

Atomic structures of TDP-43 LCD segments and insights into reversible or pathogenic aggregation

Elizabeth L. Guenther^{1,2,3,4,5,7}, Qin Cao^{1,2,3,4,5,7}, Hamilton Trinh^{1,2,3,4,5,6}, Jiahui Lu^{1,2,3,4,5}, Michael R. Sawaya^{1,2,3,4,5}, Duilio Cascio^{1,2,3,4,5}, David R. Boyer^{1,2,3,4,5}, Jose A. Rodriguez^{1,2,3,4,5}, Michael P. Hughes^{1,2,3,4,5} and David S. Eisenberg^{1,2,3,4,5*}

The normally soluble TAR DNA-binding protein 43 (TDP-43) is found aggregated both in reversible stress granules and in irreversible pathogenic amyloid. In TDP-43, the low-complexity domain (LCD) is believed to be involved in both types of aggregation. To uncover the structural origins of these two modes of β -sheet-rich aggregation, we have determined ten structures of segments of the LCD of human TDP-43. Six of these segments form steric zippers characteristic of the spines of pathogenic amyloid fibrils; four others form LARKS, the labile amyloid-like interactions characteristic of protein hydrogels and proteins found in membraneless organelles, including stress granules. Supporting a hypothetical pathway from reversible to irreversible amyloid aggregation, we found that familial ALS variants of TDP-43 convert LARKS to irreversible aggregates. Our structures suggest how TDP-43 adopts both reversible and irreversible β -sheet aggregates and the role of mutation in the possible transition of reversible to irreversible pathogenic aggregation.

The role of LCDs in proteins linked to neurodegenerative diseases is a topic of intense current investigation^{1–3}. LCDs are regions of proteins that exhibit biased compositions of amino acids and frequently no secondary structure^{4–6}. In some cases, the LCDs are the result of nucleotide expansions that cause duplications of short sequences, as in Huntington's Disease⁷. In other cases, the LCDs are intrinsic to the protein and believed to have a functional role as in the RNA-binding proteins TAR DNA-binding protein 43 (TDP-43), Fused in sarcoma (FUS) and hnRNPA1 (ref. ⁸), whose LCDs participate in formation of stress granules^{1,9,10}.

Stress granules (SGs) are aggregates of RNA and RNA-binding proteins that form in the cytoplasm when the cell experiences physical, mechanical or chemical stress^{11,12}. This process is often initiated by a halt in translation and puts the cell in a hibernating state until the stress subsides¹³. SGs are reversible, meaning that SG proteins disaggregate when the stress is relieved, the disaggregated proteins and RNA are then free to return to their normal functions in the cell^{1,2,14,15}. Phosphorylation has been shown to play a role in these SG-protein dynamics^{16,17}. Over the last decade, researchers have studied how this process occurs and what biophysical properties these aggregates exhibit. Recent studies on G3BP-1, a SG protein, have demonstrated that the SGs exist in a biphasic state with the mRNA packed at the center and the RNA-binding proteins on the periphery¹⁸. Also, foci composed entirely of RNA have been observed as a product of phase transition in human cells¹⁹. The mechanism of SG assembly and the role of RNA are still being investigated^{1,3,15,20}. Studies on FUS and hnRNPA1 have demonstrated that the LCDs are sufficient for liquid-liquid phase separation (LLPS)^{1,15}. Despite progress, questions remain about the structures of the aggregates and how these may differ between SG assemblies and pathogenic states⁴.

Our recent study determined atomic structures of five segments of low-complexity domains of FUS, hnRNPA1 and nup98 (ref. ²¹). All of these structures displayed kinked β -sheets with weak interactions between sheets. We gave these structures the acronym LARKS (low-complexity aromatic-rich kinked segments) and proposed that these LARKS act as Velcro to provide adhesion between LCDs to form SGs or other membraneless organelle assemblies. These structures contrast with those of steric zippers, which act as molecular glue to fasten amyloidogenic segments in amyloid fibrils (reviewed in ref. ²²). Our study of LARKS offered an atomic-resolution hypothesis about the molecular mechanism of SG formation.

In addition to studies aimed at determining the structure of SG assemblies, researchers have focused on the role of SG-associated proteins in neurodegenerative diseases. A major hallmark of neurodegenerative diseases is the deposition of proteinaceous amyloid fibrils in cells²³. Different from SG assembly, aggregation of proteins into the amyloid state in disease seems a virtually irreversible process^{22,24}. Variants found in TDP-43, FUS and hnRNPA-1 have all been linked to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), among other diseases²⁵.

TAR DNA-binding protein (TDP-43) is a 43 kDa protein composed of four domains: an N-terminal domain, two RNA recognition domains and a C-terminal LCD^{26–28}. This protein is involved in a number of cellular functions including mRNA shuttling, transcription, miRNA processing and alternative splicing, among others^{29,30}. Over the past decade, research into TDP-43 has found aggregates of the protein in patients with ALS, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD) and Huntington's disease^{31–34}. These aggregates are irreversible, ubiquitinated, hyperphosphorylated, C-terminal cleavage products ranging in size from 25–35 kDa³⁵. Thus, it is hypothesized that the LCD

¹Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ²UCLA-DOE Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ³Molecular Biology Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁴Department of Biological Chemistry, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁵Chemistry and Biochemistry Department, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁶Present address: Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, USA. ⁷These authors contributed equally: Elizabeth L. Guenther, Qin Cao. *e-mail: david@mbi.ucla.edu

Table 1 | Data collection and refinement statistics

	GNNQGSN (PDB 5WKD)	AMMAAA (PDB 6CEW)	AALQSS (PDB 6CB9)	GFNGGFG (PDB 5W1Q)	GNNSYS (PDB 5W1A)	NFGAFS (PDB 5WHN)	NFGTFS (PDB 5WHP)
Data collection							
Space group	C2	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P1	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P2 ₁
Cell dimensions							
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	50.35, 4.77, 14.75	9.52, 15.44, 44.1	4.79, 15.97, 43.43	4.81, 16.44, 22.67	4.79, 15.62, 40.68	13.82, 4.85, 46.74	15.33, 4.84, 23.57
α , β , γ (°)	90, 101.73, 90	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90	90.63, 96.37, 91.26	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90	90.00, 96.91, 90.00
Resolution (Å)	1.80 (1.86–1.80) ^a	1.20 (1.23–1.20)	1.10 (1.14–1.10)	1.25 (1.29–1.25)	1.00 (1.04–1.00)	1.10 (1.14–1.10)	1.00 (1.03–1.00)
<i>R</i> _{merge} (%)	15.8 (25.0)	18.1 (68.3)	21.1 (56.2)	16.1 (40.6)	15.5 (55.4)	17.2 (72.6)	8.6 (10.4)
<i>I</i> / σ (<i>I</i>)	6.9 (3.3)	3.2 (1.4)	5.1 (2.8)	7.1 (2.0)	9.2 (2.1)	9.7 (2.5)	15.0 (7.6)
CC _{1/2}	97.1 (81.6)	99.5 (69.2)	97.0 (91.3)	98.5 (69.0)	99.2 (66.8)	99.1 (82.3)	99.3 (98.0)
Completeness (%)	91.6 (84.8)	96.0 (99.3)	90.7 (72.1)	94.4 (95.4)	95.2 (62.7)	94.0 (75.9)	87.6 (37.0)
Redundancy	2.3 (2.2)	3.5 (3.5)	6.9 (7.3)	4.1 (1.8)	5.4 (1.9)	8.3 (6.4)	4.9 (2.8)
Refinement							
Resolution (Å)	24.32–1.80	22.05–1.20	21.22–1.10	22.53–1.25	20.34–1.00	13.25–1.10	15.22–1.00
No. reflections	345	2,078	1,288	1,796	1,836	1,300	1,639
<i>R</i> _{work} / <i>R</i> _{free}	18.3 / 19.4	19.8 / 21.8	19.5 / 24.3	15.2 / 16.8	15.5 / 18.1	13.3 / 16.0	8.7 / 9.3
No. atoms							
Protein	48	79	40	94	45	50	48
Water	2	4	4	8	1	0	3
<i>B</i> factors (Å²)							
Protein atoms	8.7	9.1	7.3	3.2	3.5	4.6	2.4
Water	12.2	20.7	20.0	7.6	15.3	–	14.8
R.m.s. deviations							
Bond lengths (Å)	0.021	0.012	0.010	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.019
Bond angles (°)	1.804	1.431	1.422	0.692	1.18	0.95	1.79

^aValues in parentheses are for highest-resolution shell.

of TDP-43 plays a role in both irreversible disease aggregation and reversible SG aggregation.

Of proteins that participate in SGs and also form pathogenic amyloid fibrils, TDP-43 stands out for four reasons. First, TDP-43 has over 45 variants that are linked to ALS and other neurodegenerative diseases^{25,36,37}. Second, the majority of the variants that cause disease are localized to the LCD^{38,39}. Third, the majority of the aggregates found in the cytoplasm of cells of patients are cleavage products inclusive of the LCD^{40,41}. Finally, TDP-43 is found to aggregate in 97% of sporadic cases and 45% of familial cases of ALS^{42,43}. This makes TDP-43 an intriguing candidate for understanding how its LCD participates in both reversible SG assembly and irreversible, pathogenic assembly.

Through structure determination, we can learn which segments of TDP-43 may drive aggregation and how familial variants affect this process. Here, we use X-ray diffraction and micro-electron diffraction (MicroED) to determine the atomic-resolution structures of ten peptide segments, seven in the reference sequence and three variants, from the LCD of TDP-43. We show that the LCD is capable of forming typical steric-zipper β -sheet structures characteristic of pathogenic aggregation. We also show that segment 312–317 forms a kinked, labile structure—a LARKS, predicted as a protein interaction motif, consistent with properties of SG assemblies²¹. Finally, we show how this structure is perturbed by the familial ALS mutants A315T and A315E, which provides an opportunity for understanding the interplay of the formation of membraneless organelles with pathogenic amyloid.

Results

Six segments from TDP-43 LCD form steric zippers. For structural studies, we targeted segments throughout the LCD because there is no consensus of which region is the amyloidogenic core. The LCD of TDP-43 is an unstructured domain composed of approximately 140 amino acid residues. Researchers have demonstrated that this region plays a role in aberrant mislocalization and aggregation of TDP-43 to the cytoplasm in mice and neuroblastoma cell lines^{44,45}. It was initially suggested that the entire LCD, residues 277–414, served as a prion-like domain and was the minimum fragment required for aggregation⁴⁶. However, additional studies suggested that smaller regions within the LCD are sufficient for aggregation and neurodegeneration. In the first such study, segment 286–331 was identified and shown to form amyloid fibrils and confer neurotoxicity on primary cortical neurons⁴⁷. A second study identified residues 311–360, illustrating through NMR and CD studies that this segment undergoes a helix-to- β -sheet transition that initiates aggregation and cytoplasmic inclusion^{48,49}. A third study suggested that segment 342–366 is the minimum toxic core that transitions from a random coil to a β -sheet⁵⁰. In short, these studies illustrated that there are several regions of the LCD that can be responsible for amyloid-like aggregation.

Our previous studies demonstrated that adhesive cores of amyloid fibrils are composed of 6–11-residue segments that stack together as steric zippers^{22,51}. To identify which segments from the LCD of TDP-43 might be responsible for TDP-43 aggregation, we consulted ZipperDB⁵² (<https://services.mbi.ucla.edu/zipperdb/>).

