

Bacterial Chemotaxis

Using mutagenesis to assist in NMR
assignment of chemotaxis receptor

Sergey Shnitkind
Los Angeles Valley College
Biochemistry



Mentor: Anh Vu
Dr. Dahlquist's Lab
Chemistry Department



Presentation Outline

Background information

Project goal

Methods

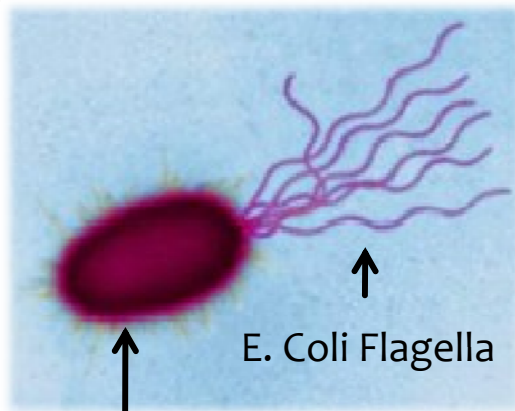
Results



Bacterial Chemotaxis

What is chemotaxis?

Movement of bacteria towards or away from chemical stimuli.



Receptors
Inside cytoplasm

E. Coli Flagella

Gather knowledge

Applications

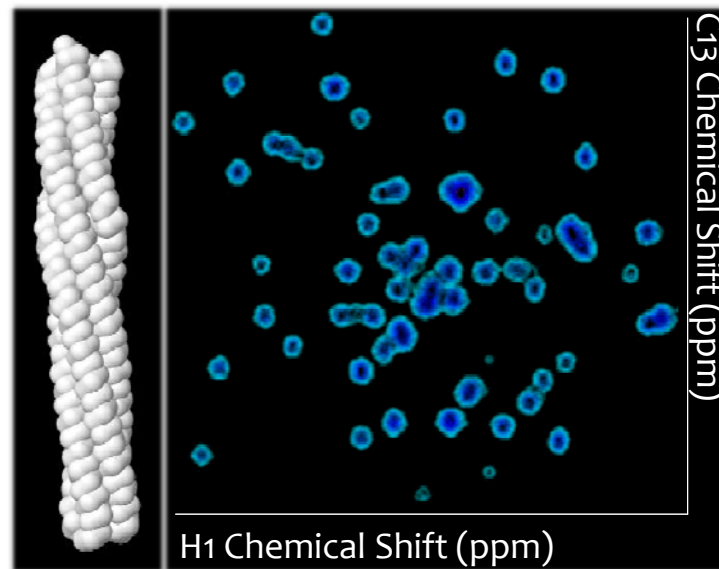
Prevent/inhibit diseases



Chemotaxis receptor;
TM14 Brian R. Crane et. al.

Project Goal

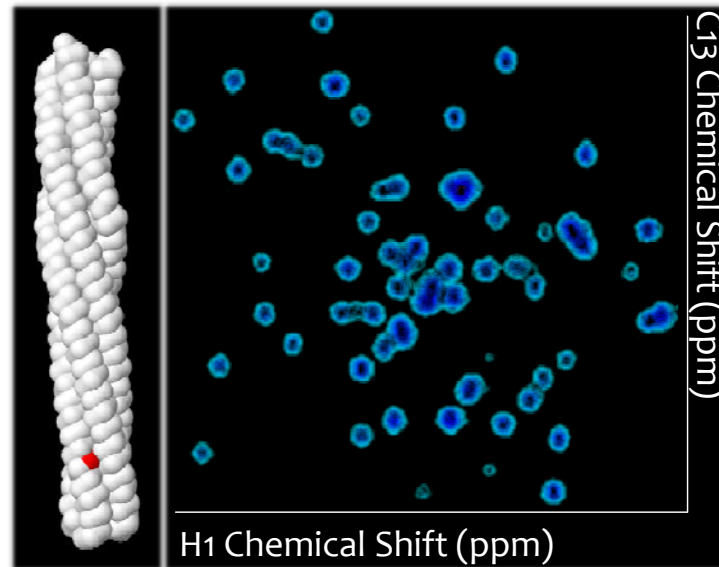
To create a single mutation in the chemotaxis protein receptor to assist in methyl side chain assignment of the receptor protein.



