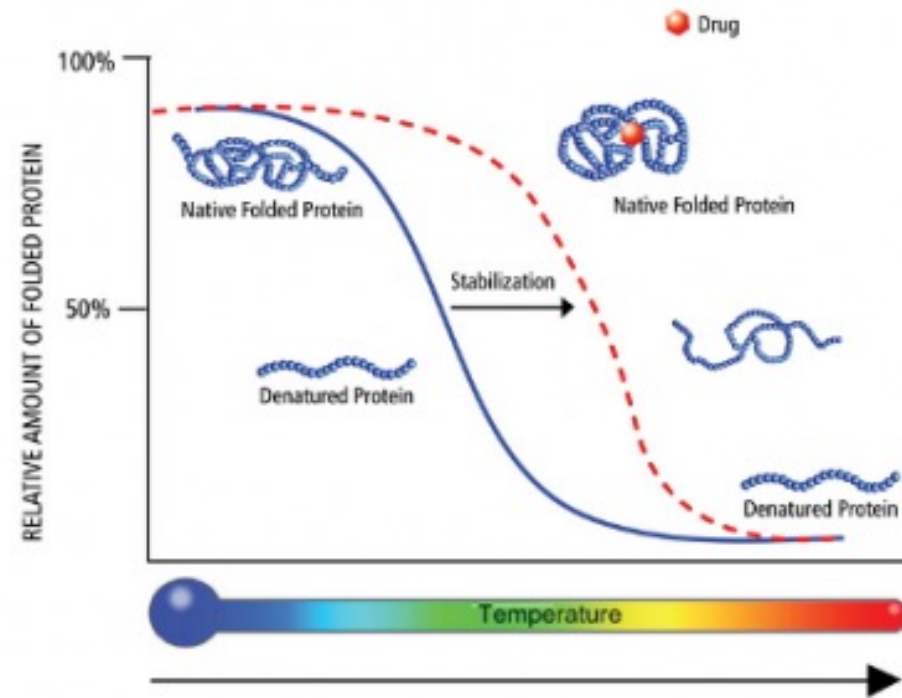
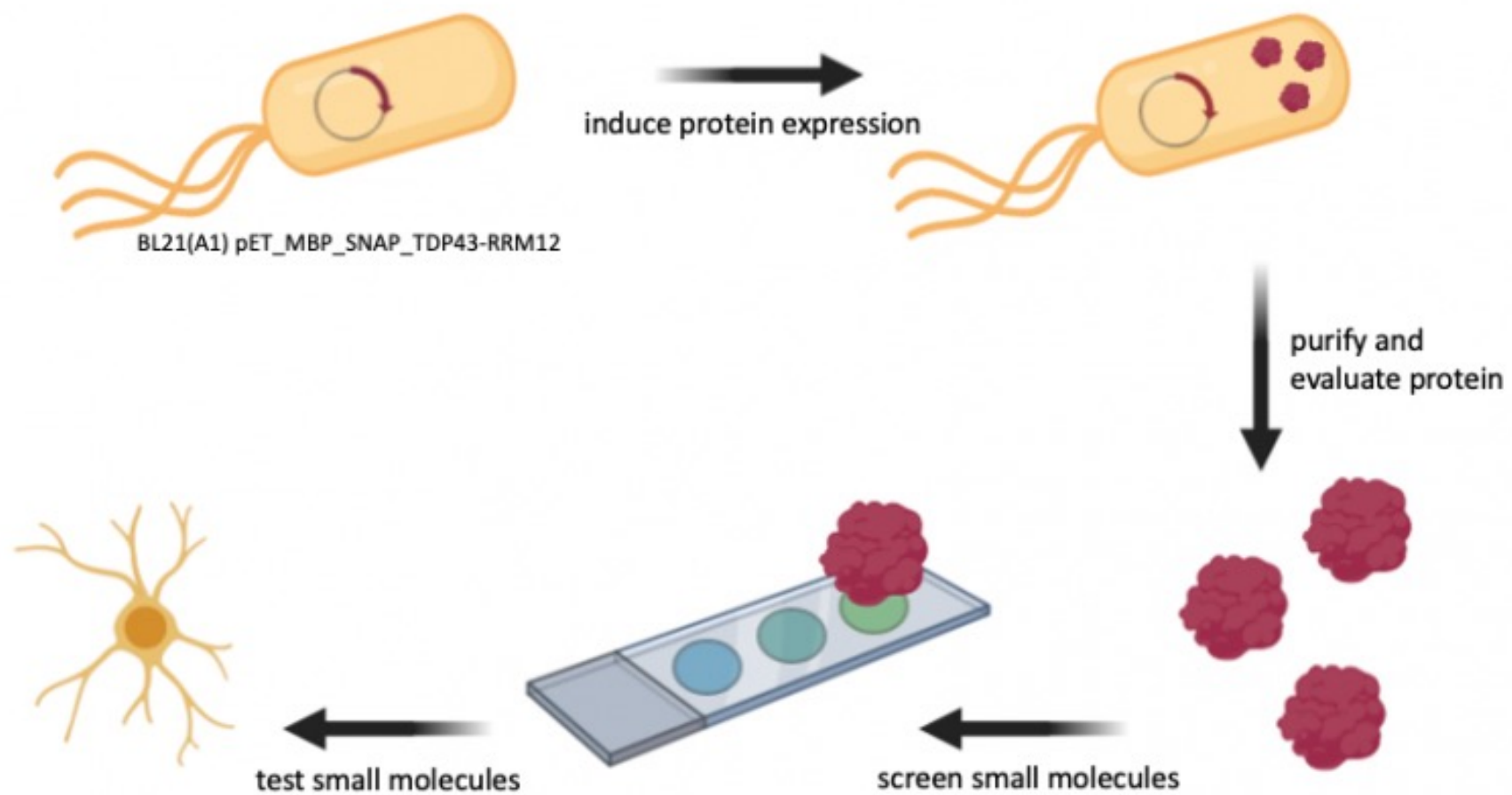


