

**Seventh Annual Conference On The Physics,  
Chemistry And Biology Of Water**



**Dr. Edgardo Aníbal Disalvo**

***CITSE- CONICET***

***Santiago del Estero - ARGENTINA***

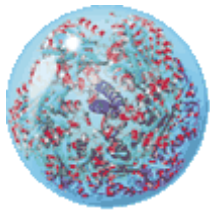


**UNSE**

Universidad Nacional  
de Santiago del Estero

CONICET





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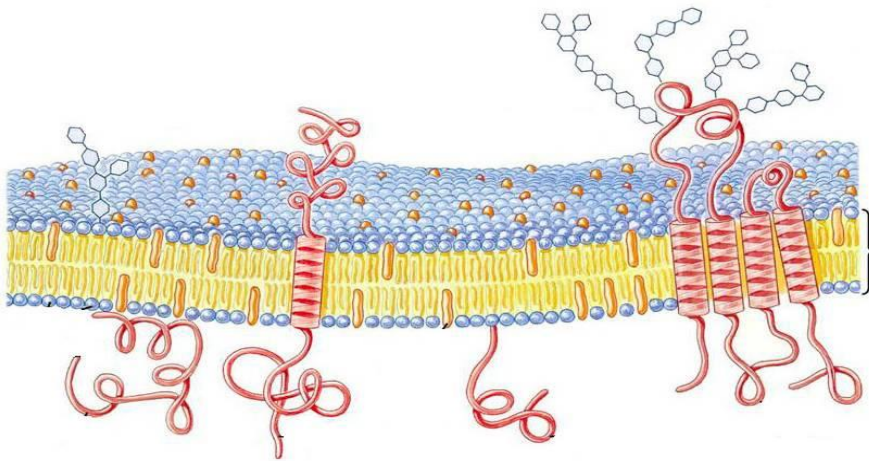
# **WATER POCKETS IN LIPID MEMBRANES EVALUATED BY FTIR SPECTROSCOPY**

**Significance of Water interphase for peptide/enzymes  
activities  
in Lipid Membranes**

# MEMBRANES OR WATER

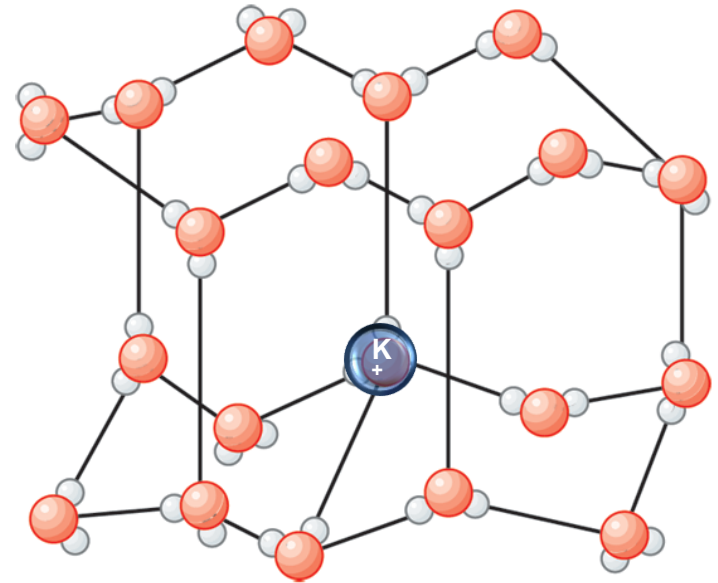
## MEMBRANE THEORY

*Bilayer as a dielectric slab*



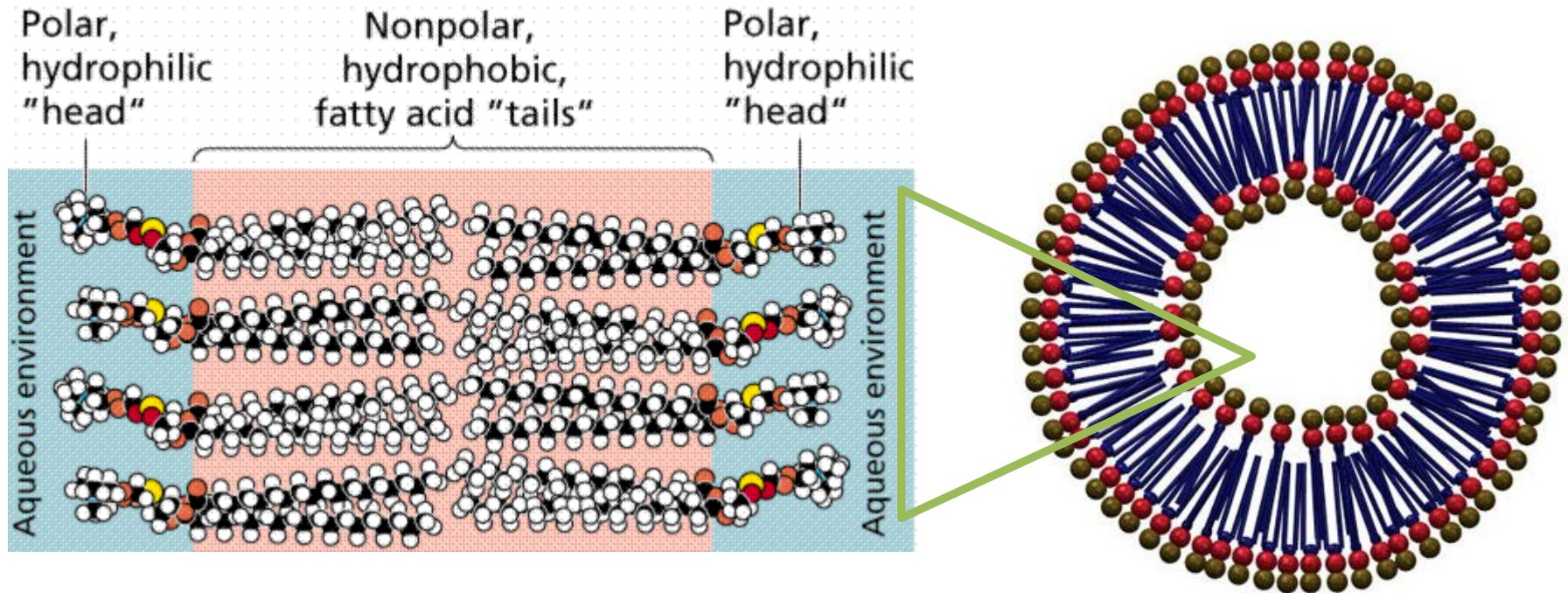
*Permeability barrier for water and ions*

## ASSOCIATION INDUCTION HYPOTHESIS



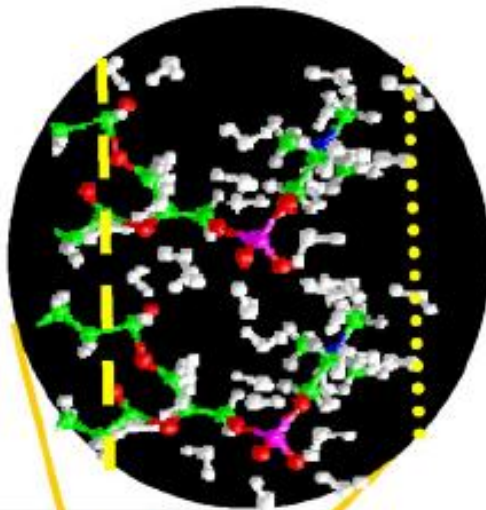
# WATER IN MEMBRANES

(Disalvo De Gier, 1983)



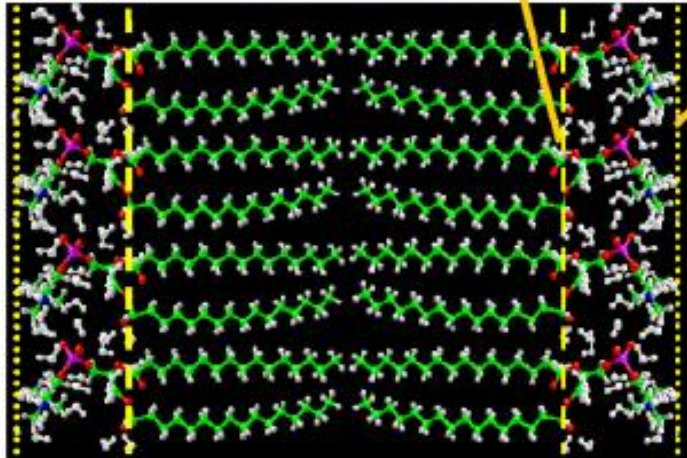
Water layers adjacent to lipid bilayer are 1 nm thickness with 20 water molecules per lipid .

