



Building a Bilayer Overtone Analysis (BOA) Instrument

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Physiological Homeostasis

Organization:

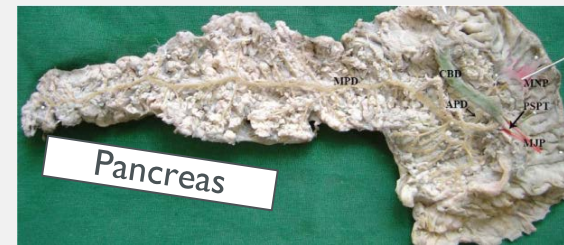
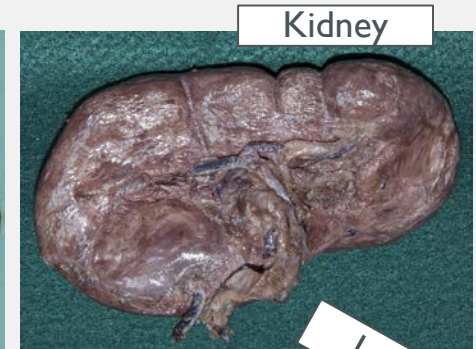
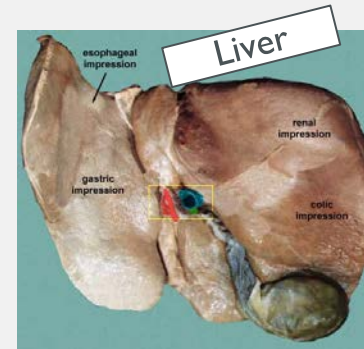
- Internal environment \neq External environment

Compartmentalization:

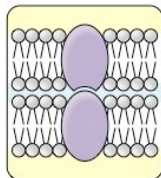
- Cells \rightarrow Tissues \rightarrow Organs \rightarrow Organ systems
- No global variables!

Unsteady equilibrium:

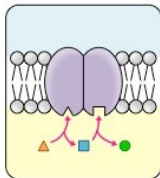
- Is complete stability a good thing?
- Newton's Third Law of Motion



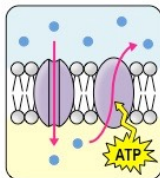
Maintaining **unsteady** equilibrium between constantly fluctuating internal and external environments



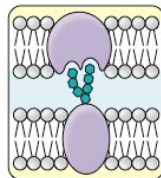
Intercellular Joinings



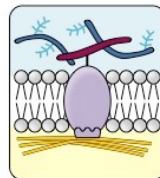
Enzymatic Activity



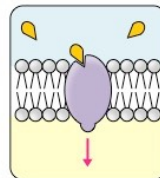
Transport (Active / Passive)



Cell-Cell Recognition



Anchorage / Attachment



Signal Transduction

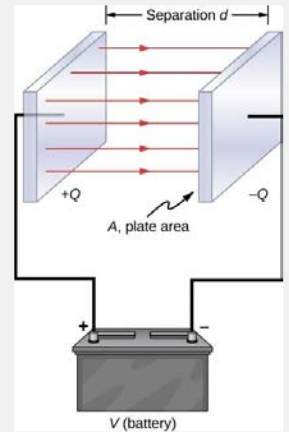
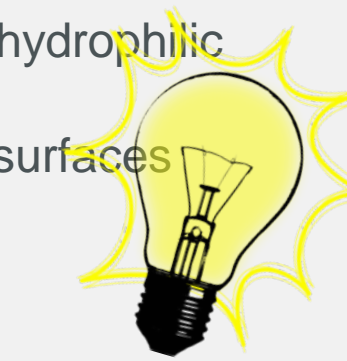
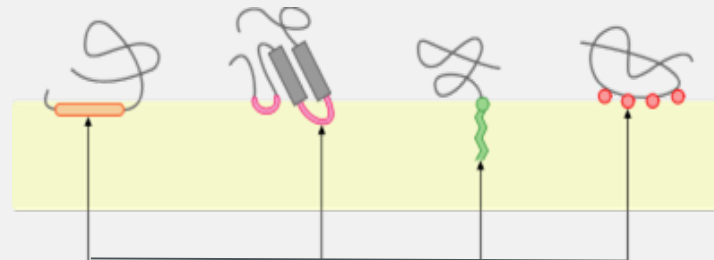
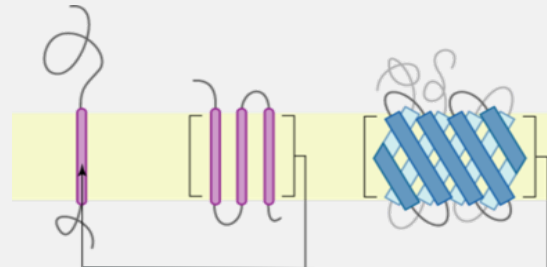
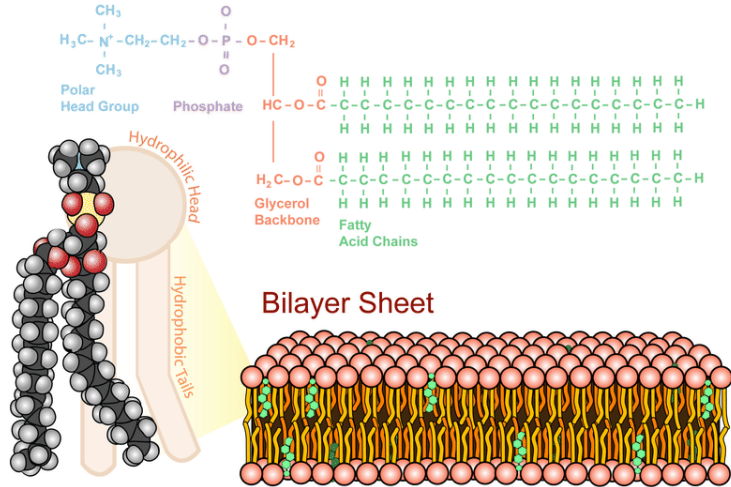


Cerebellum

Lipid Bilayer

Structure: BI-LAYER (two leaflets)

- Separated by some distance
- Hydrophobic (non-polar) and hydrophilic (polar) organization
- Separation of **charge** on two surfaces across a **distance**?



