SWISSCI

NPL and SWISSCI complete a successful Measurement for Recovery (M4R) project with breakthrough results in crystallisation.

SWISSCI in collaboration with Dr Isabel Moraes, a Principal Research Scientist from NPL, have recently completed a successful M4R project to explore dialysis as an alternative method to established high throughput protein crystallography methodologies.

Using the Diaplate[™], a SWISSCI manufactured 96 well high throughput dialysis plate, the NPL science team were able to demonstrate dialysis as a reliable high-throughput method for macro-molecular crystallisation by successfully crystallising 4 different proteins, including 2 membrane proteins.

The membrane proteins crystallised four-fold faster than using any other technique and produced high quality crystals. This data suggests that high-throughput dialysis may have some distinct advantages over other methods and is very simple to employ.

Tristan Kwan of NPL, who performed many of the experiments commented "Accelerated *crystal growth was among some interesting findings and a very welcome surprise. We will employ the technique to expand on the range of crystallisation methods we use in the lab*".

For all the proteins tested, the team were able to grow a high density of microcrystals in certain conditions. Furthermore, the yield of crystals was able to be increased by scaling up the experiment using a higher volume, standalone, SWISSCI manufactured dialysis device, the Diacon[™].



The results of these experiments indicate that dialysis is an effective method for high throughput protein crystallography and it can be considered as a viable complementary method to the established crystallisation technologies. Initial findings also indicate that it could be a method of choice for production of micro/nano crystals for modern data collection methods including serial crystallography at microfocus beamlines / XFEL's and MicroED.

