

M2D3: Induce protein expression

10/20/2015

Many activities today

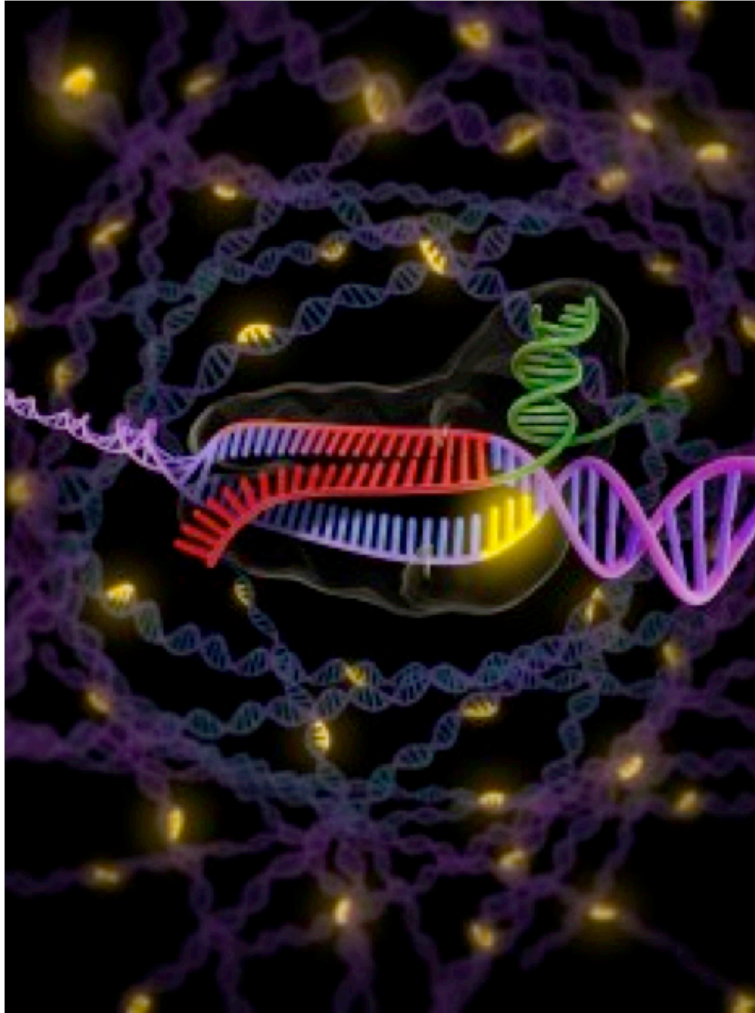
start right now with

PART 1
of the
lab

- IPTG induction of inverse pericam protein expression
 - we'll explain the rationale in prelab lecture
- BE Communication Lab presentation on journal club
- Quiz 3
- Prelab lecture
- More lab exercises...



Seminar of great interest



Prof. Feng Zhang

Development and applications of
CRISPR-Cas for genome editing

Wednesday, October 21

10:00 am

in 46-3002

Sign up for journal club

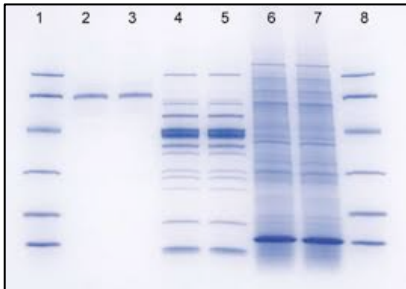
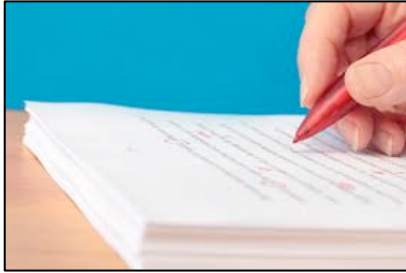
Slot	Day 5 (T/R)	Day 8 (T/R)	Day 5 (W/F)	Day 8 (W/F)
1		Lucy	Paola	Charlotte
2		Cathy	Julia	Emily
3		Trinh	Andrew	Ashley
4		Rozanne	Wangui	Tammy
5		Cristie	Jiapei	Raymond
6				

