

Protein information sheet



Gene name	ATXN2
Uniprot ID	Q99700
Region	D62 – S190

Description	Ataxin 2
Synonyms	ATX2, SCA2, TNRC13.
Construct ID	ATXN2C-c011
Protein sequence	<i>SMDAFTDSAISAKVNGEHKEKDLEPWDAGELTANEELEALENDVSNGWDPNDM FRYNEENYGVVSTYDSSLSSYTVPLERDNSEEFKREARANQLAEIESSAQY KARVALENDDRSEEEKYTAVQRNSSSKGGYGLNDIFEAQKIEWHE</i>

Protein mass	with biotin, + 226.1	Protein pI	Extinction ($M^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$)
17187.3	17413.4	4.27	26930

Expression host	E. coli BL21(DE3)-R3-BirA
Expression medium	Terrific broth (TB) with 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ kanamycin, 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ Streptomycin and Chloramphenicol (34 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) included in starter cultures but not in final growth. Biotin (10 mM stock): Add 24mg of d-biotin to 10 ml of warm (microwaved) 10mM bicine buffer (pH 8.3) and sterilize of the solution with a syringe and a 0.2 micron filter.
Transformation and storage	Cells were transformed with the expression plasmid and selected on LB-agar plate's containing kanamycin, streptomycin and chloramphenicol. Several colonies were picked from the overnight transformation and used to inoculate cultures in LB supplemented with KAN/Cam/Str which were grown overnight and stored as glycerol (15% v/v) stock at -80°C .
Expression and <i>in vivo</i> biotinylation	10ml starter cultures in LB supplemented with KAN/Cam/Str were grown overnight at 37°C with shaking at 250rpm. Next day, 10 ml was used to inoculate 1L of TB in a 2L UltraYield flask supplemented with Streptomycin 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and Kanamycin 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Note: the medium need not contain chloramphenicol at this step; the pRARE2 plasmid is not lost during the growth process and also ensures a more predictable growth. Seal flask with an adhesive air porous film during cell growth. Culture was grown in a 37°C incubator with shaking at 200rpm. Cell growth was monitored until Mid-log phase was reached and cell density $\text{OD}_{600\text{nm}}$ was approximately 2.00 – 3.00 in TB. Incubator temperature was lowered to 18°C and culture flask allowed to cool. After 30 - 45 minutes protein expression was induced by the addition of IPTG at 0.1mM final concentration. During the induction

