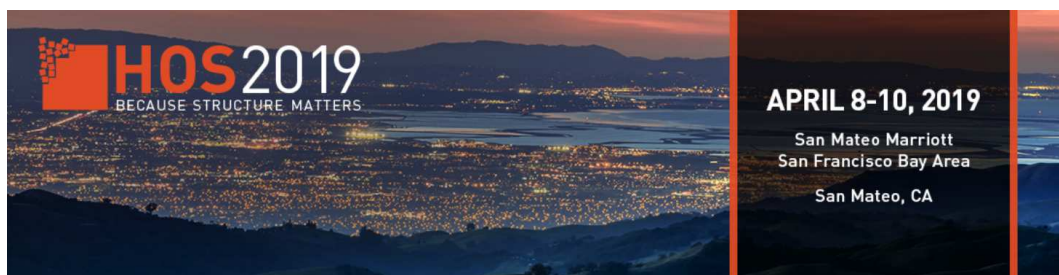


Structural and Morphological Variability of Protein Aggregates

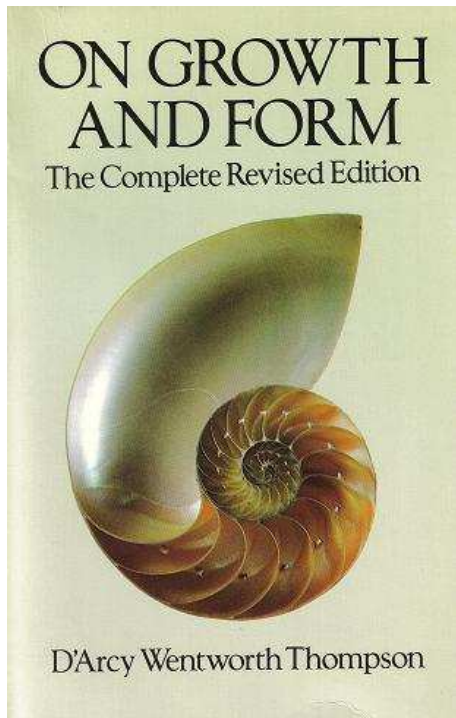


Vito Foderà
Dept. of Pharmacy, KU
vito.fodera@sund.ku.dk
www.vitofodera.com

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN



A very inspiring book



"An organism is so complex a thing, and growth so complex a phenomenon, that for growth to be so uniform and constant in all the parts as to keep the whole shape unchanged would indeed be an unlikely and an unusual circumstance. Rates vary, proportions change, and the whole configuration alters accordingly."

The diagram illustrates the protein folding and aggregation pathways, showing the progression from a nascent chain to various protein states and aggregates.

Protein Folding and Aggregation Pathways:

- Nascent Chain:** The initial state, emerging from the **ribosome**.
- Denatured or partially folded ensemble:** An intermediate state that can lead to **disordered aggregates** or **ordered pre-fibrillar aggregates**.
- Native State:** The fully folded protein, which can form **homodimers, homotetramers, fibres** or **oligomer** and eventually a **crystal**.
- Proteasomal Degradation:** The nascent chain can be targeted for degradation via **Ubiquitin Hsp** and **Hsp** (Heat Shock Protein) binding, leading to **degraded** products.
- Ordered pre-fibrillar aggregates:** These can form **amyloid fibrils** (pores) or **inclusion bodies, extracellular deposit**.

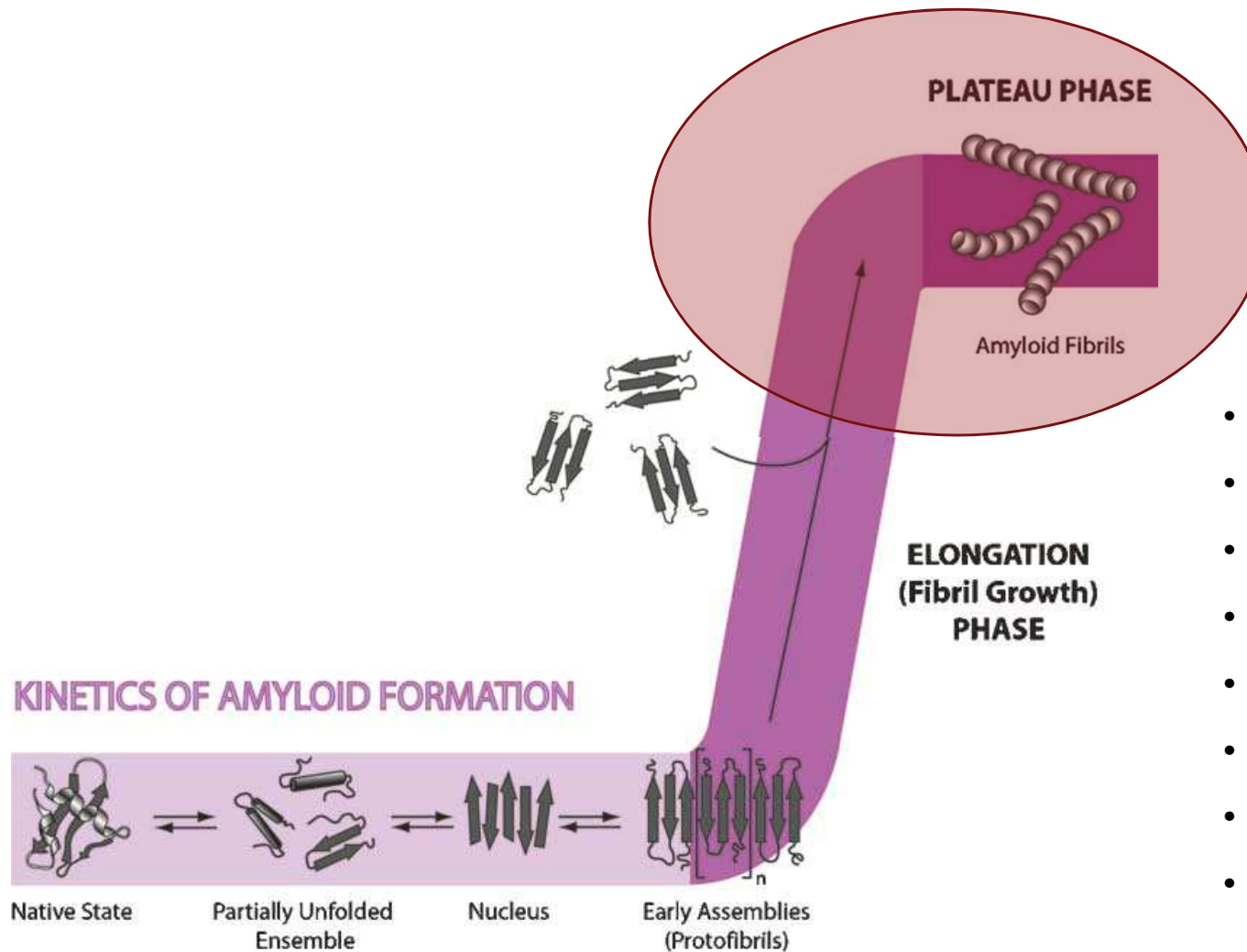
Key Labels and States:

- nascent chain**
- ribosome**
- denatured or partially folded ensemble**
- disordered aggregates**
- native**
- homodimers, homotetramers, fibres**
- oligomer**
- crystal**
- Ubiquitin Hsp**
- Hsp**
- proteasomal degradation**
- degraded**
- ordered pre-fibrillar aggregates**
- amyloid fibrils** (pores)
- inclusion bodies, extracellular deposit**

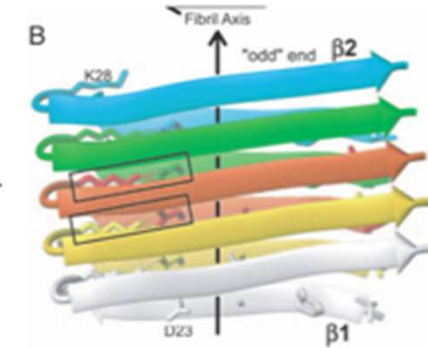
Pathway Markers:

