

# Biomolecular NMR Experiments Using Agilent BioPack in VnmrJ 3.2

## Data Sheet

### Key Features

- Menu-based automatic experiment setup
- Automatic calibration using your own mono or di-labeled samples
- Efficient experiment planning: perform the most productive experiments first
- Access to the latest fast NMR methods simplifies multidimensional data analysis

Agilent BioPack is a standard part of VnmrJ 3.2 software which provides a full set of Biomolecular NMR experiments for use with water-based solutions of proteins, peptides, and mono or polynucleotides.

A combination of highly flexible C pulse sequence and MAGICAL macro languages makes it possible to fully automate the setup and execution of the most sophisticated multidimensional, multinuclear experiments. As a result, BioPack allows the user to concentrate only on the total time of the experiment without compromising performance.

Recent methods such as nonuniform sampling (NUS) compressive sensing, automatic spectral compression (ASCOM), and automated projection reconstruction (APR) are standard in BioPack, including CLEAN processing software for NUS data. In addition, NMRPipe can be accessed directly from BioPack using an optimized NMRPipe interface.



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## Using BioPack

BioPack simplifies complex Biomolecular NMR experiments, facilitating the automatic setup, sample calibration, planning, and multidimensional data analysis. All parameter settings are stored in the **profile** and are automatically calibrated using the sample to be studied. Table 2 details the  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  experiments available using BioPack in VnmrJ 3.2. The key features of BioPack are shown below:

### Automatic experiment setup, including 3D and 4D

- Experiments are selected from a menu
- All parameters are set automatically based on experiment selected
- Only the number of transients per fid and evolution time increments need to be set

### Automatic sample calibration

- Accommodates mono- and di-labeled proteins
- Complex parameters are set using a single mouse click
  - PW90s for each channel
  - Decoupling and spinlock waveforms
  - Coherence transfer gradients
  - Bloch-Seigert phase corrections
  - Profile calibration table updates

### Efficient experimental planning and execution

- Automatic 1D survey of multiresonance nD experiments
- Automated 2D survey series of 37 experiments
- Select the most productive 2D/3D experiments based on the actual data produced

### The latest fast NMR methods

- All nD sequences can be run using NUS with the click of a mouse and processed within VnmrJ 3.2
- Projection-reconstruction experiments can be used for running 3D or 4D experiments as a series of 2D experiments

Data collected using BioPack is shown in Figures 1 and 2. Figure 1 shows a display of  $2\text{D-}^{15}\text{N}$  HSQC data comparing a contour and stacked display along with the Pulse Sequence panel displaying experimental options available within the pulse sequence.



Figure 1. BioPack display of  $2\text{D-}^{15}\text{N}$  HSQC data comparing a contour and stacked display, along with the Pulse Sequence panel showing experimental options available within the pulse sequence.

A comparison of linear and non-linearly sampled  $^{15}\text{N}$  HSQC 700 MHz DD2 data is shown in Figure 2, based on the conditions described in Table 1. The results vary only in the number of  $t_1$  increments, yielding comparable resolution in a shorter time span with NUS.

Table 1. Comparison of NUS and conventional data acquisition.

Sample	A	B	C
Sampling/processing	Linear	NUS with CLEAN	Linear
$t_1$ increments	32	32*	128
Acquisition time	4 min 43 s	4 min 43 s	19 min 13 s
Processing time	~1 s	~2 s	~1 s
Resolution	Low	High	High

\*randomly spaced over a 0-128 point grid (25 % sampling density).

