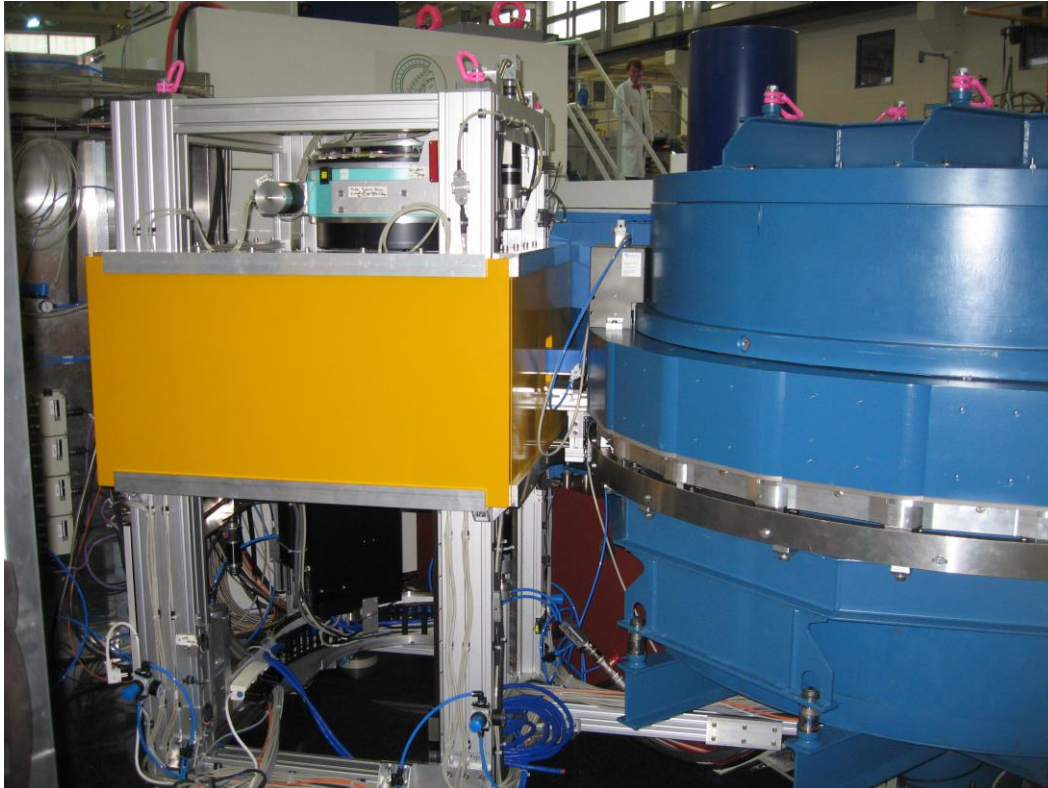


# Change of Fractal Dimension during the early stages of Lysozyme Crystallization

18.06.2015

**Tobias E. Schrader**

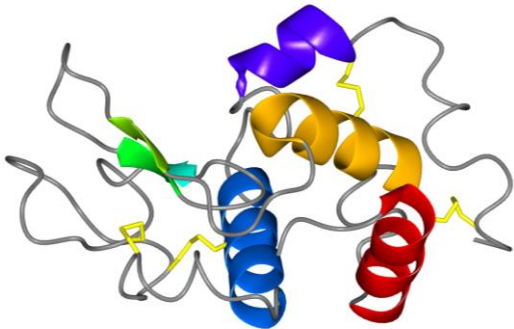


Necessary crystal size:  
At least  $0.5 \text{ mm}^3$

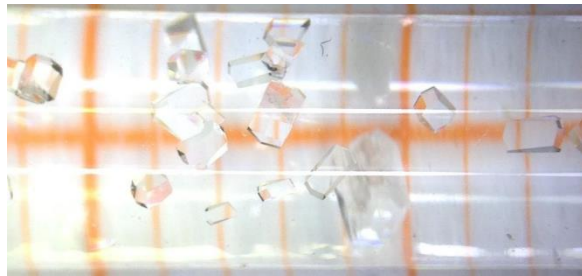
- Deeper understanding of the underlying crystallization mechanism is required

- Lysozyme 60 mg/ml in D<sub>2</sub>O, pH adjusted with 1M NaAc 0,02 µm filtered
  - NaCl 6wt% in D<sub>2</sub>O Puffer 10mM NaAc HAc 0,02 µm filtered
- }  
 ➤ **1:1 mixture:**

Lysozyme 30 mg/ml + NaCl 3 wt% in D<sub>2</sub>O buffer @ pH 4.35



Monomer size: r = 1.9 nm



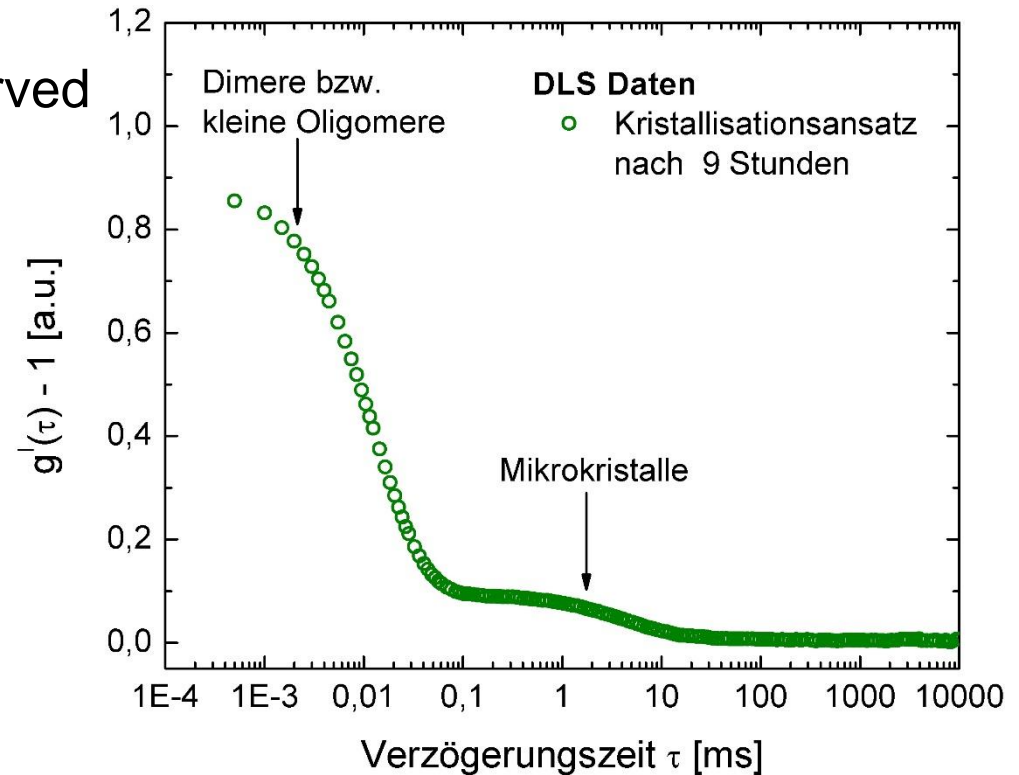
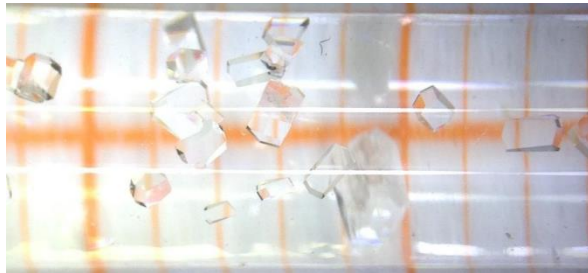
crystals ca. 1 mm at  
T = 298 K

