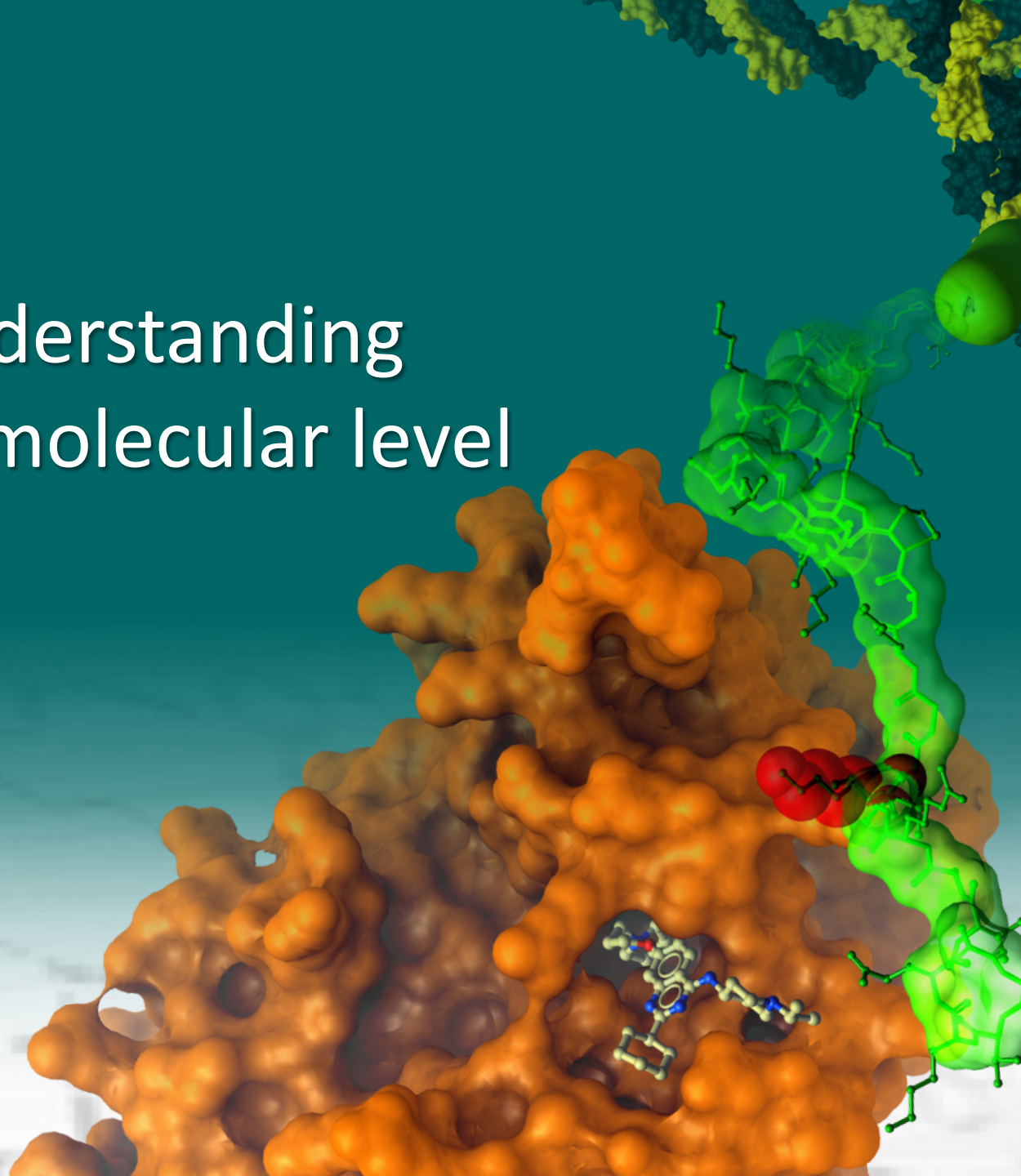
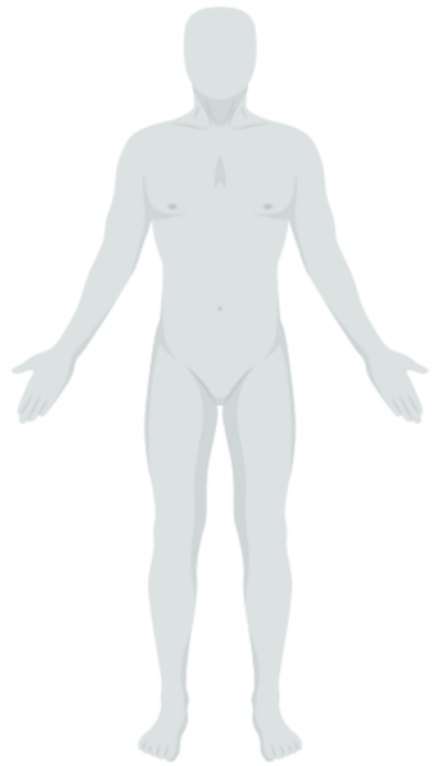




From proteins to people: understanding Huntington's disease at the molecular level

