

Structural and Functional Characterisation of Chimeric Phage-like Attachment Proteins

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Weird and wonderful bacteria...

- *Photorhabdus* is an insect and occasionally human pathogen.
- Gram –ve, bioluminescent, rod-shaped bacterium
- Obligate symbiont of insecticidal nematodes
- Produces a **vast** number of antibiotics/secondary metabolites/toxins
- Particularly interested in a toxin delivery system called the

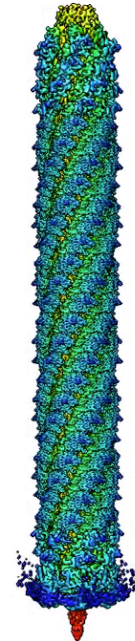
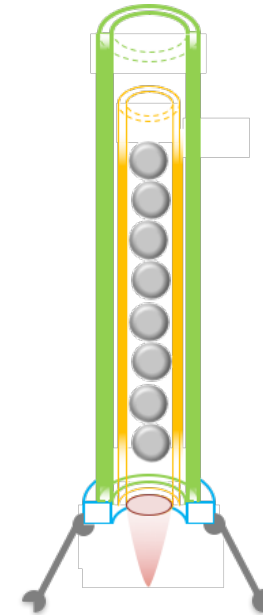
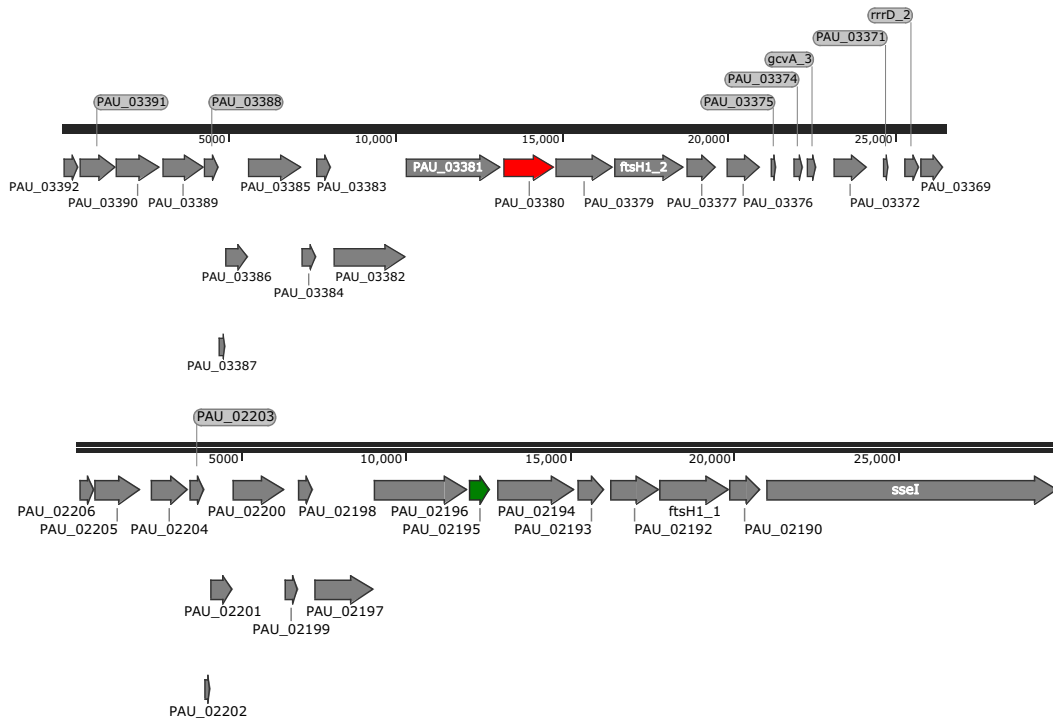
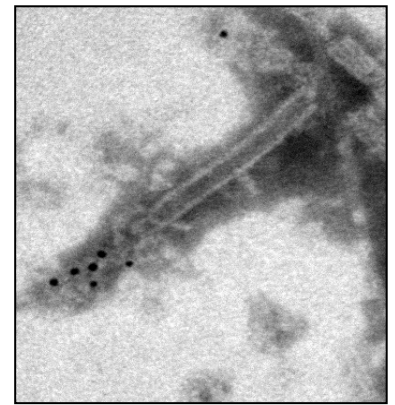
Photorhabdus Virulence Cassette ("PVCs")



