

# MOSBRI course: Quality control for Integral Membrane Proteins

Stephan Niebling, Angelica Struve García, Katharina Veith,  
Oswaldo Burastero and María García-Alai  
Sample Preparation and Characterization Facility, EMBL Hamburg  
spc@embl-hamburg.de

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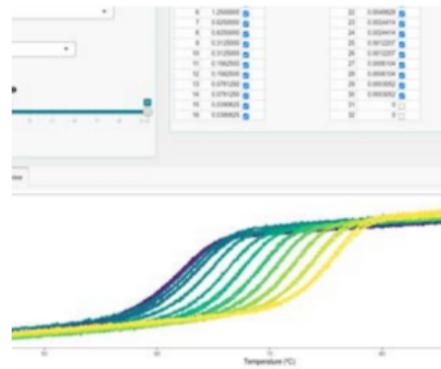


## High-throughput crystallization



## Protein Characterization (Molecular Biophysics)





## HTX laboratory

- Customised crystallisation for soluble and membrane proteins
- CRIMS, CrystalDirect & CD-Harvester

## Biophysics platform

- Interactions, stability and size of biomolecular assemblies
- Cutting-edge technologies: ITC, MS, CD, DSF, MST, DLS, FTIR, SPR, BLI, MP

## Data analysis platform

- User friendly web server for the analysis of biophysical experiments
- Cross-platform, requires only browser

# Access to our core facility is easy!



## Easy access for everyone

- 1 Contact us via [spc@embl-hamburg.de](mailto:spc@embl-hamburg.de)
- 2 You will get an access for our booking system (iLab)
- 3 Arrange a training
- 4 Book machines and measure

## Flexible services and low costs

- Consulting
- Training
- Help with data analysis
- We mostly only charge consumables!

The screenshot displays the iLab booking system interface. The browser address bar shows "eu.labsolutions.com/service\_center". The user is logged in as "Stephan Niebling". The interface includes a navigation menu with "Reporting", "Billing", "Charge Entry", and "Administration". The main content area shows details for a "MicroCal PEAQ-ITC" instrument, including a photo of the instrument and a list of specifications: Measurement type: Affinity (K<sub>d</sub>), Enthalpy ΔH, Entropy ΔS; Sample volume: 280 μL; Cell volume: 200 μL; Injection syringe volume: 40 μL; Injection volume precision: < 1% @ 2 μL; Sample throughput: 0-12 per 8 h day; Noise: 0.15 ncal/s; Temperature range: 2°C to 80°C; Temperature stability: ± 0.00012°C; Response time: 8 s\*; Multiple feedback modes: Yes (passive, high gain, low gain); Notes: \*The MicroCal PEAQ-ITC Instrument Response Time. Below the instrument details, there is a section for "Monolith NT.LabelFree" with a photo of the instrument and the text "Allows measurement of interactions between all types of bi...". On the right side of the interface, there are buttons for "View Schedule", "Review Usage", "Upload Usage", and "Take Offline".



## MOSBRI

- Trans-national access to 13 European biophysical labs
- EMBL-SPC access (+SAXS)



## iNEXT Discovery

- Access to structural biology research infrastructures
- EMBL-HH: Access to MX and SAXS



## Instruct ERIC

- pan-European research infrastructure in structural biology
- EMBL-HH: Access to Biophysics, MX, SAXS