- 1** (Native state transition)
- 2** (DANGER! - Disordered aggregates)
- 3** (DANGER! - Ordered pre-fibrillar aggregates)

Amyloid Aggregation Process

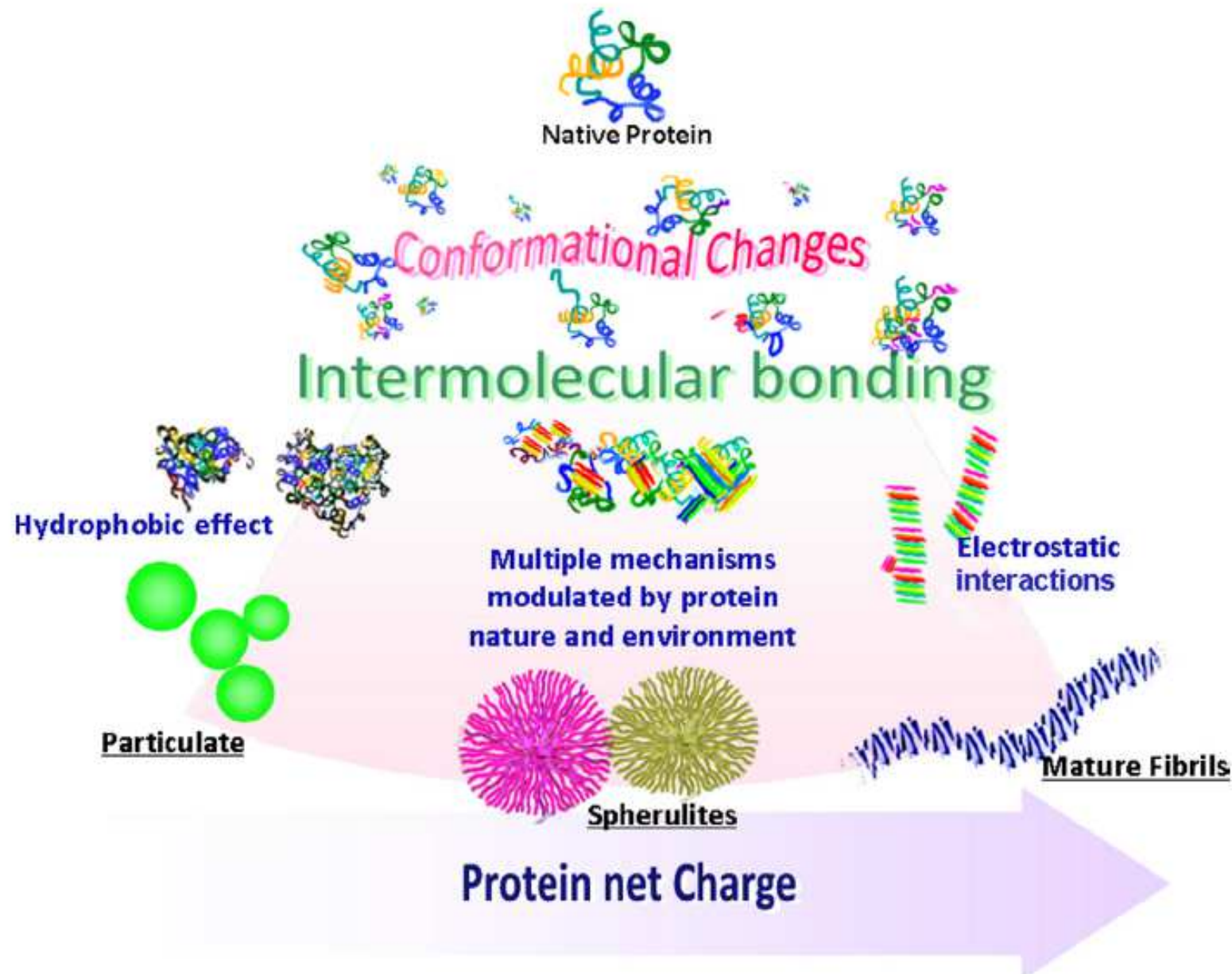


cross-beta structure

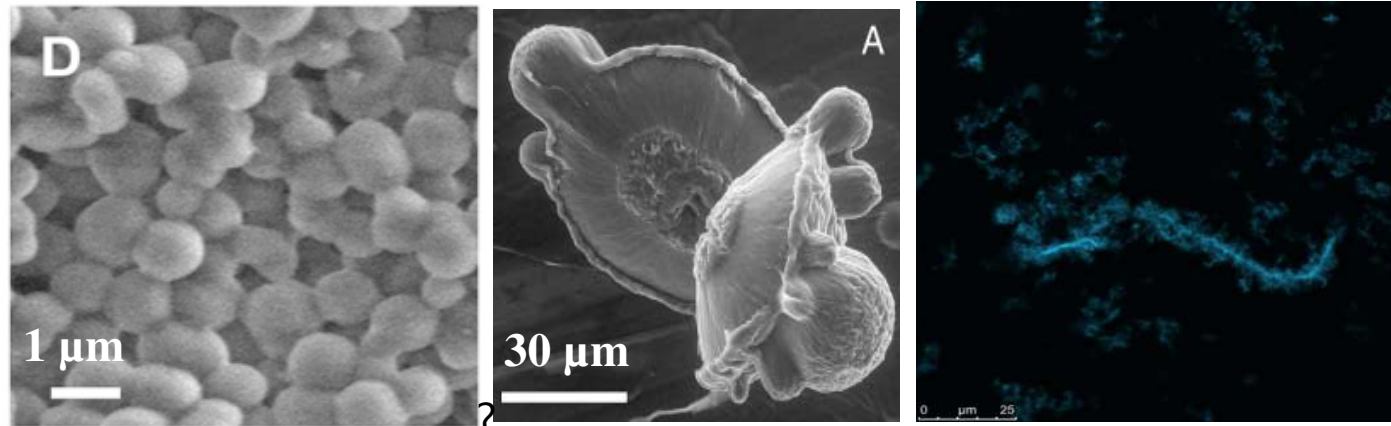


- Thioflavin T and Congo Red
- Electron Microscopy
- Circular Dichroism
- Fluorescence
- Scattering
- Confocal microscopy
- AFM
- ...
- Polymorphism
- Globular proteins
- Intrinsically disordered protein

