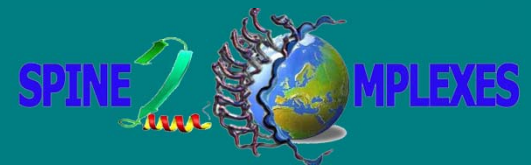


Getting better diffraction

On-line crystal dehydration

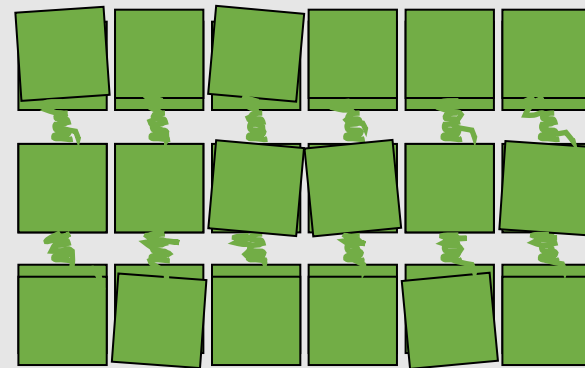
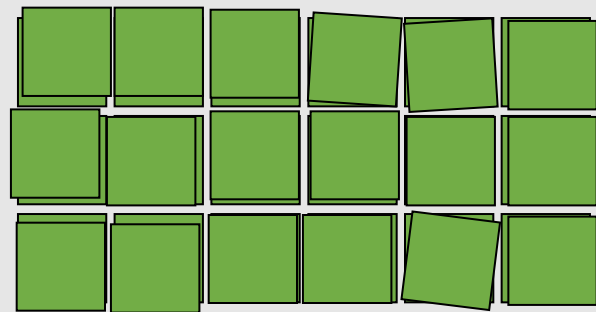
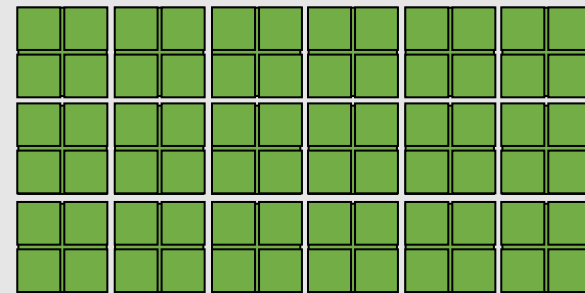
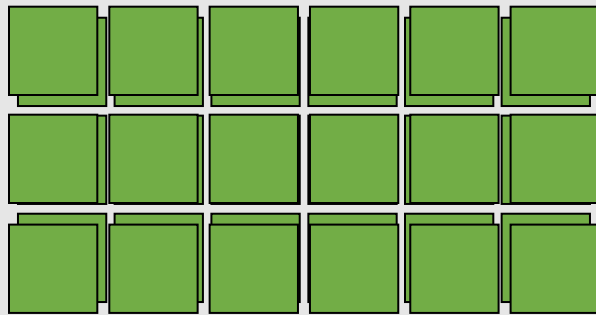
MX-School Feb/09

Juan Sanchez-Weatherby



Introduction

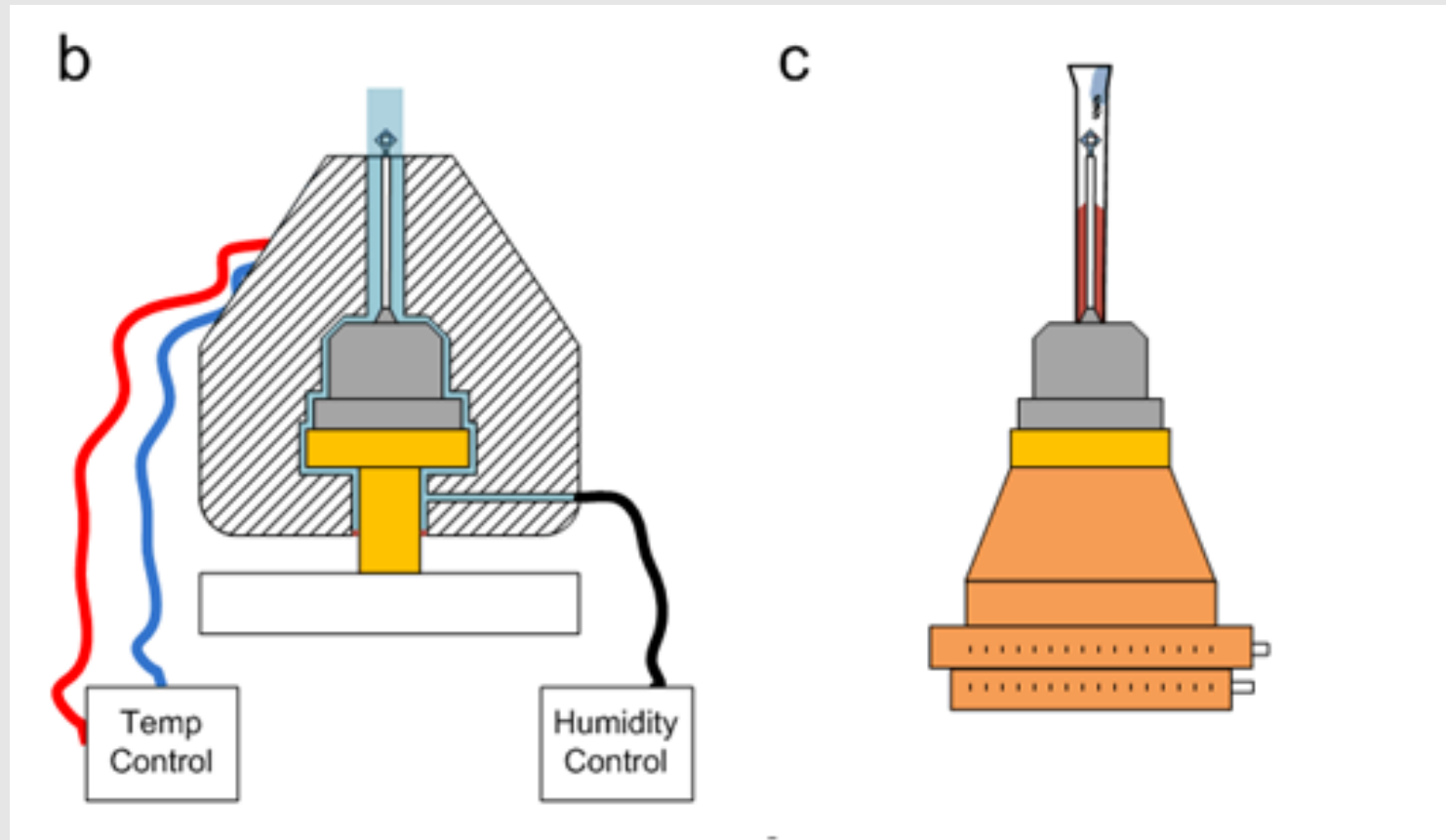
1. Crystal dehydration is a possible method for improving crystal diffraction.
 - Improving protein/solvent ratio
 - Inducing different packing (SG, UC, ...)
 - Improving the internal order of the lattice (mosaicity, diff power)
 - Changing the behavior towards cryo-solutions





Introduction

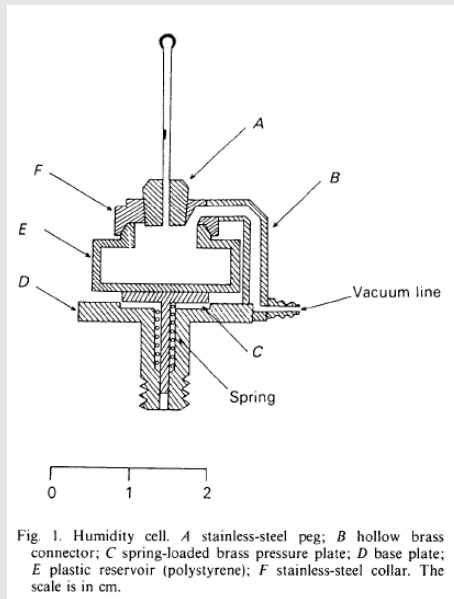
2. There are several methods for dehydration
- Crystal soak
 - Vapor diffusion
 - Annealing