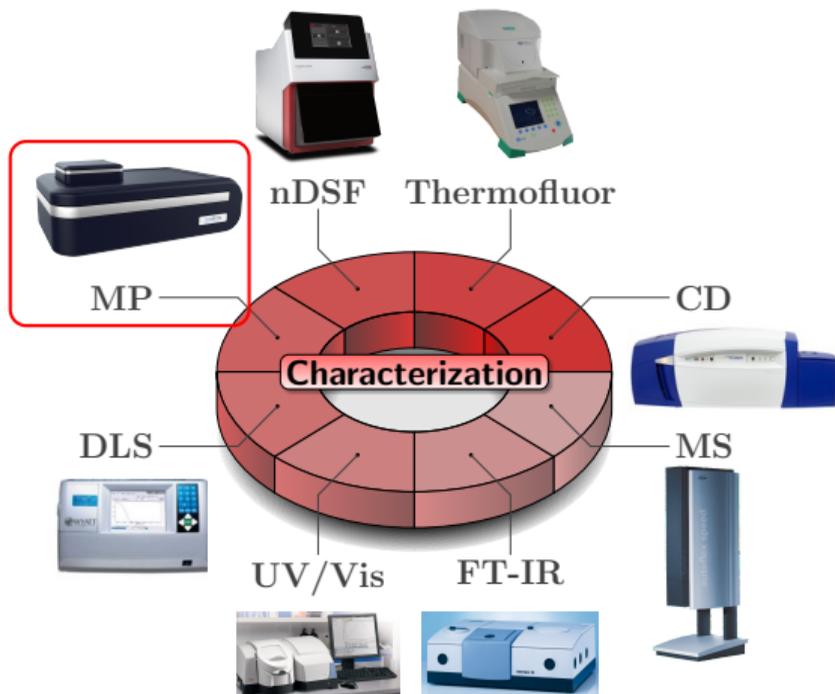


**Hanseatic League of Science**  
Interconnecting infrastructures  
for life science research and innovation

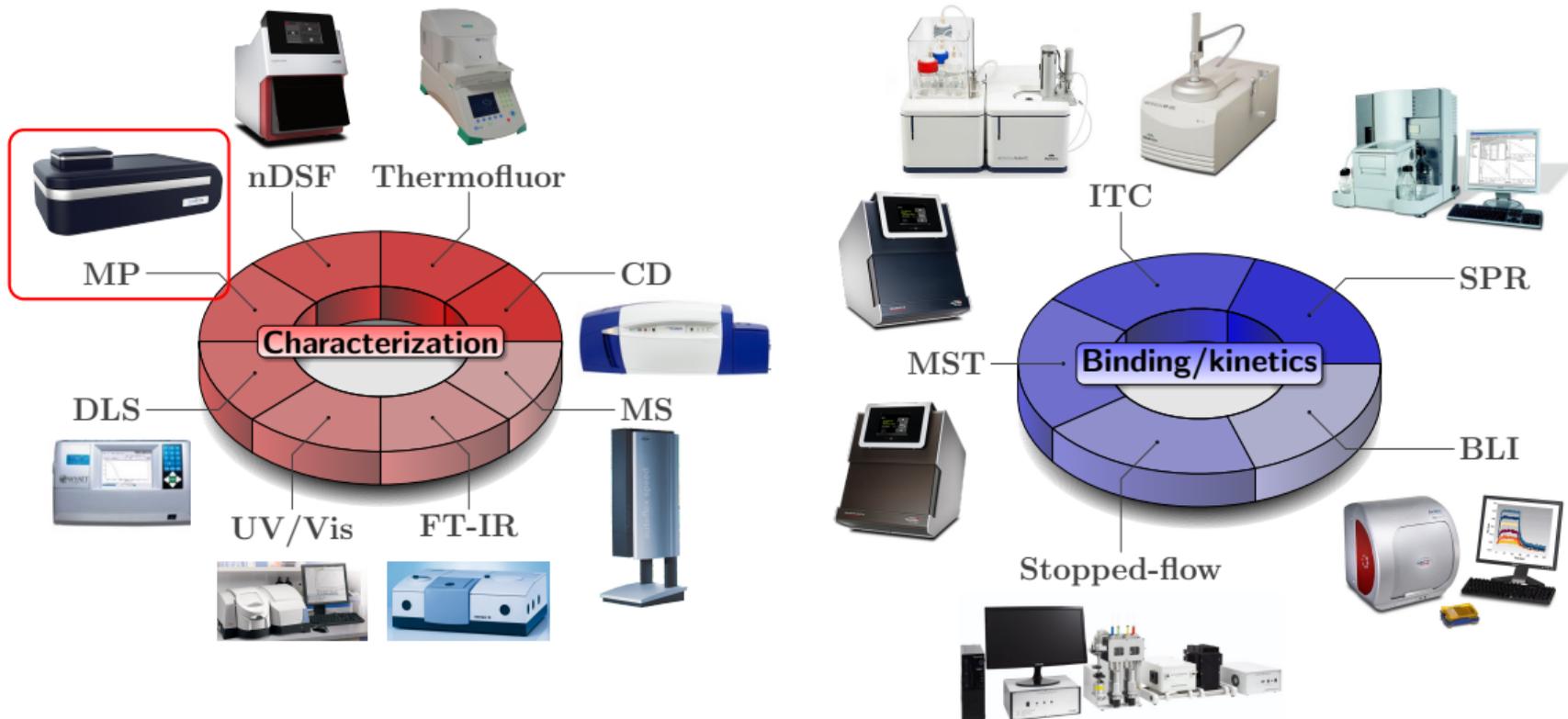


**DFG**  
Deutsche  
Forschungsgemeinschaft

# Current status of the biophysics facility



# Current status of the biophysics facility





## Characterization of biomolecules and assemblies

- Size
- Shape
- Stability
- Interaction

## Wide range of methods

- Initial quality control
- More sophisticated biophysical characterization
  - e.g. time-resolved methods



→ **Open to internal+external researchers**



## Common problems for users

- Proprietary software for data analysis is not accessible