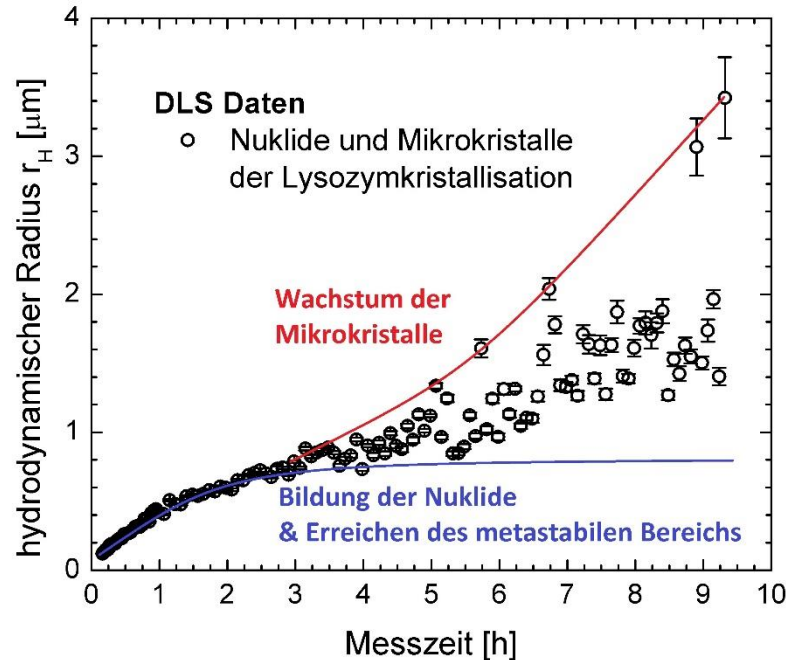
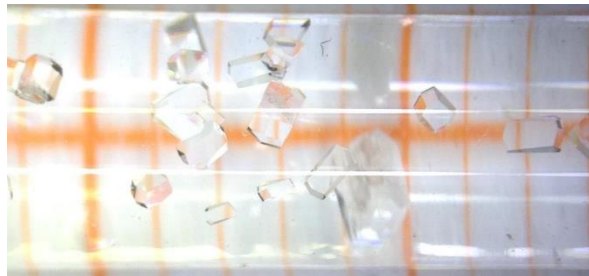


crystals ca. 0.2 mm  
at T = 294.5 K

**T= 298 K**

- No third particle fraction observed
- Crystals grow larger in size as at 294.5 K





**T = 298 K**

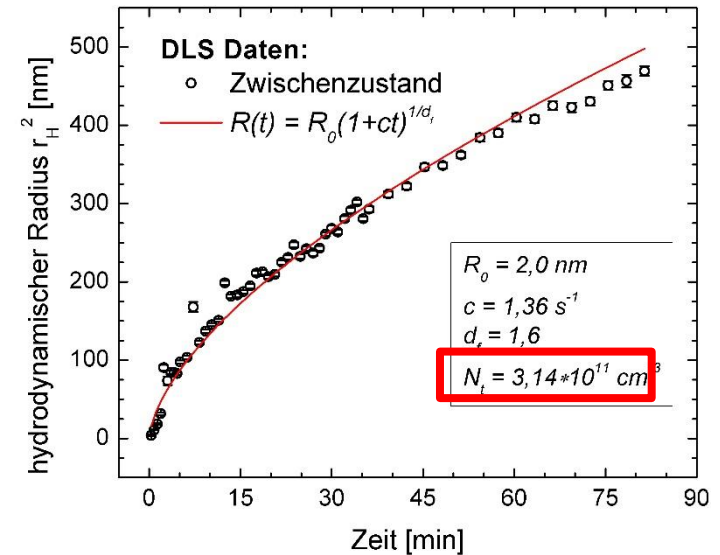
- In the beginning we have two particle fractions
- After three hours the sample is not ergodic any more: Large size fluctuations in the larger size fraction is observed
- Interpretation: Small crystals diffuse through the observation volume

# Small angle scattering signal can be calculated using a model fit of the DLS data

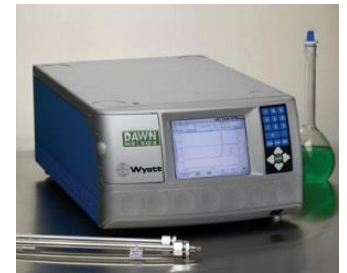
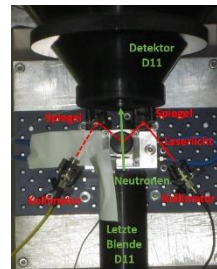
Volume of the crystal nucleus

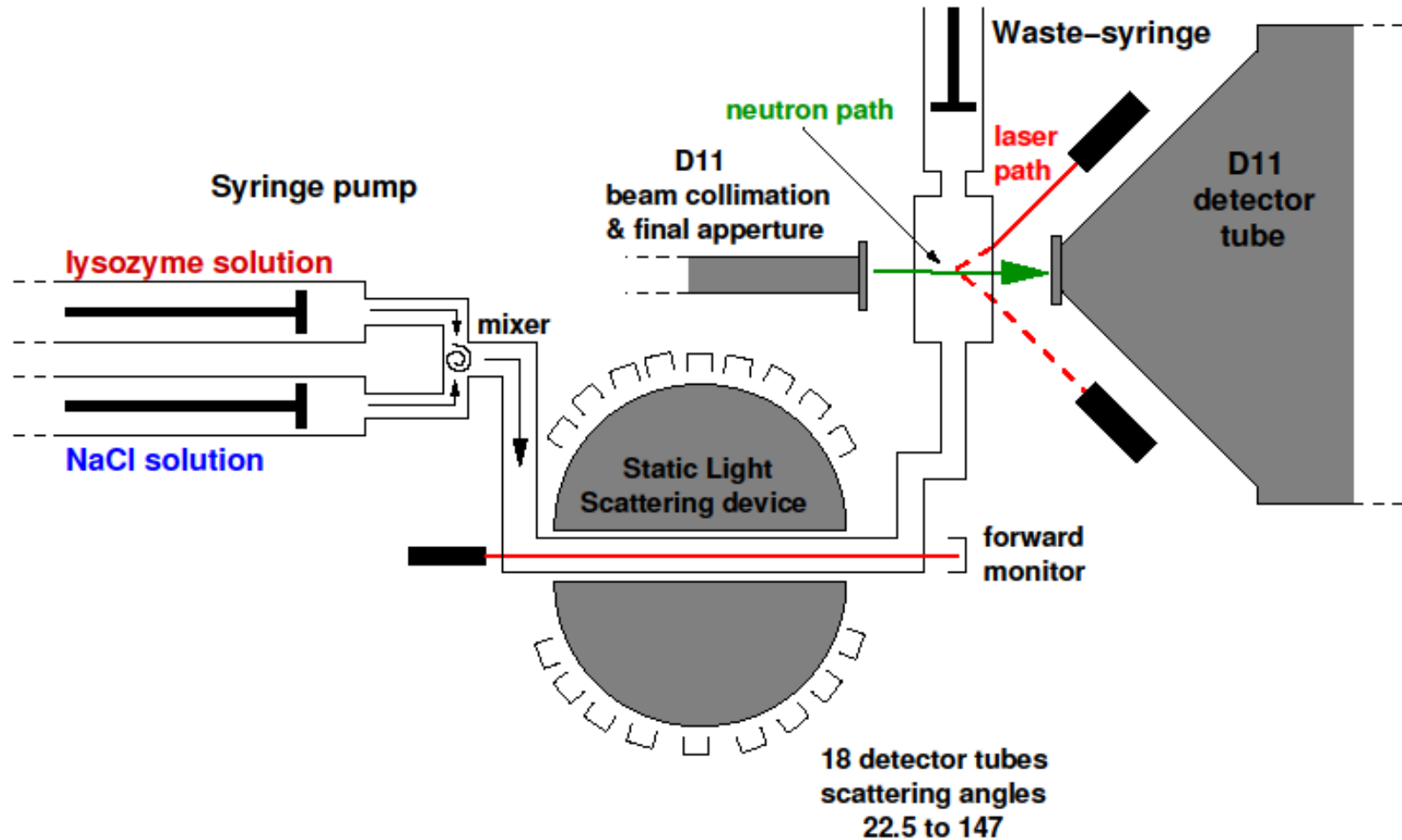
$$\frac{d\Sigma}{d\Omega}(q) = \frac{N_t}{V} * (\Delta\rho)^2 * V_p^2$$

