

Forschungsinstitut für Molekulare Pharmakologie Berlin & Freie Universität Berlin

**Towards solid-state NMR spectroscopic studies of
the ET_BR/ET-1 complex**

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dedicated to my family and Carsten

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Chapter	1	General introduction	1
	1.1	G-Protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) as pharmacological targets.....	1
	1.2	Endothelin receptors, the integral membrane proteins of GPCR superfamily	2
	1.3	The Endothelin system.....	6
	1.4	Current insight into the endothelin/endothelin receptor interaction.....	10
	1.5	Tertiary structure of endothelin-1.....	16
	1.6	Investigation of ligand-receptor systems by high-resolution solid-state NMR.....	17
	1.7	Aims of this thesis.....	18
Chapter	2	Heterologous expression of the ET_B receptor using the baculovirus/ insect cells system	20
	2.1	Introduction.....	20
	2.2	Materials and experiments.....	25
	2.3	Results.....	30
	2.4	Discussion.....	39
Chapter	3	Heterologous expression and purification of the ET_B receptor in <i>Pichia pastoris</i>	45
	3.1	Introduction.....	45
	3.2	Materials and experiments.....	47
	3.3	Results.....	51
	3.4	Discussion.....	61

Chapter	4	Heterologous expression and purification of human ET-1 in <i>E. coli</i>	66
	4.1	Introduction.....	66
	4.2	Materials and experiments.....	70
	4.3	Results.....	74
	4.4	Discussion.....	89
Chapter	5	Protein structure determination by NMR-spectroscopy	91
	5.1	Structural studies by solution NMR spectroscopy – an introduction....	91
	5.2	Materials and experiments.....	107
	5.3	Results.....	108
	5.4	Discussion.....	114
Chapter	6	Summarizing discussion	120
	6.1	Future directions in large-scale production of recombinant ET _B R using insect cultures.....	120
	6.2	ET _B R-integrated virus-like particles as an alternative to lipid-reconstituted ET _B R.....	122
	6.3	Preparation of membrane proteins for solid-state NMR.....	124
	6.4	Detecting ET-1 at its binding site.....	124
	6.5	Secondary structure from the chemical shifts.....	125
	6.6	Locating the binding pocket.....	126
	6.7	Dynamics of the complex.....	127
	6.8	Endothelin as test system for solid state NMR.....	127
	6.9	Concluding remarks.....	128
		References.....	130
		Summary.....	149
		Zusammenfassung.....	152
		Appendix	156

Abbreviations for amino acids follow the rules of the IUPAC-IUB Commission of Biochemical Nomenclature in *J. Biol. Chem.* (1972) 247: 977-983. Additional abbreviations:

1D, 2D	Mono-dimensional, two-dimensional
Å	Angstrom, 10^{-10} m
a. m. u.	Atomic mass unit
BHK	Baby hamster kidney
bp	Base pair
B_{\max}	Maximal binding capacity
cmc	Critical micelle concentration
CSA	Chemical Shift Anisotropy
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
ER	Endoplasmic reticulum
ET-1	Endothelin-1
ET _A R / ET _B R	Endothelin receptor subtype A / subtype B
COSY	Correlation Spectroscopy
GFP	Green fluorescent protein
GPCR	G protein-coupled receptor
HMQC	Heteronuclear Multi-Quantum Coherence
HSQC	Heteronuclear Single-Quantum Coherence
IC ₅₀	Inhibitory Concentration
IPTG	Isopropyl β -D-thiogalactopyranoside
K	Kelvin
K_D	Equilibrium dissociation constant
kDa	Kilo-Dalton ($=10^3$ g/mol)
l	Liter
MALDI-TOF	Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time of flight mass spectroscopy
mg	Milligram
MS	Mass Spectroscopy
MW	Molecular weight
MHz	Megahertz
MOI	Multiplicity of Infection
μ M	Micromolar
μ mol	Micromolar
nM	Nanomolar
Ni-NTA	Nickel-nitrilotriacetic acid
NMR	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
<i>P. pastoris</i>	<i>Pichia pastoris</i>
<i>P. shermanii</i>	<i>Propionibacterium shermanii</i>
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PDS	Proton Driven Spin Diffusion
pfu	Plaque forming unit

