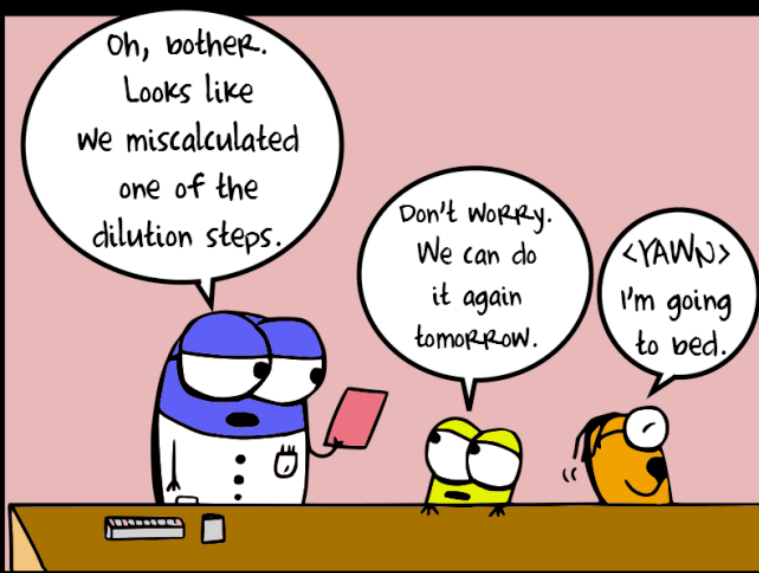
A grayscale microscopic image showing a cluster of cells with irregular, rounded shapes and some internal structure, possibly representing a tissue or cell culture. The cells are arranged in a somewhat circular pattern with some gaps between them.

Module 1: Protein engineering

- I Real science
- II Protein engineering
- III EGFP

2/11/16

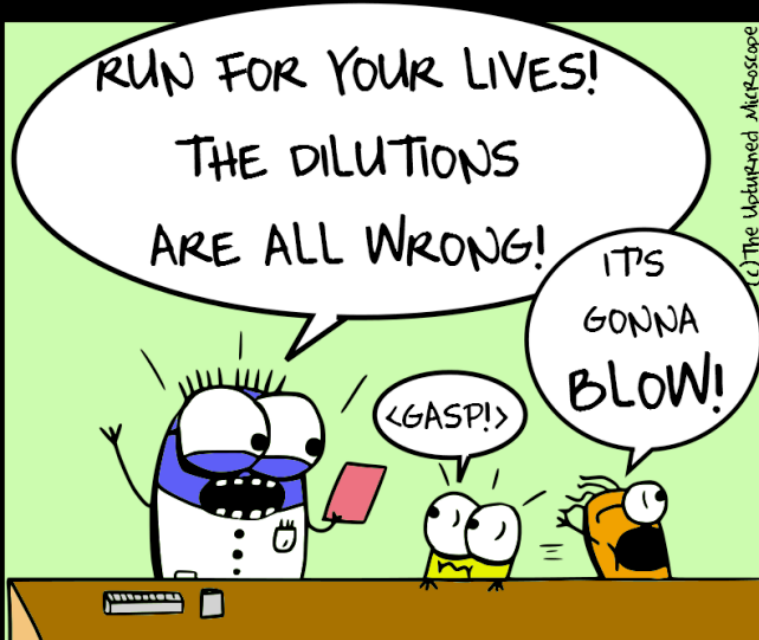
REAL scientist



We do *real* science

- No guarantee that your mutations will be incorporated
- No guarantee that your mutations will lead to an actual protein
- No guarantee that your mutations will alter protein function

MOVIE scientist

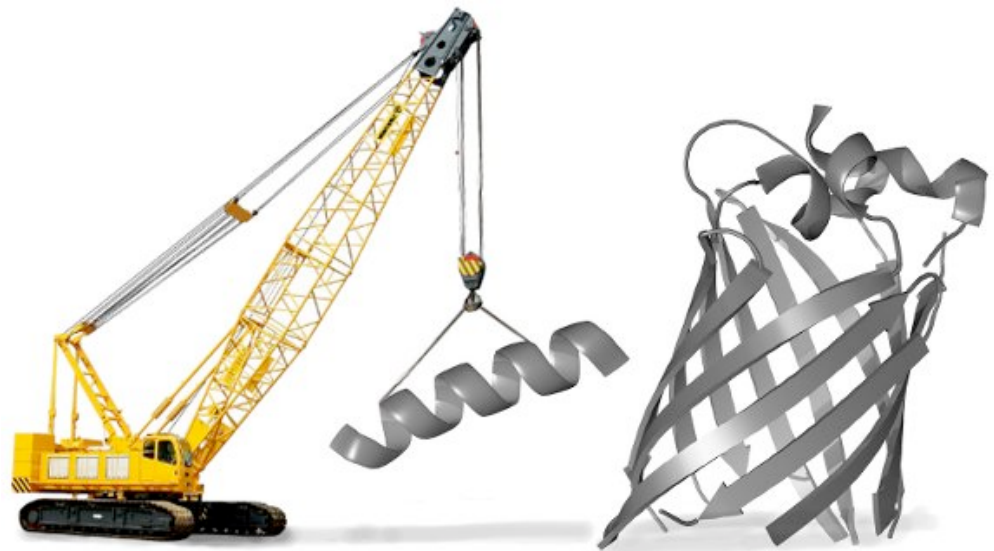


How will you test your progress?

- Were your mutations incorporated?
- Was your mutant protein produced?
- Did your mutant protein alter calcium binding?

