



*... for a brighter future*

# *Testing commercial sample-mounting loops for movement in the cold-stream*

*By R. W. Alkire*

*This work performed in collaboration with F. J. Rotella and N. E. C. Duke*



U.S. Department  
of Energy

UChicago ►  
Argonne<sub>LLC</sub>

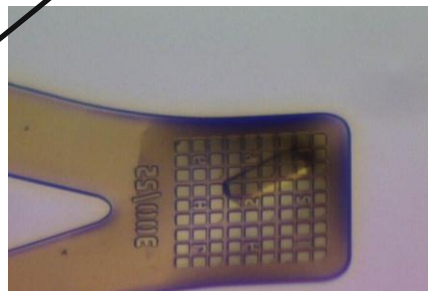
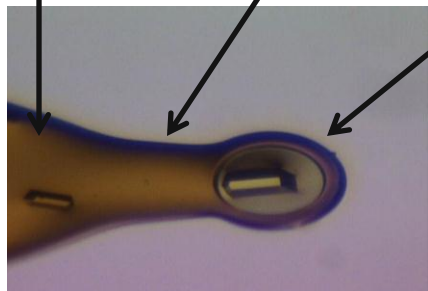
A U.S. Department of Energy laboratory  
managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC

## Goals

- The object is to quantitatively measure the stiffness of commercial sample mounting loops and determine if they are moving under the influence of the cold-stream
- When completed, measure real protein samples and see if loop movement is present during normal data collection
- The loops under study are:
  - Mitegen
    - *Microloop*
    - *MicroMesh*
    - *Microloop HT*
    - *Dual Thickness Microloop*
    - *Microloop LD*
  - Hampton Cryoloop
  - Litholoop and Litholoop Mesh

# Loops under study

Body      Neck      Aperture

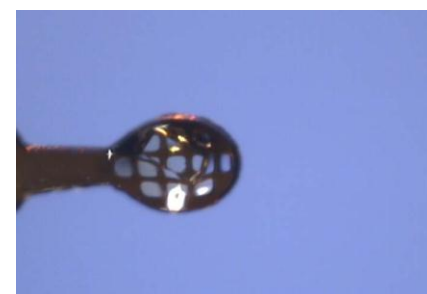
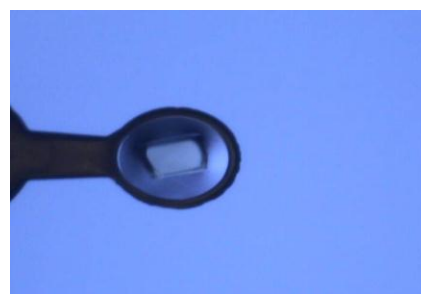
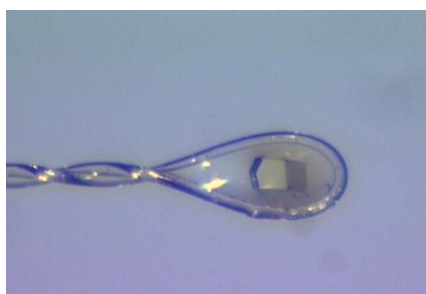


Mitegen  
Microloop HT

Mitegen MicroMount  
MicroMesh

Mitegen Dual  
Thickness MicroMount

Mitegen  
Microloop LD



Mitegen Microloop

Hampton Cryoloop

Litholoop

Litholoop Mesh

## Loop characteristics

Manufacturer	Aperture Thickness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Body Thickness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Neck/Body Width ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Aperture Opening ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
Mitegen Microloop	10	10	200/730	200
Mitegen MicroMesh	10	10	375/730	300
Mitegen Microloop HT	18	18	200/800	200
Mitegen Dual Thickness (DT) MicroMount	10	25	200/730	200
Mitegen Microloop LD	10	25	100/730	200
Hampton Cryoloop	20	20	40/40	oval 100x200
Mol. Dimensions Litholoop	25	25	80/350	200
Mol. Dimensions Litholoop Mesh	25	25	80/350	200

