

# Protein expression, detection and purification



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Some researchers will stop  
before this point  
(TA cloning)  
Store you gene in *E. coli*

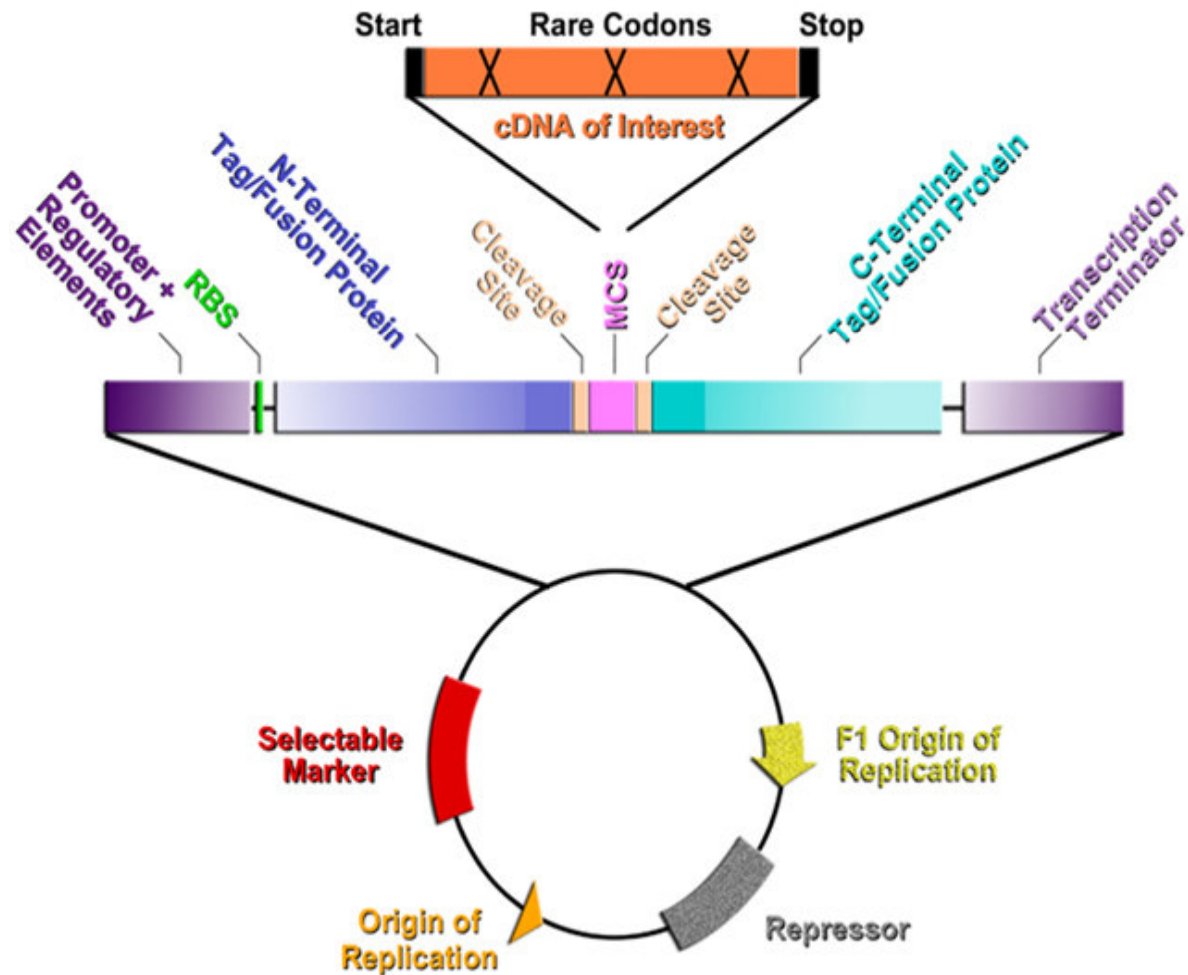
TA cloning

Not suitable for gene expression

*You need expression vector*

# Expression vector

- Promoter
- Terminator
- Repressor
- Fusion tag



# Points to consider for protein expression

- Post–translational modification
- Folding
- Host (more choices of bacteria)
- Location (secreted, periplasmic or cytoplasmic)
- Inclusion bodies

# Gene amplification vs protein expression

## PCR vs expression system

- Protein vs DNA (Proteins are not so simple)
- Proteins are tough to predict
- Proteins can be high maintenance (invitation for frustration)
- Protein work is more fun(?): interesting to note that when pressed for opinion, most will say protein work tends to be more rewarding, interesting, and challenging.