- Pick 1 of 25 papers, or suggest your own
- Present M2D5 (Oct. 27) or M2D8 (Nov. 5)
- Sign up by adding your name next to listing **[MJ/TR/Rainbow]**
 - first come first serve!
 - one T/R and one W/F per article

Developing and examining calcium sensors [\[edit\]](#)

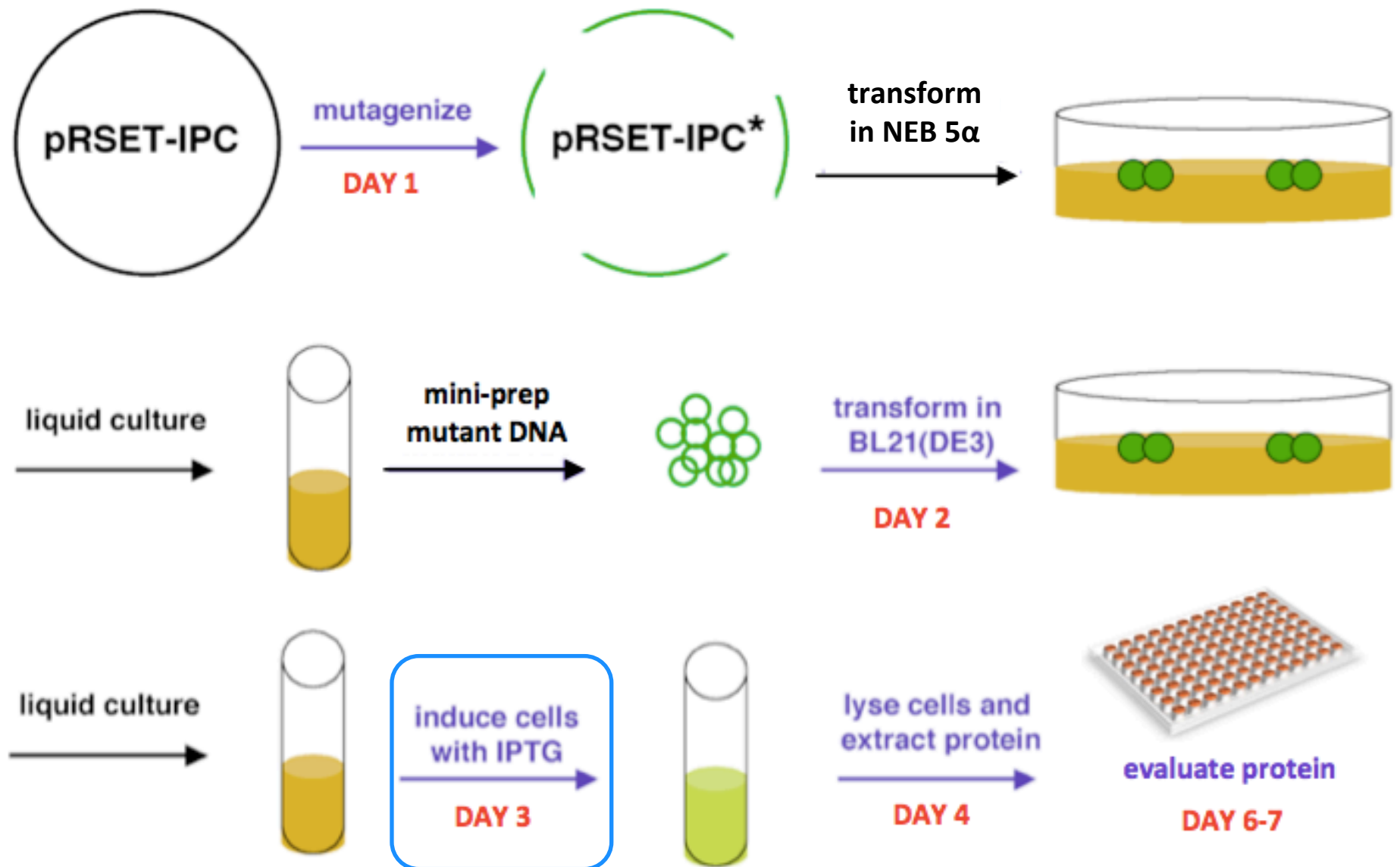
1. Robin, J. et al. *Differential nanosecond protein dynamics in homologous calcium sensors*. (2015) ACS Chem Biol epub ahead of print. [PMID:26204433](#)
2. Cai, B. et al. *A cell-based functional assay using a green fluorescent protein-based calcium indicator dCys-GCaMP*. (2014) Assay Drug Dev Tech 12:342-351. [PMID:25105973](#) **[MJ/TR/Rainbow]**
3. Wu, J. et al. *Red fluorescent genetically encoded Ca²⁺ indicators for use in mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum*. (2014) Biochem J 464:13-22. [PMID:25164254](#)

