

SUBJECT INDEX

A

- Affinity chromatography. *See* Proteins
- Affinity propagation clustering (APC), 9–10
- Affinity tag removal, 93–94
- Alpha amylase
 - B. subtilis* studies, 127–128
 - functional binding surface, 126–127
 - PDB structures, 128–129
- Automated multi-dimensional chromatography, 94–95

B

- Bayesian framework, 124
- Biochemical binding surfaces
 - amylase and other enzymes, 126–129
 - CBS domains, 130–131
 - ribose-5-phosphate isomerase
 - location, 130
 - YecM metal cofactor, 129–130
- Biological and medical criteria, genomes
 - metagenomics data, 26
 - target proteins, 27
- Biotin ligase tag, 63

C

- cAMP-dependent protein kinase (1cdk), 115
- CASP community-wide evaluation, 35–36
- CATH domain families
 - molecular functions, 23–24
 - protein family structural coverages, 21–22
 - protein structure initiative (PSI), 24–25
- CBS domains, 130–131
- cDNA-encoded proteins
 - E. coli* S30 extract, 60–61
 - PCR method, 61–62

- Cell-free protein synthesis, 55
- Cell-free translation system
 - plant seeds translation
 - inhibitors, 56–57
 - wheat embryos purification, 57–58
 - wheat-germ development, 56
- Cofactors, 72–73
- Continuous-flow cell-free (CFCF) method
 - continuous-exchange cell-free (CECF) and, 63–64
 - wheat embryos purification, 57–58
- Crude protein extract preparation, 92
- Cytotoxic proteins, 71

D

- Disulfide bonds, 71–72
- Drug discovery, proteins
 - negative image construction, 133–134
 - pharmacophore information, 135–136

E

- Endogenous GroEL, 101–102
- Experimental pipelines, proteins
 - assigning signal peptides, 32
 - crystallization success, 34–35
 - disordered regions, 33
 - predicting coiled coils, 32–33
 - predicting success, 33–34
 - structure determination, 30–31
 - transmembrane regions
 - identification, 31–32

G

- Gene3D resource
 - affinity propagation clustering (APC), 9–10

Gene3D resource (*continued*)

- Midwest Center for Structural Genomics (MCSG), 8
- singletons identification, 11

H

- Hidden Markov Models (HMMs), 7
- High-throughput protein production
- His-tag positions, 101

I

- IMAC-I and buffer-exchange steps, 92–93
- IMAC-II and buffer-exchange steps, 94
- Immobilized metal affinity chromatography. *See* IMAC-I; IMAC-II
- Isotope and heavy atom labeling
 - amino acid-specific labeling, 69–70
 - properly folded proteins, 68–69
 - selenomethionine labeling, 71

L

- Local binding surfaces, proteins
 - biological characterization, 114–115
 - sequence order-independent
 - comparison, 116–118
 - sequence patterns comparison, 115–116
 - shapes comparison, 118–120
 - statistical significance, 120–121

M

- Malaria, cell-free synthesis, 66–67
- Ma-Opus-Dom, 36–37
- Markovian evolutionary models, proteins, 122–124
- Membrane proteins, 73–74
- Metagenomics projects. *See* Proteorhodopsins (PR)
- Metropolis-Hastings acceptance rule, 125
- Midwest Center for Structural Genomics (MCSG), 8
 - pMCSG7 vector clones, 89
 - protein characterization, 99

- TEV protease, 93–94
 - vector developed in, 91
- Monte Carlo method, proteins, 112
- mRNA design
 - cDNA-encoded proteins, 60–62
 - pEU plasmids, 60
 - protein productivity, 62
 - untranslated regions (UTRs)
 - cell-free translation, 59–60
 - eukaryotic mRNAs, 58–59
 - 5'-UTR selection and tag affinity labeling, 62–63
- Multisubunit proteins, 72

N

- N-terminal histidine-tag, 89–90
- N-terminal processing, 67
- Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
 - standard operating procedures, 88
 - structure determination, 87

O

- On-column cleavage, 96

P

- PANTHER, 7, 12, 28
- pEU plasmids, 60
- PhyloFacts, 7–8
- Protein family structural coverages
 - CATH domain families, 21–22
 - domain families population, 20–21
 - domain family resources
 - classifications, 12–15
 - domain identification, 11–12
 - genomes domain assignments, 15–16
 - large structurally characterized families, 24–26
- metagenomics projects, 6–7
- protein family resources
 - PANTHER and PhyloFacts, 7–8
 - ProtoNet and Gene3D, 8–11
- Protein Structure Initiative (PSI), 17–19
- structural changes mechanism, 22–24
- Protein products quality
 - cotranslational protein folding, 65

