Retrieving High-Resolution Information from Disordered 2D Crystals by Single Particle Cryo-EM

Ricardo D. Righetto[1], Nikhil Biyani[1], Julia Kowal[1,2], Mohamed Chami[1] and Henning Stahlberg[1*]

[1] Center for Cellular Imaging and NanoAnalytics, Biozentrum, University of Basel, Mattenstrasse 26, CH-4058 Basel, Switzerland.

[2] Institute for Molecular Biology and Biophysics, ETH, Otto-Stern-Weg 5, CH-8093 Zürich, Switzerland

*** Corresponding author:**

Henning Stahlberg
Center for Cellular Imaging and NanoAnalytics (C-CINA)
Biozentrum, University of Basel
WRO-1058, Mattenstrasse 26
CH-4058 Basel, Switzerland
Phone: +41 61 387 32 62
E-mail: henning.stahlberg@unibas.ch

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Abbreviations

2D two-dimensional

3D three-dimensional

cAMP cyclic adenosine monophosphate

CC cross-correlation

CNBD cyclic nucleotide binding domain

CTF contrast transfer function

cryo-EM cryo-electron microscopy

DED direct electron detector

FSC Fourier shell correlation

FT Fourier transform

GUI graphical user interface

SNR signal-to-noise ratio

SPA single particle analysis

TEM transmission electron microscopy

TMD transmembrane domains

VSD voltage sensor domain

Abstract

Electron crystallography can reveal the structure of membrane proteins within 2D crystals under close-to-native conditions. High-resolution structural information can only be reached if crystals are perfectly flat and highly ordered. In practice, such crystals are difficult to obtain. Available image unbending algorithms correct for disorder, but only perform well on images of non-tilted, flat crystals, while out-of-plane distortions are not addressed. Here, we present an approach that employs single-particle refinement procedures to locally unbend crystals in 3D. With this method, density maps of the MloK1 potassium channel with a resolution of 4 Å were obtained from images of 2D crystals that do not diffract beyond 10 Å. Furthermore, 3D classification allowed multiple structures to be resolved, revealing a series of MloK1 conformations within a single 2D crystal. This conformational heterogeneity explains the poor diffraction observed and is related to channel function. The approach is implemented in the FOCUS package.

Introduction

Electron crystallography of native two-dimensional (2D) crystals of bacteriorhodopsin allowed the determination of the first 3D model of a membrane protein in 1975[1]. Since then, considerable effort has been invested in growing 2D crystals of purified membrane proteins from protein-lipid-detergent mixtures, leading to several high-resolution structures[2-5]. However, in most cases, grown 2D crystals only diffracted to lower resolution[6]. Electron crystallography also requires collecting image data from tilted samples, which is technically difficult and limited in the reachable tilt angle, causing the so-called “missing cone” problem in Fourier space[7]. Furthermore, images acquired from tilted samples are of lower quality when compared to images of non-tilted samples, because the increased effective specimen thickness also increases the number of inelastic electron scattering events and reduces the image contrast[8]. These effects combined limit the resolution along the vertical z-direction, which may make reconstructions appear vertically smeared-out in real space.

Recently, the resolution revolution[9] in cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM), triggered by the development of direct electron detectors (DED)[10] and better image processing software, allowed determining the atomic structures of isolated membrane protein particles in detergent or amphipols[11], or lipid nanodiscs[12]. In particular, DEDs deliver images at much improved signal-to-noise ratios (SNR) and allow series of dose-fractionated images (movies) to be recorded from the same region, which can be computationally corrected for image drift and merged. Single Particle Analysis (SPA) is now a widespread method capable of determining high-resolution protein structures routinely.

Nevertheless, the capability to analyze the structure of membrane proteins in 2D crystals is important, when (i) such crystals occur naturally in the cell membrane, (ii) the lipid bilayer influences membrane protein function, or (iii) the protein of interest is too small for conventional SPA and the addition of tags to increase the particle size would disturb its function. Two-dimensional crystals can also help elucidating conformational changes triggered by ligands[6, 7]. In addition, recent advances towards the rational design of scaffolds may provide a more systematic way to present arbitrary proteins as 2D crystals for structural studies[13, 14]. The capability to reach highest-resolution structural data from badly ordered 2D crystals is important.

In electron crystallography, distortions of the 2D crystal lattice in the image plane can be computationally corrected via an interpolation scheme[15], correlation averaging[16], or the so-called lattice “unbending” algorithm[17]. However, this unbending is performed in the 2D projection images only. Three-dimensional (3D) out-of-plane distortions in the crystals, *i.e.*, curvature or “bumps” in the membrane plane, could not be corrected. SPA, on the other hand, aligns projections of randomly oriented isolated particles in 3D space to reconstruct the density map of the underlying protein structure[18, 19]. Thus, if the unit cells or patches of the 2D crystals are treated as "single particles", SPA offers the framework required to correct for out-of-plane crystal distortions. This rationale is similar to that of processing segments extracted from helical filaments[20-22]. Previous attempts of “3D

unbending" 2D crystal datasets did not reach higher resolutions than the conventional 2D crystallographic approach, despite exploiting natural constraints on the orientation of particles extracted from 2D crystals[23, 24]. The lack of DED data at the time prohibited correction for specimen drift, and the algorithms employed were suboptimal compared to the modern, probability-based methodology now used in SPA to account for noisy data while avoiding reference bias[25-28].

