

Globular Proteins Assemble in Bulk Solution and at the Air/Water Interface: Effect of Silicone Oil

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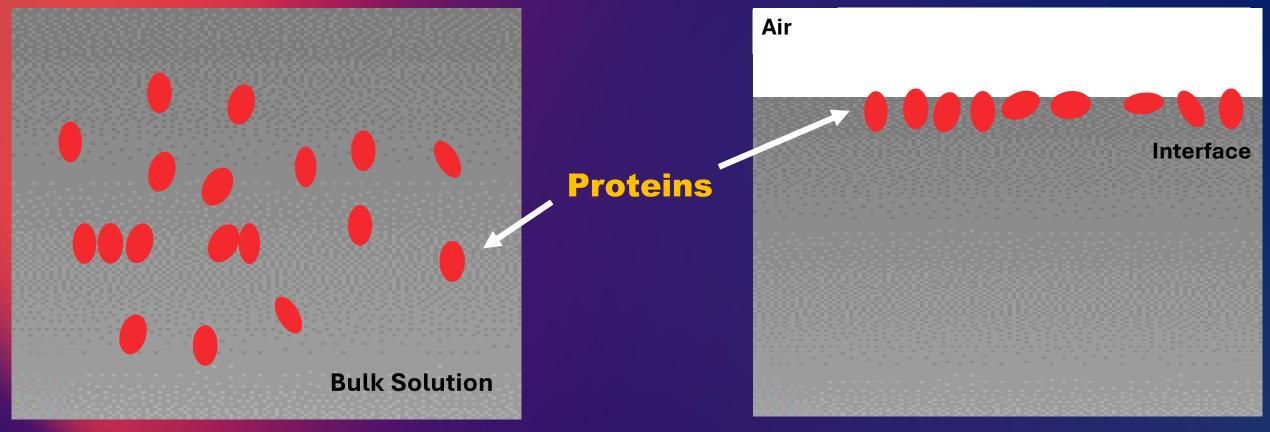
INTRODUCTION

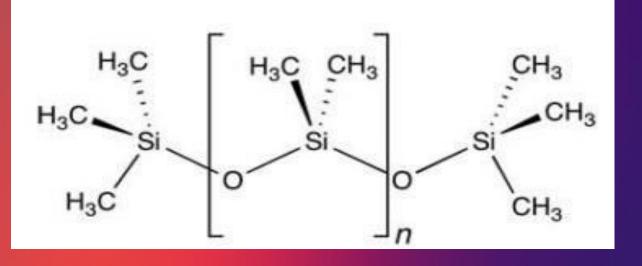
- Importance of the study:
- Syringes, containers and vial adapters are commonly lubricated with silicone oil, ensuring smooth plunger depression.
- There's a general concern that the silicone oil may leach into the drug product, potentially affecting protein aggregation, purity and stability.
- The aim is to understand how silicone oil influences protein assembly in bulk and at interface.

APPROACH

Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS) Bulk solution characterization

X-ray Reflection (XRR) Surface characterization





 Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) – a silicone polymer with a wide range of applications

Siloxane Backbone: Silicone oil has a flexible backbone consisting of alternating silicon and oxygen atoms.

Methyl Side Groups: This structure imparts hydrophobicity to PDMS, making it resistant to wetting by water and other polar solvents.

Si-O-Si Linkages: Additionally, the silicon-oxygen (Si-O) bonds in the backbone provide PDMS with exceptional thermal stability and chemical inertness.