Dr Rachel J. Harding
HDSA Convention, Boston MA
28th June 2019

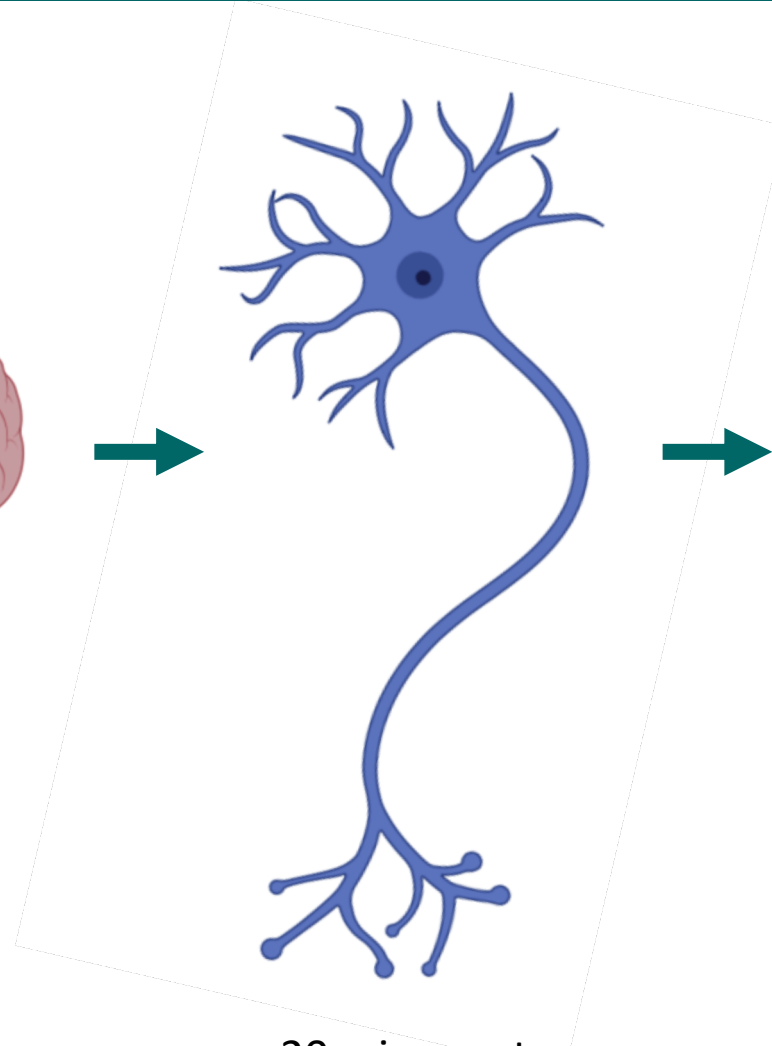




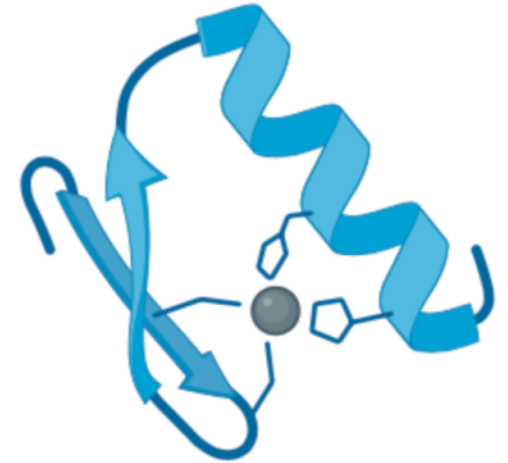
2 metres
2 m



15 centimetres
0.15 m

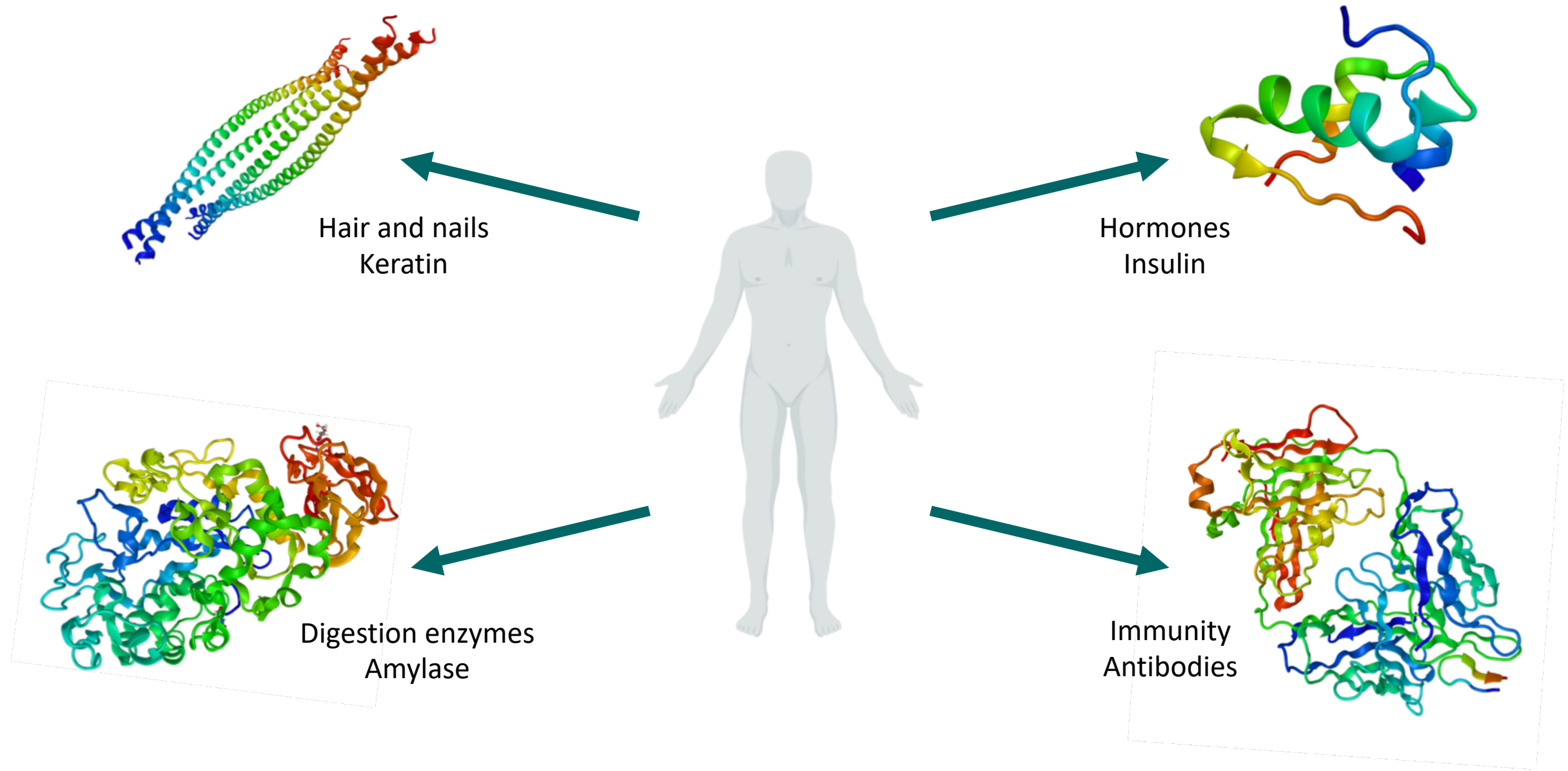


20 micrometres
0.00002 m



5 nanometres
0.000000005 m

Proteins are the molecules which do the work in cells of our bodies







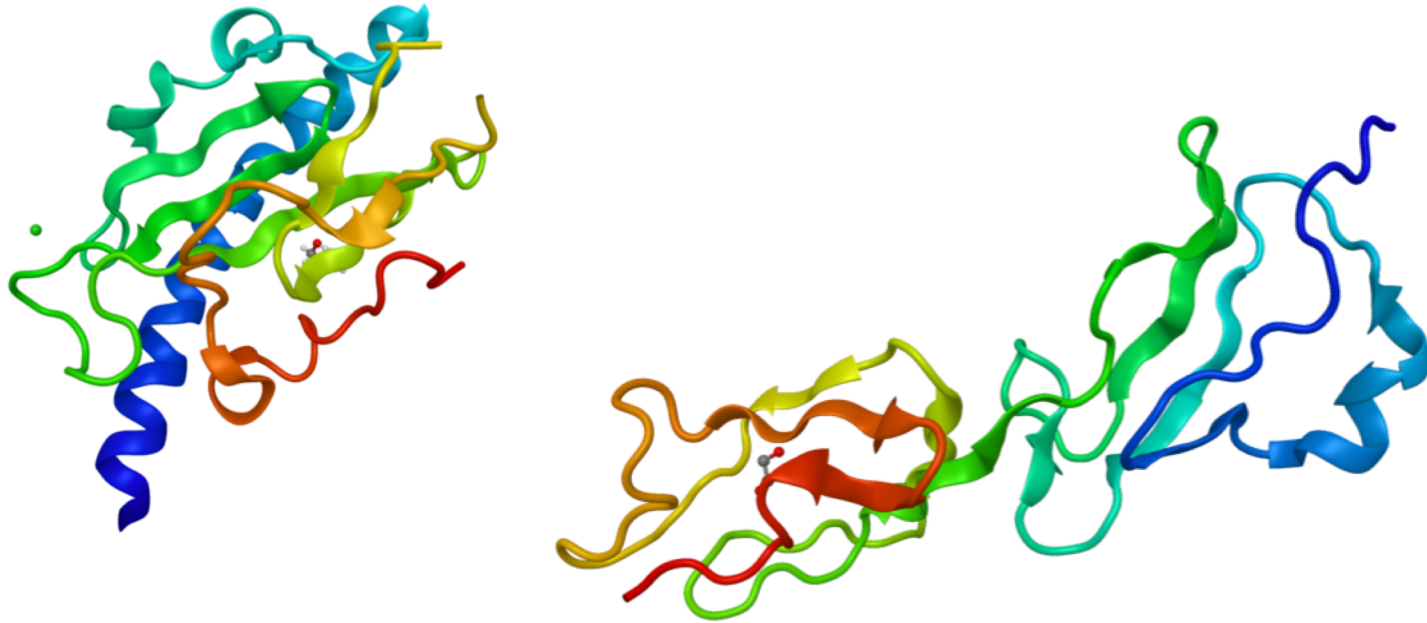


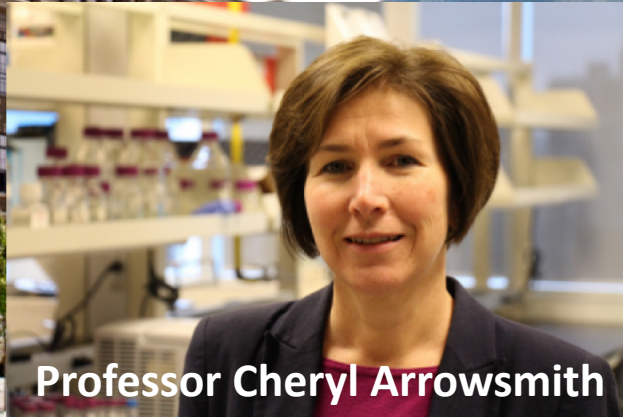
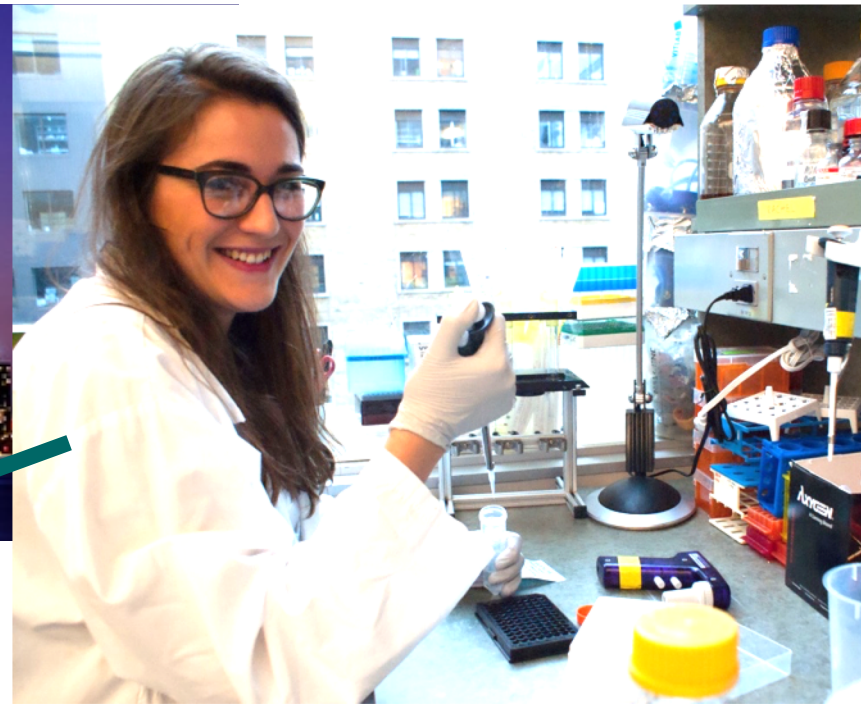
Professor Susan Lea