Excluded volume for polar solutes. Exclusion zone

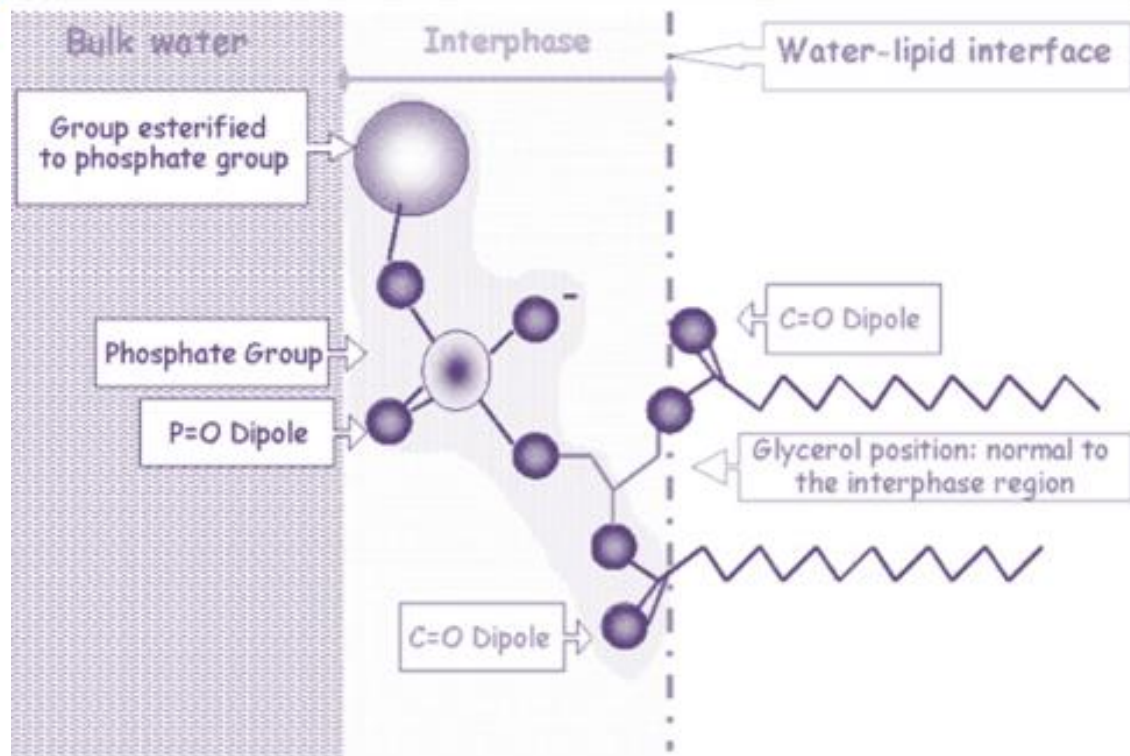


# WATER INTERPHASE

# NOT INTERFACIAL WATER

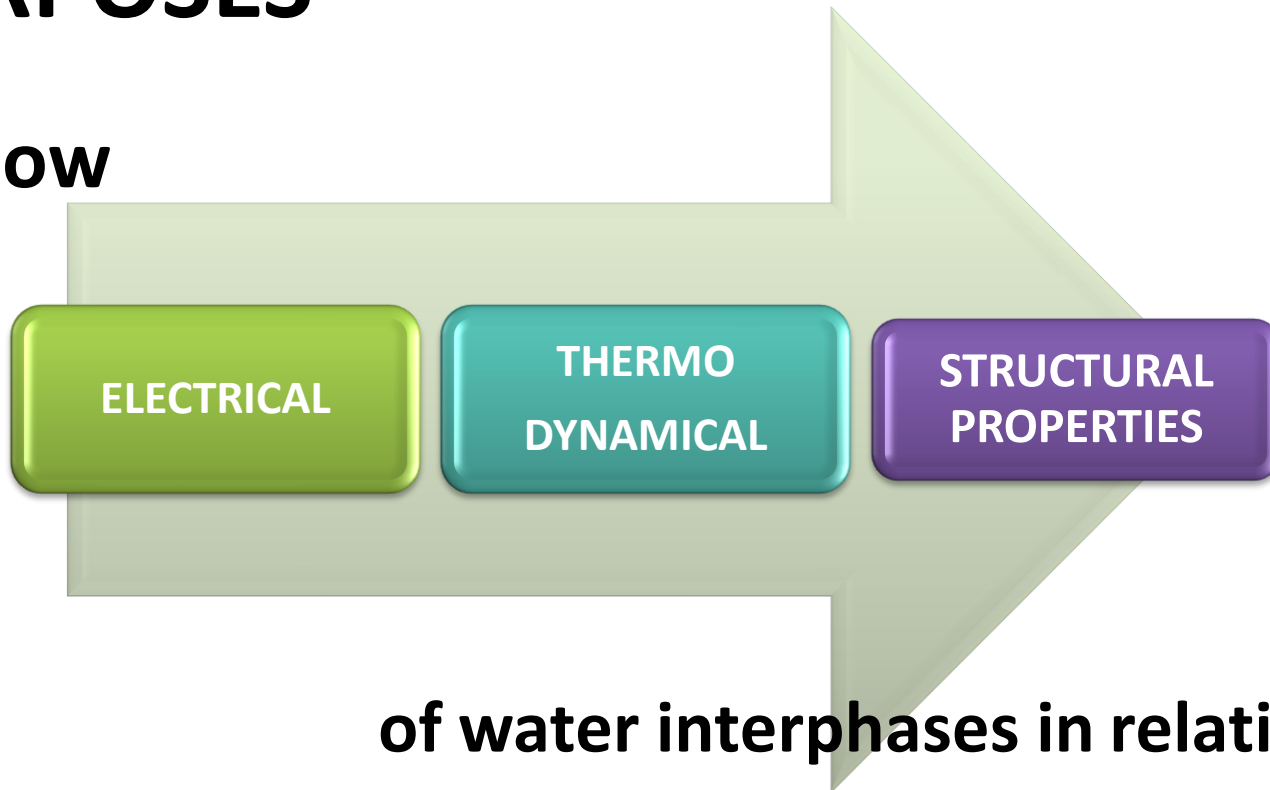


INTERPHASE HYDROCARBON TAIL HYDROCARBON TAIL INTERPHASE

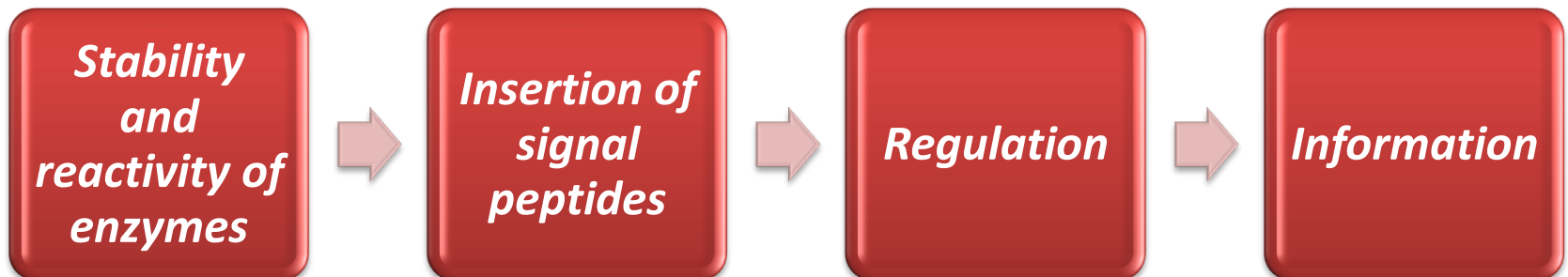


# PURPOSES

To show



of water interphases in relation to:

