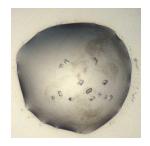


Apr 26, 2024

Crystallization of Enterovirus D68 3C protease

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.5qpvoky29l4o/v1



ryan Lithgo^{1,2}, Peter Marples^{1,2}, Lizbé Koekemoer³, Daren Fearon^{1,2}

¹Diamond Light Source; ²Research Complex at Harwell; ³Centre of Medicines Discovery, University of Oxford ryan Lithgo: The principle crystallographer on the Enterovirus 3C protease ProB project.;

ASAP Discovery



Lizbé Koekemoer University of Oxford

OPEN ACCESS



DOI: dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.5qpvoky29I4o/v1

Protocol Citation: ryan Lithgo, Peter Marples, Lizbé Koekemoer, Daren Fearon 2024. Crystallization of Enterovirus D68 3C protease. protocols.io https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.5qpvoky29I4o/v1

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

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

Created: April 26, 2024

Last Modified: April 26, 2024

Protocol Integer ID: 98840

Keywords: crystallisation, 3C protease, XChem, ASAP, AViDD, CMD, Diamond Light Source, i04-1, D68 3C protease



Funders Acknowledgement:
National Institutes of
Health/National Institute Of
Allergy and Infectious
Diseases (NIH/NIAID)
Grant ID: Grant ID:
U19AI171399

Disclaimer

The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.

Acknowledgements:

Diamond Light Source Ltd, Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Didcot OX11 0QX, UK Research Complex at Harwell, Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Didcot OX11 0FA, UK Oxford Lab Technologies crystal shifter https://doi.org/10.1107/S2059798320014114

Abstract

The development of effective broad-spectrum antivirals forms an important part of preparing for future pandemics. A cause for concern is the currently emerging pathogen Enterovirus D68 (EV-D68) which primarily spreads through respiratory routes causing mostly mild to severe respiratory illness but, in severe cases, acute flaccid myelitis. The 3C protease of EV-D68 is a potential target for the development of antiviral drugs due to its essential role in the viral life cycle and high sequence conservation. This protocol was used to grow D68 3C ProB crystals that were applied high-throughput crystallographic follow up compound screening on D68 3C.

Materials

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

[M] 1 Molarity (M) Ammonium acetate, Molecular Dimensions, Catalog # MD2-002-PH 50% w/v PEG 3350, Molecular Dimensions, Catalog # MD2-250-9

Purified D683C protein ([M] 35 mg/mL) in [M] 10 millimolar (mM) HEPES, PH 7.5 , [M] 0.5 Molarity (M) NaCl, 5% glycerol, [M] 0.5 millimolar (mM) TCEP

[M] 1 Molarity (M) Tris adjusted to PH 7.8 with NaOH, Molecular Dimensions, Catalog # MD2-027-PH 7.8



Safety warnings

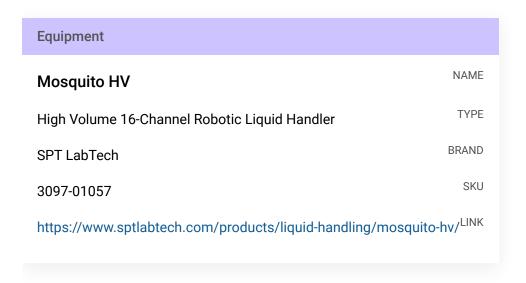


• Follow all handling warning for the chemicals used in the crystalllisation screen composition.



Equipment needed

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

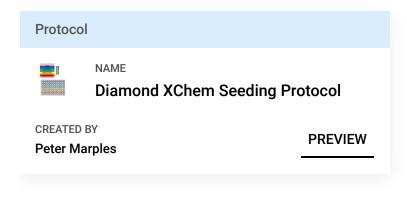


P100 8 multi-channel pipette

SwissCI 3 lens plate

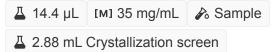
Crystallization experiment

2 Prepare seed stock:



1: 1 000 000 dilution & Sample seeds

3 Protein and buffer requirements:





4 **Crystallisation screen composition:**

[M] 0.1 Molarity (M) Tris Opt 7.8 [M] 0.2 Molarity (M) Ammonium acetate

26% w/v PEG 3350

Stock solutions used:

[M] 1 Molarity (M) Tris adjusted to PH 7.8 with NaOH [M] 1 Molarity (M) Ammonium acetate 50% w/v PEG 3350

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.

Dispense 4 50 undetermined [M] 35 mg/mL & Sample to each lens using the SPT mosquito.

Dispense △ 100 undetermined Crystallisation screen to each lens using the SPT mosquito.

△ 25 undetermined Seeds to each lens using the SPT mosquito.

Drop ratio: 2:4:1

Final drop volume: 175 nl

6 Incubate at \$\colon 20 \colon for \colon 24:00:00 h in Formulatrix Rock Imager.

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

7

1d



Expected result

Crystals typically appear after 24 hours and reach their maximum size after ~24 h with some precipitation often remaining.

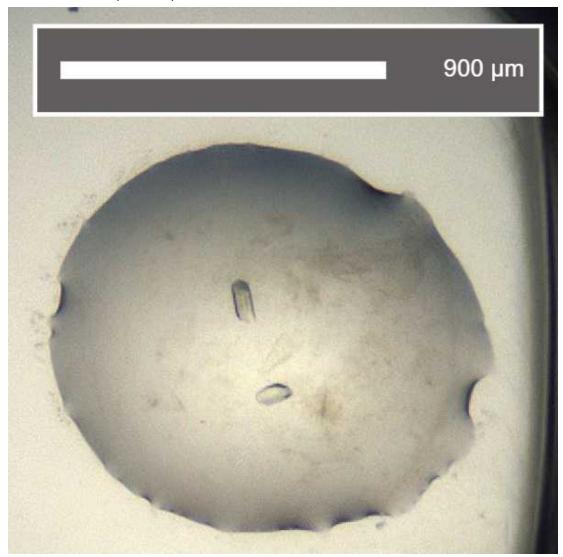
Morphology: small shards.

Size: \sim 40 µm in length and \sim 40 µm in width, depth of the crystals is \sim 20 µm, giving a

glass shard appearance Average resolution: 1.5 Å

Space group: P2₁

Unit cell: 39.7 Å, 105 Å, 43.5 Å 90.00°, 110.00°, 90.00°



An example of a drop containing D68 3C protease 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):** 1.62 **Beam Size (µm):** 60 X 50 Number of images: 3600

Oscillation: 0.10° **Exposure (s):** 0.0020 Transmission (%): 100 Flux (ph/s): 9.50e+11

Protocol references

N/A