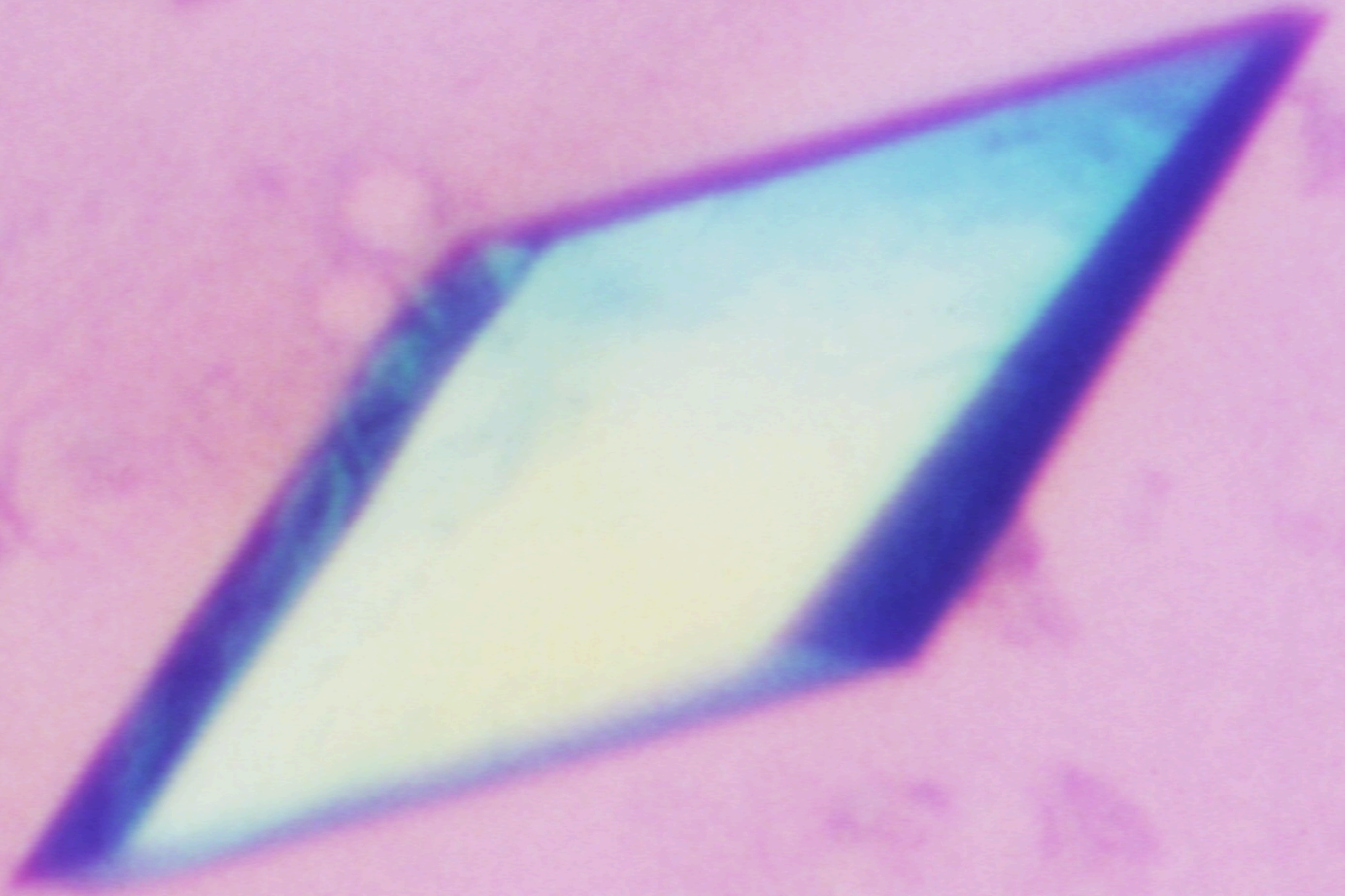
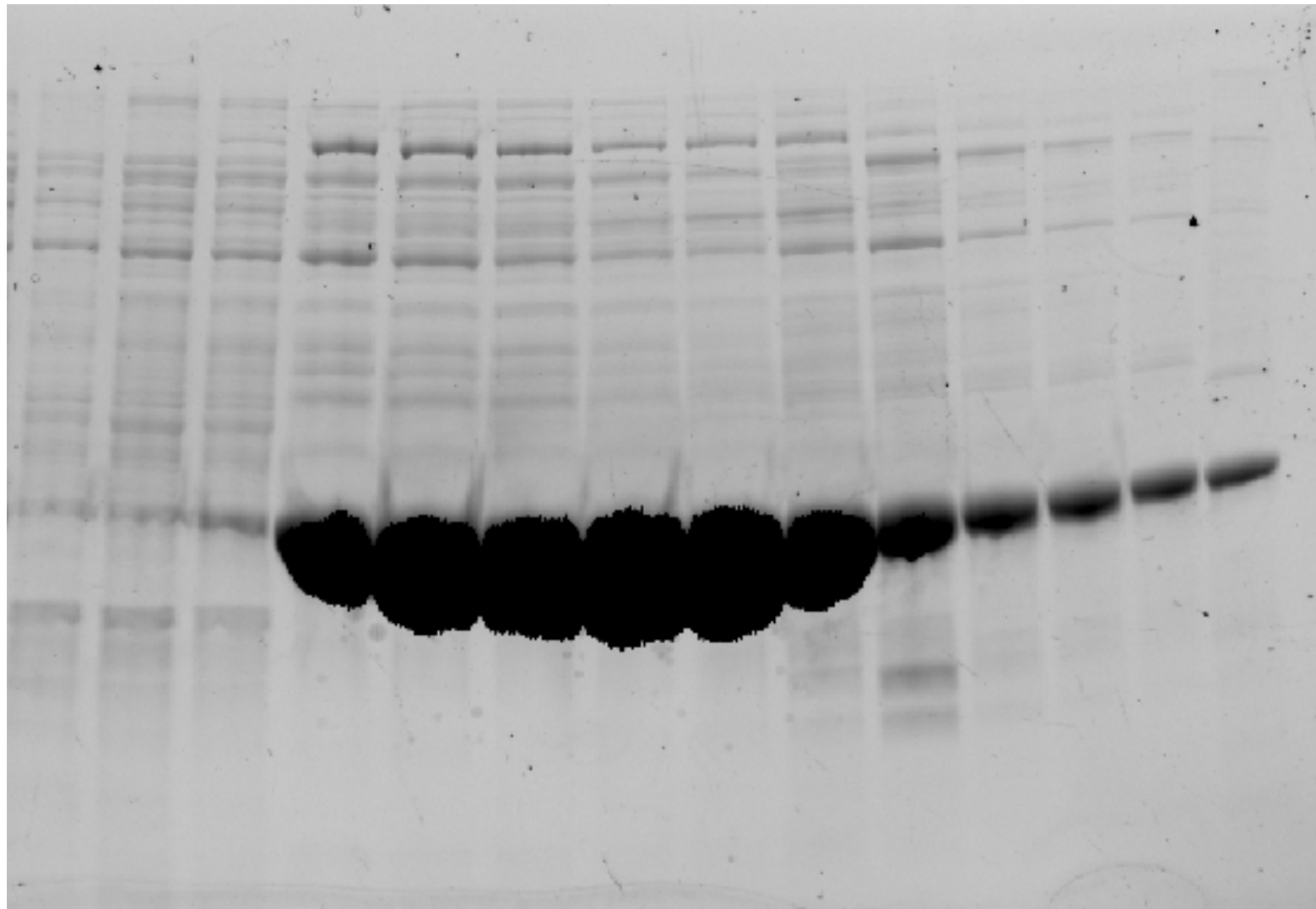