## Methods

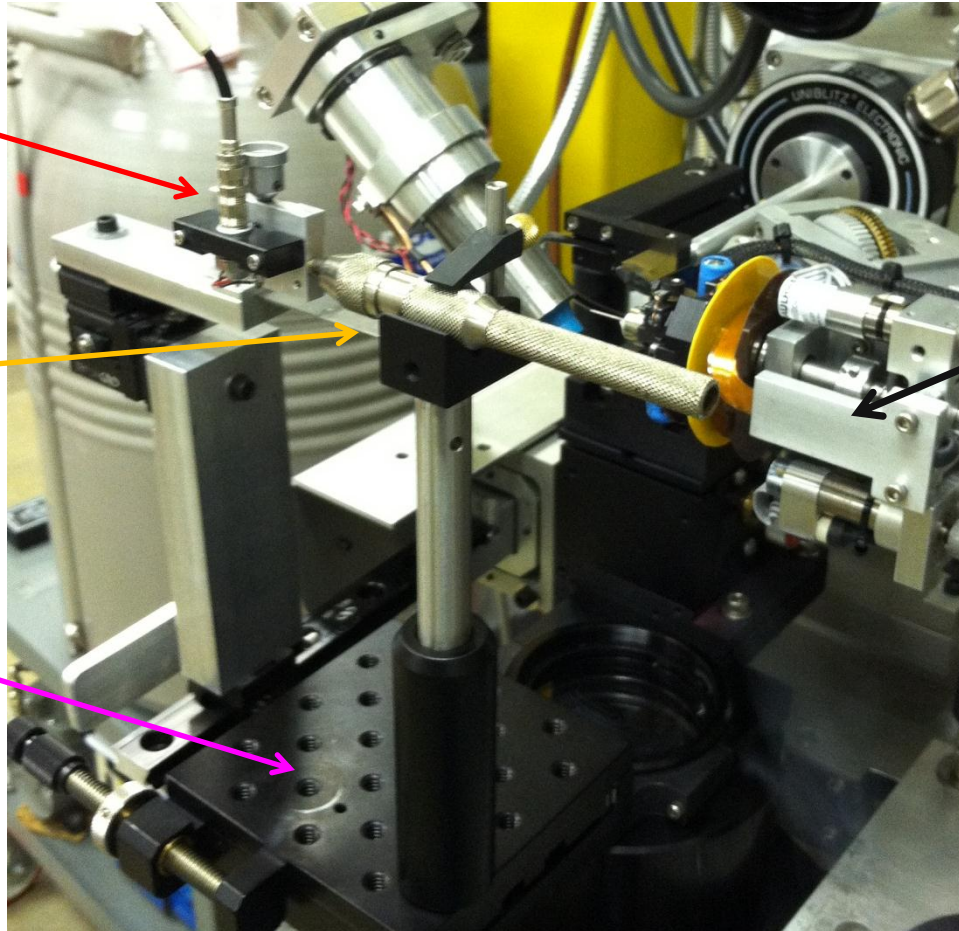
- Position cold-stream: Coplanar,  $42^\circ$  angle, facing the sample; offset 1.5mm vertically to center gas temperature profile on sample
- Sample loops all have  $\sim 0.2$ mm diameter apertures
- Attach Si crystal cubes, 0.2mm on edge, to loops using Apiezon-T grease
- Align loop with desired orientation facing the cold-stream
  
- Measure the Si(220) reflection
  - Find reflection in rotation angle and direction using CCD detector
  - Measure using unbiased photodiode with output sent directly to Tektronix oscilloscope
  - Timing trigger established by goniometer Heidenhain encoder: 180,000ct/deg
  - Perform repeat scans and determine standard deviations for angular and intensity measurement sets; all scans performed at 1sec/deg rate
  - Measure each loop-set a minimum of 12 times

