Automation in the Protein Production Laboratory

Linne

Ray Owens: P4EU meeting 23rd February 2011

The OPPF-UK



➤ The OPPF project established in 2002 with funding from UK MRC and subsequently renewed in 2005 and 2008 with support from MRC & BBSRC.

>We seek to achieve high-throughput production of proteins and protein crystals by automating, parallelizing and miniaturizing all stages of the process involved.

➤To apply HTP technology to challenging biomedical problems through the development of a portfolio of collaborative projects.

➢We relocated in January 2010 to establish the OPPF-UK at the Research Complex at Harwell adjacent to the Diamond Light Source.

➤The OPPF-UK is a National Resource Centre for protein production offering free access to its technology platforms for UK academics.



Why automate ?

- Handle large numbers of samples.
- Improve reproducibility of routine tasks.
- Sustainability of a process(es).
- Free up scientist's time.
- Save money (?)





- Specification of the process(es) to be automated.
- Stability of process(es) to be automated.
- Degree of integration of multiple tasks (modular vs full integration).





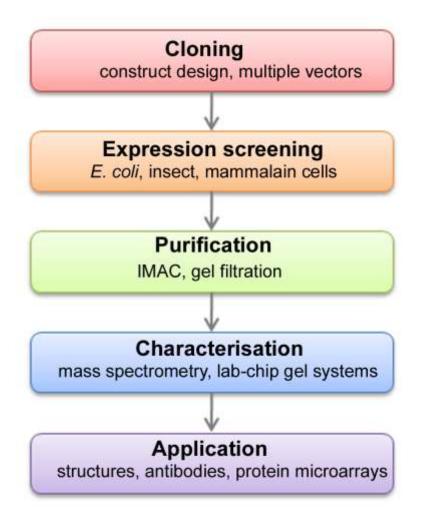
Large motion-controlled systems that perform multiple tasks by integrating several robotic devices.

Liquid handling work stations dedicated to specific tasks.

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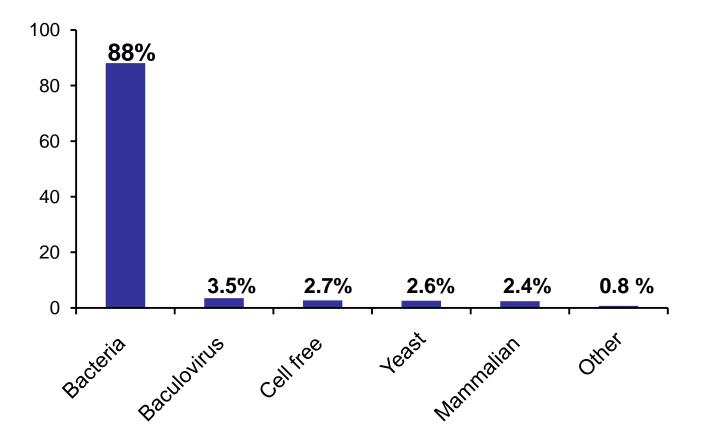


Generic workflow





Structures solved by X-ray crystallography



The number of chains deposited in the PDB by expression system (n = 53544), and as a percentage of the total number of chains with an identifiable expression system, as of December 2009.



96 Well PCR Cloning



PCR amplification (50ul) in 96 well plate: DpnI treat and purify using magnetic beads (Agencourt AMPure).





Quality assessment.

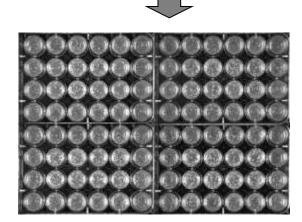


Miniprep and PCR verification.

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Total elapsed time = 5 days





96 well plate ligation independent cloning into expression vector and transformation plating on 4 x 24 well plates.

