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A chemigenetic indicator based on a synthetic chelator and a green fluorescent protein for imaging of intracellular sodium ions†

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A chemigenetic indicator with an affinity suitable for imaging of intracellular sodium ions (Na⁺) in mammalian cells was developed. The indicator, based on a chimera of green fluorescent protein (GFP) and HaloTag labeled with a synthetic crown ether chelator, was produced by a combination of rational design and directed evolution. In mammalian cells the indicator exhibited an approximately 100% increase in excitation ratio when the cells were treated with 20 mM Na⁺ and an ionophore.

Introduction

Na⁺ has many important biological roles. In most tissues, it is the most abundant extracellular metal ion with a concentration of about 150 mM (whereas potassium ion (K⁺) is ~4 mM). In the intracellular milieu, the Na⁺ concentration is about 15 mM (whereas K⁺ is ~150 mM). A Na⁺ concentration of 18 mM was measured for the cytosol of HEK293T cells, rising to 25 mM during metabolic inhibition.¹ Resting Na⁺ concentrations of 18 mM and 9 mM were estimated for cockroach salivary duct cells and acinar peripheral cells, respectively, rising to 34 mM and 21 mM, respectively, upon stimulation with dopamine.² The concentration gradient across the cellular membrane is maintained by Na⁺/K⁺-ATPases³ and enables various processes including kidney function and propagation of neuronal action potentials.⁴ Pathological imbalances in the Na⁺ and K⁺ concentration gradient are associated with hypertension and a variety of other disorders.⁵

To obtain insight into the spatiotemporal dynamics of Na⁺ in tissues, researchers can use Na⁺-responsive fluorescent dye-based indicators.⁶ An early example of such an indicator is

sodium-binding benzofuran isophthalate (SBFI) which employs a 15-crown-5-ether as a chelator for Na⁺.⁷ While widely used, a drawback of SBFI is possible photocytotoxicity arising from its excitation wavelengths in the ultraviolet (UV) region. Later examples of Na⁺ indicators that can be excited in the visible region include Sodium Green,⁸ CoroNa Green,⁹ CoroNa Red,¹⁰ and ANG-2,² all featuring 15-crown-5-ether derivatives. However, these later examples all exhibit intensimetric fluorescent responses which are less well-suited to quantitative imaging. SBFI exhibits an excitation ratiometric response that facilitates quantitative imaging due to being insensitive to differences in indicator concentration, such as may occur when there are changes in cell morphology due to changes in osmotic pressure.

Genetically encoded protein-based biosensors are another important class of tools for biological fluorescence imaging.¹¹ Typically they are a genetic chimera of a fluorescent protein (FP) and a target-binding protein that undergoes a substantial conformational change. Compared with synthetic indicators, their advantages include near-ideal biocompatibility, targeted localization in cells (or organelles) of interest, and the ability to be iteratively optimized by directed protein evolution.^{12,13} The archetypical example is the GCaMP series of calcium ion (Ca²⁺) biosensors which have arguably replaced synthetic dye-based Ca²⁺ indicators as the tool of choice for most biological imaging applications.¹⁴ Beyond Ca²⁺, the specificity scope of genetically-encoded biosensors has been expanded to K⁺ and Zn²⁺,^{15,16} anions,^{17,18} metabolites,¹⁹ membrane voltage,²⁰ enzyme activities,²¹ and other targets of interest.²² However, there have been no reports of a fully protein-based Na⁺ biosensor because there is no known Na⁺-binding protein that undergoes a suitably large conformational change. Generally, the specificity scope of fully genetically-encoded biosensors is strictly limited by the availability of appropriate target-binding proteins.