Sample 2D NMR spectrum

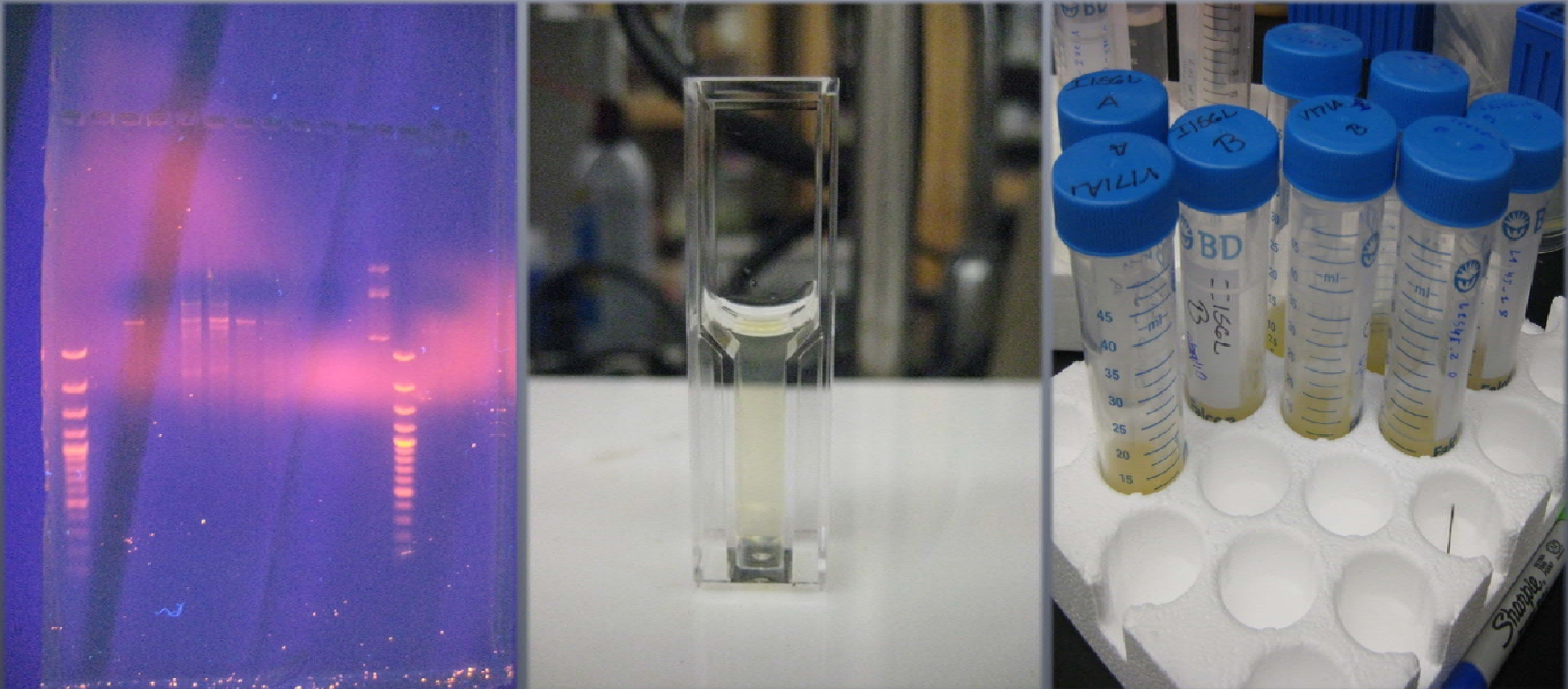
Project Goal

To create a single mutation in the chemotaxis protein receptor to assist in methyl side chain assignment of the receptor protein.



Sample 2D NMR spectrum

Research Methods

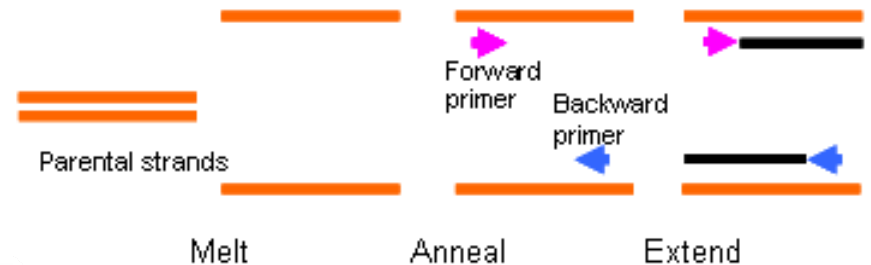


Various pictures from our lab at UCSB

Mutagenesis

Create mutant receptors using PCR

- ❖ Custom primers
- ❖ Single nucleotide mutation
↓
- ❖ Single amino-acid mutation
- ❖ Ex: TTA to ATA (Leucine to Isoleucine)



PCR in our lab



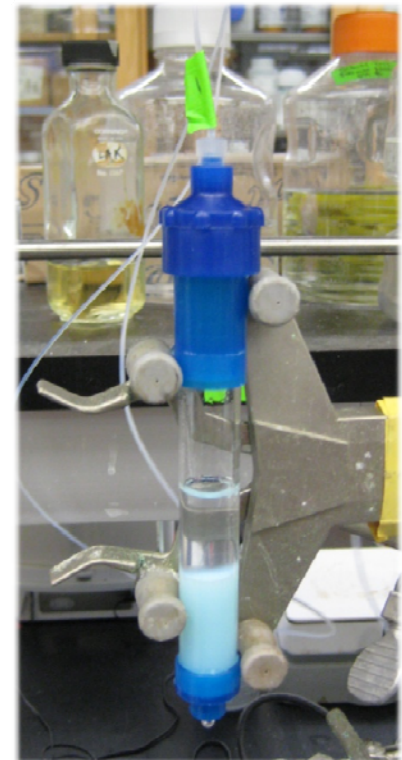
Expression and Purification

Protein expression

- ❖ Expression =
Production of desired protein
by the bacteria.