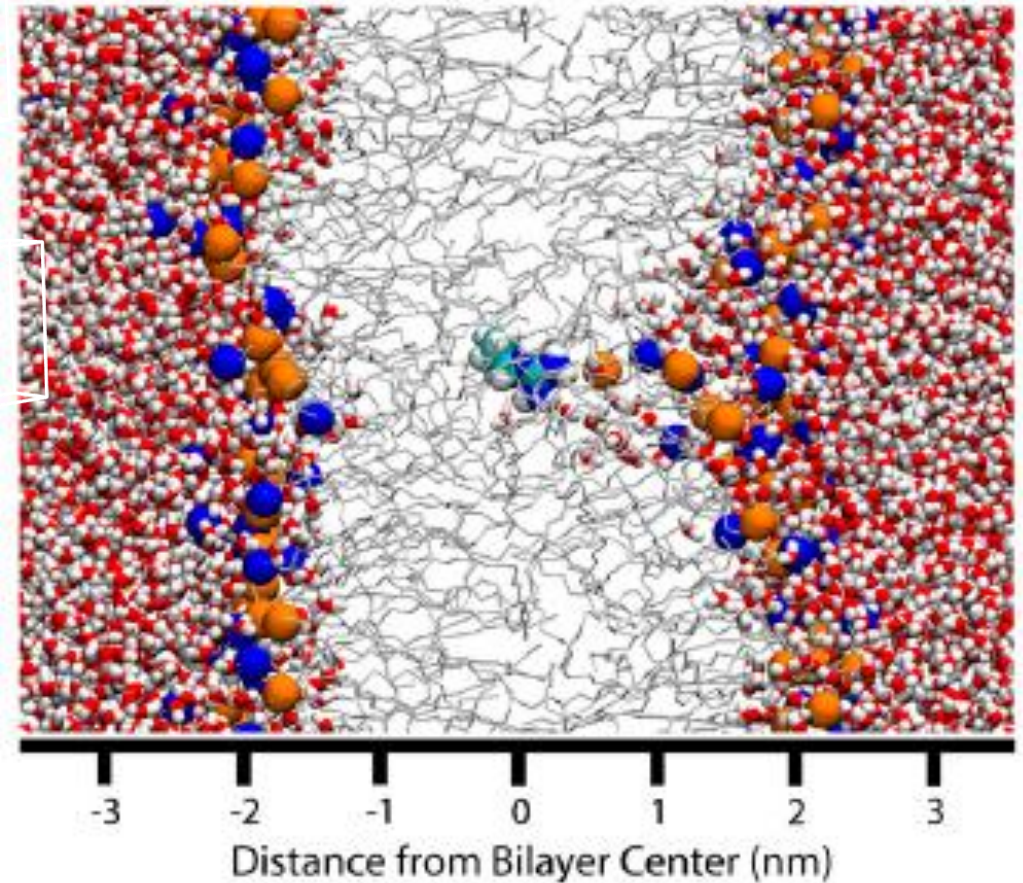


# PRESENT CHALLENGES

Toxin and signal peptides with polar and positive aminoacids enter the bilayer

The dielectric slab is hypothesis not consistent

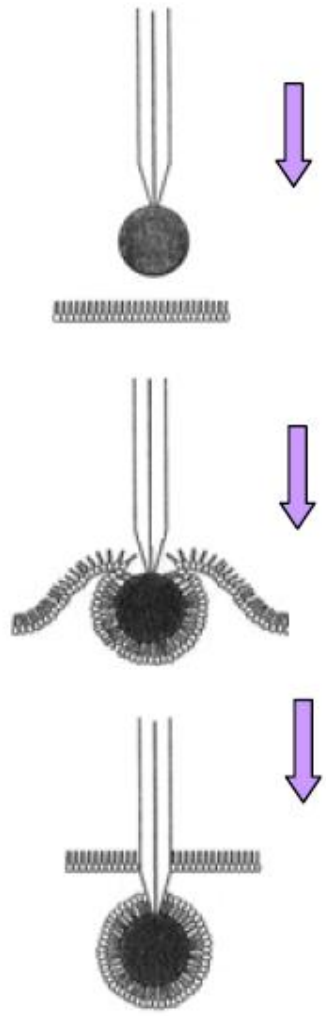
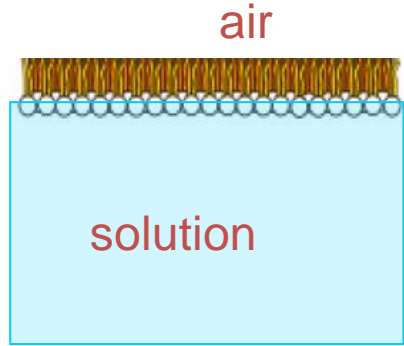
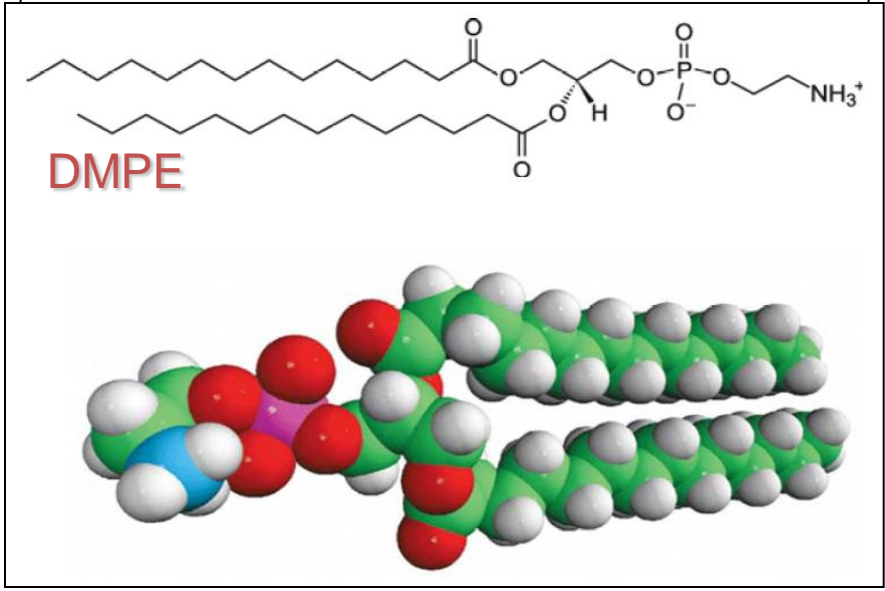
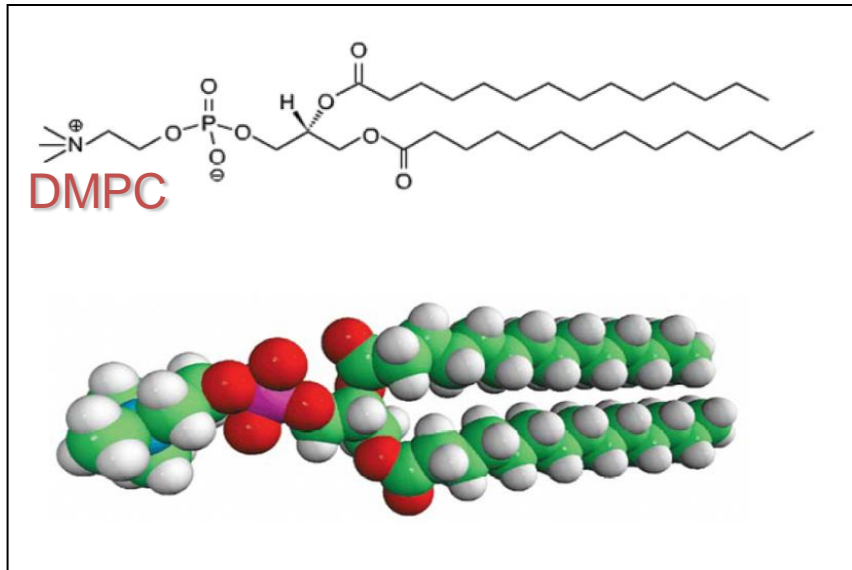
Water inside the membrane

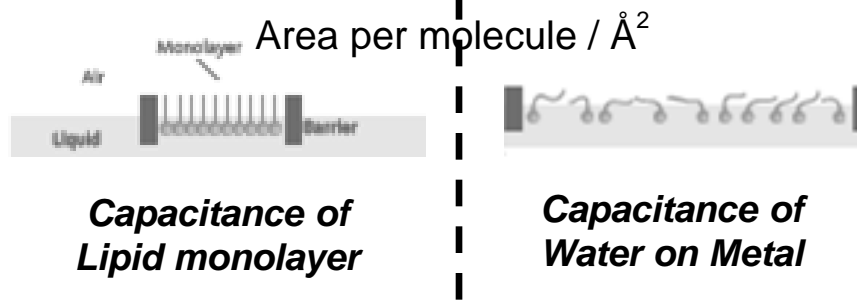
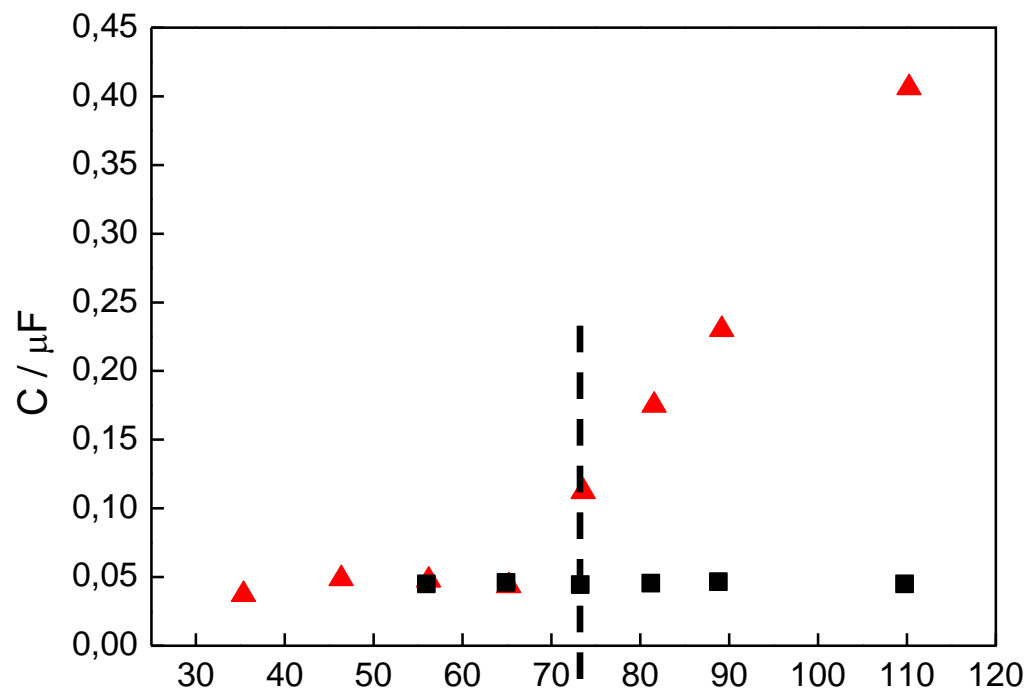
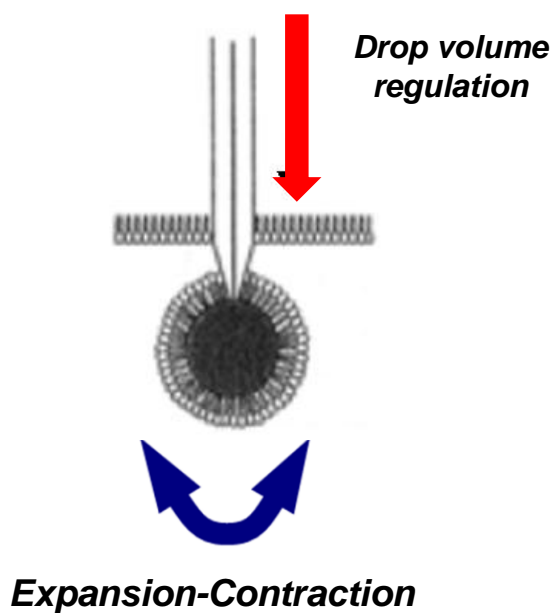


# **ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES**



# LIPID ORGANIZED AS MONOLAYER AT AIR WATER INTERFACE



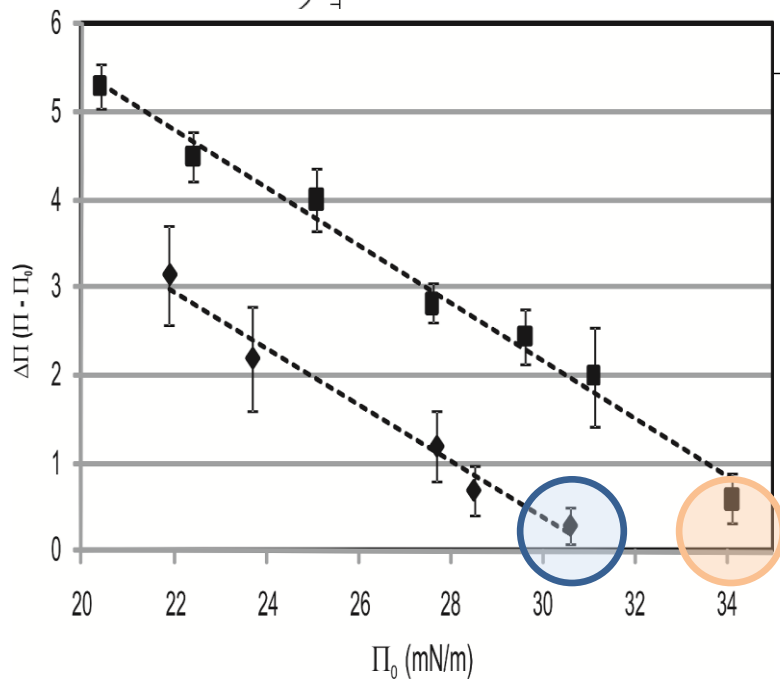
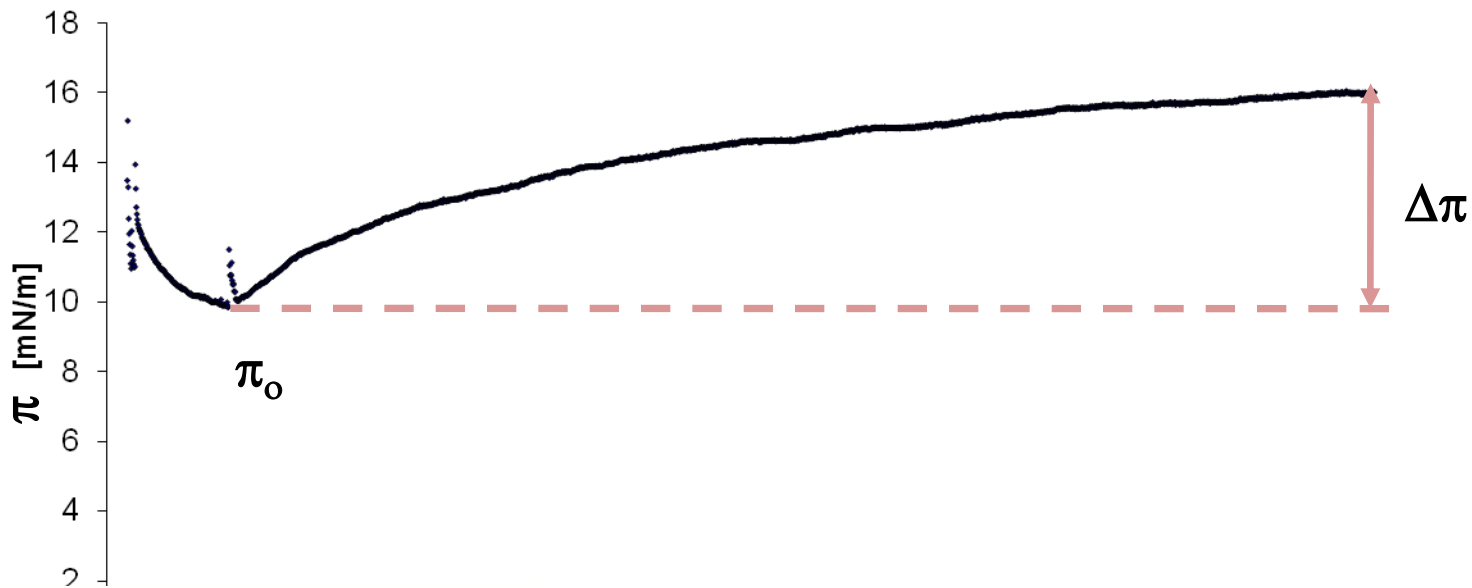