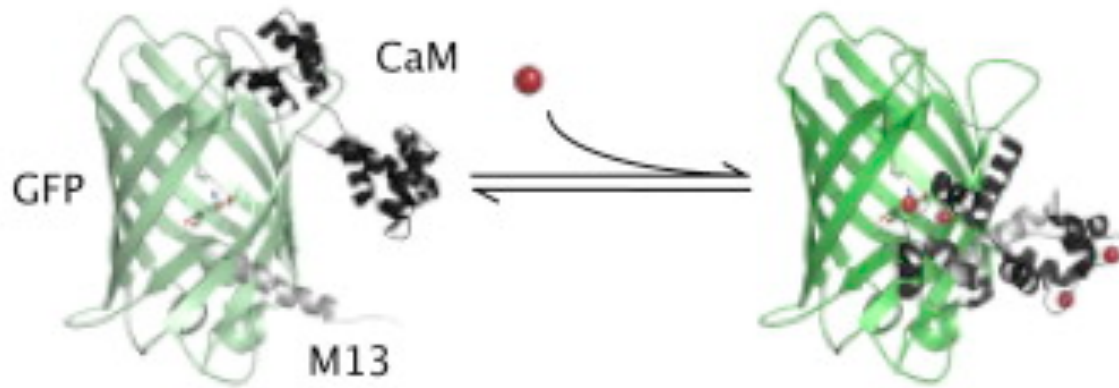
Mechanisms for engineering proteins

- Rational design
- ‘Irrational design’
 - Random library screens
 - Directed evolution

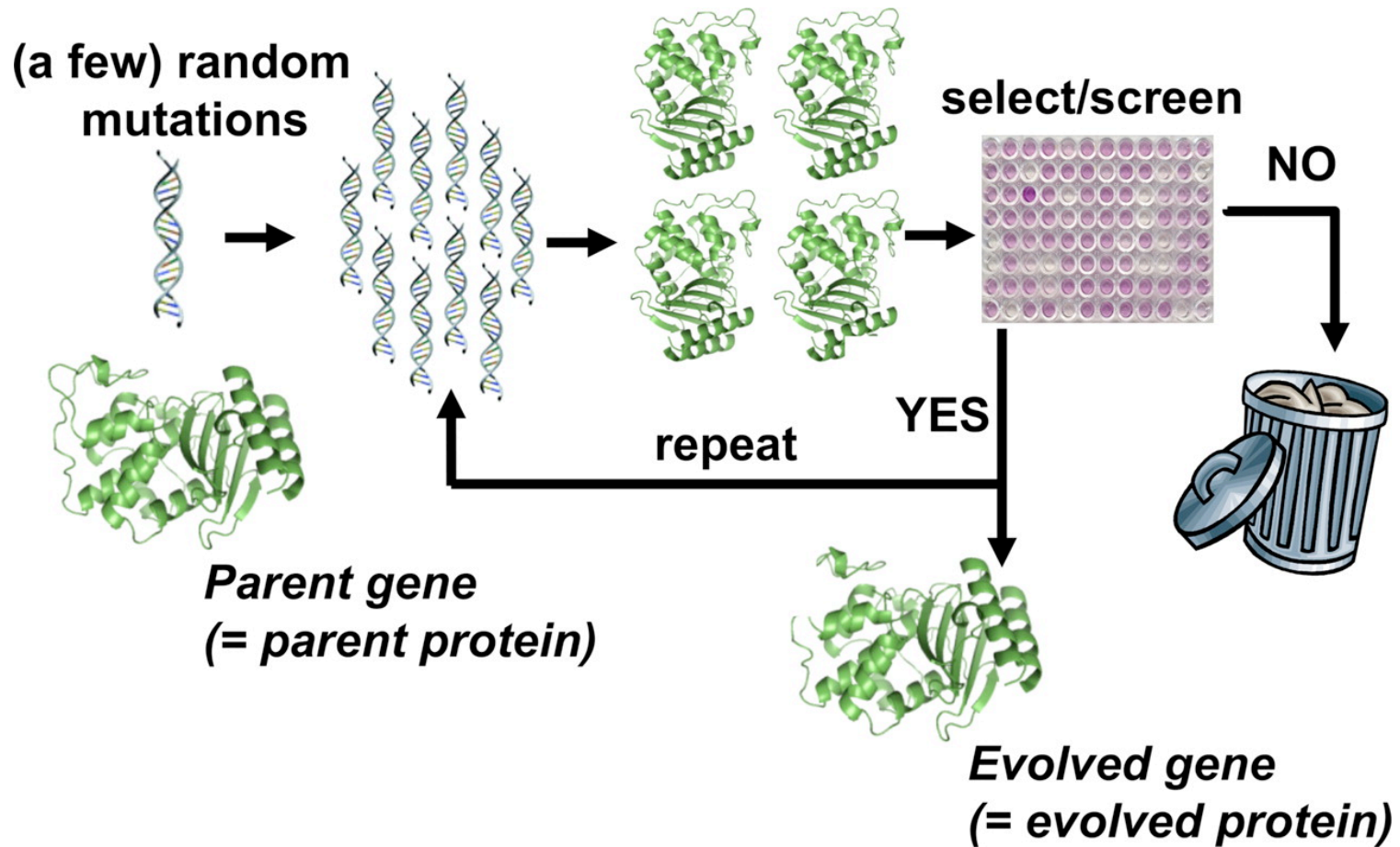


Rational design

- Use knowledge of protein sequence and structure to alter function
- What if you don't know the sequence or structure?



Irrational design



Which method is best?