Protein purification

- ❖ Using nickel column to bind protein.
- ❖ Elute protein from column using
another chemical that competes
for nickel binding.

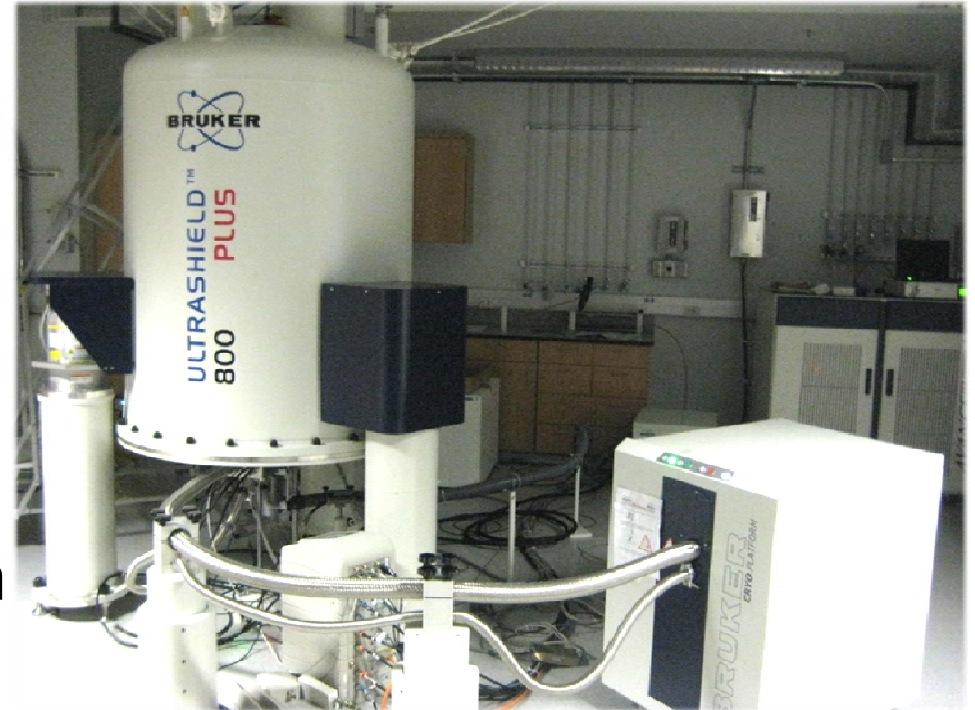


Nickel column in our lab

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

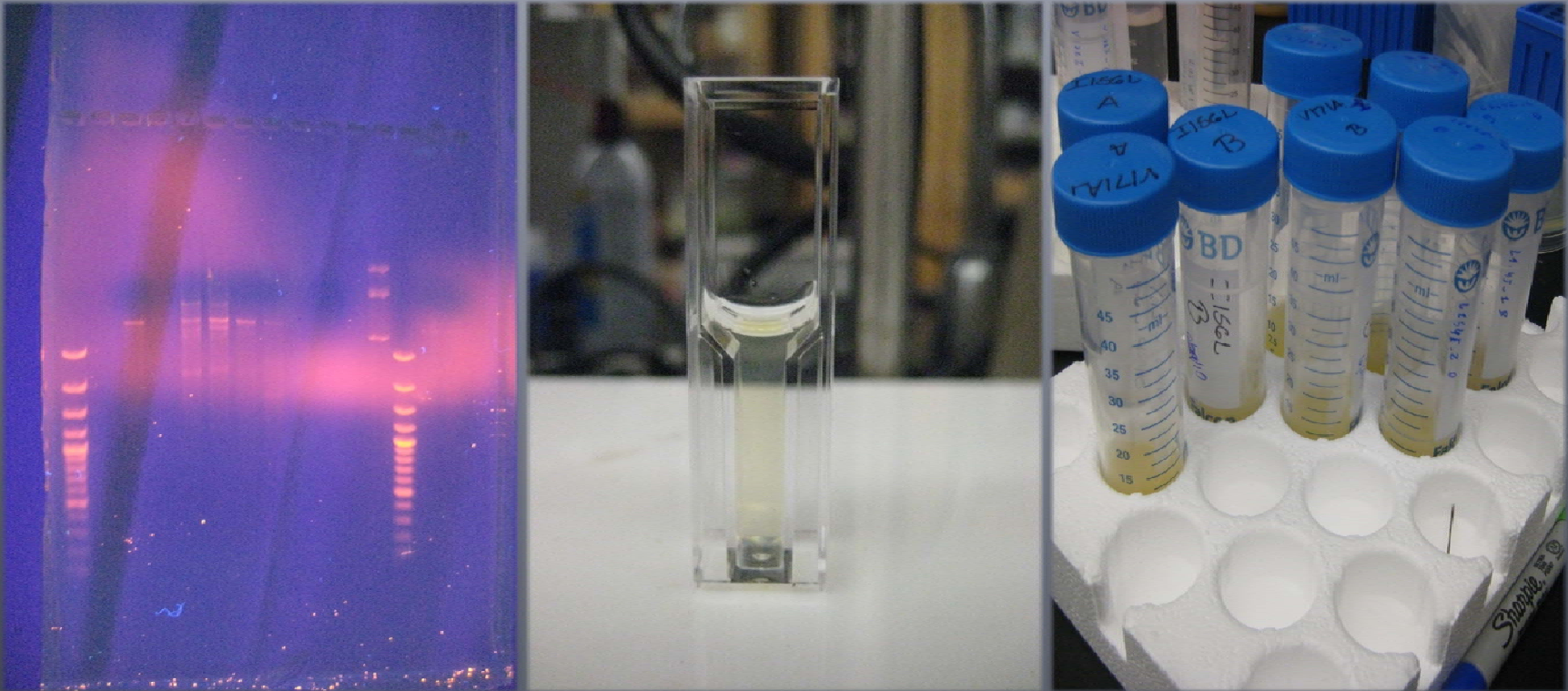
Obtain NMR spectrum

- ❖ 2D $^1\text{H} - ^{13}\text{C}$ NMR
- ❖ Each nucleus will give a different signal based on its environment
- ❖ Comparing spectrum from wildtype and mutant will allow us to verify correct assignment of peaks



