

EPFL iGEM Project

**switch** 

A light switch for mammalian cells  
based on LovTAP



# What's synthetic Biology?

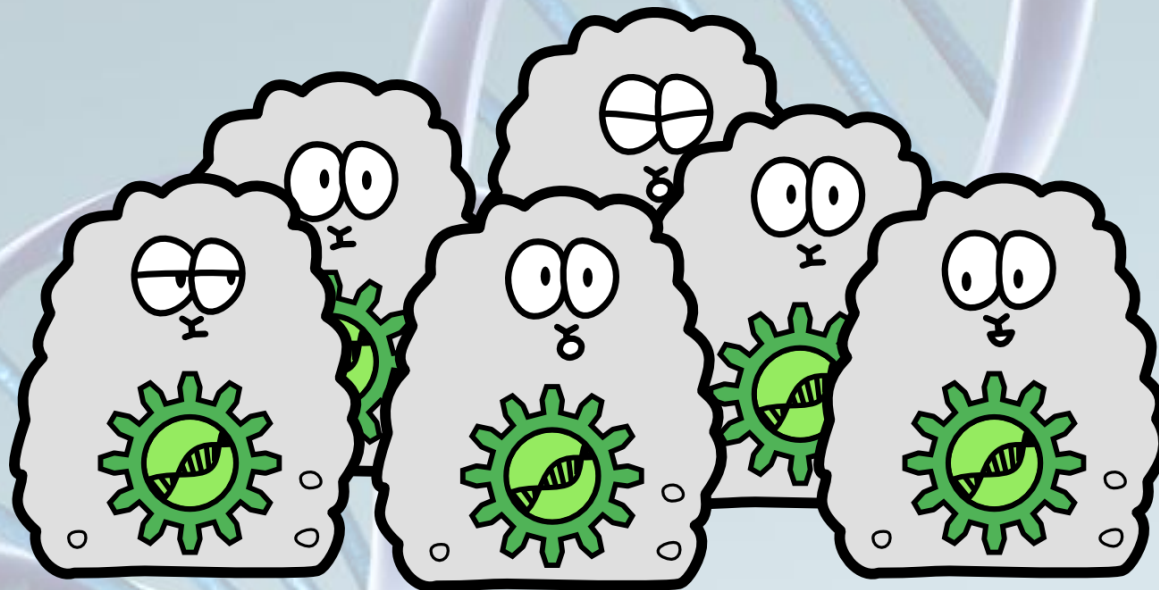
**Synthetic biology**, field of research in which the main objective is to create fully operational biological systems from the smallest constituent parts possible, including DNA, proteins, and other organic molecules.

*Britannica*



# What's iGEM?

- World-wide synthetic biology contest
- More than 170 teams this year



# International Genetically Engineered Machine (iGEM)

- **2012 teams:**
- US East Coast: 43
- US West Coast: 24
- Asia: 55
- **Europe: 53**
- South America: 16



Course/project available as an option in the Masters program of the school of Life Sciences.

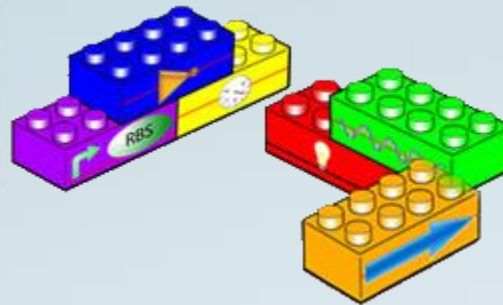
Open to all students regardless of their major.