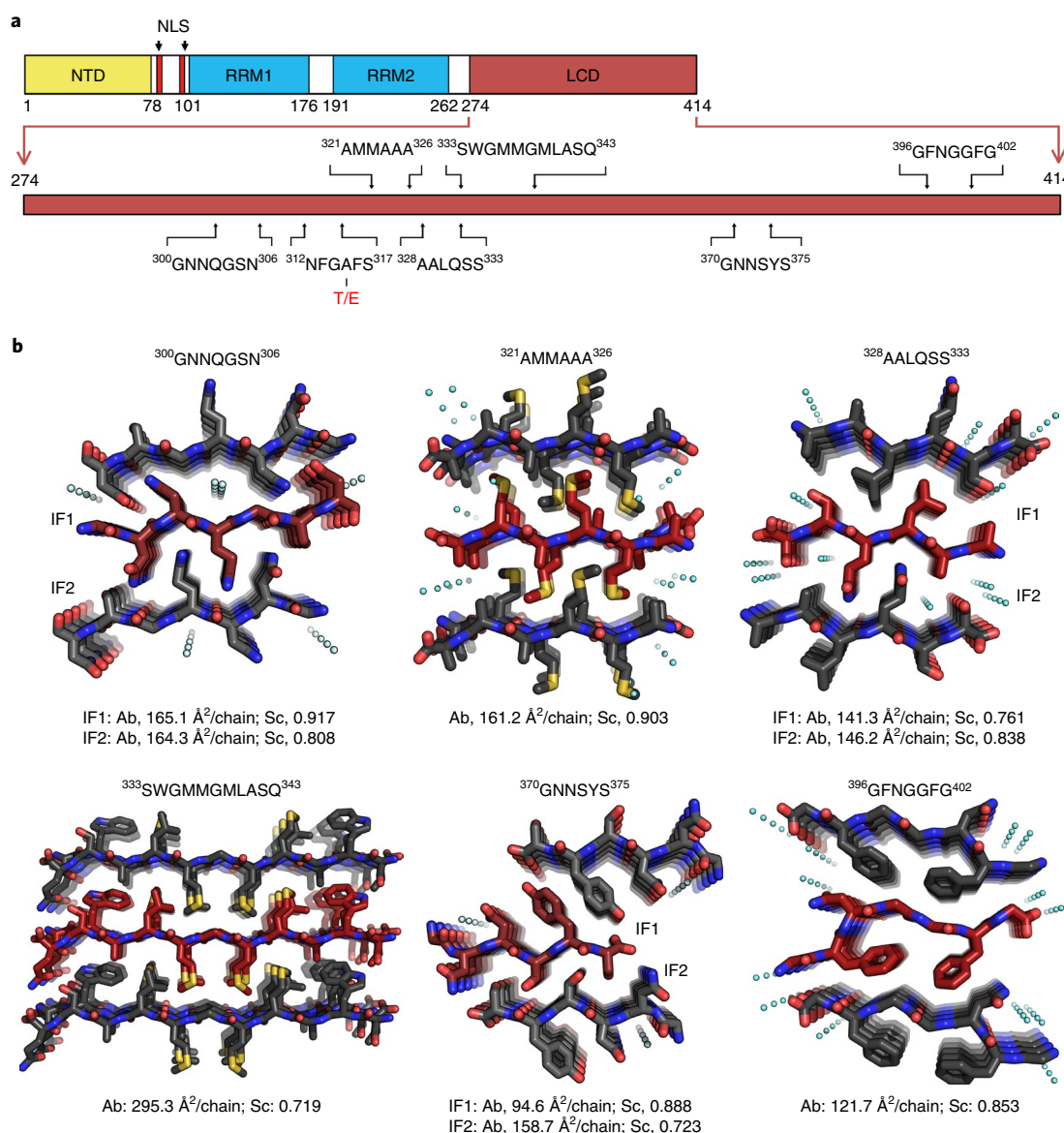


Fig. 1 | Segments from the LCD of TDP-43 form steric zippers. a, Schematic representation of full-length TDP-43. The LCD is enlarged and the sequences, and the relative positions of segments for which we determined structures are shown. NTD, N-terminal domain; NLS, nuclear localization sequence; RRM, RNA-recognition motif. **b**, Six steric zipper structures we determined in this study. For each structure, three β -sheets and two interfaces between these sheets are shown, and each sheet shows five of its thousands of strands. For $^{300}\text{GNNQGSN}^{306}$, $^{321}\text{AMMAAA}^{326}$, $^{328}\text{AALQSS}^{333}$ and $^{370}\text{GNNSYS}^{375}$, two interfaces (IF) are distinct and are labeled IF1 and IF2; for $^{321}\text{AMMAAA}^{326}$, $^{333}\text{SWGMMGMLASQ}^{343}$ and $^{396}\text{GFNGGFG}^{402}$, all interfaces are identical because of the symmetry of packing. The area buried (Ab) and shape complementary (Sc) values for each interface are shown below the structure. Water molecules found in the structure are shown as cyan droplets. All of the structures are shown in top view, viewed down the fibril axis.

We selected the top ten hits scored by their adhesive energies (Supplementary Table 1). Additionally, we also selected segments rich in glutamine and asparagine, because the C-terminus of TDP-43 is a prion-like sequence, and these two residues are important for prion aggregation^{53,54}. Lastly, we selected two segments based on a double mutation reported to reduce TDP-43 aggregation⁴⁸ (detailed segment selection in Methods). In total, we targeted 15 segments in the LCD of TDP-43 (Supplementary Table 1).

Crystal structures revealed that six of the segments formed steric zippers: $^{300}\text{GNNQGSN}^{306}$, $^{321}\text{AMMAAA}^{326}$, $^{328}\text{AALQSS}^{333}$, $^{333}\text{SWGMMGMLASQ}^{343}$, $^{370}\text{GNNSYS}^{375}$, and $^{396}\text{GFNGGFG}^{402}$ (Table 1, Table 2 and Fig. 1a,b). These structures demonstrated tight side chain interdigitation, similar to previously reported zippers in other amyloidogenic proteins, such as β -amyloid⁵¹ and Tau⁵⁵.

All six structures are composed of in-register sheets²². Segments $^{321}\text{AMMAAA}^{326}$ and $^{333}\text{SWGMMGMLASQ}^{343}$ form antiparallel sheets (Supplementary Fig. 1), whereas the other four segments form parallel sheets.

Segments $^{300}\text{GNNQGSN}^{306}$, $^{328}\text{AALQSS}^{333}$ and $^{370}\text{GNNSYS}^{375}$ all form class 1 steric zippers in which the β -sheets are mated face to face with the same edges of the sheet oriented up the fibril^{22,51} (Fig. 1b). These class 1 structures have two distinct interfaces (labeled as IF1 and IF2 in Fig. 1b). Segments $^{321}\text{AMMAAA}^{326}$ and $^{333}\text{SWGMMGMLASQ}^{343}$ are class 7 steric zippers with face-to-back and up-up orientation. Segment $^{396}\text{GFNGGFG}^{402}$ forms a class 4 steric zipper with face-to-back β -sheets and up-down orientation⁵¹ (Fig. 1b). These class 7 and class 4 structures have one unique interface. The area buried (Ab) and shape complementary (Sc) of all interfaces are listed in Fig. 1b (ref. 51).

Table 2 | MicroED data collection and refinement statistics

	SWGMMGMLASQ (EMD-7467, PDB 6CFH)	NFGEFS (EMD-8857, PDB 5WKB)	NFGpTFS (EMD-7466, PDB 6CF4)
Data collection			
Space group	<i>P</i> 1	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2 ₁
Cell dimensions			
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	8.56, 9.60, 39.97	42.77, 17.42, 4.90	23.65, 4.72, 30.06
α , β , γ (°)	97.2, 92.9, 105.9	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90
Resolution (Å)	1.50 (1.55–1.50) ^a	1.00 (1.03–1.00)	0.75 (0.77–0.75)
<i>R</i> _{merge} (%)	20.8 (85.5) ^b	28.3 (99.3) ^c	17.2 (66.1)
<i>I</i> / σ (<i>I</i>)	3.3 (0.7)	4.6 (1.1)	3.9 (1.3)
CC _{1/2}	98.7 (72.0)	99.2 (36.0)	98.9 (59.9)
Completeness (%)	93.5 (89.4)	88.7 (78.0)	86.6 (87.2)
Redundancy	4.2 (2.4)	9.5 (4.8)	3.8 (4.0)
Refinement			
Resolution (Å)	13.17–1.50	21.39–1.00	7.65–0.75
No. reflections	1,819	1,801	4,178
<i>R</i> _{work} / <i>R</i> _{free}	28.0 / 31.3	22.0 / 27.0	23.2 / 25.1
No. atoms			
Protein	162	90	93
Water	0	2	1
<i>B</i> factors			
Protein	18.1	5.3	19.6
Water	–	25.3	3.1
R.m.s. deviations			
Bond lengths (Å)	0.007	0.016	0.021
Bond angles (°)	0.91	1.09	2.04

^aValues in parentheses are for highest-resolution shell. ^bData are from seven crystals. ^cData are from four crystals.

Six zipper segments are important for pathogenic TDP-43 aggregation. To investigate the connection between our steric-zipper structures and the pathogenic aggregates of TDP-43, we designed mutations to disrupt the zipper structures and tested their influence on aggregation of the TDP-43 protein. The segment we chose to represent pathogenic TDP-43 aggregation contains residues 208–414, because it is a pathogenic segment of TDP-43 that was identified from FTL D brains⁴⁰. We term this segment TDP-CTF, where CTF stands for C-terminal fragment. We disrupted steric-zipper formation by substituting tryptophan at the central residue of the sheet-sheet interface; its bulk imposes steric hindrance. We designed eight mutations, Q303W and G304W targeting interface 2 and 1 of ³⁰⁰GNNQGSN³⁰⁶, respectively; A324W targeting the interface of ³²¹AMMAAA³²⁶; L330W and Q331W targeting interfaces 1 and 2 of ³²⁸AALQSS³³³, respectively; M337W targeting the interface of ³³³SWGMMGMLASQ³⁴³; S373W targeting interface 2 of ³⁷⁰GNNYSYS³⁷⁵; and G399W targeting the interface of ³⁹⁶GFNGGFG⁴⁰². We did not design a mutation in interface 1 of ³⁷⁰GNNYSYS³⁷⁵, because the interaction is relatively weak, as judged by its small area buried.

Our mutagenesis results indicate that all six short segments are important for TDP-43-CTF aggregation. We achieved an aggregate-free starting point by conjugating TDP-CTF wild type and its mutants with a SUMO tag (Fig. 2a, top). Aggregation was initiated by ULP1 protease removal of the SUMO tag (Supplementary

Fig. 2). After 30 min of incubation on ice, approximately half of the SUMO-free TDP-CTF aggregated, as judged by the pellet fraction after centrifugation (Fig. 2a, middle). In contrast, most of the SUMO-free mutants remained soluble, except G304W. After overnight incubation, cleavage of the SUMO-tag was nearly complete, and all SUMO-free TDP-CTF wild type was in the pellet (Fig. 2a, bottom). However, aggregation was incomplete for several mutants, displaying soluble TDP-CTF mutant material in the supernatant, including Q330W, A324W, M337W, L330W, Q331W and G399W. These results indicate that interface 2 of ³⁰⁰GNNQGSN³⁰⁶, the interface of ³²¹AMMAAA³²⁶, interfaces 1 and 2 of ³²⁸AALQSS³³³, the interface of ³³³SWGMMGMLASQ³⁴³, interface 2 of ³⁷⁰GNNYSYS³⁷⁵ and the interface of ³⁹⁶GFNGGFG⁴⁰² are important for pathogenic aggregation of TDP-43. Potentially, these segments could facilitate pathogenic aggregation of wild-type TDP-43 by forming the same steric-zipper structures we report here. Three of these zippers are located within the region 318–343, previously identified as the amyloidogenic core essential for TDP-43 aggregation⁴⁸. This correlation is important, given that it covers a relatively small region compared to the whole LCD (26 residues out of 140). Moreover, a previous discovery that the double mutation A324E M337E reduces TDP-43 aggregation⁴⁸ is consistent with our expectation that these substitutions create steric hindrance and electrostatic repulsion, thereby disrupting steric-zipper interfaces of ³²¹AMMAAA³²⁶ and ³³³SWGMMGMLASQ³⁴³. These results suggest that these segments are important for pathogenic aggregation of TDP-43, and the steric-zipper structures we report here may represent the structure of the aggregation core.