  - Data analysis with general tools is limited without programming skills
- Offer data analysis web server for users

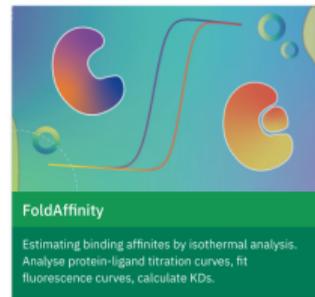
## Advantages of webserver

- Requires only browser
- No installation necessary
- Cross-platform (Windows, MacOS, Linux)

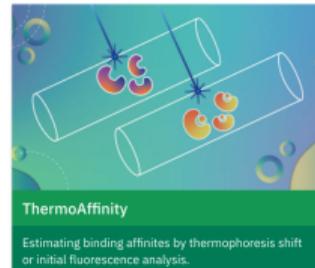
## SPC Data Analytics

The EMBL Sample Preparation and Characterisation (SPC) Data Analytics Webserver provides easy to use software for the understanding of biophysical experiments.

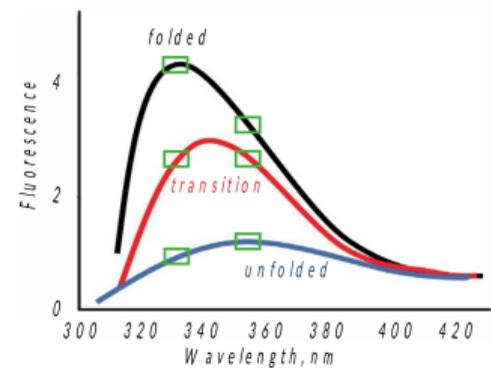
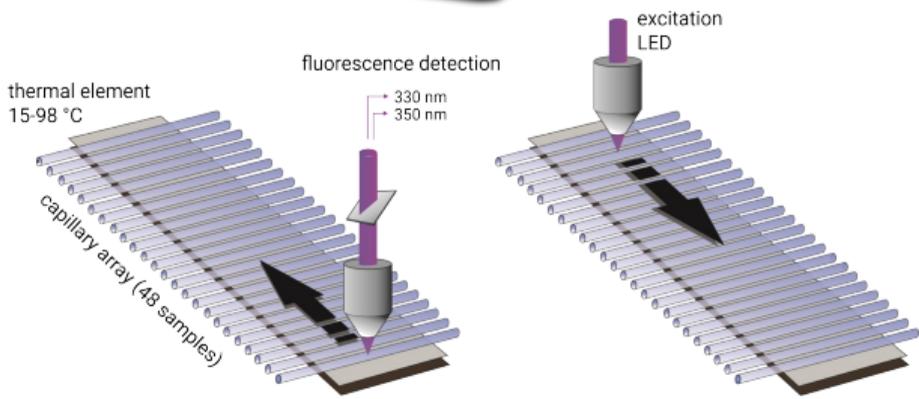
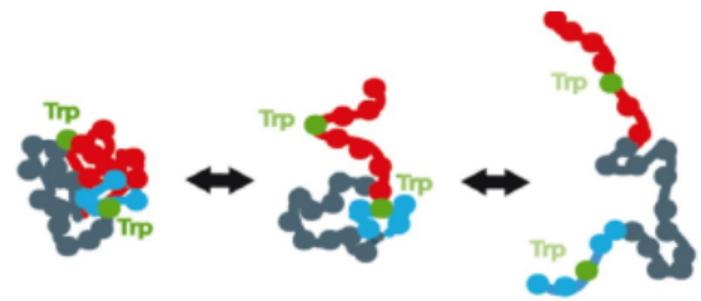
Differential Scanning Fluorimetry



