

# X-ray Crystallography: Seeding Technique with Cytochrome P450 Reductase

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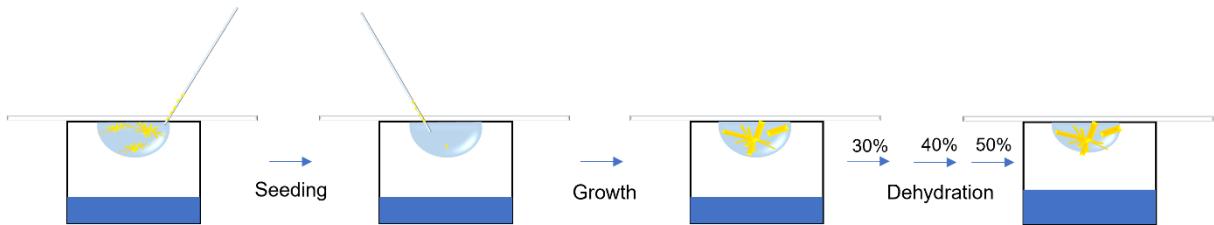
## Abstract

Cytochrome P450 reductase (CPR) is a multi-domain protein that acts as a redox partner of cytochrome P450s. The CPR contains a flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD)-binding domain, a flavin mononucleotide (FMN)-binding domain, and a connecting domain. To achieve catalytic events, the FMN-binding domain needs to move relative to the FAD-binding domain, and this high flexibility complicates structural determination in high-resolution by X-ray crystallography. Here, we demonstrate a seeding technique of sorghum CPR crystals for resolution improvement, which can be applied to other poorly diffracting protein crystals. Protein expression is completed using an *E. coli* cell line with a high protein yield and purified using chromatography techniques. Crystals are screened using an automated 96-well plating robot. Poorly diffracting crystals are originally grown using a hanging drop method from successful trials observed in sitting drops. A macro seeding technique is applied by transferring crystal clusters to fresh conditions without nucleation to increase crystal size. Prior to diffraction, a dehydration technique is applied by serial transfer to higher precipitant concentrations. Thus, an increase in resolution by 7 Å is achieved by limiting the inopportune effects of the flexibility inherent to the domains of CPR, and secondary structures of SbCPR2c are observed.

**Keywords:** Cytochrome P450 reductase, X-ray crystallography, Protein crystal seeding, Crystal dehydration, Structure disorder, Resolution improvement

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## Graphical abstract



## Background

Cytochrome P450 reductase (CPR, EC 1.6.2.4) is located at the cytosol side of the endoplasmic reticulum membrane in eukaryotic cells, acting as the electron donor to cytochrome P450s and other heme proteins (Phillips and Langdon, 1962). It has been known that there are one to three CPR genes in most vascular plants (Jensen and Møller, 2010). The CPR contains a flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD)/NADPH-binding domain, a flavin mononucleotide (FMN)-binding domain, and a connecting (or linker) domain with a flexible hinge region that links these two domains (Munro et al., 2001; Wang et al., 1997). We have reported on the structural flexibility of sorghum CPR isoforms (Zhang et al., 2022b) and the rapid interdomain opening and closing motion that resulted in fast interdomain electron transfer in SbCPR (Zhang et al., 2022a). Especially in the SbCPR2c isoform, which was crystallized in full-length, the FMN-binding domain was not resolved due to the aforementioned flexibility. Such flexibility causes uncertainty of the residue atomic coordinates and dihedral angles of the protein crystal, which leads to local disordered structure and overall low-resolution diffraction.