To further validate the role of these segments in TDP-43 aggregation, we compared the fibril diffraction of the LCD of TDP-43 with the simulated diffraction of the zipper structures. We acquired fibril diffraction from TDP-LCD, a construct that contains residues 274–414. It was expressed using the same SUMO-tag strategy employed previously (Supplementary Fig. 2). TDP-LCD formed long extended amyloid-like fibrils around 15 nm in diameter (Fig. 2b), similar to the fibrils formed by TDP-43 in patients with ALS⁴¹. The fibril diffraction pattern shows rings at 10 Å and 4.8 Å, the signature feature of amyloid fibrils²². In comparison, electron micrographs of the six zipper-forming segments reveal microcrystals (Fig. 2b). We have shown that these crystals are composed of cross-β assemblies. That is, the architecture revealed by the crystal structures of the segments is consistent with the cross-β signature of the TDP-LCD. Simulated fibril diffraction patterns calculated from their crystal structures are comparable with experimental diffraction of the TDP-LCD fibril (Fig. 2b); the differences correspond to variation in sheet-to-sheet distance among segments.

A kinked structure disrupted by familial ALS mutations A315T and A315E. In addition to pathogenic aggregation, TDP-43 is also involved in functional aggregation, such as SG formation. In SG assembly, the LCDs of SG proteins are reported to be the key regions responsible for this reversible aggregation^{1–3}. To further explore the role of the LCD in the functional aggregation of TDP-43, we focused on segments that have the potential to contribute to SG formation. The McKnight laboratory previously discovered that glycine residues flanked by aromatic side chains are features of hydrogel formation of the LCD of the protein FUS². The hydrogel they studied is a reversible aggregate formed in vitro, composed of reversible amyloid fibrils that trap a large amount of water, and is potentially relevant to SG formation in vivo⁵⁶. The authors showed that replacement of aromatic residues in the LCD disrupted this hydrogel formation², which led to the hypothesis that aromatic residues play a role in SG assembly. For this reason, our recent study focused on the segments of the LCD of SG proteins that contain an aromatic residue and two proximal small or polar residues²¹. Structural studies of these segments in FUS and hnRNPA1 revealed

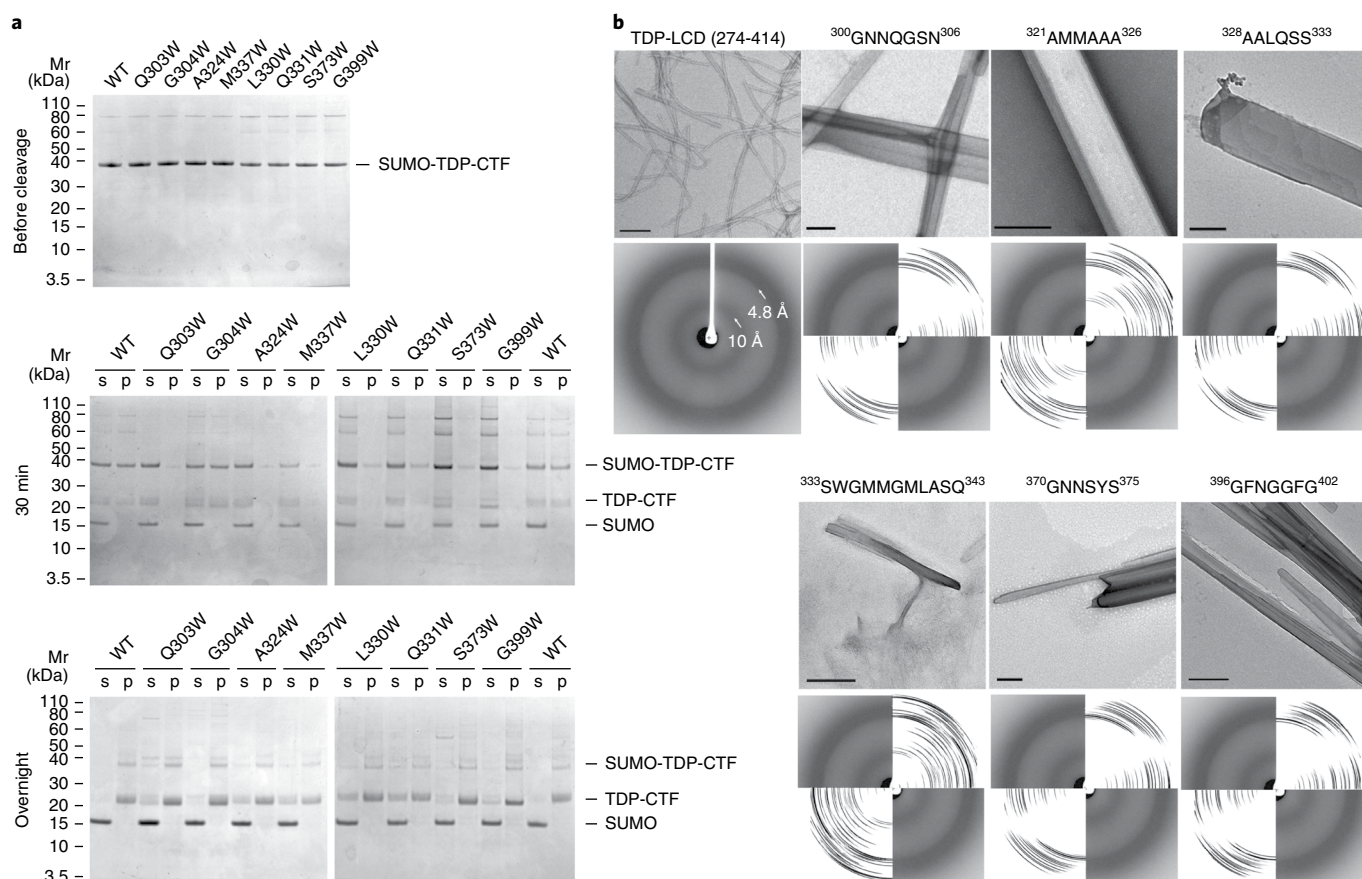


Fig. 2 | Validation of steric-zipper-forming segments. **a**, Aggregation assays of the pathological fragment TDP-CTF (208–414), both wild type (WT) and with mutations to block steric-zipper formation. TDP-CTF was conjugated with a SUMO protein tag to prevent aggregation, and ULP1 protease was added to remove the SUMO tag. TDP-CTF was incubated on ice for 30 min after cleavage and continued to incubate at 4 °C overnight. Samples were taken after incubation and separated into supernatant (s) and pellet (p) by centrifugation and analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Notice that TDP-CTF G304W has similar behavior to that of wild-type TDP-CTF, whereas other mutants show reduced aggregation compared to the wild type. **b**, Negative-stain EM and fibril diffraction pattern of TDP-LCD and steric-zipper segments. TDP-LCD was conjugated with SUMO tag and mixed with ULP1 protease to remove the SUMO tag. The X-ray diffraction pattern of TDP-LCD fibrils was acquired by experiment, and the diffraction patterns of zipper-forming segments were computationally simulated from their crystal structures. The diffraction pattern of TDP-LCD fibrils was overlaid with the patterns of zipper-forming segments for comparison. Notice that TDP-LCD fibrils produce diffraction rings at 4.8 Å and 10 Å, indicating that they have cross- β spines. Scale bars, 200 nm.

pairs of kinked sheets, defined as LARKS, that display weak van der Waals interactions between mating sheets. Further research suggests the connection of LARKS with protein adhesion of LCDs in reversible aggregation formation²¹.

In the present study, we find that ³¹²NFGAFS³¹⁷, in the LCD of TDP-43, has similar amino acid composition and also forms labile aggregates and LARKS (Fig. 3). This finding suggests that TDP-43 can adopt the same mechanism of SG formation previously hypothesized for FUS and hnRNPA1. Under EM, ³¹²NFGAFS³¹⁷ forms microcrystals (Fig. 3a). These microcrystals are labile, meaning they fully dissolve when treated with $\geq 1\%$ SDS and heated to 70 °C for 15 min. Their lability was observed through diminished turbidity (Fig. 3b). This behavior is similar to that of hydrogels formed by LCDs of SG proteins, which resolubilize by treatment with SDS and heat³, unlike pathogenic amyloid fibrils, such as β -amyloid fibrils (Supplementary Fig. 3a). The structure of ³¹²NFGAFS³¹⁷ reveals a kinked backbone (Fig. 3c), similar to other LARKS²¹. The kink occurs at Phe316 and has Ramachandran angles of a left-handed α -helix. The kinked backbone makes two phenylalanine residues at positions 2 and 5 face the same side of the sheet, whereas a canonical β -sheet places the odd-numbered side chains on one face and the even-numbered side chains on the opposite face⁵¹. The subsequent

packing of mating strands creates two different interfaces. Here, we see that all the aromatic residues pack near to each other, creating a hydrophobic, aromatic interface. The other interface is held together by the hydrogen bonds between asparagine side chains. Both interfaces are weaker than those of most zipper structures, as indicated by the relative low surface area buried, and consistent with the observation that these assemblies are labile under treatment with SDS and heat.

We observed that ³¹²NFGAFS³¹⁷ forms a LARKS structure and that its microcrystalline aggregates are labile, thus providing another example of LARKS with a potential role in SG formation and an opportunity to investigate the influence of pathogenic variants of the putative key segment of functional aggregation. Within the NFGAFS segment, there are two ALS-linked familial variants: A315T and A315E (refs 47,57). Both of these variants have been shown to increase redistribution of TDP-43 to the cytoplasm and increase neuronal death, as compared to the reference sequence^{58–61}. Additionally, previous studies have shown that disease-causing mutations in SG proteins are associated with accumulation of persistent SGs^{62–64}. However, the molecular mechanism of transformation of SGs to irreversible aggregates has remained elusive. Here, we studied the structure and biochemical behavior of ³¹²NFGTFS³¹⁷,