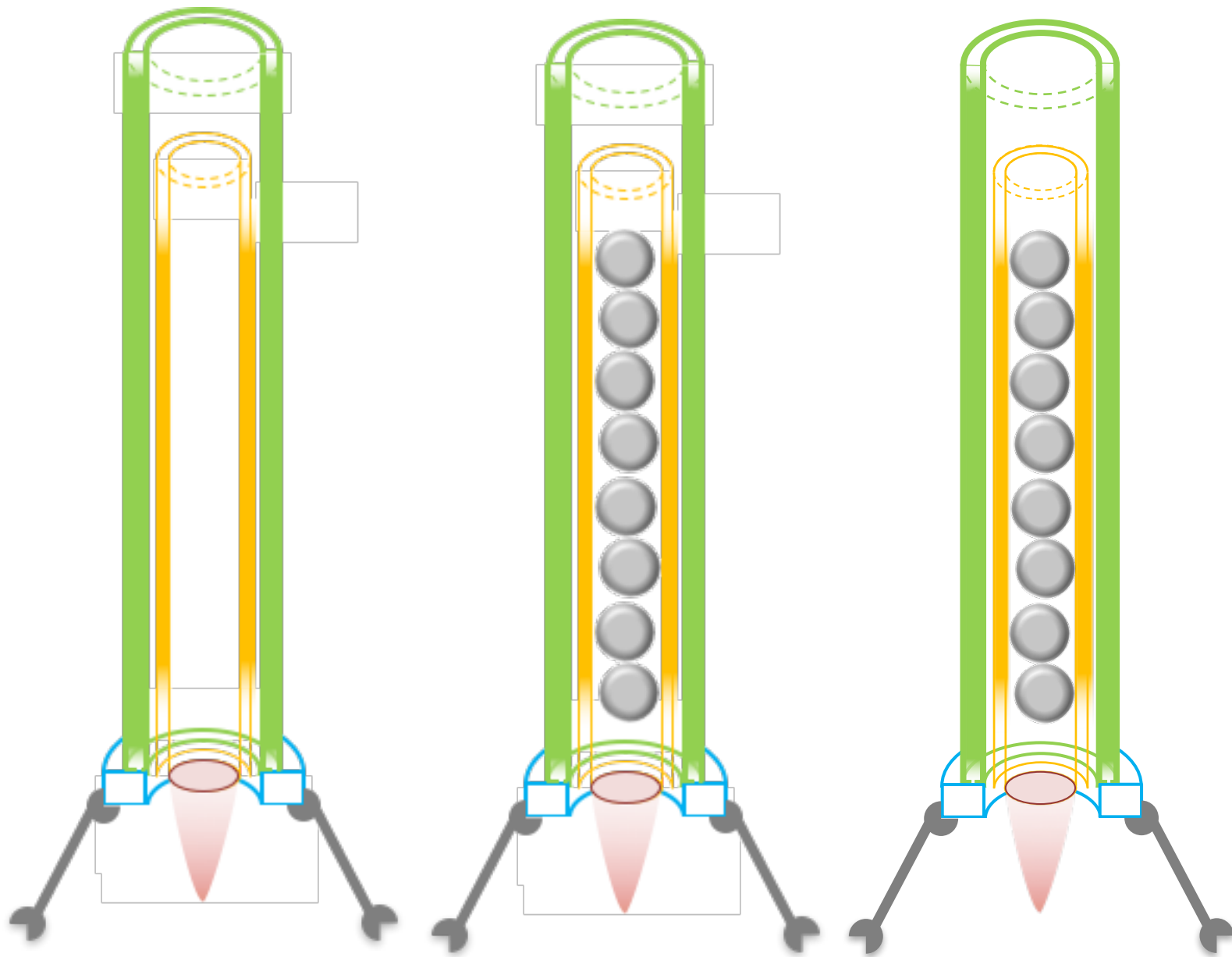
What's a PVC?

PVCs are 'nano-torpedos' which the bacterium uses to kill eukaryotic cells. They resemble phage tail tubes, loaded with toxins.

There are 5-6 gene clusters per genome, encoding variants – talk focuses on 2:

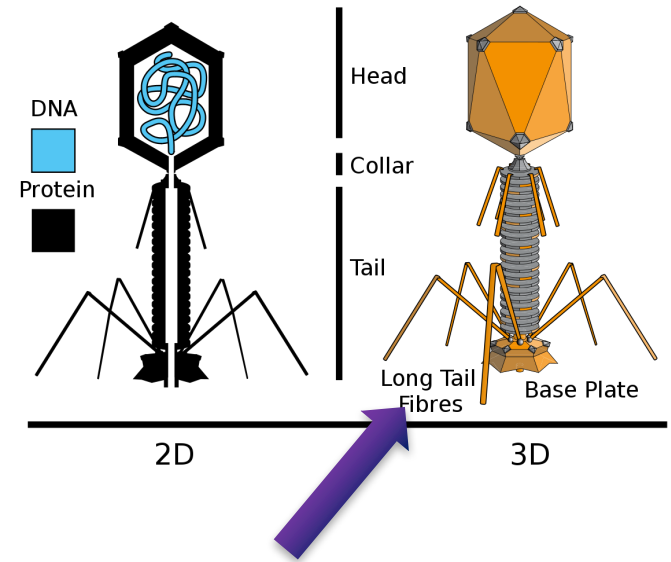


Ge, *et al.* *Nat struc & mol bio* **22.5** (2015)



Tail Fibre Proteins: What are they?

- Tail fibre proteins (in phage etc) are responsible for target specificity/ attachment – always vs. prokaryotes.
- Bioinformatics studies suggests that these genes are the PVC equivalents.
- Seem very diverse/recombinant.