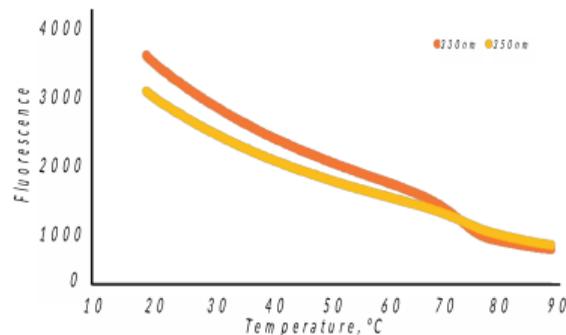
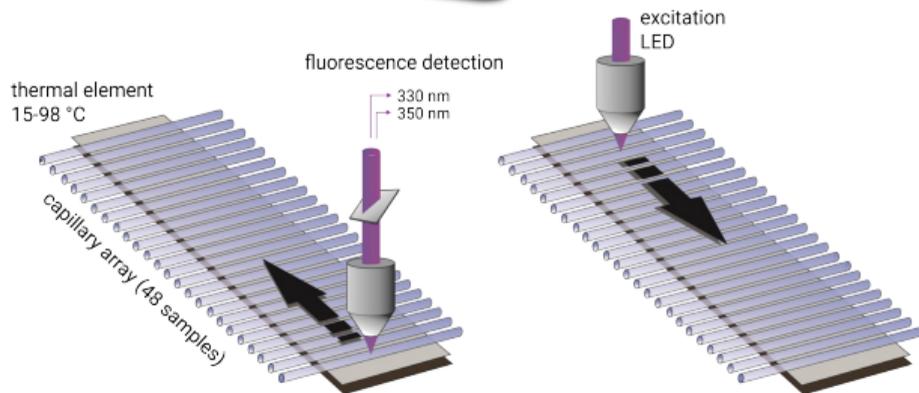
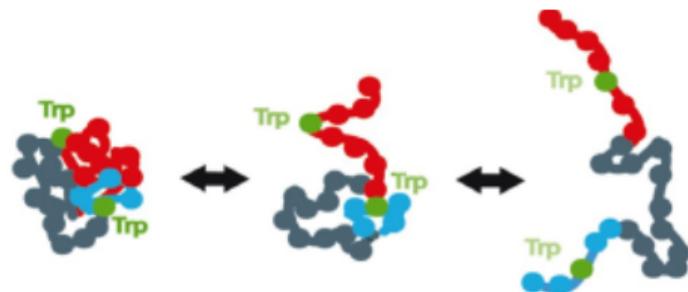
MicroScale Thermophoresis