Our NMR Machine at UCSB

Results



Various pictures from our lab at UCSB

Successful Mutants

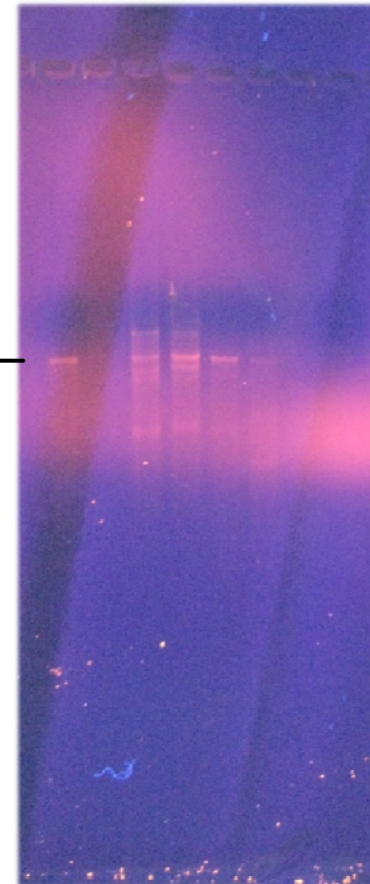
Successfully created mutant receptors

- ❖ Single amino-acid mutation
- ❖ Results verified using DNA sequencing.

DNA Plasmid
~5kbp

```
..GEAGKGFMLVANEVQNLSNETN..  
..GEAGKGFMIIVANEVQNLSNETN..  
..*****  *****..
```

Single amino-acid mutation

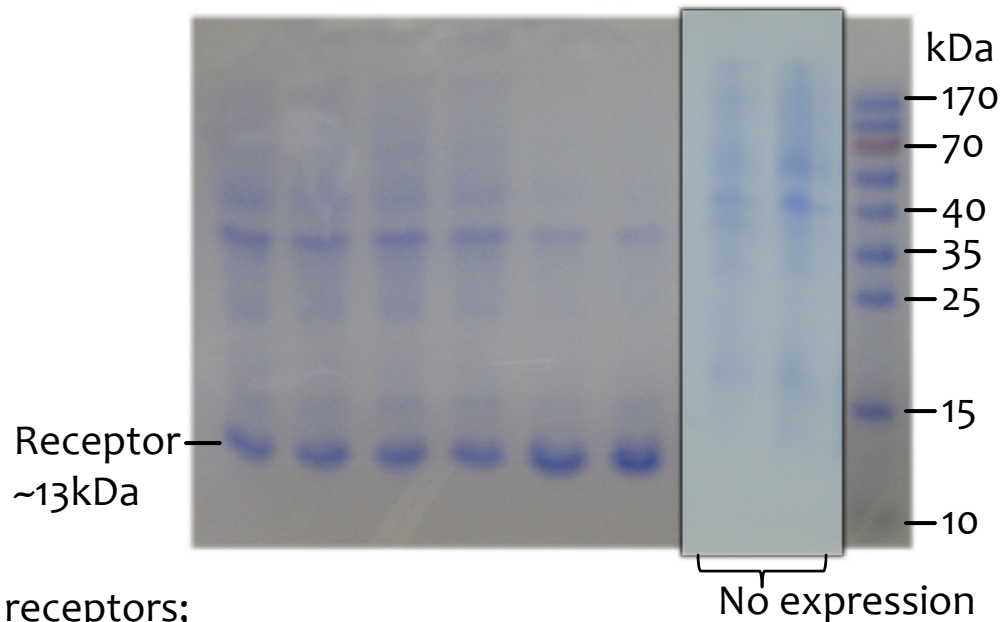


Agarose gel 1%, purified DNA plasmid. Taken at our lab.