Scattering contrast of lysozyme



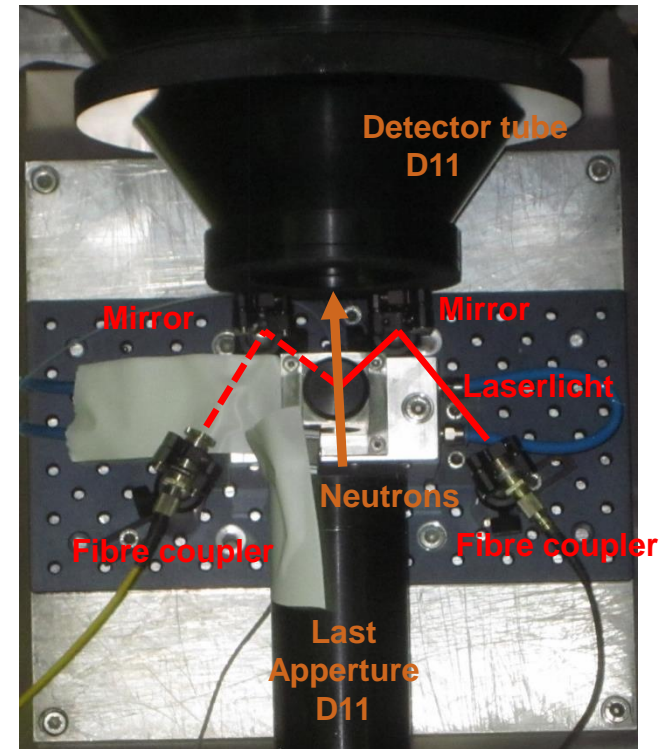
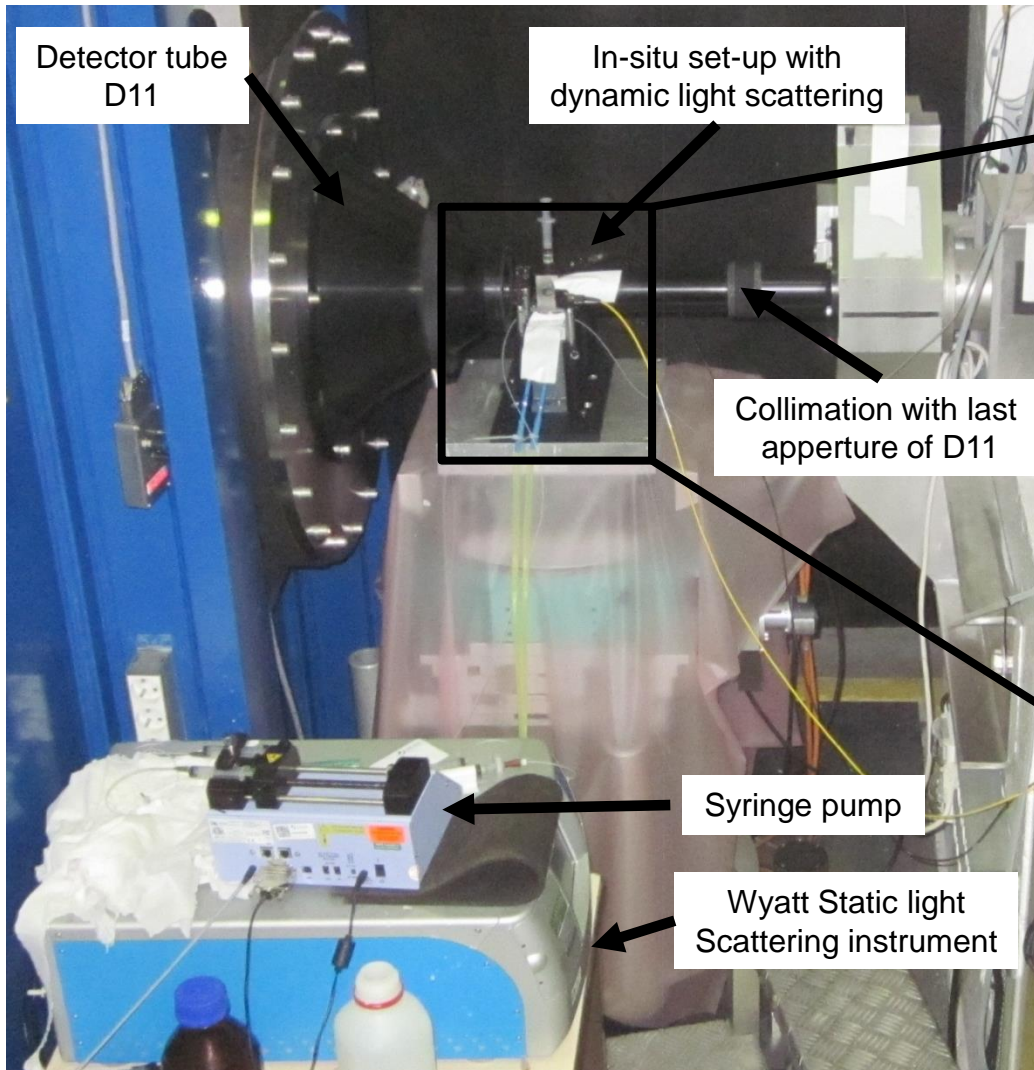
## Time resolved structural information on the Lysozyme crystallization: In-situ **DLS** and quasi-in-situ **SLS** together with mit **Small angle neutron scattering (SANS)**