Assignments on the horizon

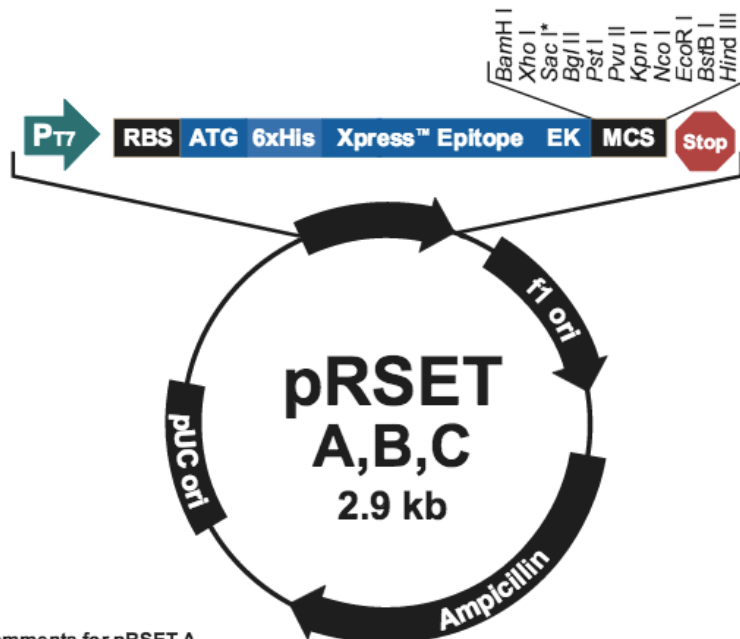


- DNA engineering summary revision
 - due by 5pm on Saturday, Oct. 24
- Blog post for M1
 - due by 5pm on Sunday, Oct. 25
- For M2D4:
 - one slide, “journal club style”, to illustrate *your* Nagai paper data from M2D2
 - prepare SDS-PAGE calculations
- For M2D5:
 - journal club readings

We're making progress... and proteins today!



BL21(DE3)pLysS competent cells



Comments for pRSET A
2897 nucleotides

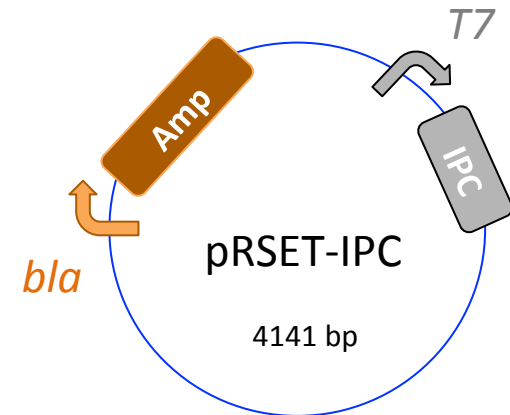
T7 promoter: bases 20-39
 6xHis tag: bases 112-129
 T7 gene 10 leader: bases 133-162
 Xpress™ epitope: bases 169-192
 Multiple cloning site: bases 202-248
 T7 reverse priming site: bases 295-314
 T7 transcription terminator: bases 256-385
 f1 origin: bases 456-911
 bla promoter: bases 943-1047
 Ampicillin (*bla*) resistance gene (ORF): bases 1042-1902
 pUC origin: bases 2047-2720 (C)