PITC	Phenyl isothiocyanate
ppm	Parts per million ($=10^{-6}$)
PVDF	Polyvinylidene fluoride
REDOR	Rotational Echo Double Resonance
RP-FPLC	Reversed-Phase Fast Protein Liquid Chromatography
RP-HPLC	Reversed-Phase High Performance Liquid Chromatography
R_t	Retention time
SDS-PAGE	Sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
SFV	Semliki Forest virus
ssNMR	Solid state NMR
TCEP	Tris(2-Carboxyethyl)-Phosphine Hydrochloride
TE	Tris-EDTA
TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
TM	Transmembrane domain
TOCSY	Total Correlation Spectroscopy
TOI	Time of infection
Trx	Thioredoxin
U	Unit ($=1\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$), catalytic activity
UV	ultraviolet

Summary

The Endothelin B receptor (ET_BR) is a member of the G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) family of transmembrane proteins that is activated upon binding of the agonist endothelin-1 (ET-1). Endothelin receptors have distinct rank order of potencies for the ET isopeptides, but are similar in sequence. The ET isopeptides are also similar in primary sequence. Each is composed of 21 amino acids, contains two disulfide bonds and a C-terminal tryptophan residue. ET-1 and ET-2 differ by only 2 amino acids, whereas ET-3 differs by 6 amino acids from the other two. The ET receptors and peptides provide a good model for the study of peptide ligand interactions with G-protein-coupled receptors in general. A detailed understanding of the differences between the receptor subclasses, however, requires structural information at atomic resolution. Understanding the differences responsible for the ET_A and ET_B receptors different pharmacological properties will likely aid in the design of drugs that more specifically affect only a desired subclass of receptors.

The overall goal of this work is to contribute to the solution of the first structure of a receptor-bound endothelin. To this end, the structure of human ET-1 bound to the ET_BR should be determined by solid-state NMR techniques. For high resolution solid-state NMR large amounts (mg scale) of purified receptor-ligand complex will be required.

Important steps to meet this goal represent the identification and evaluation of heterologous protein expression systems for human ET-1 as well as for human ET_BR. Due to the low natural abundance of the ET_BR, it cannot be purified in large amounts from natural sources and an expression system was sought which offers the potential to provide sufficient quantities of recombinant functional receptor to permit structural studies. Eukaryotic expression systems offer the possibility of expression of functional receptor, which pass through post-translational processing similar to that experienced in the context of the native receptor. One promising approach is the receptor expression using the baculovirus system. As inspired by previous reports an efficient expression system for subsequent purification of the ET_BR/ET-1 complex

should be established. Doi *et al.* (1997) reported the high-yield insect-cell expression and purification of human ET_BR (spinner system, 0.5 mg/3 l culture, 100 pmol/mg). The expression has been optimized with regard to harvest time and multiplicity of infection (MOI). For receptor production Sf9 (*S. frugiperda*) suspension cells were infected with a MOI of 0.1 with the recombinant baculoviruses. Shaker culture at the 0.5-L scale was used to obtain protein material. The maximal peak of receptor production was reached at 72-96 h post infection, and radioligand binding assays on insect cell membranes showed about 7 pmol of active receptor/ mg of membrane protein. The recombinant receptor was expressed at low level, but exhibits similar pharmacological properties as ET_BR expressed in mammalian cells. Cholesterol levels in Sf9 insect cells were not a limiting factor in the expression of a high affinity ET_BR. Subsequently, the efficiency of different detergents in solubilizing ligand-free receptor was evaluated. Further efforts in this direction will be necessary. The cellular localization of the GFP-tagged ET_BR was investigated using confocal laser microscopy. From laser scan microscopy experiments with the ET_B-GFP fusion expressed in Sf9 cells, it seems that a part of the receptor expressed is located in the endoplasmic reticulum.