## Photodiode setup

Enclosed  
photodiode

Beam stop  
reference

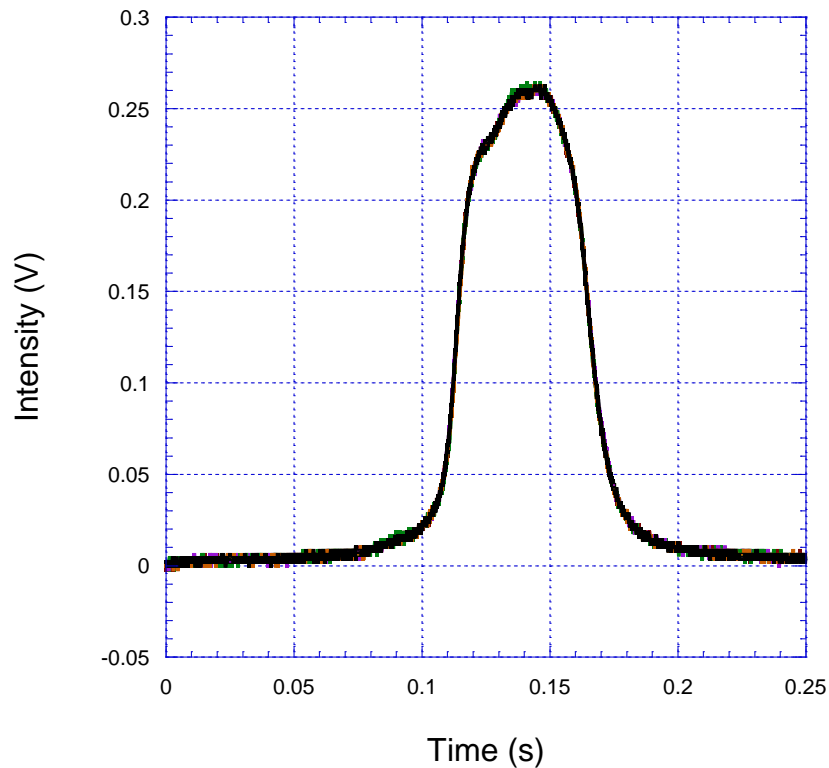
Translation  
stage



Kappa

## Instrumental baseline

- To determine instrumental (no loop) baseline
  - Use Si cube mounted via epoxy to SS pin



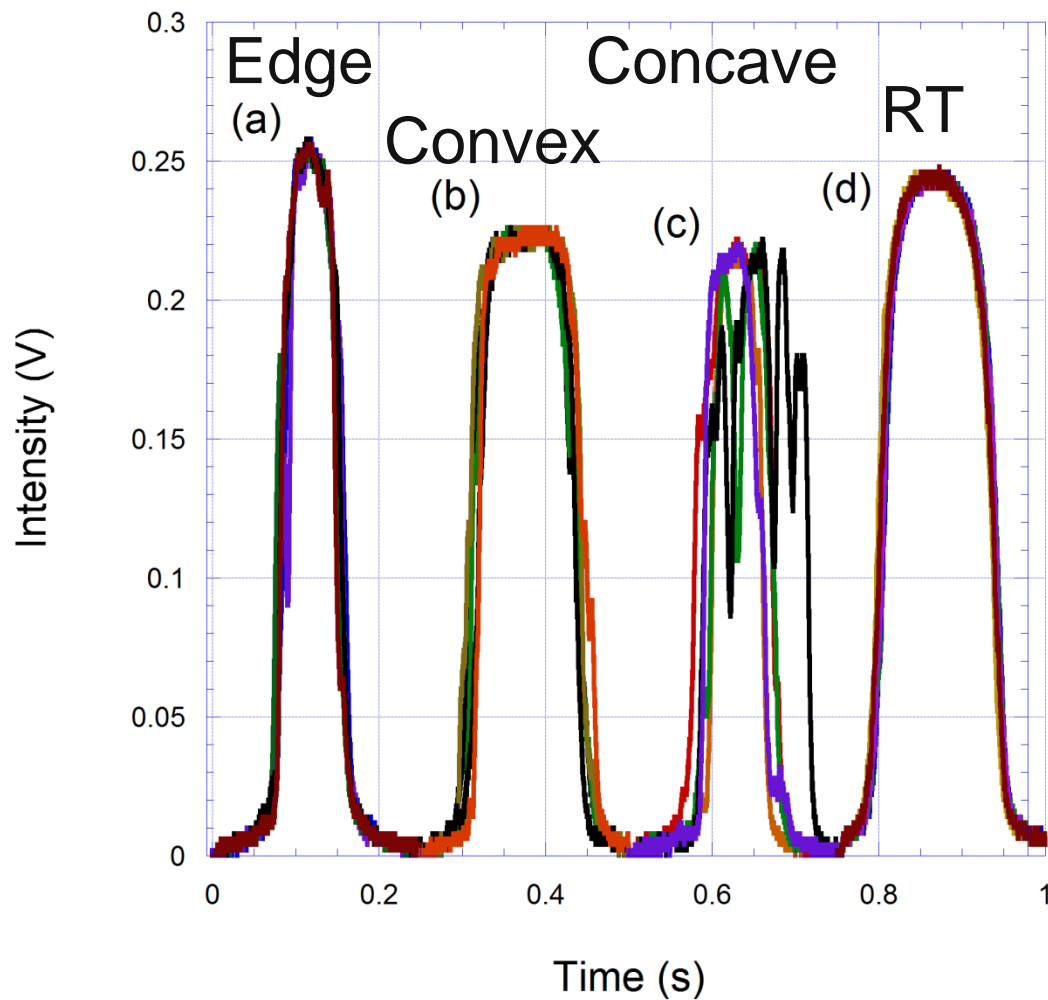
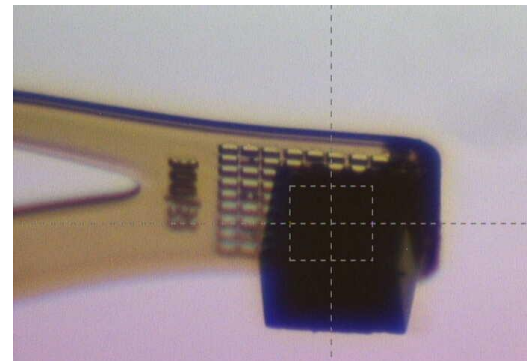
Six scans

