



Oct 30, 2024

Version 1

[Proof Reading] Dengue virus serotype 1 NS2B-NS3 protease fusion construct small scale expression and purification protocol V.1



Forked from [Dengue virus serotype 2 NS2B-NS3 protease fusion construct small scale expression and purification for Creoptix and biochemical assays protocol](#)

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

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Abstract

This protocol details the co-expression and purification of Dengue virus serotype 1 NS2B-NS3 protease fusion construct bearing a N-terminal His-StrepII tag at small scale (<6L).

Attachments



PAGE24-01343 -

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660KB



Guidelines

- **Construct / plasmid resource-name:** DENV-1 NS2B-NS3 protease fusion bearing a TEV-cleavable N-terminal His-StrepII tag.

Materials

Plasmid details:

- Vector: pNIC
- Cell line: E. coli Rosetta strain BL21(DE3)-RR
- Tags and additions: N-terminal His-StreptII tag
- Construct protein sequence: `


```
MHHHHHHSSGASWSHPQFEKGGGSGGGSGGSAWSHPQFEKSGVDLG TENLYFQSMADLSLEKAAEISWEEEA EHS
GASHN ILVEVQDDGT MKIKDEERDDTGGGGSGGGSGVLWDTPSPPEVERAVLDDGIYRILQRGLLGRSQVG VGVFQEG
VFHTMWHVTRGAVLMYQ GKRLPSWASVKKDLISYGGGWRFQGSWNTGEEVQVIAVEPGKNPKNVQTAPGTFKTPEG
EVGAIALDFKPGTSGSPIVNREGKIVGLYGNGVVTTSGTYVSAIAQAKASQEGPLPEIEDEVFRK
```

Expression

TB media, 0.5mM IPTG

Purification

Chicken hen egg white lysozyme

Benzonase

Imidazole

Ni Sepharose 6 FF resin

Gravity flow column, 2.5cm diameter

Centrifugal concentrators, 10kDa MWCO

On an FPLC system:

Cytiva HiLoad 16/600 Superdex 75 pg

5mL sample loop

HiPrep 26/10 desalting column

SDS-PAGE sample buffer, gel, and gel tank

Lysis buffer:

	A	B
	Hepes (pH 7.5)	50 mM
	NaCl	500 mM
	Glycerol	5%
	TCEP	1 mM
	Lysozyme	0.5 mg/mL



	A	B
	Benzonase	0.05 mg/mL

Prepare 100L per 1L E.coli expression

Base buffer:

	A	B
	Hepes (pH 7.5)	50 mM
	NaCl	500 mM
	Glycerol	5%
	TCEP	1 mM

Prepare 2L per 6L E.coli expression. Used to prepare the following buffers

Binding buffer: base buffer + 20mM imidazole

Wash buffer 1: base buffer + 20mM imidazole

Elution buffer: base buffer, add 500mM imidazole

Gel filtration buffer: base buffer

SDS-PAGE gel: NuPage 4-12%, Bis-Tris protein gel, 27 well.

Run in MES buffer, 200V 35mins.



Abbreviations

- 1 CV - column volume, total volume of resin in a column
IMAC - immobilised metal affinity chromatography
FT - flow through
D1VNS2B3 - DENV1 NS2B-NS3 protease

Plasmid Transformation

1d

- 2 D1VNS2B3 N-terminal His-StrepII tagged fusion construct was inoculated from its BL21(DE3)-RR glycerol stock.

Note

The DENV-1 NS2B-NS3 fusion construct encodes the NS2B and NS3 protease with a N-terminal His6-StrepII tag fusion on a kanamycin resistant plasmid backbone with a T7 promoter.

Protein expression

2d 10h

- 3 Scrape off some of the glycerol stock with a sterile loop and use this to inoculate a 50 mL falcon tube containing  10 mL of LB supplemented with [M] 50 ug/mL kanamycin. Grow the starter culture at  37 °C  Overnight with 200 rpm shaking.
- 4 Use  10 mL starter culture to inoculate every  1 L TB media (see Materials) supplemented with [M] 50 ug/mL kanamycin in a baffled flask.  200 rpm, 37°C

4h

6h



Note

For this protocol 2L of pellet was grown for purification

- 5 When the OD₆₀₀ approximately 1.8, add [M] 1 millimolar (mM) IPTG. Lower the temperature and shaker speed to  180 rpm, 18°C . Incubate overnight.

1d





- 6 Harvest the cell by centrifugation at 4000 x g, 4°C, 00:30:00 . Discard supernatant and store pellet by freezing at -80 °C .

30m

Protein Purification

2d

7 Lyse cell pellet

2h 30m

7.1

1h

Note

See Materials tab for buffer compositions.

Note

DENV1 NS2B-NS3 His6-StrepII fusion protein properties

Before tag cleavage:

MW = 31606.8 Da

E (assume all Cys reduced)= 52940 mM-1cm-1

PI = 5.29

After tag cleavage:

MW = 25912.8 Da

E (assume all Cys reduced)= 40450 mM-1cm-1

PI = 4.85

These values are determined by ExPASy ProtParam

Thaw and resuspend the pellet in ~7mL of lysis buffer per g of pellet. Stir gently with magnetic stir bar at Room temperature for 00:30:00 to allow lysozyme and bezonase to start breaking down cell components.

