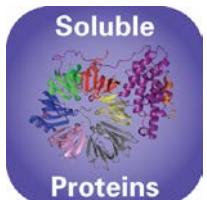
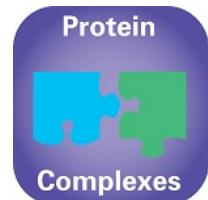


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## MIDAS™

## MD1-59

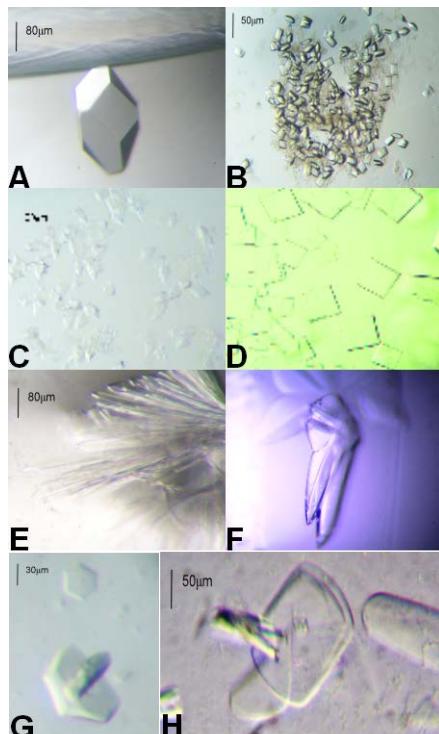
**MIDAS™: a Modern Intelligent Dynamic Alternative Screen - A revolutionary 96 condition crystallization screen based on alternative polymeric precipitants<sup>1</sup>.**

MD1-59 is presented as 96 x 10 mL conditions.

### Features of MIDAS:

- Ideal for soluble protein, protein/protein complexes, protein-nucleic acid complexes and sensitive macromolecular complexes
- Narrow range of pH and salt concentrations centered on physiological values.
- Every condition contains at least one alternative polymeric precipitant.
- Designed to complement PEG and salt-based screens.
- Compatible with liquid-handling robots.

There are many alternatives to PEGs and have recently been described as being useful for macromolecular crystallogenesis. Alternative polymers (Figure 2) such as the Jeffamine polyetheramines, pentaerythritol propoxylate and pentareythritol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polypropylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol and polyacrylate have so far only sporadically been introduced into standard crystallization screens.



**Figure 1. Examples of protein crystals grown using MIDAS.**  
(A) Lysozyme crystals obtained in 35% Sokalan HP 56, (B) Xylanase crystals obtained in 20% Jeffamine M2070, (C) Crystals of the cytokine receptor-ligand complex obtained in 45% pentaerythritol propoxylate (5/4 PO/OH), (D) Crystals of streptavidin core obtained in 5% polyacrylate 2100, sodium salt, (E) Histone tail recognizing MBT repeats in 35% polyacrylate 2100, sodium salt, (F) Lysozyme crystals in 30% Sokalan CP 42,(G) spliceosomal assembly complex (SAC) 7 obtained in 6% polyvinyl pyrrolidone, (H) Crystals of spliceosomal assembly complex (SAC) 9 obtained in 25% Sokalan CP 42.

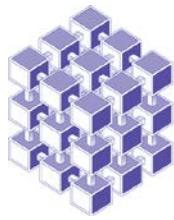
### Introduction

MIDAS is a 96 condition crystallization screen based on alternative polymeric precipitants. Devised and tested (Figure 1) in the Laboratory of Dr. Clemens Grimm *et al* of Würzburg University in

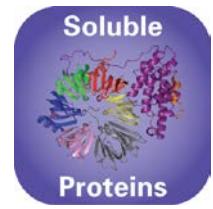
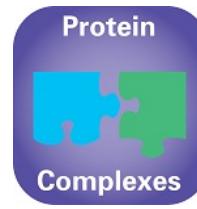
Germany. MIDAS is a revolutionary crystallization screen that has moved away from the reliance on polyethylene glycols (PEGs) as the main precipitant (only 3 conditions in MIDAS contain a PEG). MIDAS systematically searches for crystallization conditions with alternative polymeric precipitants. MIDAS entails a relatively narrow range of pH and salt concentrations centred on physiological values to increase its suitability for sensitive macromolecular complexes, while every condition contains at least one alternative polymeric precipitant.

