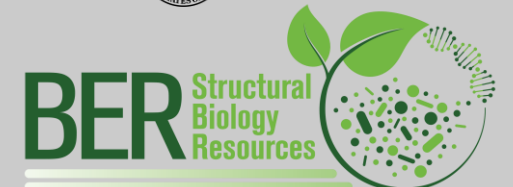


Bio-Deuteration

Kevin L. Weiss

*Biological Labeling and Scattering Group
Large Scale Structures Section
Neutron Scattering Division*

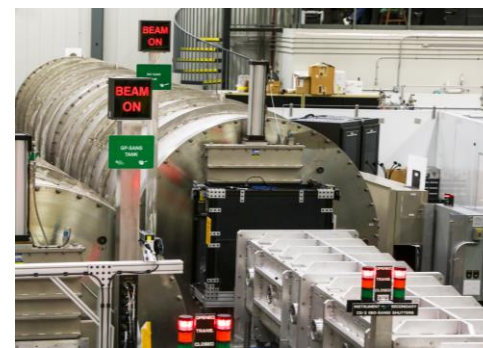
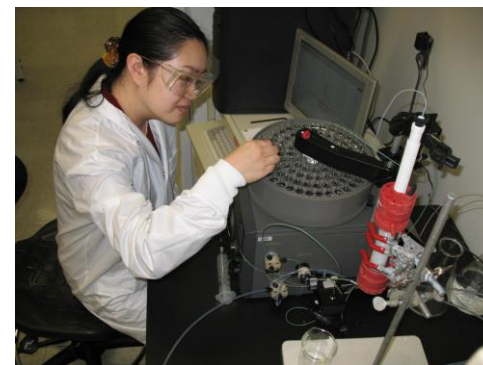
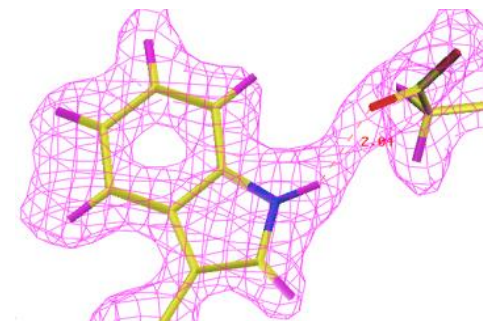
ORNL is managed by UT-Battelle LLC for the US Department of Energy



The Bio-Deuteration Laboratory

Central facility and user program for H/D-labeling of macromolecules

- Dedicated to H/D-labeling of biomolecules in support of neutron structural biology.
- Develop efficient methods to produce deuterium labeled biological macromolecules
- Train research students, users, and staff in the application of these powerful techniques
- Assist in improving downstream efforts to exploit these reagents



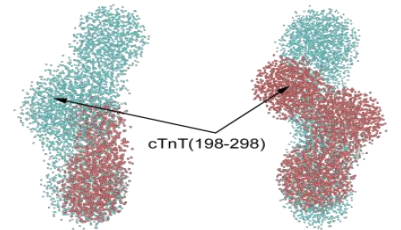
Deuterium in Structural Biology

Neutrons are excellent non-destructive structural probes that can discriminate between hydrogen and deuterium.

Characterizing Higher-order Macromolecular Complexes

Partial Deuteration

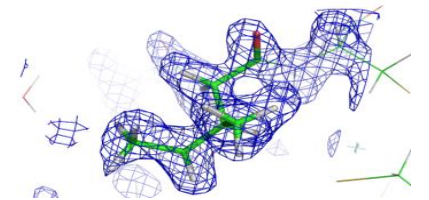
in situ structural information regarding individual components



Pinpointing Positions of Individual Hydrogen Atoms

Perdeuteration (Full Deuteration)

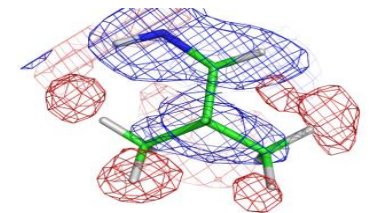
↑ coherent scattering signal
↓ incoherent background



Probing the Structure and Dynamics of Biological Macromolecules

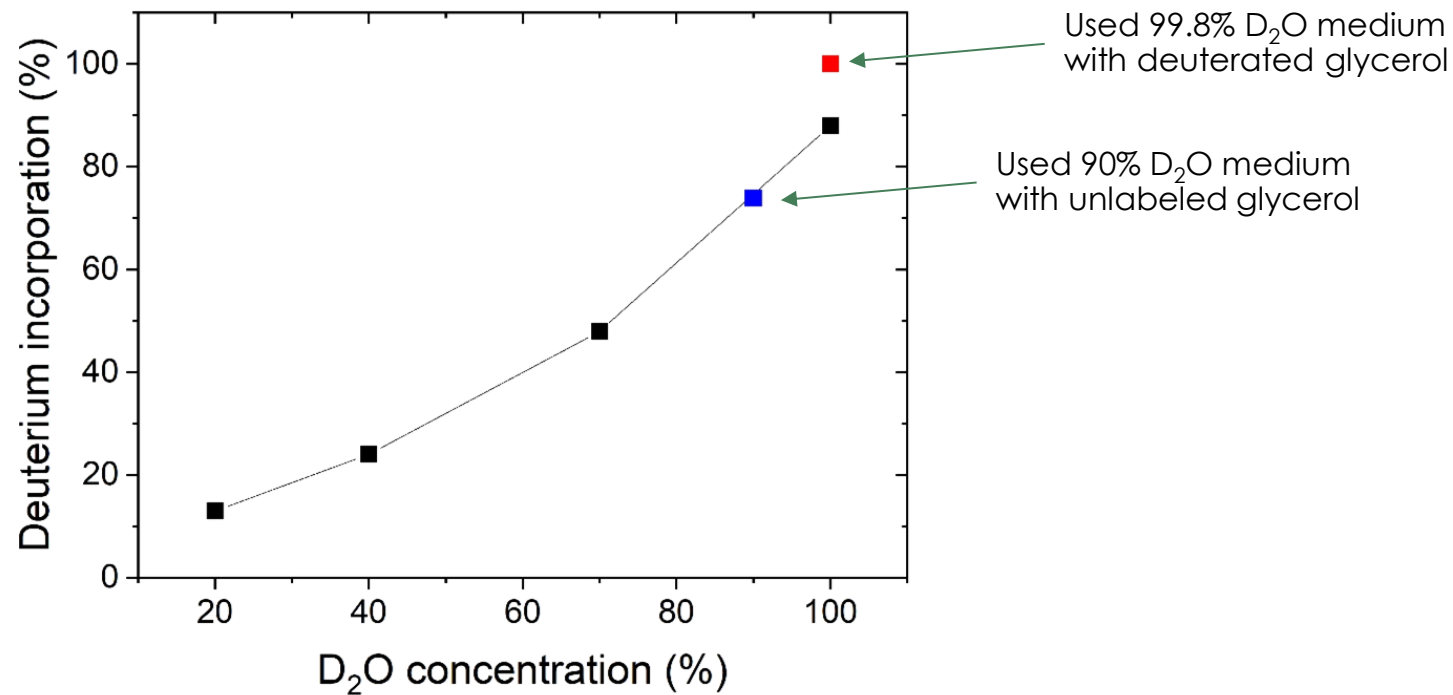
Residue-selective and Segmental Labeling

Allows the structure and dynamics of residues or domains to be highlighted against a perdeuterated background.