GFP originally isolated from jellyfish

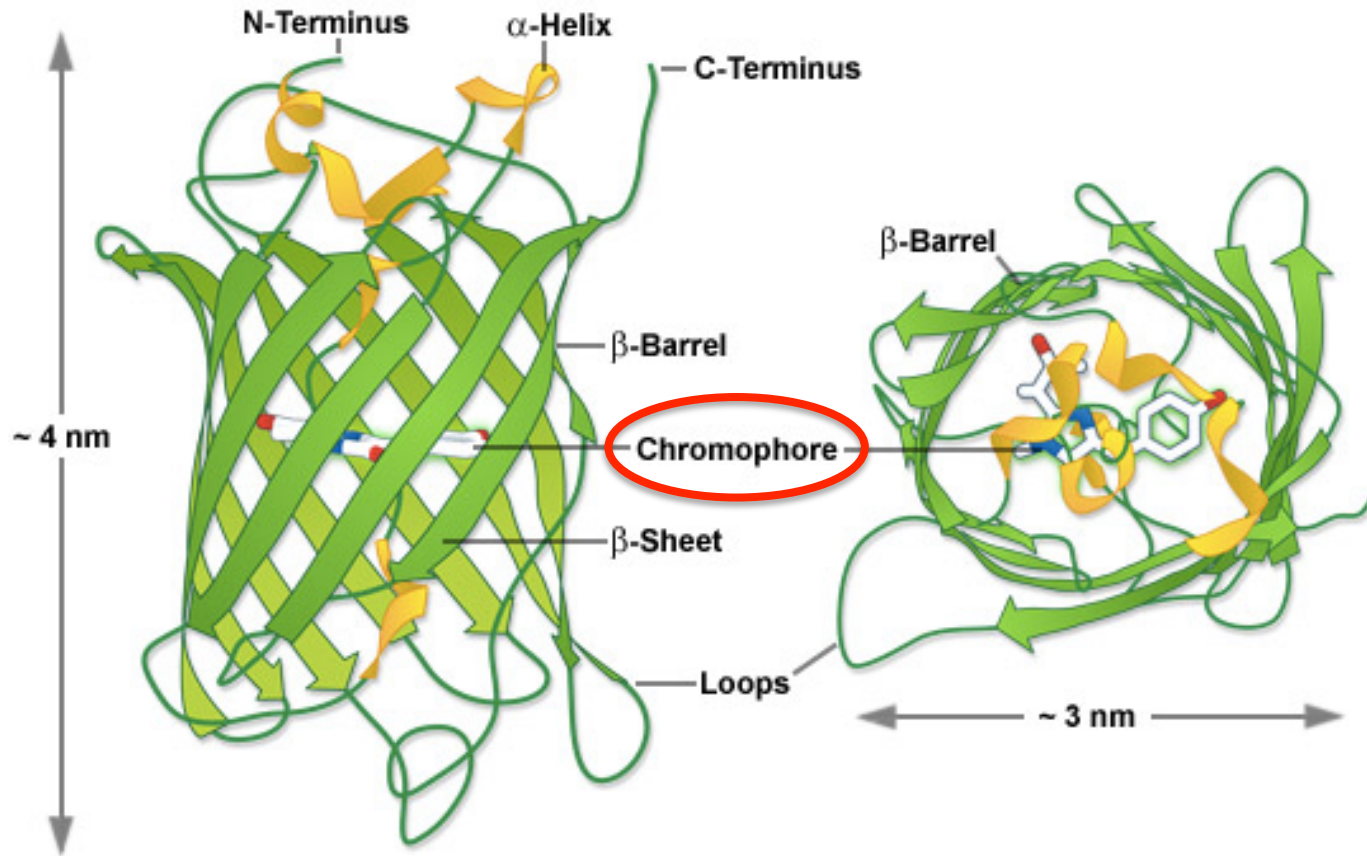
- Produces flashes of blue light via the photoprotein aequorin
 - Regulated by releases of calcium



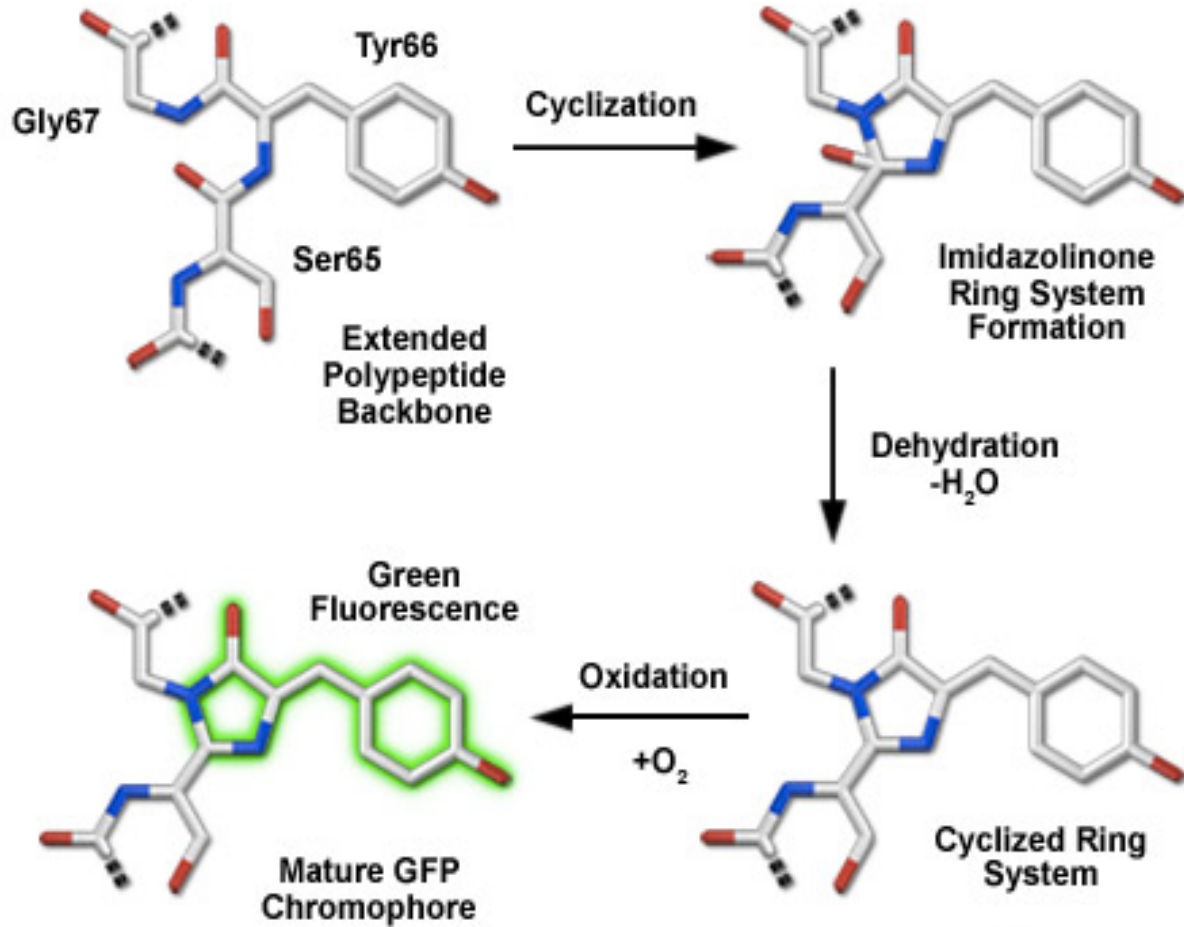
Aequorea victoria (crystal jellyfish)