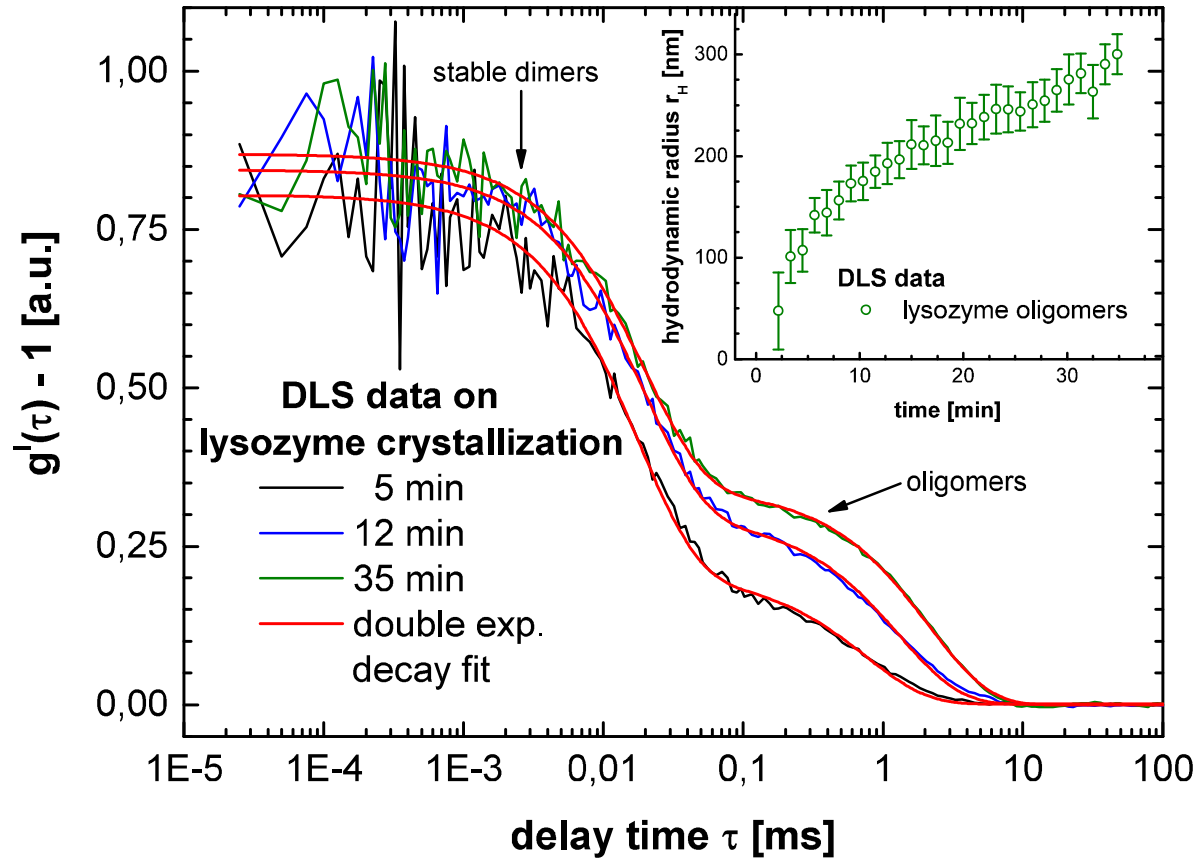




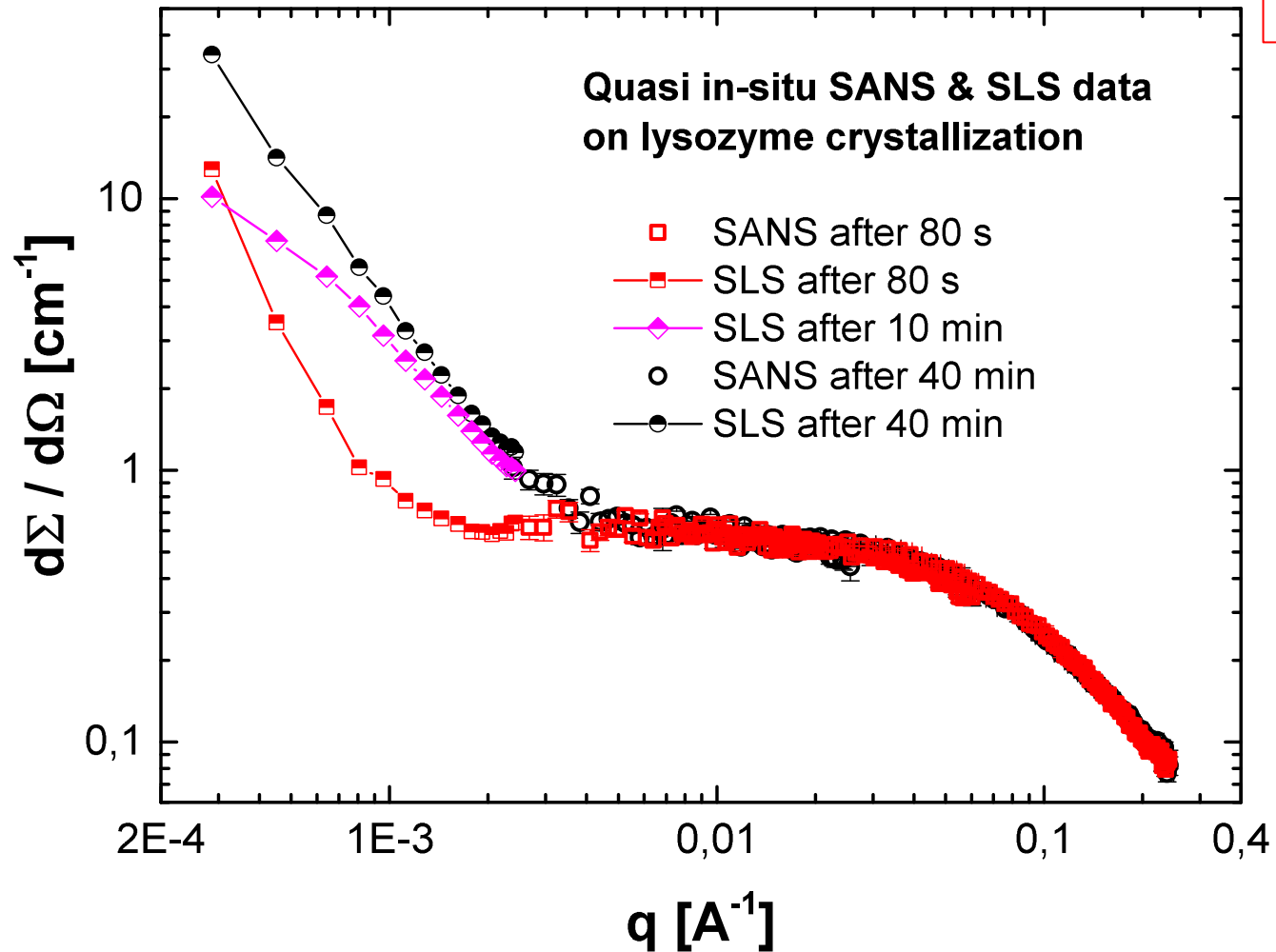
# Picture of the set-up at D11

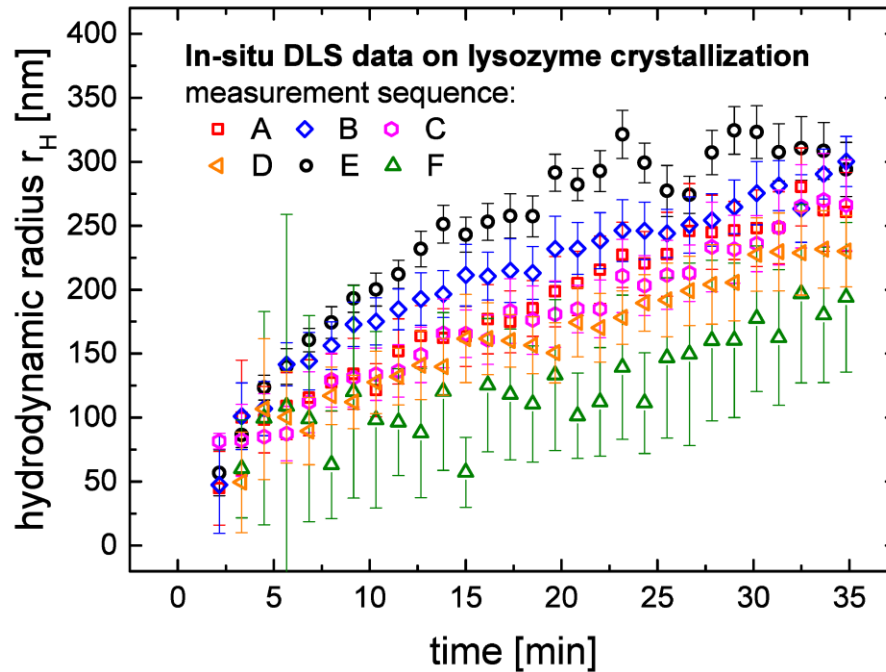


**T = 298 K**



**T = 298 K**



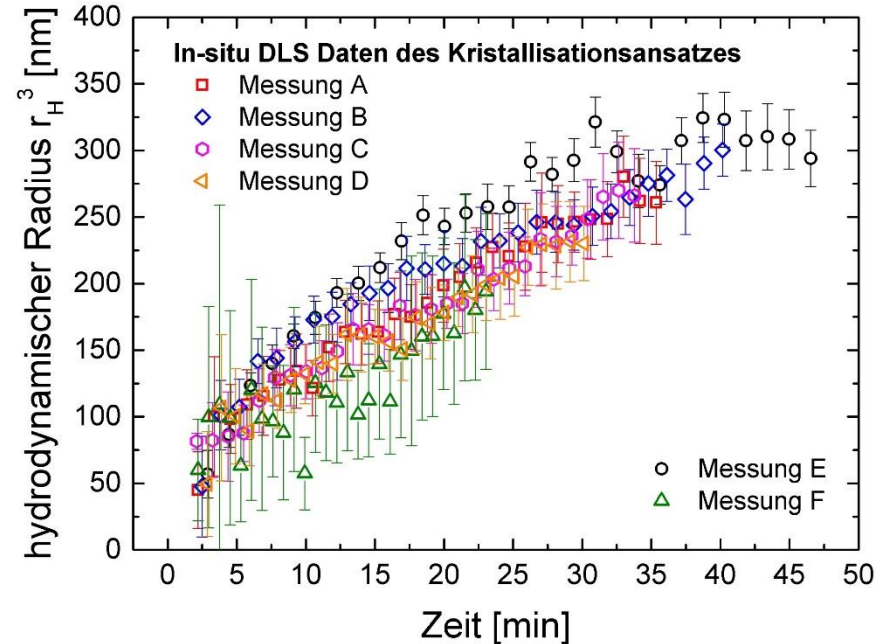
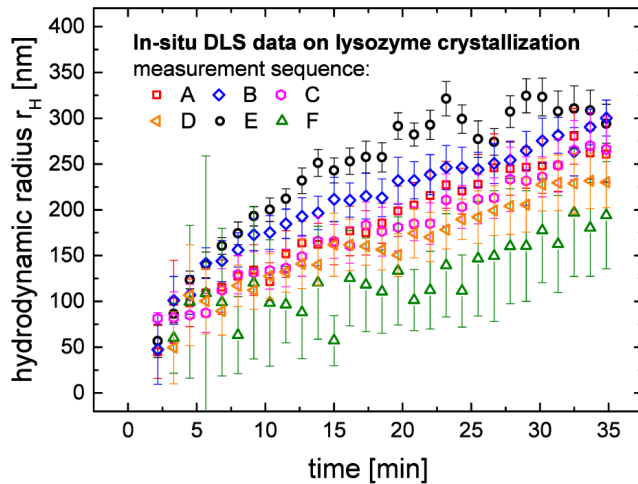


Differences in the speed of the Crystallisation process:

- Possible reasons are fluctuations of the temperature in the vicinity of the sample cell

