Expression, Purification and Characterisation of Tryptophan Hydroxylases

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Preface and acknowledgements

This dissertation, entitled “Expression, Purification and Characterisation of Tryptophan Hydroxylases,” is in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Technical University of Denmark (DTU). The Ph.D.-scholarship that made it possible was funded in part by DTU and in part by the Graduate School on Metal Ions in Biological Systems. Performed at the Department of Chemistry at DTU, the project was supervised by Associate Professors Hans E. M. Christensen and Pernille Harris, both from the Department of Chemistry. This project would probably not have been initiated without Professor Ulstrup’s course in bioinorganic chemistry (autumn 2000), which triggered my interest in tryptophan hydroxylase, an iron-containing enzyme responsible for the biosynthesis of serotonin. At the time I was fascinated by the neurotransmitter serotonin and its implications in neuropsychiatric disorders, which inspired me to look for possibilities of combining bioinorganic-chemistry research with research on serotonin. As the most obvious combination of this was tryptophan hydroxylase, it became the subject of the report I wrote for Professor Ulstrup’s bioinorganic chemistry course. During the writing process, I received help from Associate Professor Hans E. M. Christensen. He not only helped me to procure relevant scholarly literature unavailable at DTU, but also assisted me in clarifying confusing aspects of protein chemistry. This proved to be the beginning of mutually beneficial collaboration; Hans became so interested in tryptophan hydroxylase that he launched it as a new project in his research group which I later joined. Tryptophan hydroxylase became the subject of my Master’s Thesis (2004) as well as the subject of this Dissertation.

First of all I would like to thank my supervisors Associate Professors Hans E. M. Christensen and Pernille Harris for their help and guidance during the project. Also thanks to the Technical University of Denmark and the Graduate School on Metal Ions in Biological Systems who provided me with the financial means to complete this project.

Many students and laboratory technicians have been involved in the tryptophan hydroxylase project since its start and their work have inevitably contributed to the results presented in this dissertation. I would like to thank: Per Gervin Nielsen, Kristian M. Fischer, Hildur Gudmundsdottir, Astrid Munch, Maja Martic, Jane Boesen, Mads-Jacob K. Kiltgaard, Charlotte Rode Petersen, Trine V. Vendelboe, Majbritt Nielsen, Morten Storgaard, Anne Louise Damgaard, Hajnalka Jankovics, Mark Nygaard, Sabine Fantoni, Ivalo Linnebjerg, Astrid N. Jørgensen, Karen M. D. Jørgensen, Lærke T. Haahr, Pernille E. Karlsen, Lise-Lotte Jespersen and Stefani Boy. Additionally, I would like to thank Anders Raffalt for readily assisting me in statistical matters.
Last but not least, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all members of the Analytical and Bioinorganic Chemistry Group for providing a pleasant and friendly atmosphere. Special thanks also to Lise-Lotte Jespersen for taking such a good care of us all.

Michael Skovbo Nielsen
Abstract

Expression, Purification and Characterisation of Tryptophan Hydroxylases

Tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH) catalyses the first and rate-limiting step in the biosynthesis of the neurotransmitter and hormone serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine). Although serotonin has many physiological functions, it is mainly known as a neurotransmitter. Abnormalities in the serotonergic neurons are implicated in a wide range of neuropsychiatric disorders such as depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder and schizophrenia.

TPH is a mononuclear non-heme iron enzyme which catalyses the reaction between tryptophan, O₂ and tetrahydrobiopterin to produce 5-hydroxytryptophan and 4a-hydroxy-tetrahydrobiopterin. TPH is a homotetrameric three domain enzyme; its three domains are an N-terminal regulatory domain, a catalytic domain and a small C-terminal tetramerisation domain. Two isoforms of TPH exist: while isoform 1 (TPH1) is primarily found in the mast cells, pineal gland and enterochromaffin cells, isoform 2 (TPH2) appears mostly in the serotonergic neurons of the brain and gut.

This study concerns the chicken TPH1 and the human TPH2 and 17 different variants of these two enzymes have been expressed in *Escherichia coli*. Three of these variants could be purified to homogeneity using only two simple chromatographic steps. These variants were the catalytic domain of chicken TPH1, the catalytic domain of human TPH2 and the catalytic and tetramerisation domain of human TPH2. The expression and purification of the three variants yielded 11-60 mg purified TPH/L culture; the specific activities of these three variants ranged from 0.6 to 5.9 μmol/min/mg.

The TPH variants that could not be purified all contain the regulatory domain. This indicates that the regulatory domains of TPH1 and TPH2 when expressed in *Escherichia coli* are responsible for aggregation. This aggregation obstructs the purification.

For all three variants that could be purified the Kₘ and Vₘₐₓ values were determined for all three substrates. Large differences were observed between some of the Kₘ values of isoform 1 and 2: the Kₘ,tetrahydrobiopterin of the catalytic domain of chicken TPH1 is 324±10 μM, while for its counterpart the catalytic domain of human TPH2 it is 26.5±1.3 μM; the respective Kₘ,O₂ values of the catalytic domains of chicken TPH1 and human TPH2 are 39±2 μM and 273±9 μM. While substrate inhibition by tryptophan is observed with a Kᵢ,tryptophan of 164±24 μM for the catalytic domain of chicken TPH1, no such inhibition is observed for the variants of human TPH2.

Having investigated the kinetic mechanism of the catalytic domain of human TPH2, I have found that the mechanism is sequential, that is, all three substrates must be bound in the enzyme before the enzymatic reaction proceeds. The results also ascertained the
order of substrate addition: tryptophan binds as the first substrate, followed by a random addition of tetrahydrobiopterin and O₂.

The extensive screenings of crystallisation conditions performed for all three variants revealed crystallisation conditions for the catalytic domain of chicken TPH1. A data set was collected to 3 Å and the structure was solved by molecular replacement. The subsequent trials to optimise the crystallisation have currently not resulted in a better data set. The structure was refined to an R_free of 32.8% and the overall structure is compared to the overall structure of the catalytic domain of human TPH1 co-crystallised with dihydrobiopterin. This structure is the only other structure of TPH. Rather large conformational changes are seen upon binding of substrate analogue dihydrobiopterin. Furthermore, the structure of the C-terminal end of the catalytic domain is visible, which is not seen in the structure of the catalytic domain of human TPH1.
Dansk resumé

Ekspression, oprensning og karakterisering af tryptophanhydroxylaser

Tryptophanhydroxylase (TPH) katalyserer det første og hastighedsbestemmende trin i biosyntesen af serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamin). Serotonin har mange fysiologiske funktioner, men er hovedsagelig kendt for sin funktion som signalstof i hjernen. Unormalheder i de serotoninholdige neuroner menes at spille en rolle i flere psykiatriske lidelser såsom depression, obsessiv-kompulsiv lidelse (OCD) og skizofreni.

TPH er et jern-holdigt enzym, som katalyserer reaktionen mellem tryptophan, O₂ og tetrahydrobiopterin under dannelsen af produkterne 5-hydroxytryptophan og 4α-hydroxytetrahydrobiopterin. TPH er en homotetramer, hvor hver monomer består af tre domæner. De tre domæner er et N-terminalt regulatorisk domæne, et katalytisk domæne og et mindre C-terminalt tetrameriseringsdomæne.

Der findes to isoformer af TPH, hvor isoform 1 (TPH1) hovedsagligt findes i mastcellerne, pinealkirtelen og i de enterochromaffine celler og isoform 2 (TPH2) findes i de serotoninholdige neuroner i hjernen og tarmen.

I dette projekt er kylling TPH1 og human TPH2 blevet studeret. Sytten forskellige varianter af disse to enzymer er blevet udtrykt i Escherichia coli. Tre af disse varianter kan oprensves ved brug af to simple kromatografiske trin. De tre varianter er det katalytiske domæne af kylling TPH1, det katalytiske domæne af human TPH2 samt det katalytiske domæne sammen med det efterfølgende tetrameriseringsdomæne af human TPH2. Ekspressionen af de tre varianter gav et udbytte på 11-60 mg oprensset TPH/L kultur. De opnåede specifikke aktiviteter for disse tre varianter er 0,6-5,9 μmol/min/mg.

De varianter af TPH, som ikke kunne oprensves, indeholder alle det regulatoriske domæne. Dette indikerer, at de regulatoriske domæner af TPH1 og TPH2 er ansvarlige for aggregeringen af TPH ved ekspression i Escherichia coli.

For de tre varianter der kunne oprensves blev K_m- og V_max-værdierne bestemt for alle tre substrater. Der er store forskelle mellem K_m-værdier for isoform 1 og 2. For det katalytiske domæne af kylling TPH1 er K_m,tetrahydrobiopterin 324±10 μM, mens den er 26,5±1,3 μM for det katalytiske domæne af human TPH2. K_m,O₂ for det katalytiske domæne af kylling TPH1 er 39±2 μM, mens den er 273±9 μM for det katalytiske domæne af human TPH2. Derudover blev der observeret substrat-inhibering af tryptophan for det katalytiske domæne af kylling TPH1 med en K_i,tryptophan på 164±24 μM. Substrat-inhibering blev ikke observeret for de to humane TPH2 varianter.

Enzymkinetikmekanismen for det katalytiske domæne af human TPH2 blev ligeledes undersøgt. Det blev vist, at den er sekventiel, dvs. at alle tre substrater skal være
bundet, før den enzymatiske reaktion kan forløbe. Resultaterne viser derudover, at tryptophan bindes som det første substrat fulgt af en tilfældig bindingsrækkefølge af tetrahydrobiopterin og O₂.

Der er udført omfattende screeningsforsøg for at finde krystallisationsbetingelser for alle tre varianter. Krystallisationsbetingelser er fundet for det katalytiske domæne af kylling TPH1. Et datasæt til 3 Å er opsamlet, ogstrukturen er løst. Forsøg på at optimere krystallisationen har foreløbig ikke resulteret i et forbedret datasæt. Den overordnede struktur af det katalytiske domæne af kylling TPH1 er sammenlignet med den overordnede struktur af den eneste anden struktur af TPH, nemlig det katalytiske domæne af human TPH1. Der ses forskelle i substratbindingsregionen samt i et fleksibelt loop. Desuden ses strukturen af den C-terminale ende af det katalytiske domæne, som ikke er synlig i strukturen af det katalytiske domæne af human TPH1.
## List of abbreviations

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>6MePH₄</td>
<td>6-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydropterin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAH</td>
<td>Aromatic amino acid hydroxylases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. aeolicus</td>
<td><em>Aquifex aeolicus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADHD</td>
<td>Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BICINE</td>
<td><em>N,N</em>-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)glycine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BH₄</td>
<td>(6R)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-L-biopterin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BH₂</td>
<td>(6R)-7,8-dihydro-L-biopterin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C₁₂E₆</td>
<td>Hexaethylene glycol monododecyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C₁₂E₈</td>
<td>Octaethylene glycol monododecyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cam</td>
<td>Chloramphenicol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cgTPH₁</td>
<td>Catalytic domain of <em>gTPH₁</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHES</td>
<td>2-(Cyclohexylamino)ethanesulfonic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH₁TPH₁</td>
<td>Catalytic domain of <em>hTPH₁</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH₂TPH₂</td>
<td>Catalytic domain of <em>hTPH₂</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH₃TPH₂</td>
<td>Catalytic and tetramerisation domain of <em>hTPH₂</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPS</td>
<td>3-(Cyclohexylamino)-1-propanesulfonic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>Column volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cv</td>
<td><em>Chromobacterium violaceum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cp</td>
<td><em>Colwellia psychrerythraea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DF</td>
<td>Degrees of freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMPH₄</td>
<td>6,7-dimethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydropterin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dopa</td>
<td>3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td><em>Escherichia coli</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDTA</td>
<td>Ethylenediamine tetraacetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRF</td>
<td>European synchrotron radiation facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST</td>
<td>Glutathione-S-transferase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gTPH₁</td>
<td>Chicken (<em>Gallus gallus</em>) tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEPES</td>
<td>4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-piperazine-1-ethanesulfonic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hTPH₁</td>
<td>Human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hTPH₂</td>
<td>Human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAC</td>
<td>Immobilised metal affinity chromatography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPTG</td>
<td>Isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kan</td>
<td>Kanamycin sulphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB</td>
<td>Luria Bertani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBP</td>
<td>Maltose-binding protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MES</td>
<td>2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIB</td>
<td>Malonate imidazole borate buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>Michaelis-Menten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMT</td>
<td>Malic acid, MES and Tris buffer system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPD</td>
<td>2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPEG</td>
<td>Polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>Messenger ribonucleic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>National Institutes of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NusA</td>
<td>N-utilization substance A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCD</td>
<td>Obsessive-compulsive disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>Phenylalanine hydroxylase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEG</td>
<td>Polyethylene glycol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCB</td>
<td>Propionate, cacodylate and Bis-Tris propane buffer system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDB</td>
<td>Protein data bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIPES</td>
<td>1,4-Piperazinediethanesulfonic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMT</td>
<td>Photomultiplier tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qBH2</td>
<td>Quinonoid-7,8-dihydro-L-biopterin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rcgTPH1</td>
<td>Regulatory and catalytic domain of gTPH1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rchTPH2</td>
<td>Regulatory and catalytic domain of hTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhTPH2</td>
<td>Regulatory domain of hTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpm</td>
<td>Revolutions per minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDS-PAGE</td>
<td>Sodium dodecyl sulphate polyamide gel electrophoresis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET</td>
<td>Solubility-enhancement tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET3-hTPH2</td>
<td>Fusion protein of SET variant 3 to hTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET3-rchTPH2</td>
<td>Fusion protein of SET variant 3 to rchTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPG</td>
<td>Succinic acid, sodium dihydrogen phosphate, glycine buffer system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Sum of squares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMO</td>
<td>Small ubiquitin-related modifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>Tyrosine hydroxylase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMAO</td>
<td>Trimethylamine N-oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris</td>
<td>Tris(hydroxymethyl)-aminomethane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trx</td>
<td>Thioredoxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH</td>
<td>Tryptophan hydroxylase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH1</td>
<td>Tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH2</td>
<td>Tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugTPH1</td>
<td>Fusion protein of ubiquitin and gTPH1</td>
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<tr>
<td>u/hTPH2</td>
<td>Fusion protein of ubiquitin hTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urcgTPH1</td>
<td>Fusion protein of ubiquitin and rcgTPH1</td>
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<tr>
<td>urchTPH2</td>
<td>Fusion protein of ubiquitin and rchTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urlTPH2</td>
<td>Fusion protein of ubiquitin and rhTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xchTPH2</td>
<td>Core of the catalytic domain of hTPH2 variant x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ychTPH2</td>
<td>Core of the catalytic domain of hTPH2 variant y</td>
</tr>
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This dissertation deals with the important iron containing enzyme tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH) which catalyses the first and rate limiting step in the biosynthesis of serotonin [1]. The TPH catalysed reaction is furthermore the first step in biosynthesis of the indoleamines shown in figure 1.1 with the hormone melatonin as the final compound [2,3]. Since 1948, when Rapport et al. first isolated and identified the vasoconstrictor from serum as 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin), the biosynthesis of serotonin has been in constant focus by many researchers [4,5,6]. It was found that serotonin had many important physiological functions but most importantly it was found to be a neurotransmitter. The interest in tryptophan hydroxylase further increased as serotonin was hypothesised to be implicated in a wide range of neuropsychiatric disorders such as depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder [7]. Even though TPH has been studied for many years several issues still remain to be resolved. The three-dimensional structure of the whole protein is for example unknown and the mechanism of enzyme regulation has not been determined.

The initial work on TPH in the Bioinorganic Research Group at DTU was done with chicken (Gallus gallus) TPH (gTPH1) [8]. TPH contains three domains being an N-terminal regulatory domain (r), a catalytic domain (c) and a small C-terminal tetramerisation domain (t). Truncated versions of gTPH1 were made and expressed in Escherichia coli [8,9]. During my master thesis I worked on two truncated versions, one containing the catalytic domain (cgTPH1) and one containing the regulatory and catalytic domain (rcgTPH1) [10]. Different versions of gTPH1 were further studied by students in the Bioinorganic Research Group [11,12,13].

Just before I started my Ph.D. study, the identification of a second gene for TPH in human was reported [14]. This human TPH isoform 2 (hTPH2) was the brain specific isoform while the isoform 1 was expressed in peripheral parts of the body. Reports on purification of TPH from natural sources had earlier claimed the presence of two
isoforms of TPH but because of the instability and low concentrations of TPH in natural sources the existence of two isoforms were never proven. Since hTPH2 had not been expressed recombinantly and characterised thoroughly we decided to focus on this isoform. My initial goal of this project was to express recombinant hTPH2 in Escherichia coli (E. coli), purify it and characterise it. The main methods chosen for characterisation were enzyme kinetic studies and X-ray crystallography.

Enzyme kinetics study how the reaction rate is affected by different factors. These factors are typically the substrate concentrations. From enzyme kinetic studies one determines the $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ parameters for the enzyme. One may also determine the kinetic mechanism of the enzyme.

X-ray crystallography is used to determine the three-dimensional structures of proteins. The structure of a protein holds much information of its function. For example, the architecture of the active site is very useful when studying the kinetic and enzymatic mechanisms. The structure may also elucidate mechanism of allosteric regulation or mechanism of cooperativity in multimeric enzymes. Furthermore, the structure can be used in designing molecules that will interact with the enzyme and regulate its activity.

In my Ph.D. study I therefore set forth to characterise hTPH2 by enzyme kinetics and to crystallise it for X-ray crystallographic characterisation. As the project developed it became evident that hTPH2 was difficult to express in E. coli in a form that could be purified. Subsequently, truncated versions of hTPH2 were made of which two could be purified. In addition to these variants the cgTPH1 could also be purified. These three TPH variants were subjected to enzymatic characterisation and crystallisation experiments. Conditions for crystallising cgTPH1 were found by C. R. Petersen [15] and I continued the crystallisation when she finished her M. Sc. project.

1.1 Outline of the dissertation

In chapter 2 an introduction to the properties of TPH will be given. The important functions of serotonin will be introduced as well as disorders related to serotonin. Chapter 3 starts with a small introduction of proteonomics tools used to analyse the TPH sequences. Then ubiquitin and the solubility-enhancement tag are introduced as these are used as fusion proteins in the expression of some TPH variants. This is followed by a presentation of the 17 different E. coli expression constructs of gTPH1 and hTPH2 tested in this project. The procedure for expression and protein solubility tests are presented and followed by the results.

In chapter 4 the expression of three TPH variants are described. The first variant is catalytic domain of gTPH1 (cgTPH1). The second variant is the catalytic domain of hTPH2 (chTPH2), and the third variant holds the catalytic and tetramerisation domain of hTPH2 (cthTPH2). The purification procedures for these proteins are presented followed by the results of expression and purification.

Chapter 5 gives an introduction to selected topics of enzyme kinetics. TPH catalyses the reaction between three substrates. Such a reaction may follow different kinetic mechanisms and these will be presented as will the corresponding rate equations. A method for studying the kinetic mechanisms will be presented.

Chapter 6 describes the assay used to measure the formation of 5-hydroxytryptophan, followed by the procedure used for measuring the initial rates. For the three variants cgTPH1, chTPH2 and cthTPH2 the initial rates were measured in experiments where
the substrate concentrations were varied one at a time. From these initial rates the $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ parameters are determined and discussed.

In chapter 7 the kinetic mechanism of the catalytic domain of $h$TPH2 is investigated by the method presented in chapter 5. The data are analysed graphically and by global curve fitting. The results are presented and discussed.

Chapter 8 serves a short introduction to the crystallisation of proteins. Chapter 9 deals with the trials to crystallise the three TPH variants purified in chapter 4. Results of data collection on $cg$TPH1 crystals are described as well as the overall structure of $cg$TPH1. Chapter 10 is the final chapter giving a short status.
CHAPTER TWO

2 Tryptophan hydroxylase

This chapter serves as an introduction to TPH and summarises the most important properties of TPH. A short introduction to the co-substrate tetrahydrobiopterin and related pterins are given, as it will be useful in the further reading. Serotonin will also be introduced as well as disorders related to the serotonin functions. The possible roles of TPH in these disorders are presented. The enzymes phenylalanine hydroxylase and tyrosine hydroxylase are closely related to TPH. These enzymes are characterised to a greater extent than TPH. Knowledge obtained from these enzymes will therefore be presented here in order to fill some of the gaps in the knowledge of TPH.

2.1 The aromatic amino acid hydroxylases

Tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH) (tryptophan 5-monooxygenase, EC 1.14.16.4) catalyses the reaction between tryptophan, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydrobiopterin (BH₄) and O₂ to give 5-hydroxytryptophan and 4a-hydroxy-tetrahydrobiopterin (4a-hydroxy-BH₄) as shown in scheme 2.1 [16,17,18].

\[
\text{NH}_3^+ + \text{O} + \text{BH}_4^- \xrightarrow{\text{Fe(II)}} \text{HO-} + \text{NH}_2^+ + \text{4a-hydroxy-BH}_4^- + \text{5,6,7,8-tetrahydrobiopterin}
\]

Scheme 2.1

Together with phenylalanine hydroxylase (EC 1.14.16.1) and tyrosine hydroxylase (EC 1.14.16.2), TPH form the small enzyme family of aromatic amino acid hydroxylases (AAAH) [18]. These enzymes all contain iron and use BH₄ as a co-substrate in the hydroxylation of their respective aromatic amino acids [1,19,20]. Additionally all mammalian AAAH form homotetramers and each monomer consists of three domains. These domains are the N-terminal regulatory domain (100-150 residues), the catalytic domain (approximately 315 residues) and the C-terminal tetramerisation domain (approximately 30-40 residues) [21,22,23,24].

2.1.1 Phenylalanine hydroxylase and tyrosine hydroxylase

Phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH) is found in the liver where it catalyses the hydroxylation of phenylalanine to tyrosine. This is the first step in the oxidative degradation of phenylalanine [25]. Mutations in PAH, which lead to a decrease in enzyme activity result in the disease phenylketonuria, where phenylalanine is conver-
Tryptophan hydroxylase is toxic and leads to mental retardation, but this can generally be avoided through a low phenylalanine diet [26]. PAH is also found in some bacteria, but only PAH from the bacteria Chromobacterium violaceum and Colwellia psychrerythraea have been characterised [27,28,29]. The bacterial PAHs are monomeric and do not contain a regulatory domain [28,29]. Therefore, all the AAAHs are believed to have evolved from a common ancestor containing only the catalytic domain [21].

Tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) is found in the brain and in the adrenal gland where it catalyses the conversion of tyrosine to 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine (dopa) [30]. This is the first and rate limiting step in the biosynthesis of the catecholamines dopamine, norepinephrine and epinephrine as illustrated in figure 2.1 [31]. Deficiency in TH has been observed in dopa responsive dystonia and juvenile Parkinsonism. A reduced 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine production is also observed in Parkinson’s disease [31].

Tyrosine hydroxylase

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{tyrosine} & \xrightarrow{\text{Tyrosine hydroxylase}} \text{dihydroxyphenylalanine (dopa)} \\
& \xrightarrow{\text{Aromatic amino acid decarboxylase}} \text{dopamine} \\
& \xrightarrow{\text{Dopamin \(\beta\)-monooxygenase}} \text{norepinephrine (noradrenaline)} \\
& \xrightarrow{\text{Phenylethanolamine N-methyltransferase}} \text{epinephrine (adrenaline)}
\end{align*}
\]

Figure 2.1 The biosynthetic pathway of the catecholamines dihydroxyphenylalanine (dopa), dopamine, norepinephrine and epinephrine [32].

2.2 The two isoforms of tryptophan hydroxylase

TPH exists in two isoforms called TPH isoform 1 (TPH1) and TPH isoform 2 (TPH2) [14]. The existence of two isoforms was observed when TPH was purified and characterised from different tissues [33,34,35,36,37]. The gene encoding for rabbit TPH1 was identified in 1987 by Grenett et al. [21] and a few years later the human gene for TPH1 was identified on chromosome 11 [38,39]. The gene for isoform 2 was identified in 2003 by Walther et al. and the human gene is located on chromosome 12 [14].

The two isoforms are expressed in different tissues. TPH2 is mainly expressed in serotonergic neurons of the brain and gut [14,40,41,42,43]. TPH1 is expressed in other parts of the body such as the pineal gland [1,40], skin cells [44], mast cells [16], intestinal mucosa and enterochromaffin cells [45] and in cancer cells [46,47]. The most pronounced difference between the two isoforms is that the N-terminal is extended by 46 residues in TPH2 (see sequence alignment in figure 2.2) [48].

No isoforms are reported of PAH and non-primate TH, while four isoforms of human TH exist. Only one human TH gene exists and the isoforms are the result of alternative mRNA splicing. The differences between the four isoforms are found in the regulatory domain [49].

2.3 Sequence alignment of the aromatic amino acid hydroxylases

The sequence alignment of gTPH1 [50], hTPH1 [38], hTPH2 [14], human PAH [51] and human TH isoform 4 [52] is shown in figure 2.2. The sequence identities are listed in table 2.1.
2.3 Sequence alignment of the aromatic amino acid hydroxylases

Figure 2.2. Alignment of sequences of gTPH1, hTPH1, hTPH2, human PAH and human TH isoform 4. The sequences are obtained from the ExPASy server [53] with the primary accession numbers P70080 (gTPH1), P17752 (hTPH1), Q8IWU9 (hTPH2), P00439 (human PAH) and P07101 (human TH4). The alignment was done using ClustalW 1.83 [54]. Green background indicates conserved residues in all sequences. Yellow background indicates conserved residues in at least all TPHs. "." means that conserved substitutions have been observed within the groups (AVFPMILW), (DE), (RHK), (STYHCNGQ). "." means that semi conserved substitutions are observed. The domain boundaries as used in this project are marked by a black vertical line.
Table 2.1 Sequence identities between the \(g\)TPH1, \(h\)TPH1, \(h\)TPH2, human PAH and human TH isoform 4. The numbers in parenthesis are the sequence identities for the catalytic domains of the respective enzymes. The sequence identity calculation was done using ClustalW 1.83 [54].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protein</th>
<th>(h)TPH1</th>
<th>(h)TPH2</th>
<th>human PAH</th>
<th>human TH isoform 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(g)TPH1</td>
<td>86 (91)</td>
<td>74 (82)</td>
<td>54 (63)</td>
<td>46 (60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h)TPH1</td>
<td>70 (81)</td>
<td>53 (64)</td>
<td>47 (59)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h)TPH2</td>
<td></td>
<td>54 (64)</td>
<td></td>
<td>44 (62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human PAH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48 (62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 Pterins

Pterins got their name from the greek word *pteron* meaning wing, because the first pterins were originally isolated as pigments from butterfly wings [55]. The structures of pterin and the derivatives (6\(R\),1\(R\)'2\(S\))-6-(1\(R\),2\(S\)-dihydroxypropyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydropterin (tetrahydrobiopterin, BH$_4$), 7,8-dihydro-L-biopterin (BH$_2$), quinonoid-7,8-dihydro-L-biopterin (qBH$_2$), 6-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydropterin (6MePH$_4$) and 6,7-dimethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydropterin (DMPH$_4$) relevant to AAAH are shown in figure 2.3 [55,56].

![Structures of pterins](image)

Figure 2.3 Structures of pterin, 6(R)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-L-biopterin (BH$_4$), 7,8-dihydro-L-biopterin (BH$_2$), quinonoid-7,8-dihydro-L-biopterin (qBH$_2$), 6-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydropterin (6MePH$_4$), and 6,7-dimethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydropterin (DMPH$_4$) [55,56].

BH$_4$ is the naturally occurring co-substrate for the AAAH [1,57], glycercyl-ether monooxygenase (EC 1.14.16.5) [58] and nitric oxide synthase (EC 1.14.13.39) [59]. At neutral pH BH$_4$ is prone to oxidation by O$_2$ [60,61]. The initial step in this oxidation is a slow electron transfer from BH$_4$ to O$_2$, producing the free O$_2^-$ radical as shown in equation 2.1 [62].

\[
\text{BH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{BH}_4^- + \text{O}_2^-. \quad (2.1)
\]

This reaction initiates a chain reaction involving several intermediates yielding BH$_2$ as the final oxidation product. Equation 2.2 summarises the overall auto oxidation reaction of BH$_4$ in the presence of catalase. For details on the chain reaction see Kirsch *et al.* [62].

\[
2\text{BH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{BH}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (2.2)
\]
At acidic pH BH₄ is protonated at N5 (pKₐ 5.6) and at N1 (pKₐ 1.3). The protonation of N5 increases the stability of BH₄ toward the autooxidation [55]. In the reaction catalysed by TPH BH₄ is converted to 4a-hydroxy-BH₄ also called BH₄-carbinolamine. In vivo 4a-hydroxy-BH₄ is then regenerated by the enzymes pterin-4a-carbinolamine dehydratase and dihydrobiopteridine reductase at the expense of NADH [63] This is schematically shown in figure 2.4. In vitro 4a-hydroxy-BH₄ spontaneously decomposes to qBH₂ [61].

Figure 2.4 The TPH catalysed reaction and regeneration of BH₄. TPH uses BH₄ as an electron donor in reduction of O₂ and hydroxylation of tryptophan. The 4a-hydroxy-BH₄ is converted by the enzyme pterin-4a-carbinolamine dehydratase to qBH₂. qBH₂ is then reduced to BH₄ by dihydrobiopteridine reductase at the expense of NADH [63].

2.5 The three-dimensional structure of tryptophan hydroxylase

As described in section 2.1 TPH consists of a regulatory, a catalytic and a tetramerisation domain [21,22,23]. The X-ray crystal structure of the catalytic domain of hTPH1 (chiTPH1) is the only structure that has been determined for any TPH. It was determined by Wang et al. to a 1.7 Å resolution and refined to an R_free of 23.1 % [64]. The overall structure is illustrated in figure 2.5A. It is similar to the catalytic domains of PAH and TH with a root mean square deviation of 1.0 Å for PAH (PDB entry 1PAH) and 0.9 Å for TH (PDB entry 1TOH) [64]. The structure of TPH was solved with ferric iron, while the active form is ferrous iron [64,65]. The iron is octahedrally coordinated by His272, His277, Glu317 on one face and three water molecules on the other (see figure 2.5B) [64]. The coordination of the iron by 2 histidines and a glutamate is also seen in PAH and TH [66,67,68,69]. This coordination of iron by two histidines and glutamate/aspartate motif is also called the facial triad and is seen in many iron enzymes involved mainly in O₂ activation [70,71].

In chiTPH1 the iron is found in a cavity being 9 Å deep and 10 Å wide which is accessible for substrates. The BH₂ bound in the active site is sandwiched between
Tyr235 and Phe241 (see figure 2.5B). Furthermore, BH$_2$ is hydrogen bonded to the backbone of Gly234 and Leu236 (not shown in figure 2.5) and through bridging water molecules to Glu273 and Glu317 [64].

Figure 2.5 (A) The overall structure of the catalytic domain of hTPH1 (Protein data bank (PDB) entry 1MLW). (B) The catalytic site with the iron in green coordinated by His 272, His 277, Glu317 and three water molecules (red). The BH$_2$ is bound by π-stacking interactions with Tyr235 and Phe241 [64]. The figures were made using Pymol [72].

The structures of the regulatory and tetramerisation domains of TPH are not known, but are believed to be similar to that of PAH and TH [73]. All new structural information of TPH will be useful in a better understanding of this enzyme. Information about the structures of the N-terminals of TPH1 and TPH2 would especially be interesting, since this is where the largest sequence differences are seen. Some structural properties of PAH and TH are presented in the next section.

