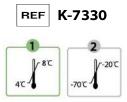
**User's Guide** 

ExiProgen™ EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit





## ExiProgen™EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

# **User's Guide**



### Version No.: 2.1 (2016-02)

Please read all the information in booklet before using the kit



Bioneer Corporation 8-11, Munpyeongseo-ro Daedeuk-gu, Daejeon 34302 Korea

Tel: +82-42-930-8777 Fax: +82-42-930-8688 Email: sales@bioneer.com www.bioneer.com

### Safety warning and Precaution

*ExiProgen<sup>TM</sup>* EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit is developed and supplied for research purposes only. Certain applications possible with this kit may require special approval by appropriate local and/or national regulatory authorities in the country of use.

Wear appropriate protection when handling any irritant or harmful reagents. The use of a laboratory coat, protective gloves and safety goggles are highly recommended. For more information please consult the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

#### Warranty and Liability

All BIONEER products undergo extensive Quality Control testing and validation. BIONEER guarantees quality during the warranty period as specified, when following the appropriate protocol as supplied with the product. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to determine the suitability of the product for its particular use. Liability is conditional upon the customer providing full details of the problem to BIONEER within 30 days.

#### Patent

*ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> and its kits are protected by the patents KR10-2011-0085824, PCT/KR2012/006715, and KR 10-2012-0138335.

### Trademark

*ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> is trademark of Bioneer Corporation. *Copyright © 2012 by Bioneer Corporation, All rights reserved.* 

## ExiProgen<sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

## Contents

1.	Introduction	2
2.	The ExiProgen <sup>™</sup> protein synthesis system	3
3.	ExiProgen <sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit	5
	3.1. Overview	
	3.2. Preparation of template DNA	
	3.3. Kit contents and storage7	
	3.4. Information of components	
	3.4.1. Cartridges	
	3.4.2. Other components	
	3.5. Experimental procedure10	
	3.5.1. Preparation of experiment10	
	3.5.2. Preparation of protein expression mixture	
	3.5.3. Protein synthesis with <i>ExiProgen</i> <sup>™</sup> 12	
	3.5.4. Analysis of sample16	
4.	Maintenance15	9
5.	Troubleshooting guide20	0
6.	Appendix: pBIVT vectors23	3
7.	References	4
8.	Related products	в

## 1. Introduction

Proteins are one of the essential components in the vital reactions in vivo and in vitro, with various functions as enzymes, hormones, and structural proteins. The research on the roles and structures of proteins has been done actively in the post-genomic era, starting with the production of proteins of interest by using recombinant DNA technology.

In order to produce recombinant proteins people generally transformed various host cells, such as *E. coli*, yeast, and mammalian cells with a vector that contains a piece of DNA necessary for the expression of a target protein. The transformed cells that demonstrate a stable expression of the recombinant protein can be selected by the selection marker co-inserted into the host cells with a target DNA. The recombinant proteins are produced during the culture process of the selected transformed cells and after the culture collected and purified from either the cell lysates or the culture solution. The whole process of cell-based protein synthesis comprising from recombination and transformation up to purification is usually a tedious and labor intensive job. Additionally for the toxic proteins to the host cells it is very hard to express those proteins in a cell-based system. Therefore those toxic proteins, which takes several days or even several months.

To overcome these obstacles, a cell-free protein expression method and its related products have been developed to accomplish protein synthesis inside a reaction vessel in a short period of time. This method only requires to add cell lysate and template DNA, either of an expression vector or a PCR product, to protein expression solution that contains amino acids, nucleic acids and energy source in the reaction vessel. Then the target recombinant protein is expressed during a reaction at appropriate temperature. This method has the advantage of quite shorter processing time, over the cell based method, as well as of expression of toxic proteins to the cells.

Cell-free protein expression method has been used in functional research on new genes and comparison studies on functional activities of various mutant proteins. It also has broad applications such as research on the mechanism of protein-protein interaction and on the active site of proteins.

## 2. The *ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> protein synthesis system

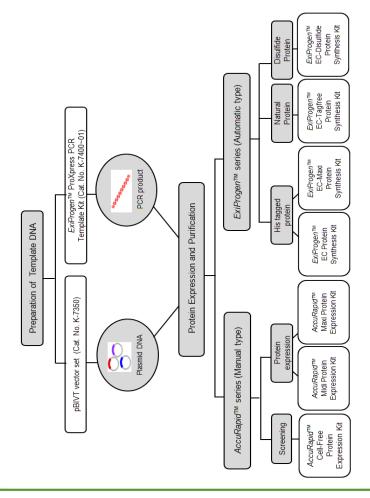
Bioneer has developed the *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup> that combines cell-free protein expression system and highly efficient purification system. The *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup> expresses and purifies various proteins within a day in a fully automated fashion and provides the target protein with high purity and amount of from micrograms up to milligrams. Furthermore, the *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup> can extract DNA and RNA from various biological samples within an hour.

The *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup> expressed a target protein from a template DNA and reagents provided by Bioneer and purifies the expressed protein using affinity reactions between the Ni–NTA magnetic nanoparticles and the 6x histidine tag attached at the end of the protein. The entire process of expression and purification is automated. The only requirement is to construct a user's own template DNA and to install a protein synthesis kit in the *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup>.

Bioneer currently provides various protein synthesis kits that have been optimized for many different proteins. Therefore, researchers can simply execute a protocol already programmed in the *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup> along with installing the kit of interest.

Bioneer's cell-free protein synthesis products are divided into three groups (a figure on page 4): 1) products for the generation of template DNA; 2) *AccuRapid*<sup>TM</sup> products for manual expression of proteins; 3) *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup> products for automated protein expression and purification using *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup> instrument.

## ExiProgen™EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit



BQ-042-101-05 Revision : 2(2016-07-04)

4 www.bioneer.com

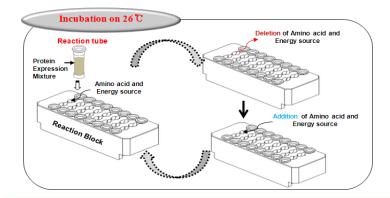
## 3. *ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

### 3.1. Overview

Cell-free protein expression method provides several advantages over cellbased method such as an expression of toxic proteins and a production of small quantities of proteins with ease and speed. However, in a cell-free system using *E. coli* extract, it is hard to produce proteins containing disulfide bonds.

*ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit allows disulfide-bonded proteins to be produced in a cell-free system using a buffer solution that has high redox potential. This kit adopts Bioneer's stepwise exchange cell-free protein expression method (Figure below).

*ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit can synthesize proteins containing up to nine disulfide bonds. With this kit, the entire processes from protein expression and purification to dialysis are conducted in a fully automated manner and the final products are harvested in a storage buffer.



5 www.bioneer.com BQ-042-101-05 Revision : 2(2016-07-04)

## 3.2. Prepare of template DNA

A protein expression vector can be used as template DNA for the *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit. Figure 1 shows the typical structure of template DNA for the *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup>. The template DNA should have the structure of "T7 promoter – Ribosome binding site (RBS) – Target gene – T7 terminator". The target gene should also have start codon and stop codon for protein translation, as well as 6x histidine tag at either 5'- or 3'-terminal for the ensuing purification.

#### Figure 1. Structure of Template DNA

#### 1) NH constructs (5' end 6x histidine tagged template)

T7 PromoterRBS ATG -6x histidine tagStop T7 terminator				
2) CH constructs (3'end 6x histidine tagged template)				
	T7 PromoterRBS	ATG6x histidine tag-Stop	T7 terminator	

For cloning of a target gene, one can use pBIVT vector from Bioneer, which is a protein expression vector for in vitro translation (Cat. No. K-7350). A detailed explanation on pBIVT vector is provided in Appendix of the manual. pK7, pIVEX, and pET-series vectors could be used for this purpose.

In order to obtain the maximum amount of synthesized protein, it is recommended that the DNA sequence of target gene be optimized to the codon usage for *E. coli.* Bioneer provides Gene Synthesis Service to a customer if the target gene is not optimized to *E. coli.* Throughout the service a customer can get codon-optimized target gene cloned into pBIVT vector (or other *in vitro* translation vector a customer selects). Please refer to Bioneer's homepage (www.bioneer. com) for more information.

<i>ExiProgen</i> <sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit ①		
Cartridge ①	96 well x 1ea	Store
Dialysis tube	1 pack (16 ea/pack)	at 4 ~ 8℃
Disposable filter tip	1 pack (8 ea/pack)	Store at
Protection cover	1 ea	Room temperature

## 3.3. Kit contents and storage

ExiProgen <sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit ②		
Cartridge 2	96 well x 1ea	Store at
E. coli extract	8-tube strip (Yellow) x 1 ea	-20~ -70℃
Master mix	8-tube strip (Violet) x 1 ea	-20~ -70 C
DEPC DW	8-tube strip (White) x 1 ea	
Storage buffer	35 mL x 2 bottle	
Positive Control DNA	1.5 mL tube x 1 ea	

*ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit consists of Kit ① and Kit ②.

The Kit (1) includes Cartridge (1), Disposable filter tip, Dialysis tube, and a Protection cover. Cartridge (1) contains buffers to be used for protein purification and should be stored in a refrigerator (4-8°C) along with Dialysis tube.

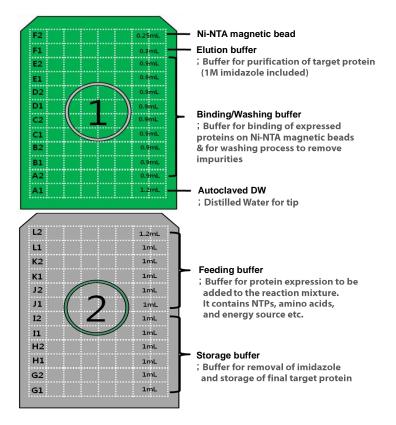
The Kit 0 includes Cartridge 0, *E. coli* extract, Master mix, DEPC DW, Storage buffer and a tube of Positive Control DNA. Cartridge 0 contains Feeding solution for protein expression. The Kit 0 should be stored at -20°C or below, and *E. coli* extract is strongly recommended to locate at a -70°C deep freezer.