In an effort to broaden the scope of genetically-encoded biosensors to include specificities for which no appropriate target-binding protein exists, we recently introduced an indicator design in which a protein-based chimera is augmented with a synthetic ion chelator (Fig. 1a).²³ In this chemigenetic

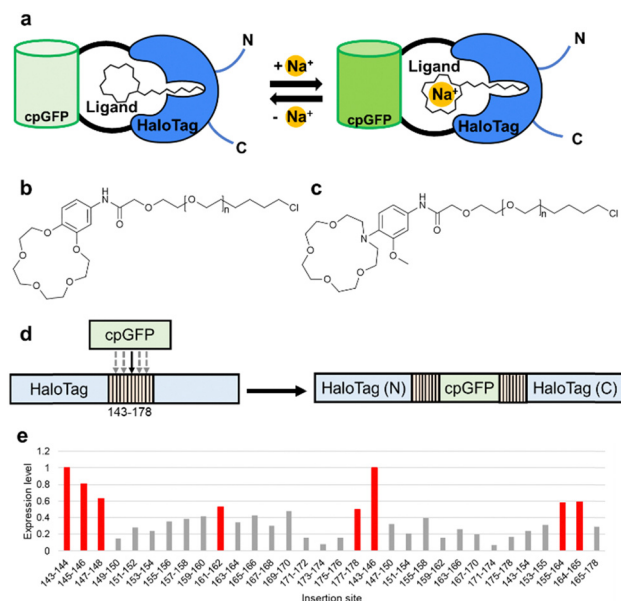
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also the protein with one of the highest expression levels in *E. coli*, suggesting that higher protein stability and folding efficiency might be an important consideration. With this consideration in mind, we determined that eight out of 32 HaloGFP proteins accumulated to at least half the concentration of the 143–144 variant when expressed in *E. coli* (Fig. 1e and Table S1, ESI†).

Each of the eight highest expressing HaloGFPs were treated with each of the five ACE-HTL_n ligands (40 combinations total), and their fluorescence changes in response to 25 mM Na⁺ (at 500 nm excitation) were determined (Table S2, ESI†). In addition, each of the 40 combinations was treated with 0 mM, 25 mM, 50 mM, 100 mM, and 200 mM NaCl and an approximate apparent K_d value was calculated. By both criteria, the combination of the 164–165 insertion site (that is, HaloTag with residues 164–165 replaced with cpGFP) and the ACE-HTL₁ ligand (that is, the ligand shown in Fig. 1c with *n* = 1) gave the best performance (Tables S2 and S3, ESI†). Specifically this combination, designated HaloGFP-Na2.0 + ACE-HTL₁, exhibited an apparent K_d of 22 mM and a $\Delta F/F_0$ of 0.13 ($\Delta F/F_0 = (F - F_0)/F_0$ where *F* is the fluorescence intensity at a particular [Na⁺] and *F*₀ is the fluorescence intensity at [Na⁺] = 0 mM) for 25 mM Na⁺ (Tables S2 and S3, ESI†). In response to a saturating concentration of 200 mM Na⁺ (and no K⁺), HaloGFP-Na2.0 + ACE-HTL₁ had a $\Delta F/F_0$ of 0.76 and an excitation ratiometric change of 0.42 ($\Delta R/R_0 = (R - R_0)/R_0$, where *R* is defined as *R* = fluorescence at 555 nm with 500 nm excitation divided by fluorescence at 555 nm with 400 nm excitation) at a particular [Na⁺] and *R*₀ is *R* at [Na⁺] = 0 mM). In the presence of 100 mM K⁺ the response to 200 mM Na⁺ decreased to $\Delta F/F_0 = 0.27$ and $\Delta R/R_0 = 0.18$ (Fig. S4, ESI†).