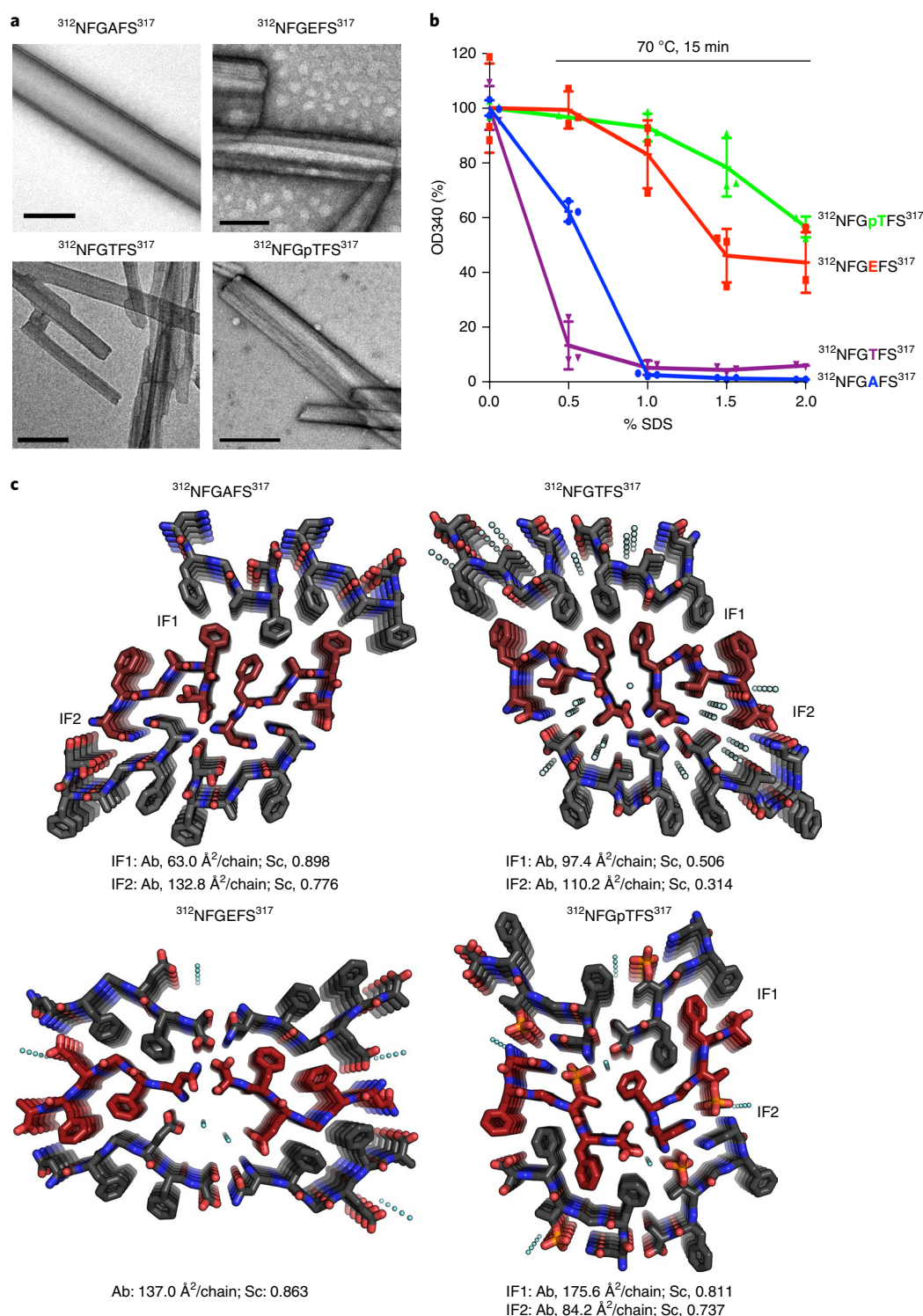


Fig. 3 | The $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$ segments form a kinked β -sheet that is strengthened by familial variants A315T and A315E. **a, Negatively-stained EM images of aggregates of $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$ and its variants after 4 d of shaking at 37 °C. Scale bars, 200 nm. **b**, Denaturing assays of aggregates of $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$ and its variants. The aggregates of each segment were treated with the indicated percentages of SDS and heated to 70 °C for 15 min. The absorbance at wavelength 340 (OD340) of the solution after treatment was measured to represent turbidity. The readings from each segment are shown as a percentage of the mean values of the segment treated with 0% SDS, without heat, as mean \pm s.d. ($n=3$ independent experiments) with individual data overlaid. **c**, Structures of $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$ and its variants. For each structure, six sheets are shown with two labeled interfaces (IF1 and IF2). For $^{312}\text{NFGES}^{317}$, the two interfaces between the parallel packed sheets are identical because of its face-to-back packing, so the interfaces are not labeled. The Ab and Sc values for each interface are shown below the structure. Water molecules found in the structure are shown as cyan droplets. All of the structures are viewed down the fibril axis. Notice that the larger interfaces in both $^{312}\text{NFGES}^{317}$ and $^{312}\text{NFGpTFS}^{317}$ are increased over those in $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$ and $^{312}\text{NFGTFS}^{317}$, explaining in part their greater stability. Additional hydrogen bond stabilization is shown in Supplementary Fig. 3.**

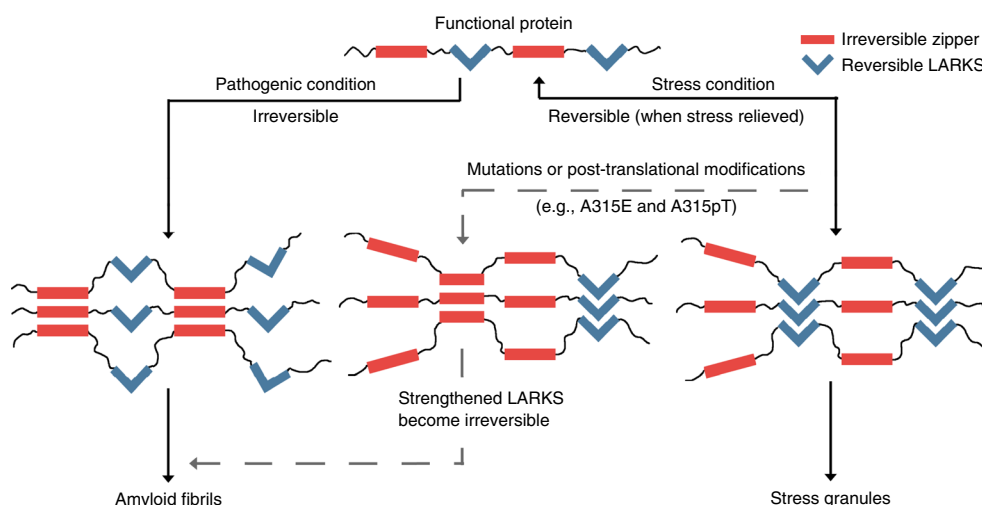


Fig. 4 | Speculative model showing the alternative pathways of formation of stress granules with pathogenic amyloid. TDP-43 forms several irreversible steric zippers (red bars) and several reversible LARKS (blue kinked bars). When performing its normal functions, the protein is not aggregated (top). Under pathogenic conditions (left pathway), the steric zipper segments interact with each other, acting as molecular glue to drive the protein into irreversible aggregation and forming amyloid fibrils; under stress conditions (right pathway), the LARKS interact with each other and, acting as molecular Velcro, provide adhesion to form a hydrogel as in stress granules; these interactions are reversible. The crystal structures of $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$, $^{312}\text{NFGTFS}^{317}$ and $^{312}\text{NFGpTFS}^{317}$ show that A315E and A315T with phosphorylated threonine can strengthen the LARKS to irreversible aggregates. Either mutation or post-translational modifications can act as the agent of conversion (middle pathway). Because the involvement of $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$ in SG-pathogenic amyloid transition is yet to be validated, the middle pathway is shown by gray dashed lines, emphasizing that this pathway is speculative.

$^{312}\text{NFGTFS}^{317}$ and $^{312}\text{NFGpTFS}^{317}$ (pT, phosphorylated threonine). We studied $^{312}\text{NFGpTFS}^{317}$, because TDP-43 is found to be hyperphosphorylated in patients with ALS³⁵, and the A315T mutation may create a new phosphorylation site in vivo.

All three of these mutant segments formed microcrystals under EM (Fig. 3a). $^{312}\text{NFGTFS}^{317}$ and $^{312}\text{NFGpTFS}^{317}$ aggregates were irreversible under the same SDS and heat denaturing assay as $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$. $^{312}\text{NFGTFS}^{317}$ aggregates, however, were still labile (Fig. 3b). These results indicated that the stabilities of the mutant segments A315E and A315pT were significantly enhanced as compared to that of $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$.

To better understand the biochemical findings, we determined the structures of all three mutant segments. All three structures are composed of kinked, in-register, parallel sheets; however, the kink positions differ. In $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$, the kink occurs at Phe316. In the case of $^{312}\text{NFGTFS}^{317}$ and $^{312}\text{NFGpTFS}^{317}$, the kink occurs at Gly314; and the $^{312}\text{NFGpTFS}^{317}$ structure is kinked at two residues, Phe313 and Gly314. Despite the different positions of the kinks, all of the kinks result in the two phenylalanine residues facing the same side of the sheet (Fig. 3c).

Further analysis of the structures illustrates that the packing of sheets in both $^{312}\text{NFGTFS}^{317}$ and $^{312}\text{NFGpTFS}^{317}$ are face to face, as in $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$. Both have two distinct interfaces of mating strands, one dry interface formed by hydrophobic residues (mainly phenylalanine residues, labeled as IF1 in Fig. 3c) and one wet interface formed by mostly hydrophilic residues (labeled as IF2 in Fig. 3c). The packing of $^{312}\text{NFGTFS}^{317}$ is face to back, so its two interfaces are identical, with hydrophobic interactions in the middle and hydrophilic interactions on both sides. For the $^{312}\text{NFGpTFS}^{317}$ structure, the phosphate is clearly observed in the $F_o - F_c$ omit map (Supplementary Fig. 3b). To our knowledge, this is the first time that a post-translational modification has been reported for an amyloid mimetic structure. The enhanced stability of the A315E and A315pT of $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$ assemblies can be explained by the increased interface strengths, indicated by area buried for the dry interface. The area buried for the dry interface increased significantly from 63.0 Å² per chain in $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$ to 137.0 Å² per chain in $^{312}\text{NFGTFS}^{317}$ and 175.6 Å²

per chain in $^{312}\text{NFGpTFS}^{317}$ (Fig. 3c). In the case of $^{312}\text{NFGpTFS}^{317}$, increased buried area results from the four phenylalanine residues of two strands perfectly interdigitating with each other. Additionally, on the wet interface, the side chains of Glu315 and pThr315 create a hydrogen bond network, which further strengthens the assembly (Supplementary Fig. 3c). This stacking of negatively charged Glu315 and pThr315 is facilitated by the acidic pH of crystallization conditions, in which the residual TFA from peptide synthesis significantly decreases the pH and results in partially protonated glutamate and P-threonine side chains (Discussion). For $^{312}\text{NFGTFS}^{317}$, the area buried for dry interface and hydrogen bond network for the wet interface is similar to that of $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$, which is consistent with the observation that $^{312}\text{NFGTFS}^{317}$ has similar behavior in our denaturing assay as $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$.

In summary, we find that the $^{312}\text{NFGAFS}^{317}$ segment of TDP-43 forms a kinked β -sheet structure—a LARKS—which is labile. We find that two familial variants within this segment, A315T and A315E, together with phosphorylation, strengthen the reference sequence assembly, making it irreversible by creating a more stable structure with stronger interaction between each of the sheets. These results further support our hypothesis that LARKS are the potential molecular mechanism for functional, reversible aggregate formation, by showing that LARKS exist in another SG-forming protein, TDP-43. Moreover, these results indicate that the pathogenic mutations and or post-translational modifications can strengthen LARKS and drive SG proteins toward pathogenic aggregation.

Discussion

Our previous studies suggested connections of cross- β structures to both amyloid aggregation through steric zippers forming irreversible pathogenic fibrils²² and LARKS forming reversible hydrogels and possibly membraneless organelles²¹. In this study, we determined structures of segments from the LCD of TDP-43 and found that this domain has the capacity to form both steric zippers and LARKS. This finding is consistent with the dual nature of the TDP-43 LCD, which can drive aggregation of the protein into either functional SG aggregates or into pathogenic amyloid fibrils, as in ALS or FTL².

We present a speculative model (Fig. 4) that incorporates our findings and explains how SG assembly might lead to pathogenic assembly. In physiological conditions, TDP-43 can execute its normal functions without irreversible aggregation, even though steric-zipper (red bars) and LARKS (kinked blue bars) segments exist in their sequences (Fig. 4, top). In pathogenic conditions, the steric-zipper-forming segments interact with each other to form irreversible assemblies, driving the protein into pathogenic amyloid fibrils (Fig. 4, left pathway). In stress conditions, the LARKS-forming segments interact with each other to form reversible assemblies and drive the protein to functional aggregates such as SGs. Because functional assemblies are reversible^{1,2,14}, the aggregation of proteins can be reversed when stress is relieved (Fig. 4, right pathway). Numerous factors are believed to influence the fate of the proteins, including intra- and intercellular signals, chaperones, RNA binding, protein folding, microenvironments such as pH, protein concentration, etc. Here, our study suggests that the mutations and/or post-translational modifications can also change the pathway of assembly by directly changing the character of assembly-driving segments (Fig. 4, middle pathway). As exemplified by A315E and A315pT, the mutation and phosphorylation strengthen the ³¹²NFGAFS³¹⁷ assembly, converting a labile LARKS to irreversible aggregates. Our hypothesis is that under conditions that favor SGs, LARKS segments interact with each other, and should one or more of them convert to an irreversible structure, the protein may form a pathological, irreversible assembly.

