

HALOTAG™ TECHNOLOGY: CELL IMAGING AND PROTEIN ANALYSIS

G. LOS, PH.D.¹, R. LEARISH, PH.D.¹, NATASHA KARASSINA, M.S.¹, CHAD ZIMPRICH, B.S.¹, MARK G. MCDUGALL, PH.D.², LANCE P. ENCELL, PH.D.¹, RACHEL FREIDMAN-OHANA, PH.D.¹, MONIKA WOOD, M.S.¹, GEDIMINAS VIDUGIRIS, PH.D.¹, KRIS ZIMMERMAN, B.S.¹, PAUL OTTO, M.S.¹, SOSHANA BERHSTOCK, PH.D.¹, DIETER H. KLAUBERT, PH.D.², AND KEITH V. WOOD, PH.D.¹ ¹PROMEGA CORPORATION, ²PROMEGA BIOSCIENCES, INC.

The HaloTag™ Interchangeable Labeling Technology provides options for rapid, site-specific labeling of proteins in living cells and in vitro. The technology is based on the formation of a covalent bond between the HaloTag™ Protein and synthetic ligands that carry a variety of functionalities. The covalent bond forms rapidly under physiological conditions, is highly specific and essentially irreversible, yielding a complex that is stable even under denaturing conditions.

Introduction

The ability to specifically label proteins is key to revealing the dynamics and functions of proteins in living cells (1). However, conventional methods used to generate fluorescently tagged proteins and view them in their native environment are time consuming, requiring expertise in protein chemistry, successful microinjection of labeled products into cells, and specialized techniques and instrumentation (2). On the other hand, *de novo* synthesis of proteins through cloning and transfection of cells is more likely to result in native patterns of protein localization. The development of new methods for labeling proteins by genetic fusion is expanding our understanding of cellular function.

HaloTag™ Interchangeable Labeling Technology

HaloTag™ Interchangeable Labeling Technology^(a-c) is useful for imaging, capturing or immobilizing fusion proteins. The HaloTag™ Protein binds rapidly and specifically to chloroalkane ligands modified to carry a variety of functional chemical tags. The nature of the available ligands facilitates imaging at different wavelengths. Use of the biotin-containing ligands allows applications such as protein capture that use streptavidin reagents.

Only one genetic construct is required to take advantage of the diverse functionalities of the HaloTag™ Technology. To label a fusion protein using the HaloTag™ Technology, a construct encoding the HaloTag™ fusion protein is introduced into cells by transient or stable transfection. Currently, three vectors are available for creating HaloTag™ fusion proteins: the HaloTag™ pHT2 Vector and the pFC8A and pFC8K (HaloTag™) CMV Flexi® Vectors. Next, if a cell-permeant ligand is used, the cells are incubated with the desired ligand for 5–60 minutes. The ligand crosses the cell membrane and covalently binds the HaloTag™ fusion protein. Unbound ligand is washed out, and the downstream application is performed. If a cell-impermeant ligand is chosen or the HaloLink™ Resin is used, the cells are lysed before incubation with the HaloTag™ Ligand. Figure 1 shows imaging of fixed cells that expressed a p65-HaloTag™ fusion protein labeled with the HaloTag™ TMR Ligand.