Introduction

3. The MiTeGen MicroRT system

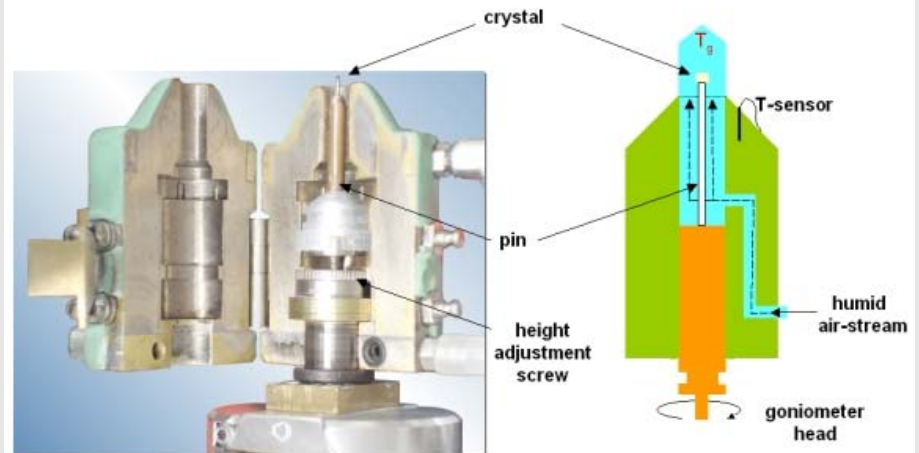
- Vapor diffusion
- Capillary
- Non standard mount



4. Proteros FMS system

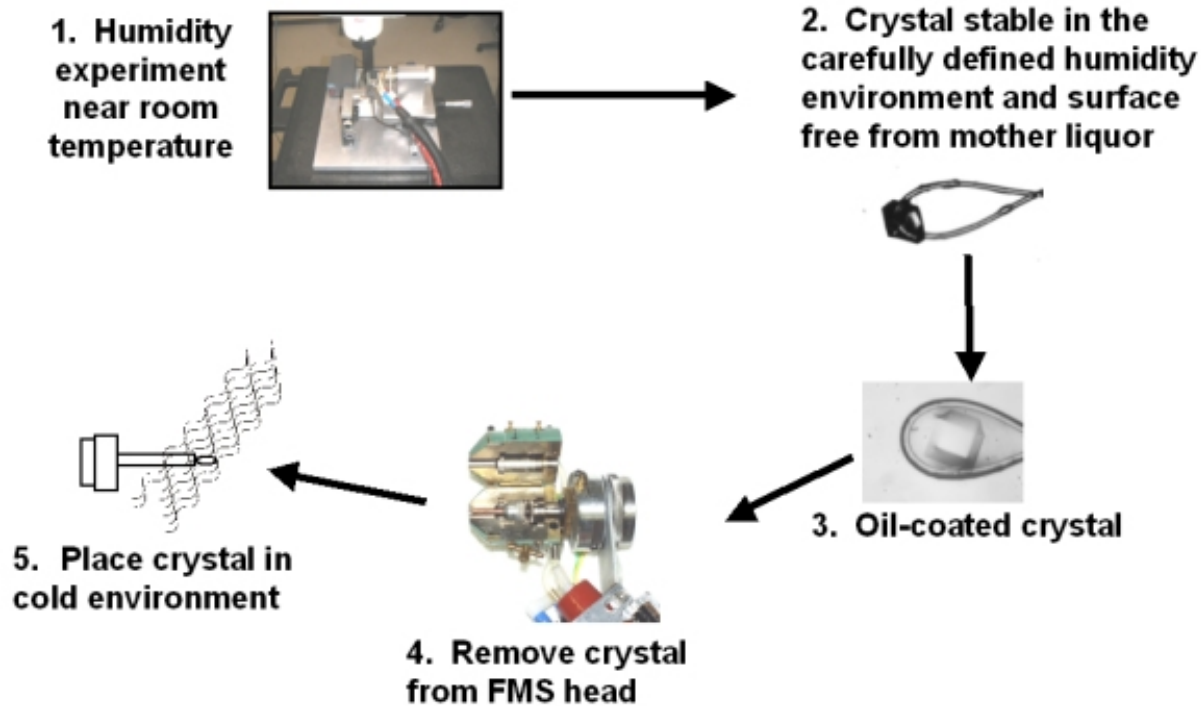
- Controlled airstream
- Free Mounting
- Bulky

