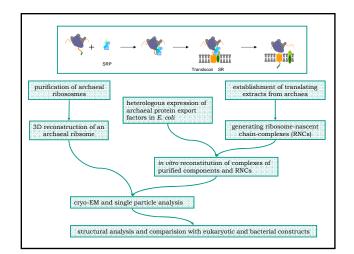
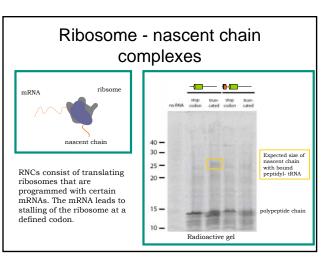




#### Content

- Project
  - Methodical approach
  - Short excursus: biochemistry
- Cryo-EM and Single Particle Analysis
  Equipment
  - Workflow and Data processing
  - Sorting





#### Archaeal protein export factors

- Identification of factors based on BLAST analysis and the annotated genome from *Thermococcus kodakarensis*
- Cloning into expression vectors
- Heterologous expression in *E. coli*
- Purification
- *In vitro* assembly and binding to RNCs



### Cryo-sample preparation





#### Quantifoil R 3/3 300 mesh Cu grids +2nm carbon on top

## Cryo-electron microscopes



Tecnai G2 Spirit -120 kV transmission electron microscope - computer-controlled cryostage - 2k x 2k CCD camera - 3.5 Å/pixel



Tecnai G2 Polara - 300 kV field emission gun

helium stagedata collection on film

- 80 - 300 kV tunable field emission gun - cryo-autoloader sample stage - 4k x 4k CCD-camera - Automated data

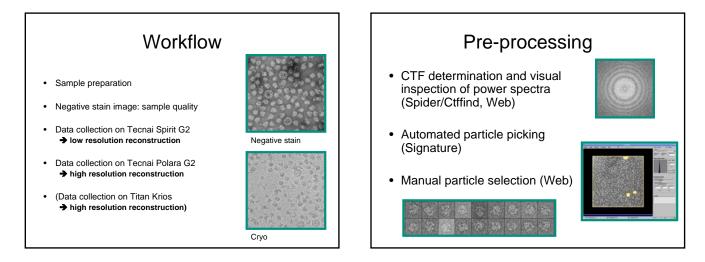
**Titan Krios** 

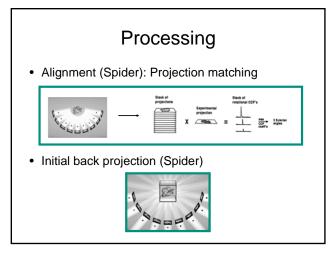
#### - Automated data acquisition

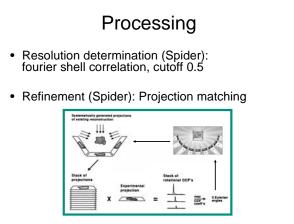
#### Digitalization of micrographs

 Heidelberg Tango drum scanner Step size 4.3 µm → 1.2 Å/pixel







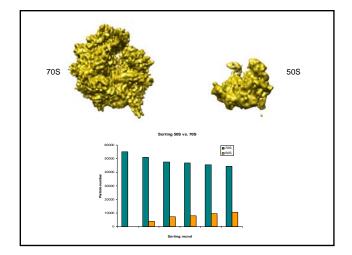


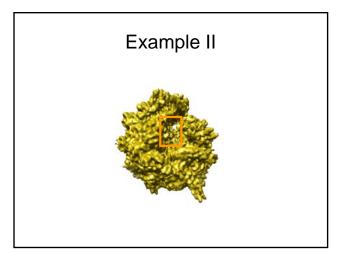
## Dealing with inhomogenous datasets

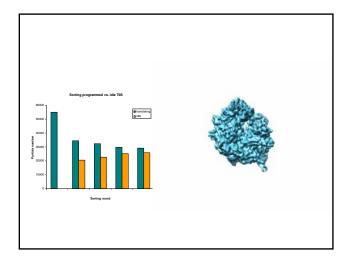
#### Semi-supervised sorting

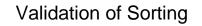
- Two different volumes are used as initial reference for all particles
- The dataset is segregated into two subpopulations depending on higher degree of similarity
- The split datasets are individually used for back projection
- Results are used as new references for the next round of sorting
- The process continues until the particle number gets stable

# 









- Convergence of particle numbers
- Improving resolution (large datasets required)
- Projection with select files from one subpopulation and sorting-independent angle files shows the same features like the sorted volume

