

ESC1: Circular Dichroism: best practice and data analysis

Lecture 5: The difficult measurement. What are the limits and how to push them?

What is a difficult sample...



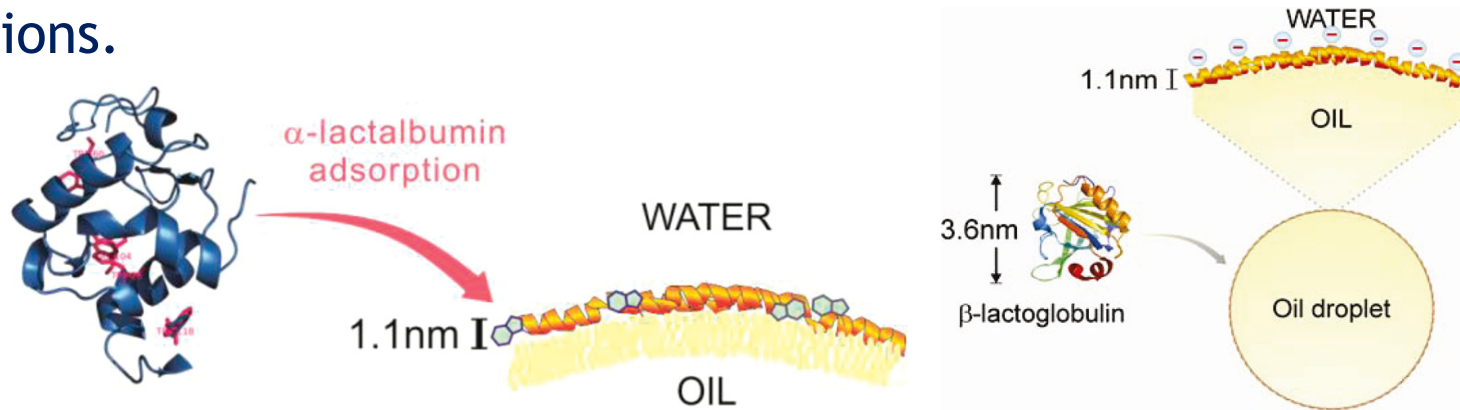
I found a spider in the table one midsummer morning...



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101004806

Oil-water interfaces

- The structure of proteins adsorbed at oil/water interfaces of emulsions.

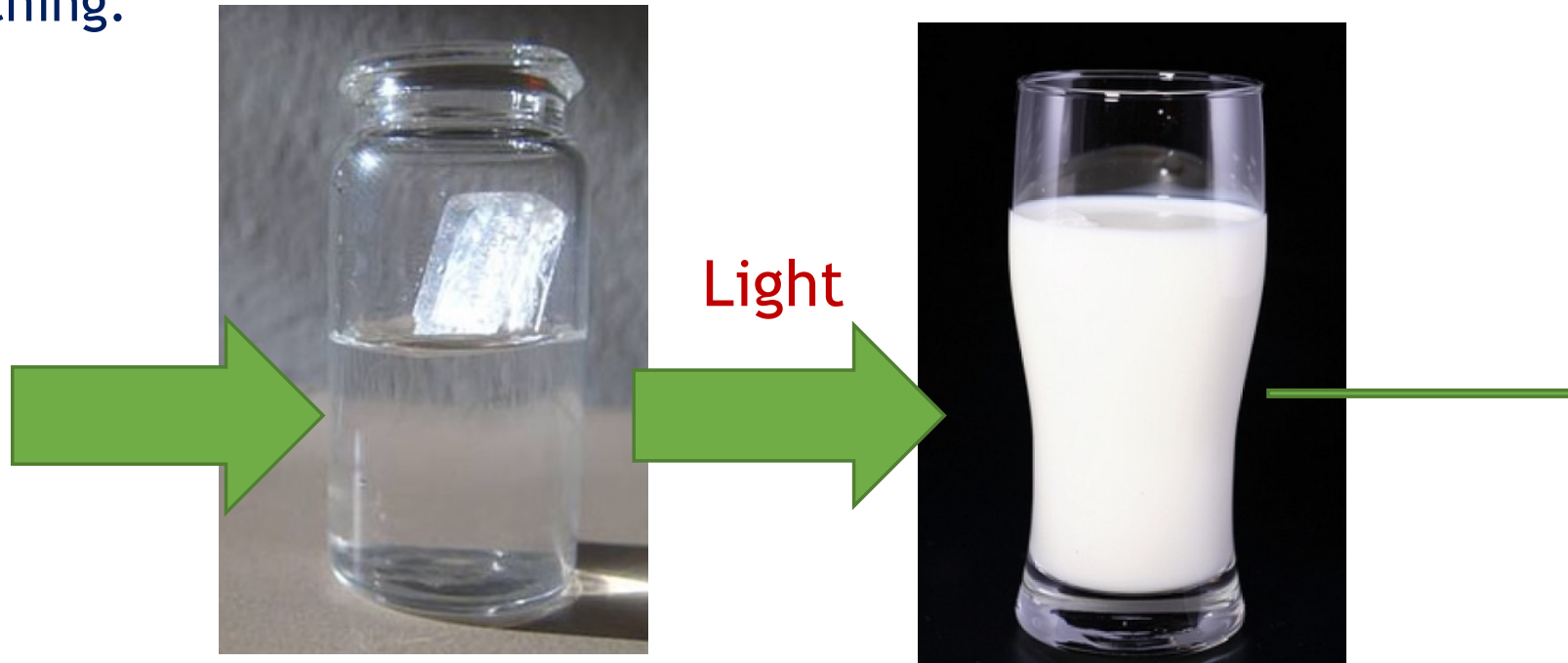


- Major factor controlling the colloidal stability and quality of emulsion-based products



Oil-water interfaces

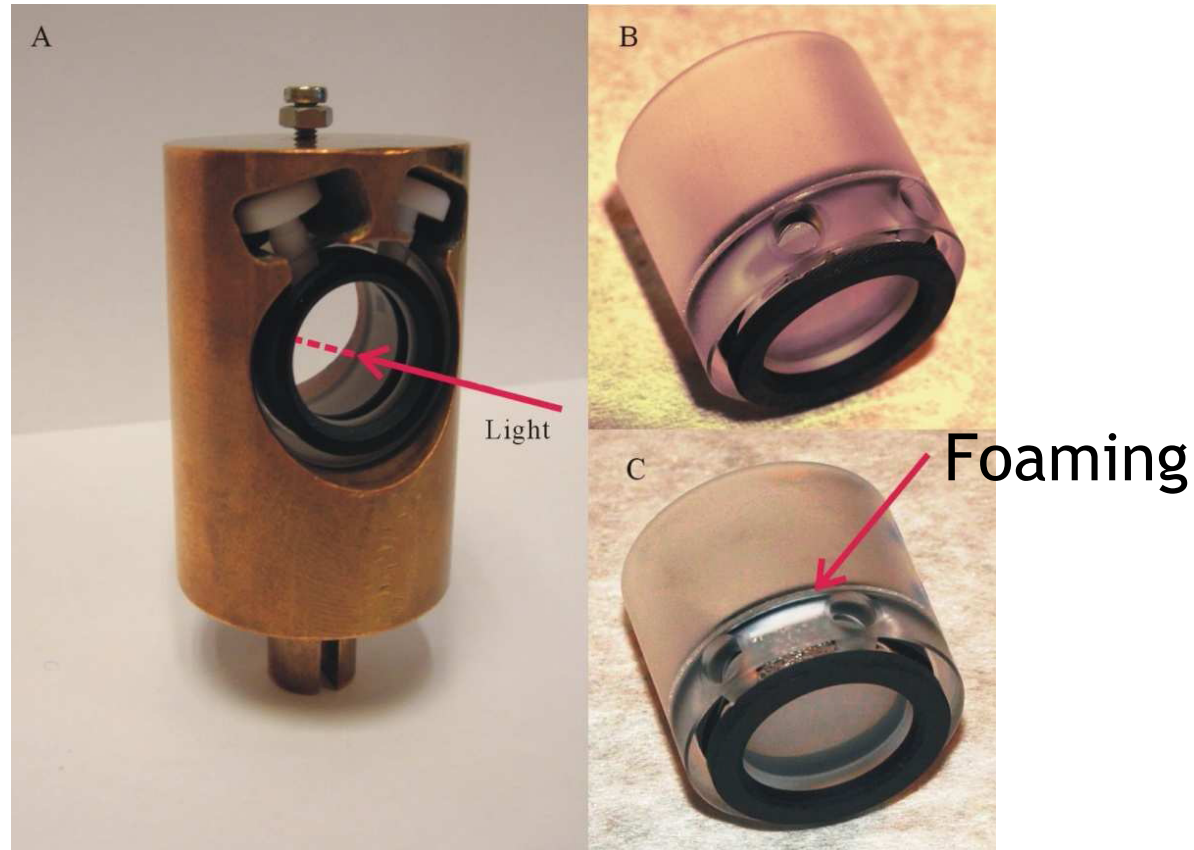
- Measurement directly on the emulsion without Refractive Index matching.