- eukaryotic proteins production, 66
 N-terminal processing, 67
 vaccine candidates production, 66–67
- roteins
 biochemical binding surfaces
 amylase and other enzymes, 126–129
 CBS domains, 130–131
 ribose-5-phosphate isomerase
 location, 130
 YecM metal cofactor, 129–130
 characterization, 96–98
 concentration and storage, 98–99
 construction, 89–90
 drug discovery
 negative image construction, 133–134
 pharmacophore information, 135–136
 expression, 90–91
 functional characterization, 108–109
 functional surfaces identification,
 112–114
 local binding surfaces
 biological characterization, 114–115
 sequence order-independent
 comparison, 116–118
 sequence patterns comparison,
 115–116
 shapes comparison, 118–120
 statistical significance, 120–121
 Monte Carlo method, 112
 proteorhodopsins (PR), 131–133
 purification by affinity chromatography
 affinity tag removal, TEV
 protease, 93–94
 automated multidimensional
 chromatography, 94–95
 crude extract preparation, 92
 IMAC-I and buffer-exchange
 steps, 92–93
 IMAC-II and buffer-exchange steps, 94
 on-column cleavage, 96
 size exclusion chromatography, 95–96
 random chain polymer, 110–111
 recovery/salvage procedure
 cloning and expression, 100–101
 His-tag positions and endogenous
 GroEL, 101–102
 refolding and low solubility, 99–100
 uncovering evolutionary patterns
 binding surfaces evolutionary rates, 126
 evolution model, 122–124
 model parameters estimation, 124–125
 pvSOAR sequence fragments, 121–122
 voids and pockets, 109–110
- Protein Structure Initiative (PSI)
 aims and phases, 2
 CATH domain families, 24–25
 centers and focus, 3–4
 metagenomic domain families, 26–27
 metrics, 41–43
 production phase, 17
 PSI-BLAST multiple sequence
 alignment, 36–37
 Structural Genomics Knowledgebase
 (PSI SGKB), 40–41
 three-dimensional proteins, 87
- Proteorhodopsins (PR)
 occurrence and structure, 131–132
 retinal-binding pocket sequence, 133
- ProtoNet, 8, 28
 pvSOAR sequence fragments, 121–122
- ## R
- Reaction formats and automation
 CFCF and CECF, 63–64
 high-throughput protein
 production, 64–65
 Ribose-5-phosphate isomerase location, 130
 Ribosome-inactivating proteins (RIPs), 57
 Ricin toxin. *See Ricinus communis*
Ricinus communis, 56–57
 RIKEN Structural Genomics Initiative
 (RSGI), 39
 RosettaDOM, 36–37
- ## S
- Size exclusion chromatography, 95–96
 SnapDRAGON, 38
 Specific biologically interested proteins
 predicting protein functions, 27–28
 predicting protein interactions, 28–30
 S-transferase (GST) tag, 63
 Structural genomics (SG)
 domain boundary predictions, 35–38
 CASP community-wide
 evaluation, 35–36
 RosettaDOM and Ma-Opus-Dom, 36–37
 SnapDRAGON, 38

- Structural genomics (SG) (*continued*)
- evaluation
 - PSI metrics, 41–44
 - PSI Structural Genomics
 - Knowledgebase (PSI SGKB), 40–41
 - TargetDB, 39–40
 - protein functional
 - characterization, 108–109
 - protein structure initiative (PSI)
 - aims and phases, 2
 - centers and focus, 3–4
 - RIKEN Structural Genomics Initiative (RSGI), 39
 - structural coverage, 5–6
 - Structural Genomics Consortium (SGC), 38
 - target selection strategies
 - assigning signal peptides, 32
 - CATH domain families, 21–22
 - crystallization success, 34–35
 - disordered regions, 33
 - domain families population, 20–21
 - domain family resources, 11–15
 - genomes domain assignments, 15–16
 - large structurally characterized families, 24–26
 - metagenomics data, 26
 - metagenomics projects, 6–7
 - predicting coiled coils, 32–33
 - predicting protein functions, 27–28
 - predicting protein interactions, 28–30
 - predicting success, 33–34
 - protein family resources, 7–11
 - protein structure initiative (PSI), 17–19
 - structural changes mechanism, 22–24
 - structure determination, 30–31
 - target proteins, 27
 - transmembrane regions
 - identification, 31–32
 - Surface pockets and voids. *See* Local binding surfaces, proteins
- T**
- Tag affinity labeling, 62–63
 - Target selection strategies
 - biological and medical criteria
 - metagenomics data, 26
 - target proteins, 27
 - experimental pipelines, proteins
 - assigning signal peptides, 32
 - crystallization success, 34–35
 - disordered regions, 33
 - predicting coiled coils, 32–33
 - predicting success, 33–34
 - structure determination, 30–31
 - transmembrane regions
 - identification, 31–32
 - protein family structural coverages
 - CATH domain families, 21–22
 - domain families population, 20–21
 - domain family resources, 11–15
 - genomes domain assignments, 15–16
 - large structurally characterized families, 24–26
 - metagenomics projects, 6–7
 - protein family resources, 7–11
 - protein structure initiative (PSI), 17–19
 - structural changes mechanism, 22–24
 - specific biologically interested proteins
 - predicting protein functions, 27–28
 - predicting protein interactions, 28–30
 - Tobacco etch virus (TEV) protease. *See* Affinity tag removal
 - Tobacco vein mottling virus (TVMV) protease, 101
 - Tritin, 57
 - Tyr protein kinase c-src (pdb 2src), 115
- U**
- Uncovering evolutionary patterns, proteins
 - binding surfaces evolutionary rates, 126
 - evolution model, 122–124
 - model parameters estimation, 124–125
 - pvSOAR sequence fragments, 121–122
 - Untranslated regions (UTRs)
 - cell-free translation, 59–60
 - eukaryotic mRNAs, 58–59
 - 5'-UTR selection, 62
- W**
- Wheat-germ cell-free protein system
 - cell-free translation system, 56
 - isotope and heavy atom labeling