M2D6: Utilize cellular thermal shift assay (CETSA) to test putative small molecule binders

1. Prelab Discussion
2. Treat cells with small molecule ligands
3. Run SDS-PAGE
4. Protein gel transfer for Western Blot



Mod2 Overview



Cellular thermal shift assay (CETSA)

PROTOCOL

The cellular thermal shift assay for evaluating drug target interactions in cells

Rozbeh Jafari¹, Helena Almqvist², Hanna Axelsson², Marina Ignatushchenko¹, Thomas Lundbäck², Pär Nordlund¹ & Daniel Martinez Molina¹

¹Department of Medical Biochemistry and Biophysics, Division of Biophysics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden. ²Chemical Biology Consortium Sweden, Science for Life Laboratory Stockholm, Division of Translational Medicine and Chemical Biology, Department of Medical Biochemistry and Biophysics, Karolinska Institutet, Solna, Sweden. Correspondence should be addressed to T.L. (thomas.lundback@ki.se), P.N. (par.nordlund@ki.se) or D.M.M. (daniel.martinez.molina@ki.se).

Published online 7 August 2014; doi:10.1038/nprot.2014.138

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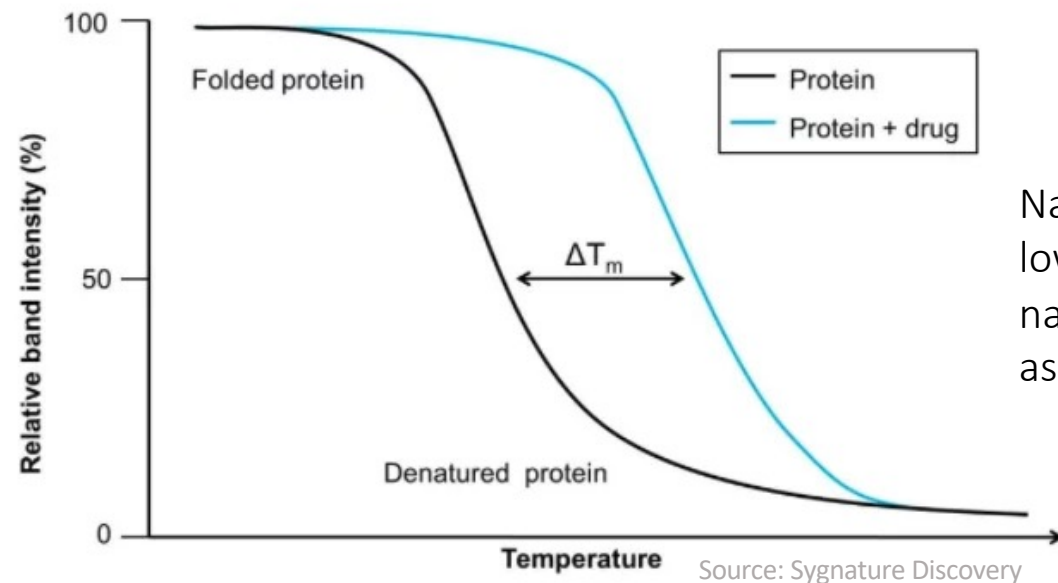
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Native proteins denature at lower temperature than native folded proteins associated with drug

Cellular thermal shift assay (CETSA)

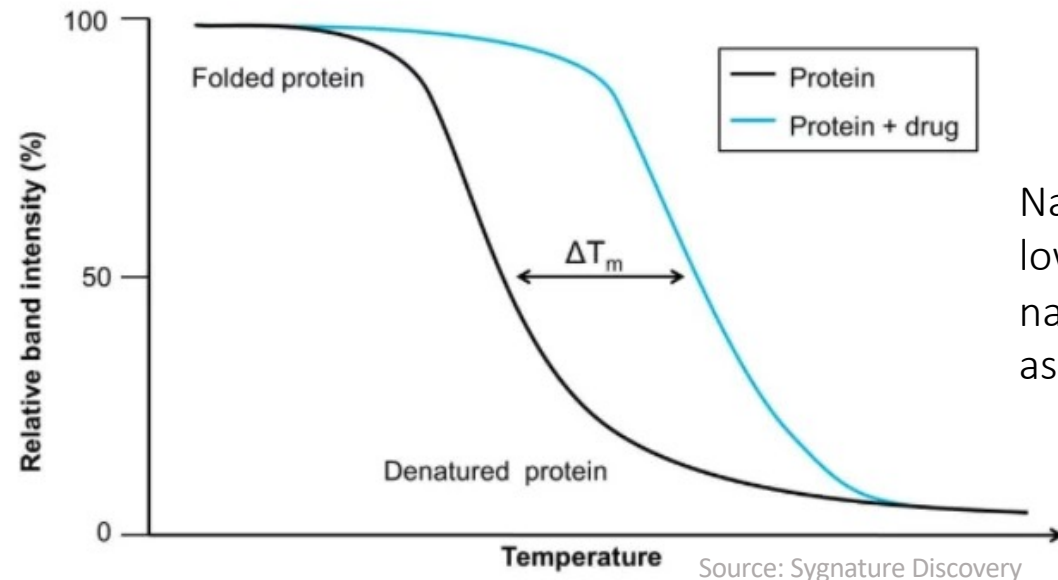
PROTOCOL

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Cellular thermal shift assay (CETSA)

