

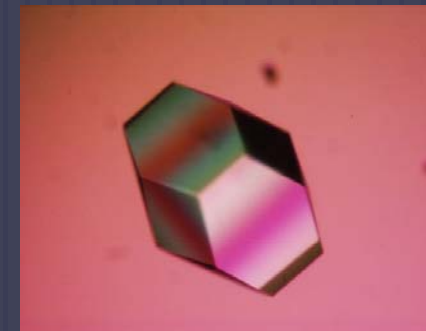
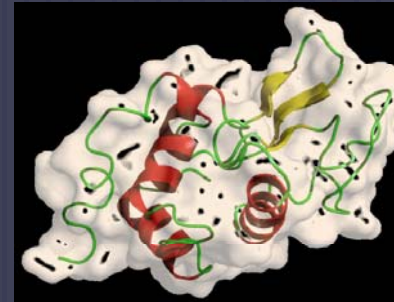
SLOW MOLECULAR DYNAMICS  
CLOSE TO CRYSTAL SURFACES  
DURING CRYSTALLIZATION OF A  
PROTEIN LYSOZYME STUDIED BY  
FCS

# Protein Crystallization

- Protein crystallization is important to determine the 3D structure of protein with the x-ray crystallography
- Complex phase behaviors of protein solutions along with crystallization ( Liquid-liquid phase separation, Random aggregation, Gel or glass formation )
- Metastable and nonequilibrium states  
polycrystalline – spherulites

# Materials - lysozyme

- Existing in Egg-white, Tear, Spit ...
- A. Fleming found the function
- Working on immune system
- Attacking chemical bond in a cell wall
- Well-known crystallization process



# Materials - lysozyme

- 50 mM Sodium acetate (  $C_2H_3NaO_2$  ) buffer, pH  $\sim$  4.5, High NaCl concentration ( for exhibiting liquid-liquid phase separation )
- 6000 rpm centrifuge 2 min, supernatant
- Sample thickness : 3  $\mu$ m
- Alexa-Fluor 488 5-SDP ester labeled lysozyme  $\sim$  1 nM

# Model

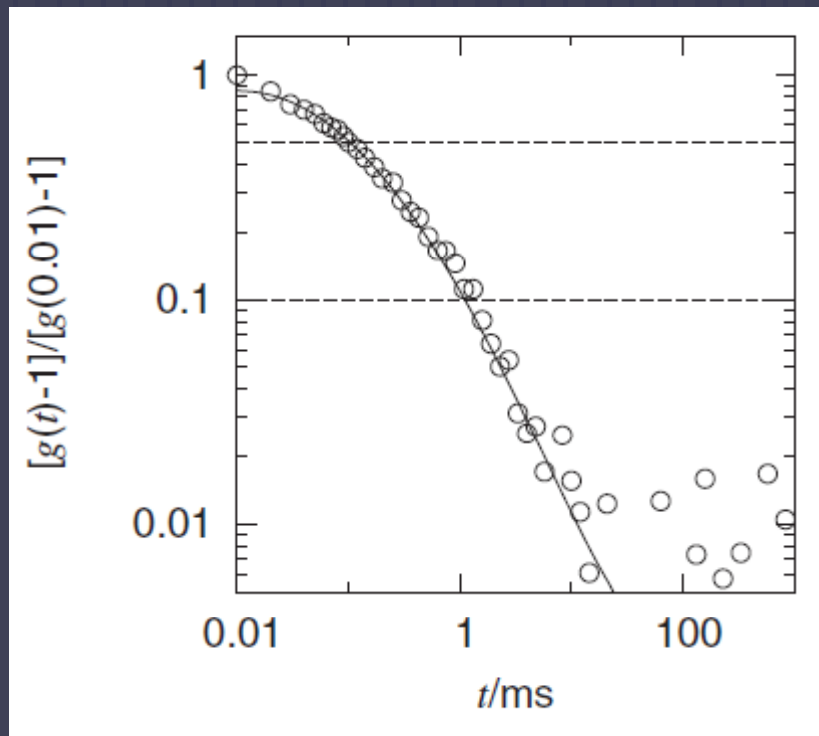
## □ 2D-heterogenous diffusion model

$$G(\tau) = \frac{1}{C \cdot V} \left( 1 + \frac{\tau}{\tau_d} \right)^{-1} \left( 1 + \frac{\tau}{\tau_{d,z}} \right)^{-1}$$