amino acid-specific labeling, 69–70
properly folded proteins, 68–69
selenomethionine labeling, 71

mRNA design
cDNA-encoded proteins, 60–62
pEU plasmids, 60
protein productivity, 62
untranslated regions (UTRs), 58–60
5'-UTR selection and tag affinity
labeling, 62–63

problems
cost and fidelity, 74–75
newly synthesized polypeptide chain
modifications, 75–76
protein folding and translation
initiation, 76–77
translation anatomy, 77–78

protein products quality
cotranslational protein folding, 65
eukaryotic proteins production, 66

N-terminal processing, 67
vaccine candidates production,
66–67
purification, 56–57
reaction formats and automation
CFCF and CECF, 63–64
high-throughput protein
production, 64–65

X

X-ray crystallography
standard operating procedures, 88
structure determination, 87

Y

YecM metal cofactor, 129–130

SUBJECT INDEX

Note: The letters 'f' and 't' following the locators refer to figures and tables respectively

A

A_{2A}-adenosine receptor, 68
 Acid-sensing ion channel 1 (ASIC-1), 70
 Affinity purification strategies and
 expression, 6–8
 affinity tags, 7
 bicistronic pET-Duet vector (Novagen), 8
 co-expression of protein-binding partner,
 7–8
 bi- or multicistronic vectors, 8
 co-transformation, 8
 insertion of multiple targets, 8
 stoichiometry, 8
 DisProt program, 8
 EM or crystallization, 7
 FoldIndex, 8
 GlobPlot, 8
 operon (polycistronic mRNA unit), 8
 RegulonDB database, 8
 sequential affinity chromatographic steps, 7
 size exclusion chromatography (SEC), 7
 Affinity tag or fusion protein, 7, 13, 34, 45,
 47–9, 56, 58
 AIRs, *see* Ambiguous interaction restraints
 (AIRs)
 Ambiguous interaction restraints (AIRs),
 22, 29
 Amide proton/deuterium exchange, 16
 isotope labeling, 16
 MALDI/electrospray ionization
 techniques, 16
 protein–protein interaction, 16
 Amino- or carboxyl terminal affinity tag, 56
 AOX1 promoter, 55
 ASIC-1, *see* Acid-sensing ion channel 1
 (ASIC-1)
 Auto-induction method, 50

B

“BacMam” technology, 56
 Bacterial expression systems, 59
 Bacterial protein complexes
 characterization of, 9–16
 amide proton/deuterium exchange, 16
 dynamic light scattering, 9–10
 isothermal titration calorimetry, 10–12
 native PAGE, 10
 NMR spectroscopy, 14–15
 size exclusion chromatography, 9
 surface plasmon resonance, 12–14
 examples of characterization of, 23–33
 HypE–HypF and HypC–HypD, 24–7
 MnmC–MnmE, 24
 SdbA–CipA, 31–3
 SufBCD, 29–31
 TtdA–TtdB, 23–4
 YaeO–Rho, 27–9
 preparation of
 expression/purification strategies, 6–8
 structural determination of, 16–23
 computational molecular docking, 22–3
 crystallography, 16–17
 NMR spectroscopy, 18–19
 small-angle X-ray scattering, 19–22
 see also Protein complexes of bacteria
 Bicelle crystallization method, 68
 Bicistronic pET-Duet vector (Novagen), 8
 Binding constant (K_D), 11, 15
 Bovine rhodopsin (COS-1 cells), 48, 56, 62

