Bioorthogonal non-canonical amino acid tagging - BONCAT -

First, some definitions

bioorthogonal non-interacting with cellular functionalities

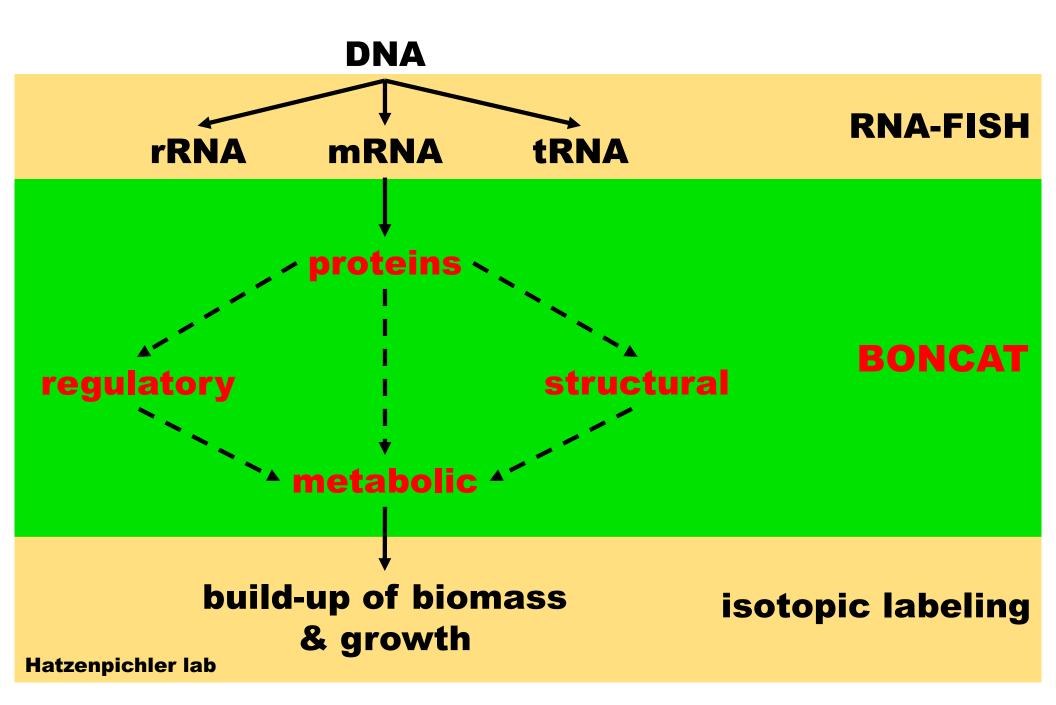
non-canonical synthetic, not part of biological machinery

Click chemistry

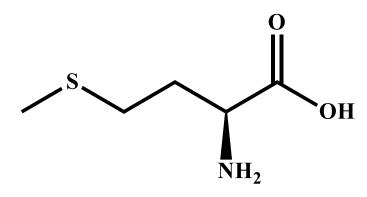
complete conversion of reagents to single product

- + mild conditions
 - + very fast
 - + in water

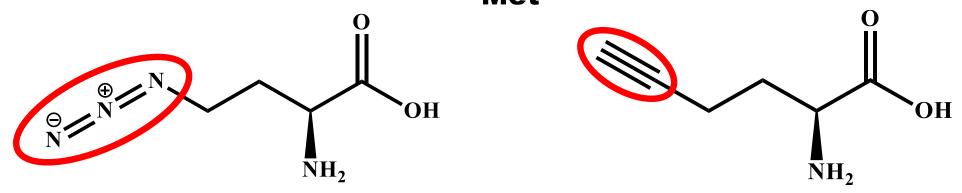
Activity assays on individual cell level



