

Shuangshuang Lu,^a Shugang Yao,^a Rong Chen,^a Nianzhi Zhang,^a Jianmin Chen,^a Feng Gao^{b,c} and Chun Xia^{a*}

^aDepartment of Microbiology and Immunology, College of Veterinary Medicine, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100193, People's Republic of China, ^bNational Laboratory of Biomacromolecules, Institute of Biophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, People's Republic of China, and ^cKey Laboratory of Animal Epidemiology and Zoonosis, Ministry of Agriculture, College of Veterinary Medicine, China Agricultural University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: xiachun@cau.edu.cn

Received 7 December 2011

Accepted 15 February 2012

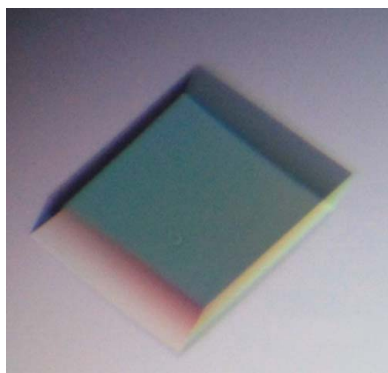
Expression, purification, crystallization and preliminary X-ray diffraction analysis of nurse shark β_2 -microglobulin

β_2 -Microglobulin (β_2 m) is an essential subunit of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I molecule that helps to stabilize the structure of peptide–MHC I (pMHC I). It is also one of the typical immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF) molecules in the adaptive immune system (AIS). Sharks belong to the cartilaginous fish, which are the oldest jawed vertebrate ancestors with an AIS to exist in the world. Thus, the study of cartilaginous fish β_2 m would help in understanding the evolution of IgSF molecules. In order to demonstrate this, β_2 m from a cartilaginous fish, nurse shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*), was expressed, refolded, purified and crystallized. Diffraction data were collected to a resolution of 2.3 Å. The crystal belonged to space group $P3_221$, with unit-cell parameters $a = b = 88.230$, $c = 67.146$ Å. The crystal structure contained two molecules in the asymmetric unit. The results will provide structural information for study of the evolution of β_2 m and IgSF in the AIS.

1. Introduction

β_2 -Microglobulin (β_2 m) is part of the peptide–major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I– β_2 m (pMHC I) ternary complex and plays an important role in T-cell antigen receptor (TCR) recognition and induction of the cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) immune response. In the pMHC I complex, β_2 m is noncovalently related to the $\alpha 1$, $\alpha 2$ and $\alpha 3$ domains of the MHC I molecule to stabilize the MHC I heavy chain and epitope peptide and maintains the complex assembly (Chen, Kshirsagar, *et al.*, 2010; Machold *et al.*, 1995). Although it is commonly accepted that *B2M* genes are conserved across species such as fish, birds and mammals, they have several differences (Chen, Gao *et al.*, 2010). Specifically, the extracellular domain of β_2 ms in teleosts, amphibians and mammals are 97, 97 and 99 residues in length, respectively (Hao *et al.*, 2006), whereas shark β_2 m contains only 96 amino acids. An alignment of the amino-acid sequences of the extracellular domain of β_2 ms shows that nurse shark β_2 m (ns- β_2 m) has 36.5–42.1% identity to those from bony fish, chicken, mouse and human. More importantly, β_2 m crystal structures have been determined from mammals to bony fish and all β_2 ms have been classified into the family of immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF) constant (C) molecules based on their number of strands and folding topology (Chen, Gao *et al.*, 2010).