MATERIALS

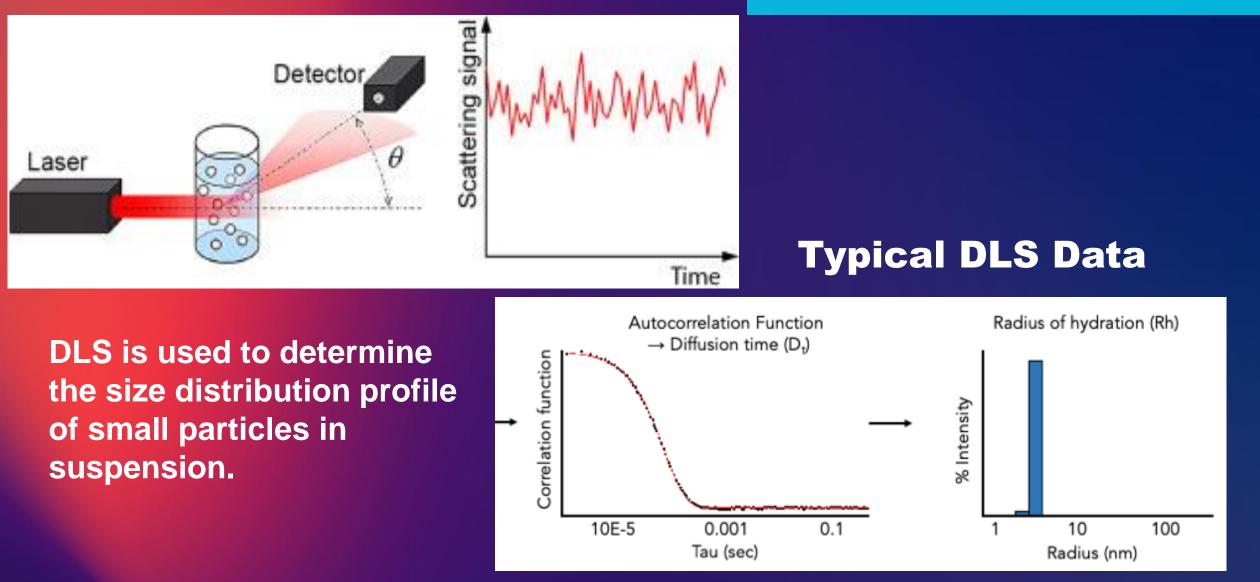


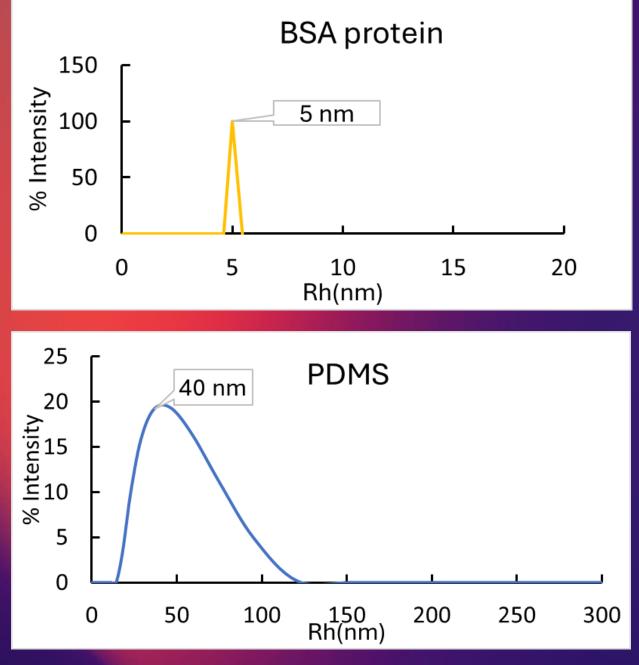
Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)

- A serum albumin protein derived from cows. It is often used as a protein concentration standard in lab experiments.
- Molecular weight: 66.5 kDa
- Isoelectric point: 4.7