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$$G(\tau) = \frac{1}{C \cdot V} \left( 1 + \left( \frac{\tau}{\tau_d} \right)^\beta \right)^{-1}$$

# Diffusion in Bulk Solution

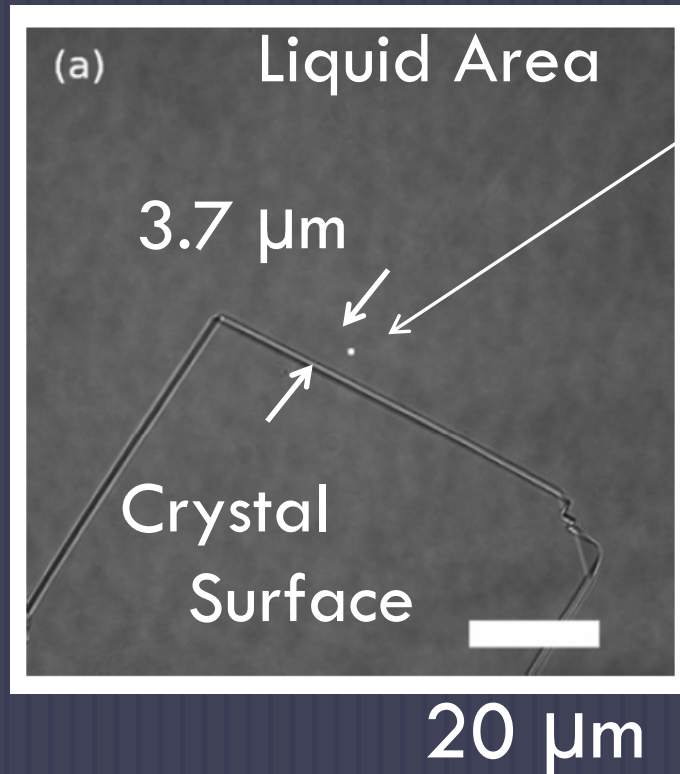


1.0 mg/ml lysozyme solution

$D = 110 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{s}$

$R_{\text{hydro}} = 2.0\text{nm}$

# FCS at the surface of a single crystal



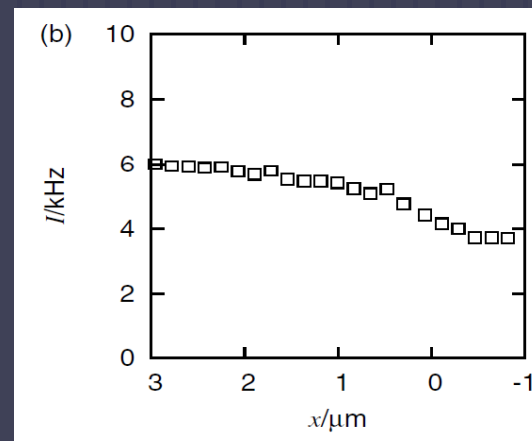
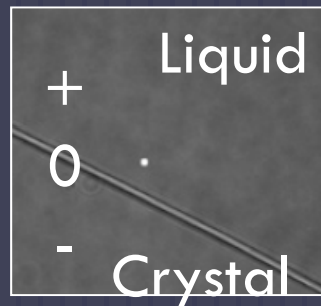
Beam spot

Growth rate  
5.0  $\mu\text{m} / \text{h}$

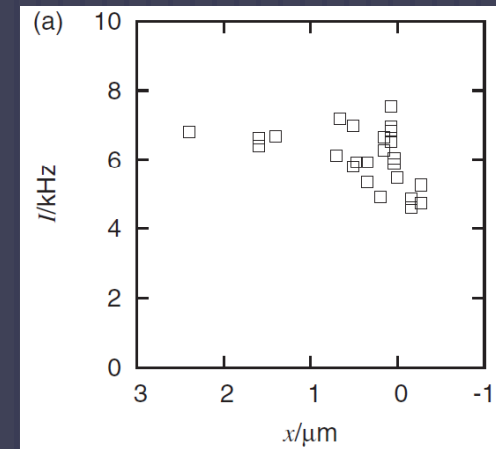
50 mg/ml lysozyme solution  
with 0.8M NaCl