Cartilaginous fish, including sharks, are the most primitive extant jawed vertebrates. Fossil evidence reveals that they arose in the Carboniferous period (362–290 million years ago). About 45 families of sharks and their relatives are known to have lived during the late Palaeozoic and Mesozoic eras (Bird *et al.*, 2002). Remarkably, sharks possess an adaptive immune system (AIS) including β_2 m, MHC I and II, immunoglobulin (Ig), T-cell receptors (TCRs) and so on (Stanfield *et al.*, 2004). In order to determine and analyze the three-dimensional structure of β_2 m in cartilaginous fish, the nurse shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) β_2 m gene was expressed and the protein was purified and crystallized. This is the first study of the the structure of β_2 m from



© 2012 International Union of Crystallography
All rights reserved

a cartilaginous fish. The results will shed light on the evolution of IgSF C molecules in the AIS.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Comparison of the sequence of ns-β₂m with those of bony fish, chicken, mouse and human β₂ms

The amino-acid sequence of ns-β₂m was aligned with β₂m sequences from grass carp, zebrafish, chicken, mouse and human. Both grass carp and zebrafish have two kinds of β₂m. Sequence alignment was performed using DNAMAN v.5.5.2 (Raiola *et al.*, 2004).

2.2. Expression and preparation of ns-β₂m

The extracellular domain of the ns-β₂m gene coding for 96 amino acids (GenBank accession No. GQ865623, nucleotides 8788–9060) was synthesized by Invitrogen Life Technologies (Shanghai). For the convenience of expressing ns-β₂m, a unique *Nde*I restriction site was added to the 5'-terminus; a stop codon and a unique *Xho*I restriction site were added to the 3'-terminus in the order 5'-terminus to 3'-terminus. The gene was cloned without any tags and ligated into the cloning vector pMD18-T [Takara Biotechnology (Dalian) Co. Ltd]. The recombinant plasmid pMD18-T/ns-β₂m was digested with *Nde*I and *Xho*I at 310 K for 10 h. Meanwhile, the prokaryotic expression vector pET21a(+) (Novagen, Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany) was digested with *Nde*I and *Xho*I at 310 K for 10 h. The gene and the digested pET21a(+) were recovered and were ligated together by T4 DNA ligase for 10 h at 289 K. The recombinant plasmid pET21a/ns-β₂m was transformed into *Escherichia coli* strain BL21 (DE3). The expression *E. coli* strain was grown in 2 l Luria-Bertani (LB) medium at 310 K. When the OD₆₀₀ reached 0.6, isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) was added to the

Nurse shark	ATSSPENVQVITYKLIKEGE SNVLLCHAKDF SPPNIKLELL	40	
Grass carp type I	KV---KI---SHYPGEY-KE-T-I-YVSG-H--D-SI---		
Grass carp type II	KV--KI---SHYPGEY-KE-T-I-YVSN-H--D-SI---		
Zebrafish type I	KV-T-K-H--SHFPGEY-KP-T-I-YVSS-H--D-SI---		
Zebrafish type II	KETP-K----SRNPGEYDKD-T-I-YVSG-H--D-TI---		
Chicken	DLT-K---SRFPASA-TK---N-F-AG-H--K-SIT-M		
Mouse	IQKT-QI---SRHPEN-KP-T-N-YVTQ-H--H-EIQM-		
Human	IQRT-KI---SRHPAEN-K--F-N-YVSG-H-SD-EVD--		
Nurse shark	ENGRIIPIPTTQSDLSFESDWSFKLTRYVEFTPQSGYKYSC	80	
Grass carp type I	K--EV-ADAQ-T--A--KG-Q-H--KS-S-K-EKSDE---		
Grass carp type II	K--EV-ADAQ-T--A--KG-Q-H--KS-S-K-EKSDE---		
Zebrafish type I	K--QVMSD-K-T--A--KG-Q-H--KS-A---EK-DE-T-		
Zebrafish type II	K--QP-EK--T--A--QG-F-H--KFAA-K-RP-EV-T-		
Chicken	KD-VFMEGAQY--M--ND--T-QRLVHAD---S--ST-A-		
Mouse	K--EK--KVEP--M--SK----YILAHT---TETDT-A-		
Human	K--ER-EKVEH----SK----Y-LY-T---TEKDE-A-		
Nurse shark	MVTHN..GDSKEIQLDRIY	96	Identity
Grass carp type I	S-R-. .MSKT-K-VWESNM	97	41.1%
Grass carp type II	R-K-. .MS-N-T-VWESNM	97	42.1%
Zebrafish type I	S-R-. .MKET-KFSWEPNM	97	40.0%
Zebrafish type II	Q-R-. .LTET-TYTWEFDM	97	38.9%
Chicken	K-E-ETLKEPQVYKW-PEF	99	36.5%
Mouse	R-K-DSMAEP-TVYW--DM	99	37.5%
Human	R-N-VTLSQP-IVKW--DM	99	40.6%

