### **Data Sheet**



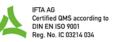
Jena Bioscience

# JBScreen Classic 9

Cat.-No: CS-109L

Number	Precipitant 1	Precipitant 2	Buffer	рН	Additive
A 1	5 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM HEPES Sodium Salt	7.5	None
A 2	10 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM Sodium Acetate	4.6	200 mM Calcium Chloride
A 3	10 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM HEPES Sodium Salt	7.5	200 mM Sodium Citrate
A 4	10 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	10 mM Magnesium Chloride
A 5	12 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	50 mM Sodium Chloride
A 6	15 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM MES Sodium Salt	6.5	200 mM Sodium Citrate
B 1	15 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM HEPES Sodium Salt	7.5	200 mM Sodium Citrate
B 2	15 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM HEPES Sodium Salt	7.5	200 mM Magnesium Chloride
в З	15 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	200 mM Ammonium Acetate
B 4	20 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM Sodium Acetate	4.6	200 mM Calcium Chloride
B 5	20 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM HEPES Sodium Salt	7.5	200 mM Sodium Citrate
B 6	25 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM HEPES Sodium Salt	7.5	100 mM Magnesium Chloride
C 1	30 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM MES Sodium Salt	6.5	200 mM Sodium Citrate
C 2	30 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM HEPES Sodium Salt	7.5	200 mM Magnesium Chloride
С З	30 % w/v 2-Propanol	None	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	200 mM Ammonium Acetate
C 4	25 % w/v tert-Butanol	None	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	100 mM Calcium Chloride
C 5	35 % w/v tert-Butanol	None	100 mM Sodium Citrate	5.6	None
C 6	200 mM Ammonium dihydrogen Phosphate	None	None		None
D 1	200 mM Potassium / Sodium Tartrate	None	None		None
D 2	200 mM Magnesium Acetate	None	None		None
D 3	400 mM Ammonium dihydrogen Phosphate	None	None		None
D 4	400 mM Potassium / Sodium Tartrate	None	None		None
D 5	400 mM Potassium / Sodium Tartrate	None	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	None
D 6	500 mM Ammonium dihydrogen Phosphate	None	None		200 mM Sodium Citrate

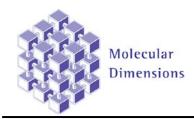
### **Data Sheet**



Jena Bioscience

### JBScreen Classic 10 Cat.-No: CS-110L

Number	Precipitant 1	Precipitant 2	Buffer	рН	Additive
A 1	500 mM Sodium Acetate	None	100 mM Imidazol <del>e</del> HCl	8.0	None
A 2	700 mM Sodium Citrate	None	100 mM HEPES Sodium Salt	7.5	None
A 3	700 mM Lithium Sulfate	None	100 mM TrisHCl	8.5	None
A 4	800 mM Potassium / Sodium Tartrate	None	100 mM HEPES Sodium Salt	7.5	None
A 5	1.0 M Ammonium dihydrogen Phosphate	None	100 mM Sodium Citrate	5.6	None
A 6	1.0 M Ammonium dihydrogen Phosphate	None	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	None
B 1	1.0 M Lithium Sulfate	None	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	10 mM Nickel (II) Chloride
B 2	1.0 M Sodium Acetate	None	100 mM Imidazol <del>e</del> HCl	8.0	None
в 3	1.0 M Sodium Formate	None	100 mM Sodium Acetate	4.6	None
B 4	1.4 M Sodium Acetate	None	100 mM MES Sodium Salt	6.5	None
B 5	1.4 M Sodium Citrate	None	100 mM HEPES Sodium Salt	7.5	None
B 6	1.5 M Lithium Sulfate	None	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	None
С 1	1.5 M Sodium Citrate	None	None	6.5	None
C 2	1.6 M Magnesium Sulfate	None	100 mM MES Sodium Salt	6.5	None
С З	1.6 M Potassium / Sodium Tartrate	None	100 mM MES Sodium Salt	6.5	None
C 4	2.0 M Ammonium Formate	None	100 mM MES Sodium Salt	6.5	None
C 5	2.0 M Ammonium dihydrogen Phosphate	None	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	None
C 6	2.0 M Sodium Formate	None	None		None
D 1	2.0 M Magnesium Chloride	None	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	None
D 2	2.0 M Sodium Chloride	None	100 mM MES Sodium Salt	6.5	200 mM Sodium Acetate
D 3	2.0 M Sodium Formate	None	100 mM Sodium Acetate	4.6	None
D 4	1.0 M Ammonium dihydrogen Phosphate	30 % w/v Glycerol	100 mM Tris-HCl	8.5	None
D 5	4.0 M Sodium Chloride	None	100 mM HEPES Sodium Salt	7.5	None
D 6	3.0 M Sodium Formate	None	None		None





## Clear Strategy<sup>™</sup> Screen I MD1-14

A  $6 \times 4$  matrix screen<sup>\*</sup> that offers a more rational, logical and flexible approach to crystallization experiments.

