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Crystallisation of MERS-CoV Mpro



Forked from Crystallization of MERS-CoV Mpro

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blake.h.balcomb^{1,2}, Peter Marples^{1,2}, Lizbé Koekemoer³, Daren Fearon^{1,2}, Charlie Tomlinson^{1,2}

¹Diamond Light Source; ²Research Complex at Harwell; ³Centre of Medicines Discovery, University of Oxford blake.h.balcomb: The principle crystallographer on the MERS Mpro project.;

ASAP Discovery



Peter Marples
Diamond Light Source

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External link: https://asapdiscovery.org/outputs/target-enabling-packages/#ASAP-COV-MPRO

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We use this protocol and it's
working

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Disclaimer

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need to identify novel therapeutic interventions and strategies for pandemic preparedness. Other than Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), there are several human coronaviruses that are of pandemic concern, these include SARS-CoV and Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV). MERS-CoV is a zoonotic virus that was first discovered in 2012. The disease has spread rapidly with large outbreaks as recent as 2015 and 2018. Currently there is no therapeutic intervention for MERS-CoV with 35% of reported cases resulting in human death. Like-wise to SARS-CoV-2, MERS-CoV produces a main protease (Mpro) which is essential for viral replication and therefore an attractive target to inhibit the virus.

Materials

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

JCSG+ condition 2-30, Molecular Dimensions, Catalog # MDSR-37-250-2-30

Purified MERS-CoV Mpro protein ([M] 17 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



Safety warnings

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



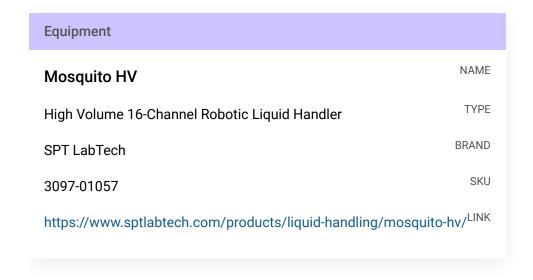
MERS-CoV Mpro expression and purification

1 The protein used for crystallisation was expressed and purified using the following protocol.



Equipment needed

2 <u>Formulatrix Rock Imager</u> (or incubator of choice) <u>SPT mosquito</u>



P100 8 multi-channel pipette

SwissCl 3 lens plate

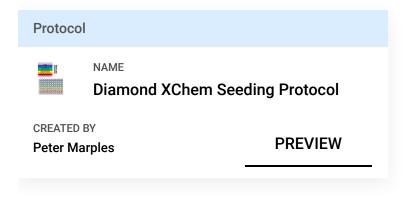
Crystallisation experiment

1c



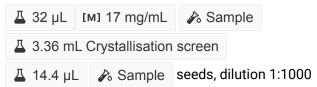
3 **Prepare** seed stock:

17m 40s



1: 1000 dilution 🔊 Sample seeds

4 Protein and buffer requirements:



Crystallisation screen composition:

[M] 0.2 Molarity (M) Sodium malonate dibasic monohydrate 20% w/v PEG 3350

Stock solutions used:

JCSG+ condition 2-30

Note

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

Dispense Δ 35 μL Crystallisation screen into SwissCl 3 lens plate reservoir wells using a 100 μl multi-channel pipette.

Dispense 4 150 nL [M] 17 mg/mL Sample to each lens using the SPT mosquito.

10m

Dispense 4 20 nL Seeds to each lens using the SPT mosquito.

Dispense 4 130 nL Crystallisation screen to each lens using the SPT mosquito.



Drop ratio: 15:13:2 ratio (150 nl Sample : 150 nl reservoir solution: 20 nl seeds)

Final drop volume: 300 nl

7 Incubate at 🖁 20 °C for 🚫 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.

Crystal form after ~12 h. 8



Expected result

The crystals reach their maximum size after 24 h.

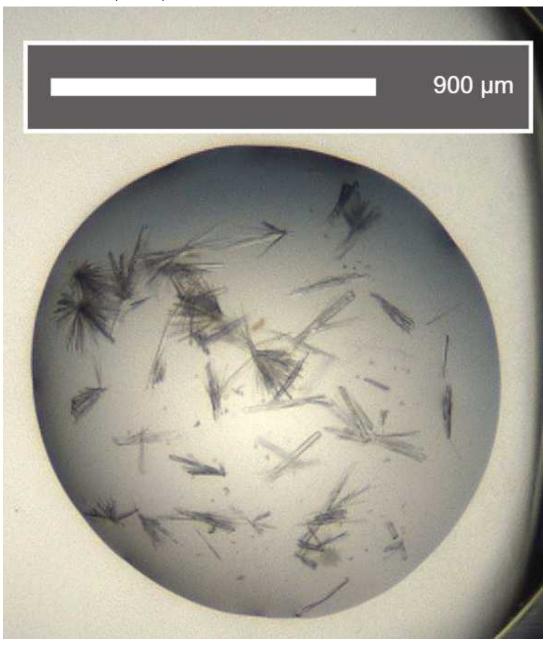
Morphology: typically thin needles or rectangles with pointed ends.

Size: \sim 100 μ m in length and \sim 2 μ m in width, depth of the crystals is \sim 2 μ m

Appearance: glass shard. Average resolution: 2.2 Å Space group: C222₁

Unit cell: 87 Å, 94 Å, 155 Å

90.00°, 90.00°, 90.00°



An example of a drop containing MERS-CoV Mpro crystals.



Data collection at Synchrotron

9 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):** 1.78 **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