The Cartridges of this kit are covered with 3-ply sealing films in order to prevent cross-contamination, evaporation, or leakage of solutions inside. All of the plastic products and buffers in this kit are provided under Nucleaseand Protease-free condition. Please be careful not to contaminate any part of the kit with nucleases or proteases.

### ExiProgen™ EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

## 3.4. Information of components

### 3.4.1. Cartridges



### 3.4.2. Other components

#### A. E. coli extract

The *E. coli* extract in the Kit (2) is a cell lysate which includes T7 RNA polymerase, ribosome, tRNA and disulfide bond isomerase required for protein expression. It is provided as an 8-tube strip, and each tube contains **130 uL**.

#### B. Master mix

The Master mix, which is also provided in the Kit 0, includes NTPs, amino acids, energy sources and salts required for protein expression. It is provided as an 8-tube strip, and each tube contains **220 uL**.

### C. DEPC DW

It is used to adjust final volume of protein expression solution. It is provided as an 8-tube strip, and each tube contains  $130 \ uL$ .

### D. Dialysis tube

Dialysis tube, which is specifically manufactured by Bioneer, is used to supply the protein source materials from the Feeding buffer to the protein expression solution, and to exchange the purification buffer to Storage buffer after purification of a target protein. It is provided in 20% ethanol and individually wrapped can be used as many as needed. It is required to remove 20% ethanol and rinse out with distilled water once before use.

### E. Storage buffer

Composition of Storage buffer in the Kit 2 is as follows;

50mM Tris-Cl (pH7.6), 100mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, 0.05%(v/v) NaN3, 50%(v/v) glycerol

Please add 1 ml of the storage buffer provided in two separate bottles in the <u>kit to each well of G1 to I2 in Cartridge</u> (2) right before use. When necessary, a user may construct another buffer with different composition and use it instead of the storage buffer provided by the manufacturer. Just keep in mind that a user's own buffer should contain 10% of glycerol not to overflow out of the Reaction block.

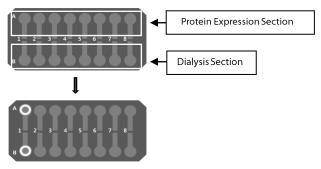
9 www.bioneer.com

## 3.5. Experimental procedure

## 3.5.1. Preparation of experiment

#### Supplies

- ; latex gloves, forceps, sterile distilled water in squeeze bottle, scissors, micro pipettes, Reaction block (provided with the *ExiProgen*™ instrument)
- Take out the Cartridge (2) from a freezer and thaw it at room temperature. (Please ensure that all solutions are completely thawed before the experiment.)
- (2) Get the Cartridge (1) in the Kit (1) out of a refrigerator and leave it at room temperature.
- ③ Prepare the Reaction block.
- ④ Take out twice as many Dialysis tubes as the number of samples, remove the 20% ethanol solution and rinse out the inside and the outside of the tube with sterile distilled water.
- (5) Install the DW-rinsed Dialysis tube on a Reaction Block as the diagram below indicates. <u>Fill 500 uL of sterile distilled water in the Dialysis tube</u> <u>located in the row B.</u>



(6) Take Disposable filter tip and a Protection cover out of the Kit box (1).

### 3.5.2. Preparation of protein expression mixture

The first step of protein synthesis using the *ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> is to prepare the protein expression solution containing template DNA.

- Cut off quickly 8-tube strip of *E. coli* extract, Master mix, and DEPC DW as many as the number of samples and thaw them on ice.
- ② When using Positive Control DNA, take out the Positive Control DNA tube from the kit② and thaw it on ice.
  - Note) The scFv (recombinant single chain variable fragment) of 34 kDa size is provided as a Positive Control DNA.
- ③ Prepare protein expression solution using pre-thawed *E. coli* extract, Master mix and DEPC DW. It is necessary to spin-down each tube with a micro centrifuge and then mix with a pipette before use.

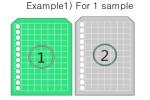
	Positive Control	Sample
Template DNA	2 uL	X uL
E. coli extract	120 uL	120 uL
Master mix	210 uL	210 uL
DEPC DW	118 uL	(120-X) uL
Total	450 uL	450 uL

Note) The amount of template DNA, in microgram quantity, can be determined as follows:

Use 1  $\mu g$  of plasmid DNA per kb (kilo base) of the insert size of DNA. (For example, 1.5  $\mu g$  of Plasmid DNA is appropriate for 1.5 kb-sized insert).

- ④ Remove water completely from the inside of Dialysis tube in the <u>row A</u> <u>of the reaction block</u>, and add protein expression solution.
- (5) Cover the Protection Cover on a Reaction Block.

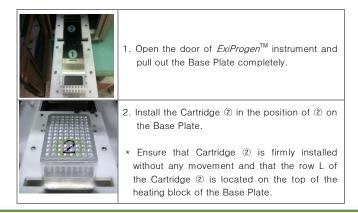
- 3.5.3. Protein synthesis with ExiProgen™
  - Punch holes in the sealing films of Buffer Cartridge ① and ② using a 6 hole punch before the installation of the Cartridges on the *ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> instrument, and add the Storage buffer on G1~I2 rows of Cartridge ② (Refer to the page 8~9.)
    - Note) The number of columns punched should be matched with the sample number.







② Install the Buffer Cartridges and related components on the ExiProgen<sup>™</sup> instrument as follows:



12 www.bioneer.com

## ExiProgen<sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

	<ul> <li>3. Install the Cartridge ① in the position of ① on the Base Plate.</li> <li>* There are 'silicon rings' embedded in both sides of the installation position of Cartridge ①. Install the left side of the Cartridge ① first and then the right side. Ensure that the Cartridge ① is firmly installed, without any</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>4. Install the Waste Tray between the Cartridge</li> <li>(2) and (1).</li> <li>* Follow the exact installation order of Cartridge</li> <li>(2) → Cartridge (1) → Waste Tray. Ensure that the Cartridges and the Waste Tray are firmly installed. without any movement.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>5. Install the Reaction Block on the magnetic part of the Base Plate (see the left figure).</li> <li>* Ensure that the row A of the Reaction block is located toward the two Cartridges (inside) and the row B toward a user (outside).</li> </ul>
A1 A2 A3 A4 A3 A0 A7 A8	<ul> <li>6. Load as many Disposable tip(s) as the number of samples into the same location of column with punched hole(s) in the <u>row B of</u> <u>the Disposable Tip Rack</u></li> <li>* Ensure that 1) tips are located at the same columns with the punched holes of the Cartridges, and 2) there should be no tip at the columns which will not be used.</li> </ul>
	<ol> <li>Push the Base Plate completely, until you hear 'click' sound or feel clicking, and close the door of <i>ExiProgen</i><sup>™</sup>.</li> </ol>

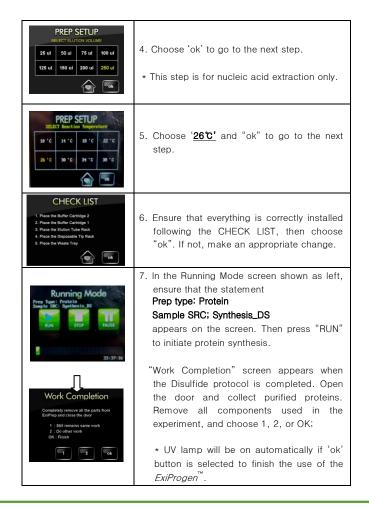
13 www.bioneer.com

## ExiProgen™EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

### ③ After completion of setup, run the *ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> instrument as follows.

	<ol> <li>Turn on the <i>ExiProgen</i><sup>TM</sup> instrument and press the 'Press to start' button in the center of the screen.</li> <li>Soon the <i>ExiProgen</i><sup>TM</sup> screen with moving scroll bar appears, and after a short period of time it moves to the "MENU" screen.</li> <li>The short pause is for the initialization process of the instrument. If it does not move to the next screen, turn off the instrument and call the customer center for A/S.</li> </ol>
MENU Stort UV Lamp Schup Store Milde orr Milde	<ol> <li>In the MENU screen, press 'Start' button to select a proper protocol.</li> </ol>
PREP SETUP Prep. Age: Protein Sample SSC: Synthesis_SS 7 3 4 5 7 8 97 0 6 7 8 97 0 7 8 97 0 7 8 97 0 7 8 97 0 7 9 9 7 9 7	<ol> <li>In the PREP SETUP screen shown as left, input '<u>905'</u> of protocol number. Ensure that the statement</li> <li>Prep type: Protein Sample SRC; Synthesis_DS</li> <li>appears on the screen. Then select 'Enter'.</li> </ol>

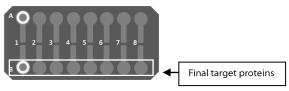
### ExiProgen™ EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit



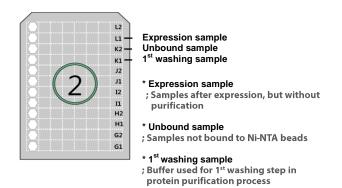
15 www.bioneer.com

## 3.5.4. Analysis of sample

After the synthesis of protein using the *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup> instrument, the final target protein in about 120~130 uL of Storage buffer is collected from the Dialysis tube in the <u>row B of Reaction Block.</u> (It may contain trace amount of Ni-NTA magnetic beads, which has no influence to the protein and can be easily removed through centrifugation at 10,000 rpm for 1 min).



Some of reaction samples from protein expression and/or purification processes could also be collected from the wells of row L1, K1, or K2 at the Cartridge ② as shown in Figure 2.



#### Figure 2. Samples at the selected rows of Cartridge 2

16 www.bioneer.com Through SDS-PAGE or other methods a user is able to check whether the desired protein is synthesized accordingly. Here is the protocol for SDS-PAGE:

	Final target protein solution	Expression/Unbound/ 1 <sup>st</sup> washing samples
sample	10 µl	5 µl
4x loading dye	5 µl	5 µl
Sterile DW	5 µl	10 µl
Total	20 µl	20 µl

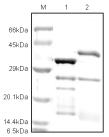
a. Prepare loading mixture as shown in the table.