The kit contains 24 stock solutions (10ml) and five pH'd 1M buffers allowing full control of the pH of the screen solutions and facilitating cryoprotection and potential incorporation of anomalous scatters

MD1-14 is presented as a 24 x  $10^{\dagger}$  mL stock conditions + 2 x 10 mL of 5 different pH'd buffers.

#### Features of Clear Strategy I:

- Allows user defined pH.
- Uncoupling of pH from screen.
- Aids rational design of subsequent trials
- Maintains 'folding homogeneity' of protein.
- Provides cryoprotection of crystals.
- Provides potential anomalous scattering centres.
- Interchangeable components.

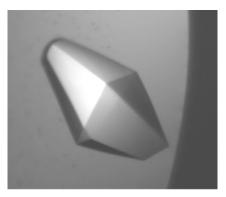
#### Introduction

Clear Strategy Screens are designed to offer a more individual and alternative approach to crystallization problems. Their 'inherently simple design and their flexible nature' provide a logical platform for further modification and optimization of crystallization experiments.

**Clear Strategy Screen I (CSS-I)** was designed with the following principles in mind:

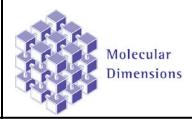
- 1. Enzyme proteins as a target.
- 2. Full control of screen solution pH.
- 3. Cryoprotection of crystals.
- 4. Rational planning of further experiments.
- 5. Provision of potential anomalous scattering centres.

One of the main principles behind the formulation of the CSS-I screen was to increase the rate of successful crystallization of enzymatic proteins. It yielded crystals for several nuclear receptor complexes1, proteins involved in the process of bacterial sporulation, fragments of fibrinogen and growth factors. Crystals of a given protein were often obtained simultaneously in several different conditions. Recently, the ability to control pH was used successfully in the optimization of the crystallization of the 70S ribosome complexed with mRNA and tRNA.



Crystal of the AAA domain of an ATP dependent protease, FtsH, grown using CSS1. Kryzywda *et al* (2002), Acta Cryst. **D58**, 1066

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>\*</sup> Developed by Dr. A M Brzozowski and J. Walton from the Structural Biology Laboratory at The University of York and all kits produced are under an exclusive licence from The University of York, UK. <sup>†</sup> Our tubes are overfilled to 11 mL.





#### pH control

One of the most important parameters in the crystallization process is pH. The formulation of both Clear Strategy Screens at 90% of their final volumes leaves the choice of the pH of the screen to the user. Typically the pH of 0.9ml of the screen solution can be adjusted by the addition of 0.1ml of 1M stock buffer.

The starting pH depends upon prior knowledge of each protein's properties, such as purification characteristics, isoelectric point, solubility/stability, pH-aggregation dependence estimated by dynamic light scattering (DLS) and previous crystallization experience with related proteins.

If the optimum pH is unclear, cacodylate buffer at pH 6.5 can be used as a first choice. This covers a broad plateau of pKa values of individual amino acids and provides additional protection against potential specific protein aggregation caused by free –SH groups.

Clear Strategy Screen I shows that the rational use of pH can accelerate successful crystallogenesis through the minimum number of trials.

#### Cryoprotection

The CSS-I simple but efficient  $6 \times 4$  matrix was designed with some built in provision for the straightforward cryoprotection of any resultant crystals. Crystals obtained with PEGs of 2000 and 4000 MW may be cryoprotected using the same PEGs at their concentrations (app. 30%-35% w/v). Potential cryoprotection of the crystals grown with PEG 8000 and 20,000 has been facilitated by the introduction of additional PEGs of smaller molecular weights. Both PEG 1000 and 550 MW are good cryoprotectants at higher concentrations.

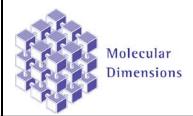
#### **Rational design of further experiments**

One of the main aims of the **Clear Strategy I** formulation is that the underlying principles should be very transparent to the user. A simple matrix of different PEGs Vs different salts combined with simultaneous control of pH enables both easy interpretation of results and planning of the next experiments. A new set of conditions can easily be achieved by an increase in the salt or PEG concentration, a shift towards one of the two mixed PEGs or even a change of the pH.

#### Anomalous scattering centres

The coupling of new crystallization screens with modern methods to solve the crystallographic phase problem is of special importance for high throughput crystallography. One of the easiest ways to implement this<sup>3</sup> is by soaking protein crystals in cryoprotectants containing Br or l<sup>-</sup>.

To increase the chance of the application of this important approach, one set of **CSS-1** conditions includes potassium bromide. Several well diffracting crystals have been obtained from these conditions and we are currently evaluating whether initial phase estimates can be obtained through location of anomalous scatter sites.





#### To set up a screen:

Typically the pH of 0.9ml of the screen solution can be adjusted by the addition of 0.1ml of 1M stock buffer. Therefore,  $10 \times$  concentrate (1M) buffer should be added to a stock solution in the proportions of 1:9.

e.g. 50  $\mu$ L buffer to 450  $\mu$ L stock solution

100 μL buffer to 900 μL stock solution.