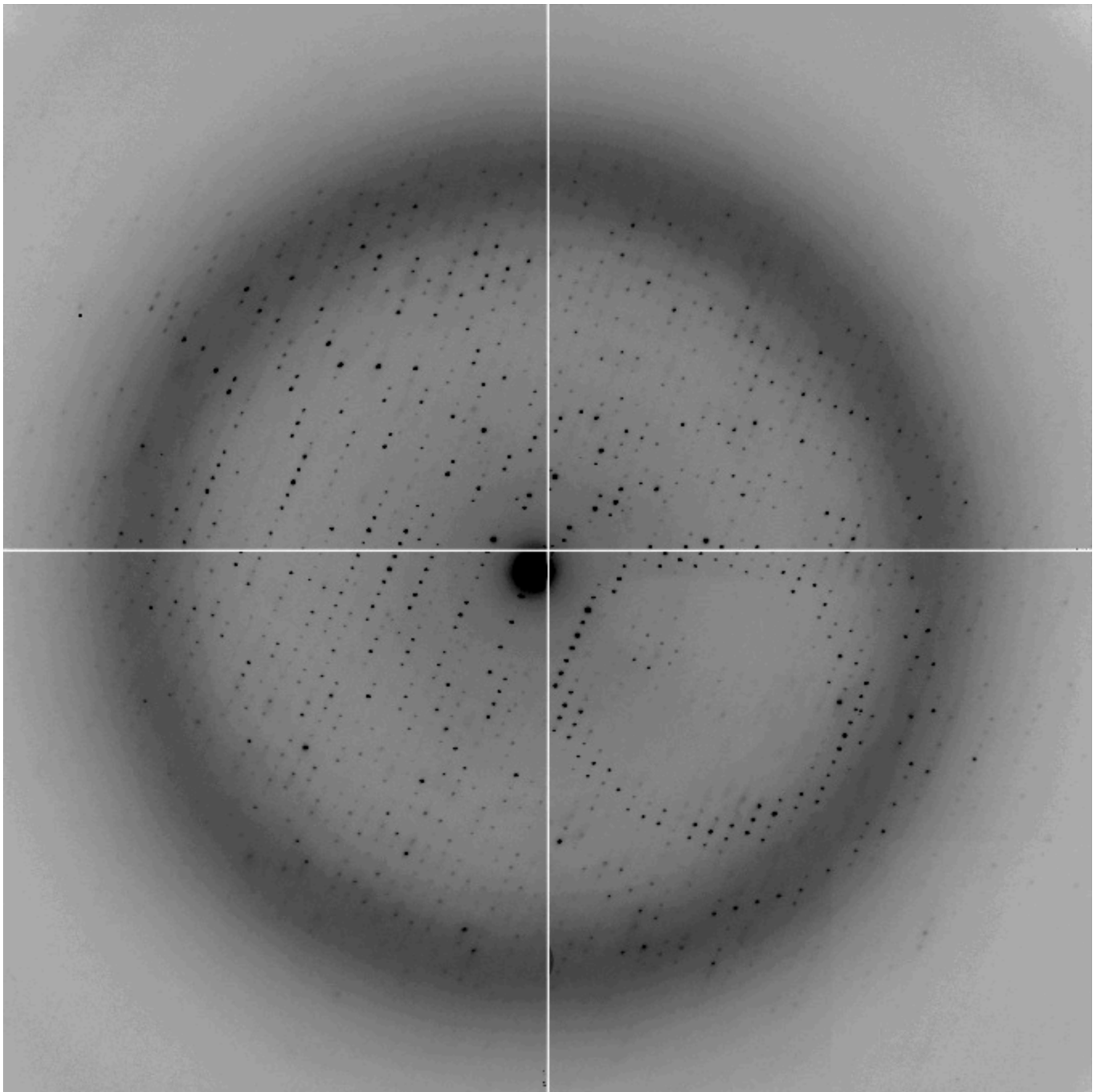
Expression, purification, characterization, and crystallization











So how does one go about solving a crystal structure?

formulate question	very hard!	Boss
make sample	cloning, expression, purification	you
make crystal	screening, optimisation	you
collect diffraction data	synchrotron, integration, scaling	Post-doc
solve phase problem	MR, SIRAS, MIRAS, SAD, MAD, hybrid	Post-doc/Randy/Phil
build model	manual or autotracing	Post-doc/you
refine model	agreement of model and data	Post-doc/Garib
interpret model	very hard! back to top?	Boss

... and might fail at any step!

This is the part where YOU make all the difference!!

Disclaimer:

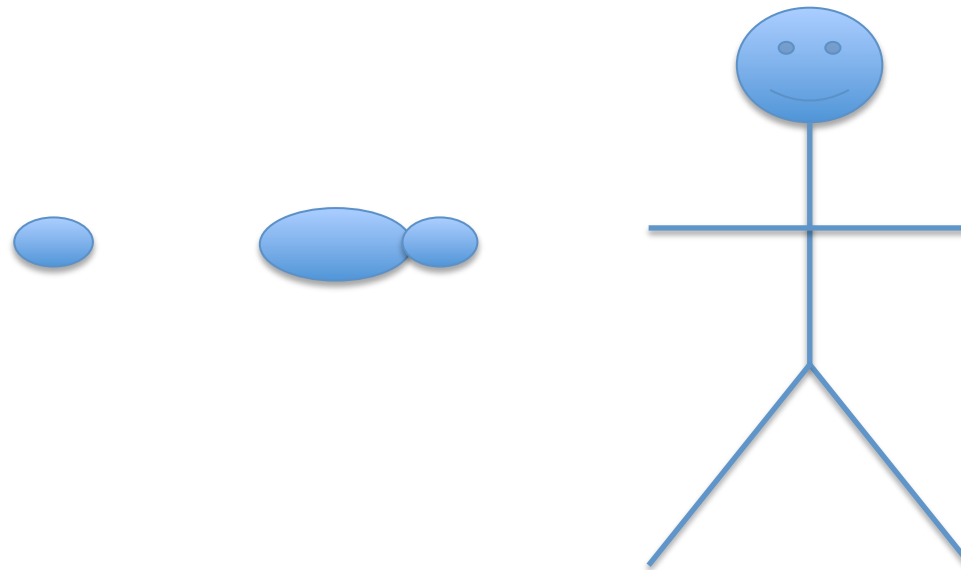
This is a limited (i.e. my) view of how to do crystallography

You have to find out what works for you

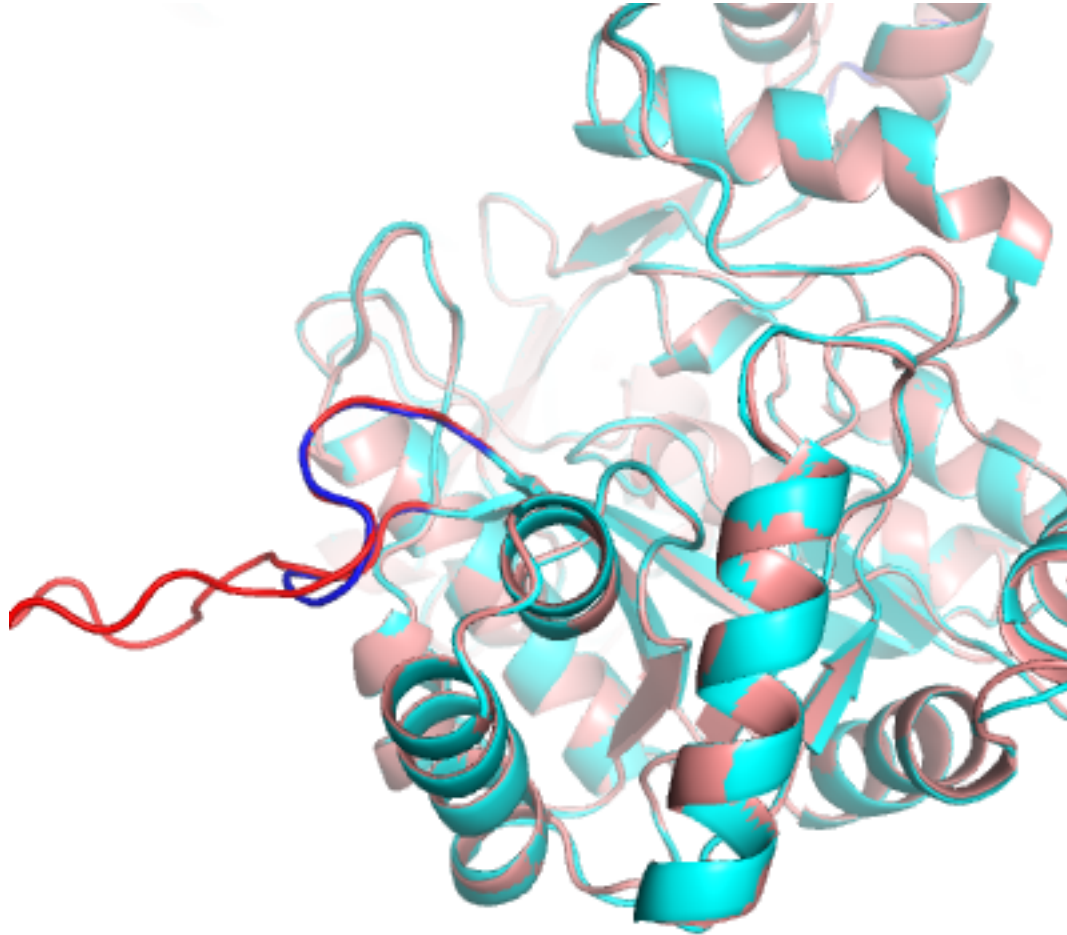
(But some of this might be useful)