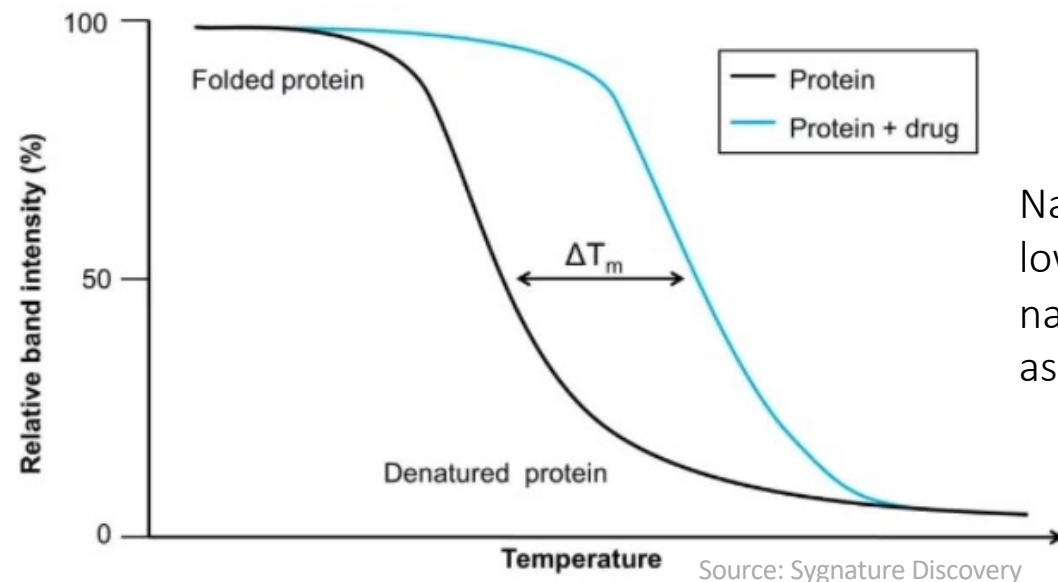
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- The ΔT_m indicates protein stabilization / destabilization compared to control
- Assesses thermal stabilization of protein in presence / absence of ligand in the cell

Cellular thermal shift assay (CETSA)

PROTOCOL

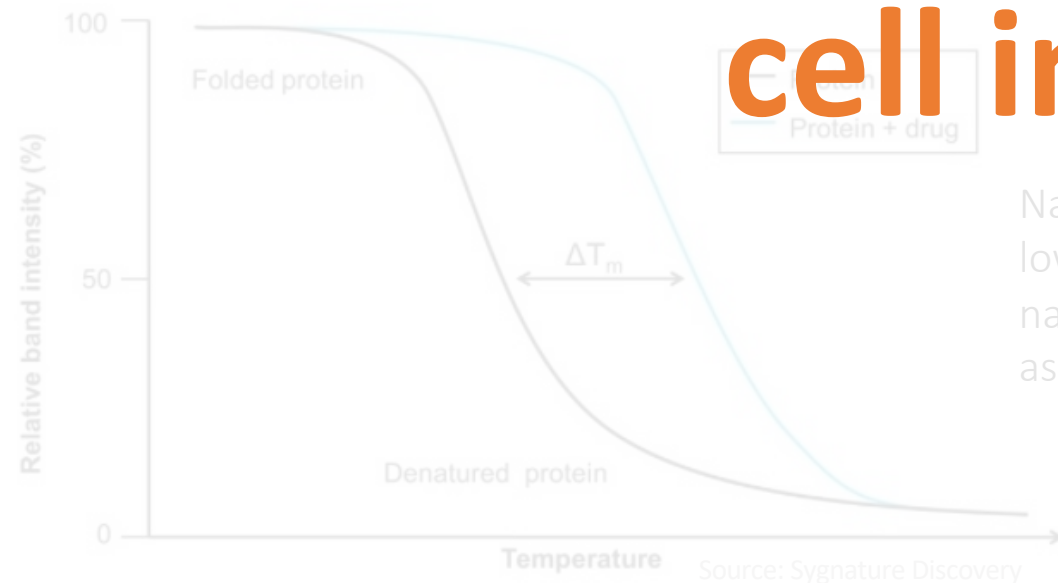
The cellular thermal shift assay for evaluating drug target interactions in cells

Rozbeh Jafari¹, Helena Almqvist², Hanna Axelsson¹, Sara Linnarsson¹, Irena Kenkova¹, Thomas Lundmark⁴, Pär Nordlund¹ & Daniel Martinez Molina¹

