



Lysozyme Crystallization

Presented by Maria Papamanousaki

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WHO AM I?



MARIA PAPAMANOUSAKI



**UNDERGRADUATE CHEMISTRY
STUDENT**



UNIVERSITY OF CRETE



**CURRENTLY A SUMMER
STUDENT AT KEK**



GR → ✈️ → JP

Some facts about me



I'm from Crete, Greece's largest island



Grew up surrounded by sunshine



Spanakopita is one of my favorite Greek foods



This summer, I traded Greek sunshine for protein crystals



Travelled 9,000 km to spend my summer in a laboratory



My patience has improved thanks to protein crystallization



Still learning how to use chopsticks properly

Greek Expectations vs Reality



Things Greeks are known for

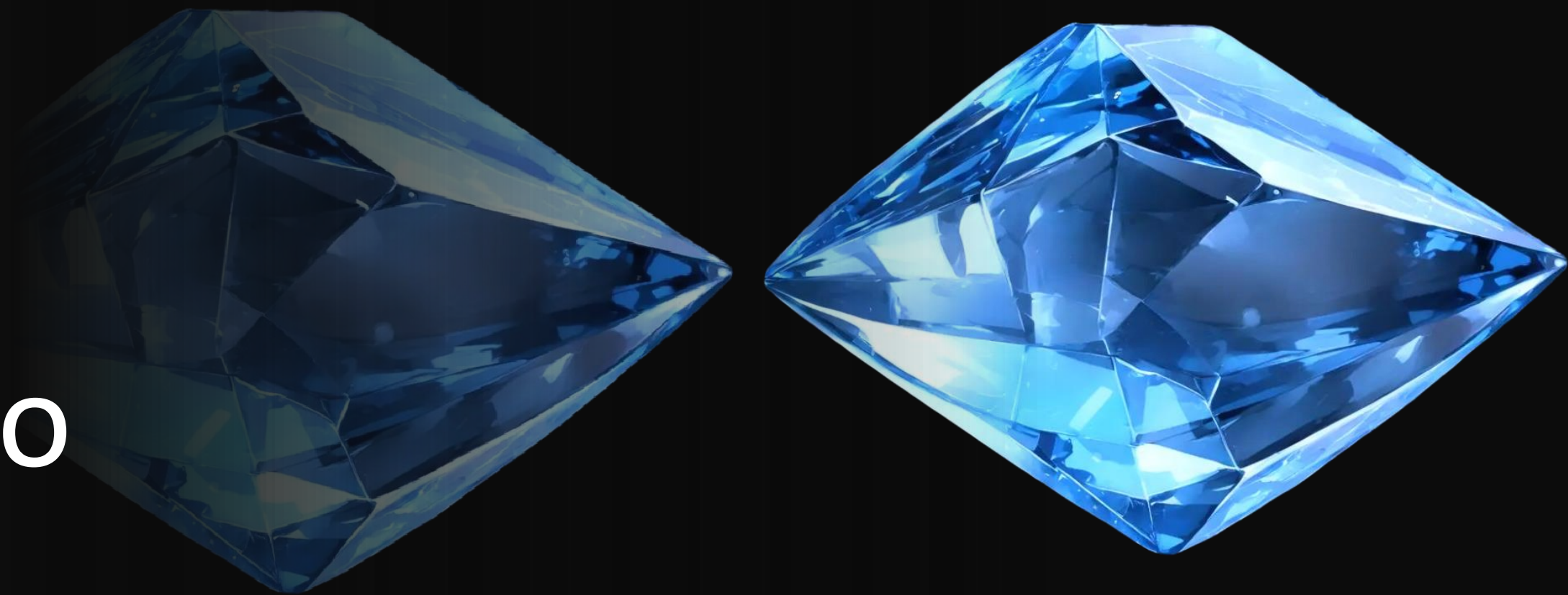
-  Ancient history
-  Beautiful beaches
-  Delicious summer food
-  Spending hours over a single coffee

What I'm known for this summer

-  Pipetting 1 μL over and over again
-  Looking for crystals
-  Missing olive oil as a desperate ex
-  Drinking three coffees before lunch

Why is growing protein crystals so challenging?