A broader perspective in the amyloid world

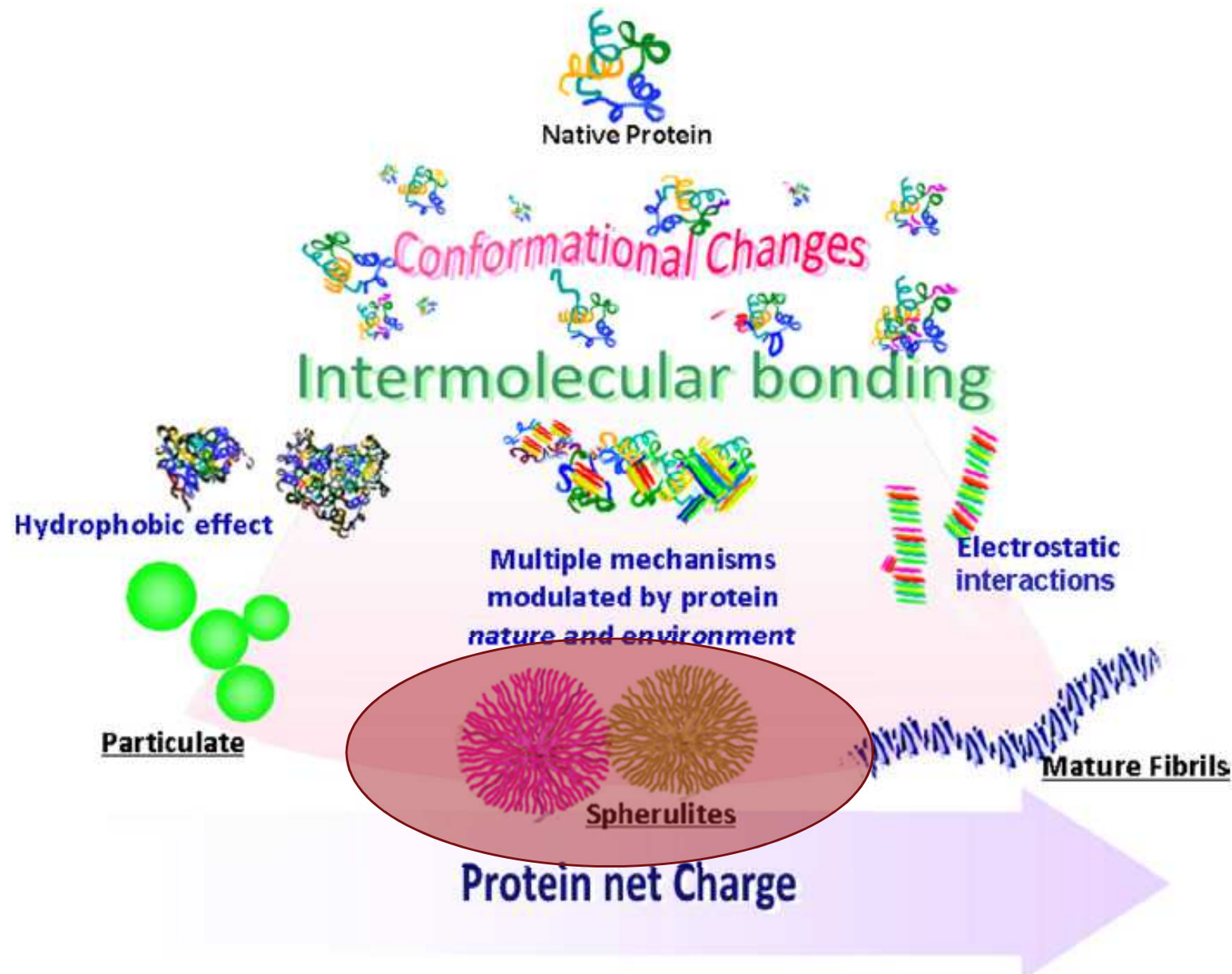


Amyloid-like Superstructures

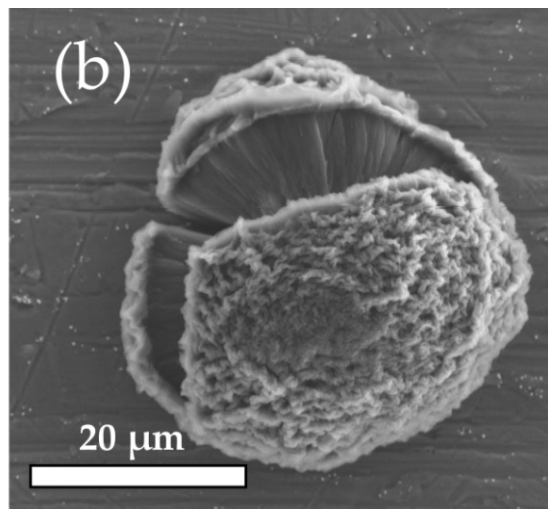


			Charge on the protein
Insulin	pH	Mechanisms	
Lysozyme	Salinity	Shape	
β-lactalbumin	Shear	Bio-effects	
A-β peptide	Protein	...	
...	Concentration		
	...		

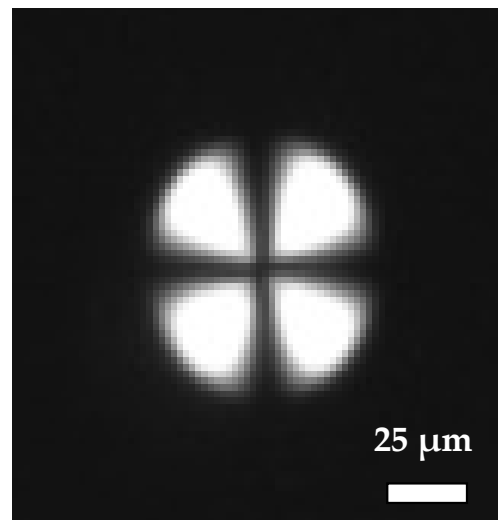
A broader perspective in the amyloid world



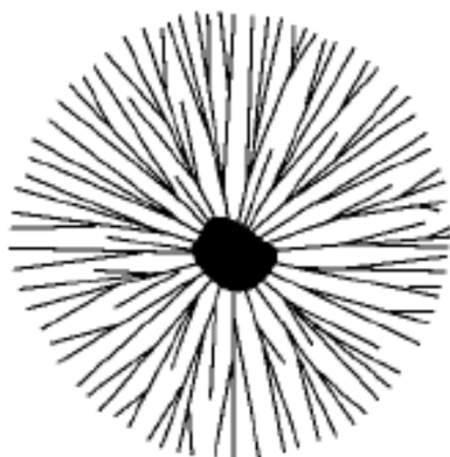
An "ID" for Spherulites



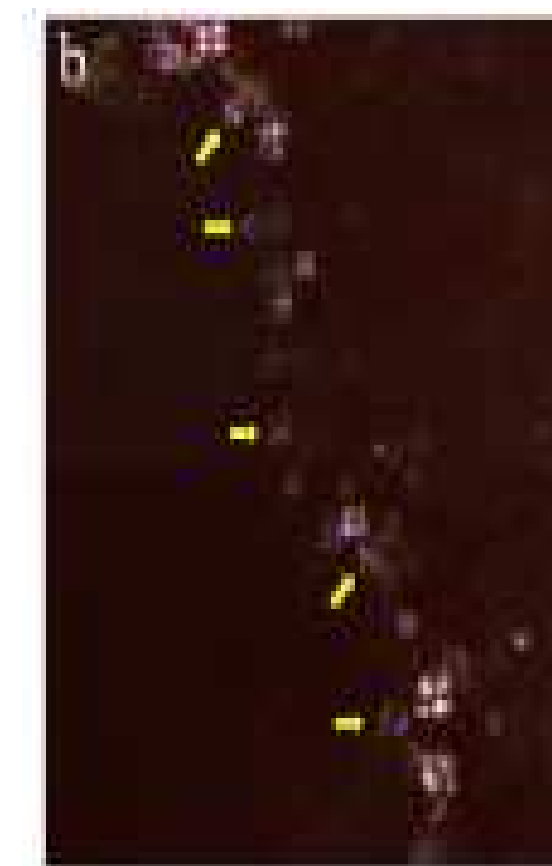
Environmental Scanning Electron Microscopy (ESEM)