Protein Expression

Successfully expressed mutant receptors

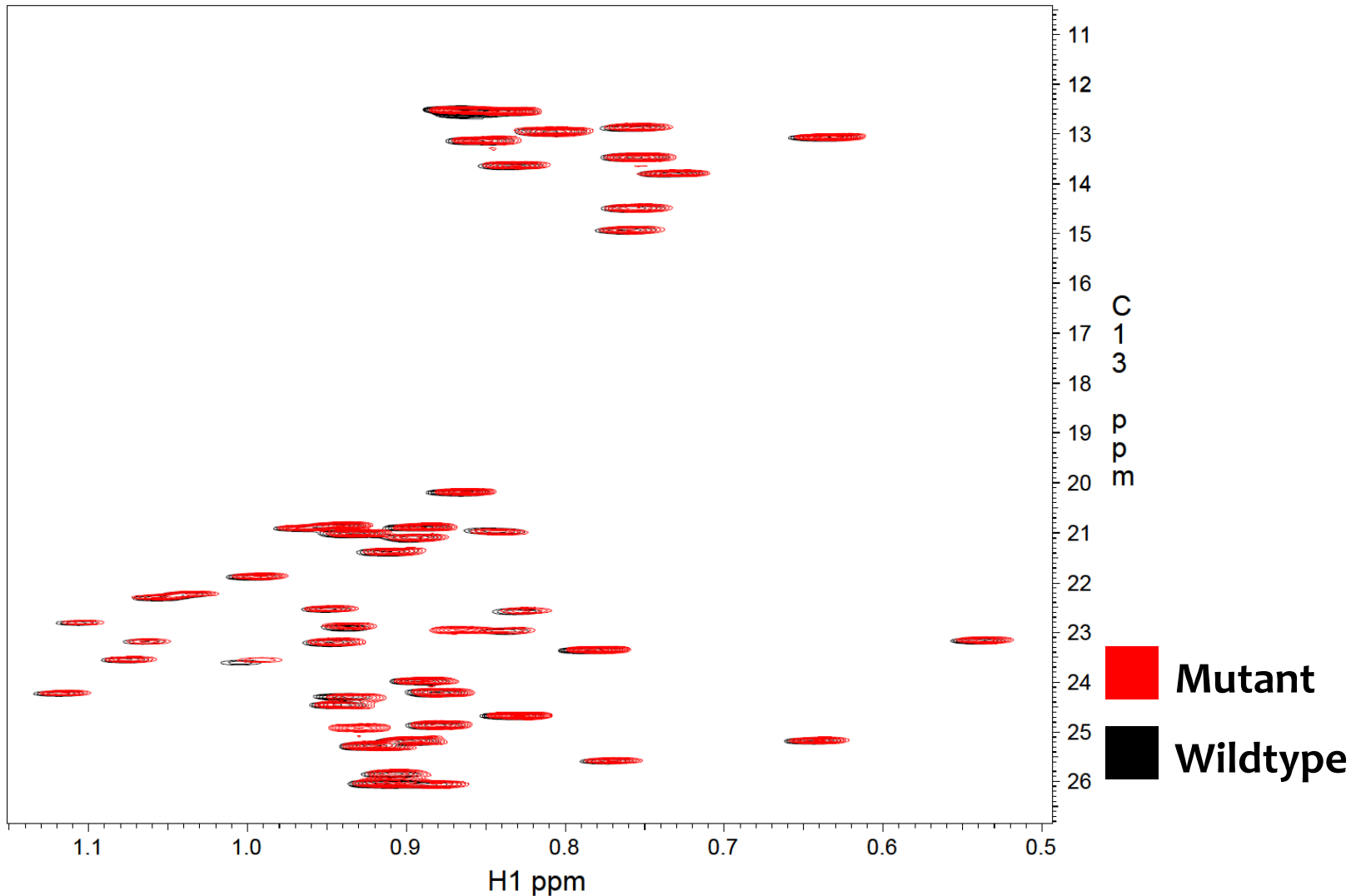
- ❖ Our receptor is clearly expressed (compared to no expression).



SDS-PAGE of expressed receptors;