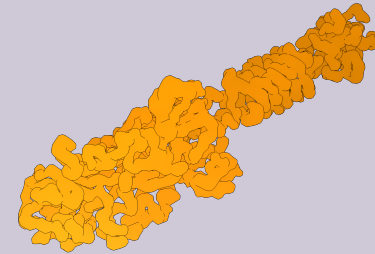
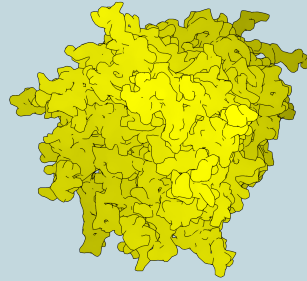
Most interestingly, they seem to be ***chimeric*** - this might account for eukaryotic activity.

Tail Fibre Proteins: Weird chimeras?

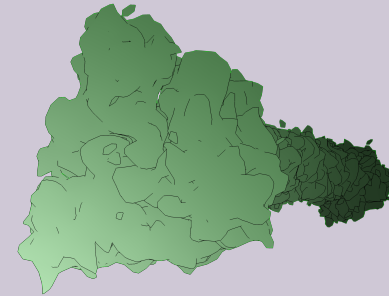
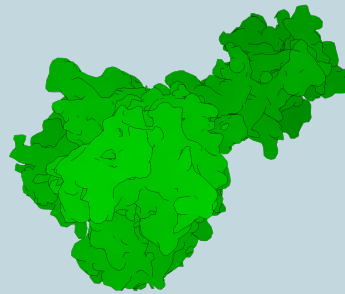
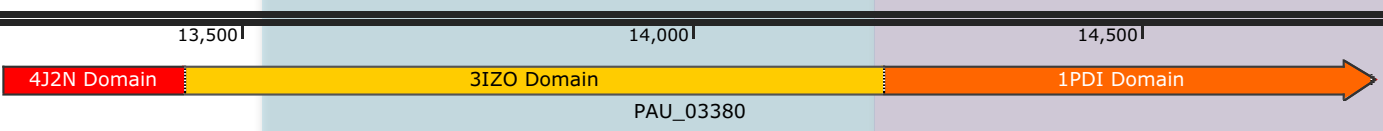
DOMAINS:

Adenovirus-like

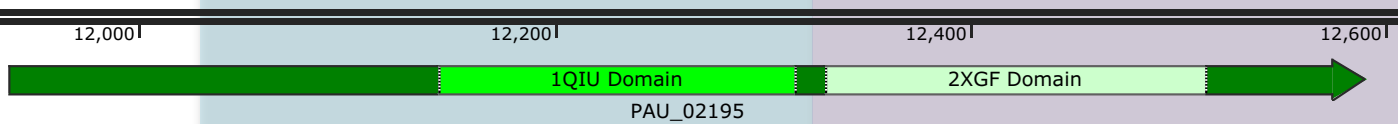
T4Phage-like



1527BP
508AA

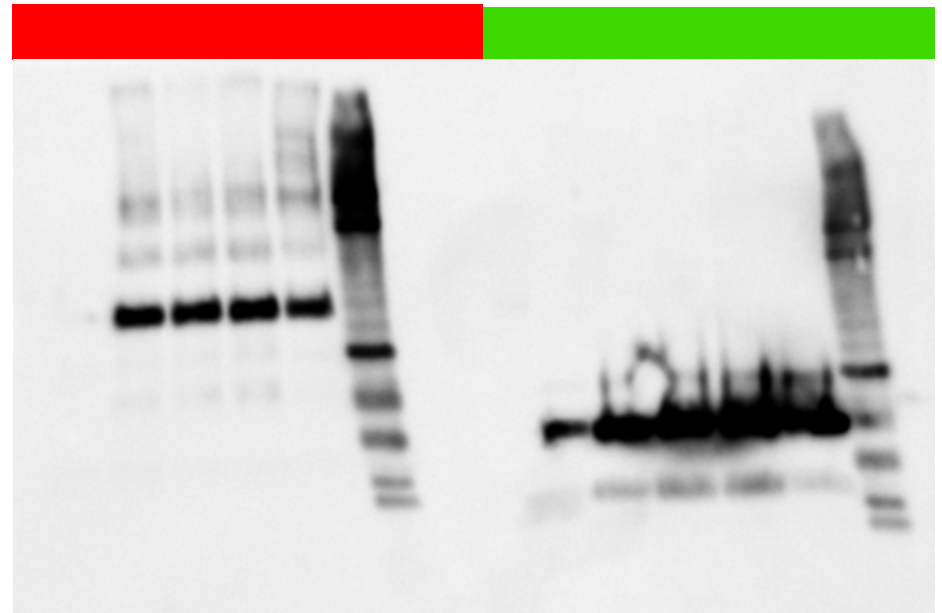


654BP
216AA



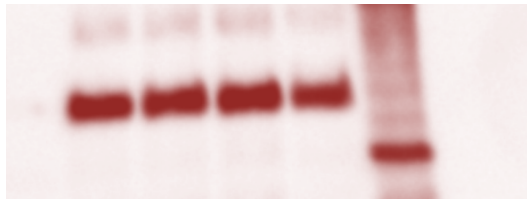
Tail Fibre Proteins: Cloning/Tagging

- 2 tail fibres cloned with terminal Histidine tags
- Cloned in to IPTG inducible pET vectors
- Induction/Expression performed in NEB NiCo21(DE3) IMAC optimised cells.
- Good expression seen after 4 hours & overnight
- Expression seemed better in LB+IPTG than in alternative media.