Transport: proteins and ions!

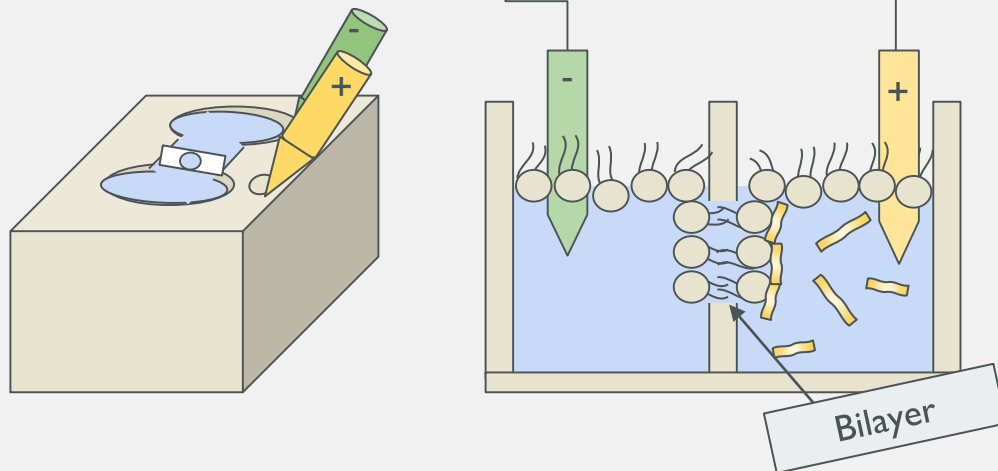
- Diffusion vs. transport
- Many **classes** of membrane proteins
- Structure, function, membrane interaction
- Signaling, communication, etc.

Lipid Bilayer: Functional Model

Basic principle:

- Asymmetry of the membrane results in an intrinsic transmembrane potential
 - Charges (ions) build up on each side of the membrane
- Membrane behaves like a **squishy capacitor**
 - Interactions with ions and proteins result in changes in the transmembrane pressure
 - Bilayer shrinks and expands! And we can model that!

Biophysical translation:



Lipid Bilayer: Functional Model

Capacitor equations:

$$Q = CV$$

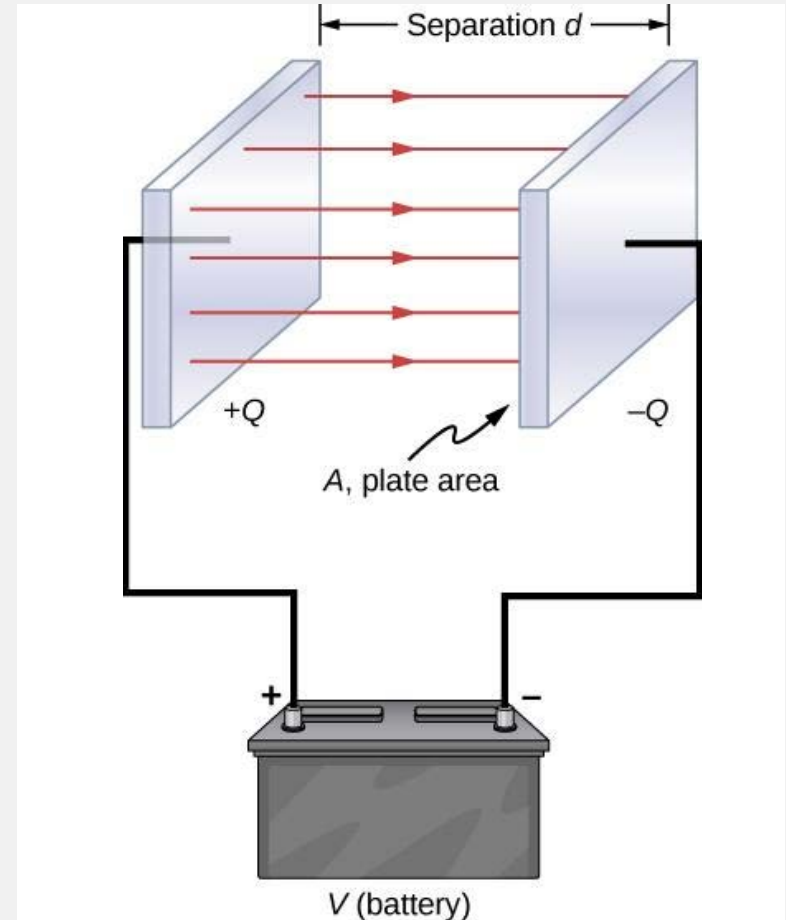
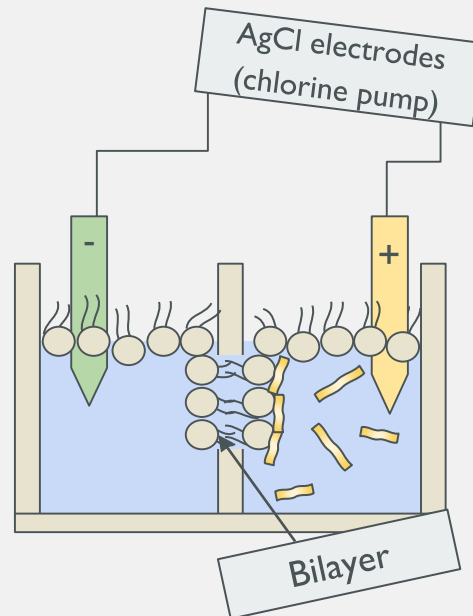
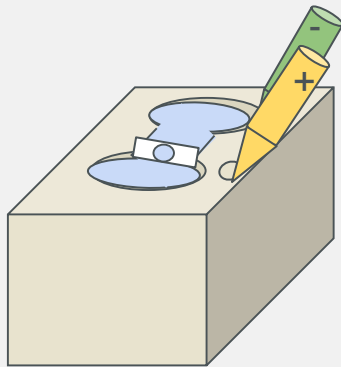
$$i = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(CV)$$