- Blue light is transduced to green by GFP

A case study in protein engineering: GFP

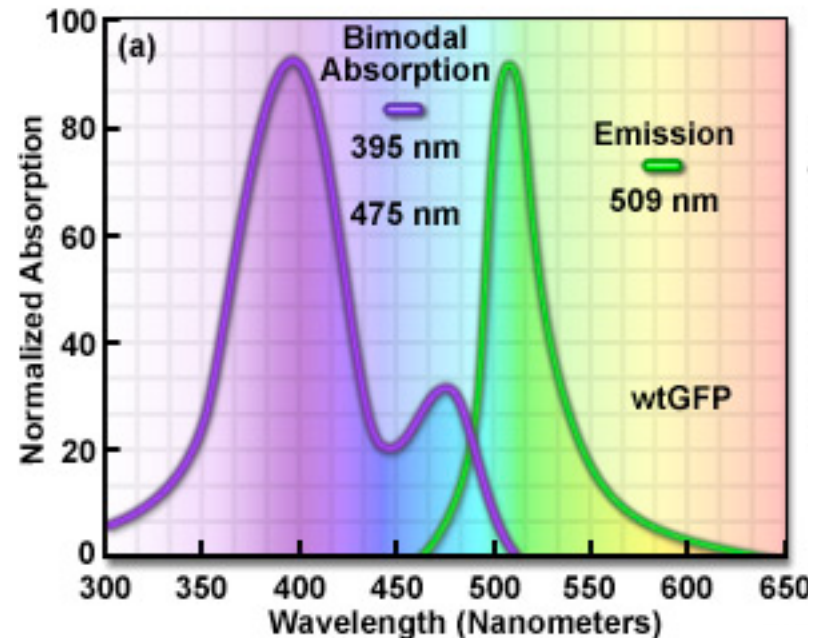


Chromophore dictates color of molecule



WT GFP not ideal as research tool

- Complex absorption spectrum
 - Excited by both 378 and 475 nm
 - Exists in ground state and as ionized intermediate
- High extinction coefficient
 - Short lifetime
- Low quantum yields
 - Relatively dim



How can we engineer a better GFP?

(E)GFP is a revolutionary tool in science

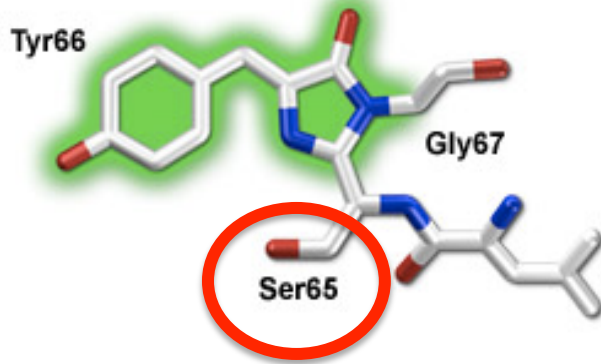


Roger Y. Tsien



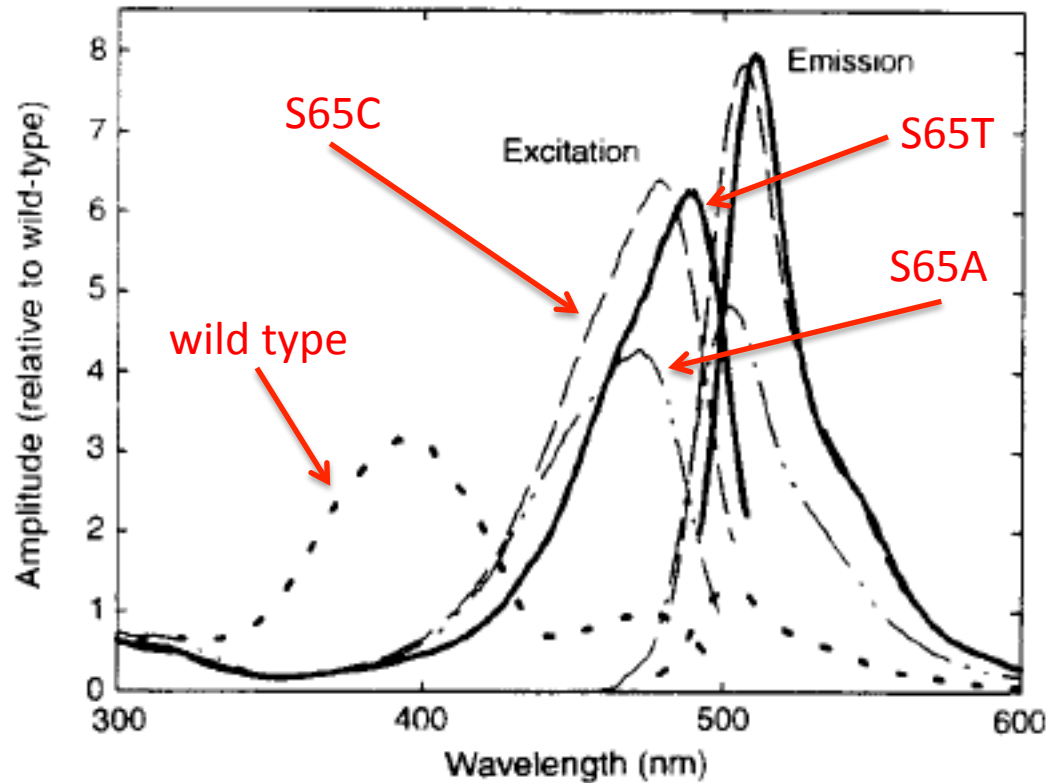
- Awarded Nobel Prize in Chemistry, with O. Shimomura and M. Chalfie
- Discovered and developed GFP