What to crystallize: Different species

Bacterial:	Great diversity, Easy to work with
Archeal:	Half way between bacterial and eukaryotic
Eukaryotic:	more difficult, but sometimes essential



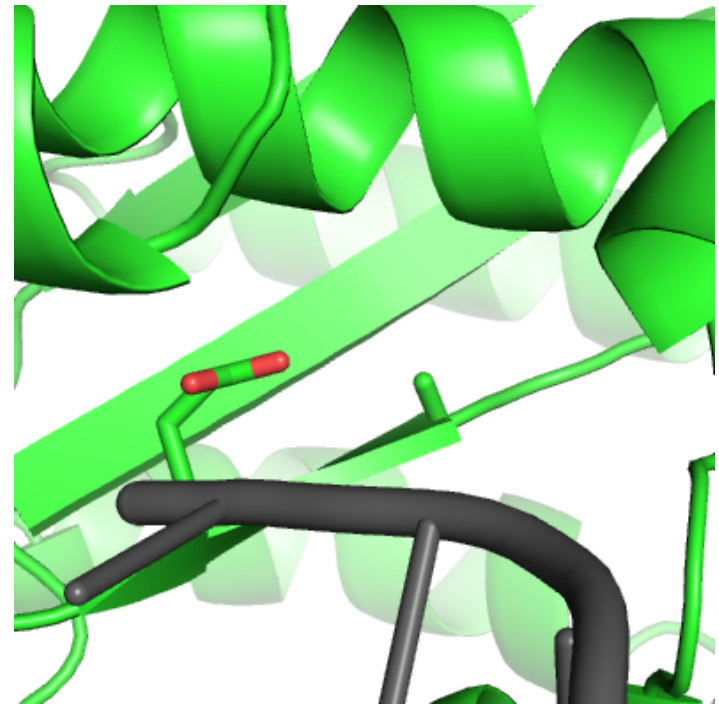
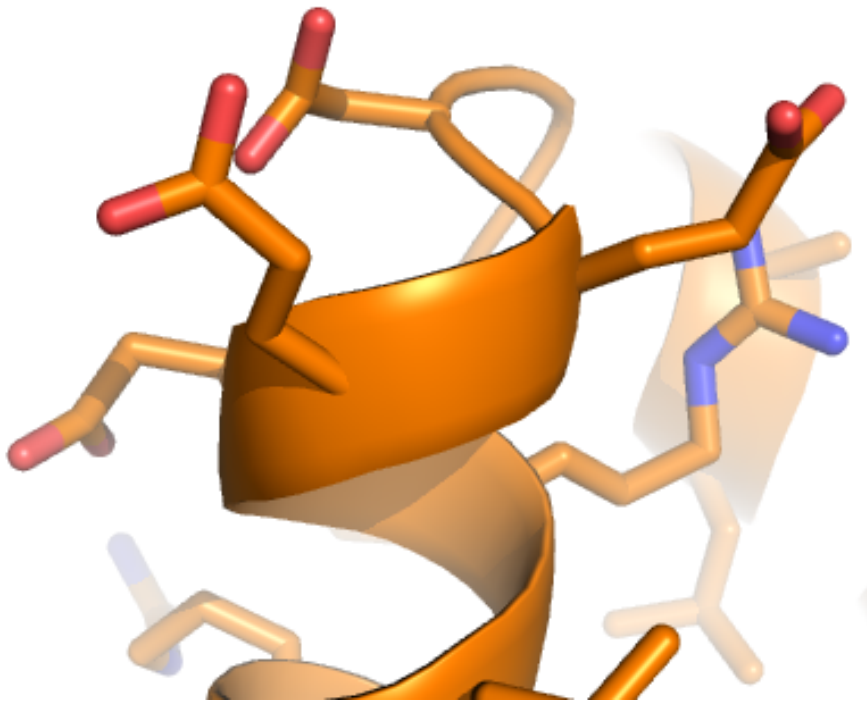
What to crystallize: Different constructs



Modeller (Andrej Sali, UCSF)

What to crystallize: make mutants

Surface engineering: hydrophylic residues at loops into hydrophobic residues
Mutate active site residues: catch it in the act

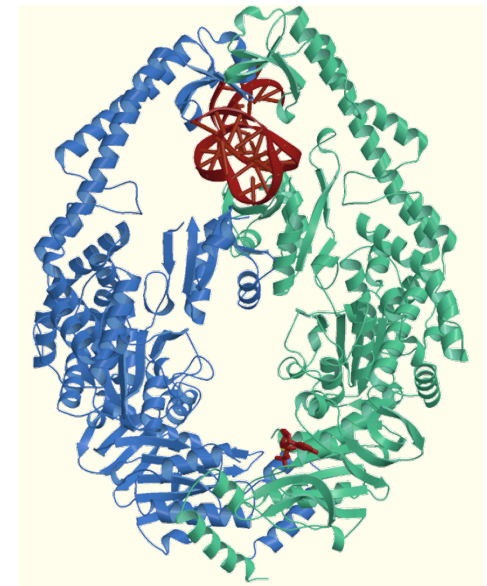
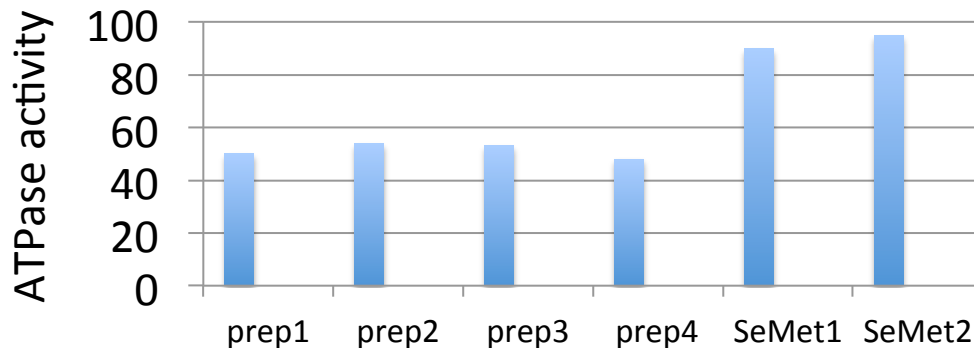


What to crystallize: add partner protein and/or substrate! (or anything else that will stabilize your protein)

- Partner protein (if complex)
- Peptide
- DNA/RNA
- ATP/GTP (or non-hydrolysable analogue)
- Inhibitor
- ...

But how do you know what to add??

Study your protein!