Here, we present a high-resolution application of SPA to electron crystallography data, using cryo-EM movies of the prokaryotic, cyclic-nucleotide modulated potassium channel MloK1. Previous studies by crystallographic processing on this dataset led to the structure of MloK1 at 4.5 Å[29]. Each of the four MloK1 monomers forming the pore has a transmembrane domain (TMD), a voltage sensor domain (VSD) and a soluble cyclic-nucleotide binding domain (CNBD), which lies in the intracellular side. The total molecular weight of the tetramer is 160 kDa. Although the 2D crystal images processed did not diffract beyond 10 Å, we improved the resolution of the MloK1 3D map to 4.0 Å. Furthermore, we identified different conformations of MloK1 tetramers within the disordered 2D crystals by means of single particle classification.

Results

As an extension to recently developed movie-mode electron crystallography algorithms[8], we implemented a 2D crystal single particle module into the FOCUS software package[30] **(Fig. 1)**. Electron dose-fractionated movies of 2D crystals are first corrected for specimen drift and averaged within FOCUS, using external tools[31, 32]. Subsequently, microscope defocus, sample tilt geometry, crystal lattice vectors, and unit cell positions are determined for all movies[8, 33]. This can be done in an automated and parallelized manner in FOCUS[30, 33-35]. Next, the graphical user interface (GUI) features a new tab called "Particles" in which the user can perform particle picking, *i.e.*, window patches from the 2D crystal images **(Suppl. Fig. 1)**, which are boxed, assembled into a particle stack, and submitted towards implemented SPA workflows, using RELION[26] or FREALIGN[28] within FOCUS. If more than one lattice is present in one image, only the strongest lattice is considered for picking. The center of each windowed patch, here termed "particle", corresponds to the center of a crystal unit cell located by the classical unbending algorithm[17, 18], optionally with an additional phase shift applied to translate the center of a protein to the center of the window **(Suppl. Fig. 2)**. Only particle positions are considered, for which the cross-correlation (CC) peaks found by the unbending algorithm are stronger than a user-definable threshold. Overlap between boxes containing neighboring particles ensures smooth transitions of the local alignment parameters across the distorted 2D crystal lattice.

Alongside the particles, a meta-data file is generated containing information for every particle, such as the micrograph it came from, its Euler angles converted from the 2D crystal tilt geometry[8], the picking *x,y* coordinates, and the calculated defocus and

astigmatism values at the center of the box following the CTFTILT conventions[36]. Optionally, an additional particle stack can be created simultaneously during picking by correcting each particle box for the local contrast transfer function (CTF) of the electron microscope. Available CTF correction methods are phase-flipping, CTF multiplication, or an *ad hoc* Wiener filter. When generated, the CTF-corrected stack can be used to perform correlation averaging[16] of the 2D crystals, providing immediate feedback on the dataset quality in similar fashion to the 2D class averages generated in SPA **(Suppl. Fig. 3)**. Since 2D crystal images present the proteins densely packed in the images, only a comparatively small number (100 to 1000) of 2D crystal images is usually needed to produce large particle numbers (100'000 to 1'000'000). Windowed particles for each 2D crystal image can be averaged, and these fewer image averages can already be used to determine initial 3D models and pre-refine the alignment parameters that will be propagated to the larger particle dataset, thereby speeding up the structure determination process **(Fig. 1)**.

Processing MloK1 2D crystals

In order to test our approach, we utilized a 2D crystal dataset of the potassium channel MloK1 in the presence of cAMP that yielded a 4.5 Å resolution map when processed by classical 2D crystallography[29]. The Fourier transforms of the images showed Bragg reflections to 10 Å resolution at best, in most cases worse than 14 Å. Drift-correction of the 346 movies from the previous study was performed with MotionCor2[32] in FOCUS[30] and the aligned averages were used for further processing. The defocus at the center of the image, tilt geometry and lattice determined previously were retained. Out of the 346 crystal images, 76 were discarded, as they were associated with a second lattice in the same image. The image data from secondary lattices can be treated independently in classical 2D crystallography, but in SPA processing these would lead to exaggerated resolution estimates due to overlap between particles picked from different lattices in the same image, *i.e.*, it would effectively introduce duplicated particles in the dataset. This can occur for example if two 2D crystals happen to be on top of each other on the support film, or if the periodical structure under study has a three-dimensional component, such as a microtubule or vesicle, which becomes flattened during grid preparation[7]. Using the new GUI, a total of 231,688 unique particles with a box size of 320 x 320 pixels were windowed from the remaining 270 unique images, which had a pixel size of 1.3 Å on the sample level (**Suppl. Fig. 2**). In the non-tilted views, each "particle" was roughly comprised of nine MloK1 tetramers. Because the unit cell of the processed MloK1 2D crystals had $P42_12$ space-group symmetry that contains a screw axis[29], we applied a phase origin shift of half a unit cell (180°) in the direction of the first lattice vector to the picking coordinates in order to have one tetramer at the center of each particle box. Phase-flipped copies of the particle projections were calculated and stored at the same time as the non-CTF corrected particle projections for the generation of crystal averages (**Suppl. Fig. 3**).