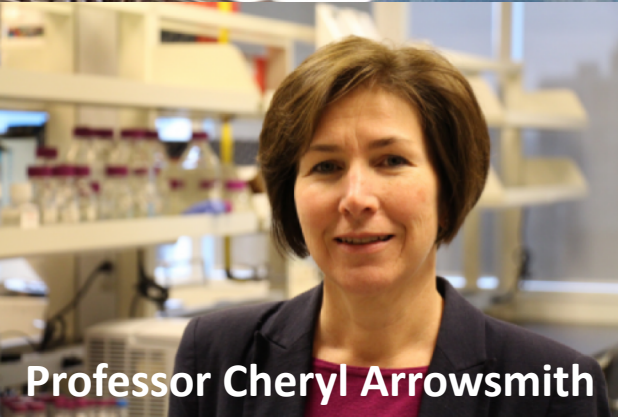
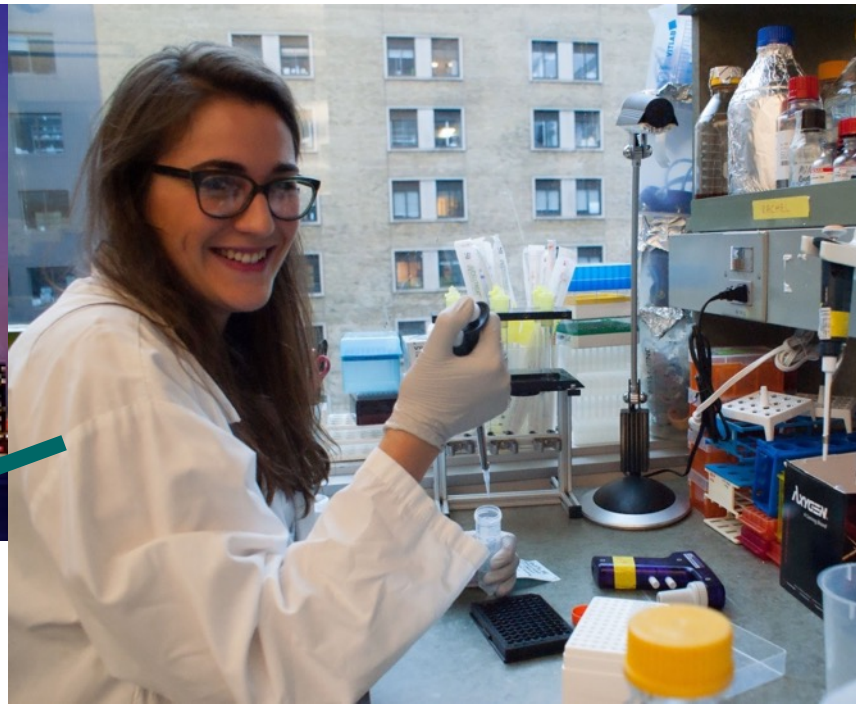
Thesis

Interactions of *Neisseria meningitidis* with the human immune system





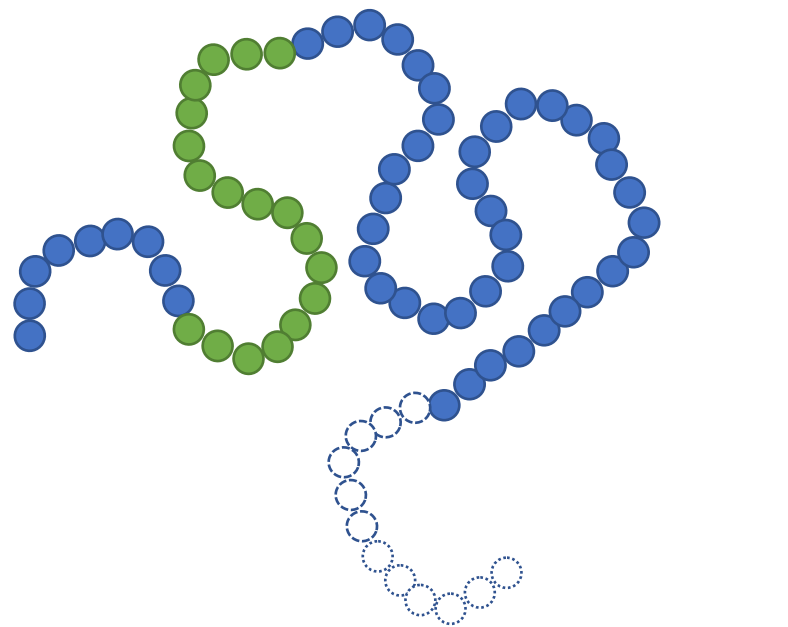
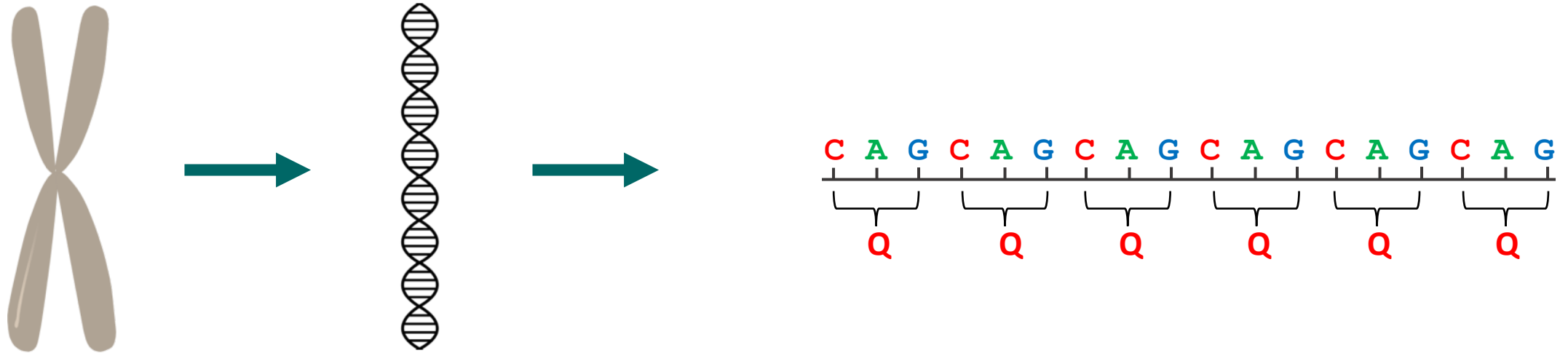
Professor Cheryl Arrowsmith



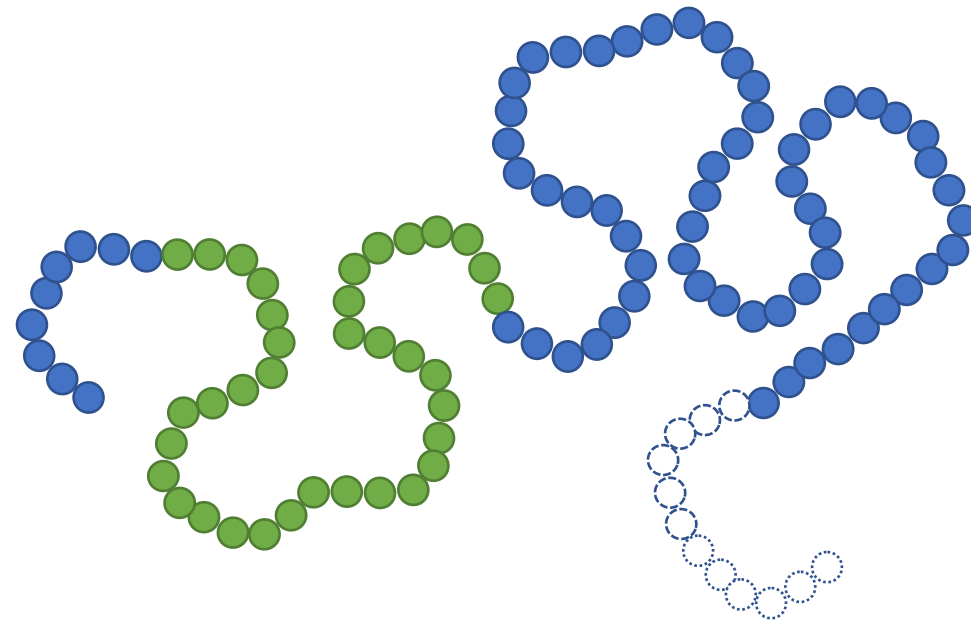
Professor Cheryl Arrowsmith



CAG repeats in the huntingtin gene encode a polyQ repeat in the huntingtin protein



