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## *Molecular Underpinnings of Postsynaptic Calmodulin-dependent Calcium Signaling*

### Abstract:

Calcium ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) signaling is a dynamic system where  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration fluctuates in range of 0.1-10 $\mu\text{M}$  with time (4). These short transient  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  around the entry sites activate  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -binding proteins such as calmodulin (CaM). The prototypical pathway describes CaM as encoding a  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  signal by selectively activating downstream CaM-dependent proteins through molecular binding. However, CaM's intrinsic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -binding properties alone appear insufficient to decode rapidly fluctuating  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  signals. It has been proposed that the temporally varying mechanism for producing target selectivity requires CaM-target interactions that directly tune the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -binding properties of CaM through reciprocal interactions. In this presentation, I will focus on the binding mechanism of CaM and its target, which requires mutually and conformationally-induced changes in both participants. Then, I will focus on two unique and distinct CaM binding targets, neurogranin (Ng) and CaM-dependent kinase II (CaMKII), which are abundant in postsynaptic neuronal cells and are biochemically known to tune CaM's affinity for  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  in opposite directions. My group has employed an integrative approach of quantum mechanical calculations, all-atomistic molecular dynamics, and coarse-grained molecular simulations to investigate the molecular mechanisms of CaM's reciprocal interaction between target binding and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -binding. The research of my group has been driven and tested in close collaboration with experimentalists. I will also discuss CaM binding and target selection in the context of evolution and in a crowded environment.

**Keck Seminar**

**Friday, Sept 7, 4pm**

**BioScience Research Collaborative**

**Room 280 (2<sup>nd</sup> Floor)**



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