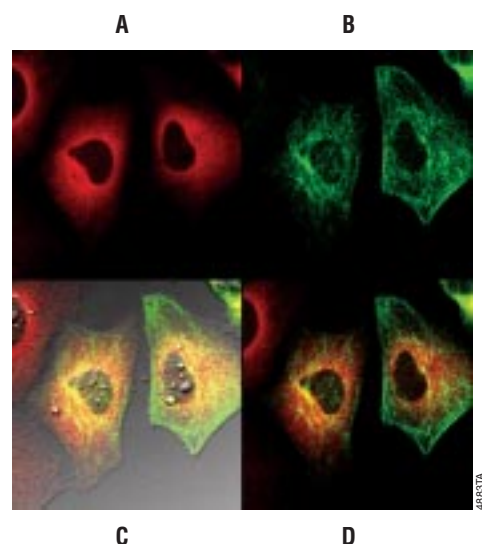


Figure 1. Fixed cells expressing p65-HaloTag™ Protein labeled with HaloTag™ TMR Ligand. HeLa cells transiently transfected and expressing the p65-HaloTag™ fusion protein were labeled with 5 μ M HaloTag™ TMR Ligand for 15 minutes at 37°C (3). Cells were fixed with 3.7% paraformaldehyde, stained with mouse Anti- β III Tubulin Antibody (Cat.# G7121) at 1 μ g/ml followed by incubation with Alexa Fluor™ 488-conjugated goat-antimouse IgG (Molecular Probes). Images were generated on an Olympus FV500 confocal microscope in sequential mode using appropriate filter sets for TMR, Alexa Fluor™ 488 or transmitted light. **Panel A.** TMR fluorescence. **Panel B.** Alexa Fluor™ 488 fluorescence. **Panel C.** Overlaid Alexa Fluor™ 488 and TMR fluorescence and transmitted light. **Panel D.** Overlaid Alexa Fluor™ 488 and TMR fluorescence.

Components of the HaloTag™ Interchangeable Labeling Technology

The HaloTag™ Protein is derived from a prokaryotic hydrolase and is engineered to form a covalent bond with the HaloTag™ Ligands (Figure 2). This 33kDa monomeric protein can be used to generate N- or C-terminal fusions that can be efficiently expressed in a variety of cell types. The HaloTag™ Protein is not endogenous to eukaryotic cells, allowing high labeling specificity. The HaloTag™ pHT2 Vector contains a CMV enhancer/promoter for strong constitutive expression in many cell types, a chimeric intron to minimize use of 5' donor splice sites, a T7 promoter for use with in vitro transcription/translation systems, the coding

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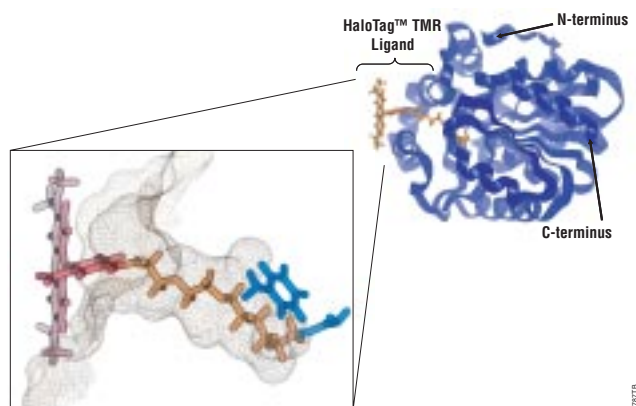


Figure 2. Molecular model of the HaloTag™ Protein with a covalently bound HaloTag™ TMR Ligand. Overview of the protein structure (top right) with close-up of the ligand tunnel outlined by a mesh Connolly surface (left). The HaloTag™ TMR Ligand (fluorescent moiety in red, reactive linker in orange) is shown covalently bound to the aspartate nucleophile (shown in blue). Replacement of the catalytic base (His) with Phe (also shown in blue) renders the HaloTag™ Protein inactive by impairing its ability to hydrolyze the ester intermediate, leading to the formation of a stable covalent bond.

sequence for the HaloTag™ Protein and an SV40 late polyadenylation signal (3). The pFC8A and pFC8K (HaloTag™) CMV Flexi® Vectors contain these features along with a Factor Xa cleavage site that can be used for purifying proteins that specifically interact with the HaloTag™ fusion partner (reference 4 and page 7 this issue).