Sequence and structure revealed target

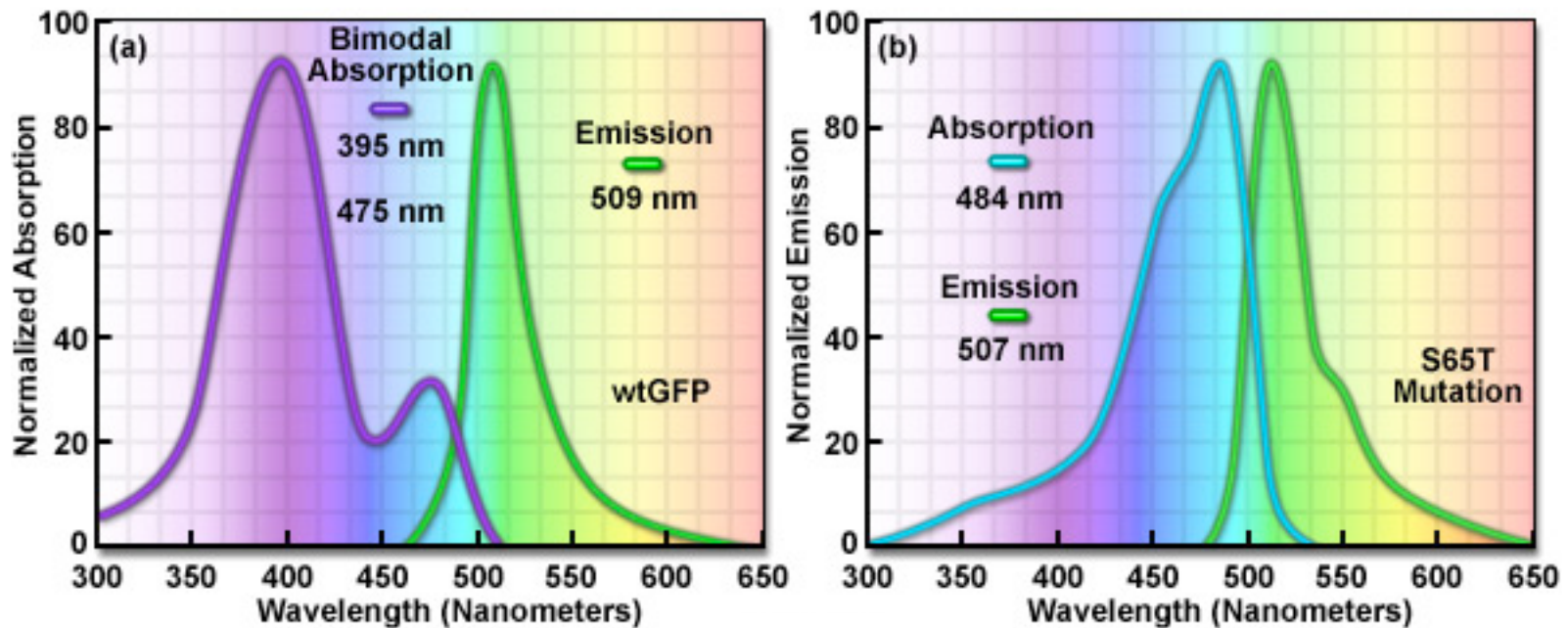


- Point mutations (PMs) introduced:
 - Ser 65 Ala
 - Ser 65 Cys
 - Ser 65 Thr
 - Ser 65 Arg
 - Ser 65 Asn
 - Ser 65 Asp
 - Ser 65 Phe
 - Ser 65 Trp

PMs altered GFP absorption and emission



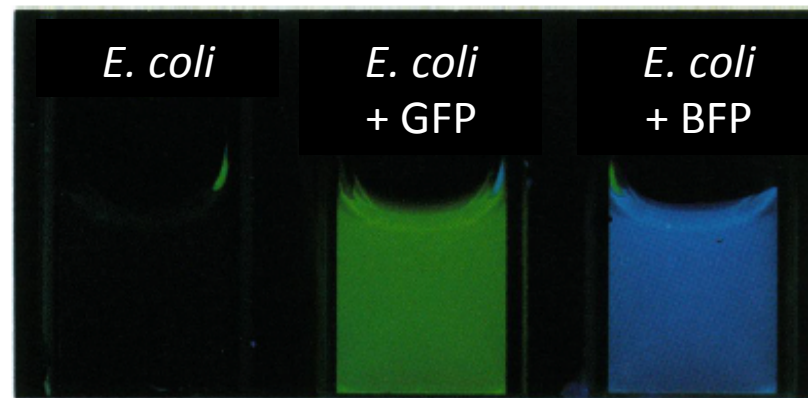
S65T resulted in longest emission, excitation wavelengths



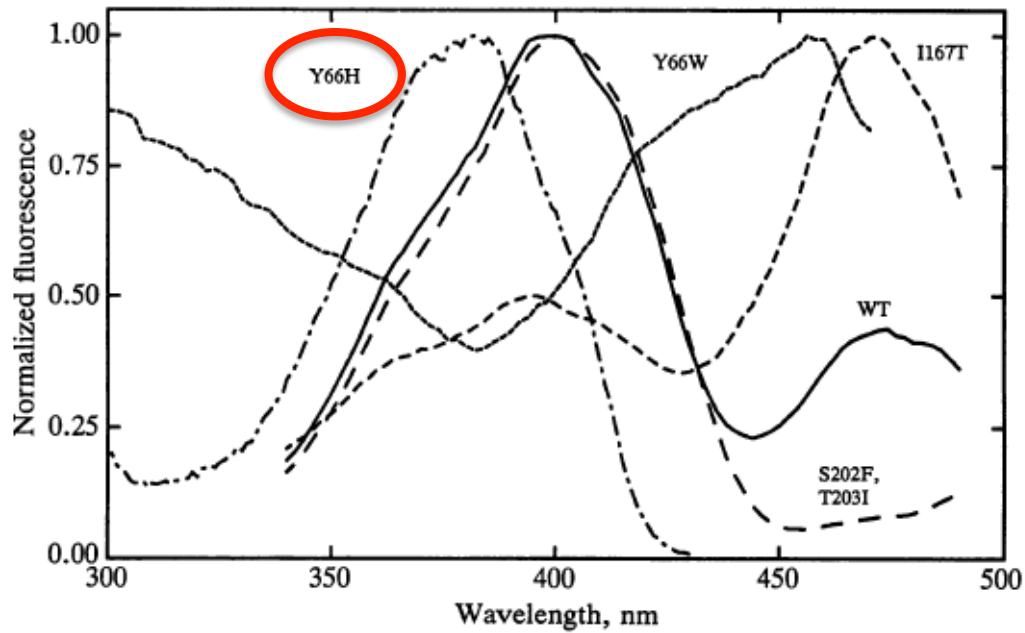
How might you engineer different colors?