$$V = f(t) = \varphi + V_{ac} \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \text{ for AC signals, } \varphi = 0$$

$$C = f(V, t) = C_0(1 + \alpha V^2)$$

$$i_2 = 6\pi f_0 \alpha C_0 (\Psi + V_{dc}) V_{ac}^2 \sin(4\pi f_0 t)$$

Biophysical translation:

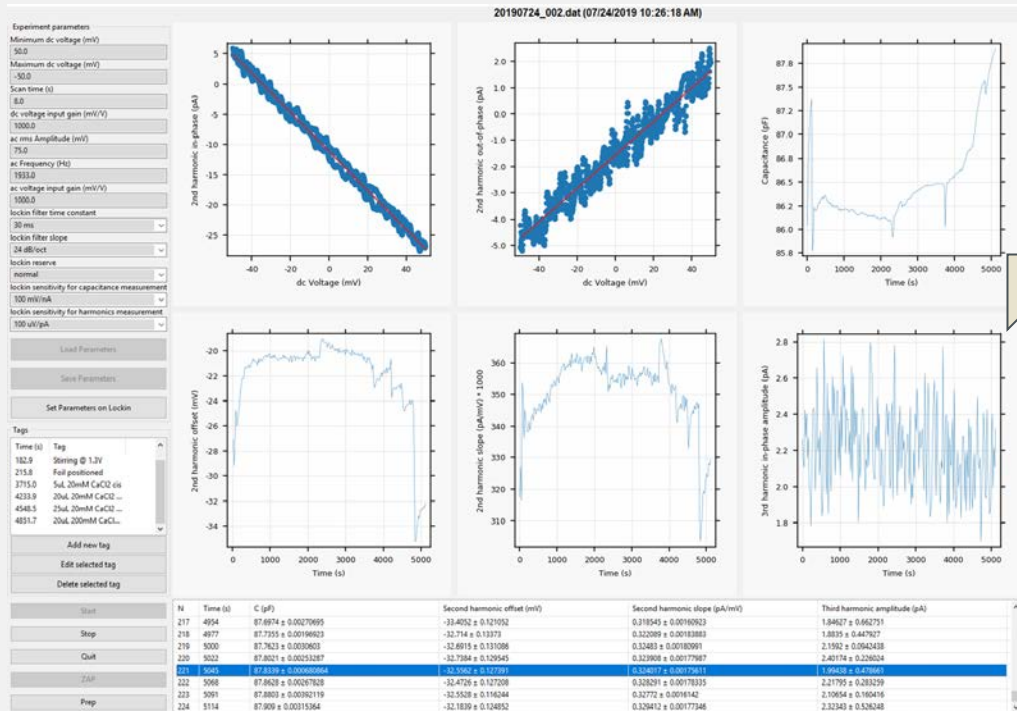
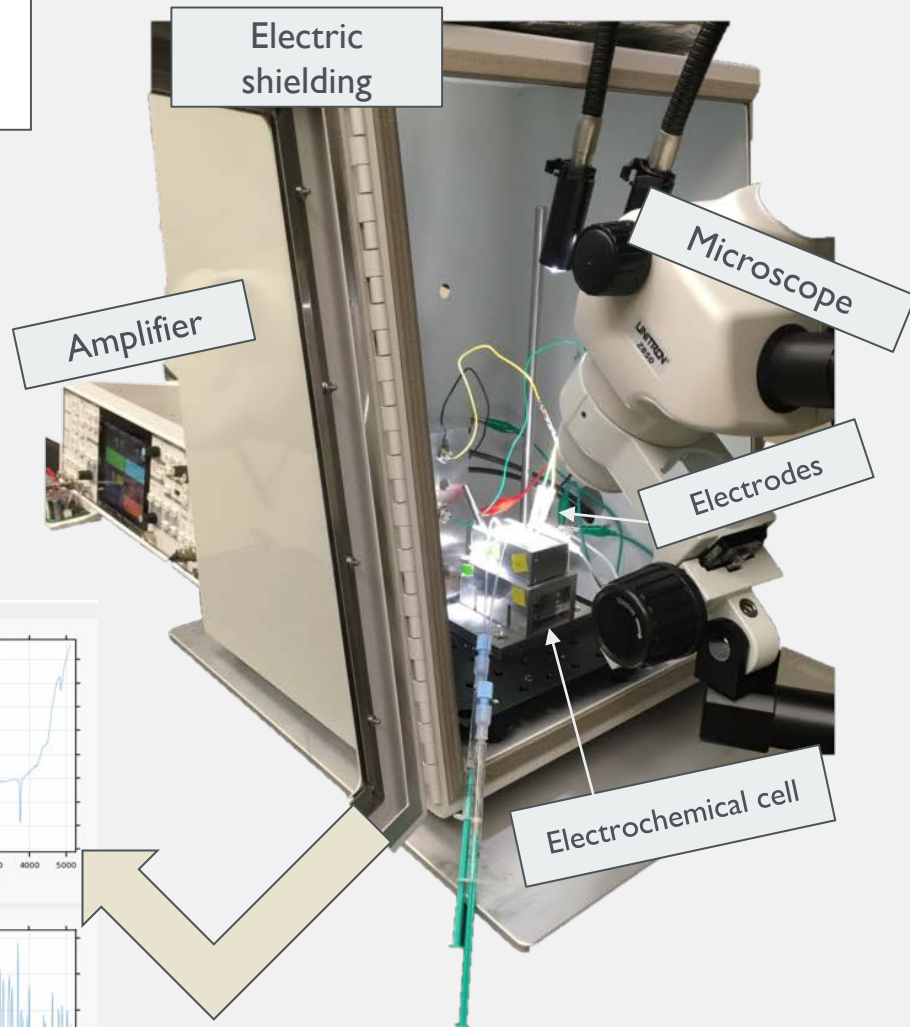


