

Protein secondary structure analysis in low concentration aqueous solutions

Introduction

Infrared spectroscopy is an effective technique for component analysis and interaction analysis of biological samples such as proteins, sugars and lipids. FTIR spectroscopy can be used to measure solid and liquid samples when applied to secondary structure analysis of proteins.

JASCO has previously reported the study of aqueous protein solutions^{*1}. In this application note, we report results from the ATR PRO PENTA an optimal system for measuring low concentration aqueous solutions. The ATR PRO PENTA has been designed with an optimum number of reflections so that water absorption is not saturated. Furthermore, the use of an FTIR spectrometer with highly sensitive MCT detector allows measurement of samples with very low sample concentrations, which were previously difficult to measure. Here we report the results of measurement of three examples of low concentration protein aqueous solution.

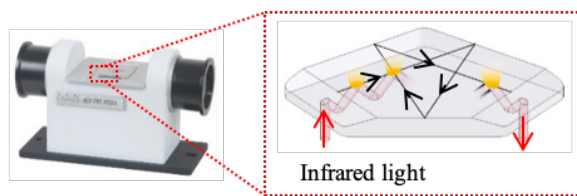


Figure 1. FT/IR-6800 and ATR PRO PENTA (Overview and Prism image)

Features

- ATR easy sampling accessory
- Unique pentagonal prism shape
- 14 reflections in a Ge prism (Figure 1)
- High sensitivity measurement in combination with an MCT detector
- Sample volume of only a few microliters

*1 FT/IR Application Note: 210-TR-0127

Keywords

Secondary structure estimation, low concentration, ATR, multiple bounces, MCT detector, proteins

Experimental

Analysis of low concentration protein aqueous solution

The following three protein aqueous solutions (0.01% w / v) were prepared and IR spectra measured using an ATR PRO PENTA. Secondary structure estimation (SSE) was performed by taking the difference spectrum with water.

1: Lysozyme (Chicken Egg White)

2: Concanavalin A

3: Trypsin inhibitor Kunitz

Measurement Conditions			
Main Unit	FT/IR-6800	Accumulation	90 times
Accessory	ATR PRO PENTA	Resolution	4cm ⁻¹
Detector	MCT (PV type)		

Figure 2 shows the IR spectrum of 0.01% Lysozyme aqueous solution and the difference spectrum with water. In the difference spectrum, protein amide I and amide II bands were clearly observed.

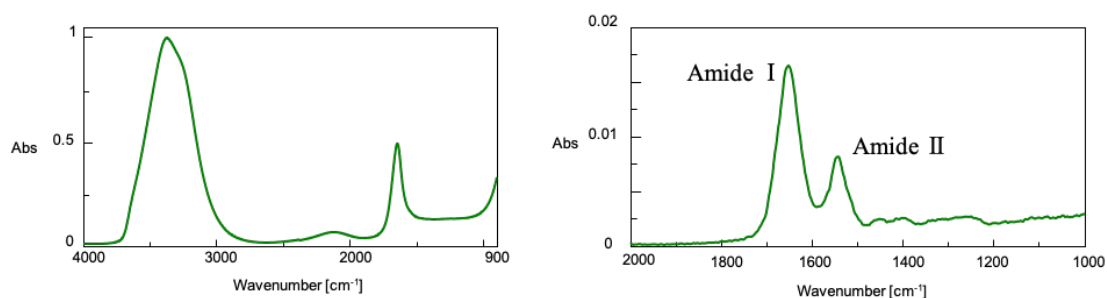


Figure 2. 2 IR Spectrum of 0.01% aqueous Lysozyme (left), difference spectrum (before ATR correction) (right)

The SSE result of the amide I band of the ATR-corrected difference spectrum and the reference value² by X-ray diffraction are shown. Each sample was measured in triplicate and all were in good correlation with the reference value. From this result, it was shown that ATR PRO PENTA is effective³ for analysis of low concentration protein aqueous solutions.

*2 Sarver, R. W., Krueger, W. C., 1991. *Anal. Biochem.*, 194, 89-100.

*3 Depending on the type of protein, it may adsorb on the prism and affect the results

Lysozyme (Chicken Egg White)	α helix	β -sheet	β -turn	Other
IR-1	36%	16%	24%	24%
IR-2	34%	19%	23%	24%
IR-3	33%	20%	23%	24%
X-Ray	36%	10%	36%	19%

Concanavalin A	α helix	β -sheet	β -turn	Other
IR-1	11%	43%	22%	24%
IR-2	12%	42%	22%	24%
IR-3	10%	45%	22%	23%
X-Ray	3%	44%	25%	28%

Trypsin inhibitor Kunitz	α helix	β -sheet	β -turn	Other
IR-1	15%	33%	25%	27%
IR-2	15%	36%	23%	26%
IR-3	15%	36%	23%	26%
X-Ray	21%	26%	24%	29%

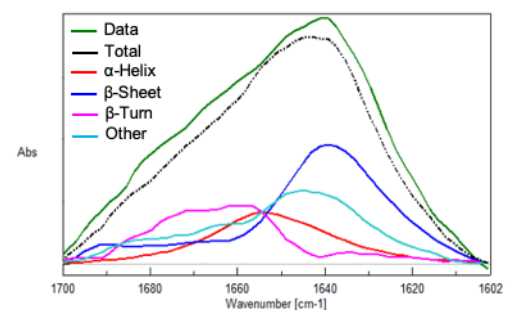
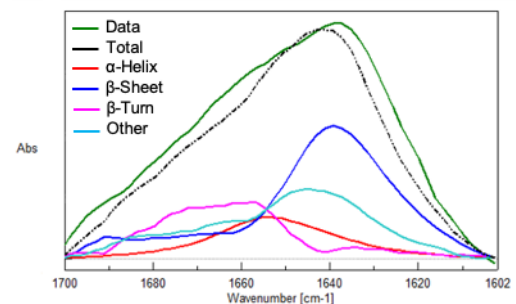
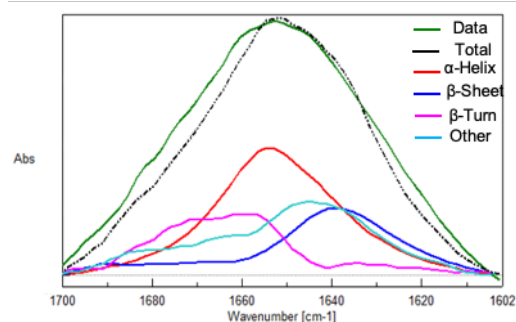


Figure 3. Result of SSE analysis of three protein aqueous solutions (0.01% w/v)

System Configuration

	Model	Description	Part Number
Main Unit	FT/IR-6800	FT/IR Spectrometer	7085-J006A*1
Detector	MCT-6000PV	MCT(PV) detector	6584-J345A*2
Attachment	ATR PRO PENTA	Multi reflection ATR	6584-J343A
Software	IR SSE-4000	Secondary structure estimation program	4880-7234A

*1 FT/IR-4600/4700 and FT/IR-6600/6700 are also available.

*2 When using FT/IR-4600/4700, MCT-4000PV should be used.