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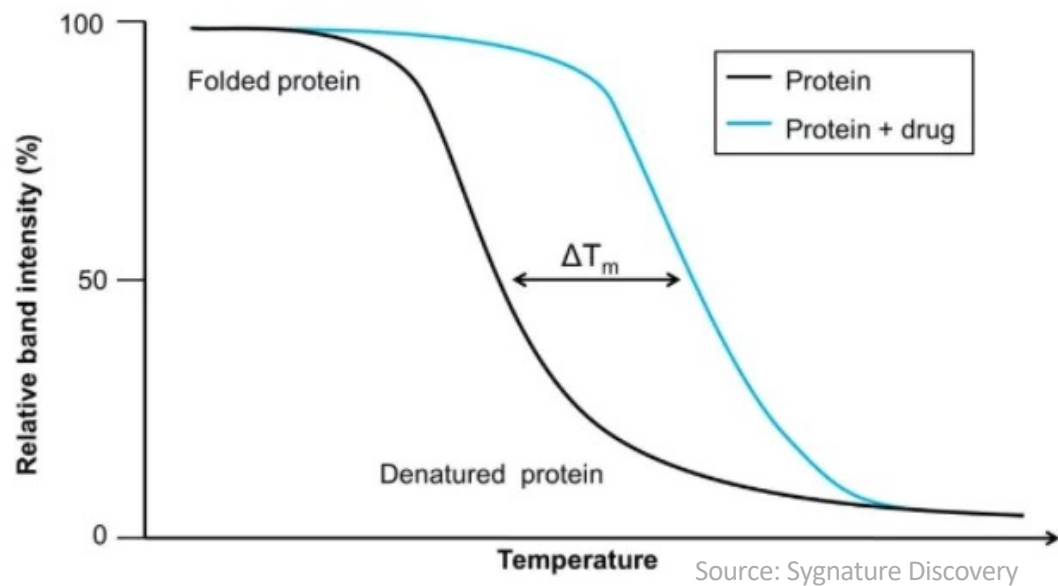
Why is testing for ligand binding in a cell important?



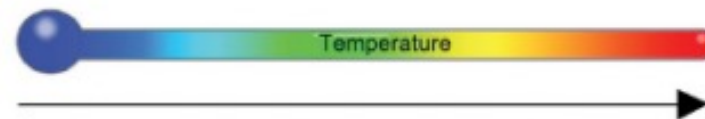
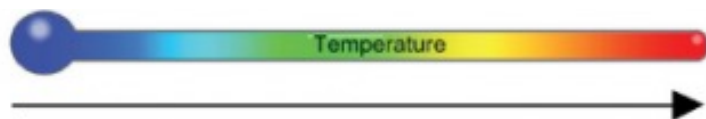
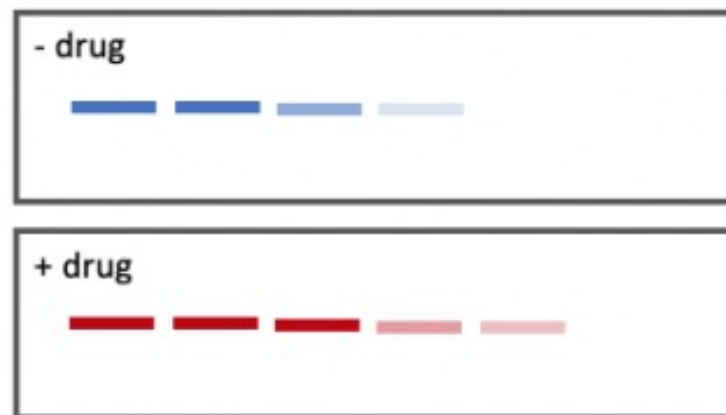
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- Assesses thermal stabilization of protein in presence / absence of ligand in the cell