- 7.2 Lyse by sonication 00:00:04 On 00:00:12 Off for a total 'on' time of

7m 16s

00:07:00 at 50% amplitude to fully rupture the cells. Ensure pellet is 0 °C during sonication to prevent overheating.



7.3 Centrifuge the lysed cells for  38000 x g, 4°C, 01:00:00 to remove insoluble cell debris, and collect supernatant in a bottle  4 °C 1h

8 Perform IMAC to extract target protein from the lysed cell mixture

8.1 Dispense  5 mL Nickle affinity resin Ni Sepharose 6 FF - Cytiva into a gravity flow column. Equilibrate resin by first rinsing with ~  10 CV distilled water, then ~  10 CV binding buffer to remove the storage solution. 10m

8.2 Resuspend the equilibrated resin with some binding buffer and add to the supernatant bottle. Incubate the resin with the supernatant for  00:30:00 while rotating or otherwise mixing gently at  4 °C 30m

8.3 Load the resin/supernatant mix back onto the gravity flow column, retaining the FT separately for SDS-PAGE analysis. 30m

Note

For SDS-PAGE samples, mix 15uL sample with 5uL 4x sample buffer, supplemented with 10mM DTT.

8.4 Wash the column with  10 CV of base buffer, followed by  5 CV of wash buffer twice. Allow wash buffer to pass through completely between washes. This is to remove non-specific, weak binding of contaminant proteins from the resin for a cleaner elution. Collect washes separately for SDS-PAGE analysis. 30m

8.5 Elute the protein with  2.5 CV of elution buffer. 20m

8.6 Repeat step 8.5 one more time, collecting a total of 2 separate elution fractions. This is to ensure maximum retrieval of protein from the resin. 20m

Measure the total protein concentration of the elutions by Nanodrop. Although still a mixture, A280 value can give an estimate of the protein content, which will determine how much protease need to be added to remove the affinity tag.

8.7 Wash used IMAC resin with 10CV of base buffer, and leave in the column submerged in a small amount of base buffer such that the resin is kept moist.
This washed IMAC resin will later be reused for reverse IMAC (rIMAC)



- 9 Run SDS-PAGE of all samples from total lysis supernatant to final elution. Stain gel with protein staining solution Coomassie Blue and determine which fractions contain the target protein by finding the band corresponding to the target molecular weight.

40m

Note

The target protein is expected to be present mostly in the elution samples, although small amounts may be found in the FT and washes. If that is not the case, then further troubleshooting is required.

10 **Elution de-salting, tag cleavage and reverse IMAC**

1d

- 10.1 Pool and desalt the two elutions using HiPrep 26/10 desalting columns, run on AKTA pure at the maximum flow rate of 10mL/min.

30m

Note

This is to reduce imidazole concentration in the sample. High concentration of imidazole will inhibit protease activity during tag cleavage and removal.

- 10.2 For tag removal, His-TEV was added in 1:50 ratio to the total protein content of the desalted sample, as determined by nanodrop. The mixture was left in the cold room at

1d

4 °C

Overnight

- 10.3 In morning, pour the cleavage mixture over the washed resin three times and collect final FT.

30m

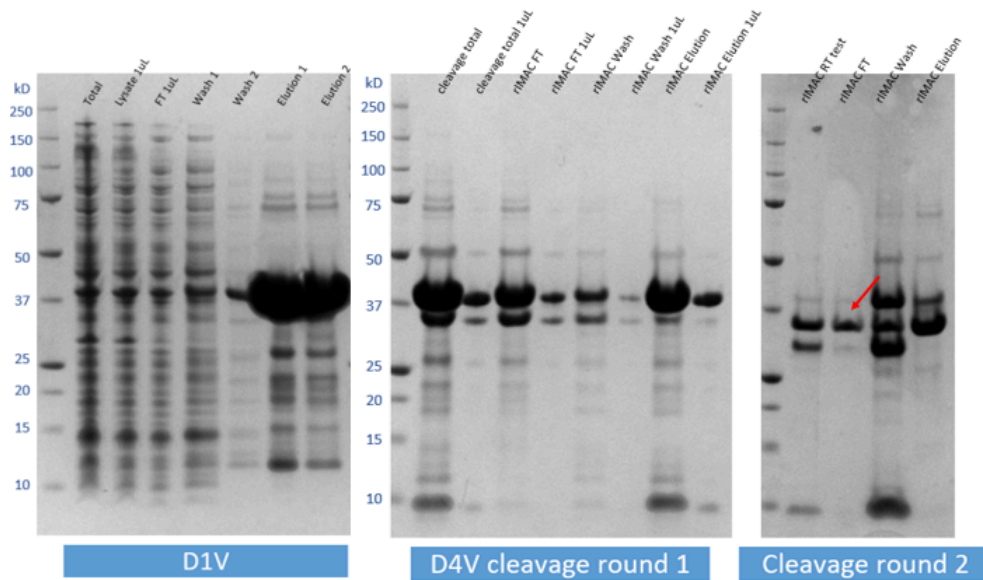
Note

This step will remove the cleaved tag and any uncleaved target from the sample. If the protease used is His-tagged, then the protease is removed from sample too.