Figure 1

Sequence alignment of ns-β₂m with β₂ms from other species. The alignment was performed using the DNAMAN program. The sequence identities between ns-β₂m and β₂m molecules from other species are listed after the sequences. The GenBank accession Nos. are as follows: grass carp type I, AB190815; grass carp type II, AB128864; zebrafish type I, NM_131163; zebrafish type II, NM_213126; chicken, M84767; mouse, M84364; human, NM_004048. Dashes represent identical residues to those in ns-β₂m.

medium to a final concentration of 1 mM. After 5 h, the bacteria were harvested by centrifugation at 6000g for 10 min at 277 K and resuspended in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). After sonication, the sample was centrifuged at 16 000g for 10 min at 277 K and the pellet was collected as the protein was expressed as inclusion bodies. In principle, the process of extraction of inclusion bodies was carried out as described previously by Chen *et al.* (2008). The pellet was washed three times with a solution consisting of 0.5% (v/v) Triton X-100,

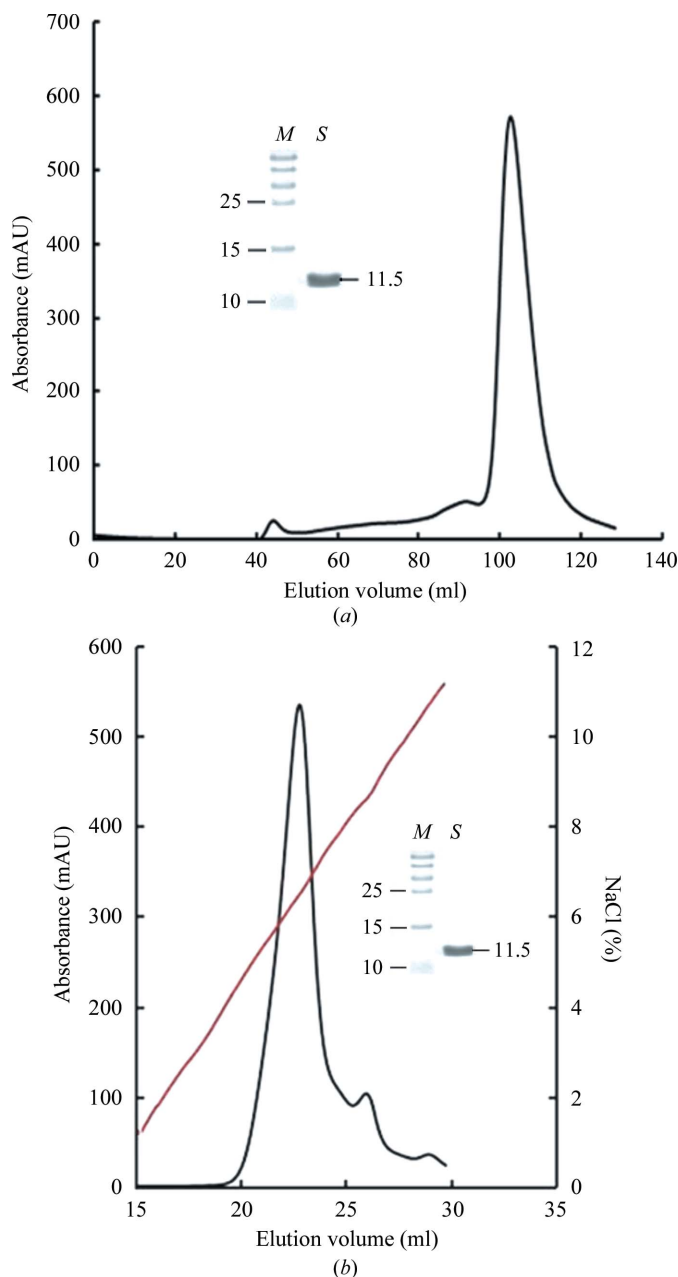


Figure 2

Purification of refolded ns-β₂m by FPLC Superdex 200 16/60 HiLoad gel-filtration and Resource-Q anion-exchange chromatography (GE Healthcare). (a) Gel-filtration profile of the refolded products. The load rate was 1 ml min⁻¹ and elution was monitored at 280 nm. The inset shows a reduced SDS-PAGE gel (15%) of the corresponding purified protein. Lane M contains molecular-weight markers (labelled in kDa) and lane S contains the sample (ns-β₂m protein). (b) The results of further purification of the refolded products by anion-exchange chromatography. The protein was eluted at an NaCl concentration of 5.6–7.0%. The inset shows a reduced SDS-PAGE gel (15%) of the corresponding purified protein. Lanes M and S contain molecular-weight markers (labelled in kDa) and sample, respectively.

crystallization communications

20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT and once with the same solution without Triton X-100. The inclusion bodies were dissolved overnight in urea buffer [8 M urea, 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 10 mM EDTA, 10% (v/v) glycerol, 10 mM DTT] with about 1 ml urea buffer per 30 mg protein.

