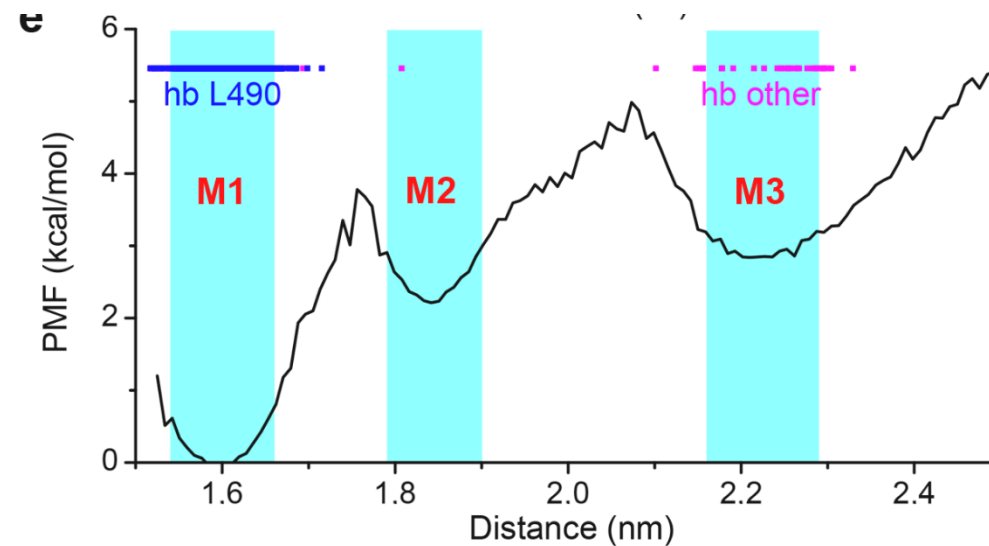
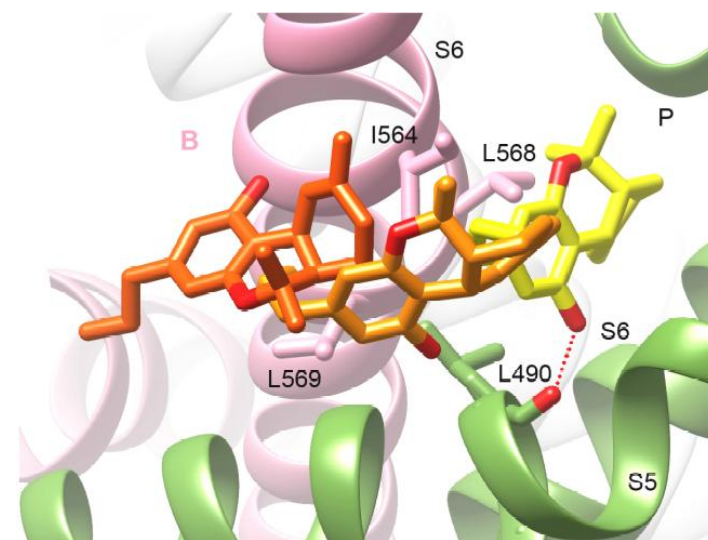
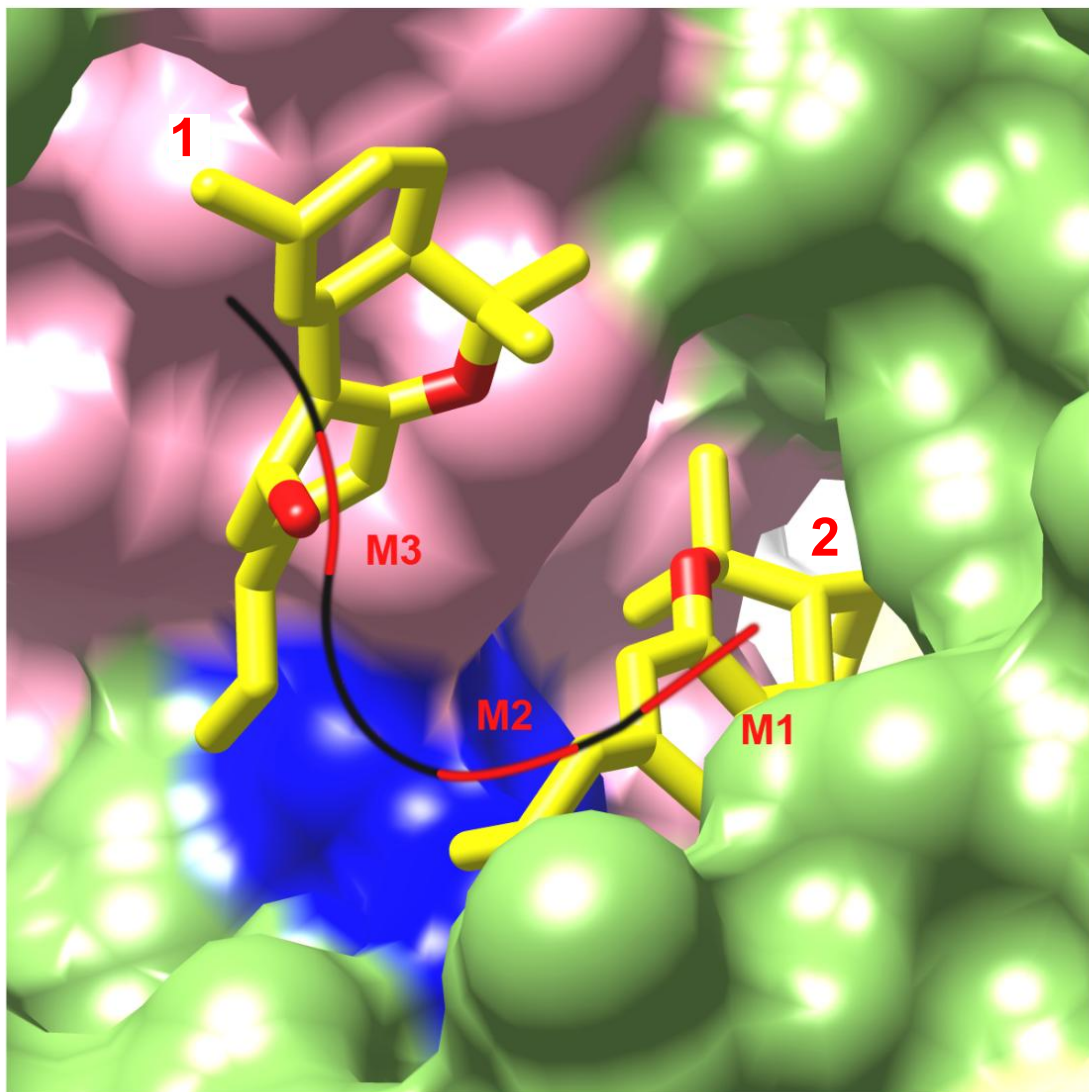
Molecular pathway of THCV binding

C



Pulling MD simulation

Molecular pathway of THCV binding



Neuberger et al. 2023

doi: 10.1038/s41467-023-40362-2 18

Announcement



Ivan Lazarev

***THE POLAR PATCH IN THE HYDROPHOBIC GATE OF
THE TRPV1 CHANNEL AND ITS FUNCTIONAL ROLE***

Tuesday 17:20



Irina Veretenenko

***MAGNESIUM BINDING TO TRPV6 ION CHANNEL:
INSIGHTS FROM MOLECULAR MODELING***

Tuesday 15:30



Anton Chugunov

***A LONG, HARD ROAD TO PHYSICALLY
CORRECT CALCULATION OF PROTEIN-
PROTEIN BINDING FREE ENERGIES***

Wednesday 11:00

Thank you for your attention!