The mechanism represented in Fig. 4 may apply for other regions of TDP-43 and other SG-forming proteins. The ³¹²NFGAFS³¹⁷ segment is not the only region proposed to be important for reversible aggregation of TDP-43; residues 320–340 have been reported to be involved in granule formation^{3,65}. Applying a threading algorithm for predicting LARKS from amino acid sequence, we predicted additional LARKS in the LCD of TDP-43 (ref. 21). We compared the LARKS predictions with the familial variants reported on TDP-43 LCD and found that 28 out of 42 reported familial variants are in the regions of predicted LARKS (Supplementary table 2). This observation supports our hypothesis that the mechanism of conversion of A315E and A315pT on ³¹²NFGAFS³¹⁷ may be a general mechanism.

We note that both ³¹²NFGAFS³¹⁷ and ³¹²NFGpTFS³¹⁷ crystals were grown at acidic pH, which facilitated the stacking of glutamate and phosphorylated threonine residues. A recent study also shows that decrease in pH drives phase separation in yeast and in in vitro systems⁶⁶. This observation suggests the importance of pH on SG formation and the role of pH in transition of SG to pathogenic aggregation.

In this study, we also report six steric-zipper structures from LCD of TDP-43 and show the connection between these structures with pathogenic aggregates of TDP-43 by mutagenesis experiments. The observation that all six segments are important for TDP-43 aggregation suggests a segmental polymorphism, meaning the aggregation of TDP-43 can be formed via multiple cores. Although recent structural studies have shown that the amyloid fibril core usually contains tens of residues (e.g., cryo-EM structures of Tau⁶⁷), our study on short peptides facilitates the research of amyloidogenic proteins by identifying the high-resolution structures of core aggregation-prone segments and, more importantly, by providing structural insights for inhibitor designs. By designing peptide inhibitors that bind to the ends of steric-zipper structures and cap their growth, we have successfully developed the inhibitors for aggregation of several amyloidogenic proteins, including p53 (ref. 68) and Tau⁶⁵. The zipper structures we reported here will provide the opportunity for structure-based design of TDP-43 inhibitors.

In summary, the present study provides atomic-resolution structures of irreversible and reversible aggregates of segments of TDP-43 and the possible roles of familial mutations and/or post-translational modifications in the interconversion of these two distinct aggregation pathways.

Methods

Methods, including statements of data availability and any associated accession codes and references, are available at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41594-018-0064-2>.

Received: 1 August 2017; Accepted: 9 April 2018;

Published online: 21 May 2018

References

- Molliex, A. et al. Phase separation by low complexity domains promotes stress granule assembly and drives pathological fibrillization. *Cell* **163**, 123–133 (2015).
- Kato, M. et al. Cell-free formation of RNA granules: low complexity sequence domains form dynamic fibers within hydrogels. *Cell* **149**, 753–767 (2012).
- Conicella, A. E., Zerze, G. H., Mittal, J. & Fawzi, N. L. ALS mutations disrupt phase separation mediated by α -helical structure in the TDP-43 low-complexity C-terminal domain. *Structure* **24**, 1537–1549 (2016).
- Kato, M. & McKnight, S. L. A solid-state conceptualization of information transfer from gene to message to protein. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-biochem-061516-044700> (2017).
- Marcotte, E. M., Pellegrini, M., Yeates, T. O. & Eisenberg, D. A census of protein repeats. *J. Mol. Biol.* **293**, 151–160 (1999).
- Dyson, H. J. & Wright, P. E. Intrinsically unstructured proteins and their functions. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* **6**, 197–208 (2005).
- Zoghbi, H. Y. & Orr, H. T. Glutamine repeats and neurodegeneration. *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.* **23**, 217–247 (2000).
- March, Z. M., King, O. D. & Shorter, J. Prion-like domains as epigenetic regulators, scaffolds for subcellular organization, and drivers of neurodegenerative disease. *Brain Res.* **1647**, 9–18 (2016).
- Bentmann, E. et al. Requirements for stress granule recruitment of fused in sarcoma (FUS) and TAR DNA-binding protein of 43 kDa (TDP-43). *J. Biol. Chem.* **287**, 23079–23094 (2012).
- Colombrita, C. et al. TDP-43 is recruited to stress granules in conditions of oxidative insult. *J. Neurochem.* **111**, 1051–1061 (2009).
- Dewey, C. M. et al. TDP-43 is directed to stress granules by sorbitol, a novel physiological osmotic and oxidative stressor. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **31**, 1098–1108 (2011).
- Gilks, N. et al. Stress granule assembly is mediated by prion-like aggregation of TIA-1. *Mol. Biol. Cell* **15**, 5383–5398 (2004).
- Dang, Y. et al. Eukaryotic initiation factor 2 α -independent pathway of stress granule induction by the natural product pateamine A. *J. Biol. Chem.* **281**, 32870–32878 (2006).
- Kedersha, N. et al. Dynamic shuttling of TIA-1 accompanies the recruitment of mRNA to mammalian stress granules. *J. Cell Biol.* **151**, 1257–1268 (2000).
- Patel, A. et al. A liquid-to-solid phase transition of the ALS protein FUS accelerated by disease mutation. *Cell* **162**, 1066–1077 (2015).
- Reineke, L. C. et al. Casein kinase 2 is linked to stress granule dynamics through phosphorylation of the stress granule nucleating protein G3BP1. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **37**, e00596–e16 (2017).
- Murray, D. T. et al. Structure of FUS protein fibrils and its relevance to self-assembly and phase separation of low-complexity domains. *Cell* **171**, 615–627.e16 (2017).
- Wheeler, J. R., Matheny, T., Jain, S., Abrisch, R. & Parker, R. Distinct stages in stress granule assembly and disassembly. *eLife* **5**, 1–25 (2016).
- Jain, A. & Vale, R. D. RNA phase transitions in repeat expansion disorders. *Nature* **546**, 243–247 (2017).
- Lin, Y., Protter, D. S. W., Rosen, M. K. & Parker, R. Formation and maturation of phase-separated liquid droplets by RNA-binding proteins. *Mol. Cell* **60**, 208–219 (2015).
- Hughes, M. P. et al. Atomic structures of low-complexity protein segments reveal kinked β sheets that assemble networks. *Science* **359**, 698–701 (2018).
- Eisenberg, D. S. & Sawaya, M. R. Structural studies of amyloid proteins at the molecular level. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* **86**, 69–95 (2017).
- Knowles, T. P. J., Vendruscolo, M. & Dobson, C. M. The amyloid state and its association with protein misfolding diseases. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* **15**, 384–396 (2014).
- Meersman, F. & Dobson, C. M. Probing the pressure-temperature stability of amyloid fibrils provides new insights into their molecular properties. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **1764**, 452–460 (2006).
- Harrison, A. F. & Shorter, J. RNA-binding proteins with prion-like domains in health and disease. *Biochem. J.* **474**, 1417–1438 (2017).
- Chang, C. K. et al. The N-terminus of TDP-43 promotes its oligomerization and enhances DNA binding affinity. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **425**, 219–224 (2012).
- Lukavsky, P. J. et al. Molecular basis of UG-rich RNA recognition by the human splicing factor TDP-43. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* **20**, 1443–1449 (2013).
- Saini, A. & Chauhan, V. S. Self-assembling properties of peptides derived from TDP-43 C-terminal fragment. *Langmuir* **30**, 3845–3856 (2014).

29. Buratti, E. & Baralle, F. E. The multiple roles of TDP-43 in pre-mRNA processing and gene expression regulation. *RNA Biol.* **7**, 420–429 (2010).
30. Lee, E. B., Lee, V. M. Y. & Trojanowski, J. Q. Gains or losses: molecular mechanisms of TDP43-mediated neurodegeneration. *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* **13**, 38–50 (2011).
31. Schwab, C., Arai, T., Hasegawa, M., Yu, S. & McGeer, P. L. Colocalization of transactivation-responsive DNA-binding protein 43 and huntingtin in inclusions of Huntington disease. *J. Neuropathol. Exp. Neurol.* **67**, 1159–1165 (2008).
32. Amador-Ortiz, C. et al. TDP-43 immunoreactivity in hippocampal sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. *Ann. Neurol.* **61**, 435–445 (2007).
33. Nakashima-Yasuda, H. et al. Co-morbidity of TDP-43 proteinopathy in Lewy body related diseases. *Acta Neuropathol.* **114**, 221–229 (2007).
34. Higashi, S. et al. Concurrence of TDP-43, tau and α -synuclein pathology in brains of Alzheimer's disease and dementia with Lewy bodies. *Brain Res.* **1184**, 284–294 (2007).
35. Neumann, M. et al. Ubiquitinated TDP-43 in frontotemporal lobar degeneration and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Science* **314**, 130–133 (2006).
36. Kabashi, E. et al. TARDBP mutations in individuals with sporadic and familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Nat. Genet.* **40**, 572–574 (2008).
37. Chiang, C.-H. et al. Structural analysis of disease-related TDP-43 D169G mutation: linking enhanced stability and caspase cleavage efficiency to protein accumulation. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 21581 (2016).
38. Lagier-Tourenne, C., Polymenidou, M. & Cleveland, D. W. TDP-43 and FUS/TLS: emerging roles in RNA processing and neurodegeneration. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* **19**(1), R46–R64 (2010).
39. Pesiridis, G. S., Lee, V. M. Y. & Trojanowski, J. Q. Mutations in TDP-43 link glycine-rich domain functions to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* **18**(1), R156–R162 (2009).
40. Igaz, L. M. et al. Expression of TDP-43 C-terminal fragments in vitro recapitulates pathological features of TDP-43 proteinopathies. *J. Biol. Chem.* **284**, 8516–8524 (2009).
41. Hasegawa, M. et al. Phosphorylated TDP-43 in frontotemporal lobar degeneration and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Ann. Neurol.* **64**, 60–70 (2008).
42. Ling, S. C., Polymenidou, M. & Cleveland, D. W. Converging mechanisms in ALS and FTD: disrupted RNA and protein homeostasis. *Neuron* **79**, 416–438 (2013).
43. Ling, J. P., Pletnikova, O., Troncoso, J. C. & Wong, P. C. TDP-43 repression of nonconserved cryptic exons is compromised in ALS-FTD. *Science* **349**, 650–655 (2015).
44. Yang, C. et al. The C-terminal TDP-43 fragments have a high aggregation propensity and harm neurons by a dominant-negative mechanism. *PLoS One* **5**, e15878 (2010).
45. Chen, A. K. et al. Induction of amyloid fibrils by the C-terminal fragments of TDP-43 in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **132**, 1186–1187 (2010).
46. Cushman, M., Johnson, B. S., King, O. D., Gitler, A. D. & Shorter, J. Prion-like disorders: blurring the divide between transmissibility and infectivity. *J. Cell Sci.* **123**, 1191–1201 (2010).
47. Guo, W. et al. An ALS-associated mutation affecting TDP-43 enhances protein aggregation, fibril formation and neurotoxicity. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* **18**, 822–830 (2011).
48. Jiang, L. L. et al. Structural transformation of the amyloidogenic core region of TDP-43 protein initiates its aggregation and cytoplasmic inclusion. *J. Biol. Chem.* **288**, 19614–19624 (2013).
49. Jiang, L. L. et al. Two mutations G335D and Q343R within the amyloidogenic core region of TDP-43 influence its aggregation and inclusion formation. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 23928 (2016).
50. Mompeán, M. et al. "Structural characterization of the minimal segment of TDP-43 competent for aggregation". *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* **545**, 53–62 (2014).
51. Sawaya, M. R. et al. Atomic structures of amyloid cross-beta spines reveal varied steric zippers. *Nature* **447**, 453–457 (2007).
52. Goldschmidt, L., Teng, P. K., Riek, R. & Eisenberg, D. Identifying the amyloids, proteins capable of forming amyloid-like fibrils. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **107**, 3487–3492 (2010).
53. Budini, M. et al. Cellular model of TAR DNA-binding protein 43 (TDP-43) aggregation based on its C-terminal Gln/Asn-rich region. *J. Biol. Chem.* **287**, 7512–7525 (2012).
54. Fuentetaja, R. A. et al. Interaction with polyglutamine aggregates reveals a Q/N-rich domain in TDP-43. *J. Biol. Chem.* **285**, 26304–26314 (2010).
55. Seidler, P. M. et al. Structure-based inhibitors of tau aggregation. *Nat. Chem.* **10**, 170–176 (2018).
56. Xiang, S. et al. The LC domain of hnRNP2 adopts similar conformations in hydrogel polymers, liquid-like droplets, and nuclei. *Cell* **163**, 829–839 (2015).
57. Gitcho, M. A. et al. TDP-43 A315T mutation in familial motor neuron disease. *Ann. Neurol.* **63**, 535–538 (2008).
58. Xu, M. et al. Characterization of β -domains in C-terminal fragments of TDP-43 by scanning tunneling microscopy. *J. Struct. Biol.* **181**, 11–16 (2013).
59. Lim, L., Wei, Y., Lu, Y. & Song, J. ALS-Causing mutations significantly perturb the self-assembly and interaction with nucleic acid of the intrinsically disordered prion-like domain of TDP-43. *PLoS Biol.* **14**, e1002338 (2016).
60. Estes, P. S. et al. Wild-type and A315T mutant TDP-43 exert differential neurotoxicity in a Drosophila model of ALS. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* **20**, 2308–2321 (2011).
61. Walker, A. K. et al. ALS-associated TDP-43 induces endoplasmic reticulum stress, which drives cytoplasmic TDP-43 accumulation and stress granule formation. *PLoS One* **8**, e81170 (2013).
62. Bosco, D. A. et al. Mutant FUS proteins that cause amyotrophic lateral sclerosis incorporate into stress granules. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* **19**, 4160–4175 (2010).
63. Hackman, P. et al. Weller distal myopathy is caused by a mutation in the RNA-binding protein TIA1. *Ann. Neurol.* **73**, 500–509 (2013).
64. Kim, H. J. et al. Mutations in prion-like domains in hnRNP2B1 and hnRNP1 cause multisystem proteinopathy and ALS. *Nature* **495**, 467–473 (2013).
65. Schmidt, H. B. & Rohatgi, R. In vivo formation of vacuolated multi-phase compartments lacking membranes. *Cell Reports* **16**, 1228–1236 (2016).
66. Franzmann, T. M. et al. Phase separation of a yeast prion protein promotes cellular fitness. *Science* **359**, eaao5654 (2018).
67. Fitzpatrick, A. W. P. et al. Cryo-EM structures of tau filaments from Alzheimer's disease. *Nature* **547**, 185–190 (2017).
68. Soragni, A. et al. A designed inhibitor of p53 aggregation rescues p53 tumor suppression in ovarian carcinomas. *Cancer Cell* **29**, 90–103 (2016).