Huntingtin – 18 Q (glutamine) residues

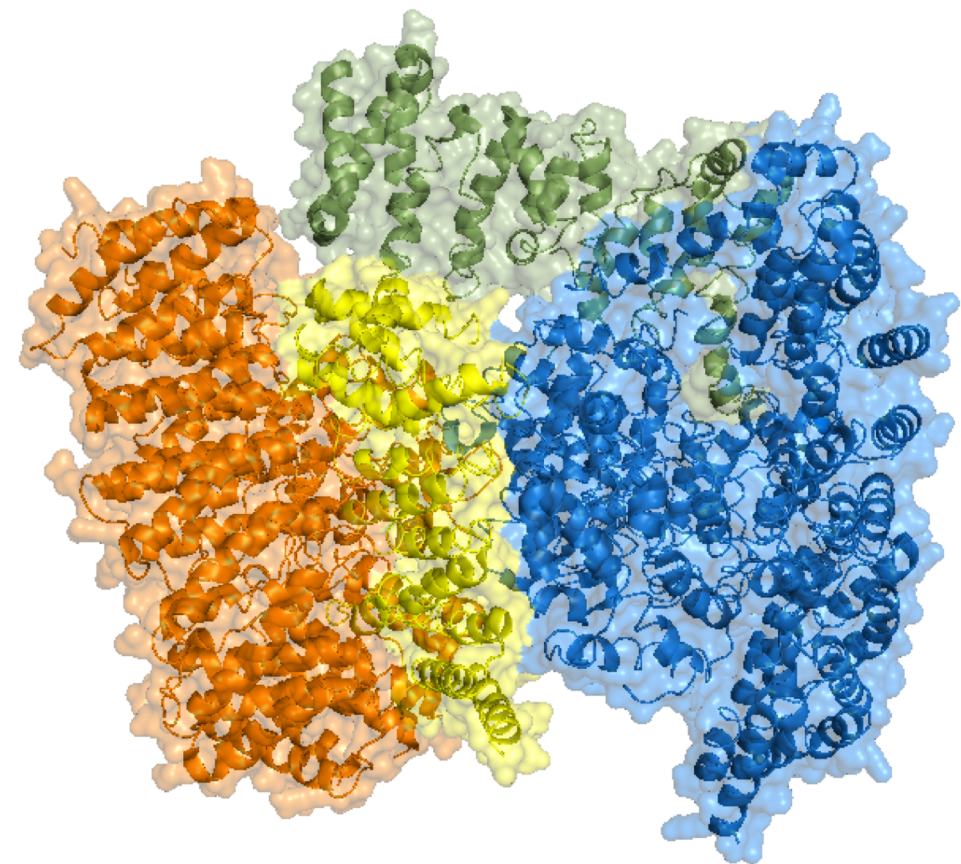


Huntingtin – 36 Q (glutamine) residues

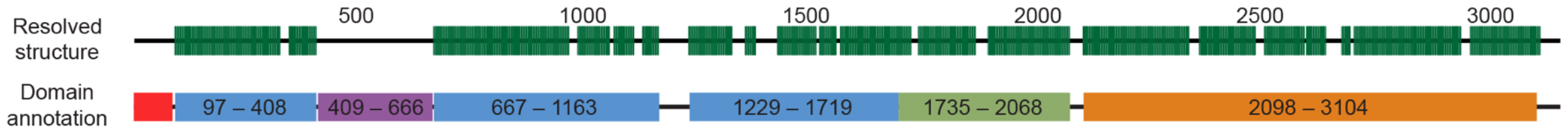
PolyQ lengths above 35 change the function of the huntingtin protein

MATLEKLMKAFESLKSF **oo**PPPPPPPPPPQLPQPPPOAQPLLPOQPPPPPPPPPPGPAVAEEPLHRPKKELSATKKDR
VNHCLTICENIVAQSVRNSPEFQKLLGIAMELFLLCSSDAESDVRMVADECLNKVIKALMDSNLPRLOLELYKEIKKNGAPRSLRAALWRF AEL AHLVLPQKCRPYLVNLLPCLTR
TSKRPEESVQETLAAAVPKIMASFGNFANDNEIKVLLKAFIANLKSSSPTIRRRTAAGSAVSI CQH SRRTQYFYSWLLNVLLGLLVPVEDEHSTLLILGVLLTLRYLVPLLQQQVKD
TSLKGSFGVTRKEMEVS P SAEQLVQVYELTLHHTQH QDHNVVTGALELLQQLFRTPPPELLQTLTAVGGIGQLTAAKEESGGRSRSRGSIVELIAGGGSSCSPVLSRKQKGVLLGE
EEALEDDSESRSDVSSALTASVKDEISGELAASSGVSTPGSAGHDIITEQPRSQHTLQADSVDLASCDLTSSATDGDEEDILSHSSSQVSAVPSDPAMDLDNDGTQASSPISDSSQ
TTTEGPD SAVTPSDSSEIVLDGTDNQYLGLOIGQPQDEDEEATGILPDEASEAFRNSSMALQQAHL LKNMSHCRQPSDSSVDK FVLRDEATEPGDQENKPCR I KGDIGQSTDDDSA
PLVHCVRLLSASFLLTGKKNVLPDRDVRVSVKALALSCVGAVALHPESFFSKLYKVPLDTTEYPEEQYVSDILNYIDHGDPOVRGATAILCGTLICSI LSRSRFHVGDWMTIR
TLTGNTFSLADCIPLLRKT LKDESSVTCKLACTAVRNCVMSLCSSSYSELGLQLIIDVLT LRNSSYWLVRTELLET LAEIDFRLVSFLEAKAENLHRGAHHYTGLLKLQERVLNNV
VIHLLGDEDPRVRHVAAASLIRLVPKLFYKCDQGQADPVVAVARDQSSVYLKLLMHETQPPSHFSVSTITRIYRGYNLLPSITDVTMENNLSRVIAAVSHELITSTTRALTFGCCE
ALCLLSTAFPVCIWSLGWHCGVPPLSASDES RK SCTVGMATMILTLLSSAWFPLDLSAHQDALILAGNLLAASAPKSLRSSWASEEEANPAATKQEEVWPALGDRALVPMVEQLFS
HLLKVINICAHVLD D VAPGPAIKAALPSLTNPPSLSPIRRKGKEKEPGEQASVPLSPKKGSEASAASRQSDTSGPVTTSKSSSLGSFYHLPSYLKLDV LKATHANYKVTLDLQNS
TEKFGGFLRSALDVLSQILELATLQDIGKCVEEILGYLKSCFSREPMMATVCVQQLLKT LFGTNLASQFDGLSSNPSK SQGRAQLGSSSVRPGLYHYCFMAPYTHFTQALADASL
RNMVQAEQENDTSGWFDVLQKVSTQLKTNLTSVTKNRADKNAIHNHIRLFEPLVIKALKQYTTTTTCVQLQKQVLDLLAQLVQLRVNYCLLDSQVFIGFVLKQFEYIEVGFRESE
AII PNIFFFLVLLSYERYHSKQIIGIPKIIQLCDGIMASGRKAVTHAIPALQPIVHDLFVLRGTNKADAGKELETQKEVVVSM LRLIQYHQVLEMFILVLQOCHKENEDKWKRLS
RQIADIILPMLAKQQMHIDSHEALGVLNTLFEILAPSSLRPVDMLLRSMFVTPNTMASVSTVQLWISGILAILRVLISQSTEDIVLSRIQELSFSPYLI SCTVINRLRDGDSTSTL
EEHSEGKQIKNLPEETF SRFL LQLVGILLEDIVTKQLKVEMSEQQHTFYCQELGTLMLCLIHIFKSGMFRRITAAATRLFRSDGCGGSFYTLDSLNLRARSMITTHPALVLLWCQI
LLLNVNHTDYRWWAEVQQT PKRHSL SSTKLLSPQMSGEEEDSDLAAKLGMCNREIVRRGALILFCDYVCQNLHDSEHLTWLIVNHIQDLISLSHEPPVQDFISAVHRNSAASGLFIQ
AIQSRCENLSTPTMLKKT LQCLEGIHLSQSGAVLTLYVDRL LCTPFRVLARMVDILACRRVEMLLAANLQSSMAQLPMEELNRIQEYLQSSGLAQRHQRLYSL LDRFRLSTMQDSL
SPSPPVSSHPLDGDGHVSLETVSPDKDWYVHLVKSQCWTRSDSALLEGAELVNRIPAEDMNAFMNSEFNLSLLAPCLSLGMSEISGGQKSALFEAAREVTLARVSGTVQQLPAVH
HVFQPELPAEPAAYWSKLNLDLFGDAALYQSLPTLARALAQYLVVVSKLP SHLHLPPEKEKDIVKFVVATLEALSWHLIHEQIPLSLDLQAGLDCCCLALQLPGLWSVVSSTEFVTH
ACSLIYCVHF ILEAVAVQPGEQLLSPERRTNTPKAISEEEEEVDPNTQNPKYITAACEMVAEMVESLQSVLALGHKRNSGVPAFLTPLLRIIISLARLPLVNSYTRVPPLVWKL
WSPKPGGDFGTAFPEIPVEFLQEKEVFKEFIYRINTLGWTSRTQFEETWATLLGVLVTQPLVMEQEE SPPEEDTERTQINVLAVQAITSLVLSAMTVPVAGNPAVSCLEQQPRNKP
LKALDTRFGRKLSIIRGIVEQEIQAMVSKRENIATHHLYQAWDPVPSLSPATTGALISHEKLLLQINPERELGSMYSYKLGQVSIHSVWLGN SITPLREEEWDEEEEEADAPAPSS
PPTSPVNSRKHRAGVDIHSQSQFLLELYSRWILPSSSARRTPAI L ISEVVRSLLVVSDLFTERNQFELMYVTLTELRRVHPSEDEILAQYLVPATCKAAAVLGMDKAVAEPVSRL
ESTLRSSHLPSRVGALHGVLVLECDLLDDTAKQLIPVISDYLLSNLKGIAHCVNIHSQQHVLVMCATAFYLIENYPLDVGPEFSASIIQMCGVMLSGSEESTPSIIYHCALRGL
RLLLSEQLSRLDAESLVKLSVDRVNVHSPHRAMAALGLMLTCMYTGKEKVS PGR TSDPNPAAPDSESVIVAMERSVLFDRIRKGFPCEARVVARILPQFLDDFFPPQDIMNKVIG
EFLSNQQPYQPQFMATVVYKVFQTLHSTGQSSMVRDWVMLSLSNFTQRAPVAMATWSLS CFFVSASTSPWVAAILPHVISRMGKLEQVDVNLFCLVATDFYRHQIEEELDRRAFQSV
LEVVAAPGSPYHRLLTCLRNHVHKVTTC