Bio-Deuteration

- Production of biomolecules in D₂O media
- Sometimes with a deuterated carbon source
- Deuteration of non-exchangeable positions



Weiss, K. L.; Fan, Y.; Abraham, P.; Odom, M.; Pant, S.; Zhang, Q.; O'Neill, H. Fed-Batch Production of Deuterated Protein in Escherichia Coli for Neutron Scattering Experimentation. In *Methods in Enzymology*; Elsevier, 2021; Vol. 659, pp 219–240. <https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.mie.2021.08.020>

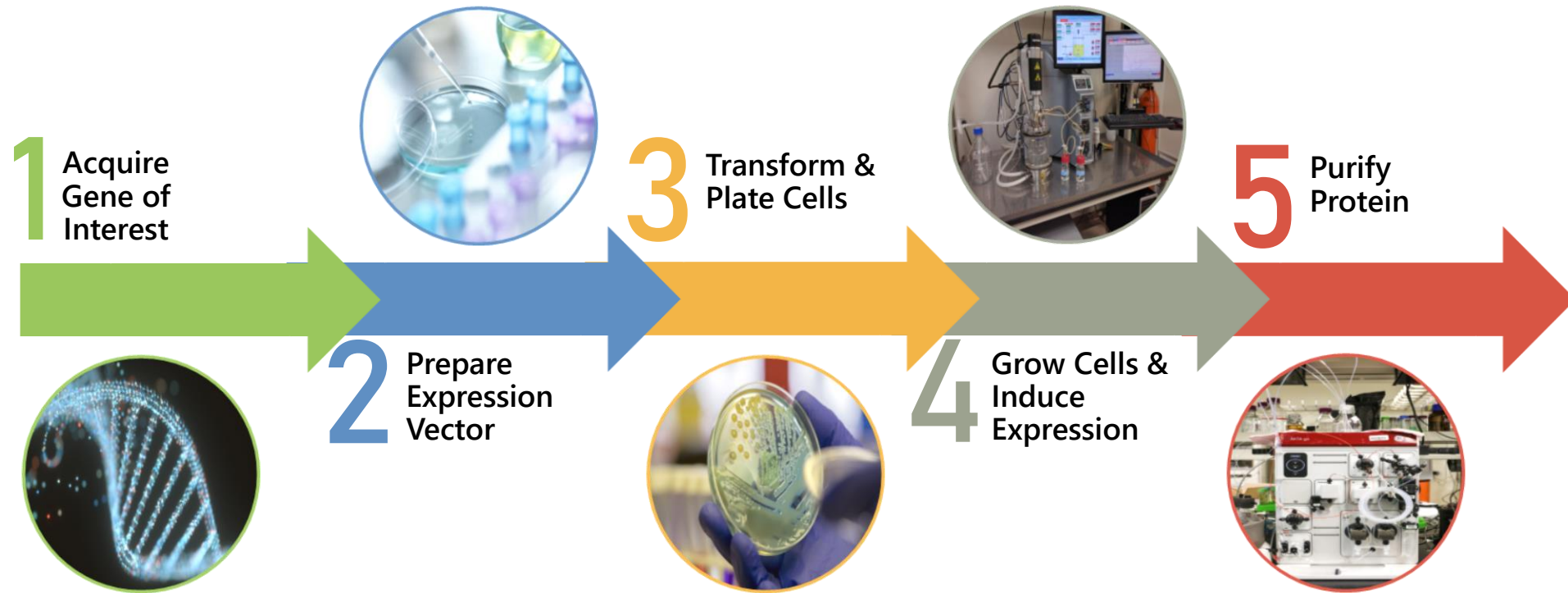
1960s: Early Bio-Deuteration Experiments

Katz & Crespi @ Argonne National Lab

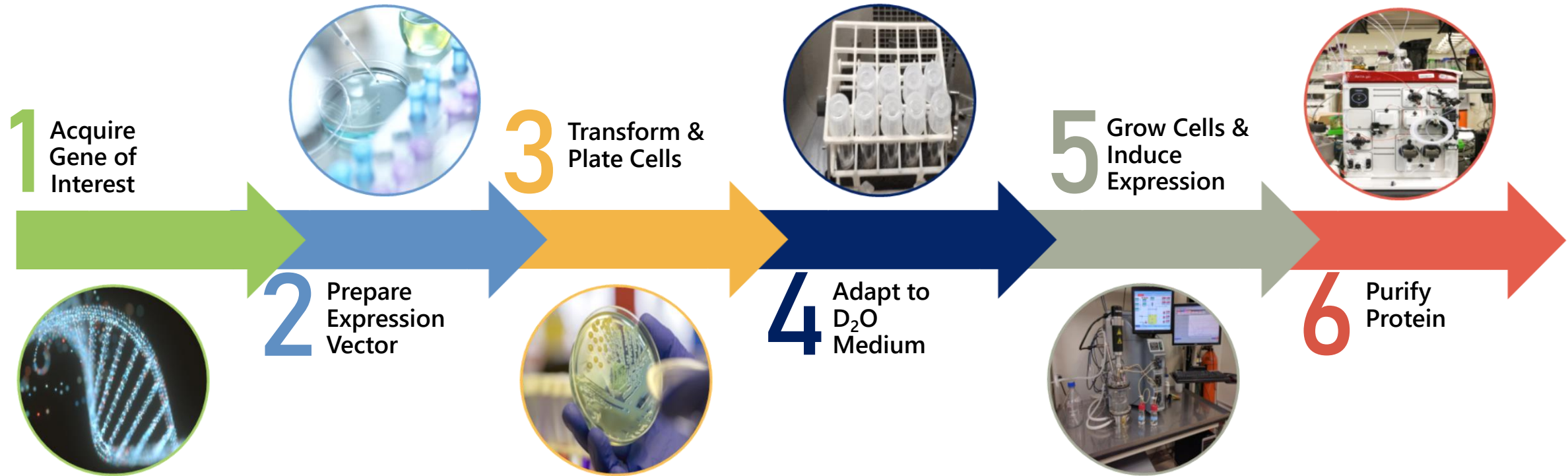
Green algae and cyanobacteria

- CO_2 = sole carbon source
- D_2O effects on the organisms
- Valuable source of fully deuterated materials
- Extracts useful for culturing other cell types in high percentages of D_2O

1970s: Recombinant DNA Technology



Deuterated Protein Expression and Purification



Where to start?

Optimize Unlabeled Production!

- Construct/Vector
- Choice of Strain
- Concentration of Inducer
- Temperature
- Extraction and Purification
- Flask or Bioreactor
- Work with Minimal Media

Multiple options (pET)

pLysS / BL21-AI / Rosetta

0.2 mM → 1 mM IPTG

37°C → 30°C → 25°C → 15°C

Methods / reagents

Aeration / pH

Various recipes

Minimal Media

No extracts, amino acids, or precursors

M9 minimal medium (1L)

12.8 g $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

3 g KH_2PO_4

0.5 g NaCl

1 g NH_4Cl

2 mM MgSO_4

0.1 mM CaCl_2

4 g carbon source (e.g., glycerol, glucose, etc.)

Perdeuterated M9 Medium (1L)

No H-containing salts, amino acids, or precursors

12.8 g $\text{Na}_2\text{DPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{D}_2\text{O}$