RMS (pos) = 0.09mdeg

$\sigma(I)/(I)\% = 0.16$

# Mitegen MicroMesh, grease mount

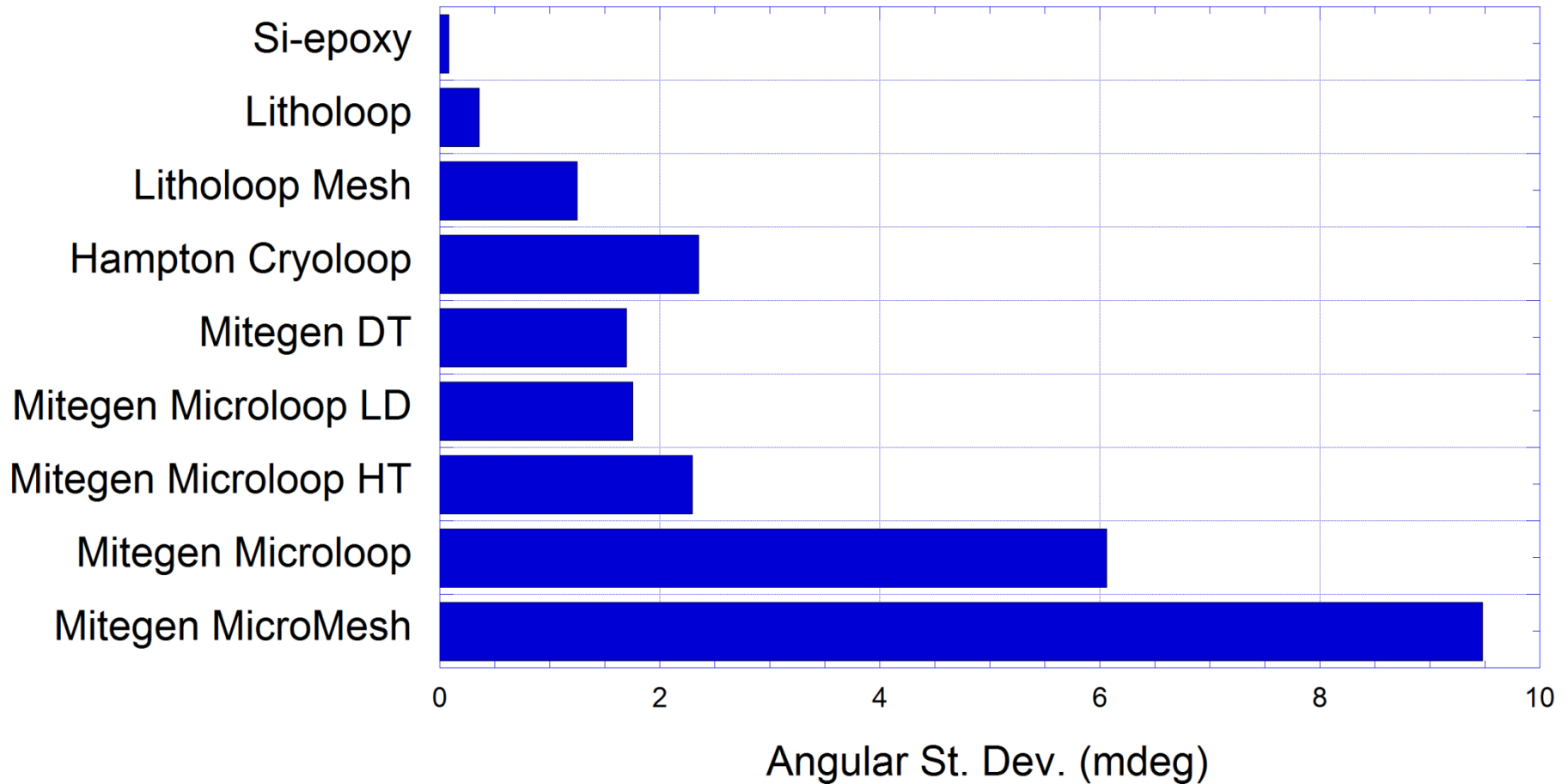
Think of Mitegen design like a fountain pen