# FCS at the surface of a single crystal

## Change of Intensity



During  
Crystal Growth  
( metastable )

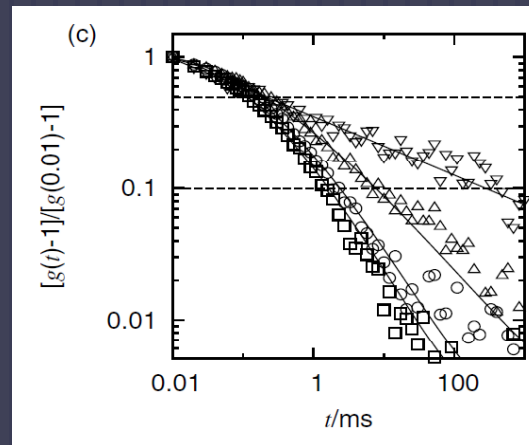
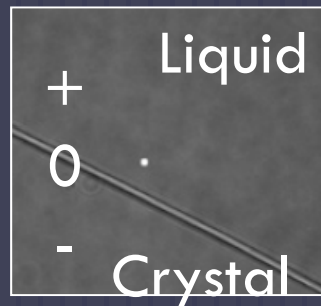


After 2 weeks  
( equilibrium ? )

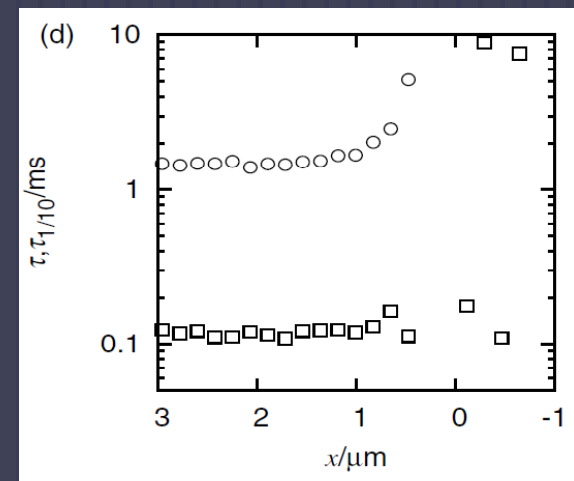


# FCS at the surface of a single crystal

## Molecular Dynamics

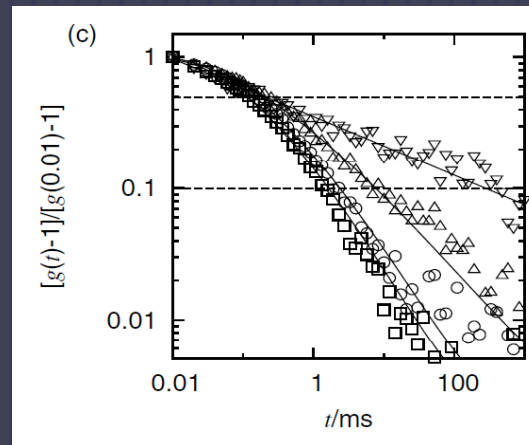
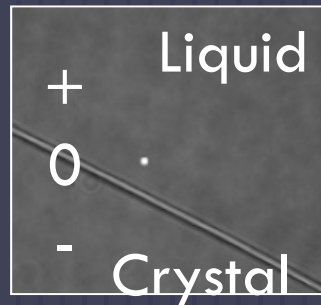


