Bien 155: Biotechnology Lab Thursday Lab Section 021 Group 1 pET28(b)-CyPet-SUM01

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Introduction

CyPet

- Cyan fluorescent protein
- derived from Aequorea victoria (also called: crystal jelly)

SUMO1 Gene

- Ubiquitin-like modifier, small
- SUMOylation

Top10 Electrocomp™ E.coli (Invitrogen) bacterial cells

- E.coli is not naturally competent-> electroporation
- Fast: No lacl^q gene

BL₂₁ cells

- Transforms plasmid DNA into protein expressed bacterial cells
- Isopropyl-β-D-thio-galactoside (IPTG)
- T7 RNA polymerase



¹Figure 1: SUMO1 gene ribbon structure



Figure 2: Lab 1 cell culture results

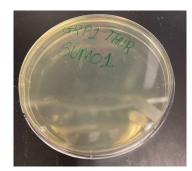


Figure 3: Lab 4 transformation plate results

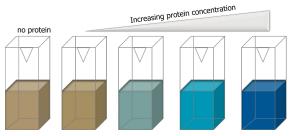
Introduction

Bradford Assay (Coomassie Blue Dye)

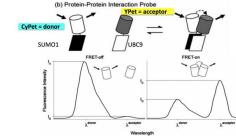
- Colorimetric method of protein quantitation (concentration)
- Spectral shift
 - o Free dye:
 - Abs max at 470 nm (brown color)
 - o Protein bound:
 - Abs max at 595 nm (blue color)
- Coomassie dye ligands
 - o Proportional amount to positive charges on protein
 - Bind to basic amino acids (arginine, lysine)

Förster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) Assay

- [Donor to acceptor] Non-radiative energy transfer phenomenon
- Emission and excitation spectrum-overlap significantly
 - Fluorescent emission always has a longer wavelength (lower energy state) than excitation



²Figure 4: Bradford Assay



Clegg, R.M., Curr Opin Biotechnol (1995)
Sapsford, K.E. Angew Chem Int Ed Engl (2006)
Figure 5: Overview of FRET Assay

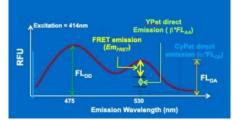


Figure 6: FRET Assay Analysis

Experimental Design Timeline Labs 7-8: Protein Fluorescence Concentration and Characterization Lab 8 Labs 4-6: Electroporation, Sonication, Purification, and Dialysis Lab 7 Fluorescent emission of CyPet and FRET Lab 6 Assav Fluorescence protein concentration Labs 1-3: Fusion, Cloning, Lab 5 and and Purification characterization Protein purification Electrophoresis, *Ni-NTA beads. Lab 4 SDS-PAGE. Elution, Dialysis Protein **Bradford Assav** expression (Coomassie Blue *Sonicator. Dye) Lab 3 Centrifuge Use BL21 cells to transform plasmid DNA into expressed Lab 2 bacterial cells Purify plasmid *Electroporation. DNA from Electrophoresis bacteral cells Lab 1 *Miniprep, Verify restriction sequencing enzyme results digestion, *CLC sequence Electrophoresis. *Major procedural process or item used for each lab Transform viewer. PCR pET28(b)-CyPet-SUMO1 SnapGene, NCBI into Top 10 gene bank competent cells

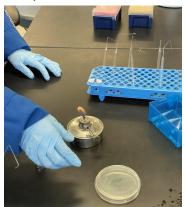
*Electrophoresis

Experimental Procedure

Week 1 -Week 3 CyPet-SUMO1 plasmid DNA preparation

- Mix competent cells with plasmid DNA and perform eletroporation.
- Incubate the cells on LB agar plate overnight then pick up colonies into medium with Kanamycin.
- Lyse bacteria and clear it by centrifuge then the plasmid is ready to purification.
- QIAprep membrane only absorb DNA after washing and elution the high-quality plasmid is made.
- Check the gene clones by digestion and PCR.
- Retrieve sequences of SUMO1 from NCBI and assemble it with the sequence of CyPet.
- Use CLC Sequence Viewer and SnapGene/4peak to verify the sequence.



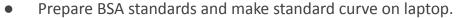




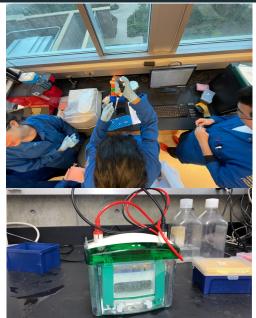
Experimental Procedure

Week 4 - Week 8 Protein Extraction and determination

- Perform electroporation with BL21 cells and CyPet-SUMO1 plasmid DNA mixture.
- Incubate the mixture on LB agar plate with kanamycin.
- Lysing cells by sonication 5 sec on and 5 sec off intervals.
- Centrifuge to separate DNA and proteins.
- Pour the target DNA solution into column with washed Ni-NTA beads inside.
- Wash the protein with 3 different buffers.
- Inject the protein into dialysis bag after elute it.
- Put the dialysis bag in PBS overnight.



