

# ISCORE Spring 2025



Friday May 2nd, 2025

Mentee: Diego Quintos  
de Peterson

Mentor: Karthik  
Selvam

Karthik Selvam



- From Tamil Nadu, India
- PhD in Crystallography and Biophysics
- Movie Aficionado

Diego Quintos de Peterson



- Born and raised in Denver Colorado
- Biracial Mexican American
- Senior Undergraduate Student at CU Denver

## Types of Protein Structures



Primary Structure



Secondary Structure



Tertiary Structure



Quaternary Structure

Location: TK Lab  
Department of  
Pharmacology  
6th floor RC1 South  
Tower

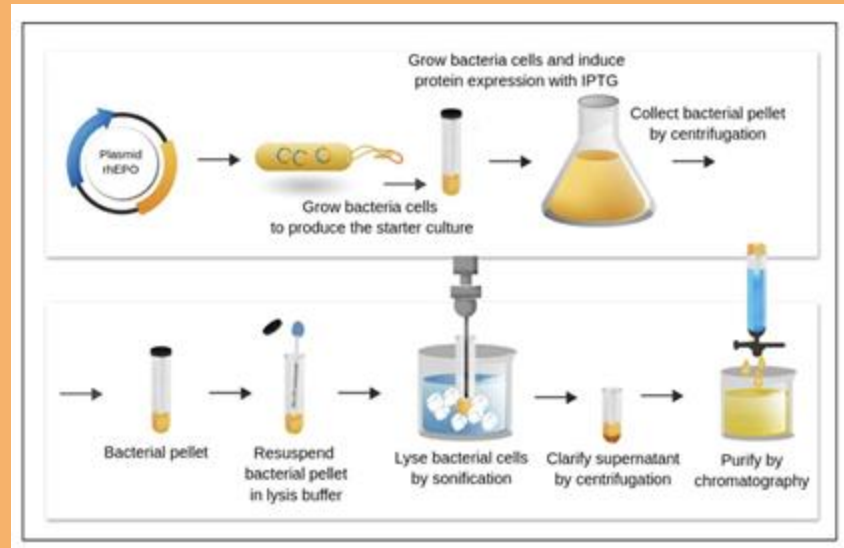
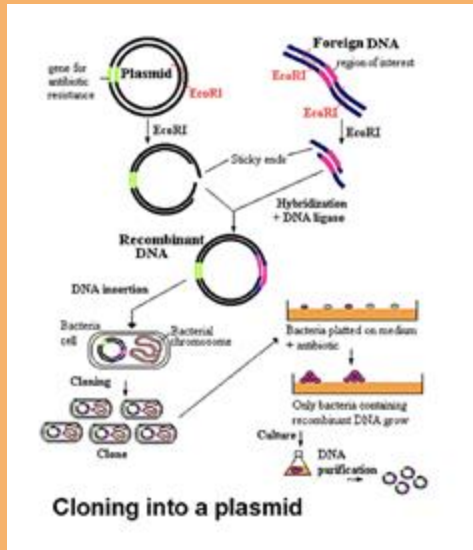
Structural Biology  
involves determination  
of the atomic structure  
of biological molecules.