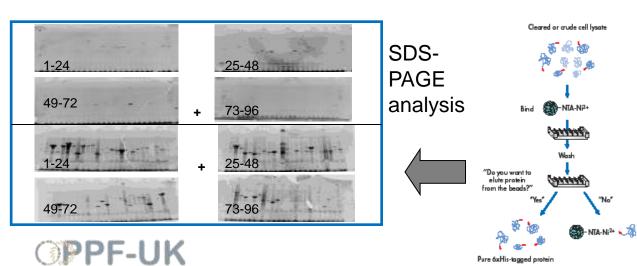
Expression screening in *E.coli*



4x24 deep-well plates Two strains Two Induction methods

> Total elapsed time = 5 days



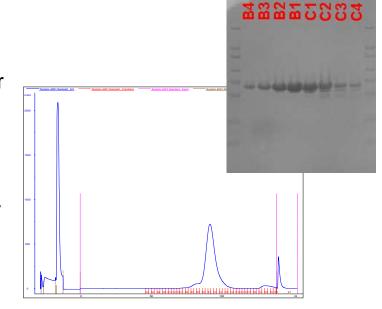


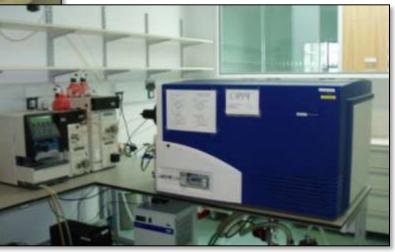
Expression screen Ni NTA-magnetic beads for soluble Ni-NTA agarose on a vacuum manifold for insoluble

Protein Purification



Purification of both intracellular and secreted proteins by automated Ni chelation chromatography followed by gel filtration.



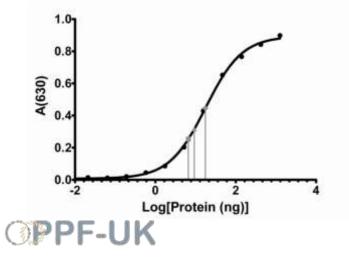


Quality Control by LC-ESI-MS (Liquid Chromatography-Electrospray Ionization-Mass Spectrometry).



Expression screening in mammalian cells





Tecan EVO₇₅ in Class 100 cabinet (~25% of Class II cost).

➤1 fixed probe with 5 ml dilutor for large scale and repeat reagent dispensing and media aspiration.

> 1 disposable tip cone for 10 μ l or 200 μ l tips with 500 μ l dilutor for smaller volume DNA, transfection reagent and transfection mix dispensing.

Capable of 'non-centric' pipetting to prevent disruption of cell monolayer.

> Example: recombinant Fab: 3.2 ± 0.4 µg/ml across plate transfection.





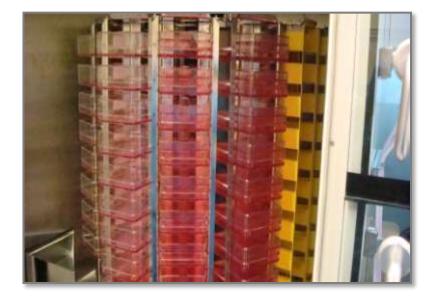




- Ability to grow, passage and transfect multiple cell lines
- Temperature and CO₂ controlled incubator housing rotating flask holder with 130 positions (40 for maintenance, 90 for expression).
- Built-in laminar hood.
- Robotic arm for flask and pipette handling.
- De-capping and waste collection units.
- 12 peristaltic pumps for delivery of media and other reagents.
- Complex software for task design and management.
- > All flasks bar-coded, ability to integrate with LIMS.