3 g KD_2PO_4

0.5 g NaCl

1 g ND_4Cl

2 mM MgSO_4

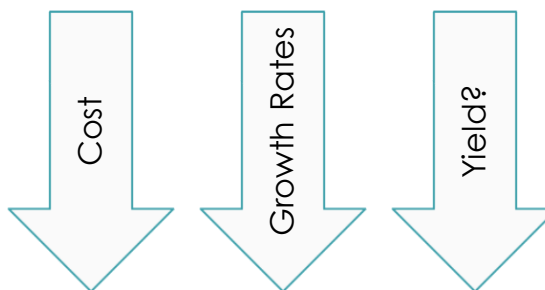
0.1 mM CaCl_2

4 g D8-Glycerol

per-

denoting the maximum proportion of one element in a compound

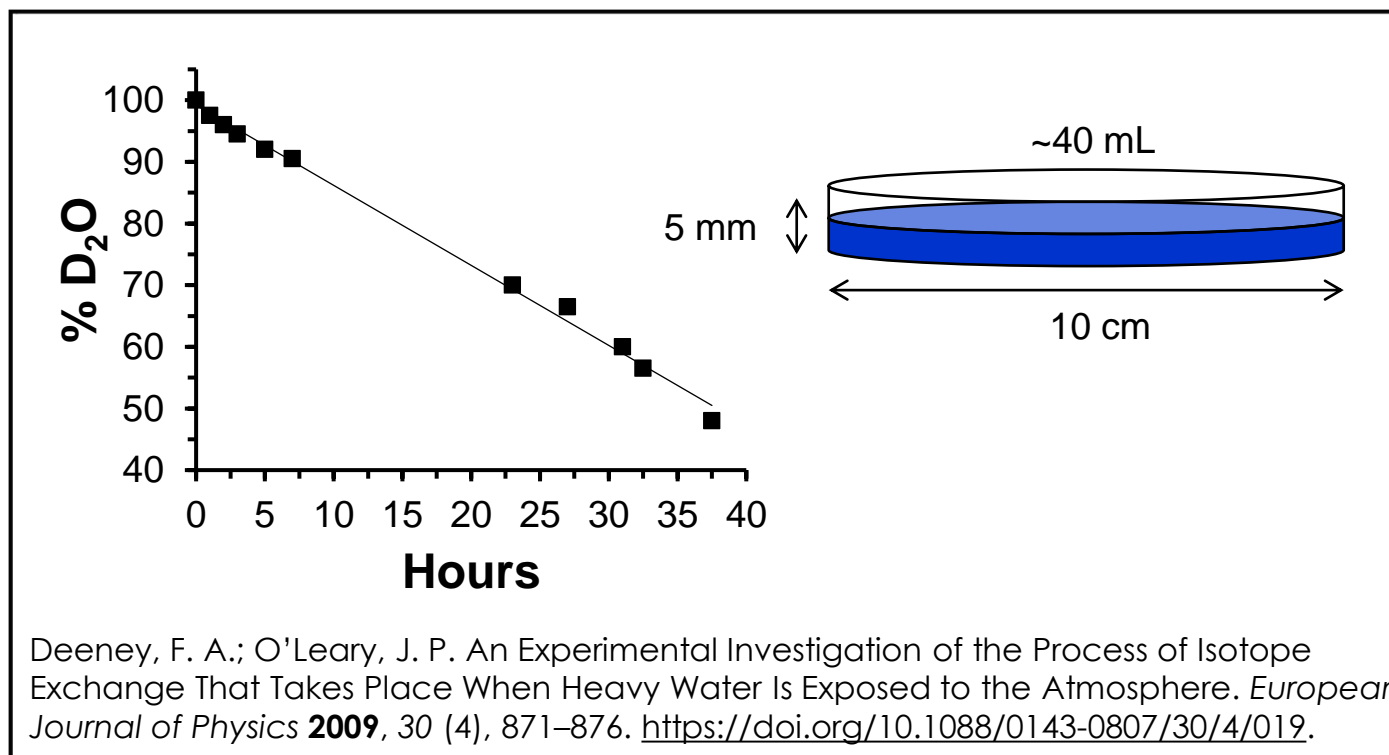
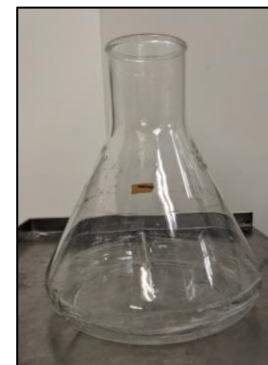
- D₇-Glucose
- D₈-Glycerol
- D₆-Succinic acid
- D₃-Sodium acetate



D-labeled amino acids (individual/mixtures) are also available.

Working with D₂O & D-Media

- Dry and sterile glassware
- Sterilize media components by filtration!
- Minimize prolonged exposure to air
- Dry the air used for fermentation

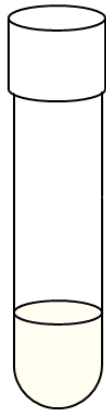
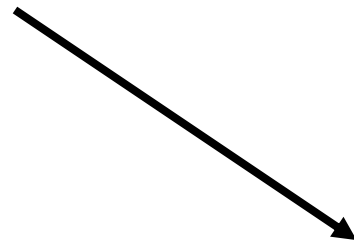