Crystal in FMS Head



Introduction

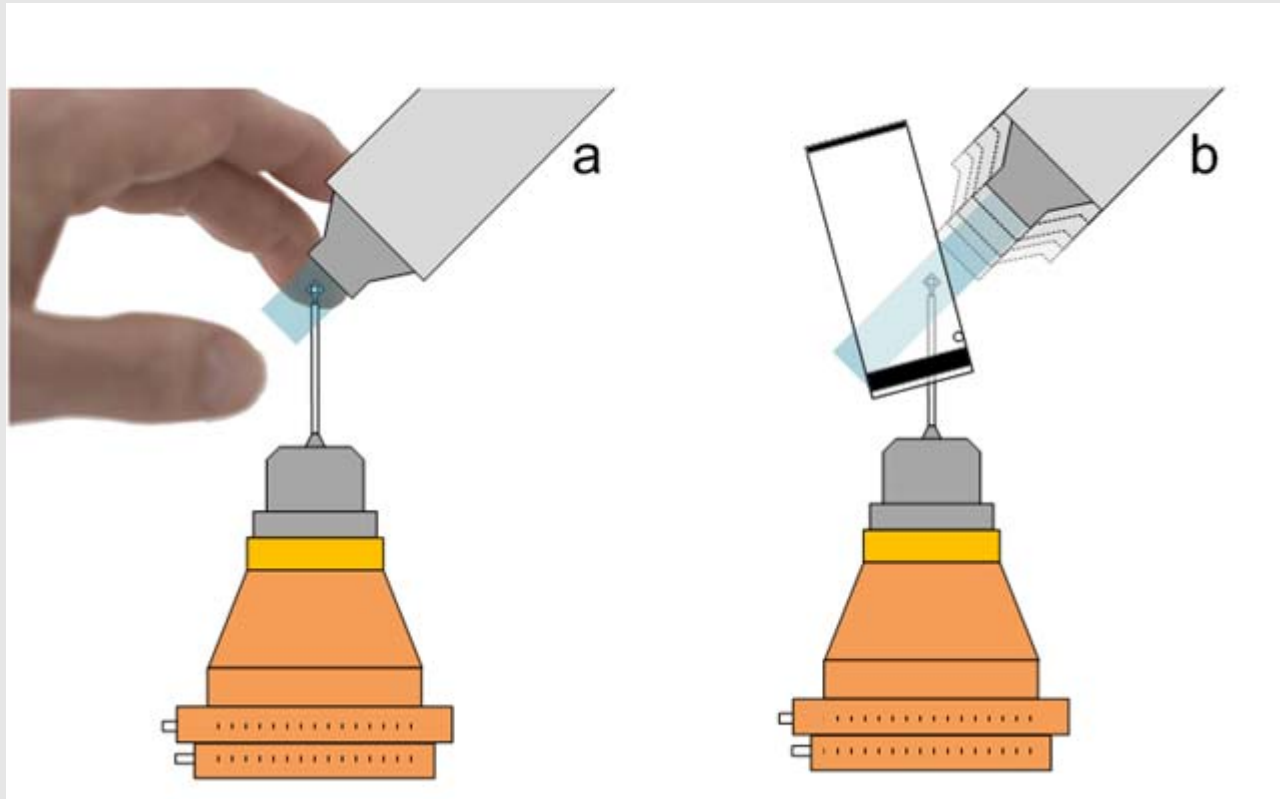
Flash-cooling Using the FMS



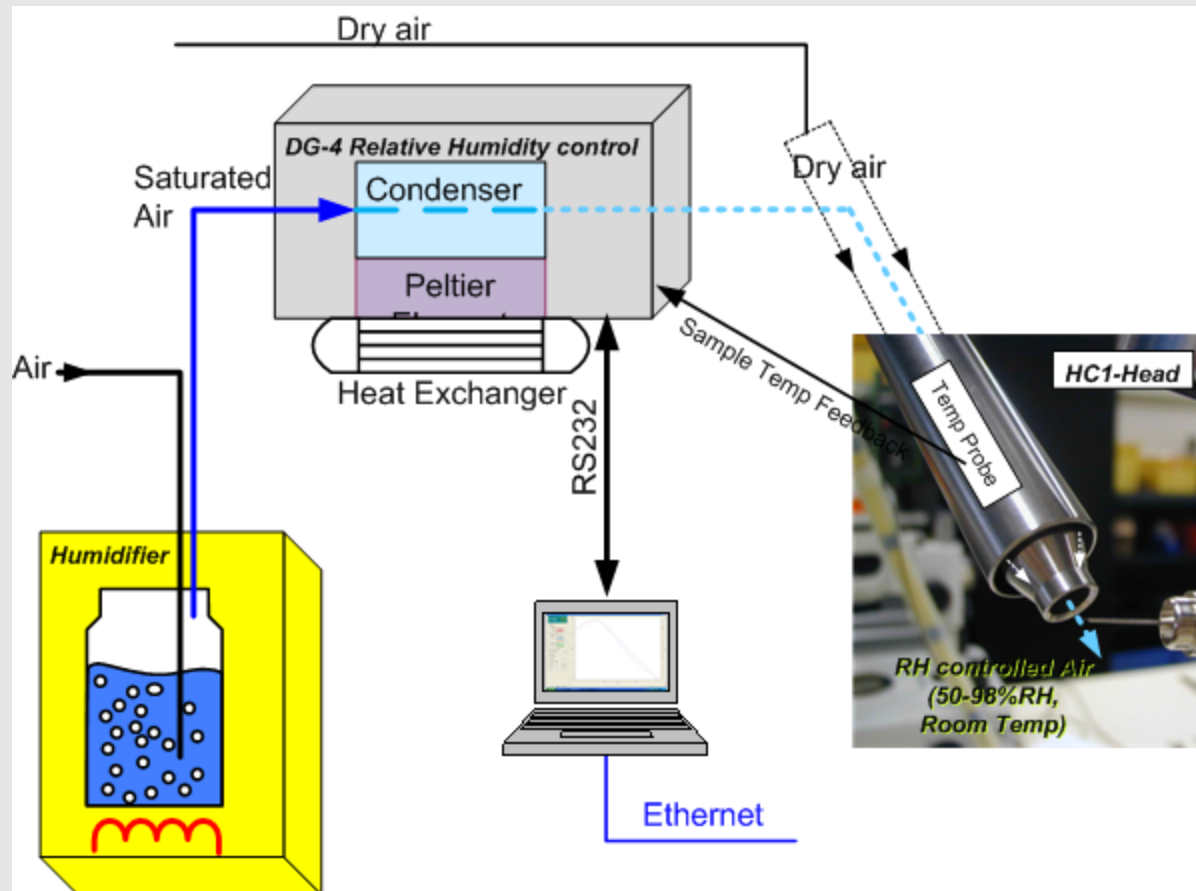
Aims and Objectives

1. Design a more user and beamline friendly machine
2. Based on simpler but robust technology
3. With similar, or better, performance to the FMS
4. Develop the methodology for its use
5. Make it available to users at the ESRF

The Concept



The HC1b



The HC1b in place

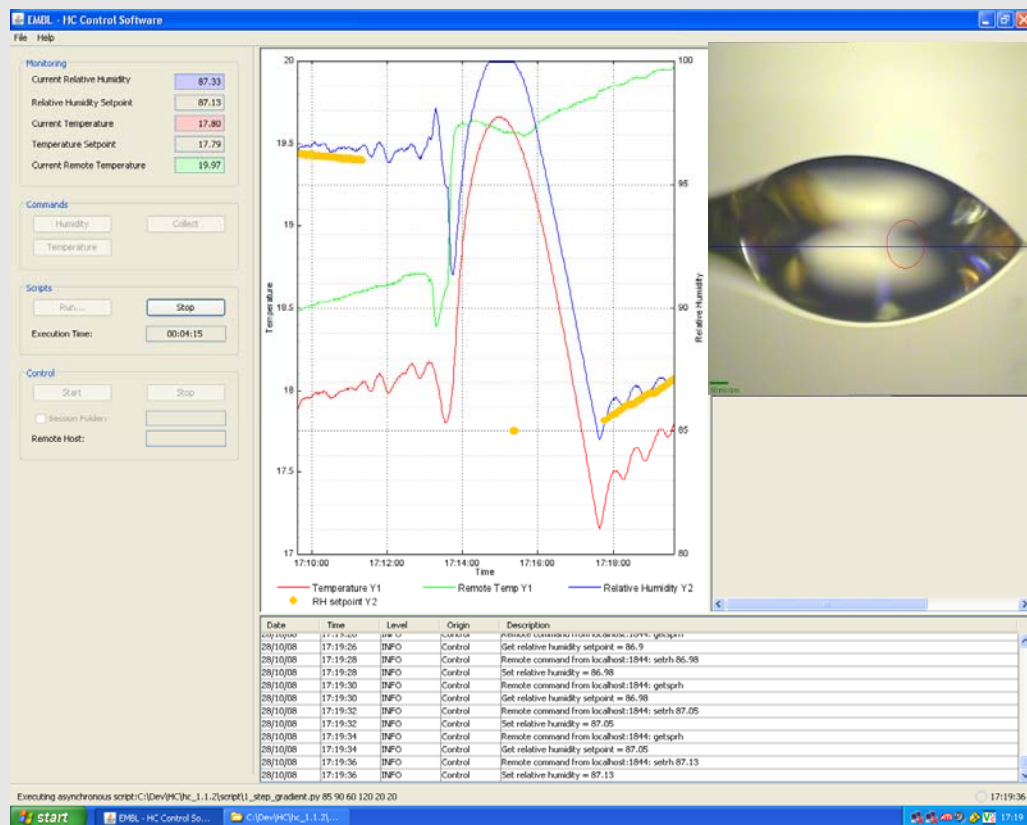
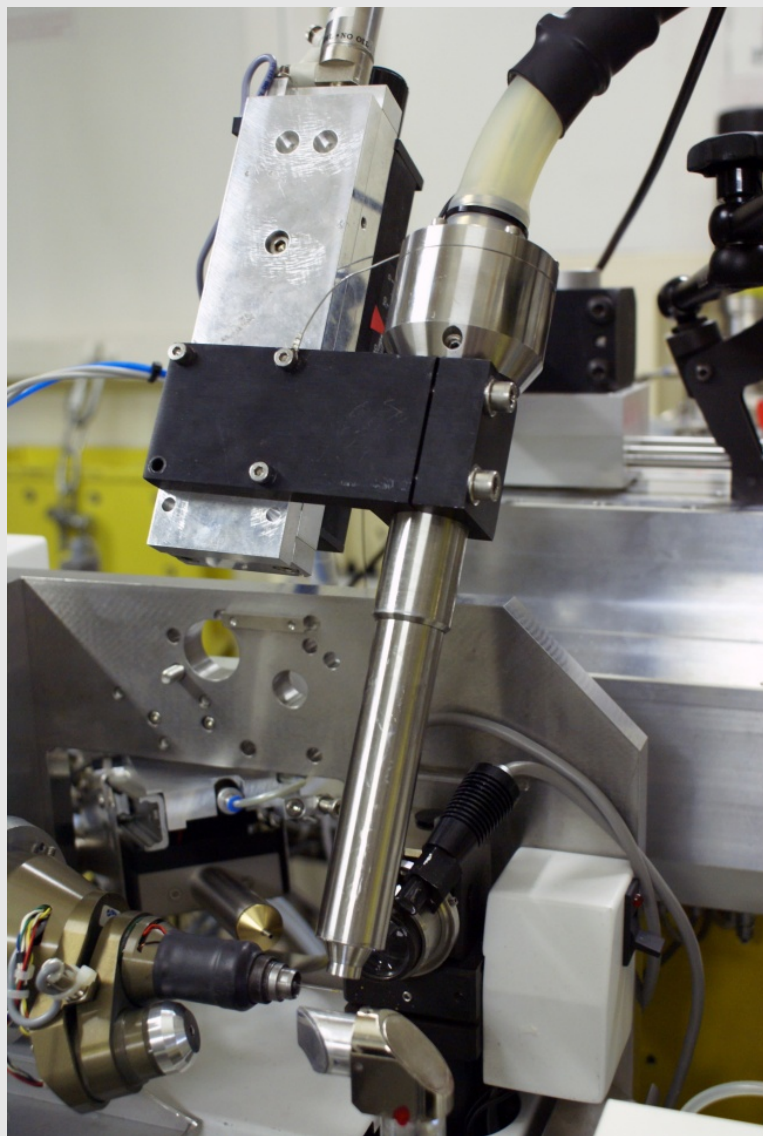
- Mounted on BM-14, ID14-1 or ID14-2
- Ready for normal users at the ESRF (Rolling)