- Refractive index matching will transmit visible light, but absorbs a lot in the far UV

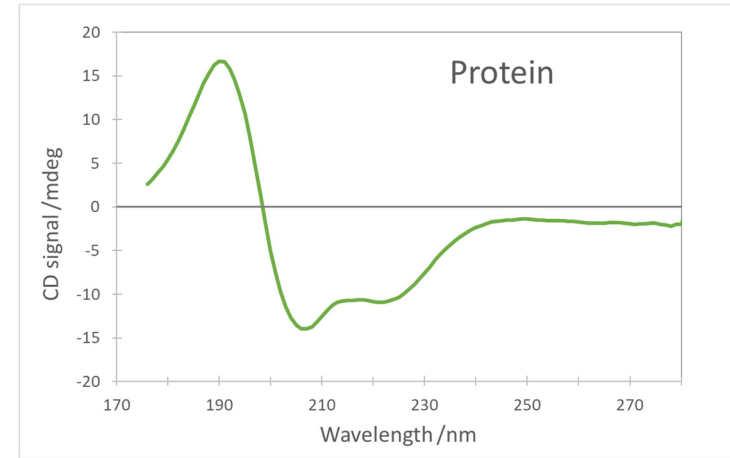
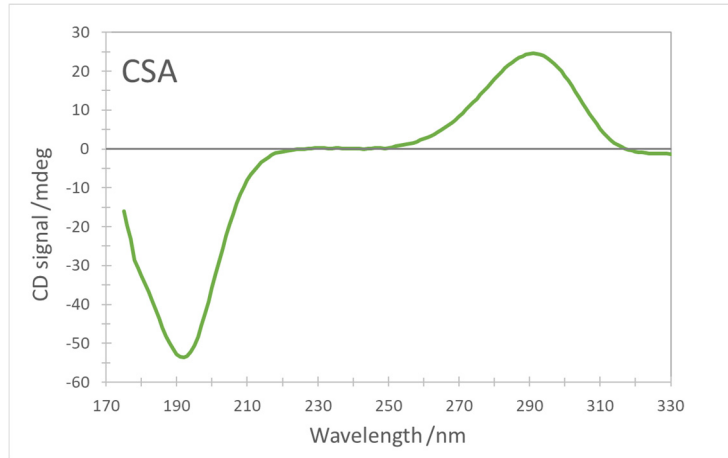
Oil-water interfaces

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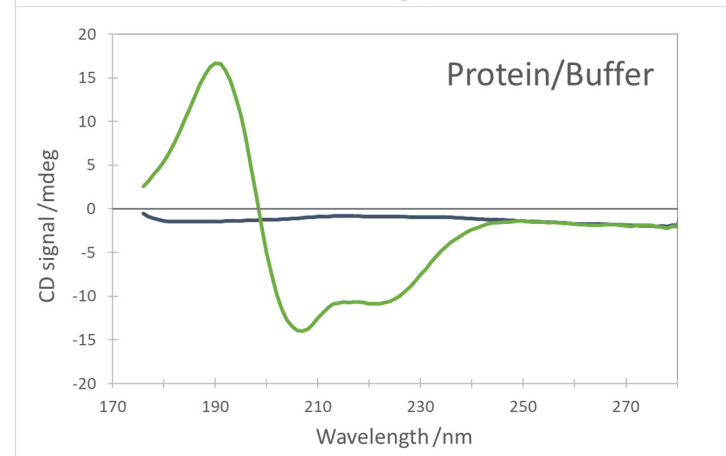
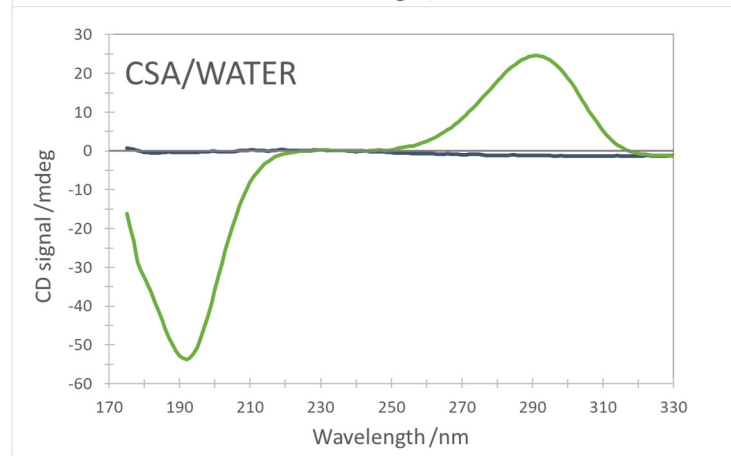
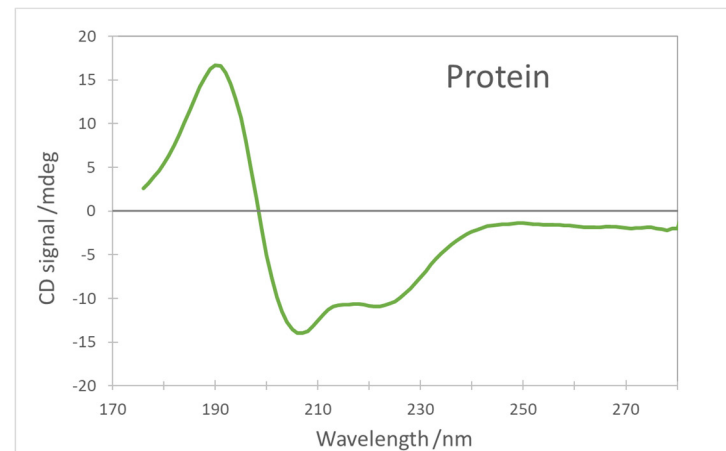
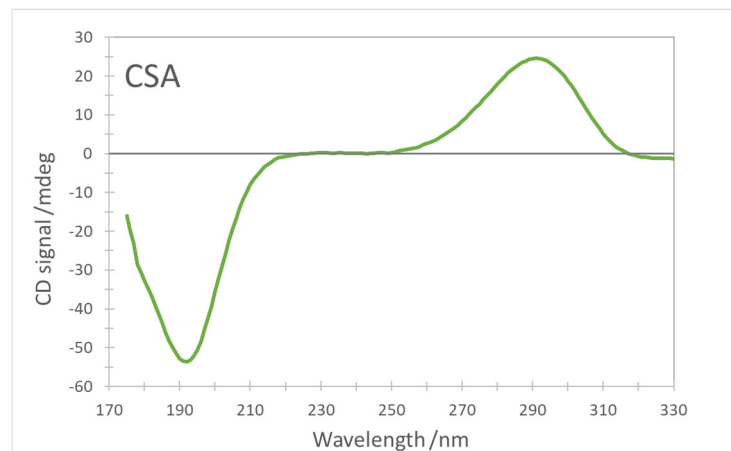
Oil-water interfaces - baseline match

Normal non-scattering samples. *What is a baseline?*



Oil-water interfaces - baseline match

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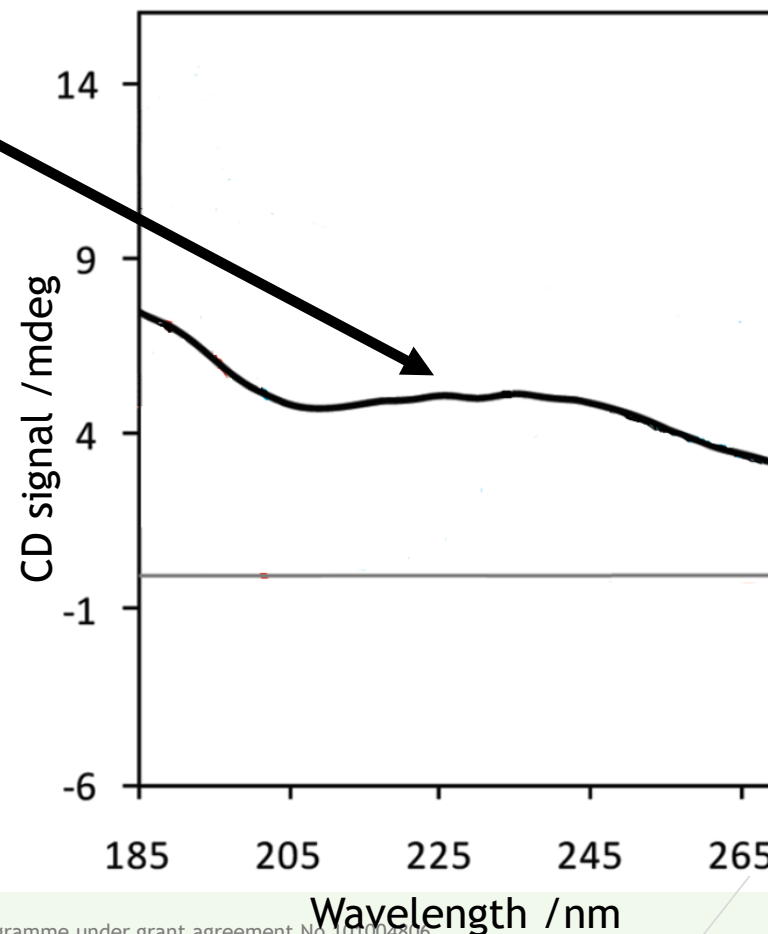


Oil-water interfaces - baseline match

Emulsion is stabilized by the protein:

What is the correct baseline?