2.5.1 Structures of tyrosine hydroxylase and phenylalanine hydroxylase

TH and especially PAH have been more extensively characterised structurally than TPH. The crystal structures that have been determined for TH and PAH are summarised in table 2.2. The structure of a full length enzyme has not yet been determined. Truncated versions of TH and PAH containing the catalytic and tetramerisation domain have been crystallised as tetramers [68,69] and the structure of PAH (PDB entry 2PAH) is shown in figure 2.6. The tetramerisation domains interact through hydrophobic interactions in a coiled-coil motif [68].

The structure of the regulatory and catalytic domains of rat PAH has been determined (see figure 2.7) [74]. The first 18 residues are not visible in the structure. Residues 19-33 extends across the catalytic domain partially blocking the entrance to the active site (see figure 2.7). Movement of this N-terminal part of the regulatory domain is believed to be involved in the regulation of PAH [74].

All three AAAH have been crystallised with BH$_2$ and Fe(III). It has not been possible to obtain crystals with bound aromatic amino acids, but PAH-Fe(II) has been crystallised with BH$_4$ and thienylalanine (PDB entry 1MMK)[75]. Comparison of this structure with the structure without thienylalanine (PDB entry 1J8U) reveals large structural changes
upon thienylalanine binding. The loop containing Tyr138 moves from a surface position to a buried position as shown in figure 2.8 [75]. This loop flexibility has also been reported for TH [76,77], but has not been studied for TPH.

Table 2.2 Three-dimensional structures of TH and PAH determined by X-ray crystallography. Cv is Chromobacterium violaceum and Cp is Colwellia psychrerythraea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PDB entry</th>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Domains</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Tyrosine hydroxylase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1TOH</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>ct 156-177, 200-498</td>
<td>2.3 Å</td>
<td>Fe(III)</td>
<td>[68]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2TOH</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>ct 160-182, 186-498</td>
<td>2.3 Å</td>
<td>Fe(III), BH₂</td>
<td>[78]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phenylalanine hydroxylase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1PAH</td>
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<td>Fe(III)</td>
<td>[69,79]</td>
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<td>[80]</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Fe(III), adrenaline</td>
<td>[81]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4PAH</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>c 117-424</td>
<td>2.0 Å</td>
<td>Fe(III), noradrenaline</td>
<td>[81]</td>
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<tr>
<td>5PAH</td>
<td>Human</td>
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<td>2.1 Å</td>
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<td>[81]</td>
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<td>[82]</td>
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<td>[84]</td>
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<td>Fe(III), BH₂, A313T</td>
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<td>Fe(III), BH₂</td>
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<td>Cp</td>
<td>4-267</td>
<td>1.5 Å</td>
<td>Fe(III)</td>
<td>[29]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2V28</td>
<td>Cp</td>
<td>7-267</td>
<td>1.95 Å</td>
<td></td>
<td>[29]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6 Substrate specificities of TPH, TH and PAH

TPH can hydroxylate tryptophan, phenylalanine and tyrosine with efficiencies in this order [87]. PAH can hydroxylate phenylalanine and tryptophan, but not tyrosine [88,89]. TH can hydroxylate tyrosine, phenylalanine and tryptophan with efficiencies in this order [90].

The substrate specificity is mainly governed by the catalytic domains of the respective enzymes. The Phe313 (in hTPH1) located in active site cavity is conserved in all TPHs and is important for the substrate specificity [91,92]. In PAH the equivalent residue is Trp326 and in TH Trp372. By mutating Phe313 in hTPH1 to a tryptophan, hTPH1 no longer showed a preference of tryptophan over phenylalanine. Mutating the equivalent Trp372 in TH and Trp326 in PAH to a phenylalanine, resulted in a decrease in the affinity of their respective natural substrates [91,92]. For TH the Asp425 has been reported as very important for tyrosine hydroxylation. A mutation of the Asp425 to valine, which is found in PAH, drastically decreased the affinity for tyrosine and improved the ability of hydroxylating phenylalanine [93].
Figure 2.6 The crystal structure of the catalytic and tetramerisation domains of tetrameric PAH (PDB entry 2PAH) [80]. The coiled-coil motif is seen in the centre of the structure. The figure was made using Pymol [72].

Figure 2.7 The crystal structure of the regulatory and catalytic domain of rat PAH residues 19-427 (PDB entry 1PHZ) [74]. The catalytic domain is shown in green with iron as a red-brown sphere. The regulatory domain is shown in blue with the side chains shown for residue Gly19-Asp27. Gly19-Asp27 partially blocks the entrance to the active site. The figure was made using Pymol [72].
2.7 Order of substrate binding

No enzyme kinetic investigations of TPH have been carried out to determine the order of substrate binding. This is probably due to the limited availability and the instability of TPH. The kinetic mechanisms of rat TH and *Chromobacterium violaceum* PAH (CvPAH) have been investigated [95,96,97]. All three reports agree upon a sequential mechanism, *i.e.* all three substrates must be bound before a chemical reaction can occur. However, the three disagree on the binding order of the substrates.

For rat TH the binding order is 6MePH₄ first, followed by O₂ and then tyrosine [95]. For CvPAH Pember *et al.* report that O₂ binds first, followed by random binding of DMPh₄ and phenylalanine [96]. It should be noted that Pember *et al.* at the time believed that CvPAH was a Cu-dependent enzyme and the assay conditions were therefore not supplemented with iron, which might have affected the outcome of the investigation [27,28,98,99]. Volner *et al.* have reported an ordered binding for CvPAH of DMPh₄, phenylalanine and O₂ in this order [97].

Substrate inhibition by the respective amino acids has been observed for the three AAAH [87,95,97,100,101], which is usually a sign of the amino acid not being the first substrate to bind (see section 5.3). As mentioned in section 2.5.1 all three AAAH have been crystallised with BH₂ or BH₄, but not with any of the respective amino acids. This indicates that binding of BH₄ occurs before the amino acid.
2.8 Mechanism of the enzymatic reaction

Because of the high homology between the catalytic domains of TPH, TH and PAH it is generally believed that they share a common catalytic mechanism [102,103]. It has been shown that the source of the oxygen incorporated into phenylalanine by PAH is molecular oxygen [104], while the other oxygen atom is incorporated into the 6MePH₄/BH₄ [105]. All three AAAH can be inhibited by catechols which chelate the iron [106,107,108]. The active form of the iron is the ferrous state, and ferric iron can be reduced to ferrous iron by BH₄ [109,110,111].

The catalytic mechanism can be separated in two partial reactions, where the first is the formation of the hydroxylating intermediate and the second is the oxygen transfer to tryptophan [102]. No intermediates have been trapped for direct detection for any of the AAAH [102].

2.8.1 Mechanism of oxygen activation

Different hydroxylating intermediates have been proposed. One of these is a peroxo-BH₄ species seen in figure 2.9 (compound I) [112]. The formation and the following reaction of this species does not include the function of iron, and as the hydroxylation of the amino acid does not occur without the presence of iron, the peroxo-BH₄ species is not a likely candidate.

An Fe(II) μ-peroxy-BH₄ species (compound II) has been proposed as the hydroxylating species [105]. If this is the hydroxylating species the cleavage of the O-O bond should be concerted with the oxygen addition to the amino acid [102]. Subsequently the amount of hydroxylated amino acid should equal the amount of produced 4a-hydroxy-BH₄. This is not always the case. When tyrosine is the substrate in TPH or PAH the enzymes primarily function as a BH₄ oxidase without hydroxylating tyrosine [113,114,115]. This suggests that the Fe μ-peroxy-BH₄ is not the hydroxylating species [102].

A ferryl oxo species (compound III) was proposed based on the observation that PAH was able to hydroxylate an aliphatic carbon in norleucine to ε-hydroxynorleucine [116]. Theoretical investigations show that the ferryl oxo species is a likely candidate for the hydroxylating intermediate in the AAAH [117,118]. The ferryl oxo species has been detected as an intermediate in the catalytic mechanisms of taurine/α-ketoglutarate dioxygenase [119,120,121,122] and of prolyl-4-hydroxylase [123]. In both of these enzymes the iron is coordinated in the 2 histidine-carboxylate facial triad. The ferryl oxo species is expected to be an intermediate in several mononuclear iron enzymes with facial triad coordination [124]. Currently no report has been published on the detection of the ferryl oxo species in any AAAH.

Figure 2.9 Proposed hydroxylating species of the aromatic amino acid hydroxylases. I is the peroxo-BH₄ species, II the Fe μ-peroxy-BH₄ species and III the ferryl oxo species [102].

A ferryl oxo species (compound III) was proposed based on the observation that PAH was able to hydroxylate an aliphatic carbon in norleucine to ε-hydroxynorleucine [116]. Theoretical investigations show that the ferryl oxo species is a likely candidate for the hydroxylating intermediate in the AAAH [117,118]. The ferryl oxo species has been detected as an intermediate in the catalytic mechanisms of taurine/α-ketoglutarate dioxygenase [119,120,121,122] and of prolyl-4-hydroxylase [123]. In both of these enzymes the iron is coordinated in the 2 histidine-carboxylate facial triad. The ferryl oxo species is expected to be an intermediate in several mononuclear iron enzymes with facial triad coordination [124]. Currently no report has been published on the detection of the ferryl oxo species in any AAAH.
2.9 Expression of recombinant tryptophan hydroxylases

In the AAAH the ferryl oxo species is believed to be formed from the Fe μ-peroxy-BH₄ by cleavage of the O-O bond. Whether O₂ binds to Fe(II) or to BH₄ in the initial step is uncertain. Theoretical investigations suggest that O₂ initially binds to iron and then the Fe-O-O²⁻ species attacks the C₄a of BH₄ [117,118]. An Fe-O-O species has recently been structurally characterised in the oxidative ring cleavage of 4-nitrocatechol by homoprotocatechuate 2,3-dioxygenase also containing iron coordinated by the 2 histidine-carboxylate facial triad [125].

2.8.2 Mechanism of hydroxylation

The first step in the hydroxylation of the aromatic amino acid is believed to be an electrophilic attack of the Fe(IV)=O on the aromatic C atom (see scheme 2.2) making an arenium cation intermediate [102]. This mechanism is different from that of the α-ketoglutarate dependent oxygenases, where the initial step in the hydroxylation is H atom abstraction from the substrate and subsequent OH transfer [124]. The cationic intermediate is consistent with the observation that when [5-³H]-tryptophan is hydroxylated by TPH, tritium is shifted to position 4 [126]. This is called the NIH-shift and is also observed in the hydroxylations by PAH and TH [127,128,129]. The believed electrophilic attack of the Fe(IV)=O is furthermore supported by theoretical investigations [130,131].

The generally accepted mechanism of the enzymatic reaction is summarised in scheme 2.2 [102].

The hydroxylation step of tryptophan is the rate limiting step in the enzymatic turnover by TPH [87, 103,113,132], while the oxygen activation step is believed to be the rate limiting step of TH and PAH (when BH₄ is used) [95,133,134]. This difference is believed to occur because the hydroxylation of tryptophan is slower than hydroxylation of phenylalanine and tyrosine [113].

2.9 Expression of recombinant tryptophan hydroxylases

TPH has been expressed in E.coli, Pichia pastoris, insect cells and mammalian cell cultures. A list summarising selected reports is shown in table 2.3. Not surprisingly E. coli dominates in expression of recombinant TPH, since it is well studied as an expression host and offers rapid and inexpensive production of recombinant proteins [135,136]. Unfortunately, some proteins expressed in E. coli do not fold properly and subsequently form insoluble aggregates called inclusion bodies [137].

When TPH is expressed in E. coli, insolubility and instability have been reported to be a general problem [21,138,139,140,141,142]. In a few cases these problems seem to have been overcome [143,144], but detailed explanations on how this was done is lacking.
Table 2.3 A summary of selected reports on expression of recombinant TPH variants. Abbreviations for fusion proteins are: 6 histidine tag (6His), maltose binding protein (MBP), thioredoxin (Trx), glutathione transferase (GST) and N-utilization substance A (NusA). COS7 cells are the African green monkey SV40-transfected kidney fibroblast cell line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism and isoform</th>
<th>Domains</th>
<th>Fusion protein</th>
<th>Expression host</th>
<th>Expression temp. / time</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human TPH1</td>
<td>Full length</td>
<td>6His-TPH, MBP-TPH, 6His-Trx-TPH</td>
<td>E. coli BL21 Star (DE3)</td>
<td>37°C/4 h or 27°C/18 h</td>
<td>[138]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human TPH1</td>
<td>Full length</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Pichia pastoris KM21</td>
<td>30°C/24 h</td>
<td>[138]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human TPH1</td>
<td>Full length</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>E.coli BL21(DE3)</td>
<td>Room temp./ overnight</td>
<td>[143]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human TPH1</td>
<td>Full length ct, 92-444 c, 92-425</td>
<td>MBP-TPH</td>
<td>E. coli DH5</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>[139]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human TPH1</td>
<td>ct, 91-444</td>
<td>6His-Trx-TPH</td>
<td>E.coli TOP10</td>
<td>37°C/&gt;3 h</td>
<td>[92]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human TPH1</td>
<td>c, 103-401</td>
<td>TPH-6His</td>
<td>E.coli BL21(DE3)</td>
<td>25°C/15 h</td>
<td>[64]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human and Rabbit TPH1</td>
<td>Full length</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>E.coli BL21(DE3), plysS</td>
<td>37°C/2 h</td>
<td>[140]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit TPH1</td>
<td>Full length</td>
<td>6His-TPH</td>
<td>Spodoptera frugiperda 21</td>
<td>27°C/72 h</td>
<td>[145]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit TPH1</td>
<td>c, 102-416</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>E.coli BL21 (DE)</td>
<td>20°C/7.5 h</td>
<td>[87]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat TPH1</td>
<td>Full length ct, 99-444</td>
<td>GST-TPH</td>
<td>E. coli BL21</td>
<td>30°C/2 h</td>
<td>[146]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat TPH1</td>
<td>Full length</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Human fibroblast cell line GM4429</td>
<td>37°C/48 h</td>
<td>[147]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse TPH1</td>
<td>Full length</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>E. coli MC 1061</td>
<td>Not rep. /15 h</td>
<td>[148]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schistosoma mansoni</td>
<td>Full length</td>
<td>6His-TPH</td>
<td>E.coli BL21(DE3), plysS</td>
<td>30°C/2.5 h</td>
<td>[149]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human TPH2</td>
<td>Full length</td>
<td>6His-TPH, Trx-6His-TPH, 6His-GST-TPH, 6His-MBP-TPH, NusA-6His-TPH</td>
<td>E.coli BL21(DE3), plysS</td>
<td>27°C/6 h</td>
<td>[141]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human TPH2</td>
<td>ct, 151-490 c, 151-466</td>
<td>6His-TPH</td>
<td>E. coli BL21-CodonPlus(DE3)-RIL</td>
<td>15°C/45 h</td>
<td>[21]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human TPH2</td>
<td>Full length 45-490 1-473</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>COS7 cells</td>
<td>37°C/48 h</td>
<td>[150]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse TPH2</td>
<td>Full length</td>
<td>GST-TPH</td>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>Probably 30°C/2 h</td>
<td>[144]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Truncated versions of TPH have been expressed in *E. coli* more successfully, yielding protein suitable for characterisation. These truncated versions contain either the catalytic domain alone or the catalytic-tetramerisation domains [64,87,92].

If expression of a protein in *E. coli* fails, expression in eukaryotic cell cultures is sometimes tried [151,152]. TPH has been expressed in yeast [138], insect cells [145] and mammalian cell cultures [147,150]. The results in these reports do not indicate that eukaryotic expression of TPH is superior to expression in *E. coli*.
In summary none of the expression reports listed in table 2.3 is superior to the others, so no method can be singled out as the one to use.

2.10 Purification of tryptophan hydroxylases

Several different strategies have been applied in the purification of recombinant TPH and TPH from natural sources. Generally these can be divided into three groups, one using hydroxyapatite chromatography in combination with other methods, another using affinity chromatography with immobilised DMFPH, and a third method using the properties of fusion proteins or tags for affinity chromatography.

A combination of (NH₄)₂SO₄ fractionation and hydroxyapatite chromatography have been used by several groups [87,153,154], most successfully by Moran et al. purifying the catalytic domain of rabbit TPH [87]. This procedure consists of an initial anion exchange on a Q Sepharose column, followed by (NH₄)₂SO₄ precipitation. The redisolved pellet was then applied to a hydroxyapatite column and the fractions containing TPH was concentrated through another (NH₄)₂SO₄ fractionation. From 1 L of cell culture this procedure gave 10 mg TPH with a specific activity of 0.6 μmol/min/mg [87].

The use of DMFPH as an adsorbent was initially reported in the purification of PAH [155] and was later applied to TPH [34,36,37,143,156,157,158]. The report by Nakata and Fujisawa is most noteworthy of these, since TPH was highly purified in one step only, with a 48% yield and a specific activity of 5.28 μmol/min/mg [36]. The elution of TPH from a DMFPH column was in most cases done with a NaHCO₃/NaOH buffer pH 10.8, while Nakata and Fujisawa used a Tris/acetate buffer pH 7.6 containing 50% ethylene glycol [36]. Additionally Cash has reported that TPH can be eluted by 5 mM tryptophan in a 50 mM glycine buffer pH 8.0 [157].

Most of the more recent reports on purification of TPH have used immobilised metal affinity chromatography (IMAC) [21,64,92,138,141] or affinity chromatography using either glutathione agarose as an adsorbent for glutathione S-transferase (GST) [144,146] or an amylose resin as the adsorbent for the maltose binding protein (MBP) [138,139,141]. Attempts to cleave the fusion protein have proven difficult in several cases leading to unstable TPH and incomplete cleaving [21,138,139,141]. The C-terminally His-tagged chTPH1 was purified using IMAC (twice) and anion exchange chromatography and subsequently crystallised with the His-tag. The His-tag and the C-terminal end of chTPH1 were not visible in the X-ray crystal structure [64].

2.11 Regulation of tryptophan hydroxylases

The regulation of TPH1 and TPH2 is not well understood [18]. TH and PAH are activated by phosphorylation of serines in the regulatory domain [18]. PAH is furthermore allosterically activated by binding of phenylalanine in the regulatory domain which induces a conformational change [159,160]. This activating conformational change in PAH can also be induced by phospholips such as lysolechitin and by sulfhydryl modifications [161,162,163]. The extent of the conformational change has not been determined, but is likely to involve movement of the N-terminal end which blocks the entrance to the active site (see figure 2.7) [74,164]. TH is, in addition to regulation by phosphorylation, feedback inhibited by the catecholamines dopamine, norepinephrine and epinephrine [165].

The differences in the regulatory domains of TPH1 and TPH2 may allow for differentiated regulations, but this still has to be proven [48]. Phosphorylation is
believed to be important in the regulation of both isoforms [48]. TPH1 has been reported to be phosphorylated at Ser58 by protein kinase A [141,166]. TPH2 is also phosphorylated by protein kinase A [141,167] and by calmodulin-dependent phosphorylation [168,169]. Phosphorylated TPH and TH have been reported to interact with 14-3-3 protein [170,171]. The 14-3-3 protein is believed to bind to the regulatory domain of TPH and TH increasing the enzyme activity and prevent dephosphorylation [145,172]. In humans 7 isoforms exist of the 14-3-3 protein. All isoforms are acidic dimeric proteins which have been found to interact with more than 100 different proteins with various functions [173,174]. It has been hypothesised that the 14-3-3 protein binding has a function in stabilising the phosphorylated TPH [145]. This is further supported by reports showing that phosphorylated TPH is degraded faster in the cells than nonphosphorylated TPH [175]. The degradation of TPH in rat basophilic leukaemia cells (RBL2H3) and in mouse mastocytoma cells has been reported to be rapid with half-life times of 11-15 min in RBL2H3 cells and 40-60 min in the mastocytoma cells [176,177]. The rapid turnover of TPH also indicates that regulation at the transcriptional level is important for the immediate TPH activity [175,178].

2.12 Serotonin

Serotonin is a hormone and a neurotransmitter [179,180]. Serotonin functions as a neurotransmitter in the serotonergic neurons of the brain and gut [7]. In the rest of the body serotonin is involved in a wide range of physiological functions such as: mediating liver regeneration [180], immune system [181], peristaltic function of the gut [182], cardiac function [183], cardiovascular regulation, body temperature regulation and appetite [7]. In the pineal gland serotonin serves as a precursor for melatonin which is a hormone involved in circadian rhythm control [3]. Arylalkylamine N-acetyltransferase catalyses the rate-limiting step in the biosynthesis of melatonin [3,184].

2.12.1 Disorders related to serotonin

Serotonin has been implicated in a wide range of disorders [179]. In the peripheral part of the body serotonin is believed to play a role in ulcerative colitis and in irritable bowel syndrome [43]. Dysfunction of the central serotonergic system is found in psychiatric disorders like obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), depression, anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), anorexia nervosa and schizophrenia [7,185]. Behaviours such as substance abuse, gambling, aggression and suicide attempts may also have been associated with altered serotonin function [7]. Furthermore, dysfunction of the central serotonergic system is also believed to be implicated in sudden infant death syndrome [186]. Neuropsychiatric disorders like those mentioned above are very complex diseases. These may be caused by gene polymorphisms influencing a multitude of biochemical pathways. Environmental influences further add to this complexity. In the case of depression it has been hypothesised that major depression is caused by a deficiency of available serotonin in the brain [187]. Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRI) are commonly used in the treatment of depression, OCD and anxiety disorders [179]. This medicine increases the serotonin concentration in the synapse by inhibiting the serotonin transporter [188]. Since TPH is the rate limiting step in the biosynthesis of serotonin many studies have been performed on the possible correlations between genetic variation in the TPH
genes and the occurrence of some of the above mentioned disorders [189]. Correlation between the TPH1 and suicide attempts have been reported, but the two polymorphisms are found on introns and their effect is not understood [190]. Even though TPH1 is not expressed in the developed brain evidence suggests that TPH1 has a function in the late developmental stage of the brain [191]. Serotonin synthesis is important during the development of the brain and TPH1 may therefore still have a role in psychiatric disorders [192]. Correlations have been reported between the TPH2 gene and OCD [193], ADHD [185,194] and depression [195,196]. Zhang et al. reported a single nucleotide polymorphism correlated with depression, which results in a mutation in TPH2 of Arg441 to a histidine [196]. Zhang et al. have also reported a single nucleotide polymorphism, not necessarily correlated to depression, which causes a mutation of Pro449 to an arginine [42]. These two mutations are believed to decrease stability or activity of the mouse TPH2 and hTPH2 [144,196,197].

2.13 The perspectives of tryptophan hydroxylase research

TPH is centrally positioned in the regulation of serotonin synthesis. Serotonin is involved in a wide range of important physiological and neurobiological functions. A full understanding of the biochemistry of TPH1 and TPH2 is a necessary foundation in understanding the complex functions of serotonin. Knowledge about the three-dimensional structure of the full-length enzymes and their regulatory mechanisms may also lead to the identification of compounds that modulate the activity of TPH. The differences in the regulatory domains of TPH1 and TPH2 may also allow isoform specific modulation of activity.
CHAPTER THREE

3 Sequence analysis and expression of different TPH constructs

This chapter starts with an introduction to selected protein sequence analysis tools which are later applied to the sequences of gTPH1 and hTPH2. During this project I have tested 17 different constructs of TPH in order to obtain soluble TPH that can be purified. These constructs and the fusion proteins used will be presented. This is followed by experimental, result and discussion sections for these constructs.

3.1 Theoretical methods for predicting protein properties

Many proteonomics tools are available for predicting the properties of proteins based upon their amino acid sequences. Some of these predict for example glycosylation sites, phosphorylation sites or helical content of the protein. Predictions can be useful but one should not blindly trust these predictions, since proteins are complicated molecules making it difficult to predict anything for sure. Therefore, predictions should always be treated with some scepticism. I will present some prediction tools, which I have used to analyse the TPH sequences.

3.1.1 Protein instability index

The protein instability index was developed by Guruprasad et al. [198] and is implemented in the ProtParam tool of the ExPASy proteonomics server [53]. The instability index predicts the in vivo stability of a protein from its primary sequence. In a statistical analysis of 12 unstable and 32 stable proteins Guruprasad et al. found that certain dipeptide sequences were more frequent in the unstable proteins than in the stable proteins. For each possible dipeptide they calculated a dipeptide instability weight value. When a protein sequence is analysed all the dipeptide instability weight values are calculated and from these values an instability index for the protein is calculated. A protein is predicted to be stable when the instability index is below 40.

3.1.2 Solubility of protein expressed in Escherichia coli

A model for predicting the solubility of proteins expressed in E. coli was developed by Wilkinson and Harrison [199]. This model was later modified, since it was realised that only two of the original five parameters were critical in predicting soluble versus insoluble protein expression in E. coli [200]. A canonical variable (cv) is calculated from the two critical parameters as shown in equation 3.1.
3 Sequence analysis and expression of different TPH variants

\[ \text{cv} = 15.43 \left( \frac{N + G + P + S}{n} \right) - 29.56 \left( \frac{(R + K) - (D + E)}{n} - 0.03 \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.1)

N, G, P, S, R, K, D and E represent the number of the respective amino acids in the protein and \( n \) is the total number of residues in the protein. When \( \text{cv} < 1.71 \) the protein is predicted to be soluble. This means that a protein is more likely to be expressed in a soluble form if it is highly charged, preferably negatively charged. The fewer of the turn forming residues asparagine, glycine, proline the more likely is soluble expression. For the probability calculation based on the cv see Davis et al. [200]. The probability can be calculated on www.biotech.ou.edu [201].

3.1.3 Prediction of intrinsic disorder in proteins

Some proteins or regions of some proteins exist naturally in a disordered state [202]. This is also called intrinsic disorder. If a protein contains disordered regions it might lead to problems with recombinant expression, protein purification and crystallisation [203]. It is sometimes necessary to truncate a multi-domain protein in order to obtain a domain suitable for crystallographic characterisation. Being able to predict disordered regions can be useful when deciding on where in the amino acid sequence to make such truncations [203].

Several computer programs have been developed to predict intrinsic disorder of a protein from its primary sequence. I will briefly introduce the 8 programs used later and which criteria they use for detection.

Disopred uses a support vector machine which is trained on proteins with disordered regions found in the PDB [204]. FoldIndex uses an algorithm based on average residue hydrophobicity and net charge of the protein [205, 206]. FoldUnfold calculates the expected average number of close residue contacts computed from the amino acid sequence [207]. Globplot calculates a tendency for disorder based on the propensity for a given amino acid to be in a random coil or in an ordered secondary structure [208]. IUPred makes an estimate on the potential of the amino acids to form stabilising inter-residue interactions [209]. PONDR VL3 uses a neural network trained on a data set consisting mostly of proteins from the PDB [210]. Prelink calculates a probability of a given sequence fragment of being in a structured or unstructured region based on known amino acid distributions in structured and unstructured regions. Furthermore, this is combined with the distance of a given region to the nearest hydrophobic cluster [211]. RONN uses a neural network trained on the amino acid sequences which were not visible in the electron density maps obtained by X-ray crystallography [212]. Links to all these programs can be found on www.disprot.org [213].

The amino acid sequences of \( g \)TPH1 and \( h \)TPH2 have been tested using these 8 programs and the predicted disordered regions are shown in figure 3.1.

\( g \)TPH1 is generally predicted to be a structured protein with possible dynamic turns, since no region is predicted disordered by all programs. The N-terminal end is identified by 6 programs as disordered and this may be similar to PAH where the first 19 residues of the N-terminal are not visible in the crystal structure [74].

\( h \)TPH2 a region in the regulatory domain is predicted disordered by all programs with a consensus from amino acid 42-55. Little is known about the regulatory domain of \( h \)TPH2 but it might very well be that it contains a region with no structure. This region could also extend over the active site opening or be important in amino acid
3.1 Theoretical methods for predicting protein properties

binding or enzyme regulator binding for example of the 14-3-3 proteins (see section 2.11)[214].

Figure 3.1 The predicted disordered regions of gTPH1 (top) and hTPH2 (bottom) are shown by the coloured bars. The prediction programs used are listed to the right of the prediction. The domains of gTPH1 and hTPH2 are shown as the blue-green-red bar just above the amino acid numbers. Blue is the regulatory domain, green is the catalytic domain and red is the tetramersiation domain.

3.1.4 Similarities of the regulatory domains of TPH with other proteins

BLAST search for protein sequences that are homologues to the regulatory domain of hTPH2 (rhTPH2) was performed [215]. Different TPH variants obviously appear followed by PAH variants. Following PAH, sequences of the bifunctional enzyme chorismate mutase - prephenate dehydratase, also called the P-protein, from different bacteria appears. The enzyme from the hyperthermophilic bacteria *Aquifex aeolicus* (*A. aeolicus*) shows the highest identity with 25 out of 60 amino acids being identical to rhTPH2. The P-protein consists of three domains: a chorismate mutase domain (N-
Sequence analysis and expression of different TPH variants

terminal), a prephenate dehydratase domain (middle) and a regulatory domain (C-
terminal). The chorismate mutase catalyses the conversion of chorismate to
prephenate, which is the first committed step in the biosynthesis of phenylalanine and
tyrosine [216]. Prephenate is then decarboxylated and dehydrated to phenylpyruvate
by the prephenate dehydratase domain [217]. These reactions are allosterically
controlled by feedback inhibition by phenylalanine, which binds to the C-terminal
regulatory domain [218]. It is this C-terminal domain of the P-protein which is
homologues to residues 59-146 in hTPH2 and also to the corresponding sequence of
gTPH1. A sequence alignment of the regulatory domains of gTPH1 and hTPH2 with
the C-terminal domain of the A. aeolicus P-protein is shown in figure 3.2. Through a
mutational study on the P-protein from E. coli the phenylalanine binding sequence was
identified to be GALV and ESRP [218]. The equivalent sequences (GGLV/GALY,
ESRK) are coloured blue in figure 3.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gTPH1 (P70080)</th>
<th>hTPH2 (Q8IWU9)</th>
<th>P-protein A. aeolicus (O67085)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GALV</td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIEDNKENK-----DHAPEGRCAALSSLLNNLTVKLQIE 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHQLLGSSSTNPRTSKDKGKGGSKREAKKSSKAVNLQIE 86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td></td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YTYHELARLNIQQGDPFRFLVIARKDLPGVQGretryylkyvanlyyk 300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHVLYLNLLENRRNSEEFEIVGCDSNPSEQ--LNEIFQLESHVSIVSMNTEHFNVQED 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRVVGFHLEKERRRSSEAVEICGCCEGKTE--FNELIQIPLPATTITVLMPPENIWEED 146</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGINLTKKINGKRRKLLIGKEHKEKSEVEREKALKEKETQFLKVLGSYPKALLQIE 362</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3.2 Sequence alignment of the regulatory domain of gTPH1, regulatory domain of
hTPH2, and the P-protein from A. aeolicus. For the sequences shown the identities of the P-
protein with gTPH1 and hTPH2 are 23% and 24%, respectively. The primary accession numbers
in the ExPASy database are shown in parenthesis. Residues with green background are
conserved in all three enzymes. Residues with yellow background are conserved between one
of the TPHs and P-protein. “:” means that conserved substitutions have been observed within
the groups (AVFPMILW), (DE), (RK), (STYHCNGQ). “.” means that semi-conserved
substitutions are observed. The proposed phenylalanine binding sequences are shown in blue.
Thr59 in hTPH2 is shown in red. The alignment was done with ClustalW [54].