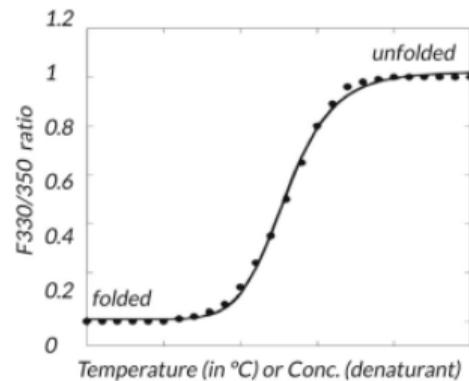
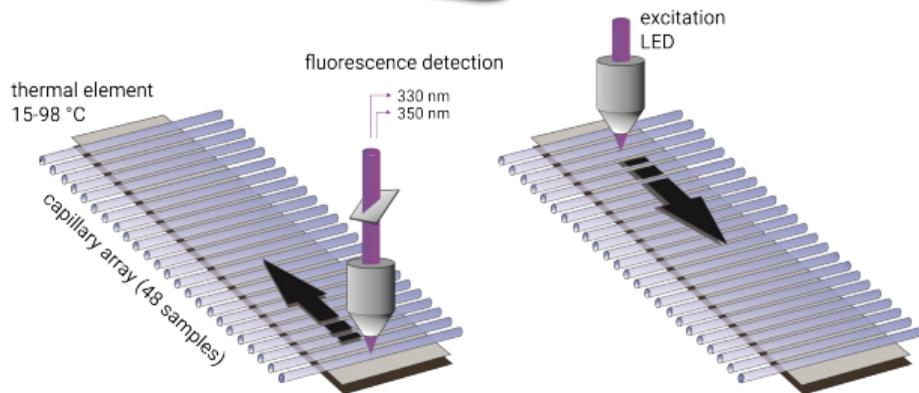
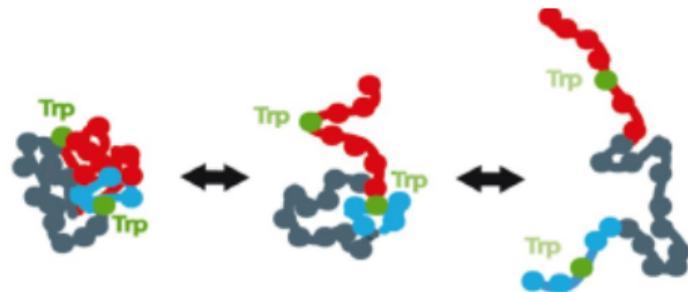
# nDSF: nano differential scanning fluorimetry



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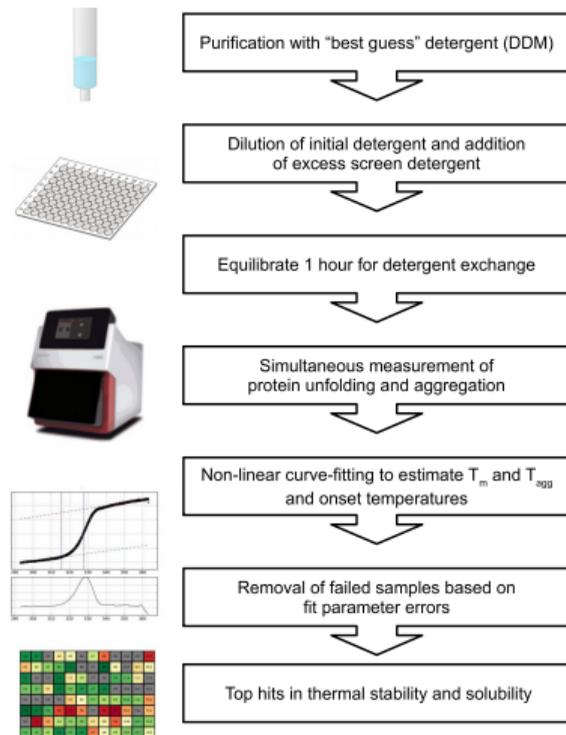
- **Temperature range:** nanoDSF analyses are usually performed in a temperature gradient of 20–95°C, with a heating rate of 1°C per min. However, these settings can be adapted for the specific protein
- **Capillaries:** Depending on the aggregation behavior, two different types of capillaries can be chosen for nanoDSF assays to ensure optimal signal (regular or coated capillaries).
- **Buffers:** nanoDSF offers free choice of buffers. There are no restrictions to buffer substances or salt concentrations. nanoDSF is the optimal tool to determine the buffer conditions providing optimal thermal stability.
- **Detergents:** nanoDSF assays can be performed using any kind of detergent. This is of special interest for membrane protein characterization.