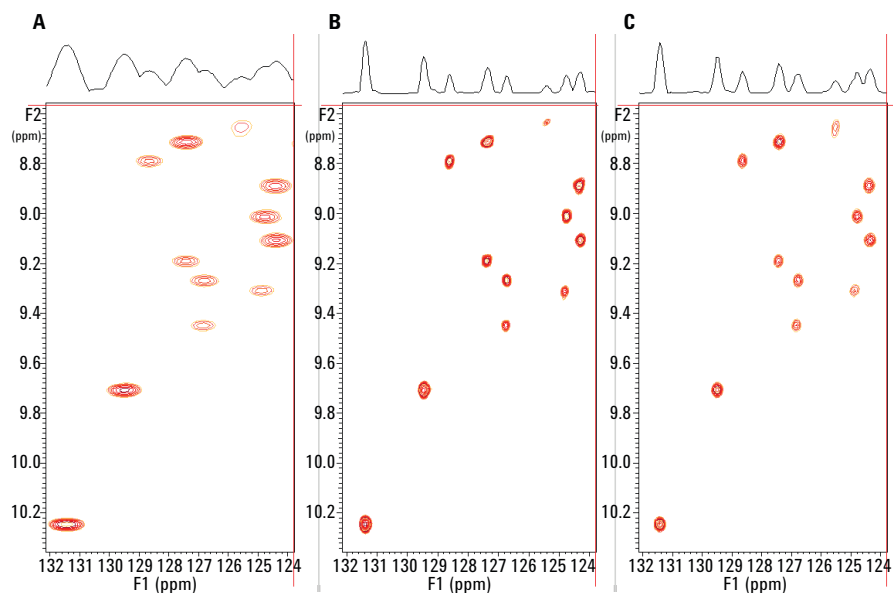


Figure 2. A comparison of linearly and nonlinearly sampled  $^{15}\text{N}$  HSQC 700 MHz DD2 data demonstrates that higher resolution can be achieved in a shorter time period using NUS with CLEAN processing. Conditions used for A, B, and C are shown in Table 1.

Table 2. BioPack experiments\*

$^1\text{H}$ Observe experiments in 1, 2, 3, and 4 dimensions	
<b>1D</b>	
PRESAT, WET, WATERGATE, JUMP-RETURN, PURGE, SWET, SOGGY, FLIPSY NOE-DIFFERENCE, NOE-PUMPING EXCIATION-SCULPTING (DPFGSE) WATERLOGSY SATURATION-TRANSFER CLEANEX-PM NH-DIFFUSION	
<b>2D</b>	
DPFGSE	SATURATION TRANSFER NOESY/TOCSY, ROESY
COSY	MAGIC-ANGLE, WATERGATE, DQCOSY, DQFCOSY
NOESY	SS, PRESAT, WATERGATE, WET, 1-1, QUIET
TOCSY	PRESAT, DIPSI, WET, WATERGATE
<b><math>^{13}\text{C}</math>-<math>^1\text{H}</math> 2D</b>	
HSQC	TROSY, WATERGATE HSQC, CT-JCH
HMBC	CLEAN, GRADIENT
HMQC	HMQC, CT-HMQC, SOFAST METHYL

\*All nD experiments can be run with nonuniform sampling and processed using CLEAN within VnmrJ. Experiments beginning with PR can be run using automatic projection angle determination and queued using the PR Manager.

$^{15}\text{N}$ - $^1\text{H}$ 2D	
HMQC	HMQC, HMQCJ, HAADAMARD SOFAST, SOFAST
HSQC	HSQC, CPMGHSQC, TROSY, WATERGATE HSQC, IPAP HSQC, HAADAMARD, HADAMAC, seq-HADAMAC, CCLS, CCLS-TROSY, TROSY-CH2, $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ METHYL HSQC/TROSY, BEST-HSQC, HOMODECOUPLED HSQC: HSQCCHD, IPAP HSQCCHD, IPAP HSQC for gels, WATERGATE, WATERGATE IPAPHD
CPMGNOESY	
CRINEPT	
$^{15}\text{N}$ RELAXATION	T1, T1, T2, NOE, RELAXATION DISPERSION
SOLVENT-EXPOSED	
AMIDES	HSQC, TROSY, CLEAN-HSQC, CLEAN-TROSY
RNA	HNNCOSY
<b><math>^{13}\text{C}</math>-<math>^1\text{H}</math> 3D</b>	
METHYLNOESY	
HSQC-NOESY, HSQC-TOCSY, HMQC-TOCSY	
$^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ FILTERED NOESY/TOCSY	
HCCHCOSY, HCCHTOCSY, DE-HCCHTOCSY, METHYL HCCHTOCSY	
HACAHB	
CCHTOCSY	
HMCMCBCA, HMCMGCBBCA, HMCMGCBACAO, HBCBCACOCCHA, HBCBCACONNH, CB(CGDCCE) HE, CB(CGCD)DHD	
NOESYHMQC, NOESYHSQC, CN-FILTERED NOESYHSQC, CN-EDITED NOESYHSQC	
TOCSYHSQC	
LRCC, LRCH	