Domains that are homologues to the regulatory domain of TPH and C-terminal
domain of the P-protein are observed in many different enzymes [219,220,221]. This
domain type is named the ACT domain after aspartokinase, chorismate mutase and
TyrA (prephenate dehydrogenase) [219]. It has been shown that the ACT domains of
many enzymes are responsible for allosteric regulation of the enzymes upon binding of
an amino acid, for example phenylalanine in the P-protein and serine in D-3-
phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase [220]. Therefore, speculations have been that the
observed stimulating effect of phenylalanine on PAH is due to the binding in the
regulatory domain [162]. For TPH very little is known about the function of the
regulatory domain. However, tryptophan is likely to have the same function as
phenylalanine in PAH [220].
3.2 Fusion proteins

Expression of recombinant protein fused to a tag or another protein is widely used to obtain soluble protein expressed in *E. coli* [222]. The most widely fusion proteins are the *E. coli* maltose binding protein (MBP), *E. coli* N-utilization substance A (NusA) [200], *E. coli* thioredoxin (Trx) and *Schistosoma japonicum* glutathione-S-transferase (GST)[222]. Other interesting fusion proteins or peptide tags are ubiquitin [223], small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) [224] and solubility-enhancement tag (SET) [225].

Ubiquitin and SET will be further described since these have been used as fusion proteins/tags in this project. Expression of TPH fused to MBP, NusA, Trx, and GST respectively, have been tried by others with non-satisfactory results [138,141]. These fusion proteins have therefore not been tested in this project.

3.2.1 Ubiquitin as a fusion protein

Ubiquitin is a 76 amino acid protein found in eukaryotic cells where it functions in the degradation pathway of proteins [226]. Ubiquitin is highly resistant to proteolytic degradation and has a long half-life when expressed in *E. coli* [227]. Ubiquitin is used as a fusion protein for expression in *E. coli* where the ubiquitin fusion gives increased expression and solubility of the target protein [223,228]. An ubiquitin specific protease is often co-expressed with the fusion protein. This protease cleaves the fusion protein at the C-terminal end of ubiquitin [229,230]. The ubiquitin fusion protein/ubiquitin specific protease system has with success been used extensively in the Bioinorganic Chemistry Group at DTU [231].

3.2.2 The solubility-enhancement tag

Fusion proteins are used extensively in recombinant protein expression to increase expression and solubility of the target protein. The solubility-enhancement tag (SET) is small (43 amino acids) compared to fusion proteins like GST and MBP and has been reported to improve the solubility and stability of fusion products significantly [232]. SETs with different charges have been developed [225] and are available from Stratagene [233]. It is suggested that the negatively charged peptide extensions indirectly promote folding by increasing the electrostatic repulsion between nascent protein chains. This repulsion might provide more time for the protein to fold in a correct and stable conformation [225].

3.3 Constructs of TPH expressed in *Escherichia coli*

Several expression constructs for different variants of *gTPH1* and *hTPH2* have been made. A list with composition of constructs, molecular weight, pl and abbreviation is shown in figure 3.3. An introduction to the variants *xhTPH2* and *ychTPH2* and results of these variants will be presented separately in section 3.5.3.

3.4 Experimental

The cloning and preparation of expression strains were done by laboratory technicians or other students in the Bioinorganic Research Group. All constructs were expressed in *E. coli* BL21(DE3) cells. In some cases the expression and solubility tests were done by other students in the group. The gene for chicken (*Gallus gallus*) TPH1 were donated by Prof. J. S. Takahashi, Northwestern University, USA [50].
3 Sequence analysis and expression of different TPH variants

**Chicken TPH1**

- Fusion protein of ubiquitin and chicken (Gallus gallus) tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 1, amino acids 1-445, 59.7 kDa, pI 6.4
- Fusion protein of ubiquitin with regulatory and catalytic domains of chicken (Gallus gallus) tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 1, amino acids 1-414, 56.3 kDa, pI 6.4
- Chicken (Gallus gallus) tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 1, amino acids 1-445, 51.1 kDa, pI 6.3
- Regulatory and catalytic domain of chicken (Gallus gallus) tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 1, amino acids 1-414, 47.7 kDa, pI 6.4
- Catalytic domain of chicken (Gallus gallus) tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 1, amino acids 1-414, 36.1 kDa, pI 6.5

**Human TPH2**

- Fusion protein of ubiquitin and human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, amino acids 1-490, 64.6 kDa, pI 6.1
- Fusion protein of ubiquitin with regulatory and catalytic domains of human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, amino acids 1-459, 61.1 kDa, pI 6.2
- Fusion protein of solubility-enhancement tag 3 and human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, amino acids 1-490, 61.0 kDa, pI 5.2
- Fusion protein of solubility-enhancement tag 3 with regulatory and catalytic domains of human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, amino acids 1-459, 57.5 kDa, pI 5.2
- Full length human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, amino acids 1-490, 56.1 kDa, pI 6.0
3.4 Experimental

Regulatory and catalytic domains of human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, Amino acids 1-459, 52.6 kDa, pI 6.1
rchTPH2

Catalytic and tetramerisation domains of human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, amino acids 146-490, 39.6 kDa, pI 5.5
tchTPH2

Catalytic domain of human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, Amino acids 146-459, 36.2 kDa, pI 5.6
chTPH2

Core of catalytic domain of human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, Amino acids 146-451, 35.3 kDa, pI 5.7
xchTPH2

Core of catalytic domain of human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, Amino acids 146-439, 33.8 kDa, pI 5.6
ychTPH2

Fusion protein of ubiquitin with regulatory domain of human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, amino acids 1-145, 25.1 kDa, pI 8.5
urhTPH2

Regulatory domain of human tryptophan hydroxylase isoform 2, Amino acids 1-145, 16.4 kDa, pI 8.9
rTPH2

Figure 3.3 Schematic representation of constructs of TPH which have been produced in this project. For each variant the number of amino acids is listed together with the molecular weight and theoretical pI. To the right for each construct is the abbreviation for each variant. The regulatory domain is shown in blue, the catalytic domain in green and the tetramerisation domain in red. Fusion proteins are shown in maroon for ubiquitin and orange for the solubility-enhancement tag. The molecular weight and pI were calculated from the sequences using the ProtParam tool on ExPASy [53,234].

The gene for ubiquitin and the plasmid containing the ubiquitin-specific protease were donated by Prof. C. E. Cameron, Pennsylvania State University, USA [230]. An E. coli codon optimised version of the human TPH2 gene (gi:27497158) was obtained from Genscript, USA.

The following experimental procedures comply with general protocols used in the Bioinorganic Research Group, but small variations have in some cases been tested.
Luria Bertani (LB) media and all chemicals used were analytical grade obtained from Sigma-Aldrich. All solutions were prepared using 18.2 MΩ cm water from a Milli-Q synthesis A10 Q-Gard system (Millipore).

### 3.4.1 Expression of TPH variants

From a frozen stock the *E. coli* BL21(DE3) strain containing the TPH expression plasmids was plated on a Luria Bertani (LB) agar plate containing 30 μg/mL kanamycin sulphate (30 Kan) and 20 μg/mL chloramphenicol (20 Cam). 30 Kan was used to select for cells harbouring the TPH plasmids and 20 Cam was used to select for cells harbouring the ubiquitin-specific protease plasmid. The plate was incubated overnight at 37°C. A single colony was used to inoculate 50 mL LB 30 Kan/20 Cam media and incubated at 37°C in a 250 mL shake flask at 250 rpm. This pre-culture was incubated for approximately 4 hours until an optical density at 600 nm (OD 600) of 0.6-1.0 was reached. The cells were then sedimented by centrifugation at 4°C and 1800 × g for 10 min. The cells were resuspended in 50 mL fresh LB 30 Kan/20 Cam media. 6.5 mL cell resuspension was used to inoculate 650 mL LB 30 Kan/20 Cam media in a 2 L triple baffled shake flask. The culture was incubated at 30°C and 250 rpm for approximately 5 hours. When an OD 600 of 0.4 - 0.6 was attained the TPH expression was induced by adding isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) to a final concentration of 0.1 mM. After incubation at 30°C and 250 rpm for 4 hours the cells were harvested by centrifugation at 4°C, 3000 × g for 15 min. The cells from 650 mL were resuspended in 25 mL 4°C 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 8.2 and transferred to 50 mL polypropylene tubes. The cells were again centrifuged at 4°C, 3000 × g for 15 min. The supernatant was discarded and the cells stored at -80°C until further use.

For some variants expression was also tested at 10°C or 20°C. The same procedure as just described was used, except that the time of expression was extended.

### 3.4.2 Solubility test for the TPH variants

Cells from 650 mL culture containing the TPH variant were resuspended in 40 mL 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 8.2. The cells were lysed on ice by sonication for 3 × 30 s using a Satorius Labsonic P at 80% amplitude. The cell extract was centrifuged (Eppendorf 5810R) at 4°C and 18000 × g for 20 min. The supernatant was collected. Samples for sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) analysis were taken from the raw extract from the cells, the supernatant and from resuspended pellet. Addition of glycerol, sucrose and/or tryptophan to the lysis buffer was tested for some of the TPH variants. For *xchTPH2* and *ychTPH2* cells were lysed in 20 mM Bis Tris Propane/HCl 5% glycerol, pH 7.2.

If the SDS-PAGE analysis showed TPH in the supernatant an initial purification test was done as described in the following. The supernatant was diluted with cold water to a conductivity below 1 mS/cm. The supernatant was then loaded onto a Q Sepharose Fast Flow 16/10 column equilibrated with 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 8.2 and the flow-through was collected. The column was washed with 1.5 column volume (CV) 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 8.2. A linear gradient 0-100% 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 0.8 M (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 8.2 over 5 CV was applied to the column. Samples for SDS-PAGE analysis were taken from the flow through and the collected fractions.

In a few cases 0.45 μm filtered (GHP Acrodisc GF syringe filters from Pall) flow-through from the anion exchange was applied on a Superdex 200 26/60 prep grade column equilibrated in 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 200 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 8.2.
Cation exchange was tested for some of the variants that did not bind to the anion exchange. In those cases the procedure was similar to that of the anion exchange described above, except that the cells were lysed in 20 mM MES/NaOH pH 6.0 and the supernatant was filtered through a 0.45 μm filter before applied to a Source 30 S 16/10 column. The buffers used in the cation exchange were 20 mM MES/NaOH pH 6.0 and 20 mM MES/NaOH 0.4 M (NH₄)₂SO₄ pH 6.0.

TPH enzyme activity was done by monitoring the formation of 5-hydroxytryptophan by fluorescence spectrophotometry essentially as described by Moran et al. [235]. A detailed description of the TPH activity assay is presented in section 6.1.

### 3.4.3 SDS-PAGE analysis

SDS-PAGE was done using either 7.5% or 12% Tris-HCl precast gels from Bio-Rad. Unstained SDS-PAGE low range standard was from Bio-Rad. The SDS-PAGE experiments were carried out as recommended by Bio-Rad and protein was stained using Coomassie Blue G-250.

### 3.5 Results and discussion of expression and solubility tests of TPH variants

All constructs were expressed in *E. coli*. The SDS-PAGEs will only be shown for selected variants. The solubility of the TPH variants will be described using three terms: soluble, partly soluble and insoluble protein. These terms are defined in the following. Soluble protein is detected in the supernatant, and can be purified. Partly soluble protein is found in the supernatant and in the flow-through from the anion exchange column. The insoluble protein is only found in the pellet.

Table 3.1 The expressed variants of TPH with instability index, probability of solubility and the actual solubility detected from expression in *E. coli* at 30°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protein</th>
<th>Theoretical Instability index*</th>
<th>Experimental Probability of solubility</th>
<th>Solubility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cgTPH1</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>Soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ctTPH2</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>Soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chTPH2</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>Soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucgTPH1</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>Partly soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gTPH1</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>Partly soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urcgTPH1</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>Partly soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rcgTPH1</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>Partly soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET3-rchTPH2</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>Partly soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulTPH2</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET3-lTPH2</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lTPH2</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urclTPH2</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rchTPH2</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xchTPH2</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ychTPH2</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urlTPH2</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rrlTPH2</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* instability index < 40 is considered stable
The results of the solubility tests are summarised in table 3.1 with the calculated instability index and probability of solubility for each variant. The three variants cgTPH1, chTPH2 and ct/TPH2 were found in a soluble form and the expression and purification of these variants are presented in chapter 4.

All the constructs of gTPH1 containing the regulatory domain were to some extent found in the partly soluble form which could be filtered through a 0.45 μm filter. The partly soluble gTPH1 variants did not interact with either Q Sepharose FF or Source 30 S media and were therefore found in the flow-through from the columns. Partly soluble gTPH1 variants eluted early in the gel filtration, equivalent to proteins with a mass of approximately 1000 kDa. Glycerol, sucrose, tryptophan and dithiothreitol were tested in the lysis buffer, but none of the tested additives yielded gTPH1 that could be purified. Lowering the expression temperature to 10°C seemed to yield small amounts of gTPH1 variants that might bind to an anion exchange column, but the amount was so small that it was not a viable method. The partly soluble gTPH1 generally showed enzyme activity.

The SET3-rc/TPH2 was found in a partly soluble form and in the pellet. The partly soluble SET3-rc/TPH2 showed enzyme activity. The remaining variants of hTPH2 were found only in the pellet as the insoluble form.

The hTPH2 variant was expressed as a fusion protein to ubiquitin with the co-expression of the ubiquitin specific protease. The cleavage of the fusion protein was incomplete and a 1:1 mixture of uhTPH2 and hTPH2 was observed. When the expression temperature was lowered to 10°C the cleavage of ubiquitin-hTPH2 was increased to almost 100%. The lowered expression temperature also resulted in hTPH2 being present in the partly soluble form and not only in the insoluble form.

### 3.5.1 The partly soluble variants of gTPH1

The partly soluble gTPH1 variants are believed to be small aggregates of variable sizes, small enough to be filtered through a 0.45 μm filter. These aggregates do not bind to ion exchange media. The reason for this may be that either the aggregates have no effective charge or the aggregates are larger than the exclusion limit of the ion exchange media and will therefore not have the possibility of binding.

Since gTPH1 variants without the tetramerisation domain did not change the solubility properties compared to full length, it is very likely that the regulatory domain is responsible for the formation of some soluble aggregates. Since the partly soluble gTPH1 generally shows enzyme activity the catalytic domain must be correctly folded, while the regulatory domain may be in an improper conformation or disordered. Such a regulatory domain could be responsible for unspecific interactions with other regulatory domains causing aggregation. Partly soluble aggregates have been reported for proteins fused to MBP [236,237,238] and proteins fused to the SET tag [225].

### 3.5.2 The insoluble variants of hTPH2

Expression at 30°C of hTPH2 variants containing the regulatory domain yielded only protein in the insoluble form, commonly called inclusion bodies [239]. The cleavage of ubiquitin-hTPH2 was increased to almost 100% when the expression temperature was lowered to 10°C. This can be explained by a lower expression rate of uhTPH2 yielding a lower concentration of over-expressed protein in the cells. This might increase the time where uhTPH2 is soluble in the cells. It is likely that only soluble uhTPH2 is the substrate for the ubiquitin specific protease, since proteins in the inclusion body state
are generally known to be inert to protease degradation [240]. The lower rate of expression of \( u^h \)TPH2 may also allow \( h^h \)TPH2 longer time to fold correctly which may explain the \( h^h \)TPH2 found in the partly soluble form when expressed at 10˚C. Inclusion bodies can be isolated from the cell pellet and solubilised in strong denaturants and in some cases subsequently refolded upon removal of the denaturant [240]. This was also tried with \( h^h \)TPH2 inclusion bodies, but primarily \( u^h \)TPH2 was used since large amounts of homogeneous inclusion bodies could be isolated of this variant. Additionally, the ubiquitin might be beneficial in the folding process of the protein. Many different kinds of refolding experiments were carried out but none yielded a satisfactory product. The refolding experiments will not be further described. Since the \( ch^h \)TPH2 and \( ct^h \)TPH2 can be expressed in a soluble form and can be purified, it is likely that the regulatory domain is responsible for the insolubility of \( h^h \)TPH2 when expressed in \textit{E. coli}. The same observations have recently been published by Carkaci-Salli \textit{et al.} [22].

The partly soluble forms of \( g^h \)TPH1 can be interpreted as an intermediate between the insoluble inclusion bodies and a soluble monodisperse form. If this is the case, one will think of \( g^h \)TPH1 as being slightly more soluble than \( h^h \)TPH2. This is if the term solubility is thought of as the propensity of the protein to be produced in a correctly folded conformation in \textit{E. coli}. McKinney \textit{et al.} have reported that \( h^h \)TPH2 is more soluble than \( h^h \)TPH1, both of which were expressed as fusion proteins to MBP [141]. The criterion for solubility is not defined and no documentation for the differences in solubility is presented [141]. It might therefore be difficult to compare the observation of McKinney \textit{et al.} with those observed in this project.

The main difference between \( rg^h \)TPH1 and \( rh^h \)TPH2 is that \( rh^h \)TPH2 is elongated in the N-terminal by 46 residues. It is seen in figure 3.2 that from Thr59 in \( rh^h \)TPH2 numbering the three sequences are highly homologous indicating a similar structured domain. Since intrinsic disorder is predicted for the amino acids 42-55 in \( rh^h \)TPH2, a new variant of \( h^h \)TPH2 containing amino acids 59-490 might form a structured protein that could be purified. The instability index and chance of solubility in \textit{E. coli} for such a protein are 51.7 and 55.9%, respectively, where the chance of solubility is much better than the predictions for the full length enzyme. Such a variant will probably not give information about the regulatory mechanism, but will give information on inter-domain structure and possible amino acid binding in the regulatory domain of which very little is known.

Expression of human intracellular multi-domain proteins in \textit{E. coli} is known to be difficult and some estimates suggest that at the time being as little as 20% of human proteins can be expressed in \textit{E. coli} in a soluble form [241,242,243]. Expression in eukaryotic cell cultures is more difficult and time consuming but eukaryotic cells contain the cellular machinery (i.e. folding chaperones and post translational modification enzymes)[244], which might be necessary to obtain soluble \( h^h \)TPH2.

### 3.5.3 Truncating the C-terminal of the \( ch^h \)TPH2

The expression construct of the crystallised \( ch^h \)TPH1 (PDB entry 1MLW) contains amino acids equivalent to 148-448 in \( h^h \)TPH2 and is followed by a 6His-tag [64]. The last amino acid with visible electron density for this crystal structure is equivalent to Ile439 in \( h^h \)TPH2 indicating that the residues 440-448 and the His-tag are disordered [64]. \( ch^h \)TPH2 was the initial variant made of the catalytic domain in this project. \( ch^h \)TPH2 contain residues 146-459 and therefore contains 11 residues more in the C-terminal compared
3 Sequence analysis and expression of different TPH variants

to the crystallised chTPH1 variant. Later I suspected that the C-terminal end of chTPH2 was floppy and could prevent crystal formation. Subsequently two new versions of the catalytic domain of hTPH2 were made, namely xchTPH2 (146-439) and ychTPH2 (146-451). The extents of the ychTPH2, xchTPH2 and chTPH2 are indicated in the structure of the catalytic domain of PAH [69] in figure 3.4 and are seen in the sequence alignment of the C-terminals of: visible residues of chTPH1, ychTPH2, xchTPH2 and chTPH2 and human PAH in figure 3.5. The structure of the catalytic domain of PAH contains the $\beta$-sheet (coloured magenta) which links the catalytic domain and the tetramerisation domain in the PAH [80] and TH [68] (see figure 2.6).

Figure 3.4 The structure of the catalytic domain of human PAH (PDB entry 1PAH) [69]. The crystal structures of the catalytic domains of human TPH1 (PDB entry 1MLW) and PAH are very similar except that the C-terminal $\beta$-sheet shown in magenta, is not present in the 1MLW structure. The chTPH2 expressed in this project has the same length as the catalytic domain of PAH shown here. The figure was made using Pymol [72].

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1MLW</td>
<td>387 REFTKI 393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ychTPH2</td>
<td>433 RDFAKSI 439</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xchTPH2</td>
<td>433 RDFAKSITRPSVYPNYPY 451</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chTPH2</td>
<td>433 RDFAKSITRPSVYPNYPYQSIEILKD 459</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hPAH</td>
<td>400 RNFAATIFPSVRYDPYQRQIEVLNTQQKLILADSINSEIGILCSALQIK 452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. struc.</td>
<td>HHHHHHHccccSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSScccHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domains</td>
<td></td>
<td>catalytic domain---------------tetramerisation domain---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3.5 Sequence alignment the C-terminals of the chTPH1 visible in the 1MLW structure [64], ychTPH2, xchTPH2, chTPH2 and human PAH. The secondary structure of PAH is shown as determined in the structure of tetrameric PAH (PDB entry 2PAH) [80] H is $\alpha$-helices, S is $\beta$-sheets and c is coil. The domain size as used in figure 3.3 is listed in bottom line.
3.5.3.1 Results of truncating the C-terminal of chTPH2

Both xchTPH2 and ychTPH2 were expressed in an insoluble form as shown by the SDS-PAGEs in figure 3.6. No enzyme activity could be measured of any fractions of the ychTPH2.

![SDS-PAGE of ychTPH2 and xchTPH2](image)

Figure 3.6 SDS-PAGE of ychTPH2 and xchTPH2. R is raw extracts of the cells, S is the soluble fraction, P is resuspended pellet. The molecular weight standard is shown in the lanes towards the middle. The cells were lysed in 20 mM Bis Tris Propane/HCl, 5% glycerol, pH 7.2.

3.5.3.2 Discussion of the effect of the linking β-sheet of chTPH2

The expression of xchTPH2 and ychTPH2 in an insoluble form indicates that the linking β-sheet is important in the formation, stabilisation or solubilisation of the catalytic domain. Since no enzyme activity could be detected for ychTPH2 it has probably lost its structure. The importance of the linking β-sheet to the catalytic domain will be studied further in the Bioinorganic Group through truncation and mutational studies.

3.6 Conclusion

The three variants, cgTPH1, chTPH2 and ct/hTPH2, were expressed in a soluble form that can be purified. Expression and purification of these variants are described in the following chapter. Variants of gTPH1 and hTPH2 containing the regulatory domain have proven difficult to express in a soluble form in E. coli. A partly soluble form of the gTPH1 variants was detected in the supernatant of centrifuged cell extract. This partly soluble form could not be purified. The hTPH2 variants containing the regulatory domain were only found in the cell pellet when expressed at 30°C. When the expression temperature was lowered to 10°C small amounts of the hTPH2 variants were found in the partly soluble form. A new expression construct of hTPH2 containing residues 59-490 is suggested.
4 Expression and purification of tryptophan hydroxylase variants

In Chapter 3 the constructed expression variants of gTPH1 and hTPH2 were presented. Three variants can be expressed in a soluble form that can be purified. The three variants are cgTPH1, chTPH2, and ct/hTPH2. In this chapter I will describe how these three variants were expressed and purified.

4.1 Experimental

UltraPure™ glycerol was obtained from Invitrogen. (6R)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-L-biopterin dihydrochloride (BH4) was from Schircks Laboratories, Jona, Switzerland. LB media and all other chemicals used were analytical grade obtained from Sigma-Aldrich. All solutions were prepared using 18.2 MΩ cm water from a Milli-Q synthesis A10 Q-Gard system (Millipore).

4.1.1 Expression of tryptophan hydroxylase variants

4.1.1.1 Expression of cgTPH1

The cgTPH1 was expressed as a fusion protein with ubiquitin. The ubiquitin-specific protease, which cleaves the polypeptide chain at the C-terminus of ubiquitin, was co-expressed together with ubiquitin-cgTPH1.

From a frozen stock, the E. coli BL21(DE3) strain containing the cgTPH1 expression plasmid and ubiquitin-specific protease expression plasmid was plated on a LB 30 Kan/20 Cam agar plate. The plate was incubated overnight at 37°C. A single colony was used to inoculate 50 mL LB 30 Kan/20 Cam media and incubated at 37°C in a 250 mL shake flask at 250 rpm. This pre-culture was incubated for approximately 4 hours until an optical density at 600 nm (OD600) of 0.6-1.0 was reached. The cells were then sedimented by centrifugation at 4°C and 1800 x g for 10 min. The cells were resuspended in 50 mL fresh LB 30 Kan/20 Cam media. 6.5 mL cell resuspension was used to inoculate 650 mL LB 30 Kan/20 Cam media in a 2 L triple baffled shake flask. The culture was incubated at 30°C and 250 rpm for 3½ hour. The incubator temperature was then set to 20°C and incubation continued for approximately 1½ hour. When an OD600 of 0.4 - 0.6 was attained the cgTPH1 expression was induced by adding IPTG to a final concentration of 0.1 mM. After incubation at 20°C and 250 rpm for 14 hours the cells were harvested by centrifugation at 4°C, 3000 x g for 15 min. Cells from
4.1.1.2 Expression of chTPH2
The chTPH2 was expressed as a non-fusion protein (see section 3.3). The cell culture step and expression were performed as described for cgTPH1 in section 4.1.1.1, except that Cam was not added to the media and cells were washed with 20 mM Bis Tris Propane/HCl, 5% (w/v) glycerol, pH 7.2 in the last step.

4.1.1.3 Expression of ctTPH2
The ctTPH2 was expressed as a non-fusion protein (see section 3.3). The cell cultures were grown and ctTPH2 expressed as described for cgTPH1 in section 4.1.1.1, except that Cam was not added to the media and cells were washed with 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 8.2 in the last step.

4.1.2 Purification of tryptophan hydroxylase variants
The purification protocols for the three TPH variants, described in the following sections, were developed from a common starting protocol. In summary the common protocol consisted of an initial anion exchange done at pH 8.2 using Tris buffers and a gel filtration done in Tris, 200 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 8.2. From this protocol the purification parameters were optimised. Only the final procedures will be presented. The use of argon flushed buffers and addition of sodium dithionite were done to keep the TPH iron in the ferrous state during the anion exchange purification step. During the purifications the solutions containing TPH were kept on ice or at 4°C except during the chromatographic steps which were carried out at room temperature. High Performance Liquid Chromatography was done using columns and an Äkta Purifier from GE Healthcare. Protein concentrations were determined using a HP 8453 diode array spectrophotometer.

4.1.2.1 Purification of cgTPH1
Cells from 3 × 650 mL culture, containing cgTPH1 (section 4.1.1.1), were resuspended in 3 × 40 mL 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 8.5. Sodium dithionite was added to a final concentration of 2 mM. The cells were lysed on ice by sonication for 3 × 30 s using a Satorius Labsonic P at 80% amplitude. The cell extract was centrifuged (Eppendorf 5810R) at 4°C and 18000 × g for 20 min. The supernatant was collected and filtered through 0.45 μm GHP Acrodisc GF syringe filters from Pall. Water flushed with argon (on ice) was used to dilute the supernatant to a conductivity of approximately 1 mS/cm. The supernatant was loaded onto a Q Sepharose High Performance 26/10 column, which was equilibrated in 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 8.5, 2 mM sodium dithionite. Prior to equilibration this buffer and the salt buffer 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 0.8 M (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 8.5 were flushed with argon for one hour per L buffer. The column was washed with 1.5 CV of 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 8.5, 2 mM sodium dithionite. A linear gradient of 0-15% buffer B over 6 CV was applied to the column. The fractions containing ferrous-cgTPH1 were collected and pooled. 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 2 M
(NH₄)₂SO₄ pH 8.5 was added to the collected fractions to reach an (NH₄)₂SO₄ concentration of 0.1 M. The collected fractions were then concentrated by ultrafiltration in an Amicon stirred pressure cell with an Ultracel PL-3 membrane. Approximately 7 mL of concentrated cgTPH1 solution was then filtered through a 0.45 μm filter and loaded onto a HiLoad Superdex 75 26/60 prep grade column. Prior to loading, the column was equilibrated in 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 8.5. Fractions containing cgTPH1 were collected. The cgTPH1 concentration was determined using the theoretical absorption coefficient [245] of ε₂₈₀ = 37820 M⁻¹ cm⁻¹.

To the solution of purified cgTPH1, glycerol and 2 M (NH₄)₂SO₄, 20 mM Tris/NaOH, pH 8.5 was added to a concentration of 10% (w/v) glycerol and 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄. Samples for enzyme kinetic experiments were stored in aliquots of 1 mL at -80°C. cgTPH1 for crystallisation experiments was concentrated by ultrafiltration in an Amicon stirred pressure cell and subsequently stored at -80°C in aliquots of 100 μL.

### 4.1.2.2 Purification of chtTPH2

Cells from 3 × 650 mL culture containing chtTPH2 (see section 4.1.1.2) were resuspended in 3 × 40 mL 20 mM Bis Tris Propane/HCl, 5%(w/v) glycerol, pH 7.2. Sodium dithionite was added to a final concentration of 2 mM. The cells were lysed on ice by sonication for 3 × 30 s using a Satorius Labsonic P at 80% amplitude. The cell extract was centrifuged at 4°C and 18000 × g for 20 min. The supernatant was collected and filtered through 0.45 μm GHP Acrodisc GF syringe filters. The supernatant was loaded onto a Q Sepharose High Performance 26/10 column which was equilibrated in buffer A: 20 mM Bis Tris Propane/HCl, 5%(w/v) glycerol, pH 7.2, 2 mM sodium dithionite. Buffer A and buffer B: 20 mM Bis Tris Propane/HCl, 5% (w/v) glycerol, 0.8 M (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 7.2, were flushed with argon for one hour per L buffer prior to column equilibration. The column was washed with 1.5 CV of buffer A. A linear gradient of 0-4% buffer B (0-32 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄) over one CV was applied to the column followed by a gradient from 4-12% buffer B (32-96 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄) over 5 CV. The selected fractions containing chtTPH2 were collected and pooled. The collected fractions were then concentrated by ultrafiltration in an Amicon stirred pressure cell with an Ultracel PL-3 membrane. Approximately 7 mL of concentrated chtTPH2 solution was then filtered through a 0.45 μm filter and loaded onto a HiLoad Superdex 75 26/60 prep grade column. Prior to loading the column was equilibrated in 20 mM HEPES/NaOH, 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 5%(w/v) glycerol, pH 7.2. Fractions containing chtTPH2 were collected. The chtTPH2 concentration was determined using the theoretical absorption coefficient [245] of ε₂₈₀ = 39310 M⁻¹ cm⁻¹.

Samples for enzyme kinetic experiments were stored in aliquots of 500 μL at -80°C. chtTPH2 for crystallisation experiments was concentrated by ultrafiltration in an Amicon stirred pressure cell and subsequently stored at -80°C in aliquots of 100 μL.

### 4.1.2.3 Purification of cthTPH2

Cells containing cthTPH2 (see section 4.1.1.3) from 3 × 650 mL culture were resuspended in 3 × 40 mL 20 mM Tris/HCl, 10% (w/v) glycerol, pH 8.2. Sodium dithionite was added to a final concentration of 2 mM. The cells were lysed on ice by sonication for 3 × 30 s using a Satorius Labsonic P at 80% amplitude. The cell extract was centrifuged at 4°C and 18000 × g for 20 min. The supernatant was collected and filtered through 0.45 μm GHP Acrodisc GF syringe filters. The supernatant was loaded onto a Q Sepharose High Performance 26/10 column, which was equilibrated in buffer
4 Expression and purification of tryptophan hydroxylase variants

A: 20 mM Tris/HCl, 10%(w/v) glycerol, pH 8.2, 2 mM sodium dithionite. Prior to equilibration, buffer A and buffer B: 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 0.8 M (NH₄)₂SO₄, 10%(w/v) glycerol, pH 8.2 was flushed with argon for one hour per L buffer. The column was washed with 1.5 CV of 97% buffer A and 3 % buffer B. A linear gradient from 3-10% buffer B (24-80 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄) was applied over 0.8 CV followed by a linear gradient from 10-24% buffer B (80 - 190 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄) over 5 CV. The selected fractions containing ctTPH2 were collected and pooled. The collected fractions were then concentrated by ultrafiltration in an Amicon stirred pressure cell with an Ultracel PL-3 membrane. Approximately 7 mL of concentrated ctTPH2 solution was then filtered through a 0.45 μm filter and loaded onto HiLoad Superdex 200 26/60 prep grade column. Prior to loading the column was equilibrated in 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 200 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 10%(w/v) glycerol, pH 8.2. Fractions containing ctTPH2 were collected. The ctTPH2 concentration was determined using the theoretical absorption coefficient [245] of ε<sub>280</sub> = 40800 M<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>.