Crystallization of diffraction quality crystals is the largest bottleneck in protein structure determination (Holcomb et al., 2017). These difficulties have been overcome through the use of various techniques. Seeding uses previously nucleated crystals to initiate the growth of larger crystals in a fresh drop where protein concentration has not yet been depleted by the many nucleation sites of the small crystals (Rhodes, 2006). Micro streaking operates by running a fiber over an existing crystal—often a whisker from an animal—through a fresh drop to increase growth of the nucleated particles in a supersaturated drop (Stura and Wilson, 1991). In contrast, a macro seeding technique utilizes larger crystals, and thus requires more precision as a chosen crystal is washed and transferred from its original drop to a new mother liquor. This method tends to be more meticulous and can fracture the original crystal, causing smaller fragments to be placed into the new drop, which induces micro seeding (Zhu et al., 2005). Seeding techniques have allowed for growth of larger crystals and increased resolution of diffraction; cellobiohydrolase II (CBHII) crystallization was first achieved by using seeding to avoid formation of microcrystals and diffraction greater than 2.0 Å (Bergfors et al., 1989). High mosaicity and cracking/sliding of the lattice caused by impurities have been overcome by using seeding to reduce crystal deficits and improve the resolution of crystals (Caylor et al., 1999). Another method for improving crystal lattice packing is the dehydration of the crystalline to reduce water contents and to consequently confer tighter packing (Timasheff, 1995). Dehydration can be accomplished via exposure to the atmosphere or via serial dilution into higher cryoprotectant-containing solutions (Heras and Martin, 2005). Crystal dehydration has been one of the most successful post crystallization treatments in increasing resolution. Notably, the resolution of disulfide bond isomerase was improved from 7 to 2.6 Å and from 12 to 2.6 Å in *E. coli* YbgL (Abergel, 2004; Haebel et al., 2001).

We incorporated a macromolecule seeding technique—additive solution optimization—together with dehydration to improve the resolution of the SbCPR2c crystal structure from approximately 12 to 4.5 Å. This enabled the determination of the secondary structure for SbCPR2c. It is worth noting, however, that crystal growth is a very tedious process with repeatability differing in trials due to minuscule changes of parameters and the complexity of the system. Despite the aforementioned difficulties, our protocol of seeding and dehydration could be widely applied to resolve the resolution problems to a variety of crystals hindered in resolution by their dynamic disorder.

## Materials and Reagents

1. MRC 2-well crystallization plate (Swissci, Hampton Research, catalog number: HR3-082)
2. 24-well XRL plate (Molecular Dimensions, catalog number: MD3-11)
3. Additive screen (Hampton Research, catalog number: HR2-428)
4. Microscope cover glass (Fisher Scientific, Fisherbrand, catalog number: 19803)
5. Glass capillary (Charles Super Company, catalog number: 02-SG)
6. Amicon 8050 ultrafiltration cell (Amicon, catalog number: UFSC05001)
7. 30 kDa ultrafiltration discs (EMD Millipore Corporation, Biomax, catalog number: PBTK04310)
8. *Escherichia coli* Rosetta 2 (DE3) competent cells (Sigma-Aldrich, Millipore Sigma, catalog number: 71402)
9. pET-30a(+) vector (Sigma-Aldrich, Millipore Sigma, catalog number: 69909)
10. *Sorghum bicolor* CPR2c gene (*Sobic.006G245400*) (synthesized by Genscript)
11. Kanamycin (IBI Scientific, catalog number: IB02120)
12. IPTG (GoldBio, catalog number: I2481C100)
13. NADP<sup>+</sup> (Alfa Aesar, catalog number: T23B015)
14. PEG 3350 (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: P4338)
15. Nickel-NTA resin (G-biosciences, catalog number: 786-940)
16. Index crystal screen kit (Hampton Research, catalog number: HR2-144)
17. Luria-Bertani (LB) medium (see Recipes)
18. Lysis/wash buffer (see Recipes)
19. Elution buffer (see Recipes)
20. Hydroxyapatite column buffer A (see Recipes)
21. Hydroxyapatite column buffer B (see Recipes)
22. Final buffer (see Recipes)
23. Crystallization buffer (crystal screen F12) (see Recipes)