As we had done in our previous work,²³ we next turned to directed protein evolution to further increase the Na⁺-dependent fluorescence response of HaloGFP-Na2.0 + ACE-HTL₁. We performed four iterative rounds of library creation. In each round a template gene (with an N-terminal 6 × His tag) was used as the template for error prone PCR or site-saturation mutagenesis to create a library of randomly mutated variants. This library was expressed in *E. coli* and approximately 400 bright green fluorescent colonies were picked, cultured, pelleted, and lysed with B-PER (Pierce). The clarified bacterial lysate was treated with ACE-HTL₁ and the fluorescence excitation spectra were measured ± Na⁺ (0 mM, 10 mM, 50 mM). Variants (~10 each round) that exhibited the largest intensimetric or ratiometric changes were re-expressed in *E. coli*, Ni-NTA purified, and subjected to a more extensive set of titration-based characterization, including one with Na⁺ alone (0–150 mM), one with K⁺ alone (0–150 mM), and one with 0–200 mM Na⁺ in the presence of 100 mM K⁺. The variant that was found to have the optimal compromise of high affinity for Na⁺, high response to Na⁺, and low affinity for K⁺, was used as the template for the next round of directed evolution.

The top variant identified in the fourth round of directed evolution (in combination with ACE-HTL₁) was designated HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁. DNA sequencing revealed that HaloGFP-Na2.4 had eight amino acid substitutions relative to HaloGFP-Na2.0 (Fig. 2a and Fig. S5, ESI†). HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁ exhibited a K_d for Na⁺ of 22 mM (Fig. 2b).

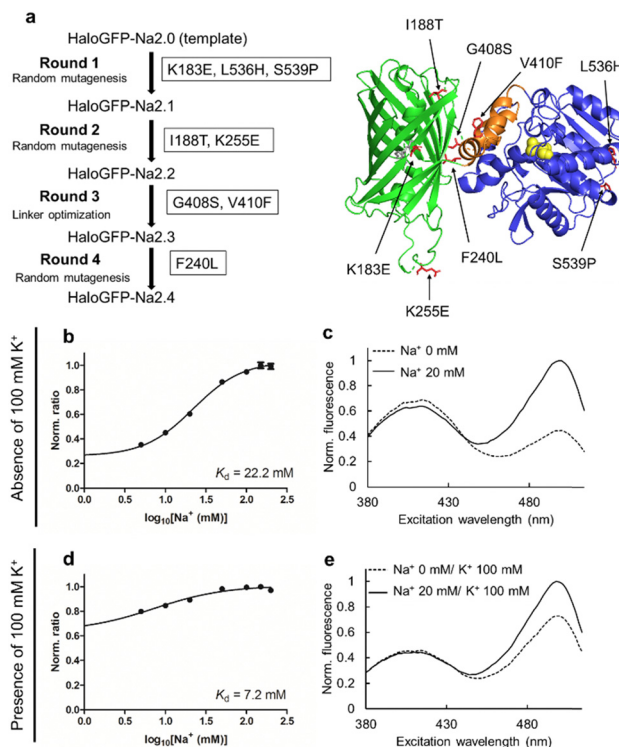


Fig. 2 (a) Summary of mutations acquired during four rounds of directed evolution. The structure is predicted by AlphaFold2.³¹ (b) and (c) Excitation ratio as a function of Na⁺ concentration (b) and fluorescence excitation spectra (555 nm emission wavelength) of HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁ ± 20 mM Na⁺, in the absence of 100 mM KCl (c). The spectra for (b) were measured with the ligand (*n* = 1) in the absence of 100 mM KCl in 30 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.2) at the indicated Na⁺ concentrations at 400 nm and 500 nm excitation wavelength and 555 nm emission wavelength. The error bar shows ± S.D. (*N* = 3). (d) and (e) Excitation ratio as a function of Na⁺ concentration (d) and fluorescence excitation spectra of HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁ ± 20 mM Na⁺, in the presence of 100 mM KCl (e). Other than the presence of KCl, all other conditions were identical to those described above. The error bar shows ± S.D. (*N* = 3).