Samples for enzyme kinetic experiments were stored in aliquots of 500 μL at -80°C. ctTPH2 for crystallisation experiments was concentrated by ultrafiltration in an Amicon stirred pressure cell and subsequently stored at -80°C in aliquots of 100 μL.

4.1.3 Activity measurements

The purification was followed by TPH activity measurements of samples from the supernatant and collected fractions from the anion exchange and the gel filtration. Each sample of 200 μL was mixed with 200 μL 60 mM HEPES/NaOH, 15 % w/v glycerol, 300 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 4 mM DTT, 0.1 g/L catalase, 1.25 mM tryptophan, pH 7.0. The mixture was stored in eppendorf tubes and closed under an argon flow. The activity measurements were done as described in sections 6.1-6.3, using 70 μM tryptophan, 300 μM BH₄ and 500 μM O₂. The activity measurements were done directly after the purification.

4.1.4 SDS-PAGE and Western blot analysis

SDS-PAGE was done using 12% Tris-HCl gels as described in section 3.4.3. Western blot analysis was done using PVDF membranes and chemicals (Immun-blot kit 170-6461) from Bio-Rad. The primary antibody was the murine monoclonal PH8 antibody against TPH, TH and PAH, from Chemicon, Victoria, Australia. 50 μL PH8 antibody was added to 5 mL 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 0.05% (v/v) Tween-20, 1% (w/v) gelatine, pH 7.5. The secondary antibody was the goat anti-mouse alkaline phosphatase (GAM-AP). 3.3 μL GAM-AP were added to 10 mL 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 0.05%(v/v) Tween-20, 1%(w/v) gelatine, pH 7.5. Treatment of the membrane and colour development were done as described in the instructions manual for the Immun-blot kit [246].

4.2 Results and discussion of expression and purification of TPH variants

4.2.1 Expression and purification of cgTPH1

cgTPH1 was expressed in large amounts (see figure 4.1A, lane 2) as a soluble and active enzyme. The expression of cgTPH1 was verified by SDS-PAGE and Western blot analysis shown in figure 4.1.
4.2 Results and discussion of expression and purification of TPH variants

Figure 4.1 (A) SDS-PAGE and Western blot of cgTPH1. Lane 1 is the marker. Lane 2 is supernatant from cells containing cgTPH1 expressed at 30°C. Lane 3 is Western blot of same sample as in lane 2. (B) SDS-PAGE from purification of cgTPH1 expressed at 20°C. Lane 1 is 2 μL raw extract from the cells. Lane 2 is the supernatant. Lane 3 is collected fractions from anion exchange (see figure 4.2). Lane 4 is the molecular weight standard. Lane 5 is fractions C6-C8 from gel filtration (see figure 4.3). Lane 6 is fractions C9-C12 from the gel filtration.

The cgTPH1 is expressed as a fusion protein with ubiquitin. A small amount of the uncleaved fusion protein is present in the cells upon harvesting. The amount of ubiquitin-cgTPH1 was larger at 30°C expression for 4 hours than at 20°C expression for 14 hours and the latter was therefore chosen [15]. The presence of ubiquitin-cgTPH1 from a 30°C expression is shown in figure 4.1A by SDS-PAGE and Western blot. cgTPH1 could be purified without ubiquitin-cgTPH1 contamination. In addition to ubiquitin-cgTPH1 (44.6 kDa) and cgTPH1 (36.1 kDa) some cgTPH1 degradation products are also visible in the Western blot (figure 4.1A lane 3). Results presented later indicate that these degradation products do not seem to be a problem in the further purification.

A chromatogram for the anion exchange of cgTPH1 is shown in figure 4.2. The cgTPH1 eluted at 7 mS/cm and fractions C7-D3 were collected. Two other major peaks are seen in the chromatogram eluting at 5 and at 10 mS/cm respectively. These two peaks also contain minor amounts of cgTPH1 [15]. The cgTPH1 eluted in these fractions must have a different charge to surface ratios compared to the one eluting at 7 mS/cm. Experiments testing the effect of reducing conditions (dithionite and argon flushed buffers) and the effect of ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA) showed that the reducing conditions lead to more cgTPH1 eluting at 7 mS/cm, compared to non-reducing conditions. Adding EDTA gave more cgTPH1 eluting at 10 mS/cm [15]. Therefore different charges are ascribed to the presence of iron or the oxidation state of the iron. The cgTPH1 eluting at 5 mS/cm is assigned to contain Fe³⁺, cgTPH1 eluting at 7 mS/cm is assigned to contain Fe²⁺ and cgTPH1 eluting at 10 mS/cm is assigned to be the apoenzyme.

A chromatogram for the gel filtration of cgTPH1 is shown in figure 4.3. By omitting the first fractions in the cgTPH1 peak at 150 mL from the gel filtration, the ubiquitin-cgTPH1 impurity can be avoided in the final sample (data not shown). Fractions C6-C12 were collected from the gel filtration. Judging by the SDS-PAGE in figure 4.1B (lane 5 and 6) the purity of the cgTPH1 in fractions from the gel filtration is high and
suitable for crystallisation experiments. The cgTPH1 purification followed by activity measurements is summarised in table 4.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mAU</th>
<th>UV2 280nm</th>
<th>UV3 416nm</th>
<th>Cond</th>
<th>Conc</th>
<th>Frations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 mS/cm</td>
<td>7 mS/cm</td>
<td>5 mS/cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.2 Anion exchange chromatogram of cgTPH1 on a Q Sepharose HP 26/10 column. Buffers were A: 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 8.5, 2 mM sodium dithionite, B: 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 0.8 M (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 8.5. Fractions C7-D3 were collected.

The cTPH1 from rabbit is reported to be unstable at low ionic strength [87]. This is also the case for cgTPH1, but cgTPH1 is stable in cell lysate prior to the anion exchange. If cgTPH1 solution collected from the gel filtration is diluted to 1 mS/cm as in the initial cell lysate, significant amount of cgTPH1 is lost. Therefore a high resolution anion exchange following the gel filtration is not possible. This is compensated for by using a medium resolution anion exchange (Sepharose HP) in the first purification step. Thereby high purity is achieved without a third purification step.

The cgTPH1 for crystallisation experiments was concentrated to 12-15 mg/mL and above this concentration a tendency for precipitation is observed. The yield of cgTPH1 per L culture is 10.9 mg, with a specific activity of 0.60 μM 5-hydroxytryptophan per min per mg cgTPH1. These values are similar to those reported on rabbit cTPH1 [87]. The published procedure for purification of rabbit cTPH1 consists of four steps. The first step is an anion exchange on a Q Sepharose column at pH 8. This is followed by (NH₄)₂SO₄ fractionation. The rabbit cTPH1 was then redissolved in a MES buffer pH 7 and loaded onto a hydroxyapatite column and eluted with 150-200 mM phosphate [87]. The rabbit cTPH1 was then again precipitated with (NH₄)₂SO₄ and redissolved in the final buffer 50 mM MES, 200 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 10% glycerol, 2 mM DTT, pH 7.0. The purification of cgTPH1 consists of only 3 steps (anion exchange, ultrafiltration and gel filtration) and is therefore more simple and faster than the purification of rabbit cTPH1.
4.2 Results and discussion of expression and purification of TPH variants

Figure 4.3 Gel filtration chromatogram of cgTPH1 on a Superdex 75 26/60 column. The buffer used was 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 8.5. Fractions C6-C12 were collected.

Table 4.1 cgTPH1 activity measured on samples from the different purification steps, purified from cells from 1.95 L culture. Measurements were done as described in section 4.1.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purification step</th>
<th>Units* of enzyme</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
<th>cgTPH1 (mg)**</th>
<th>Specific activity (Units/mg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supernatant</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From anion exchange</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From gel filtration</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that produces 1 μmole product/min.
** Determined using ε₂₈₀ = 37820 M⁻¹ cm⁻¹.

As seen in table 4.1 approximately 50% of the enzyme units are lost during ultrafiltration and gel filtration. This may either be caused by a loss of cgTPH1 or by a decrease in the specific activity. This loss is larger than the ones observed for chTPH2 and ctTPH2 (tables 4.2 and 4.3). Small aggregates of cgTPH1 could form during the ultrafiltration and be caught in the subsequent filtration. Since no visible aggregation was observed in the solution from the ultrafiltration, the observed loss of enzyme units is more likely to be caused by a decrease in the specific activity. In either case this indicates that cgTPH1 is not as stabilised in its buffer solution as chTPH2 and ctTPH2 are in their respective buffer solutions. Addition of different concentrated buffer solutions to the collected fractions from the anion exchange should be tried. The gel filtration should subsequently be done in the new equivalent buffer solution. I would start by trying a gel filtration buffer of 20 mM HEPES, 200 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 10%(w/v) glycerol, pH 7-7.5.
4.2.2 Expression and purification of chTPH2

The expression of chTPH2 is verified by SDS-PAGE shown in figure 4.4. By comparing the intensities of the chTPH2 band in the raw extract and the supernatant in figure 4.4 (lane 1 and 2) approximately 90% of the chTPH2 is in the soluble fraction. If one compares the intensities of the raw extract of cgTPH1 expressing cells (figure 4.1B lane 1) to the intensities of the raw extract chTPH2 expressing cells (figure 4.4 lane 1), it is clear that the expression of chTPH2 is significantly stronger than that of cgTPH1. A reason for this could be that the gene sequence for chTPH2 is codon optimised for E. coli expression while the cgTPH1 is the gene sequence isolated from chicken. It could also be caused by increased mRNA stability for the chTPH2 sequence. In the anion exchange in figure 4.5 chTPH2 elutes at 9.5 mS/cm and fractions C4-C12 were collected for further purification. This is the only major peak in the chromatogram, while three peaks are seen in the cgTPH1 ion exchange chromatogram (figure 4.2). This is probably due to the change in pH causing fewer proteins bind to anion exchange media at pH 7.2 than at pH 8.5. A chromatogram for the gel filtration of chTPH2 is shown in figure 4.6., in which chTPH2 eluted at approximately 137 mL and fractions B7-C1 were collected. The chTPH2 purification followed by enzyme activity measurements is summarised in table 4.2.

The chTPH2 purification was originally done at pH 8.2, but the purified chTPH2 was not stable in the final solution. Different additives and buffers with different pH were tested on purified chTPH2. Buffers with pH 7.2 and pH 6.5 were found to improve the stability of chTPH2 significantly. Purification at pH 7.2 was subsequently tested and proved to be successful.

The chTPH2 for crystallisation is concentrated to 20-32 mg/mL by ultrafiltration without any signs of precipitation.

Figure 4.4 SDS-PAGE from chTPH2 purification. Lane 1 is 2 μL raw extract. Lane 2 is 2 μL supernatant of raw extract. Lane 3 is the molecular weight standard. Lane 4 is 20 μL flow-through from the anion exchange column. Lane 5 is 2 μL of fraction C4 from the anion exchange chromatogram. Lane 6 is fraction C9. Lane 7 is 2 μL of pooled fractions C4-C12 from the anion exchange. Lane 8 is 2 μL from fractions B7-C1 from the gel filtration. Lane 9 is the molecular weight standard. Lane 10 is purified chTPH2 from another purification batch and this chTPH2 was used for crystallisation experiments.
4.2 Results and discussion of expression and purification of TPH variants

Figure 4.5 Anion exchange chromatogram of chTPH2 on a Q Sepharose HP 26/10 column. Buffers were A: 20 mM Bis Tris Propane/HCl, 5% glycerol, pH 7.2, 2 mM sodium dithionite, B: 20 mM Bis Tris Propane/HCl, 5% glycerol, 0.8 M (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 7.2. Fractions C4-C12 were collected.

Figure 4.6 Gel filtration chromatogram of chTPH2 on a Superdex 75 26/60 prep grade column. The buffer used was 20 mM HEPES/NaOH, 5% glycerol, 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 7.2. Fractions B7-C1 were collected.
4 Expression and purification of tryptophan hydroxylase variants

Table 4.2 chTPH2 activity measured on samples from the different purification steps, purified from cells from 1.95 L culture. The activity measurements were done as describe in section 4.1.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Units* of enzyme</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
<th>chTPH2 (mg)**</th>
<th>Specific activity (units/mg enzyme)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supernatant</td>
<td>2235</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From anion exchange</td>
<td>1168</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From gel filtration</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>5.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that produces 1 μmole product/min.
** Determined using $\varepsilon_{280} = 39310 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

The strong expression of chTPH2 combined with a good purification yield (36%) give 69 mg purified protein per L culture. This makes it possible to produce large amounts of enzyme for crystallographic and comprehensive enzymatic characterisation. Judged from the SDS-PAGE (figure 4.4 lane 8 and 10) the purity of chTPH2 is higher and suitable for crystallisation experiments. The purity can be optimised by collecting fractions in a narrower interval of the anion exchange.

The specific activity for chTPH2 of 5.90 μmole 5-hydroxytryptophan/min/mg is almost a factor 10 higher than that of 0.60 μmole/min/mg for cgTPH1 and rabbit cTPH1 [87]. A specific activity of 5 μmole/min/mg is reported on TPH1 purified from mouse mastocytoma P815 cells by Hasegawa and Ichiyama [158], and 5.28 μmole/min/mg is reported by Nakata and Fujisawa also on TPH1 from mouse mastocytoma P815 [36]. There is only one report on expression of the chTPH2 (residues 151-466) and they do not report the specific activity. Instead the $V_{max,tryptophan}$ of 0.242±0.0219 μmol/min/mg is given [22], which is even lower than the specific activity for cgTPH1 in this study.

4.2.3 Expression and Purification of ct/hTPH2

Expression of ct/hTPH2 was done at 20°C for 14 hours to get high amounts of soluble ct/hTPH2. Judging from the intensities of the ct/hTPH2 and ct/hTPH2 SDS-PAGE bands for raw extract in figure 4.4 lane 1 and figure 4.7 lane 1, respectively, the expression level of these two variants is approximately the same.

A chromatogram for the anion exchange of ct/hTPH2 is shown in figure 4.8. ct/hTPH2 elutes at 18 mS/cm and fractions E5-F5 were collected. A chromatogram for the gel filtration of ct/hTPH2 is shown in figure 4.9. ct/hTPH2 elutes at 172 mL and fractions C3-C8 were collected. According to the column specifications this elution volume is approximately equal to a protein size of 150 kDa which indicates that ct/hTPH2 elutes as a tetramer. This is in accordance with the report by Carkaci-Salli et al. on ct/hTPH2 (residues 151-490) [22]. The ct/hTPH2 purification is followed by SDS-PAGE in figure 4.7 and by enzyme activity measurements summarised in table 4.3.

The ct/hTPH2 for enzyme kinetics measurements was stored at -80°C in aliquots of 500 μL. The ct/hTPH2 for crystallisation was concentrated by ultrafiltration to 39-44 mg/mL with no sign of precipitation, and was stored at -80°C in aliquots of 100 μL.

The UV-Vis spectrum of 12 μM and 270 μM ct/hTPH2 in 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 200 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 10% glycerol, pH 8.2 is shown in figure 4.10. The UV-Vis spectrum of concentrated ct/hTPH2 shows a broad shoulder from the ordinary 280 nm absorption toward 450 nm. This yellowish colour is also seen in concentrated solution of ct/hTPH2,
but not in cgTPH1. This difference between the hTPH2s and cgTPH1 is also visible by inspecting the 416 nm absorption in the chromatograms. The reason for this colour difference has not been identified. Iron is believed to be bound in the active site of all three variants. The colour may be due to subtle changes in the active site structure or binding of a coloured compound somewhere in the chTPH2/chtTPH2 structures.

Figure 4.7 SDS-PAGE of samples from the purification of chtTPH2. Lane 1 is 2 μL raw extract from the cells. Lane 2 is 2 μL unfiltered supernatant of the raw extract. Lane 3 is 20 μL flow-through when the supernatant was applied to the column. Lane 4 is 2 μL of fractions E5-F5 from the anion exchange. Lane 5 is 2 μL from fractions C3-C8 of the gel filtration. Lane 6 is the molecular weight standard. Lane 7 is 2 μL from the concentrated sample for crystallisation.

Figure 4.8 Anion exchange chromatogram of chtTPH2 on a Q sepharose HP 26/10 column. Buffers used were A: 20 mM Tris/HCl, 10 % (w/v) glycerol, pH 8.2, 2 mM sodium dithionite, B: 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 0.8 M (NH4)2SO4, 10% glycerol, pH 8.2. Fractions E5-F5 were collected.
Figure 4.9 Gel filtration chromatogram of ct/TPH2 on a Superdex 200 26/60 column. The buffer was 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 10 % (w/v) glycerol, 200 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 8.2. Fractions C3-C8 were collected.

Table 4.3 ct/TPH2 activity measured on samples from the different purification steps, purified from cells from 1.95 L culture. Measurements were done as described in section 4.1.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Units* of enzyme</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
<th>ct/TPH2 (mg)**</th>
<th>Specific activity (units/mg enzyme)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supernatant</td>
<td>1115</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From anion exchange</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From gel filtration</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>74.7</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that produces 1 μmole product/min.
** Determined using ε²⁸⁰ = 40800 M⁻¹ cm⁻¹.

As seen in the SDS-PAGE in figure 4.11A, a few impurities are visible when a very large quantity of ct/TPH2 was loaded on the gels. The Western blot in figure 4.11B shows that some of the high molecular weight impurities are TPH, probably oligomers of ct/TPH2, which were not separated properly into monomers by SDS. Minor amounts of degradation products are also seen in the western blot. The ct/TPH2 protein sample is still believed to be pure enough for crystallisation trials. The specific activity of ct/TPH2 is 3.42 μmole/min/mg which is a bit lower than the 5.90 μmole/min/mg for chTPH2. Still this is much higher than the Vₘₐₓ,BH₄ of 0.1236±0.0223 μmol/min/mg reported by Carkaci-Salli et al. for ct/TPH2 (residues 151-490) [22].

Judging from the raw extracts the amount of expressed ct/TPH2 (see figure 4.7 lane 1) is similar to that of ch/TPH2 (see figure 4.4 lane 1), but the amount of soluble TPH is different (lane 2, respectively). Almost no change is observed in the intensity of
4.2 Results and discussion of expression and purification of TPH variants

ChTPH2 between raw extract and supernatant, while there is an obvious decrease from cthTPH2 raw extract to supernatant. It is also seen that some cthTPH2 is found in the flow-through from the column. This is also reflected in the yield after the anion exchange where 52% is obtained for ChTPH2 (see table 4.2) while only 36% for cthTPH2 (see table 4.3). The reason for some of the cthTPH2 not to bind to the column is likely to be caused by incorrectly folded cthTPH2, which form aggregates that can be filtered through 0.45 μm filter. These aggregates do not bind to the column caused either by having no charge or by being larger than the exclusion limit of the column. The recovery of cthTPH2 is lower than that of ChTPH2, but the 38 mg of purified cthTPH2 per L culture is still better than that obtained in the cgTPH1 purification.

Figure 4.10 The UV-Vis spectrum of 12 μM (black) and 270 μM (red) cthTPH2 in 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 200 mM (NH4)2SO4, 10% glycerol, pH 8.2.

Prior to the anion exchange purification the supernatant was filtered through 0.45 μm syringe filters. The volume that could be filtered before the filter was clogged was quite

Figure 4.11 (A) SDS-PAGE and (B) Western blot of same samples of purified cthTPH2. The loaded amount of purified cthTPH2 in μg is as follows, lane 1-6: 4.2, 12.5, 20.9, 41.7, 62.6, 83.4. Lane 7 is the molecular weight standard.
low and 12 filters were needed for 120 mL supernatant. Protein aggregates that could not be precipitated by centrifugation are probably caught in the filters. The SDS-PAGE in figure 4.7 lane 3 shows that ct/TPH2 is present in the flow-through from the column when the supernatant was loaded onto the column. This indicates that some of the ct/TPH2 is in the partly soluble form discussed in section 3.4.2 and 3.5.1. When cg/TPH1 and ct/TPH2 supernatants were filtered less than half the number of filters were used compared to filtration of ct/TPH2. This also suggests that a higher portion of ct/TPH2 is in an aggregated form, than in the case of cg/TPH1 and ct/TPH2. When comparing the intensity of ct/TPH2 band for raw extract and supernatant in figure 4.7 it is also visible that a portion of ct/TPH2 is not in a soluble form.

During the optimisation of the ct/TPH2 purification it was observed that the supernatant produced at pH 8.2 also clogged the filters very quickly, but changing the pH to 7.2 significantly reduced the clogging of filters. This suggests that ct/TPH2 had a tendency to aggregate at pH 8.2 but not at pH 7.2. This might also be the case for ct/TPH2. An anion exchange of ct/TPH2 at pH 7.2 should be possible since ct/TPH2 elutes at relatively high conductivity (18 mS/cm) at pH 8.2. It is unlikely that dramatic changes in ct/TPH2 would be observed by this pH change and I would suggest the change in pH to be tested in future purifications of ct/TPH2.

**4.3 Conclusion**

Three variants of TPH: cg/TPH1, ct/TPH2 and ct/TPH2 have been expressed and purified to homogeneity. cg/TPH1 gave a yield of 10.9 mg/L, while ct/TPH2 and ct/TPH2 gave 69 mg/L and 38 mg/L, respectively. All three proteins seemed stable in the respective solutions. The specific activities of all three enzymes were high compared to other published results, especially the specific activity of 5.90 μmole/min/mg for ct/TPH2.
Enzyme kinetics deal with the factors affecting the rate of the enzyme-catalysed reaction. From studying the enzyme kinetics of an enzyme it is possible to deduce the kinetic mechanism of the enzyme. The kinetic mechanism is the order of which substrates add to the enzyme and products leave the enzyme [247]. Knowing the kinetic mechanism of an enzyme is useful in studying the molecular reaction mechanism, i.e. which chemical steps are involved in the enzymatic reaction [248]. The kinetic parameters (K_m, K_i and V_max) obtained through enzyme kinetics give information on the likely substrate concentrations *in vivo* and the possibility to differentiate isoenzymes from different tissues of the same organism [247]. In this chapter selected aspects of enzyme kinetics will be presented, which will be useful when proceeding to the following chapters dealing with enzyme kinetics of TPH.

### 5.1 Definitions and nomenclature for enzyme catalysed reactions

Various expressions and definitions are used to describe the reactions catalysed by enzymes. The nomenclature of Cleland [249] will be used in this and the following chapters.

Substrates will be designated A, B, and C. Products will be designated P, Q and R. The enzyme forms will be designated E, F, and G, where E is the least complex or free form of the enzyme. The number of substrates and products are described by the use of syllables uni, bi, ter and quad. A reaction like that of TPH with three substrates and two products is therefore described as a ter bi reaction [249].

The kinetic mechanism can be described in various terms. Two or more substrates can add to the enzyme in various ways. If all the binding and dissociation steps of the substrates are much faster than the catalytic reaction, then all forms of the enzyme are in a rapid equilibrium and the reaction is said to follow a rapid equilibrium mechanism. If the catalytic reaction is not the rate limiting step, all forms of the enzyme reaches a steady-state concentration shortly after the mixing of enzyme and substrates. This is then called a steady-state reaction. A steady-state reaction can follow either a sequential mechanism or a ping pong mechanism [250]. In a sequential mechanism all substrates must add before a reaction happens and products are released. A sequential reaction can further be classified as ordered if the substrates add to the enzyme in an obligatory order and random if the substrates bind in a random order. In the ping pong mechanism one or more products leave the enzyme before all substrates have added to the enzyme [249].
5.2 Determining $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ for terreactant enzymes

In multi-substrate enzymes the true $V_{max}$ is the maximum reaction rate of the enzyme when saturated with all substrates. The true $K_m$ is the substrate concentration at the true $V_{max}/2$. In practise it might not be possible to saturate the enzyme ([S]>100 $K_m$) with all substrates and often apparent $K_m$ and apparent $V_{max}$ values are determined instead, using more accessible substrate concentrations. Usually the apparent $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ values are quite dependent on the concentration of the fixed substrates, which makes it difficult to compare different published $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ values determined at different concentrations of the fixed substrates [251].

The determination of $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ is done most accurately by fitting the Michaelis-Menten equation (equation 5.1) to the measured initial rates ($V_i$) using non-linear regression instead of using for example the linear double reciprocal (equation 5.2) Lineweaver-Burk plot [251]. The double reciprocal plot can be useful in the presentation of series of measurements or in detection of patterns for different mechanisms and inhibition types, but should not be used for determination of $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ because the data points will be weighted differently [251].

$$V_i = \frac{V_{max}[S]}{K_m + [S]}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.1)

$$\frac{1}{V_i} = \frac{K_m}{V_{max}} \cdot \frac{1}{[S]} + \frac{1}{V_{max}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.2)

5.3 Substrate inhibition

At high concentrations substrates will often function as dead-end inhibitors. This inhibition does usually not occur at physiological concentrations of the substrates and therefore gives information on the upper limits of substrate concentrations in vivo [252]. Substrate inhibition is also a good diagnostic tool when studying the kinetic mechanism. Different types of substrates inhibition are usually observed for different kinetic mechanisms. Competitive substrate inhibition shown in scheme 5.1 is characteristic of a ping pong mechanism. In this mechanism the substrate B can combine with enzyme E to form a dead-end complex EB [252].

![Scheme 5.1](image)

For the ordered sequential mechanism, uncompetitive substrate inhibition is the expected inhibition type. For the uncompetitive inhibition the substrate B combines with the EQ complex to form a dead-end complex as shown in scheme 5.2.

When the inhibitory substrate resulting in a dead-end complex is varied at fixed concentrations of the other substrates equation 5.1 does no longer apply. Instead the extended form in equation 5.3 applies, where $K_i$ is the inhibition constant for the inhibitory substrate and $[S]=[B]$.
One can usually determine whether competitive or non-competitive substrate inhibition is observed from inspecting the effect of varying the concentration of a non-inhibitory substrate at different inhibitory levels of the inhibitory substrate [252].

**5.4 Ter bi kinetic mechanisms**

The reaction catalysed by TPH is a ter bi reaction. The possible ter bi mechanisms will be described and illustrated in schemes using the Cleland nomenclature [249] already seen in scheme 5.1-5.2.

The ordered mechanism with A, B and C added in this order, is illustrated in scheme 5.3.

The ordered addition of substrates in a steady-state fashion is called the ordered mechanism, while the ordered addition in an ordered equilibrium fashion is called rapid equilibrium ordered.

The bi uni uni uni ping pong ter bi mechanism is shown in scheme 5.4. In this mechanism substrates A and B bind to the enzyme, a reaction occurs and product P leaves. Substrate C then binds and reacts with the modified enzyme and Q is produced and released [256].

Then there is a random A-B ordered C ter bi mechanism where A and B can add in any order in the rapid equilibrium or steady-state fashion. C then adds in the steady-state fashion.
In a similar way A can add in the steady-state followed by random addition of B and C in either steady-state or rapid equilibrium as shown in scheme 6.6. This is called the ordered A random B-C ter bi mechanism [256].

Finally all three substrates can add randomly in rapid equilibrium as shown in scheme 5.7. This is called the rapid equilibrium random ter bi mechanism [257].

The rate equations for these different kinetic mechanisms are presented in the following section.

5.4.1 The rate equations of ter bi reactions

Generally the rate equation for multisubstrate enzymes can be constructed using the method of King and Altman [253]. The general rate equation of a terreactant mechanism without the presence of products and assuming Michaelis-Menten kinetics is shown in equation 5.4 [250,254]. The rate equations of different mechanisms have different terms of the general rate equation present. The methods used to determine the kinetic mechanism (see section 5.5) will establish the presence or absence of different terms of the general rate equation [250]. The constant and coefficients (Coef) will consist of different mechanism dependent combinations of individual rate constants [255].
5.4 Ter bi kinetic mechanisms

\[ V_i = \frac{V_{\text{max}}[\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]}{\text{constant} + \text{Coef}_A[\text{A}] + \text{Coef}_B[\text{B}] + \text{Coef}_C[\text{C}] + K_{m_A}[\text{A}] + K_{m_B}[\text{B}] + K_{m_C}[\text{C}] + K_{m_A}[\text{A}] + K_{m_B}[\text{B}] + K_{m_C}[\text{C}] + [\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]} \] (5.4)

The rate equation (equation 5.4) can be expanded to contain product terms, but since the rate equations will only be used for initial rate studies on reactions in the forward direction, only the rate equations in the absence of products will be presented. The following rate equations for the different ter bi mechanisms are from Segel’s book [256].

The rate equation for the ordered mechanism in scheme 5.3 is equation 5.5.

\[ V_i = \frac{V_{\text{max}}[\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]}{K_{ia} K_{ib} K_{mc} [\text{A}] + K_{ia} K_{mc} [\text{A}] + K_{ia} K_{mc} [\text{A}] + K_{ia} K_{mc} [\text{A}] + K_{ia} K_{mc} [\text{A}] + [\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}] + [\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]} \] (5.5)

\( K_{ma}, K_{mb} \) and \( K_{mc} \) are the Michaelis constants for substrate A, B and C respectively. \( K_{ia} \) and \( K_{ib} \) are the inhibition constant for substrates A and B respectively. In this case \( K_{ia} \) is also equal to the dissociation constant of substrate A, with \( K_{ia} = k_2/k_1 \), and likewise \( K_{ib} = k_4/k_3 \) and \( K_{ic} = k_6/k_5 \).