**4% increase of the area**

# THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES

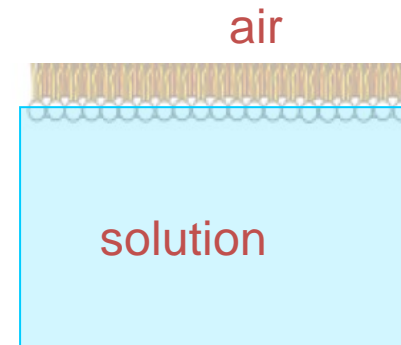
**Surface free energy = surface tension changes**

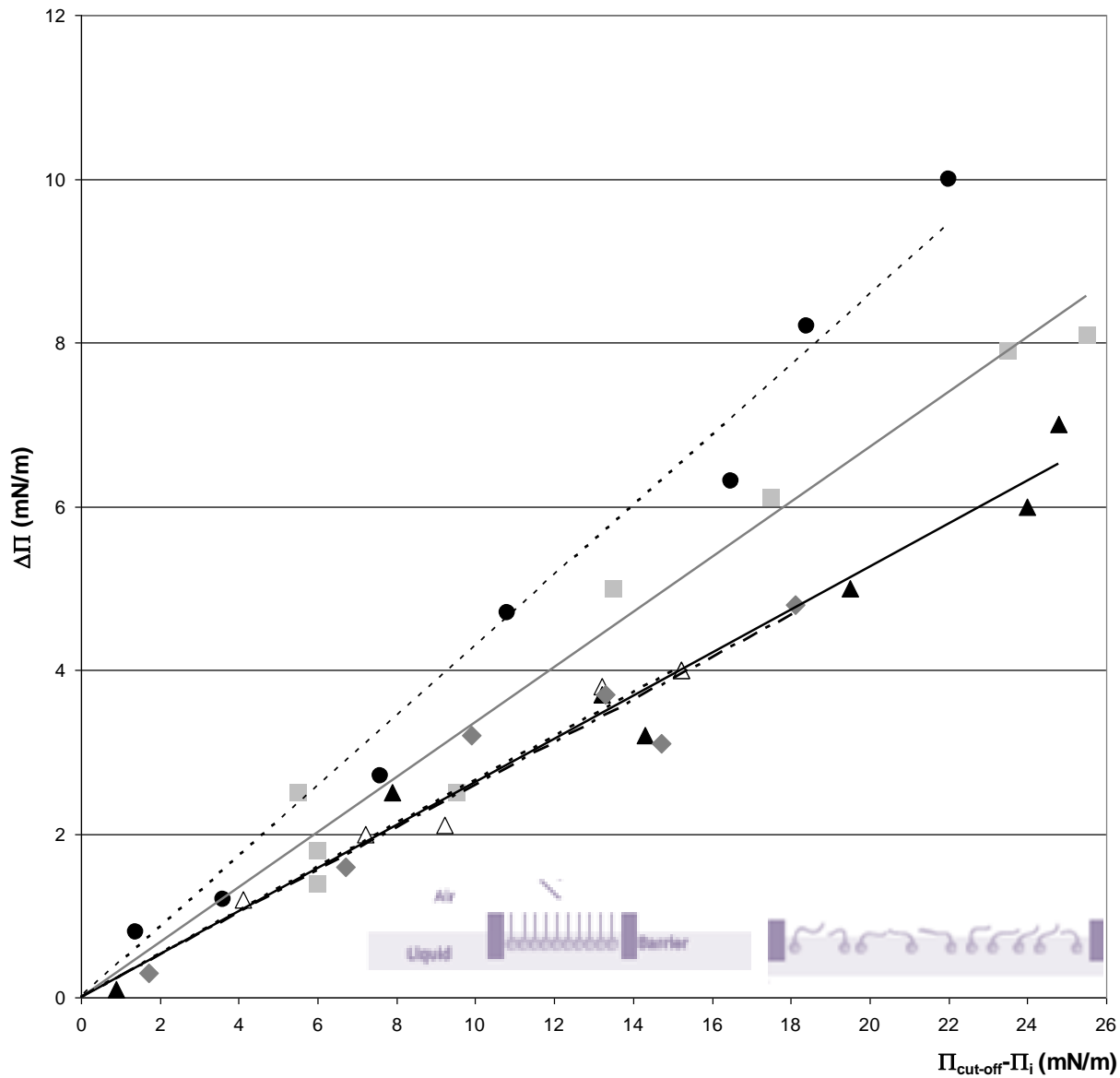
# INSERTION OF AQUEOUS PROTEINS INTO LIPID MONOLAYERS



time [s]

4000 6000 8000 10000

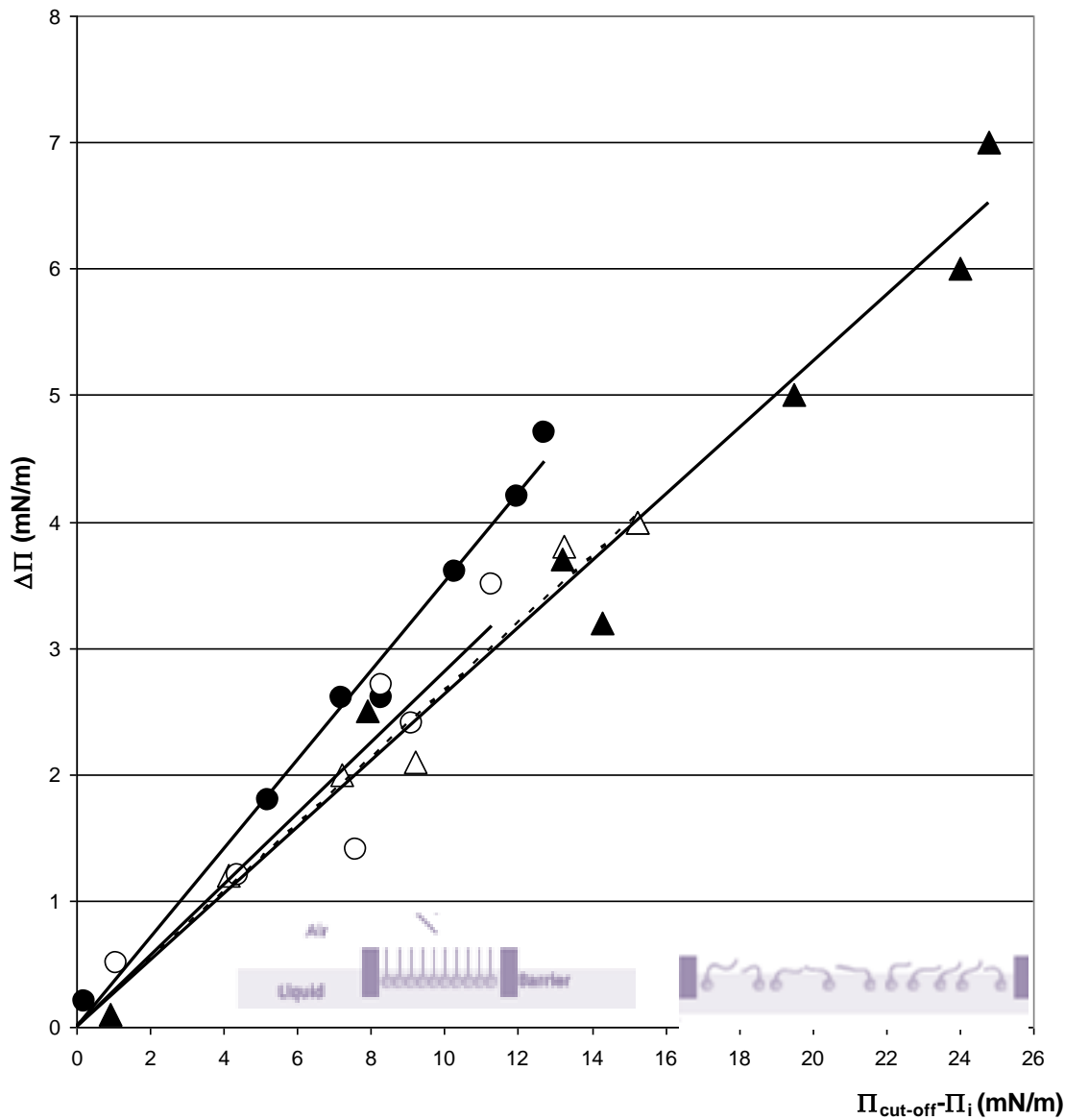




$\triangle$  DMPE  
 $\blacktriangle$  DMPC  
 $\blacksquare$  DOPC  
 $\blacklozenge$  DPPC  
 $\bullet$  DPhPC

<i>Lipid</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>Cut-off</i>
DMPC	0.263	41.5
DPPC	0.259	39.5
DOPC	0.336	41.5
DPhPC	0.429	39.6
DMPE	0.266	30.8

