Structural insight into guanylyl cyclase receptor hijacking of the kinase–Hsp90 regulatory mechanism

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Abstract

Membrane receptor guanylyl cyclases play a role in many important facets of human physiology, ranging from regulation of blood pressure to the regulation of intestinal fluid secretion. The structural mechanisms which influence the regulation of these important physiological effects have yet to be explored. We present the 3.9 Å resolution cryoEM structure of the human membrane receptor guanylyl cyclase GC-C in complex with Hsp90 and its co-chaperone Cdc37, providing insight into the mechanism of Cdc37 mediated binding of GC-C to the Hsp90 regulatory complex. As a membrane protein and non-kinase client of Hsp90–Cdc37, this work shows remarkable plasticity of Cdc37 to interact with a broad array of clients having significant sequence variation. Further, this work shows how membrane receptor guanylyl cyclases hijack the regulatory mechanisms used for active kinases to facilitate their regulation. Given the known druggability of Hsp90, these insights can guide the further development of mGC targeted therapeutics and lead to new avenues to treat hypertension, inflammatory bowel disease, and other mGC related conditions.

Introduction

Cyclic GMP (cGMP) is an important second messenger for signaling in mammalian physiology, with roles in platelet aggregation, neurotransmission, sexual arousal, gut peristalsis, bone growth, intestinal fluid secretion, lipolysis, phototransduction, cardiac hypertrophy, oocyte maturation, and blood pressure regulation (Potter, 2011). Largely, cGMP is produced in response to stimuli by guanylyl cyclases (GC), a class of receptors which contains both heteromeric soluble receptors (α_1, α_2, β_1 and β_2 in humans) and five homomeric membrane receptors (GC-A, GC-B, GC-C, GC-E, GC-F in humans). Of note are the membrane receptor guanylyl cyclases (mGC) GC-A and GC-B, also known as natriuretic peptide receptor A and B (NPR-A and NPR-B), respectively, and GC-C, all of which have been a focus of therapeutic development. In the case of NPR-A and B, their role in the regulation of blood pressure in response to natriuretic peptide hormones (ANP, BNP, CNP) has led to the exploration of agonists for use in the treatment of cardiac failure (Kobayashi et al., 2012). Meanwhile, GC-C is the target of clinically approved laxative agonists, linaclotide and plecanatide (Miner, 2020; Yu & Rao, 2014), due to its role in the regulation of intestinal fluid secretion.

These membrane receptor GCs consist of an extracellular ligand binding domain (ECD), which acts as a conformational switch to drive intracellular rearrangements to activate

the receptor (X. L. He et al., 2001a); a transmembrane region (TM); a kinase homology domain or pseudokinase domain (PK); a dimerization domain; and a guanylyl cyclase (GC) domain, which acts to produce cGMP. The PK domain is largely thought to be involved in scaffolding and physical transduction of the extracellular rearrangements to the GC domain, in some respects similar to the role of the PK domain in the Janus kinases of the cytokine signaling system (Glassman et al., 2022). In addition, the PK domains of mGCs are regulated through their phosphorylation state (Potter & Garbers, 1992; Potter & Hunter, 1998; Vaandrager et al., 1993) and via association with heat shock proteins (Hsp) (Kumar et al., 2001).

While the role of phosphorylation state on mGC activity has been explored in relative detail, how the heat shock protein 90 (Hsp90) is able to regulate mGC activity is largely unknown. It has been shown that GC-A activity can be regulated through the association of Hsp90 and the co-chaperone Cdc37 (Kumar et al., 2001). The chaperone Cdc37 is known to assist in the Hsp90 regulation of around 60% of active kinases, both in soluble and membrane receptor form (Taipale et al., 2012). Given the sequence and structural similarities between the PK domains of mGCs and the active kinase domains which are regulated by Hsp90–Cdc37, it is possible that mGCs have evolved to hijack the regulatory mechanisms that are more broadly deployed for active kinases.

Here we report the 3.9 Å resolution structure of the GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 regulatory complex. In this structure, the core dimer of Hsp90 forms its canonical closed conformation, while Cdc37 and the C-lobe of the GC-C PK domain asymmetrically decorate the complex. The client (GC-C) is unfolded into the channel formed at the interface between the Hsp90 dimers. To our knowledge, this is the first structure of a membrane protein client of Hsp90 and the first structure of a non-kinase client of the Hsp90–Cdc37 regulatory system. This work provides pivotal understanding of the mechanism and structural basis of kinase fold recruitment to the Hsp90–Cdc37 regulatory complex. This increased understanding can guide the further development of mGC targeted therapeutics and lead to new avenues to treat hypertension, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), and other mGC related conditions. In addition, the general insights into recruitment of Hsp90–Cdc37 clients can guide the further development of Hsp90 targeting therapeutics in cancer treatment.