Stabilize the emulsion by SDS
(Scattering baseline)



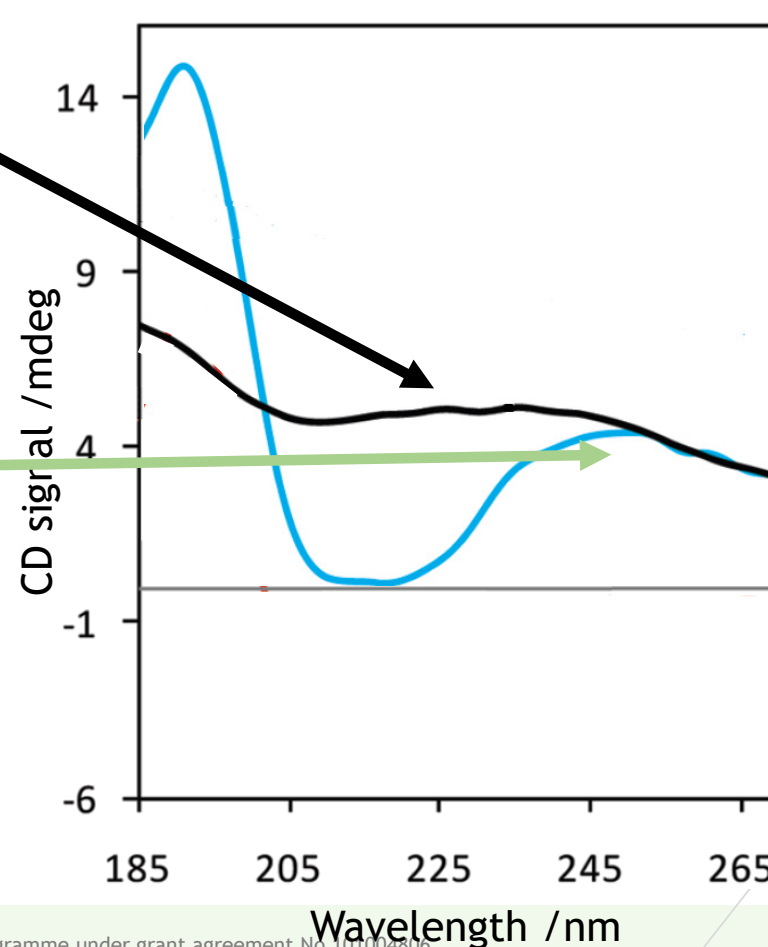
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Nice baseline fit with
protein/emulsion spectrum



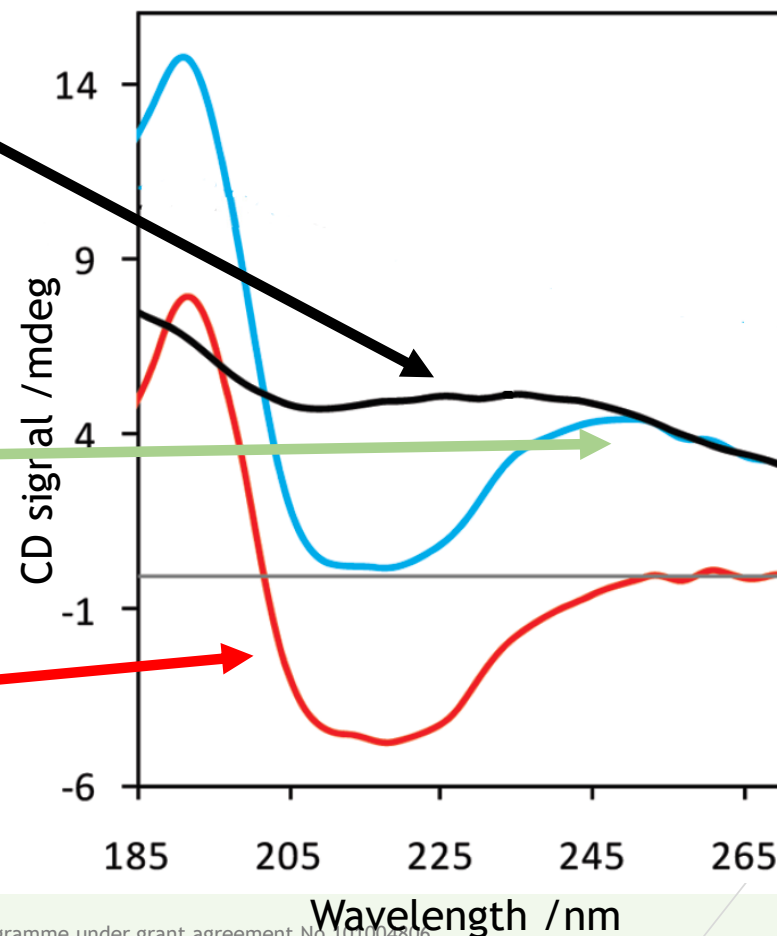
Oil-water interfaces - baseline match

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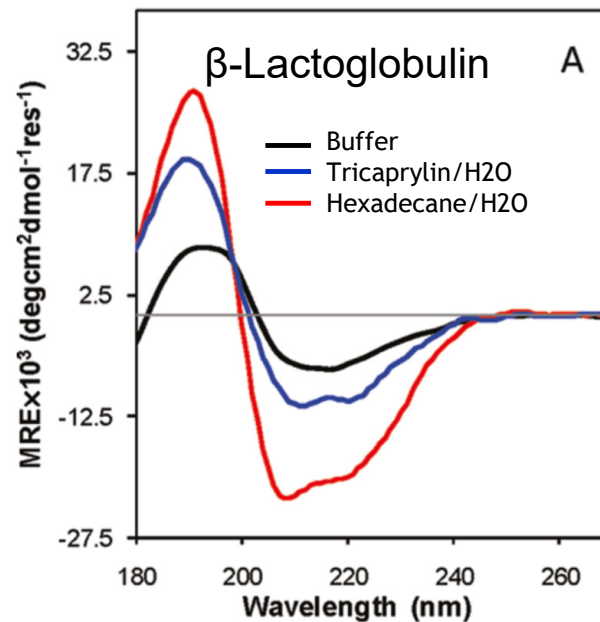
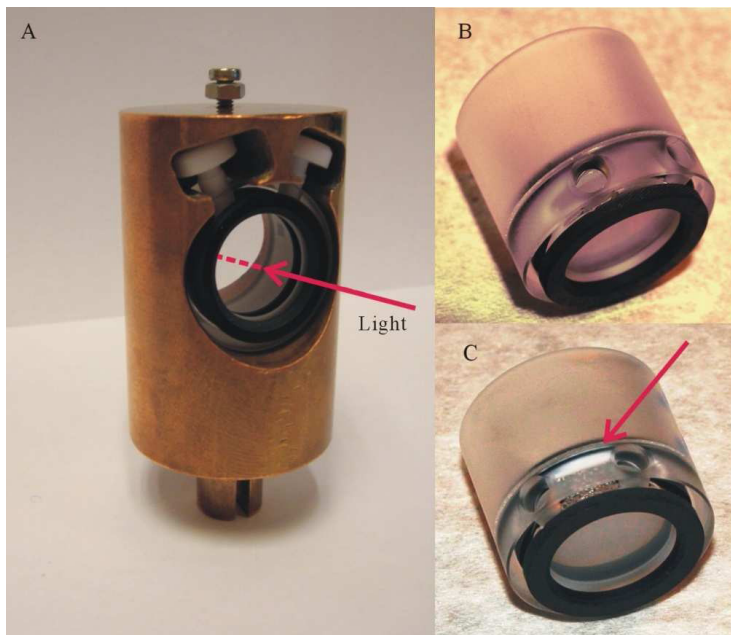
Nice baseline fit with
protein/emulsion spectrum

Final baseline subtracted
CD spectrum



Oil-water interfaces

- Measurement directly on the emulsion without Refractive Index matching.



