

The Protein Expression and Purification Facilities



<http://wolfson.huji.ac.il/expression>



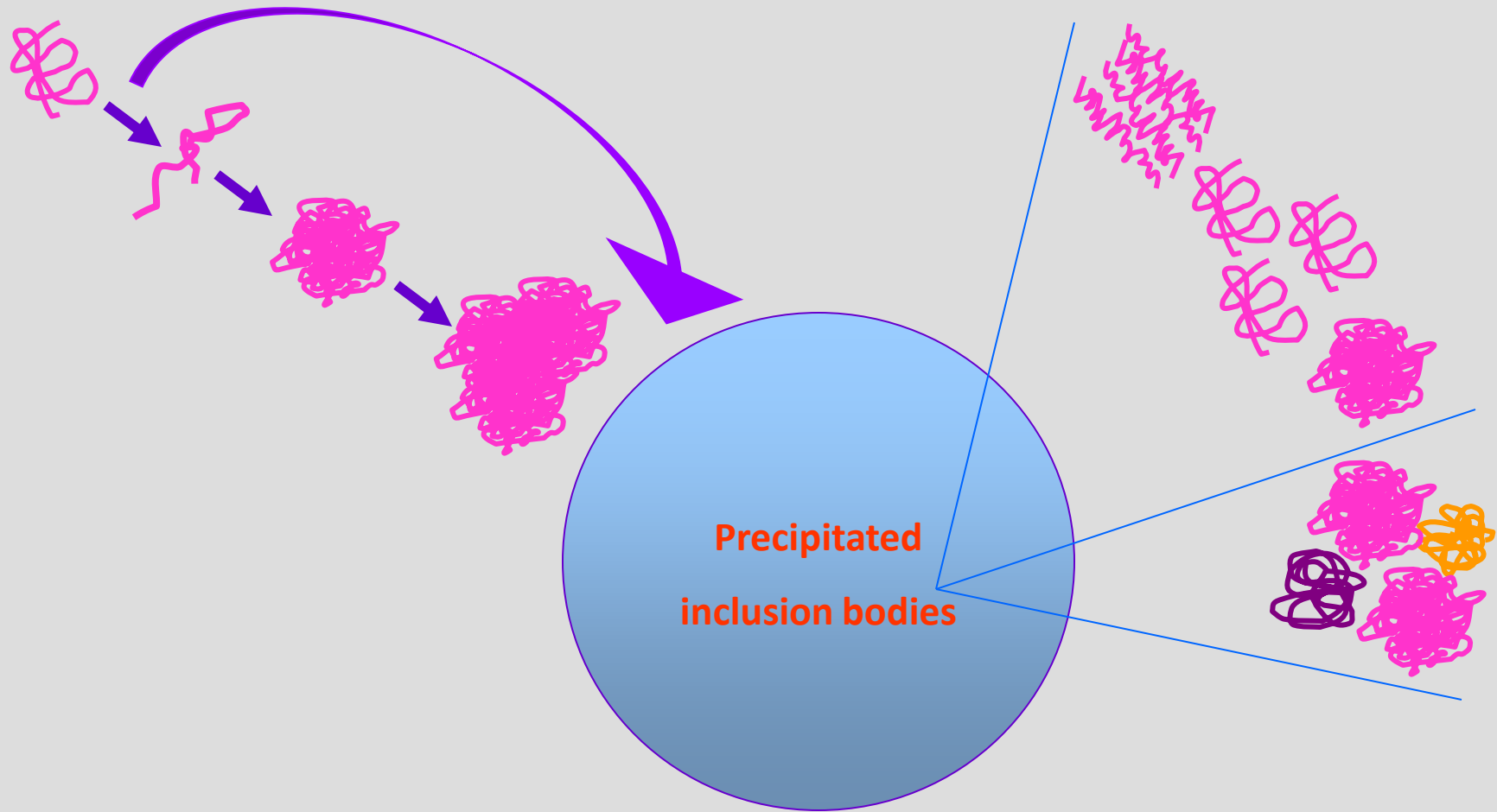
<http://wolfson.huji.ac.il/purification>

Main headache : Aggregation!!