What is a BOA?



Component pieces:

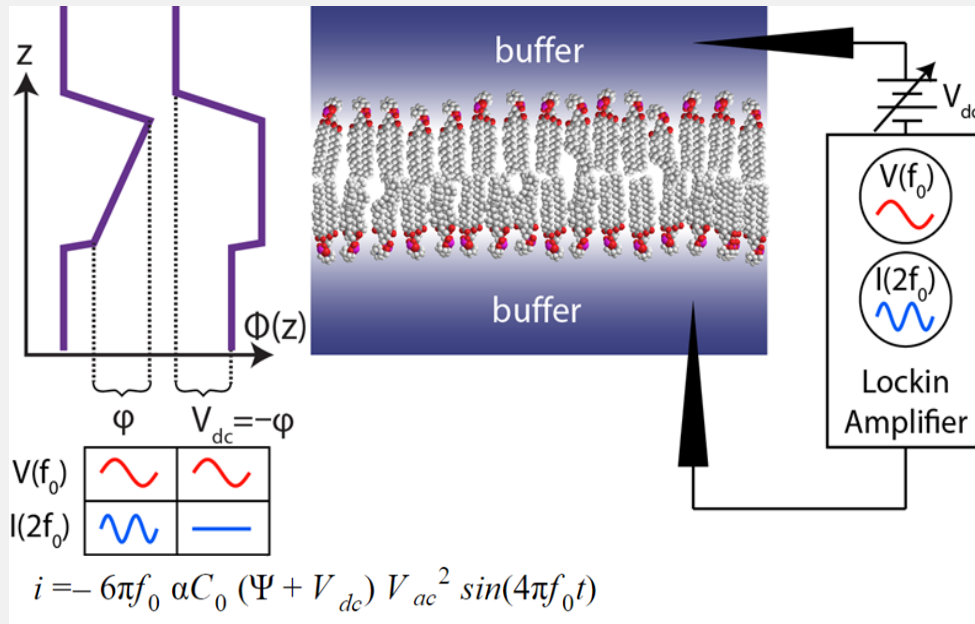
- Lock-in amplifier- SR860
- Control software and GUI- for DAQ!
- Physical cell, teflon partition, aluminum chamber
- Silver chloride electrodes
- Electromagnetic shielding, vibration isolation stage



Biophysical tool: semi-bio, semi-physical!

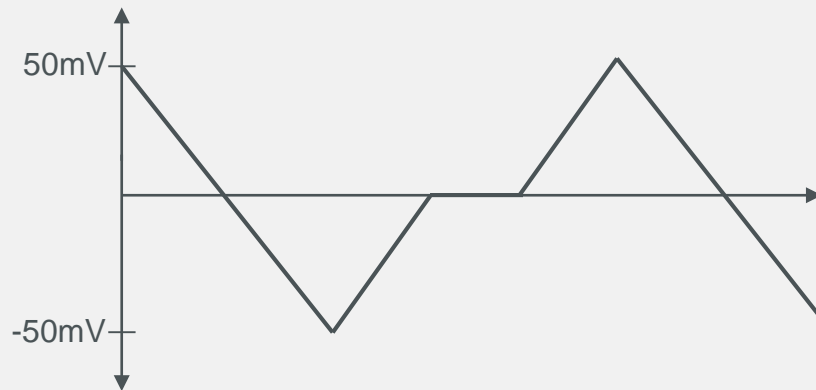


Electrical Signal & Measurement



SR860 Lockin amplifier:

- $f_0 \approx 2\text{kHz}$, measure current at $2f_0$
- Measure capacitance (first harmonic), $V_{ac} = 75\text{mV}$
- Scan V_{dc} from $-50 - 50\text{ mV}$ over 8s
 - Wait at 0V for transients
 - Measure second harmonic amplitude (slope) and phase (offset)



X – in-phase component
 Y – out-of-phase component
 DC - voltage scan
 θ – degree offset