**DECREASE IN SURFACE PRESSURE  $\Pi_c - \Pi$**



△ DMPE

▲ DMPC

● D(ether)PC

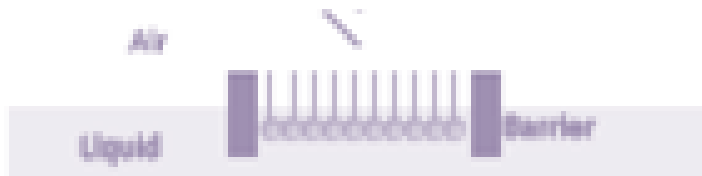
○ D(ether)PE

<i>Lipid</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>Cut-off</i>
DMPC	0.263	41.5
DMPE	0.266	30.8
D(Ether)PC	0.352	31.8
D(Ether)PE	0.280	29.4

DECREASE IN SURFACE PRESSURE  $\Pi_c - \Pi$

## DECREASE IN SURFACE PRESSURE $P_c - P$

is related to the increase of water beyond **the hydration water (confined water)**

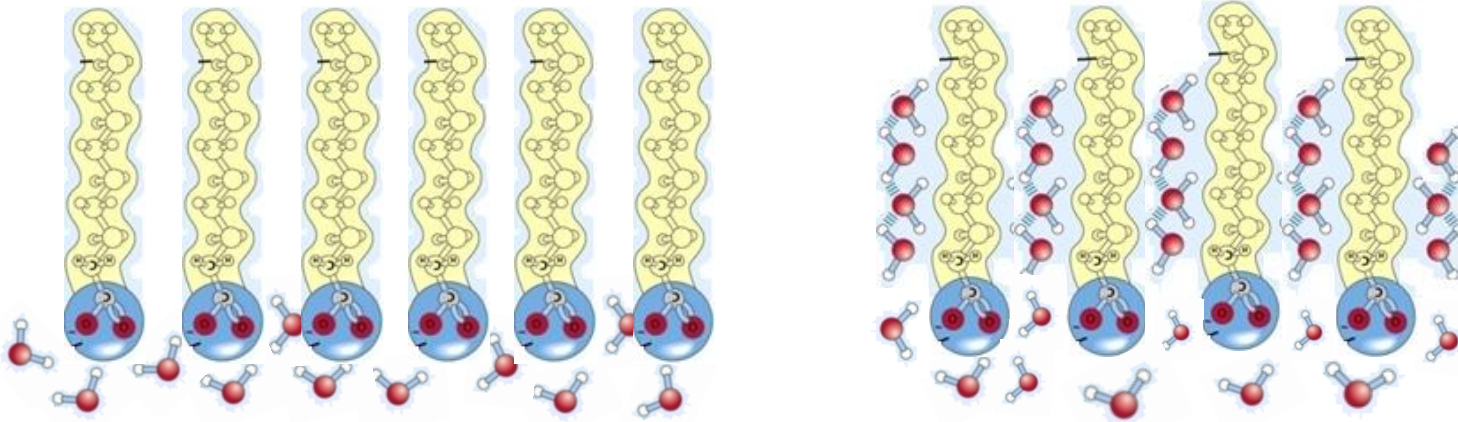


**hydration water**  
*(critical packing)*



**confined water**

# SURFACE PRESSURE PERTURBATION IS RELATED WITH WATER INTERPHASE ACTIVITY



$$\Pi = n_w RT \ln a_w$$

$$K = \ln(a_w | a_{wp}) / \ln(a_c | a_{wc})$$



# Pairs of membrane-protein or peptides

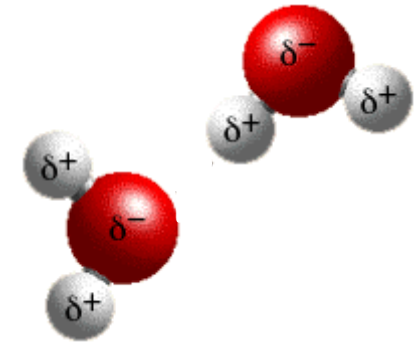
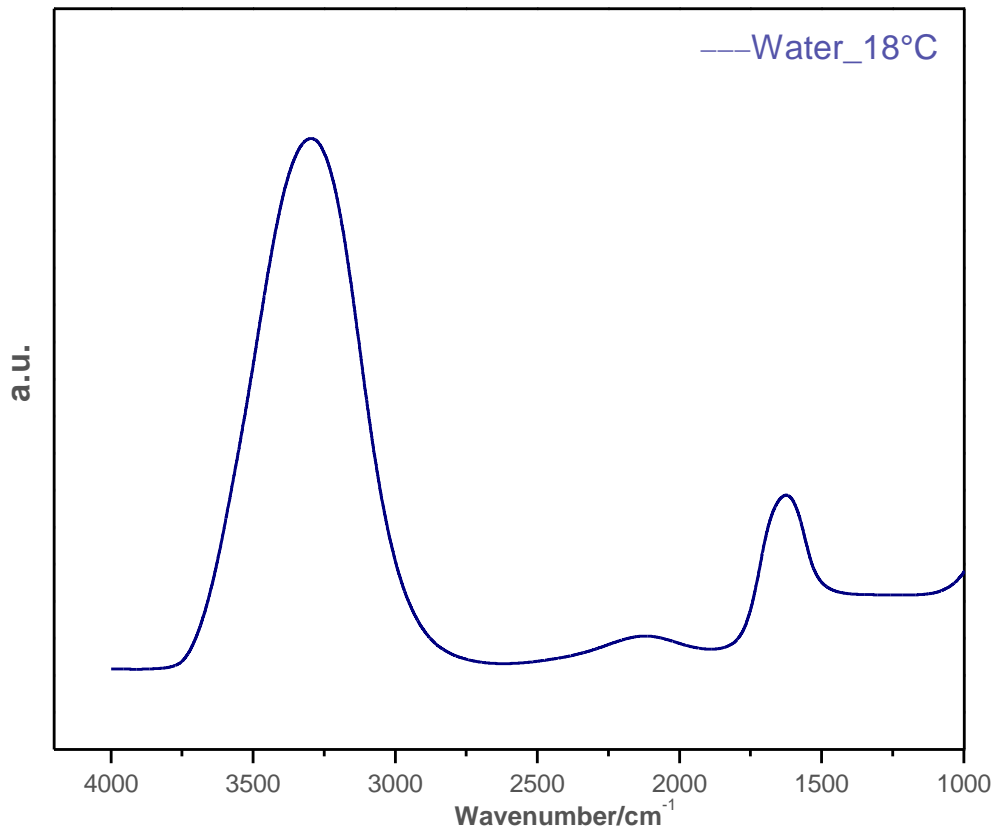
<b>Membrane composition</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>Cut off</b>	<b>Protein</b>
<b>DMPC</b>	<b>0.264</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>Aqueous protease</b>
<b>DMPE</b>	<b>0.266</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>Aqueous protease</b>
<b>Di(ether)PC</b>	<b>0.351</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>Aqueous protease</b>
<b>Di(ether)PE</b>	<b>0.282</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>Aqueous protease</b>
<b>DPPC</b>	<b>0.259</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>Aqueous protease</b>
<b>DOPC</b>	<b>0.336</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>Aqueous protease</b>
<b>DPhPC</b>	<b>0.428</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>Aqueous protease</b>
<b>PC:SA (10:1)</b>	<b>0.685</b>	<b>35.18</b>	<b>Bacterial S-layer</b>
<b>PC:Chol:SA (10:2.5:1)</b>	<b>0.519</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>Bacterial S-layer</b>
<b>PC:Chol:SA (10:5:1)</b>	<b>0.328</b>	<b>36.64</b>	<b>Bacterial S-layer</b>

Water is the common intermediary in the interaction of different proteins, peptides or amino acids with lipid membranes

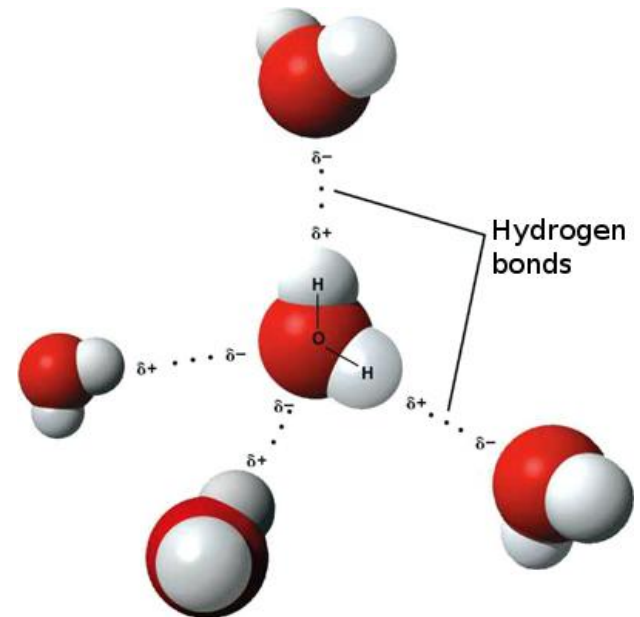
$$K = \ln(a_w | a_{wp}) / \ln(a_c | a_{wc})$$