... or cross your fingers and hope for the best

X family

Pol β **GCCGCGGGAAA**
(Pelletier '94) **CGGCGCC**

Pol β **CGACTACGCGACAGCC**
(Batra '06) **GCTGATGCG** **GTCGG**

A family

Bacillus **CGTACTACGAGAGA**
(Kiefer '98) **GCATGATGC**

T7 phage **GCTTTTGCTGCCGG TCACGGTTCCC**
(Doublet '98) **CGAAAACGACGGCCAGTGCCAAG**

Taq **CTGGTGCCGCGGGAAA**
(Li '98) **GACCACGGCGCC**

B family

RB69 **GCGCCTGACGAATGGACA**
(Franklin '01) **GCGGACTGCTTACC_dT**

Y family

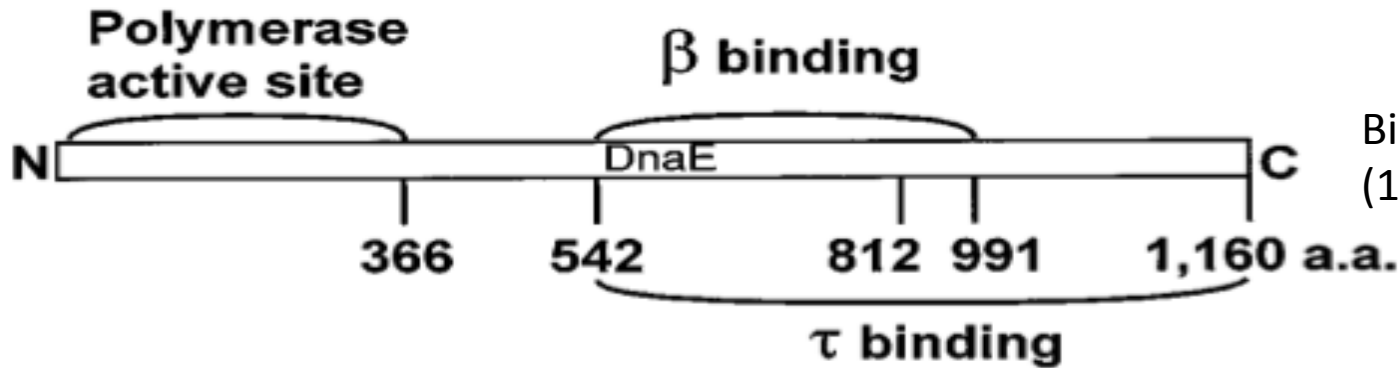
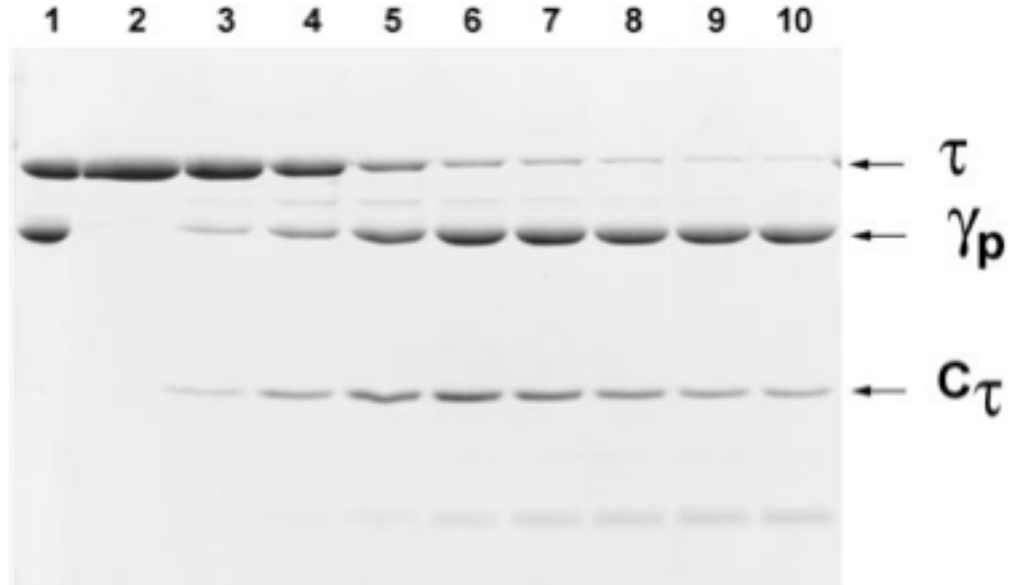
Dpo4 **CCCCCTTCCTGATTACT**
(Ling '01) **GGGGGAAGGACTAA**

A = added during crystallization
A = not visible in structure

What to crystallize: DO NOT...

..do limited proteolysis

.. believe everything that is published



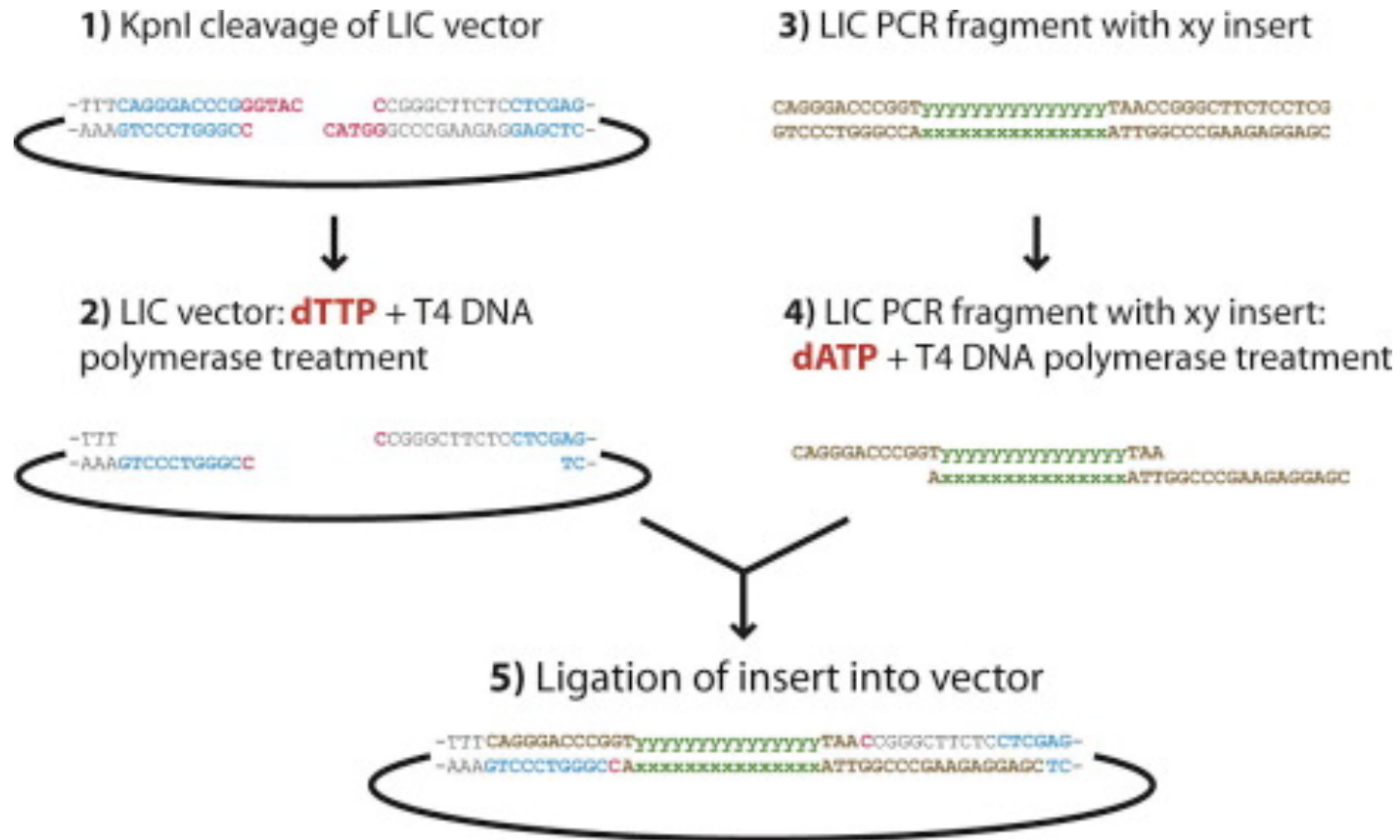
Biochemistry (1996)



Crystal Structure (2006)

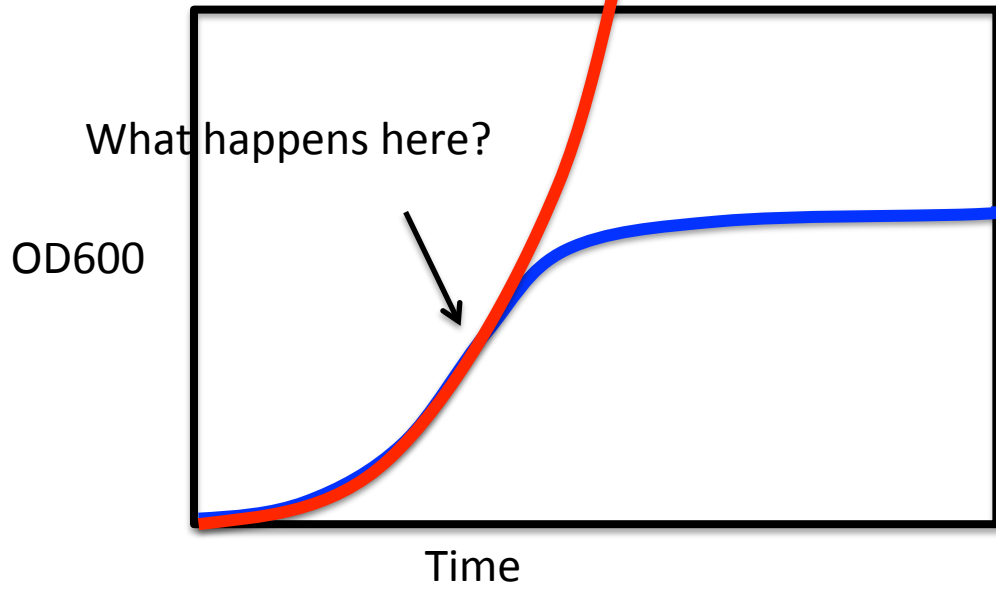
Active site: 401/403 β -bind: 920-924 τ -bind: 1072-1160

What to crystallize: how to clone



http://www2.lmb.internal/wiki/index.php/Lamers_lab -> cloning

Protein expression in E. coli



Studier, F. W. Protein production by auto-induction in high density shaking cultures. *Protein Expr Purif* **41**, 207–234 (2005).