Cross-polarized optical microscopy



Formation of a dense core
and then radially oriented
elongated structures

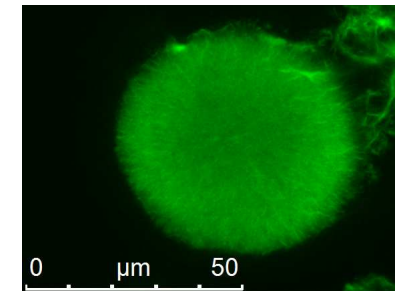
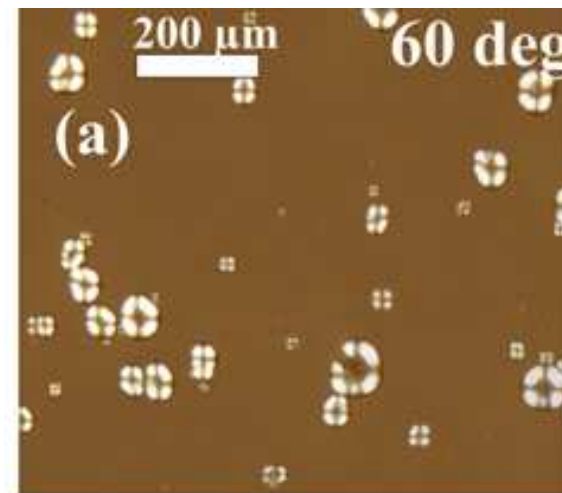
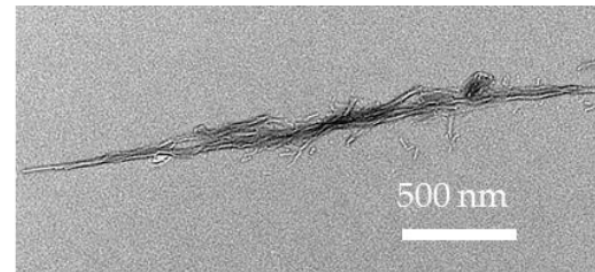
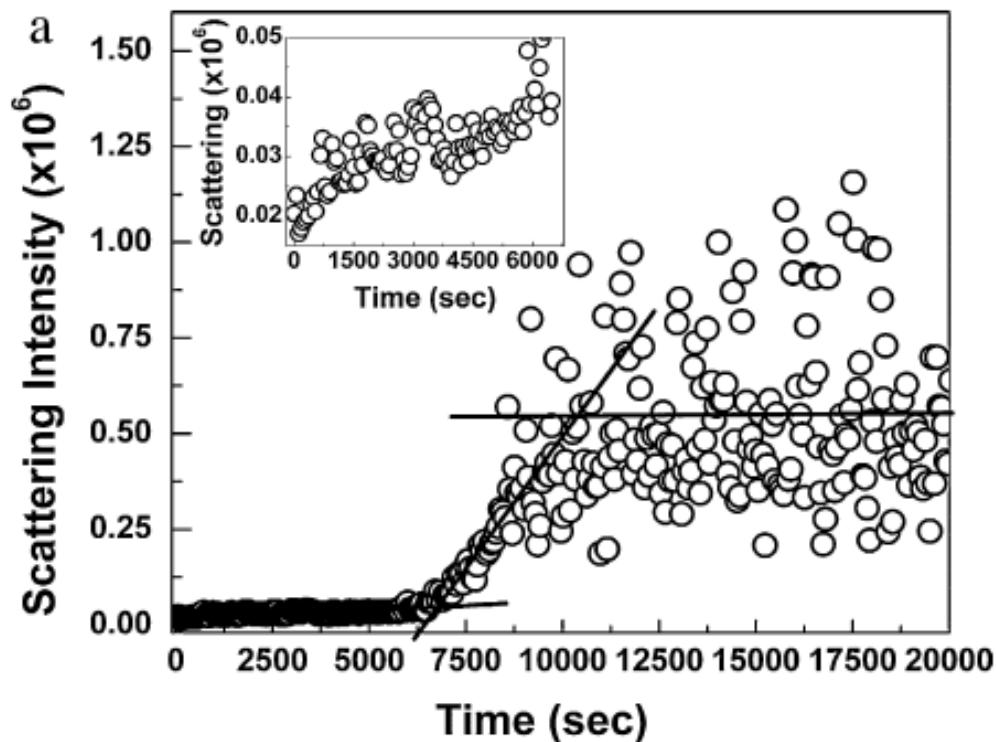


Alzheimer's hippocampus

Factors affecting spherulites formation

Protein system: Bovine insulin, 4mg/ml

Conditions: pH=1.75, [NaCl]= 25mM, T=60 degrees C



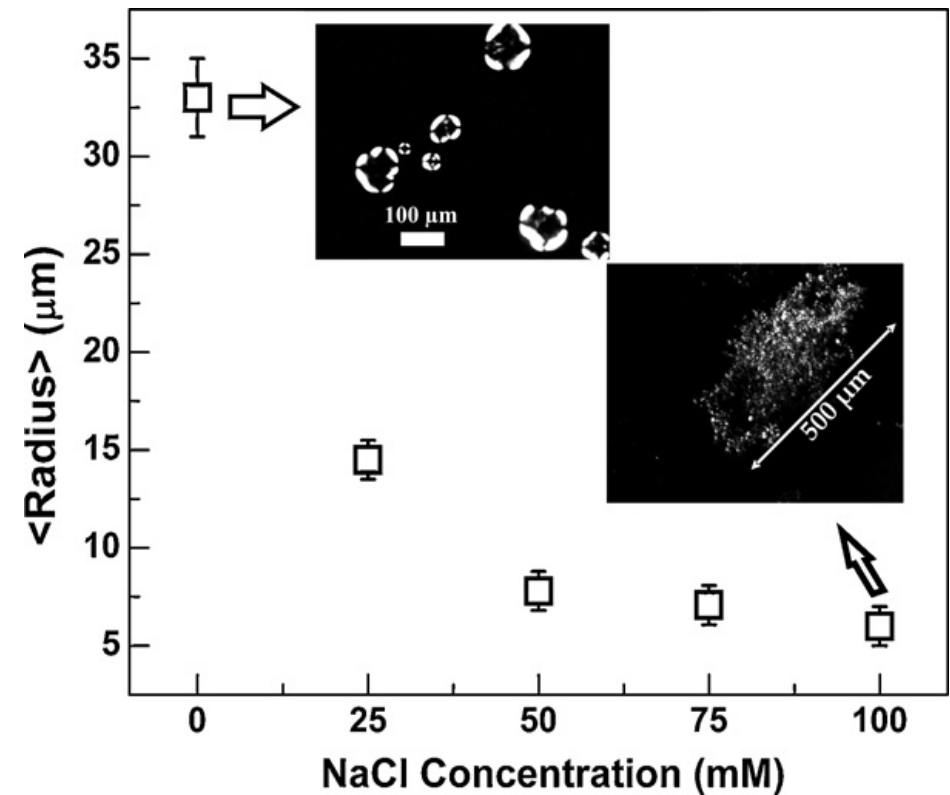
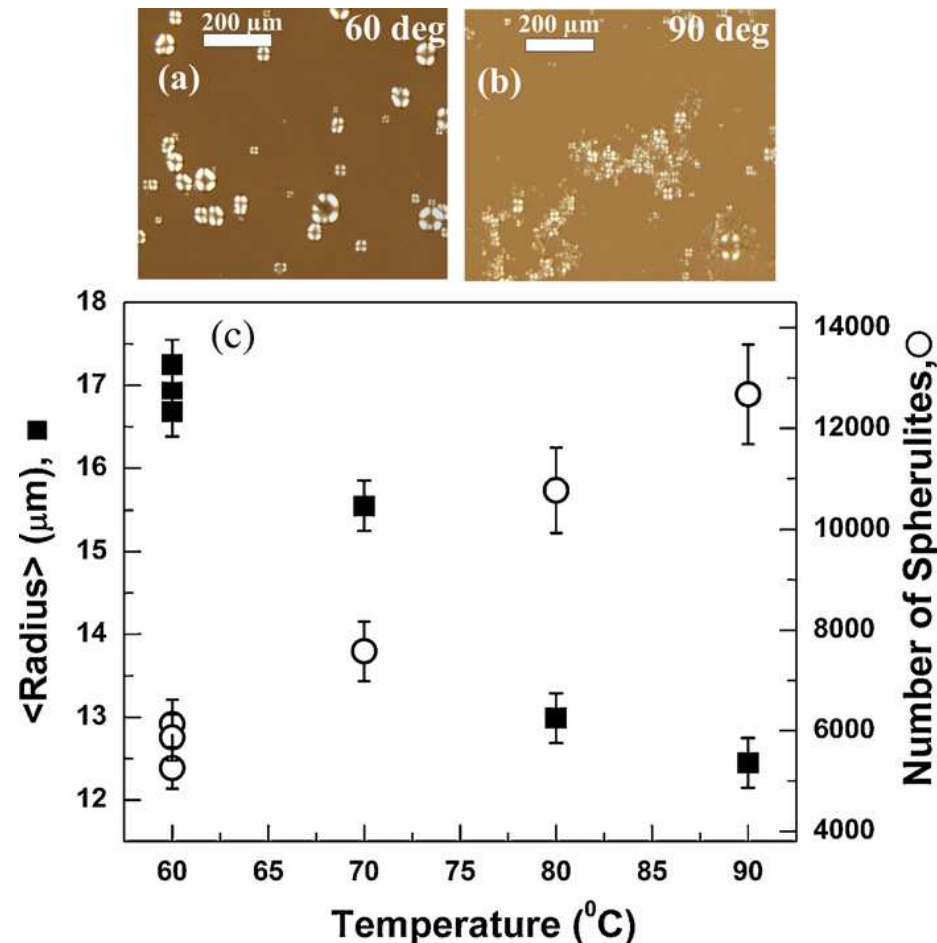
ThT