The form of a protein is  
related to its function

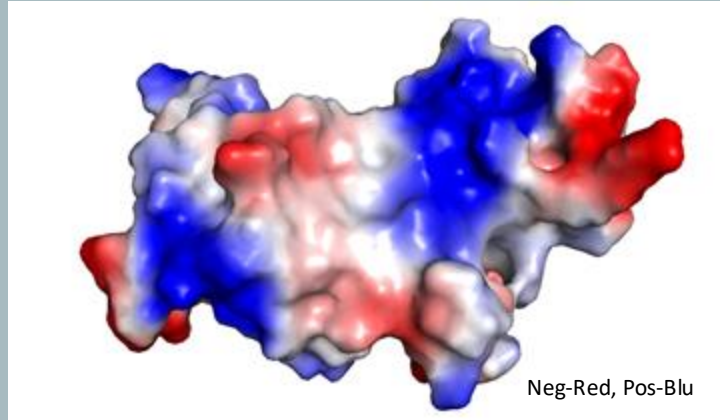
# INTRODUCTION: Structural Biology

# Protein Expression and Purification

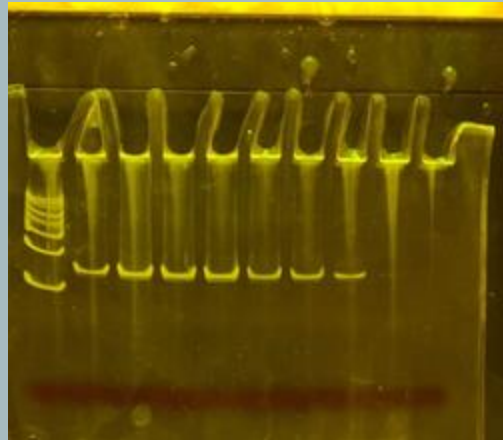
1. Protein of interest (DNA codons) is encoded into a plasmid also containing antibiotic resistance
2. The plasmid is transformed into DH5(alpha) cell lines for proliferation of plasmids. Using DNA miniprep kit, DNA is extracted.
3. Cells are spread in the LB media with necessary resistance and leave overnight at 37 degree celsius to form colonies.
4. A Colony is inoculated in a minimum LB medium (5 ml) for overnight growth.
5. After extracting the DNA through miniprep kit, sample is sent of to be sequenced and ensure the correct sequence.
6. After being confirmed the plasmid is introduced into a new cell Line called "Rosetta" type of E. coli optimized for protein production
7. The cells are then grown in a smaller culture (250ml) overnight, then inoculate into larger 2L flask for 16 hours before being centrifuged for cells harvesting. These pellets contain both the cells and the protein we want to study
8. After collection and resuspension, a lysis buffer is added then the sample is sonicated to lyse the cells
9. The supernatant is clarified through centrifugation. It contains the protein and the pellet which contains other insoluble components. GST is used to tag the protein we want. The supernatant is purified through size dependent chromatography.



## Electrostatic Potential YEATS2 Protein (Reader of histone modifications)



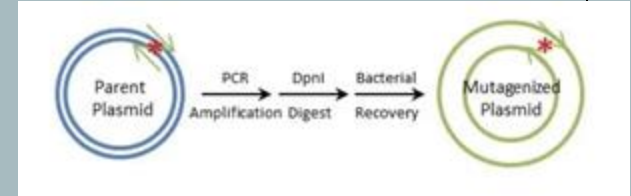
Wild Type yeats domain of Yeats2



Left shows protein binding at higher concentrations where bands have migrated  
Right shows after alteration of AA 299 and 300 from positive to negative Amino Acids, there is no longer binding of the protein to reference DNA.

Yeats2 is part of larger Human ATAC Complex which regulates gene expression through chromatin modification and histone acetylation.

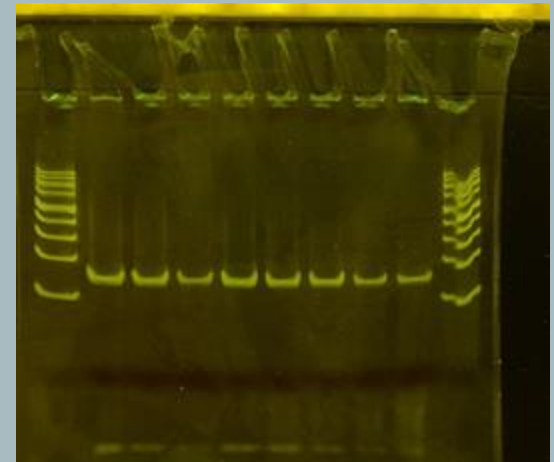
## Site-Directed Mutagenesis point mutation plasmid amp



EMSA: Electrophoresis Mobility Shift Assay

Electrophoretic Mobility Shift Assay is gel-electrophoresis that relies on the fact that protein-DNA complexes move slower than DNA does alone.