The HaloTag™ Ligands contain two crucial components: 1) a common HaloTag™ Reactive Linker that initiates formation of a covalent bond with the HaloTag™ Protein, and 2) a functional reporter such as the fluorescent dyes TMR, diAcFAM and Coumarin (Figure 3). The rate of HaloTag™ Ligand binding to the HaloTag™ Protein is remarkably fast. Fluorescent polarization analysis using a purified GST-HaloTag™ fusion protein shows that the HaloTag™ TMR Ligand binding kinetics in vitro are similar to that for TMR-biotin binding to streptavidin (5), which is similar to the biotin-streptavidin interaction (6). The HaloTag™ Ligands show no detectable cellular toxicity or morphological side effects under the labeling conditions described in the Technical Manual (3).

Live-Cell Imaging and Subcellular Localization

The HaloTag™ Protein can be fused to a protein or target sequence that directs the fusion protein to a specific subcellular compartment. To demonstrate this, we created two sets of expression vectors to deliver either the HaloTag™ reporter protein or humanized Monster Green® Fluorescent Protein (hMGFP) to different subcellular compartments. In the first experiment, three repeats of a nuclear localization sequence [(NLS)₃] were added to the C-terminus of both the HaloTag™ Protein and hMGFP. We also created proteins

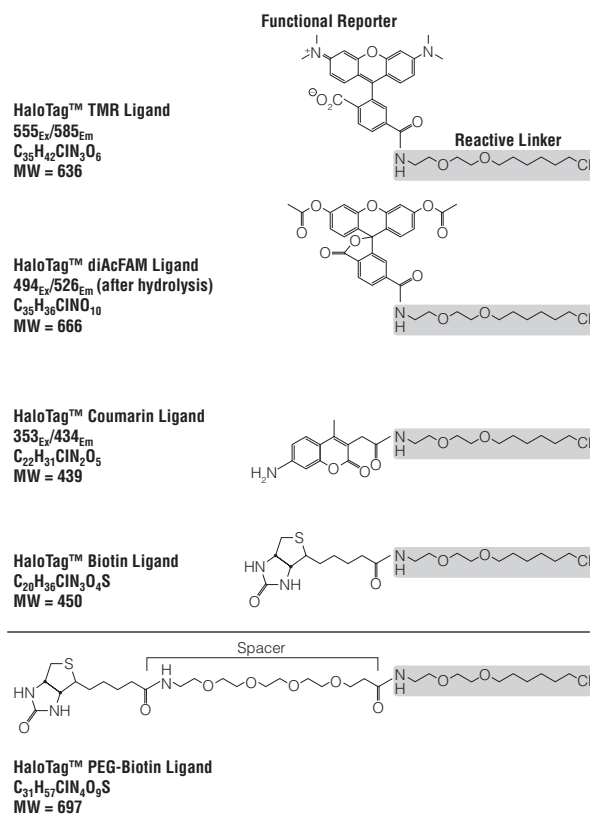


Figure 3. Structure of the HaloTag™ Ligands. All of the currently available ligands, with the exception of the HaloTag™ PEG-Biotin Ligand, readily cross the cell membrane.

targeted to the cytoplasm by fusing the α -tubulin gene to the C-terminus of each reporter protein. HeLa cells were transiently cotransfected with either HaloTag-(NLS)₃ plus hMGFP- α -tubulin or HaloTag™- α -tubulin plus hMGFP-(NLS)₃. Cells were incubated with either the HaloTag™-TMR Ligand or the HaloTag™ Coumarin Ligand, and live-cell images were captured (Figure 4). The HaloTag™ Ligand labeling was localized to the nucleus in the HaloTag™-(NLS)₃-transfected cells. This pattern was present in cells containing both the coumarin ligand- and the TMR ligand-labeled HaloTag™ fusion proteins (Figure 4, Panels A and C).