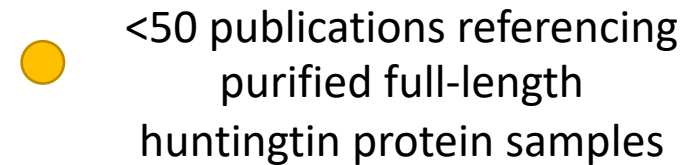
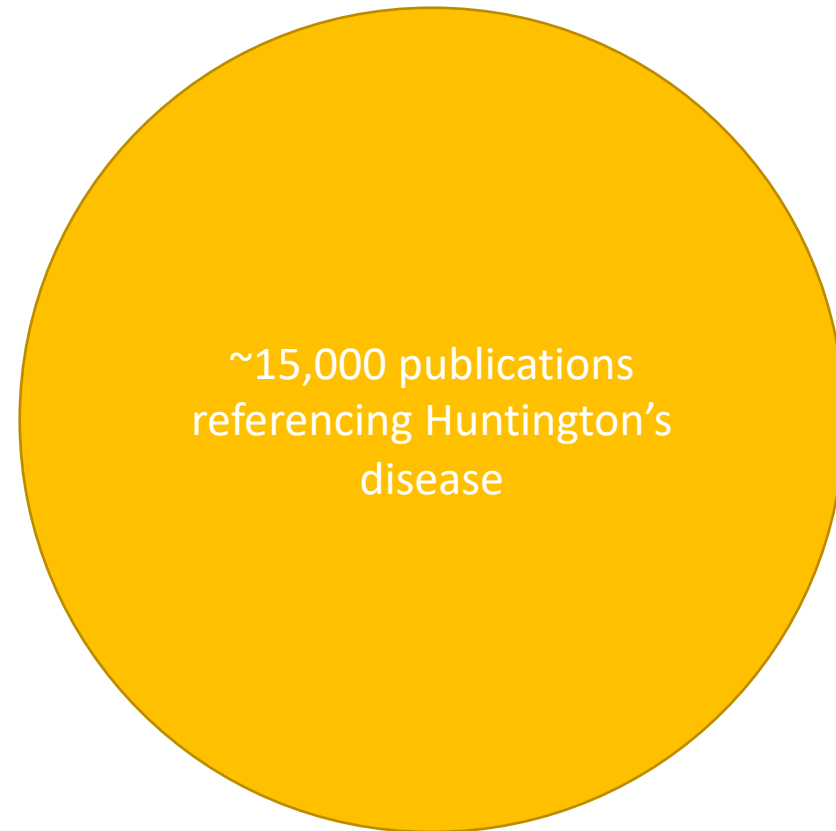
What does the huntingtin protein look like? What does this tell us about HD?



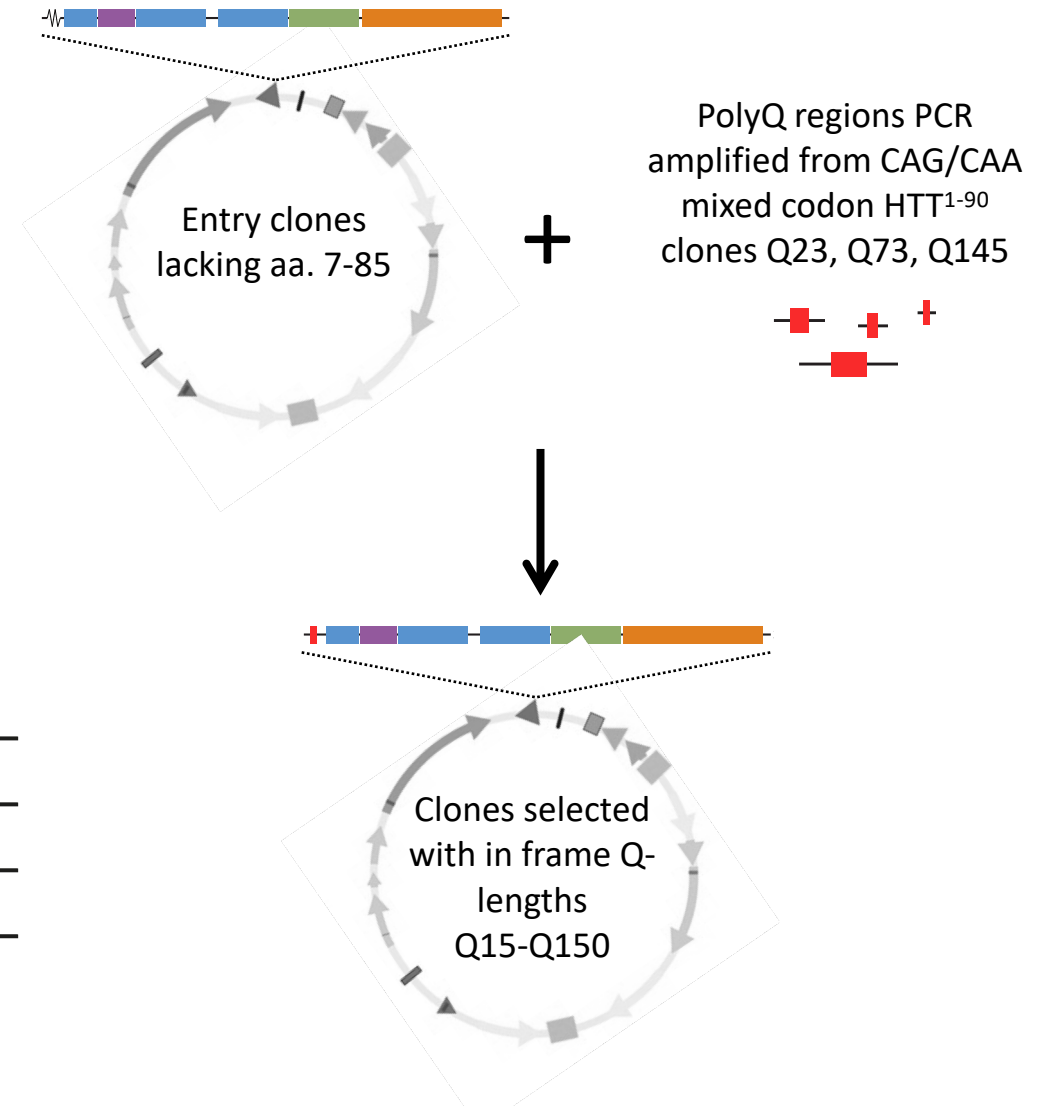
- Exon 1
- Intrinsically Disordered Region
- N-terminal HEAT
- Bridge
- C-terminal HEAT
- HAP40



Data from PubMed
search March 2019 for
“Huntington’s disease” &
“purified huntingtin protein”