A single microscopic crystal can reveal the atomic structure of a protein



Abstract

Objective

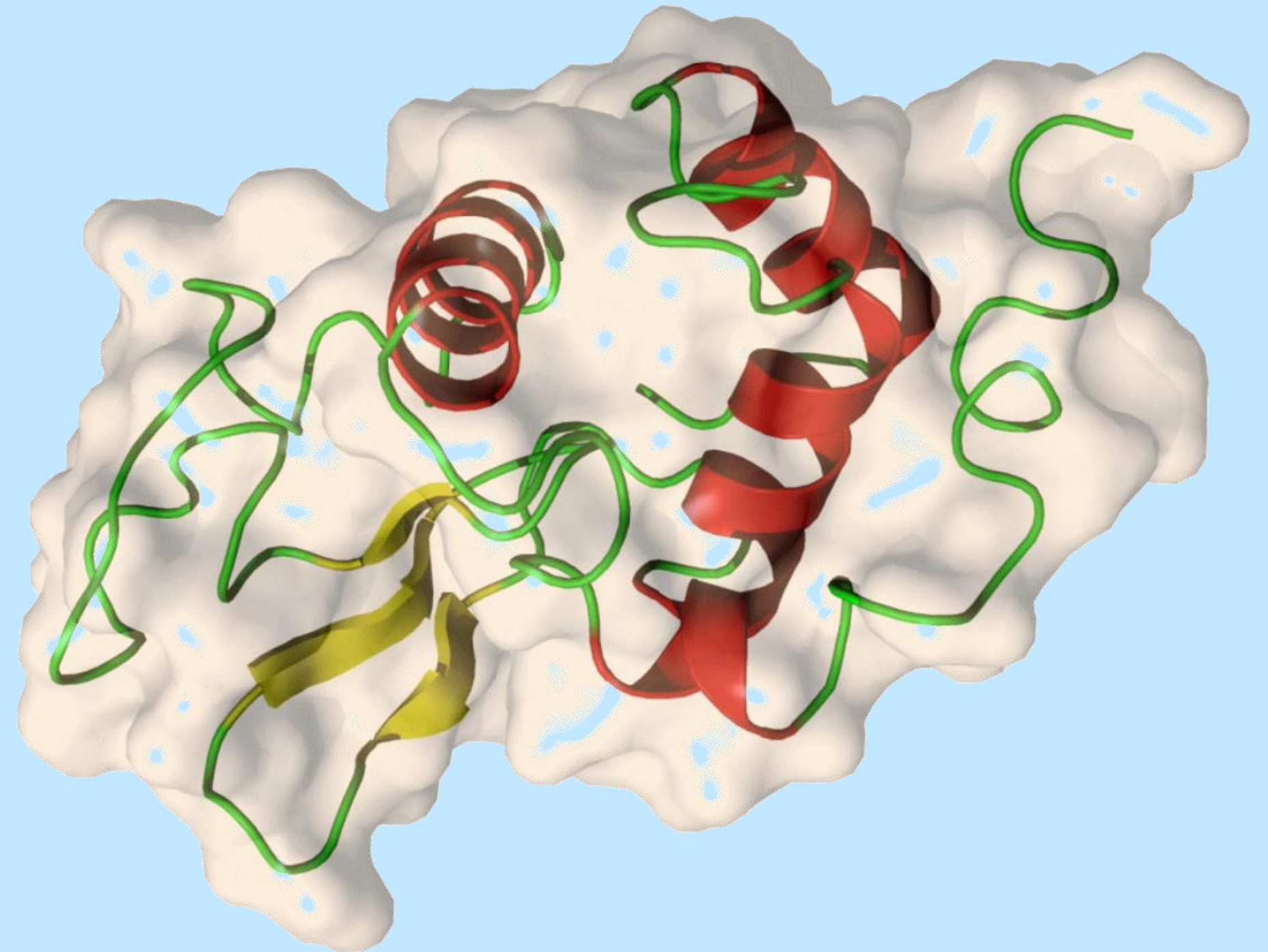
To grow high-quality lysozyme crystals suitable for structural studies.

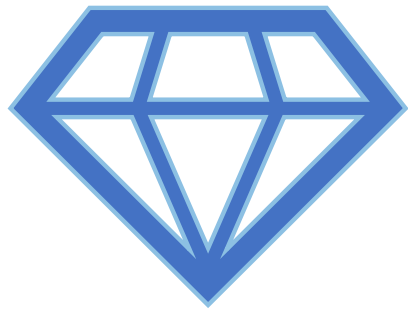
Method

Lysozyme crystals were grown using the hanging-drop vapor diffusion method under two sodium chloride concentrations (1.0 M and 2.0 M). For each crystallization condition, three micro-seeding strategies (original seed, 1:100 diluted seed, and no seed) were evaluated.

Outcome

Crystal formation was assessed by light microscopy, and the combined effects of sodium chloride concentration and micro-seeding on crystal nucleation and growth were compared.