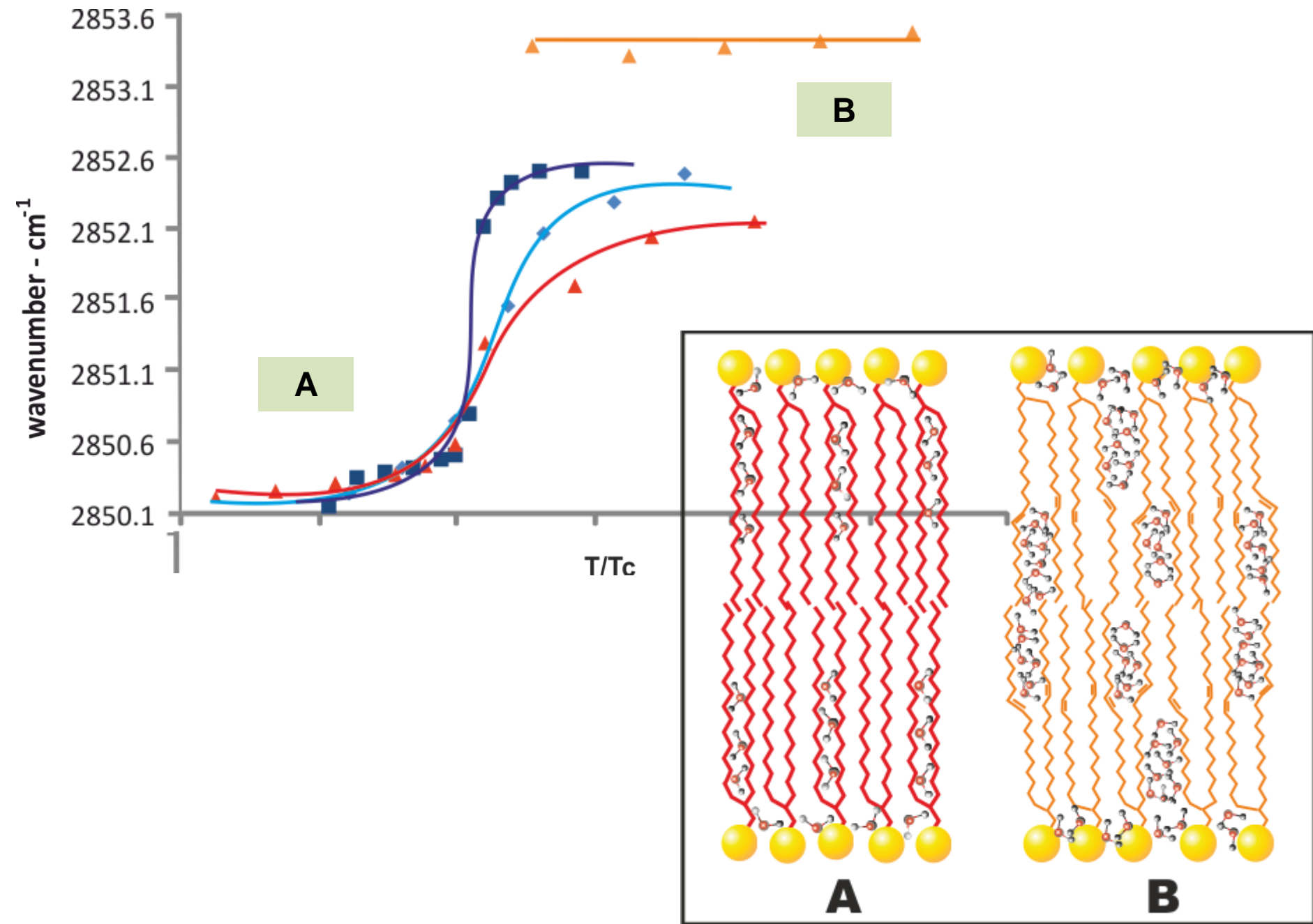
# STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF WATER INTERPHASE

## *OH Stretching mode*

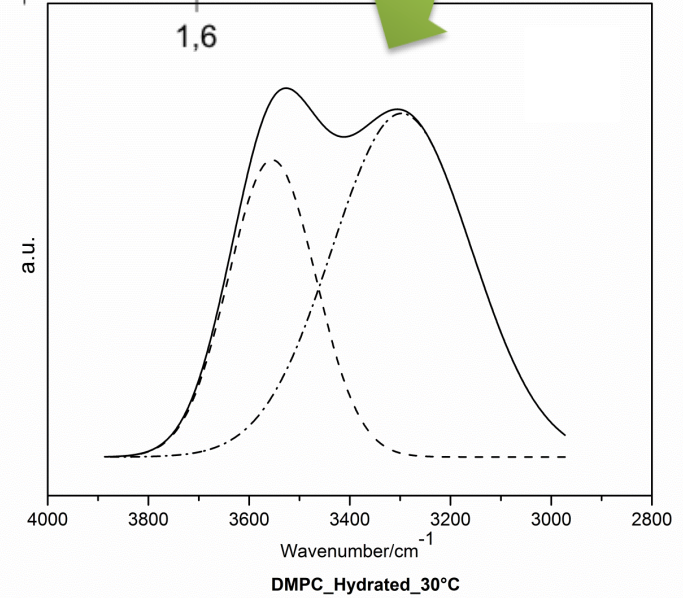
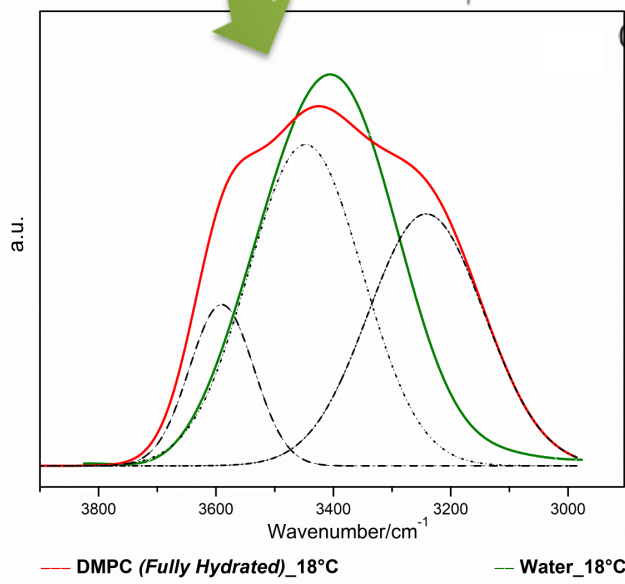
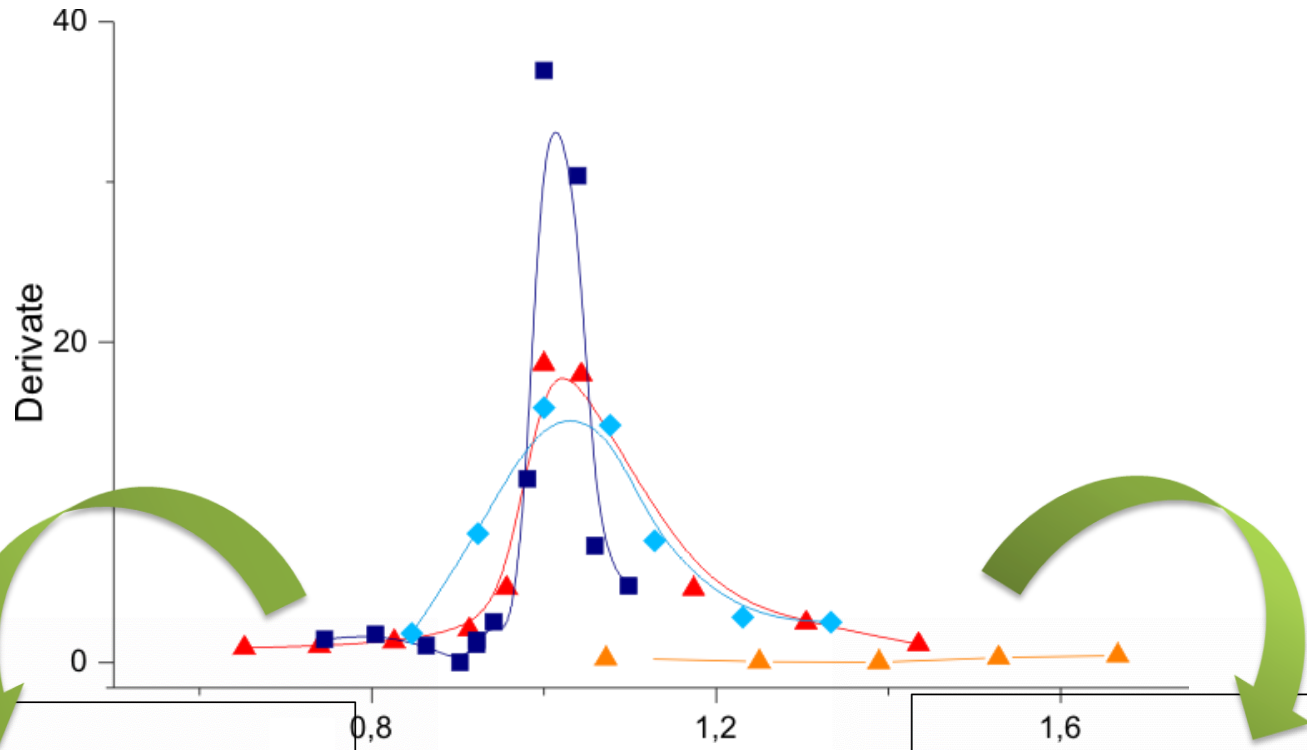


$$\nu = 1/2\pi \sqrt{k / \mu}$$





# WATER STATE AROUND THE LIPID PHASE TRANSITION



# CONCLUSION

- **Different water populations are found according to the lipid are in a condensed or expanded state.**
- **Confined water seems to appear in expanded lipid states**

# Thermodynamic and structural link

$$\Pi = n_w RT \ln a_w$$

*Defay & Prigogine 1966; Evans & Skalak (1978)*

$$\Pi = n_w RT \ln g_w C_w$$

$$g_w = A + BT + CT^2 + \dots$$

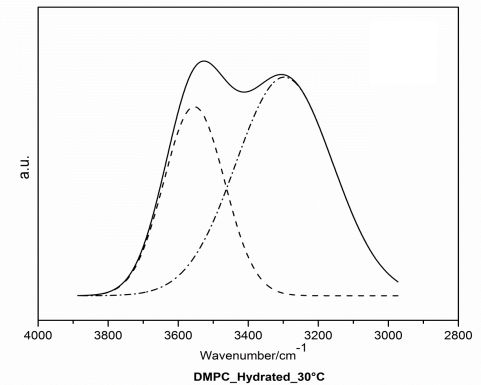
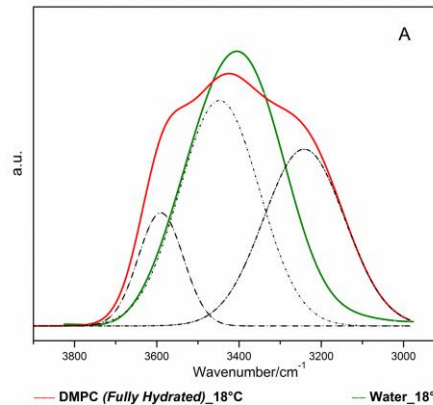
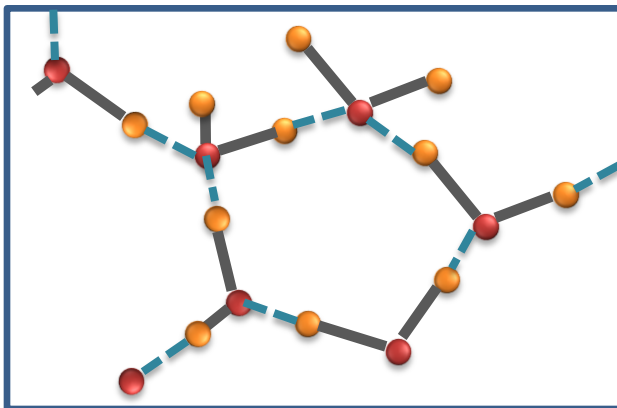
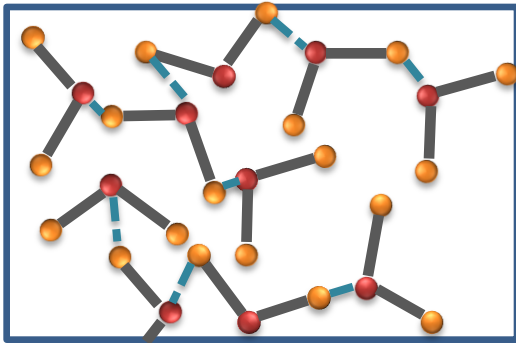
**A** = molecules *without* H-bond