### PEG Alternatives:

For decades PEGs or their monomethyl ethers (PEG MMEs), have dominated crystallization screens. Out of 8289 entries scanned in the PDB, almost half of the crystallization conditions contained a PEG component and most commercial screens available today contain PEGs. However, the success rate of PEGs might be influenced due to their widespread dominance in crystallization screens.



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### Formulation Notes:

MIDAS reagents are formulated using ultrapure water ( $>18.0\text{ M}\Omega$ ) and are sterile-filtered using  $0.22\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  filters. No preservatives are added.

Final pH may vary from that specified on the datasheet. Molecular Dimensions will be happy to discuss the precise formulation of individual reagents.

Individual reagents and stock solutions for optimization are available from Molecular Dimensions.

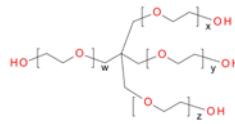
Enquiries regarding MIDAS formulation, interpretation of results or optimization strategies are welcome. Please e-mail, fax or phone your query to Molecular Dimensions.

Contact and product details can be found at [www.moleculardimensions.com](http://www.moleculardimensions.com)

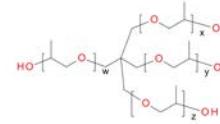
Manufacturer's safety data sheets are available to download from our website.

### References :

1. Grimm, C., Chari, A., Reuter, K. & Fischer, U. (2010). Acta Cryst. D66, 685-697.



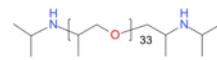
Pentaerythritol ethoxylate.



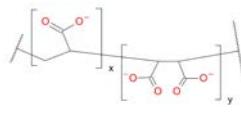
Pentaerythritol propoxylate



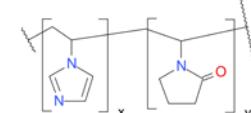
Jeffamine ED2003



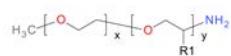
Jeffamine SD2001



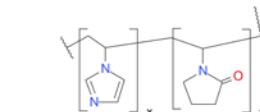
Poly(acrylic acid-co-maleic) acid



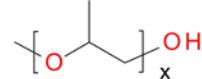
polyvinylpyrrolidone



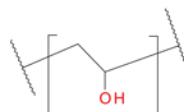
M-type Jeffamines\*



Vinylpyrrolidone/vinylimidazole  
Copolymer



polypropylene glycol



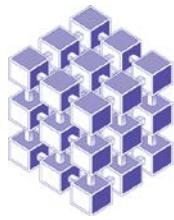
polyvinyl alcohol

Figure 2. Examples of alternative precipitants used in MIDAS™,

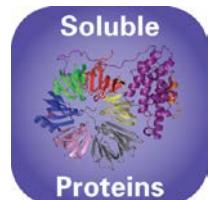
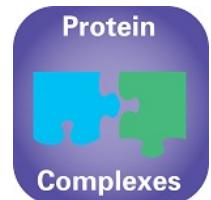
\*R1 =  $-H$  for EO or  $-CH_3$  for PO. The PO/EO molar ratio is 29/6 for Jeffamine M2005, 10/31 for Jeffamine M2070 and 9/1 for Jeffamine M600.

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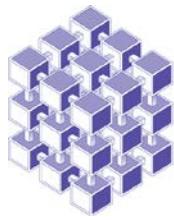


## MIDAS

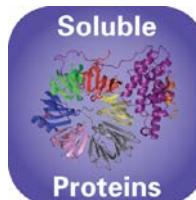
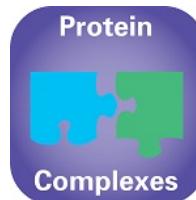
## Conditions 1-48 (Box 1)