Protein crystallization



is a delicate balance

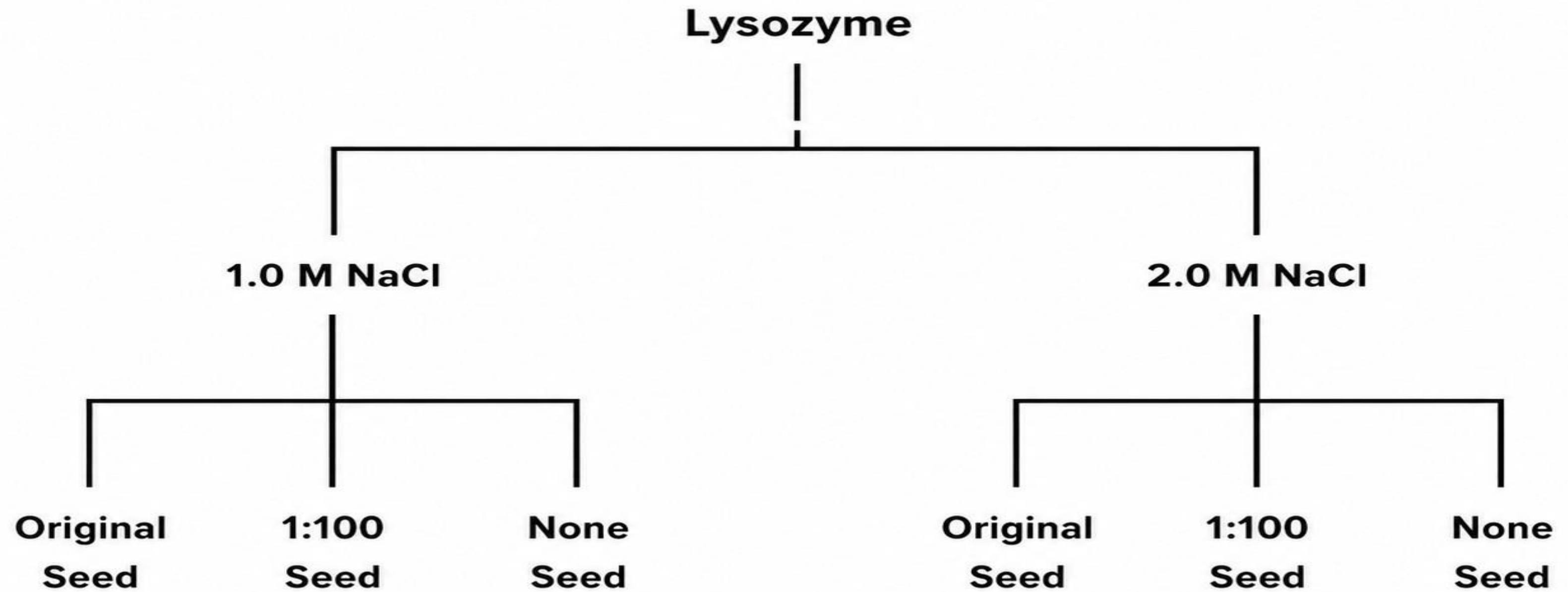
Too soluble → No crystals

Optimal supersaturation → Crystal growth

Too much supersaturation → Precipitation

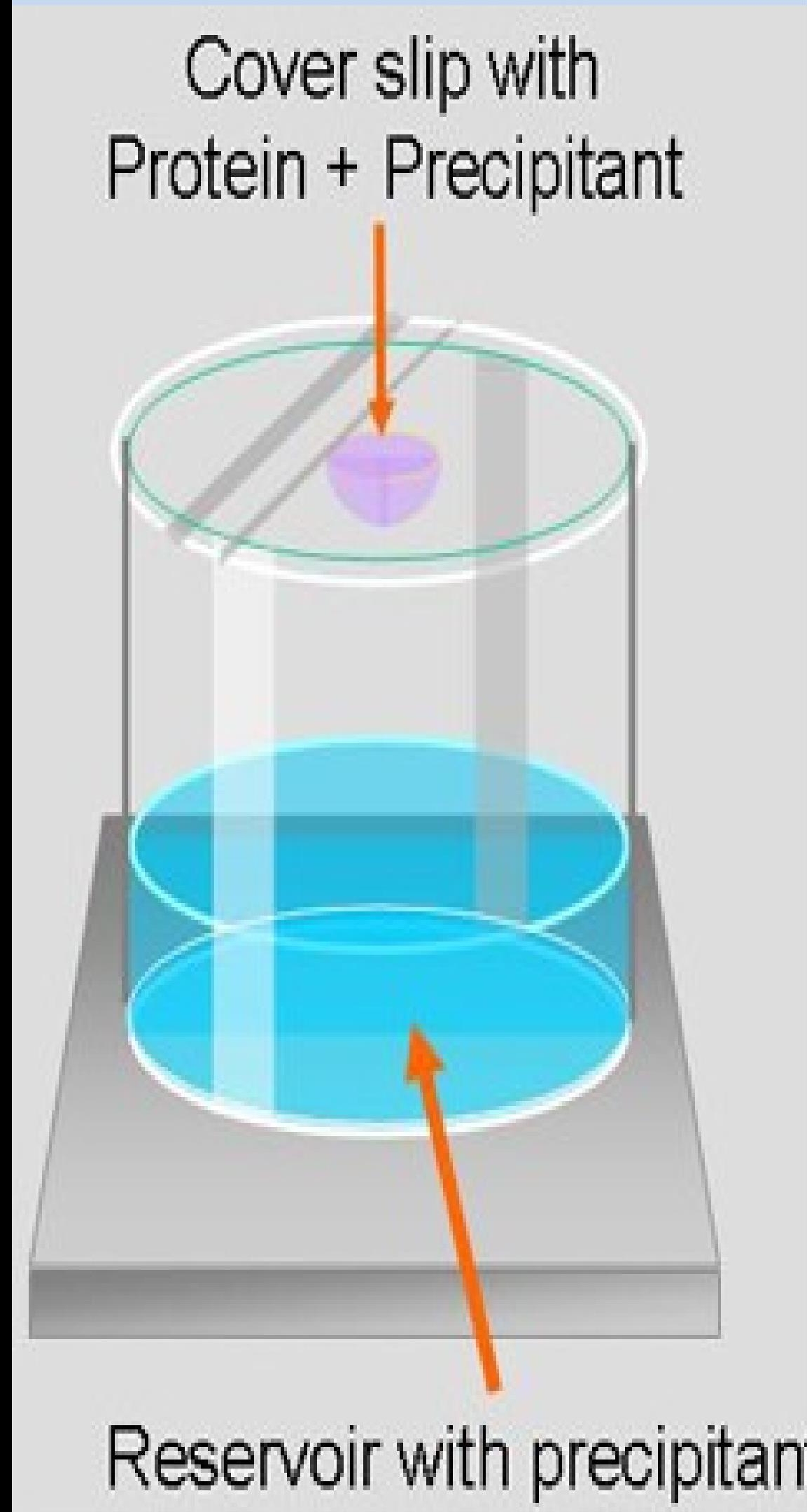
!!! Small changes in crystallization conditions can determine whether crystals form or not

Experimental Design



Materials

- ❑ Lysozyme 125mg/mL (dissolved with Milli-Q)
- ❑ micro-seed solution stocked into freezer
 - ❑ Crystallization solution
 - ❑ Crystallization plate