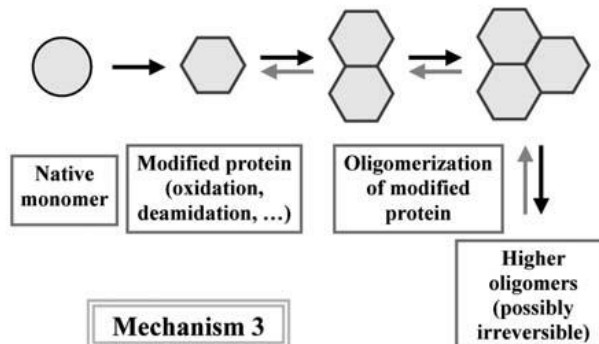
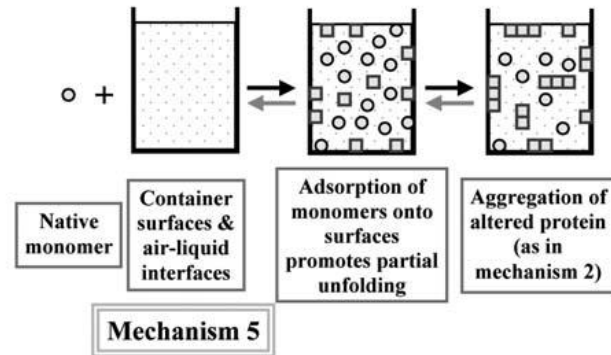
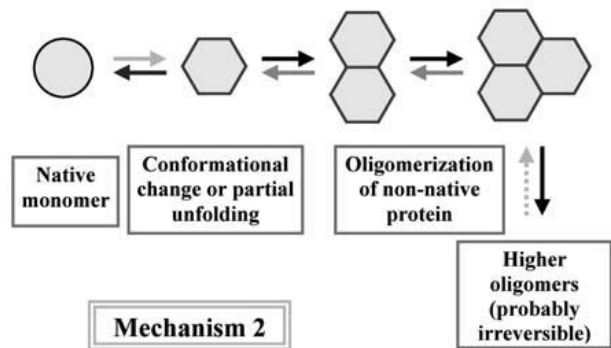
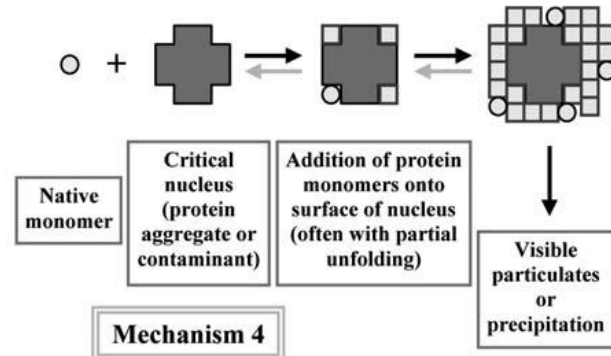
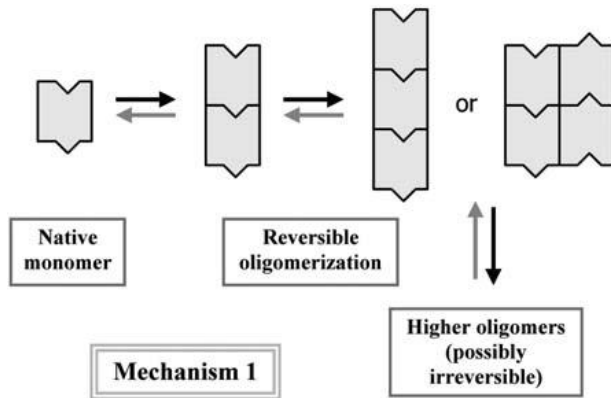
- **But where can aggregation start?**
- Expression
- Cell lysis and sample preparation
- Purification
- Storage

Protein aggregates – structure models



Mechanisms of Protein Aggregation

Philo J. Current Pharmac. Biotech. (2009), 10, 348-351



Nucleation!!
Continuous Progression

How can we identify aggregates?

Insoluble aggregates

- 100 μ m – 1mm or more: Can be detected by eye
- 1 μ m - ~100 μ m: Can be detected by absorbance (340, 490 or 600nm)

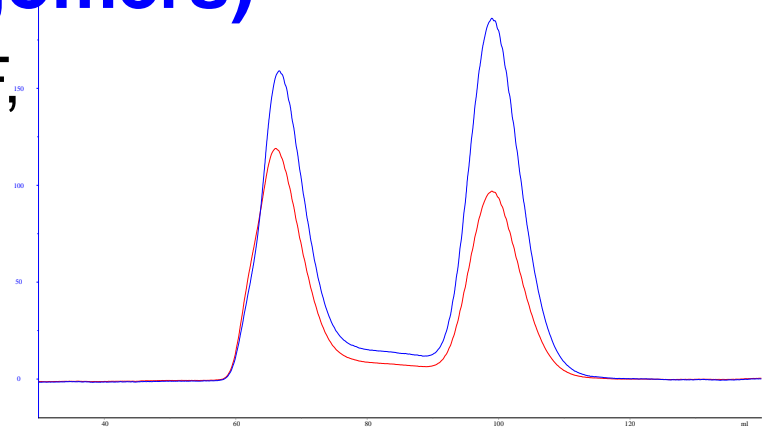
= Removed by filtration or centrifugation



Soluble aggregates (dimers-oligomers)