Growth kinetics of spherulites and fibrils are indistinguishable

Factors affecting spherulites formation

Protein system: Bovine insulin, 4mg/ml

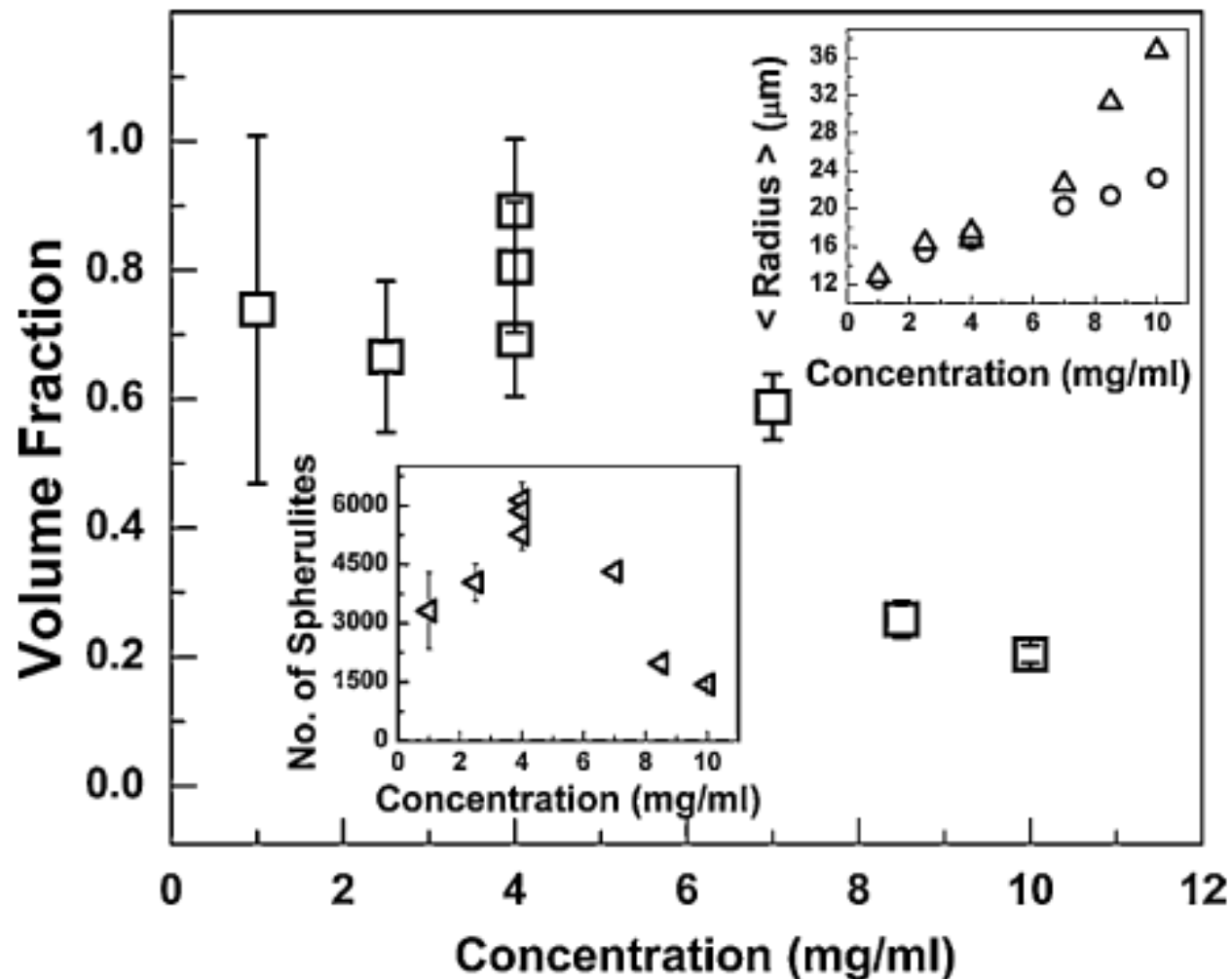
Conditions: $1 < \text{pH} < 2.6$, $0 \text{ mM} < [\text{NaCl}] < 100 \text{ mM}$, $60 < T < 90$ degrees



Factors affecting spherulites formation

Protein system: Bovine insulin, 1mg/ml < [BI] < 12mg/ml

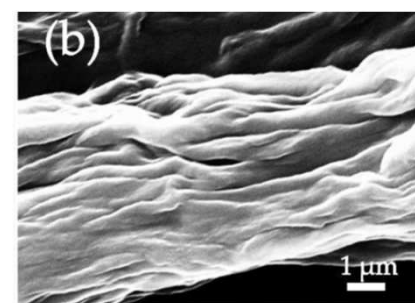
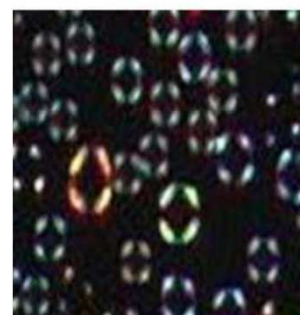
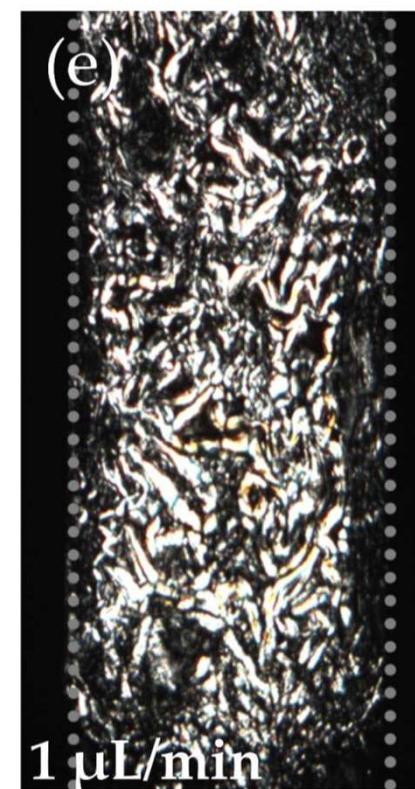
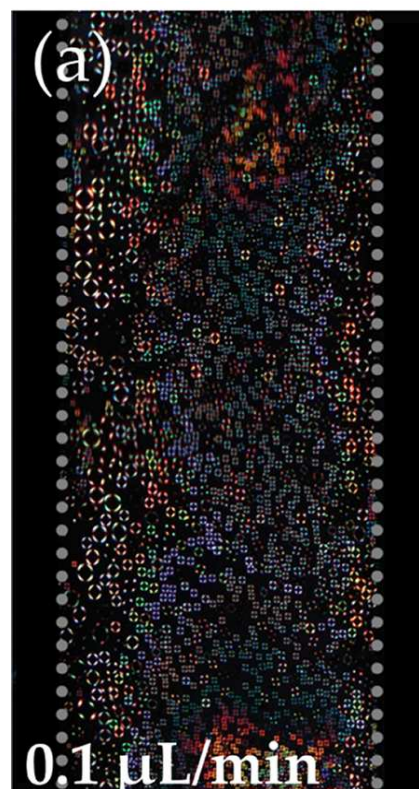
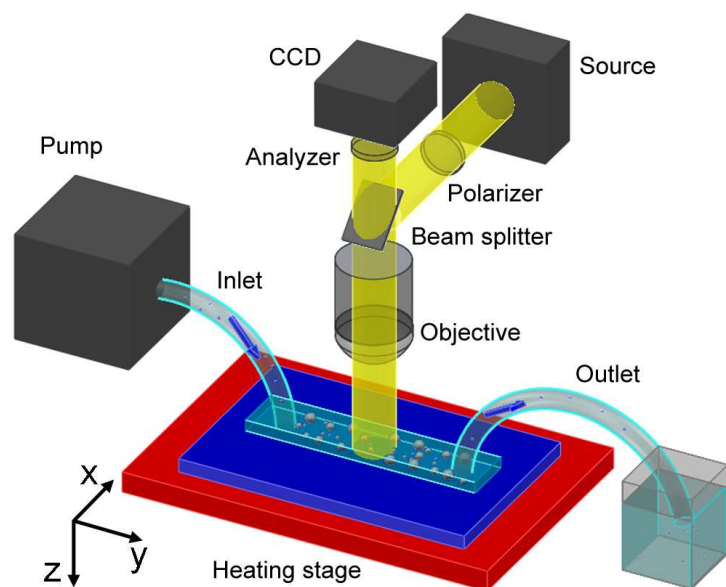
Conditions: pH=1.75, [NaCl]= 25mM, T=60 degrees