 - ❑ Pipet (P1000, P2)
 - ❑ Siliconized Cover Slides





Experimental Procedure

- **Step 1 – Prepare the hanging drop**

Mix **1 μL lysozyme solution** with **1 μL crystallization solution** on a siliconized coverslip.



- **Step 2 – Set up the hanging drop**

Invert the coverslip and seal it over the reservoir well.



- **Step 3 – Apply micro-seeding**

Add **0.2 μL seed solution** to the selected crystallization drops.



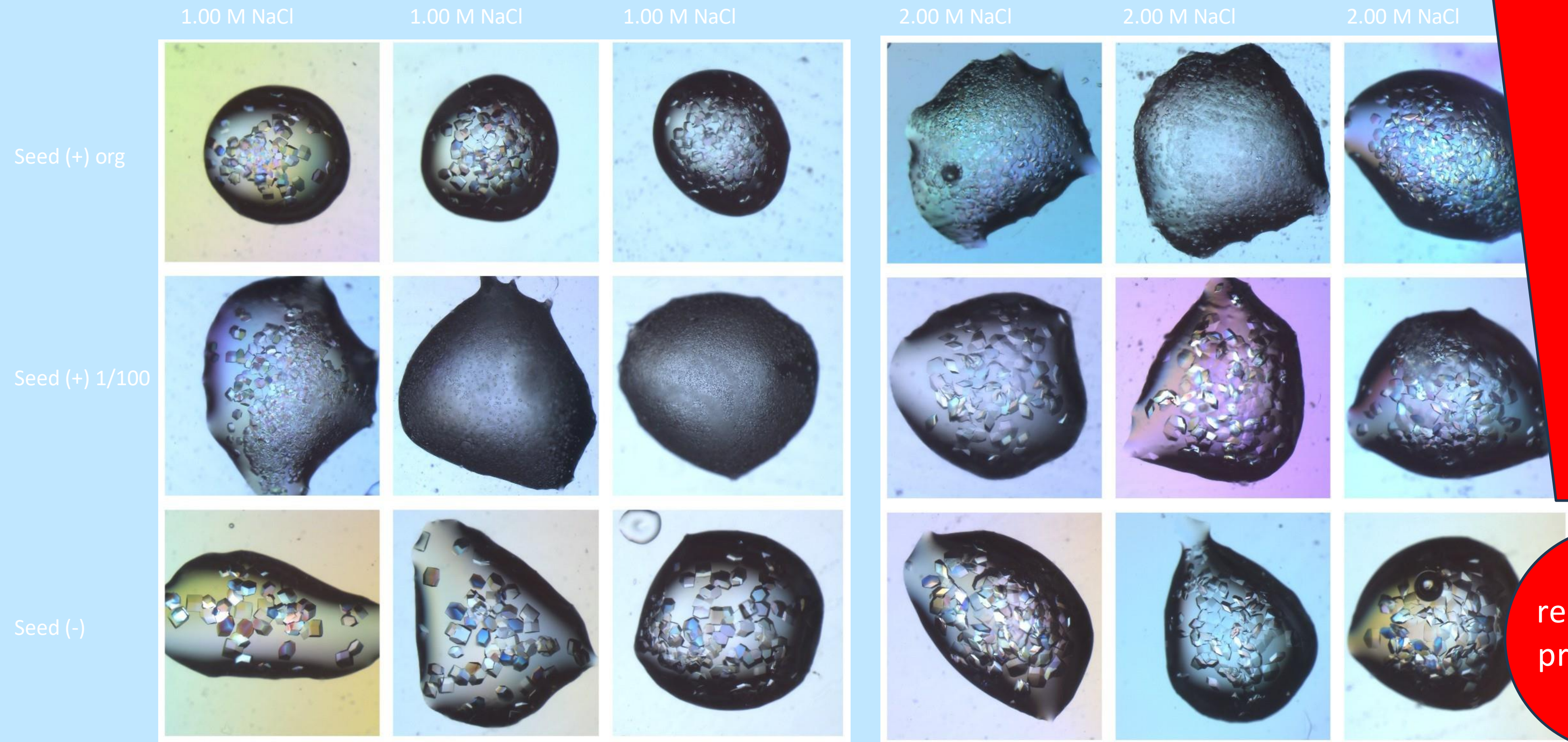
- **Step 4 – Incubation and observation**