*Version C does not contain Sac I

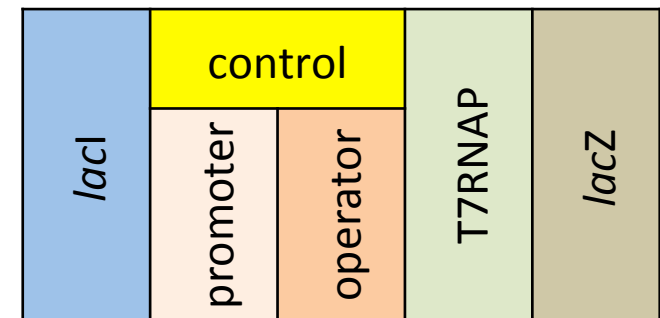
- BL21: **E. coli** bacterial strain
- can express IPC protein
 - induction by lactose or analog: isopropyl β-D-thiogalactoside
 - under **T7** promoter control in pRSET vector
- DE3: bacteriophage (**virus**)
 - used to integrate the *lac*/T7RNAP construct into *E. coli*
- pLysS: protein that produces
 - lysosyme, which binds to T7RNAP, reducing basal “leaky” expression
 - retained by **chloramphenicol** (Cam) selection

Let's piece together this "protein induction" story

- ① in the pRSET plasmid
 - **bla** promoter is constitutively *on*
 - **T7** promoter is turned *on* in the presence of T7 RNA polymerase



- ② in BL21(DE3)pLysS
 - T7RNAP gene engineered in DE3 cells under a modified *lac* operon control
 - *lacI* encodes a repressor that binds to control area, thereby turning it *off*
 - in addition, T7 lysosyme inactivates T7 promoter



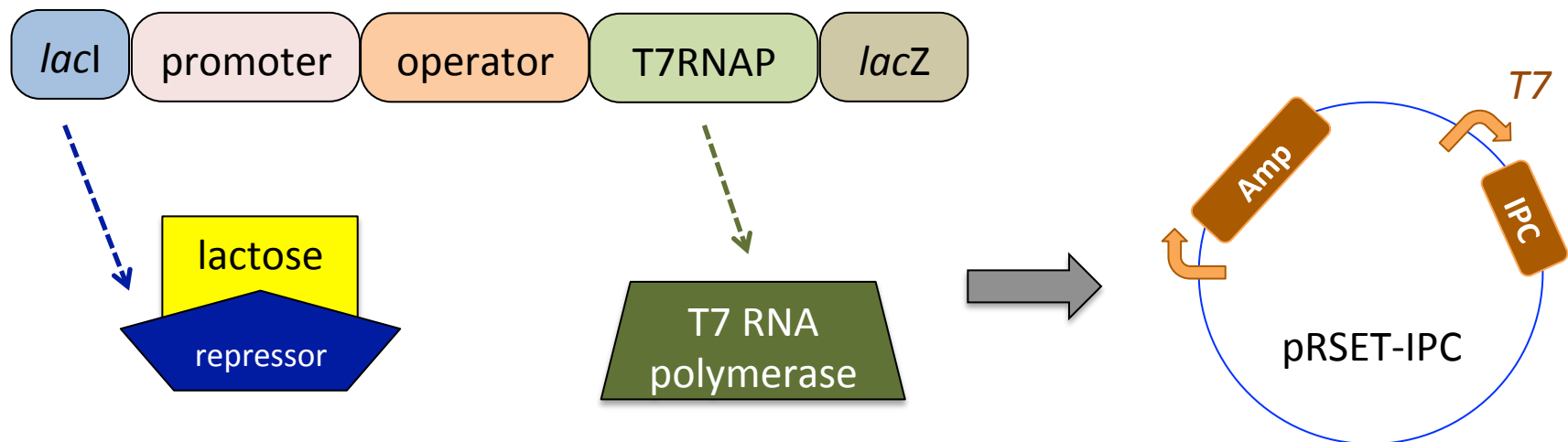
genes of the lac operon

Let's piece together this "protein induction" story

- ① in the pRSET plasmid, T7 promoter *on* only if T7RNAP present
- ② in BL21(DE3)pLysS, *lacI* => repressor binds control area => T7RNAP turned *off*