The HC1b in place







- Java/Python Software
- Total integration of Data/Picture/Humidity
- Automatic droplet area recognition for optimisation
- Modular and easily adaptable to any beamline

Samples

- The experiments are, for the moment, carried out at **room temperature**
- Crystals need to be brought in their **plates** to the synchrotron or crystallised onsite
- Crystals need to be **stable** between **25 and 28 °C**
- Crystals that have been **cryo-cooled** already **are not suitable** for these experiments
- The crystallisation condition cannot include high amounts of **volatile compounds**
- Very **delicate crystals** (photosensitive, O₂ sensitive, radiation sensitive ...) may have problems

Data collection

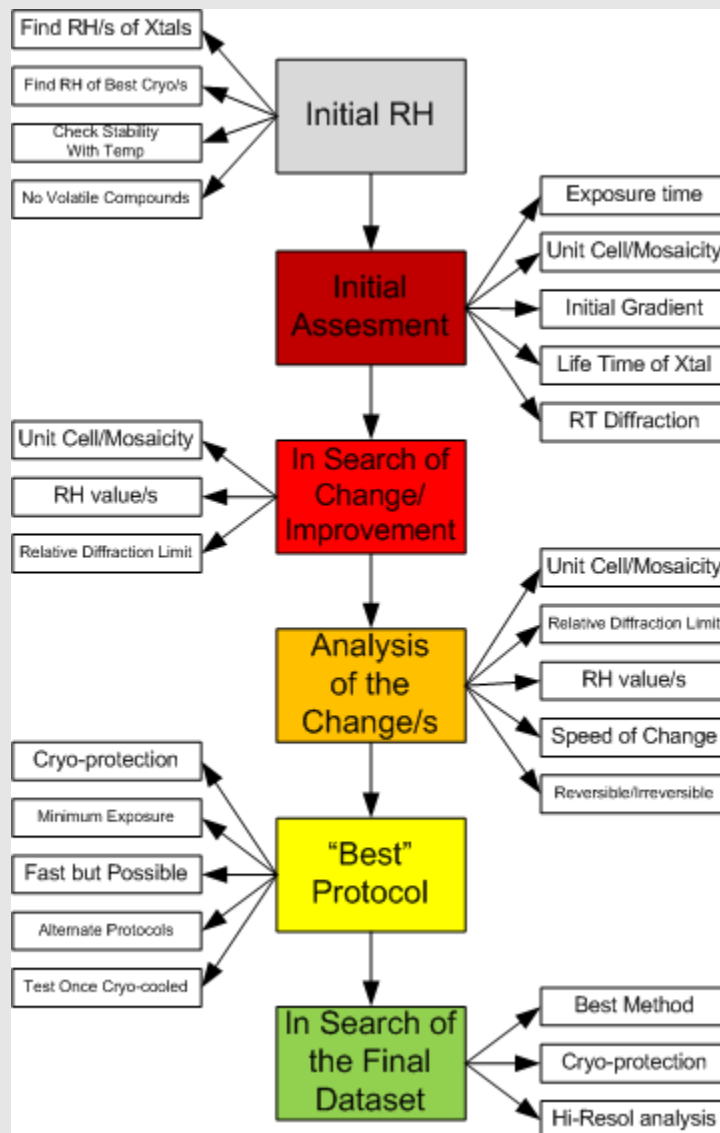
- Exposure **time and flux need** to be **minimised** to prevent **radiation damage**
- Crystals need to have enough scattering power to be able to **index** the image/s
- These experiments are time and crystal consuming so that a **good stock of crystals** is necessary

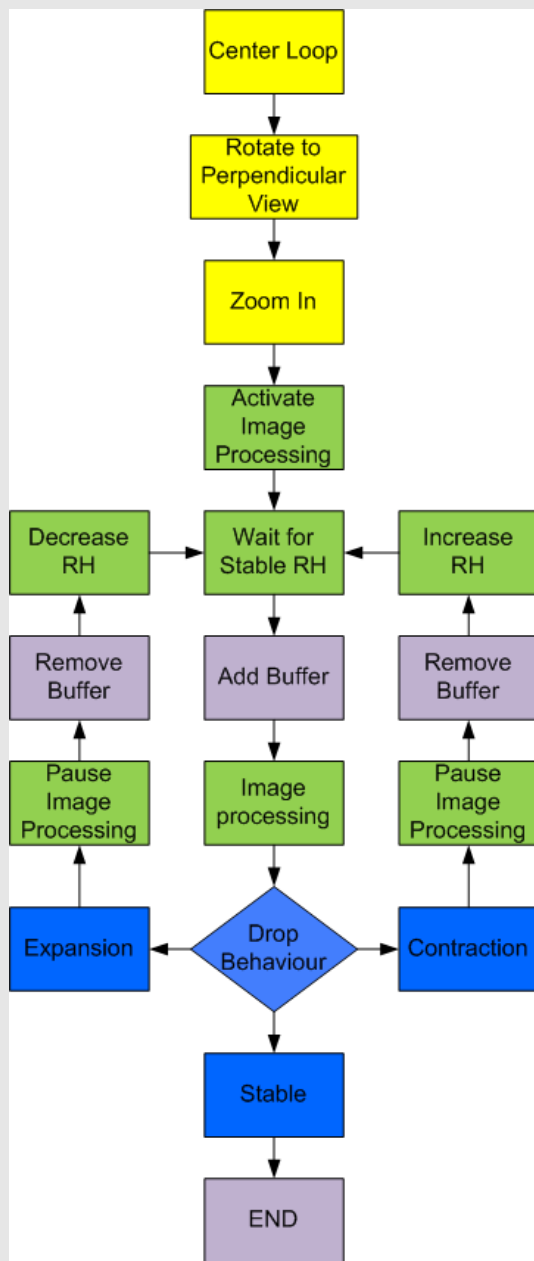
Better Crystals?

