

iGEM 2015: Evolution through time and SPACE-P

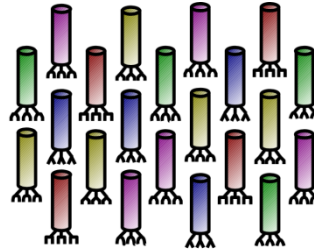
The adaptation and connection of PACE, BACTH and Affibodies to the new project, Structural Phage Assisted Continuous Evolution of Proteins

Motivation from Phage Display



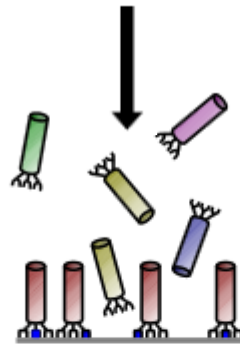
Diversity phage display: 10^8 - 10^9

All possibilities for ~ 7 aa
($20^7 = 1.3 \times 10^9$)



Directed

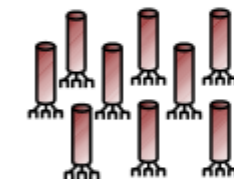
Iterative



binding



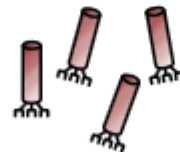
Continuous



amplification



washing



elution

further
analysis

Aim of the Project



Develop method

Phage display features

protein protein
interactions

phenotype linked to
genotype

repetitive
optimization

Additional features

continuous

directed

longer peptide chains
possible

choosable starting
peptide

Phage Assisted Continuous Evolution (PACE) + Two Hybrid

Phage Assisted Continuous Evolution



MP: mutagenesis plasmid
AP: accessory plasmid

lock

gene III

Selection Phage

"Lagoon"