Methods of D₂O Adaptation



Rich Media

Liquid culture transfers



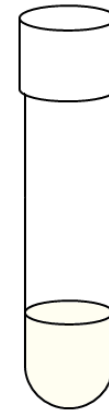
H₂O
Min. Media



50% D₂O
Min. Media



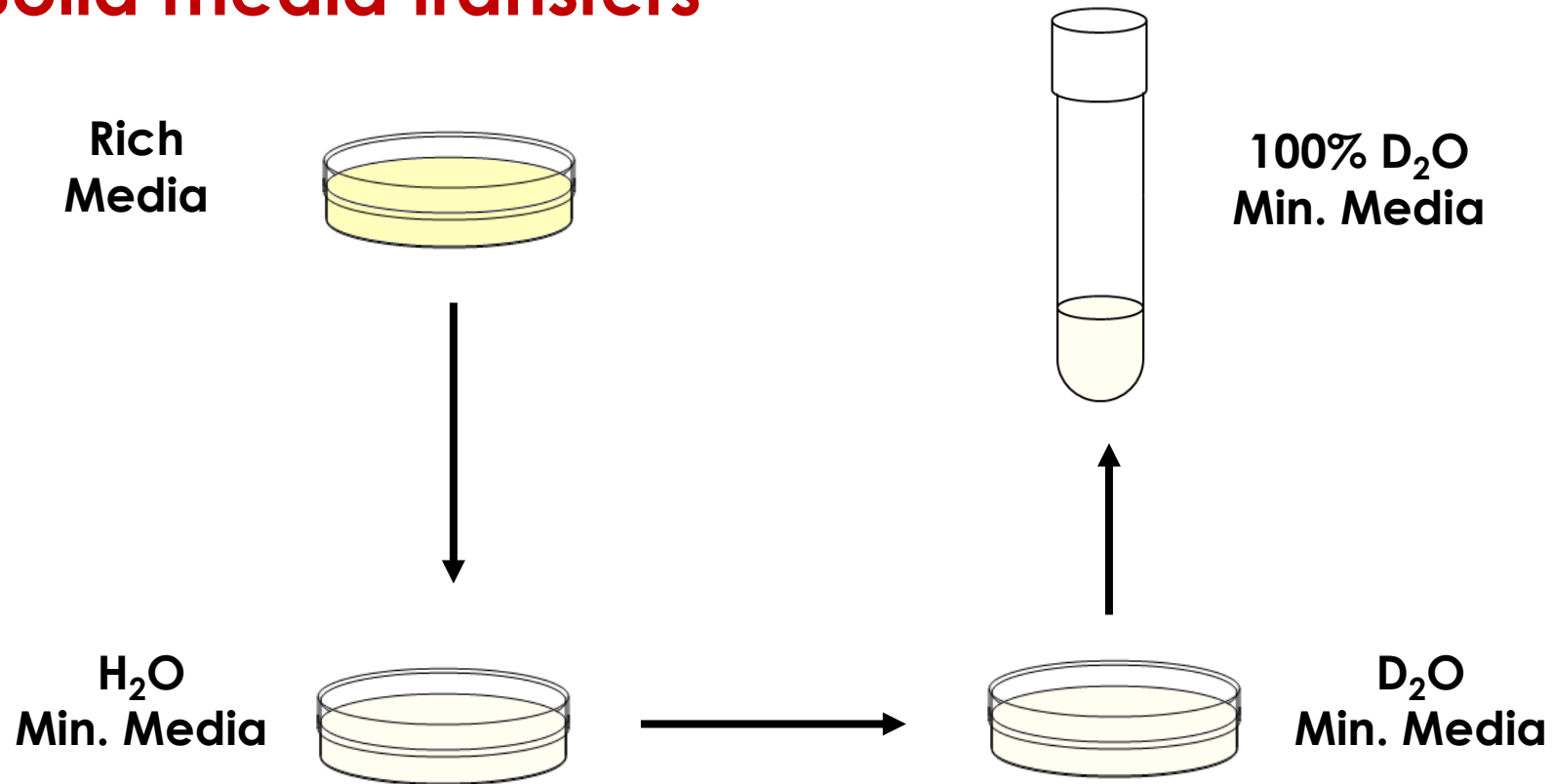
75% D₂O
Min. Media



100% D₂O
Min. Media

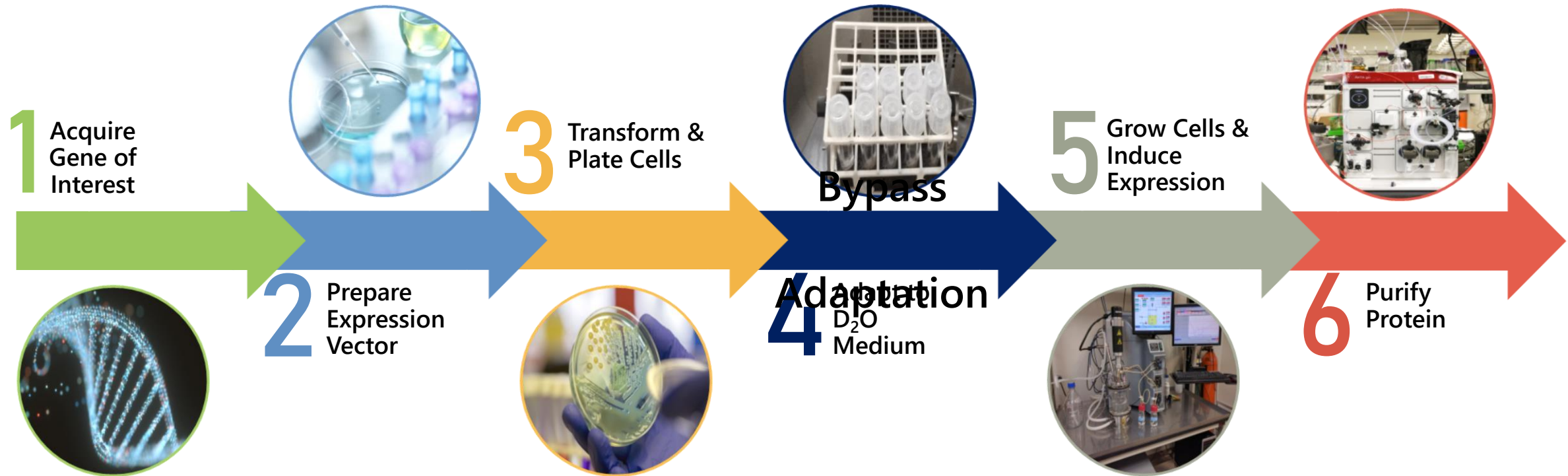
Methods of D₂O Adaptation

Solid media transfers



Artero, J.-B.; Härtle, M.; McSweeney, S.; Timmins, P. A Comparison of Refined X-Ray Structures of Hydrogenated and Perdeuterated Rat γ E-Crystallin in H₂O and D₂O. *Acta Crystallogr.* **2005**, *D61* (11), 1541–1549. <https://doi.org/10.1107/S0907444905028532>.

Deuterated Protein Expression and Purification



Bypassing Adaptation: “Rich” Deuterated Media

Solutions

- 10X BioExpress (algal)
- 1X Celtone-D complete (algal)
- Silantes OD2 (bacterial)

Powders

- Celtone-D base powder (algal)
- ISOGRO-D (algal)

Also used as minimal media additives

Questions?

Practical Tips/Suggestions

- Use fresh transformants
- Avoid using ampicillin resistance
- Centrifuge/resuspend cells before inoculation
- Use more inoculum (initial OD_{600} ~0.1-0.2)
- Adaptation: D_2O vs. D-carbon source
- Small scale testing in H- and then D- minimal media

Challenges of Deuteration

- Scale-up and Cost
- ↓ Growth Rates / Biomass
Up to 50%
- Isotope Effects
- Media Limitations
- Host Limitations
E. Coli, Pichia pastoris, & K. lactis

Examples

^2H -labeled Toho-1 β -lactamase

Expression Host

- *E.coli* [BL21 (DE3)]
- Codon-optimized Gene
- Kanamycin Resistance

Adaptation

- D_2O agar to 100% D_2O

Fermentation Conditions

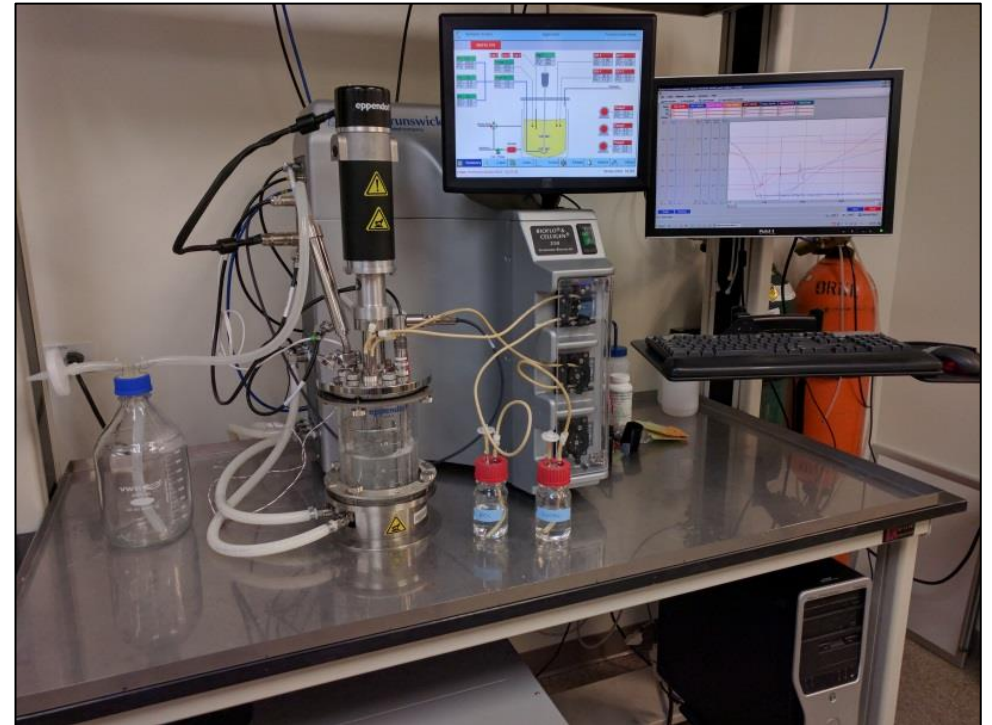
- 35°C in D_2O minimal media
- D8-glycerol: 5 g/L batch & 10g for 10% feed
- Induction coordinated with initiation of feed
- Harvested after 15 hr induction w/ 1 mM IPTG

Tomanicek, S. J.; Wang, K. K.; Weiss, K. L.; Blakeley, M. P.; Cooper, J.; Chen, Y.; Coates, L. The Active Site Protonation States of Perdeuterated Toho-1 β -Lactamase Determined by Neutron Diffraction Support a Role for Glu166 as the General Base in Acylation. *FEBS Lett* **2011**, 585 (2), 364–368.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.febslet.2010.12.017>

Bioreactors / Control Software

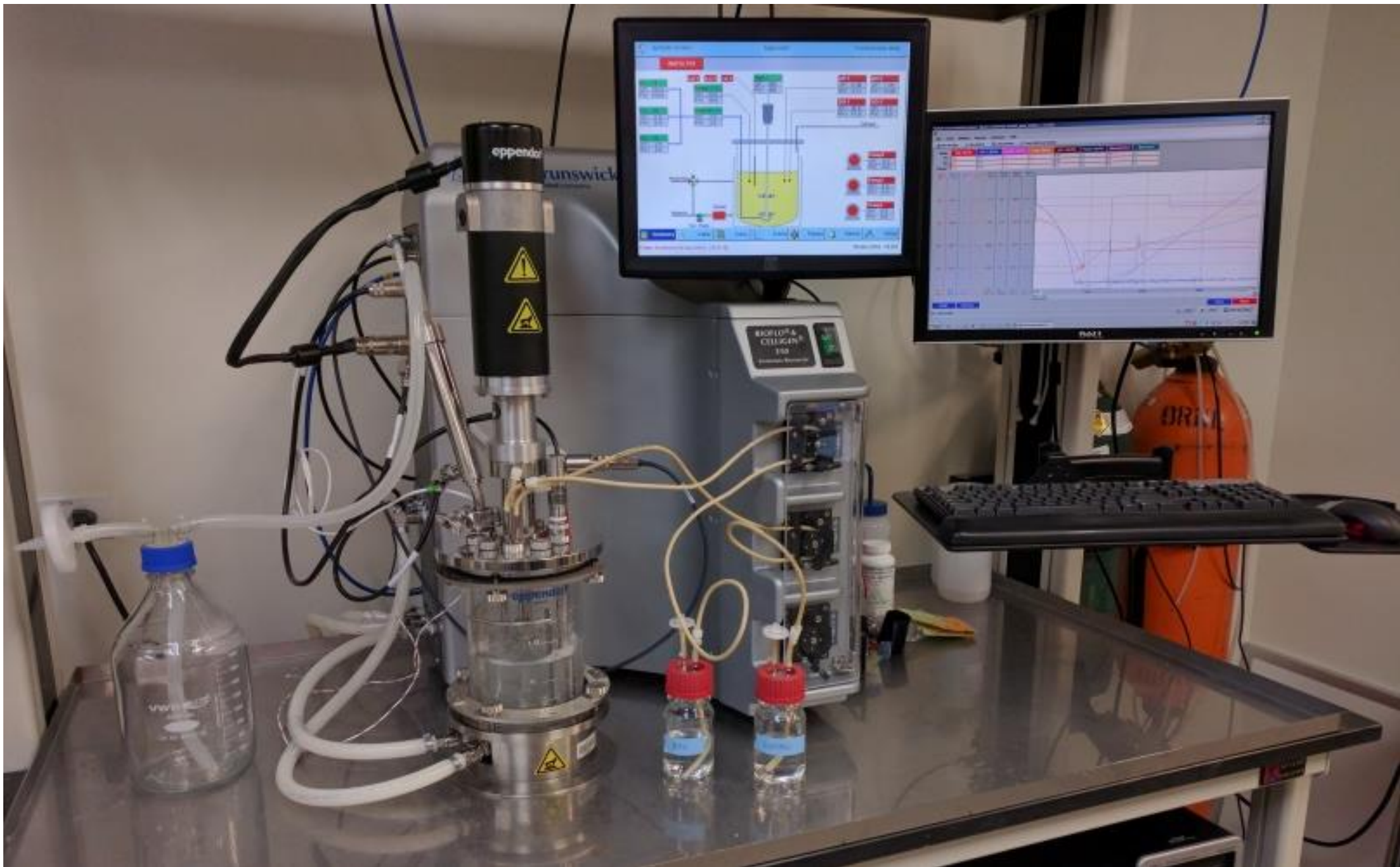
- Higher Cell Densities
- Control of Variables / Data Logging
 - *pH*
 - *dissolved oxygen levels*
 - *temperature*
 - *mixing*
 - *off gas*
 - OD_{600}
 - *Other*
- Feeding Programs