Table 10

Effect of magnesium on saturation density in 2×YT and terrific broth (TRB)

Growth medium	Source	A_{600}	pH
ZYM-505	Local	12.0	7.05
2×YT	Local	5.7	8.37
2×YT + 2 mM MgSO ₄	Local	8.3	8.44
TRB	Gibco/BRL	3.6	7.73
TRB + 2 mM MgSO ₄	Gibco/BRL	18.6	8.21
TRB	Local	12.5	8.06
TRB + 2 mM MgSO ₄	Local	18.1	8.18

E. coli is easily satisfied...

Need enough food: 2xTY (or even better: terrific broth)

Need Mg: 1mM MgSO₄

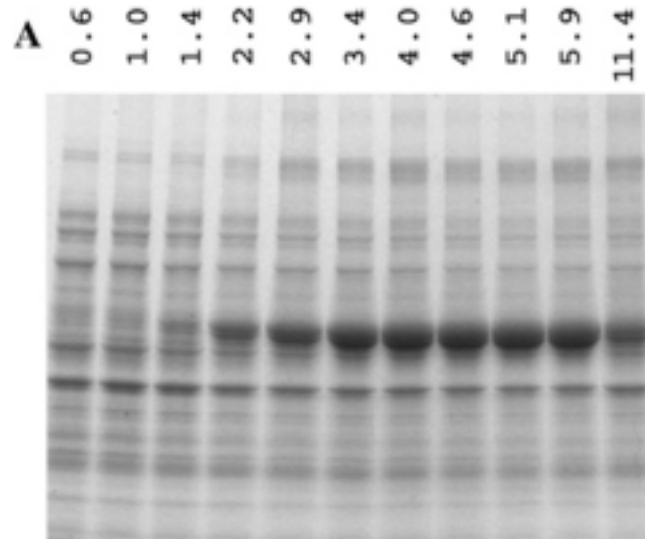
Need lots of O₂:use baffled flasks (Thomson UltraYield)

Prevent leaky expression: 1% glucose (and pLysS plasmid)

Don't like extra baggage (i.e your plasmids): do NOT do starter culture



Max protein production in 1-2 hrs...



Fool proof protocol:

Transform enough cell to plate out on 6 plates & grow overnight

Scrape ALL cells and inoculate 6 x 0.5 Ltr 2xTY + 1mM MgSO₄, 1% Glucose, Antibiotic

Grow 2-3 hrs at 37°C to OD₆₀₀=3-6 in BAFFLED UltraYield flasks (2.5 Ltr)

Add 1 volume of RT 2xTY (+Mg, Gluc, Antib, IPTG)

Express protein for 1-2 hrs @ 30°C

Harvest cells and freeze

=> 70-100g cells => 80-100mg protein (need ~10 mg to set up 2000 drops)

Sorry: I don't know much about protein expression in yeast, baculovirus or other systems

Don't ever say (or even think): "but this is how everyone does it"

Andrew Carter: Yeast to OD600=80

Imre Berger: multi protein expression in baculovirus

Wayne Hendrickson: SeMet expression for phasing

William Studier: using T7 phages for protein expression in E. coli

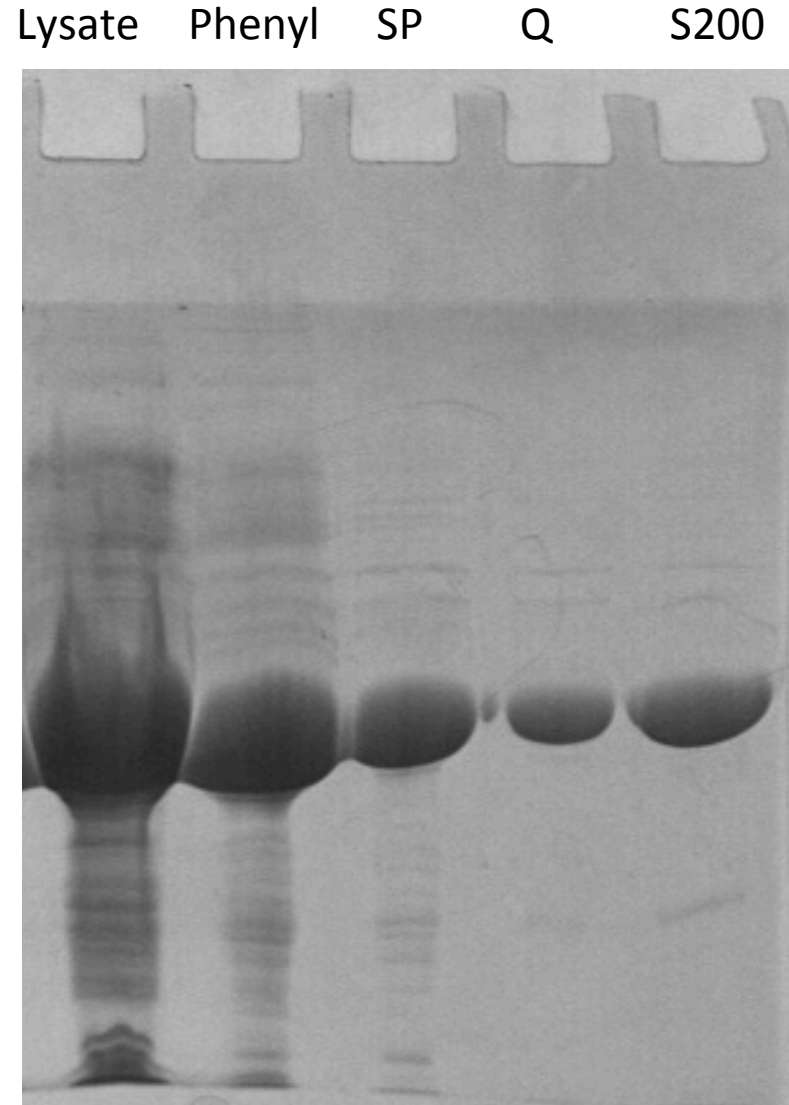
Protein purification

- Tags
- Hydrophobic
- Ion-exchange
- Affinity
- Size exclusion
- Buffer exchange
- Protein storage

www.gelifesciences.com

> Service & support

> Handbooks



Protein purification

Tags

Hydrophobic

Ion-exchange

Affinity

Size exclusion

Buffer exchange

Protein storage

Do you really need to a run a gel filtration run??

Only good if:

- You have lots of aggregates

- You have degradation products

⇒ Concentrating afterwards can do more harm then good



Protein purification

Tags

Hydrophobic

Ion-exchange

Affinity

Size exclusion

Buffer exchange

Protein storage

Instead of dialyzing try:

- * 5-10 fold dilution

- * Desalting column (30 minutes)

- * Changing pH by adding HCl or NaOH (within buffer capacity)

Protein purification

Tags

Hydrophobic

Ion-exchange

Affinity

Size exclusion

Buffer exchange

Protein storage

If you can, freeze your protein

Flash freeze protein in LN2. Use PCR tubes if needed

Thaw in hand, then store on ice

Find optimal storage buffer (use solubility screen)

Deng, J. *et al.* An improved protocol for rapid freezing of protein samples for long-term storage. *Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr.* **60**, 203–204 (2004).