- Crystals that may have shown to be able to crystallise in **alternative space groups**
- Crystals that show very variable **behaviour upon cryo treatment**
- Low **symmetry** SG's
- High **solvent content**
- Highly **mosaic** crystals

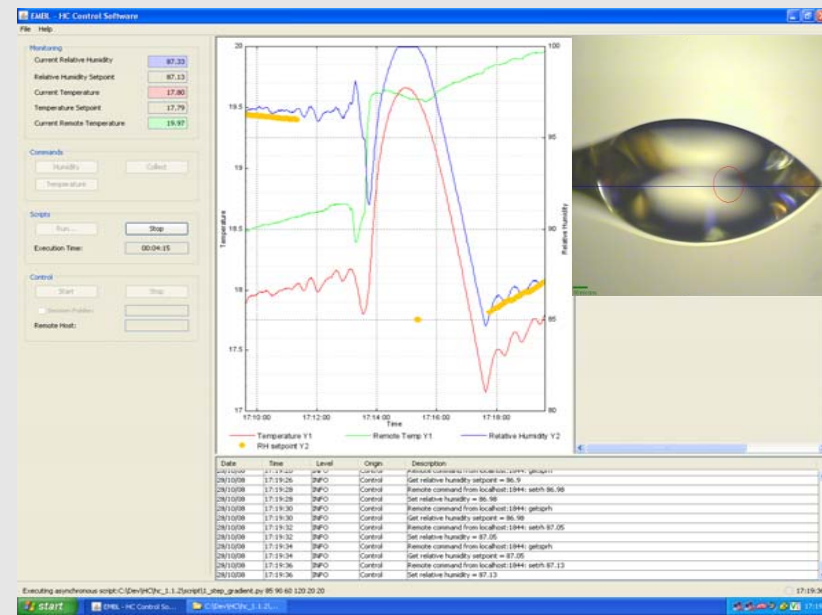
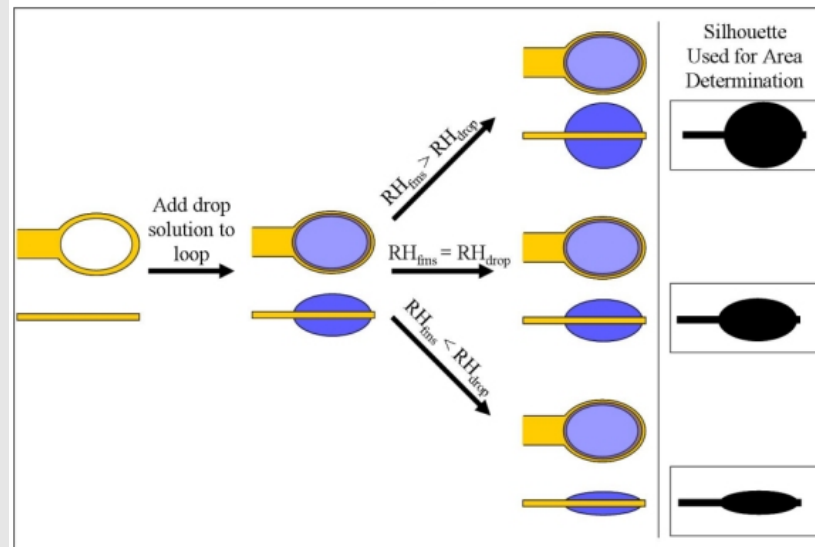
But...

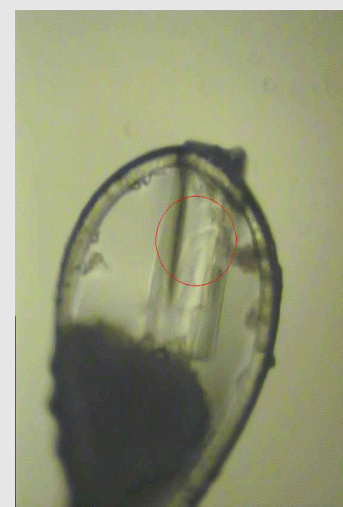
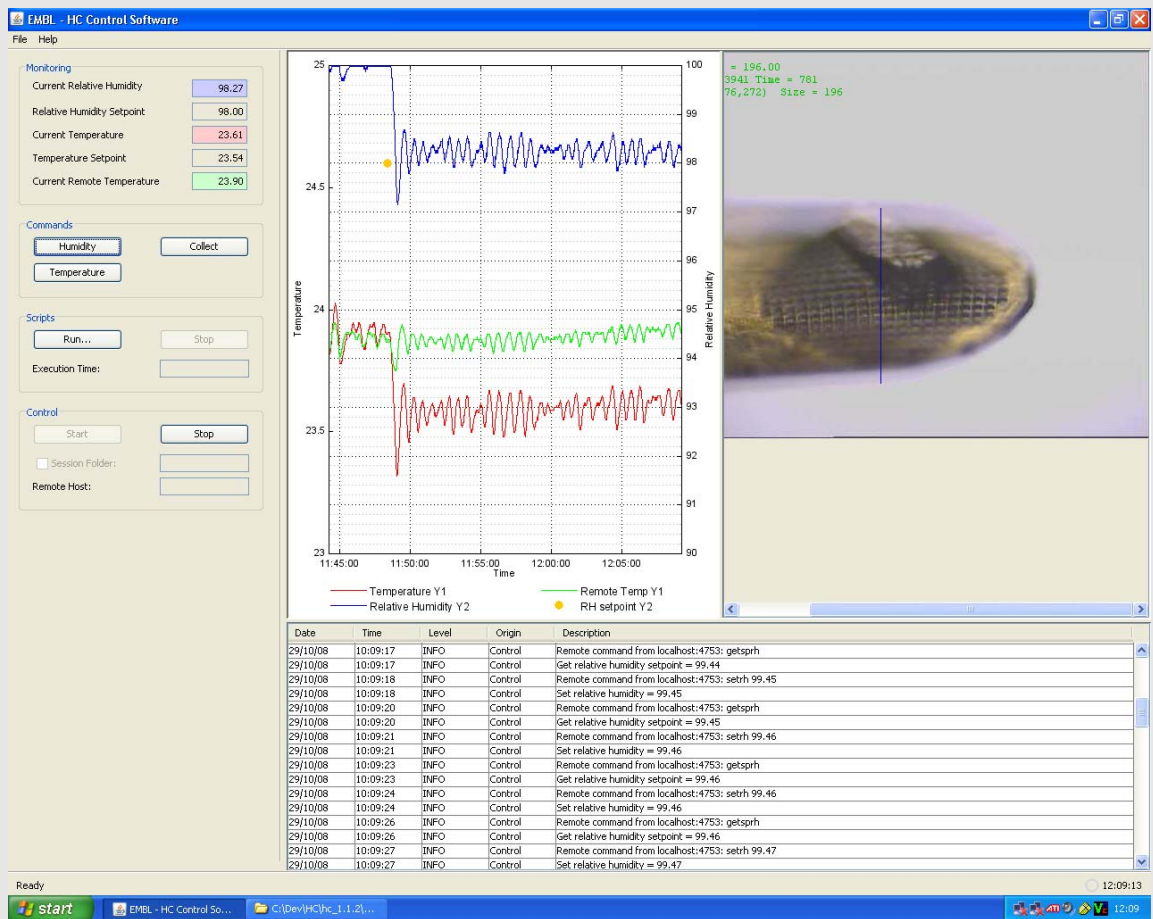
- Even if a suitable diffraction is achieved **cryo-cooling** can be difficult and will require further testing
- Some of these experiments may be also **performed off-line** at a later date.
- This is an **experiment** not a routine synchrotron data collection