- b. Treat the samples at 95℃ for 5-10 min.
- c. Prepare SDS-PAGE mini-gel either 10% or 12% SDS-PAGE gel (10x8 (cm),10 wells) is typically used.

Load <u>10 uL of "Final target protein solution" and 5 uL each of "Expression/Unbound samples/1<sup>st</sup> washing samples"</u> to a well and run the SDS-PAGE.

d. After staining of the gel with Coomassie blue solution, a band of target protein is detected as in Figure 3.

#### Figure 3. Final target protein on SDS-PAGE



M; AccuLadder<sup>™</sup> Protein Size Marker (Low), 1; scFv (34kDa) 2; rtPA (42kDa)

Note) A protein band shown around 24 kDa on the gel is a disulfide bond isomerase that does not interfere in the activity of the target protein.

### ExiProgen™ EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

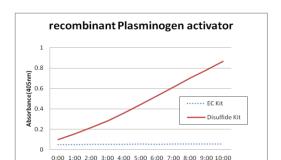


Figure 4. Activity of the final protein produced by the *ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> EC– Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

Note) The graph shown above is the results of activity measurements of rPA (recombinant plasminogen activator). rtPA was incubated with S-2288<sup>™</sup>, a substrate from *Chromogenix*, and the absorbance at 405nm was detected in every minute for 10 minutes.

Time (minutes)

## 4. Maintenance

After protein synthesis, wash and store the Reaction Block and other accessories as follows.

#### A. Reaction Block

Rinse all the used wells of the Reaction Block with sterile distilled water. Remove any residual water completely and store it in 70% ethanol solution.

#### B. Waste tray and Disposable tip rack

Discard all the solution in the waste tray, wash it in the running water and rinse it with 20% ethanol. If there remains any dirty sludge on the Disposable tip rack, clean it with 20% ethanol solution. And store at room temperature.

#### C. Cartridge ①, ②

The Cartridges with unused wells should be covered with their lid and be stored in a refrigerator (Cartridge ①) and in a freezer (Cartridge ②).

## 5. Troubleshooting guide

Please refer to the troubleshooting guide below if there is a problem in protein synthesis/purification using Bioneer's *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup> protein synthesis kits and the *ExiProgen*<sup>TM</sup> instrument. Keep in mind those solutions in the guide are for most of proteins, but not for all proteins.

Causes	Solutions
Contamination of nucleases (DNase or RNase)	Wear gloves at all times. Use DNase- & RNase-free pipette tips.
Pipetting error or no reagent added	Check accuracy of pipettes. Add exact amount of DNA and/or reagents. Mix every reagents exactly according to the protocol.
Inappropriate storage of reagents	Store every reagents/components in the kit at the recommended temperature. No repeated freeze-and-thaw of <i>E. coli</i> extract.

#### 1. No protein synthesis, including positive control protein

#### 2. No protein synthesis, except positive control protein

Causes	Solutions
Error(s) in gene sequence of Template DNA	Check that the target gene contains start codon (ATG) and stop codon (TAA, TAG, or TAG) at the right position. Check that the target gene codon is in- frame. Check if there is a mutation in the ORF (Open Reading Frame) of template DNA (Translation may be stopped.).

## ExiProgen™EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

Structure of expression	Check that the gene of a target protein is cloned into the expression vector with T7 expression system containing T7 promoter, T7 terminator, and RBS.
vector	Add appropriate amount of IPTG (IsopropyI $\beta$ -D-1-thiogalactopyranoside) to the reaction mixture if the expression vector can produce endogenous lac repressor.
Contamination of template DNA	Prepare and use fresh, uncontaminated template DNA.

#### 3. Low yield of target protein

Causes	Solutions
Low purity of template DNA	Use template DNA of which $A_{260/280}$ is between 1.7 and 2.0, and $A_{260/230}$ is over 1.5.
Concentration of template DNA	Determine and use the optimal concentration of template DNA (see Appendix 2.).
No codon optimization of template DNA to <i>E. coli</i>	Do the codon optimization of target gene to <i>E. coli.</i>
Location of histidine tag	<ul> <li>Try to locate the histidine tag on the different location of target protein.</li> <li>* Histidine tag may inhibit expression of target protein due to its location. The expressed target protein may not be purified through Ni-NTA beads, if histidine tag is not exposed outside effectively.</li> </ul>

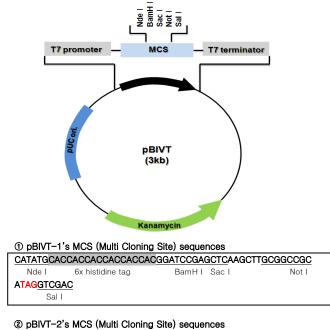
#### 4. Low activity and/or solubility of target protein

Causes	Solutions	
Requiring posttranslational modification for activity and/or solubility	Not available yet, due to the lack of posttranslational modification in cell-free protein synthesis using <i>E. coli</i>	
Requiring cofactor for protein activity	Add the cofactor required to the final target protein.	
Aggregation of protein due to low solubility	Synthesize protein at lower temperature. Add chaperone protein to help protein folding.	

## 6. Appendix: pBIVT vectors

pBIVT vector set (Cat. No. K-7350) is designed for Bioneer's cell-free protein synthesis system. It fits well into all kits of *ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> protein synthesis system.

Using this vector set it is possible to add 6x histidine tag to either N-terminal or C-terminal of target protein. The structure of vector is as follows.



CATATGGGATCCGAGCTCAAGCTTGCGGCCGCACACCACCACCACCACCACC						
Nde I	Bam H I	Sac I	Not I	6x histidine tag		
ACTAGGTCGAC Sal I						

23 www.bioneer.com BQ-042-101-05 Revision : 2(2016-07-04)

## 7. References

**Kim HC, Kim TW, Kim DM (2011)** Prolonged production of proteins in a cell free protein synthesis system using polymeric carbohydrates as an energy source. Process Biochemistry 46: 1366–1369.

Chursov A, Walter MC, Schmidt T, Mironov A, Shneider A, et al. (2011) Sequencestructure relationships in yeast mRNAs. Nucleic Acids ResIn press.

Trotta E (2011) The 3-base periodicity and codon usage of coding sequences are correlated with gene expression at the level of transcription elongation. PLoS ONE 6: e21590.

Oh IS, Lee JC, Lee MS, Chung JH, Kim DM (2010) Cell-free production of functional antibody fragments. *Bioproc. Biosyst. Eng.*, 33(1): 127-132

Park CG, Kwon MA, Song JK, Kim DM (2010) Cell-free synthesis and multi-fold screening of Candida antarctica lipase B (CalB) variants after combinatorial mutagenesis of hot spots. *Biotechnol Prog.*,27(1): 47–53.

Park S, Hamad–Schifferli K (2010) Enhancement of in vitro translation by gold nanoparticle–DNA conjugates. ACS Nano 4: 2555–2560.

Park CG, Ahn MA, Song JK, Kim DM (2009) Expression of functional Candida antarctica lipase B in a cell-free protein synthesis system derived from Escherichia coli. *Biotechnol. Prog.*, 25(2): 589-593.

Keum JW, Ahn JH, Kang TJ, Kim DM (2009) Combinatorial, selective and reversible control of gene expression using oligodeoxynucleotides in a cell-free protein synthesis system. Biotechnol Bioeng 102: 577–582.

Ahn JH, Kang TJ, Kim DM (2008) Tuning the expression level of recombinant proteins by modulating mRNA stability in a cell-free protein synthesis system. Biotechnol Bioeng 101: 422-427.

Ahn JH, Keum JW, Kim DM (2008) High-throughput, combinatorial engineering of initial codons for tunable expression of recombinant proteins. J Proteome Res 7: 2107–2113.

Hino M, Kataoka M, Kajimoto K, Yamamoto T, Kido J, Shinohara Y, Baba Y (2008)

Efficiency of cell-free protein synthesis based on a crude cell extract from *Escherichia coli*, wheat germ, and rabbit reticulocytes. *J Biotechnol*, 133(2):183-189.

Oh IS, Kim TW, Ahn JH, Keum JW, Choi CY, Kim DM (2007) Use of L-buthionine sulfoximine for the efficient expression of disulfide-containing proteins in cell-free extracts of Escherichia coli, *Biotechnol Bioproc Eng*, 12: 574-578

**Kim TW, Oh IS, Keum JW, Kwon YC, Byun JY, et al. (2007)** Prolonged cell free protein synthesis using dual energy sources: Combined use of creatine phosphate and glucose for the efficient supply of ATP and retarded accumulation of phosphate. Biotechnol Bioeng 97: 1510–1515.

**Ohashi H, Shimizu Y, Ying BW, Ueda T (2007)** Efficient protein selection based on ribosome display system with purified components. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 352(1):270–276.

**Oh IS, Kim DM, Kim TW, Park CG, Choi CY (2006)** Providing an oxidizing environment for the cell-free expression of disulfide-containing proteins by exhausting the reducing activity of Escherichia coli S30 extract. *Biotechnol Prog*, 22: 1225-1228

Keum JW, Ahn JH, Choi CY, Lee KH, Kwon YC, et al. (2006) The presence of a common downstream box enables the simultaneous expression of multiple proteins in an *E. coli* extract. Biochem Biophys Res Commun 350: 562–567.

Kim TW, Keum JW, Oh IS, Choi CY, Park CG, et al. (2006) Simple procedures for the construction of a robust and cost-effective cell-free protein synthesis system. J Biotechnol 126: 554-561.

Swartz J (2006) Developing cell-free biology for industrial applications. *J Ind Microbiol Biotechnol*, 33(7):476–485.

Villemagne D, Jackson R, Douthwaite JA (2006) Highly efficient ribosome display selection by use of purified components for in vitro translation. *J Immunol Methods*, 313(1–2):140–148.