Results

Structure of the GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 regulatory complex

Membrane receptor guanylyl cyclases have been largely recalcitrant to structural analysis by x-ray crystallography and electron microscopy, apart from various crystal structures of both liganded and unliganded ECDs (X. L. He et al., 2001b; X. lin He et al., 2006; Ogawa et al., 2004, 2010; van den Akker et al., 2000). Given the relative disparity between our structural understanding of the ligand binding extracellular domains and that of the functional intracellular domains, we sought to develop a stable construct to image and gain crucial understanding of the regulatory and functional aspects of mGCs which occur intracellularly. By replacing the ligand-responsive ECD with a homodimeric leucine zipper, we mimic the ligand activated geometry of the ECD (X. L. He et al., 2001b), while reducing complexity of the imaged complex and increasing stability (Figure 1A). This complex was recombinantly expressed in mammalian cell culture, purified with affinity chromatography, and vitrified on grids for cryoEM analysis.

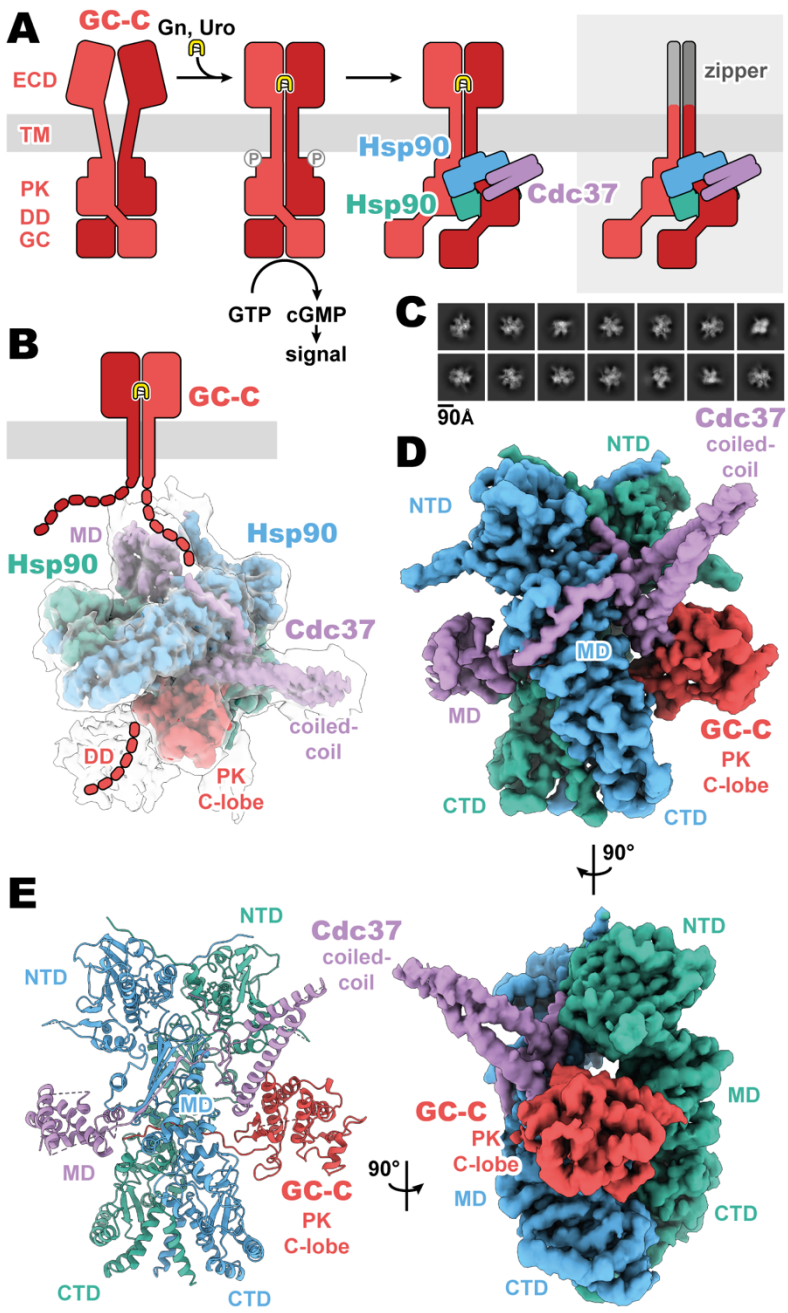

Figure 1. Composition and cryoEM structure of the GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 regulatory complex. (**A**) Cartoon representation of the components of GC-C signaling and Hsp90–Cdc37 regulation and the zippered and activated GC-C. GC-C is colored in red, guanylin/uroguanylin (Gn/Uro) in yellow, Hsp90 in blue and teal, and Cdc37 in purple. Extracellular domains (ECD), transmembrane domain (TM), pseudokinase domain (PK), dimerization domain (DD), and guanylyl cyclase domain (GC) are labelled. (**B**) The refined and sharpened cryoEM density map of GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37, colored as in **A**, with a transparent overlay of an unsharpened map with additional DD density resolved. Cdc37 coil-coiled and middle domain (MD) are labelled. (**C**) Reference free 2D averages for the GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 complex. (**D**) The refined and sharpened cryoEM density map of GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37, colored as in **A** and **B**, labelled with all domains as in **A** and **B**, with the addition of Hsp90 N-terminal domain (NTD), middle domain (MD), and C-terminal domain (CTD). (**E**) Ribbon representation of a model of GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 complex, colored and labelled as in **A**, **B**, and **C**.