The rate equation for the rapid equilibrium ordered ter bi mechanism is equation 5.6.

\[ V_i = \frac{V_{\text{max}}[\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]}{K_{ia} K_{ma} K_{mc} [\text{A}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{B}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{A}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{C}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{A}] + [\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]} \] (5.6)

The rate equation for the bi uni uni ping pong ter bi mechanism is equation 5.7.

\[ V_i = \text{max}[\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}] \] (5.7)

Random sequences in fully steady-state mechanism introduce squared concentration terms in the rate equation. Theoretically this should give non-linear double reciprocal plots. In the case of the random A-B ordered C and the ordered A random B-C mechanisms, linear plots are still expected even though the enzyme forms might not be at equilibrium [256]. The rate equation for the random A-B ordered C mechanism is equation 5.8, and the rate equation for the ordered A random B-C mechanism is equation 5.9.

\[ V_i = \frac{V_{\text{max}}[\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]}{K_{ia} K_{ma} K_{mc} [\text{A}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{B}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{A}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{C}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{A}] + [\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]} \] (5.8)

\[ V_i = \frac{V_{\text{max}}[\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]}{K_{ia} K_{ma} K_{mc} [\text{A}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{B}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{A}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{C}] + K_{ia} K_{ma} [\text{A}] + [\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]} \] (5.9)

The rate equation for the rapid equilibrium random mechanism [257] is equation 5.10.

\[ V_i = \frac{[\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]}{\frac{1}{K_A} + \frac{[\text{A}]}{K_B} + \frac{[\text{C}]}{K_C} + \frac{[\text{A}] [\text{B}]}{K_B K_C} + \frac{[\text{A}] [\text{C}]}{K_A K_C} + \frac{[\text{B}] [\text{C}]}{K_B K_C} + \frac{[\text{A}] [\text{B}] [\text{C}]}{K_A K_B K_C}} \] (5.10)

The interaction factors \( \alpha, \beta \) and \( \gamma \) are factors by which the dissociation constant of a given substrate changes when other substrates are bound [257].
5.5 Methods for investigating terreactant mechanisms

Several graphical methods have been developed for investigating the kinetic mechanisms of terreactant reactions. In the method by Dalziel the concentrations of all substrates are varied simultaneously [258]. This method demands a high degree of accuracy and might therefore be less attractive. In the method of Viola and Cleland one substrate is held at saturation (>100K_m) while the other two substrates are varied [255]. This method demands that the enzyme can be saturated with the three substrates, which might not always be possible because of substrate inhibition or limitations in the substrate solubility. High concentrations of substrates might also interfere with the sensitivity of the assay method used. In the method of Rudolph and Fromm the concentration of one substrate is varied at different fixed concentrations of the two others, maintaining a constant ratio between these two [259,260]. The concentration of each substrate is then varied, leading to three sets of experiments. The method of Rudolph and Fromm is chosen for the steady-state investigation of TPH, since it would be difficult to saturate with the different substrates and high accuracy might be difficult to obtain. The Rudolph and Fromm method will therefore be described in greater detail in the following section.

5.5.1 The method of Rudolph and Fromm

The graphical method of Rudolph and Fromm makes it possible to discriminate between different kinetic mechanisms. First of all the ping pong mechanism will give parallel lines in one or more of the double reciprocal plots of the initial rate data, while the sequential mechanism will exhibit intersecting lines in all reciprocal plots [260]. The point of intersection can either be on the y-axis or to the left of the y-axis [260]. The intercepts with the y-axis and the slopes of the lines in the double reciprocal plot can be plotted against the different reciprocal concentrations of one of the fixed substrates. The shapes of these replots depend upon the mechanism. The rate equation for the ordered mechanism (equation 5.5) is used as an example and is rewritten to the double reciprocal form when [C] is varied in equation 5.11.

$$\frac{1}{V_i} = \frac{K_{m_c}}{V_{max}} \left(1 + \frac{K_{ia} K_{ib}}{[A][B]} + \frac{K_{ib}}{[B]} \right) \frac{1}{V_{max}} \left(1 + \frac{K_{ia} K_{mb}}{[A][B]} + \frac{K_{mb}}{[B]} + \frac{K_{ma}}{[A]} \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.11)

If the concentration of substrate C is varied at concentrations [A] = x[B] the slope in the double reciprocal plot will be given by equation 5.12.

$$\text{Slope}_{1/C} = \frac{K_{ib} K_{m_c}}{V_{max}} \left(1 + \frac{K_{ia}}{x[B]} \right) \frac{1}{V_{max}} + \frac{K_{m_c}}{V_{max}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.12)

In this case the concentration of the fixed substrates A or B will appear as a squared term giving a parabolic replot [256]. The shapes of the slope and intercept replots will allow differentiation between different kinetic mechanisms. The predicted shapes of the replots for the different mechanisms are listed in table 5.1 below.

5.5.2 Fitting rate equations to data

The graphical methods for investigating terreactant mechanisms were developed at a time where the access to computational calculations was limited. Since then it has become an easy task to fit the different rate equations to the initial rate data, by global
curve fitting. This method is widely used and is considered a more robust method than the graphical methods [261,262,263,264].

Table 5.1 The shapes of the different replots for terreactant mechanisms when one substrate is varied at different fixed concentrations of the other two, maintained in a constant ratio [260,265]. Abbreviations used: N refers to nonlinear replots with nonzero intercepts on the y-axis, NO refers to nonlinear replots that intersect the origin, L refers to linear replots with nonzero intercepts on the y-axis, A refers to a case in which the reciprocal plot intersects on the axis, pp refers to ping pong.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varied substrate</th>
<th>Substrate A</th>
<th></th>
<th>Substrate B</th>
<th></th>
<th>Substrate C</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanism</td>
<td>Slope</td>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>Slope</td>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>Slope</td>
<td>Intercept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid equilibrium random</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordered</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random AC</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random A</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random (no EAC)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Random AB</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random BC, rapid equilibrium A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random BC, steady-state A</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid equilibrium ordered</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexa uni pp</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordered bi uni uni bi pp</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ordered bi uni uni bi pp</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random bi uni uni bi pp</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random uni uni bi pp</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER SIX

6 Determination of enzyme kinetic parameters of TPH variants

Tryptophan hydroxylase catalyses the reaction tryptophan + BH₄ + O₂ to give 5-hydroxytryptophan and 4a-hydroxy-BH₄. In order to study this reaction and enzymatic properties of the enzyme, one needs to measure the initial rates of 5-hydroxytryptophan formation (or substrate consumption). The initial rates are measured at different concentrations of all three substrates. Controlling the concentration of tryptophan and BH₄ is straightforward since the concentration in stock solutions can be determined using UV-Vis spectrophotometry. Controlling the concentration of O₂ is on the other hand not so easy. The O₂ concentration in an aqueous solution is dependent on several factors. Most important factors are temperature, the ionic strength and the partial pressure of O₂ above the solution. In this chapter I will describe the assay and procedure used to measure the initial rates at controlled concentrations of all three substrates and the determination of the apparent enzyme kinetic parameters for c₅TPH1, chTPH2 and chTPH2 will be presented.

6.1 The tryptophan hydroxylase assay

The formation of 5-hydroxytryptophan can be monitored using fluorescence spectrophotometry [266]. This is based on different spectral properties of tryptophan and 5-hydroxytryptophan shown in figure 6.1.

![Absorbance spectra of tryptophan (black) and 5-hydroxytryptophan (red) in 10 mM HCl.](image)

Figure 6.1 Absorbance spectra of tryptophan (black) and 5-hydroxytryptophan (red) in 10 mM HCl.
By using an excitation wavelength of 300 nm 5-hydroxytryptophan is almost selectively excited. The emission is measured at 330 nm. A continuous assay for TPH based on fluorescence spectrophotometry was developed by Moran and Fitzpatrick [235] and this assay is used in this study. The assay will be described in the following sections, while the procedures for controlling the O₂ concentration and measuring the initial rates are described in section 6.2 and 6.3, respectively.

6.1.1 Composition of the assay solution

(6R)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-L-biopterin dihydrochloride (BH₄) was from Schircks Laboratories, Jona, Switzerland. All other chemicals used were analytical grade obtained from Sigma-Aldrich. All solutions were prepared using 18.2 MΩ cm water from a Milli-Q synthesis A10 Q-Gard system (Millipore).

The assay volume was 2500 μL and contained 200 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 50 mM HEPES/NaOH, pH 7.0, 7 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), 25 μg/mL catalase, 25 μM (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂, and standard substrate concentrations were 70 μM tryptophan, 300 μM BH₄ and 500 μM O₂. All measurements were done at 15°C. Stock solutions of the different components were prepared as seen in table 6.1. Tryptophan, BH₄, DTT and (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂ were prepared freshly prior to each measuring session. Catalase was dissolved in water in a larger batch and frozen (-20°C) in aliquots of 1.2 mL until use. Tryptophan, DTT and (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂ were dissolved in water, while BH₄ was dissolved in 10 mM HCl in order to protonate N5 and prevent autooxidation [235] (see section 2.4). The DTT and BH₄ solutions were kept on ice. A stock solution mixture was usually made from the stock solutions of DTT and (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂.

Table 6.1 Concentration of compounds in the stock solutions and concentrations used in the assay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Concentration in assay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td>200 mM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 mM HEPES/NaOH pH 7.0</td>
<td>50 mM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175 mM DTT</td>
<td>7 mM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.27 mM (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂</td>
<td>25 μM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.25 mg/mL catalase</td>
<td>25 μg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 mM tryptophan</td>
<td>70 μM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 mM BH₄</td>
<td>300 μM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tryptophan concentration was determined in 10 mM HCl using ε₂₇₈ = 5500 M⁻¹cm⁻¹. The concentration of BH₄ was determined in 2 M HCl using ε₂₆₆ = 18,000 M⁻¹cm⁻¹ [235].

The components in the assay have the following functions: the (NH₄)₂SO₄ stabilises TPH, (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂ is a source of Fe²⁺ required by TPH for activity, catalase removes any peroxide that could be formed for example from autooxidation of BH₄ and DTT is a reductant which keeps the iron in ferrous state and it also reduces qBH₂ to BH₄. qBH₂ is a product of the decomposition of 4a-hydroxy-BH₄ (see section 2.4) and from the autooxidation of BH₄. Accumulation of qBH₂ is unwanted because it disturbs the fluorescence signal from 5-hydroxytryptophan having a higher absorbance at 330 nm than BH₄, as seen in figure 6.2 [235].
6.2 Controlling the O₂ concentration

6.1.2 Standard curves for 5-hydroxytryptophan

The absorption spectrum for BH₄ at pH 7.0 is shown in figure 6.2. At pH 7.0 BH₄ absorbs at 300 nm which is used as the excitation wavelength. The fluorescence signal from 5-hydroxytryptophan is therefore reduced by the attenuation of the incoming light. Consequently it is necessary to make 5-hydroxytryptophan standard curves for all the BH₄ concentrations used.

The fluorescence of 5-hydroxytryptophan for the standard curves, at concentration from 0.4 to 20 μM 5-hydroxytryptophan, was measured in 50 mM HEPES/NaOH, 200 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 7.0. The standard curves can be seen in appendix 1. The concentration of 5-hydroxytryptophan was determined in 10 mM HCl using ε₂₇₈ = 5500 M⁻¹ cm⁻¹ [235].

6.1.3 Instrument and instrument settings

Measurements were done on a Varian Cary Eclipse fluorescence spectrophotometer. The excitation wavelength was 300 nm and emission was measured at 330 nm. Excitation and emission slits were 5 nm. The photomultiplier tube (PMT) voltage was 650 V for most measurements. A few measurements were done at 585 V when low BH₄ concentrations were used in combination with high tryptophan and O₂ concentrations. The measurements were done in 10.00 mm × 10.00 mm QS quartz cuvettes from Hellma. The fluorescence spectrophotometer was equipped with a temperature controlled four cuvette holder with magnetic stirring. All measurements were done at 15°C.

6.2 Controlling the O₂ concentration

The O₂ concentration in solutions saturated with O₂ can be found in reference works. The solubility of O₂ in water at 15°C is 1528 μM at an O₂ partial pressure of 101.325 kPa [267]. In all the following measurements the value of 1528 μM will be used as equal to 100 % O₂. This is an approximation since the measurements were done in 50 mM HEPES/NaOH, 200 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 7.0 and not in pure water.
Another complication in controlling the O₂ concentration is that the assay mixture contains 7 mM DTT which reacts with O₂ [268]. The reaction at pH 7.0 between DTT and O₂ is not fast, but it is faster than the diffusion of O₂ from the gas above the solution and fast enough to disturb the oxygen concentration in the assay mixture. To solve this problem it was necessary to use an O₂ sensing electrode so that the O₂ concentration could be measured at the time of the reaction. It was impractical having the O₂ electrode in the cuvette where the measurements were done (due to protein binding to the electrode membrane, bigger chance of polluting the samples and slower mixing when adding substrates). Therefore two cuvettes, one reaction cuvette and a reference cuvette, were used for each measurement. The reference cuvette contained the same solution as the reaction cuvette except that enzyme and BH₄ was not added to the reference cuvette. The O₂ concentration was measured in the reference cuvette.

6.2.1 Mixtures of O₂ and N₂

To obtain the desired O₂ concentration in the reaction solution, the solutions in the reaction and reference cuvettes were flushed with different N₂/O₂ mixtures. The desired N₂/O₂ ratios were produced using Mass Flow controllers model 5850 TR from Brooks Instruments B.V. Veenendaal, Holland. These were calibrated for N₂ and O₂ respectively. The flow controllers were operated through a monitor model 0152 from Brooks Instruments.

6.2.2 The O₂ electrode

The O₂ concentration was determined using a MI-730 Oxygen electrode and OM-4 Oxygen Meter from Microelectrodes, Inc., Londonderry, NH, USA. The electrode was calibrated in 50 mM HEPES/NaOH, 200 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 7.0, in a cuvette at 15°C. The zero set point was obtained by flushing the solution with N₂ until saturation. The 100% O₂ set point (equal to 1528 μM in water at 15°C, P₀₂ = 101.325 kPa [267]) was obtained by flushing with O₂ until saturation. The flushing tube was lifted out of the solution but still keeping 100% O₂ above the solution surface and after a few minutes the oxygen meter was set to 100% O₂. This was done to ensure that the solution was not supersaturated with O₂. Corrections were not made for fluctuations in the ambient air pressure.

6.3 Procedure for measuring the initial rate of 5-hydroxytryptophan formation

From stock solutions HEPES (NH₄)₂SO₄ pH 7.0, DTT, (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂, tryptophan (see table 6.1) and water were added to the cuvettes containing cylindrical magnetic stir bars. Lids with holes for gas tubes, O₂ electrode and enzyme/substrate addition were sealed to the cuvettes with parafilm. The cuvettes with gas tubes and O₂ electrode were placed in temperature controlled cuvette holder in the fluorescence spectrophotometer and flushed with a desired gas mixture of O₂ and N₂ with magnetic stirring. Care was taken to ensure the same gas flow from the two tubes. The oxygen concentration was monitored and at a desired O₂ concentration the tubes were pulled up still keeping constant gas mixture above the solutions. Flushing time was dependent on the desired O₂ concentration and usually varied from 2-12 min. Catalase and TPH (both kept on ice) were then added to the reaction cuvette and an equal volume of water (kept on ice) was added to the reference cuvette. BH₄ was added...
to reaction cuvette to initiate the reaction and the equal volume of 10 mM HCl was added to the reference cuvette.

The initial rate slope (intensity/min) was determined using the fluorescence spectrophotometer software. The software performs linear regression on an interval of the progression curve. The selection of the interval was done manually usually with an interval of minimum 0.04 min. The initial rate was converted to μM 5-hydroxytryptophan/min from standard curves for 5-hydroxytryptophan at different concentrations of BH₄ (appendix 1). When the initial rates had been measured the appropriate equation was fitted to the data using OriginPro 7.5 from OriginLab Corp. For each fit to the presented in the following sections a SS/DoF is presented. This is the sum of squares divided by the number of degrees of freedom. The closer SS/DoF is to zero the better. The coefficient of determination (R²) is also presented in the figures showing the data points and fitted equation [269].

### 6.4 Activity measurements of cgTPH1

The enzyme activity measurements on cgTPH1 were done using the assay described in section 6.1 and the procedure in section 6.3. The enzyme solution was prepared as follows: Stocks of cgTPH1 stored at -80°C were thawed and 1700 μL was mixed with 680 μL 140 mM HEPES/NaOH, 450 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 10% glycerol, pH 7.0, 7 mM DTT, 46 μM tryptophan, 0.1 g/L catalase. The mixture was stored in 3 eppendorf tubes closed under an argon flow. This was done to prevent loss of activity. The cgTPH1 concentration in the assay was 1.7 μM. The standard substrate concentrations were 70 μM tryptophan, 300 μM BH₄ and 500 μM O₂. An extra experiment was carried out with varied BH₄ concentration at 10 μM tryptophan and 133 μM O₂. All data points were measured twice. Vₘₐₓ, Kₘ and Kᵢ for the substrates were determined by fitting equations to the direct initial rates. The kinetic data for varied concentrations of BH₄ and O₂ were fitted to the Michaelis-Menten equation 5.1. Data for varied tryptophan concentrations were fitted to equation 5.3 taking substrate dead-end inhibition into account.

#### 6.4.1 Results of activity measurements of cgTPH1

The measured initial rates of cgTPH1 with varied tryptophan concentrations are shown in figure 6.3A, varied BH₄ concentration in figure 6.3B, varied O₂ concentration in figure 6.3C and varied BH₄ concentration with 10 μM tryptophan and 133 μM O₂ in figure 6.4. The fitted curve is shown in red. The enzyme kinetic parameters are also summarised in table 6.2. From the results here the specific activity of cgTPH1 is 0.58 μmol/mg/min.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varied substrate</th>
<th>Vₘₐₓ (min⁻¹)</th>
<th>Kₘ (μM)</th>
<th>Kᵢ (μM)</th>
<th>kₐₚ (min⁻¹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tryptophan</td>
<td>54.9±2.4</td>
<td>7.7±0.7</td>
<td>164±24</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BH₄</td>
<td>73.4±1.5</td>
<td>324±10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O₂</td>
<td>38.7±0.4</td>
<td>39±2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BH₄ (10 μM tryptophan)</td>
<td>33.3±0.5</td>
<td>71±3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 6.3 Initial rate as a function of substrate concentrations of c$_g$TPH1. (A) Varied concentration of tryptophan. (B) Varied concentration of BH$_4$. (C) Varied concentration of O$_2$. Equation 5.3 was fitted to the data for varied tryptophan concentration. Equation 5.1 was fitted to the data from varied BH$_4$ and O$_2$ concentrations. The fitted equations are shown in red. The kinetic parameters obtained from fitting equation 5.1 and 5.2 are listed in table 6.2.
6.4 Activity measurements of cgTPH1

![Graph showing initial rates at varied BH4 concentrations for cgTPH1, with 10 μM tryptophan and 133 μM O2. Equation 5.1 was fitted to data and is shown as the red curve.]

6.4.2 Discussion of the cgTPH1 kinetic parameters

Since this is the first characterisation of cgTPH1 it is not possible to compare the kinetic constants obtained in this study with other published data of this enzyme. The rabbit cTPH1 [87] and chTPH1 [64] have been characterised with determined kinetic constants. In the case of chTPH1 the assay conditions are not described and data points not shown which makes it difficult to judge the validity of the data. In the case of rabbit cTPH1 the parameters were determined at 15°C, air saturated (≈ 300 μM O2) 50 mM MES, 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 50 μM (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂ 25 μg/mL catalase, pH 7.0, 150 μM BH₄ (for tryptophan variation), 200 μM tryptophan (for BH₄ variation). Km,tryptophan determined here is 7.7±0.7 μM versus 7.8±2.2 μM for chTPH1 and 47.9±4.2 μM for rabbit cTPH1. The differences between the Km,tryptophan values of cgTPH1 and rabbit cTPH1 are significant and can not likely be ascribed to the differences in BH₄ concentration, since the lower BH₄ concentration used with rabbit cTPH1 should yield a lower Km,tryptophan.

For cgTPH1 substrate inhibition by tryptophan is observed above 15 μM, which is lower than that of >70 μM reported for chTPH1 (a Km,tryptophan was not reported)[64]. The Km,tryptophan of 146±14 μM for rabbit cTPH1 [87] is comparable to the Km,tryptophan of 163±24 μM determined here.

The Km,BH₄ value of 324±10 μM is quite high compared to Km,BH₄ of 135±16 μM determined at 200 μM tryptophan for rabbit cTPH1 and very high compared to 26.5±2 μM of chTPH1. Substrate inhibition by tryptophan is probably one reason for the high Km,BH₄ value, but this can not be the only explanation since the Km,BH₄ for rabbit cTPH1 was measured at 200 μM tryptophan and was also influenced by tryptophan inhibition [87]. When the Km,BH₄ was determined at 10 μM tryptophan and 133 μM O₂ the Km,BH₄ should not be influenced by tryptophan inhibition. At these conditions Km,BH₄ is 71±3 μM which is significantly lower than the 324±10 μM. The Km,BH₄ for chTPH2 at 10 μM tryptophan, 133 μM O₂ has been measured to 20.5±1.7 μM (figure 7.7C) which also is significantly lower than the 71±3 μM. This indicates that there may be some structural differences in the BH₄ binding site which can explain the lower affinity of cgTPH1 toward BH₄ compared to chTPH2.

The Km,O₂ value of 39±2 μM is low compared to the oxygen concentration in pure water at equilibrium with atmospheric air, which is approximately 300 μM. It is difficult to determine the in vivo O₂ concentration where TPH is found. In the brain the average
P\textsubscript{O2} value is 20–30 torr, which is equal to 30–40 μM [270]. This value is similar to the \(K_{m,O2}\) of c\(g\)TPH1. In three studies \(K_{m,O2}\) has been determined for TPH partially purified from natural sources. A \(K_{m,O2}\) of 2.5% at 37°C (approximately 27 μM) was determined using TPH (probably isoform 2) from rabbit hindbrain [266]. \(K_{m,O2}\) of TPH (probably isoform 1) partially purified from human carcinoid tumor was determined to 1.2% at 37°C (approximately 13 μM) using 6MePH\textsubscript{4} and 7.1% (approximately 78 μM) when DMPH\textsubscript{4} was used [47]. \(K_{m,O2}\) of TPH (probably TPH1) from neoplastic murine mast cells was determined to 6.5% at 37°C (approximately 70 μM) [153]. These values are in the same range as those determined for c\(g\)TPH1.

As mentioned in section 2.7 the kinetic mechanism for the aromatic amino acid hydroxylases is believed to be an ordered sequential mechanism. The expected inhibition pattern for this mechanism is uncompetitive substrate inhibition where the second substrate can add to the enzyme complex EQ (e.g. TPH-4a-hydroxy-BH\textsubscript{4}) to form a dead-end complex EQB (see section 5.3, scheme 5.2). Tryptophan is generally believed to be the second substrate to bind in TPH prior to the reaction [97], which supports the uncompetitive inhibition mechanism. Two other mechanisms of tryptophan inhibition can be envisioned. Tryptophan could bind to the free enzyme hindering the binding of substrate A (e.g. BH\textsubscript{4}) (similar to scheme 5.1). Another possibility is that tryptophan is the first substrate to bind (substrate A) and binding of a second tryptophan, hinders the binding of substrate B (e.g. BH\textsubscript{4}). The \(K_{m,BH4}\) is lowered significantly (from 324 to 71 μM) by lowering the tryptophan concentration. The greatest effect on \(K_{m,BH4}\) by lowering the tryptophan concentration is likely to be seen in the inhibition mechanism where tryptophan binds to the free enzyme. Further experiments have to be done to verify the order of substrate binding and mechanism of substrate inhibition for c\(g\)TPH1.

### 6.5 Activity measurements of chTPH2

The enzyme activity measurements of chTPH2 were done using the assay described in section 6.1 and the procedure in section 6.3. The enzyme solution was prepared as follows: Stocks of chTPH2 stored at -80°C were thawed. The chTPH2 was diluted with the gel filtration buffer (20 mM HEPES/NaOH, 100 mM (NH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}SO\textsubscript{4}, 5% (w/v) glycerol, pH 7.2) to give a concentration of 125 μM. Equal volumes of the chTPH2 solution and 1.2 mM tryptophan, 4 mM DTT, 0.1 g/L catalase in 60 mM HEPES/NaOH, 15% (w/v) glycerol, 300 mM (NH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}SO\textsubscript{4}, pH 7.0 were mixed. The mixture was stored in 3-6 eppendorf tubes closed under an argon flow. The purpose of diluting the chTPH2 sample with buffer solution containing tryptophan, DTT, catalase, extra (NH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}SO\textsubscript{4}, extra glycerol was to prevent loss of activity. If chTPH2 was just stored in the gel filtration buffer loss of activity was observed during the measurements. In all the experiments 0.256 units (measured at 60 μM tryptophan, 300 μM BH\textsubscript{4} and 300 μM O\textsubscript{2}) of chTPH2 was used which in average was equal to 0.50±0.05 μM. The standard substrate concentrations were 70 μM tryptophan, 500 μM O\textsubscript{2} and 300 μM BH\textsubscript{4}. All data points were measured in triplicate. \(V_{max}\) and \(K_{m}\) for the substrates were determined by fitting the Michaelis-Menten equation (equation 5.1) to the initial rates.

### 6.5.1 Results of activity measurements of chTPH2

The initial rates measured at varied tryptophan, BH\textsubscript{4} and O\textsubscript{2} concentrations are shown in figure 6.5A, B and C respectively. A summary of the enzyme kinetic parameters are listed in table 6.3. The specific activity of chTPH2 is calculated to 6.87 μmol/mg/min.
Figure 6.5 Initial rates measured at varied substrate concentrations using \textit{ch}TPH2. (A) Varied tryptophan concentration. (B) Varied BH$_4$ concentration. (C) Varied O$_2$ concentration. Equation 5.1 was fitted to the data and the fitted equations are shown in red. The non-varied substrate concentrations were 70 $\mu$M tryptophan, 300 $\mu$M BH$_4$ and 500 $\mu$M O$_2$. 

\begin{align*}
\text{(A)} & \quad \text{Variated tryptophan concentration.} \\
\text{(B)} & \quad \text{Variated BH}_4 \text{ concentration.} \\
\text{(C)} & \quad \text{Variated O}_2 \text{ concentration.}
\end{align*}
Table 6.3 A summary of enzyme kinetic parameters for chTPH2. These were determined at 15°C and the concentrations of the non-varied substrates were 70 μM tryptophan, 300 μM BH4, and 500 μM O2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substrate</th>
<th>$V_{\text{max}}$ (min$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$K_m$ (μM)</th>
<th>$k_{\text{cat}}$ (min$^{-1}$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tryptophan</td>
<td>151±1</td>
<td>15.0±0.4</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BH4</td>
<td>137±2</td>
<td>26.5±1.3</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O2</td>
<td>202±3</td>
<td>273±9</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.2 Discussion of the chTPH2 enzyme kinetic parameters

The initial rate data for chTPH2 follows Michaelis-Menten kinetics as seen in figures 6.5A-C. The kinetic parameters for chTPH2 have been determined from fitting equation 5.1 to the data. Kinetic parameters of chTPH2 have been published recently by Carkaci-Salli et al. [22]. The chTPH2 used by Carkaci-Salli et al. contained amino acids 151-466 with an N-terminal 6His tag. The assay used was a radioenzymatic $^3$H$_2$O release assay and conditions were not described in detail except that 50 μM tryptophan was used for $K_m$ determination and 50 μM BH4 was used for $K_m$,tryptophan determination [22]. In this study $K_m$,tryptophan has been determined to 15.0±0.4 μM which is higher than the 7.7±0.7 μM of cgTPH1 but lower than the 41.79±3.12 μM by Carkaci-Salli et al. [22]. The $K_m$,BH4 was determined to 26.5±1.3 μM which is significantly lower than the 324±10 μM of cgTPH1, but higher than the 6.22±1.4 μM by Carkaci-Salli et al. [22]. The $K_m,O_2$ was here determined to 273±9 μM which is in the range of the O2 concentration in pure water in equilibrium with atmospheric air. This differs from the 39±2 μM determined for cgTPH1 and the approximate O2 concentration in brain of 30-40 μM [270]. Substrate inhibition by tryptophan was not observed but concentrations higher than 100 μM were not tested. It is possible that substrate inhibition will be observed at concentrations above 100 μM tryptophan.

6.6 Activity measurements of chTPH2

The enzyme activity measurements on chTPH2 were done using the assay described in section 6.1 and the procedure in section 6.3. The enzyme solution was prepared as follows: Stocks of chTPH2 stored at -80°C were thawed. Equal volume of the chTPH2 solution was mixed with 1.2 mM tryptophan, 4 mM DTT, 0.1 g/L catalase in 60 mM HEPES/NaOH, 10%(w/v) glycerol, 200 mM (NH4)$_2$SO$_4$, pH 7.0. The mixture was stored in 3 eppendorf tubes closed under an argon flow. The dilution with buffer containing tryptophan, DTT and catalase was done to prevent loss of activity. In all the experiments 0.179 units (measured at 70 μM tryptophan, 300 μM BH4 and 500 μM O2) of chTPH2 was used which was equal to 0.50±0.01 μM chTPH2. The standard substrate concentrations were 70 μM tryptophan, 500 μM O2 and 300 μM BH4. All data points were measured twice. $V_{\text{max}}$, and $K_m$ for the substrates were determined by fitting the Michaelis-Menten equation (equation 5.1) to the initial rates.

6.6.1 Results of activity measurements of chTPH2

The initial rates measured at varied tryptophan, BH4 and O2 concentrations are shown in figure 6.8A, B and C respectively. A summary of the enzyme kinetic parameters are listed in table 6.4. The specific activity of chTPH2 is calculated to 3.60 μmol/mg/min.
Figure 6.6 Initial rates measured at varied substrate concentration using ct/hTPH2. (A) Varied tryptophan concentration. (B) Varied BH$_4$ concentration. (C) Varied O$_2$ concentration. The Michaelis-Menten equation (equation 5.1) was fitted to the data and is shown in red. The non-varied substrate concentrations were 70 μM tryptophan, 300 μM BH$_4$ and 500 μM O$_2$. 
Table 6.4 A summary of enzyme kinetic parameters of ct/hTPH2. The non-varied substrate concentrations were 70 μM tryptophan, 300 μM BH4 and 500 μM O2. The parameters were determined at 15°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substrate</th>
<th>V_{max} (min^{-1})</th>
<th>K_m (μM)</th>
<th>k_{cat} (min^{-1})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tryptophan</td>
<td>109±2</td>
<td>37.4 ±1.4</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BH4</td>
<td>76.3±0.8</td>
<td>22.9 ±1.1</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O2</td>
<td>98±2</td>
<td>185±10</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.6.2 Discussion of the enzyme kinetic parameters of ct/hTPH2

The Michaelis-Menten equation (equation 5.1) was fitted to the initial rates giving the parameters in table 6.4. Kinetic parameters have been determined for ct/hTPH2 by Carkaci-Salli et al. (residues 151-490) with assay conditions described in 6.5.2 [22] and for ct/hTPH1 (residues 91-444 with N-terminal His-tag) McKinney et al. [92]. Assay conditions used by McKinney et al. were 40 mM HEPES pH 7.0, 0.05 mg/mL catalase, 10 μM (NH4)2Fe(SO4)2, 2.5 mM DTT, 50 μM tryptophan and 250 μM BH4, done at 30°C [92]. The K_{m,tryptophan} value determined here is 37.4±1.4 μM which is in the same range as the 20.1±3.4 μM by Carkaci-Salli et al. [22], and close to the 33±4.5 determined for ct/hTPH1 [92]. The K_{m,BH4} was determined to 22.9±1.1 μM which is close to the 16.88±3.9 μM determined by Carkaci-Salli et al. [22]. The K_{m,BH4} of 50.8±16 μM determined for ct/hTPH1 is a bit higher but not significantly [92]. The K_{m,O2} was determined to 185±10 μM which is a bit lower than the one determined for the catalytic domain alone.

6.7 Overall summary and discussion

The kinetic parameters are determined using the same assay conditions for all three variants. This makes it possible to compare the kinetic data without taking the different assay conditions into account.

The K_{m,tryptophan} values for ct/hTPH2 is a factor two higher than the K_{m,tryptophan} for cgTPH1 indicating that cgTPH1 has a higher affinity for tryptophan than ct/hTPH2. In the same way K_{m,tryptophan} for cgTPH2 is a factor two higher than that of the ct/hTPH2, indicating that the tetramerisation domain has an influence on the affinity for tryptophan.