C

CAPRI, *see* Critical assessment of predicted
 interactions (CAPRI) experiment

- 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl (cmnm) group, 24
- "Carrier protein" approach, 68
- CBD, *see* Cellulose-binding domain (CBD)
- Cell culturing technologies, 57
- Cell-free expression, 57–8, 60
 - cell-free strategies, 57
 - crystallographic phasing, 58
 - isotopic labeling, 58
 - recombinant membrane protein or toxicity, 57
 - screening solubilizing detergents factors, 58
- Cell-free systems, 49
- Cellular fractionation or solubilization, 58
- Cellular machinery, 44
- Cellular toxicity, 44
- Cellulose-binding domain (CBD), 32f, 33
- Classical "ligand-like" screening approaches, 62
- Cloning, 24, 43–71, 70
- Cloning and tagging, considerations, 46–50
 - affinity tag or fusion protein, 47
 - amino-terminal FLAG epitope, 48
 - carboxyl-terminal 6xHis-tag, 48
 - cell-free systems, 49
 - codon optimization, 50
 - codon usage or bias of host *vs.* target gene, 49
 - "destination vectors," 47
 - detergent solubilization screening, 49
 - "entry vector," 47
 - Gateway[®] Cloning System, 47
 - GFP, 49
 - homo- or hetero-oligomeric complex, 48
 - host genes or target mutations, 49
 - HTP screen in *E. coli*, 49
 - IMAC, 47
 - membrane-targeting fusion proteins, 49
 - positive-clone selection procedures, 47
 - Rho-tag, 48
 - soluble cytosolic fusion proteins
 - GST, 49
 - Trx, 49
 - soluble proteins, 48
 - whole-cell fluorescence, 49
 - 6xHis-tag, 47
- Cmnm *see*, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl (cmnm) group
- Codon optimization, 50
- Codon-anticodon recognition, 24
- Co-expressed "chaperone" genes or host mutations, 66
- Co-expression of protein-binding partner, 7–8
 - bi- or multicistronic vectors, 8
 - co-transformation, 8
 - insertion of multiple targets, 8
 - stoichiometry, 8
- Coh, *see* Cohesins (Coh)
- Cohesins (Coh), 31
- Colony blot (or western blot), 58, 62
- Computational molecular docking, 16, 22–3
 - CAPRI experiment, 22
 - low-resolution complex models
 - global methods, 22
 - HADDOCK approaches, 22
 - Monte Carlo methods, 22
 - mutagenesis, 23
 - orientational restraints, 22
 - restraints (docking calculations), 22
 - AIRs/NMR, 22
 - unambiguous distance restraints, 22
- Confocal microscopy, 59
- "Conformational thermostabilization," 64–7
- Critical assessment of predicted interactions (CAPRI) experiment, 22
- Cross-saturation technique, 15
- Crystallization, 6f, 7, 16, 17, 19, 20, 31, 34, 47, 61, 65, 68
- Crystallization screening, 9, 10, 17
- Crystallography, 16–17
 - crystallization screens
 - Protein Complex Suite from Qiagen, 17
 - RCSB Protein Data Bank, 17
 - crystallization trials, 17
 - de novo structure determination, 17
 - factors influencing, 16–17
 - molecular replacement method, 17
 - sparse matrix crystallization screening, 17
 - surface entropy mutagenesis, 17

D

- 3D structure database, 46
- "Destination vectors," 47
- Detergent screening, 59
- Detergent solubilization screening, 49
- Detergent-based crystallization screens, 68
- DisProt program, 8
- Dithiothreitol (DTT), 12–13
- DLS, *see* Dynamic light scattering (DLS)
- Doc, *see* Dockerins (Doc)
- Dockerins (Doc), 31, 32f, 33
- Drug screening methods, 66
- DTT, *see* Dithiothreitol (DTT)
- Dynamic light scattering (DLS), 6f, 9–10, 25
 - complex stability, formation, 9–10
 - purification or crystallization screening, 10
 - Wyatt's DynaPro Plate Reader, 10

E

- Electron microscopy (EM), 7, 16
- Electrospray ionization techniques, 16
- EM, *see* Electron microscopy (EM)
- "Entry vector," 47
- Escherichia coli*, 3–5, 8, 23–5, 27f, 28–9, 31, 45, 47–50, 51t, 54–5, 60–70
- Eukaryotic ion channels, 69–70
- Eukaryotic membranes, 45, 54–6, 63, 65, 69, 71
- Expression/screening methods, 70

F

- Fluorescent- or radio-labeled substrates, 59
- FoldIndex, 8
- Fourier transformation, 21
- Functional ligand binding, 64
- "Funnel approach," 60