The purified sample had a significant portion of imaged particles for which the native regulatory heat shock protein, Hsp90, and its co-chaperone, Cdc37, are bound. The *Cricetulus griseus* HSP90β and Cdc37 show remarkable sequence conservation in comparison to the human equivalents, at 99.7 and 94.2% identity, respectively. This native pulldown strategy contrasts with the structures of Hsp90–Cdc37 in complex with soluble kinases (García-Alonso et al., 2022; Oberoi et al., 2022; Verba et al., 2016), for which Hsp90 and Cdc37 had to be overexpressed to obtain complex suitable for imaging. Three-dimensional reconstruction of our GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 particles generated a 3.9 Å resolution map of the regulatory complex (Figure 1, Supplementary Figure 1). A second, unsharpened, map from subsequent heterogenous refinement resolves additional density for dimerization domain, extending outward from the PK domain (Figure 1B, Supplementary Figure 1).

The resultant GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 complex is a hetero-tetramer formed by one resolved monomer of the GC-C receptor bound to a dimer of Hsp90 and one Cdc37 co-chaperone (Figure 1D). As observed with most Hsp90–client structures, the bulk of the complex is composed of the C2 pseudosymmetric closed state Hsp90 dimer. Building on this dimeric core, the Cdc37 protrudes outward from one side with its characteristic long, coiled-coil, α-hairpin. On one face of the Hsp90 dimer core, Cdc37 interacts with the PK domain of GC-C, while an extended β-sheet wraps around to the other face, lying across and extending a β-sheet in the middle domain (MD^{Hsp90}) of one Hsp90 monomer. At the opposite face, the globular and α-helical Cdc37 middle domain (MD^{Cdc37}) is formed. The C-lobe of the GC-C PK domain packs against the N-terminal region of Cdc37 on one face of the dimeric Hsp90 core, with the N-lobe unfolding through the dimer core to interface with the MD^{Cdc37} on the opposite face. N-terminal to the PK N-lobe is the TM region, density for which was unobserved in our reconstructions. C-terminal to the PK C-lobe, we observe some poorly resolved density for the likely mobile dimerization domain in our unsharpened map. This would precede the GC domain, which is not observed in the density of our reconstructions (Figure 1B). Together, we can use our understanding of mGC topology and our reconstruction to orient the complex as it would sit on a membrane (Figure 1B), providing insight into how Hsp90 is able to access and regulate membrane protein clients. No density is observed for the second GC-C of the dimer, though it is sterically unlikely that an additional regulatory complex is forming on the second GC-C in a concurrent fashion.

Cdc37 mediated GC-C recruitment and Hsp90 loading

Given the remarkable plasticity of Cdc37 co-chaperone binding to 60% of kinases (Taipale et al., 2012) and an unknown number of pseudokinase domain containing proteins in the human proteome, the structural basis for how Cdc37 can recruit GC-C to the Hsp90 regulatory complex is of particular interest. In our structures, we see that Cdc37 is displacing the N-lobe of the pseudokinase domain of GC-C, binding to the C-lobe at the N–C interface, and guiding the unfolded N-lobe into the Hsp90 dimer (Figure 2). The Cdc37–GC-C interface is relatively modest in size, with a calculated mean surface area of 689 $Å^2$ (as calculated by PISA (Krissinel & Henrick, 2007)). This interface is in part driven to form via charge complementarity, with positive contributions from a cluster of arginine residues on Cdc37 (R30, 32, 39) at the periphery of the interaction interface interacting with D609 and the polar residues Y580 and T586 (Figure 2B). Beyond this, the interface is likely largely driven via shape-complementarity, due to a minimal contribution from hydrogen bonding, salt-bridge

formation, and aromatic packing contributions – in line with the ability of Cdc37 to chaperone such a diverse array of clients and client sequences.

As the unfolded PK N-lobe extends away from Cdc37, it enters the channel formed at the interface between the dimer of Hsp90 (Figure 2C). Here, GC-C residues 528 to 544 (VKLDTMIFGVIEYCERG) lie across the upper region of the Hsp90 CTDs, which form the floor of the channel. These CTDs form the bulk of the interaction interface as the unfolded N-lobe passes through this channel, yet there are minor contributions from the loop regions of the β-sheet from the MD^{Hsp90} which extend downward into this channel region. The unfolded region is relatively poorly resolved in the density, with some reconstructions from earlier refinement having no resolvable density in this channel region (not shown) – indicative of the low stability and high mobility for the unfolded N-lobe as it passes through this region.