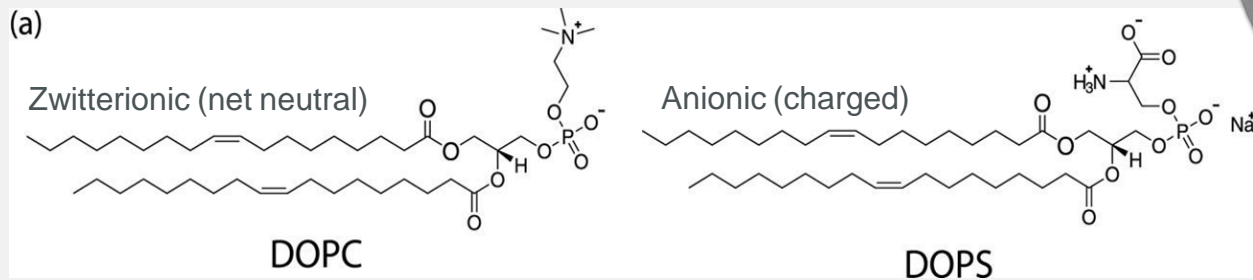
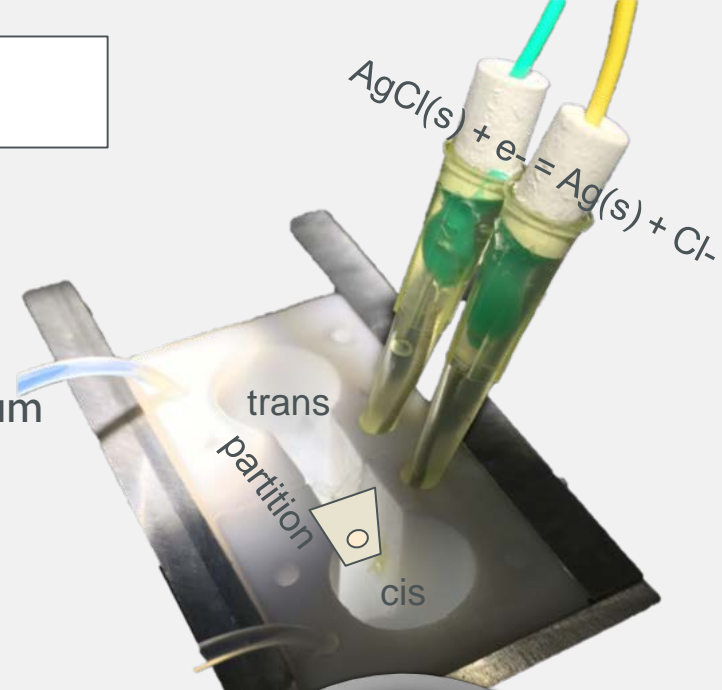
Tubulin on biomimetic mitochondrial membranes, David P. Hoogerheide, Sergei Y. Noskov, Daniel Jacobs, Lucie Bergdoll, Vitalii Silin, David L. Worcester, Jeff Abramson, Hirsh Nanda, Tatiana K. Rostovtseva, Sergey M. Bezrukov, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences May 2017, 114 (18) E3622-E3631; DOI:10.1073/pnas.1619806114



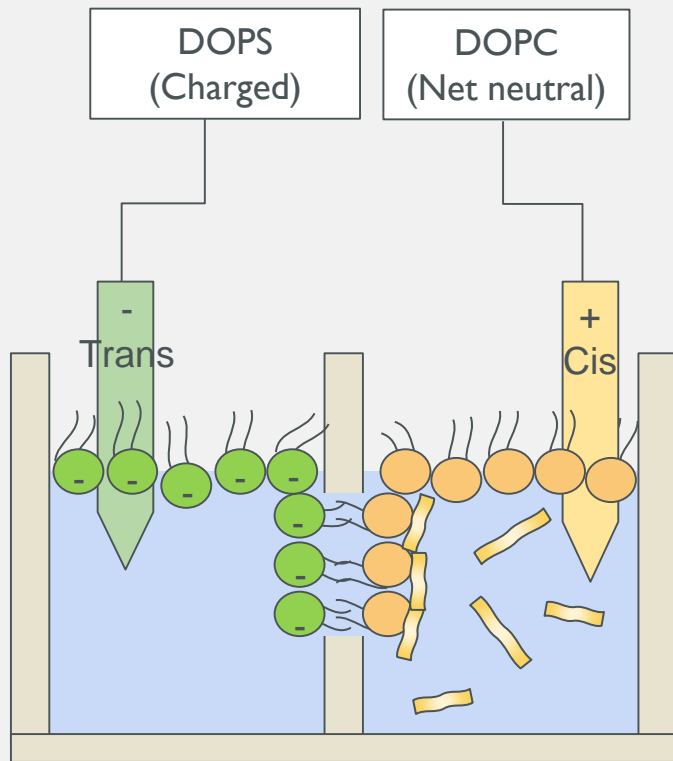
Experimental Methods

Lipids: DOPC, DOPS, DOPC/PS

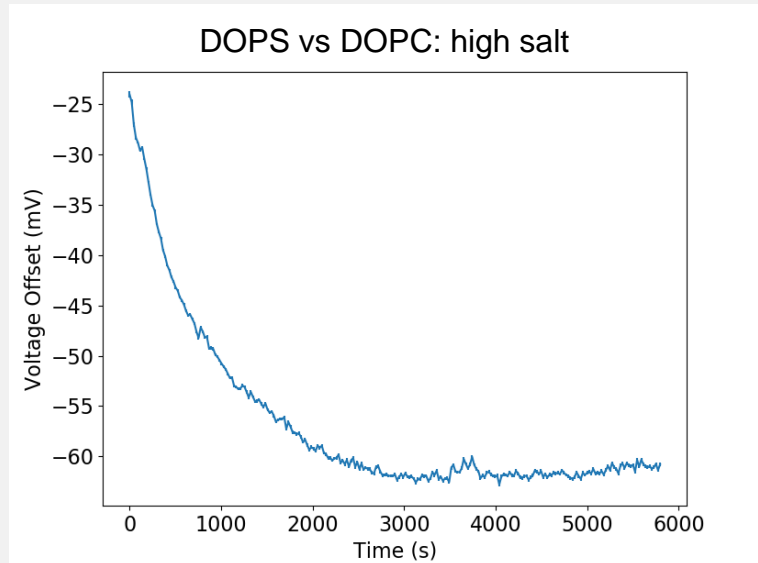
- ~75ug lipid suspended *on top of* 1M KCl 7.0pH buffer solution (~1 mL total cell volume)
- 1% hexadecane- to make things “sticky” at ~13um
- ~30-60min equilibration period
 - Foil shielding, stirring, voltage scan
- Divalent ion series: 100uM-100mM in 5-25uL increments
 - 2x concentration KCl buffer of equal volume added to opposite side as control
 - Contents weighed for more accurate concentration