GFP sequence randomly mutagenized

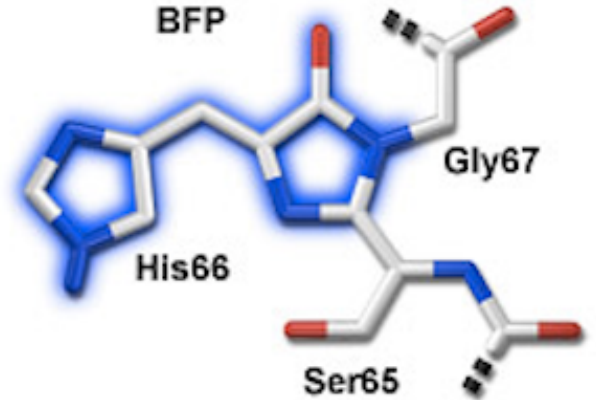
- Employed hydroxylamine treatment and error-prone PCR amplification
- Products ligated into vector and transformed into *E. coli* strain
- Colonies visually screened following excitation



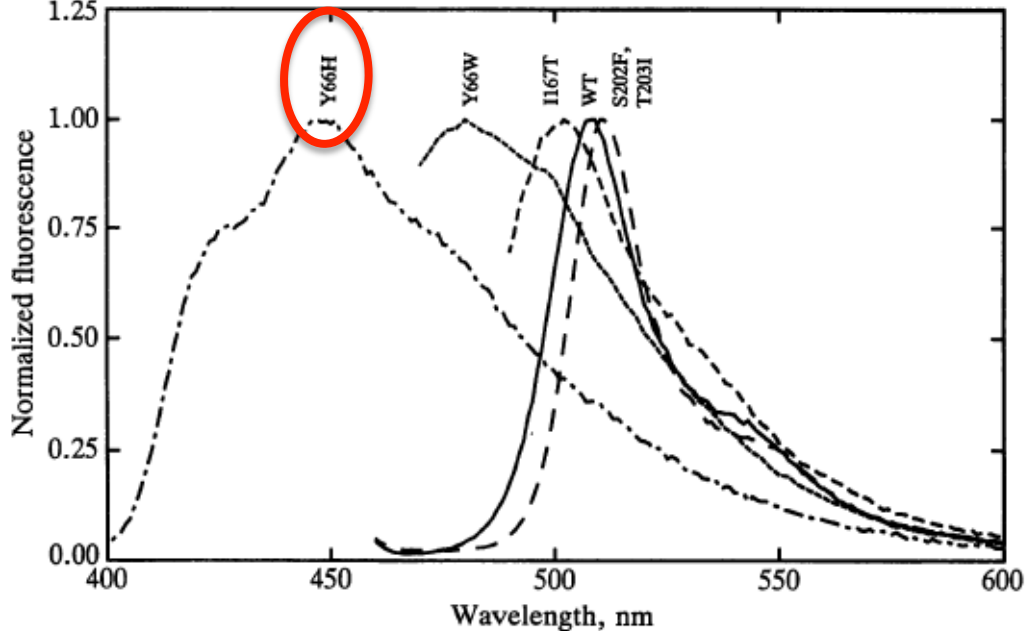
Excitation spectra of GFP variants



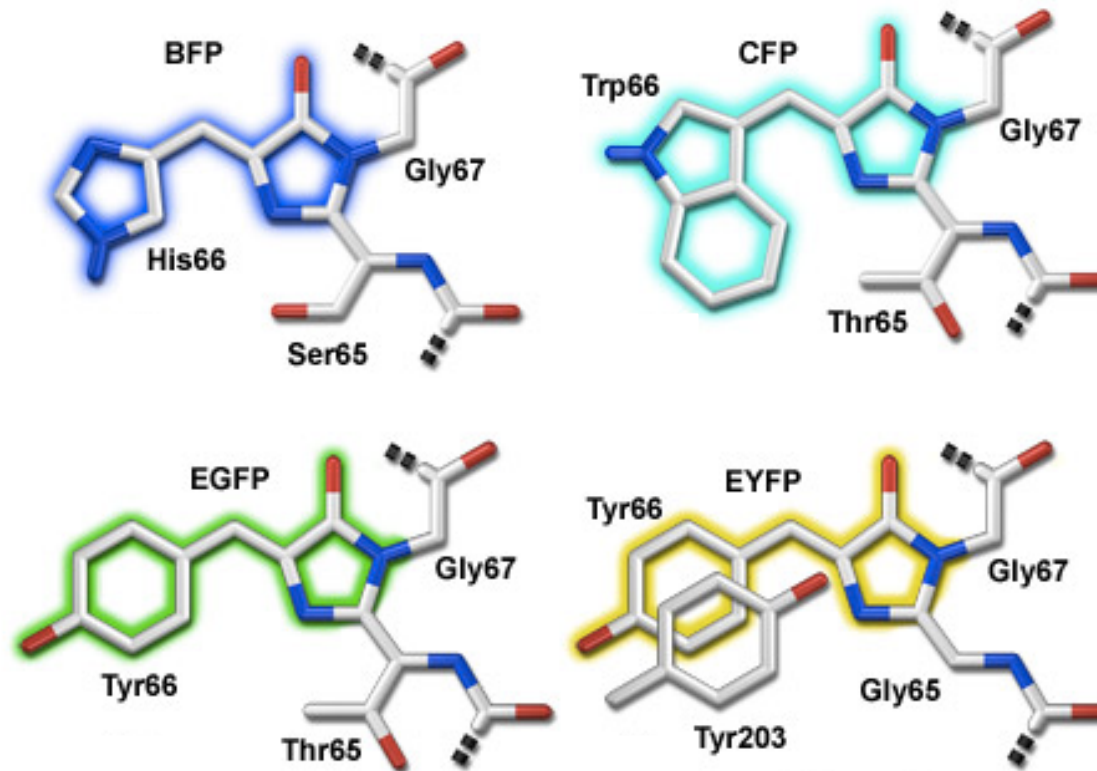
Y66H resulted
in BFP



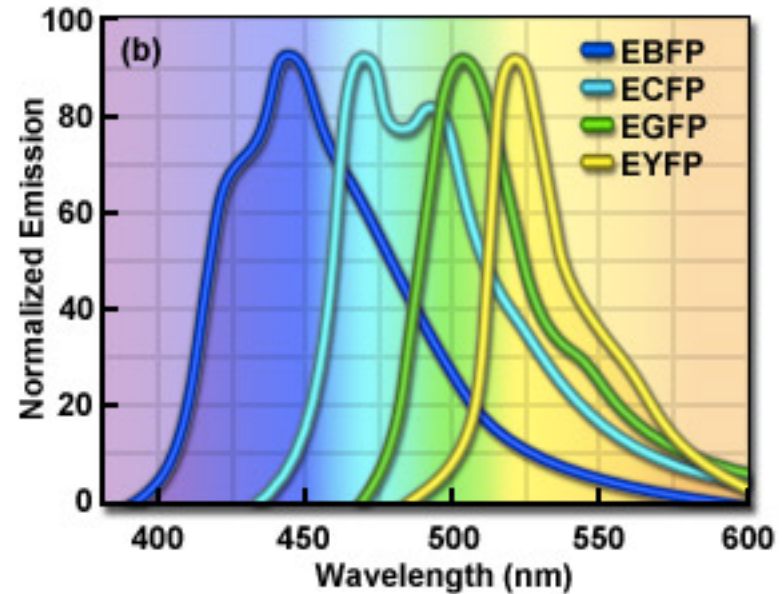
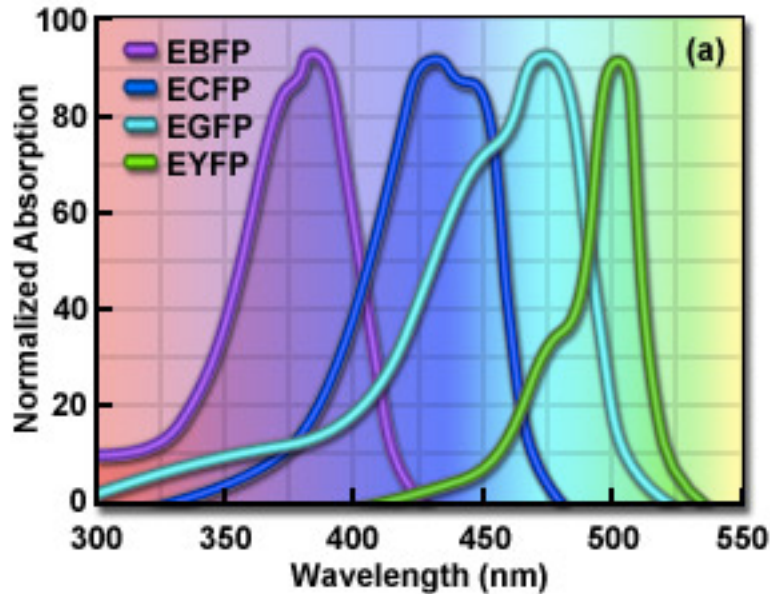
Emission spectra of GFP variants