Incubate the plates and monitor crystal growth under a light microscope.



Results

Lysozyme plate No.001 260623 crystallized 1day/Lot.125mg/ml seed(+) (-) /20°C incubator/Reservoir: 1.0-2.0 M sodium chloride, 50 mM sodium acetate pH 4.5, 25%(v/v) glycerol



repeat the
procedure :(

Results

Lysozyme plate No.001 260623 crystallized 1day/Lot.125mg/ml seed(+) (-) /20°C incubator/Reservoir: 1.0-2.0 M sodium chloride, 50 mM sodium acetate pH 4.5, 25%(v/v) glycerol

1.00 M NaCl

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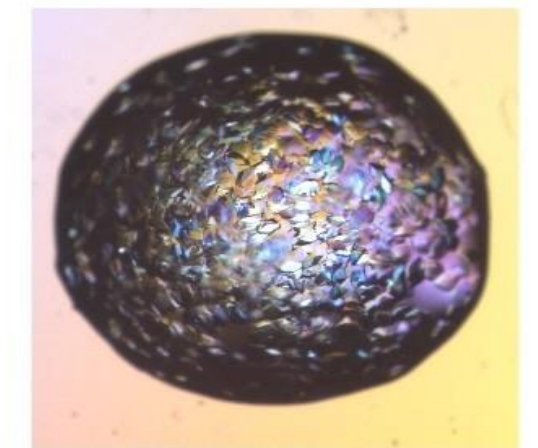
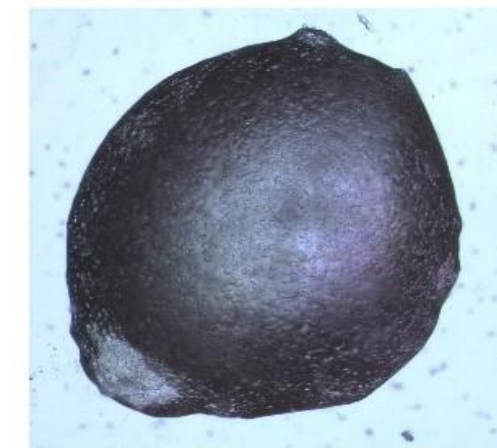
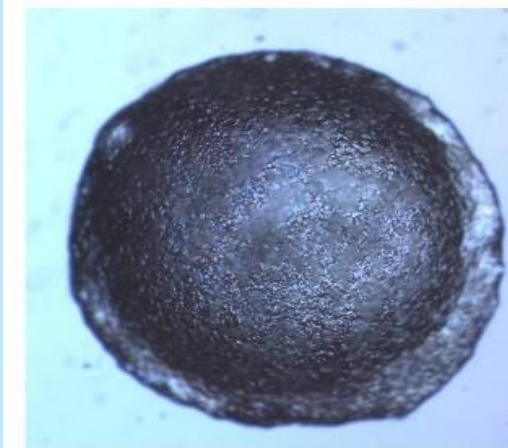
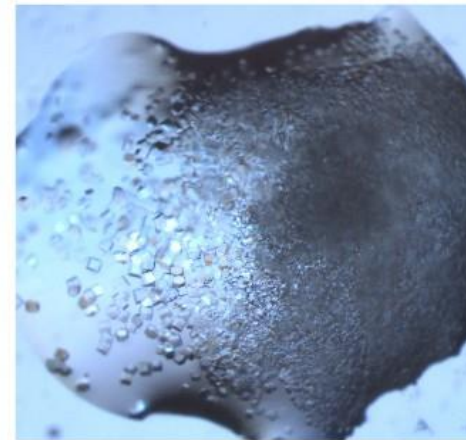
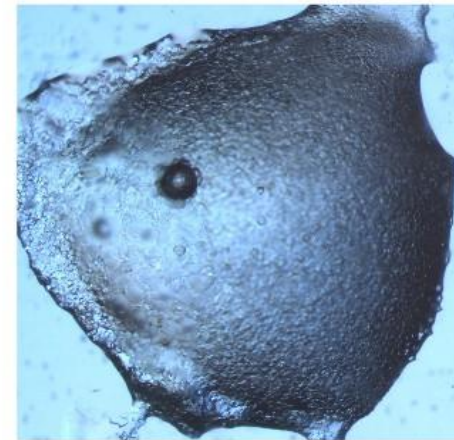
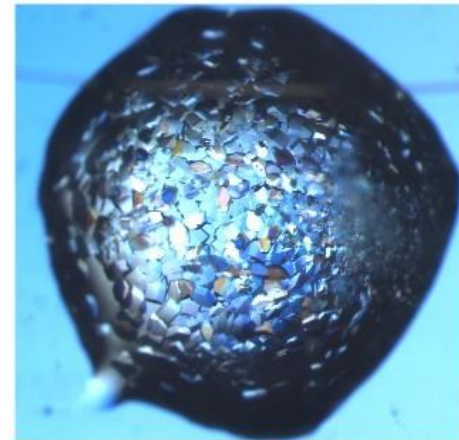
1.00 M NaCl