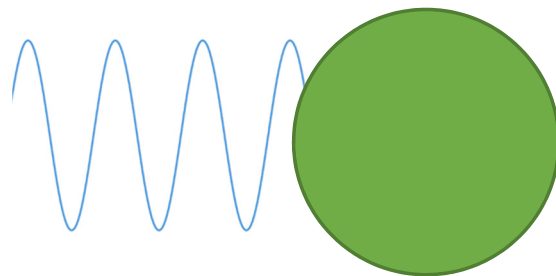
Zhai *et. al.* Langmuir 2011, 27, 9227-9236;
Day *et. al.* Food Hydrocolloids 34 (2014) 78e87;
Zhai *et. al.* Langmuir 2012, 28, 2357-2367;
Zhai *et. al.* Biomacromolecules 2010, 11, 2136-2142

Oil-water interfaces - absorption match

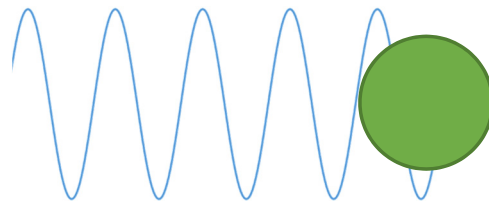
The scattering of light in absorption measurements can be modelled

Scattering depends strongly on the particle size compared to the wavelength

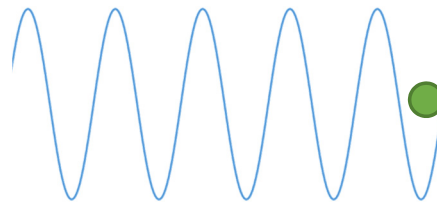
A large particle blocks the light



Size comparable to wavelength gives rise to *Mie scattering*



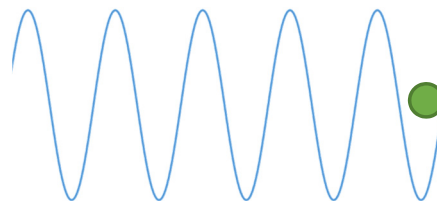
Size smaller than the wavelength gives rise to *Rayleigh scattering*



Oil-water interfaces - absorption match

The scattering of light in absorption measurements can be modelled

Size smaller than the wavelength gives rise to *Rayleigh scattering*



$$I_s = I_0 \times c \times \lambda^{-4}$$

Fun fact: the strong wavelength dependence on the scattering give rise to the blue sky

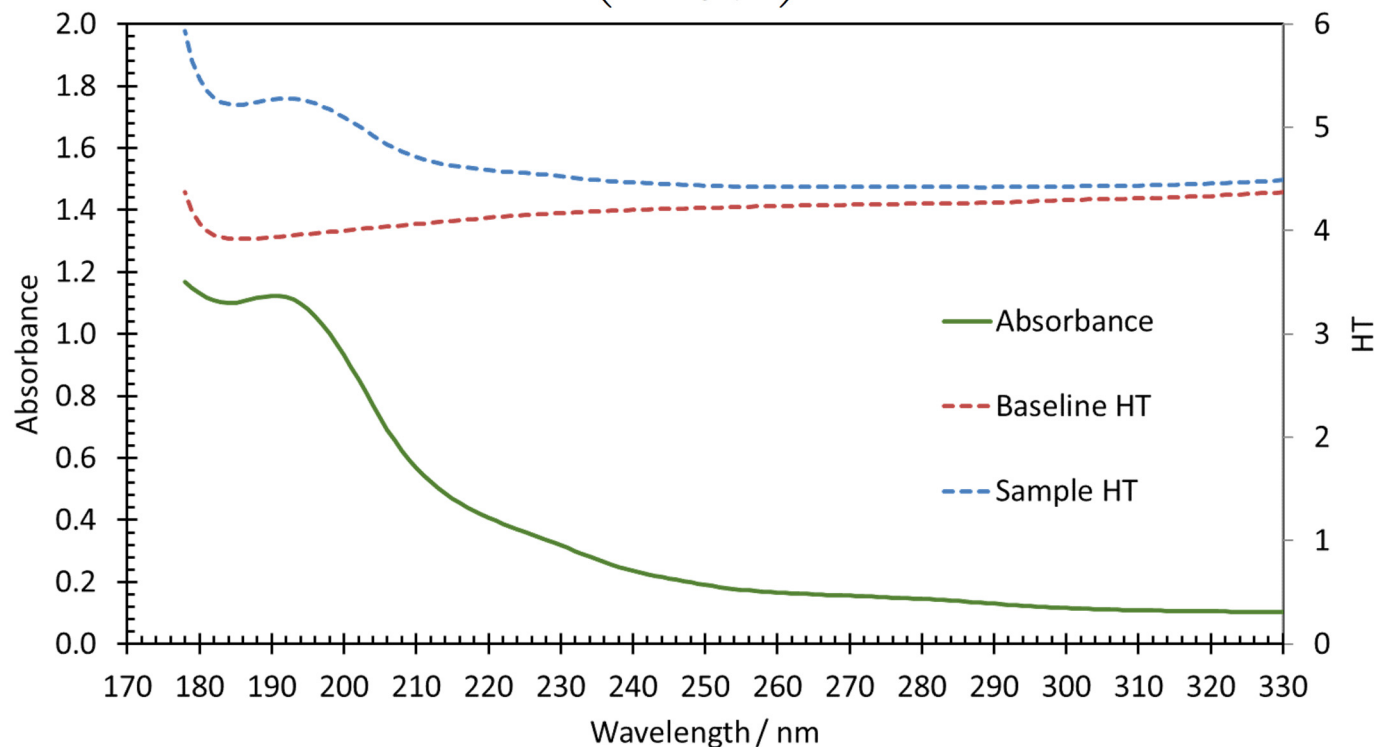
$$A_{\text{scattering}} = \log_{10} \left(\frac{I_0}{I_0 - I_s} \right) = \log_{10} \left(\frac{1}{1 - c\lambda^{-4}} \right)$$

To model the scattering of your sample it is important to measure out to long wavelengths

Oil-water interfaces - absorption match

The scattering of light in absorption measurements can be modelled

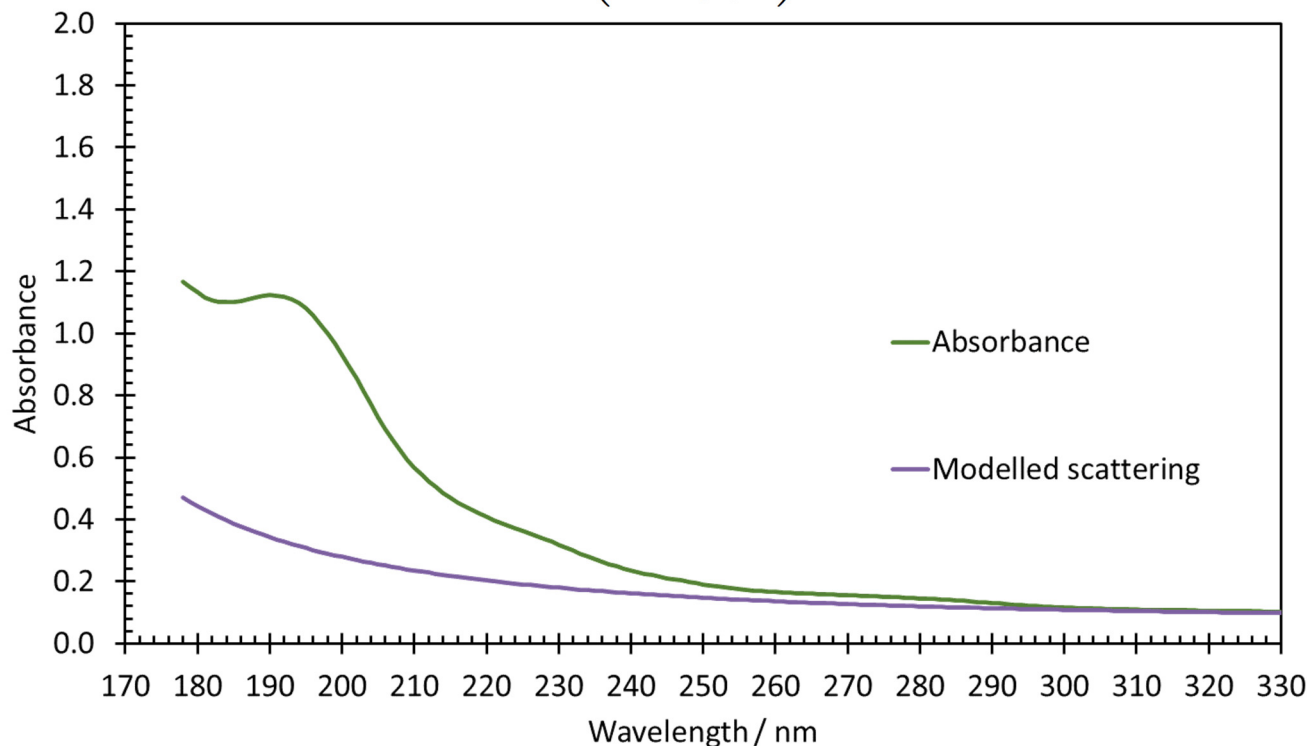
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Oil-water interfaces - absorption match