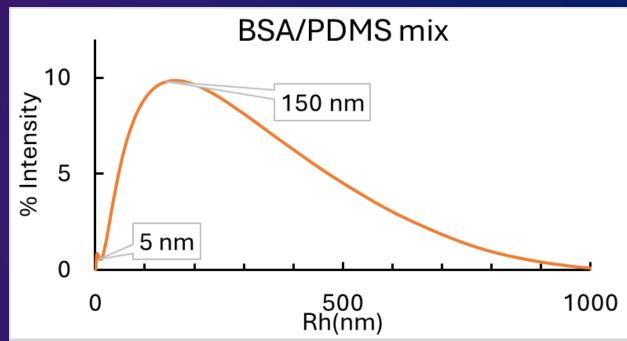
DLS principle

DLS METHOD





DLS RESULTS

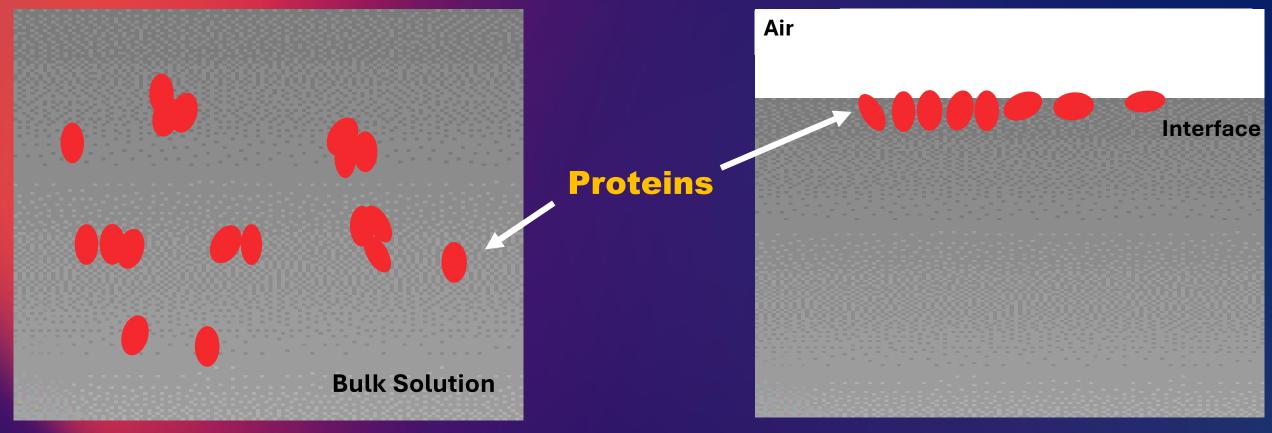


The particle size distribution profile of the BSA/PDMS mixture reveals the impact of silicone oil on BSA protein, resulting in aggregation.

APPROACH

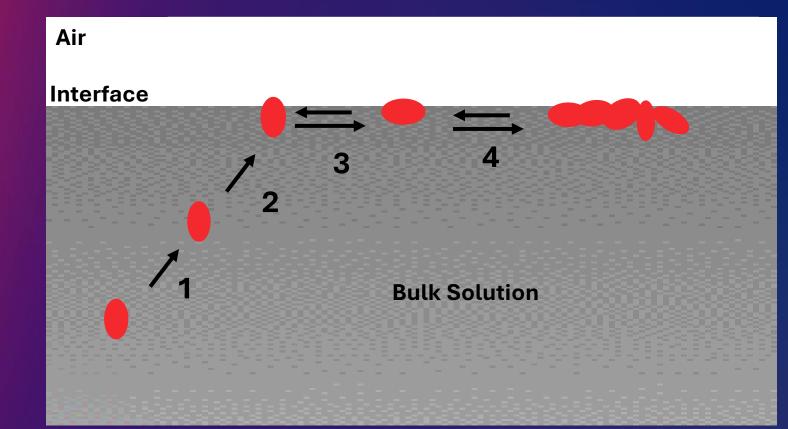
Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS) Bulk solution characterization

X-ray Reflection (XRR) Surface characterization



PROTEIN ADSORPTION

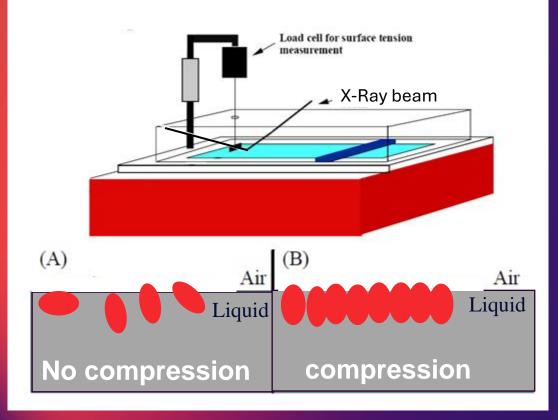
Illustration of protein surface assembly