Katzen F, Chang G, Kudlicki W (2005) The past, present and future of cell-free protein synthesis. *Trends Biotechnol*, 23(3):150–156.

Josephson K, Hartman MC, Szostak JW (2005) Ribosomal synthesis of unnatural

25 www.bioneer.com

### ExiProgen™ EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

peptides. J Am Chem Soc, 127(33):11727-11735.

Shimizu Y, Kanamori T, Ueda T (2005) Protein synthesis by pure translation systems. *Methods*, 36(3):299–304.

**Underwood KA, Swartz JR, Puglisi JD (2005)** Quantitative polysome analysis identifies limitations in bacterial cell-free protein synthesis. *Biotechnol Bioeng*, 91(4):425-435.

Forster AC, Cornish VW, Blacklow SC (2004) Pure translation display. *Anal Biochem* 2004, 333(2):358–364.

Torizawa T, Shimizu M, Taoka M, Miyano H, Kainosho M (2004) Efficient production of isotopically labeled proteins by cell-free synthesis: a practical protocol. J Biomol NMR 30: 311–325.

Ying BW, Taguchi H, Ueda H, Ueda T (2004) Chaperone-assisted folding of a single-chain antibody in a reconstituted translation system. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2004, 320(4):1359–1364.

Gualerzi CO, Giuliodori AM, Pon CL (2003) Transcriptional and posttranscriptional control of cold-shock genes. *J Mol Biol*, 331(3):527–539.

Rungpragayphan S, Nakano H, Yamane T (2003) PCR-linked in vitro expression: a novel system for high-throughput construction and screening of protein libraries. FEBS Lett 540: 147-150.

Kigawa T, Yamaguchi-Nunokawa E, Kodama K, Matsuda T, Yabuki T, et al. (2002) Selenomethionine incorporation into a protein by cell-free synthesis. J Struct Funct Genomics 2: 29–35.

Frydman J (2001) Folding of newly translated proteins *in vivo*: the role of molecular chaperones. *Annu Rev Biochem*, 70:603–647.

Shimizu Y, Inoue A, Tomari Y, Suzuki T, Yokogawa T, Nishikawa K, Ueda T (2001) Cell-free translation reconstituted with purified components. *Nat Biotechnol*, 19(8):751–755.

Ramachandiran V, Kramer G, Hardesty B (2000) Expression of different coding sequences in cell-free bacterial and eukaryotic systems indicates translational pausing on *Escherichia coli* ribosomes. *FEBS Lett*, 482(3):185–188.

Jermutus L, Ryabova LA, Pluckthun A (1998) Recent advances in producing and selecting functional proteins by using cell-free translation. *Curr Opin Biotechnol*, 9(5):534–548.

**Netzer WJ, Hartl FU (1997)** Recombination of protein domains facilitated by cotranslational folding in eukaryotes. *Nature*, 388(6640):343–349.

Roberts RW, Szostak JW (1997) RNA-peptide fusions for the *in vitro* selection of peptides and proteins. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 94(23):12297–12302.

Frydman J, Hartl FU (1996) Principles of chaperone-assisted protein folding: differences between *in vitro* and *in vivo* mechanisms. *Science*, 272(5267):1497–1502.

Kuriki Y (1986) Stimulation in vitro of expression of the amp gene of pBR322 by soluble protein fractions isolated from *E. coli. Biochem Int*, 12(4):593-602.

Zubay G (1973) In vitro synthesis of protein in microbial systems. Annu Rev Genet, 7:267-287.

## 8. Related products

Cat. No.	Product	Size
K-7250	AccuRapid <sup>™</sup> Cell-Free Protein Expression Kit	45 uL x 24 reactions
K-7260	AccuRapid <sup>™</sup> Midi Protein Expression Kit	1mL x 5 reactions
K-7270	AccuRapid <sup>™</sup> Maxi Protein Expression Kit	10mL x 1 reaction
K-7280	AccuRapid <sup>™</sup> Protein Synthesis Kit	5 reactions
K-7300		16 reactions
K-7301	<i>ExiProgen</i> <sup>™</sup> EC Protein Synthesis Kit	32 reactions
K-7302		96 reactions
K-7310	<i>ExiProgen</i> <sup>™</sup> EC-Maxi Protein Synthesis Kit	8 reactions
K-7320	<i>ExiProgen</i> <sup>™</sup> EC-Tagfree Protein Synthesis Kit	8 reactions
K-7350	pBIVT vector set	Each 5ug
K-7400		16 reactions
K-7401	<i>ExiProgen</i> <sup>IM</sup> ProXpress PCR Template Kit	32 reactions
D-2010	AccuLadder <sup>™</sup> Protein Size Marker (Broad)	500 uL
D-2020	AccuLadder <sup>™</sup> Protein Size Marker (Low)	500 uL
S-2041	Gene Synthesis Service	-
S-2500	Protein Synthesis Service	-
A-5041	ExiProgen <sup>TM</sup>	_

## ExiProgen™EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit





### Version No.: 2.1 (2016-02)

Please read all the information in booklet before using the kit



㈜ 바이오니아 대전광역시 대덕구 문평서로 8-11 Tel: 1588-9788 Fax: 042-930-8688 Email: order@bioneer.co.kr www.bioneer.co.kr

### Safety warning and Precaution

*ExiProgen<sup>TM</sup>* EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit is developed and supplied for research purposes only. Certain applications possible with this kit may require special approval by appropriate local and/or national regulatory authorities in the country of use.

Wear appropriate protection when handling any irritant or harmful reagents. The use of a laboratory coat, protective gloves and safety goggles are highly recommended. For more information please consult the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

#### Warranty and Liability

All BIONEER products undergo extensive Quality Control testing and validation. BIONEER guarantees quality during the warranty period as specified, when following the appropriate protocol as supplied with the product. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to determine the suitability of the product for its particular use. Liability is conditional upon the customer providing full details of the problem to BIONEER within 30 days.

### Patent

 $ExiProgen^{TM}$  and its kits are protected by the patents KR10-2011-0085824, PCT/KR2012/006715, and KR 10-2012-0138335.

### Trademark

ExiProgen<sup>™</sup> is trademark of Bioneer Corporation. Copyright © 2012 by Bioneer Corporation, All rights reserved.

## ExiProgen<sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

## Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. The ExiProgen <sup>™</sup> protein synthesis system	
3. ExiProgen <sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit	5
3.1. Overview	
3.2. Preparation of template DNA	6
3.3. Kit contents and storage	
3.4. Information of components	
3.4.1. Cartridges	
3.4.2. Other components	
3.5. Experimental procedure	10
3.5.1. Preparation of experiment	10
3.5.2. Preparation of protein expression mixture .	11
3.5.3. Protein synthesis with <i>ExiProgen</i> <sup>™</sup>	12
3.5.4. Analysis of sample	16
4. Maintenance	19
5. Troubleshooting guide	20
6. Appendix: pBIVT vectors	23
7. References	24
8. Related products	

## 1. Introduction

단백질은 효소, 호르몬, 구조단백질 등의 다양한 기능으로 생체 반응에 있어서 필수적인 요소이기 때문에, 포스트게놈시대에 이러한 단백질들의 역할 및 구조 등에 대한 연구가 활발하게 진행되고 있으며, 이러한 연구는 특정 단백질을 만들어내는 것으로부터 시작됩니다.

재조합 단백질을 합성하는 방법은 대장균, 효모, 동물세포 등 다양한 세포주를 이용하며, 재조합 단백질을 발현할 수 있는 벡터를 세포 내로 형질전환 시키고 세포주를 배양하여 재조합 단백질을 발현시킨 후 이 세포를 파쇄하여 발현된 단백질을 정제하는 방법들이 일반적으로 사용되고 있습니다. 이 방법은 재조합 단백질을 안정하게 발현시키는 균주 선별 과정을 필요로 하며, 이후 세포배양, 세포파쇄, 그리고 단백질 정제의 일련의 과정을 거쳐야 하므로 많은 시간과 노동력이 필요합니다. 특히 세포주에 독성을 나타내는 단백질인 경우에는 단백질을 발현시키는 것이 어려워 다양한 발현조건들을 시도해야만 하기에 많은 노력이 필요하여 하나의 순수한 단백질을 합성하기까지 최소 수 일에서 길게는 수개월의 시간이 소요됩니다.

이러한 문제점을 극복하고자 짧은 시간 내에 반응용기 내에서 단백질을 합성하는 무세포 단백질 발현 방법과 이와 관련한 제품들이 개발되어 왔습니다. 이 방법은 반응용기에 단백질을 발현할 수 있는 주형 DNA (예)expression vector, PCR product), 세포 파쇄액, 아미노산과 핵산 그리고 에너지물질이 들어 있는 단백질발현용액을 첨가한 후, 적정온도에서 반응을 시켜 재조합 단백질을 발현시키는 방법으로, 세포를 사용하여 단백질을 발현시키는 방법에 비해서 소요시간을 획기적으로 줄일 수 있을 뿐만 아니라 세포 내에서 독성을 가지는 단백질도 발현을 시킬 수 있다는 장점을 가지고 있습니다.

무세포 단백질 발현법은 새로운 유전자의 기능에 대한 발견뿐만 아니라 다양한 mutants 단백질들에 대한 성능을 비교하는데 사용되고 있으며, 단백질-단백질 상호작용 기작 연구, 단백질의 활성부위에 대한 연구 등에도 폭넓게 활용되고 있습니다.

## 2. The *ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> protein synthesis system

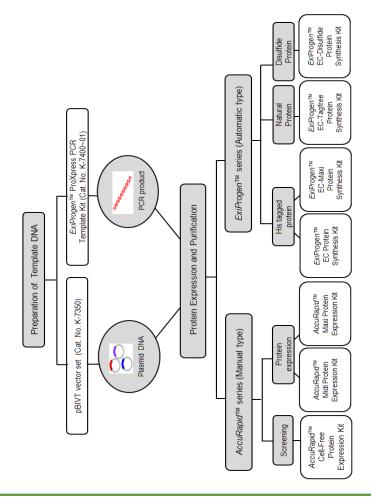
㈜바이오니아에서는 무세포 단백질 발현 방법과 나노 자성입자를 이용한 친화성 정제 방법을 이용하여 전자동으로 다양한 단백질을 합성하고 고순도로 정제할 수 있는 *ExiProgen*™ 전자동 단백질 합성 장비를 개발 했습니다.