Not surprisingly, a low level of cytoplasmic HaloTag™ signal was also detected in some cells (Figure 4, Panel A), which may represent protein being translocated to the nucleus. In contrast, in both TMR and Coumarin Ligand-labeled cells, the intrinsic green fluorescence of cotransfected hMGFP- α -tubulin fusion protein was confined to the cytoplasm (Figure 4, Panels B and D). The HaloTag™- α -tubulin fusion protein was also localized to the cytoplasm, as demonstrated by labeling with the TMR Ligand (Figure 4, Panel E). Thus both α -tubulin fusion reporters were expressed in the expected location for the native cytoskeletal protein. The localized, intrinsic green fluorescence of the expressed hMGFP-(NLS)₃

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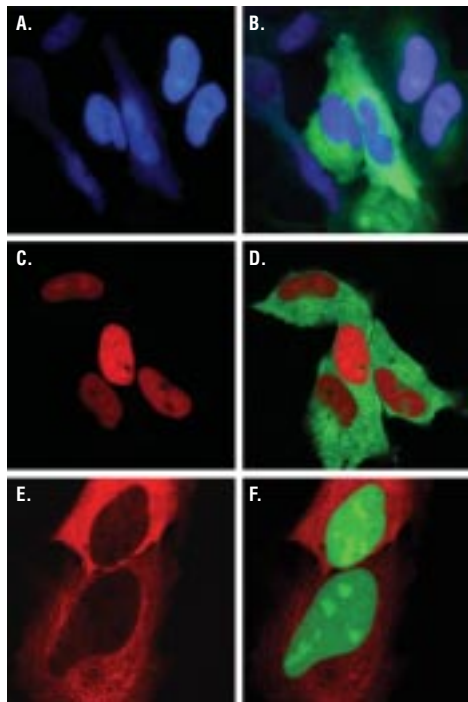


Figure 4. Targeting HaloTagTM and hMGFP reporters to the nucleus or cytoplasm of live cells. HeLa cells were transiently cotransfected with either HaloTagTM-(NLS)₃ plus hMGFP- α -tubulin (Panels A–D) or HaloTagTM- α -tubulin plus hMGFP-(NLS)₃ (Panels E and F). Twenty-four hours later, cells expressing HaloTagTM Protein were incubated with either 25 μ M Coumarin Ligand (Panels A and B) or 5 μ M HaloTagTM TMR Ligand (Panels C and D) for 15 minutes; cells expressing HaloTagTM- α -tubulin were incubated with 5 μ M HaloTagTM TMR Ligand for 15 minutes at 37°C/5% CO₂ (Panels E and F). Cells were washed and incubated for 30 minutes. In Panels A and B, cells were imaged with an Olympus IX81 epifluorescent microscope equipped with Chroma filter sets (#31000 DAPI for the Coumarin Ligand and #41001FITC for hMGFP), a Hamamatsu Orca CCD camera and environmental controls. Images in Panels C–F were captured with sequential two-laser scanning and filters appropriate for TMR and FITC fluorescence.

construct demonstrates that the hMGFP was successfully targeted to the the nucleus. These data demonstrate that the HaloTagTM Technology can be used to localize proteins to subcellular structures in live-cell imaging studies and that HaloTagTM Technology can be used along with intrinsically fluorescent proteins for multicolor imaging experiments.

The HaloTagTM Ligands and expression of the HaloTagTM Protein have shown no detectable toxicity or morphological side effects using the recommended labeling conditions in the cell lines tested (e.g., HeLa and CHO-K1). This allows live-cell imaging over long periods of time, enabling study of phenomena such as the cell cycle, cell differentiation and long-term effects of drugs.

The p65 protein is a member of the eukaryotic nuclear factor κ B (NF- κ B) protein family. NF- κ B proteins contain a nuclear localization sequence (NLS), which is rendered inactive in