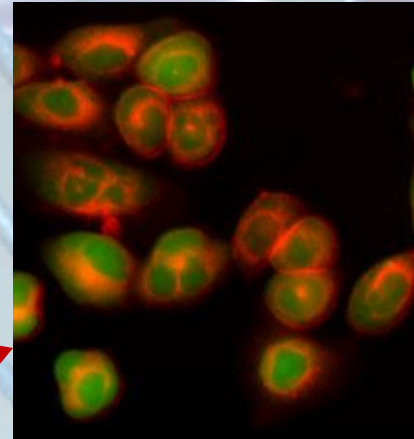
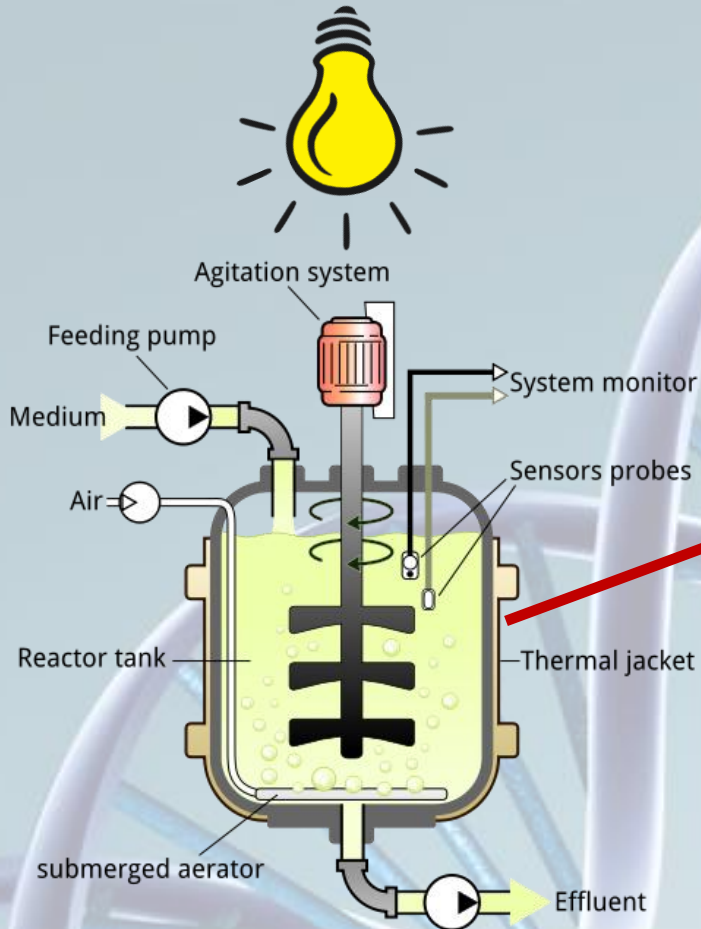


# Biobricks

- Use genes like Lego bricks, aim for a maximal compatibility
- Reshuffle genes according to our needs
- Develop functionalities that might not have been present in these living organisms originally