ExiProgen<sup>™</sup> 전자동 단백질 합성 장비는 당사의 다양한 단백질 발현 및 정제 키트를 이용하여 고순도의 단백질을 전자동으로 획득할 수 있으며, 뿐만 아니라 핵산 추출키트를 이용하여 다양한 시료로부터 필요한 DNA, RNA 를 전자동으로 추출할 수 있습니다.

당사의 단백질 발현 및 합성 키트는 세 가지 제품 군(33 페이지 참조)으로 분류됩니다. 무세포 단백질 발현에 사용되는 template DNA 를 제조하는 키트와 Manual 방식으로 손쉽게 재조합 단백질 발현할 수 있는 AccuRapid<sup>™</sup> series 및 ExiProgen<sup>™</sup>을 이용하여 전자동으로 단백질을 발현하고 정제할 수 있는 ExiProgen<sup>™</sup> series 로 나누어 집니다.

당사의 키트는 *E. coli* 의 T7 발현 시스템을 이용하며, 주형 DNA (Expression vector 또는 PCR product)만 가지고 있으면 곧바로 단백질 발현에 사용할 수 있습니다. 또한 *ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> 장비를 이용한 전자동 단백질 합성은 주형 DNA 를 이용하여 단백질 발현한 후, 목적 단백질을 정제하는 순차적인 반응으로 진행이 됩니다.

각 키트를 이용하여 최소 ug 단위부터 최대 mg 단위까지 단백질의 발현 및 합성이 가능합니다. 각 키트에 대한 자세한 설명은 바이오니아 홈페이지 (www.bioneer.co.kr)을 참조하시기 바랍니다.



4 www.bioneer.co.kr

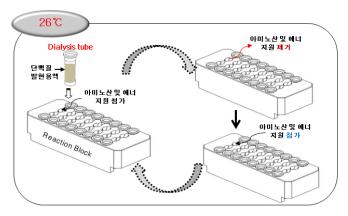
## 3. ExiProgen<sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

## 3.1. Overview

무세포 단백질 발현법은 세포를 사용하는 방법에 비하여 손쉽고 빠르며 독성을 가진 단백질도 발현을 시킬 수 있다는 장점을 가지고 있으나, 이황화 결합을 갖는 단백질은 일반적인 *E. coli* 단백질 발현 환경 에서는 합성이 어렵다는 제약을 가지고 있습니다.

ExiProgen™ EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit 는 무세포 단백질 발현 환경하에서 산화·환원 전위를 높여주는 완충용액을 사용하여 이황화 결합을 필요로 하는 단백질의 합성을 가능하게 한 키트로, 당사의 stepwise exchange cell-free) 단백질 발현 방법 (하기 그림 참조)을 적용시킨 키트 입니다.

ExiProgen™ EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit 를 이용하는 경우, 최대 9 개의 이황화 결합을 갖는 단백질을 합성할 수 있습니다. 또한 단백질 발현/정제 및 투석까지 모든 반응이 전자동으로 이루어지며, 최종 목적 단백질은 Storage buffer 에 용해된 상태로 회수할 수 있습니다.



5 www.bioneer.co.kr BQ-042-101-05 Revision : 2(2016-07-04)

## 3.2. Prepare of template DNA

ExiProgen<sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit 의 template DNA 로 발현 벡터를 사용할 수 있습니다, template DNA 는 "T7 promoter - Ribosome binding site (RBS) - Target gene - T7 terminator"의 구조를 가지고 있어야 하며, 그 구조는 그림 1 과 같습니다. 또한 target gene 은 start codon 과 stop codon 을 가지고 있어야 하며, 정제를 위하여 5'말단 또는 3'말단에 6x histidine tag 을 가지고 있어야 합니다.

### 그림 1. Template DNA 의 구조

1) NH constructs (5' end 6xhistidine tagged template)



2) CH constructs (3'end 6xhistidine tagged template)

T7 PromoterRBS	ATG6x histidine tag-Stop	T7 terminator
----------------	--------------------------	---------------

발현 벡터는 ㈜바이오니아 에서 판매하는 *In vitro* translation 전용 벡터인 pBIVT 벡터 (Cat. No. K-7350, Appendix 참조)에 클로닝하여 사용 가능 하며, 그 밖에도 pK7, pIVEX, pET 벡터 등을 사용할 수 있습니다.

단백질 합성을 최대화 하기 위해서는 DNA 의 서열이 *E. coli* 코돈에 최적화되어 있어야 하며, 만약 코돈 최적화가 안되어 있는 경우 당사의 Gene synthesis service 를 통해서 합성하실 수 있습니다. 또한 당사의 *In vitro* translation 전용 vector 에 클로닝 된 상태로 제공 받으실 수 있습니다. 자세한 내용은 홈페이지 (www.bioneer. co.kr)를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

## ExiProgen™ EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

## 3.3. Kit contents and storage

ExiProgen™ EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit ①		
Cartridge 1	96 well x 1ea	Store
Dialysis tube	1 pack (16 ea/pack)	at 4 ~ 8 °C
Disposable filter tip	1 pack (8 ea/pack)	Store at
Protection cover	1 ea	Room temperature

ExiProgen <sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit ②		
Cartridge 2	96 well x 1ea	
E. coli extract	8-tube strip (Yellow) x 1 ea	
Master mix	8-tube strip (Violet) x 1	
Master IIIX	ea	Store at
DEPC DW	8-tube strip (White) x 1	−20 ~ −70 °C
DEFC DW	ea	
Storage buffer	orage buffer 35 mL x 2 bottle	
Positive Control DNA	1.5mL tube x 1 ea	

*ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup> EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit 는 Kit ①과 Kit ②로 구성되어 있습니다.

Kit ①에는 단백질 정제에 사용할 buffer류를 포함하는 Cartridge ①과 Disposable filter tip, Dialysis tube 그리고 Protection cover가 포함되어 있으며, 이 중 Cartridge ①은 냉장보관 (4~8℃) 해야 합니다.

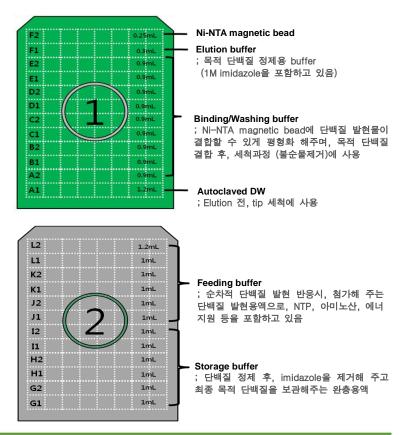
또한 Kit ②는 단백질 발현에 사용할 Feeding buffer가 들어있는 Cartridge ②와 *E. coli* extract, Master Mix, DEPC DW, Positive Control DNA 및 Storage buffer가 포함되어 있으며, 냉동보관 (-20~-70℃)에서 보관해야 합니다. (<u>이</u> 중 *E. coli* extract는 deep freezer (-70℃)에서 보관하면 더욱 좋습니다.)

본 키트의 Cartridges는 교차 오염, 증발, 용액 누출을 막기 위해 Sealing film 으로 밀봉 포장 되어 있고, 키트의 모든 플라스틱 제품이나 버퍼류는 DNase-free, RNase-free 상태로 제공되므로 보관 및 사용 중 Nuclease 또는 Protease에 의해서 오염되지 않도록 주의 하시기 바랍니다.

## ExiProgen™EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

## 3.4. Information of components

## 3.4.1. Cartridges



8 www.bioneer.co.kr BQ-042-101-05 Revision : 2(2016-07-04)

## ExiProgen™ EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

### 3.4.2. Other components

### A. E. coli extract

Kit ②의 구성품인 *E. coli* extract는 세포파쇄액으로, 단백질 발현에 필요한 필 요한 T7 RNA polymerase, Ribosome, tRNA 및 disulfide bond isomerase 등을 공급해 주며, 8-tube strip로 공급되며, 각 tube당 **130 uL**씩 분주되어 있습니다.

### B. Master mix

Kit ②의 구성품인 Master mix는 단백질 발현에 필요한 NTPs, 아미노산 및 에너지원과 salt를 포함하고 있으며, 8-tube strip로 공급되며, 각 tube당 **220** uL씩 분주되어 있습니다.

### C. DEPC DW

단백질 발현용액의 최종 부피를 맞추어 주는 용도로 사용되며, 8-tube strip 로 공급되며, 각 tube당 **130 uL**씩 분주되어 있습니다.

### D. Dialysis tube

Dialysis tube 는 당사에서 제작한 특수한 membrane tube 로, Feeding buffer 내의 에너지원을 단백질발현용액으로 공급해 주고, 목적 단백질 정제 후 정제버퍼를 Storage buffer 로 교체할 때 사용되며, 20% 에탄올에 담겨져 있습니다. 또한 각 tube 는 개별 포장되어 있으므로, 사용시 필요한 개수만큼 꺼내어 사용하시면 됩니다. 사용하기 전 20% 에탄올을 제거하고 DW 로 한번 세척한 후 사용하기 바랍니다.

### E. Storage buffer

키트에서 제공하는 Storage buffer 의 조성은 다음과 같습니다. 50mM Tris-Cl (pH7.6), 100mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, 0.05%(v/v) NaN<sub>3</sub>, 50%(v/v) glycerol

 Storage buffer는 bottle 에 제공되며, 사용 직전에 Cartridge ②의 G1~12 열에

 각 1mL 씩 분주하여 사용하시면 됩니다.
 만일 다른 조성의 buffer 를

 사용하시고자 하는 경우 조성에 맞게 직접 제조하여 사용하시면 됩니다.
 단, buffer 에 glycerol 을 10% 이상 첨가해 주셔야 합니다.
 그렇지 않을 시, 투석

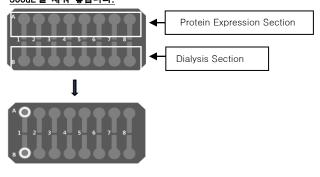
 튜브내의 용액이 Reaction block 밖으로 넘쳐 흐를 수 있습니다.