## Common applications

- Check protein stabilisation effect of...
  - Buffer conditions
  - Detergents

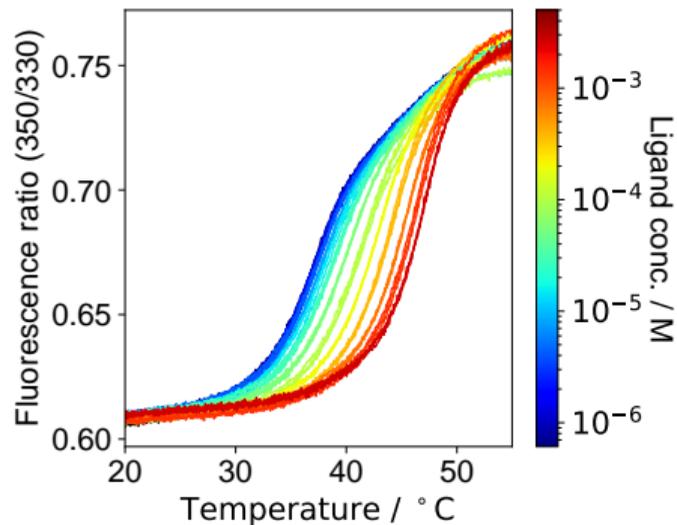


Kotov *et al.*, Sci. Rep. **2019**, 9:10379.



## Common applications

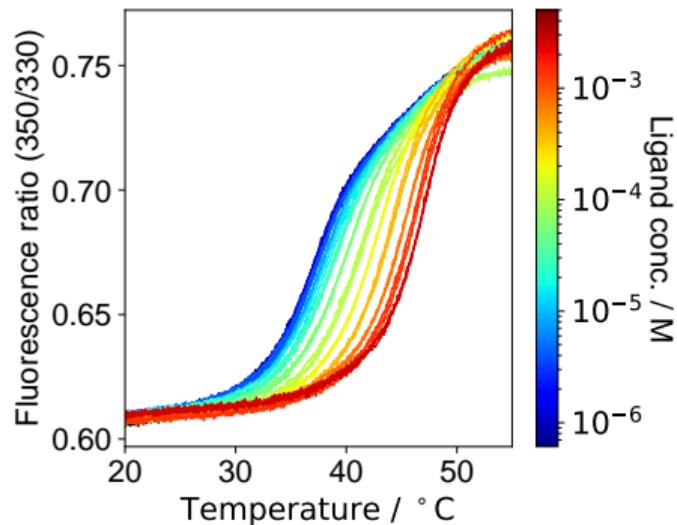
- Check protein stabilisation effect of...
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- Mutations
- Ligand binding → Mostly qualitative





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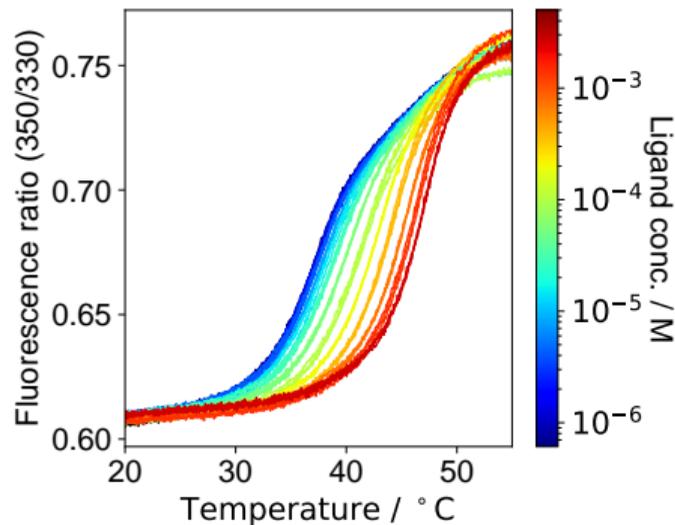
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- Advantages: Low sample consumption  
Easy to set up