G

- Galactose-inducible promoter, 55
- Gateway® Cloning System, 47
- Gel filtration chromatography, 20, 23–5
- GFP, *see* Green fluorescent protein (GFP)
- GFP-tagged constructs, 62
- Gibbs free energy, 11
- Global methods, 22
- GlobPlot, 8
- Glutathione-S-transferase (GST) tag, 12–14, 49
- Glycosylation patterns, 55
- GPCRs, *see* G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs)
- G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), 44, 46, 49, 55, 62–3, 62–7, 69, 70
 - classical "ligand-like" screening approaches, 62
- E. coli* exploitation/selection techniques, 63–7
 - amino terminal fusion, 64
 - co-expressed "chaperone" genes or host mutations, 66
 - "conformational thermostabilization," 64, 66
 - drug screening methods, 66
 - eukaryotic membranes, 63
 - functional ligand binding, 64
 - functional protein, 65
 - fusion-based approaches, 64
 - GPCRs in inner membrane, 64
 - homologous recombination cloning method, 66
 - intrinsic or constitutive activity, 66
 - membrane protein crystallization/ NMR experiments, 65
 - molecular biology techniques, 66
 - mutant *E. coli* strains, 66–7
 - posttranslational modifications, 63
 - random/site-directed mutagenesis techniques, 65
 - recombinant membrane proteins, 67
 - selection and cell sorting, 66
 - simple fluorescent or radioligand-binding assay, 65
 - stable GPCR proteins, 65

G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs)
(continued)
 target GPCRs into inclusion
 bodies, 63
 turkey β_1 -adrenergic receptor, 64
 expression methods, 67–8
 A_{2A} -adenosine receptor, 68
 β_2 -adrenergic receptor,
 structure, 67
 bicelle crystallization method, 68
 “carrier protein” approach, 68
 detergent-based crystallization
 screens, 68
 high-resolution solid-state NMR
 investigations, 67
 LCP method, 68
 mammalian (COS-1) cells, 67
 T_4 lysozyme, 68
 third intracellular loop (L3), deletion,
 67–8
 intracellular messengers, 62
 pathologies, variety of, 62
 rhodopsin, 62–3
 Green fluorescent protein (GFP), 49, 55,
 58–9, 61–2, 65–6, 70
 Group of Dmitri Svergun, 21
 GST, *see* Glutathione-S-transferase
 (GST) tag
 Guinier plot, 20, 21f

H

HADDOCK, *see* High Ambiguity Driven
 biomolecular DOCKing (HADDOCK)
 approaches
 Heat capacity change (ΔC_p), 11
 Heat shock genes, 27
 Hetero-oligomeric enzymes, 2–3
 Hetero-tetrameric $\alpha_2\beta_2$ enzyme, 23
 High Ambiguity Driven biomolecular
 DOCKing (HADDOCK) approaches,
 22, 29, 30f
 High-expressing variants, 62
 “High-resolution” methods
 crystallography or NMR
 spectroscopy, 16

High-throughput (HTP) expression, 5–6,
 34, 46–7, 50, 55, 57, 59, 60–2, 64, 66–7
 colony blot analysis, 62
 high-expressing variants, 62
 mutagenesis, 62
E. coli/L. lactis/yeast/insect/mammalian
 cells, 60
 “funnel approach,” 60
 GFP-tagged constructs, 62
 “low-hanging fruit” (proteome), 60
 “shotgun approach,” 60
 crystallization screens, 61
E. coli, 61
 examples, 61
 western or dot blots, 61
 6xHis-tag/GFP-fusion, 61
 “target-specific approach,” 60–1
 6xHis-tag, *see* Six histidine residues
 (6xHis-tag)
 His-tagged form, 24
 Homo- or hetero-oligomeric
 complex, 48
 Homologous recombination cloning
 method, 66
 Host codon bias, 44
 Host genes or target mutations, 49
 HTP, *see* High-throughput (HTP)
 expression
 Human aquaporin-4, 70
 “Humanized” glycosylation patterns, 55
 HypE–HypF and HypC–HypD, 24–7
 hetero-oligomeric complex
 gel filtration, 25
 scanning densitometry of SDS-PAGE
 gels, 25
 ITC experiment to determine the
 association constant, 28f
 [NiFe] hydrogenase maturation, 24
 protein–protein complex, 26f–27f
 SPR sensorgrams, 25
Thermococcus kodakaraensis, 25

I

IMAC, *see* Immobilized metal affinity
 chromatography (IMAC)