➤ Scaling factor necessary to account for the differences

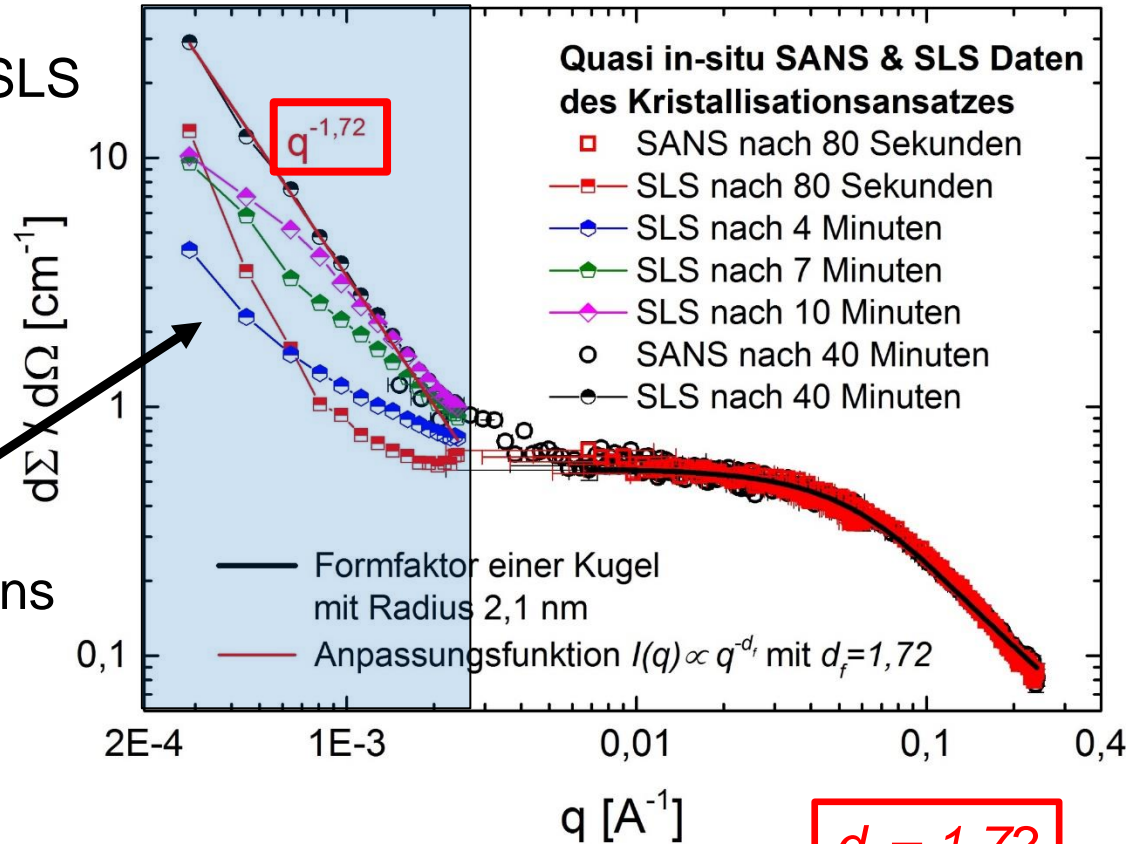
T= 298 K



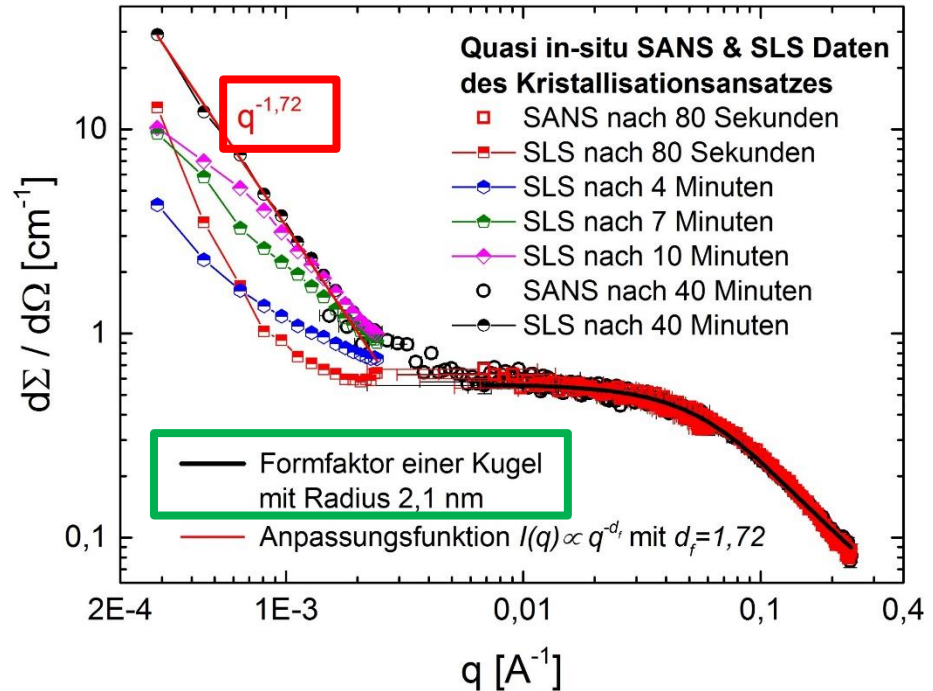
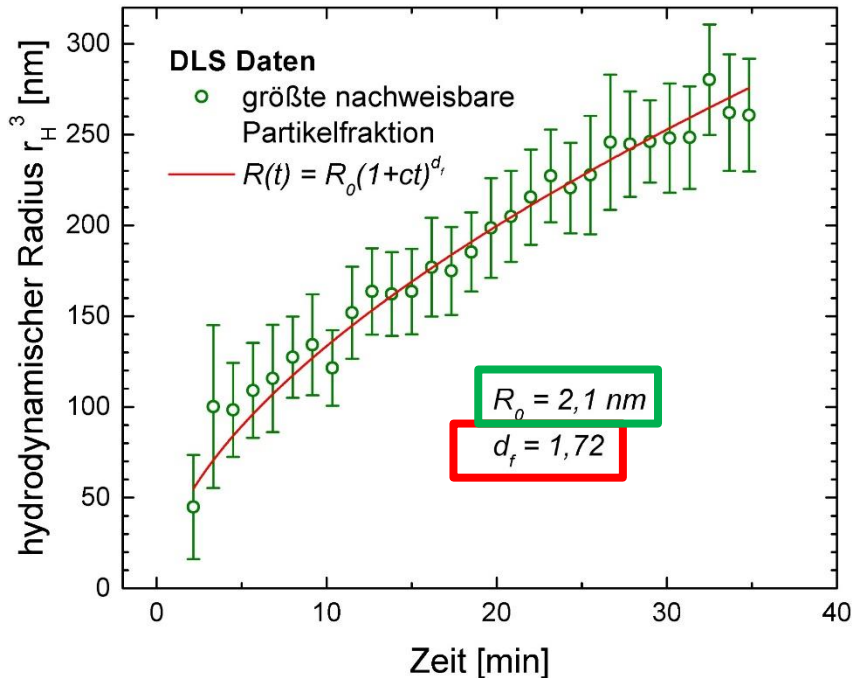
- A scaling factor can be determined to correct for tiny differences in crystallisation speed

**T = 298 K**

- Extended q-range due to SLS
- temporal evolution of the structure of the lysozyme nuclei can be followed
  