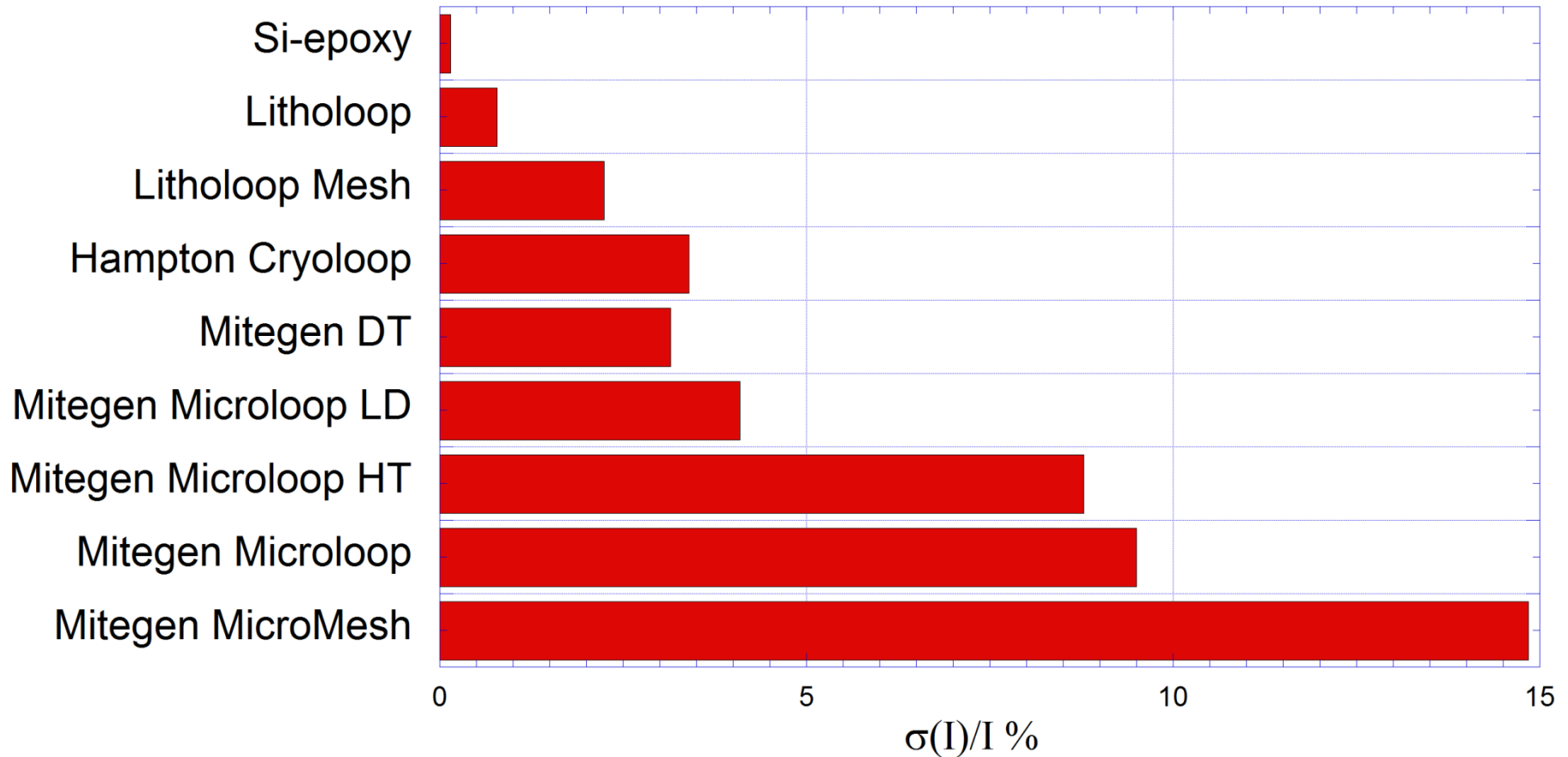
	RMS (mdeg)	$\sigma I/I\%$
a)	2.3	2.9
b)	3.5	5.1
c)	10.1	21.6
RT d)	1.43	0.4