2.3. Refolding and purification of the recombinant ns- β_2 m protein

Essentially, the refolding and purification of the ns- β_2 m protein was carried out as described previously by Garboczi *et al.* (1992). The ns- β_2 m inclusion bodies were gradually added to 500 ml refolding buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 2 mM EDTA, 400 mM L-arginine-HCl, 0.5 mM oxidized glutathione, 5 mM reduced glutathione) to 180 mg l⁻¹. After incubation at 277 K for 12 h, the remaining soluble ns- β_2 m protein was concentrated and purified by chromatography on a Superdex 200 16/60 HiLoad (GE Healthcare) size-exclusion column

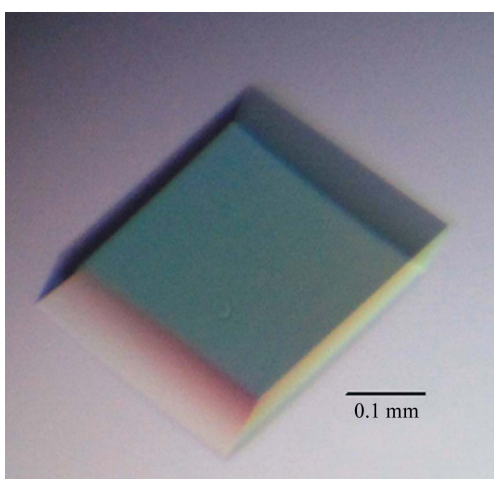


Figure 3
Picture of a well diffracting crystal of ns- β_2 m.

with 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 50 mM NaCl, which was followed by Resource-Q (GE Healthcare) anion-exchange chromatography with buffer A (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 10 mM NaCl) and buffer B (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 1 M NaCl) (Chen *et al.*, 2008). Finally, about 12 mg protein was obtained after refolding from 90 mg ns- β_2 m inclusion bodies.

2.4. Crystallization of ns- β_2 m

The purified ns- β_2 m protein was buffer-exchanged into 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 50 mM NaCl using Amicon Ultra-15 centrifugal filter devices (Millipore) with a molecular-weight cutoff of 10 000 and concentrated to 7 mg ml⁻¹. Screening of crystallization conditions was set up manually using Index, Crystal Screen and Crystal Screen 2 (Hampton Research, Laguna Hills, California, USA) at 291 K using the sitting-drop vapour-diffusion method. Drops were prepared by mixing 1 μ l protein solution with 1 μ l reservoir solution and were equilibrated against 150 μ l of the same reservoir solution in a VDX plate (Hampton Research). A crystal was obtained after 7 d in solution No. 39 [0.1 M HEPES pH 7.5, 2% (v/v) polyethylene glycol 400, 2.0 M ammonium sulfate] from Crystal Screen.