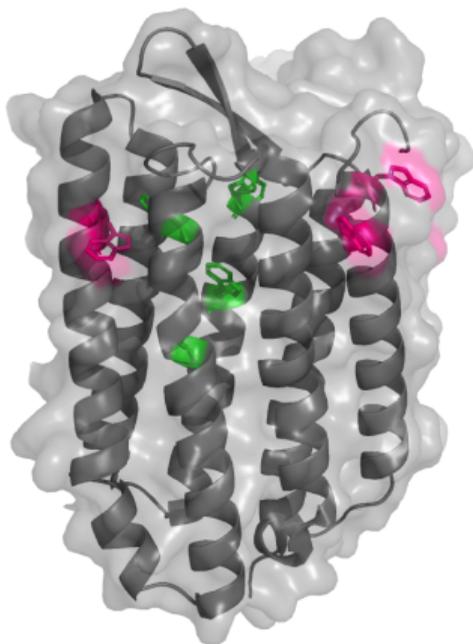
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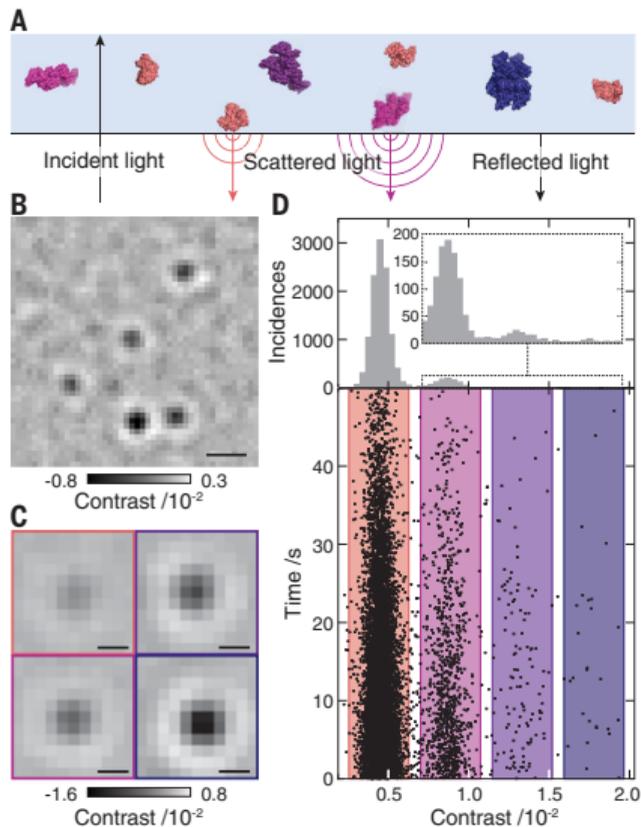
## Quantitative determination of binding affinities

- Isothermal analysis (Niebling *et al.*, Sci. Rep. **2021**)
- Available via data analysis webserver: [spc.embl-hamburg.de](http://spc.embl-hamburg.de)



## Chromophore check

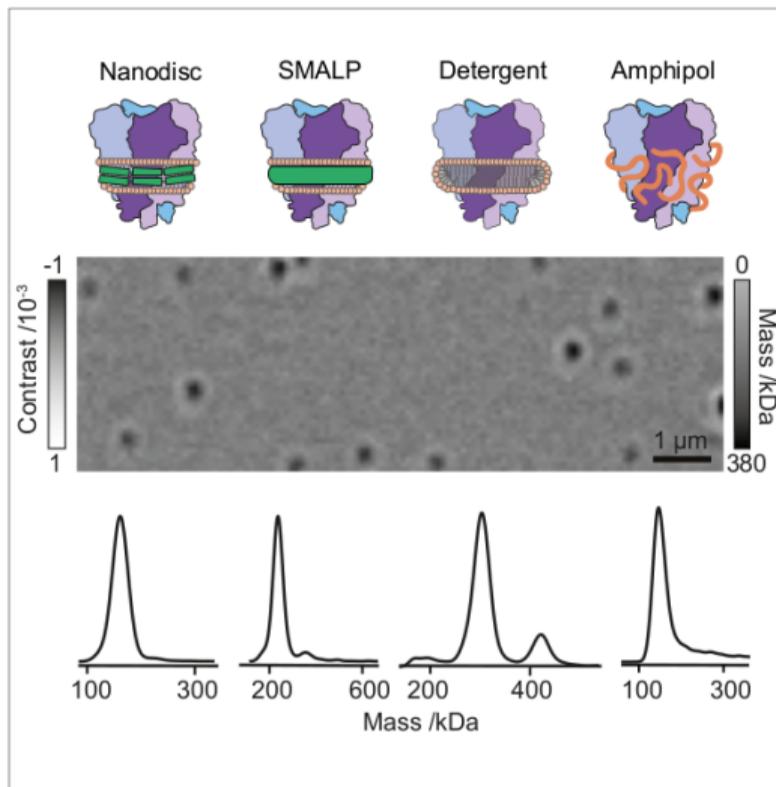
- How many tryptophanes?
- How many tyrosines?
- 3 times weaker chromophore
- If structure is available:
  - How many of the chromophores are solvent-exposed?
  - How many are buried?