2.00 M NaCl

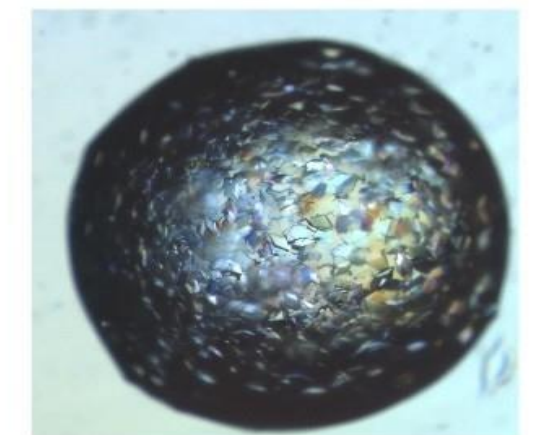
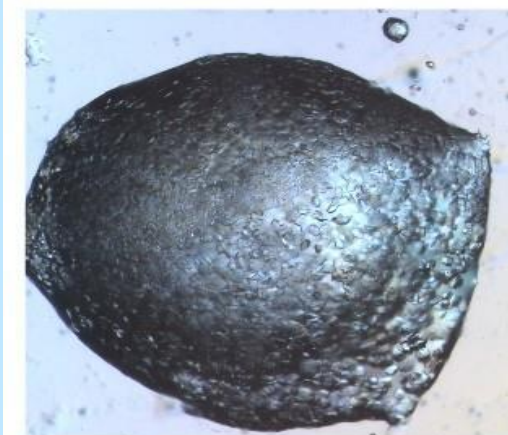
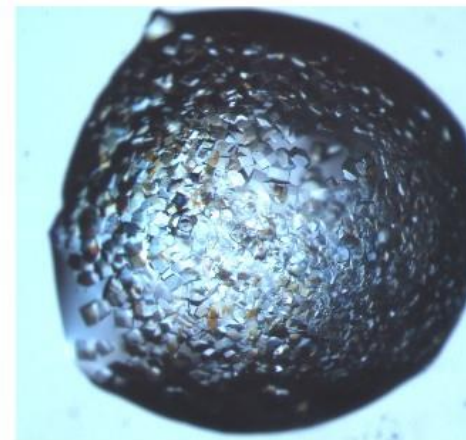
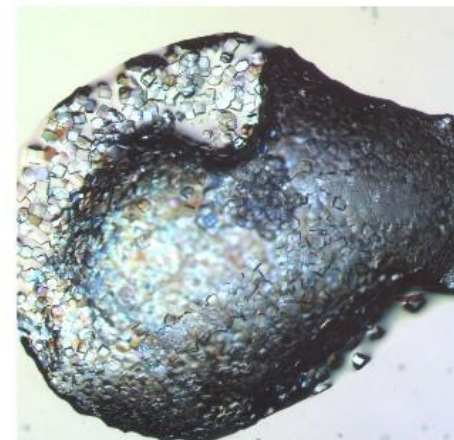
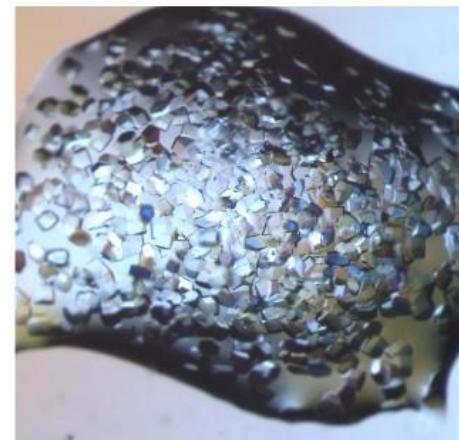
2.00 M NaCl

