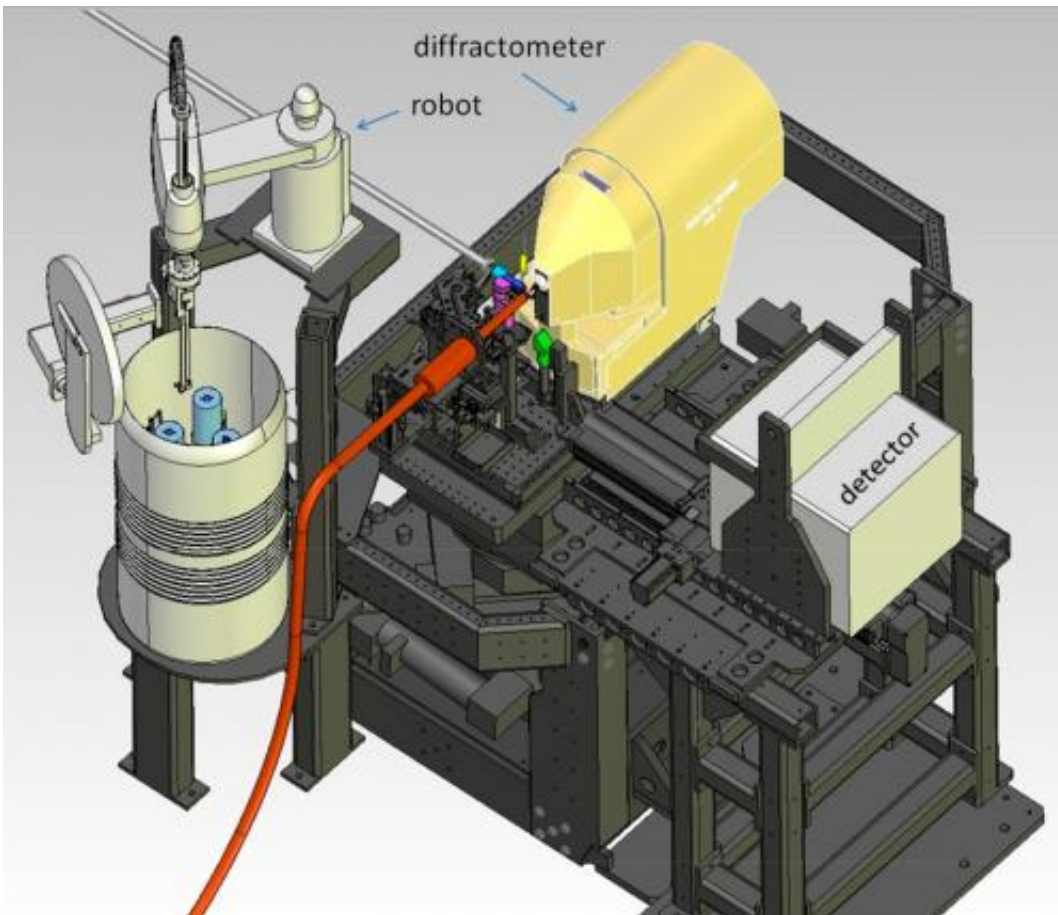


Robotics meet X-ray lasers in cutting-edge biology studies

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This illustration shows an experimental setup used in crystallography experiments at SLAC's Linac Coherent Light Source X-ray laser. The drum-shaped container at left stores supercooled crystal samples that are fetched by a robotic arm and delivered to another device, called a goniometer. The goniometer moves individual crystals through the X-ray beam, which travels from the pipe at upper left toward the lower right. A detector, right, captures X-ray diffraction patterns produced as the X-rays pass through the crystal samples.

Credit: SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory

Scientists at the Department of Energy's SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory are combining the speed and precision of robots with one of the brightest X-ray lasers on the planet for pioneering studies of proteins important to biology and drug discovery.

The new system uses robotics and other automated components to precisely maneuver delicate samples for study with the X-ray laser pulses at SLAC's Linac Coherent Light Source (LCLS). This will speed efforts to map the 3-D structures of nanoscale crystallized proteins, which are important for designing targeted drugs and synthesizing natural systems and processes.

A new way to study biology

"This is an efficient, highly reliable and automated way to obtain high-resolution 3-D structural information from small sizes and volumes of samples, and from samples that are too delicate to study using other X-ray sources and techniques," said Aina Cohen, who oversaw the development of the platform in collaboration with staff at LCLS and at SLAC's Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource (SSRL), both DOE Office of Science User Facilities.

She is co-leader of the Macromolecular Crystallography group in the Structural Molecular Biology (SMB) program at SSRL, which has used robotic [sample](#)-handling systems to run remote-controlled experiments for a decade.

The new setup at LCLS is described in the Oct. 31 edition of Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. It includes a

modified version of a "goniometer," a sample-handling device in use at SSRL and many other synchrotrons, as well as a custom version of an SSRL-designed software package that pinpoints the position of crystals in arrays of samples.



Equipment used in a highly automated X-ray crystallography system at SLAC's Linac Coherent Light Source X-ray laser. The metal drum at lower left contains liquid nitrogen for cooling crystallized samples studied with LCLS's intense X-ray pulses. Credit: SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory

LCLS, with X-ray pulses a billion times brighter than more conventional sources, has already allowed scientists to explore biological samples too small or fragile to study in detail with other tools. The new system provides added flexibility in the type of samples and sample-holders that can be used in experiments.

Rather than injecting millions of tiny, randomly tumbling crystallized samples into the path of the pulses in a thin liquid stream – common in biology experiments at LCLS – the goniometer-based system places crystals one at a time into the X-ray pulses. This greatly reduces the number of crystals needed for structural studies on rare and important samples that require a more controlled approach.

Early successes

"This system adapts common synchrotron techniques for use at LCLS, which is very important," said Henrik Lemke, staff scientist at LCLS. "There is a large community of scientists who are familiar with the goniometer technique."

The system has already been used to provide a complete picture of a protein's structure in about 30 minutes using only five crystallized samples of an enzyme, moved one at a time into the X-rays for a sequence of atomic-scale "snapshots."

It has also helped to determine the atomic-scale structures of an oxygen-binding protein found in muscles, and another protein that regulates heart and other muscle and organ functions.

"We have shown that this system works, and we can further automate it," Cohen said. "Our goal is to make it easy for everyone to use."

Many biological experiments at LCLS are conducted in air-tight chambers. The new setup is designed to work in the open air and can also be used to study room-temperature samples, although most of the samples used in the system so far have been deeply chilled to preserve their structure. One goal is to speed up the system so it delivers samples and measures the resulting diffraction patterns as fast as possible, ideally as fast as LCLS delivers pulses: 120 times a second.

The goniometer setup is the latest addition to a large toolkit of systems that deliver a variety of samples to the LCLS beam, and a new experimental station called MFX that is planned at LCLS will incorporate a permanent version.

Team effort

Developed through a collaboration of SSRL's Structural Molecular Biology program and the Stanford University School of Medicine, the LCLS goniometer system reflects increasing cooperation in the science of SSRL and LCLS, Cohen said, drawing upon key areas of expertise for SSRL and the unique capabilities of LCLS. "The combined effort of staff at both experimental facilities was key in this success," she said.

More information: A.E. Cohen, et al., *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 31 October 2014 (10.1073/pnas.1418733111).

Provided by SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory

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