Acknowledgements

We thank S. Sangwan and P. Seidler for discussion, D. Shi and T. Gonen at Janelia for microscope support and M. Collazo at UCLA-DOE Macromolecular Crystallization Core Technology Center for crystallization support. This work is based upon research conducted at the Northeastern Collaborative Access Team beamlines, which is funded by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences from the National Institutes of Health (P41 GM103403). The Eiger 16M detector on 24-ID-E beam line is funded by a NIH-ORIP HEI grant (S10OD021527). This research used resources of the Advanced Photon Source, a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science User Facility operated for the DOE Office of Science by Argonne National Laboratory under Contract No. DE-AC02-06CH11357. This research was supported in part by grants from the National Institutes of Health NIH NIA AG029430, NIH NIA AG054022, Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the Janelia Research Campus visitor program. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. NSF 1616265. We acknowledge the use of instruments at the Electron Imaging Center for Nanomachines supported by UCLA and by instrumentation grants from NIH (1S10RR23057 and 1U24GM116792) and NSF (DBI-1338135). D.R.B. was supported by the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship Program.

Author contributions

E.L.G., Q.C. and D.S.E. designed the project and wrote the manuscript with input from all other authors, especially M.R.S. E.L.G. and H.T. conducted fibril growth assays and prepared peptide crystals. E.L.G., Q.C. and J.L. cloned and purified TDP-43 constructs and performed the protein aggregation assay and fibril diffraction. M.P.H. predicted putative LARKS. E.L.G., H.T. and M.R.S. processed and solved ³⁰⁰GNNQGSN³⁰⁶, E.L.G. and M.R.S. processed and solved ³¹²NFGAFS³¹⁷, ³¹²NFGTFS³¹⁷, ³⁷⁰GNNYSY³⁷⁵ and ³⁹⁶GFNGGFG⁴⁰². E.L.G., Q.C., J.L. and M.R.S. processed data and solved the ³²¹AMMAAA³²⁶ and ³²⁸AALQSS³³³. J.A.R. collected MicroED data on ³¹²NFGFS³¹⁷ and ³³³SWGMMGMLASQ³⁴³. M.R.S., D.C. and E.L.G. processed data and solved the structure of ³¹²NFGFS³¹⁷ and ³³³SWGMMGMLASQ³⁴³. D.R.B. collected MicroED data for ³¹²NFGpTFS³¹⁷. Q.C., M.R.S., D.C. and D.R.B. processed data and solved the structure of ³¹²NFGpTFS³¹⁷. E.L.G., Q.C., M.R.S., M.P.H. and D.S.E. analyzed structures and designed the model of the LCD in SG formation and pathological aggregation.

Competing interests

D.S.E. is an advisor and equity shareholder in ADDRx, Inc.

Additional information

Supplementary information is available for this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41594-018-0064-2>.

Reprints and permissions information is available at www.nature.com/reprints.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to D.S.E.

Publisher's note: Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Methods

Selection and generation of TDP-43 peptide targets. We chose our peptides of interest by a combination of computational prediction and literature reports (Supplementary Table 1). For computational prediction, we selected the segments that contain high-rank predictions from ZipperDB (ranked by the predicted Rosetta energy). From literature reports, we selected the segments containing the features important for LCD aggregation. First, the LCD of TDP-43 is believed to be a prion-like domain, and glutamine and asparagine residues are found to be important for prion aggregation^{33,34}, so we selected three segments from LCD of TDP-43 that have the highest glutamine and asparagine density. These three segments are GNNQGSN (4 out of 7), ASQQNQ (4 out of 6) and GNNQNG (5 out of 6); the latter two were also identified by ZipperDB. Second, aromatic residues are reported to be important in LCD aggregation³, so we selected two segments from the LCD of TDP-43 that have multiple aromatic residues close to each other, NFGAFS (two residues between two phenylalanine residues) and GFNGGFG (three residues between two phenylalanine residues). Third, the A324E M337E double mutation is reported to reduce TDP-43 aggregation³⁸, so AMMAAA and SWGMMGMLASQ were selected to study the molecular mechanism of this double mutation. All peptides were purchased from Genscript at a purity of 95% or higher. Notice that from 15 peptides we selected, we determined the structures for ten of them. The other segments we selected (Supplementary Table 1) failed to generate structures because of poor crystal formation or poor quality of crystal diffraction.

Peptide aggregates formation. All peptide segments were dissolved in PBS at pH 7.5 to a final concentration of 20 mM. Samples were then incubated at 37 °C in a Torrey Pine Scientific shaker at level 9 for 80 h. Samples were examined by TEM following fibril formation.

Construct design. TDP-CTF (208–414) was designed to mimic the pathological fragment of TDP-43 found in FTLD brain, and the LCD of TDP-43 (TDP-LCD, 274–414) was also designed. Both TDP-43 fragments were conjugated to the carboxyl terminus of SUMO proteins to increase solubility and prevent aggregation during expression and purification. The SUMO protein was also conjugated with (His)₆-tag on its amino terminus for easier purification. The SUMO-TDP constructs were inserted into a pET28a vector with following expressed sequences:

SUMO-TDP-CTF: MGSSHHHHHHGSLVPRGSASMSDSEVNQEAKPEV-KPEVKPETHINKLVSDGSSEIFFKIKKTTPLRLRLMEAFKRGQKEMDSLRLFYDGIHQADQTPEDLDMEDNDIEAHREQIGGREFFSQYGDVMDVFPKPFRAFVFTFADDQIAQSLCGEDLIKGISVHISNAEPKHNSNRQLERSGRFGNGPG-GFGNGGGFGNSRGGGAGLGNNQGSNMGGMNFGAFSINPAMMAAAQAAALQSSWGMGMLASQNGSGPSSGNNQNGNMQRPNQAFSGSNNSSYSGSNSQAAIGVGSASNGSGSGFNGGFGSSMDSKSSGWGM

SUMO-TDP-LCD: MGSSHHHHHHGSLVPRGSASMSDSEVNQEAKPEV-KPEVKPETHINKLVSDGSSEIFFKIKKTTPLRLRLMEAFKRGQKEMDSLRLFYDGIHQADQTPEDLDMEDNDIEAHREQIGGGRFGNGPGGFGNSRGGGAGLGNNQGSNMGGMNFGAFSINPAMMAAAQAAALQSSWGMGMLASQNGSGPSSGNNQNGNMQRPNQAFSGSNNSSYSGSNSGAAIGVGSASNGSGSGFNGGFGSSMDSKSSGWGM

Protein purification and validation. Both SUMO-TDP-CTF and SUMO-TDP-LCD protein were expressed in *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3) strain. Bacterial cells were cultured in LB media supplemented with 50 µg/ml kanamycin at 37 °C to an OD₆₀₀ of 0.6–0.8. Protein expression was induced with 1 mM isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at 25 °C for 3 h. Cells were harvested and resuspended in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 500 mM NaCl, 20 mM imidazole, 10% (v/v) glycerol, supplemented with 1% (v/v) Halt Protease Inhibitor single-use cocktail (Thermo Scientific). The resuspension solution was sonicated (3 s on/3 s off cycle, 10 min), and the supernatant solution was collected after centrifugation (24,000 g for 20 min). The supernatant solution was mixed with homemade NucA nuclease (5000 U per liter of cell culture) and filtered before load to HisTrap HP column (GE health care). The HisTrap column was equalized with 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 500 mM NaCl and 20 mM imidazole before loading of the supernatant solution and washed with 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 500 mM NaCl and 200 mM imidazole after loading. The protein expected was eluted by 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 500 mM NaCl and 500 mM imidazole and concentrated by Amicon Ultra-15 centrifugal filters (Millipore) to at least 2 mg/ml (10-fold higher than the working concentration of aggregation assays). SUMO-TDP-LCD was concentrated to 10 mg/ml (10-fold higher than its fibril formation concentration).