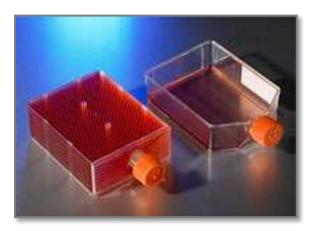


Automating large-scale transient expression

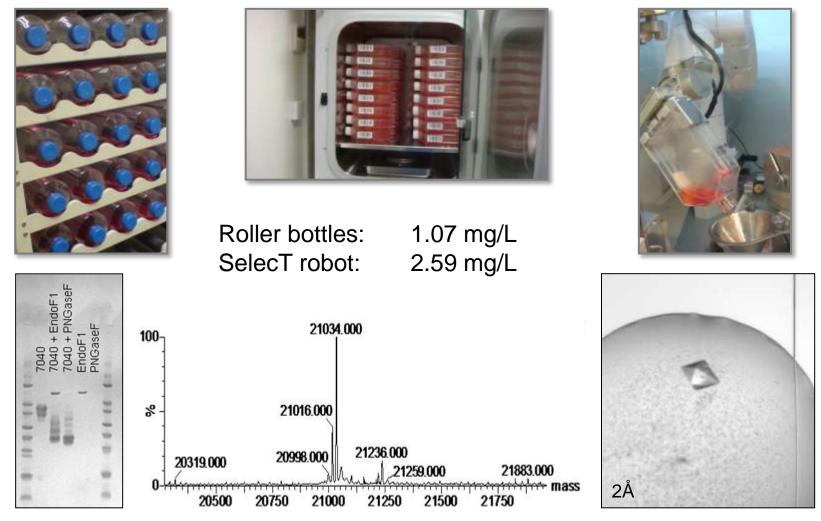


- Cell growth rate and optimal passage time determined for 2 cell lines (HEK293T and 293S GnTI-)
- HYPERTM flasks = 1720 cm² (cf 2125 cm² roller bottle).
- > Approx. x 3 cost/ L than roller bottle process.
- Running at approx. 30 L culture/ month
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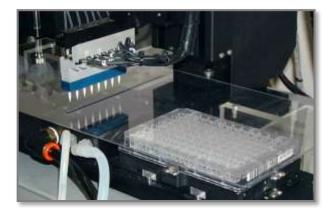


Comparison of Transient Transfection in Roller Bottles and using the SelecT System



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Semi-automated crystallization facility

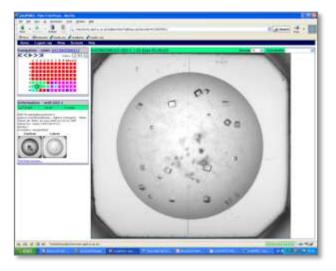


- ➤ 100 + 100 nl sitting drop experiments.
- Automated storage and imaging (incl. UV) 2000 plates at 21° C and 1000 plates at 4°C.
- In-house software for inspection of plates (XtalPims).

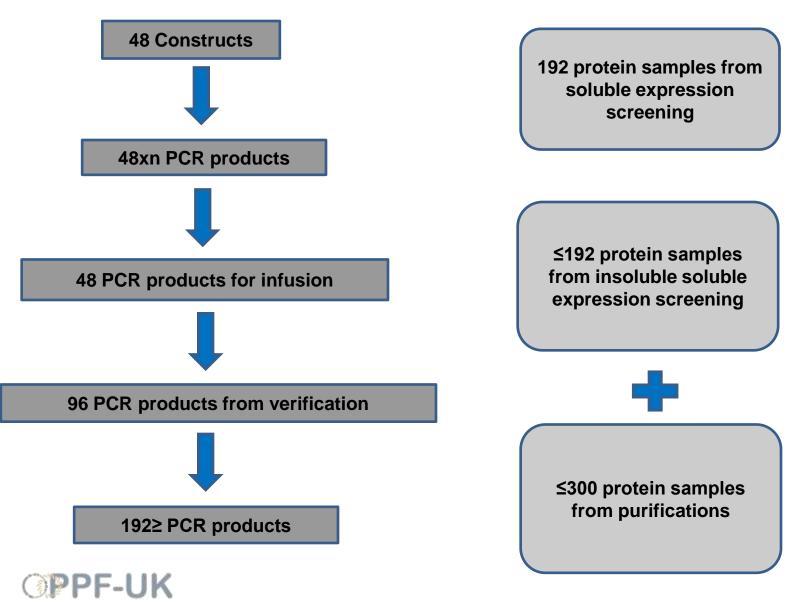








Sample Generation



Data and Sample Management: PiMS

1 PIMS 4.1

PiN PiMS home

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PIMS Protein Information Management System

PiMS home About PiMS Downloads Developer resources Mailing lists





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PiMS is a Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) designed to help you to manage Target, Construct and Experiment data through a web interface.

Try PiMS:

- PiMS tutorial -to guide you through PiMS 4.1
- Hosted PiMS service provided by
 INSTRUCT
- <u>Academic Licence</u> PiMS version 4.1.0 available to install now
- For commercial use please contact us
- PiMS Demo -click on the PiMS logo on the right

Communications:

- Announcements -see the mailing list
- Subscribe to the PiMS users mailing list

The development of PiMS is part of the work of the <u>Computational Centre for Integrated Structural</u> <u>Biology</u>, an INSTRUCT Associate Centre.