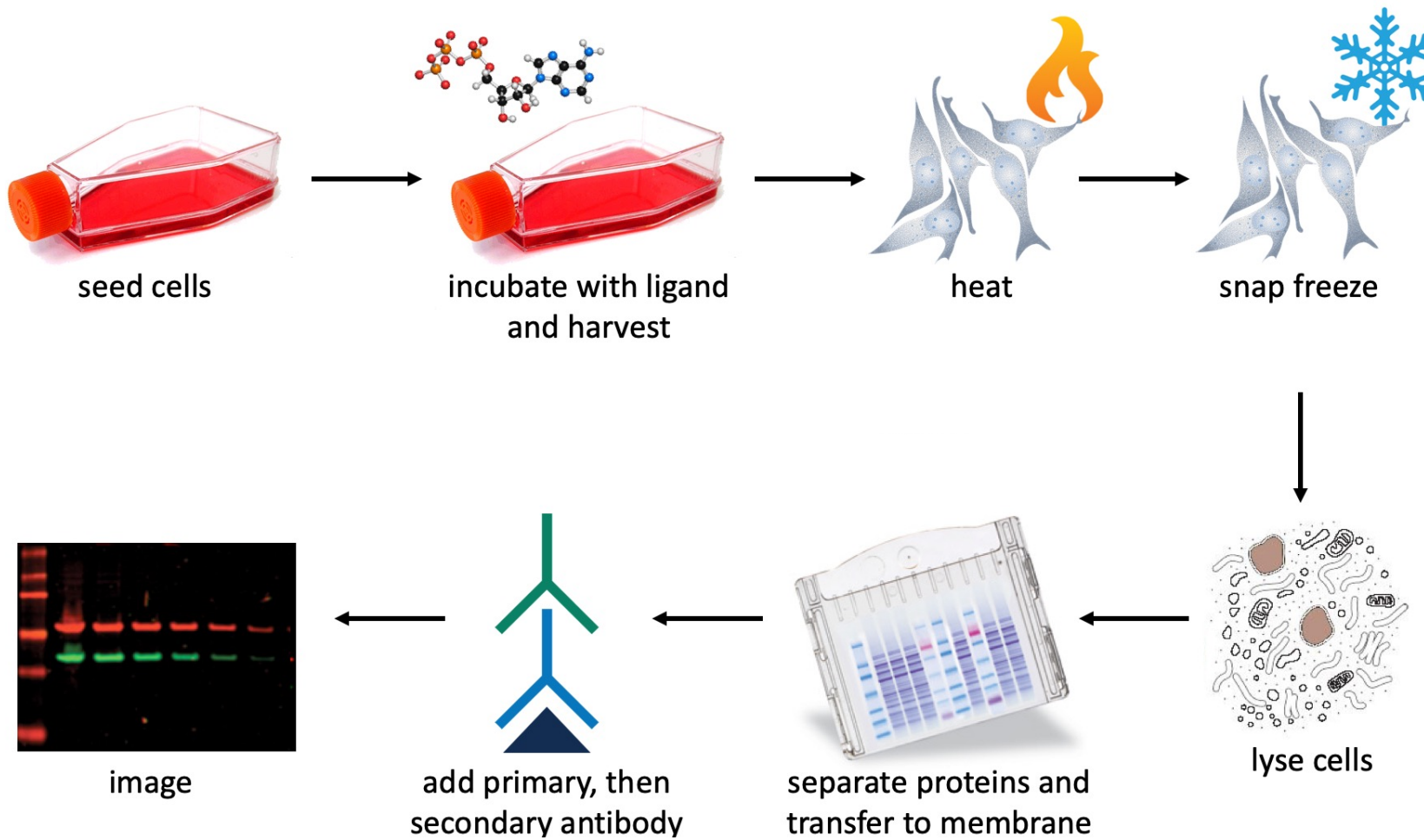
CETSA Overview



Identify presence of native folded proteins

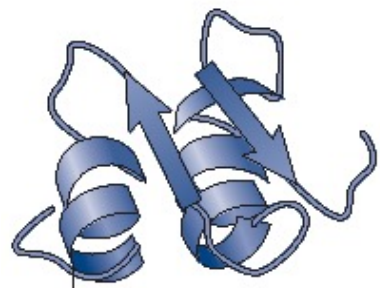


CETSA Overview

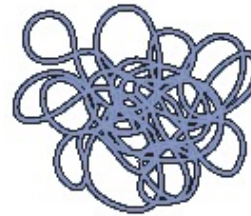


Heat causes protein denaturation

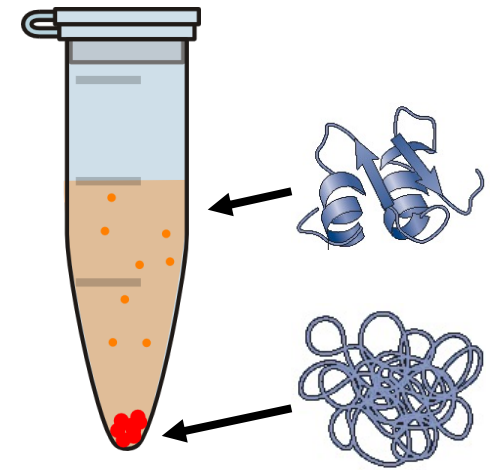
- As proteins denature, 'melted' primary structures aggregate
- Aggregates precipitate out of solution and can be removed via centrifugation



Native protein

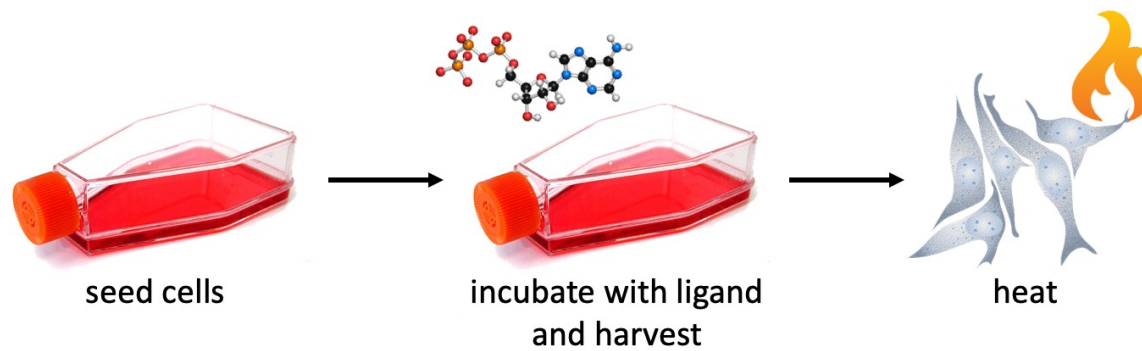


Aggregate



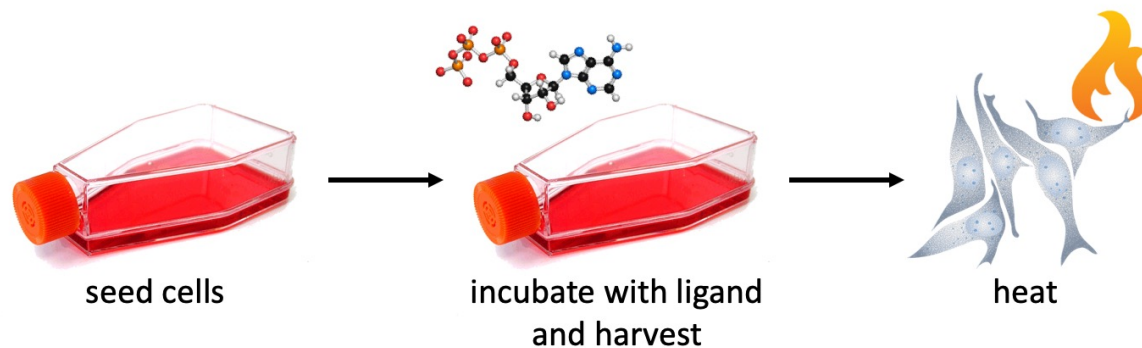
Treat Cells for CETSA

- Heat:
- Snap freeze:



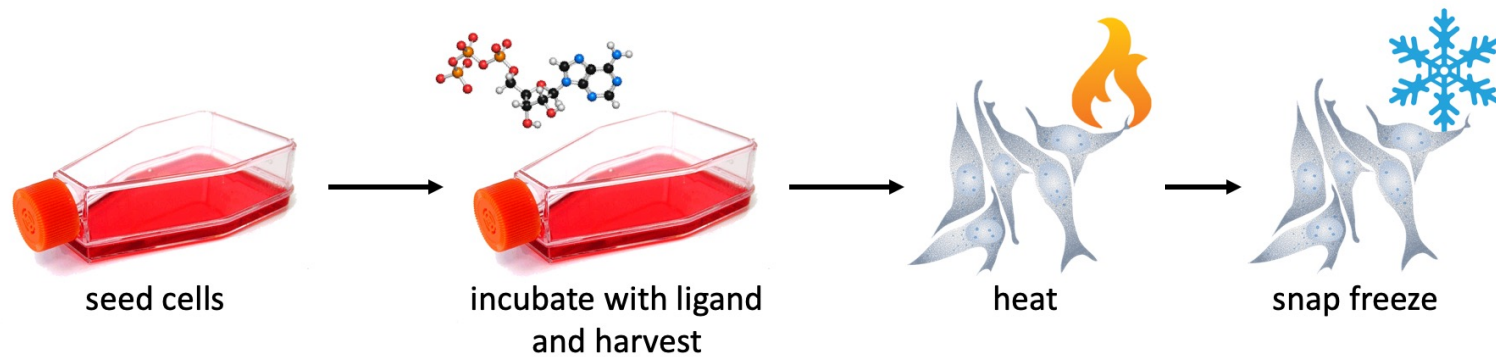
Treat Cells for CETSA

- **Heat:** Test protein stability and remove denatured proteins later
- **Snap freeze:**



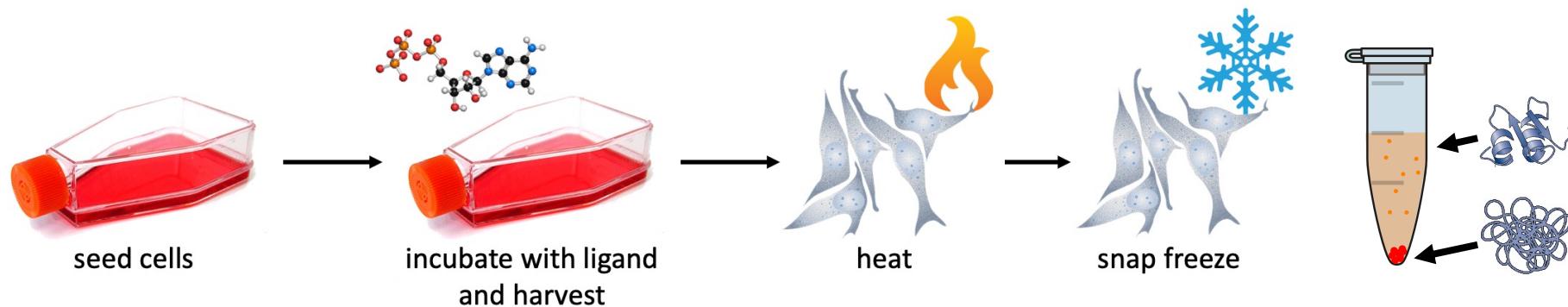
Treat Cells for CETSA

- **Heat:** Test protein stability and remove denatured proteins later
- **Snap freeze:**