Immobilization procedures, 13
 Immobilized metal affinity chromatography (IMAC), 47–8
 Immunofluorescence, 59
 Insect cell, membrane protein expression in, 56
 amino- or carboxyl terminal affinity tag, 56
 “BacMam” technology, 56
 increased expression level, 56
 ion channels/GPCR structures, 56
 polyhedrin or p10 promoter, 56
 Insect (Sf9) or mammalian (HEK) cells, 71
 Intracellular messengers, 62
 Ion channel expression, considerations, 68–71, 70
 aminoand carboxyl-terminal tagging strategies, 70–1
 aquaglyceroporin structure
 Plasmodium falciparum, 70
 design/selection, 70
 diverse indications, treatment for, 68–9
 eukaryotic ion channels, 69
 13 high-resolution recombinant structures, 69
 human connexin 26 gap junction channel, structures, 70
 insect (Sf9) or mammalian (HEK) cells, 71
 ion channel activity, disruptions, 69
 MscI/MscS mechanosensitive channels, 69
 P. pastoris, structure, 70
 human aquaporin-4, 70
 human aquaporin-5, 70
 plant aquaporin SoPIP2;1, 70
 prokaryotic ion channels, 69
 rat Kv1.2 channel structures, 70
 recombinant bovine aquaporin-0, structure, 70
 structure–function relationships, 69
 structures of chicken
 ASIC-1, 70
 Sf9 insect cells, 70
 size exclusion chromatography, 70
 yeast, recombinant expression in, 70
 Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC), 6, 10–12, 24–5, 27, 28f, 33

buffer composition, 12
 DTT, 12
 electrostatic interactions, 11
 Gibbs free energy, 11
 global properties, 11
 GST tag, 12
 hydrogen bonds, 11
 hydrophobic interactions, 11
 iTC200 instrument (GE/MicroCal), 11
 salt bridges, 11
 SPR, 10
 titrand/titrant proteins, 11
 titrant:titrand ratio, 12
 tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine, 12
 van der Waals, 11
 Isotopic labeling, 16, 58
 ITC, *see* Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC)
 ITC200 instrument (GE/MicroCal), 11

K

Kratky plot, 20

L

Lactococcus lactis, 54, 60
 LCP, *see* Lipidic cubic phase (LCP) method
 Lipidic cubic phase (LCP) method, 68
 “Low-hanging fruit” (proteome), 60
 “Low-resolution” methods, 16–17, 22
 EM and computational molecular docking, 16
 small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS), 16

M

MALDI-TOF, *see* Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization-time of flight (MALDI-TOF) analysis
 Mammalian cell
 culture systems, 55
 membrane protein expression in, 56–7
 bovine rhodopsin (COS-1 cells), 56
 cell culturing technologies, 57
 HTP endeavors, 57

- Mammalian cell (*continued*)
 inducible promoters, 57
 medium- to large-scale transient transfection, 57
- Mass spectrometry (MS)-MS analysis, 4-5, 16
- Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization-time of flight (MALDI-TOF) analysis, 4
- Membrane proteins, expression/cloning strategies, 43-71
- GPCRS, structural studies, 62-3
E. coli exploitation/selection techniques, 63-7
 expression methods, 67-8
- HTP expression, 60-2
- ion channel expression, considerations, 68-71
- practical observations, 46-59
 cell-free expression, 57-8
 cloning and tagging, considerations, 46-50
 considerations for monitoring, 58-9
 insect cell, expression in, 56
 mammalian cell, expression in, 56-7
 prokaryotic hosts, expression in, 50-4
 yeast, expression in, 54-5
- risk factors, 44-5
 cellular machinery, 44
 lipid composition, 45
 posttranslational modifications, 45
- Microbial protein interaction database (MPIDB), 5
- MnmG-MnmE, 24
 alanine-scanning mutagenesis, 24
 cmnm group, 24
 codon-anticodon recognition, 24
 co-expression and purification, 24
 enzyme complex in tRNA modification, 24
 gel filtration chromatography, 24
 His-tagged form, 24
- Molar binding enthalpy (ΔH^0), 11
- Molar binding entropy (ΔS^0), 11
- Molar binding stoichiometry (N), 11
- Molecular biology techniques, 66
- Molecular replacement method, 17
- Monitoring membrane protein expression, considerations, 58-9
 affinity tag or fusion protein, 58
 bacterial expression systems, 59
 cellular fractionation or solubilization, 58
 colony blot (or western blot), 58
 confocal microscopy, 59
 detergent screening, 59
 fluorescent- or radio-labeled substrates, 59
 immunofluorescence, 59
 mutant or deletion strains, 59
 optimization, 59
 patch-clamp electrophysiological techniques, 59
 preliminary expression data, 59
 sample characterization, 59
 whole-cell fluorescence measurements, 58
- Monte Carlo methods, 22
- MPIDB, *see* Microbial protein interaction database (MPIDB)
- mRNA or protein stability, 44
- MS analysis, *see* Mass spectrometry (MS)-MS analysis
- MscL/MscS mechanosensitive channels, 69
- Mutagenesis, 15, 17, 22-4, 62, 65-7
- Mutant or deletion strains, 55, 59

N

- NanoStar U, 19
- Native PAGE, 6f, 9-10
- Ni-affinity chromatography, 31
- NMR, *see* Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy
- Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy, 3, 6f, 14-16, 18-19, 22, 29, 45-6, 49, 58, 65, 67
 aliphatic and aromatic/amide regions, 15
 chemical shift perturbations, 18
 cognate binding partner, 18
 factors influencing, 18
 fast-tumbling amide groups, 19
 flexible termini or long loops, 19
 heteronuclear NOE experiment, 19
 HSQC experiment, 15