- 10nm - ~ 1 μ m. Can be detected by GF, light scattering, native gels

= Removed by chromatography (mainly GF) & ultrafiltration



Aggregation = several types of interactions

- Exposure of hydrophobic surfaces

Denaturation or small perturbations

- Covalent aggregates

Incorrect intermolecular disulfide bridges, bityrosine

- Reversible protein aggregation

Weak non-covalent interactions. (Due to changes in solution conditions: protein concentration / change in pH / conductivity / polarity)

Soluble – Insoluble

Covalent – Non-covalent

Reversible – Irreversible

Folded – Unfolded

The Challenge:

Intrinsically Disordered Proteins (IDP)

Should get even MORE special
treatment

Intrinsically disordered protein and unstructured domains

Also known as: Natively unfolded proteins

- Protein-protein & domain-domain interactions
- Structural flexibility that enables binding to a large number of partner ligands
- Implications for regulation, activity and function

Commonly used affinity Tags and fusion proteins

Tag	Size (aa)	Resin
His	5-15	Ni/Co
Streptag II	8	StrepTactin
Chitin-binding domain	52	Chitin
SUMO	~100	Ni/Co
6His-Thioredoxin	~115	Ni/Co
GST	~200	Glutathion
MBP	~400	Amylose
6His-NusA	~500	Ni/Co

Lipoyl domain fusion tag (HLT)



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Lipoyl domain:

N-terminal part of the lipoyl domain in *B. Stearothermophilus* E2p
→ Extremely soluble and often prevent proteins to form IB

- Extremely resistant to proteases
- Known NMR structure
- Difficult to crystallize
- 109 amino acids
- MW: 11994.3 Da
- Theoretical pI: 4.53

- Over-expression of IDP
 - NMR studies

Additives and Stabilizers

- **Reduce protein-protein interaction**
- Keep protein at lower concentration
- High salt concentration
- Protect correct disulfide bonds
- Chaotropes as Urea or aggregation suppressors as Arginine
- Protect exposed hydrophobic sites with PEG, citrate, and non-ionic detergents (below the CMC)

- **More Additives to stabilize the native state:**
- Glycerol, Sucrose, Sorbitol, Trehalose, Glycine, etc

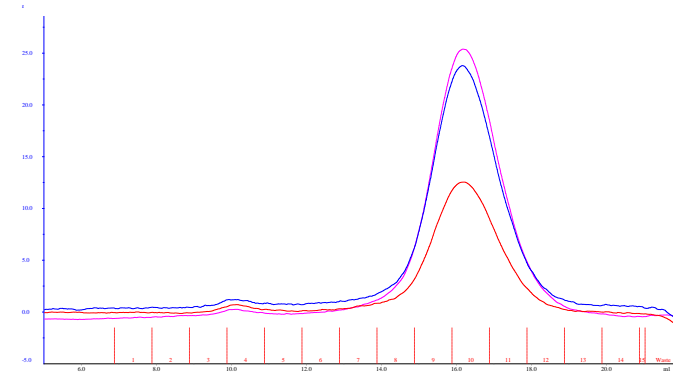
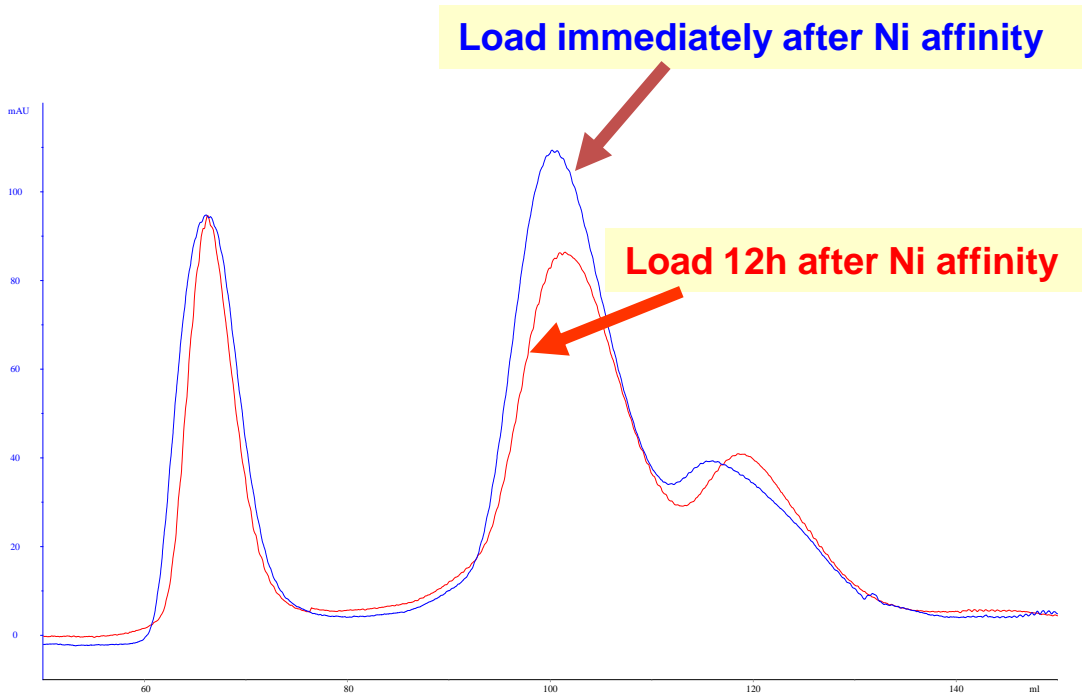
Agents that may promote protein solubility