Experimental Results: Asymmetric membrane



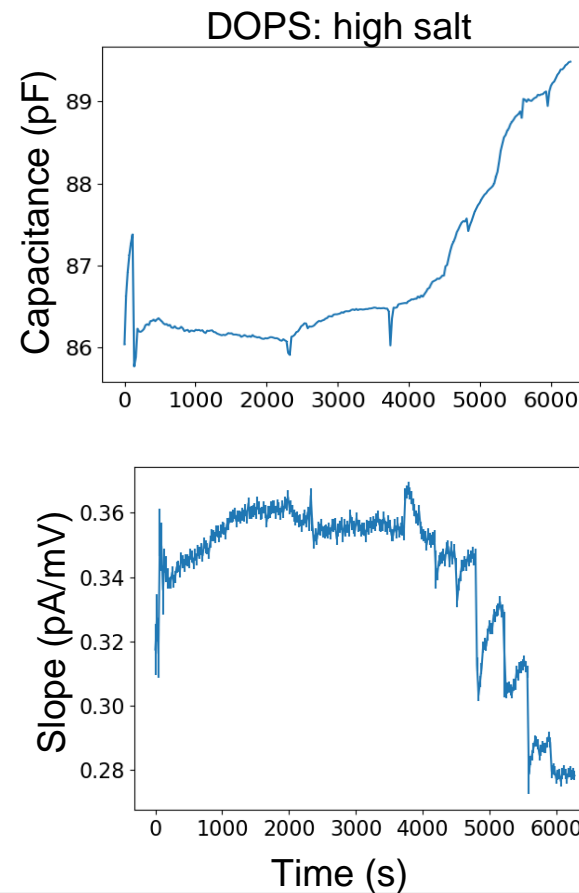
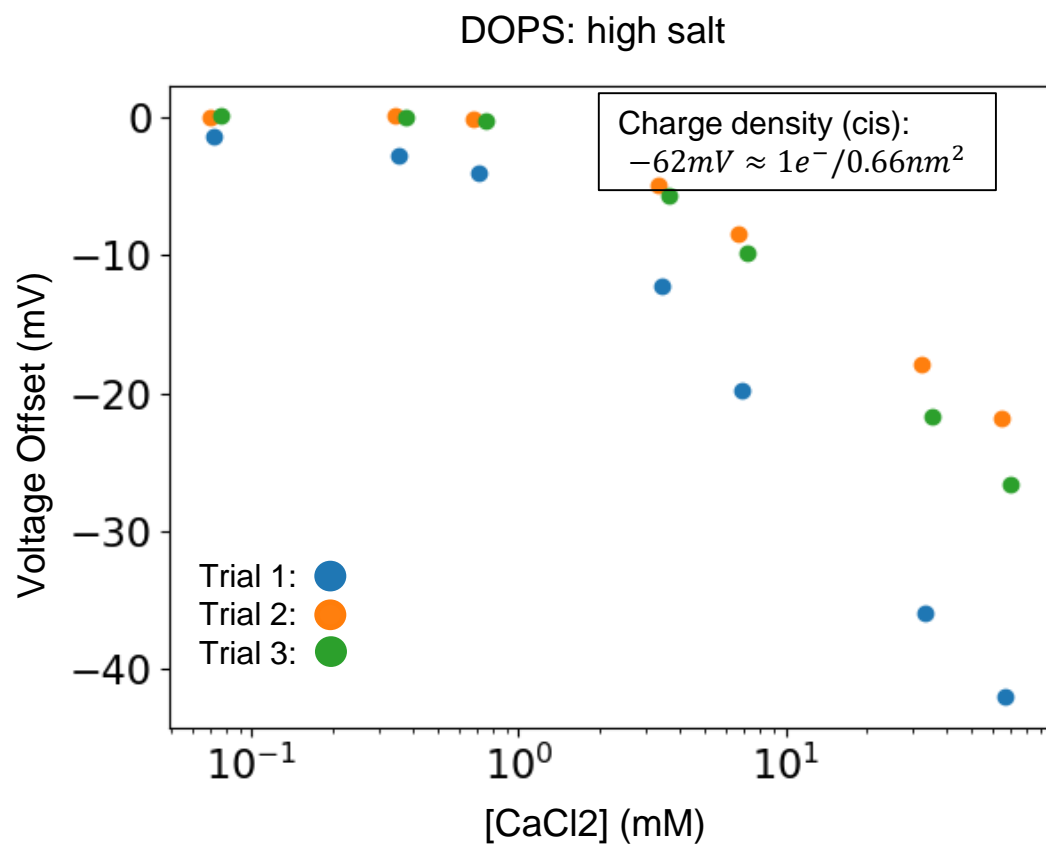
Charge density (cis):
 $-62\text{mV} \approx 1e^- / 0.66\text{nm}^2$



Asymmetric membrane: DOPC (cis), DOPS (trans)