As alternative to the baculovirus system, a *P. pastoris* heterologous expression system was then used (kindly provided by Dr. H. Reiländer and Prof. Dr. H. Michel (MPI of Biophysics, Frankfurt am Main)). In order to obtain >10 mg of purified receptor for structural investigations, the FlagHisET_BBio receptor construct was expressed using 24-L shaker culture techniques on a weekly basis. Since binding of the ligand renders the receptor more stable and less prone to aggregation (Doi *et al.*, 1997), the receptor was purified in complex with synthetic isotope labelled ET-1. [¹³C_{7, 12, 14}; ¹⁵N_{α 19, 20}]-ET-1 was prepared by solid phase synthesis. In practice we generally required 20-30 mg of labeled ET-1 to purify 10 mg of receptor. Altogether, we have been able to purify about 10 mg of pure recombinant ET_BR/ ET-1 complex from 140 l yeast shaking culture in several batches. Besides, the original purification protocol was modified by introducing one additional ultracentrifugation step which should allow to recover the excess ET-1 as unbound supernatant and to reuse it in the next purification cycle. In the final step, during the concentration of the receptor sample for solid-state NMR studies by ultracentrifugation, receptor precipitates formed

A prerequisite to solid state NMR measurement of ligands bound to their receptors is the introduction of NMR sensitive isotopes into the ligand. Our solid-state NMR approach (Castellani *et al.*, 2002) requires the synthesis of several isotope-labelled ET-1 variants. These should be produced using the recombinant *E. coli* expression system for subsequent receptor purification from *P. pastoris*. The construct TrxXaET-1, which encodes a cleavable fusion of ET-1 to thioredoxin, yielded an expression level of 60-80 mg active ET-1 fusion protein/ 1 shaking culture. The expression level of the same clone in fermenter culture was slightly lower, and from a 10 l fermenter it was possible to obtain about 40 g of cells that contained about 400 mg of fusion protein. This novel expression methodology allows production of ET-1 in the milligram order from 1 l culture which permits NMR studies of the ligand whilst bound to the receptor. ET-1 has been characterized by several biophysical techniques including NMR, mass spectroscopy and reverse phase HPLC.

Finally, two ET-1/ET_BR preparations were analyzed by ssNMR: (1) ¹³CO (Met7, 12, Phe14), ¹⁵N (Ile19, Ile20) ET-1 in complex with detergent solubilized receptor from *P. pastoris* and (2) uniformly ¹³C,¹⁵N labelled ET-1 in complex with detergent solubilized receptor from Sf9 cells.

Solid state NMR 1D CP/MAS experiments were carried out on frozen solution of the complex of the 21-residue [¹³CO 7, 12, 14; ¹⁵Nα 19, 20]-ET-1 bound to the detergent solubilized ET_BR (10 nmol) from *P. pastoris*. It was possible to specifically observe ¹³CO labels of ET-1 whilst bound to the receptor. However, distance measurements were hindered by the inability to resolve the individual ¹³CO resonances within ET-1, by the low intensity due to the low receptor amount and by the long distances between ¹³C,¹⁵N pairs.

As a prelude to a full assignment of ET-1 bound to the receptor, a complete assignment of the uniformly ¹³C, ¹⁵N-labelled ET-1 backbone (Cα, Cβ, N and HN) under solution conditions was hence carried out based on the CBCA(CO)NH and HNCACB spectra.

2D MAS ¹³C-¹³C correlation spectrum was obtained for the uniformly ¹³C, ¹⁵N-enriched ET-1 whilst bound to the purified ET_BR (80 nmol) from Sf9 cells, which was purified by A. Srivastava (MPI of Biophysics, Frankfurt am Main). The 2D ¹³C-¹³C

correlation spectrum of bound ET-1 had sufficient resolution to identify, to correlate and to assign many backbone and side chain chemical shifts for the majority of sites simply by comparison with solution shifts. A few residues were ambiguously assigned and correspond to regions previously reported to be mobile on the basis of solution NMR studies. A few additional sites exhibit shifts that differ from the solution NMR assignments. Nonetheless, these preliminary assignments indicate close agreement between the chemical shifts observed for unbound ET-1 in solution and those for bound ET-1 in the solid state.