The scattering of light in absorption measurements can be modelled

$$A_{\text{scattering}} = \log_{10} \left(\frac{1}{1 - c\lambda^{-4}} \right)$$



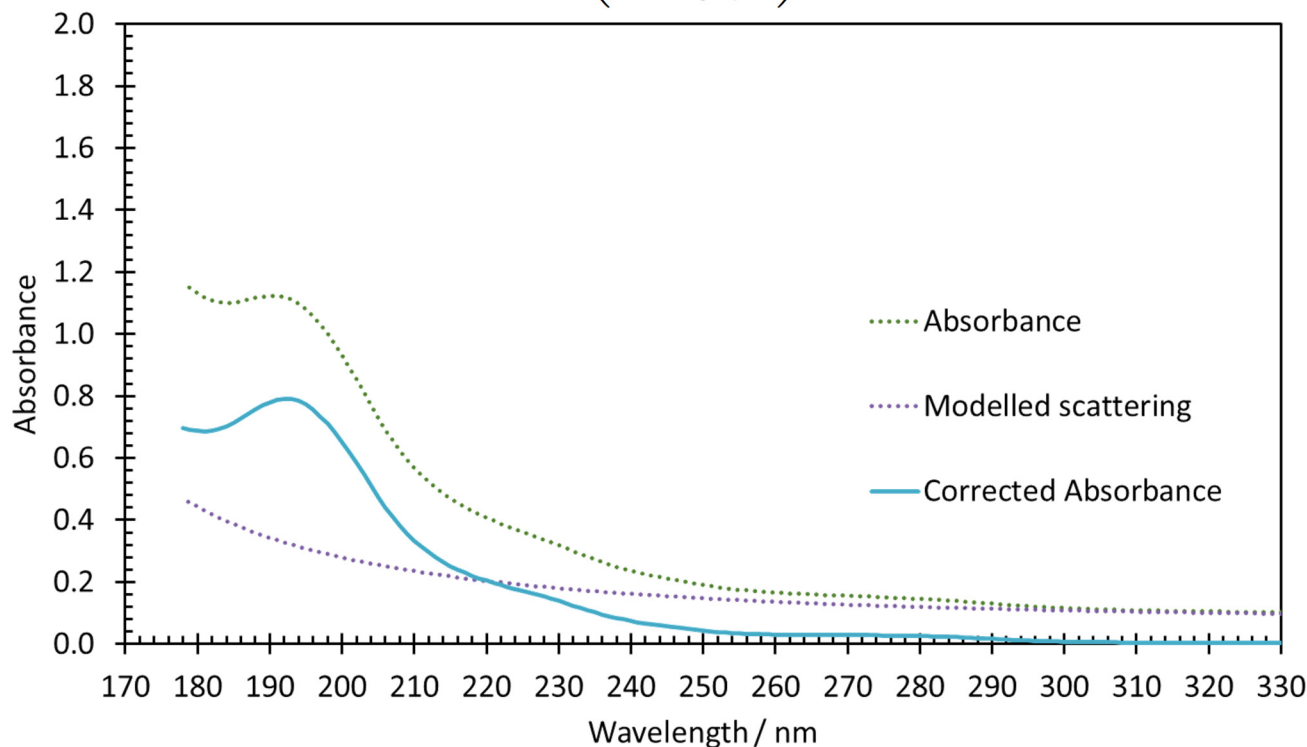
Notice the importance of measuring out to long wavelengths



Oil-water interfaces - absorption match

The scattering of light in absorption measurements can be modelled

$$A_{\text{scattering}} = \log_{10} \left(\frac{1}{1 - c\lambda^{-4}} \right)$$



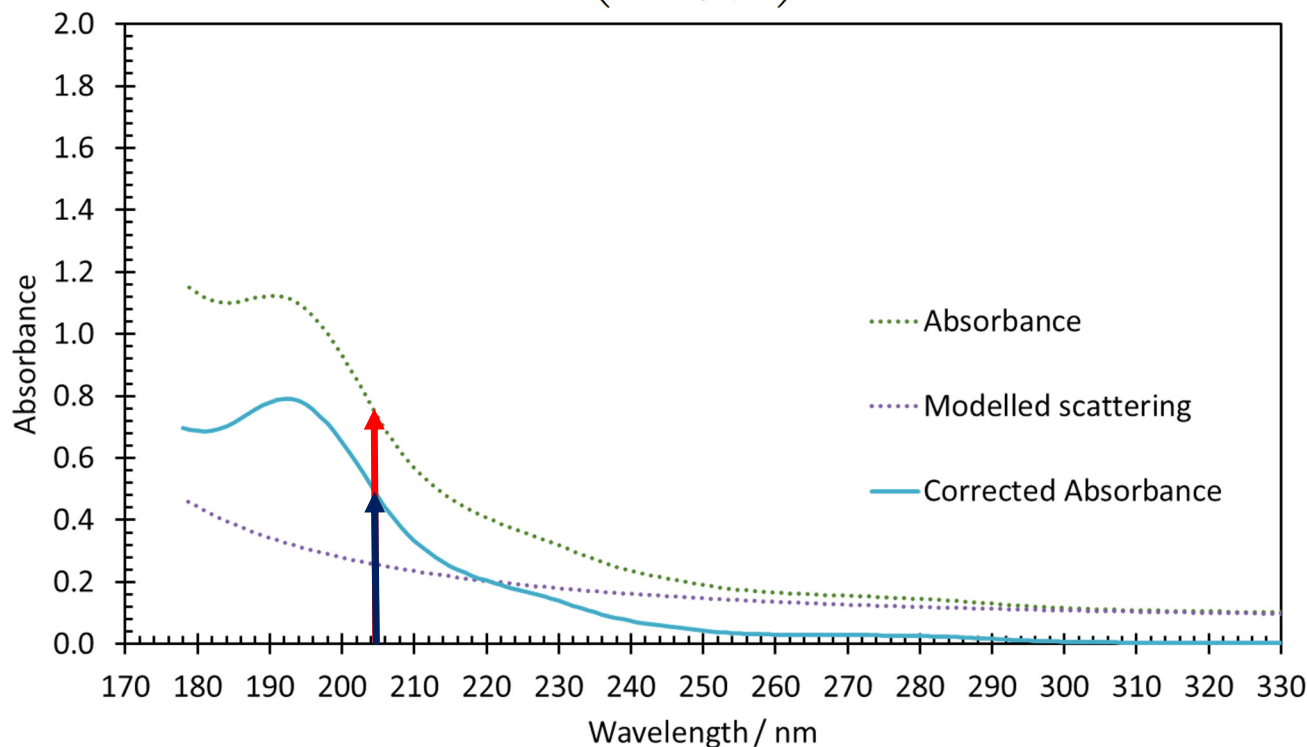
Notice the importance of measuring out to long wavelengths



Oil-water interfaces - absorption match

The scattering of light in absorption measurements can be modelled

$$A_{\text{scattering}} = \log_{10} \left(\frac{1}{1 - c\lambda^{-4}} \right)$$



A significant effect on the 205 nm absorption: protein concentration



Oil-water interfaces - absorption match

The scattering of light in absorption measurements can be modelled

$$A_{\text{scattering}} = \log_{10} \left(\frac{1}{1 - c\lambda^{-4}} \right)$$

Other model in the literature

$$A_{\text{scattering}} = a\lambda^{-k}$$

B. Nordén, A. Rodger and T. Dafforn. Linear Dichroism and Circular Dichroism. A Textbook on Polarized-Light Spectroscopy, 2010, Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge

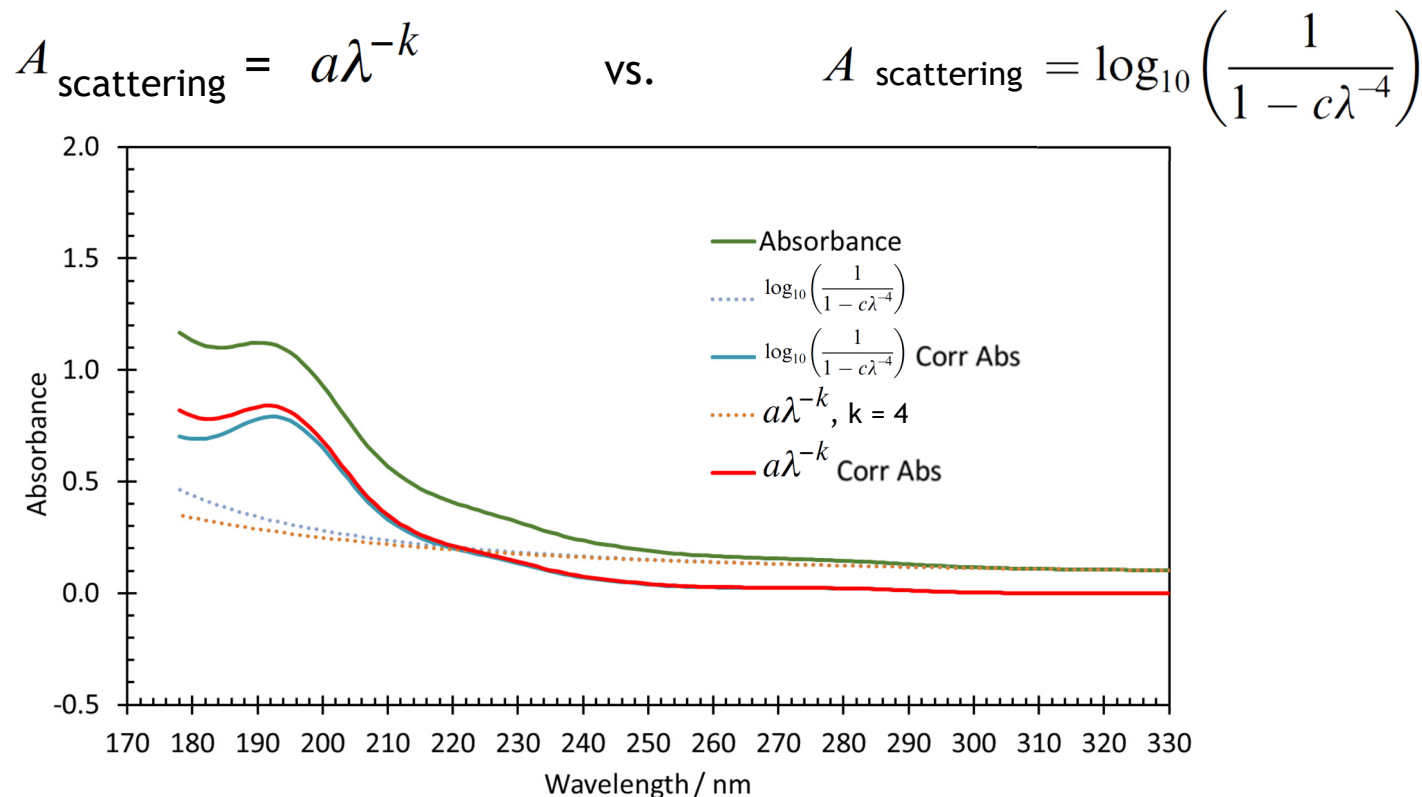
A.J. Miles and B.A. Wallace. Chem. Soc. Rev., 45, 2016, 4859-4872