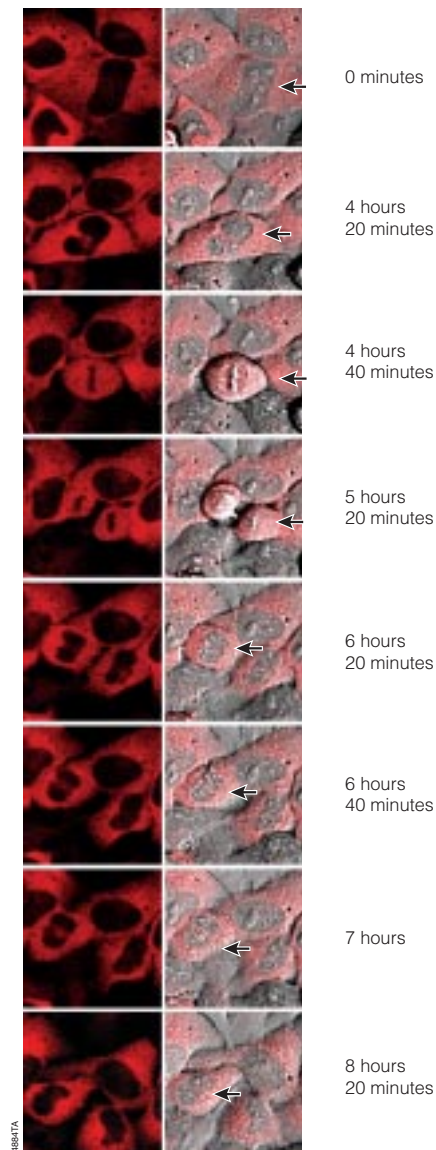


Figure 5. Time-lapse images of HeLa cells expressing the p65-HaloTagTM fusion protein. HeLa cells transiently transfected with plasmid encoding the p65-HaloTagTM fusion protein were labeled with 5 μ M HaloTagTM TMR Ligand for 15 minutes at 37°C (3). Images were generated on an Olympus FV500 confocal microscope using filter sets for TMR or transmitted light. Images were collected every 20 minutes for 8 hours and 20 minutes.

nonstimulated cells through the binding of specific NF- κ B inhibitors, I κ B proteins (7–9). Cells transfected with a p65-HaloTagTM fusion protein were labeled and images were taken every 20 minutes for 8 hours and 20 minutes (Figure 5). The cells have unaltered morphology at all time points examined, and staining is absent from the nucleus, as expected for nonstimulated cells. Importantly, expression of the p65-HaloTagTM TMR Ligand has no effect on complex cellular functions. For example, the time-lapse images in Figure 5 clearly show a cell in the process of dividing (arrow).

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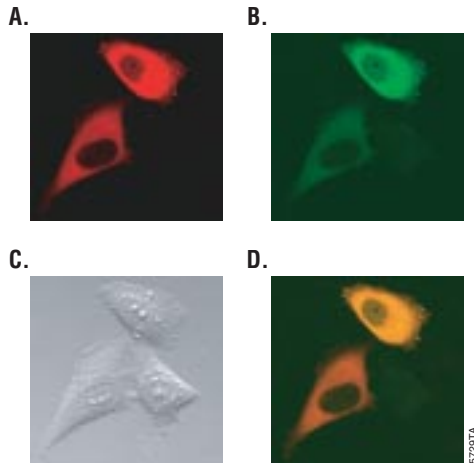


Figure 6. Pulse-chase labeling of p65-HaloTag™-FLAG fusion protein. HeLa cells were transiently transfected with vector encoding the p65-HaloTag™-FLAG fusion protein. Cells were labeled with HaloTag™ TMR Ligand 24 hours post-transfection (5μM, 15 minutes, 37°C; **Panel A**). Unbound ligand was washed out and cells maintained under standard conditions for 18 hours. Cells were labeled with HaloTag™ diAcFAM Ligand (1μM, 30 minutes, 37°C; **Panel B**) and imaged on an Olympus FV500 confocal microscope in sequential mode using appropriate TMR and FAM filter sets or transmitted light. **Panel C** transmitted light; **Panel D**, overlaid TMR and FAM fluorescence.

Differential Labeling: Pulse-Chase Experiments

The flexible nature of the HaloTag™ Technology allows labeling of different protein pools with a variety of HaloTag™ Ligands and separating these pools by imaging cells at different wavelengths (imaging-based pulse-chase experiments). To demonstrate this application, we labeled cells expressing the p65-HaloTag™-FLAG fusion protein with the HaloTag™ TMR Ligand (pulse). Unbound ligand was washed out, and cells were maintained in standard growth conditions. Cells were labeled with the HaloTag™ diAcFAM Ligand 18 hours later and imaged.