Consensus refinement

Using a modified version of FREALIGN v9.11[28] **(Suppl. Information)** and the initial tilt geometry obtained in FOCUS, we calculated a reconstruction yielding a 3D map at 6.5 Å resolution with C4 symmetry imposed. After pre-refinement using the 270 crystal averages, the global resolution improved to 4.8 Å. Finally, the updated alignment parameters were propagated from the crystal averages to the 231,688 individual raw particles, and refined in a single class using a custom auto-refinement script written for FREALIGN **(Suppl. Information)**. The refined map contains nine full MloK1 tetramers **(Fig. 1a)**. For further analysis, the central tetramer was cropped out of the full reconstruction and postprocessed **(Fig. 1b)** leading to the "consensus" refinement map at a global resolution of 4.0 Å based on the Fourier shell correlation (FSC) curve[37-39] **(Fig. 1c and Suppl. Fig. 4d)**. To avoid inflation of the FSC curve due to the large overlap between neighboring particle boxes, particles extracted from the same 2D crystal were always assigned to the same half-set throughout the refinement[20]. At this resolution level we could identify densities for many side chains in the transmembrane domains (TMD), especially the larger ones such as phenylalanine and tryptophan and those at the S4-S5 linker **(Suppl. Fig. 5)**. This 4.0 Å resolution estimate based on the FSC corresponds to an isotropically averaged measurement. The map's resolution is better in the *xy* membrane plane than it is along the *z* axis. By calculating the Fourier ring correlation between the central *xy* slices (z=0) of the unmasked half-maps we estimate resolution to be slightly better than 4.0 Å in this plane, whereas in the orthogonal *xz* plane (y=0), which is identical to the *yz* plane due to the imposed symmetry, the estimated resolution is about 4.7 Å considering the FSC 0.143 threshold[38] **(Suppl. Fig. 4f)**. These two orthogonal resolution estimates are consistent with the observed features of the consensus map. Rigid-body fitting of our previously published model for MloK1[29] into the higher-resolution consensus map revealed a sequence register shift of 1 residue at the S4-S5 linker, while the X-ray crystallographic model for the TMD[40] (PDB: 3BEH) was in good agreement with the experimental densities of our map. This new map allowed refining a full-length atomic model of MloK1, improving both its geometry and fit-to-density indicators compared to the previous model (PDB: 6EO1) obtained by classical 2D electron crystallographic processing[29] **(Suppl. Table 1)**.

3D Classification

The local resolution estimates and model B-factors for the consensus map **(Suppl. Fig. 4a,b)** suggested high conformational variability of the CNBDs of the molecules, inviting for 3D classification of the particles. Because particle images contained more than one MloK1 tetramer, signal subtraction[41] for the densities corresponding to the neighboring tetramers was applied **(Suppl. Fig. 6)**, in order to be able to perform a 3D classification on the central tetramer alone. This was especially important for images of tilted samples, where the projections of neighboring tetramers partially overlap with the projection of the central tetramer, which is our classification target. We then applied maximum-likelihood 3D

classification in FREALIGN[28] to determine conformational variations within the 2D crystals, while imposing C4 symmetry and keeping the alignment parameters for the particles constant. Surprisingly, we found that the dataset was quite heterogeneous. 3D classification produced eight 3D classes at resolutions from 4.4 to 5.6Å that differed conformationally to various degrees **(Fig. 3, Suppl. Fig. 7)**. The 3D classification did not correlate with particle positions in the 2D crystals, indicating that no bias from defocus or tilt angle affected the classification **(Suppl. Fig. 8)**. When employing a localized reconstruction method[42, 43] to look for non-symmetric conformations, no significant deviations from 4-fold symmetry was detected.

To obtain more insight, the consensus atomic model was flexibly fit into each map of the 3D classes using Normal Mode Analysis[44] and then refined in real space[45]. The resulting models were globally aligned against the consensus map **(Suppl. Fig. 9)**, showing root mean square deviations (RMSD) ranging from 0.379 Å (class 7) to 0.720 Å (class 1) towards the consensus map. Alignment of the models against the consensus model by the selectivity filter region only (residues 174-180) produced an ensemble depicting a continuum of conformations of the CNBDs and the S2-S3 loops **(Fig. 4)**, within which model #1 is the most different from all other models **(Suppl. Fig. 9b)** and in an "extended" conformation, with the CNBD farthest away from the membrane plane and the TMD. Conversely, model #4 is the most different from model #1 (RMSD of 1.021 Å after global superposition) and is in a "compact" conformation having the CNBD closest to the membrane plane and the TMD **(Fig. 4, Suppl. Fig. 9)**. The other five models can be understood as intermediate snapshots along the trajectory between models #1 and #4.