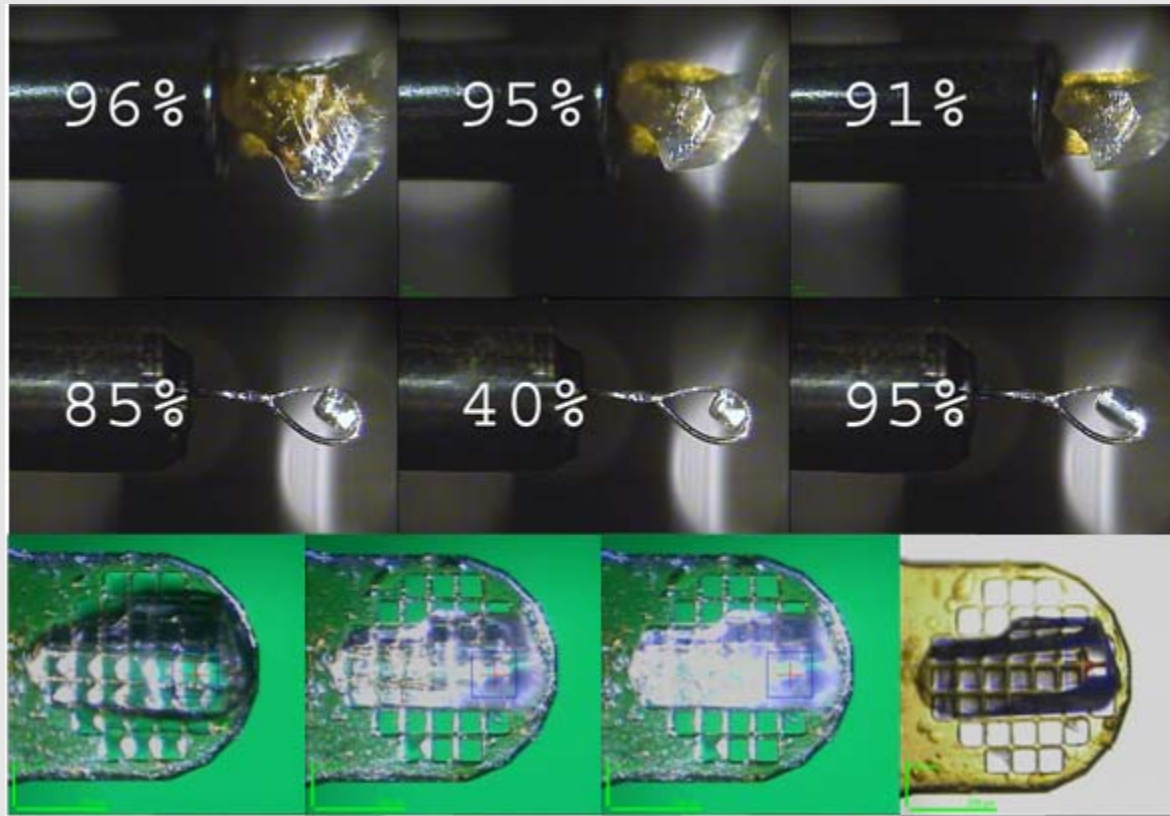


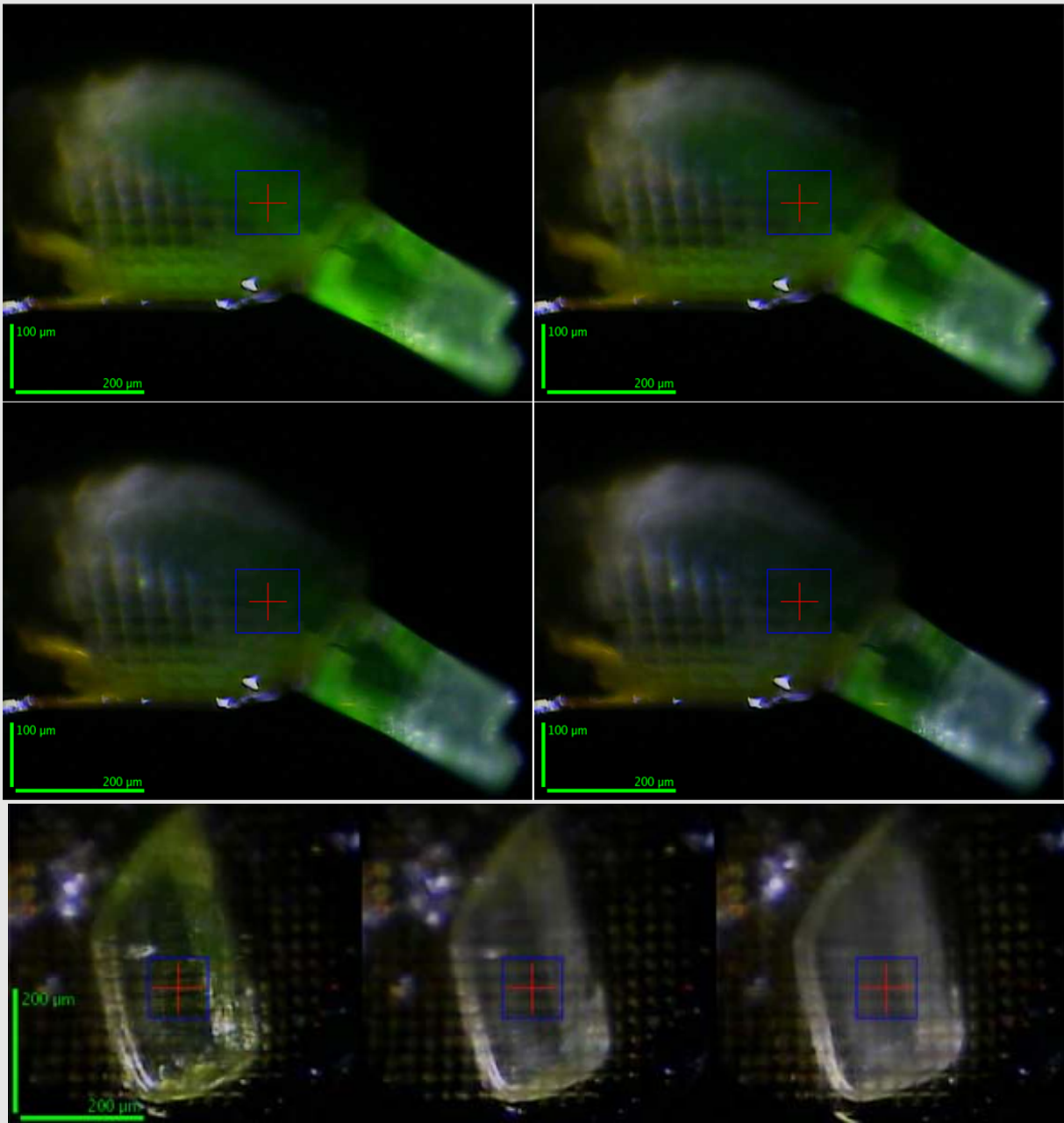


Determining Start RH







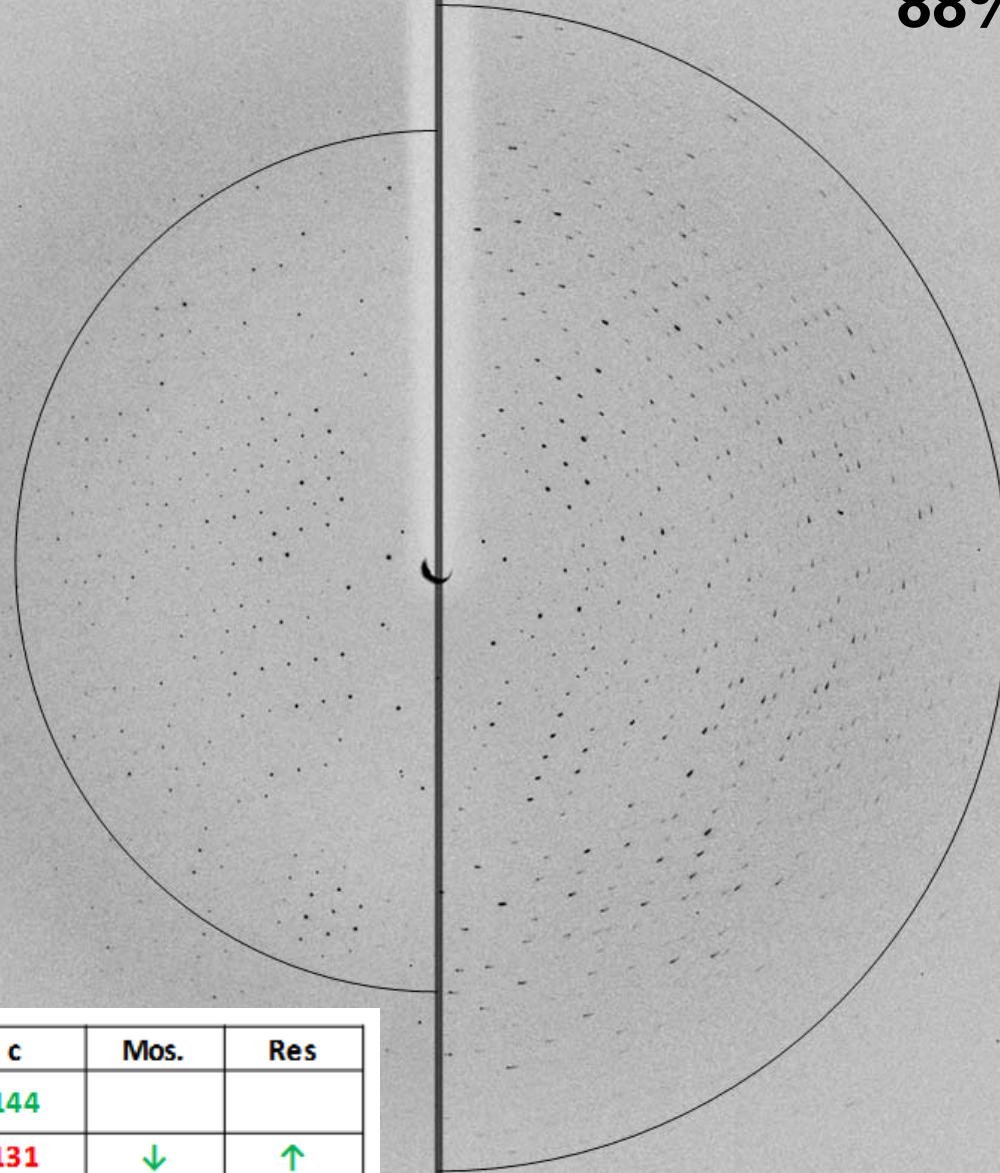


98%

$\pm 4\text{\AA}$

$\pm 3\text{\AA}$

88%



$P2_12_12_1$	a	b	c	Mos.	Res
99.8 RH	83	99	144		
88.8 RH	83	94	131	↓	↑

99.9

99.0

$P2_12_12_1$	a	b	c	Mos.	Res
99.9 RH	108	140	280	↔	↔
99.4 RH	108	140	268	↔	↔
99.0 RH	108	130	268	↑	↓
97.0 RH	108	126	262-5	↔	↔
96.0 RH	108	125	262	↓	↑

96.0

97.0

Old space group

P21

a	b	c	alpha	beta	gamma	volume
77.3400	100.6000	83.6400	90.000	106.500	90.000	623954.8

2 assym units

N(mol)	Prob(N) for resolution	Prob(N) overall	Vm A**3/Da	Vs % solvent	Mw Da
1	0.0013	0.0024	12.11	89.85	25757.00
