



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL ESTADO DE MÉXICO

Facultad de Ciencias

UNIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE.

Actividades de Investigación de Maestría IV: Efecto de la temperatura sobre la anisotropía de fluorescencia de la GFP.

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GUÍA EXPLICATIVA DE USO GENERAL PARA LA UNIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE DE ACTIVIDADES DE INVESTIGACIÓN DE MAESTRÍA IV (Maestría)

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TRAYECTORIA ACADÉMICA

MAESTRIA EN CIENCIAS



	Horas totales	Horas Teóricas	Horas Prácticas	Crédito
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Revistas y textos especializados acorde con las LGAC del Posgrado y el protocolo de investigación de cada alumno. Artículos especializados seleccionados por el titular de la Unidad de Aprendizaje. Bases de datos.

I. Efecto de la temperatura sobre la anisotropía de fluorescencia de la GFP.



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II. Quantification of MAP kinase protein complexes

Supervisor:

Dr. Ir. Mark Hink



III. Goal project

Quantify the molecular interactions between mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway proteins MAPK/ERK kinase (MEK1/2) and extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK2)

In order to estimate concentrations and dissociation constant (K_D) values in living cells we used fluorescence cross-correlation spectroscopy (FCCS).



IV. MAPK – ERK PATHWAY





V. Fluorescence cross-correlation spectroscopy (FCcS)





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Bacia, et al., Nat. Methods 2006

- Confocal microscopy
- Two spectrally different fluorophores
- Pinhole delimits detection volume

V. Fluorescence cross-correlation spectroscopy (FCcS).



- Fluorescence intensity recorded by avalanche photo diodes (APDs)
- Detection volume ~1 fl
- Autocorrelation curves
 + cross-correlation
 curve



Bacia, et al., Nat. Methods 2006

Diffusional mobility of the particles Amplitude inversely related to the concentration:

$$G(0) = \frac{1}{N}$$

$$G_x(0) = \frac{N_{complex}}{N_{redT} \cdot N_{greenT}}$$



G(0): amplitude N: particle number

$$K_D = \frac{[free \ R][free \ G]}{[RG]}$$

K_D: dissociation constant (nM) [free R], [free G] and [RG]: concentrations of unbound R and G and protein complexes respectively.

VI. FCCS Advantages and disadvantages

LCAM

- Allows the measurement of protein mobility, protein concentrations, PPI
- High spatial resolution
- High temporal resolution
- Specificity
- Close to physiological conditions
- Quantitative
 - Receptor ligand interactions
 - Diffusion times
 - Concentrations
 - Aggregation states
 - Photo physical characteristics

• Photobleaching.



 Its accuracy is influenced by the size and overlapping of emission volumes, photophysics of the fluorescent labels and the presence of endogenous proteins.

 Only single spot can be taken at a time

VII. CELL CULTURING AND TRANSFECTION





- Cells grown in white Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM)
 - 10 % Fetal bovine serum
 - 1x Penicillin/Streptomicyn
 - 1x Glutamine
- 70 90 % confluence
- Transfected with Lipofectamine 3000



Constructs	mTq2-MEK1	mTq2-MEK2	sYFP2-MEK1	sYFP2-MEK2
mTq2-ERK2			MEK ERK 1 2	MEK ERK 2 2
sYFP2-ERK2	MEK ERK	MEK ERK		

VIII. FCCS measurements of dim cells



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IX. Correlation analysis





 $\mathbf{G(0)} = \frac{\langle \delta F(t) \cdot \delta F(t+\tau) \rangle}{\langle F(t) \rangle^2}$

Where:

G(0): amplitude at t=0 **F(t):** average fluorescence intensity **δF(t):** variation of the average intensity at any given point **δF(t+τ):** intensity of a later time point

X. Triplet state fitting model:

$$G_0(\tau) = 1 + \frac{1}{N} \cdot \left(\frac{1 - T + Te^{-\tau/\tau T}}{1 - T}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\tau}{\tau_{diff}}\right) \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{\tau}{k^2 - \tau_{diff}}}} + G_{\infty}$$

 $G_0(T)$: T: fraction of dark state molecules T T: relaxation state T _{diff}: diffusion time k: structural parameter G_∞ : offset

XI. MEK ERK FCCS data analysis









Negative control^{T2A} SYFP2

XII. Corrected data



$$N_{VO} = \frac{N_{V_{\chi}}}{V_O}$$

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Volume overlapping: V_o from positive control

Concentration

$$[Protein] = \frac{N_{VO}}{N_{Avogadro}}$$

 K_D: three different fitting methods were used

XIII. Comparison for in vivo K_d fitting methods





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Comparison for in vivo K_d fitting methods





 $K_{D} = \frac{[ERK2t] - Complex])([MEK2t] - [Complex])}{[Complex]}$

Sadaie, et al., MCB 2014.

XIV. RESULTS



Sample	Κ _{D1} (μΜ)	K _{D2} (μM)	K _{D3} (μM)	95% Cl	n
ERK2 MEKI	2.1	2.0	1.7	±0.94	13
MEK 1	0.16	0.17	0.24	±0.12	12
MEK2	0.25	0.24	0.13	±0.34	12
MEK2	2.1	2.5	2.0	±1.6	6

Protein	Κ _D (μΜ)	Cell line	Reference
ERK2- MEK1	11	HeLa	Sadaie et al., 2014
	0.36	MEF	Hink et al.
	1.7, 0.24	U2OS	This study
ERK2- MEK2	5.6	HeLa	Sadaie et al., 2014
	2.0, 0.13	U2OS	This study

XV. CONCENTRATION Dependency of COMPLEX and K_D dependency of photobleaching









XVI. Conclusions and prospects



- We obtained KD values using FCCS in order to estimate the binding affinity of MEK isoforms to ERK2 in living cells.
- The discrepancies between KD values for the same combinations are not dependent on the photobleaching of the sample or the concentration of MEK1/2 or ERK.
- The differences in the comparison data could be due to the cell line that we used for this study.
- Acceptance of the article "Using green fluorescent protein to correlate temperature and fluorescence intensity into bacterial systems"
- FCCS technique in combination with SPIM allows the measurements of many spots in parallel within the entire cell.
- The use of single SW-FCCS will overcome the corrections in volumes

XVII. bibliography

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