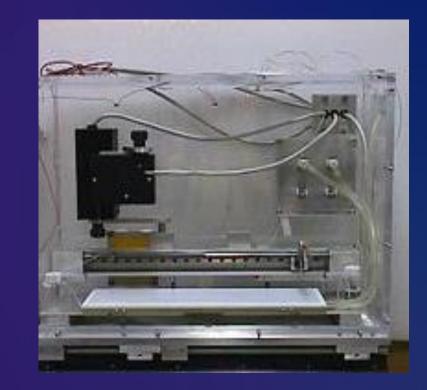


Diffusion
Adsorption
Junfolding
Saturation

LANGMUIR TROUGH

Langmuir Trough principle





KSV Langmuir-Blodgett Minitrough, NCNR

XRR principle

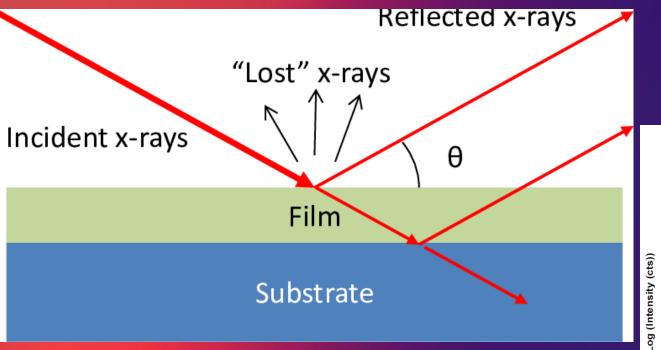
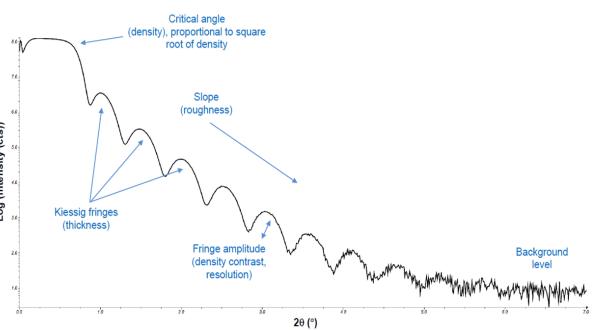


Diagram illustrating the process of x-ray reflectivity measurement. Incoming x-rays bounce off the film surface and the film-substrate interface. Some xrays are absorbed through specular reflection or diffuse scattering, while others penetrate the substrate.

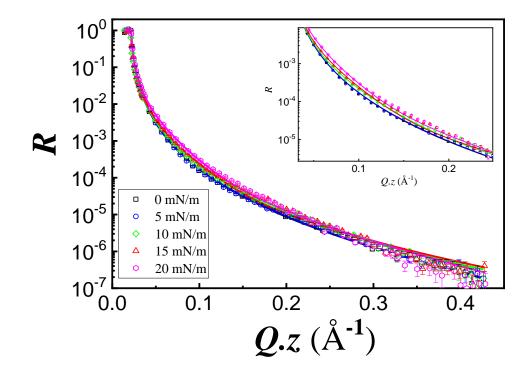
XRR METHOD

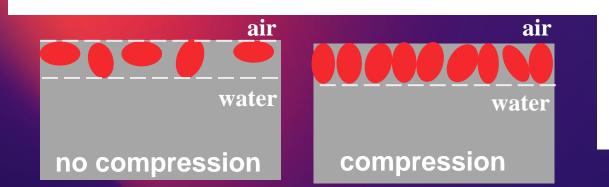
Typical XRR Data



XRR provides information of **COMPOSITION**, **thickness and roughness** of membrane materials.