Protein engineering generated toolkit of fluorescent proteins

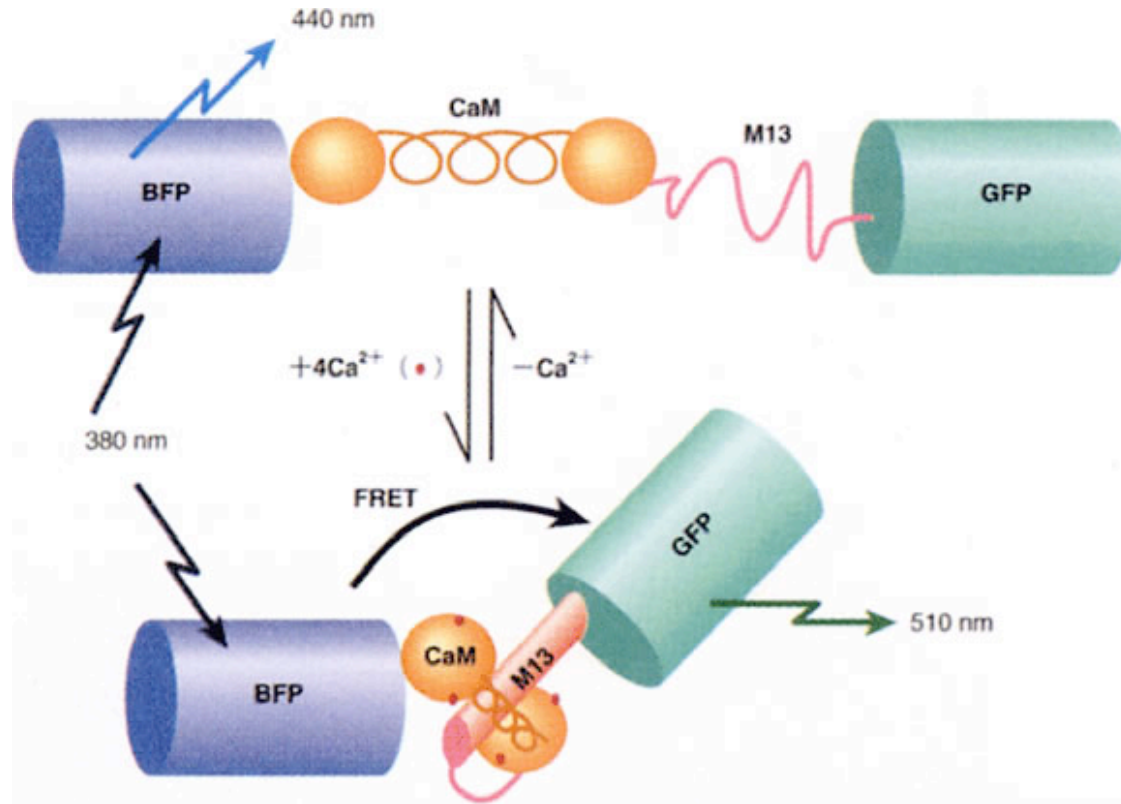


Utility of fluorescent protein toolkit



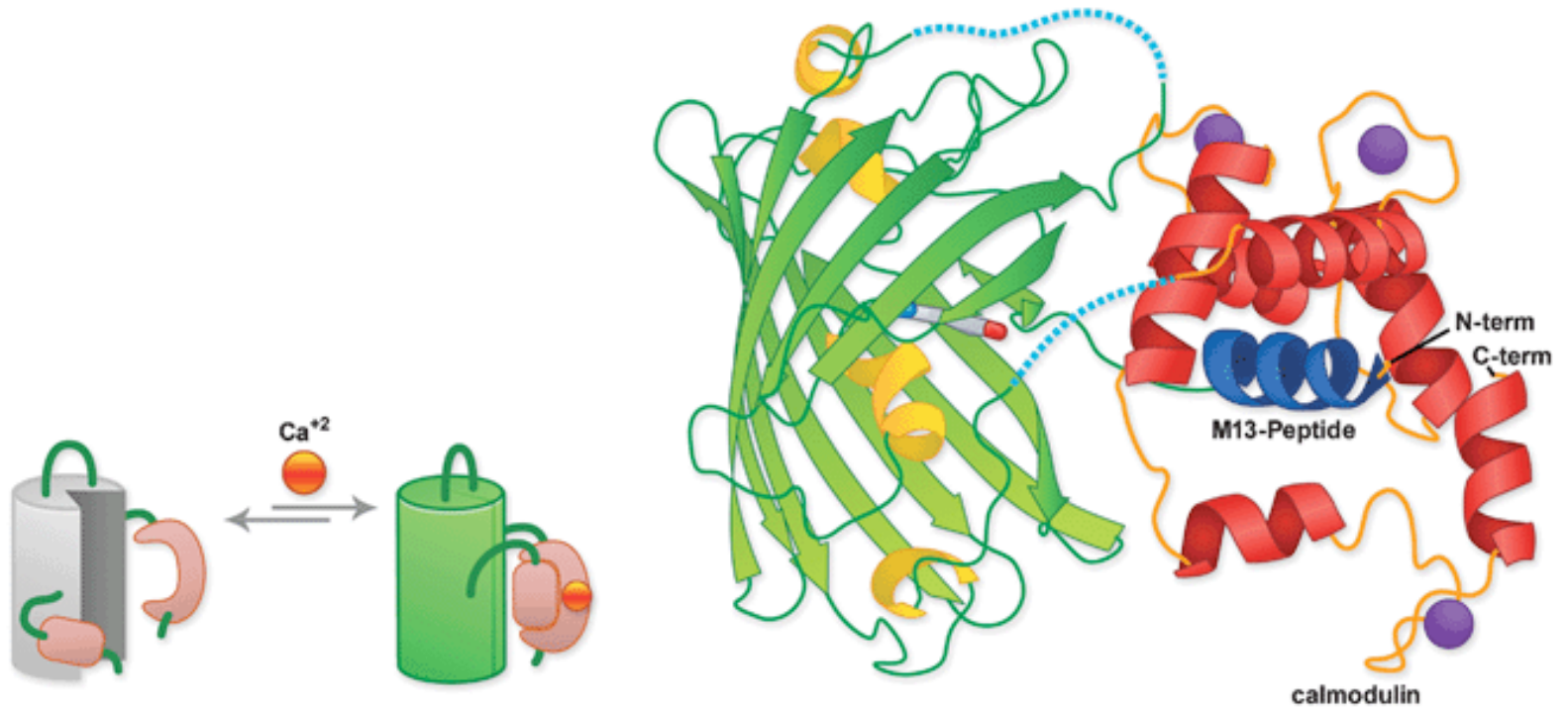
- Fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET)
- Multicolor labeling

FRET quantification of $[Ca^{2+}]$