③ if lactose is present

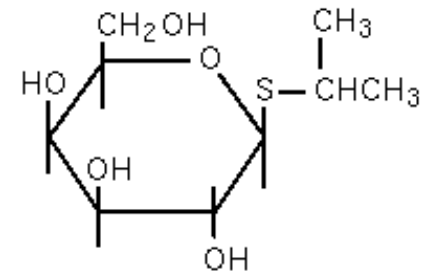
- lactose binds to repressor and makes it inactive, thus turning on expression of T7RNAP
- with T7RNAP present, the T7 promoter is on, and IPC expressed



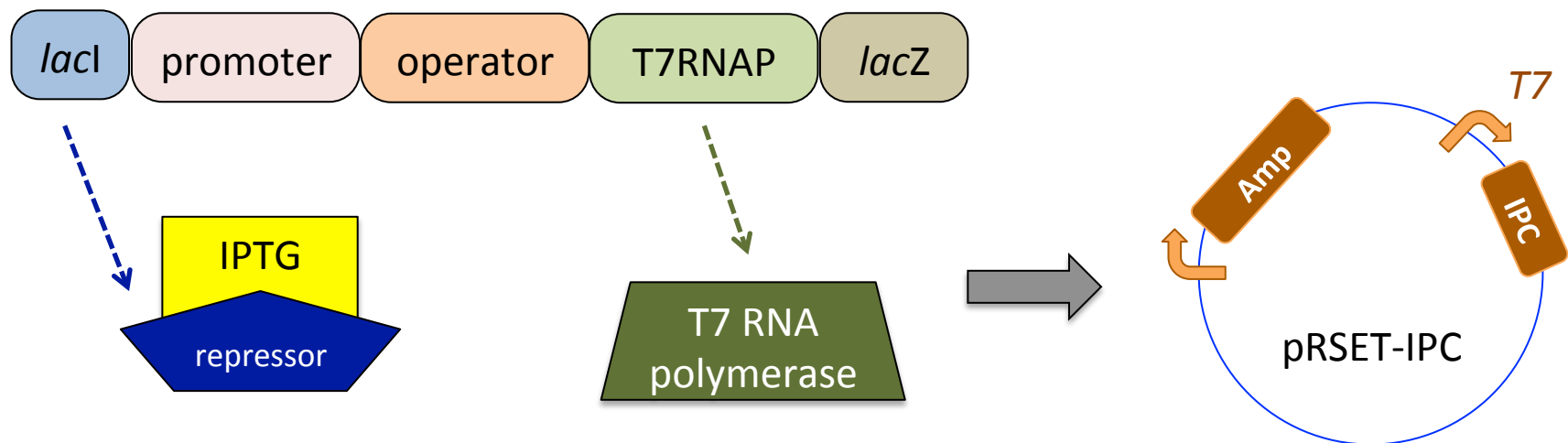
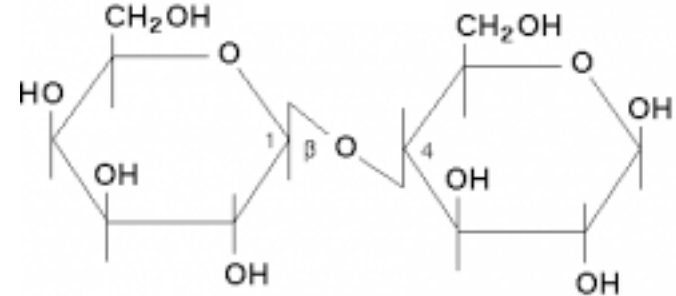
IPTG is a lactose analogue