Ranking the models in our ensemble in descending order of their pairwise RMSD values **(Suppl. Table 2 and Suppl. Fig. 9a)** allowed us to inspect the largest conformational changes of MloK1. Along the trajectory from the most compact state (model #4), to the most extended state (model #1) depicted in **Suppl. Movie 1**, the CNBD moves towards the inner pore axis of the channel and simultaneously away from membrane plane. The C-terminal helix of the CNBDs tilts by about 3 degrees further from the membrane, while shifting away from the pore axis. The S2-S3 loop of one monomer closely follows the CNBD β-rolls of the adjacent monomer, which move towards the symmetry axis. At the same time, helix S4 of the VSD extends towards the intracellular membrane boundary. The next largest conformational difference appears between the "extended" model #6 and the "compact" model #1 (RMSD: 0.927 Å, **Suppl. Table 2**). This trajectory is very similar to that between models #4 and #1, but in addition the helices S1-S4 of the VSD tilt by about 1 degree in such a way that the S1-S2 loop comes closer to the periplasmic pore turrets **(Suppl. Movie 2)**. Among the largest conformational changes observed is a 6-degree helical rotation of the CNBD around the symmetry axis, perpendicular to the membrane plane, between intermediate models #3 and #5 (RMSD: 0.845 Å, **Suppl. Table 2**), as shown in **Suppl. Movie 3**. Compared to model #1, the C-terminal helix in "extended"-like model #3 is rotated by about 4 degrees clockwise when seen from the CNBD side, while in the "compact" model #5 it is rotated by about 3 degrees counter-clockwise. A rotation of the selectivity filter by about the same magnitude also

occurs in this trajectory. Finally, the most extended conformers of our ensemble (models #1 and #3) also have the S6 helix crossing bundle and the selectivity filter slightly more constricted (< 1 Å) than the most compact ensemble members (models #4, #5 and #6).

Discussion

Electron crystallography applied to well-ordered 2D crystals has in the past delivered structures of membrane proteins at far better resolutions than achievable by SPA. However, the resolution revolution in cryo-EM reversed this, so that today the precision of the physical arrangement of proteins in the 2D crystals is lower than the resolution achievable by SPA. With the addition of detergents or reconstitution in lipid nanodiscs, ion channels similar to MloK1 in mass have been consistently resolved in the resolution range of ~3.5 Å by SPA recently[12, 46-48]. Nevertheless, cases exist where the structure of a membrane protein in the lipid environment provided by a 2D crystal is important, such as when the crystals occur naturally in the cell membrane, or when a 2D periodic array is artificially designed[13, 14].

Here, we present a hybrid approach for the analysis of 2D crystal images, combining 2D crystallographic and single particle image processing methods. Even though the missing cone effect is still present, and images of tilted samples are generally of lower quality than of non-tilted samples, the application of SPA algorithms to the MloK1 dataset ameliorated the overall resolution by accounting for local variations in the tilt geometries along the distorted 2D crystals, thus offering a higher diversity of views for the 3D reconstruction. This documents that the lack of crystal planarity can become an advantage in SPA. Also, masking the reference map along the iterative refinement in SPA is akin to projective constrained optimization[8, 49], both methods contributing to reduce the impact of the missing cone.

Our highest resolution structure, derived from the consensus map **(Fig. 2)**, is in general agreement with our previously published model[29]. The overall resolution of the map improved from 4.5 to 4.0 Å using our single particle approach. The main bottlenecks to resolution by this method are presumably the lack of side views due to the tilting limitations, and the inherent lower quality of the high tilt images. Also, in this particular MloK1 dataset the pixel size at the sample level was relatively large (1.3 Å), which means the data was collected at a range of the K2 Summit's camera detective quantum efficiency that is suboptimal from the perspective of the SNR[10]. However, we here show that the previously determined structure was an average of several coexisting conformations. Consequently, SPA processing enabled the particles within the 2D crystals to be classified, revealing significant conformational variations. While 2D classification of unit cells has been explored in the past[19, 50], to our knowledge we here present for the first time the retrieval of distinct 3D classes from within the same 2D crystal dataset. The eight obtained 3D classes have a slightly lower resolution than the consensus map, likely due to the limited number of particles in each class. The conformational differences observed between the individual 3D classes explain the low resolution to which the imaged 2D

crystals showed diffraction. The analysis suggests that the CNBDs were only partially occupied with ligands in the cAMP-saturated crystals. Following Rangl *et al.*[51], a possible interpretation is that the extended “up-state” orientation of the CNBDs corresponds to the cAMP-free orientation, while the compact “down-state” orientation with the CNBDs approaching the membrane, is the cAMP-bound conformation[29]. Such insights have been obtained previously from lower resolution structures[52] and high-speed AFM experiments[51]. Our data and the processing workflow presented here, now provides higher-resolution data that invite for a more detailed analysis of this hypothesis in 3D models of MloK1.

