INTRODUCTION

Turbo ID is an enzyme that can catalyze the biotinylation of endogenous protein, which fuses to the protein of interest to cause an interaction with the proteins or a protein complex. Biotinylation is the process of attaching biotin to protein. This technique involves enzyme catalyzed Proximity Labeling (PL). PL assay is performed by labeling the protein of interest with an enzyme which biotinylates biomolecules in a proximity dependent manner

OBJECTIVES

In research for ADAMTS7's substrate, a question arose about the size of Turbo ID constructs. TurboID's technology serves as a convenient protein - protein interaction detection method. Differences in sizes of the protein should be observed based on variations of ADAMTS7 being added to the biotinylation protein.

METHODS

After confirming the plasmid sequences were correct by DNA sequencing, the plasmids Del Pigeon, E151, E151Q, E389 and E389Q were transfected into HEK 293 cells. The transfected cells were placed in Freestyle media for 48 hours for expression. The conditioned media was then harvested and concentrated. The conditioned, concentrated media was run on a Western blot and imaged for ADAMTS7 protein bands.

Protein Size Differentiation in ADAMTS7 TurbolD Experiment

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The function and roles of Adamts7 in inflammatory Diseases





Western Blot of TurbolD Proteins



Western Blot using Anti-ADAMTS7 as primary antibody and Goat-anti Rabbit secondary antibody Lanes: HiMark Ladder, E389Q Clone 20, E389 Clone 18, E151Q Clone 16, E151 Clone 18, and Del Pigeon Clone 2.



CONCLUSION

We anticipated the Del pigeon with 256kDa would migrate faster towards the anode while E151, E151Q, E389Q and E389 would migrate more slowly because of their bigger sizes. The size difference is very subtle on the Western blot shown here. In future, the gel could be run longer to get more size differentiation. A new transfection of Del Pigeon will be performed, and the conditioned, concentrated media tested via Western blot to confirm the size.

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