Project #2: Antifreeze proteins (AFPs) are thought to bind to ice by organizing surface waters on one side (the ice-binding site) that make a good enough match to ice to bind and freeze the protein to it. We would like to test some features of this hypothesis.

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Project Title: Structure-function relationships in ice-binding proteins

Keywords (3-5):

- 1. DNA cloning
- 2. Recombinant protein purification
- 3. Antifreeze assays
- 4. Site-directed mutagenesis
- 5. X-ray crystallography

Project Goals: Test the effect inactivating ice-binding site mutations have on the positioning of ice-like waters on an AFP to see if this can account for the loss of activity. Test the role of the opposite side of the protein (non-ice-binding site). If it is converted to an ice-binding surface will activity increase or decrease?

Experimental Approaches: Constructs coding for *Rhagium mordax* (beetle) AFP and mutants will be designed at the DNA level and expressed in *E. coli*. The recombinant protein products will be purified and characterized for their stability and activity in antifreeze assays performed on a programmable cooling stage. Stable constructs will be put into crystallization trials to solve their structures by X-ray crystallography and look at surface waters. These structures will be compared to those of the parent antifreeze proteins to see how their water-organizing behaviour changes.

References:

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Ye, Q., Eves, R., Campbell, R.L., Davies, P.L. (2020). Crystal structure of an insect antifreeze protein reveals ordered waters on the ice-binding surface. Biochem J. 2020 Sep 18; 477 (17): 3271-3286. doi: 10.1042/BCJ20200539. PubMed: 32794579

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