Variations in CNBD positions are correlated with changes in the transmembrane regions including the VSD of MloK1, yielding insights into the mechanistic links between CNBDs and channel modulation. The observed interaction between the S2-S3 loop of the VSD and the CNBD β-rolls of the adjacent monomer corroborates the coupling between VSD and CNBD previously hypothesized[29]. In this proposed mechanism, the channel is open and in a compact conformation when cAMP is bound, and, upon ligand unbinding, the CNBD extends away from the membrane and closes the channel, accompanied by a tilting of the VSD towards the extracellular side **(Suppl. Movie 2)**. This suggests that a change in the binding state of the CNBD is transduced to the selectivity filter via the VSD, possibly also with help of the N-terminal loop and the S4-S5 linker **(Suppl. Movie 1 and Suppl. Movie 2)**, rather than directly via the C-linker of S6. Furthermore, we also observe a helical rotation of the CNBD around the pore axis during the CNBD extension, which is orchestrated with a rotation of the selectivity filter in the opposite direction **(Suppl. Movie 3)**. Combined with a constriction of the pore, we suggest this mechanism to then prevent the passage of K+ ions at the selectivity filter[29, 53, 54]. While the S6 helix crossing bundle also constricts slightly during this conformational change, it remains too wide to block ion conduction.

In summary, we have shown that the SPA approach greatly reduces the need for perfectly planar, well ordered 2D crystals. The procedure allows retrieving high-resolution information from disordered and non-flat 2D crystals, as illustrated by the 4 Å consensus model presented. Importantly, SPA also allows detecting conformational variations of proteins in the 2D crystals. Classification of the low-resolution 2D crystal images of the potassium channel MloK1 by SPA resulted in a series of 3D maps with resolutions between 4.4 and 5.6 Å, giving insight into ligand binding and channel gating. The data processing workflow is available from a GUI in the FOCUS package.

Accession codes

The raw data are deposited in the EMPIAR database, accession code EMPIAR-10233. The full consensus map is deposited at the EMDB, accession code EMD-4439. The cropped consensus map used for resolution estimation is deposited at the EMDB under accession code EMD-4432 and the fitted model is deposited at the PDB, accession code 6I9D. The ensemble of maps and models derived from 3D classification have been deposited to the EMDB and the PDB under the following accession codes, respectively:

class 1, EMD-4441, PDB 6IAX; class 2, EMD-4513, PDB 6QCY; class 3, EMD-4514, PDB 6QCZ; class 4, EMD-4515, PDB 6QD0; class 5, EMD-4516, PDB-6QD1; class 6, EMD-4517, PDB 6QD2; class 7, EMD-4518, PDB 6QD3; class 8, EMD-4519, PDB 6QD4.

Software availability

The source code for exporting a 2D crystal project to SPA programs is available within the FOCUS project at http://github.com/C-CINA/focus. The source code for the modified FREALIGN version is available from the repository at http://github.com/C-CINA/frealign-2dx.