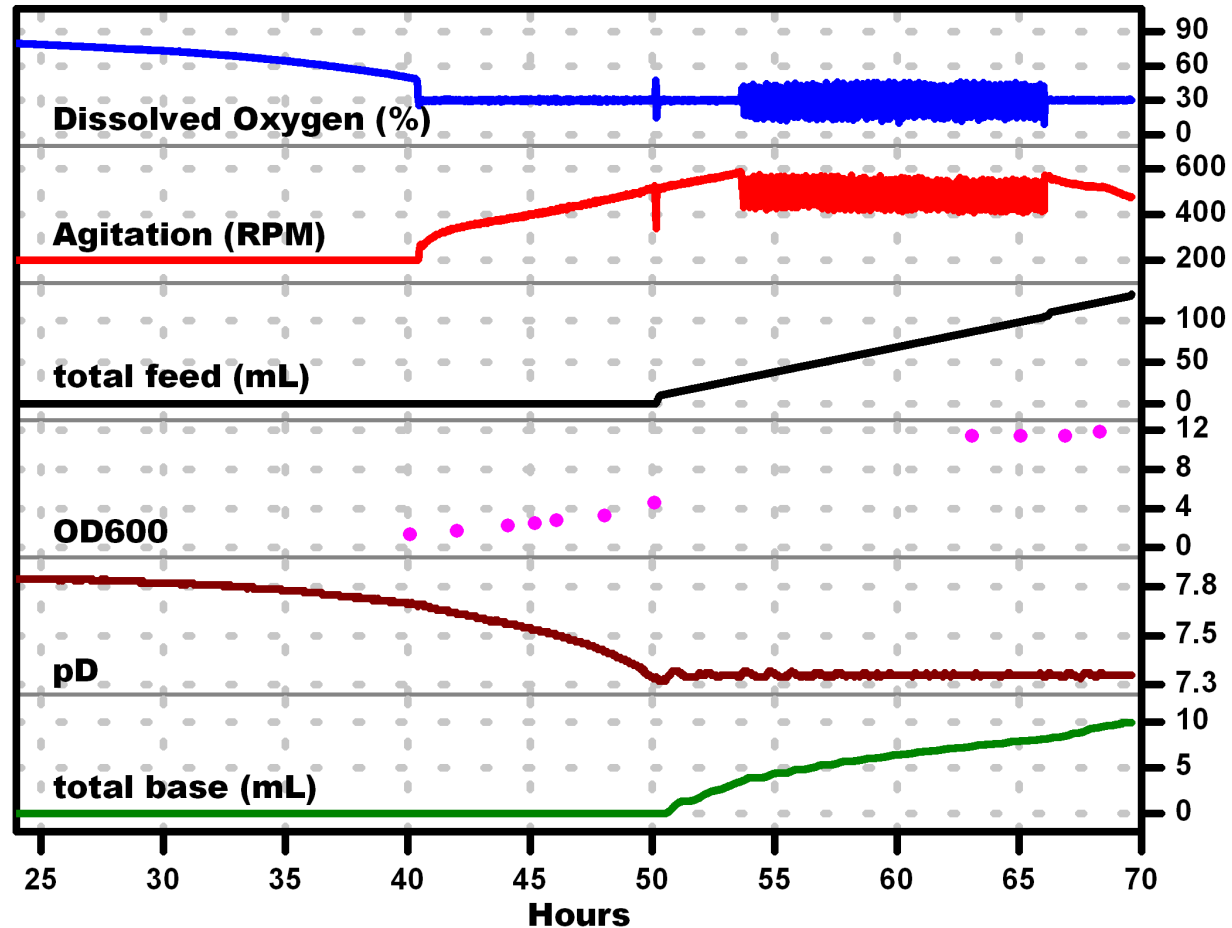
Minimal Medium for Fermentation

Salts	1,000 mL	Final Conc.
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	7.00 g	53.0 mM
Na_2HPO_4	5.25 g	37.0 mM
KH_2PO_4	1.60 g	11.8 mM
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{-H-Citrate}$	0.50 g	2.2 mM
Glycerol	5.00 g	54.3 mM
20% $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1 mL	0.02%
1000X Trace Metals	1 mL	1X

Törnkvist, M.; Larsson, G.; Enfors, S.-O. Protein Release and Foaming in Escherichia Coli Cultures Grown in Minimal Medium. *Bioprocess Engineering* **1996**, *15* (5), 231–237. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02391583>



Fed-Batch Fermentation



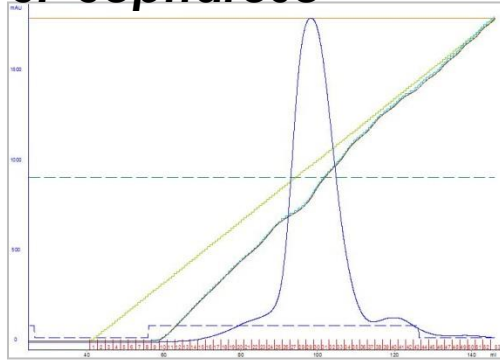
Tomanicek, S. J.; Wang, K. K.; Weiss, K. L.; Blakeley, M. P.; Cooper, J.; Chen, Y.; Coates, L. The Active Site Protonation States of Perdeuterated Toho-1 β -Lactamase Determined by Neutron Diffraction Support a Role for Glu166 as the General Base in Acylation. *FEBS Lett* **2011**, 585 (2), 364–368.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.febslet.2010.12.017>

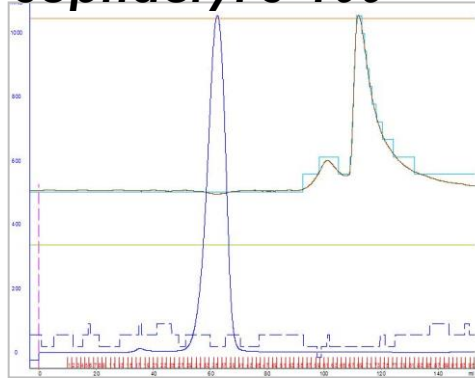
Protein Purification (This is done in H₂O!)