Spectroscopic characterization revealed a Na⁺-dependent increase in the 500 nm peak, and a small decrease in the 400 nm peak, in both the fluorescence excitation and absorbance spectra (Fig. 2c and Fig. S6, ESI†). The quantum yield of the 500 nm peak did not change in response to Na⁺. In contrast, the quantum yield of the 400 nm peak slightly increased (Table S4, ESI†). The maximum excitation ratiometric response ($\Delta R/R_0$) was 2.9 at 150 mM Na⁺ (Fig. 2b). The $\Delta R/R_0$ was 1.4 in response to 20 mM Na⁺ (Fig. 2b and c). Control experiments without the addition of ACE-HTL₁ confirmed that the full response was ligand dependent (Fig. S7 and S8, ESI†). HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁ exhibited an apparent pK_a of 8.8 in the Na⁺-free state, and 7.5 in the Na⁺-bound state, when excited at 500 nm (Fig. S9, ESI†). A similar shift in pK_a was observed for the HaloGFP-Na2.4 without ACE-HTL₁ (Fig. S9, ESI†), although the fluorescence change was smaller. *In vitro* measurements of the kinetics of ligand labeling with purified protein revealed that the protein was essentially fully labeled within about 90 minutes (Fig. S10, ESI†).

These results suggest that the main response mechanism of HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁ is a Na⁺-dependent modulation of the GFP chromophore pK_a, causing the equilibrium to shift away from the dim 400 nm neutral (*i.e.*, protonated) state and towards the 500 nm bright anionic (*i.e.*, deprotonated) state. Notably, the expected decrease at 400 nm is more evident in the absorbance spectrum (Fig. S6, ESI[†]) than in the excitation spectrum (Fig. 2c) due to the increased quantum yield of the 400 nm peak in the Na⁺-bound state (Table S4, ESI[†]).

HaloGFP-Na2.4 with ACE-HTL₁ gave similar ratiometric responses to 20 mM Na⁺ and 150 mM K⁺, but effectively no response to biologically relevant concentrations of other cations (Fig. S11a, ESI[†]). Further characterization of purified HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁ in the presence of 100 mM K⁺ revealed a K_d for Na⁺ of 7.2 mM (Fig. 2d), an excitation $\Delta R/R_0 = 0.39$ at 20 mM Na⁺, and a maximum $\Delta R/R_0 = 0.56$ at 150 mM Na⁺ (Fig. 2d and e). These diminished responses of HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁ in the presence of 100 mM K⁺ are consistent with K⁺ competing with Na⁺ for binding to the crown ether-based chelator, as has been previously observed.³² No other biologically relevant cations were found to substantially compete for Na⁺ binding (Fig. S11b, ESI[†]). Indeed, a K⁺ titration in the absence of Na⁺ revealed a $\Delta R/R_0 = 0.58$ at 20 mM K⁺ and a K_d for K⁺ of 43 mM (Fig. S12, ESI[†]), indicating only a modest specificity for Na⁺ over K⁺. Nevertheless, the fact that we

successfully achieved physiologically relevant K_d values that were substantially lower than that of HaloGFP-Na0.5 + BCE-HTL₂, validates the design rationale of the ACE-HTL₁ ligand.

To demonstrate the applicability of HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁ in cells, we performed mammalian cell imaging under non-physiological conditions. HeLa cells were transfected with the plasmid encoding HaloGFP-Na2.4. At 48–72 hours after transfection, cells were incubated with and without ACE-HTL₁ for 90 minutes. Cells were washed with Na⁺-free imaging buffer containing 145 mM of *N*-methyl-*D*-glucamine, which is used to maintain extracellular ionic strength. GFP fluorescence was excited with two separate wavelengths, 470 nm and 405 nm, and the ratiometric change was monitored. The Na⁺ ionophore amphotericin B was added to permeabilize the cell membrane toward Na⁺, and then 20 mM Na⁺ was added. For cells containing HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁, the excitation ratio was observed to increase by approximately 100% (Fig. 3a and c). In the absence of ACE-HTL₁, no substantial increase in ratio was observed (Fig. 3a and b). The response was substantially larger than that obtained for HaloGFP-Na0.5 + BCE-HTL₂ in cells that were treated identically (Fig. S13, ESI[†]). These results indicated that HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁ could be used to detect at least artificially large changes in Na⁺ concentration in live cells.