Two pools of fluorescently labeled proteins were detected (Figure 6). The first protein pool was labeled with the TMR Ligand and was present in cells at time zero. The second pool was labeled with the diAcFAM Ligand and represents protein synthesized during the 18-hour incubation (Figure 6, Panel B). The intensity of TMR and FAM signals, and therefore the size of “old” and “new” protein pools vary in cells, reflecting cell-to-cell variability of protein synthesis and degradation in transiently transfected cells. No FAM labeling was detected if the diAcFAM Ligand was added to the cells immediately after washing the unbound TMR Ligand from the cells (data not shown). These data demonstrate that differential labeling of protein pools (i.e., pulse-chase experiments) may be used to analyze protein synthesis, degradation, subcellular distribution and stimuli-dependent translocation of proteins in living cells.

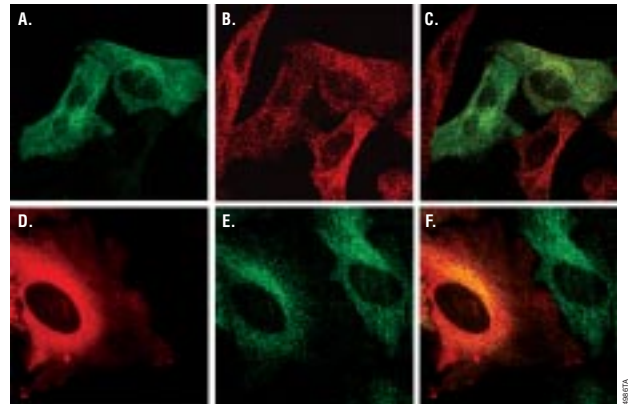


Figure 7. Multiplexing HaloTag™ labeling and immunocytochemistry. HeLa cells were transfected with HaloTag™-α-tubulin, labeled with HaloTag™ diAcFAM (**Panels A–C**) or TMR Ligands (**Panels D–F**), washed and fixed as described in Figure 1. Cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton®-X 100 and immunolabeled with Anti-βIII Tubulin mAb (1:5,000 dilution, Cat.# G7121). Cells were incubated with 1:500 dilutions of Alexa Fluor™ 488-conjugated secondary antibody (**Panels A–C**) or Cy®3-conjugated secondary antibody (**Panels D–F**). **Panels A and D** show cells labeled with the HaloTag™ Ligands only. **Panel A**, diAcFam; **Panel D**, TMR. **Panels B and E** show labeling for βIII tubulin. **Panels C and F** show double staining for the HaloTag™ Protein and βIII tubulin.

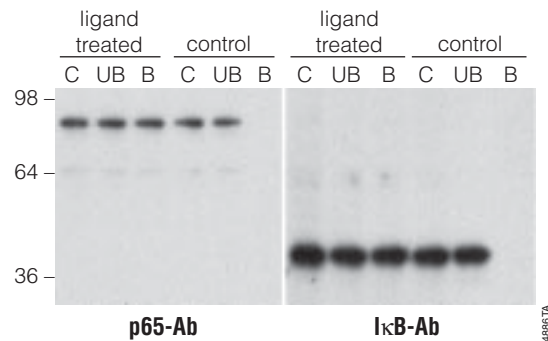


Figure 8. Efficient capture of a p65-HaloTag™ fusion protein and cocapture of IκB on streptavidin-coated paramagnetic particles (SA PMPs). CHO-K1 cells expressing the p65-HaloTag™ fusion protein were incubated with or without 25μM HaloTag™ Biotin Ligand. Cells were lysed, and biotin-labeled proteins were captured on SA PMPs (Cat.# Z5481). Proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and analyzed by Western blot with anti-p65 antibody (BD Biosciences, **Panel A**) or anti-IκB antibody (BD Biosciences, **Panel B**). Content of lanes for both panels: C = cell lysate, UB = unbound protein, B = bound protein.

