

May 23, 2022

# Reconstituting LRRK2<sup>RCKW</sup> on Microtubules for cryo-EM studies

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[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bpnrmmd6](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bpnrmmd6) Mariusz Matyszewski

This protocol contains a short instruction for reconstituting LRRK2<sup>RCKW</sup> on microtubules for cryo-EM studies with or without kinase inhibitors present.

DOI

[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bpnrmmd6](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bpnrmmd6)

Mariusz Matyszewski 2022. Reconstituting LRRK2<sup>RCKW</sup> on Microtubules for cryo-EM studies. **protocols.io**

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bpnrmmd6>

ASAP

Grant ID: ASAP-000519

MJFF

Grant ID: 18321

LRRK2, microtubule interaction, Microtubule, ASAPCRN

 protocol ,

Nov 12, 2020

May 23, 2022

Nov 12, 2020

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Nov 16, 2020

 Mariusz Matyszewski

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Originally used without kinase inhibitors in:

Deniston CK, Salogiannis J, Mathea S, Snead DM, Lahiri I, Matyszewski M, Donosa O, Watanabe R, Böhning J, Shiau AK, Knapp S, Villa E, Reck-Peterson SL, Leschziner AE (2020). Structure of LRRK2 in Parkinson's disease and model for microtubule interaction.. Nature.  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2673-2>

Kinase inhibitor step was added for "Structural basis for Parkinson's Disease-linked LRRK2's binding to microtubules" by Snead, Matyszewski, Dickey et al.

#### Buffers needed:

##### Polymerization buffer

- [M]1 X BRB80
- [M]1 millimolar (mM) DTT
- [M]1 millimolar (mM) GTP
- [M]1 millimolar (mM) MgCl<sub>2</sub>
- [M]10 micromolar (μM) Taxol
- [M]10 % of either Glycerol (for low protofilament sized microtubules) or DMSO (for higher protofilament sizes) (DMSO was used in the original publication, and glycerol was used in Snead, Matyszewski, Dickey et al.)

##### LRRK2 Reaction buffer

- [M]20 millimolar (mM) HEPES pH 7.4
- [M]80 millimolar (mM) NaCl
- [M]0.5 millimolar (mM) TCEP
- [M]2.5 millimolar (mM) MgCl<sub>2</sub>
- [M]10 micromolar (μM) Taxol

##### [M]1 X BRB80 (usually made as a 5X solution)

- [M]80 millimolar (mM) PIPES-KOH pH 6.8
- [M]1 millimolar (mM) MgCl<sub>2</sub>
- [M]1 millimolar (mM) EGTA


For hazard information and safety warnings, please refer to the SDS (Safety Data




Sheet).


Please take notice of the buffer preparation in section '[Materials](#)'.


Instruction


1h 0m 44s



- 1 Add purified LRRK2<sup>RCKW</sup> and unpolymerized bovine tubulin dimer in a 2:1 molar ratio into the polymerization buffer (2 LRRK2<sup>RCKW</sup>s for each tubulin dimer). (Recommended total size:  **10 µL** )

**Note:** Concentration of LRRK2<sup>RCKW</sup> has to be at least  **2.5 micromolar (µM)** to see filaments occur. Has been tested with multiple variants. For Snead, Matyszewski, Dickey et al, all filaments were formed at  **4.5 micromolar (µM)** LRRK2<sup>RCKW</sup> and  **2.25 micromolar (µM)** tubulin dimer.

**Note:** NaCl concentration at this step should remain at around  **90 millimolar (mM)** or less, often imposing a limit on LRRK2<sup>RCKW</sup> concentration allowed to be used. Higher salt concentration will prevent or reduce filament formation.

- 1.1 If incubating with LRRK2 kinase inhibitors, add those before adding tubulin to LRRK2<sup>RCKW</sup> and allow to incubate for at least  **00:05:00** .

In Snead, Matyszewski, Dickey et al, MLI-2 was added at  **5 micromolar (µM)** (final concentration after adding tubulin) .

- 2 Allow the mixture to polymerize at  **Room temperature** for at least  **01:00:00** .
- 3 Prepare cryo-EM grids. Recommended grids to use: Lacey Carbon on copper, 300 mesh, made by EMS. Glow

discharged right before plunge freezing for ⌚00:00:45 at 20 mA current.

- 4 Dilute the sample 3-fold in the LRRK2 reaction buffer. (Recommended mixture:  
🧴4 µL sample + 🧴8 µL LRRK2 buffer ).

This step reduces glycerol to be within acceptable levels for cryo-EM.

This will reduce the effective concentration of components, but the dilution of LRRK2<sup>RCKW</sup> and tubulin might be non-linear due to filaments bundling to each other. The minimum concentration mentioned in Step 1 only applies to incubation step.

- 5 Apply diluted sample to grid and plunge freeze using your usual Vitrobot settings. (Ex. 4s  
🧴4 µL sample , blotted for ⌚00:00:04 at blot force 20 for our particular Vitrobot (FEI);  
conditions might vary from one machine to another).