Each kit contains 24 stock solutions and the following buffers (1M):

Sodium acetate – pH 4.5

Sodium acetate – pH 5.5

Sodium cacodylate – pH 6.5

Tris – pH 7.5

Tris – pH 8.5

All buffers are titrated to specified pH using glacial acetic acid.

#### **Formulation Notes:**

CSSI reagents are formulated using ultrapure water (>18.0 M\Omega) and are sterile-filtered using 0.22  $\mu m$  filters. No preservatives are added.

Final pH may vary from that specified on the datasheet. Molecular Dimensions will be happy to discuss the precise formulation of individual reagents.

Individual reagents and stock solutions for optimization are available from Molecular Dimensions.

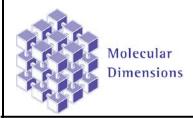
Enquiries regarding CSSI formulation, interpretation of results or optimization strategies are welcome. Please e-mail, fax or phone your query to Molecular Dimensions.

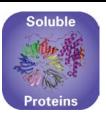
Contact and product details can be found at www.moleculardimensions.com

Manufacturer's safety data sheets are available to download from our website.

#### References

- 1) Brzozowski and Walton (2001) J. Appl. Cryst. **34**, 97 101.
- 2) Selmer *et al* (2006), Science **313**, 1935 1942.
- Dauter, Z, Dauter, M & Rajashankar, K. R. (2000), Acta Cryst. D56, 232 – 237



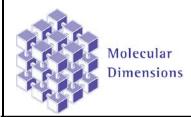


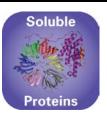
	Clear Strat	egy Screen I	Conditions	MD1-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6
0.3 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.8 M
Na acetate	Li <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	KBr	KSCN	Na formate
25% PEG	25% PEG	25% PEG	25% PEG	25% PEG	25% PEG
2000 MME	2000 MME	2000 MME	2000 MME	2000 MME	2000 MME
7	8	9	10	11	12
0.3 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.8 M
Na acetate	Li <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	KBr	KSCN	Na formate
15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
PEG 4000	PEG 4000	PEG 4000	PEG 4000	PEG 4000	PEG 4000
13	14	15	16	17	18
0.3 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.8 M
Na acetate	Li <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	KBr	KSCN	Na formate
10% PEG 8000+	10% PEG 8000+	10% PEG 8000+	10% PEG 8000+	10% PEG 8000+	10% PEG 8000+
10% PEG 1000	10% PEG 1000	10% PEG 1000	10% PEG 1000	10% PEG 1000	10% PEG 1000
19	20	21	22	23	24
0.3 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.2 M	0.8 M
Na acetate	Li <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	KBr	KSCN	Na formate
8% PEG 20,000 +	8% PEG 20,000 +	8% PEG 20,000 +	8% PEG 20,000 +	8% PEG 20,000 +	8% PEG 20,000 +
8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
PEG 500 MME	PEG 500 MME	PEG 500 MME	PEG 500 MME	PEG 500 MME	PEG 500 MME

Abbreviations: Na acetate, Sodium acetate trihydrate; Li<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, lithium sulfate; MgCl<sub>2</sub>, Magnesium chloride hexahydrate; KBr, Potassium bromide; KSCN, Potassium thiocyanate; Na formate, sodium formate; PEG, polyethylene glycol (concentrations quoted as w/v %); MME, monomethyl ether;

Manufacturer's safety data sheets are available from our website or by scanning the QR code here:







Catalogue Description		Catalogue Code
Clear Strategy Screen I	(24 x 10 mL + 5 x 10 mL buffers)	MD1-14
Clear Strategy Screen II	(24 x 10 mL + 5 x 10 mL buffers)	MD1-15
Clear Strategy Screen I & II (Combination Screen)	(48 x 10 mL kit + 10 x 10 mL buf	fers) MD1-16
Clear Strategy I HT-96	(96 x 1 mL)	MD1-31
Clear Strategy II HT-96	(96 x 1 mL)	MD1-32
Cacodylate-free versions		
Clear Strategy Screen I	(24 x 10 mL + 5 x 10 mL buffers)	MD1-14-CF
Clear Strategy Screen II	(24 x 10 mL + 5 x 10 mL buffers)	MD1-15-CF
Clear Strategy Screen I & II (Combination Screen)	(48 x 10 mL kit + 10 x 10 mL buf	fers) MD1-16-CF
Clear Strategy I HT-96	(96 x 1 mL)	MD1-31-CF
Clear Strategy II HT-96	(96 x 1 mL)	MD1-32-CF
Single Reagents		
Clear Strategy Screen I Clear Strategy Screen II Clear Strategy I HT-96 Clear Strategy II HT-96	(100 mL) (100 mL) (100 mL) (100 mL)	MDSR-14 - tube number MDSR-15 - tube number MDSR-31 - well number MDSR-32 - well number

For Clear Strategy<sup>™</sup> Screen stock reagents visit our Optimization page on our website.