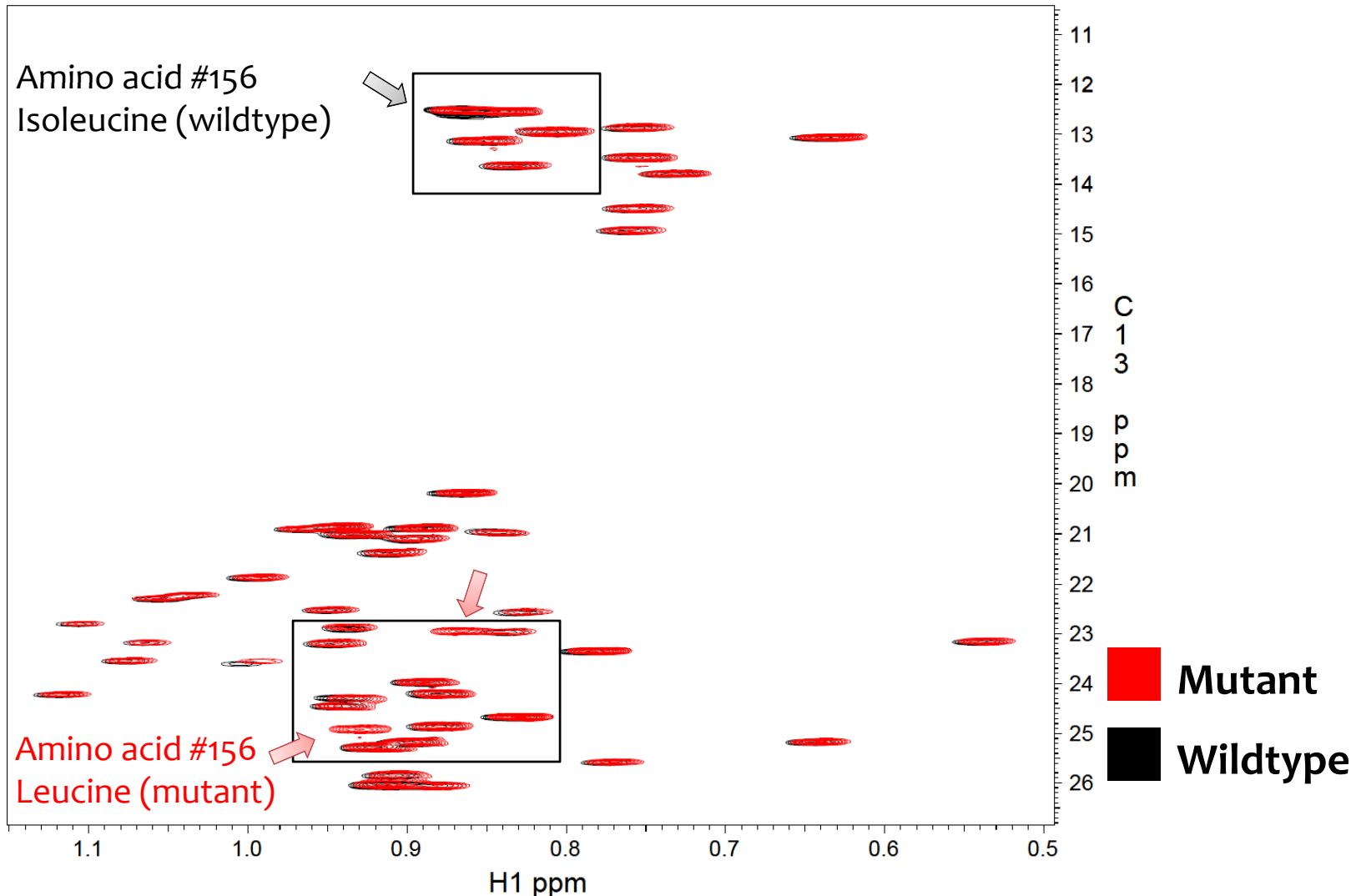
SDS-PAGE of unexpressed receptors. Taken at our lab.

NMR Results



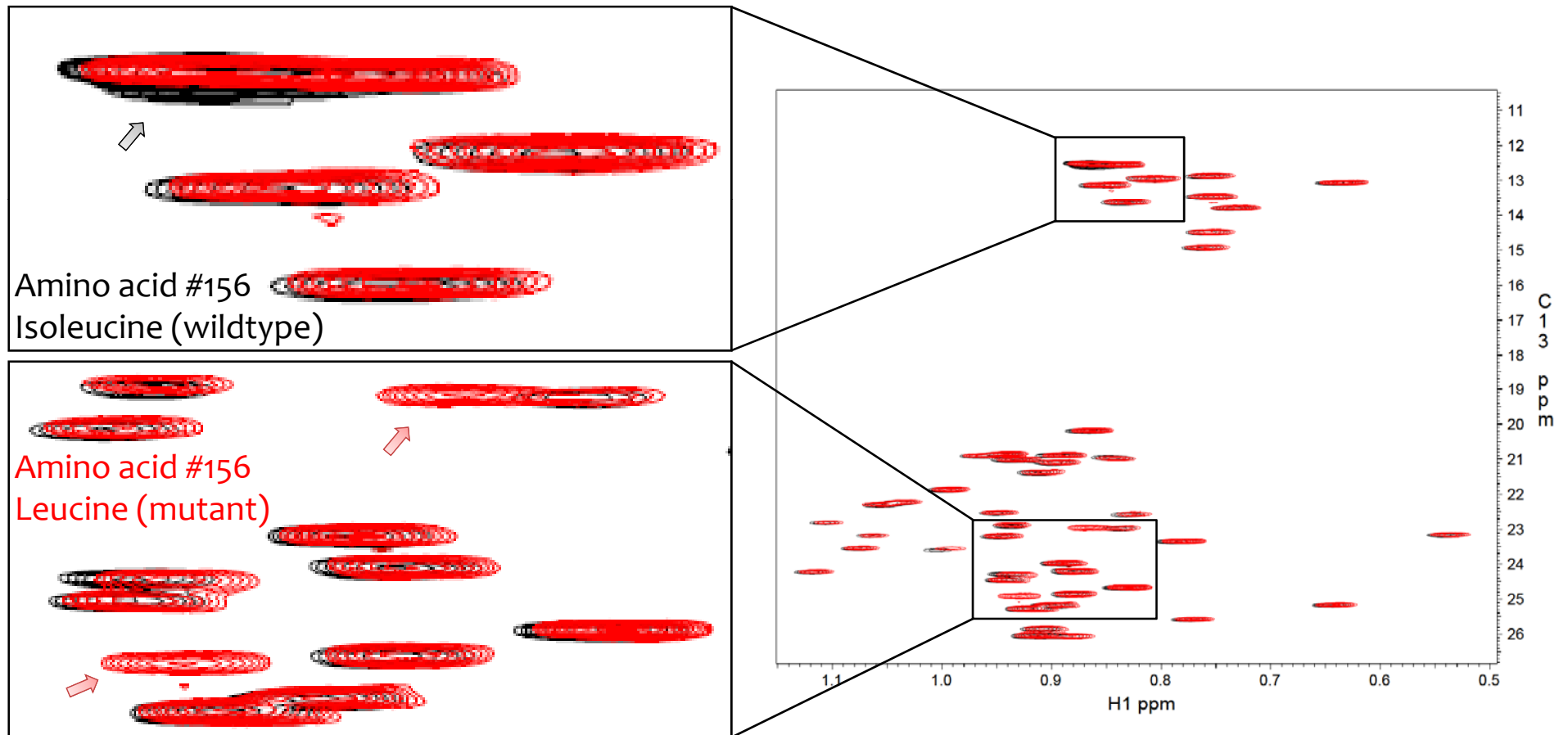
NMR spectrum of a mutant receptor, taken in our lab at UCSB by Anh Vu.