**B** = molecules with **1** H-bond

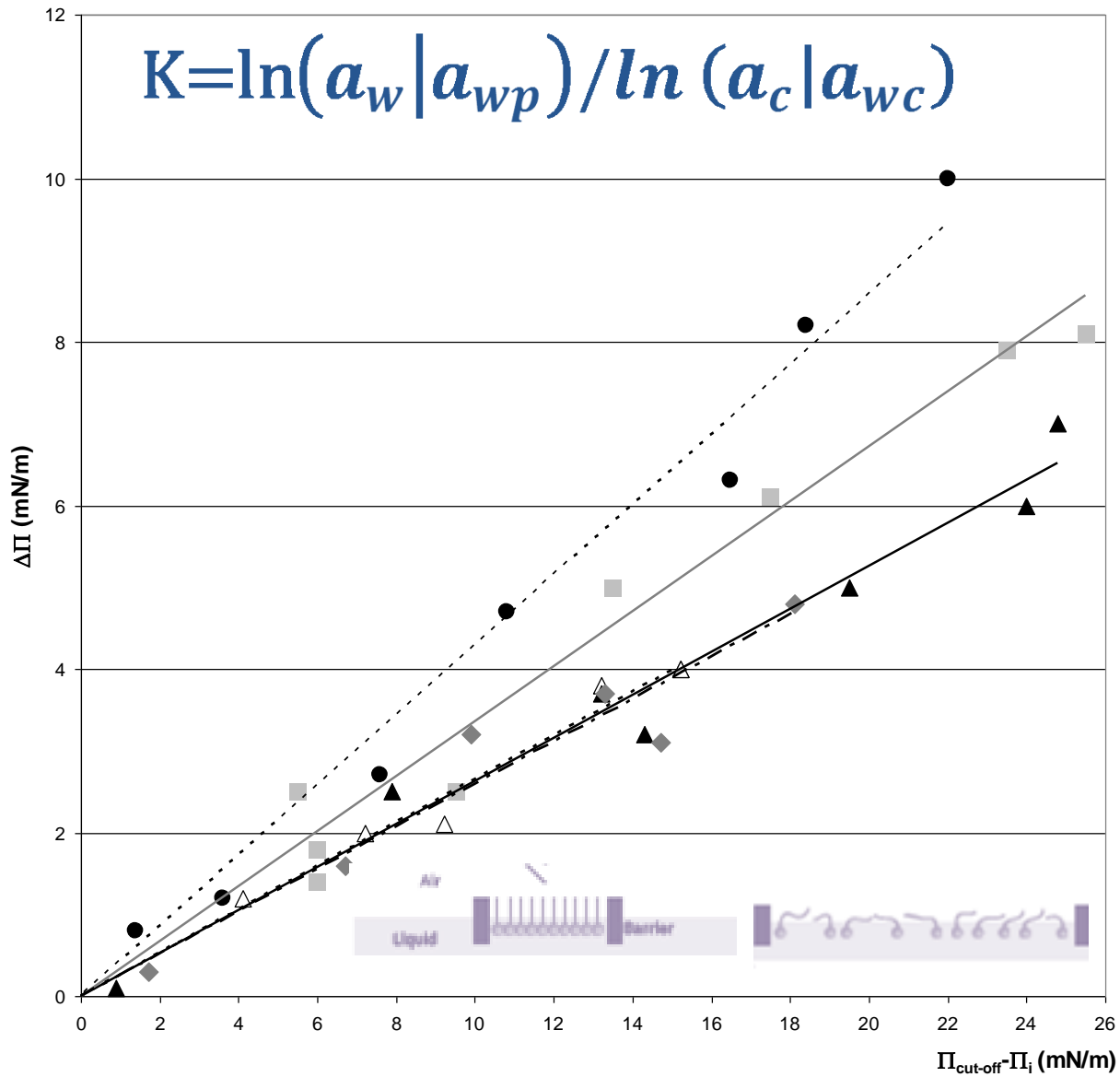
**C** = molecules with **2** H-bond

**D** = molecules with **3** H-bond

**E** = molecules with **4** H-bond



A variety of water populations



**FRACTALS?**

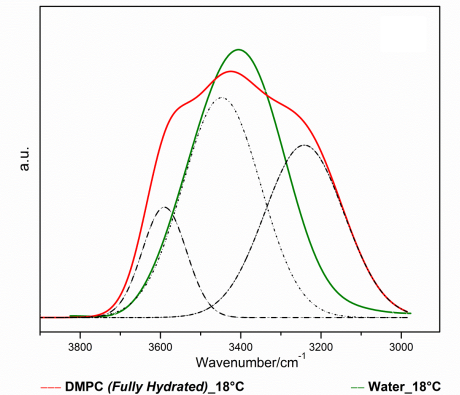
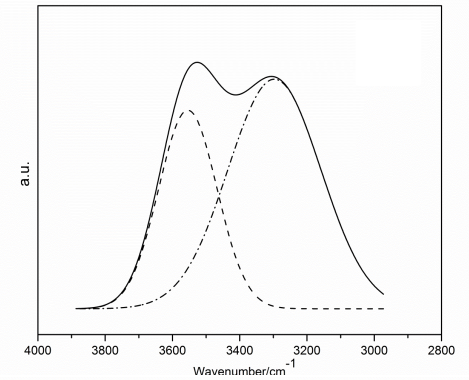
**COHERENT DOMAINS?**

$\triangle$  DMPE

$\blacktriangle$  DMPC

$\blacksquare$  DOPC

$\blacklozenge$  DPPC



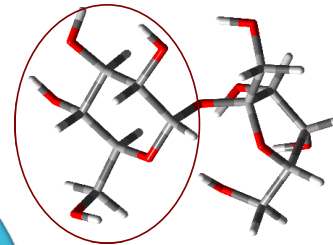


# Summary

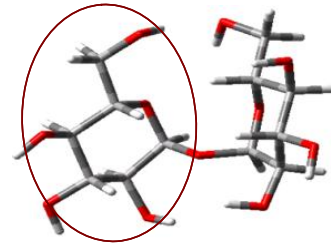
- Water domains of confined water appears beyond the hard core hydration shell of lipids.
- Confined water determines the surface free energy of lipid interphases.
- The thermodynamic activity of water confined in the interphase region is correlated with different water structural arrangements according to the lipid state.
- Confined water domains appear to be modified by lateral pressure.

# DYNAMICS

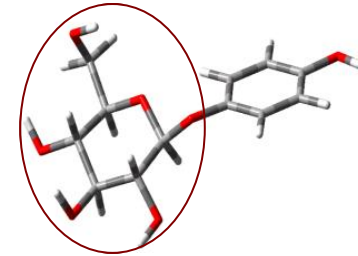
Water can be replaced by trehalose, glicerol, arbutin or sucrose to maintain biological structures in anhydrous state



Sucrose



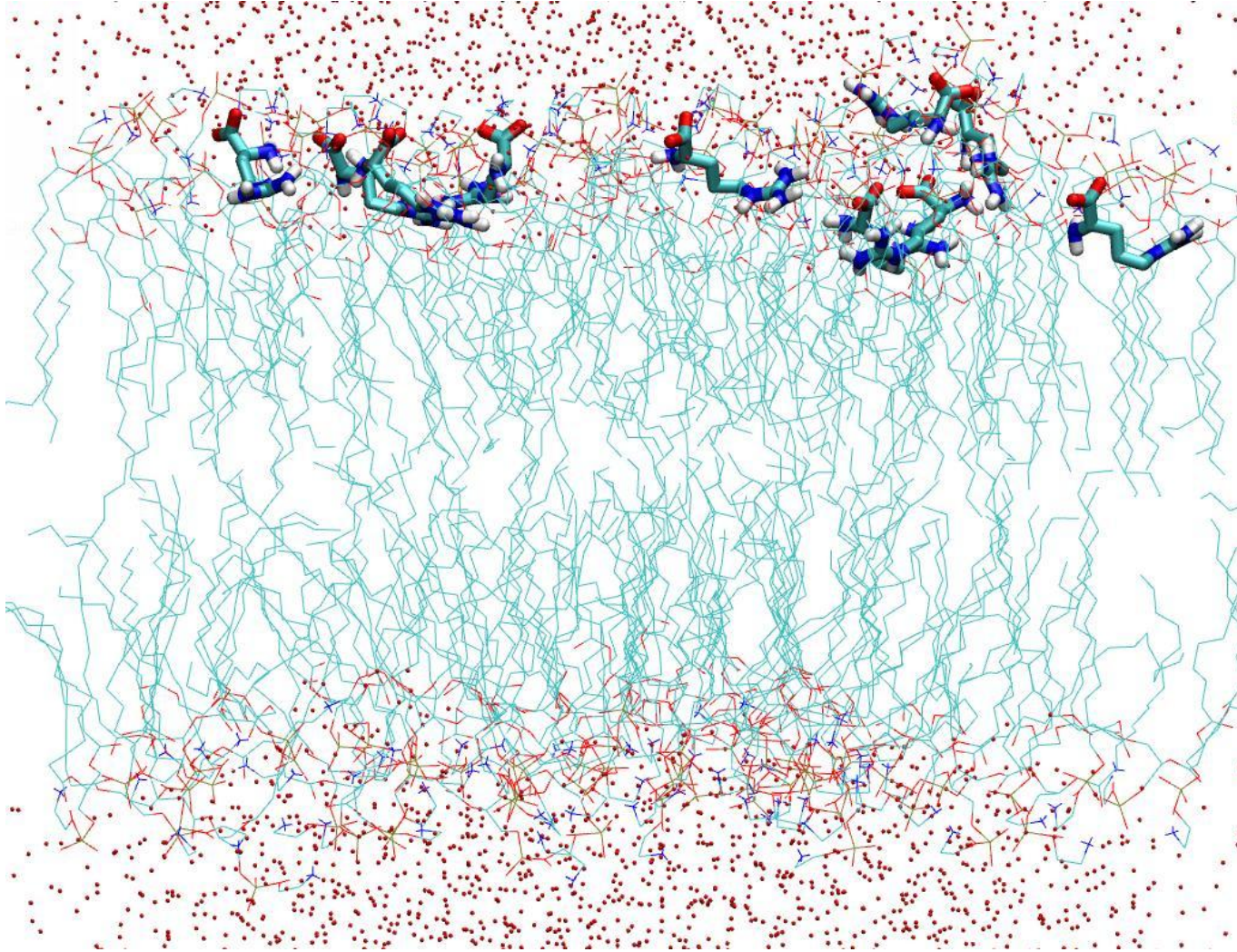
Trehalose



Arbutin

Water must be restored for function in order to provide confined water levels

# ENZYME ACTIVITY INCREASES 40% IN RESTRICTED WATER DOMAINS (REVERSE MICELLES OR LIPID INTERPHASES)



Enzymes activities is sensitive to the different water qualities in the different lipid membranes.