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Figure Legends

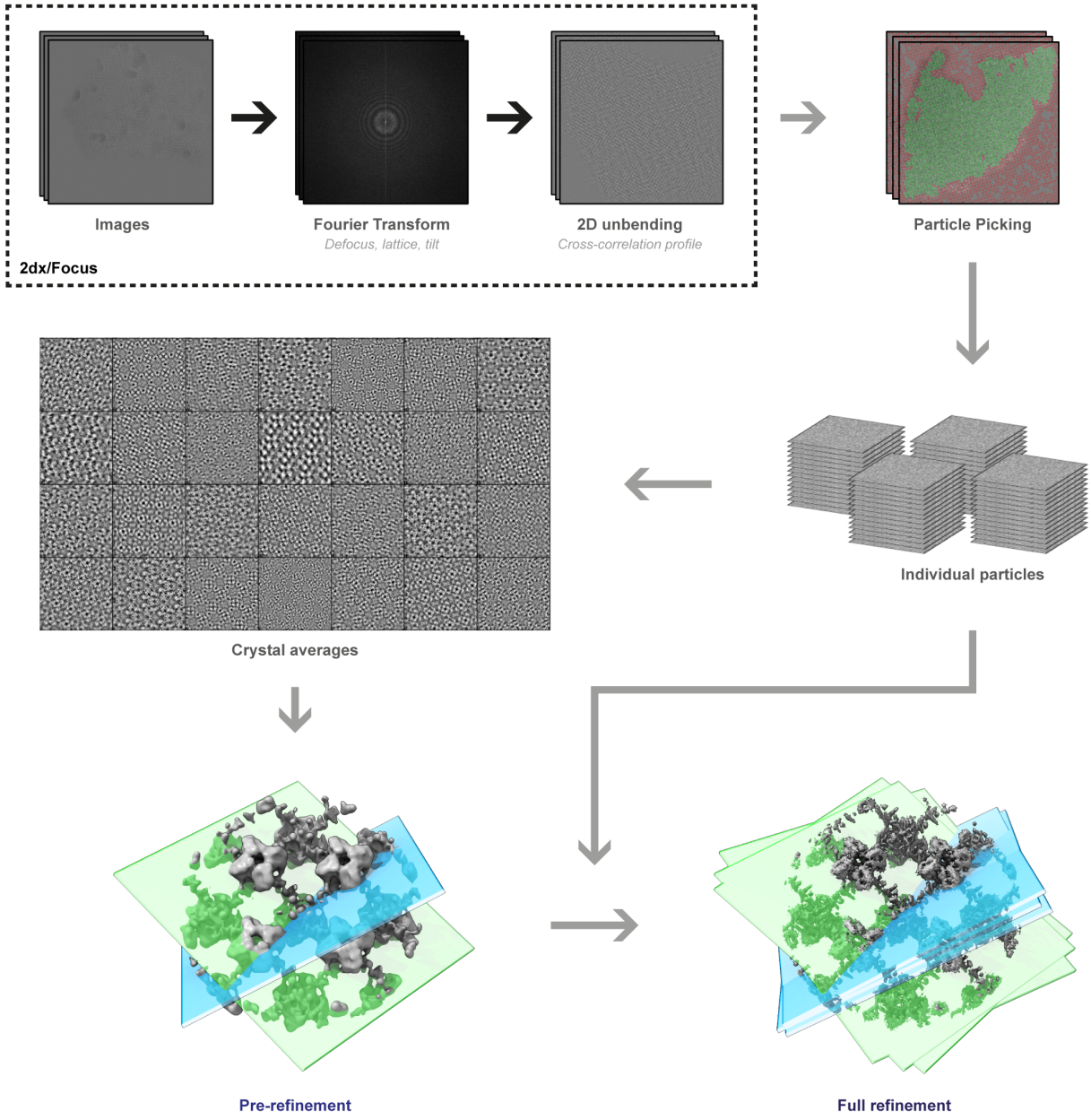

Figure 1. **Workflow employed to process 2D crystal data by single-particle analysis programs.** Steps depicted within the dashed box were previously available in the 2D crystallography mode of FOCUS. A new GUI **(Suppl. Figure 1)** was implemented to pick particles from the 2D crystals based on the unit cell positions obtained from classical unbending. Stacks of individual particles are then exported together with the associated metadata for processing with established SPA software. The particles extracted from the 2D crystal in each image are averaged in FOCUS for quality assessment, and rapid pre-refinement of the map is done with FREALIGN using these crystal averages as input. For simplicity, slices representing two crystal averages in different orientations are shown (light blue and light green). Then, the individual particles are initialized with the pre-refined alignment parameters and provided to FREALIGN to perform a full refinement to high

resolution. These individual particles might end up having slightly different orientations than the crystal average, due to distortions in the 2D crystal lattice.