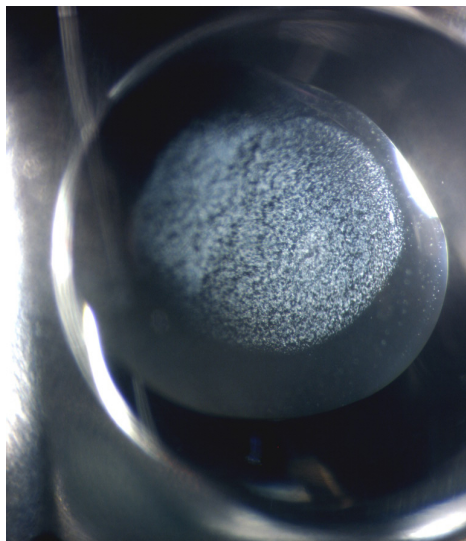
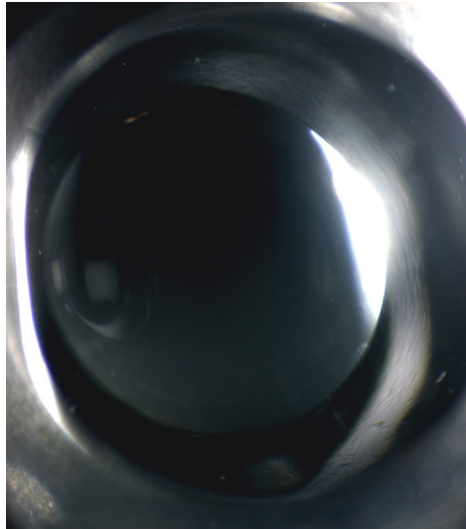
Protein characterization

1-10mg/ml

100nl/drop

Incubate 1-24 hrs

Solubility Screen

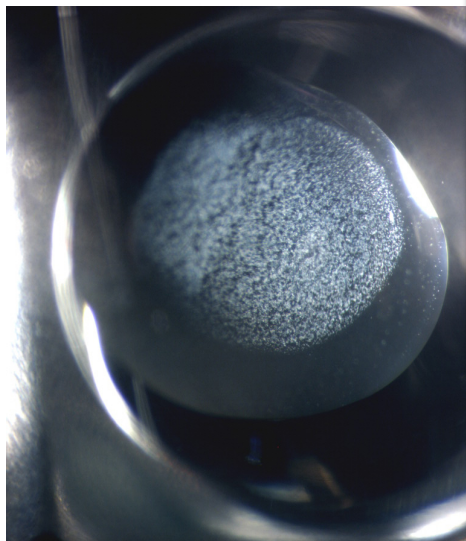
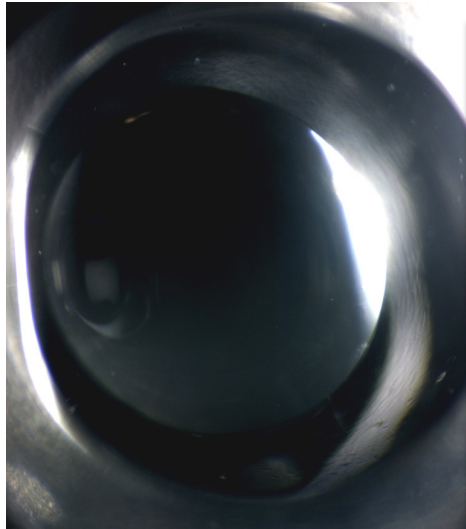


		Well			
		A1-B12	C1-D12	E1-F12	G1-H12
pH	Buffer (100mM)	No Additive	NaCl (150mM)	Glycerol (5%V/V)	NaCl & Glyc
5.0	K Acetate	A1 20% TCA	C1	E1	G1
5.5	MES	A2	C2	E2	G2
6.0	ADA	A3	C3	E3	G3
6.5	MES	A4	C4	E4	G4
6.5	BisTris	A5	C5	E5	G5
6.5	KHPO ₄	A6	C6	E6	G6
7.0	PIPES	A7	C7	E7	G7
7.0	Imidazole	A8	C8	E8	G8
7.0	ADA	A9	C9	E9	G9
7.0	MOPS	A10	C10	E10	G10
7.5	HEPES	A11	C11	E11	G11
7.5	KHPO ₄	A12	C12	E12	G12
7.5	DIPSO	B1	D1	F1	H1
7.5	Tricine	B2	D2	F2	H2
8.0	HEPES	B3	D3	F3	H3
8.0	Bicine	B4	D4	F4	H4
8.0	Tris	B5	D5	F5	H5
8.5	Tris	B6	D6	F6	H6
8.5	TABS	B7	D7	F7	H7
8.5	TAPS	B8	D8	F8	H8
9.0	CAPSO	B9	D9	F9	H9
9.0	CHES	B10	D10	F10	H10
9.5	Glycine	B11	D11	F11	H11
10.0	CAPS	B12	D12	F12	H12 EMPTY

Protein characterization

1-10mg/ml
 100nl/drop
 Incubate 1-24 hrs

Solubility Screen



		Well			
		A1-B12	C1-D12	E1-F12	G1-H12
pH	Buffer (100mM)	No Additive	NaCl (150mM)	Glycerol (5%V/V)	NaCl & Glyc

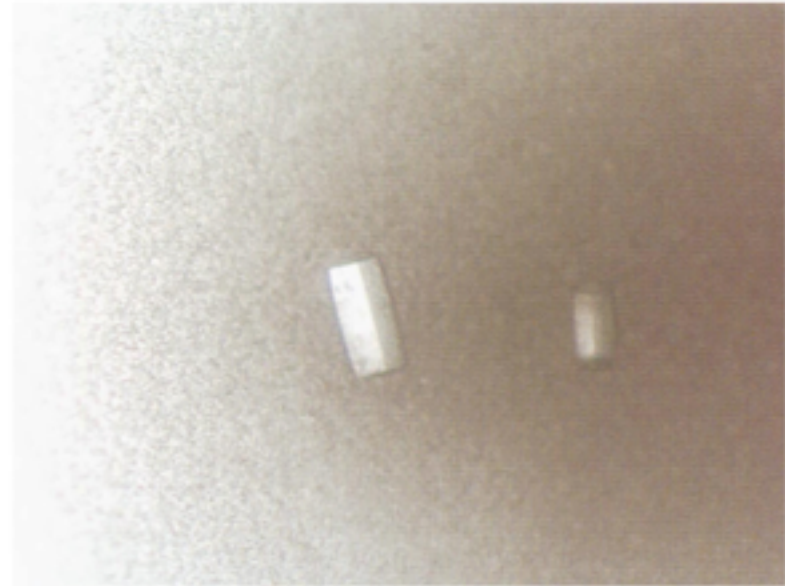
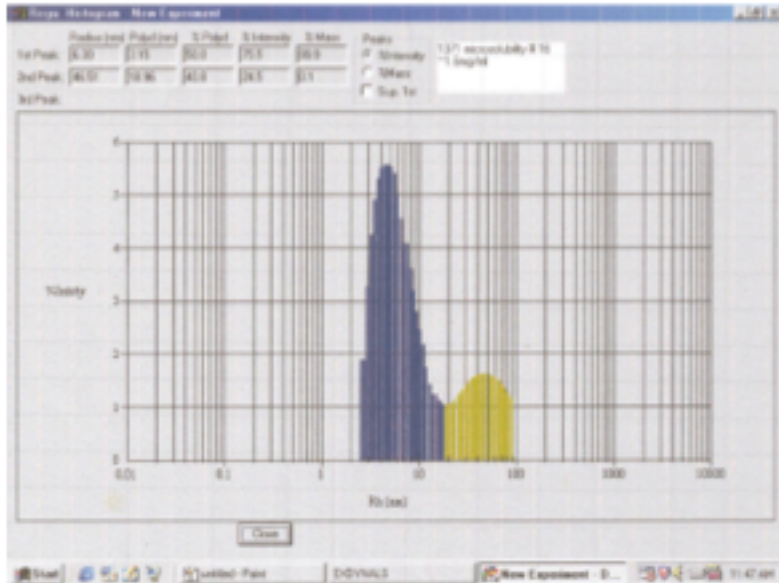
Now also available for:
 activity assays
 protein labeling
 cross-linking
 freezing