- The parameter k may be varied to get a better fit (Nordén $k=3.5$)
- Be very careful using this model as it changes the correction at low WL a lot
- In reality this model is the same as Rayleigh for $c\lambda^{-4} \ll 1$, NOT true for low WL



Oil-water interfaces - absorption match

The scattering of light in absorption measurements can be modelled

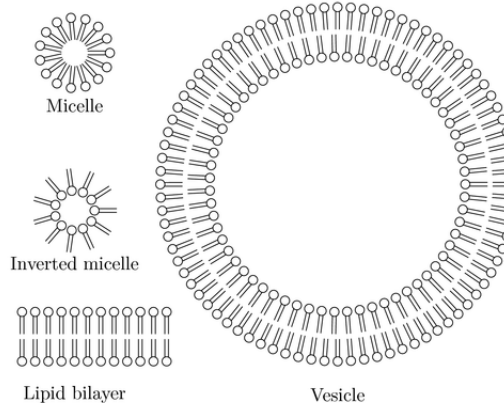
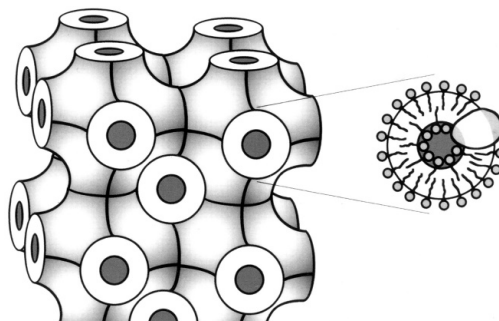
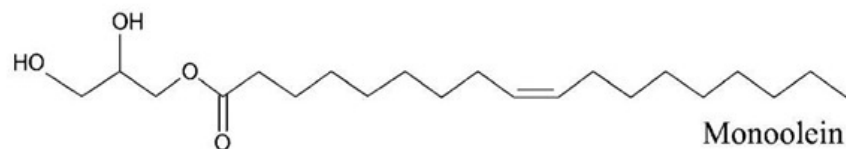


Fit to 330-310 data: same curve above 230 nm, but not below
Absorbance difference at 205 nm is about 5%

CD spectra of challenging samples

Cubic phase lipids with peptides

Particle size
comparable to
UV wavelength



Looks
like
milk



CD spectra of challenging samples

Cubic phase lipids with peptides

LANGMUIR

Article

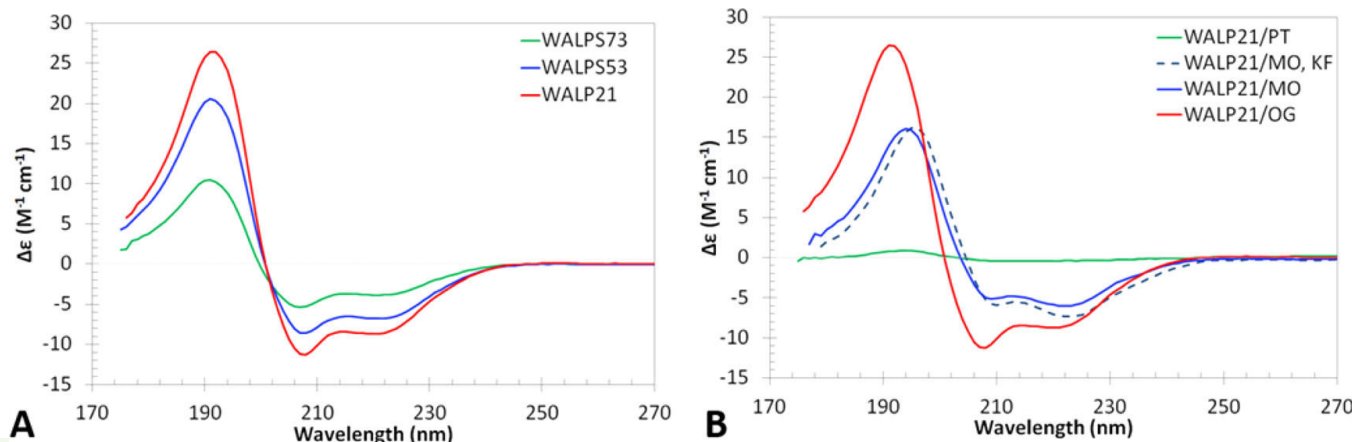
pubs.acs.org/Langmuir

How Peptide Molecular Structure and Charge Influence the Nanostructure of Lipid Bicontinuous Cubic Mesophases: Model Synthetic WALP Peptides Provide Insights

Leonie van 't Hag,^{†,‡,⊥} Xu Li,^{†,‡} Thomas G. Meikle,^{‡,⊥,§} Søren V. Hoffmann,[#] Nykola C. Jones,[#] Jan Skov Pedersen,[▽] Adrian M. Hawley,[○] Sally L. Gras,^{†,‡,||} Charlotte E. Conn,^{*,^} and Calum J. Drummond^{*,⊥,^}

DOI: 10.1021/acs.langmuir.6b01058
Langmuir 2016, 32, 6882–6894

These samples can only be measured on our SRCD facility.



CD spectra of challenging samples

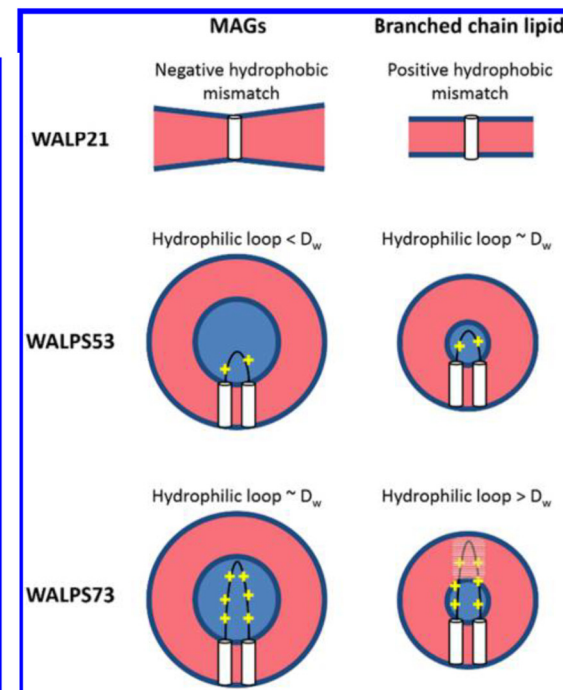
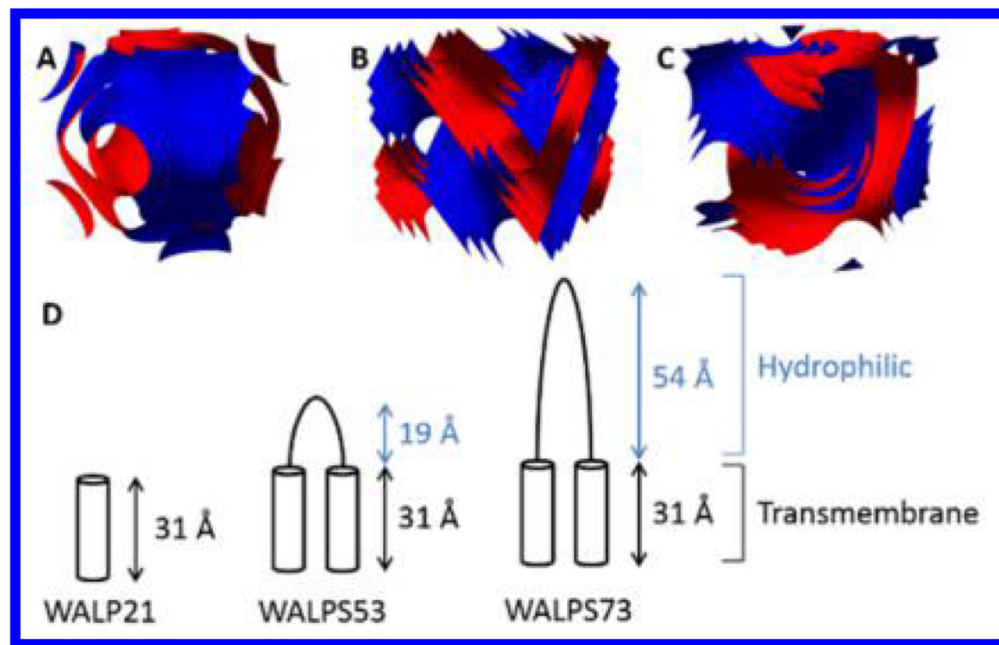
Cubic phase lipids with peptides