Bioorthogonal non-canonical amino acids



L-Methionine Met



L-Azidohomoalanine
AHA

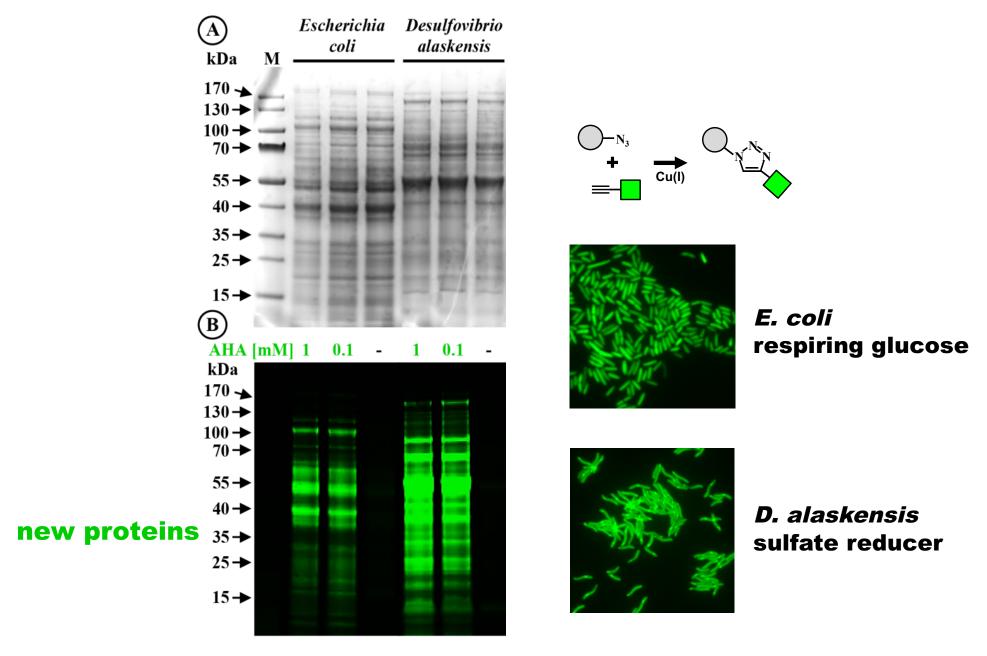
L-Homopropargylglycine HPG

synthetic amino acids incorporate into new proteins instead of Met

Azide-alkyne click reactions

- A. Structures of Met and its surrogates AHA and HPG, which compete with Met during translation.
- B. In Cu(I)-catalyzed click chemistry an azide group (N_3) is linked to a terminal alkyne residue, yielding a triazole conjugate.
- C. Strain-promoted click chemistry allows the copper-less conjugation of an azide group (N_3) with a cyclo-octyne-carrying molecule, yielding a triazole conjugate.

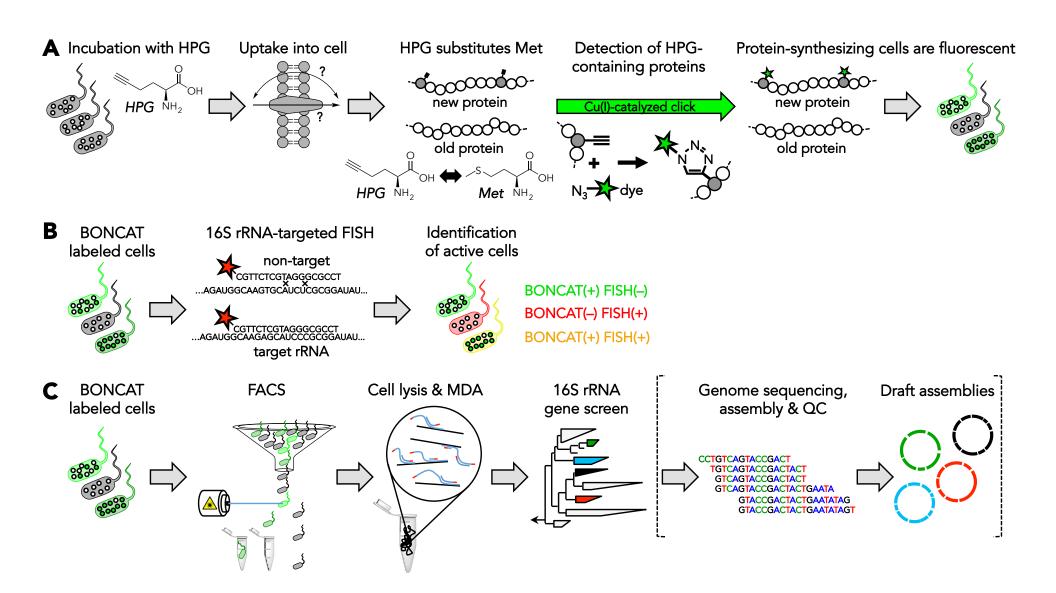
Incorporation into newly made proteins



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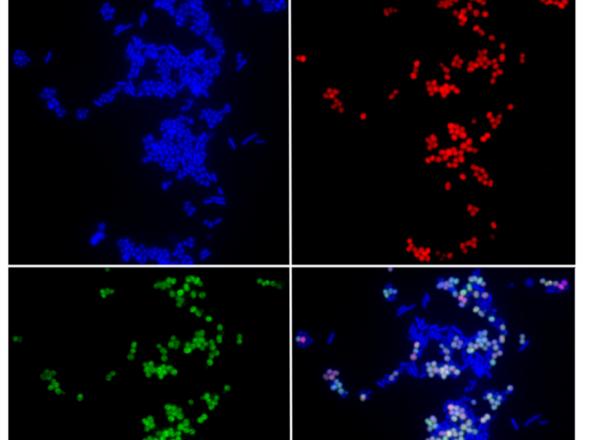
Hatzenpichler et al., 2014