# Detection of your Protein

## Gel Electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE)

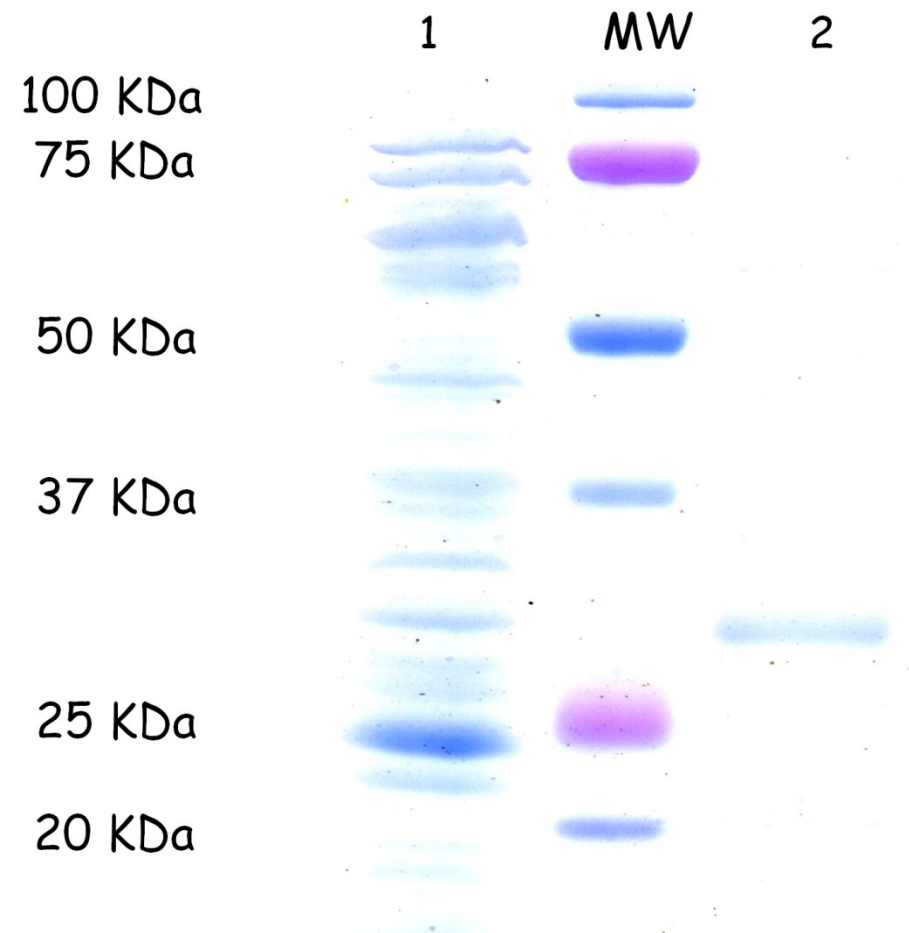
This is what your sample buffer and gel is all about.

- \* has dye (so that you can see stuff)
- \* has glycerol (makes sample heavy so that sample will flow into wells)
- \* has SDS (VERY IMPORTANT) coats proteins with negative charge (now all proteins have same charge), and denatures proteins to uniform shape (rod-like shape). Now all proteins have equivalent shape as well.
- has beta-mercaptoethanol or DTT (dithiothreitol) these are reducing agents. will reduce and break disulfide bonds.
- Run gel electrophoresis **polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE)**

# Gel Electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE)

## STAINING:

coomassie blue (0.3ug to 1ug per band) can see a band as faint as 100ng  
silver staining 2 to 5ng  
(MUCH MORE SENSITIVE)