- Lysis
- Centrifugation
- Cation Exchange
- Gel Filtration

SP Sepharose



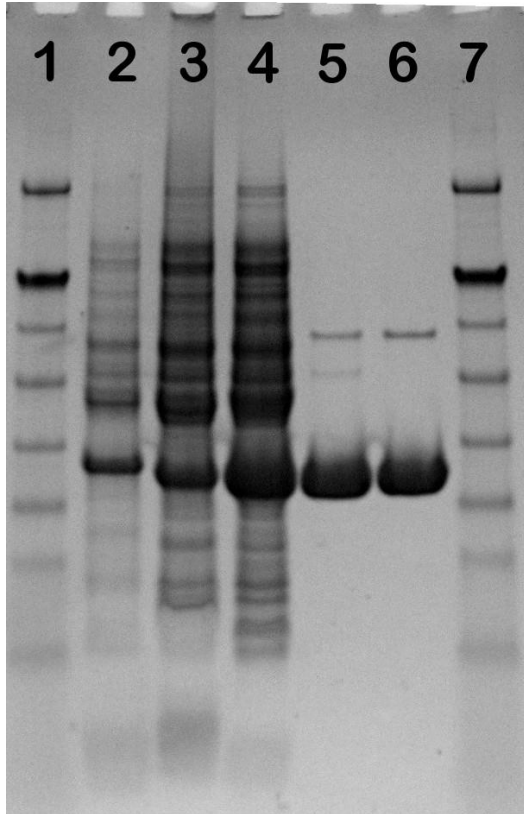
Sephacryl S-100



Tomanicek, S. J.; Wang, K. K.; Weiss, K. L.; Blakeley, M. P.; Cooper, J.; Chen, Y.; Coates, L. The Active Site Protonation States of Perdeuterated Toho-1 β -Lactamase Determined by Neutron Diffraction Support a Role for Glu166 as the General Base in Acylation. *FEBS Lett* **2011**, 585 (2), 364–368.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.febslet.2010.12.017>

Results



1. MW marker
2. Induced 15 h with 1 mM IPTG
3. Lysis pellet
4. Lysate
5. SP Sepharose pooled fractions
6. S-100 pooled fractions
7. MW marker

Estimated yield

~16 g wet cell paste

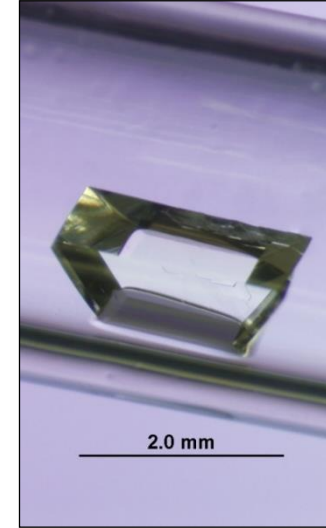
~600 mg of purified protein/L

Tomanicek, S. J.; Wang, K. K.; Weiss, K. L.; Blakeley, M. P.; Cooper, J.; Chen, Y.; Coates, L. The Active Site Protonation States of Perdeuterated Toho-1 β -Lactamase Determined by Neutron Diffraction Support a Role for Glu166 as the General Base in Acylation. *FEBS Lett* **2011**, 585 (2), 364–368.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.febslet.2010.12.017>

Sample Preparation

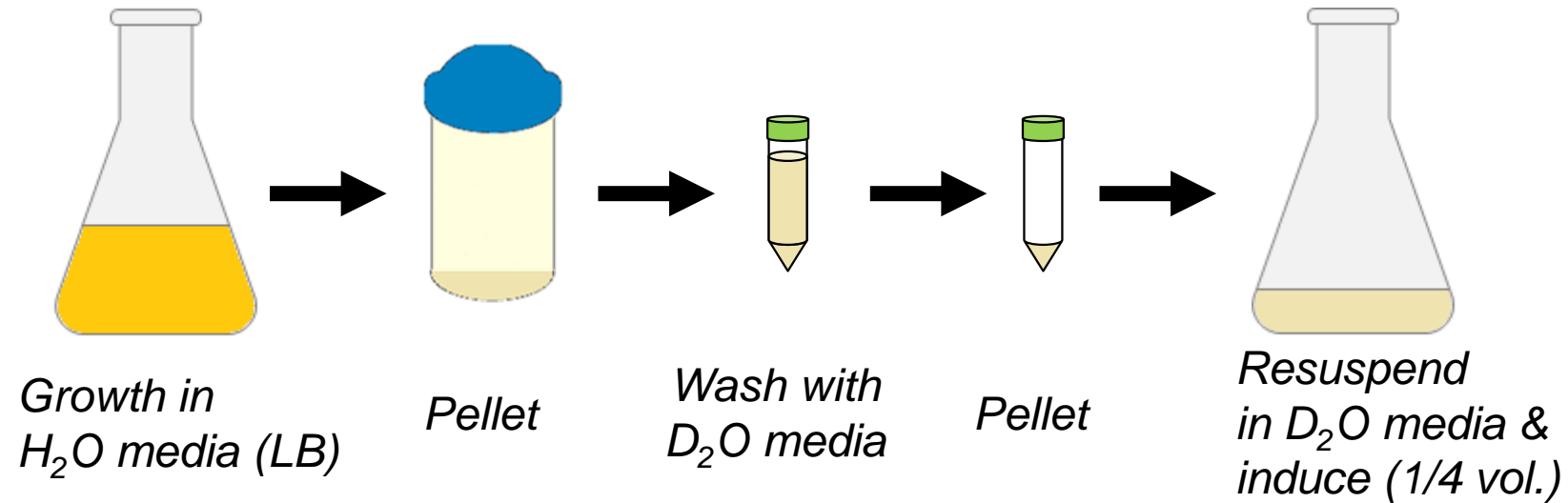
- Concentrate purified fractions
- Exchange the protein in D₂O buffer
- Crystallization (using D₂O)



Tomanicek, S. J.; Wang, K. K.; Weiss, K. L.; Blakeley, M. P.; Cooper, J.; Chen, Y.; Coates, L. The Active Site Protonation States of Perdeuterated Toho-1 β -Lactamase Determined by Neutron Diffraction Support a Role for Glu166 as the General Base in Acylation. *FEBS Lett* **2011**, 585 (2), 364–368.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.febslet.2010.12.017>

An Alternative Route to Deuterated Protein



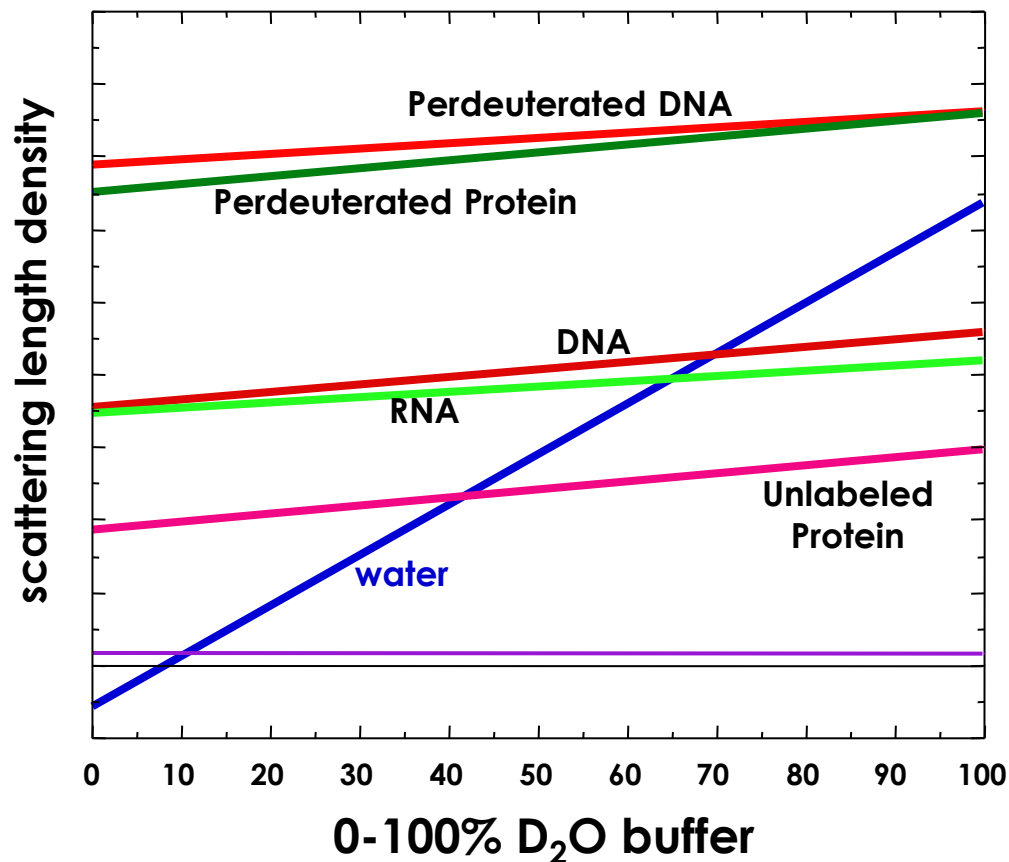
- No D_2O Adaptation
- 4X Induction Volume (conserves D_2O)
- Has been utilized in 75, 80, and 85% D_2O medium
- 85% D_2O medium => protein match point of ~100% D_2O