Tail Fibre Proteins: Expression/Purification

- First clue that we were on the right track – formation of trimers. Stable even with boiling and high concentration Urea+SDS.



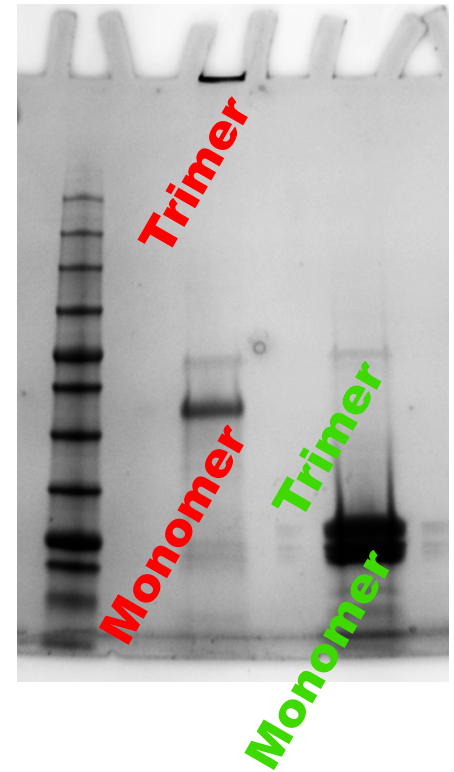
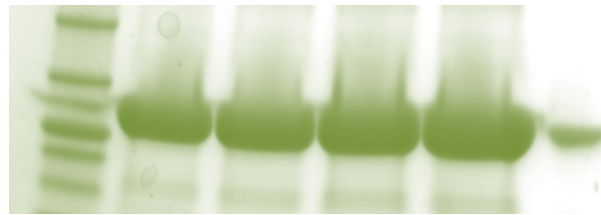
Monomer wt = 53.5 kDa



