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© READDI protocol: Crystallisation of CHIKV nsP3 macrodomain



Forked from READDI protocol: Crystallisation of CHIKV nsP3 macrodomain

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ASAP Discovery



Peter Marples

Diamond Light Source





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External link: https://readdi-ac.org/

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Protocol status: Working We use this protocol and it's

working

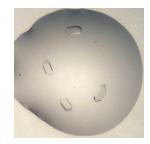
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CHIKV NS3





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Disclaimer

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Abstract

The crystallization protocol and buffer conditions used to obtain reproducible Chikungunya Virus NS3 macrodomain crystals suitable for XChem fragment screening.

Guidelines

N/A

Materials

SwissCl 3 lens crystallization plates https://swissci.com/product/3-lens-crystallisation-plate/ Codes: Midi: UVXPO-3LENS 3W96T-PS 3W96T-UVP

Molecular Dimensions 'The BCS Screen Single Reagent' 2-44:

0.1 M Tris (pH 7.8), 0.1 M Potassium thiocyanate, 0.1 M Sodium bromide, 25 % v/v PEG Smear Broad, Catalog # MDSR-104-2-44

Purified CHIKV Mac protein (11 mg/mL) in 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 0.1 M NaCl, 5 % Glycerol.

Safety warnings



Follow all handling warning for the chemicals used in the crystalllisation screen composition.

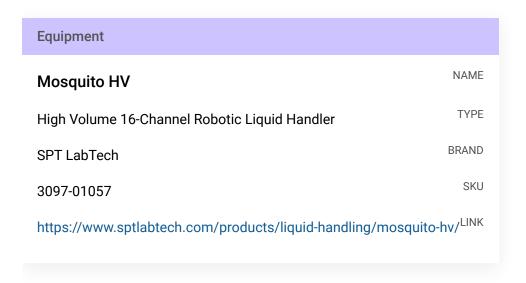
Ethics statement

N/A



Equipment needed

Formulatrix Rock Imager (or incubator of choice) **SPT mosquito**



P100 8 multi-channel pipette

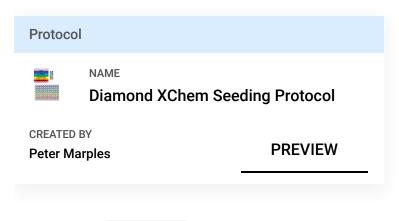
SwissCI 3 lens plate

Crystallisation experiment

1d

2 Prepare seed stock:

17m 40s



1: 100 dilution & Sample seeds

3 Protein and buffer requirements:

> Sample



 ∆ 2.88 mL Crystallisation screen ↓ 10.08 µL

♠ Sample Seeds, dilution 1:100

4 **Crystallisation screen composition:**

[M] 0.1 Molarity (M) Tris-NaOH (pH 7.8) [M] 0.1 Molarity (M) Potassium thiocyanate [M] 0.1 Molarity (M) Sodium bromide

25 % v/v PEG Smear Broad

Stock solutions used:

[м] 1 Molarity (M) Tris adjusted to Срн 7.8 with NaOH [M] 1 Molarity (M) Potassium thiocyanate [M] 1 Molarity (M) Sodium bromide

50% v/v PEG Smear Broad

Note

The crystallisation screen can be stored in a duran bottle or aliquoted into 96 deep well block for easy dispensing into SwissCI 3 lens plates.

For long term storage keep the crystallisation screen in the fridge at 4°C.

5 Dispense 🚨 30 µL Crystallisation screen into SwissCl 3 lens plate reservoir wells using a 100 µl multi-channel pipette.

[M] 11 mg/mL

Sample to each lens using the SPT

mosquito. Dispense

40 undetermined Crystallisation screen to each lens using the SPT mosquito.

△ 35 undetermined CHIKV Mac Seeds to each lens using the SPT mosquito. Dispense

Drop ratio: 15:8:7 ratio (75 nl Sample : 40 nl Crystallisation solution: 35 nl Seeds)

Final drop volume: 150 nl

Dispense 4 75 undetermined

6 Incubate at \$\mathbb{L}\$ 20 °C for \(\frac{\cdots}{2} \) 24:00:00 h in Formulatrix Rock Imager.

1d

Imaging Schedule: The first images are taken after 12 h and the imaging schedule follows a Fibonacci sequence of days for further collections.

10m

7



Expected result

The crystals reach their maximum size after 24-48 h.

Crystals typically form as single crystals at the bottom of the drop or on the drop-air interface.

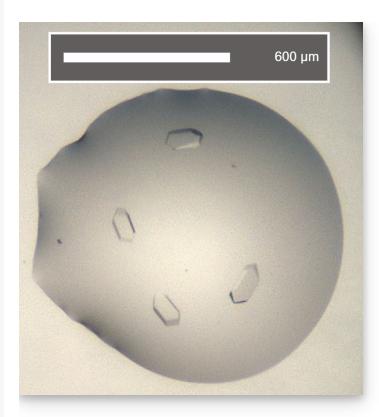
Morphology: typically thin rectangles with pointed ends.

Size: \sim 100 μ m in length and \sim 50 μ m in width, depth of the crystals is \sim 10 μ m

Appearance: glass shard. Average resolution: 1.5 Å Space group: P3₁

Unit cell: 87 Å, 87 Å, 85 Å

90.00°, 90.00°, 120.00°



An example of a drop containing CHIKV macrodomain crystals.

Data collection at Synchrotron



8 Diamond Light Source

> **Unattended Data Collection (UDC) Data Collection Temperature:** 100K **Detector: DECTRIS EIGER2 X 9M**

Beamline: 104-1

Wavelength: 0.9212 Å Resolution (Å): 1.64 **Beam Size (µm):** 60 X 50 Number of images: 3600

Oscillation: 0.10° **Exposure (s):** 0.0020 Transmission (%): 100 Flux (ph/s): 3.80e+12

Protocol references

Identifying novel chemical matter against the Chikungunya virus nsP3 macrodomain through crystallographic fragment **screening,** https://doi.org/10.1101/2024.08.23.609196