Table 6.5 Summary of K_m and k_cat values for the TPH variants determined using 70 μM tryptophan, 300 μM BH4 and 500 μM O2, at 15°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enzyme</th>
<th>Substrate</th>
<th>K_m (μM)</th>
<th>k_cat (min^{-1})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cgTPH1</td>
<td>Tryptophan</td>
<td>7.7±0.7</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ct/hTPH2</td>
<td>Tryptophan</td>
<td>15.0±0.4</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ct/hTPH2</td>
<td>Tryptophan</td>
<td>37.6±1.4</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cgTPH1</td>
<td>BH4</td>
<td>324±10</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ct/hTPH2</td>
<td>BH4</td>
<td>26.5±1.3</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ct/hTPH2</td>
<td>BH4</td>
<td>22.9±1.1</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cgTPH1</td>
<td>O2</td>
<td>39±2</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ct/hTPH2</td>
<td>O2</td>
<td>273±9</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ct/hTPH2</td>
<td>O2</td>
<td>185±10</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The $K_{m, BH_4}$ values for the TPH2 variants are similar while the $K_{m, BH_4}$ for $c_g$TPH1 is more than a factor 10 higher. This difference is likely to be caused by both the substrate inhibition by tryptophan and a lower affinity of $c_g$TPH1 for BH$_4$. The 3-dimensional structure of $c_g$TPH1 and $c_h$TPH2 will possibly give a structural explanation of these different properties. The $K_{m, O_2}$ values of $c_h$TPH2 and $c_t$TPH2 are in the same range while the $K_{m, O_2}$ for $c_g$TPH1 is more than a factor 10 higher. This difference is likely to be caused by both the substrate inhibition by tryptophan and a lower affinity of $c_g$TPH1 for BH$_4$. The 3-dimensional structure of $c_g$TPH1 and $c_h$TPH2 will possibly give a structural explanation of these different properties. The $K_{m, O_2}$ values of $c_h$TPH2 and $c_t$TPH2 are in the same range while the $K_{m, O_2}$ for $c_g$TPH1 is lower. It is possible that the low $K_{m, O_2}$ of $c_g$TPH1 is a result of the tryptophan inhibition or that $c_g$TPH1 simply has a much higher affinity for O$_2$ than $c_h$TPH2 and $c_t$TPH2. From the brain oxygen concentration of 30-40 µM one would have expected the $K_{m, O_2}$ for $c_h$TPH2 and $c_t$TPH2 to be in this range. Possibly the regulatory domain of $h$TPH2 can affect the affinity for O$_2$.

The specific activities were calculated from the initial rates at 70 µM tryptophan, 300 µM BH$_4$ and 500 µM O$_2$. These were calculated for comparison to the specific activities obtained from the variants directly after purification (see chapter 4) to check if activity was lost by freezing and thawing. The specific activity of $c_g$TPH1 was 0.60 µmol/min/mg before freezing and 0.58 µmol/min/mg after thawing. The specific activity of $c_h$TPH2 was 5.90 µmol/min/mg before freezing and 6.87 µmol/min/mg after thawing and for $c_t$TPH2 it was 3.42 µmol/min/mg before freezing and 3.60 µmol/min/mg after thawing. The specific activities of $c_g$TPH1 and $c_t$TPH2 are not significantly changed by freezing. The specific activity of $c_h$TPH2 actually increases, which I currently have no explanation for, but it can be concluded that $c_h$TPH2 as well as $c_g$TPH1 and $c_t$TPH2 can be frozen and thawed without significant loss of activity. From the $k_{cat}$ values it can be concluded that $c_h$TPH2 is a more effective enzyme than $c_t$TPH2 and much more effective than $c_g$TPH1. The large difference in $k_{cat}$ between $c_g$TPH1 and $c_h$TPH2 is likely to be due to the substrate inhibition by tryptophan. The substrate inhibition may again be due to small structural differences in the active sites of these enzymes. The difference in $k_{cat}$ between $c_h$TPH2 and $c_t$TPH2 may be due to a slightly restrained structure of the catalytic domain upon tetramerisation.

### 6.8 Conclusion

The apparent kinetic parameters $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ have successfully been determined for three TPH variants: $c_g$TPH1, $c_h$TPH2 and $c_t$TPH2. This is the first time any kinetic parameters have been determined for $c_g$TPH1 and to my knowledge it is also the first time the $K_{m, O_2}$ values have been determined for any fully purified recombinant TPH.
CHAPTER SEVEN

7 Steady-state kinetics of chTPH2

In chapter 5 enzyme kinetics for ter reactant enzymes were introduced and the method of Ruldolph and Fromm was presented. In this chapter I will explain how experiments with chTPH2 were done using the method of Rudolph and Fromm and present the results of these experiments. The assay and the procedure for measuring the initial rates are described in chapter 6. The data obtained from the experiments was analysed by two methods. First plotting analysis was used followed by a global curve fit analysis. All $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ values in this chapter are apparent values, unless otherwise is stated.

7.1 Substrate concentrations

As described in chapter 6 the method of Rudolph and Fromm consists of three sets of experiments. In each set one substrate is varied at different fixed concentrations of the other two, maintaining a constant ratio between these two [260]. The concentrations of the substrates and the ratios between the fixed substrates used are listed in table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Concentrations of the changing fixed substrates for the different experiment series.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tryptophan variation</th>
<th>BH$_4$ variation</th>
<th>Oxygen variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BH$_4$ (μM)</td>
<td>O$_2$ (μM)</td>
<td>Trp (μM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decisions made on concentrations and the ratios between the fixed substrates were based on the approximate $K_m$ values for the three substrates obtained from some initial test experiments. Practical considerations were also taken into account, as for example the fact that high tryptophan concentrations will give high background fluorescence level and high concentrations of BH$_4$ will significantly attenuate the incoming light. Substrate concentrations should usually be varied in the range of $K_m$ values [260]. The
initial estimates of the $K_m$ values for tryptophan, BH$_4$ and O$_2$ are 14 µM, 50 µM and 170 µM, respectively.

In the following an experiment series is defined as the measurements of initial rates when one substrate concentration is varied and the other two are fixed. Varied tryptophan concentration at 30 µM BH$_4$ and 90 µM O$_2$ will for instance be one series. For each experiment series the initial rate was measured at minimum 4 different concentrations of the varied substrate, and each different concentration was measured in triplicate. In some cases a large spread was observed in the initial rates and more than 3 measurements were done for each substrate concentration.

7.2 Enzyme concentration in the measurements

To eliminate small variations in enzyme activity, caused by differences in specific activity of each enzyme sample, a fixed amount of units of enzyme was used in each set of measurements. 0.254 units was used in the experiments with varied tryptophan while 0.256 units was used when BH$_4$ and O$_2$ were varied (1 unit is the amount of enzyme that produces 1 µmole product/min). chTPH2 from two purification batches was used in these experiments. The activity of each enzyme sample was determined as the average activity from 4 measurements with 60 µM tryptophan, 300 µM BH$_4$ and 300 µM O$_2$. 0.256 units of chTPH2 was in average equal to 0.50±0.05 µM.

7.3 Data analysis using the plotting methods

7.3.1 Analysis of the primary data

In one experiment series only one substrate concentration is changed. The reaction can therefore be treated as a mono substrate reaction and should follow the Michaelis-Menten equation (equation 5.1). The $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ values were obtained by non-linear regression using the program OriginPro 7.5. The data will be presented in a double reciprocal plot (Lineweaver-Burk plot, see equation 5.2) with the straight line constructed from the determined $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ values. The data will also be presented in $V_i$ versus the substrate concentration plots in section 7.5.1.

7.3.2 Generation and analysis of replots

The $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ values obtained are used to construct replots. In the double reciprocal plot the slope is equal to $K_m/V_{max}$ and the intercept equal to $1/V_{max}$. $K_m/V_{max}$ and $1/V_{max}$ are plotted against the different reciprocal concentration of one of the fixed substrates. The replots should be either linear or parabolic upwards as described in section 5.5.1. Statistics can be used to determine whether the points follow a straight line or a parabolic curve. This is done using an F-test [269].

7.4 Results presented in double reciprocal plots and corresponding replots

The initial rates measured at varied tryptophan concentration at fixed levels of BH$_4$ and O$_2$ are presented in a double reciprocal plot in figure 7.1A. The replots of $K_m/V_{max}$ and $1/V_{max}$ are presented in figure 7.1B and C. Similarly the initial rates at varied concentration of BH$_4$ and O$_2$ and corresponding replots are presented in figure 7.2 and 7.3, respectively.
7.4 Results presented in double reciprocal plots and corresponding replots

Figure 7.1 Results from the varied tryptophan concentration. (A) The double reciprocal plot. (B) \( \frac{K_m}{V_{max}} \) (the slopes of the lines in A) plotted against the reciprocal concentration of O2. (C) \( \frac{1}{V_{max}} \) (the intercepts of the lines in A) plotted against the reciprocal concentration of O2.
7 Steady-state kinetics of chTPH2

Figure 7.2 Results from the varied BH₄ concentration. (A) The double reciprocal plot 1/Vᵢ versus 1/[BH₄]. (B) Kₘ/Vₘₐₓ (the slopes of the lines in A) plotted against the reciprocal concentration of tryptophan. (C) 1/Vₘₐₓ (the intercepts of the lines in A) plotted against the reciprocal concentration of tryptophan.
7.4 Results presented in double reciprocal plots and corresponding replots

![Graph A](image A)  
1/Vi (min/μM) versus 1/[O₂] (μM⁻¹)

![Graph B](image B)  
Km/Vmax (μM min⁻¹) plotted against 1/[BH₄] (μM⁻¹)

![Graph C](image C)  
1/Vmax (min⁻¹) plotted against 1/[BH₄] (μM⁻¹)

Figure 7.3 Results from the varied O₂ concentration. (A) The double reciprocal plot 1/V_i versus 1/[O₂]. (B) Km/V_max (the slopes of the lines in A) plotted against the reciprocal concentration of BH₄. (C) 1/V_max (the intercepts of the lines in A) plotted against the reciprocal concentration of BH₄.
7.4.1 Analysis of the plots

From the line patterns in the double reciprocal plots in figure 7.1A, 7.2A and 7.3A one should be able to determine whether the mechanism is a ping pong or a sequential mechanism. If the lines in all three double reciprocal plots intersect, the mechanism is sequential. The mechanism is a ping pong mechanism if parallel lines are observed in at least one of the replots. The lines in figure 7.1A and 7.2A intersect far to the left. The general trend for these lines in figure 7.1A and 7.2A is that the slopes ($K_m/V_{max}$) decrease as the concentrations of the substrates kept in a constant ratio are increased. This trend is not observed for the lines in figure 7.3A. Here lines intersect to the right of the y-axis, which is not in agreement with the theory (see section 5.5.1). Three lines, the 60, 100 and 300 μM BH₄, seem to follow the trend of a decreasing slope (see table 7.2) when the BH₄ and tryptophan concentrations are increased. While the other two lines, 30 and 150 μM BH₄ do not fit into this trend.

From the mixed pattern in figure 7.3A, it is difficult to confidently conclude that the lines intersect. This again makes it difficult to conclude whether the mechanism is a ping pong or a sequential mechanism.

| Table 7.2 The $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ parameters obtained from the experiments with varied O₂ concentration. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trp (μM) | BH₄ (μM) | $K_m$ (μM) | $V_{max}$ (min⁻¹) | $K_m/V_{max}$ | $1/V_{max}$ |
| 7 | 30 | 52.5 | 29.3 | 1.79 | 0.0342 |
| 14 | 60 | 157.9 | 69.5 | 2.27 | 0.0144 |
| 23.3 | 100 | 187.3 | 109.2 | 1.71 | 0.00916 |
| 35 | 150 | 323.9 | 167.8 | 1.93 | 0.00596 |
| 70 | 300 | 248.5 | 192.1 | 1.29 | 0.00521 |

The different possible patterns of the replots for the different mechanisms are shown in table 5.1. The replots can be linear, intersecting the y-axis at the origin or above. The replots can also be parabolic upwards with or without intersecting the origin.

The replots were treated statistically. Both replots of the varied tryptophan concentration experiments are linear. For varied BH₄ concentration the $K_m/V_{max}$ replot is parabolic upwards ($p = 0.037$) while the $1/V_{max}$ is linear. In the case of varied O₂ concentration $1/V_{max}$ is parabolic upwards ($p = 0.036$), while the $K_m/V_{max}$ replot is neither linear nor parabolic upwards.

All together this replot pattern does not fit with the possible patterns in table 5.1. Since it could not be concluded that any of the replots fit a certain mechanism, no conclusion could be drawn on the type of mechanism by analysing the data this way.

7.5 Analysis using global curve fitting

As analysing the data by the plotting method was inconclusive, the more robust method of global curve fitting was applied. In this method one may fit the full rate equation (equation 5.5-5.10) for different possible mechanisms to the data points (see section 5.5.2)[261,263] using OriginPro 7.5. The different rate equations can be entered in the software programme. The directly measured concentrations of the substrates [A], [B] and [C] are defined as independent variables while $V_i$ is defined as a dependent variable. $V_{max}$ and the different $K$ parameters are entered as parameters, with the possibility of constraining these. Usually only one constraint being $K>0$ was
enforced on the parameters, which is reasonable since all the K parameters are ratios of rate constants k which can not be negative. When the different rate equations have been fitted to the data, one may compare how well the different rate equations fit the data. Since it is easier to fit a complicated model (more parameters) than a simpler model (fewer parameters), one should always choose the simpler model unless the more complicated model is significantly better as determined by the F-test [269]. When the numbers of fitted parameters in the two rate equations are the same, the sum of squares of deviations of the data points from the model (SS) can be compared directly. If one rate equation has fewer fitted parameters than the other rate equation, the complexities of the rate equations have to be quantified with the degrees of freedom (DF). The degree of freedom is the number of data points minus the number of fitted parameters. If the simpler rate equation (null hypothesis) is correct, the relative increase in the sum of squares should be approximately equal to the relative increase in degrees of freedom. This is calculated in the F ratio (equation 7.1).

$$F = \frac{(SS_{null} - SS_{alt})/SS_{alt}}{(DF_{null} - DF_{alt})/DF_{alt}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (7.1)

If the more complicated rate equation (alternative) is correct, one expect the relative increase in SS to be greater than the relative increase in degrees of freedom [269].

In the global curve fitting all 534 data points were used. The initial rates measured with varied tryptophan concentration were corrected for the small difference in the amount of enzyme used in the measurements.

### 7.5.1 Results from global curve fitting

The different rate equations were fit to all the data points with all combinations of tryptophan, BH$_4$ and O$_2$ as A, B and C. The lowest sum of squares for each rate equation is listed in table 7.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism (equation number)</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>Substrate (A,B,C)</th>
<th>F ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rapid equilibrium ordered (5.6)</td>
<td>21605</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>(BH$_4$, O$_2$, Trp)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi uni uni uni ping pong (5.7)</td>
<td>9773</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>(Trp/BH$_4$, O$_2$)</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random A-B ordered C (5.8)</td>
<td>9583</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>(BH$_4$, Trp/O$_2$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid equilibrium random (5.10)</td>
<td>9560</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>(r,r,r)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordered (5.5)</td>
<td>9515</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>(Trp/O$_2$, BH$_4$, Trp/O$_2$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordered A random B-C (5.9)</td>
<td>9478</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>(Trp, BH$_4$/O$_2$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rapid equilibrium ordered rate equation does not fit data very well as the sum of squares is much higher than for any of the other rate equations. The ping pong rate equation has a higher sum of squares than the random A-B ordered C but they have different degrees of freedom. When comparing the random A-B ordered C fit with the ping pong fit, the calculated F ratio is 10.5. This says that the random A-B ordered C rate equation fits significantly better than the ping pong mechanism. The rapid equilibrium random rate equation has a lower sum of squares than the random A-B ordered C, but the F ratio of 1.3 (p = 0.0013) tells that the rapid equilibrium random
The fit of the remaining rate equations (5.5, 5.8 and 5.9) can be compared directly since the degrees of freedom are the same for all three. The lowest sum of squares of 9478 is obtained when fitting the rate equation for the ordered A random B-C mechanism, where substrate A is tryptophan. The sum of squares of 9515 for the ordered mechanism with BH₄ as substrate B is close to that of the ordered A random B-C, while the sum of squares of the random A-B ordered C equation fit is somewhat worse.

Initially some of the series were done with O₂ concentrations up to 1000 μM. When O₂ concentrations above 500 μM were used a deviations from the Michaelis-Menten equation were observed which was similar to substrate inhibition. Examples of this observation are shown in figure 7.4 with the globally fit rate equations for the ordered A random B-C mechanism. This deviation might be caused by O₂ inactivation of the enzyme in different ways than ordinary substrate inhibition. All measurements done with O₂ concentrations above 500 μM have therefore not been used in the data analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordered A random B-C</th>
<th>Ordered A = tryptophan, B = BH₄, C = O₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vₘₐₓ</td>
<td>379±19 min⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kₘ,tryptophan</td>
<td>43.7±2.7 μM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kₘ,BH₄</td>
<td>114±10 μM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kₘ,O₂</td>
<td>497±37 μM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kᵢ,tryptophan</td>
<td>80±137 μM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kᵢ,BH₄ (BH₄ = C)</td>
<td>1.6±2.5 μM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kᵢ,O₂ (O₂ = C)</td>
<td>7.0±11.3 μM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 7.4 Initial rates measured at different O₂ concentrations. From the top the data is of 100 μM BH₄/23.3 μM tryptophan, 60 μM BH₄/14 μM tryptophan and 30 μM BH₄/7 μM tryptophan. The data points measured at 1000 μM are shown in red and these data points were not used in the fitting of the rate equation. The curves are the rate equations for the ordered A random B-C mechanism fitted to the data shown in figures 7.5-7.10.
Figure 7.5 Initial rates measured at varied tryptophan concentration with the concentrations of BH$_4$ and O$_2$ in: (A) 20 μM and 60 μM, (B) 30 μM and 90 μM, (C) 40 μM and 120 μM. The red curve is the fitted ordered rate equation with BH$_4$ as substrate B. The dashed blue curve is the fitted ordered A random B-C rate equation with tryptophan as substrate A.
Figure 7.6 Initial rates measured at varied tryptophan concentration with the concentrations of BH$_4$ and O$_2$ in: (A) 60 μM and 180 μM, (B) 100 μM and 300 μM, (C) 150 μM and 450 μM. The red curve is the fitted ordered rate equation with BH$_4$ as substrate B. The dashed blue curve is the fitted ordered A, random B-C rate equation with tryptophan as substrate A.
Figure 7.7 Initial rates measured at varied BH$_4$ concentration with the concentrations of tryptophan and O$_2$ in: (A) 6.7 μM and 90 μM, (B) 8.2 μM and 109 μM, (C) 10 μM and 133 μM. The red curve is the fitted ordered rate equation with BH$_4$ as substrate B. The dashed blue curve is the fitted ordered A, random B-C rate equation with tryptophan as substrate A. Equation 5.1 has been fitted (black) to this data alone for comparison with the cgTPH1 data in figure 6.4.
Figure 7.8 Initial rates measured at different BH4 concentration. The tryptophan and O2 concentrations are in: (A) 15 μM and 200 μM, (B) 22.5 μM and 300 μM, (C) 33.8 μM and 450 μM. The red curve is the fitted ordered rate equation with BH4 as substrate B. The dashed blue curve is the fitted ordered A random B-C rate equation with tryptophan as substrate A.
Figure 7.9 Initial rates measured at varied $O_2$ concentration. The concentrations of tryptophan and BH$_4$ are in: (A) 7 μM and 30 μM, (B) 14 μM and 60 μM, (C) 23.3 μM and 100 μM. The red curve is the fitted ordered rate equation with BH$_4$ as substrate B. The dashed blue curve is the fitted ordered A random B-C rate equation with tryptophan as substrate A.
7.5.2 Discussion of the results of the global curve fitting

Since the four rate equations (equations 5.5, 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10) that fit the data the best are all sequential mechanisms it can be concluded that chTPH2 follows a sequential mechanism.

As can be seen in figures 7.5-7.10 the curves of the two rate equations fitting best to the data are quite similar, but since the sum of squares is lower for the ordered A, random B-C equation fit, this is the best fit. This means that the chTPH2 mechanism probably follows an ordered binding of tryptophan as the first substrate followed by a random binding of BH4 or O2 either in the rapid equilibrium or in the steady-state fashion (scheme 5.6). The reaction then proceeds when all three substrates are bound in chTPH2.
7.6 Overall discussion

In the literature there are no reports of steady-state mechanism analysis of TPH, but comparable studies have been made on rat TH [95] and CvPAH [96,97]. Fitzpatrick used the same method with rat TH as used in this study and concludes that the mechanism is ordered with 6MePH₄ binding as the first substrate (based on inhibitions studies), O₂ binding as the second (binding in a rapid equilibrium fashion) and tryptophan as the last substrate [95]. Volner et al. uses the method for CvPAH used in this study. Additionally Volner et al. also uses the method where one of the substrates is held at a saturating level, and inhibition studies. Volner et al. concludes that the mechanism is ordered with DMPH₄ binding first, followed by phenylalanine and O₂ as the last substrate [97]. Pember et al. also used the method use here with CvPAH and also concluded an ordered A random B-C mechanism but with O₂ as substrate A [96]. As mentioned in section 2.7 Pember et al. at the time thought that CvPAH was a Cu protein [98]. As seen, several different steady-state mechanisms have been reported and the results here support the mechanism determined by Pember et al. but with tryptophan as substrate A instead of O₂. These examples show that there is no general consensus on the binding order of the substrates, but the mechanism is a sequential mechanism in all cases.

The inhibition by O₂ has also been reported for bovine TH by Oka et al. [101]. Oxygen inhibition of bovine TH was observed already at 40 - 90 μM being dependent on the BH₄ concentration [101]. The inhibition observed in this study is at much higher O₂ concentrations and the mechanism of inhibition in bovine TH and chTPH2 might not be the same. The O₂ inhibition in bovine TH observed by Oka et al. could not be confirmed by Fitzpatrick using rat TH [95]. The O₂ inhibition observed in this study could be caused by O₂ binding in the reactive site preventing the other substrates in binding correctly. It might also bind directly to the iron, probably oxidising Fe²⁺ to Fe³⁺. The oxidation of iron is a possible explanation for the inhibition, since the iron then has to be reduced to Fe²⁺ to be in the catalytic active state.

Further investigations will be needed to determine whether the kinetic mechanism in cgTPH1 and chTPH2 is the same or not. If the substrate inhibition by tryptophan in cgTPH1 is uncompetitive, which is typical for a sequential mechanism [252], this indicates that tryptophan is the second substrate to bind in cgTPH1 (see section 5.3 and 6.4.2). This would then imply a different kinetic mechanism for cgTPH1 than the one proposed in this study for chTPH2 where tryptophan binds as the first substrate.

7.6.1 Further kinetic analyses of chTPH2

The results from the enzyme kinetic measurements above indicate that the kinetic mechanism is an ordered A random B-C mechanism with tryptophan as substrate A. This result should be supported by inhibition studies [252,259], which unfortunately could not be done within the time limit of this project. The inhibition studies could for example be performed with BH₂ which is a non-reactive BH₄ analogue, and should be a competitive inhibitor towards BH₄. Phenylalanine or 5-fluorotryptophan should be a competitive inhibitor towards tryptophan and should also be tested.

The measurements with varied tryptophan should also be extended to higher concentrations of tryptophan to explore if substrate inhibition is observed. In case of observed substrate inhibition, the type of substrate inhibition should be identified (see section 5.3).
Product inhibition by 5-hydroxytryptophan should also be studied in order to determine which product leaves the enzyme as the first.

7.7 Conclusion

Since it could not be concluded that any of the replots fit a certain mechanism, no conclusion could be drawn on the type of mechanism by analysing the data this way. From the global curve analysis it can be concluded that the \( \text{chTPH2} \) kinetic mechanism is a sequential mechanism. It can also be concluded that the ordered A random B-C mechanism with tryptophan as substrate A fits the data best. The fit of ordered mechanism with BH\(_4\) as substrate B is close to the fit for the ordered A random B-C. None of these mechanisms have BH\(_4\) as the substrate bound first.
CHAPTER EIGHT

8 Crystallisation of proteins

Determination of the three-dimensional structure of a protein by X-ray crystallography requires growth of suitable crystals. This is the major obstacle in protein X-ray crystallography. This chapter will serve as a short introduction to some aspects of protein crystallisation and crystal annealing, which will be useful when proceeding to the next chapter.

8.1 Nucleation and growth of protein crystals

Protein crystals grow from a supersaturated solution of the protein [271]. Before a crystal can grow, stable nuclei have to be formed. Stable nuclei are small more or less ordered aggregations of protein molecules with a size large enough not to spontaneously dissolve [272]. Different degrees of protein supersaturation can be obtained as illustrated in the phase diagram in Figure 8.1. The degree of supersaturation necessary for nucleation is higher than that for crystal growth. The probability of nucleation is dependent on the degree of supersaturation, so if a high degree of supersaturation is reached a large number of nucleations might occur [272]. When stable protein nuclei have formed in the supersaturated state, protein molecules will start to order themselves in a crystal lattice. Because of the interactions formed in the crystal lattice, the crystal form is an energetically more favourable state than the supersaturated state of the protein. The crystals will grow until the protein concentration is decreased to the point of saturation [272]. The growth rate is dependent on the degree of supersaturation. Since the risk of crystal growth defects tends to be higher at higher growth rate, the desired degree of supersaturation should be just high enough for nucleation to occur. In this way fewer and better crystals should be obtained [272].

If the degree of supersaturation becomes too high the protein may form spherulites or phase separations, but more commonly the protein will form non-specific aggregates seen as amorphous precipitation (see Figure 8.1). If the supersaturation is too high the rate of precipitate formation is higher than that of crystal formation. The crystal form is still a lower energy state than the precipitate and this is why protein crystals sometimes grow concomitantly with the dissolution of precipitate [272].

The solubility of a protein in solution is dependent on various factors such as pH, temperature and the concentration of different precipitants (see section 8.3). Many other factors can also influence the crystallisation of a protein. Some examples are: purity of the protein, organism source of the protein, substrates, co-factors, reducing or oxidising environment, surfaces of the crystallisation vessel, vibration and sound and many more [272,273].
The interactions formed between the protein molecules in a crystal are essential for crystal growth. Proteins are sensitive and dynamic macromolecules that might easily loose their native structure. Therefore, it is generally accepted that the solution (the mother liquor) optimal for crystal growth supports the most structurally homogeneous state of the protein, which at the same time optimises the possible intermolecular interactions [272]. To determine the optimal conditions for crystal growth of a given protein is not an easy task. Currently, the conditions for crystallisation can not be predicted and are usually determined by screening a large number of possible conditions.

**8.2 Crystallisation screens**

The process of screening for crystallisation conditions is commonly done by using sparse matrix screens. Sparse matrix screens contain different solutions that have proven successful in the crystallisation of numerous proteins. The first sparse matrix screen was described by Jancarik and Kim [275]. Several companies sell this screen and small variations may exist, for example in whether the buffer pH is reached by using HCl or acetic acid [276].

Another sparse matrix screen is the commercially available JCSG+ screen, which is developed through experience gained from a structural genomics project [277].

More systematic (grid) screens are also used in the initial screening [277,278,279]. Some of these are the PEG/Ion screens or the PACT screen [277], while the Index screen from Hampton Research is a combination of sparse matrix and grid screening [280].

**8.3 Precipitants**

Precipitants are compounds that decrease the protein solubility. The supersaturation necessary for nucleation and crystal growth is usually obtained by increasing the precipitant concentration in the protein solution. This can be done momentarily using batch crystallisation or in a more gradual manner using dialysis or the vapour diffusion method [281]. In the vapour diffusion method the initial precipitant
8.3 Precipitants

The concentration in the non-equilibrated drop is typically half of that in the reservoir. This causes water vapour to diffuse from the drop to the reservoir until equilibrium is reached. In the vapour diffusion method the precipitant serves to increase the protein concentration and to decrease the protein solubility [272].

Different types of precipitants are used in protein crystallisation and these are usually categorised in four groups: salts, organic solvents, long-chain polymers and low-molecular-mass polymers/non-volatile organic compounds [272]. Examples of organic solvents used as precipitants are ethanol, propanol and dioxane, while examples of low-molecular-mass polymers are polyethylene glycol (PEG) with a molecular weight of 200 or 400 g/mol. A typical non-volatile organic compound would be 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol [272]. Salts and PEGs are the most successful precipitants used in protein crystallisation and a short description will be given in the following sections.

8.3.1 Salts as precipitants

The ionic strength of a solution greatly affects the solubility of proteins [272]. At very low ionic strength no ions are available to satisfy the electrostatic requirements of the protein molecules. The protein molecules will then seek to balance the electrostatic requirements with themselves which leads to aggregation or to crystals if it happens in an order fashion. This process is called salting-in [272].

As the ionic strength is increased the electrostatic requirements are satisfied and the solubility of the protein is increased. If the concentration of salts with strongly hydrated ions is further increased the protein solubility is decreased by the process called salting-out. The salting-out process is more complicated and can be explained in two ways whether one looks at the polar or non-polar surface of a protein [271,282,283,284]. For a typical protein 50-60% of the surface is non-polar [285]. The surface tension of the solvent is increased by strongly hydrated anions such as sulphate. The increased surface tension strongly affects the non-polar surface and will force the protein to decrease its surface accessible area by either crystallisation or aggregation [284]. For the polar surface of a protein, the solubility is highly dependent on the effectiveness of the hydration layers. The second hydration layer is disturbed by strongly hydrated anions making the bulk solution a less good solvent for the protein. The protein will therefore try to decrease the solvent accessible surface [284]. The effect of different ions on the solubility and of salting-out proteins was observed already in 1888 by F. Hofmeister and the order of the ions are therefore called the Hofmeister series [284]. Some of the ions are listed here in their efficiency in lowering the solubility of a negatively charged protein. For anions: HPO\(_4^{2-}\)/H\(_2\)PO\(_4^-\) > SO\(_4^{2-}\) > CH\(_3\)COO\(^-\) >> Cl\(^-\) > NO\(_3^-\) and for cations: Li\(^+\) > Na\(^+\) ≈ K\(^+\) > NH\(_4^+\) > Cs\(^+\) [284].

For a positively charged protein this order is reversed [283]. Both inorganic and organic salts are used extensively in crystallising proteins [272,286]. Some specific ions, for example different divalent cations may have essential roles in the stabilisation of the protein structure or in crystal lattice and are often tested as additives in a concentration of a few mM [287].

8.3.2 Polyethylene glycols as precipitants

PEGs with molecular weights ranging from 400 Da to 20 kDa have been used successfully in the crystallisation of many proteins [271,288,289]. PEGs have a random and flexible structure which occupies a large volume. The addition of PEGs to a protein solution reduces the solvent volume available for the protein resulting in favoured
attraction between the protein molecules [271,290]. The solubility of a protein decreases exponentially with the increasing concentration (%w/v) of the PEG and the typical concentration range used for crystallisation is 4-25% (w/v) [289]. An advantage of using PEG is that the PEG concentration interval yielding crystals is larger for a given protein, than that typically observed for salts [271]. This is valuable both in the screening and optimisation process, since crystals may form even though the PEG concentration differs a bit from the optimal concentration opposed to salts where the concentration often has to be spot-on for crystal formation. Polypropylene glycol and polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether (MPEG) are also used for crystallisation, but in a lesser extent than PEGs [291].

8.4 Additives used in crystallising proteins
Addition of certain ions or small organic molecules to the mother liquor may in some cases be necessary to establish the stabilising contacts between protein molecules in a crystal [287,292,293,294]. Typical additives would be substrates or substrate analogues, co-factors, linker molecules and osmolytes. Reports by McPherson et al. and Larson et al. suggest that screening additives may be a successful alternative to the more common buffer/precipitant screening [293,294]. Neutral detergents are usually used in the crystallisation of membrane proteins, but have also been reported to improve the crystallisation for some soluble proteins [295].