Ni-IMAC + Gel Filtration Purified

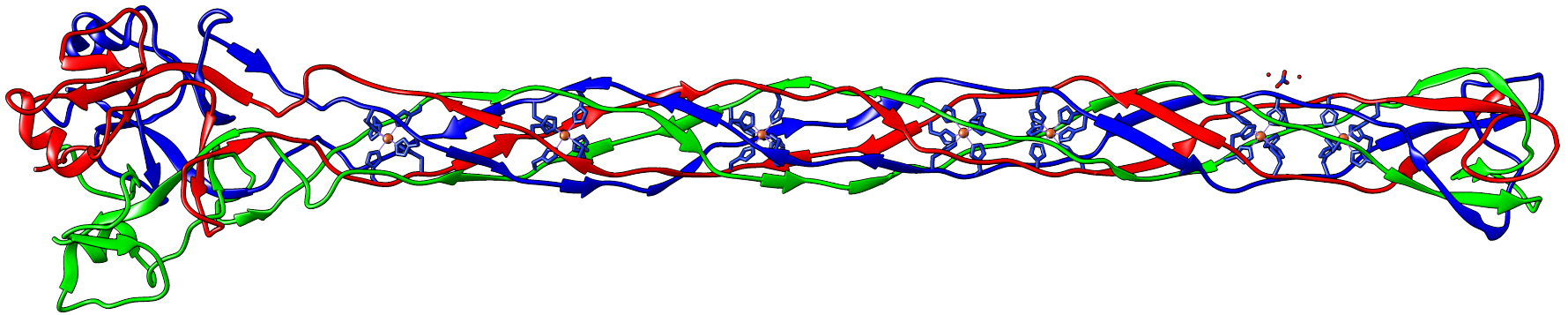


Monomer wt = 25.4 kDa



Tail Fibre Proteins: Expression/Purification

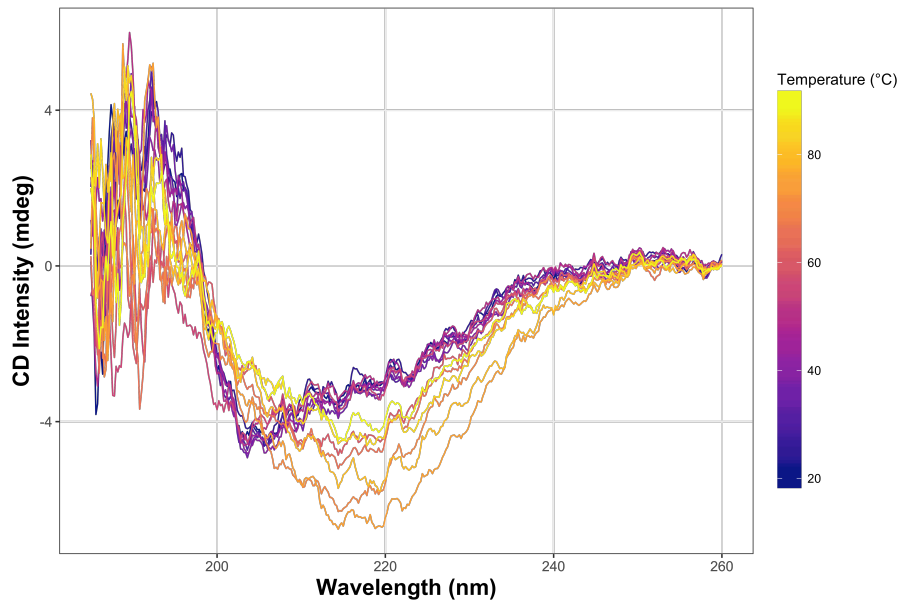
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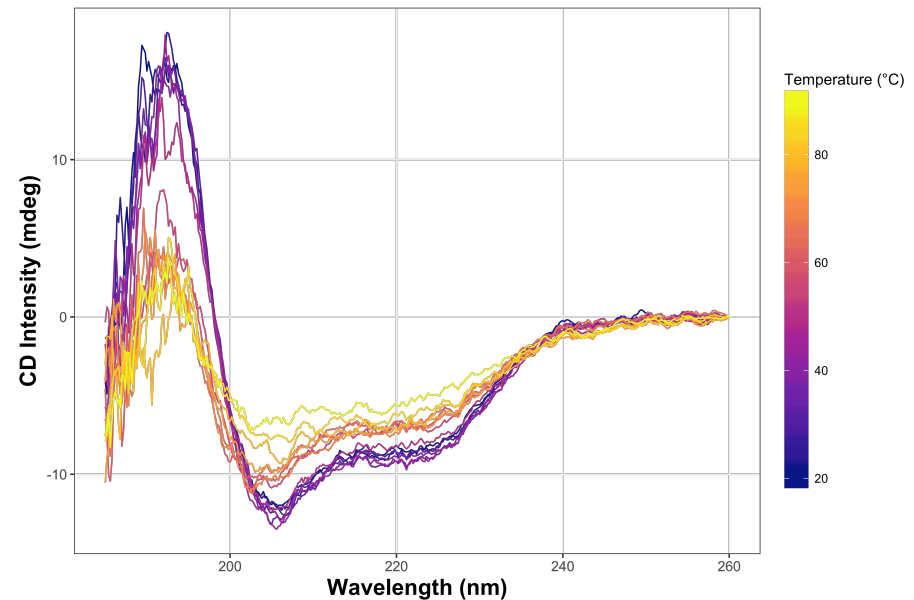
Tail Fibre Proteins: CD

- Stability seen on the gels made us curious to assess thermal stability more directly – CD melts.
- Also wanted to know whether the 2ndary structure is consistent with published fibres

PNF13



LUMT13

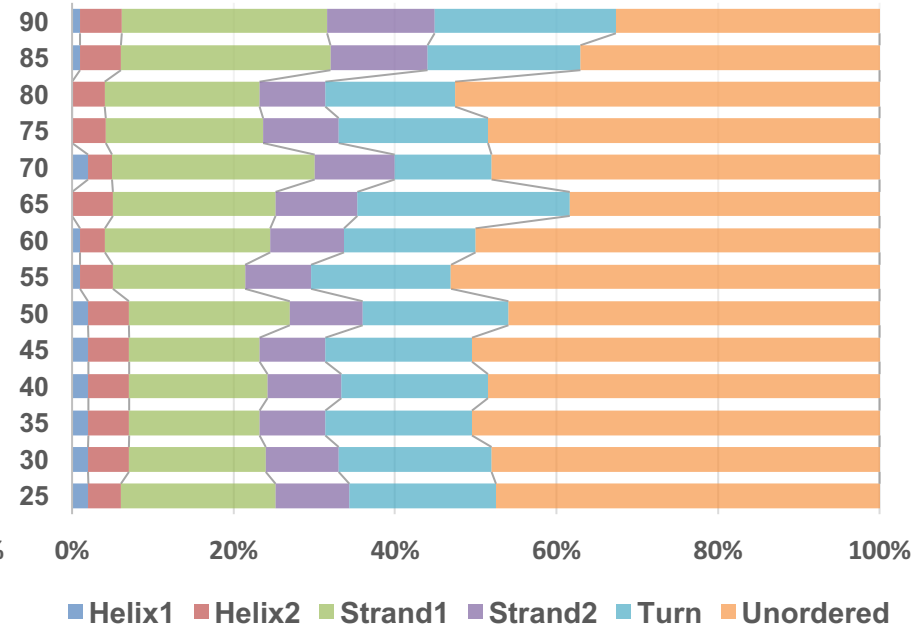
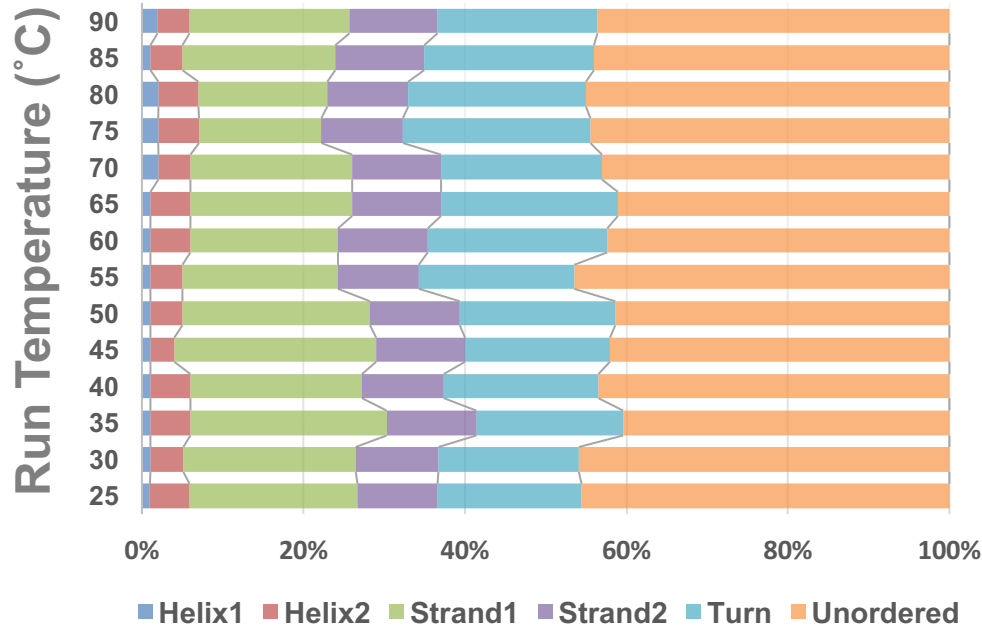