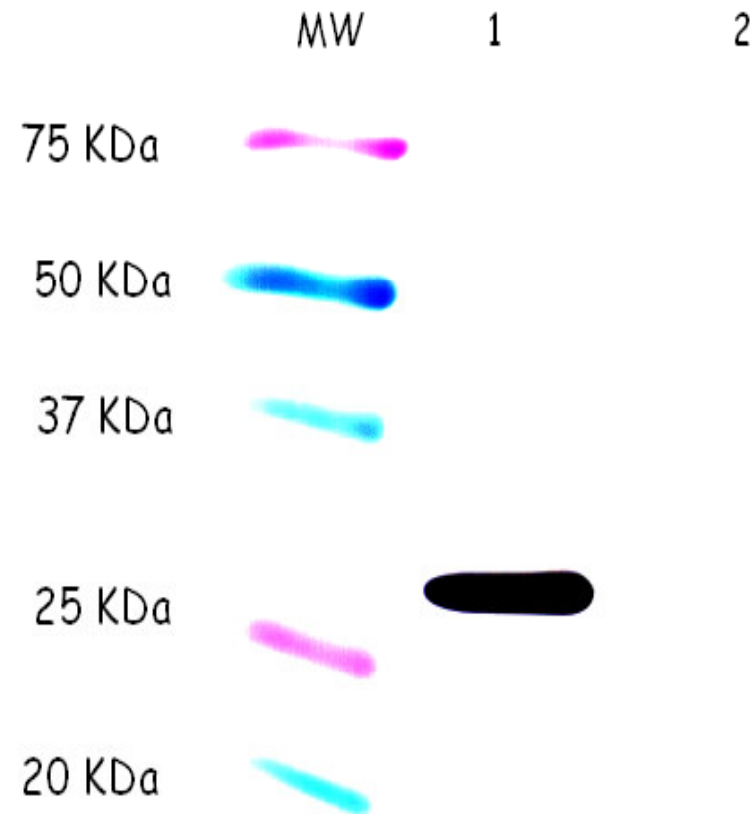




# Protein Detection

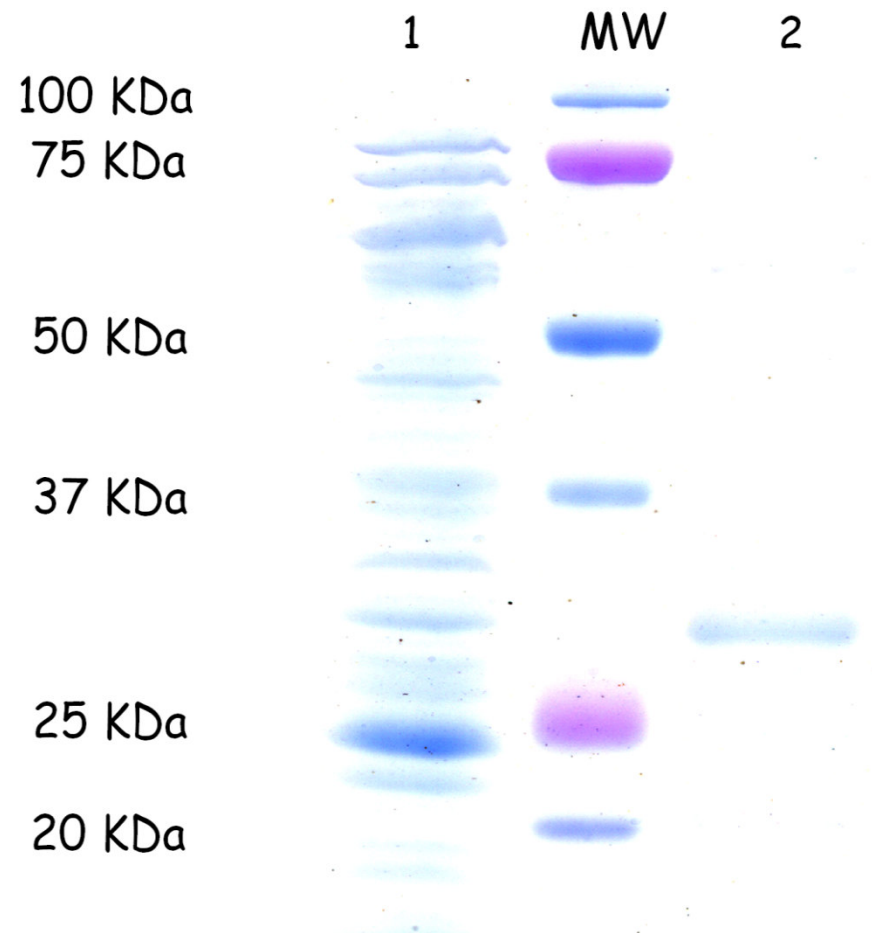
## Western blot

essentially a procedure that allows you to probe for a specific protein using an ANTIBODY. main idea. USE A MEMBRANE. (this is why it's called a blot)