2.5. Data collection and processing

The crystal was first soaked in reservoir solution supplemented with 15% (v/v) glycerol as a cryoprotectant for several minutes and then flash-cooled directly in liquid nitrogen (77 K). The ns- β_2 m diffraction data were collected to 2.3 Å resolution on beamline NE3A at the High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK) synchrotron facility (Tsukuba, Japan) at a wavelength of 1.0 Å using an ADSC Q270 imaging-plate detector. The data were processed and scaled using *HKL-2000* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997).

3. Results and discussion

A multiple amino-acid sequence alignment is shown in Fig. 1. The amino-acid sequence used in the alignment was the extracellular

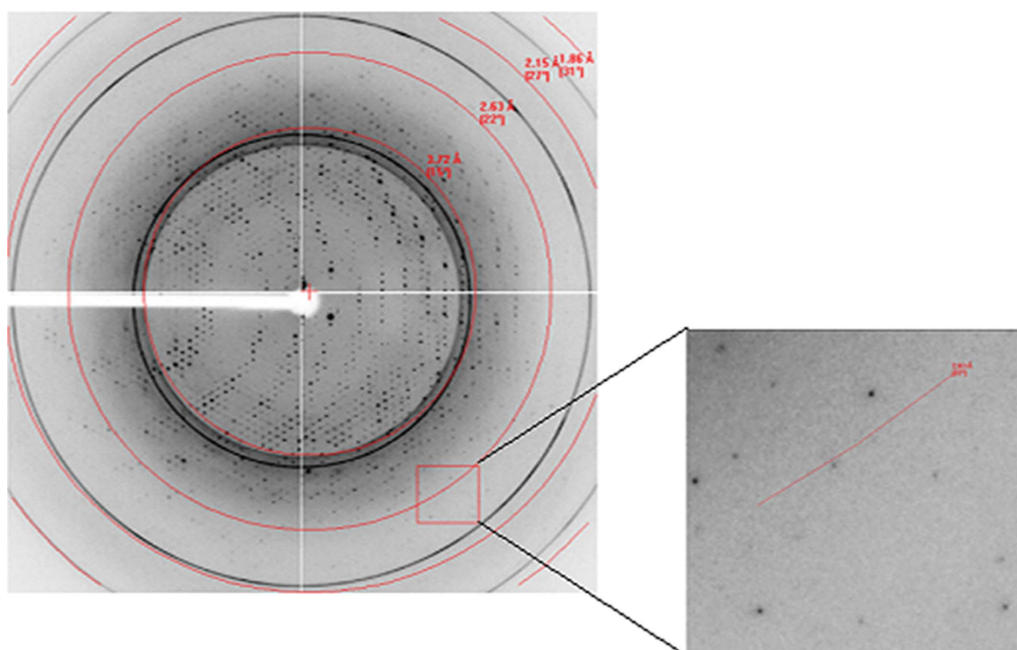


Figure 4
Diffraction pattern of the ns- β_2 m molecule. High-resolution diffraction spots are highlighted by the box. The inset shows that the diffraction resolution is 2.3 Å.

Table 1

X-ray diffraction data-collection and processing statistics.

Space group	$P3_221$
Unit-cell parameters (Å, °)	$a = b = 88.230$, $c = 67.146$, $\alpha = \beta = 90.000$, $\gamma = 120.000$
Volume of the unit cell (Å ³)	452673.4
Resolution range (Å)	50.00–2.30 (2.38–2.30)
Total No. of reflections	153809
No. of unique reflections	12603
Completeness (%)	94.0 (100.0)
Average $I/\sigma(I)$	33.7 (14.6)
R_{merge}^\dagger (%)	8.2 (20.3)
Average multiplicity	11.9 (12.2)

$^\dagger R_{\text{merge}} = \frac{\sum_{hkl} \sum_i |I_i(hkl) - \langle I(hkl) \rangle|}{\sum_{hkl} \sum_i I_i(hkl)}$, where $I_i(hkl)$ is the observed intensity and $\langle I(hkl) \rangle$ is the average intensity from multiple measurements.

domain of $\beta_2\text{m}$. The alignment shows that ns- $\beta_2\text{m}$ has 42.1, 41.1, 40.0, 38.9, 40.6, 37.5 and 36.5% identity to grass carp $\beta_2\text{m}$ type II, grass carp $\beta_2\text{m}$ type I, zebrafish $\beta_2\text{m}$ type I, zebrafish $\beta_2\text{m}$ type II, human $\beta_2\text{m}$, mouse $\beta_2\text{m}$ and chicken $\beta_2\text{m}$, respectively.