## Loop Angular Deviations (mdeg)



# Loop Integrated Intensity Deviations (%)



## *Silicon loop testing results*

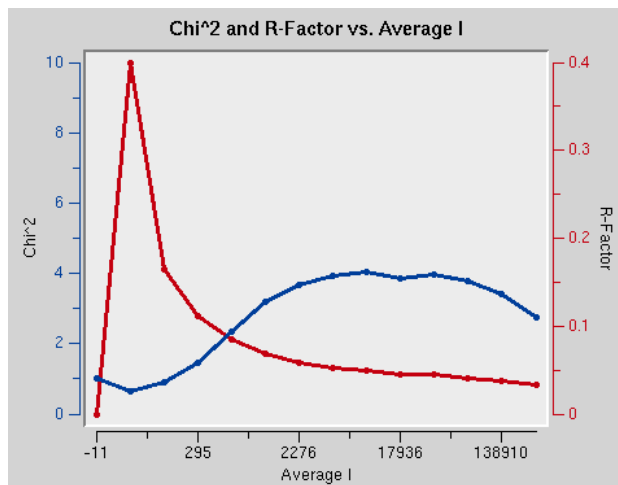
- All loops showed motion relative to the “no loop” baseline
- Stiffness increases with loop thickness
- Loop motion depends upon loop orientation
- Loop motion can vary from loop to loop
- Grease mounting does not account for added support provided by frozen solvent -- this means the stress test only addresses relative loop strengths, not necessarily how it will perform under actual experimental conditions

## *Lysozyme testing for loop motion – experimental setup*

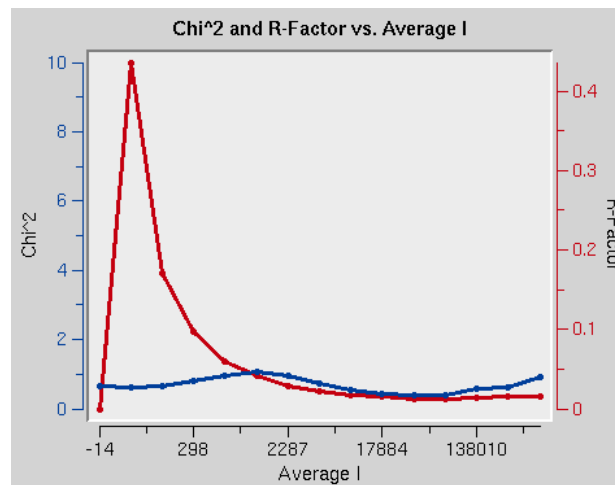
- Differential measurement on the same crystal
  - Use two datasets taken at  $\text{Kappa}=0^\circ$  and  $\text{Kappa}=-45^\circ$  to avoid crystal-to-crystal comparisons
  - At midpoint of the  $95^\circ$  data collection range, widest part of loop faces cold-stream at  $\text{Kappa}=0^\circ$
  - At  $\text{Kappa}=-45^\circ$ , loop is aligned parallel with cold-stream axis at scan midpoint
- All data collected at a scan rate of 1deg/sec, 12.66keV,  $95^\circ$  scan range with average redundancy 5.5 or better
- All data collected using Moore Tool table, single 1deg frames
  - 180,000ct/deg Heidenhain encoder

## Motion detecting criteria – four separate trials on each loop

- Rmerge must be significantly different between  $\text{Kappa}=0^\circ$  and  $\text{Kappa}=-45^\circ$  in the first two low resolution shells
- HKL3000 Scaling Chi Squared versus Average Intensity must show elevated profile at  $\text{Kappa}=0^\circ$
- The number of rejected reflections should be lower at  $\text{Kappa}=-45^\circ$
- If any one data set showed motion, the loop is labeled as showing motion