# Protein Purification

How to purify your protein  
out of the total proteins



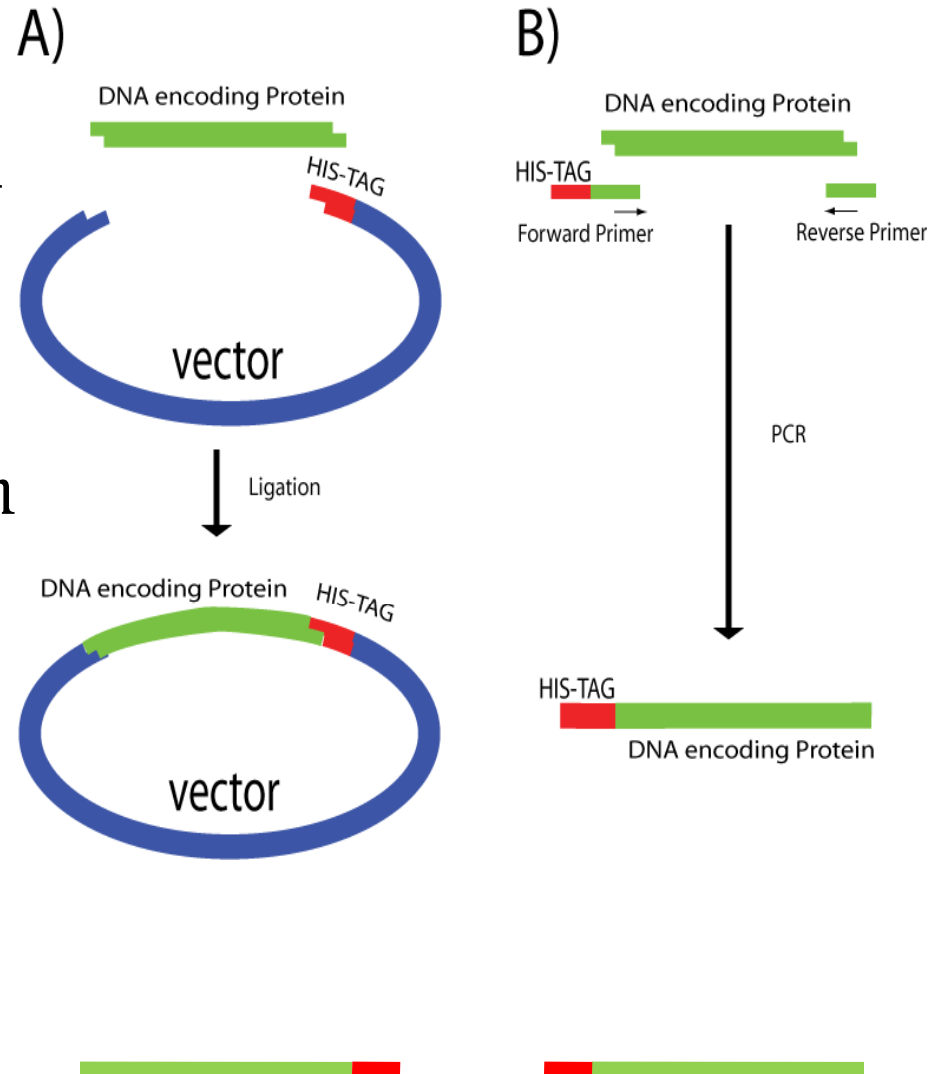
# Protein Purification

How to purify your protein  
out of the total proteins

His-Tag

His-His-His-His-His

CATCATCATCATCAT



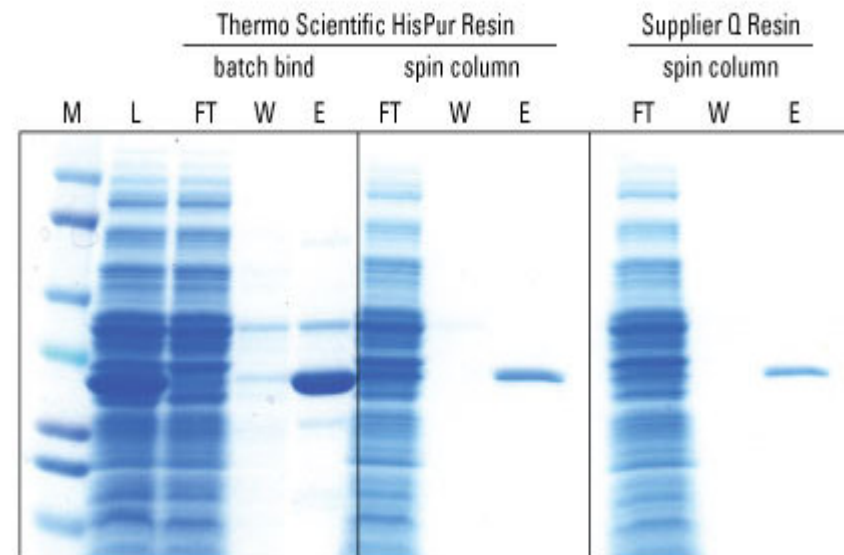
# Protein Purification

Nickel (**Ni**) or Cobalt