- Change of fractal dimensions observed



**T = 298 K**

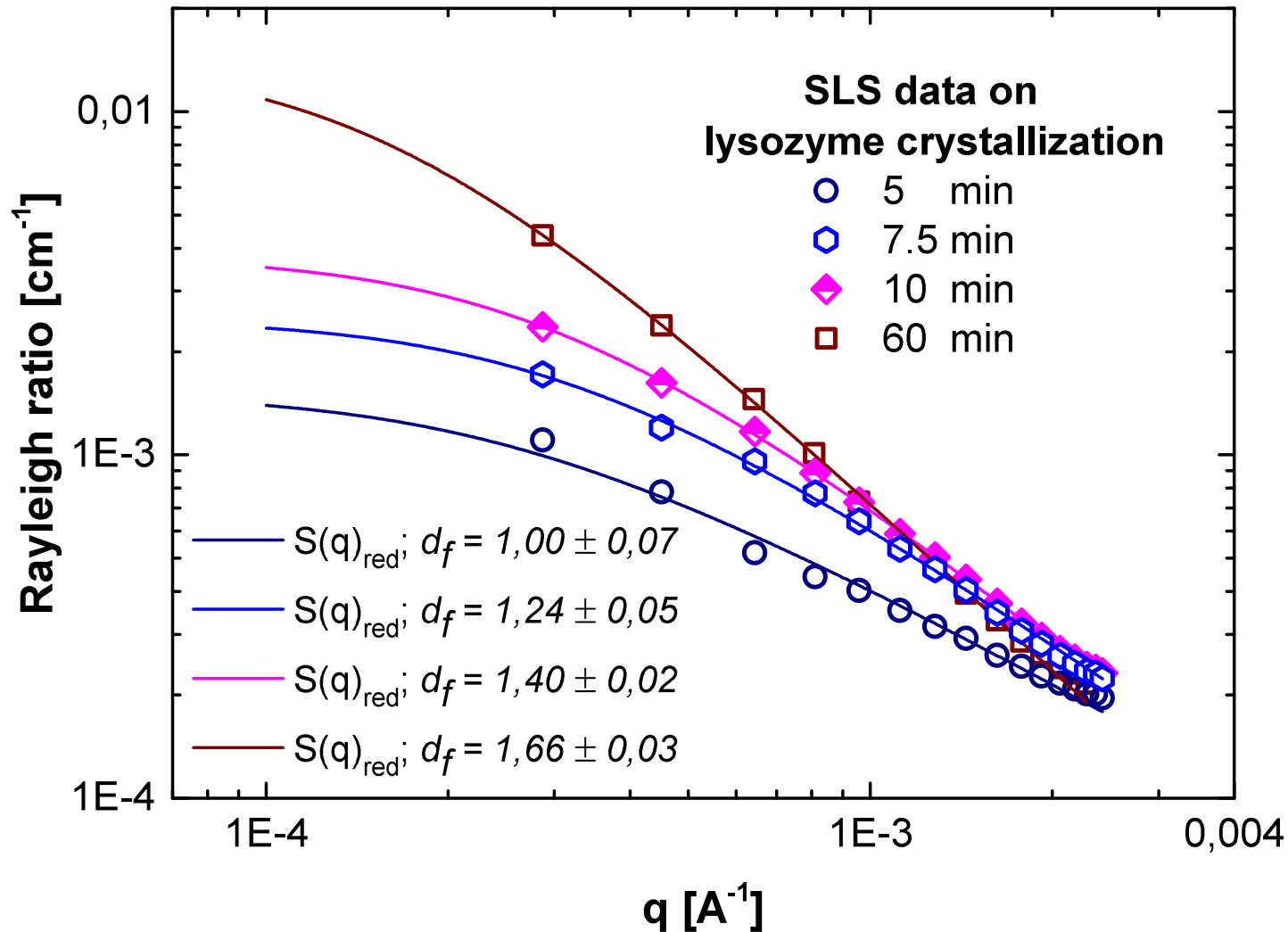


- Agreement of fractal dimension at 40 min.  $d_f$
- Fixed parameter  $R_0$  from SANS used for the model fit of the DLS data
- Verification of the diffusion limited aggregation model