NMR Results



NMR spectrum of a mutant receptor, taken in our lab at UCSB by Anh Vu.

NMR Results



■ Mutant
■ Wildtype

NMR spectrum of a mutant receptor, taken in our lab at UCSB by Anh Vu.

Acknowledgments

Dahlquist's Lab

Mentor: Anh Vu

Lab Partner: Melanie Shelton

(NMR spectrum is of Melanie's mutant)

Dr. Frederick Dahlquist

INSET Program

Dr. Jens-Uwe Kuhn

Dr. Nicholas Arnold

Dr. Arica Lubin



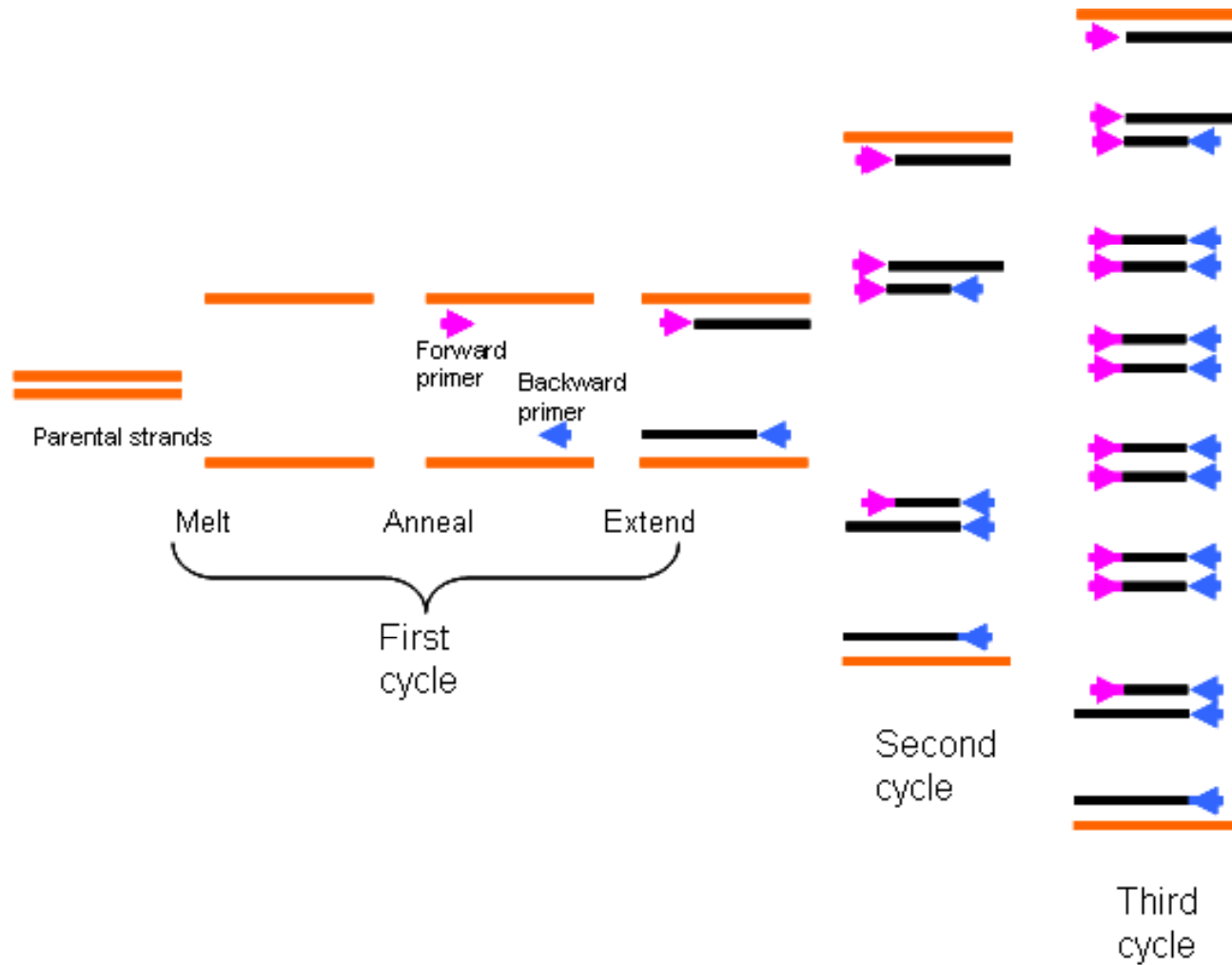
Questions?