proteins are usually eluted with  
150–300 mM imidazole

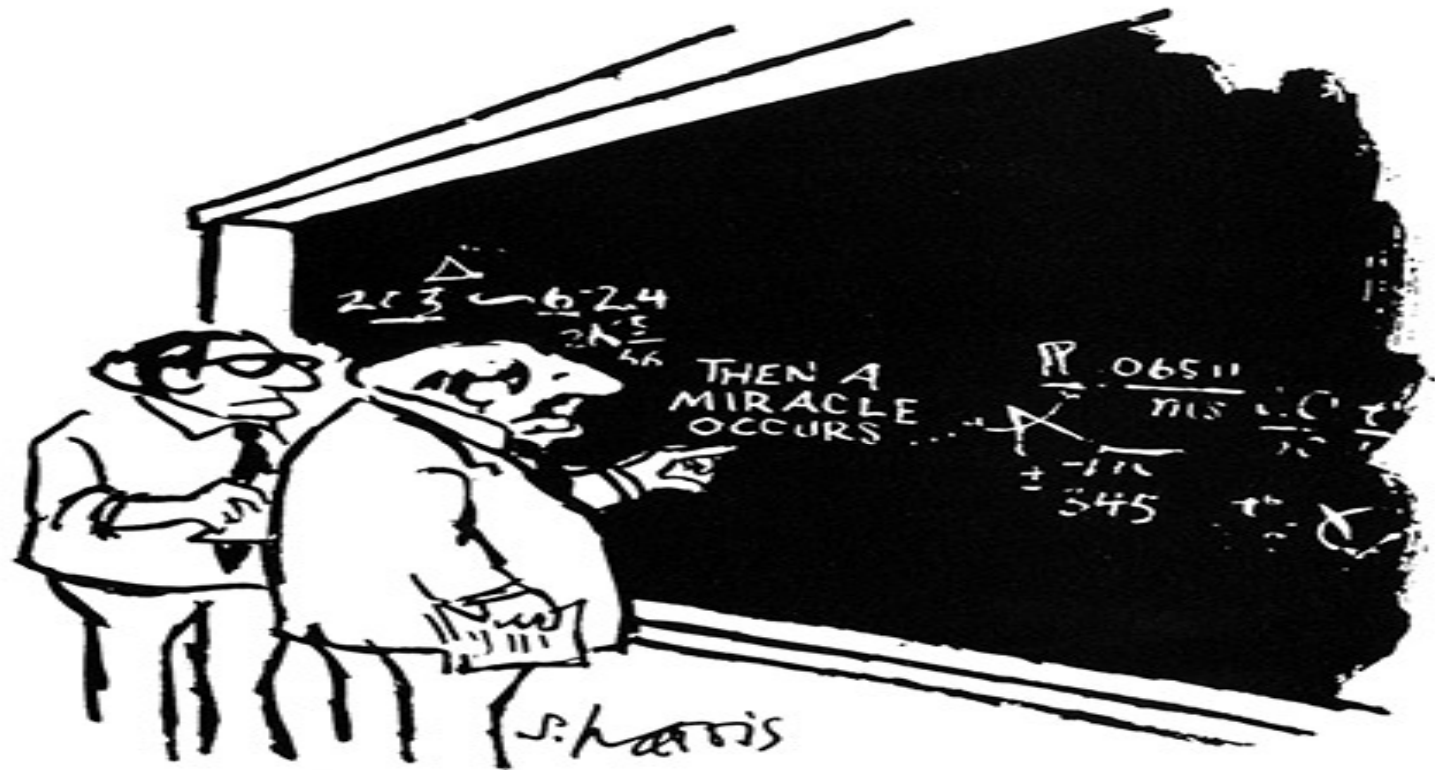
Or cleaved His-tag with proteases

Send for Sequencing





## Questions



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

If we knew what it was we were doing, it would not be called research, would it?" - Albert Einstein