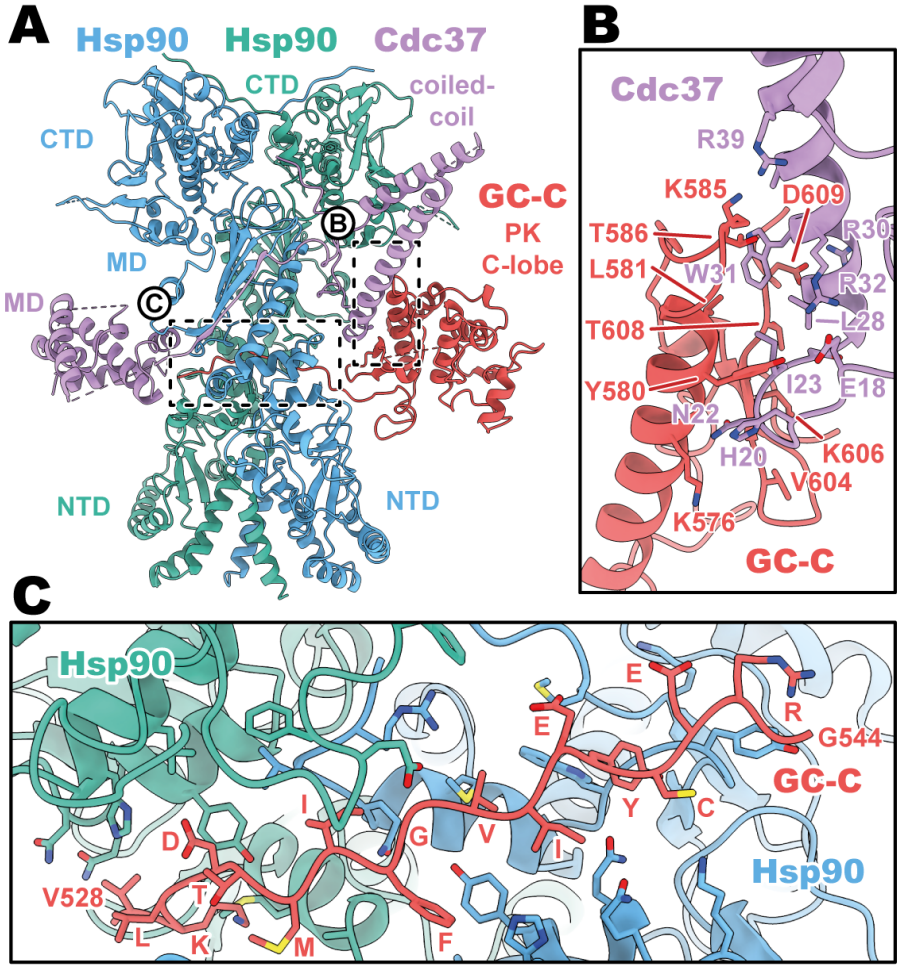

Figure 2. Cdc37 mediated GC-C recruitment and Hsp90 loading interfaces. (**A**) Ribbon representation of a model of GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 complex. GC-C is colored in red, Hsp90 in blue and teal, and Cdc37 in purple. Pseudokinase (PK), coil-coiled, middle (MD), C-terminal (CTD), and N-terminal (NTD) domains are labelled. (**B**) The Cdc37–GC-C interface in ribbon representation, with interacting residues drawn in sticks, colored as in **A**. (**C**) The unfolded N-lobe of GC-C PK domain as it passes between the Hsp90 dimer, in ribbon representation, with interacting residues drawn in sticks, colored as in **A** and **B**. This region's sequence is: VKLDTMIFGVIEYCERG.