9 www.bioneer.co.kr

## 3.5. Experimental Procedure

## 3.5.1. Preparation of experiment

- 준비물; 라텍스 장갑, 핀셋, 멸균수가 들어있는 squeeze bottle, 폐수통, 가위, micropipettes, Reaction block (*ExiProgen*™ 악세사리)
- ① 냉동보관 중인 Cartridge ②를 상온에서 미리 녹입니다.
  - (사용 전 모든 용액이 완전히 녹은 것을 확인하고 사용하시기 바랍니다. 참고) 상온(20~25℃의 경우 약 2시간 소요됨)
- ② 냉장보관중인 Cartridge ①은 꺼내서 상온에 둡니다.
- ③ Reaction block 을 준비합니다.
- ④ 키트 ① 박스에서 Dialysis tube 를 sample 수의 2 배의 개수로 꺼낸다. 핀셋으로 tube 를 꺼낸 후, pipettes 을 이용하거나, 상하로 흔들어 주어 tube 내의 에탄올을 제거합니다. 그 후, squeeze bottle 에 있는 멸균증류수로, tube 안과, 바깥쪽을 세척해줍니다.
- ⑤ Pipettes 을 이용하여 tube 내의 물기를 완전히 제거하고, Reaction block 에 하기 그림과 같이 장착하고, <u>B 행의 tube 에는 멸균증류수</u> 500uL 를 채워 놓습니다.



 ⑥ 키트 ① 박스에서 Disposable filter tip 그리고 Protection cover 를 꺼내서 준비합니다.

> 10 www.bioneer.co.kr

## 3.5.2. Preparation of protein expression mixture

*ExiProgen*<sup>™</sup>으로 단백질 합성을 하기에 앞서, 발현시키고자 하는 DNA 가 첨가된 발현 용액을 제조해야 합니다.

- ① 키트 ②번 박스에서 *E. coli* extract, Master mix, DEPC DW tube 를 반응시료의 수에 맞게 꺼내어 녹입니다.
- (Positive Control DNA 를 사용하고자 하는 경우)
   키트 ②번 박스에서 Positive Control DNA tube 를 꺼내어 녹입니다.
   참고) Positive Control DNA 로는 scFv(recombinant single chain variable fragment) 가 제공되며, 단백질 크기 34kDa 의 분자량을 가집니다.
- ③ 미리 녹인 *E. coli* extract 와 Master mix, DEPC DW 를 이용하여 하기와 같이 단백질 발현용액을 제조합니다. (각 tube 를 spin-down 한 후, tube 내의 용액을 pipette 으로 mixing 한 후 사용하시기 바랍니다.)

	Positive Control	Sample
Template DNA	2 uL	X uL
E. coli extract	120 uL	120 uL
Master mix	210 uL	210 uL
DEPC DW	118 uL	(120-X) uL
Total	450 uL	450 uL

참고) Sample DNA 의 양은 다음과 같이 정할 수 있습니다. 일반적으로 insert 크기에 비례하여 1ug/kb (ex) insert size; 1kb → 1 ug 사용)를 첨가하시면 됩니다.

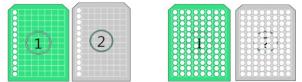
- ④ 위에서 제조한 각 단백질 발현 용액을 Reaction block 의 <u>A 행의 tube 에</u>
   실습니다.
- ⑤ Reaction block 위에 Protection cover를 씌워 실험 준비를 마칩니다.

### 3.5.3. Protein synthesis with ExiProgen™

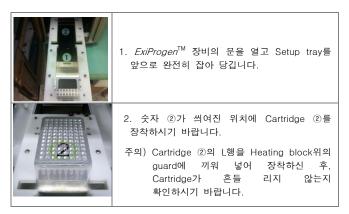
① *ExiProgen™* 장비에 장착하기에 앞서, 6 Hole-punch (*ExiProgen™* 장비 악세사리)를 이용하여, cartridge ①, ②의 실링 필름에 구멍을 뚫어주시기 바랍니다. Cartridge ②의 G1~12 열에는 page 8~9 와 같이 준비한 Storage buffer 를 분주하시기 바랍니다.

예1)1개의 시료인 경우

예2) 8개의 시료인 경우



② 이후, 아래의 순서로 ExiProgen™ 장비에 장착하시기 바랍니다.



	<ul> <li>3. 숫자 ①이 씌여진 위치에 Cartridge ①을 장착하시기 바랍니다.</li> <li>주의) Cartridge ① 장착 위치에는 Cartridge 고정을 위한 실리콘 링이 양쪽에 있습니다. 따라서 Cartridge의 왼쪽 면부터 맞춘 후, 오른쪽 면을 눌러서 끼우고, Cartridge가 흔들 리지 않는지 확인하시기 바랍니다.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>4. Cartridge ②와 ①을 모두 장착한 후, 사이에 Waste tray를 장착하시기 바랍니다.</li> <li>주의) Cartridge ② → Cartridge ① → Waste tray 순서를 지켜서 장착하신 후, 흔들리지 않고 제대로 고정이 되었는지, 확인하시기 바랍니다.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>5. 반응용기 위에 Protection cover를 씌우고, 좌측의 그림과 같이 마그네틱 파트가 있는 부분에 반응블럭을 장착하시기 바랍니다.</li> <li>주의) 반응블럭을 장착할 시에는 B열은 Tip rack쪽, A열은 장비안쪽을 향하게 장착 되었는지 확인하시기 바랍니다.</li> </ul>
A1 A2 A3 A6 A5 A6 A7 A8	<ul> <li>6. Disposable Tip Rack의 <u>B행</u>에 sample의 개수에 맞게 Tip을 꽂으시기 바랍니다.</li> <li>주의) 단, Cartridge의 뚫린 '열'과 같은 '열'에 tip을 꽂으셔야 합니다.</li> <li>또한, Cartridge 의 뚫지 않은 열에 상응하는 위치에는 tip을 꽂지 마시기 바랍니다.</li> </ul>
	7. Setup tray를 밀어 넣고 문을 닫습니다. 단, 이때에 Set up tray는 소리가 날 때까지 밀어 넣으시기 바랍니다.

13 www.bioneer.co.kr

### ③ 셋팅이 완료된 후, 아래의 순서로 *ExiProgen*™ 장비를 가동하시기 바랍니다.

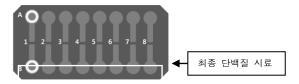
-	
Press to start	<ol> <li>ExiProgen™장비를 전원을 켜고, 'Press to start' 버튼을 눌러주시기 바랍니다.</li> <li>'start' 버튼을 누르면, 좌측과 같이 ExiProgen™ 화면이 뜨고, 스크롤 바가 움직인 후, 다음 화면으로 넘어 갑니다.</li> <li>(이 과정은 장비의 X, Y, Z 축 값을 초기화 하는 과정입니다. 만약 정상적으로 다음화면으로 넘어가지 않는 경우에는 장비의 전원을 끄고. A/S센터로 연락하시기</li> </ol>
1999	바랍니다.)
MENU Sari Vulan Sang	2. MENU 화면에서 'Start' 버튼을 누르면, 프로토콜을 선택할 수 있는 다음화면으로 넘어 갑니다.
UPP SEI	3. 좌측 화면과 같이 PREP SETUP 화면이
PREP SETUP 905	3. 과목 와전과 같이 PREP SETUP 와전이 나타나고, 각 키트에 해당하는 프로토콜 번호를 선택할 수 있는 화면이 나타납니다. 여기에서 '905'를 눌러 화면에서
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 	Prep type: Protein Sample SRC; Synthesis_DS
	가 나타나는지 확인해 주시기 바랍니다. 그 후,'Enter'버튼을 눌러주시기 바랍니다.

SELECT ELUTION VOLUME           25 ul         50 ul         75 ul         100 ul           125 ul         180 ul         200 ul         250 ul	4. 프로토콜 선택 후, Elution volume을 선택할 수 있는 화면이 나타나는데, 이는 핵산 추출 시 사용되는 것으로 본 키트 사용시에는 곧바로 'ok'버튼을 눌러 다음 단계로 이동하시기 바랍니다.
Status         Status         Status           Status         Status         Status         Status	5. Elution volume 선택 확면 후, 단백질 합성 시 온도를 선택할 수 있는 화면이 나타나며, 본 키트 사용시에는 ' <u>26℃'</u> 를 선택하신 후, 'ok'버튼을 눌러주시기 바랍니다.
CHECK LIST 1. Pace the during carriers 2. Pace the during carriers 3. Pace the during carriers 4. Pace the during carriers 5. Pace the Vasair Tray Carriers Car	6. 'CHECK LIST'화면이 뜨면, Cartridge 와 반응블럭 등을 각 위치에 맞게 셋팅 되어 있는지 확인하신 후 'ok' 버튼을 눌러 주시기 바랍니다.
Running Mode Free Tares: Pool of State Tares: Pool of State Tares: Pool of State Tares: Pool of State Tares: Pool of State Pool of Stat	<ul> <li>7. 좌측과 같이 'Running Mode' 화면이 뜨면, 최종적으로</li> <li>Prep type: Protein Sample SRC; Synthesis_DS</li> <li>가 맞는지 확인하신 후, 'RUN'버튼을 눌러 주시기 바랍니다. 그 후, 장비 가동이 시작되고 프로토콜 실행이 완료 되면 좌측 하단의 그림처럼 "Work Completion" 화면이 나타납니다.</li> <li>실험에 사용한 모든 부속품을 제거하신 후, 원하시는 버튼을 눌러주시기 바랍니다.</li> <li>(단, 종료를 원하시어 'ok'버튼을 누르시면, UV lamp가 가동됩니다.)</li> </ul>

15 www.bioneer.co.kr

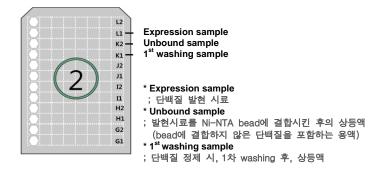
## 3.5.4. Analysis of sample

ExiProgen<sup>™</sup> 장비를 이용한 단백질 합성이 끝난 후, 최종 목적 단백질은 반응블럭의 **B행의 튜브**에서 회수하실 수 있으며, 단백질 용액은 약 120~130 uL 정도가 회수됩니다. (단, 최종 단백질 용액에는 Ni-magnetic magnetic bead가 포함되어 있을 수 있으나, 이는 centrifuge를 통해 제거하신 후 사용하시면 됩니다.)