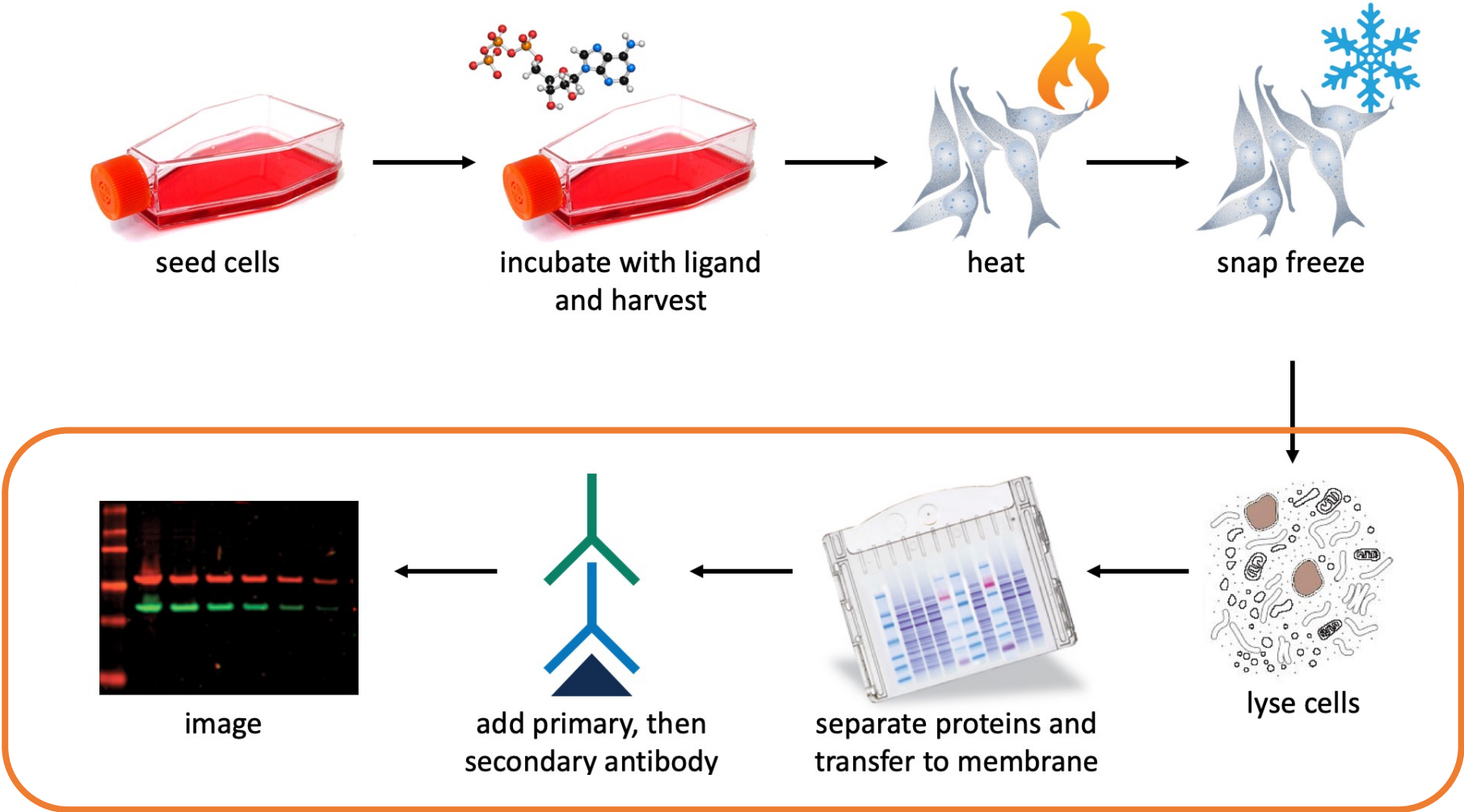


Treat Cells for CETSA

- **Heat:** Test protein stability and remove denatured proteins later
- **Snap freeze:** Multiple snap freeze / thaw cycles lyses cells