182 **Conservation of Cdc37 mediated Hsp90 regulation**
183
184 The core structural principles of Cdc37 mediated client recruitment to Hsp90 appear
185 to remain constant across its large range of client diversity. Across other client–Hsp90–Cdc37
186 complexes with canonical soluble kinase clients (Cdk4, RAF1, B-raf) (García-Alonso et al.,
187 2022; Oberoi et al., 2022; Verba et al., 2016), we see a conserved role for Cdc37 in client
188 recruitment by associating with the C-lobe at the N-, C-lobe interface (Supplemental Figure
189 2A). In these complexes we see high levels of structural conservation for the Hsp90–Cdc37
190 (Cα RMSDs of 1.4-3.3 Å for Hsp90 and 1.5-2.5 Å for Cdc37), while the client is structurally
191 most homogenous at the interface with Cdc37, though less structurally conserved overall (Cα
192 RMSDs of 3.5-11.6 Å). Perhaps unsurprisingly, GC-C is one of the most divergent of these
193 clients from a sequence perspective (Supplemental Figure 2B), with sequence homology
194 between the GC-C PK domain and the other client kinase domains ranging from 19 to 25%
195 identity and 31 to 41% homology. This highlights the plasticity required of this system which
196 can service such a vast array of clients across a broad range of sequence variation, yet more
197 restricted fold architecture.
198
199 **Discussion**
200
201 The present cryoEM structure of GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 resolves the loading of GC-C,
202 via its PK domain and interaction with Cdc37, to the Hsp90 core dimer (Figure 1, 2). This
203 complex shows significant structural similarity to the mechanism used to regulate soluble
204 active kinases (García-Alonso et al., 2022; Oberoi et al., 2022; Verba et al., 2016) and
205 presumably membrane receptor kinases in the human proteome. This structural and
206 mechanistic conservation is largely driven by the co-chaperone Cdc37, which serves as the
207 main binding platform for these clients by associating to the fold of the kinase (or pseudokinase
208 in the case of mGC) domain, relatively independent of sequence identity. A model whereby
209 recruitment is largely driven by both the fold complementarity and the specific stability
210 properties of the kinase fold has been proposed previously (Taipale et al., 2012). In this model,
211 instability of a fully folded kinase domain results in partial unfolding of the C-lobe, leading
212 Cdc37 to bind the partially unfolded state. Given the lack of functional and sequence
213 conservation for GC-C as a client of Cdc37, our data largely fits with this model for client
214 recruitment. It is likely that the pseudokinase domains of mGC have largely evolved to facilitate
215 regulatory mechanisms for these receptors, both via their phosphorylation and by hijacking
216 the regulatory mechanisms used by active soluble and membrane receptor kinases.
217
218 In the case of GC-A, previous work has shown that it associates with the Hsp90–Cdc37
219 complex to regulate GC activity (Kumar et al., 2001). The authors showed both that the
220 addition of geldanamycin, an Hsp90 inhibitor, reduces the overall cGMP output of cells in
221 response to ANP stimulation while also reducing the association of the Hsp90 to GC-A. While
222 this initially may seem counterintuitive, this data fits with a model of ligand-induced activity
223 potentiating the instability of the PK domain, which then facilitates binding of the regulatory
224 complex to “re-fold” GC-A for further catalysis and cGMP production – in a core regulatory
225 complex structurally similar to that which we observe for GC-C in this work (Supplemental
226 Figure 3). In the case of the Hsp90 inhibitor, this would release the Hsp90 and only allow full
227 catalytic activity for the receptor until the receptor falls into the partially unfolded state, as the
228 Hsp90 would no longer be able to re-engage at the C-lobe when inhibited (Supplemental
229 Figure 3).

Interestingly there may be an additional layer of regulation involved, with crosstalk between the phosphorylation and Hsp90 regulatory mechanisms of mGC. The phosphatase PP5 is known to interact with the Hsp90–Cdc37 system and dephosphorylate Hsp90, Cdc37, and the system's kinase clients (Oberoi et al., 2022). PP5 has been implicated in this role for mGC (Chinkers, 1994), though this interaction was unable to be detected by a pull-down in a second study (Kumar et al., 2001). In this way, mGC association to the Hsp90–Cdc37 could result in multiple fates and resultant activity profiles for the receptor. When the PK of an activated mGC falls into a destabilized sate, this would result in the recruitment of the Hsp90–Cdc37. First the regulatory complex could refold the receptor to maintain activity of the receptor (Supplemental Figure 3 i). In another scenario, the Hsp90–Cdc37 complex could additionally recruit PP5 to dephosphorylate the mGC (Supplemental Figure 3 ii). Particularly in the case of GC-A and GC-B, and to some extent GC-C (Potter & Garbers, 1992; Potter & Hunter, 1998; Vaandrager et al., 1993), this would impair the signaling activity of the mGC, though this could be rescued through the kinase re-association and phosphorylation. In a final scenario, the binding of the Hsp90–Cdc37 complex could result in the association of ubiquitin E3 ligases (Schopf et al., 2017) (Supplemental Figure 3 iii), which would ubiquitinate the mGC client, leading to the removal of the receptor.

The regulation of mGC is influenced by a network of factors working in harmony to ensure proper signaling and physiological response for these important receptors. The structure of the core regulatory complex shown in this work is key to many facets of mGC regulation. We hope that the structural basis for the Hsp90 regulatory platform for mGC will drive renewed investigation in these diverse mechanisms and lead to the therapeutic manipulation of these mechanisms to improve mGC targeting therapies.

Methods

Cloning and protein expression

For cryoEM studies, a construct containing an HA secretion signal (MKTIIALSYIFCLVFA), a FLAG peptide (DYKDDDD), linker and 3C cleavage site (KGSLEVLFQGPG), GCN4 homodimeric zipper (RMKQLEDKVEELLSKNYHLENEVARLKKLVGER), human GC-C regions corresponding to the small extracellular linker region, TM, and GC domain (residues 399-1,053), a second linker and 3C cleavage site (AAALEVLFQGPGAA), a Protein C epitope tag (EDQVDPRLIDGK), and an 8x His tag were cloned into a pD649 mammalian expression vector. Protein was expressed in ExpiCHO cells (GIBCO) maintained in ExpiCHO Expression Media (GIBCO) at 37°C with 5% CO_2 and gentle agitation. Cells were pelleted and stored at -80°C.

