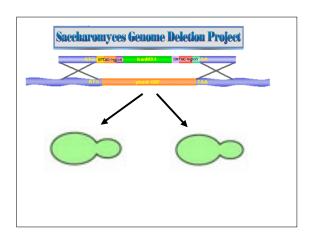
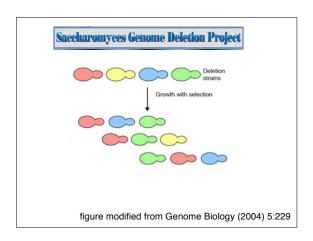
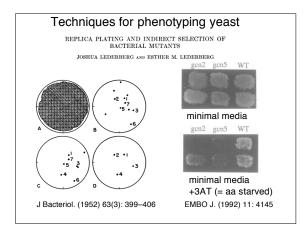
# **Protein Engineering**

20.109 Module 2 Day 4 Thursday Oct 16th, 2008

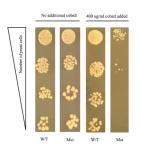






### Techniques for phenotyping yeast

Spot Test analysis. Equal numbers of wild type or mutant yeast cells were spotted on media with or without 400 ug/ml of cobalt. The relative numbers of yeast cells spotted on the plates are indicated. In relation to wild type, the mutant strain did not produce as many colonies in the presence of cobalt. This suggests sensitivity to cobalt for the mutant cells. W/T is the wild type (normal) strain; Mut is the gene deletion mutant strain for the rox1 gene.



Bioinformatics 2007 8:117

### Protein Purification: why bother...

Essential for structural studies
Required to study enzyme function *in vitro*Needed for raising antibodies to use as molecular probes
Useful to study protein:DNA and protein:protein interactions
Can be used for "reverse genetics" (isolate gene from protein)

# Protein Purification: where to begin?

Best starting sources are cheap



readily available

enriched for protein of interest

To follow purification: nice to have an assay that is

cheap

readily available

specific for protein of interest

SDS-PAGE can be used to determine how <u>pure</u> but not how <u>functional</u>

## Physical properties enable fractionation

Mixture contains proteins of various size,



shape,

charge,

hydrophobicity,

affinity for different molecules

These properties can be exploited to separate individual protein from mixture

Alberts "Essential Cell Biology"

# Affinity Chromatography antigen A plus unwanted molecules antigen A plus unwanted antigen A plus unwanted a