## Advantages

- Measurement in solution
- Low sample consumption
- MDa range is no problem
- Easy measurement

Young *et al.*, Science. **2018**, 360, 423–427.



Anna Olerinyova, Adar  
Sonn-Segev, Joseph Gault, ...,  
Roland Riek, Weston B. Struwe,  
Philipp Kukura

weston.struwe@chem.ox.ac.uk (W.B.S.)  
philipp.kukura@chem.ox.ac.uk (P.K.)

#### HIGHLIGHTS

We introduce a label-free, single  
molecule approach for  
membrane-protein  
characterization

Mass photometry quantifies  
membrane proteins in different  
membrane-mimetic systems

MP reveals carrier and protein  
heterogeneity

It helps distinguish different  
functional states of membrane  
proteins

Olerinyova *et al.*, Chem. **2020**, 7, 1–13.

# Mass photometry with detergents



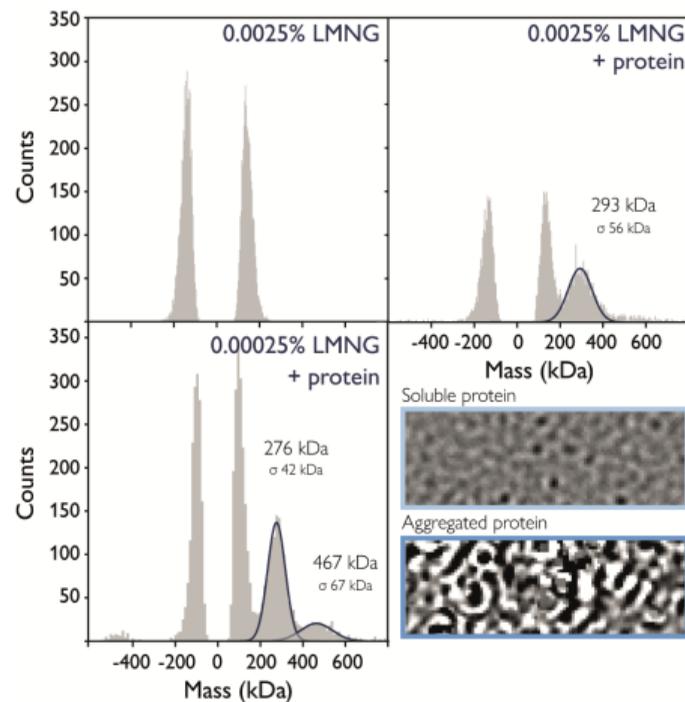
Relative concentration	Critical micelle concentration						
	1	5	20	100	500	2000	
<b>SDS</b>	0.082	0.41	1.64	8.2	41	164	mM
	N/A	70	70	170	180	180	kDa
<b>DDM</b>	0.0012	0.006	0.024	0.12	0.6	2.4	mM
	N/A	N/A	N/A	560	560	560	kDa
<b>OG</b>	0.23	1.15	4.6	23	115	460	mM
	N/A	N/A	N/A	220	460	760	kDa
<b>Digitonin</b>	0.004	0.02	0.08	0.4	2	8	mM
	N/A	60	240	900	910	1170	kDa
<b>NP-40</b>	0.0008	0.004	0.016	0.08	0.4	1.6	mM
	N/A	50	90	260	430	430	kDa
<b>Tween® 20</b>	0.00059	0.00295	0.0118	0.059	0.295	1.18	mM
	90	120	240	430	430	430	kDa
<b>Triton X-100</b>	0.0035	0.0175	0.07	0.35	1.75	7	mM
	90	110	190	620	620	620	kDa
<b>CHAPS</b>	0.08	0.4	1.6	8	40	160	mM
	N/A	N/A	90	210	210	300	kDa
<b>LMNG</b>	0.0001	0.0005	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.2	mM
	N/A	N/A	60	210	410	500	kDa

Refeyn application note: “Mass photometry with detergents”

# Mass photometry with detergents



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Refeyn application note: “Mass photometry with detergents”

Thank you for your attention!



Feel free to contact us!  
[spc@embl-hamburg.de](mailto:spc@embl-hamburg.de)  
[stephan.niebling@embl-hamburg.de](mailto:stephan.niebling@embl-hamburg.de)