Table 2. BioPack experiments (continued)\*

<b><sup>15</sup>N-<sup>1</sup>H 3D</b>	
HNHA, HNHB	
HSQCNOESY, ROESYHSQC, TOCSYHSQC	
<b><sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>31</sup>P 3D</b>	
<i>RNA</i>	HCP, HPCOSYHCP
<b><sup>13</sup>C-<sup>15</sup>N-<sup>1</sup>H 3D</b>	
CACB-TOCSY_CMHM	
CBCA(CO)NNH, PR-CBCA(CO)NNH	
CBCANH, PR_CBCANH	
HBHACONH	
HCACOCANH	
HCACON	
CCONH	
H(CCO)NNH, PR-H(CCO)NNH	
<i>HNCA</i>	CT, BEST, BEST-TROSY, PR
<i>Intra-residue</i>	BEST-TROSY HNCA, BEST-TROSY HNCACB, HCACONCA, (HCA)CON(CA)H, H(CA)CO(NCA)H, (HCA)CON(CA)H, (HCACO)NCAH
<i>HNCACB</i>	CT, BEST, BEST-TROSY, PR
<i>HNCO</i>	BEST, BEST-TROSY, PR HNCONOE
<i>HN(CO)CA</i>	BEST, BEST-TROSY, PR, JCH
<i>HNCOCACB</i>	BEST, BEST-TROSY BEST-TROSY-(HN)CO(CA)NH BEST-TROSY-(H)N(COCA)NH
HNCOCO	
HNCOHB	
<i>HNCO</i>	JCOCA, JNCA, JNCO, JCC, JCOH, JNHA
HN CN, HNN, (H)N(CA)NH, (H)NCA(N)H	
NOESY- <sup>13</sup> CHSQC, CN-Filtered NOESY- <sup>13</sup> CHSQC	
NOESY- <sup>15</sup> NHSQC, CN/N-FILTERED NOESY- <sup>15</sup> NHSQC	
CCTOCSYNCH	
H2CN	

*RNA* AHNCTOCSYCH, CUHNCCCH, CUHNCCCH-CCdec,  
GHNCTOCSYCH, HCN, MQHCN, BEST-TROSY HBONDS

<b><sup>13</sup>C-<sup>15</sup>N 4D</b>	
<sup>13</sup> C/ <sup>15</sup> N-NOESYTROSY	
<sup>13</sup> C-HMQCNOESY- <sup>15</sup> N-HSQC	
NN4DNOESYTROSY	
<sup>15</sup> N-HSQCNOESY- <sup>15</sup> N-HSQC, <sup>15</sup> N-HMQCNOESY- <sup>15</sup> N-HSQC	
<sup>15</sup> N-HSQC TOCSYNOESY- <sup>15</sup> N-HSQC	
<sup>15</sup> N-TOCSYNOESY- <sup>15</sup> N-HSQC	
CNHSQC_NOE_CNHSQC4D	
<i>Projection-Reconstruction</i>	DIAG- <sup>13</sup> C-HSQCNOESY- <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC <sup>13</sup> C-HMQCNOESY- <sup>15</sup> N-HSQC <sup>13</sup> C-HSQCNOESY- <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC HACOCANH HACANH HNCACB HNCACO HNCOCACB HNCOCA INTRA-HNCACB SIM-HNCOCA HCCONH INTRA-CCN

<b><sup>13</sup>C Observe experiments</b>	
<sup>13</sup> C OBSERVE 1D	
COSY, DQCOSY	
CACO_SQ	
COCACO_SQ/MQ	
CBCACO	
CCTOCSY	

\*All nD experiments can be run with nonuniform sampling and processed using CLEAN within VnmrJ. Experiments beginning with PR can be run using automatic projection angle determination and queued using the PR Manager.

[www.agilent.com/chem/nmr](http://www.agilent.com/chem/nmr)

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