



Centre for Cryo-electron
Microscopy of Membrane Proteins

SEMINAR SERIES 2022

Prof. Stefan Raunser

*Department of Structural Biochemistry
Max Planck Institute of Molecular Physiology*

Stefan Raunser is a structural biologist whose research focuses on understanding molecular mechanisms underlying cellular processes in the healthy and diseased organism. He is Director of the Department of Structural Biochemistry at the Max Planck Institute of Molecular Physiology, Adjunct Professor at Technical University Dortmund and Honorary Professor at University of Duisburg-Essen. With his research group, he uses a multidisciplinary approach, including biochemical reconstitutions, high-resolution cryo-EM and electron cryotomography (cryo-ET) primarily to investigate the structure of macromolecular complexes that play a crucial role in cell physiology, with a particular emphasis on toxin-mediated membrane permeation, the molecular details of muscle contraction and the dynamics of the eukaryotic cytoskeleton. He has authored over 100 papers in the fields of structural and molecular biology and has given over 200 lectures and seminars around the world. He is a scientific member of the Max Planck Society and an elected member of the North Rhine Westphalian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina and EMBO.



Bringing life into frozen proteins to elucidate their molecular mechanisms

In the first half of the talk, Prof. Raunser will focus on membrane proteins and filamentous protein complexes and present examples where interactions with small molecules have been fully characterized at atomic resolution. In particular, he will present his team's structural work on the canonical TRPC4 ion channel and its regulation by calmodulin and pharmacological agents as well as the small molecule modulation of the *Drosophila* Slo channel. In addition, Prof. Raunser will highlight several F-actin structures in complex with toxins and small molecules. In the second half, he will concentrate on Tc toxins from insect-pathogenic bacteria. Tc toxins form a special protein complex that stores a "killer enzyme" in a cocoon and injects it into the cell only after contact with the host via a novel, syringe-like mechanism. There, the killer enzyme unfolds its toxic effect and leads to the aggregation of the cytoskeleton and ultimately to cell death. The team have structurally and functionally elucidated this mechanism which is of fundamental importance for the general understanding of the transport of active substances through membranes and could even be used for specific medical applications.