Tail Fibre Proteins: Secondary Structure Prediction

- Dichroweb gives good fits (CDSSTR).
- Consistent with published structures (dominated by turn/sheet/other)

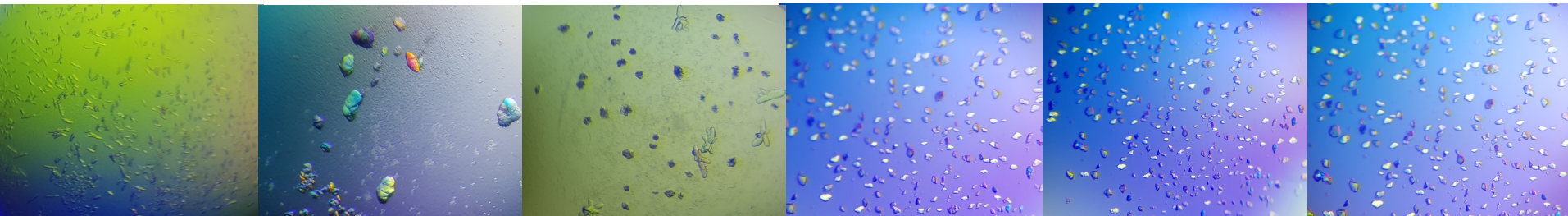
PNF13 SECONDARY STRUCTURE

LUMT13 SECONDARY STRUCTURE



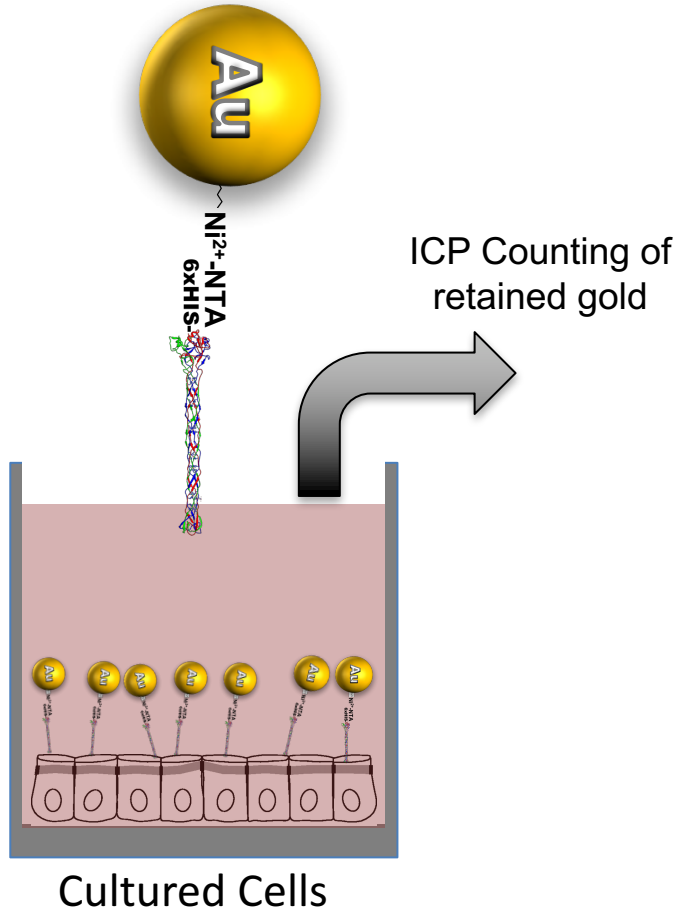
Tail Fibre Proteins: Crystallisation

- Working toward a structure.
- Had some initial success with crystallography:
 - First protein tested gave crystals in ~12 conditions in < 1 week.
 - No diffraction however
 - Testing with *in-situ* partial proteolysis gave crystals in another ~10 conditions overnight.
- Work is ongoing, and only tried with 1 protein so far.