- Calculate the concentration of our sample and perform electrophoresis with 5 microgram of sample.
- Check the fluorescent emission intensities of CyPet at 475 nm and use the given standard curve to identify the concentration of the fluorescent proteins.
- Compare CyPet-SUMO1 with YPet-Ubc9 by FRET assay.



Results

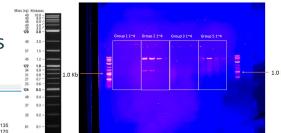
LC_Data BIEN155 XX Cypet-SUMO1-NCBI 200 CyPetSUMO1-7_G01_003F XX CyPetSUM01-8_H01_001R rev

200 CyPetSUM01-8_H01_001R IET Cypet-SUMO 1-NCBI alignment

Digestion Checking:

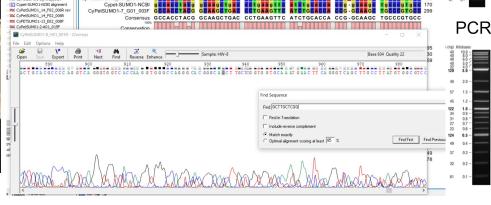
Consensus GAGCTGGAGG GCGACGTGAA CGGCCACAAG TTCAGCGTGA GCGGCGAGGG CGAGGGCGAC

Cuts DNA with restriction enzymes



PCR checking 1

Digest checking 1



1.0 Kb

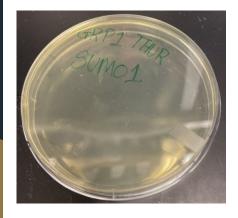
Cell Culture

Mutation in DNA sequence

CyPetSUM01-8_H01_001R rev GCCACATAAG GCAAGCTGAC CCTGAAGTTC

PCR Checking: BP band in the PCR run

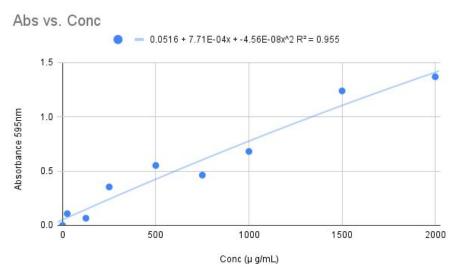
Results



Week 4: LB Agar Plate after incubation



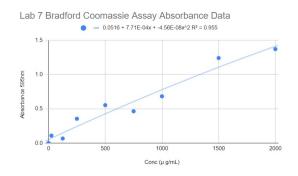
Week 6: Protein transferred into dialysis bag for being dialyzed overnight

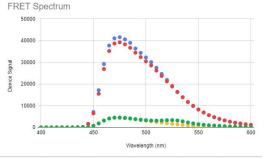


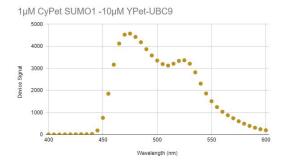
BSA standard to measure concentration of unknown protein and total protein concentration was 1932 $\mu g/mL$

Results

Week 8: Analysis of produced proteins via FRET Assay







Fluorescence Protein Concentration
$$=\frac{63979.469}{4370.9}=14.63 \mu M$$

Bradford Essay Concentration Conversion:
$$\frac{1.932g/L}{38000 \ g/mol} = 50.84 \mu M$$

Protein Purity Ratio =
$$\frac{14.63 \mu M}{50.84 \mu M}$$
 x 100 = 29.1%

FRET Signal =
$$\frac{Emission 530/414}{Emission 475/414} = \frac{3211.78}{4574.59} = .70209$$

Conclusion

Labs 1-3

- Cloned CyPet-SUMO1 via E.Coli transformation and selection
- Used sequenced data to identify errors in sequence as device error or genuine mutations
- Performed Agarose Gel Electrophoresis to visualize DNA bands and verify cloning progress

Labs 4-6

- Transformed CyPet-SUMO1 plasmid DNA into Bl21(DE3) E.Coli cells for protein expression
- Extracted recombinant proteins and utilized Ni-His tag purification

Labs 7-8

- Quantified yield using Bradford Assay and FRET
- Obtained purity ratio (29.1%) and FRET signal (.70207)

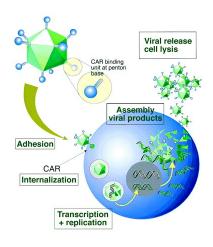
Future Directions

FRET:

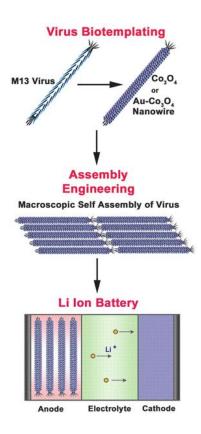
- Potential use in measuring and building protein charge transfer systems
- Analytical method in construction of large synthetic protein structures

Post translational modification systems:

- Potential use in Adenoviral Vector and Lentiviral vector manufacturing
 - Emergence of viral therapeutics



Source: Signa Laboratories



Belcher et al., MIT BE https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1122716

References

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