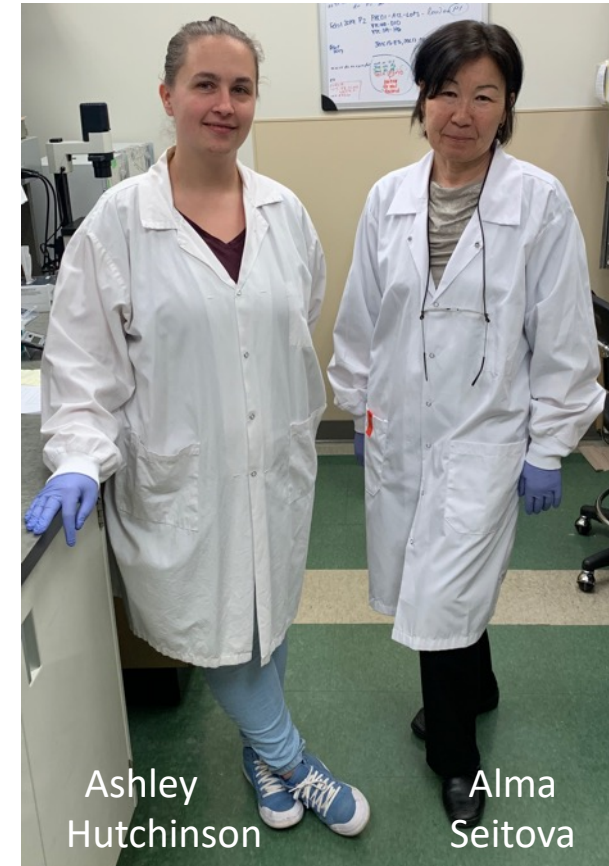
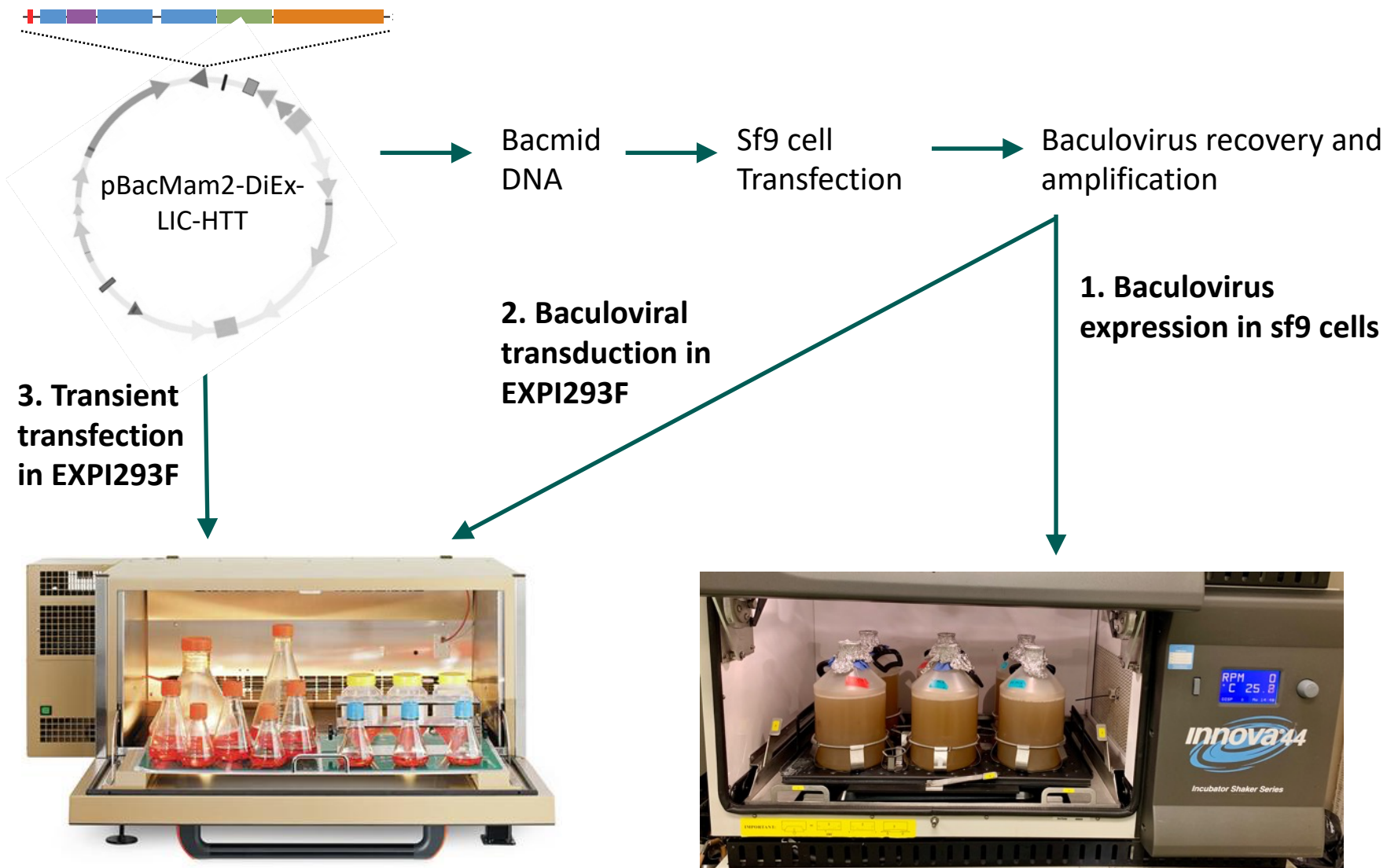


Aim: Design and characterise an open toolkit of Huntington’s disease research resources for biochemical investigation of full-length HTT



	N-terminal FLAG-tag	C-terminal FLAG-tag
General population	15, 19, 23	19, 23, 24, 25, 30
HD patients		36, 42, 48
Juvenile HD patients	51, 66, 73, 78, 79, 85	52, 54, 60, 66, 73, 79
Extreme expansions	139, 142, 145	109, 145

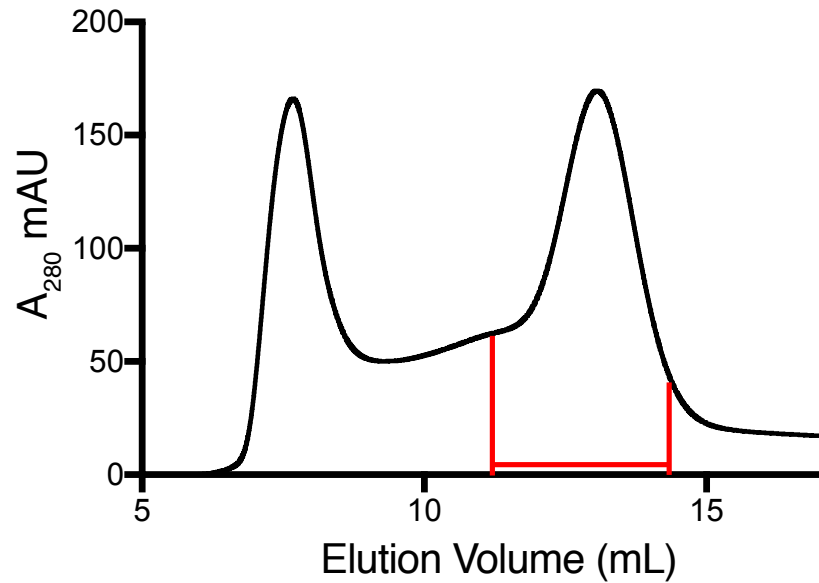
Our series of huntingtin constructs allow you to make any polyQ-length huntingtin