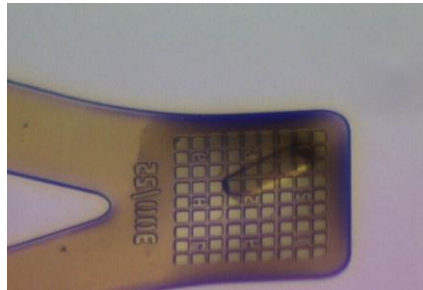
Motion present



Motion absent

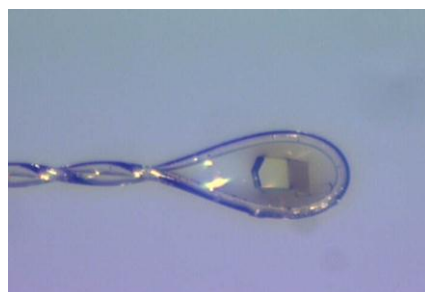
# Lysozyme results

	<u>Mitegen HT</u> Kappa0 -45		<u>Mitegen MicroMesh</u> Kappa0 -45		<u>Mitegen DT</u> Kappa0 -45		<u>Mitegen LD</u> Kappa0 -45	
Overall Linear Rmerge	0.033	0.034	0.064	0.073	0.022	0.023	0.038	0.023
Lin Rmerge <50-3.64>	0.023	0.021	0.045	0.034	0.017	0.017	0.033	0.018
Lin Rmerge <3.64-2.89>	0.022	0.018	0.046	0.039	0.015	0.015	0.032	0.015
# Rej Scale.log	16	25	1988	45	137	76	612	39
lavg <50-3.64> /Avg Error	816/11	573/8	331/5	256/5	1600/21	1505/20	1142/15	945/12
Mosaicity Range	.19-.24	.17-.19	.19-.22	.14-.17	.26-.30	.29-.35	.22-.23	.20-.25
Total Reflections	135888	135044	134153	116675	133658	135472	135421	137249
Unique Reflections	26695	26686	26700	26734	26840	26804	26758	26755
% Complete <1.36-1.34>	20.7	27.2	35.9	6.9	36.4	44.7	39.5	42.7
Mean I/sigma	46.7	35.7	27.5	18.5	60.2	51.1	52.8	50.6
I/sigma <1.36-1.34>	2.9	2.3	1.1	1.4	6.7	4.0	4.5	4.4
Overall Redundancy	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6
Loop thickness body/aperture	18/18		10/10		25/10		25/10	



# Lysozyme results

	Mitegen Microloop		Hampton Cryoloop		Litholoop Mesh		Litholoop	
	Kappa0	-45	Kappa0	-45	Kappa0	-45	Kappa0	-45
Overall Linear Rmerge	0.051	0.038	0.040	0.035	0.023	0.024	0.021	0.021
Lin Rmerge <50-3.64>	0.037	0.022	0.033	0.026	0.018	0.018	0.015	0.017
Lin Rmerge <3.64-2.89>	0.038	0.020	0.031	0.024	0.015	0.015	0.014	0.014
# Rej Scale.log	351	35	187	167	57	41	42	29
lavg <50-3.64> /Avg Error	491/7	395/6	683/9	787/11	1069/14	1158/15	1267/16	1047/14
Mosaicity Range	.19-.26	.20-.23	.18-.22	.21-.23	.22-.27	.22-.24	.23-.24	.22-.25
Total Reflections	135843	133315	138845	138165	135134	137357	135267	134629
Unique Reflections	26696	26675	26740	26768	26683	26741	26679	26702
% Complete <1.36-1.34>	30.2	23.1	32.1	45.4	40.3	47.6	28	36.8
Mean I/sigma	35.8	31.8	48.0	41.3	52.6	51.2	59.5	54
I/sigma <1.36-1.34>	1.8	1.7	3.4	2.6	4.6	4.4	5.2	4.6
Overall Redundancy	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.6
Loop thickness body/aperture	10/10		20/20		25/25		25/25	