## Equipment

1. Crystal Phoenix (Art Robbins Instruments)
2. ÄKTA pure (GE Healthcare, ÄKTA pure, catalog number: 29014834)
3. Model 450 sonicator (Branson Ultrasonics, catalog number: 22-309783)

## Software

1. HKL2000 (<https://hkl-xray.com/hkl-2000>)
2. Phenix (<https://phenix-online.org/>)
3. Coot (<https://www2.mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk/personal/pemsley/coot/>)

## Procedure

### A. Gene cloning

1. Clone the *Sorghum bicolor* CPR2c gene (*Sobic.006G245400*) with a N-terminal 6×His tag and without the native N-terminal hydrophobic membrane–anchoring region (Δ1–50) into vector pET-30a(+) for overexpression.

## B. Cell transformation

1. Put *E. coli* Rosetta 2 (DE3) competent cells on ice.
2. Add 1  $\mu$ L of plasmid (20 ng/ $\mu$ L) into 20  $\mu$ L of competent cells.
3. Incubate on ice for 5 min.
4. Heat shock for 30 s.
5. Incubate on ice for 2 min.
6. Add 80  $\mu$ L of LB medium to competent cells.
7. Shake at 37 °C at 220 rpm for 1 h.
8. Plate all the cells on an LB agar plate with 50 ng/ $\mu$ L of kanamycin and incubate overnight.

## C. Protein expression

1. Pick a single colony from the LB agar plate and grow in 5 mL of LB medium supplemented with 50 ng/ $\mu$ L kanamycin overnight at 37 °C.
2. Grow 20 mL of starting culture from the 5 mL culture with 50 ng/ $\mu$ L kanamycin overnight at 37 °C.
3. Transfer 20 mL of starting culture to 3 L of LB medium with 50 ng/ $\mu$ L kanamycin.
4. Shake at 220 rpm and 37 °C until reaching a OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.4–0.6.
5. Cool down the medium to 25 °C and add 0.5 mM of IPTG to induce.
6. Induce the cells at 25 °C for 16 h.
7. Harvest the cells at 8,000  $\times$  g and 4 °C for 10 min.

## D. Protein purification

1. Resuspend the cells with lysis buffer.
2. Set the output control at 9 and duty cycle at 90%. Sonicate the cells for 30 s followed by resting on ice for 5 min until homogenous.
3. Centrifuge at 34,000  $\times$  g and 4 °C for 1 h to remove the cell debris.
4. Load the clear lysate on a gravity column containing 20 mL of nickel-NTA resin pre-equilibrated with lysis buffer.
5. Wash with 200 mL of the same buffer.
6. Elute the protein with 100 mL of elution buffer.
7. Concentrate and buffer exchange against hydroxyapatite column buffer A using an Amicon 8050 ultrafiltration cell with a 30 kDa cutoff membrane.
8. Load the buffer-exchanged protein on the hydroxyapatite column.
9. Wash with 100 mL of 5% hydroxyapatite column buffer B.
10. Elute protein with 10% hydroxyapatite column buffer B.
11. Concentrate and buffer exchange against final buffer using an Amicon 8050 ultrafiltration cell with a 30 kDa cutoff membrane.