↑  
Crystal

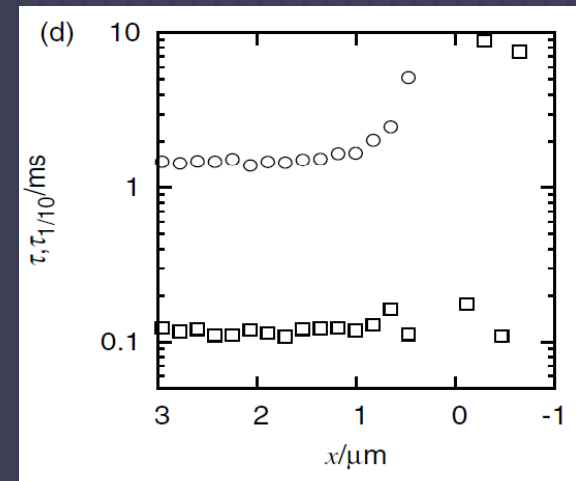


# FCS at the surface of a single crystal

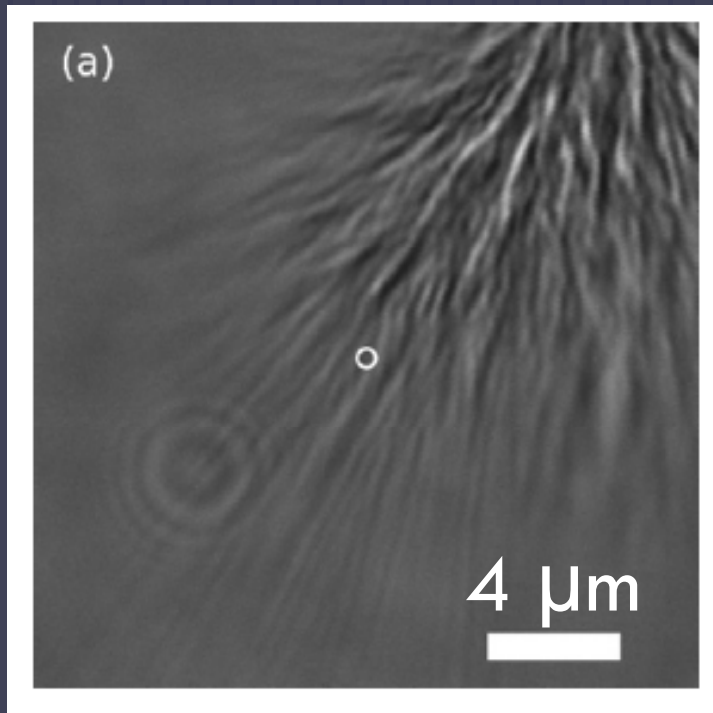
## Molecular Dynamics



↑  
Crystal



# FCS in a needlelike spherulite

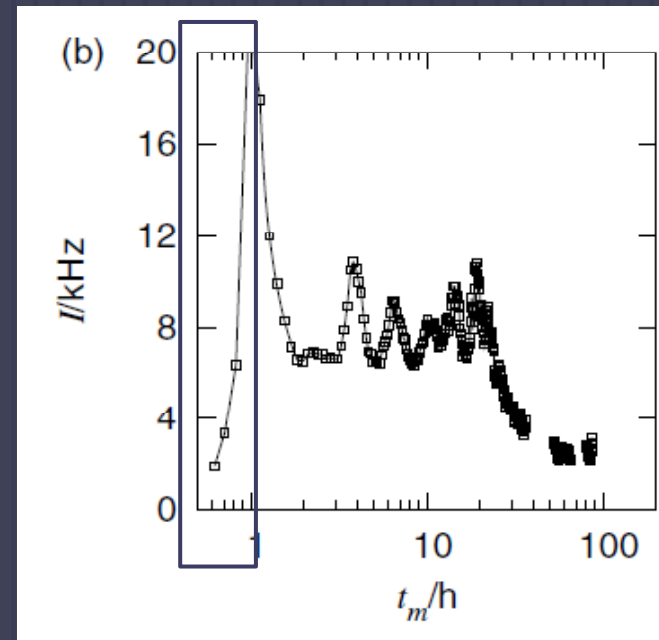
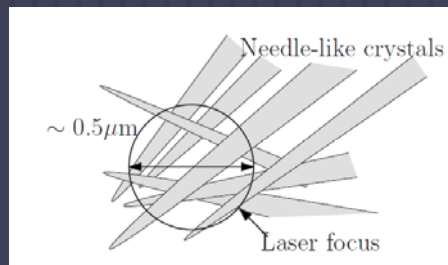
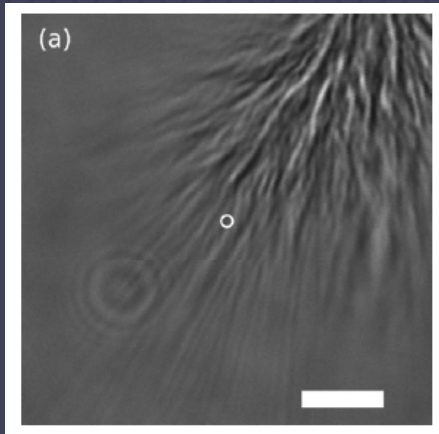