9.0	CAPSO	B9	D9	F9	H9
9.0	CHES	B10	D10	F10	H10
9.5	Glycine	B11	D11	F11	H11
10.0	CAPS	B12	D12	F12	H12 EMPTY

Protein characterization

Dynamic Light Scattering

5uL, 1-5mg/ml



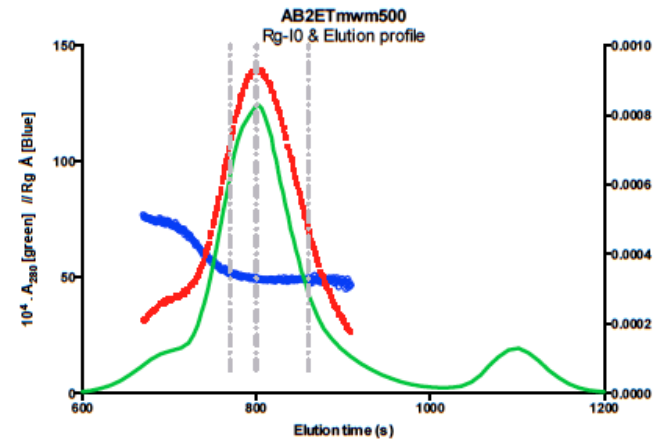
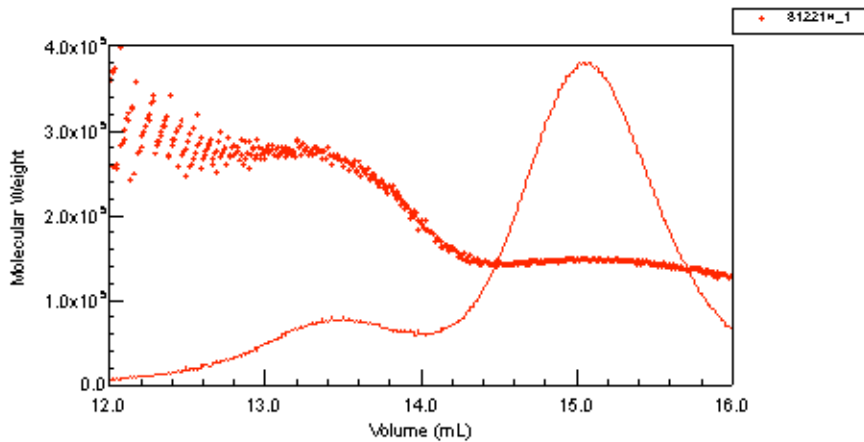
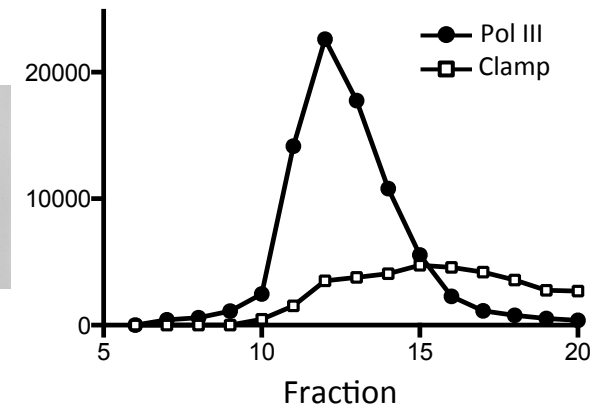
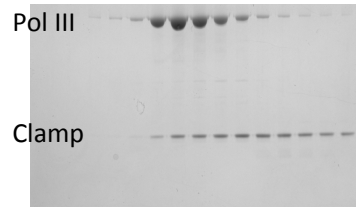
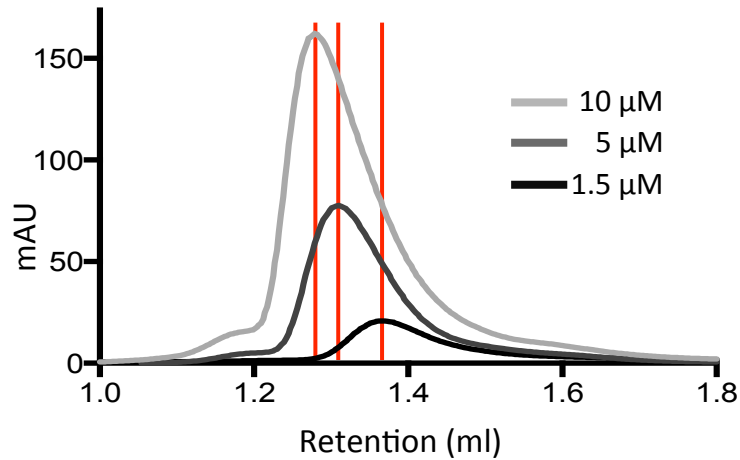
(d)

Monodisperse proteins give more crystal hits

Jancarik, J., Pufan, R., Hong, C., Kim, S.-H. & Kim, R. Optimum solubility (OS) screening: an efficient method to optimize buffer conditions for homogeneity and crystallization of proteins. *Acta Cryst* (2004). *D60*, 1670-1673 (2004)

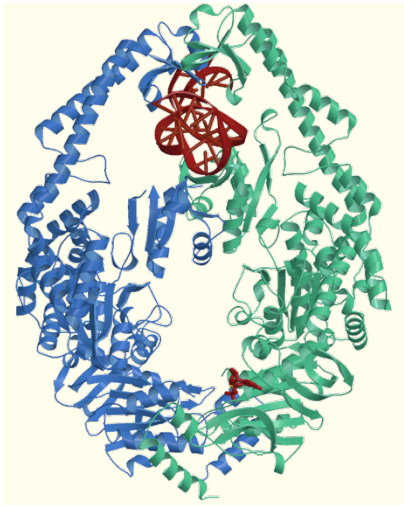
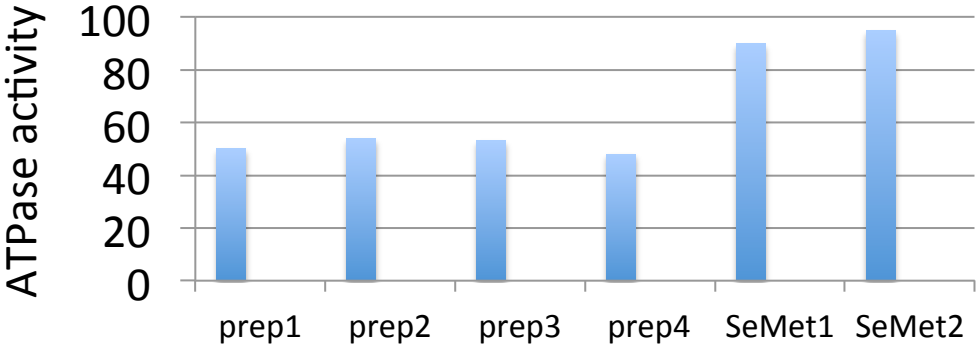
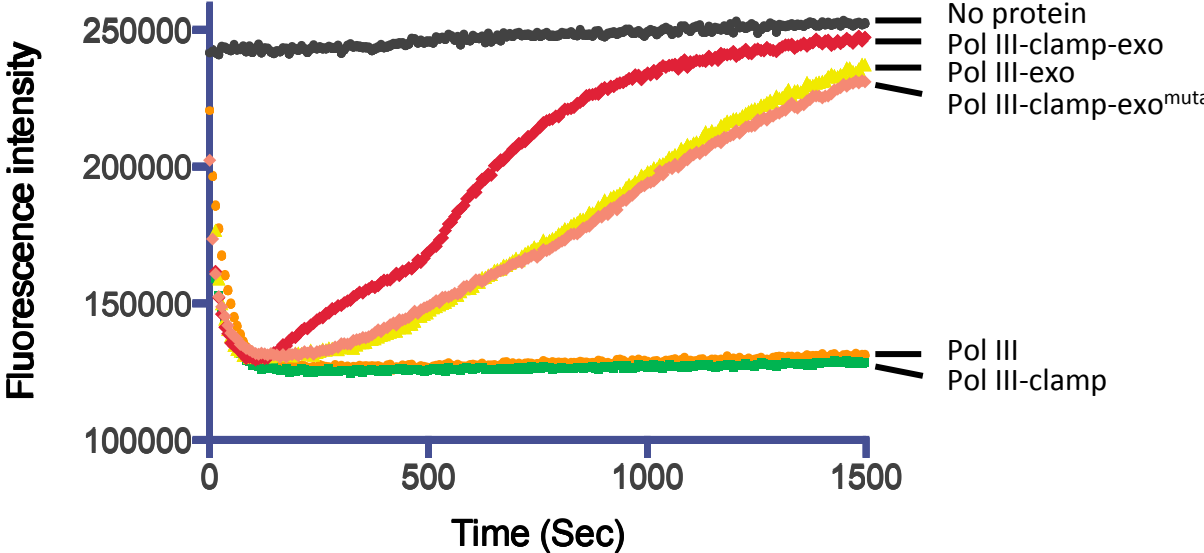
Protein characterization