Visualizing, identifying, and sorting translationally active microbes



Identification of translationally active cells

DAPI (DNA)



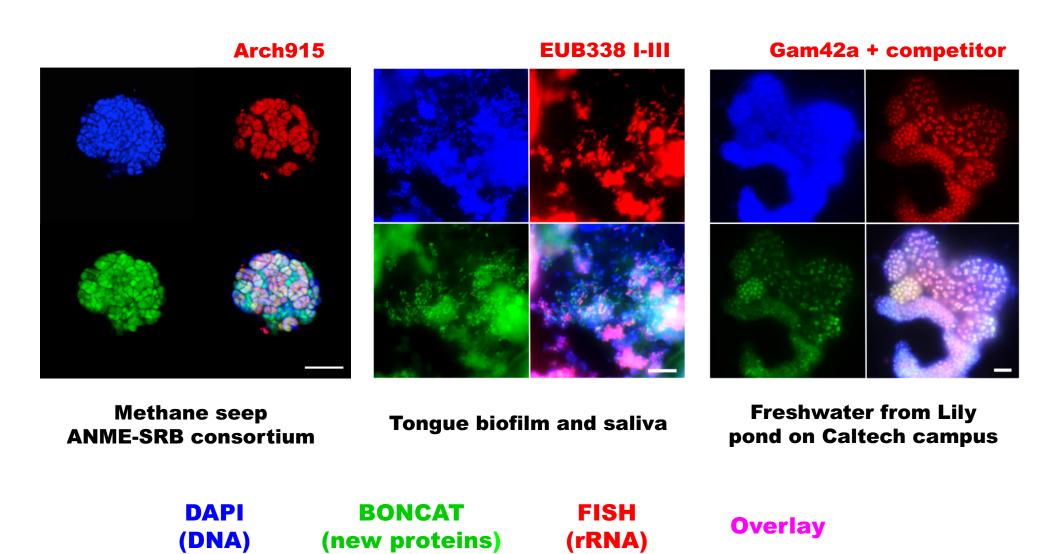
γ-Proteo WF-1 (rRNA)

BONCAT (new proteins)

overlay

Bar = $10 \mu m$

BONCAT-FISH of uncultured microbes



Hatzenpichler et al., 2014; Hatzenpichler et al., 2015; Hatzenpichler et al., 2016

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Visualizing new proteins in situ

generally applicable (works for all taxonomies and physiologies tested so far)

detectable after 2% of generation time

FISH-BONCAT links function and identity of a cell

BONCAT correlates with ¹⁵NH₃ incorporation (nanoSIMS)

no change in protein expression (Bagert *et al.*, 2014)



Hatzenpichler et al., 2014

Limitations and advantages of BONCAT-FISH

uptake and incorporation

Methionine-rich samples are tough

hard to quantitate amount of new proteins in uncultured cells

potential for cell inactivation or community shifts

links cellular identity and function

fluorescence-based in situ activity studies

metabolic screening

activity-based cell-sorting

fast + highly selective + cheap + easily available 1 h azide-alkyne ~\$500 epi-scope

BONCAT in environmental microbiology (as of Nov. 2017)

Pasulka AL et al.

Interrogating marine virus-host interactions and elemental transfer with BONCAT and nanoSIMS-based methods Environ Microbiol, DOI: 10.1111/1462-2920.13996 (accepted) 2017

> first application of BONCAT to viruses; estimate of marine viral production rates by BONCAT and nanoSIMS

Hatzenpichler R et al.

Visualizing *in situ* translational activity for identifying and sorting slow-growing archaeal-bacterial consortia Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 113: E4069-E4078 (2016)

application of BONCAT-FISH and BONCAT-FACS to ANME-SRB consortia from three methane seep sediments; development of activity-based cell-sorting via bioorthogonal labeling

Hatzenpichler R and Orphan VJ

Detection of protein-synthesizing microorganisms in the environment via bioorthogonal non-canonical amino acid tagging (BONCAT)

Book chapter for Hydrocarbon and Lipid Microbiology Protocols, Vol. 7: Single-cell and single-molecule methods Springer Protocols Handbooks, doi 10.1007/8623_2015_61 (2015)

description of how to design and perform BONCAT-experiments using AHA and HPG

Samo TJ et al.

Broad distribution and high proportion of protein synthesis active marine bacteria revealed by click chemistry at the single cell level

Front Mar Sci, doi: 10.3389/fmars.2014.00048 (2014)

> application of BONCAT to seawater; correlation of BONCAT with MAR

Hatzenpichler R et al.

In situ visualization of newly synthesized proteins in environmental microbes using amino acid tagging and click chemistry

Environ Microbiol, 16: 2568-2590 (2014)

> first application of BONCAT to uncultured microbes in the environment; development of BONCAT-FISH; correlation of BONCAT with nanoSIMS

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