## MD1-59

Tube #	Conc. Salt	Conc. Buffer	pH	Conc.	Precipitant
1-1		0.1 M HEPES	6.0	50 % v/v	Polypropylene glycol 400
1-2		0.1 M MES	5.5	5 % v/v	Dimethyl sulfoxide
1-3		0.1 M HEPES	6.5	12 % w/v	Polyvinylpyrrolidone
1-4				45 % w/v	Poly(acrylic acid sodium salt) 2100
1-5	0.5 M Ammonium phosphate monobasic			14 % v/v	Poly(acrylic acid-co -maleic acid) solution
1-6		0.1 M Tris	8.5	12.5 % w/v	Poly(acrylic acid sodium salt) 2100
1-7				19 % v/v	Poly(acrylic acid-co -maleic acid) solution
1-8				10 % v/v	Polypropylene glycol 400
1-9		0.1 M MES	6.0	5 % w/v	Poly(acrylic acid sodium salt) 2100
1-10	0.1 M Sodium sulfate			25 % v/v	Pentaerythritol propoxylate (5/4 PO/OH)
1-11	0.2 M Calcium chloride dihydrate	0.1 M HEPES	6.5	24 % w/v	Polyvinylpyrrolidone
1-12		0.1 M Potassium/sodium phosphate	7.0	35 % v/v	Pentaerythritol ethoxylate (15/4 EO/OH)
1-13	0.2 M Sodium chloride	0.1 M MES	5.5	35 % v/v	Polypropylene glycol 400
1-14	0.2 M Sodium thiocyanate	0.1 M HEPES	7.0	10 % v/v	Jeffamine® D-2000
1-15	0.2 M Potassium acetate	0.1 M HEPES	7.0	10 % v/v	Jeffamine® M-2005
1-16	0.2 M Sodium chloride	0.1 M MES	6.0	15 % v/v	Pentaerythritol propoxylate (5/4 PO/OH)
1-17		0.1 M HEPES	7.0	5 % w/v	Polyvinyl alcohol
1-18	0.1 M Lithium sulfate	0.1 M HEPES	7.0	10 % v/v	Jeffamine® T-403
1-19		0.2 M Imidazole	7.0	45 % v/v	Pentaerythritol propoxylate (5/4 PO/OH)
1-20	0.06 M Lithium sulfate	0.1 M HEPES	7.5	8 % v/v	Poly(acrylic acid-co -maleic acid) solution
1-21	0.1 M Sodium chloride	0.1 M Tris	8.0	3 % v/v	Pentaerythritol ethoxylate (3/4 EO/OH)
1-22				35 % v/v	Jeffamine® SD-2001
1-23				30 % v/v	Jeffamine® M-600
1-24		0.1 M HEPES	6.5	10 % v/v	Dimethyl sulfoxide
1-25				20 % v/v	Polypropylene glycol 400
1-26	0.2 M Sodium chloride	0.1 M MES	8.0	10 % v/v	1-Propanol
1-27	0.1 M Sodium malonate dibasic monohydrate	0.1 M MES	8.0	30 % v/v	Ethanol
1-28	0.2 M Sodium chloride	0.1 M MES	6.0	25 % v/v	Jeffamine® ED-2003
1-29	0.2 M Magnesium chloride hexahydrate			15 % v/v	Jeffamine® SD-2001
1-30				35 % v/v	Jeffamine® ED-2003
1-31		0.1 M Tris	8.0	15 % v/v	Pentaerythritol propoxylate (5/4 PO/OH)
1-32	0.2 M Sodium chloride	0.1 M Tris	8.0	12.5 % w/v	Polyvinylpyrrolidone
1-33	0.1 M Sodium chloride			10 % w/v	PEG 4000
1-34	0.2 M Ammonium sulfate	0.1 M HEPES	7.5	25 % v/v	Pentaerythritol propoxylate (5/4 PO/OH)
1-35	0.1 M Magnesium formate dihydrate	0.1 M Tris	8.5	10 % v/v	Dimethyl sulfoxide
1-36	0.2 M Potassium acetate			30 % v/v	Poly(acrylic acid sodium salt) 2100
1-37		0.1 M Tris	8.0	24 % v/v	Pentaerythritol ethoxylate (15/4 EO/OH)
1-38		0.1 M HEPES	7.5	20 % v/v	Poly(acrylic acid-co -maleic acid) solution
1-39				30 % v/v	Pentaerythritol propoxylate (3/4 EO/OH)
1-40				10 % v/v	1-Butanol
1-41		0.1 M HEPES	7.0	10 % v/v	Tetrahydrofuran
1-42		0.1 M HEPES	6.5	20 % v/v	Glycerol ethoxylate
1-43		0.1 M HEPES	6.5	25 % v/v	Jeffamine® ED-2003
1-44		0.1 M Tris	8.0	30 % v/v	Jeffamine® D-2000
1-45		0.2 M Imidazole	7.0	30 % v/v	Polyvinylpyrrolidone
1-46	0.2 M Potassium chloride	0.1 M HEPES	6.5	20 % v/v	Jeffamine® SD-2001
1-47	0.1 M Sodium chloride			30 % v/v	Polypropylene glycol 400
1-48				15 % v/v	Jeffamine® SD-2001
				15 % v/v	1-Propanol