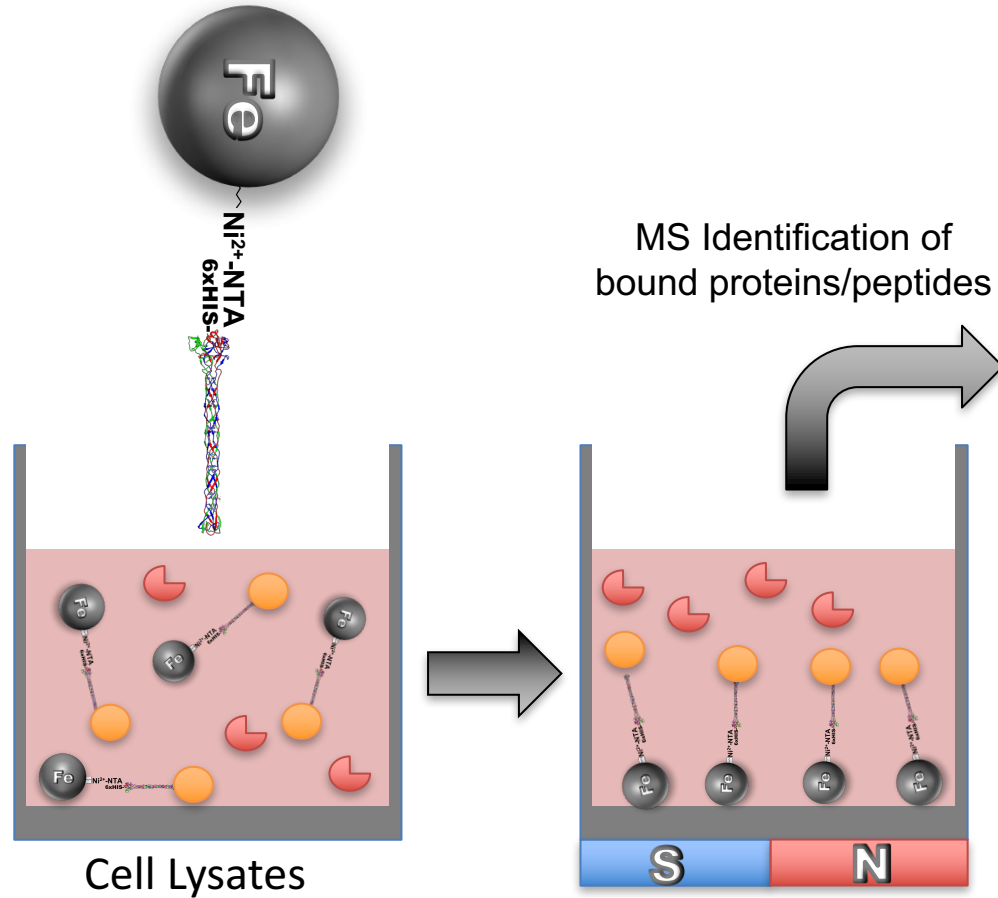


Functional Characterisation

TISSUE SPECIFICITY STUDIES

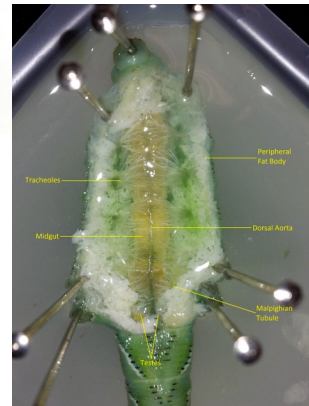
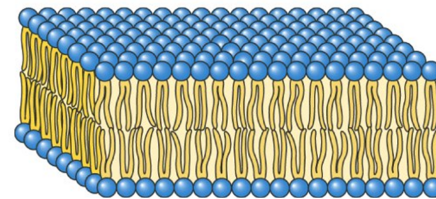
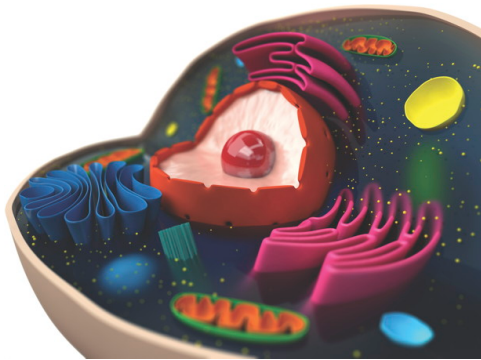
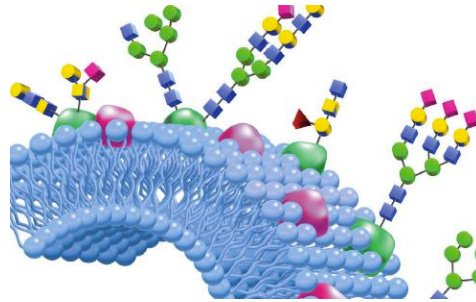
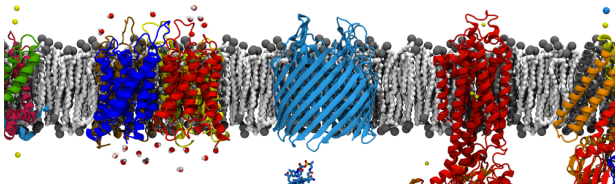