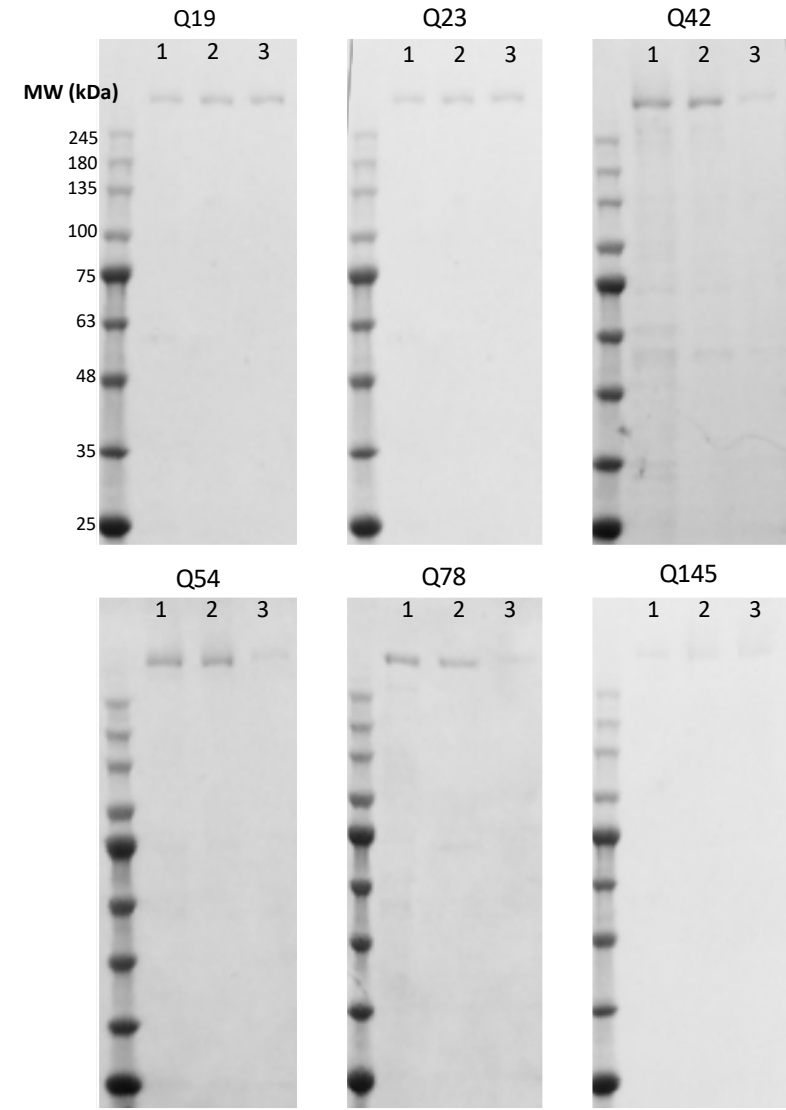
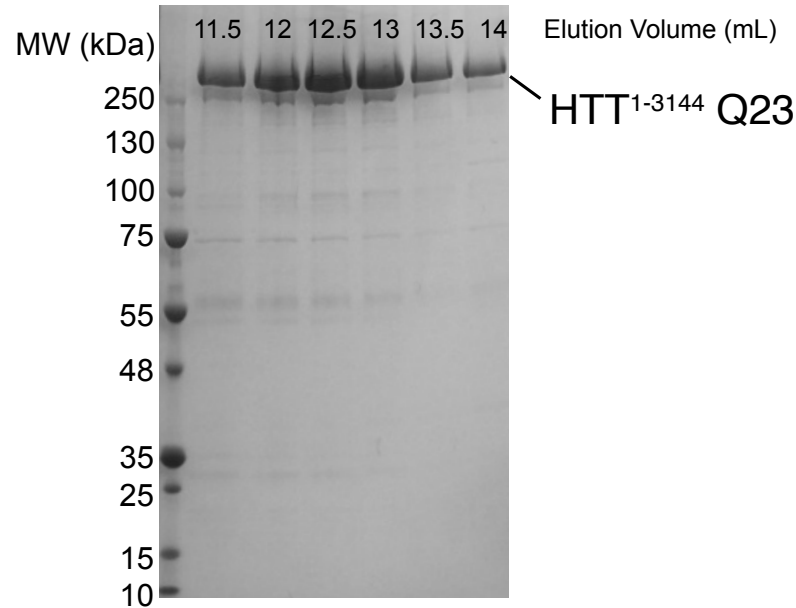
Suspension culture allows scalable production so you can make lots of huntingtin!

Full-length huntingtin of different Q-lengths can be trivially purified

Gel Filtration of insect HTT¹⁻³¹⁴⁴ Q23



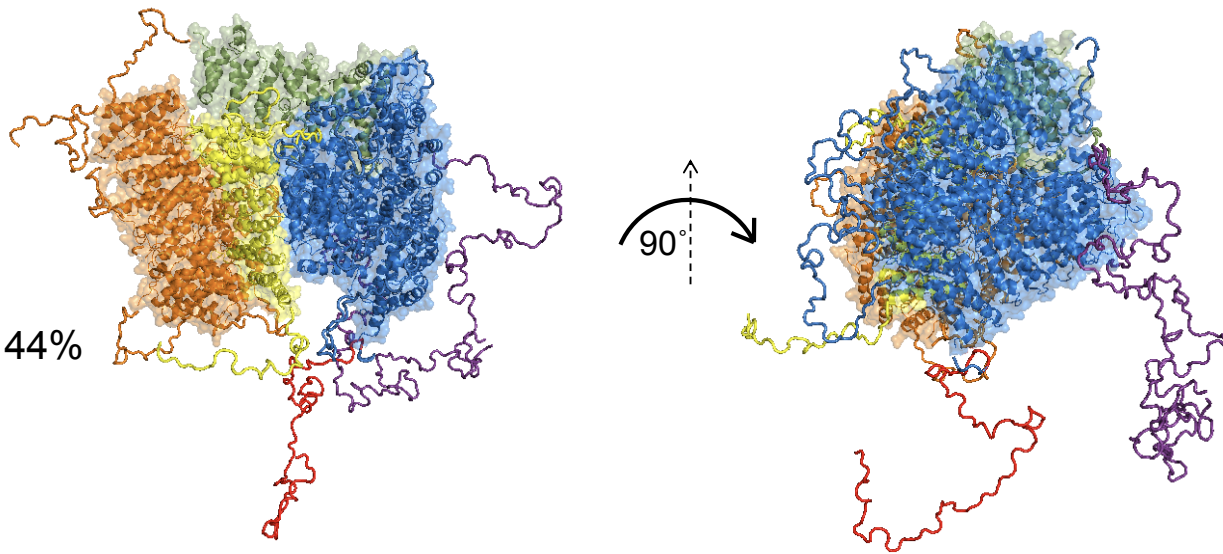
4-20% SDS-PAGE of monomer peak fractions



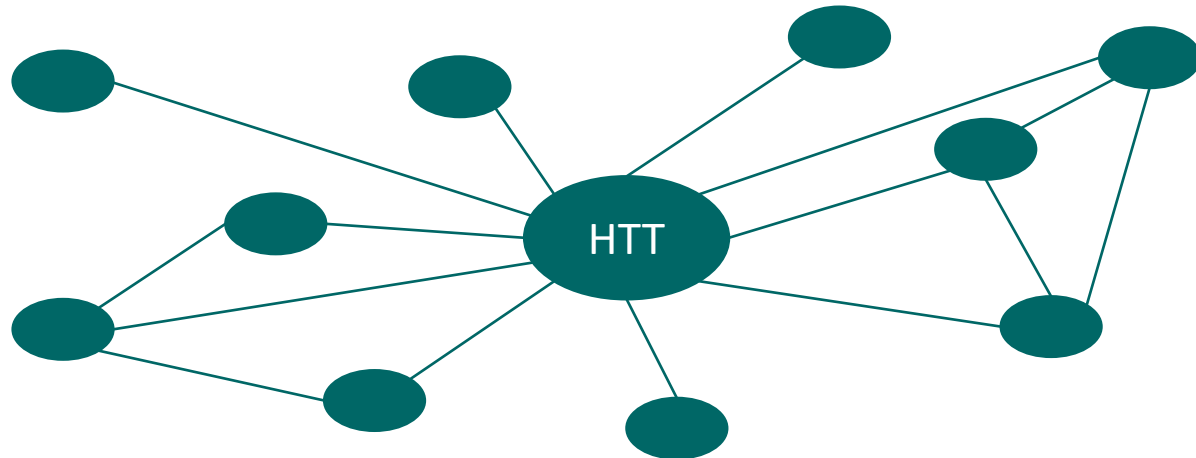
Huntingtin proteins can be extracted to high purity and high yield