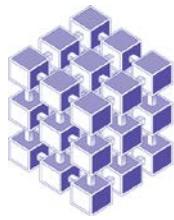
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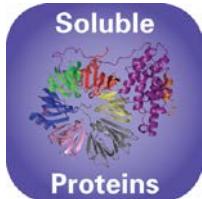
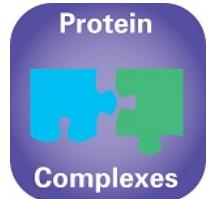
## MIDAS Conditions 1-48 (Box 2)

## MD1–59

Tube #	Conc. Salt	Conc. Buffer	pH	Conc.	Precipitant
2-1	0.2 M Lithium sulfate	0.1 M Tris	8.0	25 % v/v	Jeffamine® T-403
2-2	0.2 M Potassium acetate		35 % v/v	Pentaerythritol propoxylate (5/4 PO/OH)	
2-3	0.2 M Potassium chloride	0.1 M Glycine	9.5	20 % v/v	Pentaerythritol ethoxylate (15/4 EO/OH)
2-4	0.2 M Sodium thiocyanate	0.1 M HEPES	7.0	40 % v/v	Pentaerythritol propoxylate (5/4 PO/OH)
2-5	0.2 M Potassium chloride	0.1 M HEPES	6.5	15 % v/v	Jeffamine® T-403
			15 % v/v	Jeffamine® ED-2003	
2-6	0.2 M Potassium acetate	0.1 M MES	6.0	15 % v/v	Pentaerythritol ethoxylate (15/4 EO/OH)
			3 % v/v	Jeffamine® T-403	
2-7	0.1 M Sodium malonate dibasic monohydrate	0.1 M HEPES	7.0	30 % w/v	Poly(acrylic acid sodium salt) 2100
2-8			10 % v/v	Jeffamine® D-2000	
			10 % v/v	Jeffamine® M-2005	
			10 % v/v	Ethanol	
2-9	0.1 M Lithium sulfate	0.1 M Tris	8.0	25 % v/v	Jeffamine® ED-2003
2-10		0.1 M Tris	8.0	10 % v/v	Jeffamine® T-403
			10 % v/v	Jeffamine® ED-2003	
2-11	0.1 M Lithium sulfate	0.1 M HEPES	6.5	25 % w/v	Poly(acrylic acid sodium salt) 2100
2-12	0.2 M Magnesium chloride hexahydrate	0.1 M HEPES	7.5	15 % w/v	Poly(acrylic acid sodium salt) 2100
2-13		0.1 M HEPES	6.5	40 % v/v	Jeffamine® D-2000
2-14	0.5 M Sodium chloride	0.1 M Tris	8.0	10 % w/v	Poly(acrylic acid sodium salt) 2100
2-15		0.1 M Potassium/sodium phosphate	7.0	14 % v/v	Jeffamine® ED-900
			11 % v/v	Jeffamine® SD-2001	
2-16	0.2 M Sodium chloride	0.1 M BICINE	9.0	20 % w/v	Poly(acrylic acid sodium salt) 2100
2-17	0.2 M Sodium malonate dibasic monohydrate	0.1 M MES	5.5	20 % v/v	Jeffamine® D-2000
2-18	0.2 M Potassium chloride	0.1 M Tris	8.0	30 % v/v	Jeffamine® M-2070
2-19			20 % v/v	Jeffamine® M-2070	
			20 % v/v	Dimethyl sulfoxide	
2-20	0.2 M Magnesium chloride hexahydrate	0.1 M MES	5.5	40 % v/v	Pentaerythritol propoxylate (17/8 PO/OH)
2-21		0.1 M Tris	8.0	20 % w/v	Poly(acrylic acid sodium salt) 5100
2-22		0.1 M HEPES	7.0	28 % v/v	Polyethyleneimine
2-23	0.1 M Ammonium formate	0.1 M HEPES	7.0	20 % v/v	SOKALAN® CP 7
2-24	0.2 M Sodium sulfate	0.1 M Tris	8.0	20 % w/v	SOKALAN® HP 56
2-25	0.1 M Potassium chloride	0.1 M HEPES	7.0	25 % v/v	SOKALAN® CP 7
2-26	0.3 M Ammonium formate	0.1 M HEPES	7.0	20 % w/v	SOKALAN® CP 5
2-27			40 % v/v	Glycerol ethoxylate	
2-28		0.1 M Tris	8.5	30 % v/v	Glycerol ethoxylate
2-29			55 % v/v	Polypropylene glycol 400	
2-30	0.2 M Lithium citrate tribasic tetrahydrate		35 % v/v	Glycerol ethoxylate	
2-31	0.2 M Ammonium acetate	0.1 M MES	6.5	30 % v/v	Glycerol ethoxylate
2-32		0.1 M Tris	8.0	20 % w/v	SOKALAN® CP 42
			5 % v/v	Methanol	
2-33		0.1 M Tris	7.0	25 % w/v	SOKALAN® CP 42
			10 % v/v	Tetrahydrofuran	
2-34	0.1 M Lithium acetate dihydrate	0.1 M Bis-Tris	6.0	20 % w/v	SOKALAN® CP 42
2-35		0.2 M HEPES	6.5	10 % v/v	Jeffamine® M-2005
2-36		0.1 M Bis-Tris	6.0	15 % w/v	SOKALAN® CP 5
2-37		0.1 M Bis-Tris	6.0	25 % w/v	SOKALAN® CP 42
2-38			35 % v/v	Jeffamine® D-2000	
2-39		0.1 M Tris	8.5	20 % v/v	Glycerol ethoxylate
			3 % v/v	Polyethyleneimine	
2-40	0.2 M Ammonium chloride	0.1 M HEPES	7.5	25 % v/v	Glycerol ethoxylate
2-41		0.1 M Tris	8.5	10 % w/v	SOKALAN® CP 42
2-42		0.1 M MES	6.0	30 % w/v	Poly(acrylic acid sodium salt) 5100
			10 % v/v	Ethanol	
2-43	0.2 M Potassium citrate tribasic monohydrate	0.1 M Tris	8.5	15 % w/v	SOKALAN® CP 42
2-44		0.1 M HEPES	7.0	30 % w/v	SOKALAN® CP 42
2-45	0.2 M Ammonium acetate	0.1 M HEPES	8.5	25 % w/v	SOKALAN® HP 56
2-46		0.1 M Tris	8.5	25 % w/v	SOKALAN® CP 5
2-47	0.2 M Ammonium formate		10 % w/v	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	
			20 % w/v	PEG 4000	
2-48		0.1 M Tris	8.0	15 % w/v	Polyvinylpyrrolidone
			25 % w/v	PEG 5000 MME	