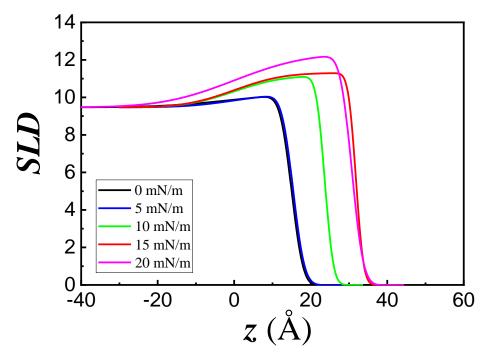
Reflectivity Profile





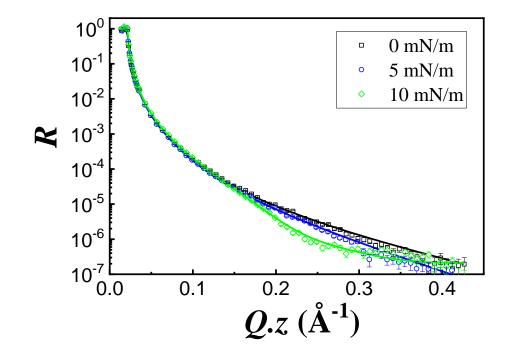
XRR RESULTS

BSA solution SLD Profile



Observation: protein adsorption becomes thicker and denser while being compressed.

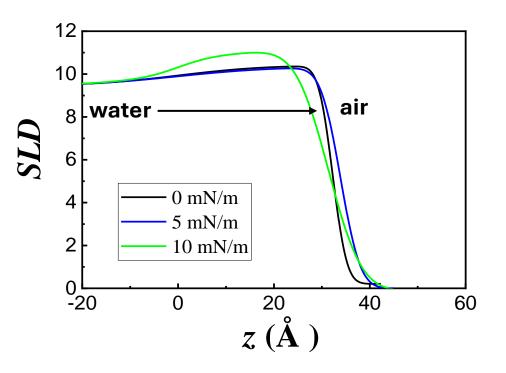
Reflectivity Profile



Observation: Protein adsorption reaches maximum before compressed. Protein layer becomes unstable while being compressed.

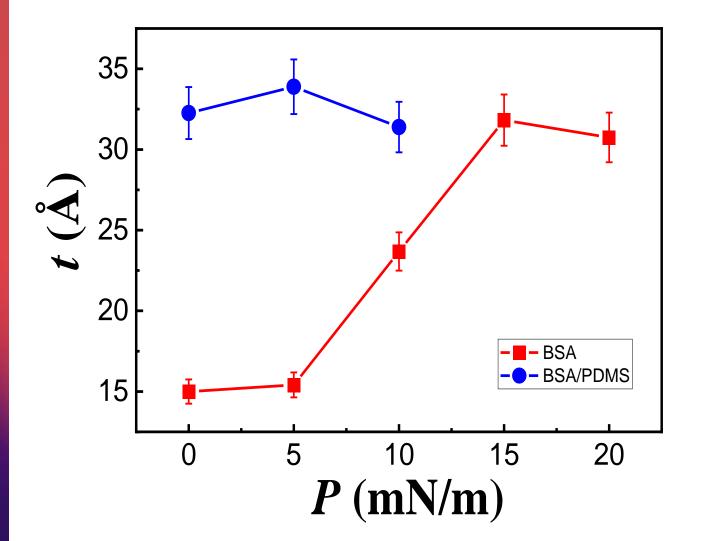
XRR RESULTS

(BSA+PDMS) solution SLD Profile



XRR RESULTS

Thickness vs. Surface pressure



Observation:

In the absence of PDMS, the protein adsorption at the interface is less.

With PDMS, the amount of protein adsorbed at the interface reaches its maximum packing capacity even without compressing.

SUMMARY

- DLS was utilized to examine protein aggregation in bulk solution.
- Different monolayer protein films were prepared utilizing Langmuir Trough.
- XRR was used to characterize films at the air/water interface.
- The results show that silicon oil causes protein aggregation in bulk solution, it also causes more protein adsorption at the air/water interface.
- This research contributes to safer and more effective pharmaceutical packaging by considering protein behavior and its interaction with leachable substances.

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