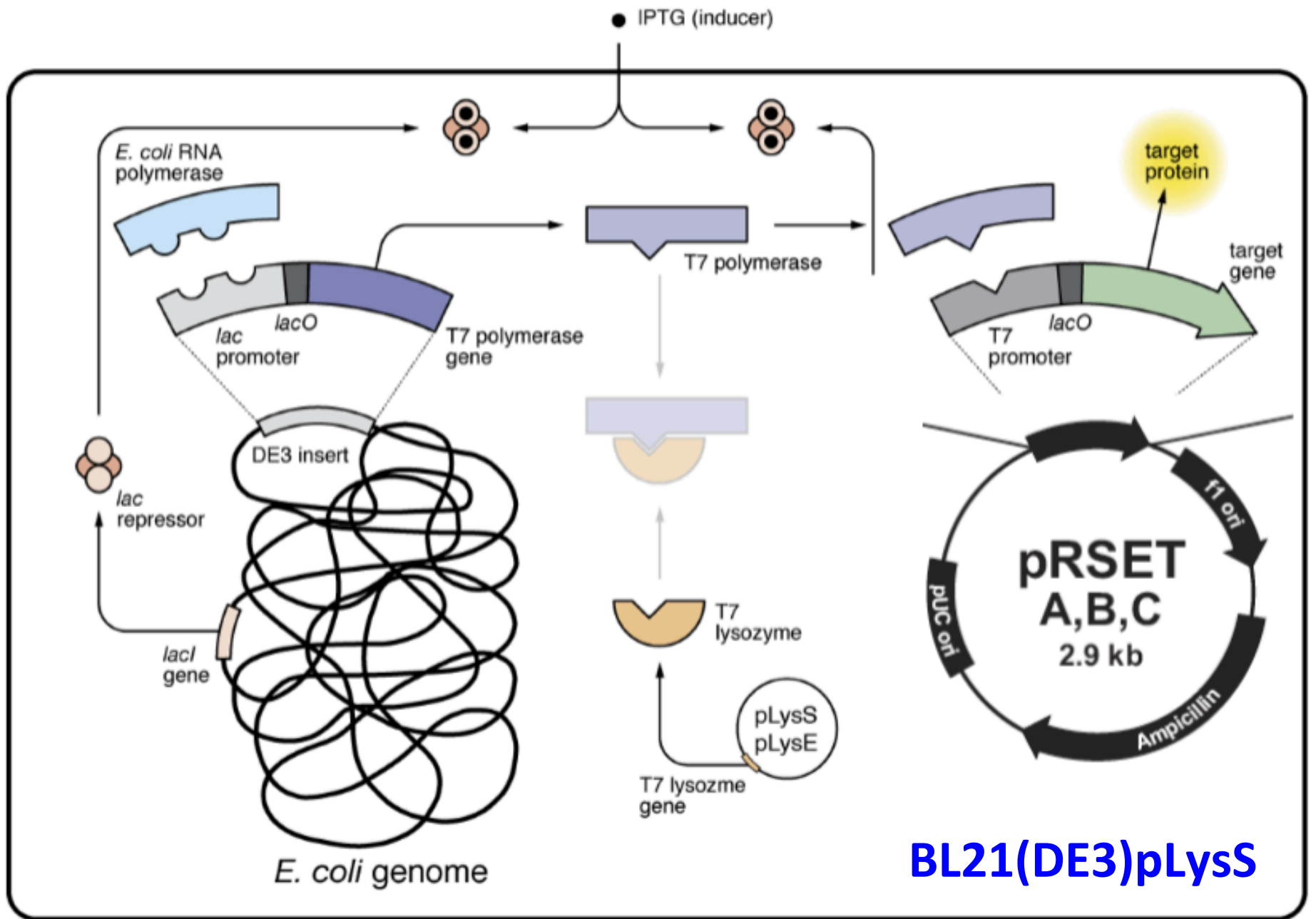
- isopropyl β -D-1-thiogalactoside
- structural mimic of lactose
- unlike lactose, IPTG is not part of any metabolic pathways and so will not be broken down or used by the cell \rightarrow [IPTG] constant