Analytical gel filtration
SEC-MALS
SEC-SAXS



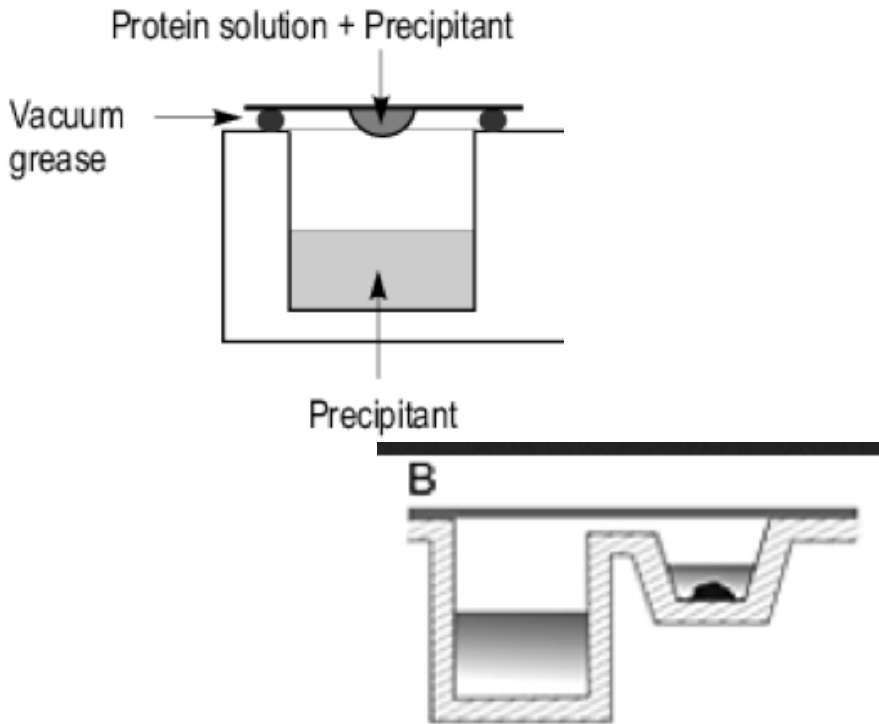
Protein characterization

Activity assay (Semet MutS)



Protein crystallization

Are robotic approaches the best way?



Diller DJ, Hol WG. An accurate numerical model for calculating the equilibration rate of a hanging-drop experiment. Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr. 1999 Mar;55(Pt 3):656-63. PubMed PMID: 10089462.

10/20 mg/ml

03/01/2012

(12)

	15	16	17	18	19	20
1+1 μ 0.1			+	+		
0.2			+	+	+	
0.3	+	+	+	+	+	
0.4		+				

(11)

	15	16	17	18	19	20
2.5+0.5 μ 0.1						
0.2					+	+
0.3	+	+	+	+	+	+
0.4				+	+	+

(6)

	15	16	17	18	19	20
0.2+0.2 μ 0.1						
0.2		*			+	+++
0.3	+	+	+++	++	+++	+++
0.4			+		+	

Cryocrystallography (freezing)

Principles of cryocrystallography (1)

Freeze in liquid nitrogen or gas stream?

Beware of the layer of cold air over the liquid nitrogen (2)

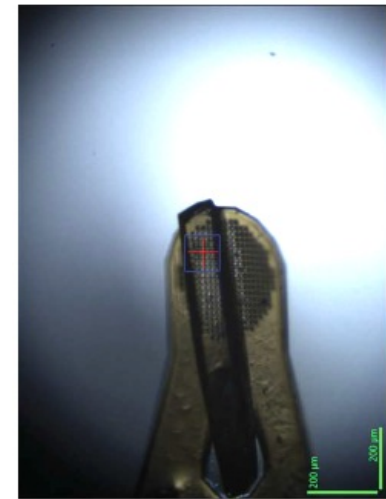
Test crystal at room temp: Mitegen crystal sleeve: MicroRT

Test different cryos & precipitant concentrations

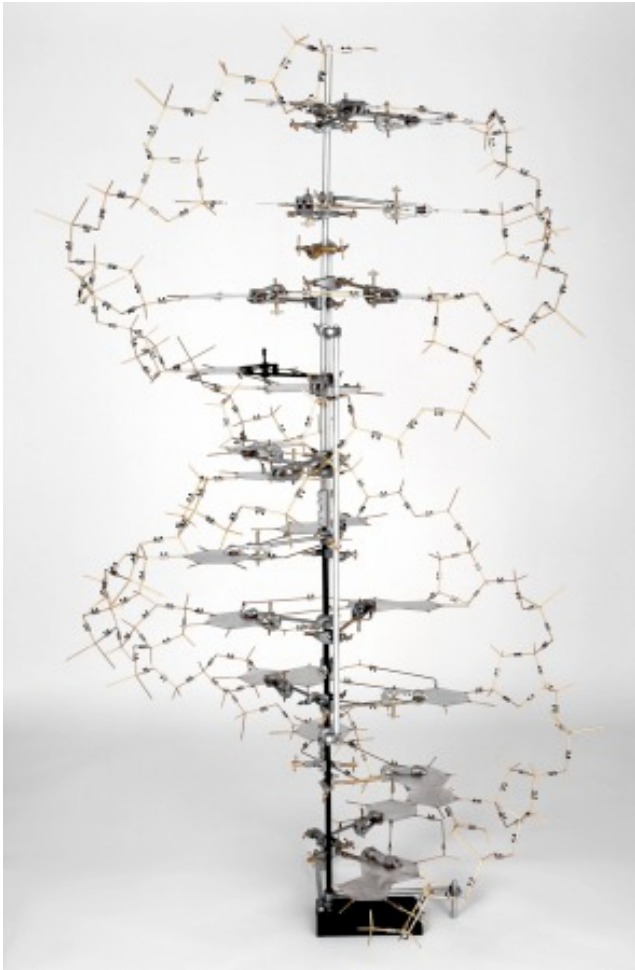
Remove any mother liquor (3)

Dehydrate with PEGs

Dehydrate with controlled humidified air (4)



1. Garman, E. F. & Schneider, T. R. Macromolecular Cryocrystallography. *J. Appl. Cryst* (1997). *30*, 211-237
2. Warkentin, M., Berejnov, V., Hussein, N. S. & Thorne, R. E. Hyperquenching for protein cryocrystallography. *J Appl Crystallogr* **39**, 805–811 (2006).
3. Pellegrini, E., Piano, D. & Bowler, M. W. Direct cryocooling of naked crystals: are cryoprotection agents always necessary? *Acta Cryst* (2011). *D67*, 902-906
4. Russi, S. *et al.* Inducing phase changes in crystals of macromolecules: status and perspectives for controlled crystal dehydration. *J. Struct. Biol.* **175**, 236–243 (2011).



First DNA structure, 1953
(Watson & Crick)



First protein structure: Haemoglobin 1959
(Perutz & Kendrew)

In a difficult project you're not going to succeed because you do the same as everyone else, but because you do something **different**...

Recommended reading:

Ligation Independent Cloning

Aslanidis C, de Jong PJ. Ligation-independent cloning of PCR products (LIC-PCR). *Nucleic Acids Res.* 1990 Oct 25;18(20):6069-74. PubMed PMID: 2235490

Protein expression

Studier, F. W. Protein production by auto-induction in high density shaking cultures. *Protein Expr Purif* **41**, 207–234 (2005).

Protein engineering

Derewenda ZS. Application of protein engineering to enhance crystallizability and improve crystal properties. *Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr.* 2010 May;66(Pt 5):604-15. PubMed PMID: 20445236
SERP server <http://services.mbi.ucla.edu/SERP/>

Protein purification

www.gelifesciences.com > Service & support > Handbooks

Hanging drop diffusion

Diller DJ, Hol WG. An accurate numerical model for calculating the equilibration rate of a hanging-drop experiment. *Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr.* 1999 Mar;55(Pt 3):656-63. PubMed PMID: 10089462

Cryo crystallography

Garman, E. F. & Schneider, T. R. Macromolecular Cryocrystallography. *J. Appl. Cryst* (1997). *30*, 211-237

Warkentin, M., Berejnov, V., Hussein, N. S. & Thorne, R. E. Hyperquenching for protein cryocrystallography. *J Appl Crystallogr* **39**, 805–811 (2006)

Pellegrini, E., Piano, D. & Bowler, M. W. Direct cryocooling of naked crystals: are cryoprotection agents always necessary? *Acta Cryst* (2011). *D67*, 902-906

Russi, S et al. Inducing phase changes in crystals of macromolecules: status and perspectives for controlled crystal dehydration. *J. Struct. Biol.* **175**, 236-243 (2011)

When all goes well...