Refolding of inclusion bodies resulted in yields of 12–15% ns- $\beta_2\text{m}$ protein. The ns- $\beta_2\text{m}$ protein was first purified by Superdex 200 16/60 HiLoad size-exclusion chromatography (Fig. 2*a*). The elution profile showed one peak corresponding to the expected monomeric ns- $\beta_2\text{m}$ protein, with a molecular mass of about 11.5 kDa. The collected protein was then purified by Resource-Q anion-exchange chromatography (Fig. 2*b*). The first of the peaks was pooled and concentrated for crystallization.

Crystallization trials were carried out using commercial crystallization kits. An ideal crystal (Fig. 3) appeared after 7 d using Crystal Screen condition No. 39 [0.1 M HEPES pH 7.5, 2% (v/v) polyethylene glycol 400, 2.0 M ammonium sulfate] without any need for further optimization. The ns- $\beta_2\text{m}$ crystal belonged to space group $P3_221$, with unit-cell parameters $a = b = 88.230$, $c = 67.146$ Å, and diffracted to 2.3 Å resolution (Fig. 4). The Matthews coefficient V_M was calculated to be about 3.28 Å³ Da⁻¹, corresponding to 62.5% solvent content (Matthews, 1968). Selected data statistics are shown in Table 1.

As the nurse shark is a member of the cartilaginous fish, which are the oldest jawed vertebrates, the structural results might pave the way for further study of the evolution of IgSF C molecules. Structure determination and refinement is currently under way by molecular replacement using PDB entry 1kqv (Rudolph *et al.*, 2002) as the starting model.

This work was supported by grants from the National Key Basic Research Program of China (973 Program, 2007CB815805) and the Key National Natural Science Foundation of China (U0631009). We thank Professor George F. Gao and Dr Jianxun Qi (Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences) for helpful suggestions. The authors declare no competing financial interests.

References

- Bird, S., Wang, T., Zou, J., Cunningham, C. & Secombes, C. J. (2002). *J. Immunol.* **168**, 3329–3340.
- Chen, H., Kshirsagar, S., Jensen, I., Lau, K., Simonson, C. & Schluter, S. F. (2010). *Dev. Comp. Immunol.* **34**, 189–195.
- Chen, W., Chu, F., Peng, H., Zhang, J., Qi, J., Jiang, F., Xia, C. & Gao, F. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **F64**, 200–202.
- Chen, W., Gao, F., Chu, F., Zhang, J., Gao, G. F. & Xia, C. (2010). *J. Biol. Chem.* **285**, 22505–22512.
- Garboczi, D. N., Hung, D. T. & Wiley, D. C. (1992). *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA*, **89**, 3429–3433.
- Hao, H.-F., Yang, T.-Y., Yan, R.-Q., Gao, F.-S. & Xia, C. (2006). *Fish Shellfish Immunol.* **20**, 118–123.
- Machold, R. P., Andrée, S., Van Kaer, L., Ljunggren, H. G. & Ploegh, H. L. (1995). *J. Exp. Med.* **181**, 1111–1122.
- Matthews, B. W. (1968). *J. Mol. Biol.* **33**, 491–497.
- Otwinowski, Z. & Minor, W. (1997). *Methods Enzymol.* **276**, 307–326.
- Raiola, A., Camardella, L., Giovane, A., Mattei, B., De Lorenzo, G., Cervone, F. & Bellincampi, D. (2004). *FEBS Lett.* **557**, 199–203.
- Rudolph, M. G., Stevens, J., Speir, J. A., Trowsdale, J., Butcher, G. W., Joly, E. & Wilson, I. A. (2002). *J. Mol. Biol.* **324**, 975–990.
- Stanfield, R. L., Dooley, H., Flajnik, M. F. & Wilson, I. A. (2004). *Science*, **305**, 1770–1773.