또한 단백질 발현 및 정제 과정 중의 일부 시료는 그림 2와 같이 Cartridge ②의 L1, K1, K2행에서 회수하실 수 있습니다.





## ExiProgen™ EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

각 시료는 SDS-PAGE를 통해 원하는 단백질의 합성이 제대로 이루어 졌는지 확인할 수 있습니다.

a. Loading mixture를 아래와 같이 제조하시기 바랍니다.

	최종 단백질 시료	Expression/Unboud/ 1 <sup>st</sup> washing samples
sample	10 uL	5 uL
4x loading dye	5 uL	5 uL
멸균증류수	5 uL	10 uL
Total	20 uL	20 uL

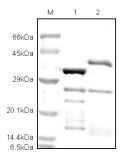
b. 95℃에서 5~10min 분간 열처리를 하시기 바랍니다.

c. 10% 또는 12% SDS-PAGE gel(10x8 (cm), 10 well)에 각 시료를 하기와 같은 양을 loading 하신 후, running 하시기 바랍니다.

### 최종 단백질 시료; 10 uL Expression/Unbound/1<sup>st</sup> washing sample 시료; 5uL

d. Coomassie blue 용액으로 염색 및 탈색하시면 그림 4 와 같이 목적단백질의 밴드를 확인하실 수 있습니다.

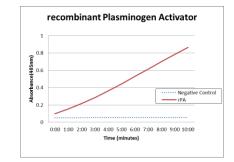
### 그림 3. 단백질 합성 확인



M; AccuLadder<sup>™</sup> Protein Size Marker (Low), 1; scFv (34kDa) 2; rPA (42kDa)

# 참고) 24 kDa 근처에서 확인되는 band는 disulfide bond isomerase 의 band이며, 목적 단백질의 활성에는 영향을 주지 않습니다.

### 그림 4. 단백질 활성 확인



참고) 상기 데이터는 rPA(recombinant plasminogen activator)의 활성을 측정한 결과로, *Chromogenix* 사의 기질 S-2288™와 반응시킨 후, 홉광도를 측정한 결과입니다.

## 4. Maintenance

단백질 합성이 끝난 후, 반응 블록 및 기타 장비 액세서리는 다음과 같이 세척 후 보관하시면 됩니다.

### A. Reaction Block

단백질 합성이 끝난 후, Reaction Block 은 사용한 모든 웰을 멸균 증류수로 세척한 후, 70% 에탄올 용액에 담근 상태로 상온에서 보관하시면 됩니다. 사용 전에 꺼내어, 멸균 증류수로 세척한 후 말린 후 사용하시면 됩니다.

### B. Waste tray 및 Disposable tip rack

Waste tray 는 tray 안의 용액을 버리고 흐르는 물에 씻은 후 20% 에탄올 뿌려서 닦은 후, 보관하면 됩니다. 또한 Disposable tip rack 은 불순물이 묻어 있지 않은 경우에는 그대로 보관하시고, 만약 불순물이 묻은 경우에는 20% 에탄올을 뿌려서 닦은 후, 보관하면 됩니다.

### C. Cartridge ①, ②

반응이 끝나고, 남은 Cartridge 는 뚜껑을 덮은 상태로, 각각의 온도에 맞게 냉장 또는 냉동 보관 하시기 바랍니다.

## 5. Troubleshooting guide

단백질 합성에 문제가 있는 경우 아래의 내용을 참고하여 해결하시기 바랍니다. (단, 아래의 내용은 일반적인 단백질의 합성에 대한 해결방법을 제시 해 줄 수 있으나, 모든 단백질의 합성 문제의 해결 방안에 해당되지는 않을 수 있다는 점을 유의하시기 바랍니다.)

### 1. Positive control 단백질의 합성이 되지 않는 경우

원인	해결방안
핵산분해효소(DNase, RNase)의 오염	실험을 하실 때에는 항상 장갑을 끼고, DNase-, RNase-free한 pipette tips을 이용 하시기 바랍니다.
Pipetting error 또는 시약 미첨가	실험을 하기 전 pipettes을 체크하시고, 정 확한 양의 DNA 또는 시약을 첨가하시기 바랍니다. 또한 프로토콜에 따라서 모든 시 약이 빠짐없이 혼합되었는지 확인하시기 바 랍니다.
시약의 보관상태	키트내의 모든 시약 및 구성품은 권장하는 온도에서 보관하시기 바라며, 특히 <i>E. coli</i> extract는 freezing/thawing을 반복하지 않 도록 주의하시기 바랍니다.

### 2. Positive control 단백질은 합성되나, 목적단백질이 합성되지 않는 경우

원인	해결방안
Template DNA의 염기서열	Target gene을 포함하는 코돈의 프레임 (ATG (start) ~ TAA, TGA, TAG (Stop))이 울바른지 확인하시기 바랍니다. Template DNA의 ORF (Open Reading Frame)에 mutation이 생기는 경우 translation 중간에 합성이 끝날 수 있으니, 반드시 ORF의 서열을 확인하시기 바랍니다.

# ExiProgen™EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

발현벡터의 구조	목적단백질을 발현할 수 있는 유전자는 T7 promoter와 terminator가 있는 벡터 (ex) pBIVT, pK7, pIVEX, pET 일부)에 클로닝하 여 사용하여야 하며, endogenous lac repressor가 생성될 수 있는 벡터의 경우에 는 IPTG를 첨가하여 합성을 하셔야 합니 다.
Template DNA의 오염	Template DNA를 준비하는 과정에서 핵산 분해효소의 오염에 의해서 DNA가 분해된 경우에는 단백질 합성이 되지 않습니다.

### 3. 목적 단백질의 합성량이 낮은 경우

원인	해결방안
Template DNA의 순도	최적화된 단백질 합성을 하기 위해서는 template DNA의 순도가 높아야 합니다. A260/280값이 1.7~2.0, A260/230 값이 1.5 이상일수록 합성 효율이 높아집니다. 만약 DNA의 순도가 낮은 경우에는 단백질의 합 성이 되지 않을 수도 있습니다.
Template DNA의 농도	Template DNA의 농도에 따라서 단백질의 합성량에 차이가 있을 수 있습니다. 단백질 합성량의 최대화하기 위해서는 실 험에 앞서 발현 스크리닝을 통해서 최적 DNA 농도를 결정한 후, 단백질 합성을 하 시기 바랍니다. (Appendix 2. 참조)
Template DNA의 <i>E. coli</i> 코돈 최적화 여부	Template DNA의 염기 서열이 <i>E. coli</i> 코돈 최적화가 이루어지지 않은 경우에는 단백 질의 합성이 되지 않거나, 합성량이 낮을 수 있습니다.

# ExiProgen™EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

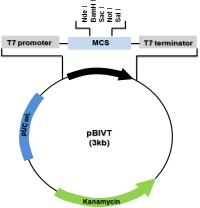
Histidine tag의 위치 ਰ	Histidine tag의 위치에 따라서 목적단백질 의 발현을 저해시킬 수 있으며, 단백질의 발현에는 영향을 주지는 않으나, 3차 구조 형성시 외부로 노출되지 않아서 정제가 되 지 않는 경우가 생길 수 있습니다. 이러한 경우에는 tag의 위치를 변경하시기를 권장 합니다.
------------------------	---

### 4. 목적 단백질의 활성 또는 solubility가 낮은 경우

원인	해결방안
Posttranslational modification을 필요로 하는 단백질인 경우	<i>E. coli</i> 를 이용한 무세포 단백질 합성시스 템에서는 glycosylation, phosphorylation 등과 같은 posttranslational modification이 필요한 단백질은 합성이 불가능합니다.
단백질 활성에 특정 요소를 필요로 하는 경우	합성된 단백질이 활성을 나타내기 위해서 특정 요소 등을 필요로 하는 경우에는 최 종적으로 정제된 단백질 용액에 이러한 요 소들을 첨가해준 후 활성을 확인하셔야 합 니다.
단백질의 solubiliy가 낮아서 aggregation이 되는 경우	단백질 합성 온도를 낮춰주거나, 단백질의 folding을 도와주는 chaperone protein을 첨가한 후 합성을 하면, solubility가 향상될 가능성이 있습니다.

## 6. Appendix: pBIVT vectors

당사의 무세포 단백질 합성 전용 벡터인 pBIVT 벡터 세트는 *ExiProgen*™ 단백질 합성시스템의 모든 키트에 적용 가능합니다. 본 벡터 세트는 Nterminal 또는 C-terminal 에 6x histidine tagging 이 가능하며, 구조는 아래와 같습니다. \_



### pBIVT-1's MCS (Multi Cloning Site) sequences

CATATGC	ACCACCACCACCACCA	ACGGATCCGA	GCTCAAGCTT	GCGGCCGC
Nde I	6x Histidine tag	BamH I	Sac I	Not I
ATAGGTC	GAC			
Sal	1			

### ② pBIVT-2's MCS (Multi Cloning Site) sequences

CATATGGGATCCGAGCTCAAGCTTGCGGCCGCACACCACCACCACCACCA					
Nde I	BamH I	Sac I	Not I	6x histidine tag	
CTAG <u>GTCGAC</u>					
Sal I					

23 www.bioneer.co.kr

## 7. References

**Kim HC, Kim TW, Kim DM (2011)** Prolonged production of proteins in a cell free protein synthesis system using polymeric carbohydrates as an energy source. Process Biochemistry 46: 1366-1369.