2	0.0013	0.0030	6.06	79.69	51514.00
3	0.0032	0.0356	4.04	69.54	77271.00
4	0.0667	0.2343	3.03	59.38	103028.00
*5	*0.4363	0.5194	2.42	49.23	128785.00*
6	0.4717	0.1980	2.02	39.07	154542.00
7	0.0183	0.0049	1.73	28.92	180299.00
8	0.0013	0.0024	1.51	18.76	206056.00

12/24

5 to 6 heterodimers per asymmetric unit !

NEW Space group!

C222 or C2221

a	b	c	alpha	beta	gamma	volume
89.9200	123.7000	96.5200	90.000	90.000	90.000	1073601.9

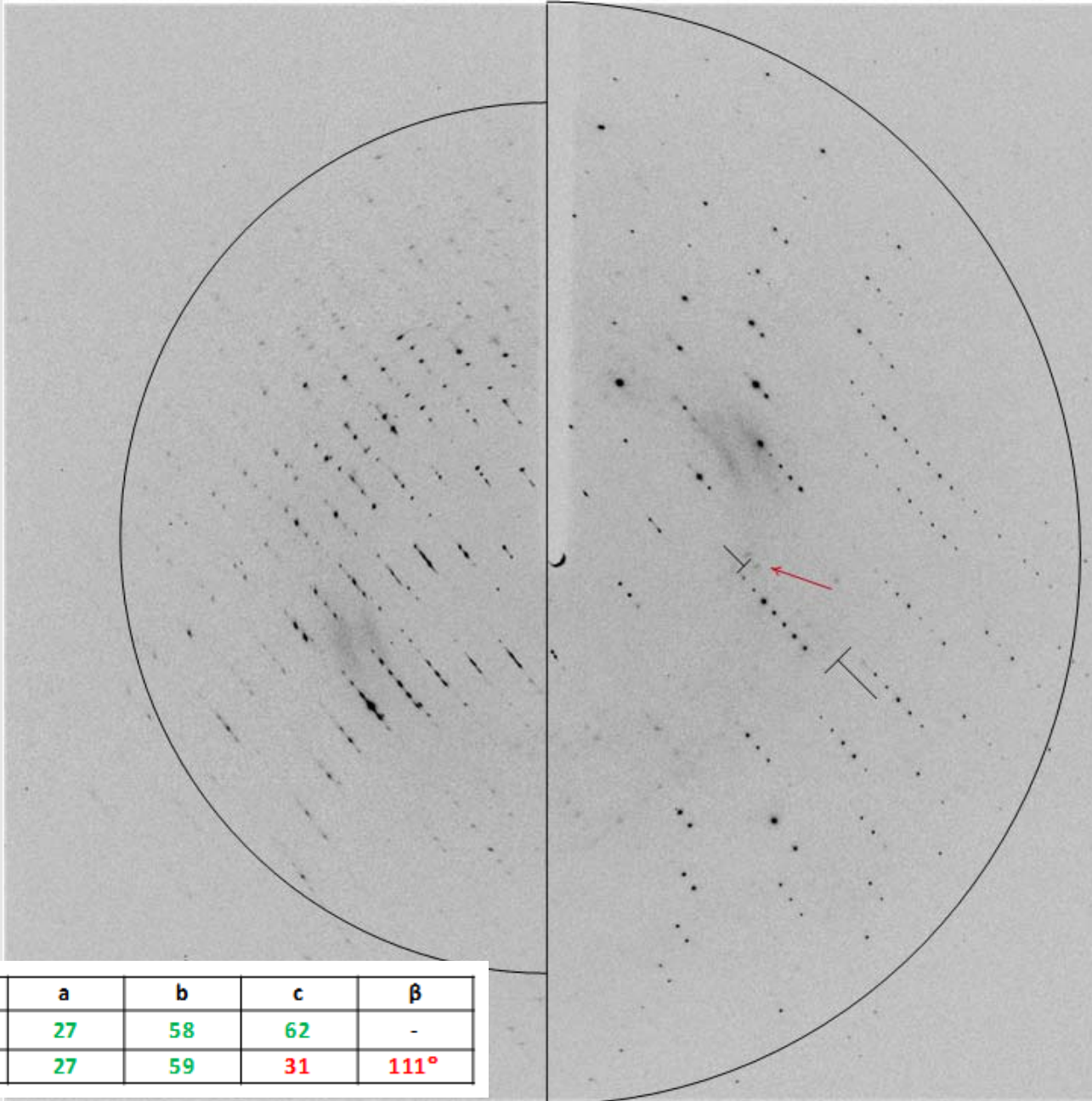
8 assym units

N(mol)	Prob(N) for resolution	Prob(N) overall	Vm A**3/Da	Vs % solvent	Mw Da
1	0.0045	0.0123	5.21	76.39	25757.00
*2	0.9223	0.9760	2.61	52.79	51514.00 *
3	0.0732	0.0117	1.74	29.18	77271.00