Typical width of the  
needles  $\sim 0.1 \mu\text{m}$

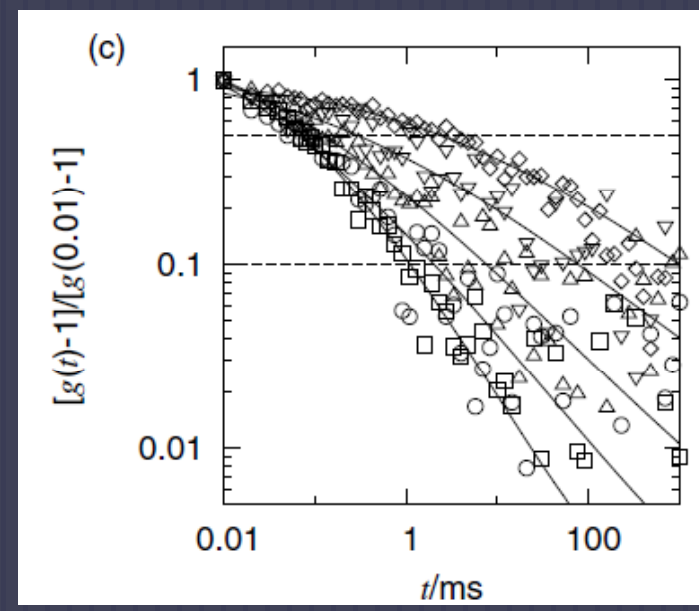
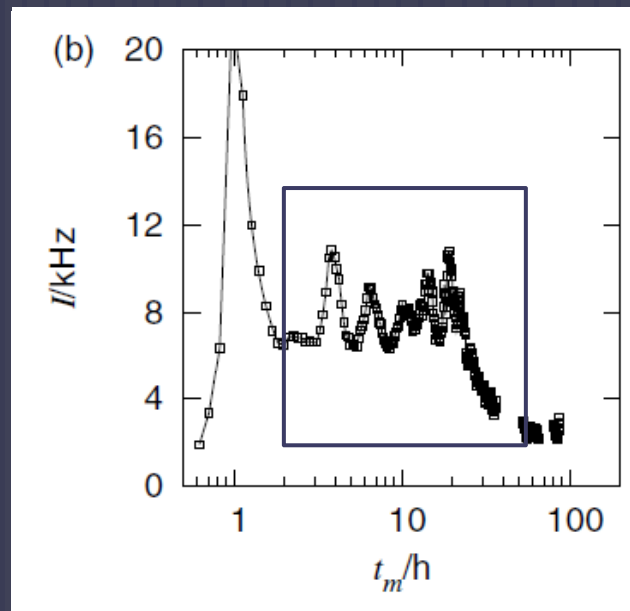
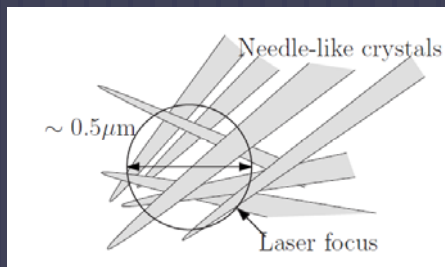
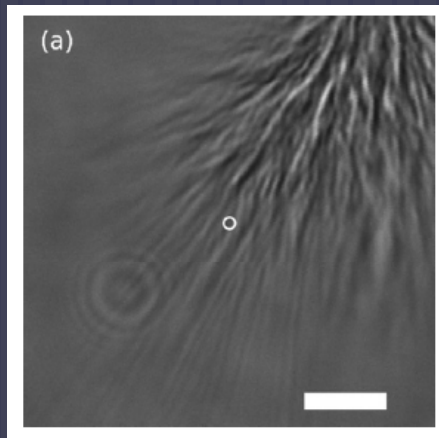
Growth rate  
 $250 \mu\text{m} / \text{h}$