# LIPID- WATER RATIO IN DIFFERENT LIPID ENSEMBLES OF **DMPC** AND **DMPE**

	Water per lipid at the break of Bragg spacing <sup>(64)</sup>	Water per lipid in monolayers <sup>(50, 52)</sup>	Water per lipid in micelles <sup>(65)</sup>	Water at phosphate (FTIR) <sup>(66, 67)</sup>
DMPC	12	11	12-14	6
DMPE	ND	9	4	ND

[50] F. Lairion, E.A. Disalvo, *Langmuir* 20 (2004) 9151–9155.

[52] F. Lairion, E.A. Disalvo, *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 150 (2) (2007) 117–124.

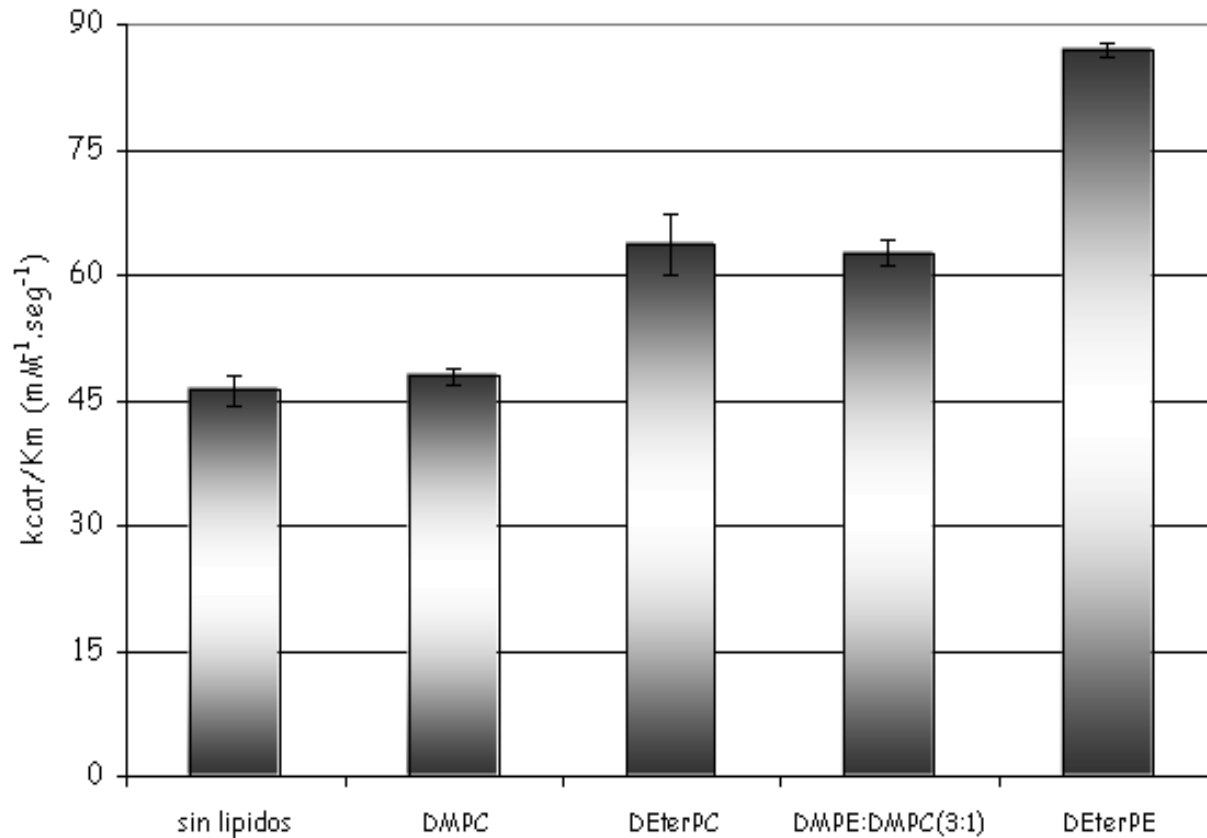
[64] R.J. Mashl, H.L. Scott, S. Subramaniam, E.r.i.c. Jakobsson, *Biophys. J.* 81 (2001) 3005–3015.

[65] F. Lairion, R. Filler, E.A. Disalvo, *Colloids Surf. B Biointerfaces* 25 (4) (2002) 369–371.

[66] J.L. Arrondo, F.M. Goñi, J.M. Macarulla, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 794 (1) (1984) 165–168.

[67] F.M. Goñi, J.L. Arrondo, *Faraday Discuss. Chem. Soc.* 81 (1986) 117–126.

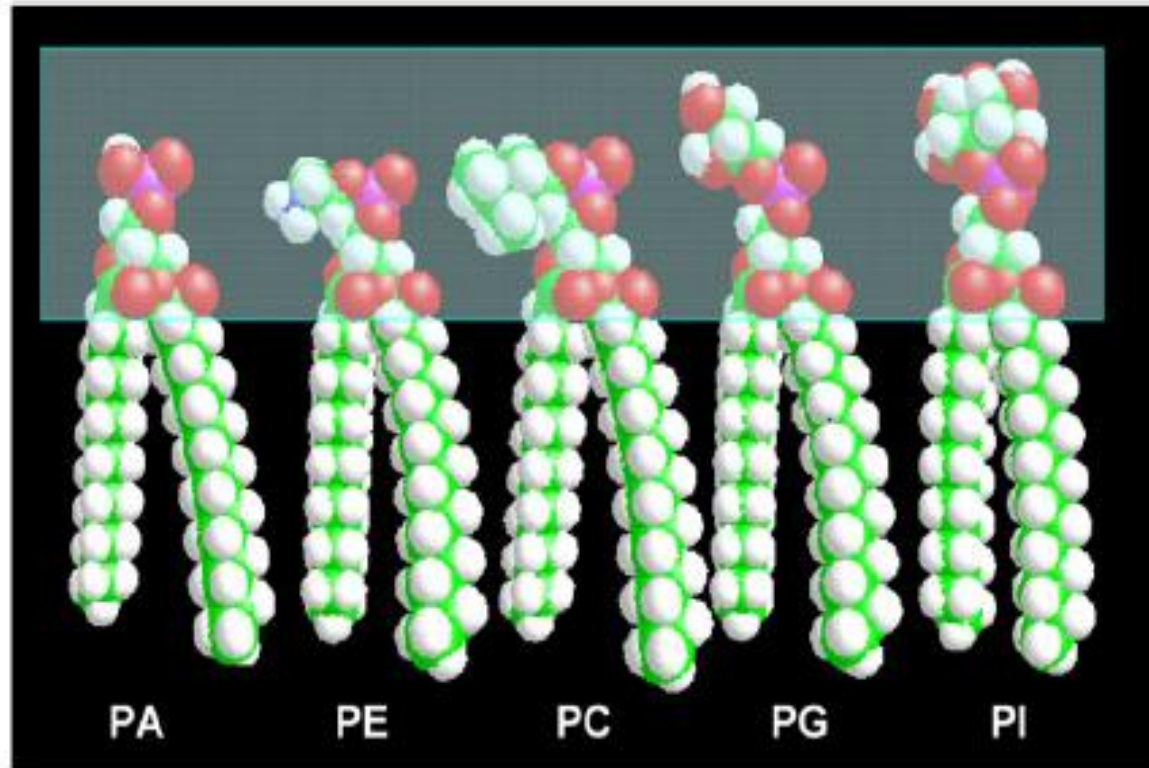
**CATALYTIC EFFICIENCY PARAMETER [ $K_{CAT}/K_M$  ( $mM^{-1}.seg^{-1}$ )]  
OF PROTEOLITIC ACTIVITY OF **RENNET** FROM *MUCOR MIEHEI*  
ADSORBED TO DIFFERENT LIPID INTERPHASE.**



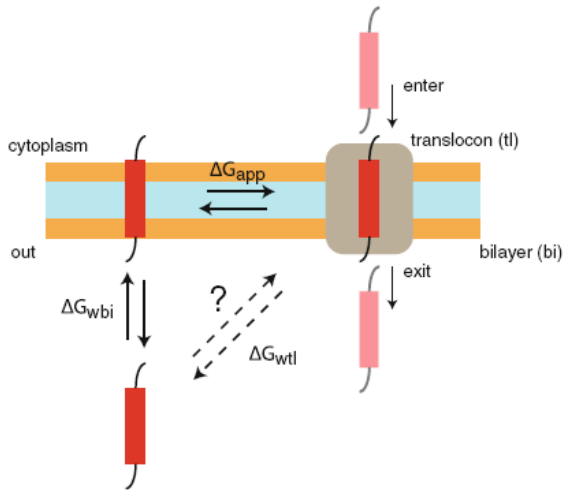
# INFORMATION

Genomics ==> Lipidomics ==> aquaomics

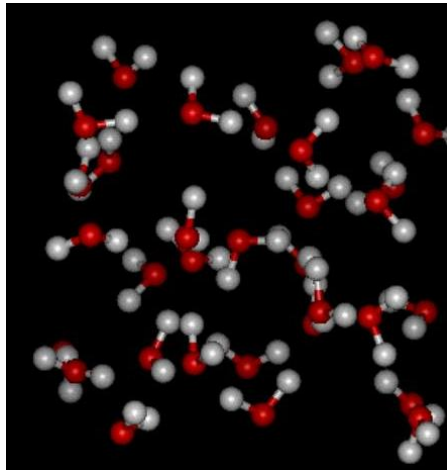
*Adapted from R. Tsenkova*



# SPECULATIONS



**Translocons**  
*(based on geometrical criteria)*



**Waterons**  
**(based on changes in the multiple water populations in the lipid interphase with different free energy content)**

# **EXPERIMENTS IN PROCESS**

**See you in 2013**



**MUCHAS GRACIAS-THANK YOU!**