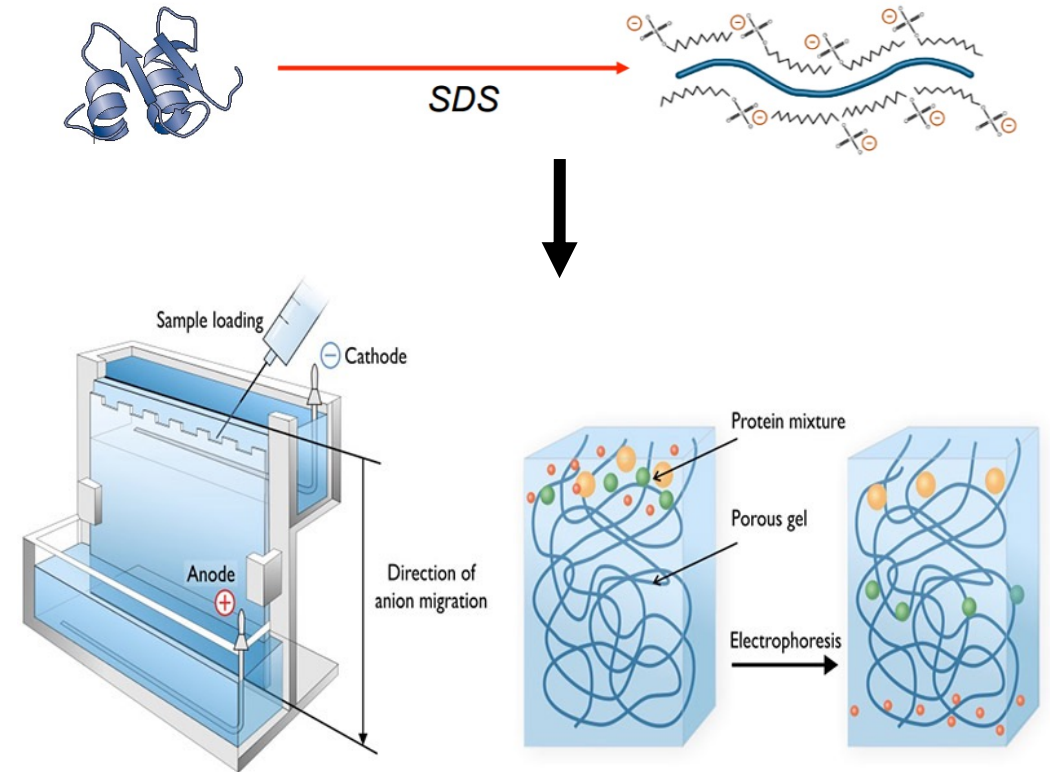


Imaging for CETSA



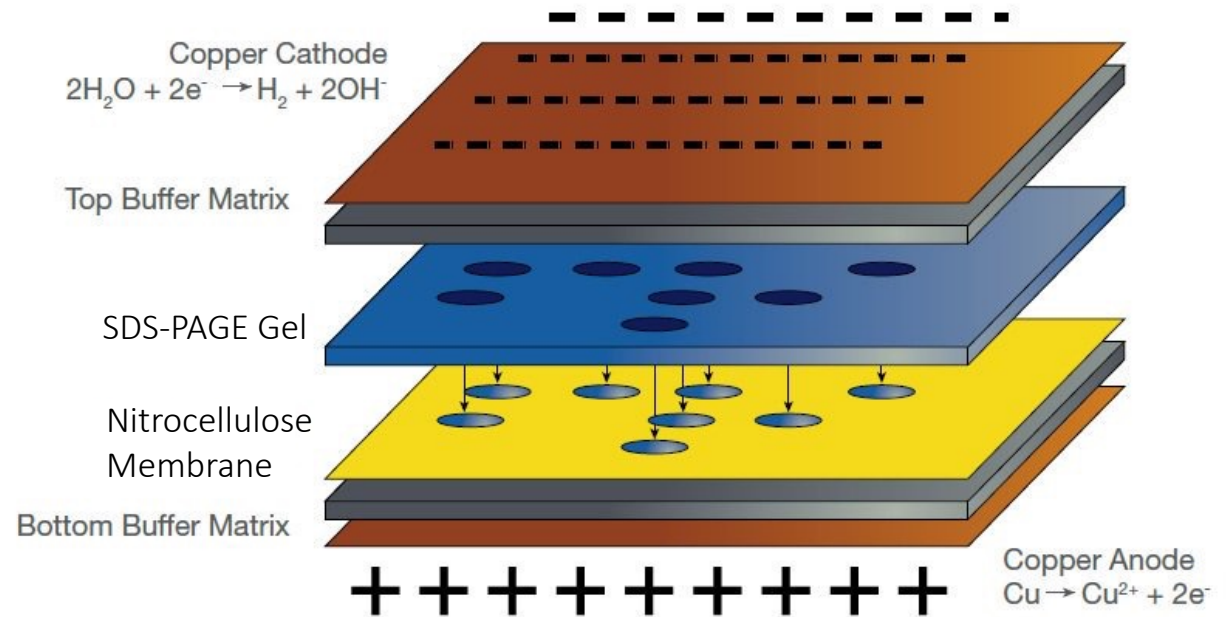
Separate proteins using SDS-PAGE

- SDS-PAGE separates proteins according to size
 - Charge and secondary structure are alleviated
- SDS imparts uniform charge-to-mass ratio



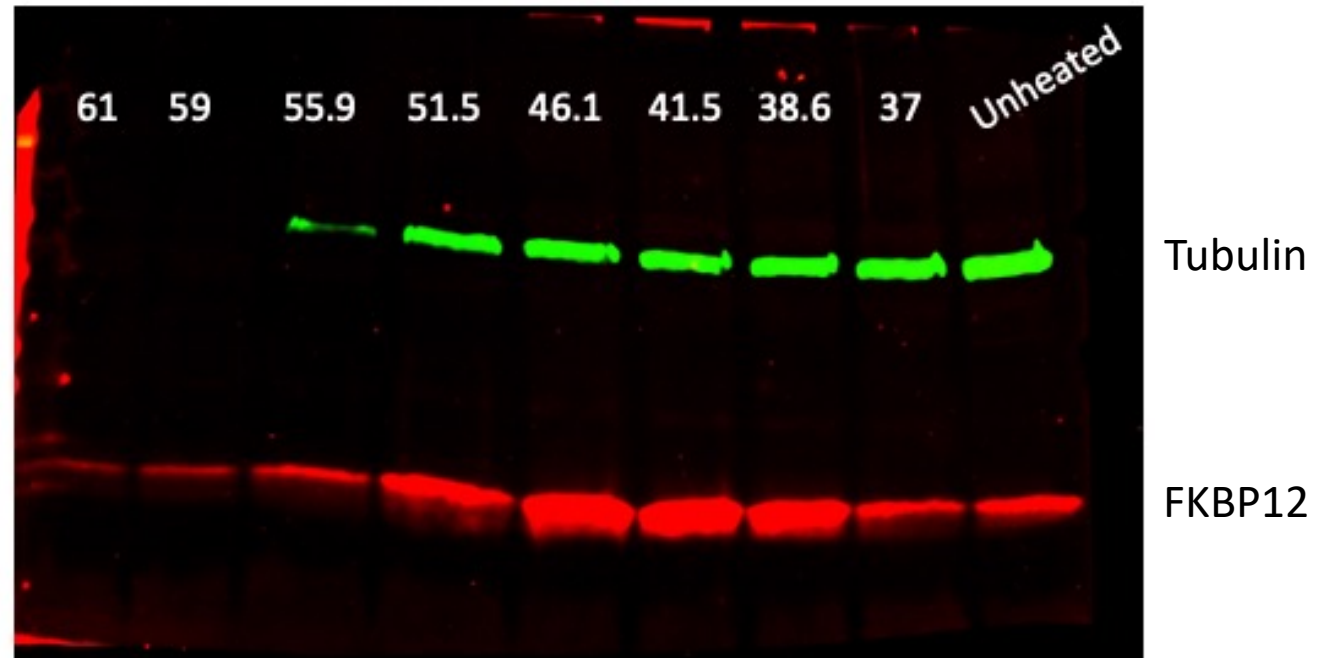
Transfer of proteins from gel to blot

- Allows for protein identification with detection antibodies
- Move protein bands from polyacrylamide gel to a nitrocellulose membrane for further assessment
- Net negatively charged proteins are migrated using a current from the gel to a membrane



Proteins are visualized through Western Blot

- Membrane with proteins is 'blotted' using antibodies to probe for specific for protein of interest



For today

- Work through wiki to do chose small molecule ligands and perform CETSA experiment

For M2D7 (4/22)...

- Write an outline of the research article discussion
 - Use citations
 - Propose 2 follow up experiments
- See wiki for additional guidance