Marley, J.; Lu, M.; Bracken, C. A Method for Efficient Isotopic Labeling of Recombinant Proteins. *Journal of Biomolecular NMR* **2001**, 20 (1), 71–75.
<https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1011254402785>

Bio-Deuteration & SANS

Contrast Variation

Used to separate the scattering contribution from individual components of a complex



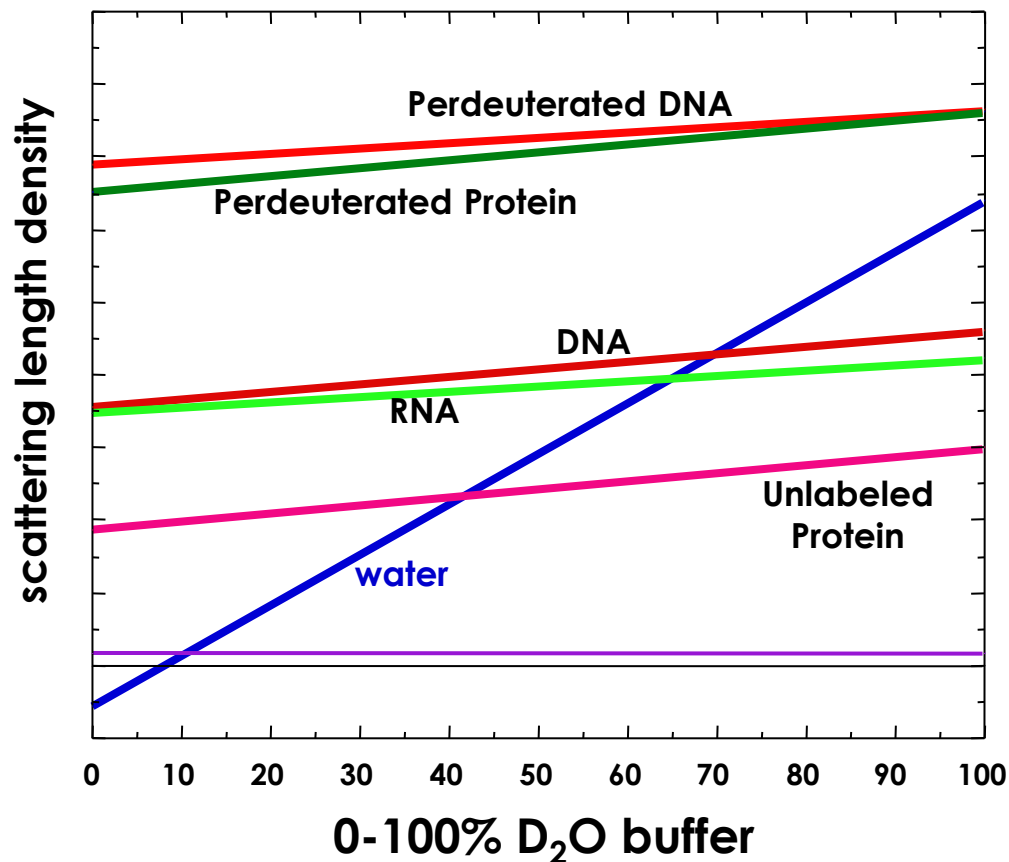
Examples

- Protein-nucleic acid
- Protein-lipid
- Protein-protein

%D₂O of buffer is varied to obtain information about individual components

Contrast Variation

Used to separate the scattering contribution from individual components of a complex



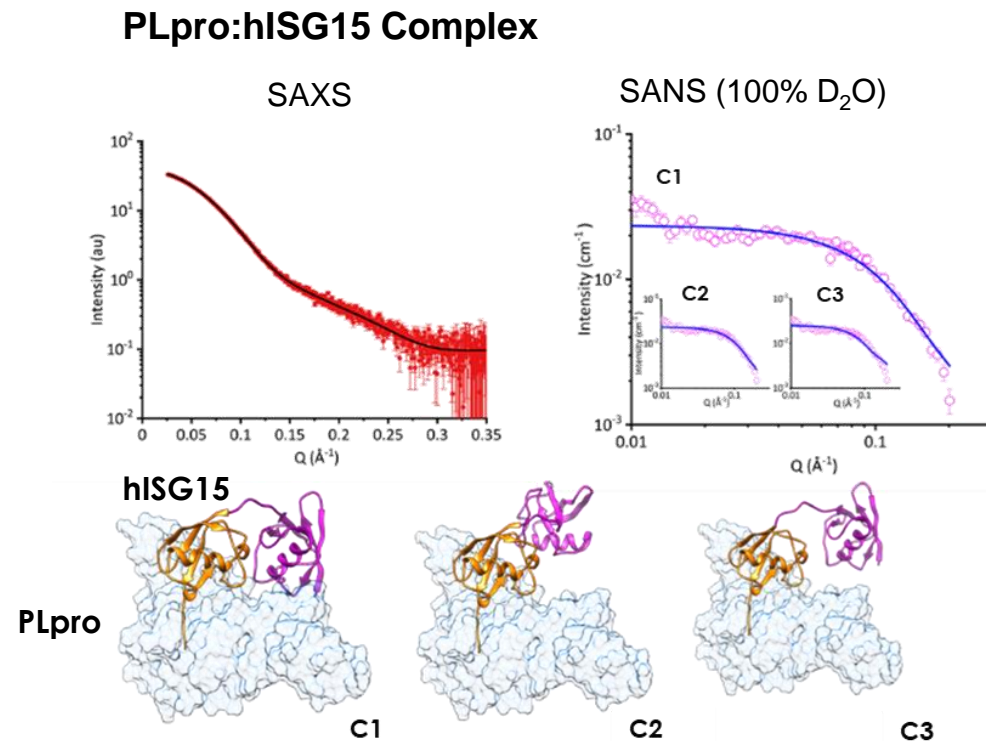
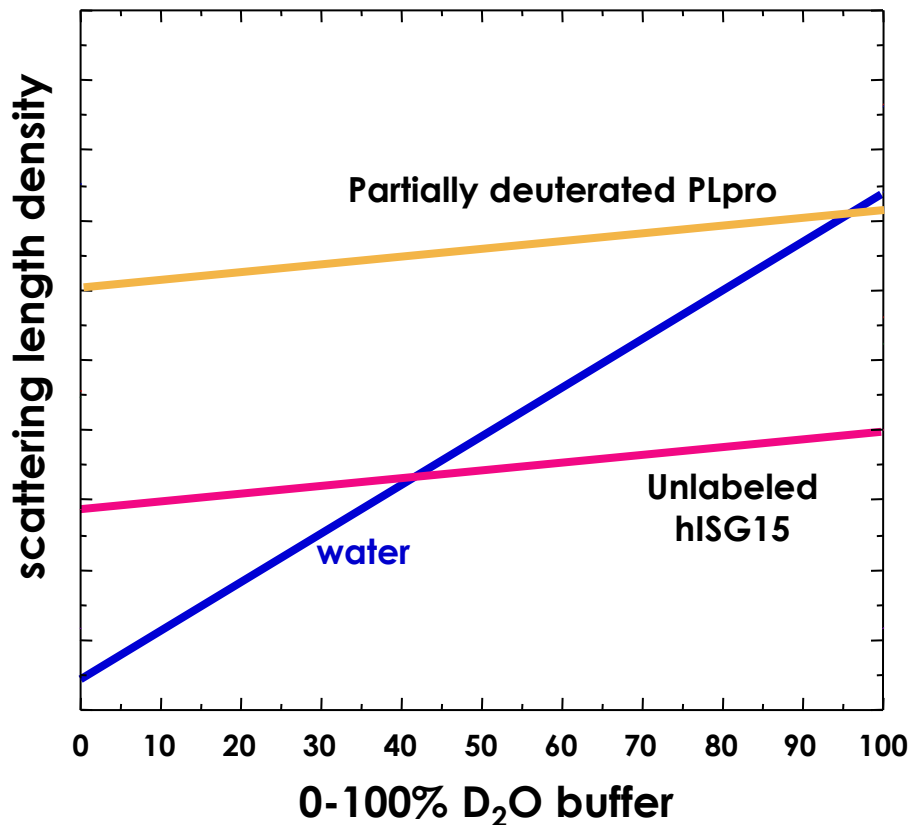
Examples

- Protein-nucleic acid
- Protein-lipid
- Protein-protein

Selective deuteration of individual components provides contrast within a class of biomolecules.