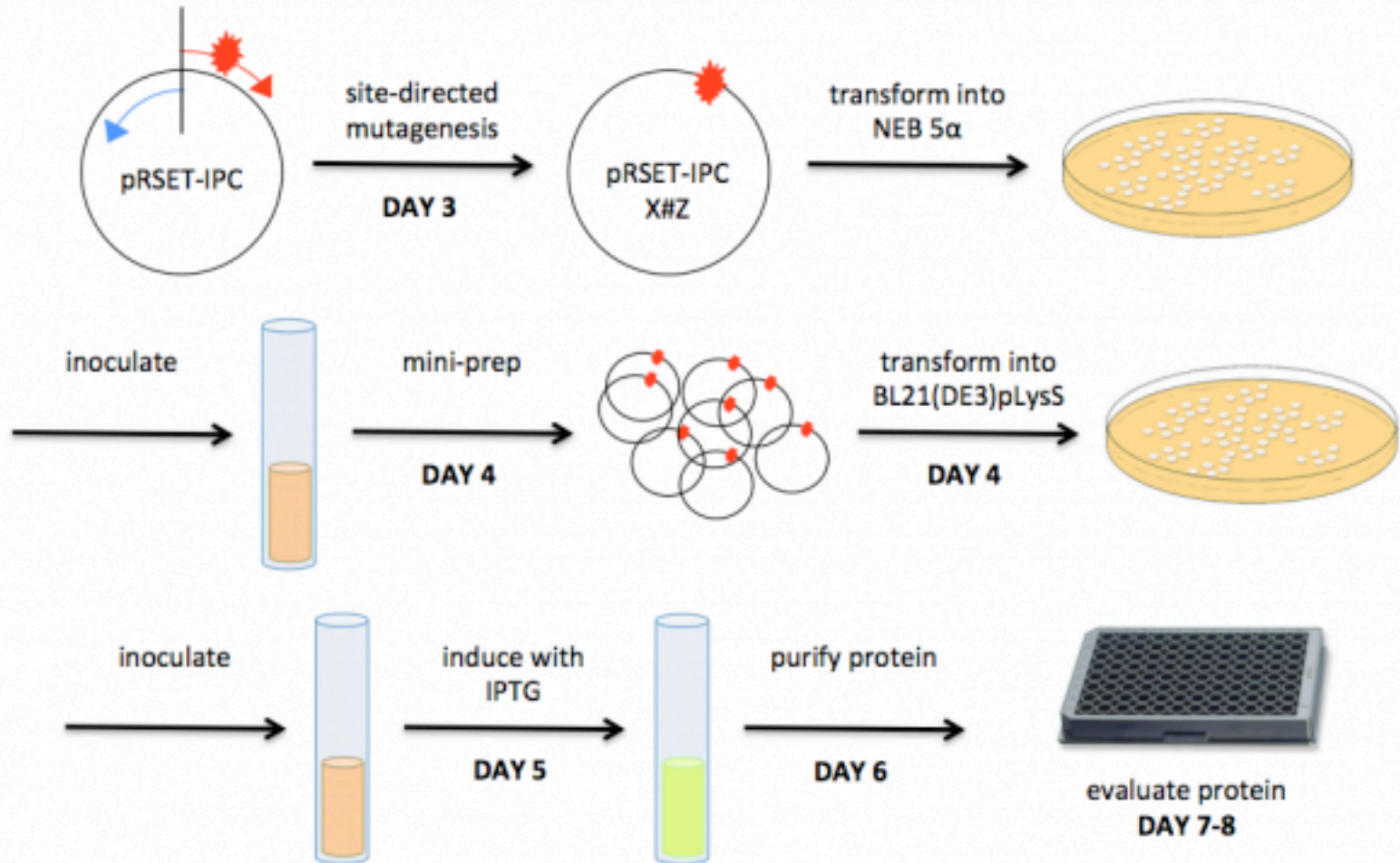


How does this differ from our sensor?

Which brings us to Mod 2...



Mod 2 overview



In the laboratory...

- Prepare the primers you designed on M1D2
- Setup site-directed mutagenesis reaction
- Discuss article by Nagai et al.