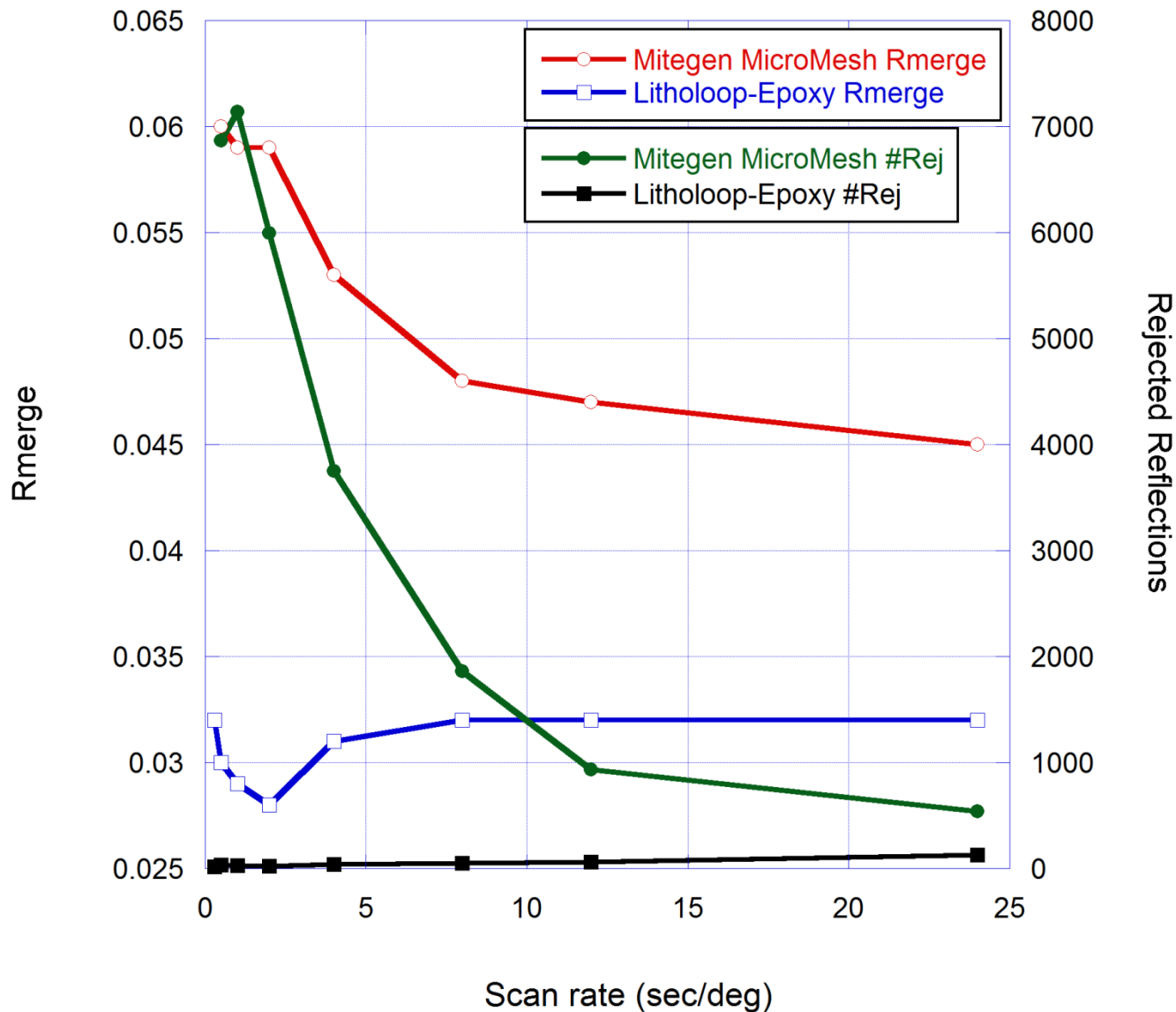


## What can you do to minimize motion for already mounted samples?

- Align loop along edge and/or convex side to minimize movement
- Time-average – lengthen scan rate to average out motion
- To confirm time-averaging
  - Lysozyme experiment as a function of scan rate
    - *Mitegen MicroMesh loop*
    - *Use attenuation to maintain similar counting statistics*
    - *Litholoop coated with epoxy for instrument baseline*
- Only one crystal for each series
  - Radiation damage not a significant contributor to results
- Report Rmerge and #Rejected reflections vs scan rate



# Rmerge, #Rej vs scan rate



## *Time-averaging results*

- Increasing time 1→24s/deg reduces overall Rmerge (.059 vs .045)
- Total number of reflections rejected decreased by factor of 13
- Data were still improving at a rate of 24sec/deg
  
- Time-averaging helps but not as much as a stiffener or thicker loop would have

## Does any of this matter to real structure solution?

- At present, the answer is “inconclusive”
- Lysozyme structure was solved via molecular replacement using the Mitegen MicroMesh data with 7100 rejected reflections
  - There were only small differences in the maps between motion and no motion data
- CCD detectors have a 1-2% Rmerge baseline due to calibration errors
  - Calibration errors increase as the spot size decreases
    - *1% or larger at 75um;*
    - *0.3% at 300um (best case)*
  - If loop motion error contributions are in this range, they may simply be absorbed
- Attempts are ongoing to collect and analyze anomalous data under loop motion conditions

## Summary

- Silicon testing results indicate that large variations in integrated intensities are possible at specific loop orientations
- Lysozyme results indicate that loop motion can occur under “normal” data collection conditions
- Thicker loops (25 $\mu$ m) perform better than thinner loops
- Both the protein crystal and frozen solvent can aid in stiffening loops
- Loop stiffness can be minimized by adding grease or epoxy for reinforcement
- Data degradation can be lessened by preferential loop orientation or time-averaging

## *Co-authors from the Structural Biology Center*

- Frank J. Rotella
- Norma Duke