To validate the cleavage of SUMO-tag and existence of TDP fragment, purified SUMO-TDP-CTF and SUMO-TDP-LCD were diluted into 0.2 mg/ml with 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 10 µM DTT, mixed with 100:1 (weight basis) homemade ULP1 protease and incubated on ice. Samples were taken before and 1 h after adding ULP1 protease and separated by NuPAGE 4–12% Bis-Tris gel (Invitrogen). The pellet of SUMO-TDP-LCD was also collected and sampled from fibril formation assay and loaded to the same gel. The SDS-PAGE was stained by Coomassie blue or probed with TDP-43 polyclonal antibody (Invitrogen, catalog number PA5-27221, 1:1,000 dilution) and Anti-Rabbit IgG (whole molecule)-peroxidase antibody (Sigma, catalog number A0545, 1:5,000 dilution) after transfer to a nitrocellulose membrane (Invitrogen). The membrane was visualized with

SuperSignal West Pico Chemiluminescent Substrate kit (Thermo Scientific) and BIOMAX Light Film (Carestream).

Fibril formation and x-ray diffraction of TDP-LCD. SUMO-TDP-LCD was diluted into 1 mg/ml with the same dilution buffer used in aggregation assays of TDP-CTF and mixed with 100:1 (weight basis) homemade ULP1 protease. The fibril was formed by shaking the solution at 37 °C for 3 d and keeping it on a bench for another 2 d. The fibril was collected by centrifugation at 9,000 g for 5 min and washed with water twice. The fibril was sampled for TEM analysis and SDS-PAGE, then concentrated to 2% of the original volume by centrifugation and removal of supernatant. The concentrated solution was loaded between two siliconized glass capillaries with their heads facing each other. The solution was then dried out, and the fibril remained on one of the capillary heads in solid form. The capillary with fibril was mounted on an in-house X-ray machine, and the fibril was shot by X-ray for 3 min. The diffraction pattern was recorded on an imaging plate detector.

Fibril diffraction simulation of zipper forming segments. Crystal structures of zipper-forming segments were used for generation of fibril diffraction simulation. To simulate the fibril diffraction patterns, the space group of each crystal structure was expanded into P1, and structure factors were calculated using the CCP4 program sfall³⁹. The diffraction patterns were cylindrically averaged 180° around the fibril axis using custom-written software.

Negative-stain transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Samples for TEM were prepared by applying 5 µl of sample on hydrophilic 400 mesh carbon-coated formvar support films mounted on copper grids (Ted Pella, Inc.). The fibrils were allowed to adhere for 4 min and washed twice with water. The samples were then stained for 2 min with 2% uranyl acetate, leaving a few nanoliters of stain on the grid. Grids were allowed to dry for 1 min before storage. Each grid was inspected on a T12 (FEI) microscope.

Aggregation assays of TDP-CTF. SUMO-TDP-CTF wild type and its mutants were diluted into 0.2 mg/ml with 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 10 µM DTT and filtered by 0.1 µm Ultrafree-MC-VV centrifugal filters (Millipore). The filtered solution was mixed with 100:1 (weight basis) homemade ULP1 protease and incubated on ice to remove the SUMO-tag from TDP-CTF. The samples were taken before and 30 min after adding the protease, and the 30-min samples were divided into supernatant and pellet fractions by centrifugation at 18,000 g for 3 min at 4 °C. The pellet fraction was resuspended with the same buffer used in dilution and with the same volume of the original samples. The samples were mixed with 3:1 (v/v) of NuPAGE LDS sample buffer (Invitrogen) and heated to 100 °C for 10 min. After the 30-min samples were taken, the cleavage solutions were moved to the refrigerator (4 °C) and incubated overnight. The overnight samples were then taken and prepared in the same manner as the 30-min samples. All samples were loaded to and separated by NuPAGE 4–12% Bis-Tris gels (Invitrogen) and stained by Coomassie blue. To make better comparisons, the samples of wild-type TDP-CTF were loaded to both gels when the samples taken from the same time point were split into two gels because of loading well limitation.

Denaturing assays of ³¹²NFGAFS³¹⁷ and its variants. 20% (m/v) SDS solution (in water) was diluted to 15%, 10% and 5% (m/v) by water, and 20% (v/v) of SDS–water stocks or water was mixed with 80% (v/v) of PBS to make SDS–PBS stocks with 4%, 3%, 2%, 1% and 0% (m/v) of SDS. SDS–PBS stocks with varies SDS content were mixed with 20 mM peptide–PBS solution in 1:1 volume ratio to get final peptide solutions with 2%, 1.5%, 1%, 0.5% and 0% (m/v) SDS. All solutions were divided into three PCR tubes (5 µl per tube), and the solutions containing 2%, 1.5%, 1% and 0.5% (m/v) SDS were heated to 70 °C for 15 min by a thermocycler. The OD340 of solutions in each tube were measured by P330 NanoPhotometer (Implen), and the readings from same peptide were normalized to the mean values of the solutions contain no SDS and without heating.

Aβ fibril denaturing assay. Aβ purification and preparation was carried out as previously described²⁰. Aβ1–42 was diluted into 50 µM with PBS buffer and incubated at 37 °C overnight to form Aβ fibrils. The fibril solution was mixed with 10% (v/v) of 20% (m/v) SDS stock to make 2% (m/v) final SDS concentration and heated to 70 °C for 15 min. The samples were taken before and after adding SDS and heating and analyzed by TEM.

Crystallization. All crystals, except ³¹²NFGEFS³¹⁷, ³¹²NFGpTFS³¹⁷ and ³³³SWGMMGMLASQ³⁴³ were grown by hanging-drop vapor diffusion. ³⁰⁰GNNQGSN³⁰⁶ was dissolved in water to a final concentration of 10 mg/ml. The reservoir solution was optimized around the initial hit of 0.2 M sodium sulfate, 0.1 M Bis Tris propane, pH 7.5, and 20% (w/v) PEG 3350. Hanging drops contained a 2:1 solution of protein/reservoir.

³²¹AMMAAA³²⁶ was dissolved in water to a final concentration of 10 mg/ml, supplemented with 29.4 mM of LiOH. Crystals were grown over a reservoir solution containing 1.3 M ammonium phosphate and 0.1 M sodium acetate, pH 6.27. Hanging drops contained a 1:2 solution of protein/ reservoir.

³²⁸AALQSS³³³ was dissolved in water to a final concentration of 10 mg/ml. Crystals were grown over a reservoir solution containing 0.01 M nickel chloride, 0.1 M Tris, pH 8.5 and 20% (w/v) PDG 2000. Hanging drops contained a 2:1 solution of protein/reservoir.

³⁷⁰GNNYSY³⁷⁵ was dissolved in water to a final concentration of 10 mg/ml. Crystals were grown over a reservoir solution containing 0.2 M sodium nitrate, 0.1 M Bis Tris propane, pH 8.5, and 20% (w/v) PEG 3350. Hanging drops contained a 2:1 solution of protein/reservoir.

³⁹⁶GFNGGFG⁴⁰² was dissolved in water to a final concentration of 12 mg/ml. Crystals formed with the reservoir solution: 800 mM sodium phosphate monobasic/ 1,200 mM potassium phosphate dibasic, 100 mM sodium acetate/acetic acid, pH 4.5. Hanging drops contained a 2:1 solution of protein/reservoir.

³¹²NFGAFS³¹⁷ was dissolved in water to a final concentration of 11 mg/ml. Crystals formed with a reservoir solution of 0.1 M phosphate/citrate, pH 4.2, 40% w/v ethanol and 5% w/v PEG 1,000. The drops contained a 2:1 ratio of protein solution/reservoir.

³¹²NFGTFS³¹⁷ was dissolved in water to a final concentration of 11 mg/ml. Crystals formed with a reservoir solution of 0.2 M ammonium acetate, 0.1 M sodium acetate, pH 4.6, and 30% w/v PEG 4,000. The drops contained a 2:1 ratio of protein solution/reservoir.

³¹²NFGEFS³¹⁷, ³¹²NFGpTFS³¹⁷ and ³³³SWGMMGLASQ³⁴³ were dissolved in PBS (pH 7.5) to a final concentration of 20 mM. The peptide solution was shaken at 37 °C in a Torrey Pines shaker at level 9 for 80 h. To better understand the stacking of glutamate and phosphorylated threonine in ³¹²NFGEFS³¹⁷ and ³¹²NFGpTFS³¹⁷ structures, the pH of both peptide solutions was tested by MColorpHast pH-indicator strips (Millipore), and the pH of both solutions was around 4. For ³¹²NFGpTFS³¹⁷, initial crystals growing from shaking diffracted poorly, and in order to get better diffracting crystals, an additional round of crystal seeding was performed. Fresh-made 20 mM ³¹²NFGpTFS³¹⁷ PBS solution was filtered and mixed with 2% (v/v) of preformed ³¹²NFGpTFS³¹⁷ crystals and incubated at 37 °C without shaking for 120 h. Diffraction data were collected from seeded crystals, and the initial crystals were used in denaturing assay and EM observation in Fig. 3.

X-ray diffraction data collection and processing. All X-ray diffraction data from crystalline specimens were collected at beamline 24-ID-E of the Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL, USA, at a wavelength of 0.971 Å and temperature of 100 K. NFGAFS data were collected using 5° oscillations and 130 mm detector distance. An ADSC Q315 CCD detector was used. Indexing and integration were performed using XDS in space group $P2_12_12_1$ and scaled with XSCALE to 1.1-Å resolution⁷¹. The data were imported using the CCP4 suite⁶⁹. Molecular replacement was performed using Phaser⁷². Initial search models consisting of different idealized polyaniline β -strands did not yield a correct solution. The successful search model used was a kinked strand with the sequence NFGAAS, which was based on the truncated structure of NNFGAIL (ref. 73). The model was manually adjusted over three rounds of refinement to the correct sequence and rotamer orientation in COOT⁷⁴. The atomic model was refined by Refmac⁷⁷ with a final $R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$ of 13.3 / 16.0% and 100% of Ramachandran angles favored.

For NFGTFS, data were collected using 5° oscillations and 125 mm detector distance. An ADSC Q315 CCD detector was used. Indexing and integration was performed using XDS in space group $P2_1$, and scaled with XSCALE to 1.0-Å resolution⁷¹. The data were imported using the CCP4 suite⁶⁹. The structure was solved by direct methods using the program SHELX⁷⁶. The model was manually adjusted over three rounds of refinement to the correct sequence and rotamer orientation in COOT⁷⁴. The atomic model was refined by Refmac⁷⁷ with a final $R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$ of 8.7 / 9.3% and 100% of Ramachandran angles favored.

For GFNGGFG, data were collected using 5° oscillations and 150 mm detector distance. An ADSC Q315 CCD detector was used. Indexing and integration was done using Denzo in space group $P1$ and scaled with SCALEPACK to 1.25-Å resolution⁷⁸. The data were imported using the CCP4 suite⁶⁹. Molecular replacement was done using Phaser⁷². Initial search models consisting of different idealized polyaniline β -strands did not yield a correct solution. The successful search model consisted of two kinked strands with the sequence GFAGG, which was based on the truncated structure of SYSGYS (ref. 21). The model was manually refined using Phenix⁷⁵ over four rounds of refinement to the correct seven-residue sequence and rotamer orientation in COOT⁷⁴. The atomic model has a final $R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$ of 15.2 / 16.8% and 100% of Ramachandran angles favored.

For AMMAAA, data were collected using 5° oscillations and 130 mm detector distance. An EIGER 16 M pixel detector was used. Indexing and integration was done using XDS in space group $P2_12_12_1$ and scaled with XSCALE to 1.2-Å resolution⁷¹. The data were imported using the CCP4 suite⁶⁹. Molecular replacement was done using Phaser⁷² with an idealized polyaniline β -strand (AAAAAA). The model was manually adjusted over 14 cycles to the correct six-residue sequence and rotamer orientation in COOT⁷⁴. The atomic model was refined by Refmac⁷⁷, with a final $R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$ of 19.8 / 21.8% and 100% of Ramachandran angles favored.