Zusammenfassung

Der Endothelin B Rezeptor (ET_BR) ist ein Transmembranprotein und zählt zur Familie der G-Protein gekoppelten Rezeptoren. ET_BR wird durch Bindung des Agonisten Endothelin-1 (ET-1) aktiviert. Endothelin-Rezeptoren zeigen zwar unterschiedliche Affinitäten für Endotheline, ähneln sich jedoch in der Sequenz. Auch die Endotheline sind in ihrer Primärsequenz ähnlich: Jedes besteht aus 21 Aminosäuren, besitzt zwei Disulfidbrücken und einen C-terminalen Tryptophanrest. ET-1 und ET-2 unterscheiden sich nur in 2 Aminosäuren, während ET-3 sich von den anderen zwei in 6 Aminosäuren unterscheidet. ET Rezeptoren stellen daher ein gutes Modell dar, um die Peptidligandenwechselwirkung mit G-Protein gekoppelten Rezeptoren im allgemeinen zu untersuchen. Ein detailliertes Verständnis der Rezeptorsubklassenunterschiede erfordert Strukturinformation auf atomarer Ebene. Die Kenntnisse der Unterschiede, die für unterschiedliche pharmakologische Eigenschaften des ET_A- oder ET_B-Rezeptors verantwortlich sind, könnte die Entwicklung von Pharmaka unterstützen, die selektiv an einer gewünschten Rezeptorsubklasse wirken.

Das allgemeine Ziel dieser Arbeit besteht darin, einen Beitrag zur Lösung der ersten Struktur des ET-1 im rezeptorgebundenen Zustand zu leisten. Zu diesem Zweck soll die Struktur des humanen ET-1, welches an den ET_BR gebunden ist, mit Hilfe von Festkörper NMR Techniken bestimmt werden. Für die hochauflösende Festkörper NMR Spektroskopie wird eine Milligramm-Menge an aufgereinigtem Rezeptor-Liganden Komplex benötigt.

Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, sollen heterologe Proteinexpressionssysteme sowohl für das humane ET-1 als auch für den humanen ET_BR identifiziert und evaluiert werden. Da sich aufgrund der niedrigen zellulären Abundanz des ET_BR eine Reinigung aus Primärgewebe ausschließt, wurde ein rekombinantes Expressionssystem gesucht, daß das Potenzial bietet, funktionellen Rezeptor in ausreichender Menge für Strukturuntersuchungen zu gewinnen. Eukaryontische Expressionssysteme ermöglichen (nahezu) native posttranslationale Prozessierung des exprimierten Rezeptors. Ein vielversprechender Ansatz hierzu ist das Baculovirussystem. Basierend auf Publikationsdaten sollte ein effizientes Expressionssystem für die

Aufreinigung des ET_BR/ET-1 Komplexes etabliert werden. Doi & Kollegen, 1997 berichteten über hohe Ausbeute an aufgereinigtem und exprimiertem ET_BR aus Insektenzellen („Spinner-System“, 0,5 mg/ 3 l Kultur, 100 pmol/mg). Die Expression wurde hinsichtlich Zeitpunkt und Multiplizität der Infektion (MOI) optimiert. Für die Rezeptorproduktion wurden Sf9 (*S. frugiperda*) Suspensionszellen mit einer MOI von 0,1 mit rekombinanten Baculoviren infiziert und Proteinmaterial aus Schüttelkulturen im 0,5 l Maßstab gewonnen. Das Maximum der Rezeptorproduktion wurde 72-96 h nach Infektion erhalten. Mittels radioaktiver Ligandenbindungsassays wurden ungefähr 7 pmol aktiver Rezeptor/mg Membranprotein erhalten. Die Expressionsausbeute war zwar niedrig, jedoch zeigte der rekombinante Rezeptor ähnliche pharmakologische Eigenschaften wie der in Säugerzellen exprimierte ET_BR. Die Cholesterolmenge in Sf9 Insektenzellen stellt keinen limitierenden Faktor bei der Expression eines hochaffinen ET_BR dar. Anschließend wurde die Effizienz verschiedener Detergenzien zur Solubilisierung des exprimierten Rezeptors evaluiert. Weitere Bemühungen in dieser Richtung sind notwendig. Darüberhinaus wurde die zelluläre Lokalisation von GFP-markierten ET_BR mittels konfokaler Lasermikroskopie untersucht. Fluoreszenzmikroskopische Ergebnisse deuten darauf hin, daß sich ein Teil des exprimierten Rezeptors im endoplasmatischen Retikulum befand.