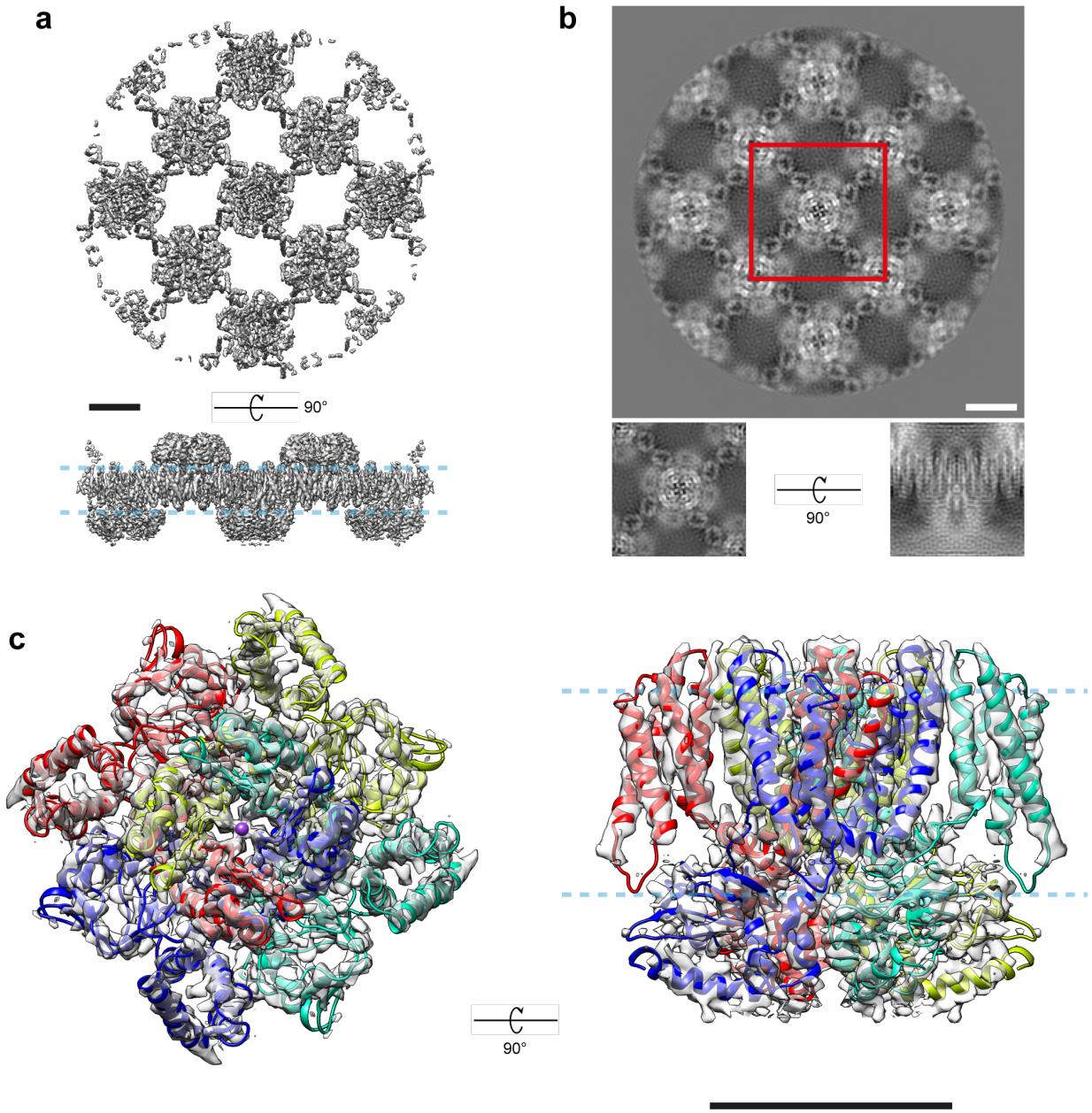

Figure 2. The cryo-EM map of full-length MloK1 at 4 Å. The map was obtained from the consensus single-particle refinement of 2D crystal data in FREALIGN. a) The full refined map containing approximately nine MloK1 tetramers; total molecular weight over 1 MDa. b) Projection of the full map along the z axis. The sub-volume used for postprocessing is indicated (red box). Insets: projections of the central sub-volume orthogonal to the *xy* and *xz* planes. c) The postprocessed map of the central tetramer with the refined atomic model fit into the density, viewed from the extracellular side and parallel to the membrane plane. The pale blue dashed lines indicate the approximate position of the lipid bilayer. Scale bars: 50 Å.