50 mg/ml lysozyme solution  
with 1.6M NaCl

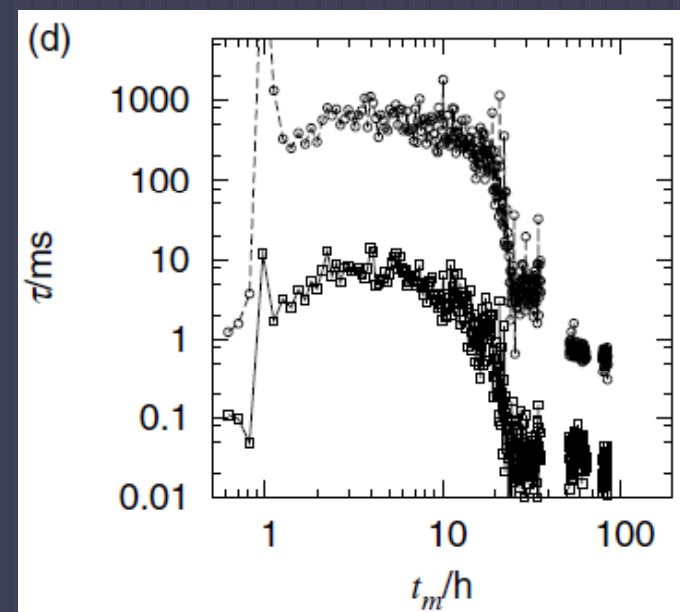
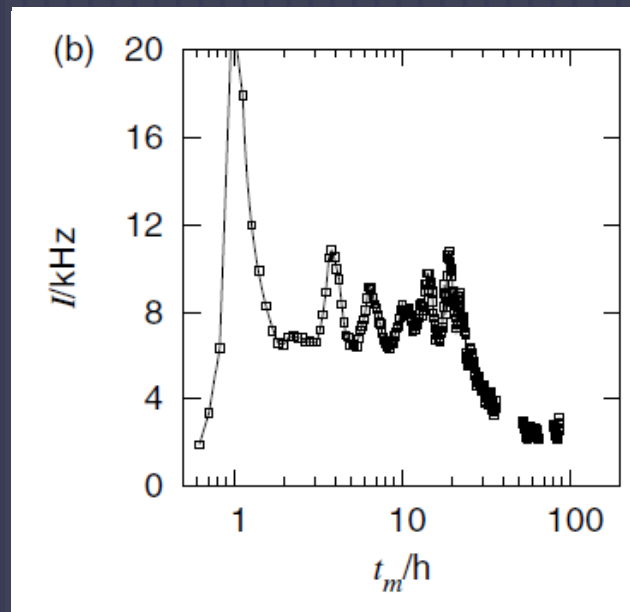
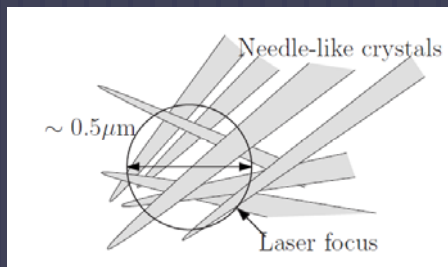
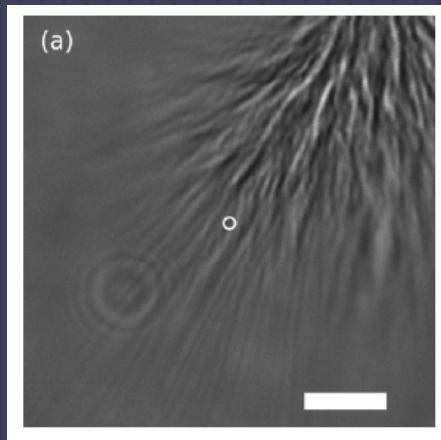
# FCS in a needlelike spherulite