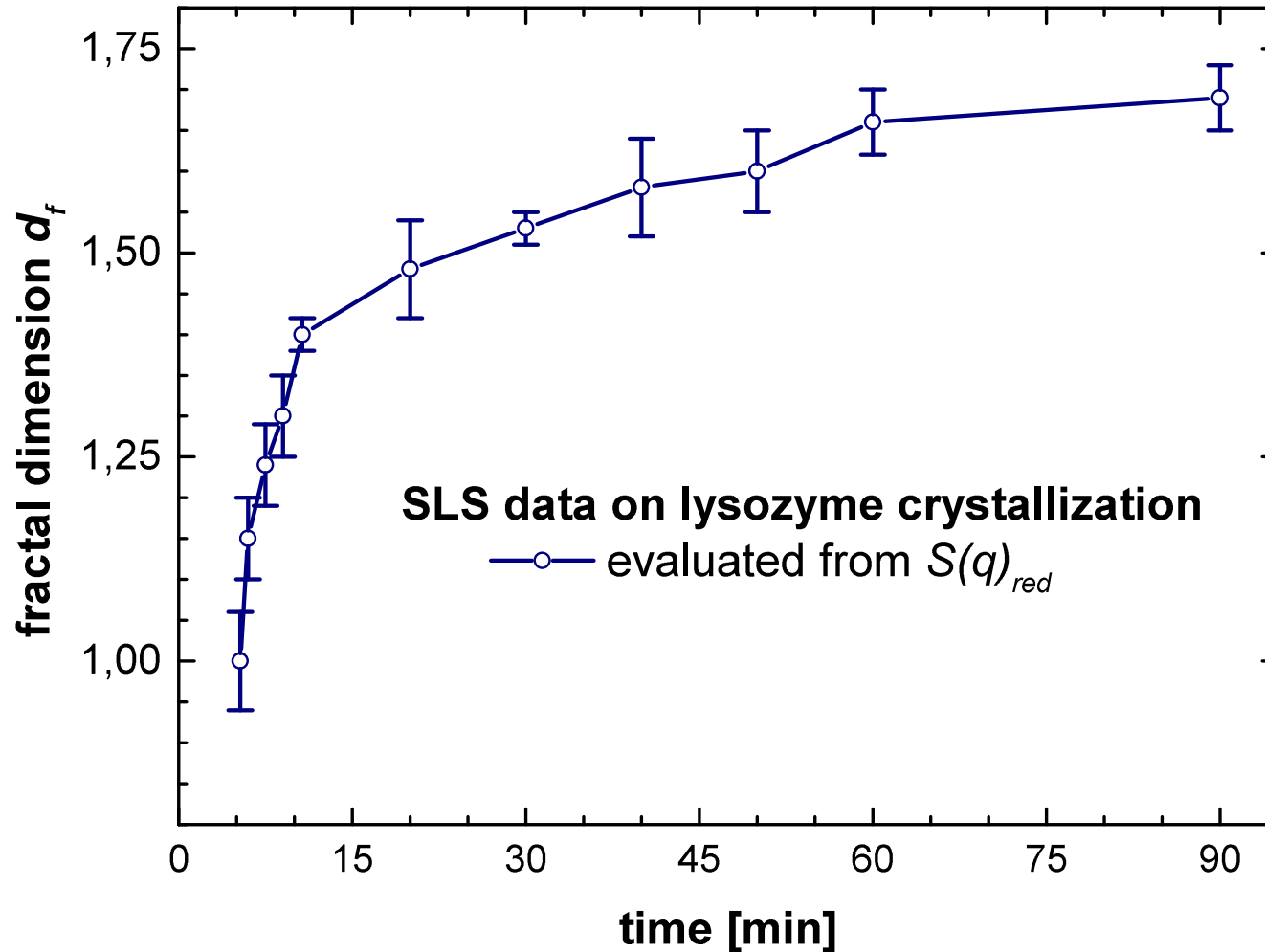
$d_f = 1,72$

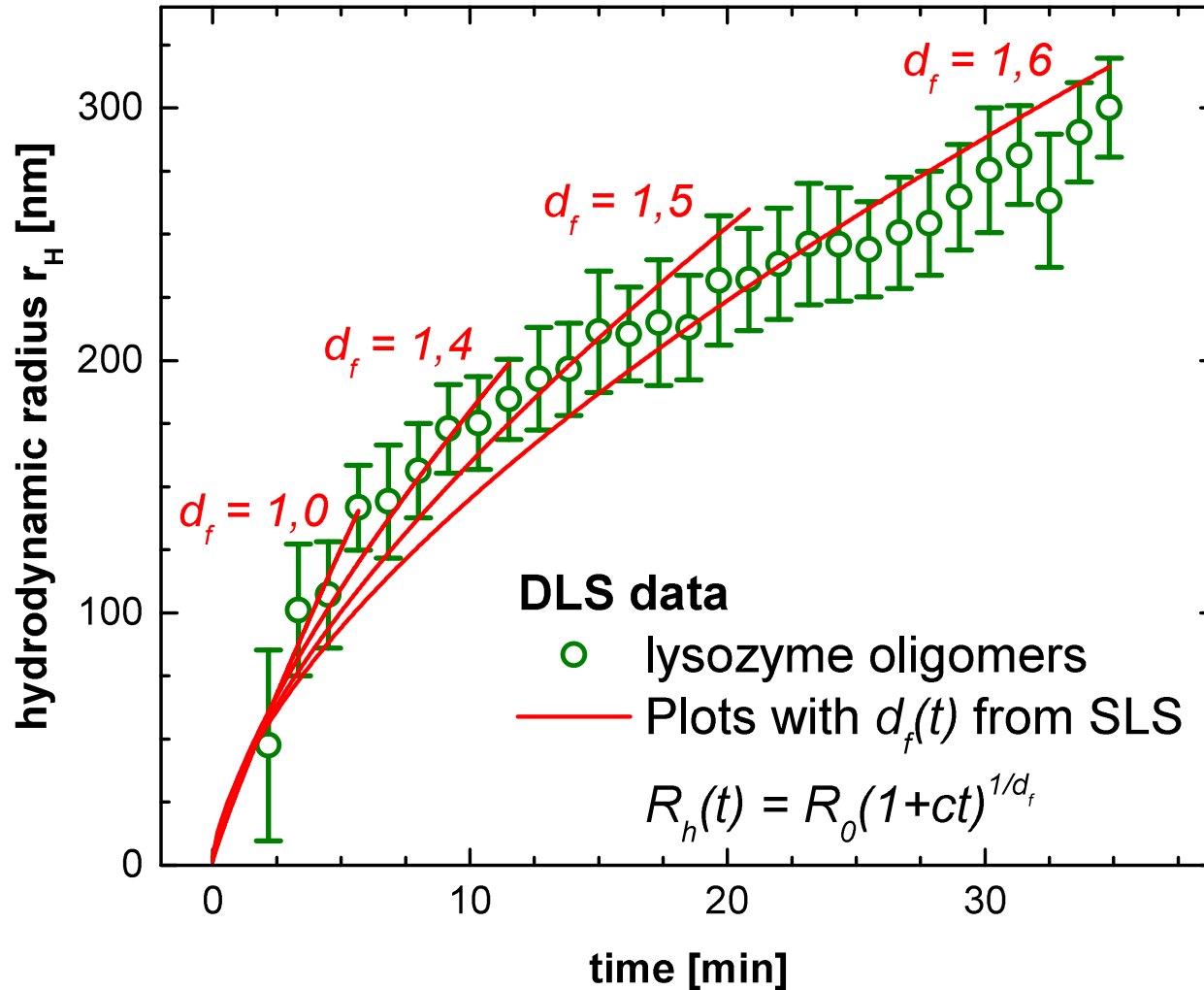
$T = 298 \text{ K}$

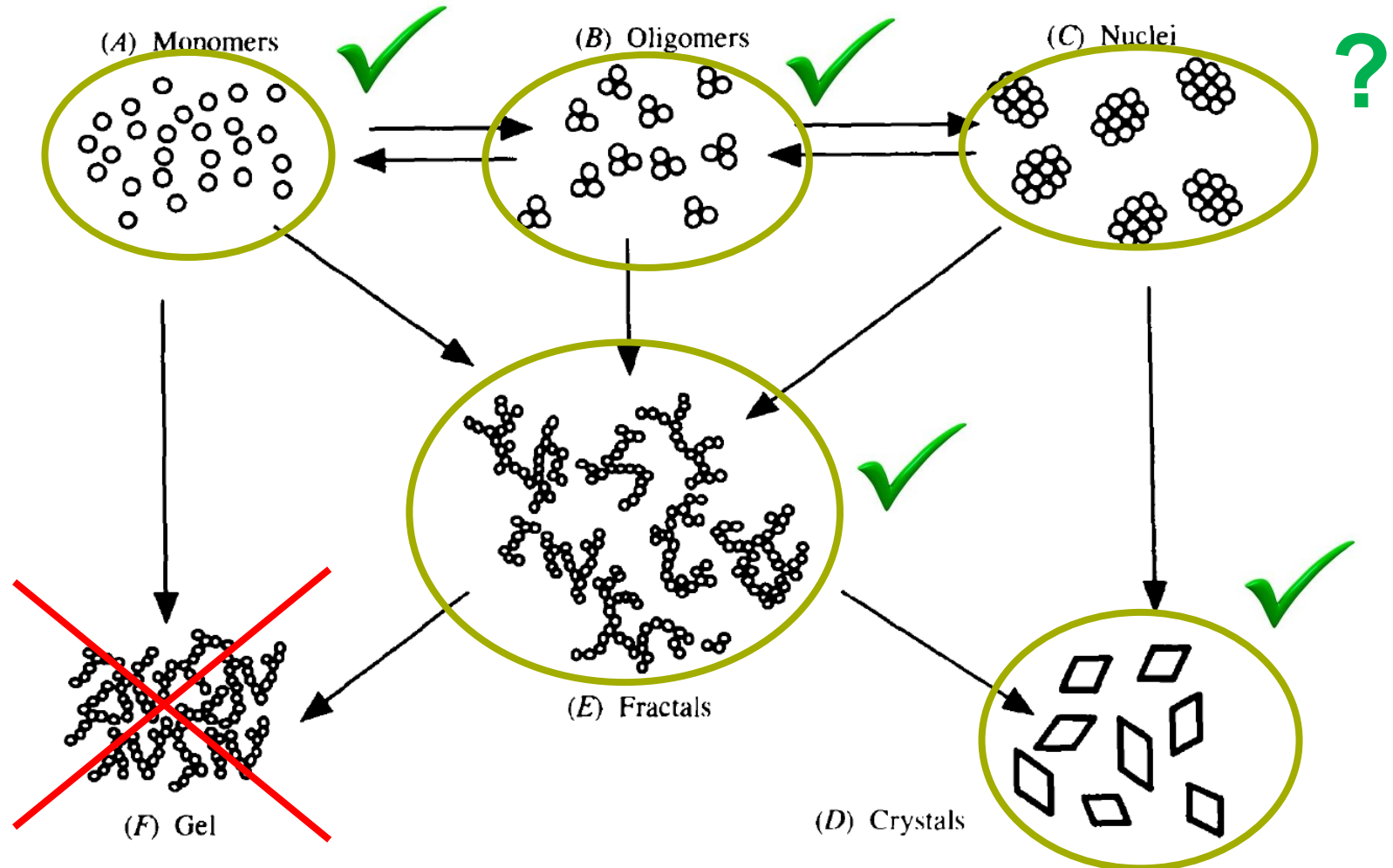
# Just the SLS data is needed for fitting the fractal dimension