2.00 M NaCl

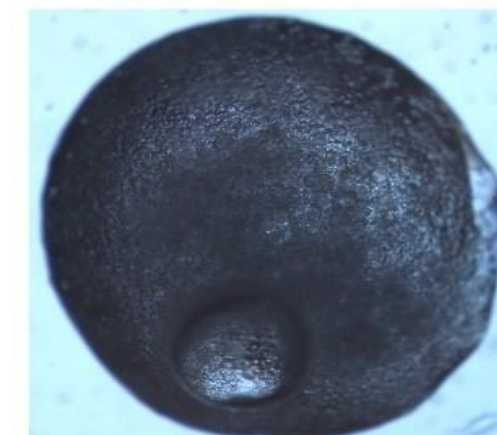
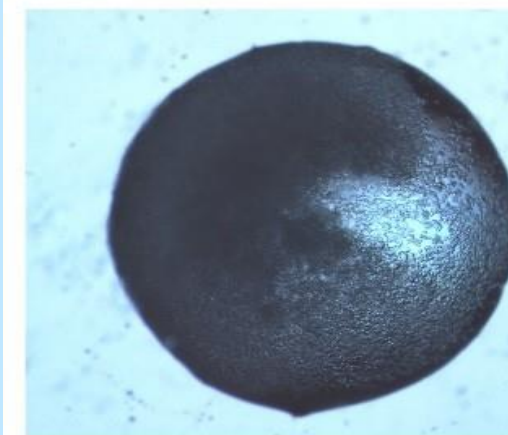
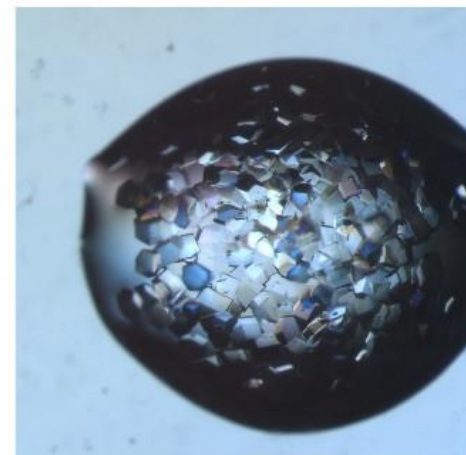
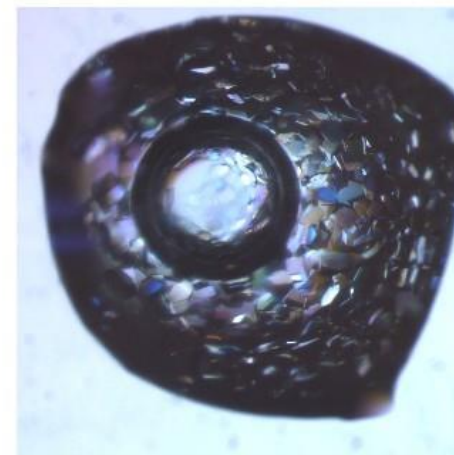
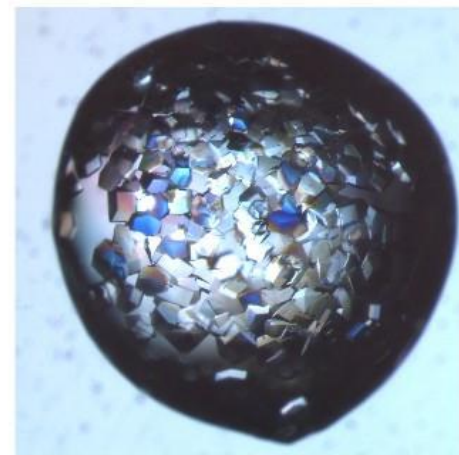
Seed (+) org



Seed (+)
1/100



Seed (-)