Flow Regime and Confinement

In vitro aggregation: *temperature*
pH
ionic strength
denaturants
organic solvents

In vivo aggregation:
Fluid flows in micro-environments



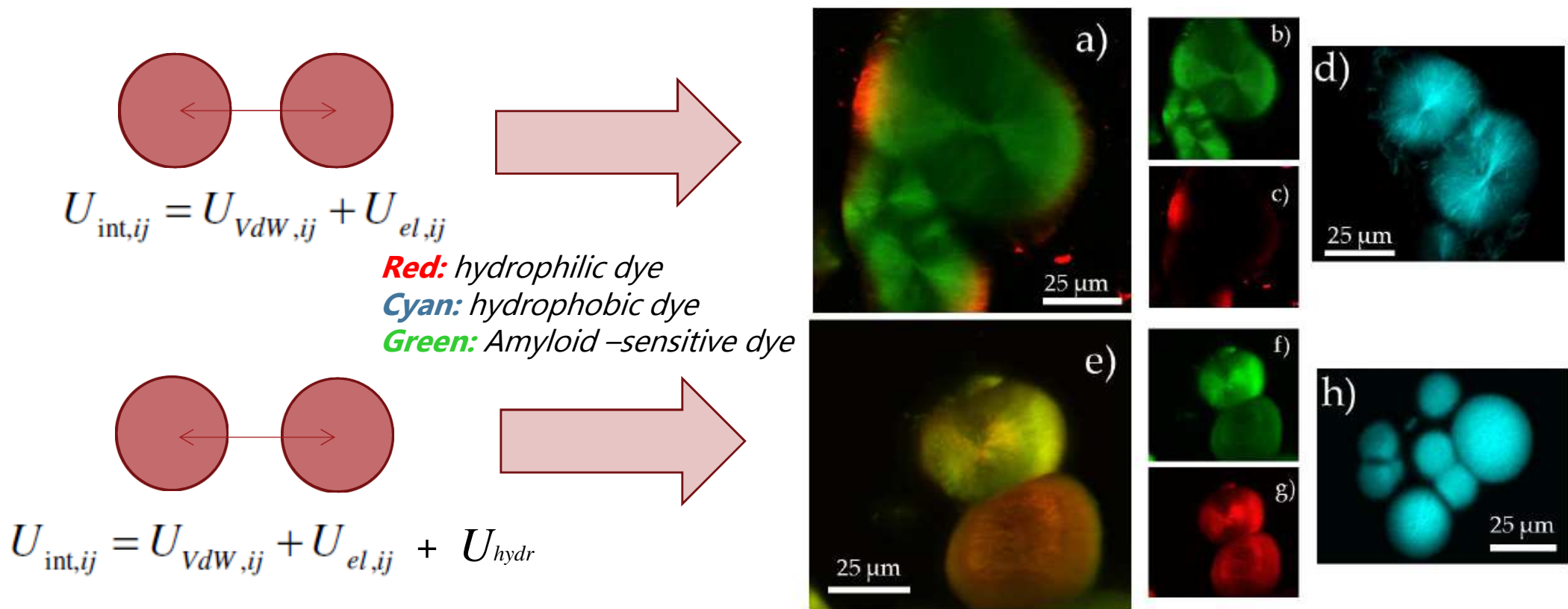
How PPIs affect the spherulite properties

Selectively changing the physical intermolecular forces between proteins via co-solvents.

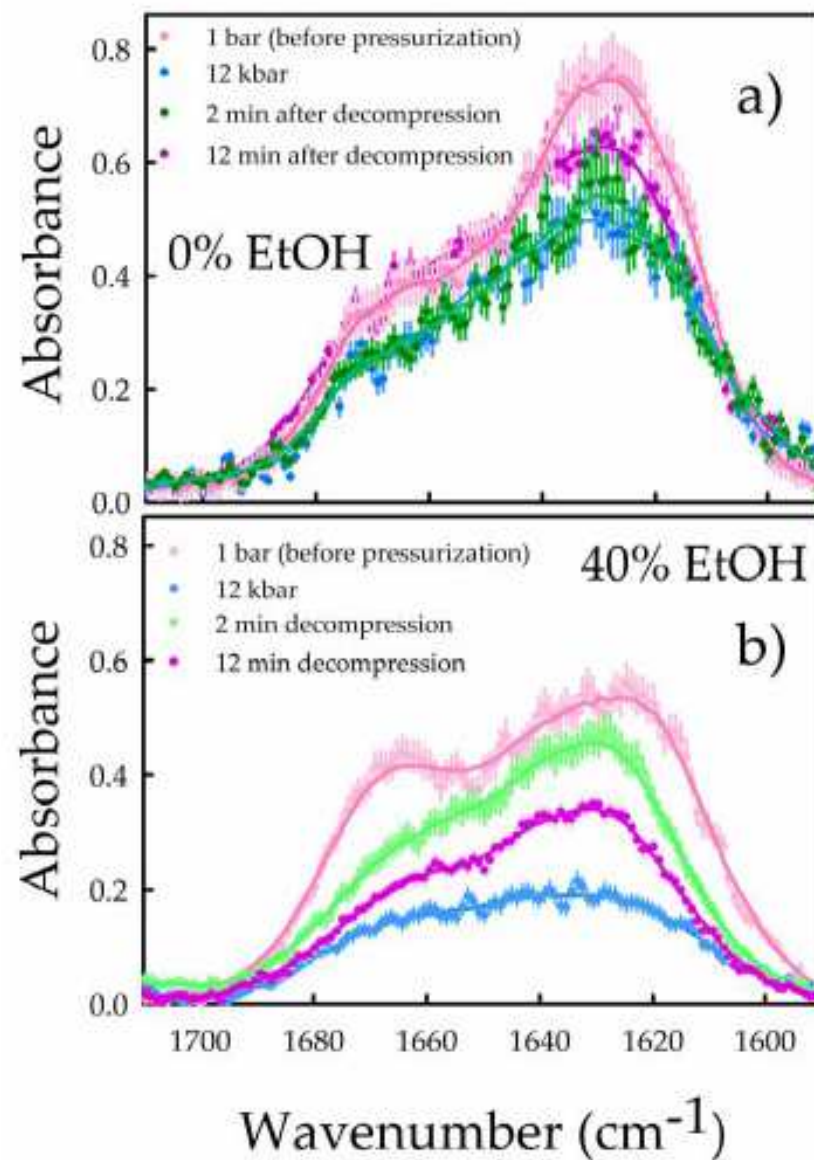
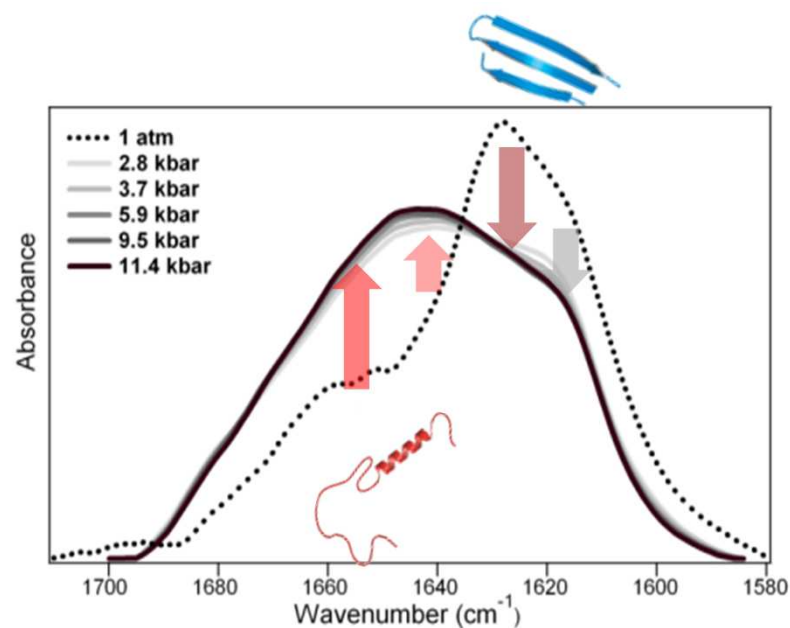
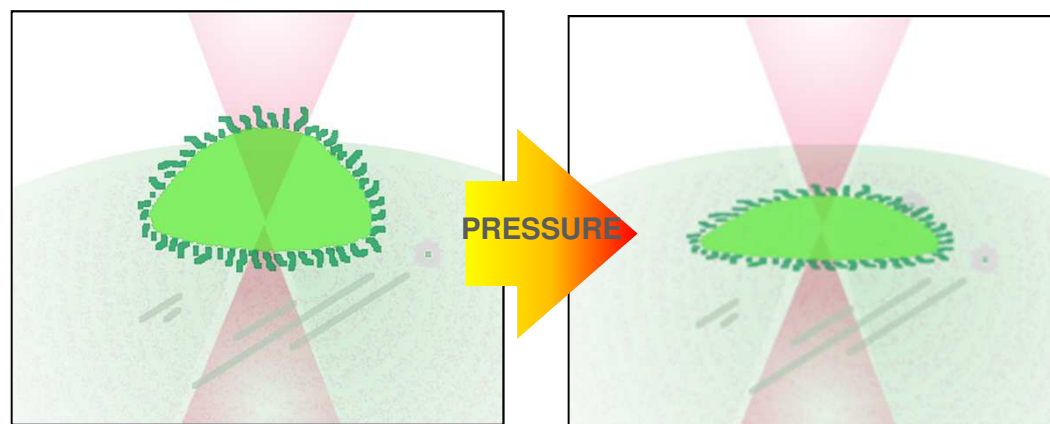
Protein system: Human insulin

