

Poster

Efficient enrichment of in cellulose grown protein crystals**Jan Blaha***EMBL Hamburg, DE
jan.blaha@embl-hamburg.de*

Among the well-established methods for protein crystallization, in cellulose crystallography has a special place, as it allows for investigation of protein structure in the cellular milieu. However, due to current limits in current understanding why some proteins undergo spontaneous ordered assembly, in cellulose crystallization has remained a niche technique to date. Many protein targets that can be identified in cellulose crystallization are inaccessible for X-ray diffraction experiments due to insufficient yields of these crystals in cell culture. Here, we introduce a novel approach for enrichment of cells housing in cellulose crystals. We employ linked co-expression of a marker protein and in cellulose crystallizable protein target to obtain a direct correlation between the marker protein's signal and the crystallization probability of the target. We demonstrate this approach on established in cellulose crystallization targets HEX-1 from *N.crassa* and cathepsin B from *T.brucei*, by sorting subpopulations of crystal containing cells from the cell culture. This technique is part of the in cellulose crystallization pipeline that is utilized by EMBL at the PETRA III beamlines to identify novel in cellulose crystallization targets, to improve the concentration of crystal containing cells and to prepare cryo-samples for serial synchrotron diffraction data collection in a robust and reliable manner. This study presents necessary innovations with the potential to make the in cellulose protein crystallography more available for structural biology studies of proteins without known experimental structures in the intricate cellular environment.