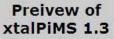
http: www.pims-lims.org

Demo of PiMS4.1



Click on the PiMS logo

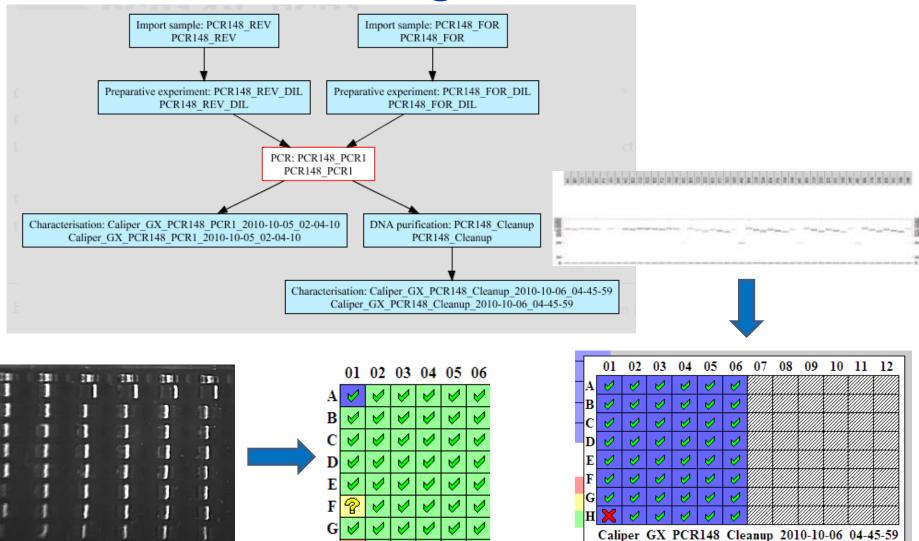
username "demo" password "demo" Thanks to the SSPF for example data.







Recording PCR results

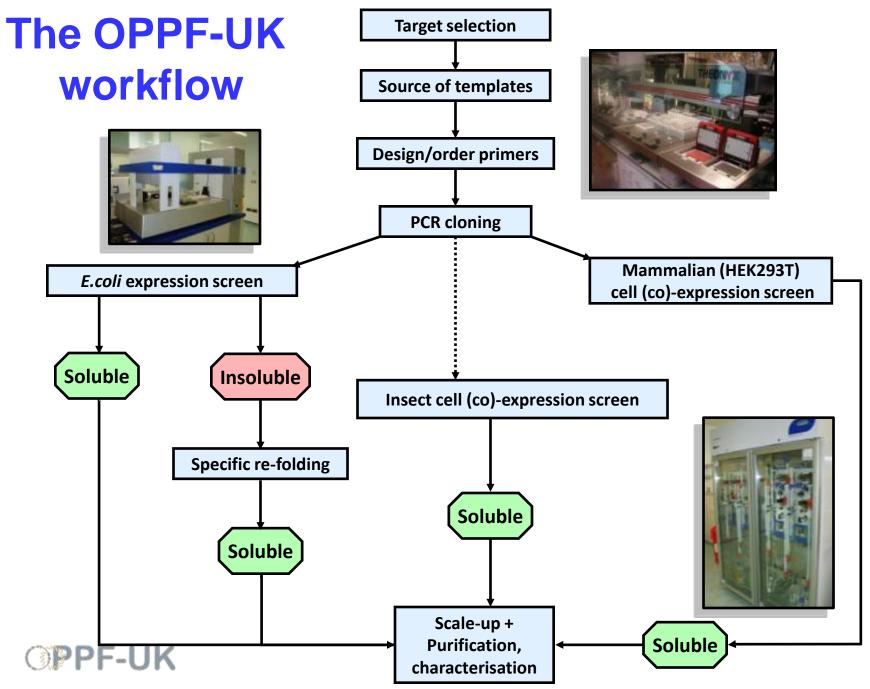


Automated assignment

Manual assignment

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S E C R E T E D

Automation in the OPPF

Process	Automate d	Use in pipeline	comment
DNA purification	\checkmark	\checkmark	Plates and tubes
Expression screen	\checkmark	\checkmark	Plates and tubes
HEK transients	\checkmark	\checkmark	Large-scale transients
Purification	\checkmark	\checkmark	Two column process
PCR	✓	×	Analysis under development
Crystallization	\checkmark	\checkmark	Storage and imaging



Acknowledgements

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