BINDING PARTNER MAG-PULLDOWNS



Functional Characterisation

- Possibilities for binding partners:
 - Specific cell surface protein target -> **proteomics**
 - Internal cell component? -> **proteomics**
 - Sugar binding -> **glycan arrays**
 - Lipid interactions -> **fat blots**
 - Whole-animal tracing -> **ICP-AES**



Conclusions/Next Steps

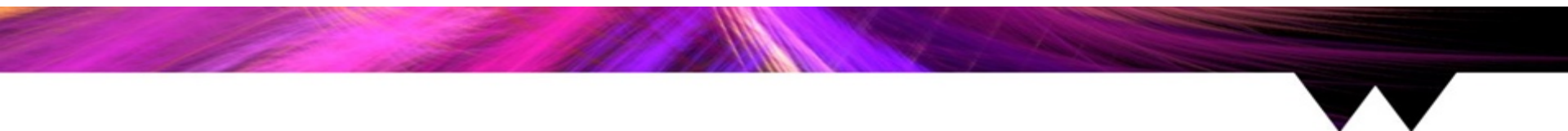
Chimeric nature could be evolved against eukaryotic targets, but maintaining the 'mounting hardware'.

Experimental data seems consistent with what we'd expect from known tail fibre proteins. Quite likely they are what we thought they were all along.

- Consistent secondary structure profile
- Consistent thermal stability
- Form homotrimers as expected.

Experiments planned:

- SAXS – attempt to model as rods for an envelope structure
- Further CD repetitions
- Continued crystallography optimisation/structure resolution attempts
- Continued pulldown assays etc to try and find binding partners for the tail fibres.



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Help with validating and purifying the proteins

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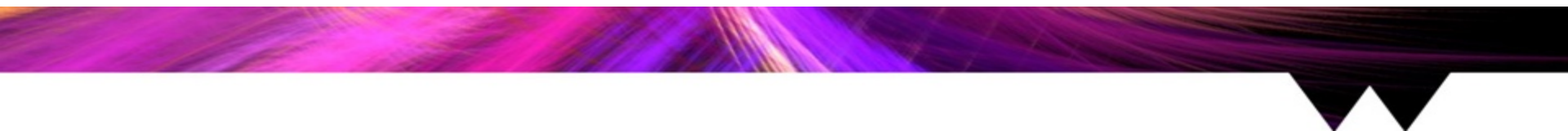
Assisting with purification and crystal screening

Dr. Nikola Chmel

Help with CD studies

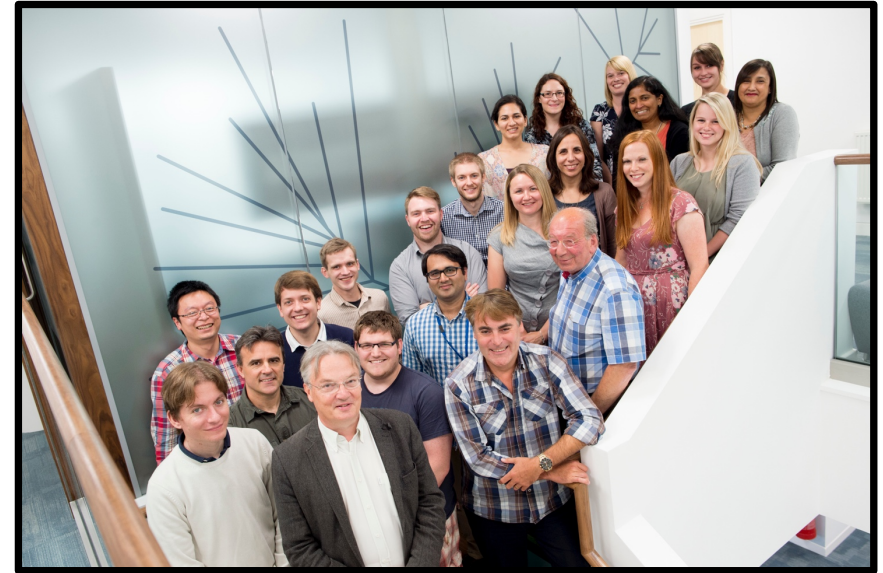
Laura Wilkins

Assay development for pulldowns/binding assays etc.



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Pioneering research
and skills



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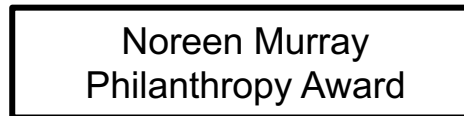


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