8.5 Annealing of protein crystals
Protein crystals are very seldom perfect crystals, but are instead made of mosaic blocks of ordered molecules. The mosaic blocks are generally well aligned but upon flash-freezing the mosaic blocks might rearrange relative to each other. If the mosaic blocks are not well aligned the crystal is said to have a high mosaicity. Annealing of protein crystals is done to decrease the mosaicity. The term annealing is borrowed from metallurgy. Protein crystal annealing refers to a flash-frozen protein crystal being transferred from liquid nitrogen to a small drop of mother liquor with added cryo-protectant typically at 4°C or room temperature [296]. After 3 minutes in the cryo-protectant buffer the crystal is remounted in the loop and flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen or cold nitrogen gas stream. This process may be repeated several times. It is essential that a suitable cryo-protectant is found so that the crystal is stable in the cryo-protectant buffer [296]. The purpose of the cryo-protectant is to prevent the formation of ice crystals in the mother liquor when the protein crystal is flash-frozen. Examples of typical cryo-protectants are glycerol, ethylene glycol and PEG 400 [297]. It is believed that the annealing heal dislocation defects from the flash-freezing by recrystallisation at the dislocations [296]. This will decrease the mosaicity of the crystal. Resolution improvement is sometimes also observed upon annealing and this is believed to be caused by diffraction peak sharpening allowing detection of peaks that prior to annealing were too diffuse. Annealing is recommended for all flash-frozen crystals that do not diffract satisfactorily [296].
9 Crystallisation of TPH variants

As described in chapter 4 it is possible to obtain cgTPH1, chTPH2 and ct/hTPH2 in purities and amounts suitable for crystallographic characterisation. In this chapter I will describe the crystallisation experiments done with these three variants. The results from the crystallisation as well as collected diffraction data and structure solution will be presented. The crystallisation conditions of cgTPH1 were found by Charlotte R. Petersen in her M.Sc. project, in which I was a co-supervisor [15].

9.1 Crystallisation of cgTPH1

9.1.1 The initial crystallisation of cgTPH1

Initial screenings were done with Stura Footprint Screens (appendix 2.1), Index Screen from Hampton Research (appendix 2.2), JCSG+ screen from Qiagen (appendix 2.3) and PACT screen from Qiagen (appendix 2.4). The results from Index, JCSG+ and PACT screens will be described first.

9.1.1.1 Crystallisation trials using Index, JCSG+ and PACT screens

The cgTPH1 for the crystallisation experiments was purified as described in section 4.1.2.1. A cgTPH1 sample of 100 μL was mixed with 50 μL of ice cold 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 8.5. The solution was filtered through a 0.22 μm Ultrafree-MC durapore membrane centrifugal filter from Millipore at 8000 × g and 4°C for 4 min. The protein concentration was determined using ε₂₈₀ = 37820 M⁻¹ cm⁻¹. The cgTPH1 solution was further diluted to the desired concentration with 20 mM Tris/NaOH, 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 8.5.

The Index, JCSG+ and PACT screens were set up at the Department of Chemistry at University of Copenhagen using an Oryx 8 robot from Douglas Instruments. The screens were set up with three drops per well. The cgTPH1 concentrations in the non-equilibrated drops were 4.2 mg/mL with 8 times molar excess of BH₄, 6.2 mg/mL with 8 times excess of BH₄ and 4.3 mg/mL without any BH₄, respectively. The trays were stored at 6°C.

Precipitation was observed in most drops. Crystals were observed in several drops, but most of these drops contained calcium which could form CaSO₄ crystals with the sulphate from the cgTPH1 buffer (see section 4.1.2.1). The conditions containing calcium were tested with the sulphate containing buffer. Crystals appeared in all these drops and we concluded that these were most likely CaSO₄ crystals. The crystals from drops without calcium did not diffract and could furthermore not be reproduced.
9 Crystallisation of TPH variants

9.1.1.2 Crystallisation trials using Stura Footprint screens

The Stura Footprint screens 1 and 2 were set up as sitting drop experiments. The trays were placed on ice during addition of 500 μL crystallisation solutions to the wells and during drop set up. The drops were set up with 2 μL crystallisation solution + 2 μL protein solution. The concentration of cgTPH1 in the protein solution was 3.5 mg/mL. The trays were sealed with clear sealing tape and stored at 4°C.

9.1.2 The initial crystals of cgTPH1 and data collection

Semi crystalline assemblies were observed in the drop containing 1.32 M NaH₂PO₄/K₂HPO₄ pH 7.0. Trials to optimise these conditions were unsuccessful [15]. Protein crystals were observed after 40 days in the drop containing 0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5, 22.5% PEG 10000. The larger crystals were flash-frozen in the mother liquor for testing at a synchrotron. The smaller crystals left in the drop were stained with methylene blue (Izit) (see figure 9.1). The crystals were brought to MAX-lab in Lund, Sweden, beamline 911-5. The crystals flash-frozen in the mother liquor diffracted to 8 Å and ice rings from the mother liquor were observed. At the synchrotron, cryo-protectant solutions were tested on the remaining crystals in the drop. Some crystals were successfully flash-frozen in a cryo-protectant solution with PEG 400 added to approximately 20% (v/v). Unfortunately these did not diffract. At this point it was unclear whether it was because of deterioration from storage in the drop for several weeks or if they were destroyed by cryo-protectant.

Figure 9.1 Crystals of cgTPH1 stained with methylene blue, crystallised with 0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5, 22.5% PEG 10000, cgTPH1 concentration was 3.5 mg/mL and the drops were stored at 4°C [15].

Reproducing the crystallisation was successful only with the solution 0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5, 22.5% PEG 10000 from Molecular Dimensions. Drops setup with this solution in the sitting drop manner yielded new crystals after 70 days. Few crystals were present and we were afraid that the crystals would be destroyed in testing cryo-protectant solutions. These crystals were therefore flash-frozen in the mother liquor, and stored in liquid nitrogen. A data set was collected to 3.0 Å at the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF), beam line ID 14-3. Ice rings were observed in the diffraction pattern.

After data collection several crystals were annealed in a cryo-solution of 20%(v/v) PEG 400, 0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5, 22.5% PEG 10000. Two crystals dissolved in the cryo-solution while one crystal was successfully transferred and flash-frozen. Through this annealing, the mosaicity of the crystal decreased and the diffraction limit improved from 5 Å to 3.5 Å. Diffraction patterns from the crystal, before and after transfer to the cryo-solution are shown in figure 9.2.
9.1 Crystallisation of cgTPH1

Figure 9.2 The diffraction patterns of the same crystal. (A) Before annealing. (B) After annealing. The middle ring of the three ice rings indicates 3.7 Å.

Data processing, structure solution and refinement were done by Associate Professor Pernille Harris. The reflections could be indexed to a lattice with the dimensions 61.5 Å, 79.2 Å, 86.8 Å and 62.9°, 89.9° and 89.9°. The ice rings were cut out of the data, giving a reduced completeness of data. The data statistics for the possible space groups are listed in table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Data collection and processing statistics for the possible space groups for the cgTPH1 crystal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space group</th>
<th>P1</th>
<th>P21</th>
<th>C2</th>
<th>C222</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystallisation conditions</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5, 22.5% PEG 10000</td>
<td>Hanging drop, 4°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-ray source</td>
<td>ID14-3, ESRF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detector</td>
<td>ADSC Quantum CCD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength (Å)</td>
<td>0.931</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Data collection temp. (K)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution limit (Å)</td>
<td>20–30 (3.2–3.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. reflections</td>
<td>48427 (9318)</td>
<td>48342 (9311)</td>
<td>48371 (9331)</td>
<td>46441 (9291)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique reflections</td>
<td>24728 (4759)</td>
<td>13344 (2528)</td>
<td>13470 (2566)</td>
<td>6833 (1291)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy</td>
<td>1.96 (1.96)</td>
<td>3.62 (3.68)</td>
<td>3.59 (3.64)</td>
<td>6.80 (7.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completeness (%)</td>
<td>84.3 (91.5)</td>
<td>87.8 (94.9)</td>
<td>89.6 (97.0)</td>
<td>90.4 (99.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( R_{merge} )</td>
<td>11.4 (30.5)</td>
<td>14.7 (38.4)</td>
<td>15.3 (38.4)</td>
<td>16.4 (39.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( &lt;I/\sigma(I)&gt; )</td>
<td>5.67 (2.37)</td>
<td>7.08 (3.06)</td>
<td>6.98 (2.97)</td>
<td>9.55 (4.24)</td>
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<td>Unit cell parameters</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a (Å)</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>154.5</td>
<td>78.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>b (Å)</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>152.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c (Å)</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>γ (°)</td>
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<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent content (%)</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthews coef. (Å³ Da⁻¹)</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ a \] Values in parentheses are for the outermost resolution shell.

\[ b \] \( R_{merge} = \sum_i |I_i - <I_i>| / \sum_i I_i \), where \( <I_i> \) is the average of \( I_i \) over all symmetry equivalents.
The structure could be solved by molecular replacement in space group P1 with four molecules in the asymmetric unit using the structure of the catalytic domain of phenylalanine hydroxylase (PDB entry 1J8U) [84]. The structure could be refined to an \( R_{free} = 32.7\% \). Even though the model is not of superior quality, differences in the overall structure compared to the structure of chTPH1 are observed and will be presented and discussed in section 9.4.

### 9.1.3 Further crystallisation of cgTPH1

To optimise the crystallisation of cgTPH1 a 0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5, 22.5 % PEG 10000 solution, a 50 % PEG 10000 solution and a 2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5 solution were bought from Molecular Dimensions.

#### 9.1.3.1 Trials to optimise crystallisation of cgTPH1

Several conditions were tested in trials to optimise the crystallisation of cgTPH1. A full list of tested conditions is presented in appendix 3. In summary the cgTPH1 concentration was varied between 0.94 – 6.1 mg/mL. cgTPH1 from a new purification batch was tested. The PEG 10000 concentration was varied between 5 - 29%. A 0.2 M malonate imidazole borate (MIB) buffer [298] pH 7.0, 7.5, 8.0, 8.5 was tried instead of imidazole malate buffer. Addition of BH\(_4\) or BH\(_2\) to the drops was tested. DTT, \( \beta \)-mercaptoethanol and EDTA added to the reservoir solution of 0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5 and 22.5% PEG 10000 were tested. In addition to this the non-volatile additives from (the old version) Hampton’s additive screens 1, 2 and 3 (appendix 2.5) and Hampton’s detergent screens 1-3 (appendix 2.6) were tested with the condition 0.2 M imidazole malate, 22.5% PEG 10000. All trays were stored at 4°C.

### 9.1.4 Results of optimisation trials and data collection

#### 9.1.4.1 Crystals from the optimisation trials

The crystals proved difficult to reproduce and very few were observed. In a few drops with 17-22.5% PEG 10000 very small stacks of needles appeared. In one drop with 0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5, 18% PEG 10000 three crystals appeared after 3 months. These crystals were flash-frozen in the cryo-protectant solution determined earlier (section 9.1.2) [15] and stored in liquid nitrogen. These crystals were tested at the ESRF synchrotron (see section 9.1.4.2).

Crystals (see figure 9.3) also appeared after 3 weeks, in drops set up with 0.2 M MIB buffer pH 8.5, 22.5% PEG 10000 with a protein concentration of 3.5 mg/mL. These were flash-frozen in the mother liquor, thawed in 0.2 M MIB buffer pH 8.5, 20% PEG 400, 22.5% PEG 10000 and flash-frozen again, and stored in liquid nitrogen. These crystals appeared close to the end of this project and the crystals could not be tested before the deadline.
9.1 Crystallisation of cgTPH1

Figure 9.3 Crystals of cgTPH1 grown in 0.2 M MIB buffer pH 8.5, 22.5% PEG 10000, cgTPH1 concentration 3.5 mg/mL. One square in the mesh is 90 × 90 μm.

9.1.4.2 Data collection on crystals from optimisation trials

Three crystals grown in 0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5, 18% PEG 10000 (see section 9.1.4.1) were brought to ESRF, beamline ID-14.1. The diffraction quality of the three crystals was tested. The best crystal diffracted to approximately 6 Å. It was determined earlier that annealing in the cryo-protectant solution decreased the mosaicity of the crystals (section 9.1.2). Therefore each crystal was annealed 1-3 times. The crystals were tested again and the annealing significantly improved the diffraction quality. A data set was collected on the best crystal diffracting to approximately 4 Å. Examples of the diffraction patterns are shown in figure 9.4.

Figure 9.4 Diffraction patterns of the cgTPH1 crystal described in section 9.1.4 and 9.1.5 collected on ID 14-1 at ESRF. (A) Rotation angle 0°. (B) Rotation angle 90°. The third ring from the centre is 4 Å.

The data could be processed in space group P2₁ with the cell dimensions 185.8 Å, 49.9 Å, 139.6 Å and β = 110.9°. The structure was attempted solved by molecular replacement using either the structure of chTPH1 (PDB entry 1MLW) or the catalytic domain of PAH as a search model. For unknown reasons the crystal packing in all solutions were unrealistic with approximately half of the expected molecules missing. It was not possible to do any refinement of these structure solutions. Similar problems were observed for a data set collected the same day on a crystal of another protein. This crystal diffracted to 2 Å and had low mosaicity but the structure could not be refined. This indicates that some settings might have been wrong on the beam-line.
Many problems were encountered with automatic sample changer that day but this should not interfere with the data collection.

9.1.5 Discussion of the crystallisation of cgTPH1

It has proven difficult to optimise and even reproduce crystals of cgTPH1. The crystal formation usually takes from 40 to 120 days. This slow crystal growth is likely to involve the concomitant dissolution of precipitated cgTPH1 (see section 8.1). A new batch of purified cgTPH1 should be prepared, and purity should be checked by SDS-PAGE and Western blot analysis. The structural homogeneity should be verified by dynamic light scattering [299].

Many conditions were tested in the initial screenings and none except the 0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5, 22.5% PEG 10000 proved successful. In the further experiments (section 9.1.4.1) crystals were formed in similar conditions (0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5, 18% PEG 10000 and in 0.2 M MIB, 22.5% PEG 10000). Therefore new grid screens should be set up testing the conditions around the initial conditions. More crystals combined with an optimised cryo-protectant solution will likely result in better data leading to a high resolution structure of cgTPH1.

9.2 Crystallisation experiments of chTPH2

Initial crystallisation experiments were done with chTPH2 purified and stored in a Tris buffer with pH 8.2. The pH 8.2 of this buffer proved not to be optimal for the stability and crystallisation of chTPH2 and will not be described here. chTPH2 purified in buffers with pH 7.2 proved more stable and suitable for crystallisation experiments. A few crystallisation experiments described in the following were done with chTPH2 from a purification where the gel filtration was done in 20 mM MES/NaOH, 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 5% glycerol, pH 6.5. Also one crystallisation test was done to test if there was any difference in the tendency to precipitate between purified chTPH2 from expression at 20°C and 30°C respectively. If nothing is noted the chTPH2 used was from 20°C expression in 20 mM HEPES/NaOH, 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 5% glycerol, pH 7.2.

9.2.1 Experimental

9.2.1.1 Preparation of trays and the chTPH2 sample

The first screens showed that chTPH2 had a very high tendency to precipitate even at very low protein concentrations. It was also observed that chTPH2 is sensitive to temperature. Crystallisation experiments were set up with chTPH2 (25 mg/mL), with 20 mM HEPES/NaOH, 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 5% (w/v) glycerol, pH 7.2, as the crystallisation solution. This crystallisation solution is the same as the gel filtration buffer (see section 4.1.2.2). If this experiment was set up at room temperature and kept at room temperature, precipitation was observed after one hour. When the same experiment was set up on ice and the tray moved to 4°C immediately after, no precipitation was observed. Consequently, trays containing the crystallisation solutions were cooled at 4°C prior to set up and the following set up were done on ice. Sitting drops were also used instead of hanging drops, since these are faster to set up and the drop is closer to the ice.
When thawed a sample of 100 μL chTPH2 was centrifuged at 15000 x g for 8 min at 4°C. The supernatant was transferred to a sterile eppendorf tube. The chTPH2 concentration was determined using ε_{280} = 39310 M^{-1} cm^{-1}. The chTPH2 was further diluted to the desired concentration using 20 mM HEPES, 100 mM (NH_{4})_{2}SO_{4}, pH 7.2. Buffer without glycerol was used for dilution to decrease the glycerol concentration in the protein sample.

### 9.2.1.2 The chTPH2 crystallisation experiments

The crystallisation experiments done with chTPH2 are listed in table 9.2. Composition of the Stura Footprint 1 and 2 screens can be seen in appendix 2.1. Composition of Crystal Screen from Hampton Research is seen in appendix 2.7. Sigma’s Crystallisation Basic Kit for Proteins contains the same solutions as Hampton’s Crystal Screen and is therefore not listed in the appendix. Composition of Sigma’s Crystallisation Extension Kit for Proteins is listed in appendix 2.8. The composition of the TPH screen which was designed for chTPH2 can be seen in appendix 2.9.

Several additives have been tested in the crystallisation experiments. The function or role of some of the additives might need an explanation. BH_{4}, tryptophan and 5-hydroxytryptophan are substrates and product respectively. BH_{2} is a substrate analogue and inhibitor. DL-4-chlorophenylalanine is an inhibitor. Hexaethylene glycol monododecylether (C_{12}E_{6}), octaethylene glycol monododecylether (C_{12}E_{8}) and dodecyl β-D-maltoside are detergents. Different metal ions are added to possibly stabilise the structure or crystal packing. Glycine, 1,3-diaminopropane and 1,4-diaminobutane are added to function as linkers.

BH_{4} and BH_{2} were dissolved in 10 mM HCl. Tryptophan, 5-hydroxytryptophan, DL-4-chlorophenylalanine, C_{12}E_{6}, C_{12}E_{8} and dodecyl β-D-maltoside were dissolved in 20 mM HEPES, 100 mM (NH_{4})_{2}SO_{4}, pH 7.2. NiCl_{2}, CoCl_{2}, [Ru(NH_{3})_{6}]Cl_{3}, [Co(NH_{3})_{6}]Cl_{3} and CsCl were dissolved in water. Glycine, 1,3-diaminopropane and 1,4-diaminobutane were dissolved in water and pH adjusted to pH 7. In the experiments, the additives were added in one of three different ways. Some additives were added to the chTPH2 solution prior to set up, other additives were added to the mixed drop while others again were added to the reservoir solution prior to set up. When an additive was added to the reservoir solution in the TPH screen a concentrated stock solution was used so that the dilution of the other components was minimised. The method used for adding the additive is also listed in table 9.2.

### 9.2.2 Results of the crystallisation experiments of chTPH2

No crystals of chTPH2 were observed in any of the drops. The following description and discussion will be on the properties observed from the crystallisation experiments and an explanation for the composition of the TPH screen. The first screens showed that chTPH2 had a very high tendency to precipitate even at very low protein concentrations. For example precipitation was observed in all drops of the Crystal Screen with a chTPH2 concentration of 1.2 mg/mL.

For a protein to crystallise it has to be supersaturated. If the degree of supersaturation is too high precipitation occurs. If precipitation occurs in the majority of the drops in a screen one would usually decrease the protein concentration. In the case of chTPH2 it could be concentrated to 32 mg/mL without any sign of precipitation (at 4°C) indicating that it can be stored in high concentrations. A protein concentration below 1 mg/mL is usually not recommended for crystallisation.
Table 9.2 List of crystallisation experiments with cTPH2. Most of the screens were designed for the experiment, while Stura, Crystal Screen, Sigma Extension Kit are commercial screens with compositions found in appendix 2. +/- means with and without the following additive. “In cTPH2” means that the additive was added to the protein solution prior to drop set up. “In reservoir” means that a small volume of concentrated additive was added to the crystallisation solution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screen</th>
<th>cTPH2 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Additive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stura Footprint 1+2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>+/- BH$_4$, 0.7 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal Screen</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>+/- Trp, 0.13 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal Screen</td>
<td>8, MES pH 6.5</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigma screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>BH$_2$, 1 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigma Extension Kit</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>BH$_2$, 1 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-18% glycerol; 0.1 M (NH$_4$)$_2$SO$_4$; HEPES pH 7.2</td>
<td>3, 25, 4</td>
<td>None +/- BH$_2$, 8 μM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2-1.2 M (NH$_4$)$_2$SO$_4$; HEPES pH 7.0</td>
<td>1.3, 3, 4</td>
<td>None +/- BH$_2$, 8 μM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-8% PEG 400, 4000, MPEG 5000; 0.1 M (NH$_4$)$_2$SO$_4$; MES pH 6.5, HEPES 7.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>+/- BH$_4$, 0.7 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5% PEG 400, 1500, 4000, MPEG 550, 5000; 0.15 M (NH$_4$)$_2$SO$_4$; MES pH 6.0, 6.5, HEPES pH 7.0, 7.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>+/- Trp, 0.13 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-7% PEG 400, 1500, 4000, 8000; 0.15 M (NH$_4$)$_2$SO$_4$; MES pH 6.5</td>
<td>1.3, 3</td>
<td>+/- BH$_4$, 0.36 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-7% PEG 400, 1500, 4000, 8000; 0.15 M (NH$_4$)$_2$SO$_4$; MES pH 6.5</td>
<td>4, MES pH 6.5</td>
<td>+/- BH$_2$, 8 μM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 12, 14% MPEG 5000; HEPES, MIB pH 7.5</td>
<td>1.2, 4</td>
<td>C$_{12}$E$_8$, 0.1 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4, 20°C/30°C expression</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NiCl$_2$, 9.5 mM in reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>CoCl$_2$, 9.5 mM in reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>[Ru(NH$_3$)$_6$]Cl$_3$, 0.3 μL added to the drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>CsCl, 38 mM in reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Trp, 0.8 mM in reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>[Co(NH$_3$)$_6$]Cl$_3$, 0.3 μL 0.1 M added to the drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C$_{12}$E$_6$, 0.16 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C$_{12}$E$_6$, 0.22 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dodecyl-m., 0.34 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5-OH-Trp, 1.1 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>BH$_2$, 1 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>BH$_2$, 1 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Glycine (pH 7), 0.1 M in reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Diaminopropane, diaminobutane both 50 mM, pH 7, in reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>DL-4-Cl-Phe, 1 mM in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>BH$<em>2$, 1 mM, in cTPH2 C$</em>{12}$E$_6$, 0.22 mM, in cTPH2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Therefore I decided to decrease the concentration of the precipitation agent instead of the protein in order to obtain a more appropriate degree of supersaturation. In most commercial screens the concentration of the precipitation agent was too high for chTPH2 and dilution of the screen to a desired precipitant concentration would lead to an undesired low buffer capacity. Consequently I made my own TPH screen containing 24 conditions. The TPH screen spans a pH from 5.5 - 8.5 using different buffers. Several different PEGs in low concentrations were used. Prior to the final screen composition different PEG concentrations were tested with a chTPH2 concentration of 4 mg/mL and the concentration giving only light precipitation was selected. The selected salts are the ones that seemed to stabilise chTPH2 and which are also used in commercial screens. One condition with 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol (MPD) and one with dioxane are included. Most conditions contain both a buffer and a salt. The composition of the TPH screen can be seen in appendix 2.9. The screen contains 24 conditions which made it possible to test several different additives in combination with the screen. Many drops have been set up and unfortunately none of the experiments yielded crystals or any crystalline precipitate that could be optimised to crystals. This does not mean that the protein can not crystallise, just that the right conditions have not yet been found. In the following section I will discuss new strategies for the crystallisation of chTPH2.

9.2.3 New strategies for the crystallisation of chTPH2

High purity of the protein sample used for crystallisation experiments is very important and when a protein will not crystallise one of the first things to check is the protein purity. The chTPH2 used for crystallisation is very pure as judged from SDS-PAGE (see figure 4.4, lane 10) but there are small amounts of impurities. It might be necessary to optimise the purification to yield even purer protein. As mentioned in section 4.2.2 this is possible by collecting fractions in a narrower interval in the anion exchange. If this is not enough incorporating a third purification step is necessary. This could for example be hydrophobic interaction chromatography [300] or affinity chromatography using DMPH4 adsorbent [155]. The latter method has been used successfully by several research groups [143,156,158]. Some of the impurities are also likely to be degradation products and including protease inhibitors in the lysis buffer might also improve homogeneity of the purified sample.

Judging from the elution profile of chTPH2 from gel filtration (see figure 4.6) purified chTPH2 is structurally homogeneous, but it has not been tested if this changes upon freezing and thawing. Therefore the structural homogeneity of chTPH2 should be tested with dynamic light scattering [299].

Optimising the storage buffer of the protein to optimal solubility has been reported to significantly increase the likelihood of obtaining crystals [301,302,303]. That chTPH2 is stable in 20 mM HEPES/NaOH, 100 mM (NH4)2SO4, 5% glycerol, pH 7.2 does not necessarily mean that it is the optimal condition of chTPH2. Maybe the purification should be done at a slightly different pH or the (NH₄)₂SO₄ and glycerol concentration in the gel filtration should be increased to 200 mM and 10%, respectively.

When the purity and homogeneity of the chTPH2 sample have been optimised or checked, new crystallisation experiments should be done with various screens for example JCSG+ and PACT screens, maybe with different degrees of dilution of the screens (even though it might change the buffer capacity). The drops should be set up in a cold room (4-6°C) and stored at this temperature. Glycerol is known to stabilise
protein structures but it is commonly believed that glycerol hinders crystallisation or reduces crystalline order. This might be true in some cases but for some proteins addition of glycerol (10-30% v/v) has proven necessary in the crystallisation [304]. It might very well be that the structure of \( \text{cTHP2} \) needs to be stabilised by for example glycerol in order to form crystals instead of precipitate. Addition of glycerol to the crystallisation solutions should therefore be tested.

9.3 Crystallisation experiments of \( \text{cTHP2} \)

9.3.1 Experimental

9.3.1.1 Preparation of the \( \text{cTHP2} \) sample

A sample of 100 \( \mu \text{L} \) \( \text{cTHP2} \) was centrifuged at 15000 x g for 8 min at 4°C when thawed. The concentration was determined using \( \varepsilon_{280} = 40800 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1} \). Dilution to the desired protein concentration was done with 20 mM Tris/HCl, 150 mM (NH\(_4\))\(_2\)SO\(_4\), pH 8.2.

9.3.1.2 Crystallisation experiments done with \( \text{cTHP2} \)

Initial screening was done with Stura Footprint screen 1 and 2 (see appendix 2.1) set up as hanging drops with and without BH\(_4\). These screens showed that \( \text{cTHP2} \) also had a high tendency to precipitate. Extensive screening was done using the Index, JCSG+ and PACT screens (see appendix 2.2-2.4). These were set up with an Oryx 8 robot at the Department of Chemistry, University of Copenhagen. The drop size was 150 nL+150 nL with three sitting drops per well. The \( \text{cTHP2} \) concentrations in the solution used for drop 1, 2 and 3 were 1.3, 10 and 20 mg/mL respectively. The drops were set up at room temperature and subsequently stored at 6°C.

When these experiments had been evaluated, follow-up experiments were done to test conditions where possible crystals or promising precipitates were observed. The test was set up as 2+2 \( \mu \text{L} \) sitting drops. For each original condition three experiments were done. One was identical to the original condition. In another experiment the precipitant concentration was lower than the original and in the third experiment it was higher than in the original condition. In addition to the above mentioned screens Hampton’s Crystal Screen, Sigma’s Crystallisation Extension Kit and the TPH screen were set up as 2+2 \( \mu \text{L} \) sitting drops as listed in table 9.3. All the trays except for the Index, JCSG+ and PACT were set up on ice and stored at 4°C.

9.3.2 Results and discussion of the crystallisation experiments with \( \text{cTHP2} \)

In general \( \text{cTHP2} \) behaved similar to \( \text{cTHP2} \). It was temperature sensitive and had a high tendency to precipitate even at low \( \text{cTHP2} \) concentrations. Many conditions for crystallisation of \( \text{cTHP2} \) were tested and unfortunately no \( \text{cTHP2} \) crystals were obtained. The drops of the Index, JCSG+ and PACT screens are very small and it can be difficult to determine whether things that look like small crystals really are crystals. Possible crystals were observed in some conditions in the Index, JCSG+ and PACT screens. I tried to reproduce these. Unfortunately no crystals could be reproduced.
Table 9.3 List of crystallisation experiments with ct/hTPH2. The composition of Stura, Crystal, Sigma Extension, Index, PACT, JCSG+ and TPH screens is listed in appendix 2. +/- means with and without the following additive. The additives were added to the protein solution prior to drop set up.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screen</th>
<th>ct/hTPH2 concentration</th>
<th>Additives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stura screen 1 + 2</td>
<td>7 and 20 mg/mL</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stura screen 1 + 2</td>
<td>5 mg/mL</td>
<td>+/- BH4, 1 mM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stura 1, (partial)</td>
<td>1, 2 mg/mL</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal screen</td>
<td>4 mg/mL</td>
<td>+/- BH4, 1 mM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigma extension</td>
<td>4 mg/mL</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>1.3, 10 and 20 mg/mL</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACT</td>
<td>1.3, 10 and 20 mg/mL</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCSG+</td>
<td>1.3, 10 and 20 mg/mL</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow up on Index, PACT and JCSG+ screens</td>
<td>2, 5, 10, 15 and 20 mg/mL</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPH screen</td>
<td>4 mg/mL</td>
<td>None, C_{12}E_{6} 0.16 mM, C_{12}E_{8} 0.22 mM, Dodecyl maltoside, 0.34 mM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.3.3 Future experiments with ct/hTPH2

The ideas suggested for ct/hTPH2 are applicable to ct/hTPH2. Especially experiments to find the optimal storage buffer. It was seen during the purification that some enzyme activity was lost when stored at pH 8.2 but not in buffers with pH 7. Unfortunately this was observed at the end of the project and the crystallisation experiments above had been performed. Performing the purification at pH 7-7.2 would be the first things to try in improving the crystallisation of ct/hTPH2.

9.4 Presentation of the overall structure of cgTPH1

The structure of cgTPH1 determined from data described in section 9.1.2 could be refined to an R_free = 32.7%. The model contains residues 109-125, 134-345, 357-392 and 400-412. The overall structure is shown in figure 9.5 and structurally aligned with the catalytic domain of PAH (PDB entry 1PAH)[69] and ct/hTPH1 with bound BH2 (PDB entry 1MLW)[64] in figure 9.6. Electron density is observed for the iron coordinated by His273, His279 and Glu318 (see figure 9.7A).

The largest differences between the structures of cgTPH1 and ct/hTPH1 are observed in the ß-sheet of Phe319-Gly332 (see figure 9.6 and enlarged in 9.7B) and in the BH4/BH2 binding region (see figure 9.6 and enlarged in 9.8).

In cgTPH1 the BH4 binding loop (Arg231-Leu243) has moved into the space where BH4 would be positioned. The loop would have to move back if BH4 was to bind as in the ct/hTPH1 structure. The aligned structure of PAH (shown in green in figure 9.6 and 9.8) does not contain BH2/BH4 and here the BH4 binding loop moves away from the BH4 position. When comparing different structures of PAH with and without bound BH4 (PDB entries 1J8T, 1J8U and 1PAH) one also observes differences in the position of this loop.