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Article

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How Peptide Molecular Structure and Charge Influence the Nanostructure of Lipid Bicontinuous Cubic Mesophases: Model Synthetic WALP Peptides Provide Insights



CD spectra of challenging samples

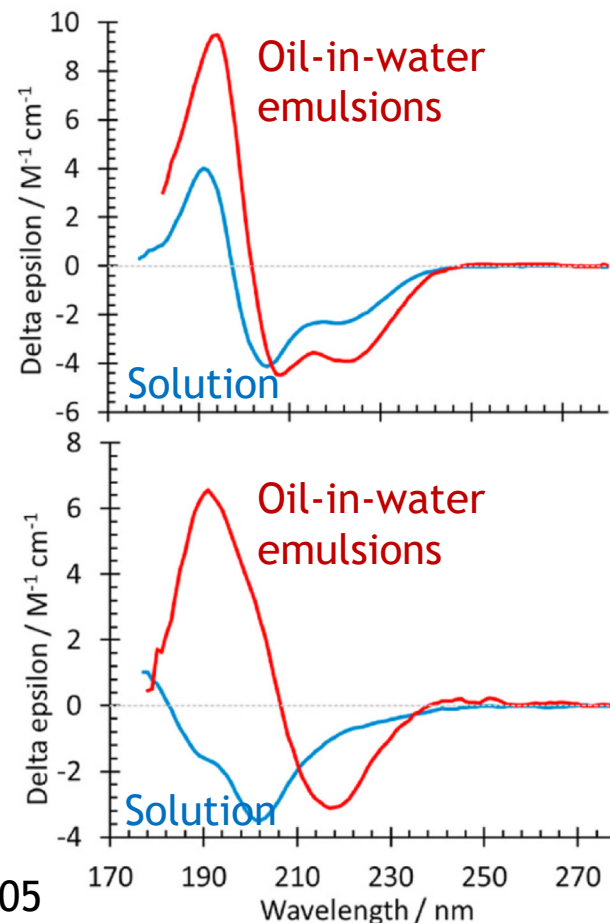
Potato peptides stability of fish oil-in-water emulsions

Some potato peptides adopt predominantly **α -helical conformation**

- leading to **poor** inter-peptides interactions as well as weak and stretchable interfaces

Other potato peptides adopt a highly **β -strand structure**

- significantly **higher degree** of interfacial inter-peptide interaction, resulting in stiff and solid-like interfaces



P.J. García-Moreno *et al.* Food Hydrocolloids 115 (2021) 106605



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101004806

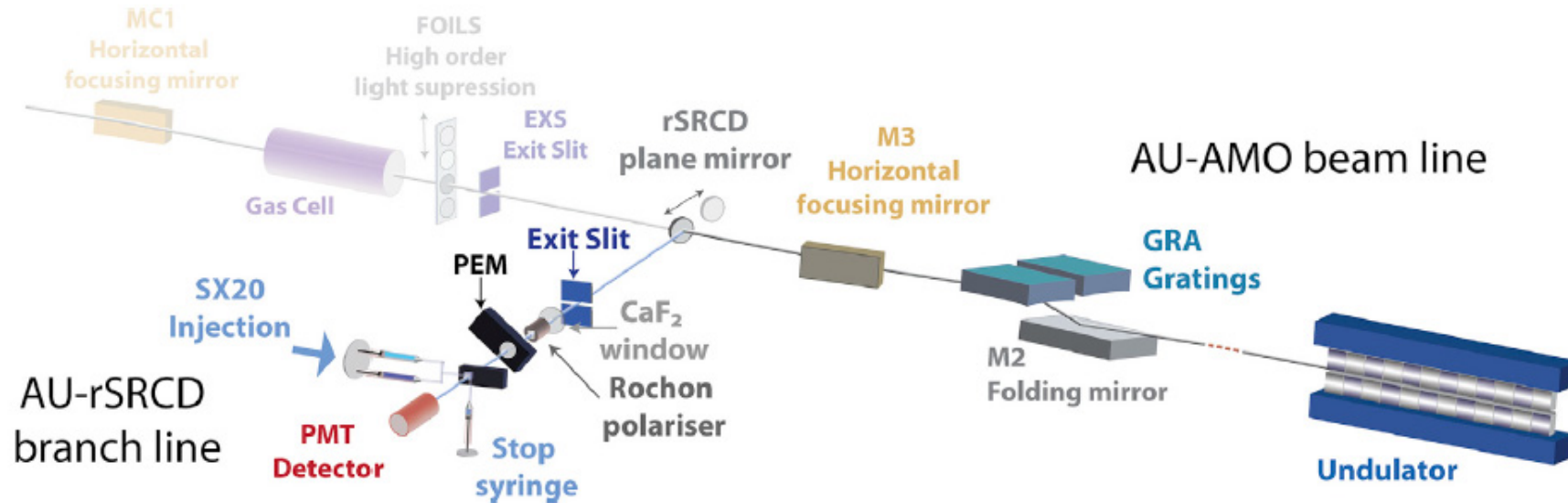
CD spectra of challenging samples

- In the *hands-on* today, you will try to measure a highly scattering sample - milk!
- You will see the effect of scattering and how to identify it



rSRCD/AMO beam line on ASTRID2

Stopped flow using the intense AMOLine

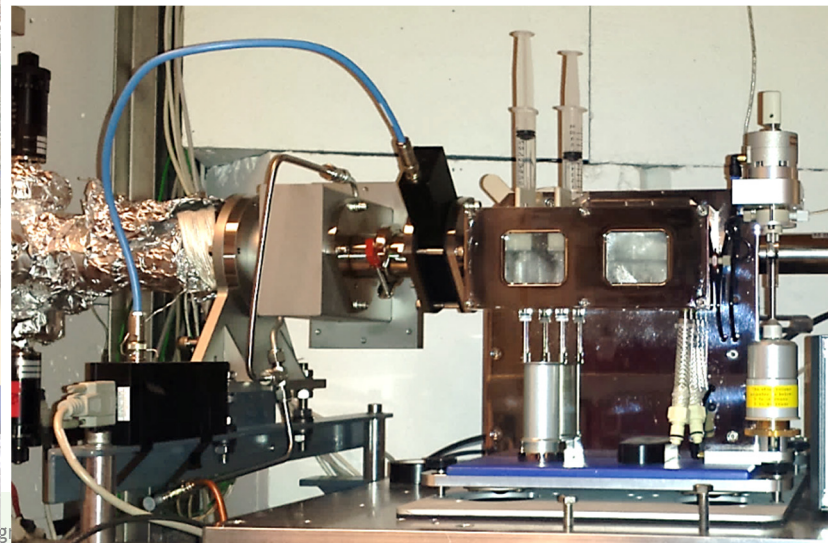
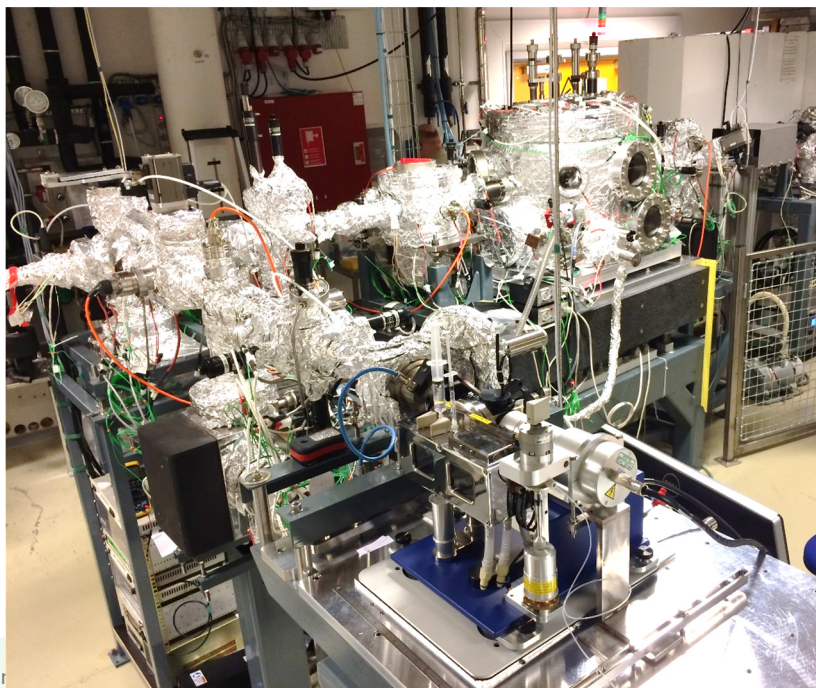
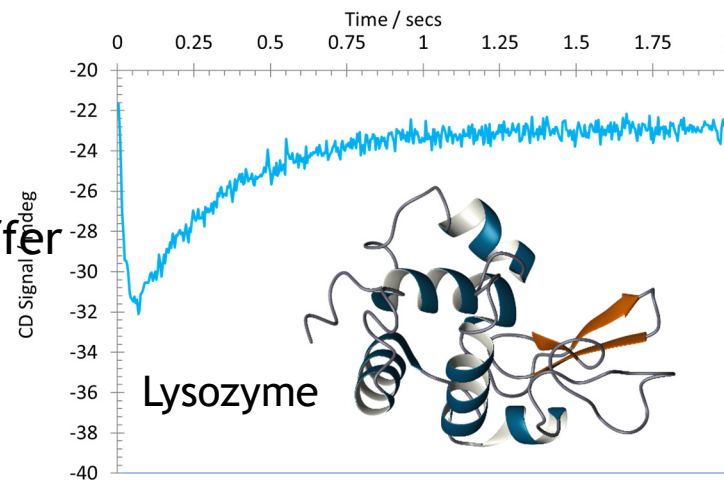