Chemotactic Pathogenic Bacteria

Infected species	Chemotactic Bacteria	Symptoms/ Diseases
Various crops (potato, chicory)	<i>Dickeya dadantii</i>	Necrosis
Mammals (inc. humans)	Spirochetes	Lyme disease, relapsing fever, syphilis
Fish, humans	<i>Vibrio</i>	Various infections
Humans	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	Inflammation, Ulcers

PCR Outline



Mutant Sequencing Results

```
001 MGSYHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMKSGTNVDQIVERVKEASSQIGETLENIRSIEKLIQNIMR
001 MGSYHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMKSGTNVDQIVERVKEASSQIGETLENIRSIEKLIQNIMR
001 *****

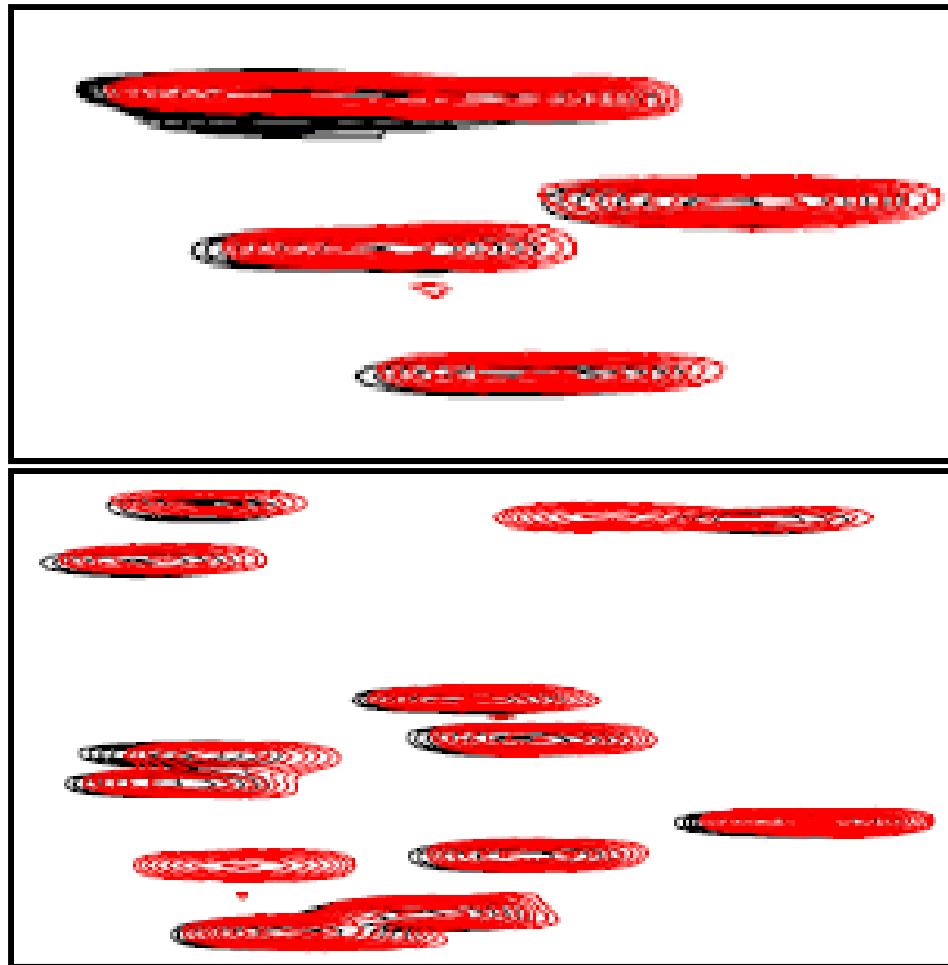
061 IARETNILALNATIEAARAGEAGKGFMIIVANEVQNLSNETNEVTKQIVEKAREILESSQR
061 IARETNILALNATIEAARAGEAGKGFMIIVANEVQNLSNETNEVTKQIVEKAREILESSQR
061 *****

121 SLENLEFMANLFETVGKT
121 SLENLEFMANLFETVGKT
121 *****
```

Top- Mutant
Bottom- Wildtype

Single amino-acid mutation.

NMR Results



Mutant
Wildtype

NMR spectrum of a mutant receptor, taken in our lab at UCSB.