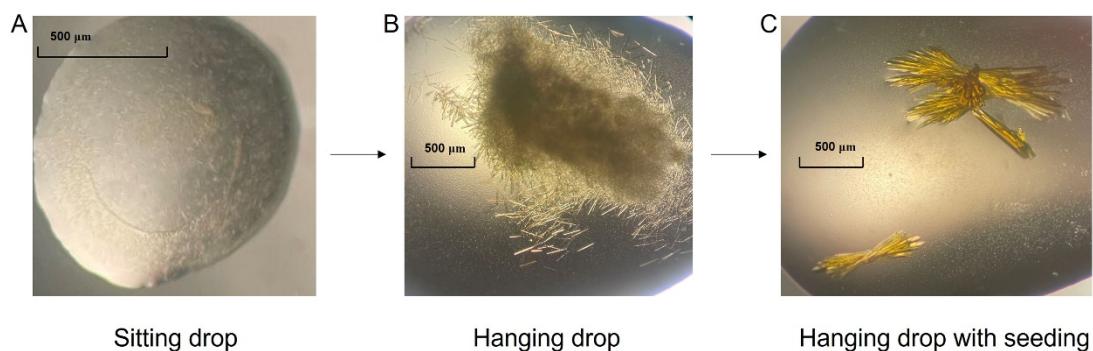
## E. Initial crystallization setup

1. Concentrate the purified protein to 30 mg/mL, determined by the molar extinction coefficient of CPR (21.4  $\text{mm}^{-1}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ).
2. Add 1.2 mM of NADP<sup>+</sup> prior to crystallization.
3. Run Crystal Phoenix with an MRC 2-well crystallization plate with the index crystal screen kit and set up at room temperature (22 °C). The drop contains 0.2  $\mu$ L of protein solution and 0.2  $\mu$ L of screening solution.
4. Small crystals show up in condition F12 (see crystallization buffer in Recipes) in two days (Figure 1A).
5. Reproduce and optimize the crystal by mixing 1.6  $\mu$ L of crystallization buffer, 2  $\mu$ L of protein solution, and 0.4  $\mu$ L of additive screen on a cover glass.
6. Set up the hanging drop vapor diffusion in 24-well plates with 0.5 mL of crystallization buffer in reservoir.

7. Needle-shaped crystals show up with additive screen condition 31 (1,5-diaminopentane dihydrochloride) in 3–5 days (Figure 1B).

## F. Crystal seeding

1. Mix 2.4  $\mu$ L of crystallization buffer, 3  $\mu$ L of protein solution, and 0.6  $\mu$ L of additive screen.
2. Suck one needle crystal from the previous drop, place into the new 6  $\mu$ L crystallization drop, and set up the hanging drop.
3. Large crystals show up in one week (Figure 1C).
4. Transfer the cover glass to the reservoir filled with 0.5 mL of 30% (v/w), 40% (v/w), and 50% (v/w) PEG 3350 every third day for sequential dehydration.
5. Fast freeze the dehydrated crystals in liquid nitrogen for X-ray diffraction after equilibrating in 50% (v/w) PEG 3350 for two days.

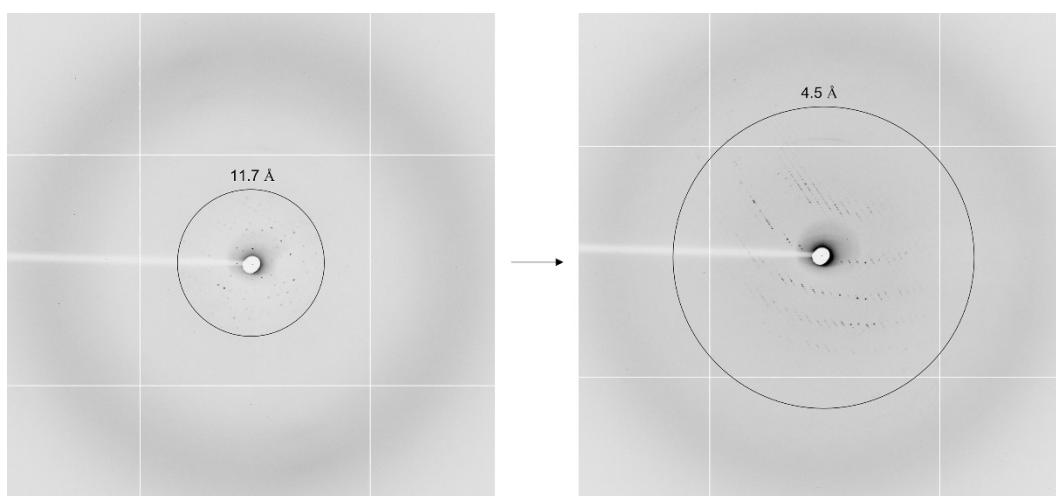


**Figure 1. Optimization of SbCPR2c crystals.**

(A) Crystals obtained from the hit [index condition F12 (see crystallization buffer in Recipes)] of screening. (B) Crystals obtained from hanging drop with additive solution optimization. (C) Crystals obtained from seeding technique.