Chursov A, Walter MC, Schmidt T, Mironov A, Shneider A, et al. (2011) Sequencestructure relationships in yeast mRNAs. Nucleic Acids ResIn press.

Trotta E (2011) The 3-base periodicity and codon usage of coding sequences are correlated with gene expression at the level of transcription elongation. PLoS ONE 6: e21590.

Oh IS, Lee JC, Lee MS, Chung JH, Kim DM (2010) Cell-free production of functional antibody fragments. *Bioproc. Biosyst. Eng.*, 33(1): 127-132

Park CG, Kwon MA, Song JK, Kim DM (2010) Cell-free synthesis and multi-fold screening of Candida antarctica lipase B (CalB) variants after combinatorial mutagenesis of hot spots. *Biotechnol Prog.*,27(1): 47–53.

Park S, Hamad-Schifferli K (2010) Enhancement of in vitro translation by gold nanoparticle-DNA conjugates. ACS Nano 4: 2555-2560.

Park CG, Ahn MA, Song JK, Kim DM (2009) Expression of functional Candida antarctica lipase B in a cell-free protein synthesis system derived from Escherichia coli. *Biotechnol. Prog.*, 25(2): 589-593.

Keum JW, Ahn JH, Kang TJ, Kim DM (2009) Combinatorial, selective and reversible control of gene expression using oligodeoxynucleotides in a cell-free protein synthesis system. Biotechnol Bioeng 102: 577–582.

Ahn JH, Kang TJ, Kim DM (2008) Tuning the expression level of recombinant proteins by modulating mRNA stability in a cell-free protein synthesis system. Biotechnol Bioeng 101: 422-427.

Ahn JH, Keum JW, Kim DM (2008) High-throughput, combinatorial engineering of initial codons for tunable expression of recombinant proteins. J Proteome Res 7: 2107–2113.

Hino M, Kataoka M, Kajimoto K, Yamamoto T, Kido J, Shinohara Y, Baba Y (2008) Efficiency of cell-free protein synthesis based on a crude cell extract from

## ExiProgen™EC-Disulfide Protein Synthesis Kit

*Escherichia coli*, wheat germ, and rabbit reticulocytes. *J Biotechnol* , 133(2):183-189.

Oh IS, Kim TW, Ahn JH, Keum JW, Choi CY, Kim DM (2007) Use of L-buthionine sulfoximine for the efficient expression of disulfide-containing proteins in cell-free extracts of Escherichia coli, *Biotechnol Bioproc Eng*, 12: 574-578

**Kim TW, Oh IS, Keum JW, Kwon YC, Byun JY, et al. (2007)** Prolonged cell free protein synthesis using dual energy sources: Combined use of creatine phosphate and glucose for the efficient supply of ATP and retarded accumulation of phosphate. Biotechnol Bioeng 97: 1510–1515.

**Ohashi H, Shimizu Y, Ying BW, Ueda T (2007)** Efficient protein selection based on ribosome display system with purified components. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 352(1):270–276.

**Oh IS, Kim DM, Kim TW, Park CG, Choi CY (2006)** Providing an oxidizing environment for the cell-free expression of disulfide-containing proteins by exhausting the reducing activity of Escherichia coli S30 extract. *Biotechnol Prog*, 22: 1225-1228

Keum JW, Ahn JH, Choi CY, Lee KH, Kwon YC, et al. (2006) The presence of a common downstream box enables the simultaneous expression of multiple proteins in an *E. coli* extract. Biochem Biophys Res Commun 350: 562–567.

Kim TW, Keum JW, Oh IS, Choi CY, Park CG, et al. (2006) Simple procedures for the construction of a robust and cost-effective cell-free protein synthesis system. J Biotechnol 126: 554-561.

Swartz J (2006) Developing cell-free biology for industrial applications. *J Ind Microbiol Biotechnol*, 33(7):476–485.

Villemagne D, Jackson R, Douthwaite JA (2006) Highly efficient ribosome display selection by use of purified components for in vitro translation. *J Immunol Methods*, 313(1–2):140–148.

Katzen F, Chang G, Kudlicki W (2005) The past, present and future of cell-free protein synthesis. *Trends Biotechnol*, 23(3):150–156.

Josephson K, Hartman MC, Szostak JW (2005) Ribosomal synthesis of unnatural peptides. *J Am Chem Soc*, 127(33):11727–11735.

Shimizu Y, Kanamori T, Ueda T (2005) Protein synthesis by pure translation systems. *Methods*, 36(3):299–304.

**Underwood KA, Swartz JR, Puglisi JD (2005)** Quantitative polysome analysis identifies limitations in bacterial cell-free protein synthesis. *Biotechnol Bioeng*, 91(4):425–435.

Forster AC, Cornish VW, Blacklow SC (2004) Pure translation display. *Anal Biochem* 2004, 333(2):358–364.

Torizawa T, Shimizu M, Taoka M, Miyano H, Kainosho M (2004) Efficient production of isotopically labeled proteins by cell-free synthesis: a practical protocol. J Biomol NMR 30: 311–325.

Ying BW, Taguchi H, Ueda H, Ueda T (2004) Chaperone-assisted folding of a single-chain antibody in a reconstituted translation system. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2004, 320(4):1359–1364.

Gualerzi CO, Giuliodori AM, Pon CL (2003) Transcriptional and posttranscriptional control of cold-shock genes. *J Mol Biol*, 331(3):527–539.

Rungpragayphan S, Nakano H, Yamane T (2003) PCR-linked in vitro expression: a novel system for high-throughput construction and screening of protein libraries. FEBS Lett 540: 147-150.

Kigawa T, Yamaguchi-Nunokawa E, Kodama K, Matsuda T, Yabuki T, et al. (2002) Selenomethionine incorporation into a protein by cell-free synthesis. J Struct Funct Genomics 2: 29–35.

Frydman J (2001) Folding of newly translated proteins *in vivo*: the role of molecular chaperones. *Annu Rev Biochem*, 70:603–647.

Shimizu Y, Inoue A, Tomari Y, Suzuki T, Yokogawa T, Nishikawa K, Ueda T (2001) Cell-free translation reconstituted with purified components. *Nat Biotechnol*, 19(8):751–755.

Ramachandiran V, Kramer G, Hardesty B (2000) Expression of different coding sequences in cell-free bacterial and eukaryotic systems indicates translational pausing on *Escherichia coli* ribosomes. *FEBS Lett*, 482(3):185–188.

Jermutus L, Ryabova LA, Pluckthun A (1998) Recent advances in producing and selecting functional proteins by using cell-free translation. *Curr Opin Biotechnol*,

9(5):534-548.

**Netzer WJ, Hartl FU (1997)** Recombination of protein domains facilitated by cotranslational folding in eukaryotes. *Nature*, 388(6640):343–349.

Roberts RW, Szostak JW (1997) RNA-peptide fusions for the *in vitro* selection of peptides and proteins. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 94(23):12297–12302.

Frydman J, Hartl FU (1996) Principles of chaperone-assisted protein folding: differences between *in vitro* and *in vivo* mechanisms. *Science*, 272(5267):1497-1502.

Kuriki Y (1986) Stimulation in vitro of expression of the amp gene of pBR322 by soluble protein fractions isolated from *E. coli. Biochem Int*, 12(4):593-602.

Zubay G (1973) In vitro synthesis of protein in microbial systems. Annu Rev Genet, 7:267-287.

# 8. Related products

Cat. No.	Product	Size
K-7250	AccuRapid <sup>™</sup> Cell-Free Protein Expression Kit	45 uL x 24 reactions
K-7260	AccuRapid <sup>™</sup> Midi Protein Expression Kit	1mL x 5 reactions
K-7270	AccuRapid <sup>™</sup> Maxi Protein Expression Kit	10mL x 1 reaction
K-7280	AccuRapid <sup>™</sup> Protein Synthesis Kit	5 reactions
K-7300		16 reactions
K-7301	<i>ExiProgen</i> <sup>™</sup> EC Protein Synthesis Kit	32 reactions
K-7302		96 reactions
K-7310	<i>ExiProgen</i> <sup>™</sup> EC-Maxi Protein Synthesis Kit	8 reactions
K-7320	<i>ExiProgen</i> <sup>™</sup> EC-Tagfree Protein Synthesis Kit	8 reactions
K-7350	pBIVT vector set	Each 5ug
K-7400		16 reactions
K-7401	<i>ExiProgen</i> <sup>IM</sup> ProXpress PCR Template Kit	32 reactions
D-2010	AccuLadder <sup>™</sup> Protein Size Marker (Broad)	500 uL
D-2020	AccuLadder <sup>™</sup> Protein Size Marker (Low)	500 uL
S-2041	Gene Synthesis Service	-
S-2500	Protein Synthesis Service	-
A-5041	ExiProgen <sup>TM</sup>	_

## Bioneer Worldwide

#### **Bioneer Corporation**

 Address
 8-11 Munpyeongseo-ro,Daedeok-gu, Daejeon, 34302,Republic of Korea

 Tel
 +82429308777 (Korea: 1588-9788)

 Fax
 +82429308688

 E-mail
 sales@bioneer.com

 Web
 www.bioneer.com

### **Bioneer Inc.**

Address	1301 ManinaVillage PKWY, Suite 110, Alameda, CA 94501, USA
Tel	+1-877-2644300(Tollfree)
Fax	+1-5108650350
E-mail	order.usa@bioneer.com
Web	usbioneer.com

### **Bioneer R&D Center**

Address	Korea Bio Park BLDG #B-702, 700 Daewangpangyoro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si
	Gyeonggido, 13488, Republic of Korea
Tel	+82-31-6280500
Fax	+82-31-6280555
E-mail	sales@bioneer.co.kr
Web	www.bioneer.co.kr

