Water channels H₂O and O₂,NO,CO Physiology 2010 vol. 25 no. 3 142-154 1J4N



FIGURE 2. <u>Membrane protein</u> simulation system. Top (A) and side view (B) of the simulation system of a mammalian AQP1 tetramer embedded in a pure POPE bilayer. In the side view, the front monomer is removed for clarity. Water molecules permeating water pores within individual AQP1 monomers are represented by a blue space-filling representation, whereas bulk water is shown in a light blue transparent box. The locations of the water pores and the central pore are indicated by <u>arrows</u>.

(2004) Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci.USA 101: 14045-14050 1TM8 =>superSeed =>1YMG 2B5F



Fig. 3. Channel radius profile plot. Channel radius profiles of **AOP**s of known structure with corresponding structural elements are shown (22, 23). The AOPZ "A" protomer was used for radius calculations for AOPZ. The distance along the **channel** axis is calculated by using a point midway between the Asn-Pro-Ala sequences (NPAs) as the zero 1 point. Radii were calculated with hole (39). Channel volume is shown in the background, with major channelforming residues. The pink central region has a diameter of <2.5 Å, the **blue region** has a diameter of >2.5 Å and <10 Å. All images were made with pymol.

Tyr-149(Thr-149) points directly into the **channel** and, together with **Val-56(Ile-56)**, **Gly-64**(64), **His-66**(66), and **Phe-75(Leu-75)**, forms another **constriction** that is the **narrowest region** of the **channel**. It accepts a sphere with a maximum diameter of 1.5 Å (as determined by using the program hole; ref. 21). In **AQP0**, it serves as a **cytoplasmic end** of the **narrow** part of the **channel**. Continuing in toward the **cytoplasmic side**, the **channel** widens slightly to accept a sphere with an **average** diameter of 3 Å, which is significantly **narrow**er than in other **AQP** structures (**AQP1**, 3.5–4.0 Å; GlpF, 4.0–5.0 Å) (22, 23). The **two** residues **Tyr-23(Leu-21)** and **Tyr-149(Thr-149)** are in quasi-2-fold related positions evoked by gene duplication, and in the other **AQPs**, **Tyr-23(Leu-21)** is either a **phenylalanine** or a **leucine** and **Tyr-149(Thr-149)** is either a **threonine** or **leucine**.