Protein purification

Cells were resuspended in 20 mM HEPES pH 8.0, 300 mM NaCl, 1 mM TCEP, protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma), and benzonase (Sigma). Cells were lysed by Dounce homogenization and cellular debris were pelleted by low-speed centrifugation at 500 x g. Membranes were collected by ultracentrifugation at 46,000 x g and stored at -80°C until use. Membranes were thawed and solubilized with the addition of 1% n-dodecyl β-D-maltoside (DDM) and 0.1% cholesteryl hemisuccinate (CHS) (10:1) (Anatrace). Debris and unsolubilized membranes were pelleted by ultracentrifugation at 46,000 x g. The supernatant was subsequently used in FLAG affinity chromatography. The supernatant was applied to M1

antiFLAG resin. The resin was washed with 20 bed volumes of 20 mM HEPES pH 8.0, 300 mM NaCl, 1 mM TCEP, 0.005% lauryl maltose neopentyl glycol LMNG, 0.0005% CHS (10:1) (anatrace), and 5 mM ATP. The protein complex was eluted with the addition of 200 µg/mL of FLAG peptide (DYKDDDD) (GenScript). Protein was subsequently concentrated to >2 mg/mL and used for cryoEM imaging.

Cryo-electron microscopy

Aliquots of 3 µL of complex were applied to glow-discharged 300 mesh UltrAuFoil® (1.2/1.3) grids. The grids were blotted for 3 seconds at 100% humidity with an offset of 3 and plunge frozen into liquid ethane using a Vitrobot Mark IV (Thermo Fisher). Grid screening and dataset collection occurred at Stanford cEMc on a 200 keV Glacios microscope (Thermo Fisher) equipped with a K3 camera (Gatan). Movies were collected at a magnification corresponding to a 0.9273 Å per physical pixel. The dose was set to a total of 58.8 electrons per $Å^2$. Automated data collection was carried out using SerialEM with a nominal defocus range set from -0.8 to -2.0 µM.

Image processing

All processing was performed in cryoSPARC (Punjani et al., 2017) unless otherwise noted (Supplementary Figure 1). 8,788 movies were motion corrected using patch motion correction. The contrast transfer functions (CTFs) of the flattened micrographs were determined using patch CTF and an initial stack of particles was picked using Topaz picker (Bepler et al., 2019). Successive rounds of reference-free 2D classification were performed to generate a particle stack of 165,635 particles. These particles were then used in ab-initio reconstruction, followed by non-uniform refinement (Punjani et al., 2020) and finally local refinement with a loose mask around the entire complex. This resulted in a 3.9 Å reconstruction of the GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 complex. These particles were also used in a 4 class heterogenous refinement to pull out a volume containing some resolved density for the dimerization domain of GC-C.

Model building and refinement

The Cdk4–Hsp90β–Cdc37 (PDB 5FWK), PP5–B-Raf–Hsp90β–Cdc37 (PDB 7ZR5), and AlphaFold models for GC-C (Jumper et al., 2021; Mirdita et al., 2022) were docked into the map using UCSF Chimera X (Pettersen et al., 2021). A resultant hybrid model was then manually curated to contain the correct *Cricetulus griseus* sequences for Hsp90β–Cdc37 and run through Namdinator (Kidmose et al., 2019). This was followed by automated refinement using Phenix real space refine (Adams et al., 2010) and manual building in Coot (Emsley & Cowtan, 2004). The final model produced a favorable MolProbity score of 2.14 (Chen et al., 2010) with 0.4% Ramachandran outliers (Table S1). Model building and refinement software was installed and configured by SBGrid (Morin et al., 2013).

Data Availability

CryoEM maps and atomic coordinates for the GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 complex have been deposited in the EMDB (EMD-29523) and PDB (8FX4). Material availability: The plasmids used in this study are available from KCG (kcgarcia@stanford.edu) by request.

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Author Contributions

NAC contributed to conceptualization, methodology, investigation, analysis, writing – original draft, review, and editing. NT contributed to conceptualization, methodology, investigation, writing – review, and editing. KGC contributed to conceptualization, supervision, writing – review and editing, and funding acquisition.