Fixed-Cell Imaging with HaloTag™ Technology

HaloTag™ Ligands retain their fluorescent properties after fixation, allowing the possibility of performing multiplexing experiments that employ immunocytochemistry (ICC, 10). We labeled cells expressing HaloTag™-α-tubulin with the TMR Ligand or the diAcFAM Ligand and processed the cells for ICC using a primary antibody against βIII-tubulin and Alexa Fluor™ 488- or Cy®3-conjugated secondary antibodies. All HeLa cells expressed βIII-tubulin in the cytoplasm (Figure 7).

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The HaloTag™- α -tubulin reporter was localized to the cytoplasm in a subpopulation of transfected cells. This observation was similar for both fluorophore combinations. These observations demonstrate the utility of two-color imaging using HaloTag™ Technology and ICC to label distinct cytoplasmic proteins.

Gel Analysis of HaloTag™-Based Fusion Proteins

The HaloTag™ Protein-Ligand interaction is stable and highly specific. The fluorescently labeled HaloTag™ Protein can be boiled with SDS-PAGE sample buffer and resolved by SDS-PAGE without detectable loss of the fluorescent signal (11). Analyses of HaloTag™ Protein can be combined with other techniques such as Western blot. Additionally the HaloTag™ Technology can be used to capture HaloTag™ fusion proteins expressed in mammalian cells. CHO-K1 cells were transiently transfected with a construct encoding the p65-HaloTag™ fusion protein and incubated with the HaloTag™ Biotin Ligand. Cell lysates were incubated with Streptavidin MagneSphere® Paramagnetic Particles to capture the biotin-labeled fusion protein. Proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and analyzed by Western blot. As expected both control and ligand-treated cells express the fusion protein (Figure 8, Panel A). However ligand

is required to capture the p65-HaloTag™ protein (Figure 8, Panel A). Moreover, the immobilized p65-HaloTag™ Protein was able to capture and pull down its specific interacting partner, I κ B (Figure 8, Panel B).

Summary

The ability to label and analyze proteins in their native environment is critical to developing a detailed understanding of biological pathways and cellular function. The newly developed HaloTag™ Interchangeable Labeling Technology is a flexible system that enables the efficient labeling of fusion proteins directly in living cells and in vitro. Fluorescently labeled HaloTag™ fusion proteins can be imaged in either live- or fixed-cell preparations. This capability allows researchers to examine protein translocation in real time and multiplex the HaloTag™ Technology with different immunocytochemical techniques for high-content analysis. Furthermore, because the HaloTag™ Protein-Ligand interaction is so stable, labeled fusion proteins can be analyzed directly using SDS-PAGE. Lastly, the HaloTag™ Technology is an important tool for exploring protein:protein interactions. ■

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Protocols

HaloTag™ Interchangeable Labeling Technology Technical Manual #TM260, Promega Corporation (www.promega.com/tbs/tm260/tm260.html)

Online Animation

HaloTag™ Interchangeable Labeling Technology (www.promega.com/paguide/animation/selecter.htm?coreName=halotag01)

Ordering Information

Product	Size	Cat. #
HaloTag™ pHT2 Vector	20 μ g	G8241
pFC8A (HaloTag™) CMV Flexi® Vector	20 μ g	C3631
pFC8K (HaloTag™) CMV Flexi® Vector	20 μ g	C3641
HaloTag™ TMR Ligand	30 μ l	G8251
HaloTag™ diAcFam Ligand	30 μ l	G8271
HaloTag™ Coumarin Ligand	30 μ l	G8581
HaloTag™ Biotin Ligand	30 μ l	G8281
HaloTag™ PEG Biotin Ligand	30 μ l	G8591
HaloLink™ Resin	2ml	G1911
	5ml	G1912

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