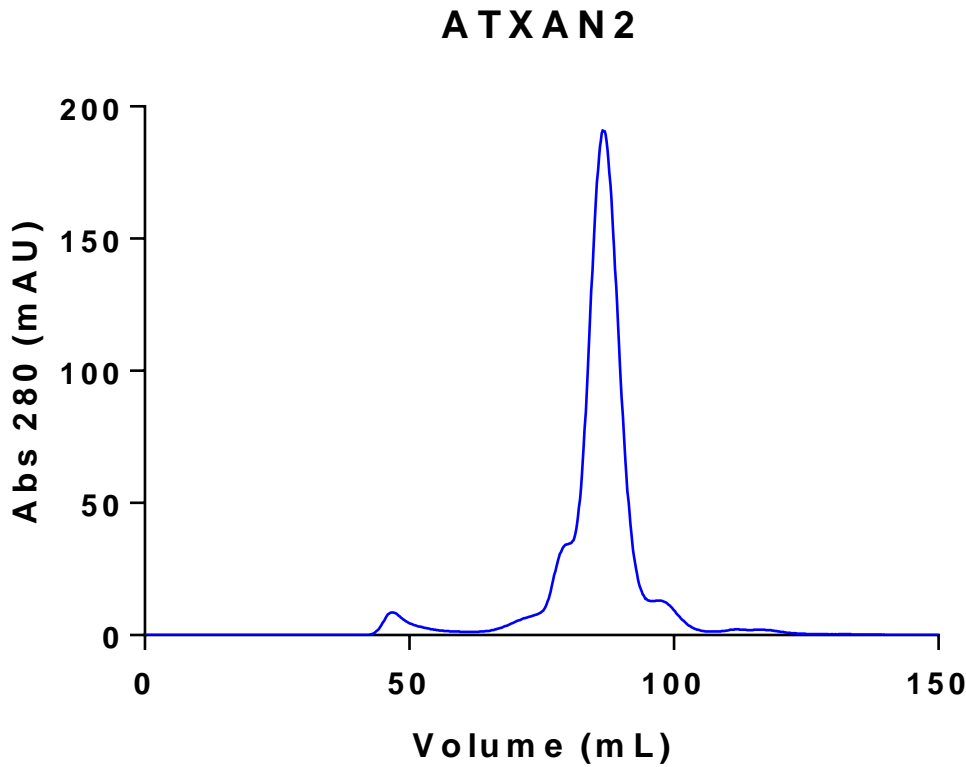
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	<p>process Biotin solution was added in appropriate concentrations. 10ml of biotin solution is added to each 1L culture on induction with IPTG. Incubation of culture was continued for 16 hours at 18°C. Next day, the cells were collected by centrifugation (15 min, 5,000 RPM in JLS-8.100 rotors). The supernatant discarded and the cell pellet transferred into a 50ml conical polypropylene tube. Cell pellet was weighed, frozen and stored at -80°C.</p>
Purification buffers	<p>2x lysis buffer: 100 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 1.0 M NaCl, 10% v/v glycerol, 1mM TCEP, 10mM imidazole. Protease inhibitors (1:200 Merck cocktail IV) were added before use.</p> <p>1x lysis buffer: 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 0.5 M NaCl, 10% v/v glycerol, 1 mM TCEP, 10 mM imidazole</p> <p>Wash buffer: 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 0.5 M NaCl, 10% v/v glycerol, 1 mM TCEP, 40 mM imidazole</p> <p>Elution buffer: 50mM Hepes pH 7.5, 500mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, 1mM TCEP, 100mM, 150mM, 250mM, 500 Imidazole, respectively</p> <p>GF buffer: 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 0.5M NaCl, 5% v/v glycerol, 1 mM TCEP</p> <p>PEI 5%, pH 7.5: 5% polyethyleneimine (diluted from 50% stock, Sigma) and titrated to pH 7.5 with HCl.</p>
Purification step 1: IMAC	<p>Cell Lysis: Frozen cell pellets from -80°C were thawed by intermittently placing in a 37°C water bath, then transferred directly to ice. Cells were re-suspended in pre-chilled lysis buffer by vortex or pipetting gentle until cells were completely in suspension. 1 volume (v/w) of 2x lysis buffer was added, and the cells were thoroughly suspended. After further addition of 3 volumes (3 ml per 1g of pellet) of 1x lysis buffer the cells were broken by sonication. Lysate was then transferred to a 50ml Beckman polypropylene centrifuge tube. Cell debris and DNA from the lysate was precipitated by adding Polyethylenimine (PEI) to the tube from a 5% stock solution to a final concentration of 0.15% and incubated on ice for 15 – 30 mins for precipitation. Cell lysates were clarified by centrifugation using a JA25.50 rotor at 21,500rpm for 60 min at 4°C. The cleared supernatant was collected and filtered using a 0.45um acrodisc syringe filter and transferred to a fresh 50ml-conical polypropylene tube.</p> <p>Ni²⁺-IDA IMAC (column 1): A 25ml Econo-Pac polypropylene column (BioRad) was packed with 5ml of Ni-Sepharose resin and equilibrated in 1x lysis buffer. The cell lysate was loaded onto the column and passed through resin at gravity flow. The unbound flow-through was collected, a wash step of 10 column volumes of wash buffer was included and collected as the wash fraction. Protein was eluted in four intermediate fractions with a step gradient of 5ml imidazole elution buffers; 100mM, 150mM, 250mM and 500mM imidazole, respectively, each gradient eluted fraction was collected. IMAC fractions were analysed by SDS-PAGE gel for expected molecular weight and purity, the selected eluted fractions were pooled together.</p> <p>Mass spectrometry characterisation: Identity and biotinylation efficiency was verified by mass spectrometry, using a Quadrupole-Time of flight (Q-TOF) analyser, Biotin quantitation is measured by: MW of</p>