The position of the BH4 binding loop also affects the structure of the neighbouring N-terminal part of cgTPH1 having quite different structures in ct/hTPH1 and PAH (see figure 9.6). This part is not visible in the cgTPH1 structure but can not be positioned as
in chTPH1 and PAH because it then would crash with the N-terminal of the neighbouring molecule. In PAH this N-terminal part is known to be flexible as illustrated in figure 2.8 where large movement of Tyr138 is observed upon binding of thienylalanine and BH$_4$ (see section 2.5.1).

Figure 9.5 Overall structure of cgTPH1 determined at 3 Å resolution. His273 and His279 and Glu318 are shown with sticks and the iron as a brick red sphere. The figure was made using Pymol [72].

Figure 9.6 Structural alignment of cgTPH1 shown in blue, chTPH1 (PDB entry 1MLW) shown in red and the catalytic domain of human PAH (PDB entry 1PAH) shown in green. The structural alignment was done using Coot 0.1 [94]. The figure was made using Pymol [72].
Figure 9.7 (A) Electron density of the iron coordination by His273 and His278 and Glu318. (B) Alignment of the β-sheet of Phe319-Gly332 of cgTPH1 (blue) with PAH (1PAH, green) and chTPH1 (1MLW, red). The structural alignment was done using Coot 0.1 [94]. The figure was made using Pymol [72].

Figure 9.8 Structural alignment of cgTPH1 (blue) chTPH1 (1MLW, red) and PAH (1PAH, green) zoomed on the BH4 binding area with the BH4 binding loop and the neighbouring N-terminal part. The iron (red sphere) and BH2 is part of the chTPH1 structure (red). The loop in cgTPH1, which would bind BH4, has moved into the space where BH4 would be positioned. The PAH structure does not contain BH4/BH2 and the BH4 binding loop has moved further away. The position of the BH4 binding loop affects the structure of the protein chains equivalent to Lys118-Lys138 in cgTPH1. In this region the structures of chTPH1 and catalytic domain of PAH (1PAH) are quite different while the structure of cgTPH1 is disordered from Tyr126-Asp133. The structural alignment was done using Coot 0.1 [94]. The figure was made using Pymol [72].
9.5 Conclusion

Crystals of cgTPH1 were produced and data was collected on the best diffracting to 3 Å. The data could be indexed in several space groups and the structure could be solved in space group P1 using molecular replacement. The structure was refined to an R_{free} of 32.7%. It was possible to build most of the protein chain and some overall structural differences are observed compared to the structures of the catalytic domains of hTPH1 and human PAH.

It was not possible to crystallise chTPH2 and cthTPH2, but suggestions for further experiments are given.
10 Concluding remarks

This project started shortly after the identification of the second gene for TPH. Since then, a few reports have since been published on the characterisation of TPH2 [22,141,144]. It may be concluded that TPH2 is as difficult to express in *E. coli* as TPH1 and also that the characterisation is hampered by the instability of TPH2. In this study two variants of TPH2 (chTPH2 and cthTPH2) and one variant of TPH1 (cgTPH1) have successfully been expressed and purified. All three enzymes were purified with a high yield and high specific activity (chapter 4). The yield of 60 mg purified chTPH2 per L culture allows the production of this enzyme in amounts necessary for mechanistic studies.

The Km and V max parameters of cgTPH1, chTPH2 and cthTPH2 have been determined for all three substrates (chapter 6). This is the first report on Km,O2 determination on purified TPH. Substrate inhibition by tryptophan is observed for cgTPH1 at concentrations above 15 μM. Substrate inhibition was not observed for chTPH2 at concentrations up to 100 μM. Large differences are observed between Km values of cgTPH1 and chTPH2. These differences may to some extent be influenced by the tryptophan inhibition. The specific activity of chTPH2 is also 10 times higher than the one of cgTPH1. Additionally, it was observed that chTPH2 and cthTPH2 have a yellowish colour, while cgTPH1 appears to be colourless.

The kinetic mechanism of chTPH2 was studied (chapter 7) using the method of Rudolph and Fromm (chapter 5). The data were furthermore analysed using global curve fitting. Rate equations for different kinetic mechanisms were fitted to the data. From the fitted models, it can be concluded that chTPH2 follows a sequential mechanism. The best model corresponds to the mechanism with ordered addition of tryptophan as the first substrate, followed by random addition of BH₄ and O₂. To my knowledge this is the first report of the kinetic mechanism of TPH.

Screenings for crystallisation conditions have been done for cgTPH1, chTPH2 and cthTPH2. Crystallisation conditions were found for cgTPH1 and several crystals were grown. The best crystal diffracted to 3 Å and a data set was collected on this crystal. The structure was solved by molecular replacement and could be refined to an Rfree of 32.8%. The structure has been presented and structural differences are observed when compared to the structure of chTPH1. The structure of chTPH1 by Wang et al. from 2002 [64] is still the only published structure of TPH.

Further research on TPH1 and TPH2 is necessary to get a full understanding of these enzymes. Knowledge on TPH1 and TPH2 will aid the understanding of the biochemical roles of serotonin. Further research on TPH1 and TPH2 may also lead to the development of drugs that can regulate the function of TPH1 and TPH2 which might be useful in the treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders.
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The programme can be obtained at http://pymol.sourceforge.net (August 9th 2007).


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Bibliography


A.1 Standard curves of 5-hydroxytryptophan

The standard curves for 5-hydroxytryptophan at different concentrations of BH₄.

Slopes of the standard curves for 5-hydroxytryptophan at different concentrations of BH₄ with a PMT of 650 V.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BH₄ (μM)</th>
<th>Slope (f.i./μM 5-hydroxytryptophan)</th>
<th>R²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>122.65±0.72</td>
<td>0.9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>105.81±0.23</td>
<td>0.9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>88.36±1.84</td>
<td>0.9987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>71.625±0.567</td>
<td>0.9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>44.635±0.607</td>
<td>0.9996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>27.552±0.453</td>
<td>0.9995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>18.015±0.046</td>
<td>0.9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>7.7749±0.0835</td>
<td>0.9996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>4.5998±0.0356</td>
<td>0.9999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Slopes of the standard curves for 5-hydroxytryptophan at different concentrations of BH₄ with a PMT of 585 V.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BH₄ (µM)</th>
<th>Slope (f.i./ µM 5-hydroxytryptophan)</th>
<th>R²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>41.296±0.900</td>
<td>0.9988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>35.950±0.703</td>
<td>0.9991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>32.939±0.457</td>
<td>0.9994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>25.374±0.278</td>
<td>0.9998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## A.2 Composition of crystallisation screens

### A.2.1 Stura Footprint

The Stura Footprint screens are from Molecular Dimensions.

#### A.2.1.1 Stura Footprint screen 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 5.5</td>
<td>15% PEG 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 5.5</td>
<td>24% PEG 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 5.5</td>
<td>33% PEG 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 5.5</td>
<td>42% PEG 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 7.0</td>
<td>10% PEG 4000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 7.0</td>
<td>15% PEG 4000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 7.0</td>
<td>20% PEG 4000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 7.0</td>
<td>25% PEG 4000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5</td>
<td>7.5% PEG 10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5</td>
<td>12.5% PEG 10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5</td>
<td>17.5% PEG 10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3</td>
<td>0.2 M imidazole malate pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>0.15 M sodium citrate pH 5.5</td>
<td>0.75 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B4</td>
<td>0.15 M sodium citrate pH 5.5</td>
<td>1.0 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>0.15 M sodium citrate pH 5.5</td>
<td>1.5 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4</td>
<td>0.15 M sodium citrate pH 5.5</td>
<td>2.0 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>0.8 M NaH₂PO₄ /K₂HPO₄ pH 7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5</td>
<td>1.32 M NaH₂PO₄ /K₂HPO₄ pH 7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5</td>
<td>1.6 M NaH₂PO₄ /K₂HPO₄ pH 7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5</td>
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#### A.2.1.2 Stura Footprint screen 2

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## Appendix 2

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### A.2.2 Index screen

The Index screen is from Hampton Research

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A.2.3 JCSG+ screen

The JCSG+ screen is from Qiagen.

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<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
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<td>4. 0.1 M Na-acetate pH 4.6</td>
<td>0.02 M CaCl₂</td>
<td>30% w/v MPD</td>
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<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
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<td>0.1 M Phosphate-citrate pH 4.2</td>
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<td>20% w/v PEG 8000</td>
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<td>0.1 M Tris pH 8.5</td>
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<td>24% w/v PEG 1500, 20% w/v glycerol</td>
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<td>40% v/v MPD</td>
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<td>0.07 M Na-acetate pH 4.6</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>15% v/v glycerol</td>
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<td>0.2 M Ca(acetate)&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
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<td>53</td>
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<td>30% v/v glycerol</td>
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<td>16% w/v PEG 8000, 20% v/v glycerol</td>
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<td>0.1 M MES pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaCl</td>
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<td>0.1 M HEPES pH 7.5</td>
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<td>59</td>
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<td>0.1 M HEPES pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaCl</td>
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<td>2 M (NH&lt;sub&gt;4&lt;/sub&gt;)&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;SO&lt;sub&gt;4&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
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<td>0.08 M Na cacodylate pH 6.5, 0.16 M Ca-(acetate)$_2$, 14.4% w/v PEG 8000, 20% v/v glycerol</td>
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<td>0.1 M Na$_3$-citrate pH 5, 3.15 M (NH$_4$)$_2$SO$_4$</td>
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<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>0.1 M HEPES pH 6.5, 20% v/v Jeffamine M-600</td>
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<td>0.1 M Tris pH 8.5, 0.2 M MgCl$_2$, 50% v/v ethylene glycol</td>
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<td>0.1 M BICINE pH 9, 10% v/v MPD</td>
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<td>0.8 M Succinic acid pH 7.0</td>
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<td>2.1 M DL-malic acid pH 7.0</td>
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<td>0.1 M Tris pH 8.5, 0.2 M TMAO, 20% v/v MPEG 2000</td>
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<td>0.1 M Succinic acid pH 7.0, 15% v/v PEG 3350</td>
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<td>0.15 M DL-Malic acid pH 7.0, 20% v/v PEG 3350</td>
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<td>0.1 M KSCN, 30% v/v MPEG 2000</td>
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<td>0.15 M KBr, 30% v/v MPEG 2000</td>
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<td>0.1 M HEPES pH 7.5, 0.2 M NH$_4$-acetate, 45% v/v MPD</td>
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A.2.4 PACT screen

The JCSG+ screen is from Qiagen.

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<th>Other</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 M SPG buffer pH 7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 M SPG buffer pH 8</td>
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<td>25% w/v PEG 1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 M SPG buffer pH 9</td>
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<td>0.2 M NaCl</td>
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<td>0.1 M Tris pH 8</td>
<td>0.2 M NH₄Cl</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 M Tris pH 8</td>
<td>0.2 M LiCl</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 M Tris pH 8</td>
<td>0.2 M MgCl₂</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 M Tris pH 8</td>
<td>0.2 M CaCl₂</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 M Tris pH 8</td>
<td>0.01 M ZnCl₂</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solution Composition</td>
<td>Concentration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>0.2 M NaF</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.2 M NaBr</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>0.2 M NaI</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>0.2 M KSCN</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>0.2 M NaNO₃</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>0.2 M Na formate</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.2 M Na acetate</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.2 M Na₂SO₄</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>0.2 M K/Na tartrate</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.2 M Na/K phosphate</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>0.2 M Na citrate</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>0.2 M Na malonate</td>
<td>20% w/v PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
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<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaBr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
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<td>0.2 M KSCN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaNO₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na formate</td>
</tr>
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<td>67</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na acetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
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<td>0.2 M NaSO₄</td>
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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M K/Na tartrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na/K phosphate</td>
</tr>
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<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na citrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na malonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaBr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M KSCN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaNO₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na formate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na-acetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaSO₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M K/Na-tartate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na/K phosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na citrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na malonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaBr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M KSCN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaNO₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na formate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na acetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na₂SO₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M K/Na tartrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
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<td>0.2 M Na/K phosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na citrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>0.1 M Bis Tris propane pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na malonate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2

A.2.5 Additive screens

These screens are from Hampton Research.

A.2.5.1 Additive screen 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Additive</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>barium chloride</td>
<td>Divalent cation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>cadmium chloride</td>
<td>Divalent cation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2 M</td>
<td>calcium chloride</td>
<td>Divalent cation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>cobaltous chloride</td>
<td>Divalent cation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>cupric chloride</td>
<td>Divalent cation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>magnesium chloride</td>
<td>Divalent cation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>manganese (II) chloride</td>
<td>Divalent cation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>strontium chloride</td>
<td>Divalent cation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>yttrium chloride</td>
<td>Trivalent cation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>zinc chloride</td>
<td>Divalent cation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>30 % v/v</td>
<td>ethylene glycol</td>
<td>Organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>30 % v/v</td>
<td>Glycerol anhydrous</td>
<td>Organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>30 % w/v</td>
<td>1,6-hexanediol</td>
<td>Organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>30 % v/v</td>
<td>MPD</td>
<td>Organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>50 % v/v</td>
<td>polyethylene glycol 400</td>
<td>Organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>trimethylamine HCl</td>
<td>Chaotrope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.0 M</td>
<td>guanidine HCl</td>
<td>Chaotrope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>urea</td>
<td>Chaotrope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>15 % w/v</td>
<td>1,2,3-heptanetriol</td>
<td>Amphiphile, micelle manipulator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20 % w/v</td>
<td>benzamidine HCl</td>
<td>Amphiphile, micelle manipulator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>30 % v/v</td>
<td>dioxane</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>30 % v/v</td>
<td>ethanol</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>30 % v/v</td>
<td>iso-propanol</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>30 % v/v</td>
<td>methanol</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
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</table>

A.2.5.2 Additive screen 2

<table>
<thead>
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<th>#</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Additive</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0 M</td>
<td>NaI</td>
<td>Ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>L-cysteine</td>
<td>Reducing agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>EDTA sodium salt</td>
<td>Chelator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>NAD</td>
<td>Co-factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>ATP disodium salt</td>
<td>Co-factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>30 % w/v</td>
<td>D(+)-glucose monohydrate</td>
<td>Carbohydrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>30 % w/v</td>
<td>D(+)-sucrose</td>
<td>Carbohydrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>30 % w/v</td>
<td>xylitol</td>
<td>Carbohydrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>spermidine</td>
<td>Polyamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>spermine tetra-HCl</td>
<td>Polyamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>30 % v/v</td>
<td>6-aminocaproic acid</td>
<td>Linker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>30 % v/v</td>
<td>1,5-diaminopentane di-HCl</td>
<td>Linker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>30 % w/v</td>
<td>1,6-diaminohexane</td>
<td>Linker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>30 % v/v</td>
<td>1,8-diaminooctane</td>
<td>Linker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.0 M</td>
<td>glycine</td>
<td>Linker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.3 M</td>
<td>glycyl-glycyl-glycine</td>
<td>Organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>hexaminecobalt trichloride</td>
<td>Polyamine</td>
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</table>
### A.2.5.3 Additive screen 3

<table>
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<th>Class</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0 M</td>
<td>ammonium sulfate</td>
<td>Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0 M</td>
<td>cesium chloride</td>
<td>Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0 M</td>
<td>potassium chloride</td>
<td>Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.0 M</td>
<td>lithium chloride</td>
<td>Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.0 M</td>
<td>sodium chloride</td>
<td>Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.5 M</td>
<td>sodium fluoride</td>
<td>Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.0 M</td>
<td>sodium thiocyanate</td>
<td>Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>30 % w/v</td>
<td>dextran sulfate sodium salt</td>
<td>Polymer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>50 % v/v</td>
<td>jeffamine M-600</td>
<td>Organic, non-volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>40 % v/v</td>
<td>2,5 Hexanediol</td>
<td>Organic, non-volatile</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>40 % v/v</td>
<td>(+/-)-1,3 butanediol</td>
<td>Organic, non-volatile</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>40 % v/v</td>
<td>polypropylene glycol P400</td>
<td>Organic, non-volatile</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>40 % v/v</td>
<td>1,4 butanediol</td>
<td>Organic, non-volatile</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>tert-butanol</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>40 % v/v</td>
<td>1,3 propanediol</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>40 % v/v</td>
<td>acetonitrile</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>40 % v/v</td>
<td>gamma butyrolactone</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>40 % v/v</td>
<td>propanol</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>5 % w/v</td>
<td>ethyl acetate</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>40 % v/v</td>
<td>acetone</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.3 % v/v</td>
<td>dichloromethane</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>7 % v/v</td>
<td>n-butanol</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>40 % v/v</td>
<td>2,2,2 trifluoroethanol</td>
<td>Organic, volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>1,4-Dithio-DL-threitol (DTT)</td>
<td>Reducing agent, volatile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A.2.6 Detergent screens

These screens are from Hampton Research.

#### A.2.6.1 Detergent screen 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Detergent</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C12E9</td>
<td>Polyoxyethylene(9)dodecyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C12E8</td>
<td>Octaethyleneglycol Mono-n-dodecyl Ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>n-Dodecyl-β-D-maltoside</td>
<td>n-Dodecyl-β-D-maltopyranoside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sucrose monolaurate</td>
<td>β-D-Fructopyranosylα-D-glucopyranoside monododecanoate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CYMAL®-6</td>
<td>6-Cyclohexyl-1-hexyl-β-D-maltoside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>TRITON® X-100</td>
<td>Octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CTAB</td>
<td>Hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Deoxy BigChap</td>
<td>N,N-bis-(3-D-Gluconamidopropyl)deoxycholamide</td>
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</table>

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### A.2.6.2 Detergent screen 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Detergent</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pluronic® F-68</td>
<td>Polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene Block Copolymer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anapoe® 35</td>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (23) monododecyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>n-Dodecyl-β-D-maltotriose</td>
<td>n-Dodecyl-β-D-maltopyranoside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Anapoe® 58</td>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (20) monohexadecyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Anapoe® X-114</td>
<td>α-[1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl]phenyl]-w-hydroxy-poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Anapoe® X-305</td>
<td>α-[4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl]phenyl]-w-hydroxy-poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Anapoe® X-405</td>
<td>α-[4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl]phenyl]-w-hydroxy-poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Anapoe® 20</td>
<td>Polyoxyethylene(20)sorbitan monolaurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Anapoe® 80</td>
<td>Polyoxyethylene(80)sorbitan monolaurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anapoe® C10E6</td>
<td>Polyoxyethylene(6)decyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Anapoe® C10E9</td>
<td>Polyoxyethylene(9)decyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Anapoe® C12E10</td>
<td>Polyoxyethylene(10)dodecyl ether</td>
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### A.2.6.3 Detergent screen 3

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<td>n-Tridecyl-β-D-maltoside</td>
<td>n-Tridecyl-β-D-maltopyranoside</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thesit®</td>
<td>Dodecylpoly(ethyleneglycol)ether</td>
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<td>n-Tetradecyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propanesulfonate</td>
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<td>n-Undecyl-β-D-maltopyranoside</td>
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<td>n-Decyl-β-D-thiomaltopyranoside</td>
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<td>FOS-Choline®-12</td>
<td>n-Dodecylphosphocholine</td>
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<td>n-Decanoylsucrose</td>
<td>α-D-Glucopyranoside</td>
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<td>n-Decylphosphocholine</td>
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<td>FOS-Choline®-9</td>
<td>n-Nonylphosphocholine</td>
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<td>n-Octylphosphocholine</td>
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### A.2.7 Crystal screen

This screen is from Hampton Research.

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<td>0.02 M CaCl$_2$</td>
<td>30% v/v MPD</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4 M K/Na-tartrate</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.4 M NH$_4$H$_2$PO$_4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.1 M Tris pH 8.5</td>
<td>2 M (NH$_4$)$_2$SO$_4$</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1 M HEPES pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na$_3$-citrate</td>
<td>30% v/v MPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.1 M Tris pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2M MgCl$_2$</td>
<td>30% w/v PEG 4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.1 M Cacodylate pH 6.5</td>
<td>1.4 M Na-acetate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.1 M Cacodylate pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na$_3$-citrate</td>
<td>30% v/v isopropanol</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.1 M Na$_3$-citrate pH 5.6</td>
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<td>30% w/v PEG 4000</td>
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<td>30% w/v PEG 4000</td>
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<td>0.2 M (NH₄)₂-acetate</td>
<td>30% v/v MPD</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.2 M Na₂-citrate</td>
<td>20% v/v isopropanol</td>
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<td>0.2 M Na-acetate</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
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A.2.8 Crystallization extension kit for protein

This screen is from Sigma.

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139
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<td>0.1 M MES pH 6.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.1 M MES pH 6.5</td>
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<td>1.6 M Na-citrate pH 6.5</td>
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<td>0.1 M HEPES pH 7.5</td>
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## A.2.9 TPH screen

This screen was designed for ch/TPH2.

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<td>7% PEG 400</td>
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<td>100 mM HEPES pH 7.5</td>
<td>1.0 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>100 mM HEPES pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.6 M Li₂SO₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100 mM HEPES pH 7.0</td>
<td>1.0 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>100 mM HEPES pH 7.0</td>
<td>1.2 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>100 mM HEPES pH 7.0</td>
<td>1.4 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>100 mM Bis Tris pH 5.5</td>
<td>0.2 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td>3% PEG 4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>100 mM Citrate pH 5.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>3% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>100 mM MES pH 6.0</td>
<td>0.2 M K/Na tatrate</td>
<td>3% PEG 6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>100 mM MES pH 6.0</td>
<td>0.2 M Na₂-Citrate</td>
<td>6% PEG 1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>100 mM MES pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Malonate pH 7.2</td>
<td>6% PEG 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>100 mM MES pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td>10% MPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>100 mM Bis Tris pH 6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na₂-citrate</td>
<td>4% MPEG 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>100 mM PIPES pH 7.0</td>
<td>0.2 M MgCl₂</td>
<td>4% PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>100 mM HEPES pH 7.0</td>
<td>0.2 M Malonate pH 7.2</td>
<td>3% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>100 mM HEPES pH 7.0</td>
<td>0.2 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td>5% Dioxane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>100 mM HEPES pH 7.5</td>
<td>1 M Malonate pH 7.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>100 mM HEPES pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M Na₂-Citrate</td>
<td>3% MPEG 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>100 mM MIB pH 7.5</td>
<td>0.2 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td>4%PEG 3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>100 mM Bis Tris Propane pH 8.0</td>
<td>0.2 M Malonate pH 7.2</td>
<td>3% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>100 mM Tris pH 8</td>
<td>0.2 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td>5% MPEG 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>100 mM Imidazol malate pH 8</td>
<td>0.1 M (NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td>3% MPEG 5000, 10% glycerol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>100 mM Tris pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M K/Na tatrate</td>
<td>5% PEG 1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>100 mM Tris pH 8.5</td>
<td>0.2 M NaCl</td>
<td>3% PEG 8000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX THREE

A.3 cgTPH1 crystallisation experiments

In all the experiments the trays were stored at 4°C. The drops were 2+2 μL unless otherwise stated. Imidazole malate is abbreviated IM and malonate imidazole borate is abbreviated MIB.

Experiment 1. Set up as both sitting and hanging drops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1+2</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>18 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+4</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>19 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+6</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>20 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7+8</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>21 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9+10</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11+12</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>23 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13+14</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>24 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15+16</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>25 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17+18</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>26 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19+20</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>27 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21+22</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>28 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23+24</td>
<td>3.5, with and without 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>29 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiment 2. Set up as both sitting and hanging drops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-16</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>3.5, with 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-24</td>
<td>3.5, with 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiment 3. Set up as hanging drops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-16</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-24</td>
<td>3.7, with 1 mM BH₂</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Experiment 4. Set up as sitting drops. 0.3 μL 0.1 M [Co(NH₃)₆]Cl₃ were added to the 2+2 μL drop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-16</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-24</td>
<td>3.5, with [Co(NH₃)₆]³⁺</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiment 5. Set up as sitting drops. Well 1-12 were 2+2 μL and 13-24 were 4+4 μL drops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-16</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-24</td>
<td>3.5, with [Co(NH₃)₆]³⁺</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiment 6. Set up as sitting 4+4 μL drops. The cgTPH1 had been purified the same day as the set up.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiment 7. Set up as sitting drops. The cgTPH1 was from the new purification batch used in experiment 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>6 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>7 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>8 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>9 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>10 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>11 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>12 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>13 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>14 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>15 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>16 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>17 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>18 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>19 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>20 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>21 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Experiment 8. Additive screen 1 (1-20). Set up as sitting drops. The cTTH1 concentration was 3.5 mg/mL in the protein solution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>Additive 0.4 μL to a 2+2 μL drop</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>barium chloride</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>cadmium chloride dihydrate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>calcium chloride dihydrate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>cobaltous chloride dihydrate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>cupric chloride dihydrate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>magnesium chloride hexahydrate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>manganese (II) chloride</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>strontium chloride hexahydrate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>yttrium chloride hexahydrate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>zinc chloride</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ethylene glycol</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Glycerol anhydrous</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,6 hexanediol</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>MPD</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>polyethylene glycol 400</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>trimethylamine HCl</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>guanidine HCl</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>urea</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,2,3-heptanetriol</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>benzamidine HCl</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiment 9. Additive screen 2 (1-23). The cTTH1 concentration was 3.5 mg/mL in the protein solution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>Additive 0.4 μL to a 2+2 μL drop</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NaI</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>L-cysteine</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EDTA sodium salt</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NAD</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ATP disodium salt</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D(+)-glucose monohydrate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>D(+)-sucrose</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>xyritol</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>spermidine</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>spermine tetra-HCl</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>6-aminocaproic acid</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,5-diaminopentane di-HCl</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,6-diaminohexane</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,8-diaminoctane</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>glycine</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>glycyl-glycyl-glycine</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>hexamincobalt trichloride</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>taurine</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>betaine monohydrate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>polyvinylpyrrolidone K15</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>non-detergent sulfo-betaine 195</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>non-detergent sulfo-betaine 201</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>phenol</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Experiment 10. Additive screen 3 (1-13) was tested with sitting drops. The c\textvisiblespace TG1\textvisiblespace H concentration was 3.5 mg/mL in the protein solution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>Additive 0.4 ( \mu L ) to a 2+2 ( \mu L ) drop</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ammonium sulfate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>cesium chloride</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>potassium chloride</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>lithium chloride</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>sodium chloride</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>sodium fluoride</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>sodium thiocyanate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>dextran sulfate sodium salt</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>jeffamine M-600</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,5 Hexanediol</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>(+/-)-1,3 butanediol</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>polypropylene glycol P400</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,4 butanediol</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiment 11. Detergent screen 1 was tested with sitting drops. The c\textvisiblespace TG1\textvisiblespace H concentration was 3.5 mg/mL in the solution used for all drops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>Additive 0.4 ( \mu L ) to a 2+2 ( \mu L ) drop</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C12E9</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C12E8</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>n-Dodecyl-( \beta )-D-maltoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sucrose monolaurate</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CYMAL\textregistered -6</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>TRITON\textregistered X-100</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CTAB</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Deoxy BigChap</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>n-Decyl-( \beta )-D-maltoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>LDAO</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CYMAL\textregistered -5</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ZWITTERGENT\textregistered 3-12</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nonyl-( \beta )-D-glucoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1-s-Octyl-( \beta )-D-thioglucoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>DDAO</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>HECAMEG</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>n-Octanoylsucrose</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Heptyl-( \beta )-D-thioglucoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>n-Octyl-( \beta )-D-glucoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>CYMAL\textregistered -3</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>C-HEGA-10</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>ZWITTERGENT\textregistered 3-10</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>MEGA-8</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>n-Hexyl-( \beta )-D-glucoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiment 12. Detergent screen 2. Sitting drops. The c\textvisiblespace TG1\textvisiblespace H concentration was 3.5 mg/mL in the solution used for all drops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>Additive 0.4 ( \mu L ) to a 2+2 ( \mu L ) drop</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pluronic® F-68</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anapoe® 35</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Experiment 13. Detergent screen 3. Sitting drops. The cTVPH1 concentration was 3.5 mg/mL in the solution used for all drops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>Additive 0.4 μL to a 2+2 μL drop</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BAM</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>n-Hexadecyl-β-D-maltoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>n-Tetradecyl-β-D-maltoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>n-Tridecyl-β-D-maltoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thesit®</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zwittergent® 3-14</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>n-Undecyl-β-D-maltoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>n-Decyl-β-D-thiomaltoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>FOS-Choline®-12</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>n-Decanoylsucrose</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1-s-Nonyl-β-D-thioglucoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>n-Nonyl-β-D-maltoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>DDMAB</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>n-Nonyl-β-D-maltoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cymal®-4</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>n-Octyl-β-D-thiomaltoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>FOS-Choline®-10</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>FOS-Choline®-9</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>MEGA-9</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1-s-Heptyl-β-D-thioglucoside</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>FOS-Choline®-8</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Cymal®-2</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Zwittergent®-3-08</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Cymal®-1</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3

Experiment 14. 0.4 μL 0.1 M cysteine or 0.1 M DTT were added to 2 + 2 μL sitting drops. cgTPH1 from a new purification batch was used (new) and older batch when noted (old).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>3.5 (new), cysteine</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.5 (new), DTT</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>3.5 (new), cysteine</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5 (new), DTT</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10</td>
<td>3.5 (old), cysteine</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.5 (old), DTT</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>3.5 (old), cysteine</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.5 (old), DTT</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiment 15. Sitting drops. cgTPH1 from a new purification batch was used (new) and older batch when noted (old).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>12 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>12 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>12 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>12 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>14 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>14 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>14 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>14 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>16 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>16 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>16 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>16 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>18 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>18 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>18 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>18 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>20 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>20 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>20 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>20 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Experiment 16. Sitting drops. c$_g$TPH1 from a new purification batch was used (new) and older batch when noted (old).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>c$_g$TPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.7</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.7</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.7</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.7</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.0</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.0</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.0</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.0</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.5</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.0</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.9 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.0</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.0</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.9 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.0</td>
<td>22.5 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Experiment 17. Sitting drops. c$_g$TPH1 from a new purification batch was used (new) and older batch when noted (old).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>c$_g$TPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>additive</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1+2</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>12 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+4</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>12 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+6</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>16% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7+8</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>16% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9+10</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>18% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11+12</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>18% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13+14</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>20% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15+16</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>20% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17+18</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>22% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19+20</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>22% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21+22</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>24% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23+24</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM DTT</td>
<td>24% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Experiment 18. Sitting drops. cgTPH1 from a new purification batch was used (new) and older batch when noted (old).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>β-mercaptoethanol</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1+2</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>12 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+4</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>12 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+6</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>16 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7+8</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>16 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9+10</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>18 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11+12</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>18 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13+14</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>20 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15+16</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>20 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17+18</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>22 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19+20</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>22 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21+22</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>24 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23+24</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>1%(v/v)</td>
<td>24 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiment 19. Testing EDTA. Sitting 2+2 μL drops. cgTPH1 from a new purification batch was used (new) and older batch when noted (old).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>EDTA</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1+2</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>12 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+4</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>12 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+6</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>16 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7+8</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>16 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9+10</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>18 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11+12</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>18 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13+14</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>20 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15+16</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>20 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17+18</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>22 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19+20</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>22 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21+22</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>24 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23+24</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>4 mM</td>
<td>24 % PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiment 20. Sitting drops. cgTPH1 from a new purification batch was used (new) and older batch when noted (old).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>cgTPH1 conc. (mg/mL)</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Precipitant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1+2</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+4</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+6</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7+8</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M IM pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9+10</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.0</td>
<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11+12</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.0</td>
<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13+14</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.5</td>
<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15+16</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 7.5</td>
<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17+18</td>
<td>3.5 (old)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.0</td>
<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19+20</td>
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</tr>
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<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23+24</td>
<td>3.5 (new)</td>
<td>0.2 M MIB pH 8.5</td>
<td>22.5% PEG 10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>