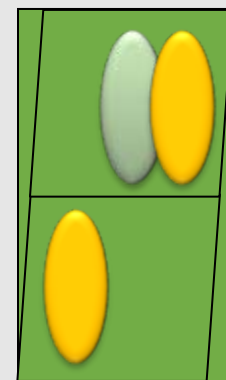
4/32

2 heterodimers (mass of one dimer 25.75 kda)





	SG	a	b	c	β
98-70 RH	$P2_12_12_1$	27	58	62	-
<65 RH	$P2_1$	27	59	31	111°



98.0%RH

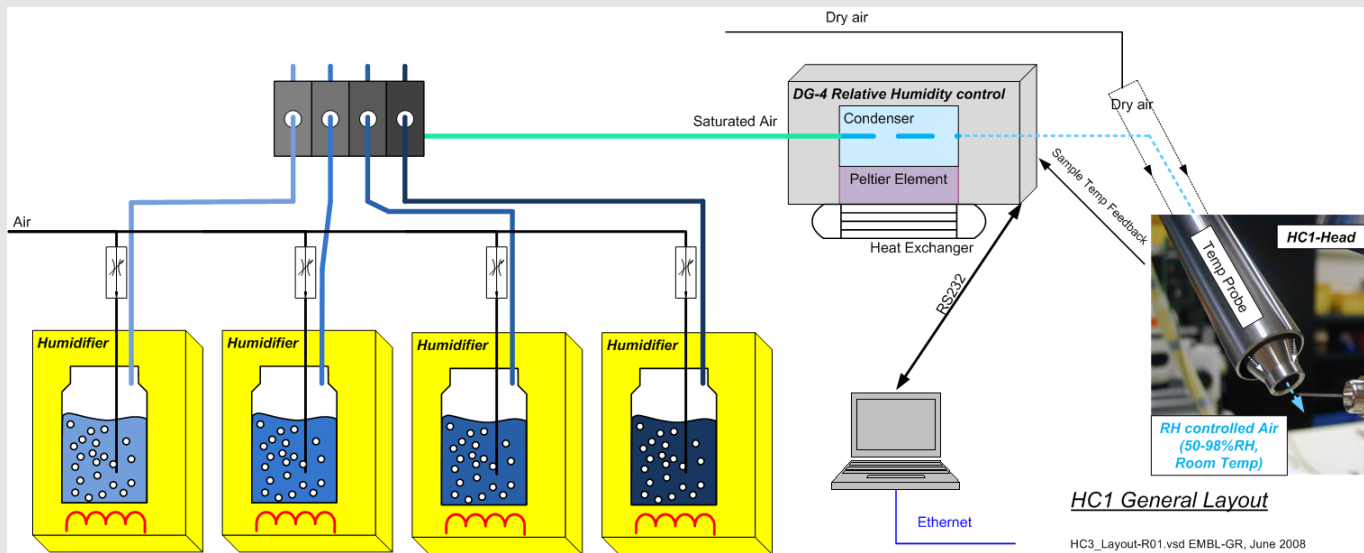
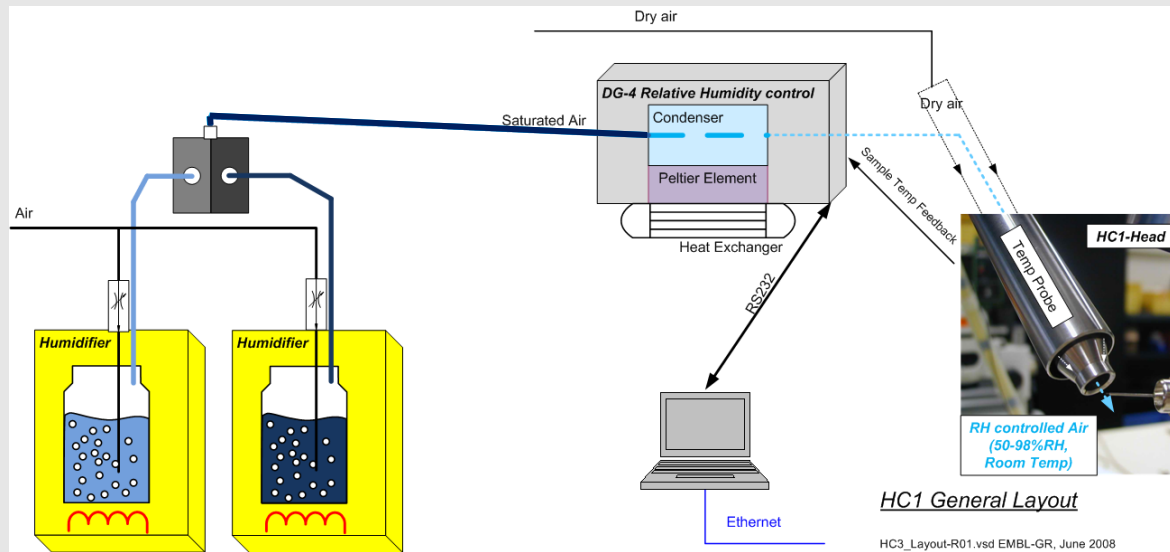
8A

95.4%RH

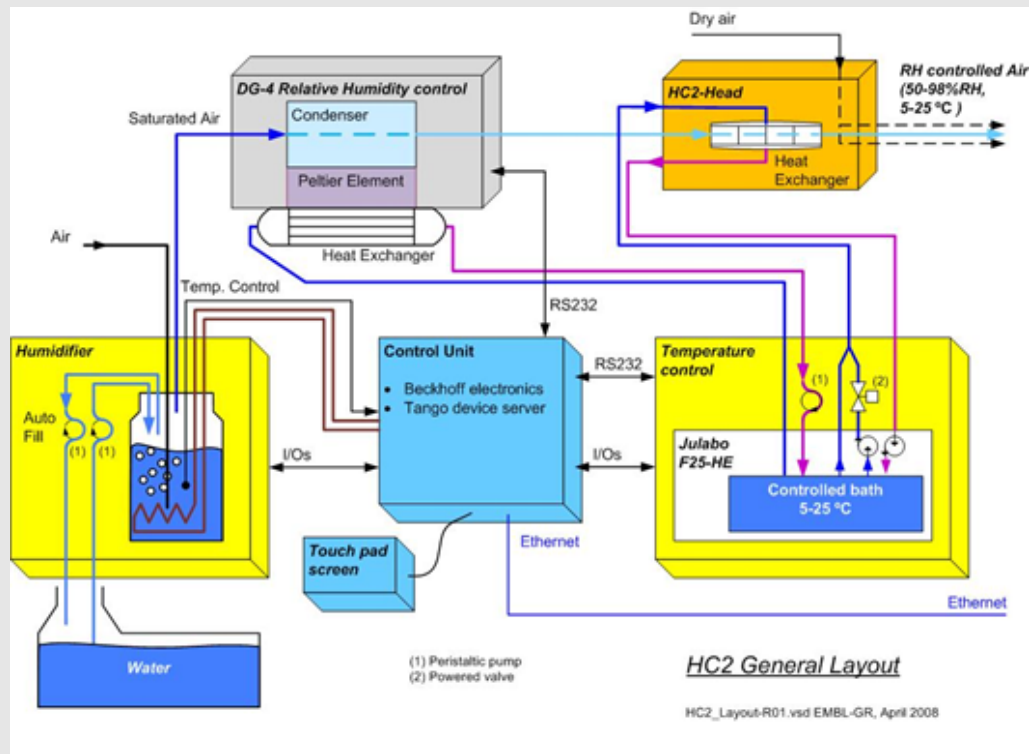
3A

C222₁ a=83 b=136 c=128

C222₁ a=78 b=139 c=128



3rd Prototype (HC2)

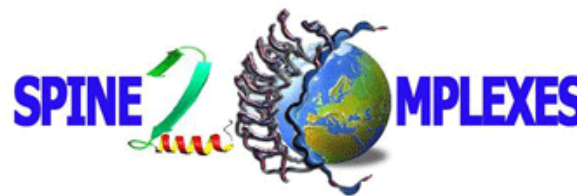


- 5-7 °C

- Improved stability and performance



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