- nuclear overhauser spectroscopy, 15
 - instrumentation/pulse sequences, 14
 - isotopes, 15
 - kinetic or equilibrium binding constants, 14–15
 - NMR analysis of peptide interactions, 18f
 - protein–protein interactions, 14
 - RDCs, 19
 - titrations, 15
 - triple-resonance spectra, 18
 - TROSY experiments
 - cross-saturation technique, 15
 - Nuclear overhauser spectroscopy, 15
- O**
- Operon (polycistronic mRNA unit), 8, 31, 34
 - Optimization, 6f, 50, 54–5, 57–9, 59, 67
 - Oriental restraints, 22
- P**
- Patch-clamp electrophysiological techniques, 59
 - Photosynthetic reaction center, 44
 - Pichia pastoris*, 52t, 54–5, 65, 70
 - Positive-clone selection procedures, 47
 - Posttranslational modifications, 45, 55, 58, 63, 69
 - Program CRY SOL, 21
 - Prokaryotic hosts, membrane protein expression in, 50–4
 - Lactococcus lactis*, 54
 - genetic methods/expression vectors, 54
 - nisA promoter, 54
 - prokaryotic origin and *E. coli*
 - auto-induction method, 50
 - expression optimization steps, 54
 - expression plasmids and expression systems, 51t–53t
 - HTP approaches, 50
 - Lactococcus lactis*, 54
 - pBAD vectors, 54
 - prokaryotic origin and *E. coli*, 50
 - “Walker” expression strains, 54
 - Prokaryotic ion channels, 69
 - PROTCOM, 3
 - Protein Complex Suite from Qiagen, 17
 - Protein complexes of bacteria, 2–6, 6f
 - characterization of, 9–16
 - amide proton/deuterium exchange, 16
 - dynamic light scattering, 9–10
 - isothermal titration calorimetry, 10–12
 - native PAGE, 10
 - NMR spectroscopy, 14–15
 - size exclusion chromatography, 9
 - surface plasmon resonance, 12–14
 - chromosomal genes in *E. coli*
 - integrating/cleaning high-throughput experimental data, 5
 - determination of structure, 16–23
 - computational molecular docking, 22–3
 - crystallography, 16–17
 - NMR spectroscopy, 18–19
 - small-angle X-ray scattering, 19–22
 - E. coli* K-12 genome, 4
 - His-tagged proteins, ASKA library, 4
 - MALDI-TOF analysis, 4
 - MS-MS analysis, 4
 - TAP-tagging, 4
 - E. coli* protein interaction network
 - blue native/SDS-PAGE, 5
 - hetero-oligomeric complexes, 5
 - LC-MS/MS, 5
 - mRNA half-lives, 5
 - examples of characterization of, 23–33
 - HypE–HypF and HypC–HypD, 24–7
 - MnmG–MnmE, 24
 - SdbA–CipA, 31–3
 - SufBCD, 29–31
 - TtdA–TtdB, 23–4
 - YacO–Rho, 27–9
 - H. pylori* type IV secretion system
 - large-scale Y2H experiments, 4
 - SDS-PAGE/blue native, 4
 - “molecular machines”
 - protein translocation machinery, 4
 - ribosome, 4
 - RNA degradosome, 4
 - preparation of
 - expression/purification strategies, 6–8

Protein complexes of bacteria (*continued*)
 protein interactions in *E. coli*
 functional linkages, 5
 gene fusions, 5
 interacting domain profile pair
 method, 5
 protein-protein interaction data for *E. coli*
 bacteriome.org portal, 5
 MPIDB, 5
 Y2H method
 Campylobacter jejuni, 4
 Helicobacter pylori, 4
 Synechocystis, 4
 Protein Data Bank, 3, 17
 Protein-ligand interactions, 12
 Protein-protein interactions, 2-3, 5, 10, 12,
 14, 16, 19, 31, 34

R

Random/site-directed mutagenesis
 techniques, 65
 Rat Kv1.2 channel structures, 70
 RDCs, *see* Residual dipolar couplings
 (RDCs)
 Recombinant DNA technology, 44
 RegulonDB database, 8
 Residual dipolar couplings
 (RDCs), 19, 22
 Rho130, 29, 30f
 Rhodopsin, 48, 53t, 56, 62-3, 67
 Rho-tag, 48, 56

