Coherent 2D IR: Introduction to a Powerful New Structural Spectroscopy and Application to Difficult Protein Systems

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Data courtesy of Martin Zanni, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Which peaks belong to which molecule?







Coherent 2D IR spectrum





crosspeaks: interaction through-bond, through-space, or chemical exchange



FT-IR ~ $|\mu|^2$

2D IR ~ |µ|⁴



+ more sensitive to secondary structure than FT-IR



+ no reference/background samples needed

solvent peak disappears!!

+ sample volumes < 1 uL

+ material as low as 1 ug + concentrations < 50 uM

+ flexible sampling – transmission, reflection, ATR, etc.



+ femtosecond (10⁻¹⁵) time resolution

+ scatter removal



+ difficult samples – aggregates, membranes, tissues, etc.

+ scan a single spectrum in < 1 sec! = study dynamic systems

ISOTOPE LABELING







2D IR provides:

2D lineshapes = environment Cross peaks = structure

STRUCTURE VIA LINEWIDTHS - HYDRATION AND DISORDER





STRUCTURE VIA LINEWIDTHS - HYDRATION AND DISORDER



Membrane-Bound Peptide

Ovispirin Antibiotic Peptide

JACS (2010) 132, 2832-2838





Transmembrane Protein

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{CD3} \zeta \\ \textbf{T-Cell Receptor Expression Protein} \end{array}$

PNAS (2006) 103, 3528-3533





Transmembrane Channel

M2 pH-Gated Proton Channel

Structure (2009) 17, 247-254





ANOTHER MEMBRANE PROTEIN - KCSA POTASSIUM CHANNEL



Two Proposed Mechanisms for Ion Transport





Single 2D IR spectra can be acquired with < 1 sec (average as needed)

Running averages can be used for real-time kinetics of 2D IR features

Example: Structural dynamics during amyloid aggregation into fibers



KINETICS OF AGGREGATION





Labels exhibit different kinetic timescales !?!?





Nucleation starts near the loop and propagates down the sheets.

F23, G24, Ala25, L27 form a transient parallel beta-sheet !!







...missing a structural intermediate.





Can inhibit fiber formation by targeting intermediate !!

Cataracts are caused by aggregation of lens proteins (crystallins)



In vitro, many crystallins form amyloid fibers under denaturing conditions.

Little-to-no evidence that human cataracts contain amyloid.

SEM/TEM imaging

Human cataract lens

Michael, R. et al. Vision Res. 48, 4 (2008).



OXYS strain of rats (causes enhanced glucose transport)



S. Marsili *et al. Exp. Eye Res.* 79, 5 (2004).

Only published examples that we can find for evidence of amyloid in lenses of animals or humans.



Strong couplings different gystallie are taine 20th form differends peaks. charasiteristipperest become are the energy of group of groups of group

Pig Tissue: Lenses dissected from pigs.



sectioned 25 μm thick



1636 cm⁻¹ absorption. Similar shapes. No 1620 cm⁻¹ diagonal peaks nor cross peaks. Thus, <u>no amyloid</u>.

Acid and UV treated lens tissue.



580

1620

1660

ω_{Probe} / cm⁻¹

1700

Amyloid features increase with time.

Amyloid first observed at irradiation times equivalent to 45 years exposure.

BREATHER SLIDE











JUST FYI...



single monolayer sensitivity



FGAIL peptide on a model monolayer of anionic membrane

high-throughput with microfluidics



Krummel J. Phys. Chem. Lett., **2016**, 7, 4865

JUST FYI...



different structures have different vibrational lifetimes



crosspeaks can reveal hidden vibrations



Hochstrasser J. Phys. Chem. B, 2009, 113, pp 8231 JUST FYI...



2D IR Wide-Field Microscopy



ACS Photonics (2016) 3, 1315

HDX





J. Phys. Chem. B (2013) 117, 15297





- Currently: Sold systems around the world to academics. Interested in learning about industrial applications, exploratory projects.
- 3-5 Years: Benchtop instrument (\$100-200k)

phasetechspectroscopy.com

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