Conclusions

In summary, we have succeeded in developing a chemigenetic Na⁺ indicator (HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁) that combines a synthetic chelator and a fluorescent protein and has sufficiently high affinity to be used for intracellular Na⁺ imaging. This indicator exhibits an excitation ratiometric change of about 40% in response to 20 mM Na⁺ even in the presence of 100 mM K⁺ *in vitro*. Notably, this work also demonstrates how it is possible to optimize the performance of this HaloGFP-type design of chemigenetic indicator through the combined use of protein engineering and structural tuning of the synthetic moiety.

Despite the fact that it has a near-ideal Na⁺ affinity, HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁ is unlikely to be broadly useful for biological Na⁺ imaging due to its limited fluorescence response. Physiologically-relevant changes in intracellular Na⁺ concentration are generally between a resting concentration of 10 to 20 mM and a stimulated maximum of 20–30 mM.^{1,2} For such a change, HaloGFP-Na2.4 + ACE-HTL₁ would only give a fraction of the response shown in Fig. 3. However, we are optimistic that further exploration of HaloTag insertion sites, further directed evolution, and further synthetic tuning of the chelator moiety, will result in indicators with higher fluorescence response and higher Na⁺ selectivity. Yet another future direction could be to extend this design to other colors of fluorescent protein, alternative self-labeling proteins, and a broader range of ion-chelating moieties. Ultimately, this design could provide a palette of versatile indicators for multicolor and multi-analyte biological imaging.

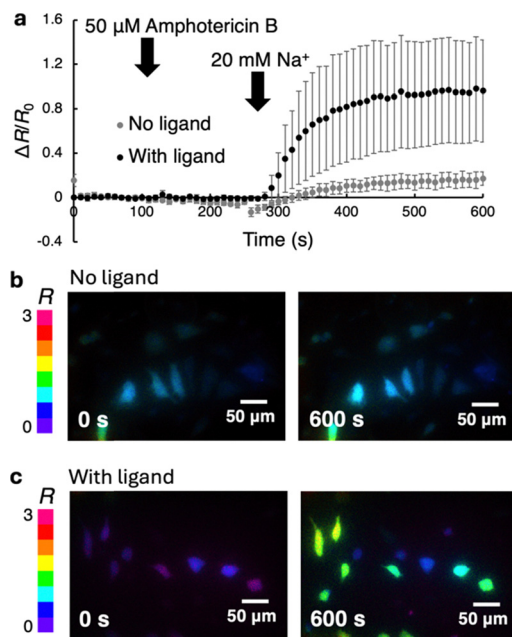


Fig. 3 (a) Ratiometric responses to Na⁺ treatment for permeabilized HeLa cells expressing HaloGFP-Na2.4 and incubated with or without the ACE-HTL₁ ligand. The error bar shows \pm S.D. ($N = 11$ with ligand, $N = 10$ without ligand). (b) and (c) Ratiometric images of permeabilized HeLa cells used to acquire the data shown in (a). Shown in (b) are cells that are expressing HaloGFP-Na2.4, but have not been treated with ACE-HTL₁ before (left image) and after (right image) Na⁺ addition. Shown in (c) are cells that are expressing HaloGFP-Na2.4 and have been treated with ACE-HTL₁, and have been otherwise treated identically to the cells in (b). The color bar shows the color representations for ratios ranging from 0 to 3.

Data availability

The data underlying this article are available in the article and in the ESI.† Bacterial and mammalian cell expression plasmids for HaloGFP-Na2.4 are available from Addgene (#228470 and #228471, respectively).

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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