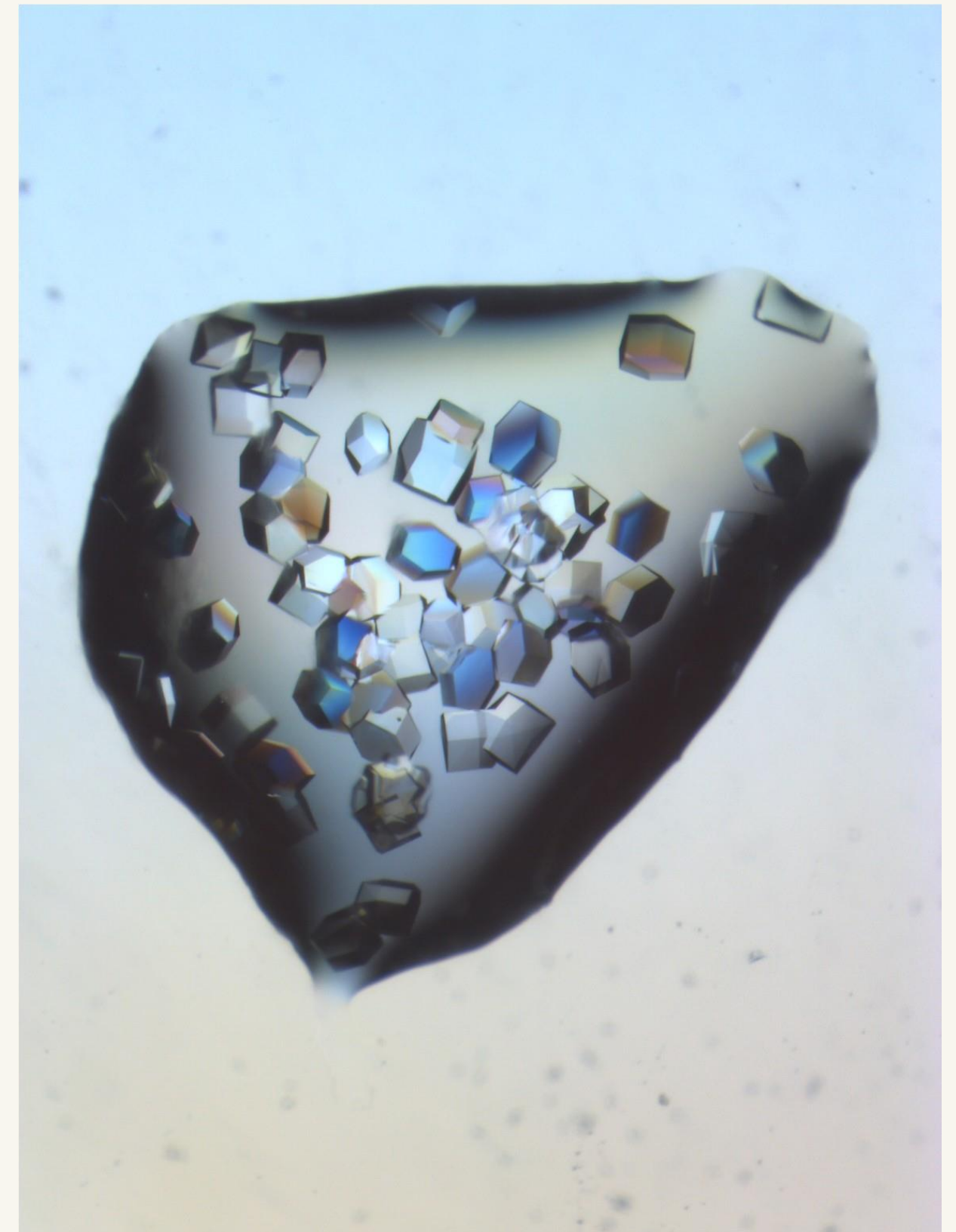


Discussion

- ✓ Lysozyme crystallization was successfully achieved under all experimental conditions.
- ✓ Original seeding resulted in extensive nucleation, producing a high density of microcrystals.
 - ✓ Dilution of the seed suspension (1:100) appeared to reduce nucleation density and promoted more controlled crystal growth.
- ✓ Drops without seed generally showed reduced crystal formation, highlighting the role of micro-seeding in initiating nucleation.
- ✓ Differences between the two NaCl concentrations suggest that salt concentration also influenced crystallization behaviour, although its effect was less pronounced than that of the seeding strategy.

Conclusions

- ✓ Successful crystallization of lysozyme was achieved
- ✓ Crystal morphology depended on both **NaCl concentration** and **micro-seeding**
- ✓ Controlled nucleation through **micro-seeding optimization** is crucial for improving crystal size
- ✓ Protein crystallization requires careful optimization to obtain crystals suitable for structural analysis



Thank you for your attention



The end of the presentation