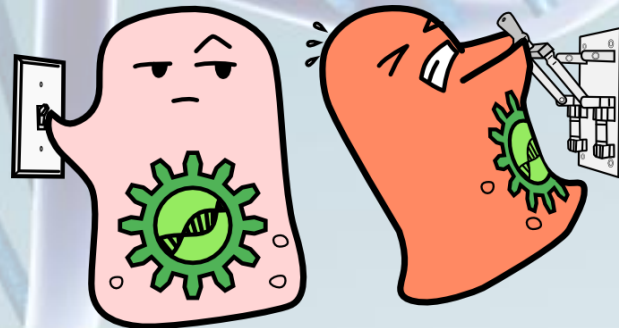


# Our aim

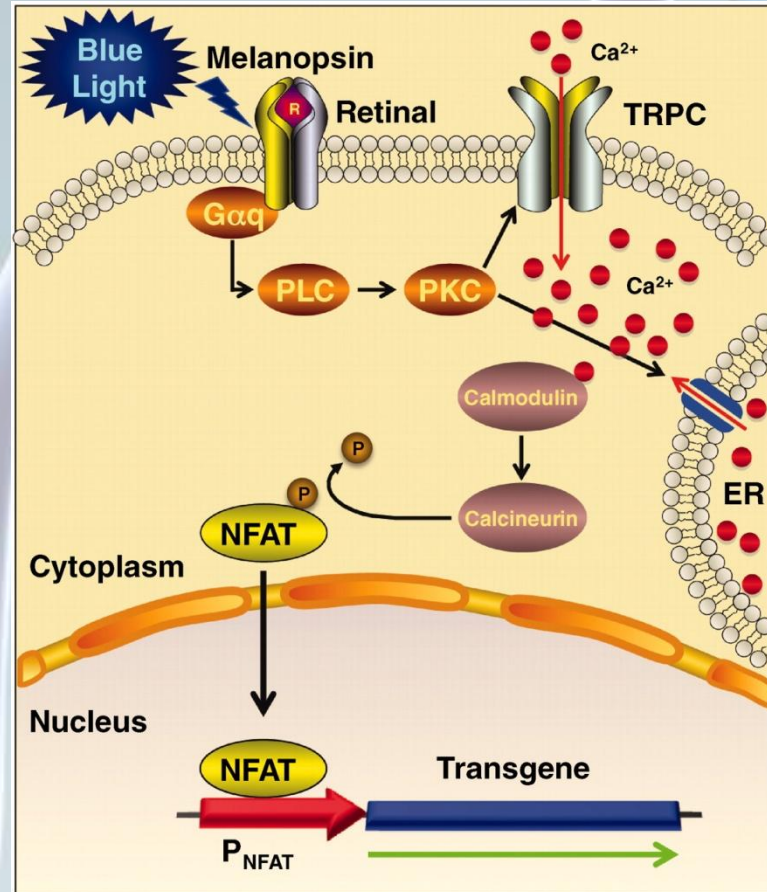
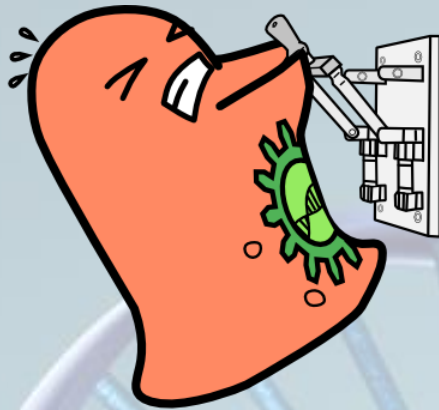


# Our project: implement 2 switches

- LovTAP-VP16 switch in CHO cells
- Melanopsin cascade:
  - Repeat M.Fussenegger et al.'s experiment in CHO cells



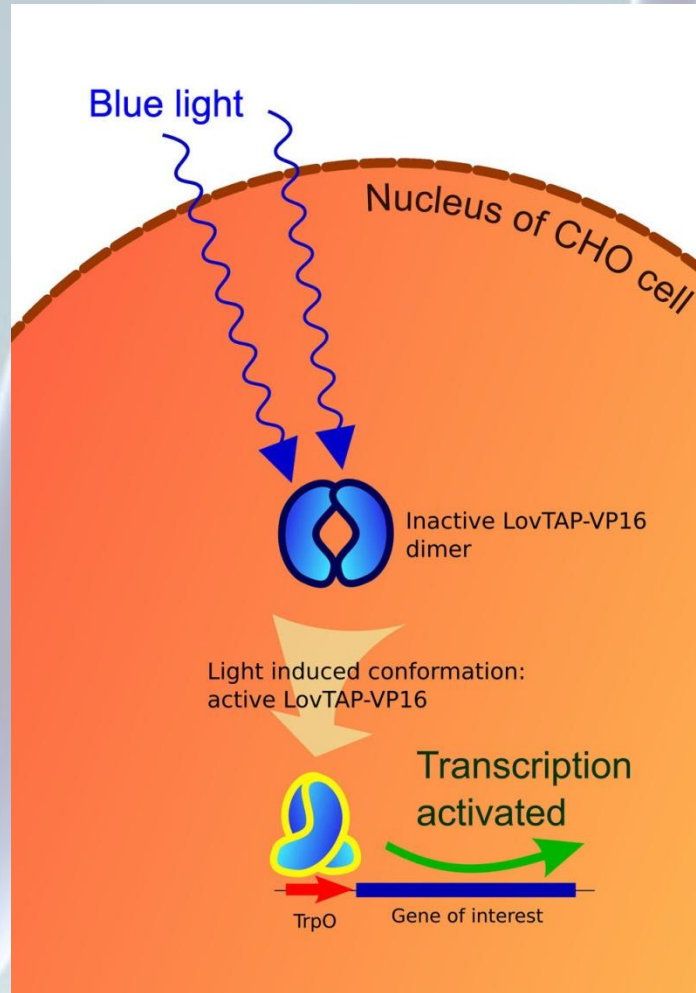
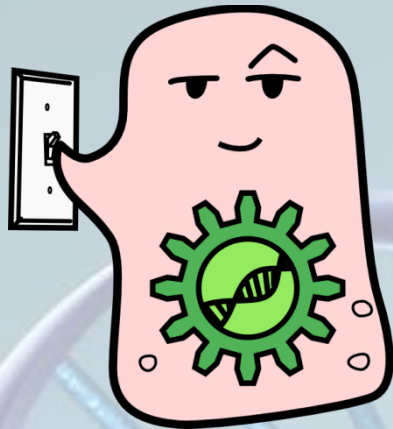
# Melanopsin cascade