Two liquid samples are mixed, and the reaction is followed on *ms* scale

Rapid SRCD (rSRCD)/Stopped flow

Lysozyme test:

Re-folding from 6M Guanidine-HCl
after *10-fold* dilution into phosphate buffer



Stopped flow

Short A β fragment (Alzheimer's) peptide folding:
Fast self-assembling molecule
Reaching macroscopic (i.e., mm) size in *seconds*

ACS NANO

Cite This: ACS Nano 2018, 12, 5408–5416

www.acsnano.org

Rapid Growth of Acetylated A β (16–20) into Macroscopic Crystals

Christian Bortolini,^{†,‡} Lasse Hyldgaard Klausen,^{†,§} Søren Vrønning Hoffmann,^{||} Nikola C. Jones,^{||} Daniela Saadeh,[⊥] Zegao Wang,[†] Tuomas P. J. Knowles,[‡] and Mingdong Dong^{*,†,§}


[†]Interdisciplinary Nanoscience Center, Aarhus University, Aarhus 8000, Denmark

[‡]Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 1TN, U.K.

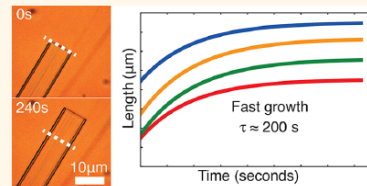
[§]Department of Chemistry, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, United States

^{||}ISA, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Aarhus University, Aarhus 8000, Denmark

[⊥]Centre for Astronomy & Particle Theory, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, U.K.

 Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Aberrant assembly of the amyloid- β (A β) is responsible for the development of Alzheimer's disease, but can also be exploited to obtain highly functional biomaterials. The short A β fragment, KLVFF (A β _{16–20}), is crucial for A β assembly and considered to be an A β aggregation inhibitor. Here, we show that acetylation of KLVFF turns it into an extremely fast self-assembling molecule, reaching macroscopic (i.e., mm) size in seconds. We show that KLVFF is metastable and that the self-assembly can be directed toward a crystalline or fibrillar phase simply through chemical modification, *via* acetylation or amidation of the peptide. Amidated KLVFF can form amyloid fibrils; we observed folding events of such fibrils occurring in as little as 60 ms. The ability of single KLVFF



ARTICLE

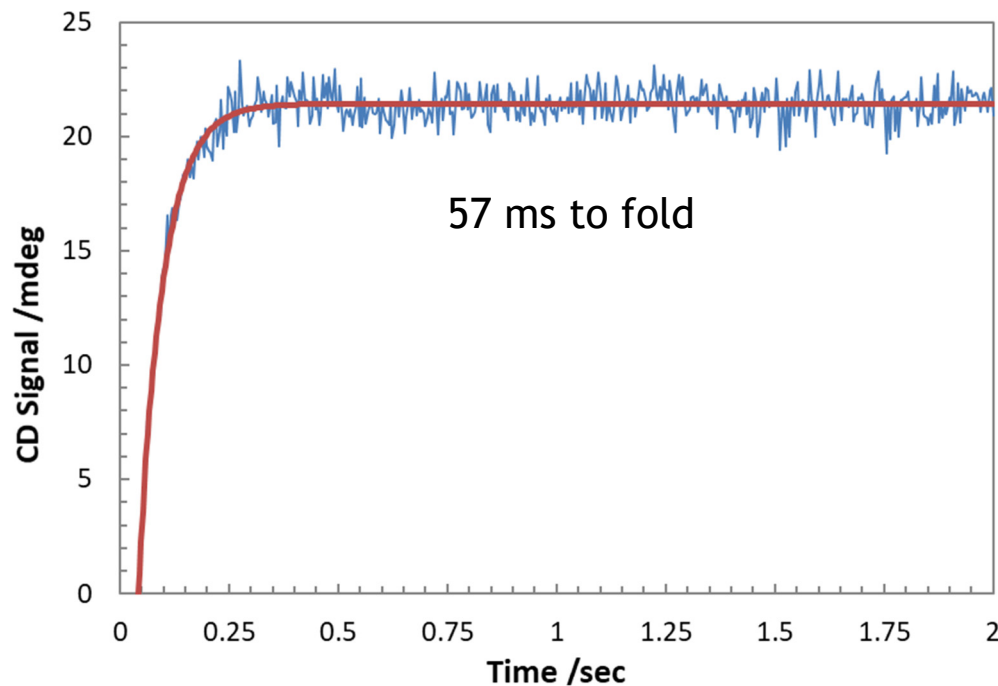


Stopped flow

Short A β fragment (Alzheimer's) peptide folding:

Fast self-assembling molecule

Reaching macroscopic (i.e., mm) size in *seconds*



Initial folding is extremely fast.

Measured on peptide in highly absorbing buffer at **190 nm**



Stopped flow

IDP gain structure upon binding to their target proteins

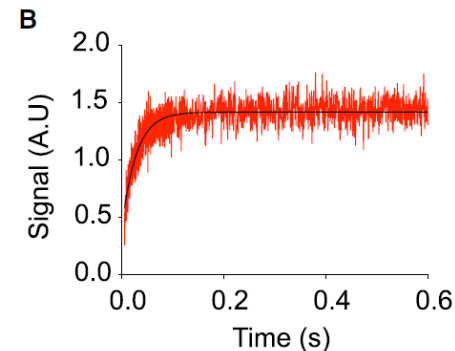
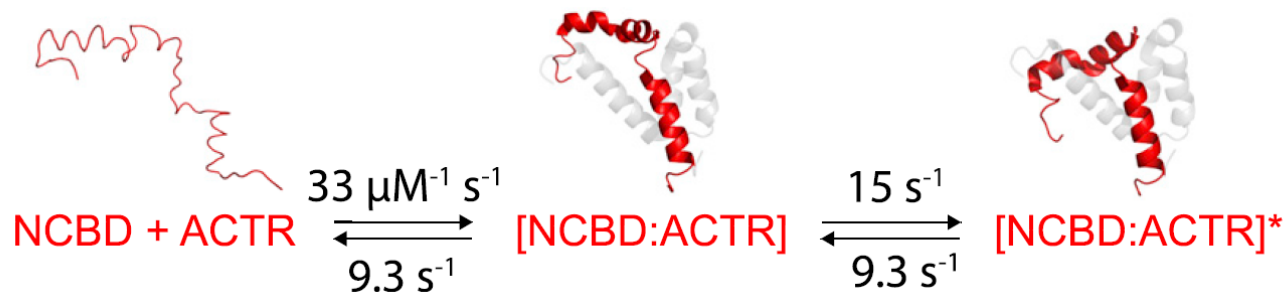
SRCD stopped flow shows that *almost all helicity is formed upon initial association of the proteins*



Final product of NCBD (blue) in complex with ACTR (red)

How is it formed?

Follow the fast folding of a protein to a structure which allows binding and model it.



E. Karlsson *et al.* Biophysical Journal 117, 729–742, August 20, 2019



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101004806