	Additive	Recommended concentration range
Kosmotropes	MgSO ₄	0–0.4 M
	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	0–0.3 M
	Na ₂ SO ₄	0–0.2 M
	Cs ₂ SO ₄	0–0.2 M
Weak kosmotropes	NaCl	0–1 M
	KCl	0–1 M
Chaotropes	CaCl ₂	0–0.2 M
	MgCl ₂	0–0.2 M
	LiCl	0–0.8 M
	RbCl	0–0.8 M
	NaSCN	0–0.2 M
	NaI	0–0.4 M
	NaClO ₄	0–0.4 M
	NaBr	0–0.4 M
	Urea	0–1.5 M
Amino acids	Glycine	0.5–2%
	L-arginine	0–5 M
Sugars and polyhydric alcohols	Sucrose	0–1 M
	Glucose	0–2 M
	Lactose	0.1–0.5 M
	Ethylene glycol	0–60% v/v
	Xylitol	0–30% w/v
	Mannitol	0–15% w/v
	Inositol	0–10% w/v
	Sorbitol	0–40% w/v
	Glycerol	5–40% v/v
Detergents	Tween 80	0–0.2% w/v
	Tween 20	0–120 μM
	Nonidet P-40	0–1%

Sarah E. Bondos and Alicia Bicknell

Analytical Biochemistry (2003) 316 (2) pg 223-231

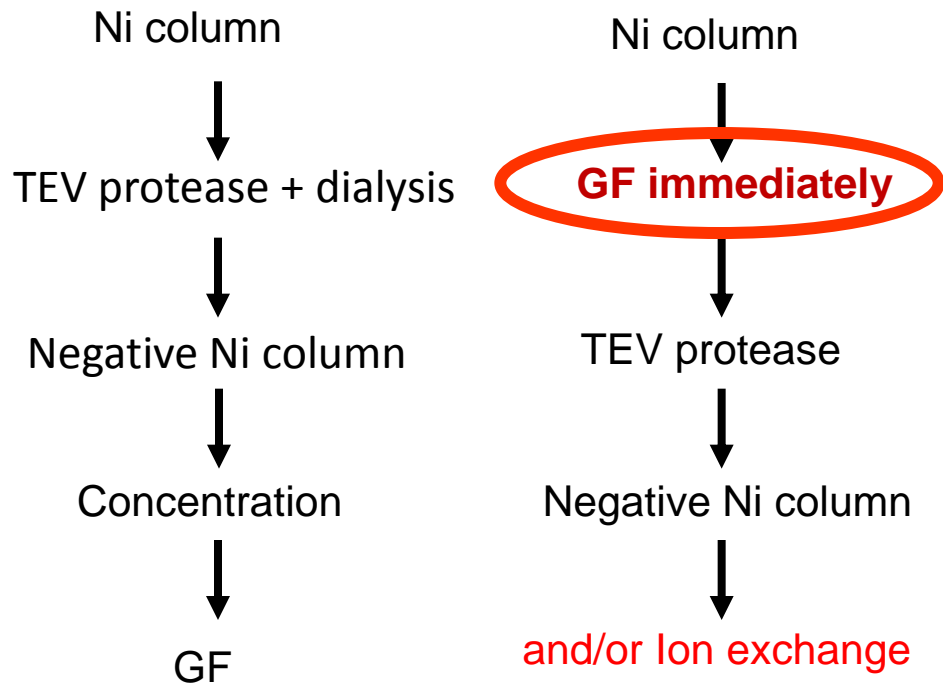
Should TEV protease be cleavage before or after GF separation of soluble aggregates?



Only monomer undergoes TEV protease cleavage
(aggregates can not be cleaved)

**Try to eliminate your soluble aggregates
as soon as possible!!!**

Possible Strategy to avoid further aggregation



REVIEW *Nature Methods* - 5, 135 - 146 (2008)
Protein production and purification
Structural Genomics Consortium

■ Thanks!!

■ Dr. Tsafi Danieli
(Expression Facility
Hebrew University)

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