



Figure 1. The effect of pH on the binding mode of maltose in the active site of SBA.

Keywords: β -amylase, capillary measurement

MS9-O5 Lipidic cubic phase injector is a viable crystal delivery system for time-resolved serial crystallography

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Serial femtosecond crystallography (SFX) using X-ray free-electron laser (XFEL) sources is a newly developed method with considerable potential for time-resolved pump probe experiments. I will present a lipidic cubic phase SFX structure of the light-driven proton pump bacteriorhodopsin (bR) to 2.3 Å resolution and a method to investigate protein dynamics with modest sample requirement. Time-resolved serial femtosecond crystallography (TR-SFX) with a pump-probe delay of 1 ms yields Fourier difference maps (F - F₀) compatible with the dark to M state transition of bR⁵. Importantly the method is sample efficient and reduces sample consumption to a few milligrams of protein per collected time point. Accumulation of M intermediate within the crystal lattice is confirmed by time-resolved visible absorption spectroscopy. The impact of radiation damage free data collection using femtosecond XFEL pulses on the study of structural intermediates is discussed and compared with serial millisecond crystallography (SMX) at a synchrotron source. This study provides an important step towards characterizing the dynamics of complete photocycles of retinal proteins and demonstrates the feasibility of a sample efficient viscous medium jet in TR-SFX.

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MS10 H-bonding & weak interactions in crystals: neutrons and X-rays

Chairs: Boris Zakharov, Amber Thompson

MS10-O1 Nanoscale hydrogen bond network revealed by neutron scattering

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Neutron science is the science of everyday life, providing a microscopic view of the materials we rely on for modern life. Neutrons, similarly to X-rays, penetrate matter. However, unlike X-rays, neutrons interact with matter in a different manner, thus allowing the identification of elements with very low molecular weight, including hydrogen. Thus while X-rays is one of the most important characterization methods in solid state chemistry and materials science, neutron diffraction is more commonly used to provide information on proton distribution within the structure. For this reason, both X-rays and neutron diffraction, complemented by neutron spectroscopy, which brings information about hydrogen mobility, can contribute for better understanding of complex structures. In this talk I will discuss on this promising approach by presenting a couple of specific examples. The first is related to a number of differences in the structural and dynamical behavior of D-alanine when compared to L-alanine^[1] and the second to the interplay of molecular flexibility and hydrogen bonding manifested in the polymorphs of paracetamol.^[2] Finally I will give a brief overview in how this approach can extend to the study of highly intricate pore structures.^[3]

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