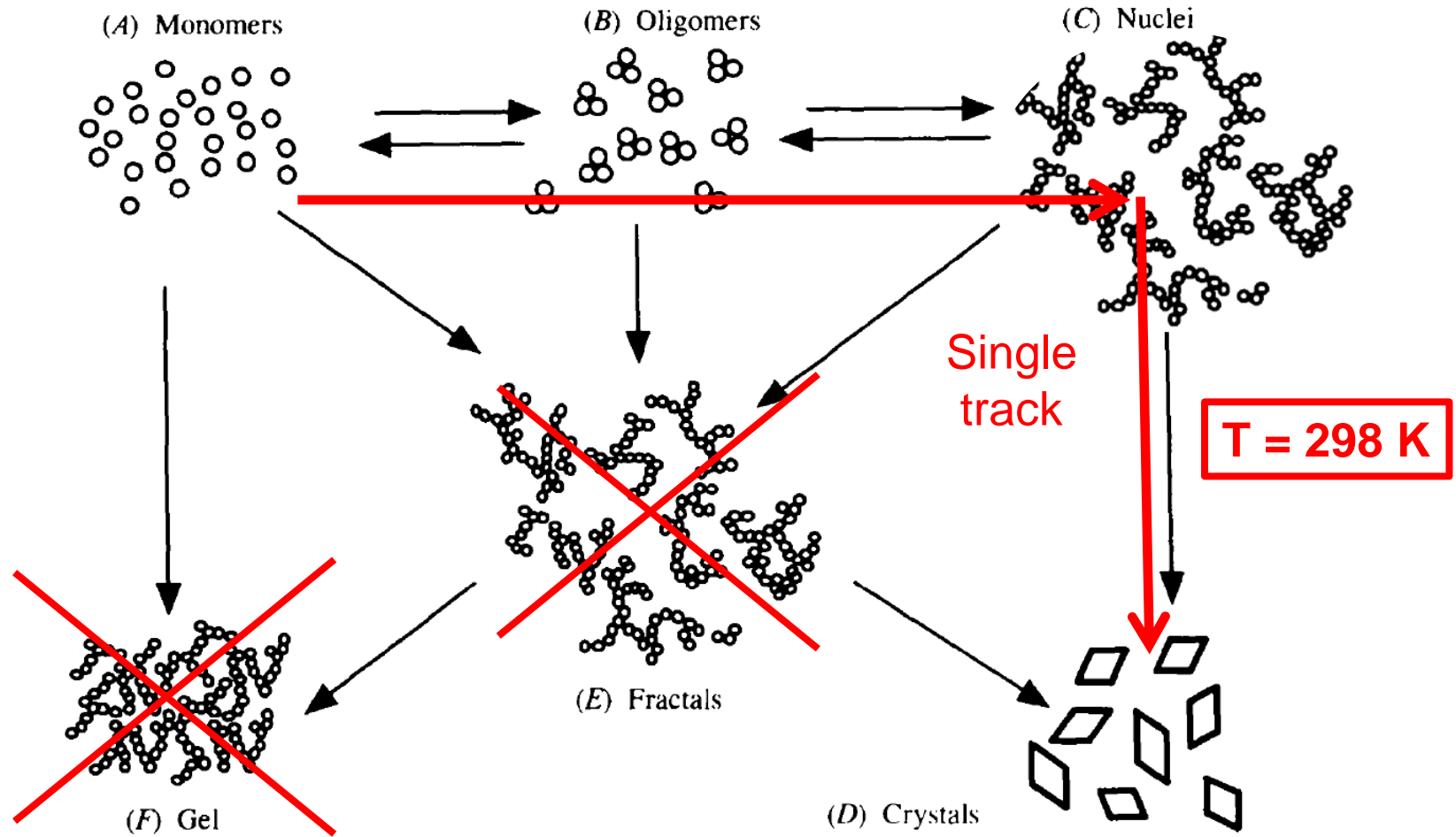




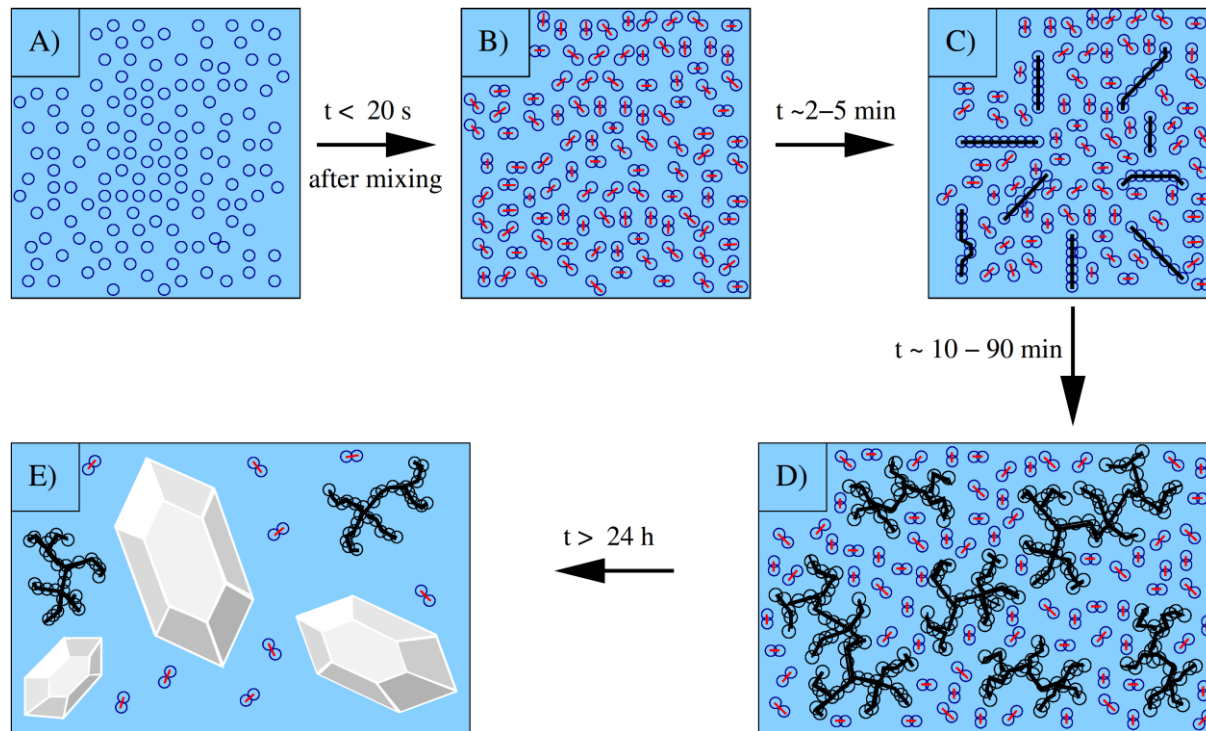




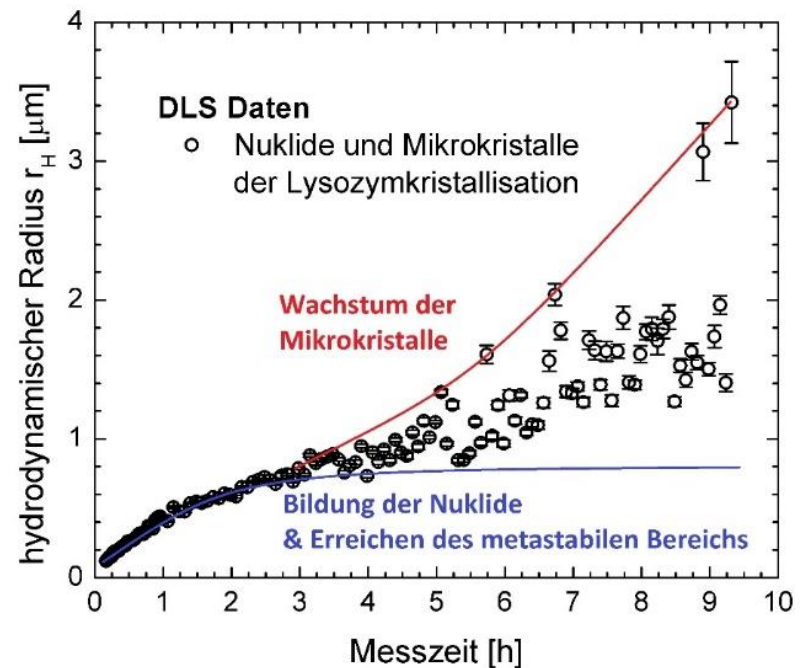
Y. Georgalis, P. Umbach, J. Raptis and Wolfram Saenger, Acta Cryst. 53 (1997) 703-712



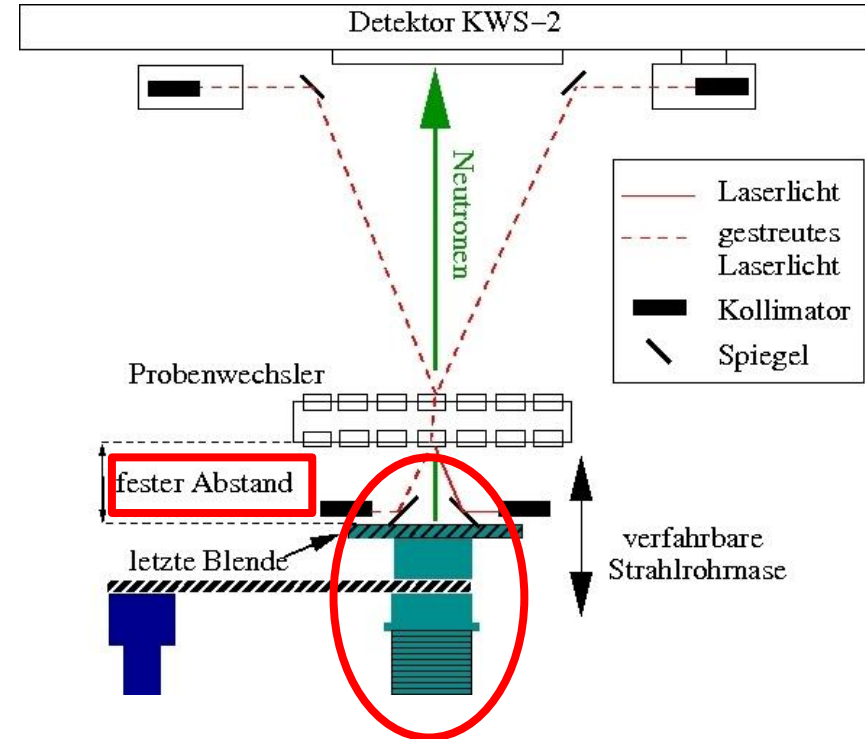
Y. Georgalis, P. Umbach, J. Raptis and Wolfram Saenger, Acta Cryst. 53 (1997) 703-712



- Lysozym dimers/ small Oligomers
  - Size constant in time
  - Concentration decreases (consumption due to crystal growth)
- Lysozyme oligomers
  - Fractal Structure
  - Involved in crystal growth
- Crystals
  - Growth at surfaces
  - Nucleation observed at  $T = 298 \text{ K}$
  - At the beginning: Fractal dimension with changing exponent



- In-situ DLS at KWS-2
  - Additional scattering angles
  - Moving final aperture



**Many thanks to... ... The D11 team:**

- Raimund Heigl
- Dieter Richter
- Simon Staringer
- Ralf Biehl
- Aurel Radulescu
- Jörg Stellbrink
- Andreas Ostermann
- Ralf Schweins
- David Bowyer
- David Hess
- Emanuel Kenzinger

**Thank you for your attention!**