Conditions: pH 1.8, 60 degrees (24 h) with 40% EtOH and without EtOH

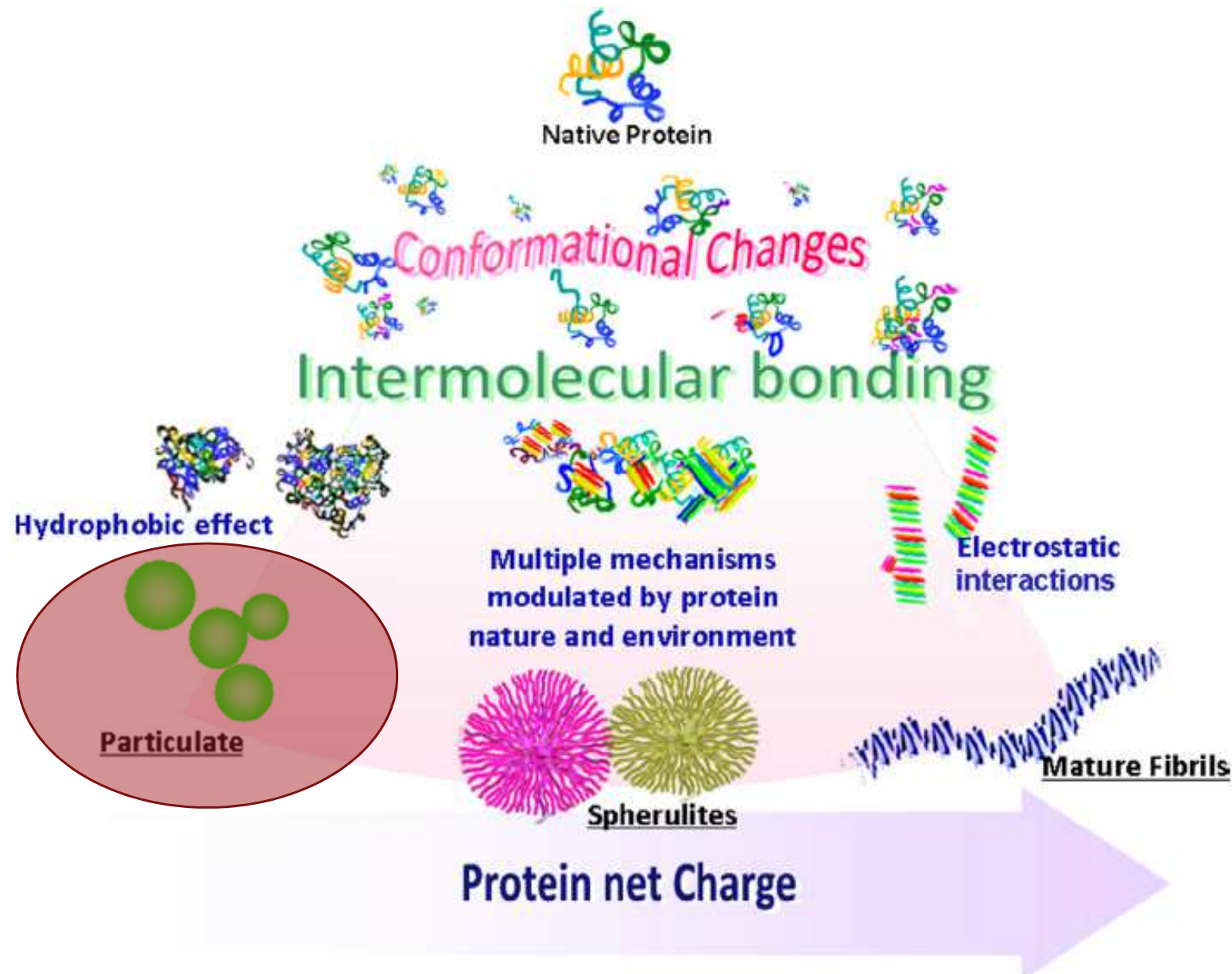
Why: EtOH controls the protein hydration and dielectric constant of the medium