Als Alternative zum Baculovirussystem wurde des Weiteren ein Expressionssystem in *P. pastoris* verwendet (freundlicherweise von Dr. H. Reiländer und Prof. Dr. H. Michel (MPI für Biophysik, Frankfurt am Main) zur Verfügung gestellt). Um mehr als 10 mg an aufgereinigtem Rezeptor für Strukturuntersuchungen zu erhalten, wurde das Konstrukt FlagHisETBBio im wöchentlichen 24 l Schüttelkultur Maßstab exprimiert. Da ET_BR im ligandengebundenen Zustand als stabiler und weniger aggregationsanfällig beschrieben ist (Doi & Kollegen, 1997), wurde der Rezeptor als Komplex mit synthetischem isotoopenmarkiertem ET-1 aufgereinigt. [¹³CO 7, 12, 14; ¹⁵Nα 19, 20]-ET-1 wurde über Festphasensynthese hergestellt. 20 bis 30 mg an markiertem ET-1 wurden für die Aufreinigung von 10 mg FlagHisETBBio Rezeptor benötigt. Insgesamt konnten ungefähr 10 mg ET_BR/ET-1 Komplex aus mehreren Hefeschüttelkulturen (140 l) aufgereinigt werden. Dabei wurde das ursprüngliche Aufreinigungsprotokoll durch einen zusätzlichen Ultrazentrifugationsschritt modifiziert, so daß überschüssiges ungebundenes ET-1 im Überstand für die nächste

Aufreinigungsrunde wieder gewonnen werden konnte. Im finalen Schritt, der Konzentrierung der Rezeptorprobe für Festkörper-NMR-Studien mittels Ultrazentrifugation, entstanden jedoch Rezeptorpräzipitate.

Eine wesentliche Voraussetzung für Festkörper-NMR-Messungen von rezeptorgebundenen Liganden ist die Markierung des Liganden mit NMR-empfindlichen Isotopen. Unsere Festkörper NMR-Methodik (Castellani & Kollegen, 2002) benötigt die Synthese von mehreren isotopenmarkierten ET-1 Varianten. Diese sollten im rekombinanten *E. coli* Expressionssystem produziert werden und anschließend zur Aufreinigung des ET_B Rezeptors aus *P. pastoris* verwendet werden. Mit Hilfe des Konstruktes TrxXaET-1, das eine Faktor Xa spaltbare Fusion des Endothelins an Thioredoxin kodiert, lieferte ein Expressionslevel von 60-80 mg/l an aktivem ET-1 Fusionsprotein in Schüttelkultur. Obwohl das Expressionslevel desselben Klons in der Fermenterkultur niedriger war, wurden aus 10 l Fermentation 40 g Zellen erhalten, 400 mg an Fusionsprotein entsprechend. Diese neue Expressionsmethodik ermöglichte die Produktion von ET-1 im Milligramm-Maßstab aus 1 l Kultur, um NMR Untersuchungen des rezeptorgebundenen Liganden durchzuführen. ET-1 wurde durch mehrere biophysikalische Techniken inklusive NMR, Massenspektrometrie und RP-HPLC charakterisiert.