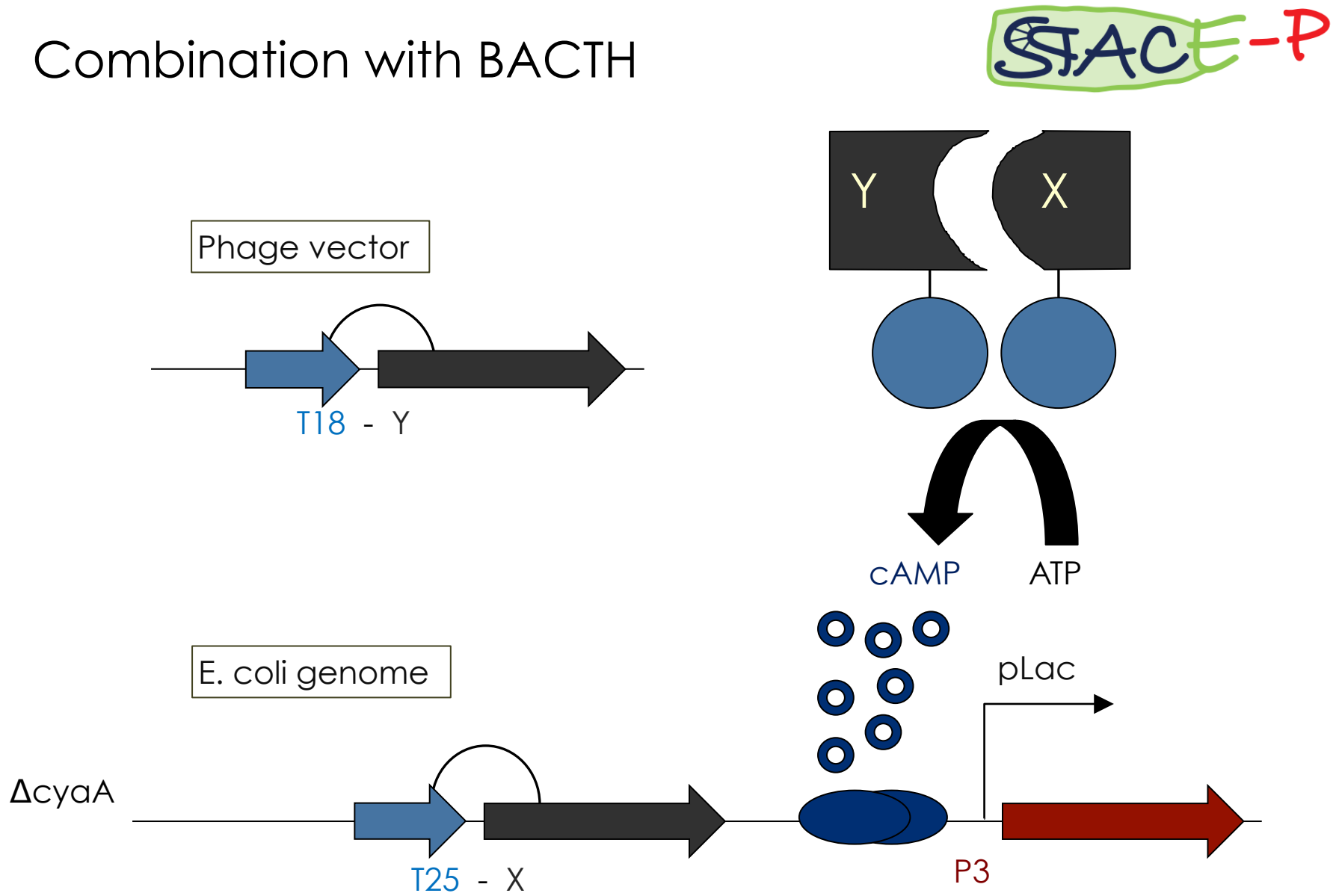
Non-viable

Viable

Next Round of Evolution

Esvelt, K. M., Carlson, J. C., & Liu, D. R. (2011). A system for the continuous directed evolution of biomolecules. *Nature*, 472(7344), 499-503.

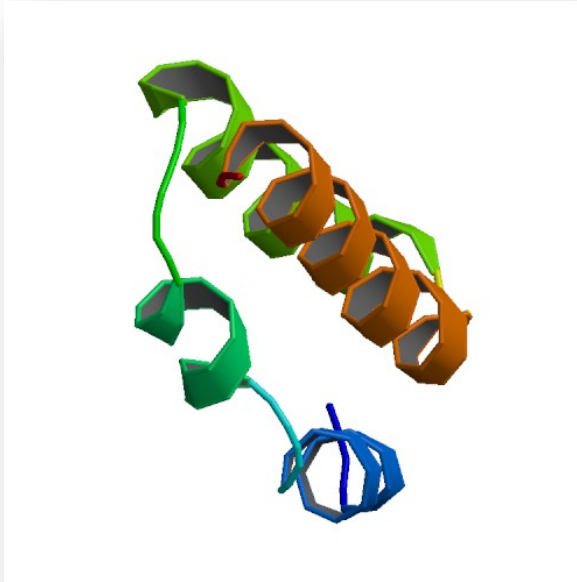
Combination with BACTH



Battesti, A., & Bouveret, E. (2012). The bacterial two-hybrid system based on adenylate cyclase reconstitution in *Escherichia coli*. *Methods*, 58(4), 325-334.

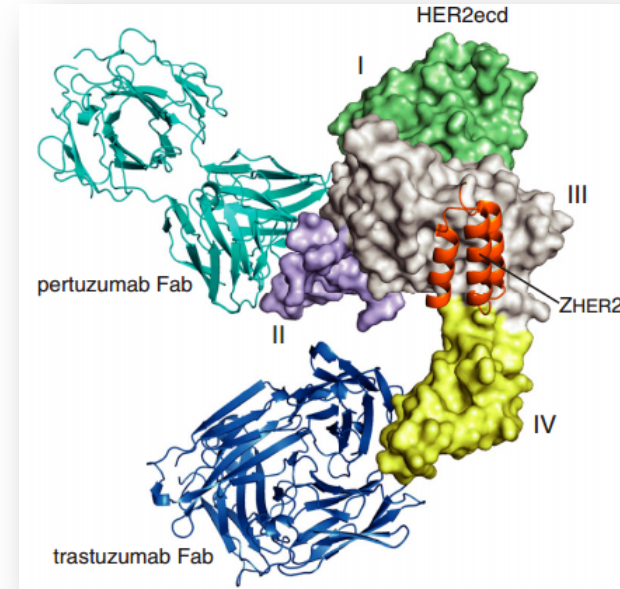
X & Y Choice

SPACE-P



Y: Scaffold protein – affibody

- highly stable core
- variable regions
- no disulfide bridges



X: human epidermal growth factor receptor (HER2)