S

Saccharomyces cerevisiae, 52t, 54, 55
 Salt bridges, 11
 SAXS, *see* Small-angle X-ray scattering
 (SAXS)
 SAXSess Kratky camera, 19
Schizosaccharomyces pombe, 54, 55
 SdbA-CipA, 31-3
 anaerobic fungi, 31
 CBD, 33
 cellulosome architecture/crystal
 structures, 32f

cellulosome cell-surface
 attachment, 31
Clostridium thermocellum, 31
 ITC/DSC/SAXS/X-ray
 crystallography, 33
 modular protein components, 31
 cell-surface proteins, 31
 Coh/Doc, 31
 enzymes, 31
 scaffold proteins, 31
 ruminant bacteria, 31
 type I/type II Coh-Doc specificity, 33
 SDS-PAGE, *see* Sodium dodecyl sulfate
 polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
 (SDS-PAGE)
 SEC, *see* Size exclusion chromatography
 (SEC)
 Selection and cell sorting, 66
 Sensorgram, 13, 25
 "Shotgun approach," 60-1
 Simple fluorescent or radioligand-binding
 assay, 65
 Six histidine residues (6xHis-tag), 47
 Size exclusion chromatography (SEC), 6f, 7,
 9-10, 25, 27, 31, 47, 49, 70
 advantages, 9
 dimers or larger homo-oligomers, 9
 fast on-off kinetics, 9
 total protein concentration, 9
 variety of information
 dynamic information, 9
 information on stability, 9
 Small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS), 6f, 16,
 19-22, 32f, 33
 Fourier transformation
 GNOM or GIFT, 21
 gel filtration, 20
 group of Dmitri Svergun, 21
 Guinier plot, 20
 forward scattering, 20
 radius of gyration, 20
 inhibitors or cofactors, 22
 in-house instruments
 NanoStar U, 19
 PSAXS, 19
 SAXSess Kratky camera, 19
 Kratky plot, 20

folded globular proteins
 (bell curve), 20
 unfolded proteins
 (plateau-shaped curve), 20
 maximum diameter (D_{max}), 21
 P(r) function, 21
 program CRYSOLO, 21
 scattering curve, 19–20
 synchrotron radiation facilities, 19
 uses in structural genomics of protein
 complexes, 21f
 SNAPPI-DB, 3
 Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel
 electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), 4, 5, 9,
 17, 25, 31
 Sparse matrix crystallization
 screening, 17
 Split-protein complementation
 assays, 34
 SPR, *see* Surface plasmon
 resonance (SPR)
 Stoichiometry, 8–13, 15,
 20, 25, 27
 Structure–function relationships, 69
 SufBCD, 29–31
 bacterial Fe–S cluster synthesis, 29
 cysteine desulfurase (SufS), 30
 Ni-affinity chromatography, 31
 Suf pathway, 29
 sufABCDSE operon, 31
 Surface entropy mutagenesis, 17
 Surface plasmon resonance (SPR),
 6f, 10–14, 12–14, 24–5
 advantages, 14
 affinity tags, 13
 amine-coupling procedure, 13
 EDC/NHS-mediated
 coupling, 13
 flow cells, 13
 high flow rates, 14
 immobilization procedures, 13
 mutant proteins, 14
 protein–ligand interactions, 12
 sensorgram
 baseline phase, 13
 binding phase, 13
 dissociation phase, 13

T

Tandem affinity purification
 (TAP-tagging), 4
 TAP-tagging, *see* Tandem affinity
 purification (TAP-tagging)
 “Target-specific approach,” 60–1
 Thioredoxin (Trx), 49, 64
 Titrant:titrand ratio, 11
 T₄ lysozyme, 68
 Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine, 12, 13
 Trx, *see* Thioredoxin (Trx)
 TtdA–TtdB, 23–4
 co-expression, 23
 gel filtration chromatography, 23
 hetero-tetrameric $\alpha_2\beta_2$ enzyme, 23
 L-tartrate dehydratase of *E. coli*, 23
 Turkey β_1 -adrenergic receptor, 64

V

Van der Waals, 11

W

“Walker” expression strains, 54
 Western or dot blots, *see* Colony blot
 (or western blot)
 Whole-cell fluorescence, 49, 58
 Whole-genome protein arrays, 34
 Wyatt’s DynaPro Plate Reader, 10

X

X-ray crystallography, 2, 3, 33, 46

Y

YaeO–Rho, 27–9, 30f
 docking model, 29
 pleiotropic suppression, 27
 Rho130, 29
 Rho-dependent/independent
 termination, 27
 RNA-binding domain of Rho, 30f

- Yeast 2-hybrid (Y2H) method, 4
- Yeast, membrane protein expression in,
 - 54–5
 - glycosylation patterns, 55
 - mammalian cell culture systems, 55
 - Pichia pastoris*, 54
 - AOX1 promoter, 55
 - “humanized” glycosylation patterns, 55
 - mutant or deletion strains, 55
 - Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, 54
 - galactose-inducible promoter, 55
 - HTP membrane protein expression screens, 55
 - Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, 54
- Y2H, *see* Yeast 2-hybrid (Y2H) method