Schließlich wurden zwei ET-1/ET_BR Präparationen mit Festkörper-NMR analysiert: (1) ¹³CO (Met7,12, Phe14),¹⁵N (Ile19, Ile20) ET-1 gebunden an solubilisiertem Rezeptor aus *P. pastoris* und (2) uniform markiertes ¹³C,¹⁵N ET-1, welches an solubilisiertem Rezeptor aus Sf9-Zellen gebunden ist. Festkörper NMR 1D CP/MAS wurde mit dem eingefrorenen Komplex aus ¹³CO (Met7, 12, Phe14),¹⁵N (Ile19, Ile20) ET-1 und solubilisiertem Rezeptor (10 nmol) gemessen. ¹³CO Markierungen am gebundenen ET-1 konnte beobachtet werden, jedoch waren Abstandsmessungen nicht möglich wegen der Unauflösbarkeit der individuellen ¹³CO Resonanzen, niedriger Signalintensität und aufgrund der großen Abstände zwischen den ¹³C, ¹⁵N Paaren.

Als erster Schritt zur vollständigen Zuordnung von rezeptorgebundenem ET-1 wurde eine vollständige Zuordnung des Rückgrats des uniform ¹³C, ¹⁵N-markiertem ET-1 (C α , C β , N und HN) mit Lösungs-NMR, basierend auf CBCA(CO)NH und HNCACB Spektren, durchgeführt.

Ein 2D MAS ^{13}C - ^{13}C Korrelationsspektrum wurde für uniform markiertes ^{13}C , ^{15}N -angereichertes ET-1 in Komplex mit aufgereinigtem Rezeptor (80 nmol) aus Sf9 Zellen aufgenommen. Dieser Rezeptor wurde von A. Srivastava (MPI für Biophysik, Frankfurt am Main) aufgereinigt. Das 2D ^{13}C - ^{13}C Spektrum von gebundenem ET-1 zeigte genügend Auflösung, um mehrheitlich viele chemische Verschiebungen des Rückgrats und der Seitenketten durch einfachen Vergleich mit NMR in Lösung Verschiebungen zu identifizieren, zu korrelieren und zu zuordnen. Wenige Verschiebungen waren zweideutig zugeordnet and entsprachen Regionen, von denen vorher aufgrund von Lösungs-NMR- Studien berichtet wurde, dass sie beweglich seien. Ein paar wenige Zusatzstellen zeigten Verschiebungen, die sich von Zuordnungen der NMR in Lösung unterscheiden. Diese Zuordnungen weisen auf ungefähre Übereinstimmung der chemischen Verschiebungen des ungebundenen ET-1 in Lösung mit den Verschiebungen des gebundenen ET-1 im Festkörper hin.

Appendix

1. Protein sequences

(The ET-1 sequence appears in *italic* for emphasis, the protease recognition sites are set using bold letters).

Human ET-1

CSCSSLMDKE *CVYFCHLDII* *W*

Human Big ET-1

CSCSSLMDKE *CVYFCHLDII* *WVNTPEHVVP* *YGLGSPRS*

TrxEKET-1

MSDKIIHLTD DSFDTDVLKA DGAILVDFWA EWCGPCKMIA PILDEIADEY QGKLTVAKLN
IDQNPGTAPK YGIRGIPTLL LFKNGEVAAT KVGALSKGQL KEFLDANLAG SGSGHMHHHH
HHSSGLVPRG SGMKETAAAK FE**DDDDK**CSC *SSLMDKECVY* *FCHLDIIW*

TrxXaET-1

MSDKIIHLTD DSFDTDVLKA DGAILVDFWA EWCGPCKMIA PILDEIADEY QGKLTVAKLN
IDQNPGTAPK YGIRGIPTLL LFKNGEVAAT KVGALSKGQL KEFLDANLAG SGSGHMHHHH
HHSSGLVPRG SGMKETAAAK FE**IEGR**CSCS *SLMDKECVYF* *CHLDIIW*

HisXaET-1

MRGSHHHHHH GSGSGSGIEG **RC***CSCSSLMDK* *ECVYFCHLDI* *IW*

HisEKET-1

MHHHHHHSSG LVPRGSGMKE TAAAFK**EDDD** **DK***CSCSSLMD* *KECVYFCHLD* *IIW*

2. Minimal medium

Table A1. Components of minimal medium for the production of stable isotope-enriched fusion proteins (for 1 l).