ISG15 & Papain-like Protease

Deuteration of SARS-CoV-2 papain-like protease enabled an investigation of the ISG15 conformational landscape




Leite, W. C.; Weiss, K. L.; Phillips, G.; Zhang, Q.; Qian, S.; Tsutakawa, S. E.; Coates, L.; O'Neill, H. Conformational Dynamics in the Interaction of SARS-CoV-2 Papain-like Protease with Human Interferon-Stimulated Gene 15 Protein. *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **2021**, 12 (23), 5608–5615.

<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jpcclett.1c00831>

Accessing the BDL

Access Model



OAK RIDGE
National Laboratory

CENTER FOR
STRUCTURAL
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

Rev. 2.11/2014

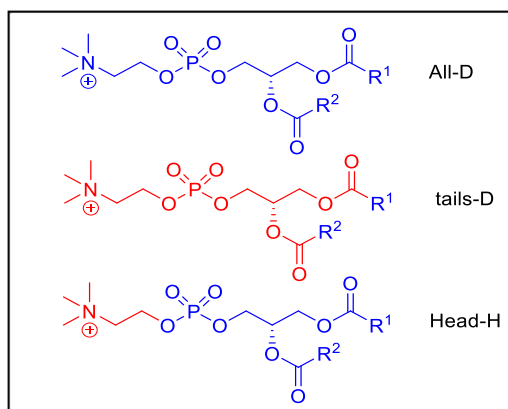
CSMB Use Only:
Proposal No.:
Date Received:

**Bio-Deuteration Laboratory
Information Request**

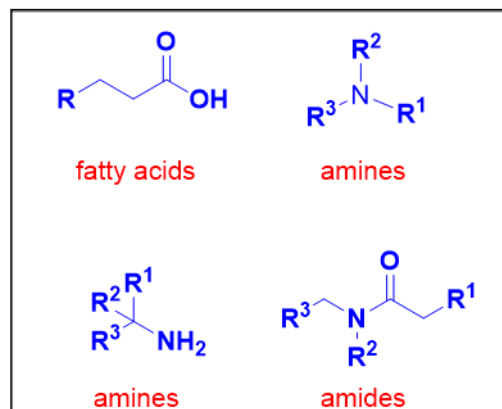
Title of Proposed Research					
Principal Investigator					
Last Name		First Name			
Institution:					
Mailing Address:					
Citizenship:			Visiting ORNL?		
E-mail:		Phone:		Fax:	
Other Participant(s) Please list all participants who will work on this project.					
Name:		Institution and Address:		E-mail:	
Biomaterial of Interest					
Name:		Molecular Wt. (kDa):			
Species:					
Current Expression Host (<i>E.coli</i> preferred):		E.coli <input type="checkbox"/>	Yeast <input type="checkbox"/>	Insect <input type="checkbox"/>	Strain(s) used:
Expression System: (i.e. pET)		Biosafety Level:			1 <input type="checkbox"/>
					2 <input type="checkbox"/>
					3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Are these organisms/strains select agents or toxins regulated under 42 CFR 73 by CDC/DHHS/APHIS?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
				No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Media (list all that have been used):				IPTG Inducible?	
				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
				No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Inclusion Bodies?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	If No, Estimated soluble Fraction?	
Yield (mg/L media):		Required Cofactors:			
Is the sample unstable?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	If Yes, do you intend to purify this material @ ORNL?	
				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
				No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Proposed Research					
On separate pages, briefly summarize the project and follow with a complete description of the protocol(s) and media recipe(s) that have been used to express the material of interest.					
Please limit your summary and description to two pages and include the following:					
(1) An image of an SDS-PAGE gel indicating the pre- and post-induction expression level;					
(2) Reference(s) to published preps (if any);					
(3) Information regarding prior work carried out at ORNL beamlines or user laboratories related to this proposal;					
(4) Information regarding prior attempts (if any) to deuterate;					
(5) Information regarding the amount of sample and level of deuteration required for your assigned beamtime;					

Chemical Deuteration

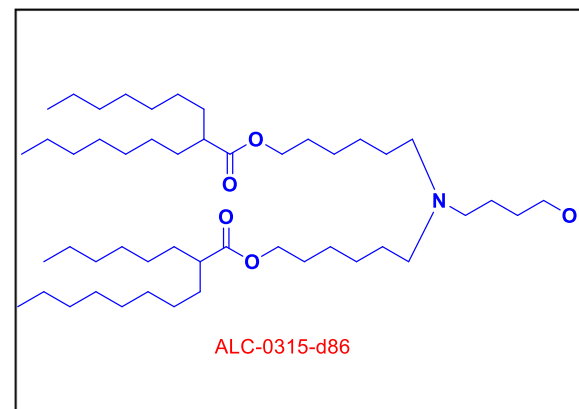
We also offer a variety of chemical deuteration capabilities to support the neutron scattering user program



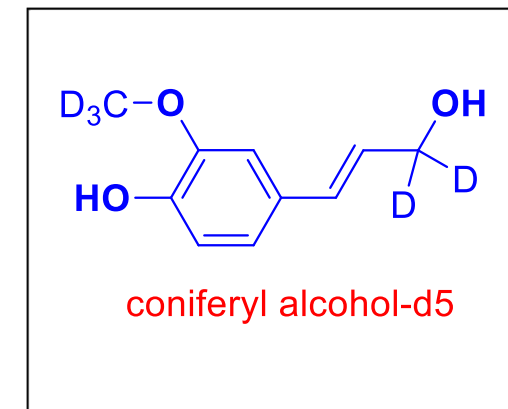
H/D-labeled PC
Selective labeling
Perdeuterated choline
Tunable contrast match point



Building blocks
Deuterated fatty acids
Deuterated alkyl amines
Deuterated amides



Ionizable lipids
Controlled deuteration levels
Unique source, not commercially available



Monolignols
Selective deuteration
Lignin monomers

References

Leiting, B.; Marsilio, F.; O'Connell, J. F. Predictable Deuteration of Recombinant Proteins Expressed in Escherichia Coli. *Anal. Biochem.* **1998**, 265 (2), 351–355. <https://doi.org/10.1006/abio.1998.2904>.

Meilleur, F., Weiss, K. L. & Myles, D. A. A. Deuterium labeling for neutron structure-function-dynamics analysis, in *Methods in Molecular Biology* (eds. Lee, J. W. & Foote, R. S.) **544**, 281–292 (2009). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19488706>

Isotope Labeling of Biomolecules - Labeling Methods, in *Methods in Enzymology* (ed. Kelman, Z.) **565**, 2–640 (2015). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26577745>

Oliver, R. C.; Naing, S.-H.; Weiss, K. L.; Pingali, S. V.; Lieberman, R. L.; Urban, V. S. Contrast-Matching Detergent in Small-Angle Neutron Scattering Experiments for Membrane Protein Structural Analysis and Ab Initio Modeling. *Journal of Visualized Experiments* **2018**, No. 140. <https://doi.org/10.3791/57901>.

Weiss, K. L.; Fan, Y.; Abraham, P.; Odom, M.; Pant, S.; Zhang, Q.; O'Neill, H. Fed-Batch Production of Deuterated Protein in Escherichia Coli for Neutron Scattering Experimentation. In *Methods in Enzymology*; Elsevier, 2021; Vol. 659, pp 219–240. <https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.mie.2021.08.020>.

JoVE (Video Only)

<https://www.ornl.gov/facility/csmb/tutorials/overview>

Facility Acknowledgment Statement

- A portion of neutron scattering research presented as examples in this introduction used resources at the High Flux Isotope Reactor or Spallation Neutron Source, DOE Office of Science User Facilities, operated by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.
- The Bio-SANS of the Center for Structural Molecular Biology at the High Flux Isotope Reactor is supported by the Office of Biological and Environmental Research of the U.S. DOE.