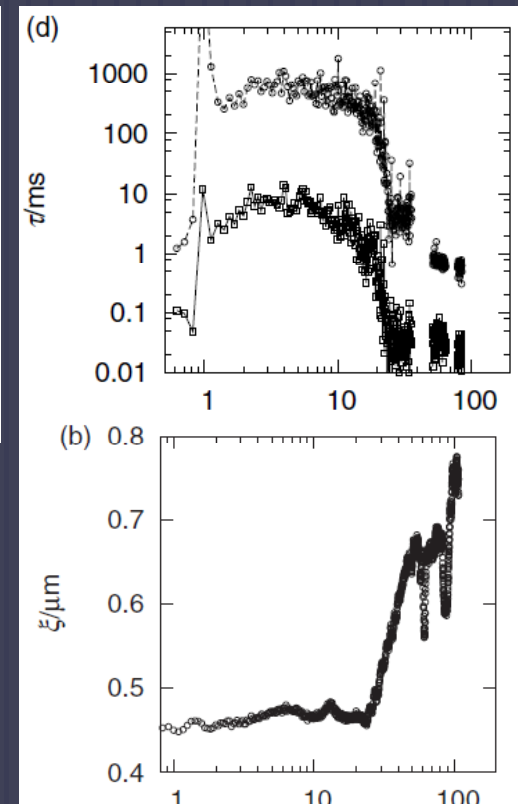
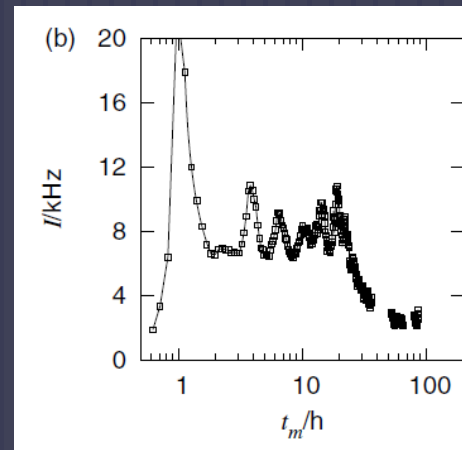
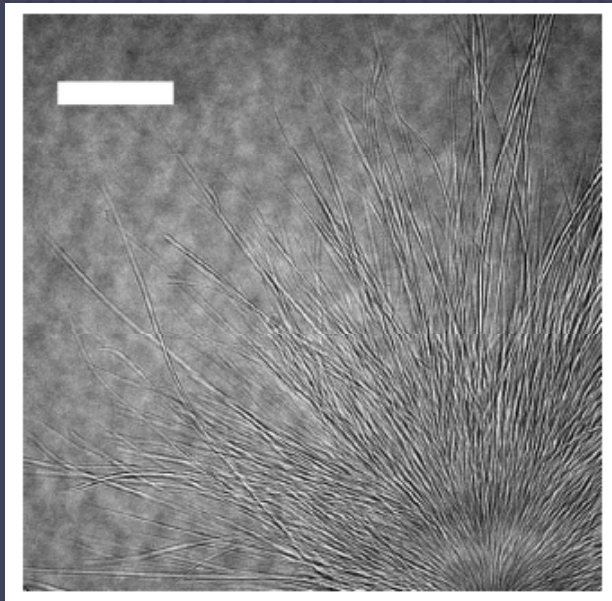
# FCS in a needlelike spherulite



# FCS in a needlelike spherulite



# Change of the internal structure of spherulites



# Conclusion

- Single Crystal

Slow dynamics is originated from the interaction with the surface and molecules. (Clear)

- Needlelike spherulites

Softly connected aggregates are around the needlelike spherulites (non-clear)