Component	
Solution A	10 ml
Solution B	1 ml
Solution C	0.3 ml
Solution D	100 ml
Solution E	20 ml
Solution F	1.5 ml
Solution G	15 ml
Solution H	2 ml

Contents of each solution	Amount
Component	
Solution A (trace elements, adjusted to pH 7.6 prior to sterilisation)	
EDTA	5 g/l
FeSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	0.5 g/l
ZnCl ₂	0.05 g/l
CuSO ₄	0.01 g/l
Solution B (autoclaved)	
MgSO ₄	1 mol/l
Solution C (autoclaved)	
CaCl ₂	1 mol/l
Solution D (autoclaved, with the pH adjusted to pH 7.2 by NaOH)	
Na ₂ HPO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	80 g/l
KH ₂ PO ₄	20 g/l
NaCl	5 g/l
Solution E (sterile filtered)	
Glucose	200 g/l
Solution F (sterile filtered)	
Thiamine hydrochloride	1 mg/ml
Solution G (sterile filtered)	
Biotin	0.1 mg/ml
Solution H (sterile filtered)	
NH ₄ Cl	250 g/l

The amount used for labelling ¹³C- and ¹⁵N-enriched fusion protein was 3g/l glucose or glycerol (final concentration). The amount used for expression of unlabelled fusion protein was 4g/l glucose or 3g/l glycerol (final concentration). The amount given is the concentrations in the solutions.

3. Sequencing primers for ET_BR

Table A2.

Primer	Sense 5' > 3' Sequence
PvI	5' AGT TGC TGA TAT CAT GGA G
pvlR	5' GGT TCT TGC CGG GTC CCA GG
BS0	5' ATG CAG CCG CCT CCA AGT CTG TGC
BS1	5' CCG TGC CAA GGA CCC ATC
BS2	5' GGA ATC ACT GTG CTG AG
BS3	5' GAC CTG TGA AAT GTT GAG
BS4	5' GGT GAG CAAA AGA TTC AA
BS1R	5' GAT GGG TCC TTG GCA CGG
BS2R	5' CTC AGC ACA GTG ATT CC
BS3R	5' CTC AAC ATT TCA CAG GTC
BS4R	5' TTG AAT CTT TTG CTC ACC
BS5R	5' TGA GCT GTA TTT ATT ACT GG
GFP-5'	5' CGC AAA TGG GCG GTA GGC GTG TAC GG
GFP-3'	5' CTT GTG GCC GTT TAC GTC GCC GTC CAG

The table shows forward primer and reverse primer sequences. Reverse primers are marked with the suffix -3' or R

4. MALDI spectrum of synthetic ET-1

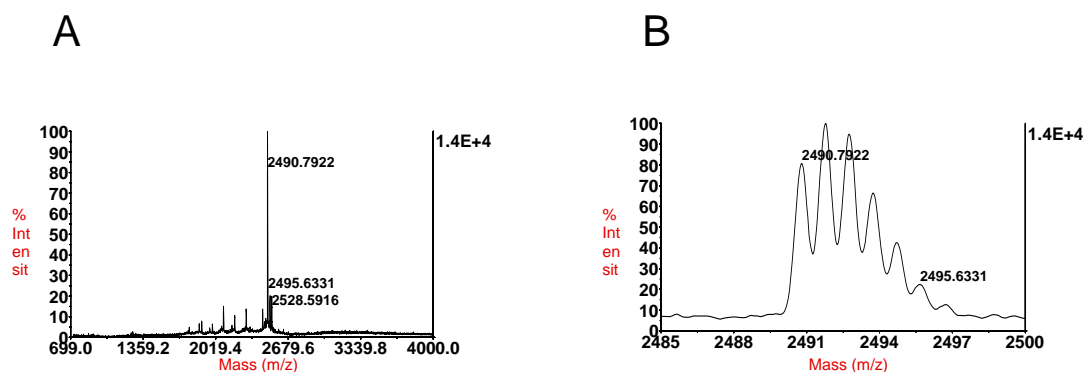


Figure A1. MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry analysis of synthetic ET-1.