*M. Fussenegger et al; A Synthetic Optogenetic Transcription Device Enhances Blood-Glucose Homeostasis in Mice. . Science (2011) Vol.23:1-8.*



# LovTAP-VP16



# LovTAP-VP16

- LovTAP, developed in 2008 at University of Chicago:
  - Light triggered repressor in vitro based on TrpR
- LovTAP biobricking, by EPFL 2009 iGEM team:
  - Light triggered repressor system in bacteria
- LovTAP-VP16, by EPFL 2012 iGEM team:
  - Light triggered activator in mammalian cells

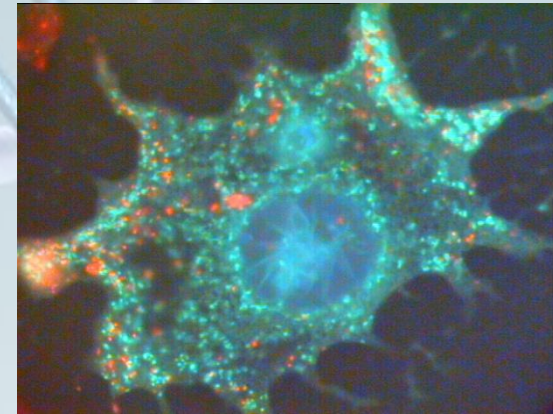


# The SWITCH project

Our project consists of two distinct parts:



Cloning in bacteria: E.Coli



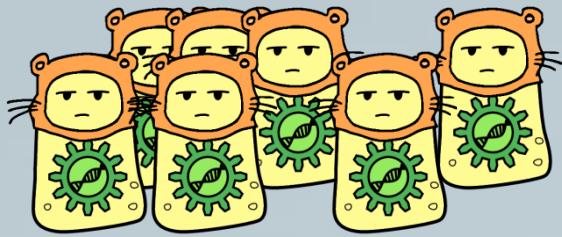
Mammalian expression : CHO cells

# Our summer

- Find/Synthesize and clone all plasmids for expression in mammalian cells using E.Coli
- Transfection of CHO cells with both switches and expression of the protein
- Build a computer model of LovTAP-VP16 to check if adding VP16 changes folding capacities
- Build a custom bioreactor







# Let's DisCHO!

- The goal: insert a genetic «switch » into mammalian cells in order to control them with light
- A protein that reacts to light with a conformational change, which in turn induces the transcription of a gene (ex. for a therapeutic protein)
  - Light induced transcription means we can control the amount of protein produced easily



# LovTAP-VP16

LOV2: when illuminated, this helix changes conformation

NLS

VP16: activates transcription

TrpR: dimerizes and binds DNA at the TrpO (in the readout)



# Experimental techniques: Cloning

PCR amplification or digestion of selected genes (LovTAP and read-outs) out of the original plasmid