IPTG



lactose

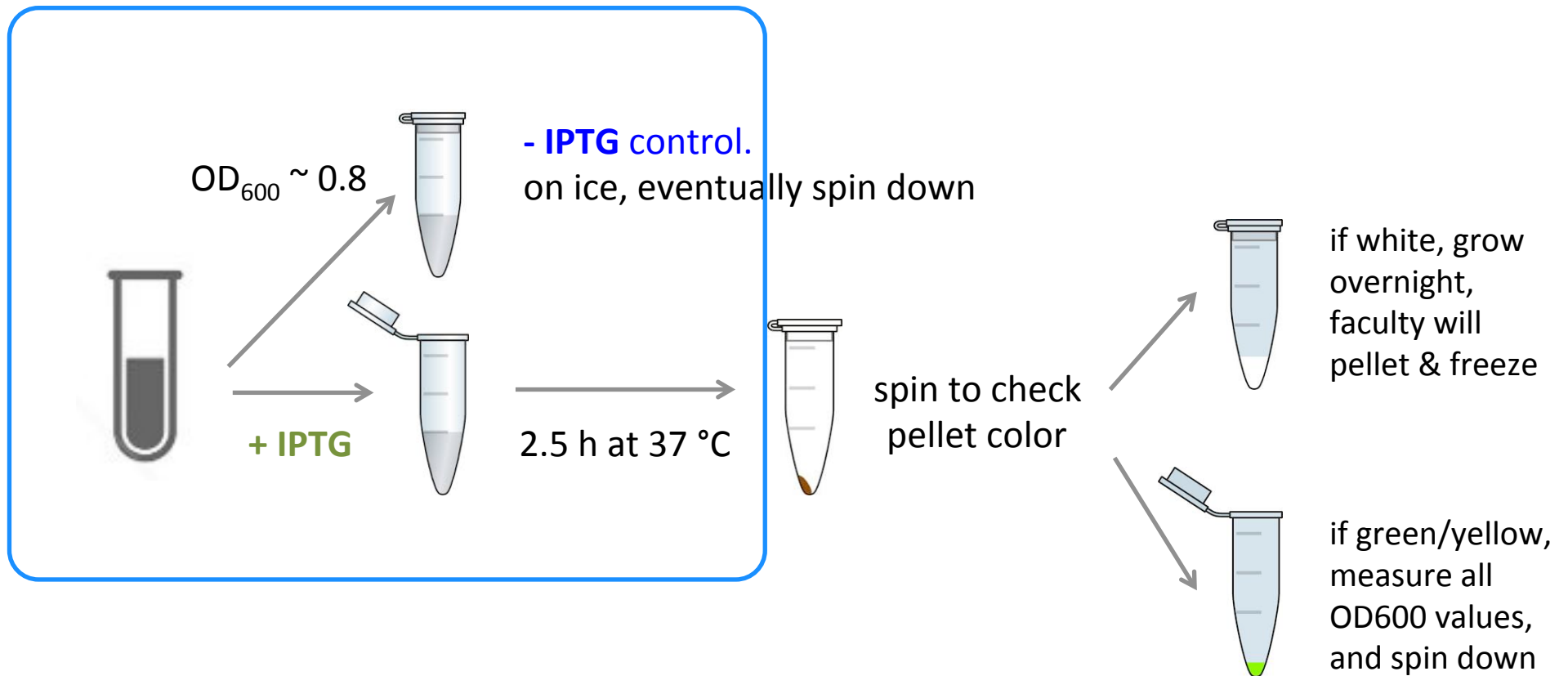




start right now with Part 1 of the M2D3 lab:

Induce IPC protein expression

- for three samples: X#Z #1, X#Z #2, and wt inverse pericam



In lab today

- IPTG induction of IPC protein expression
- BE Communication Lab presentation on journal club
- Quiz 3
- Prelab lecture
- Analysis of DNA sequences
- Count mutant colonies (in BL21)
- Measure OD₆₀₀ of, and spin down six samples
 - wt IPC 1.5 mL – IPTG 3 mL + IPTG
 - X#Z #1 1.5 mL – IPTG 3 mL + IPTG
 - X#Z #2 1.5 mL – IPTG 3 mL + IPTG