Y2Yeats with K299 D and R300 D

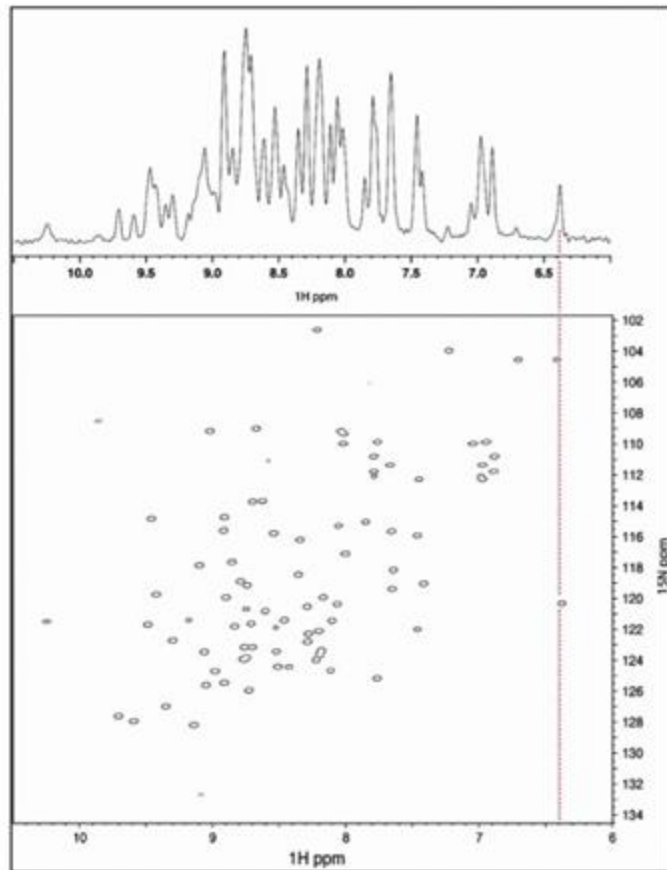




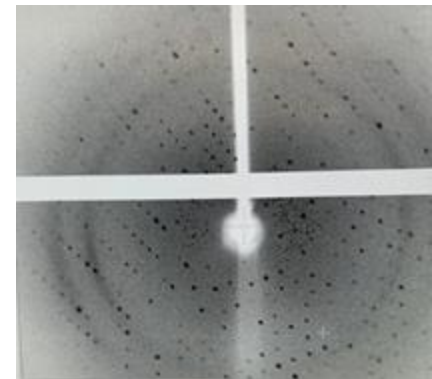
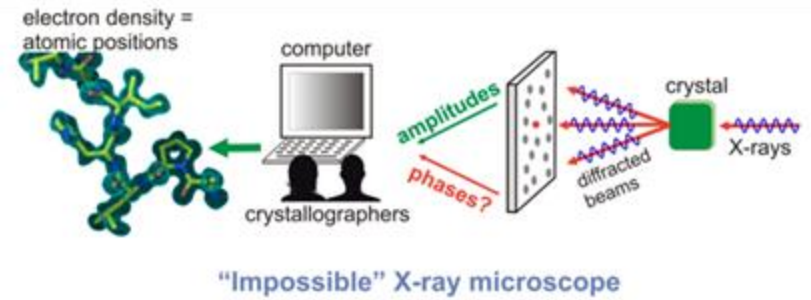
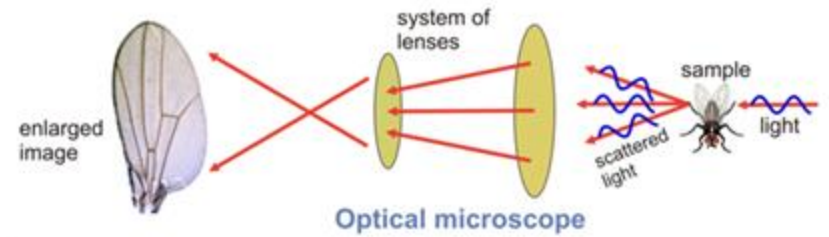
# NMR Spectrometer [900 MHz]