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**Abbreviations:** **BICINE:** 2-(Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino)acetic acid, **Bis Tris;** Bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)imino-tris(hydroxymethyl)methane, **HEPES;** 2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl)ethanesulfonic Acid, **MES;** 2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid, **PEG;** Polyethylene glycol, **Tris;** 2-Amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)propane-1,3-diol.

**N.B. J. Polyvinylpyrrolidone K15 is now called Polyvinylpyrrolidine.**

The conditions shown on this datasheet may differ from those shown on previous versions of the datasheets (only applicable to MIDAS batches 001- 007) due to the discontinuation of raw material supply for the following: Glascol W13, Sokalan CP12S and Sokalan HP66K. If you require further advice regarding the changes to these conditions please contact us at [enquiries@moleculardimensions.com](mailto:enquiries@moleculardimensions.com).

Sokalan® are water-soluble polymers based on acrylic acid, maleic acid, vinylpyrrolidone, vinylimidazole and/or hydrophobic monomers.

Manufacturer's safety data sheets are available from our website or by scanning the QR code here:



### Re-Ordering details:

Catalogue	Pack size	Catalogue Code
MIDAS	96 x 10 mL	MD1-59
MIDAS HT-96	96 x 1 mL	MD1-60
MIDAS Green Screen	96 x 10 mL	MD1-83
MIDAS HT-96 Green Screen	96 x 1 mL	MD1-84
MIDAS OptiMax Kit*	24 x 10 mL	MD1-62
<b>Single Reagents</b>		
MIDAS single reagents	100 mL	MDSR-59-tube number
MIDAS HT96 single reagents	100 mL	MDSR-60-well number

For MIDAS stock solutions please visit the Optimization section on our website.

\*MIDAS OptiMax contains all the individual stock reagents for MIDAS.