Offset voltage (mV)	Standard deviation
-62.148	0.050

Experimental Results



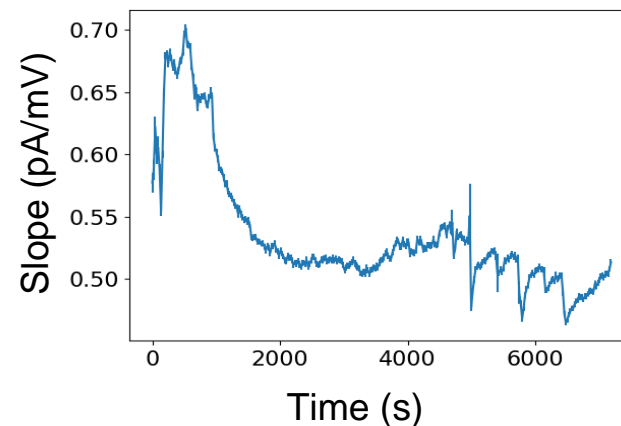
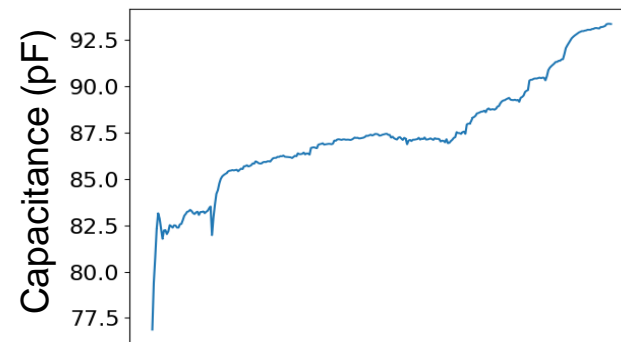
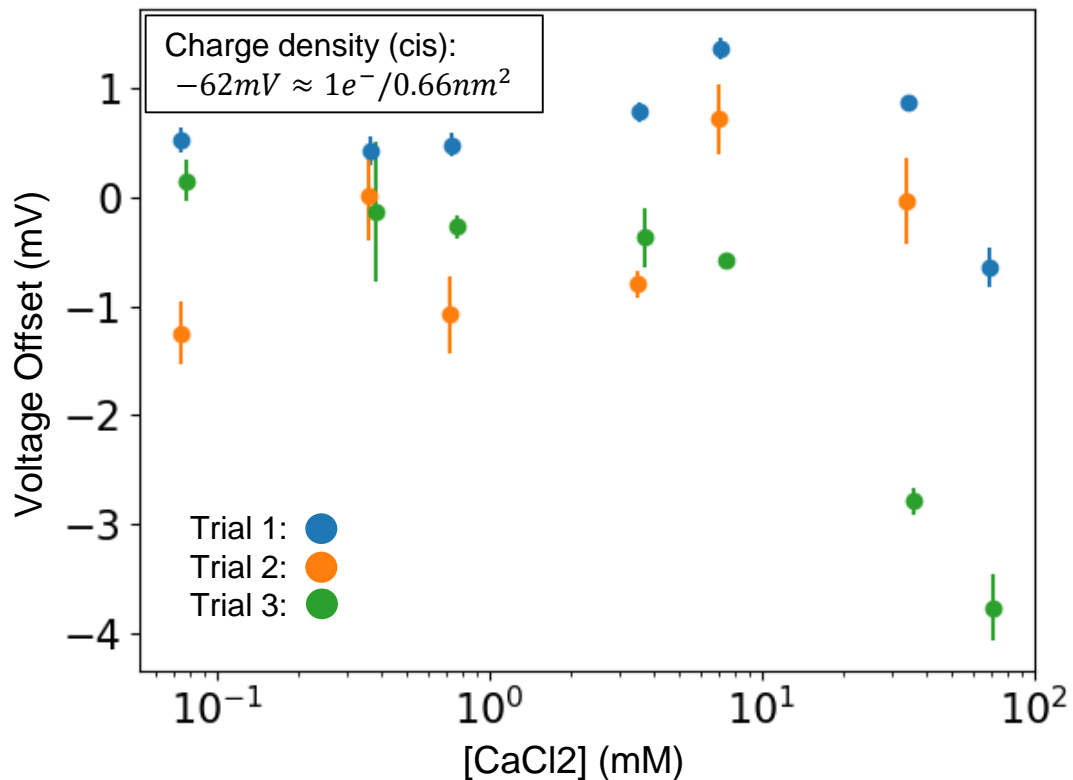
Asymmetric membrane: DOPC (cis), DOPS (trans)

Offset voltage (mV)	Standard deviation
-62.148	0.050



Experimental Results

DOPC: high salt



Asymmetric membrane: DOPC (cis), DOPS (trans)

Offset voltage (mV)