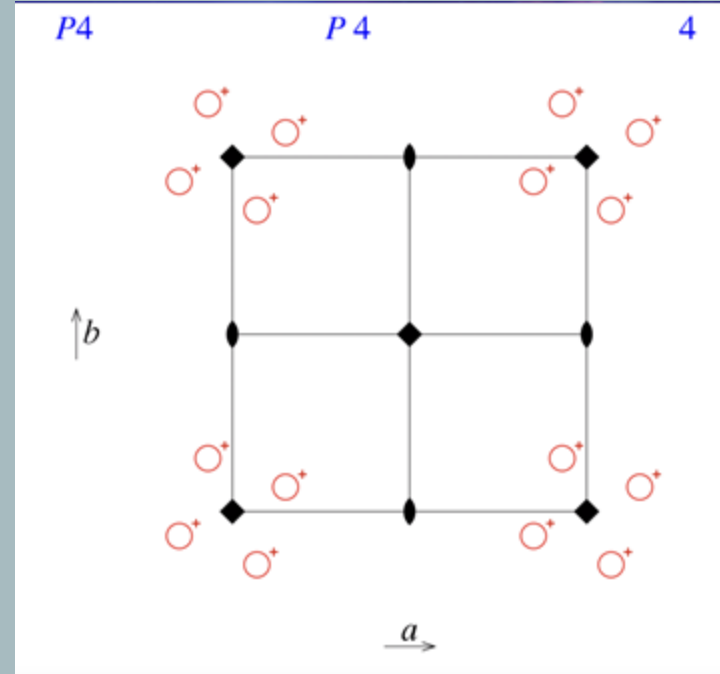
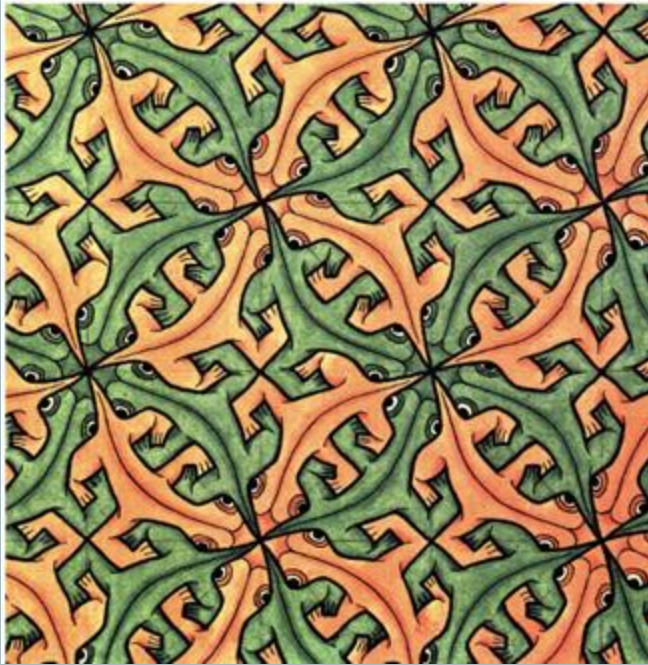
## 1-D Spectra and 2-D



# X-Ray Diffractometer



# What I found Interesting Symmetry and Patterns



Beauty, Art, Nature, and Science

Left: Artwork of lizards by MC Escher

Right: International Space Group Tables #75 P4. 4 fold and 2 fold repeating seq

Perfectly represents the artwork through principles of physics and the repetition of patterns through rotation, translation, and periodicity.

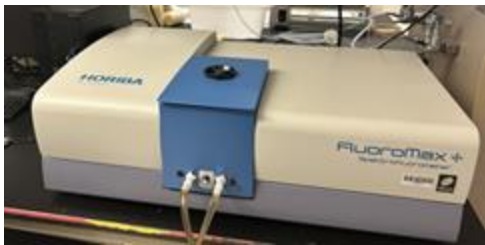
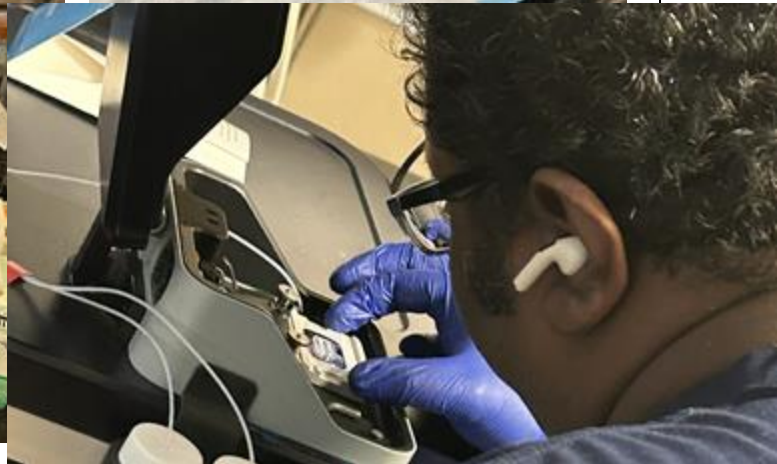
Connection to science: principle of unit cells and foundational for protein structure and crystallization.



# Cultural Exchange/Learning



Nourez: Persian New Year Friday March 20th 2025  
Celebrates arrival of spring, new beginning and usually  
around the Spring/Vernal Equinox







# Thank You

ISCORE Program

Karthik Selvam

Zohreh

Nitika

Soumi

Dustin

AND ALL of YOU!