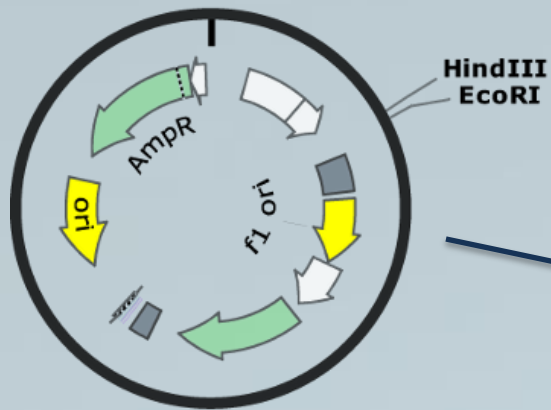
Digestion of the receiving backbone plasmid



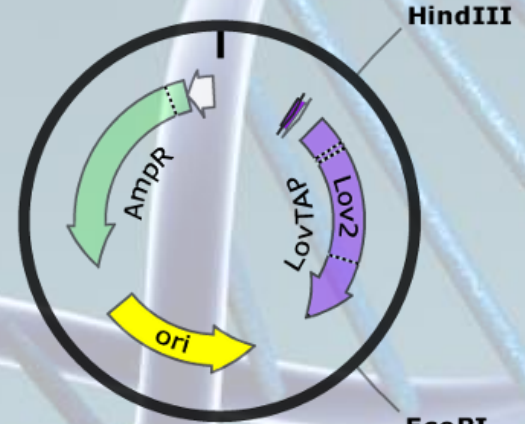
Ligation of the digested product(s) into the backbone plasmid



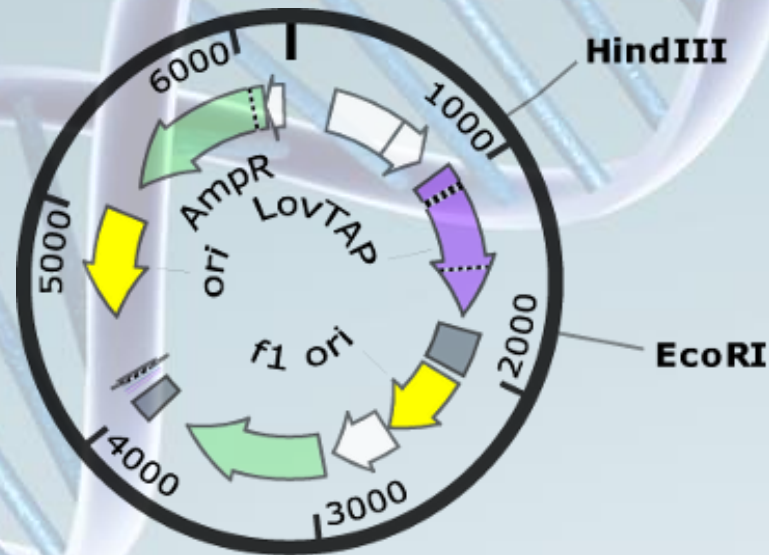
Transformation of the resulting ligated plasmid



**pcDNA3.1 (+)**  
5428 bp



**pMA-LovTAP**  
3216 bp



**Cloned**  
6223 bp





# Experimental Techniques: mammalian expression

- Plasmid preparation (Mini/Maxipreparation)
- Transfection of CHO cells
- Quantification of messenger RNA - qPCR
- To measure protein expression :
  - Flow cytometry: measure fluorescence
  - Western Blot: detect the protein
  - ELISA: detect and quantify the read-outs



# Biobricks

- Biobricking uses the same experimental techniques as for the cloning with different specificities for primer design :
  - introduction of the iGEM biobrick restriction sites which enables us to insert them onto the gene which will be amplified by PCR



# Progress

- Solid evidence of the LovTAP-VP16 gene being in the correct plasmid
- Cloned most of the other required plasmids
- Tried mammalian expression, then came back to cloning
- Hope to be able to transfect and express our proteins in mammalian cells during the next week



# Acknowledgements

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KontaktGruppe für Forschungsfragen  
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