Competing Interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

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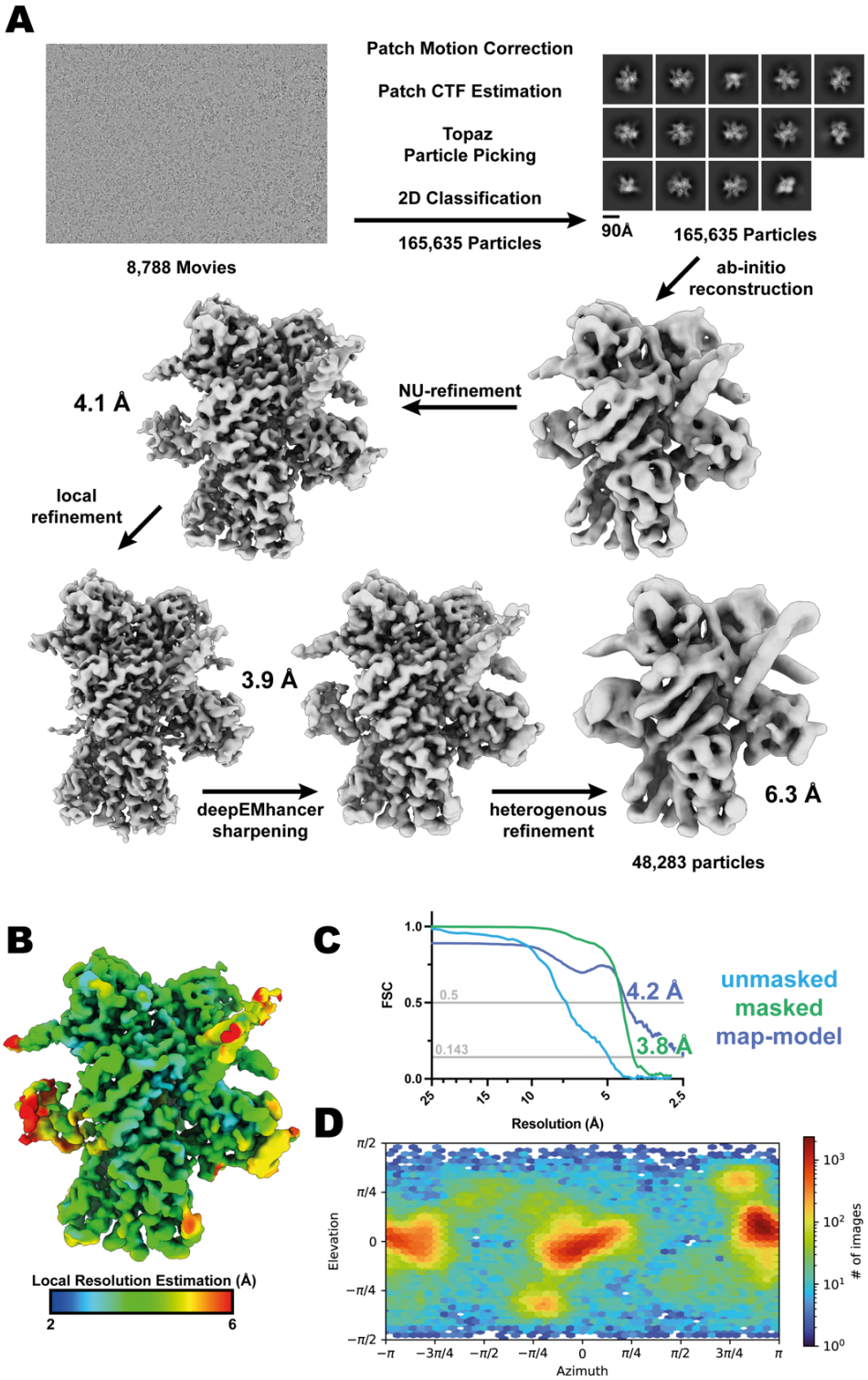
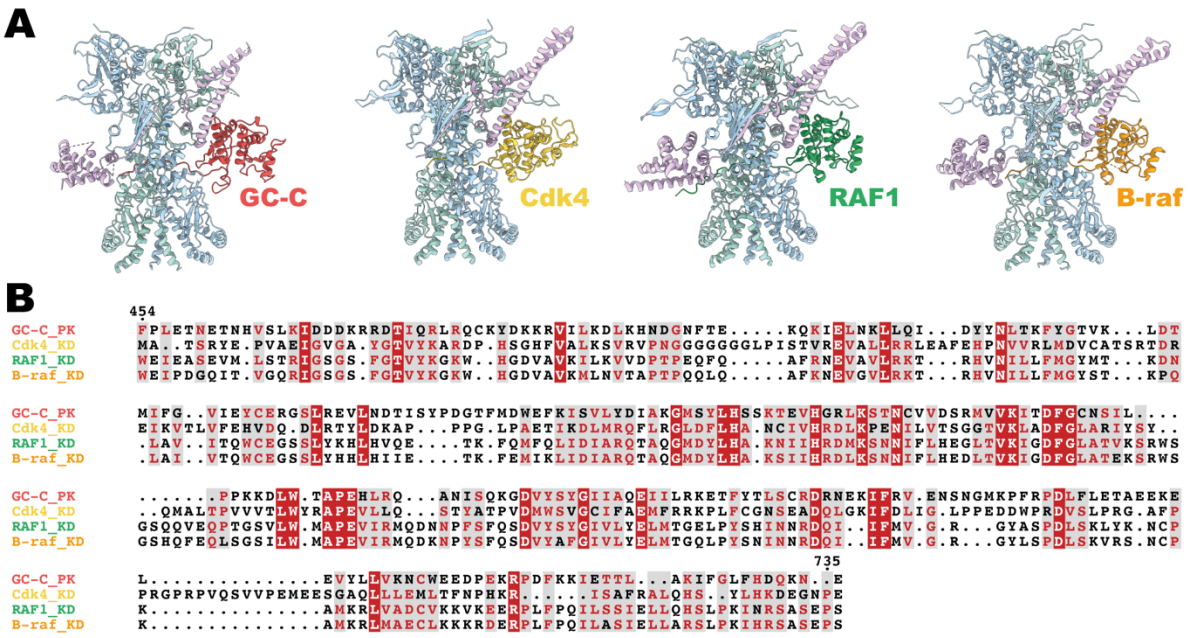
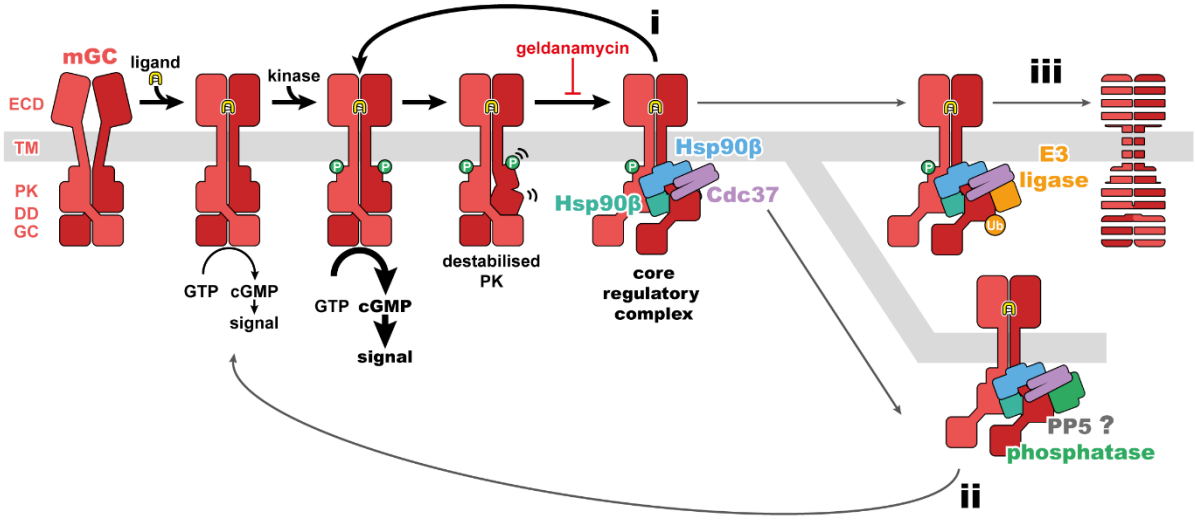