## G. Data collection and structure determination

1. Diffract the crystals at the beamline by using beam size  $100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}$ , 10 s, and 1 degree per frame and 180 degrees in total.
2. Index, integrate, and scale the data using HKL2000.
3. Do molecular replacement with the proper model [in our case, SbCPR2b (PDBID: 7SUX)] with PHENIX, run AutoBuild, and refine the structure with PHENIX and Coot.



**Figure 2.** The resolution of the crystal has been improved from 11.7 Å (from non-seeding hanging drop crystals) to 4.5 Å (seeding crystals)

## Data analysis

The diffraction data was indexed, integrated, and scaled with HKL2000. The molecular replacement was performed with the SbCPR2b structure (PDBID: 7SUX) and with Phaser-MR (full-featured) in the PHENIX software. The number of molecules in an asymmetric unit was calculated with Matthews coefficients (Matthews, 1975). AutoBuild was then run for model building with the SbCPR2c sequence. A rigid body refinement was completed before full refinement of XYZ (reciprocal-space), XYZ (real-space), and individual B-factors with phenix.refine. The individual residues were refined in Coot.

## Notes

1. The crystallization and additive solutions are specific for SbCPR2c. It is necessary to initially screen for the optimal condition for the protein of interest. If crystals are of poor shape, using additive screen solution can rectify poor crystal edges.
2. Using additive screen solution may cause precipitation. When placing the crystal seed, you should avoid disruption to the drop, which can mix the solutions and will impede crystal growth.

## Recipes

### 1. Luria-Bertani (LB) medium

Reagent	Final concentration	Amount
Tryptone	10 g/L	10 g
Yeast extract	5 g/L	5 g
NaCl	10 g/L	10 g
dH <sub>2</sub> O	n/a	n/a
Total	n/a	1,000 mL

**2. Lysis/wash buffer**

Reagent	Final concentration	Amount
NaCl	300 mM	17.532 g
Tris	50 mM	6.057 g
Imidazole	20 mM	1.36 g
dH <sub>2</sub> O	n/a	n/a
HCl (12 M)	n/a	As needed to adjust pH to 8
Total	n/a	1,000 mL

**3. Elution buffer**

Reagent	Final concentration	Amount
NaCl	300 mM	17.532 g
Tris	50 mM	6.057 g
Imidazole	250 mM	17.02 g
dH <sub>2</sub> O	n/a	n/a
HCl (12 M)	n/a	As needed to adjust pH to 8
Total	n/a	1,000 mL

**4. Hydroxyapatite column buffer A**

Reagent	Final concentration	Amount
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	5 mM	0.68 g
NaOH	n/a	As needed to adjust pH to 6.8
dH <sub>2</sub> O	n/a	n/a
Total	n/a	1,000 mL

**5. Hydroxyapatite column buffer B**

Reagent	Final concentration	Amount
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	500 mM	68 g
NaOH	n/a	As needed to adjust pH to 6.8
dH <sub>2</sub> O	n/a	n/a
Total	n/a	1,000 ml

## 6. Final buffer

Reagent	Final concentration	Amount
Hydroxyapatite column buffer B	50 mM	100 mL
dH <sub>2</sub> O	n/a	900 mL
Total	n/a	1,000 mL

## 7. Crystallization buffer (crystal screen F12)

Reagent	Final concentration	Amount
NaCl (2 M)	200 mM	5 mL
HEPES (1 M, pH 7.5)	100 mM	5 mL
dH <sub>2</sub> O	n/a	n/a
PEG 3350 (50%, m/v)	25% (w/v)	25 mL
Total	n/a	50 mL

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## Competing interests

There is no competing interest.

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