- 10.4 Wash rIMAC resin with 2 CV wash buffer 1 and 2 to remove any target protein still bound to the resin.

30m

Take samples of the FT and wash, characterise content by SDS-PAGE



SDS-PAGE analysis of IMAC and cleavage fractions. The band labelled in red, in rIMAC wash of cleavage round 2, agrees with the size of the cleaved fusion construct (25912.8 kDa)

- 10.5 (Optional) elute rIMAC resin with 2 CV elution buffer to confirm if the protein shows non-specific binding to the resin used.

5m

Note

This will help determine if the protein is "sticky" to the Ni resin matrix material, and help in further troubleshooting if the final yield is lower than expected.

- 11 **Purify sample further by size exclusion chromatography.**

6h

- 11.1 Using 10,000 MWCO spin concentrators, concentrate the rIMAC step containing fractions of the target protein to a final volume of under 5 mL .

1h

- 11.2 Remove any solid aggregates from the sample by centrifugation at 17200 x g, 4°C, 00:10:00 , then immediately draw up the supernatant with a 5mL

15m

syringe and a blunt-tip fill needle, taking care not to disturb the pellet.

Note

This is to remove as much solid particles from the injection sample as possible, so as to not clog the in-line filter or frit of the column.

12 Using the AKTA Pure system:

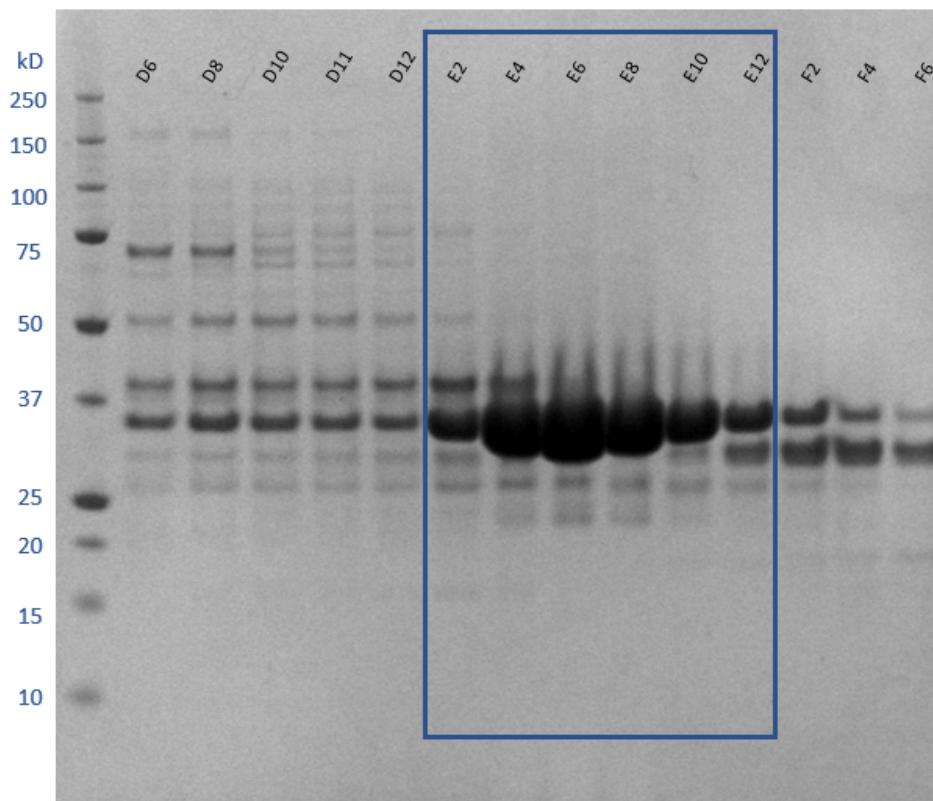
2h

Inject the sample onto a 5mL sample loop.

Run the sample down HiLoad 16/60 Superdex 75 pg gel filtration column at 1mL/min in gel filtration buffer, collecting 1mL aliquots.

13 From the chromatogram, fraction D6-F10 were analysed by SDS-PAGE.

1h



SDS-PAGE analysis of SEC fraction D6-F9. Fractions E2-E12 were pooled as they contain majority target protein in comparison to contaminants.



- 13.1 Take the fractions that contain the target protein, which in this case are fraction E2-E12. Concentrate the final sample in Vivaspin 15 10kda MWCO centrifugal concentrator until the concentration reaches > 10 mg/mL .

30m

Take 1 μ L of the final sample for SDS-PAGE. (not shown here)

Another 1 μ L can be taken for mass spectroscopy (MS) analysis, which was not carried out here.

- 13.2 Aliquot into appropriate volumes for future usage to minimise freeze/thaw cycles. Flash-freeze in liquid nitrogen, and store at -80 °C until required.

10m