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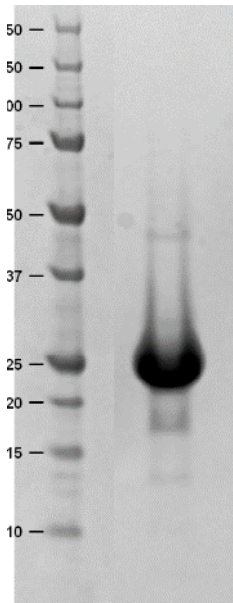
<p>Step 2: Removal of His₆ tag and Ni²⁺-IDA reverse binding</p>	<p>biotinylated protein = MW of sequenced Protein + 226 Da (biotinylation modification).</p> <p>Enzymatic removal of histidine tag: Separate cleaved protein from any un-cleaved protein by passing over a Ni²⁺-IDA column. Cleaved protein may be recovered in the flow-through fractions. Non-specific contaminating proteins with any un-cleaved protein bound to the column can be eluted with imidazole.</p> <p>Selected, pooled eluted fractions from Ni²⁺-IDA IMAC were concentrated using a 10,000 Amicon-Ultra MWCO centrifugal concentrator to approximately 10mls in volume. Cleavage of the histidine tag was performed by the addition of TEV protease in a 1:20 w/w ratio to the pooled eluted protein fractions. The protein sample plus TEV was transferred to Snakeskin dialysis tubing (3,500 MWCO) and dialysed in 1L Gel Filtration buffer overnight at 4°C on a magnetic stirrer plate for digestion. Next day, the protein was applied to a Ni²⁺-IDA reverse-binding column.</p> <p>Ni²⁺-IDA Rebinding column (Column 2): To a 25ml Econo-Pac polypropylene column (BioRad), 1ml of packed Ni-Sepharose resin was added, resin was washed in 3 column volumes of distilled deionized water then equilibrated in 5 column volumes of gel filtration buffer. The overnight protein plus TEV sample was loaded and passed through the column by gravity flow. The flow through was collected, to wash any remaining unbound protein from the column a 2x wash step of 2 column volumes of gel filtration buffer was included. Any bound protein was eluted with a 2 column volume wash of 500mM imidazole elution buffer. Collected fractions were analysed for verification of cleaved protein and purity by SDS-PAGE gel and mass spectrometry characterisation.</p> <p>Size Exclusion Chromatography (SEC) (Column 3): Verified protein from rebinding column 2 was concentrated to required volume for gel filtration (<5 ml), using an Amicon-Ultra 10,000 MWCO centrifugal concentrator. The GF column (Superdex S200 16/60 HiLoad, 120ml on an ÄKTA Express chromatography system) was equilibrated in gel filtration buffer. The concentrated protein sample was loaded onto the GF column for further purification; protein was fractionated on the column in GF buffer at 1ml/min and 0.5ml fractions were collected at the A280 peaks. Peak fractions were analysed by SDS-PAGE gel, selected fractions containing high protein concentration and purity were collected and pooled, eliminating any bound contaminating non-specific proteins.</p> <p>Protein concentration mg/ml and storage: Protein was concentrated using a 10,000 Amicon-Ultra MWCO centrifugal concentrator and final protein concentration was determined from the absorbance at 280nm, measured using a nanodrop spectrometer (Nanodrop ND-1000, NanoDrop Technologies). Final protein concentration was measured at 2.10mg/ml with a final volume of 1.1mls. Protein was transferred into 200 µl aliquots, flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C. The final storage buffer was 20mM Hepes, pH 7.5, 500mM NaCl, 5% v/v glycerol, 1 mM TCEP</p>
<p>Step 3: SEC: Gel filtration</p>	<p>Step 4: Protein storage</p>
<p>Note on Biotinylation</p>	<p>Proteins expressed to a very high level in E. coli may not be completely biotinylated. To improve the outcome, shorter incubations and higher concentrations of Biotin in the medium are helpful. In addition, complete biotinylation may be achieved by incubation with purified BirA, ATP and Biotin in vitro.</p>

Gel Filtration Chromatogram (Superdex S200)



ATXN2C-c011, Maximum peak elution time was 86.654ml with absorbance at 280nm of 191.009 mAU. SEC analysis validates protein is a monomer.

Final Sample SDS-PAGE



Protein	Expected mass + Biotinylation (Da)	Final concentration (mg/ml)
ATXN2C-c011	17413.4	2.10

Mass Spectrometry characterisation

Protein	Vector	Expected mass cleaved + Biotinylation (Da)	Observed mass	Comments
ATXN2C-c011	pNIC-Bio3	17413.4	17188 + 17414	60% Biotinylated 40% Non-Biotinylated