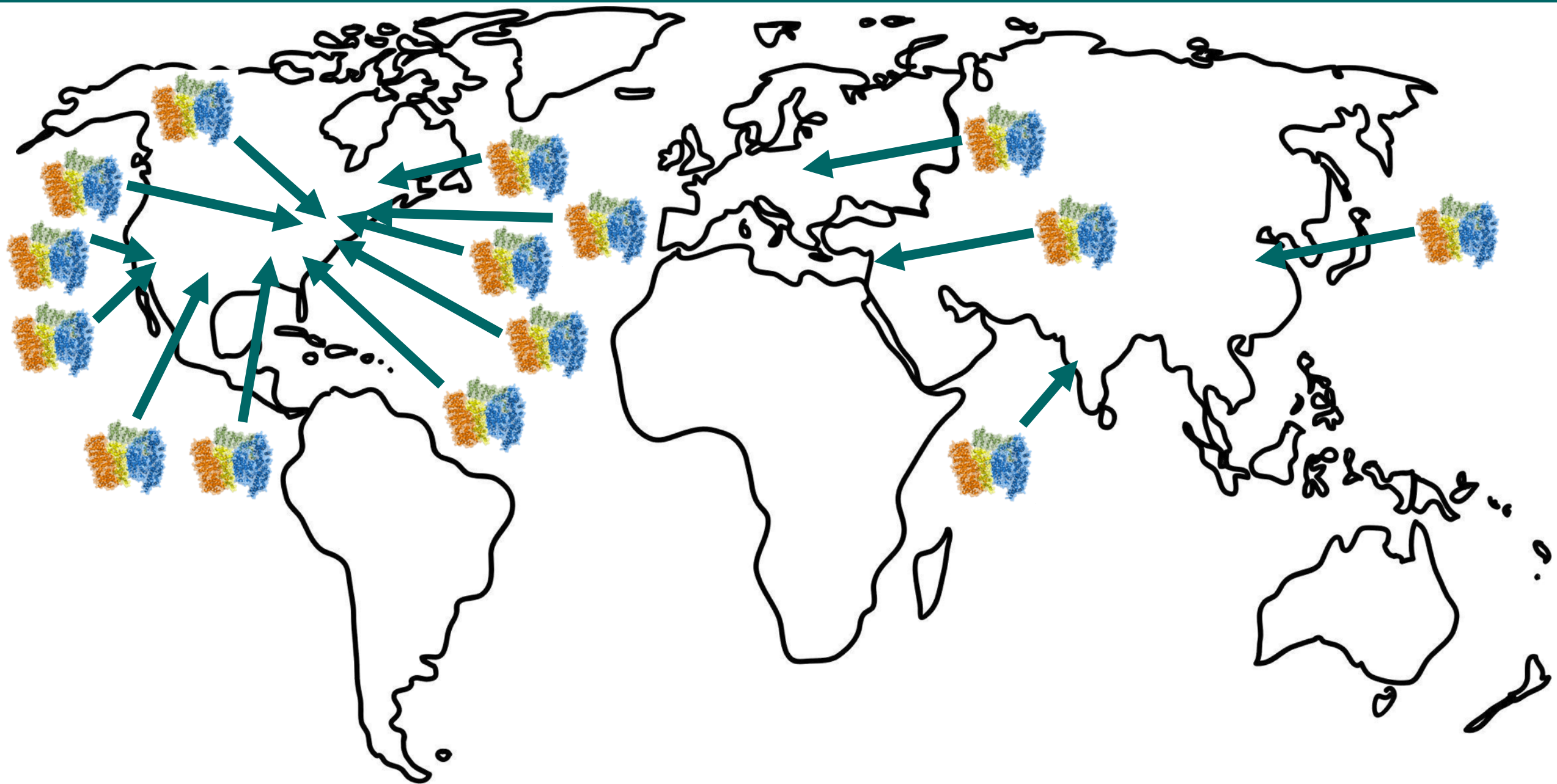
- 1 - baculovirus expression in sf9 insect cells
- 2 - transient transfection in mammalian EXPI293F cells
- 3 - transduction in mammalian EXPI293F cells

Computational approaches:



Finding other proteins which bind the huntingtin molecule:





All huntingtin plasmids and entry clones from this study are available through the Addgene repository



A better way to share plasmids

31

Total no. samples requested since December 2018

12

No. research groups requesting samples since December 2018

15

No. different constructs (Q-lengths) requested since December 2018



We help provide scientists with huntingtin protein of any Q-length either via collaboration or CRO partnership

12

No. research groups huntingtin protein samples shared through collaboration since October 2017

2

CRO requests for purified HTT protein since January 2019



Rachel Harding and Cheryl Arrowsmith
SGC, University of Toronto

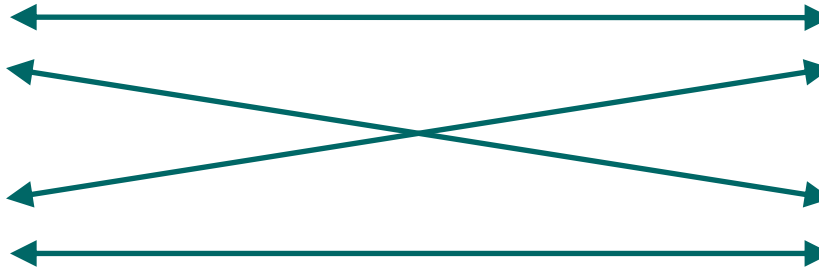


Stefan Kochanek
Ulm University

Christopher Ross and Tamara Ratovitski
John Hopkins University



Erich Wanker and Philipp Trepte
Max-Delbrück-Center for Molecular Medicine





1. Experiments completed in lab



2. Materials, methods, data and analysis uploaded to <https://zenodo.org> in open notebook community



3. Lay summary of experiment including discussion of context, aims and next steps plus links to Zenodo data upload

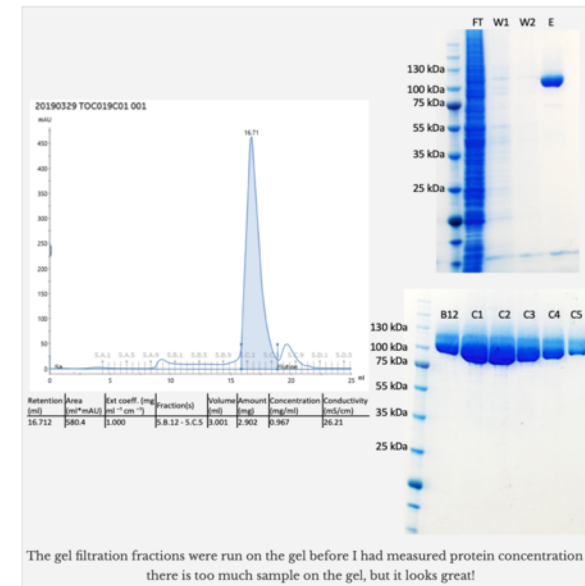


Successful generation of fragments of the HTT protein and improving the purification procedure for the HTT-HAP40 complex

April 3, 2019 [racheljaneharding](#) [Leave a comment](#) [Edit](#)

It has now been almost 2 years since I set out to try and make fragments of the huntingtin protein which might be amenable to structural analysis with X-ray crystallography. X-ray crystallography is a fantastic method and allows us to see the molecules in very fine atomic detail which is important if we are to understand the intricacies of the elusive huntingtin protein molecule. It has been a long hard road with almost none of our extensive cloning efforts producing any expression constructs which made sufficient yields of protein. X-ray crystallography is a protein-expensive method so we need milligram (lots of protein). But finally, I have purified milligrams of different huntingtin fragment protein samples!!!

It should be made very clear that this has been a big team effort with cloner extraordinaire, Peter Loppnau, the eukaryotic production, Ashley Hutchinson and Alma Seitova as well as Linda Lin doing a lot of the heavy lifting on our cloning and eukaryotic production pipeline so I am very grateful for all of their hard work. Turns out that my construct design was fine but the expression vector we used made a huge difference (this is the piece of DNA which we insert different parts of the huntingtin gene). Switching from pFBOH-MHL to pBMDEL gave us great yields! Here is the C-terminal HEAT domain protein I purified – so much pure protein! All of the other data can be found on [Zenodo](#).



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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Jacob McAuley
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Shili Duan
Sasha Lemak
Linda Lin
Cheryl Arrowsmith
Aled Edwards

Ulm University

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Leticia Toledo-Sherman
Matt Lee
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Oxford University

Justin Deme
Susan Lea
Bass Hassan

McMaster University

Ray Truant
Tam Maiuri

Advanced Proton Source

Xiaobing Zuo
Lixin Fan

John Hopkins University

Christopher Ross
Tamara Ratovitski

Western Washington University

Jeff Carroll

A*STAR

Mahmoud Pouladi

Washington University St Louis

Alex Holehouse

Sick Kids Hospital Toronto

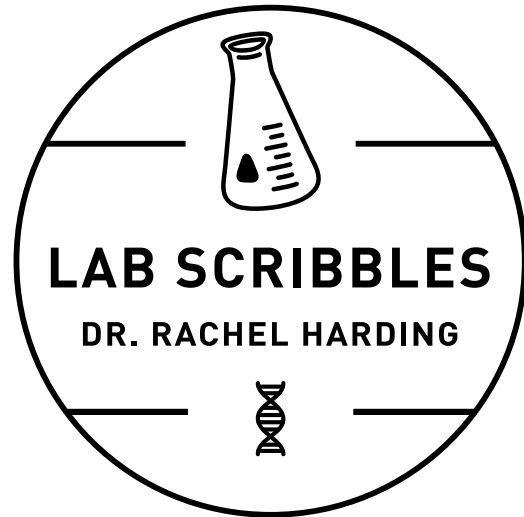
Chris Pearson
Terence Gall-Duncan
Babak Kouchehi

Max-Delbrück-Center for Molecular Medicine

Erich Wanker
Philipp Trepte
Anne Ast

www.thesgc.org

Dr. Harding is the recipient of the Huntington's Disease Society of America Berman Topper Career Development Fellowship which funds and supports this research, in addition to generous funding from the CHDI Foundation and the Huntington Society of Canada. The SGC is a registered charity (number 1097737) that receives funds from AbbVie, Bayer Pharma AG, Boehringer Ingelheim, Canada Foundation for Innovation, Eshelman Institute for Innovation, Genome Canada through Ontario Genomics Institute [OGI-055], Innovative Medicines Initiative (EU/EFPIA) [ULTRA-DD grant no. 115766], Janssen, Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany, MSD, Novartis Pharma AG, Ontario Ministry of Research, Innovation and Science (MRIS), Pfizer, São Paulo Research Foundation-FAPESP, Takeda, and Wellcome.



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