Mechanical Properties: high pressure FTIR



A broader perspective in the amyloid world

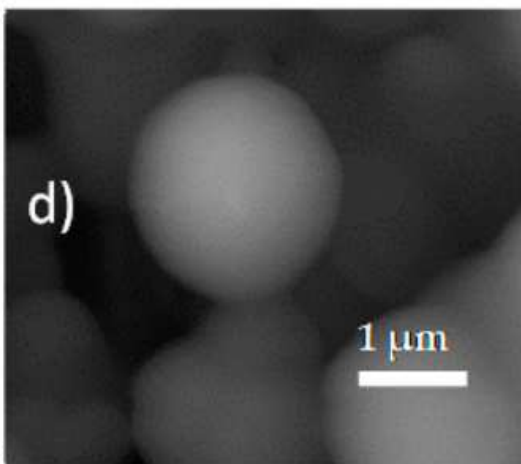
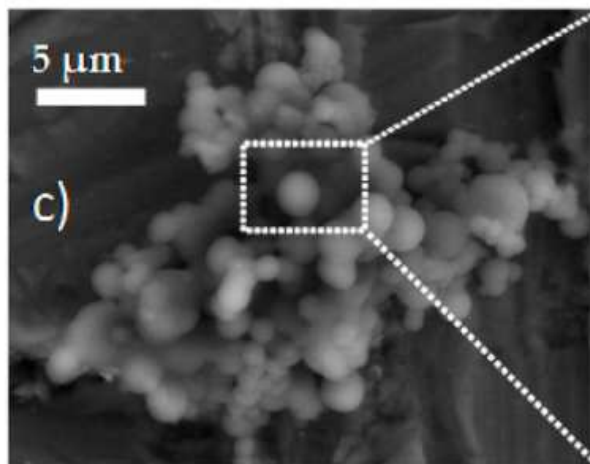
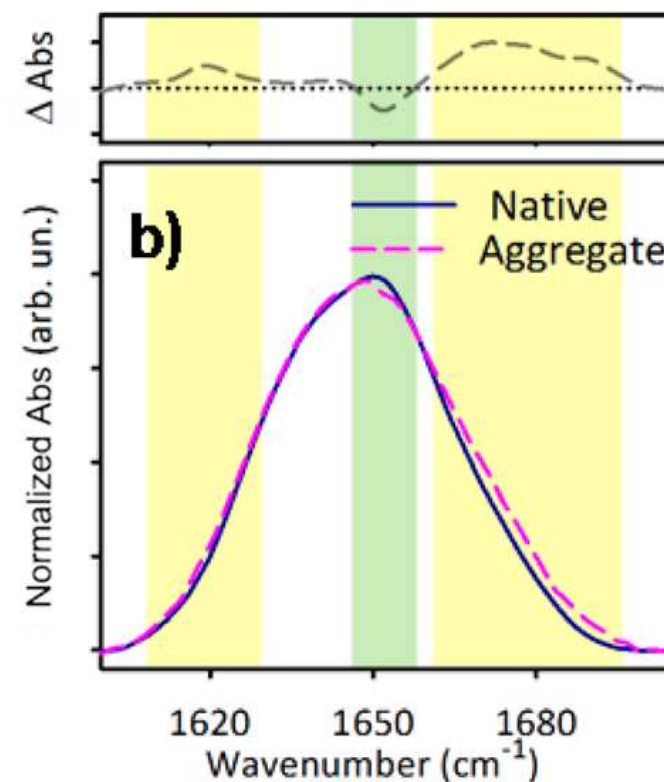
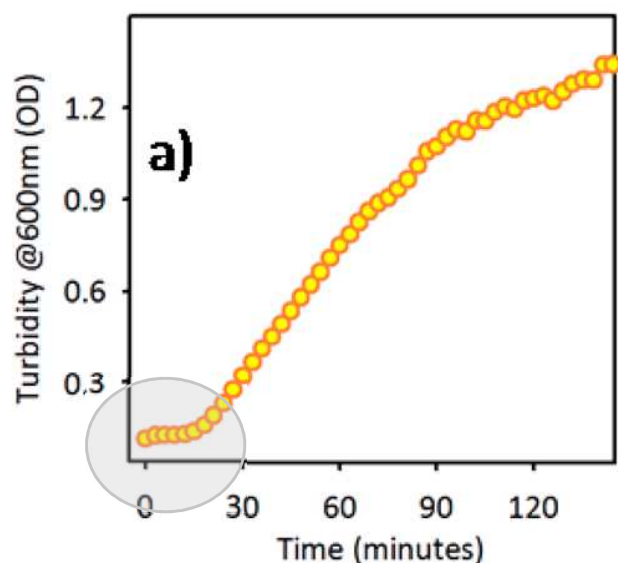


Protein Particulates

Protein system: Equine Lysozyme

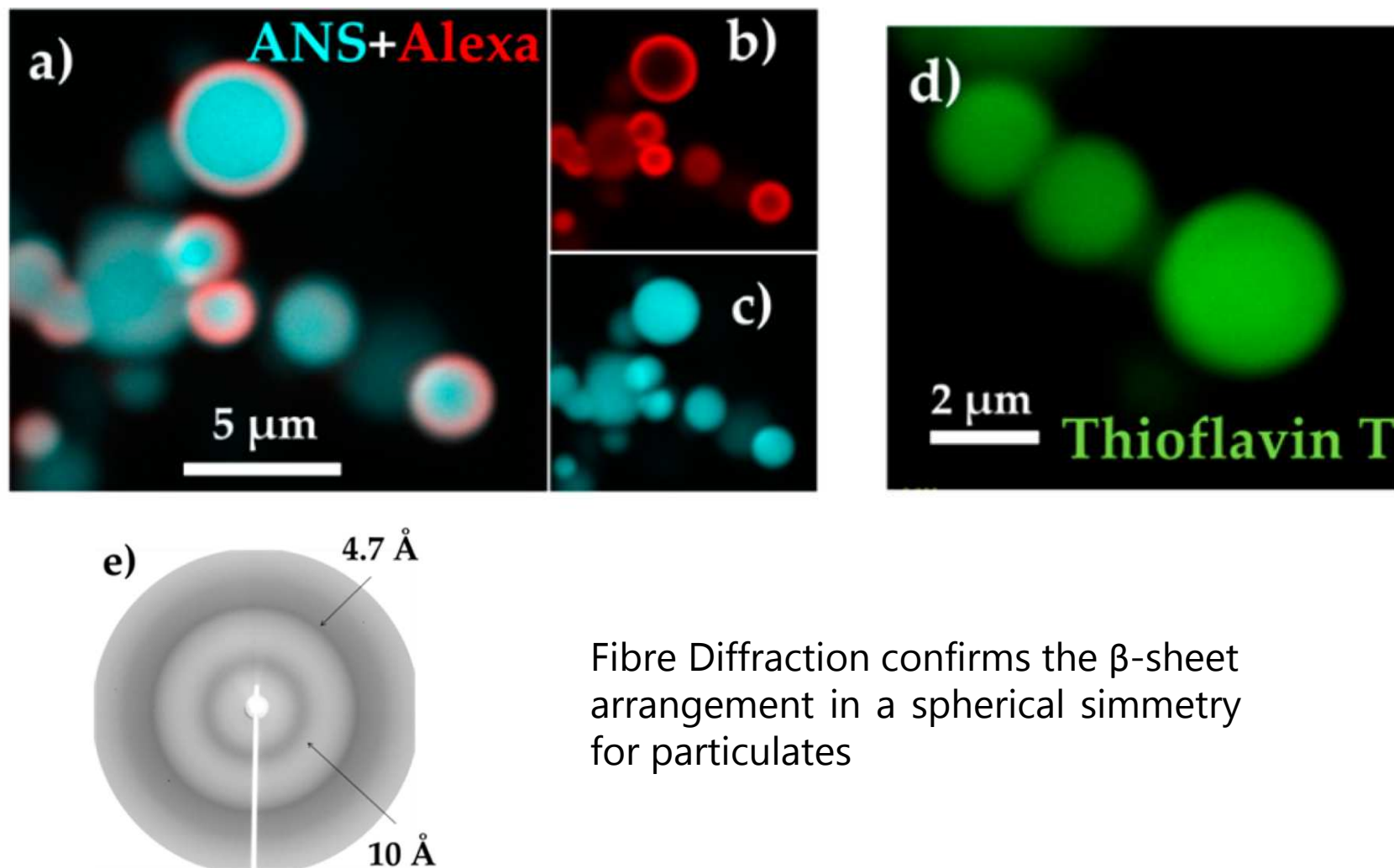
Conditions: pH 8.5 (close to the pI), 20mM sodium acetate 57 degrees

- Secondary structure almost conserved
- Shoulders at 1620, 1670, and 1690 cm^{-1} indicates a fraction of intermolecular β -sheets and β -turns



Protein Particulates

Physico-chemical features → **Two-photon excitation fluorescence microscopy**



Fibre Diffraction confirms the β -sheet arrangement in a spherical symmetry for particulates

Summary

- Formulation determines the occurrence of specific superstructures
- Spherulites: β -rich structures in competition with fibrils
- Particulates: minor changes of the native structure
- Shear controls the morphology of protein aggregates

Perspectives

- Immunogenicity
- More structural investigations
- Polymorphic nature of the superstructures
- Balance between different superstructures within the same protein sample
- Large screening for further identification of different particles

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Adrian Dario Juncos Bombin
Gretha Di Donato
Jeff Jin Rong Quach
Gloria Singla
Ivana Files



Valeria Vetri
Federica Piccirilli
Gianpiero Buscarino



Alessio Zaccone
Johannes Krausser
Urszula Łapińska



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Drug Research Academy
Graduate Programme in Pharmaceutical Sciences



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Thank you!

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