(A) Mass spectrum of synthetic ET-1. (B) Enlarged view shows the monoisotopic mass profile.

5. MALDI spectra of recombinant ET-1 produced with ^{13}C -glycerol

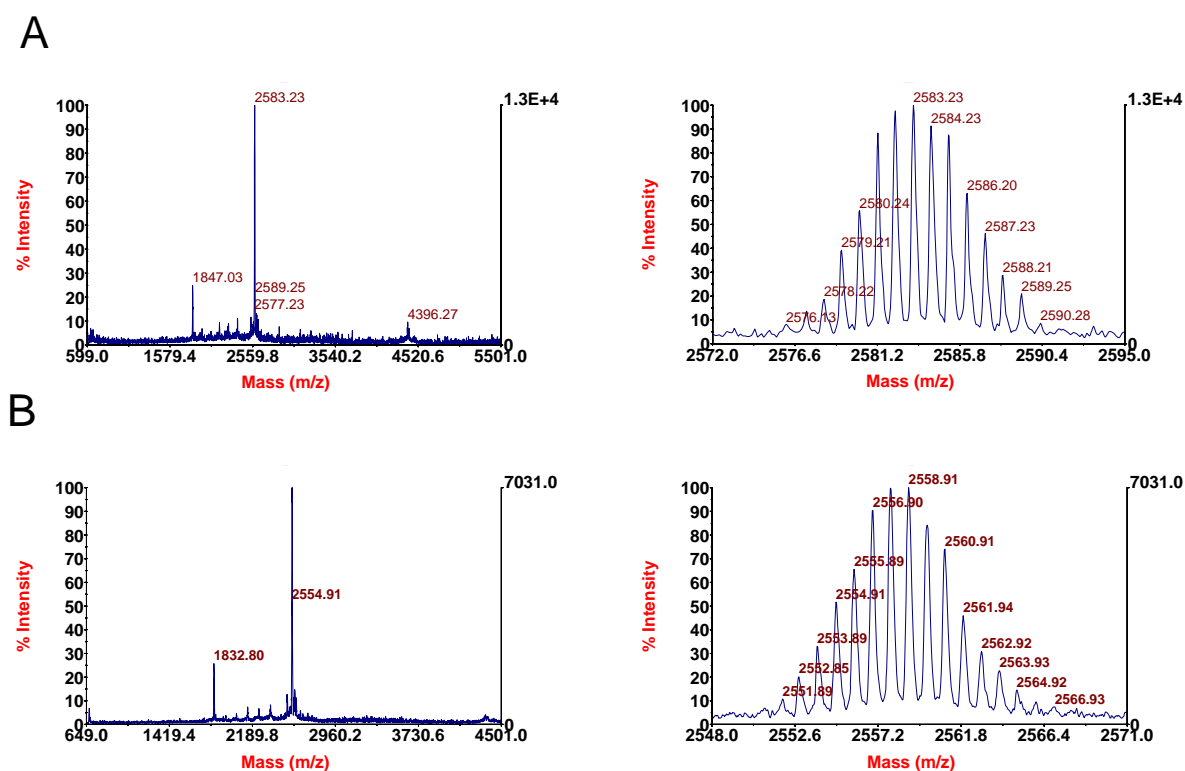


Figure A2. MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry analysis of purified ET-1.

(A) Mass spectrum of $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ labelled recombinant ET-1 produced with 1,3- ^{13}C -glycerol. Enlarged view shows the monoisotopic mass profile. (B) Mass spectrum of $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ labelled recombinant ET-1 produced with 2- ^{13}C -glycerol with enlargement showing the same species.

Erklärung

Hiermit versichere ich, die vorliegende Arbeit selbständig verfasst und keine anderen als die von mir angegebenen Quellen und Hilfsmittel verwendet zu haben.

Berlin, den 14. März 2006

Thien-Thi Mac