Supplemental Figure 1. GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 complex cryoEM data processing. (**A**) Workflow for cryoEM data processing. Representative micrograph, reference free 2D averages, and cryoEM maps at the various stages of processing. (**B**) Local resolution estimation of the finalised cryoEM map. (**C**) FSC curve of the reconstruction using gold-standard refinement calculated from unmasked and masked half maps. Map-model FSC curve. (**D**) Orientational distribution of the reconstruction.



Supplemental Figure 2. Conservation of Cdc37 mediated Hsp90 regulation. (**A**) Ribbon representation of a models of client–Hsp90β–Cdc37 complexes. GC-C is colored in red, Cdk4 in yellow (5FWK), RAF1 in green (7Z37), B-raf in orange (7ZR0), Hsp90β in light blue and teal, and Cdc37 in light purple. (**B**) A sequence alignment of the pseudokinase domain of GC-C and the kinase domains of Cdk4, RAF1, and B-raf.



Supplemental Figure 3. Regulatory mechanisms for mGC activity. A schematic of mGC ligand induced activity, phosphorylation, and destabilization, leading to formation of the mGC–Hsp90–Cdc37 complex structurally characterized in this work. This core regulatory complex would then lead to refolding of the PK and reactivation of the receptor (**i**), recruitment of PP5 and dephosphorylation of the receptor (**ii**), or recruitment of E3 ligases and removal of the receptor (**iii**). An mGC is depicted in red, ligand in yellow, Hsp90 in blue and teal, Cdc37 in purple, a phosphatase in green, and an E3 ligase in orange.

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	GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 complex PDB 8FX4 EMD-29523	GC-C–Hsp90–Cdc37 complex with DD density
Data collection and processing		
Magnification	45,000	
Voltage (keV)	200	
Electron exposure ($e^-/Å^2$)	58.8	
Defocus range (μm)	0.8 to 2.0	
Pixel size (Å)	0.9273	
Symmetry imposed	C1	
Final particle images	165,635	48,283
Map resolution FSC threshold	0.143	
Map resolution (Å)	3.9	6.3
Refinement		
Initial model used (PDB)	5FWK, 7ZR5, AlphaFold	
Model resolution FSC threshold (Å)	0.5	
Model resolution (Å)	4.2	
Model Composition		
Non-hydrogen atoms	13,478	
Protein residues	1,654	
Ligands	2	
B-factors ($Å^2$)		
Protein	119.49	
Ligand	102.85	
R.m.s. deviations		
Bond lengths (Å)	0.004	
Bond angles (°)	0.914	
Validation		
MolProbity score	2.14	
Clashscore	13.88	
Rotamer outliers (%)	0.67	
Ramachandran plot		
Favoured (%)	92.0	
Allowed (%)	7.6	
Outliers (%)	0.4	

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