For AALQSS, data were collected using 5° oscillations and 130 mm detector distance. An EIGER 16 M pixel detector was used. Indexing and integration was done using XDS in space group $P2_12_12_1$ and scaled with XSCALE to 1.1-Å

resolution⁷¹. The data were imported using the CCP4 suite⁶⁹. The structure was solved by direct methods using the program SHELX⁷⁶. The model was manually adjusted over 13 rounds of refinement to the correct six-residue sequence and rotamer orientation in COOT⁷⁴. The atomic model was refined by Refmac⁷⁷, with a final $R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$ of 19.5 / 24.3% and 100% of Ramachandran angles favored.

For GNNQGSN, data were collected using 5° oscillations and 125 mm detector distance. An ADSC Q315 CCD detector was used. Indexing and integration was done using XDS⁷¹ in space group $C2$ and scaled with SCALEPACK⁷⁹ to 1.8-Å resolution. The data were imported using the CCP4 suite⁶⁹. Molecular replacement was performed using Phaser⁷² with a search model consisting of an idealized β -strand of sequence GNNAGA. The model was manually adjusted over 38 rounds of refinement to the correct seven-residue sequence and rotamer orientation in COOT⁷⁴. The atomic model was refined by Refmac⁷⁷ with a final $R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$ of 18.3 / 19.4% and 80% of Ramachandran angles favored and 20% allowed.

For GNNYSY, data were collected using 3° oscillations and 125 mm detector distance. An ADSC Q315 CCD detector was used. Indexing and integration was done using Denzo in space group $P2_12_12_1$ and scaled with SCALEPACK to 1.00-Å resolution⁷⁸. The data were imported using the CCP4 suite⁶⁹. Molecular replacement was performed using Phaser with a search model consisting of an idealized five-residue polyaniline β -strand⁷². The model was manually refined using Phenix over two rounds of refinement to the correct six-residue sequence and rotamer orientation in COOT^{74,75}. The atomic model has a final $R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$ of 15.5 / 18.1% and 100% of Ramachandran angles favored.

MicroED data collection and processing. The MicroED data were collected using the same protocol as Rodriguez et al.⁸⁰ with minor differences, as detailed below^{80–82}. Data was collected at HHMI Janelia Research Campus using the Tecnai F20 TEM operating at 200 kV recorded using a bottom mount TVIPS F416 CMOS camera.

For NFGEFS, individual image frames were exposed for 3 s per image. During each exposure, crystals were continuously rotated within the beam at a rate of 0.2° per second. Diffraction data were collected and merged from four individual crystals. Indexing and integration were done using XDS⁷¹ in space group $P2_12_12_1$ and scaled with SCALEPACK⁷⁹ to 1.0-Å resolution. The data were imported using the CCP4 suite⁶⁹. The structure was solved by direct methods using the program SHELX⁷⁶. The model was manually adjusted over four cycles to the correct sequence and rotamer orientation in COOT⁷⁴. The atomic model was refined by Refmac⁷⁷ with a final $R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$ of 22.0 / 27.0% and 75% of Ramachandran angles favored and 25% allowed.

For NFGpTFS, individual image frames were exposed for 3 s per image. During each exposure, crystals were continuously rotated within the beam at a rate of 0.295° per second. Diffraction data were collected on a single crystal. Indexing and integration were done using XDS in space group $P2_12_12_1$ and scaled with XSCALE to 0.75-Å resolution⁷¹. The data were imported using the CCP4 suite⁶⁹. The structure was solved by direct methods using the program SHELX⁷⁶. The model was manually adjusted over 16 cycles to the correct sequence and rotamer orientation in COOT⁷⁴. The atomic model was refined by Refmac⁷⁷ with a final $R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$ of 23.2 / 25.1% and 100% of Ramachandran angles favored.

For SWGMMGLASQ, individual images were exposed for 2 s. During each exposure, the crystals were continuously rotated within the beam at a rate of 0.315° per second. Diffraction data were collected on seven crystals. Indexing and integration were performed XDS in space group $P1$ and scaled with XSCALE to 1.5-Å resolution⁷¹. The data were imported using the CCP4 suite⁶⁹. The structure was solved by molecular replacement using the program Phaser⁷² and a search model consisting of an nine-alanine-long ideal β -strand. The model was manually adjusted in COOT⁷⁴. The atomic model was refined by Refmac⁷⁷ and Buster⁸³ with a final $R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$ of 28.0 / 31.3% and 94.5% of Ramachandran angles favored and 5.5% allowed. These R factors are higher than expected for a dataset of this quality. We think the discrepancy is due to a disorder in the crystal. The $P1$ unit cell dimensions of SWGMMGLASQ allow pseudo-merohedral twinning (pseudo space group $C2$). Also, the native Patterson map suggests that the crystal contains a translocation disorder (peak at 0.379, -0.264, -0.471 with height of 36% of the origin peak). Attempts to correct for these disorders did not significantly improve the R factors.

Structure analysis. All images of crystallographic structures were generated in PyMOL. Area buried (Ab) and shape complementarity (Sc) values were calculated based on published methods^{84,85}.

Code availability. The fibril diffraction simulation code is available upon request.

Reporting Summary. Further information on experimental design is available in the Nature Research Reporting Summary linked to this article.

Data availability. Density maps and atomic coordinates have been deposited to the Protein Data Bank (PDB) with accession codes PDB 5WKD (GNNQGSN); PDB 6CEW (AMMAAA); PDB 6CB9 (AALQSS); PDB 5WIQ (GFNGGFG); PDB 5WIA (GNNYSY); PDB 5WHN (NFGAFS); and PDB 5WHP (NFGTFS). The MicroED models have been deposited into the EM Data Bank and PDB with accession codes

EMD-7467 and PDB 6CFH (SWGMMGMLASQ); EMD-8857 and PDB 5WKB (NFGFEFS); and EMD-7466 and PDB 6CF4 (NFGpTFS). All other data are available upon reasonable requests to the authors.

References

69. Winn, M. D. et al. Overview of the CCP4 suite and current developments. *Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr.* **67**, 235–242 (2011).
70. Cheng, P.-N., Liu, C., Zhao, M., Eisenberg, D. & Nowick, J. S. Amyloid β -sheet mimics that antagonize protein aggregation and reduce amyloid toxicity. *Nat. Chem.* **4**, 927–933 (2012).
71. Kabsch, W. Xds. *Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr.* **66**, 125–132 (2010).
72. McCoy, A. J. et al. Phaser crystallographic software. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **40**, 658–674 (2007).
73. Wiltzius, J. J. et al. Atomic structure of the cross-beta spine of islet amyloid polypeptide (amylin). *Protein Sci.* **17**, 1467–1474 (2008).
74. Emsley, P. & Cowtan, K. Coot: model-building tools for molecular graphics. *Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr.* **60**, 2126–2132 (2004).
75. Adams, P. D. et al. PHENIX: a comprehensive Python-based system for macromolecular structure solution. *Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr.* **66**, 213–221 (2010).
76. Sheldrick, G. M. A short history of SHELX. *Acta Crystallogr. A* **64**, 112–122 (2008).
77. Murshudov, G. N., Vagin, A. A. & Dodson, E. J. Refinement of macromolecular structures by the maximum-likelihood method. *Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr.* **53**, 240–255 (1997).
78. Otwinowski, Z. & Minor, W. Processing of X-ray diffraction data collected in oscillation mode. *Methods Enzymol.* **276**, 307–326 (1997).
79. Kabsch, W. Automatic processing of rotation diffraction data from crystals of initially unknown symmetry and cell constants. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **26**, 795–800 (1993).
80. Rodriguez, J. A. et al. Structure of the toxic core of α -synuclein from invisible crystals. *Nature* **525**, 486–490 (2015).
81. Hattne, J. et al. MicroED data collection and processing. *Acta Crystallogr. A Found. Adv.* **71**, 353–360 (2015).
82. Shi, D. et al. The collection of MicroED data for macromolecular crystallography. *Nat. Protoc.* **11**, 895–904 (2016).
83. Bricogne, G. et al. BUSTER v2.9. (Global Phasing Ltd., Cambridge, 2010).
84. Lawrence, M. C. & Colman, P. M. Shape complementarity at protein/protein interfaces. *J. Mol. Biol.* **234**, 946–950 (1993).
85. Collaborative Computational Project, Number 4. The CCP4 suite: programs for protein crystallography. *Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr.* **50**, 760–763 (1994).

Life Sciences Reporting Summary

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form is intended for publication with all accepted life science papers and provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. Every life science submission will use this form; some list items might not apply to an individual manuscript, but all fields must be completed for clarity.

For further information on the points included in this form, see [Reporting Life Sciences Research](#). For further information on Nature Research policies, including our [data availability policy](#), see [Authors & Referees](#) and the [Editorial Policy Checklist](#).

► Experimental design

1. Sample size

Describe how sample size was determined.

SDs assay done in triplicates to have a standard deviation.

2. Data exclusions

Describe any data exclusions.

Data was not excluded.

3. Replication

Describe whether the experimental findings were reliably reproduced.

SDS assay was done as independent triplicates. Trend is reproducible.

4. Randomization

Describe how samples/organisms/participants were allocated into experimental groups.

N/A

5. Blinding

Describe whether the investigators were blinded to group allocation during data collection and/or analysis.

SDS samples numbered and data collected blindly. Only matched to relevant sample after acquisition.

Note: all studies involving animals and/or human research participants must disclose whether blinding and randomization were used.

6. Statistical parameters

For all figures and tables that use statistical methods, confirm that the following items are present in relevant figure legends (or in the Methods section if additional space is needed).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| n/a | Confirmed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The <u>exact sample size</u> (<i>n</i>) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement (animals, litters, cultures, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A description of how samples were collected, noting whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A statement indicating how many times each experiment was replicated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> The statistical test(s) used and whether they are one- or two-sided (note: only common tests should be described solely by name; more complex techniques should be described in the Methods section) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as an adjustment for multiple comparisons |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> The test results (e.g. <i>P</i> values) given as exact values whenever possible and with confidence intervals noted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A clear description of statistics including <u>central tendency</u> (e.g. median, mean) and <u>variation</u> (e.g. standard deviation, interquartile range) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clearly defined error bars |

See the web collection on [statistics for biologists](#) for further resources and guidance.

► Software

Policy information about [availability of computer code](#)

7. Software

Describe the software used to analyze the data in this study.

For x-ray crystallography processing: Denzo, XDS, Scalepack, XSCALE, Refmac, Pymol, Coot, Phaser, Phenix, BUSTER, CCP4.

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the paper but not yet described in the published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers upon request. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). *Nature Methods* [guidance for providing algorithms and software for publication](#) provides further information on this topic.

► Materials and reagents

Policy information about [availability of materials](#)

8. Materials availability

Indicate whether there are restrictions on availability of unique materials or if these materials are only available for distribution by a for-profit company.

N/A

9. Antibodies

Describe the antibodies used and how they were validated for use in the system under study (i.e. assay and species).

i) name, TDP-43 polyclonal antibody; provide supplier name, ThermoFisher; catalog number, PA5-27221; species, human; application, WB;
ii) name, Anti-Rabbit IgG (whole molecule)-Peroxidase antibody; provide supplier name, Sigma-Aldrich; catalog number, A0545.

10. Eukaryotic cell lines

a. State the source of each eukaryotic cell line used.

N/A

b. Describe the method of cell line authentication used.

N/A

c. Report whether the cell lines were tested for mycoplasma contamination.

N/A

d. If any of the cell lines used are listed in the database of commonly misidentified cell lines maintained by [ICLAC](#), provide a scientific rationale for their use.

N/A

► Animals and human research participants

Policy information about [studies involving animals](#); when reporting animal research, follow the [ARRIVE guidelines](#)

11. Description of research animals

Provide details on animals and/or animal-derived materials used in the study.

N/A

Policy information about [studies involving human research participants](#)

12. Description of human research participants

Describe the covariate-relevant population characteristics of the human research participants.

N/A