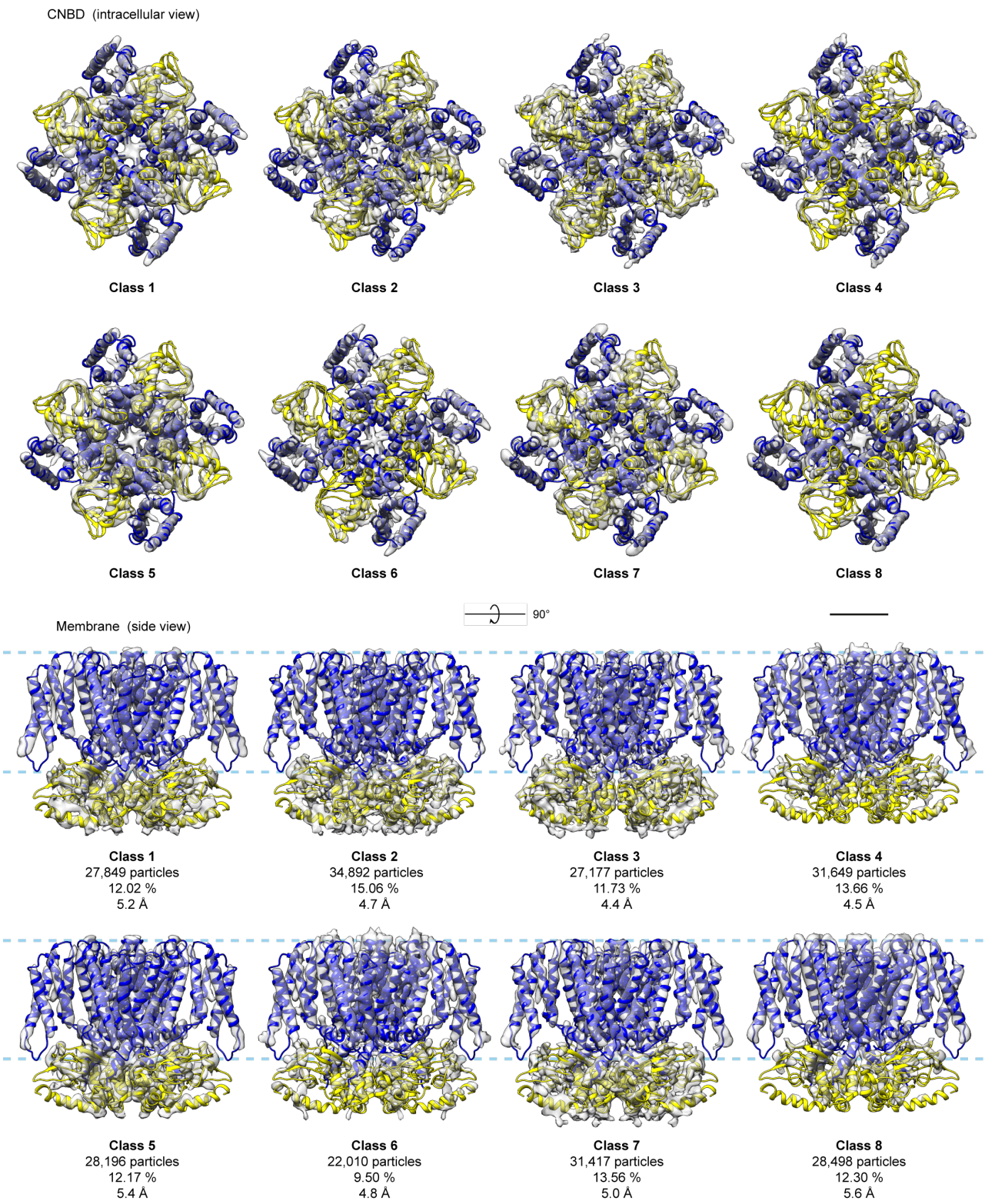

Figure 3. Conformational continuum of MloK1 from 2D crystals. All the maps were obtained from one 2D crystal dataset using signal subtraction and 3D classification after consensus refinement. The consensus model was flexibly fitted and refined into each 3D class. The CNBD is colored yellow and the TMD is colored blue, while the maps are shown as transparent grey surfaces. The map threshold for each class was calculated such that all iso-surfaces enclose the same volume. The pale blue dashed line indicates the approximate position of the lipid bilayer. Conformational variations among the classes

primarily change the height of the CNBDs in relation to the membrane slab and their tilt in relation to the TMD and the VSD. C4 symmetry was applied. Scale bar: 25 Å.

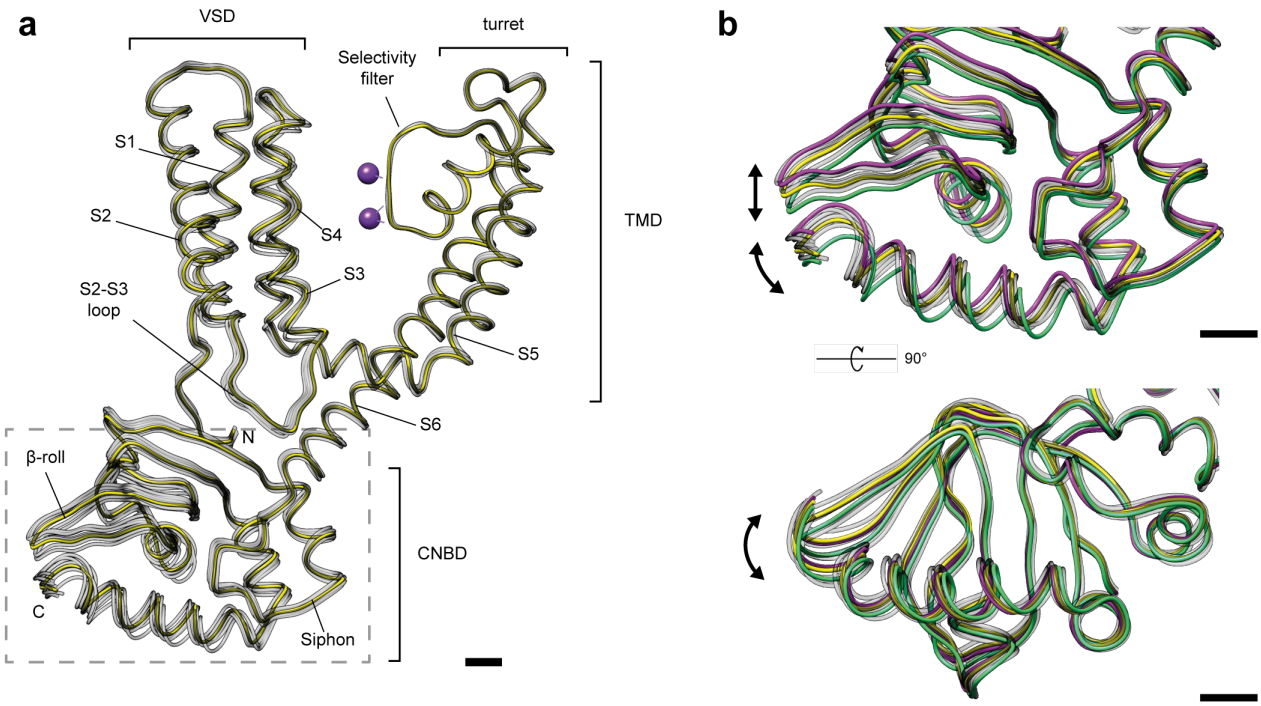

Figure 4. Conformational ensemble of MloK1 within the 2D crystals. The consensus model (yellow) and the eight atomic models derived from the 3D classes (gray) are shown superposed. For this visualization, the eight models in the ensemble were aligned to the selectivity filter of the consensus model (residues 174-180). a) One full chain of the MloK1 tetramer is shown with the different domains indicated; the dashed light-gray box indicates the area highlighted for panels b) and c); b) close-up view of the CNBD part where most conformational changes occur. Models #1 and #4 are the most different from each other (RMSD 1.021 Å) and are depicted in green and magenta, respectively. The arrows indicate the principal directions of conformational variability. Scale bars: 5 Å.