Standard deviation

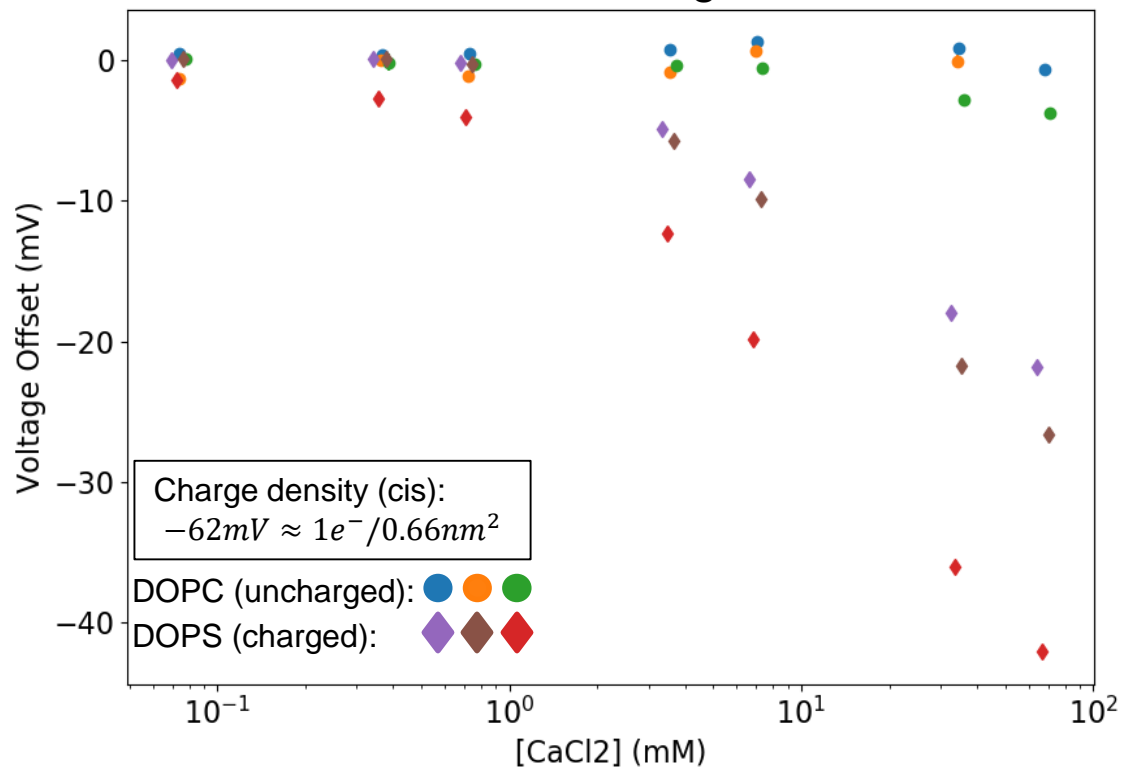
-62.148

0.050

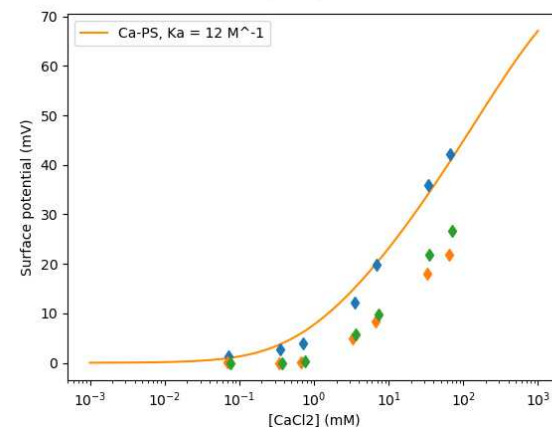
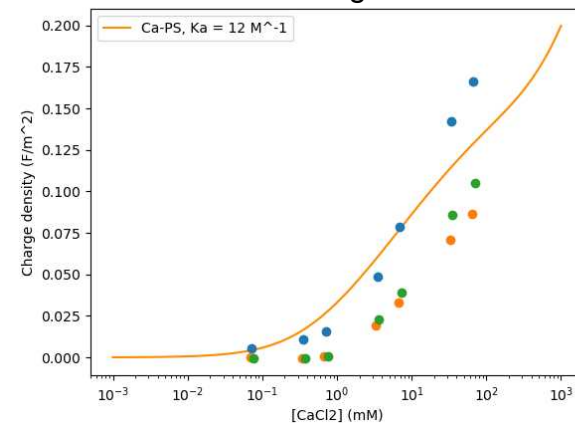


Experimental Conclusions

DOPC vs DOPS: high salt



DOPS: high salt



Asymmetric membrane: DOPC (cis), DOPS (trans)

Offset voltage (mV)

Standard deviation

-62.148

0.050



Discussion & Future Experiments

Pros of this set-up:

- We can 'see' everything!

Cons of this set-up:

- We can see *everything*

Lingering questions:

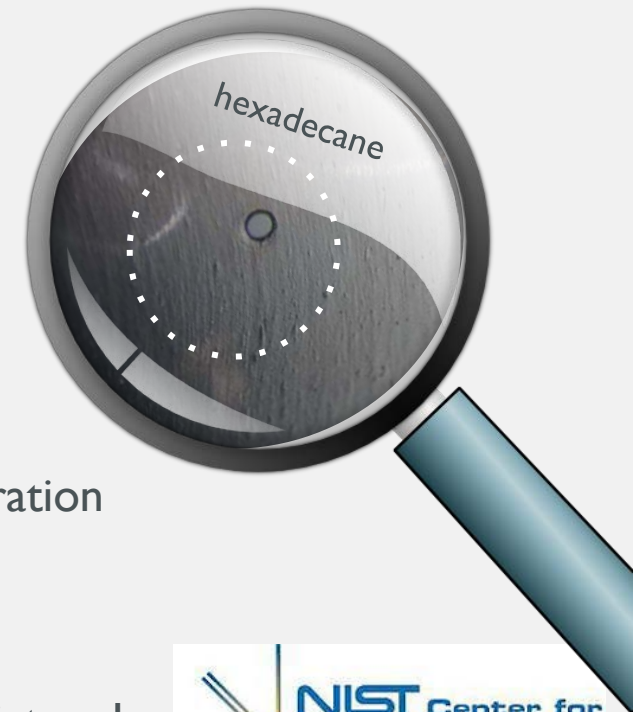
- What are the markers of a stable membrane at high salt?
 - At low salt we can look at the slope
- What are the effects of hexadecane?
 - At the torus and bilayer interior

Future experiments:

- Phospholipases and mutant forms
 - Study integral and peripheral membrane proteins
- Try more concentrated solutions of divalent ions
- Optimize membrane formation at a lower salt concentration
 - Study less concentrated solutions of divalent ions

Complementary technique:

Integrate with other biophysical tools to get the complete picture!



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- SURF Program Director

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- EL SURF Director, Office of Advanced Manufacturing

Fellow NCNR SURFers!

- Shark Tank, Submarine, and Fish Bowl



If at first you
DON'T SUCCEED
try TWO MORE TIMES
So that your
FAILURE
is
Statistically Significant



Emma Rogers

NIST Center for Neutron Research

Neutron-Condensed Matter Science Group

SURF Colloquium August 2019