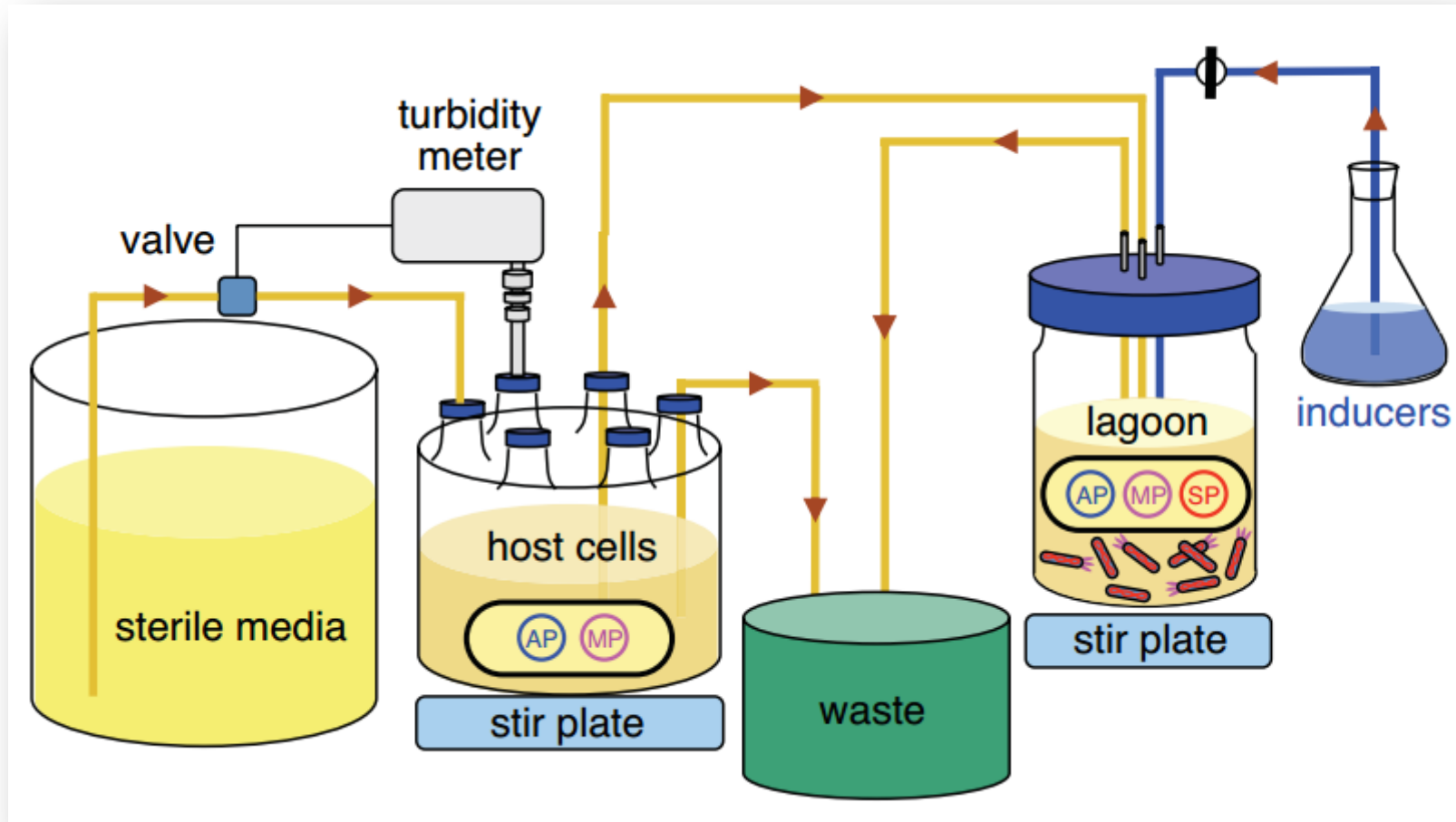
- established positive control
- of scientific interest

long-term goal

replacement of antibodies

Eigenbrot, C., Ultsch, M., Dubnovitsky, A., Abrahmsén, L., & Härd, T. (2010). Structural basis for high-affinity HER2 receptor binding by an engineered protein. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 107(34), 15039-15044.

Planned Setup



Conclusion



SPACE-P is a simple tool that aims to enhance the development and detection of protein-protein interactions.

The System combines methods from both PACE and BACTH.

This method has promising applications to develop new affibodies for targeting epitopes of interest.

It may be a potential replacement for currently less efficient techniques used in drug discovery and research.



Open Questions



- ? N- or C-terminal fusion of cyclase to X & Y
- ? T18/T25 fused to X/Y
- ? Parameters for setup
- ? Inducible promoter/riboswitch promoter for MP

